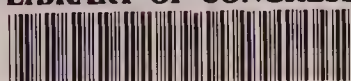


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THE NEW
American
Encyclopedic Dictionary
of the
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

ROBERT HUNTER, A. M., L.L.D., F. G. S.

(University of Aberdeen)
EDITOR IN CHIEF

ASSISTED BY OVER 100 OF THE MOST EMINENT SCHOLARS OF AMERICA AND EUROPE.

COMPLETE AND UNABRIDGED

Defining thousands of encyclopedic words not found in any other dictionary of the
English Language.

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DICTIONARY DEPARTMENT

The New American
Encyclopedic Dictionary

EXPLANATORY.

In this work each WORD in the vocabulary is first given in its current form of spelling and pronunciation, and then are given the various forms of orthography which the word has successively assumed from its first appearance in the language, those forms which have become obsolete being marked with an asterisk (*).

The various GRAMMATICAL PARTS OF SPEECH in which a word occurs are grouped under one heading, with DEFINITIONS OF EACH PART, illustrated by QUOTATIONS, and each word is considered and defined with reference to every part of speech in which it can be properly used, and also with reference to the various meanings it has assumed during the growth of the language. Then follows a complete list of idiomatic and other PHRASES which have acquired a special meaning foreign to the individual significance of the words which compose them, all duly arranged under their proper parts of speech.

COMPOUND WORDS in which complete adhesion has taken place between the two or more constituents have been arranged as independent words; while those still so loosely united as to be usually connected by hyphens have been placed under the first word of the compound, and instead of being bunched under one heading, as in other dictionaries, are given in their regular alphabetical order in the vocabulary. This arrangement insures easy reference, prevents confusion of etymologies, and permits complete definitions. For example, after ELECTRO—seventy-nine compound words, beginning with ELECTRO-BALLISTIC and ending with ELECTRO-VOLTAIC, are given and defined before the word ELECTROCUTE occurs in the vocabulary. If it were not for this plan of having the compound words immediately follow the first word of their compound, the word ELECTROCUTE would appear just after ELECTRO-COPPER and just before ELECTRO-DEPOSIT.

THE PRONUNCIATION is indicated by diacritical marks, a key to which will be found at the foot of the several pages. The division into syllables has been made solely with reference to pronunciation, and with no reference to the etymology of the word. In syllables wherein two or more vowels come together, not forming diphthongs, only that one of them which gives its sound to the syllable bears a diacritical mark, the others being treated as mute. Thus, in brĕad, sĕa, flĕat, the *a* is mute, the syllables being pronounced as if spelled brĕd, sĕ, flĕt. Words of more than one syllable bear a mark upon the accented syllable, as âl'-tĕr.

THE ETYMOLOGY will be found enclosed within brackets immediately following each word. To understand the plan adopted, let it be noted (1) that retrogression is made from modern languages to ancient; and (2) that when after a word there appears such a derivation as this—"In Fr. . . Sp. . . Port. . . Ital. . . from Lat. . ." the meaning is, not that it passed through Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and French before reaching English, but that there are or have been analogous words in French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian, all derived, like the English, from a Latin original.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

A. N. Anglo-Norman. Arab. Arabic. Aram. Aramaic. rm. Armorican. A. S. Anglo-Saxon. Assyr. Assyrian. Bohe. Bohemian, or Czech. Bret. Bas-Breton, or Celtic or Brit- tany. Celt. Celtic. Chal. Chaldee. Dan. Danish. Dnt. Dutch. E. Eastern, or East. E. Aram. East Aramæan, generally called Chaldee. Eng. English, or England. Eth. Ethiopic. Flem. Flemish. Fr. French. Fries. Friesland. Fris. Frisian. Gael. Gaelic. Ger. German. Goth. Gothic. Gr. Greek. Gris. Language of the Grisons. Heb. Hebrew. Hind. Hindustani. Icel. Icelandic. Ir. Irish. Ital. Italian. Lat. Latin. Lett. Lettish, Lettonian. L. Ger. Low German, or Platt Deutsch. Lith. Lithuanian. Mediæv. Lat. Mediæval Latin. Mag. Magyar. M. H. Ger. Middle High German. Mid. Lat. Latin of the Middle Ages. N. New. N. H. Ger. New High German. Norm. Norman. Norw. Norwegian, Norse. O. Old. O. H. Ger. Old High German. O. S. Saxon. Pers. Persian. Phœnic. Phœnician. Pol. Polish. Port. Portuguese. Prov. Provençal. Provinc. Provincial. Russ. Russian. Rabb. Rabbinical. Sam. Samaritan. Sanc. Sanscrit. Serv. Servian.	Slav. Slavonic. Sp. Spanish. Sw. Swedish. Syr. Syriac. Teut. Teutonic. Turk. Turkish. Walach. Walachian. Wel. Welsh. <i>a.</i>, or <i>adj.</i> adjective. <i>adv.</i> adverb. <i>art.</i> article. <i>conj.</i> conjunction. <i>interj.</i> interjection. <i>particip.</i> participial. <i>pa. par.</i> past participle. <i>pr. par.</i> present participle. <i>prep.</i> preposition. <i>pro.</i> pronoun. <i>s.</i>, <i>subst.</i>, or <i>substan.</i> substantive, or noun. <i>v. i.</i> verb intransitive. <i>v. t.</i> verb transitive. ablat. ablative. accus. accusative. agric. agriculture. alg. algebra. anat. anatomy. antiq. antiquities. aor. aorist. approx. approximate, -ly. arch. architecture. archæol. archæology. arith. arithmetic. astrol. astrology. astron. astronomy. auxil. auxiliary. Bib. Bible or Biblical. biol. biology. bot. botany. carp. carpentry. Cent. Centigrade. class. classical. Ch. hist. Church history. cf. compare. C. G. S. Centimetre-gramme-second. chem. chemistry. chron. chronology. cogn. cognate. comm. commerce. comp. comparative. compos. composition. conchol. conchology. contr. contracted, or contraction. crystallog. crystallography. def. definition.	der. derived, derivation. dimin. diminutive. dram. dramatically. dynam. dynamics. E. East. eccles. ecclesiastical. econ. economy. e. g. <i>exempli gratia</i>=for example. elect. electricity. entom. entomology. etym. etymology. ex. example. f., or fem. feminine. fig. figurative, figuratively. fort. fortification. freq. frequentative. fr. from. fut. future. gen. general, generally. gend. gender. genit. genitive. geog. geography. geol. geology. geom. geometry. gram. grammar. her. heraldry. hist. history. hor. horology. hortic. horticulture. hydraul. hydraulics. hydros. hydrostatics. i. e. <i>id est</i>=that is. ichthy. ichthyology. <i>Ibid.</i> <i>ibidem</i>=the same. imp. impersonal. imper. imperative. indic. indicative. infin. infinitive. intens. intensive. lang. language. Linn. Linnæus. lit. literal, literally. mach. machinery. m., or masc. masculine. math. mathematics. mech. mechanics. med. medicine, medical. met. metaphorically. metal. metallurgy. metaph. metaphysics. meteorol. meteorology. meton. metonymy. mil., milit. military. min., miner. mineralogy. mod. modern. myth. mythology. N. North. n., or neut. neuter. nat. phil. natural philosophy.	naut. nautical. nomin. nominative. numis. numismatology. obj. objective. obs. obsolete. ord. ordinary. ornith. ornithology. palæont. palæontology. pass. passive. path. pathology. perf. perfect. pers. person, personal. persp. perspective. phar. pharmacy. phil. philosophy. philol. philology. phot. photography. phren. phrenology. phys. physiology. pl., plur. plural. poet. poetry, or poetical. polit. econ. political economy. poss. possessive. pref. prefix. pres. present. pret. preterit. prim. primary. priv. privative. prob. probable, probably. pron. pronounced, pronunciation. pros. prosody. psychol. psychology. pyrotech. pyrotechnics. q. v. <i>quod vide</i>=which see. rhet. rhetoric. Scrip. Scripture. sculp. sculpture. sing. singular. S. South. sp. gr. specific gravity. spec. special, specially. suff. suffix. sup. supine. surg. surgery. tech. technical. theol. theology. trig. trigonometry. typog. typography. var. variety. viz. namely. W. West. zool. zoology.
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* Obsolete words.
† Words rarely used.
= Equivalent to, or signifying.
‡ Nota bene=take notice.

PREFACE.

Origin of the Work

The material embodied in this *Dictionary* was prepared and arranged by an editorial staff of American scholars, assisted by a large number of specialists in their respective departments, eminent in the various branches of learning. The immense amount of labor involved in the undertaking was accomplished only by the combined efforts of all who took part in the construction of the work. The successful result is in a great measure due to the indefatigable labors of its editors, Edward T. Roe, LL. B., Le Roy Hooker, D. D., and Thomas W. Handford.

The publishers have spared neither labor nor expense in constructing a work which would fully meet the requirements of the times. Thousands of important new topics of interest to American readers have been carefully considered and prepared for insertion in the work, and the entire text has been rigidly and thoroughly revised, and brought down to the present time. These volumes form a practical work of reference, adapted to the use of all classes of people.

Additional help was given by thousands of persons, who furnished information on specific and technical subjects. Prominent representatives of the professions and trades, scientists, merchants, financiers, and members of various organizations, were unwearied in their efforts to assist in the preparation of the work. The editors were materially aided in their labors by a large force of proof-readers, who faithfully performed the duties which devolved upon them.

The editors adopted the plan of combining under one alphabet the features of both a dictionary and an encyclopædia. They selected as a basis the *Encyclopædic Dictionary* edited by Robert Hunter, A. M., LL.D., F. G. S., published in England in 1888. The task of collecting the necessary material for this work devolved mainly upon Dr. Hunter, and was only completed after seventeen years of labor and research. Valuable assistance, however, was rendered by his colleagues, John Williams, A. M., S. J. Herrtage, A. B., and a number of noted European specialists. The chemistry articles were contributed by John Francis Walker, A. M., F. C. S., late Examiner in Chemistry in Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and by William Harkness, F. I. C., F. R. M. S. T. Davies, F. G. S. of the Mineralogical Department, British Museum, furnished the bulk of the matter on Mineralogy and Petrology. Information regarding military matters was contributed by Lieut.-Col. Cooper King, R. M. A., late Professor at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; while the Department of Music was ably conducted by Sir John Stainer. It is impossible to mention by name all who contributed directly or indirectly to lighten the labors of Dr. Hunter in securing accuracy and in bringing this work to completion.

Presidents, secretaries and members of scientific societies, the chief officers of religious bodies, university professors, government officials and a host of private persons rendered willing help by affording information in many cases possessed by themselves alone. Chief among these voluntary helpers were Dr. Gunther, F. R. S., Keeper of the Zoölogical Collections; Mr. Carruthers, F. R. S., Keeper of the Botanical Collections; Mr. J. Davies, F. G. S., Palæontological Department; and Mr. Britten, F. L. S., Botanical Department in the British Museum; Dr. Sclater, F. R. S., Secretary, Mr. Waterhouse, Librarian, and Mr. A. D. Bartlett, Superintendent, of the Zoölogical Society; Prof. Huxley, F. R. S., Prof. T. Rupert Jones, F. R. S., late Professor at the Royal Staff College, Sandhurst, Dr. Moir, L. R. C. S., and the late Prof. R. A. Proctor.

This work occupies a distinct place in the front rank of lexicographical works. It has received the unstinted praise of critics and the endorsement of leading authorities. According to *Webster's International Dictionary*, "It is the most copious in its list of words, and is more nearly allied, than are the others in its system of pronunciation, to

the long promised but still incomplete *New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*, which is edited by James A. H. Murray, LL. D., though it is far more simple than the latter in its notation of sounds."

Growth of Language. The study of the English language, in its entirety, requires a dictionary peculiarly adapted to its many complexities. The manifold shades of meaning which words possess necessitate a work of a higher order than a mere vocabulary. The inevitable progress of art, science and literature—the ever-widening circle of human knowledge—demands that a thorough and complete dictionary should be also an encyclopædia, practical as a book of reference and adapted to the recent growth of the language.

"Language is in a condition of constant growth and change," says Professor Whitney, in his *Life and Growth of Language*. "An English speaker even of only a century ago would find not a little in our every-day speech which he would understand with difficulty, or not at all; if we were to hear Shakespeare read aloud a scene from one of his own works, it would be in no small part unintelligible (by reason, especially, of the great difference between his pronunciation and ours); Chaucer's English (500 years ago) we master by dint of good solid application, and with considerable help from a glossary; and King Alfred's English (1,000 years ago) which we call Anglo-Saxon, is not easier to us than German. All this, in spite of the fact that no one has gone about of set purpose to alter English speech, in any generation among the thirty or forty that have lived between us and Alfred, any more than in our own. Here, then, is another side of the life of language for us to deal with, and explain, if we can. Life, here, as elsewhere, appears to involve growth and change as an essential element, and the remarkable analogies which exist between the birth and growth and decay and extinction of a language and those of an organized being, or of a species, have been often enough noticed and dwelt upon; some have even inferred from them that language is an organism and leads an organic life, governed by laws with which men cannot interfere."

Words acquire new meanings as new conditions arise. The *kinetoscope* of Perigal was a very different instrument from the *kinetoscope* of Edison. This is also true of more common words. *Bodkin*, for instance, is no longer applied to a dagger, but has a more peaceful significance.

The great number of mechanical inventions and scientific improvements have necessitated the almost unlimited coinage of new words. According to a well-known authority there is not one of the prize machines of the World's Fair of 1854 in use to-day, but all are to be found in the piles of scrap iron. The chief features of the Paris Exposition of 1900 were not dreamed of in 1883. The stories which the father of to-day tells his son, of his own boyhood, sound like tales from ancient history.

Requisites of a Dictionary. In this era of rapid change and growth, the position of the dictionary becomes a critical one. A most important question in the consideration of such a work is: What are the requisites of a thorough and complete dictionary?

It should contain all the authorized words of the language, with the forms of orthography which they have successively assumed. A dictionary is no longer an idol to be devoutly worshiped by the student of the language, neither is it a supreme court of reference whose decision is final. It should embody a complete but simple system of pronunciation, based upon the usages of the best-speaking English people. It should trace the etymological history of each word from its original domestic root or foreign analogue, to its latest form. It should give the original and present meanings of each word, with illustrative examples of its various uses. It should contain a complete list of idiomatic and other phrases, which have acquired a special meaning foreign to the individual significance of the words which compose them. Finally, such a work should contain comprehensive, encyclopædic matter relative to art, science and literature, and all recent discoveries and improvements.

Plan of the Work. This *Dictionary* is not a mere list of words alphabetically arranged. Neither are its contents to be estimated by the large number of words included in its vocabulary, for each word is considered and defined with reference to every part of speech in which it can be properly used, and also with reference to the various meanings it has assumed during the growth of the language. The work defines over 250,000 words, including an exhaustive list of obsolete words from the time of Chaucer to the present day, together with foreign words and phrases current in this country. Besides the necessary Encyclopædic matter, found in the body of the dictionary, the work contains an Appendix devoted to biographical, historical, geographical, statistical, classical and other information of great practical value.

Technology. The editors have prepared a list of technical terms, which, after careful revision, form a most important feature of the work. These are of great value from a scientific and practical standpoint and the collection is virtually complete. The elaboration of the list has been accomplished in such a manner that it is of value to the average reader as well as to the *savant*. The rapid advancement made by the arts and sciences has multiplied

the number of technical terms in a corresponding degree. The list of technical words and phrases found in these volumes includes all terms bearing directly upon theology, law, philosophy, mathematics, chemistry, medicine, geology, fine arts, engineering, mechanics, handicrafts and other subjects.

Cant and Slang. The compilation of a dictionary involves the consideration of many words which properly belong to the category of cant and slang. The editors were obliged to use great caution, both in the acceptance and rejection of such words. Certainly, many that were found inconsistent with the needs of a dictionary were often more expressive than so-called legitimate words. Those inserted are words in common use among the English-speaking people. These, however, are given their proper character by a distinction between them and more authoritative words. The lexicographer cannot wholly ignore slang. It exerts a strong influence on the language and is developed according to its laws. Many words which originate as slang finally take their places in the language of literature and speech. The word *slang* itself, which has occupied a position in the language since the middle of last century, is comparatively a recent word in reputable dictionaries.

Colloquialisms. Great discrimination must needs be exercised in the treatment of colloquialisms. Many of the so-called colloquial words and phrases are entitled to a recognition in the language. Many words and phrases peculiar to Americans and known as Americanisms are of classical origin, and often reflect the distinctive characteristics of the people who use them. The word *corn*, for instance, was perverted from its former function, as a general name for cereal grains, to mean *maize*. Where there has been a distinct corruption of meaning, as is the case with many colloquialisms, they have been placed in a special department, at the end of the work.

Special Coinages. During the past few years English words have been coined in large numbers. These words are often interesting, as well as expressive, and, when reputable authorities have sanctioned their use, should be admitted into the vocabulary. To place these words in a special list would only narrow the scope of this work.

Semi-naturalized Words. The incorporation of foreign words into our language is a gradual and almost imperceptible process. Yet there can be no doubt of the propriety of admitting such words to a place in any dictionary, when, by constant use, their value has been made evident and custom has robbed them of their foreign significance. The lexicographer needs only to guard against the insertion of too recent importations, in the selection of such words.

Hybrid Compounds. The prevalence of hybrid words emphasizes the resources and demands of the English language. Whenever a condition or object comes into existence which fails to find adequate form or expression in our own tongue, words from two different languages are often used in conjunction with each other. The word *cosmolangue* is a fitting example of such a union. The word is formed by the compounding of the Greek word *cosmos*, world, with the English word *language*. Hence, *cosmolangue* means a world-language. The word *cablegram*, which caused a lengthy discussion among English philologists, before it was finally accepted, was formed by uniting the English word *cable* with the Greek word *gramma*, a writing.

In the compilation of this *Dictionary* the various styles of type adopted afford an easy means of distinguishing the different divisions and subdivisions of words.

A system has been inaugurated which affords great convenience in reference. For instance, verbs are first divided into transitive and intransitive. These are again subdivided; firstly, into their ordinary meanings and secondly into their technical significations. A further subdivision is then made into literal and figurative meanings. The same system is adopted in the cases of adjectives, adverbs and nouns. The various grammatical parts of speech in which a word occurs are grouped under one heading, with definitions of each part, illustrated by quotations. Words of the same form, but from different roots, are placed under different headings.

Complete and comprehensive information on any encyclopædic subject can be readily obtained by means of a system of cross references to kindred topics. Turn to a single word of many that might be instanced—*evolution*. The spelling, pronunciation, definition and etymology are first given. Then follows the ordinary use of the word, literally and figuratively. Then the technical meanings are given, in astronomy and geology, biology, geometry, mathematics, and military. Definitions, quotations, and citations are given under all these subheads, so that the reader can obtain not only every shade of the meaning of the word, but a world of knowledge in those various departments. Under biology, reference is made to epigenesis. Turning to *epigenesis*, the reader will find the word spelled, pronounced and defined, and the scientific process described fully enough for any

P R E F A C E.

one to learn its gist, with references to Wolff, its first annunciator, in 1759; Haller, its opponent, and Haeckel, one of its great advocates. Reverting to the word *evolution*, the development hypothesis or theory is mentioned. Under the word *development* is given a full description of the doctrine, with references to Owen, Buffon, Lamarck, Saint-Hilaire, Hugh Miller, Spencer, Wallace, Darwin and Haeckel, and a reference to "Darwinism." *Darwinism* gives us the biography of Darwin, a list of his books, a minute description of his hypothesis under seven distinct heads, with more than 1,500 words in explanation of them. Again, in the course of the account of Darwinism, reference is made to *transmutation*, under which word will be found a full definition of both transmutation and transmutation hypothesis, also a reference to *transformation*, which word, with its compounds, occupies a space of one and one-half columns. Under the word *evolution* the theory is fully explained with reference to Haeckel, Darwin, Huxley and their works. By means of these cognate descriptions the reader has learned the substance of the subject, and that, too, in a dictionary.

The etymologies given are based upon the latest and best authorities. The cognate forms in other languages of each word are shown distinct from the roots.

Derivative signs similar to the following will often be found after words: "In Fr...Sp...Port...Ital...from Lat..." This implies that there have been analogous words in French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian, all derived, like the English, from a Latin original. Where a word occurs that is taken from a language usually expressed, in other dictionaries, by foreign typography, the foreign characters are omitted and the nearest English equivalents are substituted. An abbreviation is placed before the word, showing from what language it is taken. Such transliteration is of value to the average reader who is unfamiliar with foreign typography.

This work abounds in illustrative quotations from the literature of the language. Many of these quotations are taken from newspapers and periodicals, the editors being of the opinion that no other source affords so many instances of words in every-day use, which represent the peculiar elements of the English language. "It is the growth of the newspaper press which has given importance to the English oral language," says a noted writer. "While the lexicographer is hesitating, weighing, suspending, harshly rejecting or tardily admitting, a language is being worked out, which will react again upon our literature. Apart from philological considerations, the mark of the spoken language, distinguishing it from the written language, is that it lives and breathes instinctive with the inspiration of the moment, receiving new ideas as they are newly born, fresh with the quick growth of an age of rapid progress and teeming invention."

The work is copiously illustrated, in a manner appropriate to the subjects treated.

The pronunciation of words is shown by a complete system of diacritical marks, the key to which is printed at the bottom of each page.

Obsolete words are distinguished by an asterisk (*), while words that are still in use though rarely found either in the spoken or written language, are marked with an obelisk (†).

No attempt has been made to introduce any phonetic or other system of spelling. The successive forms of orthography which it has assumed are given under each word.

The publishers take pleasure in presenting to the public a work high in aim, complete in detail, and thorough in conception. They are confident it will prove a valuable adjunct to the literature of the day.

GUIDE TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

In this dictionary the pronunciation is shown by diacritical marks, and the precise value of every vowel, whether accented or unaccented, is clearly and exactly indicated.

Where two or more vowels occur together and do not form a diphthong, only that one of them which gives its sound to the syllable bears a diacritical mark, the others being treated as mute.

The following table illustrates the use of the marks:

ā	as in fate, fame, ale.	ū	as in rule, rumor, cruel.
ă	as in fat, fan, fabulous.	û	as in full, put, bushel.
ä	as in fare, bear, fair.	ȳ	as in try, reply, thyme.
ȧ	as in amidst, culpable, extra.	ȳ	as in Syrian, myth, system.
ā	as in what, was, swan.	ȳ	as in pyre, tyro, tyrant.
â	as in fall, bawl, cause.	æ, œ=ē	as in æon, Phœnix.
a	as in father, far, calm, ask.	ey = ā	as in prey, obey.
ē	as in we, meet, seal.	ōl	as in boil, moist, voice.
ě	as in met, help, wreck.	ōy	as in boy, oyster, royalty.
ē	as in here, pierce, queer.	ōu	as in pout, thou, found.
ē	as in camel, proven, traveling.	ōw	as in jowl, tower, plow.
ē	as in her, germ, filter.		
ē	as in there, where, ere.	c	as in cat, locate, romantic.
		ç	as in cell, mice, receipt.
ī	as in pine, while, tight.	ch	as in chorus, ache, monarch.
ī	as in pit, fill, beautiful.	çh	as in chin, switch, riches.
ī	as in sire, retire, wire.	çh	as in machine, chaise, marchioness.
ī	as in sir, whirl, firm.	g	as in go, figure, log.
ī	as in marine, pique, machine.	ġ	as in gem, urge, religion.
		û	as in sing, rank, banquet.
ō	as in go, home, fold.	ph=f	as in philosopher, photograph.
ō	as in pot, lodge, fond.	qu=kw	as in Quaker, quick, quiet.
o	as in or, forbear, cord.	s	as in sin, lesson, basis.
ō	as in wore, chorus, foreman.	ſ	as in has, revise, noise.
o	as in wolf, book, good.	th	as in thin, worth, slothful.
ō	as in work, world, word.	th	as in this, writhe, breathing.
ō	as in who, tomb, fool.	x	as in expect, next, complex.
ō	as in son, society, union.	x	as in Xenophon, Xenia, xylography.
ū	as in mute, reputé, tube.	ȳ	as in exist, exact, examine.
ū	as in cub, plum, nut.	-ble, -dle, &c.=bēl, dēl, &c.,	as in bub-ble, han-dle, &c.
ü	as in cure, lure, pure.	-cian, -tian=shān,	as in politi-cian, gen-tian.
u	as in unite, fortunate, deluge.	-cious, -tious=shūs,	as in gra-cious, propi-tious.
ū	as in cur, burlesque, murmur.	-sion, -tion=shūn,	as in omis-sion, ra-tion.
		-sion=zhūn,	as in delu-sion.

RULES FOR FORMING PLURAL NOUNS AND DERIVATIVES.

Formerly a great deal of space in dictionaries was taken up by the insertion of regularly formed plural nouns and derivatives, but modern lexicographers are inclined to exclude such words on the ground that the simple rules governing their formation are generally understood as to make their insertion unnecessary. Following are the rules :

1. RULES FOR THE FORMATION OF PLURALS.

(1) The plural of nouns is generally formed by adding *s* or *es* to the singular.

(2) Words ending in a sound that will unite with the sound of *s*, form the plural by adding *s* only; as, *bird, birds*; *bee, bees*.

(3) Words ending in a sound that will not unite with the sound of *s*, form the plural by adding *es*; as, *box, boxes*; *church, churches*; *sash, sashes*.

Exception: When such words end in a silent *e*, the plural is formed by adding *s* only; as, *race, races*; *rose, roses*.

(4) Most nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant form the plural by the addition of *es*; as, *cargo, cargoes*; *hero, heroes*.

Exceptions: The following nouns are commonly written in the plural with *s* only: *Albino, canto, grotto, motto, negrito, octave, Pueblo, quarto, solo, tyro, and zero*.

(5) Some nouns ending in *f*, or *fe*, change their termination into *ves* in the plural; as, *leaf, leaves*; *shelf, shelves*. Others, as, *chief, dwarfs, grief, gulf, handkerchief, hoof, proof, roof, reproof, safe, scarf, strife, surf, turf*, and most of those ending in *ff* form the plural regularly; as, *chief, chiefs*; *muff, muffs*.

(6) Nouns ending in *y* after a consonant form the plural by changing *y* into *ies*; as, *candy, candies*. But nouns ending in *y* after a vowel, form the plural regularly; as, *day, days*; *chimney, chimneys*.

(7) Compound words, whether hyphenated or solid, usually form the plural regularly; as *handful, handfuls*; *house-top, house-tops*. But words composed of a noun united to an adjective, or of two nouns connected by a preposition, so as really to constitute a phrase generally form the plural by adding *s* to the first word of the compound; as, *court-martial, courts-martial*; *cousin-german, cousins-german*; *knight-errant, knights-errant*; *son-in-law, sons-in-law*.

Many nouns adopted from foreign languages retain their foreign plurals; as, *alumnus, alumni*; *crisis, crises*. The instances in which this occurs are indicated in their proper places in the dictionary.

2. FORMATION OF DERIVATIVES.

(1) Words ending in silent *e*, generally reject the *e* before an additional syllable beginning with a vowel; as, *move, moving, movable*.

Exceptions: (a) Words ending in *oe* retain the final *e*; as, *shoe, shoeing*; *hoe, hoeing*; (b) when *e* is preceded by *c* or *g* it is retained before *able* or *ous*; as, *peaceable, courageous*; (c) the *e* is retained in a few words to prevent ambiguity, as in the word *singeing* to distinguish it from *singing*; in *dyeing* (coloring), to distinguish from *dying* (expiring).

(2) Words ending in silent *e*, generally retain *e* on receiving an additional syllable beginning with a consonant; as, *large, largely*.

Exceptions: *Due, duly*; *true, truly*; *awe, awful*; *judge, judgment*; *abridge, abridgment*; *acknowledge, acknowledgment*; *argue, argument*.

(3) Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, change *y* into *i* on receiving an addition, unless this addition is 's or a syllable beginning with *i*; as, *carry, carrier, carries*; *fancy, fancied, fanciful*; *lady, ladies*; *lady, lady's*; *carry, carrying*.

(4) But words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, generally retain the *y* on taking an increase; as *boy, boyish, boys*; *delay, delayed, delays*; *say, says*.

Exceptions: *Lay, laid*; *pay, paid*; *say, said*; commonly, *stay, staid*; and most of their compounds; as, *mis-laid, unpaid*, etc.

(5) When a word ending in *c* (hard) takes a suffix which begins with *e*, *i*, or *y*, *k* is added before the suffix; as, *traffic, trafficker, trafficking*; *panic, panicky*.

(6) Derivatives formed from words which end in *ie*, change the *ie* to *y* before *ing*; as, *die, dying*; *tie, tying*; *believe, believing*.

(7) Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, generally double the final consonant on taking an additional syllable beginning with a vowel; as *gun, gunner, gunning*; *compel, compeller, compelling*; *control, controlled, controlling*.

(8) But when a diphthong precedes the final letter, or when the accent is not on the last syllable, the consonant is not doubled on assuming an additional syllable; as *toil, toiler, toiling*; *deposit, depositor, depositing*.

(9) Words ending in a double consonant generally retain both consonants on receiving an addition; as, *call, caller, calling, calls*; *ebb, ebbled, ebbing, ebbs*.

Exceptions: Some words ending in *ll*, drop one *l* on receiving an increase beginning with a consonant; as, *ful, fulfill, fulfilling, fully*.

THE NEW AMERICAN ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY.

A



A, a. The first letter in the English alphabet, as in those of all the modern Indo-European tongues. The Latin alphabet also commences with *a*, and the Greek with a similar letter, *alpha*. In Sanscrit the vowels are classified by grammarians separately from the consonants. The vowels are placed first, and two sounds of

a, the first a very short one, intermediate between *â* and *û*, as in the word *Veda*, and the other long, as in the first syllable of *Brahman*, head the list. In the Semitic, also, more accurately called the Syro-Arabian, family of languages, a letter with the *a* sound stands first in order. Thus the Hebrew alphabet commences with *A* (*Aleph*), followed in succession by *B* (*Beth*), *C* (*Gimel*), *D* (*Daleth*), designations which at once suggest the names of the Greek letters *Alpha*, *Beta*, *Gamma*, *Delta*. The comparative originality of the Hebrew series is shown by the fact that the appellations of the letters have meanings which the original forms of the characters are supposed roughly to represent: thus, *A* (*Aleph*), signifies an ox, *B* (*Beth*) a house, *C* (*Gimel*) a camel, and *D* (*Daleth*) a door. These terms are properly Aramæan. The old Hebrew, the Aramæan, and the Greek letters seem to have come from the Phœnician, a Syro-Arabian tongue. The Phœnician letters, again, as Gesenius suggests, may have been derived from the Egyptian hieroglyphics. [ALPHABET.] The arrangement which makes *A* the first letter extends far beyond the Aryan and Syro-Arabian tongues, and is believed to be nearly universal through the world.

I. *A* as a vowel sound.

A owes its position at the head of so many alphabets to the facility with which it may be pronounced: it is needful but to breathe strongly through the open mouth, and one of the *a* sounds comes forth. This letter has three leading sounds, two of which again are somewhat modified in many words, apparently by the succeeding consonants.

1. The long sound of *A*:

- (i.) As in *fate*, marked in this work by *â*.
- (ii.) A modification of this sound, produced by the consonant *r* following it, as in *fare*, marked *â*.

2. The open sound of *A*:

- (i.) As in *father* (marked *a*). This, or a sound much approaching it, is common in many languages.

¶ A trifling modification of this sound is produced by its occurrence in a closed syllable, as in *fast*, but it is not sufficiently distinct from it to require a special diacritical mark.

- (ii.) A shorter form of the open sound in a closed syllable, as in *fat*. It is here marked *â*.

- (iii.) The shortest possible sound of *A*, scarcely distinguishable from one of the *u* sounds, as in *amidst*. It is here marked *â*. It is very common in Sanscrit words, as *Veda*.

3. The broad sound of *A*:

- (i.) As in *fall*, here marked *â*.
- (ii.) A closer form of it, marked *â*, as in *what*.

II. *A* as an initial is used:

1. In *Chronology*, for *Anno* (Lat.)=in the year: as *A. D.*, *Anno Domini* = in the year of our Lord; *A. U. C.*, *Anno urbis condite* = in the year of the city founded—i. e., from the foundation of the city (Rome) = 753 B. C. (*Varro*).

2. In *Horology*, for the Lat. prep. *ante* = before: as *a. m.* (*ante meridiem*) = before noon.

3. In designating University degrees, for *Artium*: as *A. M.* (Lat.), or *M. A.* (Eng.), *Artium Magister* = Master of Arts; *A. B.* (Lat.), or *B. A.* (Eng.), *Artium baccalaureus* = Bachelor of Arts.

¶ In England *M. A.* and *B. A.* are almost exclusively employed, while in the United States *A. M.* and *A. B.* are used.

4. In *Academies of Music, Painting, Science, &c.*: (a) for *Academy*, or *Academician*, as *R. A.* = Royal Academy; or (b) for *Associate*, as *A. R. A.* = Associate of the Royal Academy; or (c) for *Antiquaries*, as *F. S. A.* = Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

5. In the *Army*, for *Artillery*: as *U. S. A.* = The United States Artillery, or United States Army.

6. In *Music*, for *alto*: as *S. A. T. B.* = Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass.

7. In *Nautical Language*, for *able*. Thus, *A. B.* = able-bodied seaman.

8. In *Commerce*, for *accepted*, and is used specially of bills.

III. *A* as a symbol stands for—

1. In *Logic*: *A* universal affirmative.

2. In *Music*: The 6th note of the diatonic scale of *C* major, corresponding to the *la* of the Italians and the French.

3. In *Heraldry*: The chief in an escutcheon.

4. In *Pharmacy*: *a* or *aa* is a contraction of the Greek preposition *ana*, and has two meanings: (i.) of each (ingredient) separately; or (ii.) in quantities of the same weight or the same measure.

5. In *Botany*: According to the method of notation in botanical drawings proposed by Mr. Ferdinand Bauer, and followed by Endlicher in his *Iconographia Generum Plantarum*, for a flower before expansion, while *A 1* is a flower expanded.

6. In *Nautical Language*: *A 1* = a vessel of the first class, excellently built. *Figuratively*: Anything highly excellent, the best of its class.

7. In *Mathematics*: *A* and the other letters of the alphabet are used, e. g., in Euclid, to represent lines, angles, points, &c. In Algebra, *a* and the other first letters of the alphabet are used to express known quantities, and the last letters to express such as are unknown.

8. In *Law* or arguments, the first letters of the alphabet are used to indicate persons in cases supposed or stated for illustration: as *A* promises *B* to pay *C*.

IV. *A* used in composition:

1. As a prefix:

- (i.) To *English words derived from the A. S.*, generally means *an* (=one), *at*, *to*, *in*, *of*, *on*. It may be severed from the rest of the word by a hyphen, as *a-day*; or the two may be completely united, as *along*. *A* was once used as a prefix in many instances, especially to participles, where now it is not used: e. g., "I am *a-going*, or *a-coming*," are now confined to the vulgar, and are not looked upon as correct. But Max Müller considers such phrases more accurate than those which have displaced them; and they are frequent in the Bible, as Heb. xi. 21. Cf. Shakespeare, *Merry Wives*, act iii., sc. 3, "We'll *a-birding* together." "In some cases," says Lye, "it was originally merely an initial augment, altering nothing in the sense of the word." Sometimes it=A. S. *ge*, as in *aware*=A. S. *gewær*.
- (ii.) To words derived from the Latin, is (1) the Latin prep. *a*, *ab*, *abs* (of which *a* is used before

words beginning with a consonant): as *avert*=to turn away from; *abduct*=to lead away; *abstract*=to draw away. (2) The Latin prep. *ad*=to: as *agnate*, from *agnatus*, past participle of *agnascor*=(properly) to be born to, or in addition to.

(iii.) To words of Greek derivation is sometimes what is called *alpha privative*; that is, *alpha* which deprives the word to which it is prefixed of its positive meaning, and substitutes what is negative instead. It signifies *not*: as *theist*=one who believes in God; *atheist*=one who does not believe in God. In cases where the word so contradicted begins with a vowel *an* is used, as *anelectric*, the opposite of *electric*.

(iv.) To words derived from the French, occasionally, but rarely, *at*: as *amerce*, from Fr. *à merci*=(put) at the mercy (of the court).

(v.) *à* [apparently, from its accent, French, but probably really only the Latin prep. *a*=from; and the accent is a mark of its having come to us in this use through the French], in English, sometimes=*from*. (1.) Noting paternity, especially of an honorable kind, as Thomas *à* Becket=Thomas Becket; Anthony *à* Wood=Anthony Wood. (2.) Logical progression, as in *à priori* and *à posteriori* (q. v.).

2. As an affix in burlesque poetry at once adds another syllable to a line, and produces a ludicrous effect—

"And chuck'd him under the chin-*a*."—*Rhymes quoted in Macaulay's "Hist. of Engl."* chap. xvii.

V. *A* as a part of speech.

A, æ, Æn. [a before words commencing with a consonant or the aspirate; *an* before a vowel or silent *h*: as "a man," "a heart," "an art," "an heir." To this rule there are exceptions:

- (1) When the accent on a word commencing with the aspirate falls on other than the first syllable, *an* is frequently used: as "an historian," "an hotel."

- (2) *A* is used before the vowel *o* in *one* where the vowel carries the sound of *wo*, as in the phrase "such a one."

- (3) *A* is used before the vowel *u* when it carries with it a *y* sound, as if written *you*, as "a union," "a university;" and also before words commencing with *eu* or *ew* which have a similar sound, as "a eunuch," "a ewe."

¶ Originally *an*, meaning *one*, was used before words beginning with a consonant, as well as those beginning with a vowel. In earlier English, as in the Bible, we find *an* generally used before words commencing with *h*, whether aspirated or not, as "an house," "an heart." "Such an one" occurs as frequently as "such a one." *An* is found before *u* with the *y* sound, as "an unicorn," "an usurer." These uses have been followed by many modern writers, but chiefly in poetry. Macaulay speaks of "an university."

1. As the indefinite article, points out persons and things vaguely; more specifically, it signifies—

- (a) Each. "Once a [i. e., each] year."—*Lev. xvi. 34*.

- (b) Any. "If a [i. e., any] man love me."—*John xiv. 23*.

- (c) One in particular. "He sent a man before them."—*Ps. cv. 17*.

- (d) Every. "It is good that a [i. e., every] man should both hope and wait for the salvation of the Lord."—*Lam. iii. 26*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

(e) When placed before the name of a person it converts the proper noun into a common noun, as—

"An Orpheus! an Orpheus! Yes, faith may grow bold."—Wordsworth: *Power of Music*.

2. As a substantive, as:

(a) In the expressions "Capital A, small a."

(b) In the phrase "A per se" (i.e., A by itself, A standing alone), which means "one pre-eminent, a none-such."

"O faer Creseide, the flower and A per se
Of Troy and Greece."

Chaucer: *Testament of Creseide*, v. 78.

3. As an adjective, as "the a sound."

VI. A as an abbreviation, stands for:

1. The interjection *ah!* (*Old Eng.*)

"And seyde A! doughter, stynt thyn hevynesse."

Chaucer: *The Knightes Tale*, i. 2,350.

2. The personal pronoun *he*:

"Bounce would 'a say; and away again would 'a go,
and again would 'a come."—Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Part II, iii. 2.

3. The infinitive *have*. [*HA'*]

"I had not thought my body could 'a yielded."—*Beaumont & Fletcher*.

4. The word *all* (*Scotch*):

"They have a' th' soldiers to assist them."

Sir W. Scott: *Guy Mannering*, chap. v.

5. In Chemistry: *A* = acetate; as *K_A* = Potassium acetate. Other letters, as *O* for oxalate, are used in the same manner.

¶ *AAA* is used for *amalgama* or *amalgamation*.

A. I. L. registry mark denoting a ship of the highest class; hence, colloquially, first-rate; prime.

*a'-a-bām. [*Old Fr.*] A term formerly used by French alchemists for lead.

*a'-am, a'-ham, ôhm, or ôhme, s. [*Dut.* In Ger. *ahm*.] [Webster thinks it may be from Heb. and Aram. *ammah* = (1) the arm beneath the elbow: hence (2) a measure of length, the cubit, the distance from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger (*Exod.* xxv. 10, 17).] A Dutch measure of capacity used for liquids, now obsolete. It varied in different cities from 37 to 41 English wine gallons = 296 to 328 English pints.

*ā'-ān, adv. [*ON.*] On.

"Do, cosyn, anon thyn armys aan."—Ashmole MS. (*Halliwel*: *Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words*.)

*ā'-ānde, s. [*Dan.*] Breath. [*AYNDE.*]

"... hys aande stynkes."—Hampole MS. *Bowes*. (*Wright*: *Dict. Obsol. and Provinc. Eng.*)

*ā'-ane, s. [*AWN.*] The beard of barley or other grain; an awn.

"And that we call the aane which groweth out of the eare like a long pricke or a dart, whereby the eare is defended from the danger of birds."—Googe: *Husbandry* (1577). (*Halliwel*.)

aar, s. [*ARN.*] The alder-tree (*Scotch*). (*Jamieson*: *Scotch Dict.*)

*ā'-ar, prep. [*A. S. ær.*] Ere, before. (*The Romance of King Alisaunder*). (*Halliwel*.)

a'-ard-vark, s. [*Dut.* *aard*=earth; *varken*=pig.] The name given at the Cape of Good Hope to an ant-eater, the *Orycteropus capensis* of Geoff. St. Hilaire. [*ORYCTEROPUS*.]

a'-ard-wolf, s. [*Dut.* *aard*=earth, and *wolf*=wolf.] The Dutch name of a digitigrade carnivorous animal, the *Proteles lalandii*, from Caffaria, akin at once to the dogs, the hyenas, and the civets. [*PROTELES*.]

*ā'-arm, s. [*A. S. earm.*] The arm. (*Wycliffe*: *Bod. MS.*) (*Halliwel*.)

*ā'-armed, pa. par. & a. [*ARMED*.] (*Wycliffe*.)

Aār-ōn. [*Greek Aaron* of the Septuagint; Heb. *Aharon*. Derivation uncertain.] The first high-priest of the Jews.

Aaron's beard, s. (*Ps.* cxxxiii. 2.) The name sometimes given to a plant, *Hypericum calycinum*, or large-flowered St. John's wort.

Aaron's rod, s. (*Numb.* xvii.)

1. *Arch.*: A rod with a serpent twined around. It is similar to the *caduceus*, or wand, with two serpents about it, borne by Mercury.

2. *Bot.*: (1) Of wild British plants: *Solidago virgaurea*, *Verbascum thapsus*. (2) Of garden plants: *Solidago Canadensis*.

*aār'-ōn, s. [*A corruption* of *Arum*, as *sparrow-grass* is of *asparagus*.]

**Bot.*: The plant called wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*). [*ARUM*.] (*Cotgrave*.)

Aār-ōn'-ic, Aār-ōn'-ic-al, a. Pertaining or relating to Aaron.

*āas, s. An *aas*. So of something very small and valueless.

"Thyn sis fortune is turned into an aas."

Chaucer: *Monkes Tale*.

*ā'-at, s. [*A. S.*] Fine oatmeal used for thickening pottage. (*Markham*: *Eng. Housewife*.)

a'-a-vör'-a, s. A name given to various palm-trees. [*AVOIRA*.]

A. B. (See *a* as an initial, II. 3, 7.)

ab. The syllable *ab* found at the commencement of the names of places, as Abingdon, is possibly a shortened form of *abbey*; though in Stevenson's edition of the *Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon* the word is derived from Abbenus, an Irish monk who is said to have founded the monastery and called it after himself, "Mount of Abbenus" = Abingdon. (See Stevenson's Preface, p. xii.)

Ab (āb) [*Heb. ab.*] The fifth month according to the ecclesiastical reckoning—the eleventh, by the civil computation—of the Jewish year. The name *Ab* does not occur in the Old Testament or in the Apocrypha. It was not introduced till the Captivity, and was of Babylonian origin. The month *Ab* may begin in some years as early as the 10th of July, and in others as late as the 7th of August.

¶ *Ab* is also the twelfth month of the Syrian year, nearly coinciding with our August.

*āb, s. [*Etym. unknown.*] The sap of a tree.

"Yet diuerse have assayed to deale without okes to that end, but not with so good successe as they have hoped, because the *ab* or juice will not so soon be removed and clean drawn out, which some attribute to want of time in the salt water."—Harrison: *Descrip. of Eng.* (*Halliwel*.)

āb'-a-ca, āb'-a-ka, s. [*Local name.*] The name given in the Philippine Islands to the *Musa textilis*, or *trogodytarum*, a species of the plantain genus, which yields manila hemp.

āb-a-čis'-cūs, s. [*Gr. abakiskos*], dimin. from *abax*=a colored stone for inlaying mosaic work.

Ancient Arch.: Any flat member. A tile or square of a tessellated pavement. [*ABACUS*.]

āb'-a-čist. [*Lat. abacus*.] One who calculates, one who casts accounts. [*ABACUS*.]

*a-bäck', s. [*Fr. abaque*.] A square tablet, a cartouche. [*ABACUS*.]

"In the centre or midst of the pegm was an *aback*, in which the elegy was written."—Ben Jonson: *King James' Entertainment*, vi. 436.

a-bäck', *a-backe, *a-bak, adv. [*A. S. on bæc*=at or on the back.]

I. Ordinary senses:

1. Backward.

"But when they came where thou thy skill didst show,
They drew *abacke*, as half with shame confounded."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*, June.

2. Behind=from behind.

"Endangered her being set upon both before and *abacke*."—Knolles: *Hist. of Turks*, 879A.

3. Away, aloof. (*Scotch*.)

"O wad they stay *aback* frae courts
An please themselves wi countra sports."

Burns: *The Two Dogs*.

4. Behind· of place. (*Scotch*.)

"The third that gaed a wee *aback*."—Burns.

5. Back: of time past. (*Scotch*.)

"Eight days *aback*."—Ross: *Helenore*.

II. Technical:

Naut.: Backward, with the sails pressed back against the mast.

"Brace the foremost yards *aback*."

Falconer: *Shipwreck*.

¶ *Taken aback* means (a) that the sails have been driven in the opposite direction from that in which the ship is advancing, and laid against the mast. This may be produced by a sudden change of the wind, or by an alteration in the ship's course. A ship is *laid aback* when the sails are purposely put back to destroy the forward motion of the vessel, or even make her temporarily move stern foremost, to avoid some danger ahead. Ships of war are also laid *aback* when they have advanced beyond their places in the line of battle. Hence (b) *metaphorically* from the above=taken by surprise.

†āb'-a-cō, s. Arithmetic. [*ABACUS*.]

*a-back-ward, *a-bac-ward, adv. [*Eng. aback*; -ward.] *Aback*, backward, to the rear.

"Arthur thehte hine *abacward*."

Layamon, ii. 419.

āb-āc'-tion, s. [*Lat. abactio*=a driving away.] *Law*: A stealing of cattle on a large scale. [*ABACTOR*.]

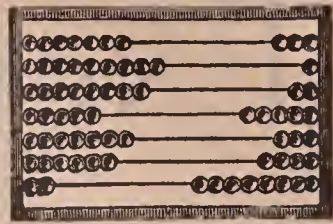
āb-āc'-tor, pl. *abac-tör-ēs*. [*Lat. abactor*=a cattle-stealer on a large scale; one who drives away herds of cattle: *abigo*=to drive away: *ab*=from; *ago*=to lead or drive.]

In *Law*, with the same meaning as the Latin word from which it comes. [*ABIGEAT*.]

"The *abactores*, or *abigeatores*, who drove one horse or two mares or oxen, or five hogs, or ten goats, were subject to capital punishment."—Gibbon: *Decl. & Fall*, ch. xlv.

āb'-a-cūs, s. [*Ger. abacus*; *Fr. abaque*; *Ital. abaco*, fr. *Lat. abacus*; *Gr. abax*, -akos. The word appears to have signified originally and specially the Pythagorean multiplication table, and thus to have been derived either from the first two letters of the alphabet, or from the Heb. *abag*=dust, or a corresponding term in some other Syro-Arabian language; the allusion being to the ancient practice of spreading dust on tablets, with the view of tracing diagrams among it. Hence its various significations, which are the same in English as they are in Latin.]

1. A counting-frame; an instrument made of wires and beads designed to facilitate arithmetical calculations. It was used in Greece as well as in Rome, and is still employed in China, where it is called *Shwanpan*. In America an abacus of a humble kind is occasionally sold in toy shops.



Abacus, for Counting.

2. *Arch.*: A flat stone crowning the capital of a column. It was square in the Tuscan, Doric, and all the ancient Ionic styles. In the Corinthian and Composite orders the sides were hollowed, and the angles in nearly all cases truncated. It is the same in some of the modern Ionic. In the Grecian Doric, the Roman Doric, and the Tuscan, the abacus was thick, while it was thin in the Doric and Corinthian. It was to these last forms that Vitruvius, the Roman writer, who introduced the word *abacus* into architectural nomenclature, limited the term. The checker and tile, the abacus of the Doric, he denominated *plinthus* or *plinthis* = a plinth.



Abacus: Corinthian.



Abacus: Roman Doric.



Abacus: Grecian Doric.

¶ Special uses of the word are found in the following expressions:

(1.) *Abacus harmonicus*: The arrangement of the keys of a musical instrument.

(2.) *Abacus major* (*Metal.*): A trough in which ore is washed.

(3.) *Abacus Pythagoricus*: The multiplication table.

(4.) *Abacus logisticus*: A right-angled triangle whose sides forming the right angle contain the numbers from 1 to 60, and its area the products of each two of the numbers perpendicularly opposite.

*a-bād', *a-bā'de, *a-bā'l'd (*Scotch*), *a-bōd', *a-bōod' (*Chaucer*), s. [*ABIDE*.] Delay, abiding, tarrying.

"For soone aftr that he was made
He fel withouten lenger *abade*."

MS. of 14th Cent.

a-bād'-dōn, s. [*Gr. abaddon*; Heb. *abaddon*=destruction. It occurs in the Heb. of Job xxxi. 12. From *abad*, Heb. Chald. (*E. Aram.*), Syr., or Sam.=to be destroyed, to perish.] A proper name.

1. The angel of the bottomless pit (*Rev.* ix, 11).

2. *Poet.*: Hell.

"In all her gates *Abaddon* rues

Thy bold attempt." Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 624.

*āb-æ-ll'-i-ēn, v. t. [*A. S. abælligan?*] To irritate. (*Stratmann*: *Dict. O. Eng. Lang.*)

*abællien, v. t. [*A. S. abælligan*.] To oppose, to irritate.

"Bruttes ofte hine *abæileden*."—Layamon, ii. 3.

*a-bāf'-elled, pa. par. [*BAFFLE*.] Baffled, treated scornfully.

"What do you think chill be *abafelled* up and down the town."—London *Prodigal*, p. 21. (*Halliwel*.)

†a-baff'e, adv. [*ABAFT*.] Behind.

"Once heave the lead again, and sound *abaffe*."

Taylor: *Works* (1630).

a-baft', prep. [*a* = on; *bæftan*, adv. & prep. = after, behind; *A. S. æftan*; Goth. *aftan*.]

Naut.: Behind; in the hinder part of the ship, close toward the stern. (Opposed to *afore*.)

"And the boteswaine of the galley walked *abast* the maste."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, vol. ii.

Abast the beam: In that arch of the horizon which is between a line drawn at right angles to

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fālī, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gò, pòt, or, wòre, wòlf, wòrk, whò, sòn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

the keel, and the point to which the stern is directed.

¶ Sometimes contracted into *aft*, as in the expression "fore and aft." [AFT, AFTER.]

**a-bāis'-ançe*, s. [Fr. *abaisser*=to express.] [OBEISANCE.]

"To make a low *abaisance*."—Skinner: *Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae* (1671).

¶ Skinner considers that *abaisance* is more correct than *obeisance*, which even in his time was taking its place and is now universal.

**a-bāisçh'-ite*, **a-bāisçht'*, **a-bāissed'*, **a-bāissed'*, **a-bāist'*, **a-bā-sit'*, **a-bāst'*, *pa. par.* [ABASE, ABASH.] Abashed, ashamed, frightened, bereaved, disappointed.

"I was *abaischite*, be oure Lorde
Of our beste bernas." *Morte Arthure.*

**a-bāi'-sēr*, s. [Deriv. uncertain.] Burnt ivory, or ivory black.

**a-bāi'sse*, v. t. [ABASE.]

**a-bāit'-en*, v. t. To bait. (*Stratmann*.)

**a-bāk'-ward*, adv. Backward. (*Halliwell*.)

**āb-ā'-lī-ēn-āte*, v. t. [Lat. *abalienatus*, *pa. par.* of *abalieno* = to alienate property from one to another, to transfer the ownership from one to another: *ab* = from, and *alieno* = (1) to alienate, to transfer by sale; (2) to set at variance, to render averse; *alienus* = belonging to another, or foreign; *alius* = another.]

¶ 1. *Civil Law*: To transfer property, or something else of value, from ourselves to others.

2. *Gen.*: To withdraw the affection from, to estrange. [ALIENATE.]

"So to bewitch them, so *abalienate* their minds."
Archb. Sandys: Sermons, fo. 132 b.

**āb-ā'-lī-ēn-ā-tēd*, *pa. par.* [ABALIENATE.]

**āb-ā'-lī-ēn-ā-tīng*, *pr. par.* [ABALIENATE.]

**āb-ā'-lī-ēn-ā'-tion*, s. The transfer of property, such as land, goods, or chattels, from one to another. [ABALIENATE.]

**āb-a-lō-nē*, s. [HALIOTIS.]

**āb-a-mūr'-ūs*, s. [Lat. *murus*=a wall.]

Arch.: A buttress, or second wall, erected to strengthen another one.

**a-bānd'*, v. t. [Poet.: Contracted from *abandon*.] To forsake. [ABANDON.]

**a-bān'-dōn*, v. t. [Fr. *abandonner*, from *à bandon* = at liberty: *à* = Lat. *ad* = at; O. Fr. *bandon*=Low Lat. *bandum* = an order, a decree; Sp. & Port. *abandonar*; Ital. *abbandonare*.]
*1. *Prim & special*: To cast out an object in consequence of its having been denounced or fallen into evil repute.

"Blessed shall ye be when men shall hate you and *abandon* your name as evil."—*Luke* vi. 22 (Rheims version). "Cast out your name as evil" (Auth. version).

2. To cast away anything, without its being implied that it has been denounced.

"*Abandon* fear."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 494.

"In the Middle Ages the system derived from the Roman calendar . . . was to a great extent *abandoned*."—*Lewis: Astron. of the Ancients*.

3. To leave, to yield up.

"Meanwhile the British Channel seemed to be *abandoned* to French rovers."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, chap. xiv.

4. To desert a person to whom one owes allegiance, or is under obligation.

"A court swarming with sycophants, who were ready, on the first turn of fortune, to *abandon* him as they had *abandoned* his uncle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xi.

5. *Reflex.*: To resign (one's self), e. g., to indolence, or to vice.

"He *abandoned* himself without reserve to his favorite vice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xiv.

6. *Comm.*: To give over to insurers a ship or goods damaged as a preliminary to claiming the whole money insured thereupon.

*7. To bring under absolute dominion. (*Scotch*.)

"And swa the land *abandonwynt* he,
That durst nane warne to do his will."—*Barbour*.

*8. To let loose, to give permission to act at pleasure. (*Scotch*.)

"The hardy Bruce ane ost *abandonwynt*
xx thousand he rewylt be force and wit."
Wallace, x. 317, MS.

*9. To destroy, to cut off, in consequence of being given over. (*Scotch*.)

"Yondyr the king this ost *abandonand*."
Wallace, x. 259, MS.

*10. To deter, effectually to prevent. (*Scotch*.)

"To dant their attemptatis and to *abandon* thaym in tymes cumyng."—*Eellen: Cron.*, b. 10, c. 2.

¶ Wedgwood considers that signification No. 7 is the primary one.

**a-bān'-dōn*, s. [ABANDON, v. t.]

1. A relinquishment.

"These heavy exactions occasioned an *abandon* of all wares but what are of the richer sort."—*Lord Kaimess*.

2. One who completely forsakes or deserts a person or thing.

"A friar, an *abandon* of the world."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion*.

3. Unreserved devotion to a particular object, taste, emotion, &c.

**a-bān'-dōn*, adv. [A. N. *à bandon*=at discretion.]

1. *Lit.*: At discretion, freely.

"Affir this swift gift 'tis but reason
He give his gode too in *abandon*."
Rom. of the Rose, 2,342.

2. In a completely exposed state.

"His ribbes and scholder fel adoun,
Men might see the liver *abandon*."
Arthur and Merlin, p. 228.

**a-bān'-dōned*, *pa. par.* & *adj.* [ABANDON.] Used in the same senses as the verb, and also

As adjective:

1. Deserted.

"Your *abandoned* streams."—*Thomson: Liberty*.

2. Wholly given up to wickedness, hopelessly corrupt.

" . . . the evidence of *abandoned* persons who would not have been admissible as witnesses before the secular tribunals."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, chap. vi.

¶ Dryden (*Span. Friar*, iv. 2) has the redundant expression *abandoned o'er*, now obsolete.

**a-bān'-dōn-ēe*, s. [ABANDON.]

Legal: A person to whom anything is abandoned.

**a-bān'-dōn-ēr*, s. [ABANDON.] One who abandons.

"*Abandoner* of revels, mute, contemplative."

Shakesp. & Flet.: Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 3.

**a-bān'-dōn-īng*, *pr. par.*, & s. [ABANDON.]

As subst.: A forsaking; a total desertion.

"When thus the helm of justice is abandoned, a universal *abandoning* of all other posts will succeed."—*Burke*.

**a-bān'-dōn-mēnt*, s. [ABANDON.]

1. *Ord. sense*: The act of abandoning, giving up, or relinquishing.

"The Latins now make secret preparations for the open *abandonment* of their long-standing Roman alliance."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiii.

2. The state of being abandoned, as "He was in a state of complete *abandonment*."

3. *Comm.*: The relinquishment of an interest or claim. Thus, in certain circumstances, a person who has insured property on board a ship may relinquish to the insurers a remnant of it saved from a wreck, as a preliminary to calling upon them to pay the full amount of the insurance effected. The term is also used of the surrender by a debtor of his property.

4. The yielding to a passion, taste, object or emotion.

**a-bān'-dūm*, s. [BAN.]

Old Law: Anything forfeited or confiscated. (*Ducange*.)

**a-bān'-dūne*, v. t. [A. S.] To subject, to abandon.

"Fortune to her lawys cau not *abandune* me."

Skelton: Works, i. 273. (*Halliwell*.)

**a-bān'-ga*, s. [Local name.] A name given by the negroes in the island of St. Thomas to a kind of palm. [ADY.]

**a-banne*, v. t. [BAN.] To curse.

"So solemnly to *abanne* and accurse them all."—*Jewell: Works*, ii. 697.

**āb-ān'-tīon*, s. [Law Lat. *abannitio*, an old legal term, now little used.] Banishment for one or two years for manslaughter. [BAN.]

**āb-āp-tīs-tōn*, or **āb-āp-tīst'-ī-ōn*, s. [Gr. *abaptiston* = not to be dipped, *baptizo* = to dip; frequentative of *bapto* = to dip, to dye. In Galen is found the expression *trupanon* = a trepan not to be dipped, that is, with a guard to prevent its sinking too deeply.]

Old Surg.: A guarded trepan. [TREPAN.]

**a-bār'-cŷ*, s. [Low Lat. *abartia*.] Insatiableness. [ABARTICK.] (*Ducange*.)

**a-bā're*, v. t. [A. S. *abararian*.] To make bare, to uncover. [BARE.]

**a-bar'-rand*, *pr. par.* [ABERR.] Departing from, aberring.

**a-ba'rre*, v. t. [A. N. *abarrier*.] To prevent.

" . . . the famousse princes of Israel, which did not only *abarre* ydolatrie and other ungodlyness, but

utterly abolished all occasyone of the same."—*Wright: Monastic Letters*, p. 209.

**a-bar'-stick*, or **a-bās'-tick*, a. [Etym. uncertain, possibly connected with *abarcy* (q. v.).] Insatiable. (*Blount*.)

**a-bar'-stick*, s. Insatiableness. (*Cockeram*.)

**a-bar'-stir*, a. [ABASE?] More downcast.

"Might no more be *abarstir*."—*Towneley Mysteries*.

**āb-ar-tīc'-ū-lā-tion*, s. [Lat. *ab* = from; *articulatio* = a putting forth of new joints; *articulo* = to divide into joints; *articulus* = a little joint; *artus* = a joint.]

Anat.: That kind of articulation, or jointing, which admits of obvious or extensive motion. Synonymous with diarthrosis and dearticulation (q. v.).

**a-bās*, s. [In Ger., &c., *abas*: der. apparently from Shah Abbas of Persia.] A weight used in Persia for weighing pearls. It is one-eighth less than the European carat, and is equal to 2.25 grains Troy.

**a-bās*, s. [Arab.]

Med.: A cutaneous disease, the scald-head (*Porrigio favosa*). [PORRIGO.]

**a-bā'se*, v. t. [Fr. *abaisser*; Low Lat. *abasse* = to lower; Ital. *abbassare*; Sp. *abaxar*: cogn. with Eng. *base*; Low Lat. *bassus* = low. [ABASH.]

1. *Lit.*: To depress, to lower.

"And will she yet *abase* her eyes on me?"

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

2. *Fig.*: To make low, to lower, to degrade, to humble, to disgrace.

"But the Hydes *abased* themselves in vain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ To *abase* the coinage; same as to *debase* (q. v.). [ABASING, s., 3.]

1. In the same senses as the verb.

2. *Her.*: The term used

(1) when the wings, e. g.,

in place of being expanded,

with their apices pointing

outward, either look down

toward the point of the

shield, or else are shut. (2)

When a chevron, fesse, or

another ordinary, is borne

lower than its usual situa-

tion. (Parker, *Gloss. of*

Her.) [ABASE.]

-*bā'se-mēnt*, s. [ABASE.]

1. The act of bringing low or humbling.

2. The state of being brought low.

"There is an *abasement* because of glory."—*Eccles. xx.*

11.

"The austerities and *abasement* of a monk."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, book v., chap. i.

**a-bāsh'*, v. t. [O. Fr. *esbahir*; Fr. *ébahir*.] To put to shame, to cause to hang down the head, by suddenly exciting in one the consciousness of guilt, mistake, or inferiority; to destroy the self-possession of a person; to dispirit; to put to confusion.

"He was a man whom no check could *abash*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**a-bāsh'ed*, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ABASH.] (1) As the verb=to put to shame; hence (2) Modest, unobtrusive, bashful.

"The boy of plainer garb, and more *abashed*

In countenance—more distant and retired."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

**a-bāsh'-īng*, *pr. par.* & s. [ABASH.]

As subst.: A putting to shame.

"An *abashing* without end."—*Chaucer: Boecius*.

**a-bāsh'-mēnt*, s. [ABASH.] Confusion produced by shame; fear, consternation; a being put to shame.

"Which manner of *abashment* became her not yll."—*Skelton*, p. 38.

**a-bā'-sīng*, *pr. par.* & s. [ABASE.]

As substantive:

1. *Lit.* (as l. of the verb): A depressing, a making lower.

"Yet this should be done with a demure *abasing* of your eye."—*Bacon: Works*, vol. i.

2. *Fig.*: A making low, a humbling. The same as ABASEMENT.

*3. Depreciation of the coinage. [DEBASING.]

"The *abasing* of the said copper money."—*Grafton: Chronicle*, Edw. VI.

**a-bās'-sī*, **a-bās'-sīs*, or **a-bās'-sēes*, s. [Pers.] A Persian silver coin (from Shah Abbas II., under whom it was struck) bearing the value of about 21 cents, but varying with the price of silver.

**a-bās'-tard-ize*, v. t. [A. N. *abastarder*.] To reduce to the condition of a bastard. [BASTARD.]



Wings Abased.

dōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, -del.

*Corrupted and abastardized thus."—Daniel: *Queen's Arc.*

*a-bā-sūre, s. [A. N.] Abasement. (Towneley *Mysteries*.)

a-bā-ta-ble, a. Able to be abated; that may be abated. [ABATE.]

a-bā-ta-mēn'-tūm, s. [Law Lat.] [ABATE.]

Law: An entry by interposition; the term used when, on the death of a landowner, some one, not the heir or devisee, takes unlawful possession of the estate.

*āb-a-tāyl'-mēnt, s. [A. N.] A battlement. (Sir Gawayne, p. 30.)

a-bā'te, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *abatre*; Fr. *abattre*=to beat down; *battre*=to beat or strike; Sp. *batir*, *abater*; Port. *bater*, *abater*; Ital. *battere*, *abbattere*. Low Lat. *abatto*: a=down, and Lat. *batuo*, *battuo*=to hit, to strike.] [BEAT, BATE.]

1. Transitive:

1. Lit. (of material things):

* (a) To beat down, to overthrow.

"The more schuln they ben *abatul* and defouled in helle."—Chaucer: *Persones Tale*, p. 186.

* (b) To lower.

"Alle the baners that Crysten founde
They were *abatyder*."—Octavian, imp. 1743.

2. Fig.:

(a) To contract, to cut short, to lessen, diminish, moderate, mitigate.

"Nought that he saw his sadness could *abate*."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, i. 84.

"Abate thy rage, abate thy manly rage!
Abate thy rage, great duke!"

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. 2.

"Hel. O weary night, O long and tedious night,
Abate thy hours: shine comforts from the east."
Shakesp.: *Mids. Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

(b) To subtract, to deduct: sometimes followed by *from*.

"It shall be *abated* from thy estimation."—Leviticus xxvii. 18.

(c) To remit: e. g., a tax.

"To replenish an exhausted treasury, it was proposed to resume the lavish and ill-placed gifts of his predecessor; his prudence *abated* one moiety of the restitution."—Gibbon: *Decl. and Fall*, ch. xlviii.

3. *Law*: (i.) To beat down, to pull down, to destroy, to put an end to, as "to *abate* a nuisance." (ii.) To annul a suit or action. (iii.) To reduce proportionally a legacy or a debt when the testator or bankrupt has not left funds enough to pay it in full.

4. *Metall.*: To reduce to a lower temper.

II. Intransitive:

1. To decrease, to become less; applied to material substances, to movements, to diseases, also to feelings or emotions, and indeed to anything capable of diminution.

"The wind

Was fall'n, the rain *abated*."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, ii.

"The fury of Glengarry, not being inflamed by any fresh provocation, rapidly *abated*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To lessen, to moderate.

"So toilsome was the road to trace,
The guide, *abating* of his pace,
Led slowly through the pass's jaws."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, v. 3.

3. To cease altogether.

"Ys continuance *abated* any boast to make."

Political Songs, p. 216.

4. *Law*: (i.) To come to nought, to fall through, to fail. (ii.) To abate into a freehold=enter into a freehold on the death of the former possessor, regardless of the rights belonging to the heir or devisee.

*5. *Horsemanship*: A horse is said to abate, or take down his curvets, when he puts both his hind legs to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness at every successive step which he takes.

a-bā'te, s. [Old Fr. *abat*.] Event, adventure.

1. (Scotch.) Accident; something that surprises, as being unexpected.

2. A casting down. [ABATE, v. t.]

a-bā'tēd, pa. par. & adj. [ABATE.]

As adjective:

1. Generally the same as the verb.

† 2. *Poet.*: Humbled.

"Still your old foes deliver you, as most
Abated captives, to some nation."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

abatelement (pron. āb-a-tē-lē-mang), s. [From Fr. *abattre*=to beat down.]

1. *Comm.*: A local term, formerly a sentence of the French consul in the Levant against any merchants of his country who broke their bargains or defrauded their creditors. Till the abatelement was

taken off, the delinquent could not sue any person for debt.

2. *Her.*: A mark of disgrace affixed to an escutcheon. [ABATEMENT, 5.]

a-bā'te-mēnt, s. [ABATE.]

I. *Gen.*: The act of abating, the state of being abated, or the amount abated.

II. *More specifically*:

1. A lessening, diminution, decrease.

"Abatement in the public enthusiasm for the new monarch."—Index to Macaulay's *Hist. Eng.*

"The spirit of accumulation . . . requires *abatement* rather than increase."—Mill: *Pol. Econ.*, bk. i.

2. Deduction, subtraction.

"Would the Council of Regency consent to an *abatement* of three hundred thousand pounds?"—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxii.

3. *Comm.*: (a) Discount for ready money. (b) A deduction from the value of goods occasionally made at custom-houses on account of damage or loss sustained in the warehouse. This is called also *rebate*, or *rebatement*. [REBATE.]

4. *Law*: (i.) A beating down, a putting down, as the *abatement* of a nuisance. (ii.) A quashing, a judicial defeat, the rendering abortive by law, as when a writ is overthrown by some fatal exception taken to it in court; a plea designed to effect this result is called a plea in *abatement*. All dilatory pleas are considered pleas in *abatement*, in contradistinction to pleas in bar. (iii.) Forceful entry of a stranger into an inheritance when the person seized of it dies, and before the heir or devisee can take possession. [OUSTER.]

5. *Her.*: Abatements, sometimes called *rebate*-ments, are real or imaginary marks of disgrace affixed to an escutcheon on account of some flagrantly dishonorable action on the part of the bearer. Scarcely any instance is on record of such marks of disgrace having been actually affixed to an escutcheon.

a-bā'tēr, s. [ABATE.] The person who, or the thing which abates. [ABATOR.]

"Abaters of acrimony or sharpness are expressed oils of ripe vegetables."—Arbutnot.

a-bā'tiŋg, pr. par. [ABATE.]

abat-jour (a-bā'-jōr), s. [Fr.] A skylight or sloping aperture made in the wall of an apartment for the admission of light.

a-bā'tōr, s. [ABATE, ABATER.]

1. *Law*: One who, on the death of a person seized of an inheritance, enters it before the rightful heir or devisee can take possession.

2. One who abates a nuisance.

3. An agent or cause through or by which an abatement is effected.

abattis or

abatis (pron.

a-bāt'tē as a

French word, but

often, as English,

a-bāt'tis), s.

[Fr. *abatis*, from

abattre=to beat

down.]

1. Rubbish.

2. *Fort.*: A temporary defense formed by felling trees, and placing them in a row, with their boughs, which are pointed, directed against the enemy; they impede the advance of the foe, besides affording cover for the defenders to fire over.

"Miltiades protected his flanks from the enemy's cavalry by an *abattis*."—Thirlwall: *Greece*, chap. xiv.

"Pretty groups of trees, too, have been cut down in a slovenly manner to form *abattis*."—Times, Dec., 1876.

a-bāt'tised, a. Furnished with an abattis.

abattoir (a-bāt'-wâr), s. [Fr. *abattre*=to beat down, to fell.] A building in which cattle are slaughtered. One was commenced in Paris by decree of Napoleon I., in 1810, and it was finished in 1818. An approach to the abattoir system was made in London in 1855; it has been introduced also into other English towns. In the U. S. there are large abattoirs in connection with stockyards.

a battuta (pron. a bāt-tū-tā). [Ital.: (lit.) to the beat.]

Music: In strict or measured time. "This term is usually employed when a break in the time of a movement has occurred, and it is desirable to resume the original pace by the beat." (Stainer & Barrett.)

*āb-a-tūde, s. [Late Lat. *abatuda*.] Anything diminished. (Bailey.) (In old records, *Moneta abatuda* is clipped money.) [ABATE.]

āb'-a-tūre. [Fr. *abattre*=to beat.] Grass beaten down by the trampling of a stag passing through it.

ab-at-vent (pron. āb'-a-vañ), s. [Fr.]

Arch.: The sloping roof of a tower; a penthouse.

ab-at-voix (pron. āb'-av-wâ), s. [Fr.]

Arch.: A sounding-board over a pulpit.

abavi (pron. āb'-a-vē), a-ba-vō', s. [Local names.] The name, in various African dialects, of the Baobab tree, *Adansonia digitata*.

*āb-ā'we, *āb-ā'ue, *ā-bā'ue, *a-bay, v. t.

1. To bow, to bend. (MS. *Cantab. Halliwell*.)

2. To dazzle, astonish, or confound.

"I was *abawed* for merveillee."

Romaunt of the Rose, 3,644.

*āb-ā'wed, pa. par. [ABAWE.]

*a-bā'y, *a-bā'ye, s. [A. N.] [BAY.] The barking of a dog.

"... and make a short *abay* for to reward the houndes."—MS. Bodl. 546. (Halliwell.)

¶ At *abaya*: At bay.

"Then the forest they fraye

The hertes bade at *abaya*."

Degrevante MS. (Halliwell.)

*a-bā'y, *āb-bā'y, *a-bā'ye, v. i. To obey. [ABAWE.]

"... and every man have a small *rodde* yn his hond to holde of the houndes that thei shul the better *abaya*."—MS. Bodl. 546.

*a-bā'y, v. i. & v. t. [ABIE (2).] (Skinner.)

*a-bā'y, v. t. To astonish. [ABAWE.] (Scotch.)

*a-bā'ys, v. t. [Fr. *abassir*.] To abash, to confound. (Scotch.)

*a-bā'y-schid, *a-bā'y'ssh-ite, pa. par. Abashed, frightened. [ABASH.]

*a-bā'yst, pa. par. of ABASE. [A. N.] Disappointed.

"And that when that they were travyst

And of herborow were *abayst*."

Brit. Bibl. iv. 83. (Halliwell: Dict.)

*ābb, s. [A. S. *ab* or *ob*= (1) a beam, (2) the woof in weaving yarns.] A term formerly used among weavers, and signifying yarn for the warp.

¶ *Abbwool*=wool for the yarn used in a weaver's warp.

āb'-ba, s. [Heb. *ab*=father, with suffix *ba* to represent the definite article.] The E. Aram. (Chal.) and Syr. name for *father*.

"... the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, *Abba*, Father."—Rom. viii. 15.

*ab-bāç'-in-ā-te, v. t. [Ital. *ad*=to; *bacino*=a basin.] To destroy the eye-sight by placing a red-hot copper basin close to the eyes. It was chiefly on captive princes, or other persons of influence, that this detestable cruelty was practiced. Duncange cites instances of its perpetration among the Italians in mediæval times, the Greeks of the lower empire, and others. He also repeats the story that, early in the twelfth century, Henry I., King of England, thus treated his brother Robert, the deposed Duke of Normandy, but the charge is not supported by contemporary evidence. (Duncange, *Lexicon*, art. "Abbacinare")

*ab-bāç'-in-ā-tion, s. The destruction of the eye-sight in the manner described under the verb *ABBACINATE*.

āb'-bā-çy. [Low Lat. *abbatia*, from E. Aram. and Syr. *abba*=father.] The dignity, rights, and privileges of an abbot. [ABBOT, ABBA.]

"According to Telinus, an *abbacy* is the dignity itself."—Ayliffe: *Purpurgon Juris Canonici*.

āb-bān-dōn-a-mēn'te. [Ital.]

Music: With self-abandonment, despondingly.

āb'-bas, s. Old spelling of *ABBESS* (q. v.).

*āb'-bat, s. [ABBOT.] [In reality a more correct form of the word than *ABBOT*. It comes from *ab-batem*, accus. of Lat. *abbas*, from Syr. *abba*=father.]

"The *abbats* of exempt abbeys."—Glossary of Heraldry, 1577.

*āb'-ba-tēsse, s. Fem. form of *ABBAT* (q. v.).

"And at length became *abbatesse* there."—Holinshed: *Chron.*, 1647.

āb-bā'-tī-āl, a. Pertaining to an abbey.

"*Abbatial* government was probably much more favorable to national prosperity than baronial authority."—Stev. T. Eden: *State of the Poor*, p. 50.

āb-bāt'-i-cal, a. The same as *ABBATIAL*.

*ab'-bay, or *ab-baye, s. An old spelling of *ABBEY*.

"They caried him unto the next *abbay*."

Chaucer: *Prioresses Tale*, 15,035.

"They would rend this *abbaye*'s massy nave."

Scott: *Lay of Last Minstrel*, canto ii., 14.

abbé (pron. āb'-bā), s. [The French term for *ABBOT*.] Literally, the same as an abbot, but more generally a mere title without any definite office or responsibilities. Before the first French Revolution the title was so fashionable that many men who had pursued a course of theological study,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wpif, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

though not at all of ecclesiastical proclivities, assumed it; but that practice almost terminated with 1789, after which the word became once more limited to its natural meaning.

"Ere long some bowing, smirking, smart *abbé*,"
Couper: *Progress of Error*.

¶ *Abbés Commendataires*. [ABBOT.]

āb'-bēss, s. [O. Fr. *abaese*, *abbesse*; Low Lat. *abbatissa*.] The lady superior of a nunnery, exercising the same authority over the nuns that an abbot does over monks in a convent, the only exception being that she cannot exercise strictly ecclesiastical functions.

"The Palmer caught the *abbess*' eye."

Scott: *Marmion*, v. 19.

āb'-beŷ, s. [O. Fr. *abeie*, *abae*; Fr. *abbaye*, from Low Lat. *abbatia*; Ital. *abbazia* or *badia*; Ger. *abtei*.]

1. A monastic community. A society of celibates of either sex, who, having withdrawn from "the world" and bound themselves by religious vows, henceforth live in seclusion, the men, termed *monks*, in a convent, and the females, denominated *nuns*, in a nunnery, the former ruled over by an *abbot* [ABBOT], and the latter by an *abbess*. Originally, the term *abbey* was applied to all such fraternities or sisterhoods, then it became more limited in meaning, as a distinction was drawn between an *abbey proper* and a *priory*. The more powerful abbeys in the Middle Ages tended to throw out offshoots, as a vigorous church now is pretty sure to found one or more humbler churches in its vicinity. These were called *priories*, and were ruled by priors, which was a more modest dignity than that of abbot. For a period they were subject to the authority of the abbot by whose instrumentality they had been founded, then they gained strength and became independent of the parent monastery, and finally the distinction between an *abbey* and a *priory* almost vanished. [MONASTERY.]

2. A building either now or formerly inhabited by a monastic community. An abbey in the Middle Ages had a church, a dormitory, a refectory for meals, a proper pantry for viands, and all other conveniences for the monks, who, though individually poor, were collectively rich. It stood in the midst of grounds walled round for protection and privacy. Some abbeys have been converted into modern cathedrals or churches, others are in ruins. [PRIORY, CONVENT, NUNNERY, MONASTERY.]

"It is impossible to conceive a more beautiful specimen of lightness and elegance of Gothic architecture than the eastern window of Melrose Abbey."—Scott: *Notes to "Lay of Last Minstrel"*, ii. 8.

¶ In London "*the Abbey*" signifies Westminster Abbey.

"All the steeples from the Abbey to the Tower sent forth a joyous din."—Macaulay: *Hist. of Eng.*, chap. xi.

¶ In Scotland "*the Abbey*" specially means Holyrood House, Edinburgh. [ABBAY-LAIRD.]

3. The privileges of sanctuary possessed by those repairing to any such building.

Scots Law: The right of sanctuary afforded to a debtor who lives within the precincts of Holyrood House.

abbey-laird, s. A cant term for an insolvent debtor who takes up his residence within the precincts of Holyrood as a protection against his creditors. (Scotch.)

abbey-land, s. Land now, or formerly, attached to an abbey. On the suppression of the monasteries at the period of the English Reformation, the abbey-lands were transferred to the Crown, and were soon afterward given, at prices beneath their value, to private persons. By the statute 1st Phil. & Mary, c. 8, any one molesting the possessors of abbey-lands, granted by Parliament to Henry VIII. or Edward VI., incurred the penalty of a premunire. While yet the lands now referred to were attached to the respective abbeys, their possessors, in most cases, had succeeded in freeing them from all charge for tithes. When their modern owners manage to prove this they also are exempt from tithe rent-charge. (See Blackstone's *Commentaries*, Book IV., ch. 8; Book II., ch. 3.)

abbey-lubber, s. A term of contempt for a fat, lazy, idle monk. It is still used.

"This is no Father Dominic, no huge overgrown *abbey-lubber*; this is but a diminutive, sucking friar."—Dryden: *Spanish Friar*, iii. 2.

¶ Besides *abbey-land* and *abbey-lubber* there are in English literature a number of other words compounded with *abbey*; for instance, *abbey-church* and *abbey-plate* (Froude), *abbey-gate* and *abbey-wall* (Shakespeare).

***āb'-beŷ**, s. [A. N. Probably a corruption of ABELE (q. v.).] A name given in Yorkshire and Westmoreland to the great white poplar, a variety of *Populus alba*.

***āb'-bīg'-gēt**, v. t. To expiate, to make amends for. [ABIE (2).]

***āb'-bīs**, s. pl. [An old form of ALBS.] White surplices worn by priests. (Scotch.)

***āb'-bōd**, s. Old form of ABBOT (q. v.). (Robert of Gloucester.)

āb'-bōt, ***āb'-bat**, or **āb'-ōt**. [A. S. *abbod*, *abad*; Ger. *abt*; Fr. *abbé*; Ital. *abate*; Low Lat. *abbas*, fr. E. and W. Aram. *abba*; Heb. *ab*=father, of which the plural sounds like *abbot*, *aboth*. [ABBA.]

A term originally applied to any monk, or to any ecclesiastic, specially if aged, and designed to express veneration for his sanctity; then limited to the superior of a society of monks living in a monastery; next restricted still further to the ruler of an abbey as contradistinguished from a priory; and, finally, acquiring again a somewhat more extended meaning as the distinction between an abbey and a priory became less regarded. [ABBEY, PRIORY.]

When in the fourth century, A. D., the scattered and solitary monks living in the Egyptian and other deserts began to be gathered into small communities, each society elected a spiritual chief over it, to whom the name *abbot* was given by the Syrians and others, and *archimandrite* by the Greeks. The bishop soon gained the right of confirming the nomination. As yet the abbots were deemed laymen, but about the sixth century most of them became priests. After the second Nicene Council, in A. D. 787, they were allowed to consecrate monks for the lower sacred orders. The abundant leisure which they possessed led a few of them to become learned men, and the bishops finding them useful in controversies with "heretics," gradually induced them to remove their monasteries to the vicinity of towns. By the eleventh century their influence had so increased that the more powerful of them succeeded in shaking off the authority of the bishops, owning no jurisdiction now but that of the Pope; these were, in consequence, called *insulated abbots*. Though nominally the next grade below bishops, yet most of them adopted the episcopal crosier, which, however, they bore in their right hand, while the bishops did so in their left. They also assumed mitres like their rivals, and even many ordinary abbots became crosiered; thus a distinction arose between *mitred* and *crosiered abbots*. The houses presided over by insulated abbots had mostly sent forth priories; the heads of those which had done so on a large scale were sometimes called *cardinal abbots*; and the ambitious title of *ecumenical*, meaning *universal abbot*, imitated from the patriarch of Constantinople, was not unknown. The privilege of making appointments to posts of such importance was claimed, and in many places successfully, by the civil power, which then nominated laymen for secular ends. Hence arose *abbot-counts* (in Lat. *abba*- or *abbi-comites*) and *field-abbots* (in Lat. *abbates milites*), who received appointments on condition of rendering military service for what was deemed their feof. In Germany there were *prince abbots*, and Kings Philip I. and Louis VI. of France were abbots of the monastery of St. Aignan. In England, before the Reformation, twenty-six or twenty-seven mitred abbots, with two priors, sat in the House of Lords; the former were called, in consequence, *abbots-general*, or *abbots-sovereign*. They ceased to be peers when the monasteries were suppressed by Henry VIII.

Bishops whose cathedrals were at one time abbeys have sometimes been called abbots.

In modern Roman Catholic countries abbots are generally divided into *regular* and *commendatory* (*abbés commendataires*). The former are really monks; the latter are only laymen, but are obliged to take orders when they have reached the right age.

¶ *Abbot of the People* was a title formerly given in Genoa to one of the chief civil magistrates, a layman. A person who in mediæval times was the leader of Christmas revels was called by the English the *Abbot* or *Lord of Misrule*, by the Scotch the *Abbot of Unreason*, and by the French *Abbé de Liesse*=the Abbot of Joy. [MISRULE.]

āb'-bōt-ship, s. The state, position, or appointment of an abbot.

abbreuvoir (approximately āb-brūv'-wār), s. [Properly Fr. = a watering-place; a drinking-pond for animals. Ital. *abbeverare*: from *beverc*; Lat. *bibere* = to drink.]

1. A watering-place.

2. *Masonry*: The junction between two stones; the interstices between two stones designed to be filled up with mortar.

āb-brē'-vī-āte, v. t. [Lat. *abbreviatus*, pa. par. of *abbrevio*: *ad*=to, and *brevis*=short; Sp. *abreviar*; Ital. *abbreviare*; from Lat. *abbrevio*; Gr. *brachunō*, *brachus*=*brevis*=short.]

1. To shorten, to curtail, to reduce to a smaller compass, yet without loss of the main substance.

"It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting another by cutting off."—Bacon: *Essay* xxvi.

2. To shorten, to cut short with a lessening of the main substance.

"The length of their days before the Flood were *abbreviated* after."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

3. *Arith. & Alg.*: To reduce a fraction to its lowest terms. [ABBREVIATION, II.]

āb-brē'-vī-āte, s. An abridgment.

Scotch Law: *Abbreviate of adjudication* means an abstract of adjudication, and of the lands adjudged, with the amount of the debt.

āb-brē'-vī-āte, a. & *pa. par. [ABBREVIATE, v. t.] [Used occasionally for the regular form ABBREVIATED (q. v.).]

āb-brē'-vī-ā-tēd, pa. par. or a. [ABBREVIATE.]

1. Shortened, abridged, contracted.

"Irregular, *abbreviated*, and bastardized languages."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, vol. i., part i., ch. ii.

2. *Arith. & Alg.*: Reduced to lower terms; shortened, simplified.

3. *Botany*: A term used in comparative descriptions to indicate that one part is shorter than another. For instance, an abbreviated calyx is one which is shorter than the tube of the corolla (a in fig.).

***āb-brē'-vī-āte-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *abbreviate*; -ly.] Shortly, concisely.

"*Abbreviately* and meetly according to my old plain song."—Nashe: *Levent Stuffs*.

āb-brē'-vī-ā-tīng, pr. par. [ABBREVIATE.]

āb-brē'-vī-ā-tion, s. [ABBREVIATE.]

I. *Gen.*: The act or process of shortening, abridging, or contracting.

"... the process of *abbreviation* and softening."—Donaldson: *N. Cratylus*, bk. ii., c. ii., p. 291.

1. *Spec.*: The curtailment of a document or the contraction of a word or words by omitting several of the letters, as *A. M.* = *Master of Arts* [see A as an abbreviation], *adj.* for *adjective*, &c.

2. *Alg. & Arith.*: The reduction of a fraction to a simpler form: as

$$\frac{(a+b)3a}{3a^2(a+b)} \text{ to } \frac{1}{a}$$

3. *Music*: A conventional way of writing the notes so as to save space. Thus, a semi-breve with the symbol of a quaver underneath means as many demi-semi-quavers as there are in a crotchet—viz., 8.

II. The result of such an act or process; thus *A. M.* is the *abbreviation* of *Master of Arts*.

1 — is the abbreviation of $\frac{(a+b)3a}{3a^2(a+b)}$, &c.

"... in the circumstance of using *abbreviations*."—Swift.

III. The state of being shortened or abridged.

āb-brē'-vī-ā-tōr, s. [ABBREVIATE.]

1. *Gen.*: One who abridges or curtails.

"Neither the Archbishop nor his *abbreviators*."—Hamilton: *Logic*, ii.

2. *Spec.*: The term applied to a college of seventy-two persons in the Roman Chancery whose duty it is to abridge the petitions granted by the Pope into proper forms for being converted into bulls.

āb-brē'-vī-ā-tōr-ŷ, a. Abbreviating, shortening. [ABBREVIATE.]

***āb-brē'-vī-ā-tūre**, s. [Ital. *abbreviatura*.]

1. A mark used for the sake of shortening.

"Written with characters and *abbreviations*."—Bp. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*.

2. An abridgment, a compendium, a short draft. [ABBREVIATE.]

"This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a Christian."—Taylor: *Guide to Devotion*.

***āb-brōch**, v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To monopolize goods or forestall a market.

***āb-brō'che**, v. t. [A. N.] To broach a barrel. [ABROACH.]

"*Abbrochyn* or attamyn a vessele of drynke."—Prompt. Parv.

āb-brō'ch-mēnt, s. [A. N.] [ABBROCH.]

1. The act of forestalling.

2. *Spec.*: The act of forestalling a market or fair. This was formerly regarded as a criminal offense; but by 7 & 8 Vict. the penalty for it was abolished.

āb-būt'-tals, s. pl. [Law Lat. *abutto*, and *butta*, from *butum*, Fr. *bout*=end, termination; or Celt. *bot* or *bod*=foundation, lowest part.] The buttings or boundary of land toward any point. Anciently,



Flower of *Pulmonaria Maritima*, with Abbreviated Calyx.

bōil, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, ðəl.

bounds were distinguished by artificial hillocks called *botemines*, from which came BUTTING, ABUT-TALS, &c.

***āb'-být**, *s.* [HABIT.] A habit.

"Under the abbyt of seynte Austynne."
Wright: *St. Patrick's Purgatory*, p. 66.

A B C. The first three letters of the English alphabet, designed as symbols of the alphabet generally.

"As alphabets in ivory employ,
Hour after hour, the yet unletter'd boy,
Sorting and puzzling with a deal of glee
Those seeds of science call'd his *A B C*."
Couper: *Conversation*.

***ā-b-çē**, or **ā-bē-çē**, *s.* [ABECE.] The alphabet (sixteenth century).

Abdal (**Āb'-dāl**), *s.* [Arab. *abd*=servant; *Al*=*Allah*=God.]

Among Mussulmans: A person supposed to be transported by the love of God. Abdals are called in Persia *Divaneh Khodas*. People belonging to other faiths often find them dangerous fanatics. (See D'Herbelot's *Bibliothèque Orientale*, A. D. 1677.)

āb-dēl'-a-vī, *s.* [Arab. local name in Egypt.] The name given in Egypt to various species of the genus *Cucumis* (cucumbers and melons).

Abderian (**āb-dēr'-i-an**), or **Abderite** (**āb-dēr'-ite**), *a.* [From Abdera, a town of Thrace, the inhabitants of which were regarded as very stupid, yet from among them sprung the philosophers Democritus and Protagoras.] Pertaining (1) to Abdera; (2) to incessant laughter, from Democritus, who was known as "the laughing philosopher."

āb'-dēst, *s.* [Pers. *ab*=water; *dest*=hand.] The Mohammedan ceremony of washing the hands as a religious duty.

***Abdevenham** (**Āb-dē-vēn-ham**).

Astrol.: The head of the twelfth house in a scheme of the heavens.

āb'-dī-cant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *abdicans*, *pr. par.* of *abdico*.] [ABDICATE.]

1. *As adj.*: Abdicating, renouncing, relinquishing.

"... monks *abdicant* of their order."—Whitlock: *Manners of the English People*, p. 93.

2. *As substantive*: One who abdicates.

āb'-dī-cāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *abdico*=(*lit.*) to say a thing does not belong to one, to detach one's self from, to renounce, resign, abdicate; (*legal*) to renounce one (especially a son), to disinherit him: *ab*=from; *dico*=to bind, to dedicate, consecrate or devote.]

1. *Transitive*:

1. *Gen.*: To relinquish, abandon, give up.

2. *Spec.*: To relinquish the throne without resigning it.

¶ The word *abdicate* is sometimes used for the desertion of offices inferior to the throne.

3. Formally to resign an office before one's time of service has expired, or an office which one might have been expected to retain till death.

"It was in the twenty-first year of his reign that Diocletian executed his memorable design of *abdicating* the empire. . . . Diocletian acquired the glory of giving to the world the first example of a resignation which has not been very frequently imitated by succeeding monarchs."—Gibbon: *Dec. and Fall*, chap. xiii.

4. To reject, to renounce, to relinquish as a right or privilege, or a valuable possession.

"But Christ as soon would *abdicate* His own,

As toop from heaven to sell the proud a throne."

Couper: *Truth*.

"The understanding *abdicates* its functions, and men are given over, as if by magic, to the enchantments of insanity."—Froude: *Hist. of Eng.*, chap. vii.

5. *Civil Law*: To renounce a son, to disinherit a son, during the lifetime of a father.

"It may be further observed that parents were allowed to be reconciled to their children, but after that could never *abdicate* them again."—Potter: *Grecian Antiquities*, iv. 15.

¶ *Also figuratively*:

"... draw them closer unto thee whom thou seemest for the time to *abdicate*."—Bp. Hall.

*6. To dethrone, to deprive of office, to degrade.

"The Turks *abdicated* Comulus, the next heir to the empire."—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*.

II. Intransitive: To abandon or relinquish a throne, or other office, dignity, or privilege.

"... since he [a prince] cannot *abdicate* for his children."—Swift: *On the Sentiments of a Church of England man*.

āb'-dī-cā-tēd, *pa. par. & adj.* [ABDICATE.]

1. *Active*: Used of one who has abdicated a throne or other dignity.

"The *abdicated* monarch retired."—Gibbon: *Decline and Fall*, chap. xli.

2. *Passive*: Abandoned, renounced, referring to the throne or office abdicated.

"And hoped to seize his *abdicated* helm."

Couper: *Expostulation*.

ab-dī-cā-tīng, *pr. par.* [ABDICATE.]

āb'-dī-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *abdication*.] The act of abdicating or relinquishing.

1. *Spec.*: The relinquishment of an office, and particularly the throne, without a formal resignation. It differs from resignation, which is applied to the giving back by a person into the hands of a superior an office to which that superior appointed him; while in abdication, one theoretically, without an earthly superior in the country, relinquishes what came to him at first by act of law.

"Somers vindicated the use of the word *abdication* by quotations from Grotius and Brissotius, Spigelius and Bartolus."—Macaulay: *Hist. of Eng.*, ch. x.

2. The resignation of a throne or other office with or without due formalities.

"The ceremony of his [Diocletian's] *abdication* was performed in a spacious place, about three miles from Nicomedia."—Gibbon: *Decl. and Fall*, vol. ii., chap. xiii.

¶ An involuntary abdication may take place, like that of Napoleon I. at Fontainebleau, April 11, 1814, prior to his virtual banishment to the Isle of Elba.

3. *Gen.*: A casting off, a rejection.

"Wrongful *abdication* of parentality."—Jeremy Bentham.

4. The state of being abdicated or relinquished.

āb'-dī-cā-tive, *a.* [Lat. *abdicativus*.] That which causes or implies abdication. [ABDICATE.]

āb'-dīt-ive, *a.* [Lat. *abditivus*; *abdo*=to put away, to hide; *ab*=from; *do*=to put, place, give.] Having the quality or power of hiding.

āb'-dī-tōr-ŷ, **āb'-dī-tōr'-ī-ŷm**, *s.* [Lat. *abdo*.] A place for hiding articles of value, as money, plate, or important documents.

Spec.: A chest in churches for relics. (Dugdale.)

āb'-dōm, *s.* A contraction, in physicians' prescriptions, for ABDOMEN.

āb'-dō-mēn, or **āb'-dō-mēn**, *s.* [Lat. *abdomen*, *-itis*; from *abdo*=to put away, to conceal; or possibly contr. from *adipomen*, from *adeps*=fat.] Properly a Latin word, but quite naturalized in English anatomical, medical and zoological works.

1. That portion of the trunk which in man commences beneath, and in mammalia behind the diaphragm, and terminates at the extremity of the pelvis. The abdominal cavity is the largest in the human body. It is lined with a serous membrane called the peritoneum. It contains the liver, with the gall-bladder, under its right lobe, the stomach, the pancreas, the spleen, the two kidneys, the bladder and the intestines. The more highly organized of the inferior animals have a similar structure.

2. *Entom.*: The whole posterior division of the body united to the thorax by a small knot or attachment, well seen in the wasp. It includes the back as well as the parts below. Externally it is made up of a series of rings.

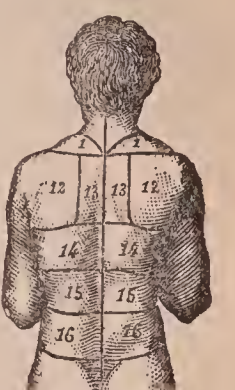
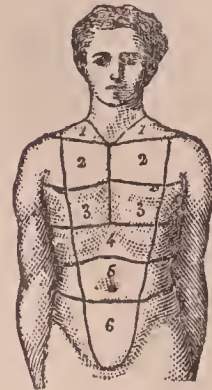
āb'-dōm'-īn-āl, *a.* [ABDOMEN.] Belonging to the abdomen.

"... the size of the *abdominal* cavity."—Todd and Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 266.

Abdominal regions: Certain regions on the external surface of the abdomen formed by the tracing upon it of imaginary lines. A line is drawn horizontally from the extremity of the last rib on one side to the same point on the other. A second line is then drawn parallel to the first between the two anterior superior processes of the ilium. These two lines necessarily divide the abdomen into three horizontal bands or zones. The first or highest one is called the epigastrium [EPIGASTRIUM]; the second or middle one, the umbilical region [UMBILICAL]; and the third or lowest the hypogastrium [HYPOGASTRIUM]. Two vertical lines are then drawn on either side from the cartilage of the seventh rib downward to the anterior superior spine of the ilium. These necessarily intersect the three horizontal zones, dividing each of them into three parts so as to make nine in all. The central division of the epigastrium constitutes the epigastric region, properly so called, on either side of which lie the right and left hypochondria [HYPOCHONDRIA]. The central portion of the umbilical region is the umbilical region properly so called; whilst the compartments on either side are named the right and

left lumbar regions. The hypogastric region is similarly divided into three, the central called the pelvic region, and the two side ones the right and left iliac regions.

Abdominal ring or inguinal ring: One of two oblong tendinous openings or "rings," existing in either groin. Through these rings pass the spermatic cord in the one sex, and the circular ligament of the uterus in the other. The aponeurotic fibres which form the immediate boundaries of the two openings are called the pillars of the ring. One of these is superior, internal or anterior, and the other inferior, external and posterior.



The Abdominal and Thoracic Regions.

ABDOMINAL REGIONS.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 4. Epigastric. | 10. Iliac. |
| 5. Umbilical. | 11. Inguinal. |
| 6. Hypogastric. | 15. Inferior dorsal. |
| 9. Hypochondriac. | 16. Lumbar. |

THORACIC REGIONS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Humeral. | 12. Scapular. |
| 2. Subclavian. | 13. Interscapular. |
| 3. Mammary. | 14. Superior dorsal or sub-scapular. |
| 7. Axillary. | |
| 8. Sub-axillary or lateral. | |

āb'-dōm'-īn-āl, **āb'-dōm'-īn-āl-s**, *s.* [Lat. *abdominales*.] [ABDOMEN.] (The full term is *Malacopterygii abdominales*=soft-finned abdominals.) An order of fishes having the ventral fins suspended to the under part of the abdomen behind the pectorals, without being attached to the humeral bone. It is the most numerous in species of the soft-finned orders, and contains the greater number of the fresh-water fishes.

It is divided into five families: the Cyprinidae, or Carps; the Esocidae, or Pikes; the Siluridae, or Siluri; the Salmonidae, or Salmon; and the Clupeidae, or Herrings. [MALACOPTERYGII.]

āb'-dōm'-īn-ōs'-cō-pŷ, *s.* [Lat. *abdomen*; Gr. *skopeo*=to look at or after, to look carefully.]

Med.: An examination of the external surface of the abdomen with the view of detecting symptoms of internal disease.

āb'-dōm'-īn-oŷs, *a.* [Lat. *abdomen*; Eng. suff. -ous=Lat. *osus*=full of.]

1. Pertaining to the abdomen.

2. With a large abdomen.

"Gorgonius sits, *abdominous* and wan,

Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan."

Couper: *Progress of Error*.

āb-dū'ce, *v. t.* [Lat. *abduco*=to lead away.]

¶ 1. *Gen.*: To lead away.

"From the which opinion I colde not *abduce* them with al my endeavor."—State Papers, Hen. VIII., i. 557.

2. *Anat.*: To draw from one part to a different one, to withdraw one part from another.

"If we *abduce* the eye into either corner, the object will duplicate."—Sir T. Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, iii., chap. xx.

āb-dū'-cent, *a.* [ABDUCE.] [Lat. *abducens*=drawing from.] Drawing from, drawing back.

Anat.: The term applied to several muscles, the function of which is to fall back, withdraw, or open the parts to which they belong. The *abducent* or *abductor* muscles are opposed in their action to the *adductor* or *adducter* muscles. [ABDUCTOR.]

āb-dūct, *v. t.* [Lat. *abduco*, *pa. par.* *abductus*.]

Law: To take away by guile, or forcibly to carry off; as, for instance, a man's wife, or his children, or a ward or heiress; or to kidnap human beings

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

with the view of selling them into slavery. [ABDUCE.]

"His Majesty had been *abducted* or spirited away, *enlevé* by some person or persons unknown."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., book iv., chap. iv.

āb-dūct'-ēd, *pa. par. & adj.* [ABDUCT.]

āb-dūct'-īng, *pr. par.* [ABDUCT.]

āb-dūc'-tion, *s.* [ABDUCT.]

A. Active:

I. Gen.: A leading or drawing away.

"Increased *abduction* of the stream by the water companies."—*Times*, Sept. 9, 1873.

II. Spec.:

1. Law: The taking away of a child from its parents, a wife from her husband, or a ward from her guardian, by fraud, persuasion, or open force. We also speak of the forcible abduction of a voter in a similar sense.

2. Phys.: The action or operation by which muscles part or separate certain portions of the body from others with which they are conjoined. [ABDUCTENT, ABDUCTOR.]

3. Surg.: A fracture in which the broken parts recede from each other.

"It [the thigh-bone] may be separated from the middle line of the body, so as to form an angle with the lateral surface of the trunk (*abduction*), or it may be restored and made to approximate the middle line (*adduction*)."—*Todd and Bowman*, vol. i., ch. vi., p. 135.

4. Logic: An argument sometimes called, after the Greek, *apogee*, in which the greater extreme is evidently contained in the medium, but the medium is not so evidently implied in the lesser extreme as not to require some further proof to make this appear.

B. Passive: The state of being abducted, led, or drawn away.

āb-dūc'-tor, *s.* [ABDUCT.] One who abducts, or that which abducts—*i. e.*, leads or pulls away.

Anat.: A muscle of the body, which pulls back any part of the frame—*e. g.*, the eye. The word *abductor* is opposed to *adductor*, a muscle which pulls to. [ABDUCTENT.]

"The *abductor* muscle of the eye."—*Todd and Bowman*.

***a-bē', *a-bēe'.** In the expression "*let abe*"=let be, let alone, far less, not to mention (*a*=at, the Northern sign of the infinitive). (*Scotch.*)

"Let that *abee*."—*Robson: MMS.*, i. 176.

"I hate fords at a' times, let *abe* when there's thousands of armed men on the other side."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*.

¶ Sometimes=forbearance or connivance.

"I am for *let abe*, for *let abe*, as the boys say."—*Scott: Pirate*.

a-bēam', *adv.* [*a*=on; *beam*.]

Naut. Lang.: On the beam. In a line at right angles to a vessel's keel.

***a-beär'**, *v. t.* [A. S. *abæran*.] Now shortened to BEAR.

1. To bear, to endure, to put up with.

2. To behave (one's self).

"So did the faerie knight himself *abeare*,

And stouped off his head from shame to shield."

Spenser: Faerie Queene, bk. v., xii. 19.

***a-beär'-aŋce**, *s.* [*a*; -*bear*.] Behavior, conduct, demeanor.

"Good *abearance*, or good behavior."—*Blackstone, Comment.*, book iv., chap. 18.

***a-beär'-īng**, *s.* [ABEARANCE.] Behavior, conduct, demeanor.

Law: Good abearing=the proper and peaceful carriage of a loyal subject.

"He shulde be of good *aberynge* towards the king."—*Fabyan: Chronycles*, c. 154.

***a-beāt'-en**, *v. t.* (pret. *abette*). To beat down. [BEAT.] (*Stratmann.*)

***ā-bē-çē**, *s.* A word used chiefly in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

1. The alphabet.

"He was more than ten yer old or he couthe ys *abece*."—*Robert of Glouc.*, p. 266.

Hence, **2:** The elements of a science: as, for instance, of arithmetic.

"When that the wise man, accompteth
Affir the formal propirite
Of algorismes *abece*."

Gower MSS., Soc. Antiq.

ā-bē-çē-dār'-ī-ān, *s.* [From *a, b, c, d*.]

1. One who teaches the alphabet.

"One that teaches the cross-row."—*Cockeram: Diet.*

2. One who is engaged in learning the alphabet. (*Minsheu.*)

ā-bē-çē-dar'-y. or **ā-bē-çē-dār'-ī-ān**, *a. & s.* [From *a, b, c, d*.]

A. As adj.: A term applied to compositions arranged alphabetically; pertaining to the alphabet; rudimentary.

B. As subst. (Pl.): Rudiments; principles.

"Two *abecedary* circles, or rings of letters."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

Abecedarian Psalms: Psalms, the verses of which began with the successive letters of the alphabet.

a-bēche', *v. t.* [Fr. *abecher*=to feed, fill the beak.] [BEAK.] To feed, to satisfy.

a-bēched', *pa. par.* [ABECHE.]

"Yet should I somdele ben *abeched*,

And for the time well refreshed."

Gower: C. A., bk. v.

a-bēd', *adv.* [Properly on bed; pref. *a*=on, or to; bed.]

1. In bed.

"Not to be *a-bed* after midnight is to be up betimes."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

2. To bed.

"Her mother dreamed, before she was delivered,

That she was brought *a-bed* with a buzzard."

Beaumont & Fletcher: False One, iv. 3.

***a-bē'de**, *v. t.* To bid, to offer. [BID.] (*MSS. of the 14th Cent.*)

***a-bē'd'e**, *v. i.* (pret. of ABIDE.)

***a-bē'd'ge**, *v.* [ABIE (2).]

"There durst no wight hand on him ledge

But he no swore he shall *abedge*."—*Urry: Chaucer*.

***abefoir**, *adv.* [*a* intensive, or without meaning; *befoir*=before.] Before. (*Scotch.*)

"... the landis ... quihilhes wer *abefoir* unite."—*Acts James VI.* (1609).

***a-bēg'-en**, *v. t.* (pret. *abuyde*.) [A. S. *abegan*.] To curve, to bend.

***a-bēg'-ge**, *a-bēge'*, *v. t.* To suffer for, to atone for. [ABIE (2).]

"He schal it *abegge* that broughte him thertoo."

Chaucer: Cokes Tale of Gamelyn, 810.

"He would don his sacrilege

That many a man it shulde *abegge*."

MS. Gower, Soc. of Antiq. (Halliwell.)

a-beigh, **a-bēech**, *adv.* [Prob. corrupted from *at bay*.] Aloof, at a safe distance. (*Scotch.*)

"Toun's bodies ran and stood *abeigh*."

Burns: Auld Farmer to His Mare.

a-bē'-is, **a-bī'es**, *prep.* [Corrupt. of ALBEIT.] In comparison with; as, "London is a big town *abies* Edinburgh." (*Supp. Jamieson's "Scottish Dialect."*)

***a-bēis'-aunce**. [OBEISANCE.] Obedience.

a-bēl'-a'-siē, *s.* [Arab. local Egyptian name.] The name given at Alexandria to certain little fleshy and oleaginous tubers, slightly aromatic, which are employed as food-plants and analeptics. They appear to possess the property of increasing the secretion of milk in nurses. They probably belong to the *Cyprus esculentus*.

***a-bēlde'**, **a-bēl'-dēn**, *v. t.* [A. S.] To become bold. [BOLD.]

"The folk of Perce gan *abelde*."

Kyng Alysaunder, 2,442.

a-bēle, **a-bēille**, or **ā-bēl'-trēe**, *s.* One of the English names applied to the great white poplar (*Populus alba*, Linn.).

"Six *abeles* in the kirkyard grow."

Browning: Rhyme of the Duchess.

***a-bēl'-gēn**, *v. i. & t.* (pret. *abalh*, part. *abolgen*). [A. S. *abelgan*; O. H. Ger. *arbelgan*.]

A. Intrans.: To grow angry. (*Stratmann.*)

B. Trans.: To make angry.

a-bēl'-ī-a, *s.* [Named by Robert Brown after Mr. Clarke Abell, author of *A Journey in China*, 1818.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Caprifoliaceæ, or Caprifoliaceæ. *Abelia floribunda* from Mexico, and *A. rupestris* from China, are ornamental shrubs, the former with purple-red, and the latter with pale rose-colored flowers.

Abelian. [ABELITE.]

Ā-bēl'-ī-te, **Ā-bēl'-ī-ān**, **Ā-bēl'-ō-nī-ān**, *s.* [Ger. *Abelonian*; from Abel, the son of Adam.] A sect mentioned by St. Augustine, who imitated what they considered to be the example of Abel in dying without having consummated marriage. They arose in Africa, in the time of Arcadius, about the end of the fourth century, A. D., but exerted little permanent influence on the Church.

ā-bēl-mōs'-chūs, *s.* [Lat. *abelmoschus*; Arab. *kalb-el-misk*=a grain of musk; Gr. *moschos*=musk.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Malvaceæ, or Mallowworts. The *A. esculentus* is the Indian Bendy, Bandikai, or Ramtoorai. It furnished the Ochro or Gobbo pods used for thickening soup, while those of *A. moschatus* are used to perfume pomatum, and bruised or steeped in rum as an antidote to snake-bite.

ā-bēl-mōsk, *s.* The Anglicized form of the word ABELMOSCHUS.

Abelonian. [ABELITE.]

ā-bēl-trēe. [ABELE.]

***ā-bēl'-whäck'-ets**, *s. pl.* [1, Abel; 2, from *whack*=a blow.] A game of cards played by sailors so called from the horse-play which succeeds it; the loser receiving a whack or blow with a knotted handkerchief for every game he loses. (*Grose.*)

***abelyche**, *adv.* Ably.

"That ne the craft *abelyche* may conne."—*Constitution of Masonry*. (*Halliwell.*)

***a-bē-ō'-dēn**, *v. t.* [A. S. *abeodan*; O. H. Ger. *aribiotan*.] To offer. (*Stratmann.*)

āb-ē'-quī-tāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *abequito*=to ride away, from *ab*=away, from, and *equito*=to ride.] To ride away. (*Minsheu: Guide into Tongues*, 1627.)

***ab-ēr'-ānd**, or ***ab-ār'-rānd**, *pr. par.* [ABERR.] (*Scotch.*)

"*Aberand* fra the Cristen faith."

Bellend.: Cron. viii. 19.

a-bēr'-dē-vīne, *s.* [White, of Selborne, spelled it ABERDAVINE.] A small bird, called also the sis kin. It is green above, and has a yellow breast. It comes from the north of Europe about the time the swallows depart. It is the *Carduelis spinus* of Cuvier. [CARDUELLIS.] Known by the more familiar name of goldfinch.

***a-bēre'**, *a.* [From A. S. *abarian*=to lay bare.] Detected, convicted. "*Abere* theof is a detected or convicted thief, and *abere* morth a detected homicide." (See *Ancient Laws and Institutes of England: Lex Canuti*, c. 104.)

a-bēre', *v. t.* [A. S.] [ABEAR.] To bear.

"*Aberethilke* truage."—*Rob. Clouc.*, p. 196.

a-bēre'-mōrd, **a-bēre'-mūrd-er**, *s.* [A. S. *abere*=apparent, notorious; *mord*=murder.] Plain or downright murder, as distinguished from the less heinous crime of manslaughter or chance medley. It was declared a capital offense, without fine or commutation, by the laws of Canute, c. 93, and of Henry I., c. 13. (*Spelm.*) (*Walton: Law Lexicon.*)

***a-bēr'-en**, *v. t.* (pret. *aber*). [A. S. *aberan*.] To bear. (*Stratmann.*)

***a-bēr'-īng**, *s.* [ABEARING.]

***a-bērne**, *a.* [AUBURN.] (*Halliwell.*)

"Long *aberne* bearded."

Cunningham: Revel's Accounts, p. 56.

āb-ēr', ***aberre**, *v. i.* [Lat. *aberro*=to wander away; *ab*=away, from, and *erro*=to wander, to stray.] To wander: used chiefly in natural science.

"We may *aberre* from the proper acceptation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, p. 189.

āb-ēr'-aŋce, **āb-ēr'-aŋ-çy**, *s.* [ABERR.]

1. A wandering from, in a literal sense, as from a path.

2. A wandering from, in a figurative sense, such as from right reason, from morality, or from God.

"Render it [his understanding] as obnoxious to *aberrances* as now."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*.

"They commonly affect no man any further than he deserts his reason or complies with their *aberrancies*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., chap. 3.

3. Nat. Science: A divergence from the typical characters of some division, great or small, in the animal or vegetable kingdom.

āb-ēr'-ant, *a.* [ABERR.]

†**1. Gen.:** In the same sense as the verb.

2. Spec. (Nat. Science): Deviating from the type of the group to which they belong. A term much used by the Macleay or quinary school of zoologists, who, arranging animals in five kingdoms, five classes, five orders, &c., called the third of these the first aberrant; the fourth, the second aberrant; and the fifth, the third aberrant. The term *aberrant* is still in common use among naturalists. [QUINARY.]

"Our so-called *esulant* or *aberrant* groups."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. xiii. 429.

āb-ēr'-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *aberratio*.] [ABERR.] **Lit.:** A wandering from.

I. Gen.: A wandering from.

"... the *aberration* [of a river] from the direct line of descent."—*Lyell: Princip. of Geology*, chap. xiv.

II. Nat. Phil.:

1. Optics. Spherical aberration: That wandering of the rays of light from the normal path which takes place when they are made to pass through curved lenses, or are reflected from curved mirrors, constituting portions of a sphere, instead of parts of a parabola. It arises from the unequal refraction by the lenses of the several rays of light, and its effect is to render the images formed in some degree undefined about the edges. **Chromatic aberration** [Gr. *chroma*=color]: That fringing of images with the prismatic colors which takes place

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shün; -tion, -sion=zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious=shüs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bēl, dēl.

when light passes through curved lenses. It arises from the unequal refraction by the lenses of the several elementary colors. Both spherical and chromatic aberration may be corrected by the employment of a proper combination of lenses instead of one. [ACHROMATIC.]

2. *Astron.*: The aberration of light is that alteration in the apparent position of a star which is produced by the motion of the earth in its orbit during the time that the light is coming from the star to the eye. The effect of this aberration is to make each star appear annually to describe a minute circle of about 40% diameter parallel to the earth's diameter.

3. *Terrestrial physics*: The aberration of light may be seen on the earth as well as in the heavens. If one walk rapidly forward in a shower, the raindrops seem as if they come at an angle to meet him; if he walk swiftly backward, they appear as if they come at an inclination from behind; if, finally, he stand still, their real motion becomes discernible; in other words, they appear to fall nearly or quite vertically.

III. *Biol.*: Deviation from a type.

IV. *Med.*:

1. The passage of blood, or any other fluid of the body, from morbid causes, into vessels not designed to receive it.

2. *Mental aberration*: That wandering from soundness of judgment which is so conspicuous in the insane.

"... every degree of such mental aberration."—*Sir H. Holland: Chapters on Mental Physiology*, iv. 114.

V. *Ethics and Theol.* Moral or spiritual aberration: A wandering from the path of rectitude, or from God.

"So then we draw near to God, when, repenting us of our former aberrations from Him, we renew our covenants with Him."—*Bishop Hall: Sermon on James iv. 8.*

ăb-ēr'-rîng, *pr. par. & a.* [ABERR.]

*ăb-ēr-rûn'-câte, *v. t.* [Lat. *averrunco*=to avert as a calamity or evil omen. Perhaps from *verro*=to sweep; or *verto*=to turn; or the English form may be from pref. *ab*, and Lat. *erunco*=to weed out.] To pull up by the root, utterly to extirpate, to eradicate. (*Johnson: Dict.*)

*a-bēs'se, *v. t.* [Fr. *abaisser*=to humble.] To humble, depress, abase. (*Blount.*)

*a-bēs'sed, *pa. par.* [ABESSE.]

*a-bēs'-tôr, *s.* [Deriv. uncertain.] A kind of stone.

"Among stones *abestor*, which being hot will never be cold for our constancies."—*Lyly: Mother Bombe* (1594).

*a-bēs'-yans, *s.* [OBEISANCE.]

"With all manner of *abesyans* we recommend as ryght."—*MS., Tanner. (Halliwell.)*

a-bēt', *v. t.* [O. Fr. *abeter*=to deceive; from *bett*=a cry designed to set dogs on their prey. (*Wedgwood.*)] [BARR.]

*1. To encourage or aid a person, or cause, by word or deed, not necessarily taken in a bad sense.

"Abet that virgin's cause."—*Spenser: Faery Queen.*

2. *Gen. and spec. in Law*: To aid, countenance, encourage in, or to incite, stimulate, or instigate to a criminal act.

"And you that do *abet* him in this kind
Cherish rebellion."—*Rieh. III.*, ii. 3.

*a-bēt', *s.* The act of aiding or encouraging to a crime.

"... through mine *abet*."

Chaucer: Troilus and Cres., bk. ii., f. 357.

a-bēt'-mēt, *s.* [ABET.] The act of abetting, countenancing, or encouraging one in a crime.

"Advice and *abetment* amount to principal treason."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, iv. 3.

a-bēt'-tēd, *pa. par. & a.* [ABET.]

a-bēt'-tîng, *pr. par.* [ABET.]

a-bēt'-tôr (formerly *abetter*), *s.* [ABET.] One who encourages another in anything, originally in a good as well as a bad sense. Pope employs it in the former. Now it has usually a bad sense.

Law: One who encourages, instigates, or sets on another to the commission of some criminal act; an accessory to a crime. An abettor who is present at the time of committing a crime is considered as a principal in the second degree. One absent, but still cognizant of what is to take place, is called an accessory before the fact. (*Blackstone: Comm.*, iv. 3.) [ABET, ACCESSORY.]

"But let the *abettors* of the Panther's crime."
Dryden: Hind and Panther, 3.

"But the Hesiodic demons are in no way authors or *abettors* of evil."—*Grote: Greece*, vol. i., chap. ii.

ăb-ē-văc-ŭ-ă'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ab*=from; *evacuatio*=emptying out; *vacuus*=empty.]

Med.: An expulsion of the morbid matter from the body.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

*a-bey', *a-beye', *a-bëggē', *v. i.* To suffer from. [ABIE (2).]

"That they ne perische; for I dar wel seye,
If that they doon, ye schul ful sore *abege*."
Chaucer: Doctor's Tale, 1314-15.

ā-bey', *s.* A kind of mahogany found in St. Domingo.

a-bey'-aŋce, *ab-bey'-aŋce. [O. Fr. *abéiance*, from *beant*, *pr. par.* of *beer*; Fr. *bayer*=to gape, to look at with mouth open; Ital. *badare*=to amuse one's self, to stand trifling, cognate with *abide*.]

Lit.: Expectation.

1. *Law*: The expectancy of an estate. In *abeyance* is the term applied to a freehold or inheritance which is not for the time being vested in any one, but which awaits the appointment or the competence of the person who is entitled to the possession. Thus when a living is vacant, as it is between the death of one incumbent and the appointment of his successor, it is held as being in *abeyance*.

2. *Ord. Lang.*: The state of being held back for a time, dormancy, quiescence.

"The German league was left in *abeyance* till the immediate danger was past."—*Froude: Eng. Hist.*, ch. vii.

"In this state of things, the Senate decided to place the consular functions in *abeyance*."—*Lewis: Rom. Hist.*, xii. 1.

a-bey'-ant, *a.* Being in abeyance, dormant, quiescent.

*a-bey'd, *v.* [ABIDE.]

"And to *abeyd* abstinens and forsake abundans."—*MS. Douce. (Halliwell.)*

*a-beye', *v. i.* [A. S. *abegan*.] To bow to. [ABEGEN.]

*ăb-gē-tôr'-i-a, *s.* [Erse *aibgitir*; Gael. *aibghitir*=the alphabet.] The alphabet. (*Matt. West.*)

*ăb-grē-gâte, *v. t.* [Lat. *abgreco*: *ab*=from; *grex*=flock.] To separate from a flock or herd. (*Minshew.*)

*ăb-grē-gā'-tion, *s.* [ABGREGATE.] Separation from a flock or herd.

*ăb-hôm'-in-a-ble, *a.* [ABOMINABLE.] A pedantic spelling of the word ABOMINABLE, formerly used by those who erroneously believed the etymology to be *ab-homine* instead of *abominor*. It is thus ridiculed by Shakespeare:

"This is *abominable*, which he [Armado] would call *abominable*."—*Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 1.

ăb-hor', *v. t.* [Fr. *abhorrer*; Sp. *aborecer*; Ital. *abborrire*; all from Lat. *abhorreo*=to shrink back from: *ab*=from, and *horreo*=(1) to stand erect, bristle up; (2) tremble as with cold; (3) shudder at, as in fear.]

1. So to hate as to shrink back in aversion from; to loathe.

"I hate and *abhor* lying; but thy law do I love."—*Ps. cxix. 163.*

"I *abhor* death."—*Byron: Heaven and Earth*, i. 3.

†2. To despise, neglect.

"He hath not despised nor *abhorred* the affliction of the afflicted."—*Ps. xxii. 24.*

†3. To cast off, to reject.

"But thou hast cast off and *abhorred*... thy anointed."—*Ps. lxxxix. 38.*

¶ Formerly the passive was sometimes followed by *of*, applied to the person entertaining the hatred. Now *by* is used:

"And all Israel shall hear that thou art *abhorred* of thy father."—*2 Sam. xvi. 21*

It is also found in a half transitive sense. (*Poet.*)

"You would *abhor* to do me wrong."—*Cowper.*

*4. To protest against.

"I utterly *abhor*, yea, from my soul
Refuse you as my judge."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

*5. To fill with horror. (*Scotch.*)

"It wald *abhor* thee till heir red
The saikles blude that he did schede."—*Lindsay.*

ăb-hor'-rēd, *pa. par. & a.* [ABHOR.]

"The weedy, foul, *abhorred* ground."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 67.

ăb-hôr'-rēnce, †ăb-hôr'-rēn-çŷ, *s.* [ABHOR.] Hatred, producing a shrinking back from, aversion to.

"And what theologian would assert that, in such cases, we ought, from *abhorrence* of the evil, to reject the good?"—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, chap. xiv.

"A show of wonder and *abhorrency* in the parents."—*Locke on Education*, § 110.

ăb-hôr'-rēnt, *a.* [ABHOR.]

1. Feeling an extreme aversion to, drawing back from with loathing or fear.

"He would *abhorrent* turn."—*Thomson: Seasons.*

2. Contrary or foreign to, thoroughly inconsistent with.

¶ Followed formerly by *from*, now generally by *to*, and sometimes used simply as a qualifying adjective:

"And yet it is so *abhorrent* from the vulgar."—*Glanville: Scopsis Scient.*

"*Abhorrent* to our ideas of fitness."—*Darwin: Species*, xiv.

"Their *abhorrent* gladiatorial exhibitions."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i.

ăb-hôr'-rēnt-lŷ, *adv.* [ABHOR.] With abhorrence.

ăb-hor'-rēr, *s.* [ABHOR.] One who abhors.

"... *abhorrrers* of episcopacy."—*Swift.*

ăb-hor'-rîng, *pr. par. & s.* [ABHOR.]

As a substantive:

1. *Subjective*: A feeling of aversion to anything.

"I feel no decay in my strength... no *abhorring* in my appetite."—*Donne: Devotion.*

2. *Objective*: An object of great aversion. Followed by *to*:

"... shalt be an *abhorring* to all flesh."—*Isa. lxvi. 24.*

ăb'-bîb, or ăb'-îb, *s.* [Heb. *abib*=a full green ear of grain, from the root *abab*=to put forth fruit, especially ripe fruit; from Aram. *eb*=fruit (*eb* in Heb.=greenness).] The first month of the Jewish civil year (Exod. xii. 2). The feasts of unleavened bread and of the passover fell within it (Exod. xii., xiii., xxxiv. 18; Deut. xvi. 1). During the Captivity the name Nisan supplanted that of Abib. [NISAN.] The month fell about the time of our April, and its name suggested that at that period of the year in Palestine barley was in green ear.

ăb'-î-chîte, *s.* A mineral named after Dr. Abich, of Tiflis. [CLINOCLASITE.]

a-bî'-dānce, *s.* [ABIDE.] Continuance.

"... so long is his *abidance* [in purgatory]."—*The Puritan*, ii. 1.

a-bî'de (1), *v. i. & t.* (pret. and *pa. par.* *abode*). [A. S. *abidan*, from *a*=on, *bidan*=to remain; Sw. *bida*; Dut. *beiden*; Dan. *bie*, for *bide*; Ital. *abitare*; Russ. *vitaya*=to dwell, rest, or continue: Arab. *abada*=to be, or continue.]

1. *Intransitive*:

1. To dwell or live in a place.

"Lord, who shall *abide* in thy tabernacle?"—*Ps. xv. 1.*

2. To stay or tarry for a short time, to wait.

"And they said, Nay; but we will *abide* in the street all night."—*Gen. xix. 2.*

3. To continue, to remain, to rest.

"And I will pray the Father, and He shall give you another Comforter, that he may *abide* with you forever."—*John xiv. 16.*

4. To remain firm, to be incapable of being overthrown.

"Thou hast established the earth, and it *abideth*."—*Ps. cxix. 90.*

¶ *Abide* is followed by the prep. *with* of the person or persons, as in (3); and *in*, *at*, *by*, or *on* of the place, as in (1) and (2). *At*, as in Lev. viii. 35.

"*Abide* at the door of the tabernacle."

By, as in Job xxxix. 9:

"Will the unicorn be willing to serve thee, or *abide by* thy crib?" (*i. e.*, beside thy crib.)

On, as in Hosea xi. 6:

"And the sword shall *abide on* his cities."

In the sense of *wait* it is followed by *for*, as—

"They shall *abide for* me many days."—*Hosea iii. 3.*

¶ To *abide by* a promise or resolution is to stand to it, to avoid departing from it.

"*Abides by* this resolve."—*Wordsworth: Happy Warrior.*

II. *Transitive*:

1. To await, to wait for.

"Bonds and affliction *abide* me."—*Acts xx. 23.*

(Or by supposing an ellipse of *for*, the verb may be considered intransitive.)

2. To endure, to bear, to sustain.

"The nations shall not be able to *abide* his indignation."—*Jeremiah x. 10.*

*3. To forbear. (*Lydgate.*)

a-bî'de (2), *v. t.* [ABIE.]

†a-bî'-dēr, *s.* [ABIDE.] One who abides or continues.

"Speedy goers and strong *abiders*."—*Stdney: Poesie.*

a-bî'-dîng, *a-bî'-dŷnge, *pr. par. & adj.* [ABIDE.]

As adjective:

1. Continuing, permanent, durable. "An *abiding* stain" = a permanent stain.

*2. Patient.

"And bold and *abidyng* Bismares to suffre."—*Piers Plough.*, p. 413.

3. To cast down, to deject.

"It *abjected* his spirit to that degree that he fell dangerously sick."—*Strype: Memorials*, b. i., c. 15.

ăb-jěct'-ěd, *pa. par. & a.* [ABJECT, *v. t.*]

ăb-jěct'-ěd-něss, *s.* [ABJECT, *v. t.*]

1. The state of an abject; existence in the condition of a social outcast.

"Our Saviour . . . sunk Himself to the bottom of *abjectedness* to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme."—*Boyle*.

2. The servile spirit which such want of position and regard is apt to produce; baseness, vileness.

*ăb-jěct'-ing, *pr. par.* [ABJECT, *v. t.*]

ăb-jěc'-tion, *s.* [ABJECT, *v. t.*] [In Fr. *abjection*, from Lat. *abjectio*.]

I. The act of casting away.

"The audacite and bolde speecho of Daniel signifieth the *abjection* of the kynge and his realme."—*Joye: Exposition of Daniel*, c. 5.

II. The state of being cast away.

1. The state of a social outcast.

2. That meanness of spirit which such a state is apt to induce.

"That this should be termed baseness, *abjection* of mind, or servility, is it credible?"—*Hooker*.

III. An objection.

"For they must take in hande
To preche and to withstande
All manner of *abjections*."—*Skelton*, i. 345.

ăb-jěct-lŷ, *adv.* [ABJECT.] In a mean, contemptible, or servile way.

"He . . . *abjectly* implored the intercession of Dartmouth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ăb-jěct-něss, *s.* [ABJECT.]

1. The state of a social outcast; a low, servile condition.

2. The character which is likely to be produced in a social outcast, servility, meanness of spirit, debasement.

"Servility and *abjectness* of humor is implicitly involved in the charge of lying."—*Gov. of the Tongue*.

*ăb-jŭ'-dĭ-câte, *v. t.* [Lat. *abjudico*=to take away by a judgment or sentence: *ab*=from, *judico*=to judge.] To give, to take away, or to transfer, by a judicial sentence.

ăb-jŭ'-dĭ-că-těd, *pa. par.* [ABJUDICATE.]

ăb-jŭ'-dĭ-căt'-ing, *pr. par.* [ABJUDICATE.]

ăb-jŭ'-dĭ-că'-tion, *s.* [ABJUDICATE.] The act of taking away by a judicial sentence; rejection.

Spec.: A legal decision by which the real estate of a debtor is adjudged to belong to his creditor.

ăb-jŭ'-gâte, *v. t.* [Lat. *abjugo*=to unyoke: *ab*=from; *jugo*=to bind to rails, or generally, to join; *jugum*=a yoke.] To unyoke.

ăb-jŭr'-ă-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *abjuration*; Sp. *abjuración*; Lat. *abjuro*=to deny on oath, to abjure: *ab*=from; *juro*=to swear.]

I. The act of forswearing, abjuring, or renouncing upon oath; a denial upon oath, a renunciation upon oath. Chiefly a law term, and used in the following senses:

1. An abjuration of the realm. During the Middle Ages the right of sanctuary was conceded to criminals. A person fleeing to a church or churchyard might permanently escape trial, if, after confessing himself guilty before the coroner, he took an oath abjuring the kingdom, *i. e.*, promising forthwith to embark, at an assigned port, for a foreign land, and never to return unless by the king's permission. By this abjuration the blood of the criminal was attainted, and he forfeited all his goods and chattels.

2. *Spec.*: An abjuration or renunciation of all imagined allegiance to the Jacobite line of rulers, after the English nation had given its verdict in favor of William and Mary.

"An *Abjuration* Bill of extreme severity was brought into the House of Commons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

The oath of abjuration was fixed by 13 Wm. III., c. 16. By the 21 & 22 Vict., c. 48, one form of oath was substituted for the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration. For this form another was substituted by the Act 30 & 31 Vict., c. 75, s. 5. This has in turn been superseded by the Promissory Oaths Act, 31 & 32 Vict., c. 72, by which a new form of the oath of allegiance is provided.

3. An abjuration, renunciation, or retractation of real or imagined heresy or false doctrine. Thus the now abolished 25 Chas. II., c. 2, enacted that certain tenets of the Church of Rome were to be solemnly renounced. This is sometimes called an *Abjuration* Act, but the term is more appropriately confined to that mentioned under No. 2.

4. *In a popular sense*: A more or less formal giving up.

II. The state of being abjured.

III. The document containing a solemn renunciation on oath of a person or doctrine.

"As it was, he was committed to the Fleet on the charge of having used heretical language. An *abjuration* was drawn up by Wolsey, which he signed."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

ăb-jŭr'-ă-tŏ-rŷ, *a.* [In Fr. *abjuratoire*; fr. Lat. *abjuro*.] Intended to imitate abjuration.

ăb-jŭ're, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *abjuro*=to deny on oath; Fr. *abjurer*; Sp. & Port. *abjurar*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. To renounce, recant, retract, or abrogate anything upon oath.

Law: Especially (1) to abjure the kingdom; that is, to swear that one will leave the kingdom and never return. [ABJURATION (1).]

" . . . if required so to do by four justices, must *abjure* and renounce the realm."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. iv., ch. 4.

(2.) To renounce a pretender. *Spec.*: To renounce allegiance to James II. and his successors, after England had pronounced in favor of William and Mary. [ABJURATION (2).]

"Nay, is it not well known that some of these persons boastfully affirmed that, if they had not *abjured* him, they never could have restored him?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. Solemnly to renounce, *e. g.*, one's faith or principles, or society; or to act like one who has done so.

" . . . unless they speedily *abjure* this practical heresy."—*Gibbon: Decl. and Fall*, chap. xlix.

"To *abjure* forever the society of man."

Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, i. 1.

"The servile crowd might purchase their safety by *abjuring* their character, religion and language."—*Gibbon: Decl. and Fall*, chap. xli.

B. *Intransitive*: To take an oath of abjuration.

"An ancient man who had *abjured* in the year 1506."—*Bp. Burnet: Hist. Ref.*

ăb-jŭ'red, *pa. par.* [ABJURE.]

ăb-jŭre'-mĕnt, *s.* [ABJURE.] Solemn renunciation.

"Such sins as these are venial in youth, especially if expiated with timely *abjurement*."—*John Hall: Preface to his Poems*.

ăb-jŭr'-ěr, *s.* [ABJURE.] One who abjures; one who solemnly renounces.

ăb-jŭr'-ing, *pr. par.* [ABJURE.]

†ăb-lăc'-tâte, *v. t.* [Lat. *ablacto*=to wean: *ab*; *lacto*=to suckle: *lac*=milk.] To wean.

ăb-lăc-tă'-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *ablacto*=to wean.]

1. *Med.*: The weaning of a child from the mother's milk.

2. *Old Hortie.*: Grafting by approach or inarching. [GRAFTING.]

*ăb-lă'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Med. Lat.]

1. *In Old Records*: Cut corn.

2. A particular method of grafting where the scion is, as it were, weaned by degrees from the maternal stock, till it is firmly united to the stock on which it is grafted. (*Dictionary Rusticum*, 1726.)

*ă-blănd', *pa. par.* [A. S.] Blinded. [ABLENDE.]

"The walmes han tho *abland*."—*Sevyn Sages*, 2, 462.

ăb-lă'-quĕ-âte, *v. t.* [Lat. *ablaqueo*=to disentangle, or turn up the earth round the roots of a tree to form a trench: *ab*=from; *laqueus*=a noose or snare.]

Hortie.: To lay bare the roots of trees; to expose them to air and water.

ăb-lă'-quĕ-ă'-tion, *s.* [ABLAQUEATE.]

1. *Hortie.*: The act or process of laying bare the roots of a tree to expose them to the air and to moisture.

"Uncover as yet roots of trees where *ablaqueation* is requisite."—*Evelyn: Cal. Hort.*

2. The state of being laid bare.

*ă-bla'ste, *s.* [A. N.] [Lat. *balista*=a crossbow, or a more powerful engine for the propulsion of arrows.] A crossbow. [ARBALEST.]

ă-blast'-ĕn, *v. t.* To blast. [BLAST.]

"Venim and fir to gedir he caste,
That he Jason so sore *ablaste*."

Gower MS. (Halliwell.)

ăb-lă'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ablatio*=a taking away; *ablatus*=taken away: *ab*=away; *latus*, *pa. par.* of *tollo*=to raise, to remove.]

I. The act or process of carrying away.

1. *In a general sense*:

"And this prohibition extends to all injustice, whether done by force or fraud; whether it be by *ablation*, or detaining of rights."—*Jeremy Taylor: Works*, vol. iii.

"Wrongful *ablation* of servanthship, if it be the offence of the master, but not otherwise, coincides with wrongful abdication of mastership; if it be the offence of a stran-

ger, it involves in it *ablation* of mastership, which, in as far as the mastership is a beneficial thing, is wrongful."—*Jeremy Bentham*.

2. *Med.*: The carrying away from the body of anything hurtful to health.

3. *Chem.*: The act of removing whatever is no longer necessary.

II. The state of being carried away.

ăb'-lă-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Lat. *ablatus*; Ger. *ablative*; Fr. *ablatif*; Ital. *ablative*.] [ABLATION.]

I. *As adjective*:

†1. *Gen.* (from lit. sense of the word): Pertaining to ablation, *i. e.*, the act of taking away.

"Where the heart is forestalled with misopinions, *ablative* directions are found needful to unteach error."—*Bp. Hall: Serm.*

2. *Spec.*:

(a) The sixth and last case in the Latin language. An extant fragment of Julius Cæsar's *De Analogia* informs us that he was the inventor of the term in Latin. He found time to introduce it during his Gallic War. The ablative case expresses a variety of relations, such as separation, instrumentality, position in time and place, and these we express in English by the prepositions *from*, *by*, *with*, *in*, *at*, &c.

(b) Pertaining to the sixth case in the Latin language.

¶ The word is, no doubt, originally an adjective, as in Latin; but as in that language there is frequently an ellipse of the substantive *casus*, so in English we find ablative standing by itself, and it is thus used—

II. *As a substantive*:

"The *ablative* denotes the moving cause."—*Schmitz: Lat. Gram.*, § 291.

¶ The *ablative absolute* is a mode of expression in Latin by which, in a subordinate clause detached from the rest, the subject is put in the ablative, and the verb is changed into a participle, and made to agree with it: as, *Reluctante naturâ irritus labor est*=exertion is useless, nature being against it, *i. e.*, when nature is against it.

¶ There is an ablative in the Chinese as well as the Latin language. (See Max Müller.)

†ă-blăw'-ĕn, *ă-blŏ'we, *v.* [A. S. *ablāwan*=to blow up.] To blow up.

" . . . he gan hiro herte *abloue*."—*Shoreham*, 16d.

ă-blă'ze, *adv. & a.* [Pref. *a*=on; *blaze*.] On fire, in a blaze, blazing.

"All *a-blaze* with crimson and gold."

Longfellow: Golden Legend.

-able, *in compos.*, a suffix=able (q. v.), implying that which may do or be done: as *perishable*=which may perish; *edible*=which may be eaten.

ă'-ble, *a.* [O. Fr. *habile*; Norm. *ablez*, *hable*, *habler*=to enable: fr. Lat. *habilis*=that may be easily handled; *habeo*=to have or hold.]

I. *Old Eng. & Scotch* (in the etymological sense): Fit, proper.

" . . . James Erle of Mortoun his guidschir, and thereby maist *able* to succeed to him."—*Acts James VI.*, 1581.

*II. Liable, in danger of.

"Finding yourself *able* to droone, ye wold preis agane to the boit."—*Bannatyne: Trans.*, p. 159.

III. Having sufficient physical, mental, moral, or spiritual power, or acquired skill, or sufficient pecuniary and other resources to do something indicated.

"I have wounded them, that they were not *able* to rise."—*Ps.* xviii, 38.

"And no man was *able* to answer him a word."—*Matt.* xxiii, 46.

"God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are *able*."—1 *Cor.* x, 13.

" . . . *able* to read."—*Statesman's Year Book* (1873).

"Every man shall give as he is *able*."—*Deut.* xvi, 17.

An *able man*: A man of intellect.

"Peyps, the *ablest* man in the English Admiralty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, oh. iii.

¶ *Rarely of things*: Sufficient, enough.

" . . . their gold shall not be *able* to deliver them."—*Ezek.* vii, 19.

IV. Having legal permission, or possessed of legal competence, to do anything stated.

able-bodied, *a.*

1. Having a body sufficiently strong to permit of one's doing an average amount of manual labor.

"For the *able-bodied* vagrant, it is well known that the old English laws had no mercy."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. *Naut.*: Applied to a sailor possessing some experience of the work on shipboard. Often contracted into A. B. (q. v.).

able-minded, *a.* Talented, clever, possessed of intellect.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wē, wĕt, hĕre, camel, hĕr, thĕre; pĭne, pĭt, sĭre, sĭr, marine; gŏ, pŏt, or, wŏre, wŏlf, wŏrk, whŏ, sŏn; mŭte, cŭb, cŭre, ŭnite, cŭr, rŭle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

†ā'-ble, v. t. [From the adjective.]

1. To enable, to make fit for, to adapt, to suit.
2. To warrant or answer for, to undertake for any one.

"None does offend, none, I say, none, I'll able 'em."
Shakesp.: *King Lear*, iv. 6.

ā'-ble, ā'-blins, adv. [AIBLINS.] Perhaps, possibly. (Scotch.)

"Who would go search among such heroes' sheep
May able find many poor scabbed crock," &c.
Dream of Sir David Lindsay: Works, 53.

a-blēc'-tīck, or a-blēc'-tīve, a. [Lat. ab=from; lego=to lay in order.] Set out or adorned for sale. (Cockeram.)

†āb'-lē-gāte, v. t. [Lat. ablego=to send away; ab; lego=to send as an ambassador.] To send abroad specially as an ambassador.

ab'-lē-gāte, s. [ABLEGATE, v. t.]

Church Policy. A somewhat recent name given to a messenger of the Pope, sent on a special mission, such as carrying the official announcement of selection and the insignia of office to a new cardinal.

†āb'-lē-gā-tion, s. [ABLEGATE.] A sending abroad; as (1), spec., an ambassador; (2) gen., any person or thing from the place usually occupied.

*ā'-ble-mēntes, s. pl. [HABILIMENTS.] (Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 145.)

āb'-lēn, or āb'-lēt, s. [In Fr. ablen or ablette.] Names occasionally given to a small fresh-water fish more commonly termed the bleak. It is the *Cyprinus alburnus* of Linnaeus, and the *Leuciscus alburnus* of Cuvier. [BLEAK.]

*a-blēn'de, *a-blēn'd-ēn, v. t. (pret. ablente). [A. S. ablcndan=to blind.] To blind, to dazzle. Also (fig.) deceived. [BLIND.]

†ā'-ble-nēss, s. [ABLE.] Ability, physical or mental. (Now ABILITY.)

a-blēph'-a-rūs, s. [Mod. Lat.—Gr. *ablephapos*, want of eyelids.] A genus of scaly lizards (*Scincidae*), having rudimentary eyelids and five-toed feet. They are not venomous.

ā-blēp'-sī-a, or ā-blēp'-sŷ, s. [Gr. *ablepsia*=blindness.] Blindness, want of sight. (Cockeram.)

ā-blēp'-tīc-al-lŷ, adv. [From Gr. *ablepteo*=to overlook; a, priv.; *blepo*=to look.] Inadvertently, by oversight.

*a-blēs'-sŷd. Old spelling of BLESSED.

āb'-lēt. [ABLEN.]

ablewe (a-blū'), prct. [BLOW.] Blew.

"Aswon tho sche overthrewe

Wawain sone hir ablewe."

Arthur and Merlin, p. 315.

*a-blicbe, adv. Fitly, properly.

"These mowe abliche be chosen to chivalrye."

MS. Douce, 291, fo. 10.

āb'-li-gāte, v. t. [Lat. ab; ligo=to tie, to bind.] To tie up firm.

āb'-li-gā-tion, s. [Lat. ab; ligatio=a binding; ligo=to bind.]

1. The act of tying up.

2. The state of being tied up.

*āb'-li-gū-rī-tion, āb'-li-gū-rŷ, s. [Lat. *abliguratio*=a consuming or feasting; ab; *ligurio*=to lick off, to consume in feasting; ab; *liguratio*=daintiness; *ligurio* and *ligurio*=to lick.] Excess in eating and drinking. (Minsheu.)

āb'-li-kēn, v. i. [M. H. Ger. *erblicken*.] To become white.

*a-blin'-dēn, *a-blyn'-dēn, v. t. [A. S. *ablcndan*, v. t.] [ABLENDE.]

1. Transitive: to blind, to dazzle.

"Why menestow thi mood for a mote

In thi brotheres eighe,

Sithen a beam in thyn owene

Ablyndeth thiselwe."—Piers Plowman, p. 189.

2. Intransitive: To grow blind.

†āb'-lō-cāte, v. t. [Lat. *abloco* (lit.)=to place from, to place away from, to let out; ab; *loco*=to place, to lease.] To let out, to lease out. (Calvin: *Lexicon Juridicum*.)

āb'-lō-cā-tion, s. [From Lat. *abloco*.] A letting out for hire.

*a-blōde, adv. Bloody, with blood, bleeding.

"Olubrious sat and byheld

How here lymes ronne ablode."—W. de Shoreham.

†a-blōŷ, interj. [A. N. *ablo!*] An exclamation used in hunting—"On! on!"

*āb'-lū-ċī-ōun, s. [Sp. *ablucion*; Eng. *ablution*.] Old Chem.: The cleansing of medicines from impurities.

"Oyles, ablucioun, and metal fusible."

Chaucer: C. T., 16,324.

†āb'-lū'de, v. i. [Lat. *abludo*=not to be in tune with; hence, to differ from: ab; *ludo*=to play.] To be unlike, to differ.

"The wise advice of our Seneca, not much *abluding* from the counsel of that blessed apostle."—Bp. Hall: *Balm of Gilead*, vii. 1.

†āb'-lū-ēnt, a. & s. [Lat. *abluens*, pr. par. of *abluo*=to wash away; ab; *luo*=to wash. Gr. *louo*.] Washing away, washing, cleansing by means of water or other liquid.

As substantive: A washing away.

Phar.: Applied to medicines which were formerly supposed to purify or cleanse the blood.

*āb'-lū-gēn, v. i. (pret. *ablucid*). [M. H. Ger. *erblugen*.] To frighten.

"Tha iwarth that folc swithe *abluted*."—Morris: *O. Eng. Homilies of the 12th & 13th Cent.*

āb'-lū-tion, s. [In Ger. & Fr. *ablution*; Sp. *ablucion*; Ital. *abluzione*; from Lat. *ablutio*=washing.]

1. The act of washing, cleansing, or purifying by means of water.

1. Spec.: One of those washings which figure so largely among the ceremonial observances of Oriental faiths, and are recognized also in Christian baptism.

"Ablutions before prayer."—Herklots: *Mussulmans of India*, xiii. 72.

2. Fig.:

"A Jordan for the *ablution* of our woes."

Cowper: *Conversation*.

3. Med.: The washing of the body externally by baths, or internally by fluids effective for the purpose.

4. Chem.: The purification of bodies by the pouring upon them of suitable liquids.

II. The state of being washed.

*III. The water which has been used for the purpose of washing.

"Wash'd by the briny wave, the pious train

Are cleans'd, and cast the *ablutions* in the main."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*.

āb'-lū-vī-ōn, s. [Old Lat. *abluviūm*=a deluge.] That which is washed off. (Dwight.)

ā-blŷ, adv. [ABLE.] In an able manner; with ability.

"And bare him *ably* in the fight."

Scott: *Lay of Last Minstrel*, iv. 23.

āb'-nē-gāte, v. t. [Lat. *abnego*=to refuse or deny; ab; *nego*=to refuse, to deny.] [NEGATION.] To deny, to repudiate.

"The very possibility of heroism had been, as it were, formally *abnegated* in the minds of all."—Carlyle: *Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. V.

āb'-nē-gā-tēd, p. par. & a. [ABNEGATE.]

āb'-nē-gā-tīng, pr. par. [ABNEGATE.]

āb'-nē-gā-tion, s. [Lat. *abnegatio*; Fr. *abnegation*.] [ABNEGATE.] Denial, renunciation, disclaimer.

"Patience and *abnegation* of self, and devotion to others."—Longfellow: *Evangeline*.

†āb'-nē-gā-tīve, a. [ABNEGATE.] Lat. *abnegativus*=negative: *abnego*.] Denying, negative.

†āb'-nē-gā-tōr, s. [Lat. *abnegator*=one who denies.] One who denies, renounces, or repudiates. [ABNEGATE.]

"*Abnegators* and dispensers against the laws of God."—Sir E. Sandys: *State of Religion*.

āb'-nō-dāte, v. t. [Lat. *abnodo*=to clear trees of knots; ab=from; *nodus*=a knot.] To clear knots away from trees.

āb'-nō-dā-tion, s. [ABNODATE.]

1. The act of cutting knots from trees.

2. The state of having knots cut away from trees.

āb'-nor'-māl, a. [Lat. *abnormis*=without rule; ab=from; *norma*=a carpenter's square (fig., a rule).] Not according to rule; irregular; anomalous, departing from the ordinary type. "Quite recently introduced into English."—Trench.

It is now quite a common word, especially in scientific works.

"... she was reduced into that *abnormal* and singular condition."—Froude: *Hist. of Eng.*, ch. iv.

"If present in the normal human embryo, they become developed in an *abnormal* manner."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, ch. iv.

āb'-nor-māl'-ī-tŷ, s. [ABNORMAL.] The quality of being abnormal; departure from rule.

"A single body presented the extraordinary number of twenty-five distinct *abnormalities*."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, vol. i. (1871), part i., ch. iv., p. 109.

*āb'-nor-me, v. [From Lat. *abnormis*.] To disguise, to disguise.

"And all his chere and speche also he *abnormeth*."

Chaucer: *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 328.

āb'-nor'-mī-tŷ, s. [ABNORMAL.] Irregularity; departure from the ordinary type.

āb'-nor'-mōus, a. [ABNORMAL.] Not according to rule; departing from the ordinary type.

"The former being often the more extravagant and *abnormous* in their incidents, in proportion as the general type of the gods was more vast and awful than that of the heroes."—Grote: *History of Greece*, vol. i., ch. i.

Spec.: In being colossal, huge, gigantic, or monstrous.

† ENORMOUS is generally used in this sense.

āb'-ō, s. [Welsh.] The carcass of an animal killed by a wolf or other predatory animal.

*a-bō'-ade, pa. par. of ABIDE. Suffered, endured.

"He would not have *abode* it."—Dryden: *Poems*, p. 173.

a-bōar'd, adv. & prep. [Pref. a=on; and board.] [BOARD.]

I. As adverb:

1. On board; into a ship.

"And finding a ship sailing over unto Phenicia, we went *aboard*, and set forth."—Acts xxi. 2.

2. On board; in a ship.

"Pro.: Go, go, be gone to save your ship from wreck,

Which cannot perish, having thee *aboard*."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 2.

Naut.: To fall *aboard* of is to come against another ship when one or both are in motion, or one at least is so.

Aboard main-tack: The order to draw the main-tack, meaning the lower corner of the main-sail, down to the chess-tree.

II. As preposition. [In Ital. *a bordo*.]

1. On board; into a ship.

"... convey thy deity

Aboard our dancing boat."

Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iii. 1.

2. On board; in a ship.

*a-bōar'd, s. Approach. (Sir K. Digby.)

*a-bōar'd, v. t. [Fr. *aborder*.]

1. To approach the shore.

"Ev'n to the verge of gold, *aboarding* Spain."

Soliman and Persida (1599)

2. In some games this phrase signifies that the person or side in the game which was previously either none or few, has now got as many as the other. (Dyche.)

*a-bōbb'ed, a. [A. N. *aboby*=astonished.] Astonished.

"The messengers were *abobbed* tho

Thai nisten what thai mighten do."

Arthur and Merlin, p. 75.

*a-bōcche'-mēnt, *a-bōcch-ŷnge, s. [A. N.] Increase. (Prompt. Parv.)

abcocked. [A spurious word.]

*a-bō'-dānce, s. [ABODE, v. t.] An omen.

a-bō'de (pret. of ABIDE).

a-bō'de, s. [ABIDE.] (*Abode* is connected with *bode*, the pa. par. of the A. S. verb *bidan*=to abide.)

I. The state of abiding.

1. The state of residing for a longer or shorter period in any place; residence.

"If a man love me, he will keep my words; and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our *abode* with him."—John xiv. 23.

*2. Delay.

"[He] having her from Trompart lightly reared,

Upon his courser sett the lovely lode,

And with her fled away without *abode*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. viii. 19.

II. The place where one resides; a habitation, a dwelling, a house, home, residence.

"Come, let me lead you to our poor *abode*."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

a-bō'de, v. t. & i. [BODE.]

I. Trans.: To foreshadow, to forebode, to bode, to omen.

"That this tempest,

Dashing the garment of this peace, *aboded*

The sudden breach on't."—Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, i. 1.

II. Intrans.: To be an omen.

"This *abodes* sadly."—Decay of Christian Piety.

*a-bō'de-mēnt, s. [a; *bode*; and affix -ment.] A foreboding an evil omen, unfavorable prognostication.

"Tush, man! *abodements* must not now affright ns

By fair or foul means we must enter in,

For hither will our friends repair to us."

Shakesp.: *3 Henry VI.*, iv. 7.

a-bō'-dīng, pr. par. [ABODE.]

a-bō'-dīng, s. [ABODE, BODE.] Prognostication, presentiment.

bōil, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwł; cat, ċell, chorus, ċhin, bench; go, ċem; thin, ċhis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian=shān. -tion, -sion=shūn; -tion, -sion=zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious=shūs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bēl, dēl.

"What strange ominous *abodings* and fears do many times on a sudden seize upon me, of certain approaching evils, whereof at present there is no visible appearance."—*Bp. Bull: Works*, ii. 489.

*a-bōfe, *a-bōffe, *adv.* [ABOVE.]

"Wolde God, for his modurs lief,
Bryng me onys at meyne *abofe*
I were out of theire eye."

Cambridge MS. 15th Cent., ff. v. 48, 55. (*Halliwell*.)

*a-bōgh'te, *a-bōgh't-ēn, *pret. of v.* [ABOITE.]

*a-bō-gī-ēn, *v. t.* (*pret. abogede, pa. par. abogen.*)

[A. S. *abugan.*] To bow. (*Bailey*.)

"Wel corteisli thanne *abogede* she."—*Halliwell: Dict.* 10.

*a-bōh'te, or *a-bōgh'te (*pret. sing. of ABIE; pl. abogh'ten*). Atoned for; paid for; expiated.

"Murie he ther wrohte
Ah Ryemenild hit *abohte*."

Kyng Horn (1402).

*āb'-ō-lēte, *a.* [Lat. *abolitus.*] Old, obsolete. (*Skelton*.)

To practise such *abolete* sciens."—*Skelton: Work*, ii. 48.

*a-bōl'-ish, *v. t.* [Fr. *abolir*; Sp. *abolir*; Ital. *abolire*; fr. Lat. *aboleo*=to grow out of use, to abolish: *ab*; *olesco*=to grow.]

1. To do away with, to abrogate, annul, disannul, cancel or revoke. Used especially of laws, customs, institutions, or offices.

"It was therefore impossible to *abolish* kingly government."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. i.

†2. (*Phys. sense*): To destroy.

"And the idols he shall utterly *abolish*."—*Isa.* ii. 18.

"... our Saviour Jesus Christ, who hath *abolished* death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel."—*2 Tim.* i. 10.

*a-bōl'-ish-a-ble, *a.* [In Fr. *abolissable.*] [ABOLISH.] Able to be abolished; that may be abolished, abrogated, repealed, annulled, or destroyed.

"Not abolished, not *abolishable*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*.

*a-bōl'-ished, *pa. par. & a.* [ABOLISH.]

*a-bōl'-ish-ēr, *s.* [ABOLISH.] One who abolishes.

*a-bōl'-ish-ing, *pr. par.* [ABOLISH.]

†a-bōl'-ish-ing, *s.* [ABOLISH.] A repealing, an annulling, an abrogating, a destroying. (Nearly obsolete, its place being taken by ABOLITION.)

"The *abolishing* of detestable heresies."—*Henry VIII.* Quoted by *Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

†a-bōl'-ish-mēnt, *s.* [In Fr. *abolissement.*] The act of abolishing, the act of repealing, annulling, or abrogating.

"... a godly act was made [in 1539] for the *abolishment* of diversity of opinion concerning the Christian religion."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iii., ch. xvii., p. 501.

āb-ōl'-i-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *abolition*; Ital. *abolizione*; fr. Lat. *abolitio.*] [ABOLISH.]

I. The act of abolishing.

The act of annulling, erasing, effacing, destroying, or sweeping out of existence.

"... he would willingly consent to the entire *abolition* of the tax."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

II. The state of being abolished.

āb-ōl'-i-tion-ism, *s.* [ABOLITION.] The views entertained by an abolitionist.

āb-ōl'-i-tion-ist, *s.* [ABOLITION.] [In Ger. *abolitionist*; Fr. *abolitioniste.*] One who entertains views in favor of "abolition," meaning the abolition of slavery.

*a-bōl'-lā, *s.* [Lat., fr. Gr. *ambola*=a mantle.]

Among the ancient Greeks and Romans:

A thick woolen mantle or cloak, worn principally by military men, and thus was opposed to the toga, which was especially the habili-ment of peace. [TOGA.] Its use was, however, not confined to military excursions, but it was also worn within the city. It was also used by the Stoic philosophers at Rome as a distinctive dress.

*a-bō'-ma, *s.* [Local (Guiana) name.] A large and formidable American snake, called also the ringed boa. It is the *Epicratis Cenchrea*. Anciently it was worshiped by the Mexicans.

āb-ōm'-a-sūs, āb-ōm'-a-sūm, *s.* [Lat. *ab*; *omasum*, a Latin or Gaelic word signifying the stomach of a bullock.] The fourth stomach in a ruminating animal. Its sides are wrinkled, and it is the true organ of digestion. Analogous to the simple stomach of other mammals.



Abolla.

*a-bōm'-in-a-ble, *a.* [In Fr. *abominable*; Ital. *abominevole*; fr. Lat. *abominabilis*=worthy of imprecation, execrable; fr. *abominor*=to deprecate anything unpropitious.] [ABOMINATE.] Very loathsome, hateful, or odious; whether (1) as being offensive to the physical senses—

"And I will cast *abominable* filth upon thee."—*Nahum* iii. 6.

or (2) (in Scripture) as being ceremonially unclean—

"Any unclean beast or any *abominable* unclean thing."—*Leviticus* vii. 21.

or (3) as being offensive to the moral sense—

"And the scant measure that is *abominable*."—*Micah* vi. 10.

¶ It may be used of persons as well as things:

"Ye shall not make yourselves *abominable* with any creeping thing that creepeth."—*Lev.* xi. 43.

"... in works they deny him, being *abominable*."—*Titus* i. 16.

*a-bōm'-in-a-ble-ness, *s.* [ABOMINABLE.] The quality or state of being physically or morally loathsome.

"... to urge atheists with the corruption and *abominableness* of their principles."—*Bentley: Sermon*.

*a-bōm'-in-a-blŷ, *adv.* [ABOMINABLE.] In a very loathsome manner, whether physically or morally.

1. *Phys.*: As in the sentence, "Decaying tangles smell *abominably*."

2. *Morally*:

"And he did very *abominably* in following idols."—*1 Kings* xxi. 26.

*a-bōm'-in-āte, *v. t.* [In Sp. *abominar*; Ital. *abbinare*; Lat. *abominor*=to depreciate as being of evil omen; hence, to detest: *ab*; *omen*, genit. *ominis*; as if it had been said, *absit omen*=may the omen depart, God forbid that the omen should come to pass.] To loathe, to detest, to hate exceedingly.

"He referred both to *abominate* and despise all mystery, refinement, and intrigue."—*Swift*.

*a-bōm'-in-āt-ēd, *pa. par.* [ABOMINATE.]

*a-bōm'-in-ā-tiŋ, *pr. par.* [ABOMINATE.]

*a-bōm'-in-ā-tiōn, *s.* [ABOMINATE.]

I. The act of doing something hateful.

"... every *abomination* to the Lord, which he hateth."—*Deut.* xii. 31.

"... because of the *abominations* which ye have committed."—*Jer.* xli. 22.

II. The state of being greatly hated or loathed.

"... Israel also was had in *abomination* with the Philistines."—*1 Sam.* xiii. 4.

"Tobacco in any other form than that of richly scented snuff was held in *abomination*."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. iii.

III. *Objectively*: An object of extreme hatred, loathing, or aversion. An object loathed on account—

(1) Of its offensiveness to the senses.

(2) Of its ceremonial impurity:

"... eating swine's flesh, and the *abomination*, and the mouse."—*Isa.* lxvi. 17.

(3) Of its moral offensiveness:

"... wickedness is an *abomination* to my lips."—*Prov.* viii. 7.

¶ In this sense the word is often used in Scripture for an idol:

"... Milcom, the *abomination* of the Ammonites."—*1 Kings* xi. 5.

(4) Of some other cause than those now mentioned:

"... for every shepherd is an *abomination* unto the Egyptians."—*Gen.* xli. 34.

*a-bōm'-ine, *v. t.* The same as ABOMINATE.

Poet. & Ludicrous:

"By topics which though I *abomine* 'em,
May serve as arguments *ad hominem*."—*Swift*.

*a-bō'ne (1), *prep. & adv.* [ABOVE.]

1. *As prep.*: Above. (*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 123.)

2. *As adverb*: Above.

*a-bō'ne (2), *adv.* [Fr. *à bon.*] Well.

"The thei seeche a litel hem *abone*
Seven knights y-armed come."

Arthur and Merlin, p. 123.

2. *Adverb*: Well.

"And a good swerde, that wolde byte *abone*."

Sir Gawayne, p. 217.

*a-bōod', *pret.* [ABIDE.] Waited, expected, remained.

"And Cornelle *abood* hem with hise cosyns and necessarie frendis that wereu clepid togidre."—*Wicliffe: New Test.*, Acts x. 24.

*a-bōon', *prep.* (*Scotch and N. of Eng. dialect for ABOVE.*) [ABUNE.]

"... *aboon* the pass of Bally-Brough."—*Sir W. Scott: Waverley*.

*a-bōord', *adv.* [Fr. *bord*=border.] From the bank. (*Spenser*.)

"As men in summer fearles passe the foord,
Which is in winter lord of all the plaine,
And with his tumbling streames doth beare *aboord*
The ploughman's hope and shepherd's labour vaine."—*Spenser: Ruines of Rome* (1591).

*a-bōot', *pa. par.* Beaten down. (*Skinner*.)

*a-bōot', *adv.* [ABOTE.] To boot, the odds paid in a bargain. (*Roxburgh*.)

*a-bōrd', *s.* [Fr.] First appearance, manner of address, accosting. (*Chesterfield*.)

*a-bōrd', *v. t.* [Fr. *aborder*=to approach.] To approach, to accost. (*Spenser*.)

*a-bōrd', *adv.* [Fr. *border*=shore.] Across; from shore to shore. (*Spenser*.)

*a-bōrd'-age (age=īg), *s.* [Fr. *aborder*=to board.] The act of boarding a ship.

"The master further gettis of the ship taken bi him and his companie, the best cabell and anchor for his *abordage*."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 640.

*a-bōr'e, *pa. par.* Born. [BEAR.]

"At Taunedeane lond I was *abore* and *abred*."

MS. Ashmole, 35, f. 112. (*Halliwell*.)

āb-ō-rīg'-in-al, *a. & s.* [Lat. *ab*=from; *origo*=beginning: fr. *orior*=to rise.]

I. *As adjective*:

1. *Original*.

"And mantled o'er with *aboriginal* turf
And everlasting flowers."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

"On a sudden, the *aboriginal* population rose on the colonists."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. *Primitive, simple, unsophisticated*.

"... these are doubtless many *aboriginal* minds, by which no other conclusion is conceivable."—*Herbert Spencer*.

II. *As substantive*:

1. A man or woman belonging to the oldest known race inhabiting a country.

"I have selected for comparison these extreme specimens of skulls characteristic of race, one of an *aboriginal* of Van Diemen's Land."—*Owen: Mammalia*.

2. An animal or plant species brought into being within the area where it is now found.

"... hence it may be well doubted whether this frog is an *aboriginal* of these islands."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*.

āb-ō-rīg'-in-al-lŷ, *adv.* [ABORIGINAL.] From its origin, beginning or commencement; at first, at the outset.

"We have evidence that the barren island of Ascension *aboriginally* possessed under half-a-dozen flowering plants."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. xii.

āb-ō-rīg'-in-ēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Aborigines*: (1) An old tribe inhabiting Latium; (2) the earliest known inhabitants of any other land.] [ABORIGINAL.]

1. The earliest known inhabitants of any continent, country, or district.

"In South Africa the *aborigines* wander over the moss and plains."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. vii., p. 237.

2. *Spec.*: The Latian tribe mentioned above.

"When Æneas arrived in Italy, they were given by him to Latinus, king of the *Aborigines*, as hostages for the observance of the compacts entered into with the natives."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. x.

*a-bor'-mēnt, *s.* An abortion. (*Topsell*.) Probably a misprint for abortment.

*āb-or'-se-mēnt, *s.* Miscarriage, abortion.

"... to give any such expelling and destructive medicine with a direct intention to work an *aborsement* ... is utterly unlawful and highly sinful."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*.

*a-bort', *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *abortio*, old form of *abortio*=to miscarry.]

1. *Transitive*: To render abortive.

"... the oil-gland is quite *aborted*."—*Darwin: Orig. of Species*, ch. i., p. 22.

"Although the eyes of the cirripeds are more or less *aborted* in their mature state."—*Owen: Comp. Anat.*

2. *Intransitive*: To miscarry. (*Lord Herbert of Cherbury*.)

*a-bort', *s.* [ABORTION.] An abortion.

"... dying of an *abort* in childbed."—*Reliquæ Woottonianæ*, p. 431.

*a-bort'-ēd, *pa. par.* [ABORT, *v. t.*] Rendered abortive.

*a-bor'-tī-ēnt, *a.* [ABORT, *v. i.*] [From Lat. *abortiens*, *pr. par. of abortior.*]

Bot.: Barren, sterile.

*a-bort'-iŋg, *pr. par.* [ABORT, *v. t.*]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

a-bor'-tion, s. [Lat. *abortio*=premature delivery, miscarriage: from *abortus*, pa. par. of *aborior*=to disappear.]

I. The state of miscarriage, failure to reach independent existence.

Phys.: (1) A miscarrying, miscarriage. If the foetus is brought forth before the end of the sixth month, the term used by medical men is *abortion* or *miscarriage*; but if after the sixth month, that employed is *premature birth*. The law does not recognize this distinction, but applies the term *abortion* to the throwing off of the foetus at any period of the pregnancy. To take means to procure abortion—the crime now generally termed *fœticide*—is felony.

"The symptoms which precede *abortion* will be generally modified by their exciting cause."—*Dr. R. Lee: Cycl. of Pract. Med.*

2. The non-development of an organ or a portion of an organ required to constitute an ideal type.

"... the development and *abortion* of the oil-gland."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. i., p. 22.

3. *Hortic.*: The premature development of the fruit, or any defect in it.

II. The fruit of the miscarriage.

1. The foetus brought forth before it has been sufficiently developed to permit of its maintaining an independent existence.

"... the *abortion* proved only a female foetus."—*Martinus Scriblerus*.

2. *Fig.*: Any fruit, produce, or project, which fails instead of coming to maturity; as in the sentence, "His scheme proved a mere *abortion*."

a-bort'-ive, a. [In Fr. *abortif*; Sp. and Ital. *abortivo*; Lat. *abortivus* = born prematurely.] [*ABORTION*.]

1. Brought forth in an immature state, fading before it reaches perfection.

"If ever he have child, *abortive* be it,
Prodigious and untimely brought to light."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

2. Fruitless, ineffectual, failing in its effect; like a crude and unwise project.

"To their wisdom Europe and America have owed scores of *abortive* constitutions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. *Biol.*: An abortive organ is one wanting some essential part, or which never comes to maturity. An abortive stamen generally wants the anther and pollen; an abortive petal is generally a mere bristle or scale; and an abortive ovule never develops into a seed, but shrinks away.

4. Pertaining to abortion. Thus, "*Abortive* potions are potions designed to produce abortions,"
†*Abortive vellum* is vellum made of the skin of an abortive calf.

*5. Rendering abortive.

"Plunged in that *abortive* gulf,"
Milton: P. L., ii. 441.

a-bort'-ive, s. [*ABORT*, *ABORTION*.] That which is brought forth prematurely.

"Many are preserved, and do signal service to their country, who, without a provision, might have perished as *abortives*."—*Addison: Guardian*.

a-bort'-ive-lŷ, adv. [*ABORTION*.]

1. Immaturely; in an untimely manner.

"If *abortively* poor man must die,
Nor reach what reach he might, why die in dread?"
Young: Night Thoughts, vii.

2. So as to produce no proper effect; a failure.

"The enterprise in Ireland, as elsewhere, terminated *abortively*."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., p. 94.

a-bort'-ive-ness, s. [*ABORT*.] The quality or state of being abortive.

***a-bort'-ment**, s. [*ABORT*.] An untimely birth.

"... in whose womb those deserted mineral riches must ever be buried as lost *abortments*, unless those be made the active midwives to deliver them."—*Lord Bacon*.

***a-bōst'e**, v. [*A. N.*] To assault.

"A Bretoone, a braggere
Abosted Piers als."—*Piers Plow.*, p. 126.

***āb'-ōt**, [*ABBOT*.]

***a-bō te**, pa. par. Beaten down.

"She was abashed and *abote*."—*Chaucer: Dreame*, l. 290.

***a-bō'te**, prep. Old spelling of *About*.

"They cum the towne *abote*."—*Reliq. Antiq.*, ii. 21.

***a-bōth'e**, adv. [*Pref. a=on, bothe=both.*] On both.

"*Abothe* half lay mani on."—*Arthur & Merlin*, p. 18.

***a-bōugh'ed**, pa. par. Bowed, obeyed.

***abought**, pret. of *ABIE*.

1. Atoned for.

"And that hath Dido sore *aboughte*,
Whose deth schall ever be bethoughte."
Gower MS., Soc. Antiq., 134, fo. 104.

2. Bought.

3. An incorrect form of *About*.

***a-bōul'-zie-mēnts**, s. pl. [*HABILIMENTS*.] Dress. [*ABULYEMENT*.]

"Aboulziements I hae, aneu
I'se gie mysel and a' to you."
Taylor: Scotch Poems, 57.

***a-boun**, prep. [*ABOVE*.] Above.

"To God *aboun* be joy and blysse."
Tundal: Visions, p. 158.

a-bōund', v. i. [*Fr. abonder*; Sp. *abundar*; Ital. *abbondare*; Lat. *abundo*=to rise up, to swell, to overflow; from *unda*=a wave.]

1. To possess in great quantity, to be well supplied. (Followed by *with*.)

"A faithful man shall *abound* with blessings."—*Prov.* xxviii. 20.

¶ Followed by *in*:

"That ye may *abound* in hope."—*Rom.* xv. 13.

2. To be in great plenty, greatly to prevail.

"And because iniquity shall *abound*, the love of many shall wax cold."—*Matt.* xxiv. 12.

***a-bōund'e**, a. [*ABOUND*.] Abounding.

"Ryght so this mayd of grace most *abounde*,"
Lydgate MS., Soc. Antiq., 134, fo. 3. (*Halliwell*.)

a-bōund'-īng, pr. par. [*ABOUND*.]

a-bōund'-īng, s. Existence in great quantity.

"Amongst those *aboundings* of sin and wickedness."—*South: Sermons*, ii. 220.

***a-boure**, s. [*A. N.*] The same as *AVOURE*=a patron.

"By God and Seynte Mary myn *abouré*,"
MS. of 15th Cent.

a-bōut', prep. & adv. [*A. S. ābútan, ābúton, on-butan, ymbe-utan, embutan*=about or around; *on, ym, or em* being analogous to the Gr. *amphi*, and *butan* signifying *without*: *be* = by, *útan* = out [*BUT*]; literally = around, on the outside.]

1. Around (all round; of place), encircling a person, place, or thing in whole or in part.

"Let not mercy and truth forsake thee; bind them about thy neck."—*Prov.* iii. 3.

2. Near in time.

"He went out *about* the third hour."—*Matt.* xx. 3.

3. Upon or near one's person; easily accessible where one is at the moment.

"If you have this *about* you."—*Milton: Comus*, 647.

4. Near one, attendant on one.

"That he should come *about* your royal person."
Shakesp.: K. Henry VI., Part II., iii. 1.

5. Concerned with, engaged with, connected with.

"... I must be *about* my father's business."—*Luke* ii. 49.

"Thy servants' trade hath been *about* cattle."—*Gen.* xlv. 34.

6. Respecting, regarding.

"The eleven hundred shekels of silver that were taken from thee, *about* which thou cursedst."—*Judg.* xvii. 2.

II. *As adverb*:

1. Near to in quantity, quality, or degree.

"... the number of the men was *about* five thousand."—*Acts* iv. 4.

2. Here and there, hither and thither.

"And withal they learn to be idle, wandering *about* from house to house."—*1 Tim.* v. 13.

3. Round, by a circuitous route.

"But God led the people *about*, through the way of the wilderness of the Red Sea."—*Exod.* xiii. 18.

¶ *Round about*: In every direction around.

"A fire goeth before him, and burneth up his enemies *round about*."—*Ps.* xcvi. 3.

4. Just prepared to do an act.

"And as the shipmen were *about* to flee out of the ship."—*Acts* xxvii. 30.

¶ *To bring about*, or, as it is in *2 Sam.* xiv. 20, to *fetch about*, signifies to take effective measures for accomplishing a purpose; to accomplish a purpose or end.

Naut.: To *go about* is when a ship is made to change her course, and go upon a particular tack different from that on which she has been previously proceeding. *About ship*, or *ready about*, is the concise method of giving orders for such a change of course.

¶ *Bring about*: To bring to the point or state desired.

"... to *bring about* all Israel unto thee."—*2 Sam.* iii. 12.

"Whether she will be brought *about* by breaking her head, I very much question."—*Spectator*.

¶ *Come about*: To arrive, to reach the proper moment for the occurrence of an event.

"The time was *come about*."—*1 Sam.* i. 20.

¶ *Go about*: To wander hither and thither with the view of finding opportunity to do a deed.

"Why *go ye about* to kill me?"—*John* vii. 19.

III. *As the imperative of a verb, or especially with GO requiring to be supplied*:

"*About* my brains" (i. e., brains go to work).
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

about-hammer, **about-sledge**, s. The largest hammer used by smiths. It is generally employed by under-workmen called hammer-men. (*Note in Beaumont and Fletcher*, ed. Dyce, iv. 289.) In America is called a sledge-hammer, and is wielded by both hands.

***about-speich**. [*About*; *speech*.] Circumlocution. (*Scotch*.)

"Rycht so my *about-speich* often tymes
And semlabill wordis we compyl our rymes."
Douglas: Virgil, 10, l. 12.

***about-ward**, adv. Inclining to, on the point of.

"But than syr Marrok, hys steward
Was fast *aboutewarde*
To do hys lady gyle."
MS. Cantab., ff. ii. 38, 71. (*Halliwell*.)

***a-bōut'e**, or **a-bōut'-ēn**, prep. & adv. *About*. [*ABOUT*.]

"And other ladyes in here degrees *aboute*,"
Chaucer: C. T., 2,580.

"For both me goon *abouten* oure purchas."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,112.

"And in this wise these lordes all and some
Ben on the Sonday to the citee come
Abouten prime, and in the toun alight."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,191.

***a-bouye**, s. [*A. S. abugan*.] To bow.

"Alle londys ssole *abouye* to by weste and by este."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 215.

a-bōv'e, prep. & adv. [*A. S. ābúfan, búfan, be úfan*; Dut. *boven*.]

A. *As a preposition*:

1. *Lit.*: Higher in place; also to a higher place beyond.

"... the waters which were *above* the firmament."—*Gen.* i. 7.

"*Above* the brims they force their fiery way."
Dryden: Æneid.

2. *Fig.*: Higher or superior to, of greater rank or dignity than.

"The disciple is not *above* his master, nor the servant above his Lord."—*Matt.* x. 24.

3. Higher in number or quantity; more in number or quantity, upward.

"For the man was *above* forty years old."—*Acts* iv. 22.

4. Higher in measure or degree, more in measure or degree, more than, beyond.

"... thou art cursed *above* all cattle, and *above* every beast of the field."—*Gen.* iii. 14.

5. Higher than it is possible to grasp intellectually, unattainable.

"It is an old and true distinction that things may be *above* reason without being contrary to it."—*Swift*.

6. Too high in point of conscience willingly to do a disreputable deed; also too high in one's own self-esteem for; too proud for.

"Kings and princes in the earlier ages of the world laboured in arts and occupations, and were *above* nothing that tended to promote the conveniences of life."—*Pope: Odyssey, Notes*.

¶ *Above all* is an elliptic phrase for "above all things, above all circumstances, chiefly, principally."

Above-stairs: On the floor above.

*7. *Colloquial*: (1) Above a bit = exceedingly. (2) Above your hooks = too knowing, too clever.

B. *As an adverb*:

1. *Lit.*-(of place):

1. Overhead.

"When he established the clouds *above*."—*Prov.* viii. 28.

2. On the higher or upper part, on the top.

"... and in a cubit shalt thou finish it [the ark] *above*."—*Gen.* vi. 16.

3. In heaven.

"I should have denied the God that is *above*."—*Job* xxxi. 28.

II. *Fig.*:

1. Beyond, in point of size or number.

"... the fragments of the five barley-loaves, which remained over and *above* unto them that had eaten."—*John* vi. 13.

2. In a superior social position of power and dignity.

"And the Lord shall make thee the head, and not the tail; and thou shalt be *above* only, and thou shalt not be beneath."—*Deut.* xxviii. 13.

III. *Of time*: Before, previously. In the phrase, "We have shown *above*," and in the adjectives

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem, thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șn; -tion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł

above-cited, above-described, above-mentioned, above-named, above-specified, above signifies in the immediately preceding portion of the book, but not necessarily on the upper part of the same page. The use of these terms carries us back to the time when books were written on long continuous scrolls, and a previous part of the composition was really above that to which the writer had come.

"the above-cited mammalian genera of the Old World."—Owen: *Brit. Fossil Mammals*.

¶ Sometimes it is employed almost like a substantive. It then signifies—

(1) The higher part, the upper part.

"the waters of Jordan shall be cut off from the waters that come down from above."—Josh. iii. 13.

(2) Heaven, the place of bliss.

"Who shall ascend into heaven? (that is, to bring Christ down from above.)"—Rom. x. 6.

above-board, adv.

Lit.: Above the board or table, in open sight, so as to forbid the possibility, or at least the likelihood of fraud, trick, or deception. In a way opposed to the procedure of the gamester who puts his hands under the table to shuffle the cards.

1. In open sight, without trickery.

"It is the part also of an honest man to deal above-board and without tricks."—*L'Estrange*.

2. Openly, without the effort at concealment which a proper feeling of shame would induce.

"Now-a-days they [villainies] are owned above-board."—*South: Sermons*.

¶ Used more frequently in colloquial language than by our best English classics.

above-deck, a.

1. *Naut.*: Upon the deck of a vessel, not in the cabin or other parts below.

2. *Fig.*: (Like ABOVE-BOARD, q. v.) Without artifice.

above-ground, a. Alive, unburied.

"I'll have 'em, an they be above-ground."

Beaumont & Fletcher: The Chances.

***a-bō'ven, prep. & adv.** Old form of ABOVE.

"And especially aboven every thing."

Chaucer: Somnoure's Tale, 7,296.

***a-bow, v.** [AVOW.] To maintain, to avow. (*Arthur & Merlin*, p. 193.)

***a-bō'we, v. i. & t.** [A. S. *abugan*.]

I. *Intrans.*: To bow.

"To Roland then sche gan above

Almost down til his fete."

MS. Ashmole, 33, p. 37. (*Halliwell*.)

II. *Trans.*: To daunt, to put to shame. (*Cockeram*.)

***a-bōw'e** (*O. Eng.*), ***a-bōw'en** (*O. Eng. & Scotch*), ***a-bōw'ne** and ***a-bōw'yne** (*both O. Scotch*), *prep. & adv.*

I. *As prep.*: Above.

"Above all othur."—*Cov. Myst.*, p. 83.

II. *As adv.*: Above.

"Kepe hyt therefore wyth temperat hete adowne,

Full forty dayes, tyll hyt wax black aboven."

Ashmole: Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 171.

***a-bōwed, pa. par.** [ABOWE, v.]

***a-bōw'-ēg, s. pl.** [A. N.] Probably for *aboures* or *avowes* = patron saints. (*Halliwell and Wright*.)

"God and Seinte Marie and Sein Denis also And alle the abowes of this church, in was ore ich am i-do." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 475.

***abowght, *a-bōw'-týne, prep. & adv.** [ABOUT.] About.

"Abowght the body."—*Torrent of Portugal*, p. 9.

"And made fyere abowtyne."—*MS. Ashmole*, 61, f. 5. (*Halliwell*.)

Abp. A contraction for ARCHBISHOP.

Āb'-ra'-cā-dāb'-ra, or Ār'-ās-a-dāb'-ra, the Ar'-a-cā-lān of the Jews.

1. A Syrian deity.

2. A magical collocation of letters placed as in the figure below:

A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B R
A B R A C A D A B
A B R A C A D A
A B R A C A D
A B R A C A
A B R A C
A B R A
A B R
A B
A

It will be observed that the name *abracadabra* can be read not only on the uppermost horizontal line, but on any of the lines below it, with a continuation, slantingly upward, on the right-hand side of the triangle. So can it also on that right-hand line, or any one parallel to it, the continuation in the

latter case being on the uppermost line toward the right hand. A paper inscribed in such a fashion, and hung around the neck, was supposed to be a tacit invocation of the Syrian deity mentioned above, and was recommended by the sapient Serenus Saronicus as an antidote against fever and various other diseases. Shortly before A. D. 1588, a quack doctor, who charged £15 for his prescription, made a patient suffering from ague much worse, by inducing him to eat the charm instead of wearing it round his neck.

"... A little afore his fit was at hand he called unto the wife of the patient to bring him an apple of the largest size, and then with a pinne write on the rinde of the apple *Abacadabra*, and perswade him to take it presently in the beginning of his fit, for there was (sayth he) a secret in those words. To be short, the patient, being hungry of his health, followed his counsell, and devoured all and every piece of the apple."—*Cloves*, A. D. 1588.

***a-brād', pa. par.** [A. S. *abrcothan*=to bruise, break, destroy, kill, frustrate.] Withered (*Halliwell*). Killed, destroyed (*Wright*).

"Fair i-woxe and fair i-sprad,

But the olde tre was abrað."

The Seveyn Sages, 610.

āb-rā'de, v. t. [Lat. *abrado*=to scrape away, to rub off; *ab*=from, away, and *rado*=to scrape off, to touch in passing, to graze.] To rub down, to crumble or wear away by friction.

1. *Geol.*: To rub away rocks by water, frost, or similar agencies.

"Stones which lie underneath the glacier and are pushed along by it, sometimes adhere to the ice; and as the mass glides slowly along at the rate of a few inches or at the utmost two or three feet per day, *abrade*, groove, and polish the rock."—*Lyell: Man. of Geol.*, ch. xii.

2. *Naut.*: also *Bot.*, &c.: To rub or wear away by friction.

3. *Med.*: To produce a superficial excoriation, with loss of substance, under the form of small shreds, in the mucous membranes of the intestines; to tear off or fret the skin.

"Instead of nourishing, it stimulates, *abrades*, and carries away part of the solids."—*Miscellanies* (1762).

4. *Fig.*: To wear away.

"Nor deem it strange that rolling years *abrade*

The social bias." *Shenstone: Econ.*, p. 1.

***a-brā'de, adv.** [ABROAD.]

āb-rā'-dēd, pa. par. & a. [ABRADE.]

"The abraded summits of the grinding teeth."—*Owen: Fossil Mammals & Birds* (1846).

āb-rā'-dīng, pr. par. & s. [ABRADE.]

As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

As substantive:

1. *Geol.*: The rubbing down of rocks by frost or similar causes.

2. *Agric.*: The abrading of earth is the causing it to crumble away through the action of frost.

***a-brā'-dēn, v. t.** [M. H. Ger. *erbreiten*.] To dilate. (*Stratmann*.)

Ā'-bra-hām, A'-brām [Lat. *Abrahamus*. Sept. Gr. *Habraam*; fr. Heb. *Abraham*=father of a multitude: the second and original form (Abram) is from Gr. *Habram*; Heb. *Abram*=father of elevation.] An ancient patriarch, father and founder of the Jewish nation. (See Gen. xi.—xxv.)

¶ *In compounds*: Derived from, connected, or pretending to be connected with the patriarch Abraham.

Abraham-man. Tom of Bedlam, or Bedlam Beggar—a sturdy beggar. The Abraham-men formerly roamed through England, begging and pilfering: they were well known in Shakespeare's time, and on to the period of the Civil Wars.

"An Abraham-man is he that walketh bare-armed and bare-legged, and fayneth hymself mad, and caryeth a packe of wool, or a stycke with baken on it, or such lyke toye, and nameth hymself poor Tom.—*Fraternitie of Vacabondes* (1575).

"And these what name or title e'er they bear Jarkman, or Patrico, Cranke, or Clapper-dudgeon, Frater, or Abram-man, I speak to all That stand in fair election for the titlo Of king of beggars."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Begg. Bush, ii. 1.

¶ The phrase "to sham Abraham," still common among sailors, and meaning to feign sickness, is probably founded on the hypocritical pretenses of the Abraham-men.

Abraham Newland. A name formerly given to Bank of England notes, owing to their bearing the signature of Abraham Newland, who was chief cashier for many years. Dibdin alludes to him in the lines—

"Sham Abraham you may,

But you musn't sham Abraham Newland."

***Abraham's balm, s.** According to Cockeram, "a willow in Italy that brings forth *agnus castus* like pepper." Bullokar (1641) says that it was used as a charm to preserve chastity. (See *Halliwell: Dict. of Obs. Eng.*)

†**Abraham's eye, s.** A magical charm, the application of which was supposed to deprive a thief, who refused to confess his crime, of eyesight. (*MS. on Magic*, 16th Cent.)

***abraham, *abram, a. & s.** Catachrestic for AUBURN.

"Our heads are some brown, some black, some *abram*, some bald."—*Early Edit. of Shakespeare: Coriol.*, ii. 3.

¶ The folio of 1685 altered it to *auburn*. (*Halliwell*.)

Abraham-colored, abram-colored = auburn-colored.

"A goodly long, thick, *abraham-colored* beard."—*Burt: Master Constable*.

Ā'-bra-hām-ites, s. pl. [ABRAHAM.]

Church History:

1. A sect of Paulicians who rose toward the end of the eighth century, and were suppressed by Cyrus, Patriarch of Antioch. Their leader was Abraham, a native of Antioch.

2. An order of monks who practiced idolatry, and were in consequence extirpated by Theophilus in the ninth century.

3. A Bohemian sect, nominally followers of John Huss, who, in 1782, avowed themselves as holding what they alleged to have been Abraham's creed before his circumcision. They believed in the unity of God, but at the same time they accepted none of the Bible except the Lord's Prayer. In 1783 the Emperor Joseph II. expelled them from Bohemia.

Ā'-bra-hām-īt-ic, Ā'-bra-hām-īt-i-cal, a. Pertaining to or in some way related to the patriarch Abraham.

***a-brā'id', *a-brā'id'e, *a-brā'y, *a-brāy'd', *a-brāyde', *a-brāy'd-en, *a-brey'de, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *abredan*.]

I. *Transitive*:

1. To arouse, to awaken another person or one's self.

2. To excite, to stir up.

"For theyr comodites to abrayden up pride."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 121.

¶ *Reflectively*: To stir up one's self to do anything.

"I abrayde, I enforce me to do a thyng."—*Palgrave*.

3. To start.

"Bochas present felly gan abrayde

To Messaline, and even thus ho sayde."

Bochas, bk. vii., ch. 4. (See also *MSS. Egerton*, 829, p. 72. *Halliwell*.)

4. *More fig.*: To draw a sword from a scabbard.

II. *Intransitive*:

1. To become awake, or to return to consciousness after a reverie.

"This man out of his slep for fer abrayde."

Chaucer: Nonne Priestes Tale, 16,494.

"But when as I did out of sleep abray

I found her not where I her left whileare."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 36.

"But from his study he at last abray'd,

Call'd by the hermit old, who to him said."

Fairfax: Tasso xiii. 50.

2. To start up, to become roused to exertion, to speech, or to passion.

"Ipomydon with that stroke abrayde,

And to the kynge thus he sayde."

Ipomydon, 1,149.

3. To cry out, to shout, to speak with a loud voice.

"As a man all ravished with gladness

Abrayded with a loud voice."

Etyol on Boucher. (Wedgwood.)

4. To arise in the stomach with a sense of nausea.

a-brā'id-īt, pa. par. & a. Scotch form of ABRADED.

[ABRADE.]

āb'-ra-mīs, s. [Gr. *abramis*, genit. -idos=a fish found in the sea and in the Nile: possibly the bream.] A genus of fishes founded by Cuvier, and belonging to the family Cyprinidae. All the species are inhabitants of fresh water. [BREAM.]

ā-brān'-chī-a, s. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *branchia*=gills of fishes; *pl.* of *branchion*=a fin, a gill.] Cuvier's third order of the class Annelida. As their name *Branchia* imports, they have no apparent gills. The order includes two families—the Lumbricidae, or Earthworms, and the Hirudinidae, or Leeches.

ā-brān'-chī-an, adj. (generally used as substantive). A species of the order *Branchia*. [ABRANCHIA.]

ā-brān'-chī-āte, a. [ABRANCHIA.]

Zool.: Destitute of gills.

a-brash', s. [Pers.] A distinguishing feature or mark. The *abrashes* of a rug, for instance, are certain stripes or bands running partially or entirely across the pile, often mistaken by the uninformed for defects, when in fact they are proofs that the rug is a genuine article of some valuable Persian make.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre. wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

āb-rā'-sion, *s.* [In Fr. *abrasion*; fr. Lat. *abrasus*, *pa. par.* of *abrado*.] [ABRADE.]

I. The act or process of rubbing away.

II. The state of being rubbed away.

1. *Spec. in Geol.*: The attrition or rubbing away of rocks by ice, by contact with other blocks of stone, &c.

"... if they are well protected by a covering of clay or turf, the marks of abrasion seem capable of enduring for ever."—*Lyell: Manual of Geol.*, ch. xii.

2. *Numis.*: The wear and tear of coins.

III. That which is rubbed away from bodies.

āb-rā'-ūm, *s.* A kind of red clay used to color mahogany. It is found in the Isle of Wight and in Germany.

a-brāx'-ās, *s.* [From the Greek letters having their equivalents in a, b, r, a, x, a, s, of which the numerical values are: a=1, b=2, r=100, a=1, x=60, a=1, s=200, in all 365.]

1. A mystical or cabalistic word used by the Egyptians, and especially by Basilides, who lived in the second century. He intended by it to express his view that between the earth and the empyrean there were 365 heavens, each with its order of angels or intelligences: these also were 365 in number, like the days of the year. Anything inscribed with the word *abraxas* became a charm or amulet. Gems with it upon them are still often brought from Egypt.

"... the well-known figure of the serpent-legged *abraxas*."—*Archæol. Journ.*, xix. (1862), 104.

2. A genus of moths, which contains the well-known gooseberry or magpie moth (*A. grossulariata*). [MAGPIE-MOTH.]

***a-brā'y**, ***a-brāyd'**, ***a-brāyd'-ēn**, *v. t. & i.* [ABRAID.]

ā'-bra-zīte, *s.* [Gr. *a*, priv.; *brazo*=to boil.] A mineral composed of alumina, potash and lime, first noticed near Rome, and sometimes called Gismondite, after the name of its discoverer.

ā'-bra-zīt'-ic, *a.* Pertaining to the mineral called abrazite. Not melting or effervescing before the blowpipe.

a-brēa'd, *adv.* Abroad. (*Scotch.*)

"O Jenny, dinna toss your head,
An' set your beauties a' abroad!"

Burns: To a Louse.

a-brēast', *adv.* [*a*=on; *breast*.]

1. *Gen.*: Standing or moving with the breasts in a line, exactly in line with each other.

"... two men could hardly walk *abreast*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Naut.*: Ships are *abreast* when their bows are in line.

"The *Bellona* ... grounded *abreast* of the outer ship of the enemy."—*Southey: Nelson*, vol. ii.

¶ *Naut.*: A ship is *abreast* of an object when that object is: on line with the vessel's beam.

A vessel is *abreast* a promontory when it lies or is sailing off the shore directly off that promontory.

On board a ship, *abreast* means in a parallel line to the beam.

***āb'-rē-cōck**, *s.* An apricot. (*Gerard.*)

āb-rē'de, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *abredian*=to open.]

**Transitive*: To publish, to spread abroad. [ABRAIDE.] (*Scotch.*)

**Intransitive*: To start, to fly to a side, to depart. (*Eng. & Scotch.*)

"Troilus nere ont of his witte *abrede*."
Test. Cresseide Chron. S. P. i. 158.

a-brē'd, **a-brē'id**, *adv.* [ABROAD.] Abroad (*Scotch.*)

"The prophecy got *abreed* in the country."—*Antiquary*, ii. 245.

"The story of Achilles stout
With gold was browdered there *abreid*."
Burel: Entr. Queen, Watson's Coll., ii. 3.

"An' spread *abreed* thy weel-fil'd brisket."
Burns: Auld Farmer's New Year Morning.

***a-brē'ge** ***a-brē'ge**, *v. t.* [ABRIDGE.]

"And for he wolde his longe tale *abrege*."

Chaucer: Cant. Tales, 9,531.

"... they yit wel here days *abregge*."

Chaucer: Knights Tale, 3,001.

***a-brēid'-ēn**, *v. t.* (pret. *abreid*, past *abroden*).

[A. S. *abregdan*, *abredan*.] To turn away, to draw out, or start up. (*Stratmann.*)

***a-brēk'-ēn**, *v. i.* (*pa. par.* *abroken*). [A. S. *abrecan*.] To break out.

"And yf we may owhar *abreke*."

Arthur & Merlin, p. 292.

***a-brēnn'-ē**, *v. t.* [M. H. Ger. *erbrennen*.] To burn up. (*Stratmann.*)

***āb'-rē-nōunçe**, *v. t.* To renounce utterly.

"... either to *abrenounce* their wives or their livings."—*Fox: Acts and Deeds*, fol. 159.

āb-rē-nūn-çī'-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *abrenuntio*=to renounce; Class. Lat. *ab*; *renuncio*=to carry back word, to announce; *nuncio*=to announce; *nuntius*=one newly come, a messenger; *nunc*=now.] Absolute renunciation, absolute denial.

"They called the former part of this form the *abrenuntiation*, viz., of the devil and all those idols wherein the devil was worshiped among the heathen."—*Bp. Bull: Works*, iii. 555.

***a-breō'-den**, *v. i.* [A. S. *abreōtan*.] To fall away. (*Stratmann.*)

***āb-rēpt'**, *v.* [Lat. *abripio*=to snatch away from: *ab*=from; *ripio*=to snatch, to take away by violence.] To take away by violence.

"... his nephew's life he questions,

And questioning *abrepts*."

Billingsli's Brachy-Martyrologia (1657).

āb-rēp'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *abreptio*, fr *abripio*=to take away by force: *ab*; *ripio*=to carry or snatch away.]

1. The act of seizing and carrying away.

2. The state of being seized and carried away.

"Cardan relates of himself that he could when he pleased fall into this *aphairesis*, disjunction or *abreption* of his soul from his body."—*Halliwel: Melampronæa*, p. 73.

abreuvoir (pron. *a-breūv'-wār*), *s.* [Fr. *abreuvoir*=(1) a watering-place, (2) a horse-pond; *abreuer*=to water (animals); from O. Fr. *abeuvrer*, from Low Lat. *abeverare*, *abebrare*: *ad*=in the direction of, and Lat. *bibere*=to drink; Sp. *abrevar*; Gr. *brechō*=to wet on the surface.] [ABREUVOIR.]

Masonry: The interstice between contiguous stones left that it may be filled with mortar or cement.

***a-brey'de**. [ABRAID.]

***a'-bric**, *s.* [Deriv. uncertain.] [BRIMSTONE.] Sulphur. (*Coles: Eng. Dict.*, 1877.)

***āb'-rī-cōck**, ***āb'-rī-cōt**, *s.* [APRICOT.]

"Nor there the damson wants nor *abricock*."

Drayton: Poly-Olbions, s. xviii.

abricock-apple, *s.* An apricot-tree. (*Ryder.*)

a-brīd'ge, **a-brī'g'ge**, *v. t.* [From Fr. *abrevier*, *abregier*, *abrigier*, and that from Lat. *abbrevio*: *ad*=in the direction of, and *brevio*=to shorten; *brevis*=short; Fr. *abréger*; Prov. & Sp. *abreviar*; Ital. *abbreviare*. Wedgwood shows that the Provençal has *breu* for *brevis*, *breugetat* for *brevitas*, in analogy with which the verb corresponding to *abbreviare* would be *abbreviar*, leading immediately to the Fr. *abréger*.]

Gen.: 1. To curtail, to shorten in some way or other; or, less specifically, to diminish.

"... as in no wise she could *abridge* his wo."—*Turberville: Tragical Tales* (1587).

"Besides, thy staying will *abridge* thy life."

Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, iii. 1.

"Tyranny sends the chain that must *abridge*

The noble sweep of all their privilege."

Cowper: Table Talk.

2. To curtail the length of a book or other literary composition, either by re-writing it in shorter compass, or by omitting the less important passages.

"Plutarch's life of Coriolanus is principally *abridged* from the history of Dionysius, and the extant account in Appian's Roman history is derived from the same source."—*Lewis: Credibility of the Early Roman History*, chap. xii.

3. To deprive, to strip; followed by the accusative of the person, and *of* referring to the thing lost.

"That man should thus encroach on fellow-man,

Abridge him of his just and native rights."

Cowper: Task, bk. v.

¶ The use of *from*, of the thing, is now obsolete.

"Nor do I now make moan to be *abridg'd*

From such a noble rate."

Shakesp.: Merch. of Venice, i. 1.

4. *Alg.*: To reduce a compound quantity or equation to a simpler form. Thus $x - a + 2a$ may be *abridged* to $x + a$; and $3x - 5 - 2x = + 8 - 5$ to $x = 8$.

a-brīd'ged, *pa. par. & a.* [ABRIDGE.]

"The following is an *abridged* scheme of his arrangements."—*Owen: Mammalia*.

a-brīd'g'-ēr, *s.* [ABRIDGE.]

1. *Gen.*: One who shortens, a shortener.

"... self-destroyers, at least *abridgers* of their lives."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*.

2. *Spec.*: One who writes a compendium or *abridgment* of a book.

"... to be a methodical compounder and *abridger*."—*Lord Bacon: Inter. of Nat.*, ch. vi.

a-brīd'g'-īng, *pr. par.* [ABRIDGE.]

a-brīd'g'-mēt (formerly *abridgement*), *s.* [ABRIDGE.]

I. The act or process of abridging.

Law. 1. The act of shortening a count or declaration.

2. *Abridgment of Damages*: Exercise of a right by a court of reducing damages when justice seems to require it.

II. The state of being abridged.

1. In a general sense.

2. Diminution, lessening.

"To be master of the sea is an *abridgment* of a monarchy."—*Bacon: Works*, "Essay Civ. & Mor.," ch. xxix.

3. Deprivation of, restraint from.

"It is not barely a man's *abridgment* in his external accommodation which makes him miserable."—*South.*

III. *Most common sense*: The thing abridged.

1. An epitome of a book, a compend, an abstract, a summary of a volume or of an oral statement.

*2. A short play, or the players.

(a) The play: so called, it is thought, because in the historical drama the events of several years are *abridged* or presented in brief compass.

"Say, what *abridgment* have you for this evening?

What mask? what music?"

Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, v. 1.

(b) The players.

"*Hamlet* . . . For look, where my *abridgment* comes.

(Enter four or five players.)"—*Hamlet*, ii. 2.

In the same act and scene *Hamlet* is made to say—

"Good, my lord, will you see the players well bestowed? Do you hear, let them be well used; for they are the abstract and brief chronicles of the time."

¶ *Abstract* and *brief chronicles* are expressions quite analogous to *abridgment*. [ABSTRACT.]

***a-brī'gge**, ***a-brī'ge**, *v.* [ABRIDGE, ABRYGGE.]

1. To abridge.

2. To shield off, to ward off.

"Alle myscheffes from him to *abrigge*."

Lydgate: Minor Poems.

***a-brīp'-tēd**, *pa. par. & a.* [From Lat *abripio*, *-ipui*, *-eptum*=to take away by force: *ab*=from; *ripio*=to snatch away.] Snatched or stolen away. (*Cockeram.*) [ABREPT.]

a-brōa'ch, ***a-brō'che**, *v. t.* [ABROACH, *adv.*] To set abroad, to broach.

"Thilke tonne that I shall *abroche*."

Chaucer: C. T., 5,759.

a-brōa'ch, *adv.* [Pref. *a*=on, and *broach*=a spit.] [BROACH.]

1. With egress afforded. (Used of vessels or pipes in a position, &c., to allow the included liquid to run freely out.)

"Hogsheads of ale and claret were set *abroach* in the streets."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. *Fig.*: Tapped or opened.

"Alack, what mischiefs he might set *abroach*

In shadow of such greatness."

Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

¶ Used, it will be seen, specially in the phrase "to set *abroach* (properly to *setten on brocche*)"= (1) to tap, to pierce, to open; (2) (*fig.*) to diffuse abroad.

***a-brōa'ch-mēt**, *s.* The act of forestalling the market.

a-brōa'd, *adv.* [Pref. *a*=on, and *broad*.] [BROAD.]

Gen.: In an unconfined manner, widely, at large.

Hence—

1. Out of the house, though it may be in other houses.

"In one house shall it be eaten; thou shalt not carry forth ought of the flesh *abroad* out of the house."—*Exod.* xii. 46.

2. Outside the house; in the open air; away from one's abode.

"*Abroad* the sword bereaveth, at home there is as death."—*Lam.* i. 20.

"Ruffians are *abroad*."—*Cowper: Task*, bk. v.

"... go *abroad* out of the camp."—*Deut.* xxiii. 10.

3. In another country than one's native land.

"Another prince, deposed by the Revolution, was living *abroad*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Widely; not within definite limits; far and wide.

"... if a leprosy break out *abroad* in the skin."—*Lev.* xiii. 12.

"And from the temple forth they throng,

And quickly spread themselves *abroad*."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, canto i.

5. Throughout society, or the public generally.

"... and all these sayings were noised *abroad* throughout all the hill-country of Judea."—*Luke* i. 65.

Spread abroad: Widely circulated. (*First Sketches of Henry VI.*, p. 97.)

***a-brōa'd**, *a.* [BROAD.] Broad. (*Minsheu.*)

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **ðəl**.

***a-brō-dī-ēt-i-cal**, *a.* [Gr. *habrodiattos*: fr. *habros*=graceful, delicate, luxurious; *diatta*=mode of life.] [DIET.] Feeding daintily, delicate, luxurious. (Minsheu: *Guide into Tongues*, A. D. 1627.) (Wright.)

āb-rōg-a-ble, *a.* [ABROGATE.] Able to be abrogated; that may be abrogated.

"An institution abrogable by no power less than divine."—Dr. H. More: Letter viii. at the end of his Life by R. Ward, p. 326.

āb-rō-gāte, *v. t.* [In Fr. *abroger*; Sp. *abrogar*; from Lat. *abrogatus*, pa. par. of *abrogo*=to repeal (a law): *ab*, *rogo*=to ask; (*spcc.*) to propose a bill.]

1. To annul; to repeal as a law, either by formally abolishing it, or by passing another act which supercedes the first.

"... statutes regularly passed, and not yet regularly abrogated."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

*2. More general sense: To put an end to.
"... so it shall please you to abrogate scurrility."—Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 2.

āb-rō-gāte, *a.* [ABROGATE, *v. t.*] Abrogated.
"... whether any of those abrogate days have been kept as holidays."—King Edw. VI.: *Injunctions*.

āb-rō-gāt-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [ABROGATE, *v. t.*]

āb-rō-gāt-īng, *pr. par.* [ABROGATE, *v. t.*]

āb-rō-gā-tion, *s.* [ABROGATE, *v. t.*] [In Fr. *abrogation*; fr. Lat. *abrogatio*.] The act of abrogating. The repeal by the legislature of a law previously binding.

¶ It is different from ROGATION, DEROGATION, SUBROGATION, DISPENSATION, and ANTIQUATION, all which see.

"The ... principle of abrogation annuls all those sentences of the Koran which speak in a milder tone of unbelievers."—Milman: *Hist. Lat. Christ.*, bk. iv., ch. i.

***a-brō-ke**, ***a-brō-ken**, *pa. par.* [ABREKEN.]

1. Gen.: Broken.

2. Spec.: Having a rupture. (Kennet: *MS. Glossary*.) (Halliwell.)

3. Broken out; escaped.

"But develis abroken oute of helle."

Sir Ferumbas MS. (Halliwell.)

a-brō-ma, *s.* [In Ger. *abrome*; Fr. *ambrome*; Gr. *a*, priv., *broma*=food—unfit for food.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Byttneriaceæ, or Byttneriads. They are small trees with hairy, lobed leaves, clusters of yellow or purple flowers, and five-celled winged capsules. *A. augusta*, or the smooth-stalked, and *A. fastuosa*, or the prickly-stalked abroma, are cultivated in stoves in Britain: the latter is from New South Wales; the former—the *Wollut comul* or *Wollut cumul* of the Bengalees—is from the East Indies, where the fibres are made into cordage. It is a handsome tree, with drooping purple flowers.

***ā-brōn**, *a.* Auburn.

"With abron locks."—Hall: *Satires*, iii. 5.

āb-rō-ni-a, *s.* [Gr. *habros*=delicate.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Nyctaginaceæ, or Nyctagos. The *A. umbellata*, or umbelled abronia, is a small plant, with flowers surrounded by an involucre of a fine rose color.

***a-brō-od**, *adv.* [Eng. *a=on*; brood (q. v.).] In the act or process of brooding.

"... seeing he sate abroad on addle eggs."—Clobery: *Divine Glimpses*.

***a-brō-od**, *adv.* Abroad. [ABROAD.]

"To bere bishopes aboute
Abroad in visitynge."—Piers Ploughman, p. 38.

***a-brō-od-īng**, *a.* [*a=on*; brooding.] Sitting to brood.

***a-brōok**, *v. t.* [Now BROOK (q. v.).] To brook, to tolerate, to suffer.

"... ill can thy noble mind abrook
The abject people gazing on thy face."

Shakesp.: *2 Henry VI.*, ii. 4.

āb-rōt-a-nūm, *s.* [Lat. *abrotonum*; Gr. *abrotonon*=southernwood.] [ARTEMISIA.] Tournefort's

āb-rōt-ān-ōid, *a.*, used as *s.* [Gr. *abrotonon*, and *eidos*=form.]

Lit.: Abrotonum-shaped. A term applied to a species of perforated coral or madrepore.

āb-rūpt, *a.* [Lat. *abruptus*=broken off; *ab-rumpo*=to break off: *ab*=from; *rumpo*=to burst asunder, to break.]

1. *Lit.*: Broken off.

"The rising waves obey the increasing blast,
Abrupt and horrid as the tempest roars."

Cowper: *Retirement*.

2. Broken, very steep, precipitous (applied to rocks, banks, &c.).

"Tumbling through rocks abrupt."—Thomson: *Winter*.

3. Bot.: Truncated, looking as if cut off below or above. An abrupt root is one which terminates



Abrupt Leaves. Tulip-tree (*Liriodendron Tulipiferum*).

suddenly beneath. The term abrupt is nearly the same as *premorse*. An abrupt or truncate leaf is one in which the upper part looks as if it were not now complete, but as if there was a portion wanting which had been cut away with a sharp instrument.

4. Applied to speech, to writing, or in a more general sense: Unconnected, with no close connecting links.

"The abrupt style, which hath many breaches, and does not seem to end but fall."—Ben Jonson: *Discovery*.

"The same principles are followed by horticulturists; but the variations are here often more abrupt."—Darwin: *Species*, ch. i.

5. Separated. (Middletown: *Works*, ii. 151.)

6. Sudden, without warning given.

"... his abrupt change on his election to the see proves remarkably how the genius of the Papacy could control the inclination of the individual."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ Used as a substantive: A precipitous bank marking a gulf or abyss.

"Or spread his airy flight
Upborne with indefatigable wings
O'er the vast abrupt."

Milton: *P. Lost*, bk. ii., 409.

***ab-rūpt**, *v. t.* To tear off, to wrench asunder, to disturb, to interrupt.

"... the security of their enjoyment abruptly our tranquillities."—Sir T. Browne: *Christian Morals*.

***ab-rūpt-ēd**, *pa. par. & a.* [ABRUPT.]

"The effects of this activity are not precipitously abrupted, but gradually proceed to their cessations."—Sir T. Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, vi. 10.

āb-rūp-tion, *s.* [Lat. *abruptio*.] [ABRUPT.]

1. The act of breaking off or wrenching asunder, literally or figuratively.

"Who makes this pretty abrupt?"—Shakesp.: *Troil. and Cress.*, iii. 2.

2. The state of being broken off or wrenched asunder, literally or figuratively.

"... have commonly some of that matter still adhering to them, or at least marks of its abruptness from them."—Woodward: *Nat. Hist.*

āb-rūpt-lŷ, *adv.* [ABRUPT.]

I. In space:

1. As if broken off, as if a part were wanting; truncate.

Botany. *Abruptly pinnate*: Having a compound leaf with neither a leaflet nor a tendril at its extremity. It is called also *equally pinnate* or *paripinnate*.

2. Sheer up, or sheer down, vertically, perpendicularly.

"This small point rises abruptly out of the depths of the ocean."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. i.

II. In time: Suddenly, without warning given.

"And thus abruptly spake—'We yield.'"

Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, canto iii.

āb-rūpt-nēss, *s.* [ABRUPT.] The quality of terminating abruptly.

I. Literally:

1. The quality of ending in a broken-looking or truncated manner.

"... which abruptness is caused by its being broken off from the said stone."—Woodward: *Nat. Hist.*

2. Precipitousness.

"In the Cordillera I have seen mountains on a far grander scale; but for abruptness nothing at all comparable with this."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xviii.

II. Fig.: Applied to speech, style of writing, action, &c.

"But yet let not my humble zeal offend
By its abruptness."—Byron: *Manfred*, iii. 4.

"... in which we may evenly proceed, without being put to short stops by sudden abruptness, or puzzled by frequent turnings and transpositions."—Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, Postscript.

a-brūs, *s.* [In Sp. *abro de cuentas de rosario*; fr. Gr. *habros*=graceful. So called from the delicate and graceful character of its leaves.] A genus of papilionaceous plants. *A. precatorius*, a native of India, but which has spread to Africa and the West Indies, is the Jamaica wild liquorice, so called because its roots are used in the West Indies for the same purpose as the liquorice of the shops. The plant furnishes those pretty red and black bead-like seeds so frequently brought from India. Linnaeus says that they are deleterious, but they are eaten in Egypt. The term *precatorius* (= pertaining to petitioning) refers to the fact that the beads are sometimes used for rosaries.

***a-brŷg-ge**, *v. t. & i.* [ABRIDGE.]

A. Trans.: To abridge or shorten.

B. Intrans.: To be abridged.

"My dayes ... schullen abrygge."—Cambridge MS. (Halliwell.)

ābs-çēss, *s.* [In Fr. *absces*; Sp. *abscesso*; Ital. *abscesso*; Lat. pl. *abscedentia* (abscesses): fr. Lat. *abscessus*=(1) a going away, (2) an abscess: *abscedo*=to go away; *abs*=from, or away; *cedo*=to go.]

Med.: A gathering of pus in any tissue or organ of the body. It is so called because there is an *abscessus* (=a going away or departure) of portions of the animal tissue from each other to make room for the suppurated matter lodged between them. It results from the softening of the natural tissues, and the exudations thus produced. Abscesses may occur in almost any portion of the body. They are of three types: the *acute abscess*, or phlegmon, arising from an inflammatory tendency in the part; the *chronic abscess*, connected with scrofulous or other weakness in the constitution; and the *diffused abscess*, due to contamination in the blood.

ābs-çēs-sion, *s.* [Lat. *abscessus*=a going away.] A departing, separating, or going away.

āb-sçind, *v. t.* [Lat. *abscindere*=to cut off: *ab*=from; *scindo*=to split.] † To cut off.

"When two syllables are absconded from the rest."—Johnson: *Rambler*, No. 90.

āb-sçind-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [ABSCIND.]

āb-sçind-īng, *pr. par.* [ABSCIND.]

āb-sçis-sa, or **ābs-çiss**, *s.* [In Ger. *abschisse*; from Lat. *abscessus*=torn off; pa. par. of *abscondo*: fr. *ab* and *scindo*; Gr. *schizō*=to split; cogn. with the Eng. *scissors*.]

Conic Sections: The *abscissa* of a parabola is the part of a diameter intercepted between its vertex and the point in which it is intersected by one of its own ordinates. The *abscissa of the axis* is the part of the axis intercepted between its vertex and the point in which it is intersected by one of its own

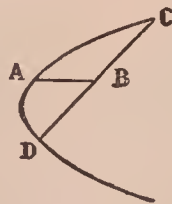


Fig. 1.

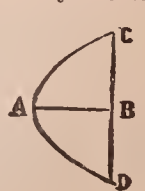


Fig. 2.

ordinates. In the parabola *o A D* (Fig. 1), *A B* is an abscissa not of the axis, corresponding to the point *C*. In Fig. 2, *A B* is the abscissa of the axis, corresponding to the point *C*. Only the abscissa of the axis is perpendicular to its ordinate, as *A B* here is to the ordinate *C D*.

In an ellipse, the abscissæ of any diameter are the segments into which that diameter is divided by one of its own ordinates. In the ellipse *A B C D* (Fig. 3), *B Q* and *Q D* are the abscissæ of the diameter *B D*, corresponding to the point *A*.

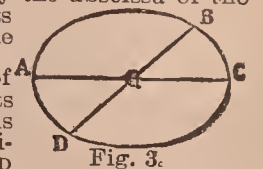


Fig. 3.



Southernwood (*Artemisia Abrotonum*).
Plant, Leaf, and Flower.

name for a genus of composite plants now merged in *Artemisia*. [ARTEMISIA.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

The *abscissæ* of the axis are the segments into which the major axis is divided by one of its own ordinates.

In a hyperbola, the *abscissæ* of any diameter are the segments into which, when produced, it is divided by one of its own ordinates and its vertices. In the opposite hyperbolas, A B C and D E G (Fig. 4), E H and H B are the *abscissæ* of the diameter E B, corresponding to the point D

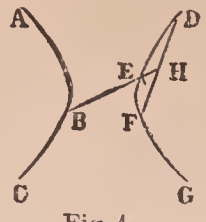


Fig. 4.

ăb-sciş'-şion, *s.* [Lat. *abscissus* (rhet.)=a breaking off in the middle of a discourse.]

I. The act of cutting off. *Specially:*

1. *Surg.*: The act of cutting off, cutting away, or simply cutting.

"... not to be cured without the *abscission* of a member, without the cutting off a hand or leg."—Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. ii., *Serm.* 13.

2. *Old Med.*: The termination of a disease in death before it had run its natural course. (Hooper: *Med. Dict.*)

3. *Rhet.*: A breaking off abruptly in the middle of a discourse.

4. The act of annulling or abrogating.

"... this designation of His [of Jesus] in submitting Himself to the bloody covenant of circumcision, which was a just and express *abscission* of it, was an act of glorious humility."—Jeremy Taylor: *Great Exemplar*, p. 60.

*II. The state of being cut off.

"By cessation of oracles with Montecutius we may understand the intercession not *abscission* or consummate desolation."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

ăb'-scōnce, *s.* [Low Lat. *absconsa*.] A dark lantern holding a wax light, used in the choir to read the absolutions and benedictions at matins, and the chapter and prayer at lauds.

ăbs-cōnd, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *abscondo*=to put away or hide from; *abs*=away, and *condo*=to hide; Sp. *esconderse*, *v. t.*=to hide; Ital. *ascondere*.]

*A. Transitive:

1. To put away with the view of hiding.

2. To conceal, to obscure.

"Do not *abscond* and conceal your sins."—Hewyt: *Sermons*, p. 56. (Leatham.)

"Nothing discoverable on the lunar surface is ever covered and *absconded* from us by the interposition of any clouds or mists, but such as arise from our own globe."—Bentley: *Serm.* viii.

B. Intransitive:

I. Used of men:

1. *Gen.*: To vanish from public view and take refuge in some hiding-place, or in some foreign country, to avoid unpleasant consequences which might arise by remaining at one's post.

"But if he *absconds*, and it is thought proper to pursue him to an outlawry, then a greater exactness is necessary."—Blackstone: *Comm.*, bk. iv., c. 24.

2. *More special*: To desert one's post.

"... that very home-sickness which, in regular armies, drives so many recruits to *abscond* at the risk of stripes and of death."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. *Law*: To go out of the jurisdiction of a court, or to conceal one's self, to avoid having a process served upon one.

*II. Used of animals: To lie concealed, to hibernate.

"The marmotte, or *Mus alpinus*, which *absconds* all winter, lives on its own fat."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

ăbs-cōnd'-ēd, *pa. par.* [ABSCOND.]

ăbs-cōnd'-ēd-ly, *adv.* [ABSCOND.] In concealment, in hiding.

"... an old Roman priest that then lived *abscondedly* in Oxon."—Macaulay: *Athenæ Oxonienses*, i. 631.

ăbs-cōnd'-ençe, *s.* [ABSCOND.] Concealment.

ăbs-cōnd'-ēr, *s.* [ABSCOND.] One who absconds, one who vanishes from his post from consciousness of crime, fear, or other cause.

"The notice of several such *absconders* may be entirely lost."—Life of Kettlewell (1718), p. 338.

ăbs-cōnd'-iŋg, *pr. par. & a.* [ABSCOND (B).]

ăbs-cōnd'-iŋg, *s.* Concealment. [ABSCOND.]

"... endeavor by flight or *absconding* to save themselves."—Hicks' *Sermon on the 30th of January*.

ăbs-cōn'-sī-ō, *s.* [ABSCOND (B).]

Anat.: A cavity in one bone which receives and conceals the head of another one.

***ăbs-cōn'-sion**. [Lat. *absconsio*.] Concealment.

ăb-sençe, *s.* [In Fr. *absence*; Ital. *assenza*; Lat. *absentia*, fr. *absens*, *pr. par.* of *absum*=to be away, to be absent.]

1. The state of being away from a place in which one has formerly resided, or from people with whom one has previously been.

"Wherefore, my beloved, as ye have always obeyed, not as in my presence only, but now much more in my *absence*."—Phil. ii. 12.

¶ Used of things as well as persons.

"We should hold day with the Antipodes,

If you would walk in *absence* of the sun."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

2. Want of, destitution of, not implying any previous presence.

"... the *absence* of medullary canals in the long bones in the sloths."—Owen: *Classific. of Mammalia*.

3. *Law*: Failure to put in an appearance when cited to a court of law.

4. Inattention to things present. Often a person charged with "absence of mind" has his mind intensely present in some imagined scene or train of thought quite different from that with which the rest of the company are occupied. From their point of view, therefore, he manifests "absence of mind." In other cases the absent person is not particularly attending to anything, but is simply in a lethargic mood. In the same way we speak of an "absence of all thought."

ăb-sent, *a.* [Lat. *absens*, *pr. par.* of *absum* (*abesse*)=to be away.]

1. Not present, away, implying previous presence.

"To be *absent* from the body, and to be present with the Lord."—2 Cor. v. 8.

2. Not present now, or ever having been so before.

"The clavicle is rudimental or *absent*."—Owen: *Classification of Mammalia*.

3. Inattention to what is passing around, generally with the words "in mind" appended. [ABSENCE, 4.]

"I distinguish a man that is *absent*, because he thinks of something."—Buddell: *Spectator*, No. 77.

*As substantive: One who is not present.

"Let us enjoy the right of Christian *absents*, to pray for one another."—Ep. Morton: *To Archbp. Usher, Letters* (1623).

ăb-sent', *v. t.* [In Fr. *absenter*, fr. Lat. *absento*, *v. t.*=to cause to be absent.] To make absent; to cause to leave, withdraw, or depart.

¶ At first not always with the reflective pronoun.

"... or what change

Absents thee, or what chance detains?"

Milton: *Par. Lost*, bk. x.

¶ Now always with the reflective pronouns.

"Some of those whom he had summoned *absented* themselves."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ăb-sen-tă'-nē-ōŭs, *a.* [ABSENT, *a.*] Relating to absence; being ordinarily absent.

ăb-sen-tă'-tion, *s.* [From ABSENT, *v.*] The act or state of absenting one's self.

"Your *absentation* from the House is a measure which always had my entire concurrence."—Wakefield: *Letter to G. J. Fox* (A. D. 1800).

ăb-sent'-ēd, *pa. par.* [ABSENT, *v. t.*]

ăb-sen-tēe', *s. & a.* [From *absent*, *v. t.*] One who habitually lives in another district or country from that in which, if a landed proprietor, his estate lies, or from which he derives his revenues. It is especially used of those owners of Irish estates who spend the revenues derived from them in England, rarely visiting, and never for any length of time settling in the country from which their income is drawn.

"The personal estates of *absentees* above the age of seventeen years were transferred to the king."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

Used as adjective: Habitually residing away from the country or district whence one's support is drawn.

"... pronounces confiscated the estates of all *absentee* proprietors."—Act of Absentees, A. D. 1536. (Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii., note.)

ăb-sen-tēe'-iŝm, *s.* [ABSENTEE, ABSENT.] The practice of habitually absenting one's self from the country or district whence one's pecuniary support is derived. (See Macleod, *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*, p. 2.)

ăb-sent'-ēr, *s.* [From *absent*, *v. t.*] One who absents himself.

ăb-sent'-iŋg, *pr. par.* [ABSENT, *v. t.*]

ăb-sent'-mēt, *s.* [From *absent*, *v. t.*] The state of being absent.

"A peregrination or *absentment* from the body."—Barrow: *Works*, ii. 383.

***ăb-seŷ'-book**, *s.* [A B C.] A primer.

"And then comes to answer like an *absey-book*."

Shakesp.: *King John*, i. 1.

¶ In Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Concordance the line reads, "an A B C book."

abs. feb. (*absente febre*). A contraction in physicians' prescriptions, signifying "in the absence of the fever."

ăb'-sīnth, *s.* [Lat. *absinthium*; Gr. *apsinthion*, also *apsinthos*; Pers. & E. Aram. *afsinthin*.]

1. Wormwood, a species of *Artemisia*.

"... *absinth* and poyson be my sustenance."

The Passenger of Benvenuto (1612).

2. A strong spirituous liquor flavored with wormwood and other plants containing the bitter principle termed *absinthin*. Indigo and even sulphate of copper are believed to be occasionally used as coloring matters in it. It is prepared chiefly in Switzerland, and consumed in France and America.

ăb-sīnth'-āte, *s.* [ABSINTH.]

Chem.: A salt formed along with water, by the union of *absinthic acid* with a base.

ăb'-sīnthē, *s.* [Fr.]

1. Wormwood.

2. Bitters.

ăb'-sīn'-thī-ăn, *a.* [From *absinth* (q. v.).] Of the nature of *absinthium* (wormwood); relating to wormwood; wormwood-like.

"Best physic they, when gall with sugar melts,

Temp'ring my *absinthian* bitterness with sweets."

Randolph: *Poems*, p. 60.

ăb-sīn'-thī-ā-tēd, *pa. par.* [Lat. *absinthiat*.] From imaginary verb *absinthiate*. [ABSINTH (q. v.).] Tinged or impregnated with *absinthium*.

ăb-sīn'-thīc, *a.* [From *absinthium* (q. v.).] Pertaining to *absinthium* (wormwood).

Absinthic acid: An acid derived from *absinthium*.

ăb-sīn'-thīn, or **ăb-sŷn'-thī-ŋ**, *s.* [From *absinth* (q. v.).] The bitter principle inherent in *Artemisia absinthium* (wormwood). Its formula is C₁₆H₂₂O₅. It has a scent of wormwood, and an exceedingly bitter taste.

ăb-sīn-thī-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *absinthites*, *s.*; Gr. *apsinthitēs oinos*.] [ABSINTH.] Wine impregnated with wormwood.

***ăb-sī-ō-nār'-ē**, *v. t.* To shun or avoid. A term used by the Anglo-Saxons in the oath of fealty. (Somner.)

ăb'-sīs, *s.* [AP SIS.] An arch or vault.

ăb-sist', *v. i.* [Lat. *absisto*=to stand off, to withdraw; (1) *ab*=from, and (2) *sisto*=to cause to stand; *sto*=to stand; root *sta*; Sansc. *stha*=to stand.] To stand off, to withdraw, leave off, to desist.

***ăb'-sōl-ēt**, *a.* Absolute.

"And afterward syr, verament

They called hym knyght *absolent*."

The Squyr of Lowe Degre, 630.

ăb'-sō-lūte, *a.* [Lat. *absolutus*, *pa. par.* of *absolvo*=to loosen from, to disentangle; *ab*=from, and *solvo*=unbound, loose; *solvo*=to untie, to loosen. In Ger. *absolut*; Fr. *absolu*; Ital. *assoluto*.] *Essential meaning*: Unbound, unfettered, under no restraint. Hence specially—

I. Ordinary Language. Applied—

1. To God: Self-existent and completely uncontrolled by any other being.

"In judging of God's dispensation we must not look merely at His *absolute* sovereignty."—Elunt: *Dict. Hist. & Theol.*, art. "Decrees Eternal."

2. To a sovereign or sovereignty, or power in general: Uncontrolled, unchecked by any other human powers; arbitrary, despotic.

"... either the king must become *absolute*, or the Parliament must control the whole executive administration."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

*3. To a person:

(a) Absolved, freed. (Chaucer.)

(b) Highly accomplished, perfect.

"... Still

This Philoten contends in skill

With *absolute* Marina."

Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iv., Prologue.

4. To a mental state, a quality, &c.: Unlimited.

"Faith *absolute* in God."—Wordsworth: *Excurs.*, bk. iv.

*5. Positive, undoubting, fully convinced.

"I'm *absolute*

'Twas very Cloten."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

6. Unconditional.

"... the words of his mouth are *absolute*, and lack nothing which they should have for performance of that thing whereunto they tend."—Hooker: *Eccles. Pol.*, ii. 6.

"The celebrated doctrine of an *absolute* decree of God respecting the salvation of mankind, which was unknown to Zwingli, was inculcated by Calvin."—Mosheim: *Ch. Hist.*, Cent. XVI.

II. Logic. According to Whately:

1. *Absolute* or *Non-connotative* is opposed to *Attributive* or *Connotative*. The former does not take note of an attribute connected with the object, which the latter does. Thus *Rome* and *sky* are *absolute* terms; but *Rome*, the capital of Italy, and our *sky* are *attributive* or *connotative*. (See Whately, *Logic*, bk. ii., ch. v., §§ 1, 2–5.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. According to J. S. Mill, it is incorrect to regard *non-connegative* and *absolute* as synonymous terms. He considers *absolute* to mean non-relative, and to be opposed to relative. It implies that the object is to be considered as a whole, without reference to anything of which it is a part, or to any other object distinguished from it. Thus *man* is an absolute term, but *father* is not, for *father* implies the existence of sons, and is therefore relative. (J. S. Mill, *Logic*, bk. i., ch. ii.)

III. *Metaph.*: Existing independently of any other cause.

"... this asserts to man a knowledge of the unconditional, the absolute and infinite."—Sir W. Hamilton: *Discussions*, &c., Append. i.

IV. *Gram.*: A case *absolute* is one consisting essentially of a substantive and a participle, which form a clause not agreeing with or governed by any word in the remainder of the sentence. In Greek, the absolute case is the genitive; in Latin, the ablative; in English, it is considered to be the nominative.

In Latin, the words *sole stante* in the expression, "*sole stante terra vertitur*" (the earth turns round, the sun standing still)—that is, whilst the sun is standing still—are in the ablative *absolute*.

In English, *thou leading*, in the words—

"I shall not lag behind, nor err
The way, *thou leading*" (Milton)

are in the *nominative absolute*. So also are *I rapt* in the line—

"And, I all rapt in this, 'Come out,' he said."
Tennyson: *Princess*, Prol. 50.

V. *Law*: Personal rights are divided into *absolute* and *relative*; *absolute*, which pertain to men as individuals; and *relative*, which are incident to them as members of society, standing in various relations to each other. The three chief rights of an absolute kind are the right of personal security, the right of personal liberty, and the right of private property. (Blackstone, *Comment.*, bk. i., ch. i.) Similarly there are *absolute* and *relative* duties. Public sobriety is a relative duty, whilst sobriety, even when no human eye is looking on, is an absolute duty. (*Ibid.*) Property in a man's possession is described under two categories, *absolute* and *qualified* property. His chairs, tables, spoons, horses, cows, &c., are his *absolute property*; while the term *qualified property* is applied to the wild animals on his estate.

An *absolute decision* is one which can at once be enforced. It is opposed to a rule *nisi*, which cannot be acted on until cause be shown, unless, indeed, the opposite party fail to appear.

Absolute law: The true and proper law of nature. *Absolute warrandice* (*Scotch conveyancing*): A warranting or assuring against all mankind.

VI. *Nat. Philosophy*: *Absolute* is generally opposed to *relative*. As this relativity may be of many kinds, various shades of meaning thus arise: thus—

1. *Absolute or real expansion of a liquid*, as opposed to its apparent expansion, the expansion which would arise when the liquid is heated, if the vessel containing it did not itself expand. (See Atkinson, *Ganot's Physics*, bk. vi., ch. iii.)

2. *Absolute gravity* is the gravity of a body viewed apart from all modifying influences, as, for instance, of the atmosphere. To ascertain its amount, therefore, the body must be weighed *in vacuo*.

3. *Absolute motion* is the change of place on a body produced by the motion so designated, viewed apart from the modifying influence arising from disturbing elements of another kind.

4. *Absolute space* is space considered apart from the material bodies in it.

5. *Absolute time* is time viewed apart from events or any other subjects of mental conception with which it may be associated.

6. *Absolute force of a center*: Strength of a center (q. v.).

VII. *Astron.*: The *absolute equation* is the aggregate of the optic and eccentric equations. [EQUATIONS, OPTIC, ECCENTRIC.]

VIII. *Algebra*: *Absolute numbers* are those which stand in an equation without having any letters combined with them. Thus, in the following equation—

$$2x + 9 = 17,$$

9 and 17 are absolute numbers, but 2 is not so.

IX. *Chem.*: *Absolute alcohol* is alcohol free from water.

X. *Therm.*: *Absolute Zero*. See ZERO ¶.

ăb'-sôl-ûte-lŷ, adv. [ABSOLUTE, a.]

I. With no restriction as to amount; completely.

"... how persistently an *absolutely* useless faculty may be transmitted."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. i., p. 20.

1. Without restriction as to power; independently.
2. After the manner of a person of independent power; positively, peremptorily, without leaving liberty of refusal in the person commanded.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fáll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

3. As if decreed by absolute power; indispensably.

"It was *absolutely* necessary that he should quit London."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

4. Wholly, completely.

"... the anomalous prerogative which had caused so many fierce disputes was *absolutely* and for ever taken away."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"Assuredly the one [doctrine] is true, and the other *absolutely* false."—J. S. Mill: *Logic*.

II. Without restriction as to relation or condition.

1. Without close relation to anything similar. Opposed to *relatively*.

"... the antlers were both *absolutely* and relatively larger in the great extinct species."—Owen: *Fossil Mammals and Birds* (1846), p. 446.

2. Unconditionally, without condition or qualification.

"*Absolutely* we cannot discommend, we cannot *absolutely* approve, either willingness to live or forwardness to die."—Hooker, v.

ăb'-sôl-ûte-nêss, s. [Eng. (1) *absolute* (q. v.), and (2) suff. -ness = the quality or state of.]

I. The quality or state of being unlimited.

1. In a general sense:

"The *absoluteness* and illimitableness of his commission was much spoken of."—Lord Clarendon, viii.

2. Specially in power: Despotism.

"They dress up power with all the splendor and temptation *absoluteness* can add to it."—Locke.

II. The quality or state of being unconditional.

"... the *absoluteness* of God's decrees and purposes."—South: *Sermons*, viii, 241.

ăb'-sôl-û-tion, s. [Fr. *absolution*; Ital. *assoluzione*; fr. Lat. *absolutio* = acquittal, properly a loosing; *absolvo* = to loosen from: *ab* = from; *solvo* = to loosen, untie.] [ABSOLVE.]

I. In a civil sense:

1. In ancient Rome: Acquittal in a court of law

2. In civil law: "Absolution in the civil law imports a full acquittal of a person by some final sentence of law."

II. In an ecclesiastical sense:

1. In the Roman Catholic Church: Forgiveness of sins, alleged to be by the authority of God. This power has been claimed since the date of the Fourth Lateran Council, A. D. 1215; the formula previously in use, "Deus absolvet te," or "Christus absolvet te," having then been exchanged for "Ego absolvo te."

"He knelt by the bed, listened to the confession, pronounced the *absolution*, and administered extreme unction."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. In the Church of England: The remission of sins declared and pronounced by the officiating priest to the people of God being penitent. (Liturgy, Morning Prayer.)

3. In some other churches: Removal of a sentence of excommunication.

"After prayer the sentence of *absolution* is to be pronounced in these or like words. . . 'I pronounce and declare thee absolved from the sentence of excommunication formerly denounced against thee, and do receive thee into the communion of the Church.'"—Compendium of the Laws of the Church of Scotland (1830), bk. iv., p. 439.

III. *Ord. Lang.*: *Finish.

"Then the words are chosen, their sound ample, the composition full, the *absolution* plenteous, and poured out all grave, sinewy, and strong."—B. Jonson: *Discoveries*.

ăb'-sô-lût-izm, s. [ABSOLUTE.]

1. Arbitrary government, despotism.

"... those political convulsions of 1848, which shook *absolutism* all over the Continent."—Times, Oct. 21, 1876.

2. Predestination. (Ash.)

ăb'-sô-lût-ist, s. & a. [ABSOLUTE.] One who is in favor of arbitrary government; an advocate for despotism.

As adjective: Pertaining to absolutism.

"... the same *absolutist* footing."—Times' Correspond. from Hungary, 1851.

ăb'-sôl-û-tô-rŷ, a. [Eng. (1) *absolute*, and (2) suff. -ory = relating to: in Ger. *absolutorisch*; Fr. *absolutoire*; Lat. *absolutorius* = pertaining to acquittal.] Pertaining to acquittal; absolving; that absolves.

"Though an *absolutory* sentence should be pronounced."—Ayliffe: *Parergon Juris Canonici*.

ăb'-sôl'-vat-ô-rŷ, a. [Eng. (1) *absolve*, (2) suff. -atory = making.] Having power to absolve, intimating or involving absolution. [ABSOLVE.] (Cotgrave.)

ăb'-sôl've, v. t. [Lat. *absolvo* = (1) to loosen from, to disengage, (2) to free from, (3, in Law) to acquit, (4) to pay off, (5) to complete or finish: *ab* = from, and *solvo* = to loosen, to untie; Fr. *absoudre*; Ital. *assolvere*.]

1. To loosen, to set free; to release from, in whatever way.

¶ Followed (1) by the accusative of the person, and from preceding the thing:

"What is the legal effect of the words which *absolve* the subject from his allegiance?"—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv. or (2) by the accusative of the thing.

"... to *absolve* their promise."—Gibbon: *Decl. and Fall*, ch. xlix.

¶ It is used similarly in senses Nos. 2, 3, 4.

2. *Law*: To acquit, to pronounce not guilty of a charge.

"The committee divided, and Halifax was *absolved* by a majority of fourteen."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. *Theol.*: To pardon a sinner or his sin.

"Thy merit

Imputed, shall *absolve* them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds,
And live in Thee transplanted."

Milton: *Par. Lost*, bk. iii.

"That doom shall half *absolve* thy sin."

Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, 21.

4. *Eccles. Lang.*: To declare by Church authority that men's sins are forgiven. To declare forgiveness to one who is penitent; to restore an excommunicated person to the communion of the Church. [ABSOLUTION, II., 1, 2, 3.]

"Son of the Church! by faith now justified,
Complete thy sacrifice, even as thou wilt;
The Church *absolves* thy conscience from all guilt!"
Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn*.

*5. To complete, to finish, to bring to an end. (From one of the uses of the Latin verb *solvo*.)

"... and the work begun, how soon

Absolved,"—Milton: *Par. Lost*, bk. vii.

¶ *Abso.* is once used by Gibbon apparently but not really as an intransitive verb:

"They prayed, they preached, they *absolved*, they inflamed, they conspired."—Gibbon: *Decl. and Fall*, ch. xlix.

ăb'-sôlv'ed, pa. par. & a. [ABSOLVE.]

ăb'-sôlv'-êr, s. [Eng. (1) *absolve*, and (2) -er = one who.] One who absolves; one who intimates the remission of sin.

"The public feeling was strongly against the three *absolvers*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

ăb'-sôlv'-îng, pr. par. & a. [ABSOLVE.]

"For when one near display'd the *absolving* cross."

Byron: *Lara*, canto ii. 19.

ăb'-sôl'-vî-or, *ăb'-sôl'-vî-toŭr, ăb'-sôl'-vî-tŭr, s. [Lat. 2d or 3d pers. sing. fut. imper., or the 3d pers. sing. pres. indic. pass. of *absolvo* (Lat.) = be thou absolved, or let him be absolved, or he is absolved.]

In Scots Law: An acquittal, a verdict in favor of the defendant in any action. It is of two kinds. (1) *An absolutor from the instance* is where there is some defect or informality in the proceedings, "for thereby that instance is ended until new citation." (2) *An absolutor from the claim*, when a person is freed by sentence of a judge from a claim made against him by a pursuer. (See Spottiswoode's *Law Dict.*)

"... by whose means he had got an *absolutor*."—Spalding, i. 304.

†ăb'-sôn-ănt, a. [Lat. *absonus* = out of tune. Or *ab* = from, and *sonans* = sounding, pr. par. of *sono* = to sound; *sonus* = a noise or sound.]

1. Untunable. (Cockeram.)

2. Discordant to or with.

"... more *absonant* to nature than reason."—Quarles: *Judgment and Mercy—The Mourner*.

ăb'-sôn-ăte, v. t. [Lat. *absonus* = out of tune; and suff. -ate = to make.] [ABSONANT.] To avoid, to show aversion to.

†ăb'-sôn-ôus, a. [Lat. *absonus* = out of tune, discordant, incongruous: *ab* = from; *sonus* = a sound.]

1. Unmusical.

"That noise, as Macrobius truly inferreth, must be of necessity either sweet and melodious, or harsh and *absonous*."—Fotherby: *Atheomastix*, p. 318.

2. Not in harmony with; remote from being agreeable to, discordant with or to.

"... is unwarranted by any of our faculties, yea, most *absonous* to our reason."—Glanville: *Scopsis Scientifica*, ch. iv.

ăb'-sorb', v. t. [Lat. *absorbeo* = to swallow up or devour: *ab* and *sorbeo* = to suck in, to drink down, to swallow; Ger. *absorbieren*; Fr. *absorber*; Sp. *absorver*; Ital. *assorbire*. Apparently cogn. are the Arab. and Eth. *sharaba*, the Rabb. Heb. *sharap*, whence *syrup*, *sherbet* and *shrub*.]

1. *Lit.*: To suck up, to drink in water or other liquid as a sponge does.

"Little water flows from the mountains, and it soon becomes *absorbed* by the dry and porous soil."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xv.

"The evils that come of exercise are, that it doth *absorb* and attenuate the moisture of the body."—Bacon.

2. To cause a material body to disappear in some more or less analogous way, as, for instance, by fire; to swallow up.

"The final flames of destiny absorb
The world, consumed in one enormous pyre!"
Cowper: *Transl. of Milton*.

3. To cause the spirit, one's personal identity, or separate interest, to disappear in the being or interest of another.

"... or was absorbed, and as it were transformed into the essence of the Deity."—Gibbon: *Decl. and Fall*, ch. xlvii.

"I found the thing I sought—and that was thee;
And then I lost my being all to be
Absorb'd in thine—the world was past away—
Thou didst annihilate the earth to me."
Byron: *Lament of Tasso*, 6.

4. Gen.: To cause anything immaterial or abstract in any way to disappear.

"... dark oblivion soon absorbs them all."
Cowper.

5. To engross one's whole attention, to occupy one fully.

"And here my books—my life—absorb me whole."
Cowper: *Transl. of Milton*.

¶ It may be used in this sense also of the inferior animals—

"Wild animals sometimes become so absorbed when thus engaged, that they may be easily approached."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*.

ăb-sorb-a-bil'-i-tî, s. [Eng. (1) *absorb*; (2) *ability*.] The state or quality of being able to be absorbed.

"... the absorbability of different gases by water."
Graham: *Chemistry*.

ăb-sorb'-a-ble, a. [ABSORB.] Able to be absorbed; that may be swallowed up.

ăb-sorb'ed, ăb-sorb't, or ăb-sorp't, pa. par. & a. [ABSORB.]

1. Lit.: Sucked in, swallowed up.

"... he sinks absorb,
Rider and horse, amid the miry gulf."
Thomson: *Autumn*.

2. Engrossed, pre-occupied.

"Conceals the mood lethargic with a mask
Of deep deliberation, as the man
Were tasked to his full strength absorb'd and lost."
Cowper: *Task*, bk. iv.

"Absent I ponder and absorb in care."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. iv.

ăb-sorb'-ent, a. & s. [In Fr. *absorbant*; Ital. *absorbent*: Lat. *absorbens*, pr. par. of *absorbeo*.] Imbibing, drinking in, swallowing; or in a state to imbibe, drink in, or swallow.

"... the specimen is absorbent, from the loss of animal matter."—Owen: *Brit. Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. 116.

A. As adjective:

1. Anat.: Producing absorption. The term is applied chiefly to a system of vessels described under ABSORBENT, s. (q. v.)

2. Painting: Absorbent ground is ground prepared for a picture by means of distemper or water-colors, which are designed to absorb the oil of the painting, thus best economizing time and increasing the brilliancy of the coloring.

B. As substantive:

I. Gen.: That which absorbs or sucks in.

"... for the clouded sky seldom allows the sun to warm the ocean, itself a bad absorbent of heat."—Darwin: *Journal of Voyage round the World*, ch. xi.

II. Spec.:

1. Chem.: A substance which has the power of absorbing gases and vapors into its pores, as charcoal made from dense wood, which thus takes up 90 times its volume of ammoniacal gas.

2. Anat.: All organized tissues are properly absorbents, but some are so to a much larger extent than others. Hence the name is specially given to the lacteals and lymphatics. [LACTEALS, LYMPHATICS.] It is now known, however, that the blood-vessels also have a share in the function of absorption.

3. Vegetable Phys.: The portions of a plant which imbibe the moisture necessary for its growth; the chief of these are the spongioles of the root, although to a certain extent moisture is undoubtedly imbibed by the leaves and bark.

4. Phar.: (1) A medicine with no acrimony in itself, which destroys acidity in the stomach and bowels, such as magnesia, prepared chalk, oyster-shells, crabs' claws, &c. Similar substances are applied externally to ulcers or sores in neutralizing any acid which they may contain. They are called also *antacids* and *antacrids* (q. v.). (2) A medicine which acts on the absorbent vessels, causing them to reduce enlarged and indurated parts. (Example, iodine.)

ăb-sorb'-ēr, s. [ABSORB.] That which absorbs.

"... the power of different gases as absorbers of radiant heat."—Tyndall: *Heat*.

ăb-sorb'-îng, pr. par. & a. [ABSORB, v. t.]

As adj.: (1, lit.) Imbibing; (2, met.) engrossing one's whole care, occupying all one's thoughts.

"... a direct absorbing power of the blood-vessels."—Todd and Bowman: *Phys. Anat.*, vol. i.

"... the circulating, absorbing, and nervous systems."—Dr. Fordyce, quoted by Dr. Tweedie, art. "Fever," *Cyclop. of Pract. Med.*

"... engaged in the absorbing task of constitution-making."—Times, Nov. 10, 1875.

"Such is the absorbing hate when warring nations meet."—Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 63.

*ăb-sorb-î'-tion. Old form of ABSORPTION.

"Where to place that concurrence of water or place of its absorption, there is no authentic decision."—Sir Thos. Browne: *Tracts*, p. 165.

ăb-sorp-tî-ôm'-ēt-ēr, s. [Eng. *absorption* and Gr. *metron*=a measure.] An instrument used by Bunsen for measuring the extent to which particular gases may be absorbed by certain liquids. (See Graham's *Chemistry*.)

ăb-sorp'-tion, s. [In Fr. *absorption*; late Lat. *absorptio*=a drink or beverage; fr. *absorbeo*=to swallow up, to devour.] [ABSORB.]

I. The act, operation, or process of absorbing, sucking in, or swallowing anything, or otherwise causing it to disappear in another body.

A. Lit.:

1. Gen.: The sucking in of a liquid by a sponge or other porous substance.

Biol.: Absorption by organized bodies is the taking up or imbibing, by means of their tissues, of material suitable for their nourishment, that it may ultimately be transmitted by the vascular channels to more distant parts. [ABSORBENT, s., I. & II.]

"Death puts a stop to all further absorption of nutritive matter."—Todd and Bowman: *Phys. Anat.*

2. Chem.: The taking up of a gas by a liquid, or by a porous solid. [ABSORBENT, s.]

"The absorption by the lungs of atmospheric oxygen."—Martineau: *Comte's Philosophy*, bk. iv.

3. Nat. Phil.: The taking up rays of light and heat by certain bodies through which they are passing.

Absorption of light: The retention of some rays and the reflection of others when they pass into an imperfectly transparent body. If all were absorbed, the body would be black; if none, it would be white; but when some rays are absorbed, and others reflected, the body is then of one of the bright and lively colors.

Absorption of heat: The retention and consequent disappearance of rays of heat in passing into or through a body colder than themselves. (See No. III.)

4. Old Geol.: The swallowing up of a solid by another body.

Absorption of the earth: A term used by Kircher and others for the subsidence of tracts of land produced by earthquakes or other natural agencies.

B. Fig.: The act or process of causing anything partly or wholly immaterial to disappear in a more or less analogous way.

"... a constant process of absorption and appropriation exercised on the dialects of Italy and Greece."—Max Müller: *Science of Lang.*, vol. ii., p. 309.

"... when the ordinary rule of the absorption of the weaker letter does not hold good."—Beames: *Comp. Gram., Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i.

(See also example under No. II.)

II. The state of being so absorbed, sucked in, swallowed up, or made to disappear.

¶ Used in all the senses of No. I. (q. v.)

"When one of two adjoining tribes becomes more numerous and powerful than the other, the contest is soon settled by war, slaughter, cannibalism, slavery, and absorption."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, ch. vii.

III. The thing so absorbed, or its amount.

Heat: The power of absorption is equal to that of emission.

Chem.: The co-efficient of absorption of a gas is the volume of the gas reduced to 0° Cent. and 760 m. m. pressure, which is absorbed by the unit of volume of any liquid. (Graham: *Chem.*, vol. ii.)

absorption spectrum, s. An apparatus used by Professors Stokes, Gladstone, and others for observing the relative quantities of the several colored rays absorbed by a colored medium of given thickness. The principle is to view a line of light through a prism and the colored medium.

ăb-sorp'-tîve, a. [Lat. *absorptus*, pa. par. of *absorbeo*=to absorb, and suff. -ive= (1) that can or may, (2) that does.] Having power to imbibe, capable of imbibing or drinking in.

"This absorptive power of clay."—Graham: *Chem.*

ăb-sorp-tiv'-ity, s. Capacity for absorption.

*ăbs'-tā-cle, s. [An old spelling of OBSTACLE (q. v.).] (O. Eng. & Scotch.)

"Some of the Kingis servantis ... maid abstacle and debaitt."—Pittscottie: *Chron.*, p. 26.

ăbs-tā'in, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *abstener*; Fr. *s'abstiner*; Sp. *abstenerse*; Ital. *astenersi*; Lat. *abstineo*=to hold away: *abs*=from, and *teneo*=to hold.] [TENANT.]

I. Intransitive:

1. Gen.: To hold back, to refrain from anything in which there is a tendency to indulge.

"But not a few abstained from voting."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

"... as abstaining from all stretches of power, and as resigning his office before the six months had expired."—Lewis: *Credibility of Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. i., § 13, vol. ii., p. 49.

2. Used, Spec., with reference to the indulgence of the appetites or passions, or to the partaking of particular kinds of food or liquor.

"... abstain from fleshly lusts which war against the soul."—1 Peter ii. 11.

II. Transitive: To keep (a person) back from doing anything.

"Whether he abstain men from marrying."—Milton: *Tetrachordon*.

ăbs-tā'in-ēr, s. [ABSTAIN.]

Lit.: One who abstains.

¶ Used specially of a person who *all but* abstains from the use of intoxicating liquors, as contradistinguished from a *total abstainer*, i. e., one who totally abstains both in health and in sickness. But even the latter term has lost much of its primitive force, and is now usually employed of a pledged teetotaler, whose vow forbids him to use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, but permits their use in sickness, under medical advice.

ăbs-tā'in-îng, pr. par. [ABSTAIN.]

ăbs-tē'-mî-i, s. pl. [Lat. pl. of *abstemius*.] [ABSTEMIOUS.]

Ch. Hist.: The name given to such Christians in the Reformed Churches as declined to partake of the wine in the communion.

ăbs-tē'-mî-oŭs, a. [Lat. *abstemius*=abstaining from intoxicating liquor, sober: *abs*=from, and *temum*=strong drink, from the root *tem*, in Sansc. *tim*=to be wet; Ital. *astemio*.]

I. Of persons:

1. Sparing in the use of food and strong liquors, especially of the former.

"The instances of longevity are chiefly amongst the abstemious."—Arbutnot.

2. Sparing in the indulgence of the appetites or passions; or careful to avoid temptation to such indulgence.

"... be more abstemious,
Or else good night your vow."
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iv. 1.

II. Of things:

*1. Inspiring abstinence.

"Such is the virtue of the abstemious well."—Dryden: *Fables*.

2. Marked by abstinence.

"Till yonder sun descend, ah! let me pay
To grief and anguish one abstemious day."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xix., 327-8.

ăbs-tē'-mî-oŭs-lŷ, adv. [ABSTEMIOUS.] In an abstemious manner, very temperately; with no undue indulgence in food or liquor, but going rather to the opposite extreme.

"... he lived very abstemiously afterwards."—Whiston: *Memoirs*, p. 273.

ăbs-tē'-mî-oŭs-něss, s. [ABSTEMIOUS.] The quality of being very sparing in the use of food and of liquor.

ăbs-tēn'-tion, s. [Law Lat. *abstentio*; *abstentum*, supine of *abstineo*=to hold back.]

1. The act of abstaining; a holding back.

"The Church superintended times and manners of abstention."—Jeremy Taylor: *Visitation of the Sick*, iv. 5.

¶ Often followed by from:

"... an abstention from the sacrament."—Burnet: *Hist. of Reformation*.

2. Law: (1) The holding of the heir to an estate back from taking possession. (2) The tacit renunciation of succession by an heir. (Used especially in French law.)

*ăbs-tēr', v. t. [From Lat. *absterreo*: *abs*=from; *terreo*=to terrify.] To terrify, deter.

"So this in like manner should abster and fear me and mine from doing evil."—Bacon.

ăbs-tēr'ge, v. t. [In Fr. *absterger*; Lat. *abstergeo*=to wipe off or away: *abs*=from; *tergeo* or *tergo*=to rub off.]

Chiefly in Med.: To wipe clean; to make clean by wiping; to purge by medicine.

"... they [the public baths] are still frequented by the Turkes of all sorts, men and women ... to absterge

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, cell, chorus
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün;

ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this;
-tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious,

sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel. del.

belike that fulsome-ness of sweat to which they are then subject."—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 238.

ābs-tēr'-gēnt, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *abstergent*; fr. Lat. *abstergens*, pr. par. of *abstergeo*.] Wiping clean, making clean by wiping.

Bot.: Having a cleansing quality, as the berries of *Sapindus*. (*Loudon*.)

As substantive: A medicine which cleanses away foulness, or removes obstructions, concretions, &c. Soap is an abstergent. (Cf. *DETERGENT*.)

***ābs-tēr'-gī-fīe**, *v. i.* [Lat. *abstergeo*=to wipe off.] To cleanse.

"Specially when wee would *abstergifye*."—*Passenger of Benvenuto* (1612).

***ābs-tēr'se**, *v. t.* [Lat. *abstersus*=wiped away, pa. par. of *abstergeo*=to wipe away.] To wipe, to cleanse.

"... an acid and vitriolous humidity in the stomach, which may *absterse* and shave the scorious parts thereof."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

ābs-tēr'-sion, *s.* [In Fr. *abstersion*; Ital. *asterione*; Lat. *abstersus*, pa. par. of *abstergeo*.]

1. The act of wiping clean, a cleansing or clearing away foulness in the body by medicine.

"*Abstersion* is plainly a scouring off or incision of the more viscous humors, and making the humors more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which scoureth linen cloth speedily from the foulness."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 42.

2. The state of being so cleansed.

ābs-tērs'-ive, *a. & s.* [Eng. *absterse*; Fr. *abstersif*; Ital. *astersivo*; fr. Lat. *abstersus*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Cleansing.

"And let th' *absterive* sponge the board renew."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xx.

2. Purging, having the power of removing obstructions.

"... for certainly, though it would not be so *absterive*, and opening, and solutive a drink as mead."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

B. As substantive: That which effects abstersion, wipes, cleanses, or purges away.

"*Abstersives* are fullers'-earth, soap, linseed-oil, and ox-gall."—*Bp. Spratt: Royal Soc.*, p. 295.

†ābs-tērs'-ive-nēss, *s.* [ABSTERSIVE.] The quality of being abstersive.

"Indeed, simple wounds have been soundly and suddenly cured therewith, which is imputed to the *absteriveness* of the water [Epsom] keeping a wound clean, till the balance of nature doth recover it."—*Fuller: Worthies, Surrey*.

ābs'-tīn-ēnĉe, *s.* [Lat. *abstinentia*=abstinence from anything.] [ABSTAIN.]

1. *Lit.*: A voluntary refraining from, a holding back from.

"... the Gauls refused to fulfill their engagement, and asserted that the money was the price of their *abstinence* from ravaging Etruria."—*Lewis: Credibility of Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Spec. and more frequent uses*: A refraining, generally voluntary, from some indulgence of the appetite, or the gratification of the ordinary propensities of nature.

(a) From food.

"But after long *abstinence*, Paul stood forth in the midst of them."—*Acts xxvii*. 21.

(b) From intoxicating liquor, especially in the phrase "total abstinence." [See ABSTAINER.]

(c) From undue indulgence of the appetites.

"The precept that enjoins him *abstinence*."

Couper: Progress of Error, 236.

* (d) From fighting during a stipulated interval; a truce, a temporary cessation of arms. (*Old Scotch*.)

"It was the 27th of September, some days before the expiring of the *abstinence*, that the noblemen did meet (as was appointed) to consult upon the means of a perfect peace."—*Spotiswood: Hist.*, p. 263.

¶ This signification occurs also in French and Mediæval Latin.

3. *Med.*: Partial or total privation of food, in most cases involuntary, or nearly so. It may be the result of calamity, as of famine or shipwreck; it may be necessitated by disease of body, as inflammation of the œsophagus, or produced by mental frenzy or monomania; or it may be prescribed by a physician as a remedy in certain diseases. When one has suffered from severe abstinence food should be administered at first in very sparing quantities.

†ābs'-tīn-ēn-ĉy, *s.* [Lat. *abstinentia*.] [ABSTAIN.] Abstinence.

"Were our rewards for the *abstinencies* or woes of the present life..."—*Hammond on Fundamentals*.

¶ Now nearly superseded by ABSTINENCE.

ābs'-tīn-ēnt, *a.* [In Fr. *abstinent*; Ital. *astinente*; Lat. *abstinens*.] [ABSTAIN.] Refraining from undue indulgence, especially in food and liquor; abstemious.

"Seldom have you seen one continent that is not *abstinent*."—*Hales: Golden Remains*.

ābs'-tīn-ēnt-lŷ, *adv.* [ABSTINENT.] In an abstinent manner; with abstinence.

"If thou hadst ever re-admitted Adam into Paradise, how *abstinently* would he have walked by that tree."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 623.

ābs'-tīn-ēnts, *s. pl.* [ABSTAIN.]

Church Hist.: A sect which appeared in France and Spain about the end of the third century. They were against marriage and the use of animal food, and are said to have regarded the Holy Spirit as a created being.

ābs-tort'-ēd, *a.* [Latin *abs* = from; *tortus* = twisted, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist.] Twisted away, forced away by violence.

ābs-trāct, *v. t. & i.* [In Ger. *abstrahiren*; Fr. *abstraire*; Ital. *astruere*, from Lat. *abstractus*, pa. par. of *abstraho* = to drag or pull away; *abs* = from, and *traho* = to draw.]

A. Transitive:

I. To drag or pull away; specially to take away surreptitiously, as when a thief abstracts a purse from some one's pocket.

II. To separate physically, without dragging away.

1. *Chem.*: To separate by distillation.

"Having dephlegmed spirit of salt, and gently *abstracted* the whole spirit, there remaineth in the retort a stypical substance."—*Boyle*.

2. *Writing*: To make an epitome of a book or document.

"... let us *abstract* them into brief compends."—*Watts: Improv. of the Mind*.

III. To separate the mind from thinking on a subject.

"Minerva fixed her mind on views remote, And from the present bliss *abstracts* her thought."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xix. 558, 559.

IV. To separate morally.

"That space the Evil One *abstracted* stood From his own evil, and for the time remained Stupidly good."—*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 463.

B. Intrans.: To perform the operation of abstraction; to distinguish logically; to attend to some portion of an object separately. (Followed by *from*.)

"Could we *abstract* from these pernicious effects, and suppose this were innocent, it would be too light to be matter of praise."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

ābs-trāct, *a.* [In Ger. *abstract*, *abstrakt*; Fr. *abstrait*; Lat. *abstractus*=dragged away, pa. par. of *abstraho*=to drag or pull away.] [ABSTRACT, *v. t.*]

A. Used as an adjective:

I. In Ordinary Language and Poetry:

1. *Gen.*: Abstracted, separated, viewed apart from.

(a) From other persons or things of a similar kind.

"... the considering things in themselves, *abstract* from our opinions and other men's notions and discourses on them."—*Locke*.

(b) From reference to an individual.

"Love's not so pure and *abstract* as they use to say Which have no mistress but their muse."

Donne: Poems, 27.

2. *Poet.*: For abstracted; absent in mind, like one in a trance.

"*Abstract*, as in a trance, methought I saw, Though sleeping, where I lay, and saw the shape."

Milton: Par. Lost, bk. viii.

3. Separate; existing in the mind only; hence with the sense of difficult, abstruse.

II. Logic and Grammar:

1. In a strict sense: Expressing a particular property of any person or thing viewed apart from the other properties which constitute him or it. Thus *depth* is an abstract term. Used of the sea, it means that the property of the sea expressed by the word *depth* is viewed apart from the other properties of the ocean. So is *blueness* an abstract word. In this sense *abstract* is opposed to *concrete*. This use of the term was introduced by the Schoolmen, and was highly approved by Mr. John Stuart Mill, who employed the word in no other sense in his "Logic."

Abstract nouns: The last of the five classes into which nouns may be divided, the others being (1) proper, singular, or meaningless nouns; (2) common, general, or significant nouns; (3) collective nouns; and (4) material nouns. Most abstract nouns are derived from adjectives, as *whiteness* from *white*, *height* from *high*, *roundness* from *round*; these are called *adjective abstract nouns*, or *adjective abs-*

tracts. Others come from verbs, as *creation* from *create*, and *tendency* from *tend*; these are denominated *verbal abstract nouns*, or *verbal abstracts*. Abstract nouns have properly no plural. When used in the plural this is an indication that they have lost their abstract character and gained a concrete meaning, so that they are now common or general nouns. (See Bain's *Higher Eng. Gram.*)

2. In a loose sense: Resulting from the mental faculty of abstraction, general as opposed to particular. The term is used even when the idea conceived of as separate from all others with which it is associated is not a quality. In this sense *reptile*, *star*, and *money* are abstract or general words, though none of the three is a quality. Locke did much to bring this looser sense of the word into currency. It is censured by John S. Mill (*Logic*, Bk. I., ch. ii., § 4).

"The mind makes the particular ideas received from particular objects to become general; which is done by considering them as they are in the mind, such appearances, separate from all other existences and the circumstances of real existence, as time, place, or any other concomitant ideas. This is called *abstraction*, whereby ideas taken from particular beings become general representatives of all of the same kind, and their names general names, applicable to whatever exists conformable to such *abstract ideas*."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xi., § 9.

† **Abstract science**: A term applied to mathematics.

"Another discriminates mathematical properties, and he addicts himself to *abstract science*."—*Isaac Taylor: Elements of Thought* (1846), p. 20.

Abstract or pure mathematics: Mathematics, which treats of number or quantity viewed as standing alone, as is done in geometry and arithmetic. It is contradistinguished from *mixed mathematics*, in which these are viewed as modified by the physical properties of the bodies in which they inhere. This is done in mechanics, hydrostatics, optics, &c.

Abstract numbers: Numbers considered in themselves without reference to any persons or things with which they may be conjoined. Thus *three* is an abstract number, but if conjoined with *men* it becomes concrete.

B. Used as a substantive:

1. *Logic*: An abstract name, as opposed to one which is concrete. [See CONCRETE.]

"Each of them [of the concrete terms] has or might have a corresponding abstract name to denote the attribute connoted by the concrete. Thus the concrete 'like' has its abstract 'likeness'; the concrete 'father' and 'son' have or might have the abstracts 'paternity' and 'filicity or filiation.'"—*Mill: Logic*, p. 45.

In the abstract, or (less frequently) in abstract, signifies in a state of separation, the looking at an idea apart from all other ideas with which it may be more or less intimately connected. It is opposed to in the concrete, which, however, is rarely used.

"Honest. So the old gentleman blushed, and said, Not *Honesty in the abstract*, but *Honest* is my name."—*Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

"The hearts of great princes, if they be considered, as it were, in *abstract*, without the necessity of states and circumstances of time."—*Sir H. Wotton*.

2. A summary, an epitome, a compendium of a book or document.

"Man, the *abstract* Of all perfection, which the workmanship Of Heaven hath modeled."—*Ford*.

"I have been urged to publish this *abstract*."—*Darwin: Orig. of Species* (1859), Introduction.

"Neither press, coffer, chest, trunk, well, vault, but he hath an *abstract* for the remembrance of such places, and goes to them by his note."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

¶ In *Shakespeare* (*Hamlet*, ii. 2), play-actors are called the "*abstract* [or in some copies the *abstracts*]" or brief chronicles of the time, perhaps because they acted history on a much smaller stage than that of the world, and in briefer time than the events which they reproduced really occupied.

Abstract of Title (Law): An epitome of the evidences of ownership. An abstract should show the soundness of a person's right to a given estate, together with any charges or circumstances in any wise affecting it. A perfect abstract discloses that the owner has both the legal and equitable estates at his own disposal perfectly unencumbered. The object of any abstract is to enable the purchaser or mortgagee, or his counsel, to judge of the evidence deducing and of the encumbrances affecting the title. (Wharton: *Law Lexicon*.)

* **Abstract of a Fine**. [FINE.]

* **Abstract of Pleas**: An epitome of the pleas used or to be used against the pleas of one's opponent.

* 4. An extract or a smaller quantity containing the essence of a larger.

"If you are false, these epithets are small; You're then the things, and *abstract* of them all."

Dryden: Aurungzebe, iv. 1.

"A man, who is the *abstract* of all faults That all men follow."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ābs-trāct'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [ABSTRACT, *v. t.*]

As adjective:

1. Separated or disjointed from everything else, physically, mentally, or morally.

"... from his intellect
And from the stillness of abstracted thought
He ask'd repose."—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

Hence, 2: Abstruse, difficult.

3. Refined, purified.

"Abstracted spiritual love, they like
Their souls exhaled."—Donne.

4. Absent in mind. [ABSENT, *s.* (4).]

ābs-trāct'-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [ABSTRACT.]

1. In the abstract, viewed apart from everything else connected with it.

"... deeming the exception to be rather a case abstractedly possible, than one which is frequently realized in fact."—J. S. Mill: *Polit. Econ.* (1848), vol. i., bk. i., ch. ix., § 1, p. 163.

2. In a state of mental absence.

"Or whether more abstractedly we look."

Dryden: *Religio Laici*.

ābs-trāct'-ēd-nēss, *s.* [ABSTRACT.] The quality or state of being abstracted; abstract character.

"They complain of the subtlety and abstractedness of the arguments."—Baxter: *Enquiry into the Nature of the Soul*, ii. 354.

ābs-trāct'-ēr, *s.* [ABSTRACT, *s.*] One who makes an abstract.

ābs-trāct'-tī, *s.* (pl. of *abstractus*, *pa. par.* of *abstraho*). [ABSTRACT.]

Church Hist.: A Lutheran sect in the sixteenth century. Their leader was Heshusius, a Prussian bishop who contended, against Beza, that not only was Christ to be adored in the concrete as the Son of God, but that His flesh, in the abstract, was an object of adoration.

ābs-trāct'-īng, *pr. par.* [ABSTRACT, *v. t.*]

ābs-trāct'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *abstraction*; Lat. *abstractio* = a separation; *abstraho* = to drag away; *abs* = from; *traho* = to draw or drag.]

I. The act of dragging or drawing away or separating.

A. *Gen.*:

Physically: The act, operation, or process of drawing or dragging away, or otherwise withdrawing any material thing, especially by surreptitious means, as "the abstraction of the purse by the pickpocket was cleverly managed."

B. *Technical*.

1. *In distillation*: The operation of separating the volatile parts in distillation from those which do not pass into vapor at the temperature to which the vessel has been raised.

2. *Mentally*. In *Mental Phil.*: The act or process of separating from the numerous qualities inherent in any object the particular one which we wish to make the subject of observation and reflection. Or the act of withdrawing the consciousness from a number of objects with a view to concentrate it on some particular one. The negative act of which attention is the positive. [See METAPHYSICS.]

II. The state of being separated, physically or mentally.

1. *Physically*:

"... a wrongful abstraction of wealth from certain members of the community, for the profit of the government, or of the tax-payers."—J. S. Mill: *Polit. Econ.*

"... the abstraction of four equivalents of water."—Graham: *Chemistry*.

2. *Mentally*:

(a) Absence or absorption of mind.

"What answers Lara? to its centre shrunk
His soul in deep abstraction sudden sunk."

Byron: *Lara*, i. 23.

(b) The separation from the world of a recluse; disregard of worldly objects by an unworldly person.

"A hermit wishes to be praised for his abstraction."—Pope: *Letters*.

III. That which is abstracted. A mental conception formed by abstraction.

"Give us, for our abstractions, solid facts."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

IV The power or faculty of the mind by which a person is able to single out from a complex mental conception the particular idea which he wishes to make the subject of reflection. [See I. (B. 2).]

ābs-trāct'-tious, *a.* [ABSTRACT, *v. t.*] The same meaning as ABSTRACTIVE (2), the passive sense (q. v.).

ābs-trāct'-ive, *a.* [(1) *abstract*, *v. t.*; (2) *-ive* = which may, or can, or does. In Fr. *abstractif*.] [ABSTRACT, *v. t.*]

1. *Active*: Possessing the power or quality of abstracting.

2. *Passive*: Abstracted or drawn from other substances, especially vegetables, without fermentation.

ābs-trāct'-ive-lŷ, *adv.* [ABSTRACTIVE.] In an abstractive manner, so as to be separated from anything else with which it is associated.

"According to whatever capacity we distinctly or abstractively consider him, either as the Son of God, or as the Son of Man."—Barrow.

ābs'-trāct-lŷ, *adv.* [ABSTRACT.] In an abstract manner; in a state of separation from other ideas connected with it.

"Matter abstractly and absolutely considered, cannot have subsisted eternally."—Bentley: *Sermons*.

ābs'-trāct-nēss, *s.* [ABSTRACT.] The quality or state of being separated from other ideas.

"... which established prejudice or the abstractness of the ideas themselves might render difficult."—Locke.

ābs-trīct'-ēd, *a.* [Lat. *abstrictus*, *pa. par.* of *abstringo*.] Unbound. [ABSTRINGE.]

ābs-trīng'e, *v. t.* [Lat. *ab*=from; *stringo*=to draw, or tie tight, to bind together; Gr. *strangō*=to draw tight; Ger. *strangeln*.] [STRANGLE.] To unbind.

ābs-trīng'-īng, *pr. par.* [ABSTRINGE.]

***ābs-trū'de**, *v. t.* [Lat. *abstrudo*=to thrust away.] [ABSTRUSE.] To thrust away, to pull away.

ābs-trū'se, *a.* [Lat. *abstrusus*, *pa. par.* of *abstrudo*=to thrust away; Fr. *abstrus*; Ital. *astruso*.] *Lit.*: Hidden away (never used of material objects).

1. Hidden from man's observation or knowledge. (Used of an object, an idea, or any subject of inquiry.)

"Th' eternal eye, whose sight discerns

Abstrusest thoughts, from forth his holy mount."

Milton: *Par. Lost*.

2. Out of the beaten track of human thought. Not such a subject as the popular mind occupies itself with. Hence, difficult to be understood.

"... and often touch'd

Abstrusest matter, reasonings of the mind
Turn'd inward."—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

ābs-trū'se-lŷ, *adv.* [ABSTRUSE.] In an abstruse manner, as if thrust out of sight, so as not to be discovered easily.

ābs-trū'se-nēss, *s.* [ABSTRUSE.] The quality of being remote from ordinary apprehension, difficulty of being understood.

ābs-trū's-i-tŷ, *s.* [ABSTRUSE.]

1. The quality or state of being abstruse.

2. That which is abstruse.

"... antipathies, sympathies, and the occult abstrusities of things."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

āb-sū'me, *v. t.* [Lat. *absumo* = to take away; *ab* = from; *sumo* = to take.]

1. To take away from.

"And from their eyes all light did quite absume."

Virgil, by Vicars (1632).

2. To bring to an end by a continual waste; to consume.

"... if it had burned part after part, the whole must needs be absumed in a portion of time."—Sir M. Hale: *Origination of Man*.

āb-sū'med, *pa. par. & a.* [ABSUME.]

āb-sū'm-īng, *pr. par.* [ABSUME.]

āb-sūmp'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *absumptio* = a consuming; *ab* = from; *sumptio* = a taking; *sumo* = to take.]

1. The act, operation, or process of consuming.

2. The state of being consumed; extinction, non-existence. (Applied to things material and immaterial.)

"Christians abhorred this way of obsequies, and though they stick not to give their bodies to be burnt in their lives, detested that mode after death; affecting rather a depository than absumption."—Sir T. Browne: *Urne Burial*, ch. i.

"That total defect or absumption of religion which is naturally incident to the profaner sort of men."—Dr. Gauden: *Ecol. Ang. Suspiria* (1659).

āb-sūrd', *a.* [In Fr. *absurde*; Ital. *assurdo*; Lat. *absurdus*=giving a dull or disagreeable sound; *surdus*=deaf.]

I. *Lit.*: As much at variance with reason as if a deaf man were to sing at a concert, not knowing what notes the rest of the performers were giving forth.

Applied (1) to persons: Without judgment, unreasonable.

"Why bend to the proud, or applaud the absurd?"

Byron.

(2.) To things: Contrary to reason, inconsistent with reason.

"'Tis grave Philosophy's absurdest dream,

That Heaven's intentions are not what they seem."

Cowper: *Hope*.

II. *Tech. (in Logic)*: A scholastic term employed when false conclusions are illogically deduced from the premises of the opponent. In this sense it is sometimes used in what are known as indirect demonstrations of propositions in geometry where the proposition is shown to be true, by proving that any supposition to the contrary would lead to an absurdity: as, "Because in the triangle C B D the side B C is equal to the side B D, the angle B D C is equal to the angle B C D; but B D C has been proved to be greater than the same B C D; therefore the angle B D C is at the same time equal to, and greater than the angle B C D, which is absurd." The term is borrowed from the Latin *absurdum* in the phrase "reductio ad absurdum" (q. v.). *Impossible*, however, is more frequently used in this way than *absurd*.

āb-sūrd'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [In Fr. *absurdité*; from Lat. *absurditas*=dissonance, incongruity.]

1. (Abstract): The quality or state of being flatly opposed to sound reason.

"The gross absurdity of this motion was exposed by several eminent members."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. (Concrete): Anything which is opposed to reason.

"It is not, like the story of Numa and Pythagoras, a chronological absurdity."—Lewis: *Credibility of the Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xi., § 23.

¶ In this sense it has a plural:

"A bewildering, inextricable jungle of delusions, confusions, falsehoods, and absurdities, covering the whole field of life."—Caryle: *Heroes and Hero-Worship*, lect. i.

āb-sūrd'-lŷ, *adv.* [ABSURD.] In a manner wholly at variance with reason, in an extremely silly manner.

"To gaze at his own splendor, and to exalt

Absurdly, not his office, but himself."

Cowper: *Task*, ii. 548.

āb-sūrd'-nēss, *s.* [ABSURD.] Absurdity.

"The folly and absurdness whereof I shall not endeavor to expose."—Dr. Cave: *Sermon* (1675).

***ā-būe**, *v. i.* [OBEY.] To bow, to render obedience.

"The noble stude that al the worlde abueth to."—Rob. Glouc., p. 193.

***ā-būf** (*O. Eng.*); ***ā-būf-in** (*O. Scotch*), *prep. & adv.* Old spellings of ABOVE (q. v.).

"Alle angels abut."—Towneley *Mysteries*, p. 22.

"Of the landis abufin writin."—Act Dom. And. (1478), p. 59.

***ā-bū'-gēn**, *v. t.* [A. S. *abugan*=to bow, to bend, to turn.] To bow.

***ā-būg'-gēn**, *v. t.* (pret. *aboughte*, past *abohf*). [A. S. *abyegan*=to buy, to redeem.] To pay for. [ABIE.]

***ā-būl'-yeit**, ***ā-būl'-yied**, ***ā-būil'-yied**, ***ā-bil'-yeit**, *a.* [Fr. *habiller*=to clothe.]

1. Dressed, appareled. (*Scotch*.)

"With the blessed torch of day,

Abulyeit in his lemand fresche array

Furth of his palace reall ischit Phœbus."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 399.

2. Equipped for the field.

"... are ordanit to have gude housholdis and well abilyeit men as effeiris."—Acts Ja. II. (1455), ch. 61, ed. 1566.

***ā-būl'-yie-mēnt**, *s.* [Fr. *habiliment*.] [ABILI-MENTS.]

† 1. *Singular*: Dress, habit, habiliment. (*Scotch*.)

"... and came in a vile abulyement to the king."—Pittscottie, p. 45.

2. *Plural*: (a) Dress in general.

"... nocht arraying theym wid gold, sylver, nor precious abulyementes."—Bellenden: *Cron.*, bk. xiii., ch. 11.

(b) Accoutrements. (*Scotch*.)

"... to return his armor and abulyements."—Sir W. Scott: *Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

***ā-bū'-na**, *s.* [Coptic (*lit.*)=our father.] The title given to the archbishop or metropolitan of Abyssinia. He is subordinate to the patriarch of Alexandria.

***ā-būnd'-aŋce**, *s.* [In French *abondance*; Ital. *abbondanza*; Lat. *abundantia*=plenty.] [ABOUND.]

I. *Of quantity*:

1. So great fullness as to cause overflowing, exuberance.

"Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh."—Matt. xii. 34.

2. Great plenty, a very great quantity of.

"Therefore the abundance they have gotten, and that which they have laid up, shall they carry away to the brook of the willows."—Isa. xv. 7.

"There came no more such abundance of spices as those which the queen of Sheba gave to King Solomon."—1 Kings x. 10.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon. exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

II. Of number: Great numbers.

"Abundance of peasants are employed in hewing down the largest of these trees."—*Addison on Italy*.

a-bünd'-ant, a. [In Fr. *abondant*; Ital. *abbondante*; fr. Lat. *abundans*=abounding.] [ABOUND.]

1. Overflowing, exuberant.

"The Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth."—*Exod.* xxxiv, 6.

"... and was abundant with all things at first, and men not very numerous."—*Burnet*.

2. In great supply, plentiful, fully sufficient.

¶ Followed by *in*, or rarely by *with*.

"O thou that dwellest upon many waters, abundant in treasures"—*Jer.* li, 13.

¶ *In Arith.*: An abundant number is one the sum of whose aliquot parts exceeds the number itself. Thus 24 is an abundant number, for its aliquot parts (the numbers which divide it without a remainder) added together (viz., 1+2+3+4+6+8+12), amount to 36. On the contrary, 16 is not an abundant number, for its aliquot parts added together (viz., 1+2+4+8), amount to only 15.

a-bünd'-ant-lý, adv. [ABUNDANT.]

1. Amply, sufficiently, fully, completely; nay, more than enough, exuberantly.

"... our God ... will abundantly pardon."—*Isa.* lv, 7.

2. Copiously, plentifully, in large quantity or measure.

"And Moses lifted up his hand, and with his rod he smote the rock twice: and the water came out abundantly and the congregation drank."—*Numb.* xx, 11.

"Thou hast shed blood abundantly."—*1 Chron.* xxii, 8.

"... that they may breed abundantly in the earth, and be fruitful."—*Gen.* viii, 17.

a-bû'ne, prep. Above. (*Scotch.*)

"See, yonder's the Rattan's Skerry—he aye held his neb abune the water in my day; but he's aneath it now."—*Sir W. Scott: Antiquary*.

***a'-bûrne, a.** An old spelling of AUBURN. [ABERNE.]

"... his beard an aburne browne."

Thos. Heywood: Great Britaine's Troy (1609).

a-bûr'-tôn, a.

Naut.: Stowed in the hold athwartships. (Applied to the stowage of casks on board a vessel.)

a-bûş'-a-ble, a. [ABUSE.] That may be abused, that may be put to an improper use.

"That abusable opinion of imputative righteousness."—*Dr. H. More: Mystery of Godliness* (1660), Preface, p. xxvi.

***a-bûş'-age, s.** [ABUSE, *v. t.*] Abuse.

"By reason of the gross *abusage* to which the corruption of men hath made them subject."—*Whateley: Redemption of Time* (1634), p. 1.

a-bûş'e, v. t. [Fr. *abuser*; Sp. *abusar*; Ital. *abusare*; Lat. *abutor*, pret. *abusus*=(1) to use up, (2) to misuse: *ab*=removal by; *utor*=to use, viz., to remove by use, to use up; Irish *idh*; Wel. *gweth*=use; Gr. *ethō*=to be accustomed.] [USE.]

*I. To disuse, to give up the practice of anything. (*Old Scotch.*)

"At [that] the futbal and golf be *abusit* in tym cummyng, and the buttis maid up; and schuting usit after the tenor of the act of parlyament."—*Parl. Ja.* III. (1471), ed. 1814, p. 100.

II. In a general sense: To put to an improper use, to misuse.

"And they that use this world, as not *abusing* it."—*1 Cor.* vii, 31.

III. Spec.:

1. To maltreat, to act cruelly to a man.

"... lest these uncircumcised come and thrust me through, and abuse me."—*1 Sam.* xxxi, 4.

2. To use bad language to, to reproach coarsely, to disparage.

"All the hearers and tellers of news *abused* the general who furnished them with so little news to hear and to tell."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To violate a woman.

"... and they knew her, and *abused* her."—*Judg.* xix, 25.

¶ *Law*: To abuse a female child is to have carnal intercourse with her, which, if she be a minor, is felony, even if she consent.

4. To disfigure (*applied to persons or things*).

"Poor soul, thy face is much *abused* with tears."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iv, 1.

5. To deceive, impose upon.

"The world hath been much *abused* by the opinion of making old."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

6. *Applied to Language*: To use in an illegitimate sense, to wrest words from their proper meaning.

"This principle (if one may so *abuse* the word) shoots rapidly into popularity."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*

a-bûs'e, s. [In Fr. *abus*; Ital. and Sp. *abuso*; Lat. *abusus*=a using up.] [ABUSION.]

1. Employment for a wrong purpose, misuse.

"... but permits best things

To worst abuse, or to their meanest use."

Milton: Par. Lost, iv, 201.

2. A corrupt practice, especially in any public institution

"... if these be good people in a commonweal, that do nothing but use their *abuses* in common houses, I know no law."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii, 1.

"... whether better regulations would effectually prevent the *abuses* which had excited so much discontent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ *In Law*:

(a) *Abuse of Distress*: Using an animal or chattel distrained.

(b) *Abuse of Process*: The gaining of an advantage over one's opponent by some intentional irregularity.

3. Insulting language.

"The two parties, after exchanging a good deal of *abuse*, came to blows."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

4. Violation.

"After the *abuse* he forsook me."—*Sydney*.

5. (*Applied to words or language*.) Use in an illegitimate sense, perversion from the proper meaning.

a-bûş'ed, pa. par. & a. [ABUSE, *v. t.*]

"O you kind gods,

Onre this great breach in his *abused* nature;

The untuned and jarring senses, O wind up,

Of this child-changed father."

Shakesp.: King Lear, iv, 7.

a-bûş'e-fûl, a. [ABUSE, *v. t.*] Full of abuse, abusive to a great extent.

"He scurrilously reviles the King and Parliament by the *abuseful* names of hereticks and schismatics."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 397.

a-bûş'-êr, s. [In Fr. *abuseur*.] [ABUSE, *v. t.*]

I. *Gen.*: One who puts any person or thing to an improper use.

"And profligate *abusers* of a world,

Created fair so much in vain for them."

Cowper: Task, bk. iii.

II. Spec.:

1. One who reviles; one who uses foul, abusive language to another.

"The honor of being distinguished by certain *abusers*."—*Dr. Brown to South*, p. 6.

2. One who deceives.

"Next thou, th' *abuser* of thy prince's ear." *

Sir J. Denham: Sophy.

3. A ravisher, a violator of women.

"*Abuser* of young maidens."

Fletcher: Faithful Shepherdess, v, 1.

4. A sodomite (1 Cor. vi, 9).

a-bûş'-îng, pr. par., adj. & s. [ABUSE, *v. t.*]

As substantive: The act of putting in any way to an improper use.

"... the *abusing* of the tombs of my forefathers."—*Earl of Angus, quoted in Froude. Hist. Eng.* (1858), vol. iv, p. 399.

a-bû's-i-ô, s. [Lat. (in rhetoric) = a false use of words: *abutor*=to misuse.] A misuse of words. The error in composition called by the Greeks *katachrêsis*, a term adopted by modern logicians to signify the substitution of a wrong for the right word in any sentence; as if one who killed his mother were called a parricide instead of a matricide.

***a-bû'-şion, s.** [ABUSIO.]

1. An error in doctrine, an inconsistency in reasoning; an incongruity. (*O. Eng. & O. Scotch.*)

"And certes that were an *abusion*

That God should have no perfit clere wetting

More than we men."—*Chaucer: Troilus*, bk. iv.

2. An error in practice, a sin, an abuse.

"... the utter extirpation of false doctrine, the roote and chief cause of all *abusions*."—*Udal: Pref. to St. Mark*.

3. A cheat, an illusion.

"For by these ugly formes weren portray'd

Foolish delights and fond *abusions*

Which doe that sense besiege with light illnsions."

Spenser: F. Q., ii, 11.

a-bû's-ive, a. [In Fr. *abusif*; Lat. *abusivus*=misapplied.]

I. *Gen.*: Put to a wrong use, pertaining to the wrong use of anything.

"... both the things themselves and the *abusive* use of them may be branded with marks of God's dislike."—*Jeremy Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 26.

II. Spec.:

(1) *Of persons*: Prone to use violent and insulting language, or otherwise practice abuse.

"And most *abusive* calls himself my friend."

Pope: Prol. to Satires, 112.

(2) *Of the language used by them*: Containing abuse, reproachful.

"Scurrilous *abusive* terms."—*South: Sermons*, viii, 200.

(3) *Of words spoken or written*:

(a) Used wrongly, used in an improper sense, misapplied.

"I am for distinction' sake necessitated to use the word Parliament improperly, according to the *abusive* acception thereof for these latter years."—*Fuller: Worthies of England*, vol. i., ch. xviii.

* (b) Deceitful, fraudulent.

"... whatsoever is gained by an *abusive* treaty, ought to be restored in *integrum*."—*Bacon: Consid. on War with Spain*.

a-bû's-ive-lý, adv. [ABUSIVE.]

1. In an abusive manner; *spec*, with the use of bad language.

*2. *Applied to a word wrongly used*.

"... the oil *abusively* called spirit of roses."—*Boyle: Spectical Chemist*.

a-bû's-ive-nëss, s. [ABUSIVE.] The quality of being abusive.

Spec.:

1. Foulness of language.

"... he falls now to rave in his barbarous *abusive-ness*."—*Milton: Colasterion*.

*2. Logical impropriety.

"... the *abusiveness* of evacuating all His [our Lord's] laborious and expensive designs in acquiring us."—*Barrow*, ii, 328.

a-bû't, v. i. [Fr. *bouter*=to meet end to end; fr. *bout*=end: O. Fr. *boter, boiter, bouter*=to strike with the head as a ram or goat does; to butt.] [BUTT.]

Lit.: To have its end contiguous to, to adjoin at the end; but the more general signification is, to border upon, to be contiguous to, without reference to the side which constitutes the boundary line.

"The leafy shelter, that *abuts* against

The island's side."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, v, 1.

ăb-ût-il-ôn, s. [From Gr. *abutylon*, said to be one of the names of the mulberry tree, which these plants resemble in leaf.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Malvaceæ, or Mallow-worts. The species are annual or shrubby plants, generally with handsome flowers, yellow or white, often veined with red. They have a five-carpelled fruit. *A. esculentum* is used in Brazil as a vegetable. Several species are wild in India. Two of them, *A. indicum* and *A. polyandrum*, have fibres which may be twisted into ropes. Other varieties, *A. striatum*, *A. venosum*, *A. insigne*, &c., are ornamental garden or greenhouse plants.

a-bû't-mënt, s. [ABUT.] [In Fr. *buttée* or *butte*=a knoll, a hill.]

Arch.: The solid part of a pier, or wall, or mound, against which an arch rests. The abutments of a bridge are the strong erections at either end for the support of the two extremities of the bridge.

1. *Literally*:

"The *abutments* of the floodgates are still existing between the hills through which it [the canal] passed."—*Bryant: Annals of Anc. Mythol.*

2. *Figuratively*:

"... furnish us, so to speak, with chronological *abutments*."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus*, § 59, p. 415.

Mach.: A fixed point from which resistance or reaction is obtained. In an ordinary steam-engine this is alternately the two ends of the cylinder; and in a screw-press it is the nut in the fixed head.

Carpentry: A joint in which two pieces of timber meet in such a manner that the fibres of one piece runs in a direction oblique or perpendicular to the joint, and those of the other parallel with it.

a-bû't-tal, s. [ABUT.] [In O. Eng. *boteminnes*, from the same root, are artificial hillocks designed to mark boundaries.]

Gen. in the plural: The buttings or boundings of land toward any point. (Properly, the sides of a field are said to be adjoining to and the ends abutting on the contiguous one, but the distinction is frequently disregarded.)

"Selborne and its *abuttals*."—*White: Nat. Hist. of Selborne*.

†a-bû't-tal-îng, s. [As if pr. par. from *v. abut-tal*.] The tracing on a title-deed the abnttals or boundaries of land.

"The name and place of the thing granted were ordinarily expressed, as well before as after the Conquest; but the particular manner of *abuttalling*, with the term itself, arose from the Normans."—*Spelman: Ancient Deeds & Charters*, ch. v.

a-bû't-têr, s. [ABUT.] That which abuts.

a-bû't-tîng, pr. par. & a. [ABUT.] (1) Bound-ing, constituting the limit or boundary of land; (2) butting with the forehead, as a ram does. In

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

the example which follows these two significations are blended together.

"Are now confined two mighty monarchies,
Whose high upreared and abutting fronts
The perilous, narrow ocean parts asunder."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, Prologue.

Arch.: *Abutting power* is the power of resistance to the horizontal thrust.

*a-buŷ', *a-buŷge'. [ABIE (2).]

āb'-vōl-āte, v. t. [Lat. *abvolatum*, supine of *abvolo*=to fly from.] To fly from.

āb-vōl-ā-tion, s. [ABVOLATE.] The act of flying from.

*a-bŷ' (1), *a-bŷe' (1). [ABIE (1).]

*a-bŷ' (2), *a-bŷe' (2), *a-bŷgē'. [ABIE (2).]

ā-bŷm', s. [O. Fr. *abyisme*, now *abime* and *abye*] An abyss.

"When my good stars, that were my former guides,
Have empty left their orbs, and shot their fires
Into the abysm of hell."

Shakesp.: *Ant. and Cleop.*, iii. 11.

"In so profound abysm I throw all care
Of others' voices."—Shakesp.: *Sonnets*, cxii.

"In the dark backward and abysm of time."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

†a-bŷm'-al, a. [ABYSM.]

1. Lit.: Pertaining to an abyss.

"Far, far beneath us the abysmal sea."

Tennyson: *Kraken*.

2. Fig.: Deep, profound.

"With abysmal terror."—Merville: *Hist. Rom.*, v.

a-bŷm'-lūg, a. Overwhelming.

"... these abysmal depths."—Sir K. Digby.

a-bŷss, s. [In Fr. *abime*; Ital. *abisso*; Lat. *abyssus*; Gr. *abyssos*=bottomless.]

¶ The English word *abyss* seems to have been but recently introduced into the language, for Jackson, in his *Commentaries on the Creed*, b. xi., c. 19, § 6, says, "This is a depth or *abyssus* which may not be dived into." (See Trench, *On some Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries*, p. 27.)

Essential meaning: That which is so deep as to be really bottomless, or to be frequently conceived of as if it were so.

Specially:

I. Lit.: A vast physical depth, chasm, or gulf: e. g., depth of the sea, primeval chaos, infinite space, Hades, hell, &c.

"Thou from the first
Wast present, and with mighty wings outspread,
Dove-like, sat'st brooding on the vast abyss."

Milton: *Par. Lost*, bk. i.

"Deep to the dark abyss might he descend,
Troy yet should flourish, and my sorrows end."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. vi. 354-5.

II. Figuratively:

1. Infinite time, conceived of as if it were a bottomless depth.

"For sepulchres themselves must crumbling fall
In time's abyss, the common grave of all."

Dryden: *Juven*.

2. A vast intellectual depth.

"Some of them labored to fathom the abysses of metaphysical theology."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. A vast moral depth, e. g., sin; or emotional depth, e. g., sorrow.

"Acknowledging a grace in this,
A comfort in the dark abyss."

Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, ii.

III. Technically:

Classic Archæol.: The temple of Proserpine. The reason why it was called the *abyss* was that it contained within it an immense quantity of gold and other precious material, some of it buried underground.

Her.: The center of an escutcheon. To bear a *fleur de lis* in *abyss* = to have it placed in the middle of the shield free from any other bearing.

Alchemy: (1) The immediate receptacle of seminal matter, or (2) the first matter itself.

a-bŷss'-al, a. [ABYSS.] Pertaining to an abyss of any kind.

Āb-ŷss-in'-i-an, a. [From Eng. *Abyssinia*.] Pertaining (1) to the country of Abyssinia, or (2) to the Abyssinian church or religious tenets.

Abyssinian gold, s. Also called *Talmi gola*.

1. A yellow metal made of 20/74 parts of copper and 3/33 of zinc, the whole plated with a small quantity of gold.

2. Aluminium bronze.

Āb-ŷss-in'-i-anŷ, s. [In Arab. *Habashon* = Abyssinians, fr. *habasha* = to collect or congregate.]

1. The people of Abyssinia.

2. A sect of Christians consisting chiefly of the dominant race in the country from which the name is derived. The Monophysites, or those who believed that Christ possessed but one nature, are divided into two leading communions—the Copts

and the Abyssinians. The Abyssinians look up to the Alexandrian patriarch as their spiritual father, and allow him to nominate over them an ecclesiastical ruler called Abuna. [ABUNA.] The doctrines of the Abyssinians are the same as those of the Coptic church, but several peculiar rites are observed. The oldest churches are hewn out of the rock. Like the Greeks, the Abyssinians do not tolerate statues, but paintings are numerous.

*a-bŷss'-ūs. [ABYSS.]

*ab-ŷt, s. [An old spelling of HABIT.] Raiment, dress, apparel.

"In abyt maad with chastité and schame
Ye wommen schuld apparayl you."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 5,924.

A. C., in *Chronology*, is ambiguous. It may stand (1) for *Ante Christum*=before Christ; or (2) for *Anno Christi*=in the year of Christ, i. e., in the year of the Christian era; or (3), for *After Christ*, as B. C. stands for *Before Christ*. It should not be used without an explanation of the sense in which it is to be taken.

*ac, conj. [A. S. *ac*.] But, and, also.

ac in composition.

A. As a prefix:

I. In Anglo-Saxon proper names. [A. S. *ac*, *aac*=an oak.] An oak, as *Acton*=oak town. In this sense it is sometimes varied, as *ak* or *ake* [AK.]

II. In words from the Latin:

1. Most commonly as a euphonious change for *ad*: as *accommodate*, fr. *accommodo*=*adcommodo*=to fit to.

2. Sometimes from an obsolete root=sharp: as in *acid*, *acrid*, &c.

B. As a suffix (Gr.):

(1.) To adjectives: Pertaining to, having the property or the energy of, that can or may; hence, that does: as *ammoniac*=having the energy of ammonia.

(2.) To substantives: One who or that which has or does: as *maniac*=one who has mania; *polem-ac*=one who makes war.

a-cāc'-a-lis, s. [Gr. *akakalis*=the white tamarisk.]

Phar.: A name given by some authors to the wild carob.

a-cāc'-a-lōt, or āc'-a-lōt, s. [Mexican.] An American bird, the *Tantalus Mexicanus* of Gmelin.

a-cā'-cia, s. [In Ger. *akazie*; Fr., Lat., and Sp. *acacia*=(1) the acacia-tree, (2) the gum; Gr. *akakia*, fr. *akē*=a point or edge.]

†1. The *Acacia vera*, or true acacia of the ancients; probably the *Acacia Nilotica*, the Branch of Acacia Arabica. Egyptian thorn.

2. Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the Mimosæ, one of the leading divisions of the great Leguminous order of plants. They abound in Australia, in India, in Africa, tropical America, and generally in the hotter regions of the world. Nearly 300 species are known from Australia alone. They are easily cultivated in greenhouses, where they flower for the most part in winter or early spring. The type is perhaps the *Acacia Arabica*, or gum-arabic tree, common in India and Arabia. It looks very beautiful with its graceful doubly pinnate leaves, and its heads of flowers like little velvety pellets of bright gamboge hue. It is the species referred to by Moore:

(a) Literally:

"Our rocks are rough, but smiling there
Th' acacia waves her yellow hair,
Lonely and sweet, nor loved the less
For flowering in a wilderness."

Moore: *Lalla Rookh* (*Light of the Haram*).

(b) Figuratively:

"Then come—thy Arab maid will be
The loved and lone acacia-tree."—*Ibid*.

Other species than the *A. Arabica* produce gum-arabic. That of the shops is mostly derived from the *A. vera*, a stunted species growing in the Atlas mountains and other parts of Africa. [GUM.] *A. Vereke* and *A. Adansonii* yield gum Senegal. [GUM.] *A. Catechu* furnishes catechu. [CATECHU.] Other species contain tannin, and are used in tanning. Others yield excellent timber. The pods of *A. concinna* are used in India for washing the head, and its acid leaves are employed in cookery. The bark of *A. Arabica* is a powerful tonic; that of *A. ferruginea* and *A. leucophæa*, with jagghery water super-added, yields an intoxicating liquor. The fragrant flowers of *A. Farnesiana*, when distilled, produce a delicious perfume.

3. The *Robinia pseudo-Acacia*: A papilionaceous tree, with unequally pinnate leaves, found in North America, where it is called the Locust-tree.

4. Phar.: (1) The inspissated juice of the unripe fruit of the *Mimosa Nilotica*. It is brought from Egypt in roundish masses wrapped up in thin bladders. The people of that country use it in spitting of blood, in quinsy, and in weakness of the eyes. (2) Gum arabic. (3) *German acacia*: The juice of unripe sloes inspissated. (4) *Acaciæ flores*: The blossoms of the sloe.

acacia-gum, s. [ACACIA.]

acacia-tree, s. [ACACIA.]

acacia leaves, s. [ACACIA.]

"To obtain the acacia leaves they crawl up the low, stunted trees."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xvii.

Bastard Acacia, or False Acacia: *Robinia pseudo-Acacia*. [ACACIA.]

Rose Acacia: *Robinia hispida*.

a-cā'-cī-æ, s. pl.

Bot.: The third tribe of the sub-order Mimosæ.

A-cā'-cīanŷ, s. pl. [From *Acacius*.]

Ch. Hist.: The name of several Christian sects.

1. Two sects called after Acacius, Bishop of Cæsarea, who flourished between A. D. 340 and A. D. 366, and wavering between orthodoxy and Arianism, was the head first of the one party and then of the other.

2. A sect which derived its name from Acacius, Patriarch of Constantinople from A. D. 471 to A. D. 488. He acted in a conciliatory way to the Monophysites, and was in consequence deemed a heretic by the Roman Pontiff and the Western church, who ultimately succeeded in obtaining the erasure of his name from the sacred registers.

a-cā'-cīn, s. [ACACIA.] Gum-arabic.

a-cā'-cī-ō, s. *Acacia proxima* *Mord*i, a heavy wood of a red color, resembling mahogany, but darker. It is prized in ship-building [SAVICO.]

*āc'-a-cŷ, s. [Gr. *akakia*=guilelessness; fr. *akakos*=unknowing of ill, without malice: a, priv.; *kakos*=bad.] Without malice.

†āc'-a-dē-me, s. Poet. form of ACADEMY.

1. The Academy of Athens.

"See there the olive grove of *Academe*,
Plato's retirement."—Milton: *Par. Regained*.

2. Any academy.

"... the books, the *academes*
From whence doth spring the true Promethean fire."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

"Our court shall be a little *academe*,
Still and contemplative in living arts."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 1.

āc'-a-dē-mī-al, a. [ACADEMY.] Pertaining to an academy.

āc'-a-dē-mī-an, s. [ACADEMY.] A member of an academy, a student in a college or university.

"That now discarded *academian*."

Marston: *Scourge of Villany*, ii. 6.

āc'-ā-dēm'-ic, a. & s. [In Fr. *académique*; Sp. and Ital. *accademico*; Lat. *academicus*.] [ACADEMY.]

I. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to the Academical School of Philosophy.

"... lost himself in the mazes of the old *Academic* philosophy."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

The *Academic Philosophy* was that taught by Plato in the "Academy" at Athens. [ACADEMY.] It was idealist as opposed to realist, materialist, or sensationalist. Plato believed in an intelligent First Cause, the author of spiritual being and of the material world, to whom he ascribed every perfection. He greatly commended virtue, and held the pre-existence and the immortality of the immaterial part of our nature. No ancient philosophy so readily blended with Christianity as that of Plato.

2. Pertaining to a high school, college, or university.

"Hither, in pride of manhood, he withdrew
From *academic* bowers."

Wordsworth: *Exc.*, bk. v.

II. As substantive:

1. A person belonging to the academy or school of Plato, or adhering to the Academic Philosophy. The academics were separated at length into old, middle, and new. The first followed the teaching of Plato and his immediate successors; the second that of Arcesilaus; and the third that of Carneades.

"Of *Academics*, old and new."

Milton: *Par. Reg.*, bk. iv.

2. The member of an academy, college, or university.

"A young *academic* shall dwell upon a journal that treats of trade."—Watts: *Impr. of the Mind*.

ābūl, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exíst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -ñion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

ăc-ă-dēm'-ī-cal, a. & s. [ACADEMY.]

A. As adj.: The same as ACADEMIC (q. v.).

B. As subst. (Pl.): An academical dress; a cap and gown.

ăc-ă-dēm'-ī-cal-lŷ, adv. [ACADEMIC, a.] In an academic manner.

"These doctrines I propose academically, and for experiment's sake."—*Cabalistic Dial.* (1682), p. 17.

ăc-ăd-ē-mī'-cian, s. [Fr. *académicien*.] A person belonging to an academy, i. e., to an association designed for the promotion of science, literature, or art.

"Within the last century academicians of St. Petersburg and good naturalists have described . . ."—*Owen on the Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 57.

Royal Academicians, of whom, excluding Honorary Retired and Honorary Foreign Members, there are forty-two, are members of the Royal Academy, and constitute the élite of British painters.

¶ The word *academician* is frequently used also to designate a member of the celebrated French Academy or Institute, established by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635, for fixing and polishing the French language. [ACADEMY.]

académie (pron. ăc-ă-dă-mī), s. [Fr.] An academy. [ACADEMY.]

" . . . for that sound
Hush'd 'Académie' sigh'd in silent awe."
Byron: Beppo, xxxii.

ăc-ăd-ēm-īsm, s. [ACADEMY.] The tenets of the Academic Philosophy.

"This is the great principle of academism and scepticism, that truth cannot be preserved."—*Baxter: Enquiry into Nature of the Soul*, ii. 275.

†ăc-ăd-ēm-ist, s. [ACADEMY.] A member of an academy.

"It is observed by the Parisian academists that some amphibious quadruped, particularly the sea-calf or seal, hath his epiglottis extraordinarily large."—*Ray on the Creation*.

ăc-ă-dē-mŷs, s. [Not classical in Latin, except as a proper name. An academy, in Latin, is *academia*, and in Greek *akadēmeia*.] [ACADEMY.]

1. The academy where Plato taught.
2. Any academy of the modern type.

"My man of morals, nurtured in the shades
Of *Academus*—is this false or true?"

Cowper: Task, book ii.

ăc-ăd-ē-mŷ, s. [In Ger. *akademie*; Fr. *académie*; Sp. *academia*; Ital. *accademia*; Lat. *academia*; Gr. *akadēmeia* = the gymnasium in the suburbs of Athens in which Plato taught, and so called after a hero, by name *Academus*, to whom it was said to have originally belonged.]

I. The gymnasium just described, which was about three quarters of a mile from Athens, and at last was beautifully adorned with groves and walks, shaded by umbrageous trees. The spot is still called *Academia*. For the doctrines there taught, see ACADEMIC PHILOSOPHY.

"But for the Stoa, the *Academy*, or the *Peripaton*, to own such a paradox, this, as the apostle says, was without excuse."—*South: Sermons*, ii. 245.

II. A high school designed for the technical or other instruction of those who have already acquired the rudiments of knowledge; also a university.

1. *Ancient*: There were two public *academies*: one at Rome, founded by Adrian, in which all the sciences were taught, but especially jurisprudence; the other at Berytus, in Phœnicia, in which jurists were principally educated. (Murdock: *Mosheim's Ch. Hist.*, Cent. II., pt. ii.)

2. *Modern*: e. g., the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Sometimes used also for a private school.

III. A society or an association of artists linked together for the promotion of art, or of scientific men similarly united for the advancement of science, or of persons united for any more or less analogous object. Thus the French possess the celebrated Academy or Institute, established by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635, for fixing and polishing the French language. The use of the word *academy*, different from the ancient one, is believed to have arisen first in Italy at the revival of letters in the fifteenth century. The nearest approach to these institutions in America is the Smithsonian Institute in Washington.

IV. The building where the pupils of a high school meet, or where such an association for the promotion of science and art as those just mentioned is held: e. g., "the *Academy*, which was one of the ornaments of the town, caught fire, and was in danger of being burnt down."

ăc-ă-dī-al-ite, s. [Named from *Acadia*, the Latin form of *Acadie*, the old French name for Nova Scotia.] A mineral, simply reddish chabazite. [CHABAZITE.]

ă-çă'-nă, s. [Gr. *akaina*=a thorn, prick, or goad: *akē*=a point, an edge.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Sanguisorbaceæ, or Sanguisorbs. The species are small herbs, often with woody stems, unequally pinnate leaves, and small white or purple flowers. They are found in South America, Australia, &c. *A. ovina*, an Australian or Tasmanian weed, has a bristly fruit, which sticks to sheep and to clothes. A decoction of *A. sanguisorba*, the Piri Piri of New Zealand, is there used as tea and as a medicine.

ăc'-ă-joŭ, s. [In Fr. *acajou*.]

1. A name given to the cashew nut-tree (*Anacardium occidentale*), and to a gummy substance derived from it.

2. A gum and resin obtained from the mahogany-tree.

*ă-cal'-dī-en, v. i. & v. t. (pa. par. *accolded*). [A. S. *acealdian*; O. H. Ger. *escalten*.] v. i. To grow cold. v. t. To make cold. (Stratmann.)

*ă-ca'-lĕn, v. i. To grow cold. (Stratmann.)

ăc'-ă-lĕph, or ăc'-ă-lĕphe, s. A member of the class Acalephæ. [ACALEPHÆ.]

" . . . the vascular system of the Beroiform *Acalephs*."—*T. Rymer Jones: Gen. Outline*, &c., ch. vi.

" . . . a (probably larval) *acalephe*, one inch in diameter."—*Prof. Owen: Lect. on Comparative Anatomy*, p. 178.

ăc-ăl'-ĕph-ă, generally written in the plur. *acalephæ* (q. v.). Sometimes also the word *acalepha* is used as a plural. (See Griffith's *Cuv.*, vol. xii.)

ăc-ăl'-ĕph-æ, or ăc-ă-lĕ-phæ, s. pl. [Gr. *akalēphē*=a nettle; so called from the property some of them have of imparting, when touched, a sensation like the sting of a nettle.] The third class of the Radiata, Cuvier's fourth sub-kingdom of animals. In English they are called Sea-nettles. They were defined as zoophytes which swim in the sea, and in the organization of which some vessels are perceived which are most frequently only productions of the intestines, hollowed in the parenchyma of the body.

They were divided into *Acalephæ simplices* and *A. hydrostaticæ*: the first contained the genera *Medusa*, *Æquorea*, &c.; and the latter, *Physalia*, *Diphyes*, and others. They are now combined with the hydroid polypes to form the class Hydrozoa. They fall under Huxley's Siphonophora, Discophora, and probably a third as yet unnamed order, to contain the animals called by Haeckel *Trachymedusæ*. Of *Acalephæ* may be mentioned the genus *Medusa*, of which the species on our coasts are called "jelly-fish," from their jelly-like aspect; and the *Physalia*, or Portuguese man-of-war, which is common in more southern latitudes.

ăc-ăl'-ĕph-an, s. [ACALEPH.] Any species of the class *Acalephæ* (q. v.).

" . . . a new genus of *acalephan*."—*Owen: Lect. on Invert. Anim.*, p. 111.

ăc-ăl'-ĕph-ōid, a. [Gr. *akalēphē* = a nettle; *eidōs* = form.] Resembling one of the *Acalephæ*. (Gloss. to *Owen's Lect. on Invert. Animals*.)

ăc'-ă-lôt. [ACACALOT.]

ăc-ăl'-ŷ-çine, ăc-ăl'-ŷ-çin-ōus, a. [Gr. a, priv.; *calycine*, fr. *calyx* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Destitute of a calyx.

ăc-ăl'-ŷph-a, s. [Gr. *akalēphē* = a nettle.] Three-sided Mercury; genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ, or Spurge-worts. The species, which are found in the warmer parts of the world, especially in South America, are stinging nettle-like plants of no beauty. More than 100 are known. *A. rubra* is the extinct string-wood of St. Helena; *A. Indica*, or *Cupament*, an Indian plant, has leaves a decoction of which are laxative, and a root which, when bruised in hot water, has cathartic properties.

¶ The word was originally *acalepha*, but it appears to have been altered to *acalypha*, to distinguish it from *acalepha* = a class of radiated animals. [ACALEPHÆ.]

ăc-ă-lŷph-ē-æ. [ACALYPHA.]

Bot.: A section, tribe, or family of the order Euphorbiaceæ, or Spurge-worts.

ă-căm-a-tōs, a. [Gr. a, priv.; *kamnō*=to work one's self weary.]

Anat.: That disposition of a limb which is equally distant from flexion and distension.

ăc-ă-nă'-çĕ-ōus, a. [Gr. *akanos* = a kind of thistle. [ACANTHACEOUS.]]

Bot.: Armed with prickles. Applied to a class of plants that are prickly, and bear their flowers and seeds on a head.

ă-că'-nor, s. [Perhaps another spelling of ATHANOR.] A particular kind of chemical furnace. [ATHANOR.]

ă-căn'-thă, s. [Gr. *akantha*=a spine or thorn; *akē*=a point or edge.]

I. In composition:

1. Bot.: A thorn.

2. Zoology: The spine of a fish, of a sea-urchin, &c.

II. As a distinct word:

Anat.: The *spina dorsi*=the hard posterior protuberances of the spine of the back.

*ă-căn-thăb'-ōl-ŷs, a. [Gr. *akantha*=a spine or thorn; *ballō*=to throw.]

Old Surg.: An instrument called also volsella, for extracting fish-bones when they stick in the œsophagus, or fragments of weapons from wounds.

ă-căn-thă'-çĕ-æ (R. Brown, Lindley, &c.), ă-căn'-thī (Jussieu), s. [Lat. *acanthus*.] [ACANTHUS.] Acanthads. An order of monopetalous exogens, with two stamina; or if there are four, then they are didynamous. The ovary is two-celled, with hard, often hooked placenta, and has from one



Acanthaceae Plant.

or two to many seeds. There are often large leafy bracts. The Acanthaceæ are mostly tropical plants, many of them being Indian. They have both a resemblance and an affinity to the Scrophulariaceæ of this country, but are distinguishable at once by being prickly and spinous. In 1846 Lindley estimated the known species at 750, but it is believed that as many as 1,500 are now in herbariums. The *acanthus*, so well known in architectural sculpture, is the type of the order. [ACANTHUS.]

The Acanthaceæ are divided into the following sections, tribes, or families: 1, Thunbergiæ; 2, Nelsoniæ; 3, Hygrophilæ; 4, Ruelliæ; 5, Barleriæ; 6, Acanthæ; 7, Aphelandræ; 8, Gendarusseæ; 9, Eranthemæ; 10, Dicleptereæ; and 11, Andrographidæ.

ă-căn-thă'-çĕ-ōus, a. [ACANTHUS.] (1) Pertaining to one of the Acanthaceæ; (2) more or less closely resembling the *acanthus*; (3) pertaining to prickly plants in general.

ă-căn'-thē-æ. [ACANTHUS.]

Bot.: A section of the order Acanthaceæ (q. v.).

ă-căn'-thī-a, s. [Gr. *akantha*=a spine or thorn.] A genus of hemipterous insects. The species consist of bugs with spinous thoraxes, whence the generic name.

ă-căn'-thī-as, s. [Gr. *akanthias*=(1) a prickly thing; (2) a kind of shark.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family Squalidæ. It contains the picked dog-fish (*A. vulgaris*), so much detested by fishermen.

*ă-căn-thī'-i-çĕ, s. [Lat. *Acanthice mastiche*; Gr. *akanthikē mastichē*; *akanthikos*=thorny.] [ACANTHUS.] The name given by the ancient naturalists to gum mastic. [GUM.]

ă-căn'-thī-i-dæ, s. pl. [ACANTHIA.] A family of hemipterous insects. The typical genus is *Acanthia* (q. v.).

ă-căn-thī-ine, a. [Lat. *acanthinus*; Gr. *akanthinus*.] [ACANTHUS.] Pertaining to the *acanthus* plant.

*Acanthine garments of the ancients: Probably garments made of the inner bark of the *acanthus*.

*Acanthine gum: Gum-arabic.

*Acanthine wood: Brazilian wood.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrks, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

a-cānth'-līe, s. [In Ger. *akanthit*. From Gr. *akantha*=a thorn; suff. *-līe*; fr. Gr. *lithos*=a stone.] A mineral classed by Dana under his Chalcocite group. Comp., AgS. It has about 86.71 of silver and 12.70 of sulphur. It is orthorhombic; the crystals are generally prisms with slender points. Hardness, 2.5 or less. Sp. gr., 7.16 to 7.33. Lustre, metallic. Color, iron-black. Sectile. Found at New Friburg, in Saxony.

a-cānth-ō-čēph'-a-lā, and **a-cānth-ō-čēph'-a-lāng**, s. [Gr. *akantha*=a thorn; *kephalē*=the head.] Having spinous heads. An order of intestinal worms, containing the most noxious of the whole Entozoa. There is but one genus, *Echinorhynchus*. [ECHINORHYNCHUS.]

a-cānth-ō-dēs, s. [Gr. *akanthōdēs*=full of thorns; *akantha*=a thorn, prickle.] The typical genus of the family of fossil fishes called Acanthodidae. [ACANTHODIDÆ.]

a-cānth-ō-dī-dā, or **a-cānth-ō-dī-lī**, s. [ACANTHODES.] A family of fossil fishes placed by Professor Müller in his first sub-order of Ganoidians, the Holostea, or those with a perfect bony skeleton, &c., ranked by Professor Owen as the second family of his Lepidoganoidei, a sub-order of Ganoidean fishes. They had heterocercal tails. They occur in the Old Red Sandstone, Carboniferous, and Permian rocks. [ACANTHODES.]

a-cānth-ō-lī-mōn, s. [Gr. *akantha*=a thorn; *leimōn*=a meadow; anything bright or flowery.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Plumbaginaceæ, or Leadworts. About forty species are known from Persia, Asia Minor, and Greece. *A. glumaceum* is a pretty plant, with pink flowers and white calyx, occasionally cultivated in garden rockeries.

a-cān-thō-mē-trī'-nā, s. [Gr. *akantha*=a thorn, a prickle; *metrios*=within measure, moderate.]

Zool.: A family of Radiolarian Rhizopods. Haeckel enumerates sixty-eight genera and 150 species. They are found in the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, and the North Sea. They form beautiful microscopic objects.

a-cānth-ō-ph-īs, s. [Gr. *akantha*=a thorn; *ophis*=a snake.] A genus of snakes belonging to the family Viperidae. It contains the Australian Death-adder or Death-viper, *A. antarctica*.

a-cānth-ōp-ōd, s. [Gr. *akantha*=a thorn, a spine; *pous*, genit. *podos*=foot.]

1. **Zool.**: Any animal with spiny feet.
2. **Spec.**: A member of the coleopterous tribe Acanthopoda. [ACANTHOPODA.]

a-cānth-ōp-ōd-a, s. [Gr. *akantha*=a thorn, a spine; *pous*, genit. *podos*=foot.] A tribe of clavicorn beetles, having, as their name imports, spiny feet. The Acanthopoda include only one genus, *Heterocerus*, the species of which frequent the borders of marshes, digging holes to conceal themselves, but speedily issuing forth if the earth about them be disturbed.

a-cānth-ōp-tēr-a, **a-cānth-ōp-tēr-i**, s. [Gr. *akantha*=a thorn, a prickle; *akē*=a point; *pteron*=a feather, a wing, or anything like a wing, e. g., a fin; *ptesthai*, infin. of *ptomai*=to fly.]

Ichthy.: The fourth sub-order of Professor Müller's order Teleostea. It contains those fishes of Cuvier's Acanthopterygii, or spiny-finned fishes, which have the inferior pharyngeal bones distinctly separated. Professor Owen places under it two sub-orders, the Ctenoidei and Cycloidei. It is divided into the families Aulostomidae, Triglidae, Percidae, Trachinidae, Mullidae, Sphyrnidae, Scianidae, Sparidae, Chaetodontidae, Tenthidae, Scomberidae, Xiphiidae, Coryphænidæ, Notacanthidae, Cepolidae, Mugilidae, Anabatidae, Gobiidae, Blenniidae, and Lophiidae. (See those words.)

a-cānth-ōp-tēr-i. [ACANTHOPTERA.]

a-cānth-ōp-tēr-ŷg'-ī-an, a. & s. [ACANTHOPTERYGII.]

As adjective: Pertaining to fishes of Cuvier's order Acanthopterygii.

"... he [Cuvier] called those *Acanthopterygian* which had the fin-rays or some of the anterior ones in the form of simple unjointed and unbranched bony spines."—Prof. Owen; *Lect. on Comp. Anat. of Verteb.*

As substantive: A fish belonging to Cuvier's order Acanthopterygii (q. v.).

"... and that the *Acanthopterygians*, constituting three-fourths of all the known species of fish, are also the type most perfected by Nature, and most homogeneous in all the variations it has received."—Griffiths' *Cuvier*, vol. x., p. 18.

a-cānth-ōp-tēr-ŷg'-ī-lī, s. [Gr. *akantha*=a spine; *pterus*=(1) the wing of a bird, (2) the fin of a fish. Called also ACANTHOPTERI and ACANTHOPTERA: *pteron*=a wing, a feather.]

1. In Cuvier's classification, a large order of fishes placed at the head of the class, as being in most respects its most highly organized representatives. They have the first portion of the dorsal fin, if there

is but one, supported by spinal rays; if there are two, then the whole of the anterior one consists of spinous rays. The anal fin has also some spinous rays, and the ventrals one. The order contains about three-fourths of all the known species of fishes. Cuvier included under it fifteen families, and Dr. Gunther makes it consist of five great groups, the first containing forty-eight families or sub-families, and the second, third, fourth, and fifth, one each. It is the same as Acanthopteri. [ACANTHOPTERI.]

2. In the system of Müller, a group of fishes belonging to the sub-order Pharyngognatha. It contains the families Chromidae, Pomacentridæ, and Labridæ.

a-cānth-ōp-tēr-ŷg'-ī-oūs, a. [Gr. *akantha*=a thorn; *pterygion*=(1) a little wing, (2) a fin, dimin. of *pterus*=a wing or fin.] Pertaining to the Acanthopterygii.

a-cānth-ūr'-ūs, s. [Gr. *akantha*=a thorn; *oura*=tail.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family Tenthidae. The *A. chirurgus* of the West Indies is called the surgeon-fish, because it extracts blood from the hands of those who, in handling it, forget that it has a spine in its tail.

a-cānth-ūs, s. [In Fr. *acanthé*; Sp. & Ital. *acanto*; Lat. *acanthus*; Gr. *akanthos*; fr. *akantha*=a thorn, because many of the species are spinous. Virgil confounds two plants under the name *acanthus*. One is either the *acanthus* of modern botanists (see No. 1), or the holly, the other is an acacia. The *acanthus* of Theophrastus was also an acacia, and probably the *Arabica*.] [See ACACIA.]

1. A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Acanthaceæ, or Acanthads. In English it is inelegantly termed Bear's-breech, or more euphoniously, brank ursine. There are several species. Most have a single herbaceous stalk of some height, thick, great pinnatifid leaves, and the flowers in terminal spikes.

"... on either side
Acanthus, and each odoriferous bushy shrub,
Fenced up the verdant wall."

Milton: *Par. Lost*, bk. iv.

2. **Arch.**: The imitation, in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders, of the leaves of



Acanthus in Architecture, and its Probable Origin.



a species of *Acanthus* the *A. spinosus*, which is found in Greece. The *acanthus* first copied is supposed to have been growing around a flower pot; and the merit of adopting the suggestion thus afforded for the ornamentation of the capital of a pillar is attributed to Callimachus. Another species, the *A. mollis*, grows in Italy, Spain, and



Acanthus Mollis.

the South of France. Both are cultivated in Britain.

¶ In composition, as:

acanthus-leaf, s.

"Acanthus-leaves the marble hide
They once adorned in sculptured pride."
Hemans: *Widow of Crescentius*.

acanthus-wreath, s.

"To watch the emerald-colored water falling
Thro' many a woven acanthus-wreath divine!"
Tennyson: *Lotus-eaters*; *Choric Song*.

a-cān'-tī-cōne, **a-cān'-tī-cōn-ite**, s. [Gr. (1) *akē*=a point, an edge, (2) *anti*=opposite; *kōnos*=a cone.]

Min.: Pistacite. [PISTACITE.]

āc'-a-nūs, s. [Gr. *akanos*=a thorn, prickle.] A genus of fossil fishes, belonging to the family Percoidæ. It was founded by Agassiz. The species are found in schists at Glaris in Switzerland.

a-ca-pēl'-lā, **al'-lā-ca-pēl'-lā**. [Ital. *a, alla*=... according to; *capella*=chapel. As is done in the Sistine Chapel at Rome, viz., without instrumental accompaniment to the vocal music.]

1. In the church style; i. e., vocal music without instrumental accompaniment.

2. Church music in a chapel time, i. e., two or four minims in each bar. (*Stainer and Barrett*.)

a-car'-dī-āc, a. [Gr. *a*, priv.; and *kardia*=the heart.] Without a heart; destitute of a heart.

a-cār'-ī-dā, s. pl. [Gr. *akari*=a mite or tick.] True mites. A family of spiders, the typical one of the order Acarina. It contains the genera *Acarus*, *Sarcoptes*, &c.

a-cār'-īd-an, s. An animal of the family Acaridae, or at least of the order Acarina.

a-cār'-ī-dēs, **āc-ar'-ī-na**, s. [Gr. *akari*=a mite, a tick.] The second order of the Trachearian subclass of Spiders. It is also called Monomeromata. It contains the families Linguatulidae, Simoneidae, Macrobiodidae, Acaridae, Ixodidae, Hydrachnidae, Oribatidae, Bdellidae, and Trombididae. [See ACARUS.] The young of most species have at first birth six legs, to which another pair is added on their first moulting.

āc-ar'-ī-na. [ACARIDES.]

a-cār'-īt-ēs, s. pl. In Cuvier's classification, a tribe of spiders, the second of the division or sub-order Holoetra.

A-car'-nar, s. An obsolete or erroneous spelling of ACHEARNAR (q. v.).

āc'-a-rōid resin, or Resin of Botany Bay (C₆H₆O₆). A resin derived from *Xanthorrhoea hastilis*, a liliaceous plant from Australia.

a-car'-pī-oūs, s. [Gr. *akarpia*=unfruitfulness; fr. *akarpōs*=without fruit; *a*, priv.; *karpōs*=fruit.] Without fruit, barren.

āc'-a-rūs, s. [Latinized fr. Gr. *akari*=a mite or tick.] The typical genus of the family Acaridae. It contains the *Acarus domesticus*, or cheese mite, and various other species.

***a-cast'-ēn**, v. t. To cast down. (*Stratmann*.)

ā-cāt-a-lēct'-ic, s. [In Sp. *acatalectico*; Lat. *acatalecticus*; fr. Gr. *akatalēktos*=incessant; *a*, priv.; *katalēgō*=to leave off, to stop.]

Lit.: Not stopping or halting. The term applied to lines in classic poetry which have all their feet and syllables complete. The ordinary iambic line of the Greek drama is correctly described as the iambic trimeter acatalectic.

ā-cāt-a-lēp'-sī-a, **ā-cāt-a-lēp'-sŷ**, s. [Gr. *akatalēpsia*=incomprehensibility; *a*, priv.; *katalēpsis*=a grasping, apprehension, or comprehension; *kata*=intensive; *lēpsis*=a taking hold; *lambanō*, *lēpsomai*=to take.] Acatalepsy; incomprehensibility; the impossibility that some intellectual difficulty or other can be solved.

1. Incomprehensibility.
†2. **Med.**: Difficulty or impossibility of correctly identifying a disease.

ā-cāt-a-lēp'-tīc, a. [Gr. *akatalēptos*=not held fast, incomprehensible.] [ACATALEPSIA.] Incomprehensible.

a-cāt-a-ma-thē'-sī-a, s. [Gr. *a*, priv.; and *kata-mathesis*=understanding.] A morbid lack of the faculty of perception; an inability to understand conversation or written or printed language, due to mental disorder. [WORD-BLINDNESS, WORD-DEAFNESS.]

a-cāt-a-phā'-sī-a, s. [Gr. *a*, priv.; *kata*=after, and *phasis*=utterance.] A morbid inability to utter words in syntactical order. It is a form of aphasia (q. v.).

āc-a-tāp'-ō-sīs, s. [Gr. *a*, priv.; *kata*=down; *posis*=a drink.] The same as dysphagia (q. v.).

a-cā'-tēr, s. [ACATE.] A caterer, a purveyor.

a-cā'-tēr-ŷ, or **ac-ca'-trŷ**, s. A term formerly applied in the royal household to a kind of check between the clerks of the kitchen and the purveyors.

āc-a-thar'-sī-a, s. [Gr. *akatharsia*=want of cleansing, foulness of a wound or sore; *a*, priv.; *katharsis*=cleansing; *katharos*=clean; *kathairō*=to cleanse.]

Surg.: Foulness of a wound, or the impure matter which proceeds from a wound; impurity.

a-cāul-ēs'-cēt, a. [Gr. (1) *a*, priv.; (2) Lat. *caulis*, Gr. *kaulos*=a stem; (3) *-escent*, fr. Lat. suff. *-escens* (properly *crecens*)=growing.] The same as ACAULINE (q. v.).

a-cāul'-īne, **a-cāul'-ōse**, **a-cāul'-oūs**, a. [Gr. *a*, priv.; Lat. *caulis*; Gr. *kaulos*=a stem.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Bot.: Growing nominally without a stem. Seemingly stemless, though in reality a short stem is in all cases present, as in the case of the cowslip.

**ăc'-cā-ble*, *v. t.* [Fr. *accabler*=to overburden, to oppress.] To weigh down, to depress.

"... thankfulness which doth rather rack men's spirits than accable them or press them down."—*Bacon*, vi. 272.



Acaulous Plant. The Cowslip (Primula Veris).

**ăc-cā-dī-an*, *a.* [From Heb. *akkad*; in the Septuagint *archad*, a "city" in the land of Shinar grouped with Babel, Erech, and Calneh (Gen. x. 10).] A language preceding that of the proper Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions. It is believed to have been of Turanian origin. Many Assyrian proper names and other words were derived from the Accadian. Its study is now throwing much light on the early history of Western Asia.

"The principal dialect spoken by the latter [the primitive inhabitants of Babylonia, the inventors of the cuneiform system of writing] was the *Accadian*, in which the brick-legends of the earliest kings are inscribed, and of which we possess grammars, dictionaries, and reading books with Assyrian translations annexed."—*Rev. A. H. Sayce, M. A., Trans. Brit. Archaeol. Soc.*, vol. iii., pt. ii. (1874), pp. 465-6.

**ăc-cāp-i-tār-ě*, *v.* [ACCAPITUM.] To pay money to the lord of a manor upon becoming his vassal.

**ăc-cāp-i-tūm*, *s.* [Lat. *ad*=to; *caput*=head.] Money paid by a vassal to the lord of a manor on being admitted to a feud.

**ăc-cē-dās ād cūr-i-ām*. [Lat. (*lit.*)=you may approach the court.]

Law: A writ nominally emanating from the royal authority, and designed to remove a trial which is not proceeding satisfactorily in an inferior court to a court of greater dignity.

**ăc-cē-de*, *v. i.* [In Fr. *accéder*; Ital. *accedere*; Lat. *accedo*=to go to, to approach; also to assent to: from *ad*=to; *cedo*=to go; also, among other meanings, to yield.]

1. To assent to a proposal or to an opinion.

"To this request he *acceded*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

"I entirely *accede* to Dr. Buckland's explanation."—*Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. 259.

2. To become a party to a treaty by appending a signature to it, even though it may have been negotiated by others.

"... the treaty of Hanover, in 1725, between France and England, to which the Dutch afterwards *acceded*."—*Lord Chesterfield*.

3. To succeed, as a king does to the throne.

"King Edward IV., who *acceded* to the throne in the year 1461."—*T. Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 106.

**ăc'-cē-dence*, *s.* Old spelling of ACCIDENCE.

"Learning first the *accidence*, then the grammar."—*Milton: Accidence commenced Grammar*.

**ăc'-cē-dēns*, *s.* [Lat. *accedere*, or Mediæval Lat. *accidentia*=*escaeta*=*escheta* (*Ducange*).] A term used of rent paid in money. (*Scotch*.)

"Of the first *accedens* that cumis in the Den [Dean] of gildis handis."—*Aberdeen, Reg.*, xvi., p. 525, MS. (*Suppl. to Jamieson's Scottish Dict.*)

**ăc-cē-d-īng*, *pr. par.* [ACCEDE.]

**ăc-cēl'-ēr-ān'-dō*. [Ital.]

Music: An accelerating of the time in a tune. It is opposed to *ralentando*, the term for retarding it.

**ăc-cēl'-ēr-āte*, *v. t.* [In Fr. *accélérer*; Ital. *accelerare*=to hasten: *ad*=to; *celero*=to hasten; *celer*=quick: Gr. *kelēs*=a riding-horse, a courser; *kellō*=to drive on; from the root *kel*; in Sansc *kal*, *kalyāmi*=to drive or urge. Possibly remotely connected with the Heb., Aram., and Eth. *qalal*=to be light in weight, to be swift.] [CELEBRITY.]

1. *Lit.*: To cause a moving body, a planet for example, to move more rapidly.

"... a disturbing force oblique to the line joining the moon and earth, which in some situations acts to *accelerate*, in others to retard her elliptical annual motion."—*Herschel: Astron.*, 9th edit., § 415.

2. In the Natural World: To quicken development, e. g., the growth of a plant or animal.

3. To hasten proceedings in a deliberative body, or to precipitate the coming of an event by removing the causes which delay its approach.

"... could do little or nothing to *accelerate* the proceedings of the Congress."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

**ăc-cēl'-ēr-ā-tēd*, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCELERATE.]

"... has proceeded, during the nineteenth, with *accelerated velocity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

Nat. Phil.: Accelerated motion is that of which the velocity is continually becoming greater and greater. If the increase of speed is equal in equal times, it is called *uniformly accelerated motion*; but if unequal, then it is denominated *variably accelerated motion*. The fall of a stone to the ground is an example of *uniformly accelerated motion*.

**ăc-cēl'-ēr-ā-tīng*, *pr. par. & s.* [ACCELERATE.]

1. As a participle:

"... the gravity of the *accelerating force* ceases to act."—*Gregory: Hail's Nat. Phil.*, p. 51.

Mech.: The *accelerating force* is the force which produces accelerated motion. In the fall of a stone to the ground it is the gravitating power of the earth. It is the quotient produced by dividing the motion or absolute force by the weight of the body moved.

2. As substantive: Hastening.

"... and, it may be, in the spring, the *accelerating* would have been the speedier."—*Lord Bacon: Works* (1765), vol. i.

**ăc-cēl'-ēr-ā-tion*, *s.* [In Fr. *accélération*; fr. Lat. *acceleratio*.] [ACCELERATE.]

I. & II. The act of accelerating, quickening, or hastening motion, energy, or development; or the state of being so accelerated, quickened, or hastened. *Applied*—

1. To a material body in motion.

"The *acceleration* of motion produced by gravity."—*Gregory: Hail's Nat. Phil.* (1806), p. 49.

"... moderate *acceleration* and retardation, accountable for by the ellipticity of their orbits, being all that is remarked."—*Herschel: Astron.*, 9th edit., § 459.

2. *Phys. & Path.*: To the quickening of the movement of the circulating fluid and increase of action in other portions of the body.

3. To increased rapidity of development in animals or plants.

"Considering the languor ensuing that action in some, and the visible *acceleration* it maketh of age in most, we cannot but think venery much abridgeth our days."—*Brown*.

III. The amount of the quickening, hastening, or development.

1. *Natural Philosophy*:

The rate of increase of velocity per unit of time. The C. G. S. unit of acceleration is the acceleration of a body whose velocity increases in every second by the C. G. S. unit of velocity—viz., by a centimetre per second. (Everett. *C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. iii., p. 211.)

The unit of *acceleration*: That acceleration with which a unit of velocity would be gained in a unit of time. (Everett.) It varies directly as the unit of length, and inversely as the square of the unit of time. The numerical value of a given acceleration varies inversely as the unit of length, and directly as the square of the unit of time. (*Ibid.*, ch. i., pp. 2, 3.)

"If T stands for time, then *angular acceleration* is $\frac{1}{T^2}$." (*Ibid.*) "If L stands for length, and T for time, then *acceleration* is $\frac{L}{T^2}$." (*Ibid.*)

2. *Astronomy*:

The *secular acceleration* of the moon's mean motion: An increase of about eleven seconds per century in the rapidity of the moon's mean motion. It was discovered by Halley and explained by Laplace.

Acceleration of the fixed stars: The measure of the time by which a fixed star daily gains on the sun on passing the meridian. A star passes the meridian 3 min. 55.9 sec. earlier each day; not that the star's motion is really accelerated—it is that the sun's progress is retarded, as in addition to his apparent diurnal motion through the heavens, he is also making way to the east at the rate of 59 min. 8.2 sec. a day.

Acceleration of a planet: The increased velocity with which it advances from the perigee to the apogee of its orbit.

3. *Hydrology*:

Acceleration of the tides: The amount by which from certain causes high or low water occurs before its calculated time.

4. *Phys. & Path.*: The extent to which in certain circumstances the circulating fluid and other parts of the system gain increased activity.

**ăc-cēl'-ēr-āt-ive*, *a.* [ACCELERATE.] Producing increased velocity, quickening motion.

"If the force vary from instant to instant, its *accelerative effect* will also vary."—*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics* (1868), p. 13.

Accelerative force. [ACCELERATING.]

**ăc-cēl'-ēr-āt-ōr*, *s.* [ACCELERATE.] That which accelerates.

1. A quickener of motion.

2. A cannon with several powder chambers, whose charges are exploded consecutively, in order to give a constantly increasing rate of progression to the projectile as it passes along the bore.

**ăc-cēl'-ēr-āt-ōr-y*, *a.* [ACCELERATE.] Accelerating, as adapted to accelerate motion.

**ăc-cēnd'*, *v. t.* [Lat. *accendo*=to set on fire.] [CANDID, CANDLE, KINDLE.]

1. To burn up, to burn.

"Our devotion, if sufficiently *accended*, would, as theirs, burn up innumerable books of this sort."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Christian Piety*.

2. To light up.

"While the dark world the sun's bright beams *accend*."—*Harvey: Owen's Epigrams* (1677).

**ăc-cēnd'-ēd*, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCEND.]

**ăc-cēnd'-ēnt'-ēs*, *s. pl.* [Lat. *accendentes*, pl. of *accendens*, pr. par. of *accendo*=to set on fire.]

Eccles.: An order of petty ecclesiastical functionaries in the Church of Rome, whose office is to light, snuff, and trim the tapers. They are not very different from the acolytes. [ACCENSORES.]

**ăc-cēnd-i-bīl-i-t-y*, *s.* [ACCEND.] Combustibility, capability of being set on fire or burnt.

**ăc-cēnd-i-ble*, *a.* [ACCEND.] Capable of being set on fire or burnt, combustible.

**ăc-cēnd'-īng*, *pr. par.* [ACCEND.]

**ăc-cēnd'-dī-tē*. [Lat. imper. of *accendo*=to kindle.] A liturgical term signifying the ceremony observed in many Roman Catholic churches in lighting the candles on solemn festivals.

**ăc-cēn'se*, *v. t.* To kindle (literally or figuratively); to incense.

"Basilus being greatly *accensed*, and burning with desire of revenge, invaded the kingdom of Caesar."—*Eden: Martyr*, 301.

**ăc-cēn'-sion*, *s.* [Lat. *accensus*=kindled, *pa. par.* of *accendo*.] The act of setting on fire, or the state of being set on fire.

"The fulminating damp will take fire at a candle or other flame, and upon its *accension* give a crack or report like the discharge of a gun."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

**ăc-cēn-sōr'-ēs*, *s. pl.* [Lat. *accensum*, supine of *accendo*.] The same as ACCENDENTES (q. v.)

**ăc-cēnt*, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *accent*; Ital. *accento*, fr. Lat. *accentus*=(1) the accentuation of a word, a tone, (2) the tone of a flute, (3) growth: *ad*=to; *cantus*=tone, melody, or singing; *cano*=to sing: root *can*; Sansc. *kan*=to shine; Welsh *can*=bright, a song; *canu*=to bleach; Cornish *kana*=to whiten; Irish *canaim*=to sing.] [ACCEND.]

*I. Primarily, it signified the same as the Greek *prosōlia*, viz., a musical intonation used by the Greeks in reading and speaking.

II. Now (in general language):

1. The laying of particular stress upon a certain syllable or certain syllables in a word; or an inflection of the voice which gives to each syllable of a word its due pitch with respect to its height or lowness. In a dissyllable there is but one accent, as *a-back*, but in a polysyllable there are more than one. In *transubstantiation* there are properly three—*tran'-sub-stan'-ti-a'-tion*. One of these, however—that on the fifth syllable, the *a* just before *-tion*—is greater than the rest, and is called the *primary accent*; the others are called *secondary*. There is a certain analogy between accent and emphasis, emphasis doing for whole words or clauses of sentences what accent does for single syllables.

2. Peculiar intonation of speech; as, French accent, foreign accent.

3. Certain diacritical marks borrowed from the Greeks, and designed to regulate the force of the voice in pronunciation or for other uses. They are three in number: the *acute* accent (´), designed to note that the voice should be raised; the *grave* accent (`), that it should be depressed; and the *circumflex* (˘ or ˆ), which properly combines the characters of the two accents already named, that the voice should be first raised and then depressed. The acute and grave accents are much used in French, but to discriminate sounds, as *élite*, *crème*; and the circumflex of the form ˆ is frequently employed in Latin to discriminate the ablative of the first declension, as *pennā*, from the nominative *penna*.

Accents and other diacritical marks occur also in English. Sometimes the former are employed to regulate the stress of the voice; sometimes, again, they are employed for other purposes.

Specially:

(a) *Geom. & Alg.*: Letters, whether capital or small, are at times accented, particularly when there is a certain relation between the magnitudes or quantities which they represent. Thus, for example, the line A B may be compared with the line A' B', and the quantity *xy* with *x' y'*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(b) *Trig.*: Accents mark minutes and seconds of a degree: *e. g.*, 30° 16' 37".

(c) *Hor.*: Accents are sometimes used to denote minutes and seconds of an hour: *e. g.*, 6 h. 7' 14".

(d) *Engineering*: Feet and inches, and similar measures of length, are often noted by accents: thus, 3' 10" = 3 feet 10 inches.

3. Mode of speaking or pronunciation, with special reference to dialectic peculiarities.

"The broadest accent of his province."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ *Poetry*: Sometimes used for the language of a nation or race.

"How many ages hence
Shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er
In states unborn and accents yet unknown."
Shakesp.: Jul. Caesar, iii. 1.

4. Sometimes without reference to dialectic peculiarities.

"Accent is a kind of chaunting; all men have accent of their own, though they only notice that of others."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. iii.

5. In the plural: Words. Chiefly in poetry, but also in prose.

"But when he speaks, what elocution flows!
Soft as the fleeces of descending snows,
The copious accents fall with easy art;
Melting they fall, and sink into the heart!"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. iii. 283–286.

"... the last accents of the darling of the people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ In *Poetry*: Sometimes specially a vocal accompaniment to instrumental music.

"Not by chords alone
Well touch'd, but by resistless accents more."
Cowper: Transl. of Milton's Lat. Poem to his Father.

6. *Mod. Music*: The strain which recurs at regular intervals of time. Its position is indicated by upright strokes called *bars*. The first note inside a bar is always accented. When the bars contain more than one group of notes, which happens in compound time, other accents of lesser force occur on the first note of each group: these are called *secondary* or *subordinate* accents, whilst that just inside the bar is termed the *primary* or *principal* accent. Other accents can be produced at any point by the use of the sign > or *sf*. The throwing of the accent on a normally unaccented portion of the bar is called *syncopation*. A proper grouping of accents will produce rhythm. It is considered a fault if an accented musical note falls on a short syllable. (*Stainer and Barrett: Dictionary of Musical Terms*.)

ăc-ĉent', *v. t. & i.* [In Ger. *accentuiren*; Fr. *accentuer*.]

I. *Transitive*:

1. To place stress upon a particular syllable or syllables in a word or note in a piece of music.

"... and accenting the words, let her daily read."—*Locke, on Education*.

2. To place a diacritical mark over a syllable meant to be accented.

II. *Intransitive*:

Poetic: To utter, to pronounce.

"And now congeal'd with grief, can scarce implore
Strength to accent, Here my Albertus lies."—*Wotton*.

ăc-ĉent'-ĕd, *pa. par.* [ACCENT, *v. t.*]

Music: The term applied to those notes in a bar on which the stress of the voice falls. [ACCENT, *s.*, II. 6.]

ăc-ĉent'-îng, *pr. par.* [ACCENT, *v. t.*]

ăc-ĉent'-or, *s.* [Lat. *accantor* = one who sings with another: *ad* = to; *cantor* = a musician, a singer; *cano* = to sing.]

†1. *Music*: One who takes the chief part in singing.

2. A genus of birds so called from its sweetness of note. It belongs to the family *Sylviadæ*, and contains two British species, the *A. alpinus*, or Alpine accantor, and the *A. modularis*, or hedge accantor, generally called the hedge sparrow. The hedge, or English, sparrow was recently introduced into this country in the hope that the chinch-bug would be destroyed. But the feathered foreigner proved such an intolerable nuisance to the American farmer, that a price is now set on his head.

ăc-ĉent'-u-al, *a.* [ACCENT.] Pertaining to accent, connected with accent; rhythmical.

"... that [music] which was simply rhythmical or accental."—*Mason: Church Music*, p. 28.

ăc-ĉent'-u-âte, *v. t.* [In Ger. *accentuiren*; Fr. *accentuer*; Sp. *acentuar*; Ital. *accentuare*.] [ACCENT.]

I. To pronounce with an accent.

1. *Lit.*: To lay stress on a particular syllable of a word in speaking, or on a particular note of music.

2. *Fig.*: To lay stress upon anything.

"In Bosnia the struggle between East and West was even more accentuated."—*Canon Liddon (in Times)*, Dec. 8, 1876).

II. To place a mark over a written or printed word to indicate the accent.

ăc-ĉent'-u-ât-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCENTUATE.]

ăc-ĉent'-u-ât-îng, *pr. par.* [ACCENTUATE.]

ăc-ĉent'-u-â-tion, *s.* [In German and French, *accentuation*.]

1. The placing of stress on particular syllables in speaking, or on particular notes of music in singing, or playing an instrument.

"This in a language like the Greek, with long words, measured syllables, and a great variety of accentuation between one syllable and another."—*Grote: Hist. of Greece*, ch. lxvii.

2. The placing an accent over a written or printed word, or over a note of music.

"The division, scansion, and accentuation of all the rest of the Psalms in the Bishop's edition."—*Lowth: Confutation of Bp. Hare*, p. 18.

ăc-ĉep'-cion, *s.* [ACCEPTION.]

1. *Reception*.

"... the emperor give thereto favorable acception."—*Vegecius MS., Douce*, 291, f. 4. (*Halliwell*.)

2. *Acception*; meaning in which a word is taken.

"There is a second acception of the word faith."—*Saunderson: Sermons* (1689), p. 61.

ăc-ĉept', *v. t.* [In Ger. *acceptiren*; Fr. *accepter*; Sp. *aceptar*; Ital. *accettare*; Lat. *accepto*, frequentative = to take or accept often: from *acceptum*, supine of *accipio* (lit.) = to take to one's self, to accept: *ad* = to; *cipio* = to take.]

1. To consent to take what is offered to one; this element of consent distinguishing it from the more general word *receive*. Thus, one may receive a blow, *i. e.*, it is thrust upon him unwillingly; but he accepts a present, *i. e.*, he consents to take it instead of sending it back.

"Accept the gift."—*Wordsworth: Laodamia*.

2. To view with partiality, to favor.

"How long will ye judge unjustly, and accept the persons of the wicked?"—*Ps. lxxxii*, 2.

3. *Theol.*: To receive into favor, granting at the same time forgiveness of sin; to forgive.

"If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted?"—*Gen. iv*, 7.

4. To agree to with disfavor, under some measure of constraint.

"The Spanish Government... was ready to accept any conditions which the conqueror might dictate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

5. To admit to be true in point of fact, or correct in point of reasoning.

"To the mind that will not accept such conclusion..."—*Owen: Classic. of the Mammalia*, p. 60.

6. *Comm.*: To consent to renew a bill and promise to pay it.

*ăc-ĉept', *s.* [From the verb.] Acceptance, consent.

ăc-ĉept'-a-bîl'-î-tŷ, *s.* [From *acceptable*.] The quality of possessing the attractions likely to produce, or which actually have produced, a favorable reception; likelihood of being received.

"... for the obtaining the grace and acceptability of repentance."—*Jeremy Taylor: Worthy Communicant*.

ăc-ĉept'-a-ble, *a.* [In Fr. *acceptable*; fr. Lat. *acceptabilis*.]

1. Able to be accepted, that may be received with pleasure, gratifying.

"With acceptable treat of fish or fowl,

By nature yielded to his practiced hand."

Wordsworth: Excurs., bk. vii.

¶ In poetry, often with the accent on the first syllable.

¶ Often used in advertisements, *e. g.*, in the phrase "an acceptable offer" = one which the seller of anything considers sufficient to allow the transaction to take place.

2. Agreeable to.

"Ben to the hihe God mor acceptable

Than youres, with your festis at your table."

Chaucer: Sompnoures Tale, 7,495–6.

"Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord."—*Ps. xix*, 14.

3. Favorable.

"Thus saith the Lord, In an acceptable time have I heard thee, and in a day of salvation have I helped thee."—*Isa. xlix*, 8.

ăc-ĉept'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [From *acceptable*.] The possession of a quality or of qualities fitting a person or thing to be favorably received.

"It will therefore take away the acceptableness of that conjunction."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, ii 2.

ăc-ĉept'-a-blŷ, *adv.* [From *acceptable*.] In such a manner as to please, gratify, or give satisfaction to.

"Let us have grace, whereby we may serve God acceptably."—*Heb. xii*, 28.

ăc-ĉept'-anĉe, *s.* [ACCEPT.]

I. & II. The state of receiving with satisfaction, or at least with acquiescence; or the act of taking what is offered to one.

The state of receiving anything—

(1) With satisfaction:

"... shall come up with acceptance on mine altar."—*Isa. lx*, 7.

(2) With dissatisfaction:

"... a sum which he thought unworthy of his acceptance, and which he took with the savage snarl of disappointed greediness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

III. That which has been received.

Comm. & Law: A bill of exchange drawn on one who agrees absolutely or conditionally to pay it according to the tenor of the document itself. To render it so valid that if the drawee fail to liquidate it the drawer may be charged with costs; the promise of the drawer must be in writing under or upon the back of the bill.

"... every trader who had scraped together a hundred pounds to meet his acceptances, would find his hundred pounds reduced in a moment to fifty or sixty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

†IV. The generally received meaning of a word, phrase, or assertion.

"... an assertion most certainly true, though under the common acceptance of it, not only false, but odious."—*South*.

ăc-ĉep-tă-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *acceptation*; Sp. *aceptacion*; Ital. *accettazione*.] [ACCEPT.]

1. *Reception*, coupled with approbation.

"This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance."—*1 Tim.*, i. 15.

†2. *Reception* generally.

"... all are rewarded with like coldness of acceptance."—*Sir P. Sidney*.

3. *Acceptableness*.

"... are notwithstanding of so great dignity and acceptance with God, that most ample reward in heaven is laid up for them."—*Hooker*.

4. *Estimate*, estimation.

"... king in the reputation or acceptance of God."—*Report on the Nun of Kent's Case*. (See *Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.)

¶ Specially used of high estimation or esteem.

"... the state of esteem or acceptance they are in with their parents and governors."—*Locke: Education*, §53.

5. The sense or meaning put upon a word.

"... proof that the words have been employed by others in which the acceptance in which the speaker or writer desires to use them."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*.

ăc-ĉep'-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCEPT, *v. t.*]

"My new accepted guest I haste to find,

Now to Peiræus' honour'd charge consign'd."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xvii., 66, 67.

ăc-ĉep'-tĕr, ăc-ĉep'-tor, *s.* [Lat. *acceptor*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who accepts. In this sense generally spelled ACCEPTER.

"God is no acceptor of persons."—*Chillingworth: Sermons*, 3.

2. *Law & Comm.*: One who having had a bill of exchange drawn upon him, accepts it. [ACCEPTANCE.] Till he has done this he is called the drawee.

ăc-ĉep-tîl-ă-tion, *s.* [Lat. *acceptilatio*, fr. *acceptum* (*Comm.*), that which is received; *latus*, *pa. par.* of *fero* = to bear.] Forgiveness of a debt, the extinction of a verbal contract attended with some hollow formalities. "A verbal acquittance, when the debtor demandeth of the creditour, Doe you acknowledge to have had and received this or that? And the creditour answereth, Yea, I doe acknowledge it." (*Minsheu*.)

ăc-ĉep'-tîng, *pr. par.* [ACCEPT.]

*ăc-ĉep'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *acceptio* = an accepting.]

1. *Acceptance*, the state of being received.

"... the original cause of our acception before God."—*Homilies, II.: Alms Deeds*.

†2. The received meaning of a word.

"That this hath been esteemed the due and proper acception of the word."—*Hammond: Fundamentals*.

ăc-ĉep'-tîve, *a.* Ready to accept.

"The people generally are very acceptive, and apt to applaud any meritable work."—*B. Jonson: The Case is Altered*, ii. 7.

ăc-ĉep'-tor. [ACCEPTER.]

*ăc-ĉēr'se, *v. t.* [Lat. *accersio*.] To call together, to summon.

"... and thereupon accersed and call together his army."—*Hall: Edward IV.*, f. 26.

bôl, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -tion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

ăc'-cēs's, *ăc'-cēs'se (formerly pron. **ăc'-cēs's'**: see the examples from Milton, Shakespeare, Pope, &c.). **s.** [In Fr. *accès*; Ital. *accesso*, fr. Lat. *accessus* = a going to, a coming to: also, a fit, the sudden attack of a disease: *accedo* = to go to, to come to.]

I. The act, process, or movement of going forward, in contradistinction to going back.

"... were it not for the variations of the *accesses* and recesses of the sun, which call forth and put back."—*Bacon: De Calore et Frigore*.

Hence, **II.** Increase, addition.

1. Generally:

"A stream which, from the fountain of the heart, Issuing, however feebly, nowhere flows Without *access* of unexpected strength."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. Medicine:

(a) The return of a periodical disease, such as intermittent fever, madness, &c. An *access* and *paroxysm* are different. *Access* is the commencement of the new invasion made by the disease, while the *paroxysm* is its height (See Blount.)

"And from *access* of frenzy lock'd the brain."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xii. 213.

Hence, (*b) formerly used for a fever itself. (*Chaucer*.)

"A water lily, which doth remedy In hot *accesses* as bokes specify,"

Bochas, bk. i., c. 15.

¶ The word is still used in Lancashire for the ague. (*Halliwell: Dict.*) [AXES.]

III. Liberty, means or opportunity of approach.

1. Gen.: Liberty of approach, as to God, to a great man, or to anything; approach.

"I, in the day of my distress, Will call on Thee for aid: For Thou wilt grant me free *access*, And answer what I pray'd."

Milton: Ps. lxxxvi.

"When we are wrong'd and would unfold our griefs, We are denied *access* unto his person."

Shakesp.: K. Henry IV., Part II., iv. 1.

"Go, lest the haughty partner of my sway With jealous eyes thy close *access* survey."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. i., 676-7.

"... they were neither contemporary witnesses, nor had personal *access* to the evidence of contemporary witnesses."—*Lewis: Credibility of Early Roman Hist.*

2. Spec.: Opportunity of sexual intercourse.

"... if the husband be out of the kingdom of England, ... so that no *access* to his wife can be presumed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 16.

3. Means of approach.

(a) **Generally:**

"The *access* of the town was only by a neck of land."—*Bacon*.

(b) *Arch.:* A passage, such as a corridor, between the several apartments in a building.

ăc'-cēs'-sar-i-lŷ, *adv.* [ACCESSORILY.]

ăc'-cēs'-sar-i-nēss, *s.* [ACCESSORINESS.]

ăc'-cēs'-sar-ŷ, *s. & a.* [ACCESSORY.]

***ăc'-cēs'se**, *s.* [Fr.] Old spelling of ACCESS.

ăc'-cēs-si-bil'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Lat. *accessibilitas*.] Approachableness.

"... to place the Scriptures in a position of *accessibility* to the mass of the community."—*Gladstone: State in Relation to the Church*, ch. vii.

ăc'-cēs'-si-ble, *a.* [In Fr. *accessible*, fr. Lat. *accessibilis*.]

I. Able to be approached, approachable:

1. As a place with a path or road leading to it.

"Conspicuous far, winding with one ascent, Accessible from earth, one entrance high."

Milton: Par. Lost, bk. iv.

2. As a person of courteous manners, affable.

3. As God, in the capacity of Hearer of Prayer.

"May she! and if offended Heaven be still Accessible, and prayer prevail, she will."

Cowper: Table Talk.

4. More fig.: As a mind by reason.

"... whose testimony would have satisfied all minds *accessible* to reason."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

II. Obtainable, procurable.

"It appears from the best information which is at present *accessible* ..."

"No authentic record of the migrations or acts of the Pelasgian people appears to have been *accessible* to the historians of antiquity."—*Lewis: Credibility of Early Roman Hist.*

ăc'-cēs'-si-blŷ, *adv.* [ACCESSIBLE.] In such a situation or of such a character as to be approachable.

ăc'-cēs'-sion, *s.* [In Fr. *accession*: fr. Lat. *accessio* = a going or coming to; *accedo* = to go or come: *ad* = to; *cedo* = to go or come.]

I. Lit.: The act of going to.

Specially:

1. The act of a king or queen in coming to or reaching the throne when it has become vacant by the death or removal of the former occupant.

"The bill ... received the royal assent on the tenth day after the *accession* of William and Mary."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. The act of acceding to, adhering to, engaging or joining in a project, enterprise, treaty, or anything similar.

"Beside, what wise objections he prepares Against my late *accession* to the wars?"

Dryden: Fables.

***3.** Accessoriness to, complicity with or in.

"I am free from any *accession*, by knowledge, counsel, or any other way, to his late Majesty's death."—*Marquis of Argyle: Speech on the Scaffold*.

II That which goes or comes to another thing, that which is added to anything.

1. Gen.: Increase, addition.

"... so enormous an *accession* of gain would probably induce the improver to save a part."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Economy*.

"... a great *accession* of strength."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

"Nor could all the king's bounties, nor his own large *accessions*, raise a fortune to his heir."—*Clarendon*.

2. Med.: The coming on of the paroxysm of periodical disease: as, for instance, of intermittent fever.

"Quotidian, having an interval of twenty-four hours, the *accession* of the paroxysm being early in the morning."—*Cyclop. of Prac. Med.*

3. Law: An addition to property produced by natural growth or by artistic labor upon the raw materials. The increase of a flock of sheep by the birth of lambs is, in law, an *accession* to the property.

ăc'-cēs'-sion-al, *a.* [ACCESSION.] Pertaining to accession, additional.

"The *accessional* preponderancy is rather an appearance than reality."—*Sir T. Broune: Vulgar Errors*.

ăc'-cēs'-sive, *a.* [Eng. *accessive*; *-ive*.]

1. Contributory.

"His own *accessive* and excessive wickedness."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 379.

2. Additional.

***ăc'-cēs'-sive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *accessive*; *-ly*.] By his own seeking (*Halliwell*); accessorily, as an accessory (*Wright*).

ăc'-cēs'-sōr'-i-al, *a.* [ACCESSORY.] Pertaining to an accessory. [ACCESSORY, *a.*]

ăc'-cēs'-sōr'-i-lŷ, **ăc'-cēs'-sar-i-lŷ**, *adv.* [ACCESSORY or ACCESSARY.] After the manner of an accessory.

ăc'-cēs'-sōr'-i-nēss, **ăc'-cēs-sar-i-nēss**, *s.* [ACCESSORY or ACCESSARY.] The state of being accessory

"... a negative *accessoriness* to the mischiefs."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Christian Piety*.

ăc'-cēs'-sōr-ŷ, *s.* [In Fr. *accessoire*; Low Lat. *accessorius*, fr. classical Lat. *accessus*.] [ACCESS.]

A. Of persons:

Law: One who is not the chief actor in an offense nor present at its commission, but still is connected with it in some other way. Accessories may become so *before the fact* or *after the fact*. Sir Matthew Hale defines an *accessory before the fact* as one who, being absent at the time of the crime committed, doth yet procure, counsel, or command another to commit a crime. If the procurer be present when the evil deed is being done, he is not an accessory, but a principal. An *accessory after the fact* is one who, knowing a felony to have been committed, receives, relieves, comforts, and assists the felon. In high treason of a pronounced character there are no accessories, all are principals. In petit treason, murder, and felonies, there may be accessories; except only in those offenses which, by judgment of law, are sudden and unpremeditated, as manslaughter and the like, which, therefore, cannot have any accessories before the fact. So, too, in petit larceny, and in all crimes under the degree of felony, there are no accessories either *before* or *after the fact*; but all persons concerned therein, if guilty at all, are principals. (*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iv., chap. iii.)

2. Ord. Lang. (somewhat figuratively): One who abets or countenances anything which is wrong, whether human law consider it a crime or no.

"An *accessary* by thine inclination To all sins past, and all that are to come, From the creation to the general doom."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece.

B. Of things:

1. Gen.: That which helps something else.

"... the consideration constitutes an *accessory* to the fundamental law of progress."—*Martineau Comte's Philosophy*, Introd., ch. i.

2. Painting: Accessories are whatever representations are introduced into a painting apart from the leading figures. In literary composition &c., the word has an analogous meaning.

"... who seeks only to embody in language the substance of the fact, and who discards all *accessories*, all ornament, and all conjecture."—*Lewis: Credibility of Early Roman Hist.*

3. Biol.: Something added to the usual number of organs or their parts. (*Loudon*.)

"The swim-bladder has also been worked in as an *accessory* to the auditory organs of certain fish."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*.

ăc'-cēs'-sōr-ŷ, **ăc'-cēs'-sar-ŷ**, *a.* [In Fr. *accessoire*.]

I. Of persons: Acceding to, contributing or contributory to, partially responsible for

"... he would rather suffer with them than be *accessary* to their sufferings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ In the earlier editions of Macaulay the spelling adopted is *accessary*, in the later ones *accessory*.

II. Of things: Contributing, aiding in a secondary way.

1. Generally:

"... imply a whole train of *accessory* and explanatory local legends."—*Grote: Hist. of Greece*.

2. Anat. Accessory nerves (accessorius Willisii, or par accessorium): A pair of nerves which pursue a very devious course in the bodily frame. Arising by several filaments from the *medulla spinalis* of the neck, they advance to the first vertebra, and thence through the foramen of the *os occipitis* to the cranium. After communicating there with the ninth and tenth pairs they pass out close to the eighth, and terminate finally in the trapezius.

"The eighth pair [of nerves, according to Willan's arrangement] including the glosso-pharyngeal, the pneumo-gastric, and the spinal *accessory*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., ch. xi.

3. Zool. Accessory cusps (in teeth): Those super-added to the more normal ones, and contributing to their efficiency.

"The tooth of the fossil in question differs in the shape of the middle and in the size of the *accessory cusps*."—*Owen: British Fossil Mammals* (1846), p. 72.

Accessory valves (in the shells of the molluscan genera *Pholas*, *Pholididia*, and *Xylophaga*): Small valves additional to the two large ones naturally occurring in those "bivalve" shells. They protect their dorsal margins. They are well seen in the common *Pholas dactylus*.

4. Painting: Pertaining to the unessential parts of a picture, introduced either for the purpose of illustrating the main subject, or for ornament's sake.

5. Scots Law:

(a) *Accessory actions* are those which are subservient to others, or designed to prepare the way for them: as, for instance, an action for the recovery of lost deeds.

(b) An *accessory obligation* is an obligation arising from another one which is antecedent and primary to it. Thus, when one borrows money at interest, the repayment of the principal is the primary, and the regular liquidation of the interest the accessory obligation.

ăc'-cēs'-sūs, [Lat. *accessus*.] A term in canon law, signifying a method of voting at the election of a pope, generally known as an election by acclamation.

ac-ci-a-ca-tŭ-ra (*ci* as *chi*), *s.* [Ital., from *acciaccare* = to bruise, to crush, to jam down.]

Music: The procedure of an organist when, in place of touching a single note, he also momentarily allows his finger to come in contact with the semitone below.

ăc'-cŭ-dēnce, *s.* [Lat. *accidentia* = a casual event.] An elementary book of grammar, especially of Latin grammar.

"Mrs. Page, Sir Hugh, my husband, says, my son profits nothing in the world at his book; I pray you, ask him some questions in his *accidence*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 1.

ăc'-cŭ-dēns, *s.* [Lat. *accidens*, pr. par. of *acido*; also *s.*] The opposite of essence or substance [ACCIDENT, No. II.]

"*Accidens*, on the contrary, has no connexion whatever with the essence, but may come and go, and the species still remain what it was before."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*.

ăc'-cŭ-dēnt, *s.* [In Fr. *accident*; Ital. *accidente*; Lat. *accidens*, pr. par. of *acido* = to fall to, to arrive suddenly, to happen: *ad* = to; *cado* = to fall.] [CASE, CADENCE.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr marīne; gñ, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. q = kw

I. Of occurrences:

1. *Gen.*: An occurrence or event of whatever kind.

"And ye choice spirits, that admonish me,
And give me signs of future accidents! (Thunder.)"
Shakesp.: *King Henry VI.*, Part I., v. 3.

2. *Specially*:

(a) Something unpurposed or unintentional, an occurrence not planned beforehand by man.

"Ant. Do it at once;
Or thy precedent services are all
But accidents unpurposed."
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 12.

"And more by accident than choice,
I listened to that single voice."
Longfellow: *Golden Legend*, iv.

(b) An unforeseen occurrence, particularly if it be of a calamitous character. This is the most common use of the word.

"An unhappy accident, he told them, had forced him to make to them in writing a communication which he would gladly have made from the throne."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

"The old ones seem generally to die from accidents, as from falling down precipices."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*.

(c) The state of a betrayed girl.

II. Of unessentials:

1. *Logic*:

(a) Whatever does not really constitute an essential part of a person or thing; as the clothes one wears, the saddle on a horse, &c.

(b) The qualities or attributes of a person or thing, as opposed to the substance. Thus *bitterness*, *hardness*, &c., are attributes, and not part of the substance in which they inhere.

(c) That which may be absent from anything, leaving its essence still unimpaired. Thus a rose might be white without its ceasing to be a rose, because color in the flowers of that genus is not essential to their character.

¶ *Accidents*, in *Logic*, are of two kinds—separable and inseparable. If walking be the accident of a particular man, it is a separable one, for he would not cease to be that man though he stood still; while on the contrary, if Spaniard is the accident connected with him, it is an inseparable one, since he never can cease to be, ethnologically considered, what he was born. (Whately: *Logic*, bk. ii., chap. v., § 4.)

¶ From logic these significations have found their way into ordinary English literature.

"And torne substance into accident."
Chaucer: *Parsones Tale*, 13,954.

"The accident of his birth . . . had placed him in a post for which he was altogether unfitted."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Gram.*: A property attached to a word which nevertheless does not enter into its essential definition. Each species of word has its accidents: thus those of the noun substantive are gender, declension, and number. Comparison in an adjective is also an accident.

"Unto grammar also belongeth, as an appendix, the consideration of the accidents of words, which are measure, sound, and elevation or accent, and the sweetness and harshness of them."—Bacon: *Advanc. of Learning*, bk. ii.

3. *Her.*: An additional note or mark on a coat of armor, which may be omitted or retained without altering its essential character.

†*Med.*: A symptom of a disease. (*Rider.*)

ăc-ċi-dēnt'-al, a. [Fr. *accidentel*.]

1. Occurring suddenly, unexpectedly, and from a cause not immediately discoverable, or, as some of the unphilosophic and irreligious believe, "by chance."

"So shall you hear
Of accidental judgments, casual slaughters."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, v. 2.

*2. Adventitious; produced not from the natural qualities of the agent or agency left to itself, but by the influence of something foreign to it.

"By such a minister as wind to fire,
That adds an accidental fierceness to
Its natural fury."—Denham: *Sophy*.

3. Not essential to, which might be dispensed with, and yet leave the thing to which it pertains, or in which it inheres, unimpaired.

"He determined that all the species occurring in this marl, twelve in number, agreed in every respect, even in their accidental variations, with the same species now existing in Yorkshire."—Owen: *British Fossil Mam. & Birds*, p. 168.

¶ *Specially*:

(a) In *Logic*, an accidental definition is one which assigns the properties of a species or the "acci-

dents" of an individual. Besides *accidental*, there are also physical and logical definitions. (Whately: *Logic*.)

(b) *Persp.*: An *accidental point* is the point in which a straight line drawn from the eye parallel to another given straight line intersects the plane of the picture. Thus, in the accompanying figure, A B is the line parallel to C D, the line given in perspective. A B cuts the plane B F in the point B. B is the accidental point.

(c) *Music*: *Accidental* is the term used respecting such sharps, flats and naturals as do not occur at the clef, and which imply a change of key, or modulation different from that in which the piece began. For instance, in the key of C natural major, an accidental sharp prefixed to F implies the key of G major, and a flat placed before B implies the key of F major or D minor.

(d) *Optics*: *Accidental colors*, called also *ocular spectra*, are those which are produced by a weakness in the eye, and which are not essential to the light itself. If a person look intensely with one eye at a colored wafer affixed to a sheet of white paper, and then turn that same eye on another part of the paper, a spot like the wafer will appear, but of a different color. If the wafer was red, the spot will be green; if the former was black, the latter will be white; and there will be corresponding transformations whatever the color.

(e) *Painting*. *Accidental lights*: Secondary lights; effects of light other than ordinary daylight. (*Fairholt*.)

ăc-ċi-dēnt'-al, s. [From the adjective.]

1. *Logic and Ord. Lang.*: A property which is not essential; that is, one which may be dispensed with without greatly altering the character of that of which it is a property.

¶ Often in the plural.

"Conceive as much as you can of the essentials of any subject before you consider its accidents."—Watts: *Logic*.

"This similitude consisteth partly in essentials, or the likeness of nature; partly in accidents, or the likeness in figure or affections."—Pearson: *The Creed*, Art. I.

2. *Painting* (plural): Those fortuitous effects produced by light falling upon particular objects, so that portions of them stand forth in abnormal brightness, and other portions are cast into the shadow and greatly darkened.

3. *Music* (sing.): A sharp or flat prefixed to certain notes in a movement. [See the adjective.]

†ăc-ċi-dēnt'-ăl'-i-tŷ, s. [From *accidental*, adj.] The quality of being accidental.

" . . . to take from history its accidentality, and from science its fatalism."—Coleridge: *Table Talk*.

ăc-ċi-dēnt'-al-lŷ, adv. [From *accidental*, adj.]

1. In an unforeseen way, without obvious cause, casually, fortuitously, or what is so called, though really regulated by law.

" . . . it [the Great Seal] was accidentally caught by a fishing net and dragged up."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. Not essentially.

"Proprium and accidents, on the other hand, form no part of the essence, but are predicated of the species only accidentally."—J. S. Mill: *Logic*.

ăc-ċi-dēnt'-al-nēss, s. [ACCIDENTAL, a.] The quality of being accidental, fortuitousness.

*ăc-ċi-dēnt'-ar-y, *ăc-ċi-dēnt'-ar-ŷe, a. [Lat. *accidens*, and suff. -ary=pertaining to.] Accidental.

"Some are supernatural, others naturall, and others accidentarie."—*Time's Store-House*, 760, 2.

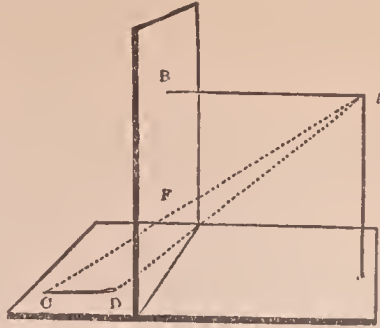
*ăc-ċi-dēnt'-tŷ-a-rŷ, a. [ACCIDENCE.] Pertaining to the accident.

" . . . which every accidentary boy [i. e., every boy in a grammar class] in school knoweth as well as you."—Bishop Morton: *Discharge*, p. 186.

*ăc-ċi-dŷe, *ăc-ċi-de, s. [Mediæval Lat. *accidia*; Gr. *akēdeia*=carelessness, indifference: *kēdeia*=care; *kēdos*=care; *kēdō*, v. t.=to trouble, to distress.] Negligence or carelessness arising from discontent, melancholy, or other causes. Specially used when the carelessness is in the performance of one's religious duties.

"He hadde an accidie
That he sleep Saterdag and Sunday."
Piers Ploughman, p. 99.

"Accidie ys slowthe in Gode's service."—MS. Bodl. 48, f. 135. (*Hallivell: Dict.*)



"De accidia . . . (i. e., accidie) maketh him hevy, thoughtful, and wrawe . . . thanne is accidie the anguise of a trouble hert."
Chaucer: *Parsones Tale*.

ăc-ċi-pēn'-sēr, s. [ACIPENSER.]

ăc-ċip'-i-ēnt, s. [Lat. *accipiens*, pr. par. of *accipio*=to receive; *ad*=to; and *cipio*=to take.] A receiver, one who receives.

ăc-ċip'-it-ēr, s. [Lat. *accipiter*=a bird of prey, especially (1) the goshawk, and (2) the sparrowhawk.]

1. A genus of raptorial birds belonging to the family Falconidae. It is from this genus that the whole order is frequently called Accipitres. Formerly the genus *Accipiter* contained, as among the ancient Romans, both the sparrowhawk and the goshawk, but now only the former is retained in it, the goshawk receiving the name of *Astur palumbarius*. [ACCIPITRES.]

2. A bandage applied over the Sparrowhawk (*Accipiter Nisus*). nose; so called from its likeness to the claw of a hawk. (*Dungli-son*.)

ăc-ċip'-i-tral, a. [Lat. *accipiter*, and Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Of or pertaining to a hawk.

*ăc-ċip'-i-tra-rŷ, s. [Lat. *accipitrarius*, fr. *accipiter* (q. v.).] One who catches birds of prey; a falconer. (*Nash*.)

ăc-ċip'-i-trēs, s. pl. [Lat. pl. of *accipiter*.]

Zool.: The designation given by Linnæus, Cuvier, and other writers to the first order of the class Aves, or Birds. The name *Raptores* is now more frequently employed. [RAPTORES.] Though the Accipitres are called from Accipiter, the hawk, the genus *Falco* is the real type of the order.

ăc-ċip'-i-tri'-næ, s. pl. [ACCIPITER.] Sparrowhawks. A family of raptorial birds. Type, *Accipiter* (q. v.).

ăc-ċip'-i-trīne, a. [From Lat. *accipiter* (q. v.).] Pertaining to the order Accipitres, or to the genus *Accipiter*; rapacious, raptorial, predatory.

ăc-ċis'-mŷs, s. [Gr. *akkismos*=coyness, affectation.]

Rhet.: A feigned refusal of something which a person earnestly desires.

*ăc-ċi'te, v. t. [Lat. *accitum*, supine of *accio*=to summon; *ad*=to; *cicio*=to put in motion, to excite.] [CITE.]

1. To incite, to impel, to induce.

"Every man would think me a hypocrite indeed. And what accites your most worshipful thought to think so?"—Shakesp.: *King Henry IV.*, Part II., ii. 2.

2. To cite, to summon.

"Our coronation done, we will accite
(As I before remember'd) all our state."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Part II., v. 2.

ăc-clā'im (Eng.), ăc-clāme (Scotch), v. t. [In Sp. *aclamar*; Ital. *acclamare*; fr. Lat. *acclamo*=to cry, or shout to; *ad*=to; *clamo*=to shout; Welsh *lleuain*; Irish *liumham*.] [CLAIM, CLAMOR.]

†1. To applaud, to proclaim applaudingly. (Eng.)

" . . . while the shouting crowd
Acclaims thee king of traitors."
Smollett: *Regicide*, v. 3.

2. To claim. (Scotch.)

" . . . contraire to the perpetuall custome, and never acclaimed before."—*Acts Chas. I.*, ed. 1814, p. 282.

ăc-clā'im, s. [From the substantive.]

Poet. and Rhet.: Acclamation.

"As echoing back, with shrill acclaim,
And chorus wild, the chieftain's name."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 21.

ăc-clā'im-ed, pa. par. & a. [ACCLAIM, v. t.]

ăc-clā'im-ing, pr. par. & a. [ACCLAIM, v. t.]

"Attended by a glad, acclaiming train."
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 74.

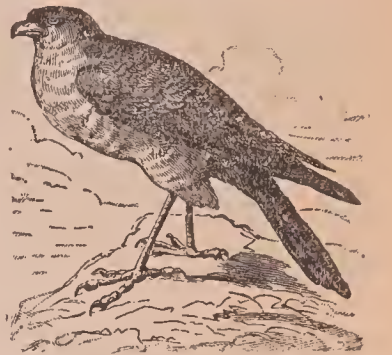
ăc-clā'-māte, v. t. [Lat. *acclamatum*, supine of *acclamo*.] To applaud.

"This made them acclaimed to no mean degree."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning* (1653), p. 120.

ăc-clām-a'-tēd, pa. par. & a. [ACCLAMATE.]

ăc-clām-a'-tŷng, pr. par. [ACCLAMATE.]

ăc-clām-a'-tion, s. [In Fr. *acclamation*; Ital. *acclamazione*, from Lat. *acclamatio*=a calling to, a shout; from *acclamo*; *ad*=to; *clamo*=to call out or shout. The Roman *acclamatio* (acclamation)



bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exĭst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan -tion, -sion = shŷn; -țion, -șion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

differed from *plausus* (applause) in this respect, that the former, as its etymology (*clamo*=to call out) suggests, meant applause uttered with the voice; whilst *plausus*, from *plaudo*=to strike, clap, or beat, meant clapping of hands.]

I. Approbation of a person or thing expressed by clapping of hands.

Used (1) when the applause is given simply to express feeling.

"The inhabitants of the town crowded the main street, and greeted him with loud *acclamations*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

Or (2) when it is designed formally to carry a motion.

"When they [the Saxons] consented to anything, it was rather in the way of *acclamation* than by the exercise of a deliberative voice or a regular assent or negative."—*Bush: Abridgment of Eng. Hist.*, ii. 7.

¶ *Among Antiquaries: Acclamation Medals* are medals which represent the people as in the act of expressing acclamation.

II. *Rhet.*: A figure of speech used by rhetoricians, and called by the Greeks, and after them by the Romans, *epiphonema*.

ăc-clām'-a-tōr-ŷ, *a.* Expressing approval by acclamation.

ăc-clīm-a-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] Acclimatization (q. v.).

"The *Acclimatization* (or, as we term it, acclimatization) Society of Paris was founded in 1854."—*Nature*, vol. i. (1869).

ăc-clī'-mate, *v. t.* [Pref. *ac*=Lat. *ad*=to, and Eng. *climate*; Fr. *acclimater*.] Gradually to adapt the body to the peculiarities of a climate other than its own, so that it will be uninjured by the diseases incidental to that climate; to inure or habituate to a climate; to acclimatize. [CLIMATE.]

ăc-clī'-ma-tēd, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCLIMATE.]

"The native inhabitants and *acclimated* Europeans enjoy a state of health the most perfect."—*Crawford: Commixture of Races*.

ăc-clī'-ma-te-mēnt, *s.* [ACCLIMATE.] Acclimatization.

ăc-clī'-mat-ing, *pr. par.* [ACCLIMATE.]

ăc-clī'-mā'-tion, *s.* [ACCLIMATE.] Acclimatization (q. v.).

"... the means of *acclimation* and culture."—*Lou-don: Encycl. of Agriculture*.

ăc-clī'-ma-tīze, *v. t.* [ACCLIMATE.]

ăc-clī'-ma-tī-zā'-tion, *ăc-clī'-ma-tī-șā'-tion*, *s.* [ACCLIMATE.]

1. The process of inuring a human being, one of the inferior animals, or a plant, to a foreign climate.

"The *acclimatisation* and agricultural societies [in New South Wales] have been directing their attention to the subject."—*Nature*, vol. iii., p. 473.

2. The state of being so inured.

"The races differ also in constitution, in *acclimatization*, and in liability to certain diseases."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. vii.

ăc-clī'-ma-tīze, *ăc-clī'-ma-tīze*, *v. t.* [Fr. *acclimater*.] [ACCLIMATE.] To produce such a change in the constitution of a human being, one of the inferior animals, or a plant, as to adapt it to endure the climate of a country not its own.

"... in the case of some few plants, of their becoming, to a certain extent, naturally habituated to different temperatures, or becoming *acclimated*."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. i., p. 140.

¶ Sometimes to is placed before the climate to which the constitution is adapted:

"These men are so thoroughly *acclimatized* to their cold and lofty abode."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. iv.

ăc-clī'-ma-tīzed, *ăc-clī'-ma-tīșed*, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCLIMATE.]

ăc-clī'-ma-tī-zing, *ăc-clī'-ma-tī-șing*, *pa. par.* [ACCLIMATE.]

ăc-clī'-ma-tūre, *s.* [ACCLIMATE.] Acclimatization (q. v.).

ăc-clī'-ve, *ăc-clī'-voūs*, *a.* [Lat. *acclivis*=sloping upward: *ad*=to; *clivus*=a slope; from the root *kli* or *klin*, seen in Gr. *klinō*=to cause to bend; Lat. *declino*=to decline, to bend down; *inclino*=to bend in, to incline.] Sloping upward, rising, steep. [CLEAVE, CLIFF.]

"The way easily ascending, hardly so *acclive* as a desk."—*Aubrey: Letters; Account of Verulam*, ii. 231.

ăc-clī'-vis, *s.* [ACCLIVE.] *Anat.*: A muscle of the stomach, otherwise called the *obliquus ascendens* muscle.

ăc-cliv'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Lat. *acclivitas*, from *ad*=to, and *clivus*=a slope.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A slope upward, as the ascent of a hill, or a sloping bank. The same hillside or bankside would be called a *declivity* by one descending it.

"The men clamber up the *acclivities*, dragging their kine with them."—*Ray: Creation*.

2. *Fort.*: The talus of a rampart. [TALUS.]

ăc-clī'-voūs, *a.* [ACCLIVE.]

**ăc-clōy'* (1), **ăc-clōy'e*, *v. t.* [CLOY.] To cloy. to overload, to fill up, to choke.

"At the well-head the purest streams arise;
But murky filth his branching arms annoys,
And with uncomely weedes the gentle wave accloyes."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vii. 15.

**ăc-clōy'* (2), *v. t.* [Fr. *enclouer*= (1) to prick (animals), (2) to spike guns.] To drive a nail into the hoof of a horse in shoeing it. (*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 6.) (*Halliwell*.)

**ăc-clōyd'*, *s.* [ACCLOY.] A wound inflicted on a horse by driving the nail into the quick of the hoof in shoeing it. (*Topsell: Four-footed Beasts* (A. D. 1693), p. 14.) (*Halliwell*.)

**ăc-clōy'ed*, *pa. par.* [ACCLOY.] (*Optick Glasse of Humors*, A. D. 1639.) (*Halliwell*.)

**ăc-cōa'st*, *v. t.* [ACCOST.]

**ăc-cōl'e*, **ă'-cōl'e*, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *coi*; Lat. *quietus*=quiet.] To calm down; to daunt. (*Spenser*.)

**ăc-cōl'ed'*, *pa. par.* [ACCOIE.]

**ăc-cōil'*, *v. t.* [Fr. *accueillir*=to receive, to welcome.] To crowd, to bustle. [COIL.]

"About the cauldron many cooks *accoll'd*,
With hooks and ladles, as need did require,"—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ix. 30.

**ăc-cōll'*, *v. t.* [Fr. *accoller*, from Lat. *ad*=to and *collum*=the neck.] To embrace round the neck.

"Thrise raught I with mine armes t' *accoll* her neck."—*Surrey: Virgil; Æneid*, ii.

ăc-cō-lāde, *s.* [Fr.=an embrace; Lat. *ad*=to, and *collum*=the neck.]

1. *Her.*: The ceremony by which in mediæval times one was dubbed a knight. On the question what this was antiquaries are not agreed. It has been made an embrace round the neck, a kiss, or a slight blow upon the cheek or shoulder.

"The new attorney-general having stooped down without objection to the usual *accolade*."—*Townsend: Lives of Twelve Eminent Judges*; Lord Eldon.

2. *Music*: The couplet joining several staves. It may frequently be seen in part music, or in piano-forte music.

**ăc-cōl'-dēd*, *a.* [A. S. *acólian*, *acélan*=to become cold.] Cold.

"When this knight that was *accolled*—and hit was grete froste—and he saw the fyre, he descendeid of his horse, and yede to the fyre, and warmide him."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 88.

**ăc-cōl'-ent*, *s.* [Lat. *accola*=a dweller near a place, a neighbor: *ad*=to, or near; *colo*=to cultivate, to inhabit.] One who dwells near a country, a borderer. (*Ash*.)

ăc-cōl'-l'e, *a. & s.* [From Fr. *col*=the neck.]

I. *Used adjectively*:

1. *Her.*: Gorged or collared, as lions, dogs, and other animals occasionally are in escutcheons.

2. *Her.*: Wreathed, entwined or joined together, as two shields sometimes are by their sides. The arms of a husband and wife were often thus placed. (*Gloss. of Her.*, A. D. 1847.)

II. *Used substantively*:

1. An animal with a crown on its head, or a collar round its neck.

2. Two shields united to each other by their sides.

3. A key, baton, mace, sword, or other implement or weapon placed saltierwise behind the shield. (*Ibid.*)

**ăc-cōm'-bēr*, **ă-cōm'-bēr*, **ăc-cōm'-bre*, **ă-cūm'-bre*, *v. t.* [Pref. *ac*=Lat. *ad*, and Eng. *cumber* (q. v.).] To encumber, perplex, or destroy.

"Me thynke ye are not gretly with wyt *acomberyd*."—*Skelton: Magnificence*, 2,242.

**ăc-cōm'-bēred*, *pa. par.* [ACCOMBER, ACOMBER.]

**ăc-cōm'-bēr-oūs*, *a.* [ACCOMBER.] Cumber-some, troublesome.

"A litil tyme his yeft is agreeable,
But ful *accomberous* is the usage."—*Complaint of Venus*, 42.

ăc-cōm'-mōd-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *accommodable*.] That may be accommodated or adjusted.

"Such general rules as are *accommodable* in their variety."—*Watts: Logic*.

ăc-cōm'-mōd-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [ACCOMMODABLE.] Capability of being accommodated.

ăc-cōm'-mōd-āte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *accommodatus*, *pa. par.* of *accommodo*=to make one thing of the same size and shape as another, to fit, to adapt: *ad*=to, and *commodo*=to adapt; *commodus*=measured with a measure, from *com*=together, and *modus*=a measure.] [MODE.]

I. *Transitive*:

1. To fit, to adjust to.

"... and their servile labors *accommodated* the old system to the spirit and views of despotism."—*Gibbon: Decl. and Fall*, ch. xlv.

"... the art of *accommodating* his language and deportment to the society in which he found himself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Spec.*: To make up or adjust differences.

"... every attempt that was made to *accommodate* one dispute ended by producing another."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. To furnish with anything needful or convenient.

"Heaven speed the canvas gallantly unfurl'd
To furnish and *accommodate* a world;
To give the pole the produce of the sun,
And knit the unsocial climates into one,"—*Couper: Charity*.

4. *Comm.*: To lend with the view of suiting the convenience of the borrower.

"In the former the borrower was obliged to restore the same individual thing with which he had been *accommodated* for the temporary supply of his wants."—*Gibbon: Decl. and Fall*, ch. xlv.

5. *Theol.*: To suit or fit the language of a prophecy to an event which it typifies or illustrates rather than directly predicts; to use the *sensus accommodativus* of the Roman Church.

"In *accommodating* the passages of Scripture."—*Trans., Tholuck on the Hebrews*, ii. 202.

***II.** *Intrans.*: To be conformable to; to agree with.

"How little the consistence and duration of many of them seem to *accommodate* and be explicable by the proposed notion."—*Boyle: Sceptical Chemist*.

¶ In Shakespeare's and Ben Jonson's days *accommodate* was a very fashionable word, or, as the latter expresses it, one of "the perfumed words of the time."—(See *Shakesp.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, iii. 2.)

**ăc-cōm'-mōd-āte*, *a.* [See the verb.] Suitable to, fit for, adapted to.

"He condescended to it, as most *accommodate* to their present state and inclination."—*Tillotson*.

ăc-cōm'-mōd-āt-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCOMMODATE, *v.*]

**ăc-cōm'-mōd-āte-lŷ*, *adv.* [From *accommodate*, *adj.*] Suitably, agreeably.

"Moses his wisdom held fit to give an account *accommodately* to the capacity of the people."—*Dr. H. More: Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 130.

**ăc-cōm'-mōd-āte-nēss*, *s.* [From *accommodate*, *adj.*] The quality of being accommodate; fitness, suitability.

"Its aptness and *accommodateness* to the great purpose of men's salvation may be further demonstrated."—*Halliwell: Saviour of Souls*, p. 80.

ăc-cōm'-mōd-ā-tīng, *pr. par. & a.* [ACCOMMODATE, *v. t.*]

I. *Used adjectively*:

1. Obliging; as "an *accommodating* man."

2. Convenient; as "an *accommodating* arrangement."

3. Easily adjusted to.

II. *Used substantively*: Accommodation.

"*Accommodating* of the eye."—*Carpenter: Human Physiology*.

ăc-cōm'-mōd-ā-tīng-lŷ, *adv.* [From the *pr. par.*] In an *accommodating* manner.

ăc-cōm'-mōd-ā'-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *accommodatio*.]

Essential signification: (1) The act of accommodating; (2) the state of being accommodated; and (3) that which constitutes the convenience received.

More specifically:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Adaptation to.

"... the organization of the body, with *accommodation* to its functions, is fitted with the most curious mechanism."—*Sir M. Hale: Organization of Mankind*.

2. Adjustment of differences, the reconciliation of persons quarreling.

"Accusations and recriminations passed backward and forward between the contending parties. All *accommodation* had become impossible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

3. Lodging, a place of residence, or a place to transact business in, convenience.

"There *accommodation* had been provided for the Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. *Comm.*: A pecuniary loan.

An *accommodation*, or note, is one drawn for the accommodation of a person who promises the friend lending him his signature that he will either himself pay the bill when it falls due, will furnish funds for the purpose, or will in some other way prevent the accommodating party from suffering for the good-natured deed he has done.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Similarly an *accommodation note* is one not given in payment of goods received, but drawn and discounted for the purpose of borrowing its amount in money.

III. Theol.: *Accommodation* is used when the language of a prophecy is applied to an event which it typifies and illustrates without there being any intention of asserting that the event was designed as the direct fulfillment of the prediction.

"... or rather, as the citation is only an *accommodation* of Jer. xxxi. 15, 'Such another catastrophe took place as that recorded by Jeremiah'"—*Bloomfield's Greek Test.*, note to Matt. ii. 17.

IV. Naut. Lang.: An *accommodation ladder* is a light ladder fixed outside the vessel, and useful in aiding passengers to come on board from small boats when the ship itself cannot approach the quay.

ac-côm'-môd-â-tive, *a.* [ACCOMMODATE.] Supplying accommodation.

ac-côm'-môd-â-tôr, *s.* [ACCOMMODATE.] One who accommodates. (*Webster, &c.*)

"Mahomet wanted the refinement of our modern *accommodators*."—*Bishop Warburton: Doctrine of Grace*, ii. 331.

***ac-côm'-môd'e**, *v. t.* To accommodate.

"My Lord of Leicester hath done some good offices to *accommodate* matters."—*Howell*, i. 85, 4.

accompagnamento, accompagnatura (pron. **ak-kôm-pa-nya-mên-tô, ak-kôm-pa-nya-tû'-ra**), *s.* [Ital.]

Music: Something subordinate added to give completeness to music, as instruments to the voice or the voice to instruments. [ACCOMPANIMENT, II.]

†ac-côm'-pan-â-ble, *a.*

Lit.: Able to be accompanied; (*fig.*) sociable.

"A show, as it were, of an *accompanied* solitariness, and of a civil wildness."—*Sir P. Sidney: Arcadia*, i. 6.

ac-côm'-pan-ied, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCOMPANY.]

1. In company with, attended by.

2. **Her.:** Between; hence "accompanied by four crescents"=between four crescents. (*Gloss. of Heraldry.*)

ac-côm'-pan-i-ër, *s.* [ACCOMPANY.] One who accompanies.

ac-côm'-pan-i-mënt, *s.* [In Fr. *accompagne-mënt*; Ital. *accompagnamento*.] [ACCOMPANY.]

I. Gen.: Something superadded to or attendant upon another thing, something which if present gives greater completeness to that which occupies the principal place.

"... recitation, with its kindred *accompaniment* of action."—*Merivale: Hist. of the Romans under the Empire*, ch. xli.

"The outskirting houses rose out of the plain like isolated beings, without the *accompaniment* of gardens or court-yards."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. iii., p. 42.

"... the snre *accompaniments* of the still, glowing noonday of the tropics."—*Ibid.*, ch. xxi., p. 496.

II. Music:

1. Something subordinate added to give completeness to the music. If vocal performance is designed to occupy the chief place, then the addition of instruments constitutes the *accompaniment*, and *vice versa*.

"Modern composers judiciously affix a violin *accompaniment* to the vocal part."—*Mason: Church Music*, p. 74.

2. Thorough base. The *accompaniment* of the scale is the harmony assigned to the series of notes ascending and descending, generally called the diatonic scale, that scale being taken as a base.

III. Painting: Whatever objects are added to the principal figures for the purpose of further illustrating them.

IV. Her.: Whatever additions are made to the shield by way of ornament, as belt moldings, supporters, &c.

ac-côm'-pan-ist, *s.* [ACCOMPANY.]

Music: The performer who takes the subordinate part, or who plays the accompaniment. (*Busby.*)

ac-côm'-pan-ÿ, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *accompaignier*; Fr. *accompagner*; Sp. *acompañar*; Port. *acompanhar*; Ital. *accompagnare*.] [COMPANY.]

A. Transitive:

I. Of persons:

1. To go along with a person in motion.

"... and to *accompany* him in his early walk through the Park."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

†2. To cohabit with.

II. Of things:

1. **Lit.:** To go along with anything in motion.

2. To be in unison with, as a voice with a musical instrument.

"... his voice
Softly accompanied the tuneful harp."

Wordsworth: Excur., vi.

3. **Fig.:** To attend upon, to be associated with.

"But, beloved, we are persuaded better things of you, and things that *accompany* salvation, though we thus speak."—*Heb.* vi. 9.

B. Intransitive:

1. To associate, to keep company (followed by *with*).

"No man, in effect, doth *accompany* with others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, voice, or fashion."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

†2. To cohabit with.

"... loved her and *accompanied* with her only, till he married Elfrida."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. v.

3. **Music:** To execute the accompaniment when a piece of music is sung or played.

ac-côm'-pa-nÿ-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [ACCOMPANY.]

"... site of his temple, with its rich *accompanying* solemnities."—*Grote: Hist. of Greece*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. i.

ac-côm'-pân-ÿ-ist, *s.* [Eng. *accompany*; -ist.] The same as ACCOMPANIST (q. v.).

ac-côm'-plîce, *s.* [(1) Lat. *ad=to*; (2) Fr. & Ital. *complice*, adj.=privy, accessory; *s.=an accomplice*, from Lat. *complico*=to fold together: *con*=together, and *plico*=to fold.]

1. **Orig.:** One associated with another in doing any action which might be good as well as bad.

"Success unto our valiant general,
And happiness to his *accomplices*!"

Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, v. 2.

† It might be used also of things.

2. **Now:** Never used in a good sense, but only for one who is associated with another in the perpetration of a crime or other misdeed.

"He offered to be a witness against his *accomplices* on condition of having a good place."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

† *Formerly it was sometimes followed by *to*, of the crime.

"Suspected for *accomplice* to the fire."

Dryden: Juvenal.

† Now followed by *in*, of the crime, and *with* of the person aided.

"He judged himself *accomplice* with the thief."—*Dryden: Fables.*

***ac-côm'-plîce, *ac-côm'-plîse**, *v. t.* [ACCOMPISH.] To accomplice.

"And Tullius sayth that grete thinges be not *accompliced* by strengthe, ne by delivernesse of body."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibæus.*

ac-côm'-plîce-ship, *s.* [ACCOMPICE, *s.*] The state of being an accomplice. (*E. Taylor.*)

ac-côm'-plîç-i-tÿ, *s.* [COMPLICITY.] Complicity.

ac-côm'-plîsh, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *acomplir*; Fr. *accomplir*=to finish, from Lat. *ad=to*, and *compleo*=to fill up, to complete.] Essential meaning, to fill up; hence, to complete, to finish. [COMPLETE.]

1. **Of apertures in any material thing:** To fill up holes or chinks in armor with the view of equipping its wearer, to equip.

"The armorers, *accomplishing* the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation."

Shakesp.: *King Henry V.*, iv., chorus.

2. **Of time:** To fill up, complete, or finish in a certain space of time.

"... that he would *accomplish* seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem."—*Dan.* ix. 2.

"Turn from him, that he may rest, till he shall *accomplish*, as an hireling, his day."—*Job* xiv. 6.

3. **Of spoken words, as, for instance, of prophecy:** To fulfill, carry out.

"... that the word of the Lord spoken by the mouth of Jeremiah might be *accomplished*."—2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 22.

4. **Of passions, desires, purposes, or projects:** To carry out, to effect, to satisfy.

"... thus will I *accomplish* my fury upon them."—*Ezek.* vi. 12.

"... thou shalt *accomplish* my desire, in giving food for my household."—1 *Kings* v. 9.

"Who appeared in glory, and spake of his decease which he should *accomplish* at Jerusalem."—*Luke* ix. 31.

"He had, in the first year of his reign, expressed his desire to see an union *accomplished* between England and Scotland."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

5. **Of education in any branch:** To complete, as far as education can ever be considered complete.

"She remained in Paris, to become *accomplished* in the graces and elegancies . . . of that court."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. i., ch. ii.

ac-côm'-plîsh-â-ble, *a.* [ACCOMPISH.] Able to be accomplished; that may be filled up, effected, or carried out. (*Ogilvie.*)

ac-côm'-plîshed, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCOMPISH.]

1. **As pa. par.:** (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

II. As adjective:

1. Filled up, completed.

"On scenes surpassing fable, and yet true;
Scenes of *accomplish'd* bliss! which who can see?"
Couper: Task, bk. vi.

2. **Of persons:**

(a) Thoroughly equipped, thoroughly furnished, having received a thorough education of the kind common in one's class, and profited by it.

"... nor is there any purer or more graceful English than that which *accomplished* women now speak and write."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

(b) Possessed of experience acquired in the school of active life.

"William was admirably qualified to supply that in which the most *accomplished* statesmen of his kingdom were deficient."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

ac-côm'-plîsh-ër, *s.* [ACCOMPISH.] One who accomplishes.

"Mahumed did not make good his pretenses of being the last *accomplisher* of the Mosaic economy."—*L. Addison: Life of Mahumed*, p. 81.

ac-côm'-plîsh-ing, *pr. par.* [ACCOMPISH.]

ac-côm'-plîsh-mënt, *s.* [In Fr. *accomplissement*.]

1. The act of accomplishing.

1. The act of filling up, or fulfilling anything: as, for instance, a prophecy. (For example, see No. II.)

2. The act of completing or finishing anything.

"... to signify the *accomplishment* of the days of purification."—*Acts* xxi. 26.

3. The gratification of a desire, effecting of a purpose, the gaining of an end.

"... who, for the *accomplishment* of a great design, wished to make use of both"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. The state of being accomplished.

"... prophecies and predictions of things that have their certain *accomplishment*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

III. The thing or things accomplished. *Spec.*, acquisitions arising from study or practice, as contradistinguished from natural gifts; also polish, refinement, grace of manners.

"O many are the poets that are sown
By nature! men endow'd with highest gifts—
The vision, and the faculty divine—
Yet wanting the *accomplishment* of verse."

Wordsworth: Excur., bk. i.

† In this sense it is generally used in the plural.

"*Accomplishments* have taken virtue's place,
And wisdom falls before exterior grace."

Couper: Progress of Error.

***ac-cômpt'**, *s.* [Lat. *ad=to*, and Low Lat. *computus*=a computation; Fr. *compte*=computation, *compter*=to calculate.] The old way of spelling ACCOUNT (q. v.).

"Smith. The clerk of Chatham: he can write and read, and caste *accompt*."—*Henry VI.*, Part II., iv. 2.

***ac-cômpt'-ta-ble**, *a.* [In Fr. *comptable*.] [ACCOMPT.] Accountable.

"... *accountable* to reason."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Spanish Curate, v., last sc.

***ac-cômpt'-tant**, *s.* [Fr. *comptant*=ready money.] An accountant. [ACCOUNTANT.]

"... after the manner of slothful and faulty officers and *accountants*."—*Bacon: Interpr. of Nature*, ch. x.

***ac-cômpte'**, *v.* [ACCOUNT.]

***ac-cômpt'-ing**, *pr. par. & a.* [ACCOMPT.] Accounting.

***accounting-day**, *s.* The day of accounting; the day on which accounts are required for and made up; (*fig.*) the Day of Judgment.

"To whom thou much dost owe, thou much must pay,
Think on the debt against the *accounting-day*."

Denham: Of Prudence, 144.

***ac-cor'-age**, *v. t.* To encourage. [COURAGE.]

"But that same froward twaine would *accorage*,
And of her plenty adde unto their need."

Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 38.

ac-cord', *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *acorder*; Fr. *accorder*, from Low Lat. *acordo*=to be of one mind, from *ad=ad=to*; *cor* (genit. *cordis*)=the heart.]

I. Transitive:

1. To make an alienated heart return again to the heart from which it has become separated; to adjust a difference between parties; to bring parties at variance to an harmonious agreement.

"Which created much certainty, and *accorded* many suits."—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. To adjust one thing to another; to make one thing correspond with another.

"These mixed with art, and to due bounds confined,
Make and maintain the balance of the mind,
The lights and shades whose well *accorded* strife
Grace all the strength and color of our life."

Pope: Essay on Man, ii. 121.

ööl, böy; pöüt, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beş, deş.

3. To grant, to bestow, to yield.

"Accord, good sir, the light
Of your experience, to dispel this gloom."
Wordsworth: *Excurs.*, bk. v.

¶ This is now the most common use of the verb transitively.

II. Intransitive:

1. Of persons, or their thoughts, feelings, words, or actions:

(a) To concur in opinion, followed by *with*.

"The wrangler, rather than *accord with you*,
Will judge himself deceiv'd, and prove it, too."
Cowper: *Conversation*.

(b) To assent to a proposition or agree to a proposal: followed by *to*.

"... whereunto the king *accorded*."—Paget to Pre-
tre: *State Papers*, vol. xi., p. 164.

2. Of things:

(a) *Gen.*: To correspond, to agree; now followed by *with*, formerly also by *to*.

"Thy actions to thy words *accord*."

Milton: *Paradise Regained*, bk. iii.

"The love of fame with this can ill *accord*."

Byron: *Hours of Idleness*.

"The development of successive parts in the individual generally seem to represent and *accord* with the development of successive beings in the same line of descent."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. vi., p. 209.

(b) *Music*: To chord with, to make melody or harmony with, especially the latter.

Literally and figuratively:

"The *according* music of a well-mixt state."

Pope: (*Ogilvie*.)

ac-cord', s. [Fr. *accord*; Ital. *accordo*.] [ACCORD, v.]

I. The state of being in agreement with.

1. Reconciliation of hearts which or persons who before were alienated.

"So Pallas spoke; the mandate from above
The king obeyed. The virgin seed of Jove,
In Mentor's form confirmed the full *accord*,
And willing nations knew their lawful lord."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey* xxiv. 630.

2. Agreement between independent minds, harmonious feeling or action, concurrence in sentiment or in action prompted by one common impulse. In this case it is not implied that there was previous alienation.

"And when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one *accord* in one place."—Acts ii. 1.

3. Of things:

(a) *Gen.*: Agreement, fitness, just correspondence of things one to the other.

"Beauty is nothing more but a just *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution."—Dryden: *Preface*, Trans. of Dufresnoy, "Art of Painting."

(b) *Poet.*: Accordance.

"... in *accord*

With their belief."
Wordsworth: *Excurs.*, bk. iii.

(c) Permission, leave. (*Webster*.)

(d) *Music*: Concord, concert, harmony of musical sounds.

"Now in music it is one of the ordinarist flowers to fall from a discord, or hard tune, upon a sweet *accord*."—Lord Bacon: *Interpr. of Nature*, ch. viii.

(e) *Painting*: The harmony prevailing among the lights and shades of a picture.

(f) *Oratory*: Action in speaking corresponding with the words. (*Minsheu*.)

II. The act of agreeing; consent, assent.

"... you must buy that peace

With full *accord* to all our just demands."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, v. 2.

III. That which produces, or is fitted to produce, an agreement, or itself agrees with anything.

Spec. (Law): Satisfaction tendered to an injured party for the wrong done. If he accept it, an action for the wrong is barred. The process is called *accord* and *satisfaction*. There are cases in which an action is barred if sufficient redress be offered, even though the tender made may have been rejected.

¶ The phrase "of his own accord," or "of her own accord," means that he or she has acted spontaneously, without a command or even a suggestion from others.

"... but being more forward, of his own *accord* he went unto you."—2 Cor. viii. 17.

"Of its own accord" means spontaneously, by the operation of natural law.

"That which groweth of thy own *accord* of thy harvest thou shalt not reap..."—Lev. xxv. 6.

**ac-cord'-a-ble*, a. [From *accord*. v.]

1. *Lit.*: Able to be accorded, "easy to be agreed." (*Minsheu*.)

2. *Fig.*: Consonant with, agreeable to, in accordance with.

"It is not discordable

Unto my words, but *accordable*."

Gower: *Confessio Amantis*, bk. v.

ac-cord'-ance, *fac-cord'-an-çy*, s. [From *accord*, v.] Agreement, harmony, or conformity with.

"And what had been done that was not in strict *accordance* with the law of Parliament?"—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"This mention of alms and offerings certainly brings the narrative in the Acts nearer to an *accordancy* with the epistle."—Paley: *Horæ Pauline*, ch. ii., No. 1.

**ac-cord'-and*, pr. par. [ACCORD.] Agreeing.

"For the resoun of his saule was ay *accordand* with the Godhed for to dye."—MS. Coll. Eton., 10, f. 30.

ac-cord'-ant, a. [ACCORD, v.] Making melody or harmony with.

Used (1) of musical instruments or the voice.

"... the *accordant* strings of Michael's melodious fiddle."
Longfellow: *Evangeline*.

"And now his voice, *accordant* to the string,
Prepares our monarch's victories to sing."

Goldsmith: *An Oratorio*, ii.

(2) *Fig.*: Of the feelings, of hearts, or generally of anything in consonance or agreement with something else. Formerly followed by *to*, now by *with*.

"Hir dyete was *accordant* to hir cote."

Chaucer: C. T., 16,322.

"Subjects that excite

Feelings with those *accordant*."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

"Strictly *accordant* with true morality."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. iii.

"The doctrine which furnishes *accordant* solutions on the various leading questions of polity."—Martineau: *Comte's Philosophy*, bk. vi., ch. i., p. 6.

ac-cord'-ant-ly, adv. [ACCORDANT.] In accordance with, agreeably to or with. (*Dwight*.)

ac-cord'-a-tû-ra, s. [Ital.] A particular method of tuning a stringed instrument.

**ac-cord'-aunt*, a. [ACCORDANT.] In accord or agreement.

"*Accordaunt* to his wordes was his cheere."

Chaucer: C. T., 10,417.

**ac-cor'de*, s. [ACCORD.]

"Sche fel of his *accorde*

To take him for hir husbonde and hir lorde."

Chaucer: C. T., 11,053.

**ac-cor'de*, v. t. & i. [ACCORD, v.]

"I counseile yow that ye *accorde* with youre adversaries."—Chaucer: *Tale of Melibeus*.

ac-cord'-ed, pa. par. [ACCORD, v.]

fac-cord'-ër, s. [ACCORD, v.] One who assents to or bestows anything.

"An *accorder* with or an assenter unto another; an assistant, helper, favorer."—Colgrave.

ac-cord'-ing, pr. par., a. & adv. [ACCORD, v.]

1. As pr. par.: In the senses corresponding to those of the verb.

2. As adj.: Sounding in unison or in harmony.

"*According* chorus rose."—Scott: *Marmion*, ii. 11.

3. As adverb:

(1) *According as* (followed by a nominative and a verb): Just, precisely, the same, agreeably.

"I have done *according* as thou badest me."—Gen. xviii. 19.

(2) *According to*:

(a) Of persons: Agreeably to words or writings by [a person].

"*According* to him, every person was to be bought."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

"The Gospel *according* to St. Matthew."—New Test.

(b) Of things: In harmony with, conformably with, in relation to, arranged under.

"*According* to this definition, we should regard all labor as productive which is employed in creating permanent utilities."—J. S. Mill: *Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. iii., §3, p. 59.

"God forbid that thy servants should do *according* to this thing."—Gen. xlv. 7.

"... let him and his neighbor next unto his house take it *according* to the number of the souls; every man *according* to his eating shall make your count for the lamb."—Exod. xii. 4.

"... and he measured the south gate *according* to these measures."—Ezek. xl. 28.

"... Christ died for our sins *according* to the Scriptures."—1 Cor. xv. 3.

"*Annales* was first used as a general term for history written *according* to years, and lastly for any history."—Lewis: *Credibility of Early Roman Hist.*, ch. iii.

¶ There are other minute shades of meaning besides these.

ac-cord'-ing-ly, adv. [ACCORDING.] Conformably with something which has before been stated; in consequence.

"Which trust *accordingly*, kind citizens."

Shakesp.: *King John*, ii. 1.

"The ranks were *accordingly* composed of persons superior in station and education to the multitude."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

ac-cord'-i-on, s. A well-known keyed instrument with metallic reeds. The sounds are produced by the vibration of the several metallic tongues, which are of different sizes, air being meanwhile supplied by the movement of the opposite sides of the instrument, so as to constitute a bellows. The accordion was introduced into America from Germany about A. D. 1828. Improvements have been made on it in the flutina, the organ-accordion, and the concertina. [FLUTINA, ORGAN-ACCORDION, CONCERTINA.]

"Wind instruments: organ, siren, piper, ophicleide, accordion, seraphina, &c."—Roget: *Thesaurus*, § 417.

accordion-stand. A stand for an accordion. One of an ingenious character has been invented by Faulkner.

**ac-cord'-yng*. [ACCORDING.]

"Twyes on the day it passed thurgh his throte,

From word to word *according* with the note."

Chaucer: *Prioresses Tale*, 14,958-9.

**ac-cor'-por-ate*, v. t. [Lat. *accorporo* = to incorporate: *ad* = to; *corporo* = to fashion into a body: *corpus* = a body.] To incorporate. [INCORPORATE.] (*Milton*.)

**ac-cor'-por-â-ted*, pa. par. & a. [ACCORPORATE.]

**ac-cor'-por-â-ting*, pr. par. [ACCORPORATE.]

**ac-cort'*, a. [In Fr. *accortis* = civil, courteous.] Heedful, wary, prudent. (*Minsheu*.)

ac-côst', **ac-côs'te*, **ac-côa'st*, v. t. & i. [Fr. *accoster* = to join side by side: *ad* = to, and *côté* (formerly *coste* = side; also *côte* = rib, hill, coast); Sp. *acostar*; Ital. *accostare*, from Lat. *costa* = a rib, a side. [COAST.]

A. Transitive:

1. Of countries or places: To reach, to be continuous with.

"Lapland hath since been often surrounded (so much as *accosts* the sea) by the English."—Fuller: *Worthies*; Derbyshire.

2. Of persons: To stand side by side, or to be side by side.

(a) Generally:

"Wrestlers do *accost* one another by joining side by side."—New Eng. Dict. (1691).

(b) Heraldry. (See the past participle.)

3. To approach, to draw near to. (*Minsheu*.)

"I would not *accost* yon infant

With ruder greeting than a father's kiss."

Byron: *Cain*, iii. 1.

4. To try one, to attempt to take liberties with. (*Kennet*.) (See Halliwell, *Dict*.)

5. To appropriate. (*Cockeram*.)

6. To address before being addressed, to speak to first. This is now by far the most common meaning of the word.

"... impatient to *accost*

The stranger."—Wordsworth: *The Brothers*.

B. Intransitive:

Falconry: To approach the ground, to fly low.

"Whether high towering or *accosting* low."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. ii. 32.

ac-côst', s. [Accost, v.] Address, manner.

ac-côst'-a-ble, a. [Accost.] Able to be accosted; affable; easy of approach.

"They were both of sweet and *accostable* nature."—Wotton.

ac-côst'-ed, **ac-côast'-ed*, pa. par. [ACCOST.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Her.*: A term applied (i.) to a charge supported on both sides by other charges, as a pale *accosted* by six mullets; (ii.) to two animals proceeding side by side. (*Gloss. of Heraldry*.) [COTTISED.]

ac-côst'-ing, **ac-côast'-ing*, pr. par. [ACCOST.]

accouchement (pron.

a-kûsh'-mang or *a-kûsh-*

mënt), s. [Fr., from *accoucher* =

to deliver, to bring forth.]

1. Confinement, lying-in, delivery.

"... her approaching *accouchement*."—Agnes Strickland: *Queens of Eng.*; Henrietta Maria.

accoucheur (pron. *a-kûsh-ûr*), s. [Fr.]

1. A doctor who assists women at child-birth.



Accosted.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte. cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

2. *Fig. (satirical)*: One who assists in bringing a friend's manuscript into the world of letters.

"A kind of gratis *accoucheur* to those who wish to be delivered of rhyme, but do not know how to bring forth."—*Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers*. (Note.)

accoucheuse (pron. a-kū-shō'ce), s. [Fr.; the fem. form of *ACCOUCHEUR*.] A midwife.

***ac-cōun'-sayl**, v. To counsel with.

"And called him without fail,
And said he would him *accounsail*."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 2, 140.

ac-cōū'nt, ***ac-cōm'pt**, s. [O. Fr. *acompter*, *acouter*, from Lat. *ac=ad*, and *computo=to count*.] [COMPUTE.]

I. The act or operation of computing by means of numbers; of counting numbers themselves; or of making verbal, written, or printed statements in explanation of conduct, or for historic or other ends.

1. *Of numerical computations*:

"... the courts of equity have acquired a concurrent jurisdiction with every other court in all matters of *account*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

2. *Of explanation, defense, or apology for conduct*:

"Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin;
No reckoning made, but sent to my *account*
With all my imperfections on my head."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

3. *Of narration, especially of an historic kind*. (See No. III. 4.)

II. The state of being counted, computed, or given forth orally, in writing, or printed.

1. *Lit.*: The state of being counted or computed.

"... an host of fighting men that went out to war by bands, according to the number of their *account*..."—*2 Chron.*, xxvi. 11.

"... the money of every one that passeth the *account*, the money that every man is set at."—*2 Kings* xii. 4.

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) The state of being estimated; estimation, honorable estimate, regard, consideration, importance.

"Lord, what is man, that Thou takest knowledge of him! or the son of man, that Thou makest *account* of him!"—*Ps.* cxliv. 3.

"The state had been of no *account* in Europe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

(b) The state of being considered profitable, profit, advantage. Used specially in the phrases "to turn to *account*"=to produce advantage; and "to find one's *account* in"=to make worth one's while.

"... such a solid and substantial virtue as will turn to *account* in the great day."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 309.

"I cannot yet comprehend how those persons find their *account* in any of the three."—*Swift*.

"... the molecular motion produced in the act of anion may be turned to mechanical *account*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., iv. 9.

¶ *To lay one's account with*: To assure one's self of, to make up one's mind to. (*Scotch*.)

"I counsel you to lay your *account* with suffering."—*Walker: Peden*, p. 56.

On one's own account: On one's own behalf, for one's own profit or advantage, for one's own sake.

"... those members trafficked, each on his own *account*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. The state of being accounted for. In the phrase "on *account* of"=accounted for by; by reason of, because of, in consequence of.

"... on *account* of the sternness and harshness of his nature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

III. The thing or things computed, given forth, or told; the statement made, the record privately kept or more or less openly published.

1. *Banking, Commerce, Law, and Ordinary Language*: A registry of pecuniary transactions; such a record as is kept by merchants, by housewives, and by all prudent people, with the view of day by day ascertaining their financial position.

¶ *Spec.*: A bill or paper sent in by tradespeople to those who do not pay for goods in readiness. In it is entered the name of the debtor, each item of his debt, and the sum of the whole.

"If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee ought, put that on mine *account*. I Paul have written it with mine own hand, I will repay it."—*Philemon* 18, 19.

To open an account=to commence pecuniary transactions with, so that one's name is entered for the first time in the books of the banker or merchant.

An *open account*, or an *account current*, is commercially one in which the balance has not been struck; in banking it is one which may be added to or drawn upon at any time, as opposed to a *deposit account* where notice is required for withdrawals. *To keep an open account* is to keep an account of the kind now stated running on, instead of closing it. A *stated account* is one which all parties have, either expressly or by implication, admitted to be correct. A *settled account* is one which has actually

been discharged. *Payment on account*=in partial payment of a debt.

2. *Old Law*: A writ or action brought against a man whose office or business places him under the obligation to render an account to another, and who has failed to furnish it; as a guardian neglecting to give one to his ward. The action, of course, was most frequently brought when there was reason to believe that the money unaccounted for had been embezzled.

3. A verbal or written explanation, excuse, or defense given by a defendant arraigned before a tribunal, or an employe summoned before an employer to answer.

"Give an *account* of thy stewardship."—*Luke* xvi. 2.

"... they shall give *account* thereof in the day of judgment."—*Matt.* xii. 36.

"A member could no longer be called to *account* for his harangues or his votes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ In the last example *account* may be a substantive or a verb. It is probably the former.

4. A verbal, written, or printed recital of incidents, an historic narrative.

¶ In this sense it is often plural.

"If, therefore, we require that a historical *account* should rest on the testimony of known and assignable witnesses, whose credibility can be scrutinized and judged..."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. vii., § 7.

"The chroniclers have given us many *accounts* of the masks and plays which were acted in the court."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

ac-cōū'nt, v. t. & i. [Fr. *compter*.]

I. *Transitive*:

*1. To count, to number, to reckon.

"Long worke it were
Here to *account* the endlesse progeny
Of all the weeds that bud and blossom there."

Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 80.

2. To place to one's account, to count, to impute, to assign.

"Even as Abraham believed God, and it was *accounted* [margin, imputed] to him for righteousness."—*Gal.* iii. 6.

3. To assign, to nominate, to appoint.

"... they which are *accounted* to rule over the Gentiles exercise lordship over them."—*Mark* x. 42.

"... and it was, in truth, the only project that was *accounted* to his own service."—*Clarendon*.

4. To count, to regard as, to deem, consider, judge, adjudge.

"You think him humble—God *accounts* him proud."

Cowper: Truth.

"O Thou! whose captain I *account* myself,
Look on my forces with a gracious eye."

Shakespeare: King Richard III., v. 3.

II. *Intransitive*:

*To count, to reckon.

"... by which months we to this day *account*."—*Hold: Time*.

¶ *To account for*: (1) To render an account of.

"At once *accounting* for his deep arrears."

Dryden: Juvenal's Satires, xiii.

(2) To afford an explanation of, to tell the cause of.

"... we find evidences of a small change, which *theory accounts* for."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed., § 306.

"... a feature in the vegetation of this island [the northern island of New Zealand] may perhaps be *accounted* for by the land having been aboriginally covered with forest-trees."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xviii., p. 424.

**To account of* (compound trans. verb): To value, to prize, to estimate highly.

"... none were of silver; it was not anything *accounted of* in the days of Solomon."—*2 Chron.* ix. 20.

account-book, s. A book in which accounts are kept. (*Swift*.)

ac-cōūnt'-a-bīl'-ī-tŷ, s. [ACCOUNTABLE.] Liability to be called on to give an account of money, of the discharge of a special trust, or of conduct generally; responsibility.

ac-cōūnt'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *account*, and suff. -able. In Fr. *comptable*.] Liable to be called on to render an account of money, of goods, of the discharge of a special trust, or of conduct generally; responsible.

1. *Of money*:

Law: An accountable receipt is a written acknowledgment that a certain amount of money or certain specified goods have actually been received by the particular person. The forgery of such a receipt is felony.

2. *Of other matters than money*.

"The House of Commons is now supreme in the State, but is *accountable* to the nation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"... he would have known that he should be held *accountable* for all the misery which a national bankruptcy or a French invasion might produce."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

¶ It is followed by *to* placed before the person, body, or being to whom or which account is to be rendered, and *for* placed before the trust for which one is responsible. (See the examples above.)

ac-cōūnt'-a-ble-ness, s. [ACCOUNTABLE.] The state of being accountable; liability to be called on to render an account, whether of money, of the discharge of a trust, or of conduct generally.

"The possession of this active power is essential to what is termed moral agency or *accountableness*."—*Isaac Taylor: Elements of Thought*, 8th ed., p. 22.

ac-cōūnt'-a-blŷ, adv. [ACCOUNTABLE.] In an accountable manner.

ac-cōūnt'-ant, s. [ACCOUNT.] A person skilled in figures, whose occupation is the keeping of accounts.

Figuratively:

"A strict *accountant* of his beads."

Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

***ac-cōūnt'-ant**, a. Accountable, responsible for, chargeable with.

"... though, peradventure,
I stand *accountant* for as great a sin."

Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

ac-cōūnt'-ant-ship, s. The office or work of an accountant.

ac-cōūnt'-ed, pa. par. [ACCOUNT, v.]

ac-cōūnt'-ing, pr. par. [ACCOUNT, v.]

1. *Used as a participle*:

"*Accounting* that God was able to raise him up, even from the dead."—*Heb.* xi. 19.

2. *As a substantive*: An adjusting of accounts.

"Which without frequent *accountings* he will hardly be able to prevent."—*South: Sermons*.

Accounting for (used substantively): Explanation of.

"... and leave to maturer age the *accounting* for the causes."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. VI., "On Education."

ac-cōū'-ple, v. t. [Fr. *accoupler*; Lat. *ad=to*; and Eng. *couple*.] To couple to, to couple together. [COUPLE.]

"... the application which he *accoupleth* it withal."—*Bacon: Advanc. of Learning*, bk. ii.

***ac-cōū'-pled**, pa. par. & a. [ACCOUPLE.]

ac-cōū'-ple-mēt, s. [ACCOUPLE.]

1 & 2. The act of coupling together, or the state of being coupled together.

"... the son born of such an *accouplement*."—*Trial of Men's Wits*, p. 318.

3. The thing which couples or is coupled.

Carpentry: (1) A tie or brace. (2) Work when framed.

***ac-cōūp'-līng**, pr. par. [ACCOUPLE.]

***ac-cōūr'-āge**, v. t. [ACCORAGE.] To encourage.

***ac-cōūrt'**, v. t. [COURT.] To entertain courteously.

"[They] all this while were at their wanton rest,

Accounting each her friend with lavish fest."

Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 16.

***ac-cōūrt'-īng**, pr. par. [ACCOURT.]

accoutre (ak-kū'ter), v. t. [Fr. *accouter*; O. Fr. *accoustrer*, fr. O. Fr. *cousteur*, *coustre*, *coudre*; Ger. *kuster*=a sacristan; fr. Low Latin *custrix*=a female sacristan; *custos sacrarii*, or *custos ecclesie*=church keeper.] (Wedgwood.)

*I. To perform the office of a sacristan to a priest, to invest him with the garments in which he is to conduct public worship. (Wedgwood.)

II. To invest one with the garments or habiliments suitable to any other occupation.

¶ It is followed by *with* or *in* of the habiliments.

"*Accoutred* with his burthen and his staff."

Wordsworth: Excurs., bk. ii.

1. (*Spec.*): To dress in military vestments, superadding offensive and perhaps defensive arms.

"But first, said they, let us go again into the armory. So they did; and when he came there, they harnessed him from head to foot with what was of proof..."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, Part I.

*2. To rig out and otherwise equip a ship.

"The same wind that carries a ship well-ballasted, if ill-rigged or *accoutred*, it drowns it."—*South: Sermons*, viii. 128.

3. To dub a knight.

"One was *accoutred* when the cry began,

Knight of the Silver Moon, Sir Marmadan..."

His vow was (and well performed his vow),

Armed at all points, with terror on his brow,

To judge the land, to purge atrocious crimes."

Cowper: Anti-Thelyphthora.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

4. (*Sarcastically*): To clothe in vestments the reverse of splendid; to bedizen in burlesque or mummifying attire.

"For this in rags accoutred are they seen."—*Dryden*.

¶ Occurs most frequently in the pa. par.

accoutred (ak-kū-tērd), *pa. par. & adj.* [AC-COUTRE.]

accouterments, accouterments (ak-kū-tēr-mēnts), *s. pl.* [Fr. *accoutrement*.] Dress and equipments of any kind, but specially those of a soldier. [AC-COUTRE.]

1. *Gen.*: The equipments of any one.

"The pilgrim set forth with the simple accouterments which announced his design: the staff, the wallet, and the scallop-shell."—*Milman: Hist. of Lat. Christianity*, bk. vii., ch. 6.

2. *Spec.*: The military equipments of a soldier.

"Hardly one of them troubled himself about the comforts, the accouterments, or the drilling of those over whom he was placed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

accourting (ak-kū-trīng), *pr. par.* [AC-COUTRE.]

*ac-cōw'-ard, *v. t.* [COWARD.] To make one a coward.

"I thought that all the wordes in the world shude nat have accowarded the."—*Palsgrave*, fo. 137.

*ac-cōy', *v. t.* [O. Fr. *accoiser*=to appease.] To render coy or shy.

Specially:

1. To appease, to soothe, to caress, to make love to.

"Of faire Pæana I received was
And oft embrast, as if that I were hee,
And with kind words accoyd, vowing great love to me."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ix. 59.

2. To daunt.

"Thou foolish swain, that thus art overjoy'd,
How soon may here thy courage be accoy'd!"
Peele: Eglogue Gratulatorie (1589).

*ac-cōy'd, *pa. par.* [ACCOY.]

*ac-cōy'le, *v. i.* [ACCOIL.] To gather together, to assemble, to stand around.

*ac-cōy'nt, *v. t.* To acquaint.

"The people having so gracious a prince and souerayne lorde as the kinges highness is, with whom, by the continuance of his regne over them thies twenty-eight yerres, they ought to be so well accoynted."—*State Papers*, i. 475.

*ac-cōy'nt-ēd, *pa. par.* [ACCOYNT.]

*ac-crā'se, *v. t.* [Fr. *écraser*=to crush.] [CRUSH.] To crush, to destroy.

"Fynding my youth myspent, my substance ympayred, my credyth accressed, my talent hydden, my follyes laughed att, my rewyne unpytted, and my trewth unemployed."—*Queen's Progresses*, i. 21.

*ac-crē'ase, *v. t.* [Lat. *accresco*=to continue growing, to increase: *ad*=to; *cresco*=to grow.] To increase. (*Florio*.)

ac-crēd'-it, *v. t.* [Fr. *accréditer*=to bring into credit, to give authority to; Lat. *accredo*=to yield one's belief to another: *ad*=to; *credo*=to entrust, to believe.] [CREDIT.]

1. To invest one with that authority which will render statements made by him credible and weighty.

To accredit an ambassador is to give him such credentials as will constitute him the official representative of the country which sent him forth, and empower him to speak in its name.

"David Beton, the nephew of the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, was accredited to the Court of France."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. To credit or believe a statement.

"The particular hypothesis which is most accredited at the time."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, vol. ii., ch. xx., p. 107.

"The version of early Roman history which was accredited in the fifth century."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. iii.

ac-crēd'-i-tā'-tion, *s.* [ACCREDIT.] The giving one a title to credit.

"Having received my instructions and letters of accreditation."—*Memoirs of Bishop Cumberland*, i. 417.

ac-crēd'-i-tēd, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCREDIT.]

"Views which may seem new, but which have long been maintained by accredited authors."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews* (3d ed.), Pref.

ac-crēd'-i-tīng, *pr. par.* [ACCREDIT.]

*ac-crē'sce, *v. i.* [Lat. *accresco*=to grow on, to continue to increase.] To continue increasing.

"Their power accresceth to these present."—*Laws, Church of Scotland* (1830), p. 176.

ac-crēs'-çence, *s.* [Lat. *accrescens*, *pr. par.* of *accresco*.] Continued growth.

ac-crēs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *accrescens*, *pr. par.* of *accresco*.]

†1. *Gen.*: Continuing to increase.

"New appearances of accrescent variety and alteration."—*Shuckford: Creation and Fall of Man*, p. 90.

2. *Bot.*: Continuing to grow after flowering, as the calyx of *Melanorrhæa*.

ac-crēs'-çi-mēn-tō, *s.* [Ital., from *accrescere*=to increase.]

Music: The addition to a note of half its length in time, which is indicated by placing after it a small dot.

ac'-crête, *a.* [Lat. *accretus*, *pa. par.* of *accresco*.]

Bot.: Fastened to another body and growing with it. (*De Candolle*.)

ac-crē'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *accretio*=an increment, from *accretus*, *pa. par.* of *accresco*: *ad*=to, and *cresco*=to grow.]

I. The act or process of causing anything to increase by making an addition to its substance.

1. By mechanical action. (For example, see No. II.)

2. By the growth of a living body.

Specially:

(a) *Med.*: By the growth of an animal body.

"Infants support abstinence worse from the quantity of aliment consumed in accretion."—*Arbuthnot: Ali-ments*.

(b) *Bot.*: The growth of one portion of a plant to another. (*Loudon: Cyclop. of Plants, Gloss*.)

3. By the natural laws regulating the action of the human mind. *Spec.*, of the growth of a myth by the addition of much fable around a grain of truth.

"Upon this narrow basis a detailed narrative has been built which was doubtless formed by a series of successive accretions."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. x.

4. By the action of human law.

English Law: The union or accession of a thing vague or vacant to another already occupied or disposed of. Thus, if a legacy be given to two persons conjointly, and one of the two dies, his share passes over to his colleague by accretion. The most common use of the term is with respect to land imperceptibly deposited from a river or the ocean. If this is inconsiderable, it may be taken possession of by the neighboring proprietor; but if it is great, it belongs to the Crown. (See *Will, Wharton's Law Lexicon*.)

II. The state of having additions made to it by the process now described.

"Secondly, plants do nourish, inanimate bodies do not; they have an accretion, but no alimentation."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, ch. vii., § 602.

III. That which is added by the above-described process.

"Assuming, however, that we are to strip off all the subordinate parts of his narrative as a later accretion, and to retain only a nucleus of the leading facts . . ."
—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xii.

ac-crē'-tive, *a.* [Lat. *accretus*, *pa. par.* of *accresco*.] [ACCRESCE.] Increasing by means of mechanical additions to the substance, as in certain circumstances is the case with minerals, or in some similar way. (See the significations under ACCRETION.)

" . . . the accretive motions of plants and animals."—*Glanvill: Seepsis Scientifica*.

*ac-crīm'-ī-nāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *ad*=to; *criminor*=to accuse; fr. *crimen*=an accusation.] To accuse of a crime. (*Wood*.)

"Bishop Williams, being accriminated in the Star-chamber for corrupting of witnesses, and being convicted on full proof . . ."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, i. 181. (*Latham*.)

*ac-crīm'-ī-nā'-tion, *s.* [ACCRIMINATE.] An accusation.

"If this accrimination be leveled against me, let me know my fault while I am here to make my defense."—*Life of Henrietta Maria* (A. D. 1685).

ac-crī'pe, *s.* [Deriv. uncertain.] A herb (?).

"Some be browne and some be white,
And some be tender as acripe."
Reliq. Antiq., i. 248.

ac-crō'ach, *ac-crō'-che, *v. i.* [Fr. *accrocher*=to hook on, to hang up, from *croche*, *croc*=a hook.] [CROOK.]

*1. To hook, to draw with a hook.

"And fire when it towe approcheth,
To hym anon the strength accrocheth
Till with his hete it be deuoured,
The towe ne may not be succoured."
Gower: Confessio Amantis, v.

"He never accroched treasure
Towarde hymselfe nere nor ferre."
Bochas, bk. v., c. 16.

2. *Old Law*: To encroach. Used specially of subjects directly or indirectly assuming the royal prerogative.

"Thus the accroaching, or attempting to exercise royal power (a very uncertain charge), was in the 21 Edw. III. held to be treason in a knight of Hertfordshire, who forcibly assaulted and detained one of the king's subjects till he paid him £90 [\$450]."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. vi.

ac-crōach'-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [ACCROACH.]

ac-crōach'-mēnt, *s.* [ACCROACH.]

Old Law: Encroachment on the royal authority; attempts, direct or indirect, to exercise the royal prerogative.

*ac-crō'che, *v. i.* [ACCROACH.]

ac-crō'che, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Hooked into.

ac-crū'e, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *accreu*, *pa. par.* of *ac-croistre*, from Lat. *accresco*=to continue growing: *ad*=to, and *cresco*=to increase.]

Lit.: To grow to, to increase; hence,
Comm. & Ord. Lang.: To arise, to come to, to fall to, to be added to.

"To every labor its reward accrues."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii.

"The anatomical results accruing from this inquiry."
—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*

*ac-crū'e, *s.* [From the verb.] That which is added to the property of any one.

ac-crū'ed, *a.* [From the verb.]

Her.: Having represented on it a full-grown tree.

ac-crū'-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [ACCRUE, *v. i.*]

Law: *Accruing costs*: Expenses incurred after a verdict has been pronounced.

ac-crū-mēnt, *s.* [From *accrue*, *v. t.*] Increase, addition, augmentation.

"That joy is charitable which overflows our neighbor's fields when ourselves are unconcerned in the personal accrements."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar*, 48.

*ac-cūb, *s.* The footmark of an animal. (*Halliwell*.)

ac-cū-bā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *accubatio*=a lying or reclining at table; *accubitus* (sup. of *accumbo*)=to be near: *ad*=to, near; *cubo*.] The custom, borrowed by the Romans from the East, of reclining at meals. [CUBE.]

"It will appear that *accubation*, or lying down at meals, was a gesture used by very many nations."—*Broun: Vulgar Errors*.

ac-cū-bī-tūs, *s.* [Lat.=a reclining at table.]

Arch.: A room attached to a large church, in which the clergyman occasionally reposed.

*ac-cūmb, *v. i.* [Lat. *accumbo*: *ad*, and *cubo*.] [AC-CUBATION.] To recline at table as the ancient Greeks, Romans, &c., used to do.

ac-cūm'-ben-çy, *s.* [ACCUMB.] The state of being accumbent; the state of reclining at the supper table, as some ancient nations did.

"No gesture befitting familiar *accumbency*."—*Robinson: Eudoxa* (1658), p. 142.

ac-cūm'-bent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *accumbens*, *pr. par.* of *accumbo*: fr. *ad* and *cubo*.]

I. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Reclining like the ancients at the supper-table.

"The Roman recumbent, or, more properly, *accumbent* posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war."—*Arbuthnot: Tables of Ancient Weights and Measures*.

2. *Bot.*: Prostrate, supine. When the edges of the cotyledons in a brassaceous or other plant are



Accumbent Cotyledon, Whole and in Section.

presented to the radicle, they are said to be *accumbent*; but when folded with their backs upon the radicle, they are termed *incumbent*.

II. *As substantive*: One who reclines in ancient fashion at a dinner-table, or, more loosely, who sits at the table in the ordinary way.

"What a penance must be done by every *accumbent* in sitting at the passing through all these dishes!"—*Br. Hall: Occasional Meditations*.

*ac'-cū-mie, *s.* [ACCOMIE.]

ac-cūm'-ūl-āte, *v. t. & i.* [In Fr. *accumuler*; Ital. *accumulare*; fr. Lat. *accumulo*, supine *accumulatum*=to add to a heap, to heap up: *ad*=to; *cumulo*=to heap up; *cumulus*=a heap.]

I. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To heap up, as, for instance, stones upon a cairn; mechanically to pile one thing above another.

" . . . considerable tracts of alluvium, which were gradually accumulated by the overflow of former years."—*Lyell: Princip. of Geology*, ch. xv.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Fig.*: To bring together, to amass without its being implied that each new addition is mechanically heaped upon the mass of its predecessors.

"In the seventeenth century, a statesman who was at the head of affairs might easily, and without giving scandal, *accumulate* in no long time an estate amply sufficient to support a dukedom."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ Sometimes, though really transitive, it has an intransitive appearance, the accusative being implied instead of expressed.

"... the average strength of the desire to *accumulate* is short of that which, under circumstances of any tolerable security, reason and sober calculation would approve."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. xi.

II. *Intransitive*: To grow up into a great mass or number (literally or figuratively).

"... in such water it is obviously impossible that strata of any great thickness can *accumulate*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvi.

"As their observations *accumulate* and as their experience extends."—*Buckle: Hist. Civilization in Eng.*, i. 1.

ac-cūm'-ūl-ā-te, *a.* [See the verb.] Collected into a mass or quantity; now generally written ACCUMULATED.

"Greatness of relief *accumulate* in one place doth rather invite a surcharge of poor."—*Bacon: Sutton's Estate*.

ac-cūm'-ūl-ā-ted, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCUMULATE, *v.*]

"With *accumulated* usury."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ac-cūm'-ūl-ā-tīng, *pr. par. & a.* [ACCUMULATE, *v.*]

"There are many circumstances which, in England, give a peculiar force to the *accumulating* propensity."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. xi., § 4.

ac-cūm'-ūl-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *accumulatio*.] [ACCUMULATE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of accumulating, heaping up, or amassing.

1. *Lit.*: The act of heaping up, as stones on a cairn, snow on a wreath, or sediment on a previously formed geological stratum.

"... the earliest exterior rugosities of the earth would ... be placed beyond the influence of sedimentary accumulation."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. i.

2. *Fig.*: The act or process of amassing anything, as, for instance, houses, land, ships, renown, &c. These are not literally piled one above another of the same kind in heaps, but may still be viewed as if they were a single aggregate, heap, or mass.

"One of my place in Syria, his lieutenant, For quick accumulation of renown,"
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 1.

II. The state of being or having been accumulated, heaped up, or amassed.

"... very long after their accumulation as marine mud."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. ii.

III. That of which the accumulation is made or takes place.

"... partly an accumulation of snow, increased by lateral glaciers."—*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, ch. xxii.

B. Technically:

1. *Mech.* *Accumulation of power* is the motion which exists in some machines after intervals of time during which the velocity of the moving body has been continually increased.

2. *Med.*: The concurrent effect of medicines of which the first dose seems powerless, but of which some dose or other in the series operates not simply with the intensity which might have been expected from its own magnitude, but also with that of all those which have preceded it.

3. *Polit. Econ.*: The adding of one sum saved to another with the view of producing capital.

ac-cūm'-ūl-ā-tīve, *a.* [ACCUMULATE, *v.*] Accumulating, amassing, relating to accumulation, having a tendency to accumulate.

"The activity of thought and vivacity of the accumulative memory ..."—*Coleridge: Table Talk*.

"When a variation is of the slightest use to a being, we cannot tell how much of it to attribute to the accumulative action of natural selection."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. v., p. 133.

Law:

An *accumulative judgment* is one in which two punishments are prescribed to a criminal for two distinct breaches of the law, the second penalty to commence when the first expires.

An *accumulative legacy* is the term used when more legacies than one are given by successive wills emanating from the same testator, or by successive codicils to the same will.

**ac-cūm'-ūl-ā-tīve-lŷ*, *adv.* [ACCUMULATIVE.] In an accumulative manner; in literal heaps, or in what may be figuratively considered as heaps.

"Heart is put here *accumulatively*, as that whose cleanness must be added to the purity of conversation to complete it."—*Allestree: Sermons*, ii. 20.

ac-cūm'-ūl-ā-tōr, *s.* [Fr. *accumulateur*.] One who or that which accumulates.

"... broils and quarrels, the great *accumulators* and multipliers of injuries."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Christian Piety*.

ăc-cūm'-ūl-ā-tōr, *s.* A secondary or storage battery, where electricity has been converted into chemical energy, which in turn is reconverted into electricity, when the battery is used for power or lighting purposes.

ăc-cūr-a-çŷ, *s.* [In Ital. *accuratezza*, fr. Lat. *accuratio*; fr. *accuro*=to bestow care upon: *ad*=to; *curo*=to take care of; *cura*=care.]

1. Exactness, freedom from mistakes, this exemption arising from the care with which every step in a process has been carried out; conformity to truth, even in minute particulars.

"... directing its beak with the greatest *accuracy*."—*Whewell: Hist. of Scientific Ideas*, bk. ix., ch. v. 23.

"... two works of undoubted *accuracy*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. i.

2. Precision of fit.

"The efficiency of the instrument will also depend upon the *accuracy* with which the piston fits the bottom and sides of the barrel."—*Lardner: Pneumatics*, ch. v.

ăc-cūr-ate, *a.* [Lat. *accuratus*, *pa. par. of accuro*=to take pains with: *ac*=*ad*=to, and *cura*=care.] [ACCURACY.]

1. Exact, without error or defect, free from mistakes.

"For his knowledge, though not always *accurate*, was of immense extent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. Determinate, exactly fixed.

"Those conceive the celestial bodies have more *accurate* influences upon these things below than indeed they have but in gross."—*Bacon*.

ăc-cūr-ate-lŷ, *adv.* [ACCURATE.]

1. In an accurate manner; exactly, precisely, without mistake.

"The stipulations of the treaty of Dover were *accurately* known to very few."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Closely; so as to fit exactly.

ăc-cūr-ate-něss, *s.* [ACCURATE.] Accuracy, exactness, precision, nicety.

"Suspecting that in making this observation I had not determined the diameter of the sphere with sufficient *accurateness*, I repeated the experiment."—*Newton*.

ac-cūr's'e, **a-cūr's'e*, *v.* [Pref. *ac*=*ad*=to, and *curse*.]

1. *Old Test.*: Properly the rendering of the Heb. verb *chharam*=to devote to God, without permission that the person or thing thus devoted should afterward be redeemed with money; hence, to devote to utter destruction.

"And the city shall be *accursed*, even it, and all that are therein, to the Lord: only Rahab the harlot shall live ... And they utterly destroyed all that was in the city, both man and woman, young and old, and ox, and sheep, and ass, with the edge of the sword."—*Josh.* vi. 17, 21.

2. *New Test.*: To separate from the church, or to exclude from eternal salvation. It is doubtful in some cases which of the two is meant.

"If any man preach any other gospel unto you than that ye have received, let him be *accursed*."—*Gal.* i. 9.

"For I could wish that myself were *accursed* from Christ for my brethren, my kinsmen according to the flesh."—*Rom.* ix. 3.

3. Eccles. Lang.: To excommunicate.

"And Hildebrand *accursed* and cast down from his throne Henry IV."—*Sir W. Raleigh: Essays*.

4. Ordinary Language:

(a) To curse, to imprecate evil upon a person because of regarding him with excessive hatred.

"For aye *accursed* in minstrel line
Is he who brawls 'mid song and wine."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, canto ii. 18.

(b) To separate from the society of men.

"No one is so *accursed* by fate,
No one so utterly desolate,
But some heart, though unknown,
Responds unto his own."
Longfellow: Endymion.

(c) (*Used of things*): To curse, to execrate, to regard with excessive hatred.

"Which is lif that oure Lord
In alle lawes *acurseth*."
Piers Plow., p. 375.

"Had Lara from that night, to him *accurst*."
Byron: Lara, canto ii. 9.

ac-cūr'sed, *ac-cūr'st*, *pa. par. & adj.* [ACCURSE.]

"... the *accursed* thing."—*Josh.* xxii. 20.

"... the Phenicean *accursed* rites."—*Jeremy Taylor: The Decalogue*.

"Where the veil'd demon held his feast *accurst*."
Moore: Lalla Rookh.

ac-cūr'-sīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ACCURSE.]

As substantive: Used in senses corresponding to those of the verb.

Spec.: Excommunication.

"Anathematization, excommunication, and *accursing* are synonymous."—*Compend. Laws, Church of Scotland* (1830), p. xxxv.

ac-cūr'st, *pa. par. & adj.* [ACCURSED.]

ac-cū'-șa-ble, *a.* [Lat. *accusabilis*.] [ACCUSE.] That may be accused, liable to be charged with a crime or fault.

"Nature's improvisation were justly *accusable* if. . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

ac-cū'-șal, *s.* [ACCUSE.]

"*Adah*, Cain! clear thee from this horrible *accusal*."
Byron: Cain, iii. 1.

ac-cū'-șant, *s.* [Lat. *accusans*, *pr. par. of accuso*.] One who accuses.

"... the *accusant* must hold him to the proof of the charge."—*Ep. Hall: Remains, Life*, p. 531.

ăc-cū-șă-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *accusation*; Ital. *accusazione*, fr. Lat. *accusatio*.] [ACCUSE, *v. t.*]

1. The act of charging one with a crime, or with a lighter delinquency.

"... if I have taken anything from any man by false *accusation*, I restore him fourfold."—*Luke* xix. 8.

2. The state of being accused.

"What can secure him at last against false *accusation*?"—*Adventurer*, No. 62.

3. That of which one is accused; the charge itself.

"Pilate then went out unto them, and said, What *accusation* bring ye against this man?"—*John* xviii. 29.

ac-cū'-șă-tive, *a.* [In Ger. *accusativ*; Fr. *accusatif*; Ital. *accusativo*, fr. Lat. *accusativus*, *s.*=the accusative case.]

I. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to accusation, prone to bring forward charges against persons or institutions.

"This hath been a very *accusative* age, yet have I not heard any superstition (much less idolatry) charged upon the several bishops of London, Winchester, Chester . . . &c."—*Sir E. Dering: Speeches*, p. 112.

2. The case defined under No. II., or pertaining to it.

"Relation of the Nominative and Accusative Case,"—*Schmitz: Lat. Gram.*, xlii.

"The German languages have, so early as the Gothic even, lost the *accusative* mark in substantives entirely."—*Bopp: Compar. Gram.*, i. 165.

II. *As substantive*: The name given by the Latins to the fourth of the six cases used in the declension of nouns. It in many respects agrees with the objective case in English, which, in consequence, is often called the accusative.

ac-cū'-șă-tive-lŷ, *adv.* [ACCUSATIVE.]

1. In an accusative manner; so as to involve an accusation.

2. With relation to the accusative case.

ac-cū-șă-tōr'-i-ăl, *a.* [ACCUSATORY.] Accusatory (q. v.).

ac-cū-șă-tōr'-i-ăl-lŷ, *adv.* [ACCUSATORIAL.] By way of accusation.

ac-cū'-șă-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [In Fr. *accusatoire*.] [ACCUSE.] Containing or involving an accusation.

"... their *accusatory* strain."—*Townsend: Lives of Twelve Eminent Judges*; Lord Eldon.

ac-cū'se, *v. t.* [In Fr. *accuser*; Ital. *accusare*, from Lat. *accuso*=(1) to call to account, (2) to arraign: *ad*=to; *causor*=to conduct a lawsuit; *causa*=a cause, also a suit at law.] [CAUSE.]

1. *Law*: To bring a civil or criminal charge against one with the view of obtaining redress from the criminal, his punishment, or both together, from a judicial tribunal.

"And when he [Paul] was called forth, Tertullus began to *accuse* him, saying, . . . We have found this man a pestilent fellow."—*Acts* xxvi. 2, 5.

2. Ordinary Life:

(a) To complain against, to find fault with.

"... having faithful children not *accused* of riot or unruly."—*Titus* i. 6.

"... their thoughts the meanwhile *accusing* or else excusing one another."—*Rom.* ii. 15.

(b) To discover or betray the existence or action of any person or thing.

"The entrees of the verde *accuseth*
To him that in the watir museth."
Rom. of the Rose, 1,591.

**ac-cū'se*, *s.* [From the verb.] An accusation.

"By false *accuse* doth level at my life."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Part II., iii. 1.

ac-cū'sed, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCUSE, *v.*]

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***ac-cūse-mēnt**, s. [ACCUSE.] Accusation.

"... and sometimes at the only promotion and *accusament* of their summoners and apparitors."—*Petition of the Commons to the King*, Nov. 3, 1529.

ac-cū-sēr, s. [ACCUSE, v. t.] One who accuses; one who brings a charge against another person, or, more loosely, against a class, an institution, &c.

"... before that he is accused, have the *accusers* face to face."—*Acts* xxv. 16.

ac-cū-sīng, pr. par. & a. [ACCUSE, v. t.]

"As school-boys, finding their mistake too late,
Draw a wet sponge across the *accusing* slate."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn.

ac-cūs-tōm, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *acostomer*, from Low Lat. *accostumo*, from Lat. *ad*, and *consuetudinem*, accus. of *consuetudo*=custom; Ital. *accostumare*.] [CUSTOM.]

A. Transitive:

1. To create a custom or habit by practicing the same act a number of times; to habituate, to inure.

"Men were *accustomed* to redress their wrongs by the strong hand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

*2. To frequent.

"A well-*accustomed* house."—*Mad. Centlivre: Bold Stroke*, i. 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. Gen.: To be habituated, to be used or wont to anything.

"Which most living things *accustom*."—*Carew*.

*2. Spec.: To cohabit.

"We with the best men *accustom* openly."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, iii.

***ac-cūs-tōm**, s. [ACCUSTOM, v.] Custom.

"Individual *accustom* of life."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

ac-cūs-tōm-a-ble, a. [ACCUSTOM, v.] Of long custom; very habitual.

"By *accustomable* residence in one climate."—*Sir M. Hale: Origination of Mankind*.

ac-cūs-tōm-a-blý, adv. [ACCUSTOMABLE.] According to custom.

"Touching the king's fines *accustomably* paid."—*Bacon: Alienations*.

***ac-cūs-tōm-a-ŋce**, s. [ACCUSTOM, v.] Custom, practice.

"Through *accustomance* and negligence, and perhaps some other causes, we neither feel it in our own bodies, nor take notice of it in others."—*Boyle*.

***ac-cūs-tōm-ar-ý**, adv. [ACCUSTOMARY.] According to custom.

"The peculiar eminence which you *accustomarily* marshal before logick."—*Cleveland*.

***ac-cūs-tōm-a-rý**, a. [ACCUSTOM.] Customary, usual. [CUSTOMARY.]

"The ordinary and *accustomary* swearing then in use among the Jews."—*Fealty: Dipper Dipt*, p. 160.

ac-cūs-tōmed, pa. par. & a. [ACCUSTOM, v. t.]

1. As pa. par.: As in the verb.

2. As adj.: Usual.

"I roved o'er many a hill and many a dale
With my *accustomed* load."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

3. Frequented.

ac-cūs-tōmed-nēss, s. [ACCUSTOMED.] The state of being habituated to; familiarity.

"*Accustomedness* to sin hardens the heart."—*Pierce: Sermons*, p. 230.

ac-cūs-tōm-īng, pr. par. [ACCUSTOM, v.]

āce, s. [Fr. *as*=an ace of cards, dice, &c.; Ital. *asso*, from Lat. *as*=(1) a unit, (2) a pound weight, &c.]

1. A unit; a single point on cards or dice; a card with but one mark upon it. [AMBSACE.]

"An *Ace* of Hearts steps forth: The King unseen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive Queen."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, canto iii. 95, 96.

2. A very small amount, or a very small quantity; an atom.

"He will not bate an *ace* of absolute certainty."—*Dr. H. More: Government of the Tongue*.

ace-point. The side of a die possessing but one point.

āc-ē-cōn-īt-īc āc-īd, s. (C₆H₆O₆.)

Chem.: A tribasic acid produced, along with citracetic acid, by heating ethylic bromacetate with sodium. It is isomeric with aconitic acid. (*Watts: Suppl.*)

āc-ēl-da-ma, s. [Syro-Chal. *Chhaqual*=field of; *dema*, in Heb. *dam*=blood.]

1. As a proper name: A field purchased by the Jewish chief priests and elders with the thirty pieces of silver returned by Judas. It was used as a place of interment for strangers. The traditional site is on a small plateau half way up the southern slope of the Valley of Hinnom, near the junction of the latter with the Valley of Jehoshaphat. (See *Matt.* xxvii. 3–10; *Acts* i. 18, 19.)

2. As a common noun: A field of blood. *Spec.*, a field of battle just after a sanguinary contest has terminated.

***āc-ēle**, v. t. [Old form of SEAL.] To seal. (*Robt. of Gloucester*.)

***āc-ēl-ed**, pa. par. [ACELE.]

āc-ē-nāph-thēne, **āc-ēt-ý-lō-nāph-tha-lēne**, s. [NAPHTHALENE.]

***āc-ēnt'e**, s. [ASSENT, s.] (*Robt. of Glouc.*, p. 96.)

***āc-ēn-tēn**, ***āc-ēn-týn**, v. i. [ASSENT, v.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

āc-ēn-tric, a. [Gr. *a*, priv.; *kentron*=a sharp point, the center of a circle; *kenteō*=to prick, to goad.] Destitute of a center.

***āc-ēn-týn**, v. i. [ACENTEN.]

-aceous. An adjectival suffix. [Lat. *-aceus*, as *testaceus*=of brick, shelly; fr. *testa*=a brick, a tile, a shell.] Having, characterized by; as *testaceous*=having a *testa*, or shell.

āc-ēph'-a-lā, **āc-ēph'-al-aŋs**, s. pl. [Gr. *akephalos*=headless; *a*, priv.; *kephalē*=the head.] The fourth class of Cuvier's great division or sub-kingdom of the Animal Creation called Mollusca. He included under it two orders—the *Testacea*, or *Acephalans*, with shells, generally bivalve; and the *Nuda*, or *Naked Acephalans*, without shells. The class was a natural one, but the name was objectionable, inasmuch as the mollusks of the class *Brachiopoda* are also without apparent heads. Hence new names have been found for the *Acephala*, viz., *Conchifera* and *Lamellibranchia* (q. v.).

āc-ēph'-al-aŋ, s. [ACEPHALA.]

1. Gen.: An animal without a head.

2. Spec.: A mollusk belonging to Cuvier's class *Acephala* (q. v.). Often used in the pl., *Acephalans*.

āc-ēph'-al-ī, s. pl. [Lat. *Acephali*; Gr. *akephaloi*=headless; *a*, priv.; *kephalē*=the head.]

I. Lit.: Without a head, or reported to be without one.

1. Phys.: Infants born without heads.

2. Ancient Geog.: Certain nations in Africa, India, &c., fabulously alleged to be without heads.

II. Fig.: Headless in the sense of having no chief.

1. Civil Hist.: Certain levelers in the reign of Henry I. of England, who acknowledged no head or emperor.

2. Church History:

(a) The name applied to those who, on occasion of a dispute which arose in the Council of Ephesus, A. D. 431, refused to follow either John of Antioch, or Cyril of Alexandria.

(b) The name applied, in the fifth and sixth centuries, to a large section of the followers of the Monophysite, Peter Mongus, who cast him off as their leader because of his accepting a peaceful formula called the Henoticon. They soon afterward split into three parties, the Anthropomorphites, the Barsanuphites, and the Essianists, who again gave origin to other sects.

(c) Bishops exempt from the jurisdiction and discipline of a patriarch.

āc-ēph'-al-ist, s. [ACEPHALA.] One who does not acknowledge a head or superior.

"These *acephalists*, who will endure no head but that upon their own shoulders."—*Gauden: Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Suspiria*.

***āc-ēph'-al-ite**, s. [ACEPHALA.]

Law: One who held nothing in fee from king, bishop, baron, or other feudal lord.

āc-ēph'-al-ō-čýst, s. [Gr. *akephalos*=headless; *kustis*=bladder.] A sub-globular or oval vesicle filled with fluid, which sometimes grows up within the human frame. It varies from the size of a pea to that of a child's head. *Acephalocysts* have recently been found to consist of the cysts or larval forms of the cestoid Entozoa. Livois, Dr. Budd, and other observers, have discovered in them animalcules of the genus *Echinococcus*. [ECHINOCOCCUS, HYDATID.]

āc-ēph'-al-ōūs, a. [ACEPHALA.] Without a head.

1. Zool.: Pertaining to any headless animal. [ACEPHALA.]

"The *acephalous* mollusca are all aquatic."—*Owen: Invert. Animals*, Lect. XX.

2. Botany. *Acephalous ovary*: One with the style springing from its base instead of its apex.

āc-ēph'-al-ūs, s. [ACEPHALA.]

1. Among the Greeks and Romans: A hexameter line beginning with a short syllable.

*2. An obsolete name for the *tænia*, or tapeworm, founded on the wholly erroneous belief that it is destitute of a head.

3. Med.: A foetus born (if born it can be called) headless.

āc-ēr, s. [In Ital. and Port. *acero*, from Lat. *acer*=the-maple-tree, *acer*, adj.=pointed, sharp,

piercing; obs. root *ac*=sharp. This occurs in Lat. *acuo*, *acies*, &c.; in the Fr. *aigre*; and in Eng. *acute*, *eager*, &c.] [MAPLE.] The typical genus of the *Aceraceæ*, or Maples (q. v.). One species is indigenous in Britain—the *A. campestre*, or common maple; another, the *A. pseudo-platanus*, the greater



Leaves, Blossom, and Seed-Vessel of Maple (*Acer Pseudo-Platanus*).

maple, sycamore, or plane-tree, is thoroughly naturalized. [SYCAMORE.] It is wild in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, &c. *A. saccharinum* is the sugar-maple of North America. [SUGAR-MAPLE.] *A. striatum*, also from the New World, has a black-and-white striped bark, and furnishes a white wood much used for inlaying in cabinet-work. The bark of *A. rubrum*, the red or swamp-maple of Pennsylvania, dyes dark blue, and is used for making a good black ink.

There is a large variety of maples in America, as hard-maple, soft-maple, birds'-eye-maple, and curled maple. These are used largely for cabinet-work and building purposes. The leaves of the soft-maple constitute one of the chief elements of the splendor of our woods in the Indian summer season.

"The leaf is growing old,
And wears in grace of duty done,
The gold and scarlet of the sun."
Margaret E. Sangster: A Maple Leaf.

āc-ēr-a (1). [ACERACEÆ.]

āc-ēr-a (2), s. pl. [Gr. *akeratos*=without horns; *a*, priv.; *keras*=a horn.]

Zoology:

1. A genus of mollusks, of the family *Bullidæ*. Seven species are known.

2. Insects "without antennæ," or, more accurately, the antennæ of which are minute. Some apterous insects, and the Hippoboscidae among the Diptera, have this character.

āc-ēr-ā-cē-æ (Lindley, &c.), **āc-ēr-īn-ē-æ** (De Candolle), **āc-ēr-a** (Jussieu). [Lat. *acer*=maple.] A natural order of polypetalous exogenous plants, consisting of trees with simple leaves; flowers with eight stamens; a samaroid, two-celled fruit; and the inflorescence in axillary corymbs or racemes. In 1845 Lindley estimated the known species at sixty. They are spread over the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere.

āc-ēr-aŋ, s. [ACERA (2).] An insect with minute antennæ.

āc-ēr-ās, s. [Gr. *a*, priv.; *keras*=a horn. So called from its being without a spur on the labellum.] *Man-Orchis*, a genus of plants belonging to the order *Orchidaceæ*, or Orchids. *Aceras anthropophora*, the green man-orchis, is wild in parts of England; *A. hircina*, the lizard-orchis, is from Continental Europe.

***āc-ēr-b'**, s. [Lat. *acerbus*=(1) unripe, (2) bitter, sour; Fr. *acerbe*; Ital. *acerbo*.] Possessing sourness. (Applied to unripe fruits, &c.) (*Quincy*.)

āc-ēr-bāte, v. t. [Lat. *acerbatus*, pa. par. of *acerbo*.] To make sour or sharpen. [ACERBATE.]

"'Tis this," said he, "that *acerbates* my woe."

Billingsly: Brachy-Martyrologia (1657), p. 53.

***āc-ēr-bā-tēd**, pa. par. & a. [ACERBATE.]

***āc-ēr-bā-tīng**, pr. par. [ACERBATE.]

***āc-ēr-bī-tūde**, s. [Lat. *acerbitudo*.] Sourness-acerbity

āc-ēr-bī-tý, s. [Lat. *acerbitas*=(1, lit.) sourness, as of unripe fruit; (2, fig.) moroseness; Ital. *acerbita*.]

I. Lit.: Sourness, with roughness, or astringency, as of unripe fruit.

II. Figuratively:

1. Sourness of temper, moroseness.

"True it is that the talents for criticism—namely, smartness, quick censure, vivacity of remark, indeed all but *acerbity*—seem rather the gift of youth than of old age."—*Pope*.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or. wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

2. Sharpness of pain, torture, bitterness of suffering.

"We may easily imagine what *acerbity* of pain must be endured by our Lord, on His tender limbs being stretched forth, racked, and tortured, and continuing a good time in such a posture."—*Barrow on the Creed*, Sermon 26.

ā-çēr'-dēse, s. A mineral called also MANGANITE (q. v.).

ā-çēr'-ic, a. [ACER.] Pertaining to the maple-tree.

ā-çēr'-i-dēs, s. [Gr. *a*, priv.; *kēros*=wax.] Plasters made without wax.

ā-çēr'-i-na, s. A genus of fishes belonging to the family Percidæ, or Perches. *A. vulgaris*, the ruff or pope, is found in some English rivers.

ā-çēr'-in'-ē-æ, s. [ACERACEÆ.]

ā-çēr'-ōs'e, s. [Lat. *acer*=sharp.]

Bot. (spec. of leaves): Needle-shaped, i. e., narrow, linear, rigid, and tapering to a fine point. Examples, those of the *Pinus sylvestris*, *Juniperus communis*, &c.

***ā-çēr'-ōte**, s. Brown bread. (*Minshew*.)

ā-çēr'-ō-thē-rī-ūm, s. [Gr. (1) *akeros*=hornless (ACERA); (2) *thērion*=wild animal.] A fossil mammal of the order Pachydermata. It was a connecting link between the Palæotherium and the Rhinoceros.

ā-çēr'-ōus, a. [Gr. *a*, priv.; *keras*=a horn.]

Zool.: Without horns or antennæ. With reference to this form of structure, insects are divided into *dicerous*=such as have two antennæ; and *acerous*, or such as have none. [ACERA (2).]

***ā-çēr'-se-cōm-ick**, s. [Gr. *akersekomēs*, fr. *a*, priv.=not; *kersō* Æolic & Ep. 1st fut. of *keirō*=to cut the hair short; *komē*=hair.] A person whose hair has never been cut. (*Cockeram*.)

***ā-çēr'-tain**, v. [Original form of ASCERTAIN.] To make certain; to give certain information about.

"For now I am *ascertained* thoroughly Of everything I desired to know."

Todd: Gower & Chaucer.

***ā-çēr'-tained**, pa. par. [ASCERTAIN.]

***ā-çēr'-val**, a. [Lat. *acervus*=a heap.] Pertaining to a heap.

***ā-çēr'-vāte**, v. t. [Lat. *acervatum*, sup. of *acervo*=to heap up.] To heap up, to amass.

ā-çēr'-vāte, a. [ACERVATE, v. t.]

Nat. Science: Heaped up; also growing in heaps or clusters.

***āç-ēr'-vā-tēd**, pa. par. & a. [ACERVATE, v. t.]

***āç-ēr'-vā-tīng**, pr. par. [ACERVATE, v. t.]

āç-ēr'-vā-tion, v. [Lat. *acervatio*.] The act of heaping up.

ā-çēr'-vōse, a. [Lat. *acervus*=a heap.] Full of heaps.

ā-çēr'-vū-lūs, s. [Dimin. of Lat. *acervus*=a heap; (*lit.*) a little heap.] The name given by Sumner to a mass of sabulous matter, composed of phosphate and carbonate of lime, situated in a cavity toward the base of the pineal body in the brain. It is found in the human species after seven years of age, but not in the inferior animals.

ā-çēs'-çence, **ā-çēs'-çen-çy**, s. [Lat. *acescens*, pr. par. of *acesco*=to turn sour; *acco*=to be sour. From obsolete root *ac*=sharp, or sour, with the suff. -*escence* or -*escency*.] The state of turning or being sour.

¶ Substances which contain sugar tend to undergo, first, an alcoholic, and then an acetous fermentation. While the latter process is being effected, the substance exhibits *acescency*, that is, it becomes increasingly sour.

"... the milk having an *acescency* very prejudicial to the constitution of the recipient."—*Jones: Life of Bishop Horne*, p. 350.

ā-çēs'-çent, a. & s. [In Fr. *acescent*; Lat. *acescens*. The suff. -*escens*=Lat. *creescens*=Eng. *increasing*.]

A. As adjective:

***1. Ord. Lang.**: Becoming increasingly sour. Sometimes used loosely for slightly sour.

2. Bot.: Sour, tart, acid. (*Loudon: Cyclop. of Plants, Gloss.*)

***B. As subst.**: That which tends to sourness or acidity.

"... qualified with a sufficient quantity of *acescents*, bread, sugar, and fermented liquors."—*Arbuthnot*.

***ā-çē'se**, v. t. & i. [CEASE.]

1. Transitive: To cause to cease, to satisfy.

"Al wo and werres he schal *acese*,
And set al reams in rest and pese."
MS. Douce, 302, f. 29. (*Halliwell*.)

2. Intransitive: To cease.

āç-ēt'-āb'-ū-lar, a. [ACETABULUM.] Pertaining to the acetabulum.

"Of the borders, one is external or *acetabular*; as it ends below, at the margin of the acetabulum."—*Flower: Osteology of the Mammalia*, p. 283.

āç-ēt'-āb'-ū-lī-form, a. [Lat. *acetabulum* (q. v.), and *forma*=form.] Concave, depressed, round, with a border a little turned outward. Example, the fructification of some lichens. (*Lindley*.)

āç-ēt'-āb'-ū-lūm, s. [Lat.=(1) a vessel for holding vinegar; (2) the socket of the hip-bone; (3) the suckers of polypi; (4) the calyx of flowers. From *acetum* (q. v.).]

I. Anatomy:

1. A cavity in any bone designed to receive the protuberant head of another one, so as to constitute the kind of articulation called *enarthrosis*. *Spec.*, the socket of the hip-joint in man.

2. A glandular substance found in the placenta of some animals.

3. The fleshy suckers with which the Cephalopoda and some other Invertebrata are provided.

II. Zoology: A genus of polypes.

III. Botany:

1. A species of lichen.

2. A cotyledon.

3. The receptacle of certain fungals.

āç-ēt'-al, s. $C_2H_4O(C_2H_5)_2O$. A compound of aldehyde with ethyl oxide; it is isomeric with diethyl ether. It is one of the products of the slow oxidation of alcohol. Acetal is a colorless liquid boiling at 140°. Oxidizing agents convert it into acetic acid. It was first formed by Döbereiner, who called it *oxygenated ether*.

ā-çēt'-a-mīde, s. $N\{C_2H_3O\}_2$ [AMIDE.]

Formed by heating ammonium acetate; also by the action of ammonia on ethyl acetate. Acetamide is a white crystalline solid, melting at 78°, and boiling at 222°. Heated with acids or alkalies, it is converted into acetic acid and ammonia. Distilled with phosphoric oxide, it is decomposed into water and acetoutrile or methyl-cyanide.

āç-ēt'-ān'-ī-līde, s. [Eng. *acetyl*, and *anilide*.] $C_6H_5NH.C_2H_3O$. A white powder with pungent taste, formed by the action of acetyl chloride or acetic anhydride on aniline, or by heating aniline and glacial acetic acid together for several hours. It is used in medicine as an antipyretic, an analgesic, and as a substitute for quinine. Also called *antifebrine*.

āç-ēt'-ār'-ī-ōus, a. [Lat. *acetaria*, s. pl., or pl. of adj., with *olera* (=vegetables) implied. Vegetables prepared with vinegar; a salad.] Prepared with vinegar, or suitable for being so.

Acetarious plants: Plants suitable for being made into salad with vinegar.

***ā-çēt'-ārre**, s. [ACETARIOUS.] A salad of small herbs. (*Cockeram*, 1659.)

āç-ēt'-ār-ý, s. [ACETARIOUS.] The term applied by Grew to the inner or pulpy part of certain fruits. It is sometimes called also the *inner parenchyma*. In the pear it is globular, and surrounds the core. The name *acetary* is derived from the sourness of its taste.

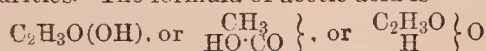
āç-ēt'-āte, s. [In Ger. *acetat*; Fr. *acetate*; Lat. *acetas*.] [ACETIC ACID.]

āç-ēt'-ēne, s. [ACETUM.] The same as ethylene and olefiant gas.

***āç-ēth**, ***āç-ēthe**, s. [ASETH.]

ā-çēt'-ic, or **ā-çēt'-ic**, a. [In Fr. *acétique*, fr. Lat. *acetum*=vinegar.] Pertaining to vinegar, akin to vinegar, sour.

acetic acid, s. The acid which imparts sourness to vinegar, vinegar being simply acetic acid diluted, tinged with color, and slightly mingled with other impurities. The formula of acetic acid is

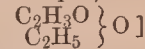


= methyl-formic acid. It is formed by the acetous fermentation of alcohol. [FERMENTATION.] Acetic acid is a monatomic monobasic acid. Its salts are called acetates. A molecule of acetic acid can also unite with normal acetates like water of crystallization. Its principal salts are those of potassium, sodium, and ammonium, a solution of which is called Spiritus Mindereri. The acetates of barium and

calcium are very soluble. Aluminum acetate is used in dyeing. Lead acetate is called sugar of lead from its sweet taste. It dissolves in 1½ parts of cold water; it also dissolves oxide of lead, forming a basic acetate of lead. Basic cupric acetate is called verdigris. Acetic acid below 15° forms colorless transparent crystals (glacial acetic acid), which melt into a thin, colorless pungent, strongly acid liquid, soluble in alcohol, ether, and water. It boils at 118°. Its vapor is inflammable.

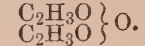
Pyroligneous acid is impure acetic acid, formed by the destructive distillation at red heat of dry hard wood, as oak and beech.

acetic ethers [example, ethyl acetate,



are formed by replacing the typical H in acetic acid by a radical of an alcohol, as ethyl, &c. Ethyl acetate is a fragrant liquid, sp. gr. 0.890, boils at 74°; methyl acetate boils at 56°.

acetic oxide = acetic anhydride; also called anhydrous acetic acid. It is formed by the action of acetyl chloride on sodium acetate. It is a heavy oil which is gradually converted by water into acetic acid. The formula of acetic oxide is



ā-çēt'-ī-fī-cā-tion, s. [Lat. *acetum* = vinegar; *faciō* = to make.] The process of making into vinegar, or of rendering sour.

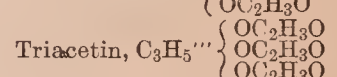
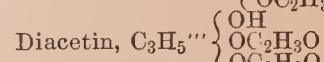
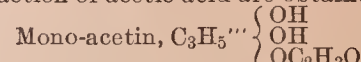
ā-çēt'-ī-fy, or **ā-çēt'-ī-fy**, v. t. [Lat. *acetum*; *faciō*.] To convert into vinegar, to render sour.

"... the brandy is *acetified* without the addition of a ferment."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 427.

ā-çēt'-im'-ēt-ēr, s. [ACETOMETER.]

ā-çēt'-im'-ēt-rý, s. [In Ger. *acetimetrie*; Lat. *acetum*=vinegar; Gr. *metron*=a measure.] The act or method of ascertaining the strength of vinegar.

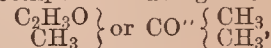
āç-ēt'-in, s. Acetic glycerine. Compound ethers are formed by replacing the 1, 2, or 3 H atoms in the hydroxyl, when glycerine is heated in a sealed tube with monatomic organic acids. These glyceric ethers are called glycerides, and are oily liquids. By the action of acetic acid are obtained—



ā-çēt'-ōm'-ēt-ēr, **ā-çēt'-im'-ēt-ēr**, s. [In Ger. *acetimeter*; Lat. *acetum*=vinegar; Gr. *metron*=a measure.] A hydrometer graduated for determining the strength of commercial acetic acid according to its density.

āç-ēt'-ōne, s.

Chem.: A compound having the formula



also called methyl-acetyl, or dimethyl-ketone. It is prepared by replacing the Cl in acetyl chloride by methyl CH_3 , also by the dry distillation of calcium acetate; by the oxidation of isopropyl alcohol; by passing the vapor of acetic acid through a red-hot tube. It is a colorless, limpid liquid, with a peculiar odor. It is very inflammable, and burns with a bright flame; sp. gr. 0.792.

ā-çēt'-ōn'-ic, a. [ACETONE.] Pertaining to acetone.

acetonic acid, s.

Chem.: A compound formed by treating acetone with hydrocyanic acid, water and hydrochloric acid. $C_4H_5O_3$. Isomeric with oxybutyric acid.

ā-çēt'-ō-nine, s.

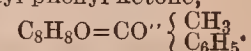
Chem.: $N_2(C_3H_5)_3$. A basic compound obtained by heating acetone with ammonia to 100° C.

ā-çēt'-ōn'-it-rīle, s.

Chem.: (C_2H_3N , or CH_3CN =methyl cyanide or ethenyl-nitrile.) An oily liquid, which boils at 77° C. Prepared by distilling a mixture of potassium cyanide and the potassium salt of methyl sulphuric acid, or by the dehydrating action of phosphoric oxide on ammonium acetate. Isomeric with methyl isocyanide.

ā-çēt'-ōph'-ē-nōne, s.

Chem.: Methyl-phenyl ketone,



Prepared by distilling a mixture of calcium acetate and benzoate. It boils at 198°, and is converted by nitric acid into two isomeric nitroacetophenones, $C_8H_7(NO_2)O$, one crystalline, the other syrupy. The syrupy modification made into a paste with fifty parts of a mixture of one pint soda-lime and nine parts zinc dust is converted into *indigo blue*, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_3 + 2H_2O + O_2$.

āōl, **boý**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=f. **-cian**, **-tian**=shān. **-tion**, **-sion**=shūn; **-tīon**, **-sion**=zhūn. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious**=shūs. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c.=bēl, **dēl**.

ă-çet-ô-să-lic'-y-lôl, s.

Chem.: $C_8H_4(C_2H_3O)O \cdot COH$. Formed by the action of acetic oxide on sodium-salicylol; it has the same composition as coumaric acid, $C_9H_8O_3$. It melts at 37° and boils at 253° . It is an aldehyde.

*ă-çet-ôs'-i-tÿ, s. [ACETUM.] Sourness.

ăç'-et-ous, or ă-cet'-ous, a. [ACETUM.]

*1. *Gen.*: Containing vinegar, sour.

2. *Bot.*: Producing acidity or sourness. (*Loudon: Cyclop. of Plants, Gloss.*)

ăç'-et-um, or ă-cet'-um (genit. *aceti*), s. [Lat., properly pa. par. (=becoming sour) of *aceo*=to be sour.] Vinegar.

aceti spiritus, s. Plain spirit of vinegar. It is distilled from a mixture of copper filings and vinegar. Its uses are similar to those of distilled vinegar but its action is more potent.

ă-çet'-yl, s.

Chem.: A monatomic organic radical, having the formula C_2H_3O . Acetyl chloride, or acetic chloride, C_2H_3OCl , is prepared by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on glacial acetic acid. It is a colorless liquid which boils at 55° . Acetyl cyanide, $C_2H_3O \cdot CN$.

ă-çet'-yl-lêne, s.

Chem.: A hydrocarbon having the formula C_2H_2 , also called ethine. The carbon atoms are united to each other by three bonds. It is produced by passing an electric current between carbon poles in an atmosphere of hydrogen, and also by the incomplete combustion of hydrocarbons. It is a colorless gas, sp. gr. 0.92, has a peculiar odor, and burns with a bright flame; it forms a red precipitate with ammoniacal cuprous chloride, which, by the action of nascent hydrogen, is converted into ethylene, C_2H_4 .

¶ Acetylene gas is now commercially produced for illuminating purposes by subjecting calcium carbide (CaC_2) to the action of water. Some manufacturers reduce the gas to a liquid, and in that form supply it to consumers.

acetylene lamp, s. A lamp designed for utilizing acetylene as an illuminant. Acetylene lamps have recently come into general use among cyclists. The acetylene used in these lamps is generated by water dropping upon calcium carbide (q. v.), the gas given off going to the burner and slacking the lime remaining behind. In some of the lamps, cartridges filled with calcium carbide are used, and the dropping of the water into the cartridge is regulated by an adjustable valve. The acetylene flame is very brilliant, and much more difficult to extinguish by force of wind, or shock, than an oil flame. These properties render it very valuable as a bicycle illuminant.

ă-çhæ'-an, ă-çhā'-an, a. [Lat. *Achæus*, *Achaius*; Gr. *Achaïos*.]

A. *As adjective*: Belonging to the district of Achaia, in the north of the Peloponnesus.

Achæan or *Achaian League*: A confederacy among a large number of the long-separated Hellenic States which, during the third and second centuries B. C., maintained the independence of a great part of Greece against aggressions on its liberty, till at length the league was vanquished and dissolved by the Romans. It was from its prominence at the time of the Roman conquest that Greece received the name of Achaia.

B. *As substantive*: An inhabitant of Achæa or Achaia.

ă-çhæ'-nî-um, ă-çhē'-nî-um, ă-kē'-nî-um, ă-çhē'-ne, s. [Gr. *achanē*=a chest, a box; *achanēs*, adj.=not opening the mouth: fr. *a*, priv.; *chaineō*=to yawn, to gape, to open wide.]

Botany: A simple fruit of the apocarpous class, one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent, hard, and dry, with the integuments of the seed distinct from it. It has also been called *Spermidium*, *Xylodium*, *Thecidium*, and by Linnaeus, *Nux*. [See these words.] The most notable example of the *Achænium* is the fruit of the *Compositæ*. What used to be called the "naked" seeds in the *Labiatae* and *Boraginaceæ* are properly four *Achenes*.



Borage (*Borago officinalis*).

1. Flower. 2. Seed-vessel. 3. Achænium. 4. Section of Achænium.

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ă-çhā'-an. [ACHÆAN.]

*ă-çham'-eck, s. The dross of silver. (*Howell.*) (*Halliwell.*)

ă-çhan'-i-a, s. [Gr. *achanēs*=not opening.] A genus of plants belonging to the order *Malvaceæ*, or *Mallowworts*. The species are shrubs from the hotter parts of the Western world. *A. malaviscus*, a scarlet flower, and others, are cultivated for their beauty.

*ă-çharm'ed, a. Delighted.

"Ther ben somme that eten chyltren and men, and eteth noon other flesh fro that tyme that thei be *a-çharm*ed with mannys flesh, for rather thei wolde be deed, and thei be cleped werewolfes, for men shulde be war of them."—*MS. Bodl.*, 546. (*Halliwell.*)

*ă-çharn'e, v. [From Fr. *acharnir*.] To set on (*Halliwell*); to aggravate against (*Wright*).

"That other reason is whanne thei *a-çharneth* in a contre of werre there as batayles have y-be, there thei eteth of dede men, or of men that be honged."—*MS. Bodl.*, 546.

ă-çhar'-ner. [ACHERNAR.]

ă-çhāt', ă-çhāt'e, ă-cā'te, s. [O. Fr. *acat*, *achat*=a purchase; Fr. *acheter*; Low Lat. *accapto*=to purchase.]

I. Singular:

1. *Law French & Ord. Lang.*: A contract or bargain, especially one produced by purchase.

"'Cursed be he,' quod the kyng, 'that he *achat* made.'" —*MS. Cott. Vespas.*, E. xvi., f. 83; see also Urry's *Chaucer*, p. 362. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Bargaining.

"Coemption is to saie, comen *achate* or buying together, that were established upon the peple by soche a maner imposition, as who so bought a bushell of corne, he must yeven the kyng the fyfth parte."—*Chaucer: Boethius*.

¶ Mr. H. T. Riley, editor of the *Munimenta Gildhallæ Londinensis*, says, in his preface, p. xviii., that in the fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth centuries the more educated classes use the French word *achat*, probably pronounced by the English *acat*, to designate buying or selling at a profit. This "*achat*" was the source of Whittington's wealth. When the term had gone into disuse, and its meaning had become forgotten, some inventive genius, not understanding it, devised the story of "Whittington and his Cat." Max Müller declined pronouncing an opinion upon this hypothesis till he had traced the story or myth now mentioned to its earliest form. (See *Science of Lang.*, 6th ed., 1871, p. 605.)

II. Plural. *Ord. Lang.*: Provisions, viands.

"The kitchin clerke, that hight Digestion, Did order all th' *achates* in seemely wise." —*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ix. 31.

¶ It is so in the first and second quartos, but in the folios it is *cates*.

ă-çhā'-tēs, s. [Gr. *achatēs*, Lat. *achates*=the agate; also in part the onyx. Pliny says that it was first found on the banks of the Achates, now the Drillo, a river in Sicily.] An agate. (*Minshew, &c.*)

"These following bodies do not draw, smaragd, *achates*."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

ă-çh-a-tī'-nā, s. [Gr. *achatēs*=to agate.] A genus of snails belonging to the family *Helicidæ*. In 1851 Woodward estimated the known species at 120 recent and 14 fossil. The *Achatinæ* are the largest of all snails, some African species being eight inches in length, and depositing eggs an inch in their larger diameter.

*ă-çhā'-tōr, *ă-çhā'-tōur, s. [ACHAT.] The person who had charge of the acatry, the purveyor, a caterer.

¶ By 34 Edward III., it was enacted that all purveyors should thenceforth be called *achators*.

"A gentil maunciple was thier of a temple, Of which *achators* mighten take exemple," —*Chaucer: Prologue to C. T.*, 569.

*ă-çhāu'fe, v. t. [A. N. In Fr. *échauffer*=to heat, to overheat; *chauffer*=to heat.] [CHAFÉ.] To warm, to heat, to make hot.

"That swollen sorrow fer to put away With softe salve *achaufe* it and defie." —*Boetius MS.* (*Halliwell.*)

*ă-çhāu'nge, v. t. [An old form of CHANGE (q. v.).] To change.

"Whan the emperice that understod, Al *achaunged* was hire blod." —*Sevyn Sages*, 466.

*ă-çhāu'nged, pa. par. [ACHAUNGE.]

*ă-çhā'y-ēre, s. [Etym. doubtful.] Gear array, or more probably chere, countenance.

"Scho was frely and fayre, Wele semyd hir *achayere*," —*Sir Degrevante, MS. Lincoln.* (*Halliwell.*)

ăche (formerly pron. âche), s. [A. S. *æce*.]

1. *Of the body*: Pain, especially of a continued kind.

"In coughs, *aches*, stitches, ulcerous throes and cramps." —*Tennyson: St. Simeon Stylites*.

"Sore *aches* she needs must have! but less Of mind, than body's wretchedness, From damp, and rain, and cold."

Wordsworth: Ruth.

¶ Often used in this sense in composition, as a *headache*, an *earache*, *toothache*, &c.

2. *Of the mind*: Distress, sorrow, grief. (See second example under No. 1.)

ăche (formerly pron. âche), *ăke, v. i. [A. S. *acan*, *acian*.]

1. *Of the body*: To suffer pain, to be in pain, to be painful.

"For all my bones, that even with anguish *ache*, Are troubled." —*Milton: Trans. Ps. vi.*

2. *Of the mind*: To suffer grief, to be grieved, distressed, or afflicted.

"With present ills his heart must *ache*."

Cowper: To Rev. Mr. Newton.

¶ In this sense also it is used, though more rarely, in composition, as *heart-ache*, meaning not disease of the physical organ, but mental distress.

¶ In *Hudibras* III. ii. 407, *ach-es* is a dissyllable.

**Pricking aches*: Convulsions. (*Rider.*)

*ăche, s. [ASH.] An ash-tree. (*Plumpton Corresp.*, fo. 188.)

*ăche, s. Age.

"But thus Godis low, and he wil welde Even of blod, of good, of *ache*."

MS. Douce, 302, fo. 30. (*Halliwell.*)

*ă'che-bōne, s. [AITCH-BONE.] The hip-bone. (*Wright.*)

*ă-çhēk'-id, a. Choked.

"And right anon whan that Theseus sethe The best *achekid*, he shal on him lepe To sleen him, or they comin mine to hepe."

Ley of Ariadne, 123.

*ăçh'-ēl-or. Old spelling of ASHLAR (q. v.).

ă-çhē'ne, ă-çhē'-nî-um, s. [ACHÆNIUM.]

ă-çhē'-ō-kī-ēn, ă-çhē'-ō-kēn, ă-çhō'-kēn, v. [CHOKE.] To choke, to suffocate (*Chaucer.*)

*ă'çh-ēr, s. An usher.

"... [Loys Stacy] *acher* to the Duke of Burgoine." —*Quotation in Archæologia*, xxvi. 278.

ă-çhēr-nar, *ă-çhēr'-ner, *ă-çhar'-ner, *ă-car'-nar, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A star of the first magnitude, called also *a Eridani*.

ăch'-ē-rōn, s. [Lat. *Acheron*; Gr. *Acherōn*: *achos*=pain, distress; *rhoos*=a stream; *rheō*=to flow.] A fabled stream in the infernal regions. Some rivers belonging to this world bore the same name.

"... behold black *Acheron*! Once consecrated to the sepulchre."

Byron: Child Harold, ii. 51.

"Get you gone,

And at the pit of *Acheron*

Meet me i' the morning; thither he

Will come to know his destiny."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 5.

"And enter there the kingdoms void of day; Where Phlegethon's loud torrents, rushing down, Hiss in the flaming gulf of *Acheron*."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, x. 607-609.

ăch'-ē-rōn'-tī-a, s. [Lat. *Acherontis*, genit. of *Acheron*. So called because of the terror the sphinx so designated causes in some superstitious minds.] A genus of sphinxes or hawk-moths, containing the celebrated *A. atropos*, or Death's-head Hawk-moth. [DEATH'S-HEAD HAWK-MOTH.]

*ă-çhēr'-sēt, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Eng. Archæol.: A corn-measure, supposed to equal our quarter=eight bushels.

*ăch'-ēr-spÿre, s. [ACROSPIRE.] A sprout, a germination. (*Scotch.*)

"As soon as the *acherspyre* appears."—*Jamieson: Dict. Scott. Lang.*

*ăch'-ēr-spÿre, v. i. [ACROSPIRE.] To sprout, to germinate

"They let it *acherspyre*, and shute out all the thrift and substance at baith the ends, quhere it sould come at ane end only."—*Chalmerslan Air*, ch. xxvi.

ăch'-rū'-sī-an, a. [Lat. *Acherusius*, fr. *Acheron*; Gr. *Acherōn*.] Pertaining to Lake *Acherusia*, in Campania.

"He passed bleak *Pindus*, *Acherusia's* lake, And left the primal city of the land."

Byron: Child Harold, canto ii. 47.

*ă-çhēs'-ōun, s. [A. N. *achaison*.] Reason cause. Occasion. (*Hearne: Gloss to Langtoft*.)

"And all he it dede for traisour

King to be was his *achesoun*."

Arthur & Merlin, p. 6.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

ăch'-ē-tă, s. [Lat. *acheta*=the cicada; Gr. *achetas* and *acheta*, fr. *achetēs*=clear-sounding; *ēcheō*=to sound.] A genus of insects with no affinity to the Cicadas, though the etymology suggests the contrary. They belong to the order Orthoptera, and the section of it called Saltatoria, that is, having legs adapted for leaping. It contains the well-known domestic hearth-cricket (*Acheta domestica*) and the field-cricket (*A. campestris*). [CRICKET, ACHETIDÆ.]

a-chēt'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [ACHETA.] The family of Orthopterous insects, of which Acheta is the type. [ACHETA.]

ăch-ēt'-ī-nă, **ăch-ēt'-ī-næ**, s. pl. [ACHETA.]

Entom.: In some classifications, a sub-family of insects placed under the family Gryllidæ, which again is made to include all the Orthopterous insects having legs adapted for leaping.

***a-ghē'-tŷn**, v. To escheat. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***a-ghē'-ve**, v. [A. N.] To accomplish.

"And through falshed ther lust achieved."

Rom. of the Rose, 2,049.

¶ Urry reads *achived*.

a'-ghī'-ar, s. [Malay.] An Eastern condiment, consisting of the young shoots of the bamboo (*Bambusa arundinacea*).

a-ghīē'-a-ble, s. [ACHIEVE.] Able to be achieved, within man's power to accomplish.

"Are enterprises like these *achievable*?"—Bowring: *Pref. to Bentham's Works*.

ŭ-a-ghīē'-an-ge, s. [ACHIEVE.] Achievement, accomplishment of a great and arduous enterprise.

"... it may sufficiently appear to them that will read his noble acts and *achievements*."—Sir T. Elyot: *The Governour*, 195b.

a-ghīē'-e, ***at-ghīē'-ve**, v. t. [Fr. *achever*, Prov. *acabar*=to bring to a head, complete, to finish, to accomplish, achieve; O. Fr. *chever*=to come to the end; fr. French *chef*=head, in Prov. *cap*. To gain by heroic effort, to effect an exploit by skill, courage, and endurance.

Used (a) when the aim is a person.

"Aaron, a thousand deaths would I propose,

To achieve her whom I love."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 1.

(b) When it is a victory gained by arms or other advantage on the field of action.

"Some people, indeed, talked as if a militia could *achieve* nothing great."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(c) When it is a great intellectual acquisition.

"For aught that human reasoning can *achieve*."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, iv.

ă-ghīē'-ved, pa. par. & a. [ACHIEVE.]

a-ghīē'-mēnt, s. [Fr. *achèvement*=a completion, a finishing.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. An heroic deed, an exploit successfully carried out on the field of action.

"The noble *achievements* of remote ancestors."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. An intellectual feat.

"The highest *achievements* of the human intellect."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

"I, as a man of science, feel a natural pride in scientific *achievement*."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), iv. 93.

II. *Technically*:

Her.: A complete heraldic composition, exhibiting the shield with its quarterings and impalements, together with its external accessories of coronet, supporters, crests, motto, &c. Applied especially to a funeral escutcheon, exhibiting the rank and family of a deceased nobleman or gentleman, and placed on his demise in front of his house, or in some other conspicuous place. [HATCHMENT.]

a-ghīē'-vēr, s. [ACHIEVE.] One who is successful in doing an heroic deed, or in making an intellectual conquest.

"These conquerors and *achievers* of mighty exploits."—Barrow.

a-ghīē'-vīng, pr. par. [ACHIEVE.]

a-chīl'-lē'-a, s. [From Achilles, a disciple of Chiron, said to have been the first physician who used the plant for healing wounds.] Milfoil. A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Compositæ, the sub-order Tubulifloræ, and the tribe Anthemidæ.

a-chīl'-lē'-in, s. (C₂₀H₃₈N₂O₁₅). [ACHILLEA.]

Chem.: A nitrogenous substance which, along with moschatin, exists in the aqueous extract of the iva-plant (*Achillea moschata*). It appears to occur also in the common milfoil (*Achillea millefolium*). It is brittle, glassy, of a brown-red color, and melts at 100°

a-chīl'-lē'-in, s. (C₁₁H₁₇NO₄). [ACHILLEA.]

Chem.: A substance formed by boiling achillein for several days with dilute sulphuric acid.

A-chīl'-lis tēn'-dō (*tendo Achilles*=the tendon of Achilles). [Lat. According to classic fable, the mother of Achilles dipped him in the waters of the river Styx, thus rendering every part of him invulnerable, excepting only the heel by which she held him. He lost his life, notwithstanding this, by a wound in the heel produced by an arrow from the bow of Paris, son of the Trojan king.]

Anat.: A strong tendinous cord affording insertion in the bone to the gastrocnemius and the soleus muscles. It is situated at the part of the heel where Achilles received his death-wound. It is the largest tendon in the body.

"The *tendo Achilles* inserted into the *os calcis*."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vii., p. 170.

a-chīm'-ēn-ēs, s. [Etym. doubtful. Probably Gr. *a*, priv.; *cheima* = winter weather, cold, frost, winter.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Gesneraceæ, or Gesneriads. It consists of erect herbs, with axillary flowers of great beauty. They have underground tubers by which they are propagated. They are cultivated in hot-houses, the original country of most of them being Central America.

ă'-chīng, pa. par., a. & s. [ACHE.]

As adjective:

"Each *aching* nerve refuse the lance to throw."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. ii., 464.

"The *aching* heart, the *aching* head."

Longfellow: *Golden Legend*, ii.

"What peaceful hours I once enjoy'd!

How sweet their memory still!

But they have left as *aching* void

The world can never fill."

Courper: *Ciney Hymns*.

As substantive:

1. Continued pain of body.

"When old age comes to wait upon a great and worshipful sinner, it comes attended with many painful girds and *achings* called the gout."—South.

2. Continued and very painful mental distress.

"That spasm of terror, mute, intense,
That breathless, agonized suspense,
From whose hot throb, whose deadly *aching*,
The heart hath no relief but breaking."

Moore: *Lalla Rookh*.

ăch'-īr'-īte, **ăch'-īr'-it**, s. [In Ger. *achtrit*. Named after Achir Mahmed, a Bucharest merchant, who discovered it about 1785.] A mineral, called also DIOPHASE (q. v.).

a-chī'-rūs, s. [Gr. *a*, priv.; *cheir* = hand, but here used for *fin*.] The name given by Lacepède to a genus of fishes of the order Malacopterygii sub-brachiat. The species resembles soles, but are totally destitute of pectoral fins.

ăch'-lām'-yđ'-ē-ōūs, a. [Gr. *a*, priv.; *chlamus*, genit. *chlamydos*=a cloak, a mantle.] (*Lit.*) Without a cloak.

Bot.: Applied to plants in which the essential parts of the flower, the stamens and pistils, are unprotected either by calyx or corolla. The Willows, some species of Euphorbia, the Peppers, &c., afford examples of this structure.

"No very striking affinity can be pointed out as yet between it and the other parts of the *Achlamydeus* group."—Lindley: *Nat. Syst. Bot.*, 2d ed., p. 192.

***açh'-lère**, s. [ASHLAR.]

ăch'-lŷ'-a, s. A genus of Algæ (Sea-weeds), or possibly a fungus allied to Mucor, but developed in water. *A. prolifera* grows on diseased gold fishes and similar animals, and is fatal to their existence. The Achlya possesses spontaneous motion.

ăch'-lŷs, s. [Gr. *achlus*=a mist, gloom, darkness. In Hesiod personified as the eternal night, more ancient than chaos.]

Med.: A darkness or dimness of sight; also, a speck upon the cornea, rendering it more or less opaque.

ăch'-ma-tite, s. [In Ger. *achmatit*, from Achmatorsk, in the Ural mountains, where it occurs.] A mineral, called also EPIDOTE (q. v.).

ăch'-mīte, **ăc'-mīte**, s. [In Ger. *achmit*; Gr. *akmē*=a point.] [ACMITE.]

ăch'-năn'-thē-æ, s. [ACHNANTHES.]

Bot.: A cohort of Diatomaceæ (q. v.).

ăch'-năn'-thēs, s. [Gr. *achnē*=anything shaved off, froth, chaff; *anthos*=a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Diatomaceæ.

***a-ghōk'-ed**, pa. par. & a. [CHOKED.] Choked.

"For he was *a-choked* anon,

And toward the dethe he drough."

MS. Laud, 106, fo. 166. (Halliwell.)



Tendon of Achilles.

a-ghōl'-ī-a, s. [Gr. *acholia*=want of gall: *a*, priv.; *cholē*=gall, bile.]

Med.: Deficiency or absence of bile—often a fatal disease. It differs from jaundice, in which bile is made as usual by the liver, but is afterward absorbed by the blood, while in acholia it is not formed at all. The latter may arise from acute atrophy, impermeability of the bile-ducts, cirrhosis, fatty degeneration of the liver, or other causes. (Tanner: *Manual of Med.*)

***açh'-ōn**, a. Each one.

"The lady tok her maydens *achon*,

And wente the way that sche hadde er gon."

Launfal, 1,018.

ăch'-or, s. [Gr. *achōr*, genit. *achōros*, later *achōris*=scurf, dandruff. Galen considered *achōres* as ulcerations peculiar to the hairy scalp, and discharging from very small pores a viscid ichor, consequent to pustules.]

Med.: The scald-head, a small pustule full of straw-colored matter, breaking out on the heads of infants or young children.

ăch'-ōr'-ī-ōn, s. [Gr. *achōr*=scurf, dandruff.]

Bot.: A genus of Fungals, of which one species, the *A. Schaenleinii*, is parasitic on the human skin in the disease called *Porrigio favosa*.

a-ghō'te, **a-chī'-ō'te**, s. A seed of the arnotto-tree (*Bixa orellana*).

ăch'-rās, s. [Gr. *achras*, genit. *achrados*=the *Pyrus pyrastrer*, a kind of wild pear.]

*1. A wild choke-pear. [See etymology.] (*Kersey*.)

2. *Mod. Bot.*: Sappodilla or Nisberry tree. A genus of plants belonging to the order Sapotaceæ or Sapodillas, and containing the Sappodilla plum (*Achras sapota*), the marmalade (*A. mammosa*), both tropical fruits used as articles of the dessert.

ăch'-rō'-īte, s. [Gr. *achroos*=colorless: *a*, priv.; *chrōs*, or *chroia*=(1) the surface of the skin; (2) complexion, color.] A mineral, a colorless variety of ordinary tourmaline. It is found in Elba.

ăch'-rō-măt'-īc, a. [In Fr. *achromatique*; from Gr. *achrōmātos*=colorless: *a*, priv.; *chrōma*=color.]

Optics: Colorless.

1. *Achromatic Telescope*: The name given by Dr. Bevis to an improved form of the refracting telescope constructed by Dollond in 1761. When a single lens is used for the object-glass of a telescope, the image of the object is fringed with color, and hence high magnifying powers cannot be used, unless the focal length of the lens is very considerable. Sir Isaac Newton, from experiments made on the refrangibility of light, had erroneously concluded that the size of the object-glasses of refracting telescopes could not be enlarged beyond three or four inches [APERTURE]: for this reason he turned his attention to reflected light, in which the image of the object is uncolored. Reflecting telescopes of the Gregorian form were from Newton's time generally used. In the middle of the last century, Dollond, a Spitalfields weaver, undertook a course of experiments with the object of ascertaining the correctness of Newton's statements. His researches were rewarded by the valuable discovery that by using two different kinds of glass, and giving to the surfaces of each lens a different curvature—the focal lengths of the two lenses being in a certain ratio—an image of the object could be obtained free from color; while, by a skillful arrangement of the radii of the surfaces of each glass, the errors arising from spherical aberration [ABERRATION] could be entirely removed. In the early telescopes made by Dollond and his son Peter, the object-glass was usually a double concave lens of flint enclosed between two convex glasses of crown



(Fig. 1); but modern object-glasses have only a concave lens of flint combined with a convex of crown or plate (Fig. 2). A century ago flint-glass of a size suitable for large telescopes could not be obtained; but more recently the removal of the excise duty, and the success attained by Guinand and others in glass manufacture, has enabled English and foreign opticians to construct achromatic telescopes of considerable magnitude, with object-glasses of twelve, fifteen, and even twenty-six inches diameter, the area of aperture having the property of increasing in a considerable ratio the power of the telescope to penetrate into space and render visible the minutest objects. Achromatic telescopes, from their convenient size and comparative cheapness, have been and still are generally used by astronomers in Great Britain, Europe, and America, and by their aid many modern discoveries have been made. So perfect is the image formed by a well-corrected achromatic object-glass, that almost any magnifying power can be applied; and thus a telescope of this form three or four feet in length is superior in its definition and surpasses in magnifying power one of the old unwieldy telescopes 100 feet long. The eye-glasses of the telescope also require to

hōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

be free from color and aberration, and the correction of these defects is accomplished by an arrangement of the lenses forming the eye-piece. [See EYE-PIECE, OBJECT-GLASS, APLANATIC.]

2. *Achromatic Microscope*: In a compound microscope an image of the object is first formed by the objective, and afterward enlarged by the lenses constituting the eye-piece. Till about the year 1830 the object-glasses of microscopes were mostly formed of single or combined lenses, the apertures of which, in order to obtain a distinct image of the object, were exceedingly small. The labors of modern opticians to adapt the achromatic principle to compound microscopes were rewarded by the construction of lenses in which the images of objects were rendered distinct in their minute details even when high magnifying powers were applied. In a modern microscopic objective, not only is the color corrected and the image free from distortion, but by an increase in the angle of aperture [ANGLE OF APERTURE] the penetrating power of the objective is considerably increased, and less magnifying power is required from the eye-piece. With a good objective of one-eighth of an inch focus, magnifying powers ranging from 450 to 1,200 diameters can be obtained by using different eye-pieces. [OBJECTIVE.]

a-chrō-mat-ic-i-tŷ, *s.* [ACHROMATIC.] The quality or state of being achromatic.

a-chrō-mat-ism, *s.* [Gr. *chrōmatismos* = coloring, dyeing.] The quality or state of being achromatic.

"The achromatism of the eye may be in part due to the diversity of shape and density of the refractive media, which seem to bear some analogy to the system forming the achromatic object-glass of Herschel."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 50.

ach'-rōot (the *ch* is a strong guttural), *s.* [Local name.] The root of *Morinda tinctoria*, a Cinchonad. It is used in India as a dye.

ach-tar-āg'-dite, *s.* [Named from the Achtar-agda, a tributary of the Wilna, where it occurs.] A mineral ranged by Dana, in 1868, as a doubtful species, and placed under his "Appendix to Clays." It soils the fingers like chalk.

***a-chu'yn, aḥh'-wŷn**, *v. t.* [ESCHEW.] To shun, to avoid.

"Achuynghe or beynghe ware."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***ach'-wrē**, *s.* [Wel. *ach-gwrē* = near-beet.] An enclosure of wattles or thorns surrounding a building at such a distance from it as to prevent cattle from gaining access to the thatch. (*Ancient Institut. Wales.*)

***aḥh'-wŷn**. [ACHUYN.]

āch-ŷr-ān'-thēs, *s.* [Gr. *achuron* = chaff; *anthos* = a blossom, a flower. The name refers to the chaffy nature of the floral envelopes.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Amarantaceæ, or Amarantids. About thirty species are known, all from the hotter parts of the Old World, whence a few have spread to America. They are sometimes climbing trees or shrubs, but most are mere weeds. *A. aspera* and *A. fruticosa* are used in India in cases of dropsy; *A. viridis* as a poultice.

ā-čic'-ul-a, *s.* [Lat. = a small pin for a head-dress. A feminine diminutive for *acus* = a needle; Gr. *akē* = a point; Lat. *acies* = a point.]

1. *Bot. & Zool.*: A slender spine or bristle.

¶ In *Bot. (spec.)*: The bristle-like, abortive flower of a grass. In this sense used specially by Dumortier. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

2. *Zool.*: A genus of opercular pulmonated Mollusca. *A. fusca* occurs recent in Britain, besides being fossil in the Pliocene of Essex.

ā-čic'-ul-ār, *a.* [From Lat. *acicula* (q. v.).] Needle-shaped.

1. *Min.*: A term applied to long, slender, and straight prismatic crystals. (*Phillips: Mineral.*, 2d ed., p. lxxxiii.) Example, the crystals of titanite.

2. *Bot.*: A term applied specially to leaves. (*Loudon: Cyclopæd. of Plants, Glossary.*)

acicular bismuth, *s.* A mineral called also AIKINITE (q. v.).

ā-čic'-ul-ār-lŷ, *adv.* [ACICULAR.] In an acicular manner or form, in the form of needles or bristles.

ā-čic'-ul-āte, ā-čic'-ul-ā-tēd, *a.* [Lat. *acicula* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Marked with fine, irregular streaks, such as might be produced by the point of a needle. (*Lindley.*)

ā-čic'-ul-i-form, *a.* [Lat. (1) *acicula* (q. v.); (2) *forma* = form, shape.] Of an acicular form, needle-shaped.

ā-čic'-ul-ite, *s.* [Lat. *acicula* = a small pin for a head-dress, dim. of *acus* = a needle; suff. *-ite*.] A mineral called also AIKINITE (q. v.). See also ACICULAR BISMUTH.

āč'-id, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *acide*; Ital. *acido*, fr. Lat. *acidus* = sour, tart; *aceo* = to be sour, fr. root **ac* = sharp, which appears also in Lat. *acies* = the point of a weapon, and Gr. *akē* = point, *akis* = point, *akmē* = point, *akros* = at the point or end, &c.; Sansc. *asi* = the point of a sword; Wel. *awc* = an edge or point.] [EDGE.]

I. *As adjective*: Sour, tart, sharp to the taste.

"The fruit of Averrhoa is intensely acid."—*Lindley: Nat. Syst. Bot.*, 2d ed., p. 140.

II. *As substantive*:

1. *Chem.*: A salt of hydrogen in which the hydrogen can be replaced by a metal, or can, with a basic metallic oxide, form a salt of that metal and water. Acid oxides of the same element are distinguished by the termination of *-ous* and *-ic*—as sulphurous and sulphuric—the latter containing the most oxygen; they are also called anhydrides. They unite with water and form acids having the same terminations. By replacement of the hydrogen by a metal they form salts distinguished by the terminations *-ite* and *-ate* respectively. These acids are called oxygen acids; formerly it was thought that all acids contained oxygen, this element being regarded as the acidifying principle (generating acid). But many acids are formed by direct union of hydrogen with an element, as hydrochloric acid (HCl), hydrosulphuric acid (H₂S), or with an organic radical, as hydrocyanic acid, H(CN). Acids which are soluble in water redden blue litmus, and have a sour taste. Acids are said to be monobasic, dibasic, tribasic, &c., according as one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen can be replaced by a metal. Organic acids can be produced by the oxidation of an alcohol or aldehyde. They contain the monad radical (HO·OC), once if they are monobasic, twice if dibasic, &c. They are also classed as monatomic, diatomic, &c., according as they are derived from a monatomic or diatomic alcohol, &c. Acids derived from a diatomic alcohol can be alcohol acids or aldehyde acids. [See GLYCOL.] Many organic acids occur in the juices of vegetables, some in animals, as formic acid in ants.

2. *Min.*: In W. Phillips' arrangement of minerals, acids constitute his third class. He arranges under it sulphuric acid and boracic acid, both of which occur native.

āč'-id-īf-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *acid* (root of *acidus* = acid); *-i* connective, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing or containing an acid.

¶ In W. Phillips' distribution of minerals into eight classes, Acidiferous Earthy Minerals constituted the fourth, Acidiferous Alkaline minerals the fifth, and Acidiferous-Alkaline Earthy minerals the sixth. Under the fourth class above-named were ranked such minerals as calc spar, gypsum, boracite, witherite, heavy spar, strontianite, &c.; under his fifth class were ranked nitre, natron, borax, sal-ammoniac, &c.; and under his sixth, alum, cryolite and glauberite. Minerals are now arranged on another principle. [MINERALOGY.]

āč'-id-ī-fī-a-ble, *a.* [ACIDIFY.] Capable of being rendered acid.

āč'-id-ī-fī-cā-tion, *s.* The act or process of acidifying or rendering acid; also the state of being so acidified.

āč'-id-ī-fied, *pa. par. & a.* [ACIDIFY.]

āč'-id-ī-fŷ, *v. t.* [Lat. *acid* (root of *acidus* = acid); *-i* connective, and *facio* = to make.] To render acid or sour.

āč'-id-ī-fŷ-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [ACIDIFY.]

acidifying principle, *s.* That which gives an acid property to a substance.

āč'-id-īm'-ēt-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *acid*, and Gr. *metron* = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength of acids.

āč'-id-īm'-ēt-rŷ, *s.* [In Ger. *acidimetrie*.] [ACIDIMETER.] The process of determining the quantity of real acid in a sample of hydrated acid. This may be done by volumetric or by weight analysis. The former method is carried out by ascertaining the measured quantity of a standard alkaline solution required to saturate a given volume of the acid. That by weight analysis can be effected in more ways than one. A convenient one is to decompose a known weight of the acid with an excess of acid carbonate of sodium or potassium, and estimate by weight the quantity of carbonic anhydride evolved. When this is done the quantity of real acid can without difficulty be ascertained. (*Watts: Chemistry.*)

***āč'-id-ist**, *s.* [ACID.] One who maintains the doctrine of acids.

"... agreeable to what the acidists would call an alkali."—*Dr. Stare: Hist. Roy. Soc.*, iv. 442.

āč'-id-ī-tŷ, *s.* [In Ger. *acidität*; Fr. *acidité*; Ital. *acidità*, fr. Lat. *aciditas*.] The quality of being sour or sharp to the taste; sourness, tartness, sharpness to the taste.

"... and consequently acidity was but an accidental quality of some of these bodies."—*Max Müller: Science of Lang.*, 6th ed., ii. 54.

āč'-id-nēss, *s.* [ACID.] Acidity, sourness, sharpness to the taste.

āč'-id-ōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* An instrument used to determine the specific gravity of an acid.

āč'-id-ū-læ, *s. pl.* [Fr. *eaux acidules* = acidulated waters.] Mineral waters containing carbonic anhydride. They effervesce and have an acid taste.

"The acidule, or medical springs, emit a greater quantity of their minerals than usual."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

āč'-id-ū-lāte, *v. t.* [In Fr. *aciduler*, fr. Lat. *acidulus* = sourish, a little sour, a dimin. fr. *acidus* = sour.] [ACID.] To render slightly sour, to make somewhat acid.

"... by acidulating the solution with hydrochloric acid."—*Graham: Chem.*, 2d ed., ii. 677.

āč'-id-ū-lā-tēd, *pa. par. & a.* [ACIDULATE.]

"Simple acidulated fluids produce little or no change on meat and albumen in the course of twelve or twenty-four hours."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 202.

āč'-id-ū-lā-tŷng, *pr. par.* [ACIDULATE.]

āč'-id-ūle, *s.* [In Ger. *acidul.*] The same as ACIDULUM (q. v.).

āč'-id-ū-lent, *a.* [ACIDULUM.]

Fig.: With an expression of acidity, sharp.

"But king's confessor, Abbé Moudon, starts forward, with anxious acidulent face, twitches him by the sleeve."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. i., bk. i., ch. iv.

āč'-id-ū-loūs, *a.* [Lat. *acidulus*.] A little sour or acid, moderately sharp to the taste, subacid.

"... dulcified from acidulous tincture."—*Burke.*

***āč'-id-ū-lūm**, *s.* [In Fr. *acidule*.]

Phar.: A salt of which the base is super-saturated with acid. Examples: the tartareous acidulum, or acidulous tartrate of potash, and the oxalic acidulum, or acidulous oxalate of potash.

āč'-ī-ēr-āge, *s.* [Fr. *acierage*, from *acier* = steel.] Process of coating metal plates with steel.

āč'-ī-ēr-āte, *v. t.* To convert into steel.

ā-čī-form, *a.* [Lat. *acus* = a needle; *forma* = form.] Needle-shaped.

āč-in-ā'-čē-ōūs, *a.* [ACINUS.] Full of kernels.

āč-in-āč'-ī-form, *a.* [Lat. (1) *acinaces*; Gr. *akinakēs*, properly a Persian word = the short sword or sabre in use among the Persians and Scythians; (2) *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Scimitar-shaped, i. e., curved, fleshy, plane on the two sides, the concave border being thick and the convex one thin. Example, the leaves of *Mesembryanthemum acinaciforme*. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3d ed., p. 449.)

a-čīn-ē-sī-a, a-čīn'-ē-sīs, *s.* [Gr. *akinēsia*, *akinēsis* = quiescence, rest; *a*, priv., and *kineō*, *ksō* = to set in motion.]

Med.: Paralysis of motion. A kind of imperfect paralysis. Imperfect paralysis is divided into two kinds: *acinesia* = paralysis of motion, and *anesthesia* = paralysis of sensibility.

a-čī-nē-tā, *s.* [Gr. *Acinaciform Leaf of Mesembryanthemum*.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Epiphytal Orchids from Central America. They have splendid racemes of yellow flowers. Various species are cultivated in hot-houses.

2. *Zool.*: A genus of Infusoria, allied to Vorticella.

a-čīn-et-i'-nā, *s. pl.* [ACINETA.]

Zool.: A family of Radiolarian Rhizopoda.

āč-in-ī-form, *a.* [Lat. *acinus* = berry; *forma* = form.]

1. *Bot.*: Clustered like grapes.

2. *Anat.*: The *Tunica aciniformis* is the same as the *Tunica uvea* of the eye.

āč-in-ōs, āč'-ŷn-ōs, *s.* [Gr. *akinos* = basil thyme.] [CALAMINTHA.]

āč-in-ōs'e, *a.* [Lat. *acinosus* = (1) full of grapes, (2) resembling grapes.] [ACINUS.]

Min.: Resembling grapes. A term applied to iron ore found in masses and variously colored.

āč-in-ōūs, *a.* [In Fr. *acineux*.]

Min.: Consisting of minute granular concretions.



fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. au = kw.

ăç-in-u-lă, s. [Lat. *acinus*=a berry, which it somewhat resembles.] A genus of fungi belonging to the order Physomycetes. *A. clavus* is the ergot of corn.

ăç-in-ūs (pl. **ăç-in-i**), s. [Lat. *acinus* & *acinum* = (1) a young berry with seeds, especially the grape; (2) the kernel of a drupe.]

I. Botany:

1. A bunch of fleshy fruit, especially a bunch of grapes. In Gærtner's classification of fruits, *Acinus* is the first subdivision of the genus *Bacca*, or Berry, and is one-celled, with one or two hard seeds, as in the grape, the raspberry, the gooseberry, &c.

2. (pl.) The small stones as in grapes, strawberries, &c. (*Loudon: Cyclop. of Plants, Glossary.*)

II. *Anat. (plur.)*: Portions of glands suspended like small berries around a central stem.

"These cells grow, and become the future *acini*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 454.

-acious. Suffix. [Lat. *acis*, genit. of adj. termination *ax*, and suff. *-osus*, *-ous*=full of, or characterized by: as *pertinacious*, fr. *pertinaci*, s., genit. of adj. *pertinax*, and suff. *-ous*=full of determination, characterized by determination; *veracious*, fr. *veraci*, s., genit. of adj. *verax*, and *-ous*=full of, or characterized by, truth. The suffix *-acious* is akin to, but not identical with *-aceous* (q. v.).

ăç-i-pën-sēr, s. [Lat. *acipenser* & *acipensis*; Gr. *akkipesios*=a fish, probably the sturgeon.] A genus of fishes belonging to Cuvier's seventh order, the Chondropterygii (cartilaginous fishes), with fixed gills. The best known species is the common sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*, Linn.), common in the Atlantic coast regions of North America and Europe.



Head of Sturgeon (*Acipenser*).

ă-çis, s. A genus of endogenous plants belonging to the order Amaryllidaceae, or Amaryllids. The species are pretty, bulbous tubers from Southern Europe and Northern Africa.

***a-çis'e**, s. Assize, assizes.

"Ther he sette his own *acise*,
And made bailifs and Justices."

Kyng Alisaunder, 1423.

***a-çite'**, v. t. [A. N.] To cite, to summon. [ACCITE.]

a-çit'-lî, s. A name given to a bird—the great crested grebe or diver (*Podiceps cristatus*).

ă-çî-ür-gÿ, s. [Gr. *akis*=a point; *ergon*=a work, an operation.] A description of the several surgical instruments.

ăck-a-wa'-î nutmeg, s. [Local name.] The fruit of the *Acrodiclidium Camara*, a plant of the order Lauraceae.

***ăcke**, adv. [Ac, conj.] But.

"*Ăcke* that ne tel thou no man."—*MS. Laud*, 108, fo. 1.

***ăc-kē'le**, v. [ACOLEN.] To cool.

"But verray love is vertue as I fele,

For verray love may freile desire *ăkele*."

Courte of Love, 1,076.

***ăck'-ēr**, ***ăk'-ēr**, ***ăk'-ÿr**, ***ăg'-ar** (Eng.); **ăi'-ker** (Scotch), s. [A. S. *egor*=the flowing of the sea.] A ripple on the surface of the water, a tide; also the bore in a river. [EAGER, BORE.]

"Wel know they the reume yf it a-ryse,
An *aker* is it clept, I understonde,
Whos myght there may no shippe or wynd wytstonde."—*MS. Cott. Titus*, A. xxiii., f. 49.

***ăck'-ēr**, v. i. [From the substantive.] To curl, as water does when the wind blows over it. (See *Carlyle: Hero-Worship*, Lect. 1.)

ăck'-ēr-dāle, s. [A. S. *œcer*=an acre; *dælan*=to divide.] Divided into single acres or into small portions. (Scotch.)

"... all of it is *ackerdale* land."—*Memorie of the Somervills*, i. 168.

***ăck'-ē-tōn**, ***ăck'-ē-tōun**, s. [HACQUETON.] [A. N.] A quilted leather jacket worn under the mail armor; sometimes used for the armor itself.

"His foemen were well boun

To perçe hys *ăcketoun*."

Lybeaus Disconus, 1,175.

***ăc-knōw'**, v. i. [A. S. *oncnāwan*=to perceive.] [AKNOWE.] To acknowledge.

"You will not be *acknow*n, sir; why, 'tis wise;
Thus do all gamesters at all games dissemble."

Ben Jonson: Volpone, 6.

¶ Now used only in the North of England. (*Suppl. to Hardyng's Chronicle*, p. 75.) (*Halliwel*.)

ăc-knōwl'-ēdġe, ***ăk-nōwl'-ēdġe**, ***ăk-nōwl'-ēġe**, v. t. [Mid. Eng. *a=on*; *knowlechen*=acknowledge.] [KNOW.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. To confess, to admit.

1. *Spec.*: To admit a trifling amount of fault, error, or mistake, which the confession all but compensates. In this sense it is opposed to *confess*, but the distinction between them is not always observed. [CONFESS.]

"... a gentleman *acknowledges* his mistake and is forgiven."—*Blair: Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres* (1817), vol. i., p. 232.

2. *Less precisely*: To confess a sin or crime.

"... I *acknowledged* my sin unto thee, and mine iniquity have I not hid."—*Ps. xxxii.* 5.

"... and *acknowledged* his treason."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. To accept a statement of any kind, or a doctrine as true; this not involving admission or personal mistake or error, sin or crime.

"For we write none other things unto you than what ye read or *acknowledge*, and I trust ye shall *acknowledge* even to the end."—*2 Cor. i.* 13.

III. To accept the just claims of a Being or person. *Specially*—

1. *Of God*: To show veneration for, to admit the paramount claims of, to yield unbounded and loving homage to.

"In all thy ways *acknowledge* Him, and He shall direct thy paths."—*Prov. iii.* 6.

2. *Of a son or daughter*: To give parental recognition to; to admit relationship and consequent parental obligation to a son or daughter whom there may be a temptation more or less to disown.

"He shall *acknowledge* the son of the hated for the first-born."—*Deut. xxi.* 17.

¶ *Similarly*: To admit the position and claims of other dependents. (*Used of God as well as man.*)

"Thus saith the Lord, the God of Israel: Like these good figs, so will I *acknowledge* them that are carried away captive of Judah, whom I have sent out of this place into the land of the Chaldeans for their good."—*Jer. xxiv.* 5.

3. To recognize the authority of a public functionary, or any one else bringing proper credentials.

"Dundee, meanwhile, had summoned all the clans which *acknowledged* his commission to assemble for an expedition into Athol."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

IV. To give a receipt for money, to feel or express gratitude for some benefit bestowed.

"... they his gifts *acknowledged* not."—*Milton*.

B. *Law*: To own; so to assent to a legal instrument as to give it validity.

¶ In all the foregoing senses the place of the accusative may be supplied by the clause of a sentence introduced by *that*.

"... nothing would induce them to *acknowledge* that an assembly of lords and gentlemen who had come together without authority from the Great Seal was constitutionally a Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

ăc-knōwl'-ēdġed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ACKNOWLEDGE.]

"... calm subjection to *acknowledged* law."

Wordsworth: Excurs., bk. iii.

"... namely, from what we know of the actual distribution of closely allied or representative species, and likewise of *acknowledged* varieties."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vi., p. 178.

ăc-knōwl'-ēdġ-ēr, s. [ACKNOWLEDGE.] One who acknowledges.

"She proved one of his most bountiful benefactors, and he as great an *acknowledger* of it."—*I. Walton: Life of Herbert*.

ăc-knōwl'-ēdġ-ing, *pr. par.* & *s.*

As *substantive*: An admission, a confession, an acceptance, a recognition.

"... the *acknowledging* of the truth."—*2 Tim. ii.* 25; *Titus i.* 1.

ăc-knōwl'-ēdġ-mēt, or ***ăc-knōwl'-ēdġe-mēt**, s. [ACKNOWLEDGE.] The act of acknowledging, the state of being acknowledged, or the thing acknowledged.

A. Ordinary Language:

1. (*Spec.*): The act of acknowledging a trifling mistake, or a more serious fault, sin, or crime.

"... an *acknowledgment* of fault by Henry."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. The admission of the truth of a statement, a narrative, a doctrine, or tenet, especially if it be for one's apparent self-interest to controvert it.

"The advocates of the Government had been by universal *acknowledgment* overmatched in the contest."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

"... to the *acknowledgment* of the mystery of God, and of the Father, and of Christ."—*Col. ii.* 2.

3. The admission of the position and claims of any Being or person; also such homage or other action as the admission thus made implies.

"... he himself, the Pope said, could not make advances without some kind of submission; but a single act of *acknowledgment* was all which he required."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

4. The admission of having received money, whether owing to one or bestowed as a gift; the admission of having received from one a benefit of any kind; also (*spec.*), the receipt for such money, the expression of gratitude for such favor.

"... the seeming *acknowledgment* of Henry's services."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

"... to use the benefits conferred on us by M. Comte without *acknowledgments*."—*Martineau: Comte's Positive Philosophy*, Preface, vi.

B. Technically:

1. *Law*: The admission of an act to take the responsibility of it, or the owning of a legal deed to give it validity.

¶ No verbal acknowledgment of a debt will bar the operation of the statute of limitation [LIMITATION]; it requires the acknowledgment to be in writing.

2. *Feudal Custom. Acknowledgment money*: Money paid as a recognition of the new lord who succeeds to an estate on the death of his predecessor.

***ăc-knōwn'**, *pa. par.* [ACKNOW.]

ăck'-rōot, **ăk'-rōot**, s. An Indian name for the walnut.

***ăck'-sen**, s. [ASH.] Ashes. (*Kenet: Gloss.*, *MS. Landsd.*, 1,033.)

***ăck'-wardŝ**, adv.

¶ Used (*spec.*) when an animal lies backward and cannot rise. (*Praise of Yorkshire Ale*, 1697, p. 89, *Gloss.*)

***ăc-lē'a**, s. [A. S. *ac*=oak; *leag*=a place.] A field in which oaks grow. (*Cunningham*.)

ăc-lī'de, s. [Lat. *aclidem*, acc. of *aclis*=a small javelin.] An ancient Roman missile weapon, furnished with spikes, which was cast from the hand and then drawn back again by a thong. Each Roman warrior seems to have been provided with two.

a-clīn'-ic, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *klinō*=to cause to bend.] *Lit.*: Unbending.

Magnetism: Not dipping.

acclinic-line, s. Professor August's name for the magnetic equator where the needle ceases to dip and becomes horizontal.

***a-clō'-men**, *v. i.* [Dut. *verkleumen*=to benumb.] To become torpid.

***a-clōy'e**, *v.* To cloy, to overload, to overrun.

"How her contrey was greuously *acloyed*

With a dragon venoms and orible of kende."

MS. Laud, 416, p. 35. (*Halliwell*.)

***a-clūm'-ŝen**, ***a-clom-sen**, *v. i.* To grow clumsy.

***a-clūm'-sid**, ***a-clom-sid**, *a.* [A. S.] Benumbed with cold. (*Wycliffe*.)

ăc'-mē, s. [In Fr. *acmé*; fr. Gr. *akmē*=a point or edge, the highest point: *akē*=a point or edge.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Gen.*: The top or highest point (*figuratively rather than literally*).

¶ Till lately the word *acme* was so imperfectly naturalized in our language that it was expressed in Greek letters. Jeremy Taylor, South, Culverwell, and Phillips write it so. (*Trench: On some Deficiencies in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 30; *Eng. Past and Present*, p. 46.)

"The Latin language was judged not to have come to its *akmē* or flourishing height of elegance until the age in which Cicero lived."—*Phillips: Pref. New World of Words*, 3d ed. (A. D. 1671).

"Its *acme* of human prosperity and greatness."—*Burke: A Regicide Peace*.

2. *Spec.*: Mature age.

"He must be one that can instruct your youth,

And keep your *acme* in the state of truth."

Ben Jonson: Staple of News, Prol.

II. Technically:

1. *Med.*: Used by the Greeks to designate the height of a disease, a meaning which it still retains.

2. *Rhet.*: The height of pathos to which a speaker has risen by means of a climax.

ăc'-mīte, s. [Sw. *achmit*; Ger. *akmit*, fr. Gr. *akme*=a point. So called from the pointed extremities of the crystals.] A mineral placed by Dana under his Amphibole group, the Pyroxene subgroup, and the section of it with monoclinic crystallization. Composition, $R_2O + Si_2O_2 + 2Fe_2O_3 + Si_2O_2$. Or silica, 51.3; sesquioxide of iron, 30.4; protoxide of iron, 5.1. Hardness, 6; gravity, 3.2 to 3.53; lustre, vitreous; color, brownish or reddish brown, blackish green in the fracture. It is opaque, has an uneven fracture, and is brittle. It occurs in Norway in crystals nearly a foot long.

***ăc-nā'-wēn**, *v. t.* [A. S. *oncnāwan*=to acknowledge.] [ACKNOW.] To acknowledge, to own, to confess.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, ðhis; sin, aŝ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = ŝan. -tion, -sion = ŝūn; -ñion, -ŝion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = ŝūš. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, ðel.

ăc-nē, *s.* [Gr. *achnē*=anything shaved off, as froth from a liquid, chaff from wheat, &c.] A genus of skin-diseases containing those characterized by pustules, which, after suppurating imperfectly, become small, hard, red circumscribed tubercles on the skin, resolving themselves but slowly. Among the leading species of the genus are (1) the *A. simplex*, consisting of small vari, which break out on the face, the shoulders, and the upper part of the back; (2) *A. follicularis*, or maggot-pimple; (3) the *A. indurata*, or stone-pock; and (4) the *A. rosacea*, or carbuncled face.

a-cnēs-tis, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv.; *knaō*=to scrape or scratch.] The part of an animal which it cannot scratch, being unable to reach it. It is the portion extending along the back from between the shoulder-blades to the loins.

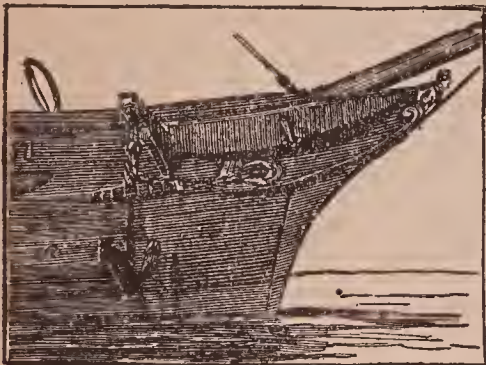
ăc-ni-da, *s.* [Gr. *a*, priv.; *knidē*, a nettle; *knizo*= (1) to scrape, (2) to make to itch.] Virginian hemp. A genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiaceae, or Chenopods. *A. cannabina* is the common Virginian hemp.

a-cō, *s.* A fish found in the Mediterranean. It has been called also the *aquo*, the *sarachus*, and the *sarachinus*.

ăc-ō-căn-thēr-a, *s.* [Gr. (1) *akōkē*=a point, (2) *anthēros*=flowering, blooming.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Solanaceae, or Nightshades. *A. venenata* is a large bush with fragrant flowers, which grows at the Cape of Good Hope, and is so poisonous that the Hottentots use a decoction of its bark to envenom their arrows.

a-cōck-bill, *adv.*

Naut.: A term used (1) of an anchor which hangs



Anchor A-cockbill.

down by its ring from the cathead, or (2) of the yards when they are temporarily fixed at an angle with the deck.

a-cōck-horse, *adv.* Triumphantly. (*Ellis: Literary Letters*, p. 265.) A somewhat slang phrase now obsolescent. (*Nursery Rhymes*.)

a-çœ-lō-mi, *s. pl.* [Gr. *a*, priv.; *koilos*=hollow.] [Opposed to *Cœlomati* (q. v.).] Bloodless worms. Ernst Haeckel's name for those worms which possess neither blood nor blood cavity (*Cœlomi*). He includes under the designation the Flat-worms (*Platyhelminthes*), the Gliding-worms, the Sucker-worms, and the Tape-worms.

a-cō-ê-mēt-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *a*, priv.; *koimaō*=to put to sleep.]

Ch. Hist.: A kind of monks who flourished in the fifth century A. D., and whose practice it was to have Divine worship carried on in their churches unceasingly, three relays of them taking duty by turns. Some Roman Catholic monks still follow the practice of the old *Acœmetæ*.

***a-cōl'e**, *v. t.* [ACCOLE.] To make quiet.

"Sith that ye reft him thaquaintaunce
Of Bialacoil, his most joie,
Whiche all his painis might acote."
Romaunt of the Rose, 3,564.

***a-cōil'd**, *a.* [ACOLEN.] Congealed.

"Now thi blod it is acoidl."—*Gy of Warwike*, p. 20.

***a-cōil'e**, *s.* A Christmas game, the same as *LEV-ELCOIL* (q. v.). (*Beaumont & Fletcher*, iv. 215, Note.)

***a-cōl-ās-tic**, *a.* [Gr. *akolastikos*.] "Intemperate, riotous, prodigal, lascivious." (*Minsheu: Guide into Tongues*, 1627.)

***a-cōl-āte**, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv.; *kolan*, for *kolasein*, 2 aor. inf. of *kolazō*=to curtail, to prune, to check, to punish.] Froward, peevish. (*Rider: Dict.*)

***a-cōld**, *a.* [ACOLEN.] Cold.

"There lay this povere in gret distresse
Acolde and hungrid at the gate."
Gower MS., Soc. Antiq. 134, fo. 183. (*Halliwell*.)
"Bless thy five wits! Tom's a-cold."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

***a-cōld-ing**, ***a-cōld-ying**, *pr. par.* [ACOLD.] Getting cold.

"The syknesse of the world thou schalt knowe by charyté, acoldyng, and elde of hys feblesse."—*Wimbleton: Sermon* (1388). (*MS. Hutton*, 57, p. 24.)

***a-cōled**, *a.* [ACOLEN.] Cooled. (*Robert of Gloucester: Herald's College MS.*)

¶ Another reading is *akelde*. (*Hearne's ed. Robt. of Glouc.*, p. 442.)

***a-cōl-en**, *v. t.* [A. N.] To embrace. [ACCOLL.]

"Then acoles he the knyht, and kysses him thryes."

Syr Gawayne, p. 71.

***a-cōl-en** (pret. *acolede*, pa. par. *acōled*), *v.* [A. S. *acōlian*, *acēlan*.] To become cool.

ăc-ōl-in, *s.* A bird allied to the partridge, common in the Spanish West Indies, where it is used for food.

a-cōl-ō-gy, **a-kōl-ō-gy**, *s.* [Gr. (1) *akos*=a cure, relief, remedy: fr. *akeomai*=to heal; (2) *logos*=a discourse.] The science which treats of the remedies for diseases; the science of medicines; the *materi medica*; therapeutics.

ăc-ōl-yte, **ăc-ōl-ō-thist**, **ăc-ōl-yth**, **ăc-ōl-yth**, **ăc-ōl-y-thūs** (*pl. ăc-ōl-y-thī*), *s.* [In Ger. *akoluth*; Fr. *acolyte*; Gr. *akolouthos*=a follower, *akolouthēō*=to follow; *a*, copulative; *keleuthos*=a path.]

Ch. Hist.: One belonging to an order of petty ecclesiastical functionaries instituted in the third century to attend upon the Latin clergy. Their chief duty was to light the lamps and prepare the elements for the communion. At their ordination they received a candlestick with a taper, to symbolize the first of these functions, and an empty pitcher to represent the second. Similar officers still exist in the Church of Rome.

"... to ordain the *acolythist* to keep the sacred vessels."—*Ayliffe: Parergon Juris Canonici*.

"At the end of every station an *acolythe* (an inferior kind of officer) dips the pitiful pitch into the oil of a burning lamp."—*Brevint: Saul and Samuel at Endor*.

"The words subdeacons, *acolythi*, *ostiarri* . . ."—*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, cent. iii., pt. ii., ch. ii.

***a-cōm-bēr**, *v. t.* To encumber. (*Chaucer*.)

***a-cōm-bērd**, *pa. par.* [ACOMBER.] (*Chaucer*.)

***a-cōm-bre**, *v.* [A. N.] To encumber, to trouble. [ACUMBRE.]

"Acombred was he for to here
Aske of so many lettres sere."

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin., Cantab., f. 76.

***a-cōm-ēl-yd**, ***a-clōm-mýde**, *a.* or *pa. par.* [Cognate with provincial *CLAMM'd*, *CLEMMED*.] Enervated with cold. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

a-cōn-dyl-oūs, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv.; *kondulos*=the knob formed by a bent, the knuckle.]

Chiefly Bot.: Having no joints.

***ăc-ōn-ick**, *a.* [ACONITE.] Poisonous. (*Rider*.)

ăc-ōn-it-āte, *s.* [ACONITUM.] A chemical compound formed with aconitic acid and a base, as calcium aconitate, magnesium aconitate.

ăc-ōn-ite, *s.* [Lat. *aconitum* (q. v.).]

1. A name of the common Blue Monk's-hood (*Aconitum napellus*). It occurs wild in Carinthia and Carniola, and, having long been cultivated in British gardens, has escaped and become naturalized in England. It is a very poisonous plant, the root being especially dangerous. When the leaves and flowers have died away, the root, or root stock, has sometimes been mistaken for that of horse-radish, and has been eaten with fatal results. The root is of tapering form, and when old is dark brown outside and white inside, whilst the young ones are much paler. Its taste is bitter at first, after which there is a numbness and tingling of the lips and tongue. The root-stock of the horse-radish (*Cochlearia amaracea*) is much larger than that of the aconite, and does not taper. Externally it is of a dirty yellow color, and marked at the top by transverse scars, left behind by the leaves. Its taste is at first acrid or pungent, not bitter. [ACONITUM.]

2. Less properly (among some gardeners and popularly): The *Eranthis nivalis*, a plant of the order Ranunculaceae, the same one as that to which the proper aconite belongs.

¶ *Winter-aconite*=*Eranthis nivalis*. [See *ACONITE*, 2.]

ăc-ōn-it-ic, *a.* [ACONITE.] Pertaining to the aconite.

aconitic acid, *s.* An acid existing naturally in *Aconitum napellus*, *Delphinium consolida*, and *Equisetum fluviatile*, and doubtless in some other plants, but obtained most easily by the application of heat to citric acid. Formula $C_6H_5O_6 = (C_6H_3O_3)'''(OH)_3$. Its salts are called aconitates.

ăc-ōn-it-i-nā, **ăc-ōn-it-ine**, *s.* [In Ger. *aconitin*.] An alkaloid substance existing in *Aconitum napellus* and some of its congeners. Formula $C_{30}H_{47}NO_7$. A white substance slightly soluble in cold, soluble in fifty parts boiling water, very soluble in ether. It melts at 80°. It is in-

tensely poisonous. It is given internally in very small doses in severe neuralgia and rheumatism, and also forms a valuable liniment.

ăc-ōn-i-tūm, *s.* [In Fr. *aconit*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *aconito*, fr. Lat. *aconitum*; Gr. *akoniton*=a poisonous plant growing on sharp steep rocks *en akonais*, or in a place called *Akonai*, in Bithynia, or from *akōn*=a dart, from its having long ago been used to poison darts with.]

1. *Bot.*: Wolf's-bane, a genus of plants belonging to the order Ranunculaceae, or Crowfoots. The species are generally from three to six feet high, with digitate and palmate leaves, and terminal spikes of blue or yellow flowers. The best known is the Monk's-hood (*A. napellus*). [ACONITE.] The Indian *A. ferox*, supposed to be only a variety of the former, is a more virulent poison than it, being acrid in a high degree. *A. napellus* and *cammarrum* are emetic.

2. *Ord. Eng.*: Before the word *aconite* was naturalized in the language, *aconitum* was the term employed.

"... an *aconitum* or rash gunpowder."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Part II., iv. 4.

a-cōn-thē-a, *s.* The name of a butterfly, the *Adolias aconthea*, one of the Nymphalidæ. The caterpillar has many long spines projecting from its body. It is found in Java and India.

a-cōn-ti-ās, *s.* [Gr. *akontias*=a quick-darting serpent; *akontion*=a dart or javelin; *akōn*=a javelin; *akē*=a point, an edge.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of snake-like lizards, belonging to the family Anguidæ. The species are akin to the *Anguis fragilis*, but can rear themselves up and dart forward. Contrary, however, to common belief in the regions which they inhabit, they are quite harmless. *A. meleagris* is the Cape pintado snake. *A. jaculis*, the dart-snake of the Greeks and Romans, and, according to Bochart, also the *gippōz* mentioned in Isaiah xxxiv. 15, which is improperly rendered "great owl" in the authorized English version of the Bible. [DART-SNAKE.]

2. *Bot.*: A genus of Brazilian plants belonging to the order Araceae, or Arads. So named because the spots on the stem were supposed to resemble the serpents above described.

*3. *Astron.*: A comet, or meteor, so called from its resemblance to a snake.

a-cōn-tite, *s.* A mineral, a variety of MISPICKEL (q. v.).

***a-cōp'**, *adv.* [A. S. *cop*=top.] On end, conically.

"Marry, she's not in fashion yet; she wears a hood, but it stands acop."—*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, ii. 6.

ăc-ōp-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *kopos*=weariness.]

Old Med.: Medicines which were supposed to be useful in removing lassitude.

ăc-ōp-ic, *a.* [ACOPA.] Preventing or alleviating fatigue or weariness.

ăc-ōp-i-çā, **ăc-ōp-inn**, *s.* [Gr. *akopia*=freedom from fatigue.] A medicine administered to relieve fatigue or weariness.

***a-cō-pled**, *a.* Coupled. (*Plumpton Correspond.*, p. 50.)

ăc-ōp-ūs, *s.* A herb, or stone (it is not known which), used as an ingredient for a charm. (*Mid-dleton: Witch Works*, iii. 327.)

ăc-or, *s.* [Lat. *acor*=an acid taste, sourness: *aceo*=to be sour.] Acidity or sourness in the stomach.

ăc-ōr-ā-çē-æ (Lindley), **ăc-ōr-i-næ** (Link), ***ăc-ōr-ōl-dē-æ** (Ag.). An old order of plants cut off from Araceae, chiefly on account of the different arrangement of leaves in the bud, and the possession of the rudiments of a perianth, these being wholly wanting in Araceae.

***a-cord'**, *s. & v.* An old form of ACCORD (q. v.).

"Lene me youre hand, for this is oure acord."

Chaucer: Knights Tale, 3,084.

***a-cor-daunt**, ***a-cōr-dend**, *a.* [A. N.] [Old forms of ACCORDANT.] Agreeing.

"Me thinketh it acordaunt to resoun."

Chaucer: Prologue, 37.

"... whiche in this vyse is acordend."

Chaucer: Prologue (ed. 1532), f. 36. (*Halliwell*.)

***a-cor-dēd**, ***a-cor-dīd**, *pa. par.* [ACORD.]

"And thus they ben acorded and i-sworn
To wayte a tyme, as I have told biforn."

Chaucer: Millers Tale, 3,301, 3,302.

"They ben acordid, as ye schal after heere."

Chaucer: Man of Lawes Tale, 4,658.

***a-core'**, ***a-cor-ye**, ***a-cor-ie** [A. S. *ceorian*=to lament.] To sorrow, to grieve.

"At Gloucestre he deide, ac eir nadde he non;
That acorede al this lond, and ye men echon."

Rob. Glouc., p. 75.

"Bu a peyre of a marc other thou salt be acorye sore."

Rob. Glouc., p. 390.

"Thou it schalt acorie sore."

MS. Laud, 108, f. 12. (*Halliwell*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ā-corn, s. [A. S. *æcern*, *æceren*, *accern*, neut. pl. = fruit of the field or country, from *æcer*=field (*Skeat*); Icel. *akarn*; Dan. *agern*; Dut. *aker*; Ger. *ecker*, *eichel*; Goth. *akron*=fruit.]

1. *Lit.*: The fruit of the oak. Formerly acorns were used for human food, and in times of scarcity are still eaten in different parts of the Continent.

¶ Botanically viewed, it is an indehiscent dry fruit, surrounded by a cupulate involucre. It is the type of the genus *glans*, in Gærtner's classification of fruits.

¶ Sweet acorn is the fruit of *Quercus ballota*.

2. *Naut.*: A little ornamental piece of wood, conical in form, fixed on the mast-head above the vane, to keep it from being detached when the wind is violent, or the ship leans much to one side when under a press of sail.

acorn-ball, s. An acorn fixed on its cupule, or cup, as a ball may be in a socket.

"She, Dryad-like, shall wear,
Alternate leaf and acorn-ball
In wreath about her hair."

Tennyson: *Talking Oak*.

acorn-barnacle, s. The *Balanus crenatus*, common on British coasts. [ACORN-SHELL.]

acorn-coffee, s. A preparation made from acorns, husked, dried, and roasted. In some respects it is better than common coffee, not having the drying properties of the latter.

acorn-cup, s. The calyx or cup in which the acorn is fixed.

"Creep into acorn-cups, and hide them there."
Shakespeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. i.

acorn-meal, s. A meal made on acorns.

"And still the sad barbarian, roving, mixed
With beast of prey, or for his acorn-meal
Fought the fierce tusky boar."

Thomson: *Autumn*, 58.

acorn-shell, s.

1. The shell, gland or husk of the actual acorn.

"Who from hollow boughs above him
Dropped their acorn-shells upon him."
Longfellow: *Song of Hiawatha*, xvi.

2. The English name given to the sessile barnacles (*Balanidae*), from the resemblance which they bear to acorns. The shell is usually composed of six segments, firmly united into a tube. The lower part of this tube is fixed to some solid body, such as a wooden stake or stone within high-water mark. The upper part is covered and protected by a movable roof, consisting of two to four valves, from between which the balanus can protrude its beautifully delicate cirri.

ā-corned, a. [ACORN.]

1. *Gen.*: Bearing acorns; having fed on acorns: possessed of acorns.

¶ Chiefly, if not even exclusively, in composition.

"A full acorned boar."—Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, ii. 5.

2. *Her.*: Having represented upon it an oak with acorns. (Used of escutcheons.)

***ā-cōr'se**, v. t. & i. [ACCURSE.] To curse.

"Called hem catyves,
Accursed for evere."

Piers Ploughman, p. 375.

***ā-cor'-sŷ**, v. [ACCURSE.] To curse; to pronounce anathema against.

"Deus laudem it is y clepud
This salme the queene radde
For to acorsy here brother body,
And alle that him ladde."

MS. Coll. Trin., Oxon., 57. (Halliwell.)

āc-ōr-ūs, s. [In Fr. *acore*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *acoro*, fr. Lat. *acorus*, or *acorum*; Gr. *akoros*=the sweet-flag; a, priv.; *korē*=the pupil of the eye, or the eye, for the diseases of which the plant was supposed to be beneficial.] Sweet-rush.

1. *Bot.*: A genus of plants belonging to the order Orontiaceæ, or to Araceæ. In the case of the interesting *A. calamus*, Linn., the sweet-sedge, or sweet-flag, the flowers are arranged upon a sessile spadix. The spathe, which resembles the leaves, is not convolute. The perianth is in six pieces, and inferior. The ovary is three-celled, the fruit baccate. Its rhizome, which is aromatic, is used in the preparation of hair-powder and other perfumery; confectioners manufacture a candy from it; blenders use it for flavoring gin, and brewers in making beer. The whole plant, when bruised, gives forth a pleasant smell, on which account it was formerly mixed with rushes when the latter were strewed on the floors of rooms, and in churches and cathedrals on festival days.

2. *Bot. & Phar.*: A name sometimes given to the great galangule (*Alpinia galanga*), a Zingiberaceous plant.

3. *Zool.*: Blue coral.

ā-cōs'-mī-a, s. [Gr. a, priv.; *kosmos*=order.]

Med.: Irregularity in the crises of diseases; also ill health, especially when attended by lividity of aspect.

***a-cōst'**, adv. [A. N.] On the side.

"Forth thai passeth this land acost
To Clarence with alle her ost."

Arthur and Merlin, p. 281.

a-cōt-ŷ-lē-dōn, s. [Gr. a, priv.; *kotylēdon*=any cup-shaped hollow or cavity, from *kotylē*=anything hollow; also Lat. *cotyledon*=a plant, the *Cotyledon umbilicus* of Linnæus.] A plant with no cotyledon, that is, having no seed-leaf. [COTYLEDON.] A member of the class Acotyledons (q. v.).

a-cōt-ŷ-lē-dōn-ēs (Jussieu), **a-cōt-ŷ-lē-dōn'-ē-æ** (Agardh), **a-cōt-ŷ-lē-dōn's** (in Eng.), s. pl. [ACOTYLEDON.] One of the leading divisions of the Vegetable Kingdom, the others being Dicotyledons and Monocotyledons. In the Dicotyledons there are two cotyledons, or seed lobes; in the Monocotyledons, one; and in the Acotyledons, technically considered, none. How then, does germination take place? It does so not from two fixed points—the plumule and the radicle—but indifferently from any portion of the surface, a character which the Acotyledons share with some Aroidæ. [See ACROGENS, CRYPTOGRAMMA.] The old class of Acotyledons has been divided by Lindley into two—the *Thallogens*, containing the Algal, Fungal, and Lichenall alliances; and the *Acrogens*, including the Muscal, Lycopodal, and Filical alliances. [See these words.]

a-cōt-ŷ-lē-dōn-ōus, a. [ACOTYLEDON.] Having no cotyledons, pertaining to a plant without seed-lobes.

"Class III. Acotyledonous or Cellular Plants."—Hooker and Arnott: *Brit. Flora*, 7th ed., p. 577.

a-cōu'-ghī, s. A kind of balsam.

Balsam of Acouchi, or *Acouchi Resin*: The inspissated juice of a plant, *Icica heterophylla*, belonging to the order Amyridaceæ, or Amyrids.

a-cōu'-chŷ, s. [Local name.] A mammal like a rabbit; the *Cavia acuchi* of Gmelin. It is found in the hotter parts of America.

a-cōu'-mē-tēr, s. [Gr. (1) *akouē*=hearing, fr. *akouō*=to hear; and (2) *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the extent of the sense of hearing in any individual case.

***a-cōun'-tre**, s. [Fr. *contre*, adv.=against.] [ENCOUNTER.] An encounter.

"The acountre of hem was so strong
That mani dyed ther among."

Gy of Warwike, p. 291.

***a-cōupe'**, v. [O. Fr. *acoulper*; Fr. *acouper*, from Lat. *accupare*=to accuse, to find fault.] To blame, to accuse, to inculcate.

"Alle ye pryde and vanyté,
Of al shalt thou acouped be."

MS. Harl. 1,701, f. 23. (Halliwell.)

***a-cōupe'-mēnt**, s. [A. N.] [ACOUPE.] An accusation.

"Withoutten answer to acoupement."

Hartshorne: *Met. Tales*, p. 109.

***a-cōup'-ŷng**, s. [ACOUPE.] An onset.

"At the acoupyng the knyghtes (speres) either brak on other,
Swiftli with there swerdes swinge thei togeder."

William and the Werwolf, p. 124.

a-cōus-māt'-ic, or **a-cōus-māt'-ic**, s. [Gr. *akousmatikos*=willing to hear; *akousma*=a thing heard; *akouō*=to hear.] A disciple of Pythagoras, who had not yet completed his five years' probation.

a-cōus'-tīc, or **a-cōus'-tīc**, a. & s. [In Ger. *akustik*; Fr. *acoustique*; fr. Gr. *akoustikos*=belonging to the sense of hearing; *akoustos*=heard, audible; *akouō*=to hear.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Anat.*: Pertaining to the ear, constituting part of the physical apparatus for hearing.

Acoustic duct: The *meatus auditorius*, or external passage of the ear.

Acoustic nerves: The same as auditory nerves (q. v.).

"... to transmit vibrations to the acoustic nerve."

—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. i.

2. *Med.*: Designed to act on the ear.

Acoustic medicine: One designed to remove some disease of the ear, or to improve defective hearing. (Quincy.)

3. *Hist.*: Obtaining knowledge by the ear. *Acoustic Disciples*, or *Acousmatics*. [ACOUSMATIC.]

4. *Art.*: Designed to facilitate hearing or itself to be heard. Pertaining to sound. (See the ex. from Tyndall under ACOUSTICAL.)

Acoustic instrument: Generally a synonym for a speaking trumpet.

Acoustic vessels: Brazen tubes used in ancient theatres for the purpose of sending the voice of the speaker as far as possible. In general they succeeded in doing so to the distance of 400 feet. [ACOUSTICS.]

B. As substantive:

1. *Med.*: An acoustic medicine. (See *adj.*, No. 2.)

2. *Hist.*: (See *adj.*, No. 3.)

a-cōus'-tīc-al, or **a-cōus'-tīc-al**, *adj.* [ACOUSTIC.] The same as ACOUSTIC (q. v.).

"Acoustical experiments on the Seine during the siege of Paris."—*Nature*, vi., 447.

"The sound of the village bell, which comes mellowed from the valley to the traveller upon the hill, has a value beyond its acoustical one."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., v. 104.

a-cōus-tī'-cian, or **a-cōus-tī'-cian**, s. [ACOUSTIC.] One who investigates the phenomena of sound.

"... the earlier acousticians."—Whewell: *Hist. Induct. Sciences*, bk. viii., ch. vi.

a-cōus'-tīcs, or **a-cōus'-tīcs**, s. [In Fr. *acoustique*.] [ACOUSTIC.] A term introduced by Saver. The science which treats of sounds, or, more specifically, that branch of natural philosophy which treats of the nature of sound and the laws of its production and propagation, as far as these depend on physical principles. Sound is produced by the vibration of the particles in a sonorous body, evoked by a blow or in some other way. If a number of small, light wooden balls be suspended by silk threads over a bell-jar, just in contact with the widest part of the glass, the drawing of a violin-bow across the edge of the glass will impart to the particles of the latter a vibratory movement, which will make itself visible by flinging off the balls oftener than once. Sound requires an elastic medium for its transmission to the tympanum of the ear. *In vacuo* it becomes inaudible, but brought in contact with air it is heard without difficulty. Its rate of progress through dry air, at a temperature of 32°, is, according to Van der Kolk, 1,091 feet 8 inches in a second; and according to Mr. Stone, 1,090'6 feet; through metallic rods its motion is much more rapid.

Two particles which are in the same state of vibration—i. e., are equally displaced from the positions which they occupied in *equilibrium*, and are moving in the same direction, and with equal velocities—are said to be in the same phase; whilst those which are proceeding in a contrary direction are said to be in opposite phases.

If the vibration of particles takes place in the same direction as that in which the disturbance is moving from particle to particle, it is called *longitudinal*; if at right angles to it, *transverse*.

So analogous are the sound-producing vibrations of particles to those of waves in the ocean that the terms *waves* and *undulations* are used in Acoustics as well as in Hydrology. The distance which separates two particles in the same phase is called the *length of a wave*. As in Optics, so in Acoustics, there are *refraction* and *reflection*, the laws in both cases being the same.

Refraction of sound: The change of direction which is produced when a wave of sound, traveling through one medium, meets a second one not of the same kind, and excites in it a wave of a different velocity and direction from the first.

Reflection of sound: The change of direction which is produced when a wave of sound, traveling through one medium, meets a second one diverse from the first, and in addition to transmitting to it a refracted wave, excites in it an undulation traveling in a different direction, but with the same velocity as the other. A sound may be frequently repeated, as from an echo-producing cliff, and in a whispering gallery or a tunnel.

Two or more sonorous waves traveling through the same medium, and acting on the same particles, are said mutually to *interfere* with each other. If they move toward such an interference from exactly opposite directions, they produce between them a *stationary wave*. This expression does not imply that every particle of the wave thus produced is motionless. Some particles are so, whilst others vibrate longitudinally or transversely. The points at which the particles are stationary are called *nodes*, and the vibratory portions *ventral segments*. A vibrating musical string, a tuning-fork, or other stiff rod vibrating longitudinally, make stationary waves. These are generated also inside wind-

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tīç = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tīon, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

instruments when the latter are blown. The vibrations of a solid are best communicated to another solid: hence a tuning-fork being struck is applied to a table, and violin-strings are placed in contact with a hollow wooden box, which imparts to their sound a greater intensity than if its transmission to the ear were entrusted to the air alone.

Noise is a single blow given to the ear, whilst music is caused by a series of feeble blows following one another at regular intervals. [MUSIC, HARMONY, SOUND.]

¶ Some writers have divided Acoustics into *Dia-coustics*, which treats of those sounds which pass directly from the sonorous body to the ear; and *Catacoustics*, which investigates the phenomena of reflected sounds. Another division is into *Acoustics proper*, or the science of hearing, and *Phonetics*, or the science of sound; the latter word being from Gr. *phōnē*=sound.

**a-cōv'-ēr*, v. t. [O. Fr. *cōvrir*, *couvrer*, from Lat. *coopero*=to cover.] To uncover.

"Belisent, withouten lesing,
Acoverd and undede her eyin."

Arthur and Merlin, p. 315.

**a-cōv'-ērd*, pa. par. [ACOVER.]

**a-cōv'-ēr-ūnge*, s. [ACOVER.] Recovery.

**a-cōy'nte*, v. t. [O. Fr. *accointer*=to make known.] To make acquaintance.

"Heo *a-coynted* hym anon; and bicomen frendes gode
Bothe for here prowes and for heo were of on blode."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 15.

**a-cōy'-šing*, s. [ACCUSING.] Accusing, an accusation.

"He is forth brought, and the kyng
Giveth him *acoyssing*."

Kyng Alisaunder, 3,973.

ac-quā'int, v. t. & i. [Fr. *acointer*=to become intimate; Prov. *accoinder*=to make known; O. Fr. *coint*=informed of a thing, from Low Lat. *ad cognito*=to make known, from Lat. *ad*=to, and *cognitus*, pa. par. of *cognosco*=to know.] [KNOW.]

A. Transitive:

1. Not reflexively: To inform, to communicate an item of intelligence.

¶ The person informed is in the accusative, and the intelligence is introduced by *of*, *with*, or the clause of a sentence commencing with *that*.

"Wife, go you to her ere you go to bed,
Acquaint her here of my son Paris' love."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 4.

"Brutus acquainted the people with the doer and manner of the vile deed."—Shakesp.: *Tarquin & Lucrece*, Argument.

"I must acquaint you that I have received
New-dated letters from Northumberland."

Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

2. Reflexively: To make (one's self) familiar with a being or person, his character, or his procedure.

"Acquaint now thyself with Him [God], and be at peace."—Job xxii. 21.

B. Intrans.: To be cognizant of anything, to be observant of what passes, or is taking place at the time; to be or become familiar with.

"Though the Choiseuls will not acquaint with you."—Walpole: *Letters*, iii. 504.

**ac-quā'int* (in Scotch pron. **ac-quē'nt*, **ac-quā'nt*), pa. par. & a. [ACQUAINT.]

¶ Now altogether superseded by ACQUAINTED (q. v.).

"Thou also most entirely art
Acquaint with all my ways."

Rouse's metrical version of Ps. cxxxix. 3.

"He is weel acquaint wi' a' the smugglers, thieves, and banditti about Edinburgh."—Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*.

**ac-quā'int-a-ble*, a. [ACQUAINT.] Easy to gain the acquaintance of, easy of access.

"Wherefore be wise and *acquaintable*."

Rom. of the Rose, 2,213.

ac-quā'int-ançe, s. & *a. [ACQUAINT.]

A. As substantive:

I. The act of gaining a greater or less amount of knowledge of any person or thing.

II. The state of becoming known to a person.

"As I'll myself disgrace: knowing thy will,
I will acquaintance strangle, and look strange."

Shakesp.: *Sonnets*, 89.

"For goodness' sake, consider what you do;
How you may hurt yourself, ay, utterly
Grow from the king's acquaintance by this carriage."

Shakesp.: *King Henry VIII.*, iii. 1.

"... from a familiar acquaintance with the mechanical processes of certain arts, trades, and manufactures."—Sir G. C. Lewis: *Influence of Authority*, ch. ii.

III. A person with whom one is acquainted.

*1. A friend.

"But it was thou, a man mine equal, my guide and mine acquaintance. We took sweet counsel together, and walked into the house of God in company."—Ps. lv. 13, 14.

2. (a) Really singular: A person whom one knows but slightly, or who, if he has been long known, has still, for some reason or other, been kept outside the circle of one's chosen and trusted friends.

"Montgomery was an old acquaintance of Ferguson."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(b) Collectively: People whom one knows.

"... they sought him among their kinsfolk and acquaintance."—Luke ii. 44.

¶ Sometimes applied figuratively to the inferior animals or to things.

B. As adjective (highly vulgar): Acquainted.

"Evans. ... Give her this letter; for it is a 'oman that altogether's acquaintance with Mistress Anne Page."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, i. 2.

¶ It should never be used in this sense.

ac-quā'int-ançe-ship, s. [ACQUAINT.] The state of being acquainted. (Chalmers.)

**ac-quā'int-ant*, s. An acquaintance.

"... an *acquaintant* and a friend of Edmund Spenser."—I. Walton.

ac-quā'int-ed, pa. par. [ACQUAINT.]

¶ Used in the same sense as the verb, with rarely the special sense of *well-known*.

"... as things acquainted and familiar to us."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Part II., v. 2.

**ac-quā'int-ēd-nēss*, s. [ACQUAINT.] The state of being acquainted.

ac-quā'int-ing, pr. par. [ACQUAINT.]

**ac-quē'int-ançe*. [ACQUAINTANCE.]

"For here acquaintance was not come of newe;
They were his approwours prively."

Chaucer: *Freres Tale*, 6,924-5.

ac-quēst, s. [In Fr. *acquise*, pa. par. of *acquérir*; fr. Lat. *acquisitus*, pa. par. of *acquirō*; or *ad & quiescitus*, pa. par. of *queri*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of acquiring.

II. The state of being acquired.

III. The thing acquired, e. g., a conquest.

"New conquests are more burden than strength."—Bacon.

"Mud reposed near the ostra of rivers makes continual additions to the land, thereby excluding the sea, and preserving these shells as trophies and signs of its new conquests and encroachments."—Woodward.

B. Law: Goods or effects acquired either by purchase or donation.

**ac-quē'ynt*, pa. par. [A form of AQUILYNT.] Quenched.

ac-quē's-sce, v. i. [Lat. *acquiesco*=to become quiet, to rest; *ad*; *quiesco*=to rest; *quies*=rest; Fr. *acquiescer*.]

*1. To rest.

"Which atoms never rest till they meet with some pores, when they *acquiesce*."—Howell: *Letters*, iv. 50.

3. To submit to, or remain passive under, instead of rebelling against.

"The nation generally *acquiesced* in the new ecclesiastical constitution."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. To assent to, to accept tacitly or formally.

ac-quē's-s'cēnce, *ac-quē's-s'cēn-cy*, s. [ACQUIESCE.] Submission to, express or tacit consent to endure without protest or rebellion that which is not really liked.

"... if not with approbation, yet with the show of acquiescence."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Contentment, rest, satisfaction with.

"... but seldom from a full satisfaction and acquiescence in their present enjoyments of it [*i. e.*, fame]."—Addison.

ac-quē's-s'cēnt, a. [Lat. *acquiescens*, pr. par. of *acquiesco*.] [ACQUIESCE.] Submissive to, disposed tacitly or formally to submit to what cannot really be liked.

"... *acquiescent* in his condition."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ac-quē's-s'cīng, pr. par. & a. [ACQUIESCE.]

**ac-quē-ēt*, v. t. [Low Lat. *acquietare*.]

1. To quiet, to compose. (Eng. & Scotch.)

"*Acquiet* his mind from stirring you against your own peace."—Sir A. Shirley: *Travels*.

"... the pepill ar almaist gane wilde, it is therefor statut, for the *acquietting* of the pepill, that"—Acts Jas. IV., 1503 (ed. 1814), p. 249.

2. To secure. (Scotch.)

"... to werrand, *acquiet*, and defend ... the landis."—Act Dom. Conc. (A. D. 1489), p. 133.

**ac-quē'ght* (*gh* silent), v. t. An old spelling of ACQUIT (q. v.).

"... for yonder way
We needes must pass (God doe us well *acquight*)."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xii. 3.

**ac-quill'*, v. t. [A. N.] [In O. Fr. *enquiller*, *aquiller*, a form of *accueillir*.]

Hunting: A term applied to the buck and doe, the male and female fox, and all "vermin."

¶ Nearly synonymous with the more modern word IMPRIME, afterward applied to unharboring the hart. (Halliwell.)

"Syr hunttere, how many bestis *acquill*? Syr, the buk and the doo, the male fox and the female, and alle othir vermyne, as many as be put in the book. And how many braches? Sire alle that be *acquilez*."—Reliq. Antiq., i. 151.

ac-quīr-a-bīl'-ī-ty, s. [ACQUIRABLE.] Capability of being acquired.

ac-quīr'-a-ble, a. [ACQUIRE.] That may be acquired.

"... though they are truths *acquirable*."—Sir M. Hale: *Origination of Mankind*.

ac-quī're, v. t. [Lat. *acquirō*, -*isivi*, -*isitum*=to acquire: *ad*=to; *quero*=to look or search for; O. Fr. *acquerre*, *aquerre*; Prov. *acquirir*; Fr. *acquérir*; Ital. *acquisitare*.]

1. Of man: To gain material possessions by gift, by purchase, by conquest, or in any other way; also to make intellectual attainments by study, to gain skill in manual employment, &c.

"... kingdoms, dukedoms, counties, lordships, *acquired* in different ways."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

"... had indeed *acquired* more learning than his slender faculties were able to bear."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Of the inferior animals, animals or plants, organs, or inanimate things.

"... these organs *acquire* individual characters."—Owen: *Mammalia* (1859), p. 17.

ac-quīre-mēnt, s. [ACQUIRE.]

1. The act of acquiring or obtaining any desirable object, such as wealth or other property, skill in manual work, intellectual attainments.

"... had grown, in the course of centuries, on concession, on *acquisition*, and usurpation to be what we see it."—Carlyle: *French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. v.

2. The object gained.

¶ Used almost exclusively of those intellectual conquests which one makes by the use of his talents, as opposed to the talents themselves.

"That party was not large; but the abilities, *acquirements*, and virtues of those who belonged to it made it respectable."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

ac-quīr'-ēr, s. [ACQUIRE.] One who acquires.

ac-quīr'-īng, pa. par., a. & s. [ACQUIRE.]

As substantive: Acquisition, that which is gained.

"... with the *acquirings* of his father's profession."—Naunton: *Fragmenta Regalia*, Leicester.

**ac-quī-r'y*, s. [ACQUIRE.] An acquiring, an obtaining; acquisition.

"No art requireth more hard study and pain toward the *acquiry* of it than contentment."—Barrow: *Sermons*, iii. 62.

**ac-quī'se*, v. t. [A. N.] To acquire. [ACQUEIS.]

**ac-quī-sīte*, a. [Lat. *acquisitum*, or pa. par. *acquisitus*.] [ACQUIRE.] Gained with more or less of permanence.

"Three [notions] being innate and five *acquisite*"—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 29.

ac-quī-sī-tion, s. [In Fr. *acquisition*, fr. Lat. *acquisitio*=(1) the act of acquiring, (2) the thing acquired: fr. *acquisitus*, conventionally called the supine of *acquirō*: *ad* and *quero*.]

I. The act of acquiring.

II. The state of being acquired.

"... by his own industrious *acquisition* of them."—South.

III. Anything acquired, whether land, money, material, skill, or intellectual gains.

"The English still held their *acquisition*."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, iv. 368.

ac-quī-s'ī-tive, a. [Lat. *acquisitus*, pa. par. of *acquirō*=to acquire (q. v.).]

1. Acquired.

"He [William I.] died not in his *acquisitive*, but in his native soil."—Sir H. Wotton: *Reliquiae Wottonianae*, p. 106.

2. Prone to attempt acquisition, even though this should be made only by laying hands on that which is not one's own.

"... the knavish, smooth-tongued, keen, and *acquisitive* Hermes."—Grote: *Hist. Greece*, vol. i. p. 80.

¶ It is sometimes followed by *of*.

ac-quī-s'ī-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. *acquisitive*; -*ly*.] In virtue of having acquired anything; as having acquired anything.

ac-quī-s'ī-tive-nēss, s. [ACQUISITIVE.]

Among phrenologists: One of those human propensities which are supposed to be represented externally by bumps or protuberances on the brain. The spot which they point out for acquisitiveness is at the inferior angle of the parietal bone, with

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

deality in front and secretiveness in the rear. It is described as a propensity that prompts one to seek for property. The individual so unhappily constituted is considered to be a man who, if in the higher walks of life, will be prone to "kleptomania," and if in the humbler ranks of society will too probably figure in the police-courts as an inveterate thief.

**ac-quīs-it-ōr*, s. [Lat. *acquisitus*, pa. par. of *acquirō*.] One who acquires.

**ac-quīst*, v. t. [Lat. *acquisitus*, pa. par. of *acquirō*.] To acquire. (*Skinner*.)

**ac-quīst*, s. [From the verb.] An acquisition, something gained.

"His servants he, with new acquist
Of true experience from this great event,
With peace and consolation hath dismissed."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, l. 755.

ac-quīt', **ac-quīght* (*gh* silent), **ac-quīte*, **a-quīte*, **a-quīte* (mod. pret. & pa. par. *acquitted*, formerly also *acquit*), v. t. [O. Fr. *aquiter*; Fr. *acquitter*, from Low Lat. *acquieto*, from *ad* = to, *quieto* = to settle.] [QUIT, QUITE.]

¶ In Old Scotch it has sometimes the pret. *acquate*, as in the example—

"... worthily *acquate* himself of the great place and trust."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 517.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To pronounce one innocent of a crime, sin, or fault. [See II. 2.]

"God wite in a dai wan it *aquited* be."
Rob. Glouc., p. 565.

"The Lord is slow to anger, and great in power, and will not at all *acquit* the wicked."—*Nahum* i. 3.

¶ Formerly followed by *from* prefixed to the charge; now *of* is employed.

"... thou wilt not *acquit* me from mine iniquity."—*Job* x. 14.

*2. To requite, to pay for, or to avenge.

**(a)* To requite.

"O how ill dost thou *acquite* the love I beare thee."
Shepherdess Felixmena. (*Collier: Shakesp.*, 28.)

(b) To pay for.

"Or if his winning be so lite
That his labour will not *acquite*
Sufficiantly at his living,
Yet may he go his brede begging."
Rom. of the Rose, 6,742.

(c) To avenge. (*Scotch*.)

"He exhortit his men to have curage; set asyd al dred-our (gif they had ony), remembring the gret spreit and manheid of thair eldaris, that thay may *acquite* thair deith."—*Bellend.: Cron.*, bk. vi., ch. xiii.

3. To set free from obligation.

"For, as I hear, he was much bound for you.
Ant. No more than I am well *acquitted* of."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

"Let each a token of esteem bestow.
This gift *acquits* the dear respect I owe."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xx., 361, 362.

4. *Reflectively* (with *self* superadded): To quit (one's self), to behave, to discharge the trust reposed in one.

"Marlborough, on this as on every similar occasion, *acquitted* himself like a valiant and skillful captain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. Law: To set at rest with respect to a claim or an accusation.

1. *With respect to a claim*:

¶ According to the feudal system, if a tenant held lands of a lord mesne, and the mesne of the lord paramount, then the mesne was expected to *acquit* the tenant of all services except those which he himself claimed for the lands.

2. *With respect to an accusation*: To pronounce one void of guilt with respect to any charge which has been brought against one; to justify.

ac-quīt, pa. par. [The same as ACQUITTED (q. v.)] Acquitted, quit.

"To be *acquit* from my continual smart."—*Spenser*.

ac-quīte, v. t. [ACQUIT.]

ac-quīt'-ment, s. [ACQUIT.]

1 & 2. The act of acquitting the state of being acquitted; acquittal.

"The word imports properly an *acquittment* or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause had thereupon."—*South*.

ac-quīt'-tal, s. [ACQUIT.]

Law & Ordinary Language:

1. A judicial direction that one is innocent of a charge brought against him, or at least that proof of the accusation has failed.

¶ An acquittal may be *in deed*, that is, by a verdict; or *in law*, that is, the boon may come to the

accused person more indirectly. Thus, if he be tried as accessory to a felony, the acquittal of the principal will carry with it also his acquittal.

"The *acquittal* of the bishops was not the only event which makes the 30th of June, 1688, a great epoch in history."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

"... the audience, with great glee, expected a speedy *acquittal*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. Discharge or release from a promise or obligation.

"And fair *acquittal* of his oath."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 27.

Acquittal contracts: A discharge from an obligation. This may be by deed, prescription, or tenure. (*Co. Lit.* 100 a.)

ac-quīt'-tance, s. [A. N.] [ACQUIT.]

I. An acquittal.

1. The act of acquitting or releasing from a charge or debt.

2. Forgiveness, acquittal.

"... but soon shall find

Forbearance no *acquittance*."

Milton: Paradise Lost, bk. x.

3. That which acquits. *Spec.*, the receipt which furnishes documentary evidence of the discharge or release from a debt or obligation.

¶ Now more frequent in the North of England than elsewhere.

"Boyet, you can produce *acquittances*,
For such a sum, from special officers
Of Charles his father."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, ii. 1.

*II. Requital.

*III. Acquaintance. (*Skinner*.)

**ac-quīt'-tance*, v. t. [ACQUITTANCE, s.] To acquit.

"Your mere enforcement shall *acquittance* me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

ac-quīt'-ted, pa. par. & a. [ACQUIT, v. t.]

ac-quīt'-ting, pr. par. [ACQUIT, v. t.]

**ac-quīse*, v. t. [ACQUIRE.] To acquire.

"Honour and goodes dayly to *acquyse*."
Maitland: Lambeth Books, p. 281.

a-crā-nī-a, s. pl. [Gr. *a*, priv.; *kranion* = the skull.] Haeckel's name for the skullless animals. Vertebrata without skull and brain. Only representative, the *Amphioxus lanceolatus*, or Tube-heated Leptocardia.

**a-crā-sed*, a. [ACRAZE.] Crazed. (*Grafton*.)

ṭac-rā-sī-a, *ṭac-rā-sy*, *ṭac-rā-sie*, s. [Gr. *akrasia* = want of power, especially over one's passions; *a*, priv.; either from *krasis* = the mixing of two things, giving the idea of mixture of two substances, but not in due proportion; or from *kratos* = strength; meaning want of power or control.] Excess, want of power over one's passions.

"Doth overthrow the Bowre of Bliss,
And *acrazy* defeat."

Spenser: F. Q., c. xii., motto.

"... the *acrasie* and discomposedness of the outer man."—*Faringdon: Sermons* (A. D. 1657), p. 120.

"... a little prone to anger, but never excessive in it, either as to measure or time, which *acrasies*, whether you say of the body or mind, occasion great uneasiness."—*Cornish: Life of Firmin*, p. 184.

a-crā-tī-a, s. [Gr. *a*, priv., *kratos* = strength.] Want of strength, weakness.

**a-crāz'e*, **a-crās'e*, v. t. [CRAZE.]

1. To make crazy.

"And I *acrazed* was."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 138.

2. To impair, to destroy.

"... my credit *acrazed*."—*Gascoigne: Letters in the Hermit's Tale*, p. 21.

ā-cre, **ā-kēr*, s. [A. S. *æcer*, *æccer*, *æcyr* = a field, land, anything sown, sown corn, corn, an acre; Ger. *acker* = (1) a field, (2) soil, (3) acre; O. H. Ger. *achar*; Goth. *akrs*; Dut. *akker*; Sw. *åker*; Dan. *ager*; Icel. *akr*; Fr. *acre*; Irish *acra*; Wel. *eg*; Lat. *ager* = a field; Gr. *agros*; Pers. *akkar*.]

*1. Originally, any field whatever its superficial area.

"Pople with alle the rechesse, and *akers*, als thei wonnen
Thorgh ther douhtinesse, the land thorgh thei ron-
nen."

Peter Langtoft, p. 115.

2. From about the time of Edward I. the word became more definite, and its limits were prescribed by the statutes 31 and 35 Edward I., and 24 Henry VIII. By the Act 5 George IV., the varying measures of the acre current in the kingdom were reduced to one uniform standard. The Imperial acre contains 4,840 square yards, the Scottish one 6,104,12789 square yards, and the Irish one 7,840 square yards. The imperial acre is current in the United States. The old Roman *jugerum*, generally translated "acre," was about five-eighths of the imperial acre.

NUMBER OF PLANTS FOR AN ACRE OF GROUND.

Dist. apart. Inches.	Number of plants.	Dist. apart. Feet.	Number of plants.
3 by 3	696,960	6 by 6	1,210
4 by 4	392,040	6½ by 6½	1,031
6 by 6	174,240	7 by 7	881
9 by 9	77,440	8 by 8	680
Feet.		9 by 9	537
1 by 1	43,560	10 by 10	435
1½ by 1½	19,360	11 by 11	360
2 by 2	10,890	12 by 12	302
2½ by 2½	6,960	13 by 13	257
3 by 3	4,840	14 by 14	222
3½ by 3½	3,552	15 by 15	193
4 by 4	2,464	16 by 16	170
4½ by 4½	1,850	16½ by 16½	160
5 by 5	1,472	17 by 17	150
5½ by 5½	1,417	18 by 18	134
		19 by 19	120
		20 by 20	108
		25 by 25	69
		30 by 30	48
		33 by 33	40
		40 by 40	27
		50 by 50	17
		60 by 60	12
		66 by 66	10

**acre-fight*, s. A combat in the olden time with lances between single combatants, consisting of English and Scotch borderers. It was also called *camp-fight*, and the combatants were named *champions*, from their fighting in the open field (in Fr. *champ*). (*Cowell*.) Or more probably from A. S. *camp*, *comp* = a battle.

**acre-man*, s. A husbandman.

"... and *acre-men* yede to the plough."

Lay le Freine, 176.

**acre-shot*, **acre-tax*, s. A local tax upon land, fixed at a certain sum for each acre.

"The said in-dikes should be carefully maintained and repaired by those dyke-reeves out of the common *acre-shot* assessed within every of the said towns."—*Dugdale: Imbanking*, p. 275.

acre-staff, **aker-staff*, s. An instrument for clearing the plow-coulter. (*Kersey*.)

ā-cre-age (*age* = *ig*), s. [ACRE.] The area of any piece of arable or other land, measured in acres.

"... 5,000 farmers who made no return respecting either the *acreage* of their farms or the number of men employed."—*Census Report of 1861* (Appendix), vol. iii., p. 139.

acred (pron. *ā-kērd*), a. [From the substantive.] Pertaining to the owner of "acres," i. e., landed property.

**ac-rēme*, s. [ACRE.]

Old Law: Ten acres of land.

**a-crēs*, v. t. [ACCRESCE.] To accresce, to increase. (*Scotch*.)

"Ay the tempest did *acres*,
And na was lykin to grow les,
Bot rather to be mair."

Burel: Pilgrim. (*Watson: Coll.*, ii. 31.)

ac-rī-bel'-a, s. [Gr. *akribēia* = literal accuracy, exactness, precision.] A purely Greek word occasionally used in English, there not being in our tongue a short term bearing exactly the same shade of meaning.

āc-rīd, or *āc-rīd*, a. [In Fr. *acre*; Sp., Port. and Ital. *acre*; fr. Lat. *acer*, fem. *acris*, neut. *acre*, genit. *acris*.]

1. *Lit.*: Sharp, pungent, piercing, hot, biting to the taste. Used of chemical substances, of plants, &c.

"... the mariner, his blood inflamed
With *acrid* salts."—*Couper: Task*, bk. i.

"Bitter and *acrid* differ only by the sharp particles of the first being involved in a greater quantity of oil than those of the last."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

2. *Fig.*: Sharp, pungent, sarcastic. (*Used of a person's mind, of speech, writing, &c.*)

"... of a man whose body was worn by the constant workings of a restless and *acrid* mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

āc-rī-dā, s. [Gr. *akris*, genit. *akridos* = a locust.]

Entom.: Mr. Kirby's name for the genus *Locusta* of Geoffroy, containing, however, not locusts, but grasshoppers. Others use, instead of *Acrida*, the term *Gryllus*. [*Gryllus*.] Example, the great green grasshopper, *Acrida viridissima*, or *Gryllus viridissimus*. *Acrida* must not be confounded with *Acridium* (q. v.).

āc-rīd'-ī-īd-æ, *a-crīd'-ī-dæ*, s. plural. [ACRIDUM.]

Entom.: A family of Saltatorial Orthoptera, of which the genus *Acridium* is the type. There is much confusion in the naming of two out of three families of the Saltatorial tribe. This one contains, among other insects, the migratory locust, and some of the small "grasshoppers" so often heard and seen among grass, which are properly locusts.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -ñion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

The family is, by various authors, called Locustidæ, a term, however, which some apply to the grasshoppers proper. [LOCUSTIDÆ.]

"... and the *Acrididæ*, or grasshoppers."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. x., ch. ix.

"... and the male migratory locust of Russia, one of the *Acrididæ*."—*Ibid.*, pt. ii., ch. x.

ăc-rîd'-î-tŷ, ăc-rîd-něss, s. [ACRID.]

1. *Lit.*: Sharpness, pungency; used of chemical substances, plants, &c.

"Acridity, causticity and poison are the general characteristics of this suspicious order [the Ranunculaceæ]."—*Lindley: Nat. Syst. of Botany*, 2d ed. (1836), p. 6.

2. *Fig.*: Sharpness, pungency; used of the mind, or of speech or writing.

ăc-rîd'-î-ŭm, ăc-rŷd'-î-ŭm, s. [Gr. *akris*, -idos = a locust.] A genus of insects, the typical one of the family Acrididæ (q. v.). There are four articulations to the tarsi. The antennæ are short, filiform, or swelled at the extremity, and have ten to twelve perceptible articulations. It contains the Locusts. [LOCUST.]

ăc-rî-mō-nî-oŭs, a. [In Fr. *acrimonieux*, fr. Lat. *acrimonia* = sharpness, pungency.] Sharp, pungent, biting. [ACRIMONY.]

1. *Lit.*: Of material substances.

"If gall cannot be rendered *acrimonious* and bitter of itself, then whatever acrimony or amaritude redounds in it must be from the admixture of melancholy."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

2. *Fig.*: Of a person; of the mind, temper, or of language.

"Even his most *acrimonious* enemies feared him at least as much as they hated him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"... a prince of high spirit and *acrimonious* temper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

"They had long been in the habit of recounting in *acrimonious* language all that they had suffered at the hand of the Puritan in the day of his power."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

ăc-rî-mō-nî-oŭs-lŷ, adv. [ACRIMONIOUS.] In an acrimonious manner, sharply, pungently.

ăc-rî-mō-nî-oŭs-něss, s. [ACRIMONIOUS.] The quality or state of being sharp or pungent; acrimony.

ăc-rî-mōn-ŷ, s. [In Fr. *acrimonie*; Ital. *acrimonia*, fr. Lat. *acrimonia*. Webster thinks the Lat. suff. -monia = Eng. -mony, may come from the same source as Lat. *maneo*, Gr. *menō* = to remain. The suffix -mony signifies the quality or condition, like hood in knighthood.]

¶ *Acrimony* is explained in the Glossary to Philemon Holland's Trans. of Pliny's *Nat. Hist.* (A. D. 1601) as being then of recent introduction into the English. (*Trench.*)

1. *Lit.*: Sharpness, pungency, corrosiveness (applied to material substances).

"... for those milks have all an *acrimony*, though one would think they should be lenitive."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. *Fig.*: Sharpness, pungency (applied to the mind or language). Bitterness of speech.

"In his official letters he expressed with great *acrimony* his contempt for the king's character and understanding."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ Sometimes used in the plural.

"... to soothe the *acrimones* which the debate had kindled."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

ăc-rî-sŷ, s. [Gr. *akrisia* = want of distinctness in judgment; *akritos* = unarranged, undistinguishable; a, priv.; *krinō* = to separate, to pick out, to decide.]

1. Inability to judge, want of judgment. (*Bailey.*)

2. *Med.*: A case on which it is very difficult to pronounce, or on which one does not like to pronounce, the symptoms being unfavorable.

ăc-rî-tă, s. pl. [Gr. *akritos*, n. pl. *akrita* = unarranged, undetermined, confused; a, priv.; *kritos* = separated, picked out; verbal adj. from *krinō* = to separate.]

1. *Zoology*:

1. A term introduced by Mr. Macleay, the founder of the now extinct circular or quinary school of zoologists, and used by him to designate those animals in which, as he believed, the nervous system was confusedly blended with the other tissues, or, in other words, that in which nervous molecules dispersed over, or, as it were, confounded with the substance of those gelatinous animals, impregnated their whole structure with sensibility. He included under the *Acrita* the following five classes: (1) *Polypi vaginati*; (2) *Polypi natantes*; (3) *Intestina*; (4) *Agastria*, or *Infusoria*; and (5) *Polypi rudes*. These five classes he believed to constitute a circle.

2. In 1835, Professor Owen, English anatomist, proposed to use the word in a more restricted sense for animals whose nervous system is obscure. His *Acrita* do not figure as a sub-kingdom of animals,

but constitute a series of the Radiated sub-kingdom running parallel to another series, thus:

NEMATONEURA. ACRITA.

Class Radiaria (*Lamarck*).

Echinodermata (*Cuvier*). Acalephia (*Cuvier*)

Class Polypi (*Cuvier*).

Ciliobrachiata (*Farre*). Anthozoa (*Ehrenb.*).

Nudibranchiata (*Farre*).

Class Entozoa (*Rudolphi*).

Cœlmintha (*Owen*). Sterelmintha (*Owen*).

Class Infusoria (*Cuvier*).

Rotifera (*Ehrenb.*). Polygastria (*Ehrenb.*).

(*Owen*): *Comp. Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals.*

II. *Med. (lit.)*: The defect of crisis. Failure to expel morbid matter from the physical frame.

ăc-rî-tăn, s. [ACRITA.]

Zool.: An animal belonging to the Acrita, either of Macleay or of Owen. [ACRITA.]

ăc-rî-te, a. [ACRITA.]

Zool.: Pertaining to an Acritan.

"The character of the lowest or *acrite* classes are least defined and fixed."—*Owen: Comp. Anat. Invert. Anim.* (1843), p. 65.

a-crit'-î-cal, a. [Gr. a, priv.; Lat. *criticus* (*Med.*) = critical; fr. *crisis*, Gr. *krisis* = the point when a disease has reached its height.]

Med.: Having no crisis.

ăc-rî-tō-chrō-mă-ŷŷ, s. [Gr. *akritos* = undistinguishable, confused; and *chrōma* = color.]

Med.: Inability to distinguish colors; color-blindness. [See COLOR-BLINDNESS.] (*Dixon.*)

ăc-rî-tūde, s. [Lat. *acritudo*, fr. *acer*, genit. *acris* = sharp.] Acidity, sharpness, pungency, the quality of being hot and biting in taste.

"In green vitriol, with its astringent and sweetish tastes, is joined some *acritude*."—*Grew: Museum.*

ăc-rî-tŷ, s. [In Fr. *acreté*; fr. Lat. *acritas*.] Sharpness, pungency.

ăc-rō-a-măt'-îc, a-crō-a-măt'-îc-al, a. [Gr. *akroamatikos* = designed for hearing simply, not committed to writing; *akroama* = (1) anything heard, especially if it gave pleasure; such as music, a play, &c.; (*plur.*) lectures, or players, especially during meals; *akroamai* = to hear.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to the esoteric doctrine of Aristotle and the other ancient philosophers; that communicated orally, in contradistinction to that committed to writing. [ACROATIC.]

2. *Fig.*: Pertaining to any sublime, profound, or abstruse doctrine.

ăc-rō-a-măt'-îcs, s. [ACROAMATIC.] One of the two divisions of Aristotle's lectures. [ACROATIC.]

ăc-rō-ăt'-îc, a. [Gr. *akroatikos* = connected with hearing.] [ACROAMATIC.] Properly that which was heard by the select few who attended the more recondite lectures of the great philosopher Aristotle. What may be called his professional teaching was of two kinds—that which was *akroamatikon*, or *akroatikos*, that is, was heard by his genuine disciples; and that which was *exoterikon* = external, from *exō* = without, out of—namely, for outsiders, or the public generally. The former was, of course, the more abstruse, and more rigorously established than the merely popular exoteric teaching. [ACROAMATIC.]

ăc-rō-băt, s. [Gr. *akrobatēs*, from *akrobateō* = to walk on tiptoe; *akron* = a point; *bateō* = to tread; from *bainō* = to walk.] A dancer on a tight rope.

ăc-rōb'-a-tă, ăc-rōb'-a-tēs, s. [Gr. *akrobatos* = walking on tiptoe.] [ACROBAT.] A genus of Mammalia of the Marsupial subclass. A small species, *A. pygmaeus*, now called *Petaurista pygmaea*, inhabits Australia.

ăc-rō-băt'-î-că, ăc-rō-băt'-î-cŭm, s. [ACROBAT.] An ancient engine designed to lift people to a high position that they might have a better view.

ăc-rō-car-pîd'-î-ŭm, s. [Gr. *akrocarpos* = fruiting at the top; *akron* = top; *karpos* = fruit.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Piperaceæ, or Pepperworts, one species of which, *A. hispidulum*, is used in the West Indies as a bitter and stomachic.

ăc-rō-ĉēr'-î-dă, s. pl. [Gr. *akros* = at the top; *keras* = horn.] A family of two-winged flies belonging to the order Diptera, and the sub-order Brachycera (shorthorned, or having short antennæ). The organs of the mouth are sometimes entirely wanting.



Acrobata (Petaurista Pygmaea).

ăc-rō-chord'-ōn, s. [Gr. *akrochordōn* = a wart with a thin neck; *akron* = the top; *chordē* = (1) a string made of gut, as in the lyre, (2) a sausage.] *Med.*: A wart or excrescence connected to the body by a slender base.

ăc-rō-chord'-ŭs (Latinized Greek), ăc-rō-chord (Eng.), s. [ACROCHORDON.] A genus of non-venomous serpents belonging to the family Hydrophidæ, or Water-snakes. The type is the *A. Javensis*, the *oularcuron* of Java. The genus is named from the small keeled, wart-like scales with which the heads and bodies of the several species are covered.

ăc-rō-ĉî-nŭs, s. [Gr. *akron* = the top; *kineō* = to set in motion, to move.] The appellation given by Illiger to a genus of beetles belonging to the tribe of Longicorns. The name refers to the fact that these insects have, on each side of the thorax, a movable tubercle terminated in a point. Example: *A. longimanus*, the Harlequin Beetle; locality South America.

ăc-rō-clîn'-î-ŭm, s. [Gr. *akron* = the top; *klinē* = a couch, a bed, probably from the snowy down by which the fruit is surmounted.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Composites.

ăc-rō-cō-mî-a, s. [Gr. *akros* = at the top; *komē* = hair. Named from the appearance of the elegant tuft of leaves at the top of the stem.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Palmaceæ, or Palms. *A. sclerocarpa* is found through a great part of South America.

ăc-rō-dăc'-tŷl-ŭm, s. [Gr. *akron* = the top; *daktylos* = a finger.]

Anat.: The upper surface of each digit.

ăc-rō-dî-clîd'-î-ŭm, s. [Gr. *akron* = the top; *diklis*, genit. -idos = double folding; or *di* in composition = twice, two; *kleidion* = a little key.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Lauraceæ, or Laurels. It contains the Ackawai nutmeg (q. v.).

ăc-rō-dŭs, s. [Gr. *akros* = at the top; *odous* = a tooth.] A genus of placoid fishes established by Agassiz. The teeth of *A. nobilis* (Agass.) are abundant in the lias of England and Germany, and are called by collectors fossil leeches.

ăc-rōg'-ēn-oŭs, a. [ACROGEN.]

Gen.: Growing at the top.

Spec.: Pertaining to the flowerless plants called *Acrogens*. When applied to fungi it signifies = attached to the tips of threads.

ăc-rōg'-ēnŷ (Eng.), ăc-rōg'-ēn-æ (Latinized Greek), s. pl. [Gr. *akron* = a point or top, and *gennaō* = to engender, to bring forth; (*lit.*) top-growers or point-growers.] Plants of which the growth takes place at the extremity of the axis. The word was formerly used in a wider sense than now.

1. Formerly it included all flowerless plants—Linnaeus' *Cryptogamia*. The term, however, referred not to the absence of flowers, or to the obscure character of the fructification, but to the growth of the stem. All plants were divided into *Exogens*, or those growing around the circumference of the trunk, just within the bark; *Endogens*, or those growing inside, that is, along the central axis; and *Acrogens*, or those increasing at the extremity of the stem. In Lindley's *Natural System of Botany*, 2d edit. (1836), the *Acrogens*, used in this extensive sense, constitute the fifth class of the Vegetable Kingdom, the other four being *Exogens*, *Gymnosperms*, *Endogens* and *Rhizanthos*. They are made to contain five alliances: 1, *Filicales* (Ferns); 2, *Lycopodales* (Club-mosses); 3, *Muscales* (Mosses); 4, *Charales* (Charas); and 5, *Fungales* (Mushrooms, Lichens, and Algae).

2. The meaning is now more restricted. In Lindley's *Vegetable Kingdom* (1846) the flowerless plants compose not one, but two classes: (1) *Thallogens* and (2) *Acrogens*. The former are the lower in organization. The latter compose three alliances—*Muscales*, *Lycopodales* and *Filicales*. The arrangement, it will be observed, is now an ascending one, whereas before it was descending.

ăc-rō-gna'-thŭs, s. [Gr. *akron* = a point, the tip; *gnathos* = the jaw.] A genus of fossil fishes established by Agassiz. The *A. boons*, an abdominal cycloid fish, was discovered by Dr. Mantell in a block of chalk from Southerham. (See his *Fossils of the British Museum*, p. 446.)

ăc-rōg'-ră-phŷ, s. [Gr. *akros* = at the top; *graphē* = a drawing; *graphō* = to grave, to write.] The art of making blocks in relief, with the view of printing illustrations from them, in place of having recourse to wood-engraving. M. Schonberg was its inventor.

*a-crōl'-să, a-crŭ-ĉî-a, s. Blindness.

*a-crō'ke, adv. [A. S. a = on; *croke* = a hook.] Crookedly.

"Who so byldeth after every man his house, hit schalle stonde *acroke*."—*MS. Douce*, 52. (*Halliwell.*)

ăc-rō-lē-in, s. [Gr. *akros* = on the top.] [See ACRYLIC ALDEHYDE.]

făte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gō, pôt, or. wöre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē: ey = â. qu = kw.

ăc-rō-lēp-is, *s.* [Gr. *akron*=the tip, and *lepis*=a scale.] A genus of ganoid fossil fishes founded by Agassiz. The species occur in the magnesian limestones and marlstones of Durham, which are of Permian age.

ăc-rō-lith, *s.* [Gr. *akron*=the tip; *lithos*=a stone.]

Sculpture: A statue, the extremities of which are made of stone, while the trunk is generally of wood.

ăc-rō-lith-an, *a.* [ACROLITH.] Pertaining to an acrolith, framed like an acrolith.

ăc-rō-mēg'-al-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. *akros*, extremity, and *pref. megal*, large.] A disease which enlarges and slightly prolongs the ends of the bones of the arms and legs. Usually it attacks persons between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. If it attacks a child at or soon after its birth, gigantism is the result. The bones grow unnaturally long and the result is a giant.

ăc-rō-mī'-al, *a.* [ACROMION.]

Anat.: Belonging to the acromion.

"... to the acromial extremity of the clavicle."—*Cycl. Pract. Med.*

acromio-clavicular, *a.* Pertaining to that portion of the clavicle which adjoins the acromion.

"Acromio-clavicular and sterno-clavicular joints."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 136.

ăc-rō-mī-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *akron*=top; *ōmos*=shoulder.]

Anat.: The upper portion of the shoulder-blade (scapula).

"... the third has a free end, usually more or less prolonged into a curved, flattened process called the acromion."—*Flower: Osteology of the Mammalia*, p. 221.

ăc-rō-mōn-ō-grām-măt'-i-cūm, *s.* [Gr. *akros*=top or end; *monos*=alone; and *grammatikon*=alphabet.]

Poet.: A kind of poem in which each verse subsequent to the first begins with the letter on which its predecessor terminated.

ăc-rōn'-ic, **ăc-rōn'-ic-al**, ***ăc-rōn'-ŷc-al**, *a.* [Gr. *akros*=at the extremity; *nyx*=night.]

Astron.: Pertaining to the rising of a star at the time when the sun is setting, or the setting of a star when the sun is rising. It is opposed to COSMICAL (q. v.).

ăc-rōn'-ic-al-lŷ, ***ăc-rōn'-ŷc-al-lŷ**, ***ăc-rōn'-ŷch-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [ACRONICAL.] At the acronical time.

"He is tempestuous in summer when he rises heliacally, and rainy in the winter when he rises acronically."—*Dryden*.

ăc-rō-nō-tine, *a.* [ACRONOTUS.] Pertaining to the mammalian genus *Acronotus*. (*Griffith's Cuvier*, iv. 346.)

ăc-rō-nō-tūs, *s.* [Gr. *akros*=on the top, highest; *notos*, or *nōton*=the back.]

Zool.: A sub-genus of *Damalis*, a genus of ruminating animals. The species are confined to Africa. Example: *Damalis (acronotus) bubalis*=the bubalis.

ăc-rōn'-ŷc-al-lŷ, **ăc-rōn'-ŷch-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [ACRONICALLY.]

ăc-rō-phŷl'-lūm, *s.* [Gr. *akros*=at the top; *phyl-lon*=a leaf.]

A genus of plants belonging to the order Cunoniaceae, or Cunoniads. *A. venosum* is a handsome greenhouse shrub brought from Tasmania.

ăc-rō-pō'-dī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *akron*=the top, *pous*, genit. *podos*=foot.]

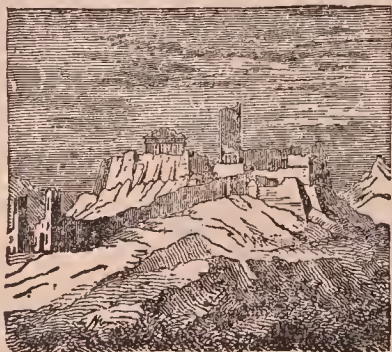
Anat.: The upper surface of the foot.

ăc-rōp'-ōl-is, *s.* [Gr. *akrop-olis*=the upper or higher city; *akron*=a point or top, height; *polis*=a city.]

1. *Lit.*: The citadel crowning the hill at Athens, which is said to have been occupied before there were any buildings on the plain.

2. *Fig.*: Any citadel similarly situated.

ăc-rō-spīre, **ăc-rō-spŷre**, **ăc-kēr-sprīt** (*Eng.*), **ăc-kēr-spyre** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Gr. *akros*=at the top; and *speira*, Lat. *spira*=anything wound, coiled, or twisted; a spire.] A name sometimes given to the plumule of a germinating seed of corn,



Acropolis at Athens.

because it has a somewhat spiral appearance "That part which shoots out toward the smaller end of the seed." (*Kersey*.)

"Many corns will smilt or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream, and will send forth their substance in an acrospire."—*Mortimer*.

***ăc-rō-spīre**, *v.* [From the substantive.]

Malt-making, &c.: To send forth a germinating plumule, or to sprout at both ends, emitting both a radicle and a plumule, as grain kept for malting will do in wet weather.

"For want of turning, when the malt is spread on the floor, it comes and sprouts at both ends, which is called acrospired, and is fit only for swine."—*Mortimer*.

***ăc-rō-spīred**, *pa. par. & a.*

***ăc-rō-spī-rīng**, *pr. par.* [ACROSPIRE.]

across (pron. *ă-crăss'*), *adv.* [Eng. *a*=on; *cross*.]

A. Literally:

***I.** On cross.

"When other lovers in arms across

Rejoice their chief delight."

Surrey: Complaint of Absence.

II. Transversely.

*1. The opposite of *along*, in a direction at right angles to, so that the two lines, the longitudinal and the transverse ones, constitute a cross of the ordinary form.

"... the shoulders very wide across."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 70.

2. Intersecting at any angle, passing over in some direction or other; athwart; placed or moving over something, so as to cross it.

"Of deep that calls to deep across the hills."

Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

"... and pushing ivory balls

Across a velvet level."—*Cowper: Task*, vi.

B. Figuratively:

¶ An exclamation when a sally of wit miscarried. The allusion is to the procedure in jousting.

ăc-rōs'-tīc, *s. & a.* [Gr. *akrostichion*, from *akros*=at the point or end, and *stichos*= (1) a row, (2) a line of poetry; *steichō*=to ascend; Fr. *acrostiche*; Ital. *acrostico*.]

1. *As substantive*: A series of lines so disposed that their initial letters taken in order constitute a name or a short sentence.

Acrostic verses are now regarded as somewhat puerile, and are consequently less cultivated than once they were. The best known are by Sir John Davies. The following *Hymn to the Spring* is from his pen, and the words spelled out by the initial letters of the several lines are *Elisabetha Regina*.

Earth now is greene, and heauen is blew,
Lively Spring which makes all new,
Iolly Spring doth enter,
Sweet young sun-beames doe subdue
A ngy, aged Winter.

Blasts are mild, and seas are calme,
Euery meadow flowes with balme,
The earth weares all her riches,
H armonious birds sing such a psalm
As eare and heart bewitches.

Reserue (sweet Spring) this nymph of ours,
Eternall garlands of thy flowers,
Greene garlands neuer wasting;
In her shall last our state's faire spring,
Now and for euer flourishing,
As long as heauen is lasting.

2. *As adjective*: Pertaining to an acrostic, containing an acrostic.

"Some peaceful province in acrostic land."—*Dryden*.

ăc-rōs'-tīc, *a.* [ACROSS.] Crossed on the breast.

"Agreed; but what melancholy sir, with acrostic arms, now comes from the family?"—*Middleton: Works*, ii. 179.

ăc-rōs'-tīc-al, *a.* [ACROSTIC, *s.*] Pertaining to an acrostic.

ăc-rōs'-tīc-al-lŷ, *adv.* [ACROSTIC, *s.*] In an acrostical manner, in a way to present the phenomena of an acrostic composition.

ăc-rōs'-tīch-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [ACROSTICHUM.] A family of Polypodiaceae ferns, with naked sori.

ăc-rōs'-tīch-ūm, *s.* [In Fr. *acrostique*; Ital. *Sp.*, & *Port.* *acrostico*; Gr. *akros*=at the top, and *stichos*= (1) a row, order, or line, (2) a line of writing. Said to be so called because on the back of the frond are markings like the commencement of lines of poetry.] Rusty-back, Wall-rue, or Fork-fern. A genus of ferns belonging to the order Polypodiaceae. The sori cover the whole back of the frond. It is widely diffused. *A. aureum*, the golden acrostichum, occasionally seen in hot-houses, is sometimes five or six feet high. It grows in the West Indies and South America, and also in Africa and India. *A. huascar* is said to have solvent, deobstruent, sudorific, and anthelmintic properties. The New Zealanders formerly used *A. furcatum* as food.

ăc-rōs'-tō-ma, *s.* [Gr. *akros*=at the top, and *stoma*=a mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Entozoa, parasitic in the amnios of cows.

ăc-rō-tar'-sī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *akros*=the top; *tarsos*= (1) a flat basket, (2) anything flat, (3) the flat portion of the foot.]

Anat.: The upper side of the tarsi.

***ăc-rō-tēh**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *acrocher*.] To take up, to seize. (*Huloet*.)

***ăc-rō-tē-leu'-tīc**, *a.* [Gr. *akros*=at the tip point, or end; *teleutē*=finishing the end.] Pertaining to anything appended to a psalm, as, for instance, a doxology.

ăc-rō-tēm'-nūs, *s.* [Gr. *akros*=at the top; *temnō*=to cut.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes, founded by Agassiz.

ăc-rō-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *akrōtērion*=the topmost or most prominent part of anything, as, for instance, a mountain-peak; from *akron*=the top.]

Arch.: The angle of a gable or pediment in which a statue stands. [ACROTERIA.]

ăc-rō-tēr-al, *a.* [ACROTER.] Pertaining to an acroter.

ăc-rō-tēr'-īa, *s. pl.* [In Fr. *acrôtères*; Ital. *acroterio*; Lat. *acroteria*, fr. Gr. *akrōtēria*, pl. of *akrōtērion*.] [ACROTER.]

Arch.: Pedestals for statues placed on the apex or at the basal angles of a pediment, or in other external parts of an edifice.

¶ It was used in this sense by Vitruvius.

ăc-rō-tēr'-ī-al, *a.*

[ACROTERIA.] Pertaining to acroteria.

ăc-rō-tēr'-ī-ūm, *s.*

[Lat.] The singular of ACROTERIA (q. v.).

ăc-rō-thŷ'-mī-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *akros*=at the top; *thymos*, in Lat. *thymum*=thyme.]

Old Med.: A kind of wart with a narrow base, a broad top, and a color like thyme.

ăc-rōt'-īŷ'-mūs, *s.* [Gr. *α*, priv.; *krotos*=sound produced by striking.]

Med.: Deficiency in the beating of the pulse.

ăc-rōt'-ōm-ōūs, *a.* [Gr. *akros*=at the top; *temnō*=to cut.]

Min.: Having its cleavage parallel to the top. (*Dana*.)

ăc-rū'-cī-a, *s.* [ACROISA.]

ăc-rŷl'-īc, *a.* [ACROLEIN.]

acrylic acid, *s.* (C₃H₄O₃=C₂H₃·CO·OH.)

Chem.: A monatomic organic acid obtained by oxidation of acrolein. It is a colorless liquid; its salts are soluble. It is converted by nascent hydrogen into propionic acid. It is isomeric with isoacrylic acid. When acrylic acid is fused with caustic potash it eliminates hydrogen, and forms acetate and formate of potassium.

acrylic alcohol, *s.* [ALLYLIC ALCOHOL.]

acrylic aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: (C₃H₄O)=Acrolein= $\text{C}(\text{CH}_2)''\text{H}$: obtained by the oxidation of allylic alcohol, by the dehydration of glycerine. It is formed in the destructive distillation of fats which contain glycerine, and is the cause of the unpleasant smell produced by blowing out a candle. Acrolein is a thin, colorless, volatile liquid, boiling at 52°. Its vapor is very irritating, attacking the mucous membrane of the nose and eyes. It oxidizes to acrylic acid. It changes into a white flocculent body, disacryl.

***ăcse**, *v.* [A. S. *acsian*, *achsian*=to ask.] To ask. [Ask.]

"The kyng Alesandre *acsede*

Hwan sal that be."—*Reliq. Antiq.*, i. 80.

ăct, ***ăck** (*Eng.*), and ***ăkk** (*O. Scotch*), *v. t. & i.* [ACT, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To actuate, to drive, to incite, to influence, to urge.

"Most people in the world are *acted* by levity and humor, by strange and irrational changes."—*South*.

2. To do, to achieve, to perform. (Used in a good sense.)

"With emulation what I *act* survey."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xix. 152.

3. To perpetrate, to commit, to be guilty of, as a fault, a crime, or an offense. (Used in a bad sense.)

"Uplifted hands, that at convenient times

Could *act* extortion and the worst of crimes."

Cowper: Expostulation, 147.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -ñion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -ciious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

4. To obey, to do according to; to carry out, to execute.

"Th' unwilling heralds *act* their lord's commands,
Pensive they walk along the barren sands."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, i. 426.

5. To play the part of, to behave as: as, To *act* the fool.

II. Technically:

Dram.: To play the part of, to impersonate, to represent dramatically upon the stage or elsewhere.

"... the masks and plays which were *acted* in the court."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

¶ In this sense it is sometimes followed by the preposition *over*.

"How many ages hence,
Shall this our lofty scene be *acted over*
In states unborn, and accents yet unknown?"
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, iii. 1.

¶ To *act upon*: To exert power over or upon, to produce an effect upon.

"The stomach, the intestines, the muscles of the lower belly, all *act upon* the aliment."—*Arbuthnot on Aliment*.

"All the waves of the spectrum, from the extreme red to the extreme violet, are thus *acted upon*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., vii. 142.

To *act up to*: To act in a manner not inferior to what one's promises, professions, reputation, or advantages would lead people to expect.

"... vigorously to exert those powers and *act up to* those advantages."—*Rogers: Sermons*.

B. Intransitive:

I. Of persons:

1. To move, as opposed to remaining at rest; or to proceed to carry out a resolution, as opposed to meditating or talking about it.

"You have seen,
Have *acted*, suffer'd."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

"And I may now cry '*act!*' but the potency of action must be yours."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., v. 103.

2. To conduct one's self in a particular manner, to behave.

"'Tis plain that she, who for a kingdom now
Would sacrifice her love, and break her vow,
Not out of love, but interest, *acts* alone,
And would, ev'n in my arms, lie thinking of a throne."
Dryden: *1 Conquest of Granada*, ii. 1.

"Or wrap himself in Hamlet's inky cloak,
And strut and storm, and straddle, stamp and stare,
To show the world how Garrick did not *act*."
Cowper: *Task*, bk. vi.

II. Of things: To exert power, to produce an effect.

¶ In general *to* or *upon* is prefixed to the object operated upon; sometimes, however, *by* is used instead of *to*. [ACT UPON (A. III.).]

"And such, I exclaimed, is the pitiless part
Some *act* by the delicate mind,
Regardless of wringing and breaking a heart
Already to sorrow resigned."—*Cowper: The Rose*.

Act, s. [Lat. *actum*=a thing done; neut. sing. of *ago*=to do, to drive, to put into motion; Gr. *ago*; Icel. *aka*; Ger. *akte*; Fr. *acte*; Ital. *atto*.]

A. Subjectively:

I. Gen.: The exertion of power, whether physical, mental, or moral; doing, acting, action.

"It argues an *act*: and an *act* hath three branches; it is, to *act*, to do, and to perform."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

"... to demand from real life
The test of *act* and suffering."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

"... of alienated feeling, if not of alienated *act*."
—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

"By *act* of naked reason."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

¶ In *act*:

(a) Just commencing action, on the eve of doing anything.

"The rattlesnake's *in act* to strike."

Byron: *Mazeppa*, xiii.

"Gloomy as night he stands *in act* to throw."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xi., 749.

(b) In a state of real existence as opposed to mere possibility.

"The seeds of plants are not at first *in act*, but in possibility what they afterward grow to be."—*Hooker*.

"... the Cyprus wars
(Which even now stand *in act*)."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 1.

In the *act* signifies that action has commenced, but has not been completed.

"In the leaves of plants the sunbeams also wrench these atoms asunder, and sacrifice themselves in the *act*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., i. 21.

"Taken . . . in the very *act*."—*John* viii. 4.

II. Technically:

1. **Mental Phil. & Logic:** An operation of the mind supposed to require the putting forth of energy as distinguished from a state of mind in which the faculties remain passive.

"... the distinction which the German metaphysicians and their French and English followers so elaborately draw between the *acts* of the mind and all merely passive states; between what it receives from and what it gives to the crude materials of its experience."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, 2d ed., ch. iii., § 4

¶ In this sense such expressions as the following are used: the act of thinking, the act of judging, the act of resolving, the act of reasoning or of reason; each of these being viewed as a single operation of the human mind. (See second example under ACT, v., B. I. 1.)

"The *act* of volition."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., chap. vii., 200.

2. **Theol.:** The carrying out of an operation in a moment, as contradistinguished from the performance of a work requiring a considerable time for its accomplishment.

"Justification is an *act* of God's free grace. Adoption is an *act* of God's free grace. . . . Sanctification is the work of God's free grace."—*Shorter Catechism*, Questions 33, 34, 35.

B. Objectively: Anything done

(a) Generally:

"But your eyes have seen all the great *acts* of the Lord which he did."—*Deut.* xi. 7.

"And the rest of the *acts* of Abijah, and his ways, and his sayings, are written in the story of the prophet Iddo."—*2 Chron.* xiii. 22.

(b) Technically:

1. **Dramatic Language:** A portion of a play performed continuously, after which the representation is suspended for a little, and the actors have the opportunity of taking a brief rest. As early as the time of Horace there were five acts in a drama, and this number still remains without modification. Acts are divided into smaller portions called scenes. (See Shakespeare throughout.)

2. **Parliamentary Lang.:** An ellipsis for an act of Congress, Legislature, &c. A statute, law, or edict, consisting of a bill which has been successfully carried through both houses of Congress or Legislature and received the approval of the Executive.

3. Law:

(1) **Gen.:** Anything officially done by the Court, as the phrases *Acts of Court*, *Acts of Sederunt*, &c.

(2) **Spec.:** An instrument in writing for declaring or proving the truth of anything. Such is a report, a certificate, a decree, a sentence, &c.

Act of Bankruptcy: An act, the commission of which by a debtor renders him liable to be adjudged a bankrupt.

Acts done: Distinguished into acts of God, of the law and of men.

Acts of the Apostles. The fifth book of the New Testament. It contains a narrative of the achievements of the leading apostles, and especially of St. Paul, the greatest and most successful of them all. Its author was St. Luke (compare Luke i. 1–4 with Acts i. 1), who was Paul's companion from the time of his visit to Troas (Acts xvi. 8–11) to the advanced period of his life when he penned the 2d Epistle to Timothy (2 Tim. iv. 11). Internal evidence would seem to show that it was written in all probability about A. D. 61, though external testimony from the Fathers to its existence is not obtainable till a considerably later date. The undesigned coincidences between the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles of Paul are numerous and important.

Act-able, a. [Eng. *act*; -able.] Capable of being done or acted; practically possible.

"Is naked truth *actable* in true life?"
Tennyson: *Harold*, iii. 1.

Act-tæ a, s. [In Fr. *actée*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *actea*; Lat. *actæu*; from Gr. *aktica*, *akté*, and *aktê*=the elder-tree, which these plants were supposed to resemble in foliage and fructification.] Herb-Christopher. A genus of plants belonging to the order Ranunculaceæ, or Crowfoots. One species, the *A. spicata*=the bane-berry, or Herb-Christopher, is indigenous to many lands. It bears black berries, which are poisonous. With alum they yield a black dye. The roots are antispasmodic, expectorant, and astringent. *A. racemosa*, the Snakeroot, receives its English name from being used in America as an antidote against the bite of the rattlesnake.

***act-tê**, s. [Gr. *akte*=a headland; Lat. *acta*=the sea-shore.] The sea-shore.

***act-tê**, s. [Gr. *aktea*, and *aktê*=the elder-tree.] The elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra*. (Phillips.)

† **Act-êr-âl-mîne**, s. [Corrupted Arabic (?)] A star of the 3d magnitude, in the left shoulder of Cepheus. [ALDERAMIN.]

Ac'-tîs, s. pl. [Fr. *actif*=active.]

Ch. Hist.: An order of monks who are said to have fed on nothing but roots and herbs.

ăc'-tîl-lŷ, adv. [ACTUALLY.]

ăc'-tîn-ên-chŷ'-ma, s. [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos*=a ray of light: (en)=in; *chyma*, or *cheuma*=that which is poured out, a liquid, fr. *cheō*=to pour.]

Bot.: Stellate cellular tissue, the tissue of medullary rays. (Cooke: *Manual of Botanical Terms*.)

ăct'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [ACT, v.]

A. As pr. par.: With meanings corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. **Gen. (of persons or things):** Operating in any way.

"A continual direction of the *acting* force toward the center to which this character belongs."—*Sir J. F. W. Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed. (1858), § 490.

2. **Spec. (of persons only):** Doing duty for an other during his absence; officiating, as in the phrase "the *acting* governor."

C. As substantive:

1. **Gen. (of persons or things):** Action, operation, doing of any kind.

"Or that the resolute *acting* of your blood
Could have attain'd the effect of your own purpose."
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

2. **Spec.:** Performance of a part in a dramatic representation on the stage or elsewhere.

"... the natural turn for *acting* and rhetoric, which are indigenous on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

ăc'-tîn'-î-a, s. [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos*=a ray of light.]

Zool.: A genus of polypes, with many arms radiating from around their mouth, in a manner somewhat resembling the rays of the sun surrounding his disc, or a double flower. From this arrangement of the tentacles, coupled with the bright colors of these animals, they are called also Animal-flowers (q. v.). Though simple and not aggregated, they still have a somewhat close affinity to the coral-building polypes. They are the type of the class Actinozoa (q. v.). Cuvier placed them with his *Polypi Carnosi*. They feed on crustacea, mollusca, small fishes, &c. In 1847 Dr. Johnston enumerated twenty species as British.

ăc'-tîn'-î-a-dæ, s. pl. [ACTINIA.] The family of polypes, of which Actinia is the type.

ăc'-tîn'-ic, a. [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos*=a ray of light.] Pertaining to a ray of light, or to rays of light.

actinic rays, s. Invisible rays, which occur most abundantly beyond the violet part of the spectrum; they effect the chemical changes produced by light. [PHOTOGRAPHY.]

ăc'-tîn'-î-form, a. [Eng. & Lat. *actinia*, and Eng. form, or Lat. *forma*.] Of the form of an Actinia, shaped like an Actinia.

ăc'-tîn'-î-na, s. [ACTINIA.]

Zoology: Dr. Johnston's fourth section of Helianthoida, an order of polypes belonging to the class Anthozoa. He divides it into two families—the Actiniadæ and the Luearnariadæ.

ăc'-tîn'-îsm, s. [Gr. *aktinos*, genit. of *aktis*=a ray.] The chemical action of sunlight. [PHOTOGRAPHY.]

ăc'-tîn'-î-ôp'-tēr-is, s. [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos*=ray, *ptēris*=a fern.] A genus of ferns belonging to the order Polypodiaceæ. The species resemble minute palms, with fan-shaped fronds. *A. radiata* is from India and Africa, and *A. australis* is from Africa.

ăc'-tîn'-î-ūm, s. [Gr. *aktinos*, genit. of *aktis*=a ray.] A substance found in the ore of oxide of uranium, having radioactive properties. It is spontaneously luminous and electrical without undergoing any transformation to a perceptible degree.

ăc'-tîn'-ô-bă'-tîs, s. [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos*=a ray, and *batis*=a skate?] A genus of placoid fossil fishes, established by Agassiz on fossil remains of tertiary age.

ăc'-tîn'-ô-car'-pūs, s. [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos*=a ray, and *karpos*=fruit. *Lit.*: Rayed fruit.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Alismaceæ, or Alismads. One species, the *A. Damasonium*, or common Star-fruit, occurs in Great Britain. It has floating leaves and delicate petals, the latter colored white with a yellow spot.

ăc'-tîn'-ôç-ēr-ās (of Brown), s. [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos*=a ray, and *keras*=a horn. *Lit.*: Ray-horned, i. e., having the "horns" or feelers radiated.]

Zool.: The second sub-genus of the molluscous genus Orthoceras (q. v.). In 1851 Woodward estimated the known species at six. They are all fossil, and extend from the Silurian to the Carboniferous rocks.

fâte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrkh, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw

ăc-tîn-ôc'-rîn-îte, s. [ACTINOCRINITES.] An animal of the genus Actinocrinites (q. v.).

ăc-tîn-ôc'-rîn-î-tēs, s. [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos*=a ray; *krinon*=a lily; and Gr. suff. *-itēs*.]

Paleont.: A genus of Encrinites. Their bodies are formed of several rays of angular laminæ. All are fossil.

ăc-tîn-ô-çy'-clūs, s. [Gr. *aktis*=ray; *kyklos*=a ring, a circle.]

Bot.: A genus of diatomaceous plants, resembling minute round shells. They are found in the ocean, and also occasionally in Peruvian guano.

ăc-tîn-ô-găst'-ra, s. pl. [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos*=a ray; *gaster*, genit. *gasteros*, contr. of *gastros*=the belly, the stomach.] Haeckel's first subclass of the class of Star-fishes, which he calls Asterida, or Sea-stars. It consists of "Sea-stars with a radiated stomach." (Haeckel: *Hist. of Creation*, ii. 166.)

ăc-tîn-ô-grăph, s. [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos*=a ray; *graphē*=to delineate, to write down.] An instrument invented by Mr. Hunt for regulating the variations of chemical influence on the solar rays. It is described in *Brit. Assoc. Reports* for 1845 and 1846.

ăc-tîn-ô-lîte, †**ăc-tŷn'-ô-lîte** (incorrect spelling), s. [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos*=a ray, and *lithos*=a stone. The translation of the German *strahlstein*=radiated stone.]

Min.: A variety of Amphibole (q. v.). It is the Actinote of Haüy. Its affinity and composition are indicated by Dana's compound name for it—Magnesia-Lime-Iron Amphibole. It is bright green, or greyish-green, the green color being imparted by the iron it contains. It occurs crystallized, columnar, fibrous, or massive. Sp. gr., 3 to 32. There are three sub-varieties of it—Glassy Actinolite, which occurs in long, bright green crystals; Asbestiform Actinolite, and Radiated Actinolite.

actinolite-schist, s. A slaty foliated rock, of metamorphic origin. It is composed chiefly of actinolite, with a small admixture of feldspar, quartz, or mica. (Lyell: *Elements of Geol.*)

ăc-tîn-ô-lît'-îc, a. [ACTINOLITE.] Pertaining to actinolite, composed in whole or in part of, or resembling actinolite.

ăc-tîn-ô-lô'-ba, s. [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos*=a ray.] [ANEMONE.]

ăc-tîn-ôm'-êt-êr, s. [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos*=a ray, and *metron*=a measure. *Lit.*: Measurer of solar rays.] An instrument devised by Sir John Herschel for measuring the intensity of the solar rays. It consists of a thermometer with a large bulb filled with a dark-blue fluid, and enclosed in a box, the sides of which are blackened, and which is covered with glass. It is placed for a minute in the shade, then a minute in the sun, and then one more again in the shade. The mean of the two variations in the shade is then subtracted from that in the sun, and the result measures the influence due to the solar rays.

"By direct measurement with the actinometer . . . I find that out of 1,000 calorific solar rays, 816 penetrate a sheet of plate glass 0.12 inch thick; and that of 1,000 rays which have passed through one such plate, 859 are capable of passing through another."—*Note in Herschel's "Astronomy,"* 5th ed. (1853), § 396.

ăc-tîn-ôm-êt-ric, a. [ACTINOMETER.] Pertaining or belonging to an actinometer.

ăc-tîn-ôph-rŷ'-î-nă, s. pl. [ACTINOPHYRYS.]

Zool.: A family of Radiolarian Rhizopods. Some have a shell, while others have not.

ăc-tîn-ôph-rŷs, s. [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*=a ray, and *ophrys*=the eyebrow.]

Zool.: A genus of Rhizopods, the type of the family Actinophryina. They are found both in fresh and salt water.

ăc-tîn-ô-phŷl'-lŭm, s. [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos*=a ray, and *phyllon*=a leaf.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Araliaceæ, or Ivyworts. The *A. digitatum*, an East Indian species, has inconspicuous flowers, but beautiful foliage.

ăc-tîn-ôte, s. [Name altered without reason by Haüy from Actinolite (q. v.).] A mineral. [ACTINOLITE.]

ăc-tîn-ô-tŭs, s. [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos*=a ray.] A genus of Umbelliferous plants. *A. helianthus* is the sunflower Actinotus, from Australia.

ăc-tîn-ô-zô'-ă, s. pl. [Gr. *aktis*, genit. *aktinos*, and *zōon*=a living creature, an animal.] A class of animals which Cuvier would have placed under his Radiata, but which unite with Hydrozoa to constitute the Cœlenterata of Frey, Leuckart, and Huxley. It contains the sea-anemones and coral polypes. It is to animals of this class that the erection of the vast coral reefs is owing. Most Actinozoa have a central mouth with tentacles around it. Their alimentary canal freely passes, by means of a wide aperture, into the general cavity of the body. That cavity is then prolonged into

the stomach, which is internal, a character in which the Actinozoa differ from the Hydrozoa, to which they are closely allied.

ăc'-tion (Eng.), **ăc'-tioun** (O. Scotch), s. [In Ger. *aktion* (rhet.); Fr. *action*; Ital. *azione*; fr. Lat. *actio*=a doing, an action; fr. *ago* (*lit.*)=to set in motion, to drive, as cattle.]

1. The doing of a deed, the effecting of an operation.

(a) *Of persons or other living beings capable of carrying out a purpose:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The doing of a deed, as distinguished from thinking, feeling, speaking or even writing.

"The men seem formed for action, the women for love."—Gibbon: *Decl. and Fall*, ch. xlii.

"One wise in council, one in action brave."

Pope: *Homers's Iliad*, bk. xviii., 298.

2. *Spec.*: Fighting, which, demanding the utmost energy, is deemed in the last degree worthy of being called action.

"The King gave orders . . . that the Guards should be held ready for action."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

3. *Manège*: The movement of parts of the body: as, A horse has a fine action.

4. *Technically*:

(a) *Mental Phil.*: A volition carried into effect.

"Now, what is an action? Not one, but a series of two things: the state of mind called a volition, followed by an effect. The volition or intention to produce the effect is one thing; the effect produced in consequence of the intention is another thing; the two together constitute the action."—J. S. Mill: *Logic*, vol. i., ch. iii., § 5, pp. 71, 72.

(b) *Ethics*: The doing of a deed viewed as an expression of the moral sentiments or state of a responsible being.

(c) *Oratory*: The accommodation of a speaker's voice, attitude, and especially his gesture, to the subject on which at the moment he is addressing his audience.

"For I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth,
Action, nor utterance, nor the power of speech,
To stir men's blood: I only speak right on."
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, iii. 2.

"As 'twere encouraging the Greeks to fight;
Making such sober action with his hand,
That it beguiled attention, charm'd the sight;"
Shakesp.: *Tarquin and Lucrece*.

(b) *Of things*:

1. *Gen.*: The exertion of force or influence upon; operation, setting in motion, an acting upon.

"Some little effect may, perhaps, be attributed to the direct action of the external conditions of life."—Darwin: *Origin of Species*, ch. i.

(2) *Technically*:

(a) *Nat. Phil.*: The exertion of a force by one material body upon another. It may be by contact or by percussion. In either case it is met by resistance precisely equal to that produced by itself, or, in philosophical language, action and re-action are equal and contrary; that is, they are equal in force and contrary in direction. If an elastic ball be struck against the ground, action compresses it, and reaction brings it back again to its natural shape. When birds fly, the action produced by the strokes of their wings produces a contrary reaction on the part of the air, and it is this reaction which carries them forward.

" . . . the frost ruptures their cohesion, and hands them over to the action of gravity."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., i. 24.

"Action and reaction being equal, and in contrary directions."—Herschel: *Astronomy*, 5th ed., § 723.

(b) *Chem.*: The production of a chemical reaction by the action of acid.

(c) *Geol. (spec. of volcanoes)*: In action=in eruption.

"I was surprised at hearing afterward that Aconcagua, in Chile, 480 miles northward, was in action on the same night."—Darwin: *Journal of Voyage round the World*, ch. xiv., p. 291.

(d) *Art (of machines), &c.*: Operation, movement, or anything similar produced by external agency of whatever kind (*lit. & fig.*).

"At length the new machinery was put in action, and soon from every corner of the realm arrived the news of complete and hopeless failure."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

(e) *Law: In action.* [See No. II., 4, d.]

(f) *Mach., &c.*: The mechanism of a piano, organ, &c.; the movement or works of a watch or clock.

II. A deed done, an operation effected.

1. *Gen.*: A deed, something done.

¶ There is a shade of difference in meaning between an action in this sense and an act. Strictly speaking, action is the general word used of deeds, whether important or the reverse; while act is more appropriately applied to a deed of some im-

portance. The examples which follow illustrate the difference, which, however, is not universally observed.

"The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him actions are weighed."—1 Sam. ii. 3.

"He made known His ways unto Moses, His acts unto the children of Israel."—Ps. ciii. 7.

"And she said to the king, It was a true report which I heard in mine own land of thine acts, and of thy wisdom."—2 Chron. ix. 5.

"Here perhaps
Some advantageous act may be achieved
By sudden onset." Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 363.

3. *Spec.*: A battle.

"All this William perfectly understood, and determined to avoid an action as long as possible."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

3. *Old Scotch*: Affair, business, interest.

"Yit sa far as pertenis to our action, consider that our ennymes are to fecht aganis us, quhome we nevir offendin with inuris."—Bellend.: *Cron.*, bk. iv., ch. 17.

4. *Technically*:

(a) *Phys.*: The functions of the body, divided into vital actions, natural actions, and animal actions. [FUNCTIONS.]

(b) *Painting & Sculpture*: Passion or movement more or less correctly imitated. The more life-like and spirited the figures represented appear to be, the more action are they said to possess.

(c) *Epic Poetry, the Drama, or History*: The leading subject of an epic poem, drama, or history. In the former two it is divided into two portions—the principal fable treated in a lofty style, and the episodes which are introduced to give fullness of detail, the whole being carried on by a mixture of narrative, dialogue, and soliloquy. So also there are a leading theme and episodes in history.

"The voyage of Æneas from Troy to Italy, and his establishment in Latium (constituting, as they do, the main action of the Æneid)."—Lewis: *Credibility of Early Roman Hist.*, ch. ix.

"But these resting-places, as it were, must be rare, exceptional, brief, and altogether subordinate to what may be called the action, the unfolding the drama of events."—Milman: *Hist. of Jews*. (Pref.)

(d) *Law*:

The form prescribed by law for the recovery of one's due, or the lawful demand of one's right.

¶ In action. A plea in action is an answering the merits of a complaint; that is, by confirming, confessing and avoiding or denying it. Property in action is property which a man has not at present in his possession, but which another has covenanted to give him. He may sue for the performance of the contract, and the property thus recoverable is called, from the French word chose=a thing, a chose in action.

Chose in action is thus a thing of which a man has not the possession or actual enjoyment, but which he has a right to demand by action or other proceeding, as a debt, a bond, &c.

(e) *Comm. (in France and some other foreign countries)*: A certain share of a public company's capital stock. Persons may subscribe for actions in the latter as they do here for shares.

action-taking, a. Prone to have recourse to law, litigious.

"A knave, a rascal, a filthy worsted-stocking knave; a lily-liver'd action-taking knave."—Shakesp.: *King Lear*, ii. 2.

ăc'-tion-a-ble, a. [Eng. *action*; -able.] Of a character to provoke and justify an action at law.

"His process was formed; whereby he was found guilty of nought else, that I could learn, which was actionable, but of ambition."—Howell: *Vocal Forest*.

ăc'-tion-a-blŷ, adv. [ACTIONABLE.] In a manner to provoke and justify an action at law.

ăc'-tion-a-rŷ, **ăc'-tion-îst**, s. [Ital. *azionario*.] In France and other Continental countries: A proprietor of an action or share of a public company's stock.

***ăc'-tious**, a. [ACT.] Active.

"Martial men . . . very actions for valor, such as scorn to shrink for a wetting."—Webster: *Works*, ii. 296.

***ac-tî-tă-tion**, s. [Lat. *actitatum*, supine of *actito*=to act frequently.]

1. *Gen.*: Quick and frequent action.

2. *Spec.*: A debating of lawsuits.

***ăc'-tîv-âte**, v. t. [ACTIVE.] To render active.

" . . . snow and ice especially being holpen, and their cold activated by nitre or salt, will turn water into ice."—Bacon.

***ăc'-tîv-ă-têd**, pa. par. [ACTIVATE.]

***ăc'-tîv-ă-tîng**, pr. par. [ACTIVATE.]

ăc'-tive, a. & s. [In Ger. *aktivum*; Fr. *actif*; Ital. *attivo*; fr. Lat. *activus*, fr. *actum*, supine of *ago*.] [ACT.]

A. As adjective:

Essential signification: Possessed of the power of acting; communicating action or motion to anything else, instead of being itself acted on.

bólł, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

¶ Used properly of the mind or spirit of a living being. "It is usual to speak of physical causes as *active*; but when any series of natural changes is scrutinized, it appears that what at first we called a cause, is itself the effect of some preceding event, which was, in its turn, an effect. . . . Strictly speaking, mind is the only active principle."—*Isaac Taylor: Elements of Thought*.

I. Ordinary Language:

(a) Of animated beings:

1. Acting, as opposed to being acted upon. [See example from Donne (B. 1).]
2. Quick in movement, nimble, agile. (*Opposed to languid or inert*.)

"As a decrepit father takes delight
To see his *active* child do deeds of youth."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, xxxvii.

"*Active* and nervous was his gait."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

3. Continually employed, not idle or capable of idleness. Used of the body, the mind, or their operations. (*Opposed to idle or indolent*.)

"Speed, Malise, speed! such cause of haste
Thine *active* sinews never braced.
Bend 'gainst the steep hill thy breast,
Burst down like torrent from its crest."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, canto ii, 13.

"His zeal, still *active* for the common-weal."

Thomson: Liberty, pt. iv.

4. Given to action rather than to contemplation, solitary meditation, study, or the making of plans which are found in practice to be unworkable. (*Opposed to contemplative or speculative*.)

"What the engineer is to the mathematician, the *active* statesman is to the contemplative statesman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.*

"In *active* zeal, let youth and years engage
Prayer is the proper duty of old age."—*Hesiod.*

(b) Of things inanimate:

1. In continued, rapid, or powerful operation. (*Opposed to quiescent or dormant*.) [See II. (b).]

"Let *active* laws apply the needful curb,
To guard the peace that riot would disturb."
Cowper: Table Talk.

2. Requiring activity.

(a) Opposed to tranquil:

"The richest earthly boon his hands afford,
Deserves to be beloved, but not adored.
Post away swiftly to more *active* scenes,
Collect the scatter'd truth that study gleans,
Mix with the world, but with its wiser part,
No longer give an image all thine heart."
Cowper: Retirement.

(b) Opposed to sedentary:

" . . . shorten his life, or render it unfit for *active* employment."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning, ch. x.*

II. Technically:

(a) Of things animate:

1. Physiology:

(a) *Active life* in an organized body is a state in which the several functions of life are in activity, as in an ordinary vegetable or plant. It is opposed to dormant life, in which these are quiescent. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., Introd.*)

(b) *Active organs of locomotion*: The textures which form the skeleton, and by which its segments are united. They are contradistinguished from the *passive organs of locomotion*, which are the muscles to which the nerves convey the mandates of the will. (*Ibid., i. 67.*)

(c) Active disease: An acute disease.

"*Active congestion*," *active dropsies*, *'active hæmorrhage'*."—*Index to Tanner: Manual of Med.*

2. *Mental Phil.*: A division of the powers of the mind. Reid and his followers classified the mental powers in two categories—(1) Intellectual powers, and (2) Active powers.

3. Mech.: Active or living force. [VIS VIVA.]

(b) Of things inanimate:

1. *Gram.*: Acting upon something else instead of itself being acted on.

An *active verb* or a *verb active*: One which expresses an action, and necessarily implies an agent and an object acted upon. In this classification there are two other descriptions of verbs—*passive* and *neuter* verbs, the former expressing passion, or suffering, or the receiving of an action; and the latter denoting neither action nor passion, but being, or a state of being. (*Lindley Murray: Grammar.*) A *verb active* is now generally called a *transitive verb*, in this Dictionary marked *v. t.*

A *compound active verb* (*Dr. Campbell*); an *active transitive verb* (*Crombie*): One which, when standing alone, is neuter and intransitive, but which, being followed by a preposition inseparably connected with it, forms with it a compound verb, which is active or transitive. Example: *To laugh at*. Omit *at*, and the verb is neuter, or intransitive, as "He laughed." Insert *at*, however, and a com-

pound *active verb* is formed, as "He laughed at them," "they were laughed at." (*Crombie: Etym. & Synt. Eng. Lang., 1802, p. 86.*)

2. Political Economy and Commerce:

Active capital: Wealth in the readily-available form of money, or which may without delay be converted into money, and used for any purpose requiring capital.

Active Commerce: The commerce of a nation which carries goods to and from its own and other lands in its own ships, and by means of its own sailors, in place of allowing the profit of these lucrative transactions to be reaped by foreigners. The commerce of the United States and of European countries is highly *active*, that of the Asiatic nations is mostly *passive*.

3. Law:

An *active debt*: A debt due to a person.

An *active trust*: A confidence connected with a duty.

Active use: A present legal estate.

4. *Geology*. An *active volcano*: One which at not very remote intervals bursts forth in eruption. It is opposed to a *dormant volcano*, or to an *extinct volcano*. [DORMANT, EXTINCT.]

B. As substantive:

That which acts on something else instead of being itself acted on. (*Opposed to passive*.)

"When an even flame two hearts did touch,
His office was, indulgently to fit
Actives to passives: correspondence
Only his subject was."
Donne.

[ACTIVES.]

**active-valiant, a.* Possessed both of activity and valor.

"I do not think a braver gentleman,
More *active-valiant*, or more valiant-young,
More daring, or more bold, is now alive."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. i.

**ac-tive-a-ble, a.* [Eng. *active*; -able.] Capable of activity.

2. *Gram.*: In an active signification.

†*ac-tive-ness, s.* [ACTIVE.] Activity. Nearly obsolete, activity having taken its place.

"What strange agility and *activeness* do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to by continual exercise!"—*Wilkins: Math. Magic.*

†*ac-tiv-i-t-y, s.* [In Fr. *activité*; Ital. *attività*.]

1. *Subjective*: The quality or state of being active.

1. *Of persons or other animated beings*:

(a) *Chiefly of the body*:

" . . . and if thou knowest any men of *activity* among them, make them rulers over my cattle."—*Gen. xlvii. 6.*

(b) *Chiefly of the mind*:

" . . . if we compare the brain and the mental *activity* belonging to it, in wild animals and those domestic animals which are descended from them."—*Haeckel: Hist. of Creation, i. 239.*

2. *Figuratively (of things)*:

"Salt put to ice, as in the producing of the artificial ice, increaseth the *activity* of cold."—*Bacon.*

II. *Objective*: An occupation or sphere of action in which sustained and energetic action is required. ¶ In this sense it has a plural.

"A comparative survey of the history of nations, or what is called 'universal history,' will yield to us, as the first and most general result, evidence of a continually increasing variety of human *activities*, both in the life of individuals and in that of families and states."—*Haeckel: Hist. of Creation, i. 281.*

†*act-less, a.* [Eng. *act*; -less.] Without action.

†*ac-tôn, *ac-ke-tôn, s.* [Fr. *haqueton*; O. Fr. *auqueton, haucton*; Ger. *hockete*, from Low Lat. *aketon, acton*. Matthew Paris calls it *alcalto*. (*Jamieson, &c.*) From Fr. *haqueton* comes the English word jacket (q. v.).]

1. A kind of quilted leathern jacket or vest, worn in the Middle Ages under a coat of mail.

"But Cranston's lance, of more avail,
Pierced through, like silk, the Borderer's mail;
Through shield, and jack, and *acton* past,
Deep in his bosom broke at last."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 6.

2. The coat of mail itself.

"Hys fomen were well boun
To perce hys *acketoun*."
Lybeaus Disconus, l. 1,175.

†*ac-tôr, s.* [In Fr. *acteur*; Ital. *attore*, from Lat. *actor* = one who drives or sets in motion; one who does or accomplishes anything; one who acts upon the stage. Law Lat. = a plaintiff or defendant.] [ACT.]

1. One who acts or performs any part upon the stage.

"When a good *actor* doth his part present
In every act he our attention draws;
That at the last he may find just applause."
Denham.

2. One who takes a part in any drama of actual life, especially if that drama be of an important character.

"The mayor was a simple man who had passed his whole life in obscurity, and was bewildered by finding himself an important *actor* in a mighty revolution."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. x.*

3. *Among civilians*: An advocate or proctor in civil courts or causes.

†*ac-tôr-a, s.*

Entom.: A genus of Diptera.

*†*ac-toûre, s.* [A. N.] A governor, a keeper. (*Wycliffe*.)

†*ac-tréss, s.* [The fem. form of *actor*. In Fr. *actrice*.]

*1. A female doer.

"*Actress*. A female doer."—*Cockeram.*

2. A female who acts upon the stage.

"They were almost always recited by favorite *actresses*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*

¶ There were few, if any, actresses till after the restoration of Charles II. Prior to this epoch, female parts in plays were performed by boys, as was the case in Shakespeare's time.

3. A real or imaginary female who performs her part in ordinary life.

"Virgil has indeed admitted Fame, as an *actress*, in the *Æneid*; but the part she acts is very short, and none of the most admired circumstances of that divine work."—*Addison.*

†*ac-tu-al (O. Scotch, *ac-tu-all), a.* [In Fr. *actuel*; Ital. *attuale*, fr. Lat. *actualis* = active, practical.]

A. Ordinary Language:

*I. Involving action as opposed to rest.

"Besides her walking and other *actual* performances."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 1.*

II. Real, in point of fact existing.

1. Existing in act or really, as opposed to existing no more than potentially; in action, in operation at the moment.

"Sin, there in pow'r, before
Once *actual*; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant."
Milton: Par. Lost, bk. x.

¶ See also example under B. 1.

2. Existing in fact or in reality, instead of being simply imagined.

(a) Opposed to theoretical, speculative, imagined, or hypothetically assumed.

The mimic passion of his eye
Was turned to *actual* agony."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 10.

" . . . viewed by the light of *actual* knowledge."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia, p. 101.*

"*Actual* may be opposed to theoretical."—*Martineau: Comte's Positive Philosophy, ch. i., p. 3.*

(b) Opposed to figurative or allegorical. Speaking of divine and angelic communications to man in Paradise, Wordsworth says:

"Whether of *actual* vision, sensible
To sight and feeling, or that in this sort
Have condescendingly been shadow'd forth
Communications spiritually maintain'd,
And intentions moral and divine."
Wordsworth: Excursion.

3. Existing as a case to be settled at present, in contradistinction to one disposed of at some bygone period.

" . . . it is necessary to understand the circumstances of the cases adduced as precedents, in order to be able to apply them with propriety to the *actual* case under discussion."—*Lewis: Credibility of Early Roman Hist., ch. iv., § 5, vol. i.*

B. Technically:

1. *Nat. Phil.* *Actual or dynamic energy*: Energy possessed by a body or bodies already in motion.

"Energy is possessed by bodies already in motion; it is then *actual*, and we agree to call it active or dynamic energy."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science, i. 23.*

2. *Law*. *Actual* as opposed to *apparent* right of possession of property is one which will stand the test against all comers. The *actual* possession by a person of any property creates the presumption that he is its rightful owner. This presumption may be overthrown by proof adduced by a claimant that the property really is his; but unless he urge his suit, his right will ultimately lapse, and the wrongful possessor become the legal owner.

*3. *O. Scotch Law and Ch. Hist.* An *actual minister*: One ordained to the ministry, and not simply a probationer licensed to preach.

" . . . he always being an *actual* minister of the kirk, and shall elect none other than an *actual* minister to be so nominated and recommended be his majesty."—*Acts Ja. VI. (1617), p. 529.*

4. *Theol.* *Actual sins*: Those committed by the individual himself, as contradistinguished from *original sin*, that of Adam, the father of the race.

†*ac-tu-ál-i-t-y, s.* [ACTUAL.] The state of being actual; reality.

"The *actuality* of these spiritual qualities is thus imprisoned, though their potentiality be not quite destroyed."—*Cheyne.*

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

řac-tu-al-i'ze, *v. t.* [Eng. *actual*; -ize.] To make actual. (Cotteridge.)

řac'-tu-al-i'zed, *pa. par.* [ACTUALIZE.]

řac-tu-al-i'-z'ing, *pr. par.* [ACTUALIZE.]

řac'-tu-al-l'y, *adv.* [ACTUAL.] In fact, in truth really.

"... and candidates for the regal office were *acually* named."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

řac'-tu-al-něss, *s.* [ACTUAL.] The quality of being actual; actuality, reality.

řac'-tu-a-ry, *s.* [In Ger. *aktuar*; Fr. *actuaire*; Ital. *attuario*, fr. Lat. *actuarium* and *actarius*= (1) a shorthand-writer, (2) a clerk, bookkeeper, or registrar; fr. adj. *actuarii*=that which is easily moved, swift, agile; *actus*=a moving or driving; *ago*=to drive, to lead.]

1. *Civil Law*: A registrar or clerk of a court.

2. An officer of a mercantile or insurance company, skilled in financial calculations, specially on such subjects as the expectancy of life. He is generally manager of the company, under the nominal or real superintendence of a board of directors.

řac'-tu-ate, *v. t.* [From Ital. *attuare*; Low Lat. *actuato*=to drive, to impel, fr. Lat. *actus*, *pa. par.* of *ago*=to drive, to move, urge, or impel.]

1. To excite to action, to put in action, to furnish the motive of. (Used of persons, but formerly sometimes of things.)

"For, on this occasion, the chief motive which *actuated* them was not greediness, but the fear of degradation and ruin."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

*2. To put in action, to produce, to invigorate, to develop.

*řac'-tu-ate, *a.* Actuated.

"The active informations of the intellect, filling the passive reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew *actuate* into a third and distinct perfection of practice."—South.

řac'-tu-ā-tion, *s.* [ACTUATE.] The state of being put in action; effectual operation.

řac-tu-ōs'-i-t'y, *s.* [Lat. *actuosus*=full of activity; fr. *actus*=a moving, a driving; *actus*, *pa. par.* of *ago*=to drive.]

1. Power of action.

2. State of action.

řac'-tūre, *s.* [Lat. *actus*=done.] Action.

"Love made them not; with *acture* they may be, Where neither party is not true nor kind."

Shakesp.: *A Lover's Complaint*.

řac'-tūs, *s.* [Lat. *actus*= (1) A lineal measure=120 Roman feet; (2) the length of one furrow.]

Civil Law: A right of way through land; a servitude of footway and horseway. [SERVITUDE.]

A-cū'-a-nites, *s.* [From *Acua*, alleged to have been a disciple of the apostle Thomas.]

Ch. Hist.: A name sometimes given to the Manichæans. [MANICHÆANS.]

řac'-u-ate, *v. t.* [Lat. *acuō*=to sharpen.] [ACUTE.] To sharpen, to make corrosive.

"Immoderate feeding upon powdered beef, pickled meats, and debauching with strong wines, do inflame and *acute* the blood; whereby it is capacitated to corrode the lungs."—Harvey on Consumption.

*řac'-u-ate, *a.* [From the verb.] Sharpened.

"And also with a quantity of spices *acute*."

Asmode: *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 191.

řac-u-bē'-ně, *s.* A star of the fourth magnitude, in the southern claw of Cancer.

*řa'-cu-ī, *pl.* řa'-cu-īs, *s.* [Old or misspelt form of AGUE (q. v.).] An ague. (MS. of 14 Cent.) (Wright.)

řac-u-ī'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *acuō*=to sharpen; *acus*=a needle or pin.] The sharpening of medicines, i. e., the rendering them more pungent, to increase their effect.

a-cū'-ī-t'y, *s.* [Lat. *acuō*=to sharpen.] Sharpness.

a-cū-lě-ā'-ta, *s.* [Lat. n. pl. of adj. *aculeatus*=furnished with stings or prickles, from *aculeus*=a sting, spine, or prickle; Gr. *akē*=a point.] [ACUTE.]

Entom.: One of the two leading divisions or suborders of the order Hymenoptera. It consists of those families in which the females and neuters of the social species, and the females of those which are solitary, are generally provided with a sting. It is divided into four tribes: (1) the *Heterogyna*, or Ants and Mutillas; (2) the *Fossores*, or Sand-wasps; (3) the *Diploptera*, or True-wasps; and (4) the *Anthophila*, or Bees. The other tribe of Hymenoptera, the *Terebrantia*, consists of insects whose females are furnished with an auger instead of a sting.

a-cū-lě-ā-te, *v. t.* [ACULEATA.] To furnish with a point, to sharpen.

a-cū-lě-ā-te, *a. & s.* [ACULEATA.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language: Sharpened, pointed (*lit. & fig.*).

"The one of extreme bitterness of words, especially if they be *aculeate* and proper. . . ."—Bacon: *Essays*.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: Furnished with prickles, prickly. Example, a rose-stem.

2. Zool.: Furnished with a sting.

B. As substantive: A hymenopterous insect of the division *Aculeata* (q. v.).

a-cū-lě-ā'-těd, *pa. par. & a.* [ACULEATE, v.]

a-cū-lě-ā'-t'ing, *pr. par.* [ACULEATE, v.]

a-cū-lě-ī, *s. pl.* [ACULEUS.]

a-cū-lěr, *v. t.* [Fr. *acculer*.]

Manège: A fault committed by most horses when learning to make demivolts. It consists in failing to go far enough forward at each motion, so that the shoulder of the animal takes in too little ground, and his croup comes too near the center of the volt.

a-cū-lě-ūs, *s.* [Lat. (1) the sting of an animal; (2) the spine or prickle of a plant. Probably a dimin. from *acus*=a needle or pin; but *acus* is fem., and *aculeus* masc.]

Bot.: A prickle; a sharp, hard process of the epidermis falling off when old, while a spine or thorn does not fall off. (Loudon.)

¶ *Aculeus* enters into the composition of *aculeata*, *aculeate*, &c. (q. v.)

řac'-ū-lōs, *s.* [Gr. *akulos*=an esculent acorn, the fruit of the prickly oak, and of another more hardy species.]

Bot.: The fruit or acorn of the Ilex, or Scarlet-oak.

*řa-cūm'-blěn, *v. i.* [ACOMELYD.] To become cramped. (Stratmann.)

*řa-cūm-blid, *pa. par.* [ACTUMBLÉN.]

*řa-cūm'-ěn, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *acuman*=to come to, to pursue, to bear, to sustain, to suffer, to perform, to overcome.] To attain. (Halliwell.)

a-cū'-měn, *s.* [Lat.=a sharpened point, a sting; sharpness: fr. *acus*=a needle or pin.] Acuteness of mind, shrewdness; ability nicely to distinguish between things which closely resemble each other.

"The author of the *Reliquie Diluviance* observes, with his usual *acumen*, ..."—Owen: *Brit. Fossil Mammals and Birds*.

řa-cū'-mīn-āte, *v. t.* [Fr. Lat. *acuminatus*, *pa. par.* of *acumino*=to sharpen.] [ACUMEN.] To sharpen. (Rider: *Dict.*, 1640.)

a-cū'-mīn-āte, *a.* [See the verb.]

Nat. Science: Taper-pointed, tapering gradually to the tip.

"... scarcely reconcilable with the idea of its applying its slender *acuminate* teeth to the act of gnawing bones."—Owen: *Brit. Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. 118.

Bot.: Applied chiefly to the mode of termination of certain leaves. When the tapering is at the other extremity of the leaf, the term employed is *acuminate at the base*.

"... leaves often opposite, broader upward, *acuminate*, serrulate."—Description of *Salix purpurea*. (Hooker & Arnott: *Brit. Flora*.)

řa-cū'-mīn-ā-těd, *pa. par. & a.* [ACUMINATE.]

Nat. Science: The same as ACUMINATE, but not so frequently employed.

"This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the rest, but seemeth, as it were, cut off."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

řa-cū'-mīn-ā'-t'ing, *pr. par.* [ACUMINATE.]

a-cū'-mīn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *acuminatum*, supine of *acumino*=to sharpen.]

1. The act or process of making sharp.

2. Termination in a sharp point.

a-cū'-mīn-ōse, *s.* [ACUMEN.] Terminating gradually in a flat narrow end. (Lindley: *Int. to Bot.*, 3d ed., p. 459.)

*řa-cūn'-tre, *v. t.* [A. N.] To encounter.

"So kenli thei *acuntred* at the coupynge to-gadere That the knight spere in speldes al to-shivered."

William and the Werwolf, p. 130.

řa-cū-pāl'-pūs, *s.* [Lat. *acus*=a needle or pin; *palpus* or *palpum*=a stroking. Now by entomologists used for a *feeler*.] [PALPUS.]

Entom.: A genus of predatory beetles of the family Harpalidae.

řa-cū-prěss'-ūre (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *acus*=a needle, and *premo*=to press.]

Surg.: The arresting of hemorrhage by compressing the severed artery above the orifice, that is, on the side nearest the heart, with the middle of a needle introduced through the sides or flaps of the wound.

řa-cū-pūnc-tūr-ā'-tion, *s.* [ACUPUNCTURE.] The making of a puncture or punctures by means of a needle. A less proper word than ACUPUNCTURE (q. v.).

"From forgetting that the word *puncture* has two significations—that it is used to signify both the wound and the act of making it—some have termed the operation *acupuncturation*. But to subjoin the syllables *-ation* to the word *puncture* or *acupuncture* is as improper as to subjoin them to the words *preparation* or *fabrication*, each of which already ends in *-ation* and has a similar twofold meaning. An exactly parallel error would be to say *manufacturation*."—Dr. John Elliotson: *Cyclo. Pract. Med.*, art. "Acupuncture."

řa-cū-pūnc'-tūre, *s.* [In Ger. *acupunctur*; Fr. *acupuncture*; Ital. *acopuntura*; Sp. *acupuntura*; fr. Lat. *acu*, ablative of *acus*=a needle or pin, and *punctura*=puncture, pricking; *pungo*=to prick.]

Med.: The puncturing of portions of the body by means of a needle made for the purpose. The practice has existed from a remote period of antiquity among the Chinese. It has been tried with good effect in cases of rheumatism not involving much inflammation, in rheumatic neuralgia, and some other diseases.

řa-cū-pūnc'-tūre, *v. t.* [From the substantive.] To practice acupuncture upon a patient. [ACUPUNCTURE, s.]

"... those who care nothing about being *acupunctured*."—Dr. Elliotson: *Cyclo. Pract. Med.*

řa-cū-pūnc'-tūred, *pa. par. & a.* [ACUPUNCTURE.]

řa-cū-pūnc'-tūr-īng, *pr. par.* [ACUPUNCTURE.]

*řa-cū're, *a.* [Derivation uncertain.]

Old Pharmacy. Of a drug: Having its power increased by the addition to it of another one.

"Acure (chemical term) is when a liquor is heightened or made more piercing by a stronger."—Kersey: *Eng. Dict.* (1721), art. "Acure."

*řa-cūrse, *řa-cūr'-sen, *v. t.* [ACCURSE.] To accurse.

"Which is lif that oure Lord

In alle lawes *acurseth*."

Piers Ploughman, p. 375.

a-cūr'-u, *s.* [ACUYARI.]

a-cūt-ān'-gul-ar, *a.* [Lat. *acutus*=acute; *angulus*=an angle.]

Bot.: Having acute angles. Example, the capsule of *Corchorus acutangulus*. (Loudon: *Cycl. of Plants*, Gloss.)

a-cū'te, *a.* [In Ital. *acuto*, fr. Lat. *acutus*=sharp, *pa. par.* of *acuō*=to sharpen, *acus*=a needle or pin, fr. old root *ac*=sharp=the primeval Aryan root *as*=to be sharp or swift, as in Sansc. *asva*=the runner, i. e., the horse.] (Max Müller: *Science of Lang.*)

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Of material things: Terminating in a sharp point.

II. Of immaterial things:

1. Of the senses of man or of the inferior animals: Sharp, keen.

"Were our senses altered, and made much quicker and *acuter*, the appearance and outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us."—Locke.

2. Of the intellect: Having the power of perceiving minute differences, penetrating; the reverse of obtuse, dull, or stupid.

"Some more *acute* and more industrious still

Contrive creation, travel nature up."

Cowper: *Task*, bk. 3.

2. Of the feelings or emotions: Keen, easily and deeply affected for the time or more permanently.

B. Technically:

1. Geometry:

An *acute angle* is one which is less than a right angle.

An *acute-angled triangle* is one of which all the three angles are acute, that is, each of them is less than a right angle.

An *acute-angled cone* is one having the solid angle at its vertex acute.

An *acute octohedron*. [OCTOHEDRON.]

An *acute rhomboid*. [RHOMBOID.]

2. Music.

An *acute sound*: One

which is high or

shrill, as opposed

to one which is

grave.

3. Grammar.

An *acute accent*: One

which marks where

the voice should

rise instead of fall-

ing. [ACCENT, s.,

II. 2.]

4. Pathology.

An *acute disease*: One

in which the symp-

toms are severe,

and which speedily

reaches a crisis. It

is opposed to a

chronic disease.

5. Bot.: Sharp-pointed, terminating at once in a point, neither abruptly nor tapering.



Acuminate
Leaf of
Parietaria.



Acute Leaves of the Oleander.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, řhis; sin, ař; expect, řenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = řan. -tion, -sion = řhūn; -řion, -řion = řhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = řhū. -ble, -dle, &c. = řel, řel.

acute-angled, a.

1. *Geom.*: Having an acute angle. [See ACUTE, *a.*, B. I.]

2. *Bot.*: With sharp instead of rounded margins. [ANGULAR.]

ā-cū'te, v. t. [From the substantive.] To make the accent on a word acute or sharp.

ā-cū'te-lŷ, adv. [ACUTE.] In an acute manner, sharply, keenly.

1. *Of material substances*:

"... the upper base *acutely* auricled."—*Descrip. of Aspidium Leonchitis*. (Hooker & Arnott: *Brit. Flora.*)

2. *Of things immaterial*:

(a & b) *Of the senses or of the intellect*: Keenly, discriminatingly.

"He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there, perhaps as *acutely* as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism."—*Locke*.

(c) *Of the feelings or emotions*: Keenly, deeply.

ā-cū'te-nēss, s. [ACUTE, *a.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. *Of material bodies*: Sharpness, keenness of edge or of point.

II. *Of things immaterial*:

1. *Of the senses*: Sharpness, keenness of perception.

"If eyes so framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-plate, their owner could not be benefited by that *acuteness*; which, whilst it discovered the secret contrivance of the machine, made him lose its use."—*Locke*.

2. *Of the intellect*: Subtlety of intellect, the power of perceiving minute differences and discriminating them in language.

"... a much higher notion of his sincerity than of his judgment of *acuteness*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. *Of the feelings or emotions*: Keenness, the power of being easily or deeply affected; susceptibility of impression.

B. Technically:

1. *Musical*: The sharpness or shrillness of a note.

"This *acuteness* of sound will show that, whilst to the eye the bell seems to be at rest, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very brisk motion, without which they could not strike the air."—*Boyle*.

2. *Med.*: The violence of a disease which, however, makes it more speedily reach a crisis.

"We apply present remedies, according to indications, respecting rather the *acuteness* of the disease, and precipitancy of the occasion, than the rising and setting of stars."—*Brown*.

***ā-cū-tī-ā-tōr, s.** [Low Lat. *acutator*.] One who, in mediæval times, attended armies to sharpen the weapons of the soldiers.

a-cū'-ya-rī, a-cūr'-u, s. [Local name.] The name given in India to the fragrant wood of *Iceia altissima*, a plant of the old order Amyridaceæ, or Amyrids. [CEDAR-WOOD OF GUIANA.]

***āc-wā'-kī-en, v. i.** [CWACIAN.] To quake, to tremble.

***āc-wēc'-chen, v. t.** [A. S. *acweccan*=to shake, to brandish.] To shake, to brandish.

***āc-wē'-den, v. i.** [A. S. *acwethan*=to answer, connected with *acwæthan*=to say.] To answer.

-acy. [Lat. suffix *-acia, -atio*=the state or quality of. Examples: *fallacy* (Lat. *fallacia*), *advocacy* (Lat. *advocatio*).]

***a-çŷ'çe, s.** Old form of ASSIZE (q. v.). (*Ritson*.)

***a-çŷ'-den-ān'-dŷs, *a-cŷd'-nānde, *a-cŷ'-dēn-am, adv.** [Apparently a corrupt spelling of ASIDENANDS. (*Wright*.)] Aside, obliquely. (*Prompt. Parv.*) (*Halliwell*.)

***a-çŷ'-nen, v. t.** Old form of ASSIGN. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

āç'-ŷn-ōs, s. [ACINOS.]

***a-çŷr-ō-lōg'-i-call, a.** [Gr. *akyrologia*=an improper phrase; *akyros*=without authority; *a*, priv.; *kyros*=authority; *logos*=word.] Containing an impropriety of expression. (*Rider: Dict.*, 1640.)

***a-çŷ'se, s.** [ASSIZE, II. 3.] Manner, custom.

"An halyday fyl, as ys the *acyse*

Men to go to Goddys servyse."

MS. Harl. 1,701, f. 81. (*Halliwell*.)

a-çŷt-tār'-i-a, s. [Gr. *a*, priv.; *kyttaros*=(1) a hollow, (2) the cell of a honeycomb or of a plant.] *Zool.*: Chamber-shells. Haeckel's name for the first "legion" of the Ray-streamers, or Rhizopoda (Root-feet). Though the lowest in organization of the class, the whole of their body consisting merely of slimy cell-matter, yet most of them secrete a shell of calcareous earth, and generally of exquisite form. The larger number of the species live at the bottom of the sea.

***ād, 3d person sing., pres. indicat. of verb to have.** Obsolete spelling of *hath*. [HAVE.]

"Lo, hou he *ad* me to rent

Mi bodi and mi face i-schent."

The Seven Sages, 469.

ād, Lat. prep. [In Lat.=to. Cognate with Eng. *at*, and many words in other Aryan tongues. (AT.)] Perhaps more remotely akin to various Syro-Arabian verbs, as Heb., E. Aram., and Sam. *athah*=to come, to go; Arab. *athe* (a-the)=to come near, to approach. (See AD, II., in compos.) *Ad* was formerly written *ar*, a form which still remains in some words, such as *arbitrator*.]

I. *As an independent word*: A purely Latin preposition, used in many phrases from that tongue more or less frequently quoted in English composition.

ad admittendum clericum (lit.)=to admit a clergyman.

ad arbitrium=at will, at pleasure.

ad captandum=to captivate.

† *Captandum* is the accusative of the gerund or the gerundive participle of *capto*=to catch at frequently or eagerly, freq. of *capto*=to take.

Oratory: With the view of captivating. Used specially of public speakers who utter sentiments which they do not themselves believe, but which they think will render them acceptable to their hearers.

ad finem=to the end.

ad hoc=with respect to this, specially of this.

"... appoint their various ambassadors and consuls as reporters *ad hoc*."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 14, 1877.

ad hominem (lit.)=to a or the man.

Logic. [ARGUMENTUM, under which also similar logical phrases will be found.]

ad indefinitum. [Lit.=to the indefinite.] To an indefinite extent.

ad infinitum. [Lit.=to the infinite.] To infinity, without any limit.

"Nay, then, thought I, if that you breed so fast, I'll put you by yourselves, lest you at last Should prove *ad infinitum*, and eat out The book that I already am about."

Bunyan: Pilgr. Prog., Apology.

ad inquirendum=to be inquired into.

Law: Used when a writ is issued ordering an inquiry to be made.

ad interim=in the meantime.

ad largum (Law)=at large.

ad leones (lit.)=to the lions.

Ch. Hist.: A popular cry or a magisterial sentence among the old Romans, dooming a real or supposed criminal to be given to the lions. The cry "Ad leones!" was raised against the apostolic father Polycarp, though death was ultimately inflicted in another way.

ad libitum=at pleasure.

1. *Gen.*: As much as one likes.

2. *Musical*: At the performer's pleasure; generally applied to a portion of the piece which may be played or passed over as the performer likes.

ad manes fratrum=to the manes of [some one's] brothers. [MANES.]

"Give us the proudest prisoner of the Goths, That we may hew his limbs, and on a pile, Ad manes fratrum sacrifice his flesh."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

ad referendum=to be referred to a higher authority, or held over for the present that it may receive further consideration.

ad valorem. [Lit.=to or according to value. *Valor*, however, it should be added, is not classical Latin.]

Comm.: A term applied (1) to the amount of the duties or customs paid on certain goods taxed according to their value, and not simply by their number, weight, or measure; (2) to stamp-duties, payable according to the value of the subject-matter of the particular instruments or writings.

ad vitam aut culpam. [Lat. (lit.)=to (one's) lifetime or fault.]

Law: Used of the tenure of an office which the incumbent holds for life, provided that he conduct himself with propriety.

II. *In composition*, *ad*=to: as Lat. *adhæreo*, Eng. *adhere*=to stick to. In the Latin words into which it enters, the final letter *d* generally remains unchanged when it is followed by a vowel, or by some one of the consonants *b, d, h, m, and v*, as *adbello*, *addo*, *adhæreo*, *admiror*, and *adveho*; while, for euphony's sake, it is assimilated to the succeeding letter when that letter is one of the consonants *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, or t*, as *accelero*, *affero*, *aggredior*, *alligo*, *annuncio*, *appareo*, *arripio*, *assigno*, *attendo*. The Latin preposition *ad* enters directly or indirectly into the composition of many English words derived from the Latin; and the laws of assimilation are essentially the same in both tongues. Examples—(1) unassimilated: *addition*,

adhere, *admire*, *advocate*; (2) assimilated: *accelerate*, *affluence*, *aggressive*, *allegiance*, *announce*, *apparent*, *assignation*, *attention*.

A. D. Initials for *Anno Domini* (lit.)=in the year of the Lord, i. e., our Lord Jesus Christ.

***ād-āct', v. t.** [Lat. *adigo, -egi, -actum*=to drive to: *ad*=to, and *ago*=to drive.] To drive, to compel, to drive in by force. (*Minsheu*.)

***ād-āct'-ēd, pa. par.** [ADACT.]

***ād-āct'-iŋg, pr. par.** [ADACT.]

ā-dāc'-tŷle, s. [Gr. *a*, priv.; *dactylos*=a finger.] *Anat.*: Used of a foot without toes, or a hand without fingers.

***ā-dād', adv.** [A. S. *a*=in; *dæd*=deed, or it may be a corruption of *egad*=bygad, bygod.] Indeed truly.

"They are all deep, they are very deep and sharp, sharp as needles, *adad*, the wittiest men in England."—*Shadwell: Squire of Alsatia* (1688).

***ād'-æ-quāte, a.** [ADEQUATE.]

***ā-dā'ff, v. t.** To daunt. [Junius refers to *adaffed* as occurring in Chaucer, but Urry reads *adassed*=dazzled.] (*Halliwell*.)

***ā-dā'ffed, pa. par.** [ADAFF.]

ād'-āge, *ād'-ā-gŷ, s. [In Fr. *adage*; from Lat. *adagium*=a proverb, an adage.] A proverb or short sentence, embodying a wise saying, generally discovered by popular observation or experience; a pithy saying, hoary with antiquity, but whose easily-apprehended truth keeps it in popular currency still.

"That is because I have done it myself, and not left it to others.

Serve yourself, would you be well served, is an excellent *adage*."

Longfellow: The Courtship of Miles Standish, i. 37.

ād-āg'-i-al, a. [ADAGE.] Pertaining to an adage, proverbial.

ād-a'-gi-ō, adv. & s. [Ital. *adagio*: fr. *ad*=with; *agio*=ease, leisure.]

Music:

1. *As adverb*: Slowly, in a leisurely manner, with ease and grace.

2. *As substantive*: A slow movement.

"He teaches those to read, whom schools dismiss'd, And colleges, untaught; sells accent, tone, And emphasis in score, and gives to prayer The *adagio* and *andante* it demands."

Cowper: Task, bk. ii.

***ād'-ā-gŷ, s.** [ADAGE.]

Ād'-am, s. [In Lat. *Adamus*; Gr. *Adam*, fr. Heb. *Adam*=(1) man in general; (2) *Spec.*, *Adam*, the first man, fr. *adam*=to be red. Cognate with these are *ādamah*=the ground, *edom* and *ōdem*=the ruby or sardine stone. In Gen. ii. 7, it is stated that God formed man (*eth-ha-adam*=the man) of dust (*min-ha-ādamah*=from the ground), as if to suggest that man was made of red earth, or perhaps that his blood (in Heb. *dani*) remotely resembles the color of some reddish or brownish-red soils.]

1. *Gen.*: The name given in the Hebrew Scriptures (1) to the human race or man in general; and (2) to Adam, as being the first man and the progenitor of the human race.

*2 *Technically*. *Mirthfully*: A serjeant, a bailiff, a jailor.

"Not that *Adam* that kept the Paradise, but that *Adam* that keeps the prison."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 3.

Adam and Eve, s. [Adam, see etym.; Eve=the first mother of the human race.]

*1. *Bot.*: The two tubers of *Orchis maculata*, which, by the fanciful, were held, singly, to resemble the human figure, and, together, to suggest the first parents of our race. (*Craven*.)

2. *In America*: The similar tubers of another orchid the *Aplectrum hyemale*. It is called also the Putty-plant. It grows in the United States.

Adam's ale, s. Water. (*Eng. colloquial*.)

Adam's apple, s. [In Lat. *Adami pomum*.]

*1. *Bot.*: (1) The name given by Gerard and other old authors to the plantain-tree (*Musa paradisiaca*), from the notion that its fruit was that sinfully eaten by Adam in Eden. (2) The name given for the same reason to a species of *Citrus*.

2. *Anat.*: A protuberance on the fore part of the throat formed by the *os hyoides*. The name is supposed to have arisen from the absurd popular notion that a portion of the forbidden fruit, assumed to have been an apple, stuck in Adam's throat when he attempted to swallow it down.

***Adam's flannel, s.** [Named possibly from the soft white hairs which densely clothe both sides of the leaves of the plant.] (*Carr*.)

Bot.: The white mullein (*Verbascum lychnitis*). (*Craven*.)

Adam's needle, s.

Bot.: The popular name of the genus *Yucca*, magnificent plants of the Liliaceous order. The term *needle* refers to the sharp-pointed leaves. [YUCCA.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte. cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē: ey = ā. qu = kw.

Adam's wine, *s.* Water. (Colloquial.) (Scotch.) "Some take a mutchkin of porter to their dinner, but I slocken my drouth wi' Adam's wine."—*Sir A. Wylie*, i. 107.

***Ād'-am tī-lēr**, *s.* [Apparently from a certain Adam Tiler.] A pickpocket's associate, who receives stolen goods and runs off with them. (*Wright*.)

ād'-a-mānt, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. fr. Lat. *adamanta*, acc. of *adamas*; from Gr. *adamas*. As substantive = (1) the hardest metal, probably steel; (2) a compound of gold and steel; (3) the diamond. As adjective = unconquerable; *a*, priv.; *damazō*=to overpower, to subdue; Ger. *demant* or *diamant*; Sw. *diamant*; Fr. *diamant*; Ital. *diamante*.] [DIAMOND.]

A. As substantive:

I. Lit.: A stone of such impenetrable hardness that it cannot be crushed or pierced.

"So great a fear my name amongst them spread
That they supposed I could rend bars of steel,
And spurn in pieces posts of adamant."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 4.

"As an adamant harder than flint have I made thy forehead."
—*Ezek.* iii. 9.

Specially:

*1. The lodestone.

"As iron, toucht by the adamant's effect,
To the North Pole doth ever point direct."

Sylvester: Du Bartas, p. 64.

"Hel. You draw me, you hard-hearted adamant;
But yet you draw not iron, for my heart
Is true as steel."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

¶ See also the ballad *Romaunt of the Rose*, 1,182.

2. The diamond, the hardest of minerals.

"Laws inscribed on adamant."

Couper: *Transl. of Milton*.

Still used in this sense, but chiefly in poetry.

3. The scoriæ of gold.

II. Fig.: Hard, incapable of feeling, destitute of pity.

"An unblushing forehead, a smooth lying tongue, and a heart of adamant."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

B. As adj.: Made of adamant, pertaining to adamant. (*Literally and figuratively*.) [See the substantive.]

"Ah! strike off this adamant chain,
And make me eternally free."

Cowper: *Olney Hymns*, lxvii.

ād'-a-mān'-tē-an, *a.* [Lat. *adamanteus*=made of steel, adamantine.] As hard as adamant.

"Of brazen shield and spear the hammered cuirass,
Chalybean-tempered steel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof!"—*Milton*: *Samson Agonistes*, 134.

ād'-a-mān'-tine, *a.* [Lat. *adamantinus*; Gr. *adamantinos*=hard as steel, adamantine.] Very hard. (*Rider*: *Dict.*, 1640.)

1. *Lit.*: Made of adamant.

"Wide is the fronting gate, and raised on high
With adamantine columns threats the sky."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 745.

2. *Fig.*: Which cannot be broken.

"With hideous ruin and combustion, down
To bottomless perdition; there to dwell
In adamantine chains and penal fire."

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 48.

¶ In poetry it is not always easy to decide whether the word *adamantine* is used in a literal or figurative sense.

adamantine spar, *s.*

Min. [So called from its lustre.] The name given by Black and others to corundum from India. It is of a dark-greyish smoke-brown tint, but is greenish or bluish by transmitted light, that is, in specimens sufficiently translucent to admit of the experiment being made. When ground it is used as a polishing material. Dana classifies it with his anhydrous oxides.

ād'-a-mās, *s.* [Lat.] [ADAMANT.] (*Pliny*, xxxvii. 15.) The diamond. [See ADAMANT and DIAMOND.]

Adamas siderites. [Gr. *sidēros*=iron.] Pliny's name for corundum. (*Pliny*, xxxvii. 15.) [CORUNDUM.] (*Dana*.)

***ād'-a-māte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *amo*, -*ari*, -*atum*=to love.] To love dearly. (*Minsheu*.)

Ād'-a-mī, *genit. of Lat. s.* *Adamus*=Adam. [ADAM.] Of Adam.

Adami pomum, *s.* [ADAM'S APPLE.]

Ād'-ām'-ic, **Ād'-ām'-i-cal**, *a.* [Lat. *Adamicus*.] Pertaining to Adam (q. v.).

Adamic earth, *s.* A term for red clay.

ād'-a-mine, *s.* [ADAMITE, 2.]

Ād'-a-mite (1), *s.* [From Adam, our first father.]

1. A descendant of Adam.

"... to an Adamite

Forgive, my Seraph! that such thoughts appear,
For sorrow is our element."

Byron: *Heaven and Earth*, i. 1.

2. *Plural. Ch. Hist.*: A sect of Gnostics which arose in the second century. Professing to imitate the state of our first father in Paradise, they rejected marriage and the use of raiment. It was not long before the sect became extinct. It was, however, revived again in the twelfth, and subsequently in the early part of the fifteenth century. John Zisca, the famous general of the Hussites, attacked the Adamites, who were bringing discredit upon his army, slew some of them, and committed others to the flames. [See *Merry Beggars*, ii. 1.]

ād'-a-mīte (2) (*Dana*, &c.), **ād'-a-mine** (*Friedel*), *s.* [In Ger. *adamits*. Named after Mr. Adam, of Paris.] A mineral classed by Dana with his Hydrous Phosphates and Arseniates. Its composition is arsenic 39.95, zinc 54.32, with a trace of iron and manganese. Hardness, 3.5; specific gravity, 4.338; lustre, strongly vitreous. It is of a honey color, with violet externally. It is transparent. The crystals are orthorhombic. Found in Chili.

Ād'-a-mīt'-ic, **Ād'-a-mīt'-i-cal**, *a.* [ADAMITE(1).] Pertaining to the Adamites, resembling the Adamites.

ād'-ams'-ite, *s.* [Named by Shepard after a Mr. Adams.] A mineral, a variety, or perhaps a mere synonym of Muscovite (q. v.). It is a greenish-black mica, found in the United States.

ād'-ān-sō'-nī-a, *s.* [In Fr. *Adansonie*. Named after Adanson, a celebrated French traveler, who lived from 1749 to 1754 in Senegal, investigating its natural history.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Sterculiaceæ, or Sterculiads. The *A. digitata* is the Baobab, Monkey-bread, African calabash, or Ethiopian sour-gourd tree. It has a fantastic look, its stem being of little height, but of great thickness; one specimen was found thirty feet in diameter. The fruit is about ten inches long. Externally it is downy; within this down is a hard woody rind, which requires a saw to cut it across; and inside the rind is an eatable pulp, of slightly acid taste. The juice mixed with sugar is serviceable in putrid and pestilential fevers. The Africans mix the dried and powdered leaves with their food to promote perspiration, and they have been found useful in diarrhœa and dysentery. The *Adansonia* is properly a native of Africa, but it has been introduced, probably by the Mussulmans, into India, where its large white flowers appear in May and June, to be in due time followed by fruit.

***a-dānt'**, *v. t.* [ADAUNT.]

ād'-a-pīs, *s.* [From *adapis*, a synonym for the common rabbit, given by Gesner, and adopted for this genus from its resemblance in size, structure, and, it is believed, in habits, to the rabbit.]

Palæont.: A fossil mammal of which some remains were met with in the gypsum of Montmartre, near Paris. It appears to have resembled a hedgehog, but to have been one-third larger. It was of eocene age.

ad-āpt', *v. t.* [In Fr. *adapter*; Sp. *adaptar*; Ital. *adattare*: Lat. *ad*=to; *apto*=to fit; Gr. *haptō*=to fasten, or bind to.] To fit to, to adjust to, to make suitable for. (*Used either of things material or immaterial*.)

"Ships adapted both for war and for trade were required."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

"Can portion out his pleasure and adapt
His round of pastoral duties."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

***ad-āpt'**, *a.* [ADAPT, *v.*] Fitted.

"Adapt to prudent husbandry."—*D'Urfey*: *Collin's Walk*, ch. 1.

ad-āpt-a-bīl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [ADAPTABLE.]

I. Gen.: The quality of being able to be adapted.

"One of the most wonderful circumstances in the construction of the hand is its adaptability to an infinite number of offices."—*Todd & Bowman*: *Physiol. Anat.* i. 149.

II. Technically:

Darwinism. Variability: The capability possessed by organized beings to acquire new qualities through the operation of the external conditions of life under which they are placed.

"On the other hand we call adaptability (*adaptabilitas*), or variability (*variabilitas*), the capability inherent in all organisms to acquire such new qualities under the influence of the outer world."—*Haeckel*: *Hist. of Creation*, i. 220.

ad-āpt-a-ble, *a.* [ADAPT.] That may be adapted.

ad-āpt'-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [ADAPTABLE.] The quality of being able to be adapted or adjusted.

¶ Nearly obsolete, its place being supplied by ADAPTABILITY.

ād-apt-ā'-tion, ***ad-āp'-tion**, *s.* [In Fr. *adaptation*.]

A. Generally:

1, 2, 3. The act of adapting, adjusting, or fitting to; the state of being adapted, adjusted, or fitted to; the thing adjusted.

"Its (the eye's) capacity of adaptation, under the influence of the will, to distinct vision at every distance beyond that of a few inches."—*Todd & Bowman*: *Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 47.

B. Technically:

Darwinism: The capability of acquiring new characteristics; also the new characteristics acquired by a living being through the operation of the external conditions of life under which it is placed.

"They can hardly be due to adaptations within a late period."—*Darwin*: *Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. vi.

"... more perfect adaptation to the external conditions of life."—*Ibid.*, pt. ii, ch. viii.

ad-āpt'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [ADAPT.]

"But in the case of an island, or of a country partly surrounded by barriers, into which new and better adapted forms could not freely enter . . ."
—*Darwin*: *Orig. of Species*, ch. iv.

ad-āpt'-ēd-nēss, *s.* [ADAPT.] The state of being adapted, suitability

ad-āpt'-ēr, *s.* [ADAPT.]

Gen.: One who or that which adapts.

¶ The term *adapter* is also used to denote that piece of tubing by which the smaller tube of a telescope or microscope containing the eye-piece, &c., is connected with the larger or main tube. It also signifies, in chemical apparatus, a connecting piece of tube to unite a retort to a bottle, &c.

ad-āpt'-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [ADAPT.]

ad-āp'-tion, *s.* [ADAPTATION.]

ad-āpt'-ive, *a.* [ADAPT.]

1. *In an active sense*: Having the power of adapting one thing to another, or in fact so adapting it.

"... the adaptive understanding."—*Coleridge*: *Aids to Reflection*, p. 81.

¶ The *adaptive power* = the understanding which has the faculty of adapting means to ends.

"... what I have elsewhere called the *adaptive power*, that is, the faculty of adapting means to proximate ends."—*Coleridge*: *Aids to Reflection*, p. 178.

2. *In a passive sense. Spec. in Biology*: Capability of being adapted, or being actually adapted to something else.

"In the greater number of mammals the bones assume a very modified and adaptive position."—*Flower*: *Osteology of the Mammalia*, p. 242.

"... adaptive changes of structure."—*Darwin*: *Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. iv.

¶ *Biol. An adaptive character*: An analogical character; one founded not on affinity, but on analogy. [ANALOGY.]

"These resemblances, though so intimately connected with the whole life of the being, are ranked as merely adaptive or analogical characters."—*Darwin*: *Origin of Species*, ch. xiii.

ad-āpt'-ive-lŷ, *adv.* [ADAPTIVE.] In an adaptive manner, so as to be adapted to something else.

"... such later and less typical mammalia do more effective work by virtue of their adaptively modified structures."—*Owen*: *Classif. of Mammalia*.

***ad-āpt'-nēss**, *s.* [ADAPTESS.] The state of being fitted to.

¶ *Adaptation* and *aptness* have now taken its place.

"Some notes are to display the adaptness of the sound to the sense."—*Dr. Newton*.

ad-āpt-ōr'-i-al, *a.* With the tendency to adapt; fitting, suitable.

A-dar', *s.* [Heb. *Adar*. Perhaps from the Syrians; or from the Heb. *adar*=to be ample, to be magnificent.] The sixth month of the Jewish civil, and the twelfth of the ecclesiastical year. The name was not introduced till after the Captivity (Esther iii. 7, 13; viii. 12; ix. 1, 15, 17, 21). It corresponded to the latter part of February and the beginning of March. If derived from the Heb. (*adar*=to be ample or magnificent), the name may refer to the splendid character of the spring vegetation as seen during *Adar*. The Jewish months being lunar, the year of twelve months thus constituted falls short of the solar one by about eleven days. To remedy this inequality, a second *Adar* was intercalated once in three years, which was called *Veadar*.

A-dār'-a, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?).]

Astron.: A fixed star of the 2.5 magnitude, called also *Canis Majoris*.

ād ar-bīt'-rī-ūm. [Lat.] [AD]

a-dar'-cē, *s.* [Gr. *adarkē*, *adarkēs*, *adarkos*, or *adarkion*=a saline efflorescence on the herbage of marshes.] A saline efflorescence on marsh-herbage, first seen in Galatia. It was used in leprosy, tetters, and some other skin diseases.

a-dar'-cōn, *s.* [Heb. *adarkon*=a daric (1 Chron xxix. 7; Ezra viii. 27), in which our English translators rendered it "a drachm." In Ezra ii. 69; Neh vii. 70, 71, 72, the word is *darkemon* also rendered "a drachm." Talmud, *darkon*; Gr. *dareikos*.] A daric

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -tion, -sion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

a Persian gold coin current in Palestine after the Captivity. Who first struck them is still a matter of dispute. [DARIC.]

a-dar'-mē, s. A small weight used in the Spanish peninsula and in Spanish America. It is the sixteenth part of a Spanish ounce.

***a-dar'-nēch**, s. A golden color. (Howell.)

***a-da'ned**, a. Ashamed. (Coles.)

***a-dar'-rīs**, s. The flower of sea-water. (Howell.)

***a-dā'se** (pa. par. *adased*, *adassid*), v. [Icel. *dasa*; cf. A. S. *dwæc* = stupid.] [DASE.]

1. *Lit.*: To dazzle.

"My clere and shynynge eyen were all *adased* and *derked*."—*Caxton: Divers Fruitful Ghostly Maters.*

2. *Fig.*: To put out of countenance.

"Beth not *adased* for your innocence."

Chaucer (ed. Urry), p. 106.

a-dā'-ta-is, **a-dā'-tīs**, or **a-dā'-tīs**, s. A kind of cloth made of muslin. It is manufactured in Bengal and other parts of India.

***a-dā'unt**, ***a-dānt**, v. t. [A. N. Old form of DAUNT (q. v.).]

1. To daunt. (*Daniel*.)

2. To tame, to subdue, to extinguish.

"His fleshe wolde have charged him with fatnesse, but that the wantonnesse of his wombe with travaille and fastyng he *adaunteth*."—*Robert of Gloucester.*

3. To mitigate; to restrain.

"Ageyns heom thy wrathe *adant*,

Gef heom mercy."—*Kyng Alisaunder*, 2,853.

***a-dā'unt-rēl-ēy**, s. [AVAUNTLAY.]

***a-dāw'**, ***a-dāw'e**, v. t. & i.

A. Transitive:

1. To daunt.

"As one *adaw'd* and half confused stood."

Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 45.

2. To awake.

"But, sire, a man that waketh of his slepe
He may not sodenly wel taken kepe
Upon a thing, ne seen it parfitly
Till that he be *adawed* verailly."

Chaucer: C. T., 10,274.

3. To abate.

B. Technically:

1. To be daunted. (*Spenser*.)

2. To awake.

***a-dawe**, adv. [ADAW, v.] Of (from) day. i. e., life.

"Some wolde have hym *adawe*,

And some sayde it was not lawe."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 973.

a-daw-lēt, **a-dāw-lūt**, s. [Hindustani: (1) Justice, equity; (2) a court of justice.]

In India: A court of justice. In those portions of British Oriental possessions where Mohammedan law terms are in use, the courts of justice are divided into *Dewanee* and *Foujdarry*, the former being civil and the latter criminal courts.

a-dā'y, **a-dā'y**, adv. [Eng. a; day.]

*1. In the daytime, by day.

"For what thing William won *aday* with his bowe,

Were it fethered foul, or foure-feted beste."

William and the Werewolf, p. 8.

2. Each day.

"Cym. Nay, let her languish

A drop of blood *a-day*; and, being aged,
Die of this folly!"—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 2.

a-dā'ys, adv. [Eng. a; days.] On days or in days. Used in the expression "now-a-days."

"There be many servants *now-a-days* that break away every man from his master."—1 Sam. xxv. 10.

ād'-az, s. [ADDICE.] (*Kennet's MS. Gloss.*) (*Halwell*.)

ād-cor'-por-āte, v. t. [Lat. *ad* = to; *corpus* = body.] To unite one body to another, to incorporate. (*Minsheu: Guide into Tongues*, 1627.)

ādd, v. t. & i. [In Ger. *addiren*; Fr. *additionner*; fr. Lat. *addo* = (1) to give in addition to, (2) to add: *ad* = to, and *do* = to give.]

A. Transitive:

†1. To give in addition to.

"And she called his name Joseph, and said, The Lord shall *add* to me another son."—*Gen.* xxx. 24.

2. To put a number or anything to another.

(a) To put one number to another with the view of ascertaining their sum. As a rule, the number added to is larger than that which is added to it, but it may be otherwise.

"Whatsoever positive idea a man has in his mind of any quantity, he can repeat it, and *add* it to the former, as easily as he can *add* together the idea of two days or two years."—*Locke.*

(b) To put one thing to another.

"Can Nature *add* a charm, or Art confer

A new-found luxury not seen in her?"

Cowper: Expostulation.

¶ In this sense it is often followed by *up*, with reference to the fact that one desirous of finding the sum of a series of figures placed line beneath line, generally commences with the lowest, and moves *up* till he reaches the topmost one. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... as man can certainly produce great results by *adding up* in any given direction mere individual differences."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. iv.

"... rejecting that which is bad, preserving and *adding up* all that is good."—*Ibid.*

B. Intransitive:

1. To augment, to produce an increase.

"His influence at Edinburgh *added* to the terror which he inspired among the mountains."—*Macaulay: Hist. of England*, ch. xiii.

2. To append one statement to another.

"He *added* that he would willingly consent to the entire abolition of the tax if it should appear that the tax and the abuses were inseparable."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ In the example under B. 1, there may be an ellipsis of an accusative after *added*; and in that under B. 2, the whole statement commencing *that* he *would* may be regarded as a substitute for an accusative.

ād'-da, s. [Arabic.] A small lizard, the *Scincus officinalis*, which occurs in Syria, Arabia, India, Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, and elsewhere. It is celebrated by Eastern physicians on account of its imagined efficacy in curing elephantiasis, leprosy, and other cutaneous diseases common in those regions.

ād'-da-ble, a. [ADDIBLE.]

ād'-dāx, s. [An African word; Lat. *addax*, genit. *addaxis*. (Pliny. ii. 37.) Col. Hamilton Smith considers Pliny's *strepsiceros* to be the genuine *addax*. (*Griffith's Cuvier*, iv. 193.) A species of antelope, formerly called *Oryx addax*, now *Oryx nasomaculata*. It is about three feet seven inches high at the shoulder, and three feet eight inches at the loins. It has a lengthened mane upon the neck, and a tuft of hair beneath the throat, points by which it is distinguished from the typical *Oryx*. The horns are equally robust in both sexes, and have two and a-half spiral turns. The greater part of the animal is of a white color. It is found in Arabia, in the Sahara, and as far west as Senegal.

***ād'de**, pret. of v. [HAD.]

ād-dēc'-im-āte, v. t. [Lat. *ad* = to; *decimo* = to decimate; *decimus* = the tenth; *decem* = ten.] To take tithes, or to ascertain the amount of tithes.

ād'-dēd, pa. par. & a. [ADD.]

A. As past participle:

"... I wish to get the *added* force of all ten."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, iv. 77.

B. As adjective: Additional.

"The baby seems to smile with *added* charms."

Cowper: Progress of Error, 521.

***ād-dēem'**, **ād-dēm'e**, v. t. [A. S. *adēman* = to judge, adjudge, doom, deem, or try.] To deem, to adjudge, to account, to regard.

"And for revengement of those wrongful smarts,

Which I to others did inflict afore,

Addeem'd me to endure this penance sore."

Spenser: F. Q., VI., viii. 22.

***ād-dēem'-ed**, ***ād-dēm'ed**, pa. par. [ADDEEM.]

ād-dēm'-dūm, pl. **ād-dēm'-dā**, gerundive par. [Latin.]

Sing.: A thing (plur. things) to be added.

ād-dē-phāg'-ī-a, s. [ADEPHAGIA.]

ād'-dēr, s. A person who, or a machine which adds numbers.

ād'-dēr, s. [A. S. *nædre* = an adder, the form *adder* having arisen from the wrong division of the article and the noun, a *næddre*, an *æddre*; Dut. *adder* = a viper; Icel. *nadhr*, *nadhra*; Goth. *nadrs*; Wel. *neider*; Lat. *natrix* = a water-snake.] [NATRIX.]

I. Specifically:

1. The most common English name of the viper, *Pelias berus*. Its color is yellowish-brown or olive, with a double series of black spots along the back, and the sides paler and spotted with black. It has a broad triangular head and a short tail. It rarely exceeds two feet in length. It is the only poisonous reptile found in Britain. The common snake (*Coluber natrix*), which is sometimes confounded with it, may be distinguished by having a longer tail, and what looks



The Adder (*Pelias Berus*).

like a yellowish-white collar around its neck. The minute wounds made by an adder-bite should be promptly sucked and the poison spat out, after which they should be bathed with olive-oil, and ammonia administered internally.

"It is the bright day that brings forth the *adder*:"

And that craves wary walking,"

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

In America the term is applied to several varieties of non-venomous reptiles, such as the *puffing adder*, *milk adder*, &c.

2. In Scripture: An appellation given to four probably venomous snakes:

(a) Heb. *achshub*, Gr. *aspis* = the viper (Bochart, &c.) or the puff adder (Col. Hamilton Smith), Ps. cxl. 3, quoted in Rom. iii. 13, where the reptile is called the asp.

(b) Heb. *pethen*, Ps. lviii. 5; xci. 13 = the "asp" of Deut. xxxii. 33; Job xx. 14, 16; Isa. xi. 8. It may be the *Naja haje* (Dr. Lindsay Alexander, &c.).

(c) Heb. *tsiphoni* and *tespha*, Prov. xxiii. 32. In this passage it is rendered in Septuagint Greek *kerastes*. It is the "cockatrice" of Isa. xi. 8; xiv. 29; lix. 5. [COCKATRICE.]

(d) Heb. *shephiphon*, Gen. xlix. 17. Probably the *Vipera cerastes*.

"Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an *adder* in the path, that biteth the horse heels, so that his rider shall fall backward."—*Gen.* xlix. 17.

II. Generically:

1. Any serpent of the extended Linnæan genus *Coluber*. (*Griffith's Cuvier*, ix. 256, 331.)

2. Plural. *Adders*. The name given by Haeckel's translator to the Aglyphodonta, a sub-order of Serpents.

3. An animal, plant, or anything more or less closely resembling the adder described under No. 1. (See the compounds below.)

adder-bead, s. [ADDER-STONE.] (*Scotch*.)

adder-bolt, **adder-fly**, s. A name sometimes given to various species of Dragon-flies.

adder-gem, s. A kind of charm.

adder-like, a. Like an adder.

Spec.: Venomous, revengeful.

"Worm-like 'twas trampled—*adder-like* avenged."

Byron: Corsair, canto i. 14.

adder-pike, s. The lesser-weaver, or sting-fish (*Trachinus vipera*).

adder's-grass, s.

*1. A plant; the *Cynosorchis*. (*Gerard: Herball*.)

*2. A name sometimes given to the adder's tongue (q. v.).

adder's mouth, s. A name for the plants of the genus *Microstylis*. (*American*.)

adder-stone, **adder-bead** (*Scotch*), s. [So called because it was formerly supposed to be formed by adders. (See *Jameson: Scott. Dict.*)] A stone or bead used by the Druids as an amulet.

adder's tongue, s.

I. Singular:

1. The English name of the fern-genus *Ophioglossum*. The scientific appellation [fr. Gr. *ophis* = a serpent; *glōssa* = tongue] has nearly the same mean-



Adder's Tongue (*Ophioglossum Vulgatum*).

1. Complete plant. 2. Fructification.
3. Portion of No. 2 magnified. 4. Spores.

ing. The reference is to the fact that the fructification is not, as is usual with ferns, on the back of the frond, but is in a lengthened spike, remotely resembling a serpent's tongue.

2. *Yellow adder's tongue*: A name for the *Erythronium Americanum*, a genus of liliaceous plants.

II. Plural: Lindley's name for the *Ophioglossaceæ*, an order of the *Felicales* or Fern-alliance. [OPHIOGLOSSACEÆ.]

adder's-wort, s.

*1. The common bistort, or snakeweed (*Polygonum bistorta*).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

†2 The adder's tongue (*Ophioglossum*) (q. v.).
 ¶ The *sea-adder* is a pipe-fish—the *Syngnathus acus*. [SEA-ADDER.]

**ad-dēt'-tīt*, *pa. par.* [DEBT.] Indebted. (*Scotch.*)

"And was *addettit* for my misdoing,
 Unto our cuntré to have sufferit pane."
Douglas: Virgil, 351.

ăd'-dī-bīl'-i-tỹ, **ăd-da-bīl'-i-tỹ*, *s.* [Lat. *addo* = to put to, to add.] Capability of being added.

"This endless addition or *addibility* (if any one like the word better) of numbers, so apparent to the mind, is that which gives us the clearest and most distinct idea of infinity."—*Locke*.

ăd'-dī-ble, *ăd'-da-ble*, *a.* [Lat. *addo* = to put to, to add.] That may be added, capable of being added.

"The first number in every addition is called the *addable* number; the other the number or numbers added; and the numbers invented by the addition, the aggregate or sum."—*Cocker*.

"The clearest idea it can get of infinity is the confused incomprehensible remainder of endless *addible* numbers, which affords no prospect of stop or boundary."—*Locke*.

**ăd'-dīce* (1), *s.* [ADZE.]

"The *addice* hath its blade made thin and somewhat arching. As the axe hath its edge parallel to its handle, so the *addice* hath its edge athwart the handle, and is ground to a basil on its inside to its outer edge."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises*.

**ăd'-dīce* (2), *s.* An addled egg. (*Huloet.*) (*Hallivell.*)

ad-dīct', *v. t.* [Lat. *addictus*, *pa. par.* of *addico* = to adjudge or assign, to devote to: *ad* = to; *dico*, *dicavi* = to dedicate, to consecrate.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Completely to give one's self over to a practice or pursuit. This may be good, indifferent, or bad.

(a) Good:

"They have *addicted* themselves to the ministry of the saints."—1 Cor. xvi. 15.

(b) Indifferent:

"... as little *addicted* to staying at home as their kinsfolk of New England."—*J. S. Mill: Pol. Econ.*

"A poet's cat, sedate and grave
 As poet well could wish to have,
 Was much *addicted* to inquire
 For nooks to which she might retire."
Cowper: The Retired Cat.

"... the Hebrew, which stands second in point of antiquity, is less *addicted* to this practice."—*Beames: Compar. Gram., Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i., ch. iv.

(c) Bad:

"A man gross indeed, sottish, and *addicted* to low company and low merriment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

¶ It is not creditable to human nature that the bad sense of the word now is the most common one, as if one more frequently gave himself over to an evil pursuit or practice than to a good one, and the devotion in the former case was, as a rule, greater than in the latter.

B. Technically. *Old Roman Law*: Various meanings, among others, to assign a debtor to the service of his creditor as a means of liquidating his debt. The principal of the debt, as contradistinguished from the interest accruing on it, was called *addictus*. With tacit reference to this Roman custom, Ben Jonson says, "I am neither author nor fauter of any sect, but if I have anything, defend it as truths."

"... the technical difference between the *nexus* and the *addictus*, or between the debt arising from the principal loan and that arising from unpaid interest."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xii.

ad-dīct', *a.* [Lat. *addictus*, *pa. par.* of *addico*.] Addicted.

"If he be *addict* to vice."

Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 17.

ad-dīct'-ed, *pa. par.* [ADDICT.] Wholly given over to. This may be done formally; or it may arise, without the deliberate intention of the individual, by his allowing himself to be overmastered by a habit.

†*ad-dīct'-ēd-nēss*, *s.* [ADDICTED.] The quality or the state of being addicted.

"Those know how little I have remitted of my former *addictedness* to make chemical experiments."—*Boyle*.

ad-dīct'-īng, *pr. par.* [ADDICT.]

¶ It is generally followed by a reflexive pronoun. Its meaning is = devoting [one's self] to, giving one's self wholly over to; allowing one's self to become a slave to a habit.

ad-dīc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *addictio* = the sentence of a praetor adjudging property to any one, or a debtor to the service of his creditor.]

1. The act of addicting or devoting.
 2. The state of being addicted or devoted; propensity, proclivity.

"Since his *addiction* was to courses vain;
 His companies unletter'd, rude, and shallow."
Shakesp.: King Henry V., i. 1.

ăd'-dīng, *pr. par.* [ADD.]

ad-dīt-a-ment, *s.* [Lat. *additamentum*, q. v.] Something added, as property to property previously acquired, furniture to a house, or a commercial venture to one which has gone before. [ADDITAMENTUM.]

"But then it must be considered whether the charge of the *additament* will not destroy the profit."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

ad-dīt-a-mēn'-tūm, *s.* [Lat. = an addition, an increase.]

Old Anat.: That method of joining bone to bone which is called epiphysis. [EPIPHYSIS.]

ad-dī-tion, *s.* [In Ger. and Fr. *addition*; Ital. *addizione*; fr. Lat. *additio*; *addo* = to put to.] [ADD.]

I. The act of adding—

(a) An arithmetical number, an algebraic term, or, more generally, anything to another of the same kind.

"The infinite distance between the Creator and the noblest of all creatures can never be measured, nor exhausted by endless *addition* of finite degrees."—*Bent*.

(b) Anything to one of a different kind, as "this *addition* of insult to injury."

II. The state of being added to.

"Their common object was to collect the memorials preserved in the different nations and cities, whether in sacred or civil depositories, and to publish them for general information, in the form in which they were obtained, without *addition* or subtraction."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiv.

III. The thing added.

(a) Ordinary Language: An arithmetical number, an algebraic term, or anything added to another of the same kind or to something else of a different character.

"Such a kingdom, had it been contiguous to Provence, would indeed have been a most formidable *addition* to the French monarchy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

"They are not mentioned by Livy, and probably formed no part of the Licinian law, but were *additions* of a subsequent date."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiii.

(b) Technically:

1. *Arith.*: The branch of arithmetic which teaches how one can find a number equal to the sum of two or more given numbers. It is divided into *simple* and *compound addition*. *Simple addition* deals with numbers of the same denomination, as

	\$2.00
6	\$3.00
5	\$4.00
—	
11	\$9.00

while *compound addition* has to do with those of different denominations, as

£	s.	d.
1	6	11
2	4	8
—		
£3	11	7

"*Addition* is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one sum or total."—*Cocker: Arithmetica*.

2. *Her.*: Something added to a coat of arms as a mark of honor, as, for instance, a bordure, a quarter, a canton, a gyron, or a pile. It is opposed to ABATEMENT. [ABATEMENT.] (*Lit. and fig.*)

"*Ajax*. I thank thee, Hector:

Thou art too gentle, and too free a man:
 I came to kill thee, cousin, and bear hence
 A great *addition* earned in thy death."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

"They clepe us drunkards, and with swinish phrase
 Soil our *addition*; and indeed it takes
 From our achievements."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 4.

3. *Music*: A dot placed at the right side of a note, to indicate that it is to be lengthened one half. Thus ♯ is a crotchet and a half, not simply a crotchet.

4. *Distillation*: Anything added to a wash or liquor when it is in a state of fermentation.

ad-dī-tion-āl, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *additionel*.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to that which is added.

"... whether any, or if any, how much, of these *additional* debts would be claimed."—*Froude: Hist. of Engl.*, vol. iv.

"... every increase of capital gives, or is capable of giving, *additional* employment to industry, and this without assignable limit."—*J. S. Mill: Political Economy*.

B. As substantive: That which is added.

"Maybe, some little *additional* may further the incorporation."—*Bacon*.

ad-dī-tion-āl-lỹ, *adv.* [ADDITION.] By way of addition.

ad-dī-tion-a-rỹ, *a.* [ADDITION.] The same as ADDITIONAL.

ăd'-dīt-ive, *a.* [Lat. *additivus*.] That may be or is to be added; opposed to subtraction. (Used of numbers, of algebraic quantities, or figuratively.)

"... all of it is *additive*, none of it is subtractive."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. IV.

ăd'-dīt-ōr-ỹ, *a.* [ADDITION.] That which adds or may add.

"The *additory* fiction gives to a great man a larger share of reputation than belongs to him, to enable him to serve some good end or purpose."—*Arbutnot*.

ăd'-dīx, *s.* [Gr. *addix* = a measure of four *chōinikes*.] A Greek measure of capacity, containing about half an English gallon.

**ăd'-dle* (1), *v. t. & i.* [O. Norse *odlask* = to get, to grow; Sw. *odla* = to till, to cultivate the soil, the sciences, the memory.]

A. Transitive: To earn, to get by cultivation or labor.

"With goodmen's hogs, or corn, or hay
 I *addle* my ninapence every day."

Richard of Dalton Dale.

B. Intransitive: To grow, to thrive.

"Where ivye embraseth the tree very sore,
 Kill ivye, ar tree else will *addle* no more."

Tusser: Five Hundred Points (1573), p. 47.

ăd'-dle (2), *v. t.* [In A. S. *adl*, *adel*, *adol* is = a disease; as *adj.* = diseased, corrupted, putrid: *adela* = filth, *adelilit* = filthy; Wel. *hadlu* = to decay, to rot; Sw. *adla* or *ala* = to pass urine. (Used of cows.)] To cause to rot by depriving of vitality. (Used chiefly of eggs.) [See the adjective.]

¶ Rarely, if ever, employed, except in the *pa. par.* ADDLED (q. v.).

ăd'-dle, **ăd'-ill* (O. Scotch), *a. & s.* [See the verb.]

A. As adjective:

1. Putrid through having been deprived of vitality, as an egg.

"There's one with truncheon, like a ladle,
 That carries eggs too fresh or *addle*;
 And still at random, as he goes,
 Among the rabble rout bestows."—*Hudibras*.

2. Deprived of intellectual vitality.

"... yet thy head has been beaten as *addle* as an egg."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 1.

B. As substantive:

1. Foul and putrid water.

"... sche gan behold
 In black *adill* the hallowit watter cold
 Changit in the altare."—*Doug.: Virg.*, 115.

2. The dry lees of wine.

addle-headed, *a.* [Eng. *addle*; *head*.] A term of contempt applied to one whose brain seems destitute of all intellectual vitality.

addle-pated, *a.* [Eng. *addle*; *pate*.] The same as ADDLE-HEADED.

"Poor slaves in metre, dull and *addle-pated*;
 Who rhyme, below even David's psalms translated."
Dryden.

ăd'-dled, *pa. par. & a.* [ADDLE (2).] Putrescent, rotten. (Used chiefly of eggs when in a state of decay through being deprived of vitality.)

"Now, if the cuckoo was obliged to sit on her own eggs, she would either have to sit on altogether, and therefore leave those first laid so long that they probably would become *addled*."—*Darwin: Journal of Voyage round the World*, ch. iii.

ad-dōl'-ōr-āte, *v. i.* [Lat. *ad* = to, for; *dolor* = grief.] To grieve. (*Florio: Eng. & Ital. Dict.*, "Dolorare.")

ad-dōm, *v. t.* [A. S. *deman* = to deem, judge, think.] To adjudge, to doom. [DEEM, DOOM.]

ad-dor-se, *v. t.* [Lat. *ad* = to; *dorsum* = back.] *Her.*: To place back to back. (Used of animals on coats of arms.)

ad-dor-sed, *pa. par. & a.* [AD-DORSE.]

As adjective. *Her.*: Back to back (used of animals on coats of arms, or, less frequently, of any other figures capable of being placed back to back.) In place of *addorsed*, the French term *adossé*, or the English word *endorsed*, is occasionally employed. (*Glossary of Heraldry*.)

**ad-dōūb'ed*, *a.* [A. N.] Addorsed.

Armed, accoutred.

"... was hotter than ever to provide himself of horse and armor, saying that he would go to the island bravely *addoubed*, and show himself to his charge."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 277.

ad-dōūl'se, *v. t.* [ADULCE.]

ad-drēss', *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *adresser*; O. Fr. *adrescer*, *adrecier*, from Late Lat. *drictio*, *directio*, from Lat. *directus*.] [DRESS.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To make straight.
 2. To dispose, to make military or naval dispositions, or generally to prepare for any enterprise or work.

"They fell directly on the English battle; whereupon the Earl of Warwick *addressed* his men, to take the flank."—*Hayward*.



bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, t̃his; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, ex̃ist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -t̃ion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = b̃el, d̃el.

¶ It is sometimes used in this sense with the reflexive pronoun *self* or *selves*.

"It lifted up its head, and did address
Itself to motion, like as it would speak."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

*3. To put on: as, To address one's arms.

4. To direct prayers, vows, or, indeed, oral communications of any kind to a person or Being. Followed by the accusative of the vow, petition, or other communication, and *to* applied to the person or being addressed.

"Away! address thy prayers to Heaven."
Byron: Parisina, 12.

Specially:

(a) To make a speech to, followed by the accusative of the public body or other audience addressed.

"He now addressed the House of Peers, for the first time, with characteristic eloquence, sprightliness, and audacity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.*

(b) To present to a superior, and especially to the ruling sovereign, a congratulatory, supplicative, or other formal document in which he figures in the second person. Also to pray or return thanks to God.

"The representatives of the nation in Parliament, and the privy-council, addressed the king to have it recalled."—*Swift.*

"Strains follow'd of acknowledgment address'd
To an Authority enthroned above
The reach of sight."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

¶ In this second sense also it is sometimes used with the reflexive pronoun *self* or *selves*.

"In vain did she address herself to numerous places in Greece, the Asiatic coast, and the intermediate islands."—*Grote: Hist. of Greece, vol. i., pt. i., ch. i.*

5. To write a direction on the back of a letter. [ADDRESS, s., III. 3.]

II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: To consign goods to the care of an agent, or, generally, of another.

2. *Golf.*: To aim: as, To address the ball.

B. Intransitive:

1. To prepare.

2. To make a communication to, to speak to.

"Young Turnus too the beauteous maid addressed."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, viii. 83.

¶ By supposing ellipses of accusatives in the two last senses, the intransitive use of the verb will disappear.

ad-drëss', s. [In Ger. & Fr. *adresse*.]

*I. The preparing of one's self for action or a course of conduct.

"His [Christ's] address to judgment shall sufficiently declare his person, and his office, and his proper glories."—*J. Taylor: Sermon.*

II. The act of making a verbal or written communication.

Specially:

1. Manner of speaking, delivery.

"... Affectionate in look,
And tender in address, as well becomes
A messenger of grace to guilty men."
Cowper: Task, bk. ii.

2. Tact, skillful management.

"Prior, with much address, and perhaps with the help of a little hypocrisy, completely removed this unfavorable impression."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng., ch. xxiii.*

III. The verbal or written communication made.

"While Westminster was in this state of excitement, the Common Council was preparing at Guildhall an address of thanks and congratulation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. x.*

"Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,
That, as the wound, the passion might increase."
Prior.

Specially:

1. A soft speech, or soft speeches, made to a female with the view of gaining her affections; courtship. Formerly sing. and plur., now plur. only. Chiefly in the phrases "to pay one's addresses to," or, more rarely, "to make one's addresses to."

"They often have reveal'd their passion to me;
But tell me whose address thou favor'st most;
I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it."
Addison.

"A gentleman, whom I am sure you yourself would have approved, made his addresses to me."—*Addison.*

2. The direction on the back of a letter; the intimation on a visiting card, or anything similar, as to what one's full name is and where one resides.

ad-drëss'ed, *ad-drëst', pa. par. [ADDRESS, v.] Prepared, ready.

äd-drëss-eë', s. One to whom something is addressed; especially, one to whom a letter or package is mailed. The word is used in this sense by the P. O. department of the U. S.

ad-drëss'-ër, s. [ADDRESS.] One who addresses.

"The addressers offer their own persons."—*Burke to the Sheriff of Bristol.*

ad-drëss'-fùl, a. [ADDRESS, s.] Full of address, full of tact, skillful. [ADDRESS, s., II. 2.]

ad-drëss'-îng, pr. par. [ADDRESS, v.]

***ad-drëss'-ment, s.** [Eng. address; -ment.] Addressing.

"The most solemn piece of all the Jewish service—I mean that great atonement—was performed toward the east, quite contrary to all other manner of addressment in their devotion."—*Ord MS. (Latham: Dict.)*

†ad-drëst', pa. par. [ADDRESSED.]

ad-dū'ce, v. t. [Lat. *adduco*=to lead to, to conduct: *ad*=to; *duco*=to lead.]

†1. To lead or draw to.

2. To bring forward or cite a passage, an example, an argument, or decision in favor of a statement or opinion.

"In such cases it would seem to be the simple duty, and the only course for the historian, to relate the facts as recorded, to adduce his authorities, and to abstain from all explanation for which he has no ground."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews, 3d edit., Preface.*

"Numerous examples of this power may be adduced."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., i. 11.*

"Reasons of no great weight were adduced on both sides; for neither party ventured to speak out."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.*

ad-dū'ced, pa. par. [ADDUCE.]

ad-dū'-çent, a. [Lat. *adducens*, pr. par. of *adduco*.] [ADDUCE.] Leading or drawing to.

Anat.: A term applied to muscles which draw one portion of the bodily structure toward another.

Adductor muscles = adductor muscles. [ADDUCTOR.]

ad-dū'-cër, s. [ADDUCE.] One who adduces or brings forward, or cites for the purpose of argument.

ad-dū'-çible, a. [Eng. *adduce*; -ible = able.] Which may be adduced or brought forward.

"The adducible testimonies in favor of . . ."—*Gladstone: State in Relation to Church.*

ad-dū'-çîng, pr. par. [ADDUCE.]

†ad-dūct', v. t. To draw or lead to, to lure.

"... either impelled by lowd disposition, or adducted by hope of rewards."—*Time's Storehouse. Ord MS.*

ad-dūc'-tion, s. [Lat. *adductum*, supine of *adduco*.] [ADDUCE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1 & 2. The act of leading or drawing to, bringing forward or citing; the state of being led or drawn to, brought forward or cited.

B. Technically:

Anat.: The drawing together of one part of the frame to another by the action of muscles.

ad-dūct'-ive, a. [In Fr. *adductif*.] Leading or drawing to; bringing forward; or fitted to do so.

"... their adductive motion."—*Brevint: Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 411.*

ad-dūct'-ôr, s. or a. [Lat.] (s.) That which leads or draws to; (a.) leading or drawing to.

Anat.: A term applied to a muscle whose function it is to bring one part of the physical frame towards or in contact with another one, which, as a rule, is larger or more important than the first.

"The muscular impressions [in bivalve shells] are those of the adductors, the foot and byssus, the siphons and the mantle."—*Woodward: Mollusca, p. 401.*

"The adductor impressions are usually simple, although the muscles themselves may be composed of two elements."—*Ibid, pp. 400-1.*

***ad-dū'lçe, *ad-dū'lçe, *ad-doū'lse, v. t.** [Lat. *dulcis*=sweet.]

Lit. & fig.: To sweeten. (*Minshew: Dict. Howell: Dict.*)

"Thus did the French ambassadors, with great show of their king's affection, and many sugared words, seek to adduce all matters between the two kings."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

-ädë, a suffix occurring in words originally French, as *cannonade*, *rodomontade*. It corresponds to the Spanish *ada*, the Italian *ata*, and the Latin *pa. par. atus*. It implies an action in progress.

a-dëb, s. [Arab.] An Egyptian weight, generally of 210 okes. In Rosetta, however, it is only 150 okes. The oke is about 2¼ English pounds avoirdupois.

ad-dë'-la, s. [Gr. *adēlos*=not seen, inconspicuous: *a*, priv.; and *dēlos*=visible.] A genus of moths, belonging to the family of Yponomeutidæ. It contains the *A. De Geerella*, or Long-horn Moth, which spins thin gossamer threads like those of spiders. It is found in woods.

äd-ël-än-ta'-dō, s. [Span.] A governor of a province; a lieutenant-governor. (*Minshew.*)

"Open no door; if the *adelantado* of Spain were here, he should not enter."—*B. Jonson: Every Man Out of His Humor.*

a-dël-ar-thrös'-ma-ta, s. [Gr. *adēlos*=not seen, inconspicuous, secret; *arthron*=articulation, joint; and *sōma*=body.] Animals having bodies with inconspicuous joints.

Zool.: The third order of Trachearian spiders. It consists of animals which have the cephalo-thorax and the abdomen closely united; but in the latter, when closely examined, inconspicuous annulations will appear. They have jaws, connected with which are palpi and nipping claws like those of the scorpion. They are divided into three families—the Phalangidæ, the Cheliferidæ, and the Solpugidæ (q. v.).

a-dël-äs'-tër, s. [Gr. *adēlos*=not seen, and *astēr*=a star. *Lit.*: An unseen star.]

Bot.: A nominal genus proposed for the purpose of placing under it those garden plants which, not having been seen in flower, or at least not yet having had the flowers botanically examined, cannot for the present be classified. With the progress of botany, one adelaster after another will find another resting-place, and the artificial genus will disappear.

äd'-ël-îng, äth'-ël-îng, s. [A. S. *ætheling*, *adelyng*=the son of a king, a prince, one of the royal blood, the heir apparent to the crown, a nobleman next in rank to the king. (*Bosworth.*) From *æthel*, *æthele*=noble, and *ling*=state or condition of a person. In Sw. *adelig*; Dut. *edel*; Ger. *edel* and *adelig*=noble. In Sp. *hidalgo*=an inferior grade of nobleman. In Arab. *athala* is=to be well rooted, or to be of noble stock or birth.] A title of honor in common use among the Saxons. It occurs in the name Edgar Atheling. [ÆTHEL, ÆTHEL.]

äd'-ël-ite, s. [Sp.] A person belonging to the class of Spanish conjurers who pretended to read fortunes by the flight or singing of birds and other so-called omens. They were called also Almoganeans.

a-dël'-ô-pōde, s. [Gr. *adēlos*=not seen, obscure; *a*, priv.; *dēlos*=visible; *pous*, genit. *podos*=foot.]

Zool.: One of a species not having visible feet, not having the feet apparent.

a-dël'-phī-a, s. pl. [Gr. *adelphos*=a brother.]

Bot.: Brotherhoods. The fanciful but still not inappropriate name given by Linneus to the aggregations or bundles of stamina found in some genera of plants. When all the stamina in a flower were aggregated into one bundle, as in the mallows and geraniums, he placed the plant under his class Monadelphia (one brotherhood); when into two bundles, as in most of the papilionaceous sub-order, he ranked it under his Diadelphia (two brotherhoods); and when into more than two, as in the Hypericum, then it was assigned its place in his Polyadelphia (many brotherhoods).

A-dël-phī-ä'-nī, A-dël-phī-aṅs, s. pl. [Named after their leader, Adelpheus.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect in the fourth century, the members of which always fasted on Sunday. [EUCHITES.]

a-dël'-phō-lite, s. [In Ger. *adelpholit*, fr. Gr. *adelphos*=a brother, and *lithos*=stone.]

Min.: A columbate of iron and manganese. It is subtranslucent, has tetragonal crystals, a greasy lustre, a brownish-yellow, brown, or black color, and a white or yellowish-white streak. It is from Finland, where it occurs with columbite. (*Dana.*)

***äd-ëm-and, s.** [ADAMANT.]

ad-ëmp'-tion, s. [Lat. *ademptio*=a taking away: *ad*=to; *emptio*=a buying; *adimo*, *ademi*, *ademptum*=to take to one's self, to take away: *ad*=to; *emo*=to take, to receive, to buy.]

Law: The revocation of a grant.

***a-dën' (pa. par. adenyd), v.** (Old form of *DIN* (q. v.).) To din, to stun.

"I was adenyd of that dynt,
Hit stoned me and made me stont,
Styl out of my steven."
MS. Douce. (Halliwell.)

Ä'-dën, s. [Arabic for Heb. *Eden*.]

Poet.: Eden.

"For thee in those bright isles is built a bower,
Blooming as *Aden* in its earliest hour."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, canto ii. 20.

a-dën-änd'-ra, s. [(1) Gr. *adēn*=(i.) an acorn, (ii.) a gland; *anēr*, genit. *andros*=a male. *Bot.*: A stamen.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Rutaceæ, Rueworts, and the section Diosmeæ. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses.

a-dën-än'-thër-a, s. [In Sp., Port. and Ital. *adenanthera*, fr. Gr. *adēn*=(1) an acorn, (2) a gland; *anthērōs*=flowery, blooming: *anthēō*=to bloom; *anthos*=a blossom, a flower.] Bastard flower fence. A genus of plants belonging to the order Leguminosæ, and the sub-order Mimoseæ. The best known species is the *A. pavonina*, an unarmed tree, with small white flowers, in axillary and terminal racemes. It is wild in some parts of India, besides growing there in gardens. The bright scarlet seeds are worn by women in the East as beads, and the

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wöre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cüre, unite, cūr, rüle, füll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

chips yield a yellow dye, called in the Mahratta country *Rukta-chundum*, or red sandal-wood, which is used by the Brahmans for marking their foreheads.

a-dēn'-i-form, *a.* [Gr. *adēn*=(1) an acorn, (2) a gland; Lat. *forma*=form, shape.] Shaped like a gland.

a-dēn-i-tis, *s.* [Gr. *adēn*= . . . a gland; suff. *-itis*=inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of the lymphatic glands. It almost always exists with angioleucitis=inflammation of the lymphatic vessels. It is produced when an open wound of any kind comes in contact with irritating or poisonous matter, generally from without, though sometimes also generated within itself. When one with a sore on his hand has to touch a noxious fluid, he should smear the wound with oil or grease to prevent the poisoning of the absorbents.

a-dēn-ō.

In composition: Connected with a gland, affecting a gland.

adeno-meningeal fever, *s.* A particular kind of fever, believed by Pinel to arise from the diseases of the mucous follicles of the intestines, and from that alone. (*Dr. Tweedie: Cycl. of Pract. Med., art. "Fever."*)

a-dēn-ō-car-pūs, *s.* [Gr. *adēn*= . . . a gland; *karpōs*=fruit.]

Botany: A genus of papilionaceous plants allied to *Genista*. They have fine yellow flowers, and are found on the mountains of Southern Europe and the regions adjacent.

ad-ēn-ō-çē'le, *s.* [Gr. *adēn*=a gland; *kēlē*=a tumor.]

Surgery: A growth or tumor in the female breast, resembling the tissue of the breast itself. It takes a variety of forms, and has been called *Chronic Mammary Tumor*, *Pancreatic Sarcoma*, *Mammary Glandular Tumor*, *Hydatid Disease of the Breast*, and *Serocystic Sarcoma*. It requires excision.

a-dēn-ōg'-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Gr. *adēn*=a gland, and *graphē*=a delineation, a description; *graphō*=to write.] The department of anatomy which treats of the glands.

a-dēn-ōid, *a.* [Gr. *adēn*=a gland; *eidos*=that which is seen, form; from *eidō*=to see.] Having the form of a gland, glandiform.

a-dēn-ōl-ōg'-ī-cal, *a.* [ADENOLOGY.] Pertaining to the science of adenology; pertaining to investigations regarding the glands.

a-dēn-ōl-ō-gŷ, *a.* [Gr. *adēn*=a gland; *logos*=a discourse.]

Anat.: That part of anatomical science which treats of the glands, their structure, function, and the alteration which they undergo in disease.

a-dēn-ōph-ŷ'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *adēn*=a gland; *phyma* (also Lat. *phyma*)=a growth, a tumor, fr. *phŷō*=to bring forth.]

Med.: The swelling of a gland. When the liver is thus affected, the term used is *hepatophyma*; when the groin, then it is *bubo*.

ad-ēn-ōs, *s.* "Marine cotton," a species of cotton brought from Aleppo.

ad-ēn-ōse, *a.* [Gr. *adēn*=a gland.] Resembling a gland; pertaining to a gland; adenous.

ad-ēn-ōst-ŷ'-lē-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *adēn*= . . . a gland; Gr. and Lat. *stylus*=a pillar, a style for writing with, the style of a plant.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe or sub-division of Composite plants of the tribe or division Eupatoriaceæ. It consists of genera in which the style is covered with long glandular hairs. Examples: *Adenostylis*, *Eupatorium*, *Linatris*. [ADENOSTYLIS.]

ad-ēn-ōst-ŷ'-lis, *s.* [ADENOSTYLEÆ.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Adenostyleæ (q. v.). The species are found on the mountains of Southern Europe. *A. glabra* has been used in coughs.

ad-ēn-ōt-ōm-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. *adēn*=a gland, and *tomē*=a cutting, from *temnō*=to cut.]

Anat.: The cutting of a gland.

ad-ēn-ōūs, *a.* [Gr. *adēn*=a gland.] The same as ADENOSE (q. v.).

***a-dēnt'**, *v. t.* To fasten. (*Minsheu*.)

***a-dēn'-ŷd**, *pa. par.* [ADEN, *v.*]

Ad-ē-ō'-na, *s.* [A Roman goddess.]

1. **Astron.**: An asteroid—the 145th found. It was discovered by Mr. C. H. T. Peters on the 3d of June, 1875; another asteroid, *Vibilia*, having previously been met with by the same gentleman that night.

2. **Zool.**: A genus of Zoöphytes allied to *Eschara*.

***a-dēp'-çloun**, *s.* [ADEPTION.]

a-dēph'-a-ga, *s.* [Gr. *adēphagos*=eating one's fill and more: (1) *adēn*=to one's fill, enough; *adēō*=to satiate; (2) *phagein*=to eat, 2 aor. of *phagomai*=to eat.]

Entom.: A sub-tribe of Coleoptera (Beetles). If the Coleopterous order be divided according to the

number of joints in the tarsi, the Pentamera, or beetles with five joints, will head the list. At the

commencement of the tribe Pentamera is the sub-tribe Adephaga, consisting of beetles which have two palpi in each jaw, or six in all. All are predatory. They are divided into the Geodephaga, or Land Adephaga, and the Hydradephaga, or Water Adephaga. The Geodephaga contain the Cicindelidæ, Carabidæ, &c., and the Hydradephaga the Dytiscidæ.

ad-ē-phāg'-ī-a, **ad-ē-phāg'-ī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *adēphagia*=gluttony.] [ADEPHAGA.]

Med.: A morbidly voracious appetite for food. [BULIMIA.]

ad-ē-eps, *s.* [Lat. *adeps*, genit. *adipis*, the soft fat of animals.] Animal fat.

ad-ēpt, or **a-dēpt'**, *s. & a.* [In Ger. *adept*; Fr. *adapte*; fr. Lat. *adepus*, *pa. par.*=obtained; *adepus*, *s.*=an obtaining; *adipiscor*=to come up to, to attain: *ad*=to, and *apiscor*=to obtain.]

A. As substantive:

1. **Alchemy**: One who was supposed to have obtained the elixir and philosopher's stone which enabled him to transmute everything into gold.

2. One completely versed in any science or art.

¶ Followed by *in* of that in which the person is skilled.

"An adept next in penmanship she grows."

Byron: A Sketch.

" . . . adepts in the arts of factious agitation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.*

B. As adjective: Thoroughly versed, well skilled.

"If there be really such adept philosophers as we are told of, I am apt to think that, among their arcanæ, they are masters of extremely potent menstums."—*Boyle.*

¶ It may be followed by *in*, or be without it.

a-dēp'-tion, ***ad-ēp-çloun**, *s.* [Lat. *adepcio*=an obtaining.] An obtaining, acquisition; an acquirement.

"In the *adepcioun* and obteynnyng of the garland."—*Hall: Richard III., 30.*

***a-dēpt'-ist**, *s.* [ADEPT.] An adept.

ad-ē-qua-çy, *s.* [Lat. *adæquatio*=a making equal; *adæquo*=to make equal: *ad*=to, and *æquo*=to make level or equal; *æquus*=level, equal.] The state or quality of being equal to, on a level with, proportionate, commensurate, or suitable to; sufficiency, commensurateness.

ad-ē-quate, ***ad-æ-quate**, *a.* [Lat. *adæquatus*, *pa. par.* of *adæquo*=to make equal; Ger. *adäquat*; Fr. *adéquat*; Sp. *adecuado*; Ital. *adequato*.]

1. Equal to.

"Why did the Lord from Adam Eve create?
Because with him she should not b' adequate.
Had she been made of earth, she would have deem'd
Herself his sister, and his equal seem'd."

Owen: Epigrams (1677).

2. Sufficient, proportionate, commensurate, suitable.

" . . . an ambassador of adequate rank."—*Froude: Hist. Eng., ch. v.*

"Thus by the incessant dissolution of limits we arrive at a more or less adequate idea of the infinity of space."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science, 3d ed., i. 3.*

¶ It is often followed by *to*.

"Small skill in Latin, and still less in Greek,
Is more than adequate to all I seek."

Couper: Tirocinium.

ad-ē-quâte, **ad-ē-quâte**, *v. t.* [See the adj.] To make even or equal; to equal; to resemble exactly. (*Minsheu*.)

"Though it be an impossibility for any creature to adequate God in his eternity . . ."—*Shelford: Discourses, p. 277.*

ad-ē-quâte-lŷ, *adv.* [ADEQUATE, *a.*] In an adequate manner, commensurately, suitably to, in proportion to, in correspondence with, on the level of.

" . . . a gulf of mystery which the prose of the historian will never adequately bridge."—*Froude: Hist. Eng., ch. i.*

" . . . an adequately modified form of the mechanism of sound."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science, 3d ed., vii. 133.*

ad-ē-quâte-nēss, *s.* [ADEQUATE.] The state or quality of being adequate or in just proportion to.

***ad-ē-quâte-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *adæquatio*=a making equal, an adapting; fr. *adæquo*=to make equal.] Adequateness. (*Barlow*.)

†**Ad-ēr-ai'-mīn**, or **Al-dēr-a'-mīn**, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?).] A star of the third magnitude in the left shoulder of Cepheus.



Beetle of the Sub-tribe Adephaga.

***ad-ēr-cōp**, *s.* [ATTERCOP.]

***ā-deş**, *s.* [ADDICE.]

***Ā-dēs**, *s.* [HADES.]

a-dēs-mī-a, *s.* [Gr. *adesmios*, *adesmos*=unfettered.]

Bot.: A large genus of papilionaceous plants found in South America. The balsam, *A. balsamifera*, a Chilian species, is highly beneficial as an application to wounds.

Ā-dēs-sēn-ār'-ī-anş, *s.* [Lat. *adesse*=to be present, infin. of *adsum*.]

Church Hist.: A sect of Christians in the sixteenth century who held that the body of Christ was really in the Eucharist, but rejected the hypothesis of transubstantiation. They had no universally-accepted view of their own. They were at variance with each other as to whether the Saviour's body was in, about, or under the bread.

Ad-ēs-tē Fl-dē-lēs. [Lat. (*lit.*)="Be present, ye faithful."] The first words of a Christmas carol, translated "Come, all ye faithful." It is sung in Catholic churches at the Mass on Christmas morning.

***a-dew'** (1), *pa. par.* [Do.]

O. Scotch: Done.

"Derffly to dede that chyftans was adew."

Wallace, vii., 1,199, MS. (Jamieson.)

***a-dew'** (2), *pa. par.* or *a.* [ADIEU.] (*O. Scotch*.) Gone, departed, fled.

"Anone is he to the hie monte adew."

Douglas: Virgil, 394.

***a-dew'-en**, *v. t.* To bedew.

"Thy gracious shourys lat rayne in abundaunce
Upon myn herte t' adewen every veyne."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 251.

ad-fēct'-ed, *a.* [Lat. *adfectus* or *affectus*=endowed, furnished, constituted; *afficio*=to do to, to affect: *ad*=to; *facio*=to make or do.]

Alg.: Containing different powers of an unknown quantity. The term is used in describing quadratic or higher equations. Quadratic equations are divided into two classes: *Pure Quadratics*, involving only the square of the unknown quantity; and *Ad-fected Quadratics*, involving both the square and the simple power of the unknown quantity. Thus, $x^2+6=10$ is a pure quadratic; $x^2+5=11-x$ is an ad-fected one.

***ad-fil'-ī-āte**, *v. t.* [AFFILIATE.]

ad-fil'-ī-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ad*=to, and *filius*=a son.] A Gothic custom, still perpetuated in some parts of Germany, by which the children of a first marriage are put on the same footing with those of a second one.

Ād'-ha, *s.* [Arab.] A festival celebrated by the Mohammedans on the tenth day of their twelfth month, by the sacrifice of a sheep and other ceremonies. It is the feast called by the Turks the great Bairam.

***ad-hân'-tare**, *v.* [HAUNT.] One who haunts a place. (*O. Scotch*.)

"*Vaigaris adhantaris* of ailehoussis."—*Ab. Reg.*

ād-ha-tō'-dā, *s.* [Malayalim or Cingalese name Latinized.] A genus of Acanthacean plants. The fruit and other parts of *A. varica* are used in asthma, fever, and ague.

ad-hēre', *v. t.* [Lat. *adhæreo*=to stick to: *ad*=to, and *hæreo*=to stick; Ital. *aderire*; Fr. *adhérer*.]

I. Literally:

1. To stick to, as a viscous substance more or less does to anything with which it is brought in contact.

2. To stick to anything, not through the possession of glutinous qualities, but by some other physical process.

"Each tooth has its peculiar socket, to which it firmly adheres by the close co-adaptation of their opposed surfaces."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia, p. 15.*

II. Figuratively:

†1. To cleave to, as a bribe does to the guilty hand which accepts it, or commission or other payment for work done is left unobjectionably in the hand of the person who executed it.

"In this wealth, without reckoning the large portion which adheres to the hands employed in collecting it."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ., p. 15.*

2. To remain firmly attached to one's church, political party, or expressed opinions.

"Rochester had till that day adhered firmly to the royal cause."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. x.*

"These people, probably somewhat under a million in number, had, with few exceptions, adhered to the Church of Rome."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.*

"A hundred and eighty-eight were for adhering to the vote of the eleventh of December."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiii.*

*3. To cohere, to hang together, to be consistent, or agree with.

"Nor time, nor place,
Did them adhere."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.*

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -ñion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

ad-hēr'-ençe, †**ad-hēr'-en-çŷ**, *s.* [In Fr. *adhérence*; Ital. *aderenza*.]

Ordinary Language:

†**I. Lit.:** The act or the state of sticking to by the operation of something glutinous, or in any other way, to a material thing.

¶ In this sense the much more common word is **ADHESION** (q. v.).

II. Figuratively:

1. *Of immaterial things:* Power of sticking to, pertinacity in clinging to.

"Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation."—*Decay of Piety*.

2. *Of persons:* Firm attachment to one's church, political party, or opinion.

"The firm *adherence* of the Jews to their religion is no less remarkable than their dispersion; considering it as persecuted or condemned over the whole earth."—*Addison*.

ad-hēr'-ent, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *adhérent*; Ital. *aderente*, fr. Lat. *adhærens*, pr. par. of *adhæreo*=to stick to.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* Sticking to, as a glutinous substance does to anything with which it is brought in contact, or as various non-glutinous bodies do in other ways. [See B. 1.]

2. *Fig.:* Tenaciously attached to a person, party, or opinion.

"If a man be *adherent* to the king's enemies in his realm, giving to them aid and comfort in the realm, or elsewhere, he is also declared guilty of high treason."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 6.

II. Technically:

1. *Botany:* [ADHERING.]

2. *Logic. Of modes:* Improper.

"Modes are said to be *inherent* or *adherent*; that is, proper or improper. *Adherent* or improper modes arise from the joining of some accidental substance to the chief subject, which yet may be separated from it: so, when a bowl is wet, or a boy is clothed, these are *adherent* modes; for the water and the clothes are distinct substances, which adhere to the bowl or to the boy."—*Watts: Logic*.

B. As substantive:

1. *Of things:* Anything adhering to one in whatever way.

"When they cannot shake the main fort, they must try if they can possess themselves of the outworks; raise some prejudice against his discretion, his humor, his carriage, and his extrinsic *adherents*."—*Dr. H. More: Government of the Tongue*.

2. *Of persons:* One attached to another by veneration, affection, or other close bond, so as to be disposed to follow him as a leader; one attached to a church, a political party, or an opinion, so as to be prepared to make sacrifices on its behalf.

"He had consequently a great body of personal *adherents*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ad-hēr'-ent-lŷ, *adv.* [ADHERENT.] In an *adherent* manner; after the fashion of a thing or of a person *adherent* to another.

ad-hēr'-ēr, *s.* [ADHERE.] An *adherent*; one who adheres to.

"He ought to be indulgent to tender consciences; but, at the same time, a firm *adherer* to the Established Church."—*Swift*.

ad-hēr'-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [ADHERE.]

"... the *adhering* impurities are got rid of."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i., ch. i., p. 37.

Botany. An *adhering* or *adherent* organ is one united externally by its whole surface to another one.

ad-hē'-sion, *s.* [In Fr. *adhésion*; Lat. *adhæsus*, pr. par. of *adhæreo*=to adhere.] [ADHERE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* The act or state of sticking to.

"... and by the firm *adhesion* of the alveolar periosteum to the organized cement which invests the fang or fangs of the tooth."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 15.

"So also by tapping the end of the poker we loosen the *adhesion* of the fluids to the atoms, and enable the earth to pull them apart."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*.

2. *Fig.:* A sticking to; but when the sense is figurative, *adherence* is the word more commonly used.

"... and choose justice with *adhesion* of the mind."—*Jeremy Taylor: Works* (1839), vol. iii., p. 4.

B. Technically:

1. *Min.* *Adhesion* to the tongue, or failure to do this, is one of the points to be tested when one seeks to identify a mineral. (*Phillips: Mineralogy*, 2d ed., p. xxxvi.)

2. *Nat. Phil.:* The molecular attraction exerted between bodies in contact. Its effect is to make them adhere firmly together. It takes place between two solids, between a solid and a liquid, or between

a solid and a gas. It acts only at insensible distances. It differs from chemical affinity in this respect, that it acts between surfaces of any size, and without altering the character of the adhering bodies; whereas chemical affinity takes place between the ultimate particles of substances, and generally alters the aspect of the latter in a remarkable way.

3. *Med.:* The sticking together or uniting of parts of the bodily frame which, in a perfectly healthy subject, remain apart; the reuniting of parts temporarily severed by wounds or bruises.

"The healing of wounds, the *adhesion* of divided parts, are familiar to every one."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 11.

4. *Bot.:* The growing together of two portions of a plant normally distinct, as of two opposite leaves; the petals in a nominally polypetalous plant, &c.

ad-hē'-sive, *a.* [In Fr. *adhésif*, fr. Lat. *adhæsum*, supine of *adhæreo*.] [ADHERE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Sticking to by means of something glutinous; sticky, viscous. [See B.]

2. Sticking or *adherent* to in some other way. [ADHERE, I.]

"If slow, yet sure, *adhesive* to the tract,
Hot steaming up."—*Thomson*.

"... *adhesive* cushions."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xi.

B. Technically:

1. *Pharmacy.* *Adhesive plaster:* Sticking-plaster.

†2. *Min.:* A mineral or rock of a slate-grey color, which adheres to the tongue. It is found in the gypsum formation of Paris, and is the embedding substance of the menilite. It was recognized by Phillips as a mineral, but does not figure in more modern books.

3. *Med.* *Adhesive inflammation:* Inflammation which terminates in *adhesion* of portions of the bodily frame previously separated.

ad-hē'-sive-lŷ, *adv.* [ADHESIVE.] In an *adhesive* manner; in a way to stick to.

ad-hē'-sive-nēss, *s.* [ADHESIVE.] The power of sticking to, the quality of sticking to; stickiness, tenacity of union.

"We might also name it [the associating principle] the law of *adhesion*, mental *adhesiveness* or acquisition."—*Bain: The Senses and the Intellect*, bk. ii., ch. i.

a'-dhī, **a'-dī**, *s.* [Sansk. and Pali=over, supreme.]

adhi Buddha, *adi Buddha*, *s.*

Among the Buddhists: The first Buddha, identified with the Supreme Being.

adhi raja, [*Lit.*=over king.] Supreme king or ruler. The Sanscrit term suggested by Prof. Max Müller as the best rendering of the term *emperor* in the expression "Emperor of India," conferred by Parliament in 1876 on future English kings.

adhi rajni, [*Lit.*=over queen.] A term similarly suggested as the best to apply to Queen Victoria and any queens regnant who may succeed her as "Empress of India."

¶ These terms, derived from Sanscrit, were not ultimately adopted; but terms derived from the European title of Cæsar were used instead. [KAISER, KAISERIN.]

***ad'-hīb**, *s.* [Deriv. uncertain.] A plant; the eye-bright (*Euphrasia officinalis*). (*Dr. Thos. More's MS. additions to Ray*). (*Halliwel*.)

ad-hīb'-it, *v. t.* [Lat. *adhibitus*, pr. par. of *adhibeo*=to hold to, to apply one thing to another: *ad*=to; *habeo*=to have or hold.]

*1. To use, to employ.

"Salt, a necessary ingredient in all sacrifices, was *adhibited* and required in this view only, as an emblem of purification."—*Pres. Forbes' Letter to a Bishop*.

†2. To apply, add, append: as, To *adhibit* one's name to a petition.

ad-hīb'-i'-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *adhibitio*=an employing; fr. *adhibeo*.] Application, use.

"The *adhibition* of dilute wine . . ."—*Whitaker: Blood of the Grape*.

Ād'-hīl, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?).] A star of the sixth magnitude, in the constellation Andromeda. It is situated upon her garment, and under the last star in her foot.

***ad-hort'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *adhortor*=to exhort: *ad*=to; *hortor*=to exhort.]

"Julius Agricola was the first that by *adhorting* the Britains publicly, and helping them privately, won them to build houses for themselves."—*Stow: Survey of London* (ed. 1593), p. 4.

ad-hort'-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *adhortatio*, fr. *adhortor*=to exhort: *ad*=to; *hortor*=to exhort.] The same as exhortation to; an exhortation addressed to (one).

"... the sweet *adhortations*, the hygie and assured promises that God maketh unto us."—*Remedy for Sedition*.

ad-hort'-a-tōr'-ŷ, *a.* [From Lat. *adhortator*=an exhorter.] Pertaining to an exhortation; addressed to one; hortatory.

a'-dī, *s.* [ADHI.]

a-dī-a-bāt'-ic, *s.* [Gr. *adiabatos*=not to be crossed or passed: *a*, priv.; *diabatos*=to be crossed or passed; *adiabainō* . . . =to step across, to pass over: *dia*=through; *bainō*=to walk, to go.] Not able to be crossed or passed.

Nat. Phil.: *Adiabatic compression of a fluid:* Compression under such circumstances that no heat enters or leaves the fluid. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. ix., p. 55.)

a-dī-a-bāt'-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [ADIABATIC.] In such a way that there is no passage through.

"Increase of pressure *adiabatically*."—*Ibid.*, p. 55.

a-dī-ānt'-um, *s.* [In Fr. *adiante*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *adianto*; Lat. *adiantum*, fr. Gr. *adianton*=maiden-hair; *adiantos*=not wetted: *a*=not; *diainō*=to wet, to moisten, because, says Pliny, you in vain, plunge it in water, it always remains dry.] [MAIDEN-HAIR.]

A genus of ferns of the order Polypodiaceæ. The involucre are membranaceous, and are formed from the margins of the frond turned inward. Taken in small quantity, it is pectoral and slightly astrigent, while in larger quantities it is emetic. In India the leaves of *A. melanocaulon* are believed to be tonic.

a-dī-āph'-ōr-a-çŷ, *s.* [Gr. *adiaphoria*=indifference, from *adiaphoros*=not different.] [ADIAPHORISTIC.] Indifference.

a-dī-āph'-ōr-izm, *s.* [Eng. *adiaphor(y)*; -ism.] The belief or tenets of an *adiaphorist*.

"The Protestant Lecture Halls, says Scherr, rung for years with the most perverse contests about *adiaphorism*."—*S. Baring-Gould: Germany*, i. 310.

a-dī-āph'-ōr-is'-tic, *a.* [Gr. *adiaphoros*=not different, indifferent: *a*, priv.; *diaphoros*=different.] [DIFFER.]

Ch. Hist.: Pertaining to things indifferent, or looked upon as not worth disputing about. The term was introduced to designate an ecclesiastical controversy which broke out in the year 1548. The Emperor Charles V. having issued a paper, popularly called the *Interim*, in which he prescribed what faith and practice the Protestants were to adopt till the Council of Trent should dictate a permanent form of belief and worship, Maurice, Elector of Saxony, urged Melancthon and his friends to decide what portions of the document they would accept and follow. Melancthon, whose temperament was timid, and whose spirit was eminently conciliatory, proposed to go very far in the direction prescribed. Regarding many doctrines and practices in dispute between the antagonistic churches of Rome and Wittenberg as *adiaphoristic*—that is, as pertaining to matters indifferent—he considered that, for the sake of peace and harmony, the Emperor might be permitted to have his own way with regard to them, and that, to a very large extent, the *Interim* might be accepted and obeyed. Luther had died two years previously, but his followers, being specially irritated to find the doctrine of justification by faith figuring among the things *adiaphoristic*, refused to join in the great concessions proposed. A controversy in consequence arose between the followers of Luther and those of Melancthon. It was called the *adiaphoristic* controversy, and embraced two questions: (1) What things were indifferent; and (2) whether, with regard to things indifferent, the Emperor could or could not, in conscience, be obeyed. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*)

A-dī-āph'-ōr-ists, **A-dī-āph'-ōr-ites**, *s. pl.* [In Ger. *Adiaphoristen*.]

Ch. Hist.: Those who sided with Melancthon in the *Adiaphoristic* controversy already described.

a-dī-āph'-ōr-oŷ, *a.* [Gr. *adiaphoros*=not different.] Indifferent. [ADIAPHORISTIC.]

**O. Chem.:* Neutral. The name given by Boyle to a spirit distilled from tartar and some other substances. He called it *adiaphorous*, i. e., neutral or indifferent, because it was neither acid nor alkaline.

"Our *adiaphorous* spirit may be obtained by distilling the liquor that is afforded by woods and divers other bodies."—*Boyle*.

Med.: Producing no marked effect, either good or bad.

a-dī-āph'-ōr'-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. *adiaphoria*=indifference.] Indifference.

a-dieŷ, nominally an adverb, but more resembling the imperative of a verb; also a substantive. [In Ger. and Fr. *adieu*, fr. Fr. *à Dieu*=to God.]

I. As adverb or imperative of a verb:

*1. *Originally:* A pious commendation of a friend, on parting with him, to God. [See etym.]

2. *Now:* Farewell; good wishes at parting, expressed after the French fashion. [ADIO.]

"*Adieu, adieu!* my native shore
Fades o'er the waters blue."

Byron: Ch. Harold.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pit, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

¶ It may be spoken to inanimate nature as well as to a person.

"My home henceforth is in the skies;

Earth, seas, and sun, *adieu!*"

Cowper: *Stanza, "Bill of Mortality"* (1789).

II. As substantive: Farewell.

¶ In this sense it has a plural.

"Where thou art gone

Adieus and farewells are a sound unknown."

Cowper: *Mother's Picture.*

a-dight' (*gh* silent), *a.* [A. S. *adihtan*=to dress, to equip.] Made up, fitted up, done up, dressed, equipped. [BEDIGHT, DIGHT.]

"Yonder ben tuo yonge men, wonder well *adight*,
And paraventure there ben mo, who so loked aright."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 635, 636.

***a-di'hte**, *v. t.* [ADIGHT.] To fit, to suit. (Wright: *Political Songs.*) (Halliwell.)

ād-i-māin, *s.* The long-legged sheep, a breed of sheep in South Africa remarkable for their long legs and their robust make.

ād-in-ōle, *s.* [Perhaps fr. Gr. *adinos*=close, thick.] A mineral classed doubtfully by Dana under his *Compact Albite=Albitic felsite*. He says of it—"Adinole is probably albitic; it is reddish, from Sala, Sweden." It cannot, therefore, be as yet considered an established species or variety.

†ād-i-ō, *s.* [Sp.] The Spanish form of ADIEU, and with a similar derivation.

"In the evening I gave my *adios*, with a hearty goodwill, to my companion Mariano Gonzales, with whom I had ridden so many leagues in Chile."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xvi.

***ad-i-or'-nale**, ***ad-journ'-al**, *s.* [ADIORNIS.]

O. Scotch Law: The record of a sentence passed in a criminal cause.

"The saidis personis to bring with thame, and produce before my said Lord Governor and threestatis of Parliament, the pretendit acts of *adiornale*, sentence and proces of fon fallour."—*Acts Mary* (1542), p. 420.

***ad-i-or'-nise**, *v. t.* [Fr. *adjourner*=to cite one to appear on a certain day; *jour*=a day.] To cite, to summon. (Scotch.)

"Tha had *adiornist* him tharfor as insufficient stuf."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. D. 1545.

a-dip'-ic, *a.* [Lat. *adeps*, genit. *adipis*=the soft fat of animals.] Pertaining to fat.

adipic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_4$ (C_4H_8)'' ($CO\cdot OH$)₂. An organic diatomic dibasic acid produced by the oxidation of fats by nitric acid.

ād-īp-ō-ċēr-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *adeps*, genit. *adipis*=fat; *cera*, Gr. *kēros*=wax; suff. *-ate*=to make.] To make into adipocere, to convert into adipocere.

ād-īp-ō-ċēr-ā-tion, *s.* [ADIPOCERATE.] A making or conversion into adipocere.

ād-īp-ō-ċēre, **ād-īp-ō-ċire**, *s.* [In Fr. *adipocire*; Lat. *adeps*=fat, and *cera*, Gr. *kēros*=wax.] A chemical substance in its character somewhat resembling wax or spermaceti. It arises through the chemistry of nature, when the bodies of men and animals buried in soil of a certain kind are subjected to the action of running water, or otherwise brought in contact with moisture. In such circumstances the soft parts of the corpses, instead of decaying, may become transformed into adipocere. A notable case of the kind occurred in a Parisian burial-ground in the year 1787.

¶ *Mineral adipocere* is a name given to a certain fatty matter found in the argillaceous iron ore of Merthyr, Wales.

ād-īp-ō-ċēr-ōūs, *a.* [ADIPOCERE.] Full of adipocere.

ād-īp-ō-ċire, *s.* [ADIPOCERE.]

ād-īp-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *adipis*, genit. of *adeps*=fat, and suff. *-ose*=full of. Webster inquires whether *adeps* may be connected with Chaldee and Heb. *taphash*=to grow fat, and Arab. *tafashan*=fat, bulky.]

Phys.: Fat, loaded with fat, with fat abundantly secreted.

adipose cells, *s.* The cells described under ADIPOSE TISSUE (q. v.).

adipose cellular tissue, *s.* A term formerly applied to two distinct kinds of structure which the perfection of modern microscopes has now enabled physiologists to separate, as being different both in structure and function—*Adipose tissue*, properly so called, and *Areolar tissue*. [AREOLAR.]

adipose ducts, *s.* The ducts containing animal fat.

adipose membrane, *s.* The membrane whence the cells of the adipose tissue are formed. It does not exceed the $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of an inch in thickness, and is quite transparent.

adipose sacs, *s.* The sacs or vesicles containing animal fat.

adipose substance, *s.* Animal fat.

adipose tissue, *s.* A membrane in a state of great tenuity, fashioned into minute cells in which fat is deposited. It occurs in man, and in the inferior animals, both when mature and when of imperfect development.

adipose vesicles, *s.* [ADIPOSE SACS.] (Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*)

ād-īp-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *adipis*, genit. of *adeps*=fat.] Full of fat, fatty, fat. The same as ADIPOSE (q. v.).

a-dīp'-sī-a, **a-dīp'-sŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *adipseō*=to be free from thirst; *adipsos*=free from thirst.]

Med.: Absence of thirst.

***ā-dīr**, *a.* Old form of EITHER (q. v.).

"And that *adir* of them shall have . . ."—Davies: *York Records*, p. 155. (Halliwell.)

ad-ist', *prep.* [Ger. *dies*=this.] On this side. (Scotch.)

"I wish you was neither *adist* her nor ayont her."—*Scotch Proverb.*

***ad-īt**, *s.* [In Ital. *adito*, fr. Lat. *aditus*=a going to, entrance, avenue: *adeo*=to go to; *ad*=to; *eo*=to go.]

1. A passage for the conveyance of water underground; a subterranean passage in general.

"For conveying away the water, they stand in aid of sundry devices; as *adits*, pumps, and wheels driven by a stream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets."—*Carew.*

2. The entrance to a mine, or sometimes to an ordinary building; also the approaches to these.

"Care has then to be taken for the drainage of the mine, which is partly effected by the excavation of an *adit* or tunnel."—Black: *Guide to Cornwall*, p. 228.

*3. Entrance, approach.

"Taunt me no more;

Yourself and yours shall have free *adit*."

Tennyson: *Princess*, vi. 283.

***ad-ī'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *aditio*=a going to, an approach; *aditum*, supine of *adeo*=to go to, to approach; *ad*=to; *itio*=going; *ad*, and *eo*=to go.] The act of going to, or approaching.

a-dīt-ya, *s.* [Sansc.]

Hindu Myth.: The sun, worshipped as a god.

ād-īve, *s.* [Local name.] A fox, the *Vulpes corsac*, found in Siberia.

ād-jā'-ċenċe, **ād-jā'-ċen-ċŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *adjacens*, pr. par. of *adjaceo*=to lie near to; *ad*=to; *jaceo*=to lie.] The state of lying adjacent or near to.

"Because the Cape hath sea on both sides near it, and other lands (remote as it were) equi-distant from it; therefore, at that point, the needle is not distracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

ād-jā'-ċent, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *adjacent*; Ital. *adiacente*; Lat. *adjacens*, pr. par. of *adjaceo*=to lie near to, to adjoin: fr. *ad*=to; *jaceo*=to lie.]

A. As adjective:

1. Lying near to; situated contiguous to, in place.

"... the tribes inhabiting *adjacent* districts are almost always at war."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iii.

2. Lying near to, in other respects than in place.

"... when the case to which we reason is an *adjacent* case; *adjacent*, not as before, in place or time, but in circumstances."—J. S. Mill: *Logic*.

B. As substantive: Anything lying near to, anything contiguous to another. (Literally or figuratively.)

"The sense of the author goes visibly in its own train; and the words, receiving a determined sense from their companions and *adjacents*, will not consent to give countenance and color to what must be supported at any rate."—Locke.

Geom. *Adjacent angle*: One contiguous to another, so that one side and the vertex are common to them both. The term is most frequently employed when the other sides enclosing the angles are in the same straight line.

In Fig. 1, E is the vertex, CE the side common to the two adjacent angles CEA, BEC; AE and EB the other sides which, it will be observed, are in the same straight line AEB. In such a case the two adjacent angles together constitute two right angles, and each is the supplement of the other. *Adjacent*, when used of an angle, is opposed to *opposite*; CEA and BED are opposite angles; so also are CEB and AED; whilst CEA and AED, AED and DEB, DEB and BEC, with BEC and CEA already mentioned, are adjacent angles.

In a triangle with one side produced, the angle contiguous to the exterior one is called the *interior adjacent*, whilst the others are denominated the *interior and opposite* angles.

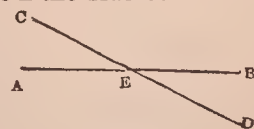


Fig. 1.

In the triangle ABC (Fig. 2), one side (BC) of which is produced to D, ACD is the exterior angle and ACB the interior adjacent, whilst CBA and BAC are the interior and opposite angles. (See Euclid I. 15, 16, 32.)

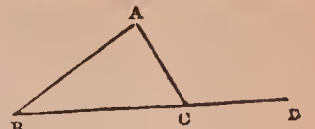


Fig. 2.

ad-jā'-ċent-lŷ, *adv.*

[ADJACENT.] So as to be contiguous to.

ād-jēct', *v. t.* [Lat. *adjectum*, supine of *adjicio*=to throw to, to add to: from *ad*=to; *jacio*=to throw.] To put or add one thing to another.

***ād-jēct'-ēd**, *pa. par. & a.* [ADJECT.]

***ād-jēct'-īng**, *pr. par.* [ADJECT.]

ād-jēc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *adjectio*=a throwing to an addition.] The act of adding; the state of being added; anything added.

"That unto every pound of sulphur, an *adjection* of one ounce of quicksilver; or unto every pound of petre, one ounce of sal-ammoniac, will much intend the force, and consequently the report, I find no verity."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. v.

ād-jēct-tī'-tious, *a.* [ADJECT.] Added.

ād-jēct-ī'-vāl, *a.* [ADJECTIVE.] Pertaining to an adjective.

"... and so an *adjectival* offspring . . ."—Key: *Philological Essays*, p. 257.

ād-jēct-ive, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *adjektiv*; Fr. *adjectif*; Ital. *addiettivo*, fr. Lat. *adjectivus*=added; *adjicio*=to throw to: *ad*=to; *jacio*=to throw.]

A. As adjective: Added to (as opposed to substantive=previously existing).

"The whole English law, substantive and *adjective*, was, in the judgment of all the greatest lawyers, of Holt and Treby, of Maynard and Somers, exactly the same after the Revolution as before it."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

Adjective colors: Colors which require to be fixed by some base or mordant in order to be used as permanent dye stuffs.

B. As substantive:

Grammar: One of the parts of speech, consisting of words joined to nouns to define and limit their signification, as *bright silver*, which is less extensive in signification than *silver* in general; and a *good man* which is a narrower term than *man* in the abstract.

Adjectives are divided into three classes:

(1) *Pronominal Adjectives*, as *my, his, this*; (2) *Adjectives of quantity*, as *much, little, six, eighth*; and (3) *Adjectives of quality*, as *good, white, Indian*. [PRONOMINAL, QUANTITY, QUALITY.]

Adjectives have degrees of comparison, as *wise, wiser, wisest*; *good, better, best*; *excellent, more excellent, most excellent*. [COMPARISON.]

¶ Adjectives in this Dictionary are marked *a.* or *adj.* Most participles are at times used as adjectives; these are generally called *participle adjectives*, as "a tinkling cymbal," "a condemned criminal." [PARTICIPLE.]

†ād-jēct-ived, *a.* [ADJECTIVE.] Made into an adjective.

ād-jēct-ive-lŷ, *adv.* [ADJECTIVE.] After the manner of an adjective.

"In place of *brazen* in this sense we now substitute the substantive *brass*, used adjectively."—Trench: *English, Past and Present*.

ad-jōin, *v. t. & i.* [In Fr. *adjoindre*, from Lat. *adjungo*: *ad*=to, and *jungo*=to join.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To join to.

"To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things

Are mortised and *adjoined*."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 3.

2. To be situated next to: as, His house *adjoins* mine.

B. Intrans.: To be immediately adjacent to; to join: as, Our houses *adjoin*.

***ad-jōin'-ant**, ***ad-jōyn'-aunte**, *a. & s.* [ADJOIN.]

1. As adjective: Adjoining, lying immediately contiguous to. (Halliwell.)

2. As substantive: A person or thing contiguous to another.

"... 'to greve and hurte his neighbors and *adjoynants* of the realm of England.'"—Hall: *Henry VI.*, f. 53.

ad-jōin'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [ADJOIN.] [ADJOYNT, ADJOYNATE.]

ad-jōin'-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [ADJOIN.]

1. Transitive: Joining to.

2. Intransitive: Adjacent to, contiguous. (Either with or without the prefix *to*.)

"The *adjoining* hospital was sacked."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, ċell, chorus, ċhin, bench; go, ċem; thin, †his; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŷn: -†ion, -ŷion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*ad-joint, s. [ADJUNCT.] An associate.

"This lady is your *adjoint*."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 108.

ad-joŭrn', v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *ajoiner*, *ajurner*: *a*=to, and *jour*=day.]

A. Transitive:

1. To put off (anything) for a single day.

"Or how the sun shall in mid heaven stand still

A day entire, a night's due course *adjourn*."

Milton: P. L., bk. xii.

Spec.: To postpone till next day the remaining business of a parliamentary body, of a law court, or other meeting, releasing the members from attendance meanwhile. The term *adjourn* may be used indifferently of the business or of the meeting. [See No. 2.]

2. To postpone such business or meeting to a specified time, which need not be limited to the next day.

"The debate on this motion was repeatedly *adjourned*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

"Halifax, wishing probably to obtain time for communication with the prince, would have *adjourned* the meeting; but Mulgrave begged the lords to keep their seats, and introduced the messenger."—*Ibid.*, ch. x.

B. Intransitive: To defer business or cease to meet till the next day, or till some other date generally fixed beforehand.

"It was moved that Parliament should *adjourn* for six weeks."—*Select Speeches*, vol. v., p. 403.

To *adjourn sine die*. [ADJOURNMENT.]

ad-joŭrn'ed, pa. par. & a. [ADJOURN.]

ad-joŭrn'-ing, pr. par. [ADJOURN.]

ad-joŭrn'-ment, s. [Fr. *ajournement*: *a*=to, and *jour*=day; suffix *-ment* (q. v.).]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The putting of anything off till next day, or, more loosely, till a future period.

*1. (Spec.): The putting off duty which should be done to-day till to-morrow, and when that arrives then again till to-morrow; procrastination.

"We will, and we will not; and then we will not again, and we will. At this rate we run our lives out in *adjournments* from time to time, out of a fantastical levity that holds us off and on, betwixt hawk and buzzard."—*L'Estrange*.

2. Properly the putting off the remainder of a meeting of a legislative or other body, for one day; but it may be used in a wider signification for postponement till a specified day. When no day is indicated, then, if the word *adjournment* is used at all, it is said to be *sine die*—i. e., without a day.

"Common decency required at least an *adjournment*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. The time during which or to which business or a meeting is postponed. Used, for example, of the time during which Congress or any other public body which has been adjourned remains without re-assembling; as "the hon. member saw his friend for a few hours during the *adjournment*."

B. Technically:

Law: A further day appointed by the judges at the *Nisi Prius* sittings for the trial of issues in fact, which were not before ready for disposal.

*ad-joŭn'-ate, pa. par. [ADJOIN.]

"Two semely princes, together *adjoynate*."—*Hardyng: Chronicle*, p. 154.

*ad-joŭnt', s. [A form of ADJOINED.] One joined with another, an associate, a companion, an attendant.

"Here with these grave *adjoynnts*

(These learned maisters) they were taught to see
Themselves, to read the world and keep their points."—*Daniel: Civ. Wars*, iv. 69.

ad-jŭdg'e, *a-jŭg'ge, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *ajuger*; Fr. *ajuger*=to adjudge, from *juger*, Lat. *judico*=to judge.] [JUDGE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To judge or try a person; to come to a judicial decision regarding a case; to announce such a decision when arrived at.

"Adjudged to death,
For want of well pronouncing Shibboleth."

Milton: Samson Agonistes.

¶ Followed by the person whose case is pronounced upon in the objective, and to before the verdict given. (*Lit. & fig.*)

Sometimes, instead of *to*, the verdict constitutes the clause of a sentence introduced by *that*:

"The popular tribunal was more lenient; it was *adjudged* that his offense should be expiated at the public expense."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xi.

2. To award by a judicial decision. (Followed by the thing awarded as the object, and *to* of the person.) (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The great competitors for Rome,

Cæsar and Pompey, on Pharsalian plains;

Where stern Bellona with one final stroke
Adjudg'd the empire of this globe to one."—*Phillips*.

3. In a more general sense: To judge, to consider, to deem, to regard as, to decide to be.

"He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship, pursuing sharply to revenge the wrong he had received."—*Knolles*.

B. Intransitive: In the same sense as A.

Spec.: To decide, to settle.

"... there let Him still victor sway,

As battle hath *adjudged*."—*Milton: Par. Lost*, bk. x.

ad-jŭdg'ed, pa. par. [ADJUDGE.]

ad-jŭdg'-ing, pr. par. [ADJUDGE.]

ad-jŭdg'-ment, s. [ADJUDGE.] The act of judging or deciding by a judicial decision; also the judgment or verdict given.

ad-jŭ'-dic-ate, v. t. & i. [Lat. *adjudicatum*. surname of *adjudico*: *ad*=to; *judico*=to judge; *judeo*=a judge; *jus*=a judicial decision; *dico*=to pronounce.]

1. Transitive: To judge, to determine.

2. Intransitive: To come to a judicial decision.

¶ To *adjudicate upon*: Judicially to decide upon.

ad-jŭ'-dic-ā-tēd, pa. par. [ADJUDICATE.]

ad-jŭ'-dic-ā-tīng, pr. par. [ADJUDICATE.]

ad-jŭ'-dic-ā'-tion, s. [In Ital. *aggiudicazione*, fr. Lat. *adjudicatio*=an adjudication.] A law term.

I. The act of adjudging or judging.

II. The state of being adjudged.

III. The decision, judgment, sentence or decree given forth after the act or process of judging is complete.

ad-jŭ'-dic-ā-tōr, s. [ADJUDICATE.] One who adjudicates.

ad-jŭ'-gāte, v. t. [Lat. *adjuco*=to yoke to: *ad*=to; *jugum*=a yoke.] To yoke to.

*ad-jŭ'-ment, s. [Lat. *adjumentum*=a means of aid; help: contracted from *adjuvamentum*; *adjuvo*=to help: *ad*=to; *juvo*=to help.] Aid, assistance, help. (*Miege*.)

ad-jŭnct', s. & a. [Lat. *adjunctus*=joined to, pa. par. of *adjuugo*=to join to: *ad*=to, and *jungo*=to yoke, to join; Ger. *adjunkt*; Fr. *adjoint*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Of things:

1. In a general sense: Anything joined to another without being an essential part of it.

"But they were comparatively an idle *adjunct* of the matter."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. I.

"... but to avoid the risk of asking amiss, we ought to purify the question of all *adjuncts* which do not necessarily belong to it."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., viii. 4, p. 180.

2. Technically:

(a) *Metaphysics*: Any quality of a physical substance or of the mind. Thus *weight* is an adjunct of a body, and *consciousness* of the mind.

(b) *Grammar*: Words used to qualify other leading words. For instance, in the sentence, "The stars visible in our latitude," the word *stars*, which, standing alone, would include all visible from any part of the globe, is limited in meaning by the *adjunct* or *adjuncts*, "visible in our latitude."

3. *Music*: The relation between the principal mode and the modes of its two fifths.

II. Of persons:

1. Gen.: A person associated with another for the promotion of some pursuit, or for any other purpose.

"He made him the associate of his heir-apparent, together with the Lord Cottington, as an *adjunct* of singular experience and trust, in foreign travels, and in a business of love."—*Wotton*.

2. Law: An additional judge.

B. As adjective:

1. Gen.: Added to, or conjoined with any person or thing of greater importance.

"And every humor hath his *adjunct* pleasure,

Wherein it finds a joy above the rest."

Shakesp.: Sonnets, 91.

"And when great treasure is the meed proposed,
Though death be *adjunct*, there's no death supposed."

Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece.

2. Roman Archaeology. *Adjunct deities* were inferior gods or goddesses attendant upon those of higher rank. Thus Mars, the god of war, was at times attended by his wife or sister Bellona, the goddess of war. He was a *principal*, she an *adjunct* deity.

ad-jŭnc'-tion, s. [In Fr. *adjonction*; fr. Lat. *adjunctio*=a joining to, a union; fr. *adjuugo*=to join to: or from *ad*=to; *junctio*=a joining.] A joining to; the act of joining to, the state of being joined to, a thing joined to.

"... upon the *adjunction* of any kingdom unto the King of England."—*Bacon*.

ad-jŭnc'-tive, a. & s. [Lat. *adjunctivus*.]

I. As adjective:

1. Gen.: Having the quality of joining or being added to.

2. Latin Grammar: The *adjunctive pronouns* are *ipse*, *ipsa*, *ipsum*=self. (*Schmitz: Latin Grammar*. Chambers, 1860.)

II. As substantive: Anything joined to (another).

ad-jŭnc'-tive-lŷ, adv. [ADJUNCTIVE.] In an adjunctive manner, as is the case with anything joined to.

ad-jŭnct'-lŷ, adv. [ADJUNCT.] As is the case with anything joined to; in connection with; consequently.

ad-jŭr-ā'-tion, s. [In Fr. *adjuration*; fr. Lat. *adjuratio*=a swearing by; adjuration.]

1. The act of adjuring, or charging one on oath or solemnly; also the act of swearing by.

"A Persian, humble servant of the sun,

Who, though devout, yet bigotry had none,

Hearing a lawyer, grave in his address,

With *adjurations* every word impress,

Suppos'd the man a bishop, or at least,

God's name so much upon his lips, a priest:

Bow'd at the close with all his graceful airs,

And begg'd an interest in his frequent prayers."

Cowper: Conversation.

2. The thing sworn; the form of oath tendered in adjuring one; also the particular oath used by a solemn or by a profane swearer.

3. A solemn charge or adjuring conjuration.

"These learned men saw the dæmons and evil spirits forced to confess themselves no gods by persons who only made use of prayer and *adjurations* in the name of their crucified Saviour."—*Addison: On the Christian Religion*.

ad-jŭre, v. t. [In Fr. *adjurer*; fr. Lat. *adjuro*=to swear, to confirm by oath: *ad*=to, and *juro*=to swear; *jus*=equity or law.]

1. To charge upon oath, to charge upon pain of a curse or of the divine displeasure.

"And Joshua *adjured* them at that time, saying, Cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth up and buildeth this city Jericho."—*Josh*, vi. 26.

"I *adjure* thee by God, that thou torment me not."—*Mark* v. 7.

2. To charge solemnly.

"But he *adjured* them as gentlemen and soldiers not to imitate the shameful example of Cornbury."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

†3. To attempt to procure by adjuration or earnest entreaty. (*Poetic*.)

"My friends embrace'd my knees, *adjur'd* my stay;

But stronger love impell'd, and I obey."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxii. 307, 308.

ad-jŭr'ed, pa. par. & a. [ADJURE.]

ad-jŭr'-er, s. [ADJURE.] One who adjures.

ad-jŭr'-ing, pr. par. [ADJURE.]

ad-jŭst', v. t. [Sp. *ajustar*; Fr. *ajuster*; Ital. *aggiustare*=to adjust: Lat. *ad*=to; *justus*=just.] [JUST.]

1. To fit, to adapt to, mechanically or otherwise.

(a) Mechanically:

"A striding level is furnished with the [transit] instrument, to be used when required for *adjusting* the axis."—*Chambers: Astron.*, bk. vii., p. 652.

(b) Otherwise:

"... the representative system was *adjusted* to the altered state of the country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

"And unremitting energy pervades,

Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole."

Thomson: The Seasons, Spring.

2. To arrange, as the terms of a treaty, by mutual negotiation.

"... the terms of the treaty known as the Second Treaty of Partition were very nearly *adjusted*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

ad-jŭst'-a-ble, a. [ADJUST.] That may or can be adjusted.

†ad-jŭst'-age (age=īg), s. [ADJUST.] The same as ADJUSTMENT.

ad-jŭst'-ed, pa. par. & a. [ADJUST.] Fitted; regulated; arranged.

"... taking advantage of nicely *adjusted* combinations of circumstance."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed., § 481.

ad-jŭst'-ēr, s. [ADJUST.] One who or that which adjusts.

"... collectors of various readings and *adjusters* of texts."—*Dr. Warton: Essay on Pope*, ii. 298.

ad-jŭst'-ing, pr. par. [ADJUST.]

"... the precision of this *adjusting* power."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ch. vii.

"... the *adjusting* screen."—*Tyndall on Heat*, 3d ed., p. 303.

†ad-jŭst'-ive, a. [ADJUST.] Tending to adjust.

ad-jŭst'-ment, s. [In Fr. *ajustement*.] [ADJUST.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of adjusting, fitting to, rendering conformable to a certain standard; or reducing to order.

1. The act of fitting to (*lit.* or *fig.*).

"... the time which was absolutely required for the erection and adjustment of the instruments, with or without observatories over them."—*Transit of Venus; Times*, April 20, 1875.

"... let us see what, by checking and balancing, and good adjustment of tooth and pinion, can be made of it."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. V.

2. The act of arranging or coming to an agreement about.

"The farther and clearer adjustment of this affair I am constrained to adjourn to the larger treatise."—*Woodward*.

II. The state of being adjusted, fitted or adapted to.

"As the prismatic camera was the instrument requiring least time for adjustment, so it was the one which could be employed for the longest period during the eclipse."—*Transit of Venus; Times*, April 20, 1875.

III. Things adjusted, fitted or adapted to each other; the nature of the fitting itself.

"... the various parts of the body are weights, and in the muscular adjustments are treated as such."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ch. vii.

"... the eye may be perfect in all its optical adjustments."—*Ibid.*, ch. viii.

"... the mechanical adjustments of his frame are less favorable to preserve the standing posture than in the four-footed animal."—*Ibid.*, ch. iii.

B. Technically. Marine Insurance: The ascertainment of the exact loss at sea on goods which have been insured, and the fixing the proportion which each underwriter is liable to pay.

adj'-jūt-āge, or a-jūt-āge (āge=īg), s. [Fr. *ajutage*; fr. *ajouter*=to adjoin.]

Hydraulics: The effect of a tube fitted to an aperture in a vessel from which water is flowing, as, for instance, in a jet or fountain.

adjutantcy (adj'-jūt-an-čy), s. [ADJUTANT.]

1. The office of an adjutant.
2. Skillful arrangement.

"It was, no doubt, disposed with all the adjutantcy of definition and division."—*Burke: Appeal to Old Whigs*.

adjutant (adj'-jūt-ant), s. [In Ger. and Fr. *adjutant*; Ital. *ajutante*; fr. Lat. *adjutans*, pr. par. of *adjuvo*=to help often or much; freq. from *adjuvo*, -avi, -utum=to help: *ad*; *juvo*=to help.]

I. Of persons: An officer of the staff whose duty it is to assist the colonel, or commanding officer of a regiment, battalion or garrison. Each regiment of horse and each battalion of foot has one.

Adjutant-General:

1. Military: A high functionary who stands to the whole army in the same relation that an ordinary adjutant does to a battalion or regiment. The department of the Adjutant-general is charged with the execution of all orders relating to the recruiting and equipment of troops, their instruction, and their preservation in proper efficiency. There are also assistant and deputy-assistant adjutants-general of divisions and districts.

2. Ecclesiastical: A certain number of fathers who resided with the general of the Jesuits, and made known to him the important events passing throughout the world. Each limited his attention to a single country, in which he had emissaries, visitors, regents, provincials, &c., to furnish him with information and forward his views.

3. Any assistant.

II. Of a genus of birds:

Spec.: The gigantic crane. The name adjutant was given by the Anglo-Indians of Bengal to this bird from the fancy that it resembled the dress and the dignified walk of the military functionary called an adjutant. It is the *Leptoptilus Argala*, and belongs to the Ciconiæ, or Storks, a subfamily of the Ardeidæ, or Herons, which again are ranged under the order Grallatores, or Wading birds. The adjutant of Bengal and of Southern Africa is about five feet high, and is an extremely voracious bird. The expanse of its throat is so wide that it can swallow a large cat entire. It is deemed sacred in the East, and, apart from superstition, earns the title to be left without molestation by being so useful a scavenger. It is specially valuable as a great destroyer of serpents.



Adjutant (*Leptoptilus Argala*).

A somewhat smaller species, the *L. Marabou*, which furnishes the marabou feathers, occurs in tropical Africa.

III. Of things in general: An assistant.

"A fine violin must and ever will be the best adjutant to a fine voice."—*Mason: Ch. M.*, p. 74.

†adj'-jūt-tā-tōr, s. [AGITATOR (2).]

*adj'-jūt-te, v. t. [Lat. *adjuvo*=to help.] To add.

"Six bachelors as bold as he, Adjuting to his company."

Ben Jonson: *Underwoods*.

†adj'-jūt-ōr, s. [Lat. *adjutor*.] One who aids or assists. [COADJUTOR.]

"All the rest, as his adjutors and assistants, you must awake out of this error."—*Spalato: Rocks of Christian Shipwreck* (1618), p. 12.

adj'-jūt-tōr-i-ūm, s. [Lat.=assistance, support.] Anat.: A name applied to the humerus from the assistance which it renders at times when it is needful to raise the arm.

adj'-jūt-ōr-y, a [Lat. *adjutorius*.] Aiding, assisting; which aids or assists.

adj'-jūt-trix, s. [Lat. The feminine corresponding to the masc. ADJUTOR.] A female assistant.

adj'-jūt-ant, a. & s. [Lat. *adjuvans*=helping; pr. par. of *adjuvo*=to give help to: *ad*, and *juvo*=to help.]

As adjective: Which aids or assists; aiding, assisting.

"They [minerals] meeting with apt matter and adjuvant causes."—*Howell: Letters*, I., 635.

As substantive: An assistant; he who or that which assists.

"I have only been a careful adjuvant, and was sorry I could not be the efficient."—*Yelverton* (1609): *Archæol.*, xv. 51.

Specially. Med.: A substance added to the principal one prescribed in order to increase its efficiency.

†adj'-jūt-āte, v. t. [In Ital. *ajutare*, fr. Lat. *adjuvo*.] To give aid to, to assist, to help.

adj lār'-gūm. [AD.]

adj-lēg-ā-tion, s. [In Ger. *adlegation*; Lat. *ad*=to; *legatio*=the office of an ambassador; *lego*, -avi=to send as an ambassador.] A term formerly used in the public law of the German empire to designate the right claimed by the several states of sending plenipotentiaries to be associated with those of the emperor in negotiating treaties and transacting other public business which affected their welfare. When a dignitary sent a negotiator not on state business, but on his own affairs, this was called *legation*, and not *adlegation*.

adj-lib'-i-tūm. At one's pleasure.

adj-lōc-ū-tion, s. [ALLOCATION.]

†adj-mar'-gīn-āte, v. t. [Lat. *ad*=to; *marginem*, acc. of *margin*=margin.] To write on the margin of a book, or anything else capable of being so treated.

adj-mēa'-šūre, v. t. [Lat. *ad*; Eng. *measure*.]

1. Gen.: To measure with the view of ascertaining the dimensions or capacity of anything. [MEASURE.]

2. Law: To apportion, as in the case of dower, pasture, &c. [ADMEASUREMENT.]

"It recited a complaint that the defendant hath surcharged, *superoneravit*, the common; and therefore commands the sheriff to admeasure and apportion it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 16.

¶ In this word and its derivatives *g*=*zh*.

adj-mēa'-šūre-mēnt, s. [ADMEASURE.]

Ordinary Language:

1. The act of measuring.

"In some counties they are not much acquainted with admeasurement by acre; and thereby the writs contain twice or thrice so many acres more than the land hath."—*Bacon*.

2. The state of being measured.
3. The dimensions ascertained.

adj-mēa'-šūr-ēr, s. [ADMEASURE.] One who admeasures.

adj-mēa'-šūr-īng, pr. par. & s. [ADMEASURE.]

†adj-mēn-sūr-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *ad*, and Eng. *mensuration*.] The act or process of measuring; the state of being measured; the amount, capacity, &c., ascertained by measurement.

*adj'-mēr-all, s. [ADMIRAL.]

†adj-mē-ti-āte, v. t. [Lat. *admetiatus*, pa. par. of *admetior*=to measure out.] To measure. (*Bailey*.)

†adj-mīn'-i-cle, †adj-mīn'-a-cle, s. [In Fr. *adminicule*=help, aid, support; fr. Lat. *adminiculum*=(1) the prop by which a vine twines; (2) aid, assistance: *adminiculus*=to prop, or support.] A law term.

1. Old Law Books: Aid, help, assistance, support.
2. Civil Law: Imperfect proof.

3. Scotch Law: A collateral deed produced to prove, or at least throw light upon, the contents of another deed or document which has been lost.

"When it is to be proved by the testimony of witnesses, the pursuer ought, in the general sense, to produce some *adminicle* in writing, i. e., some collateral deed referring to that which was lost, in order to found the action."—*Erskine: Inst.*, bk. iv.

adj-mīn'-ic-ū-lar, adj-mīn'-ic-ū-lar-y, a. [ADMINICLE.] Pertaining to aid, helpful, auxiliary.

"He should never help, aid, supply succor, or grant them any subventitious furtherance, auxiliary suffrage, or *adminiculary* assistance."—*Translation of Rabelais*, iii. 34.

*adj-mīn'-ic-ū-lāte, v. i. [Lat. *adminiculatus*, pa. par. of *adminiculus*=to prop up.]

*adj-mīn'-ic-ū-lāte, a. [See the verb.] Supported, set forth. (*Scotch*.)

"It is so notoriously *adminiculate* by an act of secret council, and yet denied upon oath by the principal officers of state."—*Crookshank: Hist.*, i. 381.

*adj-mīn'-ic-ū-lā-tion, s. [Lat. *adminiculatus*, pa. par. of *adminiculus*.] A prop or support.

"Some plants are helpt by *adminiculation* to be straight."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 217.

adj-min'-ic-ū-lūm, s. A term applied to the abdominal semicircular row of teeth, which enable certain subterranean insects to force their way to the surface.

adj-mīn'-ist-ēr, v. t. & i. [In Ger. *administriren*; Fr. *administrer*; Ital. *amministrare*; fr. Lat. *administro*=(1) to attend upon, to assist, to serve, (2) to execute, to perform: *ad*=to, and *ministro*=to attend, to wait upon; fr. *minister*=a servant.] [MINISTER.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To act as minister, i. e., as servant to. (Used of the political ministers of a constitutional country, who constitute the executive government for carrying out the enactments of the legislative body.)

"Beyond that mark is treason. He is ours, To administer, to guard, to adorn the state."

Cowper: *Task*, bk. v.

2. To dispense, as, e. g., justice, the sacraments, grace, &c.

"... the settlements of those squatters who, far to the west of the Mississippi, administer a rude justice with the rifle and the dagger."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

"Have not they the old popish custom of administering the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with wafer cakes?"—*Hooker*.

"... this grace, which is administered by us to the glory of the same Lord."—2 Cor. viii. 19.

3. To tender an oath. Authoritatively to require one to take an oath.

"Swear by the duty that you owe to heav'n

To keep the oath that we administer."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, i. 3.

4. To give to one as medicine is given.

"He asserted that his malady was not natural, that a noxious drug had been administered to him in a dish of porridge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

5. To grant, to bestow, to afford.

"When he was come up to the gate, he looked up to the writing that was above, and then began to knock, supposing that entrance should have been quickly administered to him."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*.

II. Technically. Law: To take legal charge of the affairs of a person dying intestate; to act as administrator. [ADMINISTRATION, B. 1.]

"... that in case of intestacy, the ordinary shall depute the nearest and most lawful friends of the deceased to administer his goods."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. ii., ch. 32.

B. Intransitive.

1. Ord. Lang.: To conduce, to tend.

¶ The simple form *minister* is generally used in this sense.

"I must not omit, that there is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill, and administers to the pleasure as well as the plenty of the place."—*Spectator*.

2. Law: To arrange financial matters connected with the real or personal estate of one dying without a will. [ADMINISTRATION, B. 1.]

†adj-mīn'-ist-ēr, s. [From the verb.] An administrator.

"... a good administer of the revenue."—*Bacon: To Sir John Denham*.

adj-mīn'-is-tēr'-i-al, a. [ADMINISTER.] Administering, having the power of performing ministerial functions; conducive to an end.

adj-mīn'-is-trā-ble, a. [ADMINISTER.] Able to be administered.

†adj-mīn'-is-trāte, v. t. [From Lat. *administratum*, supine of *administro*=to attend upon.] [ADMINISTER.] To administer.

"They have the same effects in medicine, when inwardly administered to animal bodies."—*Woodward*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = shan. -tion. -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle. &c. = bel, del.

†ad-mīn'-is-trā-tēd, *pa. par.* [ADMINISTRATE.]
ad-mīn'-is-trā-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *administration*; Ital. *amministrazione*, fr. Lat. *administratio*.] [ADMINISTER.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of administering.

1. The act of managing anything on certain principles or by certain methods. *Spec.*, the carrying out by a constitutional minister of the laws and regulations established by the legislature for the management of the several departments of government. [See No. III.]

"... those effects which make up what we term good or bad *administration*."—J. S. Mill: *Logic*, 2d ed., vol. ii., ch. xx.

"... the conducting of delicate negotiations, and for the *administration* of war."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

"His financial *administration* was of a piece with his military *administration*."—*Ibid.*, ch. v.

2. The act of dispensing anything, as justice, the sacraments, or medicine.

"... the very scheme and model of the *administration* of common justice between party and party was entirely settled by this king (Edward I.)."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 33.

"By the universal *administration* of grace (begun by our blessed Saviour, enlarged by His apostles, carried on by their immediate successors, and to be completed by the rest to the world's end), all types that darkened this faith, are enlightened."—Sprat: *Sermons*.

II. The state of being administered.

"There is, in sacraments, to be observed their force, and their form of *administration*."—Hooker.

III. That which is administered, or those who administer.

1. The thing administered; the duties or responsibilities of government, or of some department of it, as the civil, the military, the naval, or the financial departments.

"Sunderland had good reason for recommending that the *administration* should be entrusted to the Whigs."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

"... to take on himself the civil and military *administration*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

"The naval *administration* and the financial *administration* were confided to Boards."—*Ibid.*, ch. xi.

"And there are differences of *administrations*, but the same Lord."—1 Cor. xii. 5.

2. The administrators; the members of government taken collectively.

"Did the *administration* in that reign [in Queen Anne's] avail themselves of any one of those opportunities?"—Burke: *Tracts on the Popery Laws*.

B. Technically:

1. *Law*: The management, by means of an administrator, of the estate of any one dying intestate. The administrator can do nothing till letters of administration are first issued. He then buries the dead person in a manner suitable to his rank, collects debts due to him, pays what he owes, and finally distributes the property among the heirs.

2. The office or power of an administrator.

"... that the ordinary is compellable to grant *administration* of the goods and chattels of the wife to the husband, or her representatives."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 32.

3. The document, or documents, called *letters of administration*, conferring on one the right to act as administrator.

"First, as to the original of testaments and *administrations*."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., p. 489.

"... then general *letters of administration* must be granted by the ordinary."—*Ibid.*, bk. ii., ch. 32.

ad-mīn'-is-trā-tīve, *a.* [In Fr. *administratif*, from Lat. *administrativus*=fit for administration.]

1. Fit for administration, or which actually administers.

"It was too large and too divided to be a good *administrative body*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Pertaining to administration, designed for administration.

ad-mīn'-is-trā-tōr, *s.* [In Ger. *administrator*; Fr. *administrateur*; Ital. *amministratore*, fr. Lat. *administrator*=a manager, an agent. There is also in Lat. *administer*=a servant.]

A. Ordinary Language:

One who administers affairs in general; one who conducts the administration of the country, or of any institution or business within its limits.

"It is indeed most important that legislators and *administrators* should be versed in the philosophy of government."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. Technically:

1. *Law*: One who administers to the estate of a person who has died without making a will. [ADMINISTRATION, B. 1.]

"But if the deceased died wholly intestate, without making either will or executors, then general letters of

administration must be granted by the ordinary to such *administrator* as the statutes of Edward III. and Henry VIII. before mentioned direct."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 32.

2. *Ecclesiastical*: One who dispenses the sacraments.

"I feel my conscience bound to remember the death of Christ, with some society of Christians or other, since it is a most plain command; whether the person who distributes these elements be only an occasional or a settled *administrator*."—Watts.

ad-mīn'-is-trā-tōr-shīp, *s.* [ADMINISTRATOR.] The office of an administrator.

ad-mīn'-is-trā-trīx (fem. form of ADMINISTRATOR), *s.* [Lat., but not classical. In Fr. *administratrice*.] A female who administers either in government or to the estate of one dying without a will.

"... and any feme-covert may make her will of goods which are in her possession in *auter droit*, as executrix or *administratrix*."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 32.

*ad-mīr'-āb'-īl-is sāl. [Lat.=admirable salt.] Glauber's salt.

ad-mīr'-ā-bīl'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Lat. *admirabilis*=(1) the quality of exciting wonder; (2) admirableness.] Admirableness; worthiness of being admired.

ād'-mīr'-ā-ble, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *admirable*; Ital. *ammirabile*, fr. Lat. *admirabilis*=worthy of admiration.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Exciting wonder, without its being stated whether or not this is combined with moral approval.

"In man there is nothing *admirable* but his ignorance and weakness."—Jeremy Taylor: *Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii., bk. i., § 7.

2. Exciting wonder, mingled with approval.

"Cowper defended himself and those who were said to be his accomplices with *admirable* ability and self-possession."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

"His fortitude was the more *admirable* because he was not willing to die."—*Ibid.*, ch. xxv.

"I have attempted to show how much light the principles of gradation throws on the *admirable* architectural powers of the hive-bee."—Darwin: *Origin of Species*, ch. xiv.

*B. As substantive: That which is to be admired.

1. A liquor made of peaches, plums, sugar, water, and spirit. (*Ogilvie: Dict., Supp.*)

2. The *White Admirable*: The name given in Harris' *Aurelian* to the butterfly more commonly called the *White Admirable* (*Limenitis camilla*). [ADMIRAL, C.; LIMENITIS.]

ād'-mīr'-ā-ble-nēss, *s.* [ADMIRABLE.] Admirability; worthiness of exciting admiration.

"Eternal wisdom appears in the *admirableness* of the contrivance of the gospel."—Halliwell: *Saving of Souls*, p. 115.

ād'-mīr'-ā-blŷ, *adv.* [ADMIRABLE.] In an admirable manner.

"... the whole hand is *admirably* adapted for retaining a firm grasp of the boughs of trees."—Owen: *Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 66.

ād'-mīr'-āl, *ād'-mēr'-āl, *ām'-ēr'-āl, *ād'-mŷr'-ōld, *ām'-or'-āyle, *ām'-rēll, *ām'-rāyl, *ām'-ŷ-rāl, *s.* [In Ger. *admiral*; Fr. *amiral*; Sp. *almirante*; O. Sp. *almir*; Ital. *ammiraglio*, as if from Lat. *admirabilis*; Low Lat. *admiraldus*, *amiralius*; Byzantine Gr. *amēras*, *amēraios*. The first part of the word is pretty certainly Arab. *amīr*, often spelled in Eng. *emir*=a prince, a leader; perhaps with the Arab. article *al* merged in it. The second half is more doubtful. "Hammer's derivation from *amīr-al-bāhr*=commander of the sea, is untenable." (Max Müller: *Science of Lang.*, 6th ed., ii. 264.) Others make the word *Emīr-alma*=emir of the water.]

A. Of persons:

*I. A Saracen commander or king.

"The spec on *admyrōld*,
Of wordes he wes swythe bold."

King Horn, 95.

II. A naval officer of high rank.

Specially:

*1. *Originally*: The Lord High Admiral of England. His office commenced in A. D. 1286, if not earlier. Among its duties were the trial and punishment of offences committed at sea. Under George II. the functions were divided among seven commissioners, and the arrangement having been continued till the present time, England has not now a Lord High Admiral, but in lieu of him possesses Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

2. *Now*: A naval officer of high rank—the commander-in-chief of a fleet or fleets.

¶ There are various gradations in rank among admirals. The chief distinction is into *admirals*, *vice-admirals*, and *rear-admirals*.

B. *Of ships*: A ship which carries an admiral; a flagship; the most considerable ship of any fleet, whether of merchantmen or fishing-vessels, hence, any large and fine ship.

"The mast of some great *ammirall*."

Milton: P. L. i., 294.

C. *Of butterflies*: A name given to more than one butterfly.

1. The *Red Admiral Butterfly* is the *Vanessa atalanta*. It has the wings black above, crossed by a bright red band, the upper pair with white spots, and the under part of all the four marked with various colors. The caterpillar, which is spiny, in color black, and with a range of saffron lines on each side, feeds on the nettle, the leaves of which it forms into a sheath fastened with silk. It is found in Great Britain. [VANESSA.]



The Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*).

2. The *White Admiral*: A butterfly—the *Limenitis sybilla*. It is dull black above, variegated with obscure dark spots. Both pairs of wings are traversed by a broad oblique white band, which on the upper pair is much interrupted. Each of these has also four white spots on it, whilst the lower pair of wings has numerous dark ones. The prevailing color beneath is brownish yellow, with the base of the hinder wings and the under side of the body pale blue. The expansion of the wings is nearly two inches. The caterpillar, which is green, with the head, dorsal appendages, and sides of the belly reddish, feeds on the honeysuckle.

D. Of shells:

Admiral Shell: A shell—the *Conus ammiralis*. It has three pale yellow transverse bands alternating with two broad mottled ones of a darker color, and occurs in the Philippine Isles and the adjacent regions of the ocean.

ād'-mīr'-āl-shīp, *s.* [ADMIRAL.] The office of an admiral.

ād'-mīr'-āl-tŷ, *ām'-ēr'-āl-tē, *s.* [ADMIRAL.] [In Ger. *admiralität*; Fr. *amirauté*; Ital. *ammiragliato*.]

*The sovereignty of the sea. (*Halliwell*.)

"Cherish merchandise and kepe the *ameralte*,
That we be maesters of the narrow see."

MS., Soc. Antiq., 101, f. 50. (*Halliwell*.)

*ād'-mīr'-ānce, *s.* [ADMIRE.] Admiration.

"With great *admiraunce* inwardly was moved."

Spenser: F. Q., V. x. 39.

ād'-mīr'-ā-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *admiration*; Ital. *ammirazione*, fr. Lat. *admiratio*=a wondering at.] [ADMIRE.] The act of wondering or admiring; the state of being wondered at or admired; the object of wonder, the object admired.

† Specially:

1. Wonder, not yet limited to cases in which this is mingled with approbation. It is excited by an astonishing object.

"And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints, and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus; and when I saw her, I wondered with great *admiration*."—Rev. xvii. 6.

[See also example under ADMIRE, 1.]

2. Wonder coupled with approbation. It is excited by a person or thing in any respect possessed of unexpectedly high excellence.

"... even at Versailles the hatred which he inspired was largely mingled with *admiration*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

"I could not look on the surrounding plants without *admiration*."—Darwin: *Journal of Voyage round the World*, ch. xviii.

†ād'-mīr'-ā-tīve, *a.* [ADMIRE.] Expressing admiration in either of the two senses of that word.

Punctuation. The *admirative point*: The point of exclamation, the point of admiration (!). (*Minshew*.)

ad-mīre, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *admirer*; Sp. & Port. *admirar*; Ital. *ammirare*; Lat. *admiror*=to wonder at, to regard with admiration, to admire: *ad*=to, and *miror*=to wonder, to marvel at.]

A. Transitive:

*I. To wonder at anything novel, unusual, extraordinary, or great, without its being implied that the wonder is coupled with approbation.

¶ Followed by the objective case of the thing wondered at; or, impersonally, by part of a sentence introduced by *that*.

"It taketh away vain admiration of any thing, which is the root of all weakness: for all things are *admir'd*, either

fāē, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

because they are new or because they are great."—*Bacon: Advanc. of Learning.*

"Neither is it to be *admired* that Henry [IV.] . . . should be pleased to have the greatest wit of these times in his interest."—*Dryden: Preface to the Fables.*

II. To wonder at, the wonder being coupled with approval.

1. To feel more or less respect, but not actual love for a person or being. This may be evoked by beauty or other gifts, unaccompanied by sensibility of heart.

"Yet rather framed
To be *admired* than coveted and loved."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. To feel ardent affection or deep and loving veneration for a person or being. This may be evoked by beauty, with sensibility of heart; by heroism, by high moral character or conduct.

" . . . to him made known
A blooming lady—a conspicuous flower,
Admired for beauty, for her sweetness,
Whom he had sensibility to love,
Ambition to attempt, and skill to win."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

"*Admir'd* as heroes, and as gods obey'd."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xii. 378.

"*Cleo.* Celerity is never more *admired*
Than by the negligent."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 7.

"'Tis virtue that doth make them most *admired*;
The contrary doth make thee wonder'd at,"
Ibid.: King Henry VI., Part III., i. 4.

"When he shall come to be glorified in his saints, and *admired* in all them that believe."—2 *Thess.* i. 10.

3. To regard with somewhat analogous emotions things inanimate. [See example under ADMIRER.]

B. *Intransitive*: To wonder; to wonder with approval.

"They see their lord, they gaze, and they *admire*."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxiv. 451.

"So spake the eternal Father, and all heaven
Admiring stood a pace: then into hymns
Burst forth, and in celestial measures moved."
Milton: P. R., bk. i.

**ad-mī're*, s. [From the verb.] Admiration.

"He thus concludes his censure with *admire*."—*Rowland.*

ad-mīr'ed, pa. par. & a. [ADMIRE.]

As adjective:

1. Wondered at; wonderful, astonishing.

"With most *admired* disorder."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

2. Regarded with respect, love, or high veneration of persons, beings, or things.

"Or vainly comes the *admired* princess hither."
Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, i. 1.

"Of this once-*admired* poem."—*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer*, pt. iii.

ad-mīr'ēr, s. One who admires a person or thing.

"See Nature gay, as when she first began
With smiles alluring her *admirer*, man."
Cowper: Hope.

ad-mīr'īng, pr. par. & a. [ADMIRE.]

"In vain the nations, that had seen them rise
With fierce and envious yet *admiring* eyes."
Cowper: Expostulation.

"Now round the lists th' *admiring* army stand."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. iii. 423.

ad-mīr'īng-lŷ, adv. [ADMIRING.] In an admiring manner.

"*Ber.* *Admiringly*, my liege: at first
I stuck my choice upon her."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

ad-mīs-sī-bīl'ī-tŷ, s. [In Fr. *admissibilité*.] The quality of being admissible; capability of being admitted. [ADMIT.]

ad-mīs'-sī-ble, a. [In Fr. *admissible*.] Capable of being admitted. [ADMIT.]

"Even if this explanation were *admissible* in other instances."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xi.

ad-mīs'-sī-blŷ, adv. [ADMISSIBLE.] In an admissible manner.

admission (*ad-mīsh'ŭn*), s. [In Fr. *admission*, from Lat. *admissio* = a letting in, admission: *ad* = to; *missio* = a letting in, a sending; from *missus*, pa. par. of *mitto* = to let go, to send. [ADMIT.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. The act of admitting.

1. Permission to enter, in a literal sense.

"By means of our solitary situation, and our rare *admission* of strangers, we know most part of the habitable world, and are ourselves unknown."—*Bacon: New Atlantis*.

2. Permission to enter, in a figurative sense.

"Dionysius agrees with Livy as to the proposal for the admission of plebeians to the consulate."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. iv., § 56.

3. The confession that an argument, a statement, or a charge which one would gladly deny or repudiate, if he had the power, is true. [See example under No. III.]

II. The state of being admitted or permitted to enter. (*Lit.* or *fig.*)

"All springs have some degree of heat, none ever freezing, no not in the longest and severest frosts; especially those, where there is such a site and disposition of the strata, as gives free and easy *admission* to this heat."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

III. A thing admitted.

" . . . the truth of this *admission* will often be disputed by other naturalists."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. ii.

B. *Technically*:

Law:

(a) *Eng. & Civil Law*:

1. Permission accorded to one to enter on the possession of land, office, or privilege.

" . . . in my will I must declare my intentions and name a devisee, who will then be entitled to *admission*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, ok. ii., ch. 22.

2. *In a suit*: Facts acknowledged by one party to be true, and which, therefore, the other one is not under the necessity of proving. [ADMITTANCE.]

(b) *Ecclesiastical Law*: A term used when a bishop declares a clerk presented to a vacant church by a patron to be duly qualified for the office, and admits him to it, using the words, *Admitto te habilem*. (*Ayliffe: Parergon*.)

ad-mīs'-sive, a. Implying an admission.

ad-mīt', v. t. & i. [In Ital. *ammettere*; fr. Lat. *admitto* = to let in, to admit: *ad* = to; *mitto* = to let go, to send, whence is Fr. *mettre* = to put.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To let in, to permit to enter, as the door of a house.

"They must not be *admitted* into his house."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

II. *More or less figuratively*:

1. *Ordinary Language and Law*: To declare one qualified and entitled to enter on an office, civil or ecclesiastical, or to enjoy a privilege, or to give him actual possession of it.

(a) To declare the office or privilege legally open to him.

"They should with pleasure see Protestant Dissenters *admitted* in a proper manner to civil office."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

"If the bishop hath no objections, but *admits* the patron's presentation, the clerk so *admitted* is next to be instituted by him."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. xi.

(b) Actually to put one in possession of the office or privilege.

"They had not had their share of the benefits promised by the Declaration of Indulgence: none of them had been *admitted* to any high and honorable post."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ Used in this sense in the phrase, *To admit to a copyhold* [ADMITTANCE], *to admit to bail*, &c. Or actually to give one legal possession of some property or privilege.

" . . . he thereupon *admits* him tenant to the copyhold."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 22.

" . . . had, after a long confinement, been *admitted* to bail by the Court of King's Bench."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. To allow approach in a mental or moral sense, as an inferior to one's intimate friendship, a thought into the mind or an emotion into the heart.

" . . . the recollection of the familiarity to which he had *admitted* them, inflamed his malignity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

"Pleasure *admitted* in undue degree
Enslaves the will, nor leaves the judgment free."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

3. To accept as valid in point of argument, or as sustainable at the bar of justice, or simply to tolerate.

(a) As valid in point of argument.

"That we have been far too slow to improve our laws must be *admitted*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

"He, with sighs of pensive grief,
Amid his calm abstractions, would *admit*
That not the slender privilege is theirs
To save themselves from blank forgetfulness!"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

(b) As sustainable at the bar of justice.

"This only spares no lust, *admits* no plea,
But makes him, if at all, completely free."
Cowper: Hope.

(c) To tolerate, to suffer, to endure, to stand.

" . . . the dreadful day
No pause of words *admits*."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. v., 631-2.

"Her power *admits* no bounds."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xvi. 229.

B. *Intransitive*: To be susceptible (of); to permit (of).

¶ This sense occurs in the compound transitive verb *admit of*, and by the use of *that* to introduce the subjunctive sentence.

"The liberality of the House *admits*, however, of an easy explanation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

ad-mīt'-ta-ble, a. [ADMIT.] Able to be admitted; that may or can be admitted.

"The clerk who is presented ought to prove to the bishop that he is a deacon, and that he has orders; otherwise the bishop is not bound to admit him; for, as the law then stood, a deacon was *admittable*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

ad-mīt'-tance, s. [ADMIT.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. The act of admitting anything, physically, mentally, or morally.

1. *Physically*: The act of admitting a body in whole or in part material to a place. [For example see No. II. 1.]

2. *Mentally*: The concession of a position in argument.

"Nor could the Pythagorean give easy *admittance* thereto; for, holding that separate souls successively supplied other bodies, they could hardly allow the raising of souls from other worlds."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

3. *Morally*: The permission tacitly given to an emotion to enter the mind.

"Upon mine honor, all too confident
To give *admittance* to a thought of fear."
Shakesp.: King Henry IV., Part II., iv. 1.

II. The state of being admitted in any of the above three senses.

Physically: Permission or facilities to enter a place.

(a) Of persons.

"They had requested *admittance* to his presence for the purpose of tendering their counsel in this emergency."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ In this sense it is used specially of ambassadors desiring audience of the sovereign to whom they are accredited.

Enter a Messenger.

"*Mess.* Ambassadors from King Henry of England
Do crave *admittance* to your majesty."
Shakesp.: King Henry V., ii. 4.

(b) Of things.

"As to the *admittance* of the weighty elastic parts of the air into the blood, through the coats of the vessels; it seems contrary to experiments upon dead bodies."—*Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

III. That which procures admission. **Spec.*, rank or culture, carrying with it by custom or by law the privilege of being permitted to enter a particular place, as, for instance, the court of the sovereign or "society," in the limited sense of the word.

"Now, Sir John, here is the heart of my purpose: You are a gentleman of excellent breeding, admirable discourse, of great *admittance*, authentic in your place and person."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

B. *Technically*:

Eng. Law: Permission with due formalities to enter on the possession of land or other property, or of office or privilege.

In copyhold assurances, admittance is the last stage of the process, and is of three kinds: Admittance (1) upon a voluntary grant from the lord, (2) on surrender by the former tenant, and (3) upon descent from an ancestor.

ad-mīt'-tēd, pa. par. & a. [ADMIT.]

"Around that lucid lake,
Upon whose banks *admitted* souls
Their first sweet draught of glory take!"
Moore: Lalla Rookh; Paradise and the Peri.

" . . . from the *admitted* fact that other associations . . ."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, ii. 97.

ad-mīt'-tēr, s. [Eng. *admit*; -er.] One who admits.

"Here is neither a direct exhibition of the body to this purpose in the offerer, nor a direct consecration to this end in the *admitter*."—*Bp. Hall: Honor of Married Clergy*, p. 10.

ad-mīt'-tī-ble, a. [ADMIT.] The same as ADMISSIBLE (q. v.). [ADMITTABLE.]

"Many disputable opinions may be had of warre without the praying of it as only *admittible* by enforced necessity, and to be used only for peace sake."—*Harrison: Descript. of Britain*.

ad-mīt'-tīng, pr. par. [ADMIT.]

ad-mīx', v. t. [Lat. *admisceo*, *admiscui*, *admixture*=to admix: *ad*=to, and *misceo*=to mix.] To mix with.

ad-mīx'-tī-ōn, s. [Lat. *admixtio*=an admixture, fr. *admisceo*=to admix.] Admixture, mixture. [ADMIXTURE.]

"All metals may be calcined by strong waters, or by *admixture* of salt, sulphur and mercury."—*Lord Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhũn; -t̃ion, -şion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = b̃el, d̃el.

ad-mix-tūre, s. [ADMIX.]

1. The act of mixing. (*Lit. or fig.*)
2. The state of being mixed. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"The condition of the Hebrews, since the dispersion, has not been such as to admit of much admixture by the proselytism of household slaves."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 97.

3. That which is mixed. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"... the above admixture varies at different parts of the body."—*Ibid.*, p. 74.

ad-mōn'-ish, ***ad-mōn'-ist**, ***ad-mon-est**, ***a-mon-est**, v. t. [In Fr. *admonester*=to admonish; Ital. *ammonire*, from Lat. *admonere*=to put in mind, to admonish, to warn: *ad*=to, and *moneo*=to remind, to warn, from the root *men*=to cause to remember.]

A. Ordinary Language:

- *I. To put in mind, to recall to remembrance.

"... as Moses was admonished of God when he was about to make the tabernacle; for, See, saith He, that thou make all things according to the pattern shewed to thee in the mount."—*Heb.* viii. 5.

- II. To reprove, to warn, to caution.

1. Gently to reprove for a fault committed. In this sense it was formerly followed by *of*, referring to the fault; now some such word as *regarding* or *respecting* is used.

"... he of their wicked ways
Shall them admonish
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. xi.

2. To warn or caution against a future offense or a more or less imminent danger. Followed by *against*, referring to the offense or peril, or by the infinitive.

"... able also to admonish one another."—*Rom.* xv. 14.

"One of his cardinals, who better knew the intrigues of affairs, admonished him against that unskillful piece of ingenuity."—*Decay of Piety*.

"... they were therefore admonished to compose all internal dissensions."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xii.

"Me fruitful scenes and prospects waste
Alike admonish not to roam."
Cowper: *The Shrubbery*.

B. Technical. Ecclesiastical discipline: Kindly, but seriously, to reprove an erring church-member for some fault of a grave character which he has committed. [ADMNITION.]

ad-mōn'-ished, *pa. par.* [ADMNITION.]

ad-mōn'-ish-ēr, s. [ADMNITION.] One who admonishes.

"Horace was a mild admonisher; a court satirist, fit for the gentle times of Augustus."—*Dryden*.

ad-mōn'-ish-īng, *pr. par.* [ADMNITION.]

ad-mōn'-ish-mēnt, s. [ADMNITION.] An admonishing; an admonition.

"But yet be wary in thy studious care.

Plan. Thy grave admonishments prevail with me."
Shakesp.: *King Henry VI.*, Part I., i. 5.

"... she who then received
The same admonishment, have call'd the place."
Wordsworth: *Naming of Places*, iv.

ad-mōn'-i-tion, s. [In Fr. *admonition*; Ital. *ammonizione*, fr. Lat. *admonitio*. "Admonitio est quasilenior objurgatio" (*Cicero*)="An admonition is, as it were, a somewhat mild reproof." *Admoneo*=to put in mind, to admonish: *ad*; *moneo*=to cause to remember.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Gentle reproof on account of bygone faults.

"Escal.: Double and treble admonition, and still forfeit in the same kind?"—*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.*, iii. 2.

2. Friendly caution against future dangers, especially of a moral nature.

B. Technically:

1. *Law*: A simple lesson given by a judge, cautioning a suspected person, showing that he is observed, and recalling him to his duty by a respectable authority. (*Bentham: Principles of Penal Law*, ch. ii.)

2. *Ecclesiastical discipline*: Gentle reproof given to an erring church-member, publicly if his offense was public, and privately if it was private. It was the first step of the process which, if it went on to the end, terminated in excommunication.

"... after the first and second admonition reject."
—*Titus* iii. 10.

Ad-mōn'-i-tion-ēr, s. [ADMNITION.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which admonishes.

"... those whose better gifts and inward endowments are admonitioners to them of the great good they can do."—*Hales: Remains*, p. 24.

2. *Ch. Hist.*: The name given to certain Puritans who, in 1571, sent an "admonition" to the Parliament, condemning the retention of ceremonies in the Church of England not "commanded in the

Word," and desiring that the Church should be placed in agreement with the doctrine and practice of Geneva. (*Hook: Church Dict.*)

"Albeit the admonitioners did seem at first to like no prescript form of prayer at all, but thought it the best that their minister should always be left at liberty to pray as his own discretion did serve; their defender, and his associates, have since proposed to the world a form as themselves did like."—*Hooker*.

Ad-mōn'-i-tion-ist, s. [ADMNITION.]

Ch. Hist.: The same as ADMNITIONER, 2

ad-mōn'-it-ive, a. [Lat. *admonitum*, supine of *admonere*.] [ADMNISH.] Containing admonition.

"This kind of suffering did seem to the fathers full of instructive and admonitive emblems."—*Barrow: Sermons*, ii. 370.

ad-mōn'-it-ive-lŷ, *adv.* [ADMNITIVE.] In an admonitive manner; by way of admonition.

ad-mōn'-it-ōr, s. [Lat.] One who admonishes. (The same as MONITOR.)

"Conscience is at most times a very faithful and very prudent admonitor."—*Shenstone*.

ad-mōn'-i-tōr-i-al, a. [Eng. *admonitory*; -al.] Admonishing.

"Miss Tox has acquired an admonitorial tone."—*Dickens: Dombey & Son*, ch. li.

ad-mōn'-it-ōr-ŷ, a. [Lat. *admonitorius*.] Pertaining to admonition.

"Admonitory texts inscribed the walls."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk.

ad-mor-tiz-ā-tion, s. The settling of lands or tenements in mortmain.

***ad-mōv'e**, v. t. [Lat. *admoveo*: *ad* = to, and *moveo*=to move.] To move to.

ad-mūr-mūr-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *admurmuratio*, from *admurmuro*=to murmur at.] A murmuring to another.

ad-nās'-cent, a. [Lat. *adnascent*, *pr. par.* of *adnascor*=to be born in addition to: *ad*=to; *nascor*=to be born.] Nascent to, growing to or from. [ADNATA.]

"Moss, which is an adnascent plant, is to be rubbed and scraped off with some instrument of wood which may not excoaricate the tree."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, ii. 7, § 8.

ad-nā'-ta, s. [Lat. *adnata*, fem. sing. and neut. pl. of *adnatus*=born in addition to: fr. *adnascor*.]

I. Fem. singular:

Anat.: One of the coats of the eye, the same that is called also *Albuginea*. It lies between the sclerotic and the conjunctiva.

II. Neut. plural:

1. *Biol.*: Hair, wool, or any similar covering attached to plants or animals. Also excrescences on them, such as fungi, lichens, &c.

2. *Gardening*: Offsets proceeding from the roots of the lily, the hyacinth, and various plants of similar organization, and which after a time become true roots. Fuchsius called them also *Adnascentia*, or appendices.

ad-nā'te, a. [From Lat. *adnatus*.] [ADNATA.]

Biol.: Adhering to the face of anything.

Bot.: *Adnate* applied to the anther of a flower implies that it is attached to the filament by its back. Had it been attached by its side it would have been called *innate*; and by a single point, *versatile*. Applied to the lamellæ or gills of an *Agaricus*, it signifies that the ends nearest the stipes, or stalk, cohere with it.

ad-nā'-tūm, s. [Lat. sing. of *adnatus*.] [ADNATA.] Richard's name for one of the small bulbs, called by gardeners cloves, developing in the axil of a parent bulb, and at last destroying it.

***adnichil** (**ad-nīh'-hīl**), ***ad-nī'-chell**, ***ad-nī-hīl**, v. t. [Lat. *ad*=to; *nihil*=nothing.]

Law: To annul, to cancel, to make void. (28 Henry VIII.)

adnichiled (**ad-nīh'-hīld**), *pa. par.* [ADNICHIL.]

***ad-nī-hīl**, v. t. [ADNICHIL.]

ad-nōm'-in-al, a. [Lat. *adnominis*, genit. of *adnomen*.] [ADNOUN.] Relating to an adnoun. (*Prof. Gibbs*.)

***ad-nō'te**, v. t. [Lat. *adnoto*, *annoto*=to write down.] To note, to observe.

"In this matter to be adnoted
What evyl counsell withe pryncys maye induce."
Brit. Bibl., iv. 204.

ad-nōun, s. [Lat. *ad*, and Eng. *noun*. In Lat. *adnomen*, *agnomen*.] [NOUN.] (Joined) to a noun; an adjective.

ad-nū'-bīl-ā-tēd, a. [Lat. *ad*=to; *nubilo*=to be cloudy; fr. *nubes*=a cloud.] Clouded.

***ad-nūl'** (Eng.), **ad-nūll'** (Scotch), v. t. [AN-NUL.]

***a-dō**, v. t. [Mid. Eng. *at*=to, and *don*=do.] To do

"... and done al that thei have ado."
Romaunt of the Rose, 5,080.

***a-do**, ***a-don**, *pa. par.* [ADO, v.] To do away.

"Now his venime is adon."—*Leg. of Hyperm*, 32.

a-dō, s. [In Eng. with no pl.; in Scotch with pls. *adoes*, *adois*, *addois*.]

*1. Trouble, difficulty, not implying that any unnecessary fuss is made.

"He took Clitophon prisoner; whom, with much ado, he keepeth alive; the Helots being villainously cruel."—*Sidney*.

2. Fuss, bustle.

"Why make ye this ado and weep? The damsel is not dead, but sleepeth."—*Mark* v. 39.

"Will you be ready? do you like this haste?"

We'll keep no great ado;—a friend or two."
Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 4.

"Then should not we be tired with this ado."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 1.

3. *Plural (Scotch)*:

(a) Business, affairs.

"Thai wer directit be his Maiestie to returne within this realme for certane his Maiesties speciall adois within the same."—*Acts Ja. VI.* (1592).

(b) Difficulties. (See No. 1.)

a-dō'be, s. [Sp.] A sun-dried brick.

In parts of Texas, and more largely in New Mexico, houses are built of these sun-burnt bricks and are commonly known as *adobe* houses.

a-dō'-īng, *pr. par.* [Pr. par. of *do*, with *a*=on, or in, prefixed.] Being done.

"Let us seem humbler after it is done,
Than when it was a-doing."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 2.

ad-ōl-ēs'-cence, **ad-ōl-ēs'-cēn-çŷ**, s. [In Fr. *adolescence*; Ital. *adolescenza*, fr. Lat. *adolescencia*=the age of a young person of either sex growing up—twelve to twenty-five in boys, twelve to twenty-one in girls—or less precisely, fifteen to thirty, or even to thirty-four, forty, or forty-four. From *adolescere*=to be growing up.]

1. *Ordinary Language and Physiology*: The state of growing youth; the period of life after the cessation of infancy when one is growing up to his or her proper height, breadth, and firmness of fibre. In the United States the term of adolescence is generally reckoned to be, in the male sex, from fourteen to twenty-five; in females, from twelve to twenty-one.

"The sons must have a tedious time of childhood and adolescence, before they can either themselves assist their parents, or encourage them with new hopes of posterity."—*Bentley*.

"He was so far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full stature; if we believe Josephus, who places him in the last adolescence, and makes him twenty-five years old."—*Brown*.

2. *Eng. Law*: The period of life between fourteen and twenty-one in males, and twelve and twenty-one in females. (*Wharton: Law Lexicon*, by Will.)

ad-ōl-ēs'-cent, a. & s. [Fr. *adolescent*, fr. Lat. *adolescens*, *pr. par.* of *adresco*=to grow up.]

A. As adjective: Growing from a boy into a young man, or from a girl into a young woman.

"Schools, unless discipline were doubly strong,
Detain their adolescent charge too long."

Cowper: *Tirocinium*.

B. As substantive: One growing from a boy into a young man, or from a girl into a young woman.

"There are two sorts of adolescents; the first dureth until eighteen years."—*Wodroffe: Fr. & Eng. Gram.*, p. 365.

ad-ōl-ōde, s. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *dolos*=a bait for fish, a stratagem.] An instrument occasionally employed for detecting fraud in distillation.

a-dōn', *pa. par.* [ADO, v.]

Ad-ōn, s. [ADONIS.]

Ad-ōn-ai, s. [Heb. *Adōnai*=lords; pl. of excellence of *adōn*=Lord; fr. *dūn*=to subject to one's self, to rule over; E. Aram. and Syr. *Adonai*; the same meaning as in Hebrew.] A Hebrew name for God, less sacred than *Jehovah*. The general opinion now is that throughout the Hebrew Bible the vowel-points of *Jehovah* are really those of *Adonai*, the Jews fearing to pronounce the latter awfully holy word. The Jews, when they meet with *Jehovah* in the sacred text, pronounce *Adonai* in its stead; and as they have done so from time immemorial, the proper vowel-points of *Jehovah* are now a matter of dispute. [JEHOVAH.]

Ad-ō-nā'-is, s. A name given to the poet Keats by Shelley, who wrote a monody on his death bearing this name for its title.

A-dō-nē-an, a. [ADONIS.] Pertaining to Adonis.

A-dō-nī-a, s. plur. [ADONIS.] Festivals formerly held by the Phenicians, the Syrians, the Egyptians, the Lycians, and the Greeks, in honor of Adonis. They lasted two days; the first of which was spent by the women in mourning and cries, and the second in feasting and jollity. The prophet Ezekiel is supposed to allude to the procedure of the first day in ch. viii. 14.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

Ā-dōn'-ic, a. & s. [ADONIS.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to Adonis, or to the verse called by the same name. [See the substantive.]

B. As substantive: A kind of verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee. It is fitted for gay and sprightly poetry. It is common in Horace and other Latin lyric poets, being generally combined with three Sapphic lines preceding it, this combination making up what is known as the Sapphic metre. "Tērrūt ūrbem" and "Ēquōrē dāmā" are Adonics. Anglo-Saxon Adonics consist of one long, two short, and two long syllables, as "Wōp ūp-ā-hā-fēn."

Ā-dō'-nīs, s. [Gr. Adōnis; Lat. Adonis=the mythological personage described under A. 1. In Fr. Adonide; Sp. & Port. Adonis; Ital. fiore d'Adono=a plant (the Pheasant's Eye, B. 1): fr. Adonis, the person.]

A. Of persons:**1. Classic Mythology:**

1. Lit.: An exceedingly beautiful youth, killed by a wild boar. The goddess Venus, by whom he was greatly beloved, soothed her grief for his loss by converting him into a flower, supposed to be the anemone. The death and re-appearance in a beautiful form of Adonis were supposed by some to symbolize the death of vegetation in winter and its revival in spring.

¶ In this sense the word is sometimes shortened in poetry to *Adon*.

"Nay, then," quoth *Adon*, "you will fall again
Into your idle, over-handled theme."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*.

2. Fig.: A young man greatly beloved, or remarkable, like Adonis, for great beauty.

"Rich, thou hadst many lovers—poor, hast none,
So surely want extinguishes the flame,
And she who call'd thee once her pretty one,
And her *Adonis*, now inquires thy name."

Cowper: *On Female Inconstancy*.

3. A foppish young man; a dandy; a dude.

B. Of things:

Bot.: Pheasant's eye. A genus of plants so called because the red color of the species made them look as if they had been stained by the blood of Adonis. It belongs to the order Ranunculaceæ, or Crowfoots. It has five sepals and five to ten petals without a nectary; stamens and styles many; fruit consisting of numerous awnless achenes grouped in a short spike or head. A species—the *A. autumnalis*, or *Corn Pheasant's Eye*—is found occasionally in corn-fields in Britain, but it has escaped from gardens, and is not properly wild. It is a beautiful plant, with bright scarlet flowers, and having very markedly composite leaves with linear segments. Plants of this genus are easily cultivated.



The Adonis (Pheasant's Eye).

1. The plant. 2. The flower. 3. The fruit: a head of achenes. 4. A single achene.

in corn-fields in Britain, but it has escaped from gardens, and is not properly wild. It is a beautiful plant, with bright scarlet flowers, and having very markedly composite leaves with linear segments. Plants of this genus are easily cultivated.

Ā-dō'-nists, s. pl. [In Ger. Adonisten, fr. Heb. Adonai.] [ADONAI.] The name applied to those scholars who believe that the vowel-points of the Hebrew word *Jehovah* are really those of *Adonai*. [ADONAI.] Those who hold the contrary view are called *Jehovists*. The controversy is now all but settled in favor of the Adonists.

ā-dō'org, ā-dō'reg, adv. [Eng. a=of; doors.] Out of doors.

"But when he saw her goe forth *adores*, he hasted after into the streete."—*Riche: Farewell* (1581).

"... when we came out *a-doors*."

Woman Pleased, iv. 1.

ād-ōpt', v. t. [Lat. adopto=to choose, to select; ad=to, and opto=to choose, to select; Ger. adoptiren; Fr. adopter; Ital. adottare.]

A. Of persons:

1. To take a stranger, generally a child, into one's family, and give him or her all the privileges of a legally-begotten son or daughter. Similarly, to take a foreigner into a country, and give him the same rights as if he had been one of the native population.

"We will *adopt* us sons;

Then virtue shall inherit, and not blood."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Maid's Tragedy*, ii. 1.

¶ One is now said to be adopted by the person or country welcoming him; formerly to was occasionally used.

"Sold to Laertes, by divine command,
And now adopted to a foreign land."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xv. 521.

2. To take one into more or less intimate relations with.

"Friends, not *adopted* with a schoolboy's haste,
But chosen with a nice discerning taste."

Cowper: *Retirement*.

B. Of things: To make one's own what previously belonged to some one else, according, at the same time, proper respect to the rights of the original possessor.

"Fortunately for himself, he was induced, at this crisis, to *adopt* a policy singularly judicious."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

"This view is *adopted* by Dr. Arnold."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xiii.

ād-ōp'-tēd, pa. par. & a. [ADOPT.]

"To be *adopted* heir to Frederick."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, i. 2.

"Mix'd with her genuine sons, *adopted* names
In various tongues avow their various claims."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xix., 198, 199.

ād-ōpt'-ēd-lŷ, adv. [ADOPTED.] After the manner of a person or thing adopted.

"*Lucio*. Is she your cousin?"

Isab. *Adoptedly*; as school maids change their names,
By vain, though apt affection."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, i. 4.

ād-ōpt'-ēr, s. [ADOPT.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which adopts. "*Adopter*: He that makes the adoption." (*Huloet*.)

2. Chem.: A conical tube placed between a retort and a receiver with the view of lengthening the neck of the former. [ADAPTER.]

Ād-ōp'-tī-ā-nī, Ād-ōp'-tī-anŷ, Ād-ōp'-tion-ists, s. plur. [ADOPTION.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect which arose in Spain toward the end of the eighth century. Its leaders were Felix, Bishop of Urgel, and Elipand, Archbishop of Toledo, who believed that Christ was the Son of God not by nature, but by adoption.

ād-ōpt'-īng, pr. par. & a. [ADOPT.]

ād-ōp'-tion, s. [In Ger. & Fr. adoption, fr. Lat. adoptio, possibly contracted from adoptatio=(1) adoption, (2) (gardening) ingrafting; adopto=to choose, to select; ad=to; opto=to choose.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of taking a stranger into one's family as a son or daughter. (See B. 1.)

1. The taking a person, a society, &c., into more intimate relations than formerly existed with another person or society.

2. The taking as one's own, with or without acknowledgment, an opinion, plan, &c., originating with another; also the selecting one from several courses open to a person's choice.

II. The state of being adopted in any of these senses. (See example under B. 3.)

B. Technically:

1. Foreign Law, Ancient and Modern: The act of taking a stranger into one's family, as a son or daughter, and constituting the person so adopted one's heir. The practice was common among the Greeks and Romans, and is still practiced in some modern nations. There is a law of adoption in this country. Elsewhere

Adoption by matrimony is the placing the children of a former marriage on the same footing, with regard to inheritance, &c., as those of the present one.

Adoption by testament is the appointing a person one's heir on condition of his assuming the name, arms, &c., of his benefactor. (See below, *Her*, "Arms of Adoption.")

Adoption by hair was performed by cutting off the hair of the person adopted, and giving it to the adoptive father.

Adoption by arms: The presentation of arms by a prince to a brave man. These the recipient was expected to use for the protection of his benefactor.

2. Her. Arms of Adoption: The heraldic arms received when the last representative of an expiring aristocratic family adopts a stranger to assume his armorial bearings and inherit his estates. The recipient may obtain permission from Parliament to take the name of his benefactor, either appended to or substituted for his own. (*Gloss. of Her*.)

3. Scripture and Theology: The act of admitting one into the family of God, or the state of being so admitted. The previous position of the person adopted in this manner was that of a "servant," now he is a "son," an "heir of God," and a "joint heir with Christ."

"To redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the *adoption* of sons. . . Wherefore thou art no more a servant, but a son."—*Gal.* iv. 5, 7.

"And if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ."—*Rom.* viii. 17.

No one of the Thirty-nine Articles formally defines *adoption*; but the doctrine of the English Church and most others is identical with that of the *Shorter Catechism*.

"What is *adoption*? *Adoption* is an act of God's free grace, whereby we are received into the number, and have a right to all the privileges of the sons of God."—*Shorter Catechism*, Q. 34.

4. Ecclesiastical Language. † *Adoption by Baptism:* The act of becoming godfather or godmother to a child about to be baptized. Unlike real adoption, however, this does not constitute the child heir to its spiritual father or mother.

Ād-ōp'-tion-ists, s. pl. [ADOPTIANS.]

ād-ōp'-tious, a. [ADOPT.] Adopted.

"... with a world

Of pretty fond *adoption* christendoms,
That blinking Cupid gossips."

Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 1.

ād-ōp'-tīve, a. & s. [In Ger. adoptiv; Fr. adoptif; Ital. adottivo, fr. Lat. adoptivus.]

A. As adjective:**1. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who is adopted.

(a) *Of persons:* Taken into a family; not native to a country.

"There succeeded him the first *divi fratres*, the two *adoptive* brethren."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. i.

"There cannot be an admission of the *adoptive* without a diminution of the fortunes and conditions of those that are not native subjects of this realm."—*Bacon: Speech in Parliament* (5 Jas. I.).

(b) *Of things:* Not native.

"Intellectual weakness, whether it be indigenous or *adoptive*, is prejudice."—*Bowring: Bentham*, i. 218.

2. One who adopts another.

"An adopted son cannot cite his *adoptive* father into court without his leave."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

II. Technically:

Her. Adoptive arms are those which a person enjoys not in virtue of himself having a right to them, but solely by the gift or concession of another.

B. As substantive: A person or thing adopted.

ād-ōr-a-bīl'-ī-tŷ, s. [ADORABLE.] Adorable; capability of being adored, worthiness of being adored.

ād-ōr'-a-ble, a. [In Fr. adorable; Ital. adorabile, from Lat. adorabilis=worthy of adoration.]

1. Specially: Worthy of divine honors.

"On these two, the love of God and our neighbor, hang both the law and the prophets," says the *adorable* Author of Christianity; and the Apostle says, "The end of the law is charity."—*Cheyne*.

2. Generally: Worthy of the utmost love and respect.

ād-ōr'-a-ble-ness, s. [ADORABLE.] Worthiness of being adored.

ād-ōr'-a-blŷ, adv. [ADORABLE.] In an adorable manner.

***ād'-or-at, s.** A weight of four pounds, formerly used for weighing chemical substances. (*Phillips*.)

***ād-or-ate, v. t. [Lat. adoratum, supine of adoro.]** To adore.

"A king that kings *adore*."—*Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage*, p. 27.

ād-ōr-ā'-tion, s. [In Fr. adoration; Ital. adorazione, from Lat. adoratio=praying to; ad=to; oratio=speaking, an oration; oro=to speak, to pray; os, genit. oris=the mouth.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of adoring.

1. Worship: The expression, by means of some visible symbol, of intense veneration for the true or for a false God. Kneeling, bowing, uncovering the head, maintaining silence during divine service, prayer, and praise, are all acts of adoration.

"The holy time is quiet as a Nun

Breathless with *adoration*."

Wordsworth: *Sonnets*.

"... a hero of worth immeasurable; admiration for whom [Odin], transcending the known bounds, became *adoration*."—*Carlyle: Heroes & Hero-Worship*, Lect. I.

2. The expression of intense veneration for some earthly being or other creature, without, however, mistaking such a being for a divinity.

"How much more,

Poured forth by beauty splendid and polite,
In language soft as *adoration* breathes."

Cowper: *Task*, ii. 495.

II. The state of being adored.

"And when the One, ineffable of name,

In nature indivisible, withdrew
From mortal *adoration* or regard."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

B. Technically: The election of a Pope by *adoration* means that the cardinals, as if suddenly possessed in common by a divine impulse, rush hastily to some one, and declare him pope.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

ad-ōre' (1), *v. t.* [Fr. *adorer*; Ital. *adorare*, from Lat. *adoro* = to speak to, to entreat, to pay to, to pray to, to adore: *ad* = to, and *oro* = to speak to, to pray; *os*, genit. *oris* = the mouth, possibly hinting at kissing the hand to.]

1. To express intense veneration for, as man for the Supreme Being. To pay divine honors to.

"Here you stand,
Adore and worship, when you know it not:
Pious beyond the intention of your thought,
Devout above the meaning of your will."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

"Therefore thou shalt vow
By that same god, what god soe'er it be,
That thou adorest and hast in reverence—
To save my boy, to nourish, and bring him up."
Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, v. 1.

2. To express intense veneration for a created being, as a real or imagined hero, or a person of the opposite sex from one's own.

"The great mass of the population abhorred Popery and adored Monmouth."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

*3. To invoke.

"Doe yet adore the Roman forces."—P. Holland: *Camden*, p. 46.

***ad-ōre'** (2), *v. t.* [ADORN.]

"Like to the hore
Congealed drops which do the morn adore."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. xi. 46.

"... downright adorning of cats, lizards, and beetles."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

ad-ōr-ēr', s. [Eng. *adore*; *-er*.] One who adores.

1. *Spec.* One who worships the Supreme Being or any false god.

"Not longer than since I, in one night, freed
From servitude inglorious, well nigh half
The angelic name, and thinner left the throng
Of his adorers." Milton: *P. L.*, bk. ix.

2. One who greatly venerates or entertains deep affection for a woman or other created being, as, for instance, a lover for his mistress.

"I would abate her nothing; though I profess myself her adorer, not her friend."—Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 5.

ad-ōr-īng', pr. par., a. & s. [ADORE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & adj.*: (See the verb.)

"Hark how the adoring hosts above
With songs surround the throne."—Watts.

C. *As subst.*: The act of adoration.

ad-ōr-īng-lŷ', adv. [ADORE.] In an adoring manner.

ad-orn', *ad-orn'e, *an-orne, v. t. [Lat. *adorno* = to prepare, to furnish, to decorate: *ad* = to, and *orno* = to fit out, to adorn; Fr. *orner* = ornament; Sp. & Port. *ornar*; Ital. *ornare*; Arm. *ourna*.]

1. *Spec.* To decorate, to ornament; to deck out with something glittering, or otherwise beautiful.

"... as a bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments, and as a bride adorneth herself with her jewels."—Isa. lxi. 10.

2. To add attractiveness to, by supplying something whose chief grace is derived from its usefulness rather than from its glitter or beauty.

"For him sod seats the cottage-door adorn."
Wordsworth: *Descriptive Sketches*.

3. To furnish the intellect with the knowledge requisite to set it off to the best advantage.

"His books well trimm'd and in the gayest style,
Like regimented coxcombs, rank and file,
Adorn his intellects as well as shelves,
And teach him notions splendid as themselves."
Couper: *Truth*.

4. To render anything attractive by illustrating or publicly displaying its inherent glories.

"... that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things."—Titus ii. 10.

***ad-orn', *ad-orn'e, a. & s.** [ADORN, v.]

1. *As adjective*: Adorned.

"Made so adorn for thy delight the more;
So awful, that with honour thou may'st love
Thy mate." Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 576.

2. *As substantive*: Ornament.

"Without adorne of gold and silver bright,
Wherewith the craftsman would it beautify."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. xii. 20.

†ad-orn-āte, v. t. [Lat. *adornatum*, supine of *adorno*.] [ADORN.] To adorn.

"... to adornate gardens with the fairness thereof [of the tobacco flower]."—Frampton, 33. (Latham.)

†ad-orn-ā-tion, s. [ADORN.] Ornament.

"Memory is the soul's treasury, and thence she hath her garments of adornation."—Wit's *Commonwealth*. (Latham.)

***ad-orn'e** (O. Eng. & Scotch), *v. t.*, *pa. par. ad-ornit* (Scotch). Old spelling of ADORE.

"The sonne, the moone, Jubiter and Saturne,
And Mars, the god of armes, they dyd adorne,"
Hardyng: *Chronicle*, f. 55.

"... that thou sould be adornit and worshipping it as godde."—Archbp. Hamilton's *Catechism*.

ad-orn'ed, pa. par. & a. [ADORN.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

2. *Her.*: Ornamented or furnished with a charge.

"An article of dress which is charged is said to be adorned with the charge."—Gloss. of *Heraldry*.

ad-orn-ēr', s. [ADORN.]

ad-orn-īng', pr. par., a. & s.

As substantive: Adornment.

"Whose adorning let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, or putting on of apparel."—1 Pet. iii. 3.

"Eno. Her gentlewomen, like the Nereides,
So many mermaids, tended her i' the eyes,
And made their bends adornings."
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

ad-orn-īng-lŷ', adv. [ADORNING.] In a manner calculated to adorn.

ad-orn-ment, s. [ADORN.] An adorning, ornamentation, decoration.

"This attribute was not given to the earth while it was confused; nor to the heavens before they had motion and adornment."—Raleigh: *Hist. of the World*.

ad-ors'ed, ad-ōss'ed, a. [ADDOSED.]

ad-ōs-cul-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *adoscular* = to kiss: *ad* = to, *oscular* = to kiss; *osculum* = a small mouth, a kiss, or the mouth.]

Biol.: A term introduced by Dr. Grew to designate a kind of impregnation such as that of plants, by the falling of the pollen upon them.

ad-ōss'ed, a. [ADDOSED.]

***a-dō'te, v. i.** [Old form of DOTE.] To dote.

"It falleth that the moste wise
Ben otherwhile of love adoted,
And so by-whaped and assoted."
Gower. (Halliwell.)

a-doubt'ed (*b* silent), *a.* Dreaded, redoubted. [DOUBT.]

"And Michel adoubted in everich fight."
Gy of Warwike, p. 120.

a-down', *a-dōun', *a-dōun'e, prep. & adv. [Eng. *a*; *down*; from A. S. *adun*, *adune* = down; *of-dune*, lit. = off the hill.] Poetical form of DOWN, prep.

I. *As preposition*:

1. Down, from a higher to a lower place.

"Adown the path which from the glen had led
The funeral train, the shepherd and his mate
Were seen descending."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. Throughout.

"Full well 'tis known adown the dale,
Though passing strange indeed the tale."
Percy *Reliques*, I. iii. 15.

II. *As adverb*: Down, from a higher to a lower place; already at the lowest place; below.

"The drops of death each other chase
Adown in agonizing dew."
Byron: *Oscar of Alva*.

a-dōx'-a, s. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *doxa* = glory; literally, inglorious, meaning that the plant is an inconspicuous one.] Moschatel, or Musk Crowfoot. A genus of plants belonging to the order Araliaceæ, or Ivy worts. There is a British species, the *A. Moschatellina*, or tuberous Moschatel, which, though small and not striking in its inflorescence, is yet an interesting plant. It is found in moist shady places.

ad-pōynt'e, v. t. Old form of APPOINT (*q. v.*).

ad-prēss'ed, a. [Lat. *adpressus*, *appressus*, *pa. par.* of *adprimo* or *apprimo* = to press to: *ad* = to, and *premo* = to press.]

Bot.: In close contact with, but not adherent.

***ad-qui-ē-tō, s.** [Lat. *adquietum*, supine of *adquiesco* or *acquiesco* = to become physically quiet.] Payment. (Blount.)

***ad-rād', a.** [ADRED.]

ad-ra-gant, s. Gum tragacanth.

***a-drām-īng, a.** Churlish. (Kersey.)

a-drast'-ūs, s. [A Greek hero, a king of Argo, who obtained great glory in that mythic war against Thebes called the War of the Seven Worthies.] A genus of Coleoptera, of the family Elateridæ (Club-beetles). The *A. acuminatus* is one of the insects, the larvæ of which constitute the wire-worms, so called from their long slender, cylindrical, somewhat rigid forms, occasionally so destructive to the crops of the farmer and gardener, from their habit of root-gnawing. It is the smallest of the species inhabiting cultivated land. Known in the United States as the *Wire-grub*.

a-drāw'e, v. i. [A. S. *dragan* = to draw.]

1. To draw away; to withdraw.

"Away fro hem he wold adrawe
Yf that he myght." Octavian, 357.

2. To draw.

"... bygan ys mace adrawe."
Rob. Glouc., 207. (Halliwell.)

***a-drēad', *a-drād' (Eng. & Scotch), *a-drādd'e**

(Scotch), *a. & adv.* [Eng. *a* = in; and *dread*; A. S. *adrcadan* = to dread, to fear; *dred* = feared.] In dread; afraid. [ADREID.]

"And thinking to make all men adread to such a one, an enemy who would not spare nor fear to kill so great a prince."—Sidney.

"... and was adrad of gyle."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, *The Cokes Tale*, 558.

***a-drē'am, v. t. & i.** [Old form of DREAM.] To dream.

†a-drē'am'd, a-drē'amt, pa. par. [ADREAM.]

"I was even now adream'd that you could see with either of your eyes, in so much as I waked for joy, and I hope to find it true."—Wits, *Fittes and Fancies* (1595), 94.

"Wilt thou believe me, sweeting? by this light
I was adream on thee, too."—O. Pl., vi. 351.

***a-drēd', adv.** [Fr. *adroit* or *droit*.] [ADROIT.] Downright. (Scotch.) (Jamieson: *Scott. Dict.*)

***a-drēd'e, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *adrcadan* = to dread.] [ADREAD.] To dread, fear.

"Gauhardin seighe that sight,
And sore him gan adrede."
Sir Tristrem, p. 283.

***ā-dreī-wūrt, s.** [In A. S. *adremint* = the fever few, the mugwort, from *adre*, *ædre*, *æddre* = a vein.] A plant, the feverfew (*Matricaria parthenium?*) (Old *in S. list of plants*.) (Halliwell.)

ad-rē'-nal, s. [Lat. *ad*, and Eng. *renal*.] A suprarenal capsule or gland. [SUPRARENAL-CAPSULES.]

ad-rē'-nal-īn, s. [Eng. *adrenal*; *in*.] The active principle of the adrenals, or suprarenal glands. It was discovered in 1901 by Dr. Jokiche Takemine, a Japanese chemist, and its isolation has made surgery to a great extent bloodless. Adrenalin drives away the blood from any living tissue to which it is applied. This makes it especially useful in delicate surgery, especially of the nose and throat. Moreover, it is the most powerful heart stimulant known.

a-drēs-sēe', s. [ADDRESS.] One to whom anything is addressed.

***a-drēs'-sīd, pa. par.** [ADRESSE.] (Gower MS.) (Halliwell.)

Ā-dri-ā, s. [Eng. *Adria* = the Gulf of Venice (or the sea adjacent, Acts xxvii. 27); fr. Lat. *Hadria*, a town of the Veneti.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 143d found. It was discovered at Pola by Palisa, in February, 1875.

Ā-dri-ān, a. [In Lat. *Hadrianus*.] [ADRIA.]

1. Pertaining to the Gulf of Venice, or the sea adjacent to it.

"When Paul and all his hopes seemed lost,
By Adrian billows wildly tossed."—McCheyne.

2. *Spec.* Venetian.

"Was Alp, the Adrian renegade!"

Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, 3.

Ā-dri-ān-īsts, s. pl. [From *Adrian*, a man's name.]

1. *Ch. Hist.*: The followers of a real or mythic Adrian, a disciple of Simon Magus.

2. The followers of Adrian Hamstead, an Anabaptist.

Ā-dri-āt'-īc, a. & s. [Lat. *Adriaticus*, *Hadriaticus*; from *Adria* or *Hadria*, the Gulf of Venice.] [ADRIA.]

1. *As adjective*: Pertaining to the Gulf of Venice.

2. *As substantive*: The Gulf of Venice.

a-drift', a. & adv. [From *a* = on, and *drift* (*q. v.*)] [DRIFT.]

1. *Lit.*: Driven, impelled; floating about hither and thither on the sea, a lake, or other sheet of water, as the winds may impel it.

"... then shall this mount
Of Paradise by night of waves be moved
Out of his place, push'd by the horned flood,
With all his verdure spoiled, and trees adrift."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. xi.

2. *Fig.*: Detached from a fixed position and cast loose upon the world. (Used of persons or things.)

"As I have said, it was
A time of trouble: shoals of artisans
Were from their daily labor turn'd adrift
To seek their bread from public charity."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

***a-dri'he, *a-dry'ghe, a-drei'ch, a-dri'gh** (*ch* and *gh* guttural), *adv.* [ADREICH.] Aside, behind.

"The kyngis daughter which this syghe
For pure abaschement drow hyre adrihe."
Gower MS. (Halliwell.)

ād-rō-gā-tion, s. [Lat. *ad* = to; *rogo* = to ask, taken from the questions put in adrogation.]

Old Rom. Law: A kind of adoption in which the person selected was old enough to have an opinion with regard to the advantage or otherwise of the

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

step contemplated. His or her consent had, therefore, to be obtained to render the proceedings valid. Adrogation was the form of adoption had recourse to in the case of boys above fourteen and girls above twelve years of age.

a-drôit', a. [Fr. *adroit*=handsome, apt, or fit for anything, prosperous; *à*=to, and *droit*=right, as opposed to left. The word *dexterous* is from Latin *dexter*=right, as opposed to left; it is, therefore, etymologically of the same meaning as *adroit*.] [DIRECT, RIGHT, DEXTEROUS.]

A. Of persons:

1. Dexterous in the use of the hands; handy.

"An *adroit* stout fellow would sometimes destroy a whole family, with justice apparently against him the whole time."—*Jervas' Don Quixote*.

2. Dexterous in the use of the mind, cunning.

"They could not without uneasiness see so *adroit* and eloquent an enemy of pure religion constantly attending the royal steps, and constantly breathing counsel in the royal ear."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxi.*

B. Of things: Resulting from dexterity of hand or of mind.

"... still had a superiority of force; and that superiority he increased by an *adroit* stratagem."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xx.*

"Before going on board, Mr. Wilson interpreted for me to the Tahitian who had paid me so *adroit* an attention."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World, ch. xviii.*

a-drôit-lý, adv. [ADROIT.] In an *adroit* manner; dexterously, skillfully.

¶ Used primarily of the hands, but more frequently of the mind.

"Use yourself to carve *adroitly* and genteelly."—*Chesterfield*.

a-drôit-nëss, s. [ADROIT.] Dexterity, skillfulness. (Used of the hands, or, more frequently, of the mind.)

"He had neither *adroitness* to parry, nor fortitude to endure, the gibes and reproaches to which, in his new character of courtier and placeman, he was exposed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

***a-droñc, pt. t.** [ADRENCH.]

***a-drôp, s.** A mixed metal, a kind of auricularium, in Eng. auricle.

a-drý, a. [A. S. *adriğan, adrygan, adrygean, &c.* =to dry, to dry up, to rub dry, to wither.] Thirsty.

¶ It is placed after the noun.

"He never told any of them that he was his humble servant, but his well-wisher; and would rather be thought a malcontent, than drink the king's health when he was not *adry*."—*Spectator*.

***a-drý'e, v. t.** [A. S. *adriogan, adriohan* = to bear.] To bear, to suffer.

"In alle thys londe ther ys not soche a knyght,
Were he never so welle y-dyght,
That his stroke myght *adrye*,
But he schulde hyt sore abyte."

MS. Cantab. (Halliwell.)

ăd-sçi-tî-tious, a. [Lat. *ascitus* = approved, adopted; *ascisco* = to approve, to adopt, to join.] Joined; additional, supplemental. (*Bentham*.)

"He found no term characterizing the use in one litigation of evidence which had been elicited for service in another, so as to distinguish it from evidence collected solely for the litigation in which it is applied—and he called the former *adscittitious* evidence."—*Bowring: Jeremy Bentham's Works, § 1.*

ăd-sçi-tî-tious-lý, adv. [ADSCITTITIOUS.] In an *adscittitious* manner.

ăd-script, s. [Lat. *adscriptus, ascriptus*. As substantive=a naturalized citizen; as adjective=prescribed, fixed; fr. *ascribo, -ipsi, -iptum*=to add to or insert in a writing; to enroll.] One enrolled as under the obligation, or at least under the necessity, of giving service to a master. A slave is an *adscript* to a certain place or person. (*Bancroft*.)

ăd-strict-tion, s. [Lat. *adstrictio, astrictio*=a power of binding close, astringency: *adstringo, as-tringo*=to draw close, to bind; *ad, and stringo*=to draw tight, to be tight.] [STRICT.] A binding fast. Med.: The rigidity of any portion of the body, as of the bowels, producing constipation.

ăd-strict-ôr-ý, a. [ADSTRICTION.] Binding, astringent.]

ăd-string-ent, a. [ASTRINGENT.]

***ăd-tëm'pte, v.** [ATTEMPT.] (*Scotch*.)

ăd-ul-a-ble, a. [See ADULATE.] Susceptible of flattery. (*Minsheu*.)

ăd-ul-ăr-i-a, s. [In Ger. *adular*; Fr. & Ital. *adulaire*, from Mount Adula, in the Grisons in Switzerland, whence it is believed that the first specimens were brought.] One of the minerals called Moonstone. It is a sub-variety of Orthoclase. Dana divides Orthoclase into two varieties: (1) Ordinary Orthoclase; (2) Compact Orthoclase, or orthoclase-felsite. Under the former of these he ranks thirteen sub-varieties, of which *adularia* is the first. It is transparent, is cleavable, and in

most cases has opalescent reflections. Specific gravity, 2.539 to 2.578. It occurs on Snowdon, in the Isle of Arran, and at various places abroad.

ăd-ul-âte, v. t. [Lat. *adulatus, pa. par.* of *adulor*, rarely *adulo*=to fawn like a dog; Fr. *adulor*.] To fawn upon.

"It is not that I *adulate* the people;
Without me there are demagogues enough."

Byron: *Don Juan*, ix. 25.

ăd-ul-ă-tion, s. [Fr. *adulation*; Ital. *adulazione*, from Lat. *adulatio*=(1) fawning like a dog, (2) cringing, flattering.] [ADULATE.]

1. The act of fawning upon or flattering.

2. The state of being so fawned upon, flattered or addressed with exaggerated compliment.

"... had already returned to enjoy the *adulation* of poets."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ii.*

ăd-ul-ă-tôr, s. [In Fr. *adulateur*; Ital. *adulatore*; fr. Lat. *adulator*.] One who fawns upon; one who flatters.

ăd-ul-ă-tôr-ý, a. [In Fr. *adulateur*; Ital. *adulatore*, fr. Lat. *adulatorius*.] Flattering; containing extravagant compliments.

"The language of Jeffreys is most offensive, sometimes scurrilous, sometimes basely *adulatory*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.*

ăd-ul-ă-trëss, s. [The feminine form of ADULATOR.] A female who fawns upon or flatters in a servile manner.

***a-dũlçe, v. t.** [ADDULCE.]

a-dũll-a-mite, a. & s. [*Adullam* (Heb.)=the cave mentioned in 1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2; -ite=a native of, one connected with.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to the village or cave of Adullam, or the natives of the latter place.

2. Pertaining to the political party described under B. 2.

B. As substantive:

1. *Scripture*: A native of the village of Adullam.

"... and his friend Hirah, the *Adullamite*."—*Gen. xxxviii. 12.*

2. *Eng. Hist. Plural*: The name or nickname of a political party which arose in 1866, and continued for a short time subsequently. In the year now mentioned, Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone having introduced a Reform Bill embodying proposals for a considerable enlargement of the franchise, some of the more moderate Liberals declined to support it, and took counsel together how to prevent its passing into law. On this Mr. Bright, who was warmly in its favor, compared the new party to the discontented persons who repaired to King David when he was in the Cave of Adullam (1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2). The name took effect, and those to whom it was applied became, for the time, universally known as the Adullamites. A more sweeping Reform Bill than that proposed in 1866 having been carried under a Conservative Government a year later, the Adullamite party, which contained men widely differing on many points, ceased to act together, and gravitated some to the one and others to the other side of the House.

a-dũll-am-ý, s. [From *Adullam*.] [ADULLAMITE.]

A newspaper word: What is deemed the political offense of taking refuge in a cave, like that of Adullam, with the view of thwarting the measures of one's Parliamentary chief. [ADULLAMITE.]

ăd-ũlt, or a-dũlt, a. & s. [In Fr. *adulte*; Ital. *adulto*, from Lat. *adultus*=full grown, *pa. par.* of *adulesco*=to grow up.]

A. As adjective: Grown to maturity. (Used of man, of the inferior animals, of plants, and of the several organs which they possess.)

"They would appear less able to approve themselves, not only to the confessor, but even to the catechist, in their *adult* age, than they were in their minority."—*Decay of Piety*.

"The difference in the facial angle between the young and *adult* apes."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia, p. 68.*

"... in the horns of our sheep and cattle when nearly *adult*."—*Darwin: Origin of Species, ch. iv.*

"Examination of *adult* cuticle."—*Beale: Bioplasm, § 116.*

"... *adult* texture."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., i. 10.*

B. As substantive:

1. *Gen.*: A man or beast grown to maturity. It may be used even of plants.

"... children, whose bones are more pliable and soft than those of *adults*."—*Sharpe: Surgery.*

In Law: A man or woman of the age of twenty-one or more years.

2. *Among Civilians*: A youth between fourteen and twenty-five years of age.

adult school, s. A school attended by adults instead of by children.

***a-dũl-těd, a.** [ADULT.] Having completely reached maturity.

***a-dũl-těr, v. t.** [Lat. *adultero*.]

1. To commit adultery against; to violate conjugal obligations to.

"His chaste wife

He *adulterers* still."—*Ben Jonson*.

2. To stain, to pollute.

"... his *adultering* spots."—*Marston: Scourge of Villainy*.

a-dũl-těr-ant, s. A person or thing that *adulterates*.

a-dũl-těr-âte, v. i. & t. [ADULTERATE, a.]

***A. Intransitive:** To commit adultery. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... we must not kill, steal, nor *adulterate*."—*Light-foot: Miscell., p. 201.*

"But Fortune, oh!

She is corrupted, changed, and won from thee;
She *adulterates* hourly with thine uncle John."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 1.

B. Transitive:

1. *Lit. (Of a metal or other article of commerce)*: To corrupt or debase anything by intermixing it with a substance of less money value than itself.

"Common pot-ashes, bought of them that sell it in shops, who are not so foolishly knavish as to *adulterate* them with salt-petre, which is much dearer than pot-ashes."—*Boyle*.

2. *Fig. (Of the mind)*: To corrupt, to contaminate.

"Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitution, that it should not at all *adulterate* the images of his mind, yet this second nature would alter the crisis of his understanding."—*Glanv.: Sceps. Scient.*

a-dũl-těr-ate, a. [From Lat. *adulteratus, pa. par.* of *adultero* = (1) to commit adultery, (2) to falsify, to debase.]

1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery.

"I am possess'd with an *adulterate* blot,
My blood is mingled with the crime of lust."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

"That incestuous, that *adulterate* beast."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 5.

2. Corrupted or debased by the admixture of a less valuable substance.

"They will have all their gold and silver, and may keep their *adulterate* copper at home."—*Swift: Miscell.*

a-dũl-těr-ă-těd, pa. par. & a. [ADULTERATE.]

a-dũl-těr-âte-lý, adv. [ADULTERATE.] In an *adulterate* manner.

a-dũl-těr-âte-nëss, s. [ADULTERATE.] The quality or state of being *adulterated*.

a-dũl-těr-ă-tiŋg, pr. par. [ADULTERATE.]

a-dũl-těr-ă-tion, s. [In Ital. *adulterazione*, fr. Lat. *adulteratio; adultero* = (1) to defile, (2) to falsify, to adulterate.]

I. The act of *adulterating*.

II. The state of being *adulterated*.

III. The thing which mixed with another debases its value.

Specially:

1. *Of different kinds of food, or any other articles possessed of marketable value*: "The act of debasing a pure or genuine article for pecuniary profit, by adding to it an inferior or spurious article, or taking one of its constituents away." Another definition which has been given is, "The act of adding intentionally to an article, for purposes of gain, any substance or substances the presence of which is not acknowledged in the name under which the article is sold."

The practice of adulteration must, more or less, have prevailed in every country, and in all but the most primitive ages. In England, as early as the thirteenth century, the legislature attempted, though with but partial success, to strike a blow against it, in the Act 51 Henry III., stat. 6, often quoted as the "Pillory and Tumbril Act." The methods of debasing salable articles which were adopted in those early times were few and simple; it was not till a comparatively recent period that the more ingenious forms of adulteration began to prevail. Once having taken root, however, they soon flourished greatly. Between 1851 and 1854, and even on to 1857, a sanitary commission on the adulteration of food, instituted in connection with the *Lancet* newspaper, and most ably conducted by Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall, made revelations of so startling a character that parliamentary action took place on the subject. The first legislative measure which followed—that of 1860—was a complete failure, the act being inefficient and useless. A stronger enactment was consequently passed in 1872. It was entitled "An Act to Amend the Law for the Adulteration of Food, Drink, and Drugs." Under this Act many prosecutions and convictions took place; but owing to the seller being entirely in the hands of the analyst,

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

there being no appeal from his certificate, a feeling of dissatisfaction and distrust arose in the minds of manufacturers and traders, and another act was demanded. This, which came into force in 1875, gave the right of appeal to the Laboratory, Somerset House, in cases in which the correctness of the local analyst's certificate was disputed. In 1869 an Act had been passed to restrain the adulteration of seeds.

The various States of the Union have their own laws concerning adulteration. There is a national law regulating the sale of oleomargarine, an adulterated form of butter.

The most notable kinds of adulteration are the following: 1st. The addition of a substance of inferior value for the sake of adding to the bulk and weight of one more precious, as the mixing of water with milk, fat with butter, or of chicory with coffee. 2d. The addition of a substance with the view of heightening the color and improving the appearance of an article, as well as to conceal other forms of adulteration. Example: The coloring of pickles or preserves with salts of copper. 3d. The addition of a substance designed to aid or increase the flavor or pungency of another. Example: The addition to vinegar of sulphuric acid. 4th. The addition of a substance designed to insure that a larger quantity of another one shall be consumed. Example: Beer, one of the chief adulterants of which at present is salt, put into the liquor to insure that when one employs it to slake his thirst, the more he drinks the more thirsty will he become. Some of the substances used for adulterating articles of food—the salts of copper and sulphuric acid for instance—are poisonous. At present adulteration does not prevail as extensively as the public believe. The purchaser of a debased article is more likely to suffer in purse than in health.

2. Of anything else, material, mental, or moral, capable of being debased:

“... they manifest but little evidence of Egyptian, Asiatic, or Thracian adulterations.”—Grote: *Hist. of Greece*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. i.

a-dŭl'-tēr-ā-tōr, s. [Lat.] One who adulterates.

“... the great depravers and adulterators of the pagan theology.”—Cudworth, 355.

a-dŭl'-tēr-ēr, s. [In Fr. *adultère*; Ital. *adultero*; Lat. *adulter*.] [ADULTERY.]

I. Ordinary Language:

Law: A married man who has sexual commerce with a woman, married or unmarried, who is not his wife. Or an unmarried man who has such intercourse with a married woman.

“There foul adulterers to thy bride resort.”
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xi. 148.

II. Scripture & Theology:

1. In the same sense as No. I.

“The eye also of the adulterer waiteth for the twilight, saying, No eye shall see me; and disguiseth his face.”—Job xxiv. 15.

2. A violator of the seventh commandment, in deed, word, or thought. [ADULTERY No. II. 1.]

“But I say unto you, that whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart.”—Matt. v. 28.

3. One who gives the supreme place in his affections, not to God, but to idols, or to the world; idolatrous.

“But draw near hither, ye sons of the sorceress, the seed of the adulterer and the whore. . . . Enflaming yourselves with idols under every green tree.”—Isa. lvi. 3, 5.

“Ye adulterers and adulteresses, know ye not that the friendship of the world is enmity against God?”—James iv. 4.

a-dŭl'-tēr-ēss, s. The fem. form of Eng. ADULTERER.

1. A married woman who holds sexual commerce with any other man than her husband.

“... and the adulteress will hunt for the precious life.”—Prov. vi. 26.

2. In Scripture: A woman who gives the supreme place in her affections, not to God, but to some inferior object of desire. (James iv. 4, already quoted.)

a-dŭl'-tēr-ine, a & s. [In Fr. *adultérin*; fr. Lat. *adulterinus*=(1) adulterous, spurious, (2) counterfeit.]

A. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Proceeding from adulterous commerce.

“... asserted that Charlot was an adulterine bastard.”—Palgr.: *Hist. Eng. and Norm.*, i. 271.

Adulterine Marriages: According to St. Augustine and others, marriages contracted after a divorce.

2. Fig.: Spurious; counterfeit.

Adulterine Guilds: Traders acting as a corporation without possessing a charter, and annually paying a fine for permission to exercise their usurped privileges. (Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x.)

B. As substantive: A child proceeding from adulterous commerce.

a-dŭl'-tēr-ize, v. t. [ADULTERY.] To commit adultery.

“Such things as give open suspicion of adulterizing . . .”—Milton: *Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

a-dŭl'-tēr-oŭs, a. [ADULTERY.]

1. Pertaining to adultery. When applied to a person, it means guilty of adultery.

“Such is the way of an adulterous woman.”—Prov. xxx. 20.

“Mec. Welcome, dear madam,
Each heart in Rome does love and pity you:
Only the adulterous Antony, most large
In his abominations, turns you off.”
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 6.

¶ Also in the same sense as ADULTERER, II. 3: idolatrous.

“An evil and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign.”—Matt. xii. 39.

†2. Spurious.

“... yet did that forged and adulterous stuff, translated into most languages of Europe, . . . pass currently.”—Casaubon: *Of Credulity*, p. 297.

a-dŭl'-tēr-oŭs-lŷ, adv. [ADULTEROUS.] In an adulterous manner.

“Because some husbands and wives have adulterously profaned that holy covenant.”—Ep. Taylor: *Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 22.

a-dŭl'-tēr-ŷ, s. [Fr. *adultère*; Ital. *adulterio*; from Lat. *adulterium*=(1) adultery, (2) (Bot.), the ingrafting of plants. Hence Pliny speaks of the *arborum adulterea*=the “adulteries” of trees.] [ADULT, ADULTERATE.]

A. Of persons:

1. **Law & Ord. Lang.:** An unlawful commerce among two married persons not standing to each other in the relation of husband and wife, or between a married person and another unmarried. In the former case it has been called double, and in the latter single adultery. Varied punishments, mostly of a very severe character, have in nearly all countries and ages been inflicted on those who have committed this great offense. In some cases it has been deemed lawful for a husband or the woman's father to kill the guilty person if taken in the act. By the law of England, the slaughter of the offending parties in such cases is deemed manslaughter of a not very aggravated sort. The common law governs this matter generally in the United States with some variations in different states.

“So neither was anything but adultery esteemed a violation of the seventh [commandment].”—Jeremy Taylor: *The Decalogue*.

II. Scripture & Theology:

1. Any violation of the law of chastity, in thought, word, or deed, specially the sin described under No. I.

“Thou shalt not commit adultery.”—Exod. xx. 14.

2. The worship of idols, or of any created things; a transference to them of the affection which should have been supremely given to God.

“... she [the nation of Judah] defiled the land, and committed adultery with stones and with stocks.”—Jer. iii. 9.

III. *Among old ecclesiastical writers: The intrusion of one prelate into the bishopric of another, without waiting till it was made vacant by his death.

B. Of things: Adulteration, corruption.

“Such sweet aeglect more taketh me
Than all the adulteries of art;
They strike mine eyes, but not my heart.”
B. Jonson: *Epitaph*, i. 1.

a-dŭl't-ness, s. [ADULT.] The state of an adult; the adult state.

***ā-dŭm-bēr**, v. t. [Lat. *adumbro*.] [ADUMBRATE.] To shadow or cloud.

ād-ŭm-brant, a. [Lat. *adumbrans*=shadowing forth; pr. par. of *adumbro*.] [ADUMBRATE.] Shadowing forth.

ād-ŭm-brāte, v. t. [Ital. *adombrare*, from Lat. *adumbratum*, supine of *adumbro*=(1) to cast a shadow, (2) to image forth by means of a shadow. From *ad=to*, and *umbra*, in Fr. *ombre*, Ital. *ombra*, Sp. *sombra*=a shadow.] Faintly to image forth, as a shadow does the object from which it proceeds.

“Heaven is designed for our reward, as well as rescue; and therefore is *adumbrated* by all those positive excellences which can endear or recommend.”—Decay of Piety.

ād-ŭm-brā-tion, s. [Lat. *adumbratio*=a drawing, a sketch, from *adumbro*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The act of faintly shadowing forth; the state of being faintly shadowed forth; the thing which in such a case casts the shadow and forms the image. (Lit. & fig.)

“To make some *adumbration* of that we mean.”—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. II., § 187.

2. **Her.:** An *adumbration* or *transparency* is a figure on a coat of arms traced in outline only, or painted in a darker shade of the same color as the field or background on which it is represented. Families who had lost their possessions, but did not like to surrender their armorial bearings, are said to have occasionally adopted this method of indicating their peculiar position. (Gloss. of Heraldry.)

***a-dŭn'**, prep. & adv. [A. S. *adŭn*, *adŭne*=of *dun*=down, adown, downward.] [ADOWN.] (Reliq. Antiq., ii. 175.)

ād-ŭ-nā-tion, s. [Lat. *adunatio*=a uniting, a union; *aduna*=to make one: *ad=to*, and *uno=to* unite; *unus=one*.]

1. The act or process of making one.

2. The state of being made one.

¶ There is an analogy between this word and *atonement*, both in etymology and signification, except that *adunation* is from Latin and *atonement* from English: *ad=at*; *un=one*; *ation=ment*. [ATONEMENT.]

“When, by glaciation, wood, straw, dust, and water are supposed to be united into one lump, the cold does not cause any real union or *adunation*; but only hardening the aqueous parts of the liquor into ice, the other bodies being accidentally present in that liquor, are frozen up in it, but not really united.”—Boyle.

ād-ŭn'-cī-tŷ, s. [Lat. *aduncitas*=hookedness, curvature inward; *aduncus*=bent inward: *ad=to*, and *uncus*=hooked; *uncus*, s.=a hook, a barb.] The state of being curved inward, or hooked; curvature inward.

“There can be no question but the *aduncity* of the pounces and beaks of the hawks is the cause of the great and habitual immorality of those animals.”—Arbuthnot & Pope: *Martinus Scriblerus*.

ād-ŭnc-oŭs, ***ad-ŭn'que** (ue mute), a. [Lat. *aduncus*.] Curved inward, hooked.

“Of which parrots have an *aduncque* bill, but the rest not.”—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. III., § 238.

***a-dun-ward**, adv. [A. S.] Downward. (Layamon, i. 81.) [ADUN.]

***ād-ŭ-re**, v. t. [Lat. *aduro*=to set fire to, to burn to scorch: *ad=to*, and *uro=to* burn.] To burn.

“... doth mellow and not *adure*.”—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. IV., § 319.

ād-ŭr-ent, adj [Lat. *adurens*, pr. par. of *aduro*.] [ADURE.] Burning, hot to the taste.

“... nitre; the spirit of which is less *adurent* than salt.”—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. V., § 340.

***ād-ŭrn'e**, ***ad-ōrn'e**, v. t. To adore. [See ADORN, ADORE.] (Scotch.)

“Gif ye deny Christis humanitie, bi resoun of the inseparable conjunction thair of with his divinitie to be *adurnit*.”—Keith: *Hist. App.*, p. 238.

a-dŭst', **a-dŭst'-ēd**, a. [In Ital. *adusto*, fr. Lat. *adustus*, pa. par. of *aduro*=to burn.]

1. Lit.: Burnt, scorched, dried with fire, intensely hot.

“And vapor as the Lybian air *adust*,
Began to parch that temperate clime.”
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. xii.

“Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they mingled; and with subtle art
Concocted and *adusted*, they reduced
To blackest grain, and into store convey'd.”
Ibid., bk. vi.

2. Fig.: Hot, fiery choleric in temper or temperament.

“They are but the fruits of *adusted* choler, and the evaporations of a vindictive spirit.”—Howell.

ā-dŭst'-ī-ble, a. [ADUST.] Capable of being burnt or scorched.

ā-dŭst'-ī-ōn, ***ad-ŭst'-ōn**, s. [In Ital. *adustione*, fr. Lat. *adustio*=the act of burning.] The act of burning or scorching; the state of being burnt or scorched. [ADURE.]

“Against all asperity and torrefaction of inward parts, and all *adustion* of the blood, and generally against the dryness of age.”—Bacon: *Med. Rem.*

¶ The form *aduston* is in Greene, *Planetomachia* (1585), fo. 11.

***ād-ŭ-tānte**, a. Fine (?) (Halliwell.)

“With ther coppentante
They loke *adutante*.”
Skelton: *Works*, ii. 429.

ād-ŭ-lōr'-ēm, phr. [Lat.] [AD.]

ād-ŭ-n'ce, v. t. & i. [In Fr. *avancer*=to advance, to move forward: *avant*, prep.=before; adv.=for, forward. In Sp. *avanzar*=to advance; Ital. *avanzare*=to get, to increase; Armoric *avans*=to advance, from Lat. *ab=from*; *ante=before*.] [VAN, ADVANTAGE.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pŭt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mŭte, cŭb, cŭre, unite, cŭr, rŭle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

A. Transitive:**I. Of place:**

(a) To cause to move forward horizontally; to bring to the front.

1. *Lit.*: To move a material thing thus forward in place.

"Some one glides in like midnight ghost—
Nay, strike not! 'tis our noble Host.
Advancing then his taper's flame."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, iii. 8.

2. *Fig.*: To cause any thing, and especially any immaterial thing, to move forward, to bring it to the front, to move it from the background into the foreground, or from obscurity into public notice.

Specially: To express an opinion, to adduce an argument.

"What we admire we praise; and, when we praise,
Advance it into notice, that, its worth
Acknowledged, others may admire it, too."

Cowper: *Task*, bk. iii.

"The views I shall advance in these lectures . . ."—
Beale: *Bioplasm*, § 2.

" . . . has often been advanced as a proof."—Darwin:
Descent of Man, pt. i., ch. i.

(b) To move upward, to render more elevated.

1. *Lit.*: To move a material thing upward.

"Who forthwith from the glittering staff unfurl'd
The imperial ensign; which, full high advanced,
Shone like a meteor streaming to the wind."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. i.

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) To promote a person to a higher rank.

" . . . the greatness of Mordecai, whereunto the
king advanced him."—Esther x. 2.

"The weak were praised, rewarded, and advanced."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

(b) To heighten, to grace, to shed lustre upon anything.

"As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much
more advances his calling. As a garment, though it
warms the body, has a return with an advantage, being
much more warmed by it."—South: *Sermons*.

(c) To cause to mount up in an unpleasant way,
as a parasite climbs up a tree to the injury of the
stem supporting it; to increase, to augment.

" . . . like favorites,

Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
Against that power that bred it."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 1.

II. Of time or development (lit. & fig.):

1. *Lit.*: To move forward in time or in develop-
ment; as to accelerate the growth of plants, to
move the season of the year forward.

"These three last were slower than the ordinary Indian
wheat of itself; and this culture did rather retard than
advance."—Bacon.

"The summer was now far advanced."—Macaulay:
Hist. Eng., ch. viii.

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) To cause anything, as a science, one's knowl-
edge, &c., to move forward.

" . . . there is little doubt that the photographs his
party has secured will do more to advance solar physics
than any permanent records obtained by any former
expedition."—Times, April 20, 1875, "Transit of Venus."

(b) *Ordinary Language and Commerce*. To ad-
vance money is to give money before an equivalent
for it is rendered; or to lend, with or without inter-
est; to pay money before it is legally due.

" . . . the farmer, who advances the subsistence of
the laborers, supplies the implements of production."—
J. S. Mill: *Pol. Econ.*

" . . . advanced to the government at an hour's
notice, five or ten thousand pounds."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

B. Intransitive:

I. Lit.: To move forward.

1. *In place*:

" . . . our friend
Advanced to greet him."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

¶ When applied to a promontory or peninsula, it
signifies to jut or project into the ocean.

"And thus the rangers of the western world,
Where it advances far into the deep."

Cowper: *Task*, bk. i.

2. *In time*:

" . . . Smoothly did our life

Advance." Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

II. Fig. To make progress, as in knowledge,
rank, &c.

"It will be observed, therefore, that the scale of com-
position goes on steadily increasing in copiousness as the
work advances."—Lewis: *Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. ii., § 9.

¶ To advance in price: To rise in value.

ad-va'nçe, s. [ADVANCE, v.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act or process of moving forward.

1. *Gen.* (Used of movement in time, in place, or
in both.) (*Lit. & fig.*)

"A letter announcing the advance was written on the
31st of August."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. *Spec. (plural)*: Approaches made by a lover to
gain the favor of the person courted; or approaches
made by a government to another one with which it
is at variance.

"Falsely accused by the arts of his master's wife, whose
criminal advances he had repelled, he was thrown into
prison."—Milman: *Hist. Jews*, i. 50.

"Finally, that he might lose no time in reaping the
benefit of his advances."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. The state of being moved forward.

1. *Lit.*: (Used of material things.)

"Gazing, with a timid glance,
On the brooklet's swift advance."

Longfellow: *Maidenhood*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) Promotion in rank or office.

(b) Improvement, as in knowledge or virtue;
progress toward perfection.

"The principal end and object of the greatest impor-
tance in the world to the good of mankind, and for the
advance and perfecting of human nature."—Hale.

III. The amount by which a person or thing
moves another forward, or is moved forward by an-
other. (See B. 1.)

B. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: Increased price.

2. Money given beforehand for goods afterward
to be delivered; money paid on account or before it
is legally due.

3. A loan to be repaid.

¶ *In advance*: Beforehand; before it is actually
due; specif., the payment of a portion of a man's
wages before the whole is due. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"In order that the whole remuneration of the laborers
should be advanced to them in daily or weekly payments,
there must exist in advance, and be appropriated to pro-
ductive use, a greater stock or capital."—J. S. Mill: *Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. iv., § 2.

" . . . and paid you in advance the dearest tribute
of their affection."—Junius to the King, 1769.

¶ "A is in advance to B \$50," means, A is in the
state of having advanced to B the sum of \$50.

ad-va'nçed, *pa. par. & a.* [ADVANCE.]

As adjective:

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Of place:

1. Moved forward.

"When thou hast hung thy advanced sword i' the air."
—Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.

2. Occupying a more forward position than that
with which it is compared.

"The more advanced position of the astragalus."—
Owen: *Classif. of Mammalia*, 94.

II. Of time or development:

1. Advanced age=very considerable age.

" . . . to re-appear in the offspring at the same ad-
vanced age."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

2. An advanced thinker, country, or community:
A man before his age in ideas; a country or com-
munity before most others in civilization.

"This demand is often supplied almost exclusively by
the merchants of more advanced communities."—J. S.
Mill: *Polit. Econ.*, *Prelimin. Rem.*, p. 16.

" . . . however much accelerated by the salutary in-
fluence of the ideas of more advanced countries."—*Ibid.*,
bk. ii., ch. v., § 3.

B. Technically:

1. *Fortification*. Advanced ditch: The ditch
which surrounds the glacis and esplanade of a
fortress.

2. *Milit.* Advanced guard, †advance-guard:

† (a) The first line or division of an army march-
ing in front of the rest, and therefore likely to come
first into collision with the enemy.

(b) A small detachment of cavalry stationed in
front of the main-guard of an army.

"It was, however, impossible to prevent all skirmish-
ing between the advanced guards of the armies."—
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

ad-va'nçe-mēt, ***a-van'çe-mēt**, s. [Eng.
advance; -ment. In Fr. *avancement*; Ital. *avanza-
mento*.] [ADVANCE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of advancing any person or thing.

II. The state of being so advanced.

Specially:

1. The moving forward or promotion of any one
to a higher office or rank in society; preferment.

"The dungeon opens a way to still farther advance-
ment."—Milman: *Hist. of Jews*, 3d ed., i. 50.

"He had hitherto looked for professional advancement
to the corporation of London."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*,
ch. iv.

"K. Rich. The advancement of your children, gentle
lady."—Shakesp.: *K. Rich. III.*, iv. 4.

2. The moving of any one forward to a higher
intellectual or moral platform; intellectual or
moral improvement.

" . . . the advancement of the intellectual faculties."
—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iv.

"And as thou wouldst the advancement of thine heir
In all good faculties."—Cowper: *Tirocinium*.

3. A similar movement forward of society, wealth,
or civilization.

"From this time the economical advancement of society
has not been further interrupted."—J. S. Mill: *Polit. Econ.*,
Prelim. Rem., p. 22.

"Many of the faculties which have been of inestimable
service to man for his progressive advancement."—Dar-
win: *Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. ii.

4. The promotion of science or anything similar.

" . . . i. e., the combination of individual efforts
toward the advancement of science."—Owen: *British Fos-
sil Mammals and Birds*, p. vii.

III. The thing advanced; the amount by which
anything advances or is advanced.

1. The thing advanced. [See B. *Comm. & Law*.]

2. The amount by which anything advances or is
advanced; a stride forward.

"This refinement makes daily advancements; and I
hope in time will raise our language to the utmost per-
fection."—Swift.

B. Technically:

I. Comm.: The payment of money in advance;
also the amount of money paid in advance.

II. *Old Law:

1. The settlement of a jointure on a wife, or the
jointure settled.

"The jointure or advancement of the lady was the third
part of the principality of Wales."—Bacon.

*2. Property given to his child by a father in his
lifetime instead of by will at his death.

ad-va'nç-ēr, **ad-va'unç-ēr**, s. [ADVANCE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who advances any person or
thing; a promoter.

" . . . and the succession is between master and dis-
ciple, and not between inventor and continuer, or ad-
vancer."—Bacon: *Filum Laby.*, § 4.

2. *Among sportsmen*: A start or branch of a buck's
attire between the back antler and the palm; the
second branches of a buck's horn.

"In a buck they say bur, beame, braunch, advauncers,
palme, and spellers."—Manwood: *Forest Lawes*. (Nares.)

ad-va'nç-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [ADVANCE.]

"And Asteris th' advancing pilot knew."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, i. 1,104.

"He was now no longer young; but advancing age had
made no essential change in his character and manners."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

" . . . the advancing winter."—Darwin: *Origin of
Species*, ch. iii.

" . . . an advancing physiology."—Todd & Bowman:
Physiol. Anat., i. 23.

***ad-va'nç-ive**, *a.* [ADVANCE.] Tending to ad-
vance or promote.

ad-va'nt-age (age=ig), s. [In Fr. *avantage*,
from *avant*=before; Ital. *vantaggio*.] [ADVANCE.]

I. Essential meaning: That which is fitted to
move one forward; any natural gift, any acquisi-
tion made, any state, circumstance, or combination
of circumstances calculated to give one superiority
in any respect over an antagonist, or over people in
general.

Specially:

1. Profit or gain of any kind.

(a) *In a general sense*:

"What advantage then hath the Jew? or what profit is
there of circumcision?"—Rom. iii. 1.

"It was not impossible, indeed, that a persecutor
might be convinced by argument and by experience of
the advantages of toleration."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*,
ch. vii.

(b) *In a more limited sense*: (*Lit.*) The interest of
money; (*fig.*) overplus, increase.

"Methought you said, you neither lend, nor borrow,
Upon advantage."—Shakesp.: *Merch. Venice*, i. 3.

"We owe thee much; within this wall of flesh
There is a soul counts thee her creditor,
And, with advantage, means to pay thy love."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 3.

2. A favorable time or opportunity.

"Give me advantage of some brief discourse
With Desdemona alone."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 1.

" . . . and somewhere, nigh at hand

Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find

His wish and best advantage, us asunder."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. ix.

3. Personal qualities, natural gifts, acquired
knowledge or experience, good habits, &c.

"If it be an advantage to man to have his hands and
arms free, of which there can be no doubt."—Darwin:
Descent of Man, pt. i., ch. iv.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șün; -țion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

"In the practical prudence of managing such gifts, the laity may have some *advantage* over the clergy: whose experience is, and ought to be, less of this world than the other."—*Sprat*.

¶ In this sense it is similarly used of the inferior animals.

"When these birds are fishing, the *advantage* of the long primary feathers of their wings, in keeping them dry, is very evident."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. vii.

4. A consideration superadded to one going before, and giving it increased force in argument.

"Much more should the consideration of this pattern arm us with patience against ordinary calamities; especially if we consider his example with this *advantage*, that though his sufferings were wholly undeserved and not for himself, but for us, yet he bore them patiently."—*Tillotson*.

II. The victory or success of whatever kind actually resulting from such aids.

"... and because in other struggles between the dictatorial and tribunician authority, the dictator had always the *advantage*."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xiii.

"Lest Satan should get an *advantage* of us."—2 Cor. ii. 11.

¶ In this and in some other senses it may be used of the inferior animals or of things inanimate.

"When I have seen the hungry ocean gain
Advantage on the kingdom of the shore,
And the firm soil win of the watery main."

Shakesp.: Sonnets, 64.

¶ Formerly used occasionally with *on*; now *of*, *over*, or a clause of a sentence introduced by *that* is used instead. (See various examples given above.)

"Upon these two arches the superincumbent weight of man is solidly and sufficiently maintained, as upon a low dome, with the further *advantage* that the different joints, cartilages, coverings, and synovial membranes give a certain elasticity to the dome, so that in leaping, running, or dropping from a height, the jar is diffused and broken before it can be transmitted to affect the enormous brain-expanded cranium."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 94.

"To set out to advantage, to set to advantage: To arrange or place in such a manner that its value may be seen; to place in the most favorable light.

"Like jewels to advantage set,
Her beauty by the shade does get."—*Waller*.

To take advantage of; *to take advantage on: To avail one's self of an opportunity of gaining the superiority over one in some matter. Usually in a bad sense, to outwit, to overreach.

"... but the Roman consuls, who had led out an army to meet them, take no *advantage* of their weakness."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii.

"To take advantage on presented joy;
Though I were dumb, yet his proceedings teach thee."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.

Advantage-ground. [VANTAGE-GROUND.]

"This excellent man, who stood not upon the *advantage-ground* before from the time of his promotion to the archbishopric . . ."—*Clarendon*.

†ad-va'nt-āge (āge=īg), v. t. & i.

A. Transitive:

1. To benefit one, to profit one.

(a) Personally.

"For what is a man *advantaged*, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away?"—*Luke ix. 25*.

"The liquid drops of tears that you have shed,
Shall come again, transform'd to orient pearl;
Advantaging their loan, with interest
Of ten times double gain of happiness."

Shakesp.: King Richard III., iv. 4.

(b) Half impersonally.

"If after the manner of men I have fought with beasts at Ephesus, what *advantageth* it me, if the dead rise not? let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die."—1 Cor. xv. 32.

2. To promote the interests of.

"To ennoble it with the spirit that inspires the Royal Society, were to *advantage* it in one of the best capacities in which it is improvable."—*Glanville: Sceptis Scientifica*.

B. Intransitive: To be advantageous, to be fitted to confer superiority.

"Not flying, but forecasting in what place
To set upon them, what *advantaged* best."

Milton: Samson Agonistes.

ad-van'-tāge-ā-ble (āge=īg), a. [ADVANTAGE.] Able to be turned to advantage; advantageous, profitable.

"Shall see *advantageable* for our dignity,
Anything in, or out of, our demands."

Shakesp.: King Henry V., v. 2.

ad-van'-tāged, pa. par. & a. [ADVANTAGE.]

As pa. par.: In the same sense as the verb.

*As adjective: Excellent.

"In the most *advantaged* tempers this disposition is but comparative."—*Glanville*.

ād-van-tā-geous, a. [ADVANTAGE.] Promising or actually conferring advantage; profitable, beneficial; opportune, convenient.

"The large system can only be *advantageous* when a large amount of business is to be done."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. ix.

"... the amount of *advantageous* modification in relation to certain special ends."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

"Just in that *advantageous* glade,
The halting troop a line had made."

Scott: Marmion, iv. 5.

"... to capitulate on honorable and *advantageous* terms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ Always with *to* before the person or thing benefited.

"Since every painter paints himself in his own works, 'tis *advantageous* to him to know himself."—*Dryden*.

ād-van-tā-geous-lŷ, adv. [ADVANTAGEOUS.] In an advantageous manner; profitably, beneficially.

"It has, in consequence, appeared to the author of the following work that an attempt might *advantageously* be made to treat the history of ancient astronomy."—*Lewis: Astronomy of the Ancients*, ch. i., § i., p. 2.

"... a business of real public importance can only be carried on *advantageously* upon so large a scale."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. ix.

ād-van-tā-geous-nēss, s. [ADVANTAGEOUS.] The quality of being advantageous; profitableness, profit, benefit.

"The last property which qualifies God for the fittest object of our love, is the *advantageousness* of His to us, both in the present and the future life."—*Boyle: Seraphic Love*.

ad-van'-tāg-ing, pr. par. [ADVANTAGE.]

*ad-vāun'ce, v. t. [ADVANCE.]

1. To recommend. (*Spenser*.)

2. To incite, to inflame, to stimulate. [ADVANCE.] (*Spenser*.)

*ad-vāun'ced, ad-vāun'st, pa. par. [ADVANCE.]

*ad-vāunt, s. [AVAUNT.] A boast, a vaunting, a bragging.

"And if ye wyn, make none *advault*."

Playe called the Foure P. P.

*ad-vāunt'-ōūr, s. [ADVAUNT.] A boaster.

*ād-vā'yle, s. [AVAIL.] Profit, advantage, gain.

"For lucre or *advayle*,
Ageynst thyr kyng to rayle."

Skelton: Works, ii. 432.

*ād-vēc-tī'-tious, a. [Lat. *advecticius*, *advecticius*, from *advectus*, pa. par. of *adveho*=to carry to.] Brought from another place; imported, foreign.

†ad-vē'ne, v. i. [Lat. *advenio*=to come to, to arrive at; *ad=to*, and *venio*=to come.] To come to, to accede to, to be added to, though derived from a foreign source.

"A cause, considered in judicature, is stiled an accidental cause, and the accidental of any act is said to be whatever *advenes* to the act itself already substantiated."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

*ād-vē-nī'-ent, a. [Lat. *adveniens*, pr. par. of *advenio*.] [ADVENE.] Approaching, coming, being superadded from foreign sources.

"Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by *adventient* deception, for they are daily mocked into error by subtler devisers."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

ād-vēnt, s. [In Ger. *advent*; Fr. *avent*; Ital. *avento*; all from Lat. *adventum*, supine of *advenio*.] [ADVENE.]

I. The act of coming.

1. (*Spec.*) *Theol.*: The first, or the expected second coming of Christ.

"Gives courage to their foes, who, could they see
The dawn of thy last *advent*, long desired,
Would creep into the bowels of the hills,
And flee for safety to the falling rocks."

Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

2. Ordinary Language (in a respectful or in a mock-heroic sense): The coming of any merely human personage, or of people, to a place.

"... changed habits of life which always follow from the *advent* of Europeans."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. vii.

"When it was known that no succor was to be expected from the hero whose *advent* had been foretold by so many seers, the Irish who were shut up in Galway lost all heart."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

II. The time when a coming takes place.

Spec. (in the Ecclesiastical Calendar): The season of the year when the Roman Catholic, the English, and various other churches commemorate the first and anticipate the second coming of Christ. It comprises four Sundays, and commences on the one which precedes, or that which follows, St. Andrew's Day (November 30), or on St. Andrew's Day itself.

*ād-vēn'-tāyle, s. [AVENTAILE.]

Ād-vēnt'-ist, s. One who looks for the proximate second coming of Christ; also called *Second Adventist*.

ād-vēn-tī'-tious, a. [In Fr. *adventice*; fr. Lat. *adventicius* or *adventitius*=coming from abroad, foreign.] [ADVENT.]

1. Not properly pertaining to; extraneous to; foreign to.

"... the *adventitious* moisture which hangeth loose in the body."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. IV., § 365.

"The *adventitious* matter of this communication."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, iv. 455.

"These again are either connate or *adventitious*."—*Bentham: Works* (ed. 1843), i. 32.

2. Coming unexpectedly or incidentally.

3. Bot.: Abnormal, as a genuine root with leaf-



Mangrove-tree, showing Adventitious Roots.

buds on it, or a slender aerial root sent down from the branches, as in the banyan and mangrove trees.

ād-vēn-tī'-tious-lŷ, adv. [ADVENTITIOUS.] In an adventitious manner; casually; accidentally.

ād-vēn-tī'-tious-nēss, s. [ADVENTITIOUS.] The quality or state of being adventitious.

†ad-vēnt'-ive, a. & s. [Low Lat. *adventivus*, from *adventum*, supine of *advenio*.] [ADVENE.] As adjective: Foreign to, not native; adventitious.

"... the considerations of the original of the soul, whether it be native or *adventive*, and how far it is exempted from laws of matter and of the immortality thereof, and many other points . . ."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. ii.

*As substantive: A person or thing coming from abroad.

"That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them and for the *adventives* also."—*Bacon*.

*ad-vēnt'-rŷ, s. [ADVENTURE.] An adventure, an enterprise.

"Act a brave work; call it thy last *adventry*."

B. Jonson: Epig.

ad-vēnt'-u-al, a. [ADVENT.] Pertaining to the season of Advent.

"I do also daily use one other collect, as, namely, the collects *adventual*, quadragesimal, paschal, or pentecostal, for their proper seasons."—*Bishop Saunderson*.

ad-vēnt'-ūre, *a-vēnt'-ūre, s. [Fr. *aventure*; Ital. *avventura*, from Lat. *adventurus*, fut. part. of *advenio*.] [AUNTER.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of venturing or hazarding, hazard (followed by *of* or standing alone).

"The *adventure* of her person."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

"He loved excitement and *adventure*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

At all adventures: At all hazards, at all risks.

"Where the mind does not perceive probable connection, there men's opinions are the effects of chance and hazard: of a mind floating at all *adventures*, without choice and without direction."—*Locke*.

II. That which constitutes the venture or hazard.

*1. Chance, fortune. [ADVENTURE.]

"*Adventure* so hath turned his pas

Ageynes the kyng his mas."

Kyng Alisaunder, 7,837.

*2. An occurrence, especially if it is of an important character.

"The *adventures* of one's life."—*Bacon*.

3. An enterprise of uncertain issue; an exploit not to be achieved without risk.

"This hard *adventure* claims thy utmost care."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiv., 436.

"To taste the fruit of yon celestial tree,
Or die in the *adventure*."

Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 1.

"He . . . had been accustomed to eccentric *adventures*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. Technically:

Comm. (especially by sea): That which is put to hazard; a ship or goods sent to sea at the risk of the sender.

"... reserving to himself only one-tenth part of the gains of the adventure."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

¶ More usually VENTURE (q. v.).

A bill of adventure: A writing signed by one who receives goods on board his vessel at their owner's risk. Or a writing signed by a merchant, stating that the goods shipped in his name belong to another, to the adventure or chance of which the person so named is to stand.

ad-věnt'-üre, *v. t. & i.* [In Fr. *aventurer*; Ital. *avventurare*.] [ADVENTURE, s.]

1. *Trans.*: To risk, to hazard, to put in danger.

"So bold Leander would adventure it."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

"Yet they adventured to go back."—*Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

¶ It is sometimes used reflectively.

"... desiring him that he would not adventure himself into the theatre."—*Acts* xix. 31.

2. *Intrans.*: To venture.

"Page, I am almost afraid to stand alone

Here in the churchyard; yet I will adventure."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

¶ There is properly an ellipsis in the above example, the meaning being, "yet I will adventure to do it;" it thus resembles the example from Bunyan.

ad-věnt'-üred, *pa. par. & a.* [ADVENTURE, v.]

ad-věnt'-üre-fül, *a.* [ADVENTURE.] Full of adventure; delighting in enterprise.

***ad-věnt'-üre-měnt**, *s.* [Eng. *adventure*; -*ment*.] Danger, hazard, risk.

"Laughs at such dangers and adventures."—*Hall: Satires*, IV. iii. 34.

ad-věň'-tūr-ěr, *s.* [In Ger. *abenteuerer*; Fr. *aventurier*; Ital. *avventuriere*.]

1. *Originally*: All who belonged to a company of merchants united for the discovery and colonization of new lands, or for trade with remote parts of the world. The Society of Adventurers arose in Burgundy; it was established by John, Duke of Brabant, in 1248, and, being translated into England, had its constitution and privileges confirmed by various kings, beginning with Edward III., and terminating with Henry VII. The official name which it ultimately bore in England was the Merchant Adventurers.

Adventurers upon return; called also *Putters out*. Adventurers who lent money before departing on a hazardous journey, stipulating that if they returned alive they should receive their capital back, with heavy interest upon it; while if they died abroad it would become the property of the borrower. [PUTTER OUT.]

2. One who, being conscious that he possesses courage and ability, seeks his fortune in new and perilous enterprises, military, political, or of any other kind, it not being implied that he is a member of any chartered company like that above described.

"Adventurers they, from far who roved,
To live by battle which they loved."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 3.

"These contests, however, did not take place till the younger adventurer had attained riches and dignities such that he no longer stood in need of the patronage which had raised him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

ad-věnt'-üre-sōme, *a.* [ADVENTURE.] Bold, daring, adventurous.

¶ Now shortened into VENTURESOME (q. v.).

ad-věnt'-üre-sōme-něss, *s.* [ADVENTURESOME.] The act or quality of being venturesome. (This word is now shortened to VENTURESOMENESS.)

ad-věnt'-ür-īng, *pr. par.* [ADVENTURE, v.]

ad-věnt'-ür-oūs, *a.* [In Fr. *aventureux*.] [ADVENTURE.] Full of adventure.

1. *Of persons*: Fond of adventure, prone to embark in hazardous enterprises, enterprising.

"What time I sailed with Morgan's crew,
Who oft, 'mid our carousals, spake
Of Raleigh, Frobisher, and Drake;
Adventurous hearts! who bartered, bold,
Their English steel for Spanish gold."

Scott: Rokeby, ii. 18.

2. *Of things*: Involving danger, perilous; not to be done or achieved without danger, not to be encountered without risk. The hazard may be to life, to liberty, to reputation, or to anything else which is prized.

"... that breathed
Heroic ardor to adventurous deeds
Under their godlike leaders, in the canse
Of God and His Messiah."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. vi.

[See also the examples under ADVENTUROUSLY.]

ad-věnt'-ür-oūs-lý, *adv.* [ADVENTUROUS.] In an adventurous manner; courageously, boldly, daringly.

"They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he durst steal any thing adventurously."—*Shakesp.: K. Henry V.*, iv. 4.

"He has drawn heavily upon time in his development of species, and he has drawn adventurously upon matter in his theory of pangenesis."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., vii. 158.

ad-věnt'-ür-oūs-něss, *s.* [ADVENTUROUS.] The quality of being adventurous; enterprise, courage, boldness, valor.

***ăd'-věň-üe**, *s.* Old spelling of AVENUE.

ăd'-věrb, *s.* [In Ger. *adverbium*; Fr. *adverbe*; Ital. *avverbio*, from Lat. *adverbium*=an adverb: *ad*=to, and *verbum*=a word, a verb. The etymology does not suggest the full meaning of the term *adverb*. An adverb may be placed before, or in immediate connection with, other parts of speech than a verb (see below).] One of the "parts of speech." A word placed in more or less immediate conjunction with a verb, a participle, an adjective, or another adverb, and designed to qualify its meaning. In the sentences, "he rides well," "splendidly done," "remarkably good," and "very prosperously," *well*, *splendidly*, *remarkably*, *very* and *prosperously* are adverbs.

ăd'-věrb'-i-ăl, *a.* [In Ger. *adverbialisch*; Fr. *adverbial*; Ital. *avverbiale*, from Lat. *adverbialis*, from *adverbium*=an adverb.] [ADVERB.]

1. Pertaining to an adverb, containing an adverb.

"I next proceed to the adverbial forms."—*Key: Philological Essays* (1868), p. 179.

2. Liberal in the use of adverbs.

"He is wonderfully adverbial in his professions."—*Tatler*, No. 191.

ăd'-věrb'-i-ăl-lý, *adv.* [ADVERBIAL.] After the manner of an adverb.

"... and which are used adverbially by the moderns."—*Beames: Compar. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India*, i. 183.

***ăd'-vě're**, *v. t.* [ADVERT.]

ăd'-věrs'-ă-ble, *a.* [ADVERSE.] Contrary to, opposite to. (*Johnson: Dict.*)

***ăd'-věrs'-ă-čý-ôn**, *s.* [ADVERSE.] Contention.

"Desyringe so a castell in to dwell,

Hym and his men to kepe from all adversacyon."

Harvyn: Chron., f. 55.

***ăd'-věr-sant**, *a.* [ADVERSE.] Adverse. (*Minshew: Guide into Tongues*.)

ăd'-věr-săr'-i-ă, *s. pl.* [Lat., a note-book, a common-place book, a journal, memoranda, especially a book in which debtor and creditor entries were placed *adverse*, that is, opposite to each other.]

1. A common-place book.

"These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria*."—*Bull: Sermons*.

2. A printed miscellany.

***ăd'-věr-să-rĭe**, *s.* [ADVERSARY.]

ăd'-věr-săr'-i-oūs, *a.* [ADVERSARY.] Full of opposition to, exceedingly adverse to. (*Poetic*.) (*Southey*.)

ăd'-věr-săr-ý, *s. & a.* [In Fr. *adversaire*; Ital. *avversario*, fr. Lat. *adversarius*=turned toward, opposed to: *adversus*, part., adj., & prep.=turned toward, opposite: *ad*=to; *versus*=turned, pa. par. of *verto*=to turn.]

A. As substantive:

1. One temporarily or permanently brought into antagonism with another, as in a battle, a lawsuit, a competition, or even a friendly game; an opponent.

"And eek by witnessyng of many a wight,
That al was fals that sayde his adversarie."

Chaucer: C. T., 13,609-10.

"And do as adversaries do in law—
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

"... let him not go down with us to battle, lest in the battle he be an *adversary* to us."—*1 Sam.* xxix. 4.

2. One who from having been brought in some way into antagonism with another, has become his secret or avowed foe. In a more general sense, an enemy, whether public or private. (Used also of the enemies of God.)

"And he was an *adversary* to Israel all the days of Solomon."—*1 Kings* xi. 25.

"Let mine *adversaries* be clothed with shame."—*Ps.* cix. 29.

"The *adversaries* of the Lord shall be broken to pieces . . ."—*1 Sam.* ii. 10.

¶ Applied in Scripture by way of eminence to Satan.

"... your *adversary* the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour."—*1 Pet.* v. 8.

B. As adjective: Opposed to, adverse to.

"An unvanquishable fort against the impressions and assaults of all *adversary* forces."—*Ep. King: Vittis Palat.* (1614), p. 30.

Law: Not unopposed. An *adversary suit* is a suit to which opposition has been intimated.

ăd'-věrs'-ă-tĭve, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *adversativum*; Fr. *adversatif*; Ital. *avversativo*, from Lat. *adversativus*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Gen.*: Expressing some opposition to, or at least some difference from or with.

2. *Spec.*: Pertaining to, resembling, or containing an adversative.

"Two members of one and the same sentence connected with the adversative particle 'but.'"—*Worthington: Miscell.*, p. 4.

¶ Prof. Bain considers the *Adversative* terms as the second class of *Co-ordinating Conjunctions*, the others being called *Cumulative* and *Illative*. The adversatives place the second sentence or clause in some kind of opposition to the preceding one. There are three species or divisions in the class: *Exclusive Adversatives* (viz., *not, but, else, otherwise*), *Alternative Adversatives* (viz., *either—or; whether—or; neither—nor*), and *Arrestive Adversatives* (as *but, but then, still, only, nevertheless*, and others). (*Bain: Higher Eng. Gram.*)

B. As substantive:

Grammar: A word putting in more or less distinct opposition to each other the two portions of a sentence between which it is placed. [See the adjective.]

ăd'-věrse, *a.* [In Fr. *adverse*; Ital. *avverso*, fr. Lat. *adversus*=turned to: *ad*=to; *versus*, pa. par. of *verto*=to turn.]

¶ Shakespeare generally accents on the first syllable as is now done; but in the following passage he does so on the second:

"Though time seems so *adverse*, and means unfit."

Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. i.

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Of purely physical opposition: So turned toward a person as literally to stand in the way of his progress.

Used (1) of anything in action against a person or thing.

"One by storms annoyed and *adverse* winds."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

(2) Of what is simply opposite to a person or thing.

"And Afric's coast and Calpe's *adverse* height."

Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

II. Of opposition not purely physical.

1. *Of persons or beings*: Hostile, antagonistic, inimical, unpropitious.

"Besides, the king's name is a tower of strength,
Which they upon the *adverse* faction want."

Shakesp.: King Richard III., v. 3.

"The adherents of the ministers were victorious, put the *adverse* mob to the rout . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

"E'er since our *adverse* fates decreed
That we must part, and I must mourn."

Couper: To Delia.

2. *Of things*:

(a) In opposition to the real or supposed welfare of; calamitous, afflictive.

"What if he hath decreed that I shall first
Be try'd in humble state, and things *adverse*;
By tribulations, injuries, insults,
Contempts, and scorns, and snares, and violence?"

Milton: P. R., bk. iii.

(b) In its nature opposed to, incongruous or inconsistent with.

"The benevolent spirit of the Christian morality is undoubtedly *adverse* to distinctions of caste."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

B. Technically:

Law. Adverse possession: Occupancy against the person rightfully entitled, but which, however, will become unimpeachable if the latter remain quiet on the subject for twenty years.

***ăd'-věrse**, *v. t.* [From the adjective. In Lat. *adversor*=to oppose.] To oppose, to manifest hostility to.

"Of that fortune him schulde *adverse*."

Gower: Confessio Amantis, bk. ii.

ăd'-věrse-lý, *adv.* [ADVERSE.] In an adverse manner, oppositely.

"If the drink you give me touch my palate *adversely*, I make a crooked face at it."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

ăd'-věrse-něss, *s.* [ADVERSE.] The state or quality of being adverse; opposition.

"... a seeming *adverseness* of events to his endeavors."—*Barrow: Sermons*.

***ăd'-věrs'-ěr**, *s.* [ADVERSE.] An adversary.

"Myn *adversers* and false wytnes berars agaynste me."—*Archæologia*, xxiii. 46.

bólĭ, bōy; pōut, jōwĭ; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ðem; thin, ðis; sin, aʒ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhũn; -þion, -şion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhũs. -tĭe, -dle, &c. = bĕl, dĕl.

ăd-vêrs'-i-fō-lī-āte, **ăd-vêrs'-i-fō-lī-ouſ**, *a.* [Lat. *adversus* = turned to, opposite; *folium* = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having opposite leaves.

***ăd-vêr'-sion**, *s.* [ADVERT.] A turning to, attention.

"The soul bestoweth her *adversion*
On something else."—*More: Phil. Poems*, p. 294.

ăd-vêr'-sī-tŷ, ***ăd-vêr'-sī-tê**, *s.* [In Fr. *adversité*; Ital. *avversità*, fr. Lat. *adversitas*=(1) contrariety, antipathy; (2) misfortune, calamity.]

1. Adverse circumstances, misfortune, calamity, trouble, either one affliction or a series of them. (In this sense it has a plural.)

"He hath said in his heart, I shall not be moved: for I shall never be in *adversity*."—*Ps.* x. 6.

"And though the Lord give you the bread of *adversity*, and the water of affliction . . ."—*Isa.* xxx. 20.

"And ye have this day rejected your God, who Himself saved you out of all your *adversities* and your tribulations . . ."—*1 Sam.* x. 19.

2. The state of mental depression produced by such adverse circumstances or calamities.

"Haveth som reuthe on hir *adversité*."
Chaucer: C. T. 5,074.

ăd-vêrt', *v. t. & i.* [In Ital. *avvertire*, fr. Lat. *adverto*, *v. t.*=to turn toward: *ad*=to; *verto*=to turn.]

*1. *Transitive*: To regard, to advise.

"So though the soul, the time she doth *advert*
The body's passions, takes herself to die."
Dr. H. More: Song of the Soul, iv. 39.

2. *Intransitive*: To turn the mind or attention to, to remark, to notice.

(a) *With to*:

"I may again *advert* to the distinction."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 97.

"A child of earth, I rested, in that stage
Of my past course to which these thoughts *advert*,
Upon earth's native energies."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

(b) *With upon*:

"While they pretend to *advert* upon one libel, they set up another."—*Vindic. of the Duke of Guise* (1683).

***ăd-vêrt'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *averto*: *a*=from; *verto*=to turn. The *d* is improperly inserted.] To avert, to turn away from. (*Scotch.*)

"Fræ my sinnes *advert* thy face."—*Poems*, 16th cent.

ăd-vêrt'-ed, *pa. par.* [ADVERT.]

***ăd-vêrt'-ançe**, *s.* [ADVERTENCE.] (*Old Scotch.*)

***ăd-vêr-tă-tion**, ***ad-ver-ta-cy-oun**, *s.* [ADVERT.] Information. (*Digby Myst.*, p. 106.)

ăd-vêrt'-ençe, ***ăd-vêrt'-ançe** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [In Ital. *avvertenza*.] [ADVERT.]

I. The act of turning the mind to; attention, notice, heedfulness.

*1. *Without to*:

"Although the body sat among them there,
Her *advertence* is always ellis where;
For Troilus full fast her soule sought.
Withouten worde, on him alwaie she thought."
Chaucer: Troilus and Cress., iv. 698.

2. *With to*:

"Christianity may make Archimedes his challenge: give it but where it may set its foot, allow but a sober *advertence* to its proposals, and it will move the whole world."—*Decay of Piety*.

II. A person or persons attending upon. (*O. Scotch.*)

1. *Retinue*.

"And all his *advertance* that in his court dwellis."—*Rauf Coilyear*.

2. *Adherents, abettors, advisers*.

"Schir William of Crechtoun and Schir George of Crechtoun, and thar *advertence*."—*Short Chron. of Jas.* II., p. 36.

ăd-vert'-en-çŷ, *s.* [ADVERTENCE.] The same as ADVERTENCE, in sense No. 1.

"Too much *advertency* is not your talent; or else you had fled from that text, as from a rock."—*Swift*.

ăd-vêrt'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *advertens*, *pr. par.* of *adverto*.] [ADVERT.] Turning toward, attentive, heedful.

"This requires choice parts, great attention of mind, sequestration from the importunity of secular employments, and a long, *advertent*, and deliberate connexing of consequents."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

ăd-vêrt'-ent-lŷ, *adv.* [ADVERTENT.] In an *advertent* matter; not unintentionally, but with deliberation, or, at least, fully.

ăd-vêrt'-iŋg, *pr. par.* [ADVERT.]

ăd'-vêr-tiŝe, **ăd'-vêr-tiŝe**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *advertissant*, *pr. par.* of *advertir*; Fr. *avertir*; Ital. *avvisare*; Lat. *adverto*.] [ADVERT.]

A. *Transitive*:

*1. *Gen.*: To notify, to inform, to give intelligence to.

"I have *advertiz'd* him by secret means."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Part III.*, iv. 5.

"And I thought to *advertise* thee, saying, Buy it before the inhabitants . . ."—*Ruth* iv. 4.

"I was *advertised* their general slept."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

2. *Spec.*: To publish in a newspaper, or in some similar way, a paragraph generally designed to promote the financial or other interests of the person who seeks its insertion. [ADVERTISEMENT, III. 2.]

B. *Intransitive*: To publish an advertisement in a newspaper, or in any other way give it currency.

¶ Formerly used sometimes with *upon*, so as to make a compound transitive verb.

" . . . do *advertise upon* that learned knight, my very worthy friend."—*Sir Wm. Read: Tatler*, No. 224.

ăd-vêr-tiŝed, **ăd-vêr-tiŝed**, *pa. par.* [ADVERTISE, ADVERTISE.]

ăd-vêr'-tiŝe-mënt, ***ăd-vêr-tiŝe-mënt**, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *avertissement*.]

I. The act of advertising.

1. *Gen.*: The act of advertising, intimating, or giving notice of anything.

*2. *Spec.*: Admonition.

"My griefs cry louder than *advertisement*."

Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, v. i.

II. The state of being advertised, ability to be advertised.

III. That which advertises.

†1. *Gen.*: Intimation in any way of something which has occurred.

"K. Hen. The Earl of Westmoreland set forth to-day;
With him my son, Lord John of Lancaster;
For this *advertisement* is five days old."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Part I., iii. 2.

2. *Spec.*: A short paragraph in a newspaper not of sufficiently general interest to warrant the editor to insert it as a piece of news, but which is of so much importance to the financial or other interests of some one individual that he is willing to pay for its insertion. It is the profit derived from advertisements which keeps many newspapers in existence.

ăd-vêr-tiŝ-ēr, *s.* [ADVERTISE.]

1. *Of persons*: One who advertises.

"The great skill in an *advertiser* is chiefly seen in the style he makes use of."—*Tatler*, No. 224.

2. *Of things*: That which advertises. (*Used as the name of various newspapers, as the "Morning Advertiser."*)

"They have drawled through columns of gazetteers and *advertisers* for a century together."—*Burke: Works*, ii. 13.

ăd-vêr-tiŝ-iŋg, *pr. par. & a.* [ADVERTISE.]

I. *As present participle*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

II. *As adjective*:

1. Furnishing advertisements, as "an *advertising firm*."

2. Constituting a receptacle for advertisements, as an "advertising van." Vehicles designed for such a purpose cannot legally be sent forth to traverse public thoroughfares.

*3. *Attentive*.

¶ *Advertising* and *holy*=attentive and faithful. (*Johnson*.)

"As I was then

Advertising and *holy* to your business,
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
Attornied at your service."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

ăd-vêr-tiŝe, &c. [ADVERTISE.]

ăd-vêsp'-ēr-āte, *v. i.* [In Lat. *avesperascit*, *impers. verb*=evening approaches: *ad*=to; *vesperasco*=to become evening; *vespera* or *vesper*=the evening.] To draw toward evening.

***ăd-vêst'**, *v. t.* [Norm. Fr. *advestir*, fr. Lat. *ad*=to, and *vestis*=a garment.] To put in possession, to invest. (*Cotgrave*.)

***ăd-view'e**, *v.* [VIEW.] To consider. (*Spenser*.)

***ăd-view'ed**, *pa. par.* [ADVEWE.]

ăd-vi'çe, ***ă-viŝ'**, ***ă-viŝe**, ***ăv-i-ŝis'**, ***ă-vŷ's**, *s.* [Fr. *avis*; Ital. *avviso*.] [ADVISE.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. *Opinion, view, sentiment*.

"And seth then sayd hir *avits*
Of God, that Loverd was and ever isse."

Saynt Katherine, p. 179.

*2. *Deliberate consideration, prudence*.

"What he hath won, that he hath fortified;
So hot a speed, with such *advice* dispos'd;
Such temperate order, in so fierce a course,
Doth want example."

Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

[See also example under No. 3.]

3. *Information*. [See also *Commerce* (B. 1).]

"How shall I doat on her with more *advice*,

That thus without *advice* begin to love her!"

Shakesp.: Two Gent., ii. 4.

4. *Counsel*; an opinion offered as to what one ought to do either habitually, or in the circumstances which have at the time arrived.

" . . . give here your *advice* and counsel."—*Judg.*, xx. 7.

"His friends were summon'd on a point so nice,
To pass their judgment, and to give *advice*;
But fix'd before, and well resolved was he
(As men that ask *advice* are wont to be)."

Pope: January and May, 81-84.

To take *advice* is to accept it when tendered, and act upon it.

"This *advice* was taken, and with excellent effect."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

To take *advice with*, is to take counsel with; to consult, to hold a conference with, and ask the opinion of, as, for instance, an adept in any art.

"Great princes, taking *advice* with workmen, with no less cost set their things together."—*Bacon: Essays*.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Comm.*: Information on some business matter communicated by one engaged in mercantile life to another person similarly engaged.

¶ Often in the plural; in which case it means telegrams, letters, or other documents, or even verbal communications, interesting to commercial men, regarding occurrences happening elsewhere.

A *letter of advice*: A letter sent by one merchant to another, informing him when bills or cheques are drawn on him, with particulars as to when payment is to be made.

2. *Nautical. Advice-boat*: A small vessel to carry despatches, or, in some cases, verbal information between places accessible by water.

***ăd-viŝ'-il-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *adrigilo*=to watch by, to keep guard over: *ad*=near, and *vigilo*=to be wakeful, to watch; *vigil*=awake, watchful.] To watch over, to watch.

ăd-viŝ-a-bil'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *advisable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being advisable; advisableness.

ăd-viŝ-a-ble, *a.* [ADVISE.]

*1. Able to be advised; not indisposed to accept advice, and therefore encouraging others to offer it.

"He was so strangely *advisable* that he would *advert* unto the judgment of the meanest person."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*.

2. Such as one acting on good advice would adopt; right, proper, befitting, fitting, expedient.

"He called a council of war to consider what course it would be *advisable* to take."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ăd-viŝ-a-ble-nêss, *s.* [ADVISABLE.] The quality of being proper, befitting, or expedient. (*Johnson: Dict.*)

ăd-viŝ-a-blŷ, *adv.* [ADVISABLE.] In an advisable manner. (*Webster*.)

ăd-viŝe, ***ăd-vŷŝe**, ***ăd-viŝe**, ***ă-viŝe**, ***ă-vŷŝe**, ***ă-viŝe**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *adviser*; Ital. *avvisare* = to view, to perceive, to take note.] [ADVISE.]

I. *Transitive*:

(a) *Ordinary Language*:

*1. To observe, to look at.

"Heo heom *avysed* among ther play,
For he was nought of that contray."

Kyng Alisaunder, 221.

"He looked back, and her *avizing* well
Weened, as he said, that by her outward grace,
That fairest Florimel was present there in place."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 22.

*2. To consider, to deliberate upon.

(a) *Not with self added (unreflectively)*.

(b) *With self added (reflectively)*: To take counsel with one's self; to reflect.

"Now therefore *advise* thyself what word I shall bring again to him that sent me."—*1 Chron.* xxi. 12.

3. To inform, to acquaint, to apprise; to teach. [See *Commerce*.]

"Quick. Are you *advised* o' that? You shall find it a great charge: and to be up early and down late."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.

4. To counsel; to offer counsel to, in the hope, or at least with the desire that it may be followed.

"Brother, I *advise* you to the best."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, i. 2.

"I would *advise* all gentlemen to learn merchants' accounts."—*Locke*.

(b) *Technically*:

Comm.: To communicate intelligence regarding the state of the markets, the consignment of goods, bills drawn on one, &c.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Intransitive: To consult, to deliberate, to reflect.

"Now *advise*, and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me."—2 Sam. xxiv. 13.

ad-vīš'ed, pa. par. & a. [ADVISE.]

As adjective:

1. *Of a person:* Counselling; acting with deliberation; prudent, wise.

"Let him rather be *advised* in his answers than forward to tell stories."—Bacon: *Essays*.

(a) *Well advised:* Humble, prudent.

"Only by pride cometh contention; but with the *well advised* is wisdom."—Prov. xiii. 10.

(b) *Ill advised:* Foolish.

2. (a) *Of a resolution:* Well considered. (b) *Of an act:* Deliberate.

"... after a great and long and *advised* disputation."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

"When they had sworn to this *advised* doom."

Shakesp.: *Tarquin and Lucrece*.

"In other words, he may either have been aware of the circumstance or not aware; it may either have been present to his mind or not present. In the first case, the act may be said to have been an *advised* act, with respect to the circumstances; in the other case, an *unadvised* one."—Bowring: *Bentham's Works*, i. 42.

ad-vī-šēd-lŷ, adv. [ADVISED.] With mature deliberation.

*1. Attentively.

"This picture she *advisedly* perused,
And chid the painter for his wondrous skill."

Shakesp.: *Tarquin and Lucrece*.

2. With mature deliberation; with deliberate purpose.

"I dare be bound again,
My soul upon the forfeit, that your lord
Will never more break faith *advisedly*."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

ad-vī-šēd-nēss, s. [ADVISED.] The quality of having been adopted after mature deliberation; advisableness.

"While things are in agitation, private men may modestly tender their thoughts to the consideration of those that are in authority; to whose care it belongeth, in prescribing concerning indifferent things, to proceed with all just *advisedness* and moderation."—Saunderson: *Judgment in One View*.

ad-vīš'e-mēnt, *a-vīš'e-mēnt, s. [ADVISE.]

1. Consideration, deliberation.

"... which [lake or portion of the sea] is not without peril to such as with small *advisement* enter the same."—Harrison: *Descriptive of Britaine*, p. 33.

"... in good *advisement* and remembrance."—A MS. from the Rolls' House, quoted in Froude's "*Hist. Eng.*," ch. iv.

2. Consultation.

"... David, when he came with the Philistines against Saul to battle: but they helped them not; for the lords of the Philistines upon *advisement* sent him away, saying, He will fall to his master Saul to the jeopardy of our heads."—1 Chron. xii. 19.

3. Advice, counsel.

"Ten schippes were dryven, through ille *avisement*,
Thorgh a tempest ryven, the schipmen held them
schent."—Langtoft: *Chron.* p. 148.

ad-vī-šēr, s. [ADVISE.] One who advises.

"... nor had he near him any *adviser* on whose judgment reliance could be placed."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

"Halifax was generally regarded as the chief *adviser* of the Crown."—*Ibid.*, ch. xiv.

ad-vī-šēr-ship, s. [ADVISER.] The office or position of an adviser.

ad-vī-šīng, pr. par. & s. [ADVISE.]

As substantive: Advice, counsel.

"... fasten your ear on my *advising*."—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

***ad-vī-šion, s.** [AVISION.] A vision, a dream. (*Wright*.)

***ad-vī-sō, s.** [Low Lat. *advīsō*; Ital. *aviso*.] Advice.

"... their counsels and *advisos*."—Wagstaffe *Hist. Ref.*, p. 4.

ad-vī-sōr-ŷ, a. [ADVISE.]

1. Having power to advise.

"The general association has a general *advisory* superintendence over all the ministers and churches."—Turnbull: *Hist. Conn.*

2. Containing advice.

ad vī-tām âut cŭl'-pām. [Lat.] [AD.]

***ad-vī'te, a.** [Lat. *avitus*=(1) pertaining to a grandfather; ancestral; (2) very old of *avus*=(1) a grandfather; (2) an old man.] Adult.

"Fyrste such persones, beyng nowe *advite*, that is to saye, passed their chyldehoode, as wel in maners as in yeres."—Sir Thos. Elyot: *Governor*, p. 85.

ăd'-vō-ca-çŷ, s. [Lat. *advocatio*, fr. *advoco*=to call or summon to.] [ADVOKE.]

*1. A lawsuit.

"Be ye not ware how that false Poliphete
Is now about eftsonis for to plete,
And bring in on you *advocacies* new?"

Chaucer: *Troilus and Creseide*, ii. 1,469.

2. The act of pleading for a person or a cause.

"If any there are, who are of opinion that there are no antipodes, or that the stars do fall; they shall not want herein the applause and *advocacy* of man."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

ăd'-vō-câte, *ăd'-vō-cat, *ăd'-vōk-ête, s. [Lat. *advocatus*=(1) originally one whose aid was called in or invoked; one who helped in any business matter; (2) *Law*, at first, one who gave his legal aid in a case, without, however, pleading. this being the function of the *patronus*; (3) the *advocatus fisci*, who attended to the interests of the *fiscus*, or the emperor's privy purse. From *advoco*=to call or summon to one: *ad*=to, and *voco*=to call, to summon; Ger. *advokat*; Fr. *avocat*, Ital. *avvocato*.] [ADVOWSON, ADVOKE, VOICE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who pleads a cause in a civil or criminal court belonging to any country.

"O thou, that art so fair and ful of grace,
Be myn *advocat* in that hihe place."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 11,995-9.

"The *advocates* contended on both sides with far more than professional keenness and vehemence."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(a) One who defends against opposers, and seeks to recommend to the acceptance of the public any opinion or cause.

"And thither will I bear thy suit,
Nor will thine *advocate* be mute."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, iv. 15.

¶ It is used with *of* or *for* after it.

"The *advocates* of 'transmutation' have failed to explain them."—Owen: *Classification of Mammalia*, p. 49.

"And *advocates* for folly dead and gone."

Pope: *Epistles*.

(b) Christ, as pleading before the Eternal Father for sinners.

"And if any man sin, we have an *advocate* with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous."—1 John ii. 1.

B. Technically:

I. In the old German Empire: A person appointed by the emperor to do justice. In Germany and elsewhere juridical advocates were made judges in consequence of their attending when causes were pleaded in the count's court.

II. In the Mediæval Church: One appointed to defend the rights and revenues of a church or monastery. The word *advocate*, in the sense of a defender of the church, was ultimately superseded by that of *patron*, but it still lingers in the term *advowson*. [ADVOWSON.]

Constitutional advocates, in Rome, pleaded before the consistory in cases relating to the disposal of benefices which they opposed.

Elective advocates were chosen by a bishop, an abbot, or a chapter.

Feudal advocates were persons assigned lands on condition of their fighting for the Church, leading out their vassals for the purpose.

Matricular advocates defended the cathedral churches.

Military advocates were appointed to fight for the Church. [See also ADVOCATUS.]

Devil's Advocate. [ADVOCATUS, FRA.]

III. In English Law:

1. *Originally:* One who pleaded a cause in a civil, but not in a criminal court. Formerly, certain persons called advocates, learned in the civil and canon law, were alone entitled to plead as counsel in the English ecclesiastical and admiralty courts, but these are now thrown open to the ordinary bar. (*Will: Wharton's Law Lexicon*.)

2. *Now:* In English and American law, one who pleads a cause in any court, civil or criminal. It is not, properly speaking, a technical word, but is used only in a popular sense, as synonymous with barrister or counsel. [COUNSEL; ADVOCATE, A. 1.]

The *Queen's Advocate* was a member of the College of Advocates, whose office it was to advise and act as counsel for the Crown in questions of civil, canon, and international law. He ranked next to the Solicitor-General. (*Will: Wharton's Law Lexicon*.)

¶ At stations of the army the *judge-advocate* is the officer through whom prosecutions before courts-martial are conducted. There is also a *Judge-Advocate-General* for the army at large.

IV. In Scotland:

1. *Law:* A member of "the faculty of advocates," or Scottish bar. These have not derived their privileges from any Act of Parliament incorporating

them into a society, but have possessed them from a period of unascertained antiquity. The association is formed on the model of that of the French *avocats*, and, like it, is presided over by a dean, or doyen.

"The College of Justice, a great forensic society composed of judges, *advocates*, writers to the signet, and solicitors."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. A solicitor practicing in Aberdeen.

¶ The *Lord Advocate* is the principal Crown lawyer in Scotland. It is his duty to act as public prosecutor, which he does in great cases in which the Crown is interested, leaving the inferior ones to the procurators fiscal, who act under his instructions. He is virtually Secretary of State for Scotland, and, as a rule, it is through him that the Government proposes, explains, and defends the special legislation for that country.

ăd'-vō-câte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *advoco*=to call or summon to. In *Law*: To call an advocate to one's assistance: *ad*=to; *voco*=to call.] This is an old English word which fell into disuse and again revived. "It would be difficult," says Trench, "to find an example of the verb 'to advocate' between Milton and Burke." (*Trench: Eng., Past and Present*, p. 55.)

I. Transitive:

*1. To call upon or to, to summon, to ask to hear.

"... we may, in those cases, express our oath in the form of *advocating* and calling the creature."—Jeremy Taylor: *Of the Decalogue*.

2. To speak or write, if not even to agitate, in favor of a person, an opinion, or a measure.

"The most eminent orators were engaged to *advocate* her cause."—Milford.

"... persons who *advocate* this sentiment."—MacKenzie: *Life of Calvin*.

II. Intransitive:

*O. *Scotch*: To strive, as an advocate does, to win a cause.

"For men seldom *advocate* against Satan's work and sin in themselves, but against God's work in themselves."—Rutherford: *Letters*.

ăd'-vō-câte-ship, s. [ADVOCATE.]

1. The office of an advocate.

"Leave your *advocateship*,
Except that we shall call you orator Fry."

Ben Jonson: *New Inn*, ii. 6.

2. *Advocacy*.

"The redemption of the world was made a great part of the *advocateship* of the Holy Spirit by our Lord."—Hallywell: *Salv. of Souls*, p. 71.

ăd'-vō-cā-tēss, s. The feminine form of ADVOCATE.

"He [the Archbishop of Florence] answers ... God hath provided us of an *advocatess* who is gentle and sweet, &c., and many other such dangerous propositions."—Bp. Taylor: *Dissuatives from Popery*.

ăd'-vō-cā-tīng, pr. par. [ADVOCATE.]

ăd'-vō-cā-tion, s. [Lat. *advocatio* = a summoning of legal assistance.] [ADVOCATE.]

1. The act or office of pleading; advocacy.

"Des. Alas; thrice gentle Cassio,
My *advocation* is not now in tune;
My lord is not my lord."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 4.

*2. *Scots Law*: A mode of appeal from certain inferior courts to the supreme one.

Note of advocacy: A writ employed for this appeal.

ăd-vō-ca-trīce, s. [ADVOCATE.] A female advocate. (*Elyot*.)

ăd'-vō-cā-tŭs, s. [Lat.] [ADVOCATE.]

In the *Papal Court*: A. *diaboli* = the devil's advocate; the same as the *Fra di diavolo*. A person appointed to raise doubts against the genuineness of the miracles of a candidate for canonization. [FRA.]

***ad-vōld', v. t.** [AVOID.]

***ad-vō'ke, v. t.** [Lat. *advoco* = to call or summon to one: *ad* = to; *voco* = to call.] To call or summon to; to transfer a cause to (one's self) for trial.

"His holiness ... promising not to revoke the said commission ... should not, at the point of sentence, have *advoked* the cause, retaining it at Rome."—Bonner. (*Froude's "Hist. Eng."*, ch. vii.)

***ăd'-vō-kête** [ADVOCATE.]

***ad-vōl-ă-tion, s.** [From Lat. *advolutio* = a flying to, from *advolo*=to fly toward; *ad*=to, and *volo*=to fly.] The act of flying to or toward anything. (*Johnson: Dict.*)

ăd-vōl-ŭ-tion, s. [Lat. *advolutio*=a rolling up, from *advolutus*, pa. par. of *advolvere*=to roll to or toward: *ad*=to, *volvo*=to roll.] The act or process of rolling toward.

***ad-vōūçh, v. i.** [AVOUCH.]

***ăd'-vōū-tēr-ēr, s.** [ADVOUTERY.] An adulterer.

"God will condemn *advouterers*"—Bayle: *Yet a Course at the Romysche Fox*, f. 70.

bōll, bōŷ; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem, thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhŭn; -tŭion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł. deł

***ād-vōu'-trēss**, ***ād-vōw'-trēss**, *s.* The fem. form of ADVOUTRESS, or ADVOWTRER.

"This kind of danger is then to be feared, chiefly, when the wives have plots for the raising of their own children, or else that they be advoutresses."—*Bacon: Essays*, ch. xvi.

***ād-vōu'-trīe**, ***ād-vōu'-trȳ**, ***ād-vōw'-trȳ**, ***a-vōw'-trȳ**, ***a-vōu'-tēr-īe**, *s.* [O. Fr. *avoutrie*.] Adultery. [ADULTERY.]

"... calling this match *advoutrie*, as it was."—*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 342.

"... that he had lived in frequent *avoutry*."—*Anderson: Coll.* iv., pt. i., p. 101.

***ād-vōu'-trōūs**, *a.* [ADVOUTRY.] Adulterous. "the fall of the *advoutrous*, cursed, and malignant church of hypocrites."—*Bale: Revelations*, ii.

***ād-vōw'**, ***ād-vōw'e**, *v. t.* [AVOW.]

ād-vōw'-ēe, **a-vōw'-ēe**, *s.* [ADVOW, AVOW.] 1. An "advocate" of a church or monastic body. [ADVOCATE.]

2. A person possessed of an advowson; the patron of a church.

The paramount advowee: The sovereign.

ād-vōw'-șōn, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *avoeson*, *avoerie*; Fr. *avouerie*, fr. *avouer*=to grant, to allow; *avoué*=an attorney. Low Lat. *advocatio*; Class. Lat. *advocatio*=a summoning legal assistance, the bar, &c.; Low Lat. *advoo*; Class. Lat. *advoco*=to call or summon.] [ADVOCATE.]

English Ecclesiastical Law: The right of presentation to a vacant benefice, what is called in Scotland *patronage*. [PATRONAGE.] This is of three kinds: (1) *Presentation*, when the patron has a right to present a clergyman to the bishop for institution; (2) *collation*, when the bishop is himself the patron of the living; and (3) *donation*, when the king or a subject, acting under the royal license, founds a church or chapel on the footing that it shall be subject to his visitation only, and not be placed under the bishop, and that he (the patron) shall have the power of putting a clergyman in it without presentation, institution, or induction. Hence advowsons are classified as *presentative*, *collative*, and *donative*. The reason why they were generally vested in lords of the several manors was that it was in most cases their ancestors, or at least predecessors more or less remote, who originally built the church, or were "advocates" of ecclesiastical privileges. [ADVOCATE.] An advowson still attached to a manor is called an *appendant*. If, however, it be once sold to a purchaser it ceases in all future time to be appendant, and is said to be in gross, or at large. Advowsons, originally trusts, are now considered heritable property.

"The *advowson* and right of next and perpetual presentation to the rectory of —, subject to the life of the present incumbent, now in his seventy-first year."—*Advertisement in Times*, 1875.

This law is not applicable in America from the fact that there is no established church.

***ād-vōw'-trēss**, *s.* [ADVOUTRESS.]

***ād-vōw'-trȳ**, *s.* [ADVOUTRY.]

advoyer, or **avoyer** (pron. **ād-vōy'-ā**, **a-vōy'-ā**), *s.* [O. Fr. *advoyer*.] The chief magistrate of a Swiss town or canton.

***ād-vȳș'-yōn**, *s.* [AVISION.] A vision, a dream.

"... the old lady that thow sawest in thyn *advysyon*."—*Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 245.

***ād-wārd**, *v. t.* [AWARD, *v. t.*]

***ād-wārd**, *s.* [AWARD, *s.*]

***ād-wā'ythe**, *v.* [AWAIT.] To wait for. (*Wright: Monastic Letters*, p. 202.)

a'-dȳ, *s.* A palm-tree, called also *abanga*, a native of the West Indies. The large leaf-shoot at the summit of the stem, when cut into, furnishes a liquor used as wine. The kernels of the fruit are regarded as a cordial, and an oil prepared from the fruit may be used as butter.

***a-dȳght'** (*gh* mute), *a.* [ADIGHT.]

a-dȳn-ā-mī-ā, **a-dȳn-ām-ȳ**, *s.* [Gr. *adynamia*=want of strength; *a*, priv.; *dynamis*=strength; *dynamai*=to be able.]

Med.: Debility resulting from sickness.

a-dȳn-ām'-īc, *a.* [ADYNAMIA.] Pertaining to adynamy; without strength, weak.

Medicine. *Adynamic fever*: "A kind of fever characterized by great prostration or depression of the vital powers, with a tendency to putridity." (*Dr. Tweedie: Cycl. of Pract. Med.*, Art "Fever," ii. 162.)

a-dȳn-ām-ȳ, *s.* [ADYNAMIA.]

***ād-ȳt**, **ād-ȳt-ūm**, *s.* [Lat. *adytum*; Gr. *adyton* and *adytos*, fr. the adj. *adytos*=not to be entered; *a*, priv.; *dyō*=to get into, to enter.] A shrine; the innermost and most sacred part of a temple; the holy of holies.

"Behold amidst the *adyts* of our gods."

Greene: Works, i. 114.

***a-dȳ'te**, *v. t.* [In Old Fr. *endicter*, fr. Lat. *indico*=to indite; *in* and *dico*.] To indite, to write.

"Kyng Rychard dede a lettre wryte,

A noble clerk it gan *adyte*."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 1.174.

ādze, **ādz**, ***ād-diçe**, *s.* [A. S. *adese*; Sp. *azuela*.]

1. An instrument consisting of an arched cutting blade of iron and a handle, the latter being placed transverse to the edge of the blade, whereas in the axe the two are parallel. It may be considered as a kind of crooked axe. It is used by shipwrights, carpenters, coopers, and other artisans, and is specially designed for chopping a horizontal surface of timber. (*Minshew*, &c.)

2. *Her.*: A common axe.

ādze, *v. t.* To shape by means of an adze.

ādzed, *pa. par.* [ADZE, *v.*]

ādz'-īng, *pr. par.* [ADZE, *v.*]

æ (pron. generally *ē*, and occasionally *ě*; when it has the latter sound, it is marked in this work *æ*).

I. *As an initial*: A Latin diphthong corresponding to the Greek *ai*, and used chiefly in words originally derived from the Greek language. When fully naturalized in English the Greek *ai* and Lat. *æ* become simply *e*. Thus the Gr. *aithēr* is in Lat. *æther*. In Eng. some writers, Tyndall for one, looking on the word as but partially naturalized, still write it with the diphthong *æther*; while the generality, regarding it as fully naturalized, make it *ether*. [ETHER.]

¶ Quite a multitude of Anglo-Saxon words commence with *æ*, but the *æ* becomes changed in various ways when these are naturalized in English. It is often transformed into *a* or *e*, less frequently into *ee*, or *ea*, or *o*, or *aw*, or *oi*, or *oa*; or it is wholly omitted.

Examples:

1. As *a*. A. S. *æcse*, *æx*=Eng. *axe*; *æcern*=*acorn*; *æfter*=*after*; *ænde*=*and*; *ængel*=*angel*; *æpl*, *æppel*, &c.=*apple*; *æt*=*at*.

2. As *e*. A. S. *æbung*=Eng. *ebbing*; *æfen*, *æfyn*, *æfenn*=*even*; *ælf*=*elf*; *æmetta*, *æmete*=*emmet*, *ant*; *Ænglisc*=*English*.

3. As *ee*. A. S. *æl*=Eng. *eel*.

4. As *ea*. A. S. *ættan*=to eat; *ærnian*=to earn.

5. As *o*. A. S. *æne*=Eng. *one*.

6. As *aw*. A. S. *æl*=Eng. *awl*.

7. As *oi*. A. S. *æl*=Eng. *oil*.

8. As *oa*. A. S. *æc*=Eng. *oak*.

9. With the *æ* wholly omitted. A. S. *æbare*=*bare*; *æend*=*and*.

II. *As a termination*. [Lat. genitive singular (usually) and nomn. pl. of the first declension, as *pennæ*, genitive singular and nomn. pl. of *penna*=a pen.]

Science (chiefly Biology): The termination of most orders of plants, and also of most families and sub-families of animals. Some of these terms are classical Latin, but the majority are only modern imitations of it. Examples: (a) Class. Lat.: *Algæ* (pl. of *alga*), Sea-weeds, the sea-weed order of plants; *Rosaceæ* (with *plantæ*=plants, understood), the Rosaceous order of plants, called by Lindley *Roseworts*. (b) Imitated from class. Lat.: *Psittacidæ*=the Parrot family of birds, &c.

æch-mō'-dūs, *s.* [Gr. *aichmē*=a point, and *odous*=a tooth.]

Palæont.: The name given by Sir Philip Egerton to a genus of fossil fishes formerly called *Tetragnolepis*.

æ-çid'-ī-ūm, *s.* [Dimin. fr. *aikion*=(1) an injury, a loss; (2) a wheal.] A little wheal. A genus of plants belonging to the alliance Fungales and the sub-order Cæomacei. The various species constitute what is called *rust*. The species are widespread and numerous. They are found on the dandelion, the violets, the pines, the epilobiums, and various other plants. On grain crops they may often be seen under the glumes of the calyx. When ripe they burst and discharge a powder of a bright orange color. One species is, in consequence, known to agriculturists as *red gum*. They do not appear to injure the crops. It is incorrect that the *Æcidium berberidis*, a parasite, as its name implies, upon the *Berberis*, or *Barberry*, tends to produce mildew on wheat growing in its vicinity.

æd, *in compos.* [A. S.] [EAD.]

æ-dēl-forș'-īte, *s.* [From *Ædelfors*, in Sweden.]

Min.: The name of two minerals.

1. An impure Wollastonite, which, to distinguish it from No. 2, is better spelt, as by Dana and others, *EDELFORSITE* (q. v.).



Adze.

2. The name given by Retzius to a red zeolite from *Ædelfors*. It is considered by J. N. Berlin and by Dana to be an impure *Laumontite*. [LAUMONITE.]

æd'-ēl-īte, **ēd'-ēl-īte**, *s.* [*Ædel*, a shorter form of *Ædelfors*, in Sweden; *-ite*, Gr. suff.=belonging to, derived from.]

Min.: Prehnite from *Adelfors*. [PREHNITE.]

æ'-dile, *s.* [Lat. *œdilis*, originally from *œdes*=(1) a sanctuary, a temple, (2) a dwelling for men.]

1. (*Plural*.) In ancient Rome: Magistrates who had charge of public and private buildings, of aqueducts, roads, sewers, weights, measures, the national worship, and, specially when there were no censors, public morality. There were two leading divisions of *œdiles*—*plebeian* and *curule*. Two of the former class were created A. U. 260, to assist the tribunes in their judicial functions. The same number of *curule* *œdiles* were elected from the patricians A. U. 387, to perform certain public games. For a time these officers were chosen alternately from the patricians and the plebeians, then they were taken indiscriminately from either of these castes. Their insignia of office were like those of the old kings—the *toga prætexta* (a purple robe) and the *sella curulis*, or *curule chair*, ornamented with ivory. To the ordinary two plebeian *œdiles* Julius Cæsar added another pair, called *cereali* *œdiles*, to look after the corn supplies and the food of the capital generally.

æ'-dile-ship, *s.* [Eng. *œdile*; *-ship*.] The office of an *œdile*.

"But he had filled no higher office than the *œdileship*."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, ch. xlvii.

***æ-fer**, ***æ-fre**, ***æ-vere**, ***a-vere**, *adv.* [EVER.]

æ'-gā, *s.* A genus of Crustaceans belonging to the order Isopoda.

æ-gāg'-rē, or **æ-gāg'-rūs**, *s.* [Gr. *aigagros*=a wild goat; from *aix*, genit. *aigos*=a goat; *agrius*=wild.] A name for the wild goat, the *Capra ægagrus* of Gmelin. It appears to be the stock whence all the varieties of the domestic goat sprung. The male has large horns, whilst those of the female are short or wanting. It inhabits the Caucasus and the mountains of Persia, and is still more abundant in Asia Minor. It may possibly be wild even in the Alps and the Pyrenees, though the identity of species from these various localities has been doubted. It is gregarious. Its name in the Persian mountains is *Paseng*.

æ-gā-grōp'-ī-lā, *s.* [Lat. *ægagrus* (q. v.); *pilus*=hair.] A ball composed of hair, found in the stomach of the chamois.

æ-gēr'-ī-ā, *s.* [*Ægeria*, or *Egeria*, a nymph or goddess from whom Numa Pompilius pretended that he received his laws.] A genus of *Sphinxes* (Hawk-moths), the typical one of the family *Egeridæ*. Example, the Currant Clear-wing, *Æ. tipuliformis*, so called from its resemblance to the two-winged tipula, while the English appellation points to the fact that the larva feeds on currant bushes.

æ-gēr'-īd-æ, *s. pl.* [ÆGERIA.] A family of *Sphinxes* (Hawk-moths). The wings are so transparently clear that the insects are popularly called *Clear-wings*. This character, however, obtains also in the neighboring family of *Sesiadæ*.

æ-gī'-ās, *s.* [Gr. *aigias*=a white spot in the eye (*Hippocrates*).] (For signification see etym.)

æ-gīl'-ōps, *s.* [In Fr., Sp., & Ital. *egilope*; Port. *egilope*, *egilops*; Gr. *aigilōps*=(1) a wild oat, (2) a kind of oak, (3) an ulcer in the eye. From (1) *aigilos*, an herb of which goats are fond; *aix*, genit. *aigos*=a goat; and (2) *ōps*=the eye, the face.]

I. *Botany*:

1. *Hard-grass*. A genus of grasses of the family *Triticeæ*. The heads of *Æ. ovata*, the oval-spiked hard-grass, are roasted and eaten by the Sicilian peasantry.

¶ Kersey, in his Dictionary. 3d ed., A. D. 1724, uses *ægilops* in an analogous sense for "a weed that grows among corn, darnel, wild oats."

2. The specific name of a gall-bearing oak, *Quercus ægilops*.

II. *Med.*: A tumor in the corner of the eye adjacent to the nose. It is so called because goats are supposed to be specially liable to it.

"*Ægilops* is a tubercle in the inner canthus of the eye."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

Æ-gī'-nā, *s.* [Lat. fr. Gr. *Aigina*, a daughter of Asopus and Metope, carried off by Jupiter. The island of *Ægina* was named from her.]

1. *Class. Myth.* (See the etym.)

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the ninety-first found. It was discovered by Stephan, on November 4, 1866.

æ-gīn-ēt'-ī-ā, *s.* [Named after Paul *Æginette*, a physician of the seventh century.] A genus of plants belonging to the order *Orobanchaceæ*, or *Broom-rapes*. The *Æ. Indica* is a small rush-like plant, with a purple flower. When prepared with sugar and nutmeg it is considered an antiscorbutic.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Šȳrian. æ, œ = ē: ey = ā. qu = kw.

ægiphila, s. [In Fr. *ægiphile*; Ital. *egifila*; p. *ejfila*; Port. *egiphila*; Gr. *aix*, genit. *aigos* = a goat; *philos* = beloved, dear.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Verbenaceæ, or Verbenas. The species are found in the West Indies, and are favorably regarded by goats.

ægir-ine, s. [ÆGIRITE.]

***ægir-in-ôn**, s. [Deriv. uncertain. Possibly it is Gr. *aix*, genit. *aigos* = a goat; *rhinon* = shield; or *rhinos* = skin, hide. Why so called is not obvious.] "A sort of ointment made of the berries of the black poplar-tree." (Kersey.)

ægir-ite, **æg-yr-ite**, **æg-ir-ine**, s. [In Ger., Sw., &c., *ægirin*, fr. *Ægir*, the Scandinavian god of the sea.]

Min.: This mineral, all the spellings of which given above are used by Dana either in the body of his work or in the index, is classified by him under his "Oxygen Compounds—Bisulfates." It contains more than 50 per cent. of silica, 22 of sesqui-oxide of iron, 9 of soda, and 6 of lime. It is monoclinic, and isomorphous with pyroxene. It generally occurs in striated or channeled prisms of a greenish-black color and vitreous lustre. It is found in Norway, in Arkansas, &c.

ægir-ūs, s. [Possibly from Gr. *aigos*, genit. of *aix* = a goat. (Woodward.)] A genus of mollusks belonging to the family of Doridæ, or Sea-lemons. The species are widely diffused.

æg-is, s. [In Ger. *ægide*; Fr. *égide*; Lat. *ægis*; Gr. *aigis*, genit. *aigidos*.]

I. *Classic Mythology*:

1. The shield of Jupiter.

"The dreadful *Ægis*, Jove's immortal shield,
Blaz'd on her arm, and lighten'd all the field.
Round the vast orb a hundred serpents roll'd,
Form'd the bright fringe, and seem'd to burn in gold."

Pope: *Iliad*, ii., 526-29.

†2. The shield of any other classic god, as, for instance, Apollo.

"Thrice at the battlements Patroclus struck.
His blazing *ægis* thrice Apollo shook."

Ibid., xvi., 859-60.

3. A short cloak (not, as most modern poets represent it, a shield) worn by Minerva. It was set with the Gorgon's head, and fringed with snakes. (Liddell & Scott: *Greek Lex.*)

"Gone were the terrors of her awful brow,
Her idle *ægis* bore no Gorgon now."

Byron: *Curse of Minerva*.

II. *Fig.*: Protection.

"... withdrew the national *ægis* that so long had sheltered fraud."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 8, 1877.

ægis-orb, s. An orb—that of the sun, shaped like the round "shield" worn by Minerva.

"Hung o'er a cloud above the steep that rears
Its edge all flame, the broadening sun appears:
A long blue bar its *ægis-orb* divides,
And breaks the spreading of its golden tides."

Wordsworth: *Evening Walk*.

æg-lē, **æg-lē**, s. [Class. Myth., Lat. *Ægle*; Gr. *Aiglē* = a very beautiful naiad; fr. *aiglē* = splendor.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: The naiad mentioned in the etymology.

"And make him with fair *Ægle* break his faith."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 5.

2. *Zool.*: A genus of decapodous short-tailed crabs. The *Æ. rufopunctata*, or red-spotted *Ægle*, is found in the Mauritius and the Philippine Islands.

3. *Bot.*: A genus of plants belonging to the order Aurantiaceæ (Citron-worts). The *Ægle Marmelos*, the Bhel, Bale, Bilwa, or Bengal Quince, a thorny tree with ternate leaves and a delicious pulpy fruit, with a smooth, yellow, very hard rind, grows wild in India. Dr. Royle says that the astringent rind is used in dyeing yellow. In Ceylon a perfume is prepared from it, and the seed is employed as a cement. In India the legumes are used in asthma, the fruit, a little unripe, in diarrhoea and dysentery, and a decoction of the root and bark in hypochondriacal complaints and palpitation of the heart.

4. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the ninety-sixth found. It was discovered by Coggia, on February 17, 1868.

***æg-lōgue**, s. [ECLOGUE.] An eclogue (q. v.). "A pastoral song." (Kersey.) A word introduced by Petrarch, who derived it from Gr. *aix*, genit. *aigos* = a goat, and *logos* = speech, and attributed to it the meaning "the talk of goatherds," in place of the "talk of goats." Spenser and some other writers adopt it. It is simply *eclogue* spelled in a different way, owing to the fact that its proper etymology has been misunderstood. [ECLOGUE.]

"Which mov'd him rather in *æglogues* otherwise to write."—Spenser: *Pastorals*.

æg-gō-brōn-chōph-ōn-ŷ, s. [Gr. *aix*, genit. *aigos* = a goat; *bronchos* = the windpipe; *phōnē* = a sound.] A mixture of two sounds called respectively *ægophony* and *bronchophony*, heard in cases of pleuro-pneumonia, when part of the lungs having undergone hepatization with bronchophony, we hear the sound modified by the effusion of matter. Laennec compared it to the squeaking voice of Punchinello, but superadded to this there is a tremulous or vibratory character in the sound, which, moreover, seems alternately to approach to and recede from the ear in sudden jerks. (Dr. Williams: *Cyclop. Pract. Med.*, "Pneumonia.")

æg-gō-phōn-ic, a. [ÆGOPHONY.]

Med.: Pertaining to ægophony.

"... through the whole of the ægophonic region."

—Dr. Williams: *Cyclop. Pract. Med.*, "Pneumonia."

æg-gōph-ōn-ŷ, s. [Gr. *aix*, genit. *aigos* = a goat; *phōnē* = a sound.]

Med.: A sound like that of the bleating of a goat, heard in cases of pleuro-pneumonia. (Dr. Williams: *Cycl. of Pract. Med.*)

æg-gō-pōd-i-ūm, s. [In Sp. and Port. *egopodio*; Gr. *aix*, genit. *aigos* = a goat; *pous*, genit. *podos* = a foot, so called because the leaves are cleft like the foot of a goat.] Gout-weed. A genus of plants belonging to the order Apiaceæ, or Umbelliferae. The *Æ. podagraria*, Common Gout-weed or Bishop's-weed, is a common weed, said to have been widely distributed by missionaries. The leaves smell like those of angelica, and may be eaten as salad.

æg-grō-tānš, **æg-grō-tāt**, s. [Lat. pr. par. or 3d sing. pres. ind. of *ægrotō* = to be sick.]

English Universities: Sick.

"The Mathematical Tripos list contains ninety-six names, of which thirty-six are wranglers, . . . and one ranks as an *ægrotans*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 27, 1877.

æg-gŷpt-i-a-cūm, s. [Properly n. of adj. *æggyptiacus*, with *unguentum* implied. From Gr. *Aiggyptos* = belonging to the Egyptians; *Aiggyptos* = (1) the river Nile; (2) Egypt.] A kind of ointment.

"*Ægyptiacum*, an ointment made of honey, verdigris, dyers' galls, &c."—Kersey.

†**æg-gŷp-tian**, s. [EGYPTIAN.]

æg-ŷr-ite, s. [ÆGIRITE.]

***ā-eir-ŷ**, s. [EYRIE.]

***eit-lond**, ***eit-lond**, ***eyt-lond**, s. [A. S. *igoth*, from Icel. *ey* = an island, and dimin. *-et*.] An island. [Ait.] (*Layamon*, iii. 159.)

æl, **ē-āl**, **ē-āl**, **æl**, in *compos*. [A. S.] All, as *Ælfred* [ÆLFRED] = all peaceful; *Ælwin* [ELWIN] = all conqueror; *Albert* = all illustrious; *Aldred* = altogether reverend.

ælf, in *compos*. [A. S.] An elf, a genius (*Bosworth*), as *Ælfwin* [ELFWIN] = victorious elf, or genius. Camden, Todd, and others consider *ælf*, *ulf*, *welf*, *hulph*, *hilp*, *helfe*, and *helpe* in proper names all to mean *help*, and make *Ælfwin* = victorious help; *Ælfric* = an auxiliary governor; *Ælfric* = a lender of assistance. (Gibson, Camden, Todd's Johnson.)

ā-ēl-lō, s. [Lat. *aello*; Gr. *aellō* = a storm-swift, the name of a harpy, also one of Actæon's dogs; fr. *aella* = a stormy wind, specially a whirlwind.] A genus of bats founded by Leach on a single species of unknown habitat, the *A. Cuvieri*.

***æ-lŷr-ūs**, s. [Lat.] The cat. (Kersey.) [AULURUS.]

Æ-mīl-i-a, s. [Name of several Roman ladies.] *Astron.*: An asteroid, the 159th found. It was discovered by Paul Henry on the 26th of January, 1876.

***æm-u-lōus**, a. [EMULOUS.]

***æm-ūl-ūs**, s. [Lat. *æmulus* = striving after.] A rival, a competitor.

"The rival of his fame, his only *æmulus*."

Drayton: *Poly-Olbion*, s. 18.

(Trench: *On some Deficiencies in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 12.)

Æ-nē-īd, s. [Lat. *Æneis*, fr. *Æneas*.] One of the great epic poems of the world. It was written in Latin by Virgil, and published after his death, which took place about 16 B. C. Its hero is *Æneas*, one of the Trojan chiefs, whose adventures during and after the siege of Troy it recounts, till the time when he succeeded in fully establishing himself in Italy. The poet, like the majority of his countrymen, believed that the imperial family of the Cæsars had *Æneas* for their remote ancestor, and that many other illustrious Romans were descended from his companions in arms.

***æn-gā-geants**, s. pl. [Fr. *engageant* = engaging, pr. par. of *engager* = to engage.] A kind of ruff.

"*Engageants* are double ruffles that fall over the wrists."—*Lady's Dict.* (1694).

***æ-nig-mā**, s. [ENIGMA.]

***æ-nig-māt-ick**, a. [ENIGMATIC.]

***æ-nig-mā-ti-ze**, v. i. [ENIGMATIZE.]

æ-ōl-ānth-ūs, s. [Lat. *Æolus*; Gr. *anthos* = a blossom, a flower.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Lamiaceæ, Labiates, and the sectiot Ocimoideæ. The *Æ. suavis* is used in Brazil in spasmodic strangury. (Lindley.)

Æ-ō-lī-an (1), **æ-ō-lī-an** (2), a. [From *Æolus*, the god of the winds and king of the volcanic islands off the coast of Italy, now called the "Lipari" Islands, in the caverns of which the winds were supposed to be confined. This is probably an old way of attempting to explain the occurrence of noises as of struggling air in the caverns, the result, perhaps, of volcanic commotion.]

1. Pertaining to *Æolus*, or the cavern in which he was fabled to keep the winds confined.

"Less loud the winds that from th' *Æolian* hall
Roar through the woods, and make whole forests fall."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xiv., 459, 460.

2. Pertaining to the wind.

"A wind that through the corridor
Just stirs the curtain, and no more,
And, touching the *æolian* strings,
Faints with the burden that it brings!"

Longfellow: *Golden Legend*.

Æolian harp, s. A harp played by *Æolus*—in other words, by the wind. It is made by stretching strings of catgut over a wooden sound-box. If exposed to the action of the wind, a succession of pleasing sounds proceed from it, plaintive when the breeze is slight, but bolder as it increases in force.

"As an *Æolian harp* through gusty doors
Of some old ruin its wild music pours."

Longfellow: *The Student's Tale*.

"Like an *Æolian harp* that wakes
No certain air, but overtakes
Far thought with music that it makes."

Tennyson: *Two Voices*.

Æ-ō-lī-an (2), **Æ-ōl-ic**, a. [Lat. *Æolius*, *Æolicus*; Gr. *Aiolios*, *Aiolikos* = pertaining to *Æolia*, or *Æolis*.]

Æolic dialect: One of the three great dialects of the Greek language, the others being the Doric and the Ionic. The expression *Attic dialect* often occurs, but this should be regarded as the normal type of Greek rather than as a divergent dialect of that tongue.

Æolic digamma: A letter similar in character and sound to the letter F. It is so called because the *Æolians* used to prefix it to certain words beginning with a vowel, and insert it between vowels in the middle of words. It does not appear as a letter of the ordinary classical Greek alphabet.

Æolic rocks (*Geol.*): Rocks formed by the action of the wind. Example, sand dunes. They are sometimes called also *aërial rocks*.

Æolic verse, called also *Eulogic*, *Archilochian* and *Pindaric verse*: A verse consisting of one iambus or spondee, then of two anapests separated by a long syllable, and then another syllable concluding all.

Æ-ō-lī-an, s. [The adjective used substantively.] A native of *Æolia*.

æ-ōl-i-dæ, s. pl. [ÆOLIS.]

Zool.: A family of gasteropodous marine mollusks, belonging to the section Tectibranchia. The gills are papillose, and arranged around the sides of the back; the tentacles are non-retractile, and there is no distinct mantle. There are several genera.

***æ-ōl-i-nā**, s. [Lat. *Æolus*, the god of the winds.] [ÆOLIAN.] A small musical instrument, consisting of a frame set with a number of metallic laminae, or springs, and played by the human breath. It is now rarely used.

æ-ōl-i-pile, s. [EOLIPILE.]

æ-ōl-is, s. [Deriv. uncertain. From *Æolis* = ancient Mysia, in Asia Minor (?).] A genus of mollusks, the typical one of the family *Æolidæ*. The species move about in an active manner among the rocks at low water, moving their tentacles and extending and contracting their papillæ.

æ-ōl-ist, s. [From Lat. *Æolus*.] [ÆOLIAN.] A pretender to inspiration. [INSPIRATION.] (Swift.)

æ-ōl-ō-phōn, s. [EOLOPHON.]

æ-ōn, s. [Lat. *æon* = eternity, fr. Gr. *aiōn* = (1) a period of time, (*spec.*) a lifetime, a generation; (2) a long space of time, eternity; (3) a space of time clearly marked out, a period, an age, a dispensation. (Liddell & Scott.)] The Lat. *æon*, given above, which is simply the Gr. *aiōn*, with the substitution of the Lat. diphthong *æ* for the Gr. one, *ai*, is rare. The common Lat. word is *ævum*, which is used in poetry in most of the senses of *aiōn*, and is simply that Gr. term Latinized, the inserted *v* being the remains of the *Æolic digamma* (q. v.). Cognate words are Goth. *aws*, crude form *awa*. Bopp, Graff and Kuhn derive all these terms from Sansc. *i* = to go.]

I. *Ancient Philosophy and Theology*:

Among the *Gnostics*: A virtue, attribute, or perfection of God, personified and regarded as an inferior sort of god or goddess. Thus Valentinian, in

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = šan. -tion, -sion = šhūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = šhūš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

the second century, taught that in the *pleroma* (the Gnostic name for the habitation of God) there were thirty *æons*, fifteen male and fifteen female; besides these there were four unmarried—Horus, Christ, the Holy Spirit, and Jesus. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, 2d cent., pt. ii., ch. v.)

II. Modern Science and Literature: A period of immense duration, specially one of those which geology makes known.

"... the Silurian and Devonian *æons*."—Owen: *Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 58.

"Having waited through those *Æons* until the proper conditions had set in, did it send the fiat forth, 'Let life be!'"—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, vii. 163.

Æ-on'-i-an, a. [Latinized from Gr. *aiōnios*=lasting, eternal; Lat. *æon*; Gr. *aiōn*.] [**ÆON.**] Of all but eternal duration.

"The sound of streams that swift or slow
Draw down *Æonian* hills, and sow
The dust of continents to be."

Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, 35.

æ-ō-nī-ūm, or æ-ōn'-i-ūm, s. [Latinized form of Gr. *aiōnion*, n. of adj. *aiōnios*=lasting, eternal.] Named from their tenacity of life. A genus of plants belonging to the order Crassulaceæ, or House-leeks. *Æ. arboreum*, the tree house-leek, a garden plant, is thickly laden with yellow flowers.

æ-py-or'-nīs, s. [Gr. *aipeus*=high and steep; *ornis*=bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of gigantic birds founded by Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire on some fossil bones and eggs brought from Madagascar. It belongs to the order Cursores, and has a certain affinity to the ostrich, but it is believed to have been twice as high as that tall bird. The eggs were 12½ inches in length, and had a capacity equal to six ostrich eggs, or to 148 of the domestic fowl. The remains were found in alluvial soil, and were, geologically viewed, so recent that it is open to question whether living specimens may not yet be found in the unexplored parts of Madagascar.

***æ-quī-līb'-rī-ūm, s.** [**EQUILIBRIUM.**]

***æ-quī-nōc'-tia, s. pl.** [Lat. plural of *æquinoc-tium*=the equinox; *æquus*=equal; *nox*=night.] The equinoxes.

"... as natural tempests are greatest about the *æquinoc-tia*."—Bacon: *Essays*, ch. xv.

***æ-quī-pa-rāte, v.** [Lat. *æquiparo*=to put on a level; *æquus*=level, flat; *paro*=to make equal; *par*=equal.] To level (to the ground), to raze.

"Th' emperiall citie, cause of all this woe,
King Latine's throne, this day i'tle ruinate,
And houses tops to th' ground *æquiparate*."

Vicars: *Virgil* (1632).

æ-quōr'-ē-a, s. [Lat. *æquor*=the sea.] A genus of Medusæ, the typical one of the family *Æquoridæ*. Example: *Æ. cyanea*.

æ-quōr'-ē-al, a. [Lat. *æquoreus*=belonging to the sea.] Pertaining to the sea. A term applied to a fish—the *æquoreal* pipe-fish, *Syngnathus æquoreus*, Linn.

æ-quōr'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [**ÆQUOREA.**] A family of Medusæ belonging to the class Discophora, and the order Gymnophthalmia. It contains some of the largest species of naked Medusæ.

ā-ēr, s. [A. S. *ar*=an oar.] An oar. (*Scotch*.)

"... before the ship ly on dry land, and put forth an *ær*."—Stat. *Gild.*, ch. xxii.

***ā-ēr, s.** [Lat. *ær*; Gr. *ær*.] The air.

ær perflabilis. [Lat. (*lit.*)=air able to be blown through; hence airy, windy.] Open air.

"... open air, which they call *ær perflabilis*."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. IV., § 331.

ær'-a, s. [**ERA.**]

ā-ēr-ān'-thūs, s. [Gr. *ær*=air; *anthos*=a blossom, a flower.] A genus of plants belonging to the family Orchidaceæ, or Orchids. The species are *ær*, and have large beautiful flowers. They occur in Madagascar.

ær-rār'-i-an, s. [Lat. *ærarius*, fr. *ærarius*=pertaining to the *ærarium*, or treasury; *ær*, plural of *æs*=copper ore=money.]

In ancient Rome: A citizen who had either been deprived of or was never subjected to possess a vote, and who was moreover subjected to a heavier rate of taxation than others possessing the same pecuniary resources.

"The *ærarians*, consisting of those freedmen, naturalized strangers, and others, who, being enrolled in no tribe, possessed no vote in the comitia, but still enjoyed all the private rights of Roman citizens."—Arnold: *Hist. of Rome*, ch. xvii.

"... or if he were an ordinary citizen he was expelled from his tribe, and reduced to the class of the *ærarians*."—*Ibid.*

ā-ēr-āte, v. t. [Lat. *ær*=air; suffix *-ate* (fr. Lat. *-atum*)=to make.]

I. Gen.: To subject to the action of atmospheric air, or any of its constituents.

II. Specially:

1. Agric. (of land): To cause air to permeate the soil of cultivated land for the purpose of facilitating the growth of the plants upon it. [**AERATION.**]

2. Physiol. (spec. of blood): To subject to the action of the oxygen existing in atmospheric air; to oxygenate. (Used specially of the arterialization of the venous blood by the air inhaled into the lungs.)

"As in most groups of animals, important organs, such as those for propelling the blood, or for *ærating* in."—Darwin: *Origin of Species*, ch. xiii.

"The air passes to *ærate* the blood."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 603.

"The function by which the fluids are thus *ærated* is called respiration."—*Ibid.*, i. 24.

3. Of Chem. & Art (of bread): To subject, at one stage of the process of manufacture, to the action of carbonic dioxide. [**AERATED.**]

ā-ēr-ā-tēd, pa. par. & a. [**AERATE.**]

aerated bread, a. Bread formed by forcing carbonic dioxide, generally called carbonic acid, into the dough in lieu of that developed by fermentation.

ā-ēr-ā-tīng, pr. par. & a. [**AERATE.**]

"... the inaction of the lungs as *ærating* organs."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 348.

ā-ēr-ā-tion, s. [**AERATE.**]

I. Gen.: The act of subjecting to the action of atmospheric air or to any of its constituents.

II. Specially:

1. The act or process of causing land to be permeated to a certain extent by air, which is necessary for the proper growth of plants. The thorough breaking up of tenacious land by steam gives access to air and to moisture, the latter carrying with it much atmospheric air.

2. Physiol. (of blood): Oxygenation. [See **AERATE.**]

"... any mechanical impediment to the *æration* of the blood."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 403.

3. Chem. & Art (of bread): The act or art of *ærating* it. [**AERATED.**]

ā-ēr-ē-al, a. [**AERIAL.**]

***ā-ēr-ē-mān-čē, ā-ēr-ē-mān-čy, s.** [**AEROMANCY.**]

ā-ēr'-ī-al, ā-ēr'-ē-al, a. [Formed, in imitation of *etheral* (q. v.), from Lat. *ærius*, more rarely *æreus*=(1) pertaining to air, (2) rising high in air, (3) vain, fleeting; Fr. *érien*; Ital. *aereo*.]

¶ The spelling *æreal* is rare, and used chiefly in poetry.

I. Gen.: In any way pertaining to, or connected with, the air

II. Specially:

1. Consisting of air, or of a gaseous substance like it. Filled with air or anything similar.

"Soft o'er the shrouds *ær*ial whispers breathe,
That seemed but zephyrs to the train beneath."

Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, canto ii., 57, 58.

"... from the earth
Up hither, like *ær*ial vapors flew."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. iii.

"Twelve days, while Boreas vex'd th' *ær*ial space,
My hospitable dome he deign'd to grace."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xix., 230-1.

2. Resembling air.

"Before us, mountains stern and desolate;
But in the majesty of distance now
Set off, and to our ken appearing fair
Of aspect, with *ær*ial softness clad,
And beautified with morning's purple beams."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

3. Produced by the air.

"The gifts of heav'n my following song pursues;
*Æ*rial honey and ambrosial dews"

Dryden: *Virg.*, *Geor.*

4. Inhabiting or traversing the air.

"Where those immortal shapes
Of bright *ær*ial spirits live inspher'd,
In regions mild of calm and serene air."

Milton: *Comus*

"*Æ*rial animals may be subdivided into birds and flies."—Locke.

"Or fetch the *ær*ial eagle to the ground,
Till drooping, sick'ning, dying, they began."

Pope: *Essay on Man*, ep. iii., 222, 223.

"... although, as we have seen, the young of other spiders do possess the power of performing *ær*ial voyages."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

¶ *Æ*rial music: Music in the air. (Milton.)

5. Rising high in the air.
"... upon rock
*Æ*rial, or in green secluded vale."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

6. Feeding on air. *Æ*rial plants are those which absorb most of their food from the atmosphere.

III. Fig.: Ethereal, refined.

"Some music is above me; most music is beneath me. I like Beethoven or Mozart, or else some of the *ær*ial compositions of the older Italians."—Coleridge: *Table Talk*.

*¶ *Æ*rial acid: What was subsequently called carbonic acid, and now is termed carbonic dioxide. (*Ure*.)

Ærial images: Images caused by the convergence of refracted and reflected rays of light when these appear to be suspended in the air. Examples, the mirage and the images formed by a concave mirror.

Ærial perspective: That higher artistic management of the perspective of a landscape which not merely presents the various objects of the relative size which, by the laws of perspective, they must assume when viewed from the observer's standpoint but also succeeds in imparting effects as if they were seen with their outline softened by the action of air. Claude Lorraine was specially distinguished for this high æsthetic attainment.

Ærial torpedo: A shell projectile charged with dynamite, guncotton, or other high explosive. It is projected through the air by means of a pneumatic gun (q. v.), and is exploded by impact. [**DYNAMITE CRUISER.**]

Ærial wire: An upright wire used in Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy. The lower extremity of the wire is connected to the earth, while the other extremity is at some distance up in the air and is well insulated. A current projected into this wire affects the latent electricity in the surrounding atmosphere, agitating it and sending it radiating outward in all directions. [**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**]

ā-ēr'-ī-al-lý, adv. [**AERIAL.**] In an *ær*ial manner.

Å-ēr'-i-ans, s.

Church Hist.: The followers of *Æ*rius, a presbyter who lived in the fourth century, and held semi-Arian tenets respecting the Trinity.

ā-ēr'-ī-dēs, s. [Lat. *ær*; Gr. *ær*=the air.] [**AIR-PLANTS.**] A genus of plants belonging to the order Orchidaceæ, or Orchids. It derives its name from the fact that the species appear to derive their principal nourishment from the air, as they can exist for weeks in their native clime, and send forth blossom after blossom while hung up in a room quite away from the vegetable soil. Their flowers are beautiful and finely fragrant. The *Æ. odoratum* is sometimes kept in greenhouses, but rarely flowers.

ā-ēr'-ie, s. [**EYRIE.**]

ā-ēr'-if-ēr-ōus, a. [Lat. *ær*=air; *fero*=to bear.] Air-bearing, bringing air, conveying air. (Used chiefly in biology.)

"The *ær*iferous tubes in insects are called tracheæ."—Owen: *Invertebr. Animals*, Lect. xvii.

ā-ēr'-if-ic-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *ær*=air; *facio*=to make.]

1. The act of combining air with another substance, or the state of being so combined.

2. The act or process of rendering any substance gaseous, or the state of being so transformed.

ā-ēr'-ī-fied, pa. par. & a. [**AERIFY.**]

ā-ēr'-ī-form, a. [In Fr. *æriforme*; Lat. *ær*=air, and *forma*=form.] Of the form of air; that is, gaseous, as opposed to liquid or solid.

ā-ēr'-ī-fy, v. t. [Lat. *ær*=air, and *facio*=to make.]

1. To combine (a substance) with air; to infuse air into.

2. To convert from the liquid or solid into the gaseous state.

ā-ē-rōbe (Pl. **ā-ē-rō-bī-a**), s. [Gr. *ær*=air, and *bios*=life.] An individual of the *Aerobia* (q. v.).

ā-ē-rō-bī-a, s. pl. [**AEROBE.**] Bacteria that require air or free oxygen in order to live; opposed to *Anaerobia*. [**FACULTATIVE AEROBIA.**]

ā-ē-rō-bic, a. [Eng. *aerob(e)*; *-ic*.] Requiring air or free oxygen in order to live; opposed to *anaerobic*.

ā-ēr-ō-čyst, s. [Gr. *ær*=air; *kystis*=a bladder.]

Bot.: One of the air-cells of an algal.

ā-ēr-ō-dý-nām'-ics, s. [Lat. *ær*; Gr. *ær*, and *dynamis*=force, power.] [**DYNAMICS.**] The science which treats of the force exerted by air when in motion.

ā-ēr-ō-grām, s. [Gr. *ær*, the air, and *gramma*, a writing.] A communication sent by wireless telegraphy. [**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, AERIAL WIRE, WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.**]

ā-ēr-ōg'-rāph-y, s. [In Fr. *ærographie*, fr. Gr. *ær*=the air; *graphē*=a description, fr. *graphō*=to write.] A description of the air as it is, without special inquiry into the causes which make it as we find it. These fall under **AEROLOGY** (q. v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōr's, whō sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ā. av = ā. au = kw.

ā-ēr-ōl-īte, **ā-ēr-ōl-īth**, *s.* [In Ger. *aerolit*; Fr. *aérolithe*; Port. *aerolithe*, *aerolito*, fr. Gr. *aēr*=the air; *lithos*=a stone.] A stone which falls from the air or sky. The name is somewhat inappropriate, now that it is known that the connection of these stones with the air is but slight, they simply traversing it as, under the operation of gravity, they fall from the regions beyond to the earth. They have also received the name of *meteorites*, from the fact that the fall of one or more aerolites is generally preceded by the appearance of a meteoric fire-ball, which, after gleaming forth for a brief period, then explodes, irresistibly suggesting the inference that the aerolites which fall constitute its fragments. Hence aerolites and large meteorites are classed under one category. Sometimes *aerolite* and *meteorite* are made quite synonymous terms; but it is better to draw a distinction between the two, making *meteorite* the general word and limiting *aerolite* to the stony varieties of the genus.



Aerolite.

The aerolites in this limited sense, as a rule, fall to the ground in an incandescent state. They are generally sub-angular, but with the angular points rounded off, and are coated, to the depth of about a quarter of an inch, with a black crust like varnish. When fractured they commonly display a series of small gray spherical bodies in a gritty substance, occasionally with yellow spots interspersed. When thus consisting of stony spherules they are sometimes termed *chondritic aerolites*, from Gr. *chondritēs*=of the shape or size of groats; *chondros*=a corn, grain, groat. Iron is found in large quantity in nearly every aerolite, sometimes malleable, and sometimes in a state of oxide. It is always in connection with nickel. Other substances found in more limited quantity in aerolites are silica, magnesia, sulphur, alumina, lime, manganese, chrome, cobalt, carbon, soda, and water. No new element has been found, but the combination of the old ones is different from any occurring in this planet.

Though the fact that stones could fall from the sky to the earth was doubted by the scientific almost till the close of the eighteenth century, the occurrence of such a phenomenon had been again and again popularly reported in various countries, and from a high period of antiquity. There is reason to believe that the object of worship in many a pagan shrine in ancient times was an aerolite; that this was the case with the idol worshiped in the great temple of Diana at Ephesus is all but implied in the town-clerk's words, "The image which fell down from Jupiter" (Acts xix. 35). [AEROSIDERITE, METEORITE, SIDERITE.]

ā-ēr-ōl-ī-ic, *a.* [AEROLITE.] Pertaining to an aerolite; of the character of an aerolite.

"May 22d.—Aerolitic meteor observed at L'Orient and Vannes."—*Brit. Assoc. Report* (1869).

ā-ēr-ōl-ōg'-ī-cal, *a.* [Gr. (1) *aēr*=air; (2) *logos*=a discourse.] Pertaining to aerology.

ā-ēr-ōl-ō-gist, *s.* [Gr. *aēr*=air, and *logistēs*=a calculator, a reasoner; or fr. Eng. *aerology*, and affix *-ist*.] One who is a proficient in, or at least studies, aerology.

ā-ēr-ōl-ō-gy, *s.* [In Fr. *aérologie*, fr. Gr. *aēr*=the air; *logos*=a discourse.] The science which treats of the air. When little could be done in this department of knowledge except to record facts, *aérography* (a writing about or a description of the air) was an appropriate enough name; but now that the causes of many aerial phenomena are becoming known, *aerology* (a discourse or reasoning about the air) is the more suitable term.

ā-ēr-ō-mān-cy, ***ā-ēr-ō-mān-tie**, or ***ā-ēr-ē-mān-cē**, *s.* [In Fr. *aéromancie*; Ital. *aerimanzia*; Lat. *aeromantia*, from Gr. *aeromanteia*: *aēr*=air, and *manteia*=divination.] Divination by means of the air and its movements.

"He tempteth ofte, and eek also

Aeromance in judgement."

Gower MS., Soc. Antiq., 134, f. (Halliwell.)

† *Aeromantie* is the spelling by Cotgrave, *aeromancy* that by Kersey and in modern books of reference.

***ā-ēr-ōm'-ēl-i**, *s.* [Lat. *aēr*=air; *mel*=honey.] Honey dew. (Kersey.)

ā-ēr-ōm'-ēt-ēr, *s.* [In Fr. *aéromètre*, fr. Gr. *aēr*=the air; *metron*=a measure.]

In a general sense: Any instrument for "measuring the air."

Specially: An instrument invented by Dr. Marcus Hunt, and used (1) for ascertaining the density or rarity of air, and (2) for making the necessary corrections in ascertaining the mean bulk of gases. It is now little employed.

ā-ēr-ō-mēt'-ric, *a.* [AEROMETER.] Pertaining to the measurement of the air; to aerometry or the aerometer.

ā-ēr-ōm'-ēt-rŷ, *s.* [In Fr. *aérométrie*, fr. Gr. *aēr*=the air; *metron*=a measure.] The science which "measures the air," that is, ascertains the mean bulk of the several gases of which it consists, with their pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, and condensation. *Pneumatics* is the term more commonly employed.

"Wolfius, in lieu of *pneumatic*, uses the word *aërometry*, *q. d.*, the art of measuring the air."—*Ency. Lond.*, art. "*Pneumatics*."

ā-ēr-ōn-āt, *s.* [In Fr. *aéronaute*, fr. Lat. *aēr*=the air, and *nauta*=a sailor; or fr. Gr. *aēr*=the air; *nautes*=sailor; *naus*=a ship.]

I. *Lit.*: A human being or one of the inferior animals navigating the air.

Used: (a) Of a human being who ascends in a balloon.

"When the *aëronaut* wishes to descend he opens the valve at the top of the balloon by means of the cord, which allows gas to escape, and the balloon sinks."—*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, § 170.

(b) Of a spider which sails aloft by means of a thread which itself has spun.

"The little *aëronaut*, as soon as it arrived on board, was very active, running about, sometimes letting itself fall, and then re-ascending the same thread."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

II. *Fig.*: One who commits himself to a political or other scheme, beautiful for a spectator to contemplate, but very perilous to the operator.

ā-ēr-ōn-āu'-tīc, *a.* [(1) Lat. *aēr*=the air, or Gr. *aēr*=the air; (2) Lat. *nauticus*, Gr. *nautikos*=nautical, pertaining to ships.] Pertaining to the navigation of the air by means of balloons, or in some similar way.

ā-ēr-ōn-āu'-tīcs, *s.* [In Fr. *aéronautique*.] The science or art which treats of aerial navigation. With the example before him of birds created anatomically on a type in some essential particulars similar to his own, man was certain to covet and seek to attain the art of flying. Two fatal difficulties, however, appear forever to forbid his success in this endeavor unless he be assisted by machinery to supplement his physical defects. Compared with a bird he is proportionately heavier, and that to no slight extent; whilst, in addition to this, the conformation of his breast does not afford a proper point of attachment for the powerful muscles required to use his arms after the manner of wings. Any one carving the breast of a fowl can at once perceive the superiority in this respect, even of that type of bird, to the strongest man.

ā-ēr-ōn-āu'-tīsm, *s.* [Eng. *aeronaut*; *-ism*.] The same as AERONAUTICS (q. v.).

ā-ēr-ō-phō'-bī-a, *s.* [Gr. *aēr*=air, and *phobos*=fear; fr. *phobomai*=to fear.]

Med.: Dread of the wind or fresh air, a morbid symptom in hydrophobia and some other diseases.

ā-ēr-ō-phŷte, *s.* [Gr. *aēr*=air, and *phyton*=a plant, a tree; *phŷō*=to bring forth.] A plant which lives exclusively in the air, a parasitical plant. Many Orchids are *aërophytes*, and a fungus akin to *Mucor* is called *Aërophyton*.

ā-ēr-ō-plāne, *s.* [Gr. *aēr*, the air, and Eng. *plane*.]

1. A light framework covered with balloon cloth, used as a supporting surface in aviatory aeronautics.

2. A flying machine having power to lift itself from the ground by its own internal force, or without the aid of a balloon, especially one utilizing aeroplanes. Its motive power may be steam, compressed air, electricity, etc. Also called *aviator*.

ā-ēr-ō-scēp-sŷ, *s.* [Gr. *aēr*=air, and *skepsis*=perception by the senses; *skeptomai*=to fly.] The faculty of perception by means of the air, supposed by some entomologists to exist in the antennae of insects. (Kirby.)

ā-ēr-ōs-cōp'-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. *aēr*=air, and *skopeō*=to behold.] The observation of the air.

ā-ēr-ō-sī-dēr'-ite, *s.* [Gr. *aēr*=air, *sidēros*=iron.]

Min.: Meteoric iron, an alloy of iron and nickel, with small amounts of other metals. [METEORITE, AEROLITE, SIDERITE.] (Prof. Maskelyne: *Guide to Brit. Mus. Minerals*.)

ā-ēr-ōs-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *aerosit*; fr. Lat. *aerosus*=abounding in copper or bronze; *æs*=copper; Eng. suff. *-ite*=of the nature of.] A mineral, an ore of silver; the same as PYRARGYRITE (q. v.).

ā-ēr-ōs-tāt, *s.* [In Fr. *aérostat*; fr. Lat. *aēr*=the air, and *status*=a standing; *sto*=to stand; or fr. Gr. *aēr*=air, and *statos*=standing; *histēmi*=to cause to stand.] A name sometimes given to a balloon, from the fact that it not unfrequently "stands" or is poised almost without motion in the air.

"Hence the machines which are employed for this purpose [aerial navigation] are called *aërostats* or aerostatic machines, and from their globular shape air-balloons."—*Encycl. Londin.*, "*Pneumatics*."

ā-ēr-ōs-tāt'-ic, or **ā-ēr-ōs-tāt'-ī-cal**, *a.* [In Fr. *aérostatique*.] "Standing" in the air. Pertaining to aerostatics.

aerostatic-railroad, *s.* An inclined railroad whose motive power is a balloon.

ā-ēr-ōs-tāt'-ics, *s.* [In Ger. *aerostatik*.] The science which treats of air at rest, that is, with its particles in equilibrium. Opposed to *pneumatics*, the science which treats of air in motion.

ā-ēr-ōs-tā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *aérostation*.]

1. The science or art of suspending, and if possible controlling balloons in the air; aeronautics.

2. The science of weighing air; the static portion of pneumatics.

"The general principles of *aërostation* are so little different from those of hydrostatics, that it may seem superfluous to write more upon them."—*Adams*.

æ-rū-gīn'-ē-ōūs, **æ-rū-gī-noūs**, *a.* [Lat. *æruginosus*.] Pervaded by copper rust; with the rust of copper upon it.

Nat. Science: Verdigris-green; having a color like that of *ærugeo*, or verdigris, without its being implied, however, that any oxide of copper is actually present.

†æ-rū'-gō, *s.* [Lat. from *æs*=copper ore, copper.]

1. Rust of copper, whether natural or artificial.

"Copper is turned into green, named *ærugeo*, *æs viride*."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

2. Mildew.

"*Ærugeo*. The rust or canker of metal, verdigris; also mildew, or the blasting of corn."—*Kersey*.

ā-ēr-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *aërcus*, a rarer way of spelling *aëry*.] [AIRY.] A poetic way of spelling AIRY (q. v.).

"Throws his steep flight in many an *aëry* wheel,
Nor stay'd till on Niphates' top he lights."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. iii.

"Whence that *aëry* bloom of thine."

Tennyson: *Adeline*.

Aëry-light: The same as airy-light, that is, light as air.

"... his sleep
Was *aëry-light*, from pure digestion bred,
And temperate vapors bland."

Milton: *Par. Lost*, bk. v.

ā-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [EYRIE.]

æs, *s.* [Lat.] 1, Copper ore, copper; 2, bronze; 3, 4, &c.

æs cyprium. Copper. (Pliny.) (Dana.)

æs grave. [Lat. *æs*=copper; *grave*, n. of *gravis*=heavy.]

Numism.: (1) The old heavy coins as distinguished from *ases* reduced in value. (2) Any quantity of copper coins reckoned not by tale, but by the old standard of 1 lb. weight to the *as*. (3) Uncoined metal. (Smith: *Dict. of Greek and Rom. Antiq.*)

"Next, in this ancient division, come the Roman coins, beginning with the copper—the *æs grave*—at first a pound in weight, which came into use about the third century B. C."—*Nichols: Handbook of Brit. Mus.* (1870), pp. 387-8.

æs ustum. Calcined copper. (Kersey.)

æs viride (*lit.*=green copper). The rust of copper. [ÆRUGO (2).]

Æs-cū-lāp'-īan, *a.* Pertaining to Æsculapius; medicinal.

Æs-cū-lā'-pī-ūs, *s.* The god of medicine; a physician.

æschyn'-nān'-thŷs, *s.* [Gr. *aischunē*=shame; *anthos*=blossom, flower.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Gesneraceæ, or Gesner-worts. They are very beautiful, having for the most part pendent stems, opposite fleshy leaves, and scarlet or orange-scarlet flowers. They grow in Java, Borneo, and other parts of tropical Asia, whence several have been introduced into hot-houses in other countries.

æs'-chŷ-nite, *s.* [In Ger. *æschynit*; Gr. *aischunē*=shame, dishonor. So named by Berzelius, who felt put to the blush because chemical science was not sufficiently far advanced at the time of the discovery of the mineral to separate two of its dissimilar constituents, titanate acid and zirconia.] A mineral classed by Dana with his "Oxygen Compounds—Tantalates Columbates." Its crystals are orthorhombic, generally long serrated prisms, H 5-6, C 49-523. Lustre, resinous; color, nearly black when opaque, brownish yellow when translucent.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, del.

Composition: columbic and titanac acids, together about 51.45, protoxide of cerium 18.49, thorin 15.75, with other ingredients in smaller quantity. From Minsk and Orenburg, in Russia.

æs-chÿn-ôm'-ên-ê, s. [In Fr. *eschynomene*; Lat. *æschynomene*; Gr. *aischynomene*=ashamed, pa. par. of *aischynomai*=to be ashamed; *aischynō*=to disfigure, to dishonor. A plant with sensitive leaves mentioned by Pliny. Apparently it was a Mimosa.] Bastard Sensitive Plant, a genus of papilionaceous plants of the sub-section Hedysaræ. They have jointed pods, and generally yellow racemes of flowers. Upward of thirty species are known. *Æ. sensitivus*, from the West Indies, has sensitive leaves; so also is *Æ. viscidula* from Florida. The stem of *Æ. aspera*, which resembles pith for lightness, and is called in India *solah*, is cut into thin strips for the manufacture of solah hats, most useful articles for the protection of the head against the fierce tropical sun-heat. It is also made into swimming jackets, floats for nets, bottles, models of temples, and other objects of sale.

æs-chÿ-nôm'-ên-ous, a. [ÆSCHYNOMENE.]

Bot.: Pertaining to the genus *Æschynomene*, or to any plant which, when one comes near it with his hand, shrinks in its leaves. (*Bailey: Dict., &c.*)

æs-cū-lā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *æsculus* (q. v.).]

An old order of exogenous plants, now merged in the order Sapindacæ. They have a five-lobed calyx, five or four petals, seven or eight stamina, a three-angled three-celled ovary, and a coriaceous fruit, with one, two, or three valves, and as many cells and seeds. The leaves are opposite, without stipules, and are quinate or septenate. The flowers are in terminal racemes. The order or sub-order contains the Horse-chestnuts. [ÆSCULUS.]

æs-cū-lē'-tīn, s. [Lat. *æsculus* (q. v.).]

Chemistry: A bitter crystalline substance ($C_9H_6O_4$).

æs'-cū-līn, s. [Lat. *æsculus* (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{24}O_{13}$. A crystalline fluorescent bitter substance obtained from the bark of the genera *Æsculus* and *Pavia*. Its aqueous solution is very fluorescent. The reflected light is of a sky-blue color. By boiling with hydrochloric acid it is resolved into glucose and æsculetin.

æs'-cū-lūs, s. [In Sp. & Port. *æsculo*, fr. Lat. *æsculus*, used by Virgil and Horace for a kind of oak, believed by Lindley and others to be a variety of *Quercus sessiflora*. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, p. 291.) In classical Latin it appears never to mean the horse-chestnut tree.]

Bot.: Horse-chestnuts. A genus of plants of the order Sapindacæ, Soap-worts, and the section Hippocastanæ. There are several native species in North America, where they are commonly called *buckeyes* (q. v.).

æsh'-nā, ***æs'-chnā**, s. A genus of insects belonging to the order Neuroptera and the family Libellulidæ, or Dragon-flies. They have the abdomen narrow and elongated, in place of ensiform, as in the Libellulæ proper. The middle lobe of the labium is large, and the two hinder simple eyes are on a transverse keel-formed elevation. The larvæ are proportionately larger than those of Libellulæ; their eyes are larger, their mask is flat and provided with two strong talons.

"*Æschna*.—The ash-colored water-fly.—*Kersey*.

æs'-neç-ÿ, s. [ESNECY.]

Æ'-sōp, s. [Lat. *Æsopus*.] A Greek writer, the reputed author of the most celebrated collection of ancient fables. It is said that he lived in the latter part of the sixth century B. C.; that he was a slave at Samos, but was afterward set free. In reality, however, his date, the events of his life, nay, even the fact of his having existed at all, are all somewhat uncertain.

Æsop **prawns**, s. [From the above-mentioned *Æsop*, whom some writers in the Middle Ages represented as ugly and deformed, which the ancients had not done. The *Æsop* prawns are supposed to resemble the fabulist in having their abdomen raised toward the center and then bent downward.] Prawns belonging to the genus Hippolyte, or its immediate allies.

æs-thē'-sī-ā, s. [From Gr. *aisthēsis*=perception by the senses, feeling; *aisthanomai*=fut. *aisthēsomai*=to perceive.] Perception, feeling, sensibility. The opposite of ANÆSTHESIA (q. v.).

æs-thēte', s. One who affects a peculiar liking for æsthetics.

æs-thē'-tīc, **æs-thē'-tīc-ā** (sometimes **-thēt'-īc-**), a. [In Fr. *esthétique*; Gr. *aisthētikos*=of or from perception, perceptive, *aisthēsis*=perception.] [AISTHESIA.] Pertaining to the science of æsthetics.

"Many years ago I met with a quotation from a German author to the effect that the æsthetic sentiments originate from the play-impulse."—*Herbert Spencer: Principles of Physiology*, vol. ii., § 533.

æs-thē'-tīcs, **ēs-thē'-tīcs** (sometimes **-thēt'-īcs**), s. [In Fr. *esthétique*, from Gr. *aisthētikos*=perceptive.] [ÆSTHESIA.] The science which treats of the beautiful and the pleasing. The term was first used in its present sense by Wolf about the middle of the last century. According to Herbert Spencer, one characteristic of æsthetic feelings is that they are separated from the functions requisite to sustain life, and it is not till the latter have had proper scope accorded them that the former gain power enough to act. The delight in painting, music, sculpture, poetry, and the drama, nay, even in fine mathematical demonstrations, is æsthetic; and the science investigates the origin of such sensations, the laws which characterize them, and the excellent effects which, when they are not abused, result from their operation to humanity. (*Herbert Spencer: Principles of Physiology*, 2d ed., vol. ii., §§ 533-40.)

æstho-physiology, s. [Gr. (1) *aisthēsis*=perception by the senses, especially by feeling, from *aisthanomai*=to perceive; and (2) *physiology* (q. v.). For brevity preferred to *æsthesi-physiology*.] A word introduced by Mr. Herbert Spencer to designate that section of psychology which treats of sensation and emotion in their relations to nervous action. (*Herbert Spencer: Psychology*, vol. i., ch. vi.)

æs'-tīm-ā-tōr-ÿ, a. [ESTIMATORY.]

†æs-tī'-val, **ēs-tī'-val**, ***æs-tī'-vall**, **æs'-tīve**, a. [Lat. *æstivus*, from *æstas*=the hot season, summer.] Pertaining to summer; continuing through the summer.

† The spelling *æstivall* is in Holland (1609), and in Rider's Dict. (1640); that of *æstival* is in Kersey's Dict. (1721); *estival* in Johnson's D. (1773).

"Auriga mounted in a chariot orlight (Else styl'd Heniochus) receives his light In th' æstive circle."—*Sylvester: Du Bartas*.

The æstival solstice: The summer solstice.

"In which at the time of the *æstivall* solstice, when the sunne stretcheth to the uttermost of his summer race."—*Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609).

æs'-tīv-āte (also **æ**), **ēs-tīv-āte**, v. i. [Lat. *æstivo*=to spend the summer.]

1. **Gen.**: To remain in a place during the summer.

2. **Spec.**: To fall into a summer sleep.

"The mollusca of temperate and cold climates are subject to *hibernation*; during which state the heart ceases to beat, respiration is nearly suspended, and injuries are not healed. They also *æstivate*, or fall into a summer sleep, when the heat is great, but in this the animal functions are much less interrupted."—*Müller: Quoted in Woodward's "Mollusca,"* p. 49.

æs-tīv-ā'-tion (also **æ**), **ēs-tīv-ā'-tion**, s. [Lat. *æstivatum*, supine of *æstivo*=to spend the summer.] [ÆSTIVATE.] The state of spending the summer at any place or in any particular way.

† In the same book (*Introd. to Bot.*, 3d ed.), Lindley has the spelling *æstivation* at p. 152, and *estivation* at p. 483.

Used: †1. Of man.

"A grotto is a place of shade or *estivation*."—*Bacon*.

†2. **Zool.**: Of mollusks. The state of being in a summer sleep. (*Woodward: Mollusca*, p. 475.) [See ÆSTIVATE (2).]

3. **Bot.**: A term used of the manner in which the parts of a blossom are arranged within a flower-bud before the opening of the latter. It is more rarely called *prefloration*. The word *æstivation* is separately applied to the calyx, the corolla, the stamens, and the pistil, but not to the flower in general. There are many kinds of æstivation. It may be imbricated, or valvate, or convolute, or circinate, or twisted, or of various other types.

æs'-tū-ār-ÿ, s. [ESTUARY.]

***æs'-tūre**, s. [Lat. *æstuo*=to boil, to rage; *æstus*=heat, fire; the ebb and flow of the sea; a surge, a wave.] Rage. (*Chapman: Homer*.)

***æ-tā'-tē prō-bān'-dā**, s. & par. [Lat.=with the age to be proved; for the proving of the age.]

Old Law: A writ which lay for the heir of the tenant holding of the king in chief to prove himself to be of full age. (*Kersey*.)

æ-thāl'-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. *aithaloeis*=sooty: from *aithalos*=soot.] A genus of Fungals, one species of which, *Æ. flavum*, does much damage to stoves and garden frames, the high temperature enabling it greatly to flourish and increase. When it appears on a stove plant, the latter should be dusted with quicklime or salt. (*Treasury of Bot., &c.*)

Æth'-el, **Æth'-el**, **Æth'-el**, s. [A. S.] *In compos.*=noble. Used in proper names, as Ethelbert, Ethelred, Ethelwulf, Ethelbald, Athelstane.

Æth'-el-ing, **Æth'-el-ing**, **Æth'-el-ing**, s. [A. S.] Properly a nobleman, but generally confined to princes of the blood; it is less frequently used of a ruler or governor. It occurs as a proper name, as Edgar Atheling. [ADELING.]

æth-ē-ōg'-am-ous, a. [Gr. *æthēs*=unwonted, unusual; a, priv., and *ēthos*= . . . usage, custom.] **Bot.**: A term designed to describe the method of fructification in the lower forms of plants more accurately than the Linnæan word Cryptogamic. The latter term implied that these are "of concealed nuptials;" the former word expresses the idea that these nuptials are not secret, but only of an unusual character.

æ'-thēr, s. [ETHER.]

æ-thēr'-ē-āl, a. [ETHEREAL.]

æ'-thī-ōps **mineral**, s. [ETHIOPS MINERAL, SEPIA.]

æth'-rā, s. [From Lat. *aethra*; Gr. *aithrē*, later *aithra*=clear sky, fair weather.]

1. **In Class. Myth.**: A female attending on Helen at Troy.

2. **Astron.**: An asteroid, the 132d found. It was discovered by Watson, on the 13th of June, 1873.

æth'-rī-ōs-cōpe, s. [Lat. *aethra*; Gr. *aithria*=fine weather, the open sky; and *skopeō*=to behold.] An instrument devised by Sir John Leslie, and designed to determine the radiation against the sky. It consisted of two glass bulbs united by a vertical glass tube so narrow that a little column of liquid was supported in the tube by its own adhesion. The lower bulb was protected by a metallic envelope, and gave the temperature of the air, whilst the upper one was blackened, and was surrounded by a metallic cap, designed to protect the bulb from terrestrial radiation. "The sensibility of the instrument," says its inventor, "is very striking, for the liquor incessantly falls and rises in the stem with every passing cloud."

æ-thū'-sā, s. [In Fr. *æthuse*; Gr. *aithō*=to light up, to kindle, to burn. The name is given from its acridness.] Lesser Hemlock, or Fool's Parsley. A genus of plants belonging to the order Apiacæ, or Umbellifers. The *Æ. cynapium*, or Fool's Parsley, occurs in Europe, and is very common in North America, taking the form of an evergreen shrub. In aspect it partly resembles garden parsley, but is darker in color, and is not curled. Its odor is unpleasant. It is so acrid as to be poisonous. As an antidote, Dr. Christison recommends that milk be swallowed, that mustard-poultices be applied to the legs, and that the body be sponged with vinegar.



Æthusa Cynapium (Fool's Parsley).

"The murmuring pines and the hemlocks."—*Longfellow*.

It is probable that from this class of plants the hemlock that filled the fatal cup of Socrates was gathered.

Æ'-tī-āns, s. [From Lat. *Ætius*.]

Church Hist.: The followers of *Ætius*, an Arian who flourished about A. D. 336, and held that both Christ and the Holy Spirit are completely different from the Father.

æt-i-ōl'-ō-gÿ, **ēt-i-ōl'-ō-gÿ**, **āi-tī-ēl'-ō-gÿ**, s. [Gr. *aitologia*=a giving a cause of anything; *aitologeō*=to inquire into and account for; *aitia*=a cause, from *aiteō*=to ask; *logos*=a discourse.]

1. An account of the causes of anything.

"The whole of this is a mere conjectural *aitiology* of the ancient appellation of the senators."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xii.

2. **Spec.**: The science which investigates the causes of the several diseases to which man or the inferior animals are liable.

ā-ē-tī'-tēs, s. [Lat. *aëtites*; Gr. *aetitēs*: from *aetos*=an eagle.] The eagle-stone: a nodule or pebble which received its name from the belief that the eagle transported it to its nest, knowing that it would not be possible without it to hatch its eggs. Nor were these its only reputed virtues. Thieves could be discovered by its aid; and, according to Lupton, it was a charm to be used by women in childbirth, and produced love between man and wife. Kersey's definition of it is, "The eagle-stone, a certain stone which, when shaken, rattles as if there were another within it." Any pebble or nodule answering to this description would have been called *aëtites*, or eagle-stone; but, apparently, the term was most frequently used of these nodules found abundantly in the carboniferous strata,

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sire**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

which are hollow in place of solid, or have what was once a cavity filled up with clay ironstone in a pulverulent state.

"And so doth the *aëttes*, or eagle-stone, which hath a little stone within it."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. II., § 154.

***ā-ēt-ō-bā-tēs**, s. [Gr. *aetos*; *aietos* = (1) an eagle, (2) a fish, the white ray; *batis* = a fish, probably the skate.] A genus of fossil fishes from the London clay of the Isle of Sheppey. It was founded by Agassiz, and is allied to the Rays.

***aey** (pron. ā), *adv.* [AYE.]

***af**, *prep.* [A. S. *af* = of.] Of, from. [OF.]

"With a teer *af* thyu ye."

MS. Douce. (Halliwell.)

***a-fai'-ten**, ***a-fai'-tŷ**, v. t. [AFFAITEN.]

***ā-fāld**, ***ā-fāuld**, ***ā-fāld**, ***āw-fāll**, ***āw-fāld**, a. [Scotch *ae* = one; *fald*, *fauld* = fold.] (Scotch.)

1. Honest, upright, without duplicity.

"... to gif his hienes a trewe and *afald* counsell in all maters concerning his Maiestie and his Realme."—*Acts Ja. IV.* (1489), ch. 8, ed. 1566.

"That the said Williame sall tak *awfall*, trew, and plane part with him and his foirsaidis in all and sindre his and thair actionis, quarrellis, &c."—*Acts Jas. VI.* (1592), ed. 1814, p. 624.

"... sall tak *afauld*, plane and upricht pairt with him ..."—*Bond to Bothwell* (1567). (Keith: *Hist.*, p. 381.)

2. Possessed of real unity.

"The *afauld* God in Trenyté."

Barbour, xx. 618, MS. (Jameson.)

***ā-fāld-lŷ**, *adv.* [AFALD, AEFAULD, &c.] Honestly, uprightly. (Scotch.)

"... to mak thame stand the mair *afaldly* at thair opinioun."—*Bellend.*, t. liv., p. 131.

***a-fālle**, *pa. par.* [FALL.] Fallen.

"At foot he come to one walle,

And some therof wes *afalle*."

Of the Vox and of the Wof. *Relig. Antiq.*, ii. 272.

a-far', ***a-far'ne**, *adv. & s.* [A = on, of, and far. Cf. *abed*, *asleep*. Cognate words are *afaran*, *afeorrian*, *afeorrian* = to depart; *afor* = departed; *afeorrian*, *aferran* = to remove; and various others. [FAR.]

A. As *adverb*:

I. *Lit.*: At a distance, remote in space.

(a) Generally followed by *off*, and sometimes preceded by *from*.

"But Peter followed him *afar off*."—*Matt.* xxvi. 58.

"The ballads of a people,

That like voices from *afar off*,

Call to us to pause and listen."

Longfellow: *Hiawatha*. (Introd.)

(b) Sometimes used absolutely, as in the following example:

"*Afar*, the royal standard flies,

And round it toils, and bleeds and dies

Our Caledonia's pride."

Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 33.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Alienated in affection, estranged from; purposely keeping a ceremonious distance from one.

"Though the Lord be high, yet hath He respect unto the lowly: but the proud He knoweth *afar off*."—*Ps.* cxxxviii. 6.

2. At a distance, in the sense of declining to render aid.

"Why standest thou *afar off*, O Lord? why hidest thou thyself in times of trouble?"—*Ps.* x. 1.

3. Outside the pale; not with privileges like those of a favored religious or civil organization.

"And came and preached peace to you which were *afar off* [meaning to the Ephesian Gentiles], and to them that were nigh [the Jews]."—*Ephes.* ii. 17.

"For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are *afar off*."—*Acts* ii. 39.

¶ *Afar* is now little used, except in poetry.

B. In a kind of substantival use: A distance, preceded by *from*.

"I will fetch my knowledge *from afar*."—*Job* xxxvi. 3.

***a-fāre**, s. [AFFAIR.]

***a-farne**, v. i. [A. S. *afaran* = to go, to depart.] To go.

"Al thay wold wiht hym *afarne*."

Guy of Warwike. *Middlehill MS.* (Halliwell.)

***a-fāte'-ment**, s. [AFFAITEN, v.] Behavior, good conduct, good manners.

"Theo thridd him taughte to playe at bal;

Theo feorthe *afatement* in halle."

Kyng Alisaunder, 661.

***a-fāu'nce**, s. [AFFIANCE.]

***a-fāyl'e**, v. i. [A. S. *a* intensive, and *feallan* = to fall down (?).] To fall.

"Two hundred knyghts take

The Leronis boldly to assayle,

Loke youre hertys not *afayle*."

M. S. Cantab. (Halliwell.)

***a-fēar'**, ***a-fēre'**, ***a-fērr'e**, **af-fēar'**, v. t. [A. S. *afēran* = to frighten, to astonish, *pa. par. afēred*.] [AFFRIGHT.] To make afraid, to frighten, to terrify.

"Ye have with you good engynes,
Swilke knowe but few Sarezyne;
A mangel thou doo arere,
And soo thou schalt heve wel *afere*."

Richard Cœur de Lion, 4,104.

***a-fēared'**, ***a-fēr'-id**, ***a-fēard'**, ***a-fēred'**, ***a-fērd'**, ***a-fērt'**, ***a-fēre'**, ***a-fērr'e**, ***af-fēared'**, ***af-fēard'**, ***af-fēr'-dēde**, *pa. par.* [AFEAR.]

"Clo. Art thou *afēared*?"

Gui. Those that I reverence, those I fear."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

"A flake of fire that flashing on his beard,
Him all amazed, and almost made him *afēard*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, i. xi. 26.

***a-fēde'**, v. t. [A. S. *afēdan* = to bring up, to feed.] To feed. (Chaucer.)

***a-fēfe'**, v. t. [Eng. *a*; *fief*.] To give a fief to.

"Thei lete make a guode abbey,

And well yt *afefed* tho."

Amis and Amiloun, 2,486.

***a-fēld'**, *adv.* [AFIELD.]

***a-fēld'**, *pa. par.* [AFELLE.]

***a-fēll'e**, v. t. [A. S. *afyllan* = to fell, to strike down, to overturn, condemn, destroy.] To fell, to cut down, to destroy.

"The kyng dude onon *afelle*

Many thousande okes ich telle."

Kyng Alisaunder, 5,240.

***a-fēn'ce**, s. [OFFENCE.]

***a-fēnd'**, v. t. [OFFEND.]

***a-fēn'ge**, v. t. [A. S. *afeng* = received.] To receive.

"Seint Martha quod was,

As ye hereth of telle,

Hy *afenge* oure Lord in here hous,

As it seith in the Gospelle."

MS., Trin. Col., Oxf., 57. (Halliwell.)

***a-fe-or'me**, v. t. [A. N.] [In Fr. *affermir* = to establish; to confirm.] To confirm.

"Have who so the maistry may

Afeormed faste is ther deray."

Kyng Alisaunder, 7,356.

***a-fe-or'med**, *pa. par.* [AFEORME.]

Ā-fēr, s. [Lat.] The southwest wind. (Milton.)

***a-fērd'**, *pa. par.* [AFEARED.]

***a-fēre** (1), v. t. [AFEAR, AFEARED.]

***a-fēre** (2), v. t. [A. N.] To be busied, engaged.

"And hoteth him sende, fer and nere,

To his justices lettres hard,

That the contrais beo *aferd*

To frusche the gadelyng, and to bete,

And none of heom on lyve lete."

Kyng Alisaunder, 7,813.

***a-fēr'-id**, ***a-fērr'e**, ***a-fērt'**, *pa. participle.* [AFEARED.]

***a-fēt'-id**, a. [A. N.] Shaped.

"... and wel *afetid* is whanne the hed [of a deer] is wel woxen by ordynance after the height and the schap, whan the lyndes be wel growe yn the beam by good mesure."—*MS. Bodl.* (Halliwell.)

aff, *adv. & prep.* [OFF.] Off. (Scotch.)

"O, an' he could hae hauden *aff* the smugglers a bit!"—*Sir Walter Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

af-fa, s. [A West African word.] A weight in use on the Gold Coast, and consisting of two *eggebas*. It is about equal to an ounce.

āff-a-bīl'-i-tŷ, s. [In Fr. *affabilité*; Ital. *affabilità*, fr. Lat. *affabilitas*, *affabilita*; Sp. *affabilidad*.] The quality of being affable; courtesy of manners, encouraging strangers or inferiors to approach and converse with one.

"... envy was disarmed by the blandness of Albe-marle's temper and by the affability of his deportment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

āff-a-ble, a. [In Fr. *affable*; Ital. *affabile*; from Lat. *affabilis* = affable; *affari* = to speak to.]

1. Of a person's manners, or of himself: Courteous, so as to invite strangers or inferiors to approach and converse with one.

"... his manners polite and *affable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

"An *affable* and courteous gentleman."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

¶ Milton applies it to condescension.

"Sent from whose sovereign goodness I adore,

Gentle to me and *affable* hath been

Thy condescension, and shall be honor'd ever."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. viii.

2. Of a countenance: With a soft and gentle expression, so as to encourage approach and conversation, as opposed to FORBIDDING (q. v.).

āff-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *affable*; -ness.] Affability.

āff-a-blŷ, *adv.* [AFFABLE.] In an affable manner.

af-fā'-broūs, a. [Lat. *affabre* = ingeniously, skillfully: *ad* = to, and *fabre* = in a workmanlike manner; *faber* = a workman.] Made in a workmanlike manner; skillfully or ingeniously manufactured.

***āff-āb-u-lā-tion**, s. [Lat. *ad* = to, or for, and *fabulatio* = discourse; *fabula* = a story.] The moral of a fable.

***āi'-fa-dīl**, ***āf'-fa-dīll**. [DAFFODIL.]

***af-fai'e** (pl. *affaies*), s. A burden. (Langtoft.)

***af-fai'ed'**, *pa. par.* [AFEARED.] Afraid; affrighted, affected. (Langtoft.)

***af-fāin'**, v. t. [Old form of FEIGN (q. v.).] To feign. (Hall.)

***af-fāined'**, *pa. par.* [AFFAIN.]

af-fāir', s. [Fr. *affaire*, s.; O. Fr. *afaire*, from *a* = to, and *faire* = to make or do; Ital. *affare* = affair, from *fare* = to do, to make or do; Lat. *facere*, infin. of *facio* = to make.]

A. Singular:

I. Gen.: Any sort of business.

"2. Mur. We have lost best half of our *affair*."

Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, iii. 3.

"They knew that church government was with him merely an *affair* of State, and that, looking at it as an *affair* of State . . ."

"The courtship of butterflies is a prolonged *affair*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. xi.

II. Specially:

1. A dispute of a serious character with a gentleman, as an *affair of honor*, that is, a dispute which a mistaken sense of honor makes one think can be settled only by the illogical and criminal expedient of a duel.

2. A partial engagement; a battle on a limited scale.

3. Colloquially (with a certain measure of contempt): A thing not striking or remarkable.

"The Plata looks like a noble estuary on the map, but is in truth a poor *affair*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

B. Plural: Concerns, circumstances, public or private business.

"But that ye also may know my *affairs*, and how I do . . ."

"... he set Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego over the *affairs* of the province of Babylon."—*Dan.* ii. 49.

***af-fāi'-ten**, ***a-fāi'-ten**, ***a-fā-tŷ**, v. t. [A. N. In Fr. *affaiter* (a term in falconry) = to tame, to domesticate a bird of prey; O. Fr. *afaitier*, *afaitier* = to prepare, to dispose: akin to *affecter* (*Littre*).]

1. To prepare, to make ready.

"His cookes ben for hym *affaited*."—*Gower*, ed. 1582, f. 130.

2. To instruct.

"He hadde a clergon yonge of age

Whom he hath in his chamber *affaited*."

Gower, ed. 1582, f. 43.

3. To tame, to subdue, to bring under control, to conquer.

"It *afaiteth* the flesh

From folles ful manye."

Piers Ploughman, p. 291.

"As soon as somer come to Yrland he gan wende

Vor to *afaty* that lond, and to wyne ech ende."

Rob. Glouc., p. 179.

***af-fām'-ish**, v. t. [Fr. *affamer*; Ital. *affamare*, from Lat. *fames* = hunger, famine.] To famish, to starve, to deprive of food.

"With light thereof I doe myself sustain,

And thereon feed my low *affamish* hart."

Spenser: *Sonn.* 85.

***af-fām'-ished**, ***af-fām'-isht**, *pa. par. & a.* [AFFAMISH.] (See example under the verb.)

***af-fām'-ish-ing**, *pr. par. & s.* [AFFAMISH.] *As substantive*: The act of starving one, the state of being starved.

"What can be more nnjust than for a man to endeavor to raise himself by the *affamishing* of others? Neither can it serve his turn to say, by way of excuse, that the multitude of buyers may be the cause of a dearth."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 1, c. 5.

af-fām'-ish-ment, s. [AFFAMISH.]

"[Christ was] carried into the wilderness . . . for the *affamishment* of his body."—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations*, bk. iv.

***āf-fāt'-u-āte**, a. [INFATUATE.] Infatuated. (Milton.) To be busied, engaged.

***āff'-cast**, s. [Scotch *aff* = off; Eng. & Scotch *cast*.] One cast off or out, a castaway.

"... that he will thinke him to be a reprobate, to be an *aff-cast*, and neuer able to recouer mercie."—*Brace: Serm. on the Sacr.* (1590).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exîst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dyl.

***āf-cōme**, s. [Scotch *aff*=off; Eng. & Scotch *come*.] (*Scotch*.)

Lit.: A come off, an escape, the issue of a business.

"I hope we'll have a gude *aff-come*."—*Tennant: Cardinal Beaton*, p. 156.

***affe**, v. [HAVE.]

"That mester *affe* to wynne theem mede."

Ritson: Ancient Songs, i. 47.

***af-fēar'** (1), v. t. (pa. par. **affear*, &c.) [A. S. *afæran*=to frighten.] [A. FEAR.]

***af-fēar'** (2), v. t. [AFFEER, (1).]

***af-fēared'**, ***af-fēard'**, pa. par. [AFFEAR.]

***af-fēc'-cioun**, s. [AFFECTION.]

***af-fēc'**, v. t. [Lat. *affecto*, -*avi*=to strive after, to pursue, to aim at, to feign (*lit.*=to pretend to); Ger. *affektiren*; Fr. *affecter*; Sp. *afectar*; Port. *affectar*; Ital. *affectare*.]

I. To exert an influence upon, or produce an effect upon.

1. In a general sense (of persons or things):

"But, though the majority was diminished, the result was not *affected*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"... and the balance of maritime power would not be *affected* by an union between Spain and Austria."—*Ibid.*, ch. xxiii.

"The tides were very curiously *affected*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xiv.

"Dem. Chiron, thy ears want wit, thy wit wants edge And manners to intrude where I am graced; And may, for aught thou know'st, *affected* be."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

2. Specially (of persons):

(a) To bring under the influence of a disease or morbid influences.

"The climate *affected* their health and spirits."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

"On the other hand, the laborious part of mankind are much more rarely *affected* by this prolonged form of phthisis."—*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, iv. 279.

(b) To cause to feel emotion.

"Mine eye *affecteth* mine heart because of all the daughters of my city."—*Lam.* iii. 51.

"... this old gentleman [Mr. Sagacity], as he told me the story, did himself seem to be greatly *affected* therewith."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progr.*, pt. 2.

(c) To render well or ill disposed to.

"Buck. Well, then, no more but this: Go, gentle Catesby, And, as it were far off, sound thou Lord Hastings. How he doth stand *affected* to our purpose."

Shakesp.: King Richard III., iii. 1.

"But the unbelieving Jews stirred up the Gentiles, and made their minds evil *affected* against the brethren."—*Acts* xiv. 2.

¶ In these senses the part of the verb which generally occurs is the past participle.

II. To inspire with love; to desire, to follow after.

*1. To inspire with love, to love.

(a) To inspire with love.

"Is thine own heart to thine own face *affected*? Can thy right hand seize love upon thy left?"

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.

(b) To love, to like, to be fond of, to be partial to.

"Go, let him have a table by himself; For he does neither *affect* company, Nor is he fit for it, indeed."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

2. To desire, to pursue, to strive after, to aim at, to endeavor after.

(a) With a person for the agent (used in the foregoing senses):

"And He, that wears the crown immortally Long guard it yours! If I *affect* it more Than as your honor, and as your renown, Let me no more from this obedience rise."

Shakesp.: King Henry IV., Part II., iv. 4.

"For shame, be friends; and join for that you jar. 'Tis policy and stratagem must do That you *affect*; and so must you resolve."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

"Thy soldier, servant; making peace or war, As thou *affect'st*."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 3.

(b) With a thing for the agent: To tend to, to assume.

"The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of their parts; as the globe of the earth and sea *affects* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of its parts by gravity."—*Newton: Optics*.

III. To feign, to pretend.

Specially:

1. To pretend to feel as one does not really feel; to be what one is not; or to be acting in one way whilst really doing so in another.

"The old hypocrite had, it was said, while *affecting* reverence and love for his master, given the fatal signal to his master's enemies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

"The interlopers, therefore, determined to *affect* the character of loyal men, who were determined to stand by the throne against the insolent tribunes of the City."—*Ibid.*, ch. xviii.

"... those who *affected* to observe it made fictitious conveyances to their kinsmen, who held the land merely as trustees, while the great majority set the law at open defiance."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiii.

2. To prefer or choose for the sake of artifice.

"Great masters of our language, in their most dignified compositions, *affected* to use French words, when English words, quite as expressive and melodious, were at hand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***af-fēc'**, ***af-fēc'e**, s. [In Ger. *affekt*, fr. Lat. *affectus*=(1) state or disposition of body or mind; (2) love, desire, sympathy.]

†1. A property of the mind; an affection or other emotion of the heart.

"It seemeth that as the feet have a sympathy with the head, so the wrists have a sympathy with the heart; we see the *affects* and passions of the heart and spirits are notably disclosed by the pulse."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, No. 97.

2. Quality or circumstance of anything.

"... of the influences of heaven, of heat, cold, moisture, drought, qualities active, passive, and the like, have swallowed up the true passages, and processes, and *affects*, and consistencies of matter, and natural bodies."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. IX., § 835.

***af-fēc'-tāte**, ***af-fēc-tā'-tēd**, a. [Lat. *affectatus*, pa. par. of *affecto*.] [See AFFECT.] Marked by affectation, far-fetched.

"*Accersitum dictum*. An oration to much *affectate*, or as we saie, to farre fet."—*Elyot: Dict.*

"A style or oration too much *affected* with strange words; a little curious or *affectated*; with too much *affectation* or curiosity."—*Barret*.

af-fēc-tā'-tion, s. [In Fr. *affectation*; Ital. *affectazione*, fr. Lat. *affectatio*=an eager desire for; conceit.]

1. Love of or to, fondness for, affection.

(a) With no culpability implied, but the reverse:

"There are even bonds of *affectation*, bonds of mutual respect, and reciprocal duties between man and wife."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*.

(b) With some slight culpability implied:

"In things of their own nature indifferent, if either councils or particular men have at any time, with sound judgment, misliked conformity between the church of God and infidels; the cause thereof hath been somewhat else than only *affectation* of dissimilitude."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. iv., § 7.

2. An aiming at, a striving after.

"It was not any opposition to the law of Moses, nor any danger threatened to the temple, but pretended sedition and *affectation* of the crown objected, which moved Pilate to condemn him."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. 4.

3. An attempt to appear to possess what one really does not possess, or to be what one is not; pretense, show.

"In my soul I loathe All *affectation*; 'tis my perfect scorn; Object of my implacable disgust."

Cowper: Task.

¶ It is sometimes followed by *of*, as "an *affectation* of wit," "an *affectation* of virtue."

"*Affectation*. A curious desire of a thing which nature has not given."—*Rider*.

"Romance! disgusted with deceit, Far from thy motley court I fly, Where *Affectation* holds her seat, And sickly Sensibility."

Byron: Hours of Idleness: To Romance.

af-fēc'-ēd, pa. par. & a. [AFFECT.]

I. As past participle: With meanings corresponding to those of the verb.

II. As adjective:

*1. Beloved.

"... in all the desperate hours Of his *affected* Hercules."

Chapman: Iliad, viii. 318.

2. Given to false show; pretending to what is not natural or real; unnatural (applied to persons).

"He is too picked, too spruce, too *affected*, too odd, as it were."—*Shakesp: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 1.

"... a most *affected* and pedantic writer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

af-fēc'-ēd-lŷ, adv. [AFFECTED.] In an affected manner.

Specially:

1. Studiously, with labored intention.

"... as if they were designed and *affectedly* chosen for that purpose."—*H. More: Decay of Piety*.

"Nothing in beauty, in habit, in action, in motion, can please, that is *affectedly* labored and over-adorned."—*Sprat: Sermon before the King*.

2. In an affected manner; stiffly, unnaturally.

"Perhaps they are *affectedly* ignorant; they are so willing it should be true that they have not attempted to examine it."—*Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

"Some have indeed been so *affectedly* vain as to counterfeit immortality."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, vii. 10.

af-fēc'-ēd nēss, s. [AFFECTED.] Affectation. (*Johnson: Dict.*)

af-fēc'-ēr, **af-fēc'-ōr**, s. [AFFECT.]

1. One who affects or produces an effect on any person or thing.

"I beheld your danger like a lover, A just *affecter* of thy faith."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Bonduca, iii. 2.

2. One who pretends to anything, or who practices affectation.

***af-fēc'-tē-ōūs-lŷ**, adv. [AFFECTUOUSLY.]

af-fēc-ti-bil'-i-tŷ, s. [AFFECTIBLE.] Capability of being affected.

af-fēc'-tī-ble, a. [AFFECT.] Able to be affected; that may be affected.

af-fēc'-īng, pr. par. & a. [AFFECT, v.]

1. As present participle: With meanings corresponding to those of the verb.

2. As adjective: Touching, moving; fitted to excite emotion.

"... the most *affecting* eloquence."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

¶ In the same sense as *affected*.

"These antick, lispings, *affecting* phantasies, these new tuners of accents."—*Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul.*, ii. 4.

af-fēc'-īng-lŷ, adv. [AFFECTING.] In an affecting manner; in a way fitted to excite the emotions. (*Todd's Johnson*.)

af-fēc'-tion, ***af-fēc'-tioun**, ***af-fēc'-cioun** (O. Eng. & Scotch), s. [In Fr. *affectio*; Ital. *affezione*; Lat. *affectio*, fr. *affectum*, supine of *afficio*=to do something to affect the mind or body: *ad*=to, and *facio*=to make or do.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The state of being affected.

1. Sympathy of one part of the bodily frame with another. (*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.)

2. State of the mind in general.

"... there grows

In my most ill-composed *affectio*, such

A stanchless avarice that, were I king,

I should cut off the nobles for their lands."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

3. An emotion of whatever character.

"*Affectio*ns, as joy, grief, fear, and anger, with such like, being, as it were, the sundry fashions and forms of appetite, can neither rise at the sight of a thing indifferent, nor yet choose but rise at the sight of some things."—*Hooker: Eccl. Polity*, bk. i.

4. Spec.: A drawing of the mind toward any person or thing, and which does not depart even when that person or thing is absent. It is intermediate between *disposition*, in which there is only a more or less latent tendency, and *passion*, in which there is excitement aroused, especially by the presence of its object. It is chiefly used of parental, filial, or conjugal love, as that mutually existing between a lover and his mistress; but it may be also employed of love for one's country, for a party or principle, or anything capable of exciting regard.

¶ It is followed by *to*, *toward*, *for*, *upon*, or *on*.

"My king is tangled in *affectio* to

A creature of the queen's, Lady Anne Bullen."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

"For ... a grateful *affectio* such as the restored Jews had felt for the heathen Cyrus."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

"I have reason to distrust mine own judgment; as that which may be overborne by my zeal and *affectio* to this cause."—*Bacon*.

"Nor while on Ellen's faltering tongue

Her filial welcomes crowded hung,

Marked she, that fear (*affectio*'s proof),

Still held a graceful youth aloof."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 22.

"Thyn is *affectioun* of holynesse,

And myn is love, as of a creature."

Chaucer: C. T., 1160-61.

¶ It is sometimes used in the plural. In a good sense—

"All his *affectio*ns are set on his own country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

Or in a bad sense.

"And they that are Christ's have crucified the flesh with the *affectio*ns [margin, passions] and lusts."—*Galatians*, v. 24.

II. A person or thing affected, or constituting an object of love or other passion.

Specially:

* (O. Scotch): Relationship, affinity, consanguinity.

"That na persone offerit to pass vponn assyssis salbe repellit quhan thai attene to the partie aduersar in the lyke, or nerrar greis of that same sort of *affectioun*."—*Acts James VI.* (1567), (ed. 1814), p. 44.

B. Abnormally:

1. Affection.

"There was nothing in it that could indict the author of *affectio*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **māte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rōle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. A motion or utterance.

"Every affection of theirs was an oracle."—*Andrews: Sermons*, v. 57.

C. Technically:

1. *Med.*: A disease or a morbid symptom affecting the body.

"Local palsy seated in either extremity is mostly, as all the other forms of local palsy, found as the first step or stage to a more extended affection."—*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, iii. 251.

2. *Mental Phil. and Ethics*: The same as A., I. 4 (q. v.).

3. *Painting*: Passion represented on the canvas in a lively manner.

"Affection is the lively representment of any passion whatsoever; as if the figures stood not upon a cloth or board, but as if they were acting upon a stage."—*Wotton: Architecture*.

4. *Math. and Nat. Phil.*: An essential attribute, quality, or property of a number, quantity, magnitude, body, or anything.

"The certainty and accurateness which is attributed to what mathematicians deliver, must be restrained to what they teach concerning those purely mathematical disciplines, arithmetic and geometry, where the affections of quantity are abstractedly considered."—*Boyle*.

"The mouth being necessary to conduct the voice to the shape of its cavity, necessarily gives the voice some particular affection of sound in its passage before it comes to the lips."—*Holder: Elements of Speech*.

†*af-fēc'-tion*, *v. t.* [From the substantive.]

Vulgar: To show affection to, to love.

"Eva. But can you affection the 'oman?"

Shakesp.: Merry Wives, i. 1.

af-fēc'-tion-ate, *a.* [In Ital. *affezionato*.]

A. Of persons:

1. Of a loving disposition, tending to love, amorous.

"Frugal, affectionate, sober, and withal

Keenly industrious."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

"From his epistles it appears that St. Paul was a man of warm feelings and of affectionate disposition."—*Duke of Somerset: Christian Theology*.

2. Inspired with intense and loving veneration for.

"Man, in his love to God and desire to please Him, can never be too affectionate."—*Sprat*.

†3. Strongly in favor of. (Followed by *to*.)

"As for the Parliament, it presently took fire; being affectionate of old to the war of France."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

*4. Affected.

"Wise rather than affectionate and singular."—*Brooks: Works*, i. 226.

*5. Angry, impetuous.

B. Of things: Indicating or expressing love.

"... in his speech, assured them in gracious and affectionate language . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxxv.

**af-fēc'-tion-ate*, *v. t.* [From the adjective.] To inspire with love to; to dispose or incline to. (Generally in passive voice, and specially in past participle.)

"Be kindly affectionated one to another."—*New Testament, Cambridge* (1683).

**af-fēc'-tion-ate*, *pa. par. & a.* [AFFECTIONATE, *v.*]

af-fēc'-tion-ate-lŷ, *adv.* [AFFECTIONATE.] In an affectionate manner.

"So, being affectionately desirous of you . . ."—*1 Thess.* ii. 8.

af-fēc'-tion-ate-ness, *s.* [AFFECTIONATE.] The quality of being affectionate; fondness, affection.

"They (the letters of Cowper) unite the playfulness of a child, the affectionateness of a woman, and the strong sense of a man."—*Quarterly Review*, No. 59, p. 185.

af-fēc'-tioned, *a.*

Disposed. (Generally in composition.)

"Be kindly affectioned one to another."—*Rom.* xii. 10.

*2. Imbued with affectation.

"An affectioned ass, that cons state without book, and utters it by great swaths."—*Shakesp: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

†*af-fēc'-tious*, *a.* [AFFECT.] Affectionate.

"Kisse of true kindness and affectionous love."—*I. New* (1607).

af-fēc'-tious-lŷ, *adv.* [AFFECTIOUS.] In an affecting manner; so as to produce an effect. (*Johnson: Dict.*)

†*af-fēc'-tīve*, *a.* [In Fr. *affectif*.] Fitted to affect, moving.

(a) Of persons:

"He was an instructive and grave preacher; more instructive than affective."—*Burnet: Hist. of his Own Times* (1686).

(b) Of things:

"Pain is so uneasy a sentiment, that very little of it is enough to corrupt every enjoyment; and the effect God intends this variety of ungrateful and affective sentiments should have on us, is to reclaim our affections from this valley of tears."—*Rogers*.

af-fēc'-tīve-lŷ, *adv.* [AFFECTIVE.] In such a way as to affect. (*Todd: Johnson's Dict.*)

af-fēc'-ōr, *s.* [AFFECTER.]

**af-fēc'-tū-ā*, *a.* [EFFECTUAL.]

āf-fēc'-tū-ā-l-lŷ, *adv.* [AFFECT.] Passionately.

"... concerning yor favor, which I most affectually coveyte."—*Cott. MSS.*

af-fēc'-tū-ōs-ī-lŷ, *s.* [Low Lat. *affectuositas*, fr. Class. Lat. *affectuosus*=full of inclination or love.] The quality of being full of love or other passion; passionateness. (*Johnson: Dict.*)

**af-fēc'-tū-oūs*, *a.* [In Ital. *affettuoso*; Lat. *affectuosus*=full of love; from *affectus*=(1) state or disposition of body or mind, (2) sympathy, love.] Affectionate. (*Scotch.*)

"We aucht to lufe our self and sa our nichtbour with ane affectuous and trew lufe unfeynitly."—*Archbp. Hamilton: Catech.* (1551).

**af-fēc'-tū-oūs-lŷ*, **af-fēc'-tē-oūs-lŷ*, *adv.* [AFFECTUOUS.]

1. Affectionately.

"I have sought hym desirously,

I have sought hym affectuously."

Reliq. Antiq., ii. 157.

"After hys death his life again was daily wished and affecteously among his subjectes desyred."—*Hall: Edward IV.*, f. 61.

2. Passionately.

"To locke up the gates of true knowledge from them that affectuously seketh it to the glory of God, is a property belongynge onely to the hypocritish Pharisees and false lawyers."—*Leland: New Year's Gift*.

**af-fēc'-ble*, *v. t.* [Fr. *affaiblir*, *affoiblir*.] To enfeeble.

"... the affeebled members."—*Harrison: Descrip. of Eng.*, p. 214.

†*af-fēer'* (1), **af-fēar'*, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *afeurer*=to fix a price officially; Low Lat. *afforo*: *ad*=to, and *forum*, *forus*=price (*Skeat*).]

Old Law: To confirm.

"Goodness dares not check thee! wear thou thy wrongs, The title is *affereed*!—Fare thee well, lord:

I would not be the villain that thou think'st."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

†*af-fēer'* (2), *v. t.* [AFFEROR.]

Law: To reduce a vague and excessive penalty to one that is fixed and moderate. (*Huloet*.)

†*af-fēered'* (1 & 2), *pr. par.* [AFFEER (1 & 2).]

af-fēer'-ēr, *s.* [AFFEER (2).] One who affeers; that is, reduces a vague and excessive penalty to one moderate and certain.

af-fēer'-īng (1 & 2), *pr. par.* [AFFEER (1 & 2).]

af-fēer'-ment, *s.* [AFFEER (2).] The act or process of affeering, or reducing a vague and excessive penalty to one that is fixed and moderate.

af-fēer'-ōr, *s.* [AFFEROR.]

**af-fēnd'e*, *v. t.* [OFFEND.]

āf-fēr-āunt, *pr. par.* [AFFERE (2), *v.*] Belonging to, attaching to; forming a distinguishing mark or characteristic of.

af-fēr'-dēde, *pa. par.* [AFEARED.]

**af-fēre'* (1), *v. t.* [AFEAR.]

**af-fēre'* (2), *v. i.* [A. N. *afferer*=to belong.] To belong to, to pertain to, to be a distinguishing mark or characteristic of.

"He was then buried at Winchester in royall wise,

As to suche a prince of reason should *afere*."

Hardyng: Chron., p. 106.

**af-fēre'* (*Eng.*), *af-fēr'*, *a-fēir'*, *ef-fēir'*, *ef-fēre'* (*all Scotch*). [AFFAIR.]

1. Business affairs. (*Scotch.*)

"Quhen the king had left the spering,

Hys charge to the gud king tauld he

And he said he wad blythly se

Hys brothir, and se the *affer*

Off that cuntré, and of thar wer."

Barbour, xvi. 27, *MS.* (*Jamieson*.)

2. Warlike preparation, equipment for war. (*Scotch.*)

"Erll Patrik, with xx. thousand, but lett

Befor Dunbar a stalwart sage he sett

The told Wallace off Patrikis gret *affer*."

Wallace, viii. 166, *MS.* (*Jamieson*.)

3. Appearance, show. (*Scotch.*)

"But off thair noble gret *affer*

Thair service, na thair realt

Ye sall her na thing now for me."

Barbour, ii. 182, *MS.* (*Jamieson*.)

4. Countenance, demeanor, deportment. (*Eng. and Scotch.*)

"That fre answered with fayr *afeir*

And said, 'Schir mercie for your mycht.

Thus man I bow and arrowis bear."

Murning Maiden. (*Maitland Poems*, p. 207.)

āf-fēr-ēnt, *a.* [Lat. *afferens*, *pr. par.* of *affero*=to bear or carry: *ad*=to, and *fero*=to bear.]

Phys.: Bringing to, conducting to, as opposed to *effere*=bearing or conducting away from. [EFFERENT.]

"... these vessels being styled *afferent* as they enter the gland, and *effere*nt as they leave it."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 274.

"The terms *effere*nt and *afferent* are only so far applicable to certain nerves, as they refer to the direction in which such nerves appear to propagate the change produced in them, or to the position at which the effects of the stimulation become manifest, that direction having reference to the point at which the stimulus is designed to act."—*Ibid.*, p. 281.

"Of these fibres, some are *afferent*, or incident, others *effere*nt, or reflex; and these two kinds have an immediate but unknown relation to each other, so that each *afferent* nerve has its proper *effere*nt one, the former being excitator and the latter motor."—*Ibid.*, pp. 322-3.

**af-fērm'*, *v. t.* [AFFIRM.]

**af-fērm'-īd*, *pa. par.* [AFFIRMED.]

**af-fē'se*, *v. t.* [Deriv. uncertain. Halliwell believes that it has no affinity to A. S. *phesian*=to drive away, or to *pheeze*, with which Richardson connects it. He thinks it is from Old Eng. *fesyne*=to make afraid. Used in *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 158.] To frighten.

"She for a while was well sore *afesed*."

Browne: Shepherd's Pipe, ecl. i.

**af-fēšed'*, *pa. par.* [AFFESE.]

af-fē-tū-ō-sō, *adv.* [In Ital. an *adj.*, not an *adv.*=affectionate, obliging, kind: fr. *affetto*=love, affection.]

Music: In a smooth, tender, affecting manner, and hence to be performed slowly rather than quick. It is much the same as *con affetto*.

af-fī'-aŋce, **af-fŷ'-aunce*, *s.* [Norm.-Fr. *affiance*=confidence; Ital. *fidanza*, *fidanza*=confidence; Sp. *fianza*=bail, surety; Low Lat. *fidantia*, fr. Lat. *fides*=faith.] [See the verb.]

1. A contract of marriage, betrothal; the solemn pledging of faith to marry a certain person, or give a certain person in marriage.

"At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,

That I that lady to my spouse had won;

Accord of friends, consent of parents sought,

Affyaunce made, my happiness begun."

Spenser: F. Q., II., iv. 21.

"In many countries it is necessary to tarry long in the vestibule of the temple before advancing to the altar under the title of *affiances*."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works*, i. 357.

2. Affinity, connection.

"... religion and superstition have more *affiance*, though the one be light and the other darkness, than superstition and profaneness, which are both vicious extremities."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, v., § 65.

3. Implicit, or at least strong, trust in man or in God.

"Ah! what's more dangerous than this fond *affiance*?

Seems he a dove? his feathers are but borrowed."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Part II., iii. 1.

"There can be no surer way to success, than by disclaiming all confidence in ourselves, and referring the events of things to God with an implicit *affiance*."—*Atterbury: Sermons*.

af-fī'-aŋce, *v. t.* [From the substantive (q. v.). Fr. *fiancer*=to betroth; Sp. *afianzar*=to bail, to fix with ropes; Ital. *fidanzare*=to caution, to guarantee, to betroth: from Lat. *fides*=faith, trust.] [AFFY, AFFIDAVIT.]

1. To betroth one in marriage; solemnly and ceremoniously to promise one in marriage.

"Halifax's only son had been *affianced* to the Lady Mary Finch, Nottingham's daughter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. To inspire with confidence.

"Doubt you the gods? Lo! Pallas' self descends,

Inspires thy counsels, and thy toils attends.

In me *affianc'd*, fortify thy breast."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xx., 57-59.

"Pay due devotions to the martial maid,

And rest, *affianc'd* in her guardian aid."

Ibid., iv. 991-2.

"Stranger (replied the prince), securely rest,

Affianc'd in our faith; henceforth our guest."

Ibid., xv. 304-5.

af-fī'-aŋced, *pa. par. & a.* [AFFIANCE, *v.*]

As adjective.

"It is Baptiste, and his *affianced* maiden."

Longfellow: Blind Girl of Castel-Cuillé.

af-fī'-aŋ-ċēr, *s.* [AFFIANCE.] One who affiances; one who makes a contract of marriage between two people.

af-fī'-aŋ-ċīng, *pr. par.* [AFFIANCE, *v.*]

**af-fīċ'h'e*, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *aficher*, from Lat. *figo*=to fix.] [AFFIX.] To fix, to settle.

"Of that they sen a womman riche

Ther wol they alle here love *affiche*."

Gower MS. (Halliwell).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn;

çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. şh = i; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şh's. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

řăf-fi-dă-tion, s. [Law Lat. *affido*=to pledge one's faith.] [AFFIDAVIT.] A contract of mutual fidelity.

řăf-fi-dă-vīt, s. [Law Lat., third pers. sing. pret. indic. of *affido*, pret. *affidavi*=to plight one's faith; Class. Lat. *ad*=to, and *fido*=to trust; *fides*=trust, faith.]

Law: Properly a voluntary affirmation or solemn declaration sworn to before a person at liberty to administer an oath. The affidavit must give the name and address of the person stating the facts within his own cognizance, and the exact sources from which other facts are drawn. If lawyers present affidavits loosely drawn up, their expenses are disallowed when costs are taxed. [MOTION.]

"... an affidavit (the perfect tense of the verb *affido*) being a voluntary oath before some judge or officer of the court, to evince the truth of certain facts, upon which the motion is grounded; though no such affidavit is necessary for payment of money into court."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xx.

"Count Rechteren should have made affidavit that his servants had been affronted; and then Monsieur Mesnager would have done him justice."—*Spectator*, No. 481.

***af-fie'**, v. t. [AFFY.]

***af-fied'**, pa. par. & a. [AFFY.]

***af-fī'le**, ***a-fī'le**, v. t. [Fr. *affiler*; Ital. *affilare*=to sharpen; Sp. *afilár*: fr. Fr. *fil*=an edge; Lat. *filum*=a thread.] To rub, to polish. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"For when he hath his tounge *afiled*
With soft speche and with lesynge."

Gower: Conf. Amant., bk. i.

af-fil'-i-ā-ble, a. [AFFILIATE.]

"... it follows that the distribution of sediment and other geological processes which these marine currents effect are *affiliable* upon the force which the sun radiates."—*Herbert Spencer: First Principles*, ch. xvii.

af-fil'-i-ā-te, v. t. [Fr. *affilier*, fr. Lat. *ad*=to, and *filius*=a son.]

1. To adopt into one's family as a son or daughter.

2. To attempt legally to fix the paternity of an illegitimate child on one.

"... hence there would be no medical ground for *affiliating* the child to one man rather than the other."—*Taylor: Med. Juris.*, ch. lxix.

3. To adopt as a member of a political or other society; or to adopt a society as a branch of a larger and more extensive one with the same aim.

"*Affiliated* in every garrison with the Jacobin club."—*Ryde: Lamartine's Girondists*, bk. i., § 19.

4. To attribute to.

"Upon him, in general, all rites and ceremonies of unknown antiquity were *affiliated*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xi., pt. i., § 13.

af-fil'-i-ā-tēd, pa. par. & a. [AFFILIATE.]

af-fil'-i-ā-tīng, pr. par. & a. [AFFILIATE.]

af-fil'-i-ā-tion, s. [Fr. *affiliation*, from Low Lat. *affiliatio*, from Lat. *ad*=to; *filius*=a son.]

1. Adoption of a child into a family.

2. **Law**: Legal assignment of an illegitimate child to the real or reputed father.

"Questions of paternity are involved in those relating to *affiliation*."—*Taylor: Med. Juris.*, ch. lxix.

Affiliation order: An order from a court of law designed for this purpose.

3. The initiation of one into a political or other society; also the adoption of a smaller society by a larger and more powerful one having the same aim.

***af-fin'-āge**, s. [Fr. *affinage*.] The refining of metals. (*Skinner: Dict.*)

***af-fī'ne**, s. [Lat. *affinis*, s.=a relative; adj.= (1) at the border (*ad finem*); hence, bordering; (2) connected with.] A relative.

"... as *affines* and alyes to the holy orders."

Hall: Henry VII., f. 50.

af-fī'ne (1), v. t. [From AFFINE, s. (q. v.).] To join in *affinity*.

"... Now, sir, be judge yourself,
Whether I in any just term am *affin'd*
To love the Moor."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 1.

"If partially *affin'd*, or leagued in office,
Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,
Thou art no soldier."—*Ibid.*, ii. 3.

***af-fī'ne** (2), v. t. [Fr. *affiner*.] To refine. (*Skinner: Dict.*)

***af-fined'** (1 & 2), pa. par. [AFFINE (1 & 2).]

***af-fīn'-īng** (1 & 2), pr. par. [AFFINE, v. (1 & 2).]

af-fīn'-i-tā-tive-lý, adv. [AFFINITY.] By means of affinity.

af-fīn'-i-tý, s. [In Ger. *affinität*; Fr. *affinité*; Ital. *affinità*, fr. Lat. *affinitas*=(1) neighborhood, (2) relationship by marriage, (3) union, connection.]

I. Ordinary Language & Law:

1. *Lit.*: The relationship contracted by marriage between a husband and his wife's kindred, or between a wife and her husband's kindred. It is opposed to consanguinity, or natural relationship

by blood. It is of three kinds: (1) *direct*, viz., that subsisting between a husband and his wife's blood relations, and *vice versa*; (2) *secondary*, or that which subsists between a husband and his wife's relations by marriage; and (3) *collateral*, or that which subsists between a husband and the relations of his wife's relations.

¶ The word *affinity* in this, as other meanings, may be followed by *with*, *to*, or *between*.

"And Solomon made *affinity* with Pharaoh, king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter, and brought her into the city of David."—1 *Kings* iii. 1.

"... The Moor replies,
That he you hurt is of great fame in Cyprus,
And great *affinity*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 1.

"He would doubtless gladly have avoided the scandal which must be the effect of a mortal quarrel between persons bound together by the closest ties of consanguinity and *affinity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. Connections (not necessarily by 1.) ; associates.

3. *Fig.*: The resemblance produced, more or less remotely, by a common origin between languages now in many respects distinct. Or generally, the similarity between things which essentially resemble each other.

"There is a close *affinity* between imposture and credulity."—*Lewis: Influence of Authority*, ch. iii.

II. *Biol. Sing. & plur.*: A resemblance, or resemblances, on essential points of structure between species, genera, orders, classes, &c., really akin to each other, and which should be placed side by side in any natural system of classification. *Affinity* differs from *analogy*, the latter term being applied to resemblances between animals or plants not really akin, but which ought to be more or less widely separated in classifications. Thus the falcons, the hawks, the eagles, &c., are related to each other by genuine affinity; but the similarity on certain points, such as the possession of retractile claws, between the raptorial birds and the feline race of mammals, is one only of analogy.

"We can understand, on these views, the very important distinction between real *affinities* and analogical or adaptive resemblances."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. xiii.

"... the nature of the *affinities* which connect together whole groups of organisms."—*Ibid.*, pt. i., ch. i.

III. Chemistry:

1. Chemical affinity, or chemical attraction, is the force by which union takes place between two or more elements to form a chemical compound. According to another definition, it is a force exerted between two or more bodies at an infinitely minute distance apart, by which they give rise to a new substance having different properties to those of its component parts. Elements have the greatest affinity for other elements which differ most in their chemical properties. Thus H has great affinity for Cl and O, but the affinity between O and Cl is much weaker. Acids unite readily with alkalies; most metals with sulphur. When two salts are mixed together they are decomposed if an insoluble substance can be formed: thus $\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{NaCl}$ yields NaNO_3 and insoluble AgCl , and $\text{BaCl}_2 + \text{MgSO}_4$ yields MgCl_2 and insoluble BaSO_4 . A strong acid generally expels a weaker one, as H_2SO_4 expels HCl or CO_2 , and CO_2 precipitates SiO_2 ; but when two salts are fused, if a more volatile compound is formed, it is driven off, as when NH_4Cl is heated with dry CaCO_3 then $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$ volatilizes. SiO_2 fused with salts expels the strongest acids and forms silicates. Iron filings heated to redness in a tube decomposes the vapor of water, but H_2 passed over red-hot oxide of iron reduces it to a metallic state. These reactions are due to the diffusion of gases, the resulting gas being diffused through the mass of vapor passing through the tube. The relative affinities between different substances varies with their temperature, insolubility, and power of vaporization. The nascent state is favorable to chemical combination: thus H and N unite readily when organic matter containing N is decomposed by heat or putrefaction, also H with S. This is due to the bonds of the atoms being liberated at the moment of decomposition. *Disposing affinity* is the action of a third body, which brings about the union of two other bodies, as $\text{Ag} + \text{SiO}_2$ and alkali form a silicate of silver; Pt is attacked by fused KHO. Organic decompositions in the presence of caustic alkali or lime are also examples. Catalysis is the action of a body to bring about a chemical reaction whilst the body itself undergoes no perceptible change, as MnO_2 in the preparation of O from KClO_3 . Certain chemical compounds at high temperatures are dissociated from each other, as NH_4Cl at high temperatures forms $\text{NH}_3 + \text{HCl}$. Chemical union is promoted by finely dividing the substances; thus finely-divided metals, as iron or lead, take fire in the air, uniting with O. Alternation of temperature alters the affinity; thus mercury heated to its boiling-point absorbs oxygen, which it liberates at a higher temperature; also BaO absorbs O at a low heat, forming BaO_2 , and gives it off at higher temperatures.

Strong bases generally replace weaker bases; thus alkalies precipitate oxides of iron, &c. (See *Watts' Dict. of Chemistry*.)

"The *affinity* which held together the elements of the organic substances is destroyed by the cause which occasioned their death, and they are set free to obey new *affinities* and form new compounds."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 12.

2. *Affinity of solution* is such an affinity as exists between a soluble salt and the fluid in which it is dissolved. Till the liquid is saturated with the salt the two can combine in an indefinite ratio, instead of being limited to the fixed proportions in which alone chemical affinity operates.

IV. *Nat. Phil. Current affinity*: The force of voltaic electricity.

"The comparison may be best instituted between nervous power and the force of voltaic electricity, or *current affinity*, as it has lately been called, which is developed in the galvanic battery."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 237.

***af-fire'**, adv. [AFIRE.]

af-firm', ***af-fērme'**, v. t. & i. [In Fr. *affirmer*; Sp. *afirmar*; Port. *afirmar*; Ital. *affermare*, *affirmare*, all fr. Lat. *affirmo*=(1) to make steady, to corroborate, (2) to assert positively: *ad* used intensively; *firmo*=to strengthen; *firmus*=firm.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To strengthen, to confirm.

"The Pape set that terme, for his hopyng was
The pes thei suld *afferme*, for dred of harder cas."

R. Brunne, p. 316.

¶ See also B.

2. To assert positively, to allege confidently, to aver. (Followed by the adjective case or by *that*, introducing the statement asserted.)

(a) In a general sense:

"... a mere speculative proposition which many members might be willing to *affirm* without scrutinizing it severely."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

"And they said unto her, Thou art mad. But she constantly *affirmed* that it was even so."—*Acts* xii. 15.

(b) *Spec. (Scripture)*: To teach dogmatically, to preach.

"... these things I will that thou *affirm* constantly."—*Titus*, iii. 8.

II. Technically:

Law & Ord. Lang.: To confirm the judgment of a legal decision; to ratify a law.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To declare strongly or positively.

2. *Law*: To make a declaration solemnly before a court of law, or before a magistrate, with the object of confirming a fact; or to having an affirmation administered to (one) by way of confirmation, or as a substitute for an oath; as, The witness *affirmed* to the fact; or, He was *affirmed* to the fact.

řăf-fīrm'-ā-ble, a. [AFFIRM.] That may be affirmed.

"Those attributes and conceptions that were applicable and *affirmable* of him when present, are now *affirmable* and applicable to him though past."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

af-fīrm'-ā-blý, adv. [AFFIRMABLE.] In a way capable of affirmation; with certainty.

"I cannot wryte of such *affirmably*."—*Hardyng: Chron.*, f. 58.

af-fīrm'-ānce, ***af-fīrm'-āunce**, s. [Lat. *affirmans*, pr. par. of *affirmo*.] [AFFIRM.]

1. Confirmation, ratification of a voidable act.

"This statute did but restore an ancient statute, which was itself also made but in *affirmance* of the common law."—*Bacon*.

†2. Affirmation, declaration.

"And e'en when sober truth prevails throughout,
They swear it, till *affirmance* breeds a doubt."

Cowper: Conversation.

af-fīrm'-ānt, s. [Lat. *affirmans*.] [AFFIRMANCE.]

1. *Gen.*: One who makes an affirmation.

2. *Specially. Law.*: One who makes a solemn declaration in lieu of an oath.

řăf-fīrm'-ā-tion, ***řăf-fīrm'-ā-čý-ōn**, s. [In Fr. *affirmation*; Sp. *afirmacion*; Ital. *affermazione*, all fr. Lat. *affirmatio*.] [AFFIRM.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of affirming anything.

1. The act of confirming anything.

"The learned in the laws of our land observe, that our statutes sometimes are only the *affirmation* or ratification of that which by common law was held before."—*Hooker*.

2. The act of asserting anything confidently.

"This gentleman vouches, upon warrant of bloody *affirmation*, his to be more virtuous and less attemptable than any of our ladies."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

†II. The state of being affirmed, confirmed, or confidently asserted.

fāte, řăt, řāre, amidst, whāt, řáll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, řūll; trý, řýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. The thing confirmed, the assertion confidently made.

"... allowed the affirmation of a Quaker to be received in criminal cases."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

B. Technically:

1. *Logic*: The combination of the two terms of a proposition so as to produce a statement or judgment.

2. *Law*: The act of affirming in the sense of solemnly declaring in a court of law that certain testimony about to be given is true. Also the statement made. First, the Quakers and Moravians, who objected on conscientious grounds to take oaths, were allowed to make solemn affirmations instead; now, every one objecting to take an oath has the same privilege; but, as is just, false affirmations, no less than false oaths, are liable to the penalties of perjury.

af-firm'-at-ive, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *affirmatif*; Sp. *affirmativo*; Ital. *affermativo*, all from Lat. *affirmativus*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Confirmatory, imparting confirmation to.
2. Positive; dogmatical in assertion.

"Be not confident and affirmative in an uncertain matter; but report things modestly and temperately, according to the degree of that persuasion which is, or ought to be, begotten by the efficacy of the authority or the reason inducing these."—*Taylor*.

3. Pertaining to that which asserts, as opposed to denying, a statement or proposition.

"... rather answers to objections than the adequate materials of affirmative conviction."—*Gladstone: Studies of Homer*, i. 70.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic & Gram.*: In the same sense as A., I. 3.

*2. *Algebra*: Positive, as opposed to negative; having the sign *plus* + denoting addition, as opposed to *minus*—denoting subtraction.

"As in algebra, where affirmative quantities vanish or cease, there negative ones begin; so in mechanics, where attraction ceases, there a repulsive virtue ought to succeed."—*Newton: Optics*.

B. As substantive: That which affirms, as opposed to that which denies.

¶ Used with the definite article before it.

1. In a general sense:

"For the affirmative we are now to answer such proofs of theirs, as have been before alleged."—*Hooker*.

"Whether there are such beings or not, 'tis sufficient for my purpose, that many have believed the affirmative."—*Dryden*.

"The question is, of course, wholly distinct from that higher one, whether there exists a Creator and Ruler of the universe; and this has been answered in the affirmative by the highest intellects that have ever lived."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. ii.

2. *Specially. Parliamentary or other voting*: That side of a question voted on which affirms, in opposition to that which denies.

"The Whigs, who had a decided majority in the Lower House, were all for the affirmative."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. *Logic*: An affirmative pregnant is an affirmative implying a negation.

af-firm'-at-ive-lŷ, *adv.* [AFFIRMATIVE.]

1. In an affirmative manner, positively.

"... to the end that though I cannot positively or affirmatively advise your majesty, or propound unto you framed particulars."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. i.

2. "Yes" in place of "no." In a way to render support to a motion submitted to one.

"The people answered affirmatively."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. IV.

af-firm'-at-ō-rŷ, *a.* Affirmative; assertive; giving affirmation.

***af-firmed'**, *pa. par. & a.* [AFFIRM.]

af-firm'-ēr, *s.* [AFFIRM.] One who affirms.

"If by the word virtue, the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man, and the denier, by the word virtue, means only courage, or at most our duty toward our neighbor, without including in the idea of it the duty which we owe to God."—*Watts: Logic*.

af-firm'-īng, *pr. par.* [AFFIRM.]

af-fix', *v. t.* (*pa. par. affixed, affixt*). [Lat. *affixus*, *pa. par. of affigo*=to fasten to, to fix on: *ad*=to, and *figo*=to fix; supine *fixum*.] [See AFFICHE.]

1. *Lit.*: To fix to the end of, to append to, to annex, to subjoin; also to fix to any part of.

"... the Great Seal was affixed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

"... whereas should they [white cabbage butterflies] affix them [their eggs] to the leaves of a plant improper for their food."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To fix. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"Her modest eyes, abashed to behold
So many gazers as on her do stare,
Upon the lowly ground affixed are."—*Spenser*.

2. To connect with, to unite with.

"He that has settled in his mind determined ideas, with names affixed to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another."—*Locke*.

ăf-fix', *s.* (*pl. ăf-fix-ēs, *ăf-fix-a*). [In Ger. *affixum*; Fr. *affixe*, fr. Lat. *affixus*, *pl. n. affixa*=joined to, *pa. par. of affigo*.] [AFFIX, *v.*] A word or a portion of a word united to the latter portion of another one, and in general modifying its signification; a suffix.

¶ The plural of this word came into the English language first as *affixa*.

"In the Hebrew language the noun has its *affixa* to denote the pronouns possessive or relative."—*Clarke: Latin Grammar*.

"... fashioning that new-learned language to their own innovation of points, *affixes*, and conjugations."—*Howell: Lett.*, ii. 60.

af-fixed', ***af-fixt'**, *pa. par. & a.* [AFFIX.]

af-fix'-īng, *pr. par.* [AFFIX.]

af-fix'-ī-on, *s.* [Lat. *affixio*=an addition, or supplement.] The act of affixing; the state of being affixed, or fixed to anything.

"Six several times do we find that Christ shed his blood: in his circumcision, in his agonies, in his crowning, in his scourging, in his affixion, in his transfixion."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, ii. 329.

***af-fixt'**, *pa. par.* [AFFIX.]

af-fix'-tūre, *s.* [AFFIX, *v.*] That which is affixed. (*Drake*.)

¶ Now superseded by *FIXTURE* (*q. v.*).

af-flā'-tion, *s.* [AFFLATUS.] The act of blowing or breathing upon; the state of being blown or breathed upon.

af-flā'-tūs, *s.* [Lat. = a blowing or breathing on, a blast, a breath: *afflatum*, supine of *afflo*=to blow on: or *ad*=to, and *flatus*=a blowing, a breathing; *flō*=to blow.]

I. *Lit.*: A breath or blast of wind.

II. Figuratively:

1. *Theol.*: The inspiration by the spirit of God of a prophet, imparting to him power to see such future events as God may be pleased to reveal to him.

"The poet writing against his genius, will be like a prophet without his *afflatus*."—*Spence: On the Odyssey*.

2. *Ord. Lang.*: The divine impartation to poets and others of genius.

af-flict', *v. t.* [From Lat. *afflictus*, *pa. par. of affligo*=(1) to fling, strike, or dash against or down; (2) to damage, to ruin, to weaken, to cast down: *ad*=to, and *fligo*=to strike, to strike down.]

1. To inflict on one for some considerable time, or even for a briefer period, bodily pain or anything else fitted to produce mental distress.

"Therefore they did set over them taskmasters to afflict them with their burdens."—*Exod.* i. 11.

2. To cast down in mind, to make the mind distressed; to trouble.

(a) *In a general sense*:

"The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for grief of it."—*Adison: Spectator*.

†(b) *Spec. (reciprocally)*: To practice self-humiliation as a religious duty.

"And this shall be a statute for ever unto you; that in the seventh month, on the tenth day of the month, ye shall afflict your souls, and do no work at all, whether it be one of your own country, or a stranger that sojourneth among you."—*Lev.* xvi. 29.

***af-flict'**, *s.* [AFFLICT, *v.*] A conflict.

"Continual afflict with his enemies."—*Bacon: Works*, ii. 542.

af-flict'-ed, *pa. par. & a.* [AFFLICT.]

"Say, spirit! whither hath she fled
To hide her poor afflicted head?"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, c. vii.

af-flict'-ēd-nēss, *s.* [AFFLICTED.] The quality or state of being afflicted; affliction.

"Thou art deceived if thou thinkest God delights in the misery and afflictedness of his creatures."—*Bp. Hall: Palm of Gilead*, c. 2, § 6.

af-flict'-ēr, *s.* [AFFLICT.] One who afflicts.

af-flict'-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [AFFLICT.]

1. *As present participle*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

2. *As adjective*: Fitted to produce distress or trouble; calamitous, afflictive.

"What, when we fled amain, pursued and struck
With heaven's afflicting thunder, and besought
The deep to shelter us?"—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. ii.

af-flict'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [AFFLICTING.] In an afflicting manner.

af-flic'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *affliction*; Sp. *afliccion*; Ital. *afflizione*, all fr. Lat. *afflictio*.] [AFFLICT.]

†I. The act of afflicting.

II. The state of being afflicted; the state of being subjected to pain or over-fatigue of body, or to mental distress.

"Look upon mine affliction and my pain; and forgive all my sins."—*Ps.* xxv. 18.

III. That which tends to produce continued bodily pain or mental distress; a calamity, a trouble, a trial.

"God hath seen mine affliction, and the labor of my hands."—*Gen.* xxxi. 42.

"The calamity of Moab is near to come, and his affliction hasteth fast."—*Jer.* xlviii. 16.

¶ In this sense it is frequently used in the plural.

"Oh, tell me—life is in thy voice—

How much afflictions were thy choice,
And sloth and ease thy scorn."

Cowper: Trans. fr. Guion, "Joy of the Cross."

*¶ *Bread of affliction*:

(a) Bread given to prisoners in jail; bread doubtless inferior in quality, and designed to be distasteful to the eater.

"And say, Thus saith the king, Put this fellow in the prison, and feed him with bread of affliction and with water of affliction, until I return in peace."—*2 Chron.* xviii. 26.

(b) Unleavened bread consumed by Divine command at certain religious fasts and feasts.

"Thou shalt eat no leavened bread with it; seven days shalt thou eat unleavened bread therewith, even the bread of affliction."—*Deut.* xvi. 3.

IV. *Abstract for concrete*: An afflicted person, a person in poverty or distress.

"Then grant what here all sons of woe obtain;

For here affliction never pleads in vain."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. viii., 31, 32.

af-flict'-īve, *a.* [In Fr. *afflictif*; Sp. *aflictivo*; Ital. *afflittivo*.] [AFFLICT.] Giving pain, distressing.

"All this from Jove's afflictive hand we bear."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xiv., 75.

af-flict'-īve-lŷ, *adv.* [AFFLICTIVE.] In an afflictive manner; in a way to cause distress.

"The fallen angels, having acted their first part in heaven, are made sharply miserable by transition, and more afflictively feel the contrary state of hell."—*Browne: Christ. Mor.*, x. 2.

***af-flight'** (*gh* mute), *s.* [In A. S. *aflygan*=to drive away, to put to flight.] Flight, hasty departure.

"Of the gripe he had a sight

How she flew in *afflight*."

Torrent of Portugal, p. 82

af-flict'-īve-lŷ, *adv.* [AFFLICTIVE.] In an afflictive manner; in a way to cause distress.

af-flict'-īve-lŷ, *adv.* [AFFLICTIVE.] In an afflictive manner; in a way to cause distress.

1. Off-hand, unpremeditated, extempore; on the spur of the moment.

"But I shall scribble down some blether

Just clean *af-loof*."

Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik.

2. Forthwith, immediately.

"Sae I was ca'd into the preceence, and sent awa *aflooy* tae sper ye out an' bring ye tae speak tae the muckle fo'k."—*St. Patrick*, i. 76.

ăf-flū-ēnce, **ăf-flū-en-çŷ**, *s.* [In Fr. *affluence*; Sp. *afluencia*; Port. *afluencia*; Ital. *affluenza*; Lat. *affluentia*, fr. *affluens*=flowing to.]

I. The state of flowing to. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... a perpetual affluency of animal spirits."—*Adison: Spectator*, No. 247.

II. The act or series of acts of thronging to.

"I shall not relate the affluence of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been noised."—*Wotton: Reliq.; Life of Buckingham*.

III. That which flows to (one).

Specially:

1. Wealth of money, or other material property.

"... a youth of misery was concluded with an old age of elegance, affluence, and ease."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, iii.

2. Wealth of emotion, intellect, or any other immaterial thing.

"O precious hours! O golden prime,

And affluence of love and time!"

Longfellow: The Old Clock on the Stairs.

ăf-flū-ent, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *affluent*; Sp. *afluente*; Port. and Ital. *affluente*, fr. Lat. *affluens*, *pr. par. of affluo*=to flow toward or to: *ad*=to, and *fluo*=to flow.]

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **chīn**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şūn**;

chīn, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-tion, **şion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **şūş**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

I. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Flowing to.

"... which are afterward to be increased and raised to a greater bulk by the *affluent* blood that is transmitted out of the mother's body."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

2. Fig.: Abounding in wealth.

(a) Abounding in material wealth.

"Lifted at length, by dignity of thought
And dint of genius, to an *affluent* lot,
He laid his head in luxury's soft lap."

Cowper: Table Talk.

(b) Abounding in intellectual, emotional, or other immaterial wealth.

"And fish of every fin thy seas afford,
Their *affluent* joys the grateful realms confess,
And bless the Power that still delights to bless."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xix., 134-6.

II. As substantive: The tributary of a river.

"Mississippi [*i. e.*, the great water], the most important river of North America, and, with the Missouri, its principal *affluent*, the longest in the world."—*Keith Johnston: Gazetteer*.

āf-fū-ent-lŷ, adv. [AFFLUENT.] In an affluent manner; abundantly.

āf-fū-ent-nēss, s. [AFFLUENT.] Affluency, abundance of wealth.

āf-flūx, affluxion (āf-flūx'-shūn), *s.* [From Lat. *affluxus*, *pa. par.* of *affluo* = to flow to.]

1. A flowing to.

"An animal that must lie still receives the *afflux* of colder or warmer, clean or foul water, as it happens to come to it."—*Locke*.

2. That which flows to.

"An inflammation, either simple, consisting of an hot and sanguineous *affluxion*, or else denominable from other humors, according unto the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

**af-fōnd', pret., as if from a verb affindan.* [A. S. *afindan* = to find.]

"A moneth after a man myghtte hom *affond*

Lyand still on the ground."

Huntyng of the Hare, 253.

**af-fōng', v. t.* [AFONGE.]

**af-fōr-age, s.* [Fr. *afforer*=to value.] [AF-FEER.] A duty formerly paid in France to the lord of a district for permission to sell wine or other liquor within his seigniority.

**af-fōr-ge, *a-fōr-ge, v. t.* [A. N. *afforcer*; Fr. *forcer*; Low Lat. *afforcio*.]

1. To force, to compel. (*MS. Lincoln.*) (*Halliwel.*)

"Me to *aforce* is in his thought."

Arthur and Merlin, p. 88.

To *afforce one's self*: To labor to do a thing; to exert one's self.

"And hav *aforcede* hom the more the hethene away to drive."

Robert of Gloucester.

*2. To add to, to increase, to strengthen. (*Blount, &c.*)

**af-fōr-ge, *af-fōr-se, *a-fōr-se, adv.* [Fr. *forcer*.] As if commanded by force; of necessity.

"Than felle it *aforse* to felle hem ageyne."

Deposition of Richard II., p. 28.

**af-fōr-ge-mēnt, *af-fōr-ċi-a-mēnt, s.* [AF-FORCE.]

Law:

1. The act of strengthening.

2. The state of being strengthened, as "an *afforce-ment* of the assize." (*Will: Wharton's Law Lexicon*.)

3. That which affords strength; specially a fortress, a stronghold, a fortification. (*Blount*.)

*af-fōrd', *a-fōr-the, v. t. & i.* [Properly *afor*d, from A. S. *ge-forthian*, *iforthian*=to further, promote, from *forth*.] [FORTH, FURTHER, AFORTHE.]

A. Transitive:

I. To put forth, to bring forward, to produce. (Used of fruits, of money, or other property of any kind, or, indeed, of anything.)

"That our garners may be full, *affording* all manner of store."—*Ps. cxliv. 13.*

"A large proportion of those divines who had no benefices, or whose benefices were too small to *afford* a comfortable revenue, lived in the houses of laymen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*

"... fuses easily, and *affords* a black pearl a little blebby."—*Dana: Min., 5th ed., p. 612.*

II. To bestow, to confer upon, to grant to. (Followed by two objectives, one of the person receiving the boon, and the other of the boon itself; or with one objective, that of the boon, with *to* prefixed to the person to whom it is given.)

"The party whose principles *afforded* him no guarantee would be attached to him by interest."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vii.*

¶ Sometimes, though rarely, *afford* is applied to the opposite of a boon.

III. To be able to incur a certain expense; or bear the loss of certain pecuniary or other material advantages.

1. To be able to spend or give away, without permanent diminution of one's resources.

"... luxuries which few could *afford* to purchase."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.*

2. To be able to sell at a profit, or at least without loss. (See *v. i.*)

3. To be able to incur an expenditure of feeling, or anything else not of a pecuniary or material kind.

"The same errors run through all families where there is wealth enough to *afford* that their sons may be good for nothing."—*Swift: Mod. Educ.*

"... He could *afford* to suffer

With those whom he saw suffer."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

B. Intransitive: To be able to sell.

"They fill their magazines in times of the greatest plenty, that so they may *afford* cheaper, and increase the public revenue at a small expense of its members."—*Ad-dison on Italy*.

af-fōrd'-ēd, pa. par. & a. [AFFORD.]

**af-for'-dēll, a.* [Scotch *fordel*=ready for future use.] Alive. (*Scotch*.)

"Of his brether sum ar dead, utheris yet *affordell*."—*MS. Heal Arbuthnot Family.* (*Jamieson, Suppl.*)

af-fōrd'-īng, pr. par. [AFFORD.]

**af-fōrd'-mēnt, s.* [AFFORD.] Grant, donation.

¶ Todd says of *affordment*, "A word much wanted."

"... your forward helps and *affordments* to Mr. Purchas in the production of his voluminous work."—*Lord: Disc. of the Sect of the Banians* (1630). *Dedic.*

**af-fōr'e, v. t.* [A. S. *fore*=before.] To promote, to strengthen, to render effective.

"Heete and moisture directyth ther passages

With green fervence t' *afore* yong corages."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 244.

¶ Possibly a mistake for *afforce* (*q. v.*).

af-fōr'-ēst, v. t. [Low Lat. *afforesto*: Lat. *ad*=to, and *foresta*=forest.] To convert into forest.

"It appeareth by *Charta de Foresta* that he *afforested* many woods."—*Sir John Davies: On Ireland*.

af-fōr-est-ā'-tion, s. [AFFOREST.] The act or process of converting cultivated land into forest; the state of being so transmuted.

āf-fōr'-ēst-ēd, pa. par. & a. [AFFOREST.]

āf-fōr'-ēst-īng, pr. par. [AFFOREST.]

**af-form'e, v. t.* [Lat. *ad*=to; *formo*=to shape, to fashion; *forma*=form, figure, shape.] To conform.

"To hym that is most honourable

Afforme your maners and entent."

Doct. of Good Servauntes, p. 8.

**af-forn', prep.* [AFORNE.] Before. (*MS. Ashmole*.) (*Halliwel*.)

**a-forst', *a-fūrst', *a-fērst', a.* [ATHIRST.] Thirsty.

"Not halffe ynnowh thereof be hadde,

Offt he was *afforst*."

The Frere & the Boy, iv.

"*A-ferst* hy were for werynesse,

So sore that nas ende."

MS. Coll. Trin. (Halliwel)

**āf-pūt, *āf-pūt'-tīng, s.* [Scotch *aff*=off; Eng. *put*.] Delay, or some pretense for it. (*Scotch*.)

**af-frā'ie, s.* [Fr. *affrayer*=to frighten.] [AF-FRAY.] Fear.

"But yet I am in grete *affraie*,

Lest thou sholdest not doe as I saie."

Romaunt of the Rose, 4,397.

**af-frā'-mŷnge, s.* [A. S. *framian*=to frame.]

"*Framynge* or *afframynge*, or *wynnynge*. *Lucrum, emolumentum*."—*Prompt. Parv., p. 176.*

**af-frān'-chise, v. t.* [In Fr. *affranchir*=to make free; Ital. *affrancare*.] To make free.

**af-frān'-chised, pa. par.* [AFFRANCHISE.]

**af-frān'-chise-mēnt, s.* [In Fr. *affranchissement*.] The act of making free; the act of emancipating from more or less galling servitude.

af-frān'-chis-īng, pr. par. [AFFRANCHISE.]

**af-frāp', v. t. & i.* [Fr. *frapper*=to strike.] [RAP.]

1. Trans.: To encounter, to strike down.

"I have been trained up in warlike stoure,

To tossen speare and shield, and *affrap*

The warlike ryder."—*Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 6.*

2. Intrans.: Same sense as No. 1 (an objective case being implied).

"They beene ymett, both ready to *affrap*."

Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 26.

†*af-frāy', v. t.* (*pa. par. affrayed, afraid*). [Fr. *affrayer*=to frighten, especially with sudden noise as of something crashing; Low Lat. *exfrido*=to disturb the peace, from Teut. *fridh*=peace.] [AF-FRAYED, AFRAID.]

1. To rouse out of a sleep or swoon.

"... that had *afraid* me out of my sleepe."

Chaucer: Dreame.

"I was out of my swowne *affraide*."

Gower: Conf. Aman., bk. viii.

2. To frighten.

"Pray let us first, sayd Salyrane, entreat

The man by gentle meanes to let us in,

And afterwards *affray* with cruel threat."

Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 9.

"Oh, now I would they had changed voices too:

Since arm from arm that voice doth us *affray*."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

3. To put in doubt.

"To *affraye* one or put one in doubt."—*Huloet: Dict.*

af-frāy', s. [In Fr. *effroi*=noise, outcry; Arm. *effreyza* and *effrey*. See *v. t.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Objectively:

*1. Commotion, tumult.

"Who lived ever in swiche delite o' day,

That him ne meved other conscience,

Or ire, or talent, or som kin *affray*."

Chaucer: C. T., 5,537.

2. A fight between two or more persons, whether it take place in public or private.

¶ More generally written FRAY.

II. Subjectively: Fear, fright, terror; the result of such commotion or fray. (*Scotch*.)

"Stonayit sa gretly than thai war,

Throw the force of that fyrst assay,

That thai war in till gret *affray*."

Barbour, ix. 605, MS. (Jamieson)

B. Technically:

Law: A fight between two or more persons which takes place in public. When in private it is called an assault.

"*Affrays* (from *affraier*, to terrify) are the fighting of two or more persons in some public place, to the terror of his Majesty's subjects; for, if the fighting be in private, it is no *affray*, but an assault."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iv., ch. xi.*

"Little *affrays*, such as, at every great pageant, almost inevitably take place between those who are eager to see the show and those whose business it is to keep the communications clear, were exaggerated with all the artifices of rhetoric."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.*

**af-frāyed', *af-frāyd', *af-frāid'e, pa. par.* [AFFRAY, AFRAID.]

"Thei remievd from the sege and were *affrayed*."—*Warkworth: Chron., p. 2.*

"With that the darts which his right hande did straine,
Full dreadfully he shook that all did quake,
And clapt on hye his colourd winges twain,
That all his many it *affraide* did make."

Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 23.

af-frāy'-ēr, af-frāy'-ōr, s. [AFFRAY.] One who takes part as a principal in an affray.

"Every private man being present before or in and during the time of an affray ought to stay the *affrayors*, and to part them, and to put them in sunder, but may not hurt them if they resist him; neither may he imprison them, for that he is but a private man."—*Dalton: Country Justice* (1629).

**af-frāy'-mēnt, s.* [Fr. *effrayer*=to frighten.]

Law:

1. The offense of terrifying a person by brandishing a weapon against him.

2. An affray.

**af-frāyn'e, *af-freyn'e, *a-freyn'e, v. t.* [A. S. *frægn*, pret. of *frignan*=to know by asking, to inquire, to interrogate, to hear, to learn.] To ask, to question.

"I *affrayned* hym first

From whennes he come."—*Piers Ploughman*.

af-frāy'-ōr, s. [AFFRAYER.]

†*affreight* (*af-frāt'*), *v. t.* [Ger. *befrachten*; Fr. *affréter*.] To hire a ship for the conveyance of goods.

¶ Now generally written FREIGHT.

**affreighted* (*af-frāt'-tēd*), *pa. par.* [AF-FREIGHT.]

**affreighter* (*af-frāt'-ēr*), *s.* [Eng. *affreight*; -er. In Fr. *affréteur*.] One who hires or charters a ship for the conveyance of goods; one who freights a ship.

**affreighting* (*af-frāt'-īng*), *pr. par.* [AF-FREIGHT.]

**affreightment* (*af-frāt'-mēnt*), *s.* [Eng. *affreight*; -ment.] The act of hiring or chartering a ship for the conveyance of goods. [CHARTER PARTY.]

**a-frēnd', v. t.* [AFFRIEND.]

**af-frēt', s.* [Ital. *affrettamento*=haste, hurry; *affretare*=to hasten.] A rencounter, a collision, an attack, an assault.

"Their steel-hed speares they strongly coucht, and met

Together with impetuous rage and forse,

That with the terrour of their fierce *affret*

They rudely drove to ground both man and horse."

Spenser: F. Q., iii. ix. 16.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ=ē; ey=ā. qu=kw.

***āl'-fri**, ***āf'-fra**, *s. pl.* [A. N.] Bullocks, horses, or other animals fitted for ploughing. [AVER, B.]

***af-fric'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *affricatus* = a rubbing against; *affrico* = to rub against.] The act or process of rubbing one thing against another; the state of being so rubbed; friction.

"I have divers times observed in wearing silver-hilted swords, that if they rubbed upon my cloaths, if they were of a light-colored cloth, the *affrication* would quickly blacken them."—Boyle.

¶ Now written FRICTION.

***af-friēnd'**, ***af-frēnd'**, *v. t.* [A. S. *freond*, *freend* = friend.] To make friends, to reconcile.

"Where when she saw that cruell war so ended,
And deadly foes so faithfully *affrended*,"
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV., iii. 50.

***af-friēnd'-ēd**, **af-frēnd'-ēd**, *pa. par.* [AF-FRIEND.]

†**af-fright** (*gh* mute), *v. t.* [A. S. *afyrhtan* = to frighten.] To inspire with sudden and lively fear, to frighten, to terrify. It was followed by *at* or *with* placed before the object of dread.

¶ Now almost superseded by FRIGHT (*q. v.*).

"To keep thy sharp woes waking, wretched I,
To imitate thee well, against my heart
Will fix a sharp knife, to *affright* mine eye."
Shakespeare: *Tarquin and Lucrece*.

"Thou shalt not be *affrighted* at them."—Deut. vii. 21.

af-fright' (*gh* mute), *s.* [Fr. the verb. In Fr. *effroi*.]

1. Fright, the emotion of fear suddenly inspired and rising to a considerable height.

¶ Used chiefly in poetry.

"They lay like fawns reposing.
But now, upstarting with *affright*,
At noise of man and steed,
Away they fly to left, to right."

Wordsworth: *The Seven Sisters*.

2. That which inspires fright, an object of dread, a terrible object.

"I see the gods
Upbraid our sufferings, and would humble them,
By sending these *affrights*, while we are here;
That we might laugh at their ridiculous fear."

Ben Jonson: *Catiline*.

†**af-fright'-ēd**, †**af-fright'** (*gh* mute), *pa. par. & a.* [AFFRIGHT.]

As adjective:

"From Bruno's forest screams the *affrighted* jay."
Wordsworth: *Descriptive Sketches*.

¶ The form *affright* is rare, and found only in poetry.

"As one *affright*
With hellish fiends, or furies made uprose,
He then arose,"
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II., v. 37.

†**af-fright'-ēd-lŷ** (*gh* mute), *adv.* [AFFRIGHTED.] In an affrighted manner; in a way to indicate fright.

"The thunder of their rage and boistrous struggling make
The neighboring forests round *affrightedly* to quake,"
Drayton: *Poly-Olbion*, s. 12.

***af-fright'-en** (*gh* mute), *v. t.* [In A. S. *afyrhte* = affrighted; from *afyrhtan* = to frighten.] To frighten.

af-frī'gh-tēr (*gh* mute), *s.* [AFFRIGHT.] One who frightens.

"The famous Don Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, the redresser of injuries, the protector of damsels, the *affrighter* of giants,"—Shelton: *Trans. of Don Quixote*, I. iv. 25.

***af-fright'-fūl** (*gh* mute), *a.* [AFFRIGHT.] Fitted to inspire great dread; frightful.

"There is an absence of all that is destructive or *affrightful* to human nature."—Decay of Piety.

¶ Now superseded by FRIGHTFUL (*q. v.*).

***af-fright'-fūl-lŷ** (*gh* mute), *adv.* [AFFRIGHTFUL.] In a frightful manner; frightfully.

¶ Now superseded by FRIGHTFULLY (*q. v.*).

af-fright'-īng (*gh* mute), *pr. par.* [AFFRIGHT.]

***af-fright'-mēnt** (*gh* mute), *s.* [AFFRIGHT.] The state of being frightened; fright, dread.

"Passionate words, or blows from the tutor, fill the child's mind with terror and *affrightment*; which immediately takes it wholly up, and leaves no room for other impressions."—Locke: *On Education*.

af-frōit'-līe, *adv.* [Fr. *effroyer* = to frighten. (Scotch.) Affrightedly. (Rudd.)

af-frōnt', ***a-frōunt'**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *afronter*; Fr. *afronter* = (1) to face, (2) to affront; Sp. *afrontar* = to confront; Port. *afrontar*, *afrontar*; Ital. *affrontare* = to engage in front, to attack: all from Lat. *ad* = to, and *frons*, genit. *frontis* = the forehead, the front.] [FRONT.]

A. Transitive:

Essential meaning: To meet face to face, to confront.

¶ Trench considers *affront* to have originally meant to strike on the face. Wedgwood and many others think it was to meet face to face.

1. To do so without its being implied that such an encounter is a hostile one.

"For we have closely sent for Hamlet hither;
That he, as 'twere by accident, may here
Affront Ophelia."—Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

2. To do so with the implied meaning that the encounter is hostile.

(a) *Of individuals:*

"He highly leapt out of his place of rest,
And rushing forth into the empty field,
Against Cambello fiercely him address,
Who him *affronting* soone to fight was ready prest."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV., iii. 22.

(b) *Of armies:* To confront in a hostile manner, to engage in a battle with.

"Skillfull captaines, in arraunging their battailes, place first in the vanguard thicke and strong squadrons to *affront* the enemye."—Holland; *Ammianus Marcellinus*, b. xiv.

(c) *Fig. Of anything wholly immaterial:* To confront, to defy

"I have *affronted* death."—Byron: *Manfred*, ii. 2.

" . . . Yea, often placed
Within his sanctuary itself their shrines,
Abominations; and with cursed things
His holy rites and solemn feasts profan'd,
And with their darkness durst *affront* his light."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. i.

3. To insult to the face by language or demeanor.

" . . . that a man who was known not to have signed ran considerable risk of being publicly *affronted*,"—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

¶ In this sense the omnipresent God may be the object of affront

"The air of insolence *affronts* your God,
You need his pardon and provoke his rod."
Cowper: *Conversation*.

4. *Colloquially. In a looser sense:* To slight one, either in his presence or in his absence.

" . . . that his Majesty would never have been so grossly *affronted* abroad if he had not first been *affronted* at home,"—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

B. Intransitive: To offer an insult to.

¶ In the example there is probably an ellipsis to be supplied, in which case the verb would become transitive.

"Your preparation can *affront* no less
Than what you hear of; come more, for more you're ready,"—Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, iv. 3.

af-frōnt', *s.* [From the verb. In Fr. *affront*; Sp. *afrenta*; Port. *afronta*; Ital. *affronto*.]

*1. An encounter face to face.

(a) *Not hostile.*

"Only, sir, this I must caution you of, in your *affront* or salute, never to move your hat."—Green: *T. Q.*, O. Pl., vii. 25.

(b) *Hostile:* An attack.

"But he met with no other *affront* from Apollyon quite through this valley,"—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

¶ On *affront*: Face to face. (MS. Ashmole.) (Halliwell.)

†2. *Chiefly Scotch:* The disgrace or shame resulting from defeat.

"Antonius attacked the pirates of Crete, and by his too great presumption was defeated; upon the sense of which *affront* he died with grief."—Arbuthnot: *Coins*.

3. Disrespect offered to the face; contumacious treatment by word or demeanor; an insult, or something which, falling short of insult, is still fitted to stir up resentment.

"He had been apprehensive that the common people, who during his absence had given so many proofs of their aversion to Popery, would offer him some *affront*,"—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ In this sense the word may be used of God or His worship.

" . . . oft have they violated
The temple, oft the law, with foul *affronts*,
Abominations rather, as did once
Antiochus."—Milton: *P. R.*, bk. iii.

4. *Colloquially:* Slight disrespect offered to one, either in his presence or in his absence.

af-frōn'-tée. [Fr.]

As a substantive: One who receives an affront.

Heraldry:

1. With the forehead or face toward one.

2. Face to face, as contradistinguished from back to back. [See ADORSED.]

¶ In this latter sense *confront-tee*, or the phrase "confronting one another," is more frequently employed.

3. Standing at gaze.

af-frōnt'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [AFFRONT, *v.*]

" . . . who shows favor to the few men of letters who deserve it inflicts on the many the miseries of disappointed hope, of *affronted* pride, of jealousy cruel as the grave."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

***af-frōnt'-ēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [AFFRONTED.] Insultingly.

"His majesty hath observed that ever since his coming to the crown the popular sort of lawyers have been the men that most *affrontedly* in all Parliaments have trodder upon his prerogative."—Bacon.

***af-frōnt'-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *affronted*.] "Gross impudence." (Skinner.)

af-frōnt'-ēr, *s.* [AFFRONT.] One who affronts.

af-frōnt'-īng, *pr. par.* [AFFRONT.]

af-frōnt'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [AFFRONTING.] In manner calculated to affront.

af-frōnt'-īve, *a.* [Eng. *affront*.] Involving affront, calculated to affront, offensive.

"How much more *affrontive* is it to despise mercy ruling by the golden sceptre of pardon than by the iron rod of a penal law."—South: *Serm. on Restoration*.

af-frōnt'-īve-nēss, *s.* [AFFRONTIVE.] The quality of being fitted to affront. (Ash.)

āff'-sēt, *s.* [Scotch *aff* = off; Eng. *set*.]

1. The act of putting away, dismissal.

2. An excuse, a pretense.

"But words, I winna langer using be,
Nor will sic *affsets* do the turn with me."

Ross: *Helenore*, p. 85.

†**āff'-side**, *s.* [Scotch *aff* = off, and Eng. *side*.] The farther side of any object.

†**āff'-tā'-kīn**, *s.* [Scotch *aff* = off; *takin* = taking.] The habit of *taking off*, or exposing others to ridicule. (Jamieson: *Suppl.*)

***af-fūnd'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *affundo* = to pour on; *ad* = to, and *fundo* = to pour.] To pour on.

†**āff-fū'se**, *v. t.* [From Lat. *affusus*, *pa. par.* of *affundo* = to pour on: *ad* = to, and *fundo* = to pour.] To pour upon.

"I first *affused* water on the compressed beans till the tube seemed wholly full."—Boyle: *Works*, iv. 568.

***āff-fū'sed**, *pa. par. & a.* [AFFUSE.]

As adjective:

"I poured acid liquors to try if they contained any volatile salt or spirit, which would probably have discovered itself by making an ebullition with the *affused* liquor."—Boyle.

āff-fū'-sīng, *pr. par.* [AFFUSE.]

āff-fū'-sion, *s.* [AFFUSE.]

1. *Gen.*: The act of pouring upon, the state of being poured upon.

"Upon the *affusion* of a tincture of galls it immediately became as black as ink."—Grew: *Musceum*.

2. *Med.*: The pouring of water upon the body as a remedial agent in disease.

***af-fŷ'**, ***af-fīe'**, ***a-fŷe'**, ***a-fŷ'ghe** (*gh* mute), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *affier*.]

I. Transitive:

1. To affiancé, to betroth.

"And wedded be thou to the hags of hell
For daring to *affy* a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthless king,
Having neither subject, wealth, nor diadem."
Shakespeare: *King Henry VI.*, pt. ii., iv. 1.

2. To bind, to unite, to join, to ally.

" . . . so that personal respects rather seem to *affie* me unto that synod [Dort]."—Montagu: *Appeal to Cæsar*.

II. Intransitive: To trust, to confide in.

"Marcus Andronicus, so I do *affy*
In thy uprightness and integrity,
That I will here dismiss my loving friends."
Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, i. 1.

***af-fŷ'-āunçe**, *s.* [AFFIANCE.]

āff-ghan (*h* mute), *adj. & s.*

As adjective: Belonging to the country Afghanistan.

As substantive: A native of Afghanistan.

āff-ghan (*h* mute), *s.* A kind of bright colored carriage robe.

a-fiēld', *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *field*.]

I. Literally:

1. To the field.

"We drove *a-field*."—Milton: *Lycidas*.

2. In the field.

"And little lads with pipes of corn,
Sat keeping beasts *a-field*."

Old Ballads, i. 332. (Todd.)

II. Fig.: Extensively abroad.

" . . . but the words of a First Minister of the English Crown fly too easily *afield*."—Times, March 25, 1876.

***a-fil'e** (1) *v.* [A. S. *afylan* = to foul, to defile.] To defile.

"Alas! heo saide, y nere y-spilled!
For men me clepeith quene *afiled*."

Kyng Alisaunder, 1,064.

***a-fil'e** (2), *v. t.* [Fr. *affiler* = to sharpen.] To file.

1. *Lit.*: To file.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiŝ**; **sin**, **aŝ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **eXiŝt**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, -tian = **shan**. -tion. -sion = **shŭn**; -tŝion, -ŝion = **zhŭn**. -tious, -cious. -sious = **shŭs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

2. Fig.: To polish.

"He must preche and well *afile* his tongue."
Chaucer: C. T., 714.

*a-filed' (1), *pa. par.* [AFILE (1).]

*a-filed' (2), *a-fī-lid, *pa. par.* [AFILE (2).]

*a-find', *a-find'e (*pa. par. afounde*), *v. t.* [A. S. *afindan*=to find.] To find.

"And tho the Sarsenes *afounde*
Her lord was slayn."—Octavian, 1659.

*a-fin'e (1), *a-fyn', *adv. or a.* [Fr. *fin*=fine.] In perfection.

"Till grapes be ripe and well *a-fine*."
Romant of the Rose, 3,690.

"Mete and drynk they had *afyn*:
Fyement, clare, and Reynysche wyn."
Launfal, 343.

*a-fin'e (2), *a-fyn', *adv.* [A. S. *a=on*; Fr. *fin*=the end, from Lat. *finis*=end.] In fine.

*a-fing'-ret, *a-fyng'-red, *a.* [Old form of *a-hungred*, from A. S. *ofhungren*=to hunger; *hungrig*=hungry.] Hungry, a-hungred.

"A vox gon out of the wode go
Afingret so, that him wes wo
He nes nevere in none wise
Afingret evour half so swithe."
Of the Vox and of the Wolf (reign of
Edw. I.). (Reliq. Antiq., ii. 272.)

a-fir'e, *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *fire*.]

1. Lit.: Burning.

"Yet give us our despatch:
I am hush'd until our city be *a-fire*,
And then I'll speak a little."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

2. Fig.: Inflamed by passion.

"This Jason young, the more she gan desere
To look on him, so was she set *a-fire*
With his beauty and his semelyness."
Lydgate: Tale of Princes, ch. 5.

*a-fi've, *adv.* [Eng. *a=at or on*; *five*.] Into five pieces.

"Sir Gii to him gan to drive
That his spere brast *a-five*."
Gy of Warwike, p. 395.

*a-flā'me, *v. i.* [Eng. *a=on*; *flame* (q. v.).] To flame.

*a-flā'-mīng, *pr. par. & a.* [AFLAME.]
" . . . the *aflaming* fire."—Appendix to W. Mapes,
p. 291.

a-flāt', *adv.* [Eng. *a=on*; *flat*.] Flat, level with the ground.

" . . . take a low tree and bow it, and lay all his
branches *aflat* upon the ground."—Bacon: Nat. Hist.,
Cent. V., § 426.

a-flāunt', *adv.* [Eng. *a=on*; *flaunt*.] Dressed or equipped in a showy manner.

"He sayled all *aflaunt*."
Herring: Tale, 1598. (Halliwell.)

"A merie gentleman, seeing a gallant that was bound
for the Indies walk the streets, his hat all *aflaunt*, and
befeathered with all kinds of colored plumes, said . . ."
—Copley: Wits, Fits, and Fancies (1614), p. 29.

*a-flēe' (pret. *afled*), *v. i.* [A. S. *fleon*, *flion*=to flee.] To flee, to escape.

"He shoke his eares
And from grete feares
He thought hym well *aflee*."
Sir Thos. More: Workes (1557).

*a-flight', *af-flyght'e (*gh* mute), *v.* [A. N.] To be afraid, to be troubled. [AFFLICT.]

"Tho was the boy *aflyght*
And dorst not speke."—Octavian, 191.

a-flō'at, *adv.* [Eng. *a=on*; *float*.]

I. Literally:

Ord. Lang. & Naut.: Floating, not aground or anchored.

"There are generally several hundred loads of timber
afloat."—Addison: Italy.

II. Figuratively:

1. On the surface, not sinking in grief or adversity.

"Your shallowest help will hold me up *afloat*,
Whilst he upon your soundless deep doth ride."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, 80.

"My heart, I thank God, is still *afloat*; my spirits shall
not sink with the ship, nor go an inch lower."—Howell:
Letters, iv. 39.

2. Moving, in place of being at rest. (Used of persons
who have embarked upon an enterprise, or of
things driven in some direction or other by causes
external to themselves.)

"On such a full sea are we now *afloat*,
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures."
Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, iv. 2.

†3. Uncontrolled, unguarded.

"Take any passion of the soul of man while it is pre-
dominant and *afloat* . . ."—South: Sermons, iii. 333.

a-flōcht', a-flōught' (*ch* and *gh* soft guttural),
pa. par. [Scotch form of *afflict* (q. v.).] [FLOCHT.]
Agitated, in a flutter. (Scotch.)

"Al this day and nicht bygone my mynd and body is
aflocht, specially sen I hard ther innocent men sa cruelly
tormentit."—Bellenden: Cron., bk. ix., ch. 29.

*a-flōg'-ēn, *pa. par.* [A. S. *flogen*, *pa. par.* of
flogan=(1) to fly, as a bird; (2) to flee.] Flown.

"And were *aflogen* grete and smalle,
And eke the amerel."
MS. Ashmole. (Halliwell.)

*a-flō're, *adv.* [A. S. *a=on*; *flor*, *flore*=floor.] On the floor. (MS. Cantab.) (Halliwell.)

*a-flyght'e (*gh* mute), *v. i.* [AFLIGHT.]

*ā-fō', *v. t.* [AFONGE.]

*a-fōild', *pa. par.* [AFOILE.]

*a-fōile' (*pa. par. afoild*), *v. t.* [A. N.] To foil, to cast down.

"Al to michel thou art *afoild*,
Now the blod it is acold."
Gy of Warwike, p. 20.

*a-fōnd'e, *v. t.* [A. S. *afandian*, *afandigean*=to prove, to try.] To prove, to try.

"And nys non ned wyth foule handlynge,
Other other *afondeth*."—W. de Shoreham.

*a-fōnge', *af-fōng', *a-fēnge', *ā-fō', *v. t.*
[A. S. *afon*=to receive; *afangen* and *afeng*=received,
and *afeht*=receives.] To take, to receive, to undertake.

"And such myght wan yt so ys, then myght ther thom
afonge,
That thou myght perauntre Rome wyne ar come
o'ght longe."—Robt. Glouc. (Hearne, ed. 1724, i. 91.)

"For nought that y might *afo*.
Y nil betray therl, Tirri."
Gy of Warwike, p. 199.

†a-foot', *a-foot'e, *a-fō'te, *a-fō'te, *a-vō'te,
*a-uō'te, *adv.* [Eng. *a=on*; *foot*; A. S. *fot*, *fet*.]

I. Lit.: On foot; not on horseback, or in a vehicle.
"And many knew him, and ran *afoot* thither."—Mark
vi. 33.

"It felle they foughten both *afote*."
Gower MS. (Halliwell.)

II. Figuratively:

1. Of persons: In motion, having commenced to execute, or at least to plan an enterprise.

"Kent. Of Albany and Cornwall's powers you heard not?
Gent. 'Tis so, they are *afoot*."
Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 3.

2. Of things: In action.

"The matter being *afoot*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 5.

†a-fōre' (Eng. & Scotch), *a-fōr'-ēn, *a-fōr'-
yēne, *a-fōrn'e, *a-fōrn' (Eng.), *prep. & adv.*
[A. S. *æt*=at; *fore*.] The same as BEFORE, which
has now almost entirely supplanted it in ordinary use.

A. As a preposition:

I. Of place: Before, in front of, as opposed to behind, or in the rear.

1. Generally:

"The yonder house that stant *aforeyene* vs."
Chaucer: Troil., bk. ii.

2. Nautical. *Afore the mast*: Before the mast.

II. Of time: Before, earlier than.

"For *afore* the harvest, when the bud is perfect . . ."
—Isa. xviii. 5.

III. Figuratively:

1. In presence of.

"*Afore* God I speak simply."

B. Jonson: Every Man out of his Humor, ii. 3.

2. Under the notice of.

"Notwithstanding all the dangers I laid *afore* you."
B. Jonson: Silent Woman, iii. 5.

3. Prior to in time; superior to in nature or in dignity.

"And in this Trinity none is *afore* or after other."—
Athanasian Creed.

B. As an adverb:

I. Of place:

1. In front, in the fore part.

"Her lockes that loathlie were and hoarie gray
Grew all *afore*, and loosely hong unrold."
Spenser: F. Q., II., iv. 4.

2. Before, in front, preceding the rest.

"Æmilia, run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd:
Will you go on *afore*?"—Shakesp.: Othello, v. 1.

II. Of time: Before, anteriorly to, sooner than, in time past.

"But it will be past sunset *afore* I get back frae the
Captain's . . ."—Scott: Waverley, ch. lxvii.

III. Fig.: Rather than.

" . . . *Afore* I'll
Endure the tyranny of such a tongue
And such a pride."—B. Jonson: Magn. Lady.

C. In composition:

¶ In some cases *afore* is separated from the word
in conjunction with it by a hyphen; in others the
hyphen has disappeared.

†a-fōre'-gō-ing, *particip. adj.* [Eng. *afore*; *going*.] Going before.

"All other nouns ending in -less do follow the general
rule *aforegoing*."—Lilly: Grammar.

*a-fōre'-hānd, *adv. & a.* [Eng. *afore*; suff. *hand*.]

1. As adverb: Beforehand, by a previous provision.

" . . . she is come *aforehand* to anoint my body to
the burying."—Mark xiv. 8.

2. As adjective: Provided, prepared, previously fitted, ready.

"For it will be said that in the former times whereof
we have spoken, Spain was not so mighty as now it is;
and England, on the other side, was more *aforehand* in
all matters of power."—Bacon: Consid. on War with Spain.

†a-fōre'-mēn-mentioned, *particip. adj.* [Eng. *afore*; *mentioned*.] Before-mentioned.

"Now they were come to the place where the *afore-*
mentioned battle was fought."—Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.

*a-fōr'-ēn, *prep. & adv.* [AFORE.]

a-fōre'-nāmed, *particip. adj.* [Eng. *afore*; *named*.] Before-named.

"Imitate something of circular form, in which, as in
all other *aforenamed* proportions, you shall help yourself
by the diameter."—Peacham on Drawing.

aforesaid (a-fōr'-sēd), *particip. adj.* [Eng. *afore*; *said*.] Said before.

"It need not go for repetition, if we resume again
that which we said in the *aforesaid* experiment."—
Bacon: Natural History, § 771.

aforethought (a-fōr'-thāt), *particip. adj.*
[Eng. *afore*; *thought*.] Thought before, entertained
in the mind before, premeditated. Used especially
in the legal phrase, "malice aforethought," the
existence or absence of which is inquired into when
one person takes another's life. If the one kills the
other from malice *aforethought*, then the crime is
murder. If malice *aforethought* is absent, it is but
homicide or manslaughter.

a-fōre'-time, *a-fōre'-tyme, *adv. & s.* [O. Eng. *afore*; Eng. *time*.]

1. As adverb: Beforetime, at a former time, previously.

"Thus saith the Lord God, My people went down *afore-*
time in to Egypt to sojourn there."—Isa. liii. 4.

2. As substantive: The previous period.

" . . . fills up the blank of the *aforetime* in a manner
at once plausible and impressive."—Grote: Hist. of Greece,
pt. i., ch. i.

*a-fōrn', *a-fōrn'e, *prep. & adv.* [AFORE.] Before.

aforne-caste, *a.* [O. Eng. *aforne*=before; and
caste=a cast or throw, as in the word *forecaste*.]
Premeditated.

"By high imaginacion *aforne-caste*
On a night thorghe the hoggis sky hee brast."
Urry's Chaucer, p. 171.

*a-for'-nānde, *adv.* Beforehand. (Prompt. Parv.)

*a-forse', *af-forse', *adv.* [AFFORCE.]

*a-forthe', *v. t.* [AFFORD.]

"And yaf him mete as he myghte *aforthe*."
Piers Plowman, p. 129.

*a-forthe', *v. i.* [AFFORD.]

"And here and there, as that my litille wit
Aforthe may eek thinke I translate hit."
Occleve MS.

à fortiori (ā for-shē-ōr'-ī), *prep. governing adj.*
[Lat.=from the stronger, i. e., by so much stronger
reason.]

Logic & Math.: An argument derived from what
is stronger; an argument more potent than that
which has just before been employed. When in
Euclid it is reasoned, e. g., that *much more* then is
the angle B D C greater than the angle B C D, the
use of the words *much more* implies that the à
fortiori argument is used.

a-for'-ward, *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *forward*.] In front,
in advance.

"Mid thre hondred knyghtes, a duk, that het Siward,
Assailede Corineus hymself *a-forward*."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 17.

*a-fōr'-yēne, *prep. & adv.* [AFORE.]

*a-fō'te, *adv.* [AFOOT.]

*a-fōu'e, *s.* [AVOW.] Avowal.

"Jake seyde, Y make *afoue*,
Y am as redly as thew."
The Frere & the Boy, 66.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt,
or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

a-foul', a. & adv. [A. S. *aful*=a fault; *afulad*, *afulod*=putrefied; pa. par. of *afulian*=to putrefy, to become foul or corrupt; *ful*=foul, dirty, guilty, convicted.] Foul; fouled, as when the oars in a boat-race become entangled.

***a-found', pa. par.** [AFIND.]

***a-found'-rit, pa. par.,** as if from the verb *afoundre* or *afounder*. [FOUNDER.]

"He was ner *afoundrit*, and could none othir help."
Urry's Chaucer, p. 599.

***a-four', prep. & adv.** Old form of OVER (q. v.).

a-fräid', *af-fräyed', *a-fräy'-et, pa. par. & adj. [Properly the pa. par. of the verb to *afray* and has no close connection with *afraid*. From Fr. *ef-frayer*, formerly *affraier*=to terrify.] (See Trench, *English Past and Present*, pp. 87, 180.) Impressed with fear, terrified. (Followed by *of*, or rarely by *at*, prefixed to the object of dread.)

"The freson was *afrayet* and ferd of that fere."

Robson: *Romances*, p. 15.

"And Saul was yet the more *afraid* of David."—1 Sam. xviii, 29.

"... and Ahimelech was *afraid* at the meeting of David."—1 Sam. xxi. 1.

***a-fräye', s.** [AFFRAY.] Affright, fear. (*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 175.)

***a-fräy'-et, pa. par.** [AFRAID.]

äf'-rēet, s. [AFRIT.]

a-frēsh', adv. [Eng. *a*; *fresh*.] Again, anew, freshly.

"For it came now *afresh* again into their minds how but a while ago he had slain old Grim Bloody-man, the giant, and had delivered them from the lions."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

a-frēt', pa. par. & a. [A. N.] Fretted, placed crosswise. [FRET.]

As past participle:

"For round environ her crounet

Was full of riche stonis *afret*."

Romaunt of the Rose, 3,204.

***a-frēt'-ie, v. t.** To devour.

"The fend ou *afretie*

With fleis ant with felle."

Wright: *Pol. Songs*, p. 240.

***a-freyn'e, v. t.** [AFFRAYNE.]

Äf-ric-an, Äf-ric, a. & s. [Lat. *Africanus*, fr. *Africa*, generally reckoned by the Romans the third division of the ancient world, and now universally regarded as one of the great "quarters" or continents of the globe.]

I. As adjective: Pertaining to Africa.

1. *Eng. Hist.* The *African Company*: A company which, under a charter of Chas. II., obtained the exclusive right of trading with Africa from the Port of Saltee to the Cape of Good Hope. Its privileges were abolished by 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 23, its forts and castles were made over to the Crown, and trade to Western Africa thrown open.

2. *Botany*:

The *African Almond*: The English name of the genus *Brabejum*. It belongs to the Proteaceæ.

The *African Flea-bane*: The English name of the genus *Tarchonanthus*. It belongs to the Compositæ.

African Hemp: A fibre prepared from the leaves of *Sansevieria Zeylanica*, a member of the Lily order, extensively distributed through tropical Africa and India.

The *African Lily*: The English name of the liliaceous genus *Agapanthus*.

The *African Lote*: *Zizyphus lotus*, a fruit-bearing plant of the order Rhamnaceæ.

The *African Marigold*: *Tagetes erecta*, one of the Compositæ, which, though called African, really comes from Mexico.

African Teak: A valuable wood for ship-building, the produce of *Oldfieldia Africana*, Bth., a tree belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ, or Spurge-works.

3. *Zoology*: The African elephant (*Elephas Africanus*). [ELEPHANT.]

II. As substantive: A native of Africa, or a person, wherever born, who belongs ethnologically to one of the African races.

Äf'-ric-an-ism, s. A word or idiom or custom used exclusively by natives of Africa or by members of some African race.

Äf'-ric-an-ize, v. t. To place under negro or African domination.

äf'-rit, äf'-rēet, äf'-rēet, s. [Arabic.]

Mahomedan Myth.: A particular kind of demon.

"Go—and with Gouls and *Afrits* rave,

Till these in horror shrink away."

Byron: *The Giaour*.

Äf-rò. In compos.: Pertaining to Africa, from Africa.

Afro-American, a. & s.

1. As adjective: Pertaining to persons of the African race in America, or to Americans of African descent.

"Austin, Tex., Feb. 25.—Today Governor Culberson wrote President Cleveland a letter asking him to recommend federal aid by congress to the *Afro-American* exposition, which is to be held in Houston, Tex., in 1898.

This exposition will be an international affair, and is the first general assemblage of negroes in this country."—*Chicago Evening Journal*, Feb. 25, 1897.

2. As substantive: A person of the African race, or of African descent, residing in America. The name has only recently come into use, but is popular among those to whom it applies.

Afro-Phenician, a Of mingled African and Phenician descent.

"A numerous half-caste population sprung from intermarriages between the Carthaginians and the native Africans. This mixed race was known by the name of Liby- or *Afro-Phenicians*."—Arnold: *Hist. of Rome*, ch. xxii.

***a-frount', v. t.** [AFFRONT.]

***a-frýght'e, a-fríght'e (gh mute), pa. par. or a.** Frightened.

As a past participle:

"He behilde gif the hinde euel hurt were

And fonde sche nas but *afright* for fere of that dint."

William of Palerne, 2,784.

aft (1), *afte, adv. & a., and in compos. [A. S. *æft*, *eft*=after, again, behind, afterward.]

I. As adverb & adjective:

Naut.: Toward or at the hinder part of a ship; toward or at the stern of a vessel; abaft.

"Seeking King Olaf then,

He rushes *aft* with his men."

Longfellow: *Saga of King Olaf*, xxi.

¶ In several parts of England the word *aft* is used not in a nautical sense, but as an ordinary term, signifying *behind*. (Halliwell.)

Fore and aft:

1. *Naut.*: Adv. & adj.: At the former and hinder parts of a vessel; toward the bow and toward the stern of a ship.

"Though the flying sea-spray drenches

Fore and *aft* the rowers' benches."

Longfellow: *Saga of King Olaf*, xi.

2. *Ord. Lang. Adj.*: Pertaining to the parts of anything which lie at or near its two extremities.

"... the fore and *aft* extent of the premolars."—Owen: *Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 86.

*II. As adjective: Foolish (?) (Halliwell.)

"Hit nis bot trewth, I wend, an *afte*,

For te sette nego in eni craffe."

Wright: *Polit. Songs*, p. 210.

III. In composition:

1. After; behind in place.

2. After; late in time.

***aft-meal, *aft-meale, s.** A late meal.

"Indeede, quoth he, I keepe an ordinary,

Eightpence a meal who there doth sup or dyne,

And dyse and cardes are but an accessarye:

At *aft-meales* who shall paye for the wine?"

Thynne: *Debate*, p. 49.

***aft-ward, a. & adv.** [Eng. *aft*; *ward*. In A. S. *æfterward*=after, back, late, latter, full. (Lit.=toward the aft.)] Aft, to the hinder part.

aft (2), adv. [Different spelling of OFT (q. v.).] Oft, often. (Percy.)

af-ten, adv. [Different spelling of OFTEN (q. v.).] Often. (Scotch.)

"Aften I have young sportive gilpies seen."

Ramsay: *Poems*, i. 322.

af'-tēr, *af'-tīr, *af'-týr, prep., adv., adj., s., & in compos. [Properly the comparative of *aft*. From A. S. *æfter*=after, next, second, new, last. In Sw. *efter*; O. Sw. *after*; Dan. *efter* & *agter*; Dut. *agters*; Goth. *aftra*.]

A. As preposition:

1. Of place: Behind, as opposed to before.

1. Placed behind.

"Sometimes I placed a third prism *after* a second, and sometimes also a fourth *after* a third; by all which the image might be often refracted sideways."—Newton: *Optics*.

2. Following in place. (Used of persons or things in motion.)

(a) In a general sense:

"So Samuel turneð again *after* Saul."—1 Sam. xv. 31.

(b) Spec.: In pursuit of.

"After whom is the king of Israel come out? *after* whom dost thou pursue? *after* a dead dog, *after* a flea."—1 Sam. xxiv. 14.

II. Of time: Subsequent to, posterior to in time or in date.

"And it came to pass on the second Sabbath *after* the first . . ."—Luke vi. 1.

"Assuredly Solomon thy son shall reign *after* me, and he shall sit upon my throne in my stead."—1 Kings i. 30.

III. Figuratively:

1. According to.

(a) As far as relates to, in relation to.

"Of the sons of Issachar *after* their families . . ."—Numb. xxvi. 23.

(b) In conformity with a model; in imitation of; as influenced by.

"... all the silver vessels weighed two thousand and four hundred shekels, *after* the shekel of the sanctuary."—Numb. vii. 85.

"This allusion is *after* the Oriental manner: thus in the Psalms, how frequently are persons compared to cedars."—Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, Notes.

2. Later than in time; inferior to in nature or in dignity.

"And in this Trinity none is afore or *after* other."—Athanasian Creed.

3. Colloquially: Respecting, regarding, as "He asked *after* you."

¶ *After all*, adv.: When everything has been taken into account; when everything has been revealed; when everything has been done, when there remains nothing more to be added; at last; in fine, in conclusion, upon the whole, at most.

"But, *after all*, if they have any merit, it is to be attributed to some good old authors, whose works I study."—Pope on Pastoral Poetry.

After ane, adv. (Scotch.) (Lit.=after one.) Alike. (Jamieson.)

"A' my time that's yet bygone

She's fixt my lot maist *after ane*."

Cocks: *Simple Strains*, p. 69.

B. As adverb:

¶ 1. Behind in place; following another.

"Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw thee *after*."—Shakesp.: *King Lear*, ii. 4.

2. Later in time, afterward.

"And Moses verily was faithful in all his house, as a servant, for a testimony of those things which were to be spoken *after*."—Heb. iii. 5.

C. As adjective:

1. Behind in place.

(a) Generally: As in the expression, "the *after*-part of anything."

(b) *Naut.*: Pertaining to what is more aft, i. e. further toward the stern of the vessel.

2. Subsequent in point of time.

¶ In these two senses often connected by a hyphen with the substantive which follows it, so as to form a compound word. (See F.)

D. As substantive:

"Religion, Providence, an *after's* tale."

Young: *Night Thoughts*, 4.

E. ¶ As verb:

Colloquially: To follow, as "after them," i. e. "follow them." In all such cases there is, no doubt, originally an ellipse of some such verb as *go*, *after* still remaining really a preposition. [Cf. ON.]

"I'll *after* him, and see the event of this."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

F. In composition. When constituting the first part of a compound word it is often an adjective, meaning *subsequent*, and the word of which it constitutes a part may be a substantive, a verb, a participle, or an adjective.

after-acceptation, s. [Eng. *after*; *acceptation*.] An acceptance or signification (of a word) admitted not at the outset, but subsequently.

"'Tis true, some doctors in a scantier space,

I mean in each apart, contract the place;

Some, who to greater length extend the line,

The church's *after-acceptation* join."

Dryden: *Hind and Panther*.

after-account, s. [Eng. *after*; *account*.] A reckoning made subsequently.

"The slavish fears which the dread of an *after-account* raised in the minds of these they [the atheists] call credulous and believing men."—Killingbeck: *Serm.*, i. 165.

after-act, s. [Eng. *after*; *act*.]

"*After-acts* of sobriety."—Ld. Berkeley: *Hist. Applications*, p. 76.

after-age, s. [Eng. *after*; *age*.] An age not yet come, a subsequent age. (Generally in the plural.)

"... what *after-age* could exceed the lust of the Sodomites, the idolatry and tyranny of the Egyptians, the feeble levity of the Greeks?"—South: *Sermons*, vii. 299.

"What an opinion will *after-ages* entertain of their religion, who bid fair for a gibbet, to bring in a superstition which their forefathers perished in flames to keep out?"—Addison.

after-application, s. [Eng. *after*; *application*.] Subsequent application.

"From the *after-application* we meet with both of the symbol and character of Pan in the mythological ages . . ."—Coventry: *Phil. Conv.*, 4.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tjon, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bei, del.

after-attack, s. [Eng. *after*; *attack*.] A subsequent attack.

"Locke afforded no ground for the *after-attacks* of envy and folly by any fanciful hypothesis."—*Warburton to Hurd*, p. 283.

after-band, s. [Eng. *after*; *band*.] A band formed subsequently.

"But, if death
Binds us with *afterbands*, what profits, then,
Our inward freedom?"—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. ix.

after-bearing, s. [Eng. *after*; *bearing*.] Usual or ordinary product of a plant. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The fig-tree denoteth the synagogue and rulers of the Jews, whom God having peculiarly cultivated, singularly blessed and cherished, he expected from them no ordinary show or customary fructification, but an earliness in good works, a precocious or continued fructification, and was not content with *after-bearing*."—*Sir T. Browne: Tracts*, p. 15.

after-birth, ***after-burthen**, s. [Eng. *after*, and *birth*.]

Phys.: The membrane in which the fœtus is enveloped, which is after birth brought away; the secundine.

"The exorbitances or degenerations, whether from a hurt in labor, or from part of the *afterbirth* left behind, produce such virulent distempers of the blood, as make it cast out a tumor."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

after-call, s. [Eng. *after*; *call*.] A call coming subsequently. *Spec.*, a call for retribution arising subsequently to the commission of a sin or crime.

" . . . Hence an *aftercall*
For chastisement, and custody, and bonds,
And oft-times death, avenger of the past,
And the sole guardian in whose hands we dare."
—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. ix.

after-carnage, s. [Eng. *after*; *carnage*.] Carnage too often perpetuated by victors in a battle or siege after the enemy has been overpowered.

"But the rampart is won, and the spoil begun,
And all but the *after-carnage* done."

—*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, 25.

after-caste, ***after-caste**, s. [Eng. *after*; O. Eng. *aftr*; O. Eng. *caste*=cast.]

1. *Lit.*: A throw at dice after the game is finished, and too late, of course, to produce any result.
2. *Fig.*: Anything done too late to be of use.

"Thus ever he playeth an *aftercaste*
Of alle that he schalle say or do."

—*Gower MS. (Halliwell)*.

after-clap, s. [Eng. *after*; *clap*.] An unpleasant occurrence which makes a noise after a disagreeable affair was supposed to have come to a termination. (Usually in a bad sense. (*Eng. & Scotch*.) Referring sometimes to the claps that come at the end of a thunderstorm. Used also as a slang term by contractors when speaking of the extras that have to be paid for above and beyond the original contract price.

"For the next morrow's meed they closely went
For fear of *afterclaps* to prevent."

—*Spencer: Hub. Tale*.

"Let that man who can, be so far taken and transported with the present pleasing offers of a temptation as to overlook those dreadful *afterclaps* which usually bring up the rear of it. . . ."—*South: Sermon*, vi. 227.

after-come, **aftercome**, s. [Eng. & Scotch *after*; *come*.] Consequence.

"And how are ye to stand the *aftercome*? There will be a black reckoning with you some day."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 9.

after-comer (*Eng.*), **after-cummer**, **after-cummer** (*Scotch*), s. [Eng. & Scotch *after*; Eng. *comer*; Scotch *cummer*.] A successor.

"As neither predecessors nor ourselves can keepe, ywis, nor *after-comers* shall observe the same."—*Turberville: Mantuan*.

"That he and all his *aftercummers* may break the samen, as a pledge and taiken of our goodwill and kindness for his trew worthiness."—*Lett. Jas.*, V. (1542). (*Nisbet's Heraldry*, i. 97.)

after-comfort, s. [Eng. *after*; *comfort*.]

"Which may their *after-comforts* breed."

—*B. Jonson: Masques at Court*.

after-conduct, s. [Eng. *after*; *conduct*.] Subsequent conduct.

"It will appear from the *after-conduct* of the chief priests themselves that they were conscious that the story was false."—*Sherlock: Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection*, p. 49.

after-conviction, s. [Eng. *after*; *conviction*.] A conviction or belief arising subsequently.

"These first and early aversions to the government which these shall infuse into the minds of children, will be too strong for the clearest *after-convictions* which can pass upon them when they are men."—*South: Sermons*, v. 46.

after-cost, s. [Eng. *after*; *cost*.] Cost arising after all the charges connected with a more or less expensive operation had been supposed to be met.

"You must take care to carry off the land-floods and streams, before you attempt draining; lest your *aftercost* and labor prove unsuccessful."—*Mortimer: Husband*.

after-course, s. [Eng. *after*; *course*.] Subsequent course; future course.

"Who would imagine that Diogenes, who in his younger days was a falsifier of money, should, in the *aftercourse* of his life, be so great a contemner of metal?"—*Brown: Christ. Mor.*, vi. 2.

after-crop, s. [Eng. *after*; *crop*.] A second crop in the same year as the first.

"*Aftercrops* I think neither good for the land, nor yet the hay good for the cattle."—*Mortimer: Husband*.

after-damp, s. [Eng. *after*; *damp*.]

Among coal miners: A term used to designate the gas which abounds in coal mines just after the "fire-damp," or carbureted hydrogen, has exploded. It consists chiefly of carbonic dioxide or carbon dioxide, formerly called carbonic acid gas (CO₂).

"The fatal '*afterdamp*' of the coal mines contains a large proportion of carbon dioxide."—*Fownes: Manual of Chem.*, 10th ed., p. 175.

after-days, s. pl. [Eng. *after*; *days*.]

"But *afterdays* my friend must do thee right,
And set thy virtues in unenvied light."

—*Congreve to Sir Godfrey Kneller*.

"It grows to guerdon *afterdays*."

—*Tennyson: Works* (1872), vol. i., p. 267.

after-dinner, s. & adj. [Eng. *after*; *dinner*.]

1. *As substantive*: The time just after dinner.

"Thou hast nor youth nor age,
But, as it were, an *after-dinner's* sleep,
Dreaming on both."

—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

2. *As adjective*: Occurring after dinner, and perhaps modified by the fact that dinner has taken place; post-prandial.

"It seems in *after-dinner* talk,
Across the walnuts and the wine."

—*Tennyson: The Miller's Daughter*.

after-divulger, s. [Eng. *after*; *divulger*.] One who subsequently divulges anything.

after-eatage, s. [Eng. *after*; *eatage*.] Part of the increase of the same year; aftermath.

"The aftermath or *after-eatage* are undoubtedly part of the increase of that same year."—*Burn: Eccl. Law*.

after-endeavor, s. [Eng. *after*; *endeavor*.] An endeavor made after a previous one.

"There is no reason why the sound of a pipe should leave trace in their brains; which not first, but by their *after-endeavors*, should produce the like sounds."—*Locke*.

after-enquiry, s. [Eng. *after*; *enquiry*.] Enquiry made after an act or occurrence.

"You must either be directed by some that take upon them to know, or to take upon yourself that which, I am sure, you do not know, or jump the *after-enquiry* on your own peril."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 4.

after-eye, v. t. [Eng. *after*; *eye*.] To eye one afterward.

"As little as a crow, or less, ere left
To *aftereye* him."

—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

after-game, s. [Eng. *after*; *game*.]

1. *Gen.*: A game played subsequently to another one.

"Our first design, my friend, has prov'd abortive;
Still there remains an *aftergame* to play."

—*Addison: Cato*.

2. *Spec.* *Aftergame at Irish*: A particular game formerly in vogue with gamblers. [See *Devil's Law Case* (1623); *Compleat Gamester* (1707).]

"What cursed accident was this? what mischievous stars have the managing of my fortune? Here's a turn with all my heart like an *aftergame at Irish*."—*Etherege: Comical Revenge* (1669).

af-tër-gång, v. t. [Eng. *after*, and *gang*=go.] To follow. (*Scotch*.)

"With great hamstram they thrimled thro' the thrang,
And gae a nod to her to *aftergang*."

—*Ross: Helenore*, p. 86.

after-gathering, s. [Eng. *after*; *gathering*.] Crop gathered after the rest; a gleanings.

"I have not reaped so great a harvest, nor gathered so plentiful a vintage out of their works and writings, but that many gleanings and *after-gatherings* remain behind for such as have more idle hours than myself."—*World of Wonders*, i. 9.

after-grass, s. [Eng. *after*; *grass*.] The grass which springs up after a first crop has been mowed that year in the same field.

after-growth, s. [Eng. *after*; *growth*.] A growth taking place after another one. (*Lit. & fig.*)

" . . . the greater become the obstacles to repairing them, arising from the *aftergrowth* which would have to be torn up or broken through."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. ii., ch. ii., § 2.

after-guard, s. [Eng. *after*; *guard*.]

Naut.: The seamen stationed on the poop of a ship to attend to the after sails.

***after-hand**, s. A future laborer; one of a coming generation.

"Whence *afterhands* may move the world."

—*Tennyson: Princess*, iii. 246.

af-tër-hënd, ***af-tîr-hënd**, *adv.* [A. S. *after*=after, and *heona*=hence. (*Jamieson*).] Afterward. (*Scotch*.)

after-help, s. [Eng. *after*; *help*.] Help given subsequently.

"For other *afterhelps*, the want of intention in the priest may frustrate the mass of the prerogative of virtue."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion*.

after-hope, s. [Eng. *after*; *hope*.] Subsequent hope.

"A splendent sun shall never set,
But here shine fixed, to affright
All *afterhopes* of following night."

—*Ben Jonson: Entertainments*.

after-hours, s. pl. [Eng. *after*; *hours*.] Hours subsequent to those in which any specified deed is done or occurrence takes place.

"Men shall deal unadvisedly sometimes,
Which *afterhours* give leisure to repent."

—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 4.

after-ignorance, s. [Eng. *after*; *ignorance*.] Subsequent ignorance.

"Many rude souls there were whose *after-ignorance* makes them almost unworthie of their first infusion."—*Stafford: Niobe*, ii. 3.

af-tër-îngs (*Eng. and Scotch*), **af-t'rîns** (*Scotch*), s. pl. [Eng. *after*.] The last milk taken from a cow's milkings; strokings. (*English*). (*Grose*.)

¶ In Scotch this form occurs:

"Stane still stands hawkie, he her neck does claw,
Till she'll frae her the massy *af't'rîns* draw."

—*Morison: Poems*, p. 185.

after-inquiry, s. [AFTER-ENQUIRY.]

***after-kindred**, ***after-kinrede**, s. [Eng. *after*; *kindred*. **kinrede*.] Distant kindred.

"Yet, nathelesse, your kindrede is but *after-kinrede*, for they ben but litell sibbe to you, and the kinne of your enemies beu nie sibbe to hem."—*Urry's Chaucer*, p. 153.

after-king, s. [Eng. *after*; *king*.] A subsequent king.

"The glory of Nineveh and the increase of the empire was the work of *afterkings*."—*Shuckford: Sacred and Profane Hist.*, i. 199.

after-law, s. [Eng. *after*; *law*.] A subsequent law, whether or not it is designed to have a retrospective influence.

after-life, s. [Eng. *after*; *life*.]

1. The subsequent portion of one's earthly life.

" . . . brought up from childhood in habits of luxury which they will not have the means of indulging in *afterlife*."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. ii., ch. ii., § 3.

2. The life after this one; the future state of existence.

"Like the Tartars give their wives
With settlements for *after-lives*."

—*Butler: Remains*.

after-liver, s. [Eng. *after*; *liver*.] One who lives in subsequent times.

"By thee my promise sent
Unto myself, let *after-livers* know."

—*Sidney: Bk. ii*.

after-living, s. [Eng. *after*; *living*.] The state of living subsequently to any specific time or event.

"I have some speech with you
That may concern your *after-living* well."

—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Maid's Tragedy*, iii. 1.

after-long, ***after-longe**, *adv.* [Eng. *after*; *long*.] Long after.

"And *afterlonge* he lyved withouten stryfe,
Till he went from his mortall lyfe."

—*Reliq. Antiq.*, i. 47.

after-loss, s. [Eng. *after*; *loss*.] A loss sustained after, and possibly in consequence of, a previous one.

"And do not drop in for an *afterloss*."

—*Shakesp.: Sonnets*, xc.

after-love, s. [Eng. *after*; *love*.] Love arising subsequently; the second or later love.

"Boling. To win thy *afterlove* I pardon thee."

—*Shakesp.: King Richard III.*, v. 3.

after-malice, s. [Eng. *after*; *malice*.] Malice arising subsequently. (*Dryden*.)

after-math, **after-mowth**, s. [Eng. *after*; *math* or *mowth*=a mowing.] [*MATH*.] A second crop of grass mown in the same year as the first. [*ROWEN*.]

"After one crop of corn is taken off the ground in harvest before seed-time is come, for winter-grain, the grass will be so high grown that a man may cut it down and have a plentiful *aftermath* for hay."—*Holland: Trans. of Pliny*, i. 506.

"Of meadow smooth from *aftermath* we reach'd
The griffin-guarded gates."

—*Tennyson: Audley Court*.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre. unite, cûr, rûle, fûll: trv, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

after-meeting, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *meeting*.] A meeting held subsequently.

" . . . it remains
As the main point of this our *after-meeting*."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

af-têr-môst, *a.* [Eng. *after*; and the superlative *most*. (*Lit.*=the most after.) In A. S. *æftermest*, *æftermyst*.] *Naut.*: Nearest to the stern. The opposite of **FOREMOST**.

"I ordered the two foremost and the two *aftermost* guns to be thrown overboard."—*Hawthorn: Voyages*.

after-mowth. [AFTERMATH.]

after-night, *s., adj. & adv.* [Eng. *after*; *night*.] After nightfall. (Colloquial in America.)

af-têr-nôon, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *noon*.] The period of the day between twelve o'clock (noon) and the evening.

"And they tarried until *afternoon*, and they did eat, both of them."—*Judg.* xix. 8.

"He arrived there on the *afternoon* of Sunday, the 16th of December."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

after-pains, *s. pl.* [Eng. *after*; *pains*.] The pains which follow childbirth, and are caused by the efforts of the womb to expel all foreign contents.

"The *afterpains* mark the final efforts of active contraction."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 198.

after-part, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *part*.]

1. *Generally*:

"The flexibility of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable and safe; and, in the *afterpart*, reason and foresight begin a little to take place, and mind a man of his safety and improvement."—*Locke*.

2. *Naut.*: The part of a ship toward the stern.

* **after-piece**, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *piece*.] A piece acted after a play. It is generally of lighter character than that which preceded it.

"Eight and twenty nights it [the *West Indian*] went without the buttress of an *afterpiece*."—*Mem. of R. Cumberland*, i. 296.

after-proof, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *proof*.]

1. Evidence obtained after an assertion has been made.

2. Evidence of one's character obtained after action has been taken in one's case.

"All know that he likewise at first was much under the expectation of his *afterproof*, such a solar influence there is in the solar aspect."—*Wotton*.

after-reckoning, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *reckoning*.] Subsequent reckoning.

"In Parliament the power of obtaining their object is absolute, and the safety of the proceeding perfect—no rules to confine, no *after-reckonings* to terrify."—*Buckley: Works*, ii. 291.

after-repentance, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *repentance*.] Subsequent repentance.

"Presuming upon impunity, through the interposals of an *after-repentance*."—*South: Sermons*, ix. 163

after-report, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *report*.] Report or rumor arising subsequently, or at least not heard of by the parties concerned till afterward; subsequent report, information obtained afterward.

"Is it of any moment whether the soul of man comes into the world with carnal notions, or whether it comes bare and receives all from the *after-reports* of sense?"—*South: Sermon*, ix. 26.

after-rotteness, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *rotteness*.] Future rottenness.

"Palliated remedies, such as by skinning over her [the Church of England's] wounds for the present (though probably not so much as that neither), will be sure to cure them into an *after-rotteness* and suppuration."—*South: Sermon*, vi. 39.

after-sails, *s. pl.* [Eng. *after*; *sails*.]

Naut.: All sails on or abaft the main-mast.

after-sermon, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *sermon*.] A sermon delivered subsequently.

"But because our great Lawgiver repeated also other parts of the decalogue in his *after-sermons*."—*Jeremy Taylor on the Decalogue: Works*, ed. 1839, vol. iii., p. 6.

after-silence, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *silence*.] Silence succeeding to noise and tumult.

"It is not in the storm nor in the strife

We feel benumb'd, and wish to be no more,

But in the *after-silence* on the shore

When all is lost, except a little life."

Byron: Lines on Hearing that Lady Byron was Ill.

after-stage, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *stage*.] A subsequent stage.

after-state, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *state*.] Subsequent state. (Used especially of the state of man after death.)

"To give an account of the *afterstate* of the more degenerate and yet descending souls, some fancy a very odd hypothesis."—*Glanville: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. 14.

after-sting, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *sting*.]

"Mixed are our joys, and transient are their date,
Nor can reflection bring them back again,
Yet brings an *aftersting* to every pain."

Ld. Hervey: Epistles.

after-storm, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *storm*.]

"Your calmness does not *afterstorms* provide,
Nor seeming patience mortal anger hide."

Dryden: Cor. of K. Ch., 91.

after-supper, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *supper*.] The period between supper and bedtime.

" . . . What masques, what dances shall we have

To wear away this long age of three hours,

Between our *after-supper* and bedtime?"

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

after-swarm, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *swarm*.] A swarm

of bees leaving the hive after the first swarm.

after-taste, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *taste*.] The taste which lingers in the mouth after the substance which caused it has been withdrawn or swallowed. According to the observations of Horn, this is sometimes of a complementary character, for while the aftertaste of most substances is bitter, that of tannin, itself an exceedingly bitter substance, is sweet. (See *Todd & Bowman's Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., 1845, p. 448.)

* **after-think**, *v. i.* [Eng. *after*; *think*.] To repent. (*Wycliffe*.)

after-thought (af-têr-thât), *s.* [Eng. *after*; *thought*.] A thought which did not occur to one at the time when the matter to which it referred was under consideration.

" . . . this *afterthought* was made the subject of a separate negotiation."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. i., § 17.

after-thrift, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *thrift*.] Thrift coming too late.

"Sad waste! for which no *afterthrift* atones,

The grave admits no cure for guilt or sin."

Cowper: Stanzas subjoined to Bill of Mortality (1788).

af-têr-time, *af-tîr-time, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *time*.] Futurity.

"Direct against which open'd from beneath,

Just o'er the blissful seat of Paradise,

A passage down to the earth, a passage wide,

Wider by far than that of *after-times*,

Over Mount Sion, and, though that were large,

Over the Promised Land, to God so dear."

Milton: P. L., bk. iii.

"What record, or what relic of my lord

Should be to *aftertime*, but empty breath."

Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur.

after-tossing, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *tossing*.] The

swell which continues for some time after a storm at sea.

"Confusions and tumults are only the impotent remains of an unnatural rebellion; and are no more than the *after-tossing* of a sea, when the storm is laid."—*Addison: Freeholder*.

after-undertaker, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *undertaker*.]

"According to their model, all *after-undertakers* are to build."—*Dryden*.

af-têr-ward, **af-têr-wards**, *af-tîr-ward, *af-tÿr-ward, *adv.* [A. S. *æfterweard*, *afterweardes*, *æfteweardes*, *æfterverd*.] Subsequently; some time after a specified event.

"Of the twenty-four passages in which, according to Cruden's *Concordance*, this word is found in the English translation of the Bible, the form *afterward* occurs in fifteen, and *afterwards* in nine; *afterward* is almost exclusively employed. The form *aftrward* is in *Prompt. Parv*.

"And sone *aftrward* he lay stoon stille."

Chaucer: C. T., 6,768.

"Assemblid ben, his answer for to hie;e;

And *afterward* this knight was bode appiere,

To every wight comaundid was silence."

Ibid., 6,611-13.

" . . . *afterward* shalt thou be gathered unto thy people."—*Numb.* xxxi. 2.

" . . . *afterwards* he will let you go hence."—*Exod.* xi. 1.

after-wise, *a.* [Eng. *after*; *wise*.] Wise after the event, but too late to be of use for the occasion in connection with which the wisdom was required.

"These are such as we may call the *afterwise*, who when any project fails, foresaw all the inconveniences that would arise from it, though they kept their thoughts to themselves."—*Addison*.

after-wit, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *wit*.] Wit in the sense of wisdom, which comes after the event which it is designed to affect.

"There is no recalling of what is gone and past, so that *afterwit* comes too late when the mischief is done."—*L'Estrange*.

* **after-witness**, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *witness*.] A witness arising after a trial; a record of an event after the latter has long gone by.

"Oft have I writ, and often to the flame

Condemned this *after-witness* of my shame."

Lord Hervey: Epistles.

* **after-witted**, *a.* [Eng. *after*; *witted*.]

1. Wise after the event had taken place, and not till then.

2. Uncircumspect, inconsiderate, heady, rash.

"Our fashions of eating make us slothful and unlikely to labor and study, . . . *after-witted* (as we call it), uncircumspect, inconsiderate, heady, rash."—*Tyndal: Exposit. of Matt.* vi. (*Trench*.)

after-wrath, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *wrath*.] Wrath arising not at the time, but after reflection on an insult or injury, which seemed at the time light, has shown its enormity.

"I hear him mock

The luck of Cæsar: which the gods give men,

T' excuse their *afterwrath*."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

after-writer, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *writer*.] A suc-

ceeding writer. (*Shuckford*.)

after-years, *s. pl.* [Eng. *after*; *years*.] Years succeeding those previously referred to; future years.

"The impetuosity of his [Faraday's] character was then unchastened by the discipline to which it was subjected in *afteryears*."—*Tyndal: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., xii. 355.

* **after-yerne**, *v. t.* [Eng. *after*; **yerne*=yearn.] To yearn after, to long after.

"God grauntes ns noghte ay that we for pray, for he wille gyfe us better thenne we *afteryerne*."—*MS. Lincoln (Halliwell)*.

"The compounds of **AFTER** are indefinite in number. In addition to those given above, there are **AFTER-BEAUTY** (*Tennyson: Princess*, iv.), **AFTER-FAME** (*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, i. 68), **AFTER-HISTORY** (*Ibid.*, iii. 2), ***AFTER-SEND** (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. v. 10), and others.

* **af-tin**, *adv.* [OFTEN.]

* **af-tîr**, *prep. & adv.* [AFTER.]

âf-tôn-îte, *s.* [Corrupted form of **APHTHONITE** (q. v.).] A mineral, called also **APHTHONITE**.

* **af-tÿr**, *prep. & adv.* [AFTER.]

* **aftr-part**, *s.* The croup of an animal; the hinder part of a ship. (*Prompt. Parv*.)

* **a-ful-len**, *v. t.* [FELL.] To cast down, to fell

* **a-fûre**, *adv.* [AFIRE.]

* **a-fûrst**, *a.* [AFFORST.] Athirst.

"*Afurst* score and afyngred."—*P. Plowman*, 9,243.

* **afved**, *pret.* [HAVE.] Had.

* **a-fÿ'e**, * **a-fÿ'ghe** (*gh* mute), *v. t.* [AFFY.]

* **a-fÿght'e** (*gh* mute), *v. t.* [A. S. *afeohtan*=to win by assault or force; to vanquish by fighting.] To tame, to subdue; to reduce by subjection.

"*Delfyns they nymeth, and cokedrill,*

And afÿghteth to heore wille."

Kyng Alisaunder, 6,583.

* **a-fÿn'** (1), *adv. or adj.* [AFINE (1).]

* **a-fÿn'** (2), *adv.* [AFINE (2).]

* **a-ga**, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *aga*, from Pers. *ak*, *aka*=lord, a title of respect for a person of rank; *Tartar. aka*. In A. S. *aga* is=an owner, and if the Persian *ak* or *aka* is Aryan, they are probably connected; but if the Persian *ak* or *aka* is Turanian, then the resemblance between the Anglo-Saxon and Persian forms is, in all likelihood, only accidental.]

Among the Turks: A civil or military officer of high rank. The title is sometimes given by courtesy to persons of distinction, to large landowners, and to those officers who occupy a confidential position in the Sultan's seraglio.

âg-a-çêl'-lâ, *s.* [Possibly *a* is a prep., and *gacella* may be only a different spelling of Mod. Lat. *gazella*=gazelle.]

Her.: Believed to be the gazelle. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

* **a-găd'de**, *v. i.* [Old form of **GAD** (q. v.).] To gad about.

"They rounne *agaddynge*, . . . after ther false prophetes."—*Lamentation of a Christian agaynste the Citye of London* (1545), p. 4.

* **a-găd'-dÿnge**, *pr. par.* [AGGADE.]

* **a-gad-re**, *v. t.* [GATHER.]

* **a-gă-dred**, *pa. par.*, as if from a verb **a-gă-dre**. [GATHER.] Gathered.

a-gâin' (often as if spelled **a-gên'**), * **a-gâyn'**, * **a-gâyn'e**, † **a-gên'**, * **a-gëyn'**, **a-gëin'** (*all Eng.*), **a-gâyn'**, **a-gân'e** (*Scotch*), *prep. & adv.* [A. S. *agen*, *agean*, *ongean*, *ongen*, *adv.*=again; *agen*, *ongean*, *ongen*, *prep.*=against; *fr. gean*=opposite, against; O. Sw. *gen*, *igen*=opposite, again; Dan. *igen*; Ger. *dagegen*; *gegen*; Bret. *gin*=opposite.] [AGAINST.]

"*Agen* was once common, but is now used only in poetry and in various dialects.

A. As preposition:

1. Toward.

"Till it were *ageyn* evyn,

The childerne wold gon hom."

Songs and Carols, x.

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thîs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **eşist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tjā** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şün**;

çhin, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thîs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **eşist**. **ph** = **f**. **-tion**, **-şion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-şious** = **şüş**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bêl**, **dêl**.

2. Against.

"Somtyme with the lord of Palatye,
Ageyn another hethene in Turkye."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, Prologue, 65, 66.

"For what saith Seint Paul? the fleisch coveitith
agayn the spirit, and the spirit agayn the fleisch."
Chaucer: *The Persones Tale*.

"Agen that folc of Westsex hii nome and batayle."
Robt. Glouc., p. 240.

"With thir agane grete Hercules stude he."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 141, 25.

B. As adverb:

I. Of time.

1. A second time, and no more, noting the repetition of the same act or occurrence.

"To Rome agayn repaireth Julius."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16, 181.

"But now to purpos let us turne agein."
Ibid., 4,590.

"If a man die, shall he live again?"—*Job* xiv. 14.

"As if some angel spoke agen,
All peace on earth, good will to men."
Scott: *Marmion*, Introduction to canto i.

¶ *Agen, agen*: An exclamation noting impatience.

"Agen, agen! Vil no wan give me credit?"
Chapman: *Revenge for Honor* (1654).

Again and again: Repeatedly, frequently, often.

"This is not to be obtained by one or two hasty readings; it must be repeated *again and again*, with a close attention to the tenor of the discourse."—*Locke*.

2. Besides, in any other time, or in various other times, the number not being limited, as in the former signification, to two.

II. Of place: In any other place or places.

"... there is not in the world *again* such a spring and seminary of brave military people as in England, Scotland, and Ireland."—*Bacon*.

III. Of quantity or magnitude: Twice as much, twice as great.

"I should not be sorry to see a chorus on a theatre more than as large and as deep *again* as ours, built and adorned at a king's charges."—*Dryden*: *Dufresnoy*.

IV. Of reaction following on previous action: Back.

Specially:

1. Noting reaction, or reciprocal action.

"To grynde oure coru, and carie it ham ageyn."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4,030.

2. In restitution.

"When your head did but ake,
I knit my handkerchief about your brows,
The best I had: a princess wrought it me;
And I did never ask it you *again*."
Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 1.

3. In return, in recompense.

"He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will he pay him *again*."—*Prov.* xix. 17.

4. In answer to a question with or without antagonism to the person or Being who puts it.

"Exhort servants to be obedient unto their own masters, and to please them well in all things; not answering *again*."—*Titus* ii. 9.

5. In the sense of bringing back the answer to a message.

"So David's young men turned their way, and went *again*, and came and told him all those sayings."—*1 Sam.* xxv. 12.

"Bring us word *again* by what way we must go up."—*Deut.* i. 22.

V. Of addition to, transition from, or succession to:

¶ The word *again* may be repeated oftener than once to introduce a new quotation or argument, or something additional to what has been said or done before.

1. Of addition to or transition from:

(a) With no opposition or contrariety implied.

"Again, it is of great consequence to avoid in this operation every source of uncertainty."—*Herschel*: *Astron.*, 5th ed., § 214.

"... And *again*, I will be to him a Father, and he shall be to me a Son? And *again*, when he bringeth in the first-begotten into the world, he saith, And let all the angels of God worship him."—*Heb.* i. 5, 6.

(b) With such opposition or contrariety implied.

"Those things that we know not what t do withal if we had them, and those things *again* whic. another cannot part with but to his own loss and shame."—*L'Estrange*: *Fables*.

2. Of succession: The next in rank, importance, or dignity.

"Question was asked of Demosthenes, What was the chief part of an orator? He answered, Action. What next? Action. What next, *again*? Action."—*Bacon*: *Essays*.

C. In composition. *Again*, in composition, may be a preposition=against, as *against*=to say or speak against. Or it may be, as it generally is, an adverb=again, as *againbuy*=to buy again, to redeem. If its numerous obsolete compounds were arranged according to the precise spelling of *again* in the individual example given to illustrate them, some would require to figure under *again*, others under *agen*, or *agane*, or *agayn*. It has been thought better to bring them together, and to effect this the form *again* has been assumed to exist in all cases, that actually found being placed after it.

*again-ask, *ayen-aske, v. t. To ask again or back.

*again-beget, *ayen-biget, v. t. To bear or bring forth again.

*again-bite, *ayenbyte, s. Remorse.

"This boc that het *Ayenbyte* of inwyte."—*Ayenbyte*, p. 1.

*again-buy, *agen-buy, v. t. [Eng., *again*; *buy*.] To buy again, to redeem.

"We hopeden that he should have *agen-bought* Israel."
—*Wycliffe*: *Luke* xxiv. 21.

*again-buyer, *agayn-byer, s. [Eng. *again*; *buyer*.] One who buys again; the Redeemer. (*Prompt. Parv.* i. 7.)

*again-buying, *ageyn-byinge, s. [Eng. *again*; *buying*.] Redemption. (*Prompt. Parv.* i. 7.)

*again-coming, *agayne-commynge, s. [Eng. *again*; *coming*.] Coming again, return. (*MS. Lincoln.*) (*Halliwell*.)

*again-rising, *agen-rising, s. [Eng. *again*; *rising*.] Resurrection.

"And he was before ordained the Sone of God in vertu, by the spirit of halowing of the *agen-rising* of deede men."
—*Wycliffe*: *Rom.* i. 4.

*again-say, *agen-saye, *agen-seye, v. t. [Eng. *again*=against; *say*.] To gainsay.

*again-say, *agayn-say, *agen-say, *agen-saye, *agen-seye (all *O. Eng.*), *agane-say (*O. Scotch*), v. t. [Eng. *again*; *say*.]

1. To gainsay, to contradict.

¶ Now shortened into GAINSAY (q. v.).

"... all you cannot justly *agaynsay*, nor yet truly deny."
—*Hall*: *Henry VI.*, f. 96.

"For I shall give to you mouth and wisdom, to which all your adversaries schulen not mowe *agenstande* and *agenseye*."
—*Wycliffe*: *Luke* xxi. 15.

2. To recall. (*Scotch*.)

"... revoke and *aganesay*."—*Aberd. Reg.* (1538), v. 16.

*again-say, *agayn-say, *again-saying, *agayn-saying, s. [From the verb.] Gainsaying, contradiction.

"They grauntyd hym hys askyng
Withouten more *agaynsaying*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 600.

*again-stand, *agayne-stand, *agen-stand, v. t. [Eng. *again*; *stand*.] To stand against, to withstand. (See example from *Wycliffe*, under AGAINSAY.)

*again-standans, pr. par. [AGAINSTAND.] (*MS. Bodl.*) (*Halliwell*.)

*again-ward, *agayn-warde, *agein-ward, *agen-ward, adv. [Eng. *again*; *ward*=toward.]

1. Lit.: In an opposite direction.

"And pray'd, as he was turned fro
He would him turn *againward* thro'."
Gower: *Confessio Amantis*, bk. i.

2. Fig.: On the other hand, on the contrary, contrariwise.

"Not yeldinge yuel for yuel, neither cursyng for cursyng, but *agenward* blessinge."
—*Wycliffe*: *1 Pet.* iii. 9.

a-gāinst' (usually pronounced a-gēnst'), *a-gāynst'e, *a-gāins', *a-gāyns', *a-gēins', *a-gēns', *a-gēin', prep. [A. S. *togeanes*, *togenes*=toward, to, against, in the way. Dut. *tegenes*=against; *jegenes*=toward. Ger. *entegen*=toward, towards; *dagegen*=against; *gegen*=toward, towards. Closely akin to AGAIN (q. v.).]

A. Of place:

*1. Toward, not implying that the motion is being or will be continued till an actual collision takes place.

To ride against the king or queen: To meet the king or queen.

"And preveth hir for to ride *agein* the queene,
The honour of his regne to sustene."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4,811-12.

2. With contrary motion to, continued sufficiently long to produce an actual collision, or tend to do so. (Used of two bodies or persons, one or both of them in motion. In the case of persons, hostility is often in fact implied, but this is not necessarily the case.)

"Such a force is called into play when one body strikes against another."—*Atkinson*: *Ganot's Physics*, § 54.

3. Upon, so as to obtain support from, as, "He was leaning against a tree."

4. Simply opposite to. (Used of bodies or places, both of which may be at rest, and neither of which may in any way be supported by the other.)

"And the children of Israel rose up in the morning and encamped against Gibeah."—*Judg.* xx. 19.

¶ In this sense it is very generally preceded by over.

"And they arrived at the country of the Gadarenes, which is over against Galilee."—*Luke* viii. 26.

B. Of time: Until, so as to be waiting or ready.

"... and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day."—*2 Tim.* i. 12.

C. More or less figuratively:

I. With a person or persons as the object:

1. In opposition to, in conscious or unconscious hostility to.

"He that is not with me is against me."—*Matt.* xii. 30.

2. Adverse to, detrimental to, injurious to.

"Me have ye bereaved of my children: Joseph is not, and Simeon is not, and ye will take Benjamin away: all these things are against me."—*Gen.* xlii. 36.

II. With a thing for the object:

1. With pronounced and conscious opposition, in contradiction to.

"But they might with equal justice point to exploded boilers as an argument against the use of steam."—*Tyndall*: *Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., vii. 130.

2. In contrariety to, contrarily to, inconsistently with, not implying an overt act to give that antagonism effect or place it on record.

"Which is *agens* your lawes reverence?"

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 14,975.

"... he scrupled not to eat
Against his better knowledge."

Milton, *P. L.*, bk. ix.

3. As a set-off against. (Used of a negative quantity as balanced by a positive one, or *vice versa*.)

"Against the fall of Mons might well be set off the taking of Athlone, the victory of Aghrim, the surrender of Limerick, and the pacification of Ireland."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

¶ Formerly, *again* was frequently used for against. [AGAIN.]

*a-gāit', adv. [A. S. *gat*, *geat*=a gate; Icel. *gata*=a way, road.]

1. On the way, or road.

"A strength thar was on the watir off Cre
With in a roch, rycht stalwart wrocht off tre;
Agait befor mycht no man to it wyn."

Wallace, vi. 802. MSS. (*Jamieson*.)

2. Astir. (*Jamieson*: *Suppl.*)

*a-gāit'-ward, a-gāit'-waird, adv. [In Scotch *agate*; *ward*.]

1. Literally. Of the body: On the road.

"The hailt tounsmen of Edinr. past on fote *agaitward* that day."—*Belhaven MS.*, *Moysey Mem.* James VI., fol. 41. (*Jamieson*, *Suppl.*)

2. Figuratively. Of the mind: In a direction toward.

"Efter he had be thir meanis and many utheres brocht me *agaitward* to his intent."—*Instruction*. (*Keith*: *Hist.*, p. 391.)

a'-gāl, s. A shortened form of AGALLOCHUM (q. v.).

agal-wood, agila-wood, eagle-wood, s. The wood of *Aloeexylon agallochum*, *Aquilaria ovata*, and *A. agallocha* or *agallochum*. [AGALLOCH. AGILA, EAGLE-WOOD.]

äg-a-läc'-tī-a, s. [Gr. *agalaktia*, fr. *agalaktos*=without milk: *a*, priv., and *gala*=milk.]

Med.: The absence of milk after childbirth.

äg-äl'-äx-ŷ, s. [Gr. *agalaxia*.] The same as AGALACTIA (q. v.).

Med.: The absence of milk after childbirth.

a-gāl'-löch, a-gāl'-löch-üm, a-gil'-löch-üm, s. (*ch* guttural). [Gr. *agalloch*=the bitter aloë: *agallomai*=to glory; *agallō*=to make glorious. Or perhaps it came from *aghil*, *karaghil*, *kalagara*, the names of the agallochs in the East Indies, their native country. In Hebrew the terms are *ahālim*, *ahelōth*, which also look like the native Indian term a little changed.] [ALOES-WOOD, LIGN ALOES.] A dark, fragrant, resinous, inflammable substance, once supposed to be produced by the *Excecaria agallocha*, a Euphorbiaceous plant, but which is now known to come from two species of the Aquilariads—the *Aquilaria ovata* and the *A. agallochum*. It is the inside of the trunk of those trees. Some Asiatic nations consider it as cordial, and it has been used in Europe as a remedy in cases of gout and rheumatism. (*Lindley*: *Vegetable Kingdom*.)

a-gāl'-ma, s. [Gr. *agalma*=(1) a delight, (2) a pleasing gift, (3) a statue in honor of a god, (4) any statue or picture, (5) an image: *agallomai*=to take delight.]

Law: The impression or image of anything upon a seal. (*Cowel*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ag-āl-māt'-ōl-ite, *s.* [In Ger. *agalmatolith*; fr. Gr. *agalma* (q. v.); *lithos*=a stone.]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Pinite, but with much more silica in its composition. Its hardness is 2 to 2.25; its sp. gr. about 2.8. It is usually greenish-gray, brownish, or yellowish. It is found in China, the specimens from which have been called Pagodite (q. v.). It is found also in Transylvania, Saxony. *Oncosin*, *ösosite*, and *gongylite* are sub-varieties.

*2. A name formerly given to some Chinese specimens of Pyrophyllite.

3. A name formerly given to some Chinese specimens of talc.

*4. A synonym of Biharite (q. v.).

äg'-a-ma, *s.* [The name given by the people of Guiana to one of the species (*Daudin Reptiles*). Thence it has spread to Jamaica and elsewhere.] A genus of Saurians, the typical one of the sub-family Agaminiæ. The *A. colonorum*, or spinose agama, is common in Egypt.

†äg'-a-mæ, *s. pl.* [Pl. fem. of Lat. *agamus*; fr. Gr. *agamos*=unmarried: *a*, priv., and *gamos*=marriage.]

Bot.: A name given by some authors to cryptogamic plants. The term denotes that the union of the sexes in them is not merely concealed, as implied in the word CRYPTOGAMIA (which see), but is non-existent.

***a-gām'-bō**, *a. or adv.* [AKIMBO.]

***ä-gā-me**, **a-gā-me**, *adv.* [Eng. *a*=in; *game*.] "In game," gamesomely, in jest.

"I am right glad with you to dwellen here.

I said but *agame* I would go,

I wis graunt mercy nece (qd. he) tho

Were it *agame* or no, soth to tell

Now am I glad, sens that you list to dwell."

Chaucer: Troilus, bk. iii.

äg'-a-mî, *s.* [A South American native name.] A bird, called also the Trumpeter from the sound which it emits. It is the *Psophia crepitans*. It belongs to the family Gruinæ, or Cranes, and the sub-family Psophinæ, or Trumpeters. It is about the size of a large fowl, is kept in Guiana, of which it is a native, with poultry, which it is said to defend, and shows a strong attachment to the person by whom it is fed.

ä-gām'-ic, *a.* Produced without sexual union.

a-gām'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [AGAMA.] A sub-family of Saurians, better called Agaminiæ (q. v.).

äg'-a-mî-næ, *s. pl.* [AGAMA.] A sub-family of Saurians, one of the two ranked under the family Iguanidæ, which contains the Iguanas of the Old World, which differ in the insertion of their teeth from the Iguaninæ or Iguanas of the New World.

***äg'-am-ist**, *s.* [Gr. *agamos*=unmarried: *a*, priv., and *gamos*=marriage.] One who is unmarried. *Spec.*, one who is theoretically opposed to marriage.

"And, furthermore, to exhort in like manner those *agamists* and willful rejectors of matrimony to take to themselves lawful wives, and not to resist God's holy ordination."—*Fox: Book of Martyrs*. (Rich.)

äg'-a-mō-gēn'-ē-sis, *s.* Reproduction without sexual union.

äg'-a-mōld, *a.* [*Agama*, and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.] Of the form of the Agama; resembling the Agama.

äg'-a-mōūs, *a.* [Gr. *agamos*=unmarried.]

*I. *Gen.*: Unmarried.

II. *Technically*:

†1. *Zool.*: Of concealed nuptials.

"The molluscan race are divided into two branches, the phanerogamous and the *agamous* or cryptogamic."—*Johnston: Introd. to Conchology*.

†2. *Bot.*: Pertaining to the flowerless plants sometimes called AGAMÆ (q. v.).

***a-gān'**, *pret.* [GO.] Gone.

äg'-a-pæ, *s. pl.* [AGAPE, *s.*]

äg'-a-pānth'-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *agapē*=love, and *anthos*=flower: *love-flower*, meaning *lovely flower*.] African Lily. A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceæ, Lily-worts, and the family Hemerocallidæ. The species are of a blue color. Cultivated in America.

a-gā-pe, *adv. or adj.* [Eng. *a*=on, and *gape*.] Gaping; having the mouth wide open with wonder, attention, or eager expectation. [GAPE.]

"Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all *agape*."

Milton: P L., v. 357.

äg'-a-pē, *s.*; *pl.* **äg'-a-pæ**. [A Latinized form of the Greek *agapai*. From Gr. *agapē*, *pl.* *agapai*=brotherly love, or the love of God; not sexual affection, but affection founded on reason, implying respect and reverence. (For an excellent account of the distinction between *agapāō*=to love, and *phileō*, which more generally implies sexual affec-

tion, or affection at least instinctive rather than founded on reason, see *Trench's Synonymes of the New Testament*, pp. 43-49.)]

Church History: "A love-feast 'a kind of feast held by the primitive Christians in connection with the administration of the sacred communion. Either before or after the Lord's Supper—it is not completely decided which—the Christians sat down to a feast provided by the richer members, but to which all, however poor, who belonged to the Church, were invited. As piety declined, the *Agapæ* began to cause scandal, and finally they were condemned by the Council of Laodicea and the 3d of Carthage, in the fourth century, and by that of Orleans in A. D. 541. It was, however, found hard to eradicate them, and finally the Council in Trullo, A. D. 692, launched the penalty of excommunication against those who, in defiance of previous prohibitions, persisted in carrying them on.

Äg'-a-pēm'-ōn-ē, *s.* [Gr. *agapē*=brotherly love, and *monē*, *s.*=(1) a staying, abiding, (2) a stopping station, from *menō*=to remain. The abode of love.] The name given by the Rev. Henry James Prince, a clergyman who seceded from the English Church, to a religious society, founded on the principle of a community of goods, which he established at Charlton, near Taunton, England, in 1845. It once occupied a good deal of public attention, but now is seldom mentioned.

Äg'-a-pēm'-ō-ni-ans, *s.*

Church History: Followers of the Rev. H. J. Prince, and inmates of the Agapemone. [AGAPEMONÆ.]

äg'-aph-ite, *s.* [Named after a naturalist, Agaphi; suff. *-ite*.]

Min.: Conchoidal Turquoise (*Dana*). A variety of Calaité (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*); but Calaité is again quoted by Dana under Turquoise. [CALAITE, TURQUOIS.]

ä'-gar, *s.* [EAGRE, HIGRE.]

ä'-gar-ä'-gar, **ä'-gal-a'-gal**, *s.* [Ceylonese local name.] The name of a sea-weed—the *Gracilaria lichenoides*, or Ceylon moss. It is largely used in the East for soups and jellies.

äg'-ar-ic, ***äg'-ar-ick**, *s.* [In Fr. *agaric*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *agarico*; Lat. *agaricon*, fr. Gr. *agaricon*=a tree-fungus used for tinder, the *Boletus ignarius*, Linn. Said to be from Agaria, a region of Sarmatia.]

I. *Botany*:

*1. *Gen.*: The English name of the fungi belonging to the genus *Agaricus* (q. v.).

"She thereat, as one

That smells a foul-flesh'd *agaric* in the holt,

And deems it carrion of some woodland thing."

Tennyson: Gareth and Lynette.

*2. *Specially*:

(a) A fungus on the larch. (*Gerard*.)

(b) An Assyrian herb.

II. *Pharmacy*. What was called the *Surgeon's Agaric*, or *Agaricus chirurgorum*, was the *Boletus ignarius*. The *Agaric of the oak*, or *Agaricus quercus*, was also the *Boletus ignarius*.

"There are two excrescences which grow upon trees, both of them in the nature of mushrooms: the one the Romans call *boletus*, which groweth upon the roots of oaks, and was one of the dainties of their table; the other is medicinal, and is called *agaric*, which groweth upon the tops of oaks, though it be affirmed by some that it groweth also at the roots."—*Bacon*.

III. *Min. Agaric mineral*: So called from its resemblance in color and texture to the *Agaricus* genus of Fungi. A sub-variety of calcite, an extensive mineral species, or rather genus, of which the 23d variety of series of sub-varieties described by Dana includes those "deposited from calcareous springs, streams, or in caverns." Under this heading five sub-varieties are enumerated, of which the *Agaric Mineral*, called also *Rock-milk*, is the fourth, the others being *Stalactites*, *Stalagmites*, *Calcsinter*, and *Rock-meal*. *Agaric mineral* is either yellowish or greyish-white. It is soft in texture, dull in lustre, and so light that it floats for a short time on water. It is almost entirely composed of carbonate of lime. In Switzerland it is used to whiten houses.

a-gär-i-cä'-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [AGARICUS.] An order of plants belonging to the Alliance Fungales. It contains the most highly organized species belonging to the Alliance. It is called also HYMENOMYCETES (q. v.).

äg-ar-ic'-ī-a, *s.* [Named from its resemblance to the *Agaricus* genus of mushrooms.] [AGARICUS.]

Zool.: The name given by Lamouroux to a genus of Zoöphytes containing what are called the *Mushroom Madrepores*. Lamarck enumerates five species, and Parkinson seven.

ag-är-ic-ūs, *s.*; *pl.* **ag-är-ī-çī**. [Gr. *agarikon*.] [AGARIC.] A genus of plants, the typical one of the Fungus or Mushroom family, consisting of the spe-

cies which possess a fleshy *pileus* or cap, with a number of nearly parallel or radiating plates or gills on its lower side, bearing spores, the whole be-

ing supported upon a more or less lengthened stalk. More than one thousand species are known. They may be separated into five natural divisions, according as the color of the spores is white, pink, ferruginous, purple-brown, or black. There are many sub-genera. Some species are poisonous. It is difficult to identify these with the accuracy which the importance of the subject demands; but the following marks have been given: An agaric is poisonous, or at least suspicious, if it has a very thin cap compared with the thickness of the gills, if the stalk grows from one side of the cap, if the gills are of equal length, if the juice is milky, if it speedily decays into a dark watery fluid, if the collar round it is like a spider's web. All these characteristics do not meet in the same individual, but the presence of one or more of them is enough to inspire caution. The eatable agarics are the *A. campestris*, or Common Mushroom—that often cultivated in gardens; the *A. Georgii*; the *A. pratensis* or Fairy-ring Mushroom; the *A. personatus*, &c. The *A. cantharellus*, *piperatus*, &c., contain sugary matter, considered by Liebig to be mannite. The agaric of the olive is poisonous, but pickling and subsequent washing render it harmless, as has been ascertained by experience in the Cévennes. Similarly, the application of vinegar and salt deprives the poisonous *A. bulbosus* of its noxious qualities; but too much caution cannot be used in experimenting upon such dangerous articles of food. A curious circumstance about some agarics, such as the *A. Gardneri* of Brazil and the *A. olearius* of the south of Europe, is that they are luminous.



Mushrooms (*Agarici*).

***a-gā'sed**, ***a-gäst'**, ***a-gäst'e**, ***a-gäst'-ēd**, *pa. par. & a.* [AGHAST.]

***a-gasp'e**, *v. t.* [Old form of GASP (q. v.).] To gasp.

"Galba, whom his galantys gard, for *agaspe*."—*Skelton: Forks*, i. 274.

***a-gast'**, *v. t.* [For etym. see AGHAST.] To terrify, to appall.

"In every place the ugsyme sights I saw;

The silence selfe of night *agast* my sprite."

Surrey: Virgile, bk. ii.

***a-gā'te**, *adv.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with A. S. *gan*=to go, and Eng. *gait* (q. v.). In Scotch and in North of Eng. dialect *gaed* is=went, and *gate* is=way. Probably *a*=on; *gate*=going. Icel. *gata*=a way, road; A. S. *geat*=a gate, way. On-going.] On the way, a-going. [GAIT.]

"Is it his '*motus trepidationis*' that makes him stammer? I pray you, Memory, set him *agate* again."—*Brewer: Lingua*, iii. 6.

äg'-ate, ***äg'-ath**, *s.* [In Ger. *achat*, *agat*; Fr. *agate*; Ital. *agata*; Lat. *achates*; Gr. *achates*.]

1. *Min.*: A mineral classed by Dana as one of the cryptocrystalline varieties of quartz, some of the other minerals falling under the same category being chalcedony, carnelian, onyx, hornstone, and jasper. Phillips, and the earlier school of mineralogists, had made quartz and chalcedony different minerals, and placed agate under the latter species. The classifications differ but little; for Dana defines agate as a variegated chalcedony. He subdivides agates by their colors into those which are banded, those in clouds, and those whose hues are due to visible impurities. Under the first category is reckoned the eye-agate, and under the third the moss-agate, or mocha-stone, and the dendritic agate. Other terms sometimes used are ribbon-agate, brecciated agate, fortification agate, &c. Of these the most familiar is the fortification agate, or Scotch pebble, found in amygdaloid, and with layers and markings not unlike a fortification. Moss-agate does not, as the name would lead one to infer, contain moss, the appearance of that form of vegetation being produced, in most cases at least, by an infiltration of mineral matter.

"The *agate* (or *agath*) was in old time of great estimation, but now it is in more request. Found it was first in Sicilie, neare unto a river called also *Achates*, but afterward in many other places."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvii, o. 10.

"And the third row a ligure, an *agate*, and an amethyst."—*Exod.* xxviii. 19.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, ðēl.

Art. An instrument used by those who draw gold wire. It is so called because there is an agate in the middle of it.

3. A name for ruby type.

agate-jasper, s. [Eng. *agate*; *jasper*.] An agate consisting of jasper with veinings and cloudings of chalcedony.

agate-ring, s. A ring with an agate set in it.

agate-shell, s. The English name of a genus of shells—the Achatina of Lamarck (q. v.).

agate-stone, s. A stone consisting of agate.

"She is the fairies' midwife, and she comes
In shape no bigger than an *agate-stone*
On the fore-finger of an alderman."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 4.

***a-gâ'tes, adv.** [Scotch *a* = all; *gates* = ways. All ways.] Everywhere. [ALGATE.] (Scotch.)

"Ye maun ken I was at the shirra's the day; for I gang about *agates* like the troubled spirit."—Scott: *Antiquary*.

***a-gâth'-êr, *a-gâ'-dre, v. t.** [Old form of GATHER (q. v.).] To gather. (Skinner, &c.)

***ăg'-ath-is, s.** [Gr. *agathis*=a clue or ball of thread, a cluster, so called because the flowers are collected in clusters.]

Bot. An old genus of plants, now called DAMMARA (q. v.).

ăg'-ath-is-tě-ga, s. [Gr. *agathos* = good; *stegē*, *stegos*=a roof, a cover.] D'Orbigny's name for a primary group or order of Rhizopoda. Characters: Body consisting of segments wound round about an axis; chambers similarly arranged, each investing half the entire circumference. (Owen: *Palæont.*, 2d ed., p. 12.)

ăg'-ath-ō-phŷl'-lŭm, s. [Gr. *agathos* = good; and *phyllon*, Latinized form of Gr. *phyllos* = a leaf.] Madagascar Nutmeg. A genus of aromatic trees of the order Lauraceæ, or laurels. One species, the *A. aromaticum*, furnishes the clove-nutmegs of Madagascar.

ăg'-ath-ō-pōi-eūt'-ic, a. [Gr. *agathopoieō*: *agathos* = good; *poieō* = to make or do.] Intended to do good; benevolent.

"All these trusts might be comprised under some such general name as that of *agathopoietic* trust."—Bowering: *Bentham's Morals and Legist.*, ch. xviii., § 54, note.

ăg'-ath-ōs'-mā, s. [Gr. *agathos* = good; *osmē* = smell.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Rutaceæ, or Rue-worts. Some species have white or purplish flowers. *A. pulchella* is said to be used by the Hottentots to anoint their bodies.

a-gâth'-ôt-ēs, s. [Gr. *agathotēs*=goodness; fr. *agathos* = good.] A genus of plants of the order Gentianaceæ, or Gentians. A species, the *A. Chirayta*, an annual which grows in the Himalayas, has febrifugal qualities, and is sometimes used in India when quinine is unprocurable. (Lindley: *Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, p. 614.)

a-gâth'-rīd, pa. par. [AGATHER.]

a-ga'-tī, s. [The native name used in India.] A genus of papilionaceous plants, of which one species, the *A. grandiflora*, a tree with large white, variegated, or red flowers, grows in India. Both the flowers and legumes are eaten by the natives. The bark is bitter and tonic, and is used in small-pox, while the juice expressed from the flowers is given in defective eyesight.

ăg'-at-ine, a. [AGATE.] Pertaining to agate. (Webster.)

***a-gâ'-tīs, adv.** [Scotch *a* = all; *gatis*, i. e., *gates* = ways.] [AGATES, ALGATE.] In every way, uniformly. (Scotch.)

"That wyrkys nocht ay quhar *agatis*,

But sum quhar less, and sum quhar mor."

Barbour, iv. 702, MS. (Jamieson.)

ăg'-at-ize, v. t. [Eng. *agat*; suff. *-ize*=to make.] To convert into agate, an operation which has not unfrequently been carried out in the chemistry of nature.

ăg'-at-ized, pa. par. & a. [AGATIZE.]

agatized-wood, s. Wood converted into agate, but still showing vegetable structure, as, for instance, medullary rays.

ăg'-at-i-zīng, pr. par. [AGATIZE.]

ăg'-at-ŷ, a. [AGATE.] Of the nature of agate.

"An *agaty* flint was above two inches in diameter, the whole covered over with a friable cretaceous crust."—Woodward.

ăg'-a-vē, ăg'-ā-vē, s. [In Lat. *agave*; from Gr. *agavos*=illustrious.]

1. *Classical Mythology*:

1. One of the Nereids.

2. A daughter of Cadmus, afterward deified.

"... the mythe of Pentheus ... torn in pieces by his own mother *Agavē*, at the head of her companions in the ceremony, as an intruder upon the feminine rites as well as a scoffer at the god."—Grote: *Hist. Greece*, pt. i., ch. i.

II. Bot. [In Fr. *agave*; Sp. & Port. *agave*.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Amaryllidaceæ, or Amaryllids. The species have large fleshy leaves, with teeth ending in spinous points. From the center of a circle of these leaves there rises, as the plant approaches maturity, a tall scape of flowers. The idea that the agave flowers but once in a hundred years is a gardener's fable; what really happens is, that the plant taking many years (ten to seventy it is thought) to come to maturity, flowers but once, and then dies. The best known species is the *Agave Americana*, or American Aloe. The hard and spiny leaves of this fine endogenous form impenetrable hedges. The fiber is tough enough to make excellent cordage. The expressed juice may be employed as a substitute for soap. It may also be manufactured into a liquor like cider. The root is diuretic and antisyphilitic. The plant is now cultivated in the south of Europe. The *A. Mexicana* has similar properties to those of the *A. Americana*. The *A. saponaria* is a powerful detergent, and its roots are used as a substitute for soap.



Agave. (American Aloe.)

***a-gāyn', *a-gāyn'e, prep. & adv.** [AGAIN.]

***a-gayns', prep.** [AGAINST.]

***a-gā'ze, v. t.** [Eng. *gaze*.] To strike with amazement.

ġa-gā'zed, pa. par. [AGAZE.] [See AGHAST.]

"All the whole army stood amazed on him."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, pt. i., i. 1.

-age, in compos. (Lat. *-agium*)=something added. **Spec.**: An added state; also persons or things in that state taken collectively: as *baronetage*=the added state of being a baron; also the baronets taken collectively.

ăge, s. [Fr. *age*; Arm. *oage*; O. Fr. *aage*, *eage*, *edage*, *eded*; Prov. *edat*, *etat*; Sp. *edad*; Port. *idad*; Ital. *età*; Lat. *ætatem*, accus. of *ætās*=(1) time of life, age; (2) life in general; (3) a period of time, an age; (4) time or duration in general; (5) the people who live through any such period. (See *Wedgwood*, &c.) The Lat. *ætās* was formerly *œvitas*, from *œvum*, Gr. *ÆON*; Sansc. *yōga* or *yāga*=an age; whence are Wel. *hang*=fullness, completeness, an age, a space of time; Goth. *aiw*; Dut. *eeuw*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Of organized beings, taken singly:

1. The whole duration of an organized being who or which has a term of existence and then passes away.

"... so the whole *age* of Jacob was an hundred forty and seven years."—Gen. xlvii. 28.

2. That portion of the existence of an organized being which has already gone by.

"And straightway the damsel arose, and walked; for she was of the *age* of twelve years."—Mark v. 42.

3. The latter part of life; oldness.

"And there was one Anna, a prophetess, ... she was of a great *age* ..."—Luke ii. 36.

"Whatever poet, orator, or sage

May say of it, old *age* is still old *age*."

Longfellow: *Moriturus Salutamus*.

4. One of the stages of human life, as the ages of infancy, of youth, of manhood, or of womanhood, and of decline. [B. 1. *Physiol.*]

"And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven *ages*. At first, the infant,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms;
And then, the whining school-boy, with his satchel,
And shivering morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school; And then, the lover,
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow: Then, a soldier,
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard,
Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth: And then, the justice,
In fair round belly, with good capon lined,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part: The sixth *age* shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon;
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side;
His youthful hose well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank; and his big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound: Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion;
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans every thing."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 7.

5. The time at which man or any other organized being reaches maturity. (B., *Lav.*)

"But strong meat belongeth to them that are of full *age*, ..."—Heb. v. 14.

6. The time at which women cease to bear children.

"Through faith also Sara herself received strength to conceive seed, and was delivered of a child when she was past *age*."—Heb. xi. 11.

II. Of organized beings, viewed collectively:

1. The time required for a generation of mankind to pass away. [GENERATION.]

2. Those who are contemporaries on the earth at a certain time.

"Which in other *ages* was not made known unto the sons of men."—Eph. iii. 5.

"Yet I doubt not thro' the *ages* one increasing purpose runs,

And the thoughts of men are widen'd with the process of the suns."—Tennyson: *Locksley Hall*.

III. Of unorganized beings: The time during which an unorganized being has existed in the same state as the age of the moon, i. e., the time since it was new moon.

"As the moon gains *age*, ..."—Herschel: *Astron.*, 5th ed. (1858), § 417.

IV. Of time or duration in general:

1. A particular period of time marked by certain characteristics which distinguish it from others. Thus the Greeks and Romans imagined an age of gold, an age of silver, an age of brass, and an age of iron, Hesiod intercalating also before the fourth of these one of heroes.

"I venture one remark, however, upon Hesiod's very beautiful account of the *Ages*. ... Beginning with the Golden, he comes next to the Silver *Age*, and then to Brass. But instead of descending forthwith the fourth and last step to the Iron *Age*, he very singularly retraces his steps, and breaks the downward chain by an *Age* of Heroes. ... After this the scale drops at once to the lowest point, the Iron *Age*. ... the *age* of sheer wickedness and corruption."—Gladstone: *Studies on Homer*, i. 86.

[See also B., *Archeol.*]

"Those who compare the *age* on which their lot has fallen with a golden *age* which exists only in their imagination may talk of degeneracy and decay."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

"... in the literary *age* of Rome."—Lewis. *Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. v., § 13.

2. A century, one hundred years.

3. *Colloquially*: A long time, as "I have not seen you for an *age*."

"... and suffering thus, he made

Minutes an *age*."—Tennyson: *Geraint and Enid*.

B. Technically:

1. *Physiol.* If the word *age* be used in the now all but obsolete sense given under A., i. 4. i. e., as one of the stages of human life, then physiology clearly distinguishes six of these: viz., the periods of infancy, of childhood, of boyhood or girlhood, of adolescence, of manhood or womanhood, and of old age. The period of infancy terminates at two, when the first dentition is completed; that of childhood at seven or eight, when the second dentition is finished; that of boyhood or girlhood at the commencement of puberty, in temperate climates from the fourteenth to the sixteenth year in the male, and from the twelfth to the fourteenth in the female; that of adolescence extends to the twenty-fourth year in the male and the twentieth in the female; that of manhood or womanhood stretches on till the advent of old age, which comes sooner or later, according to the original strength of the constitution in each individual case, and the habits which have been acquired during life. The precise time of human existence similarly varies.

2. *Common Law*: The time of competence to do certain acts. In the male sex, fourteen is the age when partial discretion is supposed to be reached, whilst twenty-one is the period of full age. Under seven no boy can be capitally punished; from seven to fourteen it is doubtful if he can; at fourteen he may. At twelve a girl can contract a binding marriage; at twenty-one she is of full age. In medieval times, when a girl reached seven, by feudal custom or law, a lord might distrain his tenants for aid [Aid, B., 1] to marry, or rather betroth her; at nine she was dowable; at twelve she could confirm any consent to marriage which she had previously given; at fourteen she could take the management of her lands into her own hands; at sixteen she ceased, as is still the law, to be under the control of her guardian; and at twenty-one she might alienate lands and tenements belonging to her in her own right.

In the United States both males and females are of full age at twenty-one. The age at which minors may be punished or may marry varies in the several states.

***Age-prier, *age-prayer** (lit.=a praying of age): A plea put forth by a minor who has to defend an

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ā. qu = kw.

action designed to deprive him of his hereditary lands, to defer proceedings till he is twenty-one years old. It is generally granted. (*Eng. Law.*)

3. *Archæol.*: In the same sense as A., II. 2. The Danish and Swedish antiquaries and naturalists, MM. Nilson, Steenstrup, Forchhammer, Thomsen, Worsaae, and others, have divided the period during which man has existed on the earth into three—the age of stone, the age of bronze, and the age of iron. During the first-mentioned of these he is supposed to have had only stone for weapons, &c. Sir John Lubbock divides this into two—the *Palæolithic* or *Older*, and the *Neolithic* or *Newer* stone period. [PALÆOLITHIC, NEOLITHIC.] At the commencement of the age of bronze that composite metal became known, and began to be manufactured into weapons and other instruments; while when the age of iron came in, bronze began gradually to be superseded by the last-mentioned metal. (*Lyell: The Antiquity of Man. Lubbock: Pre-historic Times.*)

āge, *s.* [In Fr. *ache*.] A name sometimes given to celery. [ACH, SMALLAGE.]

āge, *v. i.* [From the substantive.] To assume the marks of old age; as, "he is aging rapidly."

ā'-gēd, *a. & s.* [AGE, *s.*]

A. As adjective:

I. Of beings:

1. Having nearly fulfilled the term of existence allotted to one's species. (Used of animated beings or any individual part of them.)

"And aged chargers in the stalls."

Scott: Marmion, vi. 9.

"With feeble pace,

And settled sorrow on his aged face."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxi., 617, 618.

2. Having lived, having reached the number of years specified; spoken of the time which has elapsed since birth. Often in obituary notices, as "aged thirty-three," "aged fourteen years," "aged eighty-six," &c.

II. Of things: Old, or very old.

"... aged custom,

But by your voices, will not so permit me."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

B. As substantive: Old people.

"... and taketh away the understanding of the aged."—*Job* xii. 20.

† *The Aged of the Mountain*: A title for the Prince of Assassins, more commonly called the Old Man of the Mountain. [ASSASSIN.]

ā'-gēd-lŷ, *adv.* [AGED.] After the manner of an aged person. (*Huloet: Dict.*)

ā'-gēd-ness, *s.* [Eng. *aged*; -ness.] The quality of being aged; age.

"Nor as his knowledge grew did 's form decay,
He still was strong and fresh, his brain was gay.
Such *agedness* might our young ladies move
To somewhat more than a Platonic love."

Cartwright: Poems (1561).

ā-gēe, *adv.* [AJEE.]

***ā-gēin**, *prep. & adv.* [AGAIN.]

***ā-gēins**, *prep.* [AGAINST.]

āg-ē-lāi-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *agelaios* = belonging to a herd, feeding at large: *agelē* = a herd.] A genus of conirostral birds belonging to the family Sturnidæ, and the sub-family Icterinæ. *A. phœniceus*, the Red-winged Starling, is destructive to grain-crops in the United States.

āg-ē-l-äst, *s.* [Gr. *agelastos*; from *a*, priv., and *gelaō*; fut. *gelasomai* = to laugh.] One who does not laugh; a non-laughter.

"... men whom Rabelais would have called *agelasts*, or non-laughers."—*Meredith: Idea of Comedy, a Lecture at the London Institution.* (*Times*, Feb. 5, 1877.)

āg-ē-l-ē-na, *s.* [Perhaps from Gr. *agelē* = a herd.] A genus of sedentary spiders belonging to the family Araneidæ, and the sub-family Tapitelæ of Walcnaer. The pretty *A. labyrintica* makes its nest on commons, spreading its web almost horizontally over heath, furze, &c.

***ā-gēlt** (1), *pret. & pa. par.* [A. S. *agyltan* = to repay.] Forfeited.

"Yet had he nowt *agelt* his lif."—*Sevyn Sages*, 686.

***ā-gēlt** (2), *pret.* [A. S. *agyltan* = to offend.] Offended. (*MS. Arundel.*) (*Halliwell.*)

ā-gēn, *adv.* [O. Eng. & poetic for AGAIN (q. v.).]

ā'-gēn-čŷ, *s.* [In Fr. *agence*; Sp. & Port. *agencia*; Ital. *azione, azienda*; from Lat. *agens* = doing, pr. par. of *ago* = (1) to set in motion physically, mentally, or morally, (2) to do.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The exertion of power, action, operation, or instrumentality, by man or the inferior animated creation, or by natural law.

(a) By man.

"... employing the *agency* of desperate men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(b) By the inferior animated creation, or by natural law.

"... absolutely requiring the *agency* of certain insects to bring pollen from one flower to the other."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), Introd., p. 3.

"... so obscurely colored that it would be rash to assume the *agency* of sexual selection."—*Ibid.*, ch. xvi.

2. The office or place of business of an agent or factor for another; the business of an agent.

"Some of the purchasers themselves may be content to live cheap in a worse country rather than be at the charge of exchange and *agencies*."—*Swift*.

B. Technically:

Law: A deed of *agency* is a revocable and voluntary trust for payment of debts.

***ā-gēnd**, **ā-gēn-dūm**, pl. ***ā-gēnds**, **ā-gēn-da**, *s.* [Lat. *agendum*, neut. sing.; *agenda*, neut. pl. of the gerundive participle of *ago* = to do.]

A. In its Latin form; sing. *agendum* = something to be done; *agenda* = things to be done.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Generally*: Things to be done or performed, or engagements to be kept, in consequence of a man's duty.

2. *Specially*:

(a) A memorandum-book in which such things are entered to prevent their being forgotten.

(b) A list or programme of several items of business to be transacted at a public meeting.

II. Technically:

1. *Christian duty*: Things to be done or practiced in contradistinction to *credenda* = things to be believed.

"... the moral and religious *credenda* and *agenda* of any good man."—*Coleridge: Table Talk*.

2. *Ecclesiastically*:

(a) Anything ordered by the Church to be done. (See B., 1.)

(b) The service or office of the Church.

(c) A book containing directions regarding the manner or order in which this is to be performed; a ritual, liturgy, formulary, missal, or directory of public worship.

"For their *agenda*, matters of fact and discipline, their sacred and civil rites and ceremonies, we may have them authentically set down in such books as these."—*Bishop Barlow: Remains*.

B. In its English form, at present all but extinct.

1. Anything ordered by the Church to be done. [A., II. 2 (a).]

"It is the *agend* of the Church, he should have held him too."—*Bishop Andrewes: Answer to Card. Perron* (1629), p. 1.

2. Anything to be done, as distinguished from a *credent* = anything to be believed. [A., II. 1.]

"For the matter of our worship, our *credents*, our *agends* are all according to the rule."—*Wilcocks: Protest. Apol.* (1642), p. 34.

ā-gēn-ei-ō-šūs, *s.* [Gr. *ageneios* = beardless; *a*, priv.; and *geneion* = the chin, the part covered by the beard.] A genus of fishes belonging to the order Malacopterygii Abdominales and the family Siluridæ. They have no barbels or cirrhi.

ā-gēn-ēs-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *a*, priv.; and *genesis* = (1) origin, (2) birth.]

Medicine:

1. Impotence.

2. Sterility.

***ā-gēn-frī-da**, ***ā-gēn-frī-ga**, ***ā'-gēn-frī'e**, *s.* [A. S. *agen-frigea*, *agend-frea*, *agend-frigea*, *agend-fres*, *agend-frio* = an owner, a possessor, a master or mistress of anything: *agen* = own; *frea* = lord.] The true lord or possessor of anything. (*Cowel, Skinner.*)

***ā'-gēn-hīne**, ***hō'-gēn-hīne**, ***hō'-gēn-hīne**, *s.* [A. S. *agen* = own; *hīna*, *hīne* = domestic, one's own domestic.]

Old Law: By an enactment of Edward the Confessor, a guest who having lodged three consecutive nights at an inn, was looked upon as if that was his residence. His host was therefore made responsible for his good conduct. On the first night he was called *uncuth* = a stranger; on the second, *gust* = a guest.

ā-gēns, *prep.* [AGAINST.]

ā'-gēnt, *adj. & s.* [In Ger. and Fr. *agent*, *s.*; Sp. *agente*, *agente*, *s.*; Port. *agente*, *a. & s.*; all fr. Lat. *agens* = doing, pr. par. of *ago* = to do.]

A. As adjective: Acting; opposed to patient in the sense of being the object of action.

"This success is oft truly ascribed unto the force of imagination upon the body *agent*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Of persons or other animated beings*:

(a) *Generally*: One who acts or exerts power; an actor.

"Heaven made us *agents* free. > good or ill,
And forc'd it not, though he foresaw the will;
Freedom was first bestow'd on human race,
And prescience only held the second place."
Dryden.

"A miracle is a work exceeding the power of any created *agent*."—*South: Serm.*

† A *free agent* or a *voluntary agent* is a person who is under no external compulsion to act as he does, and who is therefore responsible for his actions.

(b) *Specially*: One who acts for another, a factor, substitute, deputy, or attorney. Agents are of four classes: (1) *Commercial Agents*, as auctioneers, brokers, masters of ships, &c.; (2) *Law Agents*, as attorneys at law, solicitors, &c.; (3) *Social Agents*, as attorneys in fact, and servants; (4) *Political Agents*: Diplomatic functionaries appointed by a powerful government to arrange matters with one of inferior dignity.

"All hearts in love use their own tongues;
Let every eye negotiate for itself,
And trust no *agent*."

Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 1.

"The *agent* of France in that kingdom must be equal to much more than the ordinary functions of an envoy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. *Of things inanimate, and of natural law*: Any thing which exerts action upon another.

"... that natural selection had been the chief *agent* of change."—*Darwin: The Descent of Man*, vol. i., ch. iv.

[See also II. 1, 2, 3, 4.]

II. Technically:

1. *Law. Agent and Patient*: The terms applied to a person who at once does a deed, or has it done to him or her; as when a widow endows herself with the best part of her deceased husband's property; or when a creditor, being made a deceased person's executor, pays himself out of the effects which he has to collect and distribute.

2. *Nat. Phil.*: A *physical agent* is one of the natural forces acting upon matter; viz., gravitation, heat, light, magnetism, or electricity.

3. *Chem.*: A *chemical agent* is a substance of which the action is chemical. In various phenomena light acts as a chemical agent.

4. *Med.*: A *medical* or *medicinal agent* is a substance the action of which on the human or animal body is medical.

"... such articles of electrical apparatus as are indispensable with a view to its application as a medicinal *agent*."—*Cyclop. Pract. Med.*, i. 703.

ā'-gēnt, *v. t.* [From the adj.] To carry out, to perform. (*Scotch.*)

"The duke was carefully solicited to *agent* this weighty business, and has promised to do his endeavor."—*Baillie*, i. 9.

***ā'-gēnt-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *agent*; suff. -ship.] The office or work of an agent. Now superseded by AGENCY (q. v.).

"So, goody *agent*, and you think there is
No punishment due for your *agentship*."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Lover's Progress.

āg-ēr-ā-sī-a, **āg-ēr-a-sŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *agērasia* = eternal youth.]

Med.: A green old age; actual old age reckoned by years, but with many of its characteristics yet absent.

āg-ēr-ā-tŭm, *s.* [In Ger. & Dan. *ageratum*; Fr. *agérale*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *agerato*; fr. Lat. *ageraton*, Gr. *agēraton* = some plant or other which does not grow old; *a*, priv.; and *gēras* = old age. So called because it does not soon decay.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Compositæ, the sub-order Tubulifloræ, and the tribe or section Vernoniaceæ. *A. Mexicanum*, a plant with bluish or occasionally with white heads, is cultivated in this country as a border plant, and other species are less frequently seen.

***ā'-gēr-dōws**, *a.* Keen, biting, severe.

"He wrote an epitaph for his gravestone
With words devout and sentence *agerdows*."

Skelton: Works, i. 411.

***ā'-gēthe**, *v.*, 3d pers. sing. *pret.* [O. Eng. *agoeth*; fr. *ago* = go (q. v.).] Goeth. (*Ritson.*)

a-geūs-tī-a, *s.* [Gr. *ageustia* = fasting; *a*, priv., and *geuomai* = to taste.]

Med.: Loss of the sense of taste. It may be produced by local palsy of the tongue or the face: by the existence of a mechanical deposit on the surface of the tongue in fever, &c.; or by the long use of tobacco in any form.

***ageyn** (a-gēn'), *prep. & adv.* [AGAIN.] (For its compounds, AGEYN-BYNGE and AGEYN-WARDE, see AGAIN.)

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiŷ**; **sin**, **aŷ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shŷn**;

-tion, **-sion** = **zhŷn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shŷs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, **-&c.** = **bəl**, **dəl**.

***ag-gěl-ā-tion**, s. [In Ital. *aggelazione*; fr. Lat. *ad=to*, and *gelatio*=freezing: *gelo*=to congeal; *gelu*=frost, cold.] Congelation, or solidification of a fluid.

"It is round in hail, and figured in its guttulous descent from the air, growing greater or lesser according to the accretion or pluvius *aggelation* about the fundamental atoms thereof."—*Sir T. Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

***ag-gĕn-ēr-ā-tion**, s. [From Lat. *aggenero*=to beget in addition; or from *ad=to*, and *generatio*.] [GENERATION.] The state of growing to anything else.

"To make a perfect nutrition, there is required a transmutation of nutriment: now where this conversion or *aggeneration* is made, there is also required in the aliment a familiarity of matter."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

†**ăg-gĕr**, s. [Lat.: (1) materials heaped up; (2) a mound, a fortress.]
Fort.: An earthwork.

"Before the west gate there is at a considerable distance an *agger*, or raised work, that was made for the defense of the city when it was besieged on that side."—*Hearne: Journey to Reading*.

***ăg-gĕr-âte**, v. t. [From Lat. *aggeratum*, sup. of *aggero*=to form an *agger* (AGGER), to heap up: *ad=to*, and *gero*=to carry.] To heap, to heap up. (*Rider*.) [EXAGGERATE.]

ăg-gĕr-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *aggeratio*.] A heaping; an accumulation.

"Seeing, then, by these various *aggerations* of sand and silt the sea is closely cut short and driven back."—*Ray: Dissolution of the World*. (Ord MS., in *Latham's Dict.*)

ăg-gĕr-ōse, a. [From Lat. *agger*=a heap.] Heaped up; in heaps.

***ăg-gĕst-ē**, v. t. [Lat. *aggestum*=a dyke or mound; *aggestus*, s.=a carrying to, an accumulation; pa. par. of *aggero*, -essi, -estum=to carry toward: *ad=to*, and *gero*=to bear, to carry.] To heap up. (*Coles*.)

***ăg-gĕst-ēd**, pa. par. [AGGESTE.]

***ăg-gĕt**, v. t. [AGLET, v.]

***ăg-gĕt**, pa. par. [AGLET, v.]

ăg-glōm-ēr-âte, v. t. & i. [From the adj.]

1. *Trans.*: To heap or collect together by natural or by human agency into a ball or mass.

2. *Intrans.*: To be so heaped or collected together.

ăg-glōm-ēr-âte, a. & s. [Lat. *agglomero*=to wind as a ball or clue, to heap up: *ad=to*, and *glomero*=to form into a ball; *glomus*=a ball or clue; Fr. *agglomérer*; Ital. *aggomitolare*.]

I. As adjective:

Nat. Science: Heaped up.

II. As substantive:

Geol.: An accumulation of angular fragments of rocks thrown up by volcanic eruptions. It is distinguished from *conglomerate*, in which the agency massing together the generally rounded constituents of the rock is water.

ăg-glōm-ēr-ā-tĕd, pa. par. & a. [AGGLOMERATE.]

As adjective:

Botany: Collected in a heap or head, as the individuals of the minute fungi called *Æcidium Jacobæa* ultimately become.

"In one agglomerated cluster hung,
Great Vine, on thee."

Young: Night Thoughts, ix.

ăg-glōm-ēr-ā-tĭng, pr. par. & a. [AGGLOMERATE.]

"Besides the hard *agglomerating* salts,
The spoil of ages would impervious choke
Their secret channels." *Thomson: Autumn*.

ăg-glōm-ēr-ā-tion, s. [In Fr. *agglomération*; Port. *agglomeração*.] The act of heaping into a ball or mass; or the state of being so heaped.

"An excessive *agglomeration* of turrets, with their fans, is one of the characteristic marks of the florid mode of architecture which was now almost at its height."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 223.

***ăg-glōt**, s. [AGLET.]

ăg-glū-tin-ant, a. & s. [In Fr. *agglutinant*; Port. *agglutinante*; fr. Lat. *agglutinans*, pr. par. of *agglutino*.] [AGGLUTINATE.]

1. As adjective: Gluing together; causing adhesion.

"I shall beg you to prescribe to me something strengthening and *agglutinant*."—*Gray: Letters*.

2. As substantive: A viscous substance capable of gluing others together.

Pharm. *Agglutinants* were medicines of a glutinous nature which were supposed to adhere to the solids and help to repair what they had lost.

ăg-glū-tin-âte, v. t. [In Fr. *agglutiner*; Port. *agglutinar*; fr. Lat. *agglutino*: *ad=to*; and *glutino*=to glue; *gluten*=glue.]

1. *Lit.*: To glue together, to cause to adhere by interposing a viscous substance, keeping the two bodies to be united in contact and excluding the air.

"The body has got room enough to grow into its full dimensions, which is performed by the daily ingestion of food that is digested into blood, which being diffused through the body, is *agglutinated* to those parts that were immediately *agglutinated* to the foundation parts of the womb."—*Harvey on Consumption*.

2. *Fig.*: To cause anything not of a material character to unite with another. [AGGLUTINATIVE.]
¶ Used in a tropical sense in Philology. [See AGGLUTINATIVE (2).]

ăg-glū-tin-âte, a. [From the verb.] Glued together (*lit.* or *fig.*). Chiefly in Philology. [AGGLUTINATIVE (2).]

ăg-glū-tin-ā-tĕd, pa. par. & a. [AGGLUTINATE.]
". . . the *agglutinated* sand."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xiv.

ăg-glū-tin-ā-tĭng, pr. par. & a. [AGGLUTINATE.]

ăg-glū-tin-ā-tion, s. [In Fr. *agglutination*; fr. Latin *agglutino*=to glue together.] The act of gluing or uniting by means of a viscous substance; also the state of being so united or made to adhere.

1. In a general sense:

"To the nutrition of the body there are two essentials required, assumption and retention; then there follow two more, concoction and *agglutination* or cohesion."—*Howell: Letters*, i. 5.

2. *Philol.*: The adhesion of a pronoun to a verb to make a conjugation, or a preposition to a substantive to form a declension; the root and the adhering word not in any way being properly incorporated together. [AGGLUTINATIVE.]

ăg-glū-tin-ā-tive, a. [In Fr. *agglutinatif*; Port. *agglutinativo*.]

1. *Gen.*: Possessing the power to cause bodies to adhere together; causing to adhere, adhesive.

"Rowl up the member with the *agglutinative* rowler."—*Wiseman*.

2. *Philol.* The *agglutinative* family of languages consists of those tongues in which no proper inflections exist, but in which pronouns are made to adhere to the root of the verb to form the conjugation, and prepositions to substantives to form the declension. There must be no proper incorporation between the root and the adhering word; the two must simply lie side by side and "glued" together, but one must not modify the form of the other in any way.

¶ The term *agglutinative* is specially opposed to *inflectional*. The Turanian languages are *agglutinative*, while the Aryan and Semitic families of languages are *inflectional*.

"The Turanian languages allow of no grammatical petrifications like those on which the relationship of the Aryan and Semitic families is chiefly founded. If they did they would cease to be what they are; they would be *inflectional*, not *agglutinative*."—*Max Müller: Science of Lang.*, 6th ed., vol. ii. (1871), p. 25.

***ăg-grā-çe**, ***ăg-grā-se** (pa. par. *aggraste*), v. t. [Ital. *aggraziare*=to restore to favor, to pardon; Low Lat. *aggratiare*=to spare, to pardon; from Lat. *gratia*=favor.] To show grace or favor to.

"She gaunted, and that knight so much *aggraste*,
That she him taught celestial discipline."

Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 18.

***ăg-grā-çe**, s. [See the verb.] Grace, favor.

"So goodly purpose they together fond
Of kindness and of courteous *aggrase*."

Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 56.

***ăg-grānd-iz-ā-tion**, s. [AGGRANDIZE.] The act of aggrandizing; the state of being aggrandized.
¶ Now AGGRANDIZEMENT (q. v.).

"There will be a pleasing and orderly circulation, no part of the body will consume by the *aggrandization* of the other, but all motions will be orderly, and a just distribution be to all parts."—*Waterhouse on Fortescue*, p. 197.

ăg-grānd-iz-ā-ble, a. [Eng. *aggrandize*; -able.] Capable of being aggrandized. (*Webster*.)

ăg-grānd-ize, v. t. & i. [In Fr. *agrandir*; Ital. *aggrandire*; Lat. *ad=to*, addition to, and *grandio*=to make great; *grandis*=great.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To make great, to enlarge. (*Lit.* & *fig.*) (In this sense it was applied to things.)

"These furnish us with glorious springs and mediums, to raise and *aggrandize* our conceptions, to warm our souls, to awaken the better passions, and to elevate them even to a divine pitch, and that for devotional purposes."—*Watts: Improv. of the Mind*.

2. To make great in power, wealth, rank, or reputation. (Applied only to persons.)

"If the king should use it no better than the pope did, only to *aggrandize* covetous churchmen, it cannot be called a jewel in his crown."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

B. Intransitive: To become great.

"Such sins as these are venial in youth, especially if expiated with timely abjurement; for follies continued till old age do *aggrandize* and become horrid."—*John Hall: Pref. to his Poems*.

ăg'-grānd-ized, pa. par. & a. [AGGRANDIZE.]

"Austria may dislike the establishment on her frontier of an *aggrandized* or new Court, whether likely to receive inspiration from St. Petersburg or from Berlin."—*Times*, Nov. 16, 1877.

ăg-grānd-ize-ment, s. [In Fr. *aggrandissement*.] The act of aggrandizing; an exalting of one in power, wealth, rank, or reputation; also the state of being aggrandized.

"Instead of harboring any schemes of selfish *aggrandizement*, he [Solon] bent all his thoughts and energies to the execution of the great task which he had undertaken."—*Thirlwall: Hist. of Greece*, ch. xi.

ăg'-grān-dī-zēr, s. [AGGRANDIZE.] One who aggrandizes.

ăg'-grān-dī-zĭng, pr. par. [AGGRANDIZE.]

"*Aggrandizing*, money-getting Britain gave twenty millions for the emancipation of slaves."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works*, vol. i., p. 28.

†ăg-grāp-pes, s. pl. [Ital. *aggrappare*=to grapple or gripe; whence *aggrappamento*=a taking, a catching.] Hooks and eyes used on armor or on ordinary costume.

***ăg-grā-te**, v. t. [In Ital. *aggradare*, *aggradire*, *aggratiare*=to accept, to receive kindly.] To gratify, to please, to inspire with satisfaction, to delight, to propitiate.

"And in the midst thereof, upon the floor,

A lovely bevy of fair ladies sate,
Courtied of many a jolly paramour,
The which them did in modest wise amate,
And each one sought his lady to *aggrate*."

Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 34.

ăg'-grā-vāte, v. t. [From the adj. In Fr. *aggraver*; Ital. *aggravare*; Lat. *aggravo*: *ad=to*, and *gravo*=to load or burden; *gravis*=heavy. (Used only in a *fig.* sense.)]

1. To render less tolerable, to make more unendurable, to make worse.

"Heaven such illusion only can impose,
By the false joy to *aggravate* my woes."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xvi., 216, 217.

"Still less could it be doubted that their failure would *aggravate* every evil of which they complained."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. To render a sin or a fault worse by the addition of some circumstance involving a new element of blame.

"This offense, in itself so heinous, was yet in him *aggravated* by the motive thereof, which was not malice or discontent, but an inspiring mind to the papacy."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. To make a sin, a crime, or a fault look worse by skillful coloring introduced by the person who narrates it; to exaggerate a charge.

"Small matters *aggravated* with heinous names."—*Hall: Edward V.*

4. *Colloquial*: To provoke, to irritate, to cause to lose the temper.

ăg'-grā-vāte, a. [Lat. *aggravatus*, pa. par. of **aggravor*: *ad=to*, and *gravis*=heavy.] Burdened, weighed down. (*Barclay: Mirror of Good Manners*.)

ăg'-grāv-ā-tĕd, pa. par. & a. [AGGRAVATE.]

ăg'-grāv-ā-tĭng, pr. par. & a. [AGGRAVATE.]

ăg'-grāv-ā-tĭng-lŷ, adv. [AGGRAVATING.] In an aggravating manner.

ăg'-grāv-ā-tion, s. [In Fr. *aggravation*; Lat. *ad=to*, and *gravatio*=heaviness.]

I. The act of making heavier.

1. The act of making worse or more intolerable.

"Corellius Rufus is dead! and dead, too, by his own act! a circumstance of great *aggravation* to my affliction."—*Melmoth: Pliny*, bk. i., lett. 12.

2. The act of making more blameworthy. [See No. III.]

†3. The act of coloring or exaggerating.

"A painter added a pair of whiskers to the face, and by a little *aggravation* of the features, changed it into the Saracen's head."—*Addison*.

4. *Colloquially*: The act of irritating or provoking.

5. *Eccles.*: The threat to fulminate excommunication after three monitions of the church; also the stoppage of all intercourse between the excommunicated party and the body of the faithful.

II. The state of being rendered heavier, worse, or more difficult to be borne; the state of being colored or exaggerated.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

III. That which constitutes the heavier element in anything aggravated.

"He to the sins which he commits, hath the *aggravation* superadded of committing them against knowledge, against conscience, against sight of the contrary law."—*Hammond*.

"Not that I endeavor
To lessen or extenuate my offense;
But that, on the other side, if it be weigh'd
By itself, with *aggravations* not surcharged,
Or else with just allowance counterpoised,
I may, if possible, thy pardon find."

Milton: Samson Agonistes.

ag-grē'de, *v. t.* [Lat. *aggredior*=to go to; to attack or assault.] To aggravate. (*Coles*.)

ag-grēg-ā-tā, *s. pl.* [Properly the *n. pl.* of Lat. *aggregatus*, *pa. par.* of *aggrego*.] [AGGREGATE, *v.*] Aggregated animals. Cuvier's name for his second family of Naked Acephalous Mollusca. They are analogous to the Ascidiæ, but are united in a common mass. Genera: Botryllus, Pyrosoma, Polyclinum, and perhaps Eschara. Botryllus and Polyclinum are now included by Woodward in his Botryllidæ; Pyrosoma is the type of his Pyrosomidæ, both families of Tunicata; and Eschara is not included among the Mollusca.

ag-grēg-āte, *v. t. & i.* [From the adj. In Ger. *aggregiren*; Ital. *aggregare*.]

1. *Trans.*: To collect together, to bring together into a mass or heap; to add together into one sum.

"So that it is many times hard to discern, to which of the two sorts, the good or the bad, a man ought to be aggregated."—*Wollaston: Relig. of Nature*, § 5.

2. *Intrans.*: To unite.

"By the attraction of cohesion, gases and vapors aggregate to liquids and solids, without any change of their chemical nature."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*.

ag-grēg-ate, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *aggregat*, *s.*; Fr. *agregat*, *s.*; Sp. *agregado*, *a.*; Ital. *aggregato*, all from Lat. *aggregatus*, *pa. par.* of *aggrego*=to bring into a flock; *ad*=to, and *grego*=to gather into a flock; *grex* (genit. *gregis*)=a flock.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Collected together; made up by the massing together of its details in one sum.

"... any part of the aggregate fund."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. viii.

"... the aggregate debts of the English residents in the Low Countries."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.* (ed. 1858), iv. 409.

"... the compounds or aggregate characters are broadly distinguished."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, i. 295.

II. Technically:

†1. *Physics*: Collected together. [See B., II.; also AGGREGATED.]

2. *Zool.* Aggregate animals: Compound animals, that is, groups of individuals united together by a common organized external integument. Examples, the aggregated Polypes and the Compound Ascidiæ. [AGGREGATA.]

3. *Bot.*: Gathered together.

† This term is usually applied to any dense sort of inflorescence.

† *An aggregate flower*: One composed of a number of small florets inclosed within a common involucre or inserted in a common receptacle, but with the anthers not united. Hence it differs from a *composite flower*. Examples: *Dipsacus*, *Scabiosa*. These annuals grow abundantly in the gardens of America.



Aggregate Flowers.

1. *Scabiosa*. 2. *Dipsacus*.

An aggregate fruit, in Dr. Lindley's classification, is properly one formed by the union of the ovaries of a single flower. [AGGREGATI.] It is not the same as a *collective fruit* (*q. v.*). (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3d ed., pp. 233, 234.)

4. *Law.* An aggregate corporation: One consisting of two or more persons united, and which is kept in existence by the admittance of a succession of new members.

"Corporations aggregate consist of many persons united together into one society, and are kept up by a perpetual succession of members, so as to continue forever; of which kind are the mayor and commonalty of a city, the head and fellows of a college, the dean and chapter of a cathedral church."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An assemblage, mass, or collection of quantities of the same thing, or of different things brought together; the sum of various numbers, the generalization of various particulars.

"When we look to our planet we find it to be an aggregate of solids, liquids, and gases."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., i. 8.

"... an aggregate of cells."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 50.

"... and the aggregate and system of all such things is nature."—*Coleridge: Aids to Reflect.* (ed. 1839), p. 46.

† In the aggregate, *adv.*: Not separately, but collectively; together. For instance, the infantry, the cavalry, the artillery, the engineers, &c., taken in the aggregate, constitute the army.

"... will differ at least as much in the aggregate of their derivative properties."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, 2d ed., bk. iii., ch. xx.

"... it would be difficult to predicate anything of them in the aggregate."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. iii., § 11.

II. *Tech. Physics*: A collection together into one mass of things which have no natural connection with each other.

ag-grēg-ā-tēd, *pa. par. & a.* [AGGREGATE, *v.*] Massed together without any very intimate conjunction of the separate parts.

Min. & Geol. An aggregated mineral or rock is one in which the constituents are not chemically combined, but only adherent to each other, so that they may be separated by mechanical means. Examples: Granite, the feldspar, quartz, and mica of which are thus loosely conjoined.

ag-grēg-āte-lŷ, *adv.* [AGGREGATE.] In an aggregate manner; taken in mass; viewed collectively.

"Many little things, though separately they seem too insignificant to mention, yet *aggregately* are too material for me to omit."—*Chesterfield: Letters*.

ag-grēg-ā-tī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *m. pl.* of *aggregatus*, *pa. par.* of *aggrego*, *-avi*=to bring into a flock, to add or join to.]

Bot.: Lindley's name for his second class of fruits, those which are aggregated. [AGGREGATE FRUIT.] He includes under it the Etorio, the Syncarpium, and the Cynarrhodum. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3d ed., pp. 234, 237.)

ag-grēg-ā-tīng, *pa. par.* [AGGREGATE.]

ag-grēg-ā-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *agregation*; Sp. *agregacion*; Ital. *aggregazione*.]

1. The act of collecting together, as substances of any kind into one mass, or numbers into one sum.

"... by 'material aggregation' being meant the way in which, by nature or by art, the molecules of matter are arranged together."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., x. 247, 248.

2. The state of being so collected or added together.

"... the relations of radiant heat to ordinary matter in its several states of aggregation."—*Tyndall on Heat*, 3d ed. (1868), p. xiii.

"Their individual imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their aggregation, and, being erroneous in their single numbers, once huddled together they will be error itself."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

3. The whole composed of separate portions put together; an aggregate.

"The water resident in the abyss is, in all parts of it, stored with a considerable quantity of heat, and more especially in those where these extraordinary aggregations of this fire happen."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

ag-grēg-āt-ive, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *agregatif*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Disposing toward aggregation. [See example from Spelman given under B.]

2. Gregarious, social.

"Seldom had man such a talent for borrowing. The idea, the faculty of another man he [Mirabeau] can make his; the man himself he can make his. 'All reflex and echo!' snarls old Mirabeau, who can see but will not. Crabbed old friend of men! it is his sociality, his *aggregative* nature, and will now be the quality of qualities for him."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. i., bk. iv., ch. iv.

B. As substantive: An aggregating, an aggregate, a mass.

"To save the credit of the author [the word now] must be favorably understood to be meant of such customs as were in use either before the Conquest or at the Conquest, or at any time since, in the disjunctive, not in the *aggregative*."—*Spelman: Feuds*, c. 14.

ag-grēg-ā-tōr, *s.* [AGGREGATE, *v.*] One who aggregates or collects together.

"Jacobus de Dondis, the aggregator, repeats ambergrise, nutmegs, and all-spice among the rest."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melanch.*, p. 365.

ag-grē'ge, **ag-grēg'-gŷn**, *v. t.* [AGREG.]

ag-grēss, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *aggressus*=an attack, also *pa. par.* of *aggredior*=to go to: *ad*=to, and *gradior*=to walk or go.] [GRADE.]

1. *Trans.*: To make an aggression against, to attack; to take the initiative in a quarrel or fight with any one.

2. *Intrans.*: To make an aggression; to take the first step in a quarrel or in a war; to be the first to fight. [See example under the *pr. par.*]

***ag-grēss**, *s.* [See the verb.] An act of aggression.

"Leagues offensive and defensive, which oblige the princes not only to mutual defense, but also to be assisting to each other in their military aggresses upon others."—*Hale: Pleas of the Crown*, ch. 15.

***ag-grēs-sīng**, *pr. par. & a.* [AGGRESS.]

"The glorious pair advance,
With mingled anger and collected might,
To turn the war, and tell *aggressing* France,
How Britain's sons and Britain's friends can fight."
Prior.

ag-grēs-sion, *s.* [Fr. *agression*; from Lat. *ag-gressio*.] The first act or step leading to a quarrel or a fight; attack before the other party to a quarrel has made any assault.

"... to make a public protest against the French aggression."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ag-grēs-sive, *a.* [In Fr. *agressif*.] Involving an act of aggression; implying the commencement of a quarrel or a fight.

"... contributed greatly to reconcile its military and aggressive character with the maintenance of its free institutions."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. i., § 14.

"No aggressive movement was made."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

ag-grēs-sive-nēss, *s.* [AGGRESSIVE.] The quality or state of being aggressive; quarrelsomeness; the disposition to make encroachments on, or commence hostilities against, another power.

"If any apprehensions of the future military aggressiveness of an enlarged and multiplied Montenegro have ever been entertained"—*Times*, Dec. 5, 1877.

ag-grēs-sōr, *s.* [In Fr. *agresseur*; fr. Lat. *ag-gressor*.] The person who takes the first step in a quarrel; one who commences hostilities; an assailant.

"Fatal to all, but to th' aggressor first."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxi., 324.

"... they had recourse to the more solid arguments of sticks and stones; the aggressors were punished by the emperor."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xli.

***ag-griēv'-aņce**, ***ag-grēev'-aņce**, ***ag-grēv'-auns**, ***a-griēv'-aņce**, *s.* [Old form of GRIEVANCE (*q. v.*), which has now superseded it.]

1. The act of grieving.

2. The state of being grieved.

"To the *aggrivance* of good subjects and to the encouragement of the wicked."—*Stanishurst: Hist. Ireland*, p. 172.

3. Anything which causes grief, annoyance, or hardship; a grievance.

"Now briefly without circumstance

Deliver those *aggrivances*, which lately

Your importunity possess our counsel

Were fit for audience."

Beaum. & Flot.: Fair Maid of the Inn, iii. 1.

† Now superseded by GRIEVANCE.

ag-griēv'e, ***a-grēv'e**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *agrever*, from Lat. *ad*=to, and *gravari*, from *gravis*=heavy.] [AGGRAVATE, GRIEVE.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Gen.*: To cause one grief, annoyance, or pain.

"Those pains that afflict the body are afflictive just so long as they actually possess the part which they *aggrieve*, but their influence lasts no longer than their presence."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 1.

2. To perpetrate injustice against one, or do anything fitted to make him grieve or complain.

"Sir, moreouere be not gredy, gyftes to grype,
Rather thou shalt yeue hem, that fele hem *agreved*."
Crowned King (ed. Skeat), 125, 126.

"It was then resolved, in opposition to the plainest principles of justice, that no petition from any person who might think himself *aggrieved* by this bill should ever be received."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

B. Intransitive: To be hostile.

"The dreadful figures gan appere to me,

And great gods eke *agreved* with our town."

Surrey: Virgil, ii.

ag-griēv'ed, ***a-grēv'-ŷd**, ***a-grēv'ed**, *pa. par.* [AGGRIEVE.]

ag-griēv'-īng, ***a-grev'-ŷnge**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [AGGRIEVE.]

As subst.: An aggravation. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***ag-grī'se**, *v. t. & i.* [AGRISE.]

***a-grōg'-gŷd**, *pa. par.* Aggravated. (*Prompt. Parv.*) [AGREG.]

†ag-groûp, *v. t. & i.* [In Fr. *agrouper*; Sp. *agrupar*; Ital. *aggruppare*, *aggropare*=to knot or bring together.] To group together; to combine

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

into a group persons or things originally separate. So painters group together figures on their canvas. [GROUP.]

"Bodies of divers natures, which are aggrouped or combined together, are agreeable and pleasant to the sight."—Dryden: *Dufresnoy*, § 60.

*ag-group'ed, *pa. par.* [AGGROUP.]

*ag-group'-ing, *pr. par.* [AGGROUP.]

*ag-grûg'-gÿnge, *pr. par.* [AGREG.]

ag-guī'ze, *s.* [AGUISE.]

*agh, *aghe, *aght (*gh* guttural or mute), *agt, *agte (*all Eng.*), âw, âwe (*Scotch*), *v. t.* (pret. & *pa. par.* *aght*). [A. S. *agan*, *ægan*=(1) to own, to possess, to have, to obtain; (2) to give; pret. & *pa. par.* *ahht, ahte, æhte*.]

1. To owe anything; to be under an obligation in duty to do anything; ought. [AW.]

"Idumus the derfe kyng, and his dere cosyn
Offorenses the fire that hym faith *aght*,
To Macanas the men meuit all somyn."

Colonne: "*Gest Hystoriale*" of the Destruction of Troy, 13,092-13,094.

¶ Often used in the phrase "As hom wele *aght*" =as they were in duty bound.

"To a counsell to come for a cause hegh,
And his wille for to wete as hom wele *aght*."

Colonne: *Gest Hystoriale*, 1,703, 1,704.

2. To possess.

"He wan all the world and at his wille *aght*."

Colonne: *Gest Hystoriale*, 315.

"He had wille for to wyn, and away lede
By leue of the lord that the lond *aght*."

Ibid., 377, 378.

3. To acknowledge. (Colonne: *Gest Hystoriale*, *Glossarial Index*.)

a-ghast' (*h* mute), *a-gast', *a-gast'e, *a gast', *a-gast'-ed, *a-gā'zed, *a gā'ze, *pa. par.* of AGAST, also *a. & adv.* [According to Hoare, from A. S. *gast*=(1) the breath, (2) a spirit, a ghost. *Aghast* would then signify frightened, as if one had seen a spirit or ghost. Wedgwood considers it connected with the Fris. *guwysje*; Dan. *gyse*; Sw. dialects, *gysasig*=to shudder at; *gāse, gust*=horror, fear, revulsion; Scotch *gousty, goustrous*=waste, desolate, awful, full of the preternatural, frightful. The *h* crept into it from its being confounded with "ghostly." On the other hand, the form *agazed* arose at a time when it was erroneously thought that it meant set a-gazing on an object of astonishment and horror. Richardson adopts the last-mentioned etymology.] [AGAST, *v. t.*] Terrified, frightened, appalled, struck with terror.

*1. With the idea of gazing, in a literal or figurative sense more or less implied.

"The French exclaimed, the devil was in arms;
All the whole army stood *agazed* on him."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Part I., i. 1.*

"In the first week of the reign of King Edward VI., whilst most men's minds stood a gaze, Master Harley, in the parish church of Oxford, in a solemn Lent sermon, publicly preached antipapal doctrine, and powerfully pressed justification by faith alone."—Fuller: *Worthies; Bucks*.

2. With no such idea implied.

"My limbs do quake, my thought *agasted* is."

Mirror for Magistr., p. 454.

"The porter of his lord was full sore *agast*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 285.

"... a shivering wretch
Aghast and comfortless."

Thomson: *The Seasons, Autumn*.

¶ Often combined with the verb "to stand," implying that one is so struck with terror that he remains motionless and incapable of action.

"The commissioners read and stood *aghost*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ See also examples under No. 1.

*aghe, *s.* [AWE.]

*a-ghēn (*h* silent), *a.* [A. S. *agen*, *agan*=own, proper, peculiar.] Own. (*Halliwell*.)

*a-ghēn' (*h* silent), *prep. & adv.* [AGAIN.]

agh'-fūl (*h* silent), *a.* [A. S. *ege*=horror; -*ful*=full.] Fearful.

*a-ghīll' (*h* silent), *a.* [A. S. *æthel*=noble.] Noble. [ÆTHEL.]

"Knew the kynd and the curses of the clere sternys
Of Articus the *aghill*, Treaires, and others
Of the folde and of the firmament."

Romance of Alexander (Stevenson ed.), 29.

*agh'-lich (*gh* guttural or mute), *a.* [A. S. *æglæc*, *aglæc*=misery, torment, wickedness, mischief; *æglæc*, *ægleca*, *æglæcea*, *eglēca*, *aglæcea*=a wretch, a miscreant, from *ag*=wickedness.] Fearful, dreadful, terrible.

"Ther hales in at the halle-dor an *aghligh* mayster."
Syr Gawayne, p. 8.

*aght, *v. t.* [AGH.]

*āght, *āghte, *āht, *āhte, *æhte, *āught (*gh* and *h* guttural or mute), *s.* [A. S. *æht*=property, substance, cattle, possessions, lands, goods, riches, value, estimation.] Possessions, property.

"For they are al the deul betaught
That okeryn falsly the worldes *aght*."

MS. Harl., 1,701. (Boucher.)

*āght, *āht, *āuht (*gh* and *h* guttural or mute), *pro.* [A. S. *ahht, auht*=aught, anything, something.] [AUGHT, OUGHT.]

*aght (1), āucht, *agh'-tēne (*gh* and *ch* guttural or mute), *a.* [A. S. *æht, eahta, ehta*.] Eight.

*1. Old English:

"Cairet on the cold ythes cogges and other,
Aght dayes be-dene and the derke nightes."

Colonne: *Gest Hystoriale*, 3,242.

2. Scotch:

"Wyth *auht* hundyre speres and ma."

Wynton, ix. 4, 57.

*aght (2), *a.* [A. S. *æthel* (?).] Noble.

*aght (3), *aght'-and, *ach'-tūtēne (*gh* and *ch* guttural or mute), *a.* [A. S. *æht, eahta, ehta*=eight.] Eighth.

"The *aght* es a maister of lare
May bete a clerk."

MS. Cott., Galba. (Boucher.)

"The seuent day toke he rest;
On the *achtand* come our woo."

MS. Cott., Vespas. (Boucher.)

"The *achtuthe* dale is al of the vtter rule."

MS. Cott., Cleop. (Boucher.)

*agh'-tēle (*gh* guttural or mute), *v. t.* [A. S. *eah-tian*=to devise.] To intend.

"The knight said, May I waish in the
For to tel my preveté
That I have *aghteld* for to do."

Servyn Sages, 3,053.

*agh'-tēled, *agh'-tēld (*gh* guttural or mute), *pa. par.* [AGHTELE.]

āg'-il-a wood, *s.* [Native names in India: *aghil, karaghil, kalagaru*.] The fragrant wood of *Aquilaria ovata* and *A. agallochum*, two trees belonging to the family Aquilariaceæ, or Aquilariads. [AGALLOCH, AQUILARIA, ALOES-WOOD, EAGLE-WOOD, LIGNALOEES.]

*a-gild', *a.* [A. S. *agilde*=without compensation; *gild, geld, gyld*=a payment of money, an exchange, a compensation, a tribute.]

O. Law: Free from penalties, not subject to customary fines or impositions. (*Blount*.)

āg'-ile, *a.* [In Fr. *agile*; Sp. & Port. *agil*; Ital. *agile*; all from Lat. *agilis*=(1) easily moved; (2) moving easily; (3) quick, active, busy; *ago*=to set in motion.] Easily made to move; nimble, active.

Used (1) chiefly of the limbs of man or of the lower animals.

"... then leisurely impose,
And lightly, shaking it with *agile* hand
From the full fork, the saturated straw."

Cowper: *The Task*, bk. iii.

†(2) Of the mind.

"Once more, I said, once more I will inquire
What is this little *agile*, previous fire,
This fluttering motion, which we call the mind?"

Prior: *Solomon*, bk. iii.

āg'-ile-ly, *adv.* [AGILE.] In an agile manner, nimbly, actively.

†āg'-ile-ness, *s.* [AGILE.] The quality or state of being agile; nimbleness, activity; ability to move quickly.

*āg'-il-ēr, *s.* [A. S. *a*=without, and *gilt*=fault.] An observer or informer.

a-gil'-i-tŷ, *s.* [In Fr. *agilité*; Ital. *agilita*; from Lat. *agilitas*.] The quality or state of being agile; nimbleness; activity in the use of the limbs, or more rarely of the mind.

"A limb over-strained by lifting a weight above its power may never recover its former *agility* and vigor."—Watts.

a-gil'-lōch-ūm, *s.* [AGALLOCHUM, AGILA-WOOD.]

*a-gilt', *v. t. & i.* [AGULT.]

ā-ging, *s.* The process of maturing, or growing old.

a-gi-ō, *s.* [In Ger., Fr., Sp. & Port. *agio*, from Ital. *agio*, *aggio*=change; also ease, convenience.] A word used chiefly in Holland and Venice.

In Commerce: (1) The difference in value between metallic and paper money, or between one kind of metallic money and another. Thus if paper money be at a discount, or gold or silver coins worn so much as only to pass at a reduction, at least in foreign countries, the difference between its nominal and its real value is the *agio*. (2) Premium; a sum given beyond the nominal value of an article.

Ā-gi-ōn-ites, *s. pl.* An obscure sect of abstinentes who pretended to special sanctity. They appeared in the seventh century, and were condemned in the Council of Gangra.

a-gi-ōt-age, *s.* [Fr., Ger. & Port.] Stock-jobbing; maneuvers on the part of stock-jobbers to raise or depress the value of government or other stocks.

*a-gi-pe, *s.* [Deriv. uncertain.] A coat full of plaits. (Coles.)

a-gist', *v. t.* [Norm. or O. Fr. *geste*=a lodging, a place to lie down; *agiser*=to be levant and couchant; *giser*, Mod. Fr. *gésir*=to lie down; fr. Lat. *jaceo*=to lie down.] *Lit.*=to give lodging to.

a-gis-tā-tōr, *s.* [AGIST.] The same as AGISTOR (q. v.). It is sometimes corrupted into *gist-taker* and *quest-taker*, the uneducated not being aware that *tator* as a suffix in a word modeled on the Lat. and the Eng. *taker* are not identical or even akin.

a-gist'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [AGIST.]

"Hogs, when fed on the pannage, were said to be *agisted*."—Boucher: *Gloss. Archaic Words*, "*Agist*."

a-gist'-ēr, *s.* [AGISTOR.]

a-gist'-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [AGIST.]

"The *agisting* farmer."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 30.

a-gist'-mēnt, †a-gist'-age, †a-gist'-ā-tion, *s.* [O. Eng. *agist*; O. Fr. *gisement*=a bed or resting-place.] [AGIST.]

A. Law:

I. Civil Law:

1. The act of taking in cattle to one's fields to graze, on receiving payment for them at so much per week.

"If a man takes in a horse, or other cattle, to graze and depasture in his grounds, which the law calls *agistment*, he takes them upon an implied contract to return them on demand to the owner."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 30.

2. The profits arising from the pasturage of cattle or in some analogous way.

(a) From the pasturage of cattle.

(b) In some analogous way: Any tax, burden, or charge: as when lands are charged with money spent in erecting a barrier against the influx of the sea.

II. Canon Law: A composition or mean rate at which some right or due may be reckoned: as if the word was derived from Fr. *ajustement*; Eng. *adjustment*.

B. Ord. Lang.: In the above legal senses; also any mound, embankment, wall, or barrier against the influx of the sea or the overflow of a river, provided that such erection has been made in discharge of the legal obligation described under A., I. 1 (b). Boucher states that this last sense is in use chiefly in the marshy counties.

a-gist'-ōr, a-gist'-ēr, a-gis-tā-tōr, *s.* [AGIST.] An officer who has the charge of cattle pastured for a certain stipulated sum, and who collects the money paid for them. [AGISTATOR.]

"A forest hath laws of her own, to take cognizance of all trespasses; she hath also her peculiar officers, as foresters, verderers, regarders, *agisters*, &c.; whereas a chase or park hath only keepers and woodwards."—Howell: *Lett.*, 4.

†āg'-i-ta-ble, *a.* [Lat. *agitabilis*.] Easily agitated or moved. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Such is the mutacyon of the common people, lyke a rede wyth every wind is *agitabile* and flexible."—Hall: *Edward IV.*, f. 23.

āg'-i-tāte, *v. t.* [In Fr. *agiter*; Sp. & Port. *agitar*; Lat. *agitare*; from *agito*, -*avi*, -*atum*=to put in frequent or constant motion; freq. from *ago*=to put in motion.]

A. Of things simply material:

1. To move or shake backward and forward, or up and down, as water in a vessel may be shaken by the hand, or the ocean or a lake be put in perturbation by the wind.

"Winds from all quarters *agitate* the air,
And fit the limpid element for use."

Cowper: *Task*, bk. i.

2. To cause motion in, as God causes the planets to move in their orbits.

"By whom each atom stirs, the planets roll:
Who fills, surrounds, informs, and *agitates* the whole."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, cant. ii., 47.

B. Of things not simply material:

I. Of persons, parties, or communities: To trouble the mind or heart of an individual or of a community; to create perturbation or excitement in a person or persons. The exciting cause may be an event, an inflammatory speech by a politician, or anything capable of moving the mind or heart.

"While the city was thus *agitated*, came a day appointed by royal proclamation for a general fast."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"Each consul forms a party, and *agitates* the people in favor of his views."—Lewis: *Credibility of the Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. ii., § 25.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pūt, or, wōre wolf, wōrk, whō. sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ. ce - e; æy = ā. qu = kw.

II. Of questions or projects:

1. To debate or discuss a question, generally with publicity, and often with some excitement.

"Though this controversy be revived and hotly *agitated* among the moderns, yet I doubt whether it be not in a great part a nominal dispute."—*Boyle on Colors*.

2. To revolve in one's own mind practical questions or enterprises of moment.

"Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborate, than when politicians most *agitate* desperate designs."—*King Charles*.

äg'-i-tā-těd, *pa. par. & adj.* [AGITATE.]

"Then peace and joy again possess'd
Our queen's long *agitated* breast."

Couper: Annus Mirabilis (1789).

äg-i-tā-tīng, *pr. par.* [AGITATE.]

äg-i-tā-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *agitation*; Sp. *agitación*; Port. *agitação*; Ital. *agitazione*; all from Lat. *agitatio*=(1) frequent or continued motion; (2) emotion, activity of mind.]

I. The act of agitating.

1. *Lit.*: The act of agitating, shaking or moving hither and thither any material thing or things, as water or the leaves of trees.

"Putrefaction asketh rest, for the subtle motion which putrefaction requirerh is disturbed by any *agitation*."—*Bacon*.

2. *Fig.*: The act of directly or indirectly exciting the mind or heart of any one. [See II. (a).]

II. The state of being agitated.

Fig. Of what is not simply material:

(a) *Of a person or persons other than one's self agitated*: The state of being alarmed, rendered anxious, or otherwise put into perturbation or excitement.

"In both places the tidings produced great *agitation*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

"... kept the city in constant *agitation*."—*Ibid.*, ch. xviii.

"The merchants of the Royal Exchange . . . were in great *agitation*."—*Ibid.*, ch. xxiv.

(b) *Of a question or project agitated*: The state of being kept before the public mind by being discussed at meetings, in the press, or in any other way.

"The project now in *agitation* for repealing of the Test Act, and yet leaving the name of an establishment to the present national church, is inconsistent."—*Swift: Miscellanies*.

(c) *Of one's own mind agitated*: The state of being revolved in one's own mind, so as to be thoroughly comprehended. It can in a looser sense be used of the inferior animals.

"A kind of a school question is started in this fable upon reason and instinct: this deliberative proceeding of the crow was rather a logical *agitation* of the matter."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

†III. The thing or the person agitated. In the questions, "Where is the *agitation* in the stream?" "Where is the *agitation* in the city you bid me look at?" the meaning is not "where is the state of agitation?" but "where is the agitated water?" "where are the excited people?"

äg'-i-tā-tive, *a.* [AGITATE.] Tending to agitate.

äg-i-tā-tō, *adv.* [Ital. *agitare*= . . . to agitate.]

äg'-i-tā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *agitate*; -or. In Fr. *agitateur*; Port. *agitador*; Ital. *agitatore*; all from Lat. *agitator*.]

1. One who agitates; one who finds his happiness, and attempts to make a livelihood, by stirring up excitement or commotion.

"... an indefatigable *agitator* and conspirator."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. *Eng. Hist.* As a corruption of adjutators: Officers appointed by the English army in 1647 to attend to its interests during the revolutionary period then in progress.

†Clarendon calls them *agitators*; Whitlock, *agents or agitators*; Ludlow, at first *agitators*, then by their proper appellation, *adjutators*.

"The common soldiers made choice of three or four of each regiment, most corporals or sergeants, few or none above the degree of an ensign, who were called *agitators*, and were to be as a House of Commons to the council of officers."—*Clarendon: Hist. of the Rebellion*, bk. x.

"The *adjutators* began to change their discourse and to complain openly in council, both of the king and the malignants about him."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 84.

Ag-lā'-i-a, *s. proper name.* [Gr. proper name, *Aglaia*; from *aglaia*=(1) splendor, beauty, adornment; (2) festive joy, triumph, glory; *aglaos*=splendid, brilliant, bright.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: The youngest of the Three Graces.

† Tennyson introduces the name for a child mentioned in his poem of "The Princess."

"At her left, a child,
In shining draperies, headed like a star,
Her maiden babe, a double April old,
Aglaia slept." *The Princess*, ii.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the forty-seventh found. It was discovered by the astronomer Luther, on the 15th of September, 1857.

***a-glēe'**, *v. t.* To start up.

"When the body ded ryse, a grymly gost *a-gleed*." *Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 166.

äg'-lēt, **äg'-lēt**, ***äg'-glēt**, ***äg'-glētte**, ***äg'-lētte**, ***äg'-gūl-ēt**, *s.* [Fr. *aiguillette*=(1) an aiglet, (2) a slice (of flesh): fr. *aiguille*=a needle; *aigu*=sharp.] [AIGUILLE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The tag of a lace, or of the points formerly used in dress. These were often cut into the representation of a man or of one of the inferior animals. "A little plate" (*Huloet*).

"So faire, and thousand thousand times more faire,
She seemd, when she presented was to sight:
And was yelad, for heat of scorching aire,
All in a silken Camus lily whight,
Purpled upon with many a folded plight,
Which all above besprinkled was throughout
With golden *ayguets*, that glistred bright
Like twinkling starres; and all the skirt about
Was hemd with golden fringe." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iii. 26.

2. The lace to which the tag was attached. (*Albert Way: Note in Prompt. Parv.*, ii. 8.)

3. "A spangle, the gold or silver tinsel ornamenting the dress of a showman or rope-dancer." (*Hartshorne: Salop Antiq.*, p. 303.) "Agette *Bracteolum*," i. e., *bracteola*=a thin leaf of gold." (*Levinus: Manipulus Vocabulorum*.)

"And all those stars that gaze upon her face
Are *aglets* on her sleeve, pins in her train." *O. Pl.*, iii. 194.

"The little stars and all that look like *aglets*." *Beaum. & Flet.: Two Noble Kinsm.*, iii. 4.

B. Technically:

1. *Old Bot.*: An anther. (*Kersey*.)

2. An ament or catkin of the hazel-tree (*Corylus avellana*, Linn.). (*Gerard*.)

aglet-baby, *s.* [Eng. *aglet*; *baby*.] A being no larger than an aglet or tag, or possibly a tag made in the shape of a small figure. [AGLET, A. 1.]

"Why, give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet, or an *aglet-baby*."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

aglet-headed, *a.* [Eng. *aglet*; *headed*.] Having an aglet for its head.

***äg'-let**, ***äg'-glēt**, ***äg'-glat** *v. t.* [From the substantive.] To set an aglet upon a point or lace; to adorn with aglets.

"To *aglet* a poynt, or set on an aglet upon a poynt or lace Femer."—*Palsgr*.

a-gley', **a-glŷ'** *adv.* [A. S. *a*=away from; *gley*.] Off the right line; wrong. [AJEE.] (*Scotch*.)

"The best laid schemes o' mice an' men,
Gang aft *agley*." *Burns*.

***äg-lō'-pen**, *v. i.* To surprise.

"Then airis him one Alexander, to his own moder,
Bees not *agloped*, madame . . ."
Romance of Alexander, Stevenson's ed., 874.

a-glōs'-sa, *s.* [Gr. *aglossos*=without tongue: *a*, priv., and *glōssa*=the tongue.]

Entom.: A genus of moths belonging to the family Pyralidæ. *A. pinguinalis* and *capreolatus* are household pests. The larva of the former feeds upon butter, grease, and other fatty substances.

***ag-lōt'-ye**, *v. t.* [Old form of GLUT. In Fr. *engloutir*=to glut.] To glut; to satisfy.

"To maken with papelotes
To *aglotye* with here gurlles
That greden aftur fode." *Piers Ploughman*, p. 529.

a-glō'w, *a.* [Eng. *a*=on, or at; *glow*.] Glow-ing.

"And we saw the windows all *aglow*
With lights that were passing to and fro." *Longfellow: The Golden Legend*, iv.

"The shoulder of the Alpheus was similarly colored, while the great mass of the Fletschorn was all *aglow*, and so was the snowy spine of the Monte Leone."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., x. 282.

***a-glūt't'e**, *v. t.* [Probably cognate with AGLOTYE (q. v.)=to glut.] To choke.

"And when she is waking, she assayeth to put over at thetring, and it is *agluttyd* and kelyd wyth the glette that she hath engendered."—*Book of St. Albans*, sig. c. ii.

***a-glūt'-tŷd**, *pa. par.* [AGLUTTE.]

***a-glŷft'e**, *pa. par.*, as if from a verb *aglyfte*. [Deriv. uncertain.] Frightened. (*MS. Harl.*, 1701, f. 24.) (*Halliwell*.)

äg'-mīn-al, *a.* [Lat. *agminalis*=pertaining to a march or train; from *agmen*=anything driven or set in motion. . . . an army on the march, or simply an army; *ago*=to lead.] Pertaining to an army marching, or to an army or body of soldiers, however engaged.

***äg'-nāil**, ***äg'-nāyl**, ***äg'-nāyle**, ***äg'-nêle**, ***äng-nēyles**, *s.* [A. S. *angnægél*=an agnail, a whitlow, a sore under the nail: *ang*, in compos., for *ange*=trouble; *nægél*=a nail.]

"... with the shell of a pomegarned, they purge away *angnayles* and such hard swellings."—*Turner: Herbal*. (*Wright: Dict. of Obs. & Prov. Eng.*)

1. A hang-nail, either on the finger or on the toe. (*Minshew, Palsgrave*, &c.)

2. A whitlow. (*Bailey*, &c.)

äg'-nat, **äg'-nâte**, *s. & a.* [In Ger. & Fr. *agnat*; Sp. & Port. *agnado*; Ital. *agnato*; all from Lat. *agnatus*, pl. *agnati*; from *agnatus*, *pa. par.* of *agnascor*=to be born in addition to: *ad*=to; *nascor*=to be born.]

A. As substantive:

Old Roman Law: A person related to another through males only. He was contradistinguished from a cognate, in the connecting line of whose kinship to a second person one or more females had been interposed. Thus a brother's son is his uncle's agnate, because the short line of connection between them can be constituted by males only; while a sister's son is his cognate, because there is a female in the chain of descent. By the law of the twelve tables only agnates possessed the rights of family and succession, the cognates of every rank being disinherited as strangers and aliens. Justinian wholly abolished the distinction between agnates and cognates. (*Mackenzie: Rom. Law*, 1870, ch. ix.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to male relatives by the father's side.

2. *Fig.*: Akin, similar. (Used of languages.)

"By an attentive examination of the peculiarities in enunciation which each people have in the one way or the other, by a fair reciprocal analysis of the *agnate* words they reciprocally use . . ."—*Pownall: Study of Antiquities*.

äg-nā'-tī, *s.* [Lat. pl. of *agnatus*.] [AGNATE.] Agnates.

äg-nāt'-īc, *a.* [In Fr. *agnatique*; Lat. *agnaticus*.] Pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors.

"This I take to be the true reason of the constant preference of the *agnatic* succession, or issue derived from the male ancestors, through all the stages of collateral inheritance."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 14.

äg-nā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *agnation*; Sp. *agnación*; Port. *agnação*; Ital. *agnazione*; fr. Lat. *agnatio*.]

I. *Roman Law*: Consanguinity by a line of males only.

"All who were connected by the tie of the paternal power, or who would have been so if the common author had been alive, had between them the relationship called *agnation*, which alone, by the ancient civil law, gave the rights of family and of succession."—*Mackenzie: Roman Law*, 3d ed., p. 138.

II. *Fig.*: Affinity of languages.

"I think a much greater *agnation* may be found among all the languages in the northern hemisphere of our globe."—*Pownall: Study of Antiquities*.

äg'-nêl, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *agnus*=a lamb.] An ancient French gold coin, called also *mouton d'or* and *agnel d'or*. The name *agnel* was given to this coin from the circumstance that it always bore the figure of an *Agnus Dei* (Lamb of God) on one side. [AGNUS DEI (1).] It was worth about 12 sols 6 deniers (12½ cts.), and it was first struck in the reign of St. Louis.

äg-nī'-tion, *s.* [In Sp. *agnición*; from Lat. *agnoscio*=a recognizing; *agnosco*=to recognize.] Recognition.

"Jesus of Nazareth was borne in Bethlem, a city of Iuda, where incontinent by the glorification of the angels, the *agnition* of the shepherds, . . . he was held in honor."—*Grafton: The Seventh Age*, vol. i.

äg-nī'ze, *v. t.* [Lat. *agnosco*=to recognize.]

1. To acknowledge; to recognize.

"I do *agnize*
A natural and prompt alacrity,
I find in hardness, and do undertake
These present wars against the Ottomites." *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

"... to *agnize* the king as the source of episcopal authority."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. To know, to learn.

"The tenor of your princely will, from you for to *agnize*."—*Cambyzes*.



Agnel.

(Obverse Side.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian=şan. -tion, -sion=şün; -tion, -şion=zhün. -tious, -clous, -sious=şüş. -ble, -dle, &c.=bêl, dêl.

ǎg-nîz'ed, *pa. par.* [AGNIZE.]

ǎg-nî'-zîng, *ǎg-nî'-şyng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [AGNIZE.]

As substantive: Recognition.

"... ye agnysyng and knowlageyng of theyr own synfulness."—*Udal: Luke*, ch. i., p. 7.

ǎg-nō-ē'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *agnoia*=want of perception; *agnoeo*=not to perceive or know: *a*, priv., and *gignōskō*=to know.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect called also Agnoitēs and The-mistiani, which flourished in the sixth century. They maintained that the human nature of Christ did not become omniscient by being taken into conjunction with the Divine nature. They were deemed heretics, and their tenets misrepresented. They soon died away. (*Mosheim: Church History*, Cent. VI., pt. ii., ch. 5, § 9, Note.)

ǎg-nō-mēn, *s.* [Lat. *agnomen*; from *ad* and *nomen*=name.]

1. A surname appended to the cognomen or family name. Thus in the designation Caius Marcius Coriolanus, *Coriolanus* is the agnomen; Caius being what is termed the *prænomen*, and Marcius the *nomen*, or name proper.

2. In a more general sense: Any epithet or designation appended to a name, as, Aristides the Just.

"... with light sandy-colored hair and small pale features, from which he derived his agnomen of Bean, or white."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xvii.

ǎg-nōm'-în-āte, *v. t.* [From Lat. *agnomen* (q. v.).] To append an "agnomen" to one's name; to surname one from some striking incident or exploit in his history. (Used chiefly of persons, but also of places or things to which memorial names are given.)

"... the silver stream
Which in memorial of victory
Shall be agnominated by our name."

Loctrine, iii. 2.

ǎg-nōm'-în-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *agnominatio*.]

1. The act of appending an epithet, title, or additional surname to the ordinary name of a person; the state of being so appended; the surname itself.

"Agnomination, a surname that one obtaineth for any act; also the name of an house that a man cometh of."—*Minsheu*.

2. *Rhetoric, &c.:*

(a) The placing together of two words different in meaning, but resembling each other in sound.

"The British continueth yet in Wales, and some villages of Cornwall, intermingled with provincial Latin, being very significative, copious, and pleasantly running upon agnominations, although harsh in aspirations."—*Camden: Remains; Of Language*.

(b) An allusion founded on some fancied resemblance. (*Richardson*.)

ǎg-nōs'-tîc, *a.* [Gr. *agnōstos*=(1) unknown; (2) ignorant of.] Professing not to know, or have the means of knowing, any principle connected with metaphysics or theology. [AGNOSTICISM.]

ǎg-nōs'-tî-çîsm, *s.* [AGNOSTIC.]

Mental Philosophy & Theol.: A school of thought which believes that, beyond what man can know by his senses or feel by his higher affections, nothing can be known. Facts, or supposed facts, both of the lower and the higher life, are accepted, but all inferences deduced from these facts as to the existence of an unseen world, or of beings higher than man, are considered unsatisfactory, and are ignored. Agnostics, Positivists and Secularists have much in common, and many people exist to whom any one of the three names might be indifferently applied.

ǎg-nōs'-tûs, *s.* [Gr. *agnōstos*=unknown.]

Palæont.: A genus of trilobites characteristic of the Lower Silurian rocks.

ǎg-nō-thēr'-î-ûm, *s.* [Gr. *agnōs*=unknown, and *therion*=animal.]

Palæont.: The name given by Kaup to a fossil mammal.

ǎg'-nûs, *s.* [Lat.] A lamb.

agnus castus, *s.* with *adj.*, used as *s.* [(1) Lat. *agnus*=a lamb; also Gr. *agnos*=the plant described below; and (2) *castus*=chaste.] The name of a tree, the *Vitex agnus castus*. From its resemblance in sound to the Greek adjective *hagnos*=(1) holy, (2) chaste, it was supposed to preserve chastity, in consequence of which the Athenian ladies were wont to recline upon it during the festival of Ceres.

"Of laurel some, of woodbine many more,
And wreaths of *agnus castus* others bore,"

Dryden.

Agnus Dei, *s.* [Lat.=the Lamb of God (John i. 29); adopted also in Ger., Fr., Sp., Port. & Ital.]

1. A figure of a lamb bearing a flag or supporting a cross.

2. A cake of wax stamped with the figure of a lamb supporting a cross. Such *agnuses*, being consecrated by the Pope and given away to the people,

are supposed by the believing recipients to be protective against diseases, accidents or other calamities. [AGNEL.]

3. The part of the mass in which the priest rehearses the prayer beginning with the words, "Agnus Dei."

agnus Scythicus, *s.* [Lat.=Scythian lamb.] A name given to the rhizome of a fern, *Dicksonia Barometz*, which grows in Eastern Central Asia.



Agnus Scythicus.

1. The plant. 2. Rhizome, with stalks cut. 3. Back of frond, showing seed-vessels. 4. A seed-vessel opened.

The stem, which is covered with brown woolly scales, resembles the body of a lamb, and the leaf-stalks its legs.

*a-gō', *a-gōn'ne, *v. i.* [A. S. *agangan*=to go from, to go or pass by or over.] To go, to move, to pass, to proceed, to depart. [AGO, *par.*] (*MS. Bodl.*, 415.) (*Halliwell*.)

"Syr Key arose uppon the morrowne,
And toke his hors, and wolde a-gonne."

Syr Gawayne, p. 201.

a-gō', *a-gōo', *a-gōn'e, *a-gōn', i-gō', *pa. par., a. & adv.* [A. S. *agan*=gone, past.] [AGO, *v. i.*]

A. *As pa. par., adj., &c.:* Gone, departed, passed away.

"For in swich caas wommen can have such sorwe,
When that here housbond's ben from hem ago."

Chaucer: C. T., 2,824.

"And yet moreover in his armes twoo
The vital strength is lost, and al agoo."

Ibid., 2,808, 2,804.

"A clerk ther was of Oxenford also,
That unto logik hadde longe i-go."

Ibid., 288.

"That othir fyr was queynt and all agon."—*Ibid.*, 2,338.

B. *As adverb:* Gone by, bygone, passed, passed away.

"And for thine asses that were lost three days ago . . ."

—1 *Sam. ix.* 20.

"... three days ago I fell sick."—*Ibid.*, xxx. 13.

*a-gōd'-chēeld, *interj.* [A. S. *God*=God; *scylde*, *scild*, *gescild*, *sceld*, *sceold*=shield.] God shield you. (*Pegge*.)

a-gōg, *adj. & adv.* [From Eng. *a*=on, and the syllable *gog*=jog, or shog. (*Wedgwood*.)] Johnson has doubtfully suggested a connection with the Low French *à gogo*=to (one's) wish, as *ils vivent à gogo*=they live to their wish. Richardson takes it from Goth. *gaggan*; A. S. *gangan*=to go. In Ital. *agog-nare* is=ardently to desire. (GOGGLE, JOG.) *Lit.:* On the jog, on the start.] Eagerly expectant; ardently desirous of starting after an object greatly wished for.

A. *As adjective:*

"So three doors off the chaise was stay'd,
Where they did all get in,
Six precious souls, and all agog
To dash through thick and thin."

Cowper: John Gilpin.

¶ The object of desire has on or for before it.

"On which the saints are all agog,
And all this for a bear and dog,"—*Hudibras*.

"Gypsies generally straggle into these parts, and set the heads of our servant-maids so agog for husbands, that we do not expect to have any business done as it should be whilst they are in the country."—*Addison*.

B. *As adverb:*

"The gawdy gossip, when she's set agog,
In jewels drest, and at each ear a bob."

a-gō'-gē, a-gō'-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *agōgē*=a leading; *agō*=to lead.]

Rhet.: The leading toward a point; the course, tenor, or tendency of any discourse.

a-gō'-ing, *pr. par.* [AGO, *v.*; or from *a*=on, and participle *going*.]

1. Going, walking or riding to a place.

"Cham. Sir Thomas
Whither were you a-going?"

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 3.

2. Into motion, in motion.

"Their first movement and impressed motions demanded the impulse of an almighty hand to set them first agoing."—*Tatler*.

a-gōm'-phī-ās-is, *s.* [Gr. *agomphios*=without grinders: *a*, priv., and *gomphios*, *odous*=a grinding tooth, a molar; *gomphos*=a bolt, band, or fastening.]

Med.: Looseness of the teeth.

a-gōn', a-gōn'e, *pa. par., a. & adv.* [AGO.]

ǎg'-ōn, ǎg'-ōne (pl. ǎg'-ō-nēs), *s.* [In Lat. *agon*; from Gr. *agōn*=(1) an assembly; (2) an arena, the stadium; (3) the Olympic or other games, or a contest for a prize there; (4) any arduous struggle, trial, or danger: from *agō*=to lead or carry.] A contest for a prize, properly speaking, in the Grecian public games, but also in a more general sense, anywhere.

"They must do their exercises too, be anointed to the agon and to the combat, as the champions of old."—*Sancti: Serm.*, p. 106.

"... other agones were subsequently added."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, pt. i., ch. i.

a-gōn'e, *adv.* [AGO.]

a-gōn'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *agōnos*=without an angle; having no dip: *a*, priv., and *gōnia*=an angle.] Having no dip.

Agonic line: An imaginary line on the earth's surface, along which the magnetic coincides with the geographical meridian. It curves in a very irregular manner. It passes from the North Pole to the east of the White Sea, thence it proceeds to the Caspian, and next through the eastern portion of Arabia to Australia, and on to the South Pole; thence it runs to the east of South America and the east of the West Indies, and, entering Continental America, passes Philadelphia, and, traversing Hudson's Bay, finally reaches the North Pole whence it emerged.

"... a line of no variation, or agonic line."—*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, 3d ed., p. 566.

*ǎg'-ō-nī-ōūs, *a.* [Eng. *agony*; -ous=full of.] Full of agony; agonizing. (*Fabian*.)

"When Lewys had long lyen in this agonious syckenes."

Fabian: Chron., pt. vi.

ǎg'-ōn-l'ise, *v.*; ǎg'-ōn-l'ised, *pa. par. & a.*; ǎg'-ōn-l'ising, *pr. par.*; ǎg'-ōn-l'is-ing-lŷ, *adv.* [See AGONIZE, AGONIZED, AGONIZING, AGONIZINGLY.]

ǎg'-ōn-ism, *s.* [Gr. *agōnisma*.] The act of contending for a prize; a contest, a combat. [AGON.] (*Johnson*.)

ǎg'-ōn-ist, *ǎg'-ōn-ist'-ēr, *ǎg'-ōn-ist'-ēs, *s.* [Gr. *agōnistēs*; whence Lat. *agonista*.]

1. *Lit.:* One who contends for a prize at any public games, or on a less conspicuous arena; a champion; a prize-fighter. (*Rider*.)

2. *Fig.:* A person struggling in an agony of exertion, as a combatant at the Olympic or other games. Milton's classic mind led him to the use of this term "agonistēs" as the most suitable to describe the character of Samson, Israel's greatest athlete.

ǎg'-ōn-is'-tîc, *ǎg'-ōn-is'-tîck, ǎg'-ōn-is'-tî-cal, *a.* [Gr. *agōnistikos*.] Pertaining to contests in public games.

"The prophetic writings were not (saith St. Peter), I conceive, in an agonistic sense, of their own starting or incitation."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 589.

"... so is this agonistical, and alludes to the prize set before, propounded, and offered to them that run in a race . . ."—*Bp. Bull: Works*, vol. i., Ser. 14.

ǎg'-ōn-is'-tîc-al-lŷ, *adv.* [AGONISTICAL.] In an agonistic manner; with desperate exertion, like that put forth by a combatant at the Olympic or other games. (*Webster*.)

ǎg'-ōn-l'ize, ǎg'-ōn-l'ise, *v. i. & t.* [Gr. *agōnizomai*=to contend for a prize; from *agōn*.] [AGON, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To fight in the ring. (*Minsheu*.)

2. *Fig.:* To endure intense pain of body or of mind; to writhe in agony.

"The cross, once seen, is death to every vice:
Else He that hung there suffer'd all his pain,
Bled, groan'd, and agonized, and died, in vain."

Cowper: Progress of Error.

B. *Transitive:* To subject to extreme pain; to torture. [AGONIZED.] (*Pope*.)

ǎg'-ōn-l'ized, ǎg'-ōn-l'ised, *pa. par. & a.* [AGONIZE, *v. t.*]

"Of agonized affections."—*Wordsworth's Thanksgiving Ode*. Composed in January, 1816.

"... first an agonized sufferer, and then finally glorified."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, pt. i., ch. i.

ǎg'-ōn-l'zîng, ǎg'-ōn-l'şîng, *pa. par. & a.* [AGONIZE.]

1. *Active:* Inflicting agony.

"The lifted axe, the agonizing wheel."

Goldsmith: The Traveler.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte. cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ. æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

"I tell thee, youth,
Our souls are parch'd with agonizing thirst,
Which must be quench'd, though death were in the
draught."—*Hemans: The Vespers of Palermo.*

"To the right shoulder-joint the spear applied;
His farther flank with streaming purple dyed,
On earth he rush'd with agonizing pain."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xix., 529-531.

2. *Passive*: Suffering agony of body or mind.
"Convulsive, twist in agonizing folds."
Thomson: Spring, 386.
"And bade his agonizing heart be low."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. v.

äg-ôn-î'-zîng-lÿ, *adv.* [AGONIZING.] In an agonizing manner; with extreme anguish. (*Webster.*)

*a-gôn'ne, *v. i.* [AGO, *v.*]

äg-ôn-ô-thête, *s.* [Lat. *agonotheta*, *agonothetes*; *fr. Gr. agōnothetēs*, *agōn*, and *tithēmi*=to set or place.] An officer who presided over the public games of ancient Greece.

äg-ôn-ô-thêt-ic, *äg-ôn-ô-thêt-ick, *a.* [Gr. *agōnothetikos*.] Pertaining to the agonothete, or president at the Grecian games. (*Johnson.*)

a-gō-nūs, *s.* [Gr. *agōnos*=without angle; *a*, priv., and *gōnia*=an angle.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family Triglidae, or Gurnards. The *A. cataphractus* is the Lyrie of the British seas. It is called also the Armed Bull-head, the Pogge, the Sea-poacher, and the Noble.

äg-ôn-ÿ, *äg-ôn-ïe, *äg-ôn-ÿe, *s.* [In *Fr. agonie*; *Sp., Port., & Ital. agonia*; *fr. Gr. agōnia*=(1) a contest for victory in the public games; (2) gymnastic exercise, as wrestling; (3) anguish.]

1. A struggle on the part of an individual or of a nation for victory; violent exertion, ardent and convulsive effort.

"All around us the world is convulsed by the agonies of great nations."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. x.*

2. Bodily contortion, or contortions as of a wrestler, produced by pain, by a paroxysm of joy, or any other keen emotion.

"So round me press'd, exulting at my sight,
With cries and agonies of wild delight."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. x., 491-2.

3. Extreme anguish of body, of mind, or of both.

"Who but hath proved, or yet shall prove,
That mortal agony of love?"

Hemans: Tale of the Secret Tribunal.

"To hear her streets resound the cries
Pour'd from a thousand agonies!"

Ibid.: Alario in Italy.

"... exult in Rome's despair!

Be thine ear closed against her suppliant cries,
Bid thy soul triumph in her agonies."

Ibid.: Marius amongst the Ruins of Carthage.

¶ In this sense it is often used of the mental anguish endured by the Redeemer in Gethsemane.

"And being in agony, he said more earnestly: and His sweat was as it were great drops of blood falling down to the ground."—*Luke xxii. 44.*

"By thine agony and bloody sweat; by thy Cross and Passion."—*Litany.*

a-gôn-ÿ-clî-tæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *a*, priv.; *gonu*=the knee; and *klînō*=to cause to bend.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect which arose in the seventh century. They prayed standing, thinking it unlawful to kneel.

*a-gōo, *a. & adv.* [AGO.]

*a-gōod', *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *good*.] Well; in right earnest.

äg-ô-ra, *s.* [Gr.] The public square and market-place of a Greek town, answering to the Roman Forum.

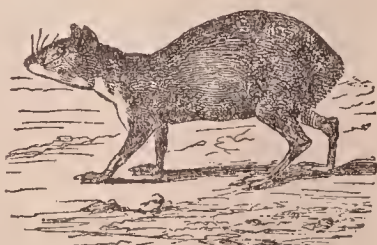
"Another temple of Diana was in the agora."—*Lewin: St. Paul, i. 321.*

a-goû-a'-ra, *s.* [So. Am. native name.] The crab-eating raccoon (*Procyon cancrivorus*.)

a-goû-ta, *s.* [Haytian native name.] *Solenodon paradoxus*. [SOLENO-DON.]

a-goû-tî, a-goû-tÿ, *s.* [South American native name.] One of the accepted English appellations of the South American and West Indian rodents belonging to the genus *Dasyprocta* of Illiger; another designation applied to some of them being Cavy. The scientific name *Dasyprocta* is from the Gr. *dasy*=shaggy with hair, and *proktos*=the hinder parts. There are various species, the best known being the common Agouti (*Dasyprocta Agouti*),

called also the Long-nosed or Yellow-rumped Cavy. The hair is brown, sprinkled with yellow or reddish,



The Black Agouti (*Dasyprocta cristata*).

"The hair is brown, sprinkled with yellow or reddish,

except the crupper, which is orange. The ears are short, and the tail rudimentary. The animal is nearly two feet long. It is found in Guiana, Brazil, Paraguay, and some of the Antilles. It feeds voraciously on vegetable food, especially preferring various kinds of nuts. One of the other species of Agouti is the Acouchy (*q. v.*).

"On these same plains of La Plata we see the *agouti* and *bizacha*, animals having nearly the same habits as our hares and rabbits, and belonging to the same order."—*Darwin: Origin of Species, ch. xi.*

"The *agouti* is a true friend of the desert; it is a common feature in the landscape to see two or three hopping quickly one after the other in a straight line across these wild plains."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World, ch. iv.*

*a-grā'ce, *v. t.* [AGGRACE.]

*a-grā'de, *v. t.* [In *Sp. agradar*=to please; *Ital. gradire*=to accept, approve, mount up; *Lat. gradior*=to take steps; *gradus*=a step.] To be pleased with. [AGRAYDE.] (*Florio: Ital. Dict., "Gradire."*)

*a-grā'me, a-grē'me, a-grō'me, *v. t.* [A. S. *gramian*=to anger; *gram*=anger; *gram*=furious anger.] To make angry; to anger.

a-grām'-mā-tism, *s.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *gramma*=a word.] A morbid inability to combine words grammatically; it is a phenomenon of aphasia (*q. v.*).

*a-grām'-mā-tist, *s.* [In *Lat. agrammatos*; from Gr. *agrammatos*: *a*, priv., and *grammata*, pl. of *gramma*=written character; *graphō*=to write.] An illiterate person. (*Johnson.*)

a-grāph'-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *graphein*=to write.] A morbid inability to express ideas by writing; it is a phenomenon of aphasia (*q. v.*).

äg'-ra-phīs, *s.* [Gr. *a*, priv.; *graphō*=to write. In *Virg., Ecl. iii. 106*, mention is made of a plant inscribed with the names of kings. It is supposed that this mythic flower was of this genus, which, however, has no writing on it now, and hence is called *agraphis*=unwritten upon.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceæ, or Lily-worts.

a-grār'-i-an, *a. & s.* [In *Fr. agraire*; *Port. agrario*; all *fr. Lat. agrarius*=pertaining to land; *ager*=a field.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Gen.*: Pertaining to fields or lands.

2. *Spec.*: Pertaining to laws or customs, or political agitation in connection with the ownership or tenure of land.

"The question which now supersedes the agrarian movement in importance, is the proposal for a code of written laws made by the tribune Terentillus."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist., ch. xii., pt. iii., § 36.*

The Agrarian Laws, in the ancient Roman republic, were laws of which the most important were those carried by C. Licinius Stolo, when tribune of the people, in B. C. 367. The second rogation, among other enactments, provided (1) that no one should occupy more than 500 *jugera* (by one calculation about 280, and by another 333, English acres) of the public lands, or have more than 100 large and 500 small cattle grazing upon them; (2) that such portion of the public lands above 500 *jugera* as was in possession of individuals should be divided amongst all the plebeians, in lots of 7 *jugera*, as property; (3) that the occupiers of public land were bound to employ free laborers, in a certain fixed proportion to the extent of their occupation. When at a later period efforts were made to revive the Licinian rogations, such opposition was excited that the two Gracchi lost their lives in consequence, and this, with their other projects, proved abortive. It is important to note that the land with which the Licinian or "agrarian" laws dealt was public land belonging to the state, and not, as is popularly supposed, private property.

"The real opposition to an agrarian law arose from those who, by occupying the unappropriated land of the state, and employing their capital and slaves in its cultivation, had acquired a possessory right to it."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist., ch. xii., pt. ii., § 26.*

"Mænius, a tribune, the proposer of an agrarian law, had hindered the levies of soldiers."—*Ibid., ch. xii., pt. iv., § 26.*

B. *As substantive*: One in favor of agrarian law.

a-grār'-i-an-ism, *s.* [AGRARIAN.] The principles of those who favor agrarian laws.

a-grār'-i-an-ize, *v. t.* [AGRARIAN.] To divide or distribute (land) among the poorer classes by the operation of an agrarian law.

*a-grā'ste, *pa. par.* of AGGRACE (*q. v.*).

*a-grā'yde, *v. t.* [Icel. *greidr*.] To dress, to ornament, to decorate.

"Thyn halle agrayde, and hele the walles,
With clodes, and wyth ryche palles."

Launfal, 904.

a-grā'ze, *v. i.* [Eng. *a*=on, and *grazing*.] To graze. "To send *a-grazing*"=to dismiss a servant. (*Cotgrave's Dict., "Envoyer;"* also *Halliwell.*)

*a-grē, *v. t.* [AGREE.]

*a-grē, *a.* [A. N. *agrē*.] Kind.

"Be merciful, *agrē*, take part and somewhat par doone."—*MS. Harl. (Halliwell.)*

a-grē, *a-grēe, *adv.* [A. N. *agrē*.] In a kindly manner; kindly, in good part.

"Whom I ne founde froward, ne fell,
Bot toke *agrē* all whole my plaie."

Romaunt of the Rose, 4,349.

*a-grē-a-bīl'-i-tē, *s.* [AGREEABILITY.]

*a-grē-a-ge, *v. t.* [From Eng. *agree* (?).] To allege.

"Neither dyd I euer put in question yf I shoulde do you right, as you appeare to *agreage*."—*Egerton Papers, p. 226.*

*a-greāt', *adv.* [A. S. *a*=on (?); *great*=great.] Altogether. (*Baret: Alvearie.*)

*ā-grē-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr.] Agreement.

"A popular *agregation* of all the vnder-takers."—*Acts Chas. I. (ed. 1814), vol. v., 229.*

a-grēe', *a-grē', *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *agrée*=to accept with favor, to consent to, to agree: *grē*=will, pleasure, favor; *Prov. agreiar*=to agree; *Sp. agradar*=to please; *Port. agradar*=(1) to be pleased; (2) to please; *Ital. aggradire*=to accept, to receive kindly; *Lat. gratus*=acceptable, pleasing. In *Lat. gratia*=grace, favor.] [GRACE, GRATEFUL.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To please.

"If harme *agre* me, whereto plaine I thenne."

Chaucer: Troilus, bk. i., 410.

2. To put an end to a controversy or quarrel; to carry by unanimous concurrence a point which has been debated; to assent to.

"He saw from far, or seemed for to see,
Some troublous upore or contentious fray,
Whereto he drew in hast it to *agree*."

Spenser: F. Q., II., iv. 3.

3. To make friends, to reconcile, without implying that there has been marked variance previously; also to make up one's mind.

"The mighty rivals, whose destructive rage
Did the whole world in civil arms engage,
Are now *agreed*."

Roscommon.

"Can two walk together, except they be *agreed*?"—*Amos iii. 3.*

B. *Intransitive*:

I. *Of persons or other beings possessed of feelings and a will*:

1. To be pleased with, and to be prepared to grant, admit, accept with favor, assent, or consent to, a proposition, opinion, measure, or project, submitted to one, joining, if called upon, in carrying it out in action.

¶ Followed by *to* of the thing to which assent or consent is given.

"And persuaded them to *agree* to all reasonable conditions."—*2 Maccabees, xi. 14.*

2. To concur in an opinion or measure, to enter into a stipulation or join in a course of action; to come to an accommodation with an adversary, it not being implied whether the sentiments or proposals were made to or by one.

¶ Followed by *with* of the person or persons, and *in, on, upon, as touching*, an infinitive, or a clause of a sentence introducing or expressing the thing concurred in.

(a) *Of concurrence in an opinion or measure.*

"The two historians differ in their accounts as to the number *agreed* on for the consular tribunes."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist., ch. xii., § 56.*

"In the cases which have been mentioned, all parties seem to have *agreed* in thinking that some public reparation was due."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

¶ To *agree to differ* is to consent to a friend or acquaintance differing in opinion from one on certain points, and tacitly stipulate that no breach of friendly intercourse shall thence arise.

"They could, therefore, preserve harmony only by *agreeing* to differ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

(b) *Of entering into stipulation.*

"And when he had *agreed* with the laborers for a penny a day."—*Matt. xx. 2.*

(c) *Of coming to a common resolve with regard to a course of action.*

"Again I say unto you, That if two of you shall *agree* on earth as touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven."—*Matt. xviii. 19.*

"... for the Jews had *agreed* already, that if any man did confess that he was Christ, he should be put out of the synagogue."—*John ix. 22.*

"For God hath put in their hearts to fulfill his will, and to *agree*, and give their kingdom unto the beast."—*Rev. xvii. 17.*

(d) *Of accommodation with an adversary.*

"*Agree* with thine adversary quickly, whiles thou art in the way with him . . ."—*Matt. v. 25.*

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -ciious, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

3. To live in harmony or free from contention with one, it not being implied that there has been previous variance.

"Gob. How dost thou and thy master agree? I have brought him a present. How 'gree you now?"—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

"The more you agree together the less hurt can your enemies do you."—*Browne: View of Epic Poetry*.

"Still may our souls, O generous youth! agree."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xxiii., 635.

4. To resemble one another.

"He exceedingly provoked or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions, who agreed in nothing else."—*Clarendon*.

II. Of things:

1. To harmonize with, to correspond with, to be consistent with.

"... thou art a Galilæan, and thy speech agreeth thereto."—*Mark* xiv. 70.

"A body of tradition, of which the members, drawn from scattered quarters, agree with one another, and agree also with the general probability that arises."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, i. 49.

"But neither so did their witness agree together."—*Mark* xiv. 59.

2. To resemble, to be similar to. [For an analogous example, see I. 4.]

3. To be suitable to, to be adapted for, to befit.

"Luc. Thoughts black, hands apt, drugs fit, and time agreeing;
Confederate season, else no creature seeing."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

"Many a matter hath he told to thee,
Meet, and agreeing with thine infancy."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

4. To be nutritious to, to be in no danger of exciting disease in.

"I have often thought that our prescribing asses' milk in such small quantities is injudicious, for, undoubtedly, with such as it agrees with, it would perform much greater and quicker effects in greater quantities."—*Arbuthnot on Coins*.

*a-grêe', *adv.* [AGRE, *adv.*]

a-grêe-a-bil'-i-tŷ, *a-grê-a-bil'-i-tê, *s.* [AGREE-ABLE.] Agreeableness of manner or deportment.

"All fortune is blisful to a man, by the agreeableness or by the equality of hym that suffereth it."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. ii.

a-grêe-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. agree, and -able; Fr. *agréable*.]

1. Colloquially: Disposed to consent with pleasure to an arrangement or proposal.

2. Consistent with, in harmony with, conformable to.

¶ Followed by *to*, or more rarely by *with*.

"... is agreeable to optical principles."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, § 417.

"What you do is not at all agreeable, either with so good a Christian or so reasonable and great a person."—*Temple*.

3. Pleasing to the senses, to the mind, or both.

"Once he was roused from a state of abject despondency by an agreeable sensation, speedily followed by a mortifying disappointment."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ Often in advertisements of houses one of the recommendations held out is "agreeable society."

4. Abnormally for the adverb agreeably: In pursuance of.

"Agreeable hereunto, perhaps it might not be amiss."—*Locke on Education*.

a-grêe-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. agreeable; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being agreeable.

"Pleasant tastes depend, not on the things themselves, but their agreeableness to this or that particular palate; wherein there is great variety."—*Locke*.

2. Fitness to inspire a moderate amount of pleasure.

"It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an agreeableness that charms us, without correctness; like a mistress whose faults we see, but love her with them all."—*Pope*.

a-gree'-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. agreeable; -ly.]

1. In conformity with, in harmony with.

"They may look unto the affairs of Judea and Jerusalem; agreeably to that which is in the law of the Lord."—*1 Esdras* viii. 12.

*2. Alike, in the same manner.

"At last he met two knights to him unknowne,
The which were armed both agreeably."
Spenser: F. Q., VI., vii. 3.

3. Pleasingly, in a manner to give a moderate amount of pleasure.

"I did never imagine that so many excellent rules could be produced so advantageously and agreeably."—*Swift*.

a-gree'-ance, *s.* [AGREE.] Accommodation, concordance, reconciliation, agreement. (*Boucher.*) (*Scotch.*)

"The committee of estates of Parliament travail between them for agreeance, but no settling."—*Spalding: Hist.*, i. 338.

"God, who is a Father to both, send them good agreeance."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 91.

a-grêed', *pa. par. & a.* [AGREE, *v.*]

1. As past participle:

Law: The word *agreed* in a deed creates a covenant.

2. As adjective:

"When they had got known and agreed names to signify those internal operations of their own minds, they were sufficiently furnished to make known by words all their ideas."—*Locke*.

*a-grêef', *a-grêfe, *a-grêf', *a-grêv'e, *adv.* [O. Eng. *a*=in; Eng. *grief* (q. v.).] In grief, as a grief, after the manner of one grieved; sorrowfully, unkindly.

"Madame,
I pray you that ye take it nought agreef."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,379.

a-grêe'-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [AGREE.]

†a-grêe'-ing-lŷ, *adv.* [AGREEING.] In agreement with.

"Agreeingly to which, St. Austin, disputing against the Donatists, contendeth most earnestly."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*.

a-grêe'-mënt, *a-grê'-mënt, *s.* [Fr. *agrément*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of agreeing.

II. The state of being agreed to.

1. Of persons:

(a) Identity of sentiments among different minds.

"Close investigation, in most cases, will bring naturalists to an agreement how to rank doubtful forms."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. ii.

(b) Mutual stipulation with regard to any matter; a bargain, a compact, a contract.

"Three times they breathed, and three times did they drink,
Upon agreement, of swift Severn's flood."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., i. 3.

"... We have made a covenant with death, and with hell are we at agreement. . . ."—*Isa.* xxviii. 15.

"... thus saith the king of Assyria, Make an agreement with me by a present, and come out to me."—*2 Kings* xviii. 31.

(c) Concord, harmony.

"... what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness? and what concord hath Christ with Belial? or what part hath he which believeth with an infidel? and what agreement hath the temple of God with idols?"—*2 Cor.* vi. 16.

2. Of things: Resemblance, likeness, similitude; consistency, harmony.

"There will, therefore, be a competition between the known points of agreement and the known points of difference in A and B."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, vol. ii., ch. xx., p. 102.

"... either there will be no agreement between them, or the agreement will be the effect of design."—*Paley: Horæ Paulinæ*, ch. i.

III. The thing or things agreed to; specially the document in which the stipulations are committed to writing, as, "Have you forgotten to bring the agreement with you?"

B. Technically:

1. Law: A contract, legally binding on the parties making it. [The same as A., II. 1 (b).]

"Agreement, or contract; that is to say, the making a promise between two or more persons, upon the understanding that it is regarded as legally binding."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works*, i. 340.

An agreement executory: One to be performed at a future time.

2. Gram.: Concord. [CONCORD.]

*a-grêf', *a-grêfe, *adv.* [AGREEF.]

*a-grêg', *a-grêg'e, *a-grêd'ge, *a-grêg'e,

*a-grêg'-gŷn, *v. t.* [A. N. In Fr. *agréger* is=to admit into a society.] To increase, to aggravate.

"By wilful malice to aggrege their grievance."
Bochas, bk. iii.

"And therefore a vengeance is not warished by another vengeance, ne a wrong by another wrong, but everich of hem encreaseh and aggregete other."—*Chaucer: C. T., Tale of Melibeus*.

"The things that gretly aggregith her synne, is the brekyng of here avow of chastité."—*Ibid.: The Persones Tale*.

*a-grêss'e, *v. t.* [Lat. *aggressus*, pret. of *aggre-*
dior=to go to; *ad*=to; *gradior*=to take steps;
gradus=a step.] To go to, to draw near to, to approach.

"Beholde I see him now agresse,
And enter into place."—*Hawkins: O. Plays*, i. 258.

†a-grêss'-tic, †a-grêss'-ti-cal, *a.* [Lat. *agrestis*, fr. *ager*=a field.] Pertaining to the fields, pertaining to the country, as opposed to the town; rural; hence, rustic, unpolished. (*Johnson*.)

*a-grêt', *a. or adv.* [A. S. *grætan*=to weep, to cry out; *grætan*=to lament; Scotch, *to greet*=to weep, to cry.] Sorrowful, in sorrow.

"And gif ye hold no agret
Shall I never it meet?"—*Sir Degrevant*, 1,769.

*a-grê-thed, *a-grêi'-thed, *pa. par. & a.* [O. Icel. *greidha*; Mid. Eng. *greithan*, *graitthen*=to prepare or make ready.] Dressed, prepared, made ready, trimmed, or ornamented.

"Clothed ful komly, for ani kud kinges sone,
In gode clothes of gold, agrethed ful riche
With perrey and pellure, pertelyche to the righttes."
William of Palerne (Skeat's ed.), 51-3.

"Al that real aray reken schold men neuer,
Ne purueaunce that prest was to pepul agreithed."
Ibid., 1,597-8.

*a-grêv'e, *v. t.* [AGGRIEVE.]

*a-grêv'e, *adv.* [AGREEF.]

†a-grî-côl'-a-tion, *s.* [Lat. *agricolatio*.] Cultivation of fields or the soil generally. (*Johnson*.)

†a-grîc'-ôl'-ist, *s.* [Lat. *agricola*.] A person engaged in agriculture.

"First let the youug *agricoliste* be taught."

Dodsley: Agriculture, ii.

†a-grî-cûl'-tôr, *s.* [Sp., Port., & Lat.] One engaged in agriculture.

†a-grî-cûl'-tûr-al, *a.* [Eng. *agriculture*; -al.] Pertaining to the culture of the soil.

Agricultural Chemistry is the department of chemistry which treats of the composition of soils, manures, plants, &c., with the view of improving practical agriculture.

The *Agricultural Class* constitutes a class in the Census Report comprising persons engaged in agriculture, arboriculture, and about animals.

Agricultural Societies: Societies established for the promotion of agriculture.

Agricultural College: A college founded for the education in agricultural pursuits of those who desire to follow that vocation in life.

†a-grî-cûl'-tûr-al-ist, *s.* [AGRICULTURAL.] The same as AGRICULTURIST.

†a-grî-cûl'-tûre, *s.* [In Fr. *agriculture*; Ital. *agricoltura*; Sp., Port., & Lat. *agricultura*=the culture of a field. *Ager* in Gr. is *agros*, and in Sans. *agros*. It is also cognate with the Goth. *akrs*, the Ger. *acker*, and the Eng. *acre*.] Essential meaning=earth tilt, earth tillage. (*Beames: Early England*.)

1. In a general sense: The art of cultivating the ground, whether by pasturage, by tillage, or by gardening. In many countries the process of human economical and social development has been from the savage state to hunting and fishing, from these to the pastoral state, from it again to agriculture properly so called, and thence, finally, to commerce and manufactures; though even in the most advanced countries every one of the stages now mentioned, excepting only the first, and in part the second, still exist and flourish. The tillage of the soil has existed from a remote period of antiquity, and experience has from time to time improved the processes adopted and the instruments in use; but it is not till a very recent period that the necessity of basing the occupation of the farmer on physical and other science has been even partially recognized. Now a division is made into *theoretical* and *practical* agriculture, the former investigating the scientific principles on which the cultivation of the soil should be conducted, and the best methods of carrying them out; and the latter actually doing so in practice.

The soil used for agricultural purposes is mainly derived from subadjacent rocks, which cannot be properly understood without some knowledge of geology, while a study of the dip and strike of the rocks will also be of use in determining the most suitable directions for drains and places for wells. The composition of the soil, manures, &c., requires for its determination agricultural chemistry. The weather cannot be properly understood without meteorology. The plants cultivated, the weeds requiring extirpation, the fungous growths which often do extensive and mysterious damage, fall under the province of botany; the domestic animals, and the wild mammals, birds, and insects which prey on the produce of the field, under that of zoölogy. The complex machines and even the simplest implements are constructed upon principles revealed by natural philosophy; farm-buildings cannot be properly planned or constructed without a knowledge of architecture. Rents can be understood only by the student of political economy. Finally, farm-laborers cannot be governed or rendered loyal and trustworthy unless their superior knows the human heart, and acts on the Christian principle of doing to those under him as he would wish them, if his or their relative positions were reversed, to do to him. Information on the multi-

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

farious subjects bearing on agriculture will be found scattered throughout the work; it is not according to the plan pursued that they should be brought together in one place.

"And the art of *agriculture*, by a regular connection and consequence, introduced and established the idea of a more permanent property in the soil than had hitherto been received and adopted."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (1830), bk. ii., ch. i.

2. *Spec.*: Tillage, *i. e.*, preparing the ground for the reception of crops, sowing or planting the latter, and in due time reaping them. In this sense it is contradistinguished from pasturage and even from ornamental gardening.

"That there was tillage bestowed upon the antediluvian ground, Moses does indeed intimate in general; what sort of tillage that was, is not expressed. I hope to show that their *agriculture* was nothing near so laborious and troublesome, nor did it take so much time, as ours doth."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

†*äg-rī-cūl'-tūr-ism*, *s.* [Eng. *agriculture*; *-ism*.] Agriculture.

äg-rī-cūl'-tūr-ist, *s.* [For etymology see AGRICULTURE.] One engaged in agriculture; one skilled in it.

äg-rī-mō-nī-a (*Lat.*), *äg-rī-mōn-ỹ*, **äg-rī-mōn-ỹ* (*Eng.*), *s.* [In Dut. *agrimonie*; Fr. *agrimonie*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *agrimonia*, a corruption of Gr. *argemōnē*=a kind of poppy believed to be a cure for cataract in the eye; *argemos*, *argemon*=a small white speck or ulcer which occurs partly on the cornea, and partly on the sclerotic coat of the eye.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Rosaceæ, or Rose-worts. The calyx is 5-lobed, with hooked bristles; the petals 5, the stamens 7-20, the achenes 2. In spring the root is sweet-scented, and the flowers when freshly gathered smell like apricots. A decoction of the flower is useful as a gargle, and has some celebrity as a vermifuge. It contains tannin, and dyes wool a nankeen color. [See HEMP-AGRIMONY.]



Common Agrimony.
(Flower and Fruits.)

a-grīn', *a.* [A. S. *a=on*; *grīn*.] Grinning with laughter, or for some other cause.

"But that large-moulded man,
His visage all *a-grīn*, as at a wake."

Tennyson: The Princess, v.

äg-rī-ō-pēs, or *äg-rī-ō-pūs*, *s.* [Gr. *agrios*=... wild, savage; (*ōpē*)=sight, view.] A genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii, and the family with mailed cheeks, the Triglidae. The typical species is the *A. torvus*, a large fish found at the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called by the Dutch Seepard (or sea-horse). It is used for food.

**äg-rī-ōt*, *äg-rī-ōt tree*, *s.* [Fr. *griottier*=the agriot-tree, from *griotte*, its fruit.] A tart cherry. (*Howell: Lex. Tetraglott.*)

äg-rī-ō-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *agriotes*=(1) wildness, (2) fierceness, cruelty.] A genus of Elateridae (Click-Beetles). The larvæ of three species—the *A. lineatus*, *A. obscurus*, and *A. spectator*—are too well known as wireworms destructive to crops. The perfect insects deposit their eggs on or near the roots of the plants on which they are designed to feed. The larvæ, when hatched, rapidly increase in size. They lie in the earth as pupæ during the winter months. The perfect insects usually emerge—the *A. lineatus* in March, and the other two in April. They are found abundantly till July.

Äg-rīp-pīn'-ī-anš, *s. pl.* [Named after Agrippinus, Bishop of Carthage.]

Church Hist.: The followers of the above-named Agrippinus, in the third century, who taught a kind of Anabaptist doctrine.

**a-grīše* (*O. Eng.*), *äg-grīše* (*Scotch*), *v. t. & i.*; **a-grōs'* (*O. Eng.*), *v. i.* [A. S. *agrisan*, *agrysan*=to dread, to fear greatly.]

A. Transitive:

1. To cause to shudder, to frighten, to terrify, to intimidate.

(a) *English*:

"Such paynes that our herte might *agrise*."

Chaucer: C. T., 7,231, 7,232.

(b) *Scotch*:

"My goist sall be present the to *aggrise*."

Thou sal, vñwourthy wicht, apoun thys wise
Be punyst wele." *Douglas: Virgil*, 113.

2. To make frightful or horrible. (See *Spenser*, *Clarendon ed.*, bk. ii.)

"The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engrost with mud, which did them fowle *agrise*."

Spenser: F. Q., II., vi. 46.

B. Intrans.: To shudder; to be greatly afraid.

"Thenne hit thester bi-gon, and thonderde swithe,
That the graue quakede, and thei *agrisen* alle."

Joseph of Arimathie, 235, 236.

"That fire under the feet aros,

Nas ther non that him *agros*."

Gy of Warwike, p. 49.

a-grīše, *pa. par.* [A. S.] [AGRISE.]

ā-grōm, *s.* A disease of the tongue, frequent in Bengal and other parts of the East Indies.

a-grōn'-ōm-ỹ, *s.* [In Fr. *agronomie*; Gr. *agronomos*, *s.*=a magistrate at Athens, overseer of the public lands; as adj.=haunting the country, rural; *agros*=a field, and *nomos*=pasture-ground, pasture; *nemō*=to deal out, to distribute, to dispense.] Agriculture.

**a-grō-pe*, *v. t.* [A. S. *grápiān*=to grope.] [GROPE.] To grope, to examine.

"For who so will it well *agrope*."

Gower: Conf. Amant., bk. v.

a-grōs'-tē-æ, *s. pl.* [AGROSTIS.] The first sub-tribe of Agrostideæ (q. v.).

äg-rōs-tēm-mā, *s.* [In Port. *agrostema*, fr. Gr. *agrou*, genit. of *agros*=a field, and *stemma*=materials for crowning; a wreath, garland, chaplet. Crown or garland of the field.]

Botany: A Linnean genus of plants, now looked upon by many as a sub-genus or section of the genus *Lychnis*. It belongs to the order Caryophyllaceæ, or Clove-worts, and the section *Silenæ*. *Lychnis* (*Agrostemma*) *githago*, a tall plant with large purple flowers, is the well-known corn cockle so common in grain-fields. It is said by agriculturists that when the seeds of the plant are ground along with those of corn they are found to render the latter unwholesome.

äg-rōs-tīd'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [AGROSTIS.] A tribe or section of Grasses, divided into two sub-tribes, *Agrostæ* and *Calamagrostæ*.

a-grōs'-tīs, *s.* [In Fr., Port., & Lat. *agrostis*; Gr. *agrōstis* = a grass (*Triticum repens*); *agros* = a field.] A genus of Grasses, the type of the tribe or section Agrostideæ and the sub-tribe Agrostæ. *A. vulgaris*, the common redtop, is a valuable pasture grass.

äg-rōs-tōg'-ra-phỹ, *s.* [Gr. *agrōstis*, and *graphē* = a description.] [AGROSTIS.] A description of the several kinds of Grasses.

äg-rōs-tōl'-ō-gỹ, *s.* [Gr. *agrōstis*, and *logos* = a discourse.] The department of botanical science which treats of the order of Grasses.

**a-grō-te*, *v. t.* [Deriv. uncertain.] To cloy, to surfeit (*Tyruwhit*). To ingurgitate, to saturate (*Skinner*). [AGROTONE.]

"But I am *agroted* here before"

To write of hem that in loue been forsworne."

Chaucer: Legend of Phillis.

**a-grō-tēd*, **a-grō-tīd*, **a-grō-teī-ēd*, *pa. par.* [AGROTE.]

a-grō-tīs, *s.* [Apparently from Gr. *agrotēs* or *agrotēs* = belonging to the field; *agros* = a field.] A genus of moths of the family Noctuidæ. Two species, the *A. exclamationis*, Heart and Dart Moth; and *A. segetum*, Common Dart Moth, have caterpillars called by agriculturists surfaee grubs, which are destructive to various field-crops, as also to garden flowers.

**a-grō-tōne*, *v. t.* [AGROTE.] To surfeit. The same as AGROTE (q. v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

**a-grō-tōn-ỹd*, *pa. par.* [AGROTONE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

**a-grō-tōn-ỹnge*, *s.* [AGROTONE.] Surfeiting. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

a-grōund', *adv.* [Eng. *a=on*, and *ground*.]

A. Literally:

1. On the ground; resting on the ground; ashore (q. v.).

"By the middle of the next day the yawl was *aground*, and from the shoalness of the water could not proceed any higher."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

2. On the ground; implying motion toward, ending in rest upon.

"And falling into a place where two seas met, they ran the ship *aground*; and the forepart stuck fast."—*Aets* xviii. 41.

B. Fig.: In difficulties; in the same all but hopeless predicament as a ship is when she is *aground*.

**a-grūd'-ge*, *v. t.* [Old form of Eng. GRUDGE.] To grudge. (*Palsgrave*.)

**a-grỹm*, *s.* [ALGORISM, AWGRIM.]

a-grỹp'-nī-a, *s.* [In Lat. *agrypnia*, from Gr. *agrypnia* = sleeplessness; *agrypnos* = sleepless; *ā*, priv., and *hypnos*=sleep.]

Med.: Wakefulness; called also INSOMNIA and PERVIGILUM (q. v.). [See also WAKEFULNESS.]

a-grỹp-nō-cō-mā, *s.* [Gr. *agrypnia*, and *kōma* = deep sleep; *koimāō*=to lull to sleep; *keimāi*=to lie.]

Med.: Lethargy, without actual sleep.

a-grỹp'-nūs, *s.* [Gr. *agrypnos* = sleepless.] A genus of Coleoptera, of the family Elateridae. The *A. murinus*, or mouse-colored eliek beetle, has a larva with a flat and indented tail, and is one of those destructive animals called by farmers Wire-worms.

**āgt*, **āgte*, **hāgt*, *s.* [A. S. *eaht*=estimation; *eahtian*=to meditate, to devise; in Ger. *acht*=care, attention; *achten* = to attend to, to regard.] Thought, anxiety, sorrow, grief, care, fear.

"Amalechkes folc fledge for *agte* of dead."

Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 3,384.

"With the prisunes to liuen in *hagt*."

Ibid., 2,044.

**āgt*, **āgte*, *s.* [A. S. *æht*.] Possession; property.

**āgte*, *v. t.* [A. S. *agan*; pret. *ahte*=to own.] To possess, to own. [AGHT, *v. t.*]

**āgte*, *pa. par.* [AGTE, *v. t.*]

**āgte*, *v.* [OUGHT.] (*Aghtes*=oughtest.)

**āgte*, *s.* [AGT.]

**āgtes*, *s. pl.* Moneys. [AGHT.]

ā-gū-a toād, *s.* [Local name.] The *Bufo Aqua* of Pr. Max. A large toad found in Jamaica.

ag-ū-a'-ra, *s.* [Local name.] The name given to certain wolves, dogs, and foxes found in the southern part of America. (*Jardine: Natur. Lib.*, vol. iv., 1843, pp. 243, 269.)

ā-gūe, **ā-gew*, **āg'-wē*, **hā'-gē*, *s.* [Skinner and Johnson, whom Wedgwood follows, take this from Fr. *aigu*=sharp, acute; in Sp. & Port. *agudo*. The primary meaning would then be an "acute" fever. Serenius and Tooke derive it from Goth. *agis*=trembling. Webster is of the same opinion, and cites as cognate words A. S. *æge*, *ege*, *oga*, *hoga*=fear, dread, horror; Arm. *hegen*=to shake; Irish *agle*=fear. "The radical idea," he says, "is a shaking or shivering similar to that occasioned by terror."]

**I. Originally, in a general sense*: Any sharp fever.

"But Ihesu thorgh his myght, blissed mot he be,
Reised him vpright, and passed that *hage*."

R. Brunne, p. 333.

II. Hence in a limited sense:

1. An intermittent fever, in whatever stage of its progress or whatever its type. A person about to be seized by it generally feels somewhat indisposed for about a fortnight previously. Then he is seized with a shivering fit, which ushers in the cold stage of the disease. This passes at length into a hot stage, and it again into one characterized by great perspiration, which carries off the disorder for a time. The three leading types of ague are the *quotidian*, with an interval of twenty-four hours; the *tertian*, with one of forty-eight hours; and the *quartan*, with one of seventy-two hours. The remote or the proximate cause of ague is generally the exposure of the body to the malaria generated in marshes. The remedy is quinine or some other anti-periodic. [ANTI-PERIODIC.] [MALARIA.]

"And he will look as hollow as a ghost,

As dim and meagre as an *ague's* fit."

Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

2. *Specially*:

(a) *Lit.*: The cold fit, often accompanied by trembling or shaking, which constitutes the first of the three stages of intermittent fever. In the phrase "fever and ague," ague means the cold stage, and fever the hot one which succeeds it.

"Cold, shivering *ague*."

Dryden: Palamon and Arcle.

(b) *Fig.*: Any shaking produced by cold, however removed it may be from the first stage of intermittent fever.

III. As the rendering of a word of doubtful meaning:

The ague of Scripture. The Hebrew word *qad-dachhath*, Lev. xxvi. 16, which is translated "fever" in Deut. xxviii. 22, from the root *qaddachh*=to set on fire, is rendered in the Septuagint in *Leuiticus* *ikteros*=the jaundice, and in Deut. *puretos*=fever, especially of a tertian or quartan type. Probably a more formidable disease is meant than simple ague, or the word may be used in the extended sense of No. I.

"I also will do this unto you; I will even appoint over you terror, consumption, and the burning *ague*, that shall consume the eyes, and cause sorrow of heart: . . ."

—*Lev. xxvi. 16.*

ague-cake, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: An affection of the spleen which sometimes accompanies ague. There arises in the left hypochondrium a hard swelling, indolent at first, generally little influencing the health in this

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beļ, deļ.

country, but in warmer latitudes sometimes becoming large and very painful, and on its suppuration causing death. (*Dr. Joseph Brown: Art. "Intermittent Fever," Cycl. of Pract. Med., ii. 223.*)

2. *Fig.*: A morbid mental excrescence, produced by heated feeling.

"... this worthy motto, 'No bishop, no king,' is of the same batch, and infanted out of the same fears, a mere ague-cake."—*Milton: Of Reform in England.*

ague-draught, s. A draught designed to ward off or cure an attack of ague.

"The soldiers in the Peninsular hospitals regularly applied for an *ague-draught* (60 drops of laudanum and a drachm of ether) when they saw their nails turning blue, which is generally the first sign of the commencement of a paroxysm."—*Dr. Brown: Cycl. of Pract. Med., vol. ii.*

ague-drop, s. A kind of drop designed to cure ague.

ague-fit, s.

1. *Lit.*: A fit of the ague.

"Cromwell, who had an *ague-fit* from anxiety, . . ."—*Froude: Hist. Eng., pt. i., ch. xv.*

2. *Met.*: A fit of trembling produced by fear.

"This *ague-fit* of fear is over-blown."

Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

ague-ointment, s. An ointment for the ague. The leaves of the elder are used for this purpose very successfully.

ague-powder, s. A powder designed to cure ague.

ague-proof, a. Proof against ague.

"I am not *ague-proof*."—*Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 6.*

ague-spell, s. A spell or charm believed by the superstitious to prevent or cure ague. (*Gay.*)

ague-struck, a. Struck with ague.

ague-tree, s. The *Laurus sassafras*. [*SASSAFRAS.*] (*Gerard, &c.*)

ā-gūe, v. t. [From the substantive.] To cause to tremble or shake like one in the first stage of intermittent fever.

ā-gūed, pa. par. & a. [*AGUE, v.*]

"... faces pale

With flight and *agued* fear."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 4.

***a-guēr'-rŷ, v. t.** [*Fr. aguerrir*; from *guerre*=war.] To instruct in the art of war; to inure to the hardships of war. (*Lyttleton.*)

***aguiler (āg'-wīl-ēr), s.** [*Fr. aiguille*=a needle.] A needle-case.

"A silver nedil forth I drowe

Out of *aguiler* quaint i-knowe.

Romaunt of the Rose, 98.

†aguillaneuf, aguillaneuf (ag-wīl'-lan-ūf), s. [*Fr. ā=to; gui=mistletoe; l'an neuf=new year.*] An ancient Frankish ceremony, by which the druids gathered mistletoe in a dignified manner in the month of December, and on New Year's Day distributed it among the people as a symbol of rejoicing.

†a-guī'-gard, v. t. [*AGUISE.*] To dress in a fancy dress, with the view of acting as a Christmas "wait," or paying visits for amusement's sake to houses at that festival.

"... or else they hae taen Yule before it comes, and gaun *aguisarding*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering, xxxvi.*

***a-guī'se, *a-guī'ze, v. t.** [*Fr. guise*=(1) manner; (2) fancy, humor.] To guise, to adorn, to dress out.

"Sometimes her head she fondly would *aguize*

With gaudy garlands."—*Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 7.*

¶ It is opposed to *disguised*=aguised, guised, or dressed out in a way to mislead.

"So had false Archimago her disguysd,

To cloke her guile with sorrow and sad teene;

And she herselfe had craftily devised

To be her Squire, and do her service well *aguisd*."

Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 21.

***a-guī'se, *a-guī'ze, †ag-guī'ze, s.** [From the verb.] Guise, dress.

"The glory of the court, their fashions

And brave *agguize*,

More: Song of the Soul, bk. i. 23.

ā-gū-īsh, a. [*Eng. aguish; -ish.*]

1. *Lit.*: In any way pertaining to ague; causing or tending to cause ague; noted for the occurrence in it or them of ague.

"And *aguish* east."—*Cowper: Task, bk. iii.*

"The *aguish* districts of England continue to be inhabited."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome, ch. xxiii.*

2. *Fig.*: Alternately chilly, cold, like a patient in the first stage of ague; or burning hot, like one in its second stage.

"Her *aguish* love now glows and burns."

Lansdowne: To Myra.

ā-gū-īsh-nēss, s. [*Eng. aguish; -ness.*] The state of being affected by ague.

Spec.: Chilliness. (Johnson.)

***a-gūlt', *a-gūlt', *a-gūlt'e (pa. par. *agelt*), v. i.** [*A. S. agytan.*]

1. To offend.

"He *agilt* her nere in other case,

So nere all wholly his trespasso."

Romaunt of the Rose, 5,832-3.

2. To be guilty, to offend, to sin against.

"Thanne was he scorned that nothing had *agilt*."

Chaucer: The Persones Tale.

"And neuer *agult* the wil i blue in game ne on earnest."—*William Palerne (Skeat's ed.), 4,401.*

***a-gūs-a-dūr'-a, *a-gūs-āge, s.** [*A. N.*]

Feudal Custom: A fee paid by vassals to their lord for the sharpening of their agricultural implements, which no person was permitted to undertake except the individual appointed for the purpose by the feudal superior.

a-gūs'-tīte, *a-gūs'-tīne, s. [*Ger. agustin.*] A mineral, the same as *APATITE* (q. v.).

***āg'-wē, s.** [*AGUE.*]

a-gŷ'e, gŷe, gŷe, v. t. [*Fr. guider.*] To guide, to direct.

"Launfal toke leave of Teranour

For to wende to kyng Artour,

Hys feste for to *agye*."

Eng. Trans. of Grands Fabliaux, 323.

A-gŷ-nēn'-sēs, A-gŷ-nī-ā-nī, A-gŷ-nī-ī, s. [*Gr. a. priv.; gŷne=a woman.*]

Ch. Hist.: A sect who opposed marriage and the use of flesh-meat, saying that these practices were opposed to spirituality of life, and emanated not from God, but from the devil. They arose about A. D. 694, but not long afterward died away.

***a-gŷnn'e, *a-gŷn', v. t. & i.** [*A. S. aginnan, onginnan*=to begin; *agynth*=beginneth.] To begin.

"The maister his tale ho gan *agyn*."

The Sevyng Sages, 1,410.

ah, interj. [*Ger. ah, ha, ach; Fr. ah; Port. ah, ai; Ital. ah, ah; Lat. ah, a.*] An exclamation uttered—

1. In surprise.

"Then said I, *Ah* Lord God! they say of me, Doth he not speak parables?"—*Ezek. xx. 49.*

2. In exultation.

"Let them not say in their hearts, *Ah*, so would we have it . . ."—*Ps. xxxv. 25.*

3. In mourning.

"... they will lament thee, saying, *Ah* lord!"—*Jer. xxxiv. 5.*

4. In contempt (mingled with surprise).

"And they that passed by railed on him, wagging their heads, and saying, *Ah*, thou that destroyest the temple."—*Mark xv. 29.*

5. In simple pity.

"... *ah!* it [the sword] is made bright, it is wrapped up for the slaughter."—*Ezek. xxi. 15.*

6. In mingled pity and contempt.

"*Ah* sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil-doers, children that are corrupters."—*Isa. i. 4.*

7. In self-abasement.

"Then said I, *Ah*, Lord God! behold, I cannot speak: for I am a child."—*Jer. i. 6.*

8. In adoration.

"*Ah* Lord God! behold, thou hast made the heaven and the earth by thy great power and stretched-out arm . . ."—*Jer. xxxii. 17.*

¶ In such a case, however, it is more frequently written *O*.

a-ha', interj. [*In Ger. ha ha, aha; Fr. aha; Lat. aha.*] An exclamation uttered with different modifications, however, of the voice and features.

1. In mingled exultation and derision.

"Thus saith the Lord God; Because thou saidst, *Aha*, against my sanctuary, when it was profaned . . ."—*Ezek. xxv. 3.*

2. In surprise.

"... yea, he warmeth himself, and saith, *Aha*, I am warm, I have seen the fire."—*Isa. xlv. 16.*

¶ Sometimes it is doubled.

"Let them be turned back for a reward of their shame that say, *Aha, aha*."—*Ps. lxx. 3.*

a-ha', s. [*HAH-HAH.*]

a-hæt-ul-a, a-hæt-ul-a, s. A genus of snakes belonging to the family Dendrophidæ, or Tree-serpents. The *A. liocercus*, the Borgia, is a pretty snake which occurs in Borneo, and is so harmless that the children use it as a plaything and pet.

***a-hāng', a.** [*A. S. ahangen, ahangan*=hung.] Hanged, been hanged.

a-hān'-ī-gēr, s. A name of the gar-fish (*Esox belone*, Linn.). [*GAR-FISH.*]

a-hēad', adv. [*O. Eng. a=on; head.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

*1. "On head," on the head, head-foremost, head-long.

Lit. & Fig.: Used generally of animals or persons not under proper restraint.

"They suffer them at first to run *ahead*, and when perverse inclinations are advanced into habits there is no dealing with them."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

2. Onward, forward, in front, in advance.

"One of the young men, however, cried out, 'Let us all be brave,' and ran on *ahead*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World, ch. xviii.*

¶ To go ahead:

(a) *Lit.*: To proceed in advance.

"... it was necessary that a man should go *ahead* with a sword to cut away the creepers."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World, ch. ii.*

(b) *Colloquially*: To proceed rapidly, to make satisfactory headway in what one is doing. (Used of literal movement forward in the case of railway employes directing trains or seamen navigating ships. Used figuratively of anything in which progress of any kind is possible, even though there be no physical movement.)

B. Naut.: In front, before, further forward than a vessel, as "There is a rock *ahead*."

***a-height' (gh silent), adv.** [*Eng. a=on; height.*] On high.

"*Edg.* From the dread summit of this chalky bourn

Look up *ahead*—the shrill-gerged lark so far

Cannot be seen or heard. Do but look up."

Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 6.

a-hēm', interj. [*HEM.*]

***a-hēr'e, v. t.** [*A. S. aheran*=to hear.] To hear. [*HEAR.*]

***a-hī'gh, *a-hŷ'ghe (gh silent), adv.** [*O. Eng. a=on; high.*] On high. [*AHY.*]

***a-hight' (gh silent), pret. pass. of verb.** [*HIGHT.*] Was called.

"And that amiabul maide Alisaundrine *ahight*"

William of Palerne (Skeat ed.), 586.

a-hint', a-hīnd', prep. & adv. [*Ger. hinten, dehiten.*] Behind. [*Scotch.*]

"... the long green *ahint* the clachan."—*Sir W. Scott: Waverley, ch. xlv.*

***a-hōight' (gh silent), a.** [*A. S. a=on; heahdhu*=height.] [*HEIGHT.*] Elevated, in good spirits. (*Florio: Dict., In-tresca.*)

a-hōld', adv. [*Eng. a=on; hold.*]

Naut.: Near the wind.

To lay a ship *ahold*: To lay or place her in such a position that she may hold or keep to the wind.

"Boats.: Lay her *ahold*; set her two courses: off to sea again, lay her off."—*Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 1.*

a-horse', adv. [*Eng. a=on; horse.*] On horse-back. (*Hearne: Gloss.*)

a-hōu'-ai, s. The Brazilian name for a shrub (*Cerbera alouai*), the kernels of the nuts of which are a deadly poison. It belongs to the order Apocynaceæ, or Dogbanes. [*CERBERA.*]

a-hōŷ', interj. [*In Fr. ho.*]

Naut.: A word used in hailing vessels or people, as "Ship *ahoy!*"

Āh'-rīm-an (h guttural), s. [*Zend Ahriman*; from *Zend agro* or *anghro*=wicked, murderous, and *maineyus*=invisible, from (1) adj. *mainyu*, (2) substantive *mano*, corresponding with the Sansc. *manas*=the mind; in *Lat. mens*, whence English *mental*, &c.]

In the Zoroastrian Creed (that held by the ancient Persians and their descendants, the modern Parsees): The Evil Principle or Being, supposed to have created darkness, to be the patron of all evil, and to live in perpetual conflict with *Hormuzd*, the Good Principle, or Being. *Ahriman*, like *Hormuzd*, has under him a hierarchy of angels. He differs from the Satan of Scripture in being on an equality both in years and in power with the good God. [*ZOROASTRIANISM.*]

a-hū', s. [*Tartar, Persian, and Bokharian. Not the ahu of Kämpfen.*] The Tartarian roe (*Cervus Pygargus*, or *Capreolus*), which is identical with the *Antelope subgutturosa*. It is larger than the European roebuck, and inhabits the mountains in Siberia, Tartary, &c.

a-hūil', adv.

[*O. Eng. a=on;*

hull.]

Naut.: With

the sails furled

and the helm

lashed on the

leeside, caus-

ing the vessel to

lie nearly with

her side to the

wind and sea,

and her head

inclined some-

what in the di-

rection of the

wind. This sit-

uation affords

a great pro-

tection against

the fury of a

storm.

a-hūil'-gēred, a. [*Eng. a=on, and hungered.*] Hungered.



A Vessel Ahull.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

a-hūn'-grŷ, a. [O. Eng. *a* = on, and *hungry*.] Hungry. (*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 1.)

***a-hŷ', *an-hŷ', *a-hŷ'gh** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [O. Eng. *a* = on; *hy* = high.] On high.

"By that, Raymond was doubted of ech wight
Into gret honour risen is *ahy*,
And worshipped is in ech company."

La Coudrette: The Romans of Partenay (1500?) (Skeat ed.), 1209-11.

ai, aie, s. [Dut. & Ger. *ei* = an egg.] An egg.

ā-i, s. [Ger. & Fr. *ai*. A word framed by the South American Indians to imitate the plaintive cry of the animal which they called *ai*.] A species of sloth the *Bradypus tridactylus* of Linneus. As its name imports, it has but three toes, or rather nails, on each foot, in this respect differing from the Unau (*Bradypus didactylus*, Linn.), which has but two. It is of the order Edentata, or toothless mammals. It is the only known species of its class which has as many as nine cervical vertebrae, seven being the normal number. It is about the size of a cat. The tail is very short. The limbs also are short, but exceedingly muscular. It clings with extraordinary tenacity to the branches of trees. It is pre-eminent even among sloths for sluggishness. Its apathy is on a par with its inertness. Its practice is to strip a tree completely bare before it can prevail upon itself to put forth the exertion requisite to enable it to roll itself into a ball, fall to the ground, and climb another tree. It inhabits America from Brazil to Mexico.

ai-ai'-ai, s. The name given in Paraguay to a wading bird, the American Jabiru (*Mycteria Americana*).

aid, *āyde, v. t. & i. [Fr. *aider* = to help; Sp. *ayudar*; Port. *ajudar*; Prov. *ajudar*, *ajudar*, *aidar*; Ital. *aiutare*; Lat. *adjuto* = to help; freq. from *adjutum*, supine of *adjuvo* = to help: *ad*; *juvo* = to help. In Arab. *aid* is = to assist or strengthen, and *ayada* and *adawa* = to help (*Webster*), but these resemblances seem accidental.] To assist, to help.

1. Transitive:

"... which *aided* him in the killing of his brethren."—*Judg.* ix. 24.

"... to *aid* each other in many ways."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. iii.

"Neither shall they give anything unto them that make war upon them, or *aid* them with victuals, weapons, money, or ships."—1 *Maccabees* viii. 26.

2. Intransitive:

"Or good, or grateful, now to mind recall,
And, *aiding* this one hour, repay it all."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxii., 229, 230.

aid, *āyde, s. [From the verb. In Fr. *aide*; Sp. *ayuda*; Port. *ajuda*; Ital. *aiuto*; Lat. *adjutus*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of helping or assisting.

II. The state of being helped.

¶ In *aid*: To render assistance.

"Your private right should impious power invade,
The peers of Ithaca would arm *in aid*."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. i., 513, 514.

III. The thing which, or more rarely the person who renders assistance. (In this sense it is often used in the plural.)

1. The thing which does it.

"... he might hope for pecuniary *aid* from France."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

"And he has furnished us with some *aids* toward the consideration of this question."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, i. 23.

2. A person or persons rendering assistance.

(a) Generally:

"Let us make unto him an *aid* like unto himself."—*Tobit* viii. 6.

(b) Specially: Auxiliary troops or commanders.

"No sooner Hector saw the king retir'd,
But thus his Trojans and his *aids* he fir'd."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xi. 366.

¶ The word is used in this sense in the term *aid-de-camp*, sometimes contracted into *aide* or *aide*.

B. Technically:

1. Feudal System: A tax paid by a vassal or tenant to his lord, chiefly on three occasions, when the superior just named was put to unusual expense. These were, 1st, to ransom him when he was a prisoner; 2d, to defray the charges when his eldest son was made a knight; 3d, to help the eldest daughter to obtain a husband by furnishing her with a suitable dowry to be given her at the time of her marriage. At first the *aids* on these occasions were voluntary, but the feudal lord succeeded in converting them into a compulsory tax. This, however, was abolished by the statute 12 Charles II.

"*Aids* were originally mere benevolences granted by the tenant to his lord in times of difficulty and distress; but in process of time they grew to be considered as a matter of right and not of discretion."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. v.

āid'-ance, *āyd'-ance, s. [Eng. *aid*; -ance.] Aid, assistance, help.

"For lovers say, the heart hath treble wrong,
When it is barr'd the *aidance* of the tongue."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.

āid'-ant, *āyd'-ant, a. [Fr. *aidant*, from *pr. par. oi aider* = to help.]

"... be *aidant* and remediate
In the good man's distress."

Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 4.

aid-de-camp, aide-de-camp, or sometimes simply *aid* or *aide* (approx. *ād'-dē-kōng*), s. [Fr. *aide du camp*; Sp. *ayudante de campo*; Port. *adjudante de campo*; Ital. *ajutante di campo*.]

Military: An officer who receives the orders of a general and communicates them. His functions are exercised while battles are in progress, as well as in more tranquil times.

āi'-dēd, pa. par. & a. [AID, v.]

¶ Used as adjective in the phrase "*aided emigration*." [EMIGRATION.]

ā-i'-dē-ī-a, s. The same as *aideism* (q. v.).

ā-i'-dē-īc, a. [Gr. *a*, priv.; *idea* = thought.] Of or pertaining to *aideism*.

ā-i'-dē-ism, s. [Gr. *a*, priv.; *idea* = thought, *idea*.] Profound hypnosis; absolute hypnotic sleep; that state or degree of hypnotism in which the subject is without capacity to receive or entertain thoughts or ideas.

āid'-ēr, s. [Eng. *aid*; -er.] One who aids, an assistant, a helper.

"All along as he went, were punished the adherents and *aiders* of the late rebels."—*Bacon: Henry VI*.

āid'-ing, pr. par. [AID, v.]

***āi'-dle (1), v. t.** The same as *ADDLE* = to render putrid (q. v.).

***āi'-dle (2), v. t.** The same as *ADDLE* = to earn (q. v.).

āid'-lēss, a. [Eng. *aid*; -less.] Without aid, destitute of assistance.

"The *aidless* innocent lady."—*Milton: Comus*.

***āi'-ēr-ŷ, v.** [EYRIE.]

***aiēse, s.** [EASE.]

***āight'-ēd-en** (*gh* mute), a. [A. S. *cehta*, *eahta* = eight.] The same as *AGHTAND* = the eighth.

āig'-lēt. [AGLET.]

āi-gōc'-ēr-ine, a. [AIGOCERUS.] Belonging to the Aigocerus genus or sub-genus (q. v.).

āi-gōc'-ēr-ūs, s. [Gr. *aix*, genit. *aigos* = a goat, and *keras* = a horn; *aigokeras* in classical Greek is a plant, the fenugreek (q. v.).] A genus or sub-genus of Antelopes, type *A. leucophlœa*, the Blau-block, South Africa.

āi'-gre, s. [EAGER, AKER, HIGRE.]

āi'-gre, a. [Fr.] Sour, sharp.

"... like *aigre* droppings into milk."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

***aigre doulce, a.** [Fr. *aigre doux*, fem. *douce*.] Sour-sweet. (*Holland*.)

***ai'-grēen, s.** [AYGREEN.]

āi'-gre-mōre, s. [Fr.]

Art: Charcoal in a state of preparation to be mixed with other ingredients for the manufacture of gunpowder.

ai'-grēt, āi'-grētte, s. [Fr. *aigrette*.]

A. Ordinary Language: A tuft, as of feathers, or a small bunch, as of diamonds.

"Still at that Wizard's feet their spoils he hurled—
Ingots of ore from rich Potosi borne.
Crowns by Caciques, *aigrettes* by Omrahs."

Scott: Vision of Don Roderick, 31.

B. Technically:

I. Botany. [EGRET.]

II. Zoology:

1. [EGRET.]

2. In the form *Aigrette*: Buffon's name for the Hair-lipped Monkey (*Macacus cynomolgus*).

āi-gūe-mā-rī-ne, s. [Fr. = aquamarine.]

Min.: De Lisle's name for the aquamarine, or beryl. [AQUAMARINE, BERYL.]

aiguillette (āg'-wīl-ēt), s. [AGLET.]

āiguille (āg'-wīl), s. [Fr. = a needle.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A needle-shaped peak of rock.

"... and where the *aiguilles* above present no kind of way for crowning the heights and outflanking the defenders."—*Times*, Oct. 29, 1877.

2. *Mining*: An instrument for boring cylindrical holes in the rock to receive charges of gunpowder for blasting purposes.

aiguille-like, a. [Eng. *aiguille*; like.]

"The *aiguille-like* peaks on either side."—*Times*, Oct. 29, 1877, *Montenegrin Corresp.*

aiguillons (āg'-wīl-lōng), s. pl. [Fr.]

Bot.: Stalked glands, once called *setæ* by Woods and Lindley. In the genus *Rosa* they resemble

aculei, but are distinct from them in nature. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3d ed., 1839, p. 65.)

***aiguiscce, *aiguiscce, *eguisce, *aiguiscce, *eguisce (āg'-wīl-sē'), a.** [Fr., from *aiguiser* = to sharpen.]

Her.: Sharply pointed; applied especially to a cross on an escutcheon which has its four angles sharpened, but still terminating in obtuse angles. It differs from the cross *fitchee* in this respect, that whereas the latter tapers by degrees to a point, the former does so only at the ends.

āik, s. [OAK.] (*Scotch*.)

1. An oak-tree. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... sic a sprout frae the auld *aik*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xiii.

2. Oak-wood.

āik-snag, āik-snaggy, s. A knotty stump of an oak, or an oak-tree having the branches roughly cut off.

"He'll glowr at an auld-waird barkit *aik-snag* as if it were a queez-maddam in full bearing."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxi.

***āi'-kēn, āi'-kīn, adj.** [OAKEN.] Oaken, of oak. (*Scotch*.)

"... for bringing hame of *atkin* tymmer."

Acts, Mary (1563), ed. 1814, p. 545.

āi'-kīn-ite, s. [Named after Arthur Aikin, M. D., F. C. S.] A mineral classed by Dana with his sulpharsenites. Compos.: Sulphur 16.7, bismuth 36.2, lead 36.1, copper 11.0 = 10%. It is orthorhombic, with long embedded acicular crystals, as also massive. The luster is metallic, the color lead-gray, with a pale copper-red tarnish. It occurs in the Ural mountains, in Hungary, and in the United States. [PATRINITE, BELONITE, ACICULITE, RETZBANYITE.]

āil, *ēyle, v. t. & i. [A. S. *eglian* = to feel pain, to ail, trouble, or torment; *eglan* = to inflict pain, to prick, torment, trouble, or grieve. Generally impersonal, as "me *egleth*" = to grieve me; *egle* = troublesome, difficult, hateful. Goth. *aglo* = affliction, tribulation.]

A. Trans.: To cause uneasiness of body or mind; to pain, to trouble.

¶ It is generally used in interrogatories in which inquiry is made as to the unknown cause of some restlessness or trouble. The nominative to the verb is generally something indefinite, as *what* or *nothing*, though in *Piers Ploughman* the definite word *syknesse* (sickness) is used.

1. Lit. Of persons:

"My mother thought, What *ails* the boy?"

Tennyson: The Miller's Daughter.

2. Fig. Of things:

"What *ailed* thee, O thou sea, that thou fleddest?"—*Ps.* cxiv. 5.

B. Intrans.: To be affected by uneasiness or pain.

"And much he *ails*, and yet he is not sick."

Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. iii.

āil (1), s. [From the verb.] Indisposition; source of weakness; affliction. (*Pope: Moral Essays*, iii. 89.)

āil (2), āile, *eile, s. [Fr. *aile* = a wing, from Lat. *ala*.] The beards of barley.

āil, imperat. of verb, used as interj. [HAIL.]

āil-ānth'-ūs, s. [From *ailanto*, the Molucca name of one of the species.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Xanthoxylaceae, or Xanthoxyls. The *A. glandulosa* has very large, unequally pinnate leaves and unpleasantly-smelling flowers. In France and Italy it is used for shading walks, and it has been introduced from China to afford nourishment to a fine silkworm (*Attacus Cynthia*). The *Ailanthus excelsa*, from India, is also cultivated here.

Ailanthus Silkworm, or Ailanthus Moth: Attacus Cynthia. [ATTACUS.]

***āile, s.** [Fr. *aieul* = grandfather.]

***āile, s.** [AISLE.]

***āi'-lēttes, *āi'-lēttes, s. pl.** [Fr. *arlette* = a winglet.]

Heraldry: Small escutcheons fixed to the shoulders of armed knights. They were called also *emerases*. They were of steel, and were introduced in the reign of Edward I., and were the origin of the modern epaulet.

āil'-ing, pr. par. & a. [AIL, v.]

"Touch but his nature in its *ailing* part."—*Cowper: Tirocinium*.

āil'-mēnt, s.

[Eng. *ail*; -ment.]

Sickness, disease,

indisposition, es-

pecially of a chronic character.

"I am never ill, but I think of your ailments."—*Swift: Letters*.



Ailette.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ē -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

āi-lūr'-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *aiollō*=to shift rapidly to and fro; and *oura*=tail.] A genus of mammals belonging either to the family Ursidae, or Bears, or to that of Viverridae, Civets, being a connecting link between the two. The Wah (*A. fulgens*) is found in India.

āim, ***āime**, ***āyme**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *esmer*=to aim or level at, to make an offer to strike, &c.; also to purpose, determine, intend (*Cotgrave*). Prov. *esmar*=to calculate, to reckon, *aesmar*, *azesmar*, *adesmar*, *adestimar*=to calculate, to prepare; *estimar*=to reckon; Lat. *æstimo*.]

A. Transitive: To direct by means of the eye to a particular spot against which one desires to hurl or propel a missile. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"A knotty stake then *aiming* at his head,
Down dropp'd he groaning, and the spirit fled."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xiv.

"Another vote still more obviously *aimed* at the House of Stair speedily followed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. Intransitive:

I. Lit.: So to direct a missile or other weapon as, if possible, to make it strike a particular spot.

"Who gave him strength to sling,
And skill to *aim* aright."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, Jehovah Nissi.

II. Figuratively:

1. To seek to obtain a particular object of desire.

"... did our soldiers, *aiming* at their safety,
Fly from the field."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 1.

*2. To guess, to conjecture.

"But, good my lord, do it so cunningly,
That my discovery be not *aimed* at."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, iii. 1.

¶ *Aim* is now uniformly followed by *at* of the object; but formerly to was employed.

"Lo, here the world is bliss; so here the end,
To which all men do *aim*, rich to be made."
Spenser: F. Q.

āim, ***āime**, ***āyme**, *s.* [From the verb.]

I. The act of aiming.

1. *Lit.:* The act of so directing, or taking means to direct, the course of a missile or projectile as, if possible, to make it strike a definite spot.

"Each at the head
Levell'd his deadly *aim*."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. ii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(a) The act of directing the efforts to obtain an object of desire; purpose, intention, design.

"... with ambitious *aim*.
Against the throne and monarchy of God,
Rais'd impious war."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. i.

(b) Conjecture, guess.

"It is impossible by *aim* to tell it."—*Spenser on Ireland*.

II. The thing aimed at.

1. *Lit.:* The point to which a missile or other weapon is directed.

"Arrows fled not swifter toward their *aim*."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 1.

2. *Fig.:* An object sought to be attained.

"O Happiness! our being's end and *aim*!
Good, Pleasure, Ease, Content, whatever thy name."
Pope: Essay on Man, Ep. IV., 12.

¶ In this sense it is often used in the plural.

"Disgusted, therefore, or appall'd by *aims*
Of fiercer zealots."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

"On the Historic *Aims* of Homer."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, § i. 21.

**To cry aim* (*Archery*): To encourage the archers by crying out "Aim" when they were about to shoot. Hence it came to be used for to applaud or encourage, in a general sense. (*Nares: Glossary*.)

"It ill beseems this presence to *cry aim*
To these ill-tuned repetitions."

Shakesp.: K. John, ii. 1.

"To it, and we'll *cry aim*."

Beaumont & Fletcher: False One.

**To give aim* (*Archery*): To stand within a convenient distance from the butts, to inform the archers how near their arrows fell to the mark; whether on one side or the other, beyond, or short of it. (*Nares: Glossary*.)

"... but I myself *give aim* thus: wide, four bows; short, three and a half."—*Middleton: Spanish Gypsy*, ii.

aim-crier, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A stander-by, who encouraged the archers by exclamations.

2. *Fig.:* An abettor or encourager. (*Nares*.)

"Thou smiling *aim-crier* at princes' fall."

English Arcadia.

āimed, *pa. par & a.* [AIM, *v.*]

As adjective, used in composition with adverbs:

"The king's troops received three well-*aimed* volleys
..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. ix.

āim'-ēr, *s.* [AIM.] One who aims.

"Leaving the character of one always troubled with a beating and contriving brain, of an *aimer* of great and high spirits . . ."—*A. Wood: Athen. Oxen*.

āim'-īng, *pr. par.* [AIM.]

āim'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *aim*; -less.] Without aim.

"In his blind *aimless* hand a pile he shook,
And threw it not in vain."—*May: Lucan*, bk. 3.

"The Turks, half asleep, ran about in *aimless* confusion."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*.

āim'-lēss-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *aimless*; -ly.] In an aimless manner. (*Webster*.)

āin, ***āw'-in**, ***āw'-ŷn**, ***āwne**, *a.* [OWN.] Own. (*Scotch*.)

"... just out o' his *ain* head."—*Scott: Waverley*, chap. lxiv.

āin'-a-lite, *s.* [Derivation uncertain.] A mineral, a variety of cassiterite. It is black or grayish black, contains nearly nine per cent. of tantalie acid, and occurs in Finland, with tantalite and beryl, in albite.

***āinçe**, ***āins**, ***ā-nīs**, ***ā-nŷs**, ***āines**, *adv.* [ONCE.] Once. (*Scotch*.)

aind, *v. & s.* [AYND.]

†āi'-nēnt, *a.*

Heraldry: Running. (Used of animals on escutcheons.)

āin'-sēil, *a.* [*Scotch ain*=own; *sell*=self.] Own self. (*Scotch*.)

"... and I'll be your wife my *ainsell*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, chap. xxvi.

Āi-ō-lī-an, *a. & s.* [Gr. *Aiolios*.] The same as Æolian, except that it is taken directly from the Greek, while Æolian comes through the Latin *Æolius*. [ÆOLIAN.]

"... the easy conquests of Croises and of Curos over the Ionians and *Aiolians* of the Continent."—*Gladstone: Homeric Synchronisms*, pt. i., ch. iv., p. 16.

***āir**, *v. i.* (3 pers. sing. *airis*.) [O. Fr. *eroer*=to travel or journey, from Lat. *iter*=a journey.] [EYRE.] To turn, to go.

"... of nakyd knyghtes
Bot *airis* even furth him ane."

Alexander, Stevenson ed., 5,523-4.

***āir**, ***āire**, ***āyr**, *s.* A journey. [EYRE.]

***āir**, *prep. & conj.* [A. S. *ēar*=before.] Before. [ARE, ERE.]

***āir**, ***ēār**, *a. or adv.* [A. S. *ēar*=before; *ēarlice*=early.] [EARLY.] Early. (*O. Eng. & Scotch*.)

"... *air* day or late day, the fox's hide finds aye the flaying knife."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

***āir**, ***āire**, ***āyre**, *s.* [Norm. *hier*, *here*=an heir.] An heir. [HEIR.]

āir, ***āyre**, ***āire**, ***āier**, ***ēyr**, ***ēir**, *s.* [In Wel. *awyr*; Irish *aer*; Gael. *aethar*, *athar*; Arm. *aiar*; Fr. *air*; Sp. *aire*; Port. *ares*; Ital. *aria*; Lat. *aēr*. From Gr. *aēr*=the lower atmosphere, the air as opposed to the purer upper one, *aithēr*, or ether; **aō*=to blow; cognate with Sansc. *vā vāmi*=to breathe, to blow; whence Lat. *ventus*=the wind.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. *Gen.:* The gaseous substance which surrounds the globe and is taken into our lungs when we breathe. (For its composition and properties, see B., I. 2.)

"One [scale] is so near to another that no *air* can come between them."—*Job* xli. 16.

To take the air is to take a walk or ride with the view of respiring purer air than is obtainable inside the house.

"The garden was inclosed within the square,
Where young Emilia took the morning *air*."
Dryden: Fob.

2. The atmosphere, the hollow sphere of air inclosing our planet.

"... the birds of the *air* have nests."—*Matt.* viii. 20.

3. Air in motion, especially in gentle motion.

"Fresh gales and gentle *airs*
Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung rose, flung odors from the spicy shrub,
Disporting."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. viii.

*4. The odoriferous particles which convey the sense of smell to the nostrils.

"Stinks which the nostrils straight abhor are not the most pernicious, but such *airs* as have some similitude with man's body."—*Bacon*.

II. Figuratively:

In allusion to (a) its lightness:

*1. Anything light or uncertain. Hope sure to disappoint.

"Who builds his hope in *air* of your fair looks,
Lives like a drunken sailor on a mast."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 4.

(b) *Its mobility*: Volatility, mobility of temperament or of conduct.

"He was still all *air* and fire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxii.

(c) *Its capability for conveying sound*:

1. (See B., II.)

2. *Poet.:* A song.

"The repeated *air*
Of sad Electra's poet had the pow'r
To save th' Athenian walls from ruin bare."
Milton: Sonnet viii.

3. Intelligence, information.

"It grew from the *airs* which the princes and states abroad received from their ambassadors and agents here."—*Bacon: Henry VII*.

4. Vent, publication, publicity.

"I would have ask'd you, if I durst for shame,
If still you lov'd: you gave it *air* before me."
Dryden.

¶ *To take air* is to be divulged, to obtain publicity.

"I am sorry to find it has taken *air* that I have some hand in these papers."—*Pope: Letters*.

(d) *Its healthful influence when in motion*: Adverse, but braeing influence.

"The keen, the wholesome *air* of poverty."
Wordsworth: The Excursion, bk. i.

(e) *Its capability of presenting objects in different aspects at different times*:

1. (See B., III.)

2. Appearance.

"... and again they have too business-like and simple an *air* for legendary stories handed down by popular tradition."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, chap. xii., pt. i., § 15.

"As it was communicated with the *air* of a secret, it soon found its way into the world."—*Pope: Dedication to Rape of the Lock*.

3. The aspect, look, mien, or manners of any particular person, from which his character may be inferred.

"So thinks that dame of haughty *air*,
Who hath a page her book to hold."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, i.

4. Often in the plural: Affectation, an assumption of dignity to which one is not entitled, and which it would be inexpedient to parade even if he were.

"Their whole lives were employed in intrigues of state; and they naturally give themselves *airs* of kings and princes, of which the ministers of other nations are only the representatives."—*Addison: Rem. on Italy*.

B. Technically:

I. Natural Philosophy and Chemistry:

*1. *Formerly:* Any gas, whatever its composition.

"The division of bodies into *airs*, liquids, and solids."
—*Herschel: Study Nat. Philos.* (1831), *Lardner's Cyclop.*, p. 228.

**Dephlogisticated air*=oxygen gas.

**Fixed air*=carbonic acid gas.

**Inflammable air*=hydrogen gas.

**Phlogisticated air*=nitrogen gas.

2. *Now:* The gaseous substance which fills the atmosphere surrounding our planet. It is elastic, and is destitute of taste, color, and smell. It contains by weight, oxygen 23.10 parts, and of nitrogen 76.90; and by volume, of oxygen 20.90, and of nitrogen 79.10; or of 10,000 parts there are in perfectly dry air, of nitrogen 7,912, oxygen 2,088, carbonic acid 4, carbureted hydrogen 4, with a trace of ammonia. But air never is dry; it has always in it a varying amount of watery vapor. When exhaled from the lungs it is saturated with moisture, and contains about 4.35 parts of carbonic acid. Besides the above named gases, recent investigations conducted by Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay, of England, prove that air contains at least four heretofore undetected elements, named, respectively, *argon*, *crypton*, *metargon*, and *neon*. See these names.

The density of air being fixed at the round number 1,000, it is made the standard with which the specific gravity of other substances is compared. If water be made unity, then the specific gravity of dry air is .0012759. At 62° Fahr. it is 810 times lighter than water, and 11,000 times lighter than mercury. At the surface of the sea the mean pressure is sufficient to balance a column of mercury 30 inches, or one of water 34 feet in height. [ATMOSPHERE, ACOUSTICS, BAROMETER, PNEUMATICS, RESPIRATION.] See LIQUID AIR.

II. Music: A tune or melody. A melodie succession of notes as opposed to a harmonic combination. [TUNE, MELODY.]

"There is in souls a sympathy with sounds,
And as the mind is pitch'd the ear is pleased
With melting *airs* or martial, brisk or grave."
Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

¶ Formerly, harmonized melodies were said to be airs in several parts, but the term is at present generally restricted to an unaccompanied tune, or the most prominent melody of a composition, as found usually in the highest part, whether in vocal or instrumental music.

III. *Painting & Sculpture*: Gesture, attitude; that which expresses the character of the action represented.

"Or great, extracted from the fine antique;
In attitude, expression, *airs* divine."

Thomson: *Liberty*, pt. iv.

IV. *Horsemanship* (*plur.*): The artificial motion of a horse under direction.

air-atmosphere, *s.* The atmosphere consisting of or filled with air.

"... the lofty *air-atmosphere*."—Prof. Airy on *Sound* (1868), p. 8.

air-balloon, *s.* (1) Properly a balloon rendered lighter than the surrounding atmosphere by the rarefaction of the air within it; but (2) the word "air" may be used in the old sense for any gas, and the term "air-balloon" thus becomes simply a synonym for BALLOON (*q. v.*).

"*Air-balloons* are hollow spheres made of some light impermeable material, which, when filled with heated air, with hydrogen gas, or with coal gas, rise in the air in virtue of their relative lightness."—Atkinson: *Ganot's Physics* (3d ed., 1868), § 169.

air-balloonist, *s.* One who makes or uses air-balloons.

air-bath, *s.* A method of drying bodies by exposing them to air of any required temperature.

air-bed, *s.* A "bed" or mattress made of air-tight cloth or vulcanized india-rubber, divided into compartments and inflated with air. Its disadvantage is that the air within it becomes heated by the warmth of the body. In this respect it is inferior to the water-bed, which is now generally used instead of it as an easy couch for the sick.

air-bladder, *s.* [Eng. *air*; *bladder*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Any bladder filled with air.

II. *Physiology*:

1. *Gen.*: Any bladder or sac occurring in an animal or plant.

"The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these *air-bladders* in an infinite number of ramifications."—Arbuthnot on *Aliments*.

2. *Spec.*: Another name for the swimming bladder in a fish. [SWIMMING BLADDER.]

"... a bladder usually double, known by the name of *air-bladder*, and which is generally placed above the abdominal viscera."—Gregory Haüy: *Nat. Phil.* (London, 1807), § 68.

air-born, *a.* Born of the air.

"And see! the *air-born* racers start,
Impatient of the rein."

Congreve to Lord Godolphin.

air-borne, *a.* (1) Borne by the air, or (2) borne in the air.

air-brake, *s.* A railway brake operated by condensed air.

air-braving, *a.* Braving the air, the wind, or the tempest.

"... your stately and *air-braving* towers."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iv. 2.

air-breathers, *s. pl.* Animals breathing air.

"Dr. Dawson's Memoir on *Air-breathers* of the Coal-period."—*Q. Journ. of Science* (1864), p. 675.

air-breathing, *a.* Breathing air: applied to terrestrial members of the animal kingdom, in contradistinction to fishes, which breathe by gills.

"... the earliest trace of warm-blooded, *air-breathing* viviparous quadrupeds."—Owen: *British Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. xiii.

air-bugs, *s. pl.* [Eng. *air*; *bugs*.]

Entom.: The English equivalent of Aurocorisæ, the name given to the Geocores, or Land-bugs, a tribe or section of the sub-order Heteroptera. [AUROCORISA, GEOCORES, LAND-BUGS.]

air-built, *a.* Built in the air or of air; constructed of baseless hopes by a wayward fancy; chimerical.

"Hence the fool's paradise, the statesman's scheme,
The *air-built* castle, and the golden dream."

Pope: *Dunciad*.

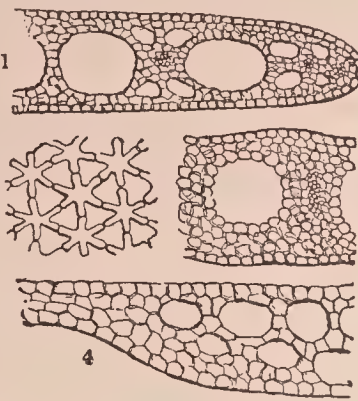
air-cells, **air-sacs**, *s.*

Animal Physiol.: Certain cells existing in masses in the lungs, where they surround and terminate each lobular passage. In man they are but $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter; in the other mammals they are also very small. In birds they are not merely distributed over the chest and the abdomen, but

they penetrate the quills, and in birds of powerful flight even the bones. They communicate with the lungs, afford a great extension to the surface with which the air inhaled comes in contact, and in consequence increase the heat and muscular energy of the bird, while at the same time diminishing its specific gravity. In insects some branches of the tracheæ dilate into air-receptacles, the number and size of which, like the air-cells in birds, are in direct relation with the powers of flight. (See Owen's *Invertebrata*, Lect. xvii.)

"On the exterior of a lobule [of the lungs] we observe bubbles of air of various sizes in its tissue; and if the bronchial tubes be injected the lobule is distended, and its exterior presents a number of bulgings known as the *air-cells*, about which much controversy has existed."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 388, 389.

**Veg. Physiol.*: An old and erroneous name still popularly given to certain intercellular spaces which contain air, and are not receptacles of secretion. They are called by Link *lacunæ*. They vary in size, figure, and arrangement. In water-plants they are designed to enable the plant to float in the stems of Grasses, Umbelliferæ, &c. They are caused by one part growing more quickly than another.



Air-cells.

1, 2, 4. Sections of leaves. 3. Section of pith of a rush.

air-chamber, *s.*

Mech.: One of the chambers in a suction and force-pump. [PUMP.] (Atkinson: *Ganot's Physics*, 3d ed., § 185.)

In the plural. *Veg. Physiol.*: The same as AIR-CELLS (*q. v.*).

air-condenser, *s.* Any machine for rendering air more dense by subjecting it to pressure. The principle is that of a syringe driving air into a close vessel till the required degree of condensation is produced.

air-current, *s.* A current of air.

air-cushion, *s.* A cushion consisting of an air-tight bag inflated.

air-drain, *s.* A cavity formed round the external walls of a building to prevent the earth from lying against them and causing dampness.

air-drawn, *a.* Drawn by the imagination in air.

air-drill, *s.* A drill operated by compressed air.

air-drum, *s.* An inflated cyst on the neck of some birds.

air-duct, *s.* The duct by which the swim-bladder of some fishes is connected with their intestinal canal.

air-elasticity, *s.* The elasticity of the air.

air-engine, **caloric engine**, *s.* Any engine which has for its moving power heated air, that is, which employs air, like steam in a steam-engine, as a medium for transforming heat into mechanical energy. The best known air-engines have been those of the Rev. Dr. Stirling in 1816, Capt. Ericsson in 1833, and Mr. Philander Shaw in 1867. As yet they have been very partially successful. Were they so they would have this advantage among others over steam-engines, that air can with safety be raised to a higher temperature than steam, and therefore can generate a higher amount of mechanical energy.

air-escape, *s.* A contrivance for permitting the escape of the air which tends to accumulate till it obstructs the progress of the water in pipes led over a rising ground. It consists of a hollow vessel, having in its top a ball-cock, so adjusted that when air collects in the pipes it ascends into the vessel, and, displacing the water, causes the ball to descend till it opens the cock and allows the air to escape.

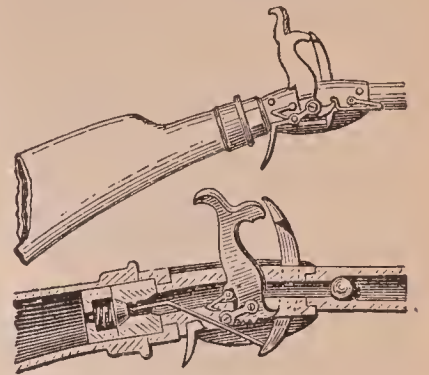
air-flue, *s.* A flue for conveying air to various parts of a building.

air-fountain, *s.* A fountain in which the moving power designed to raise the water in a jet is air condensed within a vessel.

air-gossamer, *s.* [AIR-THREADS.]

air-gun, *s.* An instrument designed to propel balls by the elastic force of condensed air. A strong metal globe is formed, furnished with a small hole and a valve opening inward. Into this hole a con-

densing syringe is screwed. When, by means of this apparatus, the condensation has been brought to the requisite point of intensity, the globe is detached from the syringe and screwed at the breech of a gun, so constructed that the valve may be opened by means of a trigger. A ball is then inserted in the barrel near the breech, so fitting it as to render it air-tight, and the trigger being pulled, the elasticity of the condensed air impels it with considerable force. A piece of simple mechanism may supply the barrel with ball after ball, and thus make re-loading after a discharge easy and rapid.



Air-gun.

air-holder, *s.* An instrument for holding air for the purpose of counteracting the pressure of a decreasing column of mercury.

air-hole, *s.* An opening to admit the ingress or egress of air.

air-jacket, *s.* A jacket having air-tight bladders or bags designed to be inflated, with the view of supporting the person wearing it in the water.

air-line, *s.* A direct railroad route.

air-line wire, *s.* In telegraphy the portion of the line wire which is strung on poles and carried through the air.

air-lock, *s.* An air-tight apartment in a submerged caisson, used for the purpose of allowing the entrance and exit of men and materials. After entrance into the apartment from the main shaft the door is closed, and the air of the apartment is compressed before opening the door leading to the condensed-air chambers where the men work.

air-pipe, *s.* A pipe connecting the hold of a vessel with the furnace of a ship, and designed to convey the foul air of the hold to the furnace that it may be burned. That this purpose may be effected, no air is allowed to reach the furnace for combustion excepting that of the hold supplied by the air-pipe.

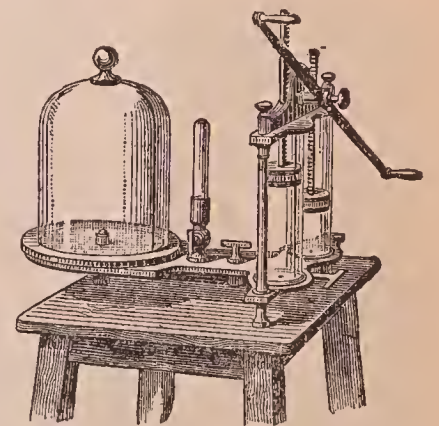
air-plant, **aërial plant**, *s.* A plant which is capable of deriving its nutriment for a certain limited period from the air. The chief genera to which the name has been applied are *Aërides*, *Vanilla*, and *Sarcanthus*, all Orchids. [AERIDES.]

air-poise, *s.* [Eng. *air*; *poise*.] An instrument for measuring the weight of the air.

air-pressure engine, *s.* An engine in which the moving power is produced by the pressure of air of different densities.

air-pump, *s.* An instrument invented by Otto von Guericke of Magdeburg, in 1650. It was de-

signed to exhaust the air from a receiver, but in reality it can do no more than reduce it to a high degree of rarefaction. The air-pump now generally in use is a considerable improvement on that of Guericke. A bell-formed "receiver" of glass is made to rest on a horizontal plate of thick glass ground perfectly smooth. In the center of that plate, under the receiver, is an opening into a tube which, passing for some distance horizontally, ultimately branches at right angles into two portions, entering two upright cylinders of glass. The cylinders are firmly cemented to the glass plate, and within them are two pistons fitting them so closely as to be air-tight. Each piston is worked by a rack and pinion, turned by a handle; while each cylinder is fitted with a valve, so contrived that when the piston is raised, communication is opened between the cylinder and the receiver, which communication is again closed as the piston falls. It is evident that when any one



The Common Air-pump.

boil. bov: pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

commences to work the machine, the air in the cylinders will be immediately expelled the first upward motion that they are made to take. The valve will then fly open, and the air from the receiver will fill both the cylinders as well as itself, though, of course, now in a somewhat rarefied state. As the same process is again and again repeated, the air will become increasingly rarefied, though, as stated above, an actual vacuum never can result from the action now described.

Bianchi's air-pump is an improvement on the common one. It is made of iron, and has but one cylinder. It can be made larger than the common machine, and produces a so-called vacuum more quickly. It is described in *Ganot's Physics*, Atkinson's translation.

Sprengel's air-pump is a form of air-pump of a totally different kind from the ordinary one. It depends on the principle of converting the space to be exhausted into a Torricellian vacuum. (*Ibid.*, pp. 144, 145.) [VACUUM.]

Condensing air-pump, or condensing pump. [CONDENSING.]

Air-pump gauge: A gauge for testing the extent to which the air has been exhausted in the receiver of an air-pump. It consists of a glass tube bent like a syphon. One leg is closed, as in a barometer, the other open. It is placed under a small bell-jar communicating by a stop-cock with the receiver, and the more nearly the mercury stands at the same level, the more nearly has a vacuum been produced.

Air-pump of a condensing steam-engine: The pump which draws the condensed steam, with the air commingled with it, and the condensed water from the condenser, and casts them into the hot well.

air-sac, air-sack, s. [Eng. *air*; *sac*, *sack*.] [AIR-CELLS.]

"The bronchial tubes [in birds] open upon the surface of the lungs into *air-sacs*, which differ in number and in development in different birds."—*Huxley: Classif. of Animals*, xxvii., "Aves."

"The *air-sacks* on each side of the mouth of certain male frogs."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. ii., chap. xiii.

air-shaft, s. A hole bored from the surface of the earth to some portion of the galleries of a mine for the purpose of ventilation. There should always be two—one, with a furnace under it, for vitiated air to ascend; the other, with no furnace, for pure air to descend. If there be but one, it requires to be divided longitudinally into two passages—the one for the ascending, and the other for the descending air.

"By the sinking of an *air-shaft* the air hath liberty to circulate and carry out the steams both of the miners' breath and the damps, which would otherwise stagnate there."—*Ruy.*

air-ship, s. A dirigible balloon, as distinguished from an aeroplane or other mechanical flying machine. It is usually propelled by either an electric or oil motor. [AEROPLANE, AVIATOR, BALLOON.]

air-slacked, s. Slacked or pulverized by exposure to the action of the air, as, "*air-slacked lime*."

air-stirring, a. Stirring or agitating the air.
" . . . This plague was stayed at last
By blasts of strong *air-stirring* Northern wind."
May's Lucan, bk. vi.

air-stove, s. A stove, the heat of which is employed to warm a stream of air directed against the surface, which air is then admitted to the apartment of which the temperature is to be raised. The stove is enclosed in a casing somewhat larger than itself, so as to leave a space of a few inches between the two. At the lower part of the casing is an aperture fitted with a register to regulate the admission of the air, and at the upper part is a similar opening to allow of its exit into the apartment.

air-thermometer, s. An instrument which is designed to measure the degrees of heat by means of the expansion of air. When used to measure small differences of temperature, it is a capillary tube with a bulb at the upper end, and with its lower end plunged into a colored liquid in a bottle. The air in the bulb at the top is heated, so as to cause a portion of it to be expelled, leaving the colored liquid free to rise a certain distance in the tube. An alteration of temperature will then make the remainder of the air in the tube to expand or contract with the effect of making the liquid correspondingly fall or rise in the tube. Within certain limits, it is a delicate thermometer, and was the first form of that instrument, as invented in 1590, by Santorio, a physician of Padua. It can measure only the lower temperatures. When employed to note higher degrees of heat, a bent capillary tube is substituted for the straight one. It agrees with the mercurial thermometer up to 260°, but above that point mercury expands relatively more than air. The differential thermometer is a modification of the air-thermometer. [DIFFERENTIAL THERMOMETER.]

Kinnersley's electric air-thermometer: An instrument consisting of a glass tube, closed at both ends

by air-tight brass caps, through which two wires slide in the direction of the axis of the tube. These wires are terminated by brass balls, which are made to approach within the striking distance. To an aperture in the bottom of the lower cap is fitted a bent tube of glass, which turns upward, and is open at both ends; the bend is filled with mercury, or with a colored fluid, which may indicate by its rising or falling within the tube any dilatation or contraction that may take place in the air within the vessel. Every time a spark passes between the brass balls the fluid suddenly rises, but descends again to its old level immediately after the explosion.

air-threads, or air-gossamers, s. The name given to the long slender filaments often seen in autumn floating in the air. They have been darted out by spiders, especially the *Aranea obteatrix*, which, mounting to the summit of a bush or tree, darts such threads out till it succeeds in launching one strong enough to support it, and float it up into the air, which it desires to ascend in quest of prey.

air-threatening, a. Threatening the air; lofty.
"As from *air-threatening* tops of cedars tall."
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 563.

air-tight, a. So tight as to prevent the passage of the air. (Used of a bottle or tube hermetically sealed.)
" . . . which close the cylinder *air-tight*."—*Tyndall: Heat*, 3d ed., p. 303.

air-trap, s. A trap or contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air from a sewer, or to allow the pure air liberated from water to escape from the knee of a water-main.

air-trunk, s. A pipe or shaft for conducting foul or heated air from a room.

air-tube, s.

1. *Mech.*: A tube constructed for the reception or passage of air.

" . . . the powerful air-pumps (driven by large steam-engines), which were used to exhaust the *air-tubes* upon the Atmospheric Railway."—*Airy: Sound* (1868), p. 18.

2. *Physiol.*: A tube or pipe in an organized being, designed for the reception or passage of air. The term is often used for the tracheæ of insects—tubes which pervade the bodies of these animals, as arteries and veins do our own, but with this essential difference, that they carry air instead of a circulating fluid; the arrangement in insects being that "the air is distributed by a vascular system over the reservoirs of blood, instead of the blood being distributed by a capillary network over a reservoir of air." (*Owen: Invertebrata*, § xvii.)

" . . . that series of air-cells associated by dependence on a single terminal *air-tube*."—*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 388.

"By this structure the most delicate and invisible ramifications of the *air-tubes* may be easily recognized under the microscope."—*Owen: Invertebrata*, § xvii.

air-valve, s. A valve commonly applied to a boiler to guard against the creation of a vacuum within it when the steam inside is condensed.

air-vesicle, s. A vesicle or small blister-looking cavity filled with air.

"The *Physophora* float by many smaller *air-vesicles*."—*Owen: Invertebrata*, Lect. ix.

air-vessel, s.

1. *Hydraul.*: A vessel in which air is condensed by pressure, in order that when released its elasticity may be employed as a moving or regulating power. Such a vessel is used in a forcing pump to render the discharge of water continuous instead of intermittent.

2. *Animal Physiol.*: Any vessel containing air; specially one of the tubes, or tracheæ, through which air for the purpose of respiration is conveyed into the bodies of insects. [AIR-TUBE.]

3. *Veg. Physiol.*: The spiral vessels, one main function of which is believed to be to convey air, charged with an unwonted proportion of oxygen gas, to the interior of plants.

air-wave, s. A wave of air.

" . . . whose length of *air-wave* was therefore known."—*Airy: Sound* (1868), p. 251.

air-way, s. A way or passage for the admission of air to a mine.

†*air* (1), *v. i.* [Norm. Fr. *aery*=a nest of hawks.] To breed as birds do in a nest.

"You may add their busy, dangerous, discourteous, yea, and sometimes spiteful, stealing, one from another, of the eggs and young ones; who, if they were allowed to *air* naturally and quietly, there would be store sufficient to kill not only the partridges, but even all the good housewives' chickens in the country."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

air (2), *v. t.* [From the substantive *air*, the gaseous substance which we breathe. In Fr. *airer*.]

I. *Of exposure to atmospheric air:*

1. *Of things:*

(a) To expose to the free action of the air; to ventilate.

"We have had in our time experience twice or thrice, when both the judges that sat upon the jail, and numbers of those that attended the business, or were present, sickened upon it and died. Therefore, it were good wisdom that (in such cases) the jail were *aired* before they were brought forth."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

(b) *Colloquial:* To expose to public discussion and criticism, as, "to *air* an opinion."

2. *Of persons:* To expose one's self to the fresh air by walking or riding out.

"*Cam.* It is fifteen years since I saw my country: though I have, for the most part, been *aired* abroad, I desire to lay my bones there."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 1.

¶ In this sense sometimes used reflectively.

"Were you but riding forth to *air* yourself,
Such parting were too petty. Look here, love."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 2.

II. *Of exposure to heat (colloquial):* To expose to the action of more or less heat, as, "to *air* liquors," that is, to warm them before the fire; "to *air* linen," i. e., to dry it before the fire.

air-ra, s. [Gr. *aira*=(1) a hammer; (2) darnel grass.] Hair-grass. A genus of Grasses. The most common are the *A. caespitosa*, or Tufted; tho *A. flexuosa*, or Waved; the *A. caryophyllia*, or Silvery; and the *A. præcox*, or Early Hair-grass. Among the *Airas* may be mentioned *A. Deschampsia caespitosa*, called by farmers the Tufted or Turfy Hair-grass or Haddock-grass.

Ai-rā'-nī, Ai-rān'-ists, s. [Named after *Airos*.] *Church Hist.*: An obscure sect, founded in the fourth century by *Airos*, who denied the consubstantiality of the Holy Ghost with the Father and the Son.

aired, pa. par. & a. [AIR, *v. t.*]

air'-ēr, s. [AIR, *v. t.*]

1. *Of persons:* One who airs anything.

2. *Of things:* A frame on which clothes are placed that they may be aired.

air'-ī, s. [A Brazilian Indian word.] The name given in Brazil to a kind of coconut, from the stem of which the Indians of that region manufacture their best bows.

air'-ī-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *airy*; -*ly*.] In an airy manner. Chiefly in a figurative sense=gaily; with lightness, with levity.

air'-ī-nēss, s. [Eng. *airy*; -*ness*.]

1. *Lit.*: The state of being exposed to the free action of the air; openness.

2. *Fig.*: Lightness or levity of disposition, tending to indulge in extravagant gaiety, even at times unsuitable for mirth of any kind.

"The French have indeed taken worthy pains to make classic learning speak their language: if they have not succeeded, it must be imputed to a certain talkativeness and *airiness* represented in their tongue, which will never agree with the sedateness of the Romans or the solemnity of the Greeks."—*Felton*.

"Pleasures. . . 10. Gaiety; 11. *Airiness*; 12. Comfort."—*Bowring: Bentham's Table of the Springs of Action*. (*Works*, i. 205.)

air'-īng, pr. par. [AIR, *v. i. & t.*]

air'-īng, s. [AIR, *v.*]

I. *Of atmospheric air:*

1. *Gen.*: Exposure to the free action of the air.

2. *Spec.*: A walk or ride in the open air for health's sake.

"Mary had remarked, while taking her *airing*, that Hyde Park was swarming with them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ It may be used also for the exercise of horses in the open air.

II. *Of heat (colloquial):* Exposure to heat.

air'-lēss, a. [Eng. *air*; -*less*.] Destitute of free communication with the open air.

"Therein, ye gods, you tyrants do defeat:
Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Nor *airless* dungeon, nor strong links of iron."
Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, i. 3.

air'-līng, s. [Eng. *air*; -*ling*.] A young, light-hearted, thoughtless person.

"Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be won
With dogs and horses, . . ."—*B. Jonson*.

airn, s. & a. [A. S. *iren*.] Iron. [IRON.] (*Old Eng. and Scotch*.)

"Ye'll find the stane breeks and the *airn* garters—ay, and the hemp cravat, for 'a' that, neighbor," replied the Bailie."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

airn, v. t. [IRON, *v.*] (*Scotch*.)

airt, art, v. t. [AIRT, *s.*] To direct, to instruct, to advise. (*Scotch*.)

"Jeanie, I perceive that our vile affections . . . cling too heavily to me in this hour of trying sorrow to permit me to keep sight of my ain duty, or to *airt* you to yours."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xix.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

airt, *s.* [Gael. *aird*=a quarter of the compass: *ard*=high.] Direction; point of the compass. (This word is generally used in the plural, *airts*.)

"Of a' the *airts* the wind can blaw,
I dearly like the west."

Burns: *I Love my Jean*.

air'-y, *s.* [FYRIE.]

äir'-y, *a.* [Eng. *air*; -y.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. Composed of air, or of something analogous to it; light, bright.

"The first is the transmission or emission of the thinner and more *airy* parts of the bodies, as in odors and infections; and this is, of all the rest, the most corporeal."—Bacon.

"And sauntered home beneath a moon, that, just
In crescent, dimly rain'd about the leaf
Twilights of *airy* silver."

Tennyson: *Audley Court*.

2. Pertaining to the air; filled with air.

"There are fishes that have wings, that are no strangers to the *airy* region."—Boyle.

3. Open or exposed to the free action of the air. If used of a room, then it means well ventilated; if of a dress, it signifies not close fitting, but hanging loosely to the person, so as to be easily moved by the air, and afford it free ingress and egress.

"The winged Iris heard the hero's call,
And instant hasten'd to their *airy* hall."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xxiii., 244-5.

"The painters draw their nymphs in thin and *airy* habits, but the weight of gold and of embroideries is reserved for queens and goddesses."—Dryden.

4. High in air.

"Approach, and lean the ladder on the shaft;
And, climbing up into my *airy* home,
Deliver me the blessed sacrament."

Tennyson: *St. Simeon Stylites*.

"... round the crest
Of a tall rock their *airy* citadel."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

II. Figuratively:

1. Unsubstantial.

(a) *Of spirits*: Not material, intangible.

"Ghost throng'd on ghost, a dire assembly, stood.
Dauntless, my sword I seize: the *airy* crew,
Swift as it flash'd along the gloom, withdrew."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xi., 276-278.

(b) *Of words, specially of promises, threats, &c.*: Not meaning anything; empty, insincere, or likely soon to be departed from.

"Nor think thou with wind
Of *airy* threats to awe whom yet with deeds
Thou canst not."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. vi.

(c) *Of opinions: of feelings, such as hopes, fears, also of projects*: Vain, empty, likely to disappoint expectation.

"I have found a complaint concerning the scarcity of money, which occasioned many *airy* propositions for the remedy of it."—Temple: *Miscellaneous*.

2. *Of persons or speeches*: Characterized by levity; gay, sprightly, vivacious, thoughtless.

"He that is merry and *airy* at shore when he sees a sad tempest on the sea, or dances when God thunders from heaven, regards not when God speaks to all the world."—Bp. Taylor.

"Three civil brawls, bred of an *airy* word."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.

B. Technically:

Astrology. *Airy triplicity*: The three signs, Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius.

airy-flying, *a.* Flying like air, as fingers delicately applied to the strings of a musical instrument.

"With *airy-flying* fingers light."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 40.

***ais-il, *ais-ill, *ais-yll**, *s.* [AYSILLE.]

***ais'-lair**, *s.* [ASHLAR.]

aisle (il), ***aile, *êle, *hêle, *êl-ýng, *hý-líng, *ýle, *isle** (il), *s.* [Fr. *aile*=a wing, an aisle, &c., *aisselle*=the armpit; Ital. *ala*=wing, *ascella*=the armpit; Lat. *ala*=the wing of a bird or insect, &c. In *Architecture* (*pl.*), the wings, the side apartments, or the colonnades of a building; *axilla* (dimin. of *ala*)=the armpit. When spelled *isle* or *yle*, it seems to be erroneously taken from *isle* (Lat. *insula*)=an island.]

1. (*pl.*) The wings of a building; specially the wings of a church as contradistinguished from the nave or body of the building.

"The Latin Church called them *aile*, wings; thence the French *les ailes*; and we, more corruptly, *iles*; from their resemblance of the church to a dove."—Sir G. Wheeler's *Descrip. of Anc. Churches*, p. 82.

"The floor

Of nave and aisle, in unpretending guise,
Was occupied by oaken benches rang'd
In seemly rows."—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

¶ ***Transverse aisles**: The transepts of a church or cathedral.

2. The lateral divisions of a Gothic building divided by two longitudinal rows of piers, pillars, or columns.

3. A passage up the area of a church or chapel, to enable the worshipers to reach their respective pews. This meaning arises, perhaps, from *aisles* having been confounded with *alley*. [ALLEY.]

*4. **Abnormally**: The central portion of a church. King, in his *Vale Royal*, as quoted in the *Gloss. of Arch.*, speaks of the body of a church being divided into a broad middle "ile," and two lesser "iles," evidently deriving the word erroneously from *isle* (Lat. *insula*)=an island.

¶ Aisles is often used figuratively for a natural avenue, from the fancied resemblance of the trees to rows of piers, pillars, or columns.

"Ambrosial aisles of lofty lime."

Tennyson: *Princess*, Prol. 87.

aislé (i-lā), *a.* [Old Fr.]

Her.: Winged.

aisled (ild), *a.* [AISLE.] Converted into aisles.

"Power, Glory, Strength, and Beauty all are *aisled*
In this eternal ark of worship undofiled."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 154.

***äis'-lēt**, *s.* [For *ait*; -let.] [AIT (1).] A little ait or island.

äis'-mēnt, *s.* [EASEMENT.] (Scotch.)

aisné (ā-nā), *a.* [Norm. Fr.=elder, as *aisné filz* (Modern Fr. *aisné fils*)=elder son; *aisné fille*=elder daughter.] Older, senior in years or in rank. (Applied specially to the senior or higher judge in a court where there are two judges.)

***äissch, *äissch, plur. *äiss'-chēs, *äis'-shēs, *äiss'-chēn, or *äis'-shēn**, *s.* Ashes.

"Unsekked lym, salt, and glayre of an ey,
Poudres dyvers, *äissches*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16,273-4.

"And leet anon his deere doughter calle;
And with a face deed as *äisshen* colde."

Ibid., 13,623-4.

äit (1), **êy'-öt** (1), *s.* [A. S. *ig*=an island; Dan. *oie*=the eye; *ö*=island; Sw. *ö*=island.] [ISLAND.] An islet in a river or lake. [ÆITLOND.]

†äit (2), *s.* [A. S. *ata*.] [OAT.] The oat. (Unless in composition, used generally in the plural.) (Scotch.)

"Let husky wheat the haughs adorn,
And *aits* set up their awnie horn."

Burns: *Scotch Drink*.

†ait-farle, *s.* [Scotch *ait*; *farle*=one of the divisions of a circular oat-cake; generally the fourth of the whole.] [FARLE.] (For signification, see etymology.)

"Two pints of well-boilt solid sowing,
Wi whauks o' gude *ait-farle* cowins,
Wad scarce hae ser't the wretch."

A. Wilson: *Poems* (1790), p. 91.

†ait-jannocks, *s.* A bannock made of oats. (Scotch.)

"... but Mattie gie us baith a drap scimmed milk, and ane o' her thick *ait-jannocks*, that was as wat and raw as a divot."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

†ait-meal, *s.* [Scotch *ait*=oat; *meal*.] Meal made from oats. [AIT.] (Scotch.)

"Four bows o' *aitmeal*, two bows o' bear, and two bows o' pease."—Scott: *Old Mortality*, ch. xx.

†ait-seed, †aitseed, *s.* [Scotch *ait*; *seed*.]

1. The act of sowing oats.

"... and that the haill month of March sall be vacant for the *aitseed*."—Acts Jn. VI. (1587).

2. The season at which oat-sowing takes place.

"Quhan did that happen? During the *aitseed*."—Jamie-son.

†aith, *s.* [A. S. *ath*; Goth. *aits*.] [OATH.] Oath. (Scotch.)

"... these difficulties anent *aiths* and patronages ..."—Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxxix.

***äith**, *s.* [HEATH.] Heath (?). (O. Scotch.)

***äith-henne**, *s.* A heath hen (?).

"Nae man sall sell or buy any Murefowles, Blackcocks, *Aith-hennes*, Termiganes, [or] any fowle of fowles commonlie used to be chased with Hawks, vnder the paine of ane hunder pounds to be incurred."—Acts Jas. VI., Parl. 16, ch. xxiii.

ai'-thēr, *adj. & conj.* [EITHER.]

ai-ti-öl'-ö-gý, *s.* [ÆTIOLOGY.]

äi-tō'-nī-a, *s.* A genus of plants doubtfully referred to the order Meliaceæ, or Meliads. *A. Capensis*, from the Cape of Good Hope, is cultivated in greenhouses.

†ai-vēr, †ā'-vēr, *s.* An old horse, a work-horse. (Scotch.)

"I hae been short-breathed over since, and canna gang twenty yards without pegging like a miller's *äiver*."—Scott: *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiv.

äix'-trée, *s.* [AXLE-TREE.] (Scotch.)

***ai'-zle, *ei'-zel, *i'-sil, *i'-sille, *i'-sel**, *s.* [A. S. *ysle*=a fire-spark. a spark, an ember, a hot cinder.]

1. *Lit.*: A hot cinder; a bit of wood reduced to charcoal. (Scotch.)

"She notic't na, an *äizle* brunt
Her brow new worset apron
Out thro' that night."

Burns: *Halloween*.

2. *Fig.*: The ruins of a country ravaged by war.

"Amang the assis cald,
And latter *istillis* of thare kind cuntré."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 314, 41.

ai-zō'-ōn, *s.* [Port. *aizoa*; Lat. *aizoon*, from Gr. *aei*=ever, and *zoon*=living, neut. of *zōos*; *zāō*=to live, to be in full life and strength.]

1. A genus of plants belonging to the family Tetragnoniaceæ. The ashes of two species, the *A. Canariense* and the *A. Hispanicum*, abound in soda. (Lindley: *Veg. King.*, p. 527.)

2. The English name given by Lindley to the order Tetragnoniaceæ, of which the typical genus is *Aizoon*. They bear a close resemblance to the Ficoidæ (Mesembryaceæ), except that they are apetalous. (*Ibid.*, pp. 526, 527.)

a-jar', *adv.* [Eng. *on*; *char*=on turn: A. S. *acyrran*=to turn from, to avert; *cyran*, *cerran*, *cirran*=to turn. In Swiss Fr. *achar*; Dut. *akerre*.] [CHAR.] On (the) turn, having commenced to turn or be turned, but with the process not complete; partly open.

"... he had once stood behind a door which was *ajar*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

a-jē'e, a-gē'e, a-jý'e, *adv.* [Eng. *a*=on; *jee*=to move, to turn or wind.] (Scotch, and some English dialects.)

1. To one side, awry, off the right line.

"Whilk pensylie he wears a thought *ajee*."

Ramsay: *Poems*, ii. 75.

"Tod Lowrie slec wi head *ajee*."—R. Galloway: *Poems*, p. 208.

2. Ajar, a little open.

"But warily tent, when ye come to court me,
And come nae, unless the back yett be *ajee*,
Syne up the back style, and let na body see,
And come as ye were na comin to me."

Burns: *Whistle, and I'll Come to You*.

3. To one side. Sometimes of the mind. Slightly deranged.

"His brain was a wee *ajee*, but he was a braw preacher for a' that."—Scott: *Old Mortality*, xxxvii.

***a-jōin'e, *a-jōyn'e**, *v. t.* [ADJOIN, JOIN.]

1. To join.

2. To add.

"Jason full iustly *aioynet* to my seluon,
With a soume of soudiours assignet vs with,
Draw furthe in the derke er the day springe."

Colonne: *Gest Hystoriale*, 1,135-37.

***a-jōined', *a-jōyned', *a-jōynet'**, *pa. par.* [AJOINE.] [O. Norm. Fr. *ajoyni*=joined.]

1. Joined.

2. Added.

¶ For 1 and 2 see the verb.

3. Adjoining, near.

"But natheles as blue sche brought hem on weil
Priuely be the posterne of that perles erber,
That was to meliors chaumbre choisli *aioyned*."

William of Palerme, Skoat's ed., 1,751-53.

āj'-ō-wāins, *s. pl.* [AJWAINS.]

***a-jōy ne, *a-jōi'ne**, *v. i. & t.* [Apparently from A. S. *agangan*=to go from, to go or pass by or over; *gan*=to go.]

A. Intrans.: To go to.

"Jason [*a*] *ioynid* and his iust fferis,
Steppit vp to a streite streight on his gate."

Colonne: *Gest Hystoriale*, 350-51.

B. Transitive:

I. Essential meaning: To cause to go to (?).

II. Specially:

1. To appoint, to allot.

"I *aioyne* thee this iorney with ioy for to take,
And the charge of the chaunce, chef as thou may."

Colonne: *Gest Hystoriale*, 2,197-98.

2. To call.

"And Jason, that gentill *aioynet* was to name:
A faire man of feturs, and fellist in armys,
As meke as a mayden, and mery of his words."

Colonne: *Gest Hystoriale*, 128-130.

āj'-ūg-a, *s.* [Gr. *azygēs*, *azygos* or *azyx*=un-yoked, unwedded: *a*, priv.; *zeugnyni*=to join, to yoke. Or corrupted from *abigo*=to drive away, to hinder from taking: *ab*=from, and *ago*=to drive.] Bugle. A genus of plants belonging to the order Lamiaceæ, or Labiates.

***a-jūg'ge**, *v. t.* An old form of ADJUDGE.

***a-jūst'**, *v. t.* An old form of ADJUST.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

a-jût'-age, ad-jût'-age, s. [Fr. *ajutage*: from *ajouter*=to add.] An efflux tube. An additional tube fixed to the mouth of a pipe through which water is to be passed, and determining the form the water is to take, as a gas-burner does that of the gas-flame.

"If a cylindrical or conical efflux tube or *ajutage* is fitted to the aperture, the amount of the efflux is considerably increased."—*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, 3d ed., p. 157.

āj'-wāins, āj'-ō-wāins, s. pl. A name given to some species of the Umbelliferous genus *Ptychotis*, used in India for their aromatic and carminative fruits.

***ak, *ac, *ek, conj.** [A. S. *ac*=but.] But.

"Softli he awaked,
Ak so liked him as layk with the ladi to pleie."
William of Palerne (Skeat ed.), 677, 678.
"Ek witterli am i wod, to wene swiche a thing."
Ibid., 715.

A-kāl'-ēes, A-kāl'-īs, A-khā'-līs, s. pl. [Anglicized form of their name in the Punjabee language.] A race of fanatical Sikh warriors of fatalistic creed and turbulent character.

***a-kān'-ti-cōne, s.** [Perhaps from Gr. *akantha*=a thorn, and *eikōn*=image, likeness.]

Min.: A name formerly given to dark green specimens of epidote brought from Arendal, in Norway. [ARENDALITE, EPIDOTE.]

***ake, s.** [A. S. *ac, æc*.] An oak. [OAK.]

***ake, v. i.** The same as ACHE (q. v.).

"Myn eeres aken for thy drasty speche."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,330.

***ake, s.** An old form of ACHE.

ak-ēb'-ī-a, s. A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Lardizabalaceæ (Lardizabalads). The fruits of one species (*A. quinata*) are used by the Japanese as an emollient medicine.

āk'-ē-dōun, s. The same as ACTON (q. v.).

a'-kēe, s. [A Guinea (?) word.] The fruit of the tree mentioned below.

Akee-tree: The English name of a tree, the *Blighia sapida*, or *Cupania sapida*. It belongs to the natural order of the Sapindaceæ (Soap-works). Its succulent aril is eaten, and is esteemed in the West Indies very wholesome and nourishing.

***ake-horne, s. pl.** [Old form of plural of ACORN.] ACORNS. (*Chaucer*.)

***a-kēld'e, pa. par.** [AKELE.]

***a-kēle, v. t.** [A. S. *acelan*=to cool.] To cool. (*Chaucer*.) [AKELE.]

a-kē-na (Necker), **a-kē-nī-ūm** (Richard), s. [ACHÆNIUM, CYPSALA.]

a-kēn-ne, v. t. [A. S. *acennan*.] To beget, to bring forth, to bear. (*Boucher*.)

***ā-kēr** (1), s. [ACRE.]

***ā-kēr** (2), ***ā-kȳr, s.** [A. S. *ēgor*=the tide.] [ACKER.]

1. A turbulent current or commotion in the sea. (*Way*.)

¶ An old poet, in commending the skill of mariners in judging of the signs of weather, says—

"Wel knowe they the reume yf it a-ryse,
An aker is it clept, I understonde,
Whos myght there may no shippe or wynd wytstonde.
This reume in th' ocean of propre kynde
Wyt oute wynde hathe his commotioun;
The maryneer therof may not be blynde,
But when and where in euery region
It regnethe, he moste haue inspectioun,
For in viage it may bothe hasty and tary,
And vnauised therof, al mysary."
Knighthode Batayle, Cott. MS. Titus, A. xxiii., f. 49.

"Aykr of the see flowynge (aker P.). Impetus maris."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The bore at the mouth of a tidal river. [EAGER, HIGRE.]

āk'-ē-tōun, s. [ACKETON.] The same as ACKETON and ACTON (q. v.).

"And next his schert an aketoun,
And over that an haberkoun."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,268-69.

a'-kī, s. [Maori.] The New Zealand name of a shrub, the *Metrosideros buxifolia*, belonging to the natural order of Myrtaceæ (Myrtle-blooms). It is sometimes called the *Lignum Vitæ* of New Zealand. It adheres by its lateral roots to the trunks of trees, and thus supported climbs to their summits.]

a-kim'-bō, *a-kēm'-bōll, *a-gām'-bō, adv. [Ital. *a; sgheambo*, adv.=awry; as *s*=crookedness; as *adj*=crooked, awry. The Eng. form *agambo* is of much use in pointing to the correct etymology, and Latham considers it more correct than *akimbo*.] [KIMBO.] Arched, crooked, bent.

With arms akimbo: With the arms resting on the hips, and the elbows constituting an angle pointing outward.

"He observed them edging toward one another to whisper, so that John was forced to sit with his arms *akimbo* to keep them asunder."—*Arbutnot*.

"Thereat her rage was so increased, that, setting her arms *akimbo*, and darting fire from her eyes . . ."—*Comical Hist. of Francion*.

"To rest the arms *agambo*, and aprank, and to rest the turned-in backe of the hande upon the side, is an action of pride and ostentation."—*Bulwer: Chironomia* (1644), p. 104. (*Latham*.)

a-kīn', a. [Eng. *a*=of; *kin*.] [KIN.]

1. Of persons or other organized beings: Allied to each other by descent, with an affinity to each other: consequently, resembling each other more or less closely in structure.

"I do not envy thee, Pamela; only I wish that, being thy sister in nature, I were not so far off *akin* in fortune."—*Sidney*.

"Though in voice and shape they be
Form'd as if *akin* to thee,
Thou surpassest, happier far,
Happiest grasshoppers that are."
Cowper: The Cricket.

2. Of things: Like each other.

"Some limbs again in bulk or stature
Unlike, and not *akin* by nature,
In concert act, like modern friends,
Because one serves the other's ends."—*Prior*.

"He separates it from questions with which it may have been complicated, and distinguishes it from questions which may be *akin* to it."—*Watts: Imp. of the Mind*.

āk'-mīt, s. [Ger.]

Min.: The same as ACMITE (q. v.).

***a-knā'we, v. t.** [AKNOWE.]

***a-knē, *a-knē'e, *a-knā'we, *a-knōn', *a-knē'wes, *a-knō'we, adv.** On knees; kneeling.

***a-knō'we, *a-knā'we, v. t.** [A. S. *oncnāwan*=to know, to recognize, to acknowledge, to treat.] To acknowledge, to confess.

¶ It is always joined with the verb *ben*=to be; as "we be *aknōwe*"=we confess; "to be *aknōwe*"=to be aware, to acknowledge, to confess.

"I haue the gretli agelt to God ich am *aknōwe*."
William of Palerne, 4,391.

"That we are worthi to the deth wel we be *aknōwe*."
Ibid., 4,788.

***a-knō'we, adv.** On knee.

a-kōn'-tīt, s. [Gr. *akōn*, genit. *akontos*=a javelin.]

Min.: A name given to Swedish specimens of arsenopyrite or mispickel (q. v.).

***a-kōv'-ēr-ēn, v. i.** (pret. *acovered*). [A. S. *acof-ran*; O. H. Ger. *irkoboron*.] To recover.

āk'-rōot, s. [ACKROOT.]

ā'-kūnd, s. [Native name.] A name given in parts of India to the Mudar (*Calotropis gigantea*), a medicinal plant. [CALOTROPIS, MUDAR.]

***ā'-kȳn, v. i.** An old form of ACHE (q. v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***ā'-kȳr** (1), s. The same as ACRE (q. v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***ā'-kȳr** (2), s. The same as ACORN (q. v.).

al may be a complete word or part of a word in composition.

A. As a complete word, adj. [A. S. *al, eal, aall, æl*=whole, every.] All. Properly speaking, *al* was used for the nomin. sing., and *alle* for the pl., but the rule was not at all strictly observed. [ALL, ALLE.]

"Hit bitidde that time thei travailed *al* a night."
William of Palerne, 2,215.

"Conuerting *al* unto his propre wille."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,039.

***al bothe, a.** Both of them.

"And gon than to that gome a god pas *al bothe*."
William of Palerne, 851.

***al hole, adv.** All whole, entirely, wholly.

"A derwurth gyfte he wulde with the lete
Hym self *al hole* vn to thy mete."
Bonaventure (E. E. Text Soc. ed.), 181, 182.

B. As a part of a word in composition:

I. As a prefix:

1. To words derived from the Anglo-Saxon:

(a) All, as almost (A. S. *ealmæst*); also (A. S. *eallswa, alswa*).

(b) Old (A. S. *ald, alda*): as *Albourne, Albrighton, Alburgh, Albury*, all parishes in England.

(c) Noble (A. S. *æthele* contracted), as Alfred.

2. To words of Latin origin. [Lat. *ad*, changed when it stands before the letter *l*, for euphony's sake, into *al*. Signification in composition to, more rarely at, up, upon, with, against, &c.: as, *allico* (ad, ligo)=to bind to; *allatro* (ad, latro)=to bark at; *alileo* (ad, levo)=to lift up; *alluceo* (ad, luceo)=to shine upon; *alludo* (ad, ludo)=to play with; *allido* (ad, lido)=to strike against.] To; as, *allocation*=a speaking to. More rarely in the other senses in which *al* is employed in the Latin words cited above.

3. To words derived from the Arabic. [Arab. *al*=adj., art., or inseparable prefix=the.] The: as *Alkoran*=the Koran; *Alborak*=the Borak, the mythical animal on which Mohammed performed his equally mythical night journey to Paradise.

II. As a suffix. [Lat. *-alis*=of or belonging to, pertaining to; as *septentrionalis*=pertaining to *septentrio*, or the north.] Of, belonging or pertaining to: as *scriptural*, pertaining to Scripture; *autumnal*, pertaining to autumn.

C. As an abbreviation, a symbol, or both:

Chem.: An abbreviation and symbol for *Aluminium*.

ā'-la, s. [Lat. *=a* wing; pl. *alæ*. An abbreviated form of *axilla*=the armpit. (*Cicero: Orat.*, 45, §153.) Or rather, as is now by many believed, *axilla* is a diminutive of *ala*, as *vexillum* is of *vellum*. (See *Smith's Lat. Dict.*.)]

I. Animal Physiol.: A wing, or anything resembling it.

In the plural. *Alæ auris* (lit.=the wings of the ear): The upper part of the external ear.

Alæ nasi (lit.=the wings of the nose): The cartilages which are joined to the extremities of the bones of the nose, and constitute its lower movable portion.

Alæ of the thyroid cartilage (in the larynx): Two square plates of cartilage united in front at an acute angle. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 433.)

II. Botany:

1. *Plur.*: The two side petals in a papilionaceous corolla. Link formerly called them *talare*. Of the remaining three petals, the large upper one is called the *vexillum*, or standard, and the two lower, viewed in conjunction, the *carina*, or keel.

2. *Singular*:

(a) The dilated and compressed back in the corona of some flowers. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*) [CORONA.]

(b) Formerly the point whence two branches diverge. This is now called the axil. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, p. 73.)

Āl-a-ba'-ma, s. [Am. Indian=here we rest.] One of the States of the U. S. A.; bounded W. by Mississippi, N. by Tennessee, E. by Georgia, S. by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 52,250 square miles. The state is rich in minerals and agricultural products. Principal cities, Mobile, Birmingham; and Montgomery, the capital.

"ALABAMA," a steam vessel of 900 tons, with engines of 300 horse-power, constructed by Messrs. Laird, at Birkenhead, England, for the Confederate service; launched May 15, 1862. During the judicial inquiries regarding her character, she sailed from the Mersey July 28, the day before the British government telegraphed to detain her. Under the command of Captain Semmes, she did great damage to American mercantile shipping, until her destruction by the Federal warship "Kearsage," Captain Winslow, off Cherbourg, June 19, 1864.

Discussion between the two governments, respecting claims for damage by the "Alabama," 1865.

A fruitless convention for their settlement, by a commission signed at London November 10, 1868.

Another convention, signed by the earl of Clarendon and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, January 14; rejected by the United States senate April 13, 1869.

Joint commission (*British*, Earl de Grey, Sir Stafford Northcote and others; *American*, Secretary Fish, General Schenck, and others) to settle fishery disputes, Alabama claims, &c., announced February 9; met at Washington February 27; signed a treaty at Washington May 8, 1871.

Commission for Anglo-American claims, met at Washington September 25, 1871.

Formal meeting of the arbitration commission at Geneva (adjourns to June 15) December 18, 1871.

The British and American cases, presented December 20. Great excitement in England at the introduction of enormous claims for indirect losses into the American case, loss by transfer of trade from American to British ships, increased rates of marine insurance, and losses incident to the prolongation of the war, January, 1872.

Correspondence between the governments: British dispatch, February 3; reply, March 1; continued; counter cases presented at Geneva, April 15, 1872.

Continued correspondence, draft for a supplementary treaty, by which both nations agree in future to abstain from claims for indirect losses; presented to American senate; approved May 25, 1872.

The British government object to certain modifications; further correspondence; great excitement in parliament; proposed adjournment of the meeting of the arbitration commission; differences about the mode of procedure; congress adjourns, leaving the affair unsettled, June 10, 1872.

The Arbitration tribunal, consisting of Count Frederic Sclopis for Italy; President Baron Staempfli for Switzerland; Vicomte d'Itajuba for Brazil; Mr. G. F. Adams for United States, and Sir Alexander E. Cockburn for Great Britain, meet at Geneva.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr. rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ; ey = ā. qu = kw.

The British government presents a note of the existing differences; the conference adjourns June 15, 1872.

Further adjournment, June 17; the arbitrators voluntarily declare that the indirect claims are invalid and contrary to international law, June 19; President Grant consents to their withdrawal June 25, 1872.

The British government withdraw their application for adjournment of the conference June 27, 1872.

The Arbitration commission records its decision against the indirect claims, and the proposed long adjournment, and adjourns to July 15, June 28, 1872.

Final meeting; all the arbitrators agree to award damages for the injuries done by the "Alabama," four, for those done by the "Florida," and three for those done by the "Shenandoah." The judgment not signed by Sir A. Cockburn, whose reasons were published; the damages awarded (including interest), about 3,229,166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; those claimed 9,476,166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (Decision based on the admission of a *new ex-post facto* international law, by Great Britain by the treaty of Washington, September 14, 1872.)

The judgment of Sir A. Cockburn (a powerful and indignant reply to unjust aspersions, admitting the award for the "Alabama," opposing the other awards; yet counseling submission to the judgment), signed September 14 and published in *London Gazette* with other documents September 20, 1872.

It is stated, that about 1,250,000*l.* too much were awarded, February, 1873.

3,200,000*l.* were voted; the receipt of 3,196,874*l.* acknowledged by Mr. Secretary Fish September 9, 1873.

All awards made; about \$8,000,000 surplus, December 21, 1876.

The surplus increasing by interest, 1881.

About \$9,500,000, March 31, 1885.

Grand historical picture of the International Alabama Commissioners, painted by Mr. F. B. Carpenter, of New York, presented to the queen by Mrs. W. Carson, of Newburgh, on the Hudson, arrived at Windsor, February 20, 1892.

ăl'-a-bănd'-ite, **îăl'-a-bănd'-in**, *s.* [Lat. *alabandina*=a precious stone, named from Alabanda, a town in Caria, near which it was found.] A mineral classed by Dana among the sulphides of the Galena division. It is isometric, occurs in cubes and octahedrons, or more usually granularly massive. Its hardness is 3.5 to 4, its sp. grav. 3.95 to 4.04. The luster is sub-metallic, the color iron-black with a green streak. Its composition is MnS=sulphur 36.7, manganese 63.3. It occurs in Mexico. It has been called also Manganblende, Blumenbachit, &c.

ăl'-a-barch, *s.* [Lat. *alabarches*=a receiver of taxes; Gr. *alabarchēs*, possibly a corruption of *arabarchēs* (Liddell & Scott).]

Jewish Archæol.: A representative and ruler of the Jews in Alexandria, elected with the sanction of the Roman emperor, very much as the leading religious communities in the Turkish empire have heads over them, recognized by the Porte.

"But Philo, the principal of the Jewish embassy, a man eminent on all accounts, brother to Alexander the alabarch."—*Whiston: Josephus' Antiq.*, bk. xviii., § 8.

ăl'-a-bast'-ēr, *s.*; **ăl'-a-bas'-tre**, **ăl'-a-blas-tēr**, *s.* & *a.* [In Ger. *alabaster*; Fr. *albâtre*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *alabastro*; Lat. *alabaster* (m. pl. *alabastri*)=(1) a tapering box made for holding ointment; (2) a rosebud; (3) a measure of capacity, holding 10 oz. of wine or 9 of oil. From Gr. *alabastros*, or the earlier form *alabastos*=(1) the mineral now called granular gypsum; (2) any vessel made of it. Alabaster was named from Alabastron (near modern Antinoë), an Egyptian town in which there was a manufactory of small vessels or pots, made formerly, at least, from a stone occurring in hills near the town, though ultimately other substances were often used, not excluding even gold.]

¶ The common form of the word in O. Eng. was *alabaster*.

A. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: Any material from which small boxes for holding ointment, or for similar purposes, were made. Judging from the descriptions of Theophrastus and Pliny, the stone most frequently employed was *stalagmite*, often called in consequence Oriental Alabaster; in other cases it was a variety of gypsum. The former is carbonate of lime, and hard; the latter sulphate of lime, and soft.

"... Yet I'll not shed her blood;
Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster."

Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

II. Technically:

Min.: Massive gypsum, either white or delicately shaded. A granular variety is found in England in Cheshire, and a more compact one at Ferrybridge in Yorkshire, in Nottinghamshire, and in

Derbyshire; the latter has been made into columns for mansion-houses, and is extensively manufactured at Derby into cups, basins, or other vessels. Some of the alabaster occurring near the town just mentioned is white, while some has veins of a reddish-brown color.

B. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Made of alabaster.

"And, behold, a woman in the city, which was a sinner, when she knew that Jesus sat at meat in the Pharisee's house, brought an *alabaster* box of ointment."—*Luke vii.* 37.

2. Fig.: White and transparent like alabaster.

"With more than admiration he admired
Her azure veins, her *alabaster* skin."

Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece, 418-9.

ăl'-a-băș'-trî-an, *a.* [ALABASTER.] Made of alabaster; resembling alabaster.

ăl'-a-băș'-trî-te, *s.* [Lat. *alabastrites*; Gr. *alabastitēs*, or *alabastitis*, properly an adj., *alabastrian*.] A box, vase, or other vessel of alabaster used by the Greeks and Romans for holding perfumes.

ăl'-a-băș'-trûm, *s.* [Lat.] [ALABASTER.]

alabastrum dendroid, *s.* [*Lit.*=tree-like alabaster.] A kind of laminated alabaster, variegated with dendritic markings. [DENDRITIC.] Locality, the province of Hohenstein.

ăl'-a-băș'-trûs, *s.* [Lat. *alabaster*=in the sense of a rose-bud.] [ALABASTER.] The flower of a plant when in the state of a bud.

¶ Sometimes written *alabastrum*, but improperly. In fact, it should not even be *alabastrus*, but *alabaster*.

a'-la-bêș, *s.* [Gr. *alabēs*, or *allabēs*; Lat. *alabeta*=a fish, the *Silurus anguillaris*, Linn., found in the Nile.] A genus of fishes of the order Malacopterygii Apodes and the Eel family. Locality, the Indian Ocean.

a-lăck', *interj.* [In Ger. *ach*; Fr. *hélas*; Pers. *kalaka*=perdition, destruction; *alaksadan*=to perish.] An exclamation of sorrow evoked by personal distress or pity for others.

"But then transform'd him to a purple flower:
Alack, that so to change thee Winter had no power!"

Milton. Death of a Fair Infant.

îa-lăck'-a-dăy, *interj.* [*Alack* and *a-day*.] *Alack*-the-day. The same meaning as the simpler word ALACK.

a-lăc'-rî-oûs, *a.* [Lat. *alacer*=cheerful, brisk, gay; and Eng. *-ous*=full of.] Cheerful, brisk, gay.

îa-lăc'-rî-oûs-lÿ, *adv.* [ALACRIOUS.] With alacrity; with cheerful gaiety.

"Epaminondas *alacriously* expired, in confidence that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had achieved for his country."—*Dr. H. More: Government of the Tongue*.

îa-lăc'-rî-oûs-nêss, *s.* [ALACRIOUS.] The quality of being full of alacrity. Sprightliness, briskness, cheerfulness, or even gaiety in undertaking or performing duty.

"To infuse some life, some *alacriness* into you, for that purpose I shall descend to the more sensitive, quickening, enlivening part of the text."—*Hammond: Ser.*, p. 553.

a-lăc'-rî-tÿ, *s.* [In Fr. *allegresse*; Sp. and Port. *alegría*; Ital. *allegrezza*, *allegria*, from Lat. *alacritas*=cheerfulness, ardor, eagerness; *alacer*=cheerful, brisk.] Sprightliness, vivacity, briskness, eagerness; used especially of the cheerful ardor with which certain persons, exceptionally constituted, undertake and execute duty.

"K. Rich. Give me a bowl of wine:
I have not that *alacrity* of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind that I was wont to have."

Shakesp.: King Richard III., v. 3.

"The young nobles of his court had tried to attract his notice by exposing themselves to the hottest fire with the same gay *alacrity* with which they were wont to exhibit their graceful figures at his balls."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

a-lăc'-ta-ga, *s.* [In the Mongol Tartar language *alactaga* is said to mean=variegated colt.] The name of a small rodent, the *Dipus jaculus*, or Syrian Jerboa. It is found from Syria, along by the north of India, eastward to the Pacific. It has often been confounded with the common Jerboa (*Dipus sagitta*).

a-lăd'-în-ists, *s. pl.* A sect of freethinkers among the Mohammedans, with Ala Eddin, a learned divine, as their leader.

à la française (approx. *a la frân'-sâș*), *adv.* [Fr.] According to the French practice; as the French do.

à la grecque, **à la grec** (*a la grêk*), *used as adv. & s.* [Fr.] After the Greek method.

Arch.: One of the varieties of fret ornament.

a-lă'-li-a, *s.* [Gr. *a*, priv.; *lalia*=talk.] Pathological loss of the power to articulate, usually arising from paralysis of the muscles of speech, though it sometimes is due to a psychic disorder. [APHASIA.]

ăl'-a-lî-te, *s.* [From *Ala*, a town a little south of Trent, in the Tyrol; and *lithos*=stone.]

Min.: A variety of Malacolite or Diopside, which again stands in a similar relation to Pyroxene. It occurs in broad right-angled prisms, and is sometimes colorless, at others more or less green. Bouvoisin found it crystallized in twelve-sided prisms. A mineral almost the same, but having quadrangular prisms, he denominated Mussite, from the Mussa Alp where it occurs. [MALACOLITE, DIOPSIDE.]

a'-la-mî-rê, *s.* [O. Ital.] The lowest note but one in three septenaries of the gamut or scale of music.

"She run through all the keys from *a-la-mi-re* to double gamut."—*Gayton: Notes on D. Quix.*, p. 83.

a-la-môd-ăl'-it-ÿ, *s.* [Fr. *à la mode* (q. v.).] The quality of being according to the "mode" or fashion prevailing at the time.

a la môde, or **a'-la-môde**, *adv. & s.* [Fr. *à la mode*.]

A. As adverb: According to the fashion; agreeably to the custom prevalent.

¶ One of Hogarth's series of pictures is called "*Marriage à la mode*."

"So away we went, slipping and sliding,
Hop, hop, *à la mode* de deux frogs."

Couper: The Distressed Travelers.

B. As substantive: A thin, glossy, black silk used for hoods, scarfs, &c.

"... the regular exchange of the fleeces of Cots-wold for the *alamodes* of Lyons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

îa la mort (*a la môr*), *a.* [Fr. *à la mort*=to the death, or to death.] Mournfully, melancholy, depressed in spirits.

"To heal the sick, to cheer the *alamort*."

Fanshawe: Lusiad, v. 85.

a-lănd', *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *land*.] At land, or on land, implying (1) motion to, terminating upon, at the land.

"If e'er this coffin drive *aland*."

Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 2.

Or (2) rest upon, or at the land. (*Sidney*.)

"Three more fierce Urus, in his angry mood,
Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand;
And, in mid ocean, left them moor'd *aland*."

Dryden.

"1 *Fish*. Why, as men do *aland*; the great ones eat up the little ones."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, ii. 1.

***a-lănd'**, ***a-lănt'**, ***a-lăunt'**, ***a-lăunz'**. [ALANT.]

îa-lă'ne, *a.* [ALONE.] Alone. (*Scotch*.)

"Couldna ye let the leddy *alane* wi your whiggery?"—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

îa-lănge', *adv.* [ALONG.] Along. (*Scotch*.)

"He went on board the vessel *alang* wi' him."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

***a-lăng'e**, ***a-lyănd'e**, *a.* [A. S. *elelænde*, *elelendisc*=strange, foreign, a foreign country.] Strange, exotic (?). (*Prompt. Parv.*) Fitted to make one "think long" or feel lonely.

***a-lăng'e-lÿ**, ***a-lyăund'-lÿ**, *adv.* [ALANGE.] Strangely (?). (*Prompt. Parv.*) Tediously.

***a-lăng'e-nêsse**, ***a-lyăund'-nêsse**, *s.* [AL-ANGE.] Strangeness (?). (*Prompt. Parv.*) Tedium; loneliness.

a-lăn-gî-ă-çê-æ, or **a-lăn-gî-ê-æ** (*Lat.*), **a-lăn-gî-ăds** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* [ALANGIUM.] A natural order of plants akin to the Myrtaceæ, Combrétacæ, &c. It consists of large trees with alternate, exstipulate leaves, corollas with sometimes as many as ten narrow linear reflexed petals, and inferior drupaceous fruit. Locality, Southern Asia, especially India. In 1847, Dr. Lindley estimated the known genera at three, and the species at eight.

a-lăn-gî-ûm, *s.* [The Malabar name Latinized.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Alangiaceæ, or Alangiads. "The *Alangium decapetalum* and *hexapetalum* are said by the Malays to have a purgative hydragogic property. Their roots are aromatic. They are said to afford good wood and edible fruit."

à l'anglaise (*a lăn-glă'še*), *used as adv.* [Fr. *à l'Anglaise*.] In the English method, as the English do.

ăl-a-nî'ne, *s.*

Chem.: Amidopropionic acid, C₃H₅(NH₂)O₂=C₂H₄(NH₂)CO.OH. A monatomic acid, which can also form definite salts with acids. It is obtained by the action of bromine on propionic acid, and by acting on the resulting bromopropionic acid by

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şûn; -tion, -şion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

alcoholic ammonia. Alanine is homologous with glycocine and isomeric with sarcosine. It can also be formed by boiling a mixture of aldehyde ammonia, hydrocyanic and dilute hydrochloric acids. It forms nearly rhombic prisms. Nitrous acid converts alanine into oxypropionic acid.

*a-lānt', *a-lānd', *a-lāunt', *a-lāunz', s. [Norm. Fr. *alan*, *alant*; in Sp. & Ital. *alano*.] A large hunting dog.

"About his chare wente white alaunz,
Twenty and mo, as grete as eny sterc."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 2,150-51.

a-lān'-tīn, s. [From Dut. and Ger. *alant*=the elecampane plant (*Inula helenium*).] The same as Inulin. A starchy substance extracted from the root of an umbelliferous plant, the *Angelica Archangelica*.

al'-ar, a. [Lat. *alaris*, rarely *alaris*=pertaining to a wing; *ala*=a wing.] Pertaining to a wing, whether that word be used in a strictly literal, or in a more or less figurative sense.

Anat.: The *alar* cartilage is the "wing" of the nose. (Todd & Bowman: *Phys. Anat.*, ii. 2.)

*a-larg'e, v. i. & t. [LARGE.]

A. Intrans.: To grow largely.

"Swiche part, in their nativite,
Was them *alarged* of beute."—Chaucer: *Dreme*.

B. Trans.: To enlarge, to make great.

"Thou shuldist *alarge* my seed as the gravel of the see."
—Wycliffe: *Genesis xxxii. 12*.

ā-lār'-ī-a, s. [Lat. *alaris*=winged; from *ala*=a wing.] A genus of sea-weeds belonging to the order Fucaceæ, or Seawracks, and the tribe Laminariidæ. In the classification of Mr. Harvey, it is of the sub-class Melanospermæ, or Dark-spored Algæ. One species, *A. esculenta*, called by the Scotch Balderlocks, is used for food, after being stripped of its thin part, by the poorer classes in Ireland, Scotland, Iceland, Denmark, and the Farøe Isles. The *Alaria* shoot out into the water from their slender yet stiff stems, which are surrounded at their top by a beautiful collar of short and sinuous ribbons, from the center of which rises a thong-like leaf fifteen or twenty yards long, which, at its commencement, is narrow, then continues an equal size, and at last gradually narrows into a point.



Alaria
Esculenta.

a-larm', *a-lar'-ūm, *al'arm'e, *a-larm'e, s. [Sw. & Dut. *alarm*; Dan. *allarm*, *alarm*; Ger. *lärm*, *lärmen*=noise, bustle, uproar, alarm; Wel. *alarm*; Fr. *alarmer*; Sp. *alarma*; Ital. *allarme*, *all'arme*, from *alle*=to the; *arme*, *arma*=arms. When the O. Eng. form *al'arne* is compared with the Ital. *all'arme*, as has been done by Richardson, Wedgwood, and others, it is seen that the English word is from the Italian, and means "To arms." (See the ex. from Holland's *Livy*.) The spelling *alarum* evidently arises from a vocalization of the *r* sound.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Objectively:

*1. "To arms!" an exclamation designed to act as a summons to arms, with the view of meeting and resisting an enemy.

"This said, he runs downe with as great a noyse and shouting as he could, crying, *Al'arme*, help citizens, the castle is taken by the enemy: come away to defense!"—Holland: *Livy*, p. 331, quoted by Richardson.

2. Such a summons given in some other way than literally by the use of the words "To arms." [B. 1.] (*Spec.*) Warning of danger given by the trumpet.

"... because thou hast heard, O my soul, the sound of the trumpet, the *alarm* of war."—Jer. v. 19.

¶ Hence arise such expressions as "to blow an alarm," or "to sound an alarm," the former rare, the latter common.

"Blow ye the trumpet in Zion, and sound an *alarm* in my holy mountain."—Joel ii. 1.

¶ A false alarm. [B. 1.]

3. A warning of dangers, not connected with wars.

"No powdered pest, proficient in the art
Of sounding an *alarm*, assaults these doors
Till the street rings; no stationary steeds."
Cowper: *Task*, bk. iv.

4. Any tumult or disturbance.

"Crowds of rivals for thy mother's charms
Thy palace fill with insults and *alarms*."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*.

II. Subjectively: Fear, especially mingled with surprise; sudden and deep apprehension of approaching peril.

"The city is now filled with *alarm* at the near approach of the redoubtable enemy."—Lewis: *Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. ii., § 22.

B. Technically:

1. Mil.: The sound of a trumpet or other signal used in time of war, summoning soldiers to their posts to meet a threatened danger which has suddenly arisen.

¶ A false alarm is an alarm given by order of a military commander, either to prevent the enemy from obtaining needed repose, or to try the vigilance of his own sentinels.

"One historian even describes the stratagem of the false alarm at the games as intended, not to furnish a pretext for the war, but to overcome the reluctance and inertness of the Volscians."—Lewis: *Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. ii., § 23.

2. Mech.: A contrivance designed to enable one to awake at a particular hour, or to be used for some similar purpose. It is to this signification that the spelling *alarum* has become especially attached. [ALARM-CLOCK, ALARM-WATCH.]

3. Fencing: An appeal or challenge.

alarm-bell, alarum-bell, s. A bell rung on any sudden emergency, and designed to give prompt and extensive warning of the danger which has arisen.

"Ne'er reader at *alarum-bell's* call
Thy burghers rose to man thy wall,
Than now, in danger, shall be thine."

Scott: *Marmion*, c. v., Introd.

"Ring the *alarum-bell*! let folly quake."

Byron: *Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

alarm-clock, s. A clock so contrived as to strike loudly at a particular hour, say that at which one ought to awake in the morning.

alarm-gun, s.

Milit.: A gun fired to give notice that sudden cause for alarm, or at least for vigilance, has arisen.

alarm-post, s.

Milit.: A post or station to which soldiers are directed to repair if danger suddenly arise.

alarm-watch, s. A watch capable, like a clock, of striking the hours. (*Spec.*) A watch so constructed that it can strike frequently at a certain hour, say that at which one desires to awake from sleep.

"You shall have a gold *alarm-watch*, which, as there may be cause, shall awake you."—Sir T. Herbert.

alarm-gauge, s. A piece of mechanism attached to a steam-engine, and designed to give warning when there is a dangerous pressure of steam, or when the water has sunk so low in the boiler as to threaten an explosion.

a-larm', a-lar'-ūm, *a-larm'e, v. t. [From the s. In Dan. *larme*=to alarm, to make a noise, to bawl, to bustle; Ger. *lärmen*=to make a noise, to bluster; Fr. *alarmer*; Sp. *alarmar*; Port. *alarmer*; Ital. *allarmare*.] [ALARM, s.]

*1. To summon to arms.

2. To give notice of approaching danger.

(*Alarum'd* by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch) thus with his stealthy pace
Moves like a ghost."—Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, ii. 1.

"The wasp the hive *alarms*
With louder hums, and with unequal arms."
Addison.

3. To inspire with apprehension of coming evil; to terrify.

"... his ghastly look surprised and *alarmed* them."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

4. To disturb in any way.

"... and, threat'ning still to throw,
With lifted hands, *alarm'd* the seas below."
Dryden.

a-lar'med, pa. par. & a. [ALARM, v.]

"The white pavilions rose and fell
On the *alarmed* air."
Longfellow: *The Beleaguered City*.

a-larm'-īng, pr. par. & a. [ALARM, v.]

"It may be doubted whether our country has ever passed through a more *alarming* crisis than that of the first week of July, 1690."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

a-larm'-īng-lŷ, adv. [ALARMING.] In a manner to alarm, to an extent to cause alarm.

"... *alarmingly* rapid."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

a-larm'-ist, s. [Eng. *alarm*; -ist. In Fr. *alarmiste*.] A person of a temperament the reverse of sanguine, who in all contingent matters forebodes the worst, and at times of excitement perpetually raises needless alarms.

¶ Tod says, "The word is quite modern."

"English *alarmists* regard India as already wrested from us."—Times, Nov. 16, 1877.

a-lar'-ūm, s. [ALARM.]

a-lar'-ūm, v. t. [ALARM.]

āl'-ār-ŷ, a. [Lat. *alaris*=pertaining to a wing; from *ala*=a wing.]

Nat. Science: Of the form of a wing.

a-las', interj. [Dut. *helaas*; Fr. *hélas*; Ital. *lasso*.]

1. Applied to one's own case: An exclamation expressive of sorrow or grief.

"Alas, how little from the grave we claim!
Thou but preserv'st a form, and I a name."—Pope.

2. Applied to the case of another, or others, or to things: An exclamation expressive of pity and concern. (Often followed by *for*.)

"... *Alas* for all the evil abominations of the house of Israel!"—Ezek. vi. 11.

Alas a day, or *Alas the day*: Ah! unhappy day!

"*Alas a day!* you have ruined my poor mistress . . ."
—Congreve.

"*Alas the day!* I never gave him cause."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 4.

Alas the while: Ah! unhappy time!

"For pale and wan he was, *alas the while!*"

Spenser.

A-lās'-çi-a'-nī, s. pl. [From *Alasco*, an alteration for euphony's sake of *Laschi*, the name of a Polish Protestant nobleman.]

Church Hist.: A sect of Protestants in the sixteenth century, who, in opposing Luther's doctrine of consubstantiation, maintained that the words, "This is my body," pronounced by Christ in instituting the Eucharist, referred not to the bread simply, but to the whole sacramental action in the supper.

A-lās'-ka, s. [Am. Indian=great country.] A Territory of the U. S. A., formerly known as Russian America. It consists of the extreme N. W. region of North America, and includes the Aleutian Islands and a tract of coastland extending S. to Dixon Entrance. Area, 572,500 square miles. Purchased by the U. S. in May, 1867, and organized as a Territory, July 27, 1868. In the summer of 1897 rich gold fields were discovered in the Klondike region, which caused a great rush to the Yukon Valley. [BEHRING SEA, GOLD, KLONDIKE, SEALING, UNITED STATES.]

a-lās'-mōd-ōn, s. [Gr. *a*, priv.; *elasma*=metal beaten out, a metal plate; *odontos*, genit. *odontos*=a tooth.] Say's name for a genus of Mollusks now reduced under *Unio* (q. v.).

†a-lā'te, adv. [Eng. *a* = on; *late*.] Lately.

"Where chilling frost *alate* did nip,
There flasheth now a fire."

Greene: *Ditty of Doralicia*.

ā-lā'te, ā-lā'tēd, a. [Lat. *alatus* = winged, from *ala* = a wing.]

†A. Ord. Lang.: Having wings (*lit.* or *fig.*).

"Power, like all things *alated*, seldom rests long in any continued line."—Waterhouse: *Apology for Learning*, &c. (1653), p. 56.

B. Technically:

I. Nat. Science:

1. Zool.: Having wings in the literal sense.

2. Bot.: Having a thin expanded margin, as the fruit of the sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), various stems, &c.

II. Architecture:

Of a building: Having wings.

"Nainby, Lincolnshire—from an *alate* temple there; as the name testifies: Heb. *ganaph*, *alatus*."—Stukeley: *Paleogr. Sacra*. (1763), p. 73.

ā-lāt'-ēr-ē, Lat. prep. and substantive used as adj. [Lat. (*lit.*)=from the side.] A legate *a latere* is a legate who counsels or assists the pope. [LEGATE.]

āl'-a-tēr'n, *āl'-a-tēr'n'-ūs, s. [Lat. *alaternus*.] The name given to a species of Rhamnus, the broad-leaved alatern (*R. alaternus*), an ornamental evergreen, with flowers much frequented by bees.

"The *alaternus*, which we have lately received from the hottest parts of Languedoc, thrives with us in England, as if it were an indigene."—Evelyn.

a-lāu'-dā, s. [Lat. *alauda*=lark.] The lark. A genus of birds constituting the type of the sub-family Alaudinæ (q. v.). The species occur in many parts of the world. [LARK.]

a-lāu'-dī-næ, s. pl. [Lat. *alauda*=lark.] Larks. A sub-family of Fringillidæ, or Finches. It is allied to the Emberizinae, or Buntings, and yet has in the



Winged Stem.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

elongated hind claw and the great development of the tertiary quills a close affinity to the genus *Anthus*, or Pippits, in quite another tribe of birds. [ALAUDE.]

a-lâu-na, s. [*Alauna*, the ancient name of the Frith of Forth, Scotland.]

Zool.: A genus of Crustacea belonging to the family Cumadæ. *A. rostrata* has been found in the Frith of Forth, but is rare.

***a-lâunt'**, ***a-lâunz'**, s. [ALANT.]

***a-lâ-ye**, s. [ALLOY.]

ălb, ***ălbe**, s. [Eccles. Lat. *alba*, from Lat. *albus*=white.]

Eccles.: A long linen robe hanging down to the feet, worn by officiating priests. Anciently it was used also by those newly baptized, whence the first Sunday after Easter, on which they appeared in it, was called *Dominica in albis* (literally, the Lord's day in albs; meaning, when albs were worn).



Alb.

"Each priest adorn'd was in a surplice white;
The bishops donn'd their albs and copes of state."
Fairfax: Tasso, ii. 4.

"They [the bishops] shall have upon them in time of their ministration, besides their rochet, a surplice or alb, and a cope or vestment."—*Rubric of K. Edw. VI.*

***ălb**, s. An old Turkish coin, called also ASPER.

ăl'-ba, a. [Lat., the fem. sing. of *albus*, -a, -um =white.] Used in composition=white.

alba terra, s. [Lat.=white earth.] A name for the so-called philosopher's stone. (2) A kind of white earth largely used in adulterating sugar candies.

ăl'-ba, s. (1) [Ec. Lat.] An alb. (2) A pearl.

***alba firma**, s. [Lat. *firmus*, -a, -um =firm, strong, steadfast; *alba* = of pearly luster.] Rent paid in silver, and not in corn; the latter method being sometimes denominated *black mail*. *Alba firma* was sometimes called also *album*, from neut. of *albus*=white.

ăl'-ba-côre, **ăl'-bî-côre**, s. [Port. *albacora*, *albecora*; from *bacora*=a little pig.] Several fishes of the Scomberidæ, or Mackerel family.

1. The *Albacore*, or *Albicore*, of the Atlantic near the West Indies, is the *Thynnus albacorus*. It is esteemed for the table. Sometimes the name is used more loosely for other species of *Thynnus*, not even excluding the well-known Tunny (*Thynnus vulgaris*).

"The *albicore* that followeth night and day
The flying-fish, and takes them for his prey."
Davors: Secrets of Angling, ii.

2. The *Pacific Albacore*: The *Thynnus pacificus*. They may be seen attending in myriads on ships slowly cruising in the Pacific, but deserting those which are becalmed, or which are sailing rapidly. They seek the proximity of a ship to protect them against the sword-fish.

ăl'-ban, s. [Lat. *albus* = white.] A white, resinous substance, extracted from gutta porcha by either alcohol or ether.

Ăl-ban-ên-sêş, **Ăl-ban-ên-sî-anş** (si as shi), s. pl. [From Alby, in Montferrat, where their ecclesiastical head lived.] A sub-division of the sect called Cathari, who rejected the Manichæan doctrine of the two principles, and were closely akin to the Albigenses. [ALBIGENSES.] (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*)

al-ba-nî, **al-ba-nî stône**, s. [From the Alban hills near Rome.] A dark volcanic tuff, the pepperino of Italian geologists; used as a building stone in Rome before marble came into extensive use.

ăl-bas-trûş, s. [ALABASTRUS.]

al-ba-ta, s. [Lat. *albatrus*=clothed in white.] What is more familiarly known as German silver. [SILVER.]

ăl'-ba-trôşş, ***ăl'-ba-trôs**, s. [Ger. *albatross*; Fr. *albatros*; all from Port. *alcatro* or *alcatras*; introduced into Eng. by Dampier, altered by Grew to *albitros*, and by Edwards to *albatros* (*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. viii., 1829, p. 571).] A large sea-bird, belonging to the Procellariidæ, or Petrel family. It is the *Diomedea exulans* of Linnæus. When young it is of a sooty or brown color, but when mature it is white with black wings. It nestles on elevated land, and lays numerous eggs, which are edible. It has a voice as loud as that of the ass. From its color, its large size, amounting to as much as fifteen feet in the expanse of its wings, and its abundance in the ocean near and especially south of the Cape of Good Hope, sailors call it the Cape Sheep; some-

times, also, it is named the Man-of-war Bird. There is a northern species near Behring Straits. [DIOMEDEA.]

"... whales and seals, petrels and albatross."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

(See also Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner*.)

ăl-bē-dō, s. [Lat.=the color white, whiteness.]

Astron.: A term used in describing planets and meaning "the proportion diffusely reflected by an element of surface of the solar light incident on such element."

ăl'-bē-ît, ***ăl'-bē**, ***ăl'-bēe**, conj. [Eng. *all*; *be*; *it*=be it all.] Be it so, admit, although, notwithstanding. (*Obsolescent*.)

"I Paul have written it with mine own hand, I will repay it: *albeit* I do not say to thee how thou owest unto me even thine own self besides."—*Philem.* 19.

"Departed thence: *albee* his woundes wyde,
Not thoroughly heald, unready were to ryde."
Spenser: F. Q., I, v. 45.

ăl-bēr-î-a, s. [From Lat. *albus*=white, or, according to Meyrick, from a people called the *Albenses*.]

Her.: A shield without ornament or armorial bearing.

ăl'-bērt-ite, s. [From Albert county, New Brunswick, where it was first found.]

Min.: A variety of asphaltum, from the typical specimens of which it differs in being only partially soluble in oil of turpentine, and in fusing imperfectly when heated. It is looked on as an inspissated and oxygenated petroleum. It is found filling an irregular fissure in rocks of Lower Carboniferous age in Nova Scotia.

ăl'-bēr-tîpe, s. A rapid process of photography, in which a plate is prepared by photographic appliances, and then treated with printing ink. Excellent pictures are obtained in this way. The process is essentially the same as that of lithography.

ăl-bēs-çent, a. [Lat. *albescens*, pr. par. of *albesco*=to become white.]

Bot.: Becoming white; whitish.

ăl'-bî-côre, s. [ALBACORE.]

***ăl-bîf-î-câ-tion**, ***ăl-bîf-î-câ-cioun**, s. [Lat. *albus*=white; *facio*=to make.]

O. Chem.: The act or process of making white.

"Oure fourneys eek of calcinacioun,
And of watres *albificacioun*."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,732-3.

Ăl-bî-gên-sêş, s. pl. [In Ger. *Albigenser*; Fr. *Albigois*; from the town of Albi (Albiga), in Aquitaine, at which a council which condemned them was held in A. D. 1176; or from *Albigesium*, a mediæval name of Languedoc, where they abounded.]

1. *Specifically*: A sect which is believed to have sprung from the old Paulicians [PAULICIANS] of Bulgaria, and which received the further names of Bulgarians, or Bougres; Publicani, or Popolicani (Pauliciani corrupted); *Cathari*, meaning pure; and *Los Bos Homos*, signifying good men. They are supposed to have arrived in Italy from the East in the eleventh century, and in the twelfth they spread to the south of France. In most respects they held primitive Scripture doctrine, though, in the opinion of many, with a tinge of Manichæism. They had the courage to carry out their religious convictions when the Church of Rome was in the plenitude of its power.

2. *In a more general sense*: All the so-called heretics in Languedoc, whatever their origin, who imitated the Albigenses in casting off the authority of the Church of Rome. Against these of every name a crusade was let loose by Innocent III. in A. D. 1209, and when it had done its work the further suppression of the sect was handed over to the Inquisition. (*Mosheim: Church History*.)

Ăl-bî-gên-sî-an (si as shi), a. Pertaining to the Albigenses.

"The energy of Innocent the Third, the zeal of the young orders of Francis and Dominic, and the ferocity of the Crusaders whom the priesthood let loose on an unwearied population, crushed the *Albigensian* churches."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

ăl'-bîn, **ăl'-bine**, s. [In Ger. *albin*, from Lat. *albus*=white.] A mineral, a variety of apophyllite. It occurs in opaque white cubical crystals in Bohemia.

ăl-bîn-îşm, **ăl-bî-nô-îşm**, s. [Eng. *albino*; -ism.] The state of an albino.

"Every one must have heard of cases of *albinism*, prickly skin, hairy bodies, &c., appearing in several members of the same family."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. i.

ăl-bî-nô, **ăl-bî-nô**, s. [In Ger. *albino*; Dut. and Fr. *albinos*; Port. *albino*; Lat. *albineus*=whitish; fr. Lat. *albus*=white. The name came originally from the Portuguese, who applied it to white negroes seen in Africa.] A man or animal abnormally white, and with pinkish eyes. The phenomenon must have struck most people in the

case of white mice and white rabbits; it occurs, however, occasionally, though not very frequently, in the human race, especially among the darker colored varieties or sub-varieties of mankind. The isthmus of Darien and Africa have been mentioned as special localities for it. A human albino has the skin preternaturally fair. The hairs on his head and body are white. The *pigmentum nigrum* is deficient in the eyes, and these organs have a pinkish appearance, produced by the visibility of the blood in the choroid and iris; moreover, they are painful when exposed to light of even the ordinary intensity.

Ăl'-bî-ôn, s. [In Ger. and Fr. *Albion*; Lat. *albus*=white. From the white cliffs of Dover, &c.] An old name of England still retained in poetry.

Ăl-bî-rê-ô, s. [Corrupted Arabic (?).] A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also (Beta) Cygni. It is in the head of the Swan. It is a beautiful double star—the primary one orange, and the smaller one blue.

ăl'-bîte, s. [In Ger. *albit*, from Lat. *albus*=white, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.). So named from its color by Gahn and Berzelius in 1814.] A mineral classed by Dana in his Feldspar group of Unisilicates. Its crystals are triclinic; its hardness 6-7; its sp. gr. 2.59-2.65; its luster on a face produced by cleavage pearly, elsewhere vitreous. Its color is typically white, though sometimes it is more highly colored. Its comp. is silica, 68.6; alumina, 19.6; soda, 11.8=100. Dana divides it into—Var. 1: Ordinary. (a) In crystals or cleavable masses; (b) Aventurine; (c) Moonstone, including Peristerite; (d) Pericline; (e) Hypoclerite; (f) (Lamellar) Cleavelandite. Var. 2: Compact albitic felsite. Albite enters into various rocks; with hornblende, it constitutes diorite or green-stone. It occurs also in some granites; in the state of felsite it is the base of albite porphyry and granulite. It is closely akin to OLIGOGLASE (q. v.). (*Dana*.)

albite felsite, **albitic felsite**, s. [See above.]

albite porphyry, s. A porphyry of which the base is albite.

ăl-bîf-îc, a. [ALBITE.] Pertaining to albite. Composed in greater or smaller proportion of albite.

"Adinole is probably *albitic*."—*Dana: Min.*, p. 351.

ăl'-bîl-ite, **ăl'-bîl-îth**, s. [Lat. *albus*=white; Gr. *lithos*=stone.] A cement prepared by calcining magnesite (carbonate of magnesia), and mixing the magnesia thus obtained with silica.

ăl-bôr-a s. [From Lat. *albor*=the white of an egg; *albus*=white.]

Old Med.: The name formerly given to a disease, said to be a sort of itch or rather leprosy. It was seated in the face, at the root of the tongue, &c.

Ăl-bôr-ak, s. [Arab *al*=tho; and *booraq*.] The animal on which Mohammed is said by his followers to have performed his night journey to Paradise. [BORAK.]

ăl'-brônze, s. A shorter name for aluminum-bronze (q. v.).

ăl-bû-ğîn-ě-a, s. [From Lat. *albugo* (q. v.).] The outer coat of the eye lying between the sclerotic and the conjunctiva. It makes the white of the eye. It is very sensitive, and abounds in blood-vessels, which become visible when inflamed.

ăl-bû-ğîn-ě-oûş, **ăl-bû-ğîn-oûş**, a. [In Sp. *albugineo*; from Lat. *albuginis*, genit. of *albugo* (q. v.).] Resembling the white of an egg. [ALBUGO.]

"Eggs will freeze in the *albuginous* part thereof."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

albugineous humor, s. The aqueous humor of the eye.

albugineous tunic, s. The same as ALBUGINEA (q. v.).

ăl-bû-gô, s. [Lat. *albugo*=(1) a disease of the eye; *albugo*=film; (2) pl., scurf on the head.]

Med.: A white speck on the eyes, called by Dr. Wallis the *albuginous*, or pearly corneal speck. Other names given to it have been *speck*, applied when it is seated superficially; *dragon*, when it is deeper; and *pearl*, when it somewhat projects. It arises from a chronic inflammation of the eye.

ăl'-bul-a, a. [Lat. *albula*, fem. of *albulus*, -a=whitish.] A genus of fishes belonging to the order Malacopterygii Abdominales, and the family Clupeidæ (Herrings). Several species exist.

ăl'-bûm, s. [In Fr. *album*; Lat. *album*=the color white, anything white. Among the Romans, specially (1) the tablets on which the Pontifex Maximus registered the chief events of the year; (2) those on which the edicts of the Prætor were inscribed; (3) any register.]

A. Formerly:

1. *In ancient times*: In the senses mentioned in the etymology.

2. *In the Middle Ages*:

(a) A register of saints; a muster-roll of soldiers.

(b) An ordinary letter.

(c) Rent paid in silver. [ALBA FIRMA.]

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -țion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

B. Now: A book tastefully bound, and kept chiefly by ladies to be filled, as opportunity presents itself, with scraps of poetry, or autographs, photographs, or anything similar.

album Græcum, s. [Lat. (*lit.*)=Greek white.] A name given to the excrement of dogs, which becomes white as chalk by exposure to the air. It is used also of the dung of hyenas, which is almost of the same composition as bone, and nearly as durable; among other places it has been found abundantly in a fossil state in the celebrated Kirkdale Cavern, twenty-five miles N. N. E. of York, described by Dr. Buckland in his *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ*.

***āl'-bū-mē'-an, a.** [ALBUM.] Pertaining to an album.

āl-bū'-mēn, āl-bū'-mīn, s. [Lat., whence Fr. *albumine*, Port. *albumina*, Ital. *albume*.]

1. *Chem.*: The name of a class of Albuminoids (q. v.) that are soluble in water, as *serum* (q. v.) and *egg albumen*. Egg albumen differs from serum by giving a precipitate when agitated with ether; it is scarcely soluble in strong nitric acid; its specific rotation is 35°50' for yellow light. The white of eggs is composed of this substance; it dries up into a light yellow gum-like substance, which will not putrefy. It is converted into coagulated albumen by heating the fluid albumen to 72° C. It contains sulphur, and blackens a silver spoon. It is precipitated by strong acids. It is an antidote in cases of poisoning by corrosive sublimate or copper salts.

Coagulated albumin is obtained by heating neutral solutions of albumin, fibrin, &c., to boiling, or by the action of alcohol, also by heating precipitated albuminates or casein. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and scarcely in dilute potash, but dissolves in acetic acid; by the action of caustic potash it is converted into albuminate. Pepsin and HCl (hydrochloric acid), at blood-heat, convert it into *syntonin*, and then into *peptone*.

Derived albumins are insoluble in water, and in solutions of NaCl (sodium chloride), but soluble in dilute acids and alkalies. There are acid albumins and alkali albumins.

Acid albumin is formed by adding a small quantity of dilute HCl (hydrochloric acid) to serum or egg albumen, and gradually raising the temperature to 70°; it does not coagulate, and the rotation to the left is increased to 72°. By neutralizing the liquid, a white flocculent precipitate is obtained insoluble in water, but soluble in alkali and in dilute solutions of alkaline carbonates.

Alkali albumin, or *albuminate*, is obtained by adding very dilute caustic alkali, heating the liquid, and precipitating with acids. It closely resembles the casein of milk. Potassium albuminate is also called *protein*.

2. *Bot.*: A substance interposed between the embryo and the testa of many plants. It is sometimes soft and fleshy, and at other times hard. It varies greatly in amount in those plants in which it is present, being particularly large in some endogens, such as the cocoanut, in which it constitutes the eatable part of the fruit.

3. *Phot. Albumen Process*: A process by which albumen is used instead of collodion to coat glass or paper. A method of doing this in the case of glass was published by M. Nièpce de Saint Victor in the *Technologist* for 1848. It was subsequently improved by M. le Gray. The foreign transparent stereoscopic views were at one time obtained by the use of albumen in the way now described.

āl-bū'-mīn-āte, s. [ALBUMEN.]

āl-bū-mīn-ip'-ar-ōūs, a. [Lat. *albumen*, and *parare*=to bear.] Bearing albumen. (Applied to a part, gland, or surface secreting albumen.)

āl-bū-mīn-i'ze, v. t. [Eng. *albumen*; -ize.]

I'hot.: To treat with albumen.

āl-bū-mīn-i'zed, pa. par. & a. [ALBUMINIZE.]

Albuminized Collodion: The mixture or compound formed when albumen is poured over a collodionized plate.

Albuminized Paper: Paper coated with albumen in lieu of collodion.

āl-bū-mīn-iz'-īng, pa. par. [ALBUMINIZE.]

āl-bū-mīn-ōīds, s. pl. [Lat. *albumen*, genit. *albuminis*; Gr. *eidos*=(1) form, (2) species, kind.] Proteids. (Ger. *eiweisskörper*.)

Chem.: A name given to certain chemical substances which occur in the animal and vegetable tissues. They are amorphous, and their chemical constitution has not yet been discovered. They contain about 54 parts of carbon, 7 of hydrogen, 16 of nitrogen, 21 of oxygen, and 1 to 1½ of sulphur. They are dissolved by acetic acid and strong mineral acids; nitric acid converts them into xanthoproteic acid; caustic alkalies decompose them, forming leucine, tyrosine, oxalic acid, and ammonia. They are divided into the following classes: (1) **ALBUMINS**, soluble in water; as *serum* and *egg albumen*. (2) **GLOBULINS**, insoluble in water, soluble

in very dilute acids and alkalies, soluble in a solution—one per cent.—of NaCl (sodium chloride), as *myosin*, *globulin*, *fibrinogen*, *vitellin*. (3) **DERIVED ALBUMINS**, insoluble in water and in solutions of NaCl (sodium chloride), soluble in dilute acids and alkalies; as *acid albumin*, *alkali albumins*, or *albuminates*, as casein. (4) **FIBRIN**, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in dilute acids and alkalies, and in neutral saline solutions; as *fibrin* and *gluten*. (5) **COAGULATED PROTEIDS**, soluble in gastric juice; as *coagulated albumin*. (6) **AMYLOIDS**, or *Lardacein*, insoluble in gastric juice. (See papers by Kekulé, Wanklyn, &c.; also Watts' *Chem. Dict.*)

āl-bū-mīn-ōūs, āl-bū-mīn-ōse, a. [In Fr. *albumineux*; Port. and Ital. *albuminoso*; from Lat. *albumen* (q. v.).]

1. Consisting of albumen, or, at least, containing albumen in their composition. Fibrin, gelatin, casein, and vegetable gluten, with, of course, albumen itself, fall under this category.

"This looks like the white, or albumen, of the bird's egg, but it is not albuminous."—Beale: *Bioplasm* (1872), § 44, note.

2. Resembling albumen.

āl-bū-mīn-ūr'-ī-a, s. [Lat. *albumen*; *urina* = urine.]

Med.: A disease characterized by the presence of albumen in the urine. It may be acute or chronic. *Acute albuminuria* is a form of inflammation of the kidneys. *Chronic albuminuria*, the commoner and more formidable malady, arises from grave constitutional disorders. It is often attended by or produces dropsy. Whether acute or chronic, but specially when the latter, it is generally called *Bright's disease*, after Dr. Bright, who first described it with accuracy. [BRIGHT'S DISEASE.]

"... in cases of albuminuria connected with kidney disease."—Todd & Bowman: *Phys. Anat.*, i. 502.

āl-būn'-ē-a, s. [From *Albunea*, a prophetic nymph or sibyl worshiped at Tibur (Tivoli) in a temple still remaining.] A genus of decapod short-tailed Crustaceans belonging to the family Hippidae. Example, the *Symnaista* (*A. symnista*).

āl-būrn (1), s. [ALBURNUM.]



Alburn (Cyprinus Alburnus).

āl-būrn (2), s. or adj. [Lat. *alburnus*.] A silvery-white fish, the Bleak (*Cyprinus alburnus*). [BLEAK.]

***āl'-būrn, a.** [From Lat. *albus* = white.] Auburn.

āl-būrn'-ōūs, s. [Eng. *alburnum*; -ous.]

1. Pertaining or relating to alburnum.

2. Consisting in whole or in part of alburnum.

āl-būrn'-ūm, or āl'-būrn, s. [In Fr. *aubier*; Lat. *alburnum*.]

Bot.: The sapwood in exogenous stems; the wood last formed, and which has not yet had time to acquire its proper color or hardness. It is interposed between the *liber*, or inner bark, and the *duramen*, or heart-wood.

āl'-ca, s. [In Sw. *alka*.] A genus of birds, the typical one of the family Alcidae (q. v.). The wings are so short as to be useless for flight.

āl'-cad-æ, or āl'-cīd-æ, s. pl. A family of birds belonging to the order Natatores, or Swimmers. They have the feet placed very far back, the toes united by a membrane, the hinder one rudimentary or wanting.

āl-cā'de, āl-cā'id, āl-cā'yde, or āl-ca'yd, s. [In Ger. *alkade*; Fr. *alcaide* and *alcade*; Sp. *alcade*, from Arab. *kayid*=the head; *kada*=to head.]

In Spain, Portugal, and Barbary: The governor of a castle; also, the keeper of a jail.

¶ Often confounded with an *alcalde*, who is a civil officer, while the *alcade* is a military one.

"Th' *alcad*

Shuns me, and, with a grim civility,
Bows, and declines my walks."—Dryden.

āl'-ca'hēst. [ALCAHEST.]

āl-cā'-īc, a. & s. [In Fr. *alcaique*. Named after *Alcæus*, or, to give the Greek instead of the Roman form of the name, *Alkaios*, a lyric poet, born in Mitylenē, the capital of Lesbos, and who flourished about B. C. 606.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to the above-mentioned Alcæus or Alkaios.

2. Pertaining or relating to the descriptions of verse called after him, and of which he is supposed to have been the inventor.

Alcaic Ode: An ode written in the alcaic meter, composed of several strophes, each consisting of four lines. Thirty-seven of the Odes of Horace are in this meter.

Alcaic Strophe. The usual form of this consists of four alcaic lines, viz., two alcaic hendecasyllables (eleven syllables), one alcaic enneasyllable (nine syllables), and one alcaic decasyllable (ten syllables), as—

Vides | ut al | tā | stet nive | candidum |
Sorac | te, nec | jam | sustine | ant onus |
Sylvæ | labo | ran | tes, | ge | luque
Flumina | constite | rint a | cuto |

Usually scanned as follows:

— | — | — | — | — | — | — | —
— | — | — | — | — | — | — | —
— | — | — | — | — | — | — | —
— | — | — | — | — | — | — | —

B. As substantive: Used by an ellipse both in singular and plural for the strophe or the lines, but more generally for the strophe and in the plural

†āl'-cāl-a-mīde, s. [ALKALAMIDE.]

al-cald'e, s. [Sp.; from Arabic.]

In Spain: The mayor of a town; also a judge, magistrate, or justice of the peace. Used in the latter sense also in Portugal. It is not the same as *ALCADE* (q. v.).

"Padre C.

Ah! said you so?

Why, that was Pedro Crespo, the *alcalde*!"

Longfellow: *Spanish Student*, iii. 2.

†āl'-cāl-ī, āl'-cāl-ŷ, s. [ALKALI.]

†āl'-cāl-īm'-et-ēr, s. [ALKALIMETER.]

***āl'-cam-ist-ēr, s.** [ALCHEMIST.]

al-cāmph'-ōr-a, s. [Arab. *al*=the; *camphora*, contracted from Port. *camphorosma*=camphor-tree.] A name given in portions of Brazil to the *Croton perdicipes*, a Euphorbiaceous plant, used as a diuretic and in other ways.

***āl'-ca-mŷne, s.** [ALCHEMY.] The mixed metal described under *ALCHEMY*, 2 (q. v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

āl-cān'-na, s. [In Ger. *alkanna*; Fr. *l'henné*; from Arab. *alhenna*: *al*=the, and *henna*.] [*HENNA*.] There are at least two plants bearing this name—(1) *Lawsonia inermis*, (2) *Anchusa tinctoria*. [*ALKANNA*.]

"The root of *alcanna*, though green, will give a red stain."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

āl-car'-gēn, s. [CACODYLIC ACID.]

āl-car-ra'-zas, s. [Sp. *alcarraza*=a pitcher.] Porous earthen vessels used in hot countries for cooling water by means of evaporation. As the water percolates through the pores of the vessel and becomes exposed outside to the action of the air, it evaporates, with the effect of cooling the portion inside which remains liquid.

āl-car'-sīn, āl-kar'-sīn, s. [CACODYL.]

***al-ca'-traz, *al-ca'-tras, s.** [Sp.] A name given by the Spaniards and by Fernandez Hernandez and Nieremberg to an American bird, the pelican of Mexico, probably the *Onocrotalus Phoenix* of Lesson, the *Pelecanus Vieillotii*. Clusius and others erroneously applied the name to an Indian horn-bill, the *Buceros hydrocorax* of Linnæus.

"Most like to that short-sighted *alcatraz*,

That beats the air above that liquid glass:

The New World's bird, the proud imperious fowl

Whose dreadful presence frights the harmless owl,"

Drayton: *Owl*, p. 1,304.

āl-cā'yd, s. [ALCADE.]

al-ca'-zar, s. [Sp.=a fortress, a palace; the main deck between the main-mast and quarter-deck.] A fortress, a palace. (*Lit.* or *fig.*)

"But the Cid was passing to his sleep,
In the silent *alcazar*."

Hemans: *The Cid's Deathbed*.

***āl'-cē, adv.** [ALSO.]

†āl'-cē, s. [ALCES.]

āl-cē-dīn'-īd-æ, s. pl. [ALCEDO.] A family of birds, belonging to the order Passeres and the sub-order Fissirostres, or Cleft-beaks. They have an elongated bill, usually broad at the base and tapering toward the point; their wings are long and rounded, and the tail generally short. The toes are sometimes scansorial (two before and behind), sometimes but three, two in front and one behind; but more frequently they are, as in most birds, three before and one behind. There are three families, *Alcedinæ*, or True Kingfishers, *Daceloninæ*, and *Gallulinæ*, or Jacamars. [ALCEDO.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

āl-çē-d'n-i-næ, *s. pl.* [The typical sub-family of the family Alcedinidæ, or King-fishers (q. v.).]

āl-çē-dō, *s.* [Lat. *alcedo*; later, *alcyon*; Gr. *alkuōn*, and *alkuōn*; from *hals*=the sea; and *kuōn*=holding, pregnant, from its being believed that the Kingfisher made its nest on the surface of the deep.] [HALCYON.] The typical genus of the family Alcedinidæ, or Kingfishers. Two species occur in this country, the *A. ispida*, and the *A. alcyon*. [KINGFISHER.]



Kingfisher (Alcedo).

āl-çēs, **†āl-çē**, *s.* [Lat. *alces*; Gr. *alkē*=elk.] A genus of mammals belonging to the family Cervidæ. *A. palmatus* is the elk, or moose deer. [ELK.]

Āl-çēst'-is, *s.* [Lat. *Alcestis*, fr. Gr. *Alkestis*, a queen who sacrificed her life for her husband Admetus, king of Phææ, and in consequence became the heroine of a tragedy by Euripides.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 124th found. It was discovered by Peters on the 23d of August, 1872.

āl-chēm'-ic, **āl-chēm'-i-cal**, **āl-chým'-ic**, **āl-chým'-i-cal**, *a.* [From Eng. *alchemy*. In Fr. *alchimique*; Port. and Ital. *alchimico*.] Pertaining to alchemy; produced by alchemy.

"The rose-noble, then current for six shillings and eight-pence [\$1.61], the alchemists do affirm as an unwritten verity, was made by projection or multiplication alchemical of Raymond Lully in the Tower of London."—Camden.

āl-chēm'-i-cal-lý, **āl-chým'-i-cal-lý**, ***āl-chim'-i-cal-lý**, *adv.* [ALCHEMICAL, ALCHEMICAL.] After the manner of an alchemist; by means of alchemy.

"Raymond Lully would prove it alchemically."—Camden.

āl-chem-il'-la, *s.* [In Fr. *alchimille*; Port. *alchimille*; Sp. *alchemila*; from Arab. *alkmelyeh*, meaning *alchemy*, the fancy being entertained that it possessed alchemical virtues.] In English, Lady's Mantle, that is, mantle of "Our Lady" the Virgin Mary. A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Rosaceæ, or Rose-worts. This order includes the species, *A. vulgaris*, or Common Lady's Mantle; the *A. Alpina*, or Alpine Lady's Mantle; and the *A. arvensis*, the field Lady's Mantle, or Parsley Piert. The last-named member of the genus is small and inconspicuous, but the other two are remarkably graceful. A decoction of the *A. vulgaris* is slightly tonic. According to Frederick Hoffmann, and others, it has also the effect of restoring the faded beauty of ladies to its earliest freshness.

āl-chēm-ist, **āl-chým-ist**, ***āl-çam-ist-ēr**, ***āl-kým-ist-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *alchemy*; -ist. In Sw. *alkemist*; Ger. *alchymist*; Fr. *alchimiste*; Sp. *alquimista*; Port. & Ital. *alchimista*.] One who studies or practices alchemy. Hermes Trismegistus is mentioned as one of the earliest alchemists, but the work on the subject attributed to him is spurious. Geber, an Arabian physician, who lived in the seventh century, is another early alchemist, but the genuineness of his works has been doubted. A German, Albert Groot, or Albertus Magnus, born in 1205; the celebrated Thomas Aquinas, born in 1227; Raymond Lully, born in 1235; the illustrious Friar Bacon, born in 1314; Arnoldus de Villa Nova, born in 1240, were all known as alchemists. A number of similar inquirers arose in the fourteenth century, and Basil Valentine, an excellent chemist for his age, in the fifteenth, after which there were fewer, and now it would be difficult to find even one. [ALCHEMY.]

"... and if it be true likewise that the alchemists do so much inculcate ..."—Bacon.

"To solemnize this day, the glorious sun
Stays in his course, and plays the alchymist."
Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 1.

"And when this alcamister saugh his tyme,"
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 13,132.

āl-chēm-ist'-ic, **āl-chēm-ist'-i-cal**, **āl-chým-ist'-ic**, **āl-chým-ist'-i-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *alchemist*; -ic.] Practicing alchemy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The alchymistical cabalists, or cabalistical alchymists, have extracted the name, or number, whether you will, out of the word Jehovah, after a strange manner."—*Lightfoot*: *Miscell.*, p. 9.

"As the first sort of legislators attended to the different kinds of citizens, and combined them into one commonwealth, the others, the metaphysical and alchemical legislators, have taken the direct contrary course."—Burke.

āl'-chēm-ý, **āl'-chým-ý**, ***āl'-chīm-ý**, *s.* [In Sw. *alkemi*; Dan. *alchymí*; Ger. *aelchymie*; Fr. *alchimie*; Sp. *alquimia*; Port. & Ital. *alchimia*. Arab. *al*=the, and Gr. *chēmeia*=chemistry; or from Arab. *komia*=secret, hidden, the occult art; *kamāi*=to hide.]

A. Literally:

1. A study of nature with three special objects: (1) that of obtaining an *alkahest*, or universal solvent; (2) that of acquiring the ability to transmute all metals into gold or silver, especially the former; (3) that of obtaining an *elixir vite*, or universal medicine which might cure all diseases and indefinitely prolong human life. These objects were all desirable, and it could not be known *a priori* whether or not they were attainable. To take the transmutation of metals, the substances at present classed as simple elements may not always remain in that category; at any moment one may be found to be a compound of other substances, and require to be taken out of the list. The possibility of this becomes greater when it is remembered that not merely do allied metals generally occur in nature together, but there is also a definite relation between their atomic weights. The means adopted in the pre-scientific age, when alchemy most flourished [ALCHEMIST], were more open to ridicule than the objects aimed at. To achieve success in the study it was thought needful for one to obtain first the "philosopher's stone," described as a red powder with a peculiar smell. A skilled alchemist was called an "adept." In all ages scientific intellects are brought into being, and many "adepts" were the physical philosophers of the age. Though they failed in their immediate objects, they discovered the sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acids, and laid the foundations of the noble science of modern chemistry. Others were pseudo-scientists and impostors who pretended that they really had made gold: by means of men of this latter type alchemy gradually sank in reputation, and ultimately became an object of ridicule to real scientific inquirers and to the civilized world at large.

"Astrology and alchemy became jests."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. A mixed metal from which spoons, kitchen utensils, and trumpets were formed. The name was given because it was supposed to have been made by some of the processes of alchemy.

† It is called in Scotch *alcomye*, and in Old English sometimes *alcamayne*.

"Bell-metal, &c., and the counterfeit plate, which they call alchemy."—*Bacon*: *Physiol. Rem.*

"Then, of their session ended, they bid cry
With trumpets' regal sound the great result:
Toward the four winds four speedy cherubim
Put to their mouths the sounding alchemy."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. ii.

† Properly speaking, there were two kinds of "alchemy" in this sense—the *white* and the *red*.

"White alchemy is made of pan-brass one pound, and arsenicum three ounces."—*Bacon*: *Phys. Rem.*, § 6.

"Red alchemy is made of copper and auri pigment."—*Ibid.*, § 7.

B. *Fig.*: The process of transforming anything common into something more glorious and precious, whether this is done by nature or art.

"Kissing with golden face the meadows green,
Gilding pale streams with heavenly alchymy."
Shakesp.: *Sonnets*, ver. 33.

†āl'-chēm-ize, **†āl'-chým-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *alchemy*; -ize.] To transmute.

"Not that you feared the discoloring gold
Might alchymize their silver into gold."
Lovelace: *Luc P.*, p. 7.

Āl'-chī-ba, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the 4½ magnitude, called also (*Alpha*) Corvi.

āl'-chēm-ic, **āl'-chým-ic**, **āl'-chým-i-cal**, *a.* [ALCHEMIC, ALCHEMICAL.]

āl'-chým-i-cal-lý, *adv.* [ALCHEMICALLY.]

āl'-chým-ist, *s.* [ALCHEMIST.]

āl'-chým-ist'-ic, **āl'-chým-ist'-i-cal**, *a.* [ALCHEMISTIC, ALCHEMISTICAL.]

āl'-chým-ý, *s.* [ALCHEMY.]

āl'-çid-æ, *s. pl.* [ALCADEÆ.]

āl'-çine, *a.* [Lat. *alces*; Gr. *alkē*=an elk.] Pertaining to the elk. There is an alcine group in the extensive genus *Cervus*. Type, the Elk (*Cervus alces*, Linn.). [ELK.]

Ālc-mān'-i-an, *a.* [Eng. *Alcman*, a proper name, and -ian, suff.]

1. Pertaining to the Greek lyric poet Alcman, who flourished about 650 B. C.

2. Pertaining to the verse called after him. It consisted of two dactyls and two trochees, as "Virgini | būs pūē | risqūē | cāntō." Horace also has an Alcmanian meter consisting of a dactylic hexameter and a catalectic dactylic tetrameter.

Ālc-mē'-nē, *s.* [Lat. & Gr. *Alcmena* (Class Myth.), the mother of Hercules.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 82d found. It was discovered by Luther, on November 27, 1864.

āl'-cō, *s.* [A native American generic name (*Buffon*).] The *Canis familiaris*, var. *Americanus*. A variety of the dog, inhabiting Peru and Mexico. It has a small head, an arched back, a short and pendent tail. The fur is long. That of the back is yellow, while the tail is whitish. It is akin to the shepherd dog.

āl'-cō-hōl, *s.* [In Sw. & Ger. *alkohol*; Fr. *alcool*; Port. *alcohol*; from Arab. *al*=the; *kohl*=stibium=sulphuret of antimony; Heb., E. Aram., and Eth. *kachhul*=to paint the eyebrows black with stibium, as was done anciently, and still is, by women in parts of the East.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. As a solid:

*1. *Originally*: The mineral mentioned above, stibium, or sulphuret of antimony, especially when reduced to an impalpable powder.

"The Turks have a black powder made of a mineral called *alcohol*, which, with a fine long pencil, they lay under their eyelids, which doth color them black."—*Bacon*: *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. VIII., § 739.

2. Any impalpable powder, whatever its composition.

"If the same salt shall be reduced into *alcohol*, as the chymists speak, or an impalpable powder, the particles and intercepted spaces will be extremely lessened."—*Boyle*.

II. *As a liquid*: Pure spirit, rectified spirit, spirits of wine, or, more loosely, a liquid containing it in considerable quantity. [See B.]

"The Elixir of Perpetual Truth,
Called *Alcohol*, in the Arab speech."
Longfellow: *Golden Legend*, i.

"Sal volatile oleosum will coagulate the serum on account of the *alcohol*, or rectified spirit, which it contains."—*Arbutnot*.

B. *Organic Chem.*: Alcohol is the name given to a class of compounds differing from hydrocarbons in the substitution of one or more hydrogen atoms by the monatomic radical hydroxyl (OH)'. Alcohols are divided into monatomic, diatomic, triatomic, &c., according as they contain 1, 2, or 3 atoms of H (hydrogen), each replaced by (OH)'. Alcohols may also be regarded as water in which one atom of H is replaced by a hydrocarbon radical. Alcohol can unite with certain salts, as alcohol of crystallization. The O in $\frac{H}{H} \left\{ \begin{matrix} O \\ H \end{matrix} \right\}$ (water) can

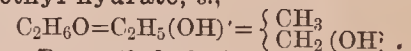
be replaced by S (sulphur), as $\frac{H}{H} \left\{ \begin{matrix} S \\ H \end{matrix} \right\}$ (hydrogen sulphide); so in alcohol, $\frac{C_2H_5}{H} \left\{ \begin{matrix} O \\ H \end{matrix} \right\}$, forming mercaptan, $\frac{C_2H_5}{H} \left\{ \begin{matrix} S \\ H \end{matrix} \right\}$. Alcohol may also be compared

with acids, as $\frac{Cl}{H} \left\{ \begin{matrix} O \\ H \end{matrix} \right\}$ (hypochlorous acid), $\frac{C_2H_5}{H} \left\{ \begin{matrix} O \\ H \end{matrix} \right\}$ (alcohol); the H can be replaced by K or Na, as $\frac{Cl}{Na} \left\{ \begin{matrix} O \\ H \end{matrix} \right\}$ (sodium hypochlorite), and $\frac{C_2H_5}{Na} \left\{ \begin{matrix} O \\ H \end{matrix} \right\}$ (sodium ethylate), therefore it can be considered as a weak acid. Also it can be compared with bases, as $\frac{K}{H} \left\{ \begin{matrix} O \\ H \end{matrix} \right\}$ (potassium hydrate) with acids forms salts

and water. As $KHO + HCl = KCl$ (potassium chloride) and H_2O (water), so alcohol and acids form acid ethers and water: $\frac{C_2H_5}{H} \left\{ \begin{matrix} O \\ H \end{matrix} \right\} + \frac{H}{Cl} \left\{ \begin{matrix} O \\ H \end{matrix} \right\}$ (hydrochloric

acid)= H_2O and $C_2H_5.Cl$ (ethyl chloride). An alcohol is said to be *primary*, *secondary*, or *tertiary*, according as the carbon atom which is in combination with hydroxyl (OH) is likewise directly combined with one, two, or three carbon atoms. The hydrocarbon radicals can also have their carbon atoms linked together in different ways, forming isomeric alcohols. [AMYL ALCOHOL.] Primary alcohols, by the action of oxidizing agents, yield *aldehydes*, then acids; secondary alcohols, by oxidation, yield *ketones*; tertiary alcohols, by oxidation, yield a mixture of acids. Alcohols derived from benzol, or its substitution compounds, are called *aromatic alcohols*; they contain one or more benzol rings. [See BENZENE.]

ethyl alcohol (commonly called alcohol), ethylic alcohol, methyl carbinol, spirits of wine, ethyl hydrate, *s.*,



Chem.: Pure ethyl alcohol, also called *absolute alcohol*, is obtained by distilling the strongest rectified spirit of wine with half its weight of quicklime. Pure alcohol is a colorless, limpid liquid, having a pungent, agreeable odor and a burning taste. Its specific gravity at 0° is 0.8095, and at 15.5° is 0.7938, its vapor referred to air 1.613. It is very inflammable, burning with a pale blue, smokeless flame. It boils at 78.4° when anhydrous. It becomes viscid at -100°. It mixes with water in all

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle. &c. = bēl, dēl.

proportions, with evolution of heat and contraction of volume; and it readily absorbs moisture from the air, and from substances immersed in it. Chlorine converts alcohol into *chloral*, $C_2H_5Cl_3O$, but in the presence of alkalis into *chloroform*, $CHCl_3$. By oxidation alcohol is converted into *aldehyde*, C_2H_4O , then into *acetic acid*, $C_2H_4O_2$. The alkaline metals replace one atom of H, forming C_2H_5NaO (sodium ethylate). Strong H_2SO_4 (sulphuric acid) forms with alcohol (C_2H_5) $H.SO_4$, *sulphovinic acid*. HCl (hydrochloric acid) with alcohol yields ethyl chloride, C_2H_5Cl , and water. Alcohol can be formed by synthesis from the elements, C, H, O: thus acetylene, C_2H_2 , can be formed by passing an electric current in an atmosphere of H between carbon points; this is converted by nascent H into olefiant gas, C_2H_4 , which is absorbed by H_2SO_4 (sulphuric acid); by diluting with water, and distilling, alcohol is obtained. Alcohol is used as a solvent for alkaloids, resins, essential oils, several salts, &c. Alcohol is obtained by the fermentation of sugars, when a solution of them is mixed with yeast, *Mycoderma cerevisiae*, and kept at a temperature between 25° and 30°, till it ceases to give off CO_2 (carbonic acid gas). It is then distilled. Proof spirit contains 49.5 per cent. of alcohol, and has a specific gravity of 0.9198 at 60° F. Methylated spirit contains 10 per cent. of wood spirit in alcohol of sp. gr. 0.830; it is duty free, and can be used instead of spirits of wine for making chloroform, olefiant gas, varnishes, extracting alkaloids, and for preserving anatomical preparations, &c. Wines contain alcohol; port and sherry, 19 to 25 per cent.; claret and hock and strong ale, about 10 per cent.; brandy, whisky, gin, &c., about 40 to 50 per cent. These liquids owe their intoxicating effects to the alcohol they contain.

alcohol bases, s. [AMINES.]

alcohol metals, s.

Chem.: Compounds formed by union of a metal with an alcohol radical, as zinc methyl $Zn''(CH_3)_2$.

alcohol oxides, s. [ETHERS.]

alcohol radicals, hydrocarbon radicals, s.

Chem.: Organic radicals, as methyl $(CH_3)'$. Alcohols may be considered as hydrates of these radicals $(CH_3)OH$, and hydrocarbons as hydrides, $CH_3.H$. Diatomic alcohol radicals, as $(C_2H_4)''$, or glycol radicals, and triatomic alcohol radicals, as $(C_3H_5)'''$, &c., can also be said to exist. A radical is part of a molecule.

alcohol thermometer, s. A thermometer in which colored alcohol is used instead of mercury. Its chief use is for registering very low temperatures, for which it is well adapted, as alcohol does not become solid at the greatest known cold.

āl'-cō-hōl'-āte, s.

Chem.: A name given to definite crystalline compounds, in which alcohol acts like water of crystallization: thus, $ZnCl_2$ crystallizes with two molecules of ethyl alcohol, forming $ZnCl_2.2(C_2H_5O)$. The following are also known: $CaCl_2.4(C_2H_5O)$ and $Mg(NO_3)_2.6(C_2H_5O)$. (See *Watts' Dict. Chem.*) Crystalline substances containing methyl alcohol, &c., are also known.

āl'-cō-hōl'-ic, a. & s. [Eng. *alcohol*; -ic. In Fr. *alcoolique*.]

1. *As adjective*: Pertaining to alcohol; containing alcohol in greater or lesser amount; resembling alcohol.

"... and which emitted a strong *alcoholic* odor."—*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, i. 452.

2. *As substantive*: One who immoderately partakes of alcoholic liquors.

"In the chronic *alcoholic* we have a greater or less transformation of the individual."—*Brit. and For. Medico-Chirurgical Review*, vol. lx. (1877), p. 368.

āl'-cō-hōl'-ism, s. [Eng. *alcohol*; -ism.] A diseased condition of the system caused by the excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

"The most frequent mode (writes Magnan) of termination of chronic *alcoholism* is dementia."—*Brit. and For. Medico-Chirurgical Review*, vol. lx. (1877), p. 369.

āl'-cō-hōl'-iz-ā'-tion, s. [In Fr. *alcoolisation*.]

*1. The act or process of reducing a body to an impalpable powder.

2. The act or process of rectifying any spirit.

āl'-cō-hōl'-ize, v. t. [Eng. *alcohol*; -ize. In Fr. *alcooliser*.]

*1. To reduce a body to an impalpable powder.

2. To rectify spirits till they are completely deprived of any water commingled with them.

āl'-cō-hōl'-ōm'-ēt-ēr, **āl'-cō-hōl'-mēt-ēr**, **āl'-cō-hōm'-ēt-ēr**, **āl'-cōm'-ēt-ēr**, s. [Eng. *alcohol*; *meter* = measure, from Gr. *metron* = a measure. In Fr. *alcoholometre*, *alcomètre*.] An instrument devised by Gay Lussac for measuring the proportion of pure alcohol which spirituous liquors contain. It is placed in the liquid to be tested, and the depth to which it sinks indicates by marks on a graduated scale what proportion of alcohol there is in the mixture.

The Centesimal Alcoholometer: The instrument just described. It is called *centesimal* because it indicates the *percentage* of alcohol in the liquid.

āl'-cō-hōl'-ō-mēt'-rī-cal, **āl'-cō-hō-mēt'-rī-cal**, **āl'-cō-mēt'-rī-cal**, a. [ALCOHOLOMETER.] 'Pertaining to the alcoholometer.

āl'-cō-hō-lōm'-ēt-rŷ, s. [See ALCOHOLOMETER.] The act, art, or process of testing the proportion of pure alcohol which spirituous liquors contain.

āl'-cō-hōm'-ēt-ēr, s. [ALCOHOLOMETER.]

āl'-cō-hō-mēt'-rī-cal, a. [ALCOHOLOMETRICAL.]

***āl'-cōm'-ŷe**, s. [ALCHEMY.] The Scotch name of the mixed metal described under *ALCHEMY* (2).

Āl'-cōr, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the fifth magnitude, called also 80 Ursæ Majoris. It is situated near the large bright star Mizar, in the middle of the tail of the imaginary "Bear."

Āl'-cōr'-an, s. [ALKORAN, KORAN.]

Āl'-cōr'-ān'-ic, a. [ALKORANIC.]

āl'-cor'-nō-cō bark, **āl'-cor'-nōque** (*qu=k*) bark, s.

1. A kind of bark found in Tropical America. It is said to be the product of *Byrsonima laurifolia*, *rhizopholia*, and *coccolobifolia*, plants of the natural order Malpighiaceæ, or Malpighiads.

2. The *alcornoque* of Spain is the bark of the cork-tree (*Quercus suber*).

āl'-cōve, s. [In Sw. *alkov*; Dan. *alkove*; Dut. *alkove*, *alkoof*; Ger. *alkoven*; Fr. *alcove*; Ital. *alcova*; Port. *alcova*, from Sp. *alcoba*; Arab. *alcobba*, *cobba*=a closet. It is not thoroughly settled whether the Arabs adopted the word from the Spaniards, or the Spaniards from the Arabs.]

I. *Of recesses in sleeping apartments, vaults, or ordinary rooms*:

*1. A portion of a Spanish or other chamber, separated from the rest, with the view of its being used for the reception of a bed. The idea was borrowed from the ancients. In state bedchambers in Spain, the alcove was a flat form or estrade, raised a few inches above the floor, and, as a rule, cut off from the rest of the chamber by a balustrade provided with doors.

"Deep in a rich *alcove* the prince was laid,
And slept beneath the pompous colonnade."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iii., 510, 511.

2. In smaller chambers in Spain and elsewhere, a recess or closet in which a bed is placed by day, so as to leave the greater portion of the sleeping apartment unencumbered by the presence of the bed during the hours when it is not in use.

3. A similar recess in a vault, designed to accommodate the coffins of the dead.

"The patriarch or parent of the tribe has the place of honor in the common cemetery, which is usually hewn out of the rock, sometimes into spacious chambers, supported by pillars, and with *alcoves* in the sides, where the coffins are deposited."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews*, 3d ed., bk. i., vol. i., p. 25.

4. A recess in a library or ordinary room.

"This china that decks the *alcove*,
Which here people call a buffet."
Cowper: Gratitude.

II. *Of a complete building*: A small ornamental building with seats, erected in a garden for shelter from rain, for shade in bright sunlight, or other purpose.

III. *Of a recess in a grove, a garden, or pleasure ground*:

"Look where he comes—in this embower'd *alcove*
Stands close conceal'd, and see a statue move."
Cowper: Retirement.

"Clifden's proud *alcove*,
The bower of wanton Shrewsbury and love."
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 307.

Āl'-cŷ'-ō-nē, s. [Lat. *Alcyon*, or *Halcyon*; Gr. *Alkyonē*, from *alkyōn* = the kingfisher, or *halcyon*.] [HALCYON.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: A daughter of Æolus and wife of Ceyx, king of Trachis, in Thessaly. Her husband was drowned, and both were transformed into kingfishers.

"From Cleopatra chang'd his daughter's name,
And call'd *Alcyon*, a name to show
The father's grief, the mourning mother's woe."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. ix., 676-8.

2. *Astron.*: A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also *Eta Tauri*. It is in the Pleiades, and is sometimes termed *Pleiadis*. This star was considered by Mädler to be the central sun of the stellar universe, but his opinion has not been accepted by the rest of the astronomical world.

āl'-cŷ'-ōn-ēl'-la, s. [Dimin. of *ALCYONIUM* (q. v.).]

Zool.: A genus of animals belonging to the Fresh-water Polyzoa, or Ascidian Zoophytes, the order Hippocrepia, and the family Plumatellidæ. *A. stagnorum* of Lamouroux is found in stagnant waters, especially those containing iron. It is composed of tubes connected by a gelatinous substance. It is of a blackish-green color.

āl'-cŷ'-ōn'-ic, a. [*ALCYONIUM*.] Pertaining to the Alcyonidæ.

āl'-cŷ'-ōn'-id-æ, s. pl. [*ALCYONIUM*.] A family of Polypi, or Polypes, ranked under the order Asteroidea. The polypary, or polypidom, is attached and fleshy, with numerous chalky spicules. [*ALCYONIUM*.]

āl'-cŷ'-ōn-i-dī'-a-dæ, s. pl. A family of marine Polyzoa (Bryozoa), of the order Infundibulata, and the sub-order Cyclostomata.

āl'-cŷ'-ōn-id'-i-ūm, s. [So named from its superficial resemblance to *Alcyonium* (q. v.).] A genus of animals belonging to the Infundibulate section of the Polyzoa, or Ascidian Zoophytes. The *A. gelatinosum* is the species called by fishermen and others the Sea Ragged Staff, the Mermaid's Glove, or, more commonly, Dead Men's Fingers.

āl'-cŷ'-ōn-ite, s. [In Ger. *alcyonit*, *alcyonium*; and -ite, from Gr. *lithos*=stone.] A fossil akin to the Alcyonium.

āl'-cŷ'-ōn-i-ūm, s. [Lat. *Alcyoneum medicamen*, or simply *alcyoneum*, or *alcyonium*. Gr. *alkyoneion* and *alkyonion*=bastard sponge, a zoophyte: from *alkyōn*=the kingfisher, the nest of which it was supposed to resemble.]

Zool.: A genus of Polypes, the typical one of the family Alcyonidæ. It contains many well-known species, such as *A. digitatum*, or Sea-finger, known to fishermen as Dead Men's Fingers, Dead Men's Toes, and Cow's Paps; and *A. glomeratum*.

***āl'-dāy**, adv. [Eng. *all*; *day*.] All day; continually.

"For which he hadde *alday* gret repair."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,432.

Āl'-dēb-ar-ān, **Āl'-dēb-ōr-ān**, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also Alpha Tauri. It constitutes the eye of Taurus. It is one of the group of five stars anciently called Hyades, and is the brightest of the assemblage. Its color is red. It is found by drawing a line to the right through the belt of Orion.

† Mr. R. A. Proctor uses the spelling *Aldeboran*; so does Spenser.

"Now when *Aldeboran* was mounted hie,
Above the shine Cassiopeia's chaire,
And all in deadly sleepe did drowned lye."
Spenser: F. Q., l. iii. 16.

āl'-dē-hŷ'-des, s. [Contraction from Med. Lat. *alcohol dehydrogenatus*=alcohol dehydrogenated, i. e., deprived of hydrogen.]

Chem.: Aldehydes are formed by the oxidation of alcohols, and are re-converted into alcohols by the action of nascent hydrogen; by further oxidation they are converted into acids. They differ from alcohols in having two atoms less of hydrogen, which are removed from the carbon atom containing the radical HO' (hydroxyl) connected to it in the alcohol; thus the aldehyde monatomic radical is $(O=C-H)'$. The carbon atom having two bonds united to an atom of oxygen, and another to an atom of hydrogen, the fourth is united to a monatomic hydrocarbon radical, or hydrogen. From monatomic alcohols only one aldehyde can be formed; from a diatomic alcohol there may be formed a diatomic aldehyde containing the radical $(OCH)'$ twice, or an alcohol aldehyde, or acid aldehyde: thus, glycol alcohol could yield

Glycol alcohol.	Glyoxal.	Glyoxylic acid?
$CH_2(OH)CH_2(OH)$	$HCOHCO$	$HCOHCO$
$CH_2(OH)HCO$	$HCOHCO$	$(HO)CO$

Many aldehydes of monatomic alcohols have been prepared by oxidation of the alcohols, or by distilling a mixture of the potassium salt of the corresponding acid with potassium formate, which yields potassium carbonate and the aldehyde. Aldehydes form crystalline compounds with acid sulphites; they also unite with aniline. Ketones are aldehydes in which the atom of hydrogen united to the radical $(CO)''$ is replaced by a hydrocarbon radical.

acetic aldehyde, commonly called **aldehyde**, **acetyl hydride**, s.

Chemistry: $C_2H_4O = \begin{matrix} CH_3 \\ | \\ HCO \end{matrix}$ or $C_2H_3O.H$.

Aldehyde is a colorless, limpid, suffocating-smelling liquid, boiling at 22°; it is soluble in alcohol, water,



Alcove.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ale-berry, *s.* A beverage made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread; caudle, warm broth.

"Their ale-berries, cawdles, possets, each one,
Syllibubs made at the milking pale,
But what are composed of a pot of good ale."

Beaumont & Fletcher.

ale-brewer, *s.* A brewer of ale.

"The summer-made malt brews ill, and is disliked by most of our ale-brewers."—Mortimer: Husbandry.

ale-conner, ***ale-kenner**, ***ale-founder**, ***ale-taster**, *s.* [*Ale-conner* or *kenner* means one who knows what good ale is.] An inspector of the measures in which ale was sold and of the quality of the ale.

"Headboroughs, tithing-men, ale-conners, and sidesmen are appointed, in the oaths incident to their offices, to be likewise charged to present the offenses [of drunkenness]."—Act of Parl. 21 Jac. I., ch. 7.

ale-cost, *s.* [*Ale*, and *cost* occurring in the Eng. word *costmary*; Lat. *costum*; Gr. *kostos* = an Oriental aromatic plant, *Costus speciosus*.] An old English name of the common costmary, *Pyrethrum tanacetum*, formerly called *Balsamita vulgaris*, a composite plant. The appellation was given because the plant was put into ale.

***ale-draper**, *s.* A common designation for an ale-house keeper in the sixteenth century.

"Well, I get me a wife; with her a little money; when we are married, seek a house we must; no other occupation have I but to be an ale-draper."—H. Chettle. *Kind-hart's Dreames* (ed. Rimbault), p. 37.

***ale-drapery**, *s.* The selling of ale.

"Two milch maydens that had set up a shoppe of ale-drapery."—H. Chettle. *Kind-hart's Dreames* (ed. Rimbault), p. 20.

ale-fed, *a.* Fed with ale.

"The growth of his ale-fed corps."—Stafford: *Niobe*, ii. 62.

ale-gallon, *s.* A gallon measure of ale. In the United States and Canada, an ale-gallon is to an imperial one as 1'01695 to 1.

ale-gill, *s.* [Eng. *ale*; *gill*=ground-ivy.] A liquor prepared by infusing the dried leaves of ground-ivy in malt-liquor. It was reputed abster-sive and vulnerary, and was used in disorders of the breast and in obstructions of the viscera.

ale-house, *s.* [Eng. *ale*; and *house*; A. S. *ealo*, and *hus*.] A house in which malt liquor (ale, beer, or porter) is sold, but no spirituous liquors; a beerhouse.

"They filled all the ale-houses of Westminster and the Strand."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***ale-knight**, *s.* A "knight" of the ale-house; one who frequents an ale-house, and is its champion and defender.

"The old ale-knights of England were well depainted, by Hanville, in the ale-house colors of that time."—Camden.

ale-shot, *s.* A shot or reckoning to be settled for ale purchased or consumed.

***ale-stake**, *s.* A stake set as a sign before an ale-house.

"As gret as it were for an ale-stake."

Chaucer: *The Prologue*, 669.

ale-vat, *s.* [Eng. *ale*, and *vat*; A. S. *ealo*, and *vat*.] A vat in which ale is fermented.

***ale-washed**, *a.* Steeped or soaked in ale.

"... ale-washed wits."—Shakesp.: 1 *Henry V.*, iii. 6.

ale-wife, *s.* A woman who keeps an ale-house.

"Ask Marian Hackett, the fat ale-wife of Wincot, if she know me not."—Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*; Induction, ii.

a-lēak', *a.* [Eng. *a*=on; *leak*.] Leaking.

a-lēan'-īng, *pr. par. or adj.* [Eng. *a*=on; *lean-ing*.]

Poet.: Leaning.

"Weak Truth aleaning on her oratch."

Tennyson: *To —*, 3.

āl'-ē-a-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *aleatorius*=pertaining to a gamester; *aleator*=a gamester; *alea*=a die or cube.] Pertaining to what is uncertain, and as if dependent on the throw of a die.

Aleatory contract: A contract or an agreement of which the effects, whether they involve gain or loss, depend upon an uncertain event. (*Civil Law*.)

a-lēc'-tō, *s.* [From *Alecto*, one of the Furies.]

1. The *Alecto* of Leach, a genus of Star-fishes, now more generally called by Lamarck's name of *Comatula* (q. v.).

2. A genus of Polyzoa. Example, *A. dichotoma*.

***a-lēc'-tor**, *s.* [Gr. *alektōr*=a cock; *a*, priv., and *lektron*=bed; or *elektōr*=the beaming sun.] Merrem's name for some large gallinaceous birds like the large wild turkeys, found in America. In Griffith's *Cuvier* they are divided into Hocco (Craz), the Pauxi (Ourax), the Guans Yacous (Penelope), the Parraquas (Ortalida), and the Hoazin (Opis-thocomus).

a-lēc'-tōr'-ī-a (1), *s.* [Lat. *alectorius*=pertaining to a cock.] [*ALECTOR*.] A stone called also *Alectorius lapis*, *Alectorolithos*, and *Cock-stone*, said by the ancients to be found in the gizzards of old cocks. They attributed to it many fabulous virtues.

a-lēc'-tōr'-ī-a (2), *s.* [Gr. *alektōr* and *alektros*=unwedded; *a*, priv., and *lektron*=bed; meaning that nothing has been made out regarding the male organs of fructification.] A genus of plants belonging to the alliance Lichenales, and the order Parmeliaceæ. The *A. Arabum* is reported to be sedative; the *A. usneoides* may be used for the same purpose as the Iceland Moss; and the *A. jubata* species, found on fir-trees, employed like archil for dyeing.

a-lēc'-tor-ō-mäch-ŷ, **a-lēc'-trŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *alektōr*=a cock, and *machē*=a fight.] A cock-fight.

a-lēc'-trū-rī-næ, *s. pl.* A sub-family of Musci-capidæ, or Fly-catchers. They are found in South America.

a-lēc'-trū-rūs (*Mod. Latin*), **a-lēc'-trūre** (*Eng.*), *s.* [Gr. *alektōr*=cock, and *oura*=tail.] Cock-tails. The typical genus of the sub-family of birds called *Alecturinae* (q. v.). The tail is long, compressed, and able to be erected in so remarkable a way that the circumstance has suggested the generic and the popular names. Type, *A. tricolor*.

a-lēc'-trŷ-ō-mān-čŷ, *s.* [Gr. *alektryōn*=a cock, and *manēia*=divination.] Imagined divination by means of a cock. A circle being described upon the ground, and divided into twenty-four equal portions, each with a letter of the alphabet inscribed in it, and a grain of wheat laid upon the top of a letter, a cock was then turned loose into the area, careful note being taken as to what grains of wheat he ate. The letters under the eaten grains were then made into a word or words, and were supposed to be of value for purposes of prophecy or divination. The practice was said to have existed during the declining period of the Roman empire.

A-lēc'-trŷ-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *alektryōn*=a cock.] A name given by Longfellow to a cock in a farmyard.

"And from out a neighboring farmyard,

Loud the cock Alectryon crowed."

Longfellow: *Pegasus in Pound*.

a-lēde, *s.* [A. S. *leod*=people, law.] Rule. (*Scotch*.)

"He taught him ich alede."—Sir Tristram, p. 22.

***a-lēdg'e-mēnt**, *s.* [From Eng. *alegge* (q. v.).] Ease; relief. (*Skinner: Dict.*)

a-lē'e, *adv.* [Eng. *a*=to, at, or on; *lee*.]

Naut.: To or at that side of the vessel toward which the wind is blowing. The helm of a ship is *alec* when it is pressed closely to the lee side of the vessel. When this is the case the fact is intimated in the words, "Helm's *alee*;" on hearing which the sailors cause the head-sails to shake in the wind, with the view of bringing the vessel about. The order to put the helm *alee* is generally given in the words "Hard *alee*," or "Luff *alee*." (*Falconer: Marine Dict.*, &c.)

āl'-ē-gar, *s.* [Eng. *ale* and *eager*, in the sense of sour; Fr. *âgre*=sour.] [*EAGER*.]

1. Properly: Sour ale; the acid produced when ale has undergone a fermentation similar to that which converts alcohol into vinegar. It is used by the makers of white lead, by dyers, &c., instead of vinegar. (*Dyche: Dict.*)

2. Vinegar, from whatever source produced.

***a-lēg'e**, *v. t.* [*ALEGGE*.]

***a-lēg'-ē-aunce**, *s.* [*ALEGGEAUNCE*.]

***a-lēg'-ēr**, *a.* [Fr. *alègre* and *allègre*; Lat. *alacer*.] Sprightly, gay, filled with alacrity.

"... do all condense the spirits, and make them strong and *aleger*."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii., § 738.

***a-lēg'-ge**, ***a-lēg'-e**, *v. t.* [Fr. *alléger*=to lighten, to disburden, to relieve. In A. S. *alecgan*, *alecgean*, is=to lay down.] [*ALLAY*.]

1. To alleviate, to lighten.

"The joyous time now nigheth fast,
That shall *alegge* this bitter blast,
And slake the winter sorow."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calender*; March.

2. To absolve from allegiance. (*Scotch*.)

"All his liegis of alkyng greis
Conditionyns, statys, and qualiteis,
Levit and lawit *alegit* he
Of alkyng aith of fewté."

Wyntoun, ix. 20.

***a-lēg'-ge**, *v. t.* [*ALLEGGE*.]

***a-lēg'-gē-aunce**, ***a-lēg'-ē-aunce**, *s.* [*ALEGGE*.] Alleviation.

"What bootes it him from death to be unbownd,
To be captived in endlesse duraunce
Of sorrow and despayre without *aleggeaunce*."

Spenser, F. Q., III., v. 42.

a-lēg'-gēt, *pa. par.* [*ALEGGE*.] Alleviated, alleviated.

"Alle the surgyens of Salerne, so sone ne couthen,
Haue your langoures *alegget*, i leue for sothe."

William of Palerne (Skeat ed.), 1,033-4.

āle'-hōof, *s.* [A. S. *ealo*=ale; *heafod*=head. In Dut. *eilooft* is=ivy.] A plant, the ground-ivy (*Nepeta glechoma*). It was called *alehoof*, as being, among the old English, the chief ingredient in ale. [*ALLEGILL*.]

"Alehoof, or ground-ivy, is, in my opinion, of the most excellent and most general use and virtue of any plants we have among us."—Temple.

a-lē'ide, *pa. par.* [A. S. *alegd*=deposed, frightened.] Abolished, put down.

"Pes among the puple he put to the reame,

Aleide alle luther lawes that long had been vsed."

William of Palerne (ed. Skeat), 5,240.

***al'-eīs**, *s.* Old spelling of ALOES.

***a-lē'ive**, *v. t.* Old form of ALLEVIATE.

a-lēm'-bīc, ***a-lēm'-bīke**, *s.* [Fr. *alambique*; Sp. & Port. *alambique*; Ital. *limbico*; Arab. *alan-bīk*: *al*=the; *anbīk*=

a chemical vessel.] A vessel made of glass or copper, which was formerly used for distillation. The lower part of it, shaped like a gourd (in Lat. *cucurbita*), was called in consequence *cucurbit*; whilst the upper part, which received the steam and condensed it, was named the head, and had a beak, which was fitted into the neck of a receiver. The alembic has now, in a large measure, given place to the *retort* and the *worm-still*.

"Viols, crosetts, and sublimatories,

Concubites, and *alembikes* eek."

Chaucer: C. T., 12,721-2.

"This art the Arabian Geber taught,

And in *alembics*, fluely wrought,

Distilling herbs and flowers."

Longfellow: *Golden Legend*, i.

āl'-ēm'-brōth, *s.* [Arabic.]

Alchemy: Alembroth, or salt of alembroth, was (1) an alkaline salt believed, like the celebrated alkahest [*ALKAHEST*], to have the power of dissolving bodies and promoting the separation of metals from their ores. It contained $\text{HCl}_2.2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl.OH}_2$. (2) A double salt of corrosive sublimate and sal-ammoniac, $\text{HgCl}_2(\text{NH}_4\text{Cl})_2.\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

a-lēngth' (*Eng.*), **a-lēnth'** (*Scotch*), *adv.* [Eng. *a*=at or on; *length*.] At length; unfolded to full length; stretched out at full length.

āl-e-ōch'-a-ra (*ch guttural*), *s.* [From Gr. *aleos*=warm; *alea*=warmth, heat; and *chairō*=to rejoice; *chara*=joy.] A genus of beetles belonging to the section *Brachelytra* and the family *Tachyporidæ*. Some species deposit their eggs in rotten turnips, and the larvæ, when hatched, feed afterward in large numbers on the decaying bulbs.

***āl'-eoīs**, *s.* Old form of ALLEYS (?).

Milit. Arch.: Loopholes in the walls of a fortified building through which arrows might be discharged.

ā-lēp'-ī-dōte, *s.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *lepis*, genit. *lepidos*=a scale; *lepō*=to strip off a rind or husk.] Any fish without scales.

ā-lēp'-ō-cēph'-a-lūs, *s.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *lepis*=scale, and *kephalē*=head. Having the head bare of scales.] A genus of fishes belonging to the order *Malacopterygii* *Abdominales*, and the family *Esocidæ* (Pikes). Type, *A. rostratus*, from the Mediterranean.

āl'-ērce, *s.* [Sp. *alerce*=the larch-tree; from Lat. *larix*; also Gr. *larix*=the larch (*Larix europæa*).] The Spanish name for the European larch and the American species of the Pine family akin to it.

"On the higher parts, brushwood takes the place of larger trees, with here and there a red cedar or an *alerce* pine."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xiii.

alerce-plank, *s.* A plank cut from an *alerce*-tree.

"... a troop of fine mules bringing *alerce-planks* and corn from the southern plains."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xiv.

al-ērt', *adj. & s.* [Fr. *alerte*; Sp. *alerto*; Ital. *all'erta*=on the watch; *erta*=hill, declivity; *stare all'erta*=to stand on one's guard (*lit.* on the hill); *erto*=steep, upright; Lat. *erectus*=upright, erect, lofty; *pa. par.* of *erigo*=to put up straight, to erect.]

A. As adjective:

1. Watchful, vigilant; not to be thrown off one's guard.

"The malecontents who were leagued with France were alert and full of hope."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Brisk, sprightly, quick in movement, and flip-pant in speech and conduct.

"... and the alert

And nimble motion of these restless joints
That never tire."—Cowper.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

"I saw an *alert* young fellow that cocked his hat upon a friend of his, and accosted him: 'Well, Jack, the old prig is dead at last.'"—*Addison: Spectator*.

B. As substantive: Watch.

On the alert: On the watch, on one's guard; ready in a moment to start up and act. (Used specially of a military or civil watch, but also of a political party, or of an individual, &c.)

"Nestor gives the watch an exhortation to be on the alert, and then re-enters within the trench."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, vol. iii., 35, 36.

"In the counties more remote from Somersetshire the supporters of the throne were on the alert."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

al-ěrt-něss, *s.* [ALERT.] Alacrity; sprightliness.

"... in energy, alertness, and discipline, they were decidedly superior to their opponents."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

āl-ē-trīs, *s.* [From Gr. *aleiar*=wheaten flour, the plants being powdered over with a kind of mealy-looking dust; *aleō*=to grind.] A genus of North American plants belonging to the order Hamodoraceæ (Blood-roots). The *A. farinosa* is the most intense bitter known. In small doses it is a tonic and stomachic, and has been found useful in chronic rheumatism. In large doses it produces nausea and vomiting.

āl-ětte, *s.* [Fr., dimin. of *aile*=a wing.]

Arch.: A small wing; a jamb or door-post; the face of the pier of an arch; the border of a panel which overshoots a pilaster.

āl-eiūr-i-tēs, *s.* [In Fr. *aleurit*; Gr. *aleuritēs*=made of wheaten flour; *aleuron*=wheaten flour; *aleō*=to grind. So called because the plant seems dusted over with a farinaceous powder.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ (Spurge-worts). The best known species is the *A. triloba*, which grows in the Moluccas, in India, and elsewhere. The nuts are believed to be aphrodisiac. The Tahitians chew the gummy substance which exudes from the seeds. In Ceylon gum-lac is made from the *A. laccifera*. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, pp. 278, 280.)

āl-eiūr-ō-mān-čy, *s.* [Gr. *aleuromanteion*=divination from flour; *aleuron*, generally in the pl. *aleura*=flour, and *manteia*=divination.] Divination by means of the flour with which a victim was besprinkled.

¶ It is called also *krithomanleia* and *alphetomaney*. (*Potter: Grecian Antiq.*, 1837, p. 302.)

***a-lěv-ōn**, *a.* Old form of ELEVEN.

āl-eiūr-ōm-ě-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *aleuron*=wheaten flour, and *metron*=measure.] An instrument for measuring the bread-making qualities of wheaten flour.

āle-wife, **a-lōof** (pl. *alewives* or *aloofs*), *s.* [In a North American Indian dialect, *aloof*.] *Clupea ser-rata*, an American fish of the Herring genus.

Āl-ěx-and-ēr, *s.* [Lat. *Alexander*; Gr. *Alexandros*.] (1) The original name of Paris, who figured in the siege of Troy. It was given because of his success in defending the shepherds of Mount Ida, among whom he was brought up, against robbers and wild beasts. From *alexō*=to ward or keep off; *anēr*, genit. *andros*=a man: "defending men." (*Liddell & Scott*.) (2) The world-renowned Alexander of Macedon, born B. C. 356, died B. C. 323. (3) A multitude of other men in ancient and modern times called after the Macedonian king.]

Alexander's foot, *s.* [Named after No. 2.] The name of a plant; the Pellitory. (*Skinner*.) [PELLITORY.]

āl-ěx-and-ěrs, *s.* [A corruption of Lat. *olusatrum*, the specific name of the plant; from Lat. *olus*=kitchen herb, and *atrum*=black.] The English name of the *Smrynium olusatrum*, a plant of the order Apiaceæ (Umbellifers). It is from three to four feet high, with bright yellow-green, slightly aromatic leaves, and flowers of the same color in dense round umbels. It is most frequently found near the sea. It was formerly cultivated instead of celery.

Āl-ěx-an'-drā, *s.* [The feminine form of *Alexander*.]

1. **Rom. Hist.:** One of the nurses or attendants of the Emperor Nero.

2. **Eng. History:** Wife of Edward VII. of England, and eldest daughter of Christian IX. of Denmark.

3. **Astron.:** An asteroid, the 54th found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt, on the 11th of April, 1858.

Āl-ěx-an'-dri-an, **Āl-ěx-an'-drīne**, *a. & s.* [From the name of Alexander the Great.]

A. [From Lat. *Alexandrinus*=pertaining to Alexandria, the maritime capital of Egypt, named after Alexander the Great, its founder.]

I. As adjective:

1. **Gen.:** Pertaining to Alexandria.

Bot.: The Alexandrian laurel. A popular name for the *Ruscus racemosus*, which is not a laurel at all, but an aberrant member of the Liliaceæ, or Lily family. [RUSCUS.]

2. **Hist.:** Pertaining to the celebrated school of Alexandria, or some one of the philosophies which emanated thence.

Alexandrian School of Philosophy. In a general sense: The teaching of the series of philosophers who lived in Alexandria nearly from the commencement of the dynasty of the Ptolemies on to the early centuries of the Christian era. Specially, the teaching of the Neo-Platonists, who attempted to spiritualize, harmonize, and modify for the better the several pagan faiths and philosophies, with the view, among other results, of raising a barrier against the advance of Christianity. [NEO-PLATONISTS.]

II. As substantive:

1. A native, or, more loosely, an inhabitant, of Alexandria.

2. A person attached to one of the Alexandrian philosophies.

3. The same as B. I. (q. v.).

B. [From a kind of verse used in a French poem on the life of Alexander the Great, published in the twelfth century. (In Fr. *alexandrin*; Sp. & Port. *alexandrino*.)]

I. As substantive:

Prosody: A kind of verse consisting of twelve syllables, or of twelve and thirteen syllables alternately. It is much used in French tragedies. English *alexandrines* have twelve syllables. The last line from Pope quoted below is an example of one.

"Our numbers should, for the most part, be lyrical. For variety, or rather where the majesty of thought requires it, they may be stretched to the English heroic of five feet, and to the French *Alexandrine* of six."—*Dryden*.

"Then, at the last and only couplet, fraught

With some unmeaning thing they call a thought"

A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song;

That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length

along."—*Pope: Essay on Criticism*.

II. As adjective: Pertaining to an *Alexandrine*; having twelve syllables.

Alexandrian-judaic, *a.* Pertaining to or emanating from the powerful Jewish colony long resident in ancient Alexandria.

"... the Alexandrian-judaic theology."—*Strauss: Life of Christ*, Trans. 1846, vol. i., § 46.

āl-ěx-an'-drite, *s.* [Named after Alexander I., Czar of Russia.]

Min.: A variety of chrysoberyl, of a green color by daylight or magnesium light, but an amethyst color by gas or candle light. It is an aluminate of glucina. It is orthorhombic. Hardness, 8.5; sp. gr., 3.64. Lustre vitreous, transparent. Found in the Ural mountains.

a-lěx-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *legō*=to speak.] A special type of word-blindness, in which the patient is unable to recognize ordinary written or printed characters.

āl-ěx-i-pharm-ic, **āl-ěx-i-pharm-i-cal**, ***āl-ěx-i-pharm-a-cal**, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *alexipharmaque*, adj. & s.; Sp. and Port. *alexipharmaco*, adj.; Lat. *alexipharmacos*; Gr. *alexipharmakos*, fr. *alexō*=to ward off; *pharmakon*=medicine, drug, remedy.]

A. As adjective: Constituting an antidote against poison.

"Some antidotal quality it may have, since not only the bone in the hart, but the horn of a deer, is *alexipharmical*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

B. As substantive: An antidote against poison.

āl-ěx-i-tēr-i-al, **āl-ěx-i-tēr-ic**, **āl-ěx-i-tēr-i-cal**, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *alexiterè*, adj. & s.; Port. *alexiterio*; from Gr. *alexētērios*=able to keep or ward off, from *alexō*=to ward off.]

A. As adjective: Acting, or at least given as an antidote against poison.

B. As substantive: An antidote against poison.

āl-eŷ-rō-dēs, *s.* [Gr. *aleurōdēs*=like flour; *aleuron*=wheaten flour; *eidōs*=form, appearance.] A genus of insects of the family Aphidæ, of which one species, the *A. proletellæ*, is often found in large numbers on cabbage, brocoli, &c.

āl-fāl'-fa, *s.* [Sp. *lucerne*.] In the U. S. a common name of lucerne (*Medicago sativa*), a valuable forage grass, of which there are several varieties. In California and Texas it is successfully cultivated, being cut several times in a season.

***āl'-fēr-ēs**, ***āl'-far-ěz**, *s.* [Sp. *alferes*=an ensign. Skinner thinks it a contraction of Lat. *aquilifer*=an eagle or standard bearer, the chief centurion of a legion: *aquila*=eagle, and *fero*=to bear.]

1. **Lit. Of persons:** An ensign or standard bearer.

"Commended to me from some noble friends
For my *alferes*."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Rule a Wife, i. 1.

"Jug here, his *alferes*:"

An able officer, gi' me thy beard, round jug."

Ben Jonson: New Inn, iii. 1.

2. **Fig. Of things:** Becoming the standard of, sustaining the reputation of.

"The heliotropium, or sunflower, it is said, 'is the true *alferes*, bearing up the standard of Flora.'"—*Emblems to the Parthenian Sodality*, p. 49.

āl'-fēt, *s.* [Low Lat. *alfetum*.] An ancient ordeal, in which the person accused plunged his arm up to the elbow in a caldron of boiling water.

***al'-fin**, ***al-fyn**, *s.* [ALPHYN.]

Āl-fōn'-sī-a, *s.* [Named after Alphonso Esterse, Duke of Ferrara.] An old genus of palms belonging to the section *Cocoinæ*. It is now merged in *Elæis* (q. v.). One species, the *A. amygdalina*, has been computed to have as many as 207,000 male flowers in a spathe.

***āl-frī-dār-i-a**, *s.* [Deriv. uncertain.]

Astrol.: "A temporary power which the planets have over the life of a person."

"I'll finde the cuspe, and *alfridaria*."

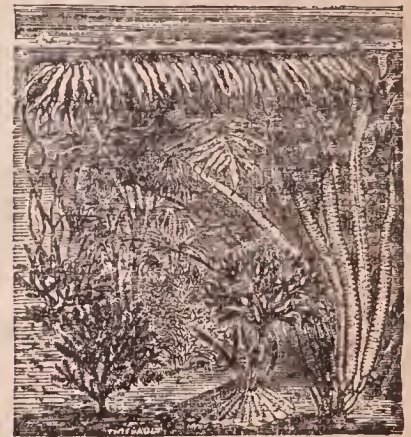
Albumazar, in *Dodsley*, vii. 171.

āl'-ga (plur. **āl'-gæ**), *s.* [Lat.=sea-weed.]

Alga marina, literally marine sea-weed, which would be a tautology were it not that certain species of algae occur not in the ocean, but in fresh water. [ALGÆ.]

"It is reported that *algo marina*, sea-weed, put under the roots of coleworts, and, perhaps, of other plants, will further their growth."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

āl-gā-čě-æ, **āl'-gæ**, *s. pl.* [ALGA.] An order of flowerless plants, belonging to the class Thallogens, and containing what are commonly denominated



Group of Algæ.

Sea-weeds, with other allied species. Lindley elevates the Algæ into an alliance called Algales, which he divides into five orders. [ALGALES.]

āl'-gal, *a.* [Lat. *alga*=a sea-weed.] Pertaining to sea-weeds, or to the botanical order of Algæ.

āl-gā-lēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *alga*=a sea-weed.] [ALGA.] An alliance of plants, belonging to the class Thallogens, and consisting of Sea-weeds and their allies. The species are flowerless, without proper leaves, but the higher species have lobed fronds formed of uniform cellular tissue, and the spores contained in thecae. The alliance contains five orders: Diatomaceæ, Confervaceæ, Fucaceæ (the typical one), Ceramiaceæ, and Characeæ (q. v.). Another division given of them is into Melanospermeæ, or olive-spored; Rhodospermeæ, or rose-spored; and Chlorospermeæ, or green-spored. In 1827 Lindley estimated the known species at 1,994. The most highly-organized and typical of the Algales inhabit the ocean, their geographical distribution in it being marked, like that of plants on land; others occur in fresh water, and some on damp soil, rocks, walls, or glass.

āl-gā-rō-ba, *s.* [From *Algarrobo*, a town in Andalusia: or from Arab. *al*=the; *kharoub*=carob-tree.]

1. The carob-tree, *Ceratonia siliqua*, which is one of the Cæsalpiniæ. [CAROB.]

2. Certain South American species of *Prosopis*, belonging to the sub-order Mimosæ. In the Levant the species is also found. The carob-tree bears a sort of pod-shaped fruit, called "husks," which proves good food for animals, and has sometimes in times of scarcity been used to appease the hunger of men.

"... where there is a tiny rill of water, with a little vegetation and even a few *algaroba* trees, a kind of mimosa."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvi.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

algaroba bean, s. The name given to the pods of the *Ceratonia siliqua*, which are imported from Spain.

al'-gar-öt, al'-gar-öth, s. [Either Arabic or named after its inventor, Algarotti, a physician of Verona.]

Chem.: The name of an emetic powder. It is a pale, fawn-colored crystalline precipitate, consisting of a compound of trichloride and trioxide of antimony, obtained by pouring antimonious chloride, SbCl₃, dissolved in HCl, into water. Alkaline solutions dissolve out the chloride and leave the oxide.

***äl'-gāt, *äl'-gäte, *äl'-gätes (Eng.), *äl'-gäit, *äl'-gä-tis (Scotch), adv.** [A. S. *al-geats*=always, altogether; *al*=all, whole, and *geat*, *gat*=a gate, door, opening, or gap.] [GAIT, GATE; AGATE, AGATES, AGATIS.]

1. Always, continually, at all times, under all circumstances.

"He bad hem *algates* wake and pray."

Bonaventura, 357.

"That he was deed er it was by the morwe;
And thus *algates* housbondes had sorwe."

Chaucer: C. T., 6, 337-8.

2. Altogether, wholly.

"And how and whan it schulde harded be,
Which is unknowe *algat* unto me."

Chaucer: C. T., 10, 559-60.

"Cristes curs mot thou have, brother art thou myn;
And if I schal *algate* be beten anon,
Cristes curs mot thou have, but thou be that oon."

Chaucer: C. T., 114-116.

3. In any way, by any or by all means, on any terms.

"Alisandrine *algate* than after (that) throwe
Bi-thought hire feel busily howe best were to werche
To do William to wite the wille of hire lady."

William of Palerne, Skeat's ed., 649-651.

4. Certainly, of a truth, verily, indeed.

"And seyde, 'My fadyr euer lastyng,
Shall my dere sone dye *algate*?'"

Bonaventura, 698, 699.

5. Nevertheless.

"But if thou *algate* lust light viresayes,
And looser songs of love to undorfong,
Who but thy selfe deserves sike Poeses prayse?"

Spenser: Shep. Cal., xi.

äl'-gaz-ël, s. [Arab. *al*=the; *gazl*=gazelle.] The name given to a species of antelope, the *Antelope Bezoastica*, inhabiting Western Africa, in the vicinity of the Niger and in Gambia. It is about 5 feet 2 inches long, and 3 feet 5 inches high. The horns are separate from each other. They are about 3 feet long, and have their lower half annulated with thirty-six rings.

Äl'-gë-bär, s. [Arab. *al*=the; *gebar*; Heb. *gibbor*=brave, strong, energetic. Used in Gen. x of a hunter; Heb. *gabhar*, *gabher*=to be strong or brave.] A poetic name for the constellation Orion, viewed as resembling a strong man or a hunter.

"Begirt with many a blazing star,
Stood the great giant *Algebar*,
Orion, hunter of the beast!"

Longfellow: Occultation of Orion.

¶ In using the expression "Occultation of Orion," Longfellow explains that he speaks not astronomically, but poetically. He is well aware that Orion cannot be occulted, but only the individual stars of which it is composed.

äl'-gë-brä, s. [In Sw., Dan., Dut., Ger., Sp., Port., and Ital. *algebra*; Fr. *algèbre*. Evidently all from Arabic. Many etymologies from this language have been given. It has been taken from the Arabic phrase, *al jebr e al mokabalah*=restoration and reduction (*Penny Cyclo.*). This view is essentially adopted by Wedgwood, who spells the phrase *el jabr wa el mogâbala*, and renders it=*the putting together of parts and equation.*] What Sir Isaac Newton termed *universal arithmetic*. The department of mathematics which enables one, by the aid of certain symbols, to generalize, and therefore to abbreviate, the methods of solving questions relating to numbers. It was not till a late period that the Greeks became acquainted with algebra, the celebrated treatise of Diophantus not having appeared till the fourth century, A. D. The science came into Western Europe through the Arabs, who probably derived it from the Hindus. It conducts its operations by means of alphabetical letters standing for symbols of numbers, and connecting signs (+, −, &c.) representative of arithmetical processes. Of the letters, those near the commencement of the alphabet—*a, b, c, d*, &c.—generally stand for known quantities; and those toward its end—*x, y*, and *z*—for unknown ones. One of the most important operations in algebra is the solution of what are called equations—a beautiful and interesting process which, without tentative guesses of any kind, fairly reasons out the number or numbers for which one or more unknown quantities stand.

"The Greek *Algebra* was as nothing in comparison with the Greek Geometry; the Hindn Geometry was as little worthy of comparison with the Hindu *Algebra.*"—*Calcutta Review*, ii. (1846), p. 540.

Double Algebra: A term introduced by Prof. De Morgan for a kind of algebra, which he thus defines:

"*Signification of Symbols in Double Algebra.* This particular mode of giving significance to symbolic algebra is named from its meanings requiring us to consider space of two dimensions (or area), whereas all that ordinary algebra requires can be represented in space of one dimension (or length). If the name be adopted, ordinary algebra must be called *single.*"

äl'-gë-brä'-ic, äl'-gë-brä'-i-cal, a. [Eng. *algebra*; -ic. In Port. *algebraico.*]

1. *Gen.*: Relating to algebra; containing operations of algebra.

"In the case of *algebraic* reasoning. . ."—*Herbert Spencer*, 2d ed., vol. ii., p. 19, § 281.

"Its *algebraical* conditions will be the following."—*Airy on Sound* (1868), p. 44.

2. *Spec.*: Having but a finite number of terms, each term containing only addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and extraction of roots, the exponents of which are given. (In this sense it is opposed to *transcendental*.)

Algebraic curve: A curve, the equation of which contains no transcendental quantities; a figure, the intercepted diameters of which bear always the same proportion to their respective ordinates.

Algebraic signs: Symbols such as + (plus) the sign of addition; − (minus) that of subtraction; × or . that of multiplication; ÷ that of division; and () implying that the quantities within parentheses are to be treated as if they were but a single one.

äl'-gë-brä'-i-cal-ly, adv. [ALGEBRAIC.] By the process or processes used in algebra.

"... this, however, has not been proved *algebraically.*"—*Airy on Sound* (1868), p. 122.

äl'-gë-brä'-ist, s. [Eng. *algebra*; -ist. In Ger. and Dut. *algebraist*.] One who is proficient in algebra.

"... the synthetic and analytic methods of geometers and *algebraists* . . ."—*Watts: Logic*.

äl'-gë-brä'-ize, v. t. [Eng. *algebra*; -ize.] To reduce to an algebraic form, and to solve by means of algebra.

Äl'-gër-îne, a. & s. [From *Algiers*, in the north of Africa, now the capital of Algeria.]

I. *As adjective*: Pertaining to Algiers.

II. *As substantive*: A native of Algiers.

äl'-gër-ite, s. [From Mr. Francis Alger, an American mineralogist.] A mineral, a variety of Scapolite, which is reduced by Dana under Wernerite, though he has a Scapolite group of Unisilicates. He considers algerite as an altered scapolite, allied to pinite. It occurs in New Jersey.

Äl'-gi-a-bär'-i-l, s. [From the Arabic.] A Mohammedan sect who attribute all the actions of men, whether they be good or evil, to the agency of God. They are opposed to the Alkadarii (q. v.).

äl'-gïd, a. [In Fr. *algide*; from Lat. *algidus*.] Cold. (Coles.)

äl'-gïd'-i-tÿ, äl'-gïd-nëss, s. [From Lat. *algidus*=cold.] Coldness.

"*Algidity*, algor."—*Coles: Eng. and Lat. Dict.*

äl'-gïf-ic, a. [Lat. *algificus*; from *algyus*=cold, and *facio*=to make.] Producing cold. (Johnson.)

äl'-göd'-ön-ite, s. [Named after the silver mine of Algodenes, near Coquimbo, in Chili, where it is found.] A lustrous mineral, consisting of 83.50 parts of copper, and 16.50 of arsenic; found both in North and South America.

Äl'-göl, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star in Medusa's head, in the constellation Perseus. It is called also (Beta) Persei. It is technically of 2½ magnitude; but really varies in brilliancy from the second to the fourth magnitude in 3½ hours, remaining thus for about 20 minutes. In 3½ hours more it is again of the second magnitude, at which it continues for 2 days 13 hours, after which the same series of changes takes place again.

Investigations have provided an explanation for these phenomena. Astronomers have recently discovered that Algol, which is a sunlike star, has a dark star revolving around it. It so happens that the plane in which this dark star moves comes close to the observer's eye, and hence, in the course of each revolution, the dark object comes between the eye and Algol and intercepts a portion of its light, thus causing the variations of magnitude.

äl'-göl'-ö-gÿ, s. [Lat. *alga*, sea-weed, and suff. -ology.] Branch of botany which treats of algæ.

***äl'-gör-ithm, *äl'-gör-ışm, *äl'-gör-ışme, *äl'-grîm, s.** [Arab.] Arithmetic; numerical computation. [AWGRIM.]

"He [Gerbert] certainly was the first who brought the *algorism* from the Saracens, and who illustrated it with such rules as the most studious in that science cannot explain."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 46.

"Let this poor figure of *algorism* trouble no divine no wise man."—*Martin: The Marriage of Priests*, sign. G., ii. b.

"I send now to my good daughter Clement her *algorisme* stone."—*Sir T. More: Letter to his Daughter Margaret*.

"Methought nothing my state could more disgrace,
Than to beare name, and in effect to be
A cypher in *algrim*, as all men might see."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 338.

***äl'-göse, a.** [Not from Lat. *algosus*=abounding in sea-weed, but from *algor* or *algyus*=coldness; *algeo*=to be cold, to feel cold.] Full of cold; very cold. (Johnson.)

äl'-goûs, a. [Lat. *algosus*=full of, abounding in sea-weed; *alga*=sea-weed.] Pertaining to sea-weed; abounding in sea-weed; resembling sea-weed.

äl'-guaz'-il, s. [Sp. *alguazil*; Arab. *al*=the, and *wazir*=an officer, a lieutenant, a vizier.]

In Spain: An inferior officer of justice, whose duty it is to see the decision of a judge carried into execution; a constable.

"The corregidor, in consequence of my information, has sent this *alguazil* to apprehend you."—*Smollett: Gil Blas*.

äl'-güm, äl'-müg, s. [Heb., pl. *algummim*, 2 Chron. ii. 7, 10, 11, and with the letters transposed, *almuggim*, 1 Kings x. 11, 12. According to Max Müller, from the Sanscrit word *valguka*=sandal-wood; *ka* is a termination, and *valgu* has almost the sound of *algum*.] The wood, apparently sandal-wood, which Solomon and Hiram's mariners brought from Ophir, probably at the mouth of the Indus, along with gold, ivory, apes, and peacocks. The terms for apes and peacocks, like that of *algum*, and the corrupted form *almug*, are primarily of Sanscrit origin; and there can be no doubt that they were brought directly or circuitously from India, and seemingly from Malabar. (See *Max Müller's Science of Language*.) [SANDAL-WOOD, APE, PEACOCK.]

äl'-hâg'-î, s. [Arabic.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Fabaceæ (Leguminous Plants), and the sub-order Papilionaceæ. It contains the Camelthorns, *A. camelorum*, *A. maurorum*, &c. They are, as the name implies, thorny plants, which are found in the desert, and afford food to the camel, as he traverses those wastes. Several species of Camel's-thorn, allied to *A. maurorum*, produce a kind of manna in Persia and Bokhara, but not, it is said, in India, Arabia, or Egypt. [MANNA.]

Äl'-häm'-brä, s. [Arab.=a red house.] The palace and fortress of the Moorish sovereigns of Granada in Spain. It was built in the year of the Hegira 675=A. D. 1273. Extensive and splendid ruins of it still exist.

"He pass'd the *Alhambra's* calm and lovely bowers,
Where slept the glistening leaves and folded flowers."

Hemans: The Abscencerrage, c. 1.

äl'-hën'-nä, s. [Arab. *al*=the, and *henna*.] [HENNA.]

äl'-i-äs, adv., s. & adj. [Lat. *adv.*=otherwise.]

A. *As an adverb*:

Law: A term used to indicate the various names under which a person who attempts to conceal his true name and pass under a fictitious one is ascertained to have passed during the successive stages of his career.

¶ Used in a similar sense in ordinary language.

"Nor Verstegan, alias Rowly [had 'undertook'=undertaken] the confidence to render well-nigh all the considerable gentry of this land, from the etymology of their names, Teutonic."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 396.

B. *As a substantive*:

1. A second name, or more probably one of a string of names, assumed by a member of the criminal classes to render his identification difficult.

"... forced to assume every week new *aliases* and new disguises."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

*2. **Law:** A second writ or execution issued against a person when the first had failed of its effect.

C. *As adjective*: In a similar sense to B. 2, as "*an alias* writ."

äl'-i-bî, s. [In Lat. not a substantive, but an adverb=elsewhere, in another place.]

Law: A plea that the person accused of having committed a crime, perpetrated, of course, at a certain place, could not possibly have done what was laid to his charge, inasmuch as he was "elsewhere" at the time when the breach of the law occurred. If he substantiate this, he is said to prove an *alibi*.

"... characteristically negligent in taking steps to verify the *alibi* which he had set up."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 8, 1877.

äl'-i-ble, a. [Lat. *alibilis*, from *alo*=to nourish.] That may be nourished. (Johnson.)

äl'-i-cănt, *äl'-i-cănt, *äl'-i-găunt, *äl'-li-gănt, s. [Named from Alicante, a province and

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt. or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

fortified city in Spain.] A kind of wine said to be made near Alicant from mulberries. (Nares.) [ALLEGANT.]

"You'll blood three pottles of *alicant*, by this light, if you follow them."—*O. Pl.*, iii. 252.

"... as the emperor had commanded, the wine (as farre as my judgement gave leave) being *alligant*."—*Sir Thomas Smith: Voyage to Russia* (1605).

āl-i-da'-da, āl-i-dāde, s. [In Sp. *alidada*, from Arab.] "The label or ruler that moves on the center of an astrolabe, quadrant, or other mathematical instrument, and carries the sight." (*Blount: Glossog.*, 1719.)

ā-lī-ēn, a. & s. [In Ital. *alieno*, from Lat. *alienus*=(1) belonging to another person or thing not one's own; (2) not related, foreign, strange; (3) unsuitable; (4) hostile; (5) diseased in body or mind; fr. *alius*=another.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of foreign extraction; having been born or had its origin in another country; or simply foreign. (Used specially of man, the inferior animals, plants, or countries.)

"... no honorable service which could not be as well performed by the natives of the realm as by *alien* mercenaries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

"The mother plant admires the leaves unknown Of *alien* trees, and apples not her own."—*Dryden*.

"Far, far away did seem to mourn and rave On *alien* shores."—*Tennyson: The Lotus-eaters*.

2. Foreign, with the added sense of being estranged from in nature or affection.

3. Estranged from; averse to; hostile to, wheresoever born. (Used of persons.)

"Oft with its fiery force
His arm had quelled the foe,
And laid, resistless, in its course,
The *alien* armies low."—*J. Montgomery*.

¶ In this sense used with *from* or *to*.

"The sentiment that arises is a conviction of the deplorable state of nature to which sin reduced us; a weak, ignorant creature, *alien* from God and goodness, and a prey to the great destroyer."—*Rogers: Sermon*.

4. Incongruous with; inconsistent with; not fitted to harmonize or amalgamate with; in contrariety to the genius of; adverse to. (Used of things.)

"To declare my mind to the disciples of the fire, by a similitude not *alien* from their profession."—*Boyle*.

B. As substantive:

Ord. Lang.: One born in another country than that in which he now resides; a foreigner.

"... for he said, I have been an *alien* in a strange land."—*Exod.* xviii. 3.

"Our inheritance is turned to strangers, our houses to *aliens*."—*Lam.* v. 2.

¶ It is sometimes followed by *from* or *to*.

"... being *aliens* from the commonwealth of Israel."—*Ephes.* ii. 12.

"The lawgiver condemned the persons, who sat idle in divisions dangerous to the government, as *aliens* to the community, and therefore to be cut off from it."—*Addison: Freeholder*.

alien ami, or **amy**, s. [Fr. *ami*=friend.] [See ALIEN-FRIEND.]

alien-duty, s. The duty or tax formerly paid by aliens on mercantile transactions in larger measure than by natural-born subjects.

alien-enemy, s. An alien belonging to a country with which ours is at the time at war.

alien-friend, **ami** or **amy**, s. An alien belonging to a country with which ours is at peace.

alien-née, s. [Fr. *née*=born.] A man born an alien.

ā-lī-ēn, ***āl-i-ēne**, v. t. [Fr. *aliéner*; fr. Lat. *alieno*.] The same as ALIENATE (q. v.).

Used (1) Of property:

"If the son *alien* lands and then repurchase them again in fee, the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser."—*Hale: Hist. of Common Law*.

"... our whole estate *aliened* and canceled."—*Jeremy Taylor: On Forgiving Injuries*.

(2) Of the affections or desires:

"The king was disquieted when he found that the prince was totally *aliened* from all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage."—*Clarendon*.

ā-lī-ēn-a-bīl'-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *alien*; *ability*. In Fr. *aliénabilité*.] Capability of being alienated. (Used of property.)

ā-lī-ēn-a-ble, a. [Eng. *alien*; *-able*. In Fr. *aliénable*.] That may be alienated. (Used of property.)

"Land is *alienable* and treasure is transitory, and both must pass from him by his own voluntary act, or by the violence of others, or at least by fate."—*Dennis: Letters*.

ā-lī-ēn-age, s. [Eng. *alien*; *-age*.] The state of being an alien.

"Why restore estates forfeitable on account of *alienage*?"—*Story*.

ā-lī-ēn-āte, a. & s. [Lat. *alienatus*, pa. par. of *alieno*=to make another's, to estrange; *alienus*=belonging to another, foreign, alien.]

Law and Ord. Lang.: To transfer one's title to property to another; to dispose of property by sale or otherwise. [ALIENATION.]

To estrange the affections from one who before was loved, or from a government, dynasty, or ruling house, to which loyalty was felt.

"... then my mind was *alienated* from her, like as my mind was *alienated* from her sister."—*Ezek.* xxiii. 18.

"I shall recount the errors which, in a few months, *alienated* a loyal gentry and priesthood from the House of Stuart."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

ā-lī-ēn-ate, a. & s. [Lat. *alienatus*, pa. par. of *alieno*=to make another's, to estrange.]

A. As adjective: Estranged; withdrawn in affection from.

"O *alienate* from God, O spirit accursed,
Forsaken of all good."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. v.

B. As substantive: An alien; a stranger.

"Whosoever eateth the lamb without this house, he is an *alienate*."—*Stapleton: Fortresse of the Faith*, fol. 148.

ā-lī-ēn-āt-ēd, pa. par. & a. [ALIENATE.]

"His eye survey'd the dark idolatries
Of *alienated* Judah."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. i.

ā-lī-ēn-āt-īng, pr. par. [ALIENATE, v.]

ā-lī-ēn-ā-tion, s. [In Fr. *aliénation*, from Lat. *alienatio*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of alienating.

II. The state of being alienated.

Used (1) Of the transference of property by gift, sale, or otherwise, from one to another. (See B.)

"God put it into the heart of one of our princes to give a check to sacrilege; her successor passed a law which prevented all future *alienations* of the church revenues."—*Atterbury*.

(2) Of the estrangement of the affections from one previously loved, or from a government to which loyalty was felt; the transference of the desires from one object of pursuit to another.

"It is loft but in dark memory, what was the ground of his defection, and the *alienation* of his heart from the king."—*Bacon*.

(3) Of the aberration of reason in an insane person; delirium.

"Some things are done by man, though not through outward force and impulsion, though not against, yet without their wills; as in *alienation* of mind, or any like inevitable utter absence of wit and judgment."—*Hooker*.

B. Technically:

Law: The transference of land or other property from one person to another. Alienation may take place by deed, by matter of records, by special custom, and by devise.

Alienation in mortmain: An alienation of lands or tenements to any corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal. *Spec.*, alienation to a religious house or other ecclesiastical body.

Alienation office: A place to which all writs of covenants and entries were carried for the recovery of the fines levied upon them. It is now abolished.

ā-lī-ēn-ā-tōr, s. [Lat. *alienator*; Fr. *aliénateur*.] One who alienates (*spec.*, of property).

ā-lī-ēne, v. Old spelling of ALIEN. (*Blackstone*.)

ā-lī-ēn-ēe, s. [Eng. *alien*; *-ee*.] One to whom property is transferred.

"... in the two former of which cases the forfeiture arises from the incapacity of the *alienee* to take; in the latter from the incapacity of the alienor to grant."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xviii.

ā-lī-ēn-īsm, s. [Eng. *alien*; *-ism*.] The state of being an alien. 2. The study of mental diseases.

ā-lī-ēn-īst, s. One skilled in the treatment of mental diseases.

ā-lī-ēn-ōr, s. [Eng. *alien*; *-or*.] One who alienates or transfers property to another.

"... for the alienor himself to recover lands aliened by him during his insanity."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xix.

ā-lī-fe, adv. [Eng. *a=on*; *life*.] On my life. (A mild oath.)

"I love a ballad in print *a'-life*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

ā-līf-ēr-oūs, a. [Lat. *ala*=a wing; and *fero*=to bear.] Bearing wings; possessing wings. (*Johnson*.)

ā-lī-form, a. [Lat. *ala*=wing; *forma*=form, shape.] Wing-formed; shaped like a wing.

ā-līg-ēr-oūs, a. [Lat. *aliger*, from *ala*=a wing; and *gero*=to bear, to carry, to have.] Bearing wings, *i. e.*, possessing wings. (*Johnson*.)

a-light' (*gh* silent) (1), v. i. (pret. *alighted*, or, in poetry, *alit*). [A. S. (*a*) *lihtan*, *gelihthan*=to alight, to descend from; from *liht*, *leht*=light, not heavy. The meaning is thus to lighten anything by removing a weight from it.]

1. To descend, as a bird from the wing; to cease flying and rest upon the ground.

"That there should be geese and frigate-birds with webbed feet, either living on the dry land or most rarely *alighting* on the water."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. vi.

"I saw his wing through twilight flit,
And once so near me he *alitt*,
I could have smote, but lacked the strength."

Byron: Mazeppa, 8.

2. To descend, as a person from a carriage, or from horseback.

"My lord, *alighting* at his usual place,
The Crown, took notice of an ostler's face."

Cowper: Retirement, 585.

3. To reach the ground, as falling snow, or anything else descending from the sky, or from above one.

"But storms of stones from the proud temple's height
Pour down, and on our battered helmets *alight*."

Dryden: Virgil's Aeneid, ii. 554.

4. To stop, to pause as a man on foot running.

"Came running in . . .
But he for nought would stay his passage right,
Till fast before the king he did *alight*."

Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 24, 25.

5. To light on, happen on, meet with.

"By good fortune I *alighted* on a collection of MSS. in the State-paper office."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, iv. 549.

a-light' (*gh* silent) (2), v. t. [A. S. *alihtan*.] To make light, to remove a weight from, to lighten.

a-light' (*gh* silent) (3), v. t. [A. S. *aleohtan*, *alyhtan*=to illumine; *leoht*=light.]

1. To illumine, to give light to.

"For to wissen hem by night
A fiery pillar hem *alight*."

Gower: C. F., ii. 183.

2. To set alight, to set light to.

"Anon fer sche *alight*."—*Layle Freine*, 199.

a-light' (*gh* silent), a. [ALIGHT, v.] Alighted, as from a horse or vehicle.

"How that we bare us in that ilke night,
Whan we were in that ostelrie *alight*."

Chaucer: C. T., 723, 724.

a-light' (*gh* silent), adv. [ALIGHT (3), v.] Lighted.

a-light'-īng (*gh* silent), pr. par. [ALIGHT.]

ā-lign' (*g* silent), v. t. & i. [Fr. *aligner*=to lay out in a straight line, (2) to square.]

A. Trans.: To measure by means of a line; to regulate or adjust by means of a line.

B. Intrans.: To form a line, as soldiers do.

a-lign-mēnt (*g* silent), s. [Eng. *align*; *-ment*.] In Fr. *alignement*.]

1. The act of adjusting by means of a line.

2. The state of being so adjusted.

3. The line of adjustment.

4. *Engin.*: The ground-plan of a road or earth-work.

a-lī'ke, ***a-lŷ'ke**, a. & adv. [A. S. *onlic*, *anlic*, *on=on*; *lic=like*.]

A. As adjective:

1. The same; without any difference.

"... the darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee."—*Ps.* cxxxix. 12.

2. On the same model.

"He fashioneth their hearts *alike*."—*Ps.* xxxiii. 15.

¶ This adjective never precedes the noun which it qualifies.

B. As adverb: Equally.

"... thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be *alike* good."—*Eccles.* xi. 6.

ālike-minded, s. Like-minded; similar in mind or disposition.

"I would to God, not you only that hear me this day, but all our brethren of this land, were *alike-minded*."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 82.

āl'im-a, s. [Gr. *halimos*=belonging to the sea; *hals*=the sea.] A genus of Crustaceans belonging to the order Stomapoda, and the family Phyllosomidae. Example, the transparent Alima of the warmer seas.

āl-i-mēnt, s. [In Fr. *aliment*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *alimento*; Lat. *alimentum*, from *alo*=to nourish, to feed.]

1. *Lit.*: Nutrient supplied to an organized body, whether animal or vegetable; food.

"Though the *aliments* of insects are for the most part in a liquid form . . ."—*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. xiv., p. 70.

2. *Fig.*: That which tends to nourish, and consequently to perpetuate anything.

"... he saith they were but *aliments* of their sloth and weakness, which, if they were taken away, necessity would teach them stronger resolutions."—*Bacon: Colors of Good and Evil*, ch. x.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exîst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -ñion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

Scotch Law: The maintenance which parents and children are reciprocally bound to accord to each other when a necessity for it exists. (It is used also for similar obligations.)

āl-i-mēnt, *v. t.* [From the substantive. In Fr. *aliment*; Sp. and Port. *alimentar*; Ital. *alimentare*.] To furnish with food and other necessities of life.

āl-i-mēnt'-al, *a.* [Eng. *aliment*; -*al*.] Pertaining to aliment; fitted to supply aliment; nutritive.

"... and the making of things inalimentary to become *alimental* may be an experiment of great profit for making new victual."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vii., § 649.

āl-i-mēnt'-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *alimental*; -*ly*.] So as to furnish aliment.

"The substance of gold is invincible by the powerfulllest action of natural heat, and that not only *alimentally* in a substantial mutation, but also medicamentally in any corporeal conversion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

āl-i-mēnt'-ar-i-ness, *s.* [Eng. *alimentary*; -*ness*.] The quality of being alimentary; that is, furnishing nourishment. (*Johnson*.)

āl-i-mēnt'-a-ry, *a.* [Eng. *aliment*; -*ary*. In Fr. *alimentaire*; Port. & Ital. *alimentario*; from Lat. *alimentarius*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining to aliment, as the "alimentary canal." (See B., I.)

2. Furnishing aliment.

"Of *alimentary* roots, some are pulpy and very nutritious; as turnips and carrots. These have a fattening quality."—*Arbuthnot: Aliments*.

B. Technically:

I. Physiology:

1. *Alimentary canal*: The great tube or duct by which the food is conveyed through the body.

"... including the *alimentary canal*."—*Owen: Mammalia* (1859), p. 57.

2. *Alimentary compartment*: The lower part of the pharynx, which is dilatible and contractile. It affords a passage for the food from the mouth to the oesophagus. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., 185.)

3. *Alimentary mucous membrane*: The membrane which lines the interior of the long and tortuous passage by which food taken into the mouth makes its way through the body. The ducts of the mucous, as well as some other glands, open into it. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., 162.)

4. *Alimentary tube*: The passage by which the food makes way through the body from the mouth downward. (*Ibid.*, p. 185.)

II. *Law. Alimentary law*: The law by which parents are held responsible for the alimentation of their children.

āl-i-mēnt'-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *aliment*; -*ation*. In Ger. & Fr. *alimentation*; Sp. *alimentacion*.]

1. The act or quality of affording nourishment.

"... they [the teeth] are subservient in man not only to *alimentation*, but to beauty and speech."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia* (1859), p. 50.

2. The state of being nourished by assimilation of matter received into the body or frame.

"Plants do nourish, inanimate bodies do not: they have an accretion, but no *alimentation*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

āl-i-mēnt'-ive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *aliment*, -*ive*, -*ness*.]

Phren.: A protuberance on the brain or skull, alleged to constitute the organ which imparts the pleasure which is felt in eating or drinking.

āl-i-mō'-ni-ous, *a.* [Eng. *alimony*; -*ous*.] Pertaining to nourishment.

"The plethora renders us lean, by suppressing our spirits, whereby they are incapacitated of digesting the *alimonious* humors into flesh."—*Harvey: Consumption*.

āl-i-mōn'-y, *s.* [Lat. *alimonia* and *alimonium* = nourishment, sustenance; from *alo* = to nourish.]

Law: (a) The proportional part of a husband's income allowed a wife for her support during a matrimonial suit; also (b) that granted her at its termination.

āl-i-ōth, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also *Epsilon Ursæ Majoris*. It is situated in the tail of the imaginary "Bear." This star is often used in observations for finding the latitude at sea.

āl-i-pēd, *a. & s.* [In Sp. & Port. *alipede*. From Lat. *alipes*: *ala* = a wing, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

A. *As adjective*: Wing-footed; with toes connected together by a membrane which serves the purposes of a wing.

B. *As substantive*: An animal whose toes are connected together by a membrane which serves the purpose of a wing. The Bats, or Chiroptera, have this structure.

āl-i-p-ite, *s.* [Gr. *alipēs* = without fat: *a*, priv., and *lipos* = fat, without fat; and -*ite* = *lithos* = a stone. So named because it is not unctuous.] A

mineral of an apple-green color, containing about thirty-two per cent. of oxide of nickel. It occurs in Silesia. Dana makes it distinct from, though closely akin to, *pinelite*. *Alipite* is sometimes written *Alizite*. [*PIMELITE*.]

āl-i-quānt, *a.* [In Ger. *aliquant*; Fr. *aliquante*; Sp. & Port. *aliquanta*; Lat. *aliquantus* = somewhat (great), or somewhat (small); hence, in considerable quantity or number. From the root *ali* = any, and *quantus* = great.] Pertaining to a number which does not exactly measure another number, but if used as its divisor will leave a remainder. Thus 4 is an aliquant part of 7, for 7 ÷ 4 = 1, with a remainder of 3.

¶ *Aliquant* is the opposite of *aliquot*.

āl-i-quōt, *a.* [In Ger. *aliquot*; Fr. *aliquote*; Sp. & Port. *aliquota*; Ital. *aliquoto*. From Lat. *aliquot* = somewhat, some, a few.] Pertaining to a number which will measure another given one exactly, that is, without leaving a remainder. Thus 4 is an aliquot part of 8, for 8 ÷ 4 = 2 exactly.

"In place, then, of measuring this precise aliquot part, ... —*Aerschel: Astron.*, 5th ed. (1858), § 213.

āl-i-sh, *a.* [Eng. *ale*; -*ish*.] Resembling ale; having some, at least, of the qualities of ale.

"Stirring it, and beating down the yeast, gives it the sweet, *alish* taste."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

āl-i-ṣ'-ma, *s.* [Lat. *alisma*; Gr. *alisma* = the water-plantain; Celt. *alis* = water.] A genus of plants of the natural order Alismaceæ, or Alismads. The *A. plantago*, or Greater Water-plantain, is the best known. It is frequent in lakes, rivers, and ditches, and has pale, rose-colored flowers, with six stamens. The Calmucks eat its rhizoma, having first dried it to take away its acidity.

āl-i-ṣ'-mā'-cē-æ, or **āl-i-ṣ'-māds**, *s. pl.* [ALISMA.]

An order of endogenous plants, with a perianth of six pieces, the three outer being herbaceous, and the three inner petaloid. The ovaries are numerous. The best known genera are the *Actinocarpus*, *Alisma*, and *Sagittaria* (q. v.).

āl-i-ṣ'-ōn-ite, *s.* [Named after Mr. R. E. Alison, of Chili.] A mineral; a variety of covellite. Color, deep indigo blue, tarnishing on exposure. Compos.: sulphur, copper, and lead. It is found in Chili.

āl-i-sphe'-noid, *s. & a.* [Awkwardly compounded of a mixture of Latin and Greek. Lat. *ala* = a wing; Gr. *sphēn* = a wedge, and *eidōs* = form, shape.]

A. *As substantive*: The greater wings of the sphenoid bone at the base of the skull.

"... the foramen oval pressing the *alisphenoid*."—*Flower: Osteology of the Mammalia* (1870), p. 118.

B. *As adjective*: Pertaining to, or connected with, the greater wings of the sphenoid bone.

"Through this the external carotid artery runs for part of its course, and it has been called the *alisphenoid canal*."—*Flower: Osteology of the Mammalia* (1870), p. 118.

***a-lit'e**, *adv.* [Eng. *a*; and *little* contracted.] A little.

"And though thy lady would *alite* her greve, Thou shalt thy peace hereafter make."

Chaucer: Troilus, bk. iv.

āl-i-trūnk, *s.* [Lat. *ala* = a wing; and Eng. *trunk*, from Lat. *truncus*.]

Entom.: The thorax of an insect; that portion of the body or trunk to which the wings are affixed.

***āl-i-tūre**, *s.* [Lat. *alitura*.] Nourishment. (*Blount: Glossographia*, 2d ed., 1719.)

a-lī've, ***a-lī've**, ***a-lī'fe**, ***ō-lī'fe**, ***ōn-live**, *a.* [A. S. *on life* = in life, alive; *on* = on, in; *lif* = life.]

I. *Literally*: In a state of life: living, as opposed to dead.

"... and Noah only remained *alive*, and they that were with him in the ark."—*Gen.* vii. 23.

¶ It is sometimes used simply to give emphasis to the noun with which it agrees. At first this was done in formal and serious composition: now it is colloquial, and even begins to carry with it a slight tinge of the ridiculous.

"John was quick, and understood business; but no man *alive* was more careless in looking into his accounts."—*Arbuthnot*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Existing, as opposed to extinct; remaining; continuing.

"... I had not left a purse *alive* in the whole army."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

To keep *alive*. *v. t.*: To maintain in such a state of continued existence.

"Hence Liberty, sweet Liberty, inspires And keeps *alive* his fierce but noble fires."

Cowper: Table Talk.

"This fame, if due to her beauty, would probably have kept her name *alive*."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, i. 167.

2. Of quick, susceptible temperament; or, for the time being, highly active in mind or body, especially in the phrase *all alive*.

"She's happy here, she's happy there, She is uneasy everywhere; Her limbs are *all alive* with joy."

Wordsworth: Idiot Boy.

3. Swarming with living beings in active movement.

"In a few minutes the Boyne, for a quarter of a mile, was *alive* with muskets and green boughs."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xvi.

4. In a *spiritual sense*: Temporarily or permanently free from the power of sin; having sin dead within one, or being one's self dead to it. (In this sense it may be followed by *to*, or the old form *into*.)

"For I was *alive* without the law once: but when the commandment came, sin revived, and I died."—*Rom.* vii. 9.

"Likewise reckon ye also yourselves to be dead indeed unto sin, but *alive* unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord."—*Rom.* vi. 11.

¶ This adjective never precedes the noun it qualifies.

āl-iz-ār'-ic āç'-id, *s.* [PHTHALIC ACID.]

āl-iz'-ar-in, *s.* [From *alizari*, the name given to madder in the Levant.]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_8O_4 = C_{12}H_6(CO.OH)_2$. The chief coloring matter of madder (*Rubia tinctoria*). It crystallizes in red prisms, slightly soluble in water or alcohol, but dissolving in concentrated sulphuric acid, also in alkaline liquids. It is a feeble dibasic acid. Heated with zinc dust, it is converted into anthracene. Nitric acid oxidizes it into oxalic and phthalic acids. Alizarin has been produced artificially by oxidizing anthracene to anthraquinone, converting the latter into dibromanthraquinone, and heating this with caustic potash, the two atoms of Br are replaced by (OH)₂.

āl-iz-ite, *s.* [ALIPITE.]

āl-ka-dār'-it, *s.* [Arab. *alkadan* = a decree.]

Among the Mohammedans: A sect who maintain free-will as opposed to the doctrine of eternal, absolute decrees. They are a branch of the Mota-zalites, and have for their theological opponents the Algiabarii (q. v.).

āl'-ka-hēst, *s.* [In Ger. *alkahest*; Sp. *alkaest*; Arab. *al* = the; Ger. *geist* = ghost, spirit; = all spirit; or Low Lat. *alk(alc) est* = it is an alkali; = all spirit; spirit of salt.] A word first used by Paracelsus, and adopted by his followers to signify (1) what was fancied to be a universal menstruum, a liquid capable of resolving all bodies into their constituent elements; (2) fixed salts volatilized.

āl-ka-hēs'-tic, *a.* [Eng. *alkahest*; -*ic*.] Pertaining to the *alkahest*.

Āl-kā id, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the 2½ magnitude; called also Benetnasch, and *Eta Ursæ Majoris*. [BENETNASCH.]

āl'-kal-ā-mide, **āl'-cal-ā-mide**, *a.* [From *alkali* and *amide* (q. v.).]

āl-kal-ēs'-çençe, **āl-kal-ēs'-çen-çy**, *s.* [Eng. *alkal(i)*; -*escence*. In Ger. *alkalesenz*; Fr. *alcalescence*.] The state of becoming alkaline in properties, or the tendency to do so.

āl-kāl-ēs'-çent, *a.* [Eng. *alkal(i)*; -*escent*, from Lat. *creescens* = increasing. In Fr. *alcalescent*; Port. *alcalescente*.]

1. In process of acquiring the properties of an alkali, or possessing a tendency to become alkaline.

"All animal diet is *alkalescent* or antiaacid."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. *Bot.*: Having the properties or effects of an alkali. Example, *Rumex acetosa*. (*Loudon: Cyclop. of Plants*, 1829; p. 1,094.)

āl'-kal-i, ***āl'-cal-y**, *s.* [In Sw., Ger. & Sp. *alkali*; Fr., Port., and Ital. *alcali*. From Arab. *al* = the, and *kali* = plants of the genus *Salicornia* (Glasswort), which, being burnt, left behind a white residuum now called alkali. The word was then first a botanical, and afterward a chemical, one.] A salt of any kind which effervesces with acids; but now the term is used to denote a strong base, which is capable of neutralizing acids, so that the salts formed are either completely neutral, or, if the acid is weak, give alkaline reactions. Alkalies turn reddened litmus blue, turmeric paper brown, and most vegetable purples green; they have a soapy taste, act on the skin, and form soaps with fats. The fixed alkalies are the hydrated oxides of the alkaline metals and metals of the alkaline earths. The volatile alkalies are ammonia and the *amines* of Organic Chemistry; their salts are volatilized at a moderate heat. The term *alkali* in commerce usually means caustic soda or potash, impure NaHO or KHO; both are used in the arts for the manufacture of glass, soap, and many other purposes. Caustic potash is used in surgery as a cautery.

"Salt tartre, *alcaly*, and salt preparat."

Chaucer: C. T., 12,738.

alkali-metal, *s.* A metal whose hydrate is an alkali. The alkali metals are all monatomic, oxidize in the air, and decompose water at ordinary temperatures. They are potassium, sodium, lithium, cesium, and rubidium.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

alkali-works, *s.pl.* Manufactories where alkalies are prepared. Also applied to those in which carbonate of sodium is manufactured from common salt, by converting it into sulphate of sodium through the action of sulphuric acid, and roasting the sulphate of sodium with a mixture of chalk and coal-dust.

āl-kāl-i-fī-ā-ble, *a.* [Eng. *alkalify*; *-able*.] Capable of being converted into an alkali.

āl-kāl-i-fied, *pa. par. & a.* [ALKALIFY.]

āl-kāl-i-fy, *v. t. & i.* [(1) Alkali; (2) the *v. t.* from Lat. *facio*=to make; the *v. i.* from *fio*=to become, the passive of *facio*.]

1. *Trans.*: To convert into an alkali.

2. *Trans.*: To pass into the state of an alkali; to be converted into or become an alkali.

āl-kāl-iġ-ēn-oūs, *a.* [Arab., &c., *alkali* and Gr. *gennaō*=to beget; from *genna*=birth; the causal of *ginnomai*=to be born.] Generating or producing an alkali.

āl-kāl-im-ēt-ēr, *s.* [In Ger. *alkalimeter*, from Arab., &c., *alkali*; and Gr. *metron*=a measure.] An instrument invented by M. Descroizilles for ascertaining the amount of alkali in commercial potassa and soda by neutralizing it with a standard acid solution. It is called also *burette*. One of another kind has been contrived by Dr. Mohr, of Coblenz. It consists of a graduated tube with a shorter glass tube attached to it, and a clamp by which the flow of the liquid can be regulated.

āl-kāl-i-mēt-ri-cal, *a.* [ALKALIMETER.] Pertaining to the measurement of the proportion of alkali in certain impure salts.

"The object of an *alkalimetric* process may also be obtained . . ."—*Graham: Chem.*, vol. i., p. 552.

āl-kāl-im-ēt-rŷ, *s.* [ALKALIMETER.] The measurement of the amount of alkali contained in caustic soda or potash, and of carbonates of the alkalies in a commercial sample, by means of a standard acid solution.

āl-kāl-ine, *a.* [Eng. *alkali*; *-ine*. In Fr. *alcalin*; Sp. *alkalino*; Port. & Ital. *alcalino*.] Having the properties of an alkali.

" . . . an *alkaline* state."—*Arbutnot*.

¶ An alkaline substance has a soapy taste, turns reddened litmus paper blue, gives a brown color to turmeric paper, neutralizes acids, dissolves organic matter, and forms soaps with fats. The alkaline metals are potassium, sodium, lithium, cesium, and rubidium; the metals of the alkaline earths are calcium, strontium, and barium.

āl-kāl-in-i-tŷ, *s.* [In Ger. *alkalinität*; Fr. *alcalinité*.] The quality which constitutes any substance an alkali.

"It is an alkaline fluid, and its *alkalinity* is chiefly due to the presence of free soda."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 296.

āl-kāl-i-oūs, *a.* [Eng., &c., *alkali*; *-ous*.] Possessing the properties of an alkali.

"Each of them may partake of an acid and *alkalious* nature."—*Dr. Kinneir: Essay on the Nerves* (1739), p. 134.

āl-kāl-i-z-āte, *v. t.* To render bodies alkaline. (*Johnson*.)

āl-kāl-i-z-ate, *a. & s.* [ALKALIZE.] Possessed of alkaline properties.

A. As adjective: Impregnated with an alkali.

"The color of violets in their syrup, by acid liquors turns red; and by urinous and *alkalizate* turns green."—*Newton*.

B. As substantive: "That which has the qualities of an alkali."

āl-kāl-i-zā-tion, **āl-kāl-i-šā-tion**, *s.* [ALKALIZE.] The act of alkalizing bodies, or impregnating them with an alkali. (*Blount*.)

āl-kāl-i-ze, *v. t.* [Eng. *alkali*; *-ize*. In Ger. *alkalisiren*; Fr. *alcaliser*; Port. *alcalisar*; Ital. *alcalizzare*.] To render alkaline either by working a chemical change in them, or by impregnating them with alkali.

āl-kāl-ōid, *a. & s.* [(1) Eng., &c., *alkali*; and (2) Gr. *eidōs*=form, appearance.] Resembling an alkali in properties. Alkaloids are natural organic bases containing nitrogen, and having high molecular weights. They occur in many plants, and some in animal tissues; they have not, except cocaine, been formed by synthesis. They are substitution compounds of ammonia, most are tertiary amines. They form salts with acids, and double salts with platinic chloride. They are generally crystalline bodies, soluble in hot alcohol, sparingly soluble in water. They have mostly a bitter taste, act powerfully on the animal system, and are used in medicine as quinine, morphine, and strychnine; they are often violent poisons. The names of most of the alkaloids end in *-ine*, as, *theine*, which occurs in tea and coffee.

***āl-ka-mŷe**, *s.* The metal "alchemy" (q. v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

āl-kān-ēt, ***āl-kēn-ēt**, *s.* [Arab. *alkanna*.] [HENNA.] The English name of several plants.

†1. Properly *Lawsonia inermis*. [HENNA.]

2. (a) The *Alkanna tinctoria*. [ALKANNA.] Lindley mentions that it was once supposed to exhilarate, and was in consequence regarded as one of the four



Alkanet (Alkanna tinctoria).

cordial flowers; the other three being the borage, the "rose," and the "violet." (b) Its root, which is much used to give a fine red color to oil and other fatty matters, and was formerly employed to stain the face.

3. The English name of the genus *Anchusa*, belonging to the order Boraginaceæ, or Borage-worts. Two are doubtful natives of Europe, *A. officinalis*, or Common, and *A. sempervirens*, or Evergreen Alkanet. The former has purple, the latter beautiful blue flowers. The evergreen species is less rare than the other. The American name "Puccoon," of North American Indian origin, covers this species of plants yielding a red pigment; sometimes the term "blood-root" is used.

āl-kān-na, *s.* [Arab.] A genus of Boraginaceæ, or Borage-worts, akin to *Anchusa* (q. v.). *A. tinctoria*, generally called *Anchusa tinctoria*, is the plant to which the name *alkanet* is most frequently applied. [ALKANET.]

āl-kar-ġēn, *s.* [See CACODYLIC ACID.]

***āl-kar-ōun**, *s.* [ALKORAN.]

āl-kar-sin, *s.* [Apparently Arabic.] [See CACODYL.]

āl-kē-kēn-ġi, *s.* [In Fr. *alkekenge*; Sp. *alkekengi*, *alkanquegi*; *alkanquegi*; Port. *alkekengio*.] The specific name of the Common Winter Cherry, *Physalis alkekengi*. Though called cherry, it is really of the Nightshade order. The berries are acidulous and slightly bitter. The ancients considered them as detergent and aperient. The plant is a native of Southern Europe; the fruit is eaten in Germany, Switzerland, and Spain.

āl-kē-na, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of magnitude 2½, called also *Gamma Geminorum*.

āl-kēn-na, **āl-hēn-na**. [HENNA.]

āl-kērm-ēs, *s.* [In Fr. *algermes*; Sp. *algermes*, *alquermes*; Arab. *al*=the, and *kermes*.] [KERMES.] *O. Med.*: An imagined remedy made mainly of kermes "berries," really the swelled bodies of insects belonging to the family Coccidæ, that to which the cochineal insect belongs. With this were combined into a confection, pippin-cyder, rose-water, sugar, ambergris, musk, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold. Sometimes, however, the sweets were omitted from this strange confection. Much medicinal virtue was attached to it; but it is almost needless to add that it has disappeared from the modern pharmacopœia.

"The other is of beads, made of the scarlet powder, which they call *kermes*, which is the principal ingredient in their cordial confection *algermes*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x., § 965.

āl-kēs, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?).] A fixed star of the fourth magnitude, called also *Alpha Crateris*.

alkoran, **alcoran**, ***alcheron**, ***alkaroun** (**āl-kor-ān** or **āl-kör-ān**), *s.* [In Ger. *aikoren*; Fr. *alcoran*; Ital. *alcorano*. From Arab. *al*=the; *koran*=book.]

1. The Mohammedan Scriptures. [KORAN.]

"The holy lawes of our *Alkaroun*.

Geven by Goddes messangere Makamete."

Chaucer: The Man of Lawes Tale, 4,752-3.

"With soule-profaning Turkish *Alcheron*."

Time's Whistle, Satire I. 188.

"I had rather believe all the fables in the Legend, and the Talmud, and the *Alcoran*, than that this universal frame is without a mind."—*Bacon: Essays, Civ. and Mor.*, chap. xvi.

2. *Arch.*: The name given to a high slender tower in Persian mosques in which the priests, at stated times, recite aloud prayers from the Koran. (*Gwilt*.)

āl-kor-ān-ic, **āl-cor-ān-ic**, *a.* [Eng., &c., *alkoran*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Koran.

āl-kor-ān-ist, *s.* [Eng., &c., *alkoran*; *-ist*.] One who adheres to the letter of the Koran, rejecting all traditions. The Sheeah sect is alkoranist, while the Soonnees adhere to the opposite practice.

all, ***āl**, ***āle**, ***älle**, ***āwl**, ***āwle** (Eng.); **ā'** (Scotch), *adj.*, *s.*, *adv.*, *conj.*, and *in compos.* [A. S. *eal*, *æl*, *al*, pl. *ealle*. In Sw. *all*, *hel*; Dan. *al*, *alle*; Dut. *al*, *alle*, *geheel*; Ger. *aller*, in compos. *all*; Goth. *alls*; Irish & Gael. *uile*; Arm. *ole*; Wel. *oll*, *hole*; Icel. *allr*, pl. *allir*; Goth. *alls*, *allai*; O. H. Ger. *al*, *aller*. Gesenius recognizes a connection, also, with Heb. *kol*=every, all. Wedgwood looks in another direction, believing all to be from the same root as *aye* (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

I. *Of number*: The whole number of; every one of.

"And Samuel said unto Jesse, Are here *all* thy children?"—1 Sam. xvi. 11.

II. *Of quantity*:

1. *Of an article, of work, &c.*: The entire amount; the whole of.

"Six days shalt thou labor and do *all* thy work."—Exod. xx. 9.

2. *Of time*: The entire, or whole duration of.

" . . . Master, we have toiled *all* the night, and have taken nothing. . . ."—Luke v. 5.

3. *Of space or extension*: The whole extent; whether this is to be reckoned by length only, by length and breadth, or by length, breadth and depth.

"Ther was also a Doctor of Phisik,
In *al* this world ne was ther non him lyk."
Chaucer: C. T., 413, 414.

¶ Sometimes *all* is loosely used, especially in colloquial language, for a large number, quantity, amount, or extent of anything; though this may fall far short of the whole.

"I am a linen-draper bold,
As *all* the world doth know."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

B. As substantive:

1. *Plural*: All people; all persons of the kind indicated.

"And *all* that believed were together."—Acts ii. 44.

2. *Singular*:

(a) The whole, as opposed to a part.

"And win, what haply fate may yet accord,
A soldier's death—the *all* now left an empire's lord."
Hemans: The Last Constantine, 90.

(b) Every person; everything.

" . . . tomorrow I will let thee go, and will tell thee *all* that is in thine heart."—1 Sam. ix. 19.

C. As adverb:

*1. *Originally*: A particle intended to give increased emphasis to a sentence or clause of a sentence. It is still so used in the languages of the Germanic family.

"He thought them sixpence *all* too dear."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3. (Song.)

2. Just; exactly; at the exact time when, or the place where.

"*All* as the dwarfe the way to her assyn'd."
Spenser: F. Q., I., vii. 18.

3. Wholly, completely, entirely.

"Woe to the bloody city! it is *all* full of lies and robbery."—Nah. iii. 1.

"Unwounded from the dreadful close,
But breathless *all*, Fitz-James arose."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 16.

4. In all respects.

"None are *all* evil."—*Byron: The Corsair*, I. xii.

5. Only; to the exclusion of all other persons or things.

"Sure I shall never marry, like my sister,
To love my father *all*."
Shakesp.: King Lear, i. 1.

*D. *As conjunction*: Although.

"And those two froward sisters, their faire loves,
Came with them eke, *all* they were wondrous loth."
Spenser: F. Q., II., ii. 34.

¶ In this sense it is often written *albe*, or *albee* (q. v.).

¶ There are many phrases in which *all* is found in composition with other words. The most important of these are—

After all: After everything has become known or been taken into account.

All along: (1) The whole way along (in space); (2) during the whole bygone period to which reference is being made (in time); (3) a term used in bookbinding, denoting that the thread passes from end to end of the fold, or directly between the distant points of punctuation.

All and some: One and all; every one; every thing.

"In armonr eke the souldiers *all and some*,
With *all* the force that might so soon be had."
Mirr. for Mag., p. 91.

bóil, bóy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șún; -țion, -șion = zhún. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

All a-row, all-a-row: All in a row.

"My friends above, my folks below,
Chatting and laughing all-a-row."

Pope: *Imitations of Horace*, Sat. vi., 135-6.

†**All four.** In the same sense as ALL FOURS, No. 1 (q. v.).

"... whatsoever goeth upon all four."—Lev. xi. 42.

All fours: (1) The whole of the four extremities (used of a human being creeping on arms and legs, or arms and knees; or of the ordinary movements of a quadruped).

"He [the gorilla] . . . betakes himself to all fours."—Owen: *Classif. of the Mammalia* (1859), p. 89.

(2) A low game at cards played by two; so named from the four particulars by which it is reckoned, and which, joined in the hand of either of the parties, are said to make all fours. (Johnson.) (3) **Law:** One case is sometimes said to be on all fours with another one when the two agree in all particulars with each other. (Will: *Wharton's Law Lexicon*.)

"... it must stand on all-fours with that stipulation."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 15, 1877.

All in all: (1) Supreme and undisputed ruler (adj., used of God).

"And when all things shall be subdued under him, then shall the Son also himself be subject unto him that put all things under him, that God may be all in all."—1 Cor. xv. 28.

(2) The aggregate of the qualities required to form an estimate (substantive).

"Ham. He was a man, take him for all in all, I shall not look upon his like again."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 2.

(3) In all respects (adv.).

"Lod. Is this the noble Moor whom our full senate Call all-in-all sufficient?"

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. 1.

All one: In all respects the same thing.

"The Saxons could call a comet a fixed star, which is all one with Stella crinita, or cometa."—Camden: *Remains*.

All over: (1) Spread over every part; wholly, completely. (Colloquial.)

2. All included.

All right: Satisfactory; quite correct; in a satisfactory manner.

All the better: In all respects the better. Used loosely for "So much the better."

†**All to:** [ALL-TO.]

And all: Included, not excepted.

"A torch, snuff and all, goes out in a moment, when dipped in the vapor."—Addison: *Remarks on Italy*.

At all: In any respect; to the extent; in any degree; of any kind; whatever.

"I find in him no fault at all."—John xviii. 38.

E. In composition: In composition all may be an adjective, joined with a present or a past participle, or an imperative, as *all-absorbing*, *all-abandoned*, *albeit*; an adverb, joined with an adjective or present or past participle, as *all-merciful*, *all-pervading*, *all-accomplished*; a substantive, as *all-shunned*; or an interjection, as *all-hail*.

all-abandoned, a. Abandoned by all.

"... this all-abandoned desert."—Shelton: *Tr. of D. Quix.*, i. 4, 1.

all-aborred, a. Abhorred by all.

"... all-aborred war."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Part I.*, v. 1.

all-aboard. A direction given by the conductor of a passenger train for all passengers to get on board the train.

all-absorbing, a. Absorbing all. Engrossing the attention; wholly occupying the mind so as to leave no room for thought about anything else.

all-accomplished, a. In all respects accomplished; of thoroughly finished education.

all-admiring, a. Wholly admiring.

"Cant. Hear him but reason in divinity.

And, all-admiring, with an inward wish,

You would desire the king were made a prelate."

Shakesp.: *King Henry V.*, i. 1.

all-advised, a. Advised by all.

"He was all-advised to give such a one."—Bishop Warburton: *Letters*, p. 13.

all-aged, a. Of all ages without distinction.

"Lowlander made the all-aged Stakes."—*Times*, Oct. 30, 1875, *Sporting Intelligence*.

all-amazed, a. Thoroughly amazed.

"And all-amazed brake off his late intent."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*.

all-approved, a. Approved by all.

"... all-approved Spenser."—More: *Song of the Soul*, Preface.

all-approving, a. Approving of everything.

"The courteous host, and all-approving guest."

Byron: *Lara*, I. xxix.

all-arraigning, a. Arraigning all people, or every part of one's conduct or reputation.

"We dread the all-arraigning voice of Fame."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xxi., 348.

all-assistless, a. Wholly unable to render one's self or others assistance.

"Stupid he stares, and all-assistless stands."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xvi., 970.

all-atoning, a. Atoning for all, or for everything; making complete atonement.

"A patriot's all-atoning name."

Dryden: *Absalom and Achitophel*.

all-be, conj. [ALBE.]

all-bearing, a. Bearing, in the sense of producing everything; omniparous.

"Whatever earth, all-bearing mother, yields."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. v.

"Where on th' all-bearing earth unmark'd it grew."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. x., 362.

all-beauteous, a. Everywhere, and in all respects, full of beauty.

"... All-beauteous world!"

Byron: *Heaven and Earth*, i. 3.

all-beautiful, a. In all respects very beautiful.

"All-beautiful in grief, her humid eyes,

Shining with tears, she lifts, and thus she cries."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xix., 301-302.

all-beholding, a. Beholding everything.

"Jove to deceive, what methods shall she try,

What arts, to blud his all-beholding eye?"

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xiv., 185, 186.

"Of all-beholding man, earth's thoughtful lord."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

all-bestowing, a. Bestowing everything, or bestowing whatever is bestowed.

"Had not his Maker's all-bestowing hand

Given him a soul, and bade him understand."

Cowper: *Conversation*.

all-blasting, a. Blasting every creature under its influence.

"This boundless upas, this all-blasting tree."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 126.

all-bounteous, a. Infinitely bounteous—an attribute of God.

"... the all-bounteous King, who shower'd

With copious haud."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. v.

all-bountiful, a. [The same as ALL-BOUNTEOUS.] Infinitely bountiful; whose bounty has no limits.

all-bright, a. Completely bright; bright in every part.

"All-bright in heavenly arms, above his squire,

Achilles mounts, and sets the field on fire."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xix., 434-5.

all-but, all but, a. Only slightly falling short of universality; nearly, almost.

"... I too acknowledge the all-but omnipotence of early culture and nurture."—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

all-changing, a. Perpetually changing.

"... this all-changing word."

Shakesp.: *K. John*, ii. 2.

all-cheering, a. Cheering all; inspiring all with cheerfulness.

"... the all-cheering sun."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.

all-collected, a. Thoroughly collected.

"Fierce, at the word, his weighty sword he drew,

And, all-collected, on Achilles flew."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xxii., 389-90.

all-comfortless, a. Wholly without comfort.

"All-comfortless he sits, and wails his friend."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xix., 367.

all-commanding, a. Commanding all; that is, issuing commands to all; possessed of unlimited sovereignty.

"Who, by his all-commanding might,

Did fill the new-made world with light."

Milton: *Transl. of Ps. cxxxvi.*

all-compelling, a. Compelling all beings, and in all matters.

"... and all-compelling Fate."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xix., 88.

all-complying, a. Complying always, and in every particular.

"All bodies be of air compos'd,

Great Nature's all-complying Mercury"

More: *Song of the Soul*, App., 28.

all-composing, adj. Composing all; making all tranquil.

"... all-composing sleep."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xxiv., 8.

all-comprehending, a. Comprehending everything.

all-comprehensive, a. [The same as ALL-COMPREHENDING.] Comprehending everything.

"The divine goodness is manifested in making all creatures suitably to those ideas of their natures, which he hath in his all-comprehensive wisdom."—Glanvill: *Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. 8.

all-concealing, a. Concealing everything.

"... all-concealing night."

Spenser: *M. Hubb. Tale*, ver. 340.

all-confounding, a. Confounding all.

"Ever higher and dizzier are the heights he leads us to; more piercing, all-comprehending, all-confounding are his views and glances."—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. xi.

all-conquering, a. Universally conquering; everywhere victorious.

"... all-conquering Rome."

Cowper: *Expostulation*.

"And sunk the victim of all-conquering death."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xviii., 150.

all-conscious, a. In every respect conscious.

"He, whose all-conscious eyes the world behold,

Th' eternal Thunderer, sat thron'd in gold."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. viii., 550-1.

all-considering, a. Considering all things.

"On earth he turn'd his all-considering eyes."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xi., 111.

"To few, and wondrous few, has Jove assign'd

A wise, extensive, all-considering mind."

Ibid., bk. xiii., 917-18.

all-constraining, a. Constraining all.

"... Nature, by her all-constraining law,

Each bird to her own kind this season doth invite."

Drayton: *Polyolb.*, Song 13.

all-consuming, a. Consuming everything exposed to its action.

"... an all-consuming fire."

Byron: *Hours of Idleness*.

"To God their praise bestow,

And own His all-consuming power,

Before they feel the blow."

Goldsmith: *An Oratorio*, act iii.

all-controlling, a. Controlling all. (Everett.)

all-covering, a. Covering all persons or things.

"No: sooner far their riot and their lust

All-covering earth shall bury deep in dust."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xv., 37-8.

all-creating, a. Capable of creating everything; which actually creates, or has created everything.

"His other works, the visible display

Of all-creating energy and might."

Cowper: *Task*, bk. v.

all-curing, a. Curing all or everything.

"When Death's all-curing hand shall close their eyes."

Sandys: *Job*, ch. xxi.

all-daring, a. Daring everything; shrinking from no effort, however arduous.

"... the all-daring power of poetry."—B. Jonson: *Masques at Court*.

all-dazzling, a. Dazzling all.

"... bind

To his young brows his own all-dazzling wreath."

Cowper: *Transl. of Latin Poems of Montil*.

all-defying, a. Defying all.

"Love, all-defying Love, who sees

No charm in trophies won with ease."

Moore: *The Fire-Worshippers*.

all-depending, a. Depending more or less upon every creature.

"... bereft

By needy man, that all-depending lord."

Thomson: *Summer*.

all-designing, a. Designing all things.

all-destroying, a. Destroying everything.

"But ah! withdraw this all-destroying hand."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xxi. 437.

all-devastating, a. Devastating everything.

"From wounds her eaglets suck the reeking blood,

And all-devastating war provides her food."

Sandys: *Job*, p. 58.

all-devouring, a. Devouring or consuming everything. (Lit. & fig.)

"... all-devouring flame."

Cowper: *Burning of Lord Mansfield's Library*.

all-dimming, a. Rendering everything dim.

"Then close his eyes with thy all-dimming dim."

Marston: *Address to Oblivion at the end of Satires*.

all-directing, a. Directing everything.

"... all-directing day."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 47.

all-discerning, a. Discerning everything.

all-discovering, a. Discovering in the sense of disclosing everything.

"Till all-discovering Time shall further truth declare."

More: *Song of the Soul*, Inf. of Worlds, st. 93.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

all-disgraced, a. In every respect disgraced; thoroughly disgraced.

"The queen
Of audience, nor desire, shall fail: so she
From Egypt drive her *all-disgraced* friend,
Or take his life there."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 10.

all-dispensing, a.

1. Dispensing all things.

"As frankly bestowed on them by the *all-dispensing* bounty as rain and sunshine."—*Milton: Of Reform*, bk. ii.

2. Affording a dispensation from the enforcement of a law or penalty; indirectly granting permission to do an otherwise illegal act.

"That little space you safely may allow;
Your *all-dispensing* power protects you now."
Dryden: Hind and Panther

all-disposing, a. Disposing all things.

"Of *all-disposing* Providence."
Wordsworth: The White Doe of Rylstone, c. vi.

all-divine, a. In all respects divine; infinitely divine.

"Then would I write the *all-divine*
Perfections of my valentine."
Howell: Letter, i. 5, 21.

all-divining, a. Divining everything; sagaciously unraveling every present mystery and forecasting every future event.

"But is there aught in hidden fate can shun
Thy *all-divining* spirit?"
Sir R. Fanshawe: Pastor Fido, p. 181.

all-dreaded, a. Dreaded by all.

". . . the *all-dreaded* thunder-stone."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

all-dreadful, a. In all respects dreadful; very dreadful.

"When Juno's self and Pallas shall appear,
All-dreadful in the crimson walks of war."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. viii., 459-60.

all-drowsy, a. Very drowsy.

"*All-drowsy* night."—*Browne: Brit. Past.*, ii. 1.

all-eating, a. Eating everything. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Were an *all-eating* shame and thriftless praise."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, ii.

all-efficacious, a. In all respects efficacious. (*Everett.*)

all-efficient, a. Of unlimited efficiency. In all respects, and to an unlimited extent, efficient.

all-eloquent, a. In the highest degree eloquent; of unbounded eloquence.

"O Death *all-eloquent*! you only prove
What dust we doat on, when 'tis man we love."
Pope: Eloise to Abelard, 335-6.

all-embracing, a. Embracing everything. (More or less figurative.)

". . . an *all-embracing* ocean tide."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. I.

"Soon as, absorb'd in *all-embracing* flame,
Sunk what was mortal of thy mighty name."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxiv., 91-2.

"A comprehensive, *all-embracing*, truly Catholic Christianity."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews*, 3d ed., Pref. vol. i., p. xxxiv.

all-ending, a. Putting an end to all things.

"Methinks, the truth shall live from age to age,
As 'twere retail'd to all posterity,
Even to the general *all-ending* day."
Shakesp.: King Richard III., iii. 1.

all-enduring, a. Enduring everything.

"With a sedate and *all-enduring* eye."
Byron: Child Harold, iii. 39.

all-enfolder, s. He who unfolds everything.

"Who dares to name His name,
Or belief in Him proclaim,
Veiled in mystery as He is, the *All-enfolder*?"
Goethe. (Quoted in *Tyndall's Frag. of Science*, xiv. 442.)

all-engrossing, a. Engrossing all.

". . . the *all-engrossing* torment of their industrialism."—*J. S. Mill: Pol. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. vii., § 3.

all-enlightened, a. In all respects or on all matters enlightened.

"O *all-enlightened* mind!"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xiii., 484.

all-enlightening, a. Enlightening all or everything.

"Forth burst the sun with *all-enlightening* ray."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvii., 735.

all-enraged, a. Enraged in the highest degree.

"How shall I stand, when that thou shalt be hurl'd
On clouds, in robes of fire, to judge the world,
Usher'd with golden legions, in thine eye
Carrying an *all-enraged* majesty?"
John Hall: Poems, p. 77.

all-envied, a. Envied by all.

". . . th' *all-envied* gift of Heav'n."
Pope: Miscellanies; Horace, Epist., bk. i., 4.

all-essential, a. Quite essential; that cannot on any account be dispensed with. (*Everett.*)

all-evil, a. In all respects evil; evil in the highest degree.

". . . his own *all-evil* son."
Byron: Parisina, bk. vi.

all-excellent, a. Infinitely excellent; of unbounded excellence.

"O Love *all-excellent*."
Cowper: Transl. from Guion.

all-flaming, a. In a thorough blaze; flaming in every direction.

"She could not curb her fear, but 'gan to start
At that *all-flaming* dread the monster spit."
Beaumont: Psyche, viii. 85.

All Fools' Day, s. The 1st of April; the day when, according to the ethics handed down, probably from pre-Christian times, it is considered right, if not even laudable, to make fools of all people, if one can, or at least of as many as possible. The approved method of doing this is to send them on silly or bootless errands. The victim thus entrapped is called in England an April fool, in Scotland an April gowk, and in France *Poisson d'Avril*, an April fish. A similar practice obtains in India at a somewhat licentious festival called the *Huli*, or *Holee*, which is designed to celebrate the vernal equinox. The habit of making the 1st of April a day of practical joking was once common in the United States, but is now falling into disuse.

"The first of April, some do say,
Is set apart for *All Fool's Day*."
Poor Robin's Almanac (1760).

"The French, too, have their *All Fools' Day*, and call the person imposed upon 'an April fish, *poisson d'Avril*,' whom we term an April fool."—*Brand: Popular Antiquities*.

all-forgetful, a. Wholly forgetful.

". . . *all-forgetful* of self."
Longfellow: Evangeline, pt. i., 4.

all-forgetting, a. Forgetting all people.

"How blest the solitary's lot,
Who *all-forgetting*, all-forgot,
Within his humble cell."
Burns: Despondency, 3.

all-forgiving, a. Forgiving all.

"That *all-forgiving* king,
The type of Him above."
Dryden: Thren. Aug., ver. 257.

all-forgot, all-forgotten, a. Wholly forgotten, or forgotten by all.

"For hours on Lara he would fix his glance,
As *all-forgotten* in that watchful trance."
Byron: Lara, I., xxvi.

(For ex. of ALL-FORGOT, see ALL-FORGETTING.)

all-giver, s. The giver of everything.

"The *All-giver* would be unthank'd."—*Milton: Comus*.

all-glorious, a. Infinitely glorious.

"*All-glorious* King of kings."
Cowper: Transl. from Guion's Joy in Martyrdom.

all-good, s. & a.

A. As subst.: A name sometimes given to a plant, the *Chenopodium Bonus Henricus*, called also the Mercury Goose-foot or Good King Henry. It is common in various portions of Europe. [*CHENOPODIUM*.]

B. As adj.: Infinitely good.

all-governing, a. Governing all.

"But Jove, *all-governing*, whose only will
Determines fate, and mingles good with ill."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xvii., 507-8.

all-gracious, a. Infinitely gracious.

". . . *all-gracious* Heaven."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 33.

all-grasping, a. Grasping everything.

". . . *all-grasping* Rome."
Scott: The Bard's Incantation.

all-great, a. In every respect great; infinitely great.

". . . that France was not *all-great*."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. VI.

all-guiding, a. Guiding all persons and things.

"Now give me leave to answer thee, and those,
Who God's *all-guiding* providence oppose."
Sandys: Job, ch. xxxv.

all-hail, imper. of v., or interj., s. & v. [*Eng. all*, and *hail*=health.]

A. As an imperative of a verb, or as an interjection: A salutation to God, to a human being, or to an inanimate thing.

1. Applied to God, it indicates reverential joy or adoration in approaching His presence.

"Jehovah, with returning light, *all-hail*."
Byron: Cain, i. 1.

2. Addressed to a person, it properly wishes him perfect health, but is used more vaguely as a salutation to express the pleasure which is felt in meeting him.

"And as they went to tell His disciples, behold, Jesus met them, saying, *All-hail*."—*Matt.* xxviii. 9.

3. Addressed to a thing, it implies that it is to the utterer a source of great delight.

"*All-hail*, ye fields, where constant peace attends!
All-hail, ye sacred solitary groves!
All-hail, ye books, my true, my real friends."
Walsh.

B. As substantive: Welcome.

"Greater than both, by the *all-hail* hereafter!"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 5.

"Give the *all-hail* to thee, and cry, 'Be bless'd
For making up this peace!'"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

C. As a verb: To salute.

"Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it,
Came missives from the king, who *all-hailed* me,
Thane of Cawdor."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 5.

***All-hallond, s.** [ALL-HALLOWS.]

***All-hallond-eve, s.** The eve of All-hallows' Day. [ALL-HALLOWS' EVE.]

All-hallow, s. [ALL-HALLOWS.]

all-hallowed, adj. Hallowed in the highest degree.

". . . our *all-hallow'd* ark."
Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 3.

All-halloween, s. [ALL-HALLOWS' EVE.]

All-hallowmas, s. The same as ALL-HALLOWS (q. v.).

All-hallown, a. Pertaining to the time about All-hallows.

¶ An *All-hallown* summer is a late summer.

"Farewell, thou latter spring! farewell,
All-hallown summer."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Part I., i. 2.

All-hallows, All-hallow, All-hallowmas, Hallowmas, *All-hallond, s. [*Eng. all*; *hallow*, or *hallow*; A. S. *halge* (genit. *halgan*)=saints.] [HALLOW.]

1. The old English designation of All Saints' Day, the 1st of November, formerly ushered in throughout Britain by the ceremonies and merry-making of All-halloween. [ALL-HALLOWEEN, ALL SAINTS' DAY.]

"Book of Riddles! why, did you not lend it to Alice Shortcake upon *All-hallowmas* last, a fortnight afore Michaelmas?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 1.

2. During the darkness of mediæval times, if the example which follows may be trusted, there were people who believed All-hallows to be a saint instead of a saint's day, and had no misgivings with regard to the genuineness of "his" relics when exhibited.

"Friends, here shall ye se evyn anone
Of *All-hallowes* the blessed jaw-bone,
Kiss it hardely with good devotion."
Heywood: Four P's.

All-hallows'-eve, *All-hallond-eve, All-halloween, *All-halloween-tide, Halloween, s. [*Eng. all*; *hallow* or *hallond*=*hallow*; *eve*, *een*=*eventide*. In A. S. *tid*, *tiid*=tide time.] The 31st of October, the evening before All-hallows (q. v.). Till recently it was kept up (especially in Scotland) with ceremonies which have apparently come down from Druidical times. [HALLOWEEN.] Though connected with All Saints' Day (1st of November), yet it seems to have been formerly a merry-making to celebrate the end of autumn, and help to fortify the mind against the advent of winter.

"*Froth. All-hallond-eve*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

"Betwixt Michaelmas and *All-halloween-tide*. . ."
—*The Petition of John Field, in Froude's Hist. of Eng.*, ch. vi.

All-hallow-tide, s. At or about the "tide" or time of All-hallows (q. v.).

"Cut off the bough about *All-hallow-tide*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. v., § 427.

all-happy, a. Completely happy. Happy in the highest degree.

all-hating, a. Hating all.

". . . this *all-hating* world."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 5.

all-heal, s. [*Eng. all*; *heal*: doubtless from the erroneous notion that the plant so designated was a remedy for all diseases.]

*1. The mistletoe.

"This was the most respectable festival of our Druids, called yule-tide; when mistletoe, which they called *all-heal*, was carried in their hands and laid on their altars, as an emblem of the salutiferous advent of Messiah."—*Stukeley: Medallist Hist. of Carausius*, b. 2.

2. A name for a plant, the *Valeriana officinalis*, or Great Wild Valerian.

3. Clown's All-heal; a plant—the *Stachys palustris*—belonging to the Labiatae, or Labiates.



All-heal (*Valeriana officinalis*).

all-healing, a. Healing all (diseases).

"The Druids' invocation was to one *all-healing* or *all-saving* power."—Selden: *Drayton's Polyolb.*, Song 9.

"Thy *all-healing* grace and spirit
Revive again what law and letter kill."
Donne: *Div. Poems*, xvi.

all-helping, a. Helping all.

"That *all-healing* deity, or *all-helping* medicine, among the Druids."—Selden on *Drayton's Polyolb.*, Song 9.

all-hiding, a. Hiding all things; concealing all things.

"O Night, thou furnace of foul reeking smoke,
Let not the jealous day behold that face
Which, underneath thy black *all-hiding* cloak,
Immodestly lies, martyr'd with disgrace!"
Shakesp.: *Tarquin and Lucrece*.

all-hollow, a. Completely; as, "to beat one *all-hollow*," that is, completely to surpass one. (*Vulgar*.)

all-holy, a. Infinitely holy; holy to a boundless extent.

"... the yearning for rescue from sin, for reconciliation with an *All-holy* God."—Milman: *Hist. of the Jews*, Pref., vol. i., p. xxii.

all-honored, a. Honored by all.

"... the *all-honor'd* honest Roman, Brutus."
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 6.

all-hoping, a. Hoping everything.

"... *all-hoping* favor and kindness."—Carlyle: *Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. VI.

all-hurting, a. Hurting all things.

"That not a heart which in his level came,
Could 'scape the hail of his *all-hurting* aim."
Shakesp.: *A Lover's Complaint*.

all-idolizing, a. Idolizing everything.

"*All-idolizing* worms, that thus could crowd
And urge their sun into thy cloud."
Crashaw: *Poems*, p. 156.

all-illuminating, a. Illuminating everything.

all-imitating, a. Imitating everything.

"*All-imitating* ape."
More: *Song of the Soul*, I. ii. 136.

all-important, a. Important above all things; in the highest degree important; exceedingly important.

"The *all-important* emotion of sympathy is distinct from that of love."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, Part I, ch. iii.

all-impressive, a. Exceedingly impressive; impressive in the highest degree.

all-including, a. Including all.

"... when he spreads out his cutting-board for the last time, and cuts cowhides by unwonted patterns, and stitches them together into one continuous *all-including* case . . ."—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. i.

all-infolding, a. Which covers over or infolds all things.

"The foodful earth, and *all-infolding* skies,
By thy black waves, tremendous Styx! that flow."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xv., 42, 43.

all-informing, a. Informing all.

"'Twas He that made the *all-informing* light,
And with dark shadows clothes the aged night."
Sandys: *Ps. civ.*

all-interesting, a. In the highest degree interesting.

all-interpreting, a. Interpreting all things.

"The *all-interpreting* voice of Charity."
Milton: *Doct. and Disc. of Divorce*, ii. 9.

all-invading, a. Invading everything.

"What art thou, Frost? and whence are thy keen stores
Deriv'd, thou secret *all-invading* power?"
Thomson: *The Seasons; Winter*.

all-jarred, a. Completely, or in all respects jarred; completely shaken.

"All was confused and undefined
To her *all-jarr'd* and wandering mind."
Byron: *Parisina*, xiv.

all-judging, a. Judging all.

"... of *all-judging* Jove."—Milton: *Lycidas*.

all-just, a. Wholly just.

all-kind, a. Infinitely kind.

all-knowing, a. Knowing everything; possessed of all knowledge.

"Since the *all-knowing* cherubim love least."
Byron: *Cain*, i. 1.

all-knavish, a. Wholly knavish.

"After the same manner it may be proved to be all-weak, all-foolish, and *all-knavish*."—Browning: *Bentham's Works*, vol. i., p. 282.

all-licensed, a. Licensed by all, or having received boundless license.

"... your *all-licensed* fool."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 4.

all-loving, a. Infinitely loving; of unbounded love.

"By hearty prayer to beg the sweet delice
Of God's *all-loving* spright."
More: *Song of the Soul*, I, iii. 32.

all-making, a. Making all; all-creating, omnific.

"By that *all-seeing* and *all-making* mind."
Dryden.

all-maturing, a. Maturing everything; bringing all things forward to ripeness.

"Which *all-maturing* Time must bring to light."
Dryden: *Ann. Mir.*, ver. 564.

all-merciful, a. Infinitely merciful; of unbounded mercy.

"The *all-merciful* God."—Coleridge: *Aids to Reflection*, 4th ed., p. 201.

all-murdering, a. Murdering every creature within his or its power to kill.

"... one *all-murdering* stroke."
Sir R. Fanshawe: *4th Book of Virgil*.

all-nameless, a. Not on any account to be named.

"Since that *all-nameless* hour."
Byron: *Manfred*, i. 1.

all-noble, a. In all respects noble.

"Spirit and matter have ever been presented to us in the rudest contrast, the one as *all-noble*, the other as *all-vile*."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, vii. 164.

all-nourishing, a. Nourishing all; nourishing all men, animals, and plants.

"Friend, hast thou considered the 'rugged *all-nourishing* Earth,' as Sophocles well names her?"—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

all-obedient, a. Thoroughly obedient to every command.

"Then bows his *all-obedient* head, and dies."
Crashaw: *Poems*, p. 169.

all-obeying, a. Receiving obedience from all.

"Tell him from his *all-obeying* breath I hear
The doom of Egypt."
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 1.

all-oblivious, a. Causing complete forgetfulness.

"'Gainst death and *all-oblivious* enmity
Shall you pace forth."—Shakesp.: *Sonnets*, lv.

all-obscuring, a. Obscuring everything.

"Till *all-obscuring* earth hath laid
The body in perpetual shade."
Bp. Henry King's *Poems; The Dirge*.

all-overish, a. [All over, and the suffix -ish.] Possessed of a feeling of being out of health from head to foot, without being able to specify any disease existing in one's frame. (*Vulgar*.)

all-overpowering, a. Overpowering all.

"Yes! such a strain, with *all-overpowering* measure,
Might melodize with each tumultuous sound."
Scott: *Vision of Don Roderick*, Introd., ver. 2.

all-overtopping, a. Overtopping all the rest.

"... the grand *all-overtopping* Hypocrisy Branch."
—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

all-panting, a. Thoroughly panting.

"Stung with the smart, *all-panting* with the pain."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xi., 351.

all-patient, a. Thoroughly patient. (*Mitford*.)

all-penetrating, a. Penetrating everything.

"Since I cannot escape from thy [Christ's] *all-penetrating* presence . . ."—Stafford: *Niobe*, ii. 31.

all-peopled, a. Peopled by all.

"... the *all-peopled* earth."—Byron: *Cain*, i. 1.

all-perfect, a. Infinitely perfect.

"... such th' *all-perfect* Hand!
That pois'd, impels, and rules the steady whole."
Thomson: *Summer*.

all-perfection, s. Complete perfection. [ALL-PERFECTNESS.]

"*All-perfection* of the British Constitution."—Browning: *Bentham's Works*, vol. i., p. 225.

all-perfectness, s. Complete perfection; perfection unmarred even by the smallest flaw or imperfection.

"... the world, heaven, and *all-perfectness*."—More: *Conf. Cabb.*, p. 153.

all-pervading, a. Pervading all space.

"An *all-pervading* Spirit . . ."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

all-piercing, a. Piercing everything.

"Lest Phœbus should, with his *all-piercing* eye,
Descry some Vulcan."—Marston: *Satires*, Sat. 5.

all-pitiless, a. In the highest degree pitiless; totally destitute of pity.

"An *all-pitiless* demon . . ."—Byron: *Manfred*, ii. 2.

all-pondering, a. Pondering on everything.

"To whose *all-pondering* mind . . ."
Wordsworth: *Sonnets to Liberty*.

all-potent, a. Having all power; all-powerful, omnipotent.

all-powerful, a. Having all power; omnipotent. (In its proper sense it can be used only of God, but it is sometimes loosely employed of men.)

"O *all-powerful* Being! the least motion of whose will can create or destroy a world . . ."—Swift.

"... the *all-powerful* Campbells."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

all-praised, a. Praised by all.

"This gallant Hotspur, this *all-praised* knight."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Part I.*, iii. 2.

all-prayer, s. Unceasing prayer.

"... he [Christian] was forced to put up his sword, and betake himself to another weapon called *all-prayer* (Eph. vi. 18)."—Bunyan: *Pilgrims' Progress*, pt. i.

all-present, a. Present everywhere; omnipresent.

all-preventing, a. Preventing everything. (*Spec.*) Preventing a person or persons from being taken unawares by an enemy or by danger.

"The cautious king, with *all-preventing* care,
To guard that outlet, plac'd Eumæus there."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xxii., 146, 147.

all-protecting, a. Perfectly protecting in every respect.

all-quickenings, a. Quickening all; imparting life to all.

"... *all-quickenings* grace."—Cowper: *Charity*.

all-redeeming, a. Redeeming all; ransoming every one.

"Not the long-promised light, the brow whose beaming
Was to come forth, *all-conquering, all-redeeming*."
Moore: *Lalla Rookh*.

all-rending, a. Rending everything.

"The *all-rending* hammer flung from the hand of Thor."—Carlyle: *Heroes*, Lect. I.

all-right, imper. of v. or interj. A term in common use signifying readiness for action.

all-righteous, a. Of unbounded righteousness.

"Such future scenes th' *all-righteous* powers display
By their dread seer, and such my future day."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xxiii., 303-4.

all-ruling, a. Ruling over all; possessed of universal sovereignty.

"... heaven's *all-ruling* Sire."
Milton: *Par. Lost*, bk. ii.

all-sagacious, a. Possessed of perfect sagacity.

All-Saints' Day, s. A festival instituted by Pope Boniface IV., early in the seventh century, on the occasion of his transforming the Roman heathen Pantheon into a Christian temple or church, and consecrating it to the Virgin Mary and all the martyrs. It did not take root for two centuries later, but once having done so, it soon spread through the Western Church. It is kept by the Churches of England, Rome, &c., on the 1st of November. It is designed, as its name implies, to honor all saints, or at least those no longer living on earth. It was formerly called All-hallows. In many American churches a custom has grown up of making the Sunday nearest the 1st of November the occasion of a service in memory of those who have died during the year.

all-sanctifying, a. Sanctifying all.

"The venerable and *all-sanctifying* names of the Apostles."—West: *On the Resurrection*, p. 328.

all-saving, a. Saving all.

"The Druid's invocation was to one *all-healing* or *all-saving* power."—Selden: *Drayton's Polyolb.*, Song 9.

all-searching, a. Searching everything.

"Consider next God's infinite, *all-searching* knowledge, which looks through and through the most secret of our thoughts, ransacks every corner of the heart, ponders the most inward designs and ends of the soul in all a man's actions."—South: *Serm.*, ii. 99.

all-seed, s. The name given to the Polycarpon, a genus of plants belonging to the order Caryophyllaceæ, or Clove-worts. The *A. tetraphyllum*, or four-leaved all-seed, occurs wild on the coasts of Western Europe. It has three stamina and a three-valved, many-seeded fruit. [POLYCARPON.]

all-seeing, a. & s.

As adjective: Seeing every person and thing. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... for what can 'scape the eye
Of God *all-seeing*?"—Milton: *P. L.*, bk. x.

"Q. Eliz. *All-seeing* Heaven, what a world is this!"
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, ii. 1.

"... the *all-seeing* sun."
Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 2.

As substantive: The Being who sees all persons and everything—God.

"... he has cast himself before the *All-seeing* . . ."
—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

All-seer, s. He who sees all.

"That high *All-seer*, which I dallied with,
Hath turned my feigned prayer on my head."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. i.

all-shaking, a. Shaking everything.

"Thou *all-shaking* thunder."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

all-shamed, a. Shamed, or put to shame before all; completely put to shame.

"Tho' thence I rode *all-shamed*, hating the life
He gave me."
Tennyson: Enid.

all-shrouding, a. Shrouding everything.

all-shunned, a. Shunned by all.

"His poor self,
A dedicated beggar to the air,
With his disease of *all-shunn'd* poverty,
Walks, like contempt, alone."
Shakesp.: Tim. of Ath., iv. 1.

all-sided, a. On every side.

"... a culture which should not be one-sided, but
all-sided."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science.*

all-silent, a. In complete silence.

"Sighfully or *all-silent* gaze upon him,
With such a fixt devotion, that the old man,
Tho' doubtful, felt the flattery."
Tennyson: Merlin and Vivien.

All-Souls' Day, s. The day on which the Church of Rome commemorates all the faithful deceased. It was first enjoined in the eleventh century by Oidlon, Abbot of Cluny, on the monastic order of which he was the head, and soon afterward came to be adopted by the Church generally. It is held on the 2d of November.

"Rich. This is *All-Souls' Day*, fellows, is it not?
Sher. It is, my lord.

"Rich. Why, then, *All-Souls' Day* is my body's dooms-day."—*Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 1.*

All-Souls' Eve, s. The evening before All-Souls' Day. The evening of November 1st.

"'Twas *All-Souls' Eve*, and Surrey's heart beat high:
He heard the midnight bell with anxious start."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 16.

all-spreading, a. Spreading in every direction.

"... *all-spreading* happiness."
Byron: Cain, i. 1.

all-strangling, a. Strangling all.

"... the surges of the *all-strangling* deep ..."
Byron: Heaven and Earth, pt. i., s. iii.

all-subduing, a. Subduing all persons, or all things.

"Love, *all-subduing* and divine."
Cooper: Translation from Guion.

all-submissive, a. Completely submissive; in all respects submissive.

all-sufficiency, s. Sufficiency for everything.

"O God, the more we are sensible of our own indigence, the more let us wonder at thine *all-sufficiency*."—*Bp. Hall: Occasional Meditations, lxx.*

all-sufficient, a. & s.

A. As adjective:

1. Sufficient for everything.

"Books and schooling are absolutely necessary to education, but not *all-sufficient*."—*J. S. Mill: Political Economy (1848), vol. i., bk. ii., ch. vii., § 2, p. 330.*

2. In all respects sufficient.

"Here, then, is an *all-sufficient* warrant for the assertion of objective existence."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol., 2d ed. (1872), vol. ii., p. 452, § 448.*

B. As substantive: The All-sufficient Being—God.

"Through this [faith] Abraham saw a phoenix-like resurrection of his son, as possible with God; therefore obeyeth that command of offering his son, believing a metamorphosis possible with the *All-sufficient*."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English, p. 544.*

"Thou *All-sufficient* love divine."—*Charles Wesley.*

all-surrounding, a. Surrounding everything. *Spec.*, encompassing our globe.

"... *all-surrounding* heav'n."
Thomson: Spring.

all-surveying, a. Surveying everything.

"Then I observed the bold oppressions done,
In presence of the *all-surveying* sun."
Sandys: Eccles., p. 6.

all-sustaining, a. Sustaining all things.

"Doth God withdraw His *all-sustaining* might?"
Sir J. Beaumont: Poems, p. 69.

all-telling, a. Telling, that is, divulging everything.

"*All-telling* fame
Doth noise abroad, Navarre hath made a vow."
Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, ii. 1.

all-terrible, a. In all respects terrible; terrible to all.

"High o'er the host *all-terrible* he stands,
And thunders to his steeds these dread commands."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xix., 438-9.

all-the-world, s.

Fig.: An epithet applied by a person in love to the object of affection.

"You are my *all-the-world*, and I must strive
To know my shames and praises from your tongue."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, cxii.

†all to, †all-to, †all-too, adv. [Eng. *all; to.*]

1. Originally, the *all* and *to* were distinct from each other, the *to* being connected with the verb immediately following, to which it imparted force. At first that verb was always one meaning to break or to destroy, and the prefix *to* implied that this breaking or destruction was complete or thorough.

"The bagges and the bigirdles
He hath *to-broke* hem *all*."
Piers Ploughman, Vis. i., 5,073.

"*Al* is *to-broken* thilke region."—*Chaucer: C. T., 2,759.*

2. Subsequently, in the opinion of some, the *all* and *to* became connected, acquiring the signification of *altogether, quite, wholly, completely*. Others would reduce all these cases under No. 1, and sweep No. 2 away.

"It was not she that call'd him *all-to* naught;
Now she adds honors to his hateful name."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.

"She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That, in the various bustle of resort,
Were *all-to* ruffled, and sometimes impaired."
Milton: Comus.

"And a certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abimelech's head, and *all to* brake his skull."—*Judg. ix. 53.*

"... your Bonaparte represents his *Sorrows of Napoleon* Opera in an *all-too* stupendous style; with music of cannon-volleys, and murder-shrieks of a world ..."
—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus, bk. ii., ch. vi.*

all-too-full, a. Altogether too full.

"Strait-laced, but *all-too-full* in bud
For Puritanic stays."
Tennyson: The Talking Oak.

all-too-timeless, a. Altogether too timeless.

"But some untimely thought did instigate
His *all-too-timeless* speed, if none of those."
Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece.

all-triumphing, a. Triumphing everywhere, or over every one.

"As you were ignorant of what were done,
By Cupid's hand, your *all-triumphing* son."
B. Jonson.

all-unwilling, a. Highly unwilling.

"His presence haunted still: and from the breast
He forced an *all-unwilling* interest."
Byron: Lara, I., xix.

All-upholder, s. Upholding all. (An attribute of the Deity.)

"Gleams across the mind His light,
Feels the lifted soul His might,
Dare it then deny His reign, the *All-upholder*?"
Goethe. (Quoted in Tyndall's Frag. of Science.)

all-watched, a. Watched throughout.

"Nor doth he dedicate one jot of color
Unto the weary and *all-watched* night."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., iv., Chor.

all-weak, a. Thoroughly weak.

"After the same manner it may be proved to be *all-weak*, all-foolish, and all-knavish."—*Bowring: Bentham's Fragment of Government, vol. i., p. 282.*

All-wise, a. In all respects wise. Wise, with no admixture of folly. (A term applied to the Supreme Being, or to His action in the universe.)

"Adam: God, the Eternal! Infinite! *All-wise*!"
Byron: Cain, i. 1.

all-witted, a. Having all descriptions of wit.

"Come on, signior, now prepare to court this *all-witted* lady, most naturally, and like yourself."—*B. Jonson: Every Man out of his Humor, v. 1.*

all-worshiped, a. Worshiped by all.

"... in her own loins
She hutch'd the *all-worship'd* ore and precious gems."
Milton: Comus.

all-worthy, a. In the highest degree worthy.

"*Pis.* Oh, my *all-worthy* lord!
Clo. *All-worthy* villain!"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 5.

al'-la, prep. [In Ital. the dative case fem. of the definite article *la*, the one which is used before feminine nouns beginning with a consonant. Or it may be considered the prep. *allo, alli, agli, alla, alle*, which is=*to, at*, and is identified with the article. It corresponds with the French *au, aux, à la*.]

1. To the; according to.

2. After the manner of the . . . ; as *Alla Française*=after the French fashion.

alla-breve, a., s. & adv. [Lit.=according to the breve.] In quick time; in such time that the notes take only half their usual time to execute. It is the same as *alla-capella*. It is very rarely used in modern music.

alla-capella, a., s. & adv. [Lit.=according to the *capella*, or rather *cappella*, meaning chapel.] As is done in church music, which contains one breve, or two semi-breves, or notes equivalent to them in time.

alla-prima, s. [Lit.=to the first; meaning, at the first; at the very first.]

Painting: A process by which the proper colors are applied at once to the canvas without its being previously impasted for their reception.

Al'-la, s. [Arab.] [ALLAH.]

āl'-lag-īte, s. [In Ger. *allagit*. Apparently from Gr. *allagē*=change; *allassō*=to change; *-ite*.] A mineral, a variety of rhodonite, arranged by Dana in his *Carbonated* section. It is of a dull green or reddish-brown color, and is found in the Hartz mountains.

Al'-lah, s. [Arab. *Allah*, contr. from *Al-Ilah*=the Adorable; the (Being) worthy to be adored. *Al*=the, *Ilah*, from *alah*=to adore. Heb. *Eloah*; E. Aram. *Elah*=God.] The name of God in use among the Arabs and the Mohammedans generally.

"He called on *Alla*, but the word
Arose unheeded or unheard."

Byron: The Giaour.

Allah akbar, interj.=God (is) great. A Mohammedan war-cry.

Alla hu, Alla ho, interj. (=God is.) A Mohammedan war-cry, consisting of words taken from the muëzzin's call to prayer. The full form is *Allah-hu akbar*=God is great. (See *Herklots, Saffur Shur-neef's Moosulmans of India, 1832, p. xcvi.*)

"God and the prophet—*Alla Hu*!
Up to the skies with that wild halloo!"

Byron: The Siege of Corinth, v. 22.

Allah il Allah, interj. God is the God.

"*Alla il Alla*! Vengeance swells the cry—
Shame mounts to rage that must atone or die!"

Byron: The Corsair, ii. 6.

āl-la-mān'-da, s. [Called after Dr. Frederick Allemand, a professor of Natural History in Leyden University, and a correspondent of Linnæus.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Apocynaceæ, or Dogbanes. The *A. cathartica* is, as its name implies, cathartic. In moderate doses it is useful in such diseases as painters' colic, but given in excess it is violently emetic and purgative.

āl'-a-mort, a. [Fr. *à la mort*.] [AMORT.]

āl'-lan-ār-lŷ, adv. [ALLENARLY.]

āl'-lan-īte, s. [From T. Allan, the Edinburgh mineralogist, who first recognized it as a distinct species.]

Min.: According to the British Museum Catalogue, a variety of Orthite; but Dana considers it a distinct species. He places it in his Epidote group of Unisilicates. It is monoclinic and isomorphous with epidote. Its crystals are sometimes tabular and flat, at others long and slender, or even acicular. The hardness is 5.5-6, the sp. grav. 3.0 to 4.2. It is generally of a pitch brown or black color, with a sub-metallic pitchy or resinous lustre. It is akin to epidote, and is a cerium epidote. It contains the other rare metals—lanthanum, didymium, yttrium, and sometimes glucinum. Dana divides it into seven varieties: (1) Allanite proper, including *Cerine, Bucklandite, and Tantalite*; (2) Ural-orthite, (3) Bagrationite, (4) Orthite, (5) Xanthorthite, (6) Pyrorthite, and (7) Erdmannite. It is found in Greenland, Norway, and other places.

āl-lān-tō'-īc, a. [Eng. *allantois*; *-ic*.] Belonging to the allantois; pertaining to the allantois.

allantoic acid, s. An acid found in the liquor of the foetal calf. It was formerly called amniotic acid. [ALLANTOIS.]

allantoic fluid, s. A fluid found in the embryo of man and animals. The most notable element found in it is allantoin (q. v.).

āl-lān-tō'-īd, s. [ALLANTOIS.]

āl-lān-tō'-īn, s. [From *allantois* (q. v.).]

Chem.: C₄N₄H₆O₃. A neutral organic substance which contains the elements of 2 molecules of ammonium oxalate, minus 5 molecules of water. It is found in the allantoic liquid of the foetal calf. It is obtained artificially, together with oxalic acid and urea, by boiling uric acid with lead dioxide and water. Allantoin forms colorless, tasteless prismatic crystals.

āl-lān-tō'-īs, †āl-lān-tō'-īd, s. [In Fr. and Port. *allantoide*; from Gr. *allantoidēs*=shaped like an *allas*, genit. *allantos*=a kind of meat intermediate between our sausage and black pudding.] A thin membrane existing in the embryos of amniotic vertebrata. It is situated under the chorion, and outside the amnion of the embryo. It is well developed in the Ruminantia, but less so in the Rodentia. In the chick of birds it becomes applied to the membrane of the egg-shell, and constitutes the breathing apparatus of the young animal till the lungs are formed. The embryo of man possesses

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

an allantois, which, however, is but transient, shriveling before the end of the second month of development, and soon afterward entirely disappearing.

āl-lān-tūr'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *allantois*; *uric*.]

allanturic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An organic acid having the formula $C_3N_2H_3O_3.H$, obtained from uric acid.

*āl-lās', *interj.* [ALAS.]

*āl-lā'-trāte, *v.* [Lat. *allatro*=to bark at; *ad*=to; *latro*=to bark.] To bark as a dog.

"Let Cerberus, the dog of hell, *allatrate* what he list, to the contrary."—*Stubbes: Anat. of Abuses*.

āl-lā'y, *ā-lā'y, *ā-lā'ye, *āl-lēgg'e, ā-lēgg'e, *v. t. & i.* [It is probable that the A. S. *alecgan* and the Fr. *alléger* have both had to do with the origin of this word, which in its old form is best spelled with a single *l* (*alegge*) when from *alecgan*, and a double one (*allegge*) when from *alléger*. The A. S. *alecgan*, imp. *alege*, is=(1) to place, to lay down, to lay along, (2) to lay aside, confine, diminish, take away, put down or depress. Cognate with Dut. *leggen*=to lay, put, or place. The Fr. *alléger* is=to lighten, unload, ease, relieve, mitigate; *lège*=empty, light. In Sp. *aliviar*; Ital. *alleviare*; Lat. *allevio*=to lift up, (2) to lighten, to alleviate, (3) to diminish the force of, to weaken; from *levis*=light, not heavy. At first, *allay* and *alloy* were the same words.] [ALEGGE, ALLEGE. ALLOY, ALLEVIATE.]

A. Transitive:

*1. Formerly: To mingle the precious metals with baser ingredients.

2. To diminish the acrid character of a substance; to mix wine with water.

"Being brought into the open air,
It would *allay* the burning quality
Of that fell poison which assaileth him."

Shakesp.: King John, v. 7.

"If he drinketh wine let him *alaye* it, or let it be soure."—*Hollybush: Homish Apothecary*, p. 41.

3. To appease, to quiet, to diminish, to soften, to mitigate. (Applied to the appetites, the emotions, the passions, &c.)

"But God, who caused a fountain, at thy prayer,
From the dry ground to spring, thy thirst to *allay*
After the brunt of battle."

Milton: Samson Agonistes.

"But his exhortations irritated the passions which he wished to *allay*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

B. Intransitive: To abate.

†āl-lā'y, *s.* [From the verb.] [ALLOY, *s.*] The act of adding one thing to another, with the effect of diminishing, mitigating, or subduing the predominant characteristics of the one to which the addition is made; the state of being so mixed; the thing added to, mingled, or combined with the other; the mixture or combination thus made.

Used (1.) *Of metals*: An alloy of one metal with another; *alay*, *alaye*, *allay* being the old way of writing *alloy*. [ALLOY.]

"For if that they were put to such assayes,
The gold of hem hath now so badde *alayes*
With bras, that though the coyn be fair at ye,
It wolde rather brest in tuo than plye."

Chaucer: C. T., 9,042-5.

"The Scriptures mention the rust of gold, but that is in regard of the *alay*."—*Lord Bacon: Works*.

(2.) *Of other things*: Used in the general sense already given.

"Dark colors easily suffer a sensible *allay* by little scattering light."—*Newton: Optics*.

"True it is that the greatest beauties in this world are receptive of an *allay* of sorrow."—*Jeremy Taylor: Life of Jesus*, § xv.

āl-lāyed', *pa. par. & a.* [ALLAY, *v. t.*]

āl-lāy'-ēr, *s.* [ALLAY.] A person or thing that has the power of allaying.

"Phlegm and pure blood are reputed *allayers* of acrimony."—*Harvey*.

āl-lāy'-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [ALLAY.]

"Men . . . one that loves a cup of hot wine with not a drop of *allaying* Tyber in 't."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

āl-lāy'-ment, *s.* [Eng. *allay*; *-ment*. In Fr. *allegement*.] The act of allaying; the state of being allayed; that which allays, alleviates, diminishes, mitigates, or subdues.

" . . . and apply
Allayments to their act."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

*ālle, *a. & adv.* [ALL.]

*ālle, *s.* [A corruption of Sw. *alka*=puffin (?).] The little auk, or black and white diver, *Mergulus alle*, or *M. melanoleucos*. It is called also the Common Rotche. It inhabits the northern seas. [ALCA.]

†āl-lē'-crēt, *s.* [Ger. *aller*=all; *kraft*=strength.] A kind of light armor worn by the Swiss and some other nations in the sixteenth century.

†āl-lē'-crim bra'-bō, *s.* [Brazilian name.] The name given in Brazil to a plant, the *Hypericum laxiusculum*, there reputed to be a specific against the bites of serpents.

*āl-lēct', *v. t.* [In Fr. *allécher*; Ital. *allettare*; Lat. *allecto*, freq. of *allicio*=to draw gently to, to entice; **lacio*=to draw gently.] To entice, to allure.

"Allected and allured to them."

Hall: Henry VI., an. 30.

*āl-lēc-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *allectatio*, fr. *allecto*=to allure.] Enticement, allurements.

āl-lēc'-tive, *a. & s.* [Eng. *allect*; *-ive*.]

A. As adjective: Enticing, alluring.

"Woman yforced with fraude and disceipt,
To thy confusion most *allective* bait."

Chaucer: Rem. of Love, ver. 14.

B. As substantive: An enticement, an allurements.

"An *allective* to synne."—*Sir Thomas More: Works*.

āl-lēdge, *v.* [ALLEGE.]

*ālle-fēynt'e, *a.* [Apparently from Eng. *alle*=all, and Fr. *fainéant*=lazy, idle, sluggish.] Lazy, sluggish. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*ālle-fēynt'e-lē, *adv.* [ALLEFEYNTE.] Lazily, sluggishly. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*āl-lē'-fūl-lē, *adv.* Totally, completely. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*āl-lē'-gançe (1), *āl-lēg'-ē-ançe, *s.* [ALLEGE.] An allegation.

"How foolishly doth he secoud his *allegances*."—*True Nonconformist*. (Pref.)

*āl-lē'-gançe (2), *āl-lē'-gaunçe, *āl-lē'-gē-ançe, *s.* [O. Fr. *allegance*.] A lightening, relieving, relief.

"I hadde noon hope of *allegance*."

Romaunt of the Rose, p. 73.

*āl-lē-gant, *āl-lē-gaunt, *s.* [ALICANT.] Wine from Alicant.

āl-lē-gā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *allégation*; Sp. *allegacion*; Ital. *allegazione*; Lat. *allegatio*=(1) a dispatching, a mission, (2) an assertion by way of proof or excuse; from *allego*.] [ALLEGE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

†1. The act of affirming; the act of positively asserting or declaring.

2. The assertion which is made by one alleging anything; especially used for an excuse, justificatory plea, &c.

"My lord of Suffolk, Buckingham and York,
Reprove my *allegation*, if you can;
Or else conclude my words effectual."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Part II., iii. 1.

B. Technically:

Law: A statement by a party of any matter he undertakes to prove.

āl-lēg'e, †āl-lēd'ge, *ā-lēgg'e, *ā-lēy'de, *v. t. & i.* [In Fr. *alléguer*=to allege, to cite; Sp. *alegar*; Port. *allegar*; Ital. *allegare*. From Lat. *allego*, *-avi*=to dispatch on private business; (2) (*later*) to adduce, to allege: *ad*=to, and *lego*, *-avi*=to send as an ambassador, to appoint by will, &c.]

A. Transitive:

1. To adduce as an authority, or plead as an excuse.

" . . . no law of God or reason of man hath hitherto been *alleged* of force sufficient to prove they do ill . . ."

"If we forsake the ways of grace or goodness, we cannot *allege* any color of ignorance or want of instruction; we cannot say we have not learned them, or we could not."—*Bishop Sprat*.

2. To affirm positively, to declare, to aver. [See *v. i.*]

B. Intransitive: To assert, to affirm positively, to aver.

"Mere negative evidence, thay *allege*, can never satisfactorily establish the proposition."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 58.

āl-lēg'e-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *allege*; *-able*.] That may be alleged.

"Passing over of time is not *allegeable* in prescription for the loss of any right."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, pt. i., vol. iv., p. 184.

āl-lēged', *pa. par. & a.* [ALLEGE.]

"It was not sufficient to prove that the Bishops had written the *alleged* libel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

āl-lēged-humor, *s.* A satirical phrase applied to the feeble efforts of many aspirants to humorous composition.

*āl-lēg'e-ment, *s.* [Eng. *allege*; *-ment*.] Allegation.

"To Ramah they come to Saul, with many complaints and *allegements* in their mouths."—*Bishop Sanderson: Sermons*.

āl-lēg'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *allege*; *-er*.] One who alleges.

"The narrative, if we believe it as confidently as the famous *alleger* of it, Pamphilio, appears to do . . ."

Boyle.

āl-lē'-gi-ançe, *āl-lē'-gē-ançe, *āl-lēg'-āunçe, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *ligeance*; Low. Lat. *ligancia*, *ligiantia*, *ligeitas*=allegiance. Generally taken from Lat. *allego*=to bind to: *ad*=to; *ligo*=to bind. But Ducange, whom Wedgwood follows, derives the above words from Low. Lat. *litus*, *lidus*, *ledus*=a person intermediate between a freeman and a serf, and who owes certain services to his lord.] [LIEGE, LAD.]

1. The tie or obligation a subject owes to a sovereign, or a citizen to the government or state. Loyalty to the ruling power.

2. The infinite obligation due by every intelligent creature to the Creator.

"Your military obedience, to dissolve
Allegiance to the acknowledged Power Supreme."

Milton: P. L., bk. iv.

†āl-lē'-gī-ant, *a.* [ALLEGIANCE.] Loyal.

" . . . poor undeserver, I
Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks,
My pray'rs to heaven for you."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

āl-lēg'-īng, *pr. par.* [ALLEGE.]

āl-lē-gōr'-ic, āl-lē-gōr'-i-cal, *a.* [In Fr. *allégorique*; Sp. *alegorico*; Port. and Ital. *allegorico*; Lat. *allegoricus*; Gr. *allegorikos*.] Pertaining to an allegory; containing an allegory; resembling an allegory.

"A kingdom they portend Thee, but what kingdom,
Real or *allegoric*, I discern not."

Milton: P. R., bk. iv.

āl-lē-gōr'-i-cal-lē, *adv.* [Eng. *allegoric*; *-ally*.] After the manner of an allegory.

"Anaxagoras and his school are said to have explained the whole of the Homeric mythology *allegorically*."—*Max Müller: Science of Lang.*, vol. ii., p. 431.

"Even when he speaks *allegorically* he seems to represent the first form of allegory, in which it is traceably molded upon history, and serves for its key."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, i. 196.

āl-lē-gōr'-i-cal-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *allegorical*; *-ness*.] The quality of being allegorical. (*Johnson*.)

*āl-lē-gōr'-ism, *s.* [Eng. *allegor(y)*; *-ism*.] An allegory. (*Bp. Jewell*.)

āl-lē-gōr'-ist, *s.* [Eng. *allegory*; *-ist*. In Ger. *allegorist*; Fr. *allégoriste*; Port. and Ital. *allegorista*.] One who allegorizes; one who uses figurative language, or writes a work of a figurative character.

"Bunyan is indeed as decidedly the first of *allegorists* as Demosthenes is the first of orators, or Shakespear the first of dramatists."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

āl-lē-gōr'-ī-ze, āl-lē-gōr'-ī-se, *v. t. & i.* [In Ger. *allegorisiren*; Fr. *allégoriser*; Sp. *allegorizar*; Port. *allegorizar*; from Later Lat. *allegorizo*.]

A. Transitive: To convert into an allegory; to interpret allegorically; to explain in a figurative sense.

"An alchymist shall reduce divinity to the maxims of his laboratory, explain morality by sal. sulphur, and mercury, and *allegorize* the Scripture itself, and the sacred mysteries thereof, into the philosopher's stone."—*Locke*.

"He hath very wittily *allegorized* this tree, allowing his supposition of the tree itself to be true."—*Raleigh*.

"As some would *allegorize* these signs, so others would confine them to the destruction of Jerusalem."—*Burnet: Theory*.

B. Intransitive: To use allegory, to speak in a figurative manner. (Sometimes followed by *upon*, *of*, *regarding*, &c.)

"After his manner, he *allegorizeth upon* the sacrifices of the law."—*Fulke against Allen*, p. 223.

"Origen knew not the Pope's purgatory, though he *allegorize of* a certain purgatory."—*Ibid.*, p. 447.

āl-lē-gōr'-ized, *pa. par. & a.* [ALLEGORIZE.]

āl-lē-gōr'-ī-zēr, *s.* [Eng. *allegorize*; *-er*.] One who allegorizes.

"The Stoic philosophers, as we learn from Cicero, were great *allegorizers* in their theology."—*Coventry: Phil. Conv.*, v.

āl-lē-gōr'-ī-zīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ALLEGORIZE.]

āl-lē-gōr'-y, *āl-lē-gōr'-ie, *āl-lē-gōr'-ye, *s.* [In Sw. *allegori*; Dan. and Ger. *allegorie*; Fr. *allégorie*; Sp. *alegoria*; Ital. and Lat. *allegoria*; Gr. *allegoria*; fr. *allos*=another, and *agoreuō*=to speak in the assembly, to harangue; *agora*=an assembly, the forum; *ageirō*=to bring together.]

1. A discourse designed to convey a different meaning from that which it directly expresses. A figure of speech or a literary composition in which a speaker or writer gives forth not the actual narrative, description, or whatever else he seeks to present, but one so much resembling it as on reflection, to suggest it, and bring it home to the mind with

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

greater force and effect than if it had been told directly. In many cases the description given appeals to the eye, while the truth designed to be conveyed is one of a moral or spiritual kind. As a quotation already made [ALLEGORIST] shows, Macaulay considered John Bunyan as unquestionably the first of allegorists; and every reader of the "Pilgrim's Progress" will at once understand both what an allegory is, and how effectual a vehicle it can be made for the communication of religious knowledge. Spenser's "Faerie Queene" is a moral allegory. A brief allegory may be considered as a *single metaphor*; a long one as a *series of metaphors*. The distinction between an *allegory* and a *parable* is very slight. Crabbe says that a *parable* is mostly employed for moral purposes, and an *allegory* in describing historical events. The latter differs from a riddle or enigma in not being intended to perplex. For the distinction between an *allegory* and a *myth*, see the subjoined example from Max Müller.

"The difference between a myth and an *allegory* has been simply but most happily explained by Professor Blackie in his article on Mythology in *Chambers' Cyclopaedia*. 'A myth is not to be confounded with an *allegory*; the one being an unconscious act of the popular mind at an early stage of society; the other, a conscious act of the individual mind at any stage of social progress.'"—Max Müller: *Science of Language* (6th ed., 1871, vol. ii., p. 430.

"And thus it was: I writing of the way
And race of saints, in this our gospel day,
Fell suddenly into an *allegory*
About their journey, and the way to glory. . . ."
Bunyan: *Apology for Pil. Prog.*

"But he who was of the bondwoman was born after the flesh; but he of the freewoman was by promise. Which things are an *allegory*."—Galatians iv. 23, 24.

¶ In the passage from Galatians—the only place in the Authorized Version of the Bible in which the word *allegory* occurs—it is a mistranslation, and should disappear. The rendering should be: "Which things are allegorized."

2. *Painting and Sculpture*: A figurative representation of something else than that which is actually painted or sculptured.

ăl-lě-grět'-tō, *a. or adv. & s.* [Ital. dimin. of *allegro*=joyful; somewhat joyful.]

Music: As *adv. & adj.*: With pace and character livelier than that indicated by the word *andante*, but less rapid and brilliant than that denoted by *allegro* (q. v.).

As *substantive*: A movement in the time now described.

ăl-lě'-grō, *a., adv., or s.* [Ital.=joyful.]

A. As *adjective or adverb*:

I. *Ordinary Language*: Gay, merry, cheerful. (Milton: *Allegro and Penseroso*.)

II. *Music*: Gay, joyful, mirthful, sprightly, and, by implication, quick in time. It is the fourth of the five grades of musical pace and character. *Largo, Adagio, Andante, Allegro, Presto*.

B. As *substantive*:

Music: A movement in the time now described.

allegro agitato, *a. or adv.* *Allegro* in an agitated manner.

allegro assai, *a. or adv.* Very *allegro*.

allegro brillante, *a. or adv.* *Allegro* in a brilliant manner.

allegro giusto, *a. & adv.* A just and precise *allegro*. The term is generally employed to guard a performer against commencing at a too rapid pace.

allegro moderato, *a. & adv.* Moderately *allegro*.

allegro di molto, *a. & adv.* Exceedingly *allegro*.

allegro vivace, *a. & adv.* *Allegro* in a spirited manner.

¶ *Più allegro*, *adj. & adv.*: Quicker, more quick.

¶ *Poco allegro*, *adj. & adv.*: A little quick, rather quick.

*älle-hōle, *älle-hēyle, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *alle*; *hole*=whole or hale.] Whole, sound. (Prompt. Parv.)

*älle-hōo'-lŷ, *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *alle*=all; *hooly*=wholly.] Wholly, entirely. (Prompt. Parv.)

ăl-lě-lū-ia (Rev. xix. 6), ăl-lě-lū'-iah (iah or ia as ya), *s.* [HALLELUJAH.]

*älle-lŷk'e-lŷ, *adv.* [O. Eng. *alle*=all; *lykely*=likely.] Equally, evenly. (Prompt. Parv.)

ăl-lě-mānd, ăl-lě-mānde, ăl'-māin, *s.* [In Ger. *allemande*, from Fr. *Allemagne*=Germany. From *Alemanni*, the Germanic tribe, whose name (probably meaning All-men) seems to imply that they were a very miscellaneous assemblage of people. The name appeared about the middle of the third century, if not earlier. The Alemanni were then on the Upper Rhine. In 490 they were defeated by Clovis, at the battle of Tolbiac, four leagues from Cologne.]

1. *Music*: A slow air in common time; or a grave, solemn air, with a slow movement.

2. *Dancing*: (a) A brisk dance. (b) A figure in dancing.

ăl-lě-mōnt'-ite, *s.* [From *Allemagne*, where it occurs.] A tin-white or reddish-gray mineral. Composition: SbAs₂, or arsenic 62.15 to 65.22 per cent., and antimony 34.78 to 37.85.

ăl'-lěn-ar-lŷ, † ăl'-lăn-ar-lŷ, *adv.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps Eng.=alone; -er=more; -ly.] Solely, entirely, only, singly, alone, solitarily. (Scotch.)

ăl-lěr'-i-ōn, ăl-ěr'-i-ōn, *s.*

Her.: An eagle with the wings expanded, their points turned downward, and no beak or feet. It denotes imperialists vanquished and disarmed.

*al'-lěv-eüre, *s.* [O. Sw. (?), or fr. French *leveur*=lifter, raiser, gatherer (?).] A coin formerly in use in Sweden: its value was about five cents.

*al'-lěv'-i-āte, *a.* [Low Lat. *alleviatus*, pa. par. of *allevio*; Lat. *allevio*=to lighten: *ad*, expressing addition, *levo*=to lighten.] Alleviated.

al'-lěv'-i-āte, *v. t.* [From the adj.; Sp. *aliviar*; Ital. *alleviare*.] [LEVITY, LIFT.]

1. To make light in a figurative sense; to lessen, diminish, mitigate, allay. (Opposed to *aggravate*=to make heavy.)

" . . . those gentle offices by which female tenderness can alleviate even the misery of hopeless decay . . ."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. To extenuate or excuse an offense. [AGGRAVATE.]

al'-lěv'-i-ā-těd, *pa. par. & a.* [ALLEVIATE.]

al'-lěv'-i-ā-tīng, *pr. par.* [ALLEVIATE.]

al'-lěv'-i-ā'-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *allevatio*=a lifting up.]

1. The act of lightening, lessening, or mitigating an emotion, or extenuating a fault.

"All apologies for and *alleviations* of faults, though they are the heights of humanity, yet they are not the favors, but the duties of friendship."—South.

2. That which lessens or mitigates sorrow or other emotion, or extenuates a fault; an alleviating circumstance.

"Pleasures. . . . 32. Relaxation; 33. *Alleviation*; 34. Mitigation."—Bowring: *Bentham's Table of the Springs of Action*. (Works, i. 205.)

al'-lěv'-i-ā-tive, *a. & s.* [Eng. *alleviate*; -ive.]

1. As *adjective*: Which alleviates.

2. As *substantive*: That which alleviates.

"Some cheering *alleviative* to lads kept to sixteen or seventeen years of age in pure slavery to a few Greek and Latin words."—Corah's *Doom* (1672), p. 126.

ăl'-lěy, *ăl'-ěy, *ăl'-lāye, *ăl'-lŷe, ăl'-üre, *s. & a.* [Sw. *allé*; Dan. & Ger. *allee*; Port. *allea*; O. Fr. *alier*; Fr. *allée*=a passage, from *aller*=to go: (*lit.*=a passing or going).]

A. As *substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A walk in a garden, or a path in a wood or plantation.

"Where *alleys* are close graveled, the earth putteth forth the first year knotgrass, and after spiregrass."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

" . . . I know each lane, and every *alley* green,
Dingle, or bushy dell, of this wild wood,
And every bosky bourn from side to side."
Milton: *Comus*.

"And rode till midnight, when the college lights
Began to glitter firely-like in copso
And linden *alley*: then we past an arch."
Tennyson: *The Princess*, i.

2. A narrow passage in a city, as distinguished from a public street. As a rule, it is not a thoroughfare for wheeled carriages.

(a) Designed for bowling.

"Two sortes of *allayes* in London I finde—
The one agaynst the lawe, and the other againste kinde.

The first is where bowlings forbidden, men use,
And wastage theyr goodes, do their labor refuse."
Crowley: *Epigrams; Of Allayes* (1550).

(b) Designed for the habitation of the poorer classes.

"The other sorte of *allayes* that be agaynst kynde
Do mak my harte wepe when they com to my mind;
For there are por people welmost innumerable
That are dryven to begge, and yet to worcke they are able,

If they might have al things provided aright."

Crowley: *Epigrams; Of Allayes* (1550).

"That in an *aley* had a privé place."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 14,980.

"That town is a small knot of steep and narrow *alleys* . . ."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ The *Alley*, or *Change Alley*, was a place in London where stocks were formerly bought and sold. (Ash: *Dict.*, 1775.)

3. *Fig.*: One of the narrower passages, for the conveyance of blood through the human frame.

"That, swift as quicksilver, it courses through
The natural gates and *alleys* of the body."

Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, i. 5.

II. Technically:

*1. *Arch.*: Formerly an aisle in a church. [AISLE.]

"The cross *allie* of the Lanthorne before the Quire dore, goinge north and south."—Gloss. of *Arch.*

2. *Printing*: The compositor's standing place between two opposite frames.

3. *Drill Husbandry*: The vacant space between the outermost row of grain on one bed and the nearest row to it on the next parallel bed.

4. *Perspective*: Any passage represented as greater at its entrance than at its exit in the background, so as to give it the appearance of length.

5. *Art*: A fine marble or taw, originally of alabaster, used by boys in playing the game of marbles.

B. As *adjective*: Pertaining to or derived from an alley, as above described.

"Alas! it's not wys, a greate ouer syght,
Ye Aldermen and other that take *allaye* rente."
Crowley: *Epigrams; Of Allayes*.

ăl'-lěyed, *a.* [Eng. *alley*; -ed.] Formed into an alley; of the form of an alley.

"By pointed aisle, and shafted stalk,
The arcades of an *alley'd* walk
To emulate in stone."
Scott: *Marmion*, ii. 10.

ăl-li-ā'-ceous, *a.* [In Fr. *alliace*; Lat. *allium*.] [ALLIUM.] Pertaining to the plant-genus *Allium*, which contains the onion, garlic, &c.

1. *Bot.*: *Alliaceous plants* are plants more or less closely resembling the genus *Allium*.

2. *Min.*: Pertaining to the odor, like that of garlic, given out by arsenical minerals when exposed to the blow-pipe or struck by the hammer.

ăl-li'-aŋce, † ăl-li'-aūnce, *al-i'-aŋce, *al-ŷ'-aūnce, *s.* [Eng. *ally*; -ance. In Dan. *alliance*; Ger. *allianz*; Fr. *alliance*, from *allier*, *lier*=to tie, to unite; Sp. *alianza*; Port. *aliança*; Ital. *alleanza*.] [ALLY.]

A. *Ordinary Language*: The act of uniting together by a bond; the state of being so united; the document in which the nature of the union is particularized.

Specially:

1. A treaty, compact, or league formed between two or more independent nations. It may be offensive or defensive. [OFFENSIVE, DEFENSIVE.] Also the parties so uniting.

"Thus was formed that coalition known as the Triple Alliance."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Marriage, viewed specially as bringing into intimate relations two families previously unconnected; also kinship of a less intimate kind; also the person so uniting.

" . . . and read

The ordinary chronicle of birth,
Office, *alliance*, and promotion—all
Ending in dust."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

"For my father's sake,
And for *alliance'* sake, declare the cause
My father lost his head."

Shakespeare: *Henry VI., Part I.*, ii. 5.

"I would not boast the greatness of my father,
But point out new *alliances* to Cato."—Addison.

3. *Fig.*: Any sort of union more or less closely resembling either marriage or a league of nations.

B. *Technically*. *Her.*: *Arms of Alliance* are arms which come into a man's possession by matrimonial alliances, as the arms of his wife, which are impaled with his own, and those of heiresses, which he, in like manner, quarters. The arms here shown are those of the Prince and Princess of Wales.



*al-li'-aŋce, *v. t.* [From the substantive.]

Arms of Alliance.

"It [sin] is *allianced* to none but wretched, forlorn, and apostate spirits"—Cudworth: *Serm.*, p. 62.

*al-li'-ant, *s.* [Eng. *ally*; -ant.] An ally.

"We do promise and vow for ourselves of each party *alliants*, electors, princes, and states."—The Accord of Ulm. (Wotton's Rem., p. 532.)

ăl-li-ār'-i-a, *s.* [From Lat. *allium*=garlic; also the leek, which the *alliaria* resembles in smell.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Brassicaceæ, or Crucifers. The *A. officinalis* is the common garlic mustard, Jack-by-the-hedge, or Sauce alone. It was formerly called *Erysimum alliaria*.

ăl'-lŷce, *ăl'-lis, *s.* [From Lat. *alosa* or *alusa*=the shad.] Pennant's name for the Alice-shad (q. v.).

Alice-shad (*Alosa communis*): The name of a fish of the family Clupeidæ (Herrings). It is about two feet in length.

ăöl, böy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, †his; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tjon, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

†al-liq'-i-en-qŷ, s. [Latin *allicio*=to draw gently, to entice; *ad*=to, and *lacio*=to draw gently. Ger. *locken*; Dut. *lokken*; Sw. *locka*; Dan. *lokke*.] The power of attracting anything; attraction; magnetism.

"The feigned central alliciency is but a word; and the manner of it still occult."—*Glanville*.

†al-liq'-i-ent, s. [Lat. *alliciens*=attracting, pr. par. of *allicio*.] That which attracts.

"The awakened needle leaped toward its allicient."—*Robinson: Eudoxa*, p. 121.

***al-li'e**, v. t. [ALLY.]

***al-li'e**, s. [ALLY.]

al-li'ed, pa. par. & a. [ALLY.]

Frequently as adjective:

1. Bound together in a league, or united in marriage.

"... the other chiefs of the allied forces."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. Related to by affinity; akin to. (Used often in describing animals or plants.)

"But that the same laws should largely prevail with allied animals is not surprising."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii, ch. xv.

†al-li-gant, a. [Lat. *alligans*, pr. par. of *alligo*=to bind to.] Binding (?), or a mispronunciation by an uneducated woman of *elegant* (?).

"Yet there has been knights, and lords, and gentlemen, with their coaches; I warrant you, coach after coach, letter after letter, gift after gift; smelling so sweetly (all musk), and so rushing, I warrant you, in silk and gold; and in such allied terms."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

†al-li-gate, v. t. [In Sp. *aligar*. From Lat. *alligo*=to bind to; *ad*=to, and *ligo*=to bind.] To bind or tie together (*lit.* or *fig.*).

"... certain connatural instincts alligated to their nature."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

†al-li-gā-tēd, pa. par. & a. [ALLIGATE.]

†al-li-gā-tīng, pr. par. [ALLIGATE.]

al-li-gā-tion, s. [In Ger. *alligation*; Sp. *aligación*; Lat. *alligatio*=a tying to; *ad*=to, and *ligatio*=a tying, a binding.]

1. The act of tying together; the state of being tied together.

2. *Technically*. *Arith.*: A division of arithmetic which treats of the process for finding the value of compounds consisting of ingredients differing from each other in price. It is divided into *medial* and *alternate*. *Medial* alligation is when the quantities and prices of the several ingredients are calculated to determine the value of the mixture, and *alternate* when from the value of the separate ingredients and the value of their mixture is deduced the quantity of each which enters into the compound. Alternate alligation has three varieties: (1) *Alligation simple*, when the question is unlimited with respect to the quantities both of the simples and of the mixture; (2) *alligation partial*, when the question is limited to a certain quantity of one or more of the simples; and (3) *alligation total*, when the question is limited to a certain quantity of the mixture.

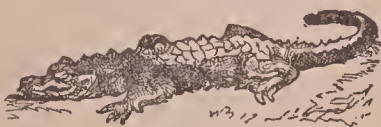
†al-li-gā-tōr, ***al-li-gar'-ta**, ***la-gar'-tōs**, s. [In Dan., Ger. & Fr. *alligator*; from Sp. *el legarto*=the lizard, pre-eminent above other lacertine animals in size. Herrera calls the caiman *lagarto o crocodilo*; Cowel derives it from Port. *allagarto*=a crocodile; Sir T. Herbert from *allegartos*, which he calls Sp. and Almain (*Todd's Johnson*). Sir Walter Raleigh terms the alligator *Lagartos* (q. v.). *Al* would then be the Spanish definite article *el*=the; and when the English sailors heard it pronounced immediately before *lagartos*, they, as Trench believes, supposed it part of that word. (*Trench: Study of Words*, p. 118.) Some older writers looked for the origin of the word *alligator* in another direction, deriving it from *legateer*, or *allegater*, the alleged Indian name for the animal.]

"And who can tell, if before the gathering and making-up thereof, the *alligarta* . . . ?"—*B. Jonson: Bart. F.*, ii. 6.

"I do remember an apothecary—
And hereabouts he dwells—which late I noted
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of simples; meagre were his looks,
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones:
And in his needy shop a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-shaped fishes."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

1. *Zool.*: A genus of reptiles belonging to the order Loricata, or Crocodilia, and the family Crocodylidae. It is known from its nearest allies, the Crocodiles and Gavials, by having the head depressed and the canine teeth of the lower received in a pit in the upper jaw. The hind feet are never completely webbed, and sometimes there is scarcely any



Alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*).

membrane at all. The genus is confined to the United States. The best known species is the *A. mississippiensis*, the Alligator of the Mississippi. It attains the length of fifteen or eighteen feet, or even more. At the approach of winter it buries itself in a hole on a river's bank, and becomes for a time torpid.

2. *Popularly*: Any crocodilian animal inhabiting the United States. These are not all of the genus above described; thus the "alligators" of the West Indies are true crocodiles.

alligator apple, s. A kind of Anona, *A. palustris*, which bears a fine, sweet-scented fruit, but too narcotic to be eaten. It grows wild in soft, marshy places in Jamaica. Its wood is so soft that it is called cork-wood, and is made into corks.

alligator pear, s. A tree, the *Laurus persea*, which is about the size of an apple-tree, and produces a fruit about the dimensions of a large pear. It is highly valued in the West Indies, the pulp being rich and mild, but requiring some addition, such as pepper and salt, to give it pungency. It is called also the *Avocado pear*.

alligator tortoise, s. The *Chelydra serpentina*, a tortoise found in North America. Its head and limbs are too large to be retracted within the shell. It belongs to the family Emydidae.

***al-lig'-a-tūre**, s. [Lat. *alligatura*: *ad*=to, and *ligatura*=a band, a ligature, from *ligo*=to bind.] A bandage. The old form of LIGATURE (q. v.).

al-lign'-ment, **a-lign'-ment**, (g silent), or **al-lin'e-ment**, s. [ALIGNMENT.]

†al'-li-kēe, s. The Teloo-goo name for a sedge, the *Scirpus dubius* of Roxburgh, the tuberous roots of which are eaten by the natives of Southern India, who consider them as good as yams.

al-lin'e-ment, s. [ALIGNMENT.]

***Al'-li-ōth**, s. An old form of ALIOTH.

†al-li're, ***al-lirs'**, a. [ALDER, a.] Of them all. The same as ALDER (q. v.).

"Sir Meleager, in gret mynd a man out to sende
To Sir Alexander belyve thaire allire maister
To come and help."—*Stevenson: Alexander*, 1, 254-6.

"Alexandire the athill, he allirs acoid."—*Ibid.*, 620.

†al'-lis, s. [Lat. *alosa*.] The same as ALLICE (q. v.).

†al-li'-sion, s. [Lat. *allisio*, from *allido*=to strike or dash against; *ad*=to, and *lido*.]

1. *Ordinary Lang.*: A striking or dashing against with violence.

"There have not been any islands of note or considerable extent torn and cast off from the continent by earthquakes, or severed from it by the boisterous *allision* of the sea."—*Woodward*.

2. *Marine Law*: The running of one vessel against another. The same as COLLISION (q. v.).

al-lit'-ēr-al, a. [Lat. *ad*=to, and *litteralis*=pertaining to a letter; *littera*=a letter.]

1. *Ordinary Lang.*: Pertaining to the practice of commencing two or more words in immediate succession with the same letter.

2. *Ethnol. and Philol.*: A term applied by Appleyard to the Caffre family of languages.

al-lit'-ēr-ā-tion, s. [In Ger. and Fr. *alliteration*; Port. *alliteração*: Lat. *ad*=to, and *litteratio*=instruction in reading and writing; *littera*=a letter.]

1. The commencement with the same letter of two or more words in immediate succession. Milton's expression, "Behemoth biggest born" (*P. L.*, bk. vii.), is an alliteration; so is the example which follows:

"Apt alliteration's artful aid."

Churchill: Prophecy of Famine.

2. *Less properly*: The repetition of a particular letter in the accented parts of words, even though these may not all be at their beginning; as—

"That, hush'd in grave repose, expects his evening prey."—*Gray*.

al-lit'-ēr-a-tive, a. [In Ger. *alliterativ*.] Pertaining to alliteration.

"... alliterative care and happy negligence!"—*Goldsmith: Traveler*, Introd.

"... alliterative poetry."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i, ch. ii.

al-lit'-ēr-a-tive-ness, s. [Eng. *alliterativeness*.] The quality of being alliterative. (*Coleridge*.)

al-lit'-ēr-ā-tōr, s. [Lat. *ad*=to, and *litterator*=(1) a teacher of reading and writing, (2) a grammarian. Or simply from *ad*=to, and *littera*=a letter.] One who habitually practices alliteration.

†al-li-tūr'-ic, a. [Eng. *uric*, from Lat. *urina*=urine.]

allituristic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_6N_4H_5O_4.H$. An organic acid obtained from uric acid.

†al'-li-ūm, s. [In Fr. *ail*; Sp. *ajo*; Port. *alho*; Ital. *aglio*; from Lat. *allium*, *alium*=the garlic, leek, &c. Théis derives it from the Celtic *all*=acrid or burning.] A genus

of plants belonging to the order Liliaceae or Lily-worts, and the section Scilleae. It contains over one hundred and fifty species. Of these the *A. ursinum*, the Broad-leaved Garlic, or Ramsons, is pretty frequent, and another, the *A. vineare* (Crow-garlic), is not rare. The most familiar species of the genus are, however, those which occur in our gardens. The onion is *A. cepa*; the leek, *A. porrum*; the garlic, *A. sativum*; the chive, *A. schoenoprasum*; and the shallot, *A. ascalonicum*. The chief species cultivated in Eastern Europe are the *A. ascalonicum* and the *A. tuberosum*. The hill-people in India eat the bulbs of *A. leptophyllum*, and dry and preserve the leaves as a condiment.



Allium.

1. Bulb. 2. Plant. 3. Flower. 4. Single Floweret.

"He allium calls his onions and his leeks."—*Crabbe*.

†al-lō-cā-mēl'-ūs, s. [From Gr. *allos*=another, hence strange, unreal, mythic; and *kamēlos*, Lat. *camelus*=a camel.] An unreal or mythic camel.

In *Heraldry*: The ass-camel, a mythical animal, compounded of the camel and the ass; borne as a crest by the Eastland Company, now merged in the Russia Company. (*Glossary of Heraldry*.)



Arms of the Eastland Company.

†al-lō-cāte, v. t. [Lat. *ad*=to, and *loco*=to place; *locus*=a place.]

1. *Ordinary Lang.*: To locate or place one thing to another; to assign, to set aside; to place to one's account.

"Upon which discovery the court is empowered to seize upon and allocate for the immediate maintenance of such children a sum not exceeding a third of the whole fortune."—*Burke: Popery Laws*. (*Richardson*.)

2. In the *Exchequer*: To make an allowance on an exchequer account.

3. To fix the proportion due by each landholder in an augmentation of a minister's stipend. (*Scotch*.) (*Erskine's Institutes*, II., ii. 10.)

†al-lō-cā-tēd, pa. par. [ALLOCATE.]

†al-lō-cā-tīng, pr. par. [ALLOCATE.]

†al-lō-cā-tion, s. [In Fr. *allocation*; Ital. *allogazione*; Lat. *ad*=to, and *locatio*=a placing, an arrangement; *loco*=to place.]

1. In a *general sense*: The act of putting one thing to another; the state of being so allocated; the thing allocated. Frequently used in connection with the assignment to an applicant of shares in a company or land in a colony, after the purchase-money for one or other of these has been paid.

2. *Spec.*: The admission of an item in an account, and its consequent addition to the other items. The term is used chiefly in the Exchequer, and a writ "de allocatione facienda" is a writ directed to the Lord Treasurer or Barons of the Exchequer, commanding them to allow an accountant such sums as he has lawfully expended in the execution of his office.

†al-lō-cā-tūr, s. [Law Lat. (*lit.*=it is allowed).] *Law*: A certificate given by the proper officers, at the termination of an action, that costs are allowed.

†al-lō-chrō'-ite, s. [In Ger. *allochroit*; Gr. (1) *allos*=another; (2) *chroa*=surface . . . color; and (3) suff. *-ite*.] A mineral, a variety of Andradite, or Lime Iron-garnet, which again is classed by Dana under Iron-garnet, one of the three prominent groups into which he divides the great mineral species or genus Garnet (q. v.). Allochroite is of a grayish, dingy yellow, or reddish color. It is opaque, and has a shining vitreo-resinous lustre. It strikes fire with steel. It is found in the iron mine of Virums, near Drammen, in Norway.

†al-lō-clās'-ite, s. [Gr. *allos*=another; *klasis*=breaking, fracture; from *klaō*=to break, break off. So called because its cleavage differs from that of arsenopyrite and marcasite, which it is like.] An orthorhombic mineral classed by Dana with his Sulphides. It contains 32.69 of arsenic, 30.15 of bismuth, 16.22 of sulphur, 10.17 of cobalt, with smaller quantities of iron, zinc, nickel, and gold. It occurs in Hungary.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

āl-lō-cū-tion, *s.* [Lat. *allocutio*= (1) a speaking to; (2) a consolatory address; (3) an oration addressed by a Roman general to his soldiers: *ad*=to, and *locutio*=a speaking, from *loquor*=to speak.]

1. The act of speaking.
2. That which is "spoken," whether by the lips or by the pen.

¶ Used specially of utterances by the Pope on matters regarding which he desires to address his followers and the world.

āl-lō-dī-āl, *a.* [In Sw. *odal*; Ger., Fr., & Port. *allodial*; Sp. *alodial*.] Pertaining to land, or the tenure of land held without any acknowledgment of a feudal superior; held not by feudal tenure, but independently.

"... *alodial*, that is, wholly independent, and held of no superior at all."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 4.

āl-lō-dī-āl-ist, *s.* [Eng. *allodial*; *-ist*.] One who holds allodial land.

"Moreover, instead of paying a fine like the free *alodialist*..."—*Penny Cycl.*, i. 355.

āl-lō-dī-āl-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *allodial*; *-ity*. In Fr. *allodialité*; Ital. *allodialità*.] The state of being in possession of allodial land.

"Allodialita, *s. f.*, *allodiality*."—*Graglia: Ital. Dict.* (1848).

āl-lō-dī-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *allodial*; *-ly*.] By the tenure called allodial.

"And in Germany, according to Du Cange (*Gloss.*, lit. Barones), a class of men called *Semper Barones* held their lands *allodially*."—*Penny Cycl.*, i. 355.

āl-lō-dī-an, *a.* [From *allodium* (q. v.).] The same as **ALLODIAL** (q. v.). (*Cowel*.)

āl-lō-dī-ūm, *s.* [In Sw. *odalogo*; Ger. *allodium*; Fr. *alleu*, or *franc-alleu*; Low Lat. *allodium*. A word of uncertain etymology. According to Pontoppidan, it comes from *all* and *odh*=all property, whole estate, or property in the highest sense of the word. *Odh* is connected with *odal*; Dan. *odel*; Orcadian *udal*; all having the same signification as the word *allodial*. Less probably derived from the Celtic *allod*=ancient.]

Law: Landed property belonging to a person in his own right, and for which he consequently owes no rent or service to a superior. It is contradistinguished from *feod* (*feud*), which, under the feudal system, was landed property held from a superior, on condition of the tenants rendering him certain service.

āl-lōg'-ōn-ite, *s.* [In Ger. *allogonit*. From Gr. *allos*=other; *gonia*=angle; *-ite*.]

Min.: A mineral, called also Herderite (q. v.).

āl-lō-grāph, *s.* [Gr. *allos*=another, and *graphē*=a writing.] A document written by other parties than those to whom it refers. It is opposed to **AUTOGRAPH**.

āl-lō-mor'-phite, *s.* [In Ger. *allomorphit*; Gr. *allomorphos*=of strange shape; *allos*=another, strange, and *morphē*=form, shape; *-ite*.]

Min.: A mineral, a variety of barite, or barytes. It has the form and cleavage of anhydrite. It is found near Rudolstadt, in Germany.

***āl-lō-ne**, *a.* Old spelling of **ALONE**.

āl-lōnge, *s.* [Fr. *allongé*=lengthened; *pa. par.* of *allonger*=to lengthen, to extend, as the arm; hence to thrust.]

1. In *Fencing*: A pass or thrust with a rapier, so called from the lengthening or extending of the fencer's arm in delivering the blow.
2. *Horsemanship*: A long rein used when a horse is trotted in the hand.

3. *Comm.*: An additional slip of paper annexed to a bill to afford room for endorsements when the original bill is too small for the purpose; a rider.

†āl-lōo', *v. t.* Rare form of **HALLOO** (q. v.).

"*Alloo* thy furious mastiff; bid him vex
The noxious herd and print upon their ears
A sad memorial of their past offense."—*Philips*.

***āl-lōon'**, *a.* Old spelling of **ALONE**.

āl-lō-pal-ā'-dī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *allos*=another; Eng., &c., *palladium*.] A mineral which crystallizes in hexagonal small tablets, while palladium, to which it is akin, does so in minute octahedrons. It occurs in the Harz mountains.

āl-lō-pāth-ēt'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *allos*=another, and *pathētikos*=subject to feeling.] [**ALLOPATHY**.] Pertaining to allopathy.

āl-lō-pāth-ēt'-ic-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *allopathetical*; *-ly*.] After the manner prescribed by allopathy.

āl-lō-pāth-ic, *a.* [In Fr. *allopathique*; Gr. *allos*=another, and *pathos*=state, condition.] [**ALLOPATHY**.] Pertaining to allopathy.

āl-lō-pāth-ic-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *allopathical*; *-ly*.] After the manner prescribed by allopathy.

āl-lō-pāth-ist, or **āl-lōp'-a-thīst** (the form **āl-lō-pāth**, occasionally used, is of doubtful propriety), *s.* [In Ger. *allopath*.] One who practices or believes in allopathy.

āl-lō-path-ŷ, or **āl-lōp'-a-thŷ**, *s.* [In Fr. and Ger. *allopathie*; from Gr. *allos*=another, and *pathos*=anything which befalls one; hence, a passive state or condition; *pathein*, 2 aor. inf. of *paschō*=passively to receive an impression, to suffer.] A system of medicine—that ordinarily practiced—the object of which is to produce in the bodily frame another condition of things than that in or from which the disease has originated. If this can be done the disease, it is inferred, will cease. Allopathy is opposed to homœopathy, which aims at curing diseases by producing in antagonism to them symptoms similar to those which they produce; the homœopathic doctrine being that "like is cured by like."

āl-lō-phāne, *s.* [In Ger. *allophan*; Gr. *allos*=another, and *phainō*=to make to appear. The reference is to its change of appearance under the blow-pipe.] A mineral classed by Dana as the first of his Sub-silicates. It occurs amorphous, in incrustations, stalactitic, or nearly pulverulent. It is pale sky-blue, green, brown, yellow, or colorless. Its hardness is 3; sp. gr. 1.85-1.89. It is very brittle. It consists of silica, 19.8 to 24.11 parts; alumina, 32.20 to 41 parts; water, 35.74 to 44.20, with a little lime.

āl-lō-phān'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *allos*=another, and *phainō*=to cause to appear.] Pertaining to anything which changes its appearance, or of which the aspect is altered.

allophanic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2N_2H_4O_3$. A monureide of carbonic acid obtained by passing the vapor of cyanic acid into absolute alcohol.

***āl-lō-phite**, *s.* A pale grayish-green mineral, a variety of Penninite. It contains silica, 36.23; alumina, 21.92; magnesia, 35.53, with smaller amounts of water, sesquioxide of iron, and oxide of chromium. It resembles pseudophite. It is found in Siberia. (*Dana*, 2d Appendix.)

†āl-lō-phŷl'-i-an, *s.* [Lat. *allophylus*; Gr. *allophylos*=of another tribe: *allos*=another, and *phylē*=union of individuals in a community; a tribe.]

Plural. Ethnology: A term introduced by Prichard to characterize the nations or races of Europe and Asia not belonging to the Indo-European, the Syro-Arabian, or the Egyptian races. (See Prichard's *Nat. Hist. of Man*, 2d ed., 1865, pp. 185, 186.) The term has all but fallen into disuse, having been superseded by *Turanian* (q. v.).

āl-lō-quŷ, *s.* [Lat. *alloquium*; from *alloquor*=to speak to: *ad*=to, and *loquor*=to speak.] The act of speaking to any one; an address delivered to one in conversation, or more formally.

āl-lō-sör'-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *allos*=various, and the botanical word *sorus*=the organs of fructification upon a fern. So named on account of the different aspects of the sori at diverse periods.] A genus of ferns now much more commonly known by the name of *Cryptogamia*. *A. crispus* is now *C. crispus*, and is commonly called the Parsley Fern from its similarity in appearance to that plant. In the annexed illustration is shown a specimen with one fertile and two barren fronds.

āl-lōt', ***a-lōtte**,

***a-lōt'**, *v. t.* [A. S. *hleotan*

=to cast lots, to appoint or ordain by lot; *hlōt*=a lot.]

1. To distribute by lot.
2. To distribute in any way, to give a share to each.

"Since fame was the only end of all their studies, a man cannot be too scrupulous in allotting them their due portion of it."—*Tatler*.

3. To grant, to bestow, to assign.

"Five days we do *allot* thee for provision,
To shield thee from disasters of the world;
And, on the sixth, to turn thy hated back
Upon our kingdom."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

āl-lōt'-ment, *s.* [Eng. *allot*; *-ment*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of assigning by lot, or of assigning in any way to one as his lot or share, or of bestowing anything on any one.
2. The state of being so allotted, or having one's lot assigned.

"I see it not in their allotment here."

Byron: Cain, ii. 1.

3. Anything allotted.

(a) Anything allotted to a person; one's share or portion.

"... and they were not even permitted to buy the allotments, when the grantee was willing to sell."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiii., pt. i., § 9.

(b) Anything appropriated to a particular purpose, or set apart for a special use.

"It is laid out into a grove for fruits and shade, a vineyard, and an allotment for olives and herbs."—*Broome*.

B. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: The dividing of a ship's cargo into portions, the right of purchasing which is assigned to several persons by lot.

2. *Polit. Econ.*: *Allotment of Land*, or the *Allotment System in England*: An assignment of small portions of land to agricultural laborers or the humbler class of artisans gratuitously, or for a small rent, to enable them to eke out their scanty incomes, and develop home feelings in their minds. Or an assignment of portions of land for the production of particular crops. (*Mill: Polit. Econ.*, pp. 440, &c.)

allotment-holder, *s.* One who holds an allotment.

"It does not answer to any one to pay others for exerting all the labor which the peasant, or even the allotment-holder, gladly undergoes when the fruits are to be wholly reaped by himself."—*Mill: Polit. Econ.*

āl-lō-trōp'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *allotropy*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to allotropy; existing in diverse states, as the diamond in the form of the hardest of minerals, and also of charcoal.

"Well, what is lamp-black? Chemists will tell you that it is an allotropic form of the diamond; here, in fact, is a diamond reduced to charcoal by intense heat. Now the allotropic condition has long been defined as due to a difference in the arrangement of a body's particles."—*Tyndall on Heat*, 3d ed., p. 323.

āl-lōt'-rōp-ism, *s.* [Eng. *allotropy*; *-ism*.] The same as **ALLOTROPY** (q. v.).

āl-lōt'-rōp-ŷ, **āl-lā-trōp-ŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *allotropos*=of or in another manner; *allos*=another, and *trōpē*=a turn, turning, change; *trēpō*=to turn.] The name given by Berzelius to the variation of properties which is observed in many substances. For instance, there are some minerals which crystallize in two distinct and unallied form of crystals. This dimorphism is a case of allotropy. (*Graham's Chemistry*, vol. i., pp. 176-81.) For the diamond and carbon see example under **ALLOTROPIC**. So also there is a variety of sulphur which is soluble, and another which is insoluble; and a common, and again an amorphous phosphorus differing in their qualities.

āl-lōt'-tēd, *pa. par. & a.* [**ALLOT**.]

"What will the suitors? Must my servant-train
Th' allotted labors of the day refrain,
For them to form some exquisite repast?"

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iv., 906-908.

"In the house of God every Christian has his allotted function."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., p. 361.

āl-lōt'-tēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *allot*; *-ery*.] That which is assigned to one by lot or otherwise.

"Allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman; or give me the poor *allottery* my father left me by testament."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.

āl-lōt'-tīng, *pr. par.* [**ALLOT**.]

***āl-lōw'** (1), ***a-low** (1), **a-loue** (1), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *alouer*, from Lat. *allaudare*, *adlaudare*=to praise, from *ad*=to, and *laus* (acc. *laudem*)=praise.]

*1. To praise.

"Saint Mary Magdaleyn was more *alowed* of Christ for bestowing that costly oyntemente vpon hys head."—*Sir T. More: Works*, fo. 672.

*2. To approve, to sanction, &c.

"Truly ye bear witness that ye *allow* the deeds of your fathers: for they indeed killed them, and ye build their sepulchres."—*Luke* xi. 48.

*3. To take into account, to reckon.

"Abram levede to God, and it was *alowid* to hym for ryghtwisnes."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xv. 6.

āl-lōw' (2), ***a-low** (2), *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *alouer*=to let out to hire, from Low Lat. *alloco*, from Lat. *ad*=to, and *loco*=to let, to lease, to farm out.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To accord, grant, give, or bestow, either in satisfaction of a claim of right or from generosity.

"But in the Netherlands England and Holland were determined to *allow* him nothing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. To permit, as a course of conduct; to grant license to.

"Let's follow the old carl, and get the bedlam

To lead him where he would; his roguish madness
Allows itself to anything."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 7.

3. To admit of, to tolerate, as being consistent with the genius of.

"All that the nature of his poem demanded or *allowed*."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*. (Postscript.)

4. To admit, or concede, as that a statement is true, or that a right has been established. (Followed by an objective case, or by the infinitive mood.)

"And have hope toward God, which they themselves also *allow*, that there shall be a resurrection of the dead."—*Acts* xxiv. 15.



Parsley Fern
(*Allosorus Crispus*).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tŷan = ŷan. -tion, -sion = ŷhŷn; -tŷion, -ŷion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = ŷhŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beŷ, deŷ.

"That some of the Presbyterians declared openly against the king's murder, I *allow* to be true."—*Swift*.

II. Technically:

Comm.: To deduct from rent or other money for a specified cause.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To permit, to suffer.

*2. To grant, to concede, to admit.

3. To make an abatement or deduction for.

"Great actions and successes in war, *allowing* still for the different ways of making it, and the circumstances that attended it."—*Addison*.

al-lōw'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *allow*; -able. In Fr. *allowable*.]

A. [See **ALLOW** (1).]

* Approvable, worthy of approbation.

B. [**ALLOW** (2).] Permissible, that may be allowed, either as legitimate in argument, or unobjectionable in conduct.

"... a plea *allowable* or just ..."

Cowper: Conversation.

"In some cases it is imperative, in many laudable, and in all *allowable*, to do much more."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. ii., ch. ii., § 3.

al-lōw'-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *allow*; -able; -ness.] The quality of being allowable; lawfulness, exemption from prohibition.

"Lots, as to their nature, use, and *allowableness* in matters of recreation, are indeed impugned by some, though better defended by others."—*South: Sermons*.

al-lōw'-a-ble, *adv.* [Eng. *allow*; -able; -ly.] In a manner that may be allowed.

"These are much more frequently, and more *allowably*, used in poetry than in prose."—*Lowth*.

***al-lōw'-ance**, (1), ***al-lōw'-aunce**, ***al-ōw'-ance**, ***al-ōw'-ans**, *s.* [Eng. *allow* (1); -ance.]

*1. Praise, approbation.

"His pilot

Of very expert and approved *allowance*."

Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

2. Sanction, consent.

"The taking from another what is his, without his knowledge or *allowance*, is properly called stealing."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxviii., p. 196.

3. Taking into account, reckoning.

"The lord loketh to haue *allowance* for hus hestes."

P. Plowman, p. 161. (*Richardson*.)

al-lōw'-ance, (2), ***al-lōw'-aunce**, *s.* [**ALLOW** (2).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. An allotment, an appointed portion of food, liquor, &c.

"Short *allowance* of victual."

Longfellow: Miles Standish, v.

"In such a scant *allowance* of star-light."

Milton: Comus, 308.

2. An abatement, deduction.

"*Allowance* in rekonyng. *Subductio*."—*Huloet: Aboedarium*.

(a) Figuratively:

(1) An excuse.

"The whole poem, though written in heroic verse, is of the Pindaric nature, as well in the thought as the expression; and as such, requires the same grains of *allowance* for it."—*Dryden*.

(2) An abatement.

"After making the greatest *allowance* for fraud."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

*3. Permission, license, indulgence.

"They should therefore be accustomed betimes to consult and make use of their reason before they give *allowance* to their inclinations."—*Locke*.

4. Assent, acknowledgment; assent to the truth of an opinion; admission that there is justice in a claim.

"Modesty in general which is a tacit *allowance* of imperfection."—*Burke: Sublime and Beautiful*, i. 332.

5. Sufferance, permission.

"There were many causes of difference; the chief being the *allowance* of slavery in the South."—*Freeman: Gen. Sketch of Hist.*, p. 364.

6. A stated sum of money given in lieu of rations, of food, &c., or designed to enable a person occupying a high official station to dispense hospitality on a large scale.

"... that, though he drew a large *allowance* under pretence of keeping a public table, he never asked an officer to dinner."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. Technically:

(a) Law:

1. The state of being admitted: as, the allowance of a franchise=the admission that a franchise which one has been exercising, or claims legitimately, belongs to him. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.)

2. The state of being granted: as, the allowance of a pardon=the granting of a pardon; the allowance of a writ of error=the permission to obtain a writ of error. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., chaps. 30, 31.)

3. Money or property allotted, as, for instance, that which is allotted to a bankrupt for subsistence. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, ii. 31.)

(b) *Comm.*: Deductions from the weight of goods sold on account of the weight of the packages in which they are enclosed; or, more specifically, for draft, tare, tret, and cloff (q. v.).

al-lōw'-ance, *v. t.* [From the substantive.]

1. To put upon allowance; to assign a certain weighed or measured quantity of food or liquor.

"You've had as much as you can eat . . . Then don't you ever go and say you were *allowanced*, mind that."—*Dickens: Old Curiosity Shop*, ch. xxxvi.

2. A sum of money allowed to a son, or daughter, or ward, for expenses, which is generally paid quarterly.

al-lōw'-ed, *pa. par. & a.* [**ALLOW**.]

As adjective:

1. [**ALLOW** (1).] Approved of, tolerated, sanctioned, licensed, chartered.

"There is no slander in an *allow'd* fool."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

2. [**ALLOW** (2).] Admitted, not denied; yielded to; or in the other senses of the verb.

"These, my lord,

Are such *allowed* infirmities, that honesty

Is never free of."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

al-lōw'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *allow*; -er.] One who allows.

"This unruly handful of ministers that made the fashion of keeping this pretended assembly, together with their associates and *allowers*, do much brag of the equity of their cause."—*The King's Declaration, in a Declaration of His Majesty's Proceedings against those attainted of High Treason* (1606), p. 13.

al-lōw'-ing, ***al-lōw'-yn**, *pr. par., a., s. & conj.* [**ALLOW**.]

**As conjunction*: Supposing, admitting for the sake of argument.

āl-lōx'-ān, *s.*

Chem.: A substance obtained by the action of strong nitric acid on uric acid in the cold. Alloxan crystallizes in large efflorescent rectangular prisms, $C_4N_2H_2O_4 \cdot 4H_2O$, which lose their water of crystallization at 160°. Alloxan dissolves in water; the solution is acid and astringent, and stains the skin red; it gives a blue color with a ferrous salt and an alkali, and white precipitate of oxaluramide with hydrocyanic acid and ammonia.

āl-lōx'-ān'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *alloxan*; -ic.] Pertaining to alloxan.

alloxanic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_4N_2O_5$. A bibasic acid obtained by adding baryta-water to a solution of alloxan heated to 60°, and decomposing the barium salt by dilute sulphuric acid. Alloxanic acid crystallizes in small radiated needles. Its silver salt is insoluble and anhydrous, and when its salts are boiled with water they are decomposed into urea and mesoxalates.

āl-lōx'-ān'-tin, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3N_4H_4O_7 \cdot 3H_2O$. A substance obtained by passing H_2S through a strong cold solution of alloxan, when the alloxantin is precipitated along with sulphur; it dissolves in boiling water, and separates on cooling in the form of small four-sided, oblique, rhombic, colorless prisms. Its solution reddens litmus paper, gives a violet-colored precipitate with baryta-water, which disappears on heating; it reduces silver salts. By chlorine or nitric acid it is oxidized to alloxan. It is converted into dialuric acid by passing H_2S through a boiling solution of it. A hot saturated solution of alloxantin, mixed with a neutral salt of ammonia, turns purple, which disappears, uramide being deposited. When boiled with water and lead dioxide, alloxantin forms urea and lead carbonate. Its crystals, when heated to 150°, give off their water of crystallization.

al-lōy', ***al-lā'y**, ***al-lā'ye**, *s.* [In Dut. *alloy*; Fr. *aloi* (from *loi*=law), *alliage*; Sp. *liga*; Port. *liga*; Ital. *lega*, *leganza*=league, alloy. (See the verb.) Connected with Lat. *ligo*=to bind, and with *lex*=law; the proportion of any metals combined for the purpose of the coinage being regulated by law. (See *Wedgwood*, &c.)]

¶ Alloy was formerly spelled ALLAY (q. v.).

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The act of mixing a baser with a more precious metal for a legitimate purpose or for fraud. Used specially, though not exclusively, of the coinage. The general alloy of gold is from twenty-two to two

per cent.; a pound of silver contains 11 oz. 2 dwt. of silver, and 18 dwt. of alloy. For jewelry there are the following legal standards: 18, 15, 12, and 9 carats.

"The gold of hem hath now so badde *aloyes*

With bras, that though the coyn be fair at ye,

It wolde rather brest in tuo than pleye."

Chaucer: C. T., 9,043-5.

2. The baser metal so mixed with the one more precious.

II. *Fig.*: The act of mixing anything of lesser value, or of no value at all, with something precious.

"It would be interesting to see how the pure gold of scientific truth found by the two philosophers was mingled by the two statesmen with just that quantity of *alloy* which was necessary for the working."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

B. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: The mixture of any metal with any other, precious or less precious, it matters not, mercury only being excepted. A mixture of mercury with another metal is called an amalgam, and not an alloy. [**AMALGAM**.]

"The combinations of metallic elements among themselves are distinguished by the general term *alloys*, and those of mercury as amalgams."—*Graham: Chem.*, 2d ed., vol. i., p. 115.

2. *Min.*: A *natural alloy* is the occurrence of two or more metals united in a state of nature. *Osmium* and *iridium*, when met with, are always in this condition. [**IRIDOSMINE**.] On the contrary, the alloys of metals for manufacturing purposes are, as a rule, artificially made. Thus brass, an alloy of copper, contains 28 to 34 per cent. of zinc; gun-metal, 90 parts of copper to 10 of tin; bronze, 91 parts of copper, 2 parts of tin, 6 parts of zinc, and 1 part of lead.

al-lōy', ***al-lā'y**, ***al-lā'ye**, *v. t.* [Apparently from the verb, rather than the verb from it. In Fr. *allier*=(1) to ally, to unite, to alloy; Port. *ligar*; Lat. *ligo*=to bind.] [**ALLAY**.]

I. Literally:

1. To mingle a precious metal with one of a baser character.

"Silver may be readily *alloyed* with most metals."—*Graham: Chem.*, 2d ed., vol. ii., p. 343.

2. To mingle two metals together without reference to the question whether one is more and the other less precious.

Composition of Alloys: A statement of the average proportions in which the metals enter the best known alloys, the composition of which is generally very variable, is given in the following table:

Coinage of gold.....	{ Gold, 90. Copper, 10.
Gold jewelry and plate...	{ Gold, 75 to 92. Copper, 25 to 8.
Silver coinage.....	{ Silver, 90. Copper, 10.
Silver vessels.....	{ Silver, 95. Copper, 5.
Silver jewelry.....	{ Silver, 80. Copper, 20.
Aluminium bronze.....	{ Copper, 90 to 95. Aluminium, 10 to 5
Bronze coins, medals....	{ Tin, 4 to 6. Zinc, 1 to 5.
Bronze cannon.....	{ Copper, 90. Tin, 10.
Bronze bells.....	{ Copper, 78. Tin, 22.
Bronze cymbals.....	{ Copper, 80. Tin, 20.
Specula of telescopes....	{ Copper, 67. Tin, 33.
Pinchbeck.....	{ Copper, 90. Zinc, 10.
Brass.....	{ Copper, 67 to 72. Zinc, 33 to 28.
German silver.....	{ Copper, 50. Zinc, 25. Nickel, 25.
Type metal.....	{ Lead, 80. Antimony, 20. Tin, 100.
English metal.....	{ Antimony, 8. Bismuth, 1. Copper, 4.
Pewter.....	{ Tin, 92. Lead, 8.
Liquid measures.....	{ Tin, 82. Lead, 18.
Plumbers' solder.....	{ Tin, 67. Lead, 33.

II. *Fig.*: To diminish the purity or value of anything by mingling with it that which is inferior to it in these respects. (Sometimes it has after it *with*, or more rarely *by*.)

"His history appears to be better ascertained than that of his father, Cypselus; but the accounts of him are largely *alloyed* with fable."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiv., § 14.

"... learned with delight, *alloyed* by shame . . ."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

al-lōy'-āge, *s.* [Eng. *alloy*; -age. In Fr. *alliage*, from *allier*=to alloy.] The art of alloying metals; also, the combination thus formed. (*La-voisier*.)

al-lōyed', *pa. par. & a.* [ALLOY, *v.*]

al-lōy'-īng, *pr. par.* [ALLOY, *v.*]

āl'-spīce, *s.* [Eng. *all*; *spice*. So named because its flavor somewhat resembles that of a mixture of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg.]

1. A kind of pepper, consisting of the dried berries of *Pimenta officinalis* (*Myrtus Pimenta*, Linn., *Eugenia Pimenta*, De C.), a tree belonging to the order Myrtaceæ (Myrtle-blossoms). It is imported almost entirely from Jamaica, and is hence called *Jamaica pepper*. It is termed also *Pimento*, from Sp. *pimiento*=pepper; its berries in shape and flavor resembling peppercorns. The trees are cultivated in Jamaica in plantations called pimento walks. Their unripe fruits, and to a lesser extent all parts of them, abound in an essential oil, which has the same composition as oil of cloves; of this the berries yield from three to five per cent. It is a powerful irritant, and is often used to allay toothache.



Allspice (*Pimenta Officinalis*).
(Leaves, Flower, and Fruit.)

The bruised berries are carminative; they stimulate the stomach, promote digestion, and relieve flatulency. The allspice imported into this country is derived from *Pimenta officinalis*, and not from *Pimenta acris*. The latter affords a product somewhat similar, which is occasionally used as a substitute for the other. Hence the *allspice-tree*, properly so called, is the *Pimenta officinalis*.

2. The English name of the genus *Calycanthus*, and specially of *C. floridus*, which has a scent like the pimento-tree, grows in Carolina, and is often called the *Carolina allspice*. Lindley, in his *Nat. Syst. of Bot.*, termed the order Calycanthaceæ, the Carolina Allspice tribe; but in his *Veg. Kingd.* he altered the designation to Calycanth.

¶ *Japan allspice* is the English name of the genus *Chimonanthus*, which belongs to the Calycanthaceæ; *Wild allspice* is *Benzoin odoriferum*, a species of the Laurel order.

āl-lū'-āud'-īte, *s.* [Named after M. Allaud.] The name given by Damour to a mineral supposed to be altered triplite, found near Limoges. It is not the same as the Allaudite of Bernhardt. Dana classes it as a variety of Triphylite (*q. v.*).

al-lū'-de, *v. i.* [In Sp. *aludir*; Port. *alludir*; Ital. *alludere*; Lat. *alludo*=to play with; *ad*=with respect to; *ludo*=to play.] To make indirect reference to, to hint at, without directly mentioning.

"These speeches of Jerome and Chrysostom do seem to allude unto such ministerial garments as were then in use."—*Hooker*.

al-lū'-dīng, *pr. par.* [ALLUDE.]

al-lū'-mēe, *a.* [Fr. *allumé*, *pa. par.* of *allumer*=to light.] [ALLUMINATE.]

Her.: A term applied to describe the eyes of animals when they are depicted sparkling or red.

***al-lū'-mīn-āte**, *v. t.* [Fr. *allumer*=to light, to illuminate; from *lumière*=light.] To color, to paint upon paper or parchment, to illuminate a manuscript.

¶ Now superseded by ILLUMINATE (*q. v.*).

***al-lū'-mīn-ōr**, *s.* [Fr. *allumer*=to light.] One who colors or paints upon paper or parchment. He was called an *alluminor*, that is, an illuminator, because of the light, grace, and ornament which he imparted to the figures on which he operated.

¶ Now contracted into LIMNER (*q. v.*).

***al-lun-ge**, ***al-lin-ge**, ***al-lun-ges**, **al-lins**, *adv.* [A. S. *eallunga*, *eallīga*.] Entirely, completely, fully.

"It semethe as it were of whete, but it is not *allynges* of suche sauour."—*Maundeville: Travels*, p. 189.

"Turn me allunge to the."

O. E. Homilies (ed. Morris), i. 186.

al-lūr'-ance, *s.* [ALLURE.] Enticement, flattery.

"To draw by allurance. Blandior."—*Baret*.

al-lūr'e, *s.* [From Fr. *leurre*=a lure.] A lure or decoy for birds; or, figuratively, a source of temptation to people.

¶ It is now contracted into LURE (*q. v.*).

"The rather to train them to his *allure*, he told them both often, and with a vehement voice, how often they were over-topped and trodden down by gentlemen."—*Hayward*.

al-lūr'e, *v. t.* [From Fr. *leurrer*=to decoy, to lure; from *leurre*=a lure.] To draw or tempt one forward by presenting an object of attraction likely to act upon him or her, as bait does upon fishes, or the crumbs in a snare upon birds.

"They *allure* through the lusts of the flesh, through much wantonness, those that were clean escaped from them who live in error."—2 Peter iii. 18.

al-lūred', *pa. par. & a.* [ALLURE, *v.*]

al-lūr'e-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *allure*; -ment.]

1. The act of alluring.

"Adam by his wife's allurement fell."

Milton: *P. R.*, bk. ii.

2. That which allures; that which attracts or tempts.

"With feminine allurement soft and fair."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

al-lūr'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *allure*; -er.] One who allures, attracts, or entices.

"Our wealth decreases, and our changes rise ;

Money, the sweet *allurer* of our hopes,

Ebbs out in oceans, and comes in by drops."

Dryden: *Prologue to the Prophetess*.

al-lūr'-īng, *pr. par. & s.* [ALLURE.]

A. *As present participle or adjective*: Luring, enticing, attractive.

B. *As substantive*: Enticement, lure.

"I stand,

Thus heavy, thus regardless, thus despising

Thee, and thy best allurings."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Woman's Prize*, i. 3.

al-lūr'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *alluring*; -ly.] In an alluring manner, attractively, enticingly.

al-lūr'-īng-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *alluring*; -ness.] The quality of alluring or attracting by the presentation of some object of desire.

al-lū'-sion, *s.* [In Fr. *allusion*; Sp. *alusion*; Ital. *allusione*: from Lat. *allusio*=a playing or sporting with.] [ALLUDE.]

1. *Ordinary Language*: A reference to anything not directly mentioned, a hint.

"... considerations to which no *allusion* can be found in the writings of Adam Smith Jeremy or Bentham."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. *Rhet.*: A figure by which something is applied to or understood of another, on account of a certain resemblance between them.

al-lū'-sive, *a.* [In Sp. *alusivo*; Port. and Ital. *allusivo*.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Containing an allusion. [See B.]

*2. Parabolical.

"*Allusive*, or parabolical, is a narration applied only to express some special purpose or conceit, which latter kind of parabolical wisdom was much more in use in the ancient times, as by the fables of Æsop, and the brief sentences of the Seven, and the use of hieroglyphics, may appear."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. ii.

B. *Technically*:

Her.: *Allusive arms*, called also *canting* or *punning arms*, and, by the French, *armes parlantes*, are those in which the charges suggest the bearer's name. Thus the arms of Castile and Leon are two castles and two lions. The arms of Arundel are swallows (*Hirondelles*). Till the time of James I., allusive arms were treated respectfully, but afterward they fell into disrepute. (*Gloss. of Heraldry*.)

al-lū'-sive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *allusive*; -ly.] By means of an allusion; by way of allusion.

"... by those eagles (Matt. xxiv. 28), by which, *allusively*, are noted the Roman armies, whose ensign was the eagle."—*Hammond*.

al-lū'-sive-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *allusive*; -ness.] The quality of being allusive.

"There may, according to the multifarious *allusiveness* of the prophetic style, another notable meaning be also intimated."—*More: Seven Churches*, ch. 9.

al-lū'-sōr-ŷ, *a.* [From Eng. *allusion*.] Containing an allusion.

"This was an unhappy *allusory* omen of his after-actions."—*Heath's Flagellum, or Life of Cromwell* (1679), p. 12.

āl-lū'-vī-āl, *a.* [Eng. *alluvium*; -al. In Ger. and Fr. *alluvial*; Lat. *alluvius*.] Pertaining to alluvium; washed away from one place and deposited in another. (Used specially in geology.)

"Portions of plains loaded with *alluvial* accumulations by transient floods."—*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.*, 8th ed. (1850), ch. xlvii.

Alluvial deposits: Deposits consisting of alluvium (*q. v.*).

al-lū'-vī-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *alluvius*.] Alluvial.

al-lū'-vī-ūm, **al-lū'-vī-ōn** (*Eng.*), **al-lū'-vī-ō** (*Scotch*), *s.* [In Fr. *alluvion*; Sp. *aluvion*; Port. *alluvia*; Ital. *alluvione*. From Lat. *alluvio*=(1) an inundation, (2) alluvial land; *alluo*=to wash against; *ad*=to, against; *luo*=to wash.]

A. *Ordinary Language*: The act or process of washing away soil, gravel, rocks, &c., and depositing the *débris* in other places; also the materials thus deposited.

"... either by *alluvion*, by the washing up of sand and earth, so as in time to make *terra firma*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 17.

B. *Technically*:

I. *Geol. and Physical Geog.* In these sciences the form of the words is *alluvium*, or rarely *alluvion*.

*1. *Formerly*: The gravel, mud, sand, &c., deposited by water subsequently to the Noachian deluge. It was opposed to *diluvium*, supposed to be laid down by the deluge itself, or, in the opinion of others, by some great wave or series of waves originated by the sudden upheaval of large tracts of land or some other potent cause, different from the comparatively tranquil action of water which goes on day by day. [DILUVIUM.]

2. *Now*:

(a) "Earth or mud, gravels, stones, and other transported matter which have been washed away and thrown down by rivers, floods, or other causes upon land not permanently submerged beneath the waters of lakes or seas." As generally used, the word is specially employed to designate the transported matter laid down by fresh water during the Pleistocene and recent periods. Thus it indicates partly a process of mechanical operation, and partly a date or period. It should not be forgotten that the former has gone on through all bygone geological ages, and has not been confined to any one time. Many of the hardest and most compact rocks were once loosely-cohering *débris* laid down by water. The most typical example of alluvium may be seen in the deltas of the Nile, Ganges, Mississippi, and many other rivers. Some rivers have alluviums of different ages on the slopes down into their valleys. The more modern of these belong to the recent period, as do the organic or other remains which they contain, while the older (as those of the Somme, Thames, Ouse, &c.), which are of Pleistocene age, enclose more or less rudely chipped flint implements, with the remains of mammals either locally or everywhere extinct. [NEOLITHIC, PALÆOLITHIC, PLEISTOCENE, &c.] Though in many cases it is possible clearly to separate alluviums of different ages, yet the tendency of each new one is to tear up, re-distribute, and confound all its predecessors.

"Moreover, the last operations of water have a tendency to disturb and confound together all pre-existing *alluviums*."—*Lyell: Elem. of Geol.*, ch. vii.

"As a general rule, the fluvialite *alluvia* of different ages . . ."—*Ibid.*, ch. x.

(b) *Volcanic alluvium*: Sand, ashes, &c., which, after being emitted from a volcano, come under the action of water, and are by it re-deposited, as was the case with the materials which entered and filled the interior of houses at Pompeii.

(c) *Marine alluvium*: Alluvium produced by inundations of the sea, such as those which have from time to time overflowed the eastern coast of India.

II. *Law*. The form of the word generally used in English law is *alluvion*, and in Scotch law *alluvio*. In both of these the enactment is, that if an "eyott," or little island, arise in a river midway between the two banks, it belongs in common to the proprietors on the opposite banks; but if it arise nearer one side, then it belongs to the proprietor whose lands it there adjoins. If a sudden inundation cut off part of a proprietor's land, or transfer the materials to that of another, he shall be recompensed by obtaining what the river has deposited in another place; but if the process be a gradual one, there is no redress. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.)

***āl'-wāy**, ***āl'-wāyēs**, ***āl wāyēs**, ***al-wēy**, *adv.* [ALWAYS.] (*Prompt. Parv.*, *Spenser*, &c.)

al-lŷ, ***al-lŷ'e**, ***al-lŷ'e**, ***a-lŷ'**, *v. t.* [Fr. *allier*=to ally, to combine; Sp. *aliar*; Port. *alliar*: from Lat. *allego*=to bind to; *ligo*=to bind.]

1. To unite or form a relationship by means of marriage.

"Eliashib . . . was *allied* unto Tobiah."—*Neh.* xiii. 4.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, t̃his; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -t̃ion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. To unite in a confederacy; also, to unite by the bond of love.

"These three did love each other dearly well,
And with so firme affection were *alloyde*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV., ii. 43.
"O chief! in blood, and now in arms *allied*!"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. vi., 667.

3. To establish between two things a relation founded on their resemblance to each other.

"Two lines are indeed remotely *allied* to Virgil's sense; but they are too like the tenderness of Ovid."—*Dryden*.

¶ *Ally* is used more frequently in the passive than in the active voice.

al-lȳ, **al-lȳe*, **al-lī'e*, **a-lȳ'*, s. [From the verb. In Fr. *allié*.]

1. A person united to another by the marriage bond, or by the tie of near relationship.

"This day I take the for myne *allȳe*,
Sayde this blisful faire mayde deere."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,220-21.

"Thy brother sone, that was thy double *allie*."
Ibid., 15,889.

"This gentleman, the prince's near *ally*."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 1.

2. A state or prince bound to one by a treaty or league; a confederate.

"Lewis had spared no effort to gain so valuable an *ally*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

"Then turning to the martial hosts, he cries:
Ye Trojans, Dardans, Lycians, and *allies*!
Be men, my friends, in action as in name."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvii., 205-207.

**āl-lȳ-chōl-ȳ*, a. [Apparently the word *melancholy* half remembered by an uneducated person.] Melancholy.

"Host. Now, my young guest, methinks you're *ally-cholly*; I pray you, why is it?"

Jul. Marry, mine host, because I cannot be merry."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

**al-lȳfe*, conj. [Eng. *all*; *if*.] Although.

"That *allȳfe* your Lordshippes letters came . . ."—*W. Blithemane, Letters* (1523), *Monast.*, iv. 477.

al-lȳ-ing, pr. par. [ALLY, v.]

āl-lȳl, s. [From *allium* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A monad organic radical having the formula (C₃H₅)', isomeric with the triad radical propenyl (C₃H₅)'', two of the carbon atoms being united to each other by two bonds.

allyl alcohol, s.

Chem.: C₃H₅O=C₃H₅.OH=allylic alcohol=acrylic alcohol, a primary monatomic alcohol obtained by decomposing allyl iodide with silver oxalate. The allyl oxalate is decomposed by ammonia, yielding oxamide and allyl alcohol. Allyl alcohol is a colorless, pungent liquid, boiling at 103°. It is oxidized into acrylic aldehyde and acid.

Allyl iodide, C₃H₅I, is obtained by distilling glycerine with phosphorus tetriodide. A liquid boiling at 100°. By the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid it is converted into propene.

Allyl sulphide (C₃H₅)₂S, exists in volatile oil of garlic, obtained also by distilling allyl iodide with potassium monosulphide.

Allyl sulpho-cyanate, C₃H₅.CNS, occurs in volatile oil of mustard.

āl-lȳl-ēne, s. [Eng. *allyl*; -ene.]

Chem.: C₃H₄=propene, a hydrocarbon, obtained by the action of a sodium ethylate on bromopropene. It is a colorless, stinking gas, which burns with a smoky flame. It gives a yellow precipitate with cuprous chloride.

**āl-lȳnge*, adv. [A. S. *eallunga*, *eallunga*, *Alhunga*=entirely, absolutely, altogether.] Completely; absolutely. [ALLUNGE.]

*Hit is not *allynge* to carpe, sire kyng, wher-of we men."—*Joseph of Arimathe*, 440.

"*Allynge* to carpe=altogether (the right thing) to speak: quite (the thing) to speak."—*Glossarial Index* to *Joseph of Arimathe*.

āl-ma, s. [ALME.]

āl-ma, a. [Fem. of Lat. adj. *almus*=nourishing; from *alo*=to nourish.]

Alma Mater (lit. =nourishing mother, or the fostering or bountiful mother): A term often applied to the university at which one studied, and which, like a bountiful mother, fostered the higher powers of one's intellect and heart.

"The studious sons of *Alma Mater*."

Byron: Granta.

al-ma-cān-tar, s. [Arab.] [ALMUCANTAR.]

Āl-māch, **Āl-mā-āc*, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also Gamma Andromedæ.

al-mā-die, s. [Local name.]

1. In *Africa*: A sort of canoe, or small vessel, about twenty-four feet long, made generally of bark, and in use among the negroes.

2. In *India*: A swift boat, eighty feet long, and six or seven broad, used at Calicut, on the coast of India. Small vessels of this description are called also *cathuri*.

Āl-ma-gēst, s. [In Ger. *almagest*; Fr. *almageste*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *almagesto*. From Arab. article *al*=the; Gr. *megistos*=greatest, superlative of *megas*=great.]

1. *Spec.*: A name of honor conferred on a book treating of geometry and astronomy, published by the celebrated Alexandrian geographer and astronomer Ptolemy.

"That saith this proverbe in his *Almagest*:
Of alle men his wisdom is highest."

Chaucer: C. T., 5,907-8.

"On cross, and character, and talisman,
And *almagest*, and altar, nothing bright."

Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 17.

2. *Gen.*: Any similar production.

āl-ma-gra, *āl-ma-gre*, s. [Sp. Called by the Latin writers *Sil. Atticum*, that is, Attic or Athenian yellow ochre.] A fine deep-red ochre, of high specific gravity, dense yet friable, and with a rough, dusty surface. It is found in Spain, and is used at Seville to color snuff.

al-maī, s. [ALME.]

Āl-māin, **Āl-māyne*, *Āl-māun*, s. [From Fr. *Allemagne*=Germany.]

1. A German.

"*Iago*. Why, he drinks you, with facility, your Dane dead drunk: he sweats not to overthrow your *Almain*; he gives your Hollander a vomit, ere the next pottle can be filled."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

2. A kind of solemn music. (*Skinner, Nares, &c.*)

almain-leap, s. A dancing leap.

"And take his *almain-leap* into a custard."

B. Jonson: Devil an Ass, i. 1.

almain-rivet, s. [Eng. *almain*; *rivet*.] A kind of light armor introduced into this country from Germany. It has plates of iron for the defense of the arms.

" . . . and by the statute of the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, we learn that the military force of the kingdom was composed of . . . black billmen, or halberdiers, who wore the armor called *almain-rivets*, and morions or sallets, and haquebutiers similarly appointed."—*Planché: Hist. Brit. Costume* (1847), p. 318.

(See also Blount's *Glossographia*.)

āl-māist, adv. [ALMOST.] (*Scotch*.)

āl-ma-āc, *āl-ma-āck*, s. [In Sw., Ger., & Fr. *almanach*; Dan. & Dut. *almanak*; Sp. *almanak*, *almanaque*; Port. *almanach*; Ital. *almanacco*. Apparently Arab. Probably from *al*=the; *manach*=a calendar or diary: from *mana*, or *manah*=to compute; Heb. *manah*=to distribute, to compute. Wedgwood points out that in the Arab. of Syria *almanakh* is=climate or temperature. Others consider the word to be of Teutonic derivation. Thus Dean Hoare believes it Anglo-Saxon. He says that a square stick on which the Anglo-Saxons carved the course of the moon during the year, to fix the times of new and full moon and the festival days, was called by them *almonaght*=all-moon-heed. (*Hoare: Eng. Roots*, 1855.) Other derivations, both Arabic and Teutonic, have been given.]

*1. A kind of instrument, usually made of wood, inscribed with various figures and Runic characters, and representing the order of the feasts, the dominical letters, the days of the week, the golden number, and other matters. It was used by the old Scandinavian nations for the computation of time, civil and ecclesiastical. It might be made of leaves, connected like those of books, or of brass, or horn, or the skins of eels; or the information might be cut on daggers, or on tools of various kinds. Such productions were sometimes called rimstocks, or prinistaries, or runstocks, or runstuffs, or clogs. Remnants of them are still found in some English counties.

2. A small book primarily designed to furnish a calendar or table of the days belonging to the several months of the year for which it is constructed. It is known that an almanac was published by the Greeks of Alexandria about the second century A. D. Almanacs were produced by Solomon Jarchus, about 1150 A. D.; by Purbach 1450-1461; and by Regiomontanus between 1475 and 1506.

¶ *The English Nautical Almanac* is a work originated in the year 1767, by Dr. Maskelyne, the astronomer royal, and many years edited by him. It contains a summary of the lunar observations made at Greenwich Observatory, and by its aid the mariner observes the moon and adjacent stars with his sextant, and from comparison of his observations with the positions given in the Nautical Almanac computes his longitude, and ascertains the place of his vessel on the trackless ocean. This work contains about 600 pages of elaborate astronomical tables, constructed specially for the use of seamen in any part of the globe, but containing valuable information for the astronomer on land. Each month has twenty pages, containing full details of

the phenomena of the sun and moon; then follow the ephemerides of the seven principal planets. After this come a catalogue of the leading fixed stars, with their annual variations, followed by a list of the principal stars near which the moon passes in her monthly revolution through the heavens. The eclipses of the year are elaborately described. Then follow a list of stars to be occulted by the moon during each month. The eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, so useful in determining the longitude at sea, together with the configuration of the satellites on those occasions when the planet is visible, are successively detailed; besides other matters equally valuable to the mariner. This almanac has always been published three or four years in advance, in order that it may be sent to all parts of the world in time for the observation of the phenomena described in its pages. A similar work is published in this country. The American Almanac, first published at Boston in 1830, embraces a great mass of statistical knowledge, besides that usually given in almanacs.

almanac-maker, s. A maker of almanacs.

"Mathematicians and *almanac-makers* are forced to eat their own prognostics."—*Gayton's Notes on Don Quix.*, p. 268.

āl-mānd-īte, *āl-mānd-īne*, *āl-mānd-īn*, *āl-mōnd-īne*, s. [From Lat. *Alabandicus* (Pliny) =pertaining to Alabanda, a city of Caria, where the mineral was cut and polished. Alabanda is said to have been called from Alabandus, its founder.] A mineral, a variety of garnet classed by Dana under the heading *Iron-alumina garnet*. Composition: Silica 36.1, alumina 20.6, protoxide of iron 43.3=100. Thus it is mainly a silicate of alumina and protoxide of iron. When it is of a deep red color and transparent, it is called *precious garnet*; when brownish-red, or translucent, *common garnet*; when black, *melanite*. It is found in Ireland, Norway, Greenland, Hungary, Brazil, and other places.

"But I would throw to them back in mine

Turkis and agate and *almondine*."

Tennyson: The Merman, 3.

**āl-mān-dre*, s. [ALMOND.]

āl-maṇ-fūr-naḡe, s. [ALMOND-FURNACE.]

**āl-maṇ-ȳ*, s. [AMBRY.]

**Āl-māun*, s. [ALMAIN.]

**al-maūnd*, s. [ALMOND.]

**āl-māyne-riv-ēts*. [ALMAIN-RIVETS.]

al-mē, *al-ma*, *al-maī*, s. [Mod. Arab. of Egypt, *alme*, *almāi*=the learned; corrupted from Arab. *alimah*, fem. adj.=knowing, wise.] An Egyptian dancing-girl.

ṭal-mē-na, s. A weight used in various parts of Asia to weigh saffron. It is about two pounds.

**āl-mēr-ȳ*, **āl-mēr-īe*, s. [AMBRY.]

**āl-might-ī-fūl* (*gh* silent), a. [Eng. *almighty*; -ful.] In the fullest sense possessed of almighty power.

" . . . *almightiful* voice of Jesus."—*Udal: Luke* iv.

āl-might-ī-lȳ (*gh* silent), adv. [Eng. *almighty*; -ly.] With almighty power.

āl-might-ī-nēss (*gh* silent), s. [Eng. *almighty*; -ness.] The quality of being almighty; omnipotence.

"Noah. Ask Him who made thee greater than myself
And mine, but not less subject to His own
Almightiness."—*Byron: Heaven and Earth*, i. 3.

Āl-might-ȳ, *Āl-might-ȳ*, **Āl-mȳght-ȳe*, **Āl-mȳght-ī*, **āl-mȳgt-ȳ* (*gh* and *g* silent), a. & s. [Eng. *all*; *mighty*. A. S. *ælmihht*, *ælmihhti*, *ælmihhtig*, *ealmihht*, *ealmihhti*, *ealmihhtig*, a.; *Ælmihhtiga*, *Ealmihhtiga*, s.]

A. As adjective:

1. In a strict sense: Omnipotent; able to do everything not inconsistent with the divine attributes, and not involving a contradiction in terms.

" . . . I am the *Almighty* God . . ."—*Gen.* xvii. 1.

"Insensible of Truth's *almighty* charms,
Starts at her first approach, and sounds to arms!"

Cowper: Hope.

2. In a loose sense: Possessed of great ability, strength, or power.

"O noble *almighty* Sampson, leef and deere,
Haddest thou nought to women told thy secré,"

Chaucer: C. T., 15,538-9.

B. As substantive: God, viewed specially in connection with His omnipotence.

"I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the *Almighty*."—*Rev.* i. 8.

"The trembling queen (th' *almighty* order given)
Swift from th' Idæan summit shot to heaven."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xv., 84, 85.

**al-miḡ*, **al-mēsse* (*l* silent), s. [ALMS.]

**alm-nēr* (*l* silent), s. [ALMONER.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō. sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

al'-mōnd, ***al'-maūnd** (*l* silent), *s.* [In Sw., Dan., & Ger. *mandel*; Dut. *amandel*; Fr. *amande* (the fruit), *amandier* (the tree); Sp. *almendra* (the fruit), *almendro* (the tree); Ital. *mandola*, *mandorla*; Lat. *amygdala* and *amygdalum* (the fruit and the tree both); *amygdalus* (the tree only). From Gr. *amygdalē*, *amygdalon*, and *amygdalos*=the almond fruit and the almond-tree.]



Almond (*Amygdalus Communis*).
(Leaves, Flowers, and Fruit.)

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The fruit of the almond-tree. It is a slight ovate drupe, externally downy. There are two varieties of it, the one sweet and the other bitter. Sweet almonds are eaten. Taken in moderate amount they are nutritive and demulcent, but consumed in large quantities they are purgative. Bitter almonds contain prussic acid, and eaten in large quantities are poisonous. The distilled water containing their concentrated essence, if drunk, is almost instantly fatal. Brandy and ammonia may be given as an antidote.

"... spices and myrrh, nuts and almonds."—*Gen.* xliii. 11.

"Pound an *almond*, and the clear white color will be altered into a dirty one, and the sweet taste into an oily one."—*Locke*.

2. The tree on which the fruit now described grows, the *Amygdalus communis*, of which there are two varieties, the *A. communis*, simply so termed, and the *A. communis*, var. *amara*, or bitter almond. The former has pink and the latter white flowers. They bloom very early in the season. The leaves are oblong-lanceolate, with serrated margins. Both varieties are found in the south of Europe, the sweet one being the more common. They seem to have come originally from Persia, Asia Minor, Syria, and the north of Africa. [AMYGDALUS.]

¶ Almond in Scripture seems correctly translated. "Many varieties of the *almond* are cultivated, differing in the nature of their fruits."—*Treas. of Botany*.

B. Technically:

I. Among lapidaries: Pieces of rock crystal used in adorning branch candlesticks.

II. Anatomy:

1. *Almonds of the throat*, or *tonsils*: Two round glands placed at the basis of the tongue on either side. Each has a large oval sinus opening into the fauces. This, with a number of smaller sinuses inside it, discharge a mucons substance designed to moisten and lubricate the fauces, larynx and oesophagus.

2. *Almonds of the ears*: An inaccurate name sometimes given to the almonds of the throat, or tonsils. "The tonsils, or *almonds of the ears*, are also frequently swelled in the king's evil; which tumor may be very well reckoned a species of it."—*Wiseman: Surg.*

C. In composition: Among the compounds are the following:

almond-blossom, *s.* The blossom of the almond-tree.

"Where all about your palace-walls
The sun-lit almond-blossom shakes."

Tennyson: To the Queen.

almond-flower, *s.* The flower of the almond-tree.

"Springs out of the silvery *almond-flower*,
That blooms on a leafless bough."

Moore: Lalla Rookh; Light of the Haram.

almond-furnace, **alman-furnace**, or **sweep**, *s.*

Mech.: A kind of furnace used by refiners to separate metals from cinders and other dross. By means of it also the slags of litharge left in refining silver are reduced by the aid of charcoal again to lead.

almond-leaved willow, *s.* *Salix amygdalina*, now ranked, not as a distinct species, but simply as a variety of *S. triandra*, the blunt-stipuled triandrous willow.

"Trees more and more fady, till they end in an *almond-willow*."—*Shenstone*.

almond-oil, **bitter almond-oil**, or **benzoic aldehyde**, *s.*

Chem.: An oil obtained by pressing almonds. The oil of bitter almonds, at least when impure, is very

poisonous. It has, however, been used as a cure in intermittent fever. It produces urticaria. It also relieves intoxication.

almond-peach, *s.* A hybrid between the almond and the peach, cultivated in France.

almond-shaped, *a.* Of the form of an almond.

"... round or *almond-shaped* nodules of some mineral."—*Lyell: Manual of Geol.*, 4th ed., ch. xxviii.

almond-tree, *s.* [ALMOND.]

"And I said, I see a rod of an *almond-tree*."—*Jer.* i. 11.

"Not a vine, not an *almond-tree*, was to be seen on the slopes of the sunny hills round what had once been Heidelberg."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

āl'-mōnd-īne, *s.* [ALMANDITE.]

al'-mōnd-wōrts (*l* silent), *s. pl.* [Eng. *almond*; *works*.] Lindley's name for the order Drupaceæ (q. v.).

āl'-mōn-ēr, ***alm'-nēr** (*l* silent), *s.* [Fr. *aumônier*.] A person whose office it is to distribute alms. It was first given to such a functionary in a religious house, there being an ancient canon which specially enjoined each monastery to spend a tenth part of its income in alms to the poor. By an ancient canon also, all bishops were required to keep almoners. Kings, queens, princes, and other people of rank had similar functionaries.

"... the chaplain and *almoner* of the queen dowager."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

āl'-mōn-rȳ, ***alm'-rȳ**, ***alm'-ēr-ȳ** (*l* silent), ***āwm'e-brȳ**, ***āwm'-ēr-ȳ**, *s.* [Fr. *aumonerie*; Ital. *elemosineria*.]

1. The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed or stored for distribution.

"The queen's royal alms were distributed on Saturday by Mr. Hanby, at the *almonry* office."—*Times*, April 16, 1838.

2. Sometimes confounded with AMBRY (q. v.).

āl'-mōst, ***āl'-mōste**, ***āl'-mēst**, ***all mōst**, *adv.* & *adj.* [Eng. *all*; *most*.]

1. *As adverb*: Nearly, well nigh; very nearly approaching the whole.

"And Paul said, I would to God, that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day, were both *almost*, and altogether such as I am, except these bonds."—*Acts* xxvi. 29.

†2. *As adjective*: Well nigh; all but.

"... between the first rudiments of an art, and its almost perfection."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*.

alms, ***almeš** (*l* silent), ***al'-mēss**, ***al'-mēsse**, ***al'-mōs**, ***āl'-mēsse**, *s.* [A. S. *ælmesse*, *ælmasse*, *ælmysse*, *almes*. In Sw. *almosor*; Dan. *almisser*; Dut. *aalmoes*; Ger. *almosen*; Fr. *aumône*; Norm. Fr. *almoynes*; Sp. *limosna*; Port. *esmola*; Ital. *limosina*; Low Lat. *elemosyna*; Gr. *eleēmosynē*= (1) pity, mercy, (2) charity, alms; *eleēō*=to have pity; *eleos*=pity. Thus *alms* in English, when traced to its origin, is really the Greek word *eleēmosynē* corrupted; and the fact that so long a Greek word should have been worn away into so short an English one, is fitted to suggest that in these islands during the Middle Ages it can scarcely ever have been out of people's lips. The Continental nations, it will be observed, have not yet succeeded in reducing the six Greek syllables into less than three or two; we have cut it away into a monosyllable, not susceptible of much further reduction. There must have been among our ancestors much charity or much mendicancy, or much of both one and the other.]

A. Ordinary Language: Money, food, clothing, or anything else given as a gratuity to relieve the poor. [OBLATION.]

¶ The *s* of the word *alms* is not the sign of the plural; it is the *s* of the Greek word. *Alms* is now, however, often used as a plural.

"... whan a freeman by kyn or burthe is constrained by povert to eten the *almes* of his enemyes."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus*.

"Hir hond mynistrre of fredom and *almesse*."

Chaucer: C. T., 4,588.

"... who seeing Peter and John about to go into the temple, asked an *alms*."—*Acts* iii. 3.

B. Technically:

In Law:

(a) *Reasonable alms*: A certain portion of the estates of intestate persons allotted to the poor.

(b) *Tenure by free alms*, or *frank almoynes*: Tenure of property which is liable to no rent or service. The term is especially applied to lands or other property left to churches or religious houses on condition of praying for the soul of the donor. Many of the old monasteries and religious houses in Britain obtained lands in this way, which were free from all rent or service. In the United States churches, schools and charitable institutions are free from taxation.

alms-basket, *s.* The basket in which money or provisions are put in order that they may be given at the fitting time in alms.

"Cost. Oh, they have lived long in the *alms-basket* of words!"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 1.

alms-box, *s.* A box for the reception of money or provisions to be given in alms. Anciently alms were collected in such boxes both in churches and in private houses.

alms-chest, *s.* A chest for the reception of money or provisions to be given as alms.

alms-deed, *s.* A deed, of which the essence was giving of alms, an act of charity.

"... this woman [Dorcas] was full of good works, and *alms-deeds* which she did."—*Acts* ix. 36.

"And so wear out, in *alms-deed* and in prayer,
The sombre close of that voluptuous day,
Which wrought the ruin of my lord the king."

Tennyson: Guinevere.

***alms-drink**, *s.* Wine contributed by others in excess of one's own share.

"I *Serv*. They have made him drink *alms-drink*."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7.

alms-folk, *s.* Persons supported by alms.

"This knight and his lady had the character of very good *alms-folks*, in respect of their great liberality to the poor."—*Strype: Ann. of the Ref.*, i. 233.

alms-giver, *s.* A person who gives liberal alms to the poor.

"The fugitives of Palestine were entertained at Alexandria by the charity of John, the Archbishop, who is distinguished among a crowd of saints by the epithet of *alms-giver*."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xli.

alms-giving, *s.* The giving of alms.

"Mercifulness, and *alms-giving*, purgeth from all sins, and delivereth from death."—*Homilies*. Bk. 2. "Of *Alms-deeds*."

alms-house, ***almess-house**, *s.*

1. A house designed for the support of the poor on a private charitable foundation.

"And, to relief of lazars, and weak age
Of indigent faint souls past corporal toil,
A hundred *almshouses* right well supplied."

Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 1.

2. A poorhouse, what is now called a workhouse. A house designed for the support of the poor upon public rates.

"Only, alas! the poor, who had neither friends nor attendants,
Crept away to die in the *almshouse*, home for the homeless."—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, pt. ii., v. 5.

alms-man, ***almes-mann**, *s.* A man who lives by alms. [BEDESMAN.]

"My gay apparel for an *almsman's* gown."

Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

***alms-people**, *s.* People supported by alms.

"They be bound to pay four shillings the week to the six *almspeople*."—*Weever: Funeral Monuments*.

ǎl'-mũ-căn'-tar, ***ǎl'-mũ-căn'-tēr**, ***ǎl'-ma-căn'-tar**, ***ǎl'-mō-căn'-tar**, *s.* [Arab., whence Fr. *almicantarat*; Ital. *almucantaro*.] A circle drawn parallel to the horizon. Generally used in the plural for a series of parallel circles drawn through the several degrees of the meridian. They are the same as what are now called *parallels of altitude*.

almucantar's staff, *s.* An instrument commonly made of pear-tree or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees, used to take observations of the sun about the time of its rising and setting, in order to find the amplitude, and consequently the variation of the compass.

ǎl'-mũce, ***â'u-mũce**, *s.* [Low Lat. *almucium*.] A cover for the head, worn chiefly by monks and ecclesiastics. It was square, and seems to have been the original of the square caps worn by students in some universities, schools and cathedrals.

ǎl'-mũd, *s.* [Sp.]

In Spain and Barbary: A measure for corn. It contains about half a bushel.

ǎl'-mũd, *s.* [Turkish, fr. Sp. *almud* (?).] [ALMUDE.] A measure used in Turkey and Egypt. It is=1½ imperial gallons.

ǎl'-mũde, *s.* [Port.] A wine measure used in Portugal. The *almude* of Lisbon is=3.7 imperial gallons, that of Oporto=5.6.

ǎl'-mũg, *s.* [ALGUM.]

ǎl'-mũ-gě-ā, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astrol.: A certain configuration of the five planets, in respect to the sun and moon, correspondent to that which is between the hours of those planets and the sun's and moon's hours. (*Rees: Cyclop.*)

âl-mȳ'gh-tȳ, *a. & s.* [ALMIGHTY.]

ǎl'-nağē, ***ǎul'-nağē**, *s.* [Fr. *aunage*; O. Fr. *aulnage*; from *aune*=an ell.] [ELL.] Measurement by an ell as a standard; ell-measure. (*Cowel*.)

ǎl'-nağ-ēr, ***ǎul'-nağ-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *alnage*, or *aulnage*; -er.] An officer whose original function it was to examine woolen cloth, ascertain that it was of the proper length, affix to it a seal testifying to the fact, and then collect *alnage-duty*. Next, a searcher and

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **þhis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=**f**.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün;

-þion, **-şion** = **zhün**. -tious, -clous. -sious = **shüş**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

sin, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=**f**.
-sious = **shüş**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

a measurer relieved him of part of his work, leaving him only the alnath to collect; and finally this, and with it his office, was swept away by the Act 11 and 12 William III., c. 20.

†*Āl'-nāth*, †*Āll'-nāth*, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] The first star in the horus of Aries, whence the first mansion of the moon derives its name.

"And by his three speeres in his worching,
He knew ful wel how fer *Allnath* was schove
Fro the heed of thilk fixe Aries above,
That in the fourthe speere considred is."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,592-5.

**āln'e-wāy*, adv. [ALWAY.]

**āl'-night* (*gh* mute), s. [Eng. *all*; *night*.] "A service which they call *alnight* is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst; whereby it cometh to pass that the wick fetcheth the nourishment farther off." (*Bacon*.)

Āl-nīl'-ām, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of magnitude 2½, called also (Epsilon) Orionis.

āl'-nūs, s. [Possibly from the Heb. *ēlon*=a strong tree, an oak; from *āl*=(1) to revolve, (2) to be strong. According to Théis, *alnus* is from the Celtic *al*=near, and *lan*=a river (or rather=the tide).] [ALDER.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Betulaceæ (Birch-worts). The flowers are monœceous and amœntaceous. In the barren ones the scale of the catkin is three-lobed, with three flowers; the perianth is four partite; the stamina, four. In those which are fertile the scale of the catkin is subtrifid with three flowers, and there is no perianth. The ovary is two-celled, two-ovuled, but only one ovule reaches perfection.

†*ā-lō'-dŷ*, s. [ALLODIAL.] Inheritable land. (*Wharton's Law Lexicon*.)

āl'-œe, s. [In Sw. *aloërt*; Dan., Dut., Ger., Sp., and Ital. *aloe*; Port. *aloe*, *aloes*; Fr. *aloes*; Lat. *aloe*; Gr. *aloë*. Not the same as the *aghl* of some Hindoo languages.] [See AGALLOCH, AGILA.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Any species of the genus described under B, or even of one, such as Agave, with a close analogy to it.

† The American aloe is the *Agave Americana*, an Amaryllid.

2. The aloe of Scripture, which is probably the agallochum. Royle believes that the reason why the aloe proper and the agallochum became confounded was that *alloeh*, *alloet*, or *allieh*, the Arabic name of the latter, closely resembled *elwa*, the appellation given to the former in various Hindoo tongues. [See AGALLOCH.]

B. Technically:

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceæ, or Lily-worts, and constituting the typical genus of the section called Aloinae. The species are succulent herbs, shrubs, or even trees, with erect spikes or clusters of flowers. They are used in the West Indies for hedges; the juice is purgative, and the fibres are made into cordage or coarse cloth.

āl'-œes, *āl'-eiš, s. [ALOE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The drug described under B.
2. The aloe of Scripture. [Heb. *ahālim*, Prov. vii. 17; *ahāloth*, Ps. xlv. 8; Song iv. 14. Gr. *aloë*, John xix. 39.] The fragrant resin of the agalloch. [ALOE (A. 2), ALOES-WOOD, LIGN-ALOES.]

II. Fig.: Anything bitter to the feelings.

"And sweetens in the suffering pangs it bears,
The aloe of all forces, shocks, and fears."
Shakesp.: A Lover's Complaint.

B. Technically:

Pharm.: The inspissated juice of the aloe. The cut-leaves of the plant are put into a tub, the juice collected from them, and either boiled to a proper consistence or exposed to the sun till the fluid part evaporates. There are four principal kinds, two officinal. (1) Barbadoes Aloe (*Aloe Barbadoensis*), formed from the juice of the cut-leaf of *Aloe vulgaris*. It is imported in gourds, and has a dull yellowish-brown opaque color, breaks with a dull conchoidal fracture, shows crystals under the microscope, has a nauseous odor, and is soluble in proof spirit. (2) Socotrine Aloe (*Aloe Socotrina*), the produce of several species of aloe; it occurs in reddish-brown masses, and breaks with a vitreous fracture. Its powder is a bright orange color. It has a fruity smell. It comes from Bombay. (3) Hepatic Aloe, or East India Aloe non-official, is liver-colored; its powder is yellow. (4) Cape Aloe, the produce of *Aloe spicata* and other non-official species, is a greenish-brown color; this is given to horses. An inferior variety is called Caballine Aloe. Aloe acts as a purgative, affecting chiefly the lower part of the intestinal canal. It increases the flow of the bile; it often produces griping when given alone, and sometimes causes hæmorrhoids.

The watery extract of aloes is free from these objectionable properties. Cape Aloes is less purgative. The use of aloes is not followed by constipation. Aloes has a very bitter taste.

aloes-resin, s.

Chem.: A substance differing from resin in being soluble in boiling water. It is produced by the oxidation of aloine.

aloes-wood, s.

Comm.: The name for a highly fragrant gum taken from the inside of two trees—the *Aquilaria ovata*, or *Malaccensis*, a native of Malacca, and *A. agallochum*, which grows in the district of Silhet, in Bengal. It is an inflammable resinous substance. Some Asiatic nations consider it as a cordial; and in this country it has been prescribed in cases of gout and rheumatism. [AGALLOCH, AQUILARIA, ALOES (A. 2), LIGN-ALOES.]

āl'-ō-ēt'-ic, a. & s. [In Fr. *aloétique*; Port. and Ital. *aloetico*.]

1. As adj.: Pertaining to the Aloe genus of plants, or to the substance called aloes; consisting chiefly of aloes.

"... a perceptible smell of *aloetic* drugs."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., chap. iv.

"It may be excited by *aloetical* scammoniate, or acrimonious medicines."—*Wiseman's Surgery*.

2. As substantive: A medicine of which the principal ingredient is aloes. (*Quincy*.)

aloetic acid, s.

Chem.: An acid occurring in aloes.

āl'-ō-ēt'-i-cal, a. [Eng. *aloetic*; -al.] The same as ALOETIC, adj. (q. v.).

āl'-ō-ēx'-yī-ōn, s. [Gr. *aloë*, and *xulon*=wood.] A genus of papilionaceous plants. The *A. agallochum* produces one of the two kinds of Calambac Eagle-wood, or Lign-aloes. [LIGN-ALOES.]

ā-lōft', adv. & prep. [Eng. *a=on*; *loft*.] [LOFT.]

A. As adverb:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. From a lower to a higher situation. (Applied to an animate or inanimate being ascending.) (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Simon also built a monument upon the sepulchre of his father and his brethren, and raised it aloft to the sight, with hewn stone behind and before."—1 *Maccab.* xiii. 27.

"Is temper'd and allay'd by sympathies
Aloft ascending."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone.

2. High, far from the ground. (Applied to an animate or inanimate being at rest.)

"The peacock in the broad ash-tree
Aloft is roosted for the night."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

II. Technically:

Naut.: High above the deck, in the rigging, or even at the mast-head; also on the deck, as opposed to below.

"Come, aloft, boys, aloft!"

Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of the Burning Pestle.

† All hands aloft: An order designed to call the seamen on deck from below.

B. As preposition: Above.

"Now I breathe again

Aloft the flood, and can give audience

To any tongue, speak it of what it will."

Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

Āl'-ō-gī, s. pl. [Gr. *alogos*=(1) without speech, (2) without reason.] Unreasonable or senseless people.

"... the greater number of our *Alogi*, who feed on the husks of Christianity."—*Coleridge: Aids to Reflection* (ed. 1839), p. 187.

Ā-lō'-gī-ans, s. pl. [Gr. *a*, priv., and the *Logos*, translated "Word" in John i. 1, 14.] [LOGOS.]

Church Hist.: A sect which arose toward the end of the second century; they denied that Christ was the Logos, rejected John's Gospel and the Apocalypse, and considered that the miraculous gifts mentioned in the New Testament had ceased to exist in the Church.

āl'-ō-gōt'-rōph'-y, s. [In Ger. *alogotrophie*. From Gr. *alogos*=without reason, unreasonable; *a*, priv., and *logos*=reason; *trophē*=nourishment; *trephō*=to nourish.] Disproportionate nourishment of portions of the body; over-nourishment to some parts of the body as compared with others, as in the disease called the rickets.

āl'-ō-gŷ, s. [In Fr. *alogie*; Gr. *alogia*=(1) want of esteem, disrespect, (2) senselessness; *a*, priv., and *logos*=word, reason.] Unreasonableness and absurdity. (*Coles*.)

āl'-ō-īne, s. [Eng. *aloe*; -ine.]

Chem.: C₁₁H₁₁O₁₁, the active principle in all aloes. It crystallizes in needles.

āl'-ō-in'-ē-æ, s. [ALOE.]

Bot.: The third of the eleven sections into which Lindley divides the order Liliaceæ. [LILIACEÆ.]

*āl'-ōm, s. [ALUM.]

āl'-ō-mān'-cŷ, s. [Gr. *hals*=salt, and *manteia*=divination.] Imagined divination by means of salt.

ā-lō'-nā, s. [Derivation uncertain.] A genus of Entomostraca belonging to the family Lynceidæ. Three species, *A. reticulata*, *A. quadrangularis*, and *A. ovata*, are common.

ā-lō'ne, *āl'-lōon' (Eng.), ā-lā'ne (Scotch), a. & adv. [Eng. *all*; one. In Sw. *allena*; Dan. *alene*; Dut. *alleen*; Ger. *allein*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not in the company of others; by one's self, in solitude. (Used of one single person when temporarily or permanently apart from all others.)

"I watch, and am as a sparrow alone upon the house-top."—*Ps.* cii. 7.

† Sometimes the word *all* is prefixed to *alone* to render the idea of solitude more emphatic.

"Alone, alone, all, all alone,
Alone on the wide, wild sea."

Coleridge: Ancient Mariner.

† It may be used of two or more persons separated from all other company.

"... and they two were alone in the field."—1 *Kings* xi. 29.

2. Possessed with the feeling of solitude.

"Then stirs the feeling infinite, so felt
In solitude, when we are least alone."

Byron: Child Harold, III. xc.

3. Not to be matched; peerless.

"To her, whose worth makes other worthies nothing:
She is alone."—*Shakesp.: Two Gent.*, ii. 4.

To let alone signifies=to leave undisturbed, to allow to remain quiet. It is used sometimes to dissuade one from officiously aiding a man quite competent to manage his own affairs; at others, to caution a person against compromising himself by speech or action, when it would be wiser to abstain from either. (Followed by an objective case of a person or thing.)

"Is not this the word that we did tell thee in Egypt, saying, Let us alone, that we may serve the Egyptians?"—*Exod.* xiv. 12.

†4. Own, peculiar.

"God, by whose alone power and conversation we all live, move, and have our being."—*Bentley*.

B. As adverb: Merely, simply, only.

"To God alloon in herte thus sang sche."

Chaucer: C. T., 12,053.

"With wise reluctance, you would I extol,
Not for gross good alone which ye produce."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

† Blair objected to this adverbial use of the word. He thus discriminates between *only* and *alone*: "*Only* imports that there is no other of the same kind; *alone* imports being accompanied by no other. An only child is one which has neither brother nor sister; a child alone is one which is left by itself. There is a difference, therefore, in precise language betwixt these two phrases, 'Virtue only makes us happy,' and 'Virtue alone makes us happy.' Virtue only makes us happy, imports that nothing else can do it; virtue alone makes us happy, imports that virtue, by itself, or unaccompanied with other advantages, is sufficient to do it." (*Blair: Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres*, 1817, vol. i., p. 230.)

*ā-lō'ne-lŷ, *āl' ō'ne-lŷ, a. & adv. [Eng. *alone*; -ly.]

1. As adjective: One only.

"By the same grace of God, by *alonely* God."

Mountagu: Appeal to Cæsar, p. 202.

2. As adverb: Only, merely, singly.

"The sorowe, daughter, which I make,
Is not all *onely* for your sake."

Gower: Conf. Am., b. 1.

ā-lō'ne-nēss, s. [Eng. *alone*; -ness.] The state of existing alone. (Applied to God.)

"God being ... alone Himself, and beside Himself nothing, the first thing He did or possibly and conceivably could do, was to determine to communicate Himself, and did so accordingly, *primo primum*, communicate Himself out of His Aloneness everlasting unto somewhat else."—*Mountagu's Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 61.

ā-lōng', adv. & prep. [A. S. *andlang*=on length, by the side of.] [LONG.]

A. As adverb:

1. In the direction of anything lengthwise.

"Some rowl a mighty stone; some laid *along*,
And, bound with burning wires, on spokes of wheels are hung."

Dryden.

2. Through any space measured lengthwise.

"... we will go *along* by the king's highway."—*Numb.*, xxi. 22.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. Onward, in motion forward, in progressive motion.

"Come then, my friend, my genius, come along,
Thou master of the poet and the song!"—*Pope*.
All along: The whole length, full length; all throughout, in space or in time.
"They were *all along* a cross, untoward sort of people."
—*South*.

**Along by*: [*Along with*.] (*Shakesp.*: *Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.)
Along with: In company with, in union with, in conjunction with.

"I your commission will forthwith dispatch;
And he to England shall *along with* you."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 3.

Along shore (*Naut.*): Along the shore, as of a ship moored lengthwise along the shore.

Along shoreman: [*LONG SHOREMAN*.]
Lying along: Pressed down on one side, as by the weight of soil.

B. *As preposition*:
(1) In consequence of, owing to. (*Chaucer*.)
(2) By the side of.

**a-lōng'e*, **al-lōng'*, *v. t.* [Old form of *LONG*, *v.*]
To cause to long for.

"And he was sore *alonged* after a good meel."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 630.

a-lōng'-side, *adv.* [Eng. *along*; *side*.]
Naut.: By the side of.

a-lōngst', *adv.* [*ALONG*.] The same as *ALONG*.
"The Turks did keep strait watch and ward in all their ports *alongst* the sea coast."—*Knolles*: *Hist. of Turks*.

a-lōof, **a-lōof'e*, **a-lōufe*, *adv.* [From *all*; *off*. (*Skinner*, *Johnson*, &c.) Cognate with *aloft* (*Junius*). Probably from *leave* (*Webster*). From the nautical term *loof*, or *luff*= "to turn the vessel up into the wind." (*Wedgwood*.) The old spelling *aloufe* is against *Skinner*'s etymology, and in favor of that advocated by *Wedgwood*.]

1. To the windward of; hence, at a safe distance from. (*Lit.*, or more or less *fig.*)

†*a-lōof-nēss*, *s.* [Eng. *aloof*; *-ness*.] The state of keeping at a safe distance from. (*Lit.* or *fig.*) An Old English word used in *Rogers*' "Naaman the Syrian," and revived by *Coleridge*, who apparently did not know that it had been in use long before. (*Trench*: *On Some Defic. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 15.)

†*āl-ō-pē'-ci-a*, *āl-ō-pē'-cŷ*, *s.* [Gr. *alopex*=*a* fox.] A disease in which the hair falls off; baldness; loss of hair. The disease is said to be caused by a vegetable parasite.

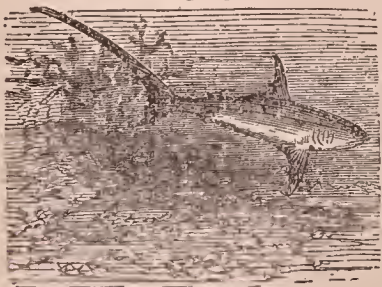
al-o-pē-cūr'-ūs, *s.* [In Sp., Port. & Ital. *alopecuro*; Lat. *alopecurus*; Gr. *alōpekouros*, from *alōpēx*=*a* fox, and *oura*=the tail.] Foxtail. A genus of grasses (Graminaceæ) of the tribe Phalareæ. Six species are widely diffused, the *A. pratensis*, *alpinus*, *agrestis*, *bulbosus*, *geniculatus*, and *fulvus*. The *A. pratensis*, or Meadow Foxtail Grass, is useful for forming lawns, and is valuable for both hay and pasture, as are also *A. geniculatus* and most other species of the genus.

†*āl-ō-pē-cŷ*, *s.* [Lat. *alopecia*; Gr. *alōpekia*, from *alōpēx*=*a* fox.]

1. *Old Med.*: A disease like the mange in foxes, in which the hair falls off; the fox sickness; the fox mange.

2. *Mod. Med.*: (1) The falling of the hair from certain parts of the body. (2) Baldness.

†*āl-ō-pī-ās*, *s.* [Lat. *alopecias*; Gr. *alōpekias*.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family Squal-



The Thresher (Alopias Vulpes).

idæ, or Sharks. *A. vulpes* is the Thresher, or Fox-shark

†*āl-ō-pō-nō-tūs*, *s.* [From Gr. *alōpos*=fox-like, and *nōtos*=the back.] A genus of Saurians belonging to the family Iguanidæ. [*APLONOTE*.]

a-lōr-īng, **a-lōr'-ŷ-īng*, *s.* [*ALURE*.]

†*āl-ō-sa*, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *alose*; Lat. *alosa* or *alaua*.] A genus of fishes, of the family Clupeidæ. It contains two British species, the *A. finta*, or Twaite Shad, and the *A. communis*, or Alice Shad. The shads resemble herrings in their form and structure, but are so much larger than the well-known species that they have been popularly called the mother of herrings. The Twaite Shad spawns the Thames and other rivers in May, and spawns

there in July. The Alice Shad is rare in the Thames. The American species, *culpea sapidissima*, is abundant on the Atlantic coast, and ascends the larger rivers in the spring to spawn.

**a-lō'se*, *v. t.* [Norm. *aloser*; Fr. *louer*=to praise.] To praise.

**a-lō'sed*, *pa. par.* [*ALOSE*.]

"Too bryng at his bauer, for bold thei were,
And *alosed* in lond for leeflich knyghtes."
Alisaunder (*Skeat's ed.*), 138-9.

†*āl-ōū-āt'-ta*, *āl-ōū-āt'-ē*, *s.* A name of the Mono Colorado, or Red Howling Monkey (*Mycetes seniculus*, Illiger) of South America. [*MYCETES*.]

a-lōūd', **a-lōwd'*, *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *loud*.] Loudly; with a loud voice.

"... break forth into singing, and cry *aloud* . . ."
—*Isa.* liv. 1.

"Then gan the cursed wretch *aloud* to cry,
Accusing highest Jove and gods ingrate."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II., vii. 60.

**a-lōū'e*, *v. t.* [*ALLOW*.]

**a-lōū'-ten*, *v.* [*A. S. hlūtan*=to bow.] To bow to.
"As the lion is lorde of living beastes,
So the ludes in the lond *alouten* him shall."
Alisaunder (*Skeat's ed.*), 851-2.

a-lō'-w, *a-lō'we*, *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *low*.] Low; in a low place; not high. (Generally, but not always, opposed to *aloft*.)

"And now *alow* and now *aloft* they fly."—*Dryden*.

"Not the thousandth part so much for your learning,
and what other gifts els you have, as that you will creep *alowe* by the ground."—*Fox*: *Life of Tindal*.

†*a-lōw'*, *a.* [Eng. *a*=on; Scotch *low*=a blaze.] In a blaze, on fire.

"Sit doon and roam, ye sure the sticks are *alow*."—*Scott*: *The Pirate*, ch. v.

† To gang *alow* (*v. i.*)=to take fire.

**āl-ōw'-ēr*, *a. or adv.* The same as *ALLOVER*. (*Old Scotch*.)

**a-lōy'se*, *interj.* [*ALAS*(?).]
"*Aloyse*, *aloyse*, how pretie it is! is not here a good face?"—*O. Pl.*, i. 226.

a-lōy'-sī-a, *s.* [Named by a Madrid botanical professor after Maria Louisa, Queen of Charles IV. of Spain.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Verbenaceæ, or Verbenas. *A. citriodora* is the Lemon-scented Aloysia.

†*ālp*, *s. sing.*, but more often in the *pl.*, *Ālps*, **Ālpes*. [In Ger. *Alpen*; Lat. *pl. Alpes*, more rarely *sing. Alpis*; Gr. plur. *Alpeis*; from *alpos*, Lat. *albus*=white; or from Irish and Gael. *ailp*=a huge mass or lump.]

I. *Literally*:

1. *Plur.*: A magnificent chain of mountains connecting France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany and Austria. They are of crescent form, extend about six hundred miles, and contain Mont Blanc, the loftiest mountain in Europe, which rises 15,744 feet above the level of the sea

2. *Sing.*: Any high mountain, wherever situated.

"O'er many a frozen, many a fiery *alp*."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. ii.

"*Alps* frown on *Alps*, or rushing hideous down,
As if old Chaos were again return'd,
Wide rend the deep, and shake the solid pole."
Thomson: *Winter*.

II. *Fig.*: Anything towering, and opposing formidable obstacles to the person who wishes to surmount it, or to ignore its existence.

† This may be (*a*) physical—
"Those that, to the poles approaching, rise
In billows rolling into *alps* of ice."
Thomson: *Liberty*, pt. iv.

Or (*b*) mental or moral.

"If the body bring but in a complaint of frigidity, by that cold application only, this adamant *alp* of wedlock has leave to dissolve."—*Milton*: *Tetrachordon*.

†*āl-pāc'-a*, *s.* [*Sp. American*.] The name given to a species of llama, which has for a long time back domesticated in Peru. It was first found by Pizarro, and was afterward scientifically described in 1590 by Acosta. Its modern zoological name is *Auchenia Paco*. It has a long fine fleece, valuable in the woolen manufacture. There is a second species of llama in Peru, but its fleece is short, and therefore much less valuable. [*LLAMA*.]



The Alpaca (Auchenia Paco). Less valuable. [*LLAMA*.]

**ālpē*, *s.* [*Boucher* thinks it is from *alp*=*a* mountain, to which the tufted head of the bird is hyperbolically compared.] A bullfinch.

"For there was many a bridde syngyng,
Throughout the yerde al thringyng,
In many places were nyghtyngales,
Alpes, fynches, and wodewales."
Chaucer: *Romaunt of the Rose*, 655-8.

**ālpē*, *s.* [*A. S. elp*.] An elephant. (*Old Scotch*.)
Alpes-bon (*Alpes*=*alpē's*=elephant's; *bon*=bone): Ivory.

"Thei made her bodi blo and blac
Thater was white so *alpesbon*."
Leg. Cathol., p. 185. (*Halliwell*.)

†*āl'-pēn-glōw*, *s.* (Ger. *Alpen*=the Alps; *glūhe*=glowing, ignition.) The glow from the Alps.

"On August 23, 1869, the evening *Alpen-glow* was very fine."—*Tyndall*: *Frag. of Science*, x. 282.

†*āl'-pēn-stōck*, *s.* [Ger. *Alpen*=the Alps; *stock*=stick.] A staff used by an explorer to aid him in ascending the Alps or other mountains.

†*āl'-phā*, *s.* [*Gr. alpha*.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: The first letter of the Greek alphabet. As a Greek numeral it stands for 1; or when underwritten by a point or dot it expresses 1,000.

2. *Figuratively*:
(a) The Being of all others first existent. (*Applied to Christ*.)

"I am *Alpha* and *Omega*, the first and the last. . ."
Rev. i. 11.

(b) Combined with *omega*, and applied to things, it means—the first and the last, the supreme aim, or the sum total; as "Ambition was the very *alpha* and *omega* of his existence."

B. *Technically*:

1. *Astron.*: Alpha (*a*) and the other Greek letters are used to catalogue the stars in the several constellations, even though some of them may have Arabic or other distinctive names. Alpha (*a*) stands for the brightest star. This method of indicating the stars in each constellation in the order of their brilliancy was first introduced by Bayer, a German astronomer, in the 17th century. It is still retained in modern star-maps and catalogues.

2. *Chem.*: Alpha, or *a*, is used to distinguish one of the modifications of the same compound, as—

Alpha-cymic acid: A monatomic aromatic acid, $C_{11}H_{14}O_2$, formed by the action of caustic alkalies on cymyl cyanide.

Alpha-orsellic acid: $C_{16}H_{14}O_7$, obtained from the South American variety of *Roccella tinctoria*.

Alpha-toluic acid: $C_6H_5.CH_2.CO.OH$, a monatomic, crystalline, aromatic acid, melting at 76.5°. It is prepared by boiling benzyl cyanide with strong potash solution as long as ammonia is liberated.

Alpha-xylic acid: $C_6H_4(CH_3).CH_2.CO.OH$, a crystalline, aromatic, monatomic acid, obtained by boiling xylyl chloride with $K(CN)$, and boiling the resulting xylyl cyanide with potash.

†*āl'-phā-bēt*, *s.* [In Dut., Ger. and Fr. *alphabet*; Sw. and Dan. *alfabet*; Sp. and Ital. *alfabeto*; Port. *alfabeto*; Later Lat. of Tertullian (about 195 A. D.) and of Jerome (about the end of the fourth century) *alphabetum*; Gr. of Epiphanius (about 320 A. D.) *alphabētos*, from Gr. *alpha*=the first, and *bēta*, the second letter of the Greek alphabet.] A table or list of characters which stand as the signs of particular sounds. Koppe in 1819, and Gesenius in 1837, with much probability, traced back most of the chief Syro-Arabian alphabets, and nearly all those current in Europe, to the ancient Phœnician one. The latter investigator constructed an elaborate table of their complex affinities. The square Hebrew now used in printing figures in this table as a descendant of the old Aramæan, modified by the influence of the Palmyrene letters. The old Greek characters are a primary offshoot from the earliest Phœnician, and the Roman letters are modifications of the Greek alphabet. Perhaps the old Phœnician alphabet itself may have been altered from the Egyptian hieroglyphics, and they again from picture writing like that by means of which the ancient Mexicans on the coast sent to their government an intimation that white men (Spaniards) had landed in their country. [*HIROGLYPHICS*.] Those families or groups of alphabets exist besides those now indicated. The cuneiform letters of Babylon, Assyria, Persia, &c., are not closely akin to these now described, and appear independent. [*ARROW-HEADED*, *CUNEIFORM*.] The alphabets of all the modern languages of India have apparently been derived from one common character—the Devanagari. Inscriptions in caves, on seals, &c., show an older form of this than that to which one is accustomed in ordinary Sanscrit books. It does not seem to have sprung from the Phœnician. [*DEVANAGARI*.] Similarly independent of the latter tongue and of each other are the Chinese characters, the Mexican or Aztec alphabet, and that of Yucatan. Other groups may yet be dis-

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

covered, and some of those already known may be affiliated together. It will be observed that any division of mankind formed on similarity or dissimilarity of their alphabets would be of an artificial kind: it is mainly on philology, physiology, and history that a proper ethnological arrangement must rest. [See A (page 1).]

ăl'-pha-bêt, v. t. [From the substantive.] To arrange in alphabetical order, to indicate by means of the alphabet.

ăl'-pha-bêt-âr'-i-an, s. One engaged in learning the alphabet.

"Every alphabetarian knows well that the Latin [for a city] is *urbs* or *civitas*."—Archbishop Saneroft: *Sermons*.

ăl'-pha-bêt-ic, *ăl'-pha-bêt-ick, *ăl'-pha-bêt-î-cal, a. [In Fr. *alphabétique*; Sp. & Ital. *alfabetico*; Port. *alfabetico*.] Pertaining to the alphabet, arranged in the same order as the letters of the alphabet.

"I have digested in an alphabetical order all the counties, corporations, and boroughs in Great Britain, with their respective tempers."—Swift.

ăl'-pha-bêt-ic-âl-ly, adv. [Eng. *alphabetical*; -ly.] In an alphabetical manner, in the order in which the letters of the alphabet stand.

"I had once in my thoughts to contrive a grammar, more than I can now comprise in short hints; and a dictionary, alphabetically containing the words of the language which the deaf person is to learn."—Holder: *Elements of Speech*.

ăl'-pha-bêt-ism, s. [Eng. *alphabet*; -ism.] Notation by means of alphabets instead of by symbols for ideas.

"... then from this to *alphabetism*, in which the syllable is no longer denoted by an invisible symbol, but is resolved into vowel and consonant, each with its own accepted sign."—*Encyclop. Brit.* (9th ed.), "Alphabet."

Ăl'-phard, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the second magnitude, called also *Alpha Hydra*, or *Cor Hydrae*=the heart of the Hydra.

Ăl'-phêc'-ca, s. [Corrupted Arabic (?).] A fixed star of magnitude 2½, called also *Alpha Coronæ Borealis*.

ăl'-phê'-î-dæ, s. pl. A family of decapod, long-tailed Crustaceans. [ALPHEUS.]

ăl'-phê'-nix, s. [Arab. *al*=the; Lat. *phœnix*, the fabulous bird so called.] [PHŒNIX.] White barley sugar. [BARLEY SUGAR.]

Ăl'-phêr-âtz, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also *Alpha Andromedæ*.

ăl'-phê'-ûs, s. [*Alpheus*, a river in the Peloponnesus, or a fabled god presiding over it.] A genus of Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Alpheidae.

Ăl'-phîrk, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also *Beta Cephei*.

ăl'-phî'-tô-mân-cy, s. [Gr. *alphiton*=peeled or pearl-barley, or barley-meal; *manteia*=prophecy or divination.] Divination by means of barley-meal.

Ăl'-phôn'-sîn, Ăl'-phôn'-sîne, a. [From Alphonso X., King of Castile and Leon.] Pertaining to the above-mentioned Alphonso.

Alphonsin tables, s. pl. Astronomical tables, published in A. D. 1252, which had been prepared under the patronage of the sovereign just named, by certain Jews of Toledo.

ăl'-phôn'-sîn, s. [From Alphonso Ferri, a Neapolitan physician, who lived in the 16th century.] An instrument invented by the above-mentioned Alphonso Ferri for extracting bullets from gunshot wounds. It consists of three branches, closed by a ring. When inserted into a wound, the ring is drawn back, so as to allow the branches to separate and take hold of the ball. Then the ring is pushed from the haft, by which means the branches grasp the ball firmly, and permit of its being extracted.

ăl'-phûs, s. [From Gr. *alphos*=a dull white leprosy, or tetter, found especially on the face; the same which is called in Latin *vitiligo*.]

Med.: With the same meaning as the corresponding Greek word. (See etymology.)

***al-phyn, *al-phyne, *al-fyn, *al-fin, *au-fyn, s.** [Probably a Persian or Arabic word.] A name for the bishop in chess.

"He byheld the kyng sette yn the pley . . . among *aufyns* and *pownys*."—*Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage), p. 70.

ăl'-pî-gêne, a. [Lat. *Alpes*; or Gr. *Alpeis*, and *gennad*=to engender.] Produced in Alpine districts or countries; growing in Alpine regions.

Ăl'-pine, a. & s. [In Fr. *Alpin*; Sp. & Ital. *Alpino*, from Lat. *Alpinus*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain.

"He was a creature of the Alpine sky."
Hemans: *League of the Alps*, 21.

2. Growing on the Alps, or growing on any high mountain. Applied especially to plants which are at home in elevated regions, or, if natives of the plain, have their structure modified to adapt them to the high and ungenial localities which they now inhabit.

B. As substantive: The Alpine Strawberry, which is a variety of the Wood Strawberry, *Fragaria vesca*.

Alpine-brook, s. A species of Saxifrage; the *Saxifraga rivularis*.

Alpine-stock, s. [ALPENSTOCK.]

ăl'-pîn'-î-a, s. [Named after Prosper Alpinus, an Italian botanist who lived in the sixteenth century.]

A genus of plants belonging to the order Zingibera-

cæ, or Ginger-

worts. Some of the species, as, for instance, the *A. nutans*, are very beautiful. Their rhizomes possess aromatic and stimulating properties. The *Galanga* major of druggists, and the Cardamoms of commerce, are produced by species of Alpinia.

[GALANGA, CARDAMOM.] The fresh roots of the *A. galanga* are used to season fish and for other economical purposes. They and the rhizomes of *A. racemosa* are used by Indian doctors in cases of dyspepsia. In infusion, they are deemed useful also in coughs. The root of the *A. aromatica*, which, as its name implies, is finely aromatic, is employed in Bengal as a carminative and stomachic.

ăl'-pîst, *ăl'-pî-î-a, s. [Fr., Sp. and Port. *alpisto*.]

A small seed used for feeding birds. It is derived from a species of canary-grass (*Phalaris*).

ăl'-quiere, *ăl'-quiere, s. [Port.] A measure used in Portugal and Brazil. The alquiere of Portugal is 0'36 of an imperial bushel; the alquiere of Rio, in Brazil=one imperial bushel.

ăl'-rêad'-y, *ăl'-rêad'-ie, *âl rêad'-y, adv. [Eng. *all*; ready. In Dan. *allerede*.] Properly all ready, completely prepared; but generally used to mean at a bygone time, or commencing at a bygone time, and ending now, or previously to some event which has occurred.

"Is there anything whereof it may be said, See, this is new? it hath been already of old time, which was before us."—*Eccles.* i. 10.

¶ It may be used in the future perfect tense; as, "Long before the formal decision of the judge, the verdict of public opinion will already have been given."

***âls, adv. & conj.** [ALSO.]

Ăl-sâ-tian, Ăl-sâ-cian, s. [From *Alsatia*=Alsace.]

1. A native of Alsatia, or Alsace, a German territory between the Rhine and the Vosges mountains, long in French possession, but re-taken by Germany during the war of 1870-1.

2. One of the names adopted by those debtors and others who fled to a sanctuary to avoid imprisonment.

¶ The term was applied in the 17th century to the outlaws who lived in Whitefriars, which went by the name Alsatia. (See Sir Walter Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*.)

ăl-sêg'-nô, adv. [Ital. *segno*=a sign, mark, index.] [SIGN.]

Music: "To the sign." A direction given to a singer or player to go back to the sign $\mathfrak{S}$, and repeat the music from that place. It is an expedient to save the space and trouble of printing the same notes twice over.

Ăl'-shâin, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of magnitude 3½, called also *Beta Aquilæ*.

ăl-sîn-â'-ceous, a. [Eng. and Lat. *alsine*; Eng. suff. -aceous.] Pertaining to the genus *Alsine*, or to chickweed; resembling chickweed in some particular. An *alsinaceous corolla*, in Link's classification, is one with short, distant claws.

ăl-sî-nê, s. [Sp. & Lat. *alsine*; Gr. *alsinê*. A plant, probably chickweed; from *alsos*=a grove.]

Chickweed, an old genus of plants belonging to the order Caryophyllaceæ (Clove-worts). It is now broken up, the species being distributed among the genera *Arenaria*, *Stellaria*, and *Spergularia*. *Alsine media* is the Linnæan name for the Common Chickweed, now called *Stellaria media*.



Alpinia Nutans.

ăl-sî-nê, s. pl. [From *alsine* (q. v.).]

Bot.: One of the three sub-orders into which the Caryophyllaceæ (Clove-worts) are divided. The sepals are distinct, and when equal in number to the stamens, are opposite to them. They have a close affinity to the Sileneæ, though having far less conspicuous flowers.

ăl'-sô, *âlse, *âls, *âls'-wâ, adv. & conj. [A. S. *ealswa, eallswa, ælswa, alswa*.] Also is etymologically the same as *as* (q. v.).

1. Also, likewise, in like manner, even as.

"... thereof was William, a-wondred an- meliore alse."—William of Palerne (Skeat's ed.), 2,503.

"... and for the peril als."—*Ibid.*, 996.

*2. As. [See etymology. See also AS.]

"Also fresch as the hawk."—Joseph of Arim., 595.

Also wel: As well.

"He seigh the peple thorw peine, passen in-to helle.

Also wel the holyeste heolde thider euene

As the moste foolles."—Joseph of Arim., 112, 113.

ăl-sôph'-î-la, v. [Gr. *alsos*=a grove; *philos*=a friend.] A genus of ferns, most of them arborescent. They occur in tropical America, the South Sea Islands, the Malay Archipelago, and Australia. About sixty-five species are known.

ăl-sô-nî-a, s. [Named after Alston, once Professor of Botany in Edinburgh.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Apocynaceæ, or Dog-banes. The *A. scholaris* has wood as bitter as gentian.

ăl-s'-tôn-ite, s. [Named from Alston in Cumberland, near which it is found.]

Min.: The same as Bromlite (q. v.).

ăl-strœ-mêr'-î-a, s. [Named after Baron Claudius Alstrœmer, of Sweden, who, when traveling in Europe, sent many plants to Linnæus.]

A genus of plants belonging to the order Amaryllidaceæ. They are beautiful, and *A. ligtu* is highly fragrant. The *A. salsella* is a diaphoretic and diuretic; the *A. ornata* is astringent, and a kind of arrowroot is made in Chili from the roots of the *A. pallida*.

***âls'-wîl-î, *âlss'-wîlc, adv.** [A. S. *alswile* or *eallswîlc*: *als*=as, *swîlc*=such.] Even as, likewise.

"And good let oc thu hem bi-se

Alswoile als hem bihu[f]lik bee."

Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 4,107-8.

Alt, s. & a. [Ger.] [ALTO.]

Ăl-tâ'-ic, a. [ALTAITE.] [TURANIAN.]

Al-tâir', s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of magnitude 1½, called also *Alpha Aquilæ*.

ăl-tâ'-ite, s. [Named from the Altai or Altaian range of mountains in Central Asia; *Altai* in some Tartar tongues is=a gold mountain.]

A mineral placed by Dana in his Galena division. It is a compound analogous to Hesseite. It is tin white, with a yellowish tinge. A specimen consisted of tellurium 37, lead 47'84, silver 11'30, and gold 3'86=100.

ăl-tar, *ăl-têr, *âl-têre, *âul-têr, *â'u-têr, *â'w-têr, s. [A. S. *altare*. In Sw. *altare*; Dan. *alter*; Dut. *altaar*; Ger., Sp. & Port. *altar*; Fr. *autel*; Ital. *altare*. From Lat. *altar* or *altare*=an altar, especially one higher and more splendidly adorned than an *ara*. From *altus*=high.]

A. Literally: An erection made for the offering of sacrifices for memorial purposes, or for some other object.

1. In Patriarchial times. An altar designed for sacrifice is mentioned in Scripture as early as the time of Noah (Gen. viii. 20). Abraham, Isaac and Jacob built several altars in places where for a brief or more lengthened period they sojourned. Most of these appear to have been for sacrificial purposes, and one or two seem to have been for memorial ends; but the most unequivocal case of the memorial altar was subsequently. (Josh. xxii. 10-34; Gen. xii. 7, 8; xiii. 4, 18; xxii. 9; xxvi. 25; xxxiii. 20; xxxv. 1, 7.)

2. In Jewish times: At Sinai directions were given that altars should be of earth or of stone unhewn, and that the ascent to them should not be by steps (Exod. xx. 24-26). When the tabernacle worship was established, there was an altar of wood covered with brass, designed for sacrifice, and one overlaid with gold, on which incense was burnt (Exod. xxvii. 1-8; xxxi. 1-10). Both had projections at the four corners of the upper surface. To those of the brazen altar victims were bound, and a fugitive from death seizing hold of one of these could not legally be dragged away to meet his doom. Strictly speaking, all sacrifices were to be confined to the one sacrificial altar, but the injunction was observed only to a partial extent. (1 Sam. vii. 17; 2 Sam. xxiv. 25; 1 Kings xviii. 32.)

3. In Christian times:

(a) In the early Christian centuries altars were generally of wood. During the sixth century stone was employed in the construction, and this continued to the time of the Reformation.

(b) In the Church of Rome an altar is essential, it being believed that in the mass an actual though bloodless sacrifice is offered for sin. Formerly, also, there was an upper altar (superaltare), which was a small portable one for the consecration of the communion elements, when the priest had not the opportunity of using the altar in a church or chapel.

(c) In the Church of England. The stone altars which were in the churches when the Reformation began [see (a)] were removed about the year 1550, and tables substituted for them. Queen Mary restored the altars, which were, however, again removed on the accession of Queen Elizabeth. What is sometimes called "the altar" is everywhere in the Prayer Book called "the holy table."

4. Among the old ethnic and modern non-Christian nations. Many of the old ethnic nations built altars for idolatrous worship on the tops of hills or in groves. The Greeks and Romans built high altars to the heavenly gods, and some of lower elevation to the demigods and heroes, whilst they worshiped the infernal gods in trenches scooped out of the ground. Many nations have had, and yet possess, altars of turf, stone, wood, or, in rare cases, even of horn; but they are wholly absent among the Mohammedans.

B. More or less figuratively:

1. Used of Christ, by the figure of speech called metonymy, by which the altar is substituted for the pious victim offered upon it in sacrifice. (Heb. xiii. 10.)

2. The most sacred spot or most sacred service of religion, truth, or ought else to which complete consecration of the powers is due. (Pope: Homer's Iliad, v. 592.)

3. The hymeneal altar, or simply the altar: The altar in a church before which a marriage is solemnized. [HYMENEAL.]

4. Used also as the synonym of religious liberty and privilege.

"Strike, till the last armed foe expires,
Strike, for your altars and your fires,
God and your native land."

Fitzgreene Halleck.

altar-bread, s. Bread used in the celebration of the Eucharist. In the Roman church it is thin, round and unleavened, and usually stamped with a crucifix. [HOST.]

altar-card, s. A portion of the Mass, printed and placed on the altar to assist the memory of the celebrant. There are three; one is placed at each side and one against the tabernacle. They are occasionally used in Ritualistic churches.

altar-carpet, s. The carpet covering the sanctuary.

altar-cloth, s. The cloth which covers an altar in a church.

altar-fire, s. The fire on an altar, or connected with religion.

altar-frontal, s. [ANTEPENDIUM.]

altar-hearse, s. [HERSE.]

altar-horn, s. [HORN.]

altar-piece, s. A picture or ornamental sculpture behind the altar in a church.

altar-place, s. A place which has served for an altar, or on which an altar has been at one time reared. (Byron: Darkness.)

altar-plate, s. The plate which is designed for the service of the altar.

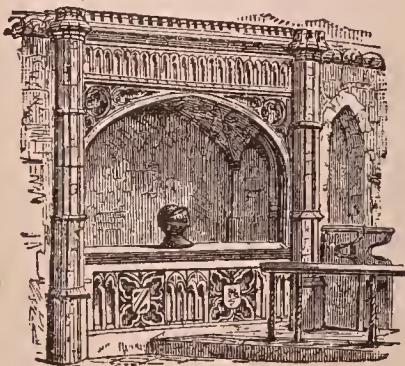
altar-screen, s. The partition behind an altar in a church; the reredos wall or screen at the back of an altar.

altar-stairs, s. pl. The stairs of an altar. (Used in a figurative sense.)

"The great world's altar-stairs
That slope through darkness up to God."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, liv.

altar-stone, s. The stone constituting the altar; also, loosely, the chancel or sanctuary.

altar-thane, s. The same as ALTARIST.



Altar-tomb.

altar-tomb, s. A raised monument resembling an altar. It is a term of modern introduction. (Gloss. of Arch.)

altar-vase, s. A vase to hold flowers for the decoration of an altar.

altar-vessel, s. A vessel used in the Anglican Communion Service or in the Roman Mass.

altar-wise, adv. After the manner of an altar.

âl-tar-âge, s. [Low Lat. altaragium.]

1. Revenue derived by a priest or clergyman from offerings made in connection with an altar.

2. An altar or altars erected within a church in mediæval times, with money left to purchase masses for some person deceased.

âl-tar-îst, âl-tar-thâne, s. [Eng. altar.]

Old Eng. Law: One who ministered at the altar, and was the recipient of the offerings there presented. [THANE.]

âl-tar-i-mûth, s. [Eng. alt(itude), and azimuth (q. v.).] The same as AZIMUTH AND ALTITUDE INSTRUMENT (q. v.).

âl-têr, v. t. & i. [Fr. altérer=to alter; Sp. & Port. alterar; Ital. alterare; Low Lat. altero. From Class. Lat. alter=one of two.] [ALTERATION.]

1. Trans.: In some respect or other to change anything more or less completely from what he or it was before.

"And the God that hath caused his name to dwell there destroy all kings and people, that shall put to their hand to alter and to destroy this house of God which is at Jerusalem."—Ezra vi. 12.

"My covenant will I not break, nor alter the thing that is gone out of my lips."—Ps. lxxxix. 34.

2. Intrans.: To change; to become different in some respect or other.

"... according to the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not."—Dan. vi. 8.

âl-têr-a-bîl-i-tÿ, s. [Eng. alter; ability.] The capacity of being alterable; capable of being altered; alterableness.

âl-têr-a-ble, a. [Eng. alter; -able.] Able to be altered; capable of being altered.

"... the manner of it is very alterable; the matter and fact of it is not alterable by any power under the sky."—Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship, Lect. v.

âl-têr-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. alterable; -ness.] Alterability; capable of being altered.

âl-têr-a-blÿ, adv. [Eng. alterable; -ly.] In an alterable manner; in a manner capable of change.

âl-têr-âge, s. [From Lat. alo=to rear, nourish.] The breeding, nourishing, or fostering of a child. (Sir J. Davies on Ireland.)

âl-têr-ânt, a. & s. [Eng. alter; -ant. In Fr. altérant.]

1. As adjective: Altering, changing.

"And whether the body be alterant or altered."—Bacon: Nat. Hist., Cent. ix., § 800.

2. As substantive: An alternative. (Used in medicine.)

âl-têr-â-tion, s. [Fr. altération; Sp. alteración; Port. alteração; Ital. alterazione; Low Lat. altero=to change.]

1. The act of altering, or change.

"Alteration, though it be from worse to better, hath in it inconveniences, and those weighty."—Hooker.

2. The state of being altered.

"Methinks it should be now a huge eclipse
Of sun and moon; and that the affrighted globe
Should yawn at alteration."—Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

3. The change made.

"When man fell,
Strange alteration! Sin and Death amain
Following his track (such was the will of Heaven)
Paved after him a broad and beaten way
Over the dark abyss." Milton: P. L., ii. 1,024.

âl-têr-a-tive, a. & s. [Fr. altératif, m., altérative, f.]

A. As adjective: Producing alteration.

"... such an internal cellular or cellulose-vascular structure as can receive fluid matter from without, alter its nature, and add it to the alterative structure."—Owen: Paleontol. (1860), p. 4.

Chiefly Med.: Producing alteration in the system, from a morbid state to, or toward, one of health.

"By an alterative course of treatment is commonly meant the continued exhibition of certain medicinal agents supposed to have the power of altering certain disordered actions, chiefly of a chronic character."—Cycl. Pract. Med., i. 53.

B. As substantive:

1. Lit. Med.: A kind of medicine which, when given, appears for a time to have little or no effect, but which ultimately changes, or tends to change, a morbid state into one of health. Garrod divides alteratives into seven groups: (1) Mercurial Alteratives, (2) Iodine Alteratives, (3) Chlorine Alteratives, (4) Arsenical Alteratives, (5) Antimonial Alteratives, (6) Sulphur Alteratives, and (7) Alteratives of undetermined action.

2. Fig.: Anything fitted to produce an alteration for the better on a morbid mind.

"Like an apothecary's shop, wherein are remedies for all infirmities of mind, purgatives, cordials, alteratives."—Burton: Anat. of Mel., p. 279.

âl-têr-cate, v. i. [In Sp. altercar; Ital. altercare. From Lat. altercor, sometimes alterco=to wrangle, to quarrel; from alter=another.] To carry on an angry contention in words; to engage in noisy wrangling.

âl-têr-câ-tion, s. [In Fr. altercation; Sp. altercación; Port. altercação; Ital. altercazione; Lat. altercatio, from alterco.] [ALTERCATE.] A wrangling, dispute, or debate. Angry contention of word between two persons.

"... a stormy altercation followed."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxv.

"Livy regrets that he cannot ascertain the truth with respect to this unseemly altercation."—Lewis: Early Rom. Hist., ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 33.

âl-têred, pa. par. & a. [ALTER.]

"But he found the comrade of his youth an altered man."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiv.

âl-têr-ing, pr. par. & a. [ALTER.]

"With age, and altering rheums? Can he speak? hear?" Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

âl-têr-i-tÿ, s. The state of being another; the state of being different. (Coleridge.)

âl-têrn, a. [In Fr. alterne; Port. alterno. From Lat. alternus=every other, alternate; from alter=one of two.]

A. Ord. Lang.: Alternate.

"And God made two great lights, great for their use
To man, the greater to have rule by day,
The less by night, altern; and made the stars."
Milton: P. L., bk. vii.

B. Technically:

1. Geom. Altern base: A term used for a base which is not the true one. Thus, if in an oblique triangle the true base is=the sum of the sides, then the altern base is=their difference; or, if the true base is=the difference of the sides, then the altern is=their sum.

2. Crystallography: Exhibiting on its upper and lower part faces which alternate among themselves, but which, when the two parts are compared, correspond with each other.

***âl-têrn**, v. t. [From Eng. altern. In Fr. alterner; Sp. & Port. alternar; Ital. alternare.] To alternate.

"Alternar, ac., to altern."—Fernandez: Spanish Dict. (1811).

âl-têrn-a-cÿ, s. [Eng. altern; -acy.] The state of being alternate.

âl-têrn-al, a. [Eng. altern; -al.] Pertaining to what is alternate. Alternative. (Sherwood.) Done by turns or courses one after another.

âl-têrn-al-ly, adv. [Eng. alternal; -ly.] The same as ALTERNATELY (q. v.).

"Afranius and Petreius did command
Those camps with equal power, but concord made
Their government more firm: their men obey'd
Alternally both generals' commands."
May: Lucan, bk. iv.

âl-têrn-ant, a. [In Fr. alternant; Lat. alternans, pr. par. of alterno=to do first one thing and then another; alternus=one after another, interchangeably; alter=one of two, the other.] Alternating.

âl-têr-nâte, or **âl-têr-nâte**, v. t. & i. [ALTER-NATE, a.] [ALTERN, a. & v.]

A. Transitive: To perform by turns with another person or persons, or to change one thing for another reciprocally, i. e., to do first the one, then the other, and afterward the first again, uniformly observing the same order of succession as long as the operation goes on.

"The most high God, in all things appertaining unto this life, for sundry wise ends, alternates the disposition of good and evil."—Grew.

"Those who in their course,
Melodious hymns about the sov'reign throne
Alternate all night long."—Milton: P. L., bk. v.

B. Intransitive:

1. In time: To happen by turns with another occurrence.

"... tempests quickly alternated with sunshine."—Froude: Hist. of Eng., pt. i., vol. iv., 94.

2. In place: In turns to precede and then to follow anything else. Often used in geology for a bed, or a series of beds again and again recurring in a section; but in most cases what now are successive re-appearances in place were produced in a remote age by the return of the same combination of circumstances in time.

"... but as we proceed northward to Yorkshire, it [the mountain limestone] begins to alternate with true coal measures."—Lyell: Manual of Geol., ch. xxiv.

âl-têr-nâte, a., s. & adv. [From Lat. alternatus, pa. par. of alterno.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of time: Done or happening in a series, first one and then the other, by turns; reciprocal. In colloquial language, "turn about."

"In either cause one rage alone possess'd
The empire of the alternate victor's breast."
Byron: Lara, ii. 10.

bôil, bôÿ; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -gion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

"... Castor and Pollux, who enjoyed a peculiar privilege of life after death, and revisited the earth in some mysterious manner on alternate days."—Gladstone: *Studies on Homer*, i. 134.

2. Of relative place or position. (See II., 1.)

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: Alternate leaves are those which are not inserted opposite to each other, but of which each is higher or lower on the stem than the corresponding one on the other side. The word *alternate* is the reverse of *opposite* also when used of other portions of a plant, as sepals, petals, stamens, &c.

2. Zool.: In a corresponding sense to that described under No. 1.

¶ *Alternate generations*. [See ALTERNATION, B. 1.]

3. Other Physical Sciences: With a similar meaning.

Math. *Alternate angles*: Two angles are said to be alternate with each other when they are made by two straight lines, intersected by a third, and are on opposite sides of that third. One alternate angle is beneath the first of the two lines so intersected, and the other is above the second one. If the two straight lines be parallel, then the alternate angles are equal to each other. (See Euclid, I. 29.) If the straight line A B intersect the two parallel straight lines C D and E F, then C G H and G H F constitute one, and D G H and G H E a second pair of alternate angles.

Her. *Alternate quarters*: A term applied to the first and fourth quarters on an escutcheon, which are generally of the same kind; and also to the second and third, which also similarly resemble each other.

B. As substantive: That which alternates with anything else; an alternative; a vicissitude.

"'Tis not in Fate th' alternate now to give."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xviii., 117.

"And rais'd in pleasure, or repos'd in ease,
Grateful alternates of substantial peace."

Prior.

C. As adverb: Alternately.

¶ Common in poetry, owing to the difficulty of introducing *alternately* into a line.

"And live alternate, and alternate die,
In hell beneath, on earth, in heaven above."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xi., 372-3.

"Oft, placed the evening fire beside,
The minstrel art alternate tried."

Scott: *Rokeby*, iv. 13.

âl-têrn'-ate-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *alternate*; -ly.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. In time: Happening by turns.

"'Tis thus, reciprocating each with each,
Alternately the nations learn and teach."

Cowper: *Charity*.

2. In space: In reciprocal succession; first on one side, and then on the other. (See B. 1.)

B. Technically:

1. Bot. *Alternately pinnate*: A term used of a pinnate leaf which has the leaflets alternate on a common petiole. Example: *Potentilla rupestris*, *Toluifera balsamum*.

2. Geom. or Alg.: If there be four magnitudes or quantities in proportion, of which the first is to the second as the third to the fourth, then either of the expressions *permutando* (by permutation) or *alternando* (alternately) is employed, when it is inferred that the first proportional has the same ratio to the third that the second has to the fourth, or that the first is to the third as the second is to the fourth.



Alternately Pinnate Leaves.
(*Toluifera Balsamum*.)

Thus if AB : CD :: MN : PQ,
then these proportionals are placed alternately; if they stand thus—

CD : AB :: PQ : MN,
or AB : MN :: CD : PQ.

âl-têrn'-ate-nêss, s. [Eng. *alternate*; -ness.] The same as ALTERNATION (q. v.).

âl-têrn'-ât-ing, pr. par. & a. [ALTERNATE, v.]

alternating-current s. An electric current which flows alternately in opposite directions, or whose direction is rapidly reversed. [CURRENT, B. II. 4.]

âl-têrn'-â-tion, s. [In Sp. *alternacion*; Port. *alternação*; Ital. *alternazione*, from Lat. *alternatio*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Gen.: The succession of things to one another in a reciprocal order; interchange of things oftener than once with others, in time or in space.

(a) In time:

"... the alternation of day and night . . ."—Lewis: *Astron. of the Ancients*, ch. i., § 3.

"During two or three days there were many alternations of hope and fear."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

(b) In space:

"Each successive tide brings its charge of mixed powder, deposits its duplex layer day after day, and finally masses of immense thickness are piled up, which, by preserving the alternations of sand and mica, tell the tale of their formation."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., p. 408.

II. Specially:

1. Responses by the congregation in liturgical worship.

"For such alternations as are there used must be by several persons; but the minister and the people cannot so sever their interests as to sustain several persons, he being the only mouth of the whole body which he presents."—Milton: *Apology for Smectymnus*.

2. Alternate performances between the two divisions of a choir.

B. Technically:

1. Biol. or Zool. *Alternation of Generations*: The rendering of a scientific term used by Prof. Steenstrup to express an abnormal kind of generation, called by Prof. Owen *Metagenesis*. It implies that one kind of birth takes place in one generation, and another in the next; the third is again like the first, and the fourth resembles the second. In the first generation there is the ordinary propagation of the race by impregnation; in the second, immature animals, which appear as if they had not passed beyond the larval state, give birth to young. This feature in the case Prof. Owen calls *Partheno-genesis* (q. v.). By the curious arrangement now mentioned, the young do not resemble their immediate parents, but their grandparents; as in due time what may be termed their grandchildren will resemble them. The best known instance of alternation of generations is in the Aphides. [APHIS.] (Steenstrup: *Alternation of Generations*, Ray Society. Owen: *Invert. Anim.*, 2d ed., pp. 667, 668.)

2. Alg.: Alternations are the same as what are more generally called permutations.

3. Elect.: A reversal or change in the direction of an electro-motive force or current.

âl-têrn'-a-tive, a. & s. [In Ger. *alternativ*; Fr. *alternatif*, adj., *alternative*, s.; Sp. & Port. *alternativo*, adj., *alternativa*, s.; Ital. *alternativo*, adv. = by turns; *alternativa*, s.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Offering a choice of two things, as an "alternative proposal."

2. Alternate.

"The manners, the wits, the health, the age, the strength, and stature of men daily vary, but so as by a vicissitude and revolution they return again to the former points from which they declined, and again decline, and again return, by alternative and interchangeable course."—Hakewill's *Apology*, p. 41.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: A term used when the pieces of an organ being in two rows, the inner is covered by the outer in such a way that each of the exterior rows overlaps half of two of the interior ones.

2. Grammar: The alternative conjunctions are either—or, Whether—or, Neither—nor. (Bain: *English Grammar*, London, 1863, p. 65.)

B. As substantive:

1. Strictly: Permission to choose either of two things, but not both; also the two things viewed as standing together that choice may be made between them. In this sense it has no plural.

2. More loosely: One of two things offered for choice. In this sense the two things offered are called, not as they should be, an alternative, but two alternatives.

"... and announce that if this demand is refused, the alternative is war. The Romans refuse all redress, and accept the alternative."—Lewis: *Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. i., § 9.

3. Still more loosely: One of several things offered to choose among.

"My decided preference is for the fourth and last of these alternatives."—Gladstone: *Homer*, i. 43.

¶ There is no alternative, means, no choice is offered; only one thing is presented for acceptance.

"With no alternative but death."

Longfellow: *The Golden Legend*, iv.

âl-têrn'-a-tive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *alternative*; -ly.] By turns; reciprocally.

âl-têrn'-a-tive-nêss, s. [Eng. *alternative*; -ness.] The quality or state of being alternative. (Bailey.)

âl-têrn'-â-tôr, s. An alternating current dynamo-electric machine. [ALTERNATING-CURRENT; ELECTRIC-MACHINE.]

âl-têrn'-î-tŷ, s. [Eng. *altern*; -ity.] The same as ALTERNATION (q. v.).

"They imagine that an animal of the vastest dimensions, and longest duration, should live in a continual motion, without the alternity and vicissitude of rest, whereby all other animals continue."—Sir T. Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

âl-thæ'-a, âl-thê'-a, s. [In Sp. & Port. *altea*; Ital. *altea*; Fr. & Lat. *althæa*; Gr. *althaia*=marsh-mallow; *althō*=to cure; so called from its healing virtues.]

1. A genus of plants belonging to the order Malvaceæ, or Mallow-worts. It contains one well-known species, the *A. officinalis*, or Common Marsh-mallow, and one only apparently wild, the *A. hirsuta*, or Hispid Marsh-mallow. The *A. rosea* of our gardens is the Hollyhock. Its flowers are used in Greece in poultices, lozenges, &c. Its leaves are said to furnish a coloring matter not inferior to indigo. Marsh-mallow contains much mucilage and altheine, which is the same as asparagin. It is used as a demulcent to allay cough.

"*Althæa* with the purple eye; the broom,
Yellow and bright, as bullion unalloy'd."

Cowper: *Task*, bk. vi.

Marsh-mallow is used very freely in the composition of a candy or confection greatly in favor with the young people of the United States.

2. An asteroid, the 119th found. It was discovered by Watson on the 3d of April, 1872.

âl-thê'-ine, s. [Eng. *altea*; -ine.] A vegetable principle found in the roots of the marsh-mallow now shown to be identical with Asparagin (q. v.).

*âl'-thêr, a. [ALDER, ELDER.] Elder. (*Piers Plowman*.)

*âl'-thêr, *âl'-thîr, *âl'-thîre, a. [ALDER.] Of all. (For their numerous compounds, see ALDER.)

"Certes, ne never other man
Sith Lameth was, that alther-first bygan
To loven two, as writen folk biforn."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 10,864.

"In althire maiste joy."

Alexander (ed. Stevenson), 486.

"Althirfirst ye schul considre . . ."—Chaucer: *The Tale of Melibeus*.

âl'-thōugh, *âl' thōugh, *âl' thōgh (ugh or gh silent), conj. [Eng. *all*; *though*. In Dut. *al*, or *alhoewel*=although. *Though*=A. S. *theah*, *theh*.] [THOUGH.] Notwithstanding that; however it may be that; even if; even supposing that.

"Al thogh he were of age."—Bonaventura.

*âl'-tî-ca, s. [HALTICA.]

*âl'-tî-grāde, a. [Lat. *altus*=high; *gradus*=a step, a pace; *gradior*=to take steps, to walk.] Rising on high; mounting, ascending.

âl-tîl'-ô-quênçe, s. [In Port. *altiloquencia*; Lat. *altus*=high, and *loquencia*=fluency of speech; *loquor*=to speak.] Lofty speech; pomposity of language.

âl-tîl'-ô-quënt, a. [Lat. *altus*=high, and *loquens*=speaking; pr. par. of *loquor*=to speak.] Lofty or pompous in speech. (Bailey.) Found often in forensic addresses and sermons. Many examples may be found in the works of Thomas Carlyle.

âl-tîm'-êt-êr, s. [Lat. *altus*=high, and Gr. *metron*=that by which anything is measured; a measure, a rule.] An instrument employed for measuring altitudes trigonometrically.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêtt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôtt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

āl-tīm'-ēt-rŷ, *s.* [For etym. see **ALTIMETER**. In Sp. & Port. *altimetria*.] The art of measuring altitudes trigonometrically, as by a quadrant, theodolite, &c.

āl'-tīn, *s.* [Russian.] A Russian coin worth between two and three cents. It is equal in value to three copecks, one hundred of which again make a ruble (q. v.).

āl-tīn'-cār, *s.* [**TINCAL**.]

āl-tīn-gī-ā'-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [From the old botanical genus *Altingia*, now called *Liquidambar*.] *Liquidambars*. An order of exogenous plants, placed by Lindley in his first sub-class *Diclinous Exogens*, and in his eighteenth Alliance, the *Amentales*. It consists of tall, balsam-bearing trees, which are placed under the Linnæan genus *Liquidambar*. [**LIQUIDAMBAR**.] They are found in the hotter parts of Asia and America.

āl'-tī-scōpe, *s.* [Lat. *altus*=high, and *skopeō*=to see.]

A device consisting of a telescopic tube having a right angle at the top and a reverse right angle at the bottom, with mirrors arranged at these points so as to enable one to see over a parapet, wall, etc.

āl-tīs'-ōn-ant, **āl-tīs'-ōn-oūs**, *a.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *altisonante*; Sp. & Port. *altisono*; Lat. *altisonus* = high sounding; *altus* = high; *sonans*, *pr. par. of sono* = to sound; or from *sonus* = a sound.] High sounding; of lofty or pompous sound.

āl-tīss'-ī-mō, *s.* [Lat. *altissimus*, superl. degree of *altus*.] [**ALTO**, **ALT.**] A term used in music to designate the sounds that lie in the octave above the pitch of sounds in *alt*-viz., from *g'''* to *f'''*.

āl'-tī-tūde, *s.* [In Fr. *altitude*; Ital. *altitudine*. From Lat. *altitudo* = altitude; *altus* = high.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The elevation of an object above its base, or of an object in the air above the surface of the earth.

"... Oft did he take delight
To measure th' altitude of some tall crag
That is the eagle's birthplace, or some peak,
Familiar with forgotten years."

Wordsworth: *The Excursion*, bk. I.

II. Figuratively:

1. The highest point in degree of anything.

"He did it to please his mother, and to be partly proud, which he is, even to the altitude of his virtue."—*Shakesp.* *Coriol.*, i. 1.

2. High rank, superiority in wealth or other resources; mental or moral elevation.

"Your altitude offends the eyes
Of those who want the power to rise."—*Swift*.

3. (*Plural*.) Haughty airs.

B. Technically:

1. *Geom.*: The altitude of a triangle, parallelogram, or other figure, is the straight line drawn from its vertex perpendicular to its base, or the base produced. (Euclid, bk. vi., def. 4.)

2. *Perspective*: The altitude of the eye is a right line let fall from the eye perpendicular to the geometrical plane.

3. *Trigonom.*: The same as A., I.

An accessible altitude is one the lower part of which may be approached, so that a base may be measured from it for the purpose of trigonometrical calculation. An inaccessible altitude is one of which the lower part is unapproachable; as, for instance, a castle beyond a river which one has not the means of crossing.

4. *Astron.*: The elevation of a heavenly body above the horizon, i. e., the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between the center of the body and the true horizon. It is generally expressed in °, ' and ". The apparent altitude of a heavenly body is the apparent height above the sensible horizon. Its true altitude is its height above the real horizon, after corrections have been made on account of refractions and parallax. Meridian altitude is the altitude of a heavenly body when passing the meridian. The body is then at the highest point it can on that day reach.

Observed altitude is the altitude as shown by the instrument with which the observation was taken.

Refraction of altitude is the increased elevation given to a heavenly body by refraction.

Altitude and Azimuth Instrument. [See **AZIMUTH AND ALTITUDE INSTRUMENT**.]

āl-tī-tūd-in-ār'-ī-an, *s.* [Lat. *altitudinis*, genit. of *altitudo*=height; suffix *-arian*=a person who.] A term occasionally used to indicate a person of lofty aim or pretension, an ambitious person.

āl'-tō, **ālt**, *s.* [In Ger. *alt*, *alto*; Fr. *haut*; O. Fr. *hault*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *alto*; Lat. *altus*.] It may have a remote connection with E. Aram. *illay* or *ghillay*=highest; Heb. *ālāh*=to ascend, and various cognate words.] A term designating pitch of sound, derived from the old gamut of the organ-builders. The sounds lying between *g*, the highest note on the

treble stave, and *F*, seven notes above (or, as it would now be written, from *g''* to *f'''*), are said to be in *alt*.

āl'-tō, *a. & s.* [**ALTO**, **ALT.**]

A. As adjective:

Music:

1. The term applied to the highest male voice, most usually falsetto, having a compass of about an octave and a half, from *f* to *c''*, called also the *counter-tenor* voice. The term *contralto* is usually applied to the lowest sort of female voice, which frequently takes the same part in vocal music as the alto male voice.

2. When applied to musical instruments the term is usually employed to designate those next in pitch above the tenor of the same species, as *alto* trombone.

B. As substantive: The part of the music sung by persons possessing the alto or contralto voice. [**A.**, 1, **Music**.]

alto-clef, *s.* A name for the C clef when it is placed on the third line of the stave; called also the *Counter-tenor clef*. The usual form of the clef is shown in the accompanying figure. [**CLEF**.]

alto-fagotto, *s.* A musical wind instrument, known also by its French name of the *basson quinte*. It is similar in character to the bassoon or fagotto, and has a compass of the same extent, but five notes higher in pitch. [**BASSOON**.]

alto-rilievo, or **alto-relievo**, *s.* [Ital. *alto*, *rilievo*; *alto*=high, and *rilievo*=relief.] Sculptured



Sculpture in Alto-rilievo.

work of which the figures project more than half their true proportions, as shown in the illustration. When they project just one-half, the term used is *Mezzo-relievo*; and when less than half, *Basso-relievo*, or in English, *Bas-relief*. [**BAS-RELIEF**.]

alto-ripieno, *s.* [Ital.] An alto part, either vocal or instrumental, used for filling up and adding to the force of a *Tutti*. [See **RIPieno**, **TUTTI**.]

alto-violā, *s.* [Ital.] A stringed instrument of the violin species, usually called the *viola* or *tenor*, somewhat larger than the violin, and with a system of tuning five notes lower in pitch. [**VIOLA**, **TENOR**.]

āl-tō-gēth'-ēr, *adv.* [Eng. *all*; *together*.] Wholly, completely, entirely.

"Thou wast altogether born in sins."—*John ix. 34*.

"Except thou make thyself altogether a prince over us."—*Numb. xvi. 13*.

āl-trī'-ces, *s.* [Lat. pl. of *altrix*.] Nursers, a term applied to birds whose young are hatched in a very immature condition.

āl'-trū-īsm, *s.* [In Ital. *altruī*=others; *altruī*=other people's goods. Lat. *alteruter*=one of two, the one or the other, either; *alter*=one of two; *uter*=which of the two, or whether. A word framed by M. Comte, and adopted with warmly expressed approval by Herbert Spencer, to express an antithesis to *Egoism*.] Benevolence, beneficence. (*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.* (1881), vol. ii., § 524.)

āl'-trū-īst, *s.* [Fr. *altruiste*.] One who practices altruism.

āl-trū-īst-tic, *a.* [From Eng. *altruism* (q. v.). A word framed like *altruism* by M. Comte, and adopted with high approval by Herbert Spencer, to express an antithesis to *Egoistic*.] Benevolent, beneficent. [**EGO-ALTRUISTIC**.] (*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.* (1881), vol. ii., § 524.)

āl-trū-īst-īc-āl-ī-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *altruistic*; *-al*, *-ly*.] In a benevolent manner; with care for the interests of others. (*H. Spencer: Data of Ethics*, § 73.)

āl-ū'-cī-tā, *s.* [Lat. *alucita*=a gnat.] A genus of moths, the typical one of the family *Alucitidæ*.

āl-ū-ċīt'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From the typical genus *Alucita* (q. v.).] A family of moths distinguished by having the wings split into a series of feather-

like lobes. A few species exist in this country. One, the *A. hexadactyla*, called erroneously the Twenty-plume Moth, for it has, in reality, as many as twenty-four plumes, may often be seen running up window-panes in autumn.

āl'-ū-dēl, *s.* [In Fr. *aludel*; Gr. *a*, and Lat. *lutum*=mud, clay, potter's earth. Without clay; without luting.] A subliming pot used for chemical purposes, without a bottom, but which was fitted into a second, and that into a third, and so on, without luting being required. The complex vessel thus made was used in sublimations. At the bottom of the furnace a pot was placed to hold the substance which had to be sublimed, and at the top a head was added for the purpose of retaining the vapor which might arise from the process.

āl'-ū-lā, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *ala*=a wing.] A little wing.

Entom.: (1) One of the two minute membraneous scales situated above the halteres in some dipterous insects. (2) One of the similar scales placed under the elytra of certain water-beetles.

āl'-ūm (1), ***āl'-ŷm**, *s.* [In Sw. *alun*; Dan. *allun*; Dut. *aluin*; Ger. *alaun*; Fr. *alum*; Sp. *alumbre*; Port. *alumen*; Ital. *allume*. From Lat. *alumen*=alum.]

1. *Chem.*: The name given to double salts of sulphate of aluminium with sulphates of potassium, sodium, ammonium, or of other monatomic metals, as silver, thallium, cesium, rubidium. They crystallize in octohedra. Potash alum, $Al_2K_2(SO_4)_4 + 24H_2O$, is prepared by the decomposition of a shale containing iron pyrites, FeS_2 , which is gently burnt and exposed to the air in a moist state; it oxidizes and forms sulphates, and, on the addition of a potash salt to the solution obtained by water, alum crystallizes out. Alum has a sweet astringent taste, reddens litmus paper, and dissolves in its own weight of boiling water. Sodium alum is very soluble. Ammonium alum is often prepared by adding the ammonia liquor of gas-works instead of potash. Alum is used in dyeing and in preparing skins, &c. Alums can be also formed in which ferric or chromic sulphates replace aluminium sulphate, as potassio-ferric sulphate, $Fe_2K_2(SO_4)_4 + 24H_2O$, and ammonio-chromic sulphate, $Cr_2(NH_4)_2(SO_4)_4 + 24H_2O$. These crystallize in the same form, and cannot be separated from each other by crystallization. Alum is used in medicine as an astringent in doses of ten to twenty grains. Burnt alum is alum deprived of its water of crystallization by heat; it is used externally as a slight escharotic.

"... and oyle
Of tartre, *alym*, glas, berm, wort, and argoyle."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,740, 12,741.

2. *Mineralogy*. Dana makes Alum the type of a group of minerals, classed under his "Oxygen Compounds—Hydrous Sulphates," and places under it *Tschermigite* and *Kalinite*.

Ammonia Alum: A mineral, called also *Tschermigite* (q. v.).

Feather Alum: A mineral, called also *Halotrichite* (q. v.).

Iron Alum: A mineral, called also *Halotrichite* (q. v.).

Magnesia Alum: A mineral, called also *Pickeringite* (q. v.).

Manganese Alum: A mineral, called also *Apjohnite* (q. v.).

Native Alum: A mineral, called also *Kalinite* (q. v.).

Soda Alum: A mineral, called also *Mendozite* (q. v.).

3. *Art*: *Saccharine Alum* is a composition made of common alum, with rose-water and the white of eggs boiled together to the consistence of a paste, and thus capable of being molded at pleasure. As it cools it grows as hard as an ordinary stone.

***alum-earth**, or **poleura**, *s.* Names formerly given to a fibrous mineral of a silky luster, brought by Dr. Gillies from the Chilian Andes. It was said to be used by the inhabitants as a mordant in dyeing red. Ure describes alum-earth as an impure earthy variety of lignite. Both *alum-earth* and *poleura* seem to have disappeared from the most modern works on mineralogy.

alum-root, s.

1. The English name of the *Geranium maculatum*. Its root contains a great deal of tannin, and is powerfully astringent. It is recommended in diseases which on their removal leave debility behind. The tincture may be locally applied with much advantage in sore throats and ulcerations of the mouth.

2. *Heuchera Americana* and *Heuchera cortusa*, plants of the Saxifrage order, both of which figure in the American pharmacopœia.

alum-schist, s. [ALUM-SLATE.]

alum-slate, **alum-schist**, *s.* A kind of slate occurring in carboniferous rocks. It is a siliceous clay, with coaly matter and bisulphide of iron in minute portions. Alum is often manufactured from it. [**SCHIST**.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

alum-stone, *s.* [ALUNITE.]

āl'-ūm, *v. t.* [From the substantive *alum* (1); in Dan. *allune*; Ger. *alaunen*; Fr. *aluner*.]

Dyeing: To steep in a solution of alum, or otherwise to impregnate with the salt. The fiber of cotton which has been impregnated with an aluminium salt has the property of retaining vegetable coloring matters so firmly that they cannot be washed out; such colors are called *fast*.

āl'-ūm (2), *s.* [Lat.] A plant described by Pliny as resembling thyme or sage. Some have made it the comfrey (the *Symphytum Brochum* of Bory).

āl'-ūmed, *pa. par. & a.* [ALUM, *v.*]

āl'-ū-mēn, *s.* [Lat.]

Chem.: The technical word for common alum. [ALUM (1).]

āl'-ū-mī-an, *s.* [Lat. *alumin(is)*; suff. *-an*.] A mineral classed by Dana with his Crocoite group of Anhydrous "Sulphates, Chromates, Tellurates." It is white and sub-translucent. It consists of sulphuric acid, 60.9; alumina, 39.1. It is found in Spain.

āl'-ū-mīn-a, **āl'-ū-mīne**, *s.* [In Fr. *alumine*; from Lat. *alumina*, pl. of *alumen*=alum.]

1. **Chem.:** The only oxide of aluminium known. Its sp. gr. is 3.9. It is isomorphic with ferric and chromic oxides. It occurs native in crystals, as corundum, ruby, sapphire, and less pure as emery. It is the hardest substance known except the diamond. It can be obtained by precipitating a salt of aluminium by ammonia and igniting the precipitate. It is nearly insoluble in most acids. It is a white, insoluble, tasteless, amorphous powder. Three hydrates are known, $Al_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$, $Al_2O_3 \cdot 2H_2O$, and $Al_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$; the trihydrate is the ordinary gelatinous precipitate. It is soluble in acids and fixed alkalis. It is a weak base, many of its salts having an acid reaction. It is largely used in dyeing as a mordant. It forms insoluble compounds with vegetable colors called *lakes*. It occurs native as *Gibbsite*. The monohydrate is *Diaspore*. The dihydrate cannot act as a mordant; it is soluble in acetic acid. (See *Watts' Dict. Chem.*) Silicate of aluminium forms the basis of clays.

2. **Mineralogy.** Aluminium, sometimes called argil, or the argillaceous earth, is the basis of all clays, and imparts to them the plastic character for which they are distinguished. For the aspects which it presents when it occurs native, see No. 1. It enters into the composition of many minerals, the proportion in which it occurs being generally stated just after that of the silica; thus, garnet taken from the Ural mountains has silica 36.86, and alumina 24.19.

Cupreous Phosphate of Alumina: A mineral, called also Amphithalite (q. v.).

Fluate of Alumine: A mineral, called also Fluellite (q. v.).

Fluosilicate of Alumina: A mineral, called also Topaz (q. v.).

Hydrate of Alumina: A mineral, called also Diaspore (q. v.).

Hydrosulphate of Alumina: A mineral, called also Aluminite (q. v.).

Hydrous Phosphate of Alumina and Lime: A mineral, a variety of Amphithalite (q. v.).

Mellite of Alumina: A mineral, now called simply Mellite (q. v.).

Native Carbonate of Alumina and Lime: A mineral, called also Hovite (q. v.).

Subphosphate of Alumina: A mineral, called also Wavellite (q. v.).

Sulphate of Alumina: A mineral, called also (1) Alumin, (2) Alunogen, and (3) Felsobanyite (q. v.).

āl'-ūm-in-āte, *s.* [Eng. *alumin*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: The hydrogen in aluminium trihydrate can be replaced by an equivalent quantity of various metals; such compounds are called *aluminates*, as potassium aluminate, $Al_2O_3 \cdot K_2O$. Some occur native, as Spinell, an aluminate of magnesium; Gahnite, an aluminate of zinc.

āl'-ūm-in-if-ēr-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *alumen*, genit. *-inis*=alum; *fero*=to bear.] Bearing alum; containing alum.

āl'-ūm-in-i-fōrm, *a.* [Lat. *alumen*, genit. *aluminis*, and *forma*=form, shape.] Having the form of alumina.

***āl'-ūm-in-i-lite**, *s.* [Lat. *alumen*=alum, and suff. *-ite*.] The name of a mineral, called also Alunite (q. v.).

āl'-ūm-in-ite, *s.* [Lat. *alumen*=alum, and suff. *-ite*.] A mineral called also Websterite. It is a hydrosulphate of alumina. Its composition is alumina 29.8, sulphuric acid 23.2, and water 47.0=100. It is opaque, has a dull earthy luster, a white color, and an earthy fracture. It adheres to the tongue. Found in the Harz mountains, in Germany, and in Sussex, in England, &c.

āl'-ūm-in-i-ūm, **āl'-ūm-in-ūm**, *s.* [In Ger. & Dut. *aluminium*. From Lat. *alumen*=alum.]

Chem.: A tetratomic metal; symbol Al; atomic weight 27.4; sp. gr. 2.6; melts at red heat. It is a

white, sonorous, ductile, malleable metal, not oxidized in the air, nearly insoluble in dilute sulphuric or nitric acid, readily soluble in HCl, and in solutions of potash or soda with evolution of H. It is used for instruments and ornaments; it forms a valuable alloy with copper, resembling gold, and not easily tarnished, called aluminium bronze. It is prepared by decomposing the double chloride of aluminium and sodium by metallic sodium. It forms one oxide, alumina, Al_2O_3 (q. v.). Its most important salts are alums (q. v.) and aluminium chloride, Al_2Cl_6 , which is formed when aluminium hydrate is dissolved in HCl, but upon evaporation HCl escapes and leaves Al_2O_3 . It can be obtained by pouring Cl over a mixture of Al_2O_3 and carbon heated to redness. It is a transparent waxy substance, boiling at 180° . It forms double salts with alkaline chlorides, as $Al_2Cl_6 \cdot 2NaCl$. Aluminium fluoride Al_2F_6 , also forms double salts, aluminium and sodium. Fluoride, $Al_2F_6 \cdot 6NaF$, occurs as the mineral cryolite in Greenland. Numerous silicates of aluminium occur as minerals [see CLAYS, FELDSPAR, &c.]. The salts of aluminium are recognized by giving a blue color when moistened with nitrate of cobalt, and heated before the blow-pipe. Alumina is precipitated from its solutions by caustic alkalis as a white precipitate, soluble in excess; ammonia gives a similar precipitate, insoluble in excess; alkaline carbonates precipitate the hydrate, and CO_2 escapes; ammonia sulphide gives a white precipitate of aluminium hydrate. The salts of aluminium belong to the same class as the ferric and chromic salts; oxides of aluminium, chromium, and sesquioxide of iron are precipitated with ammonia. [ANALYSIS.] The alumina and phosphate of aluminium are dissolved by boiling with caustic potash; phosphate of aluminium is distinguished by being insoluble in acetic acid.

āl'-ūm-in-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *aluminis*, genit. of *alumen*=alum, and suffix *-ous*=full of.] Composed, at least, in part of alumina, or in some other way pertaining to alumina.

aluminum-bronze, *s.* A composition of aluminium and copper, much stronger than brass. It is used for telescope bearings, etc.

āl'-ūm-ish, *a.* [Eng. *alum*; *-ish*.] Somewhat resembling alum.

"... tasting something *alumish*, and being found near some places which afford alum."—*Hist. Royal Soc.*, iv. 196.

āl'-lūm-nūs, *s.*; pl. **āl'-lūm-nī**. [Lat. *alumnus*, adj.=nourished, brought up; *alo*=to rear, to nourish.] One brought up at a school, a university, or other place of learning. Thus, an alumnus of Yale or Harvard means one whose higher education has been obtained there.

āl'-ūm-ō-cāl'-cīte, *s.* [Lat. *alumen*, and *calx*, genit. *calcis*=lime.] A mineral, a variety of tripolite, which is itself again a variety of opal. It seems to be tripolite with a little lime and alumina.

āl'-ūn-ite, **āl'-ūm-stōne**, ***āl'-ūm-in-i-lite**, *s.* [*Alunite* is from Fr. *alun*=alum, and suff. *-ite*. *Alum-stone* is from Eng. *alum*, and *stone*. [ALUMINILITE.] A mineral classed by Dana under his "Oxygen Compounds—Hydrous Silicates." It consists of about 35.50 of sulphuric acid, 39.65 of alumina, about 10 of potash, and 15 of water. It crystallizes in obtuse rhomboids, variously modified. It is white, grayish, or reddish. It varies from transparent to sub-translucent. Dana makes five varieties: (a) Crystallized; (b) Fibrous concretionary; (c) Massive and moderately tender; (d) Hard, mainly from disseminated silica; (e) Cavernous. It forms seams in trachytic and allied rocks, being produced by the action on them of sulphurous vapors. It occurs in Italy, Hungary, and France. Roman alum is prepared from this mineral. It is almost free from iron.

"*Alum-stone* appears to be continually produced at the Solfatara, near Naples, and other volcanic districts, by the joint action of sulphurous acid and oxygen upon trachyte; a volcanic rock composed almost entirely of feldspar."—*Graham's Chem.*, vol. i., p. 607.

āl'-ūn-ō-gēn, *s.* [Fr. *alun*=alum, and *gennaō*=to engender.] The name of a mineral; the same as Keramohalite; but of the two names Dana prefers *alunogen*. He classes it with "Oxygen Compounds—Hydrous Sulphates," and makes it the type of a group containing itself with Coquimbite. It generally occurs either in delicate fibrous crusts or massive. It is white, tinged with yellow or red, has a vitreous luster, is sub-translucent or transparent, and tastes like alum. It is a sulphate of alumina, containing about 36.40 of sulphuric acid, 16 of alumina, and 46 of water. It is found near Bogota, and also in the vicinity of Königsberg.

āl'-lūnt', *adv.* In a blaze.

To set *alunt*, *v. t.*: To cause to blaze (*lit. & fig.*) (*Scotch.*)

"For if they raise the taxes higher,
They'll set *alunt* that smootin' fire."
Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 16.

āl'-ūre, ***āl'-ōure**, ***āl'-ūr**, ***āl'-ūr-a**, ***āl'-lūr-a**, ***a-lör'-ing**, ***a-lör'-yng**, **āl'-ūr-yng**, *s.* [In Fr. *alleure*, or *allée*; Low Lat. *allorium*, *alatoria*. Cognate with ALLEY (q. v.).]

A. Generally of the form *alure*, or one of the four which immediately succeed it.

1. The passage behind the battlements in a castle, cathedral, church, or similar building, which served as a channel to collect the water which fell upon the roof, and was carried off by the gargoyles; the galleries behind the battlements of a castle.

"Up the *alure* of the castles the ladies then stood,
And beheld this noble game, and which knight were good."—*Rob. Gloucester*.

"The towers to take and the torellis,
Vautes, *alouris* and corneris."

Kyng Alisaunder. (*Notes to Prompt. Parv.*, &c.)

2. A passage, a gangway, a gallery.

"For timber for the new alure between the king's chamber and the said chapel."—*Brayley: Houses of Parliament*, p. 127. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

3. A covered walk, sometimes called a deambulatory, in a street.

"Devysed were longe, large, and wyde
Of every strete on the fronter side;
Fresh *alures* with lusty hye pynacles,
And in mounstryng outward costly tabernacles,
Vaulted above lyke to reclynatoryes,
That were called deambulatoryes.
Men to walke togethirs twaine and twaine,
To keep them drye when it happed to rayne."

Lydgate: Boke of Troye. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

4. The clerestory galleries of a nave or transept in a cathedral.

"In superioribus *alluris* ecclesiæ."

Ely Sacris Roll, 21 E. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

5. The middle aisle or passage in a church.

"In *allura* inter frontem et rubroctum chori."

Testam. Ebor., p. 197. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

6. A walk in a garden.

B. (Chiefly of the form *aloring*, or the two immediately succeeding it.) The parapet wall surrounding the alure, or gutter, described under A. 1.

"A botras rising unto the tabill that sall bere the *aloring*."—*The Catterick Contract*. (See *Gloss. of Arch.*)

āl'-ūrg'-ite, *s.* [Gr. *alourgos*=wrought in by the sea, sea-purple; *hals*=the sea; **ergō*=to do work, and suff. *-ite*. So named from its color.] A mineral, said to be a variety of Biotite. It occurs massive and in scales. It varies in color from purple to cochineal red; there is much manganese in its composition. It is found at St. Marcel, in Piedmont.

a-lū'-šī-a, *s.* [Gr. *alusis*=distress, anguish.]

Path.: Hallucination (q. v.).

alusia elatio, *s.* Sentimentalism; mental extravagance.

alusia hypochondriasis, *s.* Hypochondriacism; low spirits. (*Mayne: Lexic. Med. Terms.*)

āl'-ū-ta, *s.* [Lat.=a kind of soft leather dressed with alum.] In English it has the same meaning.

āl'-ū-tā'-cē-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *alutacius*=pertaining to *aluta*, or soft leather.]

Chiefly as a botanical term:

1. Leathery, having the consistence of leather, as the leaves of *Prunus laurocerasus*.

2. Leather-yellow, whitish-yellow.

āl'-ū-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *aluta* (q. v.).] Thé tanning of leather.

āl'-ū-tēr-ēs, *s.* A genus of fishes of the order Plectognathi, and the family Balistidæ.

āl'-vē-ar-ŷ, ***āl'-vē-ar-ŷe**, *s.* [In Ital. *alveario*; Lat. *alvearium* and *alveare*=a bellying vessel, a bee-hive; from *alveus*=a cavity, a hollow vessel; *alvus*=the belly.]

1. A bee-hive (*lit. & fig.*). (*Barret.*)

2. *Anat.*: The hollow of the external ear, or the bottom of the concha, in which the cerumen, or wax, is deposited.

āl'-vē-ā-tēd, *a.* [Lat. *alveatus*=hollowed out like a trough.] Formed like a bee-hive; of the same shape as a bee-hive.

āl'-vē-ō-lar, **āl'-vē-ō-lar-ŷ**, *a.* [From Lat. *alveolus*.] [ALVEOLUS.] Pertaining to the *alveoli*, or sockets of the teeth.

alveolar arch, *s.* A semi-parabolic arch in the upper jaw, separating the palatine from the zygomatico-facial region, and perforated in the adult by *alveoli*, or honeycomb-like pits for the insertion of teeth. There is a corresponding arch in the lower jaw, also with *alveoli*.

"... which bounds the *alveolar arch* in front."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 173.

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

alveolar processes, *s.* Cavities in which the teeth are fixed; they are called also *alveoli*.

"The *alveolar processes* in both jaws appear with the teeth, and disappear when no longer needed to support and enclose them."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 181.

āl'-vē-ō-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *alveolatus*=hollowed out like a little trough, channeled; from *alveolus* (q. v.).] Excavated like the section of a honeycomb; honeycombed, deeply filled, as the receptacle of many Composite flowers and the seeds of Papaver (Poppy).

āl'-vē-ōle, *s. pl.* An Anglicized form of ALVEOLUS.

āl'-vē-ō-lite, *s.* [Lat. *alveolus*, and Gr. *lithos*=stone.]

Zool.: A genus of fossil Polypiraria, founded by Lamarck. It belongs to the Cretaceous and Tertiary strata.

āl'-vē-ō-lūs, *s.*; plur. **āl'-vē-ō-lī**. [Lat. *alveolus*=a little trough; dimin. of *alvus*=the belly.]

1. One of the sockets in which the teeth are set, or other similar cavity.

"The *alveoli*, or sockets in which the teeth are set."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 173.

2. One of the cells of a honeycomb.

āl'-vīne, *a.* [From Lat. *alvus*=the belly.] Pertaining to the belly, or to the intestines.

alvine concretions, *s. pl.* Concretions or calculi arising in the stomach or intestines.

āl-vīte, *s.* [From Lat. *alvus*=the belly, and suff. *-ite* (Min.).] A mineral placed by Dana in his Hydrous Silicates. It contains silica, 20.33; alumina and glucium, 14.11; thoria, (?) 15.13; sesquioxide of iron, 9.66; yttria, 22.01; zirconia, 3.92, with other ingredients. It is a reddish-brown, greasy mineral, with crystals like those of zircon, and occurs in Norway.

Āl'-wāid, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star, of magnitude 2½, called also *Beta Draconis*.

āl-wār'-grim, *s.* An English name for a plover, the *Charadrius apricarius*, which some consider to be the young of the Golden Plover, *C. pluvialis*.

āl'-wāys, **āl'-wāy**, ***āl'-wēy**, ***āl'-wāies**, ***āl'-wāyes**, ***āl'-wāyes**, ***āl'-wāyes**, *adv.* [A. S. *ealne weg*, *alles weis*; *eal*=all; *weg*=way.] (1) At all ways, at all goings; (2) at all times.

I. Throughout.

1. All the while, without intermission; uninterruptedly.

"The child weped *always* wonderliche fast."—*William of Palerne* (ed. Skeat), 345.

"But loke *alwey* that thy counsellours have thilke thre condiciouns that I have sayd bifore."—*Chaucer*.

"I have set the Lord *always* before me."—*Ps.* xvi. 8.

2. Whenever opportunity presents itself; at stated and other convenient times; on all occasions.

" . . . and prayed to God *alway*."—*Acts* x. 2.

II. For a very lengthened period.

1. Forever.

"I loathe it; I would not live *alway*."—*Job* vii. 16.

2. During life; while one lives.

" . . . Mephibosheth, thy master's son, shall eat bread *alway* at my table."—*2 Sam.* ix. 10.

*III. Although. (*Scotch*.)

"The kind and maner of the disease is concealed: *alwaies* it may be gathered of the penult verse of the chapter."—*Bruce: Sermon*. (1591).

¶ The forms *alwaies*, *alwayes*, *allwayes*, and *all ways* are in Spenser, *F. Q.*

*Āl'-wēš, *s.* An old form of ALL-HALLOWS.

*āl'-ym, *s.* [ALUM.]

āl'-yp-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *alypōn*, a certain plant; from adj. *alypōs*=without pain. So called from its anodyne qualities.] A plant mentioned by Dioscorides. It was once conjectured to be the *Globularia alypum*, one of the Selagads, but is now believed to be a Euphorbiaceous species.

āl-ys'-ī-a, *s.* [Gr. *halysis*=a chain, a bond.] A genus of insects belonging to the family Ichneumonidae. The *A. manducator* is believed by Mr. Curtis to be parasitic in the maggots of Anthomyza and other two-winged flies which feed on the roots of turnips. *A. ruficeps*, a smaller species, has similar habits.

āl-ys'-sin'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [From *alyssum* (q. v.).] A tribe of plants belonging to the order Brassicaceæ (Crucifers).

āl-ys'-sōid, *s.* [Lat. *alysson*; Gr. *eidos*=form, aspect.] Resembling the alyssum.

āl-ys'-sūm, *s.* [In Fr. *alysse*; Port. and Ital. *alisso*; Sp. *aliso*; Lat. and Gr. *alysson*, a plant

used as an antidote to the bite of a mad dog: *a*, priv., and *lyssa*=rage, madness. Or a plant used to cure hic-cough; *a*, priv., and *lyzō*=to have the hiccough.] *Alysson* Madwort. A genus of plants belonging to the order Brassicaceæ, or Crucifers. *A. saxatile*, popularly called Gold-dust, is a showy plant with bright yellow flowers. It flowers early in the season. It, with other species, is sometimes used to decorate rockeries on the margin of walks in gardens. Sweet Alyssum is *Glyce* or *Koniga maritima*. [KONIGA.]

āl-ys'-tēs, *s.* A genus of Amphibia belonging to the family Ranidae. The *A. obstetricans* is the Nurse-frog (q. v.).

***a-lythe**, *v. t.* [ALIGHT (2).] To lighten, to mitigate.

"Ful feyne she wulde hys pene *alythed*."
R. de Brunne's *Trans. of Bonaventura*, 589.

āl-lyx'-ī-a, *s.* [Apparently from Gr. *alaxis*=a shunning, an avoiding.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Apocynaceæ, or Dog-banes. The species, of which sixteen are known from Australia, Madagascar, and tropical Asia, are evergreen trees or shrubs with fragrant flowers. The bark of *A. stellata* is aromatic.

ām, ***āme**, *v.* [O. North. *am*; A. S. *eom*; Goth. *im*; Pers. *am*; Gr. *eimi*; Æol. Dor. *emmi*; Lith. *es-mi*; Sansc. *asmī*, from *as*=to be.] The first person sing. pres. indicative of the verb *to be*. [BE.]

"And God said unto Moses, I AM THAT I AM; and he said, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me unto you."—*Exod.* iii. 14.

"Come then, my soul; I call thee by that name,
Thou busy thing, from whence I know I am:
For knowing that I *am*, I know thou art;
Since that must needs exist, which can impart."
Prior.

"What hard misfortune brought me to this same;
Yet am I glad that here I now in safety *ame*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III., viii. 23.

am as a prefix: The same as *ambi*=around, but much rarer. Example, *am-plexi-caul*=embracing the stem (around).

A. M. as an abbreviation: (1) For Lat. *artium magister*=master of arts; (2) for Lat. *anno mundi*=in the year of the world.

a'-ma, *s.* Any wine measure, as a pipe, a cask. **a'-ma**, **a'-mūl-a**, **ha'-ma**, **ha'-mūl-a**, *s.* [Dut. *aam* (q. v.).]

Eccles.: A vessel in which wine, water, or anything similar, was kept for the eucharist.

ām-a-bil'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [AMIABILITY.]

ām-a-crāt'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *hama*=together; *kratos*=strength, mind.]

Optics: Uniting the chemical rays of light into one focus. (Used of photographic lenses.)



Amadavat (Estrela Amandava).

am-ād'-a-vāt, *s.* [Occurs in this form in several of the Hindoo languages.] An Indian bird, the *Estrela amandava*. Male: Bill, carmine-colored; upper parts, brownish-gray before, red behind; lower, whitish, with dashes of red and black; wings dark, covered, as are the sides and posterior parts of the back, with white spots. The female is less highly colored. A small bird, about five inches

long, occurring in the Indian Archipelago. [AMAD-INA, ESTREDA.]

"The Bengali baboos make the pretty little males of the *amadavat* (*Estrela amandava*) fight together."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xiii.

ām-a-dēt'-tō, *s.* [Named by Evelyn, after the person who first introduced it.] A kind of pear.

ām-a-dī'-nā, *s.* [From Indian name *amadavat* (q. v.).] A genus of birds arranged by Swainson under his family Fringillinae, or Finches, and his sub-family Coccothraustinae, or Hardbills. One of its sub-genera he makes *Estrela*. [AMADAVAT.]

ām-a-dōt, *s.* [In Ger. *amadottenbirn*.] A kind of pear.

ām-a-doū, *s.* [In Fr. *amadou*.] A kind of brown match, tinder, or touchwood, brought chiefly from Germany. It is called also spunk, German tinder, and pyrotechnic sponge. It is made by steeping a large fungus—the *Boletus ignarius*—in a strong lye prepared with saltpetre, and afterward drying it thoroughly. In addition to being employed as a match, it is used to stop hæmorrhage. The *Hernandia Guianensis*, a species of Daphnad, readily taking fire with flint and steel, is used as *amadou*. In India, a fungus, the *Polyporus fomentarius*, or an allied species, is employed for the same purpose.

***A-māi'-mōn**, ***A-māy'-mōn**, *s.* The name of a fiend, inferior in rank to Sidonay or Osmoday. According to R. Holmes, "he is the chief whose dominion is on the north part of the infernal gulf." (Nares.)

"*Amaimon* sounds well! Lucifer, well, &c. . ."
Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

"He of Wales, that gave *Amaimon* the bastinado," &c.
Ibid.: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

a-mā'in, *adv.* [A. S. *a=on*; *mægen*, *mægyn*=main, strength, power, force, energy, valor.] [MAIN, MAY, MIGHT.]

1. With might, power, force, or strength; energetically.

"Silent he stood; then laugh'd *amain*—
And shouted, . . ."
Wordsworth: *The Mother's Return*.

2. Quickly, at once.

"Now, when he was got up to the top of the hill, there came two men running *amain*. . ."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

Naut.: To strike *amain*=to lower or let fall the topsails. To wave *amain*=to wave a drawn sword, or make a signal of a similar kind to the enemy, as a demand that they lower their topsails.

a-māl'-gam, ***a-māl'-gam-a**, *s.* [In Fr. *amalgame*; Sp. Port. and Ital. *amalgama*. By some derived from Gr. *hama*=together, and *gameō*=to marry. By others taken from *malagma*=(1) an emollient, (2) soft materials, from *malassō*=to soften. The latter is the more probable derivation.]

I. Literally:

1. Chem.: The union or alloy of any metal with quicksilver (mercury).

"Alloys of mercury or amalgams. Mercury combines with a great number of metals, forming compounds called amalgams, which are liquid or solid according as the mercury or the other metal prevails."—*Graham: Chemistry*, vol. ii., p. 324.

2. Mineralogy:

(a) A mineral classed by Dana under his "Native Elements." It occurs crystallized, massive, or semi-fluid. Its color and streak are silver-white. It is brittle, and when cut gives a grating noise. It consists of silver 34.8, and mercury 65.2. It occurs in Hungary, the Palatinate, Sweden, Spain, Chili, and elsewhere.

(b) *Gold amalgam*: A mineral occurring in white crumbling grains about the size of a pea, or in yellowish-white four-sided prisms. It consists of gold 39.02, and mercury 60.98. It is found in Columbia and in California.

II. Fig.: A mixture of two things, which in their nature are different from each other.

(a) Of two physical substances.

" . . . either that the body of the wood will be turned into a kind of *amalgama*, as the chemists call it . . ."
—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i., § 99.

(b) Of what is not physical.

"They have attempted to confound all sorts of citizens, as well as they could, into one homogeneous mass; and then they have divided this their *amalgama* into a number of incoherent republics."—*Burke*.

a-māl'-gam-āte, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *amalgam*; -ate. In Ger. *amalgamiren*; Fr. *amalgamer*; Sp. & Port., *amalgamar*; Ital. *amalgamare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To unite or alloy a metal with quicksilver.

"When the zinc is pure, or its surface *amalgamated* with mercury . . ."—*Graham: Chem.*, 2d ed., vol. i., p. 245.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. *Fig.*: To compound two things together.

"Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and amalgamated into one."—*Burke*.

"... an inclination to amalgamate Eastern beliefs with Greek philosophy."—*Duke of Somerset: Christian Theol.*, xii, 66.

B. Intransitive: To mix together intimately, to blend, to merge into one, to become united. (*Lit.* or *fig.*)

"The feudal system had, some centuries before, been introduced into the hill-country, but had neither destroyed the patriarchal system nor amalgamated completely with it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

a-māl'-gam-ā-tēd, *pa. par. & adj.* [AMALGAMATE.]

"In the amalgamated plate it is not zinc itself, but a chemical combination of mercury and zinc, which is presented to the acid."—*Graham: Chem.*, 2d ed., vol. i., p. 247.

a-māl'-gam-ā-tīng, *pr. par.* [AMALGAMATE.]

a-māl'-gam-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *amalgam*; *-ation*. In Ger. & Fr. *amalgamation*; Sp. *amalgamacion*; Port. *amalgamação*.]

1. *Lit.*: The act or process of uniting or alloying a metal with mercury; or the state of being so united. (It is by amalgamation that native gold and native silver are extracted from the rocks in which they occur.)

"Amalgamation is the joining or mixing of mercury with any other of the metals."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*, § 6.

2. *Fig.*: The act or process of uniting two things together, or the state of being so united.

"Early in the fourteenth century the amalgamation of the races was all but complete."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

†a-māl'-gam-a-tize, *v. i.* [Eng. *amalgamate*; *-ize*.] To amalgamate, to blend, to unite.

"... amalgamatizing, or turning into a soft body."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

***a-māl'-game**, *v. t.* [Fr. *amalgamer*.] The same as AMALGAMATE (q. v.).

"What is some three ounces of fresh materials? Is't no more? No more, sir, of gold, to amalgamate with some six of mercury."—*Ben Jonson. Alch.*, i, 3.

***a-māl'-gam-īng**, ***a-māl'-gam-ŷnge**, *pr. par. & s.*

As substantive: Amalgamation.

"That we hadde in oure matiers sublymynge,
And in amalgamyng, and calcenynge
Of quyksilver, y-clept mercury crude."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,698-12,700.

a-māl'-gam-i'ze, *v. t.* [Eng. *amalgam*; *-ize*.] To amalgamate. (*Gregory*.)

a-māl'-ic āç'-īd, *s.* [Gr. *amalos*=(1) soft, slight, (2) weak, feeble.]

Chem.: $C_8(CH_3)_4N_4O_7 + aq$. A weak acid obtained by the action of chlorine on caffeine. It is a hydrated tetramethyl-alloxantin. By the action of ammonia it is converted into a murexide of caffeine, forming green crystals and a crimson solution.

A-māl'-phī-tan, *a.* [From *Amalfi*, a seaport of Southern Italy, situated on the Gulf of Salerno.] Belonging to or connected with Amalfi.

Amalphitan Code, *s.* A collection of laws bearing on navigation, collected by the inhabitants of Amalfi about the eleventh century, and received as authority for a long period subsequently.

Ām-āl-thē'-a, **ām-āl-thē'-a**, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *As a proper name*:

1. *Roman Archaeology*:

(a) One of the ten Sibyls. It was she who, according to the old Roman legend, offered Tarquinius Priscus the nine Sibylline books at a price so high that, instead of giving her what she asked, he laughed at her, believing her to be mad. On this she burnt three of the nine volumes in his presence, and asked the original price for the remaining six. Meeting with a second refusal, she proceeded to burn three more, and asked the full price for the remaining three. Awed by her extraordinary conduct, the king at last purchased the three for the sum originally asked for the nine. [SIBYL.]

(b) The nurse of Jupiter.

2. An asteroid, the 113th found. It was discovered by Luther, on the 12th of March, 1871.

II. *As a botanical term*:

Bot.: Desvaux's name for the species of fruit called *Etaerio*, when it has no elevated receptacle. [ETÆRIO.]

a-mān'-ca, *s.* [Sp.] A species of yellow lily growing in Peru.

"On the hills near Lima, at a height but little greater, the ground is carpeted with moss and beds of beautiful yellow lilies, called *Amancaes*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvi.

***a-mānd'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *amando*=to send away.] To send one away.

***a-mān-dā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *amandatio*=a sending away; *amando*=to send away, to remove.] The act of sending on a message or embassy.

ā-man'-dīne, *s.* [Fr. *amande*=an almond.] A cold cream, prepared from almonds, for chapped hands.

***a-mān'-dō-lā**, *s.* [Ital. *mandorla*=an almond.] A marble with a honeycombed appearance; in color, green, with white spots.

ām-an-i'-ta, *s.* [Gr. *amanitai*, plur.=a sort of fungi. From *Amanos*, a mountain in Cilicia, where many fungi grew.] A sub-genus of *Agaricus*, the typical genus of the alliance *Fungales*, and the order *Agaricaceæ*. The *A. muscaria* is ordinarily poisonous, so much so that the name *muscaria* (from *musca*=a fly) is designed to imply that the *Amanita* steeped in milk kills the flies which partake of the liquid thus poisoned. Yet, so much does the quality of a fungus depend on climate and place of growth, that, if Langsdorf is accurate, the *A. muscaria* in Kamschatka and other portions of Northeastern Asia, is not poisonous, but only intoxicating.

ām-an-i'-tine, *s.* [From *amanita*.]

Chem.: The poisonous principle in the *Amanita*. [AMANITA.]

***a-mān'se**, *v. t.* [A. S. *amansumian*=to disjoin, to excommunicate; opposed to *mænsunian* or *gemænsuman*=to join, to marry.] To interdict, to excommunicate, to accurse.

"He amansede alle thulke, that suche vnright adde ido
To the church of Kanterbury, and the king i-crowned so."
Rob. Glouc., vol. ii., p. 474.

a-mān-u-ēn'-sis, *s.* [In Dan. & Ger. *amanuensis*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *amanuense*; all from Lat. *amanuensis*; *a*=from; *manus*=hand.] A person employed to write what another dictates.

a-mār'-a-cūs, *s.* [In Fr. *amaracus*; Lat. *amaracus*; Gr. *amarakos*, *amarakon*=(1) a bulbous plant, (2) marjoram.]

1. *Poet.*: Marjoram. *Spec.*, the dittany of Crete (*Origanum dictamnus*).

2. *Violet amaracus* and *asphodel*.—*Tennyson: Ænone*.

3. A genus of Labiate plants of the sub-section or family *Origanidæ*.

†ām'-ar-ānt, *s.* Rare form of AMARANTH; found principally in poetry.

ā-mār-ān-tā'-çē-æ, **ā-mār-ānth-ā'-çē-æ**, *s. pl.*

[AMARANTHUS.] *Amaranthus*. A natural order of plants, consisting of "Chenopodal exogens, with separate sepals opposite the stamens, usually one-celled anthers, a single ovary often containing several seeds, and scarious flowers buried in imbricated bracts." The order is divided into three sub-orders—*Gomphrenæ*, *Achyranthæ* and *Celoseæ*. The species are generally unattractive weeds, but sometimes they are of more showy appearance. In 1846 Lindley estimated the known species at 282; now, it is believed, about 500 are known. They occur chiefly in the tropics of America and Asia; a number also are Australian. None are truly wild in Britain; but the Cockscomb, the Globe Amaranth, the Prince's Feather, and Love-lies-bleeding, are found in gardens. Many *Amaranthaceæ* are used as pot-herbs. *Amaranthus obtusifolius* is said to be diuretic; *Gomphrena officinalis* and *macrocephala* have a high reputation in Brazil as remedies in intermittent fever, diarrhœa, colic, and snake-bite.

ām'-ar-ānth, **†ām'-ar-ānt**, *s.* [In Ger. *amaranth*; Fr. *amarante*, *amaranthe*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *amaranto*; Lat. *amarantus*; Gr. *amarantos*: as *adj.*=unfading, undecaying; as *subst.*=the never-fading flower, *amarant*; *a*, *priv.*, and *marainō*=to put out, to quench; in the passive = to die away, to waste away, to fade.]

1. *Poet.*: An imaginary flower supposed never to fade.

"Immortal *amarant*, a flower which once
In Paradise fast by the tree of life,
Began to bloom: but soon for man's offense
To heaven removed, where first it grew, there grows,
And flowers aloft, shading the fount of life,
And where the river of bliss through midst of heaven
Rolls o'er Elysian flowers her amber stream."
Milton: P. L., bk. iii.

2. The English name of the several species belonging to the botanical genus *Amaranthus* (q. v.).

3. *Plur.*: Amaranths.

ām-ar-ānth'-īne, **ām-ar-ānt'-īne**, *adj.* [Eng. *amaranth*, *amarant*; *-ine*. In Ger. *amaranthin*. From Gr. *amarantinos*=of *amaranth*.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to *amaranth*.

"By those happy souls that dwell
In yellow meads of asphodel,
Or *amaranthine* bow'rs."—*Pope*.



Amaranth.
(*Amaranthus Hypochondriacus*.)

2. *Fig.*: Unfading, as the poetic amaranth.

"'Tis hers to pluck the amaranthine flower of faith."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone (Intro.).

"Of amaranthine shade, fountain, or spring,
By the waters of life . . ."
Milton: P. L., bk. xi.

"Shall deck thy grave with amaranthine flowers,
And yield thee fruits divine in heaven's immortal
bowers."
Carlos Wilcox.

ām-ar-ānth'-ūs, **†ām-ar-ānt'-ūs**, *s.* [Lat.] [AMARANTH.] A genus of plants, the typical one of the order *Amarantaceæ*. It is placed under the sub-order *Achyranthæ*. It has green, purplish, or crimson flowers in large spiked clusters, which are very ornamental. *A. melancholicus* and *tricolor* are tender annuals, and *A. sanguineus* and *caudatus* common border flowers. The leaves of *A. viridis* are employed externally as an emollient poultice. *A. obtusifolius* is said to be diuretic. *A. debilis* is used in Madagascar as a cure for syphilis. The seeds of *A. frumentaceus* and *A. Anardhana* are used as corn in India.

†ām-ar-ānt'-īne, *a.* A rare form of the word AMARANTHINE.

a-mār'-īne, *s.* [From Lat. *amarus*=bitter, referring to the bitter-almond oil (benzoic aldehyde) which, with ammonia, constitutes hydrobenzamide, one of its ingredients.] A chemical substance formed by boiling hydrobenzamide with aqueous potash. Its formula is $C_{21}H_{13}N_2$. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol. It is called also Benzoline (q. v.).

†a-mār'-ī-tūde, *s.* [Lat. *amaritudo*.] Bitterness.

"What *amaritudo* or acrimony is deprehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malign bodies."—*Harvey on Consumption*.

***a-mār'-ū-leŋce**, *s.* [From Lat. *amarulentus*=full of bitterness.] Bitterness.

***a-mār'-ū-lent**, *a.* [From Lat. *amarulentus*=full of bitterness.] Full of bitterness.

ām-ar-ŷl-lī-dā'-çē-æ, *s.* [AMARYLLIS.] *Amaryllids*. An order of plants placed by Lindley in the Narcissal alliance of the class *Endogens*. In their six-partite or six-cleft colored perianth, and their three-celled fruit, they resemble Lily-worts, from which, however, they are at once distinguished by their inferior ovary. In 1846 Lindley estimated the known species at four hundred. The representatives of the order in the English flora are *Narcissus*, *Galanthus*, and *Leucojum*. Beautiful as they are, most of them have poisonous bulbs. The Hottentots are said to dip the heads of their arrows in the viscid juice of the bulbs of *Hæmanthus toxicarius* and some allied species. Several are emetic, having a principle in their composition like that of the squill. *Oporanthus luteus* is purgative, *Alströméria salsilla* diaphoretic and diuretic, and *Amaryllis ornata* astringent. A kind of arrowroot is prepared in Chili from *Alströméria pallida* and other species. A wine called pulque is made from the wild Agave of Mexico.

ām-ar-ŷl'-līs, *s.* [In Sw., Dan., & Fr. *amaryllis*; Sp. & Port. *amaryllis*. From Lat. *Amaryllis*, the name of a certain beautiful girl beloved by the shepherd Tityrus, also the servant-girl of a sorceress. (*Virgil*.) A similar meaning in Theocritus. From Gr. *amarussō*=(1) to sparkle, (2) to dazzle.] A genus of plants, the typical one of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*. The species are numerous, and splendid in appearance; many are cultivated in green-houses, flower-pots, &c. The *A. ornata* is astringent. [BELLA-DONNA.]

a-mār'-ŷth-rīne, *s.* [Lat. *amarus*=bitter, and Eng. *erythrine*.] The bitter principle of erythrine.

***a-māss'**, ***a-māsse**, *s.* [In Fr. *amas*; Ital. *amasso*; Lat. *massa*=that which adheres like dough, a lump, a mass; Gr. *maza*=barley-bread, *massō*=to knead.] A mass, a heap; an accumulation.

"This pillar is but a medley or *amass* of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kind by stealth."—*Wotton*.

a-māss', *v. t.* [From the substantive. In Fr. *amasser*; Ital. *amassare*.] [See AMASS, s.]



Amaryllis.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Lit.: To make into a heap, as to knead dough into a lump; to collect together, to accumulate, in a more figurative sense.

"The rich man is not blamed, as having made use of any unlawful means to amass riches, as having thriven by fraud and injustice."—*Bp. Atterbury: Serm.*

"For her amasses an unbounded store,
The wisdom of great nations, now no more."
Couper: Tirocinium.

a-mās'sed, *pa. par.* [AMASS, v.]

a-mās-sēt'te, *s.* [Fr.]

Painting: A scraper, spatula, spattle, or painter's knife; a blade used for collecting the colors together while they are being ground.

a-mās-siŋg, *pr. par.* [AMASS, v.]

a-māss'-mēnt, ***a-mās'-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *amass*; *-ment*.] A mass heaped up, a collection, a heap, an accumulation.

"What is now, is but an *amasment* of imaginary conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impostures."—*Granville: Scetis Scientifica.*

ām-ās-thēn'-ic, *adj.* [Gr. *hama* = together; *sthenos* = strength.]

Optics: Uniting the chemical rays of light into one focus; amacritic. (Used of photographic lenses.)

***a-mā'te** (1), *v. t. & i.* [From O. Fr. *amater*, *mater* = to mortify; fr. *mat* = dull, faint, sad; Ger. *mat*.]

1. *Trans.*: To stupefy, to paralyze.

"Thou, wretched man, of death has greatest need,
If in true balance thou wilt weigh thy state;
For never knight that dared warlike deed
More luckless disadventure did *amate*."
Spenser: F. Q., I., ix, 45.

2. *Intrans.*: To be stupefied, to be stupid.

***a-mā'te** (2), *v. t.* [Eng. *a*; *mate*.] To act as mate to, to entertain as a companion, to keep company with, to associate with.

"And in the midst thereof upon the floure,
A lovely bevy of faire ladies sate,
Courtied of many a jolly paramoure,
The which them did in modest wise *amate*,
And each one sought his lady to aggrate."
Spenser: F. Q., II., ix, 128.

ām'-a-teūr, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *amator* = a lover; *amo* = to love.] One who follows science, art, or occupation, not from pecuniary motives, but from a love for it, and who, as a rule, is not so proficient in it as if he had to depend upon it for a livelihood.

"... it is precisely that in which *amateurs* of the science—and especially voyagers at sea—provided with good eyes or moderate instruments, might employ their time to excellent advantage."—*Herschel: Astron., 5th ed. (1858), § 832.*

amateur-search, *s.* Search like that of an amateur, *i. e.*, without thorough devotion to the inquiry.

"Dilettantism, hypotheses, speculations, a kind of *amateur-search* for Truth, toying and coquetting with Truth; this is the sorest sin."—*Carlyle: Heroes, Lect. II.*

ām'-a-teūr'-shīp, *s.* [Eng. *amateur*; *ship*.] The procedure or characteristics of an amateur.

ām'-a-tive, *a.* [From Lat. *amo* = to love.] Amorous.

ām'-a-tive-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *amative*; *-ness*.]

Phrenology: A protuberance on the skull, supposed to mark the portion of the brain which stimulates to sexual intercourse. It covers the portion of the brain known as the cerebellum, which is situated at the back of the head between the two mastoid processes. The researches of Dr. Carpenter have thrown great doubt on the correctness of this view. [CEREBELLUM.]

***ām-a-tōr'-cūl-ist**, *s.* [Lat. *amatorculus*.] A pitiful little lover. (*Johnson*.)

ām-a-tōr'-ī-al, *a.* [Lat. *amatorius*, from *amo* = to love.] (Applied especially to sexual affection.)

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Pertaining to love.

"amatorial verses"—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry.*

"They seem to have been tales of love and chivalry, *amatorial* sonnets, tragedies, comedies, and pastorals."—*Ibid.*, iv, 7.

2. Causing love, or designed to cause love.

II. *Anat.*: A term applied to the oblique muscles of the eye, from their being used in ogling.

ām-a-tōr'-ī-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *amatorial*; *-ly*.] In an amatory manner; as a lover does. (*Darwin*.)

ām-a-tōr'-ī-an, *a.* [Lat. *amatori(us)*; suff. *-an*.] Amatory.

ām-a-tōr'-ī-i, *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. masc. of *amatorius* = loving, amorous.]

Spec. Anat.: The higher oblique muscles of the eye.

ām-a-tōr'-ī-oūs, *a.* [Lat. *amatorius*.] Amatory.

"This is no mere *amatorious* novel; but this is a deep and serious verity."—*Milton*.

ām'-a-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *amatorius*.] Pertaining to love; causing or designed to cause love.

"... by *amatory* potions, not only allure her, but necessitate her to satisfy his lust, and incline her effectually, and draw her inevitably to follow him spontaneously."—*Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes*.

am-a'-tsja. [Japanese = Tea of Heaven.] A kind of tea made in Japan from the dried leaves of *Hydrangea Thunbergis*. Its name, "tea of heaven," shows the opinion which is entertained of its excellence.

ām-āu-rō'-sīs, *s.* [In Fr. *amaurose*; Gr. *amaurosis* = a darkening, from *amauroō* = to make dark; *amauros* = dim, faint.] A disease of the eye arising from impaired sensibility of the retina. It is held to exist when a patient without opaque cornea, closed pupil, or cataract, complains of lost or defective vision. It commences with confused vision; then there is the appearance of a black spot in the center of an object looked at; next, floating bodies called *musce volitantes* appear before the eye, or objects appear brighter than natural. In the commencement of the disease the pupil dilates and contracts sluggishly; after a time it becomes more dilated and fixed; and at last there is established a state of complete blindness, constituting the true *gutta serena*. Amaurosis arises from inflammation or turgescence of the retina, from derangement of the digestive organs, from exercise of the eye on minute objects, and from injury or disease of the fifth nerve or its branches, or from injury of the eye itself.

amaurosis suffusion, *s.* A suffusion of the eyes produced by amaurosis. (*Fig*.)

"... but never perhaps did these *amaurosis suffusions* so cloud and distort his otherwise most piercing vision, as in this of the *Dandiacal Body*!"—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., chap. x.

ām-āu-rō'-tīc, *a.* Pertaining to amaurosis; affected with amaurosis.

"The symptoms complained of by an *amaurotic* patient . . ."—*Dr. Arthur Jacob, Art. "Amaurosis" in Cyclo. Pract. Med.*

a-māuṣ'-īte, *s.* The name given by Gerhard to a granulate brought from Moravia. Dana classes it under Albite (q. v.).

ā māx'-īm-is ād mīn'-īm-a. [Lat.]

Logic: From the greatest things to the smallest.

a-mā'ze, *v. t.* [Eng. *a*; *maze*.] Properly, to bewilder, as if one were in a maze or labyrinth.

More specifically:

1. To perplex or bewilder, by presenting to one something beyond his capacity to understand.

"When his disciples heard it, they were exceedingly amazed, saying, Who then can be saved?"—*Matt. xix, 25.*

2. To bewilder one with alarm.

"And when the men of Israel turned again, the men of Benjamin were *amazed*: for they saw that evil was come upon them."—*Judg. xx, 41.*

3. To perplex and stun with sorrow.

"And he taketh with him Peter and James and John, and began to be sore *amazed*, and to be very heavy."—*Mark xiv, 33.*

4. To astonish.

"And all the people were *amazed*, and said, Is not this the son of David?"—*Matt. xii, 23.*

"... from *amazing* Europe with her wit, to amusing them with the greatness of her catholic credulity."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vi.

[Blair thus distinguished the four words surprised, astonished, amazed, and confounded: "I am surprised at what is new or unexpected; I am astonished at what is vast or great; I am amazed with what is incomprehensible; I am confounded by what is shocking or terrible." (Blair: *Rhet. & Belles-Lettres*, 1817, vol. i., p. 228.)

ṭa-mā'ze, *s.* Bewilderment on encountering anything incomprehensible; terrifying, or occasioning deep sorrow. (Rarely used except in poetry.)

"... soon our joy is turn'd

Into perplexity and new *amaze*."

Milton: P. R., bk. ii.

"The stars with deep *amaze*."

Ibid.: Morning of Christ's Nativity.

"Now was Christian somewhat in *amaze*."—*Eunyan: Pilg. Prog.*, pt. i.

a-mā'zed, **ṭa-mā'-zēd**, *pa. participle & adj.* [AMAZE, v.]

"Who, with his miracles, doth make

Amazed heaven and earth to shake."

Milton: Psalm cxxxvi.

a-mā'z-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *amazed*; *-ly*.] In amazement.

"Which, when her sad-beholding husband saw,

Amazedly in her sad face he stares."

Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece.

"Stands Macbeth thus *amazedly*?"

Ibid.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

a-mā'z-ēd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *amazed*; *-ness*.] The state of being amazed.

"... whereupon, after a little *amazedness*, we were all commanded out of the chamber."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

a-mā'ze-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *amaze*; *-ment*.] Bewilderment of mind caused by the presentation of anything incomprehensible, wonderful, terrifying, or fitted to inspire deep sorrow.

"... they were filled with wonder and *amazement* at that which had happened unto him."—*Acts iii, 10.*

"But, look! *Amazement* on thy mother sits:

O step between her and her fighting soul."

Shakesp.: Hamlet.

a-mā'z-iŋg, *pr. par.* [AMAZE, v.]

"*Amazing* scene! behold! the glooms disclose."

Thomson: The Seasons, Autumn.

a-mā'z-iŋg-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *amazing*; *-ly*.] In an amazing manner. In a manner fitted to bewilder. To an amazing extent.

"*Lys.* My lord, I shall reply *amazingly*,

Half 'sleep, half waking."

Shakesp.: Midsum. Night's Dream, iv. 1.

Ām'-a-zōn, **Ām'-a-zōne**, *s.* [In Sw. & Dan. *Amazon*; Dut., Ger., & Fr. *Amazone*; Sp. and Port. *Amazona*; Ital. *Amazzone*; Lat. *Amazon*; Gr. *Amazon*: from *a* = without, and *mazos* = the breast, from the story that the Amazons cut off their right breast to prevent its interfering with the use of the bow.

1. A nation on the river Thermodon, the modern Terme in Pontus, in Asia Minor, said to consist entirely of women renowned for their love of manly sports, and as warriors. Men were excluded from their territory, and commerce was held only with strangers, while all male children born among them were killed. They are mentioned by Homer. Diodorus also speaks of a race of Amazons in Africa. They are said to have founded a kingdom within Asia Minor, with Themiscyra for its capital. The legends of this strange race of warriors are simply legends.

"Glanced at the legendary *Amazon*

As emblematic of a nobler age."

Tennyson: The Princess, ii.

2. A bold, masculine woman; a virago.

"When I see the avenues of the Strand beset every night with troops of fierce *Amazons*, who, with dreadful imprecations, stop, and beat and plunder passengers, I cannot help wishing that such martial talents were converted to the benefit of the public."—*Goldsmith: Essays; Female Warriors*.

"Yet are Spain's maids no race of *Amazons*,

But form'd for all the witching arts of love."

Byron: Child Harold, i. 57.

3. *Plural*:

(a) The females of an Indian tribe on the banks of the great river Marañon, in South America, who assisted their husbands when fighting against the Spaniards, and caused the Marañon to receive the new name of the Amazon.

(b) Any female soldiers, such as the band of female warriors kept by the King of Dahomey in Africa.

4. *Entom.*: Huber's name for the neuters of a red ant (*Polyergus*), which are accustomed to sally forth in large numbers from their nests, in military array, and proceeding to some neighboring anthill belonging to another species, plunder it of the larvae of its neuters. These, when hatched, become a kind of pariah caste in the habitation of the Amazons.

amazon ant, *s.* The same as AMAZON, No. 4.

"Huber is erroneous in supposing that the *amazon ants* have a sting."—*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. xv., p. 501.

amazon-like, *a.* Like an Amazon.

"His hair, French-like, stares on his frighted head,

One lock, *amazon-like*, disheveled."

Bp. Hall: Satires, iii. 7.

amazon-stone, *s.* A mineral, bright verdigris green, and cleavable; a variety of orthoclase.

ām-a-zō'-ni-an, *a.* [Eng. *amazon*; *-ian*.]

1. Pertaining to the female Amazons in Asia Minor or Africa.

"... those leaves

They gather'd broad as *Amazonian* targe,

And with what skill they had, together sew'd."

Milton: P. L., bk. ix

2. Pertaining to masculine women.

"I do not less willingly own my own weakness than my sex, being far from any such *amazonian* boldness as affects to contend with so many learned and godly men."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 179.

"How ill beseeeming is it in thy sex

To triumph like an *amazonian* trull!"

Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

3. Pertaining to the river Amazon, or to the territory of Amazonia on its banks.

ām'-az-ōn-ite, *s.* [From *Amazon*, the great South American river, and *-ite* = Gr. *lithos* = a stone.] The name of a mineral, called also AMAZON-stone; it is a variety of Orthoclase. [AMAZON-STONE.]

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ṭhis; sin, aṣ; expect, Xenophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = ṣhan. -tion, -sion = ṣhūn; -ṭion, -ṣion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = ṣhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beḷ, deḷ.

ămb, **řăm**, *prefix*. [In compos. only. Lat. *amb* = on both sides; around, as *ambio* = to surround; *ambo* = both; *am*, with the same meaning, as *am-plector* = to encircle. Gr. *amphi* = on both sides. In A. S. *emb*, *ymb*; O. H. Ger. *umpi*; Irish *un*, *um*; Welsh *am*; Sansc. *abhi*, *abhitas*.]

ămb, **ăm'-ba**, *s.* In some of the languages of India, a mango-tree, *Mangifera Indica*.

Ran amb, *s.* [From Mahratta *ran* = the jungle.] The hog-plum, *Spondias mangifera*.

***ăm'-băge**, **řăm-bă'-gēs**, *s.* [Lat. *ambages* = (1) a going round, a going by a roundabout way; (2) a circumlocution, a quibble; (3) obscurity, ambiguity. In Ital. *ambage*.]

*1. Turning; change.

"... shall, by *ambages* of diets, bathings, anointings, medicines, motions, and the like, prolong life." —Bacon: *Adv. of Learn.*, bk. ii., p. 62.

2. Circumlocution; also quibbling, the use of ambiguous language intended to modify or deceive.

Epigramma, in which every mery conceited man might, without any long studie or tedious *ambage*, make his friend sport, and anger his foe, and give a prettily nip, or shew a sharpe conceit in a few verses." —Puttenham: *Art of Poesie*, l. i., ch. 27.

"And, but if Calkas lede us with *ambages*, That is to seyn, with dowble wordes slye, Swich as men clepe 'a word with two visages,'"

Chaucer: *Troilus and Creseide*, bk. v.

"They gave those complex ideas names, that they might the more easily record and discourse of things they were daily conversant in, without long *ambages* and circumlocutions." —Locke.

řăm-băg-in'-oūs, *a.* [From *ambaginis*, obs. genit. of *Ambages* (q. v.).] Circumlocutory.

řăm-bă-gi'-oūs, *a.* [Lat. *ambagiosus*.] Circumlocutory.

řăm-băg-it-ōr-ř, *a.* [Eng. *ambag(es)*; -itory.] Circumlocutory.

ăm'-ba-rēe, **ăm'-ba-dēe**, *s.* [Mahratta *ambadee*.] The native name of an Indian malvaceous plant, the *Hibiscus cannabinus*, or Hemp-leaved Hibiscus. The natives use the leaves for greens, and hemp is made from the fibres of the bark.

řăm-bar-ie, **ăm-bar-ēe**, *s.* [Mahratta *ambarec*.] The covered seat on the back of an elephant, better known as a *howdah*.

ăm'-bās-sāde, *s.* [Fr.] [EMBASSY.]

"When you disgraced me in my *ambassade*, Then I degraded you from being king."

Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI., iv. 3.

ăm-bās'-sa-dōr, ***ăm-bās'-sa-dōr**, ***ăm-bās'-sa-dōr**, *s.* [In Sw. *ambassadör*; Dan. *ambassador*; Fr. *ambassadeur*; Sp. *embaxador*; Port. *embaixador*; Ital. *ambasciadore*, *ambasciatore* = an ambassador; *ambassadorazzo* = a deputy; *ambascioso* = full of grief and sorrow; *ambasciare* = to pant; *ambascia* = shortness of breath, suffocation; Low Lat. *ambasciari* = to carry a message; Lat. *ambactus* = a vassal, a dependent upon a lord. Cognate with A. S. *ambiht*, *ambeht*, *ambyht*, *embeht*, *ombiht* = a servant, messenger, legate; Dut. *ambacht*, trade, handicraft, profession, business; Ger. *amten*, *amtiren* = to perform the duties of an office; *amt* = charge, place, office, magistracy; O. H. Ger. *ampahtan* = to minister, *ambaht* = a minister, also service; Goth. *and-bahts* = a minister, a servant, and *bahti* = service, ministry; according to Grimm, from *and* (Ger. *amt*) = office, and *bak* = back.] [EMBASSY.]

I. *Gen.*: A messenger, by whomsoever sent.

"A wicked messenger falleth into mischief, but a faithful ambassador is health." —Prov. xiii. 17.

II. *Specially*:

1. *Lit.*: A minister of high rank sent on an embassy to represent nominally his sovereign, but really his country, at the court of another monarch, or at the capital of a republic. Sir Henry Wotton's definition of an ambassador as "an honest man sent to lie abroad for the commonwealth, however correctly it may have described the older school of diplomatists, is now, it is fondly trusted, quite out of date. (Wotton: *Letter to Velserus*, A. D. 1612.) Ambassadors are of two kinds: *extraordinary*, employed on special missions; and *ordinary*, who reside permanently at the seat of government to which they are accredited. All the ancient ambassadors were of the former class. In every civilized nation the person of an ambassador is sacred, his mansion also is inviolate, and his retinue subject to no local jurisdiction but his own. An *envoy* is an inferior kind of ambassador dispatched on a special mission. A *resident*, or *chargé d'affaires*, is also of less dignity than a proper ambassador. *Consuls* are again of inferior rank to residents, and are specially charged to protect and promote the commercial enterprise of their country in the place where they are stationed.

"Howbeit in the business of the ambassadors of the princes of Babylon who sent unto him to inquire of the wonder that was done in the land . . ." —2 Chron. xxxii. 31.

"... the killing of an ambassador." —Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 6.

"An extraordinary ambassador of high rank was instantly dispatched by Lewis to Rome." —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Fig.*: An apostle, regarded as a representative of Christ, sent on a special mission to men.

"Now then we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us: we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God." —2 Cor. v. 20.

ăm-bās'-sa-dōr, *v. t.* [From the substantive.] To oppress a sovereign with the incubus of too many and too importunate ambassadors.

¶ The use of the word as a verb is of recent invention, and can hardly be called correct.

"These are no longer the times in which a young, gentle, and nervous Sultan Medjid used to be 'literally ambassadored to death.'" —Times, Jan. 19, 1876, *Pera Corresp.*

ăm-bās'-sa-dōr'-i-al, *a.* [Eng. *ambassador*; -ial.] Pertaining to an ambassador; as "ambassadorial privileges."

ăm-bās'-sa-drēss, *s.* [Eng., the fem. form of *ambassador*. In Sw. *ambassadris*; Fr. *ambassadee*; Ital. *ambasciadrice*; Port. *embaixatriz*.]

1. The wife of an ambassador.

2. A woman sent on a message of any kind. (Used generally in a mock-heroic sense.)

"'Again!' she cried, 'are you ambassadresses From him to me?'" —Tennyson: *The Princess*, iii.

řăm-bās-sāge, ***ăm-bās-sř**, ***ăm-bās'-sāt-ē**, ***ăm-bās-sāt-rř-ē** (Old Eng.), ***ăm-bās'-sī-at**, ***ăm-bāx-at** (Old Scotch), *s.* [In Sw. *ambasad*; Fr. *ambassade*; Port. *embaixada*; Ital. *ambasciato*.] An embassy.

"Or else, while the other is yet a great way off, he sendeth an *ambassage*, and desireth conditions of peace." —Luke xiv. 32.

"What needeth gretter dilatacioun I say by tretys and ambassatrye, And by the pope's mediacioun."

Chaucer: C. T., 4,653.

"The kynge then gaue unto that hye ambassate, Full riche giftes and gold enoughe to spende."

Hardyng: *Chron.*, fol. 74, b.

"Than the *ambassiat* that was retournit agane From Diomedes . . ." —Douglas: *Virgil*, 369.

"Our soverane lordis legacioun and ambaxat." —Act. Dom. Conc. (1491), p. 200.

ăm-bās'-sis, *s.* [In Fr. *ambasse*.] A genus of fishes, of the order Acanthopterygii and the family Percidæ. The species, which are small and nearly transparent, occur in the rivers and ponds of India.

ăm-bās-sř, *s.* [AMBASSAGE, EMBASSY.] An embassy.

ămbe, **ăm'-bī**, *s.* [Ionic Gr. *ambē*, Gr. *ambōn* = a projecting lip or edge; from *amb* = about.]

1. *Old Surgery*: An instrument formerly used for reducing dislocated shoulders. It was so called because its extremity jutted out.

2. *Anat.*: The superficial jutting out of a bone.

***ăm'-bēl**, *s.* [AMBLE.]

ăm-bēr, *s. & a.* [In Dan. *ambra*; Dut. & Ger. *amber*; Fr. *ambre* (all these forms meaning amber-grease or the mineral amber). In Sp. *ambar*; Port. *ambar*, *alambra*; Ital. *ambra* (all these forms meaning the mineral amber only); Pers. *ambar*, *anabar*; Arab. *anbar*, *anbarun* = (1) ambergris, (2) amber.] [AMBERGRIS.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. The genuine amber.

1. *As a mineral*. It is called also Succinite, from Lat. *succinum* = amber. [SUCCINITE.] Its color is generally yellow, but sometimes reddish, brownish, or whitish and clouded. It is resinous in lustre, always translucent, and sometimes transparent. It is brittle, and yields easily to the knife. It fuses at 287° C. It is combustible, burning readily with a yellow flame, and emitting an agreeable odor. It is also highly electrical, so much so that *electricity* is derived from the Greek word *elektron*, or *ēlektros* = amber. Composition: Carbon, 78.94; hydrogen, 10.53; oxygen, 10.53 = 100. Found occasionally in masses as large as a man's head; but at other times in smaller pieces, some no larger than a grain of coarse sand. It is found in Europe, Asia and America. It is valued as a gem.

"... whose sisters, metamorphosed into poplar-trees, shed tears at his death, which were hardened into amber." —Lewis: *Astron. of the Ancients*, ch. i., § 2.

"Pomeranian amber was set in Lydian gold to adorn the necks of queens." —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. *As a geological product*. Pliny was correct when he considered it to be an exudation from trees of the Pine family, like gum from the cherry, and resin from the ordinary pine. Prof. Göppert, of Breslau, in 1845, deemed it a resinous exudation from an extinct pine, *Pinus succinifer*, most nearly allied to *P. abies* (*Abies excelsa*, the Norway Spruce), or *P. picea* (*Abies picea*, the Silver Fir). He believed that forests of this tree once grew in

the southeastern part of what is now the bed of the Baltic, in about 55° north latitude and 37-38° east longitude; but that during the time of the drift they were swept away, and the amber carried south and southwest to Pomerania and the adjacent regions, where now it is found. Subsequently he discovered that amber had been formed not by the *P. succinifer* only, but by eight other allied species, if, indeed, all the Abietinæ and Cupressinæ of the time and place did not share in its production. In 1845 he thought it of the age of the *Molasse* (Miocene?); in 1854 he deemed it Pliocene, and perhaps of the drift formation (Upper Pleiocene = pleistocene); but its exact age is as yet undetermined. Of 163 species of plants found in it, thirty still exist. Eight hundred species of insects have also been met with in it, with remains of animals of other classes. (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. ii. (1846), i. 102; vol. x. (1854), ii. 1.)

II. The amber of Scripture.

¶ In Scripture the word "amber," Heb. *chashmal* (Ezek. i. 4, 27; viii. 2), is not what is now called by the name, but a mixed metal. It may be polished brass, or brass and gold, or silver and gold; it is difficult to say which.

"And I saw as the color of *amber*, as the appearance of fire round about within it . . ." —Ezek. i. 27.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Made of amber.

"Sir Plume, of *amber* snuff-box justly vain, And the nice conduct of a clouded cane."

Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, iv., 123, 124.

2. Colored like amber, reflecting light as it does, or in some other way resembling it.

"There Susa by Choaspes' *amber* stream."

Milton: *P. R.*, bk. iii.

"To dream and dream, like yonder *amber* light."

Tennyson: *The Lotus-eaters*.

C. *In composition* it is a substantive or adjective.

amber-colored, *a.* Colored like amber.

"Biron. An *amber-color'd* raven was well noted."

Shakespeare: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

amber-drink, *s.* Drink of the color and translucency of amber.

"All your clear *amber-drink* is flat." —Bacon.

amber-dropping, *a.* Dropping amber.

"... *amber-dropping* hair." —Milton: *Comus*.

amber-flora, *s.* The flora educed from a study of the vegetable fragments found in amber.

"The stomach of the fossil Mastodon found in New Jersey contained twigs of *Thuja occidentalis* (found in the *amber-flora*)." —T. R. Jones: *Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. x., ii. 4.

amber-forest, *s.* A forest of amber-producing trees.

"... we are led to infer a similar extension in former times of the *amber-forests*." —T. R. Jones: *Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. x., ii. 3.

amber-locked, *a.* Having locks of hair colored like amber.

"... nay, thy own *amber-locked*, snow-and-rose-bloom Maiden . . ." —Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. v.

amber-seed, *s.* A seed resembling millet. It has a somewhat bitter taste. It is brought in a dry state from Martinico and Egypt. It is called also *Musk-seed*.

amber-tree, *s.* The English name of the Cinchonaceous genus *Anthospermum*. It is an evergreen, with leaves like those of heath, which are fragrant when bruised.

amber-weeping, *a.* Letting fall drops of "amber."

"Not the soft gold, which Steals from the *amber-weeping* tree Makes sorrow half so rich, As the drops distill'd from thee."

Crashaw: *Poems*, p. 2.

ăm-bēr, *v. t.* [From the substantive. In Fr. *ambrer*.] To scent with amber.

"Be sure

The wines be lusty, high, and full of spirit. And *amber'd* all."

Beaum. & Flot.: *Cust. of the Country*, iii. 1.

ăm'-bēred, *pa. par. & a.* [AMBER, v.]

ăm-bēr-gris, **ăm-bēr-grēse**, ***ăm-bēr-grēse**, ***ăm-bră-grēs-i-a**, *s.* [Eng. *amber*, and Fr. *gris*. In Fr. *ambre-gris*; Sp. & Port. *ambar-gris*; Ital. *ambragrigia*. *Lit.* = gray amber.] [AMBER.] A light, fatty, inflammable substance, opaque in lustre, ashy in color, with variegations like marble, and giving forth a pleasant odor when heated. It is found in masses swimming on the sea in certain latitudes, or cast on the adjacent coasts, or buried in the sand. It is a morbid secretion found in the stomach, or more probably in the gall-ducts, of the great-headed Cachalot, or Spermaceti Whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*). In this country it is now

fâte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wöre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trř, Sřrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

used solely in perfumery, having the property of adding to the strength of other perfumes.

"Bermudas wall'd with rocks, who does not know
That happy island where huge lemons grow;
Where shining pearl, coral, and many a pound,
On the rich shore, of *amberggris* is found?"—Waller.

"Something had been put into his favorite dish of eggs
and *ambergrease*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

**āmb-ēs-ās*, s. [AMBSACE.]

ām-bī-dēx-tēr, **ām-bō-dēx-tēr*, a. & s. [In Fr. *ambidextre*; Sp. and Port. *ambidextro*; Ital. *ambidestro*=using both hands equally. From Lat. *ambo*=both; *dexter*, adj.=to, or on the right side.]

†I. As adj.: Using either hand with equal facility.

"How does Melpy like this? I think I have vexed her:
Little did she know, I was *ambidexter*."
Sheridan to Swift.

II. As substantive:

1. One who can use either of his hands with equal facility.

"Rodrigus, undertaking to give a reason of *ambidexters* and left-handed men, delivereth a third opinion."—Browne.

2. *Ludicrously*: A person who, when political or other parties are in conflict, is almost equally ready to take either side.

"The rest are hypocrites, *ambodexters*, outsiders."—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*; To the Reader, p. 86.

3. *Law*: A juror who accepts money from both sides for giving his voice in their favor.

"... Thy poore client's gold
Makes thee to be an *ambodexter* bold."

Gamage: *Epigrams*, Ep. to a Lawyer, E. 71.

ām-bī-dēx-tēr-i-tŷ, s. [Formed on the analogy of *dexterity*, from Lat. *dexteritas*.]

1. The quality of being able to use either hand with almost equal facility.

2. The pretense of agreement with each of two antagonistic parties; double dealing.

ām-bī-dēx-troūs, a. [Eng. *ambidexter*; -ous.]

1. Using either hand with equal facility.

"Others, not considering *ambidextrous* and left-handed men, do totally submit unto the efficacy of the liver."—Browne.

2. Pretending agreement with each of two antagonistic parties; dealing in a double manner.

"Æsop condemns the double practices of trimmers, and all false shuffling and *ambidextrous* dealings."—L'Estrange.

ām-bī-dēx-troūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *ambidextrous*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being ambidextrous.

2. Double dealing.

ām-bī-ēnt, a. [In Fr. *ambiant*; Port. *ambiente*, adj.; Sp. & Ital. *ambiente*, as s.=the ambient air. From Lat. *ambiens*, pr. par. of *ambio*=to go around or about.] Surrounding, encompassing on all sides, circumfused, investing. (Used especially of the air, but also of other things.)

"... and this which yields or fills
All space, the *ambient* air wide interfused."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. vii.

"With darkness circled and an *ambient* cloud."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. vii., 187.

"Blue *ambient* mists th' immortal steeds embraced."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. viii., 63.

"... deep in *ambient* skies."

Ibid., bk. v., 936.

"In vain their clamor shake the *ambient* fields."

Ibid., bk. xii., 155.

ām-bīg-ēn-al, a. [In Ger. *ambigene*. From Lat. *ambo*=both, and *genu*=the knee. *Lit.*=pertaining to both knees.]

Geometry: A word used in the following mathematical term:

An *ambigenal hyperbola*. Sir Isaac Newton's name for one of the triple hyperbolas of the second order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other falling without.

ām-bīg-ū, s. [Fr. & Sp. *ambigu*=ambiguous.] An entertainment, consisting not of regular courses, but of a medley of dishes set on together.

"When straiten'd in your time, and servants few,
You'd richly then compose an *ambigu*;
Where first and second course, and your dessert,
All in one single table have their part."

King: *Art of Cookery*.

ām-bī-gū-i-tŷ, s. [In Fr. *ambiguïté*; Ital. *ambiguita*; Lat. *ambiguitas*, from *ambiguus*.]

1. The state of being ambiguous; doubtfulness or uncertainty of signification.

"... the point was at last left in dangerous *ambiguity*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Anything which is ambiguous.

†(a) An event, or series of events, not easily understood.

"Prince. Seal up the mouth of outrage for a while,
Till we can clear these *ambiguities*,
And know their spring, their head, their true descent."
Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, v. 3.

(b) A word, or a series of words, in a speech or written composition susceptible of more than one meaning, and which therefore introduces uncertainty into the whole sentence in which it occurs.

"The words are of single signification, without any *ambiguity*; and therefore I shall not trouble you, by straining for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty; or distinction, where there is no difference."—South.

ām-bīg-u-ōūs, a. [In Fr. *ambigu*; Sp. & Ital. *ambiguo*. From Lat. *ambiguus*=(1) shifting from one side to another, changeable; (2) uncertain; (3) (of speech) perplexed, dark, ambiguous; (4) (of conduct) vacillating: *ambigo*=to wander about, to go round; *amb*=around; *ago*=to set in motion, to drive; with reflective pron.=to go.]

1. Susceptible of two or more meanings. (Used of spoken or written words or other utterances, or of deeds or events.)

† Blair thus discriminates between the two words *equivocal* and *ambiguous*: "An equivocal expression is one which has one sense open, and designed to be understood; another sense concealed, and understood only by the person who uses it. An ambiguous expression is one which has apparently two senses, and leaves us at a loss which of them to give it. An equivocal expression is used with an intention to deceive; an ambiguous one, when it is used with design, is with an intention not to give full information. An honest man will never employ an equivocal expression; a confused man may often utter ambiguous ones without any design."

"No man understood better how to instigate others to desperate enterprises by words which, when repeated to a jury, might seem innocent, or, at worst, *ambiguous*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

"... Oh, couldst thou speak,
As in Dodona once thy kindred trees
Oracular, I would not curious ask
The future, best unknown, but at thy mouth
Inquisitive, the less *ambiguous* past."

Cowper: *Yardley Oak*.

2. Accustomed to use words susceptible of two or more meanings. (Used of persons.)

"Th' *ambiguous* god who rul'd her lab'ring breast,
In these mysterious words his mind exprest,
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest."

Dryden.

3. Occupying the boundary line between. At home in more elements than one.

"... *ambiguous* between sea and land,
The river-horse and scaly crocodile."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. vii.

ām-bīg-ū-ōūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *ambiguous*; -ly.] In an ambiguous manner, in words susceptible of more interpretations than one.

"Wilfrid *ambiguously* replied."—Scott: *Rokeby*, ii. 23.

ām-bīg-ū-ōūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *ambiguous*; -ness.] The quality of being ambiguous. Susceptibility of more interpretations than one.

ām-bīl'-ēv-ōūs, a. [Lat. *ambo*=both, and *lævus*=left.] "Left-handed on both sides."

ām-bīl'-ōg-ŷ, s. [Lat. *ambo*=both; Gr. *logos*=a word, language; *legō*=to say, to speak.] Talk or language of ambiguous meaning.

ām-bīl'-ō-quoūs, a. [Lat. *ambo*=both, and *loquor*=to speak.] Using ambiguous expressions; involving ambiguity of speech.

ām-bīl'-ō-quŷ, s. [Lat. *ambo*=both; *loquor*=to speak.] The use of ambiguous expressions.

ām-bīl, s. [In Sp. & Ital. *ambito*; from Lat. *ambitus*.] The circumference, compass, or circuit of anything.

"The task of a wild boar winds about almost into a perfect ring or hoop, only it is a little written; in measuring by the *ambit*, it is long or round about a foot and two inches."—Grew: *Museum*.

ām-bī-tion, **ām-bī-cion* (Eng.), **ām-bū-tion* (Old Scotch), s. [In Fr. *ambition*; Sp. *ambicion*; Port. *ambicao*; Ital. *ambizione*; from Lat. *ambitio*=ambition; *ambio*=to go around, or go about; and *itio*=a going, from *ire*=to go. A going round, or going about of candidates for office in ancient Rome. *Ambitio* was considered a lawful kind of canvassing; while *ambitus* implied unlawful efforts to obtain an office; as, for instance, by bribery.]

*1. A going about to solicit or obtain anything desirable, or to sound the praise of one's own deeds.

"I on the other side

Us'd no *ambition* to commend my deeds;
The deeds themselves, though mute, spoke loud the doer."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*.

2. A desire for power, which one may seek to gratify in a thoroughly unobjectionable manner, but which, when strongly objected, tempts one to

adopt tortuous or tyrannical courses with the view of removing obstacles to the attainment of his wishes.

"... with a far fiercer and more earnest *ambition* . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

"... ascendancy on the sea the great object of their *ambition*."—*Ibid.*, ch. xiii.

3. A desire for superiority or excellence in any object of pursuit.

"The quick'ning power would be, and so would rest;
The sense would not be only, but be well;
But wit's *ambition* longeth to the best,
For it desires in endless bliss to dwell."—Davies.

† *Ambition* is often used with the infinitive, and sometimes with of before a noun; occasionally it is used in the plural.

"Like kings we lose the conquests gain'd before,
By vain *ambition* still to make them more."

Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 64, 65.

"There was an *ambition* of wit, and an affection of gaiety."—Pope: *Preface to his Letters*.

"What aims and *ambitions* are crowded into this little instant of our life . . ."—Pope: *Letter to Addison* (1713).

ām-bī-tion, v. t. [From the verb. In Fr. *ambitionner*; Sp. & Port. *ambicionar*.] To seek after with an eager desire to obtain.

"Pausanias, *ambitioning* the sovereignty of Greece, bargains with Xerxes for his daughter in marriage."—Trumbull.

ām-bī-tion-lēss, a. [Eng. *ambition*; -less.] Without ambition.

ām-bī-tious, a. [In Fr. *ambitieux*, from Lat. *ambitiosus*.]

I. Literally. Of persons:

1. Desirous of acquiring power, rank, or office.

"4 *Cit.* Mark'd ye his words? he would not take the crown:
Therefore, 'tis certain, he was not *ambitious*."

Shakesp: *Julius Caesar*, iii. 2.

2. Desirous of gaining mental or other superiority, or of achieving some great intellectual feat from a higher motive than that of excelling others.

"... *Ambitious* souls—

Whom earth, at this late season, has produced
To regulate the moving spheres, and weigh
The planets in the hollow of their hand."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

† It is sometimes followed by of placed before the object of ardent desire.

"... *ambitious* of the favor which men of distinguished bravery have always found in the eyes of women."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

II. Fig. Of things:

1. Swelling or mounting up, like the desires of an ambitious person.

"I have seen

Th' *ambitious* ocean swell and rage, and foam,
To be exalted with the threatening clouds."

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, i. 3.

2. Designed for display; showy, pretentious.

ām-bī-tious-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *ambitious*; -ly.] In an ambitious manner, with eagerness of desire after power, greatness, or any other object believed to render one eminent among his fellows; also with the intention of display; pretentiously.

"With such glad hearts did our despairing men
Salute th' appearance of the prince's fleet;
And each *ambitiously* would claim the ken,
That with first eyes did distant safety meet."

Dryden.

ām-bī-tious-nēss, s. [Eng. *ambitious*; -ness.] Ambition.

"... reigning here as gods vpon earth in *ambitiousness*."—Bale: *Image of Both Churches*, pt. i.

ām-ble, **ām-bīl*, **ām-būle*, v. i. [In Fr. *ambler*; Sp. *amblar*; Ital. *ambiare*. From Lat. *ambulo*=to go about, to walk.]

1. To adopt the pace called an *amble*. [See the substantive.] Properly applied to a horse, but sometimes also to its rider.

"Frequent in park with lady at his side,
Ambling and prattling scandal as he goes."

Cowper: *The Task*, bk. ii.

2. To move easily, without hard shocks or shaking.

"Orl. Who *ambles* time withal?

"Ros. With a priest that lacks Latin, and a rich man that hath not the gout, for the one sleeps easily because he cannot study, and the other lives merrily because he feels no pain; the one lacking the burden of lean and wasteful learning, the other knowing no burden of heavy tedious penury; him time *ambles* withal."—Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, iii. 2.

3. *Ludicrously*: To move with submission and by direction, as a horse which ambles uses an unnatural pace.

"A laughing, toying, wheedling, whimpering she,
Shall make him *amble* on a gossip's message,
And take the distaff with a hand as patient
As e'er did Hercules."

Rowe: *Jane Shore*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -țion, -șion = șhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

ăm'-ble, *ăm'-bēl, *aum'-bēl, s. [From the verb. In Fr. *amble*; Sp. *ambila*; Ital. *ambio*.] The first pace adopted by young colts, but which they quit on becoming able to trot. In an amble, a horse simultaneously moves the fore and hind leg on one side (say the right), while those on the other stand still. Then when the legs first moved are again fast on the ground, the other two are simultaneously moved forward. Riding-masters discourage the pace, and limit the horses which they train to the walk, the trot, and the gallop.

"His steede was al dappul gray,
It goth an *ambel* in the way."

Chaucer: C. T., 15, 292-3.

"Such as have translated begging out of the old hackney-pace to a fine easy *amble*."—Ben Jonson: *Every Man in his Humor*.

ăm'-blēr, *ăm'-blēre, s. [Eng. *amble*; -er.] A horse which has been taught to amble, a pacer.

"A trotting horse is fit for a coach, but not for a lady's saddle; and an *ambler* is proper for a lady's saddle, but not for a coach."—Howell: *Lett.*, i., v. 37.

"Upon an *amblere* esely sche sat."—Chaucer: C. T., 471.

ăm-blī-ċeph'-al-ūs, s. [Gr. *amblys*=blunt; *kephalē*=head.] A sub-genus of Coluber, or snake; or it may be elevated into a distinct genus. The name cannot be distinguished by the ear, but only by the eye, from Amblycephalus, a genus of insects, to which, of course, it has no affinity. [COLUBER, AMBLYCEPHALUS.]

*ăm-blīg-ōn, s. [AMBLYGON.]

*ăm-blī-gō-nī-āl, a. [AMBLYGONAL.]

ăm-blīg, **ăm-blýng**, pr. par., adj. & s. [AMBLE, v.]

1. As participle or (participial) adjective:

"... an hors snow-why, and wel *amblyng*."

Chaucer: C. T., 8, 264.

"An abbot on an *amblyng* pad."

Tennyson: *The Lady of Shalott*.

"I am rudely stamp'd, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton *amblyng* nymph."

Shakesp.: *Rich. III.*, i. 1.

2. As substantive:

"... and this is true, whether they move *per latera*, that is, two legs of one side together, which is tollutation or *amblyng*."—Sir T. Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, iv. 6.

ăm-blīg-lý, adv. [Eng. *ambling*; -ly.] With an ambling pace or gait. (Johnson.)

***ăm-blō-sīs**, s. [Gr. *amblosis*.] Abortion or miscarriage.

ăm-blō-tīc, a. & s. [Gr. *amblosis*=an abortion.]

1. As adjective: Tending to cause abortion.

2. As substantive: A medicine designed to cause abortion.

ăm-blý-ăph'-ī-a, s. [Gr. *amblys*=(1) blunt, (2) dull; *haphē*=(1) a lifting, (2) union, (3) touch; *haptō*=to fasten, ... to touch.] Dullness or insensibility of touch; physical apathy.

ăm-blý-ċeph'-al-ūs, s. [Gr. *amblys*=blunt, and *kephalē*=head.] A genus of insects of the order Homoptera, and the family Cercopidae. The *A. interruptus*, the Hop-frog, or Froth-fly, breeds in May, and in July and August is found in numbers in hop plantations, where it does damage by sucking the sap from the plants. [AMBLICEPHALUS.]

ăm-blýg-ōn, *ăm-blīg-ōn, s. [Gr. *amblys*=blunt, obtuse; *gōnīa*=a corner, an angle.] An obtuse-angled triangle.

¶ The form *amblygon* is in Dyche's Dict. (1758).

ăm-blýg-ōn-āl, *ăm-blī-gō-nī-āl, a. [From Eng. *amblygon*; -al.] Pertaining to an obtuse angle; containing an obtuse angle.

¶ The form *amblygonial* is in *Glossographia Nova*, 2d ed. (1719); Dyche's Dict. (1758).

ăm-blýg-ōn-īte, s. & a. [In Ger. *amblygonit*. From Gr. *amblygonios*=having obtuse angles; *amblys*=blunt, obtuse, and *gōnīa*=a corner, an angle; suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

A. As substantive: A green, white, grayish, or brownish-white mineral, consisting of phosphoric acid, 47.58 to 56.69; alumina, 35.69 to 36.88; lithia, 6.68 to 9.11; soda, 3.29; potassa, 0.43; and iron, 8.11. It is usually massive, but sometimes columnar. When crystallized it is triclinic. It varies from sub-transparent to translucent. It occurs in Saxony, Norway and the United States.

B. As adjective: Dana has an Amblygonite group of minerals, the seventh of the nine which he classes under Anhydrous Phosphates and Arsenates.

ăm-blý-ōp'-ī-a, s. [AMBLIOPY.]

ăm-blý-ōps'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [From *amblyopsis* (q. v.).] A family of fishes belonging to the sub-order Physostomata and its Abdominal section. It contains only a small blind fish (*Amblyopsis spelæus*), found in the caves of North America.

ăm-blý-ōp'-sīs, s. [Gr. *amblys*=(1) blunt, (2) dull of sight; and *opsis*=look, appearance.] The typical genus of the Amblyopsidae (q. v.).

ăm-blý-ōp'-ý, *ăm-blý-ō'-pī-a, *ăm-blī-ō'-pī-a, s. [Gr. *amblops* or *amblopos*=dim, bedimmed, dark; *amblys*=... dim, and *ōps*=the eye, face or countenance.] Weakness of sight not proceeding from opacity of the cornea, or of the interior of the eye. It is of two kinds—absolute and relative. Absolute, produced by old age or disease; relative, as in near and far-sightedness, strabismus, &c.

¶ The form *ambliopia* occurs in *Glossographia Nova*, 2d ed. (1719).

ăm-blýp'-tēr-ūs, s. [Gr. *amblys*=blunt; and *pteron*=a feather, a wing; anything like a wing, a fin, for example.] A genus of fishes, found in the Carboniferous formation.

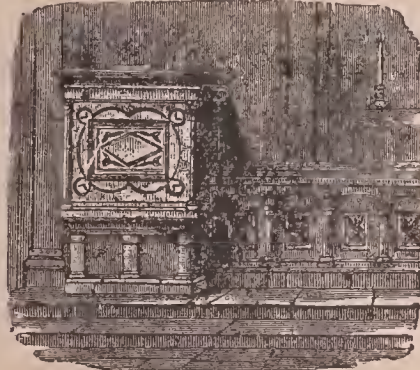
ăm-blý-rhýn'-chūs, s. [Gr. *amblys*=blunt; and *rhungchos*=a snout or muzzle, a beak, a bill; *rhuzēō* or *rhuzō*=to growl or snarl.] A genus of lizards, of the family Iguanidae. The *A. cristatus*, discovered by Mr. Darwin, found in Galapagos, is an ugly animal, three, or sometimes four feet long, which lives on the beach, and occasionally swims out to sea.

"The *Amblyrhynchus*, a remarkable genus of lizards, is confined to this archipelago" [the Galapagos one].—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xvii.

ăm-blý-ūr'-ūs, s. [Gr. *amblys*=blunt; *oura*=tail.] A genus of lepidoid fishes.

ăm-bō, **ăm-bōn** (plur. form **ăm-bōnes**), s. [Fr. & Ital. *ambone*; Gr. *ambōn*, genit. *ambōnos*=any rising, as of a hill; in later Greek, a raised stage, a pulpit, or reading-desk. From *anabainō*=to go up; *ana*=up, and *bainō*=to go. *Ambo* is cognate with the Latin *umbo*, genit. *umbonis*=a convex elevation; a boss, as of a shield.]

Arch.: A pulpit or reading-desk in the early and mediæval churches. Sometimes there were two



Ambon.

ambones, one for reading the Gospel, and the other for reading the epistle; but in most cases one sufficed. (Gloss. of Arch.)

"The principal use of this *ambo* was to read the Scriptures to the people, especially the epistles and gospels. They read the gospel there yet, and not at the altar."—Sir G. Wheeler: *Des. of Anc. Churches*, p. 78.

"The admirers of antiquity have been beating their brains about their *ambones*."—Milton: *Ref. in Eng.*, bk. i.

Ăm-bōy'-nā, s. & a. [One of the Molucca Islands; also its capital.]

As adjective. *Amboyna wood*: The wood of *Pleurospernum Indicum*, one of the Byttneriads.

ăm-bréad'-a, s. [In Fr. *ambre*=amber.] A kind of fictitious amber sold by Europeans to the natives of Africa.

ăm-brī'-nā, s. [Apparently from Fr. *ambre*, referring to the aromatic odor of the several species.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiaceæ, or Chenopods. The *A. anthelmintica*, called Worm-seed Oil, is powerfully anthelmintic. The *A. ambrosoides*, or Mexican tea, and *A. botrys*, possess an essential oil, which renders them tonic and anti-spasmodic.

ăm-brīte, s. [Fr. *ambre*=amber (?), and suff. -ite.]

Min.: A mineral, classed by Dana under his Oxygenated Hydrocarbons. Compos.: Carbon 76.38; hydrogen 10.88; oxygen 12.70, and ash .19. It is yellowish-gray, sub-transparent, occurring in the province of Auckland, New Zealand, in masses as large as the human heads. It is often exported with the resin (kauri-gum) of *Dammara Australis*, which it much resembles. [KAURI.]

ăm-brō-și-a, *ăm'-bro-și-e, *ăm'-brōșe, s. [In Dan., Ger., Sp., Port. & Ital. *ambrosia*; Fr. *ambrosie*, † *ambrosie*; Dut. *ambrosyn*; Lat. *ambrosia*, all from Greek *ambrosia*, from *a*, negative, and *brotos*=mortal=(1) the food or the drink of the gods; literally, immortal food; supposed to give immortality to all who partook of it; (2) a mixture of water, oil, and various fruits used in religious rites; (3) *Med.*, a perfumed draught or salve; (4) a plant (*Ambrosia maritima*). In Sansc. *amrit* is the elixir of immortality.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit.: The fabled food of the gods, as nectar was the imagined drink.

"And pour'd divine *ambrosia* in his breast,
With nectar sweet (refection of the gods!)."—Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xix., 375-6.

"... gorgeous frescoes which represented the gods at their banquet of *ambrosia*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

II. Figuratively:

1. Whatever is very pleasant to the taste or the smell.

"The coco, another excellent fruit, wherein we find better than the outside promised; yielding a quart of *ambrosia*, colored like new white wine, but far more aromatic tasted."—Sir T. Herbert: *Travels*, p. 29.

"Her golden locks that late in tresses bright
Embreaded were for hindring of her haste,
Now loose about her shoulders hong undight,
And were with sweet *ambrosia* all besprinkled light."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III., vi. 18.

2. Certain alexipharmic compositions.

3. A fragrant plant; a wild sage.

"At first *ambrose* it self was not sweeter,
At last black hellebore was not so bitter."

Burton: *Anat. of Mejan.*, iii. 2.

B. Technically:

Botany: A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Composites. They are mostly annual weeds, of no beauty, which derive their name from the fact that when bruised they emit an agreeable smell. Their habitat is Southern Europe, Africa, India, and North and South America.

ăm-brō-și-ăc, a. [Lat. *ambrosiacus*.] Ambrosial.

"*Ambrosiac* odor for the smell."

Ben Jonson: *Poetaster*, iv. 3.

ăm-brō-și-āl, a. [Derived either from Eng. *ambrosia*, or from Gr. *ambrosios*=immortal, divine, and so=divinely beautiful or excellent.]

1. Consisting of, or containing, the fabled ambrosia.

"There stopp'd the car, and there the coursers stood,
Fed by fair Iris with *ambrosial* food."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. v., 459-60.

2. Having, really or presumably, the taste or fragrance of ambrosia.

"And all amid them stood the tree of life,
High eminent, blooming *ambrosial* fruit."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. iv.

"... Of their *ambrosial* food

Can you not borrow? ..."

Thomson: *Autumn*.

"Thus while God spake, *ambrosial* fragrance fill'd
All heaven ..."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. iii.

"The bath renew'd, she ends the pleasing toil
With plenteous unction of *ambrosial* oil."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xix., 589-90.

3. With the sense of divinely or lastingly beautiful or excellent (der. 2).

"Shakes his *ambrosial* curls, and gives the nod."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. i., 684.

¶ The modern use of the word seems to vary between, and to a certain extent blend, meanings 2 and 3, so that it is difficult always to say which of the two senses predominates.

"But the solemn oak-tree sightheth,
Thick-leaved, *ambrosial*."

Tennyson: *Claribel*, i. 7.

"The broad *ambrosial* aisles of lofty lime
Made noise with bees and breeze from end to end."

Tennyson: *Princess*. (Prol.)

ăm-brō-și-āl-lý, adv. [Eng. *ambrosial*.] After the manner of ambrosia; with a sweet taste or a delicious perfume.

"He smiled, and opening out his milk-white palm,
Disclosed a fruit of pure Hesperian gold
That smelt *ambrosially*."—Tennyson: *Enone*.

ăm-brō-și-ān, a. [Eng. *ambrosia*.] The same as AMBROSIAL (q. v.).

"And swim unto Elysium's lily fields;

There in *ambrosian* trees I'll write a theme
Of all the woeful sighs my sorrow yields."

Song in the *Seven Champ. of Christendom*.

Ăm-brō-și-ān, a. [Named after Ambrose, who was born about A. D. 340, became Bishop of Milan in 374, and died in 397.] Pertaining to Ambrose.

Ambrosian chant: A mode of singing or chanting introduced by Ambrose of Milan. It was more monotonous than the Gregorian chant.

Ambrosian office, rite, or use: A form of worship introduced by Ambrose of Milan, and which was afterward successfully maintained against the papal effort to exchange it for another.

ăm-brō-șin, s. [From Ambrose, Bishop of Milan.] [AMBROSIAN.]

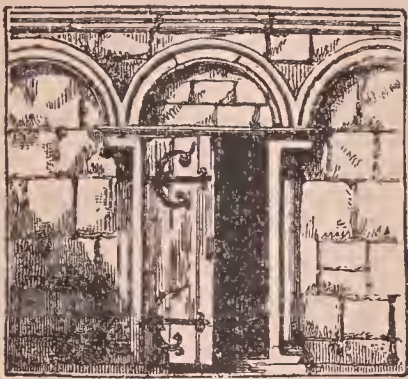
Numis.: A coin struck in mediæval times by the dukes of Milan, on which Ambrose was represented on horseback holding in his right hand a whip.

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ăm'-brō-týpe, s. [From Gr. *ambrotos* = immortal, and *typos* = type.] A kind of photographic picture on glass, in which the lights are represented in silver, and the shades are produced by a dark background visible through the unsilvered glass.

ăm'-brý, ***ăm'-bríe**, ***aum'-brý**, ***aum'-bēr**, ***ăm'-bēr**, ***aum'-ēr-ý**, ***aum'-rý**, ***ăl'-mar-ý**, ***ăl'-mēr-ý**, s. [In Fr. *armoire* = a cupboard; Sp. & Port. *armario*, *almario*; Ital. *armario*, *armadio* = a press, chest; Ger. *almer* = a cupboard; Mediæv. Lat. *almariolum* (Class. Lat. *armariolum*) = a little chest or closet, a small book-case; Mediæv. Lat. *almarium* (Class. Lat. *armarium*) = a place for tools; hence a chest for clothing, money, &c.; *arma* = tools, implements. In the Middle Ages, according to Ducange, book-cases and libraries were called *armaria*.]

1. *Gen.*: A cupboard or a chest, specially one designed to contain the tools, implements, vessels, or books needed for one's profession or calling.



Ambry.

(a) The niche or cupboard near the altar in a church, designed to hold the utensils requisite for conducting worship, or otherwise be convenient to the officiating priests. Sometimes the ambry is a hollow space within the wall itself, at others it is a wooden box affixed to the surface of the wall. Ambries were also placed in monasteries for the convenience of the monks. (See examples in *Gloss. of Arch.*)

(b) A cupboard, cabinet, or case for keeping the most needed books of a student, or anything similar.

"*Almariolum*, a lytell almyr or a cobborde. *Scriniū*, Anglice, almyr."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"All my lytell bokes I putt in almeries (*scriniis chartophilaciis, forulis, vel armariis*), all my greater bokis I put in my lyberary."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(c) A close press or cupboard for keeping cold victuals, bread, &c. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

"The only furniture, excepting a washing-tub and a wooden press, called in Scotland an ambry."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxvii.

(d) A safe for keeping meat.

"*Almyr* of metekeynge, or a saue for mete. *Cibutum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Almyr*, *aumbr* to put meate in, *unes almoires*."—*Palsg.* (*Prompt. Parv.*)

2. *Less properly*: The place where an almoner lives, and where alms are distributed; an almonry; the similarity of sound between this and an almyr causing the two words to be confounded. Nor is the error much to be lamented, since alms previous to distribution were often kept in an almyr, or cupboard. [ALMONRY.]

3. A chronicle, an archive. [ARMARY.]

"These same thingis weren born in discripciouns and the almeries [*commentariis*, Vulg.] of Neemye."—*Wycliffe: 2 Macc.* ii. 13.

ămbs'-āce, **ămes'-āce**, s. [Lat. *ambo* = both, and Eng. *ace*.] A double ace, the term applied when two dice turn up the ace.

"I had rather be in this choice, than throw *ambsace* for my life."—*Shakesp.* *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 3.

ăm-bu-lā-crār'-ī-a, s. [From *ambulacrum* (q. v.).] A name given to the groups or series of the coronal pieces in an echinus, which are perforated.

ăm-bu-lā-crūm (pl. **ăm-bu-lā'-cra**), s. [Lat. *ambulacrum* = a walk planted with trees; from *ambulo* = to walk.]

Zool. *Plur.*: *Ambulacra* are the perforated spaces arranged in regular lines from the apex to the base of an Echinus, or Sea-urchin. Through these, when the animal is living, the tubular feet or tentacles are protruded.

ăm'-bu-lançe, s. [Fr. In Port. *ambulancia*.] An invention made in France by Baron Percy for removing wounded men from the battle-field. It consists of covered wagons on springs, in which the wounded and sick may be conveyed, without much jolting, to the rear of an army, to obtain the surgical and other aid which they require.

The use of the ambulance has grown quite common. The sick are conveyed to hospitals near by,

and there is an ambulance department in connection with police stations to deal with street accidents and the like.

ăm'-bu-lant, a. [In Fr. & Ital. *ambulant*; Port. *ambulante*; Lat. *ambulan*, pr. par. of *ambulo* = to go about, to walk.] Walking.

Ambulant brokers at Amsterdam are those brokers or exchange agents who, though transacting brokerage business, yet cannot give valid testimony in a law court, not having been sworn before the magistrate.

Her.: *Ambulant* signifies walking, and *co-ambulant*, walking together.

ăm'-bu-lāte, v. i. [Lat. *ambulat*, supine of *ambulo* = to walk backward and forward.] To walk, especially to walk backward and forward.

"I haif *ambulate* on Parnasso the mountain."—*Ever-Green*, vol. ii., p. 65.

ăm-bu-lā'-tion, s. [Lat. *ambulatio*.] The act of walking.

"From the occult and invisible motion of the muscles in station, proceed more offensive lassitudes than from *ambulation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

ăm'-bu-lā-tive, a. [Eng. *ambulate*; -ive. In Sp. *ambulatorio*.] Walking. (*Sherwood*.)

ăm'-bu-lā-tōr, s. [Lat. *m.* = (1) one who walks about.]

Road surveying: An instrument for measuring distances. The same as PERAMBULATOR, (q. v.).

ăm'-bu-lā-tōr-ý, a. & s. [In Fr. *ambulateur*; Port. & Ital. *ambulatorio*. From Lat. *ambulatorius* = (1) movable, (2) suitable for walking.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Possessing the power of walking.

"The gradient, or *ambulatory*, are such as require some basis or bottom to uphold them in their motions; such were those self-moving statues which, unless violently detained, would of themselves run away."—*Ep. Wilkins: Math. Magic*.

2. Pertaining to a walk; met with upon a walk; obtained while walking.

"He was sent to conduct hither the princess, of whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels."—*Wotton*.

3. Moving from place to place; movable.

"His council of state went *ambulatory* always with him."—*Hovell: Letters*, i., 2, 24.

"Religion was established, and the changing *ambulatory* tabernacle fixed into a standing temple."—*South: Sermons*, vii. 288.

II. Technically:

1. *Ornith.*: Fitted for walking. (Used of birds with three toes before and one behind—the normal arrangement. Opposed to *scansorial* = fitted for climbing, having two toes before and two behind.)

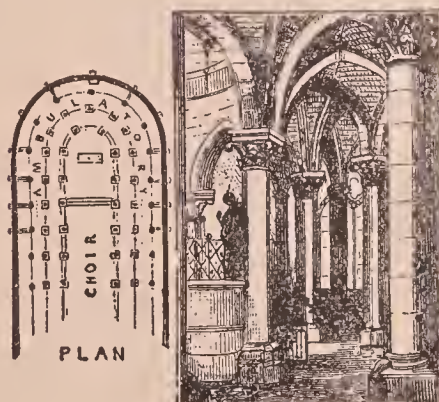
2. *Law*:

(a) An *ambulatory court* is one which is moved from place to place for the trial of causes.

(b) An *ambulatory will* is one which may be revoked at any time during the lifetime of the testator.

B. As substantive:

Arch.: A place to walk in, such as a corridor or a cloister. It is called also deambulatory or ambu-



Ambulatory.

lacru. Barret defines it as "the overmost part of a wall, within the battlements whereof men may walk."

"Parvis is mentioned as a court or portico before the church of Notre Dame at Paris, in John de Meun's part of the Roman de la Rose. The word is supposed to be contracted from Paradise. This perhaps signified an *ambulatory*. Many of our old religious houses had a place called Paradise."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, i. 453.

ăm-būr'-ī-a, s. [Lat. *amburo* = to burn around, to scorch.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiaceæ, or Chenopods. *A. anthelmintica*, a native of North America, furnishes the anthelmintic called Wormseed Oil. Other species also furnish volatile oils used in medicine.

ăm'-būr-ý, **ăn'-būr-ý**, s. [Possibly connected with A. S. *ampre*, *ampore* = a crooked swelling vein. It may come from Lat. *umbo* = the navel, or from Gr. *ambōn* = a rising, a hill, the rim of a dish, &c.]

Farriery: A wart on a horse's body, full of blood, and soft to the touch.

ăm-būs-cā-de, ***ăm-būs-ca'-dō**, s. [Fr. *embuscade*; Sp. & Port. *emboscada*; Ital. *emboscata*. From Fr. *embusquer* (t.); Sp. *emboscar* (t.), *emboscarse* (i.); Port. *emboscar* (t.); Ital. *imboscare* (i.), the transitive verbs = to place in ambush; the intransitive = to lie concealed in bushes; *em*, *im* = Eng. *in*; and Fr. *buisson*, *bosquet* = a clump of thorny shrubs or bushes; Sp. & Port. *bosque* = a wood, a grove; Ital. *boscata* = a grove *bosco* = a wood, a forest.]

1. The military device of lying concealed among bushes, trees, or in some similar place, with the view of waiting for a foe, and then suddenly attacking him when he does not suspect danger to be near; an ambush.

(a) *Lit.* In military life:

"Sometimes she driveth o'er a soldier's neck,
And then dreams he of cutting foreign throats,
Of breaches, *ambuscadoes*, Spanish blades,"

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

"*Ambuscades* and surprises were among the ordinary incidents of war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(b) *Fig.* In civil life:

"In civil as in military affairs, he loved *ambuscades*, surprises, night attacks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

2. The place where the soldiers and others lie in wait.

"Then waving high her torch, the signal made,
Which rous'd the Grecians from their *ambuscade*."

Dryden.

†3. The soldiers or others lying in wait. *Fig.*, lurking peril.

"What deem ye of my path waylaid,
My life given o'er to *ambuscade*?"

Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 8.

¶ To lay an *ambuscade* (v. t.) = to lay an ambush. [AMBUSH.]

To lie in *ambuscade* (v. i.) = to lie in ambush. [AMBUSH.]

"When I behold a fashionable table set out, I fancy that gout, fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable distempers, lie in *ambuscade* among the dishes."—*Addison*.

ăm-būs-cā-de, ***ăm-būs-ca'-dō**, v. t. [From the substantive.] To place in ambush; to attack from a covert or lurking-place.

***ăm-būs-cā-ded**, ***ăm-būs-cā'-dōed**, pa. par. [AMBUSCADE, v.; AMBUSCADO, v.]

"By the way, at Radgee Mahal, he was with such fury assaulted by Ebrahimean (by this time re-encouraged and here *ambuscado'd* with six thousand horse), that little wanted of putting him to the route."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 85.

ăm-būs-cā'-dīng, pr. par. [AMBUSCADE, v.]

"An ironic man, with his sly stillness, and *ambuscading* ways . . ."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

ăm'-būsh, ***ēm'-būsh**, s. [From Fr. *embûche* = ambush, *embusquer* = to lie in ambush; properly, to lie in a wood.] [AMBUSCADE.]

1. The state of lying or remaining concealed in a wood, in a clump of trees, or in any similar lurking-place, with the view of surprising a foe. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Charge! charge! their ground the faint Taxallans yield,
Bold in close *ambush*, base in open field."

Dryden: Indian Emperor.

2. The act of attacking a foe from such a place of concealment.

"Nor shall we need,
With dangerous expedition, to invade
Heav'n, whose high walls fear no assault or siege,
Or *ambush* from the deep."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. ii.

3. The place where the party in concealment lies hid. (See No. 1.)

"Then the earl maintained the fight; but the enemy intending to draw the English further into their *ambush*, turned away at an easy pace."—*Hayward*.

4. The soldiers or others lying in wait.

(a) *Lit.*: With the above meaning.

"And the *ambush* arose quickly out of their place, and they ran as soon as he had stretched out his hand."—*Josh.* viii. 19.

(b) *Fig.*: Unseen peril.

"Me Mars inspired to turn the foe to flight,
And tempt the secret *ambush* of the night."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xiv., 253-4.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

¶ *To lay an ambush*: To place soldiers or other combatants in a suitable spot whence they may surprise an enemy.

"Lay thee an *ambush* for the city behind it."—*Joshua* viii. 2.

"'Twas their own command,
A dreadful *ambush* for the foe to lay."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xiv. 529-30.

To lie in ambush: To lie concealed in such a place till the time for action arrives.

"And he took about five thousand men, and set them to lie in *ambush* between Beth-el and Ai, on the west side of the city."—*Josh.* viii. 12.

ăm'-būsh, **ēm'-būsh*, *v. t. & i.* [From the substantive.]

1. *Trans.*: To place in ambush; to cause to lie in wait.

"When Ilion in the horse receiv'd her doom,
And unseen armies *ambush'd* in its womb."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xi., 639-40.

¶ *Reciprocally*: To conceal one's self.

"What council, nobles, have we now?
To *ambush* us in greenwood bough."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, v. 16.

2. *Intrans.*: To lie in wait, as soldiers for their enemy, or as an assassin for his victim.

¶ The use of the word as a verb is almost entirely confined to poetry.

ăm'-būshed, *pa. par.* [AMBUSH, *v. i.*]

"The soft and smother'd step of those that fear
Surprise from *ambush'd* foes."
Hemans: *The Last Constantine*, 80.

"Haste, to our *ambush'd* friends the news convey."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xvi., 365.

ăm'-būsh-ing, *pr. par.* [AMBUSH, *v.*]

ăm'-būsh-mēt, **ēm'-būsh-mēt*, **ēm'-būsse-mēt*, **ēm'-boysse-mēt*, **būssh-mēt*, *s.* [Eng. *ambush*; -*mēt*.]

"But Jeroboam caused an *ambushment* to come about behind them: so they were before Judah, and the *ambushment* was behind them."—2 *Chron.* xiii. 13.

"Saw not nor heard the *ambushment*."
Scott: *Rokeby*, iv. 27.

**ăm'-būst*, *v.* [Lat. *ambustus*, *pa. par.* of *amburo*=to burn around, to scorch; from *pref. amb*=about, and *uro*=to burn.] Burnt, scalded.

ăm-būs-ti-ōn, *s.* [Lat. *ambustio*=a burn; from *amburo*.] A burn or scald.

ăm-bŷ-stō-mē, *s.* [Agassiz doubtfully considers it=amblystome: Gr. *amblys*=blunt; *stoma*=mouth.] A genus of Amphibians belonging to the family Plethodontidae. It contains the *A. Carolina*, the Ambystome, or Spotted Eft, and the *A. talpoidum*, or Mole-like Ambystome, both from the United States.

**āme*, *s.* [Fr. *âme*=soul, mind, from Lat. *anima*; Dut. *adem*.] The spirit.

"That alle this werde it is fulfille
Of the *ame*, and of the smelle."
MS., Col. Med. Edinb. (Boucher.)

**āme*, *v.* (1 pers. sing. pres. indic.) [AM.]

**āme*, *v. t.* [Ger. *ahmen*; Bavarian *amen*, *hāmen*=to gauge a cask, fathom, measure.] [See *ex.*] To place. (*Early Eng. Text Soc.*)

"I compast *amed* a kynde crafte and kende hit hem derne,
And *amed* hit in myn ordeanaunce oddly dere."
Alliterative Poems: Cleanness (ed. Morris), 697-8.

ā-mē-bā. The same as AMEBA (q. v.).

ā-mē-bæ. Plural of AMEBA.

ām-ē-bē-ān. The same as AMEBCĒAN (q. v.).

ā-mē-bōld. The same as AMEBOID (q. v.).

ā-mēer, *ā-mīr*, *mēer*, *mīr*, *s.* [Hindustani.] An Indian title of nobility.

"... separate treaties were entered into with the Khyrpore and Hyderabad *Ameers*."—*Calcutta Review*, vol. i., p. 227.

ameer ool omrah, or *amir ul omra*, *s.* Noble of nobles, lord of lords.

**ā-mē-ise*, *ā-mē-se*, *ā-mē-ys*, *ā-mē-is*, *v. t.* [Ger. *mässigen*=to moderate.] To mitigate, to appease. (*Scotch.*)

"But othyr lordis that war him by
Ameissyt the king . . ."—*Barbour*, xvi. 134.

ăm-eit, *s.* [AMICE.] (*Scotch.*)

ā-meī-va, *s.* [An American Indian word.] A genus of lizards, the typical one of the family Ameividae. The species are elegant and inoffensive lizards which abound in the West Indies.

ā-meī-vi-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *ameiva* (q. v.).] A family of lizards which in America represent the Lacertidae of the Eastern hemisphere. One, the *Teius teguixin*, is about six feet in length.

**ām'-ēl*, **ām'-il*, **āu'-māil*, **āu'-māyl* (*Eng.*), *ā-māl'-yē* (*Scotch.*), *v. t.* [In Sw. *amelerä*; Dan. *emillere*; Dut. *emilleeren*; Ger. *emilliren*; Fr. *émailer*; Sp. & Port. *esmalta*; Ital. *saltare*=to enamel, to cover over with mortar; *saltto*=cement,

mortar, basis, ground, pavement, enamel.] [ENAMEL, SMELT, MELT.] To enamel.

"And her straight legs most bravely were embayld
In gilden buskins of costly cordwayne,
All bard with golden bendes, which were entayld
With curious antickes, and full foyne *amayld*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II., iii. 27.

**ām'-ēl*, **ām'-mēl*, **ām'-mēll*, **am-all*, *au-mail* (*Eng.*), *ā'-māille*, **a'-māl* (*Scotch.*), *s.* [AMEL, *v.*] Enameling, enamel.

"The materials of glass melted with calcined tin compose an undiaphanous body. This white *amel* is the basis of all those fine concretes that goldsmiths and artificers employ in the curious art of enameling."—*Boyle on Colors*.

"Heav'n's richest diamonds, set in *amel* white."
Fletcher: *Purple Isl.*, x. 33.

"Marke how the payle is curiously inched,
In these our daies such workes are seldome found.
The handle with such anticks is imbraced,
As one would thinke they leapt above the ground;
The *ammell* is so faire and fresh of hew,
And to this day it seemeth to be new."
An *Old-fashioned Love*, by J. T. (1594).

ăm-ēl-ăn-chi-ēr, *s.* [From *amelancier*, the old Savoy name of the medlar.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Pomaceæ, or Apple-worts. It resembles *Pyrus*, but has ten cells in the ovary. The species are small trees indigenous in Europe and North America. None are wild in Britain, but the *A. vulgaris*, or Common *Amelanchier*, has long been cultivated in England, sometimes attaining the height of twenty feet. *A. botryapium* is the grape-pear of North America.

ăm-ēl-corn, *s.* [Probably from Lat. *amylum*, *amulum*; Gr. *amylon*=starch. Or, according to some, from O. Eng. *amell*=between, and *corn*, because it is of a middle size between wheat or barley. "Olyra, -æ, f., rice, or amelcorn." (*Coles: Lat. Dict.*, 1772.) "*Amelcorn* *Triticum amylum*, olyra, amylium." (*Ibid.*) Fr. *scourgeon*=amel-corn, or starch-corn.] A wild or degenerate wheat, which is sown in the spring, and, being ground, yields a very white, but very light and little-nourishing meal. (*Cotgrave*.)

ā-mē-lī-or-ā-ble, *s.* [Eng. *amelior(ate)*; suff. -*able*.] Capable of being ameliorated.

ā-mē-lī-or-āte, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *améliorer*; from Lat. *melioro*=to make better; *melior*=better.]

1. *Trans.*: To make better; to better, to improve.

"In every human being there is a wish to *ameliorate* his own condition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Intrans.*: To grow better; to improve.

¶ *Ameliorate*, though now thoroughly in use, is not in Dyche's *Dict.* (1758), nor in Johnson's last edition (1773), nor in Sheridan (4th ed., 1797). It appears as a new word in Todd's *Johnson* (2d ed., 1827).

ā-mē-lī-or-ā-téd, *pa. par.* [AMELIORATE.]

ā-mē-lī-or-ā-tiŋg, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [AMELIORATE.]

ā-mē-lī-or-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *amélioration*; Lat. *melioratio*.] The act or process of making better, or the state of being made better; improvement.

"There is scarcely any possible *amelioration* of human affairs which would not, among its other benefits, have a favorable operation."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.* (1848), bk. i., ch. xii., § 3.

ā-mē-lī-or-ā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *ameliorate*; -*or*.] One who ameliorates.

"... but dishonest '*ameliorators*' are far more anxious to break up the Ottoman Empire by their 'improvements' than to benefit its inhabitants."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 13, 1877.

**ā-mēl'*, **ā-mēll'*, *prep.* [In Sw. *emellan*; Dan. *imellem*.] Between. (*Boucher.*)

**ām'-ēl*, *s.* [AMEL.]

ā-mēl'-lē-æ, *s. pl.* [From *amellus* (q. v.).] A sub-tribe of Asteroidæ, which again is a tribe of Tubuliflorous Composites.

**ām'-ēlled*, *pa. par. & a.* [AMEL, *v.*] Enamelled.

"... thine *amell'd* shore."—*Phillips: Past.*, 2.

"So doth his [the jeweler's] hand inchase in *ammell'd* gold."—*G. Chapman on B. Jonson's "Sejanus."*

ā-mēl'-lūs, *s.* [A plant mentioned by Virgil. It is the purple Italian Star-wort, *Aster amellus*, Linn.] A genus of plants, the type of the *Amelleæ* (q. v.). The species are very numerous and many of them are cultivated for their beauty.

ā-mēn, or *ā-mēn*, *adj.*, *s. & adv. or interj.* [In Sw., Dan., Dut., Ger., Fr., Sp. & Port. *amen*; Ital. *ammen*, *ammene*; Later Lat. *amen*; Gr. *amēn*: all from Heb. *amen*, a verbal adj.=firm, trustworthy; also a noun=trust, faith; and an adv.=certainly, truly: from *aman*=to be energetic, firm, or strong. In the passive, to be firm, trustworthy, or certain. In Isa. lxv. 13, the words rendered "God of truth" are, literally, "God of *amen*." In the N. T. "verily" is the rendering of Gr. *amēn*.]

A. As adjective: Firm, certain, trustworthy; deserving of all confidence.

"For all the promises of God in him are yea, and in him *Amen* . . ."—2 *Cor.* i. 20.

B. As substantive: The faithful one; the true one. "These things saith the *Amen*, the faithful and true Witness," Rev. iii. 14. Though in the passage in English, *Amen* is clearly a substantive, yet, properly speaking, it is the Hebrew adj. *amen*, and is designed to be synonymous with the words "faithful" and "true," which succeed it in the verse.

C. As adverb or interj.: So be it. May it be as has been asked, said, or promised.

"And therefore I say, *Amen*, So be it."—*Ch. Catechism*.

"Even the prophet Jeremiah said, *Amen*: the Lord do so: the Lord perform thy words which thou hast prophesied . . ."—*Jer.* xxviii. 6.

Used (*a*) at the end of prayers.

"For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. *Amen*."—*Matt.* vi. 13.

¶ To render it more emphatic it is sometimes reduplicated.

"Blessed be the Lord God of Israel from everlasting, and to everlasting. *Amen*, and *Amen*."—*Ps.* xli. 13.

(*b*) At the end of imprecations.

"Cursed be he that setteth light by his father or his mother. And all the people shall say, *Amen*."—*Deut.* xxvii. 16.

(*c*) After thanksgivings.

"Else when thou shalt bless with the spirit, how shall he that occupieth the room of the unlearned say *Amen* at thy giving of thanks, seeing he understandeth not what thou sayest?"—1 *Cor.* xiv. 16.

(*d*) After prophecies, the fulfillment of which is eagerly sought.

"He which testifieth these things saith, Surely I come quickly. *Amen*. Even so, come, Lord Jesus."—*Rev.* xxii. 20.

(*e*) In assent to commands given forth by legitimate authority. When David issued orders that Solomon should be proclaimed sovereign, "Benaiah the son of Jehoiada answered the king, and said, *Amen*: the Lord God of my lord the king say so too." (1 *Kings* i. 36.)

ā-mēn-ā-bīl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *amenable*, and suff. -*ity*.] The state of being amenable to jurisdiction; liability to answer any charges, if any may be brought. (*Coleridge.*)

ā-mēn-ā-ble, *a.* [Fr. *amener*=to bring, conduct; introduce, cause; induce, bring to; (*naut.*)=to haul down: *amené*, *s.*, summons, call of authority, citation, order to appear; *mener*=to lead, conduct, drive, command, . . . : from Lat. *ad*=to; *manus*=hand.] [DEMEAN.]

1. *Law & Ord. Lang.*: Liable to certain legal jurisdiction; liable to be called upon to answer charges, if any be brought against one.

"Again, because the inferior sort were loose and poor, and not *amenable* to the law, he provided, by another act, that five of the best and eldest persons of every sept should bring in all the idle persons of their surname to be justified by the law."—*Sir John Davies on Ireland*.

"Else, on the fatalist's unrighteous plan,
Say to what bar *amenable* were man?"
Cowper: Progress of Error.

2. Inclined to submit to; subject 'o.

"It was vain to hope that mere words would quiet a nation which had not, in any age, been very *amenable* to control."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ā-mēn-ā-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *amenable*; -*ness*.] The same as AMENABILITY (q. v.). (*J. Pye Smith.*)

ā-mēn-ā-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *amenable*; -*ly*.] In an amenable manner.

**ā-mēn'-āge*, *v. t.* [Fr. *aménager*=to regulate the management (of woods).] To manage.

"With her [Occasion], whose will raging Furor tame,
Must first begin, and well her *aménage*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II., iv. 11.

ā-mēn'-āge, *s.* [Fr. *amener*.] [AMENABLE.] Mien, carriage, behavior, conduct. (*Nares.*)

**ā-mēn'-ānce*, **ā-mēn'-āunce*, *s.* [Fr. *amener*. (See AMENABLE.)] Mien, carriage, behavior.

"How many strange knight hope ever to aspire,
By faithful service and meet *aménance*,
Unto such bliss?"
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II., ix. 5.

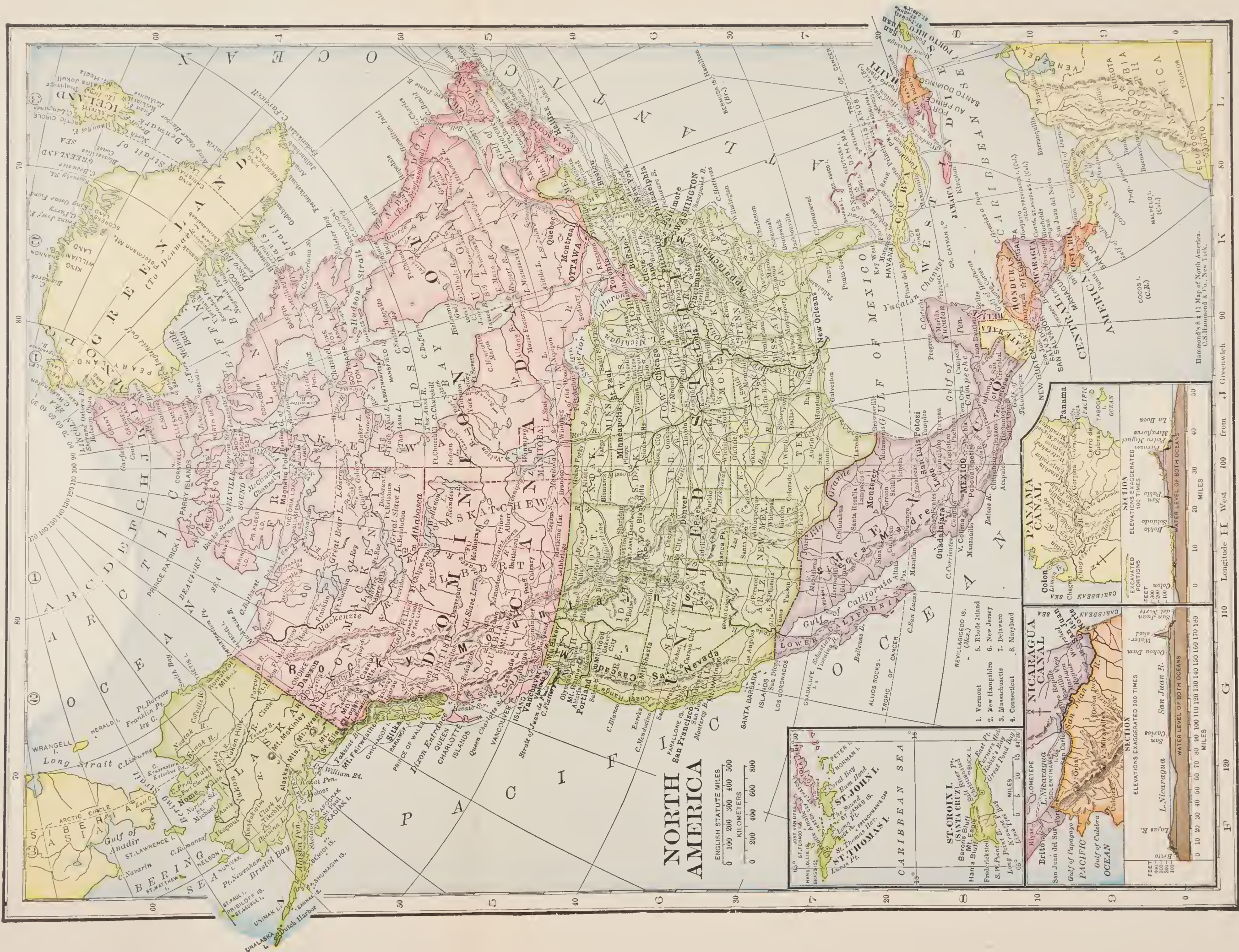
ā-mēnd', **ā-mēnd'e*, **ā-mēnd'-ēn*, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *amender*; Ital. *ammendare*; Lat. *emendo*, from *e*=without, and *menda* or *mcndum*=a blemish or fault.] [MEND.]

A. Transitive: To remove defects in anything.

"Of your disease, if it lay in my might,
I wold *amenden* it, or that it wer night."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 10,781-2.

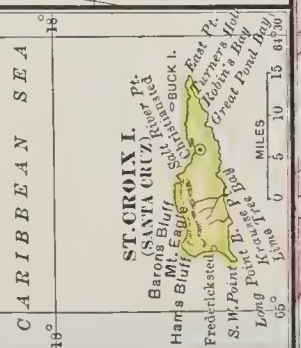
"And pray yow that ye wol my werk *amende*."
Ibid., 12,012.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



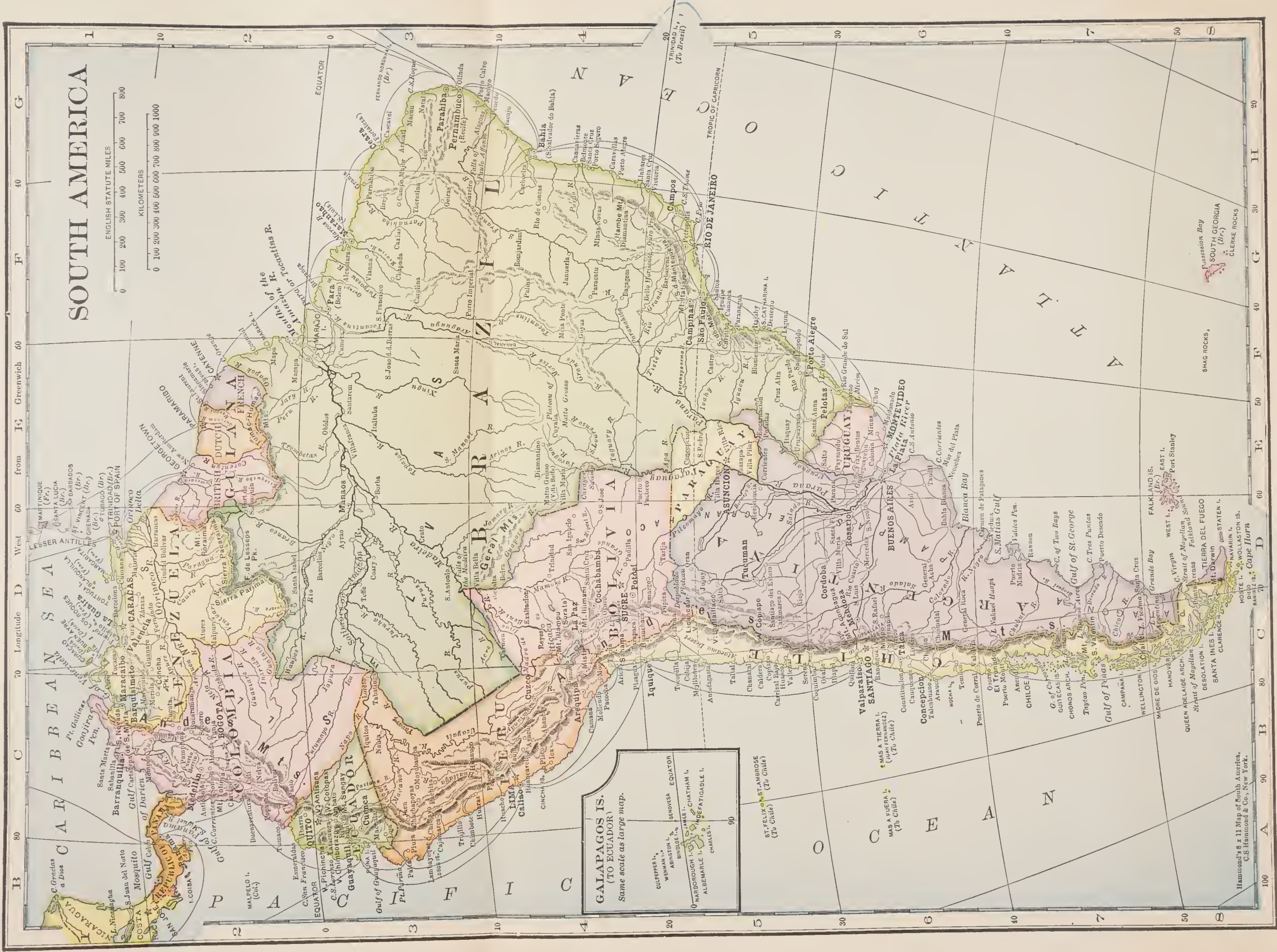
NORTH AMERICA

ENGLISH STATUTE MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500
KILOMETERS
0 200 400 600 800



Hammer's 8411 Map of North America.
G.S. Hammond & Co., New York.

Longitude 110 West 100 from J Greenwich 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0



SOUTH AMERICA

ENGLISH STATUTE MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800
KILOMETERS
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

GALAPAGOS IS.
(TO EQUATOR)
Same scale as large map.

CULPEPPER I.	GENOVESA
WENMAN I.	EL TRONADO
BRIDGE I.	PUERTO MORENO
NARBOROUGH I.	CHATHAM I.
ALBEMARLE I.	CHARLES I.

Hammond's 8 x 11 Map of South America.
C.S. Hammond & Co., New York.

Specially:

(a) To correct a fault or error of any kind in a written or printed composition, as in a bill before the legislature, a literary work, &c.

"But would their lordships amend a money bill?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

(b) To correct what is vicious or defective in one's conduct or moral character.

"Therefore now amend your ways and your doings, and obey the voice of the Lord your God . . ."—*Jer.* xxvi. 13.

B. Intransitive: To become better by the removal of whatever is amiss.

"Then enquired he of them the hour when he began to amend."—*John* iv. 52.

a-mēnd'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *amend*; -able. In Fr. *amendable*; Ital. *ammendabile*.] That may be amended; capable of being amended. (*Sherwood*.)

a-mēnd'-at-ōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *amend*; -atory.] Amending, corrective. (*Hale*.)

a-mēnd'-e, **a-mēnd'**, *s.* [Fr. *amende*=penalty. fine.] A penalty; a recompense.

¶ Often in the plural. [AMENDS.]

amende honorable.

In Old French Law: A humiliating punishment inflicted upon traitors, parricides, or persons convicted of sacrilege. The offender was delivered into the hands of the executioner, his shirt was stripped off, a rope put round his neck, and a taper placed in his hand. In this state he was led into the court, where he implored pardon of God, the king, the court, and his country.

a-mēnd'-ēd, ***a-mēnd'-īd**, *pa. par. & a.* [AMEND, *v.*]

"This makth the feend, this moste ben amendid."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 7,415.

***a-mēnd'-ēn**, *v. t.* [AMEND.]

a-mēnd'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *amend*; -er.] One who amends.

a-mēnd'-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *amend*; -ful.] Liable to amend, correct, or punish.

"Far fly such rigor your amendful hand!"—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Bloody Brother*, iii. 1.

"When your ears are freer to take in Your most amendful and unmatched fortunes."—*Ibid.*

***a-mēnd'-īd**. [AMENDED.]

a-mēnd'-īng, *pr. par. & s.* [AMEND, *v.*]

As substantive: Correction.

"All ingenious concealings or amendings of what is originally or casually amiss."—*Ep. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 163.

a-mēnd'-ment, *s.* [Eng. *amend*; -ment. In Ger. & Fr. *amendement*.]

A. Ord. Lang.: A change from something amiss to what is better.

"We steadfastly and unanimously believe both his [Homer's] poem and our constitution to be the best that ever human wit invented: that the one is not more incapable of amendment than the other . . ."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, P. S.

Specially:

I. Of persons:

1. Change from a state of sickness to, or in the direction of, health.

"Serr. Your honor's players, hearing your amendment, Are come to play a pleasant comedy, For so your doctors hold it very meet."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, Induction, ii.

2. The removal of intellectual faults or deficiencies.

"There are many natural defects in the understanding capable of amendment, which are overlooked and wholly neglected."—*Locke*.

3. Improvement or reformation of moral conduct.

"Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and anguish, are sent as scourges for amendment."—*2 Esdras* xvi. 19.

II. Of things: The removal of defects.

"Before it was presented on the stage, some things in it have passed your approbation and amendment."—*Dryden*.

B. Technically:

1. *Law*: The correction of any mistake discovered in a writ or process.

2. *Legislative Proceedings*: A clause, sentence, or paragraph proposed to be substituted for another, or to be inserted in a bill before Congress, and which, if carried, actually becomes part of the bill itself. (As a rule, amendments do not overthrow the principle of a bill.)

3. *Public Meetings*: A proposed alteration on the terms of a motion laid before a meeting for acceptance. This "amendment" may be so much at variance with the essential character of the motion, that a counter motion would be its more appropriate name.

a-mēnd's, *s. pl.* [Fr. *amende*. In Ital. *amenda*.]

1. *Lit.*: Satisfaction, compensation; atonement for a wrong committed.

"And he shall make amends for the harm he hath done in the holy thing . . ."—*Lev.* v. 16.

2. *Fig.*: Compensation for sorrow, suffering, or inconvenience.

" . . . and finding rich amends For a lost world in solitude and verse."

Cowper: Task, bk. iv.

***a-mē-ne**, *a.* [In Sp., Port. and Ital. *ameno*, from Lat. *amœnus*.] Pleasant.

"Dame Nature bade the goddess of the sky, That she the heven sould keepe amene and dry."

Lord Hailes: Bannatyne.

a-mēn'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *aménité*; Ital. *amenita*; Lat. *amœnitas*=pleasantness; *amœnus*=pleasant.] Pleasantness of situation or of prospect; agreeableness to the eye.

"Acknowledge that to Nature's humbler power Your cherish'd sullenness is forced to bend Even here, where her amenities are sown With sparing hand."—*Wordsworth: Exc.*, bk. iv.

a-mēn'-ōr-rhœ-a, *s.* [In Fr. *amenorrhée*; Port. *amenorrhœa*. From Gr. *a*, priv.; *mēn*=a month; *rhœō*=to flow.]

Med.: An obstruction of the menses. It may be divided into retention and suppression of the menses. [MENSES.]

a-men-or-rhœ'-al, *a.* [Eng. *amenorrhœa*; -al.] Pertaining to amenorrhœa.

"It appears to depend principally upon a torpid or amenorrhœal condition of the uterus."—*Dr. Locock: Cycl. Pract. Med.*, "Amenorrhœa."

ā mēn'-sā ēt thōr'-ō. [Lat.=from table (*i. e.*, board) and bed.] A legal term used when a wife is divorced from her husband (so far as bed and board are concerned), liability, however, remaining on him for her separate maintenance.

ām'-ent, **a-mēnt'-ūm**, *s.* [Lat. *amentum*=(1) a strap or thong tied about the middle of a javelin or dart to give it rotation, increase the force with which it was thrown, and recover it afterward; (2) a latchet with which to bind sandals.]

Bot.: A kind of inflorescence, the same that is now called a *catkin*, and to which the old authors also applied the designations of *catulus*, *vilus*, and *nucamentum*. An *amentum* is a spike, which has

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***ām'-ēr-al**, *s.* [ADMIRAL.]

a-mērce', *v. t.* [Fr. *à*=to, at; *merci*=(1) mercy, (2) thanks; *à merci*=at the mercy (of), at the discretion of.]

I. *Law*: To inflict a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is fixed at the discretion of a court; to place one at the king's mercy, with regard to the fine to be imposed. [AMERCEMENT.] (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 23.)

"But I'll amerce you with so strong a fine, That you shall all repent the loss of mine."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 1.

II. Ordinary Language:

1. To fine even when the amount of the penalty is legally fixed, and nothing respecting it is left to the discretion of the court.

"And they shall amerce him in a hundred shekels of silver."—*Deut.* xxii. 19.

2. To punish in any other way than by a fine.

"Millions of spirits for his fault amerced Of heaven, and from eternal splendours flung."

Milton: P. L., bk. i.

" . . . Must the time Come thou shalt be amerced for sins unknown?"

Byron: Coin, iii. 1.

¶ *Amerce* is followed by *in*, *of*, *for*, or *with*, placed before the fine or other penalty inflicted. (See the examples given above.)

a-mēr'ce-a-ble, *adj.* [Eng. *amerce*; -able.] Liable to be amerced.

"If the killing be out of any vill, the hundred is amerced-able for the escape."—*Hale: H. P. C.*, xi. 10.

a-mēr'ced, *pa. par. & a.* [AMERCE.]

a-mērce'-ment, ***a-mēr'-ci-a-mēnt**, ***a-mēr'-ci-mēnt**, ***mēr'-cŷ-mēnt**, *s.* [Low Lat. *amercia-mentum*.]

1. *Old Law*: A fine inflicted on an offender, the amount of which was left to the discretion of the court, and was determined by assessors; whereas the amount of a fine, properly so called, was settled by statute, and could not be altered by the judges who executed the law. Now that (within certain limits) the amount of fines is generally left to the discretion of the law courts, the distinction between fines and amercements has disappeared.

" . . . amercimentes, whiche mighte more reasonably ben callid extorcions than mercymētis."—*Chaucer: The Persones Tale*.

" . . . that all amercementes and fines that shall be imposed upon them shall come unto themselves."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland*.

"The amercement is disused, but the form still continues."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 23.

amercement royal, s.

1. A penalty imposed on an officer for a misdemeanor in his office.

2. *Fig.*: Punishment of any kind; loss. (*Milton: Civil Power in Eccl. Causes*.)

a-mēr'-cēr, *s.* [Eng. *amerce*; -er.] One who amerces. One who inflicts a fine, at his discretion, on an offender. One who inflicts a fine or punishment of any kind. (*Coles*, 1772.)

***a-mēr'-ci-a-mēnt**, ***a-mēr'-ci-mēnt**, *subst.* [AMERCEMENT.]

A-mēr'-ī-ca, *s.* The second in size of the five great divisions of the globe, extending from latitude 71° 24' N. to the Straits of Magellan, latitude 53° 53' 7" S. and covering an area of about 15,000,000 square miles; its native and immigrant populations include every race, and a majority of the nations and tribes of earth. America is often called the New World, from its recent discovery by Europeans. It is about equally divided into two sections, North and South America, joined by the narrow Isthmus of Darien and Central America. North America properly begins at the upper side of the Gulf of Mexico, or 30° N. latitude, and extends to the Arctic ocean, its greatest length being 4,000 miles, and its greatest breadth from the Atlantic to the Pacific, 3,500 miles; the eastern coast is indented with numerous bays, gulfs and inlets, and terminates in the long peninsula of Florida; the western coast has comparatively few good roadsteads, but is broken by the peninsula of Southern California, and the Aleutian islands. There are two main mountain ranges, one parallel to the east coast, but a considerable distance inland, called the Appalachian; the other along the western coast, known as the Sierra Nevada, the latter being much the higher. These grand ranges are each divided into three distinct chains, those on the east being the Alleghanies, the Green and White mountains; and in the west the Sierras, a loftier inner chain, of which Mt. St. Elias, 17,900 feet above sea level, is the chief peak, and the great Rocky mountain system. Between these mountain ranges lie the immense prairies, the valleys of the Mississippi, Ohio and Tennessee; to the north are the five great connected lakes, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario, covering more than 120,000 square miles, and

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

making an open waterway from the Atlantic nearly half way across to the Pacific; still north of these are the great plains stretching to the Arctic ocean, and surrounding the vast inland sea known as Hudson's bay. The chief rivers are the Connecticut, Hudson, James, Ohio, Tennessee, Missouri, Mississippi, Red, Rio Grande, Columbia, Colorado, St. Lawrence, Mackenzie, Fraser and Yukon. Central America may be said to include the tableland of Mexico and extend south to Guatemala, the volcanic mountains of which are connected through the isthmus range with the Sierras of North America; the Rio Del Norte is the most important river. South America is 4,700 miles in extreme length, and about 3,200 in width; the Andes mountains extend along the western coast, the less lofty ranges of Venezuela in the north, those of Brazil in the northeast; its surface consists of vast plains, at various elevations, the principal divisions of which are known as the Pampas, the Silvas and the Llanos; the largest rivers are the Amazon, the Orinoco and the Rio de la Plata; the inhabitants consist of the native tribes in the interior and southern portions, Spaniards, Portuguese and mixed races along the seacoast and throughout the north. The divisions, sub-divisions and populations of the Continent are as follows: North America—Mexico, United States, Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, Prince Edwards Island, British Columbia, Greenland, Bermuda, St. Pierre and Miquelon. Central America—Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador, Guatemala and British Honduras; Spanish and British West Indies, Dutch, French and Danish possessions, Hayti and San Domingo. South America—Patagonia and Terra del Fuego, Uruguay, Paraguay, Gran Chaco and Pampas Argentino, Argentine Republic, Chili, Bolivia, Peru, Galapagos (uninhabited), Ecuador, New Granada, Venezuela, British, Dutch and French Guiana, Brazil and Falkland islands. The discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492-98 opened it to European exploration and settlement, although Greenland was unquestionably visited by Scandinavian rovers in the sixth century, and it is believed Iceland voyagers reached the coast of New England in the tenth century. The most noted American explorers besides Columbus were Hendrick Hudson, Cortez, De Soto, Pizarro, Cabot and Magellan.

A-mēr'-i-can, *a. & s.* [Eng. *America*; -an. In Ger. *Amerikanisch*, adj., *Amerikaner*, *s.*; Fr. *Americain*, adj. *s.*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *Americano*. From *America*, the name applied to two great continents of the globe, called—with little regard to justice—after a Florentine, Amerigo Vespucci; though the great pioneer who had opened the way for him and other explorers had been the immortal Christopher Columbus. Columbus is popularly called the discoverer of America; but it appears established on good evidence, that about four centuries before he, on the memorable 12th of October, 1492, landed on Guanahani, or "San Salvador," one of the Bahama islands, the Norwegians had fallen in with Greenland, and had settled in it; nay, more, that they had even a feeble colony near Rhode Island, on the western continent itself. But no important results followed to mankind, or even to themselves, from these explorations. Alexander von Humboldt considers that the general adoption of the word *America* arose from its having been introduced into a popular work on geography published in 1507.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to America.

"And that chill Nova Scotia's unpromising strand
Is the last I shall tread of American land."
Moore: *To the Boston Frigate*.

¶ A number of American animals and plants, though identical in genus, are yet different in species from their analogues in the Old World. A yet greater number are named as if they were of the same genus, though not so in reality. All such terms, and others similar to them, if they find a place in the Dictionary, will be arranged under one or both of the substantives with which the adjective *American* agrees. Thus, in Zoology, *American blight* (*Lachnus lanigerus*) will be found under BLIGHT; and in Botany, American Aloe (*Agave Americana*), under ALOE and AGAVE; American Cranberry (*Oxycoccus macrocarpus*), under CRANBERRY and OXYCOCCUS; and American Marmalade (*Achras mammosa*), under MARMALADE and ACHRAS.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. At first: An aboriginal of the New World; a so-called "Indian" belonging to the New World.

"Such of late

Columbus found the American, so girt
With feather'd cincture; naked else, and wild
Among the trees, on isles and woody shores."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. ix.

2. Now: Any human inhabitant of America, aboriginal or non-aboriginal, white, red, or black. Specially, a native of the United States of North

America. The name began while yet the future Republicans were British colonists.

"It has been said in the debate, that when the first American revenue act (the act in 1764 imposing the post duties) passed, the Americans did not object to the principle."—Burke on Concil. with America.

II. Technically:

1. Ethnol.: The American race is one of the primary or leading divisions of mankind, the Aryan or Indo-Germanic, the Semitic or Syro-Arabian, the Turanian or Mongolian races being some of the others. The American variety of mankind has long, lank, black hair, not curly; a



Types of American Indians.

swarthy-brown, copper, or cinnamon-colored skin; a heavy brow; dull and sleepy eyes, with the corners directed upward—in this respect resembling those of the Malay and Mongolian races; prominent cheek-bones; a salient but dilated nose; full and compressed lips, and an expression of gentleness combined with a gloomy and severe look. It includes all the American Indians, with the exception of the Esquimaux (Eskimo), who appear to be Turanians from the north of Asia.

2. Philol.: All the American languages are classified as *polysynthetic*, by which is meant that the greatest number of ideas is compressed into the smallest number of words. [POLYSYNTHETIC.]

A-mēr'-i-can-ism, *s.* [Eng. *American*; -ism.]

A word or phrase believed to be of American origin, or, at least, to be now used nowhere except in America. The genuine Americanisms are far fewer than some suppose. Many words and expressions supposed to have originated in the United States have really been carried thither by settlers, and still linger in some county or other of England.

A-mēr'-i-can-ist, *s.* [Eng. *American*; -ist.] " . . . one who investigates what is distinctive of America, so far as that it belongs, or is supposed to belong, to the domain of scientific research."

A-mēr'-i-can-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *American*; -ize.] To render American, especially—

1. To naturalize one as an American.

2. To assimilate political institutions to those of America.

ām-ēr'-im-nūm, *s.* [Lat. *amerimnon*; Gr. *amerimnon*=the house-leek; *a*, priv., and *merimna*=care, because it requires no care in cultivation.] A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Dalbergiæ, with no affinity whatever to the house-leek. *A. ebenus* is "American ebony."

***ām'-ēr-ōūs**, *a.* [AMOROUS.]

***a-mēr're**, ***a-mēr'**, *v. t.* [A. S. *amyrran*=to dissipate, waste, consume, spend, distract, defile, mar, lose, spoil, destroy.] To destroy.

"He ran with a drawe swerde

To hys momentyre,

And all his goddys ther he amerrede

With greet enuye."

Octavian, I., 1307. (Boucher.)

***a-mēr'-vāyl**, *v. i.* [MARVEL.]

ā-meš-āce, *s.* [AMBS-ARCE.]

a-mēs-ŷng, *s.* [A. S. *megung*=measuring (?).] Moderation. [AMESE.]

"I wot his myght is so much, that zhe be mysse-payd,

That in his mild amesynge he mercy may fynde."

Alliterative Poems; *Patience* (ed. Morris), 399, 400.

***ām'-ēt**, *s.* [ANT.]

ām-ēt-āb'-ōl-a (Lat.), **ām-ēt-ā-bōl'-i-anš**, *s.* [From Gr. *ametabolos*; *a*, priv., and *metabolos*=changeable.] [METABOLA.] A sub-class of insects, consisting of those which do not undergo metamorphosis. It includes three orders: the Anoplura, or Lice; the Mallophaga, or Bird-lice; and the Thysanura, or Spring-tails. All are wingless insects.

***ā-mēth-ōd'-i-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *a*, from Gr. *a*, priv.=not; *methodical*.] Not methodical.

¶ Unmethodical has now taken its place.

***ā-mēth-ōd'-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *a*, fr. Gr. *a*, priv.=not; *methodist*.] A physician who does not proceed on

methodical (in the sense of fixed or philosophic) principles, but acts empirically; a quack.

"But what talk I of the wrong and crosse courses of such physicians' practice, since it cannot be lookt for, that these empirical *amethodists* should understand the order of art, or the art of order?"—Whitlock: *Manners of the English*, p. 89.

ām'-ēth-ŷst, ***ām-at-ŷst**, *s. & a.* [In Sw. & Dut. *ametist*; Dan. *amethyst*; Ger. *amethyst*; Fr. *améthyste*; Sp. & Ital. *ametista*; Port. *amethysta*; *amethysto*; Lat. *amethystus*. From Gr. *amethystos*: as *adj.*=not drunken; as *s.*=a remedy for drunkenness; *a*, priv., *methyō*=to be drunk; *methu*=wine. So named either (1) from the foolish notion that it was a remedy for drunkenness; or (2), as Pliny thinks, because it did not reach, though it approximated to, the color of wine.]

A. As substantive:

1. A mineral, a variety of Quartz, named by Dana Amethystine Quartz. Its color, which is either diffused through the entire crystals or affects only their summits, is clear purple or bluish violet; hence it is sometimes called violet-quartz. The coloring matter is generally believed to be manganese, but Heintz considers it to arise from a mixture of iron and soda. The beauty and hardness of the amethyst cause it to be regarded as a precious stone. It occurs in veins or geodes in trappean and other rocks. The best specimens are brought from India, Armenia, and Arabia.

2. The Oriental amethyst: A rare purple variety of Sapphire (q. v.). [See also CORUNDUM.]

¶ The word *amethyst* in the English Bible [Sept. and N. T. Gr. *amethystos* (Exod. xxviii. 19; Rev. xxi. 20)] is the rendering of the Heb. word *achhelamah*. It is from the root *chhalam*=to sleep; apparently from the delusion that the fortunate possessor of an amethyst is likely to sleep soundly. The last stone in the third row of the Jewish high-priest's breastplate was an "amethyst" (Exod. xxviii. 19); and the twelfth foundation of the new Jerusalem, mentioned in Rev. xxi. 20, was to be an "amethyst."

3. A color, that of the mineral described above. (See B.)

"A hundred and a hundred savage peaks, in the last light of day; all glowing, of gold and amethyst . . ."—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., chap. vi.

B. As adjective:

Her.: The term applied, in describing the armorial bearings of peers, to the color called purple.

"The twelfth the gentyleste in vch a plyt,
The amatyst purple with ynde blente."

Alliterative Poems; *Pearl* (ed. Morris), 1,014-15.

ām-ēth-ŷst'-ē-a, *s.* [Ger. *amethyste pflanze*; Dut. *amethystkruid*; Fr. *amethystée*.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Lamiaceæ (Labiates). *A. cærulea* is a pretty garden annual, with blue flowers.

ām-ēth-ŷst'-ine, *a.* [In Fr. *amethystin*; Lat. *amethystinus*; Gr. *amethystinos*.]

1. Made of or containing amethyst.

"A kind of amethystine flint not composed of crystals or grains, but one entire massy stone."—Grew.

2. Resembling amethyst in color or in other respects.

" . . . to assume a red amethystine tint."—Graham: *Chem.*, 2d ed., vol. i., p. 618.

3. Otherwise pertaining to amethyst.

ām-e-trō'-pī-a, *s.* A medical term denoting an abnormal condition of the refracting powers of the eye.

***ā'-meŷe**, *s.* [AMY.]

ām-har'-ic, *a.* [From Amhara, an Abyssinian kingdom, having Gondar for its capital.] The language of Amhara. It is classed by Max Müller under the Ethiopic, which again he places under the Arabic, or southern division of the Semitic languages.

ām-hēr-st'-i-a, *s.* [Called after Lady Amherst, wife of Lord Amherst, Governor-general of India from 1823 to 1828.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Fabaceæ, and the sub-order Cæsalpinieæ. The only known species is the *A. nobilis*, one of the most splendid trees existing. The flowers are large, scentless, and of a bright vermilion color, diversified with three yellow spots, and disposed in gigantic ovate pendulous branches. The leaves are equally pinnate, large, and, when young, of a pale purple color. It grows near Martaban, in the Eastern peninsula. The Burmese call it *thoca*, and offer handfuls of the flowers before the images of Buddha.

ā-mī-a, *s.* [Lat. *amia*; Gr. *amia*=a fish, the *Scomber sarda* of Bloch, which is allied to the tunny.] A genus of fishes formerly placed in the Esocidæ, or Pike family, but now constituting the type of the Ganoid family Amiidæ (q. v.). The species inhabit rivers in the warmer parts of America. The *amia* of the ancients, it will be perceived, is quite different from any of these fishes.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ā-mi-a-bil'-i-tŷ, ***ām-a-bil'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *amabilité*; Ital. *amabilità*, from Lat. *amabilitas*.] The quality of meriting love; amiableness, loveliness. It is applied not so much to attractiveness of physical aspect, as to humility, good temper, and other moral qualities fitted to excite love.

"So many arguments of *amiability* and endearment."—*Jeremy Taylor: Of Not Judging*, p. 3.

ā-mī-a-ble, *a.* [In Fr. *aimable*; Sp. *amigable*, *amable*; Ital. *amabile*. From Lat. *amabilis*=lovely; *amo*=to love.]

1. Possessed of qualities fitted to evoke love, or a feeling nearly akin to it.

(a) *Of persons*:

"... a man, not indeed faultless, but distinguished both b his abilities and by his *amiable* qualities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(b) *Of things*:

"How *amiable* are thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts!"—*Ps. lxxiv. 1.*

2. Expressing love.

"Lay *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife: use your art of wooing."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

ām-i-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *amiable*; *-ness*.] The same as **AMIABILITY**. The possession of the qualities fitted to call forth love.

"As soon as the natural gayety and *amiableness* of the young man wears off, they have nothing left to commend them."—*Addison*.

ām-i-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *amiable*; *-ly*.]

1. In an amiable manner; in a manner fitted to call forth love.

"... in all the other parallel discourses and parables, they are *amiably* perspicuous, vigorous, and bright."—*Blackwell: Sac. Class.*, i. 380.

*2. Pleasingly.

"The palaces rise so *amiably*, and the mosques and hummums with their cerulean tiles and gilded vanes."—*Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 129.

ām-i-ānth'-i-form, *a.* [In Ger. *amianthiförmig*.] Of the form of amianthus, with long flexible fibers.

ām-i-ānth'-i-ūm, *s.* [Same etymol. as **AM-ANTHUS** (?).] A genus of plants belonging to the order Melanthaceæ (Melanths). The *A. muscatoxicum*, as its name imports, is used to poison flies. Americans call this plant Fall Poison, and say that cattle are poisoned if they feed in the fall upon its foliage. The illustration shows the complete plant and one of the single flowerets.



Amianthium.

ām-i-ānth'-ōid, ***ām-i-ānth'-ōide**, *a. & s.* [Eng., &c., *amianth(us)*; *-oid*, from Gr. *eidos*=form.]

1. *As adjective*: Of the form of amianthus; resembling amianthus.

2. *As substantive*: A mineral akin to Amianthus No. 1, that arranged under Amphibole. It is called also Byssolite and Asbestoid (q. v.). *Amianthoid Magnesite*, or *Amianthoide Magnesite*. A mineral, called also Brucite (q. v.).

ām-i-ānth'-ūs, *s.* [In Ger. *amianth*; Fr. *amiant*; Sp. *amianta*, *amianto*; Port. & Ital. *amianto*; Lat. *amiantus*. From Gr. *amiantos*=undefiled, pure: from *a*, priv., and *mainō*=(1) to stain or dye; (2) to defile, to sully. So called because, it being incombustible, the ancients were wont from time to time to throw into the fire napery and towels made of it to cleanse them from impurity. They also sometimes enclosed the bodies of their deceased friends in cloth of the same material, that when cremation took place the ashes might remain free from intermixture with those of other people.]

1. *Min.*: A mineral, a variety of Asbestos, which again is classed by Dana as a variety of Amphibole. Tremolite, Actinolite, and other varieties of Amphibole, unless they contain much alumina, have a tendency to pass into varieties with long flexible fibers of flaxen aspect, to which the name of *amianthus* is applied.

2. A name for the fibrous kinds of chrysolite, which Dana classes as a variety of Serpentine. As in the former case, there are long flexible fibers, looking like those of flax. The color is greenish-white, green, olive-green, yellow, and brownish. It constitutes seams in serpentine rocks, occurring in Cornwall; Portsoy; Unst, and Fetlar, in Shetland; in Savoy, Corsica, the Pyrenees, and other localities. Most of the so-called amianthus is of this second variety.

3. Any fibrous variety of Pyroxene.

ām-īc, *a.* [Eng. *am=amide*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to an amide.

amic acids, *s.*

Chem.: Acids consisting of a bivalent or trivalent acid radical combined with hydroxyl (OH)' and amidogen (NH₂)', as succinamic acid (C₄H₄O₂)'-OH.NH₂.

ām-i-ca-bil'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *amicable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being amicable; exceeding friendliness.

ām-i-ca-ble, *a.* [In Ital. *amicabile*; Lat. *amicabilis*, from *amicus* = a friend.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Friendly, imbued with the spirit of friendship.

"Enter each mild, each *amicable* guest,
Receive and wrap me in eternal rest."—*Pope*.

2. Expressing friendship, manifesting friendliness to.

"An *amicable* smile retain'd the life."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

3. Designed to be friendly; resulting from friendliness, and intended to promote it. (Used of arrangements, conferences, colloquies, agreements, treaties, &c.)

"Halifax saw that an *amicable* arrangement was no longer possible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ Treating on the difference between *amicable* and *friendly*, Crabb says that *amicable* implies a negative sentiment, a freedom from discordance; *friendly*, a positive feeling of regard, the absence of indifference. We make an *amicable* accommodation, and a *friendly* visit. *Amicable* is always said of persons who have been in connection with each other; *friendly* may be applied to those who are perfect strangers. Neighbors must always endeavor to live *amicably* with each other. Travelers should always endeavor to keep up a *friendly* intercourse with the inhabitants wherever they come. "To live *amicably* or in *amity* with all men, is a point of Christian duty; but we cannot live in *friendship* with all men, since *friendship* must be confined to a few."

B. Technically:

1. *Law*. An *amicable suit* is a lawsuit commenced by persons who are not really at variance, but who both wish to obtain, for their future guidance, an authoritative decision on a doubtful point of law.

2. *Arithm.* *Amicable numbers* are pairs of numbers, of which each is equal to the sum of all the aliquot parts of the other. The lowest pair of amicable numbers are 220 and 284. The aliquot parts of 220 are 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 20, 22, 44, 55, 110, and their sum is 284. The aliquot parts of 284 are 1, 2, 4, 71, 142, and their sum is 220. The second pair of amicable numbers are 17,296 and 18,416; and the third pair 9,363,584, and 9,437,056.

ām-i-ca-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *amicable*; *-ness*.] The quality of being amicable.

ām-i-ca-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *amicable*; *-ly*.] In an amicable manner; in a friendly way.

"Two lovely youths that *amicably* walkt
O'er verdant meads . . ."

Philips.

***ām-i-cal**, *a.* [In Fr. *amical*; fr. Lat. *amicus*=a friend, and suffix *-al*.] Friendly, amicable.

"An *amical* call to repentance and the practical belief of the Gospel. By W. Watson, M. A. 1691."—*A. Wood: Ath. Ox.*, 2d ed., vol. ii., col. 1,133.

ām-i-ce, ***ām-is**, ***ām-isse**, *s.* [In Fr. *amict*; Sp. *amito*; Port. *amicto*; Ital. *amitto*. From Lat. *amictus*=an upper garment; *amicio*=to throw around, to wrap about.]

1. *Properly*: The uppermost of the six garments anciently worn by Roman Catholic priests; the others being the *alba*, or *alb*, the *cingulum*, the *stola* or *stole*, the *manipulus*, and the *plana*. It was of linen, was square in figure, covered the head, neck, and shoulders, and was buckled or clasped before the breast. It is still worn abroad. It is not the same as the *aumuce*, or *almuce*, which is from Lat. *almutium*. [ALMUCE.]

2. Any vest or flowing garment. (*Nares*.)

"Came forth with pilgrim steps, in *amice* gray."

Milton: P. R., iv. 430.

a-mī-cūs cūr'-i-æ, *s.* [Lat.=friend of the senate or court.]

Law: A bystander who, in an amicable spirit, gives information to the court regarding any doubtful or mistaken point of law.



Ecclesiastic wearing an Amice.

a-mīd', ***a mīd'-de**, **a-mīdst'**, ***a-mīddeš'**, *prep.* [Eng. *a=in*; *mid*: *a=in*; *midst*. A. S. *on-middan*=in the midst; *mīddes*=in midst; fr. *midde*=middle, superl. *midmest*.]

1. In the midst or middle.

"But of the fruit of this fair tree *amidst*
The garden, God hath said, Ye shall not eat."
Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

2. Among.

"... *amid* the gloom
Spread by a brotherhood of lofty elms."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

3. Surrounded by, attended by.

"The second expedition sailed as the first had sailed, *amidst* the acclamations and blessings of all Scotland."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

¶ *Amid* is now more common in poetry than in prose.

ām'-ide, *s.* [Eng. *am=ammonium* or *ammonia*; suffix *-ide*.]

Chem.: Generally in the plural. *Amides* are compound ammonias, having the hydrogen atoms replaced by acid radicals: as acetamide, N(C₂H₃O)'H₂; diacetamide, N(C₂H₃O)₂H; and triacetamide, N(C₂H₃O)₃. Acid radicals can also replace H in amines, as ethyl-diacetamide (C₂H₅')(C₂H₃O)₂N.

ām'-id-in, **ām'-id-ine**, *s.* [From Lat. *amylum*; Greek *amylon*=starch (?).] [STARCH.]

ām'-id-ō, **a-mīd'**, *in compos.* [From Eng. *amide* (q. v.).]

amido compounds, *s.*

Chem.: Compounds in which one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by the monatomic radical (NH₂)'; as amido-propionic acid = C₂H₄(NH₂)₂, CO.OH.

amido-caproic acid, *s.*

Chemistry: C₅H₁₀(NH₂)CO.OH = Leucine. Produced by digesting together valeral ammonia, hydrocyanic acid and hydrochloric acid. It is also formed by the putrefaction of cheese, and by the treatment of horn, glue, wool, &c., with acids or alkalies. Leucine crystallizes in white shining scales, which melt at 100°. It is slightly soluble in water. When it is heated with caustic baryta, it yields amylamine and CO₂.

amido-propionic acid. [ALANINE.]

ām'-id-ō-bēn-zēne, *s.* [Eng. *amido*; *benzene*.] [ANILINE.]

ām'-id-ō-gēn, *s.* [Eng. *amide*, and Gr. *gennaō*=to engender, to produce.] A name given to the monatomic radical (NH₂)'.

a-mīd'-ships, *adv.* [Eng. *amid*; *-ships*.] In the middle part of a ship. A stateroom or cabin so situated is not so affected by the pitching and rolling of the vessel as if it were farther forward or aft.

2. *As adj.*: Situated in the middle part of a vessel.

a-mīd'-ward, *adv.* [MIDWARD.]

***a-mīg'-dēl-ē**, *s.* [AMYGDALUS.] An almond.

"It was grene and leaved bi-cumen,
And nutes *amigdeles* thor oune numen."
Story of Gen. and Exod., ed. Morris, 3,839-40.

†a-mī-gō, *s.* [Sp.] A friend.

"*Chispa* (*drinking*). Ancient Baltasar, *amigo*!"
Longfellow: The Spanish Student, I. iv.

ām'-i-īd-æ, *s. pl.* [From *amia* (q. v.).] A family of fishes belonging to the order Ganoidea, and the sub-order Holostea. They have small horny scales, usually covered with a layer of animal matter. The tail is homocercal, but with a certain approach to the heterocercal type. The family consists of small fishes, inhabiting rivers in the warmer parts of America.

***ām'-il**. [AMEL, v.]

ām'-ineš, *s. pl.* [Eng. *am=ammonia*, or *ammonium*; suffix *-ine*.]

Chem.: Compound ammonias, having the hydrogen replaced, atom for atom, by alcohol radicals. When one atom of H is replaced, they are called monamines; when two H atoms, diamines; when three atoms of H, triamines. They are obtained by heating the iodides of the alcohol radicals with ammonia. Thus iodide of ethyl and ammonia yields ethylamine, N(C₂H₅)H₂; by heating the *mrno* and the diamines with more iodide of ethyl, diethylamine, N(C₂H₅)₂H, and triethylamine, N(C₂H₅)₃, are obtained. Triethylamine unites directly with iodide of ethyl, forming N(C₂H₅)₃.C₂H₅I, triethylamine ethyl iodide. This compound, heated with silver oxide and water, forms N(C₂H₅)₃.C₂H₅.OH, a strong base, which is solid, like caustic potash. The H atoms can be replaced by different alcohol radicals, as methyl-ethyl-amylamine, N(CH₃')(C₂H₅')(C₅H₁₁)'. The H can be also replaced by metals, as monopotassamine, NH₂K, and tripotassamine, NK₃. The amines have a strong alkaline reaction like ammonia, and unite with acids to form salts.

***ām'-is**. [AMICE.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

a-miss', *a-mis'se, *a-mis', *a-mys', *a-mys'se, *s., a. & adv.* [Eng. *a-miss*=*miss* (q. v.). In A. S. *mis* in comp. is=a defect, an error, evil, unlikencess; and *mission* is=to miss, err, mistake.]

A. As substantive: A fault, a mistake; culpability.

"Each toy seems prologue to some great *amiss*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

"Then gentle cheater, urge not my *amiss*,
Lest guilty of my faults thy sweet self prove."
Ibid.: Sonnets.

B. As adjective, but following the substantive with which it agrees: Faulty, wrong; improper, unfit; criminal.

"But most is Mars *amisse* of all the rest,
And next to him old Saturne, that was wont be best."
Spenser: F. Q., V., Intro., 8.

"For that which thou hast sworn to do *amiss*,
Is yet *amiss* when it is truly done."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

C. As adverb: In a faulty manner; wrongly, improperly, criminally.

"I ne hadde not moche mystake in me, ne seyð *amys*."
Chaucer: The Tale of Melibeus.

"For in this world certein no wight ther is,
That he ne doth or seyð some time *amis*."
Chaucer: C. T., II, 991-2.

"And king in England, too, he may be weak,
And vain enough to be ambitious still;
May exercise *amiss* his proper powers."
Cowper: The Task, bk. v.

***a-mis'-sion.** [Lat. *amissio*.] Loss.

†a-mit', v. t. [Lat. *amitto*.]

1. To lose. (*English*.)

"Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquirith no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its diffuency, and *amitteth* not its essence, but condition of fluidity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

2. To alienate; make over. (*Scotch*.)

"In quhilk case the vassal tines and *amittis* all the lands quhilk he holdis off the superiour, and the proprietie thereof returns to the superiour."—*Skene: De Verborum Significatione, p. 43. (Boucher.)*

a-mit'-tēr-ē lē-gēm tēr-ræ, a-mit'-tēr-ē lib'-ēr-ām lē-gēm. [Lat. (*lit.*)=to lose the law of the land; to lose free law.] To lose the privilege of swearing in a court of law, and consequently forfeit the protection of the law, as do outlaws, who can be sued, but cannot sue. By 6 & 7 Vict., c. 85, certain criminals and interested persons, whose evidence was formerly rejected, may now give it, the jury being afterward left to decide what it is worth.

***ām-i-tūre, s.** [Eng. *amity*; -ure.] Friendship.

"Thow, he saide, traytoure,
Yursturday thou come in *amiture*."
Alisaunder, 3, 975. (Boucher.)

ām-i-tŷ, *ām-i-tŷe, *a-mŷ-té, s. [Fr. *amitié*; Norm. *amistie*; Sp. *amistad*; Port. *amizade*; Ital. *amista*, *amistade*, *amistate*. From Lat. *amicitia*=friendship; *amo*=to love.]

1. *Qrd. Lang.*: Friendship, harmony, mutual good feeling. It may be used—

(a) Of nations, and is then opposed to *war*.

"The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world."—*Str J. Davies on Ireland.*

(b) Of political parties, or, generally, of the people of a single country among themselves; in which case it is opposed to *discord*.

"The *amity* of the Whigs and Tories had not survived the peril which had produced it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. x.*

(c) Of private persons; when it is opposed to *quarreling*.

"The pleasures of *amity*, or self-recommendation, are the pleasures that may accompany the persuasion of a man's being in the acquisition or the possession of the good will of such or such assignable person or persons in particular; or, as the phrase is, of being upon good terms with him or them; and as a fruit of it, of his being in a way to have the benefit of their spontaneous and gratuitous services."—*Bowring: Bentham's Princ. of Morals and Legislation, ch. v., § vi., 4.*

(d) Of impersonal existences.

"To live on terms of *amity* with vice."

Cowper: The Task, bk. v.

2. *Astrol.*: A most favorable omen.

"... and therefore the astronomers say, that where-as in all other planets conjunction is the perfectest *amity*; the sun contrariwise is good by aspect, but evil by conjunction."—*Lord Bacon's Works* (ed. 1765), vol. i.: *Colors of Good and Evil*, ch. vii., p. 441.

āmm, in composition.

Chem.: A contraction for Ammonia; as *ammirid-ammonium*.

ām-mā, s. [Heb. *ēm*=a mother.] An abbess.

ām-mā, s. [Gr. *hamma*=anything tied or made to tie; a cord, a band; *haptō*=to fasten or bind.]

1. *Surgery*: A girdle or truss used in ruptures.

2. *Mensuration*: An ancient Greek measure, about sixty feet in length.

ām-mā-n-i-a, s. [Named after John Ammann, a native of Siberia, and Professor of Botany at St. Petersburg.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Lythraceæ, or Loose-strifes. The leaves of *A. vesicatoria* have a strong smell of muriatic acid. They are very acrid, and are used by the Hindoo practitioners in cases of rheumatism to raise blisters. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd., 1847, p. 575.*)

ām-mēl-ide, s. [Eng. *am*=ammonia; *mel*=melan (q. v.); suffix -ide.]

Chemistry: $C_6H_9N_9O_3$. A white insoluble powder, formed by the action of concentrated acids or alkalis on ammeline or melamine.

ām-mēl-ine, s. [Eng. *am*=ammonia; *mel*=melan; suffix -ine.]

Chem.: $C_3H_5N_5O$. An organic base, formed by boiling *melan* for several hours with a solution of caustic potash. It crystallizes in white microscopic needles, and is insoluble in alcohol and water.

ām-me-tēr, s. An instrument designed to show by direct reading the number of amperes of current which are passing through an electric circuit.

ām-mī, s. [Lat. *ammi* and *ammium*; Gr. *ammi*, and *ammion*=an umbelliferous plant, *Ptychotis coptica* (?), fr. *ammos* or *hammos*=sand. A genus of umbelliferous plants, of delicate habit, with finely-divided leaves and white flowers. They grow in sandy places. They occur on the Continent of Europe; but none are truly British.

ām-mī-ōl-ite, s. [Gr. *ammion*=cinnabar in its sandy state; *ammos*=sand.] A scarlet mineral, classed by Dana under his Monimolite group of Anhydrous Phosphates, Arsenates, and Antimonates. It is an earthy powder, considered as a mixture of antimonate of copper and cinnabar with some other ingredients. It is found in the Chilean mines.

***ām-mīr-āl, s.** Old spelling of ADMIRAL.

***ām-mīte, *hām-mīte, s.** [Gr. *ammos* or *hammos*=sand.] An obsolete name for the rock now called, from its resemblance to the roe of a fish, *Oolite*=roe-stone. [*OOOLITE*.]

ām-mō, in compos. [Gr. *ammos*, *hammos*=sand.]

1. Sand.

2. *Chem.*: A contraction for ammonium; as, *ammo-chloriridammonium*.

ām-mō-çæ-tēs, s. [Gr. *ammos*=sand, and *kai-tæis*, or *kētōis*=sunk in, deep in (*lit.*)=sunk in the sand.] A genus of fishes, of the order Chondropterygii, and family Petromyzidæ. A species, the *A. branchialis*, occurs in Britain. It is called the Pride, Sandpride, Sandprey, or Mud-Lamprey. It resembles the true lampreys in structure and habits, except that its upper lip is not so framed as to admit of its clinging to stones and other substances. It lurks in mud or sand, in rivers and brooks. It is six or seven inches long, and about as thick as a large quill.

ām-mō-çête, s. [AMMOCÆTES.]

1. The English equivalent of the word AMMOCÆTES (q. v.).

*2. A sand-eel. [AMMODYTES.]

***ām-mō-çhrŷse, s.** [Lat. *ammochrysus*; Gr. *ammochrysos*; *ammos*=sand, and *chrysos*=gold; golden sand.] A mineral, described by Pliny, which has not yet been identified. It was a gem-like sand, veined with gold. Some have thought it may have been golden mica.

ām-mō-dŷte, s. [AMMODYTES.]

1. The English equivalent of the word AMMODYTES (q. v.).

2. A venomous snake, the *Vipera ammodytes*, called also the Sand-Natter. It is found in Southern Europe.

ām-mō-dŷ-tēs, s. [Gr. *ammodytēs*=sand-burrower; *ammos*=sand; *dŷtēs*=diver; *duō*=to enter, to plunge or dive.] A genus of fishes belonging to the order Malacopterygii Apodes, and the family Anguillidæ (Eels). It contains the Sand-eel (*A. tobianus*) and the Sand-lance (*A. lancea*). These two species, long confounded by naturalists, have now been distinguished. The *A. tobianus*, at Edinburgh called the Hornel [horn-eel?], is the longer, being sometimes a foot in measurement; the *A. lancea*, which is common, is from five to seven inches.

ām-mō-nī-a, s. [In Ger. *ammoniak*; Fr. *ammoniaque*; Port. *ammonia*; Ital. *armoniac*=hydrochlorate of ammonia. From *sal ammoniac*, the salt from which it is generally manufactured. That name again came from *Ammonia*, the district in Libya where it was first prepared, or from its

being first manufactured from camels' dung collected by the Arabs at the temple of Jupiter Ammon, in the locality just named.]

Chem.: A substance consisting of NH_3 . Molecular weight, 17. Sp. gr. 8.5, compared with H; compared with air (1), its sp. gr. is 0.59. It is a colorless, pungent gas, with a strong alkaline reaction. It can be liquefied at the pressure of seven atmospheres at 15°. Water at 0° dissolves 1,150 times its volume of NH_3 , at ordinary temperatures about 700 times its volume. A fluid drachm of *ammoniac liquor fortior* contains 15.83 grains of NH_3 , and has a sp. gr. of 0.891. The *liquor ammoniac* of the Pharmacopœia has a sp. gr. of 0.959, and a fluid drachm contains 5.2 grains of NH_3 . (Water being unity, the specific gravity of ammonia is .0007594.) Ammonia is obtained by the dry distillation of animal or vegetable matter containing nitrogen; horns, hoofs, &c., produce large quantities, hence its name of *spirits of hartshorn*. Guano consists chiefly of urate of ammonia. But ammonia is now obtained from the liquor of gas-works; coal containing about two per cent. of nitrogen. Ammonia is formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on dilute nitric acid. Ammonia gas is prepared in the laboratory by heating together one part of NH_4Cl with two parts by weight of quicklime, and is collected over mercury. NH_3 is decomposed into N and H_2 by passing it through a red-hot tube, or by sending electric sparks through it; the resulting gases occupy twice the volume of the ammonia gas. It is used in medicine as an antacid and stimulant; it also increases the secretions. Externally it is employed as a rubefacient and vesicant. Ammoniac liniment consists of one part of solution of ammonia to three parts of olive oil. Ammonia is used as an antidote in cases of poisoning by prussic acid, tobacco, and other sedative drugs. Substitution ammonias are formed by the replacement of H by an alcohol radical forming Amines (q. v.), and by acid radicals forming Amides (q. v.). There are also ammonia substitution compounds of cobalt, copper, mercury, and platinum. (See *Watts' Dict. Chem.*)

ammonia alum, s. [AMMONIUM ALUM.]

ammonia and soda phosphate, s. A mineral, called also Stercorite (q. v.).

Bicarbonate of Ammonia: A mineral, called also Teschemacherite (q. v.).

Muriate of Ammonia: A mineral, called also Sal-ammoniac (q. v.).

Phosphate of Ammonia: A mineral, called also Stercorite (q. v.).

ām-mō-nī-āc, a. & s. [In Sp., Port. & Ital. *ammoniac*; Fr. *ammoniacum*.]

1. *As adjective, Chem.*: In part composed of ammonia; pertaining to ammonia; ammoniacal.

2. *As substantive*: Gum-ammoniac. [AMMONIACUM (q. v.).]

ām-mō-nī-a-çal, a. [In Ger. *ammoniakalisch*; Fr. & Port. *ammoniacal*.] In part composed of ammonia; pertaining to ammonia. The same as ammoniac No. 1.

"This ammoniacal compound . . ."—*Graham: Chem., 2d ed., vol. ii., p. 299.*

ām-mō-nī-a-cŭm, s. [In Fr. *ammoniacum*; Ital. *armoniac*.] A gum resin, called also gum-ammoniac, which is imported into this country from Turkey and the East Indies in little lumps, or tears, of a strong and not very pleasing smell and a nauseous taste, followed by bitterness in the mouth. It is a stimulant, a deobstruent, an expectorant, an antispasmodic, a discutient, and a resolvent. Hence it is internally employed in asthma and chronic catarrh, visceral obstructions, and obstinate colic, while it is used externally in scirrhus tumors and white swellings of the joints. The plant from which it comes has not yet been thoroughly settled. That of Persia has been said to come from the *Dorema Ammoniacum*, but is more probably derived from the *Ferula orientalis*. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*) Garrod believes it to be from the first-named of these two plants, which grows in Persia and the Punjab. Both are Umbelliferae.

Ām-mō-nī-an (1), †Ām-ō-nī-an, adj. [From Gr. *Ammon* and *Amōn*. Plutarch says that *Amōn* was the earlier and more correct form. Heb. *Amōn*, Jer. xlv. 25. On the Egyptian monuments *Amn*.] Pertaining to Jupiter Ammon, or to his celebrated temple in the oasis of Siwah in Libya. [AMMONITE.]

"Joyful to that palm-planted, fountain-fed

Ammonian Oasis in the waste."

Tennyson: Early Sonnets, iv.

Ām-mō-nī-an (2), a. [From the philosopher mentioned in the def.] Relating to Ammonius Saccas, who set up a school at Alexandria in the latter part of the second century, and founded the Neo-Platonic philosophy. He maintained that all religions taught essentially the same truths, and required only to be rightly interpreted completely to harmonize. To produce the wished-for agreement he allegorized away whatever was distinctive in the several systems. Origen adopted his views.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ām-mō-nī-ō-. In compos.=ammonium; as *ammonio-magnesian*, *ammonio-palladous*=ammonium in combination with magnesium, ammonia in combination with palladium.

Ām-mōn-ite, s. [Eng. *Ammon*; -ite. In Ger. *ammonit*; Greek *Ammon*, either an Egyptian word, or from the Gr. *ammos*=sand, and suffix -ite. "Ammon-stone." Jupiter Ammon had a celebrated temple in an oasis of the Libyan desert, and was worshiped there under the form of a ram, the horns of which the fossil Ammonites were thought to resemble. Hence the genus was called by the older naturalists *Cornu Ammonis*, a designation altered by Bruguière into *Ammonite*.] A large genus of fossil chambered shells, belonging to the class Cephalopoda, the order Tetrabranchiata, and the family Ammonitidae. The shell is discoidal, the inner whorls more or less concealed, the septa undulated, the sutures lobed and foliated, and the siphuncle dorsal. Before geology became a science, even scientific men, and much more the unscientific, were puzzled what to call these fossils. They were looked on as real ram's horns, or as the curled tails of some animals, or as petrified snakes, or as convoluted marine worms or insects, or as vertebræ. The petrified snake hypothesis being a popular one, some dealers fraudulently appended heads to make the resemblance more complete. It is to ammonites that Sir W. Scott refers when he says that—

"... of thousand snakes, each one
Was changed into a coil of stone
When holy Hilda prayed."

Marmion, ii. 13.

The ancients venerated them, as the Hindoos still do. About 700 so-called species have been described, ranging from the Trias to the Chalk. Several attempts have been made to divide the genus into sub-genera or sections; or if Ammonites be looked upon as a sub-family, then they will be elevated into genera. The following is the scheme adopted in Tate & Blake's *Yorkshire Lias*, pp. 267, &c.:



Ammonite.

A. Aptychus ab-sent. (By *aptychus* is meant the operculum, cover, or lid, guarding the aperture of the shell.)

Chamber short, appendage ventral. *Phylloceras* (Suess). Distribution: Trias to Cretaceous. Ex.: *A. heterophyllum*.

Chamber short, appendage dorsal. *Lytoceras* (Suess). Trias to Cretaceous. Ex.: *A. fimbriatum*.

Chamber 1½–2 whorls. *Arcestes* (Suess). Trias. Chamber short, appendage ventral, apertural margin falciform, ornaments argonautiform. *Trachyceras* (Laute). Trias.

B. Aptychus present:

I. Aptychus undivided:

1. Horny anaptychus:

Chamber 1–1½ whorls, pointed ventral appendage. *Arietites* (Waagen). Trias and Lias. Ex.: *A. Bucklandi*.

Chamber ¾–1 whorl, rounded ventral appendage. *Ægoceras* (Waagen). Trias and Lias. Ex.: *A. capricornus*.

Chamber ¾–¾ whorl, long ventral appendages. *Amaltheus* (Monf.). Trias to Cretaceous. Ex.: *A. margaritatus*.

2. Calcareous (sidetes): Shell unknown. Cretaceous.

II. Aptychus divided, calcareous:

1. Aptychus externally furrowed:

Aptychus thin, chamber short, apertural margin falciform, with acute ventral appendage. *Harporoceras* (Waagen). Jurassic. Ex.: *A. radians*.

Aptychus thick, chamber short, apertural margin falciform, rounded ventral appendage. *Oppelia* (Waagen). Jurassic and Cretaceous.

Chamber short, with a groove or swelling near the aperture, margin with auricles and rounded ventral appendages. *Haploceras* (Zitt). Jurassic and Cretaceous.

2. Aptychus thin, granulated externally:

Chamber long, apertural margin simple, or furnished with auricles. *Stephanoceras* (Waagen). Jurassic and Cretaceous. Ex.: *A. communis*.

Chamber long, aperture narrowed by a furrow, simple, or furnished with auricles. *Perisphinctes* (Waagen). Jurassic and Cretaceous.

Chamber short, aperture simple, or furnished with auricles. *Cosmoceras* (Waagen). Jurassic and Cretaceous.

3. Aptychus thick, smooth, punctated externally: Chamber long, umbilicus large, shell with furrows, ventral appendage nasiform. *Simoceras*. Tithonic.

Chamber short, apertural margin generally simple. *Aspidoceras* (Zitt). M. and Upper Jurassic and L. Cretaceous.

Dr. Oppel of Stuttgart (about A. D. 1856), Dr. Wright of Cheltenham (1860), and others, have divided the Lias into different zones, distinguished from each other by the occurrence in them of typical ammonites. The zones at present recognized are here presented in an ascending series, commencing with the oldest. Geologists quote them in such a form as this: The zone of *Ammonitis planorbis* at the base of the Lower Lias, the zone of *A. capricornus* in the Middle Lias, &c. [ZONE.]

Lower Lias: *A. planorbis*, *A. angulatus*, *A. Bucklandi*, *A. oxyotus*.

Middle Lias: *A. Jamesoni*, *A. capricornus*, *A. margaritatus*, *A. spinatus*, *A. annulatus*.

Upper Lias: *A. serpentinus*, *A. communis*, *A. Jurensis*.

The following ammonites characterize the—

Midford Sands: *A. opalinus*.

Inferior Oolite: *A. Humphriesianus*, *A. Sowerbii*, *A. Murchisoni*, *A. Parkinsoni*.

Fuller's Earth: *A. gracilis*.

Cornbrash: *A. macrocephalus*.

Kelloway rock: *A. Koenigi*, *A. Callovicensis*, *A. sublevis*.

Oxford clay: *A. Duncani*, *A. Jasoni*, *A. perarmatus*, *A. Goliathus*, *A. Cordatus*, *A. Lamberti*, *A. Eugenii*, *A. Hecticus*, *A. dentatus*.

Coral rag: *A. varicosatus*.

Supra coralline: *A. decipiens*.

Kimmeridge clay: *A. biplex*, *A. serratus*, *A. multabilis*.

Portland Oolite: *A. giganteus*.

In 1868 Judd divided the Lower Neocomian (Wealden) rocks into the zones of *Ammonites Astierianus*, *A. Noricus*, and *A. Speetonensis*.

Lower Greensand: *A. Deshayesi*.

F.G. Price gives the following ammonites arranged in zones from the Upper Neocomian to the Greensand of the Gault at Folkestone: *A. mammillatus*, *A. interruptus*, *A. auritus* var., *A. Delaruei*, *A. lautus*, *A. denarius*, *A. auritus*, *A. Beudanti*, *A. varicosus*, *A. rostratus*.

Gray chalk: *A. Coupei*, *A. Mantelli*, *A. Rhotomagensis*, *A. varians*.

Ammonites in the Himalayas occur 16,200 feet above the sea.

ām-mō-nīt'-i-dæ, s. pl. [From Eng., &c., *ammonites* (q. v.).] The family of Tetrabranchiate Cephalopods, of which the genus *Ammonites* is the type. It contains also the genera *Ancylloceras*, *Scaphites*, *Turritiles*, *Hamites*, *Baculites*, and several others. All are extinct.

ām-mō-nīt-if-ēr-ōus, a. [Eng., &c., *ammonite*, and Lat. *fero*=to bear or carry.] Containing the remains of ammonites.

"The ammonitiferous beds of the Lias."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xvi. (1860), pt. i., p. 375.

ām-mō-nī-ūm, s. [In Ger., &c., *ammonium*.]

Chem.: The name given by Berzelius to a supposed monatomic radical (NH₄). It is doubtful whether the ammonia salts—as chloride of ammonium, NH₄Cl—contain this radical, that is, whether N is sometimes a pentatomic element, or the molecule of NH₃ is united with the acid, as HCl, by molecular attraction—thus, NH₃.HCl—in the same manner as water of crystallization is united in certain crystalline salts. At high temperatures this salt is decomposed into NH₃ and HCl. The so-called amalgam of mercury and ammonium decomposes rapidly into hydrogen ammonia and mercury. It is formed by placing sodium amalgam in a saturated solution of NH₃.HCl. It forms a light, bulky, metallic mass. A dark-blue liquid, said to be (NH₄)₂ (ammonium), has been formed at low temperature and high pressure. But many of the salts of ammonium are isomorphous with those of potassium and sodium. The salts of ammonium give off NH₃ when heated with caustic lime or caustic alkali. With platinic chloride they give a yellow precipitate of double platinic ammonium chloride; also with tartaric acid a nearly insoluble white crystalline precipitate of acid tartrate of ammonia. The salts of ammonium leave no residue when heated to redness.

ammonium alum, also called **ammonia alum**, s.

Min.: The name of a mineral; the same as Tschermigite (q. v.).

ammonium carbonate, s.

Chem.: Several ammonium carbonates are known. (See *Chem. Soc. Journal*, 1870, pp. 171, 279.)

ammonium chloride, s.

1. Chem.: NH₄Cl or NH₃.HCl, obtained chiefly by neutralizing the liquor of gas-works by HCl. It is then evaporated to dryness and sublimed, and

forms a fibrous mass. It is soluble in 2½ parts of cold water. It forms double salts with chlorides of Mg, Ni, Co, Mn, Zn, and Cu. It is used as a remedy for neuralgia.

2. Min.: The name of a mineral, called also Sal-ammoniac. Formerly it was termed also Chloride of Ammonium.

ammonium nitrate, NH₄.NO₃, or NH₃.HNO₃, crystallizes in transparent needles, very soluble in water; by heat is decomposed into nitrous oxide, N₂O, and 2H₂O.

ammonium nitrite, NH₄.NO₂, or NH₃.HNO₂, is decomposed by heat into N and 2H₂O.

ammonium phosphate (NH₄)₃.PO₄ or (NH₄)₂.HPO₄. Microcosmic salt, used in blow-pipe experiments, is an ammonium, hydrogen, and sodium phosphate, Na(NH₄).HPO₄.

ammonium sulphate, s.

1. Chem.: (NH₄)₂.SO₄ or (NH₃)₂.H₂SO₄. A white salt, soluble in two parts of cold water; crystallizes in long six-sided prisms.

2. Min.: The name of a mineral, called also Mascagnite (q. v.). Formerly it was termed also Sulphate of Ammonia.

ammonium sulphide, s. A salt of ammonium, used as an analytical re-agent: it is prepared by passing H₂S into a strong solution of NH₃ in water to saturation.

ām-mō-nōl, s. The commercial name for *ammoniated-phenylacetamide*. It is a product of the *amido-benzene* series (C₆H₅NH₂), and is a powerful antipyretic and analgesic. It occurs in amorphous micro crystals, having a pale yellowish color, is strongly alkaline in reaction, and has a pungent ammoniacal taste and color.

ām-mōph'-il-a, s. [Gr. *ammos* or *hammos*=sand, and *philos*, adj.=beloved; subst.=a friend, a lover. A lover of sand.]

1. Zool.: A genus of Hymenopterous insects; family Sphecidae. They are popularly called Sand-wasps. [SAND-WASP, FOSSORIA.]

2. Bot.: Sea-reed. A genus of grasses which contains the *A. arundinacea*, formerly called *Arundo arenaria*, or *Psamma arenaria*, the Common Sea-reed—Marum or Mat-weed. It is woven in Sussex

ām-mō-schist'-a, s. [Gr. *ammos*=sand; and Lat. *schistos*, Gr. *schistos*=split, cleft; from *schizō*=to split or cleave.] Sand-schist.

ām-mō-trāg-ēl'-a-phūs, s. [Gr. *ammos*=sand, and *tragelaphos*=a mythic animal, the goat-stag; *tragos*=a he-goat; *elaphos*=a deer.] The aouda, a wild sheep; to a certain extent a connecting link between the sheep and the goat. It is met with on the mountains of Northern and Eastern Africa.

ām-mū-nī'-tion, s. [Lat. *ad*=to, and *munitio*=a fortifying, fortification; *munitio*=to raise a wall; to fortify.]

Formerly: Military stores in general.

Now: Powder, shot, shells, &c., for guns of all sorts.

ammunition-bread, s. A term applied in England to bread for the supply of an army in the field or a garrison.

ammunition-wagon, s. A wagon used to convey ammunition.

***ām-nēr-ŷ**, s. [From *almner*=almoner.] The same as ALMONRY. An almshouse.

ām-nē-ŷi-a, s. [Gr. *amnēsia*=forgetfulness; *a*, priv., and *mimnēskō*; fut. *mnēsō*=to put in mind.] Forgetfulness; loss of memory for words.

ām-nēs-tŷ, s. [In Fr. *amnésie*; Sp. *amnesia* and *amnistia*; Port. & Ital. *amnistia*; Lat. *amnesia*. From Gr. *amnēsia*=forgetfulness of wrong; *a*, priv., and *mnēstis*=remembering.] An act of oblivion passed after an exciting political period. Its object is to encourage those who have compromised themselves by rebellion or otherwise to resume their ordinary occupations, and this it does by giving them a guarantee that they shall never be called upon to answer for their past offenses.

"But the Prince had determined that, as far as his power extended, all the past should be covered with a general amnesty."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ām-nic'-ōl-ist, s. [Lat. *amnicola*, from *amnis*=a river, and *colo*=(1) to cultivate, (2) to inhabit.] One dwelling near a river.

ām-nig'-ēn-ōus, a. [Lat. *amnigenus*=born in a river; *amnigena*=born of a river; *amnis*=a river, and *gen*, the root of *gigno*=to beget, to bear.] Born of or in a river.

ām-nī-ōn, **ām-nī-ōs**, s. [Gr. *amnion* = (1) a bowl in which the blood of victims was caught; (2) the membrane round the foetus; the caul. Dimin. of *amnos*=a lamb.]

Animal Physiol.: The innermost membrane with which the foetus in the womb is surrounded. In the

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ðem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -tion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

development of the higher animals, the germinal membrane, at a very early period, separates into two layers: the external one serous, and the internal one mucous. The portion of the serous lamina immediately surrounding the embryo develops two prominent folds, one on each side, which, approaching, form two considerable reduplications, and ultimately unite into a closed sac. It is these uniting folds that are termed the *amnion*.

Liquor amnii: An albuminous fluid filling the amniotic cavity. [AMNIOTIC CAVITY.]

Bot.: A clear and transparent fluid arising after fecundation in the center of the ovulum, where it appears first in the form of a small drop or globule. In some cases it has no particular cuticle, but in others it is invested with a fine and filmy membrane, called by Mirbel, *quintin*; and by Brown, *embryonic sac*.

ăm-nĩ-õt'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *amnio(n)*, *t*, and *-ic*.] Pertaining to the amnion; formed by the amnion; contained in the amnion.

amniotic cavity, *s.* A particular cavity in the partially-developed fœtus of an animal. It is filled with the *liquor amnii*, and has within it the embryo.

ăm-ō-bē'-an. [AMŒBEAN.]

ăm-ō-bē'-um. [AMŒBEUM.]

ăm-œ'-bā, *s.* [Gr. *amoiō*= (1) a recompense, (2) a change; from *amoiō*=to change.]

Zool.: A term applied to a Protozoon which perpetually changes its form. It is classed under the Rhizopoda. It is among the simplest living beings known, and might be described almost as an animated mass of perfectly transparent moving matter. Amœbæ may be obtained for examination by placing a small fragment of animal or vegetable matter in a little water in a wine-glass, and leaving it in the light part of a warm room for a few days. (Prof. Lionel S. Beale: *Bioplasm*, 1872, § 75, pp. 49, 50.) The *Amœba diffluenta* is sometimes called, from its incessant changes of form, the *Proteus*.

ăm-œ-bæ'-an, *ăm-ō-bē'-an*, *ăm'-ē-bē'-an*, *a.* Answering alternately. [AMŒBEUM.]

ăm-œ-bē'-um, *ăm-ō-bē'-um*, *s.* [Gr. *amoiō*=interchanging, alternate; *amoiō*=requit, recompense; *amoiō*=to change.] A poem containing alternating verses, designed to be sung by two people, one in answer to the other; a responsive song.

ăm-œ'-bōld, *a.* [Eng. *amœb(a)*; *-oid*.] Like an amœba, as in its extension and retraction of parts.

amœboid movements, *s. pl.* The constant extension and retraction of parts of a simple protoplasmic body.

ăm-ōib'-ite, *s.* [Gr. *amoiō*=change; suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Gersdorffite or Nickel Glance (q. v.). It contains arsenic, 47.4; sulphur, 15.2; nickel, 37.4. It occurs at Lichtenberg, in the Fichtelbirge.

ăm-ō-lī'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *amotio*=a removing; a putting away from; *amoliō*=to remove; *molior*=to put one's self in motion, to construct or build.] Removal.

"We ought here to consider—a removal or *amotio* of that supposal—the grounds and reasons of this *amotio*."—Bp. Seth Ward: *Apology for the Mysteries of the Gospel* (1673), pp. 4, 5.

ăm-ō'-mē-æ, *s.* Jussieu's name for an order of endogenous plants, called Scitamineæ by Brown, and Zingiberaceæ by Richard, Lindley, and others. [ZINGIBERACEÆ.]

ăm-ō'-mūm, *s.* [In Ger. *amome* and *kardomomen*; Dut. *kardomom*; Fr. *amome*; Sp. and Ital. *cardamomo*; Port. *cardomomo*; Lat. *amomum*; Gr. *amōmon*=an aromatic shrub from which the Romans prepared a fragrant balsam. Arab. *hamamma*, from *hamma*=to warm or heat; the heating plant.]

1. A genus of plants belonging to the order Zingiberaceæ, or Ginger-worts. They are natives of hot countries. The seeds of *A. granum paradisi*, *A. maximum*, and on the frontiers of Bengal of *A. aromaticum*, are the chief of the aromatic seeds called *Cardamoms* (q. v.). A pungent flavor is imparted to spirituous liquor by the hot acrid seeds of *A. angustifolium*, *macrosporum*, *maximum*, and *Clusii*.

2. The specific name of the *Sison amomum*, the Hedge-bastard Stone-parsley, believed by some to be the Amomum of Pliny and Dioscorides.

3. Among the French: The *Solanum pseudocapsicum*.

ăm-mōng', *ăm-mōng'st*, **ăm-mōng'es*, **ăm-mōng'-uĩ*, **ăm-mōng'-est*, **ăm-mōng'e*, **ăm-mōng'e* (all Eng.), *ăm-māng'* (Scotch), *prep.* [A. S. *on-mang*, *ongemang*=among; *gemang* (prep.=among), *s.*=a mixture, a collection, an assembly, an encumbrance, a burden.]

1. Noting environment by: Mingled with, in the midst of: with persons or things on every side.

"... they have heard that thou Lord art among this people."—Numb. xiv. 14.

"Unmindful that the thorn is near,
Among the leaves."
Burns: To James Smith.

2. Noting discrimination or selection from any number or quantity: Taken from the number of.

"... an interpreter, one among a thousand."—Job xxxiii. 23.

"... there is none upright among men."—Micah vii. 2.

"There were also women looking on afar off; among whom was Mary Magdalene, and Mary . . ."—Mark xv. 40.

"Senek amanges other wordes wyse
Saith, that a man aught him wel avyse."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,397-8.

3. Noting distribution to various persons, or in various directions.

"There is a lad here, which hath five barley loaves, and two small fishes: but what are they among so many?"—John vi. 9.

¶ Here there is properly an ellipsis. "What are they [when they will have to be parted] among so many?"

ăm-ō'-nĩ-an, *a.* [AMMONIAN.]

ăm-or-a'-dō, *s.* [Lat. *amor*=love; from *amo*=to love.] A lover. [INAMORATO.]

ăm-or-ē'-anš, *s. pl.* [Corrupted Aramæan (?).] A sect of Gemaric doctors, or commentators on the Jerusalem Talmud. [TALMUD.] They were preceded by the Mishnic doctors, and followed by the Sebareans.

ăm'-or-ēt, *ăm'-or-ette*, *ăm'-oũr-ette*, **ăm-or-ēt'-tō*, *s.* [Fr. *amourette*= (1) love, (2) a love affair.]

1. An amorous woman; a wanton girl.

"When amoretts no more can shine,
And Stella owns she's not divine."
Dr. J. Warton: *Poems*; *Sappho's Advice*.

"And eke as well by amorettes
In mourning black, as bright brunettes."
Romaunt of the Rose.

2. A love-knot (?).

"For not iclad in silke was he,
But all in flouris and flourettes,
I-painted all with amorettes."
Romaunt of the Rose.

3. A petty amour; a trifling flirtation.

"Three amours I have had in my lifetime; as for *amourettes*, they are not worth mentioning."—Walsh's *Letters*.

¶ Spenser uses *Amoret*, *Amoret*, or *Amoretta*, as a proper name.

"With whom she went to seeke faire *Amoret*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 46.

"Faire *Amoret* must dwell in wicked chaines,
And Scudamore here die with sorrowing."
Ibid., III. xi. 24.

"She bore Belphebe; she bore in like cace
Fayre *Amoretta* in the second place."
Ibid., III. vi. 4.

ăm-or-ēt'-tō, *s.* [Fr. *amourette*.] [AMORET.] An amorous man.

"The *amoretto* was wont to take his stand at one place—where sate his mistress."—Gayton: *Notes on D. Quix*, p. 47.

**ăm-or-ēv'-ōl-oũs*, *a.* [Ital. *amorevole*.] Sweet, obliging, affable, generous, amorous.

"He would leave it to the princessa to shew her cordial and *amorevolous* affections."—Hacket: *Life of Archb. Williams*, pt. i., p. 161. (Trench.)

**ăm-or-i-lỹ*, *adv.* [Old form of MERRILY.] Merrily.

"The second lesson Robin Redbreast sang,
Haile to the god and goddess of our lay,
And to the lectorn *amorily* he sprong,
Haile (qd. eke), O fresh season of May."
Chaucer: *The Court of Love*.

ăm-or-ist, *s.* [Lat. *amor*=love; Eng. suff. *-ist*.] A man professing love; an innamorato, a gallant.

"Female beauties are as fickle in their faces as their minds; though casualties should spare them, age brings in a necessity of decay; leaving doters upon red and white perplexed by uncertainty both of the continuance of their mistress' kindness and her beauty, both which are necessary to the *amorist's* joys and quiet."—Boyle.

ăm-morn'-ĩngs, *adv.* [Eng. *a*=on; *mornings*.] On or in the mornings.

"Thou and I
Will live so finely in the country, Jaques,
And have such pleasant walks into the woods
Amornings."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Noble Gent.*, ii. 1.

ăm-or-ō'-sa, *s.* [Ital. adj. f.] A wanton female.

"I took them from *amorosas*, and violators of the bounds of modesty."—Str T. Herbert's *Travels*, p. 191.

ăm-or-ō'-sō, *s.* [Ital.] A man enamored.

ăm'-or-oũs, **ăm'-ēr-oũs*, *a.* [Lat. *amor*, and Eng. suff. *-ous*=full of. In Fr. *amoureux*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *amoroso*. From Lat. *amor*=love.]

†1. In love with, entertaining love for; desirous of obtaining. This love or desire may be attributed to a person or other being, or to a thing personified; and it may go out toward a person or thing. (Formerly followed by *on*, now by *of*.)

(a) Literally:

"This squyer, which that hight Aurilius,
On Dorigen that was so *amorous*."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,803-4.

"Sure my brother is *amorous on* Hero."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

"Even the gods who walk the sky
Are *amorous of* thy scented sigh."

Moore: *Anacreon*, Ode 43.

(b) Figuratively:

"Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made
The water, which they beat, to follow faster,
As *amorous of* their strokes."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

2. Naturally inclined to love; having a strong propensity to be inspired with sexual passion.

(a) Lit. Of persons:

¶ Crabb says that *amorous*, *loving*, and *fond* "are all used to mark the excess or distortion of a tender sentiment. *Amorous* is taken in a criminal sense, *loving* and *fond* in a contemptuous sense: an indiscriminate and dishonorable attachment to the fair sex characterizes the amorous man; an overweening and childish attachment to any object marks the loving and fond person. . . . An amorous temper should be suppressed, a loving temper should be regulated; a fond temper should be checked. (Crabb: *Eng. Synonyms*.)

"... where I was taught
Of your chaste daughter the wide difference
'Twixt *amorous* and villainous."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

(b) Fig. Of things personified:

"Nor Chloris, with whom *amorous* zephyrs play."

Copey: *Milton's Latin Poems*, Elegy iii.

"While the *amorous*, odorous wind,
Breathes low between the sunset and the moon."

Tennyson: *Eleanore*, 8.

3. Relating to or belonging to love; indicating love; produced by love; fitted to inspire love, or excite to sexual indulgence.

"Where the gay blooming nymph constrain'd his stay
With sweet, reluctant, *amorous* delay."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xxiii., 361-2.

"... to the harp they sung
Soft *amorous* ditties, and in dance came on."

Milton: P. L., bk. xi.

ăm'-or-oũs-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *amorous*; *-ly*.] In an amorous manner; fondly, lovingly.

"If my lips should dare to kiss
Thy taper fingers *amorously*."

Tennyson: *Madeline*, 3.

ăm'-or-oũs-něss, *s.* [Eng. *amorous*; *-ness*.] The quality of being amorous; disposition to love.

"Lindamor has wit and *amorousness* enough to make him find it more easy to defend fair ladies, than to defend himself against them."—Boyle on *Colors*.

ăm-morph'-a, *s.* [In Dut. and Fr. *amorph*; Gr. *amorphos*, adj.=unshapely; *a*, priv., and *morphē*=form; alluding to the fact that the corolla has neither *alæ* nor *carina*.] Bastard Indigo. A genus of papilionaceous plants. *A. fruticosa* was formerly cultivated in Carolina as an indigo plant.

ăm-morph-ō-phāl'-lũs, *s.* [Gr. *amorphos*= (1) misshapen; (2) shapeless; and *phallos*=a phallus.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Araceæ, or Arads. The *A. orizensis* has very acid roots, and, when fresh, is applied in India, in cases of cataplasms, to excite or bring forward tumors. It is powerfully stimulating. *A. montanum* is similarly employed.

ăm-morph'-oũs, *a.* [In Fr. *amorphe*; Port. *amorpho*; Gr. *amorphos*= (1) misshapen, (2) shapeless: *a*, priv., and *morphē*=form, shape.] Without form, shapeless. (Used specially in mineralogy, in which it is applied to minerals of indefinite, indeterminate, or indefinite forms.) (Phillips: *Mineralogy*, 2d ed., 1819, p. lxxxiii.) Example: Native minium.

ăm-morph'-ỹ, *s.* [Gr. *amorphia*.] Shapelessness, irregularity of form.

"As mankind is now disposed, he receives much greater advantage by being diverted than instructed; his epidemical diseases being fastidiousity, *amorphy*, and oscitation."—Tate of a *Tub*.

ăm-mōr'-rha, *s.* [Possibly from Sp. *amorrar*=to bow the head.] An American plant with purple flowers.

"Bright with luxuriant clusters of roses and purple *amorrhæ*,
Over them wander the buffalo herds, the elk, and the roebuck."
Longfellow: *Evangeline*, pt. ii., 4.

ăm-mort', *adv.* [From Fr. *à la mort*=after the manner of the dead. In Sp. *amortiguado*; Ital. *ammortilo*.] As if dead, dejected, spiritless, depressed.

"How fares my Kate? what, sweeting, all *amort*?"
Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrkr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

a-mort'-ise, *v. t.* [AMORTIZE.]

a-mort-i-zā'-tion, *s.* [In Ger. *amortisation*; Sp. *amortización*; Port. *amortização*.] The act or the right of alienating lands in mortmain.

"Every one of the religious orders was confirmed by one pope or other; and they made an especial provision for them after the laws of *amortization* were devised and put in use by princes."—*Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici*.

a-mōrt'-ize-mēnt, *s.* [Fr. *amortissement*=1 (of debts), liquidation; 2 (finance), sinking; 3, redemption.] The same as AMORTIZATION (q. v.). (*Johnson, &c.*)

a-mort'-ize, **a-mort'-ise**, *v. t.* [Norm. *amortizer* or *amortir*; Fr. *amortir*; Sp. *amortizar*; Port. *amortisar*=to sell in mortmain; Ital. *ammortire*=to extinguish; Lat. *mors*, genit. *mortis*=death.] [MORTMAIN.]

1. In a general sense: To make dead, to render useless.

"But for as moche as the good werkes that men don while they ben in good lif, been all *amortized* by sinne following."—*Chaucer: The Personnes Tale*.

2. Law: To transfer the ownership of land or tenements in permanence to a corporation, guild, or fraternity. [MORTMAIN.]

"... if his Majesty gave way thus to *amortize* his tenures, his courts of wards will decay."—*Bacon to the Marq. of Buckingham*, Let. 205.

a-mor'-we, **a-mor'-wen**, **a-mor'-ewe**, *adv.* [A. S. *a=on*; *morgen*, *morgyn*, *morhgen*=morrow.] On the morrow.

"This messenger *amorwe* when he awook."

Chaucer: C. T., 5, 226.

Ā'-mōs, *s.* [Heb. *Amos* or *Ghamos*.]

1. A Hebrew prophet; not to be confounded, as some of the early Christian writers did, with Amoz, the father of Isaiah. He was a native of Tekoa, about six miles south of Bethlehem, where he was a herdsman and gatherer of sycamore fruit. Though a native of Judah, he prophesied in Israel, some time between 798 and 784 B. C. He was a contemporary of Isaiah and Hosea.

2. The book of the Bible called by the name of the foregoing prophet. Its Hebrew is excellent, though there are in it peculiarities of spelling. It has always been accepted as canonical. It is twice quoted in the New Testament (ch. v. 25, 26, in Acts vii. 42; and ix. 11 in Acts xv. 16).

a-mō'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *amotio*=a removing or removal; from *amoveo*=to move away.] Removal.

"The cause of his *amotion* is twice mentioned by the Oxford antiquary."—*T. Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 251.

a-mōunt', *v. i.* [Fr. *monter*=to ascend, from *mont*=a mountain; Norm. & Fr. *amont*=up (a stream); Sp. *amontar*, *amontarse*=to get up into the mountains (*montar*=to mount, *monte*=a mount; *montana*=a mountain, *monta*=an amount); Port. *amontoar*=to heap or hoard up (*monte*, *montanha*=a mountain); Ital. *ammontare*=to heap up (*montare*=to amount; *montagna*=a mountain). In all these languages *amount* and *mountain* are connected, suggesting the fact that if new items of debts, of assets, or of anything be constantly added to others which have gone before, the sum total will ultimately be (at least, hyperbolically speaking) mountain-high.]

I. Lit.: To go up, to mount.

"So up he rose, and thence *amounted* straight."

Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 54.

II. Figuratively:

1. To run into an aggregate by the accumulation of particulars; to mount up to, to add up to.

"Thy substance, valued at the highest rate, Cannot *amount* unto a hundred marks."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

"... he had a taste for maritime pursuits, which *amounted* to a passion, indeed almost to a monomania."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. To count for, to deserve to be estimated at, when everything bearing on the case is allowed for.

"Thus much *amounteth* all that ever he ment."

Chaucer: C. T., 10, 422.

a-mōunt', *s.* [From the verb.]

1. The total, when two or more sums are added together.

"The *amount* was fixed, by an unanimous vote."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. The result when the effect of several causes is estimated.

"And now ye lying vanities of life, Where are you now, and what is your *amount*? Vexation, disappointment, and remorse."

Thomson.

a-mōunt'-īng, *pr. par.* [AMOUNT, *v.*]

ām'-ōūr, **ām'-ōūre**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *amor*=love.] A love affair; an affair of gallantry. (Used almost exclusively of illicit love.)

"But lovely peace, and gentle amity

And in *Amours* the passing howers to spend."

Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 35.

***a-mōūs'e**, *s.* [Possibly from Gr. *amousoi*=... unpolished, rude, gross.] A counterfeit gem or precious stone.

***a-mō'-v-āl**, *s.* [Eng. *amove*; *-al*.] Complete removal.

"The *amoval* of these insufferable nuisances would infinitely clarify the air."—*Evelyn*.

***a-mō'-ve**, *v. t.* [Fr. *émouvoir*, from Lat. *amoveo*=to remove away; *a*=from; *moveo*=to move.] 1. To remove.

"She no lesse glad than he desirous was

Of his departure thence . . .

That she well pleased was thence to *amove* him farre."

Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 37.

2. To move, to inspire with emotion. (This sense is not from Lat. *amoveo*=to move away, to remove, but from the simple verb *moveo*=to move.)

"And him *amoves* with speeches seeming fit,

'Ah, deare Sansloy' . . ."

Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 45

***a-mō'-v-īng**, *pr. par.* [AMOVE, *v.*]

***a-mōy'nt**, *s.* Company.

"As newe fryt to God ful due,

And to the gentyl lombe hit arn *amoynt*."

Alliterative Poems: Pearl (ed. Morris), 893-4.

āmp-ar-thrōs'-īs, *s.* [AMPHIARTHROSIS.]

ām-pēl'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *Ampelis* (q. v.).] Chatterers. A family of birds belonging to the order Passeres, and the sub-order Dentiostres. They stand between the Laniidæ, or Shrikes, and the Muscipidæ, or Fly-catchers. They chiefly inhabit the warmer regions. They are often very beautiful in their plumage. They feed on fruits and insects. The *Ampelidæ* may be divided into six sub-families: (1) *Dicrurinae*, or Drongo Shrikes; (2) *Campephaginae*, or Caterpillar-eaters; (3) *Gymnoderinae*, or Fruit Crows; (4) *Ampelinae*, or True Chatterers; (5) *Piprinae*, or Manikins; and (6) *Pachycephalinae*, or Thick-heads.

ām-pēl'-id'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Gr. *ampelos*=a vine.] Vine-words. An order of plants placed by Lindley under the Berberal Alliance. They are called also Vitaceæ. The calyx is small; the petals 4-5; the stamens as many, and inserted opposite to the petals; the ovary two-celled; the berry often by abortion one-celled, with few seeds. There is not a modern genus *Ampelos*. In 1846 Lindley estimated the known species of the order at 260.

ām-pēl'-ī-næ, *s. pl.* [AMPELIS.]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of the family *Ampelidæ* (q. v.).

ām'-pēl'-is, *s.* [Gr. *ampelis*, dimin. from *ampelos*=(1) a young vine, (2) a kind of bird.] The typical genus of the family of birds called *Ampelidæ*, or Chatterers. The beautiful Bohemian Chatterer is the *A. garrula*. [CHATTERER.]

ām-pēl'-ite, *s.* [Gr. *ampelitis*=pertaining to the vine, *gē ampelitis*=vine-earth; Lat. *ampelitis*=a kind of bituminous earth with which the vine was sprinkled as a preservative against worms; from *ampelos*=a vine.] Perhaps a preparation of cannel coal, with which husbandmen in France smear their vines to kill insects. [CANNEAL COAL.]

ām-pēl'-ōp'-sis, *s.* [Gr. *ampelos*=vine, and *opsis*=look, appearance.] A genus of plants belonging to the order *Ampelidæ*, or Vine-words. Being rapid in growth, the species are sometimes used for covering old walls.

ām-pêr'-age, *s.* [*Ampère*, French electrician.] The strength of an electric current in amperes.

ām-pêre, *s.* The practical unit of electric current strength. It is the measure of the current produced by an electro-motive force of one volt through a resistance of one ohm. In electric quantity it is the rate of one coulomb per second. [COULOMB.]

ām-phī, *in composition*. [Gr. *amphi*=on both sides; Sansc. *abhi*, *abhitas*; Lat. *amb* and *am*; O. H. Ger. *umfi* (*um*).] (AMB.) A Greek preposition governing the genitive, dative, and accusative. On both sides. (See the words which follow.)

ām-phī-ar-thrō'-sis, *s.* [Gr. *amphi*=on both sides; *arthrōsis*, or, more classically, *arthrōdia*=articulation; *arthrōō*=to fasten by a joint; *arthron*=a joint; *arō*=to join. Sansc. *ar*.]

Anat.: A form of articulation in which two plane or mutually adapted surfaces are held together by a cartilaginous or fibro-cartilaginous lamina of considerable thickness, as well as by external ligaments.

¶ It is considered a variety of the synarthrodal joint. In man it occurs in the articulations between the several vertebrae, in that between the two ossa pubis, and that between the ilium and the sacrum.

ām-phīb'-ī-a, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of *amphibios*=living a double life, *i. e.*, both on land and water; Gr. *amphī*=double, and *bios*=life.] [AMPHIBIUM.]

Zoology: Animals which can live indiscriminately on land or water, or which at one part of their existence live in water and at another on land. It is used—

1. By Linnæus for the third of his six classes of animals. He includes under it reptiles in the wide sense of the word, with such fishes as are most closely akin to them. He divides the class into three orders, Reptiles, Serpentes, and Nantes.

2. By Cuvier, in his *Règne Animal*, for his third tribe of Carnivorous Mammalia, the first and second being the Plantigrades and Digitigrades. He included under it the Seals and their allies. In his *Tableau Élémentaire*, the arrangement is different, the Amphibia being an order ranked with the Cetacea (Whales), under his third grand division, Mammalia, which have extremities adapted for swimming, the first being "Mammalia which have claws or nails," and the second "those which have hoofs."

3. By Macleay, Swainson, Huxley, and other modern zoologists, the fourth great class of animals corresponding to Cuvier's reptilian order Batrachia. It is intermediate between Reptilia and Pisces. They have no amnion. Their visceral arches during a longer or shorter period develop filaments exercising a respiratory function, or branchiæ. The skull articulates with the spinal column by two condyles, and the base occipital remains unossified. But Huxley divides them into four orders, the Urodela, the Batrachia, the Gymnophiona, and the Labyrinthodonta. The frog, the toad, and the newt are familiar examples of the Amphibia.

ām-phīb'-ī-āl, *a. & s.* [Eng., &c., *amphibia*; *-al*.]

1. *As adjective*: Pertaining to any amphibious animal.

2. *As substantive*: An amphibious animal.

¶ Now superseded by AMPHIBIAN (q. v.).

ām-phīb'-ī-ān, *a. & s.* [Eng., &c., *amphibia*; *-an*.]

1. *As adjective*: Pertaining to any amphibious animal, or specially to the Amphibia (q. v.).

2. *As substantive*: An animal belonging to the Amphibia (q. v.).

"... the close affinity of the fish and the *amphibian*."—*Huxley: Classif. of Animals*, xxv.

"It is founded on some reptiles and *amphibians*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. i.

ām-phīb'-ī-ō-lite, *s.* [Gr. *amphibios*, and *lithos*=stone.] A fossil amphibian.

ām-phīb'-ī-ōl'-ōg'-ī-cal, *a.* [Eng. *amphibiology*; *-ical*.] Relating to amphibiology.

ām-phīb'-ī-ōl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Eng. *amphibia*; *-logy*. In Ger. *amphibiologie*. From Gr. *amphibios*, and *logos*=a discourse.] The department of science which treats of the Amphibia.

ām-phīb'-ī-ōūs, *a.* [In Fr. *amphibie*; Sp. & Ital. *anfibia*; Port. *amphibio*; Gr. *amphibios*=amphibious, living a double life, *i. e.*, on land and water; *amphī*=on both sides, double, and *bios*=life.]

1. Capable of living both on land and in water.

"As soon as the young [crocodiles] are born, they hasten to cast themselves into the water, but the greater number of them become the prey of tortoises, of voracious fish, of *amphibious* animals, and even, as is said, of the old *crocodiles*."—*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. ix., p. 186.

2. Of a mixed nature.

"Tranlus of *amphibious* breed,

Motley fruit of mangrel seed."—*Swift*.

ām-phīb'-ī-ōūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *amphibious*; *-ness*.] The quality of being able to live both on land and water, or of partaking of two natures.

ām-phīb'-ī-ūm, *s.* [In Ger. *amphibium*; Latinized from *amphibion*, neut. of *amphibios*=living a double life.] Living either on land or water. Its plural is Amphibia (q. v.). While the sing. *amphibium* is rare, *amphibia* is a common scientific word.

"Sixty years is usually the age of this detested *amphibium* [the crocodile], whether it be beast, fish, or serpent."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 364.

ām-phīb'-ō-lē, *s.* [In Lat. *amphibolus*; from Gr. *amphibolos*=doubtful, ambiguous; *amphiballō*=to throw around as a garment; *v. i.*, to turn out uncertainly; *amphī*=around; *ballō*=to throw.] The name of a mineral, or great mineral genus, embracing many species varying in color and composition. Haüy was the first rightly to appreciate the species, bringing together under it hornblende, actinolite, and tremolite. It varies much in composition, and its constituent elements will be best exhibited under its several varieties. These Dana classifies as follows:

I. Containing little or no alumina:

1. Magnesia—Lime—Amphibole=Tremolite.

2. Magnesia—Lime—Iron—Amphibole=Actinolite.

3. Magnesia—Iron—Amphibole=Antholite.

4. Magnesia—Lime—Manganese—Amphibole=Richterite.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aʒ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

5. Iron—Magnesia—Amphibole—Cummingtonite.
6. Iron—Manganese—Amphibole—Dannemorite.
7. Iron—Amphibole—Grünerite.
8. Asbestos.

II. Aluminous:

9. Aluminous Magnesia—Lime—Amphibole=(a) Edenite, (b) Smaragdite.
10. Aluminous Magnesia—Lime—Iron Amphibole=(a) Pargasite, (b) Hornblende.
11. Aluminous Iron—Lime—Amphibole=Noralite.
12. Aluminous Iron—Manganese—Amphibole=Camsigradite. (See these words.)

¶ Dana makes Amphibole the type of a group, and also a sub-group, of minerals, which he classes at the head of his Bisilicates.

ăm-phī-bōl'-i-a, ăm-phīb'-ōl-ỹ, s. [Lat. *amphibolia*, fr. Gr. *amphibolia*=(1) the state of being attacked on both sides; (2) ambiguity. From Greek *amphibolos*=(1) put round as a garment; (2) attacked from both sides; (3) ambiguous: *amphiballō*=to put round, to surround, to double; *amphī*, and *ballō*=to throw.]

A. Chiefly in the form Amphibolia:

Logic: What logicians have described as the *fallacia amphiboliae*. It occurs when a sentence, though consisting of words each of which, taken singly, is unambiguous in its meaning, is yet itself susceptible of a double signification, on account of the order in which the words are arranged, or for some similar reason. The Latin language was particularly liable to afford examples of amphibology—a fact well known to those who gave forth the “prophetic” utterances of the ancient oracles, as in the famous answer returned to Pyrrhus when he asked counsel as to whether he would be successful if he invaded the Roman empire, “Aio te, Æacida, Romanos vincere posse” (“I say that you, O son of Æacus, can conquer the Romans;” or “I say that the Romans can conquer you, O son of Æacus”). Similarly, the witch “prophecy” in English, “The Duke yet lives that Henry shall depose,” may mean “The Duke yet lives who shall depose Henry,” or “whom Henry shall depose;” but it may be said that the word *that* is ambiguous, and that consequently the sentence is an example not of amphiboly, but of equivocation. (See *Whately's Logic*, 9th ed., 1848, bk. iii., § 204.)

B. In the form Amphiboly:

Ordinary Language: In the same sense as that given under *A.*, *Logic*.

“Come, leave your schemes,
And fine amphibolies.”

Ben. Jonson: *Magn. Lady*, ii. 5.

“If it oracle contrary to our interest or humor, we will create an *amphiboly*, a double meaning where there is none.”—*Whitlock: Manners of the Eng.*, p. 254.

“Making difference of the quality of the offense may (say they) give just ground to the accused party either to conceal the truth, or to answer with such *amphibolies* and equivocations as may serve to his own preservation.”—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*.

ăm-phī-bōl'-ic, a. [Fæg., &c., *amphibole*; -ic.] Pertaining to *amphibole*, containing *amphibole*; consisting to a greater or less extent of *amphibole*.

ăm-phīb'-ō-lite, ăm-phīb'-ō-lyte, s. [Eng. *amphibole* (q. v.); *lite*=Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

1. Another name for Hornblende-rock (q. v.). (*Dana*.)

2. A name for a rock, called also Diabase, which consists of hornblende and Labradorite compacted together into a fine-grained compound.

ăm-phīb'-ō-lōg'-i-cal, a. [Eng. *amphibology*; -ical.] Pertaining to *amphibology*; of ambiguous meaning.

“A fourth insinuates, ingratiates himself with an *amphibological* speech.”—*Burton: Anat. Mel.*, p. 611.

ăm-phīb'-ō-lōg'-i-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *amphibological*; -ly.] In such manner as to involve an *amphibolia*; with ambiguity of meaning.

ăm-phīb'-ōl'-ō-gỹ, *ăm-phīb'-ōl'-ō-gie, s. [In Fr. *amphibologie*; Sp. and Ital. *amfibologia*; Port. and Lat. *amphibologia*; Gr. *amphibolos*=(1) put round as a garment, (2) attacked from both sides, (3) ambiguous; *logos*=word, discourse.] The same as *AMPHIBOLIA* (q. v.).

“For goddis speke in *amphibologies*,
And for one sothe they tellin twenty lies.”

Chaucer: *Troilus and Cresseide*, iv. 1,406-7.

“Now the fallacies whereby men deceive others, and are deceived themselves, the ancients have divided into verbal and real; of the verbal, and such as conclude from mistakes of the word, there are but two worthy our notation; the fallacy of equivocation and *amphibology*.”—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

ăm-phīb'-ōl'-ōid, a. [Eng. *amphibole*, and Gr. *eidōs*=appearance.] Having the appearance of *amphibole*.

ăm-phīb'-ōl'-ōus, a. [Eng. *amphibol(y)*; -ous. In Lat. *amphibolus*; Gr. *amphibolos*.] [*AMPHIBOLIA*.]

1. Of actions: Doubtful, ambiguous.

“Never was there such an *amphibolous* quarrel; both parties declaring themselves for the king, and making use of his name in all their remonstrances to justify their actions.”—*Howell*.

2. **Of words:** Susceptible of a double construction, though the meaning of each word, taken singly, is apparent.

“An *amphibolous* sentence is one that is capable of two meanings, not from the double sense of any of the words, but from its admitting of a double construction.”—*Whately: Logic*, 9th ed. (1848), bk. iii., § 10.

ăm-phīb'-ōl'-ỹ, s. [*AMPHIBOLIA*.]

ăm-phī-brāch, ăm-phīb'-ra-chỹs, s. [In Ger. *amphibrachys*; Fr. *amphibraque*; Lat. *amphibrachys*; Gr. *amphibrachus*=short at both ends; *amphī*=on both sides; *brachus*=short.]

Pros.: A foot of three syllables, the middle one long, and the first and third short: $\bar{\cup} \cup \bar{\cup}$, as in the Greek *-ēlāi-on*, the Latin *ā | lis | mǎ*, or the English *in | hū | mǎn*.

ăm-phī-brānch'-i-a, s. pl. [Gr. *amphī*=on both sides; *branchia*=(1) fins, (2) gills, (3) for *branchia*=the bronchial tubes.] The tonsils and the parts surrounding them.

ăm-phī-çœ'-lī-a, s. [Gr. *amphikoilos*=hollowed all round, quite hollow; *amphī*, and *koilos*=hollow.] In Prof. Owen's classification, the first sub-order of Crocodilia (Crocodiles), which again is the ninth order of the class Reptilia, or Reptiles.

ăm-phīc'-ōm-ē, s. [Lat. (*Pliny*), from Gr. *amphikomōs*=(as adj.) with hair all round; (as subst.) an unidentified precious stone, used for divination and to inspire love.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceæ (Bignoniads). *A. Emodi* and *A. arguta*, both from India, are fine flowers.

ăm-phī-cōş'-mī-a, s. [Gr. *amphī*=on both sides; and *kosmos*=well-ordered; *kosmos*=order.] A genus of ferns, of which the typical species, *A. capensis*, is a fine tree-fern, twelve to fourteen feet high, growing at the Cape of Good Hope and in Java.

Ăm-phīc'-tỹ-ōn'-ic, a. [Eng., &c., *Amphictyon*; -ic.] Relating to the Amphictyonic League or its members.

“The affairs of the whole *Amphictyonic* body were transacted by a congress.”—*Thirlwall: Hist. Greece*, vol. i., ch. x.

ăm-phīc'-tỹ-ōng, s. pl. [According to the Greeks, from an ancient hero, Amphictyon, said to have founded the most celebrated of the Amphictyonic associations; but he seems to have been a myth invented and named in order to explain the existence of the association. Doubtless from Gr. *amphiktiones*=they that dwell near, next neighbors; *amphī*=round about; and *ktizō*=to people a country.] Delegates from twelve of the states of ancient Greece which entered into a league to protect the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and to promote peace among the confederate states. The conception was a noble one, but, like the Holy Alliance in modern times, the performance was of a different character. The Amphictyonic League were chiefly responsible for two cruelly-conducted wars, and on the whole exerted an evil rather than a beneficial influence. Besides the association which attained such celebrity, and which met in the spring at Delphi, and in the autumn at a temple of Demeter, within the pass of Thermopylæ, there were other ancient Amphictyonies of lesser celebrity.

“... a war which will be hereafter mentioned between the *Amphictyons* and the town of Crissa.”—*Thirlwall: Hist. Greece*, vol. i., ch. x.

Ăm-phīc'-tỹ-ōn-ỹ, s. [Gr. *Amphictuonia*=(1) the Amphictyonic league or council; (2) a league in general.] The Amphictyonic League or its council, as also any association of a similar character.

“The term *amphictyony*, which has probably been adapted to the legend, and would be more properly written *amphitiony*, denotes a body referred to a local center of union.”—*Thirlwall: Hist. Greece*, vol. i. (1835), ch. x., p. 374.

ăm-phīd, s. [Gr. *amphī*=around.]

Chem.: A name applied by Berzelius and others to any compound consisting of an acid and a base. It is opposed to *Haloid* (q. v.).

ăm-phī-dēs-ma, s. [Gr. *amphī*=on both sides; *desma*=a bond.]

Zool.: A genus of orbicular, bivalve mollusks, with long siphons, and a large tongue-shaped foot. (*Van der Hoeven*.)

ăm-phīg'-a-mōus, a. [Gr. *amphī*=on both sides, or doubtful; and *gamos*=marriage.]

Bot.: Having no trace of sexual organs.

ăm-phī-gās'-trī-a, s. pl. [Gr. *amphī*=on both sides; and plur. of *gastriōn*=a sausage; dimin. from *gaster*=the belly.]

Bot.: Stipule-like appendages at the base of the leaves of various *Ungermannias*.

ăm-phī-gēne, s. [Gr. *amphī*=on both sides, and *gennao*=to engender, to produce; so called from the erroneous belief that it had cleavage on both sides.] A mineral, the same as Leucite (q. v.).

ăm-phīg'-ēn-ōus, a. [Gr. *amphī*=on both sides; *gennaō*=to engender.]

Bot.: Growing all around an object.

ăm-phīg'-ēn-ỹte, s. [From *amphigene* (q. v.).] The name given in the parts around Vesuvius to a lava occurring there which has thickly disseminated through it grains of *amphigene*. (*Dana*.)

***ăm-phī-hēx-a-hē-dral, a.** [In Fr. *amphihexaèdre*; from Gr. *amphī*=on both sides, on two sides; and *hexahedral*, from *hexahedron*=a cube, not a hexagonal figure.]

Crystallog.: Hexahedral in two directions; terminating in each of two directions with a hexahedron or cubical figure. (*Cleveland, quoted by Webster*.)

ăm-phīl'-ō-gīte, s. [Gr. *amphilogos*=disputed, disputable: *amphī*=on both sides; *logos*=... discourse.] A doubtful mineral, if mineral it be, called also *didymite*, and provisionally placed by Dana under Muscovite. It was formerly called *talcose schist*, and Dana believes it probably only a mica schist.

ăm-phīl'-ō-gỹ, s. [Gr. *amphilogia*=dispute, debate, doubt: *amphī*=on both sides, and *logion*=an announcement; *logos*=a word, a discourse.] Equivocation; indefiniteness of speech.

ăm-phīm'-a-çēr, s. [Lat. *amphimacrus*; Gr. *amphimakros*, as substantive=an amphimacer; as adj.=long at both ends: *amphī*=on both sides; *makros*=large, long.]

Prosody: A foot consisting of three syllables, the first long, the second short, and the third long: as Gr. *eumenēs*, Lat. *dēflūunt* and Eng. *stūmbēring*.

ăm-phī-ōx'-i-dæ, s. pl. [From *amphioxus* (q. v.).] A family of fishes, which Owen makes the only one under his first sub-order Pharyngobranchii, or Cirrhostomi, of his Order I., Dermopteri. Huxley regards it as the only family under his sixth and last order of fishes, the Pharyngobranchii. [*AMPHIOXUS*.]

ăm-phī-ōx'-ūs, s. [Gr. *amphī*=on both sides; *oxus*=sharp. So designated because it tapers at both ends.] A genus of fishes of an organization so humble, that the first specimen discovered was believed by Pallas to be a slug, and was described by him as the *Limax lanceolatus*. It is now called *Amphioxus lanceolatus*. It is found in the Archipelago, and is a member also of the British fauna. [*AMPHIOXIDÆ*.]

“... so lowly organized as the lancelet, or *amphioxus*.”—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. vi.

ăm-phī-pneüst'-a, ăm-phī-pneusts, s. [Gr. *amphī*=on both sides, and *pneō*, fut. *pneusomai*=to breathe. Double-breathers.] An order of amphibious vertebrata recognized by some naturalists. They have branchial organs projecting from the sides of their necks during their whole existence. The lungs are comparatively rudimentary. The skin is naked. The order is divided into two families—the Proteidæ and Sirenidæ.

ăm-phī-pōd, ăm-phī-pōde (sing.), ăm-phīp'-ōd-a, ăm-phī-pōds, ăm-phī-pōdes (pl.), s. [From Gr. *amphī*=on both sides; *pous*, genit. *podos*=foot; *poda*=feet. Having feet on both sides.]

A. Sing.: An animal belonging to the crustaceous order Amphipoda. [See plural.]

B. Plur.: An order of Crustaceans, consisting of species provided with feet both for walking and swimming. They live in the water, or burrow in the sand, or are parasitic upon fish. When they swim they lie on their side. Some, when on shore, leap with agility. The order consists of two families, the Hyperidæ and the Gammaridæ.

ăm-phīp'-ōd-ōus, a. [Eng. *amphipod*; -ous.] Pertaining to the Amphipoda (q. v.).

ăm-phīp'-rī-ōn, s. [Gr. *amphī*=on both sides, and *prōn*=a saw.] A genus of fishes belonging to the order Acanthopterygii, and the family Scænidæ.

ăm-phīp'-rō-style, s. [In Fr. *amphiprostyle*; Port. *amphyprostilo*; Ital. *amfiprostilo*; Lat. *amphiprostylos*; all from Gr. *amphiprostylos*=having a double prostyle: *amphī*=on both sides, and *prostylos*=having pillars in front; *pro*=before, and *stylos*=a pillar.]

Arch.: A temple having a portico at either end; a temple with pillars before and behind, but none on the sides. (*Glossogr. Nova*.)

ăm-phī-sar'-cæ, s. [Gr. *amphī*=on all sides; and *sarx*, genit. *sarkos*=flesh.] A name applied to fruits which are syncarpous, superior, dry externally, indehiscent, many-celled, and pulpy internally.

ăm-phīs-bæ'-næ, s. [Lat., from Gr. *amphisbaina*=a serpent found in Libya, fabled to have two heads, and in consequence to be able to move equally well in either direction. Gr. *amphis*=at or on both sides; *bainō*=to walk, to step.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = e, ey = ā. qu = kw.

1. *Myth.*: The fabled snake of the Greeks and Romans just described.

"With complicated monsters head and tail,
Scorpion and asp and *amphisbæna* dire."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. x., 523-4.

2. *Zool.*: A serpent-like genus of lizards, formerly classed with the Ophidia. The species are American. They feed on insects, and are often seen in the vicinity of ant-hills.

ām-phīs-bæ-nī-dæ, s. pl. [From the typical genus *Amphisbæna* (q. v.).] The family of Saurians, of which the genus *Amphisbæna* is the type. Though really lizards, they pass through the Typhlopidae into the neighboring order of Ophidia, or Snakes. They are cylindrical, vermiform animals, with their heads no thicker than their necks, and their tails exceedingly short. Their eyes are small, and sometimes concealed. Only in the genus *Chirotes* are there visible limbs. Most of the species are common in America.

ām-phīs-qi'-anš, *ām-phī-sci'-ī*, s. pl. [Lat. *amphiscii*, from Gr. *amphiskios*, as adj.=throwing a shadow both ways; *amphi*=on both sides, and *skia*=a shadow.] Those who live in that part of the world where, at one season of the year, their shadows fall northward, and at another southward. In other words, the people residing within the tropics.

ām-phīs-i'-ēn cōck'-a-trīce, s. [Fr. *amphiscien*=tropical (see AMPHISCIA), and Eng. *cockatrice*.]

Her.: A name for the mythic animal called the Basilisk, which resembles a cockatrice, but is two-headed; the second head being affixed to its tail. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

ām-phīs-ci'-ī, s. pl. [From two Greek words signifying to throw a shadow both ways.] The inhabitants of the torrid zone, whose shadows are cast to the north during a portion of the year, and to the south the remainder.

ām-phī-sī'-lē, *ām-phī-sy'-lē*, s. [Gr. *amphi*=on both sides.] A genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii and the family Fistularidae. They have the back covered with large scaly plates. Locality, the Indian Ocean.

ām-phī-spēr-mī-ūm, s. [Gr. *amphi*=on both sides, on all sides; and *sperma*=a seed.]

Bot.: Professor Link's name for a pericarp, which is of the same figure as the seed it contains.

ām-phī-stōm'-a, s. [Gr. *amphi*=on both sides; *stoma*=mouth.] A genus of parasitic worms, which have two minute apertures like mouths, one at each end of their body.

ām-phī-sy'-lē. [AMPHISILE.]

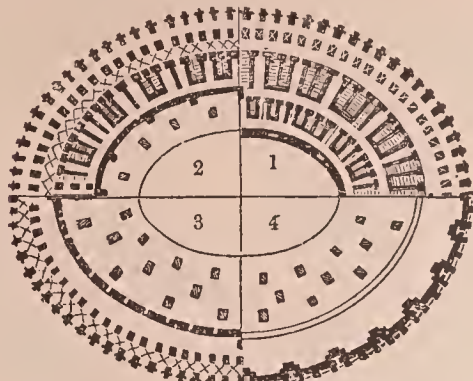
ām-phīth'-a-lite, s. [In Sw. *amfithalit*. From Gr. *amphithalēs*=(1) blooming on both sides; (2) flourishing, abounding, rich; *amphi*=on both sides; *thalēin*=2 aor. inf. of *thallō*=to abound, to be luxuriant. Dana says that it is so called because it is usually surrounded by other beautiful minerals, though unattractive itself.] A sub-translucent mineral, of a milk-white color. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 30.06; alumina, 48.50; magnesia, 1.55; lime, 5.76; and water, 12.47. It occurs in Sweden.

ām-phī-thē'-ā-tral, a. [Eng. *amphitheater*; -al. In Ger. *amphitheatrisch*; Fr. *amphithéâtre*; from Lat. *amphitheatralis*.] Pertaining to an amphitheater; resembling an amphitheater. (*Tooke*.)

ām-phī-thē'-a-ter, *ām-phī-thē'-a-tre*, s. [In Dan., Dut., & Ger. *amphitheater*; Fr. *amphithéâtre*; Sp. & Ital. *anfiteatro*; Port. *amphitheatro*; Lat. *amphitheatrum*. From Gr. *amphitheatron*: *amphi*=on both sides, and *theatron*=a theater, from *theaomai*=to see.]

1. As the name implies, a double theater. The ancient theaters were nearly semi-circular in shape; or, more accurately, they were half ovals, so that an amphitheater, theoretically consisting of two theaters, placed with their concavities meeting each other, was, loosely speaking, a nearly circular, or, more precisely, an oval building. Amphitheaters were first constructed of wood, but in the time of

sand or sawdust. The part next the arena was called *podium*, and was assigned to the emperor, the senators, and the ambassadors of foreign nations. It was separated from the arena by an iron railing and by a canal. Behind it rose tiers of seats, the first fourteen, which were cushioned, being occupied by the equites, and the rest, which were of bare stone, being given over to the common people. Except when it rained, or was exceedingly hot, the amphitheater was uncovered. Among the sights were combats of wild beasts and gladiator fights. The Romans built amphitheaters wherever they went. Remains of them are still to be found in



Plan of the Coliseum.

1. Section of ground plan. 2. Section of first floor. 3. Section of second floor. 4. Section of highest gallery. various parts of Europe; but the most splendid ruins existing are those of the Coliseum at Rome, which was said to have held 87,000 people.

2. *Fig.*: A valley surrounded with hills so as to resemble an amphitheater.

"The amphitheater which surrounds the spacious basin now exhibits everywhere the signs of prosperity and civilization."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

3. *Gardening*:

(a) The disposition of trees or shrubs in an amphitheatric form; their arrangement for this purpose on a slope, or with the smaller ones in front, so as to make it appear as if they were growing on a slope.

(b) The arrangement of turf in an amphitheatric form.

ām-phī-thē'-āt-ric, *ām-phī-thē'-āt-ri-cal*, a. [Lat. *amphitheatricus*=pertaining to an amphitheater.]

1. Pertaining to an amphitheater; exhibited in an amphitheater.

"In their amphitheatrical gladiatures, the lives of captives lay at the mercy of the vulgar."—Gayton: *Notes on D. Quix.*, iv. 21.

2. In form resembling an amphitheater.

"... the name of bay is justified, as applied to this grand amphitheatrical depression."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xix.

ām-phī-thē'-āt-ri-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *amphitheatrical*; -ly.] In the form of an amphitheater.

ām-phī-thēre, s. The English term corresponding to the word AMPHITHERIUM (q. v.).

"... we must travel to the antipodes for myrmecobians, the nearest living analogue to the *amphitheres* and spalacotheres of our oolitic strata."—Owen: *Classific. of Mammalia*, p. 55.

ām-phī-thēr'-ī-ī-dæ, s. pl. [AMPHITHERIUM.] A family of mammals classed by Owen with the Insectivora, a Placental order, but possessing some marsupial affinities.

ām-phī-thēr'-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. *amphi*=on both sides; *thērion*=a beast, especially one of the kind hunted; dimin. of *thēr*=a wild beast. So called by Blainville from the difficulty of placing it in the series, there having been discussions whether it was a mammal, a reptile, or even a fish.] A genus of fossil mammalia, founded by Blainville from a fossil jaw found in Oxfordshire, England, in the Stonesfield slate, a sub-division of the Lower Oolite. The *A. Prevostii* was examined by Cuvier in 1818, noticed by Buckland in 1823, and figured by Prevost in 1825. There is a second species, the *A. Broderipii* of Owen. (See Owen's *British Fossil Mammals and Birds*.)

ām-phī-trī'-tē, *ām-phī-trīte*, s. [In Ger., &c., *Amphitrite*; Lat. *Amphitrite*; Gr. *Amphitritē*=(1) the wife of Poseidon (Neptune), (2) the sea.]

1. *Classic Myth.* (See the etym.)

"Or some enormous whale the god may send
(For many such on *Amphitrite* attend)."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. v., 538-9.

2. *Zool.*: A genus of animals belonging to the class Annelida, and the order Tubicola. They have golden-colored bristles, arranged like combs, or a crown, in one or more rows, on the anterior part of the head. There are very numerous tentacula round their mouths. Some form light tubes, which they carry along with them.

3. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the twenty-ninth found. It was discovered by Marth and Pogson March 1, 1854, the date on which Bellona was first seen by Luther.

ām-phīt'-rōp-al, a. [Gr. *amphi*=on both sides, and *tropē*=a turning round or about, or *tropos*=a turn; *trepō*=to turn.]

Bot.: Curved round the body to which it belongs.

amphitropal embryo, s. An embryo so curved as to have both apex and radicle presented to the hilum, as in *Reseda*.

ām-phīt'-rōp-ōūs, a. [AMPHITROPAL.]

Bot.: A term used in describing the ovules of plants.

An *amphitropous ovule*: One whose foraminal and chalazal ends are transverse with respect to the hilum, which is connected with the latter by a short raphe.

ām-phīt'-rŷ-ōn, s. [Gr. *Amphitruōn*=a king of Thebes, the son of Alcæus and Hippomenē.]

1. *Lit.*: [See Etym.]

2. *Fig.*: A host, the giver of a banquet.

ām-phī-tŷpe, s. [Gr. *amphi*=on both sides; *typos*=type.] An application of the calotype process, negative and positive pictures being produced at once.

ām-phī-ūm'-a, s. [Gr. *amphi*=on both sides.] A genus of amphibious vertebrated animals belonging to the order Urodela and the family Amphiumidae. They have exceedingly elongated bodies, with the legs and feet but slightly developed. One species (the *A. tridactylum*) has three toes, another (the *A. means*) has but two. The former is three feet long; the latter is smaller. A species, the *A. means*, commonly called the Congo snake, is found in the southern portions of the United States.

ām-phī-ūm'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [AMPHIUMA.] The family of Urodela Amphibia, of which *Amphiuma* is the type. [AMPHIUMA.]

ām-phōd'-ēl-ite, s. [In Sw. *amphodelit*.] A mineral, a variety of Anorthite. Its color is reddish-gray or dingy peach-blossom red. It is found in Sweden and Finland. It is called also Lepolite.

ām-phor-a (Lat.), *ām-phor* (Eng.), s. [Ger., Port., &c., *amphora*; Fr. *amphore*, from Lat. *amphora*; Gr. *amphoreus*; cf. A. S. *amber*.]

I. Among the Romans:

1. A two-handled vessel, generally made of clay, and used for holding wine, oil, honey, or even the skeletons or ashes of the dead.

2. A liquid measure, containing 48 sextari, or nearly six gallons. The Greek *amphoreus* held nearly nine. The capacity of the Saxon *ambra* is unknown.

"... which forbade all senators and sons of senators from being the owners of a ship of the burden of more than 300 *amphore*."—Arnold: *Rome*, ch. xlii.

II. *Bot.*: A genus of diatomaceous plants.

ām-phōr'-al, a. [Eng., &c., *amphora*; -al.] Pertaining to or resembling an amphora.

ām-phōr'-ic, a. [Eng., &c., *amphora*; -ic.] Resembling an amphora.

amphoric resonance, s.

Med.: A sound as of one blowing into an amphora, bottle, or smaller vessel, heard in certain circumstances in auscultation of the lungs.

ām-pīth'-ō-ē, s. [From *Amphithoē*, one of the Nereids.]

Zool.: A genus of Amphipodous Crustaceans.

ām-ple, a. [In Fr. *ample*; Sp. *amplio*; Port. *amplio*; Ital. *ampio*. From Lat. *amplus*.]

I Large, wide, great. *Used specially*—

1. *Of material things or of space*:

(a) Spacious, roomy; widely extended.

"... and all the people in that ample house."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. xi. 49.

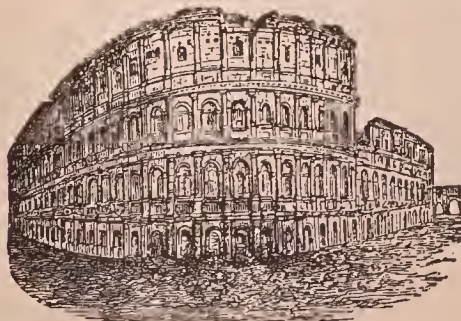
"And Mycalessia's ample piny plain."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. ii., 593.

"Their cliffs above and ample bay below."
Ibid., 681.

"An ample forest or a fair domain."
Ibid., bk. xx., 223, 224.

(b) Large in material bulk.

"O'er the smooth surface of an ample crag."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.



The Coliseum at Rome.

Augustus stone began to be employed. The place where the exhibitions took place was called the arena (Lat.=sand), because it was covered with

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. *Of the mind or spirit:* Great intellectually, morally, or both; of vast courage.

"Thy soul as ample as thy bounds are small,
Endur'st the brunt, and dar'st defy them all."
Cowper: *Expostulation*.

3. *Of wealth or its distribution:*

(a) Large in amount.

"The other fifteen were to be unplaced noblemen and gentlemen of ample fortune and high character."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(b) Liberal; munificent.

"Extended Phrygia own'd thy ample reign,
And all fair Lesbos' blissful seats contain."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xxiv., 685-6.

"When men lived in a grander way,
With ampler hospitality."
Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn*; *Prelude*.

4. *Of style in speaking or writing:* Copious, diffuse; not concise.

"His confessions during his imprisonment were free and ample."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, pt. ii., vol. iii., ch. xiv.

II. Fully sufficient, if not even more than enough.

"... ample and conclusive evidence."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. i.

"Foreign nations did ample justice to his great qualities."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ Crabb says of the difference between *ample*, *spacious*, and *capacious*: "*Ample* is figuratively employed for whatever is extended in quantity; *spacious* is literally used for whatever is extended in space; *capacious* is literally and figuratively employed to express extension in both quantity and space. Stores are *ample*, room is *ample*, an allowance is *ample*; a room, a house, or a garden, is *spacious*; a vessel or hollow of any kind is *capacious*; the soul, the mind and the heart are *capacious*. What is *ample* suffices and satisfies; it imposes no constraint. What is *spacious* is free and open; it does not confine. What is *capacious* readily receives and contains; it is liberal and generous." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ăm'ple-něss, s. [Eng. *ample*; -ness.] The quality of being ample.

"Impossible it is for a person of my condition to produce anything in proportion either to the *ampleness* of the body you represent, or of the places you bear."—South.

ăm-plěx-ă-tion, s. [Lat. *amplexus*=an embracing; *amplector*=to embrace.] An embrace.

"... the *amplexation* of those sacred feet."—Bp. Hall: *Contempl. on the Resurrection*.

ăm-plěx-i-căul, ăm-plěx-i-căul-ent, adj. [Lat. *amplector*=to embrace, and *caulis*=the stem of a plant.]

Bot.: Embracing the stem, clasping the stem; as the base of the leaves in some cases does. Example: *Hyoscyamus niger*.

ăm-pli-ăte, v. t. [In Sp. & Port. *ampliar*; Ital. *ampliare*; from Lat. *amplio*.] To make wider, to extend, to enlarge.

"He shall look upon it, not to traduce or extenuate, but to explain and dilucidate, to add and *ampliate*."—Browne.

ăm-pli-ă-tion, s. [In Fr. *ampliation*; Sp. *ampliacion*; Port. *ampliação*; Ital. *ampliazione*; from Lat. *amplatio*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Enlargement, extension.

"Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the mildest sense."—Ayliffe's *Parergon*.

2. Diffuseness; amplification of style.

"The obscurity of the subject, and the prejudice and prepossession of most readers, may plead excuse for any *ampliations* or repetitions that may be found, whilst I labor to express myself plain and full."—Holder.

B. Law: Deferring of judgment till a case has been more fully examined.

¶ AMPLIFICATION is now generally used in its stead.

ăm-pli-fi-căte, v. t. [In Sp. & Port. *amplificar*; Ital. *amplificare*; from Lat. *amplifico*.] To amplify, to enlarge, to extend.

ăm-pli-fi-că-tion, s. [In Fr. *amplification*; Sp. *amplificacion*; Port. *amplificação*; Ital. *amplificazione*; from Lat. *amplificatio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Gen.: Enlargement or extension of space, or of a material object. Specially, an enlargement of the ordinary size of an object by the aid of the microscope.

"The degree of the *amplification* of the one-fiftieth object-glass made for me."—Beale: *Bioplasm* (1872), § 3.

2. Specially: In the same sense as No. II. (Rhet.)

"... elaborate *amplifications*, in which epithet rises above epithet in wearisome climax."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

II. Rhet.: A descent to minute particulars in a narrative, so as to lengthen it unduly; the presentation of a subject in many lights, when a smaller number would better answer the purpose; the employment of a multitude of words where a few would be more effective; copiousness of language.

ăm'pli-fied, pa. par. [AMPLIFY.]

ăm'pli-fi-ēr, *ăm'pl-y-fy-ēr, s. [Eng. *amplify*; -er.]

1. One who enlarges any space or any material object.

"... the wonderfull tyranny which should folowe in ye great cytie Rome wherof they were the fyrst *amplifyers*."—Bale: *English Votaries*, pt. ii., Pref.

2. One who uses amplification in rhetoric. [AMPLIFICATION.]

"Dorillaus could need no *amplifier's* mouth for the highest point of praise."—Sidney.

ăm'pli-fy, v. t. & i. [In Fr. *amplifier*. From Lat. *amplus* = ample; *facio* = to make.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To enlarge or extend a space, any material substance, or an object of sense. *Spec.*, to enlarge the size of an object by the aid of the microscope; or to increase sound by reflection from a concave mirror.

"All concaves that proceed from more narrow to more broad, do *amplify* the sound at the coming out."—Bacon.

2. To enlarge or extend anything not material in its composition.

(a) Generally:

"... is't not meet
That I did *amplify* my judgment in
Other conclusions?"

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 6.

"I tell thee, fellow,
Thy general is my lover; I have been
The book of his good acts; whence men have read
His fame unparallel'd, haply *amplified*."

Shakesp.: *Coriol.*, v. 2.

(b) Specially: In the same sense as No. II.

"He further supposes that these brief notices were *amplified* by the historians, upon their own conjectures."—Lewis: *Credibility of the Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. ii., § 19, vol. ii., p. 95.

II. Technically:

Rhet.: To enlarge on any subject; to descend to minute particulars in a narrative; to use a superfluity of arguments in a debate; to employ a diffuseness of style in writing; to exaggerate.

B. Intransitive:

1. To speak or write diffusely.

"I have (as I think I formerly told you) a very good opinion of Mr. Rowe's sixth book of *Lucan*; indeed, he *amplifies* too much, as well as Brebœuf, the famous French imitator."—Pope: *Letter to H. Cromwell* (1710).

¶ It is sometimes followed by *on*.

"When you affect to *amplify on* the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity upon yourself of contracting the latter, and prevent yourself in the most important part of your design."—Watts: *Logic*.

2. To exaggerate; to speak or write hyperbolically.

"Homer *amplifies*, not invents; and as there was really a people called Cyclopeans, so they might be men of great stature, or giants."—Pope's *Odyssey*.

ăm'pli-fy-ing, pr. par. [AMPLIFY.]

ăm'pli-tűde, s. [In Fr. & Port. *amplitude*; Sp. *amplitud*; Ital. *amplitudine*. From Lat. *amplitudo* = (i.) width, breadth, size, bulk. (ii.) Of moral qualities, &c.; (1) greatness; (2) dignity, grandeur; (3) Rhetoric, copiousness. From *amplus*=ample.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Of space or of material things:

1. Width, breadth, extent.

"Whatever I look upon, within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance."—Glanville.

2. Size, bulk, largeness, greatness.

"Men should learn how severe a thing the true inquisition of nature is, and accustom themselves, by the light of particulars, to enlarge their minds to the *amplitude* of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowness of their minds."—Bacon.

"... the *amplitude* of the largest is probably a hundred times that of the smallest."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., vii. 137.

II. Of the mind: Breadth, comprehensiveness, capacity, greatness, largeness.

"But in truth that *amplitude* and acuteness of intellect, ..."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

"... *amplitude* of comprehension."—Ibid., ch. xiv.

III. Of the position or resources of an individual or a community:

(a) Power, splendor, dignity.

"... but in the great frame of kingdoms and commonwealths, it is the power of princes or estates to add *amplitude* and greatness to their kingdoms."—Bacon: *Essays, Civ. and Mor.*, ch. xxix.

(b) Sufficiency, abundance, or overabundance.

IV. Copiousness, superabundance of words.

"You should say everything which has a proper and direct tendency to this end; always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fullness of your discourse, to your great design; the length of your time, to the convenience of your hearers."—Watts: *Logic*.

B. Technically:

I. Nat. Phil.: Breadth, width, extent. (Used specially of anything which oscillates or vibrates.)

"Technically speaking, the *amplitudes* of the oscillations are increased."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., viii., 2, p. 176.

"... to determine by measure the *amplitudes* of the vibrations of particles of air in a wave of sound."—Prof. Airy: *Sound* (1868), p. 148.

"But the ultimate *amplitude* of the recoil is soon attained."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., i., 24.

II. Gunnery: The *amplitude* of the range of a projectile is the distance it traverses measured along the horizontal line subtending the parabolic curve along which it moved in its flight. It is now in general more simply termed the *range* of a gun.

III. Astron.: The angular distance from the east point of a heavenly body at the moment of its rising, or from the west point at the instant when it sets. Depending, as it does, on the declination of the heavenly body and the latitude of the place, the sine of the *amplitude* is equal to the sine of the declination, divided by the cosine of the latitude. The *amplitude* of the fixed stars remains unaltered during the year; that of the sun, on the contrary, greatly varies: standing at nothing at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, and 39° 44' in the latitude of London at the summer and winter solstices. *Amplitude*, measured when the sun or a star rises, is called *ortive*, or *eastern*; and that when it sets, *occiduous*, or *western*. If a star rise north of the east point, its *ortive amplitude* is northern, and its *occiduous amplitude* southern, and *vice versa*. The azimuth of a heavenly body is the complement of its *amplitude*.

Magnetic *amplitude* is an *amplitude* measured not from the true, but from the magnetic east or west.

amplitude compass, s. A compass designed to aid in measuring the *amplitude* of the sun or other celestial body at its rising or setting.

ăm'pl-y, adv. [Eng. *ample*; -ly.]

1. Largely, liberally.

"For whose well-being,
So *amply*, and with hands so liberal,
Thou hast provided all things."

Milton: *P. L.* bk. viii.

2. Quite, completely.

"But shallow cisterns yield
A scanty short supply:
The morning sees them *amply* fill'd,
At evening they are dry."

Cowper: *Guion's Living Water*.

"The pledge which he had given had therefore been *amply* redeemed."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

3. Copiously; in detail.

"Some parts of a poem require to be *amply* written, and with all the force and elegance of words; others must be cast into shadows, that is, passed over in silence, or but faintly touched."—Dryden: *Dufresnoy*.

*ămpt-măn, s. [Sw. *amtman*; Dan. *antmand*=bailiff.] The custodian of a castle. (Scotch.)

"Before my departing, I took an attestation from the *amtman* of the castle, of the good order and discipline that was kept by us there."—Monro's *Exped.*, pt. ii., 9, 10.

ăm-pŭl, *ăm-pŭl-y (Eng.), ăm-pŭl-lă (Lat.), s. (*Ampulla* has the pl. *ampullae*.) [A. S. *ampulle*, *ampolle*, *ampelle*=a vial, bottle, or flagon; Fr. *ampoule*; Sp. & Ital. *ampolla*; Port. *empola*; all from Lat. *ampulla*=a nearly globular vessel; a glass or earthenware flask bellying out like a jug, used especially to hold unguents, perfumes, &c. Perhaps from *amp*=*amb*, *ambi*, Gr. *amphi*=*around*, and Lat. *olla*=a pot or jar.] [AMPHORA.]

A. In the forms *ampul*, *ampoly*, and *ampulla*:

Eccles.: One of the sacred vessels used at the altar. Such vials were employed for holding the oil for chrismation, as also that for consecration, coronation, enclosing the relics of saints, and similar purposes. [See AMPULLA.]

"And als he in his celle sate,
He saw a fend ga bi the gate,
And boystes on him sell he bare,
And *ampolies* also leche ware."
MS. Coll. Med., Edinb. (Boucher.)

B. In the form *ampulla* only:

I. Biol.: Any membranous bag shaped like a leathern bottle.



făte, făt, färe, ămidst, whăt, făll, father; wē, wět, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pŏt or, wŏre, wŏlf, wŏrk, whŏ, sŏn; mŭte, cŭb, cŭre, ŭnite, cŭr, rŭle, fŭll; trŭy, Sŭrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Specially:

1. *Anat.*: A dilatation occurring in each of the semi-circular canals of the ear.

"Each is dilated at one end into an *ampulla* of more than twice the diameter of the tube."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii., p. 74.

III. Botany:

1. One of the little flasks composed of metamorphosed leaves found on certain water-plants, such as *Utricularia*. It is called also *Ascidium* (q. v.).

2. A spongiolate of a root.

ām-pūl-lā'-ceous, *a.* [Lat. *ampullaceus*; from *ampulla* (q. v.).] Pertaining to an *ampulla* (q. v.); resembling a little flask or bladder.

ām-pūl-lār'-ī-a, *s.* [From Lat. *ampulla*.] A genus of Mollusks, of the family Paludinidae. Its English name is Apple-shell or Idol-shell. The shell is globular, with a small spire, and a large ventricose body. The known species have been estimated at 136. They occur in South America, the West Indies, Africa and India, in lakes and estuaries. They are fine large shells, occurring, as a rule, in fresh water, though species are found in Egypt, in Lake Mareotis, which is a salt-water lagoon, and in India, among marine shells, at the mouth of the Indus.

ām-pū-tā-te, *v. t.* [In Dan. *amputere*; Fr. *amputer*; Port. *amputar*; Lat. *amputo*, -avi, -atum; *puto*=to prune, to cleanse. From the root *pu*, in Latin *purus*; Sansc. *pū*=to purify.]

1. *Surgery*: To cut off. (Used especially of a limb, or the portion of a limb.)

"Amongst the cruisers it was complained that their surgeons were too active in *amputating* fractured members."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

2. *Gardening*: To prune trees.

ām-pū-tā-tēd, *pa. par. & a.* [AMPUTATE.]

ām-pū-tā-tiŋg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [AMPUTATE.]

ām-pū-tā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *amputate*; -ion. In Ger. & Fr. *amputation*; Port. *amputação*; Ital. *amputazione*; all from Lat. *amputatio*=a cutting or lopping off; *amputo*=to cut away or off.]

"Amputation is not unfrequently advisable in order to prevent the occurrence of gangrene."—*Miller: Surgery* (1864), p. 149.

1. *Surgery*: The act of cutting off a limb, or a portion of a limb.

2. *Gardening*: The pruning or dressing of vines, &c. (*Dyche*, 1758.)

***ām-pū-te**, *v. t.* [Lat. *amputo*.] [AMPUTATE.] To cut off. (*Cockeram*.)

ām-pūx, *s.* [Gr. *ampyx*=a band or fillet.]

1. A band or fillet used by the ancient Greek and Roman women for binding their front hair; a head-band.

2. A similar head-band for elephants and horses. Homer describes the steeds of the god of war as thus adorned.

ām-rī-ta, *s. & a.* [Sansk. *amrut*=the water of immortality, nectar; *amar*=immortal; *a*, like the Gr. *ā*, priv., and *mruta*=dying; cognate with Lat. *morior*=to die; *mors*=death.]

1. *Hindoo Myth.*: A fabled celestial tree, bearing ambrosial fruit.

"The divine *Amrita* tree
That blesses heaven's inhabitants
With fruits of immortality."

Moore: *Light of the Harem*.

2. The largest and finest kind of Rose-Apple, or *Jamb* (*Jambosa vulgaris*), a fruit-bearing tree of the Myrtle order.

āms-dor'-fi-aŋs, *s.* [From Nicholas Amsdorf, their leader.]

Church Hist.: A German Protestant sect in the sixteenth century who, with their chief, are said to have maintained that good works are not only unprofitable, but are obstacles to salvation. Amsdorf made this assertion in the heat of controversy, and does not seem to have meant much more by it than to enforce the teaching of the Apostle Paul, "that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law" (Rom. iii. 28).

ām-sō'-nī-a, *s.* A genus of plants belonging to the order Apocynaceae, or Dogbanes. The species are pretty, and are easily propagated. They are indigenous in North America.

***āmt**, *s.* [ANT.]

a-mūck', **a-mōck'**, *s.* [It has no connection with the English word *muck*; but is from the Malay *amuk*=engaging furiously in battle, attacking with desperate resolution, rushing in a state of frenzy to the commission of indiscriminate murder. (See the def.) Applied to an animal or a man in a state of violent rage. (*Marsden: Malayan Dict.*, 1812.)] In such a state as that described above. Used only in

the expression *To run a muck* or *amuck*, which means to rush, under the influence of opium or "bhang" (an intoxicating drug made from hemp), out of one's house into the street, armed with a sword, a dagger, or other lethal weapon, and kill every one—man, woman, or child—who cannot with sufficient promptitude escape. This maniacal and inhuman method of venting rage is mostly confined to the Malays; or if practiced by other races, it scarcely ever passes beyond the limits of the Mohammedan world.

¶ *To run amuck*: To fall foul of. (*Lit. & fig.*)

ām'-ū-lēt, *s.* [In Dan., Dut., & Ger. *amulet*; Fr. *amulette*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *amuleto*; Lat. *amuletum*. From Arab. *hamalet*=an amulet; *hamala*=to carry.]

1. *Lit.*: Anything hung around the neck, placed like a bracelet on the wrist, or otherwise attached to the person, as an imagined preservative against sickness, "witchcraft," or other evils. Amulets were common in the ancient world, and they are so yet in nations where ignorance prevails. Thus an observant visitor to a school in India may see many a pupil with a piece of ordinary string tied bracelet-fashion round one or both of his wrists. This is an amulet, or talisman, which having been blessed by a Brahman, has then been sold for half a rupee (about twenty-four cents), or even for a rupee itself, as a sure preservative against fever. [See TALISMAN, CHARM.]

"... the little images of the tutelary deities, even the earrings, probably considered as amulets or talismans, were taken away and buried."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews*, 3d ed., vol. i., p. 36.

"How could she thus that gem forget?
Her mother's sainted amulet."

Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, ii. 5.

2. *Fig.*: A preservative against sin.

"... thou hadst an amulet
In the loved image, graven on thy heart,
Which would have saved thee from the tempter's art."

Moore: *Lalla Rookh; Veiled Prophet*.

ām-ū-lēt'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *amulet*; -ic.] Pertaining to an amulet.

ā-mūr'-ca, *s.* [In Ital. *amurca* and *morchia*; Lat. *amurca*; Gr. *amorge*, *amorgēs*=the watery part which flows out when olives are pressed; oil-tees: *amergō*=to pluck or pull. (Never used of liquids.)] Oil-tees; a lye made of oil.

"Though grain, that toucheth oil or fat, receiveth hurt, yet the steeping of it in the dregs of oil, when it beginneth to putrefy, which they call *amurca*, is thought to assure it against worms."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vii., § 670.

***ā-mūr-cōs'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [From Lat. *amurca* (q. v.).] The quality or qualities inherent in the lees of any substance.

a-mūr'-coŭs, *a.* [Eng. *amurca*; -ous.]

1. Pertaining to the lees of oil. (*Ash*.)

2. Foul with the dregs of anything.

a-mū'-s-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *amuse*; -able. In Fr. *amusable*.] Capable of being amused.

a-mū'-s-e, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *muse*, *v. i.*; Fr. *amuser*=to divert; from *muser*=to loiter, to trifle; Ital. *musare*=to lounge; Ger. *müssig*=idle.]

†*A. Intransitive*:

To muse, to think, to reflect; to be absent in mind, owing to the concentration of the attention on the thoughts with which one is occupied at the time.

"Or in some pathless wilderness *amusing*,
Plucking the mossy bark of some old tree."

Lee: *Jun. Brut*.

B. Transitive:

*1. To cause to muse; to occupy or engage the attention, and consequently to divert it from other objects.

"Being *amused* with grief, fear, and fright, he could not find a house."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist. of Britain*, bk. ix., § 14.

"Such a religion as should afford both sad and solemn objects to *amuse* and affect the pensive part of the soul."—*South: Sermons*.

*2. To keep a person from departing, or from acting, by telling him some frivolous story which causes him to lose his time and his opportunity; to delude by vain promises, or expectations, or pretenses; to cheat, to deceive.

"Bishop Henry, on the other side, *amused* her with dubious answers, and kept her in suspense for some days."—*Swift: Character of K. Stephen*.



Amulets.

"And then for the Pharisees, whom our Saviour represents as the very vilest of men, and the greatest of cheats; we have them *amusing* the world with pretenses of a more refined devotion, while their heart was at that time in their neighbor's coffers."—*South: Sermons*, ii. 153.

¶ In this, as in other senses, it is sometimes used reciprocally, when it means to deceive or delude one's self with some vain imagination.

"They think they see visions, and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations: when, indeed, they do but dream dreams, and *amuse* themselves with the fantastic ideas of a busy imagination."—*More: Decay of Piety*.

3. To entertain or divert the mind; to inspire it with agreeable emotions; in general, though not always, attended with mirth.

"*Amus'd* at ease, the godlike man they found,
Pleas'd with the solemn harp's harmonious sound."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. ix., 245, 246.

"With these went all who live by *amusing* the leisure of others, from the painter and the comic poet, down to the rope-dancer and the merry andrew."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

a-mū'-sed, *pa. par.* [AMUSE.]

"Amused spectators of this bustling stage."

Cowper: *Task*, bk. v.

ā-mū'-s-ēe, *s.* [Eng. *amuse*; -ee.] The person amused, as contradistinguished from the amuser.

"... given the amuser, the *amusee* must also be given."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, Lect. III.

a-mū'-se-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *amuse*; -ment. In Fr. *amusement*.]

*1. *Subjectively*: An occupation of the attention; the state of being in a reverie.

"Here I put my pen into the ink-horn, and fell into a strong and deep *amusement*, revolving in my mind with great perplexity the amazing changes of our affairs."—*Fleetwood: Pref. to Lay Baptism*.

2. *Objectively*: Whatever is fitted to engage the attention; to divert it from other objects of contemplation; to inspire it with pleasing and even mirthful emotions, or to delude it with vain expectations.

"In a just way it is lawful to deceive the august enemy, but not to lie; that is, by stratagems and semblances of motions, by *amusements* and intrigues of actions, by ambushes and wit, by simulation and dissimulation."—*Jeremy Taylor: Doctor Dubitantium*, bk. iii., c. 2.

"... his favorite *amusements* were architecture and gardening."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

amusement-monger, *s.* One who deals in amusement as in an article of merchandise. One who caters for the amusement of the public.

"Next, busy actor on a meaner stage,
Amusement-monger of a trifling age,
Illustrious histrionic patentee."

Cowper: *Valediction*.

a-mū'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *amuse*; -er. In Fr. *amuseur*.] One who amuses. (*Cotgrave*.)

ām-ū-sētt'e, *s.* [Fr.=child's play.] A small one-pounder cannon, designed, on account of its lightness, to be used in mountain warfare.

a-mū'-iŋg, *pr. par. & a.* [AMUSE.]

"I have the greatest proof in nature at present of the *amusing* power of poetry, for it takes me up so entirely, that I scarce see what passes under my nose, and hear nothing that is said about me."—*Pope: Letter to Jervas* (1714).

"... and with a strange,
Amusing, yet uneasy novelty ..."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

a-mū'-iŋg-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *amusing*; -ly.] In an amusing manner. (*Todd's Johnson*.)

ā-mū'-i-ve, *a.* [Eng. *amuse*; -ive.] Which amuses the mind.

"Whose lofty elms and venerable oaks
Invite the rook, who, high amid the boughs,
In early spring his airy city builds,
And ceaseless caws *amusive*."

Thomson: *Seasons; Spring*.

ā-mū'-i-ve-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *amusive*; -ly.] In a manner to give amusement.

"A south-easterly wind succeeded, blowing fresh, and murmuring *amusively* among the pines."—*Chandler: Trav. into Greece*, p. 12.

***ā'-mŷ**, ***ā'-meŷe**, *s.* [Fr. *ami*=a friend.] A friend, a lover, a sweetheart.

"Scheo saide heo was *ameye*
To Ammon, the god of pleye."

Alisaunder, i. 50.

"For he saide, in that nyght Ammon
Scholde come to theo lady
And beon hire leof *amy*."

Ibid., i. 376. (*Boucher*.)

***a-mŷd'-ward**, *adv.* [AMIDWARD.]

a-mŷ'-ēl-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. *amuelos*=without marrow; *a*, priv., and *muelos*=marrow.]

Med.: A term applied to or descriptive of a foetus in which the spinal cord is absent.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aŝ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beļ, deļ.

a-mÿg'-dal-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *amygdala*, *pl. amygdalæ*=an almond. In Fr. *amygdales* (*pl.*); Port. *amygdalas* (*pl.*).] The tonsils, or what are popularly called the "almonds" of the throat.

a-mÿg'-dal-âte, *a. & s.* [Mediæval Lat. *amygdalatum*, *s.*; from Lat. *amygdala*, *amygdalum*, or *amygdalus*=the almond.] [See ALMOND.]

A. *As adj.*: Composed of almonds.

B. *As substantive*:

1. An artificial milk, or emulsion made of blanched almonds.

2. *Chem.*: A salt whose acid is the amygdalic.

a-mÿg'-dāl-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *amygdalus* (*q. v.*).] An old sub-order of Rosaceæ, elevated by Lindley into his order Drupaceæ, or Almond-worts. [DRUPACEÆ.]

a-mÿg'-dāl-īc, *a.* [Lat. *amygdalus*; Eng. *-ic*.] Pertaining to plants of the genus *Amygdalus*.

amygdalic acid, *s.* $C_{20}H_{28}O_{13}$. An acid obtained from the bitter almond.

a-mÿg'-dāl-in, *s.* [Lat. *amygdalinus*=pertaining to an almond.]

Chem.: Amygdalin, $C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11} \cdot 3H_2O$, is extracted by alcohol from bitter almonds and the leaves of the Cherry Laurel (*Cerasus Laurocerasus*). It crystallizes in very small white crystals, and is decomposed by the action of a fermentable substance, *Synaptase*, in the presence of water, into hydrocyanic acid $(CN)H$, benzoic aldehyde, $C_6H_5 \cdot CO \cdot H$, and glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

a-mÿg'-dāl-ine, *adj.* [Lat. *amygdalinus*.] (1) Pertaining to almonds; (2) almond-like.

ā-mÿg'-dāl-īte, *s.* [Lat. *amygdalites*.] A plant mentioned by Pliny, which is so called from resembling the almond-tree. Probably a *Euphorbia*.

a-mÿg'-dāl-ōld, *a. & s.* [1. Lat. *amygdala*; Gr. *amygdalē*, contracted from *amygdalea*=the kernel of an almond. 2. Gr. *eidos*=that which is seen, form, shape: *eidos*=to see. The form of an almond.]

†1. *As adj.*: Almond-shaped. The more common term is AMYGDALOIDAL (*q. v.*).

2. *As substan. Geol.*: Any rock in which round or almond-shaped nodules of some mineral, such as agate, chalcedony, calc spar, or zeolite, are scattered through a base of wacke, basalt, greenstone, or other kind of trap. Amygdaloid is of volcanic origin. When bubbles of steam and gas are confined in the molten matter they form small cells. When the lava before cooling runs for some distance, the cells, originally globular, become almond-shaped. The mineral which they contain is introduced, after or during consolidation, by matter separating from the mass or infiltrated by water permeating the rock.

a-mÿg'-dāl-ōld-āl, *a.* [Eng. *amygdaloid*; *-al*.] Almond-shaped. *Spec.*, pertaining to the rock called amygdaloid.

"In some of the amygdaloidal traps of Scotland, where the nodules have decomposed, the empty cells are seen to have a glazed or vitreous coating, and in this respect exactly resemble scoriaceous lava or the slags of furnaces."—*Lyell: Man. of Geol.*, ch. xxviii.

a-mÿg'-dāl-ūs, *s.* [Lat. *amygdalus*; Gr. *amygdalos*=the almond-tree.] [ALMOND.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Drupaceæ, or Almond-worts. It contains, among other species, the common peach, *A. Persica*, with the nectarine (var. *nectarina*), the almond, *A. communis*, with the var. *amara*, or bitter almond. They are valued both for their flowers and their fruit. The flowers of the common peach are gently laxative. They are therefore suitable to be employed in the ailments of children.

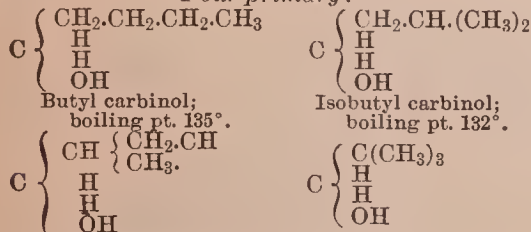
ām-ÿl, *s.* [Lat. *amylum*, *amulum*; Gr. *amylon*=fine meal . . . starch; *amylōs*=not ground at the mill; *a. priv.*, and *mylos*=a mill.]

Chem.: A monatomic alcohol radical $(C_5H_{11})^{\cdot}$, also called Quintyl from its containing five carbon atoms.

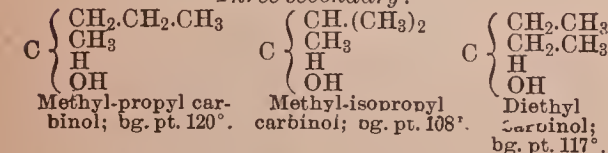
amyl acetate, *s.* [See AMYL ETHERS.]

amyl alcohols, quintyl alcohols, *s. pl.* $C_5H_{12}O$. Eight alcohols may have this formula.

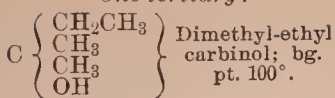
Four primary:



Three secondary:



One tertiary:



The boiling-points are given of the six alcohols which have yet been obtained.

The important alcohol is *isobutyl carbinol*, commonly called *amyl alcohol*; it forms the greater part of fusel oil, which is obtained in purifying spirits distilled from corn or potatoes. It is a colorless, oily liquid, with a penetrating, peculiar smell and burning acrid taste; sp. gr. 0.81. There are two modifications which act differently on polarized light: by oxidation it yields isovaleric acid, $C_5H_8O \cdot O$.

amyl ethers, *s. pl.* Several are known; the most important is *amyl acetate*, $C_5H_{11} \cdot C_2H_3O \cdot O$, obtained by distilling sodium acetate with amyl alcohol (isobutyl carbinol) and sulphuric acid. It boils at 140°, is a colorless liquid, and has the flavor of jargonelle pears. It is used in perfumery.

ām-ÿl-ā-ceous, *a.* [In Fr. *amylacé*; from Lat. *amylum*=starch (*q. v.*).]

1. *Generally*: Pertaining to starch, containing starch; resembling starch; having the properties of starch.

"Amylaceous substances are not digested by the stomach, but are acted upon whilst they are in the small intestines."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 242.

2. *Botany. Amylaceous granules*: Certain granules of starch found in all plants, and particularly abundant in some, as in the rhizoma of equisetum. Turpin called them Globuline. (Lindley: *Introd. to Bot.*, 3d ed., 1839, bk. i., ch. i.)

ām-ÿl-ām-ine, *s.* [Eng., &c., *amyl*; *amine*.]

Chem.: An amine $C_5H_{11} \cdot N$.

ām-ÿl-ēne, quīn'-tēne, pēn'-tēne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *amyl*; *-ene*.]

Chem.: C_5H_{10} . Three isomeric olefines are known having this formula.

Pentene, or *Ethyl-allyl*, $CH_3-CH_2-CH=CH_2$, obtained by the action of zinc ethyl on allyl iodide. A limpid liquid, boiling at 39°.

Amylene, or *Isopentene*, obtained by distilling amyl alcohol with $ZnCl_2$. A colorless liquid, boiling at 35°. Its formula is $H_3C > CH-CH=CH_2$.

Methyl Ethylethene $\begin{cases} H_3C \\ | \\ H_3C < C = CH-CH_3 \end{cases}$, prepared by action of strong alcoholic potash on tertiary pentyl iodide. It boils at 35°.

amylene glycol, *s.* $(C_5H_{10})''(OH)_2$. A diatomic alcohol. It is a thick, sweet, colorless liquid, boiling at 177°.

ām-ÿl-īc, *a.* [Eng. *amyl*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to amyl.

ām-ÿl-ōld, *s.* A substance produced by the action of sulphuric acid on cellulose, used in the manufacture of incandescent lamp filaments.

ām-ÿl-ōld, *a.* [*Amyl*, and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.] Resembling or containing amyl.

amylod substance, or lardacein, *s.*

Chem.: An albuminoid (*q. v.*) which in certain diseases is deposited in the liver. It is colored red by iodine, and violet by H_2SO_4 and iodine; concentrated HCl dissolves it, forming acid-albumin. Dissolved in KHO, it forms potassium albuminate. It can also be obtained by the action of very dilute HCl and fibrin, and evaporating the solution to dryness in a water-bath. It is insoluble in gastric juice.

Ām-ÿr-ald-īsm, *s.* [From Moses Amyraldus or Amyraut, a French theological professor at Saumur, who was born in 1596, and died in 1664.]

Church Hist. & Theol.: The tenets of Amyrald and his followers. They were that God desires the happiness of all men, and that none are excluded from it by an eternal decree. That those who would be saved must believe in Christ. That the power of believing is refused to none, but divine assistance effective for the purpose is not bestowed on all. These views were called Universalist, but they were so in words rather than in reality.

***ām-ÿ-rāle**, *s.* An old form of ADMIRAL. (*Scotch.*)

ām-ÿr-ī-dā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From the typical genus *Amyris* (*q. v.*).] An order of exogenous plants placed by Lindley under his Rutales, or Rutal alliance. The Amyridaceæ have a panicked inflorescence, hypogynous stamina, double the petals in number, a one-celled ovary, with two to six pendulous ovules; the fruit sub-drupaceous, samaroid, or ovumous, with from one to two

seeds, the leaves compound with pellucid dots, and abounding in resin. They occur in the tropics of India and America, in the latter region extending as far north as Florida. In 1846, Lindley estimated the known species at forty-five.

ām-ÿr-is, *s.* [Lat. *myrrha* and *myrrhis*; Gr. *myrrhis*=a plant. *Myrrhis odorata*.] The typical genus of the Amyridaceæ, or Amyrid order of plants. It has a finely smelling resinous gum. *A. Gileadensis* produces the celebrated Balm of Gilead. [BALM.] The *A. toxifera* is said to be poisonous. The *A. Plumieri* and the *A. hexandra* furnish part of the Gum Elemi of commerce. The wood of *A. balsamifera* in Jamaica yields one kind of Lignum Rhodium. The layers of the liber of a species belonging to the same genus are employed by the Nubian Mohammedans for paper.

***a-mÿs'**, *adv.* Old spelling of AMISS.

a-mÿz'-tli, *s.* The Mexican name of a species of Sea-lion (*Otaria*), found on the sea-coasts and estuaries of the American Pacific coast. Its skin is valued on account of the length and softness of its hair.

ān, *article*. [A. S. *an*, *æn*=(1) one; (2) single, sole, another; (3) a certain one, some one; (4) any, every one, all. In Sw. *en*; Dan. *en*, *een*; Dut. *een*, *eene*; Ger. *ein*; Gael. *aon*; Irish, *ein* *ean*, *aon*; Welsh *un*, *yn*; Cornish *uynyn*; Arm. *yunau*; Lith. *vena*; Fr. *un*, *on*; Sp. *uno*, *un*; Port. *hum*; Ital. *uno*; Lat. *unus*; Gr. *heis*, masc., *hen*, neut.=one.] [ONE.]

1. *Its form*: The indefinite article, and at first its only form, being placed before words beginning with a consonant, no less than those commencing with a vowel, as is still the case with a similar word *one*. [ONE.] (See the subjoined examples in which *an* is used before a consonant.)

"He it setten on an mirie stede."

Story of Gen. and Exod. (1250), ed. Morris, 680.

"In a weie an time he cam."—*Ibid.*, 1,435.

"On an busk rane and wel tidi."—*Ibid.*, 2,015.

"An kire."—*Ibid.*, 2,451.

"An wis man."—*Ibid.*, 2,649.

"An sel."—*Ibid.*, 2,769.

Now the form *a* occurs as well as *an*. For rules as to when the one and when the other is employed, see *A as a part of speech* (A., V., page 1).

† In some words now beginning with *n*, that letter has become detached from *a*, and has adhered to the commencement of the subsequent word, which formerly began with a vowel. Thus, in East Anglia, according to Forby, an ass is called a *nasil* or *nazzle*, i. e., *an asil*, or *an azzle*. Similarly, a newt, originally called an *eft*, *evet*, or *ewt*. In *adder*, again, the contrary appears to have happened: it was at first a *nadder*, and became *an adder*. So also with *apron*, originally *napron*. [ADDER, NATRIX.]

II. *Its signification*: The primary signification of *an* is (1) *one*, in a very indefinite sense, *any one*; (2) *each*; (3) *any*; (4) *one in particular*; (5) *every*. [See *A as a part of speech* (A., V., p. 1). Sometimes *an*, like *a*, is placed before a participle or an adjective without in any way altering the meaning.

"And when he had fasted forty days and forty nights, he was afterward an hungred."—*Matt.* iv. 2.

ān, *conj.* [A contracted form of AND (*q. v.*).] Wedgwood thinks this may have come from *e'en*, a contraction of *even*; O. Sw. *æan*=and yet, still, continuously. Horne Tooke derives it from A. S. *unnan*=to give. In Lat. *an*=or, or whether; Gr. *an*, contraction from *ean*=if, haply, perchance; Arab. & Sam. *an*=if; E. Aram. *an*, and *ayin*=if, or whether.]

† *An* is obsolete in English, but still exists in Scotch.

1. If.

**(a) Old English*:

"He can't flatter, he!

An honest mind and plain, he must speak truth,

An they will take it, so; if not, he's plain."

Shakesp.: *King Lear*, ii. 2.

(b) *Scotch*:

"Troth, I kenna,—an they come so many as they speak o' . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xlv.

2. As if.

"My next pretty correspondent, like Shakespeare's lion in Pyramus and Thisbe, roars an' it were any nightingale."—*Addison*.

*3. And.

"Thurch mani a cuntrè vp an doun."

Amis and Amiloun, 1,798.

ān, or **a**, as a *prefix*, derived from the Greek. [Gr. *an*, or *a*, generally called *alpha*, privative, but *an*, and not *a*, is the original form. In English, Anglo-Saxon, Old Saxon, German of all ages, and Goth. *un*; Dut. *on*; Old Norse & Sw. *o*; Dan. *u*; Wel. *an*; Gael. *ana*, *an*, *am*; Lat. *in*; Sansc. *an*.] From a study of its use in Gaelic, Prof. Key infers that it originally signified *badly*, from which there came

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trÿ. Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

the senses (2) of negation, and (3) of intensity. Badness is a negation of good, and the more intense that it is, the more is it worthy of the name of *badness*. [See Prof. Key's *Philological Essays* (1868), pp. 127-148.] Now *an* priv. is used before a vowel, and a before a consonant, as *anomalous*, *atheist*.

**ān*, **ūune*, *v. t.* [A. S. *unnan*, *geunnan*=to give.] 1. To give. (*Boucher*.) To appropriate, to allot as one's own. (*Jamieson*.)

"Y take that me gode *an*."

Sir Tristrem, iii. 7. (*Boucher*.)

2. To consent. (*Boucher*.)

"Ich *an* wel ! cwith the nightingale,

Ah wranne, naut for thire tale."

Hale and Nightingale, 1, 728.

**ān*, *v. t.* [O. Sw. *an*, pres. tense of *una*, or *unna*=to wish well. (*S. in Boucher*.)] To wish well to. (*Boucher*.) To owe, to be indebted to. (*Jamieson*.)

"Tristrem speke bigan

In King, God loke the

As y the love and *an*

And thou hast served to me."

Sir Tristrem, i. 77.

ān, *adv. or conj.* [Icelandic *en*, *enn*=than.] [THAN.] Than.

"And als was he mar *an* prophet."

MS. Coll. Med., Edinb. (*Boucher*.)

ān, *prep.* [ON.]

**ān*, *s.* [INN.]

ān-a, *prefix & s.* [From Greek. Gr. *ana*=up; with numerous significations derived from this primary one. According to Prof. Key, cognate with Lat. *an*, *a*, *ad*, & *in*; Wel. *ad*; Gael. *ath* or *as*; Bretou *ad* or *as*; Irish *ath*, *adh*, *an*, or *amh*; Old Sax. *ant*; Mid. Ger. *ent* or *en*; Mod. Ger. *ent*; Dut. *ont*; Old Frisian *and*, *ont*, *on*, *and*, *ant*, *und*; Dan. & Sw. *und*; A. S. *on*, *od*, *æt*, and *ed*. (*Key: Philolog. Essays*, pp. 1 to 56.)

1. *As a prefix*: Up to; increase, or strengthening; repetition, or improvement; back, backward. (See the various words which follow.)

2. *As a substantive*. [Gr. *ana*, in the distributive sense=each, throughout.]

Med. Prescriptions: The like quantity. It is often contracted to *āā*, or *ā*: as *ana* 3 oz.; *aa* 3 oz.; *a* 3 oz.

"In the same weight prudence and innocence take,
Ana of each does the just mixture make."

Cowley.

"He'll bring an apothecary with a chargeable long bill of *anas*."—*Dryden*.

ā-nā, *a'-nā*, *suffix & s.* [From Latin. In Fr. *ana*. Properly, the termination of the neut. pl. in Latin adjectives ending in *anus*, as in sing. *Trojanus*=a Trojan man; neut. pl. *Trojana*=Trojan things.]

1. *As a suffix*: Added to proper names, as an appellation of books consisting of clever or witty sayings of deceased men of eminence, and anecdotes regarding them; some doubtless authentic, others as obviously mythic. This use of the term *ana* seems to have begun in France about the middle of the seventeenth century, whence it spread to other parts of Europe. The *Scaligerana*, or *Scaligeriana*, appeared in two parts: the first ultimately called, however, *Scaligeriana Secunda*, first appeared in the year 1666; the former in 1699. Among other Continental *ana* the *Menegeana* came forth in 1692, and the *Poggiana* in 1720. England had its *Walpoliana*, its *Addisoniana*, its *Johnsoniana*, its *Swiftiana*, its *Mooriana*, &c.; and some works like Boswell's celebrated *Life of Johnson*, though not called *ana*, might with much propriety receive the name.

2. *As an independent word*, when it becomes a *substantive pl.* (See example under No. 1.)

ān-a-bai'-nā, *s.* [Gr. *anabainō*=to go up: *ana*=up, and *bainō*=to go.] A genus of plants belonging to the alliance Algae (Sea-weeds) and the order Confervaceæ (Confervas). It is to the *A.* or *Sphærozyga spiralis* that the green color of the water in Ballydrain lake is attributable. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 16.)

ān-ā-bāp'-tism, *s.* [In Ger. *anabaptism*; Fr. *anabaptisme*; Sp. & Port. *anabaptismo*; Lat. *anabaptismus*; Gr. *anabaptisma*=re-baptism, from *anabaptizō*=(1) to dip repeatedly; (2) to re-baptize; *ana*=in the sense of again, and *baptizō*=(1) to dip in or under water, (2) to draw water, (3) (New Test.) to baptize.] (*Liddell & Scott*.)

1. The doctrine of the German Anabaptists of the sixteenth century.

2. The doctrine of the modern Baptists, looked at from the point of view of those who hold that baptism administered in infancy is valid, and consequently that if it be repeated in adult life there is a second baptism.

"Anabaptism is an heresy long since condemned both by the Greek and Latin Church."—*Featley: Dippers Dipt*, p. 1.

"That would be Brownism and Anabaptism indeed."—*Milton: Reason of Ch. Gov.*, bk. 1.

ān-ā-bāp'-tist, *s.* [In. Ger. *Anabaptist*; Fr. *anabaptiste*; Sp. *anabaptista*, *anabatista*; Port. *anabaptista*; Ital. *anabatista*.] [ANABAPTISM.]

A. *As substantive*. *Church History*:

1. A member of a well-known fanatical sect which largely figured in the ecclesiastical and civil history of the sixteenth century. It began to attract notice within four years of the ever memorable 31st of October, 1517, on which Luther affixed his "theses" to the gate of the castle church of Wittenberg. The most eminent of its early leaders were Thomas Munzer, Mark Stubner, and Nicholas Storck. They had been disciples of Luther; but becoming dissatisfied with the moderate character of his reformation, they cast off his authority, and attempted more sweeping changes than he was prepared to sanction. During his absence, they, in 1521, began to preach their doctrines at Wittenberg. Laying claim to supernatural powers, they saw visions, uttered "prophecies," and made an immense number of proselytes. The ferment which the exciting religious events taking place in Central Europe had produced in men's minds, had made them impatient of social or political as well as of spiritual despotism; and in 1525 the peasants of Suabia, Thuringia, and Franconia, who had been much oppressed by their feudal superiors, rose in arms, and commenced a sanguinary struggle, partly, no doubt, for religious reformation, but chiefly for political emancipation. The Anabaptists cast in their lot with the insurgent peasantry, and became their leaders in battle. After a time the allied princes of the Empire, led by Philip, Landgrave of Hesse, put down the rebellion, and Munzer was defeated, captured, put to the torture, and ultimately beheaded. In 1532, some extreme Anabaptists from Holland, led by a baker called John Matliias, and a tailor, John Boccoldt, called also, from the place whence he came, John of Leyden, seized on the city of Münster, in Westphalia, with the view of setting up in it a spiritual kingdom, in which, at least nominally, Christ might reign. The name of Münster was changed to that of Mount Zion, and Matthias became its actual king. Having soon after lost his life in a mad warlike exploit, the sovereignty devolved on Boccoldt, who, among other fanatical freaks, once promenaded the streets of his capital in a state of absolute nudity. On the 24th of June, 1535, the Bishop of Münster retook the city by force of arms, and Boccoldt was put to death in the most cruel manner that could be devised. The excesses of the Anabaptists were eagerly laid hold of by the Popish party to discredit the Reformation. It was in the year 1534, when Boccoldt was in the height of his glory in Münster, that Ignatius Loyola took the first step toward founding the order of the Jesuits, and the extension and rapid success of that celebrated fraternity are to be attributed in a very large measure to the reaction against Protestantism produced by the share which the Anabaptists took in the peasants' war, and the character of the spiritual sovereignty which they set up while Münster was in their hands.

2. One belonging to the modern Baptist church. The term is used only by those who believe in infant baptism, and is properly becoming obsolete, there being an unfairness in using an expression which suggests a connection between the turbulent fanatics of Münster and the quiet, law-abiding English Baptists. [ANABAPTISM.]

"... rebels, schismatics, Presbyterians, Independents, *Anabaptists*, Quakers, the blessed offspring of the late reforming times."—*South: Sermons*, vi. 83.

B. *As adjective*: Relating to the Anabaptist doctrine or sect.

"... the *anabaptist* anarchy."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, pt. i., ch. ix.

ān-a-bāp-tis'-tīc, **ān-a-bāp-tis'-tīck*, *ān-a-bāp-tis'-tī-cal*, *a.* [Eng. *anabaptist*; -ic or -ical.] Pertaining to Anabaptism, or to the sect holding the doctrine so characterized by its opponents.

"The ... illent Bucer takes occasion severely to reprove those four hypocrites of the *anabaptistic* sect in his time, who would not allow of any freer use of the good creatures of God, and would frown at any mirth in company, though never so innocent."—*By. Bull's Works*, ii. 657.

"... *anabaptistical*, antinomian, heretical, atheistical epithets . . ."—*Milton: Colasterion*.

**ān-a-bāp-tis-trī*, *a.* [Eng. *anabaptist*; -ry.] The Anabaptist doctrine, worship, or dominion.

"Thus died this imaginary king; and *anabaptistry* was suppressed in Munster."—*Payitt: Heresiography*.

ān-a-bāp-tī-ze, *v. t.* [Gr. *anabaptizō*=to baptize a second time.]

"Though some call their profound ignorances new lights, they were better *anabaptized* into the appellation of extinguishers."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 160.

ān-a-bāp-tī-zīng, *pr. par. & a.* [ANABAPTIZE.]

As substantive: Re-baptizing.

"... the *anabaptizing* of infants, &c."—*Fell: Life of Hammon*, § 1.

ān-a-bas, *s.* [Gr. *anabainō*=to go up: *ana*=up, and *bainō*=to go.] A genus of fishes of the order Acanthoptera, and the family Anabatidæ. The species, the *A. testudineus*, of Southern India and Java, ordinarily live in rivers and fresh-water ponds, emerging, however, at times, and worming their way, by means of their serrated opercula and the spines in their fins, along the ground, and, according to some observers, even up trees. In Tamul, the name given to them is *Paneiri*=Tree-climbers.

ān-āb'-a-sīs, *s.* [Gr. *anabasis* = (1) a going up, as on horseback; (2) a journey, an expedition: *anabainō* = to go up; *ana* = up; *bainō* = to go.]

1. *Spec.*: The name given by Xenophon to his celebrated work describing the expedition of Cyrus the younger against his brother Artaxerxes Mnemon, king of Persia. Arrian also calls the expedition of Alexander the Great to Asia an *anabasis*.

2. *Gen.*: Any similar expedition, as that of Napoleon I. to Moscow.

ān-a-ba-th-rūm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *anabathron*=a seat upon steps, a professor's chair.] A pulpit, desk, or high seat.

ān-a-bāt'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *anabas*, the typical genus (q. v.).] A family of fishes belonging to the order Acanthoptera. Cuvier formerly placed them under his family with labyrinthiform pharyngeals.

ān'-a-blēps, *s.* [Gr. *ana* = up, and *blepō*, fut. *blepsō*=to look.] A genus of abdominal fishes, of the order Malacopterygii Abdominales, belonging to the family Cyprinidæ (Carps). Their eyes greatly project, and moreover seem, but only seem, as if divided into two; hence the species is called *A. tetraphthalmus*. It is found in the rivers of Guiana.

ān-āb'-ō-līsm, *s.* [Gr. *anabole*=a throwing up, and suff. -ism.] Constructive metabolism, as opposed to *catabolism*, or destructive metabolism. Its processes tend to build up the energy and substance of a living organism, as in the conversion of a nutritive element of food into animal or vegetable tissue.

ān-a-brō-chiṣ'-mūs, *s.* [Gr. *anabrochismos*; *anabrochizō* = to draw out by a loop: *ana*=up, and *brochos* = a noose or slip-knot.]

Old Med.: "A way of drawing out the inverted pricking hairs of the eyelid." (*Glossog. Nova*.)

ān-a-brō'-sīs, *s.* [Gr. *anabrōsis*, from *brōsis*=an eating up: (1) meat; (2) an eating: *bibrōskō* = to eat, fut. *brōsomai*.] A wasting away of the body.

ān-a-cāmp-tēr'-ī-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *anakamptērion*=a place to walk backward and forward in.] Lodgings of those who fled to religious houses for sanctuary.

ān-a-cāmp'-tīc, **ān-a-cāmp'-tīck*, *a.* [From Gr. *anakamptō*=to bend back; *ana*=back, and *kamptō*=to bend.] Pertaining to anacamptics (q. v.).

"Anacamptick (Gr.) signifies reflecting."—*Gloss. Nova*.

anacamptic sounds, *s.* Reflected sounds, such as those of echoes; sounds falling from acute to grave.

ān-a-cāmp'-tīc-al-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *anacamptical*; -ly.] By reflection.

ān-a-cāmp'-tīcs, *s. pl.* [ANACAMPTIC.]

1. *Anciently*: The science of reflected light, now called *catoptrics*.

2. The science of reflected sounds.

ān-a-cāmp'-tīs, *s.* [Gr. *anakamptō*=to bend back: *ana*=back, and *kamptō*=to bend. So called apparently from the reflexed edges of the pollen masses.] Richard's name for a genus of Orchidaceæ containing the pyramidal orchis, *A. pyramidalis*, the *O. pyramidalis* of Linnæus, and many modern writers.

ān-a-cānth-ī'n-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *akanthinos*=thorny; from *akantha*=a thorn; *akē*=a point.]

Zool.: In Müller's classification of Fishes, the second sub-order of the order Teleostia. It is equivalent to the Malacopterygii of Cuvier and other writers. It is distinguished from the Acanthoptera (the same as the old Acanthopterygii) by the absence of spines in the rays of the fins. There are four families: the Ammodytidæ (Sand-eels), the Ophideidæ, the Gadidæ (Cods), and the Pleuronectidæ (Flat-fishes). The last-mentioned family has fossil representatives.

ān-a-cānth'-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *a*, priv. and euph.; *akantha*=a thorn.] A genus of fishes of the Ray family.

ān-a-car-dī-ā'-čē-æ, *s. pl.* [From *anacardium*, the typical genus.]

Anacards or *Terebinths*: An order of exogenous plants, placed by Lindley under his Rutales, or Rutal alliance. They have usually unisexual flowers. The stamina are equal in number to the petals, or twice as many, or even more; the ovary is generally single; the fruit most commonly drupaceous;

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tīon, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

the seed, solitary. The leaves are without dots. The order consists of trees or shrubs, with a resinous gummy caustic, or even milky juice. They occur in the tropics of both worlds. In 1846, Lindley estimated the known species at ninety-five. Among these may be noted the Cashew-nut, the Pistacia-nut, and the Mango-fruit. Plants of the order furnish various varnishes, lacs, lacquer, and mastic. *Rhus toxicodendron* and *R. radicans* are exceedingly poisonous.

ăn-a-car'-dī-um, s. [In Sp. *anacardio*; Port. *anacardo*; Gr. *ana*=resemblance, and *kardia*=heart. So called from the form of the nut.] A genus of plants, the type of the order Anacardiaceæ (Anacards). It contains the Cashew-nut of commerce (*A. occidentale*), the clammy juice of which is used in India for varnishing. The varnish is first white, but afterward becomes black. It is all but poisonous; so is the fruit, which acts upon the brain. The tree itself is an elegant one, with pinnated corymbs of sweet-smelling flowers.

ăn-a-ca-thar'-sis, s. [Gr.=a clearing away: *ana*=up, and *katharsis*=cleansing: *kathairō*=to make pure. Cleansing by an upward action; expectoration or vomiting.]

ăn-a-ca-thar'-tic, a. & s. [Gr. *anakathartikos*.]

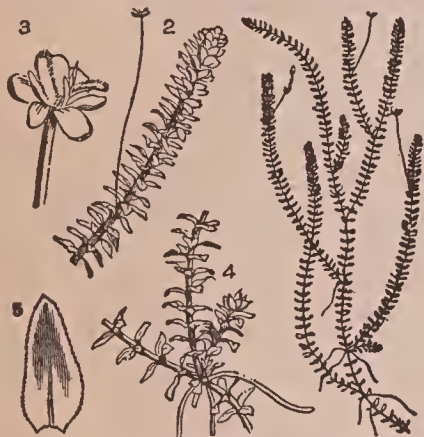
1. *As adj.*: Promoting (a) expectoration, or (b) vomiting.

2. *As substan.*: A medicine fitted to excite expectoration or vomiting.

ăn-a-çeph-ai-æ-ō'-sis, s. [Gr. *anakephalaiōsis*=a summary; *ana*, and *kephaliōsis*=(1) a comprehension of several notions in a general term; (2) summary treatment; *kephalē*=the head.]

Rhet.: The recapitulation of the heads of a discourse.

a-năch'-ar-īs, s. [Gr. *ana*, in the sense of a repetition of, and *charis*=a contraction for *Hydrocharis*. A repetition of the *Hydrocharis*, or Frog-bit.] A



Anacharis Alsinistrum.

1. Portion of a plant of *Anacharis alsinistrum*.
2. End of a branch, showing female flower.
3. Female flower enlarged.
4. Main stem, showing branching and rootlets.
5. A leaf enlarged.

genus of plants belonging to the order Hydrocharidaceæ, or Hydrocharis. The *A. alsinistrum*, or Long-flowered Anacharis, an American plant, is now naturalized in ponds, canals, &c., in Britain.

***a-năch'-ôr-ēt, *a-năch'-ôr-ite**, s. [See ANCHORITE.]

***a-nă-chôr-ēt'-i-cal**, a. [O. Eng. *anachoret*=*anachorite*; suffix *-ical*. In Fr. *anachoretique*; Sp. *anacoretico*; Port. *anachoretico*.] Pertaining to an anchorite or anchirite.

ăn-a-chrôn'-ic, a. [Gr. *ana*=backward; *chronikos*=of time; *chronos*=time.] Involving an anachronism. (Coleridge.)

ăn-ăch-rôn'-ism, *ăn-ăc-rôn'-ism, s. [In Ger. *anachronism*; Fr. *anachronisme*; Sp. and Ital. *anacronismo*; Port. *anachronismo*; all from Gr. *anachronismos*: *ana*, and *chronismos*=(1) a long duration, (2) a coming late; *chronizō*=to touch; *chronos*=time.] The placing of an historic event, or manners and customs, &c., at a wrong chronological date. The term is especially used when anything is dated too early. Thus, it would be a very great *anachronism* were a modern poet to introduce cannon at the siege of Troy.

"This leads me to the defense of the famous *anachronism*, in making Æneas and Dido contemporaries; for it is certain that the hero lived almost two hundred years before the building of Carthage."—Dryden.

"The statement, therefore, which represented the Roman envoys in the year after the first secession as obtaining corn from Dionysius the elder, resembles the *anachronism* which makes Numa the disciple of Pythagoras, or that which describes the colloquy between Solon and Cæresus."—Lewis: *Early Roman History*, ch. xii., pt. ii., § 19.

ăn-a-chrôn'-is'-tic, a. [From Eng. *anachronism* (m); *-tic*. Or from Gr. *ana*=back; *chronistos*=tarrying, delaying.] [ANACHRONISM.] Pertaining to or involving an anachronism; wrongly dated.

"Among the *anachronistic* improprieties which this poem contains, the most conspicuous is the fiction of Hector's sepulchre."—Warton. *Hist. E. P.*, ii., § 5.

ăn-ăch'-rô-nize, v. t. To place at a wrong time.

ăn-a-clă'-sis, s. [Gr. *anaklasis*=a bending back and breaking; *anaklaō*=(1) to fracture, to bend back, (2) to break short off; *ana*=back, and *klaō*=to break.]

Surgery: The bending back of any part.

ăn-a-clă'-tic, a. [Gr. *anaklastos*=bent back.] Bent back; refracted.

anaclastic glasses, s. [Called in Ger. *vexier glaser*, i. e., vexing glasses, from the disturbance produced by their resilience.] A kind of sonorous flat-bellied vials, shaped like inverted funnels, with bottoms extremely thin, and slightly convex. When alternately filled with air, and exhausted by the mouth, they emit a considerable sound, produced by their thin bottoms assuming first a convex and then a concave form. They are made chiefly in Germany.

ăn-a-clă'-tics, s. pl. [ANACLASTIC.] The science of dioptrics; the science which treats of refracted light.

ăn-a-clī'-sis, s. [Gr. *anaklisis*=a lying or leaning back; *ana*=back, and *klinis*=a bending, inclination; *klinō*=to make, to bend.]

Med.: A term used by Hippocrates to describe the reclining posture of the sick; also a couch or sick-bed.

ăn-a-çœ-nô'-sis, s. [Gr. *anakoinōsis*=an arrangement, a communication: *anakoinō*=to communicate or impart; or *ana*, intensive, and *koinōsis*=a making common; *koinō*=to make common; *koinos*=common.]

Rhet.: A figure by which a speaker applies to his opponents for their opinion on some point in dispute between him and them.

ăn-a-côl'-ă-thôn, s. [In Fr. *anacolouthé*. From Gr. *anacolouthos*=want of sequence; *an*, priv., and *akolouthos*=following; *akolouthēō*=to follow.]

Rhet. & Gram.: Want of sequence in a sentence. Such a change in the structure of a sentence as to render it ungrammatical.

ăn-a-côn'-dā, s. [Ceylonese name.] A large snake, the *Python tigris*, which occurs in the island of Ceylon. The name is also given to the *Eunectes murinus*, a large South American snake of the Boa family.

ăn-a-côs'-tā, s. [Dut.] A woolen diaper made in Holland for the Spanish market.

ăn-ăc-rē-ôn'-tic, a. & s.; **ăn-ăc-rē-ôn'-tique**, s. [In Fr. *Anacréontique*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *Anacreontico*. From *Anacreon*, a celebrated Greek lyric poet, who flourished about 540 B. C. His writings were elegant in diction, and melodious in cadence, but liable to censure from a moral point of view, his unvarying themes being wanton love and wine.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to Anacreon, or to erotic poetry.

Prosody. Anacreontic verse: A kind of verse much used by Anacreon. It consists of three feet and a half, usually spondee and iambuses, though sometimes anapests occur in it.

"It is, indeed, a memorable fact to be recorded of a boy, that, before completing his fifteenth year, he had translated the Greek Hymn of Synesius into English *Anacreontic* verse."—De Quincey's *Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., pp. 71, 72.

B. As substantive:

1. A verse composed in the meter called *Anacreontic*. [ANACREONTIC VERSE.]

2. A erotic poem: a poem treating on Anacreon's favorite subjects, love and wine.

"To the miscellanies [of Cowley] succeed the *anacreontiques*, or paraphrastic translations of some little poems, which pass, however justly, under the name of Anacreon."—Johnson: *Life of Cowley*.

ANACREONTIC.

"Friend of my soul! this goblet sip,

'Twill chase that pensive tear;

'Tis not so sweet as woman's lip;

But, oh! 'tis more sincere.

Like her delusive beam,

'Twill steal away thy mind:

But like affection's dream,

It leaves no sting behind!"—Moore.

***ăn-a-crī'-sis**, s. [Gr. *anakrasis*=an examination, an inquiry: *ana*=again, and *krisis*=a separating; *krinō*=to separate.]

Among old Civilians: Interrogation of witnesses, especially by torture.

ăn-a-çyc'-lūs, s. [In Fr. *anacyle*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *anaciclo*; Gr. *anakykleō*=to turn round again; *ana*=again, and *kykleō*=to move round; *kyklos*=a ring or circle. So called because there are rows of

ovaries without flowers, placed in a circle round the disk.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Compositæ. The Pellitory of Spain (*A. pyrethrum*) has a fleshy root, which, when fresh, produces on the hands of those who gather it first a sensation of great cold, and then one of burning heat. In rheumatic affections of the mouth it is employed as a masticatory. In other diseases it is used as a powerful rubefacient and stimulant. (Lindley: *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 707.)

ăn-a-dēm, ăn-a-dē-me, s. [Lat. *anadema*; Gr. *anadēma*, for *anadesma*=a band for women's hair.] A garland or fillet. A chaplet or crown of flowers.

ăn-a-dī'-ā, s. A genus of snakes containing the *A. ocellata*, or Eyed Anadia, believed to be from India.

ăn-a-dī'-ā-dæ, s. pl. [From the typical genus *Anadia* (q. v.).] A family of Ophidians.

ăn-a-dī-plō'-sis, s. [Lat. *anadiplosis*, from Gr. *anadiplosis*=a doubling back. In rhet.=a repetition; in gram.=a reduplication: *ana*=again, and *diplosis*=a compounding of words: *diploō*=to double; *diploos*=double.]

Rhet.: The reduplication of a word by the repetition at the commencement of a new clause of the word by which the former one was terminated. (Glossogr. *Nova*.)

"... as, he retained his virtues amidst all his misfortunes, misfortunes which only his virtues brought upon him."—Johnson.

ăn-a-drôm, s. [For etym. see ANADROMOUS.] Any fish which ascends rivers; the eel, for instance.

ăn-ăd-rôm-ōūs, a. [Gr. *anadromos*=running up, as a fish "running up" a river: *ana*=up, and *dromos*=a course, or running; *dramein*, pr. infin., and *dedroma*, 2 perf. of *trechō*=to run.] Pertaining to such fishes as at certain seasons ascend rivers.

a-næ'-mī-a, s. [Gr. *anaimia*=want of blood: *an*, priv., and *haima*=blood.] Bloodlessness: a morbid state of the system produced by loss of blood, by deprivation of light and air in coal mines, or causes more obscure. The patient is characterized by great paleness, and blood-vessels, easily traceable at other times, become unseen after great hemorrhage, or in cases of anæmia. (Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 295.)

ăn-æ'-mic, a. [Gr. *anaimos*=bloodless; Eng. suffix *-ic*.] Relating to the disease called Anæmia (q. v.).

"If the brain be *anæmic*, the quantity of surrounding fluid will be large."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 298.

ăn-æ-môt'-rôph-ỹ, s. [Gr. *anaimos*=bloodless, and *trophē*=nourishment, from *trephō*=to nourish.] Want of nourishment; its cause being deficiency of blood.

ăn-ă-ē-rôbe (Pl. **ăn-ă-ē-ro'-bī-a**), s. [Gr. *an*, priv.; *air*=air; *bios*=life.] An individual of the *Anaerobia*.

ăn-ă-ē-rô'-bī-a, s. pl. [ANAEROBE.] Bacteria that do not require air or free oxygen in order to live. [FACULTATIVE ANAEROBIA.]

ăn-ă-ē-rôb'-ic, a. [Eng. *anaerob(e)*; *-ic*.] Capable of living in the absence of air or free oxygen.

ăn-ă-ē-rô-bī-ô'-sis, s. [Gr. *an*, priv.; *air*=air; *biosis*=way of living.] Life maintained in the absence of air or free oxygen.

ăn-æs-thē'-sī-a, s. [Gr. *anaisthēsia*=want of perception, or of feeling; stupidity: *an*, priv., and *aisthēsis*=perception by the senses; *aisthanomai*, fut. *aisthēsomai*=to perceive.] Loss of the sense of touch; incapacity of feeling.

ăn-æs-thēt'-ic, ăn-æs-thē'-tic, a. & s. [Gr. *an*, priv., and *aisthētikos*=perceptive.]

1. *As adj.*: Pertaining to an anæsthetic; deadening or destroying consciousness. (See the substantive.)

2. *As substantive (plur.)*: A class of medicines which, when inhaled in the form of vapor, destroy consciousness for a time, and with it the sense of pain. Garrod makes anæsthetics the third order of his sub-class, defined as medicines acting especially upon the brain proper, but probably also upon other portions of the central nervous system. Among the uses to which they are put are the alleviation of pain and spasm, the production of unconsciousness during surgical operations or parturition, and the procuring of sleep in delirium. The best known are chloroform, ether, and protoxide of nitrogen (nitrous oxide).

"Since the introduction of ether and chloroform as anæsthetics in the practice of surgery . . ."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 406.

ăn-a-găl'-lis, s. [In Sp. *anagallide*; Ital. *anagallide*; Lat. *anagallis*; Gr. *anagallis*; *ana*=again, and *agallō*=to make glorious, to adorn; because, regularly as the proper season arrives, it readorns the ground.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Primulaceæ (Primworts). The

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte cûb. cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trỹ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

1. *arvensis*, the Scarlet Pimpernel, is a well-known plant, easily recognized by its pretty rotate flowers, generally crimson, though more rarely blue, flesh-white, colored or white, with a purple eye. Opening in sunlight, and closing when the beams of the luminary are withheld, it is sometimes called the Poor Man's Weather-glass. It flowers from May to November. A very poisonous extract can be formed from it; nevertheless, the plant has been used in cases of madness, epilepsy, and dropsy.

ăn-a-gên-nē'-sis, s. [Gr. = regeneration.] Rep-
aration or regeneration of tissue.

ăn-a-glŷph, s. [Gr. *anaglyphē* = a work in low relief; *ana* = up, and *glŷphē* = carving; *glŷphō* = to hollow out, to engrave.]

Sculpture: A figure cut in low relief on a plane, or smooth surface, as in the case of a cameo.

ăn-a-glŷph'-ic, a. [Gr. *anaglyphos*.] The
same as ANAGLYPTIC (q. v.).

Anaglyphic Art: "The art of carving and en-
graving." (*Glossogr. Nova*.)

ăn-a-glŷp'-tīc, a. & s. [Lat. *anaglyptus*; Gr.
anaglyptos.]

1. As adj.: Wrought in low relief, embossed,
engraved, or enched in low relief. When the
design is produced by the engraving or indentation,
as in the case of seals, it is then termed *diaglyphic*,
or *intaglio*.

2. As substantive: Anything wrought in low re-
lief, in a manner described under the adjective.

"They rather concern the statuary art; though we
might yet safely, I think, admit some of the Greek *ana-
glyptics*."—*Evelyn: Sculptura*, p. 16.

ăn-a-glŷp'-tō-grāph, s. [Gr. *anaglyphē* = a
work in low relief; *graphē* = a drawing; *graphō* = to
scratch, to scrape, to grave.]

Nat. Phil.: A machine for producing drawings or
etchings in relief, from models, coins, medals, &c.

ăn-a-glŷp'-tō-grāph'-ic, a. [Eng. *anaglyph-
tograph*; -ic.] Pertaining to the art of producing
drawings or etchings in relief, or to the anaglypto-
graph (q. v.).

ăn-a-glŷp'-tōg'-raph-ŷ, s. [Lat. *anaglyptus*;
Gr. *anaglyptos* = wrought in low relief, embossed;
graphē = delineation; *graphō* = to grave, scratch, or
scrape.] The art of copying works in relief.

ăn-a-g-nōr'-i-sis, s. [Gr. *anagnōrisis* = recogni-
tion; *ana* = again, and *gnōrisis* = acquaintance
(with each other); *gnōrō* = to make known.]
Recognition; the *dénouement* in a drama.

ăn-a-g-nō'-sis, s. [Gr. *anagnōsis* = a knowing
again; *ana* = again, and *gnōsis* = an inquiry, judg-
ment; *gnōnai*, infin. of *gignōskō* = to know.] Recog-
nition. The same as ANAGNORISIS (q. v.).

ăn-a-gō-gē, **ăn-a-gō-gŷ**, s. [In Fr. *anagogie*;
Sp. *anagoge*, *anagogia*; Port. & Ital. *anagogia*;
Gr. *anagōgē* = a leading up; *ana* = up, and *agōgē* = a
leading; *agō* = to lead.]

Theol.: Elevation of the mind to spiritual objects.

¶ The form *anagogy* is in Dyche's Dict. (1758).

Exegetics: The pointing out of a spiritual sense
under the literal words of portions of Scripture; the
indication of a reference to New Testament doctrine
in the prophecies, types, and symbols of the Old.
[ANAGOGICAL.]

Med.: The return of humors or the rejection of
matters upward by means of the mouth.

ăn-a-gō-gēt'-i-cal, a. [Formed as if from Gr.
anagōgētikos, from *anagōgē* (q. v.).] Pertaining
to anagoge. The same as ANAGOGICAL (q. v.).
(*Bailey*.)

ăn-a-gōg'-i-cal, a. [In Fr. *anagogique*; Gr.
anagōgikos = raising the mind to heavenly things,
mystical.] Pertaining to anagoge; mysterious,
elevated, spiritual. (Applied specially to one of the
four chief methods of interpreting Scripture, the
other three being the *literal*, the *allegorical*, and the
tropological methods.)

"Which is an *anagogical* trope or hygh speakynge of
my lorde above hys compasse."—*Bale: Yet a Course at the
Romysh Foxe*, fol. 36.

"From the former of these two have been drawn certain
senses and expositions of Scriptures, which had need be
contained within the bounds of sobriety; the one *anagogi-
cal*, and the other philosophical."—*Bacon: Advancement
of Learn.*, bk. ii.

"We cannot apply them [prophecies] to him; but by a
mystical *anagogical* explication."—*South: Serm.*, viii. 161.

ăn-a-gōg'-i-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *anagogical*; -ly.]
Mysteriously, with spiritual exaltation; in a spirit-
ual sense.

ăn-a-gōg'-ics, ***ăn-a-gōg'-icks**, s. pl. [Gr. *ana-
gōgikos* = mystical.] The study of mystical subjects.

"The notes upon that constitution say that the Misna
Torah was composed out of the cabalistics and *anagogics*
of the Jews, or some allegorical interpretations pretended
to be derived from Moses."—*L. Addison: State of the Jews*,
p. 248.

ăn-a-grām, s. [In Sw. *anagram*; Ger. *ana-
gramm*; Fr. *anagramme*; Sp. *anagrama*; Port.
& Ital. *anagramma*. From Gr. *ana* = backward, and

gramma = that which is drawn or written, a letter;
graphō = to grave, to write.]

†1. The letters of any word read backward. Thus
in a satire on the English government under Lord
Melbourne, which appeared in a provincial Tory
paper, the political leader was described as Enruo-
blem, which was simply Melbourne spelled back-
ward.

2. The letters of any word or words transposed in
their order so as to make another word, or more
generally a short sentence. Thus the letters in the
name of *William Noy*, Attorney-General to Charles
I., who toiled hard in his vocation, become, when
transposed, *I moyl in law*. Similarly *Galen* becomes
by transposition *angel*, and *Mary*, *army*. The prac-
tice was not much in vogue among the Greeks and
Romans, but it was common among the Jewish
cabalists. Among European nations it first began
to be extensively employed in the sixteenth century.
Sometimes writers put not their own name but its
anagram on their works; thus, Calvin put not Cal-
vinus, but its anagram, Alcuinus, on the edition of
his *Institutes* published at Strasburg in 1539. In
certain cases mathematicians, who had made dis-
coveries for which they wished to claim priority
without communicating their secret, gave forth its
anagram instead of itself. This was done by Galileo,
Huyghens, and Sir Isaac Newton. Sometimes these
anagrams were intentionally so obscurely worded,
and of such a length, as to render their solution
almost impossible. Thus Galileo announced his
observations on Saturn: Smaismmilme poeta
leumi bone nugttayiras = *altissimum planetam ter-
geminum observavi* (I have observed that the most
distant planet is triple-formed). Huyghens also
announced his discovery of Saturn's ring in the fol-
lowing anagram: aaaaaaa ccccd eeeee iiiiii llll
mm nnnnnnnn oooo pp q rr s tttt uuuu = *annulo
cingitur, tenui, plano nusquam coherente, ad eclip-
ticam inclinato* (it is surrounded by a slender ring,
nowhere coherent, inclined to the ecliptic).

"Though all her parts be not in th' usual place,
She hath yet the anagrams of a good face;
If we might put the letters but one way,
In that lean dearth of words, what could we say?"

Donne's Poems, p. 70.

"Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen iambics, but mild anagram."
Dryden: Mac Flecknoe, v. 204.

†**ăn-a-grām**, v. t. [From the substantive.] To
construct an anagram by transposing the letters of
any particular word.

ăn-a-grām-măt'-ic, **ăn-a-grām-măt'-i-cal**, a.
[From Gr. *ana*, and *grammatikos*; *anagramma* =
an anagram.] Containing an anagram.

"For whom was devised Pallas' defensive shield, with
Gorgon's head thereon, with this *anagrammatical* word."
—*Camden*.

"Some [places] have continued *anagrammatical* appel-
lations, from half their own and their wives' names joined
together."—*Swift: On Barb. Denom. in Ireland*.

ăn-a-grām-măt'-i-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *anagram-
matical*; -ly.] After the manner of an anagram.

"Please to cast your eye *anagrammatically* upon the
name of the balsamum; you will find, 'Convenient rebus
nomina sæp suis.'"—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quix.*, iii. 3.

ăn-a-grām-măt'-ism, s. [Gr. *anagrammatis-
mos*.] The art or practice of making anagrams.

"The only quintessence that hitherto the alchymy of
wit could draw out of names is *anagrammatism*, or meta-
grammatism, which is a dissolution of a name truly
written into its letters as its elements, and a new con-
nection of it by artificial transposition, without addition,
subtraction, or change of any letter into different words,
making some perfect sense applicable to the person
named."—*Camden*.

ăn-a-grām-măt'-ist, s. [From Gr. *ana*, and
grammatistēs.] One who makes anagrams.

"To his lo. fr. Mr. W. Aubrey, an ingenious *anagram-
matist*, late turned minister."—*Garage: Epigrams*, Ep. 18.

ăn-a-grām-măt'-ize, v. t. [In Fr. *anagram-
matiser*; Port. *anagrammatisar*; Ital. *anagram-
matizzare*; Gr. *anagrammatizō*.] To make ana-
grams.

"Others suppose that by the word Sophyra, which is
Ophyr *anagrammatized*, mentioned in the seventy-two in-
terpreters, is intended or meant Soffala or Sophura."—
Sir T. Herbert: Trav., p. 350.

"Others, in Latin, *anagrammatize* it [the name of Eve]
from *Eva* into *Væ*; because, they say, she was the cause
of woe!"—*Austin: Hæc Homo*, p. 182.

ăn-a-grāph, s. [Gr. *anagraphē* = a writing up,
a record; *anagraphō* = to write up; *ana* = up, and
graphō = to write.]

1. An inventory; a register.

2. A commentary.

a-na-grōs, s. [Sp.] A Spanish measure for
grain used chiefly in Seville, and containing about
two bushels.

ăn-a-gŷ'-rīs, s. [In Port. *anagyro*; Ital. *anigi-
ride*; Lat. *anagyros*; Gr. *anagyris* and *anagyros*;
ana = backward; *gyros* = a circle.] A genus of

papilionaceous plants, one of the Cistropical Eupo-
dalyriacæ. The *A. fœtida*, a bush with trifoliate
leaves and yellow racemose flowers, has purgative
properties, and its seeds are narcotic.

ăn-ai'-mā, a. [Gr. *a* = without, and *haima* =
blood; *anaimia* = want of blood.] A zöological term
used by Aristotle, and signifying *without blood*. It
need scarcely be added that Aristotle's idea of the
bloodless character belonging to certain animals
was wholly erroneous. [ANÆMIA.]

ă'-nal, a. [From Lat. *anus* = the anus.] Per-
taining to the anus.

Ichthyol.: The *anal fin* is the fin placed on the
lower part of a fish's body, and so far behind as to
be near the anus.

"the first rays of the dorsal and anal fins."—
Griffith's Cuvier, vol. x., p. 7.

ăn-ăl'-cīte, **ăn-ăl'-cīme**, s. [In Ger. *analzim*;
Gr. *analkis* = weak; *a*, priv., and *alkē* = strength.
So called because by rubbing it becomes weakly
electric.] A mineral classed by Dana as the type of
his Analcite group. It occurs isometric, in trape-
zohedrons, and massive granular. Its hardness is
5 to 5.5, its sp. gr. 2.22 to 2.29 or 2.278, the luster vit-
reous, the color white, tinged with other hues. It
varies from transparent to opaque. It is brittle. It
consists of silica 51 to 55.12, alumina 22.23 to 24.13,
lime 0.27 to 5.82, soda 6.45 to 14.65, potassium 0.55 to
4.46, and water 7.68 to 9.75. It is found in Scotland
in the Kilpatrick and Campsie Hills, at Bowling, in
Glen Farg, on the Calton Hill near Edinburgh, and
at Kilmalcolm; in Ireland in Antrim; in the Faroe
Isles; in various other parts of Europe, as well as
in Nova Scotia, Canada, and the United States.

¶ Dana considers Picranalcime probably to be
analcite altered by the magnesian process, and
Cluthalite also to be changed analcite.

analcime carnea, s. [Lat. *carnea* = fleshy;
from *caro*, genit. *carnis* = flesh.] The old name for
SARCOLITE (q. v.).

analcite group, s. A group of minerals placed
by Dana as the third in order under the Zcolite sec-
tion of his Hydrous Silicates.

ăn-a-lēc'-tā, s. pl. [ANALECTS.]

ăn-a-lēc'-tīc, a. [From Gr. *analektikos*.] Per-
taining to analects: as, an *analectic* magazine—
i. e., one containing essays or selections.

ăn-a-lēc'ts, **ăn-a-lēc'-tā**, s. pl. [In Ger. *ana-
lekten*; Fr. *analectes*; Sp. *analectos*. From Gr.
analekta, neut. pl. of *analektos* = choice, select.]

*1. Crumbs which fall from the table; "the re-
mains or fragments taken off the table."

2. A collection of short literary productions, as
essays or jottings; "certain parts or portions se-
lected out of different authors." (*Dyche*.)

ăn-a-lēm'-mā, s. [In Ger. & Lat. *analemma*.
From Gr. *analemma* = that which is used for
repairing or supporting anything; *analambanō* =
to take up; *ana* = up, and *lambanō* = to take.]

1. *Geom.*: A projection of the sphere on the plane
of the meridian orthographically made by a
straight line and ellipses, the eye being supposed
at an infinite distance, and in the east or west
point of the horizon.

2. *Mech.*: An instrument made of brass or wood
on which the projection now mentioned is drawn,
with an horizon or cursor fitted to it, in which the
solstitial colure and all circles parallel to it will be
represented as concentric, all circles oblique to the
eye as ellipses, and all the planes of which pass
through the eye as straight lines. The *analemma*
now described is used for illustrating, at least with
an approach to accuracy, the various astronomical
problems.

ăn-a-lēp'-sis, **ăn-a-lēp-sŷ**, **ăn-a-lēp'-sī-a**, s.
[Gr. *analēpsis* = a taking up, restoration; *analam-
banō*, fut. *analēpsomai* = to take up, to restore to
health; *ana*, and *lambanō*, fut. *lēpsomai* = to take.]

1. The augmentation or nutrition of an emaciated
body; recovery of strength after disease. (*Quincey*,
&c.)

2. The name given by Johannes Anglicus and
Riverius to a kind of epilepsy which is said to pro-
ceed from disorder of the stomach. It is sometimes
used in a more extended sense for epilepsy in gen-
eral. (*Parr*.)

ăn-a-lēp'-tīc, ***ăn-a-lēp'-tīck**, a. & s. [In Fr.
analeptique; from Gr. *analēptikos*.]

1. *As adjective*: Restorative.

Analeptic tonics: In Garrod's classification of
medicines, the same as blood tonics or blood restor-
atives (q. v.).

2. *As subst.*: A medicine designed to impart tone
to the system, restoring flesh, strength, and cheer-
fulness after sickness or weakness from whatever
cause; a restorative.

ăn-ăl-gē'-sī-a, s. [Gr *an* = without, and *algos* =
pain.] Absence of pain whether in health or disease.

ăn-ăl-gē'-sīc, s. & a. [ANALGESIA.]

A. *As subst.*: A medicine that allays pain.

B. *As adj.*: Having the quality of allaying or
destroying pain.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tīan = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

**an-āl'-ō-gāl*, *a.* [Eng. *analog(y)*; *-al*.] The same as ANALOGOUS.

"When I see many *analogical* motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I see them spontaneous, I have reason to conclude that these in their principle are not simply mechanical."—*Hale*.

an-a-lōg'-i-cal, *a.* [In Fr. *analogique*; Sp., Port., & Ital., *analogico*; Lat. *analogicus*; Gr. *analogikos*=proportional, analogous.]

*1. Analogous.

"There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating something *analogical* to either."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

¶ Dr. Johnson draws the following distinction between the words *analogous* and *analogical*: "*Analogous* signifies having relation, and *analogical* having the quality of representing relation."

2. *Logic and Ordinary Lang.*: Pertaining to analogy; pertaining to resemblances of any kind, on which may be founded reasoning falling short of the conclusiveness possessed by induction. [ANALOGY, INDUCTION.]

"The cases in which *analogical* evidence affords in itself any very high degree of probability are, as we have just observed, only those in which the resemblance is very close and extensive."—*John Stuart Mill: Logic*, 2d ed. (1846), vol. ii., ch. xx., p. 105.

3. *Biol.*: Pertaining to two animals, two plants, or even an animal and a plant, which in certain respects resemble each other; the similarity, however, being one of analogy only, and not of affinity. [ANALOGY, AFFINITY.]

"All *analogical* resemblances, as of a whale to a fish."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. vii., p. 230.

an-a-lōg'-i-cal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *analogical*; *-ly*.] In an *analogical* manner.

"... we are often obliged to use these words *analogically* to express other powers of the mind which are of a very different nature."—*Reid: Inquiry into the Human Mind*, c. 7.

an-a-lōg'-i-cal-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *analogical*; *-ness*.] The quality of being *analogical*; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.

**an-āl'-ōg'-ie*, *s.* [ANALOGY.]

an-āl'-ōg'-i-sm, *s.* [In Ger. *analogism*; Fr. *analogisme*; Port. *analogismo*. From Gr. *analogismos*=fresh calculation, reconsideration, a course or line of reasoning, proportionate calculation; from *analogizomai*=to count up again: *ana*=again, and *logizomai*=to count.]

1. An argument from the cause to the effect.

2. Investigation of things by the analogy which they bear to each other.

an-āl'-ōg'-ist, *s.* [Eng. *analog(y)*; *-ist*.] One who reasons from analogy.

an-āl'-ōg'-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *analog(y)*; *-ize*. Gr. *analogizomai*.] [ANALOGISM.] To reason from analogy; to explain by means of analogy.

"We have systems of material bodies diversely figured and situated, if separately considered; they represent the object of the desire which is *analogized* by attraction or gravitation."—*Cheyne: On Regimen; Natural Analogy*, § 8.

an-āl'-ōg'-i-zed, *pa. par.* [ANALOGIZE.]

an-āl'-ō-gōn, *s.* [Neut. of Gr. adj. *analogos*=proportionate, analogous to.] That which is *analogous* to something else.

an-āl'-ōg'-ōus, *a.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *analogo*; Lat. *analogus*; Gr. *analogos*=proportionate to.]

1. *Logic & Ord. Lang.*: Presenting some analogy or resemblance to; parallel to in some respect; similar, like.

"The language is *analogous*, wherever a thing, power, or principle in a higher dignity is expressed by the same thing, power, or principle in a lower but more known form."—*Coleridge: Aids to Reflection* (1839), p. 149.

"... the artificial instruments which we ourselves plan with foresight and calculation for *analogous* uses."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 62.

¶ It is followed by *to* of the thing to which the resemblance is perceived.

"... that the particular parts principally objected against in this whole dispensation are *analogous* to what is experienced in the constitution and course of Nature or Providence."—*Butler: Analogy*, Introd.

2. *Grammar*: Nouns are sometimes divided into *univocal*, *equivocal* and *analogous*. (*Whately: Logic*, bk. ii., ch. v., § 1.)

3. *Pyro-electricity*. *Analogous pole* is the name given to the end of a crystal which shows positive electricity when the temperature is rising. It is opposed to *antilogous pole* (q. v.). (*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, § 637.)

4. *Biology*:

(a) Having a relation of analogy, but not one of affinity.

"The pigeons in one order [the *Rasores*], and the *Edentates* in the other [the *Ungulata*], follow next; let us therefore see how far these groups are *analogous*."—*Swainson: Birds*, vol. iii. (1837), p. 160.

(b) Having a relation of analogy combined with one of affinity.

"The two owls, the two tyrant fly-catchers (*Pyrocephalus*), and the dove, are also smaller than the *analogous* but distinct species."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvii.

Analogous variation: Variations of a similar character in different species, genera, &c.

"Many of these resemblances are more probably due to *analogous* variation, which follows, as I have elsewhere attempted to show, from co-descended organisms having a similar constitution, and having been acted on by similar causes inducing variability."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. vi., p. 194.

an-āl'-ōg'-ōus-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *analogous*; *-ly*.] In an *analogous* manner.

"Can you, then, demonstrate from his unity, or omnipresence, which you conceive but *analogously* and imperfectly."—*Skelton: Deism Rev.*, Dial. 6.

"... the same word may be employed either univocally, equivocally, or *analogously*."—*Whately: Logic*, bk. ii., ch. v., § 1.

an-āl'-lōgue, *s.* [Fr. *analogue*=analogous; Gr. *analogos*=proportionate to; *ana*=up to; *logos*=reason. According to reason; analogous to.] That which resembles something else in one or more respects.

Specially:

1. *Philol.*: A word in one language corresponding to a word in another.

"S. (Sanskrit) *ap*, water, the *analogue* of the Latin *aqua*."—*Key: Philological Essays* (1868), p. 258.

2. *Biol.*: A part of an animal or plant which has the same function as another part in a second animal or plant differently organized. [HOMOLOGUE.]

3. *Geol.*: Any body which corresponds with, or bears great resemblance to, another body. (Especially used by geologists in comparing fossil remains with living specimens.)

"... the great abundance in the oolitic ocean of fishes, whose nearest living *analogue* is the Port Jackson shark (*Cestracion*)."—*Owen: British Fossil Mammals and Birds* (1846), p. xiv.

an-āl'-ōg'-ŷ, **an-āl'-ōg'-ie*, *s.* [In Sw. & Dan. *analogia*; Ger. & Fr. *analogie*; Sp., Port., Ital. & Lat. *analogia*; all from Gr. *analogia*=(1) equality of ratios, proportion; (2) analogy; *ana*, and *logos*... =a ratio, &c.; *legō*=to count.]

A. *Ord. Lang.*: Similitude of relations between one thing and other (see B., *Logic*, No. 1), or such resemblances as are described under *Logic*, No. 2. (The thing to which the other is compared is preceded by *to* or *with*.)

"The *Analogy* of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature. By Joseph Butler, LL.D., late Lord Bishop of Durham."

¶ When both are mentioned together they are connected by the word *between*.

"... if a real *analogy* between the vegetable world and the intellectual and moral system were presumed to exist."—*Isaac Taylor: Elements of Thought*, 8th ed. (1846), p. 31.

B. *Technically*:

I. *Logic*:

1. Resemblance of relations, a meaning given to the word first by the mathematicians, and adopted by Ferguson, Whately, and, as one of various senses, by John Stuart Mill. To call a country which has sent out various colonies, the mother country, implies that there is an analogy between the relation in which it stands to its colonies and that which a mother holds to her children. (See B., II., *Math*.)

2. *More usually*: Resemblance of any kind on which an argument falling short of induction may be founded. Under this meaning the element of relation is not specially distinguished from others. "Analogical reasoning, in this second sense, may be reduced to the following formula: Two things resemble each other in one or more respects; a certain proposition is true of the one, therefore it is true of the other." If an invariable conjunction is made out between a property in the one case and a property in the other, the argument rises above analogy, and becomes an induction on a limited basis; but if no such conjunction has been made out, then the argument is one of analogy merely. According to the number of qualities in one body which agree with those in another, may it be reasoned with confidence that the as yet unexamined qualities of the two bodies will also be found to correspond. (Mill's *Logic*, pp. 98-107.) Metaphor and allegory address the imagination, while analogy appeals to the reason. The former are founded on similarity of appearances, of effects, or of incidental circumstances; the latter is built up on more essential resemblances, which afford a proper basis for reasoning.

II. *Math.*: Proportion; the similitude of ratios. (Euclid, Bk. V., Def. 8.)

III. *Grammar*: Conformity with the structure or the genus of a language.

IV. *Biol.*: The relation between parts which agree in function, as the wing of a bird and that of a butterfly, the tail of a whale and that of a fish. (Huxley's *Classif. of Animals*, 1869, Gloss.) Relations of analogy were made very prominent in the system of the now extinct Quinary school of zoologists. They are to be carefully distinguished from those of affinity. [AFFINITY.]

"... the *analogy* of the hawk to the shrike, or eagle to the lion."—*Swainson: Classif. of Birds*, i. 345.

"The *analogy* between the swan and the ostrich is one degree, that between the ostrich and the giraffe is another, while the *analogy* between the bee and the weaving birds (*Ploceanæ*) is another."—*Ibid*.

an-a-lŷ-ŷ-a-ble, *a.* [ANALYZABLE.]

an-a-lŷ-ŷe, *v. t.* [ANALYZE.]

an-a-lŷ-ŷ-ēr, *s.* [ANALYZER.]

an-āl'-ŷs-is, *s.* [In Sw. *analys*; Dan. *analysis*; Ger. *analyse* (*Logic*), *analysis* (*Math*); Fr. & Port. *analyse*; Sp. *analisis*; Ital. *analisi*. From Gr. *analysis*=(1) a loosing, releasing; (2) a dissolving, the resolution of a whole into its parts, *analysis* opposed to *genesis* or *synthesis*; in *Logic*, the reduction of the imperfect figures into the perfect one; (3) the solution of a problem, &c.: *analyō*=to unloose: *ana*=backward, and *lyō*=to loose.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Gen.*: The act of analyzing; the state of being analyzed; the result of such investigation. The separation of anything physical, mental, or a mere conception into its constituent elements. (A scientific word which has partially established itself in ordinary speech.) [ANALYZE, *s.*]

"We cannot know any thing of nature, but by an *analysis* of its true initial causes; till we know the first springs of natural motions, we are still but ignorants."—*Glanville*.

Used specially—

(1) In some of the senses given under B. (q. v.).

"... but the subsequent translation of the shock of the æthereal waves into consciousness eludes the *analysis* of science."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), viii., p. 177.

(2) A syllabus, conspectus, or exhibition of the heads of a discourse; a synopsis, a brief abstract of a subject to enable a reader more readily to comprehend it when it is treated at length.

B. *Technically*:

I. *Math.*: The term *analysis*, signifying an unloosing, as contradistinguished from *synthesis*=a putting together, was first employed by the old Greek geometers to characterize one of the two processes of investigation which they pursued. The *Analytical Method* of inquiry has been defined as the art or method of finding out the truth of a proposition by first supposing the thing done, and then reasoning back step by step till one arrives at some admitted truth. It is called also the *Method of Invention or Resolution*. Analysis in Mathematics may be exercised on finite or infinite magnitudes or numbers. The analysis of finite quantities is the same as *Specious arithmetic* or *algebra*. That of infinites, called also the *new analysis*, is particularly used in fluxions or the differential calculus. But analysis could be employed also in geometry, though Euclid preferred to make his immortal work synthetic; it is therefore a departure from correct language to use the word *analysis*, as many do, as the antithesis of geometry; it is opposed, as already mentioned, to synthesis, and to that alone.

"Calculations of this nature require a very high *analysis* for their successful performance, such as is far beyond the scope and object of this work to attempt."—*Herschel: Astron.*, 5th ed. (1855), § 604.

II. *Chem.*: The examination of bodies with the view of ascertaining of what substances they are composed, and in what proportion these substances are contained in them. The former is called *qualitative* and the latter *quantitative* analysis.

"The following method may be adopted for this kind of *quantitative analysis*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 308.

Chemical analysis is classified into *Blowpipe*, *Qualitative*, *Gravimetric*, and *Volumetric* analysis; and the *Proximate* and the *Ultimate* analysis of organic bodies.

1. *Blowpipe analysis*: The substances examined by the blowpipe are (1) heated alone on charcoal; (2) heated on a platinum wire with borax (q. v.); (3) with microcosmic salt, NaH.(NH₄)PO₄+4H₂O; (4) with sodium carbonate; (5) on a piece of charcoal which has been moistened with a few drops of nitrate of cobalt; (6) fused with potassium nitrate. The reactions are given under the respective metals (q. v.).

2. *Qualitative analysis* is employed to find out the composition and properties of any unknown substance, and to separate different substances from each other. It is performed in the following manner: The substance is dissolved in distilled water; if not soluble in water, then in hydrochloric acid or

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; œy = â. qu = kw.

in aquaregia; if insoluble in these, it is fused with sodium carbonate. The commoner bases and acids contained in the solution are tested for as follows: Add hydrochloric acid. A white precipitate is either AgCl (argentic chloride), Hg₂Cl₂ (mercurous chloride), or PbCl₂ (plumbic chloride).

Filter; pass H₂S (sulphuretted hydrogen gas) through the filtrate. A black precipitate is either PbS (plumbic sulphide), CuS (cupric sulphide), HgS (mercuric sulphide), or Bi₂S₃ (sulphide of bismuth). A yellow precipitate is either CdS (cadmium sulphide), As₂S₃ or As₂S₅ (sulphides of arsenic), or SnS₂ (stannic sulphide). A brown precipitate is SnS (stannous sulphide). A white precipitate is Sb₂S₃ (antimonious sulphide).

Filter; boil the filtrate to expel H₂S, add a few drops of nitric acid, and boil to oxidize the iron; then add chloride of ammonium and ammonia. A red precipitate is Fe₂O₃ (ferric oxide). A bluish-green precipitate is Cr₂O₃ (chromic oxide). A white precipitate is Al₂O₃ (aluminic oxide), or phosphates, borates, and oxalates.

Filter; to the filtrate add sulphide of ammonium. A black precipitate is either CoS (sulphide of cobalt), or NiS (sulphide of nickel). A pink precipitate turning brown is MnS (sulphide of manganese). A white precipitate is ZnS (sulphide of zinc).

Filter; to the filtrate add ammonium carbonate. A white precipitate is either BaCO₃, SrCO₃, or CaCO₃ (carbonates of barium, strontium, or calcium).

Filter; divide the filtrate into two parts. To one part add Na₂HPO₄ (sodium phosphate). A white precipitate is Mg(NH₄)PO₄·6H₂O, indicating the presence of magnesia. The other part is evaporated to dryness, heated strongly to drive off the ammoniacal salts, and if there is a residue it is tested for potash and soda.

Ammoniacal salts are tested for in the original solution by adding caustic potash, which liberates ammonia, NH₃, which is recognized by its smell, and by its turning red litmus paper blue.

The sulphides of arsenic, antimony and tin are soluble in sulphide of ammonium, and are re-precipitated by HCl.

The tests for the other rarer metals and acids, and the confirmatory tests for the above, are given under their respective names (q. v.).

Acids may be tested for as follows: Carbonic, hydrosulphuric, hydrocyanic acids are liberated by stronger acids with effervescence. Carbonic, arsenious, arsenic, chromic, boracic, phosphoric, oxalic, hydrofluoric, and silicic acids give from a neutral solution a white precipitate, with BaCl₂ (barium chloride), which dissolves in hydrochloric acid; but sulphuric acid gives a white precipitate insoluble in acids.

Tartaric and citric acids are recognized by the precipitate charring when heated, and emitting fumes of peculiar odor.

Chloride of calcium, with phosphoric and boracic acids, gives a white precipitate, which is soluble in acetic acid; also with oxalic and hydrofluoric acids, a white precipitate, insoluble in acetic acid.

Nitrate of silver (AgNO₃) gives a black precipitate with hydrosulphuric acid; a yellow precipitate with arsenious, phosphoric, and silicic acid; a red precipitate with chromic and arsenic acid, and a white precipitate with boracic and oxalic acids. All these precipitates are soluble in nitric acid.

Nitrate of silver (AgNO₃) gives a precipitate insoluble in nitric acid with hydrochloric, hydrocyanic, hydrobromic, and hydriodic acids.

Ferric chloride (Fe₂Cl₆) gives a red color with acetic acid and sulphocyanic acid; a black precipitate with gallic and tannic acids; a blue precipitate with ferrocyanides.

Nitric acid (HNO₃) and chloric acid (HClO₃) are not precipitated by any reagent. Their salts deflagrate on ignited charcoal.

For confirmatory tests for acids, see under their respective names.

3. *Gravimetric analysis*, or quantitative analysis by weight, is the method of separating out of a weighed quantity of a compound its constituents, either in a pure state or in the form of some new substance of known composition, and accurately weighing the products; from the results of these operations the percentage of the constituents contained in the substance can be determined.

4. *Volumetric analysis*, or quantitative analysis by measure, determines the amount of the constituents contained in a given solution by—

(a) Neutralization of a measured quantity of the liquid by a certain volume of a standard solution of acid or alkali.

(b) By the quantity of a standard solution of an oxidizing or reducing agent required to oxidize or reduce a measured quantity of the liquid to be tested.

(c) By observing when no further precipitation takes place on adding the standard solution of the reagent to a known volume of the liquid to be tested.

5. By *proximate analysis* we determine the amount of sugar, fat, resin, alkaloid, &c., contained

in an organic compound, each of these being removed and separated by different solvents, &c.

6. By *ultimate analysis* of an organic substance we determine the percentage of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulphur, and phosphorus contained in it. Thus the amount of carbon and hydrogen is determined by burning a weighed quantity of the substance in a combustion tube along with oxide of copper, and collecting the water produced in a weighed U tube filled with chloride of calcium, and the carbonic acid gas in weighed bulbs filled with caustic potash.

III. *Other sciences, Logic, Metaphysics, Philology, &c.*: The separation of anything which becomes the object of scientific inquiry into its constituent elements; also the result thus obtained.

"Analysis consists in making experiments and observations, and in drawing general conclusions from them by induction, and admitting of no objections but such as are taken from experiments, or other certain truths."—Newton: *Optics*.

"By anatomico-physiological analysis we separate the solids and fluids of the body into their various kinds, and classify and arrange them according to their characters and properties."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. 1, Introd., p. 34.

"By *prismatic analysis* Sir William Herschel separated the luminous from the non-luminous rays of the sun, and he also sought to render the obscure rays visible by concentration."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., viii. 5, p. 185.

"... it will be seen that synthesis, or putting together, is the keynote of the ancient languages, as analysis, or dissolving, is of the moderns."—Beames: *Compar. Gram.*, *Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i., p. 113.

"... this first step in the analysis of the object of belief."—J. S. Mill: *Logic*, 2d ed. (1846), p. 24.

ǎn-ā-lýst, s. [In Fr. *analyste*; Port. *analysta*.] One who analyzes; one who practices or understands analysis.

"I beg leave to repeat and insist that I consider the geometrical analyst as a logician, i. e., so far forth as he reasons and argues."—Berkeley: *The Analyst*, § 20.

ǎn-ā-lýt'-íc, ǎn-ā-lýt'-i-cal, a. [In Fr. *analytique*; Sp. & Ital. *analítico*; Port. *analítico*.] From Gr. *analytikos*.] Pertaining to analysis; resolving anything, of whatever character, into its constituent parts. (It is opposed to *synthetical*.) [ANALYTICS.]

"If, however, Logic be divided into the *Analytic* branch and the *Synthetic*, he [Bentham] has left behind him traces of his labors in both departments."—Bowring: *Bentham's Works*, vol. i., p. 81.

ǎn-ā-lýt'-i-cal-lý, adv. [Eng. *analytical*; -ly.] In an analytical manner.

"If this were analytically and carefully done"—Boyle: *Works*, vol. ii., p. 185.

ǎn-ā-lýt'-ics, ǎn-ā-lýt'-ick, s. [From Eng. *analytic* (q. v.). In Ger. *analytisch*; Fr. *analytique*.] Logic: The department of logic which treats of analysis.

ǎn-ā-lýt'-i-cal is in *Glossogr. Nova*.

"Toward the composition and structure of which form it is incident to handle the parts thereof which are propositions, and the parts of propositions which are simple words, and this or that part of logic which is comprehended in the *analytics*."—Bacon.

ǎn-ā-lýz'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *analyze*; -able.] Capable of being analyzed.

"... the mental processes into which they enter are more readily *analyzable*."—Herbert Spencer: *Psychol.*, 2d ed., vol. ii., p. 35, § 287.

ǎn-ā-lýz'-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *analyze*; -able; -ness.] The condition of being analyzable.

ǎn-ā-lýz'-a-tion, s. [Eng. *analyze*; -ation.] The act of analyzing.

ǎn-ā-lý'ze, ǎn-ā-lý'se, v. t. [In Sw. *analysera*; Dan. *analysere*; Ger. *analysiren*; Fr. *analyser*; Port. *analysar*.] [ANALYSIS.] To resolve anything, of whatever character, into its constituent elements.

"... if we *analyze* language, that is to say, if we trace words back to their most primitive elements, we arrive not at letters, but at roots."—Max Müller: *Sci. of Lang.*, 6th ed., vol. ii. (1871), p. 80.

*ǎn-ā-lý'ze, s. [Gr. *analysis*.] Analysis. [ANALYSIS.]

"The *analyze* of it [a little tractate] may be spared, since it is in many hands."—Hacket: *Life of Archbp. Williams*, vol. ii., p. 104. (Trench: *On Some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 14.)

ǎn-ā-lý'zed, ǎn-ā-lý'sed, pa. par. [ANALYZE, ANALYSE, v.]

ǎn-ā-lýz'-ēr, ǎn-ā-lý's-ēr, s. [Eng. *analyze* or *analyse*; -er.]

1. Gen.: One who or that which analyzes.

"Particular reasons incline me to doubt whether the fire be the true and universal *analyzer* of mixt bodies."—Boyle.

2. *Optics*: The name given to a crystal mirror or other instrument used to exhibit the fact of light having undergone polarization.

"Our incipient blue cloud is a virtual Nicol's prism, and between it and the real prism we can produce all the

effects obtainable between the polarizer and analyzer of a polariscope."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., x. 274.

ǎn-ā-lý'z-īng, ǎn-ā-lý's-īng, pr. par. [ANALYZE, ANALYSE, v.]

*ǎn-ām'-āyl, v. t. [ENAMEL.]

An'-a-mēse, s. A native of Anam, a kingdom in Southeastern Asia.

ǎn-ā-mīrt'-a, s. A genus of plants belonging to the order Menispermaceæ, or Menispermads. The *A. cocculus* produces the seed called *Cocculus Indicus*, which is poisonous, but yields a fatty oil on being crushed. (Lindley: *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 309.)

ǎn-ām-nē'-sis, s. [Gr. *anamnēsis*=recollection, from *anamimnēskō*=to remind one of anything; *ana*=again, and *mimnēskō*=to remind.]

Rhet.: A figure calling to mind anything which has been forgotten.

ǎn-ām-nēst'-ic, a. & s. [Gr. *anamnēstikos*=able to recall to mind.]

1. As adj.: Pertaining to anamnesis; acting as a remembrancer.

2. As substantive: A medicine believed to restore the memory.

ǎn-ām-ni-ō'-tā, s. The group of vertebrates in which the fetus is without an amnion.

ǎn-ā-mōrph'-ism, s. [From Gr. *anamorphōsis*=forming anew.] In zoology: progression from a lower type to a higher one.

ǎn-ā-mōrph-ō'-sis, ǎn-ā-mōrph'-ō-sý, s. [In Ger., Fr., & Port. *anamorphose*. From Gr. *anamorphōsis*=a forming anew; *ana*=again, and *morphōsis*=(1) shaping, molding; (2) from *morphōō*=to give form to; *morphē*=form.]

Perspective: A projection of any object in such a way, that if looked at from one point of view it will appear deformed; while from another it is properly proportioned. Sometimes the object is so projected that to the naked eye it appears deformed, while a mirror of a particular shape will at once present it in its proper aspect.

ǎn-āmp'-sis, s. [Altered from Gr. *anakampsis*=a turning round or back; return.] A genus of fishes of the family Labridæ (Wrasses). They are from the Indian Ocean.

¶ Cuvier, &c., spell this word *anampses*.

ǎn-ā'-nā, ǎn-ā'-nās, ǎn-ā-nās'-sā, s. [In Dan., Ger., Fr., Sp., & Ital. *ananas*; Port. *ananas* or *ananas*. From *manas*, the Guiana name.]

1. Ord. Lang. (Of the forms *anana*, *ananas*, and *anassa*). The pine-apple.

1. The pine-apple.

"Witness, thou best *anāna*, thou, the pride
Of vegetable life, beyond what'er
The poets imag'd in the golden age."

Thomson: *Seasons*, Summer.

2. A fruit of the same family—the *Bromelia Pinquin*, called in the West Indies *Penguin*; bnt, of course, not to be confounded with the well-known bird of the same name.

II. *Technically*. (Of the form *anassa* only.)

Botany: A genus of Bromeliaceæ (Bromel-worts), to which the pine-apple, *A. sativa*, belongs. [PINE-APPLE.]

ǎn-ān-chý'-tēs, s. [From Gr. *a*, priv.; *angchō*=to press tight, to strangle. "Not pressed." (Owen.)] A genus of Echinoderms occurring in Cretaceous strata.

ǎn-ān'-drī-a, s. [See ANANDROUS.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ (Compositæ). The *A. discoidea* has mucilaginous and other leaves.

ǎn-ān'-drōus, a. [Gr. *anandros*=without a husband; *anēr*, genit. *andros*=a man, . . . a husband.]

Bot.: Pertaining to a flower which is destitute of



Anandrous Flowers.

1. Mulberry. 2. Common Birch. 3. Bulrush.
4. Hop. 5. Bottle Sedge.

stamens; as are the females of all monœcious and diœcious plants; for example, the willows.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***an-āng-ēr**, *v. t.* [ANGER.] To anger, to incense.

"... and when the emperoure herde this, he was greatly amoued and sore *anangered*."—*Virgilius* (ed. Thom).

ān-āng'-u-lar, *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and Eng. *angular* (q. v.).] Not angular.

***an-ān'-tres**, *conj.* [ENAUNTER.]

ān'-a-pāst, **ān'-a-pēst**, *s.* [In Ger. *anapäst*; Fr. *anapest*; Sp. & Port. *anapesto*; Lat. *anapæstus*. From Gr. *anapaistos*, as substantive=*anapæst*; as adj.=struck back; *anapaio*=to strike again or back; *ana*=again; *paio*=to strike.]

Prosody: A foot consisting of three syllables: the first two short, and the third long. It may, from one point of view, be considered the reverse of a dactyl, which has the first syllable long, and the second and third short. In Latin, *Hēlēnē* is an anapest. In English it is difficult to find single words, each constituting an anapest; the tendency in our language being to pronounce trisyllables as dactyls. *Overflow* and various other words beginning with *over* may be made anapests; thus *ō | vēr | flōw*, *ō | vēr | rēach*, though they might also be made amphimacers, *ō | vēr | flōw*, *ō | vēr | rēach*. The following is an anapestic line:

Tō yōūr hōmes | cried thē lēa | dēr of Īs | rā-ēl's hōst.

"An anapest is all their music's song,
Whose first two feet are short, and third is long."

Sir J. Davies: Orchestra, st. 70.

ān-a-pās'-tic, **ān-a-pēs'-tic**, ***ān-a-pēs'-tick**, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *anapestique*; Lat. *anapæsticus*; Gr. *anapaistikos*.]

1. *As adjective*: Pertaining to an anapest.

Anapestic verse: A verse consisting mainly of anapests. [ANAPÆST.]

"... our common burlesque Alexandrine or anapestic verse."—*Percy on the Met. of P. Plowman's Visions*.

2. *As substantive*: An anapestic line or verse.

"... several seeming examples, where an anapestic is terminated with a trochee, or a tribrachys, or a cretic."—*Bentley: Phal. III*.

ān-a-pāst'-ī-cal, **ān-a-pēs'-tic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *anapestic*, *anapestic*; -al.] The same as ANAPÆSTIC, *adj.*

ān-a-pāst'-ī-cal-lŷ, **ān-a-pēs'-ī-cal-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *anapestical*, *anapestical*; -ly.] After the manner of an anapest, or an anapestic verse. (*Christian Observer*.)

an-āph-ōr-a, *s.* [In Ger. *anapher*; Fr. *anaphore*; Port. & Lat. *anaphora*. From Gr. *anaphora*=a bringing up, a raising; *anapherō*=to bring or carry up; *ana*=up, and *pherō*=to carry.]

Rhetoric: The commencement of successive sentences or of successive verses with the same word or words, as—

Where is the wise? Where is the scribe?

Where is the disputer of this world?

ān-āph-rōd'-ī-ā, *s.* [Gr. *anaphrodisia*: *an*, priv., and *aphrodisia*, neut. pl. of *aphrodisios*=belonging to venery; *Aphroditē*=Venus.] Sexual impotence.

ān-āph-rō-dī-āc, *s.* [Eng. *anaphrodisi(a)*; -ac.]

Pharm.: A medicine intended to diminish sexual feeling. Garrod divides remedies of this kind into direct and indirect: the former acting as sedatives on the spinal cord; the latter lowering the tone of the general system.

ān'-a-plās-tŷ, *s.* [Gr. *anaplastos*=that may be formed again.]

Surg.: Tissue-grafting, or reparation of superficial lesions by transplanting healthy living tissue to the ruptured parts, as a portion of skin to a denuded surface. Also called skin-grafting. [GRAFTING, 4 *Surg.*]

ān-a-plēr-ōt'-ic, ***ān-a-plēr-ōt'-ick**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *anapleroticus*; Gr. *anaplēroōsis*=a filling up; *anaplēroō*=to fill up: *ana*=up, and *plēroō*=to fill; *plērōs*=full.]

1. *As adjective*: Which fills up; especially used of "filling up" flesh in an emaciated body.

"Anaplerotic medicines are such as fill up ulcers with flesh."—*Glossographia Nova*.

2. *As substantive*: A medicine fitted to "fill up" flesh in an emaciated body.

ān-āp-ō-phŷs'-is, *s.* [Gr. *an*, priv.=not, and *apophysis*=(1) an offshoot; (2) *Anat.*, the process of a bone; the prominence to which a tendon is attached.]

Anat.: A process connected with the neural arch, which projects more or less backward, and is generally rather slender or styliform.

ān'-arch, *s.* [Gr. *anarchos*, adj.=without head or chief.] One who is the author of anarchy. One who plots or effects the overthrow of legitimate government.

ān-arch'-ic, ***ān-arch'-ick**, **ān-arch'-ī-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *anarch*, -ic; *anarchic*, -al. In Fr. *anarchique*;

Sp. *anarquico*; Port. *anarchico*, *anarquico*; Ital. *anarchico*.] Pertaining to anarchy, tending to subvert legitimate government.

ān'-arch-ism, *s.* [Eng. *anarch*; -ism.] Anarchy.

ān'-arch-ist, *s.* [As if from Gr. *anarchistēs*.] One who aims at or succeeds in producing anarchy.

The principal tenet of modern anarchists is that "everything is everybody's." They hold that the entire wealth of the community exists for each individual, to take from it what he requires. With this doctrine of the right of free appropriation, is combined a hatred of the propertied classes. They hope to accomplish a social revolution by means of dynamite bombs, which they dignify by the name of "scientific warfare." The number and frequency of outrages by anarchists upon life and property have led several of the European governments to adopt severe repressive measures. [SOCIALISM (2).]

Selections made by Judge Joseph E. Gary, the trial judge in the famous anarchist case in Chicago, from the record of the appeal of the anarchist, Spies vs. the People, 122d Illinois Reports, 1.

"Before you lies this blissful Eden. The road to it leads over the smoking ruins of the old world. Your passport to it is that banner which calls to you in flaming letters the word 'Anarchy.'"—From the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, a paper edited by Spies and Schwab, May 7, 1885.

"One man armed with a dynamite bomb is equal to one regiment of militia, when it is used at the right time and place. Anarchists are of the opinion that the bayonet and galling gun will cut but a sorry figure in the social revolution. The whole method of warfare has been revolutionized by latter-day discoveries of science, and the American people will avail themselves of its advantages in the conflict of upstarts and contemptible braggarts who expect to continue their rascality under the plea of preserving law and order."—From the *Alarm*, a paper edited by Albert R. Parsons, October 18, 1884.

ān-ar-chis'-tic, *a.* [Eng. *anarchist*; -ic.] Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, anarchy.

ān'-ar-chize, *v. t.* [Eng. *anarch*(y); -ize.] To reduce to a state of anarchy.

ān'-arch-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *anarch*, -y; Sw. & Dan. *anarki*; Ger. & Fr. *anarchie*; Sp. *anarquia*; Port. *anarchia*, *anarquia*; Ital. *anarchia*. From Gr. *anarchia*, *anarchos*=without a head or chief; *an*, priv., and *archos*=leader; *archē*=a sovereignty.]

Lit.: Absence of government, and consequent disorder, as when "there was no king in Israel, but every man did that which was right in his own eyes" (Judges xvii. 6).

2. *Poet.*: Disorder in nature.

ā-nar'-cō-tin, **ān-ar'-cō-tine**, *s.* Gr. *a*, priv., and *narcotikos*=narcotic.] Narcotine, so named from its lack of narcotic power.

ān-ār'-ē-ta, *s.* [Gr. *anaires*=destroyer.]

Astrol.: the planet that determines the time of death in a nativity.

ān-a-rhŷn'-chŷs, *s.* [Gr. *ana*=up, and *ryngchos*=a beak, a bill.] A genus of plovers found in New Zealand. There is but one species, *Afrontalis*. It differs from the ordinary plover only in its bill, which is bent sidewise and upwards.

ān-ar-na-čī-næ, *s.* [Eng. *anarnacus*; -inæ.] A sub-family of the *Ziphiinæ*, containing the species included in the genus *Hyperoodon* (q. v.).

ān-ar'-na-cŷs, *s.* [Eskimo *anarnak*=the bottle-nose whale.] A genus of ziphioid cetaceans; the same as *Hyperoodon* (q. v.).

ān-ar-rhē'-a, *s.* [Gr. *ana*=up, and *rheo*=to flow.] *Pathol.*: Afflux to an upper part, as blood to the head.

ān-ar-rhēx'-is, *s.* [Gr. *anarrhēxis*=a breaking up.] *Surg.*:

1. The refracture of a bone.

2. The breaking out again of a checked hemorrhage.

ān-ar'-rīch-as, *s.* [Gr. *anarrhichaomai*=to scramble up.] A genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii, and family Gobiidae. It contains the *A. lupus*, found in Europe and in North America, distinguished by the possession of large teeth and very powerful jaws, called in America, Cat-fish, Sea-wolf, Stone-biter, and Swine-fish; in England, the Wolf-fish; in Scotland, the Sea-wolf or Sea-cat; and in the Orkneys, the Swine-fish.

ān-ar'-thrī-a, *s.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *arthron*=a joint.]

1. Without joints; *anarthrous*.

2. Partial loss of the power of articulation. [ALALIA.]

ān-ar-th-roŷs, *a.* [Gr. *anarthros*=without joints; *an*, priv., *arthron*=a joint, . . . the article; *arariskō*=to join.] It is the reduplicated form of *arō*, which occurs only as a root.

1. *Entom.*: Without joints.

2. *Grammar*: Without the article.

ā-nās, *s.* [Lat. *anas*, genit. *anātis*=a duck.] The typical genus of the Anatidae, a family of wading birds, and of the Anatinae, one of its sub-families. It contains the most characteristic of the ducks.

ān-a-sar'-ca, *s.* [In Fr. *anasarque*; Port. *anasarca*; Gr. *ana*=up, and *sarx*, genit. *sarkos*=flesh.]

Med.: A disease characterized by a dropsical effusion of serum into the cellular tissue. It may be acute or chronic, local or general. The dropsical effusion which often appears in children after scarlatina, and that which after heart disease in old age creeps up from the lower limbs till it terminates life, with other dropsical effusions, are all ranked under anasarca. Anasarca may either generally or locally attend upon organic disease of any part of the body.

"... that dropsical effusion which is commonly called *Anasarca*."—*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.*, i. 53.

ān-a-sar'-cōŷs, *a.* [Eng. *anasarca*; -ous.] Pertaining to anasarca.

ān-a-seis'-mic, *a.* [Gr. *ana*=up, and *seismos*=an earthquake.] Moving upward: said of an earthquake.

ān-a-stāl'-tic, *a.* [Gr. *anastaltikos*=fitted for checking; *anastellō*=(1) to send or raise up; (2) to draw back, to restrain; *ana*=again, and *stellō*=to set in order, to send.]

Old Med.: Astringent.

ān-ās'-ta-sis, *s.* [Gr. *anastasis*=(1) a making to stand up, (2) a removal, (3) a or the resurrection; *anistēmi*=to make to stand up, to raise from sleep or from death; *ana*=up or again; and *histēmi*=to cause to stand, to raise.]

*1. *Old Med.*: Hippocrates used the word in various senses, as for (a) a migration of humors, and (b) a rising up or recovery from sickness.

2. *Theol.*: The resurrection. In the Greek of Matt. xxii. 23 and many other parts of the New Testament. Anastasis was the title chosen for works on the Resurrection of Christ from the dead, by many writers of the seventeenth century.

ān-a-stāt'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *anastatos*.] Pertaining to the raising up of any person or thing.

anastatic printing, *s.* A method of zincography invented by Wood in 1841, designed to reproduce drawings, engravings, printed matter, &c., whether recent or old. If, for instance, it be sought to obtain the *fac-simile* of an old newspaper, the paper is first wetted with dilute phosphoric acid, and then placed between sheets of blotting paper to remove the superfluous moisture. It is then found that the acid has corroded the blanks, but has not affected the printed letters. The sheet is next placed in contact with a plate, and pressure applied, which makes a *fac-simile* of the letters in reverse order on the plate. Gum is next applied, and more ink, then a little acid, and finally again ink, when the printing stands out as clear and distinct as in the original.

ān-a-stāt'-ī-ca, *s.* [Gr. *anastatos*=made to stand up; from *anastasis* (q. v.).] A genus of plants belonging to the order Brassicaceæ, or Crucifers. The *A. hierochientina* is the celebrated "Rose of Jericho." It is an annual, inhabiting the Egyptian desert. It is so highly hygrometric that when fully developed it contracts its rigid branches so as to constitute a ball. Exposed then to the action of the wind, it is driven hither and thither. If, however, it be brought in contact with water, the ball-form vanishes, and the branches again acquire their natural expansion. Superstitious tales about this so-called rose are afloat in the East. It is said to have first bloomed on Christmas Eve, and continued in flower until Easter; at its birth heralding the advent of the Redeemer, and immediately before its departure honoring His resurrection. Plants of this kind are sold in the florists' stores in America about Easter time. They appear to be dead, but placed in water they revive. They are sold as "Resurrection plants."

ān-a-stōm-āt'-ic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ana*=through, and *stoma*=the mouth.]

1. *As adjective*: Having the quality of opening vessels, or of removing obstructions.

2. *As substantive*: A medicine having the quality of opening the mouths of the vessels of the body and removing obstructions. Examples: deobstruents, cathartics, and sudorifics.

ān-a-stōm-ō-se, **ān-a-stōm-ī-ze**, *v. i.* [In French *anastomoser*; Port. *anastomosarse*. From Gr. *anastomōō*=to furnish with a mouth: *ana*=throughout, and *stomōō*=to stop the mouth of; *stoma*=mouth.]

Nat. Science: To blend together mouth to mouth. (Used of vessels or cells which, retaining their distinction throughout a great part of their extent, still either really or apparently blend together at their mouths; to inosculate.)

"Anastomosing (*anastomozans*): the ramifications of anything which are united at the points where they come in contact are said to *anastomose*. The term is confined to veins."—*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, p. 466.

"The capillaries are very fine, their moshos large, and they *anastomose* throughout."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii. (1856), p. 274.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ăn-a-stôm-ôş'-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [ANASTOMOSE.]

"... the branching or anastomosing character of its fibrillæ."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 74.

"... the length of the transverse anastomosing capillaries."—*Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 166.

ăn-a-stôm-ô'-sis, ăn-a-stôm-ô'-şy, *s.* [In Fr. & Port. *anastomose*; Gr. *anastomōsis*=an opening, an outlet, a discharge.] [ANASTOMOSE.]

1. A uniting by the mouths of vessels distinct during the greater part of their course. (Used especially of the veins and arteries in the human or animal body, and of the veins in plants.)

"One of the most simple of these anastomoses is found in the union of two arteries, originating from different trunks to form one."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 323.

2. *More loosely*: To appear to unite without actually doing so.

"The anastomosis of nerves thus formed differs from the more correctly named *anastomosis* of blood-vessels; for in the latter case the canals of the anastomosing vessels communicate, and their contents are mingled; but in the former the nerve-tubes simply lie in juxtaposition, without any coalescence of their walls, or any admixture of the material contained within them."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 218.

ăn-a-stôm-ôt'-ic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *anastomōtikos*=fit for opening.]

1. *As adjective*: Pertaining to anastomosis.

"An anastomotic branch."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 116.

2. *As substantive*. *Old Med.*: A medicine designed to open the mouths of the extreme blood-vessels.

an-ăs-trôph-ē, an-ăs-trôph-ỹ, *s.* [In Ger., Fr., & Sp. *anastrophe*. From Gr. *anastrophē*=a turning back or wheeling round; *anastrephō*=to turn upside down, to turn back: *ana*=back, and *strephō*=to twist, to turn.]

Rhet. & Gram.: A figure by which the natural order of the words in a sentence or in a clause is reversed.

ăn-a-tăse, *s.* [Gr. *anastasis*=extension; *anateinō*=to stretch up: *ana*=up, and *teinō*=to stretch. Named *anastasis*=extension, from the length of its crystals as compared with their breadth; they are, however, minute in size.] A mineral, called also Octahedrite (q. v.).

an-ăth'-ēm-a, ăn-a-thēme, *ăn-ăth-ēm, *s.* [In Ger. *anathem*; Sp. & Ital. *anatema*; Port. & Lat. *anathema*. In Greek there were two similar words, one *anathēma*, and the other *anathema*. Both in Latin became *anathēma*. In Greek the first signified a votive offering set up in a temple to be preserved; the second, ultimately at least, a similar offering devoted to destruction. It is from the latter that the English word *anathema* comes. Both are from *anathēmē*=to lay upon, to set up as a votive gift; *ana*=up, and *tithēmē*=to put, to place.]

I. *In the New Testament*:

1. The act of pronouncing "accursed," the solemn giving over of a person to God for utter destruction, corresponding to what is called in Hebrew *chhērem*, or *chhērem*, 1 Kings xx. 42. (See Trench's *Synonyms of the New Testament*, pp. 17-22.)

2. The object of such a curse.

"If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be *Anathema*."—1 Cor. xvi. 22.

II. *Church History*:

1. Excommunication and denunciation by a pope, a council, or a bishop, of a real or reputed offender. This was called the *judiciary anathema*.

"Her bare *anathemas* fall but like so many *bruta fulmina* upon the schismatical."—*South: Sermons*.

"... the Apostle, who hath denounced an *anatheme* to him, . . ."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Anti-christ* (1615), p. 5.

"Your holy father of Rome hath smitten with his thunderbolt of excommunications and *anathemes*, at one time or other, most of the orthodox churches of the world."—*Ibid.*, p. 129.

2. The *abjuratory anathema* pronounced by a convert in renouncing his "errors" or "heresies."

an-ăth-ēm-ăt'-i-cal, *a.* [Gr. *anathematikos*.] Relating to an anathema; containing an anathema.

an-ăth-ēm-ăt'-i-cal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *anathemat-ical*; -ly.] In an anathematical manner. (Johnson.)

an-ăth-ēm-ăt-ism, *s.* [In Port. *anathematismo*; Gr. *anathematismos*.] An excommunication, a cursing.

"Sundry civil effects—excommunication and *anathematism* by law do work."—*Dr. Tooker: Of the Fabrique of the Church* (1604).

an-ăth-ēm-ăt-i-ză-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *anathematization*; Port. *anathematizaçao*.] The act of anathematizing, an excommunication, an accursing.

"*Anathematization*, excommunication, and accursing are synonymous."—*Compend. of the Laws of the Church of Scotland* (1830), xxxv.

an-ăth'-ēm-at-ize, *v. t.* [In Fr. *anathematiser*; Sp. *anatematizar*; Port. *anathematizar*; Ital. *anatemizzare*; Lat. *anathematizo*; Gr. *anathematizō*.]

1. *Lit.*: To excommunicate, to accurse, to put under a ban.

"The pope once every year (on Maunday Thursday) excommunicates and *anathematizes* all heretics."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 220.

2. *Fig.*: Publicly to denounce.

"That venality was denounced on the hustings, *anathematized* from the pulpit, and burlesqued on the stage."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

an-ăth'-ēm-at-ized, *pa. par. & a.* [ANATHEMATIZE.]

an-ăth-ēm-at-i-z-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *anathematize*; -er.] One who excommunicates, curses, or denounces.

"How many famous churches have been most unjustly thunderstruck with direful censures of excommunications, upon pretense of this crime, which have been less guilty than their *anathematizers*!"—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*.

an-ăth-ēm-at-i-z-ing, *pr. par.* [ANATHEMATIZE.]

ăn-a-thēme, *s.* [ANATHEMA.]

an-ăth'-ēr-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *an*=without, and *athēr*=the beard or spike of an ear of corn; awn. Awnless.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Gramineæ, or Grasses. The *A. muricatum* is said



Anatherum Nardus: Root, Stem, and Flower.
(One-sixth natural size.)

to be acrid, aromatic, stimulating, and diaphoretic; while the *A. nardus* possesses similar qualities to such an extent that it is called the Gingergrass.

an-ăt'-i-dæ, *s.* [From Lat. *anas*=the Duck genus.] A family of birds, the last of the Natatorial, or Swimming order. They have a flattened bill covered with a soft skin, and furnished at the edges with a series of lamellæ, with which they sift the mud in which they seek their food. The family contains geese and swans as well as ducks, and has been divided into the following sub-families: Anatinae (True Ducks); Fulegulinæ (Pochards); Merginae (Mergansers); Cygninae (Swans); Anserinae (Geese); and Phenicopterinae (Flamingoes), the last-named sub-family connecting the family Anatidæ and the order Natatores, or Swimming, with the Grallatores, or Wading Birds.

ăn-at-if-ēr-ŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *anatif*, *anatifère*; Port. *anatifero*; Lat. *anas*=a duck, and *fero*=to bear.] Producing ducks.

"If there be *anatiferos* trees whose corruption breaks forth into branches, yet if they corrupt they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

ăn-a-ti'-næ, *s.* [Lat. *anatinus*=pertaining to a duck.] The typical sub-family of the Anatidæ. [ANAS, ANATIDÆ.]

ăt-an-ăt'-ō-çism, *s.* [In Fr. *anatocisme*; Sp. *anatocismo*; Lat. *anatocismus*; Gr. *anatokismos*=compound interest: *ana*=again, and *tokos*=(1) a bringing forth, (2) offspring, (3) interest of money; *tiktō*=to bring forth.] Compound interest. (*Glossogr. Nov.*)

ăn-a-tôm'-ic, ăn-a-tôm'-i-cal, *a.* [Fr. *anatomique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *anatomico*=anatomical; Lat. *anatomicos*=an anatomist; Gr. *anatomikos*=skilled in anatomy.] Relating or pertaining to anatomy. [ANATOMY.]

1. *Spec.*: Used for the purpose of anatomy.

"An anatomical knife."—*Watts: Logic*.

2. Proceeding on the principles of anatomy; as exhibited by anatomy.

"... the various tissues, the *anatomical* character of which will be discussed in subsequent pages."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 46.

"... the *anatomical* evidence by which they may be supported."—*Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 47.

3. Separated into minute portions, as if by the knife of an anatomist.

"The continuation of solidity is apt to be confounded with, and, if we look into the minute *anatomical* parts of matter, is little different from, hardness."—*Locke*.

ăn-a-tôm'-i-cal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *anatomical*; -ly.] In an anatomical manner; on the recognized principles of anatomy; in the way required by anatomy; by anatomical research.

"The presence of nerves, and their mode of sub-division, have not as yet been satisfactorily demonstrated *anatomically*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 70.

"... it ceases to be *anatomically* recognizable."—*Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 168.

ăn-ăt-ôm-ist, *s.* [In Sw. *anatomist*; Fr. *anatomiste*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *anatomista*.]

1. *Lit.*: One who dissects the bodies of men or animals to ascertain their internal organization. One who dissects plants with a similar object in view is never simply called an anatomist; he is denominated a *vegetable anatomist*. Adjectives are prefixed to the noun to indicate the departments of animal anatomy which the cultivator of the science specially studies; as—

Comparative anatomist: One versed in comparative anatomy.

"Pursuing the comparison through the complexities of the bony framework, the *comparative anatomist* would first glance at the more obvious characters."—*Owen: Classic. of the Mammalia*, pp. 77, 78.

Morbid anatomist: One whose special department of the science is morbid anatomy. [ANATOMY.]

"... the researches of the *morbid anatomist*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 316.

¶ The chief names in antiquity which have come down to our time as anatomists are those of the second Hippocrates, who was born B. C. 460, and died about 377; Aristotle, who made his chief anatomical investigations between B. C. 334 and 327; Herophilus and Erasistratus of Alexandria, in the third century B. C. (?); Celsus, A. D. 3 to 5 (?) and the most illustrious, in this respect, of all, Galen of Pergamus, who was born in A. D. 131, and died about the beginning of the third century. In modern times the revival of anatomical study began in Italy, and quite a crowd of illustrious inquirers flourished in that country before much was done in this department of science in the other parts of Europe. The first was Mondini of Bologna, who flourished about A. D. 1315. Of the rest may be mentioned Eustachi, about 1495 or 1500, after whom a tube in the ear is called, and a valvular membrane in the heart. [EUSTACHIAN.]; Fallopio, or Fallopius, who was born about 1523, and died in 1562, and who gave a name to the Fallopiian tubes of the uterine; Cæsalpini, after whom the Cæsalpina genus of plants is called; and finally, Malpighi, born in 1628, and died 1694, after whom the Malpighia genus of plants and a gland are named. Of the early English anatomists, the most illustrious was Harvey, who was born in 1578, published his immortal work, in which the circulation of the blood is intimated, in 1628, and died in 1657. The later anatomists who have rendered good service to the science are too numerous to be mentioned here.

2. *Fig.*: One who examines the internal structure of anything; one who keenly dissects anything submitted to his scrutiny.

ăn-ăt-tôm-i-ză-tion, *s.* [Eng. *anatomize*; -ation.] Anatomy.

an-ăt-ôm-i-ze, *v. t.* [In Sw. *anatomisera*; Fr. *anatomiser*; Sp. & Port. *anatomisar*; Ital. *anatomizzare*.]

1. *Lit.*: To dissect an animal with the view of ascertaining its internal structure. Similarly, to dissect a plant.

"Our industry must even *anatomize* every particle of that body which we are to uphold."—*Hooker*.

2. Mentally to dissect or separate into minute portions, with the view of thoroughly understanding it, any object presented to the senses, or any idea suggested to the mind.

"... his psychological dissection went no farther than the extremities of the subject he had laid out for *anatomizing*."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works* (1843), vol. i., p. 11.

"I think it will be most useful to begin, as it were, by dissecting the dead body of language, by *anatomizing* its phonetic structure . . ."—*Max Müller: Science of Lang.* (6th ed.), vol. ii. (1877), p. 80.

an-ăt-ôm-i-zed, *pa. par.* [ANATOMIZE.]

an-ăt-ôm-i-z-ing, *pr. par.* [ANATOMIZE.]

ăn-ăt-ôm-ỹ, ăn-ăt-ôm-ie, *s.* [In Sw. & Dan. *anatomi*; Ger. & Fr. *anatomie*; Sp. & Ital. *anatomia*; Latin *anatomia*, *anatomica*, *anatomice*. From Gr. *anatomē*=a cutting up, a dissection; *anatemnō*=to cut up: *ana*=up, and *temnō*=to cut.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. The act or process of dissecting the body of a man or an animal, with the view of ascertaining

bôll, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

its internal organization, its development, and the changes which its structures undergo in disease. The act or process of similarly treating a plant. (In this first sense anatomy is an art.)

2. The knowledge of the internal structure of human or animal bodies, or of plants, acquired by such dissections. (In this second sense anatomy is a science.)

II. Figuratively:

1. A skeleton.

"Oh that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth,
Then with a passion I would shake the world,
And rouse from sleep that fell anatomy
Which cannot hear a feeble lady's voice."
Shakesp.: *K. John*, iii. 4.

2. The body.

"... Oh, tell me, friar, tell me,
In what vile part of this anatomy
Doth my name lodge? tell me, that I may sack
The hateful mansion."
Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 3.

3. In ridicule: A thin, meager-looking person.

"They brought one Pinch, a hungry, lean-faced villain,
A mere anatomy, a mountebank,
A threadbare juggler, and a fortune-teller,
A needy, hollow ey'd sharp-looking wretch,
A living dead man."—Shakesp.: *Com. of Errors*, v. 1.

4. Such elaborate division and subdivision of anything as remind one of dissections by an anatomist.

"It is therefore in the anatomy of the mind as in that of the body; more good will accrue to mankind by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by studying too much such finer nerves and vessels as will forever escape our observation."—Pope.

B. Technically:

I. *Science*: The knowledge of the structure of organized bodies obtained by their dissection. (See A., I. 1, 2.) It is naturally divided into (1) Animal Anatomy, generally called by way of eminence simply *Anatomy*, and (2) Vegetable Anatomy.

1. *Animal Anatomy*: To this the name of *Zootomy* is sometimes applied. It is naturally subdivided into (a) Human and (b) Comparative Anatomy.

(a) *Human Anatomy*, or the anatomy of the human subject. It is sometimes called *Anthropotomy* (q. v.). The prejudice against allowing the body of a relative, or even a corpse of any kind, to be dissected, long retarded the progress of this highly important and useful department of human knowledge, the ancients, and many moderns, too, being obliged to limit their dissections to the dead bodies of the lower animals, drawing analogies thence to the human frame instead of directly studying the corpses of mankind. Happily this difficulty has now been in a large measure overcome in all civilized countries. Human anatomy is generally divided into three subdivisions, *Descriptive*, *General*, and *Pathological or Morbid Anatomy*. The first investigates the various organs of the human body as they are in health, and the third as they are in disease; while the second inquires into the tissues, structures, or characteristics which are common to several organs. Sometimes *Descriptive Anatomy*, as distinguished from that which is *General*, is called *Particular or Special*. Sometimes, again, a new category is added, *Surgical Anatomy*, which treats of the position of the several organs with the view to possible surgical operations.

(b) *Comparative Anatomy*: The science which compares the structure of man with that of the inferior animals, and also that of the several classes, orders, &c., of the animal kingdom among each other, to ascertain the resemblances and dissimilarities in their analogous structures and organs. The knowledge thus acquired is then used for the purposes of classification and for the study of development. This is the science of Cuvier, Owen, and Huxley.

"There is no just ground to fear that the time required to gain the requisite elementary knowledge of *Comparative Anatomy* will detract from that which ought to have been exclusively occupied in the study of human anatomy and surgery."—Owen: *Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Invertebrate Animals* (1843), p. 5.

¶ Akin to Comparative Anatomy are *Physiological Anatomy*, defined by Todd & Bowman (*Anat.*, vol. i., p. 28) as "that kind of anatomy which investigates structure, with a special view to function," &c.; *Transcendental Anatomy*, which inquires into the plan or model on which the animal structure and its several parts have been framed.

2. *Vegetable Anatomy*: The similar dissection of a plant, or any part of it, to ascertain its structure. It is sometimes called also *Phytotomy* (q. v.).

"... little was known of vegetable physiology, nothing of vegetable anatomy."—Lindley: *Introd. to Bot.* (3d ed., 1839), Pref.

II. Art:

1. The art described under A., I. 1 (v. q.).

2. *Artificial anatomy*: The art of making models in wax, or some similar material, of the several parts of the frame in health and disease.

ăn-a-trép'-tíc, a. [Gr. *anatreptikos*=turning over, overthrowing; *anatrepō*=to turn up or over, to overthrow; *ana*=up, and *trepō*=to turn.] Overturning, overthrowing. (Enfield.)

ăn-a-tríp'-sís, s. [Gr. *ana*=again, and *tribō*=rub.]

1. Treatment of disease by friction or rubbing; massage.

2. Crushing of stone in the bladder.

*a-nā'-trôn, *a-nā'-trūm, s. [Gr. *nitron*=natron, not saltpeter, but potassa, soda, or both. Lat. *nitrum*; Ital. *natrum*.] Old names for NATRON (q. v.).

an-ăt-rōp-oūs, a. [Gr. *anatrepō*=to turn up or over.]

Bot.: The term applied to the position of an ovule of which the whole inside has been so reversed that the apex of the nucleus, and consequently the foramen, corresponds with the base of the ovule, with which, however, it maintains a connection by means of a vascular cord called the *raphe*. Examples: the almond, the apple, the ranunculus, &c.

ăn-ăux'-ite, s. [Gr. *anauxēs*=not increasing; *an*, priv., and *auxō*=*auxanō*=to cause to increase.] A mineral, a variety of clay, but placed by Dana under the same number as Comolite. It is translucent, is of greenish-white color and pearly luster, and contains about 55.7 parts of silica, a large percentage of alumina, 11.5 of water, a little magnesia, and protoxide of iron. It occurs at Bilin, in Bohemia.

ăn-būr-ỹ, ăn-bēr-rỹ, ăm-būr-ỹ, s. [A. S. *ampre*, *ōmpre*=a crooked swelling vein.]

1. A soft wart on a horse's neck.

*2. The disease called "fingers and toes" in turnips. The roots of turnips grown in too wet soil or otherwise unfavorable conditions, rot, and send forth an offensive smell. Insects are then attracted to the decaying structure, and deposit their eggs, which in due time generate larvæ, whose office it is to consume the putrid bulb. One of the species most commonly found is the *Trichocera hiemalis*, or Winter Gnat.

-ance, or -ăn-çỹ. An English suffix, corresponding to and derived from the Lat. *-antia*; as Eng. *abundance*, Lat. *abundantia*. It is=the state of: as *abundance*=the state of abounding; *temperance*=the state of being temperate.

*ăn-çell'e, s. [From Lat. *ancilla*.] A hand-maid.

"Glorius virgin, mayden, moder off God,
Doughter and ancelle, which milkest with-all
The Sone of God with thy brestes brod."

The Romans of Partenay (ed. Skeat), 6,455-7.

ăn-çest-ōr, *ăun-çest-ōr, *ăn-çes-tre, *ăn-çes-soiure, s. [Fr. *ancêtre*; O. Fr. *ancessour*; Sp. & Port. (pl.) *antecessores*; Ital. *antecessore*. From Lat. *antecessor*=he who goes before; *antecedo*=to go before.] One from whom a person is descended, whether on the father or mother's side. It is distinguished from *predecessor*, one who previously held the office to which one has now succeeded.

"But I will for their sakes remember the covenant of their ancestors, whom I brought forth out of the land of Egypt. . . ."—Lev. xxvi. 45.

ăn-çes-tōr'-i-ăl, a. [Eng. *ancestor*; -ial.] Ancestral.

"... they wish to adhere to their ancestral form of a regal government."—Lewis: *Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xi., § 1.

ăn-çes-trăl, ăn-çes-trěl, a. [Formed as from Lat. *antecessoralis*.] Pertaining to ancestors; derived from or possessed by ancestors.

"He generally vegetated as quietly as the elms of the avenue which led to his ancestral grange."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

ăn-çes-trěss, s. [O. Eng. *ancestre*; -ess.] A female ancestor. (More usually *ancestor* is used in a feminine sense.)

ăn-çes-trỹ, *ăn-çes-trië, *ăun-çes-trië, *ăun-çes-triye, s. [O. Eng. *ancestre*; -y.]

1. The whole series or succession of persons, the last pair of whom were one's father and mother; the men and women who lived in one's country before he was born, and came of the same race as he now is.

"... Many precious rites
And customs of our rural ancestry
Are gone or stealing from us."

Wordsworth: *The Excursion*, bk. ii.

2. High birth, aristocratic or otherwise honorable lineage.

"Heirs to their labors, like all high-born heirs,
Vain of our ancestry as they of theirs."

Byron: *Opening of Drury Lane Theater*, 1812.

*ănçh'-ënt-rỹ, s. [ANCIENTRY.]

*ăn'-chě-șoũn, s. [ENCHESON.]

ănch-i-ê'-ta, s. [Named after P. Anchietea, a Brazilian writer on plants.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Violaceæ, or Violet-worts. *A. salutaris*, a creeping bush, smelling like cabbage,



Anchietea Salutaris: Branch, Flower, and Seed.
(One-fourth natural size.)

is a native of Brazil, and is considered by the inhabitants of that country as useful in skin diseases. It is also a purgative.

ănch'-i-lōps, s. [Gr. *angchilōps*=a sore at the inner corner of the eye: *angchi*=near; *l* euphonic; and *ōps*=the eye.] Same meaning as the Greek word.

ănch-i-thēr'-i-ũm, s. [Gr. *angchi*=near; *thērion*=a beast, specially a wild beast hunted.] A fossil mammal belonging to the family Palæotheriidae. It has been called also *Hipparitherium*, suggesting an affinity to the horse in the neighboring family of Equidae. The *A. Aurelianense* occurs in Miocene rocks in Spain, France, Germany, and in Nebraska.

"The second and fourth toes may be subsequently developed as in the rhinoceros; or they may be represented only by mere splint-like rudiments of their metacarpals, as in the horse. All intermediate conditions are met with in various extinct forms, as Palæotherium, *Anchitherium*, and *Hipparion*."—*Flower: Osteol. of the Mammalia* (1870), p. 265.

ăn-chō'-ic, ăç'-id, s.

Chemistry: Lepargylic acid, $C_9H_{16}O_4 = (C_7H_{14})''(CO''OH)_2$. A diatomic, dibasic, fatty acid, obtained by the action of nitric acid on Chinese wax, and on the fatty acids of coconut oil.

ănch'-ōr (1), *ăn'-cre, *ăn'-kre, *ăn'-kēr, s. [A. S. *ancer*, *ancor*, *oncor*. In Sw. *ankar*, *ankare*; Dan., Dut., & Ger. *anker*; Irish *ankaire*, *ancoir*, *ingin*; Gael. *acair*; Cornish *ankar*; Arm. *ancor*; Fr. *ancre*; Sp. *ancla*, *ancora*; Port. and Ital. *ancora*; Lat. *ancora*, less properly *anchora*; Gr. *ankura*; Russ. *iacor*; Pers. *anghar*. All from a root *anc* or *ang*=a bend. In Sansc. *ak*, *ankamī*, *ake*=to bend; *ankas*=a bend or curve.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The well-known instrument for mooring a ship. (Described at length under B. 1.)

¶ Of the several nautical phrases arranged under B. 1, some have made their way into ordinary English. Specially—

To cast anchor:

(a) *Lit.*: To drop the anchor into the sea with the design of mooring the vessel.

"Regularly at that season several English ships cast anchor in the bay."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(b) *Fig.*: To infix itself firmly in a rock, as a tree does on a mountain side.

"Aloft the ash and warrior oak,
Cast anchor in the rifted rock."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, I. xii.

To drop the anchor, or to drop anchor: To let it run down into the sea. The same as *cast anchor*.

"Eutering with the tide,

He dropp'd his anchors and his oars he ply'd,
Furl'd every sail, and drawing down the mast,
His vessel moor'd, and made with haulers fast."

Dryden.

To lie at anchor: To remain steady in the water without drifting; being held to a nearly fixed spot by the anchor.

To ride at anchor: The same as to lie at anchor, but employing more motion.

"Far from your capital my ship resides
At Reithrus, and secure at anchor rides."

Pope.

To weigh anchor: To heave or raise the anchor from the ground to which it is fastened.

2. *Fig. Scripture, &c.*: That which gives stability and security to hope or faith or the affections.

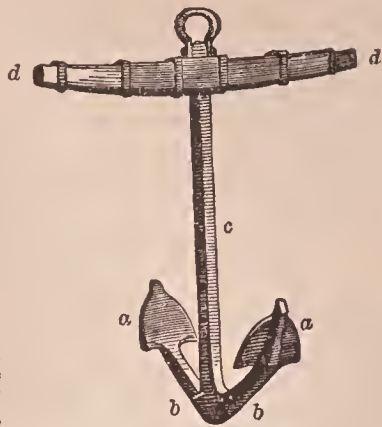
"Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the vail."—Heb. vi. 19.

B. Technically:

1. *Mech. & Naut.*: A well-known instrument for preventing a ship from drifting, by mooring her to

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

the bottom of the sea, provided that the water is shallow enough to permit of this being done. Its invention was at a very early period. Those of the early Greeks were simply large stones, sacks filled with sand, or logs of wood loaded with lead. Then the Tuscans, or Midas, king of Phrygia, introduced a tooth, or *fluke*, which was ultimately exchanged for two. The modern anchor consists of a long bar or *shank* of iron



Anchor.

(c), branching out at the lower extremity into two arms (b) ending in flukes (a), barbed at their extremity, and with a stock of oak or wood (d) at the upper one, while it terminates in a ring, to which a rope or chain is affixed. The arms or flukes are designed to penetrate and fix themselves in the sea-bottom. They consist of a *blade*, a *palm*, and a *bill*. The one end of the shank is made square to receive and hold the stock steadily in its place without turning. To keep the stock also from shifting along the shank there are raised on it from the solid iron, or welded on it, two square tenon-like projections, called *nuts*. The end of the shank next the stock is called the *small round*. The other extremity, where the arms and the shank unite, is called the *crown*; and the points of the angle between the arms and the shank, the *throat*. A distance equal to that between the throat of one arm and its bill [BILL] is marked on the shank from the place where it joins the arms, and is called the *trend*. The use of the shank is to present an attachment for the cable. [CABLE, SHACKLE, GANGER.] That of the stock is to make the anchor fall in such a way as to enable one of the flukes easily to infix itself in the ground. Large vessels have more anchors than one, which are stowed in different parts of the ship. The best bower to the starboard, the *small bower* [BOWER] to the port-board, with the flukes on the bill-board, the *sheet anchor* on the afterpart of the fore-channels on the starboard side, and the *spare anchor* on the port side. [For other anchors see STREAM, KEDGE, GRAPNEL, MUSHROOM, FLOATING, MOORING.]

2. *Naut.* Some technical phrases which have found their way into English literature have already been given. [A. 1.] Others are the following:

An anchor is said to *come home* when it is wrenched out of the ground and dragged forward by the violence of the wind or the sea, or by the strength of a current. It is *foul* if it become entangled with the cable; *a-wash*, when the stock is hove up to the surface of the water; *a-peak*, when the cable is so drawn as to bring the ship directly over it; *a-cockbill* [A-COCKBILL], when hanging vertically; *a-tip*, when drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction; and *a-weigh*, when it has been drawn just out of the ground and hangs vertically.

At anchor is the same as anchored.

To back an anchor is to lay down a small anchor ahead of the one by which the ship rides, with the cable fastened to the crown of the principal one to aid in preventing its "coming home."

To cat the anchor: To draw the anchor to the cat-head by means of a machine called the "cat."

To fish the anchor: To employ a machine called a "fish" to hoist the flukes of an anchor to the top of the bow.

To steer the ship to her anchor: To steer the ship to the spot where the anchor lies while the cable is being heaved on board the ship.

To shoe the anchor: To cover the flukes of it with a triangular plank of wood to enable it to fix itself more tenaciously in a soft bottom.

To sweep the anchor: To dredge at the bottom of the anchoring ground for a lost anchor.

To throw the anchor: The same as Cast the anchor (A. 1.).

3. *Art.*: The shape of a buckle, the latter being usually described as having a tongue and an anchor.

4. *Arch.*: A kind of carving somewhat resembling an anchor. It is generally used as part of the enrichment of the bottoms of capitals in the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders, or as that of the boustins of bed-moldings in Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian cornices, anchors and eggs being carved alternately throughout the whole building.

5. *Her.*: An anchor is an emblem of hope.

C. In composition, *anchor* is a substantive.

anchor-ground, s. Ground suitable for anchoring. It should not be too deep, or too shallow, or rocky. [ANCHORAGE.]

anchor-hold, s.

1. *Lit.*: The hold or fastness of the anchor.

2. *Fig.*: Security.

anchor-lining, s. [BILL-BOARDS.]

anchor-smith, s. A smith who forges anchors.

"Smithing comprehends all trades which use either forge or file, from the anchor-smith to the watch-maker." —Macon.

anchor-stock, s. The transverse beam of wood or bar of iron near the ring of an anchor.

anchor-watch, s. [WATCH, II. 1.]

ānch-ōr, *ān-cre, *ān-kre, v. t. & i. [From the substantive. In Sw. *ankra*; Dan. *ankre*; Dut. *ankeren*; Ger. *ankern*; Fr. *ancrer*; Sp. *ancilar*, *ancorar*; Port. *ancorar*; Ital. *ancorarsi*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Naut.*: To moor by means of an anchor.

2. *Fig.*: To fix firmly, to cause to rest.

"... and great Pompey
Would stand, and make his eyes grow in my brow;
There would he anchor his aspect, and die
With looking on his life."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 5.

"Stars countless, each in his appointed place,
Fast anchored in the deep abyss of space."

Cowper: *Retirement*.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Naut.*: To come to an anchor.

"Hoarse o'er her side the rustling cable rings;
The sails are furl'd; and anchoring round she swings."
Byron: *Corsair*, i. 4.

2. *Fig.*: To fix (the eye) upon.

"Posthumus anchors upon Imogen:
And she, like harmless lightning, throws her eye
On him."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

*ānch-ōr (2), s. [ANCHORITE.]

*ānch-ōr (3), s. [ANKER.]

ānch-ōr-ā-ble, a. [Eng. *anchor*; -able.] Able to be used as a place of anchorage.

"... and the sea everywhere twenty leagues from land anchorable." —Sir T. Herbert's *Travels*, p. 40.

ānch-ōr-ā-car-pā-čē-ā, s. [From Gr. *ankura* = (1) an anchor, (2) a hook; and *karpos* = the wrist, the carpus.]

Zool.: The name given by Milne-Edwards to a tribe of Entomostracans, belonging to the order Lerneadæ. They attach themselves to their prey by means of long, arm-shaped appendages springing from the thorax, united to each other at the tip, and terminating in a horny button in the center.

ānch-ōr-ā-čēr-ā-čē-ā, s. [From Gr. *ankura* = (1) an anchor, (2) a hook; and *keras* = a horn.]

Zool.: The name given by Milne-Edwards to a tribe of Entomostracans, belonging to the order Lerneadæ. They attach themselves to their prey by means of the head itself, which is furnished with one or more pairs of horn-shaped appendages, projecting laterally. It contains the families, Penelladæ and Lerneoceradæ.

ānch-ōr-āge (age = īg), s. [Eng. *anchor*; -age. In Fr. *ancrage*; Sp. *ancoraje*.]

*1. The hold of the sea-bottom by the anchor.

"Let me resolve whether there be indeed such efficacy in nurture and first production, for if that supposal should fail us, all our anchorage were loose, and we should but wander in a wild sea." —Wotton.

2. The set of anchors belonging to a vessel.

"The bark that hath discharg'd her freight
Returns with precious lading to the bay
From whence at first she weigh'd her anchorage."
Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, i. 2.

3. Duty paid at a port for permission to anchor.

"This corporation, otherwise a poor one, holds also the anchorage in the harbor, and bushelage of measurable commodities, as coals, salt, &c., in the town of Fowey." —Carew: *Survey of Cornwall*.

4. A place suitable for anchoring in—that is, a place in which the water is of convenient depth, and the bottom such as will permit the anchor to hold. (This meaning, which is not in Johnson, as if it were unknown in his time, is now the almost exclusive signification of the word anchorage.)

"... the water was so deep that no anchorage could be found." —Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xi.

5. A support that holds on like an anchor, as, the anchorages of a suspension bridge.

ānch-ōr-ā-stōm-ā-čē-ā, s. pl. [From Gr. *ankura* = (1) an anchor, (2) a hook; and *stoma* = mouth.] The name given by Milne-Edwards to a tribe of Entomostracans belonging to the order Lerneadæ. They attach themselves to their prey by means of their stout foot-jaws, which are armed with strong hooks.

ānch-ōred, pa. par. & a. [ANCHOR, v.]

As adjective:

1. Held by an anchor.

"In the anchor'd bark." —Byron: *Corsair*, i. 7.

2. Shaped like an anchor; forked. (Used of a serpent's tongue.)

"Shooting her anchor'd tongue,
Threat'ning her venom'd teeth."

More: *Song of the Soul*, II. ii. 29.

3. *Her.*: An anchored cross is one the four extremities of which resemble the flukes of an anchor, as shown in the illustration. It is called also *anchry* or *ancré*. It is designed to be emblematic of hope through the cross of Christ. Cf. Heb. vi. 19, "Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast."



Anchored Cross

ānch-ōr-ēl-lā, s. [Dimin. of Lat. *anchora* or *ancora* = little anchor.] A genus of Entomostracans, the typical one of the family Anchorelladæ. The *A. uncinata* is parasitic on the cod and the haddock. The *A. rigosa* was taken upon a cod.

ānch-ōr-ēl-lā-dæ, s. pl. [From *anchorella* (q. v.).] A family of Entomostracans, belonging to the order Lerneadæ and the tribe Anchoracarpacæ.

ān-čhōr-ēss, *ān-crēs, s. [Eng. *anchor* = anchorite; -ess, to mark the feminine gender.] A female anchorite.

"Anchoresses that dwell

Mewed up in walls." —Fairfax: *Tasso*.

"To this secluded spot, now famous more
Than any grove, mount, plain had been before,
By relique, vision, burial, or birth,
Of anchoress or hermit."

Browne: *Brit. Pastorals*, ii. 4.

ānch-ōr-ēt-ic, **ānch-ōr-ēt-ic-al**, a. [Eng. *anchoret*, -ic, -ical. In Fr. *anachorétique*; Sp. *anacoretico*; Port. *anachoretico*; Gr. *anachōrētikos*.] Pertaining to an anchorite; after the manner of a hermit.

ānch-ōr-ice, s. Ice formed at the bottom of a river, lake, &c.

***ānch-ōr-idge**, s. [Probably a corruption of Eng. *anchorage* (q. v.).] The porch of a church, particularly that of Durham, the church being compared to a ship. (Kennet's *MSS. Gloss.*) (Boucher.)

ānch-ōr-ing, pr. par. [ANCHOR, v.]

ānch-ōr-ite, **ānch-ōr-ēt**, **ān-āch-ōr-ēt**, ***an-āch-ōr-ite**, ***ānch-ōr**, ***ān-kēr**, s. [A. S. *ancer*; Fr. *anachorète*; Sp. & Ital. *anacoreta*; Port. & Lat. *anachoreta*; Gr. *anachōrētēs*, from *anachōrēō* = to go back, to retire: *ana* = backward, and *chōrēō* = to make room for another, to retire; *chōros* = space, room.]

I. Literally:

1. *Church History*: Any person who, from religious motives, has renounced the world, and retired from it into seclusion. (For the distinctions between the various kinds of ASCETICS, see that word. See also EREMITES.) The peculiarity of the anchorites, properly so called, was, that though they had retired for solitude to the wilderness, yet they lived there in fixed abodes (generally caves or hovels) in place of wandering about. When they did travel they slept wherever night overtook them, so that visitors might not know where to find them. They were most numerous in the Egyptian desert, where they lived on roots and plants, believing that to afflict the body was the best method of spiritually benefiting the soul. Most of them were laymen; there were also female anchorites. They first arose, it is said, about the middle of the third century, and in the seventh the Church extended its control over them, and ultimately threw difficulties in the way of any one who wished to adopt such a mode of life. [ASCETIC, EREMITIC, MONASTICISM, MONK, &c.]

2. *In a general sense*: Any person of similar habits to those of the old anchorites now described. The mistaken desire to retreat from the "world" to the wilderness is not distinctively Christian; it tends to manifest itself to a greater or less extent in all religions and in all ages. Anchorites of various Hindoo ascetic sects are at present to be found among the jungles and hills of India, and they were much more numerous when the dominant faith in that land was Buddhism.

"To desperation turn my trust and hope!

An anchor's cheer in prison be my scope."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

"Yet lies not love dead here, but here doth sit,
Vow'd to this trench, like an anchorite." —Donne.

"Stooped ever to that anchorite's behest."

Scott: *Vision of Don Roderick*, ver. 30.

"... I know that with mankind,

Thy fellows in creation, thou dost rarely

Exchange thy thoughts, and that thy solitude

Is as an anchorite's, were it but holy."

Byron: *Manfred*, iii. 1.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũ; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũ. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

II. Figuratively. The anchorite of the forest is the bear.

ān'-chōv-ŷ, ān-chō'-vŷ, s. [In Sw. *anjovis*; Dan. *anchovis*; Dut. *ansjovis*; Ger. *anschove*; Fr. *anchois*; Sp. *anchoa*, *anchova*; Port. *anchova*; Ital. *acciuga*; Lat. *aphya*, *apua*; Gr. *aphuē*, usually translated an anchovy or sardine, but according to Yarrell and Adams, the mackerel-midge (*Motella glauca*).] (*Liddell & Scott*.) A fish, the *Engraulis encrasicolus* of Fleming; the *E. vulgaris* of Cuvier. It belongs to the Clupeidæ, or Herring family. In general, its length is from four to five inches; but specimens have been found seven and a half inches



Anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*).

long. It is common in the Mediterranean and parts of the ocean. Shoals of anchovies annually enter the Mediterranean, and various fisheries exist along its northern shores, the most celebrated being at Gorgona, a small island west of Leghorn. Sometimes another species, the *E. meletta*, is either mixed with, or substituted for, the genuine fish.

anchovy-pear, s. The English name of the genus *Grias*, which is placed by Lindley doubtfully under the order Barringtoniaceæ (Barringtoniads). *Grias cauliflora*, the stem-flowering anchovy-pear, is an elegant tree, with large leaves, which grows in the West Indies. The fruit, which is eaten, tastes like that of the mang, and is pickled in the same way.

anchovy-sauce, s. A sauce made of the fish called anchovy.

ān-chū'-sa, s. [In Ital. *ancusa*; Sp. & Lat. *anchusa*.] From Gr. *angchousa*=alkanet; *angchō*=to press tight, to strangle; so called from a ridiculous notion entertained by Dioscorides that one might kill a viper if he irritated its throat by spitting into its mouth after having chewed the leaves of alkanet. A genus of plants belonging to the order Boraginaceæ (Borage-worts). It contains two well-known and widely distributed species, the *A. officinalis*, the Common, and the *A. sempervirens*, the Evergreen Alkanet. *Lycopsis arvensis* is sometimes called *Anchusa arvensis*. The real alkanet, once termed *Anchusa tinctoria*, now figures as *Alkanna tinctoria*. [ALKANNA, ALKANET.] A beautiful species, sometimes cultivated in flower-borders, is *Anchusa paniculata* or *Italica*.

ānch-ū'-sīne, s. [Eng. *anchusa*; -ine.] A red coloring matter obtained from the plant formerly called *Anchusa tinctoria*, but now *Alkanna tinctoria*.

ānch-ŷ-lōč-ēr-ās, s. [Gr. *angkylos*=crooked, and *keras*=horn.] A shell belonging to the class Cephalopoda. The *A. Calloviensis* occurs in the Kelloway rock.

ānch-ŷ-lō'sed, ānk-ŷ-lō'sed, ānc-ŷ-lō'sed, a. (or pa. par. of a verb *anchylose*, not used). [Gr. *angkyloō*, 1 fut. *angkylosō*=to crook, hook, or bend; *angkylē*=the bend of the arm; *angkos*=a bend or hollow.]

Anat.: Having an anchylosis. (Used of two bones, &c., so firmly united as to prevent motion between them.)

"... they [the teeth] are always lodged in sockets; and never anchylosed with the substance of the jaw."—Owen: *Classif. of Mammalia*, pp. 11, 12.

ānch-ŷ-lō'-sis, ānk-ŷ-lō'-sis, ānc-ŷ-lō'-sis, s. [Gr. *angkylosis*=a stiffening of the joints or of the eyelids.] [ANCHYLOSED.]

Anat.: The coalescence of two bones, so as to prevent motion between them. If anything keep a joint motionless for a long time, the bones which constitute it have a tendency to become anchylosed, in which case all flexibility is lost. In other cases, when anchylosis is the lesser of two evils, the bones which nature is about to weld together should be kept in the positions in which they will be of the greatest use when the union between them takes place.

"Had immobility been the object to be attained, that might have been more effectually accomplished by the fusion of the extremities of the segments together, as in anchylosis."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 138.

ānch-ŷ-lōt'-ic, ānk-ŷ-lōt'-ic, ānc-ŷ-lōt'-ic, a. [From Eng. *anchylosis*.] Pertaining to anchylosis.

***ān'-cien-čŷ**, s. [Eng. *ancien(t)*; -cy. In Fr. *ancien*.] Antiquity. [ANCIENTY.]

"... And the rest of the bishops follow him, in their due precedence, according to the dignity and *anciencies* of their respective sees."—*Jura Cleri*, p. 42.

ān'-cient, a. & s. [Fr. *ancien*; Sp. *anciano*; Ital. *anziano*, from *anzi*=before. Cognate with Lat. *antiquus*=old, ancient; *anticus*=in front, foremost; and *ante*=before.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

†1. Old, estimated tacitly or explicitly by the standard of human life.

(a) Pertaining to persons advanced in years. (Opposed to *young*.)

"... Then they began at the *ancient* men which were before the house."—*Ezek.* ix. 6.

(b) Pertaining to things which have existed for some considerable time in one's history. (Opposed to *recent*.)

"But they, upon their *ancient* malice, will Forget, with the least cause, these his new honors."—*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

2. Old, estimated by the average duration of that to which the term *ancient* is applied.

"... some far-spreading wood Of *ancient* growth."—*Cowper*: *Task*, bk. 1.

"... an *ancient* castle overgrown with weeds and ivy."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. Old, estimated by the historic standard of time. (a) Opposed to modern, and especially referring, at the present day, to the centuries anterior to the fall of the Roman Empire. (In this sense, which is the most common use of the word, it is opposed to *modern*.)

"The whole history of *ancient* and of modern times records no other such triumph of statesmanship."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

(b) In the mouth of one who lived at an early period of the world's history, it meant an age prior to his own.

"Is this your joyous city, whose antiquity is of *ancient* days?"—*Isa.* xxiii. 7.

4. Old, estimated by the geological standard of duration.

"Processes now going on in nature on a small scale, or imitated artificially by man, may enable us to comprehend imperfectly in what manner some of these infinitely grander *ancient* metamorphoses were effected."—*Murchison*: *Siluria*, ch. i.

5. From eternity.

"Thales affirms that God comprehended all things, and that God was of all things the most *ancient*, because He never had any beginning."—*Raleigh*.

¶ The words *ancient* and *old* are akin in meaning, and it is not easy to draw an absolutely precise line between their respective significations. *Old*, being opposed to *new*, is especially used of anything which is fresh when new, but has a tendency to wear out when old, or has nearly reached its proper term of existence, as an *old* hat; but it is also used when the lapse of time has increased instead of diminished the value of an article, as *old* wine. So also we speak of the *old* masters, meaning those who lived long ago, not those who are advanced in years. Finally, *old* generally indicates a lesser amount of duration than *ancient*. [OLD.]

II. Technically:

In Law:

Ancient writings: Legal documents more than thirty years old.

B. As substantive:

Ordinary Language:

†1. An old man, especially when invested with important office in the community.

"The Lord will enter into judgment with the *ancients* of His people, and the princes thereof."—*Isa.* iii. 14.

"The *ancient* and honorable, he is the head; and the prophet that teacheth lies, he is the tail."—*Ibid.*, ix. 15.

*2. A predecessor in anything.

"He toucheth it as a special pre-eminence of Junias and Andronicus, that in Christianity they were his *ancients*."—*Hooker*.

¶ The reference is to Paul's statement, "Andronicus and Junia, my kinsmen and my fellow-prisoners, ... who also were in Christ before me." (Rom. xvi. 7.)

3. (*Plur.*) Those who lived long ago. To us in general this means before the fall of the Roman Empire, the relapse into semi-barbarism which followed its overthrow, making a great gap in time between the civilization of what may be called the old world and that now existing. In this sense, *ancients* is opposed to *moderns*. This is the common use of the word.

"Some by old words to fame have made pretense, *Ancients* in phrase, mere moderns in their sense."—*Pope*: *Essay on Criticism*, 324, 325.

¶ To those who lived in the early ages of the world, of course the term signified men of a considerably prior date.

"As saith the proverb of the *ancients*. . . ."—1 Sam. xxiv. 13.

4. The Being existent from eternity.

"I beheld till the thrones were cast down, and the *Ancient* of days did sit."—*Dan.* vii. 9 (see also verses 13, 22).

***ān'-cient, *ān-shēnt**, s. [A corruption of Fr. *enseigne*, from Low Lat. *insignia*, Lat. *insigne*=a standard.] [ENSIGN.]

I. Of things:

1. A flag, ensign, or streamer of a ship, and formerly the flag or ensign also of a regiment.

"... ten times more dishonorable ragged than an old-faced *ancient*."—*Shakesp.*: 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

"It was a spectacle extremely delightful to behold the jacks, the pendants, and the *ancients* sporting in the wind."—*Don Quixote* (ed. 1687), p. 569. (*Boucher*.)

2. *Heraldry*: (a) In the form *anshent*=the guidon used at funerals. (b) A small flag ending in a point.

II. Of persons: The bearer of a flag, a flag-bearer, an ensign-bearer, an ensign in a regiment.

"This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it—The same indeed, a very valiant fellow."—*Shakesp.*: *Othello*, v. i.

"'Tis one Iago, *ancient* to the general."—*Ibid.*, ii. 4.

"... *ancient* Pistol."—*Shakesp.*: 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

"... and now my whole charge consists of *ancients*, corporals, lieutenants, gentlemen of companies . . ."—*Shakesp.*: 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

ān'-cient-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *ancient*; -ly.] In ancient times; in times long gone by; the antiquity being estimated in any of the ways mentioned under ANCIENT (q. v.).

"The colewort is not an enemy, though that were *anciently* received, to the vine only, but to any other plant, because it draweth strongly the fattest juice of the earth."—*Bacon*.

"... for new varieties are still occasionally produced by our most *anciently* domesticated productions."—*Darwin*: *Origin of Species*, ch. xiv.

ān'-cient-nēss, s. [Eng. *ancient*; -ness.] The state of having existed from ancient or old times; antiquity.

"The Fescenine and Saturnian were the same; they were called Saturnian from their *ancientness*, when Saturn reigned in Italy."—*Dryden*.

ān'-cient-rŷ, *ān'-chēnt-rŷ, s. [Eng. *ancient*; -ry. In Fr. *ancien*; Ital. *ancianita*.]

1. The honor or dignity of having ancestry capable of being traced a long way back.

"Wherefore, most foolishly do the Irish think to ennoble themselves by wresting their *ancientry* from the Spaniard, who is unable to derive himself from any in certain."—*Spenser*: *On Ireland*.

2. The people of ancient lineage taken collectively.

"... wronging the *ancientry*."—*Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 1.

3. Antiquity, or imitation of it.

"Heralds may here take notice of the antiquity of their art; and, for their greater credit, blazon abroad this precious piece of *ancientry*; for before the time of Semiramis we hear no news of coats or crests!"—*Gregory's Posthuma*, p. 236.

"You think the ten or twelve first lines the best; now I am for the fourteen last; add, that they contain not one word of *ancientry*."—*West to Gray*, Lett. 5, § 3.

***ān'-cient-ŷ**, s. [Eng. *ancient*; -y.] Age, antiquity. [ANCIENTY.]

"Is not the forenamed council of *ancienty* above a thousand years ago?"—*Martin*: *Marriage of Priests*, sign. I., ii. b.

ān-čī'-lē, s. [Lat.] A shield said to have fallen from heaven during the reign of Numa Pompilius. It was believed to be the shield of Mars; and as the prosperity of Rome was supposed to depend upon its preservation, eleven others were made like it, that any one wishing to steal it might not know which to take. (Could it have been originally a lump of meteoric iron?)

"Recorded to have been sent from heaven in a more celestial manner than the *ancile* of ancient Rome."—*Potter*: *On the Number 666*, p. 176.

"The Trojans secured their palladium, the Romans their *ancile*; and now the Roman Catholics have so great care of their images."—*Brevint*: *Saul and Samuel at Endor* p. 385.

ān-čīl-lār'-i-a, s. [Lat. *ancilla*=a maid-servant.] A genus of shells belonging to the family Buccinidæ. Both the shell and the animal resemble those of *Oliva*. Recent—twenty-three species from the Red Sea, India, Madagascar, Australia, and the Pacific Ocean. Fossil, twenty-one. Eocene—Britain, France, &c. (*Woodward*, 1851.)

ān-čīl-lār-ŷ, ān-čīl-lār-ŷ, a. [Lat. *ancillaris*=pertaining to female servants.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to female servants or their occupation; subservient.

2. Auxiliary, aiding.

"It is beneath the dignity of the king's courts to be merely *ancillary* to other inferior jurisdictions."—*Blackstone*.

ān-čīl'-lē, s. [Lat. *ancilla*.] A maid-servant. (*Chaucer*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ăn-çip'-i-tal, ăn-çip'-i-tous, a. [Lat. *anceps*, genit. *incipitis*=(1) two-headed; (2) having two sides, double.]

Bot.: (The translation of the Latin *anceps*.) Two-edged, compressed, with two sharp edges, as the stem of an iris.

ăn-çis-trô-clă'-dê-æ, s. pl. [From *Ancistrocladus* (q. v.).] A new order of plants proposed by Planchon for the reception of a solitary and anomalous genus *Ancistrocladus*. The inflorescence is in panicles, with ten stamens in one row, five shorter than the others. The ovary is one-celled, with a single ovule. The fruit is a nut, crowned by the persistent calyx. Its nearest affinity is with the *Dipterocarpaceæ*.

ăn-çis-trô-clă'-dûs, s. [Gr. *ankistron*=a fish-hook; *ankos*=a bend or hollow; *klados*=a slip or shoot of a tree; *klao*=to break, to break off.] A genus of East Indian climbing plants, the type of Planchon's order *Ancistrocladæ* (q. v.).

ănc'-le, s. [ANKLE.]

***ănc'-ôme, *ônc'-ôme, *ûnc'-ôme, s.** [A. S.] A kind of boil, sore, or foul swelling in the fleshy parts.

"Swell bigger and bigger till it has come to an *ancome*."—*Marston: Eastward Hoe*, iii. 1.

ănc'-ôn (1), s. [Lat. *ancon*, genit. *anconis*; Gr. *ankôn*=the bend or hollow of the arm, the elbow.] 1. *Anatomy*: The apex of the elbow.

2. *Architecture* (plural *ancones*): (1) Ornaments on the keystones of arches, or on the side of door-cases; (2) the corners of walls or beams.

ănc'-ôn (2), s. & a. A kind of sheep.

As adjective:

"... this is known to have been the case with the *ancon* sheep."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 30.

ăn-cô'-nê-al, a. [Eng. *ancon*: -eal.] Pertaining to the ancon.

"The ulna is always characterized by a conspicuous, more or less compressed prolongation extending upward beyond the excavated humeral articular surface (sigmoid notch), and serving as the point of attachment to the extensor muscles of the fore-arm, called the olecranon or *anconal* process."—*Flower: Osteology of the Mammalia* (1870), p. 243.

ăn-cô'-nê-ûs, *ăn-cô'-nê-ûs, s. [Lat. *ancon*; Gr. *ankôn*=the elbow.]

Anat.: A muscle used in distending the fore-arm or cubit.

ăn-côn'-ôid, a. [Gr. *ankôn*=elbow, and *eidos*=form, appearance.] Elbow-shaped, angular.

ăn'-côn'-y, s. [Gr. *ankôn*=the elbow (?).]

Iron manufacture: A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three feet long, with two square round knobs, one at each end. (*Chambers*.) [BLOOM.]

***ăă'-cre, s.** [ANCHOR.]

***ăă'-cred, pa. par. & a.** [ANCHORED.]

***ăă'-crês, s.** [ANCHORESS.]

ăn-çyl'-ôd-ôn, s. [Gr. *angkylos*=bent, crooked, and *odus*=a tooth.] A genus of fishes of the family *Seiænidæ*.

ănç-yl'-lô'-şed, pa. par. & a. [ANCHYLOSED.]

ănç-yl'-lô'-sis, s. [ANCHYLOSIS.]

ănç-yl'-lôt'-ôm-ûs, s. [Gr. *angkylos*=(1) a bend in the arm; (2) a joint bent or stiffened by disease; (3) a loop, a thong; *temnô*=to cut.]

Surgery: (1) A crooked knife or bistoury. (2) A knife for dividing the *frænum lingue* in tongue-tied persons.

ăn-çyl'-ûs, s. [Gr. *angkylos*, adj.=crooked, curved, rounded.] A genus of fluviatile shells belonging to the family *Limnæidæ*. They have limpet-like shells, and are called river-limpets. In 1875 Tait estimated the recent species at forty-nine, and the fossil at eleven; the latter from the Eocene.

ănd, *ănde, conj. & s. [A. S. *and*; Dut. *en*; Ger. *und*. The English *and* and *an*=if, are essentially the same word, and were of old used almost interchangeably.] [AN.]

A. As conjunction:

*1. As expressing contingency.

"And thou wilt gyven vs any good."

Pierce the Plowman's Crede (1394, ed. Skeat), 393.

(a) As standing for *if*, *though*, or *although*.

"It is the nature of extreme self-lovers, as they will set an house on fire, and it were but to roast their eggs."—*Bacon*.

(b) As joined to *if*, and therefore redundant.

"I pray thee, Launce, *an* if thou seest my boy, Bid him make haste."

Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, iii. 1.

2. As a simple connecting particle, conjoining words with words, clauses with clauses, or sentences with sentences. This is now the normal use of the word *and*.

"Shem, and Ham, and Japheth."—*Gen.* vii. 13.

"Be fruitful, and multiply, and fill the waters in the seas, and let fowl multiply in the earth."—*Gen.* i. 22.

"And he put them altogether into ward three days. And Joseph said unto them the third day, This do, and live: for I fear God."—*Gen.* xlii. 17, 18.

B. As substantive:

"Thou servest me, I ween, w^t iffes and with *andes*."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 54.

"¶ In *Gen.* iii. 16. "Thy sorrow and thy conception"=the sorrow of thy conception. In this respect the English simply copies the Hebrew. A similar idiom exists in Latin. Virgil speaks of hurling "molem *et* montes" (a mass and mountains)=a mass of mountains.

**ănd* as a suffix.

Old English dialects: The present participle termination in northern dialects now superseded by the southern *-ing*.

"His glitterand armor shined far away."

Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 29.

ănd'-a, s. A genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ (Spurge-worts). Habitat, Brazil. The *Anda* is remarkable for the purgative properties of its seeds, in this respect resembling the not remotely allied plant, the well-known castor-oil. The Brazilians use them in indigestion, liver-complaints, jaundice, and dropsy. They are called *Purga da Paulistas*. Their rind roasted on the fire is used in diarrhoea brought on by cold. If steeped when fresh in water, they render the liquid so narcotic that it is sufficient to stupefy fish. The oil is well adapted for the purposes of the painter. The fruit is eatable.

ănd-ăb'-a-tîşm, s. [From Lat. *andabata*=a gladiator whose helmet was without any opening for the eyes.] Uneertainty.

"To state the question, that we might not fail to *andabatism*, we are to understand, that as there be two kinds of perfection, one of our way, the other of our country to which we are traveling; so there are two kinds also of fulfilling God's law, one of this life, the other of the next."—*Shelford: Learned Discourses* (1635), p. 121.

ănd-a-lûs'-ite, s. & a. [From *Andalusia*, in Spain, where it was first found; and *-ite*=*lithos*=stone.]

A. As substantive: A mineral classed by Dana with his *Subsilicates*. It is orthorhombic. The hardness in typical specimens is 7.5, but in some opaque kinds only 3-6. Its sp. gr. 3.1 to 3.2, 3.05 to 3.35; its luster vitreous; its color whitish-red, flesh-red, violet, pearl-gray, reddish-brown, or olive-green. There is strong double refraction. The composition is silica, 33 to 40.17; alumina, 50.96 to 61.9; sesquioxide of iron, 0.30 to 5.71; sesquioxide of manganese, 0.53 to 0.83; magnesia, 0.17 to 1.14; lime, 0.21 to 4.12; soda, 0.10; potassa, 0.30 to 1.50; water, 0.25 to 2.60. Dana divides *andalusite* into "Var. 1. Ordinary; 2. Chastolite (macle)." *Andalusite* is found in argillaceous schist, in gneiss, in mica-schist, and rarely in serpentine. It is sometimes allied to kaolin, to mica, or to eyanite. It occurs at Andalusia in Spain, in Germany, Austria, France, and Russia; at Killiney Bay, near Dublin, in Ireland; near Ballachulish, in Scotland; and at Cumberland in England. Myelin has the composition of cyanite and *andalusite*.

B. As adjective: Dana has an *Andalusite* group of minerals defined as anisometrie, containing only sesquioxides. It includes *andalusite*, *fibrolite*, *kyanite*, and *topaz*.

ănd-dăn'-tê, s. & adv. [Ital. *andante*=going, the pr. par. of *andare*=to go.] [WEND.]

1. **As substantive:** A moderately slow movement between *largo* and *allegro*. It is the third in order of the five kinds of musical movement.

"... and gives to prayer

The *adagio* and *andante* it demands."

Courper: Task, bk. ii.

2. **As adverb:** In the time described above.

ănd-dăn-tî'-nô, adv., a. & s. [Ital.] A movement quicker than *andante*, of which the word *andantino* is a diminutive. It is intermediate between *andante* and *allegretto*.

ănd-dar'-ăc, s. Red orpiment.

ănd-dă'-têş, s. [Celtic.] A goddess or female power worshipped in Britain in pagan times.

"And to *Andates*, female power! who gave

(For so they fancied) glorious victory."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

***ănd-dê'-nă, s.**

1. The swath made in the mowing of hay.

2. As much ground as a man could stride over at once.

Ănd'-êr-sôn-ville pris'-ôn, s. A prison established by the confederate states at Andersonville, Georgia, during the American civil war. The total number of deaths in Andersonville prison was 12,462, about one-third of which took place in the stockade and two-thirds in the hospital. The greatest number imprisoned at any one time was 33,006. Number of escapes, 328.

ănd'-êş-ite, s. [In Ger. *andesin*. From the Andes mountains, in which it occurs.] A trielinic mineral classed by Dana in his thirteenth, or Feldspar group of *Unisilicates*. The hardness is 5-6; the sp. gr. 2.61 to 2.74; the color white, gray, greenish, yellowish, or flesh red; the luster sub-vitreous, inclining to pearly. It consists of silica, 57.15 to 60.29; alumina, 17.62 to 26.78; sesquioxide of iron, 0.30 to 8.35; magnesia, 0.03 to 1.85; lime, 2.24 to 9.23; soda, 3.91 to 7.99; potassa, 0.05 to 3.99; and water, 0.34 to 3.84. It is often, if not always, altered oligoclase, and itself it sometimes changes to kaolin. It occurs in the Andes, in Canada, in France, and Austria. *Saecharite*, a variety of it, is found in Silesia. [ANDESITE.]

ănd'-dê-sy'te, s. [From *andesite*, but with *yte* in place of *ite*, to show that it is a rock, and not a mineral.] A syenite-like rock occurring in the Andes. One of its ingredients is the mineral *Andesite* (q. v.).

ănd-ir'-a, s. [The Brazilian name.] A genus of plants belonging to the papilionaceous sub-order. About twelve species are known, all tropical American trees of moderate height, with alternate equally pinnate leaves about a foot long, and axillary or terminal panicles of generally showy flowers. The fruit is one-seeded, drupaceous, and in aspect like a plum. *A. inermis* is the cabbage-tree of the West Indies. [CABBAGE-TREE.] Its bark and that of *A. retusa* are anthelmintic. In small quantities it is drastic, emetic, purgative, and narcotic, while in larger doses it is actually poisonous.

ănd-ir-a-gua'-câ, s. [A South American name of the Vampire Bat, *Phyllostoma spectrum*.] [PHYLLOSTOMIDÆ VAMPIRE.] There are two species of the blood-sucking vampire bats in South America belonging to the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*. These bats have sharp teeth, with which they make punctured wounds from which they suck the blood of their victims.

ănd'-ir-ôn, hănd'-ir-ôn, *ăwnd'-ir-ôn, *ăwynd'-yrne, *ăwynd'-êr, s. [In A. S. *brand-isen* is=a branding-iron or rod, a tripod (*Bosworth*), but this does not seem the origin of the English word. Sw. *brand-jern*; Fr. & Arm. *landier*; Mediæv. Lat. *andena*=an andiron. Skinner derives it (*a*) from *hand* and *irons*, or (*b*) from *and* and *irons*, or (*c*) from *brand* and *irons*. In Yorkshire the term *end-irons* (see

b) is applied to two coarse iron plates used to contract the fireplace. These being movable may be placed at a distance from each other when a large fire is wanted, and nearer when what is needed is only a small one. Boucher thinks that *and* in *and-irons* is the A. S. separable prep. *and*, Gr. *anti*, implying opposition, and that *andirons* are pieces of iron opposed to each other. Wedgwood believes the true etymology is the Flemish *wend-ijser*, from *wenden*=to turn; and *andiron* would then be the ræck in front of the kitchen dogs in which the spit turns.]

Generally in the plural: A pair of *andirons*=fire-dogs. A utensil consisting of two upright and generally ornamented pillars at some distance from each other, with a horizontal bar connecting them together. It was originally designed, as it still is in America, to prop up the extremities of logs of wood while they were being burned. Then it was used to support the ends of a spit.

"... Her *andirons*

(I had forgot them) were two winking Cupids."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

andiron brass, s. Lustrous brass, suitable to be used in the construction of *andirons*.

"And besides, I take it, *andiron* brass, which they call white brass, hath some mixture of tin to help the luster."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

ănd'-drăd-ite, s. [Named after the Portuguese mineralogist, D'Andrada, who first described it.] A mineral arranged by Dana as a sub-variety of garnet, and the variety chrome-garnet. He designates it "E. Lime Iron-garnet." It is the same as *Allochroite*. Its colors are various shades of yellow, green, brownish red, brown, and black. It is subdivided by Dana into—1. Simple Lime Iron-garnet: (a) *Topazolite*; (b) *Colophonite*; (c) *Melanite*, including *Pyreneite*; (d) *Dark-green Garnet*, including *Jelletite*. 2. *Manganesian Lime Iron-garnet*:



Andirons.

(a) Rothoffite, including Polyadelphite; (b) Ap-lome. 3. Yttriferous Lime iron-garnet, or Ytter-garnet. Sub-division 1 seems to include Calderite, the place of which is not yet thoroughly determined.

ân-dræ-ā, s. [Called after J. C. R. André, a German botanist.] The typical genus of the *Andræaceæ* (q. v.).

ân-dræ-ā-ċ-æ, s. pl. [From *Andræa* (q. v.).] Split-mosses. An order of acrogenous plants, placed by Lindley under his Muscales, or Muscal alliance. It contains only the single genus *Andræa*, which agrees with mosses in having a calyptra and operculum, and with Jungermanniaceæ in having a valvular theca.

ân-drân-ât-ôm-ÿ, s. [Gr. *anēr*, gen. *andros*=a man as opposed to a woman; and *anatomē*=dissection.] [ANATOMY.] The dissection of a human being, especially of the male sex.

ân-drē-as-bērg-ō-līte, s. [(1) Andreasberg, a bailiwick and town of the province of Hanover, in the Harz mountains, with mines of iron, cobalt, copper, and silver in the vicinity; (2) -lite.] A mineral, the same as *HARMOTOME* (q. v.).

ân-drē'n-ā, s. [From Gr. *anthrēnē*=a wasp.] A genus of bees—the typical one of the family *Andrenidae*.

ân-drē'n-ī-dæ, s. pl. [From *Andrena* (q. v.).] A family of bees, one of two constituting the sub-tribe *Anthophila*. They differ from the *Apidæ*, the other family, in having a short and blunt trunk, and in other respects. The species are all solitary in their habits.

ân-drē-ō-līte, s. [In Ger. *andreoilich*.] [ANDREASBERGOLITE.] A mineral, the same as *HARMOTOME* (q. v.).

ân-drē-ċ-ūm, s. [Gr. *anēr*, genit. *andros*=a man, as distinguished from a woman; and *oikos*=a house.]

Bot.: Rôper's name for the male system or apparatus of a plant; in other words, for the stamina.

ân-drōg'-ra-phīs, s. [Gr. *anēr*, genit. *andros*=a man; *graphis*=a style for writing.] A genus of plants belonging to the order *Acanthaceæ*. *A. paniculata*, called in India *Kariyat*, is a bitter tonic and stomachic, very similar to quassia. It is used in general debility, in convalescence after fever, and in an advanced stage of dysentery.

ân-drōg'-ÿn-al, a. [Formed as if from Lat. *androgynalis*.] [ANDROGYNE.] The same as *ANDROGYNOUS* (q. v.).

ân-drōg'-ÿn-al-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *androgynal*; -ly.] With the characteristics of hermaphrodites; at once male and female.

"The examples hereof have undergone no real or new transexion, but were *androgynally* born, and under some kind of hermaphrodites."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

ân-drōg'-ÿn-ē, s. [In Lat. *s. fem.*=a masculine, heroic woman; in Gr. feminine of *androgynos*=a hermaphrodite; from *anēr*, genit. *andros*=a man, a male; and *gynē*=a woman.] A hermaphrodite.

"Plato, under the person of Aristophanes, tells a story, how that at first there were three kinds of men, that is, male, female, and a third mixt species of the other two, called for that reason *androgynes*."—Ferrand: *Love Melancholy*, p. 72.

ân-drōg'-ÿn-ōūs, a. [Lat. *androgynus*=a hermaphrodite.] Presenting the characteristics of both sexes in the same individual; at once male and female; pertaining to a hermaphrodite.

"Early *androgynous* condition of the vertebrata."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, vol. i., p. vii.

"... hermaphrodite or *androgynous*."—*Ibid.*, vol. ii., part i., ch. vi.

Bot.: Producing both male and female organs on the same root, or in the same flower. (Loudon: *Cyclo. of Plants*, 1829, Gloss.)

ân-drō-mā'-nī-ā, s. [Gr. *aner*, genit. *andros*=a man, and Eng. *mania*.]

1. Nymphomania (q. v.).
2. An abnormal disposition exhibited by some women to assume masculine qualities.

ân-drō-mā'-nī-āc, s. [Gr. *andros*=a man, and Eng. *maniac*.] A woman afflicted with andromania.

ân-drōm'-ēd-ā, s. [Lat. and Gr.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: A daughter of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and Cassiope. It was fabled that she was chained to a rock by order of Jupiter Ammon, and then exposed to the attacks of a monster. Perseus released, and afterward married her. On her death she was changed into the constellation which bears her name. (Ovid: *Metam.*, iv. 670, &c.)
2. *Astron.*: A constellation, fancifully supposed to resemble a woman chained. It is in the northern hemisphere, and is surrounded by Cassiopeia, Lacerta, Pegasus, Pisces, Triangulum, and Perseus. It contains the bright stars Almach and Mirach, and Alpherat is on the boundary-line between it

and Pegasus. There is in the girdle of Andromeda a fine elliptic nebula, visible to the naked eye, and continually mistaken by the uninitiated for a comet. (Herschel: *Astron.*, § 874.)

On Sept. 21, 1898, the astronomers of the Pulkowa Observatory in Russia announced that they had discovered a stellated condensation in the center of this nebula, indicating that its nucleus is composed of stars instead of gas, like the matter surrounding it.

3. *Bot.*: A genus of plants belonging to the order *Ericaceæ*, or Heath-worts. A species (the *A. polifolia*, or Marsh Andromeda) occurs in the bogs of



Marsh Andromeda. (One-third natural size.)

Britain, the desolate character of the localities which it inhabits recalling to classical minds of fanciful tendency the barren rock to which Andromeda was chained (see No. 1). The Marsh Andromeda is an evergreen shrub, with beautiful rose-colored drooping flowers. Its shoots poison sheep, as do those of the *A. Mariana*, which grows in America; and the *A. ovalifolia*, of Nepal, acts with similar effect upon goats.

ân-drō-mēdeš, s. pl. [Gr. and Lat. *Andromedæ* (a); suff. -es.] *Astron.*: Meteors which appear to radiate from the constellation Andromeda, first observed on Nov. 27, 1872, and again on the same night of the month, in 1886. Also called *Bielids*.

"The other great shower occurs on the night of Nov. 27, and will be caused by the meeting of the earth with the meteors known as the *Andromedes*, or *Bielids*, which are closely related to the famous missing comet of Biela, if they are not in fact scattered debris of that comet itself."—Garrit P. Serviss, in *New York Journal*, Oct. 23, 1898.

ân-drō-pēt'-al-ōūs, s. [Gr. *anēr*=a man, and *petalon*.] Properly a leaf, but used by botanists for a petal.

Botany: Having stamens transformed into petals, as sometimes takes place when a single flower is converted into a double one.

ân-drōph'-a-gī, s. pl. [Gr. *Androphagoi*, the people described below; *androphagos*=eating human flesh; *anēr*=a man, and 2 aor. inf. *phagein*=to eat.] A race of cannibals, adjacent to Scythia, mentioned by Herodotus; hence cannibals generally.

ân-drō-phō-nō-mā'-nī-ā, s. [Gr. *androphonos*=man-killing, and *mania*=madness.] A mania for killing persons; homicidal insanity.

ân-drōph'-ōr-ūm, s. [Gr. *anēr*=a man, a male; and *phērō*=to bear.]

Bot.: Mirbel's name for the tribe formed by the union of the filaments in monadelphous plants. (Lindley: *Introd. to Bot.*)

ân-drōp'-ō-gōn, s. [In Sp., Port. & Ital. *andropogon*; from Gr. *anēr*=a man, and *pōgōn*=a beard; there being on the flowers a beard-like tuft of hairs.] A genus of plants belonging to the order *Graminaceæ*, or Grasses. *A. sorghum*, better known as *Holcus sorghum*, is extensively cultivated in India as a cereal. It is the Jowaree or Jondla of that country, and is called in English Great Millet. Another species, also grown in the Deccan as a cereal, is *A. saccharatus*, or Shaloo.

ân-dro-sēm'-ūm, s. [Lat. *androsæmon*; Gr. *androsaimon*, lit.=man's blood; *anēr*, genit. *andros*=a man, and *haima*=blood.]

*1. *Ancient classic writers*: A species of St. John's Wort, with blood-red juice: *Hypericum androsæmon*, *montanum* or *ciliatum*.

2. *Modern Botany*: A genus of plants belonging to the order *Hypericaceæ*, or Tutsans. The *A. officinale* is tonic and astringent.

ân-drō-sphīnx, s. [Gr. *androsphīnx*, from *anēr*=a man, and *sphīnx*.] A man-sphinx, that is, a sphinx with the bust of a man, and not, as is usually the case, with that of a woman.

ân-drōt'-ôm-ÿ, s. [Gr. *androtomēō*, lit.=to cut a man; *anēr*=a man, and *temnō*=to cut.] Dissection

of the human body, in contradistinction from zootomy, or dissection of the bodies belonging to the inferior animals.

ân'-droūs, in compos. [Gr. *anēr*=a man, a male.]

Bot.: Pertaining to the stamina. It is used only in composition, as *monandrous* plants, those with one stamen: *diandrous*, those with two, &c.

***ând'-swēre, v. & s.** [ANSWER.]

***ând'-vile, s.** [ANVIL.]

***a-nē'al.** [ANELE.]

a-nē'ar, adv. [Eng. *a*; -near.] Near.

ân-ēc-dō'-tal, a. [Eng. *anecdote*; -al.] Pertaining to anecdotes.

ân-ēc-dōte, s. [In Sw. *anekdot*; Dan. & Ger. *anekdote*; Dut. & Fr. *anecdote*; Port. *anekdota*; Ital. *aneddoto*; Gr. *anekdotos*=something not published, but kept secret: *an*, priv., and *ekdotos*=given out; *ek*=out, and *dotos*=granted; *didōmi*=to give.]

1. Originally something kept unpublished, secret history, or an ancient work not in fact published, though there was no intention of keeping its contents undivulged. The best collection of anecdotes, in this first sense of the word, is generally said to have been that of Muratori, in A. D. 1709: but the thing, if not the name, must have been much older.

"Some modern anecdotes aver,
He nodded in his elbow chair."—Prior.

2. A short but generally striking narrative of some single event in a person's history, related generally with a view of exhibiting his characteristic peculiarities. Among the best collections of anecdotes, in the modern sense, are the "Percy Anecdotes," sent forth by George Byerley and Joseph Clinton Robinson.

ân-ēc-dōt'-ic, ân-ēc-dōt'-ī-cal, a. [Eng. *anecdote*, -ic, -ical. In Fr. *anecdotique*; Port. *anecdotico*.]

1. Pertaining to anecdotes.

"Particular *anecdotal* traditions, whose authority is unknown or suspicious."—Bolingbroke to Pope.

2. In the habit of relating anecdotes.

ân-ēc-dōt'-ist, s. [Eng. *anecdote*; -ist. In Port. *anecdotista*.] One who relates anecdotes by word of mouth or by the pen.

ân-ēc-tā'-sī-ā, ân-ēc-tā'-sis, s. Gr. *an*, priv., and *ektasis*=extension.] Deficient size of an organ or part.

***ā-ne-hēde, s.** [A. S. *an*, *æn*=one; suffix *had*=Eng. *hood* or *head*; as in A. S. *wuduwanhad*=Eng. widowhood; *mædenhad*=Eng. maidenhead or maidenhood.] Oneness, union.

"The *anehede* of Godd with mannis soule."—Richard Rolle de Hampole, viii. (ed. Perry), p. 14.

***an-eī'-mī-ā, an-ē'-mī-ā, s.** [Gr. *aneimōn*=without clothing; *a*, priv., and *eima*=dress, a garment; *hennumi*=to dress. So called from the naked appearance of the spikes of inflorescence.] A genus of plants belonging to the order *Polypodiaceæ*, or Ferns. *A. tomentosa* smells like myrrh.

ân-ēl'-āce, ân-ēl'-ā-ċī-ō, s. [ANLACE.]

***ân-ē'le (1), a-nē'al, *an-nōy'le, v. t.** [A. S. *æl*=oil.] To administer extreme unction.

"Hyt ys not gode to be helut,
How a wyght schal be *an-elet*."

Instructions for Parish Priests (ed. Peacock), 1811-12.

***a-nē'le (2), v. t.** [Derivation uncertain, probably from Lat. *anelo*=to pant.] To attack, to worry. (R. Morris.) To approach. (Sir F. Madden.)

"Bothe wyth bullez and beréz and borez other quyte
And etaynez that hym *anelede*, of the heghe felle."
Sir Gawayne (ed. R. Morris), 722, 723

ân-ē-lēc'-trīc, a. & s. [Gr. *an*, priv., and Eng. *electrics* (q. v.).]

1. *As adjective*: Non-electric.

2. *As substantive (plur.)*: A term formerly used to designate those bodies which were commonly believed to be incapable of becoming electrical by friction.

"... bodies were formerly divided into *ideoelectrics*, or those which become electrical by friction, and *anelectrics*, or those which do not possess this property."—Atkinson: *Ganot's Physics*, 3d ed. (1868), p. 585.

ân-ē-lēc'-trōde, s. [Gr. *ana*=up; and Eng. *electrode* (q. v.).]

Elec.: The positive electrode or pole of a galvanic battery. (Faraday.) [ANODE.]

ân-ē-lēc-trō-tō'-nūs, s. [Pref. *an-*, and Eng. &c., *electrotonus* (q. v.).] The condition of the nerve close to the positive pole. (Ganot: *Physics* (ed. Atkinson), p. 924.)

***ā-ne-lÿ, adv.** [A. S. *an*=one; Eng. suff. -ly=like.] Only; alone.

"I fande Ihesu in deserte, fastande in the monte, *anely* prayande."—Richard Rolle de Hampole.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*ā-ne-lŷ-nēs, s. [O. Eng. *anely* (q. v.); -nes=ness.] Loneliness.

ā-nē-mī-a, s. Same as ANÆMIA.

ā-nē-mīc, a. Same as ANÆMIO.

ān-ēm-ōg'-raph-ŷ, s. [Gr. *anemos*=the wind, and *graphē*=... a description.] A description of the winds.

ān-ēm-ōl'-ōg-ŷ, s. [Gr. *anemos*=the wind, and *logos*=a discourse.] The science which treats of the winds.

ān-ēm-ōm'-ēt-ēr, s. [In Ger. *anemometer*; Fr. *anémomètre*; Port. *anemometro*; Gr. *anemos*=the wind, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument designed to measure the velocity of the wind, on which its strength depends. It was invented by

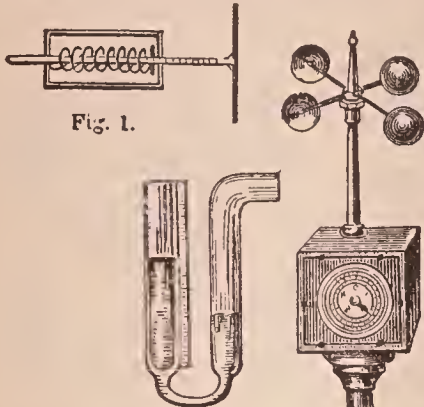


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Wolfins in 1709. Anemometers have been made of three kinds: 1st, those in which a windmill twists string round an axle against pressure; 2d, those in which a defined surface, say of a foot square, is pressed against a spring (Fig. 1); 3d, those in which water or some other liquid is made to stand at a higher level in one leg of an inverted syphon than in the other (Fig. 2). The anemometer now most commonly in use is more akin to the first, which also was the earliest type of the instrument, than it is to the second or the third. Four light metallic hemispheres, called from Dr. Robinson, who first employed them, Robinson's cups (Fig. 3), are made to revolve like a vane or weather-cock, and are found to do so at the rate of exactly one-third the velocity of the wind. The result is then recorded in pencil marks by a self-registering apparatus.

ān-ēm-ōm'-ēt-rŷ, s. [In Fr. *anémometrie*; Port. *anemometria*. (For etym. see ANEMOMETRY.)] A measurement of the velocity and strength of the wind. [ANEMOMETER.]

ān-ēm-ōn-ē, ān-ēm-ōn-ŷ, s. [In Dan., Ger., Dut., Fr., Sp., Ital., & Lat. *anemone*; in Port. also *anemola*. Gr. *anemōnē*, lit.=wind-flower, from *anemos*=the wind; because the flowers are easily moved by the wind.]

A. Ord. Lang. (Of the forms *anemone* and *anemony*.) Any wild or cultivated plant of the botanical genus *Anemone*. (See B., 1.)

"From the soft wing of vernal breezes shed,
Anemones, auriculas, enrich'd
With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves."
Thomson: Spring, 536.

B. Technically. (Of the form *anemone* only.)

1. Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Ranunculaceæ, or Crowfoots. What to the un-



Anemone. (One-third natural size.)

initiated seems a corolla is in reality a petaloid calyx highly developed. *A. coronaria* and *hortensis* are common garden flowers.

2. Zool.: A popular name given to various radiated animals which present a superficial resemblance to the anemone, but really look more like the Chrysanthemum or some others of the Compositæ. The "anemone" meaning the Sea-anemone is *A. mesembryanthemum*, called also the

Bendlet; the Snake-headed Anemone is the *Sagartia viduata*, and the Plumose Anemone is the *Actinobola dianthus*.

ān-ēm-ō-nī-a, s. [ANEMONINE.]

ān-ēm-ōn-īc, a. [Eng. *anemone*; -ic.] Pertaining to the anemone.

ān-ēm-ōn-īne, ān-ēm-ōn-īn, ān-ēm-ō-nī-a, s. A chemical substance obtained from various species of anemone. It burns like camphor.

ān-ēm-ōn-ŷ, s. [ANEMONE.]

ān-ēm-ō-scōpe, s. [In Fr. *anémoscope*; Sp. *anemoscopio*; from Gr. *anemos*=the wind, and *skopeō*=to look at.] An instrument for rendering visible the direction of the wind. In that commonly used there is a vane exposed to the wind acting upon an index moving round a dial-plate on which the thirty-two points of the compass are engraved.

ān-ēm-ō-phāl'-ī-a, s. [For etymology see ANENCEPHALUS.] Absence of the brain, or a portion of it.

ān-ēm-ō-phāl'-īc, a. [Eng., &c., *anencephalus* (q. v.); Eng. -ic.] Brainless; without a brain.

ān-ēm-ō-phāl'-ī-ous, a. [Eng., &c., *anencephalus* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. -ous.] Brainless; anencephalic.

ān-ēm-ō-phāl'-ī-ūs, s. [Gr. *an*, priv., and *engkephalos*=the brain; adj.=without brain.]

Animal Physiol.: A foetus born without the brain.

*an-end (1), *an-ende (1), *an-end-es, *an-ont, *an-ente, *an-ent-is, *an-ent-es, *an-ens, *an-empt-es, *o-nence, *an-ent, *an-enst, prep. [A contraction for *anefent* or *onefent*, representing the true form *anefen* or *onefen*=A. S. *on-efen*=even with, near, on an equality with.]

1. Opposite.

2. Respecting, regarding, concerning. (Eng., in the forms *an ende* and *anente*; Scotch, in the form *anent*.)

"An-ende ryghtwys men, yet saytz a gome
David in sauter, if euer ye sey hit."

Alliterative Poems; Pearl (ed. Morris), 696-7.

an-end (2), *an-ende, on-end (*an* or *on*=on, in, and *end*), adv.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. On end, perpendicularly.

2. Lastly.

"I drede onende quat schulde byfalle,
Lest ho me es-chaped that I ther chos."

Alliterative Poems; Pearl (ed. Morris), 186-7.

II. Naut.: A term applied to the situation of any mast or boom when standing perpendicularly to the plane of the deck, to that of the tops, &c. Top-masts are also said to be *anend* when they are hoisted up to their usual station at the head of the lower masts.

ān-ē-pāl-lāc'-ta, s. pl. [Gr. *anepallaktos*=not interchanging; *an*, priv., *epallassō*=to change over, to interchange; *epi*=upon, or over, and *allassō*=to change.] The term applied by Aristotle to those animals in which the upper and lower teeth do not interlock; namely, the herbivorous quadrupeds. (Owen: *Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 2.)

ān-ēr-lŷ, a. Single, solitary. (Scotch.)

ān-ēr-ōid, a. & s. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *nēros*=wet, damp; from *naō*=to flow.]

A. As adjective: Not containing any liquid. (Used chiefly in the expression, "Aneroid barometer.")

Aneroid barometer: A barometer not containing a liquid, but constructed on a totally different principle from a mercurial barometer. Various forms of the instrument exist. One of these consists of a cylindrical metal box exhausted of air, and having its lid of thin corrugated metal. As the pressure increases, the lid, which is highly elastic, and has a spring inside, is forced inward; while, again, as it diminishes, it is forced outward. Delicate multiplying levers then transmit these motions to an index which moves on a scale, and is graduated empirically by a mercurial barometer. It is wonderfully delicate, but is apt to get out of order, particularly when it has been exposed to great variations of pressure. From its portability it is much used for determining the heights of mountains.



Aneroid Barometer.

B. As substantive: A barometer of the kind described under A.

ānes (often pronounced ēns), adv. [A. S. *anes*, genit. m. and n. of *an*, *æn*=(1) one, (2) single, sole, another; *æne*, *æene*=once, at once.]

1. At one time, at once; once. (Scotch.)

"I downa take muckle siller at anes . . ."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xii.

2. Only, solely.

ān-ēs-īs, s. [Gr. *anesis*=(1) a loosening, relaxing, (2) remission, abatement; *aniēmi*=to send up or forth, . . . to slacken, to relax: *ana*=up, and *hiēmi*=to set a-going.]

Med.: The abatement of morbid symptoms.

a-nēs-ō-rhīz'-a, s. [Gr. *anēson*, or *anēsson*, the same as *anēthon*=dill anise, and *rhiza*=root.] A genus of plants of the Umbelliferous order, of which one species, the *A. capensis*, is used in Southern Africa as an esculent.

ān-ēs-thē'-sī-a, s. Same as *Anæsthesia* (q. v.).

a-nēth'-ōl, s. [Lat. *anethum*=anise; *oleum*=oil.] [OIL OF ANISE.]

a-nēth'-ūm, s. [In Fr. *aneth*; Ital. *aneto*; Sp. *eneldo*; Port. *endro*. From Lat. *anethum*; Gr. *anēthon*=anise or dill.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Apiaceæ, or Umbellifers. *A. graveolens* is the dill. Its fruit is aromatic and carminative.

a-neū'ch (h guttural), adv. [ENOUGH.] Enough. (Scotch.)

ān-eūr-īsm, ān-eūr-ŷsm, s. [In Fr. *anévrisme*, *anévrisme*; Sp. & Port. *aneurisma*; Gr. *aneurysma*, and *aneurysmos*, from *aneuryō*=to widen, to open; *eruyō*=to make wide or broad; *eury*=wide, broad.]

Med.: A morbid dilatation of the aorta, or one of the other great arteries of the body. Four varieties of this malady have been described. In the first the whole circumference of the artery is dilated; in the second, or true aneurism, the dilatation is confined to one side of the artery, which then takes the form of a sac; in the third, or false aneurism, the internal and middle coats of the artery are ulcerated or ruptured, while those which are external or cellular expand into a sac; in the fourth, or mixed variety, the false supervenes upon the true aneurism, or upon dilatation.

ān-eūr-īsm'-al, a. [Eng. *aneurism*; -al. In Fr. *anévrismal*, *anévrismal*; Port. *aneurismal*.] Pertaining to an aneurism; affected by an aneurism.

"... a rational treatment of *aneurismal* and wounded arteries."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 29.

a-new', adv. [Eng. *a*=on; *new*. In Sw. *a nuo*.]

1. Another time; over again; afresh, again.

"... when, lo! the North anew,

With stormy nations black, on England pour'd
Woes the severest e'er a people felt."

Thomson: *Liberty*, pt. iv.

2. Newly, in a new manner, freshly.

"He who begins late is obliged to form *anew* the whole disposition of his soul . . ."—Rogers.

ān-frāc'-tū-ōse, a. [From Lat. *anfractuosus*=winding, crooked.] [ANFRACTUOSITY.] Anfractuous.

"Behind the drum are several vaults and *anfractuose* cavities in the ear-bone, so to intend the least sound imaginable, that the sense might be affected with it; as we see in subterraneous caves and vaults how the sound is redoubled."—Ray.

ān-frāc'-tū-ōs'-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *anfractuose*; -ity. In Fr. *anfractuosité*; Lat. *anfractus*=(1) a curving or bending, an orbit; (2) a tortuous route.] [ANFRACTUOUS.] The quality or state of being anfractuous; tortuousness.

"... their surface is generally smooth: the *anfractuosities*, when present, are few and simple."—Owen: *Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 24.

ān-frāc'-tū-ōus, a. [In Fr. *anfractueux*; Port. *anfractoso*. From Lat. *anfractus*, adj.=broken, bent, round, winding, crooked; *amb*, and *fractus*=broken, pa. par. of *frango*=to break.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Winding, crooked, mazy; full of winding passages; spiral.

"... with *anfractuous* spires and cocleary turnings, about it."—Fuller: *Worthies*; London.

2. Fig.: Tortuous.

"... *anfractuous* and involved consequences."—Bp. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., c. 3.

B. Technically:

Botany: Spiral, resembling in direction the spires of a corkscrew, or full of turnings and winding passages. (Lindley.)

ān-frāc'-tū-ōus-nēs, s. [Eng. *anfractuous*; -ness.] The quality of being anfractuous; anfractuousity, tortuousness. (Bailey.)

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

*an-gard-ly, *an-gare-ly, *an-gar-ly, *an-gurd-ly, *adv.* Angrily. [ANGRY.]

*ān-gār-ī-ā-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *angaric*=to follow after, to persecute; Ital. *angariare*=to force, to overcharge; *angariatore*=an oppressor; *angheriare*=to compel, to oppress; *angheria*=force, compulsion; Lat. *angario*; Gr. *angareuō* [see Matt. v. 41, in Gr.]=to press one to serve, as an *angaros* (in Lat. *angarius*) a slight modification of a Persian word, *angaria*=a mounted courier; Gr. *angareia*=(1) *Spec.*, such service, (2) *Gen.*, service to a lord, villenage.] Compulsion, service forcibly exacted.

"But if in these earthly *angariations* one mile, according to our Saviour's counsel, may bring on another: yet, in spiritual evil ways, no compulsion can prevail upon a resolved spirit."—*Bp. Hall: Temptations Repelled.*

"This leading of God's Spirit must neither be a forced *angariation* (as if God would feoffe grace and salvation upon us against our wills), nor some sudden protrusion to good."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 153.

"The earth yields us fruit, but it is only perhaps once a year, and that not without much cost and *angariation*, requiring both our labor and patience."—*Ibid.*, p. 43.

ān-gei-ōl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Gr. *angeion*=a vessel; *logos*=a discourse.] The doctrine of the vessels of the body.

ān-gei-ō-tēn'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *angeion*=(1) a vessel, (2) a blood-vessel; *teinō*, fut. *tenō*=to stretch, strain, extend.] *Lit.*=straining the blood-vessels. (See below.)

angiotenic fever, *s.* A name of inflammatory fever. Pinel believed its seat to be in the organs of circulation.

ān-gei-ōt'-ōm-y, *s.* [ANGIOTOMY.]

ān'-gēl, *ān'-gēl (1), *s. & a.* [In A. S. *engel*, *angel*; Sw., Dan., Dut. & Ger. *engel*; Russ. *angel*; Irish *amgeal*, *angiol*; Fr. *ange*; Sp. *angel*; Port. *anjo*; Ital. *angelo*; Lat. *angelus*. From Gr. *angelos*=(1) a messenger, (2) an angel, (3) the message brought; *angellō*=to bear a message, to announce.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Gen.*: *A messenger, one employed to carry a message. a *locum tenens*, a man of business. (In this sense it is masc. or fem.)

"Resigns his crown to angel Carwell's trust."

Marvell: Britannia and Raleigh, 122.

¶ Grosart, the editor of Marvell's works, considers that this is the true explanation of the very common "Angel Inn." (*Andrew Marvell: Poems*, ed. Grosart, vol. i., p. 335.)

2. *Spec. Lit.*: One of an order of spiritual beings superior to man in power and intelligence, vast in number, holy in character, and thoroughly devoted to the worship and service of God, who employs them as his heavenly messengers. Their existence is made known to us by Scripture, and is recognized also in the Parsee sacred books.

"... noe man, noe angle, noe god."—*Orthographie and Congruitie of the Britan Tongue* (ed. Wheatley).

"And the angel answering said unto him, I am Gabriel, that stand in the presence of God."—*Luke i. 19.*

"We find, as far as credit is to be given to the celestial hierarchy of that supposed Dionysius, the senator of Athens, the first place or degree is given to the *angels* of love, which are termed Seraphim; the second to the *angels* of light, which are called Cherubim; and the third, and so following places, to thrones, principalities, and the rest, which are all *angels* of power and ministry, so as the *angels* of knowledge and illumination are placed before the *angels* of office and domination."—*Lord Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. i.

¶ We learn from Scripture that many angels, originally holy like the rest, fell from their pristine purity, becoming so transformed in character that all their powers are now used for the purpose of doing evil instead of good. These are to be identified with the devils so frequently mentioned in holy writ.

"And the *angels* which kept not their first estate but left their own habitation, he hath reserved in everlasting chains under darkness unto the judgment of the great day."—*Jude 6.*

"He cast upon them the fierceness of his anger, wrath, and indignation, and trouble, by sending evil *angels* among them."—*Ps. lxxviii. 49.*

3. *Figuratively*:

(a) Christ in angelic form or otherwise. (Compare *Gen. xxxi. 11-13.* with *John i. 18.*)

(b) A spirit which has assumed the aspect of some human being. The reference probably is to the Jewish belief that each person has his or her guardian angel.

"But she constantly affirmed that it was even so. Then said they, It is his *angel*."—*Acts xii. 15.*

(c) The representative of each of the seven Asiatic churches. "Unto the *angel* of the church of Ephesus write" (*Rev. ii. 1*); and "unto the *angel* of the church of Smyrna write," ver. 8. (See also *ii. 12, 18; iii. 1, 7, 14.*)

(d) An appellation given by an intimate friend, or especially by a lover, to the object of his or her affection.

"For Brutus, as you know, was Cæsar's *angel*:"

Judge, O you gods, how dearly Cæsar loved him!"

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

(e) A person of seeming innocence, purity, and benevolence.

"Oh, what may man within him hide,
Though *angel* on the outward side!"

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

4. The name of a beautiful fish, which has its body covered with large green scales, and the laminae above the gills armed with cerulean spines. It is one of the Chatodons, and occurs on the coast of Carolina. It is quite different from the angel-fish (q. v.).

II. Technically:

Numis.: A gold coin, named from the fact that on one side of it was a representation of the Archangel



Angel of Edward VI.

Michael in conflict with the Dragon (*Rev. xii. 7*). The reverse had a ship with a large cross for the mast, the letter E on the right side, and a rose on the left; while against the ship was a shield with the usual arms. It was first struck in France in 1340, and was introduced into England by Edward IV. in 1465. Between his reign and that of Charles I. it varied in value from 6s. 8d. to 10s. It is not now current either in France or England. The last struck in England were in the reign of Charles I. (*H. Noel Humphreys: Coins of England*, 5th ed., 1848; and other authorities.)

"... shake the bags

Of hoarding abbots; their imprisoned *angels*

Set them at liberty."—*Shakesp.: K. John*, iii. 3.

"... and a counterfeit *angel* is made more like a true *angel* than if it were an *angel* coined of China gold."—*Bacon: Inter. of Nat.*, ch. xi.

B. As adjective: Angelical.

"All *angel* now—yet little less than all,
While still a pilgrim in our world below."

Scott: Lord of the Isles (Conclusion).

C. In composition, *Angel* is generally a substantive, but sometimes it is an adjective.

angel-age, s. [Eng. *angel*; and *age*=time of life.] An age or period of life at which a certain character is possessed, or certain actions done. It is not the same as *ANGELAGE* (q. v.).

"Why should you two,

That, happily, have been as chaste as I am,
Fairer, I think, by much (for yet your faces,
Like ancient well-built piles, show worthy ruins),
After that *angel-age* turn mortal devils?"

Beaumont and Fletcher: Valentinian, i. 2.

angel-bed, s. A bed without posts.

angel-choir, s. A choir of angels, especially that which sang when Christ's birth was announced to the shepherds at Bethlehem (*Luke ii. 13, 14*).

"God set the diadem upon his head,
And *angel-choirs* attended."

Cowper: The Task, bk. vi.

angel-fish, s. A fish of the Squalidae, or Shark family, the reverse of angelic in its look, but which derived its name from the fact that its extended pectoral fins present the appearance of wings. It is called also Monk-fish, Fiddle-fish, Shark-ray, and Kingston. It is the *Squatina angelus* of



Angel-fish.

Duméril, the *Squalus squatina* of Linnæus. It has an affinity to the Rays, as well as to the Sharks. It lies close to the bottom of the sea, and feeds ravenously on flat-fishes. It sometimes attains the length of seven or eight feet. It is found on the coasts of Europe and North America.

angel-food, s. A delicate white cake, composed chiefly of beaten whites of eggs, powdered white sugar and sifted wheat flour.

angel-form, s. A form deemed to be or resemble that of an angel.

"To weeping grottos and prophetic glooms,
Where *angel-forms* athwart the solemn dusk."

Thomson: Seasons; Autumn.

angel-guest, s. An angel who has been received as a guest.

"To entertain our *angel-guest*."

Milton: P. L., bk. v.

angel-hand, s. The hand of an angel, he being assumed to have a body.

"Fleeter than the starry brands

Flung at night from *angel-hands*."

Moore: Paradise and the Peri.

angel-head, s. The head of an angel cut in stone or other material.

"What, always dreaming over heavenly things,
Like *angel-heads* in stone with pigeon-wings?"

Cowper: Conversation.

angel-like, a. & adv. Like an angel; in an angelic manner.

"How *angel-like* he sings!"

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

angel-peopled, a. Peopled with angels. (*Jews-bury*.)

angel-quire, s. pl. A quire (choir) of angels.

"And join thy voice unto the *angel-quire*."

Milton: The Morning of Christ's Nativity.

angel-seeming, a. Appearing as if they were angels.

"Than these same guileful *angel-seeming* sprights,
Who thus in dreams, voluptuous, soft, and bland,
Pour'd all th' Arabian heaven upon our nights."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 45.

angel-trumpet, s. A trumpet used by angels.

"Where the bright seraphim, in burning row,
Their loud uplifted *angel-trumpets* blow."

Milton: At a Solemn Music.

angel-water, s. A scented water prepared in Portugal. It consists of rose, orange blossom, and myrtle water commingled together, and additionally perfumed with musk and ambergris.

angel-welcome, s. A welcome by angels. (*Bowring*.)

angel-wing, s. The wing of an angel.

"Subjected to his service, *angel-wings*

And flaming ministers, to watch and tend

Their earthly charge."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. ix.

angel-winged, a. Possessed of wings resembling those of angels.

Fig.: Rising to a high and serene atmosphere.

"She [philosophy] all *angel-winged*

The heights of science and of virtue gains,

Where all is calm and clear."

Thomson: Spring.

angel-worship, s. The worshiping of angels.

"*Angel-worship* is plainly forbidden in the text of St. Paul, which I am now considering [*Coll. ii. 19, 20*], as also in *Rev. xix. 10, xxii. 9*."—*Trapp: Popery truly stated*, pt. ii.

angell-hede, s. The hooked or barbed head of an arrow.

"Ane *angell-hede* to the hukis he drew."

Wallace, iv. 554. (Jameson.)

ān'-gēl (3), *s.* [Apparently a corruption of Eng. *angle* (q. v.). In Fr. *ange*=chain-shot.]

angel-shot, s. Chain-shot; cannon-shot cut in halves, which are then connected together by means of a chain.

ān'-gēl-āge, *s.* [Eng. *angel*; suffix *-age*.] The existence or the state of angels.

ān'-gēl-ēt, *s.* [Dimin. of *angel*.] An old English coin, in value equal to half an "angel." [*ANGEL, s.*]

ān'-gēl-hood, *s.* [Eng. *angel*; suff. *-hood*.] Angelic nature or character; the state of being an angel. (*E. B. Browning: Song for Ragged Schools.*)

ān'-gēl'-ic (1), *ān'-gēl'-ick, *ān'-gēl'-ique, ān'-gēl'-ic-āl, *a.* [In Dan. *engleliig*; Ger. *angelika*; Fr. *angélique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *angelico*; Lat. *angelicus*, from Gr. *angelikos*.]

1. *Gen.*: Pertaining to a messenger of any kind.

"*Angelic* Cromwell, who out-wings the wind."

Marvell: First Anniversary, 126.

2. *Spec.*: Pertaining to an angel, or the hierarchy of angels; resembling an angel; like what an angel might have done; of a nature like that of the angels; superhuman; the opposite of demoniac.

"The union of womanly tenderness and *angelic* patience in her who had been dearest to the brave sufferer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ *Angelic doctor*: A title given to St. Thomas Aquinas, on account of the clearness of his interpretation of Scripture. The common idea that he discussed how many angels could dance on the point of a needle, is erroneous.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre. wōlf, wōrk, whō, sēn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ăn-gěl'-ic (2), *a.* [From Eng., &c., *angelica* (q. v.).] Pertaining to the Angelica plant.

angelic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_5H_5O_2=C_4H_7.CO.OH$. A monatomic acid belonging to the acrylic series, obtained by boiling the root of *Angelica archangelica* with lime and water, and distilling the concentrated liquid with dilute sulphuric acid. Angelic acid forms long needle crystals, which melt at 45°, and boil at 190°.

ăn-gěl'-i-ca, s. [In Ger. *angelika*; Dut. *engel-wortel*; Fr. *angélique*; Sp. *anjelica*; Dan., Port. & Ital. *angelica*. From Lat. *angelus*; Gr. *angelos*=an angel. So called from its medicinal qualities.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Apiales, or Umbellifers. It contains one species, the *A. sylvestris*, or Wild Angelica, and one, the *A. arch-*



Angelica Sylvestris: Branch, Flower, and Seed. (One-fifth natural size.)

angelica, or Garden Angelica. It is sometimes cultivated for its leaf-stalks, which are blanched and eaten as celery, or candied with sugar. It is regarded as stimulant and anti-pestilential.

"In his hand he carried,
Angelica uprooted,
With delicious fragrance
Filling all the place."

Longfellow: The Saga of King Olaf, ch. xvi.

angelica-root, s. The root of the *Arch-angelica officinalis*. It is fragrant, bitter, and pungent. When first tasted it is sweet, but leaves behind a glowing heat in the mouth. The Laplanders eat the stalks, roasted in hot ashes, for coughs, hoarseness, &c., and boil the tender flowers in milk to promote perspiration in catarrh attended with fever. In a candied state it is eaten as a sweetmeat.

angelica-stalk, s. The stalk of an angelica plant.

"Now will I confess it.
Better things are jewels
Than angelica-stalks are
For a Queen to wear."

Longfellow: The Saga of King Olaf, ch. xvi.

angelica-tree, s. *Aralia spinosa*. Its leaves are like those of the Angelica, whence its name. It is a small tree ornamental for lawns. The berries of the tree are used for relieving rheumatism and colic.

ăn-gěl'-i-cal, a. [ANGELIC.]

ăn-gěl'-i-cal-lý, adv. [Eng. *angelical*; -ly.] In an angelic manner; like an angel.

ăn-gěl'-i-cal-něss, s. [Eng. *angelical*; -ness.] Having the qualities of an angel.

Ăn-gěl'-i-cî, s. pl. [Plural of Lat. *angelicus*=angelic.]

Church History: The name given to an old Christian sect who greatly venerated angels, if indeed they did not attribute to them even the creation of the world. They flourished about A. D. 180.

ăn-gěl'-i-fý, v. t. [Lat. *angelus*=an angel; *facio*=to make.] To render angelic.

"The soul at this first resurrection must be spiritualized, refined, and angelified."—*Farinon: Sermons* (1647), p. 55.

Ăn-gěl'-i-nă, s. [A female name, from Lat. *angelus*=an angel.] An asteroid, the sixty-fourth found. It was discovered by Tempel, on the 6th of March, 1861.

An'-gěl'-iteg, s. pl. [In Ger. *Angeliten*. Named from Agelius, or Angelius, a part of Alexandria in which they used to meet.] An old Christian sect, a branch of the Sabellians, who flourished toward the termination of the fifth century. They believed that the persons of the Trinity were not the same or self-existent, but distinct gods, existing by participation in a deity common to them all. They were called also Severites and Theodosians, from Severus and Theodosius, who were successively their leaders.

ăn-gěl'-ôl'-ôg-ý, s. [Gr. *angelos*=an angel, and *logos*=a discourse.] The department of theology which treats of angelic beings.

ăn-gěl'-ô-nî-a, s. [Sp. *angelon*; from Lat. *angelus*=Gr. *angelos*=an angel.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Scrophulariaceæ (Figworts.) *A. salicariæfolia*, or Violet Angelonia, is a herbaceous stove-plant, with fine, large, light-blue flowers.

ăn-gěl'-ôph'-ăn-ý, s. [Gr. *angelos*=an angel; *phainô*=to bring to light; to make to appear.] The appearance or manifestations of angels.

"... the Theophany and Angelophany of the Old and New Testament."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (Marti-neau's transl.), vol. i., § 14, p. 67.

ăn-gěl'-ôt, s. [Fr.]

1. **Numis.**: An ancient French coin struck at Paris while that capital was temporarily in English occupation. It was so called from having on it the figure of an angel supporting the escutcheon of England and France.

2. A small cheese made in Normandy.

3. **Music**: A musical instrument somewhat resembling a lute.

ăn-gěl'-ús, s. A prayer to the Virgin, instituted by Pope Urban II., offered in Roman Catholic countries in the morning, at noon, and in the evening, at the sound of a bell called the *Angelus*. It is so called because it begins with the words "Angelus Domini nuntiavit Mariæ" (the angel of the Lord announced to Mary). [HAIL-MARY.]

"Sweetly over the village the bell of the *Angelus*
sounded."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 4.

ăng'-ěr, s. [A. S. *ange*=straitened, sorrowful, troubled, from *leel*, *angr*=grief, sorrow. *Ang* in compos.=trouble. It implies narrowness, constraint, or difficulty; as *angsum*, *angesum*=difficult, narrow; *angbreost*=an asthma, a difficulty of breathing (ANGUIST). Cognate with *enge*=narrow, confined. Mediæv. Lat. *angaria*=vexation, trouble, distress, anxiety; Lat. *ango*; Greek *angchô*=to press tight.]

*1. **Originally**: Any vexation, distress, or uneasiness of mind having its origin—

(a) In bodily pain.

"I made the experiment, setting the moxa where the first violence of my pain began, and where the greatest anger and soreness still continued, notwithstanding the swelling of my foot."—*Temple*.

¶ Though the substantive has now lost this sense, the adjective still retains it; for we speak of "an angry wound."

(b) In any other cause. *Spec.*, grief.

"She held hire hard in thralles wune,
And dede hire forge and anger mune,"

Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 971-72.

2. **Now**: An emotion or passion of the human heart excited by the spectacle of wrongdoing, especially to one's self. When it arises, the heart beats more frequently, the blood circulates more rapidly, the voice becomes loud and menacing, all thought of personal danger passes away, and a desire is felt, if indeed it be not carried out, of punishing the offender. Essentially anger is a virtuous emotion, planted in the breast to intimidate and restrain wrongdoers; but, through human infirmity, it is almost sure to be abused in one of four ways. A person under its influence may be hasty, passionate, fretful, or revengeful.

"... anger is like

A full-hot horse, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.*

"A slight flush

Of moral anger previously had tinged
The old man's cheek."—*Wordsworth: Exc., bk. v.*

¶ In Scripture it is frequently attributed to God.

"And the Lord's anger was kindled the same time, and He swore, saying . . ."—*Numb. xxxii. 10.*

"... let not thine anger burn against thy servant."
—*Gen. xlv. 18.*

¶ In poetry anger has sometimes, though rarely, a plural. In this case it ceases to be an abstract word, because a concrete one=successive acts or states of indulgence of anger.

"Delicious spites and darling angers."

Tennyson: Madeline.

ăng'-ěr, v. t. & i. [From the substantive.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To render painful (used of the body); to trouble, to vex (used of the mind).

"He turneth the humors back, and maketh the wound bleed inward, and angereth malign ulcers and pernicious imposthumations."—*Bacon*.

2. To inspire with anger, to provoke. *Used—*

(a) Of man:

"By them that are no people, and by a foolish nation I will anger you."—*Romans x. 19.*

(b) Of God:

"They angered him also at the waters of strife."—*Ps. cvi. 32.*

B. Intransitive: To become angry. (*Scotch.*)

"When neebors anger at a plea."

Burns: Scotch Drink

ăng'-ěred, pa. par. & a. [ANGER, v.]

"The flush of anger'd shame

O'erflows thy calmer glances."

Tennyson: Madeline, 3.

ăng'-ěr-fûl, a. [Eng. *anger*; -ful(l).] Angry.

ăng'-ěr-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [ANGER, v.]

ăng'-ěr-lěss, a. [Eng. *anger*; -less.] Calm; without anger.

ăng'-ěr-lý, *ăng'-ěr-lich, adv. [Eng. *anger*, -ly; A. S. *lic*=like.] Angriely; like an angry person.

"And angerlich y wandrede the Austyns to proue,"

Pierce the Plowman's Crede (ed. Skeat), 268.

"Why, how now, Hecate? you look angerly."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 5.

***ăng'-ěr-něss, s.** [Eng. *anger*; -ness.] The state of being angry.

"Hail, innocent of angerness!"

MS. cited by Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 315.

ăng'-i-ên-chý'-mă, s. [Gr. *angeion*=a vessel, and *engchyma*=an infusion; *engcheô*=to pour in; *en*=in, and *cheô*=to pour.]

Bot.: Professor Morren's name for vascular tissue. It is his fourth division of tissue, and comprehends (1) *Pleurenychyma*, or woody tissue; (2) *Trachenchyma*, or spiral vessels; (3) Modified *trachenchyma* or ducts; (4) *Cinenchyma*, or latiferous vessels.

ăn-gî'-nă, s. [In Fr. *angine*; Port. & Lat. *angina*=the quinsy. From *ango*, Gr. *anghō*=to press tight, especially the throat; to strangle.]

Medicine:

*1. A quinsy or other inflammatory disease of the throat.

"*Angina*. . . . It is an inflammation on the parts of the throat, subservient to respiration, speech, and deglutition; it is called a strangulation of the fauces, more properly an inflammation of the internal fauces."—*Parr: Med. Diet. (1809), i. 116.*

2. The *angina pectoris* (q. v.).

angina pectoris, s. [Lat.=angina of the breast.] The name first given by Dr. Heberden in 1768, and since then universally adopted as the designation of a very painful disease, called by him also a disorder of the breast; by some others "spasm of the chest," or "heart-stroke," and popularly "breast-pang." It is characterized by intense pain in the præcordial region, attended by a feeling of suffocation and a fearful sense of impending death. These symptoms may continue for a few minutes, half an hour, or even an hour or more. During the paroxysm the pulse is low, with the body cold, and often covered with clammy perspiration. Death does not often result from the first seizure, but the malady tends to return at more or less remote intervals, generally proving fatal at last. There are several varieties of it: an organic and functional form; and again a pure or idiopathic and a complex or sympathetic one have been recognized. Angina is produced by disease of the heart. It specially attacks elderly persons of plethoric habits, men oftener than women, generally coming on when they are walking, and yet more if they are running up-stairs or exerting great effort on ascending a hill. Stimulants should be administered during the continuance of a paroxysm; but it requires a radical improvement of the general health to produce a permanent effect on the disorder.

ăn-gî'-nôşe, a. [Lat. *anginosus*, fem. *anginosa*.] Pertaining to angina (q. v.).

anginose scarlatina, s. [Lat. *scarlatina anginosa*.] A variety of scarlatina, more severe than *Scarlatina simplex*, and less dangerous than *Scarlatina maligna*. [SCARLATINA.]

ăn-gî'-nôş, a. [Lat. *anginosus*; Fr. *angineux*.] Pertaining to the *angina pectoris*.

"... the *anginous* symptoms being either feebly manifested . . ."—*Cyclo. Pract. Med., vol. i., p. 87.*

ăn-gî'-ô-cărp'-i-ănş, s. pl. [ANGIOCARPOUS.]

Bot.: Mirbel's second class of fruits. The fruit is seated in envelopes not forming part of the calyx. It is opposed to *Gymnocarpium* (q. v.).

ăn-gî'-ô-cărp'-ôuş, a. [Gr. *angeion*=a vessel, a pail, a receptacle; from *angos*=a vessel, a jar, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: With fruit seated in an envelope not constituting part of the calyx.

ăn-gî'-ôg'-răph-ý, s. [In Fr. *angiographie*. From Gr. *angeion*= . . . a vessel (of the human body), and *graphê*=a drawing, a writing, a description.]

Anat.: A description of the vessels of the human body, arteries, veins, lymphatics, &c.

ăn-gî'-ôl'-ô-gý, s. [In Fr. *angiologie*; Sp. & Port. *angiologia*. From Gr. *angeion*=a vessel, and *logos*=a discourse.]

Anat.: The science which treats of the arteries, veins, and other vessels in the human body.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f.
-cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shün. -tion, -sion=zhün. -tious -cious, -sious=shüs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bel, del.

ǎn-gi-ō-mōn-ō-spērm'-ōūs, *a.* [Gr. *angeion*=a vessel; *monos*=alone; and *sperma*=seed.]

Bot.: Producing one seed only, and that not naked, but in a seed-vessel.

ǎn-gi-ōp-tēr-is, *s.* [Gr. *angeion*=a vessel; *pteris*=a kind of fern.] A genus of plants belonging to the alliance Filicales (Ferns), and the order Danæaceæ (Danæworts). The *A. erecta* is used with a fern of another genus in the South Sea Islands in preparing cocoanut oil.

ǎn-gi-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *angeion*=a vessel, and *skopeō*=to look at, to contemplate.] An instrument designed to be employed in the study of the capillary vessels of an organized body.

ǎn-gi-ō-spērm, *s.* [Gr. *angeion*=a vessel, and *sperma*=seed.]

Bot.: A plant presenting the characters of Linnaeus' order Angiospermia (q. v.).

ǎn-gi-ō-spērm'-i-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *angeiospermus*=having the seed in a capsule; also *enangeiospermatus*, from *en*=in, *angeion*=vessel, and *sperma*=a seed.]

Bot.: In the artificial classification of Linnaeus the second order of the class Didynamia. It includes those didynamous plants which have their seeds inclosed in a seed-vessel, as contradistinguished from those in which they are apparently "naked." [GYMNOSPERMIA.] Most of the Scrophulariaceæ and their immediate allies fall under this Linnaean order.

ǎn-gi-ō-spērm'-ōūs, *a.* [ANGIOSPERMIA.]

Bot.: Having the seeds inclosed in a pericarp. It is opposed to Gymnospermous (q. v.). [ANGIOSPERMIA.]

ǎn-gi-ōs-pōr-ōūs, *a.* [Gr. *angeion*=a vessel, and *poros*=a seed, a spore; *speirō*=to sow.]

Bot.: Having the spores inclosed in a hollow shell or bag: *e. g.*, *Lycopodon*.

ǎn-gi-ōt-ōm-ŷ, *s.* [In Fr. *angiotomie*; Sp. & Port. *angiotomia*. From Gr. *angeion*=a vessel of the body, and *tomos*=a cut, from *temnō*=to cut.]

Med.: The cutting open of a vein, an artery, or some other vessel of the body.

ǎng'-lar-īte, *s.* [From Anglar, one of the places where it is found.] A mineral, a massive variety of Vivianite (q. v.).

ǎn'-gle (1), *s.* [A. S. *angel*, *angil*, *angl*=a hook, a fishing-hook; Dan. *angel*; Dut. *hengel*.] A fishing-rod, with its attached line and hook.

"They take up all of them with the angle, they catch them in their net, and gather them in their drag. . . ."—*Hab. i. 15.*

"The patient fisher takes his silent stand,
Intent, his angle trembling in his hand:
With looks unmoved he hopes the scaly breed,
And eyes the dancing cork and bending reed."
Pope: Windsor Forest, 137-140.

angle-rod, *s.* A fishing-rod.

"The second bigness is used for angle-rods. . . ."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist., Cent. vii., § 656.*

ǎn'-gle, *v. i. & t.* [From the substantive. In Dan. *angle*; Dut. *hengelen*; Ger. *angeln*.]

↗ *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To fish with a rod, line, and hook.

"The ladies angling in the crystal lake,
Feast on the waters with the prey they take."
Waller.

"But angled in the higher pool."
Tennyson: The Miller's Daughter.

2. *Fig.*: To attempt to gain human hearts by the use of tempting bait of one kind or other.

"She knew her distance, and did angle for me,
Madding my eagerness with her restraint."
Shaksp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

†*B. Trans.*: To attempt to gain, or allure.

"If he spake courteously, he angled the people's hearts: if he were silent, he mused upon some dangerous plot."
—*Sidney.*

"I have angled me on with much pleasure to the thatch'd-house; and now I find your words true, That good company makes the way seem short."—*Walton: Compl. Angler, ch. 1.*

ǎn'-gle (2), *s.* [In Fr. *angle*; Sp. & Port. *angulo*; Ital. *angolo*; from Lat. *angulus*=an angle, a corner; Gr. *angkylos*=crooked. In Wel. *ongl* is an angle. Cognate with A. S. *angel*, *angil*=a hook (see ANGLE, No. 1); Teut. *ang* or *eng*=a narrow strip.]

A. Ordinary Language: The opening between two lines which meet one another; a corner, as of a room.

"For, where the rock and wall
Met in an angle, hung a tiny roof."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

B. Technically: The inclination of two lines to one another.

1. *Geometry*: Angles may be ranked under two leading divisions, *plane* and *solid* angles. A *plane* angle is the inclination of two lines to one another in a plane, which two lines meet together, but are not in the same straight line. [PLANE.] A *solid* angle is that which is made by the meeting in one point of more than two plane angles, which, however, are not in the same plane. [SOLID.] Each of the leading divisions, plane and solid angles, may again be subdivided into *rectilinear*, *curvilinear*, and *mixed* angles. A *plane rectilinear* angle is the inclination to each other of two straight lines, which meet together, but are not in the same straight line (Fig. 1). A *curvilinear* angle is the inclination to each other of two curved lines, which meet in a point (Fig. 2). A *mixed* angle is one formed by the meeting of a curve and a straight line (Fig. 3).



Fig. 1.

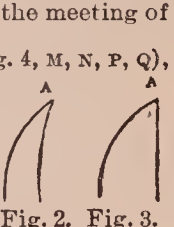


Fig. 2. Fig. 3.

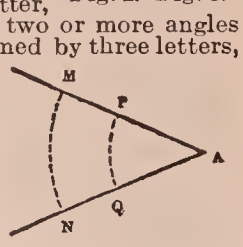


Fig. 4.

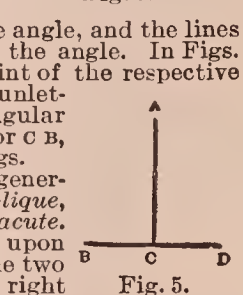


Fig. 5.

Angles are measured by arcs (Fig. 4, M, N, P, Q), and it is immaterial with what radius the latter are described. The result is generally stated in degrees, minutes, and seconds, . . . ; thus—36° 14' 23"=36 degrees, 14 minutes, and 23 seconds. When an angle is isolated from other angles, it may be named by a single letter, as A (Figs. 1 to 4); but when two or more angles meet at one point they are named by three letters, never by one or two. In such cases the letter at that point is always named in the middle. Thus, in Fig. 5 there are two angles, the first of which may be named indifferently B C A or A C B, but not B A C; and the second D C A or A C D, but not C A D. The point at which the lines forming the angle meet is called the *angular point* or the *vertex* of the angle, and the lines themselves the *sides* or *legs* of the angle. In Figs. 1, 2 and 3, A is the angular point of the respective angles, the legs or sides being unlabeled. In Fig. 5, C is the angular point, and B C, A C, and C D, or C B, C A, and D C are the sides or legs.

Plane rectilinear angles are generally divided into *right* and *oblique*, or into *right*, *obtuse*, and *acute*. When a straight line standing upon another straight line makes the two adjacent angles (those on the right and left of it) equal to one another, each of them is called a *right angle*. An *oblique* angle is one which is not a right angle. An *obtuse* angle is that which is greater than one right angle, but less than two. An *acute* angle is that which is less than a right angle: both are oblique. The angles marked A in Figs. 1 and 4 are acute angles. In Fig. 5, if A C make the adjacent angles A C B and A C D equal to each other, then each of them is a right angle. In Fig. 6, A C D is an obtuse angle, and A C B an acute angle. Analogous terms exist in the case of curvilinear and mixed angles. Thus, in Figs. 2 and 3, A is an acute angle. A *spherical* angle is one formed by the intersection or the meeting of two great circles of a sphere. Many other designations are applied to angles; thus, in Geometry there are *opposite*, *exterior*, *interior*, *alternate*, *vertical*, and other angles, also angles of *contact*, &c. (See the italicized words.)

2. *Mech.*: In this science there are angles of *direction*, of *friction*, of *repose*, &c.

3. *Optics* has angles of *incidence*, of *reflection*, of *refraction*, of *deviation*, of *polarization*, &c.

4. *Astronomy* has angles of *position*, of *situation*, of *elevation*, *inclination*, *depression*, &c. (For these see the italicized words with which *angle* is combined.)

5. *Fortification*. *Dead angle*: An angle so formed that a small plot of ground in front of it can neither be seen nor defended from the parapet.

6. *Anatomy*: The *angle of the jaw* is the point at which the vertical hinder edge of the ramus, descending from the condyle, meets the horizontal inferior border.

¶ *Facial angle*. [FACIAL.]

angle-bar, *s.*

Joinery: A vertical bar at one of the angles of a polygonally-shaped window.

angle-bead, *s.* A bead of wood or other material affixed vertically to the exterior angle of a room or similar erection, and placed in the same plane with the plaster. It is called also *staff-bead*.

angle-brace, angle-tie, *s.*

Carpentry: A piece of timber affixed to two adjacent sides of a quadrangular frame, so as to make,



Angle-brace.

with the angle to which it is opposite, a right-angled triangle. If the wood join the two opposite angles of the rectangle, then it is called the *diagonal brace* or *tie*.

angle-bracket, *s.* A bracket placed at the point where two straight lines containing an angle meet, but not at right angles to either of those sides.

angle-capital, *s.*

Architecture: A term used in describing Ionic capitals. It signifies such a capital on the flank column of a portico, having the volutes placed at an angle of 45° with the plane of the front and returning friezes.

angle-float, *s.*

Plastering: A float made to any internal angle of a room. [FLOAT.]

angle-iron, *s.* Plates of iron, angular in form, used for the edges of any structure.

angle-meter, *s.* An instrument for measuring angles.

angle-modillion, *s.* [MODILLION.]

angle-rafter, *s.*

Architecture: A rafter placed along the angle of a hipped roof.

angle-shades, *s.* A fine British moth, *Phlogophora meticulosa*, the generic name, which means *bearing flame*, alluding to the shape of the markings on the anterior wings. The insect has long, slender ciliated antennæ, the abdomen tufted, and the wings dentate. The upper wings are pale rosy white, clouded with olive brown, each with a large triangular purplish mark in the center, and beyond it a white band. The hinder wings are whitish, with a dusky central crescent, and two or three faint transverse-waved dusky lines. The expansion of the wings is nearly two inches. The caterpillar is green, with a row of oblong white spots on the back, and a continuous white line on each side. It feeds on culinary vegetables and various field plants.

angle-staff, *s.* A vertical head of wood or other material affixed to the exterior angle of a building, in line with the plaster.

angle-tie, *s.* [ANGLE-BRACE.]

ǎn'-gled, *a.* [Eng. *angle* (2); -ed.] Furnished with angles.

" . . . fifty-angled custards."

B. Jonson: Masques, Nept. Triumph.

"The thrice three-angled beech-nut shell."

Bp. Hall: Sat. iii. 1.

ǎn'-gle-mē-tēr, *s.* [Lat. *angulus*, and Gr. *metron*=a measure.] An instrument used by geologists to measure the dip of strata, the angle of joint-planes, &c.

ǎng'-lēr, *s.* [Eng. *angle*; -er. In Ger. *angler*; Dut. *hengelaar*.]

1. *Gen.*: One who angles; one who fishes with a rod.

2. *Spec.*: A fish called also sea-devil, Frog, or Frog-fish; and in Scotland, Wide-gab, signifying wide mouth. It is the *Lophius piscatorius* of Linnaeus, and is placed under the order Acanthopterygii, and the family which has the pectoral fins foot-like. It has an enormous head, on which are placed two elongated appendages or filaments, the first of them broad and flattened at the end. These, being movable, are maneuvered as if they were bait; and when small fishes approach to examine them, the angler, hidden amid mud and sand, which it has stirred up by means of its pectoral and ventral fins, seizes them at once; hence its name. It occurs along the British coasts, and is three, or, occasionally, five feet long.

ǎng'-lēs-īte, *s.* [Named from the isle of Anglesia, in which it was first found.] A mineral classed by Dana under the Celestite group of Anhydrous Sulphates, Chromates, and Tellurates. Anglesite has been called also "Lead mineralized

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

by vitriolic acid and iron." "Lead Vitriol," and "Sulphate of Lead." It is orthorhombic. The hardness is 2.75-3; the sp. gr. 6.12 to 6.39. The luster is resinous, vitreous, or adamantine; the color white, tinged with yellow, gray, green, or blue. Anglesite varies from transparent to opaque. It is very brittle. The composition is sulphuric acid, 26.4; oxide of lead, 73.6=100. In addition to Anglesea, it is found in Cornwall, Derbyshire, Cumberland, in Scotland at Leadhills, in Australia, in America, and elsewhere. A variety of it is called Sardinian (q. v.).

Cupreous anglesite: A mineral, the same as LINARITE (q. v.).

†Ang'-lic, Ang'-li-can, a. & s. [In Dut. *Angli-caansch*; Ger. *Anglicaner* (s.); Fr. *Anglican*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *Anglicano*; Lat. *Anglicanus*. From *Anglia*, a Latin name of Britain, which at a yet unascertained date superseded that of Britannia, which had been formerly employed. The Lat. *Anglia* is from A. S. or O. S. *Anglen*, now *Angeln*, a district in the southeast of Schleswig, extending from the river Schlei, in the south, to the Fleusburg Hills on the north, with an area of about 330 square miles, and a population at present amounting to about 50,000. *Angeln* comes from A. S. *ange*, *enge*=narrow.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to England; English.

"... the sober principles and old establishment of the Anglican church."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, § 1.

2. Pertaining to one holding the religious views described under B., 1 or 2. *Spec.*, pertaining to one holding high church views or to high churchism.

B. As substantive:

1. In the sixteenth century: One who held Roman Catholic doctrine, but preferred the rule of the English king or parliament to that of the Papacy.

"Secondly" [the reference is to A. D. 1539], "there were the *Anglicans*, strictly orthodox in the speculative system of the faith, content to separate from Rome, but only that they might bear Italian fruit more profusely and luxuriantly when rooted in their own soil."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, pt. i., vol. iii., ch. xvi.

2. Now:

(a) A member of the Church of England belonging to the High Church party.

(b) An English churchman, whether high, low, or broad.

"The old persecutors, whether Pagan or Christian, whether Arian or Orthodox, whether Catholics, *Anglicans*, or Calvinists, actually were, or at least they had the decorum to pretend to be, strong Dogmatists."—*Burke: Letter to R. Burke*.

Ang'-li-can-ism, s. [Eng. *Anglican*; -ism. In Fr. *Anglicanisme*.]

1. The Anglican system of doctrine or adherence to it.

2. Admiration of England leading to efforts to copy its institutions.

Ang'-li-cē, adv. [Lat.]

1. In English. (Used of language or idiom.)

2. After the manner of the English. (Used of manners or customs.)

¶ This word is frequently written thus: *Anglicē*.

Ang'-li-çi-fy, v. t. [*Anglici*, genit. sing. of nomin. pl. of Lat. *Anglicus*; suff. -fy, from *facio*=to make.] To make English; to Anglicize.

Ang'-li-çism, s. [In Ger. *Anglicism*; Fr. *anglicisme*; Port. & Ital. *Anglicismo*.] The English idiom, such as our countrymen are almost sure to introduce when they attempt to speak or write an ancient classic or a modern Continental tongue.

"They corrupt their style with untutored *Anglicisms*."—*Milton*.

Ang'-li-çize, v. t. [Eng. *Anglic*; -ize. In Ger. *Englicisiren*.] To make English; to assimilate to the English language in idiom, or to the English people in pronunciation, manners, customs, or sympathy.

"He [the letter U] pleaded, that the same place and powers, which Y had in the Greek language, he stood fully entitled to in the English; and that therefore of right he ought to be possessed of the place of Y even in all Greek words *Anglicized*, as system, hypocrite, &c."—*Edwards: Can. Crit.*, p. 275.

"The glaring affectation of *Anglicizing* Latin words."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 282.

Ang'-li-çized, pa. par. & a. [ANGLICIZE.]

Ang'-li-çī-zing, pr. par. [ANGLICIZE.]

Ang'-li-cūs sū-dōr, s. [Lat.=the English sweat; the English perspiration.]

Med.: A term applied to the sweating sickness of the Middle Ages. [SWEATING SICKNESS.]

Ang'-li-çā-tion, s. [Lat. *Anglus*=English; *facio*=to make.] The act or process of rendering English.

Ang'-li-fied, pa. par. & a. [ANGLIFY.]

Ang'-li-fy, v. t. [Lat. *Anglus*=English; -fy, from Lat. *facio*=to make.] To make English. It is used (1) of people who, born in another country than England, yet settle here, or copy English manners, or approximate more or less to a correct English pronunciation. It may be also employed of a place thronged by English, or modified in the direction of English manners by an influx of tourists or settlers from this country.

"... indeed, I should think that Calais or Boulogne was much more *Anglified*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xxi.

(2) Of an English idiom occurring in speech or composition in another language.

Ang'-li-fy-ing, pr. par. [ANGLIFY.]

ang'-ling, pr. par., a. & s. [ANGLE, v.]

A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. Fishing with an angle.

2. Designed to be used in fishing.

C. As substantive: Fishing with a rod and tackle. This may be done at the bottom of the water, midway between the bottom and the surface, or with the fly on the surface itself.

"Then did Deucalion first the art invent
Of angling."—*Davors: Secrets of Angling*, b. i.

angling-rod, s. A fishing-rod.

Ang'-lize, v. t. [ANGLICIZE.]

Ang'-glō, in compos.=English, but properly implying that the word combined with it is the more emphatic one, though this rule is not always observed. Among the numerous compounds which it forms are the following:

Anglo-American, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Pertaining to an American, whose more or less remote ancestors were English.

B. As subst.: An American more or less remotely of English descent.

Anglo-Catholic, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Regarded as being at once English and Catholic.

B. As substantive:

1. In the sixteenth century: An Englishman who, though a Roman Catholic, leaned more to his country than to the Papacy.

"... and the *Anglo-Catholics* did not intend to repeat the blunder of showing a leaning toward the Romanists."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii., vol. iii., p. 517.

2. Now: A member of the English Church who contends for its Catholic character.

Anglo-Catholic Church: Any church modeled on the English Reformation. (*Hook*.)

Anglo-Danish, a. Pertaining at once to the Danes and the English.

"His excellent and large collection of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Danish coins."—*Wotton: View of Hickes' Thesaurus*, p. 82.

Anglo-German, a. Pertaining at once to the Germans and the English.

"... if the *Anglo-German* league assumed an organized form."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, pt. i., vol. iii., ch. xvii.

Anglo-Imperial, a. Pertaining at once to an empire (not the British one), and to England or the English.

"... would put a final end to *Anglo-Imperial* trifling."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, pt. i., vol. iii., ch. xvii.

Anglo-Indian, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Pertaining at once to India and to England.

"Every *Anglo-Indian* official . . ."—*Times of India*, July 19, 1878.

B. As subst.: A native of England or of the British isles resident in India.

"There is no doubt of its permanent popularity among *Anglo-Indians*."—*Times of India*, July 19, 1878.

Anglo-Irish, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Pertaining at once to the Irish and the English, or to one who has relations with both.

B. As subst.: A settler in Ireland, who was of English origin, and, unlike the native Irish, was regarded as within the "Pale."

"The *Anglo-Irish* of the Pale and the Celts of the provinces."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, pt. i., ch. xviii., vol. iv.

Ang'-glō-mā-nī-a, s. [In Fr. *anglomanie*; Port. *anglomania*.] A passion on the part of a person belonging to another country to imitate whatever is English.

Anglo-mania. [ANGLO-MANIA.]

Anglo-Norman, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the Anglo-Normans.

"... unable to encounter the shock of the *Anglo-Norman* cavalry."—*Scott: The Norman Horse-Shoe*.

B. As substantive: A Norman, and yet an Englishman. (Used specially of the Normans who came to England with William the Conqueror, and, not returning to the Continent, became, and still are, an important element in the composite English nation.)

Anglo-Saxon, a. & s.

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons.

"... Anglo-Saxon monasteries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. Pertaining to the Anglo-Saxon tongue.

"It is estimated that in English there are about 38,000 words. Of these, 23,000, or more than five-eighths, are of Anglo-Saxon origin."—*Bosworth: Anglo-Saxon and Eng. Dict.* (pref.).

B. As substantive:

1. One of the Anglo-Saxon race—that is, of the mingled Anglo-Saxons and other Teutonic tribes from whom the English, the Lowland Scotch, a great proportion of the present inhabitants of Ulster, and the mass of the population in the United States and various British colonies sprung.

"Thus it appears that one Jute, three Saxon, and four Angle, altogether eight kingdoms, were established in Britain by the year 588, and that the Angles and Saxons bore the leading and chief part in the expeditions; they, therefore, when settled in this country, were collectively called *Anglo-Saxons*."—*Bosworth: Anglo-Saxon and Eng. Dict.* (pref.).

2. The language originally spoken by the race or races mentioned under No. 1.

"Anglo-Saxon, that is Angle, Engle, or English Saxon, is the language of the Platt, Low, Flat, or North part of Germany, brought into this country by the Jutes, the Angles, and Saxons, and modified and written in England. Those who remained in their old locality on the Continent had the name of Old Saxons, and their language Old Saxon; but those settled in Britain were properly designed *Anglo-Saxons*, and their language, perfected and written in England, was called *Anglo-Saxon*."—*Bosworth: Anglo-Saxon and Eng. Dict.* (pref.).

¶ The Anglo-Saxon tongue did not pass directly into the English. The Norman conquest, as was inevitable, introduced a new element into the language, and produced temporary confusion. When this began to pass away, and it became evident that the tongue of the conquered rather than that of the conquerors was destined ultimately to prevail, it was not the old Anglo-Saxon pure and simple which remained. There came in place of it various dialects, specially a Midland, a Northern, and a Southern one. It was a mixed dialect, mainly Midland, but also slightly Southern, which with Chaucer, in the fourteenth century, became the standard language; and at last, by a series of insensible changes, developed into the modern English tongue. [ENGLISH.]

Anglo-Saxonism, s. [A word or idiom belonging to or borrowed from the Anglo-Saxon tongue.]

Anglo-Turkish, a. Pertaining to or formed between England and Turkey; as, "the *Anglo-Turkish* Convention."

ang'-ō-bēr, s. A kind of pear.

Ang'-gō-la, s. [The native name of a country on the west coast of Africa, between lat. 8° 20' and 9° 20' S.]

Angola-cloth, s. A light fabric made from the wool of the Angora-goat.

Angola-pea, s. A papilionaceous plant, belonging to the genus *Cajanus* (q. v.). It is called also *Pigeon Pea*.

Angola-seeds, s. pl. Small red seeds of the wild liquorice, used for beads, &c.

ang'-gōn, s. [In Fr. *angon*.] A barbed spear used by the Anglo-Saxons, the Franks, and many other Teutonic nations.

ang'-or, s. [Lat.= (1) a compression of the neck, suffocation, the quinsy; (2) anguish, torment, vexation; from *ango*=to suffocate, to strangle.]

1. Pain.

"If the patient be surprised with a lipthymons *angor*, and great oppress about the stomach, expect no relief from cordials."—*Harvey*.

2. Anxiety and constriction in the precordial region. (*Mayne*.)

**Angor pectoris*. [Lat.= intense pain in the breast.] The name used by Franche, in 1813, for the disease called *Angina pectoris*. [ANGINA.]

Ang'-gōr'-a, s. [The name of a vilayet in Asiatic Turkey.] A stuff made from the wool of the Angora-goat.

Angora-goat, s. A goat reared in the vilayet of Angora, famed for its wool.

Ang'-gōs-tūr'-a, Ang'-gūs-tūr'-a, s. [The old name of a city in Venezuela, in South America, now called Ciudad-Bolivar.]

Angostura bark: A bark, very valuable as a febrifuge, in possession of the Capuchin friars belong-

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ing to the missions on the river Carony, in South America. It is a rutaceous plant of the genus *Galipea*, but whether it is the *G. cusparia* (*Bonplandia trifoliata*), or the *G. officinalis*, has not yet been completely determined. (Lindley: *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 471.) In London's *Encyclopædia of Plants* it is said to be the *Cusparia febrifuga*.

ān-gōs-tūr-in, s. A principle extracted from the Angostura bark.

āng-red (red as ērd), *pa. par.* [ANGERED.]

āng-rī-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *angry*; -ly.] In an angry manner; under the influence of anger.

"Let me not angrily declare

No pain was ever sharp like mine."

Cowper: *Olney Hymns*, xliii., *Prayer for Patience*.

āng-rŷ, *ān-grē, a. [From Eng. *anger*; -y.]

A. Ordinary Language:

*I. Of things inanimate: Bitter.

"The clay that clenges ther-by arn corsyes strong,

As alum and alkanar, that angrē arn bothe."

Alliterative Poems: *Cleanness* (ed. Morris), 1,034-5.

II. Of the body: Inflamed, painful. (Used of a wound or sore.)

III. Of the mind or heart.

1. Temporarily under the emotion of anger.

(a) Followed generally by *with* of the person regarded with anger.

"... Now therefore be not grieved nor angry with yourselves that ye sold me hither."—*Gen.* xlv. 5.

(b) *Formerly it was occasionally followed by *at* of the person.

"... are ye angry at me because I have made a man every whit whole on the Sabbath day?"—*John* vii. 23.

(c) Followed by *at* or *for* of the thing exciting anger.

"... wherefore should God be angry at thy voice . . .?"—*Eccles.* v. 6.

"... wherefore then be ye angry for this matter?"—*2 Sam.* xix. 42.

¶ It may be used of the inferior animals; and (with the inappropriateness of all human language employed of the Divine Being) of God.

"An angry Waspeth' one in a viall had."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. xii. 18.

"And the Lord was angry with Solomon, because his heart was turned from the Lord God of Israel, which had appeared unto him twice."—*1 Kings* xi. 9.

2. Habitually under the dominion of anger.

"It is better to dwell in the wilderness than with a contentious and an angry woman."—*Prov.* xxi. 19.

3. Exhibiting the marks of anger, proceeding from anger, sounding angrily.

"The north wind driveth away rain; so doth an angry countenance a backbiting tongue."—*Prov.* xxv. 23.

¶ Sometimes the term *angry* is applied to a whole group of passions, in place of a single emotion or its manifestations.

"He had always been more than sufficiently prone to the angry passions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

4. *Fig.*: Of such a character, that if it proceeded from a being capable of emotion, it would be regarded as a manifestation of anger.

"So that wildest of waves in their angriest mood,
Scarce break on the bounds of the land for a rood."

Byron: *The Siege of Corinth*, ver. 16.

B. Technically:

Hist.: *Angry boys* was the designation assumed by gangs of uproarious youths, who rendered the London streets unsafe during the Elizabethan age, like the Mohawks of a subsequent time. (See *Nares' Gloss.*: *Boys*.)

"Get thee another nose, that will be pull'd
Off, by the angry boys, for thy conversion."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Scornful Lady*, iv. 1.

āng-sag-nā, **āng-sa-vā**, s. [Name given in some Indian languages.] A red gum resembling that called dragon's blood. It is brought from the East Indies.

āng-u, s. [West Indian name.] Bread made from the Cassada (*Jatropha manihot*), a Euphorbiaceous plant growing in the West Indies.

ān-guī-fēr, s. [Lat. *anguifer*; from *anguis*=a snake, and *fero*=to bear.]

Astron.: Another name for the northern constellation Ophiuchus, which has been called also Serpentarius.

ān-guī-lā, s. [Lat.=an eel. In Fr. *anguille*; Sp. *anguila*; Ital. *anguilla*.] A genus of fishes of the order Apodal Malacopterygii, and the family Murænidae (Eels).

ān-guī-lī-form, a. [Lat. *anguilla*=an eel; and *forma*=form, shape.] Eel-shaped. (Todd's *Johnson*.)

ān-guī-lī-form-ēs, s. *pl.* [From Lat. *anguis*=a snake, and *forma*=form.] According to Cuvier, the only family of fishes included under the order Malacopterygii Apodes. It is now more commonly called Murænidae.

ān-guī-lū-lā, s. [Dimin. of Lat. *anguilla*=an eel.] The typical genus of the family Anguillulidae (q. v.). The "eels" in vinegar are *A. aceti*; the similar animals in blighted wheat, *A. tritici*; and those in sour paste, *A. glutinosus*.

ān-guī-lū-lī-dæ, s. *pl.* [From the typical genus Anguillula.]

Zool.: A family of annulose animals belonging to the class Nematelmia, and the order Nematoidca. It consists of non-parasitic nematoid worms, and nearly corresponds to Dujardin's family of Enoplidae. Typical genus, Anguillula (q. v.).

ān-guīn-ār-i-ā, s. *pl.* [From Lat. *anguineus*=pertaining to a snake.] A genus of Zoophytes belonging to the family Eucratidae.

ān-guīne, a. [Lat. *anguinus*, from *anguis*=a snake.] Pertaining to the genus Anguis, or to snakes in general.

Anguine Lizard (*Chamaesaura anguina*): A lizard with four rudimentary feet. It is very snake-like. It inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

ān-guī-nē-ā, a. [Lat. *anguineus*.] Pertaining to a snake, snakey; resembling a snake.

ān-guīn-i-dæ, s. *pl.* A family of serpent-like lizards. Typical genus, Anguis. It is sometimes reduced to a sub-family, Anguininae, or made altogether to disappear in the family Scincidae.

ān-guīn-i-næ, s. *pl.* [ANGUINIDÆ.]

ān-guīs, s. [Lat. *anguis*=a snake.] A genus of lizards of the family Scincidae. It contains the *Anguis fragilis*, or Slow-worm, which is so snake-like, from its being entirely destitute of limbs, that until lately it was ranked with the Ophidians. Though called the Blind-worm, it is not blind, but has perfectly visible, though small eyes. The popular belief that it is venomous is quite erroneous.

ān-guīsh, *ān-guŷch, s. [A. S. *ange*=vexation, trouble, sorrow, affliction, anguish; *ange*=vexed, troubled, sorrowful, troublesome, vexatious; *angsum*=difficult, narrow. In Sw. *ängslän*, *angest*; Dan. *angest*, *ængste*; Dut. & Ger. *angst*, *angoisse*; Sp. *ansia*, *angustia*; Port. *angustia*; Ital. *angoscia*, *angoscamento*=anguish, vexation; *angustia*=distress, scarcity. From Lat. *angustia*=a strait, a defile, generally in the plur., *angustiae*=straits; *angustus*=narrow; *ango*=to press tight. (ANGER.) Properly, such present fear and anxiety for the immediate future as arise when one has got squeezed into too narrow a place and cannot extricate himself.]

1. Excessive pain or distress.

(a) Excessive pain of body.

"... the anguish as of her that bringeth forth her first child . . ."—*Jer.* iv. 31.

(b) Excessive distress of mind.

"For when thacces of anguych watzh hid in my sawle."

Alliterative Poems: *Patience* (ed. Morris), 325.

"... we saw the anguish of his soul when he besought us, and we would not hear."—*Gen.* xlii. 21.

2. The expression in the countenance of intense bodily pain or mental distress.

"She spoke: and, furious, with distracted pace,
Fears in her heart and anguish in her face,
Flies through the dome (the maids her steps pursue),
And mounts the walls."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xxii., 592-595.

3. Anything fitted to excite intense bodily pain or mental distress.

"Seeing myself engaged, yea, and engulfed in so many
anguishes and perplexities."—*Trans. of Boccacini* (1626), p. 37.

ān-guīsh, *v. t.* [From the substantive.] To inflict anguish; to inflict excessive bodily pain or mental distress.

"Socrates was seen and observed to be much anguished, grieved, and perplexed; still seeming to feel some grief of mind."—*Trans. of Boccacini* (1626), p. 108.

ān-guīshed, *pa. par.* & a. [ANGUISH, *v.*]

"A strong emotion shakes my anguish'd breast."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xix., 442.

āng-u-lar, a. [In Fr. *angulaire*; Sp. & Port. *angular*; Ital. *angolare*. From Lat. *angularis*=having angles or corners; *angulus*=a corner, an angle.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Having angles or corners, cornered; so shaped as that the sides are united to each other by angles; containing an angle; aiding to constitute an angle; situated at the point where an angle is formed.

"As for the figure of crystal, it is for the most part hexagonal or six-cornered, being built upon a confused matter, from whence, as it were from a root, angular figures arise, even as in the amethyst and basaltes."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. *Fig.* Of persons: Too little disposed to make concessions to others, and therefore exciting or tending to excite opposition to itself which a more conciliatory course of conduct would have prevented from arising.

B. Technically.

I. Mathematics:

1. The *angular point* in an angle is that at which the two lines inclined to each other meet. Used also in natural philosophy and other sciences.

"The distance of the edges of the knives from one another, at the distance of four inches from the angular point where the edges of the knives meet, was the eighth part of an inch."—*Newton: Optics*.

2. *Angular section* is the section or division of an angle into any number of equal parts.

Angular sections: The branch of mathematical analysis which investigates the properties of circular functions.

II. Mechanics:

1. *Angular motion* is the motion of any body around a fixed point, whether it revolves like a planet or vibrates backward or forward like a pendulum.

Angle of angular motion or *Angle of rotation*: The angle made by the two directions before and after the turning of a line perpendicular to an axis. (See III. 1.)

2. *Angular velocity* is the absolute velocity of a body moving round a fixed axis at a certain unit of distance. (See III. 2.)

III. Astronomy:

1. *Angular intervals*: Arcs of the equator intercepted between circles of declination passing through the heavenly bodies observed.

2. *Angular motion*:

(a) *Angular motion of the sun* is a calculated movement of the luminary through space, which in 1783 made Sir William Herschel propound the hypothesis that the luminary was in progress toward the star *Lambda Herculis*.

(b) The *angular motion* of the stars is a minute deviation from their relative places of several "fixed" stars, as the two stars of 61 Cygni, *Epsilon Indi*, *Mu Cassiopeie*, and many others. (*Herschel: Astron.*, §§ 852-4.)

3. *Angular velocity*. The *angular velocity of the sun's apparent motion* is in the inverse proportion of the square of the distance; thus, to compare the daily motion of the sun in longitude at one point, A, of its path, and at another B, the formula used is: The square of the line connecting the earth and sun, when the latter is at B, is to the square of that connecting them when he is at A, as the daily motion at A is to the daily motion at B. (*Herschel: Astron.*, § 350.)

¶ The expression is used in a similar sense of the planets.

IV. *Perspective*: A kind of perspective in which the two sides of the leading object represented are not parallel to the plane of the picture, and in which, therefore, the horizontal lines are so drawn as to meet each other at a vanishing point. It is called also *oblique perspective*.

V. Anatomy:

1. *Angular Artery*: The terminal part of the facial artery, which inosculates at the inner side of the orbit with a terminal branch of the ophthalmic artery.

2. *Angular vein*: The vein formed by the junction of the supra-orbital and frontal veins. It is perceptible beneath the skin, as it runs obliquely downward, near the inner margin of the orbit, resting against the side of the nose at its root.

VI. Botany:

1. Of the *general form*: Having projecting longitudinal angles. (Sometimes the terms "acute angled" and "obtuse angled" are used.)

2. *Spec. Of the margin of a leaf or other organ*: Having several salient angles on the margin, as the leaf of *Datura stramonium*. (*Lindley*.)

āng-u-lār-i-tŷ, s. [From Lat. *angularis*=having angles.] The quality of being angular, i. e., having corners. "Squareness; also an abounding in nooks and corners."

"What body ever yet could figure show

Perfectly perfect, as rotundity

Exactly round, or blameless angularity?"

More: *Song of the Soul*, III. ii. 38.

āng-u-lar-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *angular*; -ly.] In an angular manner; with angles, with corners.

"... a labyrinthine face, now angularly, now circularly, every way aspected."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*.

"Another part of the same solution afforded us an ice angularly figured."—*Boyle*.

āng-u-lar-ness, s. [Eng. *angular*; -ness.] The quality of being angular; angularity.

āng-u-lāte, **āng-u-lā-tēd**, a. [Lat. *angulatus*, from *angulo*=to make angular, *angulus*=an angle.] Angular; having angles.

"Topazes, amethysts, or emeralds, which grow in the fissures, are ordinarily crystallized, or shot into *angulated* figures; whereas in the strata, they are found in rude lumps-like yellow, purple, and green pebbles."—*Woodward*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ǎng'-u-lō, in compos. Having an angle.

angulo-dentate, *a.*

Bot.: Angular and toothed, angularly toothed.

ǎng-u-lōm'-ēt-ēr, *s.* [Lat. *angulus*=an angle, and Gr. *metron*=measure.] An instrument for measuring angles. The more common term is ANGLEMEETER, and in the case of crystals, in mineralogy, GONIOMETER is employed.

ǎng-u-lōs'-ī-tý, *s.* [From Lat. *angulosus*=full of corners.] Nearly the same as *angularity*; but perhaps, as its etymology suggests, a stronger word.

*ǎng'-u-loūs, *a.* [In Fr. *anguleux*.] Angular, hooked.

"Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks and *angulous* involutions, since the coherence of the parts of these will be of as difficult a conception."—*Glanville*.

*ǎn-güst', *a.* [In Ital. *angusto*; Lat. *angustus*, from *ango*=to press tightly.] Narrow, straight, contracted.

ǎn-gūs'-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *angustatus*, *pa. par.* of *angusto*=to make narrow.]

Botany, &c.: Narrow at the base, but dilated above.

ǎn-gūs'-tā-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *angustus*=narrow.] The act of making narrow, the state of being made narrow; straitening.

"The cause may be referred either to the grumousness of the blood, or to obstruction of the vein somewhere in its passage, by some *angustation* upon it by part of the tumor."—*Wiseman*.

ǎn-gūs'-tī-clāve, *a.* [In Fr. *angusticlave*; Lat. *angusticlavus*, from *angustus*=narrow, and *clavus*=a nail, . . . a purple stripe on the tunic.]

In old Rome: Wearing a narrow purple stripe on the tunic. This was done by the Equites, and by the plebeian tribunes, while the senators had a broad purple stripe.

ǎn-gūs'-tī-fō'-li-āte, ǎn-güst'-ī-fō'-li-ōūs, *a.* [From Lat. *angustus*=narrow, and *folium*=a leaf.]

Bot.: Having the leaves narrow.

ǎn-gūs'-tūr'-a, *s.* [ANGOSTURA.]

*ǎn-hāng, *v. t.* [A. S. *hangian*=to hang.] To hang up; to hang.

"The remenaunt were *unhanged*, more and lesse, That were consented to this cursednesse."

Chaucer: C. T., 13,690, 13,691.

*ǎn'-hānged, *pa. par.* [ANHANG.]

ǎn-har-mōn'-ic, *a.* [In Fr. *anharmonique*; Gr. *an*, priv., and *harmonios*=producing harmony.] Not harmonic. [HARMONIC.]

anharmonic ratio or proportion, *s.*

Geom.: The term used by Prof. Chasles, when four points, *a, b, c, d*, being in a straight line, the ratio or proportion is $\frac{ac}{ad} : \frac{bc}{bd}$. Or when *A, B, C, D*,

meeting in the same point, $\frac{\sin. (A:C)}{\sin. (A:D)} : \frac{\sin. (B:C)}{\sin. (B:D)}$.

[HARMONIC.] (*Chasles: Géométrie Supérieure*, 1852, p. xix.)

ǎn-hē'-ale, *v. i.* [Lat. *anhelo*.] To pant.

ǎn-hē-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *anhelatio*=difficulty of breathing, panting, from *anhelo*=to pant: *halo*=(1) to breathe, (2) to exhale.] The act of panting; the state of being short of breath, difficult respiration.

"Those unknown tendencies and *anhelations* of divine souls after the adorable object of their love."—*Glanville: Sermons* (1681), p. 313.

ǎn-hē-lō'-se, *a.* [In Sw. *aandelos*. From Lat. *anhelus*=(1) panting; (2) causing shortness of breath.] Out of breath, panting.

ǎn'-hīm-a, *s.* [Brazilian name.] The name of a bird, the Horned Screamer (*Palamedea cornuta*, Linn.). It is a wading bird, and the type of the



The Anhima (*Palamedea Cornuta*).

family Palamedeidae of Mr. G. R. Gray. It is blackish, with a red spot on the shoulder. The top of the head bears a long, horny, slender, and mobile stem,

and the wing is armed with two triangular spurs. It lives in the marshy parts of South America, and has a powerful voice, heard at a great distance. The sexes manifest much fidelity to each other. It is sometimes called "the horned screamer," or "the kamachi."

ǎn-hūn'-grý, *adj.* [AHUNGRY.] Hungry. (*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.)

*ǎn-hý, *adv.* [Old Eng. *an*=on; *hy*=high.] On high.

" . . . besechith God *an-high*."

Romans of Partenay (ed. Skeat), 2,704.

ǎn-hý'-dride, *s.* [From Gr. *anydria*=want of water; *anydros*=wanting water; *an*, priv., and *hydōr*=water.] An anhydride or an anhydrous acid is a chemical substance formed by the substitution of an acid radical for the whole of the hydrogen in one or two molecules of water. (*Graham: Chem.*, 2d ed., vol. ii., 542.) By the action of water they are converted into acids. Anhydrides do not act on litmus or other vegetable colors.

ǎn-hý'-drite, *s.* [In Ger. *anhydrit*; Gr. *anydros*=without water; referring to the fact that it contains no water of crystallization.]

Min.: A mineral classed by Dana under his Celestite group. Its crystals are orthorhombic. The hardness is 3-3.5; the sp. gr. 2.899-2.985; the luster vitreous, or somewhat pearly; the color white, or brick-red. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 55.80 to 59.78; lime, 40.21 to 43.06, with smaller portions of silica, sesquioxide of iron, and water. It is altered, by the absorption of moisture, into gypsum. It is divided by Dana into Var. 1. Ordinary. (*a*) Crystallized; (*b*) Fibrous; (*c*) Fine granular; (*d*) Scaly granular, under which is ranked Vulpinite (*q. v.*). Var. 2. Pseudomorphous. It occurs in various parts of Europe and in North America.

ǎn-hý'-droūs, *a.* [In Ger. *anhyder*. From Gr. *anydros*=without water; *a*, priv., and *hydōr*=water.]

1. *Chem.*: Having no water in its composition as anhydrous gypsum, gypsum with no water in its composition.

" . . . thus the *anhydrous* sulphuric acid does not redden litmus."—*Graham: Chemistry*, vol. ii., p. 188.

2. *Min.*: Dana divides the minerals classed as compounds of Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine into (1) Anhydrous Chlorides, (2) Hydrous Chlorides, and (3) Oxochlorides. (*Dana: Min.*, 5th ed., p. 110.) He separates Fluorine Compounds into Anhydrous and Hydrous (*Ibid.*, p. 123), and adopts the same classification of the Oxids: 1st (*Ibid.*, 131); the Silicates (*Ibid.*, 203); the Phosphates, Arsenates, Antimonates (*Ibid.*, 527); the Sulphates, Chromates, Tellurates (*Ibid.*, 613), and the Carbonates (*Ibid.*, 669).

*ǎn'-ī, *a.* [ANY.]

a'-nī, *s.* [South American name (?).] The name given to the birds belonging to the genus *Crotophaga*, and indeed to those ranked under the subfamily *Crotophaginae*, a division of the Cuculidae, or Cuckoos. The typical anis—those of the genus *Crotophaga*—are found in South America, the West Indies and Florida. They are about the size of our blackbird.

*ǎn'-īe, *a.* [ANY.]

*ǎn-ī-ēnt'e, *a.* [Fr. *anéantir*=to annihilate; from *ā*=to, and *néant*=nothing, nought.] To bring to nought; to frustrate. The same as ANIENTISSE (*q. v.*).

*ǎn-ī-ēn'-tisse, *v. t.* [Fr. *anéantissement*=annihilation; *anéantir*=to annihilate.] To reduce to nothing; to annihilate.

" . . . the which three things ye ne han not *anientissed* or destroyed."—*Chaucer: Melibeus*.

*ǎn-ī-ēn'-tissed, *pa. par.* [ANIENTISSE.]

ǎ-nī'ght (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *a*=on, at, and *night*.] At night, during the night.

"I broke my sword upon a stone, and bid him take that for coming *anight* to Jane Smile."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 4.

ǎ-nī'ghts (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *a*=on, at; *nights*, pl. of *night*.] Night after night.

"Sir Toby, you must come in earlier *anights*; my lady takes great exceptions at your ill hours."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

"The turnkey now his flock returning sees,
Duly let out *anights* to steal for fees!"
Swift: Description of Morning.

ǎn-ig-ō-zānth'-ōs, *s.* [Gr. *anischō*, the same as *anechō*=to hold up, to lift up; and *anthos*=flower.] A genus of plants belonging to the order *Hæmodraceæ* (Blood-roots). They are curious Australian plants, with yellow or green flowers. The roots of the *A. floridus*, though acrid when raw, become mild and nutritious when cooked, and are used for food by the natives of the Swan river. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, p. 152.)

an'-il, *s.* [In Ger., Fr., Port. & Sp. *anil*=indigo; Arab. *nilon*; Mahratta and some other Indian languages *nila*=dark blue, as Nilgherry Hills=the Blue Hills.] The Indigo plant.

ǎn'-ile, *a.* [Lat. *anilis*.] Old-womanish.

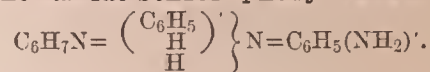
ǎn-ī'le-něss, *s.* [Eng. *anile*; suffix *-ness*.] Anility.

ǎn-īl'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *anil*; suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to anil (*q. v.*).

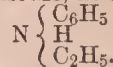
anilic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Indigotic acid = nitrosalicylic acid, $C_7H_5NO_5 = C_7H_5(NO_2)O_3$. Obtained by the action of boiling nitric acid and water on indigo, or on salicylic acid. It crystallizes in light yellow needles, soluble in hot water and alcohol.

ǎn-īl'-ine, *s.* [from *anil* (*q. v.*)] = amidoant-benzene = amido-benzol = phenyl-amine =



Chem.: Aniline was first obtained by distilling indigo with caustic potash. It occurs in the heavy oils from coal-tar. It is prepared from benzene, C_6H_6 , which is converted into nitro-benzene, $C_6H_5(NO_2)$, by the action of strong nitric acid. The nitrobenzene is reduced to aniline by the action of acetic acid and iron filings, or by sulphide of ammonium. Aniline is the basis of most of the coal-tar colors. It is an oily, colorless, refractive, volatile liquid, boiling at 182°. Its sp. gr. at 0° is 1.036. It solidifies at -8° to a crystalline mass; when exposed to the air and light it becomes brown. It is nearly insoluble in water, but dissolves in ether, alcohol, and benzene. It forms crystalline salts with acids. It does not turn red litmus paper blue. A slight trace of aniline gives a deep purple color with a solution of bleaching powder. Aniline combines with the iodides of alcohol radicals like amines. The atoms of H united to N in aniline can be replaced by alcohol radicals, as ethyl aniline—



The H in the benzol ring (C_6H_5) can also be replaced by radicals forming substitution compounds of aniline, of which, when one atom of H is replaced by an atom of Cl or a radical, there can be always three modifications; thus, three modifications of nitro-aniline ($C_6H_4(NO_2)(NH_2)$) are known; also chloraniline, $C_6H_4Cl(NH_2)$, and bromaniline, $C_6H_4Br(NH_2)$. [See Kekulé's *Organic Chem.*] M. Langorrois has found that the putrefaction and decomposition of animal matter can be prevented, even when it is exposed to the air, and in an elevated temperature, by the use of small quantities of aniline.

aniline black, *s.* A dye produced by a mixture of aniline, potassium chlorate, and cupric sulphate or a vanadium salt. It is used in calico printing.

aniline blue, *s.* Obtained by heating rosaniline with excess of aniline at 150°-160°. A hydrochloride of triphenyl-rosaniline, $C_{20}H_{16}(C_6H_5)_3N_3$.

aniline greens, *s.* The aldehyde green is obtained from aldehyde, magenta, and sulphuric acid heated together, and then poured into a boiling solution of sodium thiosulphate. The dye is precipitated by sodium acetate. The iodine green is obtained by heating aniline violet with iodide of methyl.

aniline orange, *s.* A salt of dinitroparacresol.

aniline purple, or mauve, is prepared by adding to aniline sulphate a dilute solution of potassium bichromate. It contains a base called mauveine, $C_{27}H_{24}N_4$.

aniline red [see ROSANILINE], called also MAGENTA. Obtained by heating crude aniline with arsenic acid to 140°. The presence of toluidine is necessary for its formation.

aniline violet, *s.* Obtained by heating rosaniline with ethyl iodide, a hydriodide of triethyl-rosaniline, $C_{20}H_{16}(C_2H_5)_3N_3$.

aniline yellow. [See CHRYSANILINE.]

ǎn-īl'-ī-tý, *s.* [Lat. *anilitas*, from *anilis*=pertaining to an old woman, old-womanish; *anus*=an old woman; Celtic *hen*=old.] The state of being an old woman. The state of entertaining such views and feelings as are natural to women well advanced in life.

"Since the day in which the Reformation was begun, by how many strange and critical turns has it been perfected and handed down, if not entirely without spot or wrinkle, at least without blotches or marks of *anility*."—*Sterne: Sermon on the Inauguration of K. George III.*

¶ Todd says: "*Anility* is not confined to the feminine character, as Dr. Johnson would imply. It means *dotage* in general.

ǎn'-īm-a-ble, *a.* [From Lat. *animo*=to fill with breath or air, to animate.] Capable of being animated.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tjon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ăn-îm-ăd-vēr'-săl, *a. & s.* [From Lat. *animadversum*, supine of *animadverto*.] [ANIMADVERT.]

1. *As adjective*: Having the faculty of perception, or the power of perceiving.

2. *As substantive*: That which has the faculty of perception; the soul.

"That lively inward *animadversal*: it is the soul itself; for I cannot conceive the body doth *animadvert*; when as objects, plainly exposed to the sight, are not discovered till the soul takes notice of them."—*More: Song of the Soul*, Notes, p. 22.

ăn-îm-ăd-vēr'-sion, *s.* [In Fr. *animadversion*. From Lat. *animadversio*=(1) the perception of an object, attention; (2) censure, punishment.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of perceiving an object; attention.

"The soul is the sole percipient which hath *animadversion* and sense, properly so called."—*Glanville*.

2. As close attention to any one's conduct is pretty sure to detect serious imperfections in it, the word acquired the secondary signification of severe censure, reproof, serious blame. This is now almost its sole meaning.

"He dismissed their commissioners with severe and sharp *animadversions*."—*Clarendon*.

3. Punishment. [See II.]

"When a bill is debating in Parliament, it is usual to have the controversy handled by pamphlets on both sides, without the least *animadversion* upon the authors."—*Swift*.

II. Technically:

Mediæv. Eccles. Law: The infliction by the civil power, at the instigation of the church, of punishment on offenders against ecclesiastical law.

"An ecclesiastical censure and an ecclesiastical *animadversion* are different things: for a censure has a relation to a spiritual punishment, but an *animadversion* has only a respect to a temporal one, as degradation, and the delivering the person over to the secular court."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

ăn-îm-ăd-vēr'-sive, *a.* [From Lat. *animadversum*, supine of *animadverto*.] [ANIMADVERT.] Having the power of perception.

"The representation of objects to the soul, the only *animadversive* principle, is conveyed by motions made on the immediate organs of sense."—*Glanville*.

ăn-îm-ăd-vēr'-sive-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *animadversive*; -ness.] The quality or state of perceiving; perception.

ăn-îm-ăd-vēr't, *v. i.* [Lat. *animadverto*=(1) to turn the mind to, (2) to notice, (3) to censure or punish: *animus*=the mind; *adverto*=to turn to; *ad*=to, and *verto*=to turn.]

1. To turn the mind to any person or thing; to notice.

2. To blame, to censure, to make objurgatory remarks upon.

"Certain questionable people . . . were *animadverted* upon [in an Act of Parliament]."—*Froude: Hist. of Eng.*, vol. ii., p. 434.

3. To punish.

"If the Author of the universe *animadverts* upon men here below, how much more will it become Him to do it upon their entrance into a higher state of being?"—*Grew*.

¶ *Animadvert* is followed by *upon* or *on*. (See the foregoing examples. Very rarely *against* is also used.)

"Your Grace very justly *animadverts* against the too great disposition of finding faults . . ."—*Pope: Letter to the Duke of Buckingham* (1718).

ăn-îm-ăd-vēr'-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *animadvert*; -er.] One who censures or punishes.

"God is a strict observer of, and a severe *animadverter* upon, such as presume to partake of those mysteries without such a preparation."—*South*.

ăn-îm-ăd-vēr'-tîng, *pr. par.* [ANIMADVERT.]

ăn-îm-ăd-vēr'-tîşe, *v. t.* [ANIMADVERT.] To inform.

ăn-îm-ăl, *s. & a.* [Lat. *animal*=an animal; *animale*=neut. of adj. *animalis*=possessing life. [ANIMATE.]]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A beast, as contradistinguished from a man.

"Combativeness is the natural disposition which men and animals feel in various degrees to quarrel and fight."—*Penny Cycl.*, xviii. 16.

2. *In contempt*: A man of no intellect, or of bestial propensities.

3. *In the same sense as No. II.* (Zool.) This signification of the word includes man.

" . . . though defenseless, Man can arm himself with every variety of weapon, and become the most terribly destructive of animals."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 50.

II. Technically:

Zool.: An organic being, rising above a vegetable in various respects, especially in possessing sensibility, will, and the power of voluntary motion. Professor Owen defines an animal as an organism

which can move, which receives nutritive matter by a mouth, which inhales oxygen and exhales carbonic acid, and, finally, which develops tissues, the proximate principles of which are quaternary compounds of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. (*Owen: Paleont.*, 1860, p. 4.) Though, practically speaking, there is in general no difficulty in distinguishing an animal from a vegetable, yet the animals and plants of humble organization closely approach each other in structure, and it is not always easy to say whether a particular organism belongs to the one kingdom or the other. By his bodily organization man is an animal, though his mental and moral qualities give him an immeasurable superiority over all the other members of the animal kingdom.

B. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to an animal as opposed to a vegetable, or to an animal as distinguished from the more general term, an organized being, as, *animal functions* (q. v.).

"The animal membranes exercise the property. . ."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 54.

2. Pertaining to the inferior sentient beings as opposed to man; brutal.

"The immortal Aristotle, in his system of the animal world, excludes man from his scheme."—*Swainson: Classif. of Quadrupeds*, § 15.

3. Pertaining to those parts of our complex nature which we have in common with the inferior sentient beings, as contradistinguished from those mental, moral, and spiritual capabilities in which man on the earth stands alone.

"There are things in the world of spirits wherein our ideas are very dark and confused: such as their union with *animal* nature, the way of their acting on material beings, and their converse with each other."—*Watts: Logic*.

animal charcoal, *s.* [CHARCOAL.]

animal economy, *s.* The natural laws on which the welfare of the animal world depends, and to which, within certain limits, instinct teaches the several species to conform.

animal electricity, *s.* [GALVANISM.]

animal flower, *s.* A name often given to those radiated animals which have their tentacles in rows around their mouths, not unlike the petals of a double flower. The term has been applied specially to various species of the genus *Actinia*, which have been called, from their fancied resemblance to particular flowers, Sea Anemones, or fixed Sea-nettles. The other radiated animals which have been called animal flowers belong to the genera *Holothuria*, *Tubularia*, *Sertularia*, *Hydra*, and *Alegonia*. [ACTINIA.]

animal food, *s.*

1. Food consisting of the flesh or other portions of animals.

†2. Food designed for animals.

animal functions, *s. pl.* Functions exercised by animals. They are divided into two classes: (1) Those peculiar to and characteristic of animals, as distinguished from *organic functions*, which are common to them and vegetables. The animal functions of this first category are sensibility, or innervation, and voluntary motion, or locomotion. (2) The merely vital or vegetative functions, which are common to animals and vegetables. These are nutrition and generation. [ORGANIC FUNCTIONS.]

animal heat, *s.* The heat possessed by the higher animals, and which, so long as they retain life, they maintain, whatever the surrounding temperature may be. It is highest in birds, and lowest in reptiles and fishes.

animal kingdom, *s.* One of the three great kingdoms of visible Nature, the other two being the Vegetable and the Mineral Kingdoms. Cuvier divided the Animal Kingdom into four great sub-kingdoms: 1, Vertebrata; 2, Mollusca; 3, Articulata; 4, Radiata. Professor Owen, in his *Paleontology*, adopts the following classification: Kingdom I. Protozoa. Kingdom II. Animalia. Sub-kingdom I. Invertebrata: Province I, Radiata; 2, Articulata; 3, Mollusca. Sub-kingdom II. Vertebrata. Professor Huxley, writing in 1869, said that in the then existing state of knowledge, the Animal Kingdom required to be divided into no fewer than eight distinct groups, which he arranged thus:

VERTEBRATA.	
MOLLUSCA.	ANNULOSA.
MOLLUSCOIDA.	ANNULOIDA.
CÆLENTERATA.	INFUSORIA.
PROTOZOA.	

He could not, however, assert that all the eight groups were of equal value, or that the Infusoria, the Molluscoida, and the Annuloida would ultimately stand.

animal magnetism, *s.* A science, or art, so called because it was believed that it taught the method of producing on persons of susceptible organization effects somewhat similar to those which a magnet exerts upon iron. It is now generally denominated Mesmerism (q. v.).

animal mechanics, *s.* [MECHANICS.]

animal oat, *s.* An oat (*Avena sterilis*), which has a beard so hygrometric that, when the seeds fall off, it twists itself and moves spontaneously, when certain alterations in the weather occur. At such times it resembles a strangely-shaped insect crawling on the ground, whence its English name of Animal Oat. It is sometimes grown as an object of curiosity.

animal painter, *s.* A painter whose special taste and skill lie in the representation of animals.

animal painting, *s.* The department of painting which treats of the representation of animals.

animal spirits, *s. pl.* Nervous or vital energy, the gaiety and capability for action which arise from the possession of a sanguine temperament and a healthy physical organization.

animal strength, *s.* [STRENGTH.]

ăn-îm-ăl'-cũ-lă, *s. pl.* [The neut. pl. of Lat. *animalculum*, but not classic; compounded of *animal*, and the termination *culum*, signifying little.] Minute animals.

¶ Sometimes the word *animalcula* is mistaken by incorrect writers for a Latin noun of the first declension, and receives at their hands a plural *animalculæ*. Such an error should be carefully avoided. [ANIMALCULE.]

ăn-îm-ăl'-cũ-lăr, *a.* [Eng. &c., *animalcula*; -ar.] Pertaining or relating to animalcula.

"It rendered at once evident to the senses why air filtered through cotton-wool is incompetent to generate *animalcular* life."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., xi. 324.

ăn-îm-ăl'-cũ-le, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *animalcula* (q. v.). In Port. *animalculo*.] An animal so minute as to be visible only by means of the microscope. The term is applied specially to members of the classes Infusoria and Rotifera; the former called Infusorial, and the latter Wheel-animalcules. [INFUSORIA, ROTIFERA.]

" . . . Infusorial *Animalcules*."—*Owen: Comparat. Anat. of the Invertebrata* (1843), p. 17.

" . . . the Rotifera, or Wheel-animalcules."—*Huxley: Introd. to the Classif. of Animals* (1869), p. 47.

ăn-îm-ăl'-cũ-lîne, *a.* [Eng. &c., *animalcule*; -ine.] Pertaining or relating to animalcula.

¶ Not so common a term as ANIMALCULAR (q. v.).

"*Animalculine* putrefaction is the immediate cause of those diseases."—*Dr. Dwight: Trav. in New Eng.*, &c., vol. i., p. 436.

ăn-îm-ăl'-cũ-list, *s.* [Eng. &c., *animalcule*; -ist.] One who makes animalcules a special study.

ăn-îm-ăl'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *animal*; -ish.] Like an animal.

ăn-îm-ăl'-îshm, *s.* [Eng. *animal*; -ism.] The series of qualities which characterize a mere animal in contradistinction to a man.

ăn-îm-ăl'-î-tỹ, *s.* [In Ger. *animalität*; Fr. *animalité*; Ital. *animalità*.] Conformity to the animal type of structure.

"It is evident that such characters must be derived from the animal functions of sensation and motion, for these not only constitute and create an animal, but also, by their greater or less capacity, may be said in some measure to establish the degree of its *animality*."—*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. i., p. 59.

ăn-îm-ăl'-î-ză'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *animalize*; -ation. In Fr. *animalisation*; Port. *animalisação*.] The act of making into an animal, or into animal matter; the state of being made into an animal, or into animal matter.

ăn-îm-ăl'-î-ze, *v. t.* [Eng. *animal*; -ize. In Fr. *animaliser*; Port. *animalisar*.]

1. To make into an animal; to impart animal life to.

2. To convert into animal matter.

ăn-îm-ăl'-î-zed, *pa. par. & a.* [ANIMALIZE.]

As adjective:

"But they eat, I observe, a very large proportion of fat, which is of a less animalized nature."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. vi., p. 117.

ăn-îm-ăl'-î-zîng, *pr. par. & a.* [ANIMALIZE.]

As adjective:

" . . . the unconscious irony of the Epicurean poet on the animalizing tendency of his own philosophy."—*Coleridge: Aids to Reflection* (1839), p. 97.

ăn-îm-ăl'-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *animal*; -ness.] The quality or state of being an animal; animal existence.

ăn-îm-ăte, *v. t. & i.* [In Fr. *animer*; Sp. & Port. *animar*; Ital. *animare*. From Lat. *animo*=to fill with breath or air, to make alive. To endow with *anima*=air, a soul.] [ANIMAL.]

A. Transitive:

I. *Literally*: To endow with natural life; to impart life at first, or preserve it when imparted.

"Where searching sunbeams scarce can find a way Earth animated heaves."—*Thomson: Summer*, 296.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrkh, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II: Figuratively:

1. *Of inanimate things*: To impart the semblance of life to; to give power to; to heighten the effect of.

"Heroes in *animated* marble frown."

Pope: *Temple of Fame*, 73.

2. *Of persons*:

(a) To inspire with courage or ardor, to enliven, to stimulate.

"Thns arm'd, he *animates* his drooping bands,"

Pope: *Homēr's Iliad*, v. 606.

(b) To imbue or inspire with; to cause to be actuated by.

"They would come up to Westminster *animated* by the spirit of 1640."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

B. *Intrans.*: To become lively, to revive. (*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. i., ch. iv.)

ăn' -im-ă-te, *a.* The same as the participial adj. **ANIMATED** (q. v.).

"... the admirable structure of *animate* bodies."—*Bentley*.

ăn' -im-ă-těd, *pa. par. & a.* [**ANIMATE**, *v.*]

As adjective:

"Can storied urn, or *animated* bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?"

Gray: *Elegy*.

"... the same *animated* descriptions, . . ."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiii, pt. i., § 1.

"... on the report there was an *animated* debate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

Animated Nature: That portion of Nature in which there is life, in contradistinction to that from which life is absent.

"Nature inanimate employs sweet sounds,
But *animated* Nature sweeter still,
To soothe and satisfy the human ear."

Cowper: *Task*, bk. i.

ăn' -im-ă-te-něss, *s.* [*Eng. animate; -ness.*] The state of being animated. (*Johnson.*)

ăn' -im-ă-tiŋg, *pr. par. & a.* [**ANIMATE**, *v.*]

As adjective:

"... to the sun allied,
From him they draw their *animating* fire."

Thomson: *Seasons; Summer*.

"As from a lethargy at once they rise,
And urge their chief with *animating* cries."

Pope: *Homēr's Odyssey*, bk. x., 558, 559.

Animating Principle: An English term corresponding to the Greek *psuchē*, which means (1) breath, life; (2) soul; (3) reason, (4) a living spirit, supposed to go through all the earth and the ocean. It was called by the Romans *anima mundi*. In the plural, animating principles correspond to the Greek *psuchai*. The hypothesis of Aristotle on the subject was that there were an infinite number of distinct animating principles, no two precisely identical with each other in qualities. Each of these necessarily had its corresponding body, which accounted for the great diversities among the species of animated beings existing in the world. All, however, acted under the direction of the supreme animating principle or *physis*=(1) growth, (2) outward form, (3) nature. The immortal Harvey held a somewhat similar belief, and the "*materia vitæ*" (material of life) of John Hunter, the "organic force" of Müller, and the "organic agents" of Dr. Prout are all akin to the *psuchē*, or animating principle of Aristotle. (See Todd & Bowman's *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., pp. 16, 17.)

ăn' -im-ă-tiŋg-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. animating; -ly.*] In a manner to produce animation.

ăn' -im-ă-tiŋg, *s.* [*In Fr. animation; Sp. animacion; Port. animacao; Ital. animazione; Lat. animatio, from animo=to fill with breath or life; anima=air, life.*] The act of animating; the state of being animated.

Specialty:

1. *Lit.*: The act or process of making to breathe or live for the first time, or after vital action has been suspended; also the state of having life thus imparted or revived.

"The body is one . . . much more by the *animation* of the same soul quickening the whole frame."—*Bishop Taylor: Of Repentance*, c. vi., § 2.

"*Animation* (Lat.) is the informing an animal body with a soul."—*Glossog. Nov.*

Suspended animation is a term used in the case of persons all but drowned, in whom the vital actions have temporarily ceased, and will probably do so permanently unless means be adopted for their immediate restoration.

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) *Of men or other conscious beings, singly or in combination*: The act or process of inspiring life-like energy or ardor; also the state of having such energy or ardor imparted.

"... the faction which had been prostrated and stunned began to give signs of returning *animation*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(b) *Of things inanimate*: The act or process of making painted or sculptured figures so life-like that they appear to the imagination as if actually alive.

ăn' -im-ă-tive, *a.* [*Eng. animate; -ive.*] Having the power to impart life or spirit.

ăn' -im-ă-tŏr, *s.* [*Lat.*] One who or that which animates or imparts life or spirit.

"... those bodies . . . conform themselves to situations wherein they best unite unto their *animator*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

ăn' -i-mē, *a.* [*Fr. animé=animated.*]

Her.: A term used when wild animals are represented with fire proceeding from their mouth and ears. It is called also *incensed*. (*Gloss. of Heraldry.*)

ăn' -i-me, *s.* [*In Ger., Sp., &c., anime.*] A resin procured from the *Hymenaea Courbaril*, a plant of the Papilionaceous sub-order. It is of a transparent amber color, an agreeable smell, and little taste. The Brazilians use it in fumigations for pains and aches arising from cold.

ăn' -im-ět-tă, *s.* [*Ital.=the part of a cuirass which covers the body in front.*]

Eccles. Ritualism: The cloth with which the cup in the eucharist is covered.

ăn' -im-ine, *s.* [*Lat. anim(a); Eng. suff. -ine.*]

Chem.: An organic base obtained from bone oil. It has not been prepared pure.

ăn' -im-iŝm, *s.* [*From Lat. anima=the principle of animal life.*] [**ANIMUS.**] The doctrine that the life of an animal arises from a spiritual cause and not from materiality.

ăn' -im-ist, *s.* One who holds the doctrines of Animism (q. v.).

ăn' -i-mŏ' fŭr-ăn' -dī (used in *Eng.* as *adv.*). [*Lat.*] With the mind or intention to steal.

***ăn' -im-ŏ se**, *a.* [*In Sp. animoso; Lat. animosus.*] Full of life and spirit; spirited.

***ăn' -im-ŏ-se-něss**, *s.* [*Eng. animose; -ness.*] The quality of being spirited. (*Johnson.*)

ăn' -im-ŏs' -i-tŷ, *s.* [*In Fr. animosité; Port. animosidade; Ital. animosità, animositade, animositate; Lat. animositas=(1) boldness, (2) impetuosity, (3) hatred; animosus=full of courage, spirited; anima=(1) wind, (2) the air, (3) breath, life. Gr. anemos=wind; Sansc. animi, anas=wind, air; an=to breathe.*]

*1. Spirit, courage, boldness, without implying the presence of the malignant element. (See ex. from Plutarch's *Morals* in Trench's *Select Gloss.*, p. 6.)

2. Irrepressible anger or hatred against one, prompting the individual who entertains it to open endeavors to injure the person against whom his spirit is so violently excited.

"*Animosity* (Lat.), stoutness, stomachfulness: *Animosities*, quarrels, contentions."—*Glossog. Nov.*

"To the evils arising from the mutual *animosity* of factions were added other evils arising from the mutual *animosity* of sects."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

ăn' -im-ŭs, *s.* [*Lat.=the spiritual and rational soul in man; opposed to anima=(1) the principle of animal life, (2) the will, purpose, (3) the affections, the inclinations, the passions.*] Intention; purpose, especially of a hostile character founded on the presence of animosity in the heart.

"The lightest of these charges were symptoms of an *animus* which the Crown prosecutors would regard as treasonable."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iii., ch. xiv.

"During the last eighteen months there had been a serious *animus* in certain quarters against the subject races of the Porte."—*Mr. Trevelyan, M. P.: Times*, Feb. 2, 1878.

ăn' -iŋ' -gă, *s.* [*W. Indian name.*] The designation given in the West Indies to several plants, most of them Aroids. One species, if not even more than one, was formerly used in sugar refining.

ăn' -i-ŏn, ***ăn' -i' -ăn-ē**, ***ăn' -i-on-ē**, *s.* [*Gr. aniŏn, pr. par. of aneimi=to go up; ana=up, and iŏn, pr. par. of eimi=to go.*]

Electrolysis: The electro-negative ion or radical of a molecule, appearing at the anode or positive electrode in electric decomposition. It is opposed to **CATHION** (q. v.).

***ăn' -i-ŏŭs**, *a.* [*O. Fr. anieux; Lat. anxius=anxious.*] Wearisome, sorrowful; fatiguing.

"Then thenkezh Gowan ful sone
Of his *anious* uyage."

Sir Gawayne (ed. Morris), 534-5.

ăn' -is-ăl, *s.* [*From Eng., &c., anise.*] A chemical substance called also *anisic aldehyde* and *hydride of anisyl*.

ăn' -is-ătes, *s. pl.* [*From Eng., &c., anise.*]

Chem.: Salts of anisic acid.

ăn' -ise, *s.* [*In Sw., Dan., Ger., Fr., Sp., & Port., anis; Dut. anys; Lat. anisum; Gr. anison and*

anēthon, also Ionic *annēson*, *anēson*; poetic, *annē-ton*, *anēton*; later Attic, Doric, and Æolic *anison*, *annison* = dill or anise. Arab. *ainison*.] [**ANETHUM.**]

1. *The anise proper*: An umbelliferous plant, the *Pimpinella anisum*. It is cultivated in Malta and Spain for the sake of the seeds, which are imported into this and other countries. They are aromatic and carminative. Its scent tends to neutralize other smells. It is sometimes sown here for its leaves, which are used like fennel as a seasoning or garnish.

2. *The anise of Scripture*: In Gr. to [the] *anēthon*, should, it is believed, have been translated "dill," *Anethum graveolens*. [**DILL.**] It also is of the Umbelliferous order.

"... for yepay tithe of mint and *anise* and cummin, . . ."—*Matt. xxiii. 23.*

Oil of anise: A solution of *anise camphor*, or *anethol*, $C_{10}H_{12}O$, in an oil like turpentine; it solidifies at 10°. It is the essential oil of *Pimpinella anisum*. The camphor is obtained pure from alcohol by pressure and crystallization. In pharmacy it is used as a stimulant, aromatic, and carminative; it relieves flatulency, and diminishes the griping of purgative medicines.

anise-camphor, *s.* [**ANETHOL.**]

Chem.: A white crystalline substance; sp. gr. 1.014. It melts at 18°, and boils at 222°.

ăn' -i-sēed, *s.* [*Eng. ani(se); seed.*] The seed of the anise (q. v.).

aniseed-tree, *s.* [*Anise-seed tree, so called because the leaves and capsules have a strong smell of anise-seed.*] The English name of *Illicium*, a genus of Magnoliaceæ, or Magnoliads. The best known species are *I. floridanum* and *I. parviflorum*, from Florida.

ăn' -i-sětt'e de Bourdeaux Bŏr-dŏ', *s.* [*Fr.*] A liquor consisting of anise macerated in eau-de-vie.

ăn' -is' -ic, *a.* [*Eng. anise, and suff. -ic.*] Pertaining to anise or anise-seed.

Anisic acid = Methyl-paraoxybenzoic acid = hydrate of anisyl = draconic acid, $C_8H_5O_3$. A monobasic aromatic acid, obtained by the oxidation of anisic aldehyde. It crystallizes in colorless prisms which melt at 175°. It is soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether. By distillation with lime it yields CO_2 and anisol.

Anisic alcohol: $C_8H_{10}O_2$. An aromatic alcohol obtained by treating anisic aldehyde with alcoholic potash. It boils at 250°. It crystallizes in hard white needles, which melt at 23°.

Anisic aldehyde = Anisal = Hydride of Anisyl: $C_8H_5O_2$. An aromatic yellow liquid obtained by oxidizing anisic alcohol. It is oxidized into anisic acid, and by nascent H converted into anisic alcohol; it forms crystalline compounds with alkaline acid sulphites. Also obtained by the action of dilute HNO_3 and anise-camphor. It boils at 255°.

ăn' -is-i-dī'ne, *s.* [*From Eng., &c., anise.*]

Chem.: $N.C_7H_7O.H_2$ = methylphenidine, an organic base formed by the action of sulphide of ammonium on nitranisol, it combines with acids forming salts.

ăn' -i-sŏ-dăc' -tŷl' -ēs, *s. pl.* [*Gr. anisos=unequal; an, priv., and isos=equal; (2) daktylos=a finger or a toe.*]

Zool.: Temminck's name for those insessorial birds which have toes of unequal length.

ăn' -i-sŏ-dŷn' -ă-mŏŭs, *a.* [*Gr. (1) anisos=unequal; an, priv., and isos=equal; (2) dunamis=power, strength; dunamai=to be able.*]

Bot.: Of unequal strength. (Used of monocotyledonous plants which, when they germinate, grow with greater force on one side of their axis than on the other.)

ăn' -i-sŏ' -ic äc' -id, *s.* [*From anise (q. v.).*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{18}O_6$. A product of the oxidation of oil of star anise.

ăn' -is-ŏl, *s.* [*Lat. anisum=anise, and oleum=oil.*]

Chemistry: $C_7H_5O=C_6H_4(CH_3).OH$. An aromatic alcohol (also called *methyl phenol*, *methyl carbolic acid*, or *dracol*) obtained by heating potassium phenate, $C_6H_5.OK$, with methyl iodide, $CH_3.I$; also



Anise (*Pimpinella Anisum*).
One-sixth natural size; plant, flower,
and ripe fruit enlarged.

bŏl, bŏy: pŏut, jŏwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șŭn; -țion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

by the dry distillation of methyl salicylate, or by distilling anisic acid with excess of caustic baryta. Anisol is a colorless liquid, boiling at 152°. It dissolves in H₂SO₄, forming *sulphanisolic acid*, C₇H₅SO₄. By fuming HNO₃ there are one, two, or three atoms of H replaced by (NO₂), forming mono-, di-, or tri-*nitranisol*, which by reducing agents give corresponding basic amido-compounds; as C₇H₇(NO₂)O, *nitranisol*, gives C₇H₇(NH₂)O, *nitranisidine*. (See Watt's *Dict. Chem.*)

ăn-i-sô-mêt'-rîc, *a.* [Gr. *anisometros*=of unequal measure with: *an*, priv., *isos*=equal to; *metron*=a measure.]

Min.: Of unequal measurement.

"II. Titanite Group. "*Anisometric*."—*Dana: Min.*; 5th ed., p. 362.

"Mesotype Group. *Anisometric*."—*Ibid.*, p. 421.

ăn-i-sô-nê'-mă, *s.* [Gr. *anisos*=unequal; and (?) *nêma*=a web.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria belonging to the family Thecamonadina.

ăn-i-sôp'-lî-a, *s.* [Gr. *anisos*=unequal, and *hoplon*=a tool, an implement, a weapon.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles. One species, *A. horticola* (Garden Chafer or May-bug), which may be recognized by its green body and tawny elytra. It is much given to destroying thorn hedges, roses in gardens, corn in fields, in the months of May and June. Another, *A. agricola* (Field Chafer), green in color, is similarly hurtful in France and Germany.

ăn-i-sô-sçêl'-î-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *anisos*=unequal; *skelos*=the leg, including the foot.] A family of bugs. The *Diactor bilineatus* has enormous expansions on the hindmost pair of legs.

ăn-i-sô-spêr'-mă, *s.* [Gr. *anisos*=unequal, and *sperma*=seed.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Cucurbitaceæ (Cucurbits). The seeds of *A. passiflora* contain a bitter oil mixed with a bland sebaceous matter and resin. Taken in small doses they are stomachic, but swallowed in larger quantities they act as purgatives.

ăn-i-sô-stêm'-ôn-oûs, *a.* [Gr. *anisos*=unequal, and Lat. *stamen*= . . . a thread.]

Bot.: Having the stamina in number unequal to the petals.

ăn-i-sôs'-tôm-oûs, *a.* [Gr. *anisos*=unequal, and *stoma*=mouth.]

Bot.: "Having unequal mouths." (Used of a calyx or corolla divided unequally.)

ăn-i-syl, *s.* [From Eng., &c., *anisc*.]

Chem.: C₃H₇O₂. An organic radical contained in anisic acid, anisyl hydride, &c.

ăn-kêr (1), *s.* [In Dut., Ger., & Dan., *anker*; Sw *ankare*.]

1. A Dutch liquid measure containing about 10¼ imperial gallons.

2. An English liquid measure for spirits, wine, &c., containing about 8¼ imperial gallons.

" . . . *ankers* of brandy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ăn-kêr (2), *s.* [ANCHORITE.]

***ăn-kêr'-as**, *s.* Old spelling of ANCHORESS.

***ăn-kêr'-êre**, *s.* Old spelling of ANCHOR (q. v.).

ăn-kêr'-ite, *s.* [In Ger. *ankerit*. Named after Prof. Anker, of Styria.] A mineral classed by Dana under his Calcite group of Anhydrous Carbonates. Its crystals are rhombohedral; it occurs also massive, granular, or compact. The hardness is 3½ to 4; the sp. grav. 2.95 to 3.1; the luster vitreous to pearly; the color white, gray, or reddish. It is translucent, or nearly so. Its composition is carbonate of lime, 46.40 to 56.45; carbonate of magnesia, 11.85 to 36.35; protoxide of iron carbonate, 13.26 to 35.31; protoxide of manganese carbonate, 0.34 to 10.09. It is found in Styria, in Nova Scotia, &c.

ăn-kis-trô-dêş'-mûs, *s.* [Gr. *ankistrôn*=a fish-hook; *desmos*=a bond.]

Bot.: A genus of Desmidiaceæ. Character: Cells elongated, attenuated, entire, aggregated into fagot-like bundles.

ăn-kle, **ăn-cle**, *s.* [A. S. *ancle*, *ancleo*; Sw. & Dan. *ankel*; Ger. *enkel*; Dut. *enkel*.] The joint by which the foot is united to the leg.

" . . . and he brought me through the waters; the waters were to the ankles."—*Ezek.* xlvii. 3.

"For still, the more he works the more
Do his weak ankles swell."

Wordsworth: Simon Lee.

ankle-bone, **ancle-bone**, *s.* The bone of the ankle.

" . . . immediately his feet and *ancle-bones* received strength."—*Acts* iii. 7.

ankle-deep, *a.* Sunk in some semi-liquid or liquid substance as deep as the ankles.

"Hence, *ankle-deep* in moss and flowery thyme,
We mount again . . ."—*Cowper: Task*, bk. i.

ankle-joint, *s.* The joint of the ankle.

" . . . the backward position of the *ankle-joint* surface presented by the astragalus to the tibia."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 67.

ăn'-kled, *a.* [Eng. *ankle*; suffix *-ed*.] Pertaining to the ankles. (Chiefly in composition.)

"Well *ankled*, two good confident calves."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Wit at Several Weapons*.

ăn-k'-lêt, *s.* [Dimin. of Eug. *ankle*.]

†1. A little ankle.

2. An ornament placed on the ankle as a bracelet is on the wrist.

***ăn'-kre**, *s.* [ANCHOR.]

***ăn-k'-rêss**, *s.* Old spelling of ANCHORESS.

ăn-k-ÿ-lô'sed, *a.* [ANCHYLOSED.]

ăn-k-ÿ-lô'-şis, *s.* [ANCHYLOSIS.]

ăn-k-ÿ-lôt'-ic, *a.* [ANCHYLOTIC.]

ăn-lăçe, **ăn-lăs**, *s.* [In Mediæv. Lat. *anelacium*. From Wel. *anglas*=a sword.] A falchion, a wood-knife, a dagger.

"An *anlas* and a gipsier al of silk

Heng at his gerdul, whit as morne mylk."

Chaucer: C. T., 359, 360.

"Bot Arthur with ane *anlace* egerly smyttez,
And hittez ever in the hulke up to the hiltz."

Morte Arthure (ed. Përry), 1, 148-49.

"And by his side an *anlace* hung."

Scott: Rokeby, v. 15.

ăn-na, *s.* [Maharatta *anna*; Bengali and Sansc. *ana*.] An imaginary coin used in calculations in India. It is the sixteenth part of a rupee, is in value about three cents, and is estimated to contain four pice.

ăn-na-bêr'-gîte, *s.* [From Annaberg, in Saxony, where it occurs.] A mineral placed by Dana in his Vivianite group. It is monoclinic, has capillary crystals, and is besides massive and disseminated. The color is a fine apple-green; the streak greenish-white. Composition: Arsenic acid, 36.8 to 38.90; protoxide of nickel, 35 to 37.35; oxide of cobalt, from a mere trace to 2.5; water, 23.91 to 25.5. Besides Annaberg, it is found in Dauphiny, in Connecticut, and other places.

ăn-nal, *s.* [In Fr. *annal* is=annual (used specially of plants). From Lat. *annalis*=belonging to a year; *annus*=a year.]

A. Singular (Annal).

†1. *Generally*: The singular of the word ANNALS (q. v.). [ANAL-WRITING.]

2. *Technically*. In the Roman Catholic Church: A mass said for an individual every day in the year, or annually on a particular day of each year. (*Du Cange*.)

B. Plural (Annals). [In Sw. & Dan. *annaler*; Ger. *annalen*; Fr. *annales*; Sp. *anales*; Ital. *annali*. From Lat. *annales* (pl.); rarely *annalis* (sing.)=year-books, yearly records, from *annus*=a year.]

1. *Property*: The record of historical events arranged chronologically, and divided into yearly portions. In this sense the record of the important events in the Roman State, said to have been made annually for the first six centuries of its existence by those who successively filled the high office of Pontifex Maximus, were annals.

"Their model was the official *annals* of the year kept by the Pontifex Maximus."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. ii., § 8.

2. *More loosely*: Records of historical events, or even of less important incidents, although they may not be formally divided into yearly portions. There has been considerable dispute regarding the precise difference between annals and history. Broadly speaking, annals are simple records or chronicles of events, in yearly portions or otherwise, without any effort to trace occurrences to their causes, to investigate the characters and motives of the chief actors, or to intercalate philosophical generalizations. When these elements are superadded to the bare chronicle of incidents then annals become history.

"Nor Grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The short and simple *annals* of the poor."

Gray: Elegy.

annal-book, *s.* A history. (*Tennyson: Coming of Arthur*, 116.)

annal-writing, *s.* Writing of annals.

" . . . the distinction we have stated between history-writing and *annal-writing*."—*Penny Cyclo.*, vol. ii., p. 41.

ăn-nal-ist, *s.* [Eng. *annal*; suffix *-ist*. In Ger. *annalist*; Fr. *annaliste*; Sp. *analista*; Port. & Ital. *annalista*.] One who writes annals.

"The native historians of Rome, who were prior to Salust, Dionysius, and Livy, have been sometimes grouped together under the common designation of *annalists*."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. iii., § 11.

"The records of an *annalist* may be jejune."—*Ibid.*, ch. xiii., pt. i., § 1.

ăn-nal-ist'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *annalist*; suffix *-ic*.] Pertaining to annalists.

"Now the *annalistic* style is marked by brevity and dryness."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiii., pt. i. § 1.

" . . . the dry *annalistic* style of the early Roman historians."—*Ibid.*, ch. ii., § 2.

ăn-nal-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *annal*; suffix *-ize*.] To note down as annals.

"Observe the miracle, deserving a Baronius to *annalize* it."—*Sheldon: Mir. of Antich.* (1616), p. 332.

ăn-nalş, *s. pl.* [ANAL.]

ăn-nat (Eng. & Scotch), ***ăn** (Scotch), *s.* Often in the plural, **ăn-nats**, **ăn-nâtes**. [In Ger. *annaten*; Fr. & Ital. *annate*; Sp. *anata*; Port. *anata*. From Lat. *annus*=a year.]

I. "*Primitiæ*" (First-fruits):

1. *When the Papal power was dominant*: The first year's revenues of a benefice which each new incumbent was required to remit to the papal treasury. Cowel says that first-fruits were called *annates* because paid after one year's profit of a living had been obtained. The original imposition of annates is generally attributed to John XXII. in the fourteenth century, but they existed before his time. Valuations of them were made in England in A. D. 1254 and in 1292. (See Mosheim's *Church Hist.*, Cent. xiv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 6, Murdoch's note; also Cent. xv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 532.)

"Though the Council of Basil damned the payment of *annats*, yet they were paid here till Henry VIII. annexed them for ever to the crown."—*Ep. Barlow: Remains*, p. 172.

2. *Since the Reformation*:

(a) *In England*: The first-fruits exacted by Henry VIII. in England, at the Reformation, were the annates of the bishoprics, which the king had dis severed from the Pope.

(b) *In Ireland*: Before the passing of the first Reform Bill the annates were applied primarily to the repair of ecclesiastical buildings, and then to the augmentation of poor livings.

II. *In the modern Church of Rome*: Masses said for a year either for the soul of a person deceased, or for that of a person living. (See Ayliffe's *Parergon*.)

ăn-nê'al, *v. t.* [A. S. *anælan*=(1) to kindle, to inflame, to light; (2) to anneal. From *ælan*=to kindle, light, set on fire, also to bake; *æt*=fire.]

I. *Literally*:

1. To heat a metal with the view of regulating its elasticity, or glass to render it less brittle, or to fix colors in it. When a metal is to be annealed it is raised to a temperature lower than the one necessary to temper it, and then allowed to cool slowly. The elasticity of the metal is thus diminished. Springs have thus imparted to them the precise measure of elasticity which is deemed the most suitable. Glass is similarly annealed. It is first heated, and then allowed to cool slowly. (See Ganot's *Physics*, 3d ed., 1868, p. 63.)

"But when thou dost *anneal* in glass thy story,
More rev'rend grows, and more doth win,
Which else shows waterish, bleak, and thin."

Herbert.

"Beneath those chambers of the Sun,
Some amulet of gems *anneal'd*
In upper fires . . ."

Moore: Paradise and the Peri.

†2. To temper by cold. (*Shenstone*.)

3. To bake. (Used of tiles.)

II. *Figuratively*: To temper the character by the heat of suffering or trial, so as to enable it to endure more without being shattered.

"The mind to strengthen and *anneal*,

While on the stithy glows the steel!"

Scott: Rokeby, i. 31.

ăn-nê'aled, *pa. par. & a.* [ANNEAL.]

"Both the poles, you find, attract both ends of the needle. Replace the needle by a bit of *annealed* iron wire, the same effects ensue."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., xiii. 381.

ăn-nê'al-îng, ***a-nê'al-îng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Sometimes corrupted into NEALING.]

As substantive: The process of first heating and then cooling a metal, with the view of regulating its elasticity or tempering it. The process of similarly treating glass to render it less brittle or fix colors in it.

"Enameling and *anealing*."—*Sprat: Hist. of the Royal Soc.*, p. 286.

ăn-nêc'-tant, *a.* [From Lat. *annectens*, genit. *annectentis*, pr. par. of *annecto*=to tie to, to annex: *ad*=to, and *necto*=to bind, to tie.] Affixing, joining, annexing.

ăn-nêl-id, **ăn-nêl-ide**, ***ăn-êl-ide**, **ăn-nêl-i'-dan**, *s.* [ANNELIDA.] An animal belonging to the class Annelida. (*Huxley*, &c.)

ăn-nêl-i'-da, *s. pl.* [Lat. *annellus* or *anellus*=a little ring, dimin. of *annulus*, or *anulus*=a ring.] A class of animals belonging to the sub-kingdom

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

Articulata, the Annulosa of some naturalists. They are sometimes called Red-blooded Worms, being the only invertebrated animals possessing this character. They are soft-bodied animals, mostly living in the water, sometimes in moist earth, but never parasitically within the bodies of other animals; the higher ones possessing limbs, though of a rudimentary character, which makes them resemble centipedes; while the lower ones, like the leeches, are wholly destitute of these appendages. The respiration is effected by external branchiæ, by internal vesicles, or by the skin itself. Contractile vessels supply the place of a heart. The nervous system consists of a single or double ventral cord, furnished with ganglia at intervals, and surrounding the œsophagus above. Cuvier divided them into three orders—Tubicola, Dorsibranchia, and Abranchia; Milne-Edwards into Suctoria, Terricola, Tubicola, and Errantes; Professor Huxley into Chætophora and Discophora; and Griffith and Henfrey into Turbellaria, Suctoria (Apoda), and Chætopoda (Setigera). [ANNELATA.]

ăn-něl-î-dan, *s.* [ANNELID.]

ăn-něl-lā-ta, **ăn-ěl-lā-ta**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *anellus*, *anellus*=a little ring.] A name sometimes given to the class of animals called by Cuvier Annelida. It is thus used in the first edition of Owen's *Comparat. Anat. of the Invertebrate Animals* (1843), but in the second edition (1855) Annulata is the term used.

ăn-nětt, *s.* A name sometimes given to the Kittiwake gull, *Larus tridactylus*.

ăn-něx', *v. t.* [In Fr. *annexer*; Sp. *anexar*; Port. *annexar*. From Lat. *annexum*, supine of *annecto*=to tie on or to; *ad*=to, and *necto*=to bind to, to add to the end of anything.]

1. *Property*: To tie to the end of; to append.

2. To add something of lesser size or importance to anything else of greater size or importance existing previously. (It is often used for the addition of another kingdom or province to an empire.)

"He wished to humble the United Provinces, and to annex Belgium, Franche Compté, and Lorraine to his dominions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

"The great fiefs which, three hundred years before, had been, in all but name, independent principalities, had been annexed to the Crown."—*Ibid.*

3. To connect something with another by the relation of sequence to it, as a penalty to a crime.

"... some fatal curse annex'd,
Deprives them of their outward liberty;
Their inward lost."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. xii.

ăn-něx', *s.* [From the verb. In Fr. *annexe*; Port. *annexa*.] Anything annexed, appended, or added.

1. *Of writings*:

"Moses did in other annexes of the law."—*Jeremy Taylor: Of the Decalogue. Works* (ed. 1839), vol. iii., p. 43.

¶ An additional stipulation to the Anglo-Turkish convention of 1878 was called an *annex*.

2. *Of buildings*: A subsidiary building added on to a main building.

ăn-něx'-ar-ỹ, *s.* [Eng. *annex*; suff. *-ary*.] Something appended; an addition.

"... of these societies, ... unto which sundry of them are no other than annexaries and appurtenances."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion*.

ăn-něx'-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *annex*; suff. *-ation*.] The act of annexing; the state of being annexed; anything annexed.

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The addition of any document or writing to the end of one which is already in existence. The joining of something smaller to something greater, or something less to something more important. (Used especially of the addition of a smaller country to a greater, as the proposed annexation of Canada to the United States.)

2. The addition of one thing to another, the thing added being joined to its predecessor by the bond of logical or other sequence.

"If we can return to that charity and peaceable mindedness which Christ so vehemently recommends to us, we have His own promise that the whole body will be full of light, *Matt. vi.*, that all other Christian virtues will, by way of concomitance or annexation, attend them."—*Hammond*.

II. *Technically*:

Eng. Law: The appropriation of church lands to the Crown; also the vesting of a privilege, patronage for example, in one holding a certain office.

"How annexations of benefices first came into the Church, whether by the prince's authority, or the pope's license, is a very great dispute."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

"The Dean of Windsor, by an ancient annexation, is patron thereof."—*Bp. Hall: Specialities of his Life*, p. 27.

annexionist, *s.* One who is in favor of annexation.

ăn-něx'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [ANNEX, *v.*]

ăn-něx'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ANNEX, *v.*]

ăn-něx'-ion (*xion*=*kshūn*), *s.* [In Fr. *annexion*; Sp. *anexion*.] Annexation; addition.

"It is necessary to engage the fears of men, by the annexion of such penalties as will overbalance temporal pleasure."—*Rogers*.

"With the annexions of fair gems enrich'd
And deep-brain'd sonnets, that did amplify
Each stone's dear nature, worth and quality."

Shakesp.: A Lover's Complaint.

ăn-něx'-ion-ist, *a.* [Eng. *annexion*; *-ist*.] Tending to annexation.

"... with the mysterious neutrality of Germany on one, and the annexionist inclinations of Italy on the other side."—*Times*, Nov. 13, 1876.

ăn-něx'-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *annex*; suff. *-ment*.] The act of annexing, the state of being annexed; the thing annexed.

"When it falls,
Each small annexment, petty consequence,
Attends the boist'rous ruin."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

ăn-nĩ-cūt, **ăn-ĩ-cūt**, *s.* [Native term. Canarise *annekattē*, *anekatte*.]

"One of the principal *anicuts* has given way, and the waters have swept down into the plain, doing enormous damage to the crops."—*Times*, Sept. 10, 1878.

In India: A dam or mole built across a river to raise the level of the water for the purposes of irrigation, and, to a certain extent, also with the view of facilitating navigation. Such an *annicut* was some years ago constructed near the mouth of the Godavery River.

ăn-nĩ-hĩl-ā-ble (*h* silent), *a.* [Eng. *annihilate*]; *-able*.] Capable of being annihilated.

ăn-nĩ-hĩl-āte (*h* silent), *v. t.* [In Fr. *annihiler*; Sp. *aniquilar*; Port. *aniquilar*; Ital. *annichilare*. From Lat. *annihilo*: *ad*=to, and *nihil*=nothing.]

1. To reduce to non-existence in the literal sense of the word.

"There is nothing more certain in nature than that it is impossible for any body to be utterly annihilated; but that as it was the work of the omnipotency of God to make somewhat of nothing, so it requireth the like omnipotency to turn somewhat into nothing."—*Lord Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. 1, § 100.

2. To reduce anything to non-existence by dissolving it into its constituent elements, and thus destroying its distinctive character. Thus an army is annihilated if some soldiers belonging to it are slain, some taken prisoners, and the remainder so demoralized that they have scattered in all directions with no intention of again repairing to their standards.

"He proposed, he said, first to annihilate the army of Vaudemont."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

3. To annul, to abolish, to destroy the force of.

"There is no reason that any one commonwealth should annihilate that whereupon the whole world has agreed."—*Hooker*.

4. *Fig.*: To make one feel as if blotted out of existence, as by severe rebuke, the refusal of an important request, &c. (For ex. see ANNIHILATING as *adj.*)

ăn-nĩ-hĩl-āte (*h* silent), *a.* [ANNIHILATE, *v.*] Reduced to nothing; null and void.

"... then you do repute the same as vain, and annihilate."—*Oath to the Statute of Succession*, A. D. 1534.

ăn-nĩ-hĩl-ā-tēd (*h* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [ANNIHILATE, *v.*]

"Annihilated senates—Roman, too,
With all thy vices, for thou didst lay down
With an atoning smile a more than earthly crown."

Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 83.

ăn-nĩ-hĩl-ā-tiŋg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ANNIHILATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"If they must mourn, or may rejoice
In that annihilating voice."

Byron: The Siege of Corinth, 24.

C. *As substantive*: The act of blotting out of existence, either by reducing to nothingness, or by resolving into its constituent parts; the state of being thus blotted out.

"... for spirits that live throughout
Vital in every part, not as frail man
In entrails, heart or head, liver or reins,
Cannot but by annihilating die."

Milton: P. L., bk. vi.

ăn-nĩ-hĩl-ā-tion (*h* silent), *s.* [Lat. *annihilatio*. In Fr. *annihilation*; Sp. *aniquilacion*; Port. *aniquilacao*; Ital. *annichilazione*.]

I. The act of blotting out of existence—

(1) By reducing to nothingness—

"The tempest cometh: Heaven and Earth unite
For the annihilation of all life.
Unequal is the strife
Between our strength and the Eternal Might!"

Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 3.

Or (2) by resolving into its constituent elements, and rendering useless for the purpose to effect which these were combined.

II. The state of being thus blotted out of existence.

"God hath his influence into the very essence of things, without which their utter annihilation could not choose but follow."—*Hooker*.

¶ *Blank annihilation*=complete annihilation.

"... which presents not the too fugitive glimpses of past power, but its blank annihilation."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 118.

an-nĩ-hĩl-ā-tion-ist, *s.* One who believes in the doctrine of man's annihilation at death.

ăn-nĩ-hĩl-ā-tōr (*h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *annihilate*; suff. *-or*.] One who or that which annihilates. (In the latter sense chiefly in composition, as *smoke-annihilator*.)

ăn-nĩte, *s.* [Named from Cape Ann, in North America.] A mineral classed by Dana in his Mica group. Its hardness is 3; sp. gr., 3.169; color, black; streak, dark-green. Composition: Silica, 37.39 to 39.55; alumina, 16.66 to 16.73; sesquioxide of iron, 12.07 to 13.74; protoxide of iron, 17.48 to 19.03; potassa, 10.20 to 10.66, with smaller proportions of sesquioxide of manganese, magnesia, &c. At Cape Ann it occurs in granite.

***ăn-nĩv'-ēl-āis**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *annus*=a year.] Chantry priests, whose duty it was to say private masses at particular altars, as in Exeter Cathedral. They were called also *annualais* and *chaplains*.

ăn-nĩ-vēr'-sar-i-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *anniversary*; suff. *-ly*.] At the return of the same period of the year; annually.

"A day was appointed by public authority to be kept *anniversary* sacred unto the memory of that deliverance and victory."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 312.

ăn-nĩ-vēr'-sar-ỹ, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *anniversaire*; Sp. *aniversario*; Port. & Ital. *anniversario*. From Lat. *anniversarius*=yearly, annual; *annĩ*=of the year, genit. of *annus*=the year, and *versum*, supine of *verto*=to turn.]

A. *As adjective*:

*1. Performed in a year.

"The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, most constantly finishing its anniversary vicissitudes."—*Ray*.

2. Recurring once a year at a stated time; annual, yearly.

Anniversary services: Services held on annually recurring days to commemorate certain occurrences which happened on those days, or are associated with them. Most congregations of recent origin have an anniversary service to commemorate the day on which their church was opened. The name is less frequently applied to Good Friday Christmas Day, and similar Christian festivals.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. An annually recurring day on which some notable event in ecclesiastical, in national, in local, or in personal history took place, or is wont to be celebrated.

"... the memory of the rout at Allia, kept alive by a solemn anniversary, was fresh in the minds of the people."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiii., pt. i., § 13.

"That day was the anniversary both of William's birth and of his marriage."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ix.

"It was near nine in the evening before the House rose. The following day was the 30th of January, the anniversary of the death of Charles I."—*Ibid.*, ch. x.

2. The celebration which takes place at such annually recurring periods.

"Donne had never seen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *anniversaries*."—*Dryden*.

II. *Technically. In the Church of Rome*: An office for the souls of certain deceased persons, which is celebrated once a year, but which, it is held, ought to be so daily. (*Ayliffe: Parergon*.)

***ăn-nĩ-vērse**, *s.* [Lat. *anni*, genit. of *annus*=a year, and *versus*=turning; *verto*=to turn. The turning of a year.] An anniversary.

"... shall an *anniverse*

Be kept with ostentation to rehearse
A mortal prince's birthday, or repeat
An eighty-eight, or powder plot's defeat."

Hale on Christmas Day.

ăn-nĩv'-ite, *s.* [Named from the Anniver valley in the Valais.] A mineral, a variety of Tetrahedrite.

ăn-nō, *s.* [Lat. Ablative of *annus*=a year.]

Anno Domini. In the year of the Lord, *i. e.*, our Lord Jesus Christ. The time is fixed by the calculations of Dionysius Exiguus, which are erroneous, it is thought, by about four years. [DIONYSIAN ERA.] (Usually written *A. D.*)

"Stadlin's within:

She raises all your sudden ruinous storms
That shipwreck barks, and tears up growing oaks,
Flies over houses; and takes *Anno Domini*
Out of a rich man's chimney."

Middleton: Witch, i. 2.

ăđil, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, ɕell, chorus, ɕhin, bench; go, gem; thiz, ɕhis; sin, aɕ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhũn; -t̃ion, -şion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, ɕel.

Anno Mundi. In the year of the world. (Usually written *A. M.*)

¶ Since Geology has proved the earth to have existed infinitely longer than was once believed, the expression *Anno Mundi*, in the old sense, has become obsolete. The dates which it furnishes are now known not to have even approximated to the truth.

ān'-nō-dā-tēd, a.

Heraldry: Bowed, embowed, or bent like the letter S.

ān'-nō-dōn, s. [ANODON.]

***ān'-nōis-ānce, s.** [NUISANCE.]

ān'-nōm'-ī-nāte, v. t. [As if from a Lat. *annomin-*.] To name.

ān'-nōm-in-ā-tion, s. [In Fr. *annomination*. From Lat. *annominatio*, *agnominatio*; *ad*=to, and *nominatio*=a naming; *nomino*=to name; *nomen*=a name.]

1. Alliteration. The use of several words beginning with the same letter.

'Giraldus Cambrensis speaks of *annomination*, which he describes to be what we call alliteration."—*Tyrolwhitt: Ess. on the Lang. of Chaucer*, § 1, n.

2. **Rhet.:** A paronomasia, a pun. The using of two words alike or nearly alike in sound, but widely different in meaning. A very feeble kind of wit.

"He who would make a pun would pick a pocket."—*Rev. Sydney Smith*.

ān'-nō-nā, s. [Lat.]

1. The year's produce; hence the necessities of life, grain.

'L. Minucius was appointed prefect of the *annonæ*, with the special duty of providing supplies of corn."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. iv., § 59.

2. **Bot.** [ANONA.]

ān'-nō-tāte, v. i. [In Fr. *annoter*; Port. *anotar*; Ital. *annotare*. From Lat. *annoto*=to write down, to comment upon.] To make notes or comments upon a book or manuscript or other composition.

"Give me leave to *annotate* on the words thus."—*Nive: Oration*, p. 26.

ān'-nō-tā-tion, s. [In Fr. *annotation*; Sp. *anotacion*; Port. *anotaçao*; Ital. *annotazione*. From Lat. *annotatio*=a noting down, annotation: *ad*=to, and *notatio*=a marking, a noting; *noto*=to distinguish by a mark; *nota*=a mark.]

1. The act of noting anything down.

2. The thing noted down. Generally in the plural, signifying notes, comments, or scholia on a published work or a manuscript writing, of which the annotator is not the author.

"It might appear very improper to publish *annotations* without the text itself whereunto they relate."—*Boyle*.

Med.: The first symptoms of a fever, or attack of a paroxysm.

ān'-nō-tā-tion-ist, s. [Eng. *annotation*; -ist.] One who annotates; an annotator.

"... Mr. Mede hath with far more clearness shewn, than the *annotationists* of the new way have discovered."—*Worthington: Miscell.*, p. 58.

ān'-nō-tā-tōr, s. [Lat. *annotator*=an observer, remarker, overseer. In Fr. *annotateur*; Sp. *anotador*; Port. *anotador*; Ital. *annotatore*.] One who makes annotations; a scholiast, a commentator.

"I have not that respect for the *annotators* which they generally meet with in the world."—*Felton: On the Classics*.

ān'-nō-tā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *annotator*, and suff. -y.] Containing annotations.

ān'-nōt'-ī-noūs, a. [Lat. *annotinus*=of a year old; from *annus*=a year.]

Bot.: Yearly, annual, having the growth of a year.

ān'-nōt'-tō, ān'-nōt-tā. [ARNOTTO.]

ān'-nōū'nce, v. t. [Fr. *annoncer*=to proclaim; *nonce*=a nuntio; Sp. *anunciar*; Port. *anunciar*; Ital. *annunciare*. From Lat. *annuncio* or *nuntio*=to announce, to proclaim. *ad*=to, and *nuntio*=to proclaim; *nuntius*=a messenger.] [NUNTIVUS.]

1. To proclaim, to publish as news, to make publicly known. (Followed by the objective case of the intelligence made known, or by a clause of a sentence introduced by *that*.)

"Of the Messiah I have heard foretold

By all the prophets; of thy birth at length
Announc'd by Gabriel with the first I knew."
Milton: P. R., bk. iv.

"The peal of a musket from a particular half moon was the signal which *announced* to the friends of the House of Stuart that another of their emissaries had got safe up the rock."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

†2. To give forth a judicial decision.

"Those, mighty Jove, meantime, thy glorious care,
Who model nations, publish laws, *announce*
Or life or death."—*Prior*.

ān'-nōū'ced, pa. par. & a. [ANNOUNCE.]

ān'-nōū'ce-ment, s. [Eng. *announce*; -ment.] The act of announcing; the state of being announced; the news proclaimed, published, made known, or declared.

¶ Of modern introduction into the language, *announcing* having been the term formerly employed.

"As soon as Lewis was again at Marli, he repeated to the Court assembled there the *announcement* which he had made at Saint Germain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

ān'-nōū'n-çēr, s. [Eng. *announce*; -er. In Fr. *annonceur*.] One who announces. (Cotgrave.)

ān'-nōū'n-çing, pr. par. [ANNOUNCE.]

ān'-nōy, *ā-nōy'e, *ā-nōi'e, v. t. [Norm. *annoyer*, fr. *neure* or *nuire*=to hurt; Fr. *ennuyer*=to weary; *nuire*=to damage, to hurt; Ital. *annoiare*=to weary, to tire; *nuocere*=to hurt. From Lat. *noceo*=to harm or hurt.] [NUISANCE. NOXIOUS.]

1. **Lit.** Of persons or other conscious beings: To tease, to molest, to put to inconvenience, to trouble, to inflict vexation upon.

"None aventure, for wiche the knyghtis weire

Anyt all at the abiding thare."

Lancelot of the Laik (ed. Skeat), bk. i., 350, 351,

"His falous-chip abasit of that thing,

And als therof anyt was the king."

Ibid., bk. ii., 2,243, 2,244.

"... he determined not yet to dismiss them, but merely to humble and annoy them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. **Fig.** Of unconscious existence:

(a) To drive or toss hither and thither.

"His limbs would toss about him with delight,
Like branches when strong winds the trees annoy."
Wordsworth.

(b) To harm, to injure.

"Salamon saith, that right as motthes in schepes flees annoyeth the clothes, and the smale wormes to the tre, right so annoyeth sorwe to the herte."—*Chaucer*.

ān'-nōy, *ān'-nōy'e, s. [From the substantive.] Annoyance. (Obsolete, except in poetry.)

"Counsel or help; and therfor telleth me

Al your annoy, for it schal be secré."

Chaucer: C. T., 14,540, 14,541.

"And, in the shape of that young boy,

He wrought the castle much annoy."

Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 21.

ān'-nōy'-ānce, s. [Eng. *annoy*; -ance.]

1. The act of annoying, molesting, or teasing.

"For the further annoyance and terror of any besieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies."—*Wilkins*.

2. The state of being annoyed, molested, or teased.

"... a government which has generally caused more annoyance to its allies than to its enemies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

3. That which annoys, molests, or teases.

"*Prud.* Can you remember by what means you find your annoyances, at times, as if they were vanquished?"—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. i.

***ān'-nōy'e, s.** [ANNOY.]

ān'-nōy'ed, pa. par. & a. [ANNOY, v.]

ān'-nōy'-ēr, s. [Eng. *annoy*; -er.] One who annoys.

***ān'-nōy'-fūl, *ā-nōi'-fūl, a.** [Eng. *annoy*; full.] Eminently capable of inflicting annoyance.

"For al be it so, that al taryng be *anoiful*, algates it is not to repreve in geving of jugement, ne in vengeance taking, when it is suffisant and reasonable."—*Chaucer: Melibeus*.

ān'-nōy'-ing, pr. par. & a. [ANNOY, v.]

***ān'-nōy'nte, v. t.** [ANOINT.]

***ān'-nōy'-oūs, *ā-nōy'-oūs, a.** [Eng. *annoy*; -ous.] Troublesome, fitted to produce annoyance.

"Ye han cleped to your conseil a gret multitude of people, ful chargeant and ful *anoyous* for to here."—*Chaucer: Melibeus*.

ān'-nū-al, a. & s. [In Fr. *annuel*; Sp. *anual*; Port. *anual*; Ital. *annuale*. From Lat. *annualis*=a year old; *annus*=a year. "*Annus* was synonymous with *annulus*, and originally meant a ring or circle, like *circus* and *circulus*." (*Lewis: Astron. of the Ancients*, ch. i., § 3.) The old form of *annus* was *amnus*, as in *solemnis*. (*Key: Philol. Essays*, 1863, p. 260.)]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Requiring just a year to finish; performed exactly in a year.

"That waits thy throne, as through thy vast domain,
Annual, along the bright ecliptic road."

Thomson: Seasons; Summer.

2. Occurring or returning every year.

"To Castile came the *annual* galleons laden with the treasures of America."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. Fulfilling its function and running its course; or being born, living and dying within a period often falling short of, but in no case exceeding, a year. (See II. 3, and B. 1.)

"Every tree may, in some sense, be said to be an *annual* plant, both leaf, flower, and fruit proceeding from the coat that was superinduced over the wood the last year."—*Ray*.

¶ The Old English word which *annual* partly displaced when it came into the language was *yearly*. (*Barnes: Early English*, p. 104.)

II. Technically:

1. **Astronomy:**

Annual Equation. [EQUATION.]

Annual Parallax. [PARALLAX.]

Annual Variation. [VARIATION.]

2. **Botany and Gardening:**

(a) *Annual leaves*, called also *deciduous leaves*, are those which fall in the autumn, as those of most of our common trees. (*Lindley*.)

(b) *Annual rings*: Concentric rings or circles seen when exogenous stems are cut across transversely. Though generally indicating annual additions to the woody growth, yet there are rare and abnormal cases in which a tree may produce two of them in a year.

(c) *Annual plants*. [B. 1.]

B. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang. Botany and Gardening:** A plant which is sown, grows up, flowers, sheds its seeds, and dies, all within the compass of one year, or, more probably, of the portion of the year extending from spring to autumn.

"Now is the time to procure and sow (under glass) the seeds of all the choicest *annuals*. . . . Asters of varieties, balsams, zinnias, and stocks are quite indispensable."—*Hortic. Record*, March 1, 1877.

2. A book published only once a year, and probably about Christmas.

¶ See also ANNUAL.

***ān'-nū-āl-āis, s. pl.** [Eng. *annual*.] The same as ANNIVALEIS (q. v.).

ān'-nū-āl-ist, s. [Eng. *annual*; -ist.] One who edits or writes in an annual.

ān'-nū-āl-ly, adv. [Eng. *annual*; -ly.] Year by year, every year.

"... an army for which Parliament would *annually* frame a military code, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

***ān'-nū-ar-ŷ, a.** [In Fr. *annuaire*; Port. *anuario*=a book published once a year.] Annual.

"Supply anew

With *annuary* cloaks the wandering Jew."

John Hall: Poems, p. 10.

***ān'-nū-el, *ān'-ū-ēll, s.** [Fr. *annuel*=annual.] A mass to be said annually, or the money to pay for it. [ANNUAL, A. 2.]

"To hauen hir to our hous and henten gif y mighte
An *Anuell* for myn owen [yse] to helpen to clothe."
Pierce the Plowman's Crede (ed. Skeat), 413, 414.

ān'-nū-el-lēr, s. [From Fr. *annuel*=annual.] A priest who sings anniversary masses for persons deceased.

"In London was a prest *annueller*

That therein dwelled hade many a year."

Chaucer: C. T., 12,940.

ān'-nū-ī-tant, s. [Eng. *annuity*; -ant.] One who receives or is entitled to receive an annuity.

"As the *annuitants* dropped off, their annuities were to be divided among the survivors, till the number of survivors was reduced to seven."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

The term *Annuity* properly signifies a sum of money payable annually, for a certain length of time, or forever; and implies *pensions*, *salaries*, *rents*, and so on.

A *Certain Annuity* is one payable for a specified length of time.

A *Perpetual Annuity* is one that is to continue forever.

A *Contingent Annuity* is one whose beginning or termination depends on some contingent event—as the birth or death of a person.

An *Annuity in Arrears* is one whose payments have not been made when due, but allowed to accumulate with interest.

The *Amount* of an annuity in arrears, is the sum of all the payments due, and the interest thereon.

The *Present Worth* of an annuity is such a sum as would amount to its final value, at the given rate, for the given time.

To find the *Amount* of an annuity in arrears at Simple Interest:

Multiply the product by the number of payments due, and to the product add the ANNUAL interest on the several payments.

Find the amount of an annual salary of \$1,000, in arrears for 5 years, at 6 per cent. simple interest?

Ans., \$5,600.

Sum of 5 payments, \$1,000=\$5,000

Int. on \$1,000 for ten years= 600

Amount, \$5,600

The first payment becomes due at the end of the first year, consequently draws interest for 4 years; the second payment for 3 years; the third for 2 years, and the fourth for 1 year. Now 4+3+2+1 years' interest equals 10 years' interest.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

an-nū-i-tŷ, s. [Fr. *annuité*; Ger. *annuität*, from Lat. *annus*=a year.]

A. Ordinary Language: A fixed sum of money paid yearly.

Specially: A yearly allowance.

"He was generally known to be the son of one earl, and brother to another, who supplied his expense beyond what his annuity from his father would bear."—*Clarendon*.

Law: Under the Roman law annuities were sometimes granted by will, the obligation of paying them being imposed upon the heir. Borrowers in the Middle Ages were frequently obliged to grant annuities in lieu of interest, the exaction of which by creditors was forbidden as usury; and the practice received the Papal sanction in the fifteenth century.

an-nūl', v. t. [In Fr. *annuler*; Sp. *anular*; Port. *annullar*; Ital. *annullare*; Eccles. Lat. *annullo*; from *ad*=to, and *nullum*, accus. neut. of *nullus*=none.]

*1. To reduce to nothing. (Used of persons as well as things.)

"Truly the like y' han might to do good, and done it not, y^e crown of worship shall be take from hem, with shame shall they be annulled."—*Chaucer: Test of Love*, bk. iii.

"Light, the prime work of God, to me is extinct, And all her various objects of delight Annul'd, which might in part my grief have eased."—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*.

2. To abrogate, to make void, repeal, nullify, or abolish a law, a legal decision, an obligation, arrangement, or a custom deriving its validity from constituted authority; also to nullify a gift, grant, or promise by whomsoever made.

"... that he should assume the power of annulling some judgments and some statutes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

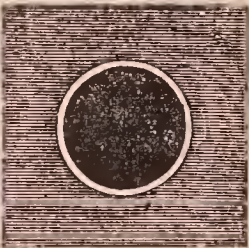
"How in an hour the power which gave annuls Its gifts, transferring fame as fleeting too."—*Byron: Ch. Har.*, iii. 18.

"... all subsisting debts shall be forthwith annulled, and all insolvent debtors, reduced to slavery by their creditors, shall be liberated."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. 1., § 16.

an-nū-lar, a. [Fr. *annulaire*; from Lat. *annularis* or *anularis*=pertaining to a signet ring; *annulus* or *anulus*=a ring.] In the form of a ring; ringed; wearing a ring, as *annular finger*. (*Beaumont: Psyche*, 50.)

1. *Min.* An *annular crystal* is a hexagonal prism with six, or an octagonal prism with eight, marginal faces disposed in a ring about its base, or one or other of these prisms truncated on all its terminal edges.

2. *Astron.* An *annular eclipse* of the sun is an eclipse in which the whole of the moon is seen upon the sun's disc. The moon, however, in certain positions being too small to cover the disc, the sun appears in a form more or less resembling a ring. At other times the moon is so situated as to be able to produce a total eclipse of the greater luminary. (*Herschel: Astron.*, 5th ed., 1853, § 425.) An *annular nebula* is a nebula of a form suggestive of a ring. Such nebula exist, but are among the rarest objects in the heavens. A nebula of this character has been resolved by Lord Rosse's powerful telescope into a multitude of minute stars, with filaments of stars adhering to the edges. (*Ibid.*, 10th ed., § 875.)



Annular Eclipse.

3. *Anat.* Any portion of the human frame which approaches the form of a ring.

"That they might not in bending the arm or leg rise up, he has tied them to the bones by annular ligaments."—*Cheyne*.

Annular protuberance: The same as the *Pons Varolii*. It is called also the *Isthmus encephali*, and the *Nodus encephali*.

4. *Arch.* **Annular vault:** A vaulted roof supported on circular walls.

an-nū-lar-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *annular*; -ly.] In the form of a ring.

an-nū-lar-ŷ, a. [Lat. *annularis*, *annularius*.] In the form of a ring or rings.

"Because continual respiration is necessary, the wind-pipe is made with annular cartilages, that the sides of it may not flag and fall together."—*Ray*.

an-nū-lā-ta, s. pl. [From Lat. *annulatus*, or *annulatus*=furnished with a ring; *annulus* or *anulus*=a ring.] A class of annulose animals—the same which was called by Cuvier the *Annelida*. [*ANNE-LIDA*.]

an-nū-lāte, **an-nū-lā-tēd**, a. [See *ANNULATA*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Furnished with rings, or made of a series of rings; marked with ring-like furrows or depressions.

"This group [of antelopes] is distinguished by having heavy, thick, annulated horns."—*Penny Cycl.*, ii. 89.

II. Technically:

1. *Zool.*: Pertaining to the class *Annulata*, Cuvier's *Annelida*, or, like them, having the body formed of a series of rings.

2. *Bot.*: Ringed, surrounded by elevated or depressed bands; as the roots of some plants or the cupulæ of several oaks.

3. *Her.*: Having a ring or annulet. (Used specially of a cross with its extremities thus fretted.)

an-nū-lā-tion, s. [From Lat. *annulatus*=ringed.]

Bot., &c.: A ring or circle.

an-nū-lēt, s. [In Fr. *annelet*; Ital. *aneletto*; from Lat. *annulus* or *anulus*=a ring.]

I. Architecture:

1. A small fillet, one of several encircling the capital of a Doric column, just under the ovolo or echinus, as shown in the illustration. They are also called *fillets* and *listels*. Their number varied, being three, four, or five, according to the taste of the architect.

2. A narrow flat molding common to other parts of the column which it encircles.

II. Her.: A ring borne on an escutcheon. (In heraldic descriptions the color of the annulet must always be expressed.)

**(a)* Formerly it stood as the symbol of nobility and jurisdiction, being the gage of the royal favor and protection. (See *ANNULUM ET BACULUM*.)

**(b)* Now it is the mark of distinction which the fifth son in a family bears on his coat of arms.

an-nū-lēt-tŷ, a. [Eng. *annulet*; -y.] Pertaining to an annulet; annulated, or ringed. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

an-nū-lā-ble, a. [Eng. *annul*; -able.] Capable of being annulled, repealed, or abrogated.

an-nū-l-ment, s. [Eng. *annul*; -ment.] The act of annulling.

an-nū-lōi-da, s. pl. [Lat. *annulus* or *anulus*=a ring; and *eidōs*=form, appearance.] In Professor Huxley's classification, one of the eight primary groups into which he divides the Animal Kingdom. He places it between the *Annulosa* and the *Infusoria*. He includes under it (1) the *Trematoda*, or Flukes; (2) the *Tœniada*, or Tape-worms and Bladder-worms; (3) the *Turbellaria*; (4) the *Acanthocephala*; (5) the *Nematoidea*, or Thread-worms; and (6) the *Rotifera*, or Wheel Animalcules. But he thinks it not improbable that the *Annuloida* will require ultimately to be merged in the *Mollusca*.

an-nū-lō-sa, s. pl. [Lat. *annulus* or *anulus*=a ring. A sub-kingdom of the Animal Kingdom, corresponding with Cuvier's *Articulata*. The word *Articulata*, signifying *jointed*, is not a sufficiently distinctive term, for the Vertebrated animals are also jointed. *Annulosa*, signifying *ringed*, is decidedly better, for the animals ranked under this sub-kingdom have their skeleton, which is external, composed of a series of rings. They are divided into *Chætognatha*, *Annelida*, *Crustacea*, *Arachnida*, *Myriapoda*, and *Insecta*, these classes being ranged in an ascending order. The last four are further grouped together under the designation *Arthropoda* (q. v.).]

an-nū-lō-saŷ, s. pl. [*ANNULOSA*.] An English term corresponding to the Latin *Annulosa* (q. v.).

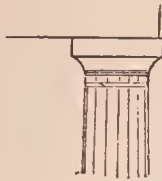
an-nū-lō-se, a. [*ANNULOSA*.]

1. *Gen.*: Ringed.

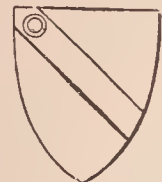
2. *Spec.*: Pertaining to animals of the sub-kingdom *Annulosa*.

"The body is always divided into rings or transverse joints; from which circumstance naturalists have agreed to call them *annulose* or *ringed* animals."—*Swainson & Shuckard: Hist. and Classif. of Insects* (1840), p. 1.

an-nū-lūm ēt bāc-ū-lūm, ac. sing. of two Lat. substantives with copulative et. They are in the accusative because the preposition *per* is understood. [Lat.=by means of) a ring and a staff or crosier.] [*ANNULUS*.] A ring and pastoral staff or crosier formerly delivered by kings to bishops on their election. These were designed, it was said, to confer the temporalities annexed to the spiritual office; but Pope Gregory VII. and his successors contended that the symbols adopted were not those of secular, but of sacred office. The papal views on the



Annulet.



Annulet.

subject ultimately prevailed; and the Emperor Henry V., with the other European sovereigns, agreed to confer investitures not *per annulum et baculum*, but *per sceptrum*, by the scepter, the undoubted symbol of temporal authority.

an-nū-lūs (plur. **an-nū-lī**), s. [Lat.=a ring.]

I. Bot.: (1) The thickened longitudinal ring which partially surrounds the sporangia of ferns. (*Lindley*.) (2) The elastic external ring with which the brim of the sporangium in mosses is furnished. (*Ibid.*) (3) That part of the veil in fungi which, remaining next to the stipes, surrounds it like a loose collar. (*Ibid.*)

II. Anatomy:

1. *Gen.*: Anything resembling a ring.

"They [the horns of the Nyl-ghau (*Antelope picta*)] are perfectly smooth and without annuli."—*Penny Cycl.*, ii. 75.

2. *Technically.* **Annulus ovalis:** A thick fleshy ring nearly surrounding the *fossa ovalis*, a depression on the middle of the septum in the right auricle of the heart.

III. Astron.: The "ring" of light left during a solar eclipse, when the sun's disc is almost covered by the dark body of the moon. [*ANNULAR*, 2.]

"... an annular eclipse, a phenomenon to which much interest is attached by reason of some curious optical phenomena first observed by Mr. Bailly at the moment of the forming and breaking of the *annulus*, like beads of light alternating with black thread-like elongations of the moon's limb, known by the name of 'Bailly's beads.'"—*Herschel: Astron.*, 10th ed. (1869), § 425.

an-nū-mēr-āte, v. t. [Lat. *annumero*=to count out to, to pay; *ad*=to, and *numero*=to number.] To add a number to a former one.

an-nū-mēr-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *annumeratio* or *adnumeratio*, from *annumero*.] Addition to a former number.

an-nūn-çī-ade, s. [Fr.]

Church Hist.: A religious order of women founded by Queen Jane of France, wife of Lewis XII., and confirmed by the Pope in 1501 and 1517. It was called also the order of the ten virtues or delights of the Virgin Mary, and was designed to honor these with beads and rosaries.

an-nūn-çī-āte, **an-nūn-tī-āte** (tī as shī), v. t. [In Sp. *anunciar*. From Lat. *annuntio*, *annuncio*; *ad*=to, and *nuntio*=to announce; *nuntius*=a messenger.]

1. *Gen.*: To announce; to proclaim tidings of an important character.

"Let my death be thus *annunciated* and shewn forth till I come to judgement."—*Ep. Bull: Corrupt. of the Church of Rome*.

2. *Spec.*: To announce, as the angel did to the Virgin Mary, that she was about to become the mother of the long-promised Messiah.

"There should he see his blessed Saviour's conception *annuntiated* by the angel, March 25."—*Ep. Hall: Rem.*, p. 33.

"... they who did *annunciate* unto the blessed Virgin the conception of the Saviour of the world . . ."—*Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 9.

an-nūn-çī-ā-tēd, **an-nūn-tī-ā-tēd**, ***an-nūn-çī-āte** (tī as shī), *pa. par.* & *a.* [*ANNUNTIATE*.]

"Lo Sampson, whiche that was *annunciate*, By thangel, long er his nativite."

Chaucer: C. T., 15,501-2.

an-nūn-çī-ā-tion, s. [In Fr. *annonciation*; Sp. *anunciacion*; Ital. *annunziazione*. From Lat. *annuntiatio*, *annunciatio*.]

I. Gen.: Announcement; promulgation of important tidings.

"The *annunciation* of the Gospel."—*Hammond's Sermons*, p. 573.

II. Specially:

1. The announcement by the angel to the Virgin that she was about to become the mother of the Divine Saviour.

"And the angel came unto her and said, Hail thou that art highly favored, the Lord is with thee, blessed art thou among women. . . . Fear not, Mary; for thou hast found favor with God, and behold thou shalt conceive in thy womb, and bring forth a son, and shalt call his name Jesus."—*Luke* ii. 27-31.

"Upon the day of the *Annunciation*, or Lady-day, meditate on the incarnation of our blessed Saviour; and so upon all the festivals of the year."—*Ep. Taylor*.

"The most prevalent of these was the year commencing on the festival of the *Annunciation* of the Virgin, or Lady-day, March 25, which was generally used in England from the 15th century till the abolition of the old style in 1752."—*Lewis: Astron. of the Ancients*, chap. i., § 6.

2. An appellation given by the Jews to a portion of the Passover ceremonies.

Annunciation-day, s. The 25th of March, the day on which the Episcopal and Romish churches celebrate the angel's annunciation of the Saviour's approaching birth to the Virgin Mary. It is called also Lady-day.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șún; -țion, -șion = zhún. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

an-nūn'-cī-ā-tōr, s. [In Ital. *annunziatore*; from Lat. *annuntiātor*.]

1. *Gen.*: One who announces.

*2. *Eccles.*: An officer in the church at Constantinople whose duty it was to inform the people of the festivals about to be celebrated.

3. *Electrical*: An apparatus for announcing a call from one room to another. Used very largely in hotels.

an-nūn'-cī-ā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *annunciator*; -y.] Containing an announcement; giving intelligence.

ān'-nūs, s. [Lat.] A year. The ablative *anno* occurs in such expressions as *Anno Mundi*, contracted *A. M.*=in the year of the world; *Anno Domini*, contracted *A. D.*=in the year of our Lord.

Scotch Law. *Annus deliberandi* (a year for deliberating): A year allowed an heir to deliberate whether or not he will enter on possession.

a-nō'-a, s. [A name found in the MSS. of Governor Loten.] A sub-genus of ruminating animals provisionally placed by Col. Hamilton Smith under Antelope. The typical species is the *A. depressicornis*, a quadruped resembling a small buffalo, found gregariously in the mountains of the Island of Celebes.

a-nō'-bī-ūm, s. [Gr. *anō*=up, upward, . . . aloft; *bioō*=to live.] A genus of beetles belonging to the family *Ptinidae*. It contains the well-known Death-watch insects, *A. striatum*, *A. tessellatum*, &c.

ān-ō-cā-thar'-tic, a. [Gr. *anō*=up, upward, and *kathartikos*=(1) fit for cleansing, (2) purgative; *kathairō*=to purify, to cleanse; *katharos*=clean, pure.] Purging upward; emetic.

***ān-ō-čys'-tī**, s. pl. [Gr. *anō*=up, upward, and *kustis*=bladder.] An old division of *Echinidae*, comprising those species which have the vent on the dorsal surface. The others were *Pleurocysti*, with the vent marginal; and *Calocysti*, with the vent on the under surface. Fleming divided the *Anocysti* into two sections: (1) Vent ventral, in the axis of the body; genera, *Cidara*, *Echinus*, *Clypeus*. (2) Vent lateral, above the margin; genera, *Cassidula* and *Nucleolites*.

ān'-ō-dāl, a. [Eng. *anod(e)*; -al.] Pertaining to an anode; electrically positive.

ān'-ōde, s. [Gr. *anodos*=a way up; *ana*=up, and *hodos*=a way, a road.]

Electrolysis: The name given by Faraday to what is called by Daniell the *zincode*, and by various other writers the *positive pole* of an electric battery; or, more precisely, the "way" or path by which the electric current passes out and enters the electrolyte on its way to the other pole. It is a platinum plate occupying the same place in the decomposing cell that a zinc plate does in an ordinary cell of a battery. The other plate corresponding to the second platinum one in an ordinary cell is called by Faraday the *cathode* or *kathode*, by Daniell the *platinode*, and by many other writers the *negative pole*. The term is also used for the terminal at which the current enters a vacuum tube, as distinguished from the *cathode*, at which the current leaves. [CATHODE-RAYS.]

ān-ōd'-ic, a. [Eng. *anod(e)*; -ic.]

1. Pertaining to an anode; anodal.

2. Proceeding upward; applied to the upper edges of leaves arranged in ascending spirals.

ān'-ō-dōn, **ān-ō-dōn'-ta**, s. [Gr. *anodonta*, neut. sing., and *anodonta*, neut. plur. of *anodous*=toothless; *an*, priv., and *odous*, genit. *odontos*=a tooth.]

1. A genus of fresh-water molluscs belonging to the family *Unionidae*, or *Naïdes*. The ordinary English name of them is Swan-mussel. Woodward, in 1851, estimated the known recent species at fifty, and those found in a fossil state at five, the latter from the Eocene formation. Tate raises the former number to 100, and the latter to eight. *A. cygneus* is the river-mussel.

2. A genus of serpents destitute of teeth. They belong to the family *Dasypeltidae*. One species, the *Dasypeltis scabra*, or Rough Anodon, feeds on eggs, which it sucks. It is found in Southern Africa. [Wood: *Nat. Hist.*, p. 135.]

ān'-ō-dŷne, s. & a. [In Fr. *anodin*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *anodino*. From Gr. *anōdunos*=free from pain; *an*, priv., and *odunē*=grief, pain.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Med.*: A medicine which alleviates pain, though, if given in too large doses, it induces stupor.

† Garrod arranges anodynes with narcotics and soporifics together, thus: Class II. Medicines whose principal effects are upon the nervous system. Sub-class I. Medicines acting especially upon the brain proper; but probably also upon other portions of the central nervous system. Order 1. Exhilarants. Order 2. Narcotics, Anodynes, and Soporifics. Order 3. Anæsthetics. Opium is soporific and anodyne; while belladonna is anodyne and anti-spasmodic.

2. *Fig.*: Anything designed to mitigate the pain produced by the consciousness of guilt; an opiate for the conscience.

B. As adjective: Mitigating or assuaging pain.

" . . . whilst *anodyne*, emollient, or gently laxative enemata should be administered."—Dr. Joseph Browne: *Cyclop. Pract. Med.*, vol. ii., p. 228.

ān'-ō-dŷ-noūs, a. [Gr. *anōdunos*=(1) free from pain; (2) mitigating pain.] Having the qualities of an anodyne; mitigating pain of body, or stilling inquietude of mind. (Coles.)

***ā-nōg'**, a. [A. S. *genog*, *genoh*=sufficiently, abundantly, enough.] [ENOUGH.]

"It adde listed longe anog."

Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Skeat), 600.

***a-nōi'e**, v. t. [ANNOY, v.]

***a-nōi'e**, s. t. [ANNOY, s.]

***a-nōi'-fūl**, a. [ANNOYFUL.]

a-nō'-ine, a. [ANOA.] Pertaining to the Anoa (q. v.). In Griffith's *Cuvier* the last subdivision of Antelope is called the *Anoine* group. (Griffith's *Cuvier*, vol. iv., p. 292.)

an-ōint, ***an-ōy'nte**, ***an-nōy'nte**, v. t. [Fr. *oindre*, pa. par. *oint*. In Sp. & Port. *ungir*, *untar*; Ital. *ungere*. From Lat. *ungo* or *unguo*.]

I. Literally:

1. To pour oil upon. This may be—

(1.) *For purposes not specially sacred.*

"But thou, when thou fastest, *anoint* thine head, and wash thy face."—Matt. vi. 17.

(2.) *For sacred purposes, and specially for consecration of a person, place, or thing.* Under the Old Testament economy this was done in the case—

(a) *Of Jewish priests.*

"Then shalt thou take the *anointing* oil, and pour it upon his [Aaron's] head, and *anoint* him."—Exod. xxix. 7.

(b) *Of Jewish and other kings.*

"Samuel also said unto Saul, The Lord sent me to *anoint* thee to be king over his people, over Israel."—1 Sam. xv. 1.

" . . . and when thou comest, *anoint* Hazael to be king over Syria."—1 Kings xix. 15.

(c) *Of Jewish prophets.*

" . . . and Elisha the son of Shaphat of Abelmeholah shalt thou *anoint* to be prophet in thy room."—1 Kings xix. 16.

(d) *Of the tabernacle and its utensils.* (For the *anointing* of the tabernacle, see Exod. xl. 9; for that of the altar of burnt-offering, see ver. 10; and for that of the laver and its foot, see ver. 11.)

2. To smear with some more or less viscous substance, which need not be oil.

(1.) *For purposes not specially sacred.*

" . . . he *anointed* the eyes of the blind man with the clay."—John ix. 6.

"*Anointed* let me be with deadly venom,
And die, ere men can say—God save the Queen!"
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 1.

* (2.) *For sacred purposes.*

"That had ben blessed before wyth bischopes hondes,
and wyth besten blod busily *anointed*."—*Alliterative Poems: Cleanness* (ed. Morris), 1,445-6.

II. Figuratively:

1. *Very seriously:*

(1.) To set solemnly apart to sacred office, even when oil was not actually poured upon the head.

" . . . thy holy child Jesus, whom thou hast *anointed*."—Acts iv. 27.

(2.) To adopt the means of obtaining spiritual discernment.

" . . . and *anoint* thine eyes with eye-salve, that thou mayest see."—Rev. iii. 18.

*2. *Jocosely*: To give a good beating to.

"Then thay put hym hout, the kyng away fly,
Which so well was *anointed* indede,
That no sleue ne pane had he hole of brede."
The Romans of Partenay (ed. Skeat), 5,652-4.

an-ōint-ēd, ***an-ōy'nt-ēd**, ***an-nōy'nt-ēd**, pa. par., a., & s. [ANOINT.]

A. & B. As past participle and adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Thou [Tyre] art the *anointed* cherub . . ."—Ezek. xxviii. 14.

C. As substantive:

I. An anointed king. Used—

1. Literally:

(a) *Of any Jewish king* [ANOINT, I. 1, (2), (b)]; the customary phrase being "the anointed of the Lord," or, "the Lord's anointed."

"The breath of our nostrils, the *anointed* of the Lord, was taken in their pits."—Lam. iv. 20.

"And David said unto him, How wast thou not afraid to stretch forth thine hand to destroy the Lord's *anointed*?"—2 Sam. i. 14.

(b) *Of an English or other sovereign.* In this sense the term is applied with latent sarcasm to those despotic rulers who have largely exercised what has been termed "the right divine of kings to govern wrong."

"Still harder was the lot of those Protestant clergymen who continued to cling, with desperate fidelity, to the cause of the Lord's *anointed*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, chap. xii.

2. Figuratively:

(a) Cyrus, as executing the Divine commissions of conquering Babylon and releasing the Jews from captivity.

"Thus saith the Lord to his *anointed*, to Cyrus, whose right hand I have holden, to subdue nations before him."—Isa. xlv. 1.

(b) Christ, the Messiah, the former appellation being from Greek, and the latter from Hebrew; both signifying *Anointed*. (John i. 41.)

"But let us wait; thus far He hath perform'd,
Sent His *anointed*."—Milton: *P. R.*, bk. ii.

†II. An anointed prophet. (Lit. & fig.) [ANOINT, I. 1, (2), (c).]

"Saying, Touch not mine *anointed*, and do my prophets no harm."—1 Chron. xvi. 22; Ps. cv. 15.

an-ōint'-ēr, s. [Eng. *anoint*; -er.] One who at the moment is engaged in anointing, or whose office is to anoint.

1. In a general sense.

" . . . and the sinner also an *anointer*."—Strauss: *Life of Jesus* (Transl. 1846), § 90.

2. *Church Hist.* (See the example.)

"At Watlington, in Oxfordshire, there was a sect called *Anointers*, from their anointing people before they admitted them into their communion."—Dr. Plot's *Oxfordshire*, ch. xxxviii. (Grey: *Notes on Hudibras*, iii. 2.)

an-ōint'-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [ANOINT.]

A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective. Used—

1. *Of the person applying the oil.*

" . . . the *anointing* woman. . . ."—Strauss: *Life of Jesus* (Transl. 1846), § 90.

2. *Of the oil applied.*

" . . . spices for *anointing* oil, . . ."—Exod. xxv. 6.

" . . . This shall be an holy *anointing* oil unto me throughout your generations."—Ibid., xxx. 31.

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act of anointing; the state of being anointed for ordinary or for sacred purposes.

"Their bathings and *anointings* before their feasts, their perfumes and sweet odors in diverse kinds at their feasts."—Hakewill: *Apology*, p. 390.

" . . . for their *anointing* shall surely be an everlasting priesthood throughout their generations."—Exod. xl. 15.

2. *Fig.*: The reception of spiritual benefit, even when no actual application of oil has taken place.

"But the *anointing* which ye have received of him abideth in you, and ye need not that any man teach you: but as the same *anointing* teacheth you of all things, and is truth, and is no lie, and even as it hath taught you, ye shall abide in him."—1 John ii. 27.

an-ōint'-ment, s. [Eng. *anoint*; -ment.] The act of anointing; the state of being anointed. (Lit. & fig.)

" . . . of his holy *anointment* from God the Father, which made him supreme bishop of our souls, . . ."—Milton: *Animadv. Rem. Def.*

ān'-ōl'-is, s. [From *Anoli*, or *Anoalli*, the name given to the Anolis in the Antilles.] The same as the Anolius of Cuvier. A genus of Saurians belonging to the family *Iguanidae*. Various species exist, some of which have been removed to other genera. All are American. Two of the best known are the Green Carolina Anolis (*A. principalis*), and the Red-throated Anolis, a native of the American continent and the West India islands.

ān-ōm'-al, s. [Fr. *anomal*=anomalous.] An anomalous verb or other word. (Ogilvie.)

an-ōm'-a-lī-pēd, **an-ōm'-a-lī-pōde**, a. & s. [In Ger. *anomalopedisch*. From Gr. *anōmalia*=anomaly, and Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis*, or Gr. *pous*, genit. *podos*=foot.]

A. As adjective: Having an anomalous foot; having the middle toe united to the exterior one by three phalanges, and to the interior one by a single phalanx only.

B. As substantive: A bird with toes thus constituted.

an-ōm'-al-īsm, s. [Formed by analogy, as if from a Greek *anōmalisma*.] [ANOMALOUS.] An irregularity, an anomaly.

an-ōm'-al-is'-tic, **an-ōm'-al-is'-tī-cal**, a. [In Ger. *anomalistisch*; Fr. *anomalistique*; Port. *anomalístico*.] Pertaining to what is anomalous or irregular.

Astronomy:

Anomalistic Period: The time of revolution of a planet in reference to its line of apsides. In the case of the Earth, the period is called the *anomalistic year*. (G. F. Chambers: *Astron.*, Gloss.)

Anomalistic year: A year consisting of 365 days, 6 hrs., 13 min., 49'3 secs. It exceeds the sidereal year by 4 min., 39'7 secs., because, owing to a slow

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wūre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

motion which the longer axis of the earth's ellipse makes of 11'8 seconds yearly in advance, our planet is the number of minutes and seconds mentioned above in traveling from perihelion to perihelion. (Herschel: *Astron.*, 10th ed., § 384.)

an-ōm-al-is-tic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *onomalistical*; *-ly*.] In an anomalous way; in an abnormal way; irregularly.

an-ōm-al-ous, *a.* [In Fr. *anomal*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *anomalo*; Lat. *anomalos*. From Gr. *anōmalos* = uneven, irregular; deviating from a general rule: *an*, priv., and *homalos* = even, level, smooth; *homos* = one and the same, in common; Wel. *hama*; Irish *amhail* = similar.] Deviating from rule; irregular, abnormal.

"And how long was the anomalous government planned by the genius of Sanicroft to last."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

an-ōm-al-ous-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *anomalous*; *-ly*.] In an anomalous manner.

"Eve was not solemnly begotten, but suddenly framed and anomalously proceeded from Adam."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. v.

an-ōm-a-lŷ, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *anomalie*; Sp. *anomalía*, *anomalidad*. From Gr. *anōmalia* = unevenness, irregularity, deviation from rule; *anōmalos* = uneven, irregular; *a*, *an*, priv., and *homalos* = even, smooth; *homos* = one and the same.] [ANOMALOUS.]

A. Ordinary Language:

Gen.: Deviation from rule; irregularity.

"As Professor Owen has remarked, there is no greater anomaly in nature than a bird that cannot fly."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. v.

"The truth is that the dispensing power was a great anomaly in politics."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

B. Technically:

I. Aston.: The deviation in a planet's course from the aphelion or apogee. It is of two kinds, the *true* and the *mean anomaly*. The true is that which actually takes place. The mean is the angular motion which would have been performed had the motion in angle been uniform instead of the motion in area. (Herschel: *Astron.*, 5th ed., § 499.)

Astron. Eccentric Anomaly: "An auxiliary angle employed to abridge the calculations connected with the motion of a planet or comet in an elliptic orbit. If a circle be drawn, having its center coincident with that of the ellipse, and a diameter equal to the transverse (major) axis of the latter; and if from this axis a perpendicular be drawn through the true place of the body in the ellipse to meet the circumference of the circle, then the eccentric anomaly will be the angle formed by a line drawn from the point where the perpendicular meets the circle to the center, with the longer diameter of the ellipse." (Hind.)

Describe the circle A B C D, so that its center L shall coincide with that of the ellipse, A E C F, in which the planet P moves, and its diameter A C be the longer axis of the ellipse. Let S be the position of the sun in one of the foci of the ellipse, then A is that of the planet when in perihelion, and C that which it occupies when in aphelion. Join P S, then the angle P S L is the *true anomaly*. Proximity to the sun made the planet travel more quickly at A than at C. If the rate had been uniform, it would not have reached P. Let it be supposed that it would have been only at E, then A S E is its *mean anomaly*. Let fall P R a perpendicular to A C from P; produce it in the other direction to B in the circumference of the circle; join B L, then A L B is the *eccentric anomaly*. In calculating the motion of the moon, the earth is supposed to be at S, as it is also held to be when inquiry is made into the apparent course of the sun through the ecliptic.

2. Music: A small deviation from a perfect interval, in tuning instruments with fixed notes; a temperament.

ān-ō-mē'-aṅṣ, ān-ō-mē'-aṅṣ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *anomoios* = unlike; *an*, priv., and *homoios* = like.] *Church Hist.:* A sect who are reported to have held that Christ was a created being, and possessed of a nature unlike that of God. Their leader was Eunomius, secretary to Aëtius. He was made Bishop of Cyzicum in A. D. 360, and died about 394. The Anomeans were considered extreme Arians. They were condemned by the Semi-Arians at the Council

of Seleucia in A. D. 359, but they soon afterward retaliated at the Council or Synod of Constantinople.

ān-ō'-mī-a, *s.* [Gr. *anomoios* = unlike (Woodward); *anomia* = lawlessness (Owen).] A genus of molluscs belonging to the Ostreidae, or Oyster family. They are found attached to oyster and other shells, and frequently acquire the form of the surface with which they are in contact. They are not eatable. In 1875 Tate estimated the known recent species at twenty, and the fossil thirty-six, the latter from the Oolite upward. The *A. Ehippium* is the saddle-shell. It is a beautifully thin and elegantly waved shell. It inhabits the British seas.

ān-ō'-mī-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [From the typical genus *Anomia* (q. v.).] A family of Conchiferous Molluscs, recently separated from Ostreidae. Tate includes under it the genera *Anomia*, *Placunomia*, *Placuna*, *Carolia*, *Placunopsis*, and *Placenta*.

ān-ō'-mīte, *s.* [From Eng. *anomia* (q. v.), and *-ite*.] A fossil *anomia*.

ān-ōm-ō-dōn'-tī-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *anomos* = lawless; *a*, priv., *nomos* = . . . law, and *odontos* = a tooth. "Having lawless teeth." In Professor Owen's classification, the fifth order of the class Reptilia, or Reptiles. He includes under it two families, *Dicnyodontia* and *Cryptodontia*.

ān-ō-mē'-aṅṣ. [ANOMEANS.]

ān-ōm-ūr'-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *anomos* = without law; *oura* = tail.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Decapod Crustaceans, intermediate between Macrura and Brachyura, differing from the former in the absence of an abdominal fan-shaped fin, as also of natatory feet; and from the latter in generally possessing appendages attached to the penultimate segment of their abdomen. The sub-order is divided into the families Paguridae, Hippidae, Raninidae, Homolidae, and Dromiidae (q. v.). Its best known representatives are the Hermit Crabs (Paguridae).

ān-ōm-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. *anomia* = lawlessness; *a*, priv., and *nomos* = law.] Breach or violation of law; lawlessness.

"If sin be good, and just, and lawful, it is no more evil, it is no sin, no *anomy*."—*Bramhall against Hobbes*.

a-nōn', ***a-nō'on**, *adv. & v. i.* [A. S. *on* = in; *an* = one. Junius, Horne Tooke, &c., supply *minute*, and make *anon* mean primarily "in one minute." Webster believes it should be in continuation, in extension, applied first to extension in measure, and then by analogy to time. He quotes the Saxon Chronicle, A. D. 1022, where it is stated that a fire "weax on lengthe up an on to tham wolcne," which he freely renders, "increased in continuation to the clouds." See also, he adds, A. D. 1127. Morris brings *anon* from A. S. *anane*, *onane* = in one moment. (*Alliterative Poems, Gloss.*) In Bosworth's A. S. Dict. *anon* is singly, and *on-an* = in one, once for all, continually.]

A. As adverb:

1. Quickly, speedily, at once, in a short time.

"And hastily for the provost they sent.
He came anon, without tarrying."
Chaucer: C. T., 15, 027-28.

"Fyrst of my hyre my lorde con mynne,
I watsh payed anon of al and sum."
Alliterative Poems: Pearl (ed. Morris), 582-3.

"But Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever, and anon they tell him of her."—*Mark* i. 30.

¶ *Anon, sir* = Immediately, presently, sir; or as the phrasenow is, "Coming, sir," was the customary answer of waiters in the Elizabethan age, when called to attend on a guest. (Nares.)

"Like a call without *Anon, sir*,
Or a question without an answer."
Witts Recreations, sign. T. 7.

"Th' *Anon, sir*, doth obey the call,
Speak in the Dolphin, speak in the Swan,
Drawer: *Anon, sir, Anon.*" *Ibid.*

2. At other times. (Opposed to *sometimes*.)

"Full forty days he pass'd, whether on hill
Sometimes, *anon* in shady vale, each night,
Or harbor'd in one cave, is not reveal'd."
Milton: P. R., bk. i.

Ever and anon: Every now and then.

B. As verb intransitive: To hasten.

"I most anon, sethens it is your wille."
Chaucer: C. T., 4, 702.

a-nō'-nā, *s.* [In Dut. & Sp. *annona*, *anona*. From Lat. *annona* = the year's produce, grain; *annus* = a year. Probably named "grain" on account of the nourishing qualities found in the fruit. Corrupted from the Malay *manoa*, pronounced, in the Banda islands, *menona*.] The typical genus of the order of plants called *Anonaceæ*, or *Anonads*. It contains the Custard Apple (*A.*

squamosa), the Sour-sop (*A. muricata*), the Bullock's Heart (*A. reticulata*), and the Cherimolia (*A. cherimolia*), &c. The seat of the genus is properly the warmer parts of America, but the species now named are cultivated in India, where the Custard Apple is called *Sectaphul* (that is, *Sectas* fruit), and the Bullock's Heart, *Ramphul*, that is, *Ramas* fruit. *A. palustris* is the corkwood of Jamaica. A species of *Anona* grew in *Anona Squamosa* (Custard Apple.) Britain during the Eocene period, its seeds being found fossil in the London clay of Sheppey. The seeds of *A. squamosa* are highly acrid and poisonous. Powdered and mixed with flour made from grain (*Cicer arietinum*), they are used by the natives of India for washing their hair. In Brazil corks are made from the root of *A. palustris*, and the light white wood of *A. sylvatica* is employed by turners; while the fruit of the last-named species is eaten at deserts.



ān-ō-nā'-cē-æ (Mod. Lat.), **a-nō'-nāds** (Eng.), *s. pl.* [From the typical genus *Anona* (q. v.).] An order of exogenous plants classed by Lindley under his Banales, or Ranal Alliance. They have six petals, hypogynous stamens generally indefinite in number, numerous ovaries, and a many-carpeled, succulent, or dry fruit, and alternate simple leaves without stipules. They are trees or shrubs occurring in the tropics of both hemispheres. In 1846 Lindley estimated the known species at 300. Most have a powerful aromatic taste and smell, and the flowers of some are highly fragrant. Some have a succulent and eatable fruit. [ANONA.]

***an-ōn'-dēr** (Eng. & Scotch) ***ān-ōn'-ēr**, ***ān-ūnd'-ēr** (Scotch), *prep.* [A. S. *an* = in; *onder* = Eng. *under*.] Under.

"Ther nis non beters *anonder* sunne."

King Horn (E. E. T.), 567.

"Then the Bible *anunder* his arm took he."

Hogg: Mountain Bard, p. 19.

ān-ō-nŷm, *s.* [Greek *anōnumos*. See ANONYMOUS.]

1. An anonymous person.
2. An assumed or false name.

ān-ōn'-ŷm-a-l, *a.* [ANONYMOUS.]

ān-ōn'-ŷm-i-tŷ, *s.* [In Dan. *anonymitet*.] [ANONYMOUS.] The state of being anonymous; anonymity, anonymity.

ān-ōn'-ŷ-mōs-i-tŷ, *s.* [From Gr. *anōnumos*; Eng. suffix *-ity*, from Lat. *-itas*.] The state of being anonymous; anonymousness, anonymity.

an-ōn'-ŷ-mōs, *a.* [In Sw. *anonym*; Fr. *anonyme*; Sp. & Ital. *anonimo*; Port. *anonymo*. From Gr. *anōnumos*: *an*, priv., and *onoma* = name.]

*1. Which has not received a name, implying, however, that one will yet be attached to it.

"These animalcules serve also for food to another anonymous insect of the waters."—*Ray*.

2. Intentionally nameless. *Used—*

(a) Of the authorship of verbal statements, writings, publications, &c.

"... anonymous letters."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

(b) Of writers not appending their names to their literary productions; of benevolent men withholding their names when they give charity.

"The combatants on both sides were generally anonymous."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

"Nearly a hundred years have passed since an anonymous benefactor founded in France a prize for virtue."—*Daily News*, August 3, 1878.

an-ōn'-ŷ-mōs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *anonymous*; *-ly*.] With no name attached to it.

"... the edition published anonymously . . ."—*Scott: William and Helen*.

an-ōn'-ŷ-mōs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *anonymous*; *-ness*.] The state of being anonymous; anonymity, anonymosity.

***a-nō'on**, *adv. & v. i.* [ANON.]

ān-ōp-lō-thē're, *s.* [ANOPLOTHERIUM.] The English name—

(1.) *Spec.:* Of the *Anoplotherium commune*.

"... the aquatic cloven-hoofed animal which Cuvier has called *Anoplothere*."—*Owen: Brit. Foss. Mammals and Birds* (1846), p. xviii.

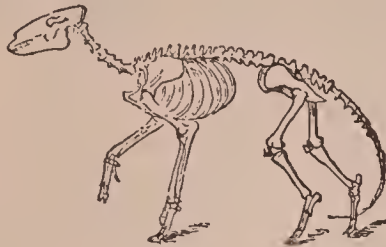
bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ðem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -ñion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūș. -ple, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

(2) *Gen.*: Of any fossil mammal belonging to the same family.

Cervine Anoplothere: *Dichobune Cervinum*. [DICHOBUNE, ANOPLOTHERE.]

ăn-ôp-lô-thêr'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [ANOPLOTHERIUM.] A family of mammals belonging to the order Pachydermata. All are extinct. [ANOPLOTHERIUM.]

ăn-ôp-lô-thêr'-i-um, *s.* [From Gr. *an*, priv., *hoplon*=a weapon, and *thêrion*=beast. "Unarmed beast." The name refers to the absence of such natural weapons as tusks, long and sharp canine teeth, horns or claws.] The appellation given by Cuvier to a genus of hoofed quadrupeds found in the middle Eocene gypsum of the Paris basin. It is the type of the family Anoplotheridæ (q. v.). A curious peculiarity of the Anoplotherium genus, shared only by man, is that the incisors and canine teeth were so equally developed that they formed one unbroken series with the premolars and true molars. The *A. commune* was about four and a-half feet long, or with the tail, eight feet. It is found not merely in the vicinity of Paris, but also in the contemporary Eocene strata of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. [ANOPLOTHERE.] (Owen: *Brit. Foss. Mamm. and Birds*, pp. 4-32-439.)



Skeleton of Anoplotherium.

ăn-ôp-lô-thêr'-ôid, *a. & s.* [From Eng. &c., *anoplotherium* (q. v.), and Gr. *eidos*=form.]

1. *As adjective (Palæont.)*: Resembling the Anoplotherium.

2. *As substantive (Palæont.)*: An animal resembling the Anoplotherium.

ăn-ôp-lûr'-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *an*, priv.; *hoplon*=a tool, . . . a weapon, arms; *oura*=tail. Having unarmed tails.]

Zool.: An aberrant order of insects, sometimes termed from their parasitic habits Parasitica or Epizoa. They have six legs, no wings, and either two simple eyes or none. They undergo no proper metamorphosis, though there is a certain semi-transformation when they shed their skins. They are parasitic upon mammals and birds, and are generally termed lice. There are two sub-orders: (1) Haustellata, or Rhyncota, having a mouth with a tubular, very short fleshy haustellum, and (2) Mandibulata, or Mallophaga, in which the mouth is provided with two horny mandibles.

ăn-ôp'-sý, *s.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *ôps*=the eye.] *Med.*: Absence of sight, want of vision; blindness.

ăn'-ô-rêx-ý, *s.* [In Fr. *anorexie*; Port. *anorexia*; Gr. *anorexia*: *an*, priv., and *orexis*=a longing or yearning after anything; *oregô*=to reach, to stretch out.]

Med.: Want of appetite.

ta-nor'-mal, *a.* [In Fr. *anormal*.] [ABNORMAL.]

ăn-orth'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *orthos*=straight . . . right, as a right angle.] Irregular; abnormal.

Crystallog.: A term applied to all crystals which do not belong to the more regular systems, *i. e.*, which do not fall under the cubical, the pyramidal, the rhombohedral, the prismatic, or the oblique systems. (Phillips: *Min.*, ed. 1852, p. 9.) The Anorthic is called also the Triclinic, the Doubly Oblique, and the Tetarto-prismatic system. [TRICLINIC.] (See Dana's *Min.*, 5th ed, 1875, p. xxvi.)

ăn-orth'-ite, *s.* [In Ger. *anorthit*. From Gr. *an*, priv., and *orthos*=direct, straight; suff. *-ite*. So named in 1823 by Rose from its "anorthic," or what would now be called triclinic, crystals.] [ANORTHIC.] A mineral placed by Dana under his Feldspar group of Unisilicates. Anorthite occurs crystallized or massive. Its hardness is 6-7; sp. gr. 2.66-2.78; luster of ordinary faces vitreous, of cleavage planes inclining to pearly color, white, grayish, or reddish. It is transparent or translucent, has a conchoidal fracture, and is brittle. Composition: Silica, 41.78 to 47.63; alumina, 28.63 to 37.5; lime, 8.28 to 19.11; magnesia, 0.29 to 5.87; sesquioxide of iron, .07 to 4.0; potassa, 0.25 to 6.58; soda, 0.27 to 3.35; and water, 0.31 to 5.03. The varieties recognized by Dana are (1) Anorthite proper, which occurs in Italy among the old lavas of Monte Somma, at Mount Vesuvius, and on the Isle of Procida. It has been called also Christianite and Biotite. Thiorsite is the same species from the plain of Thiorsa, near Hecla, in Iceland. (2) Indianite, from India. (3) Amphodelite, from Finland and Sweden, called also Lepolite. It includes Latrobite, from Labrador, and apparently Tankite from Norway. Besides these, Linseite and Sundvikite

are altered Anorthite. Dana numbers Cyclopite, Barsowite, and Bytownite as if they, too, were not properly distinct from Anorthite.

ăn-orth'-ô-scôpe, *s.* [Gr. *an*, priv.; *orthos*=straight; *skôpeô*=to look at.]

Optics: An instrument for producing a particular kind of optical illusion by means of two opposite disks rotating rapidly. The hinder disk, which is transparent, has certain distorted figures painted upon it. The other one, which is in front of that now described, is opaque, but is pierced with a number of narrow slits, through which the figures on the disk behind it may be viewed.

ăn-ôş'-mî-a, *s.* [From Gr. *a*, priv., and *osmê*=smell.]

Med.: Absence of the sense of smell. When it exists, which is but rarely, it is a congenital defect, or arises from disease or from the subjection of the olfactory to strong stimuli.

ta-n-ôs-tôm-ô-sis, *s.* [ANASTOMOSIS.]

ăn-ôs'-tôm-ús, *s.* [From Gr. *anô*=above, and *stoma*=the mouth.] A genus of fishes belonging to the Salmon family.

ăn-ôth'-êr (Eng.), **ăn-îth'-êr** (Scotch), *a.* [Eng. *an*, other; A. S. *an*=one, and other.] [OTHER.]

1. Not the same; different.

"But my servant Caleb, because he had another spirit with him . . ."—Numb. xiv. 24.

"When the soul is beaten from its station, and the mounds of virtue are broken down, it becomes quite another thing from what it was before."—South.

*2. Otherwise.

"'Bi Mary,' quoth the menskful, 'me thynk hit another.'"—Sir Gawayne (ed. Morris), 1,268.

3. One in addition; one more.

" . . . have ye another brother?"—Gen. xliii. 7.

4. Any other.

" . . . discover not a secret to another."—Prov. xxv. 9.

5. Not one's self.

"Let another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth."—Prov. xxvii. 2.

6. It is sometimes used when the two entities compared belong to different categories, whereas in its more normal senses *another* implies that they are of the same kind.

"I am the Lord: that is My name; and My glory will I not give to another, neither My praise to graven images."—Isa. xlii. 8.

¶ (1) *One to another*, or *one another* (Eng.)=*ane anither* (Scotch), is used reciprocally.

"Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another."—Mal. iii. 16.

"This is my commandment, That ye love one another."—John xv. 12.

"There has been mony a blythe birling—for death and drink-draining are near neighbors to *ane anither*."—Scott: *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiii.

2. *You're another*: The *tu quoque* of the uneducated classes. Davies gives an example from Udal: *Roister Doister*, iii. 5.

**another-gaines*, *a.* Of another kind.

"If my father had not plaid the hasty fool, I might have had another-gaines husband than Dametas."—Sidney.

**another-gates*, *s.* Of another kind. [OTHER-GATES.]

"And his bringing up another-gates marriage than such a minion."—Lyly: *Mother Bombe*, i.

"A good report maketh the bones fat, saith Solomon; and that, I ween, is another-gates manner, than to make the face shine."—Bp. Sanderson: *Sermons*.

"Hudibras about to enter

Upon another-gates adventure."

Butler: *Hudib.*, iii. 428.

**another-guess*, *a.* (Corrupted from *another-guise*.) [Eng. *another*, and Fr. *guise*=manner, way, corresponding in meaning to the Eng. & A. S. *wise* appended to a word, as *likewise*.] Of another kind. (Vulgar.)

"Oh Hocus! where art thou? It used to go in another-guess manner in thy time."—Arbuthnot.

another-guise, *a.* [ANOTHER-GUESS.]

a-nôt'-ta, *s.* [ARNOTTO.]

***a-noû'-ên**, *adv.* Above.

"And sette hit on his swerde,

Anoune at than orde."

King Horn (E. E. T.), 623-4.

***a-noû'-rne-ment**, *s.* [ANORNE.] Ornament.

"The hous and the anournementes he hyghtled togeder." *Alliterative Poems*; Cleanthess (ed. Morris), 1,290.

***a-nôye**, *v. t.* [Old form of ANNOY (q. v.).] To hurt.

"Who badde foure spirits of tempest

That power han to noyen land and see,

Bothe north and south, and also west and est,

Anoyen neyther londe, see, ne tree?"

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4,913-14.

ăn'-sæ, *s. pl.* [The pl. of Lat. *ansa*=a handle, a haft.]

Astron. *Ansæ of Saturn's ring*: The projections or arms of the ring on each side of the globe of the planet. (Hind.) They were so called by Galileo



The Ansæ of Saturn's Ring.

and other early astronomers from their resembling to the eye of one looking at them through the imperfectly-constructed telescopes of that period, the handles of a pot or other utensil.

ăn'-sar, *s.* [O. Fr. *anseor*=a judge, an arbitrator.] *Scotch Mythol.* (For def. see example.)

"David Deans believed this and many other such ghostly encounters, and victories on the faith of the *Ansans*, or auxiliaries of the banished prophets."—Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xv.

An-sär'-i-anş, *s. pl.* [ASSASSIN.]

ăn'-sâ-têd, *a.* [Lat. *ansatus*=having a handle; from *ansa*=a handle.] Furnished with a handle or handles of some kind or other.

ansated cross (*crux ansata*), *s.* The handled Tau cross, uniformly found in the hands of the old Egyptian deities, being regarded as the symbol of life. It was called in Coptic *ankh*=life.



Ansated Cross.

***ânse**, *s.* [Lat. *ansa*=a handle.] One of the handles of a cannon.

anse de pa'-nî-er, *s.* [Fr.] [SURBASED.]

ăn'-sêr, *s.* [Lat. *anser*; Ger. *gans*; O. H. Ger. *kans*; Eng. *gander*, *goose*; Gr. *chên*; Sansc. *hansa*.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of natatorial or swimming birds, the typical one of the sub-family Anserinæ. It contains the geese. Several species are found in this country. [GOOSE.]

†2. *Astron.*: A portion of the constellation called by Hevelius *Vulpecula et Anser* (the Fox and Goose). It belongs to the northern hemisphere, is placed over the Eagle, immediately under the star Albireo, or *Beta Cygni*, with a little one called the Arrow between. It is rarely met with in modern star-maps.

ăn'-sêr-â-têd, *a.* [Lat. *anser*=goose; Eng. *-ated*.]

Heraldry: An *anserated cross* is one with its extremities shaped like the heads of lions, eagles, or similar animals.

ăn'-sêr-êş, *s. pl.* [The pl. of Lat. *anser*=a goose.] The third of Linneus's six orders of Birds. The species are characterized by smooth beaks, broadest at the point, covered with smooth skin, and denticulated. The toes are web-footed. The tibie are short and compressed. It includes the birds now called Natatores, or Swimmers. [NATATORES.]

ăn'-sêr-in-æ, *s. pl.* [ANSER.] A sub-family of Anatidæ (Ducks), containing the Geese.

ăn'-sêr-ine, *a.* [Lat. *anserinus*.] Pertaining to the Anseres, or Geese; resembling a goose; framed on the model of a goose; after the manner of a goose.

" . . . a flattened beak like that of a duck, which is used in the *anserine* manner to extract insects and worms from the mud."—Owen: *Classific. of the Mammalia* (1859), p. 27.

***ăn'-seýne**, *s.* [ENSEINYIE.]

***ăn-slâ'ight** (*gh* silent), *s.* [ONSLAUGHT.] An onslaught, an attack, an affray.

"I do remember yet that *anslaight*, thou wast beaten, And fled'st before the butler."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Mons. Thomas*, ii. 2.

an'-swêr, ***an'-swêre**, ***an'-swêr-en**, ***ând'-swêre** (Eng.), ***ăn'-swîr** (Scotch), (*w* silent), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *answarian*, *andswarian*, *andswerian*=to answer: *and*, inseparable prep. like Gr. *anti*, denoting opposition in reply, in return; and *swaran*=to answer, cognate with *swerian*=to swear. [SWEAR.] In Sw. *svara*, and in Dan. *svare* and *ansvare*=to answer.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To reply to a question formally put to one. (In this and some of the following senses *answer* may

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrkw, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

be followed by an objective of the person replied to, by an objective of the communication made, or by both together.)

"And he him *answerede* modi and bold."

Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 2,728.

"The baptism of John, was it from heaven or of men? *answer* me."—*Mark* xi. 30.

"But he *answered* her not a word."—*Matt.* xv. 23.

(See also the example under No. 3.)

¶ In the authorized version of Scripture the expression occurs, "answered him and said."

"And Peter *answered* him and said, . . ."—*Matt.* xiv. 28.

2. To reply to a statement of facts, or an argument, whether given forth verbally, in writing, or by means of the press. *Spec.*, to attempt in whole or in part to refute it.

"This reasoning was not and could not be *answered*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To reply to an accusation; to endeavor to rebut it.

"And the high priest arose and said unto him, *Answerest* thou nothing? What is it which these witness against thee?"—*Matt.* xxvi. 62.

4. To sing in alternate parts, or in any other way to alternate with another person in what he or she is saying or doing.

"And the women *answered* one another as they played, and said, Saul hath slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands."—*1 Sam.* xviii. 7.

(Apparently one choir sung, "Saul hath slain his thousands," and a second one finished the sentence by adding, "And David his ten thousands.")

"With piercing shrieks his bitter fate she moans,

While the sad father *answers* groans with groans."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxii., 514, 515.

"So spake the mournful dame: her matrons hear,

Sigh back her sighs, and *answer* tear with tear."

Ibid., 662, 663.

5. To solve an arithmetical, mathematical, or other question or problem proposed to one.

II. Figuratively:

1. To make a suitable return for anything said or done. Thus, to answer a prayer or petition is, if it be deemed right, to grant what it solicits: to answer the door-bell is to go and ascertain who has rung it, and what his object is in visiting the house; to answer a legitimate claim on one's purse is to pay it; to answer an evil doer or evil deeds is to punish him or them; to answer an enemy's fire in battle is to fire back at him.

"Thou calledst in trouble, and I delivered thee; I *answered* thee in the secret place of thunder."—*Ps.* lxxxi. 7.

"I the Lord will *answer* him by myself. And I will set my face against that man, and will make him a sign and a proverb, and will cut him off from the midst of my people."—*Ezek.* xiv. 7, 8.

2. To stand accountable for; to incur the penalty of.

"Shall he that contendeth with the Almighty instruct Him? he that reproveth God, let him *answer* it."—*Job* xl. 2.

"In thine own person *answer* thy abuse."

Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

" . . . who studies day and night

To *answer* all the debt he owes unto you,

Even with the bloody payments of your deaths."

Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 3.

"Let his neck *answer* for it, if there is any martial law in the world."—*Ibid.*, *Henry V.*

3. To be suitable for; to be capable of being employed for; to serve for.

" . . . money *answereth* all things."—*Eccl.* x. 19.

4. To correspond to or with.

"Weapons must needs be dangerous things if they *answered* the bulk of so prodigious a person."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels*.

"Still follow Sense, of ev'ry art the soul,

Parts *answ'ring* parts shall slide into a whole."

Pope: Moral Essays, Epistle IV., 65, 66.

5. To be opposed to, to face.

"Fire *answers* fire; and, by their paly beams,

Each battle sees the other's umber'd face."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*; *Chorus*.

B. Intransitive:

I. *Literally*: To reply verbally, or in writing, to a question, a call, a summons, a judicial charge, a petition, or a prayer.

"And he said unto him, Thou hast *answered* right . . ."—*Luke* x. 28.

"The Lord called Samuel, and he *answered*, Here am I."—*1 Sam.* iii. 4.

"Then Paul stretched forth the hand, and *answered* for himself."—*Acts* xxvi. 1.

"But there was no voice, nor any that *answered*."—*1 Kings* xviii. 26.

¶ In the English Bible the expression "answered and said" is common.

"But he *answered and said* unto him that told him, Who is my mother? and who are my brethren?"—*Matt.* xii. 48.

Once it is used anomalously, in the sense of *made a statement*, no question having preceded it: "The king *answered and said* unto Daniel" (*Dan.* ii. 26). Daniel had not previously to this addressed the king. (See also *Acts* v. 8.)

II. Figuratively:

1. To reply to any of these by deeds rather than words.

" . . . and the God that *answereth* by fire, let Him be God."—*1 Kings* xviii. 24.

2. To speak for, to vindicate, to witness for.

"So shall my righteousness *answer* for me in time to come."—*Gen.* xxx. 33.

"I have ever been of opinion, that, if a book can't *answer* for itself to the public, 'tis to no sort of purpose for its author to do it."—*Pope: Letter to the Hon. J. C.* (1711).

3. To be held responsible for, to be liable for, to be accountable for; to satisfy any demands which justice may make concerning (one's actions).

"Those many had not dared to do evil,

If the first man that did th' edict infringe,

Had *answer'd* for his deed."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

4. To be suitable for, to serve for, to succeed.

" . . . the trial in great quantities doth not *answer* the trial in small; and so deceiveth many."—*Bacon*.

"Jason followed her counsel, whereto, when the event had *answered*, he again demanded the fleece."—*Raleigh*.

5. To correspond to or with.

"Dol. Hear me, good madam:

Your loss is as yourself, great; and you bear it

As *answering* to the weight."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

"As in water face *answereth* to face, so the heart of man to man."—*Prov.* xxvii. 19.

6. To sound in return, as in the case of the response from an echo.

"The woods shall *answer*, and their echo ring."

Pope: Pastorals; Summer, 16.

7. To vibrate to the touch, or otherwise act reciprocally to.

"Say, do'st thou yet the Roman harp command?

Do the strings *answer* to thy noble hand?"

Dryden.

an'-swēr, *an'-swēre, *an'-swar, *ānd'-swēre (w silent), s. [A. S. *andswaru*. In Sw. & Dan. *svar*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. *Gen.*: A reply to a question, command, call, entreaty, address, or argument.

"Ef[t] this *andswere*, ben ut gon,

Moysees forth and Aaron."

Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 3,081, 3,082.

"So watzh al samen her *answar* soght."

Alliterative Poems; Pearl (ed. Morris), 517.

"Now advise, and see what *answar* I shall return to him that sent me."—*2 Sam.* xxiv. 13.

2. Specially:

(a) A reply to a legal accusation against one. (B., *Law*.)

"At my first *answer* no man stood with me, but all men forsook me."—*2 Tim.* iv. 16.

(b) A reply in an oral debate to the allegations of an opponent, or a publication in reply to another publication.

(c) The solution of an arithmetical question or a geometrical problem, the former at least being generally proposed in the form of a question.

II. Figuratively:

1. A return for anything said or done.

" . . . the *answer* was given by a volley of musketry."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. iv.

2. One thing produced by another; an effect viewed as proceeding from a certain specified cause.

"Contraction is an *answer* to stimulus."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 174.

3. Account to be rendered to justice.

"He'll call you to so hot an *answer* for it,

That you shall chide your trespass."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, ii. 4.

4. The reverberated sound of an echo.

B. *Technically (Law)*: The formal defense made by an accused person against the charge brought against him, or the formal reply of one side in a lawsuit to the allegations of the other. Also the appearance for such defense.

†answer-jobber, s. One who makes a business of writing answers.

"What disgusts me from having anything to do with *answer-jobbers* is, that they have no conscience."—*Swift*.

an'-swēr-a-ble (w silent), a. [Eng. *answer*; -able.]

1. That to which a more or less satisfactory answer can be given.

2. Responsible, liable to be called to account for, liable for.

"For the treaty of Dover the king himself is chiefly *answerable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Correspondent, similar, like.

"It was but such a likeness as an imperfect glass doth give; *answerable* enough in some features and colors, but erring in others."—*Sidney*.

4. Proportionate to, commensurate to or with.

" . . . and twenty cubits was the length, and the height in the breadth was five cubits, *answerable* to the hangings of the court."—*Exod.* xxxviii. 18.

5. Suitable.

" . . . it was a violent commencement, and thou shalt see an *answerable* sequestration."—*Shakesp.*: *Othello*, i. 3.

"If *answerable* style I can obtain

Of my celestial patroness."—*Milton*.

6. Equal, sufficient to meet.

"There be no kings whose means are *answerable* unto other men's desires."—*Raleigh*.

an'-swēr-a-ble-ness (w silent), s. [Eng. *answerable*; -ness.] The quality of being answerable.

"To shew therefore the correspondency and *answerableness* which is between this bridegroom and his spouse," &c.—*Harmer: Transl. of Beza*, p. 196.

an'-swēr-a-blŷ (w silent), adv. [Eng. *answerable*; -ly.] Proportionally, correspondingly.

"It bears light sorts into the atmosphere to a greater or lesser height, *answerably* to the greater or lesser intensity of the heat."—*Woodward*.

an'-swēred (w silent), pa. par. & a. [See *ANSWER*, v.]

an'-swēr-ēr (w silent), s. [Eng. *answer*; -er.] One who answers to a question, or who replies in a controversial manner to a writing or publication.

"I know your mind, and will satisfy it: neither will I do it like a niggardly *answerer*, going no further than the bounds of the question."—*Sidney*.

"It is very unfair in any writer to employ ignorance and malice together, because it gives his *answerer* double work."—*Swift*.

an'-swēr-īng, *an'-swēr-ŷng (w silent), pr. par., a. & s. [*ANSWER*, v.]

"Discret sche was in *answeryng* alway."

Chaucer: C. T., 13,463.

" . . . while all the Greeks around

With *answering* sighs return'd the plaintive sound."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. iv., 184, 185.

" . . . for an *answering* sign,

That the good Cross doth hold its lofty place

Within Valencia still."

Hemans: Siege of Valencia.

an'-swēr-less (w silent), a. [Eng. *answer*; suffix -less.] Without an answer, either as not yet having been replied to, or as not capable of being answered. (*Byron*.)

ānt, *āunt, *ām̃t, *ām'-ēt, *ēm'-ēt, ēm'-mēt, s. [According to Junius, the Eng. word *ant* is derived from Eng. *emmet*, A. S. *æmette*; Trench considering the successive steps of the process to have been *emmet*, *emet*, *amet*, *ant*, and *ant*. (*Trench: Eng. Past and Present*, pp. 198 to 200.) A. S. *æmete*, *æmette*, *æmetta*, *æmytta*, *emetete*, *emette*; Ger. *ameise*.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Entom.*: The name given to certain small, but singularly intelligent and industrious insects well known in this and other lands. They are classed by naturalists under Heterogyna, the first tribe of aculeated Hymenoptera. Ants live in society like the more common species of wasps and bees. Like them, also, their polity consists of three kinds of individuals, males, females, and neuters, the last-named being probably abortively-formed females. The males are winged during the whole course of their existence, the females only during the pairing season, and the neuters not at all. The males and females meet not on the ground, but in the air. Soon afterward the males, which cannot do much for themselves, having neither stings nor even mandibles, perish of cold or other hardships. The females, on the contrary, immediately after meeting with the other sex in the air, lose or actually pull off their wings, are found by neuters, and become the object of their tender care. The neuters are the most numerous class of ants, and do nearly the whole work of the community. Specially, they carry the eggs, the larvæ and the cocoons from place to place in the nest, as the temperature and moisture vary; they feed the larvæ with liquid disgorged from the stomach, and besides open the cocoons for them when they are ready to emerge as perfect insects. Hence the neuters are sometimes called workers or *nurse-ants*. Sir John Lubbock says that ants can distinguish colors, being particularly sensitive to violet. They have very delicate smell, but apparently no hearing. The different species present curious analogies to the earlier stages of human progress—the hunting and pastoral, and even the agricultural. There are various genera and species of ants, differing in habits and methods of operation. Some, like *For-*

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -și.n = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle. &c. = bəl, dəl.

mica sanguinaria and *F. cœspitumum*, have been called Mining-ants; others, as *F. flava*, produce a kind of masonry; while *F. rufa*, the Wood-ant, similarly addresses itself to carpentry. Finally, some ants keep aphides as graziers do milch cows, on account of a secretion which they yield; and others hold slaves, the eggs, larvæ, and pupæ of which they have captured in war. Of these the most notable is the Amazon-ant. [AMAZON, No. 4. See also HETEROGYNA, FORMICA, MYRMICA ATTA, &c.]

¶ The ant of Scripture, Heb. *nemalah*, Sept. *murmex*, Vulg. *formica*, seems correctly translated.

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise."—Prov. vi. 6.

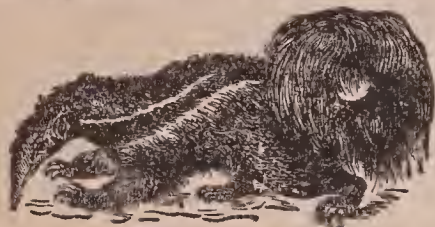
"The ants are a people not strong, . . ."—Prov. xxx. 25.

2. Popularly: The White Ant [TERMITES], which is not a genuine ant at all, but a neuropterous insect. [ANT-HILL.]

ant-bear, s. The name generally given in Demerara to the Great Ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata*. [ANT-EATER, MYRMECOPHAGA.]

ant-eater, s.

1. The English name of the animals belonging to the genus *Myrmecophaga* of Linnaeus. [Gr. *murmex*=an ant, and *phagos*=a glutton; *phagein*=to eat.] They have a lengthened muzzle terminated by a small, toothless mouth, from which they protrude a



The Ant-eater.

long, thread-like tongue, covered with viscous saliva. This they thrust into the nests of termites, or those of ants proper, sucking the animals which adhere to it up into their mouths. Their claws are strong, and are used for tearing to pieces the structures erected by the Termites. Among the species may be enumerated the *M. jubata*, the Great or Maned Ant-eater, which has four toes before and five behind, and the *M. didactyla*, the Little or Two-toed Ant-eater. Both are South American.

The Scaly Ant-eaters are of an allied genus, *Manis*. They derive their English name from the fact that they are covered with thick scales, which give them the superficial appearance of reptiles. The Short-tailed *Manis*, *M. pentadactyla*, Linn., is found in Bengal and the Indian Archipelago, and *M. tetradactyla* in Africa. The proper and Scaly Ant-eaters belong to the mammalian order of Edentata, or toothless animals. To the same order belong the Cape Ant-eaters (*Orycteropus Capensis*). [AARDVARK.] Prof. Owen considers it remarkable that "not a trace of a Scaly Ant-eater, recent or extinct, has been discovered in South America, where the Edentate order is so richly represented by other generic and specific forms." (Owen: *British Fossil Mammals and Birds*, 1846, p. xxxix.)

The Porcupine Ant-eater, or Aculeated Ant-eater (*Echidna Hystrix*), is not closely allied to the species new mentioned, but is one of the Monotremata. [ECHIDNA.]

2. The King of the Ant-eaters: A bird, the *Turdus rex* of Gmelin, and *Corvus grallarius* of Shaw, now *Grallaria rex*. [ANT-CATCHER, ANT-THRUSHES.]

ant-eggs, ants' eggs, s. pl.

1. Accurately: The eggs of ants. They are of different sizes and in small parcels, so that they can be moved from place to place.

2. Popularly, but erroneously: The elongated egg-looking bodies which ants when disturbed seem so anxious to carry off. They are not eggs, but cocoons. They have been recommended as food for the nightingale and other birds, and have been extensively used for feeding pheasants and partridges.

ant-hill, s. & a. [In A. S. *æmete-hyll*, *æmette-hyll*.]

A. As substantive:

1. The mounds or hillocks raised by some species of ants proper.

"Put blue flowers into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red; because the ants drop upon them their stinging liquor, which hath the effect of oil of vitriol."—Ray.

2. The much more remarkable erections made by different species of termites (white ants). In most cases the descriptions of unscientific travelers refer to these rather than to the constructions of the ants proper. The nest of the African *Termes bellicosus* is described by Sparrmann as rising ten or twelve feet above the surface of the earth. Its shape is that of a sugar-loaf. Externally it is covered with a broad cap, while inside it is divided

into a multitude of chambers. The *T. atrox* and the *T. mordax* build nests two feet high with conical roofs, called turreted nests. [WHITE ANT and TERMES.]

B. As adjective: In various respects presenting the characteristics of an ant-hill like those just described; small, petty.

" . . . all things that do pass,

Upon this ant-hill earth!"

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 49.

ant-hillock, s. Nearly the same as ANT-HILL (q. v.), but smaller.

"Those who have seen ant-hillocks . . ."—Addison.

ant-like, a. Like an ant.

ant-lion, s. The English name of a genus of insects. [MYRMELEON.] It belongs to the order Neuroptera, and has gauzy wings like a dragon-fly, from which, however, it may be at once distinguished by having longer antennæ. The species are



The Ant-lion.

called Ant-lions from the extraordinary habits of their larvæ, which construct a funnel-shaped pitfall in the sandy or dusty ground, at the bottom of which they bury themselves all but their antennæ. When ants or other insects are hurrying along they are apt to miss their balance and tumble into the pitfalls, where they are at once devoured. It is said that when they do not quite lose their equilibrium on the brink of the abyss, they are helped into the jaws of death by a shower of sand or dust flung up from below. Ant-lions occur in the south of Europe, in India, &c.

ant-thrushes, ant-catchers, ant-eaters, s. pl. Names given to the several species of birds placed by Illiger under his genus *Myiothera*, and some of its immediate allies. They belong to the family Turdidae, and the sub-family Formicatinæ, called *Myotherinæ* by Swainson. They live on insects, especially on ants. They are found in both continents, but those of the Old World have the more brilliant plumage. The names Ant-thrushes or Ant-catchers are preferable to that of Ant-eaters, used in Griffith's *Cuvier*, vol. vi., 399, as the latter designation has long been pre-occupied for various mammalian animals.

*ant, conj. [AND.] And.

"Twin-wifing ant twin-manslaght."

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 485.

ān't, conj. A contraction for *and it*, or *and if it*; as "*an't* please you"—if it please you. (Johnson.)

ān'-tā, s. [Lat.] (1) The sing. of ANTÆ (q. v.). (2) The Brazilian name of the American Tapir (*Tapirus Americanus*).

ānt-āc'-īd, *ānt'-ī-āc'-īd, a. & s. [Gr. *anti*=in opposition to, and Eng. *acid* (q. v.).]

1. As adjective: Diminishing acidity; alkaline.

Pharm. Ant acid or Alkaline Medicines: Agents designed to diminish acidity in the frame by increasing its alkalinity. For instance, they relieve heartburn, which is produced by an over-acid state of the alimentary canal, increase the alkalinity of the blood, alter the urine and other secretions. In Garrod's classification *alkaline* or *antacid medicines* are the second order of his first class (medicines which act upon the blood); these again ranking under his first division (internal remedies). He divides Alkaline or Antacid Medicines into (1) Direct Alkaline Remedies; (2) Direct but not remote Antacids, at least upon the urine; and (3) Remote Alkaline Remedies.

"All animal diet is alkaliescent or *anti-acid*."—Arbuthnot.

2. As substantive: An antacid or alkaline remedy. (See the adjective.)

"Oils are *anti-acids*, so far as they blunt acrimony; but as they are hard of digestion, they produce acrimony."—Arbuthnot.

"It will be seen that a subdivision of these medicines is made into direct and remote antacids."—Garrod: *Materia Medica*, 3d ed., p. 386.

ān-tāc'-rīd, a. [Gr. *anti*=opposed to; *acid* (q. v.).] Fitted to correct acrimony.

ān'-tā, s. pl. [Lat. In Ger. *anten*; Fr. *antes*; Sp. *antas*; Ital. *ante*.]

Roman architecture: Pillars on either side of a door, or pilasters terminating the side walls of tem-

ples when they are prolonged beyond the faces of the end walls. [ANTES.]

ān-tāg'-ōn-īsm, s. [In Fr. *antagonisme*; Port. *antagonismo*. From Gr. *antagōnisma*=a struggle with another.] [ANTAGONIZE.] Contest with; opposition to. (Often preceded by *in*, and followed by *to*.)

"Trustees have abandoned their old attitude of exclusiveness and antagonism."—Times, Sept. 17, 1873.

" . . . new wars, fresh antagonisms."—Echo, Sept. 16, 1873.

ān-tāg'-ōn-īst, s. & a. [In Fr. *antagoniste*; Sp. Port. & Ital. *antagonista*. From Gr. *antagōnistēs*=an adversary, opponent, rival.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A person who combats against one in a public contest or in battle.

"The earldom of Shrewsbury had been bestowed, in the fifteenth century, on John Talbot, the antagonist of the Maid of Orleans."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. A controversial opponent; a person encountering one on the field of public disputation.

"Mr. Locke was a philosopher; his antagonist, Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester, was a man of learning."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*, No. viii.

II. Technically:

Anatomy: That which counteracts. (Used specially of muscles which, like the flexor and extensor muscles of the arm, operate in counteraction of each other, and, between them, produce the needful motions of the limb.)

"Muscles opposed in action are called *antagonists*."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 169.

B. As adjective: In conflict with; opposed to in nature or in action.

" . . . the nature of the two antagonist forces by which the productiveness of agricultural industry is determined."—J. S. Mill: *Political Economy* (1848), vol. i., bk. i., ch. xii., § 3, p. 224.

" . . . the antagonist schools of philosophy."—Herbert Spencer: *Psychol.*, 2d ed., vol. ii., § 417, p. 389.

ān-tāg'-ōn-īs'-tic, *ān-tāg'-ōn-īs'-tick, ān-tāg'-ōn-īs'-tic-al, a. [Eng. *antagonist*; -ic, -ical.]

1. In personal conflict or contention with.

"It may be too, i' the ordinance of nature;
Their valors are not yet so combatant,
Or truly *antagonistic*, as to fight,
But may admit to hear of some divisions
Of fortitude, may put 'em off their quarrel."

B. Jonson: *Magn. Laßp.*

2. Opposed in action to.

" . . . the action of the external and internal intercostals must be *antagonistic*."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 399.

ān-tāg'-ōn-ī-ze, v. t. [Gr. *antagōnizomai*=to struggle against: *anti*=against, and *agōnizomai*=to contend for a prize.] [AGONIZE.] To contend against in combat or in controversy; to oppose in action.

" . . . the brain and spinal cord are surrounded by fluid, the pressure of which, probably, *antagonizes* that which must be exerted through the blood-vessels."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 297.

ān-tāg'-ōn-ī-zed, ān-tāg'-ōn-ī-şed, pa. par. [ANTAGONIZE.]

ān-tāg'-ōn-ī-z-īng, ān-tāg'-ōn-ī-ş-īng, pr. par. [ANTAGONIZE.]

" . . . there is some *antagonizing* principle at work capable for a time of making head against the law."—J. S. Mill: *Pol. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. xii., § 3.

" . . . but the *antagonizing* agency, . . ."—Ibid.

ān-tāg'-ōn-ỹ, s. [Gr. *antagōnia*.] A struggling against in combat; contest or controversy with; opposition to.

" . . . the incommunicable *antagony* that is between Christ and Belial, . . ."—Milton: *Doct. and Discipl. of Divorce*, i. 8.

ān-tāl'-gic, a. & s. [Gr. *anti*=opposed to; *algos*=pain.]

A. As adjective: Fitted to alleviate pain; anodyne.

B. As substantive: A medium fitted to alleviate pain; an anodyne. (Johnson.)

ān-tāl'-kal-ī, s. [Gr. *anti*=opposed to; Eng. &c., *alkali*.] A chemical agent which has the property of neutralizing an alkali. Nearly all the acids can do so.

ān-tāl'-kal-ī-ne, s. [Gr. *anti*=opposed to; Eng. &c., *alkali*; -ine.]

Med.: A remedy designed to neutralize an alkali, or counteract an alkaliescent tendency in the system. The same as ANTALKALI (q. v.).

*ān-tān-a-clā'-sis, s. [In Ger. *antanaclasis*. From Gr. *antanaclasis*=(1) a reflection of light, of heat, or of sound; (2) the use of a word in a differ-

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; eȳ = ā. qu = kw.

ant sense: *anti*=against; *ana*= . . . again, and *klasis*=a breaking; *klaō*=to break off.]

Rhetoric:

1. A figure by which a word is repeated in a sentence, but in a different, if not even in a contrary, sense from that in which it was used on the first occasion. As, *In thy youth learn some craft, that in old age thou mayest get thy living without craft.* In the first clause it may be observed that *craft* means handicraft or business, and in the second, *trickery*.

2. The returning, after a parenthesis, to the same words which were previously employed. By doing so the structure of the sentence is made more clear.

**ăn-tăn-a-gō-gē*, s. [In Ger. *antanagoge*. From Gr. *antanagō*=to lead up against; or *anti*=against, and *anagōgē*=a leading up.] [ANAGOGÉ.]

Rhet.: A figure by which, when the accusation of one's adversary is felt to be unanswerable, he is declared to have done the same thing which he charges against one, or at least to have acted quite as badly.

ăn-tăph-rō-diș-i-ăc, a. & s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *aphrodisiakos*=belonging to venery; *aphrodisios*=belonging to love or venery.] [APHRODITIC.]

A. As adjective: Fitted to lessen or extinguish venereal desire. The same as ANAPHRODISIAC (q.v.).

B. As substantive: A medicine fitted to lessen or extinguish venereal desire.

ăn-tăph-rō-diș-i-a-çal, a. [Eng. *antaphrodisiac*; -al.] The same as ANTAPHRODISIAC, adj. (q.v.).

ăn-tăph-rō-dit-ic, **ăn-tăph-rō-dit-ick*, a. & s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *Aphroditē*=Venus; *aphros*=foam, whence she was fabled to have sprung.]

A. As adjective:

1. Fitted to lessen or extinguish venereal desire. [ANAPHRODISIAC.] (Johnson.)

2. Suitable to be employed against the venereal disease.

B. As substantive:

1. A medicine fitted to lessen or extinguish venereal desire.

2. A medicine suitable to be employed against the venereal disease.

ăn-tăp-ō-plēc-tic, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *apoplēxia*=apoplexy.] Suitable to be employed in apoplexy.

ăn-ta'rch-ișm, s. [Gr. *anti*, and *archē*= . . . sovereignty.] Opposition to government in general.

ăn-ta'rch-ist, s. [ANTARCHISM.] One who opposes all government and fancies he may possibly better his condition if anarchy arise.

ăn-tarch-is-tic, *ăn-tarch-is-tic-al*, a. [Eng. *antarchist*, -ic, -ical.] Opposed to government in general.

ăn-ta'rc-tic, a. [In Fr. *antarctique*; Sp. & Ital. *antartico*; Port. *antartico*. From Gr. *antarktikos*; *anti*=over against, opposite to, and *arktikos*=near the Bear, northern; *arktos*=(1) a bear, (2) the constellation of the Great Bear.] [ARCTIC.]

A. As adjective: Opposed to arctic; the opposite of arctic.

Antarctic circle: A small circle of the earth described around the Southern pole at a distance from it of 23° 28'. Sometimes, however, the term was more loosely applied to the South polar regions in general.

Antarctic pole: The Southern pole, whether of the earth or of the heavens.

***Antarctic tropic:** The tropic of Capricorn.

Query, whether in the coast of Florida, or at Brazil, the east wind be not the warmest, and the west the coldest, and so beyond the antarctic tropic, the southern wind the coldest."—Bacon: *De Calore et Frigore*.

B. As substantive: The antarctic circle, or the zone which it encloses.

"It advances far into the deep,
Tow'rd the antarctic."—Cowper: *Task*, i. 620.

An-tăr-ēs, s. [Gr. *anti*=opposed to, in the sense of rivaling; *Arēs*, Ares, the Greek name of Mars. "Rivaling Mars" in its red color.] A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also *Alpha Scorpionis*, and *Cor Scorpionis*=heart of the Scorpion.

ăn-tar-thrīt-ic, **ăn-ar-thrīt-ick*, a. & s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *arthritēs*=gout.]

A. As adjective: Suitable to be employed in gout.

B. As substantive: A medicine believed to be of use in the gout.

ăn-tăsth-măt-ic, a. & s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *asthma*.]

1. As adjective: Suitable to be employed in asthma.

2. As substantive: A medicine suitable to be employed in asthma.

ăn-ta-trōph-ic, a. & s. [Gr. *anti*=against; *atrophia*=atrophy.]

1. As adjective: Tending to check atrophy.

2. As substantive: A medicine given to check atrophy.

ăn-tě, s. (1) [ANTÆ.] (2) In the game of poker, the player next to the dealer deposits a "chip" of an agreed value in the pool before the cards are dealt. This is his "ante," and the remaining players must also "ante-up" if they conclude to play.

ante-up, v. Slang phrase, commonly meaning, to pay. Used in that sense in the game of poker.

ăn-té, *ăn-té*, a. [Fr. *anté*, or *enté*=engrafted.]

Her.: "Engrafted," or joined into each other in any way, as by dovetails, swallow-tails, or rounds.

ăn-té, in compos. [Lat. *ante*, prep., adv., or more rarely adj.=before. In Fr. *ante*, in compos.; Sp. *ante*, prep. and in compos.; Port. *ante*, in compos.; Ital. *anzi*=before, *ante*, *anze*, in compos.; Ger. *ant*, in compos.; A. S. & Goth. *and*, in compos. Cognate with Gr. *anti* (ANTI), *anta*=over against; *antēn*=against, over against; Sansc. *ati*=above or beyond.] Before, in place or in time, as *ante-chamber*=a chamber before or in front of another; *antedate*=to date before the true time. (Very few compounds of *ante* retain the hyphen.)

ante-historical, a. Prior to the time when so-called "history" becomes worthy of the name.

"The second and third books seem likewise to have turned upon the legendary and ante-historical period of the Italian cities."—Lewis: *Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. iii. § 8.

ăn-tě-ăct, s. [Lat. *ante*, and Eng. *act*.] A previous act.

ăn-tě-al, a. [Lat. *ante*, and Eng. suffix -al.] Pertaining to what is before or in front. (Fleming.)

ăn-tě-ăm-bū-lă-tion, s. [Lat. *ante*, and *ambulo*=walking about; *ambulo*=to walk about.] The act of going before one to clear the way, as a forerunner does.

ăn-tě-căm-ēr-a. [ANTI-CAMERA.]

ăn-tě-çē-dă-ně-ōūs, a. [Lat. *antecedo*=to go before.] Antecedent in point of time; preceding another event.

"Admit that, which as capable of *antecedaneous* proof may be presupposed."—Barrow: *Sermons*, ii. 407.

ăn-tě-çē-de, v. t. [In Sp. *anteceder*. From Lat. *antecedo*=to go before; *ante*=before, and *cedo*=to go.] To precede in point of time.

"It seems consonant to reason that the fabric of the world did not long *antecede* its motion."—Hale.

ăn-tě-çē-dençe, *ăn-tě-çē-den-çy*, s. [From Lat. *antecedentia*=a going before; *antecedens*, pr. par. of *antecedo*=to go before.] A going before in point of time.

" . . . those relations of *antecedence* and sequence."—Herbert Spencer: *Psychol.* (2d ed., 1872), vol. ii., p. 63.

"Let the collections of the last *antecedency* be observed."—Hacket: *Life of Archbp. Williams* (1693), p. 168.

Astron. *In *antecedence* [Lat. in *antecedentia*]: A term formerly used in describing what is now called the retrograde motion of a planet, that is, its motion from east to west.

ăn-tě-çē-dent, a. & s. [In Fr. *antécédent*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *antecedente*. From Lat. *antecedens*=going before, pr. par. of *antecedo*=to go before.]

A. As adjective: Preceding in point of time; prior to.

" . . . derived their doctrines from antecedent writers."—Duke of Somerset: *Christian Theology and Modern Scepticism*, xxx. 131.

"Prud. I ask, then, if there was ever anything that had a being antecedent to or before God?"—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. (Sing.) Gen.: That which goes before in point of time.

"A duty of so mighty an influence that it is indeed the necessary antecedent, if not also the direct cause, of a sinner's return to God."—South.

2. (Plur.) Spec.: The events of a person's bygone history sought out to test his present character or pretensions, and afford assistance in forecasting his future action. (Used sometimes also of public events instead of persons.)

" . . . and it was trebly necessary to act in the matter with entire openness, owing to so many questionable antecedents."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., p. 133.

II. Technically:

1. Grammar: An antecedent is a word going before a relative pronoun, and to which that relative points back. In the connected clauses, "Then Saul, who also is called Paul," *Saul* is the antecedent to the relative *who*.

"Which is likewise used for restrictive purposes, or to limit or explain its antecedent."—Bain: *Eng. Gram.* (1863), p. 23.

2. Logic: That part of a conditional proposition on which the other depends. (*Whately*.) The other part is called the *consequent*. In the sentence, "If thou faint in the day of adversity thy strength is small," the words "If thou faint in the day of adversity" are the antecedent, while those which remain, viz., "thy strength is small," are the consequent.

3. Mathematics:

(a) Gen.: "That term or quantity which the mind considers first in comparing it with another." (*Glossographia Nova*.)

(b) Specially (Plur.): The first and third terms in a series of four proportionals. The second and fourth are consequents. Thus, if A : B : : C : D, then A and C are antecedents, and B and D consequents. (See Euclid, Bk. V., Def. 12.)

4. Med. Antecedent signs: The signs or symptoms which precede the attack of any particular disease.

ăn-tě-çē-děnt'-al, a. [Eng. *antecedent*; -al.] Pertaining to what is antecedent, or goes before.

Math. *Antecedental method:* A method of investigating universal comparison and general geometrical proportion, published by Mr. James Glenie in 1793. It is derived from an examination of the antecedents of ratios having given consequents, and a given standard of comparison in the various degrees of augmentation and diminution which they undergo by composition and decomposition.

**ăn-tě-çē-děnt'-tia* (tia as *shī-a*), s. [Lat., but not classic.] Antecedence.

*In *antecedentia*. In antecedence. [ANTECEDENCE.]

ăn-tě-çē-dent-lý, adv. [Eng. *antecedent*; -ly.] Previously; before, in point of time.

" . . . an agrarian law, which, *antecedently* to a division, dispossessed patrician squatters."—Lewis: *Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. iv., § 68, p. 295.

ăn-tě-çēs-sōr, **ăn-tě-çēs-sōr* (Eng.), **ăn-tý-çēs-sōr*, **ăn-tě-çēs-sōr*, **ăn-tě-çēs-tre* (Scotch), s. [In Sp. *antecesor*; Ital. *antecessor*. From Lat. *antecessor*=one who goes before; *ante*=before; *cedo*=to go.] One who goes before another. Specially—

1. An ancestor.

"For in Charlemain time *antecessour* had she,
When Charlemain had conquered truly
The hole erldome and contre by werre myghty."
The Romans of Partenay (ed. Skeat), 6,359-61.

2. A predecessor in an office or estate.

"And his cruell *antecessoures* also,
By whom to greuous torment put we be."
The Romans of Partenay (ed. Skeat), 4,786-7.

"The successor seldom prosecuting his *antecessor's* devices."—Sir E. Sandys: *State of Religion*.

ăn-tě-çhăm-běr, **ăn-ti-çhăm-běr*, s. [In Fr. *antichambre*; Ital. *anticamera*.]

1. Lit.: An outer chamber or room in which people wait before being admitted to the inner or chief apartment.

"When the host was elevated there was a strange confusion in the *antechamber*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, chap. iv.

2. Fig.: The mouth, viewed as the entrance to some of the interior parts of the physical frame.

" . . . the mouth, the *antechamber* to the digestive canal."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 434.

"The empress has the *antechambers* past,
And this way moves with a disorder'd haste."
Dryden: Aurungzebe, ii. 1.

ăn-tě-çhăp-el, s. [Eng. *ante* (from Lat.), in compos.=before; and Eng. *chapel*.] The part of a chapel which lies between the western wall and the choir-screen. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

" . . . the *antechapel* of Trinity College chapel."—Warton: *Life of Bathurst*, p. 190.

ăn-tě-çians, s. pl. [In Fr. *antécians*; Sp. *antecos*; Lat. pl. *anteci*. From Gr. *antoiikos*=living in an opposite latitude: *anti*=opposite to, and *oikeō*=to dwell; *oikos*=a house.]

Geog. & Astron.: A term applied to two persons or two communities living the one north, the other south, of the equator, on the same meridian of longitude and the same parallel of latitude. Taking the whole course of the year, both parties have the same length of day; only it is winter with the one while it is summer with the other. [ANTISCIAN.]

ăn-tě-Cōl-ūm'-bī-an, a. [Eng. *ante* (from Lat.), in compos.=before; Eng. *Columbian*, from Christopher Columbus, the navigator.] Previous to the time of Columbus; before the discovery of America.

ăn-tě-cūr-sōr, s. [Lat. *ante*=before, and *cursor*=a runner; from *cursum*, supine of *curro*=to run. (1) A forerunner; a precursor; one whose arrival presages the coming of some other person or persons. (2) One of the advanced guard or pioneers in front of an army.] A forerunner.

đol, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhın; -tion, -şion = zhın. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

ăn-tě-dāte, *s.* [Eng. *ante* (from Lat.), in compos.=before; and *date*, *s.* In Fr. *antedate*; Sp. *antedata*.] A date preceding another date; a prior date.

"Why hath not my soul these apprehensions, these presages, these changes, those *antedates*, those jealousies, those suspicions of a sin, as well as my body of a sickness?"—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 10.

ăn-tě-dāte, *v. t.* [Eng. *ante* (from Lat.), in compos.=before; and *date*, *v.* In Ger. *antedatiren*; Fr. *antedater*; Sp. *antedatar*; Ital. *antedatare*.]

1. To date a document earlier than the time at which it was actually written for fraudulent or other purposes.

"As the error *antedates* the event by twenty years, . . ."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. iv., § 62.

2. To cause an event to come at an earlier date than it otherwise would have done, by removing the hindrances which postpone its arrival.

"But for the long contest with France, the most beneficent domestic legislation of our time might have been *antedated* by perhaps half a century."—*Times*, November 24, 1876.

3. To anticipate the arrival of an event before its actual coming, and feel and act as if it were already passing.

"Controls, decides, insults thee every hour,
And *antedates* the hatred due to Pow'r."

Pope: Satire, 1,740.

ăn-tě-dā-těd, *pa. par. & a.* [ANTEDATE, *v.*]

ăn-tě-dā-ting, *pr. par.* [ANTEDATE, *v.*]

ăn-tě-dī-lū-vī-ai, *a.* [ANTEDILUVIAN.] The same as ANTEDILUVIAN, *a.* (q. v.)

ăn-tě-dī-lū-vī-an, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *antediluvianisch*; Fr. *antediluvien*; Port. *antediluviano*; Ital. *antediluviano*.] From Lat. *ante*=before, and *diluvium*=a or the deluge.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Before the deluge; relating to the persons, the events, or the period before the Noachian deluge.

"The text intends only the line of Seth, conducive unto the genealogy of our Saviour and the *antediluvian* chronology."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

"These huge reptiles, surrounded by the black lava, the leafless shrubs, and large cacti, seemed to my fancy like some *antediluvian* animals."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvii.

2. *Fig.*: Rude and primitive, such as may be supposed to have existed before the deluge, in the in fancy of manufactures and other departments of civilization.

" . . . above all, the whole system of traveling accommodations was barbarous and *antediluvian* for the requisitions of the pampered south."—*De Quincey's Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., pp. 162, 163.

B. As substantive: One who lived before the deluge.

"We are so far from repining at God, that He hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the *antediluvians*, that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial."—*Bentley*.

***ăn-tě-făct**, *s.* [Lat. *ante*=before; *factum*=something done.] Something done before another. (Opposed to *postfact*.)

"Some have published that there is a proper sacrifice in the Lord's Supper to exhibit Christ's death in the post-fact, as there was a sacrifice to prefigure in the old law the *antefact*."—*Copie of the Proceedings of some Divines* (1641), p. 2.

ăn-tě-fix'-æ, **ăn-tě-fix'-ēs**, *s. pl.* [In Fr. *antefixes*; Ital. *antefisse*; Lat. *antefixæ*.]

Arch.: Ornamental tiles, placed on the cornices and eaves of ancient buildings, where each ridge of tiling terminated. They were designed to conceal the ends of the ordinary tiles. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

ăn-tě-Gōth'-ic, *a.* [Lat. *ante*=before; Eng. *Gothic*.] Previous to the rise of the Gothic architecture.

" . . . the style which belongs to the Roman or *Ante-Gothic* architecture, . . ."—*Longfellow: Intro.*, *Skeleton in Armor*.

ăn-tě-lōpe, *s.* [In Dut. & Port. *antelope*; Dan., Ger. & Fr. *antelope*.] From Gr. *antholops*=a species of antelope (a word used by Eustathius, who wrote about A. D. 1160); *anthos*=a flower, . . . brightness; *l*, euphonic (?); *ops*=the eye. "Brightness of eye." [ANTILOPE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The English equivalent of the large zoological genus *Antelope*, or sub-family *Antilopina*. For its scientific characters see the former of these two words. Most antelopes are deer-like animals of great elegance. They have large lustrous eyes; are swift of foot, and take enormous leaps, when flying from a foe, when wishing to clear a bush or other obstacle in their path, or in the exuberance of their activity, apparently for very wantonness. The species referred to by Moore in the examples quoted

is the common Indian antelope (*Antelope cervicapra*, Pallas), common in the Deccan and other parts of Europe. [SASIN.]

"Our sands are bare, but down their slope

The silver-footed antelope

As gracefully and gaily springs

As o'er the marble courts of kings."

Moore: Lalla Rookh; Light of the Haram.

2. *Fig.*: Comparisons of a person beloved to an antelope are common in the erotic poetry connected with Eastern Europe.

B. Technically:

Her. The heraldic antelope: An antelope drawn in a conventional way to gratify heraldic taste. It is distinguished from the natural antelope, which is one in which the artist has aimed at a genuine imitation of nature.

ăn-tě-lō-pīne, *a.* [Eng. *antelope*; -ine.] Pertaining to an antelope, or to the antelope genus or family. In Griffith's *Cuvier* "the antelopine group" is a sub-genus of the great genus *Antelope*.

ăn-tě-lū-can, *a.* [Lat. *antelucanus*=before day-break: *ante*=before, and *lux*, genit. *lucis*=light.] Held before daylight. A term specially applied to the religious services held in the early ages of Christianity before daylight, to shield the worshipers from persecution, or to afford convenience to those who were not their own masters, and could not attend a congregation during working hours. There was a fascination to some minds about such meetings, which were continued after the necessity which had first brought them into existence had passed away.

"There the Jupiter of exemplary honor and magnificence, there the Phosphorus of piety and antelucan devotion."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 44.

"All manner of antelucan laborers, who make provision for the flesh, make the flesh their provision."—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quixote*, iii. 6.

ăn-tě-ēm-blēt'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *antemballō*=to make an inroad in turn, to attack in turn; *anti*=corresponding to; *emballō*=to throw in; *en*=in; *ballō*=to throw.] Bestowed in reparation of a loss.

"Offenses against antembletic trust."—*Bowring: Bentham's Principle of Morals and Legisl.*, ch. xviii., Note 4, § liv.

ăn-tě-mēr-īd'-ī-an, *a.* [Lat. *ante*, and Eng. *meridian*.] Before the time at which the sun comes to the meridian, that is, before noon.

¶ It is usually contracted into *a. m.* or *A. M.*

ăn-tě-m-ēt'-ic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *emetic* (q. v.).]

1. *As adjective*: Fitted to act in a manner opposite to that in which an emetic does; in other words, fitted to check, instead of produce, vomiting. (*Quincey*.) The same as ANTI-EMETIC, *adj.* (q. v.).

2. *As substantive*: A medicine fitted to check vomiting. The same as ANTI-EMETIC, *s.* (q. v.)

ăn-tě-mō-sā'-ic, *a.* [Lat. *ante*=before, and Eng. *Mosaic*.] Before the time of Moses.

ăn-tě-mūn'-dāne, *a.* [Lat. *ante*, and Eng. *mundane*.] Before the creation of the world.

ăn-tě-mū-r-al, *s.* [In Sp. *antemural*, *antemurala*, *antemuro*; Ital. *antemurale*.] From Lat. *ante*=before, and *murus*=a wall.] A barbican consisting of a high and strong wall with turrets built in front of the gateway in old castles, and designed for its defense.

ăn-tě-nāt-ēd, *a.* [Lat. *ante*=before; and *natus*, *pa. par.* of *nascor*=to be born.] Before the proper time.

ăn-tě-Nī-çē-ne, *a.* [Lat. *ante*, and Eng. *Nicene*.] Before the meeting of the first Christian council which took place at Nice in A. D. 325. (The term is applied to the first three Christian centuries, but not to any period of greater antiquity.)

ăn-tě-n-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pl.* of *antenna*=a sail-yard; Fr. sing. *antenne*; Port. *pl.* *antennas*; Ital. sing. *antenna*.]

Entom.: The organs of insects, placed nearly in the same position as horns in ruminating quadrupeds. The antennæ are two in number, and are perhaps always present, though in some few genera they are so inconspicuous that these have been considered acerous [ACEROUS], or "without horns," while to the great mass of insects the term *dicerous* [DICEROUS], "two-horned," has been applied. The antennæ vary greatly in length, in form, in texture, and in the number of joints which they possess. They are organs of touch and probably of hearing.

ăn-tě-n'-nāl, *a.* [Lat. *antenna*; Eng. -al.] Pertaining to the antennæ of an insect, or an animal of similar organization.

" . . . the antennal nerve . . ."—*Owen: Invertebrata* (1843), Lect. xvi., p. 211.

ăn-tě-n-ā-r'-ī-a, *s.* [Lat. *antenna*=(1) a sail-yard; (2) one of the two horn-like appendages to the head of an insect. The *Antennaria* genus of plants

is so called from the resemblance which the hairs of the pappus in the sterile florets bear to the antenna of an insect.]

Botany:

1. Everlasting, a genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Compositæ. The *A. dioica*, Mountain Everlasting, or Cat's Foot, is indigenous to, and the *A. margaritacea*, or Pearly Everlasting of North America, naturalized in, Britain. The former, which is abundant on mountain-heaths, has cottony stems and white or rose-colored flowers. The latter, called in France and elsewhere *immortelles*, are often made into wreaths to be laid on the graves of deceased relatives. They may be often seen either in their natural hue, or dyed of bright colors, as ornaments in rooms.

2. A fungus of the tribe Physomycetes. The species may be seen hanging from the roof of wine vaults and enveloping the casks and bottles below.

ăn-tě-n-ā-r'-ī-ūs, *s.* [Lat. *antenna*=a sail-yard.]

Zool.: A genus of spiny-finned fishes akin to the Fishing Frogs (*Lophius*). The Walking-fish (*A. hispidus*) is an exceedingly grotesque-looking animal. It is a native of the Indian seas.

ăn-tě-n-īf'-ēr-ō-ūs, *a.* [Lat. *antenna*=a sail-yard; *fero*=to bear.] Bearing antennæ.

ăn-tě-n-ī-form, *a.* [Lat. *antenna*=a sail-yard; *forma*=form, shape.] Shaped like the antenna of an insect.

ăn-tě-n-ū-l-ā-r'-ī-a, *s.* [Lat. *antenna*, the dimin. -ul, and the suff. -aria.] A genus of Zoöphytes belonging to the family Sertulariadae. It includes the two species, *A. antennina* and *A. ramosa*.

ăn-tě-nūm-bēr, *s.* [Lat. *ante*, and Eng. *number*. In Sp. *antenombre*.] A number preceding another one.

"Whatsoever virtue is in numbers for conducting to consent of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the *ante-number* than to the entire number, as that the sound returneth after six or after twelve, so that the seventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the sixth or the twelfth."—*Bacon*.

ăn-tě-nūp'-tial, *adj.* [Lat. *antenuptialis*.] Before marriage.

ăn-tě-p-āg-mēnt (Eng.), **ăn-tě-p-āg-mēn'-tūm** (Lat.), *s.* [Lat. *antepagamentum*=the jamb of a door: *ante*=before, in front of, and *pagamentum*=a joining together; *pag*, root of *pango*=to fasten or fix.]

Architecture:

1. One of the jambs of a door.

2. The ornamented architrave of a doorway.

¶ The plural may be *antepagments* or *antepagmenta*. The latter is the more common.

ăn-tě-p-ās'-chāl, *a.* [Lat. *ante*=before, and *paschalis*=pertaining to the passover or to Easter; from *pascha*, in Gr. *pascha*=the passover; Heb. *pesach*=indulgence, immunity from punishment, but more frequently (1) the paschal lamb, (2) the festival of the passover; *pasach*=to pass over (Exod. xii. 27).]

1. Before the passover.

2. Before Easter, which nearly coincided in time with the passover.

"The dispute was very early in the Church concerning the observation of Easter; one point whereof was, concerning the ending of the *antepaschal* fast, which both sides determined upon the day they kept the festival."—*Nelson: Fasts and Festivals*.

ăn-tě-p-āst, *s.* [In Ital. *antipasto*. Lat. *ante*=before, and *pastus*, *pa. par.* of *pasco*, *pavi*, *pastum*=to feed.] A foretaste.

ăn-tě-p-ēn'-dī-ūm (Lat.), **ăn-tě-p-ēnd**, **ăn-tī-p-ēnd** (Scotch), *s.* [Mediæv. Lat. *antependium*.] The frontal of an altar [FRONTAL]; a rest or screen for covering the front of an altar. It is used in some Roman Catholic churches, especially on festival days.

"Item, one antepend of black velvet."—*Coll. Inventories* (1542). (*Jamieson*.)

ăn-tě-p-ēn'-ūl't (*pl.* **ăn-tě-p-ēn'-ūl'-tī-m-ə**), *s.* [In Fr. *antépénultième*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *antepenúltimo*; Lat. *ante*=before, and *penultimus* or *penultimus* (*s.*) the penult, (*a.*) the last but one; *pene* or *pene*=almost, and *ultimus*=the last.] The syllable before the penultimate one. As the penultimate one is next to the last, the antepenultimate is two from the last, as *cin* in *vaccination*. The word is really only a shortened form of the following.

ăn-tě-p-ēn'-ūl'-tīm-āte, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *antépénultième*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the last syllable but two. (*Crabb*.)

B. As subst.: The last syllable but two.



Antepagment.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ăn-têp-îl-êp'-tîc, ăn-têp-î-lêp'-tî-cal, a. & s. [In Ger. *antepileptisch*. From Gr. *anti*=against, and *epilêpsis*=(1) a taking hold of; (2) epilepsy, falling sickness; *epilambanō*=to take besides, to lay hold of; *epi*=on, upon, and *lambanō*=to take.]
1. *As adjective*: Deemed of use against epilepsy (falling sickness).

"That bezoar is antidotal, lapis judaicus diuretical, coral antepileptical, we will not deny."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

2. *As substantive*: A medicine deemed of use against epilepsy.

ăn-tê-pône, v. t. [In Sp. *anteponer*; Ital. *ante-porre*=to prefer. From Lat. *antepono*: *ante*=before, and *pono*=to put or place.] To place one thing before another; to prefer one thing before another.

ăn-tê-pôrt, s. [Lat. *ante*=before, and *portam*, accus. of *porta*=a city gate, a gate.] A gate in advance of a gate; namely, an outer gate.

ăn-tê-pôs-î'-tion, s. [In Ital. *anteposizione*. From Lat. *ante*, and Eng. *position*=a placing.]

Grammar: The placing a word before another, the natural position of which would be after it.

ăn-tê-prân'-dî-al, a. [Lat. *ante*=before; Eng. *prandial* (q. v.).] Before breakfast.

ăn-tê-prê-dîc'-a-mênt, s. [Lat. *ante*, and Eng. *predicament*.] [PREDICAMENT.]

Logic: Anything in logic proper to be studied before the subject of the predicament.

***ăn-têr, s.** [AUNTER.]

ăn-têr'-î-dêş, s. pl. [Lat. *anterides*=buttresses; Gr. *antêrides*, plur. of *antêris*, genit. *antêridos*=a prop. Antêrides, in Greek, are beams to stay the outer timbers of a ship's bow in case of their receiving a shock; *antêres*=set against, opposite; *antên*=against, over against; *anti*=against.]

Architecture: Buttresses for the support or strengthening of a wall.

ăn-tê-r-î-ôr, *ăn-tê-r-î-ôur, a. [Lat. *anterior*=before, preceding. In Fr. *antérieur*; Sp. & Port. *anterior*; Ital. *anteriore*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Situated before anything in place. (In this and the second signification it is opposed to *posterior*.) (For example, see No. II.)

2. Preceding in time.

II. *Technically*: Used chiefly in sense No. I., in Anatomy, Zoology, Botany, and Science generally.

"Hence, if after the *anterior* face has received the heat from one radiating source, a second source, which we may call the compensating source, be permitted to radiate against the posterior face . . ."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), viii. 4, p. 181.

In *Anatomy*:

Anterior chamber of the eye. [CHAMBER, EYE.]

Anterior or frontal "horn" of the brain. [HORN.]

Anterior pillars of the fornix. [PILLARS, FORNIX.]

Anterior pyramids of the brain. [PYRAMID.]

ăn-têr-î-or-î-tỹ, s. [Eng. *anterior*; -ity. In Fr. *antériorité*; Sp. *anterioridad*; Port. *anterioridade*; Ital. *anteriorità*.] The state of being before in place or in time.

"Our poet could not have seen the prophecy of Isaiah, because he lived 100 or 150 years before that prophet; and this *anteriority* of time makes this passage the more observable."—Pope: *Iliad*, xix., note, v. 93.

ăn-tê-r-î-ôr-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *anterior*; -ly.] In an anterior situation.

"Anteriorly the presphenoid narrows to a sharp vertical edge."—Flower: *Osteol. of the Mammalia* (1870), p. 123.

ăn-têr-ô, in compos. [From Lat. *anterior*=which is before; *ante*=before.]

antero-lateral, a. That which is anterior, and also lateral; that is, to the side.

"All that is anterior to the posterior horn [of the gray crescent belonging to the spinal cord] is called the *antero-lateral column*."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 256.

antero-posterior, a. Commencing in the anterior part of an organic structure and continued through it, so as to appear also on the posterior part, or in a direction from behind forward.

"When the medulla oblongata is divided vertically along the median plane, a series of fibers is seen to form a septum between its right and left half. These fibers take a direction from before backward; and appear to connect themselves with the posterior olivary fibers. They are limited inferiorly by the decussating fibers. Cruveilhier proposes for them the name *antero-posterior* fibers. They appear to belong to the same system as the arciform fibers."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 269.

ăn-tê-rôm, s. [Eng. *ante* (from Lat.), in compos.=before, and Eng. *room*.] A room before or in front of another one.

"An anteroom in the Duke's palace."
Shakesp.: *Two Gent. of Ver.*, Stage Dir.

ăn-têr-ô's, s. [Gr. *anterôs* or *Anterôs*=return-love, love for love. (*Personified*.)] (1) A "god" who avenged slighted love; (2) a "god" who struggled

against Eros, the personification of love. In Latium *Anteros* signified a kind of amethyst (*Pliny*).] A being poetically imagined to struggle against love.

"He who from out their fountain dwellings raised Eros and *Anteros*, at Gadara."

Byron: *Manfred*, ii. 1.

***ăn-têr-ôus, a.** [AUNTEROUS.]

ăn-têş, s. pl. [Lat., plur.=rows or ranks of anything. In Port. *antes*; Sp. *antas*.]

Arch.: Pillars of large dimensions supporting the front of a building.

ăn-tê-stăt'-iure, s. [Fr.]

Fort.: An entrenchment formed of gabions.

ăn-tê-stôm-ach, s. [Eng. *ante* (fr. Lat.), in compos.=before, and *stomach*.]

An anterior cavity leading into the stomach. It occurs in birds which feed on fishes.

"In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth, but it is immediately swallowed into a kind of *antestomach*, which I have observed in piscivorous birds."—Ray.

ăn-tê-têm-ple, s. [Eng. *ante* (from Lat.), in compos.=before, and *temple*.] (For def. see example.)

"Of the ancient churches there was a twofold division. If we take it in the stricter sense, it includes only the buildings within the walls, which were the "narthex" or *antetemple*, where the penitents and catechumens stood; the "naos" or temple, &c."—*Christian Antiquities*, i. 229.

***ăn-tê-teûme, s.** [ANTHEM (?).] (Scotch.)

***ăn-tê-vêrt, v. t.** [Lat. *antevertō*=to take one's turn before another; *ante*=before, and *verto*=to turn.] To prevent.

"To *antevert* some great danger to the public, to ourselves, to our friend, we may and must disclose our knowledge of a close wickedness."—Bp. Hall: *Cases of Conscience*, Add C. 3.

ăn-tê-vêrt-îng, pr. par. & s. [ANTEVERT.]

As substantive: Preventing, prevention.

"It is high time to mourn for the *anteverting* of a threatened vengeance."—Bp. Hall: *Rem.*, p. 157.

ăn-tê-vîr-gîl'-î-an, a. [Gr. *anti*=against; Eng. *Virgilian*=pertaining to the poet Virgil.]

ăn-thê-mor-rhăg'-îc, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *haimorrhagikos*=pertaining to hæmorrhage; *haimorrhagia*=hæmorrhage; *haima*=blood, and *rhêgnumi*=to break or break through; 2 aor. *errhagên*.]

Pharm.: Deemed of use against hæmorrhage, meaning a flux of blood.

ăn-thê-lî-on, s. [Gr. *anthêlios*=a later form of *antêlios*=opposite to the sun; but it is now used for *instead of the sun*: *anti*=instead of, and *hêlios*=the sun.] A mock sun; the representation, by an optical deception, of one or more pseudo-suns in the sky besides the actual one.

ăn-thê-lix, s. [Gr. *anti*=opposite to, and *helix*=anything spiral; *helix*=twisted, curved; *helissō*=to turn round or about; *eileō, eilō*=to roll up.]

Anat.: The curved elevation within the helix or rim of the external portion of the ear. It surrounds the concha or central cup. Above it bifurcates so as to include a fossa. (Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 66.)

ăn-thêl-mîn'-tîc, a. & s. [In Fr. *anthelmintique*; Port. *anthelmintico*; Gr. *anti*=against, and *helmins*, genit. *helminthos*=a worm, especially a tapeworm.]

1. *As adjective*: Capable, or believed to be capable, of killing and expelling intestinal worms from the human frame.

2. *As substantive*: A medicine given against intestinal worms. The chief intestinal worms found in the human body are the Long Thread Worm (*Trichocephalus dispar*) in the upper part of the large intestines; the Common Tape-worm (*Tenia soleum*), the Broad Tape-worm (*Bothriocephalus latus*), and the Large Round Worm (*Ascaris lumbricoides*), in the small intestines; and the Maw or Thread Worm (*Oxyuris* or *Ascaris vermicularis*), in the rectum. Of these the most frequent are the common tapeworm, the large round worm, and the maw or thread worm. Garrod makes anthelmintics, defined as substances which have the power of destroying the life of entozoa in the alimentary canal, the fourth order of his Class IV., Sub-class I., and subdivides it into Direct Anthelmintics, or Vermicides; Indirect Anthelmintics, or Vermifuges; and Worm Preventives. Among direct anthelmintics may be enumerated oil of male fern, oil of turpentine,

koussou, kamela, and bark of pomegranate root; of vermifuges, calomel, scammony, jalap, gamboge, and castor-oil; and of worm preventives, sulphate of iron or other ferruginous salts, quassia, and nuxvomica. (Garrod: *Mat. Med.*)

ăn-thêm, *ăn-thême, *ăn-tê-thême, *ăn-tê-tême, *ăn-têm (Eng.), *ăn-tê-teûme (Scotch), s. [In A. S. *antefen*=a hymn sung in alternate parts, an anthem; O. Fr. *anthame, antene, antienne, antevne*; Prov. *antifena, antifona*; Sp. & Ital. *antifona*; Low Lat. *antiphona*; from Gr. *antiphōnon*=an antiphon, an anthem; *antiphōnos*=sounding contrary, . . . responsive to: *anti*=opposite to, contrary to; *phōnē*=a sound, a tone.]

*1. *Originally*: A hymn sung "against" another hymn; in other words, a hymn in alternate parts, the one sung by one side of the choir, the other by the other.

"Anthem, a divine song sung alternately by two opposite choirs and choruses."—Glossog. Nov., 2d ed. (1719).

[See also example under ANTHEM-WISE.]

2. *Now*: A portion of Scripture or of the Liturgy, set to music, and sung or chanted. There are three kinds of anthems: (1) A verse anthem, which in general has only one voice to a part; (2) a full anthem with verse, the latter performed by single voice, the former by all the choir; (3) a full anthem, performed by all the choir. Anthems were introduced into the English Church service in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and among those who have distinguished themselves in this kind of composition, may be mentioned Tallis, Farrant, Orlando Gibbons, Blow, Purcell, Michael Wise, Jeremiah Clark, Croft, Greene, Boyce, Nares, as well as many modern writers.

" . . . the thanksgiving sermons and thanksgiving anthems."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

anthem-wise, adv. After the manner of an anthem.

"Several quires placed one over against another, and taking the voice by catches, *anthem-wise*, give great pleasure."—Bacon: *Essays, Civ. and Mor.*, ch. xxxvii.

ăn-thêm-îs, s. [In Fr. *anthemis*; Lat. *anthemis*; and Gr. *anthemis*=chamomile; *antheō*=to blossom; *anthos*=a blossom, a flower. The anthemism is so called apparently from the copiousness of its bloom.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Compositæ. It contains the Common Chamomile (*A. nobilis*). The flower-buds constitute the chamomile of the shops. Cattle eat it with avidity. As a medicine it is tonic and stimulating. A warm infusion of it excites vomiting. The true chamomile plant has a fine smell, in this differing from another common species of anthemism, the *A. cotula*, or "Stinking Chamomile." The latter plant, moreover, is erect, whereas the former is prostrate.

ăn-thêr, s. [In Fr. *anthère*; Lat. *anthera*=a medicine composed of flowers; Gr. *anthêros*=flowery, blooming; *antheō*=to blossom, to bloom; *anthos*=a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: An organized body constituting part of a stamen, and generally attached to the apex of the filament. As a rule, it is composed of two parallel lobes or cells; sometimes, however, there are four, and sometimes only one. The cells are united by the connective, and contain pollen. When the time for shedding it arrives, the anthers burst generally by a longitudinal fissure from the base to the apex, but in some plants in other ways. The anther is the *theca* of Grew, the *capsula* of Malpighi, the *apex* of Ray, the *testiculus* or *testis* of Vaillant, the *capitulum* of Jungius, and the *spermatocystidium* of Hedwig.

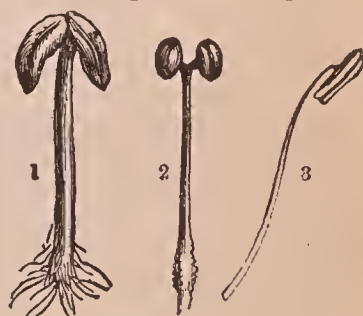
Anther-dust: The pollen from an anther. It constitutes a yellow dust, which, when it falls from the atmosphere, has often been mistaken for a shower of sulphur. It is very copious in the Coniferæ.

ăn-thêr-âl, a. [Eng. *anther*; -al.] Pertaining to a single anther of a plant, or to the anthers collectively.

ăn-thêr-ê'-a, s. [From Lat. *anthera*.] [ANTHER.] A genus of moths of the family Bombycidae. The *A. Paphia* is the Tusser or Tusseh of the Bengalese, which furnishes a kind of (silk used by the natives of India in the manufacture of cloth for dresses.



Antes at Herculaneum.



Anthers.

1. Geranium lucidum. 2. Lime.
3. Lily.

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şûn; -tion, -şion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şûş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

ăn-thěr-ĩ-cũm, s. [In Dut. *anthericum*; Fr. *anthéric*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *anteriorico*, *anthericos*; Gr. *antherikos*.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceæ, or Lilyworts. The *A. ramosum* is considered to be diuretic.

ăn-thěr-ĩd-ĩ-ũm (plur. **ăn-thěr-ĩd-ĩ-ũ**), s. [Lat. *anthera*, and dimin. *-idium*.]

Bot.: A term used by some cryptogamic botanists in describing certain obscure organs in the Mosses, Jungermanniaceæ, and Hepaticæ. In mosses the antheridia are cylindrical, articulated, clavate membranous bodies opening by an irregular perforation at the apex, and discharging a mucus granular fluid. Some contain spermatie animalcules apparently vibrios. Organs somewhat similar are found in Jungermanniaceæ and Hepaticæ in the axillæ of the perichætal leaves. Lindley objects to the word *antheridia*, as suggesting an analogy with *anthers*, properly so called, which has not been made out.

ăn-thěr-ĩf-ěr-ũs, a. [Lat. *anthera*; and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing anthers.

ăn-thěr-ũg-ẽn-ũs, a. [Eng. *anther*, and Gr. *geinomai* = to be engendered.] Engendered from anthers. Applied to such double flowers as have anthers transformed on the principles of morphology into petals.

ăn-thěr-ũd, a. [Eng. *anther*, and Gr. *eidōs* = appearance.] Presenting the appearance of an anther.

ăn-thěr-ũz-ũd, s. [Gr. *anthēros* = flowery, blooming; *zōōn* = a living being, an animal; *eidōs* = appearance.] A spermatozooid; one of the minute bodies in the antheridia of cryptogamic plants, analogous to spermatozoa in animals. [SPERMATOOID.]

"... and with the Algæ, &c., by the locomotive power of the antherozooids."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, pt. ii., chap. viii.

ăn-thēs-ĩs, s. [Gr. *anthēsis*, the same as *anthē* = a blossom.]

Botany: The time when a flower opens.

Ăn-thēs-tēr-ĩ-ũn, s. [Gr. *Anthēstērion*.] The sixth month of the Athenian year. It was so called because within it there occurred the three days' festival of Dionysos (Bacchus), which was called Anthesteria. The month consisted of twenty-nine days, and corresponded to the latter part of November and the first part of December.

ăn-thĩ-a, s. [From Lat. *anthias*.] [ANTHIAS.] A genus of large predatory beetles belonging to the family Brachnidae. The *A. sulcata* is a native of Senegal.

ăn-thĩ-as, s. [Lat. *anthias*; Gr. *anthias* = a fish (Labrus or Serranus *anthias*).] A genus of spiny-finned fishes belonging to the Percidæ, or Perch family.

ăn-thĩd-æ, s. pl. [ANTHUS.] In the arrangements of Yarrell and others, a family of Dentirostral Birds. [ANTHUS.]

ăn-thĩ-stĩr-ĩ-a, s. [Gr. *anthistēmi* = to stand against. Named from its very stiff stubble.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Gramineæ, or Grasses. The *A. australis* is the Kangaroo-grass of Australia. It is used for fodder, as is the *A. ciliata* in India.

ăn-thũ-bĩ-an, s. [Gr. *anthos* = a blossom, a flower, and *bios* = course of life.] An animal passing its existence on flowers.

ăn-thũ-car-pĩ, s. pl. [Gr. *anthos* = a blossom, a flower, and *karpos* = fruit.] Lindley's fourth class of fruits. He calls them also Collective Fruits, and defines them as those of which the principal characters are derived from the thickened floral envelopes. They are divided into *single* and *aggregated*: the former including the fruits called Diclesium and Sphalerocarpium, and the latter those termed Syconus, Strobilus, and Sorosis.

ăn-thũ-carp-ũs, a. [ANTHOCARPI.] Pertaining to the order of fruits called Anthocarpia.

ăn-thũc-ěr-ũs, s. [Gr. *anthos* = a flower; *keras*, genit. *keratos* = horn.]

Botany: The typical genus of the family Anthoceroteæ (q. v.). *A. lævis* is found in wet places in this country.

ăn-thũ-cěr-ũt-ěr-æ, s. pl. [ANTHOCEROS.]

Botany: A tribe of Hepaticæ.

ăn-thũ-ohæ-r-a, s. [Gr. *anthos*, and *chairō* = to rejoice; rejoicing in flowers.] The name given by Vigors to a genus of insessorial birds belonging to the family Meliphagidæ, or Honey-eaters. The *A. carunculata* of Australia, called by the natives Goo-gwar-ruck, in imitation of its harsh note, and by the settlers Wattled Honey-eater or Brush Wattlebird, frequents the Banksias when they are in flower.

ăn-thũ-sỹ-a-nē, **ăn-thũ-cỹ-an-ĩne**, **ăn-thũ-kỹ-an**, **ăn-thũ-cỹ-an-ĩn**, s. [Gr. *anthos*, and *kuanos*, adj. = dark-blue; *kuanos*, s. = a dark-blue substance.]

Bot.: A blue matter, which Macquart considers to be produced from chlorophyll by the abstraction of water. It is an extractive matter, soluble in water, but not in alcohol. It is stained red by acids, and green by alkalies. It forms the bases of all blue, violet, red, brown, and many orange flowers.

ăn-thũ-dĩ-ũm, s. [Gr. *anthōdēs* = like flowers, flowery, from *anthos* = a blossom, a flower, and *eidōs* = appearance.]

Bot.: The inflorescence seen in the Compositæ. It is the *cephalanthium* of Richard, the *calathis* of Mirbel, and the *calathium* of Nees von Esenbeck.

ăn-thũ-leũ-çĩn, s. [Gr. *anthos* = a flower, and *leukos* = bright . . . white.] The white coloring matter in plants.

ăn-thũ-lite, s. [Gr. *anthos* = a blossom, a flower, and *lithos* = a stone.] A mineral—a variety of Amphibole (q. v.). Dana sums up its constituent elements in calling it Magnesia-Iron Amphibole. It graduates into kupferrite, under which Dana places part of the German *antholith*, assigning another portion of it to anthophyllite.

ăn-thũ-lũg-ĩ-cal, a. [Eng. *anthology*; -ical.] Pertaining to anthology.

ăn-thũl-ũgỹ (1), s. [In Sw. *anthologi*; Dan., Ger., & Fr. *antologie*; Sp. *antologia*; Port. *anthologia*; Gr. *anthologia* = (1) a flower-gathering, (2) a collection of poems: *anthos* = a flower, and *legō* = . . . to gather.]

1. **Gen.**: A gathering of flowers in a metaphorical sense; a collection or gathering together of passages of flower-like beauty from Greek, Roman, or indeed from any classic authors. Though some of these might be in prose, yet the great majority were, as was natural, in poetry, which might be grave or gay, it mattered not; what, above all, was needful was, that whatever the subject treated of, some one prominent thought should be expressed in terse and felicitous language. [EPIGRAM.]

"They are very different from the simple sepulchral inscriptions of the ancients, of which that of Meleager on his wife, in the Greek *anthology*, is a model and masterpiece."—Dr. Warton: *Essay on Pope*, ii. 472.

2. **Spec.** In the Greek Church: A collection of devotional pieces.

ăn-thũl-ũg-ỹ (2), s. [From Gr. *anthos* = a flower; *logos* = a discourse.] A discourse about flowers; a dissertation on flowers.

"*Anthology* (Gr.), a discourse or treatise of flowers."—Glossog. Novæ, 2d ed.

ăn-thũl-ỹz-a, s. [In Dut. *antholyza*; Fr. *antholise*. From Gr. *anthos* = a blossom, a flower, and *lussa* = rage, madness. The flower remotely resembles the mouth of an animal which may be supposed full of rage and about to bite.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Iridaceæ, or Irids.

ăn-thũ-mā-nĩ-a, s. [Gr. *anthos* = a flower, and *mania* = mania; *mainomai* = to rage.] A mania for flowers.

ăn-thũ-mỹ-ĩ-a, s. [Gr. *anthos* = a blossom, a flower, and *muia* = a fly.] A genus of flies, of which one of the best known is the *Anthomyia Brassicæ* (Cabbage-Fly). Its larvæ feed on the roots of cabbages, turnips, &c. In the adult state the male and female are so unlike that they might be mistaken for different insects. Another species, the *A. trimaculata*, the Three-spotted Anthomyia, when in the larva state, also feeds on the roots of turnips; so likewise does the *A. radicum*, or Root Turnip-Fly; while the *A. tuberosa* attacks the tubers of potatoes. (Curtis.) Many species of the genus occur in this country. [ANTHOMYZA.]

ăn-thũ-mỹz-a, s. [Gr. *anthos* = a flower, and *muzō* = (1) to murmur with closed lips, (2) to suck.] The name given by some entomologists to the dipterous genus more commonly called Anthomyia (q. v.).

ăn-thũ-mỹ-zĩ-dæ, s. pl. [ANTHOMYZA.] A family of dipterous insects, of which Anthomyia is the typical genus.

Ăn-thũ-nĩ-anş (h silent), s. pl. [From the monk Anthony.]

Church Hist.: An order of monks said to have been founded by St. Anthony about A. D. 324.

Ăn-thũn-ỹ's fire (h silent), s. [SAINT ANTHONY'S FIRE, ERYSIPELAS.]

ăn-thũph-ĩl-a, s. pl. [Gr. *anthos* = a blossom, a flower, and *philos* a. = (1) beloved; (2) poet., loving, fond; s., a friend.] "Flower lovers." A division of Hymenopterous insects established by Latreille, and still recognized. It contains the Bees. [BEE.] It is divided into two families, Apidæ and Andrenidæ.

ăn-thũph-ør-a, s. [Gr. *anthos* = a flower, and *phoreō* = to bear or carry.] A genus of Bees, family Apidæ. *A. retusa* is the Mason-bee (q. v.).

ăn-thũ-phũre (Eng.), **ăn-thũph-ør-ũm** (Mod. Lat.) s. [From Gr. *anthophoros* = bearing flowers; *anthos* = a flower, and *phoreō* = to bear.]

Botany: The name given by De Candolle to the lengthened internode below the receptacle in Caryophyllæ which bears the petals and stamina at its summit. (Lindley: *Introd. to Botany*.)

ăn-thũph-ỹl-lite, s. [In Dan. & Sw. *anthophyllit*. Schumacher, as quoted by Dana, says that it was derived from Lat. *anthophyllum* = the clove, and so named from its clove-brown color.] A mineral placed by Dana under his Amphibole group and sub-group of Bisilicates. It is orthorhombic, and usually lamellar or fibrous massive; the hardness is 5.5; the sp. gr., 3.1-3.22; the luster, pearly; color, brownish-gray, yellowish-brown, or brownish-green. It is translucent, or nearly so, brittle, and possesses double refraction. Composition: Silica, 56 to 56.74; alumina, 2.65 to 3; protoxide of iron, 13 to 14.13; protoxide of manganese, 0.91 to 4.0; magnesia, 23 to 24.35; lime, 1.51 to 2; and water, 1.67 to 2.38. Occurs in mica schist in Norway.

Hydrous anthophyllite: According to Dana, an altered asbestiform tremolite.

ăn-thũph-ỹl-lĩt-ĩc, a. [Eng. *anthophyllite*; -ic.] Pertaining to anthophyllite; containing more or less of it in composition with some other substance.

ăn-thũr-ĩsm, (Eng.), **ăn-thũr-ĩş-mũs**, s. [Gr. *anthesis* = a counter-definition; *anti* = against, and *horismos* = (1) a marking out by boundaries; (2) the definition of a word: from *horizō* = to divide or separate.]

Logic & Rhetoric: A counter definition; a definition different from, and counter to, that made by one's adversary.

ăn-thũ-sĩd-ěr-ĩte, s. [From Gr. *anthos* = a blossom, a flower; *sidēros* = iron.] A mineral placed by Dana in the Appendix to his Bisilicates. It occurs in fibrous tufts, or feathery-looking flowers. The hardness is 6.5; the sp. gr., 3; the luster, silky; the color, yellow, yellowish-brown, or white. Composition in one specimen: Silica, 60.3; sesquioxide of iron, 35.7; and water, 4. Found in the province of Minas Geraes, in Brazil.

ăn-thũ-sũ-mā, s. [Gr. *anthos* = . . . a flower, *sōma* = a body.] A genus of Entomostracans. [ANTHOSOMADÆ.]

ăn-thũ-sũ-mā-dæ, s. pl. [ANTHOSOMA.] A family of Entomostracans, of the order Siphonostomata, and the tribe Pachycephala.

ăn-thũ-spēr-mẽ-æ, s. pl. [Gr. *anthos* = . . . flower, and *sperma* = seed.] A section of the Cinchonaceous order of plants.

ăn-thũ-spēr-mũm, s. [In Fr. *anthosperme*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *antospermo*; Gr. *anthos* = a flower, and *sperma* = seed.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Cinchonaceæ, or Cinchonads. *A. æthiopicum* is the Ethiopian amber-tree. [AMBER-TREE.]

ăn-thũ-tăx-ĩs, s. [Gr. *anthos* = a flower, and *taxis* = an arranging; *tassō* = to arrange.]

Botany: The arrangement of flowers in the several kinds of inflorescence.

ăn-thũ-tỹpe, s. [Gr. *anthos* = a blossom, a flower, and *typos* = a blow, the mark of a blow, . . . a type, &c.] [TYPE.] A generic term for papers impregnated with the colored juices of flowers, used for photographic purposes.

ăn-thũ-xăn-thĩne, s. [Gr. *anthos* = a flower, and *xanthos* = yellow.] The yellow coloring matter in plants. It is an extractive resinous substance, soluble partly in water and partly in alcohol or ether. Treated with sulphuric acid it becomes blue. [ANTHOCYANE.] (Lindley: *Introd. to Bot.*)

ăn-thũ-xăn-thũm, s. [In Sp. & Ital. *antoxanto*; Gr. *anthos* = a flower, and *xanthos* = yellow, because the flower-spikes are yellowish, especially when old.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Gramineæ, or Grasses. It has but two stamina, whereas three is all but the universal number among grasses. The *A. odoratum*, or Sweet-scented Vernal Grass, flowers in May and June. The sweet scent is more conspicuous when the plant is dying than when it is fresh. It has been attributed to benzoic acid.

ăn-thũ-zũ-a, s. pl. [Gr. *anthos* = a flower, and *zōōn* = a living being, an animal.] A class of Zoophytes now more commonly called Actinozoa (q. v.). Johnston divides his Zoophytes into Anthozoa and Polyzoa, the former again subdivided into Hydroida, Asteroidea, and Helianthoida. (Johnston: *Brit. Zoophytes*, 1867.) Another classification places under the Anthozoa the eight following families: Actiniadæ, Zoanthidæ, Xeniidæ, Alcyonidæ, Pennatulidæ, Tubiporidæ, Caryophyllidæ, and Gorgoniadæ.

ăn-thũ-çũne, s. [Gr. *anthrax*, genit. *anthrakos* = coal.]

Chemistry: $C_{14}H_{10} = C_6H_4 < \begin{array}{c} CH \\ | \\ CH \end{array} > C_6H_4$. Obtained

by the fractional distillation of the coal tar boiling above 360°. It crystallizes in monoclinic plates; it is slightly soluble in alcohol, but dissolves readily

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf. wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

benzene; it melts at 213°, and boils at 362°. It can be formed along with benzyl-toluene by heating in sealed tubes to 180° a mixture of benzyl chloride and water.

ān-thrāç'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [ANTHRAX.] A family of dipterous insects belonging to the section Tanystomata, but having shorter probosces than its immediate allies.

ān-thrā-çite, *s.* [From Gr. *anthrakitēs*=resembling, or of the nature of, coal; *anthrax*, genit. *anthrakos*=coal.] In Dana the first variety of Mineral coal. Called also Glimmer coal. Hardness 2 to 2.5; sp. gr. 1.32 to 1.7; luster submetallic, iron-black, often iridescent. It contains from 80 to 94 per cent. of carbon, and burns with a pale, feeble flame.

Free-burning anthracite: A variety of anthracite intermediate between the typical kind and bituminous coal.

ān-thrā-çit'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *anthracite*; suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to anthracite; composed in whole or in part of anthracite.

ān-thrāç'-it-ous, *a.* [Eng. *anthracite*; *-ous*.] The same as ANTHRACITIC (q. v.). (*Edin. Rev.*)

ān-thrāç'-ōn-ite, *s.* [From Gr. *anthrax*=coal.] A mineral, a variety of Calcite. The name has been specially applied to—

1. Black marble; marble colored by the carbonaceous matter arising from the remains of the animal and vegetable organisms inhabiting the old sea from which the carbonate of lime forming the calcite was derived. Marbles of this type are called also Lucullan and Lucullite (q. v.).

2. Black bituminous fetid limestone. From their odor they have been named also Swinestones and Stinkstones.

ān-thrā-cō-thēr'-i-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *anthrax*, genit. *anthrakos*=coal or charcoal; and *therion*=a beast, especially one of the kinds hunted; properly dimin. from *thēr*=a wild beast, a beast of prey.] A fossil mammal of the Pachydermatous order, named from the fact that it was first found in tertiary lignite or brown coal.

"The Dinotherium and Narrow-toothed Mastodon, for example, diminish the distance between the Lophiodon and Elephant; the *Anthracotherium* and Hippophysis that between Chæropotamus and Hippopotamus."—*Owen: British Fossil Mammals and Birds* (1846), pp. xxi, xxii.

ān-thrāç-ō-xēn'-ite, **ān-thrāç-ō-xē-ne**, *s.* [In Ger. *anthracoxen*; Gr. *anthrax*=coal; *xenos*=foreign, a foreigner; suff. *-ite*=Gr. *itēs*=of the nature of.] A mineral classed by Dana in his sixth, a yet unnamed group of Oxygenated Hydrocarbons. It is obtained as a black powder from a resin-like mineral between layers of coal in Bohemia. Its composition is, carbon 75.274, hydrogen 6.187, and oxygen 18.539. It is insoluble in ether.

ān-thrān-il'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *anthrax*=coal; Eng. &c., *anil*=a plant.] [ANIL.]

anthranilic acid. [CARBANILIC ACID.]

ān-thrā-quin'-ōne=oxyanthracene, *s.*

Chemistry: $C_{14}H_8O_2 = C_6H_4 < \begin{array}{c} CO \\ | \\ | \\ OC \end{array} > C_6H_4$.

Obtained by boiling anthracene with dilute H_2SO_4 and potassium dichromate. It crystallizes from hot nitric acid in pale yellow needles, melting at 273°.

ān-thrāx, *s.* [In Fr. *anthrax*; Port. *anthraz*; Gr. *anthrax*=coal or charcoal, . . . a carbuncle.]

*1. *Old Med.*: A carbuncle.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of dipterous insects, the type of the family Anthracidæ (q. v.).

ān-thrīs'-cūs, *s.* [Lat. *anthriscus* (Pliny); Gr. *anthrískos*=the southern chervil (*Scandix australis*).] A genus of plants belonging to the order Apiaceæ (Umbellifers).

ān-thrōç'-ēr-a, *s.* [Gr. *anthrax*=coal; *keras*=a horn.] A genus of hawk moths, Sphingides, the typical one of the family Anthroceridæ.

ān-thrō-çēr'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [ANTHROCERA.] A family of Sphingides. The species fly by day, and are brightly and beautifully colored. The Burnet Moths and the Green Forester belong to the family. It is called also Zygaenidæ.

ān-thrōp'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *anthrōpikos*.] Man-like, resembling man; human.

ān-thrōp'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*=a man.] In Prof. Huxley's classification the first family of the order Primates, which stand at the head of the class Mammalia. There is but one species, the *Homo sapiens*, or Man. The dentition

is as follows: Incisors, $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$; canines, $\frac{1-1}{2-2}$; premolars, $\frac{2-2}{3-3}$; molars, $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$ =32. In the Simiadæ there is some-

times the same dentition, though in other cases the premolars are $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$ in place of $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$. The hallux is

nearly as long as the second toe, and is susceptible of being moved both backward and forward only to a

very limited extent, whereas in the Simiadæ it is much more mobile. In Man the arms are shorter than the legs, while in the Simiadæ they may be either longer or shorter. After birth in Man the legs grow faster than the rest of the body, while in the Simiadæ they do not. Man's stature is erect, while the natural attitude of the apes and monkeys is on all fours. (Prof. Huxley's *Classification of Animals*, p. 99.) Man has a higher facial angle and a brain of greater volume than the monkeys, and his mental and moral powers are infinitely greater.

ān-thrō-pō-gēn'-i-sis, *s.* [Gr. *anthropos*=man, and *genesis*=generation.] The genesis or evolution of man, racially or individually.

ān-thrō-pō-glōt, (*Eng.*), **ān-thrō-pō-glōt'-tūs** (*Mod. Lat.*), *s.* [Gr. *anthrōpoglōssos*, in Attic *anthrōpoglōttos*=speaking man's language; *anthrōpos*=man, and *glōssa*, in Attic *glōtta*=the tongue.] An animal possessing a tongue, *i. e.*, speech remotely resembling man's. Example, the imitative species of the Parrot family of Birds.

ān-thrō-pōg'-raph-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*=man, and *graphē*= . . . a description; *graphō*=to grave, . . . to write. A writing about man. A description of man.] A science which investigates the geographical distribution of mankind, noting the physical character, the languages, the customs, and the religious tenets and observances of the several races distributed over the globe. When the historic element receives prominence, anthropology becomes ethnography or ethnology. It is a branch of the great science of Anthropology (q. v.).

ān-thrō-pōid, *a.* [Gr. *anthrōpoidēs*=in the shape of a man; *anthrōpos*=a man, and *eidōs*= . . . form; from *eidō*=to see.] Resembling man; a term applied especially to the apes, which approach the human species in the following order: 1st (most remote), the gibbons; 2d, the orangs; 3d, the chimpanzee; and 4th (nearest), the gorilla. (*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, 1859, p. 84.)

" . . . only in the very highest and most *anthrōpoid*, viz., the gorilla and the chimpanzee."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 78.

ān-thrō-pōi'-dēs, *s.* [ANTHROPOID.] A genus of wading birds, belonging to the sub-family Gruinæ. *A. virgo* is the Numidian Crane.

ān-thrōp'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*=man; and *-līte*=Gr. *lithos*=a stone.] Man petrified, as in the Guadalupe specimen now in the British Museum.

ān-thrō-pō-lōg'-i-cal, *a.* [In Ger. *anthropologisch*; from Gr. *anthrōpologos*=speaking or treating of man.] (For an extended investigation of the etymology, see Prof. Turner in Brit. Assoc. Rep. for 1871, pt. ii., pp. 144-146.) Pertaining to the science of anthropology.

ān-thrō-pōi'-ōg-ist, *s.* [In Ger. *anthropolog.*] One who cultivates the science of anthropology.

" . . . the comparative study of the arts of different races, in different conditions of culture, must continue to hold a prominent place amongst the researches of *anthropologists*."—*Col. Lane Fox: British Assoc. Rep. for 1872*, pt. ii., p. 171.

ān-thrō-pōi'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *anthropologie*; Port. *anthropologia*. From Gr. *anthrōpos*=man; and *logos*= . . . discourse.]

I. *Natural science*:

1. *Gen.*: The science of man in the widest sense of the term. The word *anthropology* has been variously defined as: "The doctrine of anatomy; the doctrine of the form and structure of the body of man." "A discourse or description of a man or of a man's body." Kant gave a much wider range than this to the subject in his *Anthropologie*, published about the year 1798, as he had previously done orally in his university lectures. Finally, its aim is "to study man in all his leading aspects, physical, mental, and historical; to investigate the laws of his origin and progress; to ascertain his place in nature, and his relation to the inferior forms of life." In this sense ethnology is a department of anthropology.

2. *Spec.*: The science which investigates the relation in which man stands to the inferior animals. In this sense ethnology is a cognate science to anthropology.

ān-thrō-pō-mān-cŷ, *s.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*=a man, and *manteia*=power, or mode of divination; *manteuomai*=to divine; *mantis*=one who divines, a seer.] Fancied divination by examining the inward parts of a human being.

ān-thrō-pō-mēt'-ric, *a.* [ANTHROPOMETRY.] Of, or pertaining to, anthropometry.

ān-thrō-pōm'-ē-trŷ, *s.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*=man, and *metron*=a measure.] The measuring or measurement of man, that is, of man's bodily frame. However, not the body, but "the mind's the standard of the man."

ān-thrō-pō-morph'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *anthrōpomorphos*=of human form; *anthrōpos*=man, and *morphē*=form.] Pertaining to anthropomorphism.]

ān-thrō-pō-morph'-ism, *s.* [In Ger. *anthropomorphism*; Fr. *anthropomorphisme*; Port. *anthropomorphismo*; Gr. *anthrōpomorphia*=human form; *anthrōpos*=man, and *morphē*=form, shape.]

Properly: The attributing of a human form to God. When this is really done it is a gross degradation of the divinity, and is condemned in Scripture. But when the only anthropomorphism is the use of metaphorical phrases, such as the arm of the Lord (Ps. lxxvii. 15), or His eyes (Ps. xi. 4), or His ears (Ps. xxxiv. 15), to make abstract ideas more readily conceivable, the practice has the countenance of Scripture itself. There are thus in this sense a legitimate and an illegitimate anthropomorphism.

"*Anthropomorphism* is always connected with anthropathism."—*Smith & Wace: Dict. Christ. Biog.*, vol. i., p. 119.

ān-thrō-pō-morph'-ist, *s.* In Ger. *anthropomorphist*.] One who really or apparently attributes to God the human form, or thoughts, emotions, or passions like our own.

ān-thrō-pō-morph'-ite, *s. & a.* [In Fr. *anthropomorphite*; Port. *anthropomorphita*; Gr. *anthrōpomorphos*=of human form.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*: One who attributes to God the human form, or thoughts, emotions, and passions like our own.

" . . . though few profess themselves *anthropomorphites*, yet we may find many amongst the ignorant of that opinion."—*Locke*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Church Hist. (pl.)*: A sect which arose in Egypt in A. D. 395, and became prominent in the fifth century. They were a subdivision of the Acephali, who again sprung from the Monophysites or Eutychemians. They held anthropomorphism in a gross form. Many individuals also in the Church catholic, and in the sects which had sprung from it, entertained a similar belief. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. V., pt. ii., ch. v., § 20.)

"The *Anthropomorphites* who swarmed among the monks of Egypt and the Catholics of Africa . . ."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xlvii.

2. (*Plur.*) A party (they had scarcely the coherence of a sect) which existed in Italy and elsewhere in the tenth century. They supposed that God possesses a human form, and sits upon a golden throne.

B. *As adjective*: Attributing to God human form, thoughts, or emotions.

"Multitudes could swallow the dull and coarse *anthropomorphite* doctrines."—*Glanville: Præxist of Souls*, ch. iv.

ān-thrō-pō-morph-it'-ic, **ān-thrō-pō-morph-it'-i-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *anthropomorphite*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to anthropomorphism, or to the Anthropomorphites.

ān-thrō-pō-morph-it-ism, *s.* [Eng. *anthropomorphite*; *-ism*.] The system of doctrines characteristic of the Anthropomorphites; an anthropomorphism. [ANTHROPOMORPHISM.]

ān-thrō-pō-morph'-ōse, *v. t.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*=a man, and *morphōō*=to form, to give shape to.] One would expect this verb to mean to change *into* the form of a man; but Davies gives an example from Howell (*Parley of Beasts*, p. 3), in which it evidently=to change *from* the form of a man into that of a beast.

ān-thrō-pō-morph'-ōus, *a.* [In Fr. *anthropomorphe*. From Gr. *anthrōpomorphos*.] Possessed of a form resembling that of man.

"Mr. Lyell, however, in 1830, had remarked that the evidence of the total absence of the *Anthropomorphous* tribe [the *Quadrupana*] was inconclusive."—*Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. 2.

ān-thrō-pō-pāth'-ic, **ān-thrō-pō-pāth'-i-cal**, *a.* [Gr. *anthrōpopathēs*=with human feelings.] Pertaining to human feelings; having human feelings.

ān-thrō-pō-pāth'-i-cal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *anthropopathical*; *-ly*.] In a manner to show the possession of human feelings.

ān-thrō-pōp'-a-thism, *s.* [Eng. *anthropopathy*; *-ism*.] The same as ANTHROPOPATHY (q. v.). (See example under ANTHROPOMORPHISM.)

ān-thrō-pōp'-a-thŷ, ***ān-thrō-pōp'-a-thŷ**, *s.* [In Ger. *anthropopathie*. From Gr. *anthrōpopatheia*=humanity; *anthrōpos*=a man, and *pathē*=a passive state, or *pathos*=anything that befalls one, . . . suffering, emotion; aor. inf. of *paschō*=to receive an impression.]

1. Human feeling, humanity.

"Two ways then may the Spirit of God be said to be grieved, in Himself, in His saints; in Himself, by an *anthropopathie*, as we call it; in his saints, by a *pathie*; the former is by way of allusion to human passion and carriage."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 106.

2. *Theol.*: The attributing of human thoughts, emotions, or passions to God. As in the case of

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tjon, -gion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

anthropomorphism, this may be legitimate or illegitimate. It is the former if done only figuratively; it is the latter if done really.

(a) *Figuratively*: "And it repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it grieved him at his heart" (Gen. vi. 6).

(b) *Really*: "Thou thoughtest that I was altogether such an one as thyself" (Ps. l. 21).

ăn-thrō-pōph'-a-gī, *s. pl.* [Plural of Lat. *anthropophagus*; Gr. *anthrōpophagos* = a man-eater; *anthrōpos* = man, and *phagein*, from **phagō*, now made 2 aor. inf. of *esthō* = to eat. In Fr. *anthropophage*.] Man-eaters. Cannibals, people feeding on human flesh.

ăn-thrō-pō-phāg'-i-cal, *a.* [Eng. *anthropophagy*; -ical. In Fr. *anthropophage*; Port. *anthropophago*.] Pertaining to anthropophagy; eating human flesh.

ăn-thrō-pōph'-a-gīn'-i-an, *s.* [From Lat. *anthropophagus* (ANTHROPOPHAGI), and the dignified suff. -*inian*; Shakespeare's design being to frame in ridicule a word "of learned length and thundering sound."] A cannibal.

"Go knock and call, he'll speak like an *anthropophaginan* unto thee; knock, I say."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, iv. 5.

ăn-thrō-pōph'-a-goūs, *a.* [In Fr. *anthropophage*. From Gr. *anthrōpophagos*.] Man-eating, cannibal.

ăn-thrō-pōph'-a-gy', *s.* [In Fr. *anthropophagie*. From Gr. *anthrōpophagia*.] Man-eating, cannibalism.

ăn-thrō-pōs'-cōp-ỹ, *s.* [Gr. *anthrōpos* = man, and *skopia* = . . . a looking out; *skopeō* = to look at or after.] An attempt to discover the mental and moral tendencies of any one by studying his bodily characteristics.

ăn-thrō-pōs'-ō-phỹ, *s.* [Gr. *anthrōpos* = man, and *sophia* = skill, higher knowledge, wisdom.] The knowledge of man; the acquisition of wisdom (if such a thing is possible) by the study of mankind.

ăn-thrō-pōt'-ōm-ist, *s.* [Gr. *anthrōpos* = man, and *tōmis*, or *tomeus* = one who cuts.] One who cuts up or dissects a man; an anatomist.

" . . . the large mass of transverse white fibers called 'corpus callosum' by the anthropotomist."—Owen: *Classification of the Mammalia*, p. 22.

ăn-thrō-pōt'-ōm-ỹ, *s.* [Gr. *anthrōpos* = man, and *tōmē* = . . . a cutting; *temnō* = to cut.] The anatomy of man; *i. e.*, the dissection of the human body.

ăn-thrō-pūr'-gic, *a.* [Gr. *anthrōpourgōs* = making man; but intended by Bentham to signify operated on by man; *anthrōpos* = man; **ergō* = to do work.] (For def. see example.)

"Thus Natural History and Natural Philosophy are respectively represented by Physiurgic Somatology and Anthropurgic Somatology; the one signifying the science of bodies, in so far as operated upon in the course of nature, without the intervention of man; the other, the science of bodies so far as man, by his knowledge of the convertible powers of nature, is able to operate upon them."—Bowring: *Bentham's Works*, Intro., § 6, vol. i., p. 16.

ăn-thūs, *s.* [Lat. *anthus*; Gr. *anthos*, masc. = a small bird like a bunting (not *anthos* = a flower, which is neut.).]

Zool.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the family Anthidae, in the Dentirostral tribe, but with affinity, shown by their lengthened hind toe, to the genus *Alauda* (Lark) in the Conirostral one. Some place the genus *Anthus* under the Motacillinae, a sub-family of Sylviidae, or Warblers. The species are called in English Titlarks or Pipits. The *A. arboreus*, or Tree Pipit; the *A. pratensis*, or Meadow Pipit; the *A. petrosus*, or Rock Pipit; and the *A. Ricardi*, or Richard's Pipit belong to the order.

ăn-thỹl-lis, *s.* [In Fr. *anthyllide*; Sp. & Ital. *antillide*; Gr. *anthos* = a flower, and *ioulos* = (1) first growth of the beard, (2) down on plants. So called from its downy calyces.] A genus belonging to the Papilionaceous sub-order of the Fabaceae, or Leguminous plants. It contains one species, the *A. vulneraria*, or Common Kidney Vetch, called also Lady's Fingers. It grows chiefly in the vicinity of the sea. It has from five to nine leaflets and



Anthyllis Vulneraria.

crowded heads of generally red flowers. The roots of a foreign species, the *A. Hermannia*, are diuretic.

ăn-thỹp-nōt'-ic, *a. & s.* [ANTI-HYPNOTIC.]

ăn-thỹp-ō-chōn'-drī-ac, *a. & s.* [ANTIHYPOCHONDRIAC.]

ăn-thỹ-pōph'-ōr-a, *s.* [ANTI-HYPOPHORA.]

ăn-thỹs-tēr'-ic, *a. & s.* [ANTI-HYSTERIC.]

ăn-tī, *prefix* (1). For *antic* (?) in the word ANTI-MASK (q. v.).

ăn-tī, *prefix* (2).

A. [From Gr. *anti*, prep., original meaning = over against . . . ; hence = opposed to. In Greek compo. = (1) over against, opposite to, (2) against, in opposition to; (3) one against another, mutually; (4) in return; (5) instead; (6) equal to, like; (7) corresponding to, counter. (*Liddell & Scott's Greek Lexicon*.) The Greek *anti* = over against, against, is essentially the same word as the Latin *ante* = before; hence there are in Lat. *anticipo* (B.); in Ital. *anticomere* = a forerunner, *antidata* = antedate, *anti-camera* = antechamber; in Sp. *Antechristo*; in Fr. *Antechrist*, *antidate*, *antichambre*; and in Eng. *anticipate* (B.; see also ANTE). The root is *ant*; Sansc. *anti* = opposite, facing.]

1. The opposite of, as *anticlimax*.

2. Opposed to: as *Antichrist*, *antidote*.

¶ (a) Compound words having as one of their elements the Gr. prefix *anti* are infinite in number. We do not profess or indeed desire to give a complete list. Those which are still loosely compacted together, being generally spelled with a hyphen, follow as compounds under *anti*; while those in which the union has been more complete, the hyphen being generally dropped, are arranged as primary words. In the case of the former, the usage of authors or printers (it is uncertain which) with regard to the employment of capital letters varies in three ways:—

(1) There may be one capital commencing the word *Anti*, as *Anti-arminian*. (*Bishop Barlow*.)

(2) There may be one, but beginning the second of the two words in the compound, as *anti-Realism*, *anti-Realistic* (*Herbert Spencer*); *anti-Gallican* (*De Quincey*); *anti-English* (*Froude*); *anti-Republican* (*Times* newspaper).

Or (3) each of the words united may begin with a capital, as *Anti-Judaic* (*Milman*); *Anti-Laudism* (*Carlyle*.)

(b) With in the word *withstand*, and *gain* in *gain-say*, are equivalents in signification, though not in etymology, to the Greek *anti*.

†**B.** [From Lat. *ante* = before, as *anticipate*, in Lat. *anticipo* = to take beforehand; *ante* = before, and *capio* = to take.] Before, beforehand, as *anticipate*. (See etymology of B.)

anti-abolitionist, *s.* One opposed to a party in the United States which, when slavery existed there, sought its abolition; or, more generally, one opposed to the abolition of slavery in any country where it still lingers.

anti-American, *a.* Opposed to the American people or their aims.

anti-apostle, *s.* One opposed to the apostles.

"The cardinals of Rome are those persons which may be fitly styled *anti-apostles* in the Romish hierarchy."—Potter: *On the Numb.* 666, p. 96.

anti-Arminian, *s.* One opposed to the Arminian tenets.

" . . . and many bad characters cast on good men, especially on the *anti-Arminians* . . ."—Ep. Barlow: *Remains*, p. 181.

anti-attrition, *s.* Any thing which opposes attrition, as, a mixture for lubricating machinery.

anti-centenarianism, *s.* [Gr. *anti*, and Eng. *centenarianism*, from Lat. *centum* = a hundred, and *annus* = a year.] Opposition to the assertion that the persons from time to time reported to have died aged a century or more had really attained to that age.

"*Anti-centenarianism*."—Heading of a paragraph in the *Times*, Thursday, January 8, 1874.

anti-chamber. [ANTECHAMBER.]

anti-corn-law, *s.* [Gr. *anti* = against, and Eng. *Corn Law*.] Opposition to the Corn Law or laws. The Anti-Corn-Law League was formed in Manchester, England, on the 18th of September, 1838, and ultimately became a most powerful organization, carrying agitation everywhere. The Corn Laws having been abolished on June 26, 1846, the reason for the continued existence of the League ceased, and it dissolved itself on the 2d of July of the same year.

anti-docetæ, *a.* Opposed to the Docetæ, a Gnostic sect [DOCETÆ], or to their religious tenets. (See example under *anti-Gnostic*.)

anti-dynastic, *a.* Opposed to the reigning dynasty in any particular country.

" . . . but the leaders of the popular movement belong to the *anti-dynastic* faction of the Opposition."—*Daily Telegraph*, October 8, 1877: *Vienna Correspondence*.

anti-English, *a.* Opposed to the English or their aims.

"The *anti-English* party were in the ascendant."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix, vol. iv., p. 168.

anti-Gallican, *s.* Opposed to the "Gallican," *i. e.*, the French aims or aspirations.

"One of the cardinals, he [Coleridge] tells us, warned him, by the Pope's wish, of some plot, set on foot by Bonaparte, for seizing him as an *anti-Gallican* writer."—*De Quincey's Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 95.

anti-Gnostic, *a.* Opposed to Gnosticism or to the Gnostics.

anti-imperialist, *s.* One opposed to imperialism; specifically, one who opposes the retention of the Philippines and other islands acquired from Spain as dependencies of the United States.

anti-Jacobin, *s.* One opposed to the principles and procedure of the Jacobins in the first French Revolution.

"Then grew a hearty *anti-Jacobin*."

Byron: Vision of Judgment, 97.

¶ The word is best known as the title of a famous satirical Tory periodical (1798-1821), the principal contributors to which were Gifford, Hookham Frere, and Canning.

anti-Judaic, *a.* Opposed to what is Jewish.

" . . . the *anti-Judaic* party in Alexandria, of which Apion was no doubt a worthy representative."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews*, 3d ed., vol. i., note to p. 70.

anti-Laudism, *s.* Opposition on the part of the Puritans to the doctrine and discipline of Archbishop Laud.

" . . . *Anti-Laudisms*, Westminster Confessions."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. VI.

anti-national, *a.* Opposed to the aims, the procedure, or what are believed to be the interests of one's nation.

" . . . could have attended the most ultra professions of *anti-national* politics."—*De Quincey's Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 178.

anti-principle, *s.* A principle opposed to another principle which has been previously specified.

anti-prophet, *s.* An opponent of prophets or of prophetic revelation.

"Well therefore might St. John, when he saw so many *anti-prophets* spring up, say, 'Hereby we know that this is the last time.'"—*Mede: Apostasy of the Later Times*, p. 88.

anti-Realism, *s.*

Metaphys.: The system of speculative belief opposed to that of realism; nominalism.

"And thus is Realism negatively justified: any hypothetical uncertainty it may have is incomparably less than that of *Anti-Realism*."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.*, 2d ed., vol. ii., § 491.

anti-Realistic, *a.*

Metaphys.: Opposed to what is realistic; nominalistic, nominalist.

" . . . that contradiction which the *Anti-Realistic* conception everywhere presents."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.*, 2d ed., vol. ii., § 469, p. 486.

" . . . we proceeded to value by it the Realistic and *Anti-Realistic* conclusions."—*Ibid.*, p. 491.

anti-Republican, *a.* Opposed to Republican institutions and their advocates or defenders.

"For the simple reason that he and the Duc de Broglie and the *anti-Republican* party are determined not to resign the power which they accidentally hold."—*Times*, November 16, 1877.

anti-Roman, *a.* Opposed to Roman aims.

"But at this crisis the *anti-Roman* policy was arrested in its course by another movement."—*J. A. Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi., vol. ii., p. 12.

anti-Socialist, *a.* Opposed to the Socialists.

"The debate on the *anti-Socialist* Bill commenced in to-day's sitting of the German Parliament."—*Times*, Sept. 17, 1878.

anti-Tribonian, *s.* A person opposed to the great jurist Tribonian.

Plural: A sect, the distinctive peculiarity of which was this opposition.

ăn-tī-ăç'-id, *a. & s.* [ANTACY.]

ăn-tī-ă-dēs, *s. pl.* [The plu. of Gr. *antias*, genit. *antiados* = one of the glands of the throat when swollen; *antos* = opposite to; from *anti*.]

Anatomy: The tonsils.

ăn-tī-ă-dī'-tis, *s.* [Gr. *antias*; and suff. *itis* = inflammation.] [ANTIADÉS.]

Med.: Inflammation of the tonsils.

ăn-tī-ăph-rō-diş'-i-ăc, **ăn-tī-ăph-rō-diş'-i-ă-cal**, *a.* [ANTAPHRODISIAC.]

ăn-tī-ăr, or **ăn-tī-jăr**, *s.* [ANTIARIS.] A poison made from the upas-tree of Java. *Antiaris toxicaria*.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, there; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite. cûr, râle, fûll: trę Sýrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ăn-ti-ăr'-ine, s. [ANTIARIS.] The active principle in the poison of the upas-tree. [ANTIARIS.] It is obtained from the inspissated juice of the plant in shining whitish crystals, soluble in water.

ăn-ti-ăr'-is, s. A genus of plants belonging to the order Artocarpacæ, or Artocarpads. The *A. toxicaria* is the famous upas-tree of Java. [UPAS.] The antiar poison is made from it. Its exceedingly deleterious properties arise from its containing strychnine. A shirt made from it, if insufficiently prepared, excites much itching.



Antiaris Toxicaria.

ăn-ti-ăr-thrit'-ic, a. & s. [ANTARTHRETIC.] **ăn-ti-ăsth-măt'-ic**, s. [Gr. *anti*=against; Eng. *asthmatic*.] A medicine used against asthma. [ANTASTHMATIC.] "Anti-asthmatics (Gr.) are medicines against the shortness of breath."—Glossog. Nova.

ăn-ti-băc-chi'-ūs, s. [In Fr. *antibacchique*; Sp. *antibaquo*; Port. *antibacchio*; Ger. & Lat. *antibacchius*. From Gr. *antibakcheios*.] *Prosody*: A reversed Bacchius, that is, a foot like the Bacchius of three syllables, but differing from it in this respect, that whereas the Bacchius has the first syllable short and the last two long, as in *bē | ā | tē*, the Antibacchius has the first and second syllables long and the third short, as in *āū | dī | rē*.

ăn-ti-bar'-bar-ōūs, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *barbarous*.] Against what is barbarous. *Used*—(a) Of books like those of Erasmus, Nizolus, and Cellarius, directed against the use of barbarisms in the Latin or in other tongues. (b) Of the use of an unknown tongue in divine service. Peter de Moulin employed it in this sense.

ăn-ti-băş-il'-i-can, a. [(1) Gr. *anti*=against, opposed to; and Lat. *basilica*=a building in the forum with double colonnades, used as a court of justice and as an exchange. (2) A cathedral: Gr. *basilikē*, same meaning; *basilikos*, adj.=kingly, royal; *basileus*=king.] Opposed to royal or ecclesiastical pomp or splendor.

ăn-ti-bib-il'-i-a-trŷ, s. [Gr. *anti*, and Eng. *bibliolatriy*.] Opposition to bibliolatriy (q. v.).

"At a period in which Drs. Marsh and Wordsworth have by the zealous of one side been charged with Popish principles on account of their *anti-bibliolatriy* . . ."—Coleridge: *Aids to Reflection*, p. 115, note.

ăn-ti-bib'-lōs, s. [Gr. *anti*=in return, and *biblos*=(1) the inner bark of the papyrus, (2) paper, a book.] *Civil Law*: An instrument by which a defendant admits that he has received a "libel," or a copy of it, and notes the date when it was served upon him.

ăn-ti-bil'-i-ōūs, a. [Gr. *anti*, and Eng. *bilious*.] *Pharm.*: Opposed to biliousness; counteracting biliousness.

ăn-ti-brăch'-i-āl (*ch* guttural), a. [Lat. *antibrachialis*.] [ANTIBRACHIUM.] Pertaining to the forearm.

" . . . the peculiar length of arm in those 'long-armed apes' is chiefly due to the excessive length of the antibrachial bones."—Owen: *Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 78.

ăn-ti-brăch'-i-ūm (*ch* guttural), s. [From Lat. *ante*=before; and *brachium*, Gr. *brachion*=the arm, especially the forearm, from the hand to the elbow.] The forearm.

" . . . the forearm, or antibrachium."—Flower: *Os-teol. of the Mammalia* (1870), p. 214.

Ăn-ti-bŭr'-ghĕrs (*h* silent), s. pl. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *burghers*.]

Church History: A Scottish sect which arose in 1747. A certain oath having been instituted in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth, to be taken as a criterion of burghership, many members of the Associate Synod, or Secession Church, considered its terms to be such that they could not conscientiously take it. Others declared that they could. The Secession in consequence split into distinct bodies—the "Burghers," who took the oath, and the "Antiburghers," who refused it. Another schism ultimately followed, owing to the conflict between progressive and conservative ideas; and thus there were produced four distinct denominations—viz.,

the Old Light Burghers, the New Light Burghers, the Old Light Antiburghers, and the New Light Antiburghers. Most of these are now merged in the United Presbyterian Church, and their old denominations are becoming obsolete. (Burton: *Hist. Scotland*.)

ăn-tic, ***ăn-ticke**, ***ăn-tike**, a. & s. [In Sw. *antik*, adj.=(1) antique, ancient, (2) antic; subst.=(1) an antique, (2) an antic; Dan. *antik*, adj.=(1) antique, (2) antic; Fr. *antique*=(1) ancient, (2) antiquated; Sp. *antiquo*=(1) antique, ancient, (2) antic; Port. *antigo*, adj.=antique, ancient; subst.=an antique; Ital. *antico*=antique, ancient; Lat. *antiquus*=antique, ancient. The English *antic* was originally the same word as ANTIQUE (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Antique, ancient; old.

"At the nether end were two broad arches upon three antique pillars all of gold . . ."—Hall: *Hen. VIII.*, an. 18. (Trench.)

2. Old-fashioned, antiquated; out of date, and therefore grotesque.

"A foule deform'd, a brutish cursed crew,
In body like to antique work devised
Of monstrous shape, and of an ugly hew."
Harrington: *Ariost.*, vi. 61. (Nares.)

3. Grotesque, odd, ludicrous, without any reference to antiquity.

"With frolic quaint their antic jests expose,
And tease the grumbling rustic as he goes."
Byron: *Hours of Idleness*; *Childish Recollections*.

"The prize was to be conferred upon the whistler that could go through his tune without laughing, though provoked by the antic postures of a merry-andrew, who was to play tricks."—Addison.

B. As substantive:

I. Of persons.

1. A person or being of hoar antiquity, out of harmony with modern manners, and left by people in society as much as possible to himself.

" . . . within the hollow crown
That rounds the mortal temples of a king
Keeps Death his court; and there the antic sits."
Shakesp.: *Rich. II.*, ii. 2.

2. A merry-andrew, a buffoon; one who dresses up fancifully, adopts odd postures, and says what he deems smart things, with the object of eliciting half-pence from those who behold his tricks.

"Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves,
Were he the veriest antic in the world."
Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, Ind.

II. Of things. Generally in the plural:

1. Works of art, specially architecture, sculpture, or painting produced by the ancients; antiques. [ANTIQUÉ.]

2. Grotesque representations, odd imagery or devices. [ANTI-MASK.]

"A work of rich entail and curious mold,
Woven with antickes and wyld ymagery."
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vii. 4.

"For e'en at first reflection, she espies
Such toys, such anticks, and such vanities."
Davies.

3. Odd tricks.

"And fraught with anties as the Indian bird
That writhes and chatters in her wiry cage."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

ăn-tic, **ăn-tick**, v. t. [From the substantive.] To cause to assume the appearance of an antic.

"Mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks; the wild disguise hath almost
antick'd us all."—Shakesp.: *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 7.

ăn-ti-că-chēc'-tic, ***ăn-ti-chă-chēc'-ticks** (*h* silent), a. & s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *kachektēs*=having a bad habit of body; *kakos*=bad, and *hexis*=a having possession; *hexō*, fut. of *echō*=to have.]

1. As adjective: Deemed of use against a cachectic state of the constitution.

2. As substantive: A medicine designed to counteract a cachectic state of the constitution.

"Anti-cachecticks (Gr.). Remedies that correct the ill disposition of the blood."—Glossog. Nova.

ăn-ti-Căl'-vin-ist, s. [Gr. *anti*; Eng. Calvinist.]

Church Hist.: One opposed to the Calvinists or their religious tenets.

ăn-ti-Căl'-vin-ist, a. [Gr. *anti*; Eng. Calvinistic.]

Church Hist. & Theol.: Opposed to the Calvinistic tenets.

ăn-ti-căm'-ēr-ă, ***ăn-tě-căm'-ēr-ă**, s. [Sp. *antecámara*; Ital. *anticamera*=antechamber; from *camera*=a chamber.] An antechamber.

" . . . whereof you must foresee, that one of them be for an infirmary, if the prince or any special person should be sick, with chambers, bedchambers, antecamera and recamera, joining to it."—Bacon: *Essays*, Civ. and Mor., ch. xlv.

ăn-ti-car'-dī-ūm, s. [Gr. *antikardion*.]

Anat.: The pit of the stomach, the *ocrobiculus cordis*.

ăn-ti-car-niv'-ōr-ōūs, a. [Gr. *anti*, and Eng. *carnivorous*.] Opposed to the use of flesh as an article of food; vegetarian.

ăn-ti-ca-tar-rhāl (*h* silent), a. & s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *katarroos*=a flowing down. A catarrh.] [CATARRH.]

1. As adjective: Deemed of use against catarrh, i. e., a cold.

2. As substantive: A medicine given as a remedy against catarrh.

ăn-ti-cău-sôt'-ic, a. & s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *kausos*=(1) burning heat; (2) bilious, remittent fever; *kausō*, later fut. of *kaiō*=(1) to light, (2) to burn.]

1. As adjective: Used against a burning fever of whatever kind.

2. As substantive: A medicine used against burning fevers.

ăn-ti-čhām-bēr. [ANTECHAMBER.]

ăn-ti-čheir, s. [Gr. *antichēir*=the thumb; from *anti*=opposed to, and *chēir*=the hand.]

Anat.: The thumb; so called from being opposed to the rest of the hand.

***ăn-ti-čhrē'-sis**, s. [Gr. *anti-chrēsis*=reciprocal usage: *anti*=in return, and *chrēsis*=a using, an employment; *chraomai*=to consult or use an oracle, to use; *chraō*=to furnish what is needful.] *Old Law*: A mortgage.

ăn-ti-christ, **Ăn-ti-christ**, s. [In A. S. *Antecrist*, *Anticrist*; Sw., Dan., Dut., & Ger. *Antichrist*; Fr. *Antechrist*; Sp. & Port. *Antechristo*; Ital. *Anticristo*; Lat. *Antichristus*. From Gr. *Antichristos*: *anti*=instead of, or=against (see Trench's *Synonyms of the New Testament*, pp. 115-120; *Christos*=Christ.)

1. Gen.: Any one who denies the Father and the Son; or who will not confess that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh; or who, leaving the Church, pretends to be the Christ (or Messiah), and thus becomes a rival and enemy of Jesus, the true Christ, as in the following examples.

"He is antichrist, that denieth the Father and the Son."—1 John ii. 22.

"For many deceivers are entered into the world, who confess not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh. This is a deceiver and an antichrist."—2 John 7.

"Little children, it is the last time; and as ye have heard that antichrist shall come, even now are there many antichrists; whereby we know that it is the last time. They went out from us, but they were not of us . . ."—1 John ii. 18, 19; compare with Matt. xxiv. 3-5, Mark xiii. 1-5, Luke xxi. 5-8.

2. Spec.: One who should preëminently stand forth as the antagonist of Christ, and should be a sufficiently prominent personage to become the theme of prophecy; or if anti be held to mean *instead of* [see etymology], then the characteristic of Antichrist will be a supercession of Christ, not an avowed antagonism to him. If, when St. John says, "Ye have heard that antichrist shall come," he refers to the rival and opponent of God described by St. Paul in 2 Thess. ii., then Antichrist is to be identified as the "man of sin," "the son of perdition, and that Wicked," of verses 3, 8. Many Protestant controversial writers, from Luther downward, have applied the name Antichrist in this specific sense to the Papacy. (See the example from Bishop Hall, as a specimen of a multitude more scattered over the whole extent of English and Scotch theological literature.)

"Anti-christ, which was conceived in the primitive times, saw the light in Boniface the Third, and was grown to his stature and akme in Gregory the Seventh."—Bp. Hall: *Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, 3, § 6.

ăn-ti-christ-i-an, a. & s. [Gr. *anti*=against; Eng. *Christian*. In Fr. *antichrétien*; Port. *antichristao*; Ital. *anticristiano*.]

1. As adjective: Opposed to Christianity, or pertaining to the Antichrist of New Testament prophecy.

"That despised, abject, oppressed sort of men, the ministers, whom the world would make antichristian, and so deprive them of heaven."—South.

2. As substantive: One opposed to Christianity, or a follower of the prophetic Antichrist.

"A new heresy, as the antichristians and priests of the breadden God would persuade and make their credulous company to believe."—Rogers: *On the Creed*, Pref.

"To call them Christian Deists is a great abuse of language; unless Christians were to be distributed into two sorts, Christians and No-Christians, or Christians and Anti-Christians."—Waterland: *Ch.*, p. 63.

ăn-ti-christ-i-an-ism, s. [Eng. *antichristian*; -ism. In Fr. *antichristianisme*.] Opposition to Christianity in an individual, a party, or a speculative tenet.

"Have we not seen many whose opinions have fastened upon one another the brands of antichristianism?"—More: *Decay of Piety*.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şŭn; -tŭon, -şion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şŭş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

ăn-ti-christ-i-ăn-i-tỹ, s. [Gr. *anti*=against; Eng. *Christianity*.] Opposition or contrariety to Christianity in an individual, a party, or a speculative tenet. (In use identical with the previous word.)

"They breed grief of mind in a number that are godly-minded, and have *Antichristianity* in such detestation that their minds are martyred with the very sight of them in the Church."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. iv., § 3.

ăn-ti-christ-i-ăn-i-ze, v. t. [Eng. *antichristian*; -ize.] To turn from Christianity those who previously accepted its doctrines.

ăn-ti-chrôn-i-cal, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *chronikos*=pertaining to time; *chronos*=time.] Opposed to or out of the proper chronological date.

ăn-ti-chrôn-i-cal-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *anti-chronical*; -ly.] In a manner that is opposed to proper chronology.

ăn-ti-chrôn-i-ism, s. [In Ger. *antichronism*.] Deviation from proper chronology; the placing events in wrong order of time.

"Our chronologies are by transcribing, interpolation, misprinting, and creeping in of *antichronisms*, now and then strangely disordered."—*Selden: On Drayton's Poly-ob.*, Song 4.

ăn-tich-thôn, s. [Gr. *anti*=on the opposite side of, and *chthôn*=country.] One of the Antipodes. (*Bp. Hall: Works*, v. 478.)

ăn-ti-ç-i-pant, a. [Lat. *anticipans*, pr. par. of *anticipo*=to take beforehand, to anticipate.] [ANTICIPATE.] Anticipating, in anticipation of.

Med.: A term used of periodic fevers or other diseases in which the paroxysms arrive earlier than their normal period, the successive intervals of respite diminishing from day to day.

ăn-ti-ç-i-pâte, v. t. & i. [In Ger. *tantizipiren*; Fr. *anticiper*; Sp. *anticipar*; Port. *anticipar*; Ital. *anticipare*. From Lat. *anticipo*=to take beforehand; *ante*=before, and *capio*=to take, from the root *cap*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To take before another person has had time to do so, and thus preclude his gaining possession at all. Or to perform a work before he has had time to execute it, and thus render his services in the matter needless; to be beforehand with one.

"... he would probably have died by the hand of the executioner, if indeed the executioner had not been anticipated by the populace."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

"Anticipated rents, and bills unpaid,
Force many a shining youth into the shade."
Cowper: Retirement.

2. To say or do anything before the appropriate, or at least the normal, time for it has come.

(a) In a speech or literary composition, to say or write anything before the time or place at which it should appropriately be introduced.

(b) To carry out an expected command before it is given, or conjectured wishes before they are uttered in speech.

"The dinner served, Charles takes his usual stand,
Watches your eye, anticipates command."
Cowper: Truth.

"... would have done wisely as well as rightly by anticipating the wishes of the country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

3. To realize a future event, and feel as one would if it had already arrived; or simply to expect a future event to happen.

"Timid men were anticipating another civil war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

B. Intransitive: To say or write anything before the time or place at which it should appropriately be introduced into a speech or literary composition.

"I find I have anticipated already, and taken up from Boccaccio before I come to him; but I am of the temper of kings, who are for present money, no matter how they pay it."—*Dryden.*

ăn-ti-ç-i-pă-téd, pa. par. & a. [ANTICIPATE.]

***ăn-ti-ç-i-pă-tê-lỹ**, adv. [Eng. *anticipate*; -ly.] By anticipation.

"It may well be deemed a singular mark of favor that our Lord did intend to bestow upon all pastors, that he did anticipately promise to Peter."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy.*

ăn-ti-ç-i-pă-ti-ng, pr. par. & a.

"... an active and anticipating intelligence."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 62.

ăn-ti-ç-i-pă-tion, s. [In Fr. *anticipation*; Sp. *anticipacion*; Port. *anticipação*, *antecipação*; Ital. *anticipazione*. From Lat. *anticipatio*=(1) a pre-conception, an innate idea; (2) the first movements of the body in infancy; (3) *Rhet.*, occupation, prolepsis: from *anticipo*=to anticipate.]

A. Ord. Lang.: The act of anticipating; the thing anticipated.

Specially:

1. The act of forming a preconceived notion of any being, person, or thing; the formation of an

opinion before the grounds on which it can be safely based are known; the thing thus preconceived, a prejudice.

"What nation is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of *anticipation*, or preconceived notion of a Deity?"—*Denham.*

"Of the great error of inquiring knowledge in *anticipations*. That I call *anticipations*, the voluntary collections that the mind maketh of knowledge, which is every man's reason."—*Bacon: Interpr. of Nature*, ch. xv.

2. The act of saying, writing, or doing something before the natural time for giving attention to it has arrived.

"The golden number gives the new moon four days too late by reason of the aforesaid *anticipation*, and our neglect of it."—*Holder.*

3. The act of realizing a future event, and feeling or acting as one would do if it had actually arrived. The act of foreseeing, or at least of expecting a future event, or providing for a future necessity.

"But whose achievements, marvelous as they be, Are faint anticipations of a glory
About to be revealed."
Robert Browning: Paracelsus.

B. Technically:

1. *Med.*: The attack of a fever before its usual time.

2. *Painting*: The expression of an expected action.

3. *Logic*: A presumption, prejudice, or preconceived opinion. It is called also pre-conception, presentation, or instinct.

4. *Epicurean Philosophy*: The first idea or definition of anything.

5. *Rhetoric*: A figure, called also Prolepsis (q. v.).

6. *Music*: The obtrusion of a chord upon a syncopated note to which it forms a discord.

ăn-ti-ç-i-pă-ti-ve, a. [Eng. *anticipate*; -ive.] Anticipating, containing an anticipation.

ăn-ti-ç-i-pă-tôr, s. [Lat. *anticipator*; Ital. *anticipatore*.] One who foresees, or at least expects, a future event.

ăn-ti-ç-i-pă-tôr-ỹ, a. [Eng. *anticipator*; -y.] Anticipating, foreseeing, forecasting; containing or implying an anticipation of some future event.

"... and this distinguished geologist concluded by the remarkable anticipatory observation that ..."
Owen: British Fossil Mammals and Birds (1846), p. 2.

***ăn-ti-ck**, s. [ANTIC.]

ăn-ti-clî-max, s. [Gr. *anti*=opposite to, or the opposite of; and *klimax*=a ladder or staircase ...; *Rhet.*, a climax.]

Rhet.: The opposite of a climax. As in a climax the ideas increase in grandeur as the sentence advances, so in the anti-climax they sink lower and lower as the sentence proceeds. The effect in the former case is sublime; in the latter, ridiculous. The example of an anti-climax most frequently given (and there could scarcely be a better one) is the following:—

"Next comes Dalhousie, the great god of war,
Lieutenant-col'nel to the Earl of Mar."

"... more tolerant of avowed indifference toward his own writings, and, finally (if the reader will pardon so violent an *anti-climax*), much more ready to volunteer his assistance in carrying a lady's reticule or parasol."—*De Quincey's Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 232.

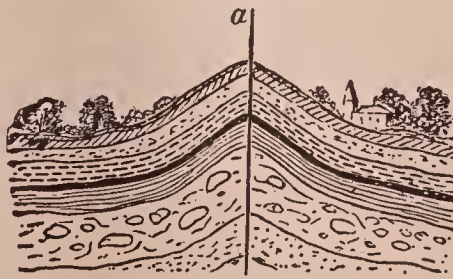
ăn-ti-clî-nal, a. & s. [Gr. *anti-klinō*=to lean on again; *anti*=against, and *klinō*=to make to bend or slant.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Geol.*: So situated that the strata dip from it in opposite directions.

"... one of the anticlinal ridges of the Jura."—*Lyell: Manual of Geol.*, ch. v.

Anticlinal axis or *anticlinal line*: An imaginary line on the two sides of which the strata dip in opposite directions. The two sloping sides of the roof of a house resemble strata in an anticlinal position, and the ridge running lengthwise along the roof is like an anticlinal axis or line. Anticlinal is con-



Section of Anticlinal Strata.

trasted with synclinal (q. v.). In the majority of cases an anticlinal axis forms a ridge, and a synclinal one a valley; but there are exceptions to this rule.

2. *Anat.*: Presenting a certain remote resemblance to a geological anticlinal axis.

Anticlinal vertebra: A vertebra which has an upright spine toward which the others are directed.

B. As substantive: The same as an anticlinal axis or line (q. v.).

"The Silurian and Devonian rocks are thrown up into a number of narrow anticlinals."—*Duke of Argyll: Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxiv., p. lxx.

ăn-ti-clî-nîc, **ăn-ti-clî-nîc-al**, a. [ANTICLINAL.] The same as ANTICLINAL.

ăn-ti-ck-lỹ, ***ăn-ti-ck-lỹ**, adv. [Eng. *antic*; -ly.] Like an antic, after the manner of an antic.

"Scrambling, out-facing, fashion-mongring boys,
That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave and slander,
Go *antickly*, and show an outward hideousness,
And speak off half-a-dozen dangerous words."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

ăn-ti-ck-mask. Another spelling of ANTI-MASK.

ăn-ti-ck-nê-mi-ôn, s. [Gr. *antikenēmion*=the shin, the leg: *anti*=against, and *knēmē*=the part of the leg between the knee and ankle; the leg.]

Anatomy: The bone of the shin.

ăn-ti-ck-nêss, ***ăn-ti-ck-nêss**, s. [Eng. *antic*; -ness.] The state or quality of being "antic." [ANTIC, a.]

"Rom. And 'tis believ'd how practice quickly fashioned,
A port of humorous antickness in carriage,
Discourse, demeanor, gestures,"
Ford: Fancies, iv. 2. (*Richardson.*)

ăn-ti-côl-ic, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, *kōlikos*=suffering in the *kōlon*, having the colic.] Deemed of use against colic.

ăn-ti-côn-sti-tũ-tion-al, a. [Gr. *anti*=against; Eng. *constitution*; -al. In Fr. *anticonstitutionnel*.] Opposed to the constitution of the country, or to sound constitutional principles.

"Nothing can be more easy than the creation of an *anti-constitutional* dependency of the two Houses of Parliament on the Crown will be in that case."—*Bolingbroke: On Parties*, Lett. 19.

ăn-ti-côn-sti-tũ-tion-al-ist, s. [Gr. *anti*=against; Eng. *constitutional*; -ist.]

1. One who is anticonstitutional.

2. One opposed to the political party calling themselves the constitutionalists.

ăn-ti-côn-tă-gi-ôn-ist, s. [Gr. *anti*=against; Eng. *contagion*; -ist.] One who opposes the view that any particular disease is contagious.

ăn-ti-côn-tă-gi-ôus, a. [Gr. *anti*=against; and Eng. *contagious*.] Believed to have the property of neutralizing contagion.

ăn-ti-côn-vũl-si-ve, a. [Gr. *anti*=against; and Eng. *convulsive* (in Fr. *convulsif*).] Deemed of use against convulsions.

"Whatever produces an inflammatory disposition in the blood, produces the asthma, as *anti-convulsive* medicines."—*Floyer.*

ăn-ti-cor, s. [Gr. *anti*=opposite to; and Fr. *cœur*, Lat. *cor*=the heart.] (For def. see example.)

"A preternatural swelling of a round figure occasioned by a sanguine and bilious humor, and appearing in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. An *anticor* may kill a horse, unless it be brought to a suppuration by good remedies."—*Farrier's Dict.*

ăn-ti-côș-mê-ti-ck, ***ăn-ti-côș-mê-ti-ck**, a. & s. Gr. *anti*=against, and *kosmêtikos*=skilled in decorating; *kosmêō*=to adorn; *kosmos*=order ... decoration.]

1. *As adjective*: Destructive of or detrimental to beauty.

"I would have him apply his *anti-cosmetic* wash to the painted face of female beauty."—*Lyttleton.*

2. *As substantive*: A preparation which destroys beauty.

***ăn-ti-côurt**, a. [Gr. *anti*=against; and Eng. *court*.] Opposed to the court.

"The *anti-court* party courted him at such a rate that he feared it might create a jealousy elsewhere."—*Reresby: Mem.*, p. 153.

ăn-ti-côurt-i-êr, s. [Gr. *anti*=against; and Eng. *courtier*.] One opposed to the courtiers, or to the political party then in favor at court.

ăn-ti-côus, a. [Lat. *anticus*=in front, foremost; *ante*=before.]

Botany: Turned toward the axis to which it appertains. Brown applies to those anthers which have their line of dehiscence toward the pistil the term *anticæ*; other botanists call them *introrsæ*, meaning=turned toward.

ăn-ti-crê-ă-tôr, s. [Gr. *anti*=against; and Eng. *creator*.]

One who has the impiety and folly to oppose the Creator.

ăn-ti-çỹ-clône, s. [Gr. *anti*=opposed to, and Eng. *cyclone*.] A meteorological phenomenon presenting features opposed to those of a cyclone.

făte, **făt**, **făre**, **amidst**, **whăt**, **făll**, **father**; **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, **camel**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pîne**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marîne**; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrck**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trỹ**, **Sýriam**. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

ăn-ti-đar'-wîn-ism, *s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *Darwinism* (q. v.).] Against Darwinism; against the doctrine of evolution. [DARWINISM.]

ăn-ti-đem-ô-crăt'-ic, **ăn-ti-đem-ô-crăt'-i-cal**, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against; Eng. *democratic*, *-ical*.] Opposed to the Democratic party, or to any form of democratic government.

ăn-ti-đes'-ma, *s.* [In Fr. *antidesme*; Gr. *anti*=instead of, and *desmos*=a bond, a fetter. So named because its bark is used in making ropes.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Stilaginaceæ, or Antidesmads. It consists of trees or shrubs with the inflorescence in spikes, and the leaves, which are alternate, simple and entire. About thirty species have been described; they are found in India, Africa, Australia, and the parts adjacent. The current-like drupes of *A. pubescens*, as mentioned by Roxburgh, are eaten by the natives of India. It is a middle-sized evergreen tree, with leaves like those of the lemon, and the fruit, which is red and acid like the barberry, in racemes.

ăn-ti-đes'-mădş, *s.* [ANTIDESMA.] The English name given to the order of plants called in Latin Stilaginaceæ. It contains the genera Stilago and Antidesma. [STILAGINACEÆ.]

ăn-ti-đi-kô-mar'-i-an-i-tæ (Lat.), **ăn-ti-đi-kô-mar'-i-an-iteş** (Eng.), *s. pl.* [Gr. *Antidikomari-anitai*=adversaries of Mary.]

Church History: The name given to those Arabians who, in the fourth century, held with Bonosus and Helvidius that the brethren of Jesus were real brothers of His, born to Joseph and Mary after His miraculous nativity.

"Is not this the Carpenter's Son? Is not His mother called Mary? and His brethren James and Josas and Simeon and Judas? and His sisters, are they not all with us?"—*Matt.* xiii. 55, 56.

ăn-ti-đo-çê'-tîc, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *Docetic*.] Against the Docetic doctrines; against the doctrines of the Docetæ (q. v.).

"... the anti-Gnostic, or, more strictly, the anti-Docetic tendency which has been ascribed to the gospel [of John]."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (Translation 1846), § 107.

ăn-ti-đi-nîck, *s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and *dinos*=(1) a whirl eddy; (2) vertigo, dizziness.] A medicine given to counteract dizziness.

ăn-ti-đo'-tal, *a.* [Eng. *antidote*; *-al*.] Pertaining to an antidote; considered as fitted to neutralize the effects of poison.

"That bezoar is antidotal, we shall not deny."—*Browne*.

"Animals that can innocuously digest these poisons, become antidotal to the poison digested."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

ăn-ti-đo'-tal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *antidotal*; *-ly*.] In the manner of an antidote; by way of antidote.

"The Africans, men best experienced in poisons, affirme whosoever hath eaten basil, although he be stung with a scorpion, shall feel no pain thereby; which is a very different effect, and rather antidotally destroying than generally promoting its production."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, vol. ii, ch. 7.

ăn-ti-đo'-tar-ý, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *antidotarius*=pertaining to an antidote, from *antidotum*; Gr. *antidoton*.]

A. As adjective: Antidotal.

B. As substantive. [In Sp. *antidotario*=a dispensary; Mediæv. Lat. *antidotarium*.]

1. A book giving directions as to the preparation of the several medicines.

"Ant. Guianerius in his *antidotary* hath many such."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 36.

2. A dispensary, a place where medicines are dispensed.

ăn-ti-đo-te (Eng.), **ăn-ti-đo-tum** (Lat.). [In Fr. *antidote*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *antidoto*; Lat. *antidotum*. From Gr. *antidoton*=a remedy, an antidote; properly the neut. of a *đj. antidotos*=given as a remedy; *anti*=against; and *dotos*=given; *đidōmi*, to give.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. (*Med.*)

"... to find the antidotum for this disease is impossible."—*Report on the State of Ireland, 1515. (State Papers, vol. ii., p. 18.)*

"And the antidotes for poisons."
Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, xv.

2. *Fig.*: Whatever acts or is designed for the counteraction of any evil.

"Mac. . . . Canst thou
With some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
That weighs upon the heart?"

Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

"In guid time comes an antidote
Against sic poison'd nostrum."
Burns: The Holy Fair.

II. Technically:

Med.: A medicine designed to counteract the influence of poison introduced by any means into the system. In Garrod's classification, *Antidotes* figure as Order 1 of his Division III. He discriminates them into *direct* and *indirect* antidotes; the former neutralizing or destroying the poison against which they are prescribed on meeting it in the system, the latter counteracting its injurious physiological effects. He gives a classified list of the more common poisons, with their respective antidotes. It commences with "(a) *Acids* counteracted by magnesia, chalk, and dilute solutions of alkaline carbonates; (b) *Alkalies and Alkaline earths*, to which the antidotes are, first, vinegar and water, or, second, oil; (c) *alkaloids*, against which should be administered finely divided animal charcoal."

ăn-ti-đo-te, *v. t.* [From the substantive.] To give as a remedy against poison (*lit. & fig.*). It may be followed—

(a) By an objective of the person to whom the remedy is administered:

"... antidote thyself against the idolatrous infection of that strange woman's breath, whose lips yet drop as an honeycomb."—*More: Against Idolatry*, ch. x.

Or (b) by an objective of the poison administered, or the thing containing the poison.

"Either they were first unhappily planted in some place of ill and vicious education, where the devil and his agents infused such diabolical filth and poison into their hearts, that no discipline or advice, no sermons or sacraments, could ever after antidote or work it out."—*South: Sermon*, vi. 367.

"Fill us with great ideas, full of heaven,
And antidote the pestilential earth."

Young: Night Thoughts, 9.

ăn-ti-đo'-tîc-al, *a.* [Eng. *antidote*; *-ical*.] Pertaining to an antidote, suitable for an antidote, used as an antidote.

ăn-ti-đo'-tîc-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *antidotal*; *-ly*.] After the manner of an antidote. Acting in the way of antidote.

ăn-ti-đo'-tûm, *s.* [ANTIDOTE.]

ăn-ti-đo'-rôm-al, *a.* [Gr. *antidromos*=to run against; or, *anti*=against, and *dromos*=a course, running; *dramein*, 2 aor.=to run.] Pertaining to that which runs against another.

Bot.: A term used of the cyme in monocotyledonous plants when the direction of the spire is the reverse of that on the central stem.

ăn-ti-đys-ên-têr'-ic, **ăn-ti-đys-ên-têr'-ick**, *s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *dysenteric*.] A medicine given against dysentery.

ăn-ti-đys-ur'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and *dysuria*=dysury, retention of urine.] Deemed of use against dysury.

ăn-ti-êd'-rîte, *s.* [In Ger. *antiedrit*; Gr. *anti*=over against; *hedra*=a seat . . . a base, and suff. *-ite*.] A mineral, called also Edingtonite (q. v.).

ăn-ti-êm-ê't-ic, **ăn-ti-êm-ê't-icks**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and *emetikos*=provoking sickness, emetic.]

1. *As adjective*: Opposed to the action produced by an emetic—namely, vomiting; given to allay vomiting.

2. *As substantive*: A remedy employed to check vomiting.

ăn-ti-ên-nê-a-hê'-dra, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against; *ennea*=nine, and *hedra*=a sitting place, a seat . . . a base.]

Crystallography: Having nine faces on two opposite parts of the crystal.

***ăn-tient**. [ANCIENT.]

ăn-ti-ên-thũ-şĩ-ăs-tic, **ăn-ti-ên-thũ-şĩ-ăs-tick**, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *enthusiastic*.] Opposed to anything enthusiastic; resisting enthusiasm.

"According to the *anti-enthusiastick* poet's method."—*Shafesbury*.

***ăn-tient-rý**, *s.* The same as ANCIENTRY (q. v.).

ăn-ti-êph-i-ăl'-tîc, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and *ephialtês*=one who leaps upon, . . . the nightmare.] Used against the nightmare.

ăn-ti-êp-il-êp'-tîc, **ăn-ti-êp-il-êp'-tick**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and *epileptikos*=epileptic.] [ANTEPILEPTIC.]

1. *As adjective*: Deemed of use against epilepsy.

2. *As substantive*: A remedy administered in cases of epilepsy.

ăn-ti-êp-is'-côp-al, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *episcopal*. In Fr. *antiépiscopal*.] Opposed to episcopacy.

"Had I gratified their *anti-episcopal* faction at first, in this point, with my consent, and sacrificed the ecclesiastical government and revenues to the fury of their covetousness, ambition, and revenge . . ."

K. Charles I. Eik. Bas., ch. ix.

ăn-ti-ê-văn-gêl'-ic-al, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *evangelical*. In Fr. *antiévangelique*.] Opposed to evangelical doctrine.

ăn-ti-êx-păn'-sion-ist, *s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *expansion*; *-ist*.] One who is opposed to the policy of national expansion (q. v.).

"The country is warned by the *antiexpansionists* that all precedent and experience are against our annexing Spanish territory."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*, Aug. 23, 1898.

ăn-ti-fă-çe, *s.* [Gr. *anti*=opposed to, and Eng. *face*.] The face with characteristics exactly the opposite of those possessed by another one.

"The third is your soldier's face, a menacing and astounding face, that looks broad and big; the grace of this face consisteth much in a beard. The *antiface* to this is your lawyer's face, a contracted, subtle, and intricate face, &c."—*B. Jonson: Cynth. Rev.*

ăn-ti-fan-ăt'-ic, **ăn-ti-fan-ăt'-ick**, *s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *fanatic*.] One opposed to fanatics or fanaticism.

"What fanatic, against whom he so often inveighs, could more presumptuously affirm whom the comforter hath empowered, than this *anti-fanatic*, as he would be thought?"—*Milton: Notes on Griffith's Sermon*.

ăn-ti-fê-brîle, *a. & s.* [From Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *febrile*. Or from Fr. *antifebrile*; Lat. *febrilis*=producing fever; *febris*=a fever.]

A. As adjective: Deemed of use against fever.

B. As substantive: A medicine deemed of use against fever; a febrifuge.

ăn-ti-fêb'-rîne, *s.* Acetanilide (q. v.).

ăn-ti-fêd'-êr-al, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *federal*; *-ism*.] Opposed to Federation.

1. Opposed to the union of the American States on a federal basis.

2. In the *American War of 1861-5*: Opposed to the Federalists.

ăn-ti-fêd'-êr-al-ism, *s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *federation*.] Opposed to the party and principles of Federalism.

ăn-ti-fêd'-êr-al-ist, *s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *Federalist*.] One opposed to Federalism or its advocates.

ăn-ti-flăt'-têr-ing, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *flattering*.] Opposed to the practice of flattering people; also who or which in fact does not flatter, but the reverse.

ăn-ti-flăt'-u-lent, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *flatulent*.] Deemed of use against flatulence.

ăn-ti-gal-ăc'-tîc, *s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and *galaktikos*=milky; from *gala*, genit. *galaktos*=milk.] A medicinal substance fitted to reduce the secretion of milk.

Ăn-tig'-ôn-ê, *s.* [Gr. *Antigonê*, a feminine proper name.]

1. *Classical Mythology*:

(a) The daughter of Œdipus, king of Thebes, who was most dutiful to her blind father.

(b) A daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy. Presuming to set herself up as a rival in beauty to Juno, she was changed into a stork.

(c) A play on this subject by Sophocles.

(d) A musical setting of a version of the play by Mendelssohn.

2. *Astronomy*: An asteroid, No. 129. It was discovered by Peters, February 5, 1873.

ăn-tig'-ôr-îte, *s.* [From Antigorio Valley, in Piedmont, where it is found.] A mineral, a variety of lamellar Serpentine, of a brownish-green color by reflected, and a leek-green by transmitted light.

ăn-ti-grăph, *s.* [Gr. *antigraphê*=(1) a reply in writing; (2) an answer in law; (3) a copy.] A transcript; a copy.

ăn-ti-gũg'-glêr, *s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *gugger*, from *guggle*, the same as *gurgle*.] A bent tube, one end of which is inserted into a bottle to enable the liquor to be drawn off without the gurgling sound usually heard on such occasions.

ăn-ti-hêc'-tîc, **ăn-ti-hêc'-tick**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and *hektikos*= . . . hectic, consumptive.]

A. As adjective: Deemed of use against hectic fever.]

B. As substantive: A medicine used against hectic fever. (*Glossog. Nov.*, 2d ed.)

ăn-ti-hê'-lîx, *s.* Another form of ANTHELIX.

ăn-ti-hỹ-drô-phôb'-ic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and *hydrophobikos*=pertaining to or seized with hydrophobia; *hydrophobia*.] A medicine given against hydrophobia.

ăn-ti-hỹ-drôp'-ic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *hydropic*, from Gr. *hydrops*=dropsy.] A medicine given to counteract dropsy.

ăn-ti-hỹp-nôt'-ic, **ăn-thỹp-nôt'-ic**, ***ăn-ti-hỹp-nôt'-ick**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *hypnotic*; from Gr. *hypnos*=sleep.]

bôl, bôy; pout, jowł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhũ; -tion, -şion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhũş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

A. As adjective: Having a tendency to prevent sleep.

B. As substantive: Any medicine or agent that tends to prevent sleep.

ăn-tĩ-hỹp-ô-chôn'-dri-ăc, ăn-thỹp-ô-chôn'-dri-ăc, *ăn-tĩ-hỹp-ô-chôn'-dri-ăck, a. & s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *hypochondriac*; from Gr. *hupochondriakos*=affected in the *hypochondrion* (q. v.).]

[In Port. *antihypochondriacos*.] A medicine given as a remedy for hypochondria.

ăn-tĩ-hỹ-pôph'-ôr-ă, ăn-thỹ-pôph'-ôr-ă, s. [Gr. *anthupophora*=an objection; *anthupopherō*=to urge by way of objection against.]

Rhet.: A figure by which an objection is refuted by a contrary inference occurring in some sentence or other.

ăn-tĩ-hỹs-těr'-ic, ăn-thỹs-těr'-ic, *ăn-tĩ-hỹs-těr'-ick, a. & s. [Eng. *hysteria*, from Gr. *anti*=against, and *husterikos*=hysterical.] [HYSTERICS.]

A. As adjective: Useful against hysteria.

B. As substantive: A remedy for hysteria.

ăn-tĩ-lẽ-gõm'-ên-ă, s. pl. [Gr. *antilegomena*=disputed, contradicted, pr. par. pass. of *antilegō*=to speak against: *anti*=against, and *legō*= . . . to speak.]

Biblical Criticism: A term borrowed from Eusebius, and still in use for those books of Scripture which were not at first universally received throughout the Churches. The Antilegomena were the Epistle to the Hebrews, James, 2 Peter, 2 and 3 John, Jude, and Revelation. The term is opposed to HOMOLOGUMENA (q. v.).

ăn-tĩ-lĩth'-ic, a. & s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *lithikos*=pertaining to stones; *lithos*=a stone.]

A. As adjective: Tending to check the deposition of urinary calculi, or to destroy them when formed.

B. As substantive: A medicine designed to check the deposition of urinary calculi, or to destroy them when formed.

Plural. Antilithics: The medicines just described.

ăn-tĩ-lõ-bĩ-ũm, s. [Mediæv. Lat. *antilobium*, from Gr. *anti*=opposite to, and *lobos*=the lobe or lower part of the ear.]

Anat.: The part opposed to the lobe of the ear; the tragus.

ăn-tĩ-lõ-că'-pra, s. [Mod. Lat. *antilope*, antelope, and Lat. *capra*, a goat.] The caprit, pronghorn, or so-called American antelope. It is peculiar to North America, and constitutes a distinct genus of ruminants, though it has considerable affinity to the chamois.

ăn-tĩ-lõg'-ar-ĩthm, s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *logarithm*.]

*1. The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant, i. e., the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of 90°.

2. The number to a logarithm: thus, on Briggs's system, since 3 is the logarithm of 1,000, 1,000 is the antilogarithm of 3.

ăn-tĩ-lõg'-ic-ăl, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *logical*.] Contrary to logic, illogical.

ăn-tĩ-lõg-oũs, a. [Gr. *antilogos*=contradictory: *anti*=against, and *logos*=proportion.] Reverse.

Pyro-electricity. Antilogous pole: The end of a crystal which shows negative electricity when heated, and positive when cooled. It is opposed to the analogous pole (q. v.).

ăn-tĩ-lõ-gỹ, s. [In Fr. *antilogie*; Sp. & Port. *antilogia*. From Gr. *antilogia*=controversy, disputation: *anti*=against, and *logos*=a word, a thought, reason.] Contradiction between different passages in the same author.

ăn-tĩ-lõĩ'-mĩc, *ăn-tĩ-lõĩ'-mĩck, s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *loimikos*=pestilential, from *loimos*=the plague.] A medicine given against the plague.

Antiloimics (plur.): Medicines of the kind now described, such as chlorine, nitric acid, muriatic acid, &c.

ăn-tĩ-lõ-ô-pẽ, s. [For etym. see ANTELOPE.] A genus of ruminating animals belonging to the family Bovidae. They have more or less cylindrical horns, often annulated, and, in some cases, sub-orbital sinuses and inguinal pores. Linnæus placed the few species known to him partly under his genus *Capra* (Goats), and partly under *Cervus* (Stags), and they have a certain affinity with both those genera of animals. They make an approach also to oxen and sheep. The size of the genus has caused it to be broken up into numerous sections or sub-genera. Col. Hamilton Smith has *Dicranocerine*, *Aigocerine*, *Orygine*, *Gazelline*, *Antelopine*, *Reduncine*, *Oreotragine*, *Traguline*, *Raphicerine*, *Tetracerine*, *Cephalophine*, *Neotragine*, *Tragelaphine*, *Nemorhædine*, *Rupicaprine*, *Alpocerine*, and *Anoine* groups of Antelopes—seventeen in all. (*Griffith's Cuvier*, iv., 162 to 294. In vol. v., 322 to 355, the *Oreotragine*

group being suppressed, the remaining sixteen become sub-genera *Dicranoceros*, *Aigoceros*, *Oryx*, *Gazella*, &c.) Some, again, have made Antelope not a genus, but a sub-family Antelopinae, or even a family Antilopidae or Antelopidae, and have elevated the sections or sub-genera into genera quite distinct from each other. The great metropolis of the extended genus Antelope is Southern Africa. Of sixty-nine species recorded by Professor Wagner, twenty-five occur in that locality, and twenty-nine in other parts of Africa, making fifty-four from the whole of that continent. Among the species found in Southern Africa are the Ourebi or Oribi (*A. scoparia*, Schreber); the Steenbok (*A. tragulus*, Lichtenstein); the Klippspringer (*A. oreotragus*, Forster; *Oreotragus saltatrix*, Smith); the Koodoo (*A. strepsiceros*, Pallas; *Strepsiceros koodoo*, Smith); the Boshbok (*A. sylvatica*, Sparrmann); the Rheebok (*A. capreolus*, Licht.); the Duikerbok (*A. mergens*, Blainville); the Kleenbok (*A. perpusilla*, Smith); the Springbok (*A. euchore*, Forster); the Blessbok (*A. pygarga*, Pallas); the Gemsbok (*A. oryx*, Pallas); the Blaibok (*A. leucophæa*, Pallas); the Canna, the so-called Eland=Elk of the Cape Dutch (*A. oreas*, Pallas); the Caama or Hartbeest (*A. caama*, Cuv.); the Gnu or Gnou (*A. gnu*, Gmelin; *Catoblepas gnu*, Smith); the Brindled Gnu (*A. gorgon*, Smith). Pringle alludes to several of these species, but "the gazelle" of which he speaks is not that of Northeastern Africa.

"By valleys remote where the oribi plays,
Where the gnu, the gazelle, and the hartbeest graze,
And the gemsbok and eland unhunted recline
By the skirts of grey forests o'erhung with wild vine."
Pringle: *Ajar in the Desert*.

Among the antelopes from other parts of Africa may be mentioned the Madoqua (*A. Saltiana*, Blainville), a dwarf species from Abyssinia; the Gazelle (*A. dorcas*, Pallas), (*Gazella dorcas*), from Egypt and Barbary; the Addax (*A. addax*, Lichtenstein; *Oryx addax*, Smith), widely spread; the Abu-harte (*A. leucoryx*, Pallas) [UNICORN], in Senaar and Kordofan; the Bekr-el-Wash (*A. bubalus*, Pallas), from Barbary; and the Bush Antelope (*A. silvicultrix*, Afzelius; *Cephalophus silvicultrix*, Smith), from Sierra Leone. Next to Africa, Asia, including the Eastern Archipelago, is the most important habitat of the genus. The Sasin or Common Antelope of India is *A. cervicapra*, Pallas; and in the same country the Nylghau (*A. picta*, Pallas; *Portax picta*, Smith); the Chickara (*A. quadricornis*, Blainville; *Tetracerus chickara*, Leach), &c. Other species are in Western Asia, Thibet, Sumatra, but none appear to exist in Australia or Madagascar. In Europe there is a typical one—the Saiga (*A. colus*, Smith), found in Roumania, Poland, and Russia, and one of a more aberrant character, with affinities to the goats—the Chamois (*A. rupicapra*, Pallas; *Rupicapra vulgaris*, Smith), in the Alps, Pyrenees, Carpathians, and the mountains of Greece. America has only two undisputed species—the Rocky Mountain goat (*Haploceros montanus*); and the cabrit or pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*), and is found in the western part of North America. It is very difficult to procure.

¶ Some of the above species of antelope have other designations than those now given. The Springbok is now frequently called *Gazella euchore*; the Blessbok, *Gazella albifrons*; the Blaibok (blue antelope) *Gazella leucophæa*; the Eland, *Boselaphus oreas* or *Oreas canna*; the Brindled Gnu (bastard wild beast), *Catoblepas gorgon*; the Addax, *Addax nasomaculata*; the Chickara, *Tetracerus quadricornis*; the Saiga, *Colus saiga* or *Antilocapra saiga*; and the Chamois, *Rupicapra tragus*.

ăn-tĩ-lõp'-i-dă, ăn-tĩ-lõp'-i-dă, s. pl. [From *Antelope* (q. v.), and *Antelope* (q. v.).]

Zool.: In some classifications a family of ruminants, with its type Antelope (q. v.).

ăn-tĩ-lõ-pĩ'-nă, s. pl. [ANTELOPE.] A sub-family of Bovidae. If the various sub-genera of the old genus Antelope be raised to the rank of independent genera, then it becomes needful to point out their affinity for each other by grouping them into a sub-family, naturally designated Antelopinae. [ANTELOPE, GAZELLE, &c.]

ăn-tĩ-lõ-pĩne, a. [From *antilope* (q. v.).] Pertaining to an antelope.

"We have here another instance of wool on the skin of an antilopine species."—*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. iv., p. 197.

***ăn-tĩ-lõ-quĩst, s.** [Gr. *anti*=against, and Lat. *loquor*=to speak.] A person who speaks against or contradicts any person or statement. (*Bailey*.)

***ăn-tĩ-lõ-quỹ, s.** [Gr. *anti*=(1) against, (2) over against; and Lat. *loquor*=to speak.]

1. Contradiction. *Spec.*, contradiction between two passages in the same author; an antilogy (q. v.). (*Cockeram*.)

*2. A preface or introduction.

***ăn-tĩ-lỹs'-sẽs, s.** [Gr. *anti*=against, and *lussa*=rage, fury, as of warriors; of rabid dogs, &c.] Any medicine alleged to be of use in cases of madness in dogs or hydrophobia in men.

ăn-tĩ-mă-căş'-sar, s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *macassar*=oil (q. v.).] An ornamental covering thrown over chairs, sofas, &c., to prevent their being soiled by the hair.

ăn-tĩ-măg'-ic, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *magic*.] Opposed to magic, fitted to remove the delusive effects of so-called magic.

***ăn-tĩ-măg-ist'-rĩ-cal, a.** [Gr. *anti*, and Eng. *magistral*.] Opposed to magistracy.

ăn-tĩ-mă-nĩ-ăc, ăn-tĩ-mă-nĩ-ă-cal, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *maniac*, *maniācal*.] Suitable to be employed in cases of mania.

ăn-tĩ-mask, *ăn-tĩ-masque, s. [Eng. *antic* (q. v.), and *mask*. In Fr. *masque*.] A secondary mask, or masque, designed as a contrast to the principal one; a ridiculous interlude dividing the parts of the more serious one.

"Let anti-masks not be long; they have been commonly of fools, satyrs, baboons, wild men, antics, beasts, spirits, witches, ethiopes, pigmies, turquets, nymphs, rustics, cupids, statues, moving and the like, . . . As for angels, it is not comical enough to put them in anti-masks . . ."—*Bacon: Essays, Civ. and Mor.*, ch. xxxvii.

"On the scene he thrusts out first an anti-masque of bug-bears."—*Milton: Ans. to Eik. Bas.*, xx.

ăn-tĩ-mă-sõn, s. [Eng. *anti*; *mason*.] One actively opposed to Freemasonry.

ăn-tĩ-mă-sõn'-ic, *ăn-tĩ-mă-sõn'-ic-ăl, a. [From Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *masonic*.] Opposed to Freemasonry.

ăn-tĩ-mă-sõn-rỹ, s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *masonry*.] In active opposition to Freemasonry. In New York State, in 1826, a man called Morgan was carried off and not again seen. As he was believed to be writing a book disclosing the secrets of Freemasons, they were suspected of his abduction, and anti-masonry, for some years afterward, was the badge of a party polling many votes at elections.

***ăn-tĩ-masque, s.** [ANTI-MASK.]

ăn-tĩ-măt-rĩ-mõ'-nĩ-ăl, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *matrimonial*.] Against matrimony.

ăn-tĩ-măt-rĩ-mõ'-nĩ-ăl-ist, s. [Eng. *antimatrimonial*; *-ist*.] A person opposed to matrimony.

ăn-tĩ-měl-an-chõĩ'-ic, s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *melancholia*=(1) a depraved state of the bile, in which it grows very dark; (2) melancholy madness.] A potion given in cases of melancholy madness.

ăn-tĩ-mě-tăb'-ô-lẽ, s. [Lat. from Gr. *antimetabolē*=an interchange, a transformation, a revolution; from Gr. *anti*=against, and *metabolē*=a change; *metaballō*=to throw in a different position, to turn quickly; *meta*, in comp., implying change, and *ballō*=to throw.]

Rhet.: The shifting or transferring of two things over against each other. It occurs twice in the following sentence: "Allowing the performance of an honorable action to be attended with labor, the labor is soon over, but the honor is immortal; whereas should even pleasure wait on the commission of what is dishonorable, the pleasure is soon over, but the dishonor is eternal." (*Rees*.)

ăn-tĩ-mě-tăth'-ês-is, s. [In Ger. *antimetathese*. From Gr. *antimetathesis*=a counter change: *anti*=against, and *metathesis*=transposition, change; *metatithēmi*=(1) to place among, (2) to place differently, to alter; *meta*, implying change, and *tithēmi*=to put, to place.]

Rhet.: The inversion of the parts or members of an antithesis, as "Compare this peace with that war."

ăn-tĩm'-êt-êr, s. [In Ger. *antimeter*; Gr. *antimetreo*=to measure out in turn, to recompense; or *anti*=opposite to, and *metron*=a measure.] An optical instrument for measuring angles with greater accuracy than can be done by the quadrant or sextant. (*Rees*.)

ăn-tĩ-mět'-rĩ-cal, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *metrical*.] Opposed to or in contrariety to what is metrical.

ăn-tĩ-mĩn-ĩs-těr'-ĩ-ăl, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *ministerial*. In Ger. *antiministerielle*.] Opposed to the ministry, for the time being, in political power.

"If I say anything anti-ministerial, you will tell me you know the reason."—*Gray's Letters*.

ăn-tĩ-mĩn-ĩs-těr'-ĩ-ăl-ist, s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *ministerial*.] One opposed to the ministry.

ăn-tĩ-mõn-ar'-chĩc, *ăn-tĩ-mõn-ar'-ch-ick, ăn-tĩ-mõn-ar'-ch-ic-ăl, *ăn-tĩ-mõn-ar'-ch-ĩ-ăl, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *monarchic*, *monarchical*; *monarchy*; suff. *-al*. In Fr. *antimonarchique*.] Opposed to monarchical government.

ăn-tĩ-mõn-ar'-ch-ic-ăl-nẽss, s. [Eng. *anti-monarch*.] The quality of being opposed to monarchy. (*Johnson*.)

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pĩne, pĩt, sĩre, sĩr, marĩne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

ăn-tĩ-mõn'-arch-ist, s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *monarchist*.] One opposed to monarchy.

"Dennis Bond, a great Oliverian and *anti-monarchist*, died on that day; . . ."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 115.

ăn-tĩm'-õn-âte, s. [Eng. *antimon(y)*; *-ate*.] A salt of antimonious acid. [ANTIMONIATE.]

Min.: Dana has as the third division of his "Ternary Oxygen Compounds," "Phosphates, Arsenates, Antimonates, Nitrates," the first subdivision of which is headed "Phosphates, Arsenates, Antimonates, . . ." For its sections see PHOSPHATES.

antimonate of lead, s. A mineral, called also BINDHEIMITE (q. v.).

ăn-tĩm'-õn-ët-tëd, a. [ANTIMONIURETTED.]

ăn-tĩ-mõ-nĩ-âl, a. & s. [In Fr., Sp., & Port. *antimonial*; Ital. *antimoniale*.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to antimony; made of antimony, consisting of antimony; containing more or less of antimony.

"Though *antimonial* cups prepar'd with art,
Their force to wine through ages should impart;
This dissipation, this profuse expense,
Nor shrinks their size, nor wastes their stores
immense." *Blackmore*.

"They were got out of the reach of *antimonial* fumes."—*Grew*.

B. As substantive: A medicine in which antimony is a leading ingredient.

antimonial arsenic, s. A mineral containing above ninety per cent. of arsenic; the other element in its composition being antimony. It is found in radiated reniform masses in California.

antimonial copper, s. A mineral, called also Chalcostilbite (q. v.).

antimonial copper glance, s. A mineral, called also Bournonite (q. v.).

antimonial nickel, s. A mineral, called also Breithauptite (q. v.).

***antimonial ochre**, s. An obsolete name for two minerals, Cervantite and Stibiconite (q. v.).

antimonial powder, s.

Pharm.: A medicine consisting of oxide of antimony one ounce, and phosphate of lime two ounces. It is used as a substitute for James' powder.

antimonial silver, s. A mineral, called also Dyscrasite (q. v.).

antimonial silver blende, s. A mineral, called also Pyrrargyrite (q. v.).

antimonial wine, s.

Pharm.: A wine consisting of forty grains of tartarated antimony (tartar emetic) dissolved in twenty ounces of sherry wine. Cups used to be made of antimony, and the liquid became medicinal.

ăn-tĩ-mõ-nĩ-ate, s. [Eng. *antimony*; *-ate*.] *Chem.*: A salt of antimonious acid. [ANTIMONATE.]

ăn-tĩ-mõ-nĩ-â-tëd, a. [Eng. *antimony*; suff. *-ated*.] Tinctured naturally or prepared artificially with antimony.

Antimoniated galena: A variety of galena occurring in the Dufton mines in the north of England.

ăn-tĩ-mõn'-ic, a. [Eng. *antimony*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to antimony or containing antimony.

Antimonic chloride, or *antimony pentachloride*, SbCl₅, is obtained as a colorless volatile fuming liquid by passing excess of chlorine over the metal or the trichloride. On distillation it decomposes into SbCl₃ and Cl₂.

Antimonic tetroxide, or *antimonoso-antimonic oxide*, Sb₂O₄ or Sb₂O₃.Sb₂O₅, obtained by heating the metal or trioxide. It is a yellow infusible non-volatile powder, insoluble in acids, but dissolves in alkalis.

Antimonic oxide, Sb₂O₅. Obtained by the action of HNO₃ on the metal. It is a yellow insoluble powder, which by heat is converted into the tetroxide. Its hydrate forms salts called *antimoniates*; those formed from the hydrates of the trioxide are called *antimonites*. By adding water to antimonic chloride, Sb₂Cl₅, a hydrate is precipitated called *metantimonic acid*, H₄Sb₂O₇. The acid *sodium metantimoniate*, Na₂H₂Sb₂O₇·6H₂O, is insoluble in water.

ăn-tĩ-mõn'-ide, s. [Eng. *antimony*; suff. *-ide*.] [ANTIMONIURETTED.]

ăn-tĩ-mõn'-if-êr-ouš, a. [Mediæv. Lat. *antimonium*, and Class. Lat. *fero*=to bear.] Bearing antimony.

Antimoniferous galena. [ANTIMONIATED GALENA.]

ăn-tĩ-mõ-nĩ-ouš, a. Containing as one of its ingredients antimony.

Antimonious chloride, or *antimony trichloride*, SbCl₃, called also *butter of antimony*. By dissolv-

ing the metal or the sulphide in strong HCl, and distilling the liquid, SbCl₃ volatilizes and forms a white crystalline mass.

Antimonious oxide, or *antimony trioxide*, Sb₂O₃. Obtained by decomposing SbCl₃ with an alkaline carbonate. It is a colorless powder, crystallizing in octohedra; it becomes yellow when heated, melts at red heat, and volatilizes in a close vessel, but absorbs oxygen from the air, and becomes Sb₂O₄. Antimonious oxide dissolves in cream of tartar, forming tartar emetic, or potassium antimony tartarate, 2(C₄H₄K(SbO)₆)·H₂O.

Antimonious sulphide, Sb₂S₃, occurs native as a lead-gray, shining, crystalline, brittle mineral; sp. gr. 4.6; easily fusible, and a good conductor of electricity. It is used in horse medicine and in Bengal lights. When precipitated by H₂S it is an orange-red powder, which is soluble in ammonium sulphide. *Kermes mineral* is a mixture of Sb₂S₃ and Sb₂O₃. *Sulph-antimonites* are compounds of Sb₂S₃ with basic sulphides.

Antimony pentasulphide, or *antimonic sulphide*, Sb₂S₅, is a yellow-red powder obtained by decomposing sodium sulphantimoniate, Na₃SbS₄, a crystalline substance.

ăn-tĩ-mõn'-ite, s. [Eng. *antimony*, and suff. *-ite* (q. v.). In Ger. *antimonit*.] A mineral, the same as STIBNITE (q. v.).

ăn-tĩ-mõ-nĩ-ũm, s. [Latin, but not classical.] Antimony.

ăn-tĩ-mõ-nĩ-ur-ët-tëd, **ăn-tĩ-mõn-ët-tëd**, a. [Eng. *antimony*; suff. *-uretted*, *-ettèd* (q. v.).] Mingled with antimony fumes. (Applied to gaseous antimony in combination with another gas.)

Antimoniuretted hydrogen, or *antimonious hydride*, or *stibine*, SbH₃. Obtained by the action of HCl on zinc, in the presence of an antimony salt. It is a colorless gas, burning with a white flame, liberating Sb₂O₃. At red heat it deposits metallic antimony; passed through a solution of AgNO₃, it deposits a black precipitate of SbAg₃.

ăn-tĩ-mõn-õ-phỹl'-lite, s. [Ger. *antimon*; Gr. *phyllon*=leaf, and suff. *-ite*.] A mineral occurring in thin angular six-sided prisms. Its precise locality is unknown. It was originally named by Breithaupt. Dana considers that it is probably the same as VALENTINITE (q. v.).

ăn-tĩ-mõn'-ỹ, s. [In Ger. *antimon*, *antimonium*; Sw. & Mediæv. Lat. *antimonium*; Fr. *antimoine*, from *anti*=against, and *moine*=monk; Sp., Port. & Ital. *antimonio*. The name is said to have arisen from the fact or allegation that the celebrated alchemist Basil Valentine, who was a German monk, having observed that hogs fattened on antimony, administered some of it to render a similar service to his fellow-monks, but found the well-meant prescription attended by fatal results. The narrative has a somewhat mythic air. Hence Morin derives it from Gr. *anti*=against, and *monos*=alone, because it is not found alone; an improbable etymology. In Class Lat. *stibium* or *stimmi*, Gr. *stimmi*, is =antimony, or rather sesquisulphuret of antimony.]

I. Chemistry: Antimony is a triad metallic element, but in some less stable compounds it appears to be pentad. Symbol, Sb.; atomic weight, 122; sp. gr., 6.8; melting-point, 450°. It can be distilled, but takes fire when strongly heated in the air, forming Sb₂O₃. Antimony is a bright bluish-white, brittle, easily pulverized metal, which occurs as Sb₂S₃, and as *cervantite*, Sb₂O₄; also as *valentinite* and *senarmontite*, Sb₂O₃. The metal is obtained by heating the sulphide with half its weight of metallic iron, or with potassium carbonate. It is oxidized by nitric acid, forming Sb₂O₅. Type metal is an alloy of lead with twenty per cent. of antimony. Finely powdered antimony takes fire when thrown into chlorine gas. It forms three oxides: (1) Antimony Trioxide, or Antimonious Oxide; (2) Antimonic Tetroxide, or Antimonoso-antimonic Oxide; and (3) Antimonic Oxide. (See these words.) Antimony also forms bases with alcohol radicals, as *Trimethylstibine*, Sb(CH₃)₃. Salts of antimony are used in medicine; in large doses they are poisonous. Antimony is detected by the properties of its sulphide, chloride, and of SbH₃. It is precipitated by metallic zinc and iron from its solutions as a black powder. Copper is covered by a metallic film. Antimony salts, when fused on charcoal with Na₂CO₃, give a white incrustation and a brittle metallic bead, converted by nitric acid into a white oxide soluble in a boiling solution of cream of tartar. Antimony is precipitated by hydric sulphide, H₂S (see ANALYSIS), as an orange-red powder, sulphide of antimony, Sb₂S₃, which is soluble in sulphide of ammonium, again precipitated by hydrochloric acid. With potash the solution of trichloride of antimony gives a white precipitate of the trioxide, soluble in large excess. Ammonia gives the same precipitate, which is insoluble in large excess; but if tartaric acid is present these precipitates dissolve easily. A liquid containing antimony salts, treated by zinc and dilute sulphuric acid, yields antimoniuretted hydrogen, SbH₃, which

burns with a bluish tinge. A deposit of antimony takes place on a cold porcelain plate held in the flame. This metallic film may be destroyed from arsenic by dissolving it in *aqua regia*, and the solution treated with H₂S, which gives the characteristic orange sulphide. Or moisten the metallic film with nitric acid, evaporate the acid without boiling, a white deposit of trioxide of antimony remains, which gives a black spot with ammonio-nitrate of silver. A film of arsenic treated in the same way gives either a yellow precipitate of arsenite or a red-brown precipitate of arseniate of silver.

II. Mineralogy: Antimony occurs native, occasionally alloyed with a minute portion of silver, iron, or arsenic. Its crystals are rhombohedral; hardness, 3-3.5; sp. gr., 6.62 to 6.72; its luster is metallic; its color and streaks tin white. It is very brittle. It occurs in Sweden, Germany, Austria, France, Borneo, Chili, Mexico, Canada, and New Brunswick.

Arsenical antimony: A mineral, called also Allemontite (q. v.).

Butter of antimony: A name formerly given to the *trichloride*, or *antimonious chloride*, the formula of which is SbCl₃. It is a white highly crystalline mass, very deliquescent. It is used as a caustic for foot-rot in sheep.

Female antimony. [MALE ANTIMONY.]

Glass of antimony: An impure oxide of antimony fused.

Gray antimony: A mineral, called also Stibnite (q. v.).

Male antimony: A trivial name sometimes given to a specimen of antimony ore in which veins of a red or golden color occur, while one in which they are wanting is denominated Female Antimony.

Native antimony: A mineral more usually called simply Antimony (q. v.).

Oxide of antimony, *oxyd of antimony*. [ANTIMONY OXIDE.]

Plumose ore of antimony, *plumose antimonial ore*: (1) A mineral, called also Jamesonite. [FEATHER ORE.] (2) Stibnite (q. v.).

Red antimony: A mineral, called also Kermesite (q. v.).

Saffron of antimony: A compound of oxide and sulphide of antimony. Its formula is SbO₃.2SbS₃. It occurs also as a mineral, and is then called *red antimony ore*.

Sulphid of antimony, *sulphuret of antimony*: A mineral, called also Stibnite (q. v.).

White antimony: A mineral, called also Valentinite (q. v.).

III. Pharmacy:

Black antimony consists of native sulphide of antimony fused and afterward powdered. It is not itself used as a drug, but is employed in preparing tartar emetic, sulphurated antimony, and terchloride of antimony. It is given to horses as an alterative powder: two parts of sulphur, one of saltpeter, and one of black antimony. It is used in the preparation of Bengal signal lights: six parts of saltpeter, two of sulphur, and one of black antimony.

Chloride of antimony: SbCl₃. A solution of it is used as a caustic and escharotic; it is never given internally.

Sulphurated antimony consists of a sulphide of antimony with a small admixture of oxide of antimony. It enters into the composition of compound calomel pills.

Tartarated antimony. [TARTAR EMETIC.]

antimony blende, **antimony bloom**, s. A mineral. The same as VALENTINITE (q. v.).

antimony glance, s. A mineral, called also Stibnite (q. v.).

antimony ochre, s. A mineral, in part Cervantite and in part Volgerite. [See these words.]

antimony oxide, **oxide of antimony**, **oxyd of antimony**, s. A mineral, made by Dana the same as Valentinite, and by others synonymous with White Antimony, Senarmontite, Valentinite, Cervantite, and Kermesite (q. v.).

antimony sulphide, s. A mineral, also called Stibnite (q. v.).

ăn-tĩ-mõr'-âl-ĩsm, s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *moralism*.] Opposition to morals.

ăn-tĩ-mõr'-âl-ist, s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *moralist*.] An opposer of moralists or of morality, or one alleged to be so.

ăn-tĩ-mũ'-šic-âl, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *musical*.] Opposed to music, through inability to appreciate it, from want of ear, of early training, or both. (*American Review*.)

ăn-tĩ-nă'-tion-âl, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *national*.] Unpatriotic.

ăn-tĩ-něph-rit'-ic, a. & s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *nephros*=a kidney.]

A. As adjective: Deemed of use against diseases of the kidneys.

bólł, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exíst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

B. As substantive: A medicine given in diseases of the kidneys.

***ăn-tîn'-ôm-a-ç-ỹ, s.** [Gr. *anti*=instead of, and *onoma*=name.]

Gram.: A figure in which an appellative is used for a proper name.

ĂN-tĩ-nō'-mĩ-àn, a. & s. [In Ger. *Antinomier*; Gr. *anti*=against, and *nomos*= . . . law, from *nemō*=to deal out, to distribute.]

A. As adjective: Opposed to the law. Pertaining to the Antinomian sect or to their doctrine. (See the substantive.)

"It is a mad conceit of our *Antinomian* heretics, that God sees no sin in His elect; whereas He notes and takes, more tenderly, their offenses than any other."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 233.

B. As substantive. [In Ger. *Antinomier*; a term first introduced by Luther.]

1. *Gen.*: One who holds tenets opposed to the authority of the moral law or ten commandments revealed in Scripture. From the apostolic times downward individuals misunderstanding the doctrine of justification by faith "without the deeds of the law" (Rom. iii. 21, 28), have tended to Antinomianism (Rom. vi. 15).

"That doctrine that holds that the covenant of grace is not established upon conditions, and that nothing of performance is required on man's part to give him an interest in it, but only to believe that he is justified; this certainly subverts all the motives of a good life. But this is the doctrine of the *Antinomians*."—*South: Sermons*, vii. 195.

2. *Spec. (pl.)*: A sect which originated with John Agricola, a companion of Luther, about the year 1538. He is said to have held that as the church is not now under the law, but under the gospel, the ten commandments should not be taught to the people. Enemies said that he or his followers considered that a believer might sin at his pleasure, but this is believed to have been a calumny. (*Mosheim*.)

ĂN-tĩ-nō'-mĩ-àn-ĩsm, s. [Eng. *antinomian*, and suff. *-ism*.] The system of doctrine held by the Antinomians.

"*Antinomianism* began in one minister of this diocese [Norwich], and how much it is spread, I had rather lament than speak."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 189.

ĂN-tĩn'-ôm-ĩst, s. [Eng. *antinom(y)*; *-ist*.] An Antinomian.

"Great offenders this way are the libertines and *Antinomists*, who quite cancel the whole law of God, under the pretense of Christian liberty."—*Bp. Sanderson: Sermons*, p. 310.

ăn-tĩn'-ôm-ỹ, s. [In Fr. *antinomie*; Sp. & Port. *antinomia*; Gr. *antinomia*=an ambiguity in the law: *anti*=against, and *nomos*=law.]

I. Law:

1. *Gen.*: A contradiction between two laws of any kind, or two portions of the same law.

"*Antinomies* are almost unavoidable in such variety of opinions and answers."—*Baker*.

2. *Spec.*: A contradiction between the Code and Pandects of Justinian.

" . . . and the *antinomies* or contradictions of the Code and Pandects, still exercise the patience and subtlety of modern civilians."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xliv.

"The *antinomies* or opposite laws of the Code and Pandects are sometimes the cause, and often the excuse, of the glorious uncertainty of the civil law."—*Ibid.*, Note.

II. Phil.: In the Critical Philosophy of Kant, the self-contradiction into which, as he believes, reason falls when it attempts to conceive the complex external phenomena of nature as a cosmos or world.

ĂN-tĩn'-ô-ũs, s. [Lat. *Antinous*; Gr. *Antinoos*. (See Def. I.)]

I. Classical Mythology & History:

1. One of the suitors of Penelope, Ulysses' queen.

2. A beautiful Bithynian youth, a favorite of the Emperor Adrian. He was drowned in the Nile.

II. Astronomy. An old constellation called after the second of these notabilities. It was one of the forty-eight recognized by the ancients, and is the only one of all that number which has been degraded from its pristine rank. It is now included under the Northern constellation Aquila.

ĂN-tĩ-ô'-chĩ-àn (1), a. [From *Antiochia*, now Antakia, a celebrated city on the Orontes, in Syria, built by Antiochus or Seleucus.] Pertaining to Antioch, in Syria, or any other city of the same name. (Anciently there were several.)

Chronol.: The *Antiochian epoch* was the date of the bestowal of liberty on the city of Antioch, just after the battle of Pharsalia. The Syrians dated it from 1st of October, B. C. 48; the Greeks from September, B. C. 49.

ĂN-tĩ-ô'-chĩ-àn (2), a. [From the philosopher Antiochus. See def.] Pertaining to Antiochus. The *Antiochian Sect or Academy*, sometimes called

the *fifth Academy*, was a sect or academy founded by Antiochus, a philosopher, who was contemporary with Cicero. Though nominally an Academic, Antiochus was really a Stoic in his views.

ăn-tĩ-ô'-dōnt-ăl'-gĩc, a. [Gr. *anti*=against; *odontalgia*=the toothache; *odous*, genit. *odontos*=a tooth, and *algos*=pain.] Deemed of use against the toothache. (*Castle: Lexic. Pharm.*)

ĂN-tĩ-ô'-pê, s. [Lat. and Gr.]

1. *Class. Mythology*: The wife of Lycus, king of Thebes. Her history was wild and romantic.

2. *Astronomy*: An asteroid, the ninetyeth found. It was discovered by Luther on the 1st of October, 1866.

ăn-tĩ-pæ-dō-băp'-tĩst, s. [(1) Gr. *anti*=against, and (2) Eng. *Pædobaptist*, from Gr. *pais*, genit. *paidos*=a child, and *baptizō*=to baptize.] Opposed to pædobaptists or their procedure in baptism.

ăn-tĩ-pă'-păl, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *papal*, from Lat. *papa*=(1) a father; (2) (in ecclesiastical writers), a bishop, or specially, the pope.] Opposed to the Pope or the doctrines of the Romish church.

" . . . to turn the current, and conciliate the *antipapal* party . . ."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi., vol. iv., p. 331.

ĂN-tĩ-pă'-pĩsm, s. [In Ger. *antipapismus*. From Gr. *anti*=against, and Lat. *papa*=a father, . . . the pope.] Opposition to the Pope.

ăn-tĩ-pă'-pĩs'-tĩc, ăn-tĩ-pă'-pĩs'-tĩc-ăl, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *papist*, *papistical*. In Ger. *antipapistisch*.] Opposed to the Papists or to papistical doctrine or procedure.

"It is pleasant to see how the most *antipapistical* poets are inclined to canonize their friends."—*Jortin: On Milt. Lycidas*.

ăn-tĩ-pă'-ăl-lēl, s. & a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *parallel*. In Ger. *antiparallel*.]

A. As substantive:

In Geometry (plural):

(a) Lines making equal angles with two other lines, but in the reverse order. If A B and A C be two lines, and F C and F E two others intersecting them in such a manner that the angle D B F is=D E A, and the angle C=A D E or B D F, then B C and D E are antiparallels to A B and A C, and *vice versa*. In this case A B : A C :: A E : A D :: D B : E C, and F E : F C :: F B : B F :: D E : B C.

(b) Leibnitz called any two lines antiparallel which cut two parallels so that the external angle and the internal one are together=a right angle.

B. As adjective: Acting not in the same manner, but quite in the opposite direction; running in a contrary direction.

"The only way for us, the successors of these ignorant Gentiles, to repair those ruins, to renew the image of God in ourselves, which their idolatrous ignorance defaced, must be to take the opposite course, and to provide our remedy *antiparallel* to their disease."—*Hammond: Serm.*, p. 646.

ăn-tĩ-pă'-ă-lyt'-ĩc, a. & s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *paralytic*; Gr. *paralytikos*=affected with paralysis (the palsy).] [PARALYSIS.]

A. As adjective: Deemed of use against the palsy.

B. As substantive: A medicine given against the palsy.

ăn-tĩ-pă'-ă-lyt'-ĩc-ăl, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *paralytical*.] The same as ANTIPARALYTIC, *adj.* (q. v.).

ĂN-tĩ-pă'-ă-s'-tă-sĩs, s. [Gr. *anti*=opposite, and *parastasis*=a putting aside or away; *paristēmi*=to place by or beside.]

Rhet.: The admission of one part of an opponent's argument coupled with a denial of the rest.

ăn-tĩ-pă-thêt'-ĩc, *ăn-tĩ-pă-thêt'-ĩck, ăn-tĩ-pă-thêt'-ĩc-ăl, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *pathetic*.] Having an antipathy or contrariety to. (It is opposed to *sympathetic*.)

"[Being] ty'd upon the sledge, a papist and a protestant in front, two and two together, being two very desperate and *antipathetic* companions, was a very ridiculous scene of cruelty."—*Icon Libell.*, p. 110.

"The circumstances of moral, religious, sympathetic, and *antipathetic* sensibility, when closely considered, will appear to be included in some sort under that of bent of inclination."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works*, vol. i., p. 24.

"The soil is fat and luxurious, and *antipathetical* to all venomous creatures."—*Howell: Vocal Forest*.

ăn-tĩ-pă-thêt'-ĩc-ăl-nēss, s. [Eng. *antipathetical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of having a contrariety or antipathy to. (*Johnson*.)

ăn-tĩ-păth'-ĩc, a. [In Fr. *antipathique*; Sp. & Ital. *antipatico*; Port. *antipathico*; Gr. *antipathēs*=(1) in return for suffering, (2) of opposite feelings or properties.]

1. *Gen.*: Having opposite feelings.

2. *Med.*: The same as ALLOPATHIC (q. v.).

ĂN-tĩp'-ă-thĩse, v. i. [Eng. *antipath(y)*; *-ise*.] To be opposed to. (Usually followed by *against*.) (*Adams: Works*, iii. 157.)

ĂN-tĩp'-ă-thĩte, s. [Eng. *antipathy*; *-ite*.] One who has an aversion to anything.

"An *antipathite* to virtue."—*Feltham: Resolve*, 56. (*Richardson*.)

ĂN-tĩp'-ă-thoũs, a. [Eng. *antipath(y)*; *-ous*.] Having an aversion to; in contrariety to.

"As if she saw something *antipathous*

Unto her virtuous life."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

ĂN-tĩp'-ă-thỹ, s. [In Dan. *antipathi*; Dut., Ger. & Fr. *antipathie*; Sp. & Ital. *antipatia*; Port. & Lat. *antipathia*, from Gr. *antipatheia*=an opposite feeling, aversion; *antipatheō*=to have an aversion; *anti*=against, and *pathein*, 2 aor. inf. of *paschō*=to suffer; also *pathos*=suffering, feeling.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Of beings susceptible of emotion*: The state of feeling exactly the contrary to what another feels; the opposite of sympathy. Antipathy may be strong or weak; it may be founded on contrariety of nature, and therefore be permanent; or it may arise from something local, conventional, or temporary, in which case it may pass away. The natural result of this pronounced contrariety of feeling is a drawing back from, an aversion to, a hatred of. Though really a distinct meaning from the former, the two are so closely connected that they are scarcely ever dis severed. Antipathy is used—

(a) Of man to man.

"*Antipathy*; ill will, viz., toward this or that particular individual."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works*, vol. i., p. 218.

"*Antipathy* or resentment requires always to be regulated, to prevent its doing mischief."—*Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 11.

"The personal and perpetual *antipathy* he had for that family . . ."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. viii.

(b) Of man to any of the inferior animals, or of them to him, or to each other.

"*Antipathies* are none. No foe to man
Lurks in the serpent now: the mother sees,
And smiles to see, her infant's playful hand
Stretch'd forth to dally with the crested worm,
To stroke his azure neck, or to receive
The lambent homage of his arrowy tongue."

Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

(c) Of man to an inanimate thing, or to what is abstract in place of concrete.

"A man may cry out against sin, of policy; but he cannot abhor it but by virtue of a godly *antipathy* against it."—*Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

¶ Hatred is entertained against persons; antipathy is felt to persons or things; and repugnancy to actions which one is called on to perform.

2. *Of inanimate things, or of abstractions*: Mutual repulsion, as that of oil and water, or certain other chemical substances to each other, or, figuratively, of good and evil.

"All concords and discords of music are, no doubt, sympathies and *antipathies* of sounds."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iii., § 278.

"Another ill accident is, if the seed happen to have touched oil, or anything that is fat, for those substances have an *antipathy* with nourishment of water."—*Ibid.*, Cent. vii., § 669.

"Ask you what provocation I have had?

The strong *antipathy* of good to bad.

When truth or virtue an affront endures,

Th' affront is mine, my friend, and should be yours."

Pope: Epilogue to Satires.

¶ Formerly *antipathy* might be followed by *with*; now *to*, *against*, or *for* is used. (See the examples already given.)

B. Technically:

1. *Med.*: Internal horror and distress on the perception of particular objects, with great restlessness or with fainting. (*Copland: Dict. Pract. Med.*, 1858.)

2. *Painting*: Contrast degradation of colors. The mixing of incongruous colors, such as purple with yellow, or green with red, the result being that the brilliancy of the respective colors is destroyed.

ĂN-tĩ-pă-trĩ-ôt'-ĩc, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *patriotic*.] Opposed to patriotic conduct.

ăn-tĩ-pă-trĩ-ô-tĩsm, s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *patriotism*.] Unpatriotic conduct. (*Carlyle*.)

ăn-tĩ-pê-dō-băp'-tĩst, s. [ANTIPÆDOBAPTIST.]

ăn-tĩ-pêr-ĩ-ôđ'-ĩc, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *periodic*.]

A. As adjective: Designed to counteract periodic fevers.

" . . . the *antiperiodic* remedies, such as quinine or arsenical solution."—*Dr. Joseph Browne: Cycl. Pract. Med.*, vol. ii., p. 224.

B. As substantive: A medicine designed to cure diseases, like intermittent fever, which return at periodic times. They consist (a) of various remedies

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or. wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

derived from the cinchona tree, viz., "bark," the salts of quinine, quinidine, cinchonine, and cinchonidine; (b) of arsenical solution; (c) of the sulphate of zinc; and (d) of various bitters and combinations of them, with aromatics. Garrod combines "antiperiodics" with "nervine tonics," and places them as the second order of his Class II., Sub-class 3.

"... and if the antiperiodic be employed in this cure."—Dr. Joseph Browne: *Cycl. Pract. Med.*, vol. ii., p. 227.

ăn-tĩ-pěr-i-stāl'-sīs, s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *peristaltikos*=claspings and compressing; *peristellō*=to dress, to clothe: *peri*=around, and *stellō*=to set, to send.] Resistance to the peristaltic motion of the bowels. [PERISTALTIC.]

"But Dr. Brunton has very ably shown that there is no antiperistalsis of the bowels under these circumstances."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 237.

ăn-tĩ-pěr-i-stāl'-tĩc, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *peristaltic*. In Fr. *peristaltique*; Port. *antiperistaltico*.] Opposed to peristaltic (q. v.), or pertaining to antiperistalsis. [PERISTALTIC.]

"... an inverted direction of the action of the muscular tissue of the intestines (*antiperistaltic* action)."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 237.

ăn-tĩ-pěr-is-ta-sīs, s. [In Ger. *antiperistase*; Sp. *antiperistasis*; Gr. *antiperistasis*: *anti*=against, and *peristasis*=a standing round, . . . circumstance; *peristēmī*=to stand round; *peri*=round about, and *histēmī*=to make to stand.] A term used by Aristotle and others to signify the heightening of any quality by the reaction produced in it by the action of its opposite. Thus in warm countries the influence of even hot air blowing on water in porous vessels is to cool the water. So also an unjust attack on one's character will often raise instead of impairing it.

¶ Bacon uses the Greek accusative.

"... which is that they term cold or hot per antiperistasin, that is, environing by contraries."—Bacon: *Works* (ed. 1765), vol. i.; *Colors of Good and Evil*, ch. vii., p. 441.

ăn-tĩ-pěr-i-stāt'-ic, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *peristatic*. Pertaining to antiperistasis. (Ash.)

ăn-tĩ-pēs-tĩ-lēn'-tial, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *pestilential*. In Fr. *antipestilentiel*; Sp. *antipestilencial*.] Counteracting pestilential influences; checking contagion and infection.

"Perfumes correct the air before it is attracted by the lungs; or, rather, antipestilential unguents, to anoint the nostrils with."—Harvey on the Plague.

ăn-tĩ-phǎr-i-sā'-ic, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *pharisaic*.] Against the Pharisees, their tenets or procedure.

"... the antipharisaic discourse, Matt. xxiii."—Strauss: *Life of Jesus* (transl. 1846), § 117.

ăn-tĩ-phar'-mĩc, a. Counteractive of poison; antidotal.

ăn-tĩ-phĩl-ō-sōph'-ĩ-cal, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *philosophical*. In Fr. *antiphilosophique*.] Opposed to philosophy.

ăn-tĩ-phĩl-ō-gĩs'-tĩ-an, s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *phlogizō*=to set on fire, to burn; *phlox*=a flame.] One opposed to the old doctrine of Phlogiston (q. v.).

ăn-tĩ-phĩl-ō-gĩs'-tĩc, ***ăn-tĩ-phĩl-ō-gĩs'-tĩck**, a. & s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *phlogistic*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Med.: Tending to counteract burning heat; antifebrile.

"I soon discovered . . . under what circumstances recourse was to be had to the lancet, and the antiphlogistic regimen."—Sir W. Fordyce, on the Muriatic Acid, p. 8.

"... and the antiphlogistic remedies alone persevered in."—Dr. Joseph Browne: *Cycl. of Pract. Med.*, vol. ii., p. 227.

2. Chem.: Opposed to the old doctrine of phlogiston. [PHLOGISTON.]

B. As substantive: A medicine designed to counteract phlogistic tendencies.

"It is both nunctuous and penetrating, a powerful antiphlogistic, and preservative against corruption and infection."—Bp. Berkeley: *Stris*, 59.

ăn-tĩ-phōn, s. [ANTIPHONY.]

ăn-tĩph'-ōn-al, a. & s. [Eng. *antiphon*; -al.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to antiphony. [ANTIPHONY (2).]

"Antiphonal singing was first brought into the Church of Milan in imitation of the custom of the Eastern churches."—Bingham: *Christian Antiquities* (ed. 1855), vol. v., p. 13.

"He [Calvin] thought that novelty was sure to succeed, that the practice of antiphonal chanting was superstitious," &c.—Warton: *Hist. Eng. Poet.*, iii. 164.

B. As substantive: The same as ANTIPHONARY (q. v.).

"... to bring and deliver unto you all antiphonals, missals, grayles, processions," &c.—Burnet: *Hist. Reformed Records*, pt. ii., bk. i., 47.

ăn-tĩph'-ōn-ār-ỹ, ***ăn-tĩph'-ōn-ēre**, ***ăn-tĩph'-ōn-ēr**, **ăn-tĩph'-ōn-ār** (Eng.), **ăn-tĩ-phōn-ār'-ĩ-ũm** (Mediæv. Lat.), s. [In Fr. *antiphonaire*, *antiphonier*; from Gr. *antiphōnos*=(1) an accord in the octave; (2) an antiphon, an anthem.] A service-book compiled by Pope Gregory the Great. It comprised all the invitatories, responsories, collects, and whatever else was sung or said in the choir except the lessons. From the responses contained in it, it was sometimes called *responsorium*. Similar compilations, or books of anthems, also received the name of antiphonaries. [ANTHEM.]

"He O alma redemptoris herde syngne,
As children lerned her antiphonere."

Chaucer: C. T., 14,930.

ăn-tĩ-phō-nēt'-ic, a. [Gr. *anti*=opposite, and Eng. *phonetic* (q. v.).] Answering to, rhyming. (Barham: *Ingoldsby Legends*; *Cynotaph*.)

ăn-tĩ-phōn'-ic, **ăn-tĩ-phōn'-ic-al**, a. [Eng. *antiphon*; -ic; -ical. In Gr. *antiphōnos*.] Pertaining to antiphony.

"... they sung in an antiphonical way."—Wheatley on the Common Prayer, p. 161.

ăn-tĩph'-ōn-ỹ, **ăn-tĩ-phōn**, ***ăn-tĩ-phō-na**, s. [In Ger. *antiphonie*; Ital. *antifona*; Gr. *antiphōnēō*=to sound in answer: *anti*=against, and *phōnēō*=to sound; *phōnē*=a sound.]

1. Opposition or contrariety of sound.

"True it is that the harmony of music, whether it be in song or instrument, hath symphony by antiphony (that is to say), the accord ariseth from discord and of contrary notes is composed a sweet tune."—Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 186. (Richardson.)

2. The alternate chanting or singing in a cathedral, or similar service by the choir, divided into two parts for the purpose, and usually sitting upon opposite sides. It is sometimes used also when the parts are repeated instead of sung. Antiphony differs from symphony, for in the latter case the whole choir sing the same part. It also differs from responsorium, in which the verse is spoken or sung by only one person instead of many.

"In antiphons thus tune we female complaints."

Old Play, vii. 497. (Nares.)

"These are the pretty responsories, these are the dear antiphonies, that so bewitched of late our prelates and their chaplains with the goodly echo they made."—Milton: *Areop*.

"Then came the epistle, prayers, antiphonies, and a benediction."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

"... when the antiphonies are chanted, one party singing, with fury and gnashing of teeth."—Le Quincey: *Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., Note, pp. 180-1.

3. The words given out to be sung by alternate choirs.

"... this [alternate psalmody] for its division into two parts, and alternate answers, was commonly called antiphony."—Bingham: *Christian Antiquities* (ed. 1855), vol. v., p. 13.

4. A composition made of several verses taken from different psalms, the expressions of sentiment in which are appropriate to the occasion for which the antiphony is prepared.

ăn-tĩph'-ra-sīs, s. [In Ger. & Fr. *antiphraise*; Sp. *antifrasís*; Port. *antifrase*, *antiphraisís*; Gr. *antiphrazis*, from *antiphrazō*=to express by antithesis or negation: *anti*=against, and *phrazō*=to intimate.]

Rhet. & Gram.: The use of words in a sense contrary to their ordinary one. In Greek the change was of words with an evil sense into those with a good meaning, but in English it may also be an exchange of good for bad.

"You now find no cause to repent that you never dipt your hands in the bloody high courts of justice, so called only by antiphrazis."—South.

ăn-tĩ-phrās'-tĩc, **ăn-tĩ-phrās'-tĩc-al**, a. [Gr. *antiphraastikos*.] Pertaining to antiphrazis.

ăn-tĩ-phrās'-tĩc-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *antiphraastical*; -ly.] In an antiphraastic manner; in the form of speech called antiphrazis.

"The unruliness of whose pen, and the virulency thereof, none hath more felt than myself, as well in his book of Mitigation as in his (*antiphraastically* so called) Sober Reckoning."—Bp. Morton's *Discharge*, p. 206.

ăn-tĩ-phthĩs'-ic, **ăn-tĩ-phthĩs'-ic-al** (ph silent), a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *phthisikos*=consumptive: *phthisis*=consumption; *phthiō*=to decay.] Given against consumption. (*Glossog. Nov.*, 2d ed.)

ăn-tĩ-phỹs'-ic-al, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *physical*; from Gr. *physikos*=natural; *physis*=nature.] Against physics; contrary to natural law.

ăn-tĩ-pleūr-it'-ic, ***ăn-tĩ-pleūr-it'-ick**, s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *pleuritic*.] A medicine given against pleurisy.

ăn-tĩ-pōd-ăg'-ric, a. & s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and *podagricos*=gouty; *podagra*=(1) a trap for the feet, (2) gout (Lat. *podagra*=gout): *pous*, genit. *podos*=a foot, and *agra*=hunting.]

A. As adjective: Deemed of use against the gout.

B. As substantive: A medicine given against the gout; an antarthritic.

ăn-tĩp'-ōd-al, a. & s. [Eng. *antipod(e)*; -al. In Port. *antipodal*.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to the antipodes, or the part of the world which they inhabit.

B. As substantive: One inhabiting the other side of the world from that in which the speaker or writer is. [ANTIPODES.]

"The Americans are antipodals unto the Indians."—Browne.

ăn-tĩ-pōde, **ăn-tĩ-pōde** (sing.); **ăn-tĩp'-ō-dēs**, **ăn-tĩp'-ō-dēs** (plur.), s. [In Sw. & Dan. *antipoder* (pl.); Ger. *antipoden* (pl.); Fr. *antipode* (sing.), *antipodes* (pl.); Sp. & Port. *antipoda* (sing.); Ital. *antipodi* (pl.); Lat. *antipodes* (pl.); Gr. *antipodes*, pl. of *antipous* (a word first introduced by Plato)=with the feet opposite. From *anti*=opposite to, and *pous*=a foot; *podes*=feet.]

¶ Rare in the singular, common in the plural.

I. Lit. (plur.): People who, from their situation on the globe, have their feet opposite to those of the speaker or writer who applies to them the term antipodes. For example, if Greenwich Observatory is in lat. 51° 28' N., and long. 0° E. or W., then the antipodes, if any exist, of the astronomers at Greenwich must be sought in lat. 51° 28' S. and long. 180° E. or W. That point falls in the ocean S. E. of New Zealand, near Antipodes Island. Those who are our antipodes have seasons exactly like those of ours, but reversed in time, their shortest day being our longest, their winter our summer, and *vice versa*.

II. Met.: Something exactly and completely opposed or opposite to another.

ăn-tĩp'-ō-dē'-an, a. & s. [Eng. *antipode(s)*; suff. -an.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the antipodes.

B. As subst.: One who lives at the antipodes.

ăn-tĩp'-ō-dēs, s. pl. [ANTIPODE.]

ăn-tĩ-pōi'-sōn, s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *poison*.] An antidote to poison of some kind or other.

"In venomous natures, something may be amiable: poisons afford antipoisons: nothing is totally or altogether uselessly bad."—Browne: *Christ. Mor.*, xxviii. 1.

ăn-tĩ-pōpe, s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *pope*. In Fr. *antipape*; Sp. & Ital. *antipapa*.] One who usurps the popedom, in opposition to the individual elected in the normal way.

"This house is famous in history for the retreat of an antipope, who called himself Felix V."—Addison.

ăn-tĩ-pōp'-u-lar, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *popular*.] Against the interests or opinions of the people.

"The last two tables are the work of the second decemvirs, whose government was antipopular."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. iii., § 54.

ăn-tĩ-pōrt, s. [In Ital. *antiporta*, *antiporto*, from Gr. *anti*=opposite to, and Lat. *porta*=a city gate, a gate.] An outer gate; an outer door.

"If a Christian or Jew should but lift up the antiport, and set one step into it, he profaned it."—Smith: *Mann. of the Turks*, p. 75.

ăn-tĩ-prăc'-tĩce, v. i. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *practice*.] To oppose.

ăn-tĩ-prē-lăt'-ic, ***ăn-tĩ-prē-lăt'-ick**, **ăn-tĩ-prē-lăt'-ic-al**, a. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *prelatic*; -ical.] Opposed to prelatists or to prelacy.

"The rooters, the antiprelatic party, declaim against me."—Sir E. Dering: *Speeches*, p. 161.

ăn-tĩ-priēst, s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *priest*.] One opposed to priests.

"While they are afraid of being guided by priests, they consent to be governed by antipriests."—Waterland: *Ch.*, p. 28.

ăn-tĩ-priēst'-craft, s. [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *priestcraft*.] Opposition to priestcraft.

"I hope she [the Church of England] is secure from lay bigotry and antipriestcraft."—Burke: *Speech on the Claims of the Church*.

ăn-tĩ-psor'-ic (p silent), a. [From Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *psoric*. From Lat. *psora*, Gr. *psōra*=the itch or the mange; *psaō*, or *psōō*=to rub. In Fr. *antipsorique*.] Thought to be useful in cases of the itch.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tjon, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

ăn-ti-ptō'-sis (*p* silent), *s.* [In Fr. & Port. *antiptose*; Gr. *antiptōsis*=(1) a falling against (2) *In Gram.* see below); *antiptō*=to fall against: *anti*=against, and *ptō*=to fall.]

Grammar: An interchange of one case for another. (*Glossog. Nov.*, 2d ed.)

ăn-ti-pū-r-i-tan, *s. & a.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *puritan*.]

A. As substantive: One opposed to the Puritans or to Puritanism.

"... Dr. Samuel Parker, famous for his tergiversation with the times, now an *antipuritan* in the extreme."—*Warton: Notes to Milton's Smaller Poems*, p. 501.

B. As adjective: Opposed to Puritanism.

"... the purification of our lighter literature from that foul taint which had been contracted during the *antipuritan* reaction."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ăn-ti-pyr-ēt'-ic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *pyretic*. From Gr. *pyretos*=(1) fiery heat, (2) fever; *pyr*=fire. In Port. *antipyretico*.]

A. As adj.: Deemed of use against fever.

B. As substantive: A medicine given against fever.

ăn-ti-pyr'-ic, *a.* Opposed to suppuration.

ăn-ti-pyr'-in, *s.* An antipyretic (*q. v.*).

ăn-ti-quār'-i-an, *a. & s.* [In Sw. *antiquarie*, *s.*; Dan. *antiquarist*, *a.*, *antiquarius*, *s.*; Ger. *antiquar*, *s.* From Lat. *antiquarius*, *a. & s.*]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to antiquarians or to antiquity; antique, old.

B. As substantive:

1. An antiquary.

"Thus Cincius is described by Livy as being a diligent *antiquarian*, in relation to events prior to his own age."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. ii., § 8.

2. A large kind of drawing paper.

ăn-ti-quār'-i-an-ism, *s.* [Eng. *antiquarian*; suff. *-ism*.] Love of antiquities or of antiquarian research.

"I used to despise him for his *antiquarianism*."—*Warburton*, Letter 221.

***ăn-ti-quār'-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *antiquar(y)*; *-ism*.] The same as ANTIQUARIANISM (*q. v.*).

"... a question above *antiquarism*."—*Browne: Hydriothaphia*.

ăn-ti-quar-ỹ, *s. & a.* [In Ger. *antiquar*; Fr. *antiquaire*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *antiquario*; from Lat. *antiquarius*, *s. & a.*]

A. As substantive:

1. Originally: A keeper of the *antiquarium* or cabinet of antiquities.

2. A student of antiquity, or rather of the relics, such as inscriptions, old buildings, manuscripts, &c., which antiquity has left behind.

"With sharpen'd sight pale *antiquaries* pore,
Th' inscription value, but the rust adore."—*Pope*.

B. As adjective: Antique, old.

"Here's Nestor,
Instructed by the *antiquary* times;
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

ăn-ti-quāte, *v. t.* [In Port. *antiquar*. From Lat. *antiquatus*, *pa. par.* of *antiquo*=to restore a thing to its former condition.] To render anything out of date, and therefore presumably less valuable than once it was. To render obsolete. When a law becomes antiquated it is rarely put in force, if indeed it is not swept from the statute-book.

"The growth of Christianity in this kingdom might reasonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate some old ones, that seemed less consistent with the Christian doctrines."—*Hale*.

[The verb is rarely used except in its past participle.

ăn-ti-quā-tēd, *pa. par. & a.* [ANTIQUATE.]

As adjective:

1. Out of date, obsolete, of less value than formerly; superseded, abrogated.

"Almighty Latium, with her cities crown'd,
Shall like an *antiquated* fable sound."—*Addison*.

2. Made to imitate antiquity.

"In reading a style judiciously *antiquated*, one finds a pleasure not unlike that of traveling on an old Roman way."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, Postscript.

†3. Old, but in nowise out of date.

"The *antiquated* earth, as one might say."
Wordsworth: Sonnet to a Friend (1807).

ăn-ti-quā-tēd-ness, **ăn-ti-quāte-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *antiquated*, *-ness*; *antiquate*, *-ness*.] The quality or state of being out of date, obsolete, or superseded.

"... that no one may pretend *antiquateness* of the Old Testament."—*Appendix to Life of Mede*, xli.

ăn-ti-quā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *antiquatio*=an abrogating, an annulling; from *antiquo*, *v. t.*] The act or process of rendering obsolete; the state of being

rendered obsolete. *Spec.*, used of the antiquation of a law, which is properly its repeal or abrogation, but is sometimes more loosely used for the refusal to pass it when it appears as a bill for discussion.

"You bring forth now, great queen, as you foresaw,
An *antiquation* of the salique law."
Cartwright: Poem to the Queen.

"Reason is a law
High and divine, engrav'd in every breast,
Which must no change nor *antiquation* know."
Beaumont: Psyche, xv. 164.

"... *antiquation*, which is the refusing to pass a law."—*Ency. Lond.*

ăn-ti-que, ***ăn-ti-que**, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *antik*, *a.*, *antike*, *s.*; Fr. *antique*, *a. & s.*; Ital. *antico*, *s.* From Lat. *antiquus*=former, old, ancient; *ante*=before.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ancient, old, that has long existed. It may be used (*a*) in the geological sense=of an age measured by millions of years; or (*b*) historically=prior to the birth of Christ; or (*c*) mediæval; or (*d*) having been long in existence compared with others of its kind. [ANCIENT, ANTIQUITY.]

"... a rock very different in age from the *antique* and crystalline gneiss of Scotland and Scandinavia."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. xiv.

"The seals which we have remaining of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be *antique*, have the star of Venus over them."—*Dryden*.

"Huge convent domes with pinnacles and towers
And *antique* castles seen through drizzling showers."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

"Ye distant spires, ye *antique* towers."
Gray: View of Eton.

2. Old-fashioned, antiquated.

"The first, if I remember, is a sort of a buff waistcoat, made *antique* fashion, . . ."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. ii.

3. Odd, antic. (See ANTIC, which was originally the same word as *antique*.)

"And sooner may a gulling weather-spy,
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme, tell certainly,
What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or suits, next year
Our giddy-headed *antique* youth will wear."
Donne.

B. As substantive, it is frequently used in the plural ANTQUES=such busts, statues, vases, &c., as have come down from classic antiquity, and are prized for their value as works of genius and art no less than for the light they throw on the life of the Old World.

"Misshapen monuments and maim'd *antiques*."
Byron: Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

ăn-ti-que-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *antique*; *-ly*.] In an antique way; after the fashion of antiquity.

ăn-ti-que-ness, *s.* [Eng. *antique*; *-ness*.] The quality of being antique.

"We may discover something venerable in the *antiqueness* of the work."—*Addison*.

ăn-ti-ques, *s. pl.* [ANTIQUÉ.]

ăn-ti-qi-tār'-i-an (*ui=wī*), *s.* [Eng. *antiquit(y)*; *-arian*.] One who praises bygone days; a mediævalist. (*Milton: Of Ref. in Eng.*, bk. i.)

ăn-ti-qi-ti-ēs (*ui=wī*), *s. pl.* [ANTIQUITY.]

ăn-ti-qi-ti-ỹ, ***ăn-ti-qi-ti-ē** (*ui=wī*), *s.* [Fr. *antiquité*, from Lat. *antiquitas*, *antiquus*=ancient.]

A. Singular:

1. The state of having existed long ago; the state of being ancient.

1. *By the geological standard*: Vast and uncertain age.

"... inferiority in position is connected with the superior *antiquity* of granite."—*Lyell: Manual of Geol.*, 4th ed., ch. xxxiv.

Antiquity of man: The specific term applied to the hypothesis now generally accepted by geologists and other scientific investigators as correct, that man came into being not later than the glacial period, if indeed he did not exist in pre-glacial times. From the historic point of view this makes him very "antique," though by the geological standard the date of his birth is exceedingly modern. (*Lyell: Antiquity of Man*.)

2. *By the historic standard*:

(*a*) Ancient times, especially those from the earliest known period to the fall of the Roman empire.

"I mention Aristotle, Polybius, and Cicero, the greatest philosopher, the most impartial historian, and the most consummate statesman of all *antiquity*."—*Addison*.

(*b*) Sometimes the word in this sense is used much more vaguely.

"From a period of immemorial *antiquity* it had been the practice of every English government to contract debts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. *By the standard of human or other life or existence*. *Ludicrously*: Old age.

"Par. Hadst thou not the privilege of *antiquity* upon thee—"
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 3.

II. The ancients, the people who lived during the times mentioned under No. 2.

"Wherefore doth vaine *antiquitie* so vaunt,
Her ancient monuments of mightie peeres?"
Spenser: Sonnet on Scanderbeg.

B. Plural: Antiquities signify such coins, inscriptions, statues, weapons, sepulchral urns, ruined edifices, nay, even manuscripts, as have come down to us from the classical and other nations of antiquity, or from the early period of our own country's history. They are valued as confirming, checking, or enlarging the information given by historians, or in some cases as laying the basis for reconstructing the most outstanding events connected with nations or periods regarding which ordinary histories are silent.

"So of histories we may find three kinds: Memorials, Perfect Histories, and *Antiquities*; for memorials are history unfinished, or the first or rough draughts of history; and *antiquities* are history defaced, or some remnants of history which have casually escaped the shipwreck of time."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. ii.

ăn-ti-rhœ'-a, *s.* [Gr. *anti*=against; *rhœ*=to flow. Named from being used against hæmorrhage.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Cinchonaceæ (Cinchonads). The species are found in Mauritius and Bourbon. The root and bark of the *A. verticillata* are believed to be very astringent.

ăn-ti-rhœ-măt'-ic (*h* silent), *a. & s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *rheumatic*.]

1. *As adjective*: Deemed of use against rheumatism.

2. *As substantive*: A medicine given against rheumatism.

ăn-ti-rêv-ô-lû'-tion-ar-ỹ, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *revolutionary*. In Fr. *antirévolutionnaire*.] Opposed to political, and especially to sanguinary, revolution.

"... to disgorge their *antirevolutionary* pelf."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*.

ăn-ti-rêv-ô-lû'-tion-ist, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *revolutionary*.] One opposed to revolution or to revolutionary parties.

"... the apartment called by the *antirevolutionists*, 'the plotting parlor.'"—*Guthrie: Eng.*

ăn-ti-rhî-nũm (*h* silent), *s.* [In Sp., Port. & Ital. *antirrhino*. From Lat. *antirrhinon*, a plant, *Lychnis githago* (?); Gr. *antirrhinon*=snap-dragon: *anti*=compared with; *rhîs*, genit. *rhînos*=the nose. Nose-like.] Snapdragon. A genus of plants



Antirrhinum Majus.

1. Upper portion of a plant of *Antirrhinum majus* (Snapdragon). 2. Corolla cut open, showing stamens. 3. Ripe fruit.

belonging to the order Scrophulariaceæ, or Figworts. The *A. Orontium*, or Lesser Snapdragon, and the *A. majus*, or Great Snapdragon, are included in this genus.

ăn-ti-rũ-mor, *v. t.* [Gr. *anti*, and Eng. *rumor*.] To spread a report contrary to one generally current. (*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, III. viii., § 14.)

ăn-ti-săb-ba-tă-r-i-an, *s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *Sabbatarian*.] One who holds that the Jewish Sabbath was part of the ceremonial rather than of the moral law, and that, in its essential character, it is different from the "Lord's Day" of the New Testament.

"The *antisabbatarians* hold the Sabbath day, or that which we call the Lord's day, to be no more a Sabbath: in which they go about to violate all religion; for take away the Sabbath, and farewell religion."—*Pagitt: Heresiography*, p. 119.

ăn-ti-să-bi-an, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *Sabian* (*q. v.*).] Opposed to Sabianism, that is, to the worship of the heavenly bodies. (*Faber*.)

ăn-ti-să-ěr-dō-tal, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *sacerdotal*.] Opposed to the priestly office or procedure.

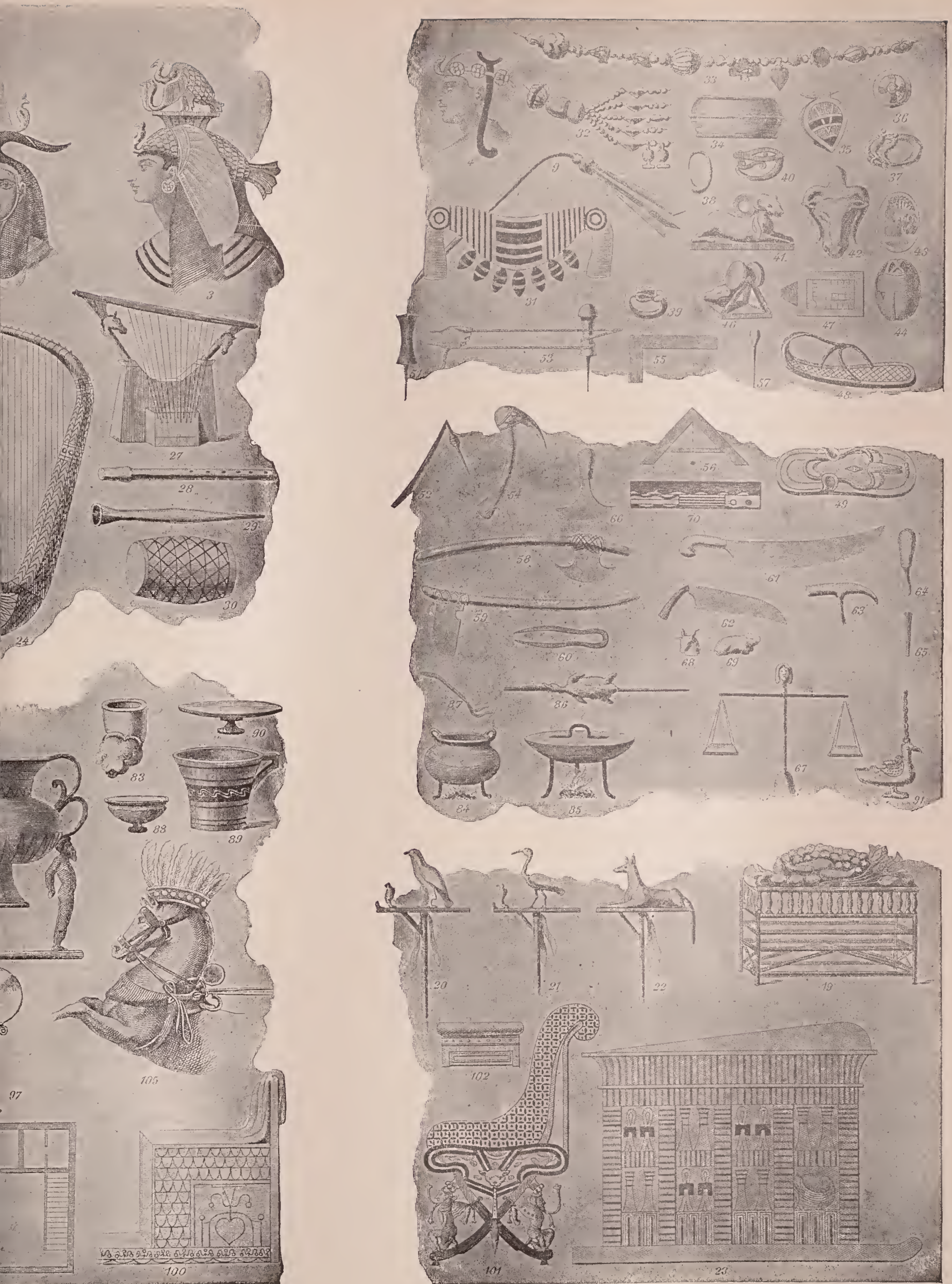
"The charge of such sacerdotal craft hath often been unjustly laid by *antisacerdotal* pride or resentment."—*Waterland: Ch.*, p. 58.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

1-10. Insignia of royalty: 1-3, Head-dresses; 4, head-dress of royal youth; 5, cap of royal youth; 6, head-dress of royal youth; 7, head-dress of royal youth; 8, head-dress of royal youth; 9, head-dress of royal youth; 10, head-dress of royal youth; 11-22. Articles used in public religious worship: 13, Processional-boat of the gods; 14, Shrine; 15, Shrine; 16, Shrine; 17, Shrine; 18, Shrine; 19, Shrine; 20, Shrine; 21, Shrine; 22, Shrine; 23-39. Articles of jewelry: 23, Collar; 24, Collar; 25, Collar; 26, Collar; 27, Collar; 28, Collar; 29, Collar; 30, Collar; 31, Collar; 32, Collar; 33, Collar; 34, Collar; 35, Collar; 36, Collar; 37, Collar; 38, Collar; 39, Collar; 40-44. Amulets: 40, Amulet; 41, Amulet; 42, Amulet; 43, Amulet; 44, Amulet; 45. Sistrum; 46-49. Vessels: 46, Vessel; 47, Vessel; 48, Vessel; 49, Vessel; 50-59. Cooking utensils, &c.: 50, Cooking utensil; 51, Cooking utensil; 52, Cooking utensil; 53, Cooking utensil; 54, Cooking utensil; 55, Cooking utensil; 56, Cooking utensil; 57, Cooking utensil; 58, Cooking utensil; 59, Cooking utensil; 60-69. Hanging lamps: 60, Hanging lamp; 61, Hanging lamp; 62, Hanging lamp; 63, Hanging lamp; 64, Hanging lamp; 65, Hanging lamp; 66, Hanging lamp; 67, Hanging lamp; 68, Hanging lamp; 69, Hanging lamp; 70-79. Toilet accessories: 70, Toilet accessory; 71, Toilet accessory; 72, Toilet accessory; 73, Toilet accessory; 74, Toilet accessory; 75, Toilet accessory; 76, Toilet accessory; 77, Toilet accessory; 78, Toilet accessory; 79, Toilet accessory; 80-89. Couch: 80, Couch; 81, Couch; 82, Couch; 83, Couch; 84, Couch; 85, Couch; 86, Couch; 87, Couch; 88, Couch; 89, Couch; 90-99. Table: 90, Table; 91, Table; 92, Table; 93, Table; 94, Table; 95, Table; 96, Table; 97, Table; 98, Table; 99, Table; 100. Seat.



Lower Egypt; 6, diadem, ornamented with the "uræus;" 7, whip; 8, shepherd's crook; 9, 10, sceptres. 11, 12. Insignia of courtiers. 17, 18, various utensils; 16, censer; 19, offering; 20-22, standards. 23. Mummy-bier. 24. Harp. 25. Lute. 26. Castanets. 27. Lyre. 46, 47. Seals. 48, 49. Sandals. 50. Head-rest. 51-66. Tools. 67. Scales. 68, 69. Scale-weights. 70. Palette. 71-81, 83. Various forms of . Ornamented chair. 102. Footstool. 103. Chariot. 104. Whip. 105. Harness. 106. Sedan chair. 107. Plan of an ancient Egyptian house.

ăn-ti-schô-lă-s'-tîc, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *scholastic*.] Opposed to what is scholastic. (*S. T. Coleridge*.)

ăn-ti-sci'-aŋs (*Eng.*), **ăn-ti-sci'-i** (*Lat.*), *s. pl.* [In Fr. *antiscien*; Lat. *antiscii*; Gr. *antiskioi*; *anti*=opposite, and *skia*=a shadow.]. [ANTŒCI.] *Geog. & Astron.*: Two sets of people, whose shadows at the same moment fall in opposite directions. The parties south of the tropic of Capricorn are always antiscians to those north of the tropic of Cancer, and *vice versa*.

ăn-ti-scor-bû'-tîc, ***ăn-ti-scor-bû'-tîck**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *scorbutic*; Ger. *antiscorbutisch*; Fr. *antiscorbutique*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *antiscorbutico*.]

A. As adjective: Deemed of use against scurvy. (*Glossog. Nov.*, 2d ed.)

B. As substantive: A medicine deemed of use against scurvy.

ăn-ti-scor-bû'-tîc-al, *a.* [Eng. *antiscorbutic*; -al.] [ANTISCORBUTIC.]

ăn-ti-scrip'-tû-ral, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *scriptural*.] Opposed to Scripture.

ăn-ti-scrip'-tû-rîsm, *s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *scripture*; -ism.] Opposition to Scripture.

ăn-ti-scrip'-tû-rîst, *s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *scripturist* (q. v.).] One opposed to Scripture.

Ăn-ti-Sêm'-ite, *s.* One who is opposed to the social or political influence of Jews, or who favors the suppression of Judaism or the persecution of Hebrews by political methods.

Ăn-ti-sêm-it'-ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, Anti-Semitism.

Ăn-ti-sêm-it-îsm, *s.* Political or social antagonism to the Jews, as manifested in Germany, Russia, and Austria, beginning about 1878.

ăn-ti-sêp'-sis, *s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and *sêpsis*=putrefaction, from *sêpō*=to make rotten.] The exclusion of microbes or bacteria from wounds, &c., by the use of antiseptics or other means in order to prevent putrefaction, infection, or blood-poisoning. The antiseptic treatment usually is as follows: The wound is first cleaned with soap and water and an antiseptic mixture consisting of bichloride of mercury solution 1-4000, mixed with carbolic acid solution 1-200, is applied. Iodoform gauze is then put on, then plain gauze, cotton and the bandage.

ăn-ti-sêp'-tîc, ***ăn-ti-sêp'-tîck**, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *antiseptisch*; Fr. *antiseptique*; Port. *antiseptico*; Gr. *anti*=against, and *sêptos*=putrid, decayed; *sêpō*=to make rotten or putrid.]

A. As adjective: Counteracting the tendency to putrefaction.

B. As substantive: A substance which has the effect of counteracting the tendency to putrefaction. Garrod makes "Disinfectants and Antiseptics" the second order of his "Division III. Chemical agents used for other than their medicinal properties." Antiseptics prevent chemical change by destroying the putrefactive microbes or bacteria, the chemical composition of the body still in many cases remaining the same; while disinfectants decompose and remove the infectious matter itself. Antiseptics are called also *COLYTRICS* (q. v.). Among them may be named carbolic acid, alcohol, sulphurous acid, chloride of sodium (common salt), corrosive sublimate, arsenic, &c.

antiseptic surgery, *s.* Surgery in which the danger of putrefaction or blood-poisoning is guarded against by means of antiseptics (q. v.).

ăn-ti-sêp'-tîc-al, *a.* [Eng. *antiseptic*; -al.] Pertaining to an antiseptic; counteracting the tendency to putrefaction.

ăn-ti-slă'-vêr-ÿ, *a. & s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *slavery*.]

1. As adjective: Opposed to slavery.

2. As substantive: Antagonism to slavery.

ăn-ti-sô'-cial (*cial*=*shâl*), *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *social*. In Fr. *antisocial*.]

1. Opposed to mingling in society; disposed to solitude.

2. Opposed to the principles on which society is founded.

ăn-ti-spăs'-îs, *s.* [In Port. *antispase*; Gr. *antispasis*=a drawing back of the humors of the body; *antispao*=to draw the contrary way: *anti*=against, and *spao*=to draw.]

Med.: The revulsion of any fluid in the body from one part to another.

ăn-ti-spăs-môd'-îc, ***ăn-ti-spăs-môd'-ick**, *a. & s.* [From Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *spasmodic*. In Fr. *antispasmodique*; Port. *antispasmodico*. From Gr. *antispasmos*=an antispasmodic: *anti*=back, and *spasmos*=(1) a drawing, (2) a convulsion; *spao*=to draw.]

A. As adjective: Deemed of use against spasms or convulsions.

B. As substantive: A medicine designed to counteract or allay spasms. Garrod makes antispasmodics the first order of his Sub-class 3. They are of two kinds: (1) Direct Antispasmodics, or Spinal Tonics, of which the chief are assafoetida, valerian, musk, castor, various oils, camphor, &c.; (2) Indirect Antispasmodics, as conium, bromide of potassium, salts of silver, hydrocyanic acid, belladonna, stramonium, henbane, opium, chloroform, &c. (*Garrod: Materia Medica*.)

ăn-ti-spăst, **ăn-ti-spăs'-tûs**, *s.* [Lat. *antispastus*; Gr. *antispastos*=an antispast; from *anti*=to draw the contrary way: *anti* and *spao*=to draw.]

Prosody: A foot consisting of four syllables, the first and fourth short, and the second and third long: as *mē | dūl | lō | sūs*.

ăn-ti-spăs'-tîc, ***ăn-ti-spăs'-tîck**, *a. & s.* [From Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *spastic* (q. v.); or from Gr. *antispastos*=drawn in contrary directions.]

A. As adjective:

***I. Medicine**:

1. Pertaining to antispasms; believed to cause a revulsion of fluids from one part of the body to the other.

2. Antispasmodic.

II. Prosody: Pertaining to an antispast.

B. As substantive:

1. A medicine believed to cause a revulsion of fluids from one part of the body to the other. (*Glossog. Nova*.)

2. Antispasmodic.

ăn-ti-splē-nêt'-îc, ***ăn-ti-splē-nêt'-ick**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *splenetic*.]

A. As adjective: Deemed of use against diseases of the spleen.

B. As substantive: A medicine given against diseases of the spleen.

"Antisplenetics open the obstructions of the spleen."—*Floyer*.

ăn-tis'-tă-sis, *s.* [In Ger. *antistase*; Gr. *antistasis*=standing against, opposition: *anti*=against, and *stasis*=(1) a placing, (2) a standing; *histēmi*=to make to stand.]

Rhetoric: A defense of any action on the ground that what was done was the lesser of two evils.

ăn-tis-tēs (plural **ăn-tis-tî-tēs**), *s.* [Lat.] (1) A president of any kind; (2) a high-priest.

"He tells what the Christians had wont to do in their several congregations, to read and expound, to pray and administer, all which he says the *præstōs*, or *antistes*, did."—*Milton: Of Prel. Episcopacy*.

"Unless they had as many *antistites* as presbyters."—*Ibid*.

ăn-tis'-trô-phê, **ăn-tis'-trô-phÿ**, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *antistrophe*; Port. *antistrophe*, *antistrophe*. From Gr. *antistrophê*=a turning about; *antistrephō*=to turn to the opposite side: *anti*=opposite to, and *strephō*=to twist, to turn.]

I. Ancient Choruses and Dances:

1. The returning of the chorus, exactly answering to a previous strophe, except that now they moved from left to right, instead of from right to left.

2. The lines of the poem or choral song sung during this movement.

"It was customary, on some occasions, to dance round the altars, whilst they sung the sacred hymns, which consisted of three stanzas or parts; the first of which, called *strophe*, was sung in turning from east to west; the other, named *antistrophe*, in returning from west to east; then they stood before the altar and sung the *epode*, which was the last part of the song."—*Potter: Antiq. of Greece*, bk. ii., ch. 4.

II. Rhetoric: The figure of retortion.

III. Logic: Aristotle's designation for the conversion or transposition of the terms of a proposition.

IV. Grammar: An inverted construction.

V. Relation of one thing to another.

"The latter branch touching impression, hath not been collected into art, but hath been handled dispersedly; and it hath the same relation or *antistrophe* that the former hath."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. ii.

ăn-ti-strôph'-îc, *a.* [Eng. *antistrophe*; -ic.] Pertaining to an antistrophe.

ăn-tis'-trô-phôn, *s.* [Gr. *antistrophos*=turned opposite ways, set over against, and hence correlative.]

"That he may know what it is to be a child, and yet to meddle with edged tools, I turned his *antistrophon* upon his own head."—*Milton: Apol. for Smeetyminnus*.

ăn-ti-strô-măt'-îc, *a. & s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Lat. *struma*=a scrofulous tumor; *struma*.]

A. As adjective: Counteracting or mitigating the struma, that is, the scrofulous constitution.

B. As substantive: A medicine believed to have some effect in counteracting or mitigating the strumous constitution.

"I prescribed him a distilled milk, with *antistrumatics*, and purged him."—*Wiseman*.

ăn-ti-strô-môus, *a.* [ANTISTRUMATIC.] The same as ANTISTRUMATIC (q. v.).

ăn-ti-sÿph-î-lît'-îc, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *syphilitic*. In Fr. *antisiphilitique*.] Believed to be of use against syphilis. (*Castle: Lexicon Pharm.*)

Ăn-ti-tăc'-tă, **Ăn-ti-tăc'-tēs**, *s. pl.* [Latinized from Gr. *antitassō*=(1) to range in battle, (2) to counteract, to resist: *anti*=against, and *tasso*=to arrange.]

Church Hist.: A Gnostic sect who maintained that not God but a creature had created evil.

ăn-ti-tar-tăr'-îc, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *tartaric*.] Opposed to TARTARIC (q. v.).

antitartaric acid. An acid differing from tartaric acid in this remarkable respect, that whereas the latter turns the plane of polarization to the right, this does it to the left. If the two be mixed together they lose all influence on polarized light.

ăn-ti-thē'-îsm, *s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *theism*. Or from *antitheos*, *a.*, in the sense of opposed to God; for in Homer it means god-like, equal to the gods.] Opposition to God or to belief in His existence.

ăn-ti-thē'-ist, *s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *theist*.] One who opposes the belief in a God. The antitheist is a more decided opponent of theism than the atheist.

ăn-ti-thē-ist'-îc-al, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *theistical*. Or Eng. *antitheist*; -ical.] Opposed to theism; antagonistic to the belief in God.

ăn-ti-thē-ist'-îc-al-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *antitheistical*; -ly.] After the manner of an antitheist; with vigorous opposition to faith in God.

ăn-tith'-ên-ar, *s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and *thenar*=the palm of the hand, the sole of the foot.]

Anat.: One of the muscles which extend the thumb.

ăn-tith'-ê-sis (pl. **ăn-tith'-ê-sēs**), *s.* [In Sw. *antithes*; Dan. & Ger. *antithese*; Fr. *antithèse*; Sp. *antitesis*, *antiteto*; Port. *antithese*, *antithesis*; Ital. *antitesi*; Gr. *antithesis*=opposition, from *antitithēmi*=to set against, oppose: *anti*=against, and *tithēmi*=to set or place.]

Rhet.: Sharp opposition or contrast between word and word, clause and clause, sentence and sentence, or sentiment and sentiment, specially designed to impress the listener or reader.

"Macaulay's writings are full of antitheses, of which the following may serve as examples: as, 'He had covertly shot at Cromwell, he now openly aimed at the Queen.' (*Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.) 'But blood alone did not satisfy Jeffreys; he filled his coffers by the sale of pardons.' (*Ibid.*, ch. xvii.)

"Antithesis or opposition."—*Coleridge: Aids to Reflection* (1839), p. 129.

"... the habitual *antithesis* of prose and poetry, fact and fiction."—*Herbert Spencer*, 2d ed., vol. ii., p. 532, § 491.

"Athene, the man-goddess, born from the head of Zeus, without a mother, and without feminine sympathies, is the *antithesis* partly of Aphrodite."—*Grote: Hist. of Greece* (1846), vol. i., pt. i., ch. i., p. 74.

"The plural is still in the Greek form *antitheses*."

"I see a chief who leads my chosen sons,
All arm'd with points, *antitheses*, and puns."

Pope.

ăn-ti-thêt', *s.* [ANTITHETON.] An opposite statement or position.

ăn-tith'-ê-tă, *s. pl.* The plural of ANTITHETON (q. v.).

ăn-ti-thêt'-îc, **ăn-ti-thêt'-îc-al**, *a.* [In Fr. *antithétique*; Sp. *antitetico*. From Gr. *antithētikos*.]

A. Ordinary Language: Pertaining to or marked by the presence of an antithesis.

"The antithetical group of cases."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychology*, 2d ed., vol. ii., p. 55, § 293.

B. Technically:

***Old Chem.** *Antithetic or polar formulæ* are formulæ written on two lines instead of one. In the upper line are placed all the negative constituents, and in the lower the positive. This method of notation was proposed by Dr. Graham. In this

system potash has the formula $\frac{O}{K}$ instead of K. O;

sulphuric acid $\frac{O_3}{S}$ instead of SO₃. There is no anal-

ogy to an algebraic fraction. It does not mean that O, formerly multiplied by K, is now divided; and the algebraist unacquainted with chemistry must be on his guard against giving the apparent fractions this meaning. The formulæ now given are altered in the new notation.

bôil, **bôÿ**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thîs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tîon**, **-şion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.

Ān-ti-thēt'-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *antithetical*; *-ly*.] In an antithetical manner; with sharp contrasts.

Ān-tith'-ē-tōn, *s.* [Lat. & Gr. *antitheton*.] An antithesis.

In the plural: Antitheta; in the *Instructions for Oratory*, (1661) erroneously made *antithetas*.

Ān-ti-tōx'-ic, *a.* [Pref. *anti-*, and Eng. *toxic*.] Protecting against poison; antidotal. "The serum of animals vaccinated against a very virulent venom, such as that of a cobra, is perfectly *antitoxic* to the poisons of all kinds of serpents, and even scorpions."—*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Aug. 1896.

Ān-ti-tōx'-in, *s.* Virus used as a preventive of or remedy for poisoning by toxin.

¶ The name is especially applied to anti-diphtheritic serum, which is used hypodermically as a preventive of, or cure for, diphtheria. It is obtained by repeated injections of diphtheritic bacterial toxin into a horse or other animal, until immunized against the disease. The serum of the animal thus immunized is *antitoxin*. In a report of the American Pediatric Society (1897) on 1704 cases in private practice, it is pointed out that "before the use of *antitoxin* it was estimated that 90 per cent. of laryngeal cases required operation, whereas now with the use of *antitoxin* only 39 per cent. require it"; and that "before the use of *antitoxin*, 27 per cent. recovered; now 73 per cent. recover, and this in the severest type of diphtheria." See **SERUM-THERAPY**.

Ān-tit'-ra-gūs, *s.* [Gr. *anti*=opposite to, and Lat. *tragus*, Gr. *tragos*.] [TRAGUS.] A portion of the external ear opposite the tragus and beneath the cochlea.

Ān-ti-trin'-i-tā-r-i-ān-ism, *s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *trinitarianism*.] The creed of which the chief feature is a denial of the doctrine of the Trinity.

Ān-tit'-rō-pāl, **Ān-tit'-rō-poūs**, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=opposite to, and *tropos*=a turn, direction; *trepō*=to turn.]

Bot.: A term applied to an embryo which is inverted so as to have the radicle at the extremity of the seed most remote from the hilum. The sacs of the ovule are in no degree inverted, but have their common point of origin at the hilum, the raphe and chalaza being necessarily invisible.

Ān-ti-typ'-al, *a.* [Eng. *antitype*(e); *-al*.] Of the nature of an antitype (q. v.).

Ān-ti-typē, *s.* [In Sp. *antitipo*; Gr. *antitypos*=(1) repelled by a hard body; echoed, echoing; (2) corresponding as the stamp to the die: *anti*=opposite to, and *typos*=(1) a blow, (2) that which is produced by a blow; *typōō*=to impress, to stamp; *typōō*=to strike.]

1. *Gen.*: That which corresponds to something else, as a stamp does to the die by which it was struck off.

2. *Theol.*: He or that which in the New Testament corresponded exactly to the types of the Old—namely, Christ or His atoning death.

3. Among the ancient Greek fathers, and in the Greek liturgy: A term applied to the symbols of bread and wine in the sacrament.

Ān-ti-typ'-ic-al, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and *typical*; or Eng. *antitype*, and *-ical*.] Pertaining to an antitype.

Ān-ti-typ'-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *antitypical*; *-ly*.] In an antitypical way; by antitype.

Ān-ti-typ'-poūs, *a.* [Eng. *antitype*; *-ous*.] The same as **ANTITYPICAL** (q. v.).

Ān-ti-vāc-cin-ā'-tion, *s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *vaccination*.] Opposition to vaccination.

Ān-ti-vāc-cin-ā'-tīen-ist, *s.* [Eng. *antivaccination*; *-ist*.]

1. One opposed to vaccination, as believing it to be injurious to the human frame.

"... to describe *antivaccinationists* as a 'school' is to push satire to the verge of cruelty."—*Times*, Nov. 13, 1876.

2. One who, though deeming vaccination beneficial, is yet opposed to the law which renders it compulsory, as believing that such an enactment is inconsistent with proper civil liberty.

Ān-ti-vā-rī'-ōl-oūs, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *variolous*, from Mediæv. Lat. *variola*=smallpox.] Thought to be protective against smallpox.

Ān-ti-vēn-ē-r-ē-al, *a.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and Eng. *venereal*. In Ger. *antivenerisch*; Fr. *antivénérien*; Port. & Ital. *antivenereo*.] Believed to counteract or resist venereal poison.

"... you will scarce cure your patient without exhibiting *antivenereal* remedies."—*Wiseman*.

Ānt'-jār, *s.* [From *antiar* or *antschar*, its Javanite name.] A poison made from the upas tree of Java, *Antiaris toxicaria*. [ANTIARIS.]

Ānt'-lēr, *s.* [Fr. *andouiller*=a brow-antler.]

1. Properly the first branch, but now used for any ramification of the horns on the head of a stag or

similar animal. The lowest furcation, that nearest the head, is called the *brow-antler*; and the branch next above it, the *bes-antler*.

"... huge stags with sixteen antlers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

"Richardson figures a pair of antlers of the wild reindeer with twenty-nine points."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xvii.

"Grown old they grow less branched, and first lose their *brow-antlers*, or lowest furcations next to the head."—*Browne*.

2. A moth, the *Charæas* or *Cerapteryx graminis*. It is of the family Noctuidæ. It is of a brown color with a white line on the upper wings, and a row of black marks at the apex of each. The caterpillar, which is brown with yellow streaks, feeds on grass.



Antler Moth.

Ānt'-lēred, *a.* [Eng. *antler*; *-ed*.] Furnished with antlers.

"The antler'd monarch of the waste,
Sprung from his heathery couch in haste."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 2.

Ānt'-lī-a, *s.* [Lat. *antlia*=a machine for drawing water; a pump; Gr. *antlia*=(1) the hold of a ship, (2) bilge-water.]

Entom.: The spiral proboscis of the Lepidopterous order of insects. It "is formed by the elongated slender maxillæ, still characterized by the minute palpi at their base. The inner margins of the maxillæ are concave, and the edges of the channels are in close contact, or are confluent so as to form a canal along which the juices of the flowers can be pumped up into the mouth. The large labial palpi defend the antlia when it is retracted and coiled up." (Owen: *Comp. Anat. Invert. Animals*.)

Antlia, *s.* [See preceding.]

Astron.: An abbreviation for Antlia Pneumatica (the Air-pump), one of the Southern constellations introduced by Lacaille.

Ānt'-lī-ā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat.=furnished with a sucker, like a pump.] The name given by Fabricius to the Dipterous order of insects; but as *antlia* is now confined to the spiral sucker of the Lepidoptera, *Antliata*, as a synonym for *Diptera*, would be misleading.

Ānt'-līng, *s.* [Eng. *ant*; dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A young ant. (McCook: *Agric. Ant of Texas*, p. 20.)

Ānt'-ō'-cī (Lat.), **Ānt'-ō'-cī-ang**, **Ānt'-ē'-cī-ang** (Eng.), *s. pl.* [Gr. plur. of *antoikos*=living in an opposite latitude; *anti*=opposite to, and *oikos*=to inhabit, from *oikos*=a house.] Persons living in the same latitude north and south of the equator, as well as in the same longitude. The identity of longitude makes them have exactly the same hours, but the difference of N. and S. in the latitude causes the seasons of the one to be opposite to those of the other, and the length of any day in the one to be exactly equal to the same night of the other. [ANTISCIAANS.]

Ānt'-ōn-ō-mā'-sī-a (Lat.), **Ānt'-ōn-ō-mā'-sŷ** (Eng.), *s.* [Ger. *antonomasie*; Fr. *antonomase*; Lat. *antonomasia*; Gr. *antonomasia*=(1) a different name; (2) see def.; *antonomazō*=to name instead; *anti*=instead of, and *onomazō*=to name; *onoma*=name.] The designating of a person not by his actual surname, but by his office, rank, dignity, or even by his trade, his country, &c.; as, His Honor, the Honorable so and so, Member of Congress, the learned counsel, the great commander, the shameless mendicant, "a Daniel come to judgment."

Ānt'-ōn-ō-mās'-tīc-al-ly, *adv.* [From Lat., Gr., & Eng. *antonomasia* (q. v.).] In a way to involve the rhetorical figure antonomasia.

Ān'-tō-nŷm, *s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, opposite; *onoma*=a name, a word.] A word expressing the reverse of any other word; the opposite to a synonym: thus *bad* is an antonym of *good*.

"Antonyms and synonyms."—Title of book by C. J. Smith. (1870.)

Ānt'-ō-sī-ān'-dri-an, *s.* [Gr. *anti*=against, and *Osiander*.] One of a religious party opposed to Andrew Osiander, a theological professor at Königsberg from 1548, who called that redemption which Luther regarded as justification, and that justification which the great German reformer demominated sanctification. The Antosiandrians were strongly Lutheran.

Ānt'-ō-zōne, *s. & a.* [Gr. *anti*=against; and Eng., &c., *ozone* (q. v.).]

1. *As substantive*: In the opinion of Schönbein, a permanently positive variety of oxygen, opposed to

ozone, which he holds to be a permanently negative one. Inactive oxygen he considers to be a produce of the union of the two. Meissner agrees with him, and states that ordinary oxygen is resolved by electrification into ozone and antozone; the former is absorbed by iodide of potassium, pyrogallie acid, &c., while the latter remains unabsorbed. Antozone has been found by Engler and Nasse to be nothing but hydrogen peroxide, H₂O₂. (Watts: *Chem.*, Suppl. II.)

"The dark violet-blue fluor of Wölsendorf, Bavaria, afforded Schrötter 0.02 per cent. of ozone, which Schönbein showed to be antozone."—*Dana: Min.*, 5th ed., p. 124.

2. *As adjective*: Pertaining to antozone, *s.* (q. v.)

"Its strong antozone odor [that of Antozonite] is said often to produce headache and vomiting in the miners."—*Dana: Min.*, 5th ed., p. 124.

Ānt'-ō-zō'n-ite, *s.* [Eng. &c., *antozone* (q. v.), and suff. *-ite*.] A mineral, a variety of Fluorite or Fluor. Dana divides Fluor into (1) Ordinary; (2) Antozonite of Schönbein. The latter is a dark violet-blue mineral, found at Wölsendorf, in Bavaria. [ANTOZONE.]

***Ān'-tre**, *s.* [Fr. *antre*; Lat. *antrum*=a cave.] A cave, a cavern, a den.

"With all my travel's history,
Wherein of antres vast, and deserts idle,
It was my bent to speak."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

Ān'-trim-ō-lite, *s.* [Named from Antrim, in Ireland, where it is found; suffix *-ite*=Gr. *lithos*=a stone.] A variety of Mesolite. Its hardness is 3.5-4; its sp. gr., 2.096.

Ān'-trūm, *s.* [Lat.=a cave.]

1. *Anat.*: A term used for several parts of the body which have a cave-like appearance. Thus *antrum pylori* is the great concavity of the stomach approaching the pylorus; *antrum buccinosum* is the cochlea of the ear, and *antrum genæ* is the maxillary sinus.

2. *Bot.*: A name given by Mænoch to the kind of fruit called by Lindley *Pomum*, an apple or pome.

A'-nū, *s.* [Assyrian.]

Assyrian Myth.: The first great deity of the upper Triad: *Anu*=Heaven; *Elu* or *Bel*=Earth; and *Hea*=Hades. The Accadians regarded him as the spirit or fetish of heaven; while the Assyrians elevated him to the high position of the Greek Zeus or the Latin Jupiter. (Boscawen: quoted in Mr. W. R. Cooper's *Archaic Dict.*, 1876.)

A-nū'-bīs, *s.* [Old Coptic (?).]

1. An Egyptian god represented with the head of a dog, or rather of a jackal. Mr. Cooper describes him as the chief deity presiding over the mummied or other dead.

"The brutish gods of Nile as fast,
Isis, and Orus, and the dog Anubis haste."

Milton: Odes, i.

2. *Zool.* *Anubis zerda*, the Sabora of the Arabs, and the *Megalotis famelicus* of naturalists, is a fennec found in Kordofan, and believed by Professor Krötschmer to be the animal taken for a jackal on Egyptian temples and on the catacombs of Thebes. (Jardine: *Naturalist's Library*, vol. iv. (Dogs), p. 235.)

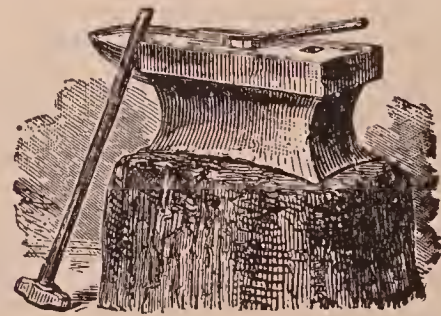
Ā-nūs, *s.* [Fr. *anus*; Lat., m.] The fundament.

a-nū's-wā-ra, **a-nū's-wār**, *s.* [Sanskrit.]

Philol.: A nasal sound given to certain letters in the Indian languages.

"Secondly, this *anuswāra* is in most languages pronounced as a distinct . . . nose intonation."—*Beames: Compar. Gram. of the Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872), p. 296.

Ān'-vīl, ***ān'-vīle**, ***ān'-vīld**, ***ān'-vīlt**, *s.* [A. S. *anfilt*, *ænfilt*. In Dan. *ambolt*; Dut. *aanbeeld*, from *aan*=to, at, in, upon; and *beeld*=image, statue, figure. On this etymology an anvil is that on which things are built or fashioned. So in Latin, *incus* is



Anvil.

from *incudo*=to forge with a hammer, to fabricate; *in*=upon, and *cudo*=to strike, beat, pound, or knock. An anvil, then, is that on which anything is fabricated by being struck.]

1. A mass of iron or other material, smooth above, on which a smith hammers into the required form

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

the metal which he has previously softened by heating it in a furnace.

"So dreadfully he did the *anvil* beat,
That seem'd to dust he shortly would it drive."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 37.

2. Anything on which blows are laid.

"Here I clip
The *anvil* of my sword, and do contest
Hotly and nobly."—*Shakesp.: Coriol.*, iv. 5.

To be on the *anvil*, means to be contemplated, to be in process of preparation, to be in process of being hammered into presentable shape by public discussion or private conference. (It is used especially of measures sought to be carried into law.)

"Several members of our house, knowing what was upon the *anvil*, went to the clergy and desired their judgment."—*Swift*.

ăn'-vîl, *v. t.* [From the substantive.] To fashion on an anvil.

¶ Used chiefly in the *pa. par.* (q. v.).

ăn'-villed, *pa. par.* Fashioned on an anvil.

"... with all care put on
The surest armor *anvil'd* in the shop
Of passive fortitude."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Lover's Progress, iv. 1.

ănṣ-î-e-tŷ, *s.* [In Fr. *anxiété*; Port. *anxiedade*; Ital. *ansietà*; Lat. *anxietas*, from *anxius*.] [ANXIOUS.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Trouble, solicitude, or mental distress, on discerning the seeming approach of a future event which it is believed will, on its arrival, inflict on one loss, injury, or sorrow, and which one fails clearly to see any practicable means of averting.

"Another week of *anxiety* and agitation passed away."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. *Med.*: Lowness of spirits, restlessness, with uneasiness of the stomach.

"In *anxieties* which attend fevers, when the cold fit is over, a warmer regimen may be allowed; and because *anxieties* often happen by spasms from wind, spices are useful."—*Arbuthnot*.

anxious (ănṣ-shŭs), ***ang-us-sus**, *adj.* [In Fr. *anxieux*; Sp. & Ital. *ansioso*; Port. *anxioso*; Lat. *anxius*, from *ango*=to press tightly, to strangle.] [ANGER.]

1. Very much troubled or solicitous about some future event of a nature likely to be painful to one, and which one knows no means of averting.

"Whaune thou lest him the cupe iseo
Wel *angussus* he wile beo."
Floriz and Blaunchefur (ed. Lumby), 365-6.

"Our days are number'd, let us spare
Our *anxious* hearts a needless care."

Cowper: Guion's Love of God.

2. Inspiring anxiety; such as cannot be contemplated without some measure of doubt and fear.

"An *anxious* duty! which the lofty site,
Far from all public road or beaten way . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

"And, reading here his sentence, how replete
With *anxious* meaning, heavenward turn his eye!"
Cowper: Bill of Mortality (1788).

3. Eagerly desirous (to do something).

"He sneers alike at those who are *anxious* to preserve, and at those who are eager for reform."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ *Anxious* is followed by a verb in the infinitive, or by *about*, *concerning*, or *for*, of the noun designating the object of solicitude.

"No writings we need to be solicitous about the meaning of, but those that contain truths we are to believe, or laws we are to obey; we may be less *anxious* about the sense of other authors."—*Locke*.

¶ The phrase *anxious* of is rare or obsolete.

"*Anxious* of neglect, suspecting change."—*Granville*.

anxiously (ănṣ-shŭs-lŷ), *adv.* [Eng. *anxious*; -ly.] In an anxious manner, solicitously.

"... and the members asked each other *anxiously* whether it was likely that the Abjuration and money bills would be passed before he died."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

anxiousness (ănṣ-shŭs-něss), *s.* [Eng. *anxious*; -ness.] The state or quality of being anxious.

"... her cards, to which she returns with no little *anxiousness* till two or three in the morning."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 79.

any, ***anie**, ***ani** (ăn'-ŷ), *a.* [A. S. *ænig*, *æneg*, *æng*=any, any one; from *an*=one, and suff. -ig=Eng. -ic=having. In Dut. *enig*; Ger. *einige*.] At least one, if not even a few. *Used*—

1. As a singular:

(a) Of persons or living existences, not excluding the Supreme Being himself. (It is used in opposition to *no* or *none*.)

"And David said, Is there yet *any* that is left of the house of Saul, that I may show him kindness for Jonathan's sake?"—2 *Sam.* ix. 1.

"Is there a God beside me? yea, there is no God; I know not *any*."—*Isa.* xlv. 8.

(b) Of things, in the most extensive sense; an amount small, but not precisely defined of anything; some.

"The was of hin fer ear bi-foun,
Or *ani* werldes time boren."

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 47, 48.

"They loved armes, and knighthood did ensew,
Seeking adventures where they *anie* knew."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 46.

"There be many that say, Who will shew us *any* good?"—*Ps.* iv. 6.

2. As a plural: Any living beings, any persons, any things.

"... if he found *any* of this way, whether they were men or women, he might bring them bound unto Jerusalem."—*Acts* ix. 2.

anybody (ăn'-ŷ-bōd-ŷ), *s.* [Eng. *any*; *body*.] Any person.

"His Majesty could not keep any secret from *anybody*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ While the expression "anybody," spelled as one word, is applied to persons, as in the foregoing example, "any body" standing as two distinct words, is used only of material things, as the human body, a planet, &c.

anyhow (ăn'-ŷ-hōw), *adv.* [Eng. *any*; *how*.] At any rate, any way, some way or other, in any case. (*Colloquial*.)

anything, any-thing, any thing (ăn'-ŷ-thing), *s.* [Eng. *any*; *thing*.]

1. Any thing; something or other.

"... or in *any thing* of skin."—*Lev.* xiii. 57.

2. (*Personified*.)

"... also Mr. Smoothman, Mr. Facing-both-ways, Mr. *Anything*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

anything-är'-i-an (anything as ăn'-ŷ-thing), *s.* [Eng. *anything*; -arian.] A person indifferent to all creeds.

anything-är'-i-an-ism (anything as ăn'-ŷ-thing), *s.* [Eng. *anythingarian*; -ism.] Indifference to religious matters.

anywhere (ăn'-ŷ-whêre), *adv.* [Eng. *any*; *where*.] In any place.

anywhile, any while (ăn'-ŷ-while), *adv.* [Eng. *any* and *while*.] Any time; for any length of time.

"... and calling unto him the centurion, he asked him whether he had been *any while* dead."—*Mark* xv. 44.

anywhither, any-whither (ăn'-ŷ-whith-êr), *adv.* [Eng. *any* and *whither*.] To any place.

"This [profit] is the bait, by which you may inveigle most men *anywhither*."—*Barrows: Works*, i. 9.

anywise, any-wise, any wise (ăn'-ŷ-wîse), *adv.* [Eng. *any*; *wise*.] In any way, in any manner, in any respect; to any extent.

"How can he be *any-wise* rich, who doth want all the best things, . . . ?"—*Barrow: Works*, i. 16.

¶ When *any wise* are made separate words the preposition *in* may be put before them.

"And if he that sanctified the field will *in any wise* redeem it . . ."—*Lev.* xxvii. 19.

A-ō'-ni-an, *a.* [From *Aonia*: see definition.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to the region of Aonia, in Boeotia, said to be inhabited by the Aones, descendants of a son of Neptune. It contained the mountains Helicon and Cithæron, sacred to the Muses, who from their supposed residence in the district were called Aonides.

2. *Fig.*: Pertaining to the Muses.

"And they are sure of bread who swink and toil;
But a fell tribe th' *Aonian* hive despoil."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 2.

ā-or-ist, *s. & a.* [In Ger. *aoristus*; Fr. *aoriste*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *aoristo*; Gr. *aoristos*=an aorist; from adj. *aoristos*=without boundaries, from *a*, priv., and *horizō*=to separate by a boundary; *horos*=a boundary.]

A. As substantive (*Greek Grammar*): A tense expressing time of an indefinite date or character. In English the phrase "He went" is properly an aorist, as no information is given as to when the action spoken of was performed. Greek verbs have two aorists, a first and a second; but, as a rule, only one of them is generally used.

B. As adjective: Like an aorist; indefinite in time.

ā-or-is-tic, ā-or-is-tic-al, *a.* [In Ger. *aoristisch*; from Gr. *aoristikos*=pertaining to an aorist; indeterminate, like an aorist.]

1. Pertaining to an aorist.

2. Like an aorist, indefinite in point of time.

a-or'-ta, *s.* [In Fr. *aorte*; Sp. & Port. *aorta*; Gr. *aortē*=(1) *In pl.*, the lower extremities of the wind-pipe; (2) *later & sing.*, the aorta (see def.). From *aeirō*=to lift.] The largest artery in the human body, and the main trunk of the arterial system itself. It takes its departure from the upper part

of the left ventricle of the heart, whence it runs upward and to the right, at that part of its progress being called the ascending aorta; then it turns to the left, passes the spinal column, and bending downward forms the arch of the aorta. Continuing its course along to the left of the spine, it is called the descending aorta. Passing through the aperture in the diaphragm into the abdomen, it becomes the abdominal aorta. Finally, it bifurcates about the fourth pair of lumbar vertebrae, and forms the two primitive iliac arteries. Upward from the heart the ramifications are numerous and exceedingly important. The aorta has three valves called the sigmoid or semi-lunar valves, to prevent the reflux of the blood into the heart.

a-or'-tal, *a.* [Eng. *aorta*; suff. -al.] Relating to the aorta; aortic.

a-or'-tic, *a.* [Eng. *aorta*; suff. -ic.] Pertaining to the aorta.

Aortic arch, or **Arch of the aorta**: The name applied to that downward bend of the aorta which takes place just after that great artery has turned to the left, passing in front of the spinal column.

Aortic bulb: The first portion of the ventricle whence an artery springs. It is dilated and surrounded by muscular fibers.

ā-or-tī'-tis, *s.* [Gr. *aortē*=the aorta; *itis*=inflammation.]

Med.: A disease; inflammation of the aorta.

ā-ō'-tēs, *ā-ō'-tūs (*Humboldt*), *s.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *ous*, genit. *ōtos*=the ear.] A genus of very short-eared monkeys belonging to the family Cebidae, or American monkeys with prehensile tails. The *A. invirgatus* of Humboldt inhabits the thick forests adjacent to the Cassiquiare and the Upper Orinoco.

a'-ōū-dād, *s.* [Native name.] The *Ammotrogus tragelaphus*, a remarkable species of sheep, with certain affinities to the goats. It is of a reddish-brown color, with much long hair hanging down from the front of the neck and the base of the fore legs. It has long powerful horns, and is fierce in character. It inhabits mountainous regions in Abyssinia and Barbary.

a-pā'ce, *adv.* [Eng. *a*=on, at, and *pace*.] With a pace, at a pace; that is, at a quick pace; speedily. (Applied to things in motion, actions done quickly, or events in a state of rapid progression.)

"*Apace* he shot, and yet he fled *apace*."

Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 27.

"Kings of armies did flee *apace*."—*Ps.* lxxviii. 12.

ăp'-a-gō-gē, ăp'-a-gō-gŷ, *s.* [In Ger., &c., *apagoge*. From Gr. *apagōgē*=(1) a leading away; (2) a taking back or home; (3) payment; (4) bringing a delinquent taken in the act before the magistrate, also the process against him; (5) *In Logic*, see below.]

1. *Logic*: The Greek term for what is now called, from Latin, *abduction*, a kind of argument in which the greater extreme is unquestionably contained in the medium one, but the medium not so obviously contained in the lesser extreme as to render it unnecessary to establish this by proof. Thus, Whatever God has revealed is true. But God has revealed the doctrine of the incarnation: therefore it is a true doctrine.

2. *Math.*: A progress or passage from one proposition to another, by employing one previously demonstrated to establish the truth of others.

ăp-a-gōg'-i-cal, *a.* [Eng. *apagoge*; -ical.] Pertaining to *apagoge*.

Math.: An *apagogical demonstration* is a demonstration of the truth of a proposition by proving the absurdity in which one is landed who proceeds on the supposition of its being incorrect. Its more usual name is a *reductio ad absurdum*. (*Dyche*.)

ăp'-a-gō-gŷ, *s.* [APAGOGÉ.]

ap-ăg'-ŷ-noŭs, *a.* [Gr. *hapax*=once, and *gynē*=a woman.]

Bot.: Fructifying but once; monocarpic.

***a-pā'id, *ăp-pā'yed, *a-pā'yed, *a-pā'yde, a-pā'yd**, *pa. par.* [APAY.] Satisfied, pleased, paid.

"... thy toils, but ill *apaid*."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 66.

"... he was so well *apayd*."

Chaucer: C. T., 11,852.

"Whan that oure pot is broke, as I have sayd,
Every man chyt, and halt him evel *apayde*."

Ibid., C. T., 12,848-49.

"... thay holde hem nought *apayed*, as saith the book, of soden fleissch that was to hem offred, but thay tooke by force the fleissch that is raw."—*Ibid.*: *The Peresones Tale*.

"... and thou art well *appay'd*."

Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece.

ăp'-a-like, *s.* [American name.] A large fish of the Herring family, the *Megalops Cyprinoides*. It is called also Savalle. It is occasionally twelve feet long. The *A. filamenteux*, an Asiatic species, is also sometimes termed Apalike.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şún; -tion -şion = zhún. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

*a-pā'lled, *pa. par.* [APPALLED.]
 āp'-an-āge. [APPANAGE.]
 āp'-ān'-thrōp-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. *apanthrōpia* (see def.): *apo*=from; *anthrōpos*=man.] An aversion to man; distaste for the society of man; love of retirement.

a'-par, a'-par-a, *s.* [A South American name.] A name occasionally given to the three-banded Armadillo, *Dasypus Apar*. It is one of the digging Edentata, and lives in Brazil and Paraguay.

"The *apar*, commonly called *mataco*, is remarkable by having only three movable bands, the rest of its tessellated covering being nearly inflexible."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. v.

*a-pār'-ailed, *a-pār'-al-īt, *pa. par. & a.* [AP-PARELLED.]

*a-pār-a's-tūr, *a-pār-a's-tēur, *adj.* [From O. Fr. *apparoutre*=to appear; *aparissent*=apparent (?).] Applicable, congruous to. (Scotch.)

"... and indeed it is *aparasteur* to this purpose we have in hand."—*Acts Jas. VI.* (1609), p. 421. (*Jamieson*.)

ap-ar'-gī-a, *s.* [Gr. *apargia*, probably a kind of succory; *apo*=from, and *argia*=idleness; meaning that the weed, whatever it was, sprung up in consequence of the idleness of the husbandman. Had he been industrious, he would have cut short its existence at the outset.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ (Composites), and the sub-order Cichoraceæ. In some respects they have a remote resemblance to the Dandelion.

āp-a-rīth-mē'-sis, *s.* [Gr. *arithmēsis*=a counting over; *apo*=from, and *arithmēsis*=counting; or from *arithmēō*=to count over; *apo*=from, and *arithmēō*=to count; *arithmos*=a number.]
Rhet.: Enumeration.

a-part, *adv.* [From Fr. *à part*=to one side; *aparté* (in dramas)=aside; Sp. *aparte*; Port. *à parte*; Ital. *da parte*.]
 1. In a state of physical separation from, at a greater or less distance in place removed from.

"And when He had sent the multitudes away, He went up into a mountain *apart* to pray."—*Matt.* xiv. 23.

"This seems to have actually taken place at about the same period in Southern Patagonia and Chili, though these places are a thousand miles *apart*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xvi.

2. In a state of separation, mentally viewed; as two distinct ideas are separated in thought. Distinctly, separately.

"Wisdom and Goodness are twin-born, one heart Must hold both sisters, never seen *apart*."
Couper: Expostulation.

"Yet we Europeans all know how difficult it is to distinguish *apart* the sounds in a foreign language."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. x, p. 206.

3. To the exclusion of, putting aside, omitting all reference to, not taking into account.

¶ Used with *from*: as, *apart from* all this.

4. In a state of moral separation.

"But know that the Lord hath set *apart* him that is godly for himself."—*Ps.* iv. 3.

*a-part', *v. t.* [APART, *adv.*] To put an end to, to stop. (*Sackville: Induction*, st. 14.)

āp-ar-thrō'-sis, *s.* [From Gr. *aparthroomai*=to be jointed; *apo*=from, and *arthrōs*=to fasten by a joint; *arthron*=a joint.]

Anat.: An articulation which admits of free motion. It is called also *abarticulation*.

a-part-mēnt, *s.* [Ger. *apartement*, from Fr. *appartement*, from *à part*=aside, apart, separately; Sp. *apartamento*; Port. *apartamento*=separation, division; *apartar*=to part, to separate; Ital. *apartamento*.] [PART.]

*I. Originally: As its etymology, *a-partment*, imports, a partitioning out; a separation of a part of a house required for the accommodation of a family or an individual. (Though this sense is obsolete in English, it is still retained in many foreign languages.)

II. Now:

1. A suite of rooms separated from the rest for the same special purpose.

"The word *apartment* meaning, in effect, a compartment of a house, already includes, in its proper sense, a suite of rooms; and it is a mere vulgar error, arising out of the ambitious usage of lodging-house keepers, to talk of one family or one establishment occupying *apartments*, in the plural. The queen's *apartment* at St. James, or at Versailles, not the queen's *apartments*, is the correct expression."—*De Quincey's Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., Note, p. 238.

2. A single room.

"The walls of the principal *apartments* were finely sculptured with fruit, foliage, and armorial bearings, and were hung with embroidered satin."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

a-part-mēnt house, *s.* A house separated into several distinct apartments for the accommodation of different families.

*a-pa'ssed, *a-pa'st, *pret.* Old forms of PASSED, PAST (q. v.).

a-pāt'-ēl-ite, *s.* A yellow mineral resembling Copiapite, found in small friable nodules or balls at Meudon and Auteuil. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 42.90; sesquioxide of iron, 55.30; water, 3.96=100.16. (*Meillet; quoted by Dana*.)

āp-a-thēt'-ic, *āp-a-thēt'-ick, āp-a-thēt'-ic-al, *a.* [From Gr. *a*, priv., and *pathētikos*=subject to feeling.] Destitute of feeling; not susceptible of deep emotion.

"I am not to be *apathetic*, like a statue."—*Harris: Treatise of Happiness*.

āp'-a-thīst, *s.* [Eng. *apath(y)*; -ist. In Ital. *apatista*.] A person destitute of feeling.

āp-a-thīs'-tīc-al, *a.* [Eng. *apathist*; -ical.] Pertaining to one destitute of feeling; apathetic.

"Fontenelle was of a good-humored and apathistical disposition."—*Seward: Anecdotes*, v. 252.

āp'-a-thŷ, *s.* [In Dan. *apathi*; Ger. & Fr. *apathie*; Port. & Lat. *apathia*; Ital. *apatia*, from Gr. *apatheia*=want of passion or feeling; *apathēs*=without suffering; *a*, priv., and *pathos*=anything that befalls one; also suffering, feeling, passion; *pathein*, 2 aor. infin. of *paschō*=to suffer.] Want of feeling, deadness of the emotions, a calm and unruffled temper, produced, not by the dominancy of conscience or an iron will over violent emotions, but by the natural feebleness of the latter. Unruffled tranquility of mind produced in such a way is not a virtue, but a defect.

"Of good and evil much they argued then
 Of happiness and final misery,
 Passion and *apathy*, and glory and shame."
Milton: Paradise Lost, ii. 564.

"The helpless *apathy* of Asiatics."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ *Apathy* may be produced in any mind temporarily by despair.

"Monmouth had passed from pusillanimous fear to the *apathy* of despair."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

āp'-a-tīte, *s.* [From Gr. *apataō*=to deceive, and suff. -ite. So called because it has often been mistaken for other minerals.] An important mineral classed by Dana as the type of the "Apatite" group of his Anhydrous "Phosphates, Arsenates, Antimonates." The crystals are hexagonal and often hemihedral. The hardness is 5, or less frequently 4.5; the sp. gr. 2.92 to 3.25; the luster vitreous; the streak white; the color sea-green, violet, blue, white, gray, various reds, or brown. Apatite may be transparent, translucent, or opaque. Composition: Phosphate of lime, 91.13 to 92.31; chloride of calcium, 15 or less to 4.28; and fluoride of calcium, 4.59 to 7.69. It occurs chiefly in metamorphic crystalline rocks. It is found in Cornwall, in Devonshire, and in Cumberland; in Ireland, and in many places abroad. Dana divides it into—Var. 1. Ordinary: (a) Asparagus Stone, with which is associated Moroxite, (b) Lasurapatite, (c) Francolite; 2. Fibrous Concretionary, Stalactitic, specially Phosphorite; 3. Earthy Apatite, specially Osteolite; 4. Fluorapatite; 5. Chlorapatite. In addition to these there is Pseudo-apatite. Akin to Apatite are (A.) Phosphatic Nodules, generally called from their origin Coprolites; (B.) Staffelite of Stein; (C.) Guano; (D.) Epiphosphorite; (E.) Talc-apatite; (F.) Hydro-apatite. (See these words.) (*Dana: Min.*, 5th ed., 530-5.)

āp-a-tŭr-a, *s.* [Gr. *apatē*=craft, deceit, and *oura*=tail.] A genus of butterflies belonging to the family Nymphalidæ. There is one British species, *A. iris*, called, from its color and gorgeousness, the



Apatura Iris.

Purple Emperor. The male has dark-brown wings, changing in certain lights into very rich purple blue, whence the name *iris*=rainbow. Wilkes called it the "Purple Highflyer," from its mounting to a great elevation in the sky. [EMPEROR.]

apaumé, apaumée, appaumée (pron. a-pā'u-mé), *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Appalled. (Used of a hand open so as to exhibit the palm.)

a-pā'y, *v. t.* [Lat. *pacare*=to satisfy, to quiet.] To please, to satisfy. (Used chiefly in the past participle.) [APAID.]

"For that faire Ladies love: past perils well *apay*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ix. 40.

*a-pā'yd, *a-pā'yde, *a-pā'yed, *pa. par.* [APAID.]

A. P. C. N. [Lat. =*anno post Christum natum*=in the year after the birth of Christ.]

āpe, *s.* [A. S. & Sw. *apa*; Icel. *ape*; O. Icel. *api*; Dan. *abe*, *abekat*; Dut. *aap*, *naaper*; Ger. *affe*; O. H. Ger. *affo*; Gael. *apa*, *apag*; Wel. *ab*, *epa*; Malabar & Sansc. *kepi* or *kefi*, (*s.*) a monkey, (*adj.*) swift, active.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Originally: Any member of the Quadrumanous or Monkey order.

"We shall lose our time,
 And all be turned to barnacles or to apes,
 With foreheads villainous low."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

¶ This extended sense is not yet extinct: thus the monkey (*Pithecius inuus*) brought to the rock of Gibraltar from Africa is called the Barbary "ape," though, scientifically viewed, it is not an ape at all.

II. Later:

1. Literally:

(a) Any monkey remarkable for its imitativeness or for antic manners.

(b) *The Ape of Scripture* (1 Kings x. 22; 2 Chron. ix. 21), Heb. *qoph*, pronounced *koph*, Sept. *pithēkos*, Vulg. *simia*, is a species of tailed Indian monkey. The Heb. *qoph*, plur. *qophim*, which occurs in the above passages, is simply the Malabar and Sanscrit word *kepi* naturalized. (See the etymology.)

(c) A tailless monkey. (This sense of the word has come into use since the time of Ray.) (B. Zool.)
 2. Fig.: A human being prone, like the monkey tribe, to imitation or mimicry.

"The apes of him who humbled once the proud."
Byron: Child Harold, iv. 95.

¶ (a) *To lead apes in hell* is an expression applied occasionally in old writers to a woman who dies unmarried.

"But 'tis an old proverb, and you know it well,
 That women dying maids lead apes in hell."
(Lond. Prodigal, i. 2. Wright: Dict. Obs. & Pro. Eng.)

(See also Shakesp., *Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 1.)
 (b) *To put an ape into one's hood or cap*: To make a fool of one.

"The monk put in the mannes hood an ape,
 And in his wyves eek, by seint Austyn."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,851-2.

B. Technically:

Zoology (Plur.): The highest, or anthropoid section of the order Quadrumana, or Monkeys—that which forms the connecting link between the lower animals and man. ANTHROPOID, ANTHROPIDÆ.] They have the teeth of the same number, and for a time of the same form as those of man, but when full maturity is reached the canines become almost as prominent as in the feline race. There is no tail; nor are there cheek-pouches. There may or there may not be callosities on the hinder parts. They are four-handed rather than four-footed. They hobble on the ground, but are splendid climbers of trees. The facial angle is about 65°, almost equal to that of some negroes; but the least intellectual of mankind are inconceivably before the highest of the monkey race. The apes are the only Simiadae in which the hyoid bone, the liver, and the cœcum exactly resemble those of man. They constitute the first section of the Simiadae. The species are the gorilla and the chimpanzee from tropical Africa, and the orang-outang and the gibbons from the great Asiatic islands Sumatra, Borneo, and Java. [GORILLA, CHIMPANZEE, &c.]



Ape.

Sea Ape: A species of Shark, the *Alopias vulpes*. It is called in English by several names, the Thresher, the Fox-shark, and the Sea-fox. [THRESHER.]

ape-like, *a.* Like an ape.

"Some unusually wise *ape-like* animal."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i. (1871), pt. i., ch. i.

āpe, *v. t.* [From the substantive.] To imitate in a servile manner, as an ape mimics the outward

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

actions of man without having mind enough to comprehend the thoughts which give those actions significance. Or to imitate in a more rational way.

"Profusion *apes* the noble part
Of liberality of heart,
And dullness of discretion."

Cowper: *Friendship*.

"Thus, while I *ape* the measure wild
Of tales that charmed me yet a child."

Scott: *Marmion*, Introd. to Canto iii.

ape-man, *s.* *Pithecanthropus erectus*. A supposed form of animal constituting the "missing link" between man and the apes. [PITHECANTHROPI.]

[Much discussion has arisen among anthropologists respecting the discovery (in 1896) in a volcanic deposit in Java, among relics of extinct mammals of the Pliocene age, of the fossilized bones of an ape-like being, whose calvaria resembles that of a gibbon, but whose skull capacity is estimated to have been much larger than that of any known anthropoid ape, and equal to that of some negro skulls. Manouvrier, of Paris, and Marsh, of Yale, believe that the bones possibly represent an intermediate link.

a-pē'ak, ***a-pē'ek**, *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *peak*. In Fr. *pic*=the peak of a mountain; *à pic*=vertically.] [PEAK.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In a position to pierce.
2. Formed with a point; pointed.

II. *Naut.*: Perpendicular. Thus the anchor is said to be *apeak* when the stem of the ship is brought directly over it by drawing in the cable.

***ā-pē'-qē**, *s.* [Eng. *A B C*.] The same as ABECE. [*Prompt. Parv.*]

***a-pē'che**, *v. t.* [APPEACH.]

āped, *pa. par.* [APE, *v.*]

āpe'-dōm, *s.* [Eng. *ape*; *-dom*.] Apes collectively; the condition of being an ape.

***a-pē'ek**, *adv.* [APEAK.]

a-pē'i-bā, *s.* [Brazilian name.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Tiliaceæ (Linden blooms). There are twelve species found in the warmer parts of America. *Apeiba Petoumo*, in Panama called cortega, is used for making cordage, and *A. Tibourbou* is employed in the construction of the raft-boats called in Brazil jangadas.

***a-pē'ire**, *v. t. & i.* [APPAIRE.]

***a-pē'le**, *s.* A peal. [PEAL, *s.*] [*Prompt. Parv.*]

A-pēl'-lites, **A-pēl'-lē-ang**, *s. pl.* [From *Apelles* (Gr. *Apellēs*), a follower of the Gnostic Marcion.]

Church History: A sect in the second century who affirmed that Christ received from the four elements a body which He rendered back before His ascension.

a-pēl'-lous, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and Lat. *pellis*=skin.] Destitute of skin.

Āp'-ēn-nine, *adj.* Pertaining to the Apennines (*q. v.*).

Āp'-ēn-nīnes, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ad*=to; *penninus*, connected with Celtic *pen* or *ben*=mountain-top.] The name of a chain of mountains extending through Italy.

a-pēp'-sŷ, ***a-pēp'-sŷe**, *s.* [In Fr. *aepsie*; Gr. *apepsia*=indigestibility, indigestion, from *apeptos*=uncooked, undigested; *a*, priv.; *peptos*=cooked; *peptō*, or *pessō*=to soften, to boil, to cook.] Indigestion.

ā-pēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *ape*; *-er*. In Dut. *naaper*.] One who apes or mimics.

ā-pēr (2), *s.* [Lat. *aper*=a wild boar.]

***a-pēr-ans**, *s.* [APPEARANCE.]

***a-pē're-mēnt**, *s.* [APPAIRE.] An injury. [*Prompt. Parv.*]

a-pēr'-i-ent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *aperiens*=opening, *pr. par.* of *aperio*=to open.]

A. *As adj.*: Opening the bowels to a slight extent in constipation; laxative, deobstruent.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine prescribed to open the bowels gently; a gentle purgative, a laxative, a deobstruent.

"By combining tonics with *aperients*."—*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, ii. 623.

a-pēr'-i-tive, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *apéritif*; Sp. *aperitivo*, from Lat. *aperio*=to open.]

A. *As adj.*: Opening the bowels; laxative, deobstruent. [APERIENT.]

B. *As subst.*: An aperient medicine.

***ā-pērn**, *s.* [APRON.]

ā-pērn-ēr, *s.* [O. Eng. *apern*=apron, and suff. *-er*.] One who wears an apron; a drawer.

"We have no wine here, methinks; where's this *aperner*?"—*Chapman: May-day*, iii. 4.

***āp-ēr-tē'yn**, *v. i.* [APPERTAIN.]

***ap-ēr'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *apertio*.]

1 & 2. The act of opening; the state of being opened.

"The plenitude of vessels, otherwise called the plethora, when it happens, causeth an extravasation of blood, either by ruption or *apertion* of them."—*Wise-man*.

3. An aperture made through anything; an opening, a gap.

"The next now in order are the *apertions*; under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, staircases, chimneys, or other conduits; in short, all inlets or outlets."—*Wotton*.

āp-ērt'-lŷ, ***āp-ērt'-lŷe**, ***a-pērt'-liche**, ***a-pērt'-e-liche** (*ch* guttural), *adv.* [Eng. *apert*; *-ly*.] Evidently, plainly.

"Eornen al of red blod romynge a-boute;
Al priueliche his peyne *aperiliche* he saith."

Joseph of Aramathie (ed. Skeat), 275, 276.

"... though he seth wel *apertly*, that it is agenst the reverence of God."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

a-pērt'-ness, *s.* [Eng. *apert*; *-ness*.] The quality of being open; openness; frankness.

"The freedom or *apertness* and vigor of pronouncing, and the closeness of muffling and laziness of speaking, render the sound different."—*Holder*.

†ap-ērt'-ōr, *s.* [Lat.=opener.]

Anat.: A term applied to the muscle which raises the upper eyelid. *Levator* is, however, the more common appellation which it receives.

āp'-ēr-tiure, *s.* [In Sp. & Port. *abertura*; Ital. *apertura*. From Lat. *apertura*.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

1. & II. The act of opening; the state of being opened.

1. *In a literal sense*:

2. *Figuratively*. *Spec.*, explanation.

"It is too much untwisted by the doctors, and, like philosophy, made intricate by explications, and difficult by the *aperture* and dissolution of distinctions."—*Taylor*.

III. A thing or place opened; an opening, a hole.

1. *Literally*:

2. *Figuratively*:

"... and to him who treads
Rome for the sake of ages, Glory sheds
Her light through thy sole *aperture*."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 148.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Anatomy, Zoology, Botany, &c.*:

(a) The aperture of a univalve shell is the opening or mouth. In mollusks which feed on vegetable matter it is entire; while in those which are animal feeders it has a notch or canal. In some families it has an *operculum* or cover. The margin of the aperture is called the *peristome*.

(b) Any other opening.

"... the back *aperture* of the nostrils."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammal.*, p. 29.

2. *Optics*: The diameter of the object-glass of a refracting telescope, or the speculum or mirror of a reflector. The larger the aperture (*i. e.*, the area of the surface through which the light is transmitted, or from which it is reflected), the greater is the power of the telescope to penetrate into space and consequently bear higher magnifying powers. The apertures of Sir W. Herschel's celebrated reflecting telescopes were 7, 12, 18, and 48 inches; while those of the Earl of Rosse are 3 and 6 feet. Very powerful refracting telescopes with large apertures have been recently constructed, the great refractor at the United States Observatory at Washington being 26 inches. Within the last few years silvered-glass parabolic mirrors of the Newtonian form have been constructed with large apertures and short focal length, thus rendering these instruments exceedingly convenient for use. Sir W. Herschel's 18-inch metallic speculum, used for examining the nebulae and Milky Way, had a focal length of 20 feet; modern telescopes, with silvered-glass mirrors, have been constructed of the same aperture, but with a focal length of not more than 7 feet. Thus a larger aperture is now a more valuable feature in a telescope than great focal length, the unwieldy tubes formerly used being entirely dispensed with.

"'Aperture' always means the clear space which receives the light of the object; the diameter of the object-glass in achromatics, or the large speculum in reflectors, exclusive of its setting."—*Webb: Celestial Objects*, 3d ed. (1873), p. 1.

Angular aperture (in microscopes): The amount of light transmitted by the objective, and consequently the distinctness of the image afterward magnified by the lenses forming the eye-piece. When an objective of the largest angular aperture is employed, the more delicate markings of the object under examination, invisible when objectives of less angular aperture are used, are seen with great distinctness. [OBJECTIVE.]

3. *Geom.*: The space between two right lines which meet in a point and form an angle.

āp'-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *aper*; *-y*.] An aping; servile imitation. (*Coleridge*.)

a-pēt'-al-æ, *s. pl.* [In Fr. *apétale* (sing.), *apét-elé* (sing.). From Gr. *a*, priv., and *petalon*=a leaf.] Plants without petals. A sub-class of Exogenous plants; the others being Polypetalæ and Apetalæ. [APETALOUS EXOGENS.]

a-pēt'-al-ous, **†a-pēt'-al-ō'se**, *a.* [APETALÆ.]

Botany: Without petals.

a-pēt'-al-ous-ness, *s.* [Eng. *apetalous*; *-ness*.] The state or quality of being destitute of petals. (*Johnson*.)

ā'-pēx (plur. *ā'-pī-çēs* or *ā'-pēx-ēs*), *s.* [Lat. *apex* (pl. *apices*)=the top of anything.]

A. *Ordinary Language*: The tip, top, or summit of anything. (*Glossog. Nova*, 2d ed.)

B. *Technically*:

I. *Geom.*: The angular point opposite to the base of a triangle, of a cone, &c.

II. *Nat. Science*: The top of anything.

Specially:

1. *Zool.*: The top of a shell.

2. *Botany*:

(a) The tip of a leaf, the spot on the summit of a pericarp where the style was inserted, or any other part of a plant terminating in a point.

(b) A name given by the old botanists to what we now call a stamen.

āph, *prefix*. [From Gr. *aph*, the preposition *apo*=from, modified by an aspirate immediately following it, as *aphorisma*=aphorism, the derivation of which is *apo*=from, and *horizō*=to divide or separate from.]

āph-æ'r-i-sis, **āph-ē'r-i-sis**, *s.* [In Fr. *aph-èrese*; Sp. *aféresis*; Port. *apheresis*; Lat. *aphæresis*; Gr. *aphairesis*, from *aphaireō*=to take away; *apo*=from, and *haireō*=to take away.]

Gram.: A figure which drops a letter or syllable at the commencement of a word, as *'tis*, for *it is*; *'gan*, for *began*.

āph-ān'-ē-site, *s.* [In Fr. *aphanèse*, from Gr. *aphanēs*=unseen, unmanifest, and suff. *-ite*.] A mineral, called also Clinoclase (*q. v.*).

āph-ān'-ip'-tēr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. (1) *aphanēs*=unseen, invisible; *a*, priv., and *phanēnai*, 2 aor. infin. of *phainomai*=to come to light, to appear; pass. of *phainō*=to bring to light; and (2) *pteron*=a feather, a wing.] An order of wingless insects, called by De Geer Suctoria, and by Leach Siphonaptera. They have a sucker of three pieces, and a true metamorphosis. The thorax is distinctly separated from the abdomen, and two horny plates mark the spots where in the higher insects wings would be. It contains the Pulicidæ, or Fleas. [FLEA, PULICIDÆ, PULEX.]

†āph-ān'-is'-tic, *a.* [Gr. *aphanistikos*=destroying, putting out of sight; *aphanizō*=to make unseen; *aphanēs*=unseen; *a*, priv., and *phanēnai*, 2 aor. pass. of *phainō*=to cause to appear.]

Min.: Faint, obscure, not clear.

āph-ān'-ite, *s.* [In Ger. *aphanit*; from Gr. *aphanēs*=unseen, invisible, unmanifest, obscure; *a*, priv., and *phainō*=to cause to appear. So called because the granulations of which it consists are not distinctly visible.]

Min. & Geol.: A rock, called also Corneine. The absence of distinct granulations distinguishes it from Diabase.

a-phā'-si-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat. from Gr. *aphasia*=speechlessness.] Loss or impairment of the power of expressing or comprehending the conventional signs of language. Aphasia may be either motor or sensory. *Motor* or *ataxic* aphasia consists of an inability to express one's ideas in speech, owing to a lack of coördination of the muscles of the mouth. *Sensory* or *amnesic* aphasia consists of the loss of memory for words, and may manifest itself by an inability to recall words necessary to express one's ideas, or to understand spoken, written, or printed words. It may exist alone or in association with motor aphasia. See Acatasthesia, Acatasthesia, Agrammatism, Agraphia, Alalia, Alexia, Amnesia, Anarthria, Aphonia, Ataxaphasia, Ataxophemia, Paraphasia, Word-blindness, Word-deafness.

a-phē'-ti-ōn, **†a-phē'-li-ūm**, *s.* [In Fr. *aphélie*; Gr. *apo*=from; and *hēlios*=the sun.]

Astron.: Literally, away from the sun. As the planets move in elliptic orbits, and not in circles, they are necessarily at a greater distance from the sun at one part of their course than at another. When as far away from the sun as they can go, they are said to be in *aphelion*, and when as near to the luminary as possible, in *perihelion*. [See APOGEE, PERIGEE.]

āph-ēn'-gē-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *aphengēs*=without light, and *skopeō*=to look at, to behold.] A modification of the magic lantern for exhibiting opaque objects, such as cartes-de-visite, movement of watches, coins, &c.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhŷn; -țion, -șion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

ăph-ēr-ē-se, s. [Fr. *aphérèse*.] A mineral the same as LIBETHENITE (q. v.).

ăph-ēr-ē-sis, s. [APHÆRESIS.]

a-phē-ta, s. [Arabic (?).]

Astrology: The name of a planet which was imagined to be the giver or disposer of life in a nativity.

a-phēt'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *Apheta*; -ical.] Pertaining or relating to the so-called planet Apheta (q. v.).

ă-phī-dæ, **ăph-i-dæ**, s. pl. [APHIS.] Leach's name for the family of Homopterous insects, of which Aphis is the type.

ă-phī-dēs, **ăph-i-dēs**, s. pl. The plural of APHIS (q. v.). Shuckard and Swainson made Aphides the third tribe of the order Hemiptera.

"... in the *Aphides* the male insects are unequivocal and numerous."—Owen: *Invertebr. Animals*, Lect. xviii.

a-phid'-i-an, a. & s. [Mod. Lat. *aphis*, genit. *aphidis*=a plant-louse.]

1. As adjective: Pertaining or relating to an aphis, or plant-louse.

"... the acquisition of the distinct sexes, and the procreation by impregnated ova by the perfect Medusæ, are phenomena essentially analogous to those of *Aphidian* generation."—Owen: *Invertebrate Anim.*, Lect. xviii.

2. As substantive: An insect of the tribe Aphidii, the family Aphidæ, or the genus Aphis.

a-phid'-i-i, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *aphis*, genit. *aphidis*.] Cuvier's name for the family of Hemipteros (or Homopterous) insects, of which Aphis constitutes the type. He made it the second family of the Homopterous Hemiptera, and the fourth of the whole order. He included under it Psylla, Thrips, and other genera, besides Aphis proper. [APHIS.]

a-phid-iph'-ă-gī, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *aphis*, and Gr. *phagos*=a glutton; *phagein*=to eat.] The name given by Cuvier and others to a family of insects, ranked as the second of the Trimerous section of Beetles. The name is given because the appropriate food of the insects which it contains are aphides. Instead of Aphidiphagi, the family is now designated Coccinellidæ. It contains the "lady-birds."

a-phid'-i-ūs, s. [From Mod. Lat. *aphis*, genit. *aphidis*.] A genus of ichneumons, of which one species, *A. avenæ*, preys on the aphis of the oat and other analogous species, while a second, *A. rapæ*, does so on that of the turnip.

a-phid-iv'-ôr-ous, a. [Mod. Lat. *aphides*, and Lat. *voro*=to swallow whole, to devour.] Devouring aphides.

"The larva of the syrphi, or, as they have been called, *aphidivorous* worms."—Griffith: *Cuvier*, vol. xv., p. 760.

ă-phīl-ân-thrōp-ŷ, s. [Gr. a, priv. and *philanthrōpia*=philanthropy.]

1. Want of love to mankind; the opposite of philanthropy.

2. Med.: The first stage of melancholy, when solitude is preferred to society.

ă-phīs, **ăph-is** (plur. **ă-phī-dēs**, **ăph-i-dēs**), s. [Mod. Lat.]

Entom.: Plant-louse. A genus of insects, the typical one of the family Aphidæ. It contains those soft pulpy little animals, winged or wingless, and with long antennæ, which are seen beneath the leaves, or in curled-up leaves, or in the axils of many plants, or even on the roots of some. Sometimes, as in the case of the elm, their destructive operations upon a leaf raise a gall of considerable size. The species are very numerous, and are generally called after the plants on which they feed, as *A. rosæ*, the aphis of the rose; *A. fabæ*, the bean aphis; *A. brassicæ*, the cabbage fly; *A. humuli*, the hop fly. They are exceedingly prolific, but are kept within bounds by various insects, especially by the Coccinellidæ, or Lady-birds, of which they are the appropriate food. They drop a fluid called honeydew [HONEY-DEW], which is so grateful to the ants, that the latter, to receive it, tend them like milch cows. The mode of propagating their race is the abnormal one described as ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS, METAGENESIS, and PARTHENO-GENESIS (q. v.). The winged aphides, confessedly perfect insects, bring forth a wingless race, apparently mere larvæ, and which, therefore, it might be thought, would be incapable, while thus immature, of bringing forth young. In certain cases they do it, however, and their offspring are winged, and as perfect as their grandparents. This alternation of generations, or *metagenesis*, with its attendant partheno-genesis (or birth from virgins) in every second generation, goes on for nine or ten generations, by which time the season is over. The last aphides of the year are fully formed and winged, and deposit eggs, which are hatched in spring.

aphis-sugar, s. Honey-dew, the honey-like substance secreted by aphides. [APHIS, HONEY-DEW.]

"Honey-dew, or *aphis-sugar*, and the honey of the bee are intermediate between animal and vegetable organs."—Penny Cycl., vol. xxiii., p. 225.

ă-phlō-gis'-tic, **ă-phlō-gis'-tic**, a. [Gr. *aphlogistos*=not inflammable; a, priv., and *phlogistos*=set on fire, burned; *phlogizō*=to set on fire; *phlox*, genit. *phlogos*=flame; *phlego*=to burn.] Without flame.

Aphlogistic lamp, or **flameless lamp**: A lamp formed by winding a coil of fine platinum wire loosely round the lower part of the wick of a spirit lamp. When the flame is extinguished the coil will continue in a state of ignition till the spirit is consumed.

ă-phō-nī-a, **ăph-ōn-ŷ**, s. [In Fr. *aphonie*; Gr. *aphōnia*; from a, priv., and *phōnē*=to produce a sound; *phōnē*=a sound.]

Med.: Inability to speak, loss of voice, dumbness.

"In cases of *aphonia*, where the vocal chords cannot be made to vibrate freely..."—Max Müller: *Science of Language*, 6th ed., vol. ii. (1871), p. 127.

"*Aphony* (Gr.), want of voice."—Glossog. Nov., 2d. ed.

a-phō-r'-i-a, s. [Gr. *aphoria*; from *aphoros*=not bearing; a, priv., and *phoros*=bearing, . . . fruitful; *pherō*=to bear.] The absence of bearing, unfruitfulness; barrenness.

ăph-ôr-îsm, s. [In Ger. *apherism*; Fr. *aphorisme*; Sp. and Ital. *aforismo*; Port. *aphorismo*. From Gr. *aphorismos*=(1) a separation; (2) a definition, also an aphorism; *aphorizō*=to mark off by boundaries; *apo*=from, and *horizō*=to separate from as a boundary; *horos*=a boundary.] A short detached pithy sentence, containing a maxim or wise precept, deduced from the general experience of mankind. (See example under APHORIZE.)

"Solomon became enabled, not only to write those excellent parables or *aphorisms*, concerning divine and moral philosophy, but also . . ."—Bacon: *Advanc. of Learning*.

ăph-ôr-îs-măt'-ic, **ăph-ôr-îs-mic**, a. [Eng. *aphorism*; -atic; -ic.] Pertaining to an aphorism or aphorisms; containing an aphorism. (Ogilvie.)

ăph-ôr-îs-mēr, s. [Eng. *aphorism*; -er.] One who habitually quotes aphorisms.

"We may infallibly assure ourselves, that it will as well agree with monarchy, though all the tribe of *aphorismers* and politicasters would persuade us there be secret and mysterious reasons against it."—Milton: *Of Ref. in England*, bk. 2.

***ăph-ôr-îs-mîng**, a. [Eng. *aphorism*; -ing.] Overbearing unduly by the use of aphorisms.

"There is no art that hath been more cankered in her principles, more soiled and slabbered with *aphorisming* pedantry, than the art of policy."—Milton.

ăph-ôr-îst, s. [Eng. *aphoris(m)t*.] A compiler of aphorisms.

"He took this occasion of farther clearing and justifying what he had written against the *aphorist*."—Nelson: *Life of Ep. Bull*, p. 246.

ăph-ôr-is'-tic, **ăph-ôr-is'-tic-al**, a. [Eng. *aphorist*, -ic, -ical; or *aphoris(m)*, -tic, -tical. In Fr. *aphoristique*; Port. *aphoristico*.] [APHORISM.] Pertaining to an aphorism; in the form of an aphorism; in short, detached sentences like an aphorism.

"... because the style of his conversation is less flowing and diffusive—less expansive—more apt to clothe itself in a keen, sparkling *aphoristic* form."—De Quincey: *Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 232.

ăph-ôr-is'-tic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *aphoristical*; -ly.] In the form of an aphorism.

"These being carried down seldom miss a cure, as Hippocrates doth likewise *aphoristically* tell us."—Harvey.

ăph-ôr-i'-ze, v. i. [Gr. *aphorizō*=(1) to mark out by boundaries; (2) to limit, to define.] To utter or write an aphorism.

"In order to get the full sense of a word, we should first present to our minds the visual image that forms its primary meaning. Draw lines of different colors round the different counties of England, and then cut out each separately, as in the common play-maps that children take to pieces and put together, so that each district can be contemplated apart from the rest, as a whole in itself. This twofold act of circumscribing and detaching, when it is excited by the mind on subjects of reflection and reason, is to *aphorize*, and the result an aphorism."—Coleridge: *Aids to Reflection* (ed. 1839), pp. 16, 17.

ăph-rīte, s. [Gr. *aphros*=foam, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Calcite, sometimes called also Earth Foam, and by Kirwan Silvery Chalk. Dana considers that the harder and more sparry specimens approach argentite, and the softer ones chalk.

ăph-rī-zīte, s. [In Ger. *aphrisit*; Gr. *aphrizō*=to foam; *aphros*=foam, and suff. -ite.] A variety of the mineral called Tourmaline. It is found in the Harz mountains.

ăph-rō-dīs'-i-ac, ***ăph-rō-dīs'-i-äck**, a. & s. [In Port. *aphrodisiaco*; from Gr. *aphrodisia*=venery; *aphrodisios*=belonging to love or venery. From *Aphrodite*=Venus.] [APHRODITE.]

1. As adjective: Exciting or tending to excite venereal desire.

2. As substantive: A provocative to venery. Garrod makes Aphrodisiacs the second order of his Division I., Sub-class 5. He divides them into *direct* and *indirect*. Among the former are nux vomica, strychnia, cantharides; and among the latter, blood tonics and nervine tonics. (Garrod: *Materia Medica*, 3d ed., p. 415.)

ăph-rō-dīs'-i-ac-al, **ăph-rō-dīs'-ic-al**, a. [Eng. *aphrodisiac*, in full or contracted; suffix -al.] The same as APHRODISIAC, adj. (q. v.).

ăph-rō-dīs'-i-an, a. [APHRODISIAC.] Pertaining to love or venery. Davies gives an example from C. Reade (*Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lvi.).

ăph-rō-dī-ta, **ăph-rō-dī-tē**, s. [Gr. *Aphrodītē*, a name of Venus, given because it was believed that she sprung from the *aphros*, or foam of the sea.]

Zool.: A genus of Annelids, the typical one of the family Aphroditidæ. The Sea-mouse is the *Aphrodita aculeata*. The scales on its back are covered and concealed by a substance resembling tow, which arises from the sides. These also give rise to groups of strong spines, which pierce through the tow, and are not merely brilliant in hue, but vary that hue according as the light falls on them, so as to exhibit the various rainbow colors. From this exceeding brilliance, coupled with its connection with the sea, in the deep water of which it resides, it has come to be known by one of the epithets of Venus, while its oval form and tow-covered skin have led to its being denominated the Sea-mouse.

ăph-rō-dīte, s. [In Ger. *aphrodit*, from Gr. *aphros*=foam, and suff. -ite, or from *Aphrodītē*=Venus, in allusion to her as foam-born.] A mineral placed by Dana in his Sepiolite group of Bisilicates. It is a soft opaque mineral, of a milk-white color. One specimen contained silica, 51.55; magnesia, 33.72; protoxide of manganese, 1.62; protoxide of iron, 0.59; alumina, 0.20; water, 13.52. It is found in Sweden. [APHRODITA.]

ăph-rō-dīt'-i-dæ, s. pl. [APHRODITA.] A family of Annelida; the second of the order Errantia. Their dorsal surface has on it a double row of large membranous scales attached to the alternate segments, between which appear the beautiful bristles of the feet. [APHRODITA.]

ăph-rōph'-ôr-a, s. [Gr. *aphrophoros*=foam-bearing; *aphros*=foam, and *phoros*=bearing; *pherō*=to bear or carry.] A genus of insects belonging to the order Homoptera, and the family Cercopidæ. The *Aphrophora spumaria* (formerly called *Tettigonia spumaria*) is the Cuckoo-spit Frog-hopper, the insect the larva of which envelops itself in froth. There are other species, as the *A. bifasciata*, which is common in gardens. When come to maturity the Aphrophoras leap well.

ăph-rō-sid'-ēr-ite, s. [From Gr. *aphros*=foam; *sidēros*=iron, and suff. -ite.] A doubtful mineral akin to Pyrochlorite. It is a soft, ferruginous chlorite, of dark olive-green color, found in Germany.

ăph'-thā (pl. **ăph'-thæ**), s. [In Fr. *aphte*; Port. *apthta* (sing.); Lat. *apthæ* (pl.); Gr. *apthta* (sing.); *apthtai* (plur.), from *haptō*=to fasten . . . to kindle, to set on fire, to inflame.]

Med.: One of the numerous white-looking specks or vesicles which sometimes appear on the tongue and palate, whence they gradually diffuse themselves over the mouth and fauces. There are three varieties: (1) The *Aphtha infantum*, or milk-thrush; (2) the *A. maligna*; and (3) the *A. chronica*. The first variety is an idiopathic disorder, chiefly attacking infants brought up by hand; the second and third are symptomatic of other diseases. The aphtha which frequently appear in the mouth in advanced stages of consumption generally precede dissolution by about a week or a fortnight.

¶ The term *aphtha anginosa* is sometimes applied to a variety of sore throat.

ăph-thāl-ōse, **ăph-thīt'-al-ite**, s. [Gr. *aphthitos*=undestroyed, unperishable; a, priv., and *phthino*, or *phthio*=to decay, with *hals*=salt.] A mineral classed by Dana under his Celestite group. It is called also Arcanite, Glasserite, Vesuvian Salt, and Sulphate of Potash. One specimen was composed of potash, 54.1, and sulphuric acid, 45.9=100. It is a bluish-white or greenish-white mineral, with vitreous luster, and a saline taste, found on Mount Vesuvius.

ăph'-thōng, s. [Gr. *aphthongos*=voiceless; a, priv., and *phthongos*=the voice; *phthengomai*=to speak loud or clear.] A letter or letters left unsounded when a word is pronounced.

ăph'-thōn-ite, s. [From Gr. *aphthonos*=without envy, bounteous, plentiful; a, priv., and *phthonos*=envy, and suff. -ite.] A mineral; a variety of Tetrahedrite. It is of a steel-gray color, and is found in Sweden.

ăph'-thouſ, a. [Eng. *apth(a)*; -ous.]

1. Pertaining to apthæ.

"... so long as the *aphthous* specks retain their purely white color, little danger need be apprehended."—Cyclo: *Pract. Med.*

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Botany*: Resembling something covered with little ulcers.

a-phŷl'-læ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *aphyllos*=leafless: *a*, priv.; *phyllos*=a leaf.]

Bot.: Plants destitute of leaves. (A term sometimes applied to Thallogens, from the absence in them of all proper leaves.)

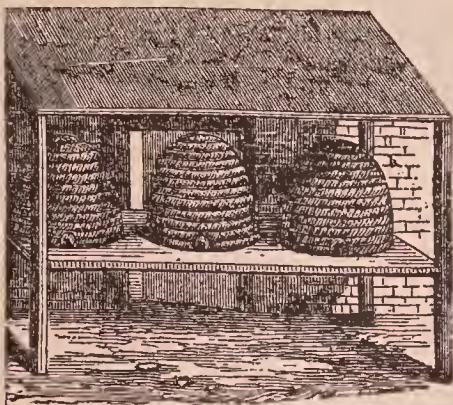
a-phŷl'-louš, *a.* [APHYLLE.]

Bot.: Destitute of leaves.

ā-pī-ā-čĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [UMBELLIFERS.]

ā-pī-ā-r-ī-an, *a.* [From Lat. *apiarius*=relating to bees, and suff. *-an*.] Relating to bees.

ā-pī-ar-ist, *s.* [Lat. *apiarius*=a bee-keeper.] A bee-keeper; one who keeps bees.



Apiary.

ā-pī-ar-ŷ, *s.* [Lat. *apiarium*=a bee-hive; *apis*=a bee.] A shed or stand for bee-hives.

"Those who are skilled in bees, when they see a foreign swarm approaching to plunder their hives, have a trick to divert them into some neighboring *apiary*, there to make what havoc they please."—*Swift*.

ā-pī-cal, *a.* [From Lat. *apex*, genit. *apicis*=the tip or top.] Pertaining to the tip, top, or vertex of a cone, a triangle, a leaf, &c.

ā-pī-čĕš, **ā-pĕx-ĕš**, *s. pl.* The Latin and English forms of the plural of *APEX* (q. v.).

***a-pick'-päck**, *adv.* Astride on the back, as a child is sometimes carried. [PICK-A-BACK.]

ā-pic'-ul-āte, **ā-pic'-ul-ā-tĕd**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *apiculus*, dimin. of *Class. Lat. apex*.]

Bot.: Pointed; terminating abruptly in a little point. It differs from mucronate in this respect, that the point constitutes a part of the limb, instead of arising wholly from a costa.

ā-pī-cŭl-tŭre, *s.* [Lat. *apis*=a bee, and *cultura*=tilling, cultivating, tending.] The "culture" or tending of bees; bee-keeping.

"To those acquainted with German and American *apiculture*, it is a well-known fact that we are at least a century behind these nations in this important art."—*Rev. George Raynor*, in *Times*, October 1, 1875.

ā-pic'-u-lŭs, *s.* [In Lat., an unclassical dimin., from *apex*.]

In *Bot.*: A small point, used especially of cases in which the midrib projects beyond the leaf, so as to constitute a small point, or when a small point is suddenly and abruptly formed.

ā-pī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *apis*=a bee.] A family of insects, the typical one of the Hymenopterous sub-tribe Anthophila, the tribe Aculeata, and the order Hymenoptera itself. The Apidæ have an elongated tongue; while the Andrenidæ, the other family of Anthophila, have the trunk short and blunt. It contains the social bees, *Apis*, *Bombus*, &c., with some of the solitary ones, as *Xylocopa*.

a-piĕ-čĕ, **a-piĕ-čĕ**, *adv.* [Eng. *a*, and *piece*.] Each. To each.

"The golden spoons were twelve, full of incense, weighing ten shekels *apiece*."—*Numb.* vii. 86.

"... the modern invention of printing poems for pence *a-piece*, has brought the nose-gays of Parnassus to bear the same price."—*Pope: Letter to H. Cromwell*, March 7, 1709.

ā-pī-ō-crīn-ī-tĕš, *s.* [From Gr. *apion*=a pear, *krinon*=a lily, and Eng. suffix *-ite*=Gr. *lithos*=stone. Literally, pear-shaped lilies of stone.] Pearencrinites, a genus of Encrinurites somewhat resembling a pear in form. Specimens of the *A. rotundus* are found at Bradford, with the stumps of their stems still standing on the great oolite in which they grew, though their articulations have been broken off, and now lie scattered through the stratum above, which is of clay.

ā-pī-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *apiōn*=not fat; *a*, priv., and *pīōn*=fat.] A genus of Weevils (*Curculionidæ*), the larvae of the several species of which are very injurious in clover fields. The *A. apicans* preys,

when in the grub state, on the flowers of the purple clover (*Trifolium pratense*); the *A. flavipes* on those of the Dutch clover (*T. repens*); the *A. assimile* chiefly on the sulphur-trefoil (*T. ochroleucum*); and the *A. pomonæ* on the tare (*Vicia sativa*).

Ā-pīs (1), *s.* [Lat. *Apis*; Gr. *Apis*, genit. *Apios*.] An Egyptian deity, the same as Osiris. He was worshiped under the form of an ox, white in color, with black spots.

"He blamed Dryden for sneering at the Hierophants of *Apis*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ā-pīs (2), *s.* [Lat. *apis* or *apes*, genit. *apis*=a bee.]

1. *Entom.*: The typical genus of the family Apidæ, and the Hymenopterous tribe Anthophila. The workers have the first articulation of the posterior tarsi in a long square; it is moreover furnished at its internal face with silky down, divided into transverse bands. The *A. mellifica*, from Lat. *mellificus*, *a*=honey-making (*mel*=honey, and *facio*=to make), is the Hive-bee. [BEE.]

2. *Astron.*: A small constellation in the Southern Hemisphere, first named by Halley. It is called also *Musca*, literally—the Fly, but in this case rendered "the Bee." [MUSCA.]

ā-pish, *a.* [Eng. *ap(e)*; *-ish*. In Ger. *apisch*.]

1. Prone to imitate in a servile manner, as an ape might do; hence, also, foppish, affected.

"Report of fashions in proud Italy,
Whose manners still our tardy *apish* nation
Limps after, in base imitation."

Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

2. Playful, wanton, like an ape; hence, also, silly, trifling, insignificant.

"And *apish* folly, with her wild resort
Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court."

Prior.

"And this is but *apish* sophistry . . ."—*Glanville*.

ā-pish-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *apish*; *-ly*.] In an *apish* manner; with servile imitation; foppishly, conceitedly, playfully, with silly trifling.

ā-pish-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *apish*; *-ness*.] The quality of being *apish*. Mimicry, playfulness, insignificance.

a-pīs'-tĕš, **a-pīs'-tōš**, **a-pīs'-tŭš**, *s.* [Gr. *apistos*=faithless, not to be trusted: *a*, priv., and *pistos*=faithful. So called because a strong suborbital spine jutting out from the cheek of the fish so designated becomes a perfidious weapon.] A genus of spiny-finned fishes belonging to the family Triglidae. They are of small size, and are somewhat allied to Blennius. They rise into the air like ordinary flying-fish. Ehrenberg seeing the abundance in the Red Sea of the *A. israelitorum*, or Sea-locust, supposed that it might be the Scriptural quail. [QUAIL.]

†a-pīt'-pāt, *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *pit*; *pat*. A word the sound of which is designed to imitate the movement or action which it describes.] Palpitating, or palpitatingly; beating with more than average force. Applied to the heart; more usually in the form *PITPAT*.

"O there he comes. Welcome, my bully, my back! . . . my heart has gone *apitpat* for you."—*Congreve*.

ā-pī-ŭm, *s.* [In Sp. *apio*; Ital. *appio*; Lat. *apium*

=parsley (?)

or wild celery

(?); Gr. *apion*

= (1) a pear,

(2) parsley:

ap, *ab*, or *av*

in various

languages =

water, as

Punjaub =

the five

waters.]

Celery. A

genus of

plants, the

typical one

of the order

Apiaceæ, or

Umbellifers.

The *A. grave-*

olens, Small-

age, or Wild

Celery, grows

in marshy

places, especially

near the sea. It

is the original

of the garden

celery. [CELERY.]

A. petroselinum

is the well-known

parsley. [PARSLEY.]

āp'-jōhn-ite, *s.* [Named after Apjohn, who analyzed it.] A mineral, placed by Dana under his Alum and Halotrichite groups. It occurs in white fibrous or asbestiform masses at Lagoa Bay, in South Africa. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 32.97; alumina, 10.65; sesquioxide of manganese, 7.33; water, 48.15; sulphate of magnesia, 1.08=100.

***a-plā'čĕ**, ***a-plā's**, *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *place*.] In one's place, before all.

"Ther men anon forth *aplace* hir brought,
Fair melusine, enmyddes the chapel,"
The Romans of Partenay (ed. Skeat), 932-3.



Apium Graveolens.

1. Part of the inflorescence.

2. Flower. 3. Root-leaf, and base of stem.

4. Ripe fruit.

āp-lān-āt'-īc, *a.* [From Gr. *a*, priv., and *planāō*=to cause to wander; from *planē*=wandering.] Not wandering; destitute of aberration.

Aplanatic lens: One which, could it be constructed, would so refract all the rays of light incident upon it, whether they entered it in a direction parallel to its axis, or converged to, or diverged from, a point in that axis, as to make them all ultimately meet in a single point or focus. More than one form of lens would be aplanatic could it be made with mathematical exactness, different media being employed to render it achromatic. Lenses can at present be made only approximately aplanatic, and tables are therefore constructed to show how, with a given refractive index, the aberration of the focus may be reduced to a minimum. [ABERRATION, ACHROMATIC.]

a-plās'-tīc, *a.* [Gr. *aplastos*=unmolded, unshapen.] Not plastic; incapable of being easily molded into shape. [PLASTIC.]

***a-plī'ght** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [A. S. *a*=on; *plīht*=(1) a pledge, (2) danger, obligation.] As if bound by obligation; faithfully.

"Hu ihc hire boghte *aplight*

For seuesithe of golde hire wight."

Floriz and Blaunchefur (ed. Lumby), 649-50.

a-plōč'-ēr-īne, *a.* [APLOCERUS.] Pertaining to the sub-genus Aplocerus. Col. Hamilton Smith makes the Aplocerine group one of the sub-divisions of the great genus Antelope (q. v.). (*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. iv., p. 285.)

a-plōč'-ēr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *haplos*; from *haploos*=simple, and *keras*=horn.] A sub-genus of Antelope. The species are American. In character they approach the goats.

a-plomb', *s.* [Fr. from *à*=to, and *plomb*=lead.] Downrightness of manner; self-possession; coolness.

āp-lō'me, *s.* [In Ger. *aplome*; from Gr. *haplos*=simple. The name was given by Haty because a cube is simpler than a dodecahedron. (See def.)] A mineral; a variety of Manganesian Lime, Iron Garnet. It is usually of a deep-brown or orange-brown color. It is opaque. It is harder than quartz. Like the garnet, it is crystallized in the form of a dodecahedron, with rhomboidal planes; but these are striated parallel with the lesser diagonal, which, in Haty's opinion, indicates that the primitive form of the crystal is a cube. Found on the banks of the Lena, in Siberia, also in Saxony.

āp-lō-nō-tŭš (*Latin*), *s.* [Gr. *haploos*=simple, and *nōtos*=the back.] A genus of lizards of the family Iguanidæ. The Aplozone, *A. Ricardi*, is of a blackish-brown color, with spots of tawny brown. The back is without scales, but has small granules, and along its summit a shallow crest.

a-plŭs'-tre, ***a-plŭs'-tĕr**, *s.* [Lat. *aplustre*; Gr. *aplaston*.] An ornament affixed to the stern, or sometimes to the prow of ancient vessels. It was made of wood, and resembled the tail of a fish. A staff or pole rose from it with a riband or streamer at the top.

"The one holds a sword in her hand, to represent the Iliad, as the other has an *aplustre*, to represent the Odyssey, or voyage of Ulysses."—*Addison*.

a-plŭs'-trŭm, *s.* [APLUSTRE.] A genus of shells of the family Bullidæ. They have oval ventricose, highly-colored shells, with their spire wide and depressed. In 1851, Woodward estimated the species at ten.

***a-plŷ'**, *v. t.* [Old form of *PLY* (q. v.).] To ply; bend. [APPLY.]

"Which lightly ne wold to bow ne *aply*."

The Romans of Partenay (ed. Skeat), 4, 187.

a-plŷš'-ī-a, *s.* [Gr. *aplysia*=filthiness; *aplysia*, *pl.*; Lat. *aplysia*=a kind of sponge, so called from its dirty color.] A genus of mollusks, the typical one of the family Aplysiadæ. The species have an oblong convex flexible and translucent shell, with a posterior slightly incurved apex. The animals are oval, with four tentacles. They are called Sea-hares. They inhabit the laminarian zone of the sea, and when molested discharge a violet fluid. Tate, in 1875, estimated the known recent species at forty-two, with one or two more doubtfully identified from the Tertiary formation.

a-plŷš'-ī-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [APLYSIA.] A family of molluscous animals, the third of the Tectibranchiate section of the Gasteropodous order Opisthobranchiata. The shell is wanting or rudimentary, and the animal slug-like. It contains the genera Aplysia, Dolabella, &c.

a-pnœ'-a, *s.* [Gr. *apnoia*=want of wind, a calm: *a*, priv., and *pneō*=to blow, to breathe.]

Med.: Absence or great feebleness of breath, as in the case of swoon.

āp'-ō, in composition. [Gr. *apo*; Sansc. *apa*; Lat. *ab* or *abs*; Goth. *af*; Ger. *ab*; Eng. *of*, *off*.] A Greek prefix occurring in many English words originally from the Greek. It generally signifies from.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem, thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shŭn: -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bĕl, dĕl.

a-pōc'-a-lŷpse, ***a-pōc'-a-lŷpse**, *s.* [In Ger. *apokelyse*; Fr. & Port. *apocalypse*; Sp. *apocalipsis*; Ital. *apocalisse*, *apocalissi*. From Lat. *apocalypsis*; Gr. *apokalupsis*=an uncovering, a revelation; *apokaluptō*=to uncover: *apo*=cessation from, and *kalyptō*=to cover.]

1. *Gen.*: An uncovering, disclosing, or revealing of what was before hid.

"The vates poet with his melodious *apocalypse* of Nature."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-worship*, Lect. iii.

2. *Specially*:

(a) The vision or visions recorded in the last book of the Bible.

"Oh, for that warning voice which he, who saw
The *apocalypse*, heard cry in heaven aloud."

Milton: P. L., bk. iv.

(b) The last book in the Bible, which receives both its Latin and its Greek name from the fact that its contents mainly consist of a revelation or apocalypse of future events previously hidden from mental cognizance. [REVELATION.]

†a-pōc'-a-lŷpt, *s.* [Gr. *apokaluptō*=to uncover.] The author of the Apocalypse. (*Coleridge*.) (*Reid*.)

a-pōc'-a-lŷp'-tīc, ***a-pōc'-a-lŷp'-tīc**, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *apocalyphtique*; Sp. *apocaliptico*; Port. *apocaliptico*. From Gr. *apokaluptikos*=fitted for disclosure.]

1. *As adjective*: Pertaining to a revelation, or containing one. Especially belonging to the revelation made in the last book of the Bible.

"It was concluded by some, that Providence designed him the *apocalyphtick* angel which should pour out one of the vials upon the beast."—*Spenser on Prodigies*, p. 314.

The *Apocalyphtic number*, 666. (Rev. xiii. 18.)

2. *As substantive*: One who makes an apocalyptic communication.

"The divine *apocalyphtick*, writing after Jerusalem was ruined, might teach them what the second Jerusalem must be; not on earth, but from heaven, *Apoc.* xxi. 2."—*Lightfoot: Miscell.*, p. 107.

a-pōc'-a-lŷp'-tīc-al, *a.* [Eng. *apocalyphtic*; -al.] The same as APOCALYPTIC, *a.* (q. v.).

a-pōc'-a-lŷp'-tīc-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *apocalyphtical*; -ly.] In a manner that is apocalyphtic.

ăp-ō-car'-pī, *s. pl.* [Gr. *apo*=from, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: The 1st class in Dr. Lindley's classification of Fruits. The fruit is simple: that is, the ovaria are strictly simple; a single series only being produced by a single flower. Some are one or two seeded, viz., Utricleus, Achæmium, and Drupa; and the rest many-seeded, viz., Folliculus, Legumen, and Lomentum. [APOCARPOUS.] (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

ăp-ō-car'-poŷs, *a.* [APOCARPI.]

Bot.: A term applied to the carpels of a compound pistil when they are either wholly or partly distinct. Example: Caltha. It is opposed to SYNCARPOUS (q. v.).

ăp-ō-că-tăs'-tă-sīs, *s.* [Gr. *apokatastasis*=complete restoration; *apokathistēmi*=to re-establish: *apo*, intensive, and *kathistēmi*=to set down; *kata*=down, and *histēmi*=to make to stand, to set. Or *apo*=from, and *katastasis*=a settling, appointing.]

1. *Astron.*: The period of a planet; the time which it takes to return to the same apparent place in the heavens from which it moved on its seemingly erratic course.

2. *Med.*: The cessation or subsidence of morbid or other symptoms. (*Parr.*)

ăp-ō-čă-s, *s.* [Gr. *apochē*.] A receipt, a quit-tance. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 25.)

ăp-ō-čă-thar'-sīs, *s.* [Gr. *apokatharsis*=a thorough cleansing; *apokathairō*=to cleanse thoroughly: *apo*, intens., and *katharsis*=cleansing, from *kathairō*=to cleanse; *katharos*=pure.]

Med.: A purgation, a discharge downwards. Sometimes less properly applied to vomiting.

ăp-ō-čă-thar'-tīc, *a. & s.* [Gr. *apo*, here redundant; and *cathartic* (q. v.).]

As adjective: Cathartic.

As substantive: A cathartic. [APOCATHARSIS.] (*Hooper: Med. Dict.*)

ăp-ō-čăn-ō'-sīs, *s.* [Gr. *apokenōsis*=an emptying; *apokenō*=quite to empty: *apo*, intensive, and *kenō*=to empty out, to drain; *kenos*=empty. Or from *apo*, and *kenōsis*=an emptying, a discharge.]

Med.: A discharge. A term applied by Dr. Cullen to a discharge with blood. It is limited to hemorrhages, in contradistinction to those which are attended with fever. (*Parr.*)

***ăp-ō-clăsm**, *s.* [Gr. *apoklasma*, see def.; *apo-klaō*=to break off: *apo*=from, and *klaō*=to break.]

Med.: The breaking away of any part of the body.

ăp-ō-cō-dě-ine, *s.* [Gr. *apo*=from, and Eng. *codeine* (q. v.).]

Chem.: C₁₈H₁₉NO₃. An organic base obtained by heating a solution of codeine hydrochloride with ZnCl₂. It is a mild emetic.

a-pōc'-ōp-āte, *v. t.* [In Sp. *apocopar*. From Gr. *apokopos*=cut off; *apokoptō*=to cut off: *apo*=from, and *koptō*=(1) to strike, (2) to cut off.] To cut off.

Spec. In Grammar: To cut off the last letter or syllable of a word. Often in the pa. par. (q. v.).

a-pōc'-ōp-āte, **a-pōc'-ōp-ā-těd**, *pa. par. & a.* Cut off, as the last letter or last syllable of a word. Thus, in Heb. *yigēl* is the apocope fut. for *yigleh*, the full form of the future of the Heb. verb *galah*=to uncover, to reveal.

a-pōc'-ōp-ā-tīng, *pr. par.* [APOCOPATE, *v.*]

a-pōc'-ōp-ē, **ăp-ōc'-ōp-ŷ**, *s.* [In Fr., Sp., & Lat. *apocope*; Gr. *apokopē*=a cutting off; *apokoptō*=to cut off.] [APOCOPATE.]

1. *Gram.*: A figure by which the last letter or syllable of a word is cut away, as in Lat. *ingeni* for *ingenii*.

2. *Surg.*: The cutting away of any soft part of the body. (*Parr.*)

a-pōc'-rīš-ā-r-ī-ūs, **a-pōc'-rīš-ār-ŷ**, **ăp-ō-crīš-ī-ā-r-ī-ūs**, *s.* [Lat. *apocrisarius*, *apocrisarius*. From Gr. *apokrisis*=(1) a separating, (2) an answer; *apokrinō*=to separate, (middle) to answer: *apo*=from, and *krinō*=to separate.]

Eccles.: A delegate or deputy sent out by a high ecclesiastical dignitary; as a legate or a nuncio may be by the Pope. (*Spelman*.)

ăp-ō-crūš'-tīc, *a. & s.* [Gr. *apokroustikos*=able to drive off; *apokrouō*=to beat off: *apo*=from, and *krouō*=to strike, to smite. Or *apo*=from, and *kroustikos*=fit for striking.]

A. As adjective (Med.): Repellent.

B. As substantive (Med.): A repellent; a medicine operating with a repellent or astringent effect

a-pōc'-rŷ-phă, ***a-pōc'-rī-phă**, *s.* [In Fr. *apocryphe*. Properly the neut. pl. of the Lat. adj. *apocryphus*; Gr. *apokryphos*=hidden. Applied to books, it means (1) of unknown authorship; (2) fabulous, untrustworthy; from Gr. *apokruptō*=to hide from: *apo*=from, and *kruptō*=to hide.]

A. In the Early Christian Church: (1) Books published anonymously. (2) Those suitable for private rather than public reading. (3) Those written by an apostle or other inspired author, but not regarded as part of Scripture. (4) The works of heretics.

B. In English now:

I. Literally:

1. *Spec.*: The following fourteen books:

I. 1 Esdras; II. 2 Esdras; III. Tobit; IV. Judith; V. Additions to Esther; VI. The Wisdom of Solomon; VII. Ecclesiasticus, called also the Wisdom of Jesus, the son of Sirach; VIII. Baruch; IX. The Song of the Three Holy Children; X. The History of Susanna; XI. Bel and the Dragon; XII. The Prayer of Manasseh, King of Judah; XIII. 1 Maccabees; and XIV. 2 Maccabees.

Most of the above-mentioned books were composed during the two centuries immediately preceding the birth of Christ, though some were penned, or at least interpolated, at a later period. They were written not in Hebrew or Aramaean, but in Greek; and the Jews never accorded them a place in the Old Testament canon. They were inserted in the Septuagint, and thence passed to the Latin Vulgate. The Christian fathers were divided in sentiment as to their value and the relation they stood to the canonical Old Testament books; Jerome dealing with them in a free, enlightened, and discriminating manner; while Augustine and others were much less independent. The question whether or not they were inspired remained an open one till the Reformation. Wycliffe, whose mind was cast in what we should now call a wonderfully Protestant mold, was against them; so was Luther; and yet more strongly, Calvin, with his followers. To uphold their waning authority, the Council of Trent, on the 8th of April, 1546, placed them on an equal level with Scripture, anathematizing all who held the contrary opinion. Portions of them are in the New as well as in the Old Lectionary of the English Church; but the sixth of the Thirty-nine Articles explains that "the other Books" [the fourteen enumerated], "as Hierome saith, the Church doth read for example of life and instruction of manners, but yet doth it not apply them to establish any doctrine." The Westminster Confession of Faith, the formulated creed of the Presbyterian Church regards them as simply human writings, and denies them all authority. The several apocryphal books are of unequal merit. 1st Maccabees is a highly valuable history; while Bel and the Dragon is a monstrous fable. Taking them as a whole, they throw much light on the religious opinions and the political state of the Jews before the advent of Christ, and explain not a little which else would be obscure in the New Testament. The Greek Church prohibits their use.

We hold not the *Apocrypha* for sacred, as we do the holy Scripture, but for human compositions."—*Hooker*.

2. *Gen.*: Any productions of similar character to the apocryphal books of the Old Testament. Writing regarding gospels of this nature, Strauss says—

"In several *apocryphas* . . ."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (Transl.), vol. i. (1846), p. 209.

II. *Fig.*: Untrustworthy statement, myth, fable.

"Every account of the habits of a wild animal obtained at second-hand from the reports of aborigines has its proportion of *apocrypha*."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammal*, p. 91.

a-pōc'-rŷ-phăl, *a. & s.* [Eng. *apocryphal* (a); -al. In Dan. *apocryphiste*; Dut. *apocryfe*; Ger. *apocryphisch*; Fr. *apocryphe*; Sp. & Ital. *apocrifo*; Port. *apocrypho*.]

A. As adjective:

*I. *Formerly*. In the *Early Church*: Anonymous, unpublished, uninspired, heretical. [APOCRYPHA.]

"Jerome, who saith that all writings not canonical are *apocryphal*, uses not the title *apocryphal* as the rest of the Fathers ordinarily have done; whose custom is so to name, for the most part, only such as might not publicly be read or divulged."—*Hooker*.

II. *Now*:

1. Pertaining to the fourteen books collectively denominated the Apocrypha.

¶ *Apocryphal Controversy*: A controversy which arose about 1821 as to whether the British and Foreign Bible Society were acting rightly in binding the Apocrypha between the two Testaments of the Bibles which they issued, this practice having been adopted in order to render the sacred volume more acceptable in Roman Catholic countries or districts. The anti-Apocryphal party ultimately prevailed over their opponents. About 1826 the Apocrypha was altogether excluded from the Society's Bible. [APOCRYPHA.]

2. Of doubtful authority; mythic, fabulous.

"The passages to which it refers are, however, in part from *apocryphal* or fictitious works."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. iii., § 2, vol. i., p. 73.

B. As substantive: One of the fourteen books named under APOCRYPHA, B., I. 1., or any literary production of similar pretensions and character.

"Nicephorus and Anastasius . . . upon this only account (as Usher thinks), because they were interpolated and corrupted, did rank these epistles in the number of *apocryphals*."—*Hanmer: View of Antiquity*, p. 419.

a-pōc'-rŷ-phăl-ist, *s.* [Eng. *apocryphal*; -ist.] An admirer of the Apocrypha, a defender of the Apocrypha. (*Penny Cyclop.*)

a-pōc'-rŷ-phăl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *apocryphal*; -ly.] With doubtful authority or authenticity; mythically.

a-pōc'-rŷ-phăl-něss, *s.* [Eng. *apocryphal*; -ness.] The quality of being of doubtful authority, if not even indisputably fabulous.

†a-pōc'-rŷ-phăc-al, *a.* [Eng. *apocryphal* (a); -ical.] The same as APOCRYPHAL.

a-pōc'-rŷ-phŷ, *v. t.* [Lat. *apocryphus*, and *fio* used as pass. of *facio*=to make.] To render doubtful.

ăp-ō-čŷ-nă'-čě-æ, *s. pl.* [APOCYNUM.] An order of plants, the English Dog-banes. Lindley places them under his Gentianal alliance, and the Asclepiadaceæ, or Asclepiads, under his Solanale one, thus separating two orders which in nature are closely akin. Both have mono-petalous corollas, with five stamens, the fruit in follicles, and the juice milky; but they differ in the details of the sexual apparatus. In 1846, Lindley estimated the known species of Apocynaceæ at 566, since increased to about 600. Of 100 known genera only one, *Vinca*, is found in England; the rest inhabit warmer countries than ours.

ăp-ō-čŷ-nŷm, *s.* [In Fr. *apocin*; Sp. & Ital. *apocino*; Gr. *apokunon*, a plant, *Cynanthus erectus*: *apo*=from, and *kuōn*=dog. Literally, *from dog or dog away*; meaning, from which dogs must be kept away, since it is poisonous to them.] Dog's-bane. A genus of plants, the typical one of the family Apocynaceæ. The species are not very beautiful. The North American Indians use the fibers of the bark of *A. cannabinum* and *hypericifolium* as a substitute for those of hemp in manufacturing cordage, linen cloth, &c. *A. androsæmifolium* is the Fly-trap of North America. [FLY-TRAP.]

ăp-ōd-ă, *s. pl.* [Gr. *apoda*, neut. pl. of *apous*, genit. *apodos*=without feet.]

*1. *Zool.*: Aristotle's third section of Zootoka, or air-breathing vivipara. It included the Whales, which the Stagirite, with remarkable scientific accuracy, ranked with the warm-blooded quadrupeds.

2. The second order of the class Amphibia, or Batrachia. The body is like that of an earthworm, and is quite destitute of feet. The order contains but one family, the Cæciliadæ (q. v.).

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wē, wět, hère, camēl, hēr, thêre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cŭb, cŭre, unite, cŭr, rŭle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. According to Professor Müller, a group of fishes belonging to the sub-order Physostomata. It is so called because the ventral fins are wanting. It contains three families, the Murenidae, or Eels, the Gymnotidae, and the Symbranchidae.

řap-ō-dăc-rýt'-ic, řap-ō-dăc-rýt'-tick, s. [Gr. *apodakrutikos*=calling forth tears; *apodakruō*=to shed many tears: *apo*, intensive, and *dakruō*=to weep; *dakru*, or *dakruon*=a tear.]

Pharmacy: A medicine tending to produce tears.

"Apodacrysticks (Gr.). Medicines that provoke tears."—*Glossog. Nova*, 2d ed.

řap-ōd-ăl, a. & s. [APODA.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Gen.*: Without feet.

2. *Ichthy.*: Without ventral fins.

B. As substantive: Used specially in the second and third senses given under APODA (q. v.).

Plural: The English equivalent for APODA (q. v.).

řap-ōd-an, řap-ōd-on, s. [Eng. *apode*; -an.] An animal destitute (a) of feet, or (b) of ventral fins. [APODA.]

řap-ōde, s. [APODA.] The same as APODAL (q. v.).

řap-ōd-ēs, s. pl. [Gr. *apodes*, the pl. of *apous*, genit. *apodos*=without feet.]

1. *Gen.*: Animals without feet.

*2. *Spec.*: Linnæus's first order of Fishes. He placed under it the genera destitute of ventral fins. The assemblage was not wholly a natural one.

řap-ō-dic'-tic, řap-ō-dic'-tick, řap-ō-dic'-tic-ăl, a. [Lat. *apodicticus*; Gr. *apodeiktikos*, *apodeiknumi*=to point away from, . . . to demonstrate: *apo*=from, or intensive; and *deiknumi*=to bring to light, . . . to show, . . . to prove. Or *apo*, and *deiktikos*=able to show.] Demonstrative; capable of being established on demonstrative evidence. (The term was introduced by Aristotle, and has been used in modern times by Kant and others.)

"The argumentation is from a similitude, therefore not *apodictic*, or of evident demonstration."—*Robinson: Eudoca*, p. 23.

"Holding an *apodictical* knowledge and an assured knowledge of it; verily, to persuade their apprehensions otherwise were to make an Euclid believe that there were more than one center in a circle."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

řap-ō-dic'-tic-ăl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *apodictical*; -ly.] With complete mathematical demonstration; irrefragably.

"Mr. Mede's synchronisms are *apodictically* true to any one that has but a competency of wit and patience to pursue them."—*Dr. H. More: Myst. of Godl.*, p. 175.

ă-pōd'-i-dă, s. pl. [APUS.] A family of Entomostracans of the order Phyllopora. The typical genus is Apus.

řap-ō-dī-ōx'-is, s. [Gr. *apodiōkō*, fut. *apodiōxomai*=to chase away: *apo*=from, away; *diōkō*=to make to run, to pursue.]

Rhet.: A figure in which a particular argument is rejected with indignation.

řap-ō-dix'-is, s. [Latin; from Gr. *apodeixis*=a showing forth, . . . demonstration; *apodeiknumi*=to show forth.] [APODICTIC.] Demonstration; the establishment of a proposition on absolutely irrefragable evidence.

***řap-ōd-on, s.** [APODAN.]

řap-ō-dōg'-ŷn-ōūs, a. [Gr. *a*, priv.; *pous*=a foot; and *gunē*=woman.]

Bot.: A name given by Richard to disks which do not adhere to the base of an ovary.

ăp-ōd'-ō-sīs, s. [Lat. *apodosis*; Gr. *apodosis*=a giving back . . . In *Gram.* (see def.); Gr. *apo*=from, and *dosis*=a giving; from *didōmi*.]

Gram.: The chief clause in a conditional sentence, that intimating the consequence which will ensue if the condition expressed in the subordinate clause which preceded it, called the protasis, be realized. In the sentence, "If ye shall ask anything in my name, I will do it" (John xiv. 14), the *protasis* is, "If ye shall ask anything in my name," and the *apodosis*, "I will do it." Some grammarians extend the terms *protasis* and *apodosis* to antecedent and consequent clauses, even when the sentences to which they belong are not conditional.

" . . . it is observed by Jaspis that the Apostle has put only two members of the comparison, when there should properly have been four, omitting one in the *protasis* and another in the *apodosis*."—*Bloomfield: Greek Test.* (1841); *Comment on Rom.* vi. 4.

řap-ō-dŷ-tēr'-i-ŷm, s. [Lat. *apoditerium*; Gr. *apodutērion*; from *apoduō*=to strip off: *apo*, priv., and *duō*=to get into, to put on.]

1. *Classical antiquity*: A room where one stripped before going into the bath.

2. *Now*: Any room used for the purposes of robing and unrobing.

řap-ō-gēe, řap-ō-gē-ŷm, řap-ō-gă-ŷm, řap-ō-gē-on, řap-ō-gă-on, s. [In Fr. *apogée*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *apogeo*. *Apogeeum* and *apogæum* are properly the neut. of adj. *apogæus*, and *apogeeon* and *apogæon* are Latinized from the Gr. *apogaion*, neut. of adj. *apogaios*, also *apogeios*, and *apogeos*=from land, or the earth (*Astron.*, in apogee: see def.): *apo*=from, and *gaios*=on land; *gaia*=land: from *gē*=land, also the earth.]

1. *Astron.*: The point in the orbit of any planet at which it is the greatest distance from the earth. When a corresponding term was introduced by the ancients, they proceeded on the supposition that the earth was the center of the solar system, and therefore measured from it. The sun, therefore, was at a certain time said to be in apogee. The term is still used, but in general it is more correctly stated, not that the sun is in apogee, but that the earth is in aphelion [APHELION]; in other words, measurement is made from the sun as the center, not from the earth. The moon, again, being the satellite of the earth, is appropriately said to be at a certain time in apogee. The lunar apogee circulates in about nine and a half years.

"It is yet not agreed in what time, precisely, the *apogeeum* absolveth one degree."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

" . . . while on the other hand the sun is most remote (in *apogee*, or the earth in its aphelion)."—*Herschel: Astron.*, § 388a. See also §§ 406 and 687.

2. *Fig.*: As high above one, or as far from a person or thing as it is possible to be.

"Thy sin is in his *apogeeon* placed ;

And when it moveth next must needs descend."

Fairfax.

řap-ō-geū'-sīs, s. [Gr. *apogeusis*; from *apogeuma*=to take a taste of anything: *apo*=from, and *geuō*=to give a taste of. Or *apo*=from, and *geusis*=the sense of taste; from *geuō*.] The same as AGEUSTIA (q. v.). (*Parr.*)

řap-ō-gī-ă-tŷ-ra, řap-ō-gī-ă-tŷ-ra, s. [APOG- GIATURA.]

řap-ō-gōn, s. [Gr. *apōgōn*=beardless: *a*, priv., and *pōgōn*=beard.] A genus of spiny-finned fishes of the Percidae, or Perch family. A Mediterranean species is called *A. rex mullorum*=the king of the mullets. It is red, with a black spot on each side of the tail. It is three inches long. Another species is the *A. fasciatus*, or Banded Mullet, of the Feejee Islands.

řap-ō-grăph, s. [Lat. *apographon*; Gr. *apographōn*=a copy; from *apographō*=to write off, to copy: *apo*=from, and *graphō*=to write.] A transcript; a copy. (*Blount.*)

***řap-ōg'-ra-phăl, a.** [Eng. *apograph*; -al.] Pertaining to an apograph.

"Parallel places—nowhere else extant but in these apocryphal *apographal* pieces, either as citations out of, or allusions to, them."—*Dr. Lee: Dissert. Theol.* (1752), vol. ii., p. 104.

řap-ō-jōve, s. [Gr. *apo*=from, and Eng. *Jove*=Jupiter; from Lat. *Jovis*, genit. of *Jupiter*.]

Astron.: The point in the orbit of any one of Jupiter's satellites at which it is as far from the planet as it can go. A word framed on the model of APOGEE and APHELION (q. v.). It is opposed to PERIJOVE.

ă-pō-lar, a. [Gr. *a*, priv., and Eng. *polar*.] Not polar.

Anat.: Pertaining to nerve-cells which send out no fiber. Kölliker at first maintained their existence, but afterward thought they might be unipolar cells, with the issuing fiber in some way hidden from view.

"Some writers still insist upon the existence of 'apolar' and 'unipolar' nerve-cells in many parts of the nervous system, although the results of observation positively prove the existence of two fibers in the case of cells which had previously been regarded as unipolar and *apolar*."—*Beale: Bioplasm* (1872), § 243.

"See also my paper on the structure of the so-called *Apolar*, *Unipolar*, and *Bipolar* Nerve Cells. *Phil., Trans.*, 1863."—*Ibid.*, § 273.

***řap-ō-lēp-sŷ, řap-ō-lēp'-sīs, s.** [Gr. *apolēpsis*=(1) a taking back, a recovery; (2) an intercepting, a cutting off; from *apolambanō*=fut. *apolēpsomai*=to take or receive from: *apo*=from, and *lambanō*=to take. Or *apo*=from, and *lēpsis*=a taking hold; from *lambanō*.]

Old Med.: An obstruction of the blood; a retention or suppression of urine or any other natural evacuation. (*Parr. & c.*)

"Apolepsy (Gr.). The interception of blood and animal spirits."—*Glossog. Nov.*, 2d ed.

Ă-pōl-lin-ă-r-i-an, s. [Lat. *Apollinaris*=pertaining to Apollo.] Pertaining to or connected with Apollo.

Apollinarian games. Certain games instituted among the Romans in the year 212 B. C., after the Battle of Cannæ, and celebrated by means of scenic representation.

Ă-pōl-lin-ă-r-i-anŷ, Ă-pōl-lin-ă-r-ists, s. pl. [From Apollinaris the Younger, Bishop of Laodicea in the latter part of the fourth century.] The followers of the Apollinaris mentioned, who contended for the divinity of Christ against the Arians, but taught that Christ assumed only a human body endowed with a sentient, but not an intellectual, soul. He believed that the divine nature in Christ supplied the place of a rational human soul. His views seem to have tended in the direction of those afterward held by Eutyches. They were condemned by the Council of Constantinople in A. D. 381.

Ă-pol-lin-a'-ris wa-ter, s. An effervescing table water obtained from a mineral spring in Apollinarisburg, near Bonn, Prussia.

Ă-pōl'-lō, s. [Lat. *Apollo*; Gr. *Apollōn*.]

Classic Myth.: The god of poetry, music, medicine, archery, and augury. He is usually represented as a handsome young man, beardless, and with long hair on his head, which, moreover, is crowned with laurel, and surrounded by rays of light. In his right hand he bears a bow and arrows, and in his left a harp.

"And all *Apollo's* animating fire."

Thomson: The Seasons; Winter.

The Apollo Belvedere:

A celebrated statue of Apollo, so called from having been placed in the Belvedere of the Vatican by Pope Julius II. It was found in the ruins of ancient Antium, now *Capo d'Anzo*, about the end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century, and was sculptured probably about the time of Nero. Byron gives a beautiful description of this famous statue in *Childe Harold*, iv., 141-163.

Ă-pōl-lōn'-i-cōn, s.

[Lat. *Apollo*; Gr. *Apollōn*, the god of music, &c.; Gr. suffix *-ikon* = Eng. *-icon*.] The name given to a very powerful chamber-organ, exhibited in London in 1817, giving the combined effect of a complete orchestra. It was so constructed that it might be self-acting, or might be played upon in the usual manner by means of keys.

Ă-pōl'-lŷ-ōn, s. & a. [Gr. *Apolluōn*, the pr. par. of *apollumi*, or *apolluō*=to destroy utterly.]

A. As substantive: Destroyer. The Greek name applied in Rev. ix. 11 to the "angel of the bottomless pit," called in Hebrew *Abaddon* (q. v.). Bunyan introduces it into the *Pilgrim's Progress* as the name of a fiend.

B. As adjective: Destructive.

"But he [Kant] had no instincts of creation or restoration within his *Apollyon* mind."—*De Quincey's Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 58.

Ă-pōl'-lŷ-ōn-ist, s. [Eng., &c., *Apolluon*; -ist.] One who follows or is subject to Apollyon. *Spec.*, the "locusts" of Rev. ix.

"The Locusts or *Apollyonists*."—*Phineas Fletcher: Poems* (ed. Grosart), ii. 63-107.

ă-pōl-ō-gēt'-ic, *ă-pōl-ō-gēt'-ick, ă-pōl-ō-gēt'-ic-ăl, a. [Fr. *apologétique*; Port. & Ital. *apologetico*; Lat. *apologeticus*; Gr. *apologētikos*=fit for a defense.]

†1. Spoken or written in defense of a person, a faith, an opinion, &c., and not intended to imply the smallest admission of error. [APOLOGETICS.]

"With the advance of theology, general Apologetics tends to disappear, and in its stead comes an *apologetic* introduction justifying each of the fundamental doctrines of dogmatics."—*Ency. Brit.*, 7th ed., ii. 189.

2. Acknowledging slight error which, passed over in silence, might give just offense.

" . . . speak in a subdued and *apologetic* tone."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

"I design to publish an essay, the greater part of which is *apologetical*, for one sort of chymists."—*Boyle*.

ă-pōl-ō-gēt'-ic-ăl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *apologetical*; -ly.] In apologetical language, in an apologetical tone; by way of apology.

" . . . has been *apologetically* explained by the supposition . . ."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus*, vol. ii., § 67, p. 32.

ă-pōl-ō-gēt'-ics, s. [In Ger. *apologetik*.] [APOLOGETIC.] The department of theology which treats of the establishment of the evidences and defense of the doctrines of a faith.

Christian apologetics, generally called simply *Apologetics*, treats of the evidences of Christianity, and seeks to establish the truth of the Bible and the doctrines deduced from it.



The Apollo Belvedere.

bōil, bōŷ; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhŷn; -țion, -șion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ăp-ô-lôg'-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *apolog(ue)*; *-ical*.] Of the nature of an apologue. (Adams: *Works*, ii. 166.)

a-pôl-ô-gî'se. [APOLOGIZE.]

a-pôl-ô-gîst, *s.* [In Fr. *apologiste*; Sp. & Port. *apologista*.] One who defends a faith, an institution, a practice, a deed, &c. *Spec.*, one who defends Christianity, or the character and proceedings of its professors. (Cowper: *Expostulation*.)

a-pôl-ô-gîze, a-pôl-ô-gî'se, *v. t. & i.* [Gr. *apologizomai*=to reckon up, to give an account.]

*I. Transitive: To defend.

II. Intransitive: To make an acknowledgment of a greater or smaller amount of error (generally the latter) as a moderate atonement for an injury done one. (It is sometimes followed by *for*, and an objective case.)

"To apologize especially for his insolent language to Gardiner."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, vol. iii., ch. xvii., p. 70.

¶ Sometimes a person apologizes for a deed requiring far graver treatment.

"... to apologize for a judicial murder?"—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

a-pôl-ô-gî-zêr, a-pôl-ô-gî-sêr, *s.* [Eng. *apologize*, *apologise*; *-er*.] One who defends a person, a faith, an institution, &c.: an apologist.

"His apologisers labor to free him: laying the fault of the errors fathered upon him unto the charge of others."—Hammer: *View of Antiquity*, p. 239.

ăp-ôl-ôgue, *s.* [In Ger. *apolog*; Fr. *apologue*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *apologo*; Lat. *apologus*; from Gr. *apologos*=(1) a long story, a tale; (2) a fable, like Æsop's; (3) an account; Gr. *apo*=from, and *logos*=discourse; meaning that an apologue is a discourse drawn from (a fable).] A fable designed to convey to, and impress upon, the mind some moral truth. It resembles a parable, but differs in this respect, that, whereas the event narrated in the parable is within the limits of probability, and might have happened, if indeed it has not actually done so, the apologue is bound by no such restraints; it can draw for its speakers and actors on the brute creation, or even on inanimate nature. The prodigal son (Lake xv. 11-32) and the ewe lamb (2 Sam. xii. 1-14) are properly parables; while the story of the trees electing a king (Judge. ix. 7-20) is an apologue.

"The Senate having decided in favor of a conciliatory course, sent Menenius Agrippa as their envoy to the seceders, who addresses to them the celebrated apologue of the Belly and the Limbs."—Lewis: *Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. i., § 16.

ăp-ôl-ô-guêr, *ăp-ôl-ô-gêr, *s.* [Eng. *apologue*; *-er*.] One who utters apologues.

"A mouse, saith an apologist [apologuer], was brought up in a chest, there fed with fragments of bread and cheese."—Burton: *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 559.

"Why may not a sober apologist [apologuer] be permitted, who brings his burthen to cool the conflagrations of fiery wits?"—Waterhouse: *Apology for Learning*, &c., p. 258.

a-pôl-ô-gÿ, *a-pôl-ô-gie, *s.* [In Fr. *apologie*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *apologia*; Gr. *apologia*=a defense, a speech in defense; *apo*=from, and *logos*=a word, language, . . . discourse; *legô*= . . . to speak.]

¶ I. The act of making a defense against an accusation; vindication, without its being implied that in this there is anything hollow or unsatisfactory; also the defense made.

¶ Used specially of the defense of Christianity and its professors, against opponents and calumniators, made by several of the early Fathers. Thus, Justin Martyr wrote two "Apologies"—one about A. D. 150, and the other after 160; Athenagoras one in 177, and Tertullian in 198; as did Melito, Quadratus, Miltiades, Aristides, and Tatian in the same century. Many works of a similar character were subsequently published, though not always, or even generally, under the same title. Various modern writers have used the term *Apology* in the old sense: thus, Bishop Richard Watson was author of an "Apology for Christianity," and an "Apology for the Bible." So also the department of theology once generally termed "Evidences of Christianity" is now technically denominated *Apologetics* (q. v.).

"We have, among other works of his [Justin Martyr's], two *Apologies* for the Christians."—Mosheim: *Church Hist.*, Cent. i., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 5.

2. An admission of a fault; generally one of no great magnitude, for which this slight humiliation is held sufficient to atone. Sometimes it is so small that the apology for it approaches a full vindication, and sometimes, as in cases of libel, so grave that, even when the apology is accepted, the whole expenses of the trial-at-law are cast on the person who acknowledges himself to have erred.

¶ Crabb considers that "there is always some imperfection, supposed or real, which gives rise to an apology;" that "a defense presupposes a consciousness of innocence more or less;" that "a justification is founded on the conviction that only

of entire innocence, but of strict propriety;" that "exculpation rests on the conviction of innocence with regard to the fact." "Excuse and plea are not grounded on any idea of innocence; they are rather appeals for favor resting on some collateral circumstance which serves to extenuate: a plea is frequently an idle or unfounded excuse, a frivolous attempt to lessen displeasure." He adds that "Excuse and plea, which are mostly employed in an unfavorable sense, are to *apology*, *defense*, and *exculpation*, as the means to an end; an *apology* is lame when, instead of an honest confession of an unintentional error, an idle attempt is made at *justification*; a *defense* is poor when it does not contain sufficient to invalidate the charge; a *justification* is nugatory when it applies to conduct altogether wrong; an *excuse* or a *plea* is frivolous or idle, which turns upon some falsehood, misrepresentation, or irrelevant point." (Crabb: *Eng. Synonyms*.)

ăp-ô-mê-côm-ê-têr, *s.* [APOMECOMETRY.] An instrument for measuring objects at a distance.

ăp-ô-mê-côm-êt-rÿ, *s.* [Gr. *apo*=from; *mêkos*=length, and *metreô*=to measure; *metron*=a measure.] The measuring or measurement of objects at a distance. (Dyche.)

ăp-ô-môr-phine, *s.* [Gr. *apo*=from, and Eng. *morphine* (q. v.).]

Chem.: C₁₇H₁₇NO₂. An organic base obtained by heating morphine or codeine in a sealed tube to 150°, with excess of HCl. Apomorphine is soluble in alcohol and ether, and is precipitated by caustic potash and ammonia. It gives a dark-violet liquid with F₂Cl₆. It is an emetic, in small doses.

*ap-ôn'e, prep. [UPON.]

ăp-ô-nê-crô-sis, *s.* [Gr. *aponekrôsis*=a becoming quite dead; *aponekrô*=to kill utterly, especially by cold; *apo*=from, and *nekroô*=to kill; *nekros*, *s.*=a dead body, adj.=dead.]

Med.: Complete death.

ăp-ô-neür-ôg'-ra-phÿ, *s.* [Gr. *aponeurôsis*, and *graphê*=a delineation, . . . a description.] [APONEUROSIS.]

Med.: The department of medical science which treats of aponeurosis.

ăp-ô-neür-ô-sis, ăp-ô-neür-ô-sÿ, *s.* [In Fr. & Port. *aponevrose*; Gr. *aponeurôsis*=the end of muscle, where it becomes tendon (Galen); *aponeuroô*=to change into a tendon; *apo*=from, and *neuroô*=to strain the sinews; *neuron*=a sinew, a tendon.] The expansion of a tendon into a membrane, lamina, or fascia. Aponeuroses occur in connection with the voluntary muscles.

"... attached by their extremities, through the medium of tendon, *aponeurosis*, or some form of the fibrous tissue."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 150.

ăp-ô-neür-ô-t'-ic, *a.* [In Fr. *aponevrotique*; Port. *aponevrotico*.] [APONEUROSIS.] Pertaining to aponeurosis.

"Aponeurotic tendinous expansions."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, i. 71.

ăp-ô-neür-ô-t'-ôm-ÿ, *s.* [Gr. (1) *apo*=from; (2) *neurotômos*=cutting sinews; *neurotômeô*=to cut the sinews; *neuron*=a sinew, and *temnô*=to cut.] The dissection of an aponeurosis (q. v.).

ăp-ôn-ô-gê'-tôn, *s.* [In Fr. *aponoget*. An incomplete anagram of the word POTOMAGETON (q. v.).] A plant belonging to the order Naiadaceæ, or Naiads. The species are aquatics, ornamental in an aquarium. In India the tuberous roots of *A. monostachyon*, or simple-spiked Aponogeton, are eaten by the natives like potatoes.

ăp-ô-pêm-p'-tic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *apopemptos*=sent forth, dismissed; *apopempô*=to send off, to dismiss; *apo*=from, and *pempô*=to send.]

A. As adjective:

Classic Poetry: Pertaining to a hymn addressed to a stranger on his departure from a place to his own country, or to the gods when they were fabled to be about to return to their habitation.

B. As substantive: A hymn used on such occasions.

a-pôph'-a-sis, *s.* [In Fr. *apophase*; Gr. *apophasis*=a denial, a negation; *apophêmi*=(1) to speak out plainly; (2) to say no, to deny; *apo*=from, and *phêmi*=to declare.]

Rhet.: A figure by which a speaker formally declines to take notice of a point, with the probable effect of making the imagination of his audience so to work on what he has ostentatiously declined to bring forward, as to cause them to be more affected by it than if he had spoken out plainly.

ăp-ô-phlêg-măt'-ic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *apo*=from, and *phlegma*=(1) flame, (2) inflammation, (3) phlegm; from *phlegô*=to burn.]

A. As adjective: Designed to expel phlegm by the nostrils.

B. As substantive: A medicine designed or fitted to cause the flow of serous or mucous humor from the nostrils. Some stimulatives have this effect.

ăp-ô-phlêg'-ma-tîsm, *s.* [In Ger. *apophlegmatismus*; Gr. *apophlegmatismos*; *apophlegmatizô*=to purge away phlegm; *apo*=from, and *phlegma*=a flame, inflammation, phlegm.] A medicine specially designed to expel phlegm from the blood.

"... and so it is in *apophlegmatism* and gargarisms, that draw the rheum down by the palate."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i., § 38.

ăp-ô-phlêg'-ma-tîz-ant, *s.* [Gr. *apophlegmatizô*=to expel phlegm.] An apophlegmatic (q. v.). (Quincy.)

ăp-ô-phthêgm, ăp-ô-thêgm (*ph* and *g* silent), *s.* [In Ger. *apophthegma*; Fr. *apophthegme*; Sp. *apoteigma*; Port. *apophthegma*, *apothegma*; Ital. *apoteigma*; Gr. *apophthegma*, *apothengomai*=to speak one's opinion plainly, to utter an apophthegm; *apo*=from, and *phthengomai*=to utter a sound, to speak out. Or Gr. *apo*=from, and *phthegma*=a voice, from *phthengomai*.] A terse pointed saying; a maxim expressed in few but weighty words; a brief pithy remark uttered by a distinguished character, or on a notable occasion.

"So again in his book, *Apophthegms*, which he collected, we see that he esteemed it more honor to make himself but a pair of tables, to take the wise and pithy words of others, than to have every word of his own to be made an *apophthegm*, or an oracle, as vain princes, by custom of flattery, pretend to do."—Bacon: *Adv. of Learning*, bk. i.

ăp-ô-phthêg-măt'-ic, ăp-ô-thêg-măt'-ic, ăp-ô-phthêg-măt'-ic-al, ăp-ô-thêg-măt'-ic-al (*ph* & *g* silent), *a.* [Gr. *apophthegmatikos*.] Sententious.

ăp-ô-phthêg'-ma-tîst, ăp-ô-thêg'-ma-tîst, *s.* [Gr. *apophthegmatos*, genit. of *apophthegma*, and Eng. suffix *-ist*; from Gr. *istês*=one who.] One who collects or composes apophthegms.

ăp-ô-phthêg'-ma-tî'ze, ăp-ô-thêg'-ma-tî'ze, *v. i.* [Formed like APOPHTHEGMATIST (q. v.), but with Eng. suffix *-ize*=to make, instead of *-ist*.] To utter apophthegms.

ăp-ô-ph'-ÿ-gê, ăp-ô-ph'-ÿ-gÿ, *s.* [In Ital. *apofigi*; Lat. *apophyges*; Gr. *apophugê*=(1) an escape or place of refuge; (2) Arch. (see def.). *apophugô*=to flee from; *apo*=from, and *phugô*=to flee. Or *apo*=from, and *phugê*=flight, escape.]

Arch.: The small curve at the top of a column by which its shaft joins its capital. It is sometimes called the spring of the column. Originally it was the ring which bound the extremities of wooden pillars to keep them from splitting, imitated in stone-work. The same name is given to the corresponding concavity connecting the bottom of a pillar with the fillet at its base.

"Apophyge in architecture is that part of a column where it seems to fly out of its base, like the process of a bone in a man's leg, and begins to shoot upward."—Glossog. Nova, 2d ed.

ăp-ô-ph'-ÿl-lite, *s.* [In Ger. *apophyllit*; Gr. (1) *apo*=from; (2) *phyllon*=a leaf; and (3) suffix *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).] Apophyllite was so called by Haüy from the tendency to exfoliate. A tetragonal mineral, called also Ichthyophthalmite, classed by Dana as the type of an Apophyllite group of Unisilicates. The hardness is 4.5 to 5; the sp. gr. 2.3 to 2.4; the luster of the face of the crystal terminating the low prism, pearly; that of the sides, vitreous. Color, white or grayish; occasionally with greenish, yellowish, rose-red, or flesh-red tint. It is generally transparent; is brittle, and has feeble double refraction. It is a "hydrated calceopottassic silicate;" its composition being—silica, 51.60 to 52.69; lime, 24.71 to 25.86; potassa, 4.75 to 5.75; water, 15.73 to 16.73; and fluorine, 15.73 to 16.67. It occurs chiefly in amygdaloid, though occasionally in granite and gneiss. It is found at Ratho, near Edinburgh, and in Fife, Dumbarton, and Inverness-shires. It occurs in Europe, in India, in Siberia, in America, in Australia, and elsewhere. Dana subdivides it into Ordinary (1) Oxhaverite; (2) Teselite; (3) Leucocyclite, and places with it also Xylochlore.

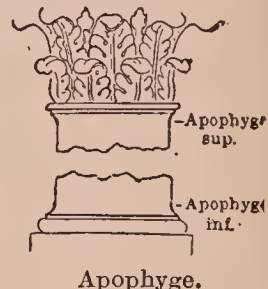
a-pôph'-ÿ-sis, ăp-ô-ph'-ÿ-sÿ, *s.* [Gr. *apophysis*=an offshoot; *apophuô*=to put forth as an offshoot, (passive) to grow; *apo*=from, and *phuô*=to bring forth.]

1. Anat.: The process of a bone.

"Processes of bone have usually their own centers of ossification, and are termed epiphyses until they are finally joined to the main part, after which they receive the name of apophyses."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, i. 116.

2. Bot.: A sporangium in mosses, which is regularly lengthened. It occurs in most species of the genus *Splachnum*.

3. Arch.: The same as APOPHYGE (q. v.).



fâte, fât, färe, ămidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

ăp-ō-plăn-ē-sīs, *s.* [Gr. *apoplanēsis*, see def.; *apoplanāō*=to make to digress. Or *apo*=from, and *planēsis*=a making to wander; *planāō*, fut. *planēsō*=to make to wander; *planē*=a wandering.] *Rhet.*: A digression.

ăp-ō-plēc'-tīc, ***ăp-ō-plēc'-tīck**, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *apoplectique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *apopletico*; Lat. *apoplecticus*; Gr. *apoplēktikos*.]

A. As adjective: Relating to apoplexy.

"Soon after he had risen from table, an *apoplectic* stroke deprived him of speech and sensation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

B. As substantive: A person afflicted with apoplexy.

"Rasis, the Arabic physician, hath left it written as I have it from Quistorpius, that it was ordained by a law, that no *apoplectics*, who foamed about the mouth, should be buried till after seventy-two hours."—*Knatchbull: Tr.*, p. 77.

***ăp-ō-plēc'-tīc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *apoplectic*; -*al*.] The same as APOPLECTIC, *adj.* (q. v.).

"In an *apoplectical* case he found extravasated blood making way from the ventricles of the brain."—*Derham*.

ăp-ō-plēxed, *a.* [Old Eng. *apoplex* (APOPLEXY); -*ed*.] Affected with apoplexy.

"... But, sure, that sense
Is *apoplex'd*: for madness would not err."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

ăp-ō-plēx-ŷ, ***ăp-ō-plēx-ŷe**, ***ăp-ō-plēx**, *s.* [In Fr. *apoplexie*; Sp. *apoplegia*; Ital. *apoplessia*; Ger., Port., & Lat. *apoplexia*; Gr. *apoplēxia*=(1) a being disabled in mind, stupor; (2) the bodily disease described below; from *apoplēktos*, *apoplēssō*=to disable in body or mind. Or *apo*=from, and *plēxis*=a stroke, a blow; *plēssō*=to strike, to smite.]

1. Med.: A serious malady, coming on so suddenly and so violently that anciently any one affected by it was said to be *attonitus* (thunder-struck), or *sideratus* (planet-struck). When a stroke of apoplexy takes place, there is a loss of sensation, voluntary motion, and intellect or thought, while respiration and the action of the heart and general vascular system still continue. The disease now described is properly called *cerebral apoplexy*, the *cerebrum* or brain being the part chiefly affected. Another malady has been called not very happily *Pulmonary Apoplexy*. It is the Pneumo-hemorrhagia of Andral, and consists of an effusion of blood into the parenchymatous substance of the lung, like that into the substance of the brain in cerebral apoplexy.

"P. Humph. This *apoplex* will, certain, be his end."

Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

2. Fig.: Anything that dulls the senses and paralyzes action in the frame.

"Peace is a very *apoplexy*, lethargy, muddled, deaf, sleepy, insensible."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

ăp-ō-pnīx'-is (*p* often silent), *s.* [From Gr. *apopnigō*=to choke. Or *apo*, intens., and *pnixis*=strangling, smothering; *pnigō*=to choke.]

Med.: Suffocation,

ăp-or-ē'-tīn, *s.* [Possibly *apo*=from, and *rhētīnē*=resin gum.] A resin obtained by chemical process from extract of rhubarb.

ă-pō-r-ī-a, **ă-pō-r-ŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *aporia*; Gr. *aporia*=being "without passage," involved in difficulty; *aporos*=without passage, difficult; *a*, priv., and *poros*=means of passing, . . . a pathway.]

1. Rhet.: Perplexity, real or affected, on the part of a speaker as to what to choose from the great abundance of matter lying ready to his hand. Specially perplexity where to begin, where to end, what to say, and what, though well worthy of being stated, to pass by. *Aporia* is used also for the real or affected perplexity felt by a speaker in coming to a decision on points of difficulty in connection with which there are various ways open to choose. The following sentence, quoted from Cicero in Smith's *Rhetorick*, is an excellent example of an *aporia*:—"Thus Cicero says, Whether he took them from his fellows more impudently, gave them to a harlot more lasciviously, removed them from the Roman people more wickedly, or altered them more presumptuously, I cannot well declare." (Smith's *Rhetorick*.)

2. Med.: Restlessness; uneasiness occasioned by obstructed perspiration, or any stoppage of the natural secretions. (*Parr.*)

***ă-pōr-ō-brān'-chī-anŷ**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *poros*=a pore, and *branchion*=(1) a fin, (2) a gill.] *Zool.*: Latreille's name for an order of Arachnida (Spiders), characterized by the absence of respiratory pores (stigmata) on the body.

ă-pō-r-ōi, **ă-pō-r-īme**, *s.* [APORIA.] A perplexing problem.

¶ The *Glossog. Nova* has the form *aporime*.

ăp-or-rhā'-is, *s.* [Gr. *aporrhais*=a shell; *aporrhēō*=to flow from: *apo*=from, and *rheō*=to flow.] Spour-shells. A genus of gasteropodous mollusks belonging to the family Cerithiadae. In 1875, Tate

estimated the recent species of *Aporrhais* at four, and the fossil ones doubtfully at above two hundred, the latter ranging from the Lias to the Chalk.

***ăp-or-rhē'-a**, *s.* [Gr. *aporrhōia*, *aporrhōē*=(1) a flowing off, a stream; (2) an emanation; *aporrhēō*=to flow from: *apo*=from, and *rheō*=to flow.] An emanation; an effluvium.

"The reason of this he endeavors to make out by atomical *aporrhōas*; which, passing from the cruentate weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the salve, carry them to the affected part."—*Glanville: Scopsis*.

***ăp-ō-sēp'-ī-dīn**, *s.* [Gr. *apo*=from, and *sēpedōn*=rotteness, decay; *sēpō*=to make rotten.]

Chem.: A crystallized substance obtained from impure cheese. It is impure leucine (q. v.). (*Watts.*)

ăp-ō-sī-ō-pē'-sīs, ***ăp-ō-sī-ōp'-ē-sŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *aposiopesis*; Gr. *aposiōpēsis*=(1) a becoming silent; (2) see def.; *aposiōpaō*=to be silent after speaking: *apo*=from, and *siōpaō*=to be silent or still. Or *apo*=from, and *siōpēsis*=silence; from *siōpaō*.]

Rhet.: A term used to describe the reticence which a speaker occasionally employs from delicacy of feeling, from forbearance, from the fear of consequences if he give utterance to all that he thinks, from being overcome by emotion, or when he designs, by pretending to pass over something, really to call attention to it more forcibly than if he had treated of it formally. From one of these causes a speaker will occasionally omit part of a sentence, as our Saviour, under the influence of emotion, does in Luke xix. 42.

"... such *aposiopeses* being frequent in language dictated by grief or strong emotion."—*Bloomfield: Greek Test.* Note on Luke xix. 42.

ăp-ō-sīt'-ī-a, **ăp-ōs'-it-ŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *apositia*=distaste for food; *apositos*=having eaten nothing, without appetite: *apo*=from; *sitos*=wheat corn grain, . . . bread.] A loathing of food.

¶ *Apositia* is in Parr, and *aposity* in *Glossog. Nova*, 2d ed.

ăp-ō-sīt'-īc, *a.* [Gr. *apositikos*: *apo*=away from, *sitos*=wheat, . . . food.]

Med.: Taking away or diminishing the appetite for food.

ăp-ō-spāŷ'-ma, **ăp'-ō-spāŷm**, *s.* [Gr. *apospasma*=that which is torn off; *apospaō*=to tear or drag away: *apo*=from, and *spaō*=to draw out, . . . to tear.] The separation of one part from another; a violent irregular fracture of a tendon, a ligament, &c.

¶ Parr has the form *apospasma*, and the *Glossog. Nova*, 2d ed., *apospasm*.

ă-pōs'-ta-čŷ, *s.* [APOSTASY.]

ăp-ō-stās'-ī-a, *s.* [Gr. *apostasis*=a standing away from.] [APOSTASY.]

Botany: A genus of Orchids, the type of the *Apostasiads* (q. v.). The anthers are distinct from each other, and the style is quite free from the stamina, whereas in ordinary orchids these are combined. There are two species found in the East Indies.

ăp-ō-stās'-ī-ā'-čē-æ (*Bot. Latin*), **ăp-ō-stās'-ī-ădŷ**, *s. pl.* [APOSTASIA.]

Botany: An order of Endogenous plants belonging to the Orchidalliance. They differ from Orchidaceæ proper in having a three-celled fruit, with loculicidal dehiscence, and in the style being altogether free from the stamina for the greater part of its length. They occur in damp woods in the hotter parts of India. In 1847, Lindley estimated the known species at five.

ă-pōs'-ta-sīs, *s.* [Gr. *apostasis*=a standing away from.]

***Old Medicine**:

1. A suppurative inflammation, throwing off the peccant humors left by fever or other diseases.

2. Transition from one disease to another.

ă-pōs'-ta-sŷ, **ă-pōs'-ta-čŷ**, ***ă-pōs'-ta-sīe**, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *apostasie*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *apostasia*; Gr. *apostasia*, a later form for *apostasis*=a standing away from—hence, defection, revolt; *aphistēmi*=to put away (in passive, to stand away): *apo*=from, and *histēmi*=to make to stand. Or *apo*=from, and *stasis*=a placing, setting; from *histēmi*.]

A. Ord. Lang.: A defection from real or imagined allegiance. *Specially*—

1. Direct rebellion against God or His authority.

"The affable archangel had forewarn'd
Adam, by dire example, to beware
Apostasy, by what befell in heaven
To those apostates."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. vii.

2. The abandonment of a religious faith which one has previously held, or a church with which one has been previously connected.

"The canon law defines *apostasy* to be a willful departure from that state of faith which any person has professed himself to hold in the Christian church."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

3. The abandonment of a political party with which one has hitherto acted.

B. Technically:

***Med.**: It is sometimes used as the rendering of the Greek term *apostasis* (q. v.).

ă-pōs'-tāte, ***ăp-ō-sta'-ta**, *s. & a.* [In Ger. & Fr. *apostat*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *apostata*. Gr. *apostatēs*=(1) a runaway slave, a deserter, a rebel; (2) see below; *apostateō*=to stand aloof.] [APOSTATIZE.]

A. As substantive:

1. A rebel against the Divine authority; one who has cast off the allegiance which he owes to God.

"High in the midst, exalted as a god,
The *apostate* in his sun-bright chariot sat."

Milton: P. L., bk. vi.

2. One who abandons the religion which he has previously professed, or the church with which he has before been connected. In the Church of Rome one is also deemed an apostate who, without a legal dispensation, quits a religious order which he has entered.

"And whoso passed that point
Was *apostata* in the order."

Piers Plowman, 667-8. (*Trench.*)

"The character of *Apostate* has injured the reputation of Julian."—*Gibbon: Decl. and Fall*, ch. xxiii.

3. One who similarly abandons his political creed or party.

"If a name be found where it ought not to be, the *apostate* is certain to be reminded in sharp language of the promises which he has broken and of the professions which he has belied."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

B. As adjective: Rebel; rebellious. One who has cast off the allegiance which he owes to God, or has abandoned a faith formerly held, or a church, or a political party to which he previously adhered.

"So spake the *apostate* angel . . ."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. i.

***ă-pōs'-tāte**, *v. i.* [From the substantive. In Sp. & Port. *apostatar*; Ital. *apostatare*.] To apostatize.

"Perhaps some of these *apostating* stars have, though themselves true, let their miscarriage make me heedful."—*Bp. Hall: Occus. Medit.* (*Richardson.*)

ăp-ōs-tāt'-īc-al, *a.* [Lat. *apostaticus*; Gr. *apostatikos*.] Pertaining or relating to an apostate.

"To wear turbants is an *apostatical* conformity."—*Sandys*.

ă-pōs-ta-tī'ze, **ă-pōs-ta-tī'se**, *v. i.* [Eng. *apostate*; -*ize*. In Fr. *apostasier*; Sp. & Port. *apostatar*; Lat. *apostato* (Cyprian); Gr. *apostateō*=to stand aloof from, . . . to fall off from: *apo*=from, and *histēmi*=to make to stand. Or *apo*=from, and *statizō*, poet. for *histēmi*.]

1. To rebel against God. [APOSTATE, *s. & a.*]

2. To abandon a faith which one has previously held, or desert a church with which one has been formerly connected.

"Another had not indeed yet *apostatized*, but was nearly related to an apostate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

3. Similarly to abandon a political faith which one has held, or desert a political party with which one has acted.

ă-pōs-ta-tī'-zīng, **ă-pōs-ta-tī'-ŷīng**, *pr. par.* [APOSTATIZE.]

ăp-ōs-tāx'-is, *s.* [Gr. *apostaxis*=droppings; *apostazō* fut. *apostaxō*=to let fall drop by drop: *apo*=from, and *stazō*=to let fall drop by drop. Or *apo*, and *staxis*=a dropping; from *stazō*.]

Med.: The fall of any fluid drop by drop, as blood from the nose. (*Parr.*)

***ă-pōs'-tēl**, *s.* [APOSTLE.]

***ăp'-ō-stēm**, ***ăp'-ō-stēme**, ***ăp'-ō-stūme**, *s.* [In Fr. *apostème*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *apostema*; Gr. *apostēma*=(1) distance, interval, (2) an abscess; *aphistēmi*=to put away from, to remove: *apo*=from, and *histēmi*=to make to stand.]

Med.: A large deep-seated abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter.

"How an *apostume* in the mesentery breaking, causes a consumption in the parts, is apparent."—*Harvey*.

"With equal propriety we may affirm that ulcers of the lungs, or *apostomes* of the brain, do happen only in the left side."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

"A joyful casual violence may break
A dangerous *apostem* in thy breast."

Donne: Progr. of Soul, ii. 479.

¶ Now corrupted into IMPOSTUME (q. v.).

ă-pōs'-tēm-āte, **ă-pōs'-tūme**, *v. i.* [Eng. *apostem*; -*ate*.] To become an apostem or abscess. (*Wiseman: Surgery*.)

ă-pōs'-tēm-āte, *s.* [APOSTEMATE, *v.*] An abscess.

ă-pōs-tēm-ă'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *apostem*; -*ation*.] The process of forming an apostem or abscess; the gathering of matter in a purulent tumor.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

"Nothing can be more admirable than the many ways nature hath provided for preventing or curing of fevers; as vomitings, apostemations, salivations, &c."—Grew.

a-pōs'-tēmed, *a.* [APOSTEM, *s.*] Corrupted.

āp-ōs-tēm'-a-toūs, *a.* [Gr. *apostematos*, genit. of *apostēma*, and suffix *-ous*.] Pertaining to an abscess or apostem; resembling an abscess. [APOSTEM.]

ā pōs-tēr-ī-ō'r-ī, used as *a.* & *adv.* [From Lat. *a*=from, and *posteriori*, ablative of *posterior*, compar. of *posterius*=following after, next.]

Logic (*lit.*=from that which is after): An argument which reasons backward from effects to causes, from observed facts to the law of nature which explains them, or in some similar way. If one infer, from marks of design in nature, that there must be a Designer, the argument is one *à posteriori*. It is opposed to the *à priori* argument, which more ambitiously attempts to reason out new facts from previously ascertained laws of nature, or from abstract conceptions. Though this latter process will sometimes brilliantly anticipate discovery, yet it is liable to lead one astray; and the immense advance made during the last two centuries by physical science has arisen mainly from its resolute adherence to the *à posteriori* method of reasoning. [A PRIORI, DEDUCTION, INDUCTION.]

†a-pōs'-tīl, †a-pōs'-tīll, *s.* [Fr. *apostille*=(1) a postscript, (2) a recommendation; Sp. & Port. *apostilla*.] A postscript.

apostle (**a-pōs'-el**), ***a-pōs'-tēl**, *s.* [In Sw., Dan., Dut., & Ger. *apostel*; Fr. *apôtre*; Sp. *apostol*; Port. & Ital. *apostolo*; Lat. *apostolus*; Gr. *apostolos*=(1) a messenger, an ambassador, an envoy; (2) an apostle; (3) a fleet ready for sea; (4) a merchant vessel; *apostellō*=to send off or away; *apo*=from, and *stellō*=(1) to set or place, (2) to send.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.**: The official designation of twelve or (Paul included) of thirteen men, appointed by Jesus as His messengers, deputies, envoys, or ambassadors to the world. The Greek word *apostolos* occurs in a more general sense in various passages of the New Testament: as in John xiii. 16, where it is rendered, "he that is sent;" and in Philipp. ii. 25, and 2 Cor. viii. 23, where it is translated "messenger." In an ambiguous passage in Rom. (xvi. 7) the English word *apostle* may possibly be used in the same sense: "Salute Andronicus and Junius my kinsmen, and my fellow-prisoners, who are of note among the apostles." Probably, however, the meaning is not "which apostles are of note," but "who are highly regarded among or by the apostles." Of the thirteen, twelve were designed specially for the Jews, and the remaining one, the most distinguished and successful of the whole, for the Gentiles. The twelve seem to have had but little culture in their early life; but Paul had the highest education which the age could afford. Among the special qualifications of an apostle, one was that he must have been an eye and ear witness of the miracles and teaching of Christ from the commencement to the close of His ministry (John xv. 27; Acts i. 21, 22); or, at the very least, must have seen Him once with the bodily eyes (1 Cor. ix. 1; xv. 8, 9). Another was, that he must have been divinely called to the high office he was to fill (Matt. x. 1-42; Mark i. 16-20; ii. 14; iii. 14; Luke v. 27; vi. 13; Acts i. 24-26; 1 Cor. i. 1; Gal. i. 1, &c.). The power of working miracles, though not confined to the apostles, also went far toward proving apostleship (see 2 Cor. xii. 12, &c.). The special work of the apostles was to be "ambassadors for Christ" (2 Cor. v. 20), and to teach [Gr. *mathēteusate*=make disciples of] all nations, baptizing them in [Gr. *eis*=into] the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. With this commission a promise was given them of the presence and guidance of their Divine Master through all succeeding time (Matt. xxviii. 19, 20).

"The apostel Poule unto the Romayns writeth . . ."—Chaucer: *The Tale of Melibeus*.

"And when it was day, he called unto him his disciples; and of them he chose twelve, whom also he named apostles."—Luke vi. 13.

2. **Fig.**: By preeminence, Jesus Christ, as sent forth on a divine mission by His Heavenly Father.

" . . . consider the Apostle and High Priest of our profession, Christ Jesus."—Heb. iii. 1.

3. A missionary who has labored with zeal and success, like that of the old apostles, to convert a kingdom to Christ.

"On account of his vast labors in propagating Christianity among the Germans, Boniface has gained the title of the Apostle of Germany."—Mosheim: *Ch. Hist.*, Cent. VIII., pt. i., ch. i., § 4.

¶ Similarly John Elliot has been called the "Apostle of the Indians;" Judson, "the Apostle of Burmah;" Father Mathew, "the Apostle of Temperance," &c.

4. **Sarcastically**: A preacher or pastor unfit for his office.

"From such apostles, O ye mitered heads,
Preserve the Church! and lay not careless hands
On skulls that cannot teach and will not learn."
Cowper: *Task*, bk. ii.

B. Technically:

1. **Church History**:

(a) [APOSTOLI.]

(b) In the "Catholic Apostolic," or Irvingite Church: The highest of the four ecclesiastical grades, the others being Prophets, Evangelists, and Pastors. The "Apostles" ordain by the imposition of hands, interpret mysteries, and exercise discipline. [CATHOLIC.]

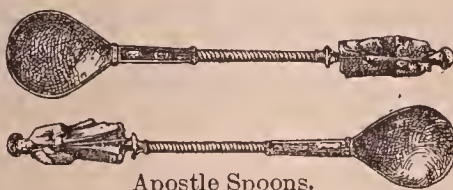
2. **Law**: The rendering sometimes given of the Latin word *Apostolæ*=letters of dismission given to an appellant. They state his case, and declare that the record will be transmitted. (The term is used chiefly in Civil and Admiralty law.)

Apostles' Creed. The well-known creed beginning, "I believe in God, the Father Almighty," and ending with the words "the life everlasting. Amen." For many centuries it was attributed to the Apostles, but historical criticism has shown that it arose some time after their age, and probably not all at one period. It is found in its present form in the works of Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, from 374 to 397. [CREED.]

apostles' coats. Coats worn by performers at the miracle plays of the Middle Ages. (*Lee: Gloss.*)

Apostles' Islands. A group of twelve islands at the Pacific end of the Straits of Magellan.

apostle spoons. Spoons of gilded silver, the handle of each ending in the figure of an Apostle.



Apostle Spoons.

They were the usual present of sponsors at baptisms. (*Nares.*)

"And all this for the hope of two apostle spoons, to suffer! and a cup to eat a caudle in! for that will be thy legacy."—B. Jonson: *Bartholomew Fair*, i. 3.

(See also *Shakesp.*: *Henry VIII.*, v. 2.)

apostleship (**a-pōs'-el-shīp**), *s.* [Eng. *apostle*; suffix *-ship*. In Dut. *apostelshap*.] The office or dignity of an apostle.

"That he may take part of this ministry and apostleship, from which Judas by transgression fell, . . ."—Acts: i. 25.

a-pōs'-tōl-ate, *s.* [In Fr. *apostatat*; Sp. & Port. *apostolado*; Ital. *apostolato*; Lat. *apostolatus*=the office of an apostle.]

1. The office or dignity of an apostle.

"Himself [St. Paul] and his brethren in the apostolate."—Killingbeck: *Serm.*, p. 118.

2. The office or dignity of the Pope, or, more rarely, of an ordinary bishop.

A-pōs'-tōl-i, *s. pl.* [Lat.=Eng. *apostles*.]

Church Hist.: An ascetic sect founded by Gerhard Sagarelli, of Parma, who was afterward burnt in that city in the year 1300. They were opposed to the possession of property, and to marriage, but were attended by spiritual sisters. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. xiii., pt. ii., ch. v., § 14.) [APOSTOLICI.]

āp-ōs-tōl'-ic, *āp-ōs-tōl'-ick, *āp-ōs-tōl'-ique, a. & s. [In Fr. *apostolique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *apostolico*; Lat. *apostolicus*; Gr. *apostolikos*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to the apostles; derived directly from the apostles; agreeable to the doctrine or practice of the apostles.

"He follow'd Paul: his zeal a kindred flame,
His apostolic charity the same."—Cowper: *Hope*.

2. Pertaining or relating to the Papacy. [See APOSTOLICAL.]

Catholic Apostolic Church: The Irvingite church. [CATHOLIC.]

His Apostolic Majesty: A title first conferred by Pope Sylvester II. on Duke Stephen of Hungary. It was acquired by the ruling sovereign of Austria when Hungary became subject to him, and is still used by the Austrian emperor.

B. As substantive:

Plural. **Church Hist.** [APOSTOLICI.]

Apostolic Canons. Eighty-five ecclesiastical laws, the compilation of which was fraudulently attributed to Clement of Rome. They were brought together subsequently to his time, but give valuable information regarding the discipline of the Greek and other Oriental churches in the second and third centuries. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. i., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 19.)

Apostolic Churches. Churches first established by the apostles, especially those of Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. Afterward the term obtained a less precise meaning.

Apostolic Clerks. A religious association founded by John Columbinus, a nobleman of Siena, and abolished by Clement IX. in 1668. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. xiv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 35.)

Apostolic Constitutions. Certain voluminous directions regarding ecclesiastical discipline and worship; also fraudulently attributed to Clement, but which did not obtain their final form till about the fourth century. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. i., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 19.)

apostolic delegate, *s.* The permanent representative of the pope in a foreign country. The title is frequently confounded with that of *ablegate*, which is properly applicable only to the pope's temporary representative for some special function.

Apostolic Fathers. Those Christian fathers or writers who lived so early that they had opportunities of holding intercourse either with the apostles or their immediate disciples. They were Clement of Rome (Clemens Romanus), Ignatius, Polycarp, Barnabas, and Hermas. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. i., pt. ii., ch. ii., §§ 20, 21.)

Apostolic party. A fanatical Roman Catholic party which figured in the history of Spain from 1819 till 1830, when it became merged in the Carlists.

apostolic sees. Sees said to have been founded by the apostles; specially Antioch, Ephesus, and Rome. (*Lee: Gloss.*)

apostolic succession. The claim made by most episcopally-ordained clergymen and bishops that they constitute links in an unbroken chain of similarly ordained persons, the first of whom were set apart to their sacred functions by the apostles themselves. Those who hold that view most tenaciously generally combine with it the opinion that only clergymen who are in the line of this spiritual succession are entitled to the pastoral office in the Christian Church, all others simply usurping the functions of the ministry.

āp-ōs-tōl'-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *apostolic*; *-al*.] The same as APOSTOLIC, *adj.* (q. v.).

"They acknowledge not that the Church keeps any thing as *apostolical* which is not found in the apostles' writings, in what other records soever it be found."—Hooker.

"The Pope had been requested to give his *apostolical* sanction to an arrangement so important to the peace of Europe."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

āp-ōs-tōl'-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *apostolical*; *-ly*.] After the manner of the apostles.

†āp-ōs-tōl'-ic-al-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *apostolical*; *-ness*.] Apostolicity (q. v.). (*Johnson.*)

Āp-ōs-tōl'-ī-cī, Āp-ōs-tōl'-ics, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Apostolici* (pl.); Eng. *Apostolics* (pl.).]

Church Hist.: More than one ascetic sect which arose in France in the twelfth century. Their tenets were almost the same as those afterward held by Sigarelli. [APOSTOLI.] St. Bernard contended against them strenuously. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. xii., pt. ii., ch. v., § 15.)

†āp-ōs-tōl'-ī-cīm, *s.* [Eng. *apostolic*; *-ism*.] Apostolicity (q. v.). (*J. Morison.*) (*Reid.*)

āp-ōs-tōl'-ic-ī-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *apostolic*; *-ity*.] The quality of being apostolic. (*Faber.*)

a-pōs'-trō-phē, *a-pōs'-trō-phỹ, *a-pōs'-trō-phūs, *s.* [In Sw. *apostrof*; Dan. *apostroph*; Sp. *apostrofe*; Port. *apostrophe* (Rhet.), *apostrofo* (Gram.); Ital. *apostrofe* (Rhet.), *apostrofo* (Gram.); Fr. & Lat. *apostrophe*; Gr. *apostrophē*=(1) a turning away; (2) *Rhet.*, an apostrophe; *apostrophos*=as *adj.*, turned away from; as *subst.*, an apostrophe (*in gram.*); *apostrophō*=to turn back; *apo*=from, and *strophō*=to twist, to turn. Or the rhetorical apostrophe may be from *apo* and *strophē*=a turning; *strophō*=to turn.]

A. In the forms apostrophe and *apostrophy:

Rhetoric: A figure of speech by which, according to Quintilian, a speaker turns from the rest of his audience to one person, and addresses him singly. Now, however, the signification is wider, and is made to include cases in which an impassioned orator addresses the absent, the dead, or even things inanimate, as if they were present and able to hear and understand his words. When Jesus, in the midst of an address to his apostles in general, suddenly turned to Peter and said, "Simon, Simon, behold, Satan hath desired to have you, that he may sift you as wheat" (Luke xxii. 24-37), the apostrophe was in the Quintilian sense. The following are examples of the same figure in the wider meaning:—

(a) Living, but absent.

(b) Dead.

"My mother, when I learn'd that thou wast dead,
Say, wast thou conscious of the tears I shed?"

Cowper: *On Receipt of my Mother's Picture*.

(c) Inanimate.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. In the forms apostrophe and *apostrophus:

1. *Gram.*: The substitution of a mark like this (') for one or more letters omitted from a word, as *tho'* for *though*, *'Twas* for *It was*, *king's* for *kinges*. (See No. 2.)

2. The mark indicating such substitution, especially in the case of the possessive. The old possessive singular was *es*, and the apostrophe stands for the omitted *e*. Thus Chaucer has the "Knights," "Monkes," and the "Clerkes" Tales, for what now would be written the "Knight's," "Monk's," and "Clerk's" Tales. The old spelling is preserved in the word Wednesday=Woden's day=Woden's day. The name *apostrophe* is given also to the mark in the possessive plural, as *brethren's*, *assassins'*.

"Many laudable attempts have been made by abbreviating words with *apostrophes*, and by lopping polysyllables, leaving one or two words at most."—*Swift*.

¶ Two apostrophes (") are usually employed to mark the ending of a quotation, the commencement of the quotation being indicated by inverted commas ("); thus—

The Mosaic narrative commences with a declaration that "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."—*Buckland: Geol.*, vol. i., p. 20.

More rarely only one is used, thus—

The note of interrogation must not be used after *indirect* questions; as, 'he asked me who called.'—*Bain: Eng. Gram.* (ed. 1874), p. 203.

When there is a quotation within a quotation, one apostrophe is generally employed, thus—

"I say that the Word of God containeth whatsoever things may fall into any part of man's life. For, as Solomon saith in the second chapter of the Proverbs, 'My son, if thou receive my words,' &c., 'then thou shalt understand justice and judgment, and equity, and every good way.'"—*T. C.*, quoted in Note to *Hooker's Eccles. Pol.* (ed. 1841), p. 232.

ăp-ôs-trôph'-ic, a. [Eng. *apostrophe*; -ic.]

1. Pertaining to the rhetorical figure denominated an apostrophe.

2. Pertaining to an apostrophe. (Used in grammar and in poetry in lieu of a letter or letters omitted.) (*Murray*.)

a-pôs-trô-phî'ze, v. t. & i. [Eng. *apostroph(e)*; -ize. In Fr. *apostropher*; Port. *apostrophar*; Ital. *apostrofare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To address one or more persons after the manner of a rhetorical apostrophe; to turn from an audience in general to a single person in it; or, to address the absent, the dead, or things inanimate as if able to listen to one's impassioned words.

"There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apostrophizing* Eumæus, and speaking of him in the second person; it is generally applied only to men of account."—*Pope*.

2. To contract a word by omitting a letter or letters, or to mark such an omission by inserting an apostrophe.

B. Intransitive: To use the rhetorical figure called *apostrophe*.

"... the learned world *apostrophizing* at my untimely decease, ..."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. iv.

a-pôs-trô-phî'zed, a-pôs-trô-phî'sed, pa. par. & a. [APOSTROPHIZE.]

a-pôs-trô-phî'z-ing, a-pôs-trô-phî's-ing, pr. par. [APOSTROPHIZE.]

***a-pôs'-trô-phÿ, s.** [APOSTROPHE.]

***ăp'-ô-stûme, s.** [APOSTEM.]

***a-pôs'-tûme, v. t.** [APOSTEMATE.]

Ăp-ô-tăc-tites, s. pl. [Lat. *Apotactatæ*; Gr. *Apotaktôi*=specially appointed; *apotassô*=to set apart; *apo*=from, *tassô*=to arrange.]

Church History: An austere Christian sect which arose in the second century. Believing matter to be essentially evil, they renounced marriage, fasted frequently, and used water instead of wine in the Communion. Many followed Tatian. They were called also Encratites (Abstainers) and Hydroparastatæ (Water-drinkers).

***a-pôt'-ê-car-ÿ, s.** [APOTHECARY.]

ăp-ô-těl-ēs-măt'-ic, a. [Gr. *apotelesmatikos*= (1) of or for completion, (2) of or for astrology; *apotelesma*= (1) that which is completed; (2) the influence of the stars on human destiny; *apoteleô*=to bring to an end; *apo*=from, and *teleô*=to bring about, to complete; *telos*=the fulfillment or accomplishment of anything.] Relative to astrology.

a-pôth'-ê-car-ÿ, *a-pôt'-ê-car-ÿ, s. [In Sw. *apotekare*; Dan., Dut., & Ger. *apotheker*; Fr. *apothicair*; Sp. *boticario*. From Lat. *apotheca*; Gr. *apothêkê*=a place where anything is laid up, a shop, a storehouse, also what is stored therein; from *apotithêmi*=to put away; *apo*=from, and *tithêmi*=to put. Or Gr. *apo*=from, and Lat. *theca*, Gr. *thêkê*=a case, box, chest, &c., to put anything in; from *tithêmi*.]

*1. The keeper of a shop or warehouse.

*2. The officer in charge of a powder magazine.

*3. A general practitioner in medicine.

4. One who prepares and sells drugs.

"Ther was also a Doctour of Phisik,

* * * Ful redy hadde he his apotecaries,

To sende him dragges, and his lecturaries."

Chaucer: *The Prologue*, 412, 427-8.

"... the common drugs with which every apothecary in the smallest market town was provided ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

a-pô-thê'-cî-ûm, s. [Gr. *apo*=from, and *thêkê*=a case, chest, or box to put anything in.] [APOTHECARY.]

Botany:

1. The scutella or shields constituting the fructification of some lichens. They are little colored cups or lines with a hard disc, surrounded by a rim, and containing asci or tubes filled with sporules.

2. The cases in which the organs of reproduction in the Algacæ, or Sea-weeds, are contained.

ăp'-ô-thêgm (g silent), s. [APOPHTHEGM.]

¶ For its derivatives also see the spelling commencing APOPTH.

ăp'-ô-thêm, s. [Gr. *apotithêmi*=to put away; *apo*=from, away; *tithêmi*=to put or place.] The name given by Berzelius to the insoluble brown deposit which forms in vegetable extracts exposed to the air. It is a mixture of various substances, and not a proper chemical compound. (*Watts*.)

a-pôth-ê-ô'-sis, s. [In Ger. *apothéose*; Fr. *apothéose*; Sp. *apoteosis*; Port. *apoteosis*, *apothéose*; Ital. *apoteosi*; Lat. *apoteosis*; Gr. *apothêsis*, from *apothêô*=to deify; *apo*=away, and *thêô*=to deify; *thêos*=God.] The deification of a human being; the elevating to the rank of the "gods" of a person who was remarkable for virtue, for heroism, or even for audacious vice. Temples were then built to the new divinity, priests appointed, sacrifices offered, and probably festivals instituted. The Romans called apotheosis consecration, and were accustomed in this way to honor their deceased emperors. It still exists in India and other pagan countries. The French Revolution was regarded by many of the ardent spirits of that time as the apotheosis of Liberty.

"... according to which, that which the Grecians call *apoteosis*, and the Latins *relatio inter divos*, was the supreme honor which man could attribute unto man."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. i.

a-pôth-ê-ô'-sî'ze, v. t. [Eng. *apothéos(is)*; -ize.] To grant one an apotheosis; to deify one, to elevate one to the rank of the "gods." (*Bacon*.)

a-pôth-ê-ô'-sis, s. [In Ital. *apotesi*; Lat. *apothêsis*; Gr. *apothêsis*=a laying up in store; *apotithêmi*=to put away; *apo*=from, and *tithêmi*=to put. Or *apo*=from, and *thesis*=a setting, a placing; from *tithêmi*.]

I. Architecture:

1. The samo as APOPHYGE (q. v.).

2. A repository for books, &c., on the south side of the chancel, in the primitive churches.

"This [the chancel] being appropriated only to the sacred ministry, is very short from east to west, though it takes up the whole breadth of the church, together with the diaconicon or prothesis, and the *apothesis*, from north to south."—*Sir G. Wheeler: Desc. of Anc. Churches*, p. 82.

II. Surg.: The reduction of a dislocated bone. (*Parr*.)

a-pôt'-ôm-ê, a-pôt'-ôm-ÿ, s. [In Ger. *apotom*; Gr. *apotomê*=a cutting off; *apotemnô*=to cut off; *apo*=from, and *temnô*=to cut. Or *tomê*=a stump, a cutting; from *tēmnō*.]

1. *Ancient Greek Music*: (a) That interval in the ratio of 2187:2048, which, being cut off from the major tone 9:8, left the interval called a *leimma*, or *minor semitone*, in the ratio 256:243. (b) The interval 125:128 was called a major *apotome*, and 2025:2048 a minor one.

2. *Math.*: The remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities.

ăp-ô-trêp'-sîs, s [Gr. *apotrepsis*=aversion; *ăp-ô-trêpô*=to turn away from; *apo*=from, and *trepô*=to turn. Or *apo*=from, and *trepsis*=turning; from *trepô*.]

Med.: The resolution of a suppurating tumor.

ăp-ôt'-rô-pÿ, s. [Lat. *apotropæ*, *apotropæa*, s. pl. From Gr. *apotropê*=a turning away from; *apo*=from, and *tropê*=a turn; *trepô*=to turn.]

Greek Poetry: A verse or hymn designed to avert the wrath of incensed deities. The divinity chiefly invoked on such occasions was Apollo.

ăp'-ô-zêm, s. [In Fr. *apozème*; Port. *apozema*, *apozima*; Lat. *apozema*; Gr. *apozema*, from *apo*-zêo, t.= (1) to throw off by fermenting; (2) i., to cease fermenting; *apo*=from, and *zêô*=to boil. Or *apo*=from, and *zema*=that which is boiled, a decoction; *zêô*.] A decoction. An extraction of the substance of plants by boiling them and preserving the infusion.

"During this evacuation, he took opening broths and *apozems*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

ăp-ô-zêm-ic-al, a. [Eng. *apozem*; -ical.] Pertaining to an apozem or decoction; resembling an apozem or decoction.

"Wine, that is dilute, may safely and profitably be adhibited in an *apozemical* form in fevers."—*Whitaker: Blood of the Grape*, p. 33.

***ăp-pâ'id, *ăp-pâ'yed, pa. par** [APPAY.]

***ăp-pâ'ire, *ăp-pâ'yre, *a-pâ'ire, *a-pê'ire, *ap-pê'ir, v. t. & i.** [Norm. Fr. *appeirer*; from Lat. *ad*, implying addition to, and *pejoro*=to make worse; *pejor*=Fr. *pire*, Prov. *peire*=worse.] [IMPAIR.]

A. Transitive: To impair, to make worse; to lessen, weaken, or injure. (Now IMPAIR.)

"... his flaterer's, maden semblaunt of wepyng, and *appaired* and aggregated moche of this matiere, ..."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus*.

B. Intransitive: To become worse or less; to degenerate.

"I see the more that I them forbere,

The worse they be fro yere to yere:

All that lyveth *appayreth* fast."

Morality of Every Man: Hawkins' Old Pl., i. 38.

ap-pâ'l, *ap-pâ-lên, v. t. & i. [Often derived from Fr. *palir* (t.)=to make pale, (i.) to grow pale; but Wedgwood considers that it is with *pall*, and not with *pale*, that it is connected.]

A. Transitive: "To cause to pall;" to take away or lose the vital power, whether through age or sudden terror, horror, or the like. (*Wedgwood*.) *Spec.*, to inspire with terror; greatly to terrify; thoroughly to discourage; to paralyze energy through the influence of fear.

"That in the weak man's way like lions stand,

His soul *appal*, and damp his rising fire?"

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 60.

B. Intransitive: To come under the influence of terror; to become dismayed; to become discouraged; to have the energy paralyzed with fright.

"To make his power to *appallex*, ad to fayle."

Lydgate.

"Therewith her wrathfull courage 'gan *appal*,

And haughtie spirits meekely to adaw."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. vi. 26.

ap-pâl', s. [APPAL, v.] Dismay, terror. (*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xiv. 314.)

ap-pâl'led, pr. par. & a. [APPAL.]

"Give with thy trumpet a loud note to Troy,

Thou dreadful Ajax, that th' *appalled* air

May pierce the head of thy great combatant."

Shakespeare: *Troil. and Cress.*, iv. 5.

ap-pâl-lîng, pa. par. & a. [APPAL.]

ap-pâl-lîng-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *appalling*; -ly.] In an appalling manner.

ap-pâl-ment, ăp-pâl-ment, *ap-pâl-ement, s. [Eng. *appal*; -ment.]

"As the furious slaughter of them was a great discouragement and *appalement* to the rest."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

"Transient emotions . . . 2. Terror. 3. *Appalment*. 4. Consternation. 5. Dismay."—*Bowring: Bentham's Table of the Springs of Action; Works*, vol. i., p. 204.

ăp'-pan-ăge, ăp'-an-ăge, *ăp'-pên-ăge, *ap-ân-ăge, s. [In Dan., Ger., & Sp. *apanage*; Fr. *apanage*, *ăpappanage*, *ăpappennage*=an appanage; Ital. *appannaggio*=an appendage; Law Latin *appennagium*, *appannagium*=an appanage. If the former spelling is the correct one, then Spelman considers that it may be from Lat. *ab appendendo*, from being (something) which should be appended to (meaning to younger sons, for their support). If the spelling should be *appanagium*, then probably it is from Lat. *appanare*=to furnish with bread; *ad panem*=for bread, that is, for sustenance. This is the preferable etymology.]

I. Literally:

1. Properly, lands assigned as portions to the younger sons, or sometimes the brothers of the French king, who in general took their titles from the appanages which they held. Under the first two dynasties of French kings, the sons of the monarch divided his dominions among them. Afterward the kingdom was assigned to the eldest, and appanages to the others. Then the dominant power of the latter princes was so circumscribed that their appanages could not be willed away to any one, or descend to females, but, on the failure of male issue, were made to revert to the crown; and finally, on the 22d of November, 1790, the power hitherto possessed by the crown of granting appanages was taken away, and provision made for the younger sons of the royal family by grants from public funds. During the earlier period of the existence of French appanages, they were divided into *royal* and *customary*; the former being those granted to the king's brothers, and not allowed to be possessed by, or descend to, females; and the latter granted to the king's sisters, and consequently under no such restriction.

"It has been before remarked, that the French noblesse became at an early period divided into the greater and

bôil, bôÿ; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şûn; -tion, -şion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şûş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, ðel.

the less, the former possessing territories, *apanage*, sovereignty, almost independent power."—*Evans Crowe: Hist. France*, vol. i., p. 165.

2. A similar provision made for princes in other countries than France.

"He became suitor for the earldom of Chester, a kind of *appanage* to Wales, and using to go to the king's son."—*Bacon*.

3. A dependency.

"Is the new province to be in reality, if not in name, an *appanage* of Russia?"—*Times*, November 16, 1877.

II. *Figuratively*: Sustenance, support, stay.

"Had he thought it fit

That wealth should be the *appanage* of wit,
The God of light could ne'er have been so blind,
To deal it to the worst of human kind."—*Swift*.

ap-păn'-a-gîst, s. [Fr. *apanagiste*, s. & a.] A prince endowed with an *appanage*. (*Penny Cyclop.*)

**ap-pär'-ail*, v. t. [APPAREL, v.]

ap-par-ä-tüs, s. [In Sw., Ger., & Fr. *apparat*; Sp. *aparato*; Port. & Ital. *apparato*; Lat. *apparatus*, s.= (1) a making ready; (2) an equipment, as instruments, &c.; (3) pomp, state: *apparatus*=prepared, pa. par. of *appareo*=to prepare: *ad*=for, and *paro*=to prepare.] Any equipment.

A. *Ordinary Language: Specially*—

1. *Art*: Instruments, machines, &c., prepared with the view of being used for certain ends: such as the cases of instruments provided for surgeons, for land surveyors, for mathematicians, for natural philosophers, for chemists, &c. Such also are the tools of a trade, the books of a student, the dresses and scenes in a theater, the furniture of a house, and the munitions of war.

"... a little *apparatus* for the former purpose. This consists of a thin cylindrical vessel of brass."—*Fownes, Chem.*, 11th ed., p. 6.

"The Greek tragedians, it is indisputable, ... did not aim at reproducing the whole contemporary *apparatus*, which was in strictness appropriate and due to their characters."—*Gladstone: Homer*, i. 31.

2. *Nature*: An equipment; anything in nature divinely prepared or furnished.

"... who does not see in the vast and wonderful *apparatus* around us provision for other races of animated beings?"—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed., § 819.

E. *Technically*:

1. *Physiol.*: A series of organs all ministering to the same end, in the animal or vegetable economy; as the respiratory apparatus, the circulatory apparatus, the digestive apparatus, &c.

"... in both sexes a remarkable auditory *apparatus* has been discovered."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. x.

2. *Surgery*: The operation of lithotomy, or cutting for the stone. [LITHOTOMY.]

3. *Astron.*: *Apparatus Sculptoris*, called also *Officina Sculptoris*=the Sculptor's Apparatus or Workshop. One of Lacaille's twenty-seven Southern constellations.

**ap-pär'-ayl*, v. t. [APPAREL, v.]

**ap-pär'-ayl-ýng*, pr par. & s. [APPARELING.]

**ap-par-çē'yve*. [APPERCEIVE.]

**ap-par-çē'yv-ýnge*. [APPERCEIVING.]

**ap-pär'-ëill*, **ap-pär'-ëille*, s. & v. [APPAREL.]

ap-pär'-el, **ap-pär'-ëill*, **ap-pär'-ëille* (*Eng.*), **ap-pär'-ale*, **ap-pär'-al-ýe*, **ap-pär'-ail* (*Scotch*), s. [Fr. *appareil*=preparation, train, dressing, apparatus, symmetry; *appareiller*=to apparel, to join, to assimilate, to match, equalize, level; *pareil*=like, similar, equal. In Prov. *aparelh*; Sp. *aparejos*; Port. *apparelho*; Ital. *apparecchio*, *apparechiatura*; Lat. *paro*=to make equal; *par*=equal. Cognate also with Lat. *appareo*=to prepare; *ad*=for, and *paro*=to prepare.]

A. *Ordinary Language*: Essential meaning=that which is fitted, adjusted, or prepared.

I. *Literally*:

1. Dress, vesture, garments, clothing, clothes.

"Then David arose from the earth, and washed, and anointed himself, and changed his *apparel*."—2 *Sam.* vii. 20.

2. The furniture of a ship; as sails, rigging, anchor, &c.

II. *Fig.*: External habiliments, garb, decorations.

"Our late burnt London, in *apparel* new,
Shook off her ashes to have treated you."

Waller: To the Duchess of Orleans.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Eccles. Vestments*: *Apparels* (pl.) were five ornamental pieces of embroidery, placed one on each of the wrists of the alb, one on the lower part of it before, another behind, and the fifth, or amice, round the neck. Some thought that they symbolized the five wounds of Christ. (*Lee: Gloss.*)

2. *Fort.* [In the French form *appareille*.] The slope or ascent to a bastion.

ap-pär'-el, **ap-pär'-ail*, **ap-pär'-ayl*, **ap-pär'-ëill*, **ap-är'-ail*, **ap-är'-al*, v. t. [From the substantive. In Fr. *appareiller* (APPAREL, v., etym.); Prov. & Port. *aparelhar*; Sp. *aparejar*; Ital. *apparechiare*.] (See the substantive.)

A. [Remotely from Lat. *paro*=to make equal.] (See etym. of the substantive.)

I. *Literally*: To dress, to clothe, to place garments upon.

"And she had a garment of divers colors upon her: for with such robes were the king's daughters that were virgins *appareled*."—2 *Sam.* xiii. 18.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To equip, to fit out, to furnish with weapons or other apparatus for war. (Used of warriors or of ships.)

"*Apparell'd* as becomes the brave."

Byron: The Bride of Abydos, I. ii.

"It hath been agreed, that either of them should send ships to sea well manned and *apparell'd* to fight."—*Sir J. Hayward*.

2. To deck out gaily, to adorn, to ornament, to render attractive.

"Of their fair chapel doubt therof had non,
Wel *apparell'd* was it lie and bas,
With riche ieweltes stuffed many on."

Romans of Partenay (ed. Skeat), 926-28.

"There was a time when meadow, grove, and stream,
The earth, and every common sight,
To me did seem
Apparell'd in celestial light,
The glory and the freshness of a dream."

Wordsworth: Intimations of Immortality.

¶ *Apparel* is generally used in the pa. par.

B. [Remotely from Lat. *paro*=to prepare (?).] To prepare.

"And al swo hi hedden *aparail'd* here offrendes swo kam si sterre the yede to for hem in to Jerusalem."—*Old Kentish Sermons* (ed. Morris), p. 26.

**ap-pär'-elled*, **ap-pär'-äilled*, **a-pär'-ailed*, **a-pär'-al-it*, pa. par. & a. [See APPAREL, v.]

"... two white *apparell'd* angels."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (Transl. 1846), § 143.

**ap-pär'-el-líng*, **ap-pär'-ayl-ýng*, a. & s.

As substantive: Preparation.

"For Tullius saith, that long *apparaylyng* byfore the bataille, maketh schort victorie."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus*.

†*ap-pär-en-çe*, †*ap-pär-en-çý*, **ap-pär-en-çie*, s. [In Fr. *apparence*; Port. *apparencia*; Ital. *appareenza*; Lat. *apparentia*= (1) a becoming visible, (2) external appearance.] The state of becoming visible; appearance.

"Which made them resolve no longer to give credit unto outward *apparences*."—*Trans. of Boccacini* (1626), p. 66.

"And thus this double hypocrisy,
With his devoute *apparencie*."

Gower: Conf. Amant., bk. i.

"It had now been a very justifiable presumption in the king, to believe as well as hope, that he could not be long in England without such an *apparency* of his own party that wished all that he himself desired, ..."—*Lord Clarendon: Life*, ii. 21.

ap-pär-ent, a. & s. [In Fr. *apparent*; Sp. *apar-ente*; Port. & Ital. *apparente*; Lat. *apparens*, pr. par. of *appareo*=to become visible, to appear; *ad*=to, and *pareo*=to appear.]

A. As adjective:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. That may be seen, visible, in sight, in view, or coming in sight, appearing. (Opposed to secret, hidden, or concealed.)

"Large foliage, overshadow'ng golden flowers,
Blown on the summit of th' *apparent* fruit."

Cowper: Task, bk. iii.

2. Plain, obvious, indubitable. (Opposed to doubtful.)

"The main principles of reason are in themselves *apparent*."—*Hooker*.

3. Open, evident, known. (Opposed to suspected.)

"As well the fear of harm, as harm *apparent*,
In my opinion ought to be prevented."

Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 2.

4. Seeming. (Opposed to real or true.) As seems to the senses in contradistinction to what reason indicates.

"... to live on terms of civility and even of *apparent* friendship."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ This is the most common use of the word, especially in scientific works.

"... the real diameters must be to each other in the proportion of the *apparent* ones."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed., § 463.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Optics, Astron., &c.* [For the *Apparent Altitude, Diameter, Magnitude, Figure, Motion, Place, and Distance* of an earthly or heavenly body see

ALTITUDE, DIAMETER, MAGNITUDE, FIGURE, MOTION, PLACE and DISTANCE; for the *Apparent horizon*, which is the same as the visible horizon, see HORIZON; for *Apparent conjunction* of the Planets, see CONJUNCTION.]

2. *Horology, Astron., &c.* [For *Apparent Time*, see TIME.]

3. *Law*: With rights or prospects not likely to be set aside by any contingency but death. Opposed to presumptive. This is the use of the word in the phrase *heir apparent*, the import of which is, that the person so designated will be entitled to succeed to the estate, if he survive its present possessor. An heir presumptive, on the contrary, though at present the nearest in succession, may have his hope defeated by the birth of a nearer heir. (See *Blackstone's Commentaries*, bk. ii., ch. 14.)

B. As substantive: *Apparent* is used elliptically for *heir apparent*.

"Prince. My gracious father, by your kingly leave,
I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown."

Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

ap-pär-ent-ly, adv. [Eng. *apparent*; -ly.]

*1. Plainly, clearly. (Opposed to doubtfully.)

"With him will I speak mouth to mouth, even *apparently*, and not in dark speeches."—*Numb.* xii. 8.

2. Seemingly.

"They found the Emperor himself *apparently* frank."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., p. 375.

ap-pär-ent-ness, s. [Eng. *apparent*; -ness.] The state of being apparent; the quality of being perceivable.

ap-par-i'-tion, s. [In Fr. *apparition*; Sp. *aparicion*; Port. *aparicao*; Ital. *apparizione*. From Lat. *apparitio*= (1) service, attendance; (2) domestic, from *appareo*=to become visible, to appear.] [APPEAR.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The state of becoming visible; visibility, appearance.

"It was also observed that he was troubled with *apparitions* of hobgoblins and evil spirits; ..."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. A person who, or a thing which, suddenly, and perhaps unexpectedly, becomes visible; an appearance.

"Fitz-James looked round—yet scarce believed
The witness that his sight received;
Such *apparition* well might seem
Delusion of a dreadful dream."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 11.

"A thousand blushing *apparitions* start
Into her face; a thousand innocent shames
In angel whiteness bear away those blushes."

Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, iv. i.

3. *Spec.*: A so-called ghost, specter, or hobgoblin; also a spirit of any kind from the unseen world.

"That, if again this *apparition* come,
He may approve our eyes, and speak to it."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

II. *Technically*:

Astron.: A term applied to the appearance in the heavens of a comet, or to the visible ascent above the horizon of a star previously beneath it; or in the shining forth of one which, though up, was before left unlightened from being occulted or eclipsed by another heavenly body. In the latter case it is opposed to *Occultation* (q. v.).

"The intervals of these successive *apparitions* being 75 and 76 years, Halley was encouraged to predict its [the comet's] reappearance about the year 1759."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed., § 567.

"A month of *apparition* is the space wherein the moon appeareth; deducting three days wherein it commonly disappeareth, and this containeth but twenty-six days and twelve hours."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

Circle of apparition: That part of the heavens in any given latitude within which the stars are always visible. It is opposed to the *Circle of occultation*.

"All celestial objects within the circle of perpetual *apparition* come twice on the meridian, above the horizon, in every diurnal revolution, 'once above and once below the pole.'"—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 10th ed., § 125.

ap-par-i'-tion-al, a. Pertaining to or resembling an apparition.

ap-pär'-i-tör, s. [In Fr. *appariteur*; Ital. *apparitore*; Lat. *apparitor*=a public servant, such as a lictor, a writer, or a priest; from *appareo*=to appear.]

1. A petty officer in a civil or criminal court who assists in carrying out the decisions of the judges. In ecclesiastical courts, one who carries summonses.

"They swallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the *apparitor*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

2. In other institutions: The beadle or similar functionary.

**ap-pä'-sion-ä-tëd*, a. [Ital. *appassionato*=endured, suffered; affectionate; *appassionare*=to make to endure or suffer.] Impassioned.

"... the seven *appassionated* shepherds."—*Sydney-Arcadia*, bk. ii.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, dêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or wôre, wolf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

appaumée (ap-pâ'u-mê), *a.* [APAUMEE.]

*ap-pâ'y, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *appayer*, *apaier*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *apagar*=to quench, to appease; Ital. *appagare*=to satisfy; *pagare*=to pay. From Lat. *pacare*=to pacify; *pax*=peace.] To satisfy, to appease, to content.

¶ Now contracted into PAY (q. v.).

"So only can high justice rest *appaid*."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. xii.

*ap-pâ'yed, *ap-pâ'id, *pa. par.* [APPAY.]

*ap-pê'ach, *a-pê'ache, *a-pê'che, *v. t. & i.* [Norm. Fr. *apescher*, which Mahn believes to be from Lat. *appaco*, freq. of *appango*=to fasten to: *ad*=to, and *pango*=to fasten.] [IMPEACH.]

A. Trans.: To impeach. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Were he twenty times

My son, I would *appeach* him."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, v. 2.

"His wonder far exceeded reason's reach,
That he began to doubt his dazed sight,
And oft of error did himselfe *appeach*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xi. 40.

B. Intrans.: To tell; to make revelations of any thing which it was the desire or interest of one's self or others to conceal.

"... come, come, disclose

The state of your affection; for your passions
Have to the full *appeach'd*."

Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 3.

¶ The slang expression to "peach," current among the criminal classes, is the word *appeach* or *impeach* contracted. The same slang word is freely used among our young people who, in their juvenile code of honor, count it a shameful thing to "peach" of one another.

*ap-pê'ached, *pa. par.* [APPEACH.]

*ap-pê'ach-êr, *s.* [Eng. *appeach*; -er.] One who "appeaches" or impeaches another or himself.

"... common *appeachers* and accusers of the noble men and chiefest citizens."—*North's Plutarch*, p. 286. (*Richardson*.)

*ap-pê'ach-mënt, *s.* [Eng. *appeach*; -ment.] An impeachment.

"The duke's answers to his *appeachments*, in number thirteen, I find civilly couched."—*Wotton*.

ap-pê'al, *ap-pê'le, *a-pê'ele, *v. t. & i.* [In Sw. *appellera*; Dan. *appellere*; Dut. *appelleeren*; Ger. *appelliren*; Fr. *appeler*; Sp. *apelar*; Port. *appellar*; Ital. *appellare*; Lat. *appello*, -avi=(1) to call upon, to speak to, (2) to entreat, (3) to appeal to, (4) to name or call, (5) to pronounce. Cognate with *appello*, -puli=to drive to: *ad*=to, *pello*=(1) to push or strike, (2) to drive.]

A. Transitive:

Law & Ordinary Language:

1. To accuse, impeach, or charge with. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Quod Youthe to Age, 'Y thee *apeele*,
And that bifore oure God y-wis."

Mirror of the Periods of Man's Life (ed. Furnival), 433-4.

"As well appeareth by the cause you come:
Namely, to *appeal* each other of high treason.
Cousin of Hereford, what dost thou object
Against the Duke of Norfolk?"

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, i. 1.

2. To carry from an inferior to a superior court or judge.

B. Intransitive:

Law & Ordinary Language:

1. To carry a case from an inferior to a superior court of law, or from an inferior to a superior judge. [APPEAL, *s.*]

"I *appeal* unto Cæsar."—*Acts* xxv. 11.

2. To carry a controverted statement or argument, for judgment, to another person than the one who has decided against it; to lay it before the tribunal of public opinion; to point to arguments in its support; or if the issue be very important, and the support adequate, to draw the sword in its defense.

"Whether this, that the soul always thinks, be a self-evident proposition, I *appeal* to mankind."—*Locke*.

"It may suffice here to *appeal* to the immense amount of gross produce, which, even without a permanent tenure, English laborers generally obtain from their little allotments."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. ix., § 4.

ap-pê'al, *ap-pê'l, *s.* [From the verb. In Dan. & Dut. *appel*; Ger. *appellation*; Fr. *appel*, *appellation*; Sp. *apelacion*; Port. *appellação*; Ital. *appello*, *appellazione*, *appellazione*; Lat. *appellatio*=(1) an accosting, (2) an appeal, (3) a calling by name.]

I. Literally:

Law & Ordinary Language:

1. An application for the transfer of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior court or judge. It differs from a *writ of error* in two respects: (1) That an appeal may be brought on any interlocu-

tory matter, but a writ of error only on a definite judgment; (2) that on writs of error the superior court pronounces the judgment, while on appeals it gives directions to the court below to rectify its decree. (*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 4.)

2. The right of carrying a particular case from an inferior to a superior judicatory.

"But of those rights the trustees were to be judges, and judges without appeal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

*3. Formerly: Private prosecutions for heinous offenses, *e. g.*, the murder of a near relative, larceny, rape, arson, mayhem, &c., from which one's self has suffered, or for treason against the state. If the prosecutor failed to establish the accusation, he was punished. In some cases the person who appealed was an accomplice in the act which he denounced. (*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.)

"Hast thou according to thy oath and band
Brought hither Henry Hereford, thy bold son,
Here to make good the boist'rous late *appeal*
Against the Duke of Norfolk?"

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, i. 1.

"... the most absurd and odious proceeding known to our old law, the *appeal* of murder."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

4. A summons to answer to a charge.

"Nor shall the sacred character of king
Be urg'd to shield me from thy bold *appeal*;
If I have injur'd thee, that makes us equal."

Dryden.

II. Figuratively:

1. The referring of a controverted statement or argument to one in whose judgment confidence is placed, or to the verdict of public opinion, or to God.

"From the injustice of our brother men—
To him *appeal* was made as to a judge;
Who, with an understanding heart, allay'd
The perturbation; listen'd to the plea:
Resolved the dubious point, and sentence gave."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

"The casting up of the eyes and lifting up of the hands is a kind of *appeal* to the Deity, the author of wonders."—*Bacon*.

2. Recourse, resort.

"... not to denounce all preparations for battle and all *appeals* to arms."—*Times*, Nov. 24, 1876.

ap-pê'al-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *appeal*; -able.]

Law:

1. Of cases: Which may be appealed; which is of such a character that permission will be given to the person against whom the verdict has gone in the inferior court to appeal to a superior one.

"To clip the power of the council of state, composed of the natives of the land, by making it *appealable* to the council of Spain."—*Howell: Letters*, I. ii. 15.

2. Of persons: Who may be called on by appeal to answer to a charge.

*ap-pê'al-ant, *s.* [APPELLANT.]

ap-pê'aled, *pa. par. & a.* [APPEAL, *v.*]

ap-pê'al-êr, *s.* [Eng. *appeal*; -er.] One who appeals. [APPELLOR.]

ap-pê'al-îng, *pr. par. & a.* [APPEAL, *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adj. (Spec.)*: Imploring; mutely soliciting. (*Scott: Rokeby*, v. 8.)

ap-pê'al-îng-ness, *s.* [Eng. *appealing*; -ness.] Beseechingness. (*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxv.)

ap-pê'ar, ap-pê're, a-pê're, a-piê're, *v. i.* [In Fr. *apparaitre*, *apparoir*; Sp. *aparacer*; Port. *apparecer*; Ital. *apparire*; Lat. *apparere*, from *ad*, and *pareo*=to come forth, to appear.]

I. Literally:

1. To become visible to the eye, to come in sight.

"... Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land *appear*."—*Gen.* i. 9.

2. To be visible to the eye, to be in sight.

"... so that things which are seen were not made of things which do *appear*."—*Heb.* xi. 3.

II. More or less figuratively:

1. (In a sense analogous to that of coming in sight.)

(a) To be manifested to; as God, Christ, an angel, or a heavenly portent may be to man.

"Tho nicht efter that *aperede* an ongel of heuen in here slepe ine metinge, and hem seide and het."—*Old Kentish Sermons* (ed. Morris), p. 27.

"In that night did God *appear* unto Solomon."—*2 Chron.* ii. 7. (See also *Mark* xvi. 9; *Exod.* iii. 2; *Matt.* ii. 7; and *Rev.* xii. 1.)

(b) To arise as an object of distinction among mankind.

"Ages elapsed ere Homer's lamp *appeared*,
And ages ere the Mantuan swan was heard."

Cowper: *Table Talk*, 556.

(c) Formally to present one's self before a person, or at a place, as at a sacred spot for worship, or before a judge in a court of law, whether as the accused person, as the prosecutor, or as an advocate.

"When all Israel is come to *appear* before the Lord thy God in the place which He shall choose . . ."—*Deut.* xxxi. 11.

"... we must all *appear* before the judgment-seat of Christ . . ."—*2 Cor.* v. 10.

"... to *appear* in the presence of God for us."—*Heb.* ix. 24.

"One ruffian escaped because no prosecutor dared to *appear*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

(d) To become visible to the eye of reason; to be fully established by observation or reasoning.

"... from the way in which they at first acquitted themselves, it plainly *appeared* that he had judged wisely in not leading them out to battle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. (Analogous to the sense of being visible.) To present the semblance of, to resemble:

(a) Its being implied that, notwithstanding this, the reality is absent.

"Even so ye also outwardly *appear* righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity."—*Matt.* xxiii. 28.

(b) Without its being implied that the resemblance is unreal.

"... the signature of another plainly *appeared* to have been traced by a hand shaking with emotion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ *Appear* is sometimes used impersonally: *e. g.*; "it appears to him," "it appeared that . . ." (See *ex.* under II. 1, d.)

*ap-pê'ar, *s.* [From the verb.] Appearance.

"Here will I wash it in this morning's dew,
Which she on every little grass doth strew,
In silver drop, against the sun's *appear*."

Fletcher: *Faithful Shepherdess*.

ap-pê'ar-ance, *ap-pê'r-auce, *a-pê'r-ans, *s.* [Fr. *appareance*; Sp. *apariencia*; Ital. *appareanza*, from Lat. *apparentia*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The state of coming in sight.

1. *Literally:*

(a) In an ordinary way.

"... choice cider from the orchards round the Malvern Hills made its *appearance* in company with the Champagne and the Burgundy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(b) Supernaturally, as a spirit may do to the bodily eye.

"I think a person terrified with the imagination of specters more reasonable than one who thinks the *appearance* of spirits fabulous."—*Addison*.

2. *Figuratively:*

(a) Entry into the world, into society, or a particular company or place. Or entry in a particular character.

"Do the same justice to one another which will be done us hereafter by those who shall make their *appearance* in the world, when this generation is no more."—*Addison*.

*(b) Visibility to the mind's eye; probability, likelihood.

"There is that which hath no *appearance*, that this priest being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his counterfeit, should think it possible for him to instruct his player."—*Bacon*.

II. That which becomes visible.

1. A vision.

"Bot so befell hyme that nyght to meit
An *aperans*, the wich one to his spreit."
Lancelot of the Lake (ed. Skeat), bk. i., 363-4.

2. The aspect presented when a person or thing becomes visible; mien.

"His external *appearance* is almost as well known to us as to his own captains and counsellors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

"She knew not he was dead. She seem'd the same
In person and *appearance*."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

"As the *appearance* of the bow that is in the cloud in the day of rain, . . ."—*Ezek.* i. 28.

3. A phenomenon; the latter word, and not *appearance*, being that now commonly used by men of science.

"The advancing day of experimental knowledge discloseth such *appearances* as will not lie even in any model extant."—*Glanville: Sceptis*.

4. Semblance, as opposed to reality; or outward show, as opposed to internal hollowness.

"... to answer them which glory in *appearances*, and not in heart."—*2 Cor.* v. 12.

"Under a fair and beautiful *appearance* there should ever be the real substance of good."—*Rogers*.

5. Semblance, without its being implied that there is unreality.

"... there stood before me as the *appearance* of a man."—*Dan.* viii. 15.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün;

-tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

6. *Plural*: Circumstances collectively fitted to produce a bad, or to produce a good, impression.

"Appearances were all so strong,
The world must think him in the wrong."
Swift.

To save appearances, or to keep up appearances, is to make things look externally all right, when in reality they are to a greater or less extent wrong.

B. Technically:

Law: Formal presentation of one's self in a court in answer to a summons received, to answer any charges which may have been brought against one. A person who does so is said to *put in* or to *make an appearance*. (See *Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 19.)

"I will not tarry, no, nor evermore
Upon this business my appearance make
In any of their courts."
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 4.

Perspective: The representation or projection of a figure, a body, or any similar object upon the perspective plane.

ap-pē-ar-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *appear*; -*er*.] One who or that which appears.

"That owls and ravens are ominous *appearers*, and presignify unlucky events, was an augural conception."
—*Browne*.

ap-pē-ar-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [APPEAR.]

As present participle & adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"We see the *appearing* buds . . ."
Shakesp.: *2 Henry IV.*, i. 3.

ap-pē-ar-īng, *s.* [APPEAR.] The state of becoming visible; appearance.

" . . . until the *appearing* of our Lord Jesus Christ."
—*1 Tim.* vi. 14.

ap-pē-aš-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *appease*; -*able*.] Not implacable; capable of being appeased.

ap-pē-aš-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *appeasable*; -*ness*.] The quality of being appeasable. The opposite of implacableness.

ap-pē-aše, *v. t.* [Fr. *apaiser*; O. Fr. *apaissier*, *apaissier*; Prov. *apasiar*; from Lat. *ad*=to, and *paco*=to appease, quiet.] [PEACE.] Properly, to make peace where agitation before existed; as—
*1. To quiet or calm the agitated deep.

"By his counsel he *appeaseth* the deep, and planteth islands therein."
—*Eccles.* xliii. 23.

2. To dispel anger or hatred, and tranquilize the heart previously perturbed by one or both of these passions; to cause one to cease complaining.

" . . . I will *appease* him with the present that goeth before me."
—*Gen.* xxxii. 20.

"Now then your *plaint appease*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. iii. 29.

¶ Formerly it was sometimes used reflexively.

"And Tullius saith: Ther is no thing so commendable in a gret lord, as whan he is debonaire and meeke, and *appesith* him lightly."
—*Chaucer: Melibeus*.

3. To tranquilize the conscience and make it cease from troubling.

" . . . and peace
Of conscience, which the law by ceremonies
Cannot *appease* . . ."
—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. xii.

4. To satiate a clamorous appetite, and by satiety make its cravings cease.

"The stock of salted hides was considerable, and by gnawing them the garrison *appeased* the rage of hunger."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ap-pē-ašed, *pa. par. & a.* [APPEASE.]

ap-pē-aše-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *appease*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of pacifying.
2. The state of being pacified.
3. An article or guarantee of peace.

"Being neither in numbers nor in courage great, partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they were reduced to some good *appeasements*."
—*Hayward*.

ap-pē-aš-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *appease*; -*er*.] One who appeases; one who pacifies; a peace-maker.

ap-pē-aš-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [APPEASE.]

ap-pē-aš-īve, *a.* [Eng. *appease*; suffix -*ive*.] Having the tendency to appease; quieting.

***ap-pē-le**, *v. t.* [APPEAL, *v. t.*]

ap-pēl-lan-čy, *s.* [Lat. *appellans*=appealing.]

1. Appeal. (*Todd*.)
2. Capability of appeal. (*Todd*.)

ap-pēl-lant, ***ap-pē-al-ant**, *a. & s.* [In Dan. & Dut. *appellant*; Fr. *appellant*; Sp. *apalante*; Ital. *appellante*. From Lat. *appellans*, *pr. par.* of *appello*=to call upon.]

A. As adjective: Appealing.

"The party *appellant* [shall] first personally promise and avow, that he will faithfully keep and observe all the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England," &c.—*Const. and Canons Eccl.*, 98.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who calls out or challenges another to single combat.

"These shifts refuted, answer thy *appellant*,
Though by his blindness maim'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to single fight."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*.

†2. One who stands forth as a public accuser of another before a court of law.

"Come I *appellant* to this princely presence.
Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee."
Thou art a traitor and a miscreant."
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, i. 1.

3. One who appeals from an inferior to a superior court or judge. In this sense it is opposed to *appellee* or *respondent*.

"An appeal transfers the cognizance of the cause to the superior judge; so that, pending the appeal, nothing can be attempted in prejudice of the *appellant*."
—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

II. Technically:

Church History: A term applied in the eighteenth century to the Jansenists and others who appealed to a general council against the bull "Unigenitus" launched by Pope Clement XI. against the translation into French of the New Testament, with notes, by Paschasius Quesnel. (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, Cent. xviii., §§ 10, 11.)

ap-pēl-late, *a. & s.* [Lat. *appellatus*, *pa. par.* of *appello*=to call upon.] [APPEAL.]

A. As adjective:

1. To which there lies an appeal.

" . . . by assenting or dissenting to laws and exercising an *appellate* jurisdiction."
—*Blackstone: Comment.*, Introd., § 4.

*2. Against whom an appeal is taken.

" . . . and the name of the party *appellate*, or person against whom the appeal is lodged."
—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

3. In any other way pertaining to an appeal.

B. As substantive: The person appealed against.

ap-pēl-lâte, *v. t.* [APPELLATE, *a. & s.*] To name, to call. (*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxxxvi.)

ap-pēl-lā-tion, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *appellation*; Sp. *apelacion*; Port. *apellação*; Ital. *appellazione*, *appellagione*=an appeal. From Lat. *appellatio*=(1) an accosting, (2) an appeal, (3) a naming; from *appello*=to call.]

1. The act of appealing; an appeal.

"Father of gods and men by equal right,
To meet the God of Nature I *appeale*."
* * * * *

And bade Dan Phœbus scribe her *Appellation* seal."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VII. vi. 35.

2. A name, a designation, that by which any person or thing is called.

"Several eminent men took new *appellations* by which they must henceforth be designated."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

ap-pēl-la-tīve, *a. & s.* [In Dan. & Ger. *appellativum*, *s.*; Fr. *appellatif*, *a. & s.*; Sp. *apelativo*, *a. & s.*; Port. & Ital. *appellativo*. From Lat. *appellativus*.]

A. As adjective: Common as opposed to proper. (Used especially in grammar.) (See the substantive.)

"Nor is it likely that he [St. Paul] would give the common *appellative* name of Books to the divinely inspired Writings, without any other note of distinction."
—*Bp. Bull: Works*, ii. 401.

B. As substantive:

1. *Gen.*: An appellation, a name, a designation.

" . . . that the kingdom of Christ may not only be in us in name and form, and honorable *appellatives*, but in effect and power."
—*Jeremy Taylor: Exposition of the Lord's Prayer: Works* (1839), vol. iii., p. 74.

2. *Grammar*: A common, as opposed to a proper name. Thus *bird*, *plant*, *rock*, *star*, are appellatives; but *Chicago*, *Shakespeare*, and the plant *Venus* are not so.

"Words and names are either common or proper. Common names are such as stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or special, these are called *appellatives*; so fish, bird, man, city, river, are common names: and so are trout, eel, lobster, for they all agree to many individuals, and some to many species."
—*Watts: Logic*.

ap-pēl-la-tīve-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *appellative*; -*ly*.] As appellatives do or are; after the manner of appellatives: as, "he is a perfect Goliath," meaning, he is a man of gigantic stature.

" . . . the fallacy lieth in the Homonymy of Ware, here not taken from the town so named, but *appellatively* for all vendible commodities."
—*Fuller: Worthies; Hertfordshire*. (*Richardson*.)

ap-pēl-la-tīve-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *appellative*; -*ness*.] The quality of being appellative.

" . . . reduce the proper names in the genealogies following to such an *appellativeness* as should compose a continued sense."
—*Fuller: Worthies; Suffolk*. (*Richardson*.)

ap-pēl-la-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *appellatorius*=relating to an appellant or an appeal.] Containing an appeal, in any of the senses of that word.

"An *appellatory* libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant."
—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

ap-pēl-lē'e, *s.* [Lat. *appello*= . . . to appeal.]

Law:

1. The defendant in a case appealed from a lower to a higher court.

2. *Eng. Law*: The defendant against an accusation brought by a private person. [APPEAL, *s.*, No. 3.]

"In this case he is called an approver or prover probator, and the party appealed or accused is called the *appellee*."
—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 25.

ap-pēl-lor, **ap-pēl-lor'**, *s.* [Lat. *appellator*.]

1. *Eng. Law*: One who accuses another person, called the *appellee*, of a crime, and prosecutes him before a criminal court.

"If the *appellee* be acquitted, the *appellor* (by virtue of the statute of Westm. 2, 13 Edw. I., c. 12) shall suffer one year's imprisonment, . . ."
—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

†2. One who carries a case from an inferior to a superior court. Not used in this sense now; the word appellant being used instead.

¶ When *appellor* and *appellee* are used together they are generally both accented on the last syllable.

ap-pēn-āge, *s.* [APPANAGE.]

ap-pēnd, *v. t.* [Fr. *appendre*; Ital. *appendere*; Lat. *appendo*=to weigh to; *ad*=to, and *pendo*=to suspend as weights, to weigh.]

1. To hang to or upon.
2. To add one thing as an accessory to another.

" . . . and *appended* to them a declaration attested by his sign-manual, and certifying that the originals were in his brother's own hand."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

ap-pēnd-āge (*āge*=īg), *s.* [Eng. *append*; -*age*. In Fr. *apanage*.] [APPEND.]

1. *Ordinary Language*: Something added or appended to another, but not properly constituting a portion of it. [APPANAGE.]

" . . . and such his course of life,
Who now, with no *appendage* but a staff, . . ."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

"The tail is, however, by no means an invariable *appendage* of comets."
—*Herschel: Astron.*, 5th ed., § 557.

"They began to consider the crown of France as a mere *appendage* to the crown of England."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. *Bot. (pl.)*: Certain superficial processes appended to the stems, leaves, calyces, &c., of plants; as hairs, prickles, thorns, glands, tubercles, dilations or expansions of parts, utricles, pitchers, &c. [APPENDICULATE.]

ap-pēn-dançe, **ap-pēn-dēnçe**, ***ap-pēn-dēn-čy**, *s.* [Fr. *appendance*.] Anything appended or annexed.

"When we see and hear of high titles, rich coats, ancient houses, long pedigrees, glittering suits, large revenues, we honor these (and so we must do) as the just monuments, signs, and *appendances* of civil greatness."
—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 29.

"Battell with his *appendances*."
—*Withals: Dictionarie* (1608). (*Halliwel: Cont. to Lexic.*)

"Abraham bought the whole field, and by right of *appendancy* had the cave with it."
—*Spelman*.

ap-pēn-dant, *a. & s.* [Fr. *appendant*, *pa. par.* of *appendre*.] [APPEND.]

A. As adjective:

Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Hanging to or upon.

2. *Fig.*: Annexed to, dependent upon, concomitant to, pertaining to, though not intimately.

" . . . the lateut irregularity, which is certainly *appendant* to ordinary litigations."
—*Jeremy Taylor: Works* (ed. 1839), vol. iii., p. 60.

B. As substantive: Anything attached to another one, as an accidental or accessory, not an essential, part of it.

"Pliny gives an account of the inventors of the forms and *appendants* of shipping."
—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

ap-pēn-dēd, *pa. par. & a.* [APPEND.]

***ap-pēn-dēn-čy**, *s.* [APPENDANCE.]

***ap-pēn-dī-cāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *appendix* (acc. *appendicem*), and Eng. suff. -*ate*.] [APPENDICLE.] To append, to add to.

"In a palace there is the case or fabric of the structure, and there are certain additaments, as various furniture, and curious motions of divers things *appendicated* to it."
—*Hale*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

řap-pěn-dĩ-cā-tion, s. [Eng. *appendicate*; -ion.] An appendage, an adjunct; something annexed.

"There are considerable parts and integrals, and pendications unto the *mundus spectabilis*, impossible to be eternal."—Hale.

ap-pěn'-dĩ-čěš, s. pl. The Latin plural of APPENDIX (q. v.).

ap-pěn-dĩ-čĩ-tĩs, s. [Eng. *appendix*; *itis*.] *Path.*: Inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the cœcum. It usually, if not always, is due to insufficient circulation of blood in the appendix, which causes inflammation and consequent gangrene in the tissue of the part. [APPENDIX, B. I. 1.] There is a popular notion that appendicitis is caused by a grape seed or some other foreign substance lodging in the vermiform appendix, but in the thousands of operations which have taken place there is not one authenticated case of a foreign substance, such as a seed, being found in the appendix. The great liability of the part to disease is due entirely to its low order of vital resistance, and the fact that it is situated in one of the most vital parts of the body renders it very difficult of treatment. Its normal position is in the peritoneal cavity, to the right of the center of the abdomen. But in rare instances it has been found on the left side, and, still more rarely, otherwise displaced. This discovery, made very recently, has made extreme care necessary in locating the trouble before using the knife. The surgeons now regard the operation for its removal as one of the most simple, but to obtain the best results it should take place a few hours after the patient begins to suffer from the disease. In fact, the sooner the operation is performed the better are the chances of recovery, while if neglected death is sure to follow promptly, or after lingering miseries from the deadly poison permeating the system and coming to the surface in abscesses. Until a comparatively recent period the frequent and fatal part played by the vermiform appendix, and especially in septic peritonitis, had not been understood by the medical profession. That was the reason that septic peritonitis was generally succeeded by the death of the sufferer soon after the symptoms were well established. When it was once proved that the poison which produced septic peritonitis came from the breaking down or decay of the appendix, the very root of one of man's worst physical foes was laid bare. Further practice established beyond a doubt that in a large majority of cases the appendix could be removed by a simple surgical operation and the patient restored to vigorous health if the disease was discovered in time and correctly diagnosed.

ap-pěn'-dĩ-cle, s. [Lat. *appendicula*, dimin. from *appendix*.] A small appendage.

ap-pěn-dĩc'-u-lar, a. [Lat. *appendicula*; Eng. suff. -ar.] Constituting or otherwise pertaining to a small appendage.

"The endo-skeleton is divided into an axial portion, belonging to the head and trunk, and an appendicular portion, belonging to the limbs."—*Flower: Osteol. of Mammalia* (1870), p. 9.



Appendiculate.

- A. 1. Scutellaria galericulata (Skullcap).
2. Calyx. B. 1. Salsola Kali (Saltwort).
2. Segment of the Calyx.

ap-pěn-dĩc'-u-lâte, a. [Bot. Lat. *appendiculatus*; from Class. Lat. *appendicula*=a small appendage, dimin. of *appendix* (q. v.).]

Botany: A term applied to a leaf, leaf-stalk, calyx, or a portion of a plant, when this is furnished with an appendage or appendages. Examples: the expansions or dilatations in the calyces of Scutellaria and Salsola. (Lindley: *Introd. to Bot.*)

ap-pěn'-dĩng, pr. par. [APPEND.]

ap-pěn'-dĩx (plural formerly **ap-pěn'-dĩ-čěš**, now generally **ap-pěn'-dĩx-ěš**), s. [In Dan. *ap-pendix*; Fr., Port., & Ital. *appendice*; Sp. *apendix*. From Lat. *appendix*, pl. *appendices*=(1) that which hangs to anything; (2) anything annexed, an appendage.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Anything appended or added to another one more important than itself.

"he cherubim were never intended as an object of worship, because they were only the *appendices* to another

thing. But a thing is then proposed as an object of worship, when it is set up by itself, and not by way of addition or ornament to another thing."—*Stillington*.

2. An adjunct or concomitant.

3. (Now almost exclusively.) A longer or shorter supplement appended to a book.

B. Technically. As a Latin word, with the Latin plural appendices.

I. Anatomy:

1. (Sing.) *Appendix cœci vermiformis*: A worm-like looking process about three inches long, rather more than the thickness of a goose-quill, which hangs down into the pelvis from the inner and posterior part of the cœcum. (Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 216.)

2. (Plur.) *Appendices epiploicæ* (that is, resembling the epiploon or great omentum): Small processes containing fat which are attached to the colon. (Ibid., p. 218.)

3. (Plur.) *A. pyloricæ* (Pyloric follicles): Tubular prolongations from the interstices of fishes. (Ibid., p. 218.)

II. Botany:

1. (Sing.) Anything attached to another part, especially the back, when dilated and compressed, of one of the horn-like processes attached to the corona in some plants. It is also called *ala* (wing). (Lindley: *Introd. to Botany*.)

2. (Plur.) A name given by Fuchs to the shoots thrown up from the subterranean part of the stem of some endogenous plants, such as the pine-apple. He called them also *ADNATA* and *ADNASCENTIA*. (Lindley: *Introd. to Bot.*)

ap-pě-nse, a. [Lat. *appensus*, pa. par. of *appendo*=to weigh to.]

Bot.: Hung up, like a hat upon a pin; but very different in meaning from *pendulous*.

***ap-pě-se**, v. t. [APPEASE.]

***ap-pěr-čě'ive**, ***ap-par-čě'yve**, ***a-pěr-čě'ive**, ***a-par-čě-iũy**, ***a-pěr-cě-yũe**, v. t. [Fr. *apercevoir*.] To perceive, to comprehend.

ăp-pěr-čěp'-tion, s. [Lat. *ad*=to, and Eng. *perception*.] Perception which makes itself its object; self-consciousness, consciousness.

***ap-pěr'-ĩl**, s. [Old form of Eng. *PERIL* (q. v.).] Peril; danger.

"Let me stay at thine *apperil*, Timon."

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, i. 2.

ăp-pěr-tă'in, ***ăp-pěr-tě'yne**, ***ăp-ěr-tě'yne**, ***ap-pěr-tě'in**, v. i. [In Fr. *appartenir*; Ital. *appartenere*; Lat. *appertinco*=to belong to: *ad*=to, and *pertineo*=to hold through, to extend through or to; *per*=through, and *teneo*=to hold.] To belong to by nature, by natural right, or by divine or human appointment, or as a partisan by his own choice belongs to his chief.

"Sire," quod he, 'as to us sirurgiens *appertieneth*, that we do to every wight the beste that we can.'"—Chaucer: *The Tale of Melibeus*.

ăp-pěr-tă'in-ĩng, ***ăp-pěr-tě'yn-ỹng**, pr. par., a. & s. [APPERTAIN.]

A. As present participle & adjective: In the same sense as the verb.

"Rom. Tybalt, the reason that I have to love thee
Doth much accuse the *appertaining* rage
To such a greeting."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 1.

B. As substantive: That which belongs to; that which pertains to.

***ăp-pěr-tă'in-měnt**, s. [Eng. *appertain*; -ment.] That which belongs to one on account of his rank, dignity, or in any other way.

ăp'-pět-enčę, **ăp'-pět-en-čỹ**, s. [In Fr. *appétence*; Sp. *apetencia*; Port. *apetencia*; Ital. *appetenzza*; Lat. *appetentia*, from *appetens*, pr. par. of *appeto*=(1) to approach, (2) to seek after: *ad*=to, and *peto*=(1) to go to, (2) to seek for.]

1. Of man or other sentient beings: Instinctive desire or impulse to perform certain actions. *Spec.*, lustful or other appetite or desire.

"Of lustful *appetence*, to sing, to dance,

To dress, and troll the tongue, and roll the eye."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. xi.

2. Of things not sentient: The tendency bodies show to make certain approaches to each other, as in the case of chemical attraction.

řap'-pět-ent, a. [In Ital. *appetente*, from Lat. *appetens*, pr. par. of *appeto*.] Desirous of gratifying appetite; lustful, or eagerly desirous of anything.

"Knowing the earl to be thirsty and *appetent* after glory and renown."—Sir G. Buck: *Hist. of K. Richard III.*, p. 60.

ăp-pět-ĩ-bĩl'-ĩ-tỹ, s. [Eng. *appetible*; -ity.] The quality of being fitted to call forth appetite or desire.

"That elicitation which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act, merely from the *appetibility* of the object; as a man draws a child after him with the sight of a green bough."—Bramhall against Hobbes.

ăp-pět-ĩ-ble, a. [In Sp. *apetecible*; Ital. *appetibile*; Lat. *appetibilis*, from *appeto*.] [APPETITE.] Fitted to excite some one of the appetites; fitted to call forth desire; desirable.

"Power both to slight the most *appetible* objects, and to control the most unruly passions."—Bramhall against Hobbes.

ăp-pě-tĩte, ***ăp-pě-tĩt**, s. [In Sw. *aptit*; Dan. & Ger. *appetit*; Fr. *appétit*; Sp. *apetito*; Port. *appetite*; Ital. *appetito*; Lat. *appetitus*=(1) an attack, (2) a passionate desire for anything; from *appeto*.] [APPETENCE.]

A. Subjectively:

I. Lit. Of sentient beings:

1. *Ord. Lang. & Mental Phil.*: One or those desires which arise chiefly from the body, and which man shares with the inferior animals. These are the desire for meat and drink, and the sexual impulse. (In this sense often in the plural.)

"Fal. Oh, she did so course o'er my exteriors with such a greedy intention, that the *appetite* of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning-glass!"—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

"Supple and flexible as Indian cane,
To take the bend his *appetites* ordain."

Cowper: *Hope*.

¶ Hooker thus distinguishes between Appetite and Will: "... the Will, properly and strictly taken, ... differeth greatly from that inferior natural desire which we call *Appetite*. The object of *Appetite* is whatsoever sensible good may be wished for; the object of *Will* is that good which Reason doth lead us to seek. Affections, as joy, and grief, and fear, and anger, with such like, being, as it were, the sundry fashions and forms of *Appetite*, can neither rise at the conceit of a thing indifferent, nor yet choose but rise at the sight of some things. Wherefore it is not altogether in our power, whether we will be stirred with affections or no: whereas actions which issue from the disposition of the Will are in the power thereof to be performed or stayed. Finally, *Appetite* is the Will's solicitor, and the Will is *Appetite*'s controller; what we covet according to the one, by the other we often reject; neither is any other desire termed properly Will, but that where Reason and Understanding, or the show of Reason, prescribeth the thing desired." (Hooker: *Eccles. Pol.*, bk. i., ch. vii., §3.)

2. *Spec.*: The desire for food, which in excess leads to gluttony.

"Schal ben his sause maad to his delyt
To make him have a newe *appettit*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 13,960-61.

"When thou sittest to eat with a ruler, consider diligently what is before thee, and put a knife to thy throat, if thou be a man given to *appetite*."—Prov. xxiii. 1, 2.

"... their *appetite* became keen ..."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. Vehement desire for anything.

"They contained much that was well fitted to gratify the vulgar *appetite* for the marvelous."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

II. *Fig. Of things*: A tendency to go together; as by gravity, cohesion, or chemical affinity.

"It is certain that in all bodies there is an *appetite* of union and evitation of solution of continuity."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iii., § 293.

B. Objectively: The object of vehement desire.

"Ha! Melusine, my hertes *Appetite*,

Fair lady, my hert, my loue, my plesance."

The Romans of Partenay (ed. Skeat), 2,896-97.

"Power being the natural *appetite* of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it."—Swift.

ăp-pě-tĩte, v. t. [From the substantive.] Greatly to desire. (Chaucer.)

"... *appetiting* by generation to bring forth his semblable."—Sir T. Elyot: *Governour*, p. 70.

ăp-pě-tĩ'-tion, s. [In Ital. *appetizione*; Lat. *appetitus*=(1) a grasping at, (2) a passionate longing for, (3) appetite.] Vehement desire.

"The actual *appetition* or fastening our affections on him."—Hammond: *Practical Catechism*.

"We find in animals an estimative or judicial faculty, an *appetition* or aversion."—Judge Hale.

***ăp-pě-tĩ'-tĩous**, a. [Eng. *appetit(e)*; *i*; -ous.] Grateful to the appetite, desirable.

"Some light inspersions of truth to make them *appetitious*, passable, and toothsome."—Brief Descrip. of Fanatics, &c. (1660), p. 11.

řap-pět-ĩ-tĩ'-val, a. [Formed by analogy as if from a Lat. *appetitivus*.] Appetitive.

bóil, bóy; póut, jówl; cat, čell, chorus, čhin, bench; go, gem; thin, řhis; sin, ař; expect, řenophon, exĩst. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = řan. -tion, -sion = řhũ; -řion, -řion = řhũ. -tĩous, -cĩous, -sĩous = řhũ. -ble, -dle, &c. = bęl, dęl.

ăp-pě-tî-tive, *a.* [Sp. *apetitivo*. In Ital. *appetitivo*.] Possessed of appetite; which desires greatly, which eagerly longs for.

"The will is not a bare *appetitive* power, as that of the sensual appetite, but is a rational appetite."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*.

"I find in myself an *appetitive* faculty always in exercise in the very height of activity and invigoration."—Norris.

ăp-pě-tî-ze, *v. t.* [Lat. *appeto*= . . . to strive after, to long for, and Eng. suff. *-ize*. In Fr. *appétissant*=imparting an appetite; Ital. *appetizione*=appetite.] To give one an appetite, to make one feel hungry. (*Sir Walter Scott*.)

ăp-pě-tî-zed, *pa. par.* [APPETIZE.]

ăp-pě-tî-z-ēr, *s.* [Eug. *appetize*; *-er*.] He or that which gives one an appetite. (*Ogilvie*.)

ăp-pě-tî-z-îng, *pr. par. & a.* [APPETIZE.]

Āp-pî-an, *a.* Pertaining to some one of the Romans called Appius Claudius, and specially to that one who lived in the time of the war between the Romans and Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.

Appian way. The great Roman highway constructed by the above-mentioned Appius Claudius, from Rome to Capua, and afterward extended to Brundisium, and finished B. C. 312. It was built of stones four or five feet long, carefully joined to each other, covered with gravel, furnished with stones for mounting and descending from horseback, with milestones, and with houses at which to lodge.

***ăp-pî-er**. [APPEAR.]

ăp-plâ-ud, *v. t.* [In Fr. & Port. *applaudir*; Sp. *aplaudir*; Ital. *applaudere*, *applaudire*; Lat. *applaudo*=to strike upon, to clap, especially to clap the hands in token of applause: *ad*=to, and *plaudo*=to clap, strike, beat; cognate with *laudo*=to praise, *laus*=praise; also with Eng. *loud*.] [LOUD.]

1. To express approbation of, or admiration for, a speech or a person, by clapping the hands.

"I would applaud thee to the very echo,
That should applaud again."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, v. 3.

2. To express approbation of, or admiration for, in any other way.

"You, that will follow me to this attempt,
Applaud the name of Henry, with your leader."
(*They all cry—Henry I*.)"

Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, iv. 2.

ăp-plâ-ud-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [APPLAUD.]

"For having produced an applauded tragedy."—Goldsmith: *On Polite Learning*, ch. x.

ăp-plâ-ud-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *applaud*; *-er*.] One who applauds.

"I had the voice of my single reason against it drowned in the voices of a multitude of applauders."—Glanville: *Sceptis Scientifica*.

ăp-plâ-ud-îng, *pr. par. & a.* [APPLAUD.]

ăp-plâ-ud-ge, *s.* [In Port. & Ital. *applauso*; Sp. *aplausos*; Lat. *applausus*, *pa. par. of applaudo*. Or from *ad*=to, and *plausus*=the noise of clapping or striking two bodies together; *plaudo*=to clap.]

1. Among the ancient Romans: Certain methods of expressing applause, had recourse to in the theaters and elsewhere. There were three kinds of it: (1) *bombus*=a humming or buzzing noise; (2) *imbrices*=noises made with the hollow hands; and (3) *testæ*=the striking of the flat portion of the hands together after the manner of two *testæ* (tiles).

2. Now: High approbation expressed by clapping the hands, beating the ground with the feet, giving forth huzzas, or in some similar way.

"This communication was received with loud applause."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***ăp-plâ-u-şion**, *s.* [Eng. *applaus(e)*; *-ion*.] Congratulation. (*Puttenham*: *Eng. Poesie*, bk. i., ch. xxvi.)

ăp-plâ-u-sive, *a.* [Eng. *applaus(e)*; *-ive*.] Applauding, commendatory.

"Thine eye, *applausive*, each sly vermin sees,
That talks the snare, yet batters on the cheese."

Scott: *The Poacher*.

ăp-plē, ***ăp-pel**, *s.* [A. S. *æpl*, *æpel*, *æppel*, *æpyl*, *æpel*, *apul*; Sw. *äple*; Dan. *äble*; Dut. & O. Fries. *appel*; Ger. *apfel*; O. H. Ger. *aphol*; O. Icel. *epli*; Gael. *ubhall*; Irish *abhal*, *ubhal*; Wel. *afal*; Armor. *aval*; Russ. *gabloko*; Polish *jablko*; Bohem. *gabliko*, *gablo*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A well-known fruit; also the tree on which it grows. The fruit is that of the *Pyrus malus*, or Crab-apple, when modified and improved by long cultivation or grafting. [APPLE-TREE.] The apple was known to the classical nations of antiquity, the Greeks calling it *mēlon*, Doric *malon*, and the Latins *malon*. These words, however, with the analogous Latin one, *pomum*, were properly generic terms, comprehending several kinds of fruit. The varieties

of the apple amount to thousands rather than hundreds, and they may be multiplied almost indefinitely by artificially applying the pollen of one to the stigma of another.

"Ac quane here apples ripe ben."

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Skeat), 1, 129.

"If the matter depended alone upon me,
His apples might hang till they dropp'd from the tree,"
Cowper: *Pity Poor Africans*.

2. Scripture: Probably the fruit of the Citron-tree (*Citrus medica*). [APPLE-TREE.]

" . . . comfort me with apples . . ."—Song of Solomon ii. 5.

*3. Apple of love: What is now called the LOVE APPLE (q. v.). It is the common tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*).

"Apples of love are of three sorts, . . ."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

4. Apple of Sodom: A plant growing near the Dead Sea, thus described by Josephus:

" . . . and the traces [or shadows] of the five cities are still to be seen, as well as the ashes growing in their fruits, which fruits have a color as if they were fit to be eaten; but if you pluck them with your hands they dissolve into smoke and ashes."—Whiston: *Josephus' Wars of the Jews*, bk. iv., ch. viii., § 4.



Apple of Sodom (*Solanum Sodomeum*).

1. Branch in flower (one-fourth natural size). 2. Ripe fruit.

Some suppose the description to refer to the *Solanum Sodomeum*, a plant of the Nightshade genus, and others to the *Calotropis procera*, one of the Asclepiads.

II. Figuratively:

1. Apple of the eye: The pupil of the eye, called apple probably from its rotundity.

"Keep my commandments, and live; and my law as the apple of thine eye."—Prov. vii. 2.

2. Apple of discord: Anything, not necessarily an apple, or even a fruit, which, introduced into a nation, church, family, or other society, produces dissension among its members. The expression is founded on the classical myth that Eris, the goddess of strife, on one occasion flung into a meeting of the gods and goddesses a golden apple inscribed with the words, "For the fairest." It produced great jealousy among the female deities, of whom three—Juno, Minerva, and Venus—contended for it, the last-named being the successful competitor.

B. Technically:

1. Bot. Apple or Pome: The English name given by Lindley to the kind of fruit called Pomum (q. v.).

2. Her. Apple of Grenada: The Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*). (*Gloss. of Her.*)

¶ For such words as *Alligator Apple*, *Custard Apple*, &c., see ALLIGATOR, CUSTARD, &c.

apple-bee, *s.* A meeting of young people to cut up apples for drying.

apple-berry, *s.* The English name of the *Billardiera*, a genus of Australian plants belonging to the order Pittosporaceæ, or Pittosporads.

apple-blight, *s.* A white cottony substance found upon the trunks of apple-trees. It is produced by one of the Aphidæ, the *Lachnus lanigerus*.

apple-blossom, *s.* The blossom of the apple-tree. (Generally in the plural.)

"The farmhouse peeping from among bee-hives and apple-blossoms."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

apple-brandy, or apple-jack, *s.* Brandy made from apples. A favorite beverage among farmers.

apple-butter, *s.* A preserve, a sauce made of apples stewed in cider, and seasoned with spices. A favorite preserve among American children.

apple-cart, *s.* A slang phrase: "To upset one's apple-cart," is to upset his business, to overthrow him, to defeat his plans.

apple-crook, *s.* A crook for gathering apples from the tree.

"The *appelcrooke* drawinge tourmentis to synful men."—Wycliffe: *Prefat. Epist.*, p. 70.

apple-graft, *s.* A graft from the apple-tree inserted in the stock of some allied species.

"We have seen three-and-twenty sorts of *apple-grafts* upon the same old plant, most of them adorned with fruit."—Boyle.

apple-harvest, *s.*

1. A harvest of apples; the gathering of apples.

2. The time when apples are gathered.

"The *apple-harvest* that doth longer last."

Ben Jonson: *Forest*, iii.

apple-jack, *s.* [APPLE-BRANDY.]

apple-john, *s.* A kind of apple late in coming to maturity, and preserved in a shriveled state for consumption during the winter.

"What the devil hast thou brought there? *apple-Johns*? thou know'st, Sir John cannot endure an *apple-John*."—Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

apple-moth, *s.* A species of moth belonging to the family Tortricidæ. It is the *Tortrix pomonana*.

apple-pie, *s.* A pie consisting of apples enclosed within a crust.

Apple-pie bed: A bed made with the sheets so doubled as to prevent a person getting his legs between them. Commonly supposed to be so named from its resemblance to an apple turnover, but really from Fr. *plié*=folded.

Apple-pie order: Perfect order. (*Colloquial*.)

apple-snail, *s.* An English synonym of the genus of shells called Ampullaria.

apple-tree, *s.*

1. *Pyrus malus*. The tree of which apples are the fruit. It is the crabapple-tree, much altered by centuries of cultivation. [APPLE, A., I. 1; CRAB-APPLE.]

"Of a young apple-tree, . . ."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

2. The apple-tree of Scripture, in Heb. *tappūach*, from the root *naphāch*=to breathe, also to emit a scent. Apparently not the apple-tree, the fruit of



Citrus Medica (Apple of Scripture).

1. Citrus Medica in fruit (one-seventh its natural size). 2. Cross section of fruit.

which is indifferent in Palestine, except on Mount Lebanon; but the citron-tree (*Citrus medica*), the only species of the Orange tribe known to the ancients.

"As the *apple-tree* among the trees of the wood, . . ."—Song of Solomon, ii. 3.

apple-woman, *s.* A woman who sells apples, exhibited by her on a stall or otherwise.

"Yonder are two *apple-women* scolding, and just ready to uncoil one another."—Arbuthnot & Pope.

apple-yard, *s.* A place enclosed for the cultivation of apples; an orchard.

*ăp'-ple, *v. t.* [From the substantive.] To form like an apple.

"The cabbage turnep is of two kinds; one *apples* above ground, and the other in it."—Marshall: *Gardening*.

*ăp-plē'is, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *applaire*.] To satisfy, to content, to please. (*Scotch*.)

"Gif thou wald cum to hevynis bliss,
Thyself *appleis* with sober rent."

Bannatyne Poems, p. 186. (*Jamieson*.)

*ăp'-plēr-în-gŷ, *ăp'-plēr-în-gŷe, *s.* [In O. Fr. *aurone*=southernwood, from Lat. *abrotanum*.] Southernwood (*Artemisia abrotanum*). (*Scotch*.) (*Jamieson*.)

"The window looked into a small garden rank with *applingy* and other fragrant herbs."—Sir A. Wylie.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll: trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

***ap-pli'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *apply*; suffix *-able*.]

*1 Pliable. (*Scotch.*) (*Colkelbie Lore.*) (*Jamieson.*)

2. Capable of being applied. (Now **APPLICABLE** is used in its room.)

"All that I have said of the heathen idolatry is *applied* to the idolatry of another sort of men in the world."—*South.*

ap-pli'-ançe, *s.* [Eng. *apply*; *-ance*.]

1. The act of applying.

"Have you done this, by the *appliance*
And aid of doctors?"
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, i.

2. Anything applied; The application.

"... the *appliances* and aids for producing which they serve to transmit."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ., vol. i., bk. i., ch. xii., § 3.*

ap-pli-ca-bil'-i-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *applicable*; *-ity*.] The quality of being applicable to anything.

¶ It is often followed by *to*.

"... which charge is certainly not true as respects Polybius, whatever *applicability* it may have to the others."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist., ch. ii., § 7.*

ăp'-plĩ-ca-ble, *a.* [In Fr. *applicable*; Sp. *aplicable*; Ital. *applicabile*.] Which may be applied, or which is proper or suitable to be applied to anything.

"But a law which merely alters the criminal procedure may with perfect propriety be made *applicable* to past as well as to future offenses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

ăp'-plĩ-ca-ble-něss, *s.* [Eng. *applicable*; *-ness*.] The quality of being applicable to anything. **Appliability.**

"The knowledge of salts may possibly, by that little part which we have already delivered of its *applicableness*, be of use in natural philosophy."—*Boyle.*

***ăp'-plĩ-ca-blỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *applicable*; *-ly*.] In an applicable manner. Of such a character, or in such a manner, that it may be fitly applied.

ăp'-plĩ-can-çỹ, *s.* [Lat. *applicans*.] **APPLICANT.** The quality or state of being applicable.

ăp'-plĩ-cant, *s.* [Lat. *applicans*, *pr. par.* of *aplico*=to join or fasten; (2) to consult with; (3) to direct intently toward, to apply to.]

1. One who applies for anything; as for a situation, for charitable relief, &c.

2. A pupil remarkable for application to study. (*American.*)

***ăp'-plĩ-câte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *applicatus*=lying upon or close to, attached to; *pa. par.* of *aplico*=to join or fasten.] To apply to.

"The act of faith is *applied* to the object according to the nature of it."—*Pearson: On the Creed, Art. ix.*

ăp'-plĩ-cate, *a. & s.* [Lat. *applicatus*, *pa. par.* of *aplico*.]

1. *As adj.* (*Ordinary Language*): Applied. (*Isaac Taylor.*)

2. *As subst. (Math.)*: A straight line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect its diameter.

applycate number. One applied to a concrete case.

applycate ordinate. A straight line applied at right angles to the axis of a parabola, ellipse, or hyperbola, and bounded by the curve.

ăp-plĩ-că-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *application*; Sp. *aplicacion*; Port. *aplicaçao*; Ital. *applicazione*; Lat. *applicatio*=a binding, a joining to; *aplico*=to join to: *ad*=to, and *plico*=to fold together.] [**APPLY.**]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of applying (followed by *to*).

1. The act of literally applying one thing to another in a mechanical manner.

"What we here do by the *application* of a metal plate of determinate length and curvature, we do on the earth by the measurement of a degree of variation in the altitude of the pole."—*Herschel: Astron., 10th ed., § 218.*

2. The act of placing one line or figure above another, not mechanically, but mentally. (*B. I., Geom.*)

3. Close attention to study; the act or process of applying the mind to anything with which it desires to occupy itself.

"Of studious *application*, self-imposed,
Books were her creditors."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

"I cannot say whether it is a felicity or unhappiness, that I am obliged at this time to give my whole *application* to Homer . . ."—*Pope: Letter to Blount.*

4. The use of certain means to gain an end.

"If a right course be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and punishments."—*Locke.*

5. The employment or a statement, narrative, anecdote, fable, or anything similar as a means of inculcating a moral lesson. [**B. 3.**]

"This principle acts with the greatest force in the worst *application*, and the familiarity of wicked men more successfully debauches than that of good men reforms."—*Rogers.*

6. A soliciting, petitioning, or asking for anything.

"It should seem very extraordinary that a patent should be passed upon the *application* of a poor, private, obscure mechanic."—*Swift.*

II. The state of being applied in any of the foregoing senses.

"There is no stint which can be set to the value or merit of the sacrificed body of Christ; it hath no measured certainty of limits; bounds of efficacy unto life it knoweth none, but is also itself infinite in possibility of *application*."—*Hooker.*

III. Anything applied.

"Lead me an arm;—the rest have worn me out
With several *applications*;—nature and sickness.
Debate it at their leisure."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 2.

B. Technically:

1. *Geom.*: The act of mentally placing one line above another, or a figure above another one of the same dimensions; or of applying one figure to another of the same area, but of different form; or of transferring a given line into a circle or other figure, so that its ends shall be in the perimeter of that figure.

2. *Theol.*: The divine act of placing the merits of Christ to the account of sinners for their justification. (*Bp. Hall.*)

3. *Public speaking, and especially preaching*: That portion of a discourse or address in which the general principles or important truths laid before the audience are applied to their individual case. It generally constitutes the conclusion of a discourse. [**PEBORATION.**]

ăp'-plĩ-ca-tĩve, *a.* [Eng. *applycate*; *-ive*.] Which applies.

"The *applycate* command for putting in execution is in the will."—*Bramhall against Hobbes.*

ăp'-plĩ-ca-tor, *s.* [Eng. *applicat(e)*; *-or*.] One who applies. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church, p. 294.*)

ăp'-plĩ-ca-tôr-ĩ-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *applicatory*; *-ly*.] Like that which is applicatory; by way of application, by its being applied. (*Mountagu: Appeal to Cæsar, p. 194.*)

ăp'-plĩ-ca-tôr-ỹ, *a. & s.* [Eng. *applycate*; *-ory*.]

1. *As adjective*: Containing an application; applying.

2. *As substantive*: That which applies.

"There are but two ways of applying the death of Christ: faith is the inward *applicatory*, and if there be any outward, it must be the sacraments."—*Taylor: Worthy Communicant.*

ap-plĩ'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [**APPLY.**]

applied science. Science of which the abstract principles are put to practical use in the arts.

ap-plĩ'-ěd-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *applied*; *-ly*.] In a manner which may be applied.

"It is not but in such acts as be of themselves, or *appliedly*, acts of religion and piety."—*Mountagu: Appeal to Cæsar, p. 267.*

ap-plĩ'-ěr, ***ap-plỹ'-ěr**, *s.* [Eng. *apply*; *-er*.] One who applies.

"For his own part, he said, he detested both the author and the *applier* alike."—*Conf. at Hampton Court, p. 49.*

***ap-plĩ'-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *apply*; *-ment*.] Application.

"These will wrest the doings of any man to their own base and malicious *appliments*."—*Introduction to Mars-ton's Malcontent.*

ap-plỹ', ***ap-plĩ'e**, ***a-plỹ'**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *ply*.] (**PLY.**) In Fr. *appliquer*; O. Fr. *applier*; Sp. *aplicar*; Port. *aplicar*; Ital. *applicare*; Lat. *aplico*=to join or fasten, to attach to: *ad*=to, and *plico*=to fold, to lay flat; root, *plak*=to twist.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Mechanically to place one thing upon another, or adjust it to that other.

(a) *As a single act*:

"The warder at the door his key *applies*,
Shoots back the bolt, and all his courage dies."
Couper: Hope.

†(b) *As a series of acts*: To ply, as an oar, or the feet in walking.

"A varlet running towards hastily,
Whose flying feet so fast their way *applied*,
That round about a cloud of dust did fly."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 37.

2. To do so mentally. [**B. 1., Geom.**]

*3. To bend to, submit to.

"In pees hys contre haldyng full manly,
Non durste hys heste breke, but to hym *apply*."
The Romans of Partenay (ed. Skeat.), 5,312-13.

*4. To keep employed. (For this we now use **PLY** *q. v.*)

"She was skillful in *applying* his humors, never suffering fear to fall to despair, nor hope to hasten to assurance."—*Sidney.*

5. To direct the attention to, to fix the mind or heart upon.

"Ne other worldly busines did *apply*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 46.

"*Apply* thine heart unto instruction, and thine ears to the words of knowledge."—*Prov. xxiii. 12.*

¶ This is the only sense in which *apply* is used in the English Bible.

6. To address to.

"Sacred vows and mystic song *applied*
To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride."—*Pope.*

7. To use as means for the attainment of an end; for instance—

(a) To give medicine to a diseased or torpid body. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"Even now the stimulants which he *applied* to his torpid and feeble party produced some faint symptoms of returning animation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

(b) To expend money for a certain object, or put it to a specified use.

"The profits thereof might be *applied* toward the support of the year."—*Clarendon.*

8. Formally to point out or tacitly to suggest the reference or suitability of a statement or principle to a certain person or thing; also to use science for the regulation and improvement of art. [**APPLIED.**]

"This brought the death of your father to remembrance, and I repeated the verses which I formerly *applied* to him."—*Dryden: Fables.*

"I had never deliberately *applied* these views to a species taken singly."—*Darwin: Descent of Man, pt. i., ch. i.*

9. To have recourse to, in the hope of being able to obtain assistance. (Now generally used intransitively.) [**B., 2.**]

II. Technically:

1. *Geom.*: Mentally to place one line or figure upon another one, and adjust the two together in a prescribed way.

"For if the triangle A B C be *applied* to D E F, so that the point A may be on D, and the straight line A B upon D E . . ."—*Euclid, Bk. I., Prop. 4.*

2. *Theol.*: To place to the sinner's account the merits of Christ for justification.

B. Intransitive:

1. To suit, to agree, to harmonize with, to bear analogy to, to refer to, to have some connection with.

"Would it *apply* well to the vehemency of your affection that I should win what you would enjoy?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives, ii. 2.*

2. To have recourse to, as a petitioner for some kind of aid, or for some favor or right.

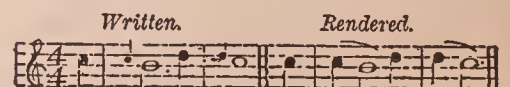
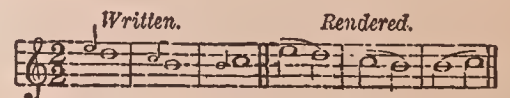
"I had no thoughts of *applying* to any but himself; he desired I would speak to others."—*Swift.*

ap-plỹ'-ing, *pr. par.* [**APPLY.**]

ap-pŏg-ğĩ-a-tŏ, *a., adv., & s.* [Ital. *appoggiato*=propped; *appoggiata*, *appoggiatoio*, *appoggio*=prop, support, defense.] [**APPOGIATURA.**] A sustaining of the voice in passing from one note to another. [**PORTAMENTO.**]

ap-pŏg-ğĩ-a-tũ'r-a, **a-pŏg-ğĩ-a-tũ'r-a**, **a-pŏ-ğĩ-a-tũ'r-a**, *s.* [Ital. In Fr. *appoggiature*. From Ital. *appoggiare*=to lean upon: *ad*=to, and *poggiare*=to ascend; *poggio*=a hill, cliff, ascent; Lat. *podium*=an elevated place, a height.]

Music: A grace-note consisting of a sound situated a semitone or tone above or below that to which it is affixed, occurring usually on an accented portion of a bar, and written as if extraneous to its contents.



ap-pŏĩnt, ***a-pŏȳnte**, ***ad-pŏȳnte**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *appointer*, from *point*, *pointe*=a point; O. Fr. *apointer*=to prepare, to arrange; Prov. *apuntar*, *apontar*, *apointar*; Sp. *apuntar*=to point, denote or appoint, . . . to sharpen; Ital. *appuntare*=to sew, to sharpen, . . . to fix, appoint; Low Lat. *appuncto*=to bring back to the point; Class. Lat. *ad*=to, and *punctum*, accus. of *punctus* or *punctum*=(1) a pricking, a stinging, (2) a point; *pungo*, *pupugi*, *punctum*=to prick, to puncture.] [**APPOINTER.**]

bŏĩl, **bŏȳ**; **pŏut**, **jŏwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **ğem**; **thin**, **thĩs**; **-cian**, **-tian** = **sh̄an**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **sh̄ũn**;

çhin, **bençh**; **go**, **ğem**; **thin**, **thĩs**; **-tion**, **-ğion** = **zh̄ũn**. **-tious**, **-cious**,

sin, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exĩst**. **ph** = **f**. **-sious** = **sh̄ũs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **b̄el**, **đel**.

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language.

*1. To point to or at.

"Appoint not heavenly disposition."

Milton: Samson Agonistes.

2. To decree, to ordain; hence to make secure, to settle.

(a) To decree, to fix, to ordain, by divine or by human authority; as the arrangements in nature, those for divine worship, times, places, or anything similar.

"He appointed the moon for seasons."—Ps. civ. 19.

"And the Lord appointed a set time, saying, To-morrow the Lord shall do this thing in the land."—Exod. ix. 5.

"Moreover I will appoint a place for my people Israel, . . ."—2 Sam. vii. 10.

"It was their undoubted prerogative to regulate coin, weights, and measures, and to appoint fairs, markets, and ports."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. i.

(b) To make secure, to establish, to settle.

" . . . when he appointed the foundations of the earth . . ."—Prov. viii. 29.

3. To nominate by competent authority to an office; or to do temporary service. (Followed by two objectives—one of the person nominated, and the other of the office.)

" . . . to appoint me ruler over the people of the Lord . . ."—2 Sam. vi. 21.

4. To allot, to assign, or adjudge to one a portion, wages, or an office or dignity. (Followed—

(a) By an objective of the thing given, and to or unto before the person receiving it:

"And I appoint unto you a kingdom, as my Father hath appointed unto me."—Luke xxii. 29.

(b) By two objectives; there being an ellipsis of the to or unto.)

" . . . and appoint him his portion with the hypocrites."—Matt. xxiv. 51.

" . . . Appoint me thy wages, and I will give it."—Gen. xxx. 28.

5. To command, to enjoin.

" . . . and ordain elders in every city, as I had appointed thee."—Titus i. 5.

6. To equip, to supply, to furnish with all things necessary to efficiency.

"The English, being well appointed, did so entertain them, that their ships departed terribly torn."—Hayward.

II. Technically: To make a conveyance altering the disposition of landed property, and assigning it to a specified person.

B. Intransitive: To decree, to arrange; fixedly to . . .

"So Jeroboam and all the people came to Rehoboam the third day, as the king had appointed, saying, Come to me again the third day."—1 Kings xii. 12.

"For the Lord had appointed to defeat the good counsel of Achitophel . . ."—2 Sam. xvii. 14.

ap-pōint-a-ble, a. [Eng. appoint; -able.] Competent to be appointed.

ap-pōint-ēd, pa. par. & a. [APPOINT.]

"Is there not an appointed time to man upon earth?"—Job vii. 1.

ap-pōin-tē'e, s. [Eng. appoint; -ee; Fr. appointé, pa. par. of appointer.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Gen.: One who has received an appointment.

2. Spec.: Formerly, a foot-soldier in the French army who, on account of his long service and tried courage, received higher pay than his comrades of the same grade. A lance-corporal.

II. Technically (Law):

1. In the same sense as I. 1.

2. A person in whose favor a power of appointment is executed. (Wharton.)

"But the usual course now is for some one to procure letters of patent, or other authority from the king, and then the ordinary of courts grants administration to such appointee of the Crown."—Blackstone: Comment., bk. ii, ch. 32.

appointée (ap-pōi-n-tā), a. [Fr. appointé, pa. par. of appointer.] [APPOINT.]

Her.: Pointed. (Applied to things which touch at the points or ends; as two swords touching each other at their points or tips.)

ap-pōi-n-tēr, *ap-pōy'nc-tēr, s. [Eng. appoint; -er.] One who appoints.

"That this queen was the first appointer of this chaste attendance [eunuchs] for her bed-chamber, Ammianus testifieth."—Gregory: Posthuma, p. 134.

ap-pōint-ing, pr. par. [APPOINT.]

ap-pōint-mēnt, *a-pōynte-mēnt, s. [From Late Lat. apunctuamentum. In Fr. appointement; Sp. apuntamiento.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of appointing; the act of fixing any arrangements by divine or human decree, edict, or command, or by mutual stipulation.

Specially:

*1. The act of making preparations of any kind.

2. The act of ordering or commanding any one; order, direction, injunction.

"At the appointment of Aaron and his sons shall be all the service of the sons of the Gershonites, in all their burdens, . . ."—Numb. iv. 27.

" . . . by the appointment of Absalom this hath been determined . . ."—2 Sam. xiii. 32.

3. The act of arranging for a meeting together; an assignation.

" . . . for they had made an appointment together to come and mourn with him."—Job ii. 11.

4. The act of nominating to any office.

"But such appointments could no longer be made without serious inconvenience."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.

II. The state of being appointed.

III. That to which one is appointed, or which is appointed to one. (Gen. & Spec.)

Specially:

1. A situation, an office.

2. Equipment, dress, furniture, arms, armament.

"They have put forth the haven: further on, Where their appointment we may best discover, And look on their endeavor."—Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 10.

¶ Sometimes it is used in the plural.

"A fish was taken in Polonia: such an one as represented the whole appearance and appointments of a bishop."—Gregory: Posth. (1650), p. 123.

*3. (Plur.) Certain allowances paid to one in virtue of his holding a particular office; perquisites.

"Tyrconnel began to rule his native country with the power and appointments of lord lieutenant, but with the humbler title of lord deputy."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.

B. Technically (Law):

1. A device for a charitable use. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. ii., ch. 23.)

2. An instrument or deed deriving validity from a previous deed, and operating as a conveyance by limiting or altering previous uses.

Power of appointment: The technical name given to the earlier of the two deeds just mentioned—that which gives force to the other.

*ap-pōrt, v. i. [Fr. apporter.] To bring, to conduce, to import.

*ap-pōr-tēr, s. [Fr. apporter=to bring, to convey; Ital. apportare; Lat. apporto=to bring or carry to: ad=to, and porto=to carry (spec., something heavy).] One who imports or carries anything from one place to another, or from one country to another.

¶ Now IMPORTER (q. v.).

"This makes only the apporters themselves, their aiders, abettors and assistants, traitors; not those who receive it at second hand."—Hale: Hist. Pl. Cr., ch. 20.

ap-pōr-tion, v. t. [Lat. ad=to, and portio=a portion.] [PORTION, PART.]

Ord. Lang. & Law: To mete out in just proportions; to share among several persons or several things in suitable proportion.

"Christ proportions several degrees of punishment in the other world, which he apportions to the degrees of death which had ever been among the Jews."—Jeremy Taylor: Works (ed. 1839), vol. iii., p. 40.

ap-pōr-tion-āte, v. t. [Eng. apportion; -ate.] To apportion. (Hacket: Life of Williams, p. 275.)

ap-pōr-tion-āte-nēss, s. [Eng. apportion; -ate, -ness.] The quality of being in just proportion to something else.

"There is not a surer evidence of the apportionateness of the English liturgy to the end to which it was designed, than the contrary fates which it hath undergone."—Hammond: Pref. to View of the New Directory.

ap-pōr-tioned, pa. par. & a. [APPORTION.]

ap-pōr-tion-ēr, s. [Eng. apportion; -er.] One whose business it is to apportion.

ap-pōr-tion-ing, pr. par. [APPORTION.]

ap-pōr-tion-mēnt, s. [Eng. apportion; -ment.]

Ord. Lang. & Law: The act of meting out anything, the rent of a house, for instance, in just proportions among several owners. The distributing anything among several persons according to their just claims; also, the state of being so meted out.

"It is even possible to conceive that in this original apportionment, compensation might be made for the injuries of nature."—J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ., vol. i., bk. ii., ch. i., § 2.

ap-pō'se, v. t. [Fr. apposer=to affix, to put to; Port. appor; Lat. appono=to put at or near to.] [APPOSITE.]

1. To apply to.

"By malign putrid vapors, the nutriment is rendered unapt of being apposed to the parts."—Harvey.

2. To question, to examine.

¶ Now written POSE (q. v.).

"Which hem apposed, and knew alle here entente."—Chaucer: C. T., 12, 291.

" . . . to the end they may be apposed of those things which of themselves they are desirous to utter."—Bacon.

ap-pō'-sēr, s. [Eng. appose; -er.]

I. Gen.: One who questions another or others. (Now POSER.)

āp'-pō-sīte, a. [Lat. appositus, pa. par. of appono=to put or lay at or near, to apply to: ad=to, and pono=to put.]

*1. Added. (Glossog. Nova, 2d ed.)

2. Peculiarly applicable to; suitable to time, place, persons, and circumstances.

"The duke's delivery of his mind was not so sharp, as solid and grave, and apposite to the times and occasions."—Wotton.

"This contrast, not unsuitable to life, Is to that other state more apposite."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

āp'-pō-sīte-lŷ, adv. [Eng. apposite; -ly.] In an apposite manner; fitly, suitably, appropriately.

"He . . . quoted the New Testament appositely."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiii.

āp'-pō-sīte-nēss, s. [Eng. apposite; -ness.] The quality of being apposite; fitness, suitability, appropriateness.

"Judgment is either concerning things to be known, or of things done, of their congruity, fitness, rightness, appositeness."—Hale: Origin of Mankind.

ap-pō-sī-tion, s. [In Ger. & Fr. apposition; Sp. aposicion; Port. apposição; Ital. apposizione; from Lat. appositio.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of placing to or adding to.

2. The state of being placed to or added to.

" . . . certain bones, placed more or less in apposition with it."—Flower: Osteol. of Mammalia, p. 12.

B. Technically:

Gram.: The placing of two nouns or pronouns which are in the same case in juxtaposition with each other, without, however, connecting them by a conjunction. The word placed in apposition to the other does not so much add a completely new idea to that conveyed by the first one, as it explains that first. Examples: "She walks a queen," "It is I," "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark." In these sentences queen is in apposition with she, I with it, and Prince with Hamlet. She, I, and Prince are all in the nominative case.

ap-pō-sī-tion-al, a. [Eng. apposition; -al.] Relating to apposition; in apposition.

ap-pōs'-ī-tive, a. [Eng. apposit(e); -ive.] Apposite.

"The words in the parenthesis being only appositive to the words going immediately before."—Knatchbull: Tr., p. 42.

ap-pōy'nt, v. t. [APPOINT.]

ap-prāi'se (1), *ap-prī'ze, *ap-prī'se, v. t. [Fr. apprécier=(1) to value, (2) to appreciate, to estimate; O. Fr. apreiser, apreiser, apriesier, aproisier; Sp. apreciar; Port. apreciar; Ital. apprezzare; Lat. appretio=(1) to value, to appraise, (2) to purchase, (3) to appropriate: ad=to, and pretio=to prize; pretium=price.] [APPRIZE, APPRECIATE, PRICE, and PRIZE.] To value any kind of property, especially by means of persons acting under the authority of the law, or by mutual agreement of the parties concerned.

" . . . to apprise all the goods that were in the house."—Bp. Hall: Account of Himself.

†ap-prāi'se (2), v. t. [Formed from Eng. praise (q. v.).] To praise. (Poetic.)

"Appraised the Lycian custom, . . ."

Tennyson: The Princess, ii.

ap-prāi'sed (1), *ap-prī'zed, *ap-prī'sed, *ap-prī's-īt, pa. par. [APPRAISE (1).]

†ap-prāi'sed (2), pa. par. [APPRAISE (2).]

ap-prāi'se-mēnt, *ap-prī'se-mēnt, s. [Eng. appraise; -ment.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of appraising; the state of being appraised; that at which anything is appraised. (Dyche.)

ap-prāi's-ēr, *ap-prī's-ēr, *ap-prī'z-ēr, s. [Eng. appraise; -er.] One whose occupation it is to appraise property. The appellation is given chiefly to brokers of household furniture, but is also applied to all, of whatever calling, who in fact appraise property of any kind. (Dyche.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father, wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ap-prā'is-īng, *ap-prī's-īng, *ap-prī'z-īng,
pr. par. & s. [APPRAISE (1).]

As substantive: The act of valuing by means of persons authorized to do so.

***ap-prē-cā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *ad*=to, and *precatio* a praying, a prayer; from *precor*=to speak as a suppliant, to ask or beg for.] Prayer or supplication to or for.

"Such shall be the fervent *appreciations* of your much devoted friend."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 404.

***ăp'-prē-ca-tōr-ŷ, a.** [Lat. *ad*=to, and *precatorius*=pertaining to prayer.] Relating to prayer or supplication.

"... how forcible shall we esteem the (not so much *apprecatory* as declaratory) benedictions of our spiritual fathers, sent to us, out of heaven."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, iii. 9.

ap-prē'-cī-a-ble (or *cī=shī*), *a.* [In Fr. *appréciable*.]

1. Capable of being estimated and its value ascertained.

(a) Used in a general sense.

"Equally conclusive and more readily *appreciable* proof . . ."—*Owen: British Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. xxiii.

(b) Used specially of a quantity which, though small, is yet large enough to enable it to be ascertained, or at least estimated.

"... the derivative oscillation (as it may be termed) will be imperceptible in one case, of *appreciable* magnitude in another, . . ."—*Herschel: Astron.*

"... the difference between the sexes in the amount of scarlet is so slight that it can hardly make any *appreciable* difference in the danger incurred."—*Darwin: The Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xv.

2. Worthy of being appreciated, valuable.

ap-prē'-cī-āte, *ap-prē'-tī-āte (or *cī, tī=shī*), *v. t.* [In Fr. *apprécier*; Sp. *apreciar*; Port. *apreciar*; Ital. *apprezzare*; Lat. *appretio*.] [APPRAISE.]

1. To value at a proper price. *Spec.*, to estimate at a high price or value. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"... utterly incapable of *appreciating* his higher qualities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"... the mental culture necessary in order to *appreciate* Homer, . . ."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, vol. i., § iii., p. 25.

2. To estimate anything, even though the element of price enter into it only remotely; to comprehend, to understand, accurately to conceive.

"... to enable us to *appreciate* the action of an organ in health."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., *Introd.*, p. 31.

Crabb considers that while *appraise* and *appreciate* both signify to value, *appraise* is used in a literal, and *appreciate* in a figurative, sense. One *appraises* goods, he *appreciates* and does not *appraise* the characters of men. To *estimate* a thing is to get the sum of the value by calculation; to *esteem* anything is to judge its actual and intrinsic value. *Estimate* is used either literally or figuratively; *esteem*, only in a moral sense. One *estimates* losses by fire, he *esteems* the character of a good man.

ap-prē'-cī-ā-tēd (or *cī=shī*), *pa. par. & a.* [APPRECIATE.]

ap-prē'-cī-ā-tīng (or *cī=shī*), *pr. par.* [APPRECIATE.]

ap-prē'-cī-ā'-tion, *ap-prē'-tī-ā'-tion (or *cī* and *tī* as *shī*), *s.* [In Fr. *appréciation*; Port. *apreciação*.] [APPRECIATE.] The act of estimating anything at its just value, especially if that be a high one; the state of being so valued; the price, valuation, or estimate set upon it.

"Sorrow for sin—in *appreciation* they would ever have to be excessive."—*Dr. Playfere: The Power of Prayer* (1617), p. 58.

"... a defective *appreciation* of colors."—*Herbert Spencer*, 2d ed., vol. ii., p. 249, § 353, Note.

ap-prē'-cī-ā-tīve (or *cī* as *shī*), *a.* [Eng. *appreciate*; -ive. In Fr. *appréciatif*; Port. *apreciativo*.] Having, containing, or implying appreciation for. (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

ap-prē'-cī-ā-tōr-ŷ (or *cī* as *shī*), *a.* [Eng. *appreciate*; -ory.] The same as APPRECIATIVE (q. v.). (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

ăp-prē-hēnd', v. t. & i. [In Fr. *appréhender* & *apprehendre*; Sp. *aprehender*; Port. *aprehender*, *aprender*; Ital. *apprendere*=to learn, to conceive; Lat. *apprehendo*=(1) to seize, (2) to allege, (3) to comprehend; *ad*=to, and *prehendo*=to take hold of, to seize. From Lat. *præ*=before, and the same root which appears in A. S. *hentan*, *gehentan*=to take hold of, to pursue.]

A. Transitive:

I. Of physical action: To take hold of, to grasp, to seize; especially to seize a criminal with the view of bringing him to justice.

"There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at least we have two hands to *apprehend* it."—*Taylor*.

"And when he had *apprehended* him, he put him in prison, . . ."—*Acts* xii. 4.

II. Of mental action: To seize, grasp, or lay hold of an idea or a conception; to entertain an emotion.

1. *Of mental conceptions:*

(a) To interpret, to understand but somewhat doubtfully.

"What was spoken metaphorically may be *apprehended* literally. What was spoken ludicrously may be *apprehended* seriously."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(b) To believe, to be of opinion.

"... to do what they conscientiously *apprehended* to be wrong?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. *Of emotion:* To dread the approach of some evil; to look forward with anxiety to a coming event.

"Here, therefore, the opposition had more reason than the king to *apprehend* violence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ In this sense it is sometimes used impersonally.

"It was *apprehended* that, if he were now armed with the whole power of the Crown, he would exact a terrible retribution for what he had suffered."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. Intransitive:

1. Partially to understand.

2. To think, conceive, entertain an opinion. (Generally followed by *that*.)

¶ (1) *Apprehend* in the sense classed above as II., 1 (a) is a much weaker word than *comprehend*. Every one *apprehends* much which he does not *comprehend*.

(2) When *apprehend* is used in the sense classed as No. II., 1 (b), it may be contrasted with the verbs *to conceive*, *to suppose*, and *to imagine*. According to Crabb, to *apprehend* is simply to take an idea into the mind, as children do; to *conceive* an idea is to form it after reflection, as is done by adults. To *apprehend* and to *conceive* are applied only to reality, while to *suppose* and *imagine* are used of things which may exist only in the imagination. *Apprehend* expresses the weakest kind of belief. A man is said to *conceive* that on which he forms a direct opinion; what one *supposes* may admit of a doubt, what one *imagines* may be altogether improbable or impossible, and that which cannot be *imagined* may be too improbable to be believed. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(3) When *apprehend* is used in the sense classed as No. II., 2, it may be contrasted with the verbs *to fear* and *to dread*. These rise above each other in force after the manner of a climax in the order *apprehend, fear, dread*. We *apprehend* an unpleasant occurrence; we *fear* a misfortune; we *dread* a calamity. Moreover, *apprehend* respects things only; *fear* and *dread* relate to persons as well as things. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(4) More (*Sleep of the Soul*, ii. 28) uses the form *apprend*, probably *metri gratia*.

ăp-prē-hēnd'-ēr, s. [Eng. *apprehend*; -er.] One who apprehends in any of the senses of that verb.

"Gross *apprehenders* may not think it any more strange, than that a bullet should be moved by the rarefied fire."—*Glanville*.

ăp-prē-hēnd'-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [APPREHEND.]

A. As pa. par. & adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As substantive: Apprehension.

"... to issue a proclamation for the *apprehending* of Ludlow."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

ăp-prē-hēn'-sī-ble, a [Lat. *apprehensibilis*.]

*1. Able to be comprehended or included; comprehensible, in a literal sense.

"The north and southern poles are incommunicable and fixed points, whereof the one is not *apprehensible* in the other."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. Able to be apprehended, in a *lit.* or *fig.* sense.

"... in reality it exacts so powerful an effort on the part of the reader to realize visually, or make into an *apprehensible* unity, the scattered elements and circumstances of external landscapes painted only by words . . ."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 173.

ăp-prē-hēn'-sion, s. [In Fr. *appréhension*; Port. *aprehensao*; Lat. *apprehensio*, from *apprehensum*, supine of *apprehendo*.] [APPREHEND.]

I. The act or power of apprehending.

1. *Physically:* The act of laying hold of, grasping, or seizing with the hands or in some similar way, and especially of seizing a criminal to bring him to justice. [PREHENSION.]

"A lobster hath the chely or great claw of one side longer than the other, but this is not their leg, but a part of *apprehension*, whereby they seize upon their prey."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. *Mentally:*

(a) The act of mentally grasping or laying hold of, especially the act of laying hold of an idea without studying it in its various relations so as to comprehend it. [COMPREHEND.]

"Simple *apprehension* denotes no more than the soul's naked intellection of an object, without either composition or deduction."—*Glanville*.

"And acts in that obedience, he shall gain
 The clearest *apprehension* of those truths,
 Which unassisted reason's utmost power
 Is too infirm to reach!"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

(b) Opinion, belief, founded on sufficient or resting on doubtful evidence.

"... the unpardonable guilt of murder, which, in his *apprehension*, was aggravated rather than excused by the vice of intoxication."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xli.

(c) The power or faculty by which man mentally apprehends.

"What a piece of work is a man! . . . in action, how like an angel! in *apprehension*, how like a god!"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

II. The state of being apprehended, or being under the influence of apprehension.

1. The state of being seized, grasped, or laid hold of; seizure.

"See that he be convey'd unto the Tower:
 And go we, brothers, to the man that took him,
 To question of his *apprehension*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 2.

"Corn. True or false, it hath made thee Earl of Gloster. Seek out where thy father is, that he may be ready for our *apprehension*."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, iii. 5.

2. Foreboding of evil, suspicion that something unpleasant is about to happen; fear.

"But Mackay's gentle manner removed their *apprehension*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xliii.

III. That which is apprehended; an object of apprehension.

"... a foolish extravagant spirit, full of forms, figures, shapes, objects, ideas, *apprehensions*, motions, revolutions."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 2.

ăp-prē-hēn'-sive, a. [Fr. *appréhensif*; Sp. *apprehensivo*; Port. *apprehensivo*; from Lat. *apprehensum*, supine of *apprehendo*=to seize, or lay hold of.]

I. Of intellect:

*1. Cognizant of, acquainted with.

"She, being an handsome, witty and bold maid, was both *apprehensive* of the plot and very active to prosecute it."—*Fuller: The Profane State*, bk. v., c. 5

(See *Trench, Glossary*, 7. 8.)

2. Quick to understand.

"Nourish'd imagination in her growth,
 And gave the mind that *apprehensive* power
 By which she is made quick to recognize
 The moral properties and scope of things."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i

II. Of emotion:

1. *Gen.*: Keenly susceptible of feeling in general.

"Thoughts, my tormentors, armed with deadly stings,
 Mangle my *apprehensive* tenderest parts."
Milton: Samson Agon.

2. *Spec.*: Entertaining suspicion or slight fear of present or foreboding of future danger.

"... a man insatiably greedy of wealth and power, and yet nervously *apprehensive* of danger."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

ăp-prē-hēn'-sive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *apprehensive*; -ly.] In an apprehensive manner; with apprehension.

ăp-prē-hēn'-sive-nēss, s. The quality of being apprehensive; fearfulness, dread.

"Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will find, by falling upon them last, great help by the *apprehensiveness* already gained in learning the consonants."—*Holder*.

***ăp-prēnd', v. t.** [APPREHEND, v., ¶ (4).]

ap-prēn'-tīce, *ap-prēn'-tise, *ap-prēn'-tŷs, s. [In Fr. *apprenti*, as *s*=an apprentice; as *adj.*=apprenticed; from *apprendre*=to learn; O. Fr. & Prov. *apprentis, apprentiz*; Sp. *aprendiz*=an apprentice; *aprender*=to learn; Low Lat. *aprenticius*=an apprentice; Class. Lat. *apprendo* (poetic)=*apprehendo*=to seize, . . . to comprehend.] [APPREHEND.]

1. *Ordinary Language & Law:* A young man, or young woman, who has been bound by indentures to serve a particular master or mistress for a certain term of years; the master again, on his side, covenanting to maintain the apprentice, and teach him or her the trade of which he makes profession.

"... a kindly man, who became attached to the little fellow, and in due time made him [Faraday] his *apprentice* without fee."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., xii. 349.

bōil, bōŷ; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

2. In old Law-books: Advocates or barristers under sixteen years' standing were called Apprentices (*Apprenticii ad legem*). After sixteen years they became sergeants (*servientes ad legem*). (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 3.)

apprentice fee, *v. t.* [From the substantive.] To bind as an apprentice or as apprentices.

ap-prén'-ticed, *pa. par. & a.* [See APPRENTICE, *v.*]

"Him portion'd maids, *apprentic'd* orphans blest,
The young who labor, and the old who rest." Pope.

***ap-prén'-tice-hôod**, *s.* [Eng. *apprentice*, and suffix *-hood*.] Apprenticeship.

"Must I not serve a long *apprenticehood*
To foreign passages, and in the end,
Having my freedom, boast of nothing else
But that I was a journeyman to grief?"

Shakesp.: Rich. II., i. 3.

ap-prén'-tice-ship, *s.* [Eng. *apprentice*, and suffix *-ship*.]

1. *Strictly*: The term of years for which one is bound as an apprentice; also the state or condition of an apprentice.

¶ The duration of apprenticeships varies in different countries. They seem to have been unknown among the old Romans. In England they are incidentally mentioned in an Act of Parliament in 1338, but they were then so common that their origin must be sought at a long prior date. By the "Statute of Apprenticeship," 5 Eliz., c. 4, it was enacted that no person should for the future exercise any trade, craft, or mystery at that time exercised in England, unless he had previously served an apprenticeship to it of at least seven years. The judges of the higher courts of law gave as narrow an interpretation as they could to this repressive enactment. Adam Smith (*Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x., pt. ii., and bk. iv., ch. ii.) denounced it; and the Act 54, Geo. III., c. 96, swept it away. Optional apprenticeship, however, still flourishes in England, and is the common method of learning a handicraft. The enforcement of apprenticeship was never carried out to the same extent in Ireland and in Scotland as in England. France, Germany, and Italy have all at one time or other had compulsory apprenticeships, though in the first-named country they were abolished during the Revolution of 1789.

"... during his *apprenticeship* he [Faraday] found his appetite for knowledge provoked and strengthened by the books he stitched and covered."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., xii. 349.

2. *Loosely*: The time during which one is learning a profession, or acquiring skill in anything, even though he may not be formally bound by indentures to a master.

"He had never, he said, served an *apprenticeship* to the military profession."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

ap-prén'-tice-îng, *pr. par.* [APPRENTICE, *v.*]

***ap-prén'-tis-âge**, *s.* [Fr. *apprentissage*; Sp. *aprendizaje*.] The state or condition of an apprentice; apprenticeship (*lit. & fig.*)

"... than to be utterly without *apprentisage* of war."—*Bacon: Observ. upon a Libel* (1592).

âp-préssed', **âp-prést'**, *a.* [From Lat. *adpressum* (*adpressum*), supine of *adprimere* (*adprimere*)=to press to: *ad*=to, and *premo*=to press.]

Bot.: Pressed to anything else; as, for instance, hairs pressed closely to the stem of a plant. [AD-PRESSED.] (*Loudon: Cycl. of Plants; Gloss.*)

***âp-pré-ti-âte** (tî as shî), *v. t.* [APPRECIATE.]

âp-pré-ti-â-tion (tî as shî), *s.* [APPRECIATION.]

***ap-preû'e**, ***ap-prî'eue**, *v. t.* [APPROVE.] (*Scotch.*)

***ap-prî'se**, ***ap-prî'ze**, *s.* [In Fr. *appriser*=the formal notice sent to an inferior judge of the decision come to by a superior one; from *appris*, *pa. par.* of *apprendre*=to learn, to teach.] [APPREHEND.] Notice, information.

"Then I praised him for to saie
His will, and I it wolde obeie,
After the forme of his *apprize*."

Gower: Conf. Amantis, bk. i.

ap-prî'se (1), ***ap-prî'ze** (1), *v. t.* [From *apprise*, *s.* (q. v.).] To inform, to make aware, to bring to the notice of.

"Herman! I command thee,
Knock, and *apprize* the Count of my approach."

Byron: Manfred, iii. 3.

ap-prî'se (2), *v. t.* [*APPRIZE (2).]

ap-prî'sed (1 & *2), *pa. par.* [APPRIZE (1 & *2).]

ap-prî's-îng (1 & *2), *pr. par.* [APPRIZE (1 & *2).]

ap-prî'ze (2), **ap-prî'se** (2), *v. t.* Modified form of APPRAISE (q. v.).

***ap-prî'zed** (1 & 2), *pa. par.* [*APPRIZE (1 & 2).]

ap-prî'ze-ment, ***ap-prî'se-ment**, *s.* [APPRAISEMENT.]

ap-prî'z-ēr, ***ap-prî's-ēr**, *s.* [APPRAISER.]

***ap-prî'z-îng**, *pr. par.* [APPRIZE (1).]

***ap-prî'z-îng**, *pr. par. & s.* [APPRIZE (2).]

As substantive (Scotch Law): Formerly, an action by which a creditor sought permission to take the estates of his insolvent debtor. Adjudications have now been substituted in lieu of apprizings.

ap-prô'ach, ***ap-prô'che**, ***ap-prô'ch**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *approcher*, from *proche*=near; Prov. *aprop-char*, from *propi*=near; Ital. *aprossimarsi*; Old Ital. *approciare*; Low Lat. *approprio*, from Lat. *ad*=to, and *prope*=near.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Of place*: To advance to the immediate vicinity of, to draw near.

"Daunger vaine it were to have assayd
That cruell element, which all things feare,
Ne none can suffer to *approchen* neare."

Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 22.

"Wherefore *approched* ye so nigh unto the city when ye did fight?"—2 Sam. xi. 20.

2. *Of time*: To draw near, to be not far off.

"Behold, thy days *approach* that thou must die."—Deut. xxxi. 14.

3. *Figuratively*:

(a) *Gen.*: To draw near to in other respects; as in aim, in attainments, or in intellectual or moral character.

"To have knowledge in all the objects of contemplation, is what the mind can hardly attain unto; the instances are few of those who have, in any measure, *approched* toward it."—Locke.

(b) *In Scripture (Spec.)*: To have near access of a spiritual kind to God.

"I will cause him to draw near, and he shall *approch* unto me: for who is this that engaged his heart to *approch* unto me? saith the Lord."—Jer. xxx. 21.

B. Transitive:

†1. *Really transitive*: To cause to draw near.

"By plunging paper thoroughly in weak spirit of wine, and *approching* it to a candle, the spirituous parts will burn without harming the paper."—Boyle.

2. *Only apparently so, there being an ellipsis of to*: To draw near to in place, in time, or in any other way.

"It was indeed scarcely safe to *approch* him [that is (to) him]."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

"He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approched* Homer."—Temple.

ap-prô'ach, ***ap-prô'che**, *s.* [From the verb. In Fr. *approche*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of drawing near in place or in other ways.

"The Pastor learn'd that his *approach* had given
A welcome interruption to discourse."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

"... a nearer *approach* to the human type."—Owen: *Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 85.

II. The state of being brought near in place, in time, or in other ways.

"Poets sang with emulous fervor the *approach* of the golden age."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

III. That by which one draws near; means or liberty of drawing near.

1. *Lit.*: A road, a street, an avenue, or other way by means of which one can draw near to a place.

"We should greatly err if we imagined that the road by which he entered that city [Cork] bore any resemblance to the stately *approach* which strikes the traveler of the nineteenth century with admiration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xii.

[See also B. 1, *Fortif.*]

2. *Fig.*: Liberty of drawing near; access.

"Honor hath in it the vantage-ground to do good; the *approach* to kings and principal persons, and the raising of a man's own fortunes."—Bacon.

B. Technically:

1. *Fortification (Plur.)*:

(a) *Gen.*: The works thrown up by an army for its protection while it is moving forward to attack a fort or other military post. Among these are the first, second, and third parallels, epaulements, with and without trenches, redoubts, places of arms, saps, galleries, and lodgments. *James: Military Dict.*

¶ A signification analogous to this has found its way into poetry.

"... Sextus Pompeius

Makes his *approaches* to the port of Rome."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 3.

"Against beleagur'd heav'n the giants move:
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad *approaches* to the sky."

Dryden.

Counter approaches are trenches carried on by the besieged against those of the besiegers.

(b) *Spec.*: Attacks.

"... so soon we shall drive back

Of Alcibiades the *approaches* wild."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 1.

2. *Geom. Curve of equal approach*: A curve of such a form that a body descending it, under the impulse of gravity, makes equal approaches in equal times to the surface of the ground.

3. *Algebra. Method of approach*. [See APPROXIMATION, B.]

4. *Gardening*. [APPROACHING.]

ap-prô'ach-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *approach*; *-able*.] Capable of being approached.

"... a region essentially mythical, neither *approchable* by the critic nor measurable by the chronologist."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, pt. i., ch. i.

ap-prô'ach-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *approachable*; *-ness*.] The characteristic of being approachable.

ap-prô'ached, ***ap-prô'ched**, *pa. par.* [APPROACH, *v.*]

ap-prô'ach-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *approach*; *-er*.] One who approaches, one who draws near.

"Thou gav'st thine ears like tapsters, that bid welcome
To knaves and all *approchers*."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

ap-prô'ach-îng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [APPROACH, *v.*]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Unable to discern the signs of *approaching* reaction."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

C. As substantive:

1. *Gen.*: A drawing near, an approach.

"A young Venetian, one that comes before
To signify the *approaching* of his lord."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.

2. *Gardening*: The grafting of a shoot or a small branch of one tree into another without detaching it from the parent stock. It is called also *engrafting by approach* or *by inarching*.

ap-prô'ach-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *approach*; *-less*.] Having no means of approach.

ap-prô'ach-mënt, *s.* [Eng. *approach*; *-ment*.] The act of drawing near; the state of being brought near.

"As for ice, it will not concrete but in the *approachment* of the air, as we have made trial in glasses of water, which will not easily freeze."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

âp-prô-bâte, *v. t.* [APPROBATE, *a.*] To express approval of.

"Mr. Hutchinson *approved* the choice."—*J. Eliot*.

Scots Law: The term *approve* is generally used along with *reprobate*, to which it is opposed. To *approve* and *reprobate* is to attempt to take advantage of those portions of a deed which are in one's favor, while repudiating the rest. This is not legally admissible. If a person *approve*, approve, or assent to portions of a deed, and take legal advantage of this assent, he must accept the deed as a whole; he cannot "reprobate," repudiate, or reject the portions of it which he dislikes.

âp-prô-bâte, *a.* [Lat. *approbatus*, *pa. par.* of *approbo*, *-avi*, *-atum*=to approve: *ad*=to, and *probo*=to try, test, judge, to prove. . . . to approve; from *probus*=good, excellent.] Approved.

"All things contained in Scripture are *approved* by the whole consent of all the clergy of Christendom."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, fol. 206.

âp-prô-bâ-tëd, *pa. par.* [APPROBATE, *v.*]

âp-prô-bâ-tîng, *pr. par.* [APPROBATE, *v.*]

âp-prô-bâ-tîon, ***âp-prô-bâ'-cion**, *s.* [In Fr. *approbation*; Sp. *aprobacion*; Port. *aprovação*; Ital. *approbazione*, *approvazione*; Lat. *approbatio*=(1) an approving, an assenting to, (2) proof, confirmation; from *approbo*=(1) to approve, (2) to prove.] [APPROBATE, APPROVE, PROVE.]

I. The act of approving or of proving.

1. *Of approving*:

(a) *By words, or in any other way*: Commendation, praise, approval.

"Many, therefore, who did not assent to all that the king had said, joined in a loud hum of *approbation* when he concluded."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

"Animals manifestly feel emulation. They love *approbation* or praise."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. ii., p. 42.

(b) *Tacitly*: The act of approving of one's self, of another, or of others, within the secret recesses of the heart; liking, satisfaction, pleasure, complacency.

"I am very sensible how much nobler it is to place the reward of virtue in the silent *approbation* of one's own breast than in the applause of the world."—*Melmoth: Pliny; Letters*, bk. i., lett. 2.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or. wôre, wôlf, wôrġk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

*2 The act of proving; attestation, support, proof.

"For God doth know how many now in health
Shall drop their blood in *approbation*
Of what your reverence shall incite us to."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

II. The state of being approved.

**Spec.*: The state of being on probation; a novitiate in the Roman Catholic Church before being hopelessly committed to the secluded life of a monk or nun.

"This day my sister should the cloister enter,
And there receive her *approbation*."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., i. 2.

ăp'-prô-bă-tive, *a.* [In Fr. *approbatif*; Port. *approbativo*.] Containing, expressing, or implying approval of; commendatory, laudatory. (*Cotgrave*.) [APPROBATORY.]

†ăp'-prô-bă-tor, *s.* [Lat. *adprobator*, *approbator*. In Fr. *approbateur*; Ital. *approvatore*.] One who approves.

"Accept them for judges and *approbators*."—*Evelyn: Mem. and Letters*.

†ăp'-prô-bă-tor-ŷ, ***ăp'-prô-bă-tor-ŷe**, *a.* [Eng. *approve*; -*ory*.] Expressing or implying approbation; commendatory, laudatory.

"... after the *approbatorie* epistle of Cardinal Turrecremate . . ."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 300.

***ăp-prô-che**, *v. t.* [APPROACH.]

***ăp-prô-čh-ě-and**, *pr. par.* [Northern dialect *pr. par.* of APPROCHE (q. v.).] Proximate, in the vicinity. (*Scotch*.)

"... it was equal in gloire of armes to my town *approcheand*."—*Bellend.: T. Levins*, p. 17.

***ăp-prômpt**, *v. t.* [Lat. *ad*, implying addition to, and Eng. *prompt* (q. v.).] To prompt, to stimulate, to question.

"Neither may these places serve only to *aprompt* our invention, but also to direct our inquiry."—*Bacon: Learning*, bk. ii.

***ăp-prô'of**, *s.* [From Eng. *approve*.]

1. Approval, approbation.

"O most perilous mouths,
That bear in them one and the self-same tongue
Either of condemnation or *approof*!"
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., ii. 4.

2. Proof, trial, experience.

"... Sister, prove such a wife
As my thoughts make thee, and as my farthest band
Shall pass on thy *approof*."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 2.

ăp-prôp'-ēr-âte, *v. t.* [Lat. *approperatus*, *pa. par.* of *appropero*=to hasten.] To hasten, to accelerate, to set forward.

***ăp-prô-pîn-quâte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *appropinquo*=to draw near: *ad*=to, and *propinquo*=to bring near; *propinquus*=near; *prope*=near.] To draw near to, to approach.

ăp-prô-pîn-quă-tion, *s.* [Lat. *appropinquatio*; Sp. *apropinquacion*.] A drawing near, an approach.

"There are many ways of our *appropinquation* to God." *Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 90.

***ăp-prô-pîng'ue**, *v. i.* [Lat. *appropinquo*=to draw near.] To draw near, to approach. (Intended to be in a ludicrous sense, though the subject is exceedingly serious.)

¶ In the example there is an ellipsis of *to*, which makes the verb look transitive. It means (to) an end.

"Mortal crisis doth portend
My days to *appropinque* an end."

Butler: Hudibras, i.

***ăp-pro-pre**, *v. t.* [See def.] Original form of APPROPRIATE, *v.* (q. v.).

"His awen ioyes, les and mare,
That til hymself sal be *appropried* there."
Hampole: Prick of Consc., 9,346.

ăp-prô'-prî-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *appropri(ate)*; -*able*.] Which may be appropriated.

"This conceit, applied unto the original of man and the beginning of the world, is more justly *appropriable* unto its end."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

ăp-prô'-prî-âte, *v. t.* [APPROPRIATE, *a.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. To transfer to one's self money, property, or other tangible thing, which one previously held in common with others, or even which was wholly theirs.

"... other the y-halyede stedes thet byeth *apropred* to gaodes seruise."—*Ayenbite* (ed. Morris), p. 40.

"... he spoke of merchandise as well as provisions captured and *appropriated*."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., p. 407.

2. To set aside part of what is one's own for a special purpose.

"As for this spot of ground, this person, this thing, I have selected and *appropriated*, I have inclosed it to myself and my own use: and I will endure no sharer, no rival, or companion in it."—*South*.

3. To set apart or designate a sum of money to be expended for a particular purpose.

II. Figuratively:

1. To take or attempt to take to one's self a natural or spiritual advantage designed to be common to many others.

"... to themselves *appropriating*
The Spirit of God, promised alike, and given
To all believers."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. xii.

"A liberty like his, who, unimpeach'd
Of usurpation, and to no man's wrong,
Appropriates nature as his Father's work,
And has a richer use of yours than you."
Couper: The Task, bk. v.

2. To assign a specific meaning to words which previously were general in their signification.

"He need but be furnished with verses of sacred Scripture; and his system, that has *appropriated* them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately irrefragable arguments."—*Locke*.

B. Technically:

Eng. Law: To annex the fruits of a benefice to a spiritual corporation. [APPROPRIATION, B., 1.]

"Before Richard II., it was lawful to *appropriate* the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the house finding one to serve the cure."—*Ayliffe*.

ăp-prô'-prî-ate, *a. & s.* [From Lat. *appropriatus*, *pa. par.* of *approprio*: from *ad*=to, and *proprio*=to appropriate; *propius*=one's own; perhaps from *prope*=near. In Fr. *approprié*.] [APPROPRIATE, *v.*]

1. Properly: Pertaining to something previously shared in common, but now rendered the property of an individual.

2. Suitable, fit, becoming, well adapted to the circumstances.

"... with *appropriate* words

Accompanied, . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

B. As substantive: Special function or aim.

"The Bible's *appropriate* being (as itself tells us) to enlighten the eyes and make wise the simple."—*Boyle: On the Style of Holy Scrip.*, p. 44.

ăp-prô'-prî-ă-téd, *pa. par. & a.* [APPROPRIATE, *v.*]

"... in an *appropriate* spot."

Wordsworth: The Excursion.

ăp-prô'-prî-ate-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *appropriately*; suffix -*ly*.] In an appropriate manner; fitly, suitably, pertinently, properly. (*Todd*.)

ăp-prô'-prî-ate-ness, *s.* [Eng. *appropriate*; -*ness*.] The quality of being appropriate.

"The *appropriateness* of this particular charge was a fresh cause of suspicion."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., p. 542.

ăp-prô'-prî-ă-tiŷ, *pr. par.* [APPROPRIATE, *v.*]

ăp-prô'-prî-ă-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *appropriation*; Sp. *apropiacion*; Port. *apropriacao*; Ital. *appropriazione*; Lat. *appropriatio*.] [APPROPRIATE, *v.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of appropriating.

1. *Lit.*: The act of taking that to one's self which one previously held in common with others, or of applying anything to a special purpose.

"The first of these modes of *appropriation*, by the government, is characteristic of the extensive monarchies which from a time beyond historic record have occupied the plains of Asia."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, Prelim. Remarks, p. 14.

2. *Fig.*: The act of mentally assigning to a general idea a limited or specific meaning.

"The mind should have distinct ideas of the things, and retain the particular name, with its peculiar *appropriation* to that idea."—*Locke*.

II. The state of being appropriated.

III. That which is appropriated.

"... and thus were most if not all, the *appropriations* at present existing, originally made, being annexed to bishoprics, prebends . . ."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 11.

IV. The act of designating or setting apart anything, especially money, for a particular purpose or use.

V. That which is set apart for a particular purpose.

B. Technically (*Eng. Law*):

1. The transference to a religious house, or spiritual corporation, of the tithes and other endowments designed for the support of religious ordinances in a parish; also these when transferred. When the monastic bodies were in their glory in the

Middle Ages, they begged, or bought for masses and obits, or in some cases even for actual money, all the advowsons which they could get into their hands. In obtaining these they came under the obligation either to present a clergyman to the church, or minister there in holy things themselves. They generally did the latter, and applied the surplus to the support and aggrandizement of their order. On the suppression of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII., the appropriated advowsons were transferred to the king, and were ultimately sold or granted out to laymen, since called *impropriators*. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 11.)

2. *Appropriation of payments*: The application by a creditor of money received from a debtor, who owes him several accounts, to that particular one which he (the creditor) thinks fit to reduce or liquidate.

ăp-prô'-prî-a-tive, *a.* [Eng. *appropriate*; -*ive*.] Appropriating; involving the appropriation of something.

ăp-prô'-prî-ă-tôr, ***ăp-prô'-prî-ě-tar-ŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *appropriator*, *appropriator*.]

I. Of the form APPROPRIATOR only.

Gen.: One who appropriates anything.

II. Of either form.

Eng. Law: A spiritual corporation which has had annexed to it the tithes of a benefice; or the individual at the head of such a corporation. Also a layman who has such tithes transferred to him; but in this latter case the term commonly used is *impropriator*, meaning one who, not a sacred personage, improperly holds church funds or lands.

"... a vicar has generally an *appropriator* over him, entitled to the best part of the profits, to whom he is in fact perpetual curate, with a standing salary."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

"Let me say one thing more to the *appropriaries* of benefices."—*Spelman*.

ăp-prô'-v-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *approve*; -*able*.] Able to be approved of, meriting approval.

"The solid reason or confirmed experience of any man is very *approvable* in what profession soever."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

ăp-prô'-v-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *approvable*; -*ness*.] The quality of being worthy of approbation.

ăp-prô'-v-al, *s.* [Eng. *approve*; -*al*.] Approbation.

¶ Dr. Johnson calls this "a word rarely found," but since his time it has completely revived.

"There is a censor of justice and manners, without whose *approval* no capital sentences are to be executed."—*Temple*.

***ăp-prô'-v-ançe**, *s.* [Eng. *approve*; -*ance*.] Approval, approbation.

"As parents to a child complacent deign
Approvance, the celestial Brightness smil'd."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. iv.

ăp-prô've, ***ăp-preŷ'e** (*Eng.*), ***ăp-prî'v'e** (*Scotch*), *v. t. & i.* [In Fr. *approuver*; Prov. *aprobar*, *aproar*; Sp. *aprobar*; Port. *aprovar*; Ital. *approbare*; Lat. *approbo*=(1) to approve, (2) to prove: *ad*=to, and *probo*=to try, test, . . . to be shown to be good; *probus*=good.] [APPROBATE, PROVE.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To be pleased with.

(a) More or less formally to express satisfaction with, or liking for, or complacency with regard to any statement, measure, or person.

"His deep design unknown, the hosts *approve*
Atrides' speech."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. ii., 173, 174.

(b) To like, to feel satisfied with, to be pleased with, even when there is no outward or formal expression of such inward complacency.

"He seemed to seek in every eye
If they *approved* his minstrelsy."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 31.

2. To prove.

†(a) To establish the truth of any proposition by reasoning; to attempt to show that it is worthy to be accepted; hence, to assent to it.

"In religion,
What damned error, but some sober brow
Will bless it, and *approve* it with a text!"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

†(b) To prove by actual experience; to test, to try, to show, to exhibit.

"... In all things ye have *approved* yourselves to be clear in this matter."—2 Cor. vii. 11. (See also Acts ii. 22; 2 Cor. vi. 4.)

"During the last three months of his life he had *approved* himself a great warrior and politician."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şûn; -țion, -șion = zhûn. -tious, -sious = şûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

(c) To commend one's self to another person or being by worthy deeds.

"Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."—2 Tim. ii. 15.

II. Technically:

Military Law: The confirmation by a superior officer or functionary of the sentence come to by a court-martial.

"The colonel or commanding officer *approves* the sentence of a regimental court-martial . . . The governor or other commanding officer of the garrison *approves* the sentence [of a garrison court-martial]."—James: *Milit. Dict.*, 4th ed. (1816), p. 141.

B. Intransitive: To express or to feel approbation. (Generally followed by *of*. Milton put an infinitive after it, but this is now obsolete.)

"Avaux listened, wondered, and *approved*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

"Why hast thou, Satan, broke the bonds prescribed To thy transgressions? and disturb'd the charge Of others, who *approve* not to transgress."

Milton: *Paradise Lost*, bk. iv.

ap-prô'ved, *ap-prô-v-ÿd, pa. par. & a.

A. As past participle:

"Chaucer . . . most *approve*d in counsaylinge . . ."—Chaucer: *Melibeus*.

B. As participial adjective:

"Our public hives of puerile resort, That are of chief and most *approved* report."

Cowper: *Tirocinium*.

"Claud. Not to be married, Not to knit my soul to an *approved* wanton."

Shakespeare: *Much Ado*, iv. 1.

ap-prô've-mënt, s. [Eng. approve; -ment.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of approving, approbation, approval; the state of being approved.

"It is certain that at the first you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your *approvement*."—Hayward.

*2. Improvement. (II., Law, 1.)

II. Law:

1. The improvement of lands by enclosing a portion of them for purposes of cultivation.

"For it is provided by the Statute of Merton, 20 Hen. III., c. 4, that the lord may *approve*, that is, enclose and convert to the uses of husbandry (which is a melioration or *approvement*) any waste grounds, woods, or pastures, in which his tenants have common *appendant* to their estates; provided he leaves sufficient common to his tenants, according to the proportion of their land."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 16.

ap-prô-v-ër, s. [Eng. approve; -er. In Ger. prüfer; Sp. aprobador.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. One who approves of any person or thing.

"He that commends a villain is not an *approver* only, but a party in his villainy."—South: *Sermons*, viii. 190.

2. One who makes trial.

"Their discipline, Now mingled with their courage, will make known To their *approvers* they are people, such That mend upon the world."

Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, ii. 4.

II. One who approves or appeals, that is, confesses a felony, at the same time betraying his accomplices, in the hope of obtaining pardon to himself. The reason why he is called *approver* (in Lat. *probator*=prover) is that he has to prove what he alleges. Any person whom he accuses is called an appellee. It is felony in a jailor to force a man to turn *approver*. (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv., chaps. 10 and 25.)

" . . . his testimony would have far greater weight with a jury than the testimony of a crowd of *approvers* swearing for their necks."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

ap-prô-v-îng, pr. par. [APPROVE.]

"That, pledged on earth and seal'd above, Grows in the world's *approving* eyes, In friendship's smile and home's caress."

Moore: *Lalla Rookh*; *The Fire-Worshippers*.

ap-prô-v-îng-lÿ, adv. [Eng. approving; -ly.] In a manner to ensure approval.

***ap-prôx-i-mant, a. [In Ital. *aprossimante*; from Lat. *aproximans*, pr. par. of *aproximo*.] [APPROXIMATE, v.] Approaching.**

" . . . whereby our times might be *aproximant* and conformant to the apostolical and pure primitive church."—Sir E. Dering's *Speeches*, p. 74.

ap-prôx-i-mate, a. [Lat. *aproximatus*, pa. par. of *aproximo*.]

A. Ordinary Language: Nearest to, next to.

"These receive a quick conversion, containing *aproximate* dispositions unto animation."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

B. Technically:

1. *Math., Chem., Music, and Science generally:* Making a near approach to exactness, but not quite exact. Used with regard to quantities which cannot be ascertained with absolute accuracy.

" . . . the *aproximate* concord of an octave."—Airy: *On Sound* (1868), p. 262.

2. *Zoology:*

(a) In the same sense as No. 1.

"Although hardly one shell, crab or fish is common to the above-named three *aproximate* faunas of Eastern and Western America, and the eastern Pacific islands."—Darwin: *Origin of Species*, ch. xi., p. 348.

(b) *Of teeth:* So arranged in the face as to leave no obvious interstices between them.

ap-prôx-i-mâte, v. t. & i. [From *aproximate*, adj. (q. v.). In Fr. *aproximer*; Port. *aproximar*; Ital. *aprossimare*; all from Lat. *aproximo* (Terullian); *ad*=to, and *proximo*=to approach; *proximus*=nearest, the superl. of *prope*=near.]

A. Trans.: To cause to draw near, to make to approach.

"The favor of God, embracing all, hath *aproximated* and combined all together; so that now every man is our brother, not only by nature, as derived from the same stock, but by grace, as partakers of the common redemption."—Barrow: *Works*, i. 241.

B. Intrans.: To draw near, to approach.

"Among such five men there will be one possessing all the qualifications of a good workman, one bad, and the other three middling, and *aproximating* to the first and the last."—Burke: *Thoughts on Scarcity*.

ap-prôx-i-mâ-tëd, pa. par. & a. [APPROXIMATE, v.]

A. As past participle: Brought near; made to approach.

B. As adjective (Bot., &c.): Near together. (Loudon: *Cycl. of Plants*, Gloss.)

ap-prôx-i-mâte-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *aproximate*; -ly.] So as to draw near or approach, as a calculation which cannot be made with perfect exactness, but to which an approach is practicable.

" . . . prolonged movements of *aproximately* contemporaneous subsidence."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xvi.

" . . . marks of *aproximately* the same shape. . ."—Ibid., *Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xvi.

"In both cases the pressure may be represented at least *aproximately* by the formula."—Prof. Airy: *On Sound*, pp. 19, 20.

ap-prôx-i-mâ-tîng, pr. par. [APPROXIMATE, v.]

ap-prôx-i-mâ-tion, s. [In Ger. & Fr. *aproximation*; Sp. *aproximacion*; Port. *aproximação*; Ital. *aprossimazione*; from Lat. *aproximo*.] [APPROXIMATE, v.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of approaching; approach, drawing near in any way.

"Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter solstice, it had been a spring; for unto that position it had been in a middle point, and that of ascent or *aproximation*."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

2. The state of being near; nearness, proximity.

" . . . our access to such temptation, whose very *aproximation* is dangerous."—Jeremy Taylor: *Exposition of the Lord's Prayer*.

"In the principal events there is an *aproximation* to an agreement."—Lewis: *Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. i., § 14.

B. Technically:

1. *Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic, &c.:*

1. *Implying motion toward:* A continued approaching nearer and nearer to a quantity or magnitude which cannot be determined with absolute precision.

2. *Implying rest:* A quantity or magnitude presenting as near an approach as is practicable to the unattainable one. (See 1.)

II. Biol.: An approach in structure, indicating affinity.

"This *aproximation*, also, is more especially marked in the larger development of the innermost of the five digits of the foot in the chimpanzee."—Owen: *Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 67.

III. Med.: Communication of a disease by contact. *Spec.*, a ridiculous and now obsolete method of attempted cure of a disease by transferring it by contact to an animal, or even a vegetable, placed in the immediate proximity to the diseased person. (Parr.)

IV. Surgery: The bringing of a fractured portion of the skull into immediate and dangerous proximity to the dura mater. (Parr.)

ap-prôx-i-mâ-tive, a. [Eng. *aproximate*; -ive. In Ger. *aproximativ*; Fr. *aproximatif*.] Approaching, containing an approach.

"This statement is, of course, only *aproximative* and subject to modification in detail."—World, N. Y.

ăp-pui' (pui=pwî), ăp-puy' (puy=pwê), s. [Fr. *appui*=support.] Support.

***A. [Of the form *appuy*.] Support. (Scotch.)**

"What *appuy* or of whom shall she have, being forsakes of her own and old friends."—Letters of Lethington, in Keith's *Hist.*, p. 233. (Jamieson.)

B. [Of the form *appui*.] (Eng.)

Technically:

1. *Mil.:* Any particular given point or body upon which troops are formed, or by which they are marched in line or column. This point is called, after the example of the French, the "*point d'appui*." (James: *Military Dict.*)

2. *Horsemanship:* The stay upon the hand of a rider; the horse's sense of the action of the bridle in the horseman's hand.

"A full *appui* is a firm stay upon the hand; and a more than full *appui* is exhibited when a horse is stopped with some suddenness and decision, but still so that he does not force the rider's hand. (Ibid.)

***ăp-pÿlle, s. Old form of APPLE.**

***ăp-pÿl-môÿ, *ăp-pÿl-môçe, *ăp-pÿl-môşe, s. [O. Fr. *appul*=apple, and A. S. *mos*=food.]** A dish in cookery, of which apples appear to have been the principal ingredient. (Boucher & Prompt. Parv.) The following is a recipe for it:—"Take apples, and seeth hem in water; drawe them through a strynour; take almande mylke and honey, and flo'r of rye, saffron and powderfort, and suet, and seeth it stonding (i. e., boil it to so thick a consistence that a spoon or anything of that sort will stand in it)." (Pegge: *Forme of Curry*, No. 79.) (Boucher.)

ăp-pÿlse, s. [In Ital. *appulso*; from Lat. *appulsus*, s.=a driving to; also a landing, . . . an arrival; *appulsus*, pa. par. of *appello*, *appuli*, *appulsum*=to drive to; *ad*=to, and *pello*=to push or strike; to drive.]

***1. Ordinary Language:** A striking against.

"An hectic fever is the innate heat kindled into a destructive fire through the *appulse* of saline steams."—Harvey.

2. *Astron.:* The approach of a planet or a fixed star to the meridian, or to conjunction with the sun or the moon.

"All the stars, it is true, occupy the same interval of time between their successive *appulses* to the meridian or to any vertical circle."—Herschel: *Astron.*, § 143.

ap-pÿl'-sion, s. [Lat. *appulsus*, pa. par. of *appello*.] [APPULSE.] The same as APPULSE (q. v.).

ap-pÿl'-sive, a. [Eng. *appulise*; -ive.] Causing bodies to suffer an appulse.

ap-pÿl'-sive-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *appulsive*; -ly.] In an appulsive manner, so as to cause an appulse.

***ap-pÿn'-ct, *a-pÿn'-ct, v. t. [Low Lat. *appunctuare*=to come together; *ad*=to, and *vinctum*=a point.]** To settle. (Scotch.) [APPPOINT.]

"It is *apunctit* and accordit betwix William Coluile and Robert Charteris."—Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488.

***ap-pÿr'-chase, v. t. [PURCHASE, v.]** To obtain, to procure. (Scotch.)

" . . . which he *appurchased* by his moyen."

(Pittscottie.) (Jamieson.)

ap-pÿr'-tën-ânçe, *ap-pÿr'-tën-ânçe, s. [O. Fr. *apurtenance*; Fr. *appartenance*; Ital. *appartenenza*. From Lat. *appertinens*, pa. par. of *appertineo*=to belong to; *ad*=to, and *pertineo*=to hold through; to pertain to; *per*=through, and *teneo*=to hold.] That which belongs to any person or thing; that which, though perhaps loosely connected with another thing, still pertains to it, or is a part or an appendage of it. (It is followed by *of* or *to*.) [APPERTAIN and PURTENANCE.]

"Can they, which behold the controversy of divinity, condemn our enquiries in the doubtful *appurtenances* of arts, and receptaries of philosophy?"—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

"Come then: the *appurtenance* of welcome is fashion and ceremony . . ."—Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

" . . . for we see globes, astrolabes, maps, and the like, have been provided as *appurtenances* to astronomy and cosmography, as well as books."—Bacon: *Advanc. of Learn.*, bk. ii.

ap-pÿr'-tën-ânt, ăp-pÿr'-tîn-ënt, a. & s. [O. Fr. *apurtenaunt*; Fr. *appartenant*; from Lat. *appertinens*, pr. par. of *appertineo*=to belong to.] [APPURTENANCE.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to, belonging to.

B. As substantive: That which belongs to a person or thing; an appurtenance.

"You know how apt our love was to accord, To furnish him with all *appertinents* Belonging to this honor."

Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, ii. 2.

a-pră-și-a, s. [Gr. *aprasia*=want of purchasers; a, priv., and *pipraskō*=to sell.] A genus of lizards belonging to the family Gymnophthalmidae. The extremities are almost entirely wanting. The *A. pulchella*, the only species, inhabits Australia.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wöre, wôlf, wôrkh, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

řap-ři-câte, *v. i.* [Lat. *apricor* and *aprico*, *v. t.*, from Lat. *apricus*. In Ital. *aprico* = (1) open, uncovered, (2) sunny.] To bask in the sun.

"Positively not sunning, but mooning himself—*apricating* himself in the occasional moonbeams." — *De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 229.

řap-řiç-i-tř, *s.* [Lat. *apricitas*.] Sunshine.

řap-ři-côt, ***řa-brři-côck**, ***řab-ři-côt**, ***řap-ři-côck**, *s.* [In Ger. *abricose*; Fr. *abricot*; Arm. *brigosen*; Wel. *bricyllen*; Sp. *albaricoque*; *albar* = white; Ital. *albicocca*; Lat. *albus* = white, and *cocum* = a berry; Gr. *kokkos* = a kernel.] In Dioscorides *praiokokion*. From Lat. *præcoquis*, *præcoquus*, or *præcox* = early ripe.] A fruit—that of the *Prunus armeniaca*; also the tree on which it grows. It is not settled that it came, as the Latin specific name would imply, from Armenia. It is wild in Africa and in the Caucasus, where the mountains in many places are covered with it; it is found also in China and some other countries. It is esteemed only second to the peach.

"Gard. Go, bind thou up yon dangling *apricocks*."

Shakesp.: King Richard II., iii. 4.

"And Basra dates, and *apricots*,
Seed of the sun, from Iran's land."

Moore: L. R.: The Light of the Haram.

apricot-color, *a.* [In Lat. *armeniacus*.] Yellow, with a perceptible mixture of red. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

apricot-tree, *s.* [Eng. *apricot*; tree. In Ger. *abricosenbaum*; Fr. *abricotier*; Ital. *albicocco*.] [APRICOT.] The tree on which the apricot grows.

řA-prřil, *s. & a.* [In Sw., Dan., Dut., & Ger. *April*; Fr. *Avril*; Irish *Abrail*; Gael. *Giblean*; Corn. *Ebril*; Wel. *Ebrill*; Sp. & Port. *Abril*; Ital. *Aprile*; Lat. *Aprilis*. Generally regarded as a contraction of *aperilis*; from *aperio* = to open. Opening month; the month in which plants open. But Sir Cornewall Lewis says: "The derivation of *Aprilis* from *aperire* overlooks the fact that with a year of 304 days, April would not always have been a spring month." Another etymology connects it with *aphros* = foam, from which Venus, to whom the month was sacred, was said to have sprung.] [APHRODITE.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: Now the fourth month of the year, though when Aprilis was first introduced into Rome by the mythic Romulus it was the second. The Anglo-Saxons called it Easter-monath = Easter month. During April the sun is technically said to pass through Aries and Taurus, but the precession of the equinoxes makes him really traverse portions of Pisces and Aries.

"'Twas April, as the bumpkins say,
The legislature called it May."

Cowper: A Fable.

2. *Fig.*: The commencement of love; the spring-tide of affection.

"Ant. The April's in her eyes: it is love's spring,
And these the showers to bring it on."

Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., iii. 2.

"Sweet April! many a thought
Is wedded unto thee, as hearts are wed:
Nor shall they fail till, to its autumn brought,
Life's golden fruit is shed."

Longfellow: An April Day, st. 8.

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Belonging to the fourth month of the year.

"Oh, how this spring of love resembleth
The uncertain glory of an April day;
Which now shows all the beauty of the sun,
And by and by a cloud takes all away!"

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

2. *Fig.*: Promising warmth.

"... men are April when they woo, December when they wed." — *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

April-fool, *s.* One sent upon a bootless errand, or otherwise made a fool on the 1st of April.

April-fool-day, *s.* The first day of April. [ALL-FOOLS'-DAY.]

"I do not doubt but it will be found that the balance of folly lies greatly on the side of the old first of April; nay, I much question whether infatuation will have any force on what I call the false April-fool-day." — *The World*, No. 10.

řa-prři-ř-r-l, *used as adj. or adv.* [Latin, literally = from that which is before. The *a*, though really Latin, is generally marked *ř*, as if it were French.]

†1. *Logic*: [A method of reasoning forward from an hypothesis to its legitimate consequence, or from a known or imagined cause to an effect. It is essentially the same as deduction, while the *řa posteriori* method is the equivalent of induction. A *řa priori* reasoning is quite trustworthy in mathematics; for the data being hypothetical, error cannot arise if the ratiocination be properly conducted. In metaphysics, intuitions assumed as the starting-point for reasoning rest on an *řa priori* foundation. In natural theology we reason *řa priori* when we infer the divine origin of the universe from the theory of an intelligent Creator; we reason *řa poste-*

riori when we infer the existence of an intelligent Creator from the works of creation. [A POSTERIORI, DEDUCTION, INDUCTION.]

"Thus the conception of the decomposition of compound molecules by the waves of æther comes to us recommended by *řa priori* probability." — *Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., x.

2. *Ord. Lang.*: Prior to investigation; before thinking seriously of a question.

***řa-prři-se**, *v. t.* [Fr. *pris*, pa. par. of *prendre* = to take, to seize.] To take.

"The riche prince was there *aprised*,
He suffred to be circumcised."

Festivals of the Church (ed. Morris), 230-31.

***řa-prři-se** ***řa-prři-se**, *s.* [O. Fr. *emprise* = an enterprise.] An enterprise.

"For Alisaunder's gret *aprise*."

Alisaunder, 353. (*Boucher*.)

"Hyt war a fayr *apryse*."

Lyl Discon, 1,596. (*Boucher*.)

řa-prřon, ***řa-përn**, ***řa-prřon** (Eng.), **řa-p-përn** (N. of Eng.), *s.* [In Gael. *aparan*, *aparran*; Ir. *aprun* (these three are from the English); Fr. *napperon* = a small tablecloth, put over the great one, to protect the latter from stains (*Litttré*); *nappe* = a tablecloth; Old Fr. *naperon*, which Wedgwood, partly following Roquefort, considers to be the intensive of *nape* = a cloth, as *napkin* is the diminutive; Old Fr. *apronnaire* = a woman's apron; *apponier* = a blacksmith's apron. Low Lat. *nappa*, *nappa* = napkin. Thus, *n* is now missing from the word apron, arising from the false division of the article and the noun; thus a *napron* was incorrectly written an *apron*. Cf. *adder*.] [NAPERY.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. A cloth, a piece of leather, or anything similar, tied round the waist, and hanging down before —

(a) To keep the clothes clean while work is being done.

"Prince. How might we see Falstaff, and not ourselves be seen?"

Poins. Put on two leather jerkins and aprons, and wait upon him at his table as drawers." — *Shakesp.*: 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

Or (b) for delicacy.

"... and they sewed fig-leaves together, and made themselves aprons." — *Gen.* iii. 7.

2. A piece of leather, oil-cloth, or similar material used to shield persons riding in vehicles in stormy weather.

3. *The apron of a goose*: The fat skin covering the belly of a goose.

B. Technically:

1. *Gunnery*: A square plate of lead, placed over the touchhole of a cannon, to preserve it clean and open, and keep the powder inside dry. (*Dyche, James, &c.*)

2. *Naval Architecture*:

(a) A piece of curved timber fixed immediately above the foremost end of the keel.

(b) A platform raised at the entrance of a dock, against which the dock-gates are shut.

8. *Mech.*: The piece that holds the cutting tool in a planing machine. (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

4. *Plumbing*: A strip of lead which leads the drip of a wall into a gutter: a *flashing*.

apron-lining, *s.*

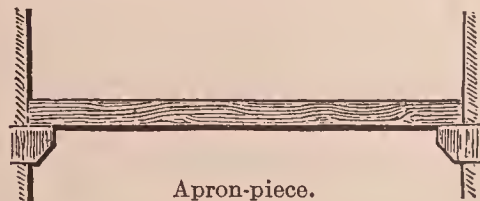
House Carpentry: The cover of the apron-piece (q. v.).

apron-man, *s.* A man wearing an apron; a term, designed to be somewhat contemptuous, for an artisan.

"You have made good work,
You, and your apron-men." — *Shakesp.: Coriol.*, iv. 6.

apron-piece, *s.*

1. *House Carpentry*: A small piece of timber pro-



Apron-piece.

jecting from a wall to support the ends of the joists underlying the landing-place in a staircase.

2. *Mech.*: [See APRON, B., 3.]

apron-string, *s.* The string of an apron. "To be tied to the apron-strings of a wife, sister," &c., means = to be unduly controlled by her. (*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.)

řa-prřon, *a.* [Eng. *apron*; -ed.] Wearing an apron. (*Pope: Essay on Man*, iv. 197.)

***řa-prřon-eër**, *s.* [Eng. *apron*; -eer.] A tradesman. Contemptuously applied by the Cavaliers to the Parliamentarians. (*D'Urfey: Collin's Walk*, iii.)

řapropos (řa-prřo-pō), *adv. & adj.* (Fr. *ř*, and *propos* = (1) a thing said in conversation, (2) speech, (3) purpose, design, (4) *pl.*, idle talk.

A. As adverb:

1. Opportunely, seasonably, by the way.

2. As bearing upon the subject, as suggested by; by the way. (See example under B. 2.)

† Frequently followed by *ř*; as, *řapropos of this, &c.*

B. As adjective:

1. Opportune, seasonable.

2. Appropriate, bearing on the matter in hand; to the point.

"Our Friend Dan Prior told (you know)

A tale extremely *řapropos*."

Pope: Imitations of Horace; Sat. vi. 153-4.

řapse, řa-prř-sis (pl. řa-prř-si-dëř or řa-prř-sëř), *s.* [In Ger. *apside*; Fr. *apside* (Arch.), *apside* (Astron.); Sp. & Port. (pl.) *apsides* (Astron.); Ital. *apside*; Lat. *absis*, genit. *absidis*; or *apsis*, genit. *apsidis*, Gr. *hapsis* = Ionic *apsis* = (1) a joining, a fastening, (2) the felloe of a wheel or the wheel itself; hence, also, a bow, an arch, a vault; *haptō* = to fasten or bind to.]

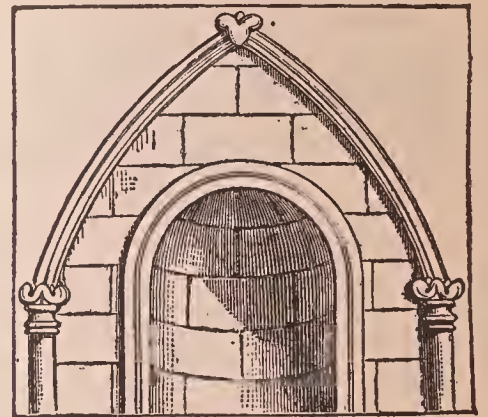
† I. *Carriage Building*: The felloe or exterior rim or circumference of a wheel. (See etym.)

II. *Architecture*:

1. *Gen.*: The arched room of a house, an oven, &c.

2. *Specially*:

(a) A semi-circular or polygonal and generally dome-roofed recess in a building. Several apses exist in some mediæval churches, the episcopal throne being against the center of the wall of one, the principal altar in front of a second, and smaller altars in others. They exist also in the temples of antiquity. (*Gloss. of Architecture*.)



Apsæ.

(b) The bishop's seat or throne, called also *Exedra* and *Tribune*.

III. *Art.*: A reliquary or case in which the reputed relics of saints were placed.

IV. *Astron.* [See APSIDES.]

řa-prř-si-dal, *a.* [Lat. *apsidis*, genit. of *apsis*; and Eng. suffix *-al* = pertaining to.] [APSE.]

1. Pertaining or relating to an architectural apse or apsis.

"Gloucester Cathedral crypt, with aisle and three radiating *apsidal* chapels." — *Gloss. of Arch.*, p. 29.

2. Relating to the apsides of the moon or of the primary planets.

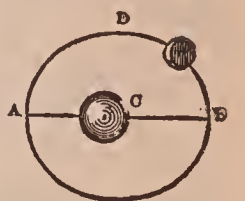
řa-prř-si-dëř, *s. pl.* The plural of APSE or APSIS (q. v.).

I. *Generally*:

II. *Technically (Astron.)*: The two points in the elliptic orbit of a planet where it is at the greatest and at the least distance respectively from the body around which it revolves. The moon moving in an elliptic orbit around the earth, which is situated in one of the foci, is at what was anciently called its higher apse when it is in apogee, and at its lower one when it is in perigee. Similarly, the primary planets, including the earth and comets, moving in elliptic orbits around the sun, which is situated in one of the foci, pass through their higher apse when they are in aphelion, and their lower one when in perihelion. It is the same with the satellites of Jupiter when they are in apoiove and periove.

Line of the apsides: The line connecting the two apsides of a primary or secondary planet. Were it not for a motion of the apsides, it would exactly coincide with the major or longer axis of the ellipse. Let A D B be the orbit of the moon, of which the eccentricity has been purposely exaggerated, and let c be the earth; then A and B are the two lunar apsides.

Progression of the moon's apsides: A slow movement in the position of the apsides of the moon, produced by the perturbing attraction of other heavenly bodies. It is about 3°



bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, řhis; sin, ař; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = řan. -tion, -sion = řhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = řhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = řel, řel.

of angular motion in one revolution of the moon, and in the same direction as her progression in her orbit. The apsides of the primary planets are also to a certain extent perturbed.

Revolution of the moon's apsides: The movement of the apsides around the entire circumference of the ellipse, which takes place in 3232'5753 mean solar days, or about nine years.

Libration in planetary apsides: A movement sometimes forward and sometimes backward in the apsides of Venus and Mercury, from perturbations caused by other heavenly bodies.

āp'-sis, s. [APSE.]

āpt, āpte, a. [In Fr. *apte*; Sp. & Port. *apto*; Ital. *atto*. From Lat. *aptus*=(1) fitted or attached to; (2) bound or tied together, connected; (3) suitable: *apto*=to fit; Gr. *haptō*=to fasten or bind to; Sansc. *āp*=to go to, to obtain.]

¶ Not used in the first or second senses of the Lat. *aptus*, but only in the third or figurative one.

I. Fit, suitable, proper.

"Long frieze mantles, resembling those which Spenser had, a century before, described as meet beds for rebels and apt cloaks for thieves . . ."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. Having a tendency to.

1. *Of things:* Liable to.

"Things natural, as long as they keep those forms which give them their being, cannot possibly be apt or inclinable to do otherwise than they do."—*Hooker*.

2. *Of persons:* Having a disposition to, prone to, inclined to. (Used of persons.)

III. Quick, ready.

"I have a heart as little apt as yours."

Shakesp.: Coriol. iii. 2.

IV. Qualified for; with a natural genius, or acquired skill and knowledge for, or both.

"Apt to teach."—1 *Tim.* iii. 2; 2 *Tim.* ii. 24.

***apt-tinding, a.** [Eng. *apt*; A. S. *tendan, tyndan*=to tind, to set on fire.] Having a tendency to ignite.

"Incessantly th' apt-tinding fume is tost
Till it inflame."

Sylvester's Du Bartas. (Wright: Dict. Obs. & Prov. Eng.)

***āpt, v. t.** [From the adjective. In Port. *aptar*; Lat. *apto*.]

***I. Lit.:** To place in close proximity to, as if fitted or adjusted to.

"They sit so apted to her."—*Beaum. & Flet.* (1647).

II. Figuratively:

1. To suit, to adapt, to fit.

"We need a man that knows the several graces
Of history, and how to apt their places."

Ben Jonson.

"Delivers in such apt and gracious words
That aged ears play truant at his tales."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost.

2. To dispose, to prepare.

"The king is melancholy,
Apted for any ill impressions."

Denham: Sophy.

***āpt'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *apt*; -able.] That may be adapted.

***āp-tāte, v. t.** [Lat. *aptatus*, pa. par. of *aptor*=to be made fit.]

Astrol.: To render apt, fit, or suitable.

"To aptate a planet is to strengthen the planet in position of house and dignities to the greatest advantage, in order to bring about the desired end."—*Bailey*.

***āp-tēd, pa. par.** [APT, v.]

āp-tēn-ō-dy'-tēs, s. [(1) Gr. *aptēn*=(1) unfledged, (2) unable to fly: *a*, priv., and *ptēnos*=feathered, winged; *ptēnai*, aor. inf. of *petomat*=to fly; (2) *duēs*=a diver; *duō*=to enter, to plunge into.]

Ornith: A genus of swimming birds, classed by some under the family Alcidae, and by others under that of Spheniscidae. It contains the penguins of the Southern hemisphere. Their wings are rudimentary, with only vestiges of feathers, and their feet so far behind that when on shore they have to sit or stand bolt upright. When pursued, however, they can manage to make way quickly by using their wings as an anterior pair of legs. The water is their natural element, in which they live, and they move in it with much agility. They are web-footed diving birds. Example, *A. Patagonica*, a species as large as a goose, seen standing in large flocks on barren shores near the Straits of Magellan, and here and there as far as New Guinea.

āp-tēr-a, s. pl. [Neut. plur. of Gr. *apteros*=wingless: *a*, priv., and *pteron*=a wing; *petomat*=to fly.]

Zool.: Linnæus's name for his seventh and last order of Insecta. This order contained a heterogeneous assemblage of six-footed insects proper—spiders, crabs, and centipedes. Any entomologists who now retain it limit it to the wingless orders of

insects proper—the Anoplura, the Mallophaga, the Thysanura, and the Aphaniptera, which, however, are now not placed in a single category, owing to the fact that the Aphaniptera differ from the rest in undergoing metamorphosis.

āp-tēr-āl, a. [In Fr. *aptère*; Port. *aptero*. From Gr. *apteros*=wingless.] [APTERA.]

†1. (Lit.) **Zool.:** Without wings like those of a bird or insect.

2. (Fig.) **Arch.:** Not having columns on the sides. (Used of temples or similar buildings.)

āp-tēr-āns, s. pl. [APTERA.] The English equivalent for APTERA (q. v.).

āp-tēr-ō-nō-tūs, s. [Gr. *apteros*= . . . finless, and *notos*, or *nōton*=the back.]

Zool.: A genus of American fishes of the Eel family. They have on their back not a fin, but a soft, fleshy filament couched in a furrow. They have an affinity to Gymnotus.

āp-tēr-oūs, a. Gr. *apteros*=wingless. In Fr. *aptère*; Port. *aptero*.] [APTERA.]

1. **Zool.:** Wingless.

"Cuvier and Latrille divide the Apterous insects into three tribes: the Suctoria (Fleas); the Parasita (Lice), and the Thysanoura."—*Owen: Invertebrata*, Lect. xvi.

2. **Bot.:** Without membranous, wing-like expansions. *Loudon: Cycl. of Plants; Gloss.*

āp-tēr-yg'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [APTERYX.]

Zool.: A family of Cursorial Birds, with some affinities to the Struthionidae, or Ostriches, but differing in their lengthened bill, their short legs, their possession of a short hind toe with a strong claw, and finally by their wings being quite rudimentary.

āp-tēr-yx, s. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *pteryx*, genit. *pterygos*=a wing.]

Zool.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the family Apterygidae. Two species are known—the *A. australis* and *A. Mantelli*, both from New Zealand. The natives call the former, and probably also the latter, Kiwikiwi, which is an imitation of



Apteryx.

their peculiar cry. The *A. australis* is somewhat less in size than an ordinary goose. It runs when pursued, shelters itself in holes, and defends itself with its long bill; but unable as it is to fly, its fate, it is to be feared, will soon be that of the dodo—it is now almost extinct.

***āp-thāne, s.** Another spelling of ABTHANE. (Scotch.)

āp-tī-tūde, s. [In Fr. *aptitude*; Sp. *aptitud*; Port. *aptidao*; Ital. *attitudine*; Lat. *apto*=to fit; *aptus*=fit.]

1. Fitness, suitableness, adaptation. *Used—*

(a) *Of things:*

"The mutual aptitude of seed and soil."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

(b) *Of persons:* Competence for, natural genius or acquired skill for learning or for doing any particular thing.

" . . . he seems to have had a peculiar aptitude for the management of irregular troops."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Tendency toward, proneness to. (Used of man and other animated beings, as well as of things inanimate.)

"The aptitude of the Cheiroptera, Insectivora, and certain Rodentia to fall like Reptiles into a state of true torpidity . . ."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 34.

***āp-tī-tū-dīn-āl, a.** [From Eng. *aptitude*.] Possessing aptitude for.

***āp-tī-tū-dīn-āl-ly, adv.** [Eng. *aptitudinal*; -ly.] In an aptitudinal manner.

āpt-ly, adv. [Eng. *apt*; -ly.]

1. Fitly, suitably; with proper adaptation, correspondence, or connection.

"In his wild notes seem aptly met

A strain of pleasure and regret."

Scott: Rokeby, ii. 29.

2. Pertinently, justly.

"Irenæus very aptly remarks, that those nations who were not possessors of the gospels, had the same accounts of our Saviour which are in the Evangelists."—*Addison*.

3. Quickly, readily. (*Johnson*.)

āpt'-nēss, s. [Eng. *apt*; -ness.]

1. Fitness, suitableness.

"The nature of every law must be judged of by the aptness of things therein prescribed, unto the same end."—*Hooker*.

2. Tendency. *Used—*

(a) *Of things inanimate:*

"Some seeds of goodness give him a relish of such reflections as have an aptness to improve the mind."—*Addison*.

(b) *Of animated beings:* Propensity, proneness.

" . . . their aptness to superstition."—*Jeremy Taylor: Of the Decalogue. Works* (ed. 1839), vol. iii., p. 14.

3. Quickness, readiness.

"What should be the aptness of birds in comparison of beasts to imitate speech? may be enquired."—*Bacon*.

āp-tōte, s. [Lat. *aptota*, neut. plur.; Gr. *aptōta*, neut. pl. of *aptōtos*, adj.=without cases: *a*, priv., and *ptōsis*=(1) a falling, (2) a case; *peptōka*, 2 perf. of *ptōō*=to fall.]

Grammar: A noun "without cases," that is, an indeclinable noun.

āp-ty'-chūs, s. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *ptuchos*, genit. of *ptux*=a fold, leaf, layer, or plate.]

Palæont.: A fossil body now regarded as the operculum of Ammonites (q. v.). Before their nature was understood they were called Trigonelites, Lepadites, and various other names.

ā-pūs, s. [Gr. *apous*=footless, without feet: *a*, priv., and *pous*=a foot.]

1. **Zool.:** A genus of Entomostracans, the typical one of the family Apodidae. They have the carapace of one piece, and completely enveloping the anterior part of the animal. Though the name implies that they are footless, yet they have about sixty pairs of feet.

2. **Astron.:** One of Lacaille's twenty-seven Southern constellations. Its English name is "the Bird of Paradise," that animal being once erroneously supposed to be destitute of feet. [PARADISE.]

āp-ŷ-rēt'-ic, a. [In Fr. *apyretique*; Gr. *a*, priv., and *puretikos*=feverish; *puretos*=burning heat, . . . fever; *puressō*=to be feverish, to be in a fever; *pur*=fire . . .] Free from fever.

āp-ŷ-rēx-y, āp-ŷ-rēx'-ī-a, s. [In Fr. *apyrexie*; Port. & Mod. Lat. *apyrexia*; Gr. *apurexia*; *a*, priv., and *puressō*.] [APYRETIC.] The intermission or the abatement of a fever.

āp-ŷ-rite, s. [In Ger. *apyrit*; Gr. *apuros*=without fire: *a*, priv., and *pur*=fire; Eng. suffix -ite, denoting quality.]

Min.: An unimportant variety of Tourmaline not now retained.

āp-ŷ-roūs, a. [In Fr. *apyre*; Lat. *apyros*; Gr. *apuros*=without fire: *a*, priv., and *pur*=fire. Incombustible; not able to be altered by the greatest amount of heat to which, in the present state of scientific knowledge, it can be subjected.

¶ An *apyrous* body is not the same as a *refractory* one. In the former the heat produces no perceptible change; while the latter may be in various ways altered, though not fused.

aq. A contraction for AQUA, used in physicians' prescriptions.

aq. bull., contracted from *aqua bulliens*=boiling water.

aq. fer., contracted from *aqua fervens*=boiling water.

aq. dest., contracted from *aqua destillata*=distilled water.

aq. font., contracted from *aqua fontana*=spring water.

ā-quā, s. [Lat.=water. In Ital. *acqua*; Port. *agua*, *agoa*; Sp. *agua*; Old Fr. *aigu, jarve*, contracted in Mod. Fr. into *eau*; A. S. *ea*=running water, a stream, water; O. H. Ger. *aha*=a river; Goth. *ahva*; Wel. *gwy, aw*; Irish *oig, oiche*; Gael. *uisge*; Arm. *eagui*=to water; Pers. *aub*=water, as Punjaub or Panjāb=the five waters or rivers; Sansc. *ap*=water, *ap*=to go.]

1. (Standing alone):

Pharm., &c.: Ordinary water.

2. (Having in apposition with it an adjective or substantive which limits its signification):

Pharm., &c.: A liquid, of which water constitutes the chief part, the adjective or substantive indicating which. In the *Materia Medica*, *aqua*, followed by the genitive of some plant, means water holding in solution a small quantity of oil or other volatile matter derived from that plant; as *Aqua camphoræ*=water of camphor; *Aqua cinnamon*=water of cinnamon; *Aqua rosæ*=rose water.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

aqua alcalina oxymuriatica. Oxymuriatic alkaline water, used as a bleaching liquid.

aqua aluminis composita. Compound alum water.

aqua aluminis Bateana. Bates's alum water.

aqua ammoniæ. Water of ammonia; called also *Liquor ammoniacæ*. It is a solution of ammoniacal gas in water.

aqua ammoniæ acetatis. Water of acetate of ammonia.

aqua ammoniæ causticæ. Caustic water of ammonia.

aqua ammoniæ acetitis. Water of acetite of ammonia.

aqua ammoniæ puræ. Pure water of ammonia.

aqua anethi. In modern pharmacy = dill water.

aqua calcis. Lime water.

aqua calcis composita. Compound lime water.

aqua camphoræ. In modern pharmacy = camphor water.

aqua carbonatis ammoniæ. Water of carbonate of ammonia.

aqua carui. In modern pharmacy = caraway water.

aqua carui spirituosæ. Spirituous caraway water.

aqua cerasorum nigrorum. Black cherry water.

aqua cinnamomi. In modern pharmacy = cinnamon water.

aqua cinnamomi fortius. Strong cinnamon water.

aqua cinnamomi spirituosæ. Spirituous cinnamon water.

aqua citri aurantii. Orange-peel water.

aqua citri medicæ. Lemon-peel water.

aqua cupri ammoniati. Water of ammoniated copper.

aqua cupri vitriolata. Water of sulphate of copper.

aqua destillata. Distilled water. [AQUÆ, A.]

aqua floris aurantii. Orange-flower water.

aqua fœniculi. In modern pharmacy = common or sweet-fennel water.

aqua fontana. Water from a fountain; spring water.

***aqua fortis.** [Strong water. In Sp. *aqua fuerte*.] In Chemistry, Modern Pharmacy, &c., an old name for nitric acid.

"It dissolves in *aqua fortis*, with good ebullition and heat, into a red liquor so red as blood."—Bacon: *Physiol. Rem.*

aqua græca. A weak solution of nitrate of silver, sometimes sold to dye hair of a black color. It is unwise to use such dyes.

aqua kali. Water of kali, or the liquor of the subcarbonate of potassa.

aqua kali caustici. Water of caustic kali.

aqua kali præparati vel puri. Water of prepared or pure kali.

aqua juniperi composita. Compound juniper water.

aqua labyrinthi. In anatomy, a fluid contained within the labyrinth of the ear.

aqua lauri cassiæ. Cassia or Bastardcinnamon water.

aqua lauri cinnamomi. Cinnamon water.

aqua laurocerasi. In modern pharmacy = laurel water.

aqua lithargyri acetati. Water of acetated litharge.

aqua lithargyri acetati composita. Compound water of acetate of litharge.

aqua lithargyrites. Water of litharge.

aqua menthæ piperitæ. In modern pharmacy = peppermint water.

aqua menthæ piperitæ spirituosæ. Spirituous peppermint water.

aqua menthæ pulegii. Pennyroyal water.

aqua menthæ sativæ. Spearmint water.

aqua menthæ sativæ spirituosæ. Spirituous spearmint water.

aqua menthæ viridis. In modern pharmacy = spearmint water.

aqua menthæ vulgaris. Common mint water.

aqua menthæ vulgaris spirituosæ. Spirituous mint water.

***aqua mirabilis.** [Lit.=the wonderful water.] A liquor prepared of cloves, galangals, cubebs, mace, cardamoms, nutmegs, ginger, and spirit of wine, digested twenty-four hours, and then distilled. (Johnson.)

aqua morgagni. A watery humor found after death between the capsule and the body of the lens in the human eye, having probably been absorbed from the aqueous humor. (Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 34.)

aqua muriatis calcis. Water of muriate of lime.

aqua myrti pimentæ. Allspice water.

aqua nucis moschatæ. Nutmeg water.

aqua oxymuriatica. Oxymuriatic water.

aqua oxymuriatis potassæ. Water of oxymuriate of potash.

aqua picis liquida. Tar water.

aqua pimentæ. In modern pharmacy = pimento or allspice water.

aqua pimentæ spirituosæ. Spirituous pimento water.

aqua piperis jamaicensis. Jamaica pepper water.

aqua potassæ. Water of potash. A solution of potassa in water.

aqua pulegii. Pennyroyal water.

aqua pulegii spirituosæ. Spirituous pennyroyal water.

aqua raphani composita. Compound water of horse-radish.

aqua regia. [In Sp. *aqua regia*.] A liquor consisting of nitric and hydrochloric acids in certain proportions. It has the property of dissolving gold, whence its name, *regia* or royal. Properly speaking, it is only the chlorine which attacks the gold.

"Gold is dissolved with *aqua regia* into a yellow liquor, with little heat or ebullition."—Bacon: *Physiol. Rem.*, p. 418.

aqua rosæ. Rose water.

aqua sambuci. Elder-flower water.

aqua saturnina. Water of lead.

aqua secunda. Nitric acid liberally diluted with pure water. Its use in art is to clear the surface of metals and of certain stones.

aqua seminum anisi composita. Compound aniseed water.

aqua seminum carui. Caraway-seed water.

aqua seminum carui composita. Compound caraway water.

aqua styptica. Styptic water.

aqua subcarbonatis kali. Water of subcarbonate of kali.

aqua sulphureti ammoniæ. Water of sulphuret of ammonia.

aqua sulphureti kali. Water of sulphuret of kali. Hydrosulphuret of potassa.

aqua supercarbonatis potassæ. Water of supercarbonate of potash.

aqua supercarbonatis sodæ. Water of supercarbonate of soda.

aqua tofana. [From an infamous Italian woman called Tofana, who lived about the middle of the seventeenth century, and is said to have poisoned more than 600 people by means of a deadly preparation she had discovered. A preparation in which the main ingredient is crystallized arsenic in solution. Modern chemistry very easily detects the presence of arsenic in the stomach and intestines of one poisoned by it, and renders the rise of a second Tofana all but impossible.]

aqua vegeto-mineralis. Vegeto-mineral water.

aqua vitæ. [Lit.=water of life. In Dan. *aqua rit*.] A term applied to distilled spirits by its votaries, to indicate their belief that it has the power of imparting life to those who worship with sufficient frequency at its shrine. The same creed was held by those who first coined the words *Whiskey*, *Usquebaugh*, *Eau de Vie*, and *Geneva* (q. v.). Some extend the term *aqua vitæ* to spirits of wine and brandy, while others apply it to spirituous liquor distilled from malt, as contradistinguished from brandy, which they limit to liquor procured from wine or the grape.

"Alas! alas!—Help! help! my lady's dead!—

O, well-a-day, that ever I was born!

Some *aqua vitæ*, ho! My lord! my lady!"

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 5.

aqua vitæ man. A seller of drams.

"Sell the dole beer to *aqua vitæ* men."

Ben Jonson: *Alchemist*, i. 1.

aqua vitriolica. Vitriolic water.

aqua vitriolica cærulea. Blue vitriolic water.

â-quæ, s. [Genit. sing. or nomin. pl. of Lat. *aqua* (q. v.).]

A. Nomin. Plur.: Waters.

Aquæ destillatæ: Aqueous distillations of herbs. They contain volatile oils from the plants thus treated. In the singular *aqua destillata* has a different meaning, being = distilled water, i. e., water distilled to render it as pure as possible. (Castle, &c.)

B. Genit. Sing.: Of water.

Aquæ ductus. [Lit.=the leading or conducting of water.] In Scots law, "a servitude," consisting in the right to make a watercourse through the lands of another person.

Aquæ haustus. [Lit.=the drawing of water.] In Scots law, "a servitude," consisting of a right to water cattle at a river, rivulet, pond, or well in the land of another.

***a-quâ'ke,** pret. **a-quê'ightte** (*gh* silent), *v. i.* [A. S. *acwacian*=to be moving or trembling.] To tremble.

"The glevmen useden her tongue,
The wode *aqueightte* so hy sunge."

Alisaunder, 5,257. (Boucher.)

â-quæ-mâ-rîne, *â-quæ-mâ-rî-næ, s. [Latin =marine water, a term borrowed from the Italian lapidaries, to whom it was suggested by a remark of Pliny's, that the mineral thus named resembled the green color of the sea.]

Min.: A bluish-green variety of the Beryl (q. v.). It is regarded as a gem. The finest specimen known came from Brazil.

"Kinchinunga bore nearly due north, a dazzling mass of snowy peaks, intersected by blue glaciers, which gleamed in the slanting rays of the rising sun like *aquamarines* set in frosted silver."—Hooker: *Himalayan Journals*, chap. viii, vol. i., p. 184.

"[On the Continent of Europe, the term *Aquamarine* has been applied also to a specimen of Apatite.

***â-quæ-pô'tys, s.** A kind of pottage.

"*Aquapotsys*.—Pil garlic, and cast it in a pot with water and oile, and seeth it. Do thereto safron, salt, and powderforte, and dresse it forth hool."—Forme of Curry (1390). (Wright: *Dict. Obs. and Prov. Eng.*)

A-quâ'r-i-ang, A-quâ'r-i-i, s. pl. [Lat. *aquarii*, from *aquarius*=of or relating to water; *aqua*=water.]

Church Hist.: Christians in the primitive church who used water instead of wine in the Lord's Supper. Some of them did so from holding sentiments like those now entertained by total abstainers, while others, employing wine at the evening communion, used water in the morning one, lest the smell of wine might betray their assemblies to persecuting foes.

a-quâ'r-i-üm, s. [Lat.=a watering-place for cattle; *aqua*=water.] An artificial tank, pond, or vessel, filled with salt or fresh water, and used, in the former case chiefly for the purpose of keeping alive marine animals in circumstances which render it easy to study their habits, and in the latter for cultivating aquatic plants. The most wonderful aquarium in the world was that of the Fisheries department of the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in the summer of 1893.

A-quâ'r-i-üs, s. [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *Aquario*; from Lat. *aquarius*= (1) a water-carrier, (2) an inspector of conduits or water-pipes, (3) a constellation. (See 1 & 2.) From *aquarius*=of or relating to water.]

In Astronomy:

1. The eleventh of the twelve ancient zodiacal constellations, now generally called *signs of the zodiac*. It is generally quoted as "Aquarius, the Water-bearer."

2. A division of the ecliptic—that between 300° and 330° of longitude, which, on account of the precession of the equinoxes, has gradually advanced from the constellation Aquarius, once within those limits. The sun enters this part of his course about the 21st of January, at which time there are generally copious rains in Italy, whence the name Aquarius = the water-bearer or waterman. (Herschel: *Astron.*, §§ 380, 381.) It is marked thus ☿.

"A constellation in the watery sign,
Which they *Aquarius* call."

Cleveland: *Poems*, &c., p. 17.

a-quât'-ic, *a-quât'-ick, a. & s. [In Fr. *aquatique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *aquatico*. From Lat. *aquaticus*= (1) found in the water, (2) watery, (3) like water.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Of plants:* Growing in the water.

"Characæ are *aquatic* plants found in stagnant fresh or salt water."—Lindley: *Nat. Syst. of Bot.*, 2d ed. (1836), p. 415.

2. *Of animals:* Living in or about the water; swimming in, flying over, or deriving its food from the water.

"Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, *aquatic*, or amphibious. *Aquatic* are those whose constant abode is upon the water."—Locke.

âöl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -Man = shan. -tian, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -clous, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

B. As substantive: A plant growing in, or belonging to, the water. (*Loudon: Cycl. of Plants; Glossary.*)

"Flags, and such like *aquaticks*, are best destroyed by draining."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*,

a-quāt'-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *aquatic*; -al.] The same as **AQUATIC**, *adj.* (q. v.). (*Evelyn.*)

ā'-qua-tile, ***ā'-qua-til**, *a. & s.* [In Sp. *aquatil*. From Lat. *aquatile*, neut. of *aquatilis*=aquatic.]

A. As adjective: Aquatic.

B. As substantive: The water-frog.

"We behold many millions of the *aquatile*, or water frog, in ditches and standing plashe."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

ā'-qua-tint, **ā'-qua-tin'-ta**, *s. & a.* [In Ger. *aquatinta*; Fr. *aqua-tinta*, *aqua-tinte*; Lat. *aqua*=water, and Ital. *tinta*=a dye, a tincture.]

A. As substantive: A kind of engraving, so called from its resemblance to water-color drawings. The most approved method of practicing it is to first trace the outline of the proposed picture on a copper-plate by means of an etching needle or other sharp instrument. Next, the etching ground is removed, and the plate thoroughly cleaned with whitening and water. The plate is then placed in a flat tin or earthen vessel in an inclined position, and on it is poured a solution of resinous matter, prepared in rectified spirits of wine. When dry, the design is drawn upon it with the bursting-ground [BURSTING-GROUND], and the plate is varnished and dried. Some clear water is then applied to it, and finally, the design is bit into the copper by two successive applications of dilute nitric acid.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to the kind of engraving now described.

"... method of producing the *aquatint* ground."—*Rees: Cyclop. ii.*, "*Aquatinta*."

ā'-qua-tint, *v. t.* [From the substantive.] To carry out the process described under **AQUATINT**, *substantive*. (q. v.).

"The principal disadvantages of this method of *aquatinting* are . . ."—*Rees: Cyclop. ii.*, "*Aquatint*."

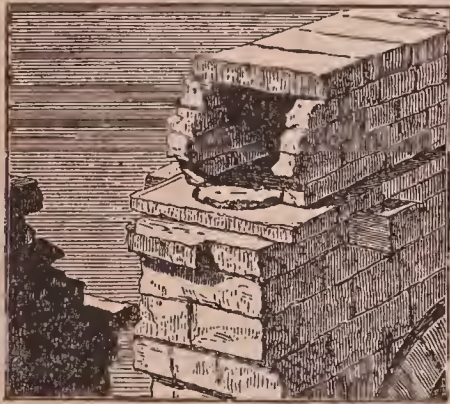
ā'-qua-tint-ing, *pr. par.* [**AQUATINT**, *v.*]

ā'-qua-va-lēnt, *s.* [Lat. *aqua*=water, and *valens*=strong, *pr. par.* of *valeo*=to be worth, to have a value.]

Chem.: The molecular ratio of the water to the salt contained in a cryohydrate.

āq'-uē-dūct, ***āq'-uæ-dūct**, **āq'-uē-dūc'-tūs**, **āq'-uæ-dūc'-tūs** (*aque*=*āk'-wē*), *s.* [Fr. *aqueduc*, *aqueduc*; Sp. & Port. *aqueducto*; Ital. *aquidotto*; Lat. *aqueductus*=*aque ductus*=a leading or conducting of water; *duco*=to lead.]

A. (Of the English forms aqueduct, *aquæduct): In a general sense any artificial channel for the conveyance of water from place to place; but the term is generally limited to an artificial channel or con-



Aqueduct on the Anio, near Rome.

duit raised on pillars for the conveyance of drinking water to a city. Of all the nations of antiquity, the Romans were the great builders of aqueducts. No fewer than twenty of these erections converged on the capital during its palmy days; while there were many more in the provincial parts of the empire. Magnificent ruins of some of these still remain, the best of them in the Campagna around Rome; the others, in portions of France, Spain, Italy, Sicily, Greece, Asia, and Africa, once occupied by important cities and towns.

Appius Claudius Cæcus, while censor, advised and constructed the first Roman aqueduct, as well as the *Appian way*, about 312-308 B. C. There are now some remarkable aqueducts in Europe: that at Lisbon is of great extent and beauty; that at Segovia has 129 arches; and that at Varsailles is three miles long, and of immense height, with 242 arches in three stories. The stupendous aqueduct on the Ellesmere canal, in England (1007 feet in length, and 126 feet high), was completed by T. Telford, and opened Dec. 26, 1805. The Lisbon aque-

duct was completed in 1738, and the Croton aqueduct, near New York, was constructed between 1837 and 1842. The aqueduct to supply Marseilles with water was commenced in 1830. An aqueduct to supply London with water from the Welsh lakes was proposed by Mr. J. F. Bateman in 1865. The Washington Aqueduct was founded in 1856, and has cost about \$3,500,000. It collects the Potomac water by a line of stone dams at the Great Falls, and conducts it to Washington by an aqueduct sixteen miles in length, or eleven miles from the Great Falls of the Potomac to the distributing reservoir, and five miles from the latter to the capital. Its capacity is about 70,000,000 gallons per day. On the line of this work are eleven tunnels and six bridges, the chief of which is over Cabin John Creek, a stone structure 100 feet in height, and having a single span of 220 feet.

Aqueduct of the cochlea. [**AQUEDUCTUS**, *B.*]

Aqueduct of Fallopius. [**AQUEDUCTUS**, *B.*]

Aqueduct of Sylvius. [**AQUEDUCTUS**, *B.*]

B. (Chiefly of the form aqueductus):

A. cochlea, the aqueduct of the cochlea. [**COCHLEA**.] A funnel-shaped canal in the ear. It leads to the jugular fossa, and is supposed to afford a passage for a small vein. (*Todd & Bowman, Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., pp. 74, 75.)

A. Fallopii, the aqueduct of Fallopius. A channel in the ear near the tympanum. (*Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 70.)

A. Sylvii, the aqueduct of Sylvius. A channel in the brain, connecting the third and fourth ventricles. (*Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 289.)

A. vestibuli: A canal running from the vestibule of the internal ear to the posterior surface of the pars petrosa of the temporal bone.

***a-quē'ightte** (*gh* silent). Pret. of *v.* **AQUAKE** (q. v.).

***a-quē'int** (2), *pa. par.* [**AQUENCH**.]

***a-quē'int-a-ble**, *a.* [**ACQUAINTABLE**.]

***ā'-quē-i-tŷ**, *s.* [In Ital. *aqueita*, *aqueitade*=waterishness.] Wateriness.

"The *aqueity*,

Terreity, and sulphureity,

Shall run together again."

Ben Jonson: Alchemist, iv. 1.

***a-quē'lle**, ***a-quē'll'**, ***a-quē'll'-lēn**, ***ac-quē'll'-lan** (*pa. par.* ***a-quō'ld**), *v. t.* [*A. S.* *acwellan*.] To kill.

"Nule heo the sothe telle

Thah me scholde heom *aqueille*."

Sinners Beware (ed. Morris), 241-42.

***a-quē'n'ch**, ***a-quē'n'che**, ***a-quē'n'-chen** (pret. ***a-quē'int**, ***a-quē'ynt**), *v. t.* [*A. S.* *aquencan*=to quench.] To quench.

"... man theruore the bethench er thon ualle of thi bench thi zenne *aquench*."—*Ayenbite* (ed. Morris), p. 130.

***a-quēnt'**, ***a-quē'int** (1), **a-quē'ynte**, *pa. par.* [**ACQUAINT**, *pa. par.*] (*Chaucer, Prompt. Parv.*)

***a-quē'n-tŷn**, *v. t.* [**ACQUAINT**, *v.*] To make known. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

ā'-quē-ōūs, *a.* [In Fr. *aqueux*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *aqueo*; from Lat. *aqua*=water.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Consisting wholly or in large measure of water. [**B. 1.**]

2. Made by the addition of water.

3. Deposited from water. [**B. 4.**]

B. Technically:

1. **Meteorol. Aqueous vapor:** The water which, on evaporating from the earth, goes to constitute clouds.

"The leaves of the plants absorb both the carbonic acid and the aqueous vapor of the air."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., iv. 87.

2. **Anat. Aqueous humor:** A humor of the eye filling up the space between the cornea and the crystalline lens. It is partially divided by the iris into an anterior and posterior chamber. The former is the larger, and has the cornea in front, the iris behind, and a portion of the ciliary ligament on its circumference.

"The aqueous humor of the eye consists very nearly of water. Berzelius states that all its other constituents taken together do not amount to so much as one-fiftieth part of the whole. Of these, more than half is chloride of sodium, and the rest is extractive matter, soluble either in water or alcohol."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 36.

3. **Chem.** [**A. 2.**]

4. **Geol. Aqueous rocks:** Rocks originally deposited from water, whence they are sometimes called *aqueous deposits*. As what is deposited is sediment of some one kind or other, they are also termed *sedimentary rocks*, and as, unless too much metamorphosed, they contain the now fossilized remains of the animals which lived in the water, and the plants which grew or were carried into it, they are denominated *fossiliferous rocks*. Finally, as the sediment successively deposited from the water tended to arrange itself in layers or strata, the rocks

thus formed are called *stratified rocks*. (*Lyell Geology.*) A great part of the science of geology has been built up on the careful study of aqueous rocks, the relative order of their disposition, and their fossil contents.

ā'-quē-ōūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *aqueous*; -ness.] The quality of being watery; wateriness.

***a-quē'ynt**, *pa. par.* [**AQUENCH**.]

ā-quif'-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *aqua*=water, and *ferō*=to bear.] Bearing water.

"... with a conspicuous (*aquiferous*?) pore in the middle."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (1851), p. 117.

ā-quif'-fō-lī-ā'-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *aquifolia*, *aquifolium*.] Hollyworts. An order of monopetalous plants ranked by Lindley under his Gentianall Alliance. It consists of trees or shrubs with coriaceous leaves, small axillary flowers, and fleshy indehiscent fruit with from two to six seeds. The common holly, *Ilex aquifolium*, is the type of the order. In 1846 Lindley estimated the number of known species at 110.

ā-quif'-fō-lī-ūm, *s.* [Lat. *aquifolium*, or *aquifolia*=the holly-tree, or the Scarlet Holm (*Ilex aquifolium*); *aquifolius*, *adj.*=having pointed leaves.] A plant-genus from which the Holly order is called *Aquifoliaceæ*. (Now ranked under *Ilex*.)

ā'-quif'-orm, *a.* [Lat. *aqua*=water, and *forma*=form, shape.] In the form of water.

āq'-uīl-ā (**āq'-uīl**=**āk'-wīl**), *s.* [Ital. & Lat. *aquila*=an eagle, perhaps from the root *ac*=sharp, swift.]

1. **Zool.**: A genus of rap-torial birds, the typical one of the Aquilinæ, or Eagle, a sub-family of Falconidæ. The species have not that strong tooth in their bills which the falcons possess, and are feeblers for their size, less courageous and less predatory than the falcons proper. Two species occur in England, the *A. chrysaetos*, or Golden Eagle, and the *A. naevia*, or Spotted Eagle. [**EAGLE**.]

2. **Astron.**: One of the twenty ancient Northern constellations. Within it is included also the constellation Antinous, the only one of forty-eight recognized by the ancients which modern astronomers have merged in another one. [**ANTINOUS**.]

āq'-uīl-ār-ī-ā (**āq'-uīl** as **āk'-wīl**), *s.* [From Lat. *aquila*=an eagle.] [**AGALLOCH**.] A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Aquilariaceæ (q. v.). Aloes-wood, Agila-wood, or Eagle-wood, is the inside of the trunk of the *Aquilaria ovata*, and *A. Agallocha*. [**ALOES-WOOD**, **AGILA-WOOD**.]

āq'-uīl-ār-ī-ā'-cē-æ (**āq'-uīl**=**āk'-wīl**), *s. pl.* [**AQUILARIA**.] An order of plants classed by Dr. Lindley under his Rhamnales, or Rhamnal Alliance. They have the calyx turbinate or tubular, with its orifice furnished with ten or five bearded scales, which are really stamens. Corolla, 0; stamens, ten or five, in the latter case opposite the segments of the calyx; style, 0, or conical and thread-shaped; stigma, large, simple; ovary, superior, one-celled; seeds, one on each placenta, or one abortive. Trees with alternate entire shining leaves without stipules. Habitat, the East Indies. In 1847, Dr. Lindley estimated the known species at ten.

āq'-uīl-āte (**āq'-uīl**=**āk'-wīl**), *v. t.* [From Lat. *aquila*=an eagle.]

Her.: To adorn with eagles' heads. (Used chiefly, if not exclusively, in the *pa. par.*)

āq'-uīl-ā-tēd (**āq'-uīl**=**āk'-wīl**), *pa. par.* [**AQUILATE**.]

āq'-uī-lē'-gī-ā (**āq'-uī**=**āk'-wī**), *s.* [*A. S.* and Ital. *aquilegia*; from Lat. *aquila*=an eagle, the species resembling eagles' claws.] Columbine. A genus of plants belonging to the order Ranunculaceæ, or Crowfoots.

āq'-uī-lī-næ (**āq'-uī**=**āk'-wī**), *s. pl.* [From Lat. *aquila*=an eagle.] A sub-family of Falconidæ. It contains the eagles.

āq'-uī-līne (**āk'-uī**=**āk'-wī**), *a.* [In Fr. *aquilin*; Sp. *aquilino* and *aguileno*; Port. & Ital. *aquilino*; Lat. *aquilinus*, from *aquila*=an eagle.]

1. **Gen.**: Pertaining to an eagle.

2. **Spec.**: Eagle-like in bill or in nose; hooked.

"His nose was *aquiline*, his eyes were blue, Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue."

Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 74.

"We may trace the commencement of an *aquiline* curvature in the nose of the Hoolock Gibbon."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. vi.



Aquila.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Āq'-ul-lōn (Aq'-ul=āk'-wī), s. Fr. & Sp. *aquilon*; Port. *aquilao*; Ital. *aquilone*, *aquilone*; Lat. *aquila*.] The north wind.

"Blow, villain, till thy spher'd bias cheek
Outswell the colic of puff'd Aquilon."

Shakesp.: *Troil. and Cress.*, iv. 5.

ā-quīt-ēl-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *aqua*=water, and *tela*=a web.]

Zool.: A subdivision of Araneidæ, containing the genus *Argyroneta* (q. v.).

a-quīt'te, v. t. [AQUYTE.]

ĭā-quō'se, a. [In Sp. & Port. *aquoso*; Ital. *aquoso*, *acquoso*; from Lat. *aquosus*=abounding in water.] Watery, aqueous. (Bailey.)

ĭā-quō's-i-tŷ, s. [In Fr. *aquosité*; Sp. *aquosidad*; Port. *aquosidade*, *aquosita*, *acuosita*; Low Lat. *aquositas*.] [AQUOSE.] Wateriness, aqueousness.

ā-quū-lā, s. [Lat.=a small stream; dimin. of *aqua*=water.]

A. acoustica (Anat.): A fluid which fills the cavity of the vestibule connected with the internal ear.

***a-quŷ'ke**, v. t. [A. S. *acwician*=to make alive: *cwic*, *cwuc*=quick, alive.] To kindle.

"Is ofte *aquyked* thet uer of lecherie. Huerof the writinge spekh thet word of fole wyfman is berninde ase eur."—*Ayenbite* (ed. Morris), p. 203.

***a-quŷ'te**, ***a-quīt'te**, ***a-qwŷ't-ŷn**, v. t. [ACQUIT.]

1. To acquit, set free, release, pay.

"Him behoueth paye ne neure *aquitte* he ne may, and thereoure ha ssel by ydammed."—*Ayenbite* (ed. Morris), p. 137.

"And the heghe men thet uol yeth the tornemens and thet hy betaketh hyre londes and hare eritage ine wed and dead wed thet naht him ne *aquytte*th."—*Ibid.*, p. 36.

2. To bereave.

"And the Admiral hit mighte iwite
That he nere of his life *aquite*."

Floriz and Blauncheffur (ed. Lumby), 207, 208.

***a-qwŷ'nt**, pa. par. [ACQUAINT.] (*Lancelot of the Lake*, bk. ii., 1,295.)

***a-qwŷ'tŷn**, v. t. [ACQUIET.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

-ar. [An Eng. suffix from Lat. *-aris*=of or belonging to; as *stellar*. (Lat. *stellaris*)=of or belonging to a star.]

A. R. An abbreviation for *Anno Regni*=in the year of the reign; as A. R. V. R. 30=*anno regni Victorie regine tricesimo*=in the thirtieth year of Queen Victoria's reign.

***ār**, conj. [A. S. *ar*=ere, before.] [ERE.] Ere, before; ere ever, before ever.

"But al to deere they bought it *ar* they ryse,"
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4,840.

ār'-a, s. [Lat.=an altar.] "The Altar:" one of the fifteen ancient Southern constellations.

a-ra, s. [South American Indian name, designed to imitate the voice of the bird.]

Zool.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the subfamily Arainæ, which is ranked under the family Psittacidæ, or Parrots. It is called also *Macrocercus*, from Gr. *makros*=long, . . . large, and *kerkos*=tail. It contains the Macaws. [MACAW.]

Ār'-ab, s. & a. [In Ger. *Araber* (s.), *Arabisch* (adj.); Fr. & Port. *Arabe* (s. & adj.); Ital. *Arabo* (adj.); Lat. *Arabs* (s.); Gr. *Araps* (s.), genit. *Arabos*.]



Group of Arabs.

A. As substantive: A native of Arabia.

"In his march over the sandy desert between Emesa and Palmyra, Aurelian was perpetually harassed by the Arabs."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xi.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to Arabia or its inhabitants.

"Our Arab tents are rude for thee."

Moore. *Lalla Rookh; Light of the Haram*.

Arab-like, a. Like an Arab in roaming tendency, or some other particular.

"Here, *Arab-like*, is pitched my tent,
And straight again is furled."

Longfellow: *The Two Locks of Hair*.

ar'-a-bā, s. [Hindustani, &c.] A wheeled carriage, a gun-carriage, a kind of cart used in Eastern journeys or campaigns.

ar-a-bā'-tā, s. [Native name.] An American monkey (*Myctes stramineus*).

Ār-a-bēs'que (que=k), ***Ār-a-bēs'k'**, s. & adj. [As substantive: In Dut. *Arabesken* (pl.); Ger. *Arabeske* (sing.); Fr. *Arabesque* (sing.); Port. *Arabescos* (pl.); Ital. *Arabesco*, *Rabesco* (sing.); terms all implying that the style of ornamentation so designated originated with the Arabs, whereas it seems to have sprung up first among the Romans.]

A. As substantive:

Arch.: A style of ornamentation in which are represented men, animals (the latter consisting of mythic as well as actual forms); plants, with leaves, flowers, and fruit; mathematical figures, &c.; the whole put together in a whimsical way, so that, for instance, the animals not merely rest upon the plants, but grow out of them like blossoms. There are three kinds of Arabesque:—1st (and oldest), that of the Romans, without the animals. They occur in the mural paintings at Pompeii, Herculaneum, and other places. 2d. That of the Arabs, also without the animals. This is well seen in the Alhambra. 3d. The Christian Arabesque, with the figures introduced. It appears in illuminated medieval manuscripts and elsewhere.



Arabesque Panel.

B. As adjective (in Fr. *Arabesque*.)

†1. *Gen.*: Pertaining to Arabia or its inhabitants.

"Though a follower of the Arabian school, the assiduity with which he [Achillini] cultivated anatomy has rescued his name from the inglorious obscurity in which the Arabesque doctors have in general slumbered."—*Ency. Brit.*, 7th ed., ii. 756.

2. *Spec.*: Consisting of, or pertaining to, the kind of ornaments called Arabesques. [See A., as substantive.]

"A kind of ornament, which may be called Arabesque, was much used in the domestic architecture of this country in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries."—*Gloss. of Arch.*

Ār-ā-bī-ān, a. & s. [Eng. *Arabi*(a); -an.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to Arabia.

"... the rigor of the Arabian laws, . . ."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. iv.

B. As substantive: An Arab, a native of Arabia.

"... neither shall the Arabian pitch tent there."—*Isa.* xiii. 20.

Arabian Architecture. [See MOHAMMEDAN ARCHITECTURE.]

Ār'-ab-ic, ***Ār'-ab-ick**, a. & s. [In Eng. *Arab*, -ic; Ger. *Arabisch*; Fr. *Arabique*; Port. *Arabico*; Lat. *Arabicus*.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to Arabia, or to the language prevailing there.

"What way was there taken for spreading his [Pocock's] *Arabick* translation of Grotius de Veritate Religionis Christianæ?"—*Worthington to Hartlib*, Epist. 7.

"Gum arabic, or gnm acacia, is an exudation from various species of acacia."—*Treas. of Bot.* (ed. 1866), ii. 5.

B. As substantive: The language of Arabia or of the Arabs. It is properly the dialect of the Korishite tribe in Arabia, rendered classic by its being the language in which the Koran was composed. It is now vernacular in Arabia, Egypt, and Northern Africa, and the learned and sacred tongue of all Mohammedan countries. The numbers who at present speak it have been estimated at 100 millions, which is probably an exaggeration. Philologically viewed, Arabic is the most southerly of the Syro-Arabian family of languages, besides being itself the type of one of the three classes into which that leading family of tongues is divided. Associated with it in this relation are the living Amharic and the dead Ethiopic and Himyaritic tongues. About two-thirds of the Hebrew roots occur with slight modification in Arabic, which renders the language useful to the Biblical student, as its wide diffusion does to the missionary; while numerous chemical, alchemical, astronomical, and astrological words which arose during the brilliant, but brief, period when the Saracens aimed at intellectual as well as

political ascendancy, will always render it an object of interest to scientific men. The Arabic literature is posterior in date to the time of Mohammed.

"That Schultens had from the *Arabick* happily and satisfactorily illustrated some very obscure and difficult words of the Hebrew text, . . ."—*Parkhurst: Heb. Lex.*, Pref.

***Arabic numerals:** The first nine digits—1, 2, 3, &c.—and the cipher used in writing the number 10. Though often called Arabic, they are really of Brahmanic origin. [NUMERALS.]

Ār-āb'-ic-āl, a. [Eng. *Arab*; -ical.] Pertaining to Arabia or the Arabs. The same as the adj. ARABIC.

"Written in *Arabical* characters."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, ii. 2, 1.

Ār-āb'-ic-āl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *Arabical*; -ly.] After the manner of the Arabs.

"Mahomet, whose name *Arabicly* signifies deceit."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 321.

Ār-āb'-ī-çī, s. pl. [From Arabia, in which the sect arose.]

Church Hist.: A sect which sprung up about A.D. 207. Their distinguishing tenet was, that the soul died with the body, but revived with it at the resurrection. Origen is said to have re-converted them to the orthodox belief, and thus extinguished their separate organization.

Ār-āb'-ī-çize, v. t. [Eng. *Arabic*; -ize.] To render akin to Arabic.

"... being superseded by Hindi in its *Arabicized* form of Urdu."—*Beames: Compar. Gram. of Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i., Introd., p. 96.

ār-ā-bid'-ē-æ, s. pl. [ARABIS.] A tribe of plants belonging to the order Brassicaceæ, or Crucifers.

ār'-a-bīn, s. [From *Arabic*, in the term *gum arabic*.] The pure soluble principle in gum arabic and similar substances. It is precipitated by alcohol and by basic lead acetate, but not by the neutral acetate. It is composed of C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁. It is isomeric with cane sugar. (*Fownes: Manuel of Chem.*, p. 689.)

ār'-a-bīs, s. [In Fr. *arabette*; Sp. *arabide*.] The Wall-cress. A genus of plants belonging to the order Brassicaceæ, or Crucifers. Five species are natives of England; the most common being the *A. hirsuta*, or Hairy Rock-cress. It has small white flowers.

Ār'-ab-īsm, s. [In Eng. *Arab*, -ism; Ger. *Arab-ism*.] An idiom or other peculiarity of languages borrowed from the Arabic.

Ār'-a-bīst, s. [Eng. *Arab*; suffix -ist.] One conversant with the Arabic language and literature.

ār'-a-ble, ***ēr'-a-ble**, a. [In Fr. *arable*; Ital. *arabile*; Lat. *arabilis*=that may be plowed; *aro*=Gr. *aroō*=to plow. In Wel. *arad* is=a plow, and *ar*=arable land; Gael. *ar*=a plow; Irish *irain*=to plow.] Capable of being plowed. Applied to land which may profitably be plowed, with the view of being sown with cereal or other crops. It is contradistinguished from land not worth plowing, but which it is thought better to leave in grass pasture, if not even in wood and moor.

"The *arable* land and pasture land were not supposed by the best political arithmeticians of that age to amount to much more than half the area of the kingdom."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

Ār'-a-bō, in compos.=connected with the Arabs.

Arabo tedesco, s. [Ital. *Arabo*, and *Tedescho*=German.]

Arch.: A style of architecture blending together the Roman, Moorish, and German-Gothic.

ar-a-ca'-rī, s. [Imitated from the note of the bird.]

Zool.: The name given in Brazil to several Scansorial birds ranked as aberrant members of the Rhamphastidæ, or Toucan family. They are placed under Pteroglossus and its allied genera. They have smaller bills than the Toucans proper, and are of brighter colors, being generally green, with red or yellow on their breasts.

***ār-a'ce**, ***ār-as'**, v. t. [Fr. *arracher*=to pluck, to pick, to pull away.] To pluck out, to tear away.

"That with gret sleight and gret difficulté,
The children from her arm they gonne *arace*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 8,978-9.

"The tronsione of o brokine sper that was,
Quich no man out dedenyt to *aras*."

Lancelot of the Lake (ed. Skeat) Prolog., 239-40.

ār-ā-çē-æ, s. pl. [Latinized from *arum* (q.v.).] Arads. An order of endogenous plants having for their inflorescence a spadix placed within a spathe. They have neither calyx nor corolla. The leaves are frequently cordate. The fruit is succulent, with many seeds. They are acrid in character, and often poisonous. The *Caladium Sequinum*, or Dumb Cane of the West Indies and South America, when

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

chewed, causes the tongue so to swell as to cause temporary dumbness. In 1847, Dr. Lindley estimated the known genera at twenty-six, and the species at 170. There is one species known as the *Arum maculatum*. Cuckoopint, Wake-Robin, or Lords and Ladies. [See ARUM.]

ăr-ă-çĕ-oŭs, *a.* ARACEÆ.] Pertaining to the Araceæ (q. v.).

ăr-a-chîd'-ic, *a.* [Fr. *arachide*; Eng. suffix -ic.] Pertaining to the Earth-nut (*Arachis hypogæa*). [ARACHIS.]

arachidic acid.

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{40}O_2 = C_{19}H_{39}COOH$. A monatomic fatty acid, obtained by the saponification of the oil of the Earth-nut (*Arachis hypogæa*). It crystallizes in minute scales, which melt at 75°. It is soluble in boiling alcohol and in ether.

ăr-a-chîs, *s.* [In Fr. *arachide*; Lat. *aracos*, a name applied by Pliny to a plant which had neither stem nor leaves; Gr. *arakos*, *arakis*, and later *arachos*, the name of a leguminous plant.] A genus of leguminous plants belonging to the sub-order Cæsalpinieæ. The *A. hypogæa*, the underground *Arachis* [Gr. *hupogaios* = subterranean], is thus called because the legumes are produced and matured beneath the soil. The plant is believed to have come originally from Africa, but it is now cultivated in the warmer parts both of Asia and America. The legumes are eatable. The seeds have a sweet taste, and furnish a valuable oil used for lamps and as a substitute for olive-oil. In South Carolina they are employed for chocolate.

a-răch'-nî-dă, řa-răch'-nî-dă, řa-răch'-nî-dĕş, *s. pl.* [In Fr. *araignée*; Sp. *arana*; Port. *aranha*; Ital. *aragna*, *aragno*; Lat. *araneus*, *aranea*. From Gr. *arachnēs* and *arachnē* = a spider, and *eidos* = form.]

Zool.: The class of animals which contains Spiders, Scorpions, and Mites. It belongs to the Articulata or Annulosa, and the sub-class Arthropoda, and is appropriately placed between the Crustacea on the one hand, and the Insecta on the other. The highest Crustacea have ten feet, the Arachnida eight, and the Insecta six. The Arachnida are wingless, have no antennæ, breathe by means of tracheal tubes or pulmonary sacs performing the function of lungs. As a rule, they have several simple eyes. They have no proper metamorphosis. They live in a predatory manner. Cuvier divided the class into two orders: Pulmonariæ and Tracheariæ; that is, those breathing by lungs and those breathing by tracheæ. The former include the Spiders proper and the Scorpions; the latter, the Acari (Mites) and their nearer and more remote allies. Huxley separates the Arachnida into six orders: (1) Arthrogastra, including Scorpio, Chelifer, Phrynus, Phalangium, Galeodes, &c.; (2) Araneina, or Spiders; (3) Acarina, or Mites and Ticks; (4) Fresh-water Arctisca or Tardigrada, called Water-bears; (5) Pycnogonida (Marine animals); and (6) Pentastomida (Parasites).

"Most of the *Arachnides* live on insects."—Griffith's *Cuvier*, vol. xiii. (1833), p. 384.

"... it supports the first of the four pairs of legs usually ascribed to the *Arachnida*."—Owen: *Invertebrate Animals* (1843), Lect. xix.

"The next four classes—Insecta, Myriapoda, *Arachnida*, Crustacea—without doubt also present so many characters in common as to form a very natural assemblage."—Huxley: *Classif. of Animals* (1869), p. 76.

a-răch'-nîd, *s.* [ARACHNIDA.] A member of the class Arachnida; an Arachnidan.

"... a Crustacean, an *Arachnid*, a Myriapod, or an insect ..."—Huxley: *Classif. of Animals*, p. 77.

a-răch'-nî-dan, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Arachnida*; -an.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to the Arachnida.

B. As substantive: An animal of the class Arachnida.

"The smaller *Arachnidans* breathe, like insects, by tracheæ exclusively."—Owen: *Invertebrate Animals*, Lect. xix.

a-răch'-nî-tîs, řa-răch'-nî-dî-tîs, *s.* [Eng. *arachnoid*, and suffix -itis = Gr. -itis, implying inflammation.] [ARACHNOID.]

Med.: Names given by Martinet to a formidable malady, the inflammation of the arachnoid. Sometimes the other membranes investing the brain are also affected, in which case the disease is termed Meningitis (q. v.). It is also apt to spread to the substance of the brain. Arachnitis and Meningitis are akin to apoplexy and cerebritis, from which, however, they may be distinguished by the absence of premonitory symptoms, by the occurrence of spasmodic and convulsive symptoms on both sides of the body, and by the presence of febrile excitement without decided paralysis, followed by collapse.

a-răch'-nîd, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *arachnoide*. From Gr. *arachnēs* and *arachnē* = a spider, and *eidos* = form.]

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

A. As adjective:

I. Anat.: Of the form or aspect of a spider's web. *Specially*—

1. Pertaining to the membrane of the brain called the Arachnoid. (Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 253.)

2. Pertaining to the tunic of the crystalline humor of the eye.

3. Pertaining to one of the coverings of the spinal marrow.

II. Botany and Biology generally: Long and loosely entangled, so as to resemble a cobweb. (Used specially of hairs in plants. Example, *Calceolaria arachnoidea*.)

B. As substantive (Anatomy):

1. The serous membrane of the cranio-spinal cavity. It adheres to the dura mater by its parietal layer, and with the intervention of the pia mater to the brain and spinal cord by its visceral layer. (Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 253.)

2. The capsule of the crystalline lens, which is a continuation of the hyaloid membrane. [ARACHNOIDES.]

arachnoid cavity. The space between the two layers of the arachnoid membrane.

arachnoid membrane. [ARACHNOID (B. 1).]

*a-răch'-nî-dĕş, *a-răch'-nî-dă, *s. pl.* [ARACHNOID.]

¶ The form *arachnoida* is in *Glossog. Nova*, 2d ed. (1719), with the meaning, "The crystalline Tunic of the eye." In Johnson's Dictionary, ed. 1773, there is *arachnoides* with the two significations given under Arachnoid (B. 1, 2). The same form is in Parr's *Med. Dict.* (1809), and even in Todd (1827).

"As to the tunics of the eye, many things might be taken notice of: the prodigious fineness of the *arachnoides*, the acute sense of the retina."—Derham.

řa-răch'-nî-dî-tîs, *s.* [ARACHNITIS.]

a-răch'-nîl'-ô-gîst, *s.* [Eng. *arachnologist* (y); -ist.] One who makes the Arachnid or Spider class of animals a special subject of study.

a-răch'-nîl'-ô-gÿ, *s.* [Gr. *arachnēs* or *arachnē* = a spider; *logos* = . . . discourse.] The department of Natural Science which treats of the Arachnid or Spider class of animals.

řar'-ack, *s.* [ARRACK.]

řa'-ra-côn, *s.* A term in alchemy, denoting copper.

ăr'-ăd, *s.* [From Lat. *arum* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A plant of the genus *Arum*, or at least of the natural order Araceæ.

Plural. Arads: The English name of the natural order Araceæ.

ăr-ă-ôm'-êt-êr, *s.* [AREOMETER.]

ăr-ă-ô-style, (1), *s. & a.* [In Fr. *aréostyle*; Lat. *areostylus*; Gr. *araistulos*: *araios* = thin, narrow, slight, . . . with intervals; *stulos* = a pillar with columns far separated.] (*Vitruvius*.)

A. As substantive:

Arch.: A kind of intercolumniation, in which the pillars are so wide apart that the intermediate spaces are each upward of three diameters of the column. This constitutes one of the five kinds of intercolumniation described by Vitruvius.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to the intercolumniation now described.

ăr-ă-ô-sÿs'-tÿle, *s.* [Gr. *araios* = thin, narrow, slight, and *sustulos* = with columns standing close.] (*Vitruvius*.)



Aræosstyle: Western Front of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Architecture: The arrangement attendant on coupled columns, as in the western front of St. Paul's Cathedral.

ăr-ă-ôt'-ics, *s. pl.* [Gr. *araïōtikos* = of or for rarefying; *araioō* = . . . to make thin; *araios* = thin.]

Med.: Remedies which rarefy the humors, and thus make it more easy for them to be carried away by the pores of the skin.

ăr-ă-ôx-êne, *s.* [In Ger. *aræoxen*; from Gr. *araïos* = thin, narrow, slight, . . . porous, spongy, and *xenos* = foreign, strange.] A mineral, the same as Dechenite (q. v.).

*ar'-ăge, *ar'-ôche, *s.* Any plant of the genus *Atriplex*. (*Prompt. Parv. & Palsg.*)

ar'-ăge, *s.* [AVERAGE.] (*Scotch.*)

a-răg'-ôn-ite, řar-răg'-ôn-ite, *s.* [From *Aragón*, in Spain, where it was first found.] A mineral with orthorhombic crystals, generally six-sided prisms, though the rectangular octohedron is considered its regular form. It occurs also globular, reniform, coralloidal, columnar, stalactitic, and incrusting. The hardness is 3.5-4; the sp. gr., 2.927 to 2.947; the luster vitreous or nearly resinous on fractured surfaces. Its color is white, gray, yellow, green, or violet; it is transparent or translucent, and brittle. The composition is carbonate of lime, 95.94 to 99.31, with smaller quantities of strontia-carbonate, &c. Dana thus divides it:—Var. 1. Ordinary: (a) Crystallized in simple or compound crystals, or in radiating groups of acicular crystals; (b) Columnar, including *Satin-spar*; (c) Massive. 2. Scaly massive. 3. Stalactitic or Stalagmitic. 4. Coralloidal. 5. Tarnovite. Mossottite and Oserskite also rank with Aragonite. It occurs in Spain, Austria, Italy, England, America, and elsewhere.

aragonite group. Dana's second group of Anhydrous Carbonates, comprising Aragonite, Manganoalcite, Witherite, Bromlite, Strontianite, and Cerussite.

ar-a-gua'-tō (gua=gwa), *s.* [South American name of Humboldt.] A species of monkey (the *Myctes ursinus*), found in South America.

*a-rā'id, *pa. par.* of ARAYE (q. v.).

*araignée, arraign (a-rā'n-yā, a-rā'n), *s.* [Fr. *araignée* = (1) a spider, (2) a cobweb.]

Fortification: A branch, return, or gallery of a mine. (*Bailey, James, &c.*)

*a-rā'ise, *a-rāy'se, *a-rê'ise, *v. t.* [A. S. *arastan* = to raise. Cognate with Gothic *urreisan* = to stand up.] To raise.

"A medicine . . . whose simple touch

Is powerful to arise King Pepin."

Shakesp: *All's Well That Ends Well*, ii. 1.

a-rā'-lî-a, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *aralie*; Dut. *aralia*. Derivation unknown.] A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Araliaceæ. *A. umbellifera* exudes an aromatic gum. *A. nudicaulis* is used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. The berries of *A. spinosa*, the Angelica-tree, Prickly Ash, or Toothache-tree, of America, infused in wine or spirits, are used in cases of colic, while a tincture of them is prescribed in toothache. *A. racemosa*, the spike-nard of America, is also regarded as a medicinal plant. [ANGELICA-TREE.]

a-răl'-î-ă-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [ARALIA.] Ivyworts. (*Lindley*.) An order of plants belonging to the Umbellal Alliance, and akin to the Apiaceæ or Umbellifers, from which, however, they differ in their many-celled fruit and their more shrubby appearance. They inhabit China, India, and America. In 1847, Dr. Lindley estimated the known species at 160.

Ăr-a-măe'-an, *a. & s.* [Heb. *ăram*, or Aram, the youngest son of Shem (Gen. x. 22); *ăram* in Heb. means *high*, from *arām* = to be high, apparently implying that the region which Aram inhabited was a high one. The term was applied to Syria and Mesopotamia.]

1. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the Aramæan territory, and especially to its language—the Aramæan or Aramaic. [ARAMAIC.]

2. *As substantive:* The language now described. [See No. 1.]

Ăr-a-măe'-an-îsm, Ăr-a-mē'-an-îsm, *s.* [Eng. *Aramæan*; -ism.] An idiom or other peculiarity of language borrowed from the Aramæan tongue.

Ăr-a-mā'-ic, *a. & s.* [From Heb. *ăramîth*, 2 Kings xviii. 26 and Dan. ii. 4 of the Heb. Bible (rendered in the Eng. version "Syrian" or "Syriack").] [ARAMAIC.]

1. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the Aramaic or Aramæan tongue. The Semitic family of languages may be divided into three classes or branches: (1) The Arabic, or Southern Semitic; (2) the Hebrew, or Middle Semitic; and (3) the Aramaic, or Northern Semitic. Under the third of these classes Prof. Max Müller ranks of living languages the Neo-Syriac; and of dead ones, (1) the Chaldee of the Masora, Talmud, Targums, and the Bible; (2) the Syriac or Peshito of the second century, A. D.; and (3) the cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon and Nineveh. (*Max Müller: Science of Lang.*)

2. *As substantive:* The language or sub-family of languages above described. [See No. 1., *adj.*]

Ar'-am-îsm, *s.* [Heb. *ăram*.] [ARAMAIC.] The same as ARAMAICISM (q. v.).

a-rā-n-ē-a, s. [Lat. *aranea*; Gr. *arachnēs* and *arachnē*=a spider.] The typical genus of the family Araneidae, the order Araneina, and the class Arachnida. It contains the domestic spider (*A. domestica*) and other species.

†a-rān-ē-i'-dā, s. pl. [ARANEINA.]

a-rān-ē-i'-dā (Mod. Lat.), **a-rā-n-ē-i'-dānš** (Eng.), s. pl. [ARANEIA.] The typical family of the class Arachnida. They have the eyes in two rows, one behind the other, the terminal claw of the mandibles directed inward, and the palpi, though long, never converted into foot-like organs. All spin for themselves a dwelling-place, and most weave webs. It contains the genera *Aranea*, *Epeira*, *Argyroneta*, &c. Their mode of life is so various that Walckenaër divides them thus:

I. Terrestres.

1. Venantes: (a) Latebricolæ, (b) Tubicolæ, (c) Cellulicolæ, (d) Cursores, (e) Saltatores.
2. Vagantes: Laterigradæ.
3. Errantes: (a) Niditelæ, (b) Filitelæ.
4. Sedentes: (a) Tapitelæ, (b) Orbitelæ, (c) Retitelæ.

II. Aquaticæ; Natantes; Aquitelæ.

†a-rā-n-ē-i'-dēs, s. pl. [ARANEINA.]

a-rā-n-ē-i'-form, a. [Lat. *aranea*=spider, and *forma*=form, shape.] Shaped like a spider.

a-rān-ē-i'-nā, **†a-rān-ē-i'-dā**, **†a-rā-n-ē-i'-dēs**, s. pl. [ARANEIA.]

Zool.: An order of Arachnida. Huxley, adopting the term Araneina, makes it the second of the six orders into which he divides that class of animals. The Araneina have the abdomen unsegmented; it is, moreover, connected with the thorax by a narrow peduncle. They breathe by means of two or more pulmonary sacs and two stigmata connected with tracheæ. They have from four to six spinnerets for the exit of the silken threads whence their webs are spun. They are sometimes called Dimerosomata. Carpenter, Dallas, &c., divide them into three families—Araneidae, Lycosidae, and Mygalidae (q. v.).

"The first family of the Pulmonary Arachnides, that of *Araneides*, is composed of the Spiders (*Aranea*, Linn)." —*Griffith's Cuvier*, xiii. 387.

"The *Araneida* do not undergo any essential change of form." —*Ibid.*, p. 440.

"The *Araneina* (or Spiders) have the abdomen not segmented." —*Huxley: Classif. of Animals*, p. 123.

a-rān-ē-ō'se, a. [Lat. *araneosus*=full of spiders' webs; *araneum*=a spider's web.] The same as ARACHNOID, *adj.* (q. v.).

a-rā-n-ē-ō's, a. [Lat. *araneum*=a spider's web.]

*1. Full of spiders' webs. (*Glossog. Nova.*)

2. Resembling a spider's web.

"The curious *araneous* membrane of the eye constricteth and dilateth it, and so varieth its focus." —*Derham*.

***a-rāng'**, s. [HARANGUE.]

a-rān'-gōēs, s. pl. [Local name.] Pierced beads of various forms made of rough carnelian, formerly imported from Bombay to be re-exported to Africa. (*McCulloch's Dict. of Comm.*)

a-rā-ram-bōy'-a, s. [Brazilian name.] A Brazilian snake, green in color. It is called also the Dog-headed Boa, or Bojubi. It is the *Xiphosoma caninum*.

***ār-as'**, v. t. [ARACE.]

a-rā'-tion, s. [Lat. *aratio*=plowing; *aro*=Gr. *aroō*=to plow.] The operation of plowing.

a-rā'-tōr, s. [In Ital. *aratore*; from Lat. *arator*=a plowman, a farmer.] A plowman, one who plows.

ār'-a-tōr-ŷ, a. [From Lat. *arator*=a plowman.] Contributing to tillage. (*Johnson*.)

a-rā'-trūm, s. [Latin=a plow.]

aratum terræ. [Literally=a plow of the land.]

Scots Law: As much land as can be tilled with one plow. (*Jacob: Law Dict.*, ed. Tomlins, 1797.)

ār-a-tūr-a tōr'-ræ. [*Lit.*=a plowing of the land.] The service which the tenant is to do for his lord in plowing the land. (*Jacob: Law Dict.*, ed. Tomlins.)

ar-āu-cā-r-i-a, s. [From the Chilian name *aracunos*. This again is called after the Araucarian tribe of Indians, or their country, Araucaria, which is between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean, about 37° S. lat., and nominally constitutes part of Chili, but is really independent.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Pinaceæ (Conifers) and to the family or section Abietinæ. The inflorescence is terminal; the male flowers in cylindrical spikes; and the fruit succeeding the female ones large and globular; each scale, if not abortive, bearing a single seed. The branches are verticillate and spreading, with stiff pointed

leaves. Five or six species are known; all from the Southern hemisphere. The one so common in English gardens is *A. imbricata*, a native of the mountainous parts of Southern Chili. It is of hardy constitution, scarcely requiring protection, except in very severe weather. Another species, *A. excelsa*, or Norfolk Island Pine, is a splendid tree of giant size. All the genus are ornamental from their fine and unfading foliage. Araucarian pines were abundant in Europe during the Oolitic period, associated with mammals, fishes, &c., whose nearest living analogues are now confined to Australia and the adjacent regions.

ar-āu-cā-r-i-an, a. [ARAUCARIA.]

Bot.: Pertaining or relating to the Araucaria.

"... he says it belongs to the fir tribe, partaking of the character of the Araucarian family." —*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xv.

***a-rā'ught** (*gh* guttural), *pa. par.* [ARECHE (2).]

***a-rā'y**, v. & s. [ARRAY.]

***a-rā'ye** (pret. & *pa. par.* **a-rā'id**), v. t. To afflict (?).

"The blak knyght than on to hyme-self he said:

'Remember the, how yhow haith ben araid.'"

Launcelot of the Lake (ed. Skeat), iii. 3,269-70.

a-rā'yne, *pa. par.* [ARRAY, v.] (*Scotch.*)

ar'-bal-ēst, **ar'-bal-ist**, ***ar'-bal-ēt**, ***ar'-blast**, ***ar'-cū-bal-ist**, ***ar'-cū-bal-is'-tā**, s. [In Fr. *arbalète*; O. Fr. *arbaleste*; Port. *arbalista*; Lat. *arcuballista*, from *arcus*=a bow, and *ballesta*, *balista*=a military engine for hurling stones and other missiles. Gr. *ballō*=to throw.]

1. A steel crossbow used in mediæval times. It was set in a wooden shaft, with a sling and trigger bent with a piece of iron, fitted for the purpose, and used to throw bullets, large arrows, darts, and other missiles. (*James: Mil. Dict.*)

"It is reported by William Brito, that the *arcubalista* or *arbalist* was first shewed to the French by our King Richard the First . . ." —*Camden*.

*2. A mathematical instrument, called also a *Jacob's staff*, formerly used to measure the height of stars above the horizon. (*James: Mil. Dict.*)

***ār-bal-ēs-tē-nā**, s. pl. [From Eng., &c., *arbal-est* (q. v.).] Cruciform apertures in the walls of ancient fortifications through which arrows were discharged.

ar'-bal-ēs-tēr, ***ar'-bal-is-tēr**, ***ar'-bla's-tēr**, ***ar'-cū-bal-is-tēr**, s. [Eng. *arbalist*; *arbalist*; -er. In Lat. *arcuballistarius*.] One whose weapon is the crossbow; a crossbow-man.

"When Richard was at the siege of this castle [Chaluz], an *arbalister* standing on the wall, and seeing his time, charged his steel bow with a square arrow or quarrel, making first prayer to God that he would direct the shot, and deliver the innocency of the besieged from oppression." —*Speed: Hist. of Eng.*, p. 481.

"King John was espied by a very good *arcuballister*, who said that he would soon dispatch the cruel tyrant." —*Camden: Remains*.

ar'-bī-tēr, ***ar'-bī-trōure**, s. [In Fr. *arbitre*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arbitro*; Lat. *arbitrator*=(1) one who comes to a place, a visitor, an intruder, an eye-witness, (2) an umpire, (3) a manager. By some derived from *ar* (*ad*)=to, and the root *bit*=to come or go; but Wedgwood connects it with the Finnish *arpa*=a lot, believing the original meaning was a "lot's man," or soothsayer.]

I. Of persons:

1. *Law and Ord. Lang.*: An arbitrator, a person chosen, in most cases by mutual agreement, to decide between contending parties who do not wish to go to law. Now the term used is ARBITRATOR (q. v.).

"He would put himself into the king's hands, and make him *arbitrator* of the peace." —*Bacon*.

2. One who is so much raised above his fellows that law cannot, for the time, at least, reach him.

and who has therefore the power of absolutely deciding questions affecting the property and even the lives of others.

"But swear, impartial arbiters of right,
Swear to stand neutral, while we cope in fight."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xviii. 64-5

II. Of things. *Fig.*: That which acts with uncontrolled influences and on a great scale.

"Next him high arbiter
Chance governs all."

Milton: P. L., ii., 909.

ar'-bī-tra-ble, a. [Lat. *arbitror*=to observe, . . . to judge; Eng. -able. In Sp. *arbitrable*.]

1. Arbitrary, settled by the will; voluntary.

"... offerings bestowed upon God by the people, either in such *arbitrable* proportion as their own devotion moveth them, or as the laws or customs of particular places do require them." —*Spelman*.

2. Determinable.

"The value of moneys or other commodities is *arbitrable* according to the sovereign authority and use of several kingdoms and countries." —*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 1, Case 1.

***ar'-bī-trāge**, s. [Fr.] Arbitration. (*Sir William Temple*.) (*Worcester*.)

ar'-bīt-ṛā-mēnt, **ar'-bīt-rē-mēnt**, s. [From Low Lat. *arbitramentum*; Lat. *arbitror*=to observe, to judge.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Of persons or other intelligent beings:

1. Power or liberty of deciding; choice, decision, determination.

"... to stand or fall
Free in thine own arbitrement it lies."

Milton: P. L., bk. viii.

2. Compromise.

"Lukewarm persons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways and witty reconciliations, as if they would make an *arbitrement* between God and man." —*Bacon: Essays, Civ. and Mor.*, ch. iii.

II. Of things (*Fig.*): The final decision of a case, question, controversy, or struggle by the sword, by natural law, or in some similar way.

"The arbitrement is like to be bloody."

Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 7.

"... a people who had challenged the arbitrement of the sword." —*Mr. Forsyth, M. P., Parl. Deb.*, *Times*, Feb. 17, 1877.

"The supreme importance of these characters has been proved by the final arbitrement of the battle for life." —*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iv.

B. Law: The award given by arbitrators.

ar'-bī-tra-rī-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *arbitrarily*; -ly.] Agreeably to one's own will or caprice without reference to the rights or the feelings of others; despotically, tyrannically.

"But the power of *arbitrarily* taking away the lives of men is infinitely less likely to be abused than the power of *arbitrarily* taking away their property." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

ar'-bī-tra-rī-nēss, s. [Eng. *arbitrarily*; -ness.] The quality of being arbitrary, despotical, tyrannical.

"Self-regarding or dissocial moral qualities . . . 5. *arbitrariness*." —*Bowring: Bentham's Table of the Springs of Action*, Works, vol. i., p. 198.

***ar'-bī-trā-r-i-ō's**, a. [Lat. *arbitrarius*=(1) pertaining to arbitration; (2) arbitrary.] Arbitrary, despotical, tyrannical.

"These are standing and irrevocable truths; such as have no precarious existence or *arbitrarily* dependence upon any will or understanding whatsoever." —*Norris*.

***ar'-bī-trā-r-i-ō's-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *arbitrarily*; -ly.] In an arbitrary manner.

"Where words are imposed *arbitrarily*, distorted from their common use, the mind must be led into misprision." —*Glanville*.

ar'-bī-tra-rŷ, a. [In Fr. *arbitraire*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arbitrario*; Lat. *arbitrarius*=(1) pertaining to arbitration; (2) arbitrary, depending on the will; (3) unfixed, uncertain.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. According to one's own will or caprice, and probably not defensible at the bar of reason or justice. Capricious.

"It may be perceived with what insecurity we ascribe effects, depending on the natural period of time, unto *arbitrarily* calculations, and such as vary at pleasure." —*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

"But the detailed description of the lights on the Roman spears, in the Sabine war of 503 B. C., given by Dionysius, has all the appearance of *arbitrarily* fiction." —*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. v., § 11.

2. Despotical, tyrannical. (Applied to power, the deeds of a government, or to the character of a ruler.)

"The thought of establishing *arbitrarily* power, by calling in the aid of foreign arms, . . ." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

"... had served the most *arbitrarily* of monarchs . . ." —*Ibid.*, ch. xxiii.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

B. Technically:

Law. Arbitrary punishment: (1) A punishment left to the discretion of the judge; (2) because capital punishments are never so left, therefore it signifies also a penalty not capital.

ar-bi-trāte, v. t. & i. [In Fr. *arbitrer*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *arbitrar*; Ital. *arbitrare*; Lat. *arbitror, -atus*=(1) to observe, (2) to judge, (3) to testify, (4) to believe.]

A. Transitive:

1. To judge, to judge of.

2. To decide, settle, determine.

B. Intransitive: To decide in the capacity of an arbitrator; or, more generally, to decide, to determine.

ar-bi-trā-tion, s. [In Fr. *arbitration*; Port. *arbitração*; Lat. *arbitratio*=decision, will; from *arbitror*.] [ARBITRATE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The decision of a case by means of an arbitrator. (B. 1, *Law*.)

2. Final decision of a matter in dispute or in doubt, without reference to the method by which this is effected.

B. Technically:

1. **Law:** The decision of a case not by a judge of a law court, but by an arbitrator or arbitrators, that is, by a person or persons to whom the contending parties mutually consent to submit their differences. When there are more than one, and they disagree in what is termed their award, a third person, called an umpire, is in general called in to give a final decision.

2. **Comm. Arbitration of Exchange:** The operation of converting the currency of any country into that of a second one by means of other currencies intervening between the two.

arbitration bond.

Law: A bond which is generally entered into by parties wishing to submit their differences to arbitration. It binds them to acquiesce in the award given. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.)

arbitration treaty, s. A treaty for the adjustment of differences between nations. The United States has been a party to more arbitration treaties than any other nation, having, within the last hundred years, settled by this means more than forty international disputes. Following is a table showing results of the most important of these cases:

ARBITRATION CASES WON BY THE UNITED STATES.

1794—Great Britain—St. Croix River boundary dispute. 1794—Great Britain—217 claims awarded the U. S. 1814—Great Britain—Northeastern boundary. 1818—Great Britain—for slaves carried away by British soldiers after the war of the Revolution, \$1,264,960. 1839—Mexico claims, \$671,798. 1853—Great Britain claims, \$55,000. 1857—New Granada claims, \$345,307. 1858—Chili claims, \$42,000. 1860—Costa Rica claims, \$25,000. 1862—Ecuador claims, \$94,799. 1863—Peru claims, \$31,250. 1864—Colombia claims, \$345,307. 1866—Venezuela claims, \$1,253,310. 1868—Mexico claims, \$4,000,000. 1868—Peru claims, \$150,000. 1870—Brazil claims, \$100,740. 1871—Spain claims, \$1,588,683. 1871—Great Britain, land. 1871—Great Britain, the Alabama claims, \$15,000,000. [ALABAMA.] 1874—Colombia claims, \$33,401. 1885—Spain claims, \$46,034. 1892—Venezuela claims \$141,000. 1893—Ecuador claims, \$40,000.

ARBITRATION CASES LOST BY THE UNITED STATES.

1794—Great Britain—claims for royalist losses during the war of the Revolution, \$3,000. 1851—Portugal—loss of the U. S. privateer, *General Armstrong*, destroyed in the harbor of Fayal. 1871—Great Britain—claims of British subjects for property lost in the war of the Rebellion, \$1,929,819. 1880—France—claims for property of French citizens destroyed in the war of the Rebellion, \$612,000. 1888—Denmark—Butterfield claims. 1893—Great Britain—Bering sea dispute (q. v.).

A general treaty for the arbitration of all disputes arising between the U. S. and Great Britain not involving national honor was signed at Washington by representatives of the two governments on Jan. 11, 1897, but the U. S. Senate refused to ratify it.

ar-bi-trā-tōr, *ar-bi-trā-tōre, s. [In Fr. *arbitrateur*; Sp. & Port. *arbitrador*.] From Lat. *arbitrator*=a lord, master, or ruler.]

A. Ordinary Language:**I. Of persons:**

1. A ruler or governor. (Applied by Milton to the Supreme Being.)

2. He who occupies so high a position, for the moment at least, that he can settle disputes as he himself thinks fit, and enforce the award he makes.

3. A person or even a public body invited or permitted to decide between contending parties who do not wish to go to law. [ARBITRATION.]

II. Of things: That which finally settles anything.**B. Technically:**

Law: A person chosen to settle disputes between contending parties who otherwise would probably engage in litigation; an arbiter, a referee.

ar-bi-trā-trēss, s. [The fem. form of Eng. *arbitrator*.] A female arbitrator; an arbitratress.

ar-bi-trā-trīx, s. [Lat.=a mistress, a female ruler.] A female arbitrator, an arbitratress. (*Beaumont: Psyche*, xix. 168.)

***ar-bi-tre (tre=têr), v. t.** [Fr. *arbitrer*.] [ARBITRATE.] To decide finally.

"All that shal be declared, ordeined, and arbitred, by the forsaide Archebishop, dukes, and bishoppes."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 4).

***ar-bi-trée, s.** [Fr. *arbitre* = . . . will; Lat. *arbitrium*.] Free will.

"To destroyen the freedom of our arbitree, that is to say, of our free will."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

ar-bi-t-rē-mēt, s. [ARBITRAMENT.]

ar-bi-trēss, *ar-bŷ-trēs, s. [The fem. form of *arbiter* (q. v.).] The same as ARBITRATRESS and ARBITRATRIX. A female who acts as arbiter. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Overhead the moon
Sits arbitress, and nearer to the earth
Wheels her pale course." *Milton: P. L.*, l. 785.

ar-blast, s. [ARBALEST.]

ar-bōl-ist, s. [Sp. *arbolista* (?).] A word occurring twice in Howell (*Dodona's Grove*, p. 11, p. 131. Probably a misprint for arborist (q. v.).

ar-bor, s. [Lat.=a tree.]

I. Bot.: A tree; that is, a vegetable having branches which are perennial, and are supported upon a trunk; in the latter respect differing from a shrub, one characteristic of which is, that its branches proceed directly from the surface of the ground without having a supporting trunk. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

II. Mechanism:

1. The axis or spindle of a machine; as, for instance, of a crane or windmill.

2. That part of a machine which sustains the rest.

Arbor Day, s. A day appointed for the planting of trees. The custom of setting apart a certain day in the year for the encouragement of tree-planting originated in Nebraska, whose State Board of Agriculture in 1874 recommended the second Wednesday of April in each year as a day dedicated to the work. It is now an established custom in most of the States.

arbor Dianæ. (*Lit.*=the tree of Diana.) A beautiful arborescent appearance presented by silver when precipitated from its nitrate by the addition of mercury.

arbor genealogica. A genealogical tree. [GENEALOGICAL.]

arbor Saturni. [*Lit.*=the tree of Saturn.] An arborescent appearance presented by lead when a piece of zinc is suspended in a solution of acetate of lead.

arbor vitæ. [*Lit.*=the tree of life.]

1. **Bot.:** A name given to the trees belonging to the coniferous genus *Thuja*. *T. occidentalis*, or American Arbor Vitæ, is a well-known and valued evergreen.

2. **Anat.:** A dendriform arrangement which appears in the medulla of the brain when the cerebellum is cut through vertically.

ar-bōr-ē-al, a. [Lat. *arbores*(us); and Eng. suffix *-al*.] Pertaining to a tree or trees. *Spec.*, living in trees, or climbing trees.

" . . . a temperature sufficiently high for arboreal Mammalia of the four-handed order."—*Owen: British Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. 3.

ar-bōr-ē-ous, a. [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *arboreo*.] From Lat. *arbores*=pertaining to a tree.]

1. Arborescent, becoming or being a tree. (*Loudon: Cycl. of Plants; Gloss.*)

"A grain of mustard becomes arborescent."—*Browne*.

2. Growing on a tree, as contradistinguished from growing on the ground.

"They speak properly who make it an arborescent excrecence, or rather a superplant bred of a viscous and superfluous lopp, which the tree itself cannot assimilate."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

ar-bōr-ēs'-çence, s. [In Fr. *arborescence*, as if from a Lat. *arborescentia*=a growing into a tree; *arboresco*=to grow up into a tree.]

1. **Bot.:** The characteristics of a tree, as contradistinguished from those of a shrub or of an herb.

2. **Min. & Chem.:** Dendritic markings on minerals, or a tree-like appearance of chemical substances.

ar-bōr-ēs'-çent, a. & s. [In Fr. *arborescent*, from Lat. *arborescens*, pr. par. of *arboresco*=to become a tree; *arbor*=a tree.]

A. As adjective:

I. Lit. (Bot.): Properly, growing up into a tree; having a tendency to become a tree, from a shrub becoming a tree; also, less precisely, existing as a tree.

"Pandanaceæ are remarkable among arborescent monocotyledons . . ."—*Lindley: Nat. Syst. Bot.*, 2d ed. (1836), p. 361.

" . . . an arborescent grass, very like a bamboo . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xi.

II. Fig (Physical Science and Ord. Lang.):

1. **Gen.:** Having ramifications like a tree.

" . . . they ramify in an arborescent manner."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 274.

2. Specially:

(a) **Min.:** Dendritic. Native copper is commonly of this form. [DENDRITIC.]

(b) **Zool.** The Arborescent Starfish: A species of starfish, the *Asterias Caput Medusæ*.

B. As substantive: A plant growing up into a tree.

" . . . sproutings, or branchings, or arborescents."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

ar-bōr-ēt, *ar-bōr-ēt, ar-bōr-ē-tūm, s. [In Ital. *arboreto*; Lat. *arboretum*=(1) a plantation, a vineyard, (2) a single tree.]

A. (Of the form arboretum.) A spot in a park, nursery, or any similar place, planted with trees, one of each kind. (*Brande.*)

B. (Of the forms arboret and arborett.) Either (a) a small grove, a place planted or overgrown with trees or shrubs, or (b) a single small tree or shrub, apparently the latter.

"No daintie flowre or herbe that growes on ground,
No arborett with painted blossoms drest,
And smelling sweete, but there it might be found
To bud out faire, and throw her sweete smells all
around." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vi. 12.

"Nearer he drew, and many a walk traversed
Of stateliest covert, cedar, pine, or palm;
Then voluble and bold; now hid, now seen
Among thick woven arborets, and flowers
Imborder'd on each bank," *Milton: P. L.*, bk. ix.

***ar-bōr-ic-al, a.** [Lat. *arbor*=a tree; Eng. suffix *-ical*.] Pertaining to trees.

" . . . of that arborical discourse."—*Howell: Letters*, iv. 23.

ar-bōr-i-cūl'-tūr-al, a. [Eng. *arboriculture*; *-al*.] Pertaining to the culture of trees.

ar-bōr-i-cūl'-tūre, s. [In Fr. *arboriculture*, from Lat. *arbor*=a tree, and *cultura*=cultivation.] The cultivation of trees.

ar-bōr-i-cūl'-tūr-ist, s. [Eng. *arboricultur(e)*; *-ist*.] One who cultivates trees. (*Loudon.*)

ar-bōr-i-form, a. [Lat. *arbor*=a tree, and *forma*=form.] Formed like a tree.

ar-bōr-ist, s. [Fr. *arboriste*.] One who makes a special study of trees.

"The mulberry, which the arborists observe to be long in the getting his buds."—*Howell: Vocal Forest*.

ar-bōr-i-zā-tion, s. [Fr. *arborisation*.]

Min. & Geol.: The method of forming dendritic markings on a simple mineral or on a fossil.

ar-bōr-ize, v. t. [In Fr. *arboriser*.] To form the likeness of a tree; to make dendritic markings on some simple mineral or rock.

ar-bōr-ous, a. [Lat. *arbores*=of or pertaining to a tree.] Full of trees; formed by trees.

"Under shady arborous roof."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 137.

ar-bōr, ar-bōur, *ar-bēr, *hēr-bēr, *hēr-bēre, s. [O. Fr. *herbier*=a herbary; in O. Eng. *herber, erber*. It was first confused with A. S. *hereberge*, Icel. *herbergi*=harbor, shelter, and afterward from a supposed connection with trees, written *arbor*, as if from the Lat. *arbor*=a tree. Properly it is a garden of herbs.] A frame of laticed work, over and around which creeping and clinging plants are turned, so as to form a shady and romantic retreat; a bower.

"And so I followed till it me brought
To syht a pleasant herber well ywrought
* * * * *

And closed in all the green herbere
With sicamour was set and eglatere."
Chaucer: The Floure and the Leafe.

"There found she her (as then it did betide)
Sitting in covert shade of arbors sweet."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 9.

"From these heights
We dropp'd, at pleasure, into sylvan combs;
Where arbors of impenetrable shade,
And mossy seas, detain'd us side by side."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

arbor-vine, s. A species of bind-weed.

ar-bōred, a. [Eng. *arbor*; *-ed*.] Furnished with an arbor. (*Pollok.*)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ar-būs'-cle (cle=*kēl*), *s.* [Lat. *arbuscula* = a small tree.] A small tree.

¶ Sometimes the Latin term *arbusculus* is employed. It is not so classical as *arbuscula*. (*Lindley*.)

ar-būs'-cūl-ar, *a.* [Eng. *arbuscule*; -*ar*.] Pertaining to a small tree. (*Da Costa*.)

ar-būs'-tive, *a.* [Lat. *arbus-tivus*, from *arbus-tum* (q. v.).] Planted with shrubs or trees; containing copses of shrubs or trees. (*Bartram*.)

ar-būs'-tūm, *s.* [In Fr. *arbuste*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arbus-tum*; Lat. *arbus-tum*, a contraction of *arbo-retum* = (1) a plantation, (2) a tree; from *arbor*, a tree.]

Bot.: A shrub, distinguished from a tree by the character that its branches rise directly from the ground without being supported on a trunk. It is called also *FRUTEX*.

ar-bū'te, *s.* [ARBUS-TUS.]

ar-bū'tē-an *a.* [Lat. *arbutus*.] Pertaining to the arbutus.

"Arbutan harrows, and the mystic van."

Evelyn: Virgil.

ar-bū'tūs (Lat.), **ar-bū'te** (Eng.), *s.* [In Dut. *arbutus*; Fr. *arbutier*; Ital. *arbuto*; from Lat. *arbutus* = the wild strawberry-tree; *arbutum*, its fruit; from *arbor* = a tree, or, according to Theis, from the Celtic or rough *austere*, and *boise* = a bush.]

A. Ord. Lang.: (Of the forms *Arbutus* and *Arbutus*.) Any plant of the genus *Arbutus*; specially, the *A. unedo*, or strawberry-tree, described under B.

"There have been in the neighborhood of Killarney specimens of the *arbutus* thirty feet high and four feet and a half round."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.* (Note.)

"In falling, clutched the frail arbutus."

Longfellow: To a Child.



Arbutus Unedo (Strawberry-tree).

1. Flower. 2. Ovary and stamen. 3. Stamen enlarged. 4. A branch in fruit. 5. Section of fruit. (Figures 1 and 4 one-third natural size.)

B. Bot.: (Of the form *Arbutus*.) Strawberry-tree. A genus of plants belonging to the order Ericaceae (Heath-worts). A species, the *A. unedo*, or *Austere Strawberry-tree*, is found, apparently wild, in the neighborhood of the Lakes of Killarney. It has panicles of large, pale greenish-white flowers and red fruit, which, with the evergreen leaves, are especially beautiful in the months of October and November.

Trailing *Arbutus*, a creeping or trailing plant (*epigaea repens*) with rose-colored blossoms, found chiefly in New England in the spring. Commonly called *May-flower*, or sometimes *ground laurel*.

ar'-bū'trēs, *s.* [ARBITRESS.]

arc, ***arck**, ***ark**, *s.* [In Fr. *arc* = an arch, an arc; Prov. *arc*; from Lat. *arcus* = a bow, . . . anything arched, a mathematical arc. Essentially the same word as the Eng. *ARCH* (q. v.).]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. An arch.

"Their rich triumphal arches which they did raise."

Spenser: Sonnet on Scanderbeg.

"Statues, and trophies, and triumphal arcs."

Milton: P. R., bk. iv.

"Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate."

Pope: Mor. Ess., Ep. 4.

2. (In the geometric sense of the word.) [See B.] (*Met. and Fig.*)

"Your loss is rarer: for this star

Rose with you thro' a little arc

Of heaven."

Tennyson: To J. S.

"The circle of human nature, then, is not complete without the arc of feeling and emotion."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 8d ed., v. 104.

B. Technically:

1. *Geom.*: A portion of the circumference of a circle, cut off by two lines which meet or intersect it. Its magnitude is stated in degrees, minutes, and seconds, which are equal to those of the angle which it subtends. Hence, counted by degrees, minutes, and seconds, the arc of elevation and the

angle of elevation of a heavenly body are the same, and the two terms may be used in most cases indifferently. The straight line uniting the two extremities of an arc is called its chord.

"Their segments, or arcs, for the most part, exceeded not the third part of a circle."—*Newton: Optics.*

Equal arcs must come from circles of equal magnitude, and each must contain the same number of degrees, minutes, and seconds as the others.

Similar arcs must also each have the same number of degrees, minutes, and seconds, but they belong to circles of unequal magnitude.

Concentric arcs are arcs having the same center.

2. *Math. Geog.*: An arc of the earth's meridian, or a meridional arc, is an arc partly measured on the surface of the earth from north to south, partly calculated by trigonometry. Such arcs have been measured in Lapland; in Peru; from Dunkirk, in France, to Barcelona, in Spain; at the Cape of Good Hope, and from Shanklin Down, in the Isle of Wight, to Balta, in Shetland. It was by these measurements that the earth was discovered to be an oblate spheroid. (*Airy's Pop. Astron.*, and *Herschel's Astron.*)

3. *Astron.*: (For arc of elevation, see *ANGLE*. For *Diurnal Arc*, *Nocturnal Arc*, &c., see *DIURNAL*, *NOCTURNAL*, &c.)

4. *Mech. Phil.*: Arc of vibration (in a pendulum); The arc in which it vibrates.

5. *Electricity*. Voltaic arc: A luminous arc, which extends from one pencil of charcoal to another, when these are fixed to the terminals of a battery in such a position that their extremities are one-tenth of an inch apart. (*Ganot: Physics*, transl. by Atkinson, 3d ed.)

arc-lamp, *s.* A lamp in which the light is produced by a voltaic arc.

arc-lights, *s.* Light produced by the voltaic arc.

ar'-ca, *s.* [Lat. *arca* = a chest.] A genus of Conchiferous Molluscs, the typical one of the family *Arcae*. The shell is strongly ribbed, or cancellated, hinge straight, with very numerous transverse teeth. They are universally distributed, but are commonest in warm seas. They inhabit the zone from low water to 230 fathoms. In 1875 Tate estimated the known recent species at 140, and the fossil ones at 400, the latter commencing with the Lower Silurian rocks. Of the recent species, *A. Noe*, *A. tetragona*, *A. lactea*, *A. varidentata*, and *A. barbata* occur in England. The fossil species are found in the United States, Europe, and Southern India.

ar-ca-bū-cē-ro, *s.* [Sp.] A musketeer.

"Here in front you can see the very dint of the bullet. Fired point-blank at my heart by a Spanish *arcabucero*."—*Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish*, i.

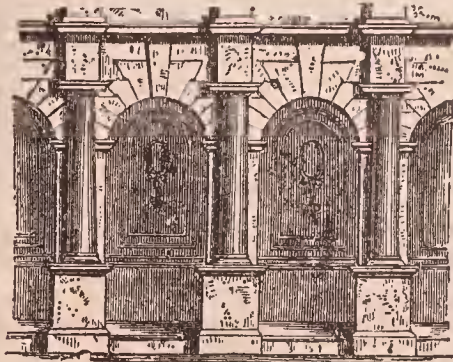
ar'-ca-dæ, *s. pl.* [ARCA.] A family of Conchiferous (bivalved) Molluscs. They have the shell regular and equilateral, its hinge with a long row of slender, comb-like teeth. It contains the genera *Arca*, *Cucullæa*, *Pectunculus*, *Avicula*, *Leda*, &c.

ar-cā-de, *s.* [In Sw. *arkad*; Ger. *arkade*; Fr. *arcade*; Sp., Port. *arcada*; Low Lat. *arcata*; from Class. Lat. *arcus* = a bow, an arch.] [ARCH.]

Architecture:

1. *Properly*: A series of arches sustained by columns or piers. They may be open or may be closed by masonry behind: thus the small arches built into the walls of some cathedrals are genuine examples of the arcade proper.

¶ An arcade differs from a colonnade in this respect, that while the columns of the former support arches, those of the latter sustain straight architraves. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)



Arcade.

"He had probably, after the fashion of his craft, plied for customers under the arcades of the Royal Exchange."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxi.*

" . . . a goodly spot,
With lawns, and beds of flowers, and shades
Of trellis-work in long arcades."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

2. *Less accurately*: The arches and piers dividing the body of a building from its aisles. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

3. A long arched gallery lined on both sides with shops. (*P. Cycl.*)

4. *Loosely*: Any gallery or passage with shops, though not arched.

ar-cā'-dēd, *a.* [Eng. *arcade*; -*ed*.] Furnished with an arcade. (*Penny Mag.*)

Ar-cā'-dī-an, *a. & s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *Arcadien*; Lat. *Arcadius*; from the country *Arcadia*, said to be named after Arcas, a son of Jupiter and Callisto.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to Arcadia, a country in the heart of the Peloponnesus, the inhabitants of which were reckoned as simple, ignorant, and stupid, but happy.

"The poor, inured to drudgery and distress,
Act without aim, think little, and feel less,
And nowhere but in feign'd Arcadian scenes,
Taste happiness, or know what pleasure means."

Cowper: Hope.

B. As substantive:

1. An inhabitant of Arcadia.

"The Arcadians speak of Jupiter himself."

Cowper: Transl. from Virgil, Æneid, bk. viii.

2. A name sometimes assumed by persons in modern times who imitated or affected to imitate Arcadian simplicity.

" . . . the wits even of Rome are united into a rural group of nymphs and swains under the appellation of modern Arcadians."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. iv.

ar-cā'-nā, *s. pl.* [Pl. neut. of Lat. *arcanus*.] [ARCANUM.]

***ar-cā-ne**, *a.* [Lat. *arcanus* = shut up, closed; from *arca* = a chest.] Hidden, concealed, secret.

"Have I betray'd thy arcane secrecy?"

Tragedy of Locrine, v. 4.

" . . . the arcane part of Divine wisdom, . . ."—*Bp. Berkeley: Siris*, § 269.

ar'-cā-nīte, *s.* [From Lat. *arcantum duplicatum*, one of the names given to it by the alchemists.] The name of a mineral, the same as *Arthitalite* and *Glaserite* (q. v.).

ar-cān'-nā, *s.* A kind of red chalk used by carpenters to color their lines.

ar-cā-nūm, *s.* [Lat. *arcantum*, neut. sing. of adj. *arcantus*, neut. pl. *arcana*. In Ger. & Fr. *arcantum*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arcano*.]

1. *Gen.*: Anything hidden, a secret. Anything difficult to explore. (Generally in the plural, *arcana* = secrets.)

" . . . which, until traced by Newton up to this their origin, had ranked among the most inscrutable arcana of astronomy."—*Herschel: Astron.* (5th ed.), § 230.

II. *Specially:*

1. *Med.*: An undivulged remedy, or what passes for such.

2. *Alchemy & Old Chem.*: A mysterious operation.

arc-bōū'-tant, **arç-bōū'-tant** (ant=ang), *s.*

[Fr. *arc-boutant*, *arc-bouter* = to buttress: *arc* = a bow, an arch; *bout* = end, extremity.]

Arch.: An abutment. "An arch-formed prop which connects the walls of the upper and central portions of an aisled structure with the vertical buttresses of the outer walls." (*Glossary of Architecture*.) It is called also a *flying buttress*, because it passes through the air over the roof of the side aisles.

***ar'-cē-tŷr**, *s.* [Lat. and Old Eng. *ars* = art.] One who learns or teaches art. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

arçh (1), ***arçhe**, *s.* [In Fr. *arche*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arco*; Low Lat. *arca*; Class. Lat. *arcus* = (1) a bow, (2) the rainbow, (3) anything arched or curved, . . . a mechanical arc, (4) an architectural arch.] [ARC.]

A. Ordinary Language:

¶ I. An arc of a circle.

"The mind perceives that an arch of a circle is less than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea of a circle."—*Locke*.

II. (In the architectural sense.) [B., I.]

"To build, to plant, whatever you intend,

To rear the column, or the arch to bend."

Pope: Moral Essays, Epistle iv. 47-8.

"Bid the broad arch the dang'rous flood contain."

Ibid., 199.

"Arches on arches! as it were that Rome,
Collecting the chief trophies of her line,
Would build up all her triumphs in one dome
Her Coliseum stands."

Byron: Child Harold's Pilgrimage, iv. 128.

III. Any object in nature or art which is formed like an architectural arch [B., I.], or is curved like the segment of a circle.



Flying Buttresses.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

1. Generally:

"It is well once to behold a squall with its rising arch and coming fury, or the heavy gale of wind and mountainous waves."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xxi., p. 502.

2. Specially:

(a) The rainbow.

"Beholds th' amusive arch before him fly."

Thomson: Seasons; Spring, 215.

"Triumphal arch that fills't the sky
When storms prepare to part."

Campbell: The Rainbow.

[See Triumphal Arch defined under B.]

(b) The vault of heaven, which, to a spectator on the earth, seems to be an arch of infinite span.

"What a grand and majestic dome is the sky! How is that immeasurable arch upheld?"—*Hervey: Meditations on the Starry Heavens* (1747).

"Fanning his temples under heaven's blue arch."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

B. Technically:

I. *Arch*.: A series of wedge-shaped stones or bricks, so arranged over a door or window in an edifice for habitation, or between the piers of a bridge, as to support each other, and even bear a great superincumbent weight.

The stones and bricks of a truncated wedge shape used in building arches are called *voussours*. The sides of an arch are called its haunches or flanks, and by old English writers of the sixteenth century its *hause*. The highest part of the arch is called its *crown*, or by the old English authors the *scheme* or *skeen*, from the Ital. *schiena*. The lowest *voussours* of an arch are called *springers*, and the central one which holds the rest together the *keystone*. The under or concave side of the *voussours* is called the *intrados*, and the outer or convex one the *extrados* of the arch. A chord to the arch at its lower part is called its *span*, and a line drawn at right angles to this chord, and extending upward to its summit, is called its *height*.

The *impost* of an arch is the portion of the pier or abutment from which the arch springs. If the height of the crown of an arch above the level of its impost is greater than half the span of the arch, the arch is said to be *surmounted*. If, on the contrary, it is less, then the arch is said to be *surbased*.

The *curved* arch was known to the Assyrians and the Old Egyptians. Sir J. G. Wilkinson considers that it existed in brick in the reign of Amenoph I., about B. C. 1540, and in stone in the time of Psammetichus II., B. C. 600. The evidence is derived from the ruins of actual buildings, but paintings appear to carry the arch back to about 2020 B. C. There is no mention of the genuine arch in Scripture, the term "arches," in Ezek. xl. 16, being a mis-translation.

The arch was brought into extensive use by the Romans, and everywhere prevailed till the twelfth century A. D. when the arch pointed at the apex, and called in consequence the pointed arch—the one so frequently seen in Gothic architecture—appeared in Europe as its rival. The forms of both curved and pointed arches may be varied indefi-

Triumphal arch: An arch erected in commemoration of some triumph. The idea has been borrowed from the ancient Romans, who erected many such structures, as those of Augustus, Titus, Trajan, and other emperors.

II. *Anat.*: The word *arch* is employed to designate various portions of the mechanism existing in the body.

"... its neural *arch*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 597.

"... the first visceral *arch*, ... the second visceral *arch*, ... the third visceral *arch*."—*Ibid.*, p. 599.

Arches, Court of. [So named from the fact that it originally met in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow (Lat. *Santa Maria de arcubus*), literally, "of bows" or "arches," by which is meant that the roof or steeple was supported by arches. The name was retained after the court was removed, first to Doctors' Commons and then to Westminster Hall.] An ecclesiastical court of appeal for the Archbishopric of Canterbury. It has proper jurisdiction over thirteen "peculiar" parishes in London belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury; but as the judge of the court, who is called Dean of Arches, is also the principal officer under the Archbishop, he now receives and determines appeals from the sentences of all inferior ecclesiastical courts within the province. Combined with it, or annexed to it, is the Court of Peculiars. [PECULIARS.] Appeal from both of these ecclesiastical judicatories originally lay to the King in Chancery, afterward it was to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council. (*Blackstone, Wharton, &c.*)

arch-brick, s. A brick of a wedge shape, suitable to be employed in the building of an arch.

arch-buttant, s. [ARCH-BOUTANT.]

arch-buttress, s. The same as *arc-boutant*, a flying arch. [ARCH-BOUTANT.]

arch-like, a. Like an arch.

"At this period the arteries run in *arch-like* branches."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. i.

arch-stone, s. A stone belonging to an arch.

"... the weight of any one *arch-stone*."—*Penny Cyclop.*, ii., 261.

arch-way, s. A way under an arch.

arch-wayed, a. Provided with a way which runs under an arch.

arch-work, s. Work with the object of erecting arches.

**arch* (2), s. [ARCHE (2), ARK.]

arch, v. t. & i. [From the substantive. In Fr. *arquer*; Sp. & Port. *arquear*; Ital. *archeggiare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To cover with an arch or arches.

"The proud river, which makes her bed at her feet, is *arched* over with such a curious pile of stones. . ."—*Howell*.

2. To form into an arch or arches.

"The stately sailing swan
Gives out his snowy plumage to the gale,
And *arching* proud his neck, with oary feet
Bears forward fierce, . . ."

Thomson: Seasons; Spring.

B. Intransitive: To assume the form of an arch, or of a series of arches.

"The nations of the field and wood
Build on the wave, or *arch* beneath the sand."—*Pope*.

arch, a. [A corrupted form of *argh*. In A. S. *eargh* = inert, weak, timid, evil, wretched; Sw. *erts* = chief, first, arrant; *arg* = angry, passionate, bitter, shrewd, vehement; Dan. *arrig* = malicious, spiteful, wicked; Dut. *arglistig* = crafty, cunning; Ger. *arg* = bad, mischievous, cunning, severe. Mahn connects it with the Gr. *archos* = a chief, a commander. It is closely akin to *arrant*.] Sly, cunning; sometimes, but not always, combined with the sense of mirthful mischief, or waggishness. Used—

(a) Of persons:

"Great. Above all that Christian met with after he had passed through Vanity Fair, one By-ends was the *arch* one."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

(b) Of a word spoken:

"... after his comic manner spoke his request with so *arch* a leer that . . ."—*Tatler*, No. 193.

"And freak put on, and *arch* word dropped . . ."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

arch, s., adj., and in composition:

A. As substantive: [From Gr. *archos* = a leader, a chief, a commander.] [See B., etym.] A chief, a leader.

"My worthy *arch* and patron comes to-night."

Shakesp.: King Lear, ii. 1.

B. As adjective: Either an independent word, or in composition.

In compos.: [Gr. *archi*, an inseparable prefix from the same root as *archos* = chief; *archō* = to be first, to be a leader, a commander; *archē* = beginning. In

Lat. *archi*; Low Lat. & Ital. *arci*; Port. & Sp. *arce*; Fr. *archi*; O. H. Ger. *erzi*; M. H. Ger. *erze*, *erz*; H. Ger. *erz*; Dut. *aerts*; Dan. *ark*, *arki*; Sw. *erke*; A. S. *arce*.] Chief, principal, highest, most eminent, of the first order. It is used—

(a) As an independent word.

"There is sprung up
An heretic, an *arch* one, Cranmer."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

"The most *arch* deed of piteous massacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of."

Ibid.: *Richard III.*, iv. 3.

(b) In composition, as a prefix to many words derived from Greek or any other language, as *arch-angel*, *archbishop*, *archduke*.

¶ The compounds of *arch* are indefinite in number. Those which immediately follow generally retain the hyphen; the others more commonly omit it, and are therefore here arranged as independent words.

arch-abomination, s. A chief abomination; one more loathsome than others of a more ordinary kind. (*Everett*.)

arch-apostate, s. An apostate who stands out more conspicuously than many others who have forsaken the faith. *Spec.*, Satan.

arch-apostle, s. A chief apostle.

"That the highest titles would have been given to St. Peter, such as *arch-apostle*, supreme of the apostles, or the like."—*Trapp: Popery Truly Stated*, pt. i.

arch-architect, s. The Supreme Architect.

"I'll ne'er believe that the *Arch-architect*
With all these fires the heavenly arches deckt
Only for show."

Sylvester: Du Bartas.

arch-beacon, s. The chief beacon.

"You shall win the top of the Cornish *arch-beacon* Hainborough, which may for prospect compare with Rama in Palestina."—*Carew*.

arch-botcher, s. *Sarcastically*, the chief botcher.

"Thou, once a body, now but air,
Arch-botcher of a psalm or prayer."

Bp. Corbet to the Ghost of R. Wisdome.

arch-buffoon, s. One who plays the buffoon above others.

arch-builder, s. The chief builder.

"Those excellent *arch-builders* of the spiritual temple of the Church, I mean the Prophets and Apostles."—*Harmer: Tr. of Beza's Sermon*, p. 9.

arch-butler, s. The chief butler. An officer of the old German or Holy Roman empire. It was his special function to present the cup to the emperor on great occasions. He was called also *arch-cupbearer*, or *arch-skinker* (in Ger. *erz schenke*). The office was filled by the King of Bohemia.

arch-chamberlain, s. A chief chamberlain. An officer of the German empire with functions like those of the great chamberlain here. The Elector of Brandenburg was so designated by the golden bull under the old German empire.

arch-chancellor, s. [ARCH-CHANCELLOR.]

arch-chanter, s. The chief chanter in a church choir.

arch-chemic, *arch-chymic*, a. Producing chemical effects on an unparalleled scale of magnitude and importance.

"The *arch-chymic* sun, so far from us remote,
Produces, with terrestrial humor mix'd,
Here in the dark so many precious things
Of color glorious, and effect so rare."

Milton: P. L., bk. iii.

arch-city, **arch-citie*, s. A chief city.

"To that *arch-citie* of this government."

Phin. Fletcher: Purple Island, ii. 44.

arch-conspirator, s. A chief conspirator.

"Severian, the grand adversary and *arch-conspirator* against Chrysostom."—*Maundrell: Journey*, p. 13.

arch-count, s. A chief count. A title formerly given to the Earl of Flanders on account of his great wealth and power.

arch-critic, **arch-critick*, s. A chief critic.

"... the *arch-critic* of the sacred muses."—*Tr. of Boccacini* (1626), p. 187.

arch-cupbearer, s. A chief cupbearer. [ARCH-BUTLER.]

arch-dapifer, s. [ARCHIDAPIFER.]

arch-defender, s.

"Nay, drunkenness hath got an *arch-defender*,
Yea, more than that, a principall commander."

Early Eng. Text Soc. (ed. Cowper), vol. 46-48, *Satira*, v. 2, 111, 2, 112.

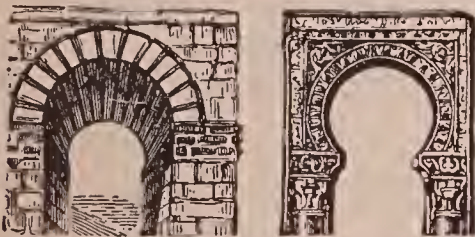
arch-divine, s. A chief divine; that is, a chief clergyman or theologian.

"Georgius Wicelius, one of their own *arch-divines*, exclaims against it and all such rash monastic vows."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 587.

arch-enemy, s. [Eng. *arch*; *enemy*.] A principal enemy; specially, Satan.

"To whom the *arch-enemy*,
And thence in heaven called Satan . . ."

Milton: P. L., bk. i.



Semi-Circular Arch.

Horse-Shoe Arch.

nitely. Of the former may be mentioned the *horse-shoe arch*, a name which explains itself, and the *foil arch*, from Lat. *folium* = a leaf, of which there are the *trefoil*, the *cinque-foil*, and the *multifoil* varieties, so named from the plants after which they are modeled.

Other arches are the *pointed* one; the *equilateral* one, when the centers of the circles whose intersection constitutes the pointed arch coincide with the angular points at the two sides of the base; the *lancet arch*, when the centers of the circles fall beyond these points; the *drop arch*, when they fall within the base; and the *segmented pointed arch*, the sides of which constitute segments of circles containing less than 180°. Besides these there are several other varieties of arch distinguished by their respective forms. (*Gloss. of Arch.*, &c.)



Pointed Arch.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

1-8. Different forms of arrow-heads. 9. Spear-point (N. J.). 10. Stone vessel (Cal.). 11. Stone scraper (N. J.). 12. Bird-shaped stone vessel (N. J.). 13. Shell gorget, human figures. 14. Rattlesnake gorgets. 15. Spider gorget. 16. Stone gorget (N. J.), human face. 17. Soapstone calumet-bowl. 18. New Jersey pipe. 19. Simple form of Mound pipe. 20. Common Atlantic coast pipe. 21. Clay vessels. 22. Clay vessel (Mo.). 23. Water-jug. 24. Clay pot.



10, 11. Chisels or celts (N. J.). 12, 13. Stone axes (N. J.). 14, 15. Plummets (Ills.). 16. Bone fish-hook (N. Y.). 17, 18. Stone awls (stone (Vt.). 21. Stone spade (N. J.). 22. Semilunar knife (Mass.). 23. Stone gorget. 24. Mortar and pestle (Mass.). 25, 26. Discoidal 32. Stone idol (Ga.). 33. Tablet (Ohio). 34. "Track-rocks" of Ohio. 35. Ceremonial axe. 36. Bird-shaped pipe-bowl. 37. Clay pipe- 42. Toucan pipe. 43. Sea-cow pipe. 44. Stone pipe, tufted heron. 45. Clay bottle. 46. Ceramic burial-urn. 47. Wide-necked jar.

arch-felon, *s.* A chief felon.

"Which when the *arch-felon* saw,
Due entrance he disdained."

Milton: P. L., bk. iv.

arch-fiend, *s.* A chief fiend.

"Whom thus answer'd the *arch-fiend* . . ."

Milton: P. R., bk. i.

arch-flamen, *s.* [From Lat. *flamen* or *filamen*, a priest of one particular deity; *filum*=a thread or fillet; the latter worn by *flamens*.] A chief flamen; that is, a chief priest of any particular deity.

"In lesser figures are represented the Satrapæ or Persian nobility, who with their arms stand on one side of those majestic figures; and on the other, the magi or *arch-flamens*, some of which hold lamps, others censers or perfuming-pots, in their hands."—*Sir T. Herbert: Trav.*, p. 143.

"The Roman Gentiles had their altars and sacrifices, their *arch-flamens* and vestal nuns,"—*Howell: Lett.*, ii. 11.

arch-flatterer, *s.* [Eng. *arch*; *flatterer*. In Fr. *archiflatteur*.] A chief flatterer; one who flatters above all others.

". . . the *arch-flatterer*, which is a man's self."—*Bacon: Ess. of Praise*.

arch-foe, *s.* A chief foe. (*Milton*.)

arch-fool, *s.* A fool above others.

arch-founder, *s.* A chief founder.

"Him, whom they feign to be the *arch-founder* of prelaty, St. Peter."—*Milton: Reason of Ch. Gov.*, i. 2.

arch-god, *s.* A chief god, or the chief god.

"Homer knows nothing of Uranos, in the sense of an *arch-god* anterior to Kronos."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, pt. i., ch. i.

arch-governor, ***arch-governour**, *s.* A chief governor.

"The *arch-governour* of Athens took me by the hand."—*Brewer: Lingua*, ii. 4.

arch-heresy, *s.* The greatest heresy.

"He accounts it blasphemy to speak against any thing in present vogue, how vain or ridiculous soever, and *arch-heresy* to approve of any thing, though ever so good and wise, that is laid by."—*Butler: Characters*.

arch-heretic, *s.* [Eng. *arch*; *heretic*. In Fr. *archihérétique*.] A chief heretic.

"From their pulpits they poured out execrations against heresy and the *arch-heretic*, Henry of England."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., pp. 40, 41.

arch-hypocrite, *s.* A chief hypocrite. One hypocritical above all others.

"Alexius, the Grecian emperor, that *arch-hypocrite* and grand enemy of this war."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 63.

arch-magician, *s.* A chief magician.

"Lying wonders wrought by that *arch-magician*, Apollonius."—*Spencer: On Prodigies*, p. 239.

arch-marshal, *s.* [Eng. *arch*; *marshal*. In Fr. *archimarchéchal*; Ital. *arcimaresciallo*.] A chief marshal, like our field-marshal.

arch-mock, *s.* A mock or mocking of a pre-eminent insulting character.

"Oh, 'tis the spite of hell, the fiend's *arch-mock*,
To lip a wanton in a secure couch,
And to suppose her chaste!"—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

"Foredoom'd by God—by man accurst,
And that last act, though not thy worst,
The very fiend's *arch-mock*."

Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

arch-monarchy, *s.* A leading monarchy.

". . . the world's *arch-monarchies* aptly to compare."—*Fuller: Worthies: Miscell.* (Cadwallar), vol. i., p. 47.

arch-pastor, *s.* The chief pastor.

"The Scripture speaketh of one *arch-pastor* and great shepherd of the sheep, exclusively to any other."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy*.

arch-philosopher, *s.* A chief philosopher. A philosopher of the first reputation.

"It is no improbable opinion, therefore, which the *arch-philosopher* was of, that the chiefest person in every household was always as it were a king."—*Hooker*.

arch-pillar, *s.* A chief pillar; the principal pillar of a building.

"That which is the true *arch-pillar* and foundation of human society, namely, the purity and exercise of true religion."—*Harmer: Tr. of Beza's Sermon*, p. 294.

arch-poet, *s.* A chief poet; a poet laureate.

"He was then saluted by common consent with the title of 'archipoeta,' or *arch-poet*, in the style of those days; in ours, poet laureat."—*Pope: The Poet Laureat*.

arch-politician, *s.* A chief politician; a politician standing out more prominently than others.

"He was indeed an *arch-politician*."—*Bacon*.

arch-pontiff, *s.* A chief pontiff. *Spec.*, the Pope. (*Burke*.)

arch-prelate, *s.* A chief prelate.

"May we not wonder that a man of St. Basil's authority and quality, and *arch-prelate* in the house of God, should have his name far and wide called in question?"—*Hooker*.

arch-presbyter, *s.* [Eng. *arch*; *presbyter*. In Fr. *archiprêtre*, *arciprêtre*; Lat. *archipresbyter*; Gr. *archipresbuteros*.] A chief presbyter.

"As simple deacons are in subjection to presbyters, according to the canon law, so are also presbyters and *arch-presbyters* in subjection to these archdeacons."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

arch-priest, *s.* [Eng. *arch*; *priest*. In Fr. *archiprêtre*, *arciprêtre*; Sp. & Port. *arcipreste*.] A chief priest.

"The word *decanus* was extended to an ecclesiastical dignity which included the *arch-priests*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

arch-priesthood, *s.* [Eng. *arch*; *priesthood*. In Sp. *arciprestazgo*; Ital. *arcipretato*.] Chief priest-hood; the office or dignity of a chief priest.

arch-primate, *s.* The chief primate, if those, all of whom are primates, or first in rank, can have a chief.

"One *arch-primate* or Protestant pope."—*Milton: Reason of Ch. Gov.*, i. 6.

arch-prophet, *s.* Gr. *archiprophētēs*. A chief prophet.

"The *arch-prophet*, or St. John Baptist."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, iii. 60.

arch-Protestant, *s.* A chief Protestant; a Protestant standing prominently out from among his compeers.

"These sayings of these *arch-Protestants* and master ministers of Germany."—*Stapleton: Fort. of the Faith*, p. 9.

arch-publican, *s.* A chief publican.

"The *arch-publican* Zaccheus, . . ."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, i. 7.

arch-rebel, *s.* A chief rebel.

"Dillon, Muskerri, and other *arch-rebels*."—*Milton: Art. of Peace between the E. of Orm. and the Irish*.

arch-swindler, *s.* A more notorious swindler than all others.

"Many of the persons named by this *arch-swindler* as having been concerned in these transactions deny the truth of his statements."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 8, 1877.

arch-traitor, *s.* [Eng. *arch*, *traitor*; Fr. *archi-traitre*.] A chief traitor; one who has stood forth more prominently than others as a traitor.

"It was reasonable to expect that a strict search would be made for the *arch-traitor*, as he was often called."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

arch-treasurer, *s.* [Eng. *arch*; *treasurer*. In Fr. *architrésorier*.] A chief treasurer.

"The elector of Hanover claims the post of *arch-treasurer*."—*Guthrie*.

arch-treasurership, *s.* The chief treasurership; the office of the chief treasurer. (*Collins: Peerage*.)

arch-tyrant, *s.* A chief tyrant; one invested with more power to tyrannize than others, and who takes advantage of his opportunities to act despotically.

"As every wicked man is a tyrant, according to the philosopher's position; and every tyrant is a devil among men; so the devil is the *arch-tyrant* of the creatures; he makes all his subjects errand vassals, yea, chained slaves."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 25.

arch-villain, *s.* A chief villain; a person villainous above all others.

"Yet an *arch-villain* keeps him company."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 1.

arch-villainy, *s.* Villainy at the time unparalleled.

"All their *arch-villainies*, and all their doubles."

Beaum. and Flet.: Wom. Prize, iii. 4.

arch, A contraction for *Architecture* [ARCH, B.], [Lat. *architecturæ baccalaureus*.] Bachelor of Architecture.

arch-æ-ōg'-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Gr. *archaios*=from the beginning or origin, ancient; and *graphē*=a writing, a description.] A writing about, or a description of, antiquity or antiquities, but not of a character so scientific as to merit the appellation of *archæology*. (*Elmes*.) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

arch-æ-ō-lō'-gŷ-an, *s.* [Eng. *archæology*; -ian.] the same as ARCHÆOLOGIST (q. v.). (*J. Murray*.) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

arch-æ-ō-lōg'-ŷc, ***arch-chaī-ō-lōg'-ŷc**, ***arch-chaī-ō-lōg'-ŷck**, **arch-æ-ō-lōg'-ŷc-al**, *a.* [In Fr. *archéologique*; Gr. *archaiologikos*; *archaios*=ancient, and *logikos*=pertaining to speech; *logos*=a word, . . . a discourse.] Pertaining to the science of archæology.

¶ The form *archaiologick* is in Todd's *Johnson's Dictionary*, while *archæologic* is absent. The latter term appears in Webster.

arch-æ-ō-lōg'-ŷc-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *archæologic*; -ally.] After the manner of archæologists. In the way recognized in archæology.

arch-æ-ōl'-ō-gŷt, ***arch-chaī-ōl'-ō-gŷt**, *s.* [In Fr. *archéologue*; Gr. *archaiologos*, *archaiologeō*=to discuss antiquities; *archaios*=ancient; *logistikos*=skilled in calculating or in reasoning.] One who makes a special study of antiquity, and especially of the ruined buildings, the inscriptions, and other relics which it has left behind. There are in London at present a British Archæological Association and a Royal Archæological Institute, besides the Society of Antiquaries, which received its charter in 1707. [ARCHÆOLOGY.]

arch-æ-ōl'-ō-gŷ, ***arch-chaī-ōl'-ō-gŷ**, *s.* [In Ger. *archæologie*; Fr. *archéologie*; Port. *archeologia*; Gr. *archaiologia*, from *archaiologeō*=to discuss things out of date; *archaios*=from the beginning, ancient; *archē*=beginning; *logos*=a discourse; *legō*=to say, speak, utter. The word came into the language in the Greek form *archaiology*, which is the word in Johnson's Dictionary. Now only the Latin spelling *archæology* is used.] The science which treats of antiquity, which it investigates by studying oral traditions, monuments of all kinds, written manuscripts [PALÆOGRAPHY], and printed books [BIBLIOGRAPHY]. The Society of Antiquaries [ARCHÆOLOGIST], at its first constitution, gave special attention to mediæval times; of late, the combined efforts of geologists and archæologists have thrown much light on the history of primeval savage man in Europe; and finally, the Society of Biblical Archæology, founded in 1870, has scientifically investigated Accadian, Assyrian, Babylonian, Jewish, Egyptian, Cyprian, and other antiquities with equal ardor and success. [ARCHÆOLOGICAL.]

arch-æ-ōp'-tēr-ŷx, *s.* [Gr. *archaios*=ancient, and *pterux*=a wing, a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil birds. A *lithographica* (*Von Meyer*) is a fossil bird allied to the Gallinacæ, but constituting a distinct order in the class of Birds in the opinion of Professor Owen. Mr. Parker makes it akin to the Palamedea, or Screamer. It has a curiously antique tail. It occurs in the Solenhofen Shale, believed to be of Upper Oolitic age.

arch-cha'-ŷc, **†arch-cha'-ŷc-al**, *a.* [In Fr. *archaïque*; Gr. *archaikos*, or *archaiikos*=old-fashioned; *archaizō*=to be old-fashioned; *archaios*=ancient; *archē*=beginning.] Pertaining to antiquity.

". . . not devoid of information to the *archæo* student."—*Way: Pref. to Prompt. Parv.* (1843), i. 7.

"It was engraved on a brazen pillar, in Greek characters of an *archaic* form, but, as it appears, was composed in the Latin language."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. v., § 7.

"What is sentimental, romantic, *archaic*, or patriarchal in the Homeric politics. . ."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, vol. iii., pp. 6, 7.

***arch-chaī-ō-lōg'-ŷck**, *a.* [ARCHÆOLOGIC.]

***arch-chaī-ōl'-ō-gŷ**, *s.* [ARCHÆOLOGY.]

arch-cha'-ŷm, *s.* [In Ger. *archaism*; Fr. *archaïsme*; Ital. *arcaismo*; Gr. *archaios*=ancient, from *archē*=beginning.] An obsolete word or idiom which has lingered behind, and appears (though somewhat out of place) in a more modern composition.

". . . a certain amount of *archaism* is indispensable in all works purporting to draw their subject from a long past age."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, i. 33.

arch-cha'-ŷt, *s.* An antiquarian; an archæologist.

arch-ān-gel, ***arch-āun-gel**, *s.* [In Sw. *erkeangel*; Dan. *erkeengel*; Dut. *aartsangel*; Gr. *archangel*; Fr. *archange*; Sp. *arcangel*; Ital. *arcangelo*; Lat. *archangelus*; Gr. *archangelos*; *archi*=a chief, and *angelos*=(1) a messenger, (2) an angel.]

1. A chief angel, a leading angel, one high (according to Jewish writers, of the eighth rank) in the celestial hierarchy.

"Yet Michael the *archangel*, when contending with the devil. . ."—*Jude* 9.

2. The name of a plant, called also the Yellow Weasel-snout. It is the *Galeobdolon luteum* of Hudson, and belongs to the order Labiaceæ (Labiates). It occurs in England. [GALEOPSIS.]

¶ Loudon uses it as an English name for the whole genus *Lamium*.

arch-ān-gēl'-ŷc, *a.* [Gr. *archangelikos*.] Pertaining to an archangel or archangels.

"He ceased; and the *archangelic* power prepared
For swift descent." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. xi.

arch-ān-gēl'-ŷ-ca, *s.* [Lat. *archangelus*=an archangel.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, containing the *Angelica officinalis*, called also *Angelica archangelica*. [ANGELICA.]

arch-bish-ōp, *s.* [Eng. *arch*; *bishop*. In Sw. *erkebishop*; Dan. *ærkebishop*; Dut. *aartsbisschop*; Ger. *erzbischof*; Fr. *archevêque*; Sp. *arzobispo*; Port. *arcebispo*; Ital. *arcivescovo*; Lat. *archiepiscopus*; Gr. *archiepiscopeos*, *archi*=chief, and *episcopos*=bishop.] [See BISHOP.] A chief bishop. The attentive reader of the Acts of the Apostles,

bōil, bōŷ; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aŷ; expect. Xēnophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŷn; -tŷon, -ŷion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

noting that nearly the whole missionary energy of St. Paul was expended upon the cities and chief towns rather than on the villages and the country districts, will be prepared to learn that there were flourishing churches in the leading centers of population, while as yet nearly all other parts remained "pagan." [PAGAN.] So strong, however, was the evangelistic spirit prevailing, that in due time every one of the first-formed churches was surrounded by a number of younger and less powerful congregations which it had called into being. The pastors of these new churches being called "bishops," that term no longer appeared a dignified enough appellation for the spiritual chief of the mother church, and about A. D. 340 the Greek title of *archiepiscopos* [=Eng. *archbishop*], was introduced to meet the difficulty. Two archbishops figure at the Council of Ephesus, in 431, and in subsequent centuries the designation became common over Christendom.

In England the early British churches were, in large measure, swept away by the Anglo-Saxon invaders, who were heathens, and the country consequently required to be re-converted. The great southern center from which this was done was Canterbury, then the capital of Kent, where King Egbert gave Augustine, the chief missionary, a settlement. In the north, York, the chief town of Northumbria, where King Edwin built a shrine for Paulinus, became the great focus of operation for that part of England; hence the two archbishoprics now existing are those of Canterbury and of York. The prelate who occupies the former see is Primate of all England, while his brother of York is only Primate of England, the superiority of the see of Canterbury, long contested by that of York, having been formally settled in A. D. 1072. The former is the first in dignity after the princes of the blood; the latter is not second, but third, the Lord Chancellor taking precedence of him in official rank. An archbishop is often called a Metropolitan. He exercises a certain supervision over the bishops, and receives appeals against their decisions in matters of discipline.

"A secular assembly had taken upon itself to pass a law requiring *archbishops* and bishops, rectors and vicars, to abjure, on pain of deprivation, what they had been teaching all their lives."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ar'ch-bîsh-ôp-rîc, s. [In Fr. *archevêche*; Ital. *arcivescovado*=archbishop; and Eng. suffix *-ric*=territory or jurisdiction.] The office or dignity of an archbishop, or the see over which he exercises spiritual authority.

"Several months were still to elapse before the *archbishopric* would be vacant."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ar'ch-bûtl'er, s. A chief butler, an officer of the old German empire who presented the cup to the emperor on solemn and state occasions.

ar'ch-çhan'-çêl-lôr, s. [Eng. *arch*; *chancellor*. In Fr. *archichancelier*.] A chief chancellor. An officer of high rank who formerly presided over the secretaries of the court. Under the first two races of French kings, when their kingdom consisted of Germany, Italy, and Arles, there were three arch-chancellors—viz., the archbishops of Mentz, Cologne, and Treves.

"The seals of the triple kingdom were borne in state by the archbishops of Mentz, Cologne, and Treves, the perpetual *archchancellors* of Germany, Italy, and Arles."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xlix.

ar'ch-dâp'-i-fêr, s. [ARCHIDAPIFER.]

ar'ch-dêa-côn, ***ar'che-dêkne** (or **con=kn**), s. [Eng. *arch*, and *deacon*; A. S. *arcediacon*; Dan. and Ger. *arkidiaconus*; Dut. *aartsdeken*; Fr. *archidiaque*; Sp. *arcediano*; Port. *arcediogo*; Ital. *arcidiacono*; Lat. *archidiaconus*; Gr. *archidiaconos*; *archi*=chief, and *diaconos*=deacon.] [DEACON.] A chief deacon. The first institution of deacons [Gr. *diakonoi*=servants, waiting-men, ministers, messengers] is recorded in Acts vi. They were elected to discharge such half-secular functions as raising and distributing alms to the poor, thus leaving the apostles free for purely spiritual work. It may be assumed that when meetings of the deacons took place, some one presided over them, and if this chairman was one of themselves, he would naturally be called in Greek *archidiaconos*, in Eng. archdeacon. The president of the deacons' meeting would require to be often in conference with the pastor; and when people meet, mind will affect mind, altogether apart from the relative dignity of the men brought in contact with each other. The archdeacon gradually gained in power, and becoming what was called "the bishop's eye," was often dispatched on confidential missions to different parts of the diocese, there probably being about him a pliability wanting in the *chorepiscopi*=country, coadjutor or suffragan bishops. The survival of the fittest took place, and the archdeacon ended by superseding the more dignified but less bending functionaries. The same drama was re-enacted on English soil between the archdeacons and the rural deans, the latter, who were at first

higher in position than their rivals, being now regarded as inferior to them in rank; an ordinary, or full dean, however, as contradistinguished from a rural dean, is admittedly superior to an archdeacon. There were in December, 1878, seventy-six archdeacons in the English Church, who give assistance to the bishops, and have under them 610 rural deans exercising an unpaid supervision over the clergy. The emoluments of the archdiaconates being but trifling, the occupants of the office generally hold also other preferments. They are empowered to hold a court, the lowest in the scale, from which there lies an appeal to the bishop of the diocese.

"They weren in the *archedeknes* book."

Chaucer: C. T., 6,900.

"Twenty-two deans and fifty-four *archdeacons* sate there in virtue of their offices."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ar'ch-dêa-côn-rÿ (or **con=kn**), s. [Eng. *archdeacon*, and suffix *-ry*.] The district over which an archdeacon exercises his authority or jurisdiction; more rarely his office, or his residence.

"Every diocese is divided into *archdeaconries*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., *Introd.*, § 4.

ar'ch-dêa-côn-shîp (or **con=kn**), s. [Eng. *archdeacon*, and suffix *-ship*.] The office of an archdeacon.

ar'ch-dê-çêl-vêr, s. [Eng. *arch*; *deceiver*.] A chief deceiver; one pre-eminent above all others for deceit.

"He set off for London, breathing vengeance against Churchill, and learned, on arriving, a new crime of the *arch-deceiver*. The Princess Annie had been some hours missing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

ar'ch-dî-ô-çêse, s. [Eng. *arch*; *diocese*.] The locality over which the archbishop presides.

ar'ch-drû-id, s. [Eng. *arch*; *druid*.] A chief druid; the head of the ancient Druids.

ar'ch-dû-cal, a. [Eng. *arch*; *ducal*. In Fr. & Sp. *archiducal*.] Pertaining to an archduke.

"It would be difficult to enumerate all the different quarterings and armorial bearings of the *archducal* family."—*Guthrie*.

ar'ch-dûch-êss, s. [Eng. *arch*, and *duchess*. In Fr. *archiduchesse*; Sp. *archiduquessa*; Ital. *archiduchesa*.] A chief duchess. An Austrian title, applied to the daughters of the emperor.

ar'ch-dûch-ÿ, s. [Eng. *arch*; *duchy*. In Fr. *archiduché*; Ital. *arciducato*.] The territory ruled over by an archduke or archduchess.

ar'ch-dûke, s. [Eng. *arch*; *duke*. In French *archiduc*; Sp. & Port. *archiduque*; Ital. *arciduca*.] A chief duke. An Austrian title applied to the sons of the emperor.

"Philip, *archduke* of Austria, during his voyage from the Netherlands toward Spain, was weather-driven into Weymouth."—*Carew's Survey*.

ar'ch-dûke-dôm, s. [Eng. *archduke*; *-dom*.] The territory or jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess.

"Austria is but an *archdukedom*."—*Guthrie*.

***ar'che** (1), s. [ARCH (1).]

***ar'che**, ***arch** (2), s. [Fr. *arche*=Noah's Ark, or any similar structure. Lat. *arca*=a chest, a purse.] [ARK.]

1. An ark.

"Dat *arche* was a feteles good,
Set and limed a-gen the flood."
Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 561-2.

2. A purse.

"Thi tenement complet and consummat.
Thyne silver and thine *arch* euacuate."
Early Scottish Verse (ed. Lumby), i. 272.

***ar'che-wold**, s. An ark-board.

"Quan he dede him in the *ar'che-wold*."
Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 576.

ar-chê'-al, a. [ARCHEUS.] Pertaining to, or caused by, the "archeus."

ar'ched, *pa. par. & a.* [ARCH, v.]

As participial adjective:

1. Covered with an arch.

"As she paused at the *arched* door."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 20.

2. Curved in the form of an arch.

". . . the swan with *arched* neck."
Milton: P. L., bk. vii.

3. *Her. Arched*, or *archy*, signifies that an ordinary on an escutcheon is bent or bowed.

***ar'che-di-a-cre**, s. [Fr. *archidiaque*.] An archdeacon. (*Chaucer*.)

ar'ch-ên-çêph'-al-a, s. [Gr. *archô*=to overrule; *enkephalos*=the brain; *kephalê*=the head.] A term proposed by Professor Owen for his first sub-class

of Mammalia. He included under it one order, Bimana, and a single genus, Homo, or Man. The characters he assigned to the sub-class were the overlapping of the olfactory nerves and cerebellum by the cerebral hemispheres, so that the latter constitute a third lobe; the presence of a posterior horn to the lateral ventricle, and also that of the hippocampus minor. (*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia*.)

ar'ch-êr, s. [In Fr. *archer*; Sp. *archero*; Port. *archeiro*; Ital. *arciere*, *arciere*; from Lat. *arcus*=a bow.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who is skilled in the use of the bow, having acquired the art either to employ it in battle or for other purposes.

"Against him that bendeth let the *archer* bend his bow, . . ."—*Jer.* li. 3.

2. *Astron.*: The constellation Sagittarius.

"Now when the cheerless empire of the sky
To Capricorn the Centaur *Archer* yields,"

Thomson: Spring.

archer-fish, s. A fish, the *Toxotes aculator*, which shoots water at its prey. It is found in the East Indian and Polynesian seas.

archer-game, s. A game of archery. Shooting at marks with bows and arrows, for prizes or other honors.

"I must be *bonne*

To see the *archer-game* at noon."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 17.

archer-man, s. One skilled in the use of the bow.

"While, to explore the dangerous glen;
Dive through the pass the *archer-men*."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 16.

archer-rank, s. A rank of archers drawn up for battle, or at least for the employment of the bow.

"Then spurs were dash'd in chargers' flanks,
They rush'd among the *archer-ranks*."

Scott: The Lord of the Isles, vi. 23.

ar'ch-êr-êss, s. [Eng. *archer*; *-ess*.] A female archer.

"The swiftest and the keenest shaft that is,
In all my quiver—

I do select; to thee I recommend it,

O *archeress* eternal!"

Fanshawe: Past. Fid., p. 143.

ar'ch-êr-ÿ, s. [Eng. *archer*; *-y*.]

1. The employment of the bow and arrows in battle, in hunting, or for other purposes. The art is of great antiquity. It is mentioned in Gen. xxi. 20, and in the Iliad and the Odyssey, besides being depicted on Egyptian monuments and Assyrian sculptures. The Philistines seem to have excelled in it, which caused David to issue orders that special instruction and training in it should be imparted to the Hebrews (2 Sam. i. 18). There were archers in both the Greek and Roman armies. In England, up to the time when gunpowder came into general use, the archers constituted some of the most formidable soldiers in the English army, several of the battles won over the Scots having been gained by their surpassing skill in the use of the bow. The weapon first employed was the arbalest, or cross-bow [ARBALEST]; afterward the long bow supplanted it, the change taking place some time before the reign of Edward II. The Scottish "Royal Company of Archers" still claim the right of acting as the Sovereign's body-guard in Scotland; but picturesque as they may look in a procession, it is to be hoped, both for their own and the monarch's sake, that they may never have to test the powers of their antique weapons against those of the breech-loading rifle.

"Had often heard the sound of glee
When there the youthful Nortons met
To practice games and archery."

Wordsworth: The White Doe of Rylstone, v.

†2. The art or skill of an archer.

"Blest seraphims shall leave their quire,
And turn Love's soldiers upon thee,
To exercise their *archery*."

Crashaw: Steps to Temple.

†3. Those who at any time or place practice archery; taken collectively the archers. (Chiefly poetic.)

"The venison free, and Bourdeaux wine,
Might serve the *archery* to dine."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 25.

4. Archery as an outdoor sport is very popular in the United States.

ar'ch-êş, s. *pl.* (1). [Pl. of ARCH (1), s. (q. v.).]

1. *Entom.*: The English name given to various species of moths with arch-like zigzags on their wings.

Black arches: *Psilura monacha*, a moth of the family Bombycidae. The primary wings are grayish-

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

white with many black spots, and four zigzags of the same color. The secondary wings are brownish-gray, spotted with black, and having a white border.



Black Arches (Psilura Monacha).

The expansion of the wing is from fifteen to eighteen lines in the male, and two inches in the female. The caterpillar is brown with gray hairs, and one black with two white spots. (Duncan, in Jardine's Naturalist's Libr.)

Green Arches: *Polia herbida*, a moth of the family Noctuidæ.

Light Arches: *Xylophasia lithoscylea*, a moth of the family Noctuidæ.

Buff Arches: *Thyatira derasa*, a moth of the family Noctuidæ, of a light yellowish-brown color, with two white oblique bands on the upper wings, and several brown or buff zigzag lines on two rows of small white arches on the lower ones. The caterpillar is yellowish-green, with dark brown spots and lines. (Duncan, in Jardine's Naturalist's Libr.)

ar'-chêt (t silent), s. [Fr. *archet*; Ital. *archetto* = the bow of a violin or a similar instrument.]

Music: à *archat* (with bow), a term applied to such musical instruments as are played with the bow. (Porter.)

ar-chê-tÿ'-pal, a. [Eng. *archetype*, -al; Lat. *archetypus*; Gr. *archetupos*.] Pertaining to an archetype, pattern or model.

"Him, who is fairer than the sons of men;
The source of good, the light *archetypal*." Norris.

¶ In the Platonic Philosophy the *archetypal world* is the idea or model of the world as it existed in the Divine mind previous to its creation.

ar'-chê-tÿpe, *tar'-chî-tÿpe*, s. [In Fr. *archétype*; Sp. *arquetipo*; Port. *archetipo*; Ital. *archetipo*; Lat. *archetypum*; Gr. *archetupon*, s., the neut. of *archetupos*=stamped as a model: *archê*=beginning, and *tupos*=a blow, . . . anything struck, . . . a model, type.]

1. *Platonic Philosophy*, and generally: The primitive type, model, or pattern on which anything is formed.

"Then it was that the House of Commons, the *archetype* of all the representative assemblies which now meet, either in the Old or in the New World, held its first sittings."—Macaulay. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

" . . . this great *architype* . . ."—Bacon: *Physiol. Rem.*

2. *Minting*: The standard weight by which the others are adjusted.

3. *Comp. Anatomy*. The *archetype skeleton*: Professor Owen's name for an ideal skeleton of which those actually existing in the several classes of vertebrated animals are held to be modifications.

ar-chê-tÿp'-i-cal, a. [Eng. *archetype*; -ical.] The same as *ARCHETYPAL*. (Warburton.)

ar-chê-ÿs, s. [From Gr. *archê*=beginning . . . first principle element.] A term applied by Basil Valentine, Paracelsus, and Van Helmont to denote the regulative and conservative principles of the animal world—what is now called *vital force*.

**ar'-che-wÿves*, s. pl. [Eng. *arche*=Gr. *archi*=chief, and Old Eng. *wÿves*=wives.] Wives who aspire to govern their husbands. (Chaucer.)

arçh-hî-êr-eÿ, s. [ARCHIEREY.]

tarçh'-i-â-têr, s. [Lat. *archiater*; [Gr. *archi-atros*: from *archi*=chief, and *iatros*=a surgeon, a physician=to heal, to cure.]

1. *Anciently*: The first physician of the Roman emperor; the chief ruler in Greece, &c.

2. *Now*: It is still used in a similar sense in some Continental countries.

"I wanted not the advice and help of the *archiater*, the king's doctor."—Sir T. Herbert: *Trav.*, p. 233.

ar'-chî-cal, a. [Gr. *archikos*=pertaining to rule; *archê*=beginning, rule.] Chief, primary.

"When the brutish life leads us astray from the government of reason, and we cast away . . . that principality and *archical* rule, wherewith God hath invested us, over all our corporeal passions and affections . . ."—Hallywell: *Excel. of Mor. Vir.*, p. 48.

arçh-i-dâp'-i-fêr, *arçh-dâp'-i-fêr*, s. [Gr. *archos*=a chief; Lat. *daps*, genit. *dapis*=sacrificial or other dignified feast; *fero*=to bear. Chief food-bearer.]

In the Old German Empire: An officer whose special function it was, when the emperor was crowned, to carry the first dish of meat to table on horseback. The office belonged to the Elector of Bavaria, though claimed by the Palatine of the Rhine.

arch-i-dî-â-côn-al, a. [From Lat. *archidiaconus*; Gr. *archidiaconos*=an archdeacon.] Pertaining to an archdeacon.

"Thus, the *Archidiaconal* Courts, the Consistory Courts, the Court of Arches, the Court of Peculiars, and the Court of Delegates were revived."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

arch-i-ê-pîs'-côp-a-çÿ, s. [In Fr. *archiépiscopat*.] The state of an archbishop.

"I did not dream, at that time, of extirpation and abolition of any more than his [Laud's] *archiepiscopacy*."—Sir E. Dering's *Speeches*, p. 5.

arch-i-ê-pîs'-côp-al, a. [In Fr. *archiépiscopal*; Sp. *arzobispal*; Ital. *arcivescovile*.] Pertaining to an archbishop.

"Nothing in England astonished him so much as the *Archiepiscopal* library."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

arch-i-ê-pîs'-côp-ate, s. [In Fr. *archiépiscopat*; Port. *archiepiscopado*.] The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of an archbishop; an archbishopric. (Ch. Obs.)

arch-i-ê-pîs'-cô-pâl'-i-tÿ, s. [As if from a Low Lat. *archiepiscopalitas*.] The dignity of an archbishop. (Fuller: *Ch. Hist.*, II. iii. 39.)

arçh-i-êr-eÿ, *arçh-hî-êr-eÿ*, s. [Lat. *archie-reus*; Gr. *archieus*=a chief priest: *archi*=a chief, and *hiereus*=priest, a sacrificer.] A name given in Russia to the higher ecclesiastical dignities of the Greek Church, the metropolitans, the archbishops, and the bishops. (R. Pinkerton.)

ar-chîg'-ra-phêr, s. [Gr. *archi*=chief, and *graphô*=to write.] A chief secretary. (Dr. Black.)

ar'-chîll, *ar'-göl*, *or'-chîl*, *or'-chîll*, *or'-chäl*, s. [In Fr. *archil*, *archilla*, and *orchilla*, also *Orseille des Canaries*.] Two species of lichen, the *Roccella tinctoria* and *R. fusiformis*, which grow in the Canary and Cape Verde Islands. They are found on rocks near the sea. They produce a fine but fugitive purple dye, and are largely employed for that purpose. Arriving in this country in its natural state, it is ground between stones so as to be completely bruised, but not reduced to powder. Then it is moistened with a strong spirit of urine, or with urine itself mixed with quicklime. In a few days it acquires a purplish-red, and finally a blue color. In the former state it is called *Archil*, in the latter *Lacmus* or *Litmus*. Cudbear is similarly made. Other lichens, such as the *Variolaria orcina*, the *Lecanora tartarea*, &c., are sometimes used in place of the *Roccella*.

Ar'-chî-lô'-chî-an, a. & s. [In Ger. *Archilochisch*; Lat. *Archilochius*. See the def.]

A. *As adjective*: Pertaining to the Greek satiric poet Archilochus, who flourished about 700 B. C., or to the verse which he introduced.

B. *As substantive*: A kind of verse supposed to have been invented by the Greek poet Archilochus. The "*Archilochian major*" has seven feet, the first three dactyls or spondees, the fourth a dactyl, and the fifth, sixth, and seventh trochees, as—

Nũc dẽcẽt | aũt virĩ | dĩ nĩtĩ | dũm cãpũt ãmpẽ | dĩrẽ | mÿr | tũ.

(Horace, Carm. I., iv. 9.)

The Archilochian minor has two dactyls and a cæsura, as—

Ãrbõrĩ | bãsquẽ cõ | mẽ.

(Horace, Carm. IV., vii. 2.)

Horace varies these two meters in four different ways, called the first, second, third, and fourth Archilochian meters. The first consists of a dactylic hexameter combined with an Archilochian minor; the second of a dactylic hexameter with an iambegus; the third of an iambic trimeter and an elegiambus; and the fourth of an Archilochian major, with a catalectic iambic trimeter.

Ar'-ch-i-mãge, *Arch-i-mã-gõ*, *Ar'-chĩm'-a-gũs*, s. [Gr. *archi*=chief, and *Magos*=a Magian, . . . an enchanter, a wizard.]

1. The high priest of the Median or Persian Magi. The title was assumed by Darius Hystaspes.

2. Any magician or wizard; an enchanter.

¶ The term perpetually figures in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*. Some other writers have copied it from that work.

"I will," he cry'd, 'so help me, God! destroy
That villain *Archimage*.'"
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 32.

arch-i-mãn'-drite, s. [In Russ. *arkhuman-drum*; Ger. *archimandrit*; Fr. *archimandrite*; Sp. Port., Ital., & Lat. *archimandrita*; Gr. *archimandritês*=*archi*=chief, *mandra*=an enclosed space, . . . a monastery.] An Eastern abbot or superior of a monastery, especially one of the first order.

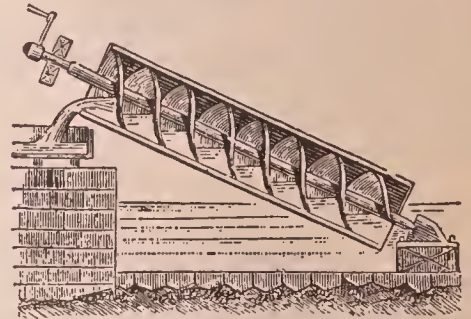
"His rival Eutyches was the abbot, or *archimandrite*, or superior of three hundred monks."—Gibbon: *Decline and Fall*, ch. xlvii., vol. iv., p. 353.

¶ Formerly it was used in a somewhat wider sense, being occasionally applied to archbishops.

Arch-i-mê'-dê-an, *Ar'-chî-mê'-dĩ-an*, a. [Eng. *Archimed(es)*; -ian.] Pertaining to Archimede, a celebrated mathematician of Syracuse, who lived in the third century B. C.

Archimedean principle, or *Archimedean theorem*; *Archimedes's principle* or *theorem*: It is that a body immersed in a liquid loses a part of its weight equal to the weight of the displaced liquid. It was by this law that he discovered the amount of alloy mixed in Hiero's crown. (Ganot: *Physics*, transl. by Atkinson, 3d ed., 1868, §104.) It holds good of gases as well as liquids properly so called. (Ibid., §168.)

Archimedean Screw, *Archimedes's Screw*: A water-screw or "*cochlion*." *Cochlion* is from the Greek *kochlion*=a small snail, the shell of which it resembles, though it must be confessed very remotely, in being of a spiral form. It consisted of a spiral pipe or tube wound around a long cylinder.



Archimedean Screw.

The machine, which was originally designed for raising water from the Nile, was slanted so that one end of the spiral tube was beneath the water of the river, and the other rested on the bank. The inside of the tube really consisted of an inclined plane, down which the water flowed, though to a superficial observer it seemed to flow up in contravention of the laws of gravity. It was, of course, unable to act if slanted to the water at too high an angle. It is now disused, one serious defect which it has being that it is apt to become clogged up with weeds, mud, stones, &c., which cannot easily be removed from a tube of spiral form.

arçh'-ing, pr. par. & a. [ARCH, a.]

As participial adjective:

1. Having in it an artificial or a natural arch.

"Now driv'n before him through the *arching* rock,
Came tumbling, heaps on heaps, th'unnur'd flock."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. ix., 280-1.

2. Curving like an arch.

"Blue ribbons decked his *arching* mane."
Scott: *Marmion*, i. 6.

"The *arching* limes are tall and shady."
Tennyson: *Margaret*, 5.

ar'-chî-pêl'-ağ-ic, a. [Eng. *Archipelag(o)*; -ic.] Pertaining to an archipelago, and especially to the most notable one—that between Greece and Asia Minor, divided by the Ægean Sea. (Ed. Rev.) (Worcester's Dict.)

Ar'-chî-pêl'-a-gõ, s. [In Dut. & Fr. *Archipel*; Ger. *Archipel* or *Archipelagus*; Sp. & Port. *archilago*; Ital. *arcipelago*; Gr. *archi*=chief, and *pelagos*=sea; countenancing the belief that the Greeks considered the sea which washed their eastern shores, and was the chief sea to them, the chief sea also to others.]

1. The sea studded with islands which lies between Greece and Asia Minor.

" . . . the line [of Eubœan hills] is further prolonged by a series of islands in the *Archipelago*, Andros, Tenos, Myconos, and Naxos."—Grote: *Hist. Greece*, pt. ii., ch. i.

2. Any sea agreeing with the former in containing many islands.

" . . . hence, after long subsidence, this great reef would not produce one great atoll 400 miles in length, but a chain or *archipelago* of atolls, of very nearly the same dimensions with those in the Maldiva *archipelago*."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xx.

ar'-chîp'-pũs, s. [Gr. *Archippos*, a Greek proper name (Col. iv. 17; Philem. 2).] A fine butterfly, the *Danaus archippus*.

ar'-chî-tẽct, s. [In Dan. *architect*; Sw. *arkitekt*; Ger. *architekt*; Fr. *architecte*; Sp. *arquitecto*; Port. *architecto*; Ital. *architetto*; Lat. *architectus*, *architecton*; Gr. *architektôn*=chief artificer, (*literally*) chief carpenter: *archi*=chief, and *tektôn*=a carpenter. The word carries us back to the period when edifices were constructed chiefly of wood.]

1. *Lit.*: One who draws the plans designed to show the builders the exact dimensions, form, and

bõil, bõy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șũs, -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

arrangements of an edifice which, under his superintendence, they are engaged to erect. Among great architects may be enumerated M. Vitruvius Pollio, who seems to have lived in the time of Augustus; and in England, Inigo Jones, born about 1572, died 1652; and the very celebrated Sir Christopher Wren, who died, aged ninety-one, in 1723. He drew out the plan for the restoration of St. Paul's, and the rebuilding of many city churches destroyed in the great fire of 1666.

2. Fig.: A contriver or designer of anything. Used—

(a) Spec.: Of man.

"Chief architect and plotter of these woes;
The villain is alive in Titus' house."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, v. 3.

"A Frenchwoman is a perfect architect in dress; she never, with Gothic ignorance, mixes the orders . . ."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. ii.

(b) Of God, as the Designer of everything created.

"This inconvenience the Divine Architect of the body obviated."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

" . . . as by work

Divine the sovereign Architect had framed."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. v.

(c) Of any animal constructing a habitation for itself by instinct, but in a style suggesting the architecture of man.

ar-chi-tect'-tive, s. [Eng. *architect*; -ive.] Used for building purposes; suitable for building purposes.

"How could the bodies of many of them, particularly the last-mentioned, be furnished with architectiv materials?"—*Derham: Physico-Theology*.

ar-chi-tect-tōn'-ic, *ar-chi-tect-tōn'-ick, a. & s. [In Ger. *architectonisch*; Fr. *architectonique*; Port. *architectonico*; Ital. *architettonico*; Lat. *architectonicus*; Gr. *architektonikos*, from *architektonēō*=to be an architect, to construct, to contrive: *archi*=chief, and *tektainomai*=to make or frame, to devise; *tektōn*=a carpenter.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to architecture; having a genius or an instinct for architecture; skilled in architecture.

"How much will this architectonic wisdom (if I may call it), excited in framing and regulating an innumerable company of differing creatures, be recommended!"—*Boyle: Works*, v., p. 147. (*Richardson*.)

B. As substantive: The art or capacity of arranging knowledge methodically. (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

ar-chi-tect-tōn'-ic-al, a. & s. [Eng. *architectonic*; -al.]

A. As adjective: The same as ARCHITECTONIC, adj. (q. v.).

" . . . not ectypal, but archetypal, and architectonical of all."—*Cudworth: Intell. Syst.*, p. 853. (*Richardson*.)

B. As substantive: That which, in a loose sense, creates, frames, or originates anything.

"Those inferior and ministerial arts, which are subjected unto others, as to their architectonicals."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 186.

ar-chi-tect-tōn'-ics, s. [In Ger. *architektonik*.] The science or art of architecture.

ar-chi-tect'-tor, *ar-chi-tect'-toŭr, s. [Port. & Lat.] An architect.

"Having first, like a skillful architect, made the frame, he now raises and sets it up."—*Austin: Hæc Homo*, p. 55.

" . . . merchants, pilots, seamen, architects, masons, &c."—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quixote*, iv. 11.

ar-chi-tect'-trëss, s. [Eng. *architector*; -ess.] A female architect. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"If Nature herself, the first architectress, had (to use an expression of Vitruvius) windowed your breast."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 139.

ar-chi-tect'-tur-al (tur=tyūr), a. [Fr. *architectural*.] Pertaining to architecture. (*Mason*.)

"Plot's, though a neat engraving, and in the most finished manner of that excellent architectural sculptor, Michael Burghers, is by no means a faithful and exact representation."—*Warton: Hist. of Kiddingington*, p. 16.

ar'-chi-tect-ure (ture=tyūr), s. [In Ger. *architektur*; Fr. *architecture*; Sp. *arquitectura*; Ital. *architettura*; Port. & Lat. *architectura*, from Lat. *architectus*.] [ARCHITECT.]

1. Properly, the art of building; more specifically, the art of building human habitations, temples, or edifices of any kind, whether humble or splendid. The term is generally, however, limited to the art of erecting edifices which, besides answering their primary purpose of utility, are fitted by beauty, by symmetry, and in other ways, to please the eye and gratify the mind. About half a century ago it was common to limit the signification still farther to buildings constructed after Greek or Roman models; but this unduly narrow meaning is now abandoned. Architecture, like other arts carries out the principles of science, and must rest upon them. So continually, indeed, does it draw upon geometry, that it might almost itself be called a science. The architecture of a people is an index of their mental and moral qualities, and of the state of

civilization which they have reached. Fergusson considers it also more trustworthy than language in settling the question of race. The numerous styles of architecture, partly diverse, partly connected with each other, may be primarily divided into Ethnic and Christian. The following is a more minute classification:—In America two styles of architecture worthy of notice exist—the Mexican and the Peruvian. The rapid growth of American cities has involved the development of all classes and combinations of architecture. The culmination of this characteristic was seen at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, when every order of architecture was represented. The Chinese have one in Eastern Asia. In India there are two totally distinct races—an Aryan one [ARYAN], of which the Brahmans are the type, and a Turanian one, represented by the Tamuls of the Coromandel coast and Ceylon. The latter were the great builders. Fergusson recognizes in India a Buddhist, a Jaina, a Southern Hindoo, a Northern Hindoo, a Modern Hindoo, and a Cashmerian style. In Western Asia there existed, at a more or less remote period, a Phœnician, a Jewish, an Assyrian, a Babylonian, a Persepolitan or Persian, and a Sassanian type of building; while in Europe there were Pelasgian or Cyclopean, Etruscan, and Druidical or Celtic types. A celebrated style commenced in Egypt as the Egyptian style; transferred to Greece, and modified there by Assyrian, it was called Grecian, and became a model for universal imitation. Adopted by the Romans, it was called Roman. Passing from them, it gave rise in one direction to the Saracenic, Arabian or Moorsque, and in another to the Christian style, the latter with Romanesque, Gothic, and Byzantine subdivisions. [SARACENIC, GOTHIC, &c.]

The following are the leading styles of English architecture, arranged in the chronological order in which they flourished:—

	A.D.	A.D.
I. Norman	From 1066 to 1154	
II. Transition from this to the next, i. e., from I. to III.	" 1154 to 1189	
III. Early English	" 1189 to 1272	
IV. Transition from III. to V.	" 1272 to 1307	
V. Decorated	" 1307 to 1377	
VI. Transition from V. to VII.	" 1377 to 1399	
VII. Perpendicular	" 1399 to 1547	
VIII. Tudor	" 1550 to 1600	
IX. Jacobean	" 1603 to 1641	

(*Fergusson, Guilt, &c.*)

" . . . architecture, an art which is half a science, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ The subject now treated generally, called simply *Architecture*, is sometimes more precisely described as *Civil Architecture*, in which case there are at least two others, viz., *Military Architecture*, treating of the construction of fortifications, and *Naval Architecture*, the subject of which is the construction not merely of ships, but of harbors, docks, or ought else requisite to promote maritime enterprise. In this division the term *civil* is used vaguely, so as to include *Ecclesiastical Architecture*, but more frequently the two are made distinct.

2. The method of construction adopted in nature, which one insensibly compares or contrasts with the handiwork of man.

"The molecular attractions of the liberated carbon and hydrogen find expression in the architecture of grasses, plants, and trees."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., iv. 87.

¶ *Heaven's architecture*=the sky.

"Them and their citty vtterly to quell

With fire which from heaven's architecture fell."

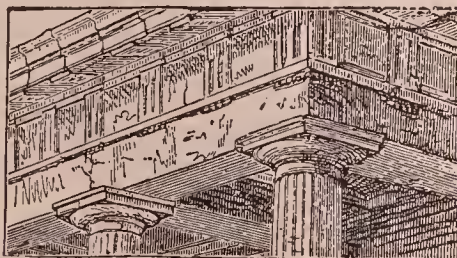
E. E. T. S., vol. 46-48, *Satira*, v., 1,667-8.

ar'-chi-tect-ure (ture as tyūr), v. t. To build.

ar'-chi-trāve, s. [In Ger. *architrav*, *architrab*; Fr. & Ital. *architrave*; from Gr. *archi*=chief, and Ital. *trave*, from Lat. *trabs*=a beam; Gr. *trapēx*, genit. *trapēkos*=a beam; *trepō*=to turn.]

Architrave:

1. The lowest portion of the entablature of a column, immediately resting on the column itself.



Architrave: Temple of Agrigentum.

The architrave is immediately surmounted by the frieze, and it again by the cornice, which is the highest portion of the entablature.

"Built like a temple, where pilasters round

Were set, and Doric pillars overlaid

With golden architrave."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. i.

2. The ornamental molding surrounding the exterior portion of the curve belonging to an arch, or round doors, windows, &c.

3. The mantelpiece in a chimney.

*ar-chi-tri'-clīn, s. [Gr. *archi*=chief; Lat. *triclinium*; Gr. *triklinion* and *triklinos*=a couch running round three sides of a table for guests to recline on at a feast.] Master of a feast (*John ii. 18*).

" . . . the seide ure lord to tho serganz, Moveth to gidere and bereth to *Architriclin*, that was se thet ferst was i-serued."—*Old Kentish Sermons* (ed. Morris), p. 29.

¶ Morris says that this word is frequently mistaken for a proper name in early English books.

*ar'-chī-tŭpe, s. [ARCHETYPE.]

ar'-chī-vā, s. pl. [ARCHIVES.]

ar'-chī-val, a. [Lat. pl. *archiva*; Eng. suffix -al.] Pertaining to archives. (*Tooke*.)

ar'-chive (pl. ar'-chives, *ar'-chī-vā), s. [In Sw. *arkiv*; Dan. *archivet*; Dut. *archieven*; Ger. *archiv*; Fr. *archives* (pl.); Ital. *archivi* (pl.), *archivio*; Lat. *archiva*, pl. of *archivum*. There is also a Latin form *archium*; Gr. *archeion*=the town-house, the official residence of the first magistrate.]

†1. Plur.: The place in which important historical records are kept.

"Though we think our words vanish with the breath that utters them, yet they become records in God's court, and are laid up in his archives as witnesses either for or against us."—*Government of the Tongue*.

2. (a) Pl.: The records themselves. These generally consist of charters and other documents bearing on the rights, the history, &c., of a nation or of a smaller community or house.

"The Christians were able to make good what they asserted by appealing to those records kept in the Roman *archiva*."—*H. More: On Godliness*, b. 7, ch. 12, § 2. (*Trench*.)

"I shall now only look a little into the Mosaic archives, to observe what they furnish us with upon this subject."—*Woodward*.

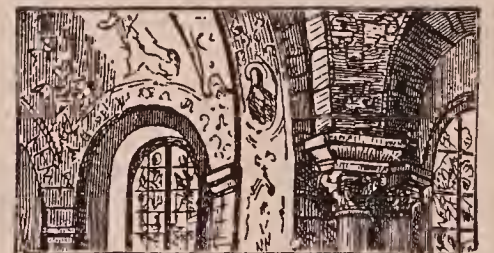
†(b) Sing.: One such record.

"Vespasian, according to Suetonius, restored this national archive, by procuring copies from all quarters."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. v., § 9.

ar'-chī-vist, s. [In Fr. *archiviste*; Ital. *archivista*; Lat. *archeota*.] One who has charge of archives; a keeper of records. (*Rees: Cyclop.*)

ar'-chī-vōlt, ar'-chī-vōl'-tūm, s. [Fr. *archivolte*; Ital. *archivolto*; properly, a contraction for Ital. *architrave voltato* (lit.)=an architrave turned.]

1. Used by mediæval writers for a vault.
2. Used by the writers of the Renaissance for the group of concentric moldings and ornaments with which the face of a classical arch is decorated.



Archivolt of Notre Dame du Port, Clermont.

3. By some modern authors it is applied to the mass of moldings which usually occupy the faces and soffits of a mediæval arch. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

ar'-ch-lūte, ar'-ch-ī-lūte, s. [In Fr. *archiluth*.] A long and large lute, with its bass strings lengthened after the manner of the theorbo, and each row doubled, either with a little octave or a unison. It is used by the Italians for playing a thorough bass.

ar'-ch-lŭ, adv. [Eng. *arch*; -ly.] In an arch manner; roguishly, slyly, cunningly, waggishly.

"This he archly supposes."—*Thyer: Notes to Butler's Remains*.

ar'-ch-nëss, s. [Eng. *arch*; -ness.] Slyness, cunning, roguishness, waggery.

" . . . and such a dryness and archness of humor, as cannot fail to excite laughter."—*Dr. Warton: Essay on Pope*, ii. 68.

ar'-chōn, s. [In Ger. *archont*; Fr. *archonte*; Ital. *arconte*; Lat. *archon*; Gr. *archōn*=a ruler, commander, from *archō*=to begin; *archē*=a beginning.]

1. *Civil Hist.*: Any one of the series of individuals who, when the royal authority was abolished at Athens, succeeded to the highest place in the State. At first the archonship was for life, and even hereditary, but the person elected by the people might again be deposed—"The right divine of kings to govern wrong" was not recognized. After a time the occupancy of the office was limited to ten years, and then to one year: while its duties were divided among ten persons; the first one called, by way of

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

pre-eminence, the *archon*; the second, the *king*; the third, the *polemarch*, or leader in war; and the other seven, the *thesmothes*, or legislators.

"Among these, the first in rank retained the distinguishing title of the *archon*, and the year was marked by his name."—*Thirlwall: Hist. Greece*, ch. xi.

¶ *Lord Archon*: A similar officer in an imaginary English government never realized.

"All the detail, all the nomenclature, all the ceremonial of the imaginary government was fully set forth, Polemarchs and Phylarchs, Tribes and Galaxies, the Lord Archon and the Lord Strategus."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Church Hist.* The "Great Archon" of the *Gnostic Basilides*: A created being who was supposed to rule the world.

"There burst forth and was begotten from the cosmical seed and the conglomeration of all germs the great Archon and Head of the world."—*Hippolytus: Refut. of all Heresies*, bk. vii., ch. xi.

ar'-chōn-shīp, s. [Gr. *archōn*=archon, and Eng. suff. *-ship*.] The office of an archon, or the time during which he held office.

"Draco's *archonship*, in which his laws were enacted, is placed Ol. 39, B. C. 624."—*Thirlwall: Hist. of Greece*, ch. xi.

ar'-chōn'-tics, s. [In Ger. *archontiken*.] *Church Hist.*: A Gnostic sect, a branch of the Valentinians. They were of opinion that the world was brought into existence not by God, but by inferior "Archontes," beings themselves created. [ARCHON (2).]

**ar'ch-wīfe*, s. [ARCHEWIVES.]

ar'ch-wīse, adv. [Eng. *arch*; suffix *-wise*.] Shaped like an arch; in the form of an arch.

"The Court of Arches, so called *ab arcuata ecclesia*, or from Bow Church, by reason of the steeple or clochier thereof, raised at the top with stone pillars, in fashion of a bow bent *archwise*."—*Aylife: Parergon*.

ar'-chŷ, a. [Eng. *arch*; *-y*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Arched.

"Beneath the black and archy brows shined forth the bright lamps of her eyes."—*Parthenia Sacra* (1633), Pref.

2. *Heraldry*. [ARCHED.]

ar'-cī-form, a. [Lat. *arcus*=a bow, and *forma*=form.] Shaped like a bow, curved.

"... some *arciform* fibers which cross it at its lower part . . ."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 264.

**ar'-cī-tēn-ēnt*, a. [Lat. *arcitenens*, from *arcus*=a bow, and *tenens*, pr. par. of *teneo*=to hold.] Bow-bearing. (Johnson.)

ar'-cō-graph, s. [Lat. *arcus*=a bow, and Gr. *graphō*=to grave, . . . to describe.] An instrument for describing an arc without the use of a central point; a cyclograph. (Hebert.)

†*arc-tā-tion*, s. [In Fr. *arctation*; Mod. Lat. *arctatio*; Lat. *arctus*, *artus*=pressed together, close, narrow; *arcto*=to narrow, to enclose.]

†*Med.*: A narrowness or constriction of any passage in the body. (Used specially of constipation of the intestines produced by inflammation or by spasms. It is called also ARCTITUDE.)

"*Arctation*, Lat.: Streightning or crowding."—*Glossog. Nova*.

arc-tī-a, s. [Apparently from Gr. *arktos*=a bear, referring to the woolly character of the caterpillar; but Agassiz, in his *Nomenclator Zoologicus*, derives it from *arkteia*=consecration.] A genus of moths, the typical one of the family Arctiidae. *A. caja* is the well-known and beautiful Tiger-moth. Its caterpillar is the "Woolly Bear."

arc-tī-a-dæ, s. pl. [ARCTIIDÆ.]

arc-tīc, **arc-tīck*, a. [In Fr. *arctique*; Sp. & Port. *arctico*; Ital. *artico*; Lat. *arcticus*; from *arctos*, Gr. *arktos*, a bear, also the constellation Ursa Major. In Sanscrit *riksha*, from the root *ark* or *ask*=to be bright, is (1) an adjective=bright, and (2) a substantive=a bear, so called either from his bright eyes or from his brilliant tawny fur. Before the Aryans had finally separated, *riksha*=bright, applied to the plow-like constellation, had become obsolete, and the substantive *bear* remained, whence the constellation came to be called *arktos* among the Greeks, *Ursa* among the Latins, and *Bear* among ourselves. (Max Müller: *Science of Language*, 6th ed., vol. ii., p. 393.)]

1. *Properly*: Pertaining to the constellation called by the Greeks *arktos*=bear, by the Romans *Ursa*, and by ourselves *Ursa Major*, the Great Bear, the Plow, Charles' Wain, &c.

2. Pertaining to the North generally, or more specially to the region within the arctic circle.

"Man has become a denizen of every part of the globe, from the torrid to the arctic zones."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 49.

Arctic circle: A small circle of the globe, 23° 28' distant from the north pole, which is its center. It

is opposed to the antarctic circle, which is at the same distance from the south pole. (*Glossog. Nova*, &c.)

Arctic expedition: An expedition designed to explore the all but impenetrable regions surrounding the north pole. The object with which these enterprises were commenced by the English was to obtain a passage by way of the polar regions to India, Egypt being in Mohammedan hands, and fear, which now seems absolutely ludicrous, being felt that the Portuguese would successfully debar daring English seamen from using the route by the Cape of Good Hope. When the utter hopelessness of finding either a northwestern or a northeastern passage to India through the polar regions became apparent, it was felt that arctic expeditions might still profitably be sent out for purely scientific exploration, one main object now being to make as near an approach as possible to the pole. They have continued at intervals to our own times, and are not likely ever to cease. Two of the most notable events in their history which have hitherto occurred have been the discovery of the northwest passage by Captain McClure, of the *Investigator*, on the 26th of October, 1850, and the tragic deaths of Sir John Franklin and his crew, about the year 1843, the catastrophe being rendered all the more impressive to the public mind by the uncertainty which long hung over the gallant explorers' fate.

The following are the farthest points of north latitude reached by Arctic explorers, up to present date:

YEAR.	EXPLORERS.	N. LATITUDE.
1607.	Hudson.....	80° 23' 0"
1773.	Phipps.....	80° 48' 0"
1806.	Scoresby.....	81° 12' 42"
1827.	Parry.....	82° 50' 0"
1874.	Meyer (on land).....	82° 0' 0"
1875.	Markham and Parr (Nares' expedition).....	83° 20' 26"
1876.	Payer.....	83° 07' 0"
1884.	Lockwood (Greely's party).....	83° 24' 0"
1896.	Nansen.....	86° 14' 0"
1900.	Capt. Cagni (Abruzzi's expedition).....	86° 33' 0"
1906.	Lieut. Robert E. Peary.....	87° 06' 0"

In September, 1895, Lieut. Robert E. Peary, of the U. S. navy, returned from an arctic expedition, after an absence of two years. He did not get so far north as some of his predecessors, but in scientific results his expedition surpassed all others of recent years. His surveys and maps extend our knowledge of the coast northward 2 degrees. On August 13, 1896, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, of Norway, returned from an arctic expedition after an absence of more than three years. The most northerly point reached by him was 86° 14' N. lat., or 200 miles nearer the Pole than ever reached before. In 1906 Lieutenant Peary, on another expedition, approached nearer to the goal of arctic exploration than any preceding explorer, getting within 203 miles of the Pole, or 32 miles nearer than Captain Cagni, of the Duke of Abruzzi's expedition.

Arctic fox (*Vulpes lagopus*): A species of fox found in North America within the arctic circle. It is blackish-brown in summer, but in winter has a long, thick white fur, which renders it a beautiful animal.

Arctic pole: The north pole as opposed to the antarctic or southern one. (*Glossog. Nova*.)

Arctic zone: The zone or belt of the earth between the north pole and the arctic circle.

arc-tī-çite, s. [In Ger. *arcticit*; from Gr. *arktikos*=near the Bear, arctic, northern.] [ARCTIC.] A mineral, called also Wernerite and Scapolite (q. v.).

arc-tī-i-dæ, *arc-tī-a-dæ*, s. pl. [ARCTIA.] A family of moths, comprehending the *Arctia caja*, or Tiger-moth, the *Phragmatobia fuliginosa*, and other beautiful species. The larvae are hairy, in consequence of which they are denominated Woolly Bears, or Bear Caterpillars.

"But the moths in certain families, such as the Zygaenidae, various Sphingidae, Uraniidae, some Arctiidae and Saturniidae, fly about during the day or early evening, and many of these are extremely beautiful, being far more brightly colored than the strictly nocturnal kinds."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xi., p. 396.

arc-tīs'-cā, s. pl. [Gr. *arktos*=a bear, and *iskō*=to make like.] Water-bears. [ARACHNIDA, BEAR-ANIMALCULES.]

arc-tī-tūde, s. [In Fr. *arctitude*; from Lat. *arctus*, *artus*=pressed together, narrow.] The same as ARCTATION (q. v.).

arc-tī-ūm, s. [Lat. *arktion*=a plant, the *Verbascum ferrugineum* (?), or a Lappa; Gr. *arktion*, from *arktos*=a bear; in Celt. *arth*, after which the Arctium is called, on account of its shaggy involucre.] Burdock. A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Compositæ. It contains the Common Burdock, *A. lappa*, Linn.

arc-tō-gāl'-i-dæ, s. [Gr. *arktos*=a bear, and *galē*=a weasel.] A family of carnivorous Mammalia, containing the Skunks (Mephites) and some allied animals.

arc-tō-gē'-āl, a. Noting colder parts of the earth; pertaining to the arctic regions.

arc-tō-mŷs, s. [Gr. *arktos*=a bear, and Lat. *mus*=a mouse.] The Mammalia genus to which the Marmots belong. It is placed under the Rodentia. They have pointed cheek-teeth. There are several species, the *A. marmotta*, or Marmot, resident in the mountains of Europe and Asia [MARMOT], the *A. bobac* of Poland and Northern Russia, the *M. citillus*, the Zizel or Souslik, and several in America.

arc-tōp'-sis, s. [Gr. *arktos*=a bear, and *opsis*=aspect.] A genus of decapodous Crustaceans of the family Maiadæ. The *A. tetraodon* is the Four-horned Spider-crab of the British coasts.

arc-tō-stāph'-ŷ-lōs, s. [Gr. *arktos*=a bear, and *staphylē*=a bunch of grapes. Hence *arctostaphylos* means bear-grape.] The Bear Berry. A genus of plants belonging to the order Ericaceæ (Heath-worts). It has an ovule corolla, ten stamina, and a fleshy, five-celled, five-seeded fruit.

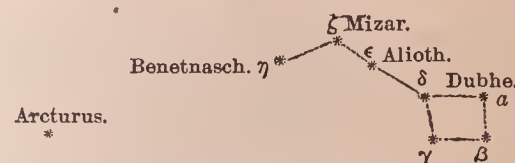
arc-tō-tīs, s. [In Fr. *arctotide*; Sp. & Port. *arctotis*; Gr. *arktos*=a bear.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Compositæ. The species are found at the Cape of Good Hope.

Arc-tū'r-ūs, s. [In Ger. *Arktur*; Fr. *Arcture*, *Arcturus*; Port. *Arcturo*; Ital. *Arturo*; Lat. *Arcturus*; Gr. *Arktouros*, from *arktos*=bear, and *ouros*, a termination corresponding to *ward* in English, as *thyroros*=a door-ward, a doorkeeper. Hence *Arcturus* means bearkeeper.] (Max Müller.)

I. *Astronomy*:

1. A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also *Alpha Bootis*. It is one of the very brightest stars in the Northern heavens. In March, 1635, Morin saw it in the west for more than half an hour after sunrise. To find it, draw a line through the tail of the Bear four times the length of the distance between the stars Mizar and Benetnasch in the diagram below. The ancients considered it a red star. Piazzi could not find it had any parallax. Though nominally "fixed," yet it has a proper angular motion of 2'25", equivalent to 53'32 miles in a second. In 752 years it altered its latitude 5', and in twenty centuries, according to Humboldt, it has moved 2½ times the diameter of the moon's disc. In 1803, Herschel found its diameter, seen through a fog, ¼ of a second, from which he calculated its diameter to be not less than 8,000,000 leagues=48,000,000 miles. (*Arago, Herschel*, &c.)

2. The *Arcturus* of Scripture. Heb. *Ash*, Job. ix. 9; *Aish*, xxxviii. 32. Sept. *Arktouros*; Vulg. *Arcturus*. Not the star now called *Arcturus*, which stands in solitary grandeur in the sky, unaccompanied by any of his "sons," *banêha*, mentioned in Job xxxviii. 32, but the Great Bear (Ursa Major). Heb. *Ash* is formed by aphæresis from Heb. *neash*=a bier or litter. In Arabic *naasch*, cognate with the Heb. *neash*, is the name of the four stars (Gr. *Alpha*, *Beta*, *Gamma* and *Delta*) constituting the



Ursa Major and the Star Arcturus.

hinder portion of the Great Bear; while the three in the tail (Gr. *Epsilon*, *Zeta*, *Eta*) are called in Arabic *Banatnaasch*=daughters of the bier, meaning, the mourners following the bier. The last of these (Gr. *Eta*) is still designated by its Arabic name *Benetnasch* (q. v.).

"Which maketh *Arcturus*, Orion, and Pleiades, and the chambers of the south."—*Job* ix. 9.

"Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? or canst thou guide *Arcturus* with his sons?"—*Job* xxxviii. 32.

II. *Zool.*: An isopod crustacean. Example, the *A. Baffinii*, or Baffin's Bay *Arcturus*.

ar'-cū-āte, a. [In Sp. *arqueado*, *arcuado*; Ital. *arcuato*; Lat. *arcuatus*, pr. par. of *arcuo*=to bend like a bow; *arcus*=a bow.]

Ordinary Language, Botany, &c.: Curved like a bow, or like the arc of a circle.

"... sounds that move in oblique and arcuate lines, . . ."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iii., § 224.

**ar'-cū-a-tile*, a. [Lat. *arcuatilis*=bow-shaped, from *arcuo*=to bend in the form of a bow, to curve; *arcus*=a bow.]

Nat. Science: Curved like a bow.

ar-cū-ā-tion, s. [In Fr. *arcuation*. From Lat. *arcuatus*=bent in the form of a bow; *arcuo*=to bend like a bow; *arcus*=a bow.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.

2. The state of being bent.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thī; sin, aş; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

B. Technically:

Gardening: The method of propagating certain trees by bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the offsets or shoots after they have been planted. Arcuation is adapted for the elm, lime, alder, and the willows, which cannot easily be raised from seed.

***ar'-cū-a-tūre, s.** [Lat. *arcuatus*=bent like a bow.] The curvature of an arch.

***ar'-cū-bal-ist, *ar'-cū-bal-ist, *ar'-cū-bal-ist-tēr, s.** [ARBALEST.]

***ar'-cū-būs, s.** [ARQUEBUS.]

ar'-cūs, s. [Lat.=a bow.]

arcus senilis. Literally, the senile arch; the arch of old men or of old age; an opacity around the margin of the cornea which constitutes one of the numerous marks of old age.

-ard, -art, -heart, as terminations. [From Ger. *hart*=hard; A. S. *heard*; Icel. *hard*; Goth. *hardus*. In M. H. Ger. and in Dutch it in general has, as an appellative, a bad meaning; but it is the reverse in O. H. Ger. proper names, as *Berinhart*, *Bernhart*=strong, like a bear; in Fr. & Eng. *Bernard*. (*Mahn*.) Bain and others consider that it was introduced into the languages of France, Spain, and Italy by the Germanic invaders, who overthrew the Roman empire.] (a) One who does, or (b) one who is: as *sluggard*=one who is slothful like a slug; *braggart*=one who brags. In the majority of cases *ard* and *art* are used in a bad sense, as *dullard*, *coward*, *laggard*, *braggart*, but this is not the case with the form *heart*.

ar-dās'-sineš, s. [*Ardassines*, plur. of Fr. *ardassine*; Sp. *ardacina*; Arab. & Pers. *ardan*=a description of raw silk.] The finest kind of Persian silk used in the French looms.

ar'-dē-a, s. [Lat. *ardea*; Gr. *erōdios*=a heron.] The typical genus of the subfamily Ardeinæ, and the family Ardeidæ. *Ardea cinerea* is the Gray Heron which is found in Europe. It is a tall bird, standing upward of three feet high, with a long black crest on the back of its neck, the feathers of its back dark in color, and those on its breast white. In summer it may be seen on the margin of lakes or rivers, and in winter on the shores of the sea, waiting for its prey, which consists of small fish, crustacea, &c.



Ardea Cinerea.

ar'-dēb, s. [In Arab. *irdab* or *urdab*.] A measure of grain containing almost eight bushels, used in the parts of Africa where the Arabs most abound.

ar-dē-i'-dæ, s. pl. [ARDEA.] A family of galatorial or wading birds. They have large, long, and strong beaks and powerful wings, yet their flight is but slow. They are migratory, frequenting the margins of lakes, or of the ocean, of the several countries in which they sojourn. The family is divided into four sub-families—the Ardeinæ, or Herons proper; the Ciconinæ, or Storks; the Tanalinæ, or Ibises; and the Plataleinæ, or Spoonbills.

ar-dē-i'-næ, s. pl. [ARDEA.] The typical subfamily of the family Ardeidæ. It contains the true Herons [ARDEA], the Bitterns, the Boatbills of South America, and their allies.

***ar-dēl-i-ō, s.** [In Fr. *ardélon*; Lat. *ardelio*, from *ardeo*=to burn.] A busy-body, a meddler.

"Striving to get that which we had better be without, *ardelios*, busy bodies as we are."—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*, pp. 12, 71. (*Trench*.)

ar'-den-çy, s. [In Sp. *ardentia*; Port. *ardentia*, *ardencia*; Ital. *ardenza*; from Lat. *ardens*.] [AR-DENT.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Heat.

"By how much heat any one receives from the ardency of the sun, his internal heat is proportionally abated."—Sir T. Herbert: *Travels*, p. 27.

2. Fig.: Warmth of affection or of passion; ardor; vehemence of courage, zeal, &c.

"The ineffable happiness of our dear Redeemer must needs bring an increase to ours, commensurate to the ardency of our love for him."—Boyle.

B. Technically:

Naut.: The tendency of a vessel to gripe. (*Ogilvie*.)

ar'-dent, *ar-daunt, a. [In Fr. *ardent*; O. Fr. *ardant*; Sp. *ardiente*; Port. & Ital. *ardente*; Lat. *ardens*, pr. par. of *ardeo*=to burn.]

I. Of material things:

1. Burning, in a literal sense.

"... more ardent than the blaze of fire."

Cowper: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xviii.

2. Fiery to the taste.

"... wine, tea, and ardent spirits . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. Shining, brilliant, reminding one of the reflection of fire.

"A knight of swarthy face,
High on a coal-black steed pursued the chase;
With flashing flames his ardent eyes were fill'd."
Dryden.

II. Of emotions or conduct:

1. Warm in affection, in passion, or desire.

"And death stands ardent on the edge of war."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xx. 28.

"Ardent and intrepid on the field of battle, Monmouth was everywhere else effeminate and irresolute."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Inspired by warm feeling, and therefore powerful as a flame in its effects; warm or even more than warm.

"Her manner was warm and even ardent."—De Quincey's *Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 134.

"Other leaders have inspired their followers with a zeal as ardent."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

ar'-dent-ly, adv. [Eng. *ardent*; -ly.] In an ardent manner; with warmth of desire or affection; with warmth of emotion generally; affectionately, passionately.

"What ardently I wish'd, I long believed."
Cowper: *On Receipt of my Mother's Picture*.

ar'-dent-ness, s. [Eng. *ardent*; -ness.] The quality of being ardent; ardor.

***ar'-dērs, *ar'-doürs, s.** Fallowings or plowings of ground. (*Coles*.)

ar-dīs-i'-a, s. [Gr. *ardis*=a point, in reference to the acute segments of the corolla.] The typical genus of the Ardisiads (q. v.). About one hundred species are known. They are ornamental plants, having fine leaves, flowers, and berries. Several have been introduced into this country from the East and West Indies. The bark of *A. colorata*, called in Ceylon *dan*, is used in that island in cases of fever and diarrhoea, besides being applied externally to ulcers. The red juice of the berries of *A. solanacea* becomes brown on paper, and retains its color permanently.

ar-dīs-i'-ā-çē-æ (Mod. Lat.), ar-dīs-i'-ādš, (Eng.) s. pl. Ardisiaceæ is the name given by Jussieu to an order of exogenous plants called by Lindley and others Myrsinaceæ (q. v.). Type, *Ardisia* (q. v.). Ardisiads is Lindley's name for the Myrsinaceæ.

ar'-dor, *ar'-dūre, s. [In Fr. *ardeur*; Sp. & Port. *ardor*; Ital. *ardore*, *ardura*; from Lat. *ardor*=(1) a burning, fire, (2) brilliancy, (3) fire of affection or passion.]

1. Lit.: Heat, as of the sun, a fire, &c.

"Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater ardor and quickness, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast of his friend."—South.

2. Figuratively:

(a) Heat of the affections or of the passions, of courage, of zeal, &c.

"The wicked enchaufing or ardure of this sin."—Chaucer: *The Persones Tale*.

"Wounds, charms, and ardors were no sooner read,
But all the vision vanished from thy head."

Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, i. 119, 120.

"Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd,
And the vain ardors of our love restrain'd."

Pope.

"Neither his years nor his profession had wholly extinguished his martial ardor."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(b) Poetically: A shining being.

"Nor delay'd the winged saint,
After his charge receiv'd; but, from among
Thousand celestial ardors, where he stood
Veil'd with his gorgeous wings, up-springing light,
Flew thro' the midst of heav'n."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. v.

ar'-dū-i-tŷ, s. [In Sp. *arduidad*; Ital. *arduita*, *arduitade*, *arduitate*; Lat. *arduitas*=steepness; from *arduus*.] [ARDUOUS.] Arduousness. (*Johnson*.)

ar'-dū-ōūs, a. [In Fr. *ardu*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arduo*; Lat. *arduus*=(1) steep, lofty, (2) difficult. Cognate with Gr. *orthos*=straight, or (applied to height) upright. In Erse *ard* is a height, and in Sansc. *ardva* means=raised up or lofty.]

1. Lit.: Steep and lofty; high and precipitous.

"High on Parnassus' top her sons she show'd,
And pointed out those arduous paths they trod."

Pope.

2. Involving much labor, difficult.

"To point them to the arduous paths of fame."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xi., 302.

"He must have been aware that such an enterprise would be in the highest degree arduous and hazardous."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ar'-dū-ōūs-ly, adv. [Eng. *arduous*; -ly.] With great labor; laboriously.

ar'-dū-ōūs-ness, s. [Eng. *arduous*; -ness.] The quality of being high and steep, and therefore difficult to climb; or, in a more figurative way presenting difficulty.

***ar'-dūre, s.** [ARDOR.]

***are (pl. areš), s.** The old way of spelling the letter R.

"iij areš for iij Richardes that bene of noble fameš."
—*Twelve Letters to Save England* (ed. Furnivall), 21.

are. The plural of the present tense in the verb *to be*. It is used in all the three persons—we are, you are, they are. Obviously it came originally from another root than *be*. O. Northern Eng. *aron*.

"We are all one man's sons; we are true men, thy servants are no spies."—Gen. xlii. 11.

"Ye are spies; to see the nakedness of the land ye are come."—Gen. xlii. 9.

are, s. [Fr. *are*, from Lat. *area* (q. v.).] In French superficial measure, a square of which the sides are ten mètres in length.

"We prefer the form which we have employed because it is etymologically correct. Mr. Sadler seems not to know that a hectare is so called because it contains a hundred ares."—Macaulay: *Sadler's Refutation Refuted*.

a'-rê, a'-la-mî-rê, s. [Ital.] The lowest note but one in Guido's scale of music. [A-LA-MI-RE.]

"Gamut, I am, the ground of all accord,
A re, to plead Hortensio's passion;
B mi, Bianca take him for thy lord,
C fa ut, that loves with all affection."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 1.

***äre, adv.** [A. S. *ar*=before, early.] Before. (*O. Eng.*)

"He herde a new tiding
That he heard never are."
Sir Tristrem, 85. (*S. in Boucher*.)

är'-ē-a (pl. är'-ē-aš or är'-ē-æ), s. [In Ger. *areal*; Fr. *aire*; Ital. *aia*; Sp., Port., & Lat. *area*=(1) an open space, (2) *Med.* (see B., 4).]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Generally:

1. Any open space, as the floor of a building, the part of a church not occupied by pews or other fixtures, the arena in an amphitheater, the stage in a theater; or, outside buildings, the open space within any inclosure.

"Let us conceive a floor or area of goodly length, with the breadth somewhat more than half the longitude."—Wotton.

"The Alban lake is of an oval figure; and, by reason of the high mountains that encompass it, looks like the area of some vast amphitheater."—Addison.

"In areas vary'd with Mosaic art,
Some whirl the disk, and some the jav'lin dart."

Pope.

2. The space inclosed within defined limits, however large or however small.

"Extensive as was the area which he governed, he had not a frigate on the water."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

"... therefore nearly 167,000 square miles is the least space which can be distinctly discerned on the sun as a visible area."—Herschel: *Astronomy*, 5th ed. (1853) § 386.

II. Specially:

1. The inclosed space or site on which a building stands.

2. The sunken space, generally enclosed by railings, which exists in most of the larger town houses, to afford light and ingress to the servants in the floor of the house built below the level of the street.

B. Technically:

1. *Geom., Nat. Phil., Astron., &c.*: The space inclosed by the lines which bound any figure. Thus the area of a circle is the space inclosed by its circumference, the area of a triangle the space within its three sides, &c.

Measures of area are the same as square measure, such as a square inch, a square foot, a square yard, a square mile, &c.

The unit of area: The area of the square described upon the unit of length. (*Everett*.)

"If in this case L stands for length, their area is=L²."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. i., pp. 1, 5.

2. *Geol.*: Almost in the same sense as A., I. 2 (q. v.).

"... led me to conclude that the great oceans are still mainly areas of subsidence, the great archipelagoes still areas of oscillations of level, and the continents areas of elevation."—Darwin: *Origin of Species*, ch. ix.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

3. *Mining*: A compass of ore allotted to diggers. (*Coze*.)

4. *Med.*: Baldness, or a bald spot upon the head produced by alopecia; also alopecia itself.

5. *Anat.*: Any space in the embryo or more developed physical structure. (See also the compounds which follow.)

area-germinativa.

Anat.: The space in an egg in process of being hatched in which the first traces of the embryo appear. It is marked by an opaque roundish spot upon the germinal membrane. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 576.)

area-pellucida.

Anat.: A clear space which appears in the center of the germ of an egg when the latter is exposed for a few hours to hatching heat. It ultimately increases to about a line in diameter. (*Ibid.*, p. 582.)

area-vasculosa.

Anat.: An area surrounding the *A. pellucida* in an egg in which the process of incubation has commenced. (*Ibid.*, p. 583.)

area-vitellina.

Anat.: An area surrounding the *A. vasculosa* in an egg in which the process of incubation has commenced. (*Ibid.*, p. 583.)

†*a-rē'ad*, †*a-rē'ed*, †*a-rē'de* (pa. par. *ā-rēd'*, *ā-rēd'd*), *v. t.* [*A. S. arædan*=(1) to read; (2) to tell; to speak; (3) to conjecture, to prophesy, find out; (4) to elect; (5) take counsel; (6) to care for; (7) to pursue; (8) to effect.]

*1. To read.

*2. To tell, to say, to declare, to describe, to inform, to teach, to interpret, to explain. [*REDE*.]

"To whom she thus: 'What need me, Sir, to tell
That which your selfe have earst *ared* so right?'"

Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 28.

3. To advise, to counsel, to warn, to order.

"At those proud words that other knight begonne
To wax exceeding wroth, and him *aredd*
To turne his steede about, or sure he should be dedd."

Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 17.

"But mark what I *areed* thee now: Avaunt;
Fly thither whence thou fleddest."

Milton: P. L., bk. iv.

*4. To guess, to conjecture.

"Of which no man couth *areden*
The nombre . . ."

Alisunder, 5, 115. (*Boucher*.)

*5. To detect as an impostor or an imposition.

"So hard this Idole was to be *ared*,
That Florimell her selfe in all mens vew
She seem'd to passe: so forged things do fairest shew."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 15.

*6. To choose, to elect, to appoint, to ordain.

"Whose praises having slept in silence long,
Me, all too meane, the sacred Muse *areeds*
To blazon broade amongst her learned throng."

Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 1.

"And time and place convenient to *areed*,
In which they two the combat might darraigne."

Ibid., V. xii. 9.

† *Areed*, though generally called obsolete, is still used, though rarely, in poetry.

"Imagined in its little schemes of thought;
Or e'er in new Utopias were *ared*,
To teach man what he might be, or he ought."

Byron: Child Harold, ii. 36.

**a-rēad'*-i-nēss, *s.* [*READINESS*.]

" . . . and therefore we put in *areadiness* our army,"

—*English Manifesto*, A. D. 1542, quoted in *Froude's Hist. Eng.*

är'-ē-æ. The plural of *AREA* (q. v.).

är'-ē-äl, *a.* [*Lat. arealis*=pertaining to a threshing-floor; from *area*.] Pertaining or relating to an area.

**a-rē'are*. [*ARREAR*.]

är'-ē-ca, *s.* [*In Ger. arek (palme)*; *Fr. arec*; *Port. areca*. Said to be the Malabar or Malayalam name Latinized.] A genus of plants belonging to the order *Palmaceæ*, or *Palms*. It is the type of the section *Arecinæ*. Among the more notable species are (1) the *A. catechu*, or Betel-nut Palm, a very graceful and handsome tree cultivated in the hotter parts of Asia. It furnishes the Indian soapree or betel. The betel-nut is remarkable for its narcotic or intoxicating power; there is sometimes prepared from it a spurious catechu. [*CATECHU*.] (2) The *A. oleracea*, or Cabbage-palm, a very tall species growing in the West Indies. [*CABBAGE*.]



Areca Palm and Nut.

**a-rēç'he* (1), *v. t.* [*A. S. areccan*=to explain; pret. *areahht*.]

1. To explain.

"Crist and Seint Stevene,
Quoth Horn, *areche* thy swevene."
K. Horn, i. 668. (*Boucher*.)

2. To utter.

"Uneth he myght *areche*
O word for pure anguyshe."
Chaucer: Hist. of Beryn, i. 2,999.

**a-rēç'he* (2) (pa. par. *a-râu'ght*), *v. t.* [*A. S. areccan*, pret. *areahht*, *arehte*=to reach out, to extend, to lay hold of.]

1. To reach.

"Al that hys ax *areche* myght."
Richard, 7,039. (*Boucher*.)

2. To attain.

" . . . the tongue myghte not *areche* to speke."
Trevisa: Bartholomew de Propr. Rerum, bk. ii.

3. To strike.

"Hercules *araught* one of them named Gryneus bytween the eyen."
—*Jason, MS.*, f. 6. (*Boucher*.)

är'-ē-çī'-næ, *s. pl.* [*ARECA*.] A section or family of palms, distinguished by having either no spathe or one or more complete ones. The ovary is three-celled, and the berry one-seeded. Type, *Areca* (q. v.).

†*a-rēd'*, †*a-rēd'd*, *pa. par.* [*AREAD*.]

**a-rēd'de*, **a-rūd'de*, *v. t.* [*A. S. areddan*=to free.] To free.

" . . . *arud* us of the feondes rake."
Legend of St. Catherine; MSS. (*Boucher*.)

"That the lauedi sone *aredde*."
Hule & Nightingale (1557). (*Boucher*.)

a-rē'de, *v. t.* [*AREAD*.]

**a-rē'ed*, *s.* [*A. S. aræd*=counsel, welfare, safety.]

1. Advice.

2. A discourse.

a-rē'ek, *adv.* [*Eng. a*; *reek*.] In a reeking state. [*REEK*.]

"A messenger comes all *areek*
Mordanto at Madrid to seek."—*Swift*.

†*är'-ē-fäc'tion*, *s.* [*Fr. aréfaction*, from *Lat. arefacio*=to make dry; *areo*=to be dry, and *facio*=to make.]

1. The act of making dry.

2. The state of becoming dry.

"For all putrefaction, if it dissolve not in *arefaction*, will in the end issue into plants or living creatures bred of putrefaction."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vii., § 294.

†*är'-ē-fy*, *v. t.* [*Lat. arefacio*=to make dry.] To make dry.

"Heat drieth bodies that do easily expire . . . so doth time or age *arefy* as if in the same bodies."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 294.

**a-rēht'e*, *s.* [*A. S. yrgtho*=(1) sluggishness, (2) fear; *earh*, *earg*=timid, cowardly.] Fear. (*Hule & Nightingale*, i. 1,794.) [*ARGH*.]

a-rē'ik, *ar-rē'ik*, *v. t.* [*A. S. areccan*=to get, to attain, to reach, to take.] To reach, to extend. [*REIK*.]

"And hedis semand to the heuin *arreik*."
Doug.: Verg., 91, 19.

**a-rê'ise*, *v. t.* [*RAISE*.] To elevate, to raise. (*Chaucer*.)

**ar'-em*, *s.* [*ARM*.]

**ar'-en*, **arne*. Plural of present tense of verb to be. [*ARE*.]

are'-na, *v.* joined with *adv.* [*Eng. are*, and Scotch *na*=no.] Are not. (*Scotch*.)

" . . . and in this present daye, when things o' that auld-waird sort *arena* keepit in mind around winter firesides as they used to be . . ."
—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xiv.

a-rē'-na, *s.* [*In Fr. arène*; *Sp.*, *Port.*, *Ital.* & *Lat. arena*=dry earth, sand; *areo*=to be dry.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The floor of an amphitheater, so called from being strewed with sand, one main object of which was to absorb the blood of the gladiators "butchered to make a Roman holiday."

"My voice sounds much—and fall the stars' faint rays
On the *arena* void . . ."
—*Byron: Ch. Har.*, iv. 142.

2. *Fig.*: A field of contest, whatever its nature, as a battlefield, the position of a plaintiff or defendant in a law court, or of a controversialist in a periodical.

"But dragg'd again upon the *arena*, stood
A leader not unequal to the feud."
Byron: Lara, ii. 9.

B. Technically:

I. Architecture:

1. In the same sense as *A. 1*.
2. The amphitheater itself. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)
3. The middle of a temple, or inclosed space.

II. Med.: "Sand" or "gravel" in the kidneys.

är'-ē-nā'-çē-ō, *in compos.* Having sand in combination with some other mineral substance, as *Arenaceo-gypseous*=composed of sand, or something sandy, and gypsum.

är'-ē-nā'-çē-ōūs, *a.* [*In Fr. arénacé*; *Lat. arenaceus*.] Sandy, having more or less of sand in its composition, or partaking of the qualities of sand; in the form of sand.

Geol.: *Arenaceous* or *siliceous* rocks are those which consist very largely of sand. This sand may be loose, though it is generally cemented by siliceous, calcareous, ferruginous, or argillaceous matter into a more or less compact sandstone. (*Lyell: Elem. of Geol.*)

är'-ē-nä'r-ī-a, *s.* [*In Sp.*, *Port.*, & *Ital. arenaria*; from *Lat. arenarius*=pertaining to sand; *arena*=sand.]

1. *Botany*: Sandwort. A low tufted herb. A genus of plants belonging to the order *Caryophyllaceæ*, or *Clovesworts*, and the sub-order *Alsineæ*. There are about nine British species—four belonging to the sub-genus *Alsine*, and four to *Euarenaria*. Many of the species are Alpine; but the *A. verna*, or Vernal, the *A. sespyllofolia*, or Thyme-leaved, the *A. trinervis*, or Three-nerved Sandwort, with other species, are found upon the plain.

2. *Zool.*: A genus of *Scolopacidae* (Snipes), containing the Redshank, now called *Totanus calidris*.

är'-ē-nä'r-ī-ōūs, *a.* [*Lat. arenarius*.] Sandy.

†*ar-ē-nä'-tion*, *s.* [*Fr. arénation*; *Lat. arenatio*=the laying of fine mortar on a wall.]

Old Med.: A sand bath in which the patient sits with his feet upon hot sand, or has it sprinkled over him.

a-rēn'-dal-ite, *s.* [*In Ger. arendalit*, named from *Arendal* in Norway, near which it is found.] A mineral, a sub-variety of ordinary Epidote. It mostly occurs in dark-green crystals.

ar-ēn-dä'-tor, *s.* [*Low Lat. arendator*, *arrendator*, from *arendo*, *arrendo*=to pay rent; *arenda*=rent; *ad*=to, and *renda*=rent. (*RENT*.) In Russian *arend* is=lease, farm, rent, and in Spanish *arrendar* is=to let out to rent.]

In Livonia and other provinces of Russia: One who farms the rents or revenues. One who contracts with the Crown for the rents of the farms.

Crown-arendator: One who rents an estate belonging to the Crown. (*Tooke: Russia*, ii. 238.)

a'-rēng, *s.* [*Native Malay name*.]

1. A palm-tree, formerly called *Areng saccharifera*, but now more generally denominated *Saguerus saccharifer*. It belongs to the section *Cocoinæ*. It grows wild in the islands of Southern Asia, and is cultivated in India. It furnishes sago and wine, while its fibers are manufactured into ropes.

2. An old genus of palms, now altered into *Saguerus*. [*See 1.*]

**a-rēng'e*, *adv.* [*ARENKE*.]

är'-ē-nic'-öl-a, *s.* [*Lat. arena*=sand, and *colo*=to inhabit.] A genus of *Annelida*, the typical one of the family *Arenicolidae*. *A. piscatorum*, the *Lumbricus marinus* of Belon and Linnæus, is a worm which buries itself in the ground one and a-half or two feet in depth, betraying its lurking place, however, by leaving on the surface little cordons of sand, closing the entrance to its hole. It has a large, eyeless head, small feet at its anterior part, and fine branchiæ (gills) on its middle segments. It is about eight inches long. Fishermen call it the Lobworm, and dig it up for bait.

är'-ē-nic'-öl'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [*ARENICOLA*.] A family of *Annelids*, arranged under the order *Errantia*. [*ARENICOLA*.]

†*är'-ē-ni-lit'-ic*, *a.* [*Lat. arena*=sand; *Gr. lithos*=stone.] Pertaining to sandstone. (*Kirwan*.)

a-rēnk'e, *a-rēng'e*, *adv.* [*O. Eng. a*; *renke*=rank.] In a row; in a series.

"And ladde him and his monekes.

In to a well fair halle,
And sette him adoun *arenke*,
And wosche here fet alle."

MS. Harl., 2,277, f. 44b. (*Boucher*.)

är'-ē-nōse, *a.* [*Sp.*, *Port.*, and *Ital. arenoso*; *Lat. arenosus*.] Full of sand; sandy. (*Johnson*.)

är'-ē-nū-loūs, *a.* [*Lat. arenula*=fine sand; dimin. of *arena*=sand.] Full of fine sand; composed of fine-grained sand; gritty.

är'-ē-ō-lä (*Lat.*), är'-ē-ōle (*Eng.*), *s.* [*In Fr. aréole*; *Sp.* & *Port. areola*; from *Lat. areola*=(1) a small open place, (2) a small garden-bed; dimin. of *area*.] [*AREA*.]

Physical Science: Any small area; any minute surface. *Specially*—

I. Anatomy & Medicine:

1. A dark-colored circle surrounding the nipple.
2. A similar one surrounding the pock in vaccination.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhün; -țion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, de!

3. The interstices in areolar tissue.

"... as ossification advances between the rows, these cups are of course converted into closed areolæ of bone."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 116.

II. Entom. (Pl. Areolæ): The small areas, spaces, or interstices into which the wings of insects are divided by the nervures. They are important for classification.

III. Bot.: The little spaces or areas on the surface of any portion of a plant. Thus if, as is often the case, the surface of a crustaceous lichen is cracked in every direction, then the spaces between the cracks are the areolæ.

är-ë-ö-lar, a. [Eng. areol(e); -ar.] Pertaining to an areola.

"... the cutis or areolar framework of the skin."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 407.

areolar tissue

1. Anat.: A tissue widely diffused through the body, and composed of white and yellow fibers, the former imparting to it strength, and the latter elasticity. The two kinds of fibers interlace with each other again and again in the most complex manner. The interstices left between them are of very unequal size, and should not be called, as for a long time they were, cells. Areolar tissue protects from injury the parts of the body in which it occurs, and when placed in the interstices of other tissues it keeps the latter from moving as freely as otherwise they would. The *cutis vera*, or true skin, is composed of it, and it abounds in the exterior parts of the muscles and in the interstices between their fibers, beneath the skin, on the surface of the pharynx, and the œsophagus. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*)

"This adipose tissue is generally found associated with the areolar or connective tissue."—*Beale: Bioplasm* (1872), §182.

2. Bot.: A term occasionally applied to cellular tissue.

är-ë-ö-läte, a. [Mod. Lat. *areolatus*; from *area*.]

Phys. Science: Divided into a number of irregular squares or angular spaces.

Spec. Bot.: Pertaining to such markings as are left on the receptacles of certain composite plants when the seeds have fallen off, or to similar areolations. [AREOLA.]

Entom.: Pertaining to the small spaces into which the membranous wings of insects are divided by the nervures which traverse them.

är-ë-ö-lä-tion, s. [From Eng. *areolate*.] Any small irregular square, angular space, mesh, or cell in a tissue or other substance.

är-ë-ö-le, s. [AREOLA.]

är-ë-ö-m-ë-tër, s. [In Ger. *areometer*; Fr. *aréomètre*; Port. *areómetro*; from Gr. *araios* = (1) thin, (2) porous, and *metron* = a measure.] An instrument designed to measure the specific gravity of liquids. The simpler areometers measure only the relative weights of liquids. They consist of a tube of glass, terminated in a ball at its lower part, and divided into equal portions through its whole length. Another ball filled with mercury is soldered below to keep it vertical. The depth to which it sinks in various liquids is in the inverse ratio of their relative specific gravities. In Fahrenheit's areometer there is an adjustment by weights so that the volume of the part immersed is constant, and thus the absolute specific gravity of the liquid tested is ascertained, that of water being previously fixed.

är-ë-ö-m-ët-ri-cal, a. [In Ger. *areometrisch*; Fr. *aréométrique*.] [AREOMETER.] Related to the areometer. Measured by the areometer.

är-ë-ö-m-ët-rý, s. [In Ger. *areometrie*; Fr. *aréométrie*.] The art of measuring the specific gravity of liquids.

†är-ë-öp-a-gist, s. [Eng. *Areopag(us)*; -ist.] The same as AREOPAGITE (q. v.).

är-ë-öp-a-gite, s. [Fr. *aréopagite*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *Areopagita*; Gr. *Areiopagitēs*.] A member of the Areopagus (q. v.).

"... Dionysius the Areopagite, ..."—*Acts* xvii. 34.

är-ë-öp-a-git-ic, a. [In Ital. *Areopagítico*; Gr. *Areiopagitikos*.] Pertaining to the Areopagus.

är-ë-öp-a-git-ics, är-ë-öp-a-git-ic, subst. [From *Areopagitic* (q. v.).] A work by Milton, which he describes as a "speech for the liberty of unlicensed printing." It has been characterized by Prescott as perhaps the most splendid argument the world had then witnessed on behalf of intellectual liberty. The name is taken either from the Areopagus as the great fount of justice, or possibly from the *Areopagitica* of Isocrates.

"The truth is that the Just Vindication consists chiefly of garbled extracts from the *Areopagitica* of Milton."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

är-ë-öp-a-güs, s. [Ger. *Areopag*; Fr. *Aréopage*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *Areopago*; Lat. *Areopagus*; Gr. *Areiopagos*, a hill sacred to Ares (Mars), on the west side of the Acropolis at Athens; *Areios*, adj. = pertaining to Ares or Mars; from *Arēs* = Mars, and *pagos* = a peak, a rocky hill.]

1. Spec.: The highest court at Athens, so called from the fact that its place of meeting was upon the hill of Ares (Mars' Hill). It was of great antiquity, and was said to have taken its name from the legend of Ares having been tried there by Poseidon for the murder of his son, Halirrhottus. The judges belonging to it sat in the open air. They consisted of all who had filled the archonship without having been expelled from it for misconduct. The cases which came before the court were specially those which might result in the infliction of capital punishment. When Paul pleaded the cause of Christianity before the Court of Areopagus he addressed the most august assembly which Athens could boast. (*Acts* xvii. 19, 22.)

2. Gen.: A conference or congress consisting of ambassadors or other dignified personages representing the several European powers.

är-ë-ö-stýle, s. [AREOSTYLE.]

är-ë-ö-sýs-týle, s. [AREOSYSTYLE.]

†är-ë-ö-t-ec-tön-ics, *är-ë-ö-t-ec-tön-icks, s. [In Fr. *arêotectonique*; Gr. *Areios* = devoted to Mars, martial, and *tektônikos* = practiced or skilled in building; *tektôn* = a carpenter.]

Fortification: That part of the science of fortification which teaches, or at any rate attempts to teach, how to encounter an enemy as advantageously as possible. (*Glossog. Nova*, 2d ed.)

***ar-ë-öt-ic, *ar-ë-öt-ick, a. & s.** [Gr. *araios* = (1) thin, narrow, slight, (2) porous, spongy.]

1. As adjective: Pertaining to an attenuant; having the property of dissolving viscidities. [See the substantive.]

2. As substantive: An attenuant; a medicine designed to dissolve viscidities, to promote the removal of morbid matter by means of perspiration, and healthfully to attenuate the frame.

***a-rë-re, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *aræran* = to rear up; *arænes* = a raising.]

A. Transitive:

1. To raise.
2. To excite.

B. Intransitive: To rear, to stand on the hind legs, as a horse.

är-ë-s, s. [Gr. *Arēs*.] The god of war in the Greek mythology, son of Zeus and Hero, corresponding to Mars in that of the Romans. He was worshipped principally in Thrace and Scythia. The people of Greece proper, though constantly engaged in war, seem to have paid but little attention to his worship.

"The twelve great gods and goddesses of Olympus, — Zeus, Poseidon, Apollo, Arēs, Hēphæstos, Hermēs, Hērē, Athēnē, Artemis, Aphroditē, Hestia, Dēmētēr."—*Grote: Hist. of Greece*, pt. i., ch. i.

***a-rë-se, v. i.** [A. S. *areosan* = to fall down, to perish.] To totter. (*Sevyn Sages*, i. 215.)

***a-rë-sön, *a-rë-soñ, v. t.**

[Fr. *arraisonner* = to attempt to persuade by reasons; O. Fr. *aresoner* = to interrogate, to reason; Low Lat. *arra-tionare*.]

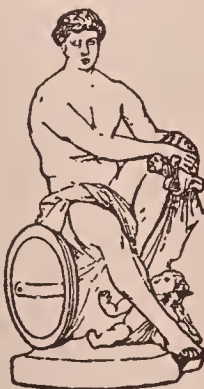
1. To reason with; to attempt to persuade.
- "Ther foure at Rome was to areson the Pope."—*Chron.*, p. 314.
2. To interrogate. (*Sir Tristrem*, p. 34, st. 51.)
3. To censure.
4. To arraign.

***a-rëst', *a-rëst'e, s.** [ARREST.]

***a-rë-ste, *a-rë-est, *a-rë-est-ýd, *rë-est-ýd, a.** [RESTE.] Rancid or "resty," as flesh. (*Prompt. Parv.*)



The Areopagus.



Ares.

***a-rë-ste-nësse, s.** [O. Eng. *areste*; -nesse.] Rancidity. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***a-rëst-ër, s.** Old spelling of ARRESTER. (q. v.)

***a-rës-týn, v. t.** Old spelling of ARREST. (q. v.)

är-ë-tä-ics, s. [ARETOLOGY.]

ä-rë-te, s. [Fr., from Lat. *arista* = an ear of corn; cf. *acer* and *aro*.] (See extract.)

"I have heard an *arête* described as an infinitely narrow ridge of rock with an everlasting vertical precipice on one side, and one longer and steeper on the other."—*Rev. J. F. Hardy, in Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers* (1860), p. 210.

är-ë-thū-ša, s. [Lat. *Arethusa*; Gr. *Arethousa*.]

1. Class. Myth.: One of Diana's nymphs, who was transformed into a fountain.

2. Ancient Geog.: The name of several fountains, and notably one at Syracuse.

3. Astron.: An asteroid, the ninety-fifth found. It was discovered on the 23d of November, 1867.

4. Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Orchidaceæ, or Orchids. The only known species is *A. bulbosa*, found in North America.

a-rë-ti-a, s. [From Benoit Aretio, a Swiss, Professor in the University of Berne. He died in 1574.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Primulaceæ, or Primworts. The species, which are brought from Switzerland and the Pyrenees, are peculiarly suitable for rock-work.

†är-ët-öl-ö-gý, är-ë-tä-ics, s. [Gr. (1) *aretē* = manliness, virtue in the Roman sense, goodness, excellence; (2) *logos* = . . . discourse.] That part of Ethics which treats specially of virtue.

***a-rët-te, v. t.** [ARRET.]

***a-rët-týt, pa. par.** [ARRET.]

a-reu', *areghwe (a-rû) (gh silent), s. [ARGH.] Fear.

"That he not areghwe hit ne forlete."

Hule & Nightingale, 1,404. (*S. in Boucher*.)

***a-rew' (rew=rû), v. t.** [RUE, v.] To compassionate.

"Jhesu Crist arew hem sore,

And seide he wolde racche hem thore."

MS. Harl., 2,253, f. 56. (*S. in Boucher*.)

a-rew', a-rew'e (rew=rû), adv. [Old Eng. *a*, and *rew* = row.] In a row.

"Her hew

'Was wan and leane, that all her teeth arew

And all her bones might through her cheekes be red,"

Spenser: F. Q., V. xii. 29.

ar-fvëd'-sön-ite, ar-fwëd'-sön-ite, s. [In Ger. *arfvedsonit*, from *Arfwedson*, the discoverer of lithia, and Eng. suff. *-ite*.] A mineral classed by Dana under his Amphibole group and sub-group of Bisilicates. Its crystals are probably monoclinic. Its hardness is 6; its sp. gr. 3.329 to 3.589; the luster vitreous; the color pure black in masses, deep green or brown in thin scales. Composition: silica, 46.57 to 51.22; alumina, 2.00 to 3.41; protoxide of iron, 0 to 24.38; protoxide of manganese, 0.62 to 7.46; magnesia, 0.42 to 5.88; lime, 1.56 to 5.91; soda, 0 to 2.96; chlorine, 0.24; titanate acid, 2.02. It occurs in Greenland, Norway, &c.

ar'-gal, adv. [Corrupted from Lat. *ergo* = therefore.] Therefore.

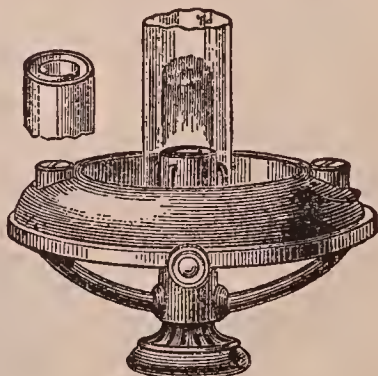
"... the gallows is built stronger than the church; argal, the gallows may do well to thee."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

ar'-gal, s. [ARGOL.]

ar'-ga-li, s. The name for some species of the genus *Ovis*, or Sheep. The Asiatic Argan, *Ovis Ammon*, or *O. Argali*, which is perhaps the dishon of the Pentateuch, inhabits the mountains and steppes of Northern Asia; the *O. Pygargus*, perhaps only a variety of the former, is found in North-western America; while the *O. Tragelaphus* is indigenous to Barbary.

ar'-gänd lämp, s. [So called after Aimé Argand, a Genevese, who invented it about the year 1782.] A lamp with the wick made hollow, so as to admit air to both surfaces of the flame with the effect of much increasing the light and heat. The same principle has also been adapted successfully to gas-burners.

Ar'-gë-an, a. [Lat. *Arg(o)*; Eng. suff. *-ean*. In Lat. *argous*, from *Argo*, Jason's vessel (see ARGO).] Pertaining to the old ship Argo, that in which Jason is represented as having sailed in quest of the golden fleece.



Argand Lamp.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô. pôt, or, wöre. wôlf. wôrck, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ë; ey = ä. qu = kw.

ar'-gěl, ar'-ghěl, s. [Mod. Syriac.] A name given in Syria and the Levant to the *Cynanchum* or *Solenostemma argel*, an asclepiadaceous plant, the leaves of which are used in Egypt for adulterating senna. (Lindley.)

ar-gē'-ma, s. [In Sp. & Lat. *argema*; Gr. *argemos*, *argemon*, and *argema*; from *argos*=shining, bright.] A small white speck or ulcer partly on the cornea, and partly on the sclerotic coat of the eye.

ar-gēm'-ō-nē, s. [Fr. *argémone*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *argemone*; Lat. *argemone*; Gr. *argemōnē*, either a kind of poppy or an adonis; from Lat. *argema*=Gr. *argema*=a small ulcer in the eye, for which the *argemone* was believed to be a proper application.] [ARGEMA.]

***A. Ordinary Language:** The wild tansy. (Minshew.)

B. Technically:

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the family Papaveraceae, or Poppy-worts. It has three sepals and six petals. The *A. Mexicana*, believed, as its name imports, to have come from Mexico, is now common in India and other warm countries in the Old World, as well as in the New. It has conspicuous yellow flowers. From having its calyx prickly, it is often called Mexican Thistle. The yellow juice, when reduced to consistence, resembles gamboge. It is detestive. The seeds are a more powerful narcotic than opium.

ar'-gēnt, *ar'-gēnte, s. & a. [In Fr. *argente*; Sp. *argen*; Port. & Ital. *argento*; Lat. *argentum*; Gr. *argyros*=the white metal, silver; *argos*=shining, bright; Sansc. *ragatam*=silver; *ragatas*=white; *ragārm*=to shine; *argunas*=light, from the root *arg*. The Teutons have quite a different word for silver, which is in A. S. *seolfer*, *seolfor*, *sylfor*; Sw. *silfver*; Dan. *solv*; Dut. *silver*; Ger. *silber*. Probably, therefore, the discovery of silver was not made till the Teutonic race had separated from the old Aryan nations in Central Asia, which gave origin to nearly all the European nations. Or they may have forgotten it, and after some ages re-discovered it independently.]

A. As substantive: Silver, figuratively rather than literally.

1. Ordinary Language: Used of the silvery color of certain clouds or their margins, or anything white and shining.

"And soft, reflected clouds of gold and argent!"

Longfellow: *The Golden Legend*, i.

2. Her.: Used of the silvery color on coats of arms. In the arms of princes it is sometimes called *Lune*, and in those of peers, *Pearl*. In engravings it is generally represented by the natural color of the paper. It is intended to symbolize purity, innocence, beauty, or gentleness, graces which add a luster and attractiveness to their possessor like that of silver lit up by the rays of the sun.

"He beareth gules upon his shield,

A chevron argent in the field."

Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn*, Prelude.

B. As adjective: Silvery-white, brilliant white; shining.

1. Ordinary Language:

"Or ask of yonder argent fields above,
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove?"—Pope.

2. Technically: Used—

(a) **Zool.:** Of the scales of fishes, or of silvery markings on the wings of insects.

(b) **Her.:** The white color in the coats of arms.

ar-gēn'-tal, a. [Fr. *argental*; Ital. *argentale*.] Pertaining to silver; consisting of silver; containing silver as one of its ingredients; having silver combined with it.

ar-gēn'-tan, s. [From Lat. *argentum*=silver.] "German silver;" an alloy of nickel with copper and zinc.

ar-gēn-tā'-tion, s. [From Lat. *argentatus*=plated or ornamented with silver.] A coating with silver.

ar-gēn-tāu'-rūm, s. [Lat. *argentum*=silver, and *aurum*=gold.] "A substance, element, or form of matter having properties akin to both silver and gold," claimed to have been produced by Dr. Stephen H. Emmons, of Staten Island, N. Y., from silver coin, and by him converted into gold.

argentaurn gold, s. Gold alleged to be made from "argentaurn" or directly from silver by means of impact and very low temperature.

"Though the new element, *argentaurn*, was the connecting link by which the gold was first attained—the searchlight, as it were, pointing out the direct path—it is so unstable an element, reverting on the least provocation, so to speak, into silver, or advancing into gold, that when work on a microscopical scale progressed to commercial dimensions it was found possible to dispense with that tedious and costly process, and now the gold is made directly from Mexican silver dollars."—E. A. Fletcher, in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for Nov. 1898.

ar-gēn'-tic, a. [Lat. *argent(um)*; Eng. suff. -ic.] Pertaining or relating to silver; composed in whole or in part of silver; obtained from silver.

Chem.: Argentite salts are distinguished by giving with hydrochloric acid a white precipitate of argentic chloride (AgCl), which is insoluble in boiling water and in nitric acid, but dissolved by ammonia without blackening. Argentic sulphide (Ag_2S) is black; argentic phosphate (Ag_3PO_4) is yellow; argentic chromate (Ag_2CrO_4) is brick-red; Ag_2CO_3 is white, insoluble in water, soluble in nitric acid or in ammonia. Caustic alkalies give a brown precipitate of Ag_2O , which is soluble in ammonia. Argentic iodide (AgI) is a pale yellow color, insoluble in ammonia or in nitric acid.

Argentic chloride (AgCl) is obtained as a curdy-white precipitate by adding a soluble chloride to argentic nitrate. It is insoluble in water and in acids, but dissolves in ammonia, in potassic cyanide, and is slightly dissolved by a saturated solution of sodium chloride. When melted it looks like horn, hence it has been called *horn silver*. It is acted upon by light. The chloride, iodide, and bromide are used in photography.

Argentic nitrate (AgNO_3) is obtained by dissolving silver in nitric acid. It crystallizes in transparent anhydrous colorless tables, soluble in their own weight of cold water, and in half their weight of boiling water; it is also soluble in alcohol. When fused it is called *lunar caustic*, and is used for marking ink and to dye hair. It is used in medicine as a caustic for wounds, and is administered internally in small doses as an astringent and alternative to the mucous coats of the stomach. It also acts as a tonic; but it stains the skin a blue leaden color when it has been taken for a long time. It has been given for epilepsy.

Argentic oxide (Ag_2O) is a brown powder which is obtained by adding caustic potash to argentic nitrate. It is a powerful base, decomposed at red heat into silver and oxygen.

ar-gēn-tī'-nā, s. [From Lat. *argentum*=silver.] A genus of fishes belonging to the Salmonidae, or Salmon family. Linnæus founded it for the Argentine, described below.

ar-gēn-tine, s. [In Fr. *argentin*; Port. & Ital. *argentino*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining to silver.

2. Made in whole or in part of silver.

"With an antick deaurate with letters *argentine*."
Holmes: *Fall of Rebellion*. (Boucher.)

3. Silvery in aspect.

4. Sounding with a tone like that of silver.

B. Technically:

1. **Geog. Argentine Confederation or Argentine Republic:** A South American Republic—that of La Plata—lying along and south from the great La Plata river. Its capital is Buenos Ayres. Though there are silver mines within this vast region, yet it is not after them that the territory is named. Argentine, from Sp. *argento*=silver, is simply a synonym for *plata*=silver, in the term *Rio de la Plata*=river of silver. Under the reflection of the sun's rays, every river presents a silvery aspect, the Rio de la Plata in this respect not surpassing a multitude of its compeers.

2. **Min.** [In Ger. & Fr. *argentin*.] A mineral, a pearly lamellar variety of Calcite. It is of a white, grayish, yellowish, or reddish color. [CALCITE.]

3. **Zool.:** Any species of the genus *Argentina*. *Spec.*, a small fish of brilliant aspect, the *Scopelus Humboldtii* of Cuvier, and the *Argentina Sphyræna* of Pennant and Fleming. It belongs to the Salmonidae. Yarrell, in 1836, mentioned that it had been taken three times on the British coasts.

4. **Geog.:** An inhabitant of some one of the provinces belonging to the *Argentine Confederation*; a La Platan. (B. 1.)

ar'-gēn-tite, s. [Lat. *argentum*=silver, and Eng. suff. -ite.] A mineral placed by Dana at the head of his Galena group of minerals. It occurs in isometric crystals; also reticulated, arborescent, filiform. The hardness is 2–2.5; sp. gr., 7.196–7.365; luster, metallic. It is opaque, has a sub-conchoidal fracture, and is perfectly sectile. It consists of about 12.9 parts of sulphur, and 87.1 of silver. It is found in Cornwall, also in Germany, Norway, Hungary, the Ural mountains, and America. It is closely akin to Argentopyrite and Salpaite (q. v.).

ar-gēn-tō-py'r-ite (pyr=pīr), s. [Lat. *argentum*=silver, and Gr. *pyritēs*, adj.=of or in fire; s.=pyrites; *pyr*=fire.] A mineral made a species by Walthershausen, but now shown to be a pseudomorph, composed of argentite, marcasite, pyrrhotite, and pyrrargite. Dana classes it with the first of these species.

ar-gēn'-tous, a. [Lat. *argentum*, and Eng. suff. -ous=full of. In Fr. *argenteux*; Port. & Ital. *argenteo*; Lat. *argenteus*.]

Argentous oxide is prepared by heating argentic citrate in a stream of hydrogen to 100°. The residue is mixed with potash, which precipitates the oxide as a black powder. Its salts are of no importance.

ar-gēn'-tūm (genit. ar-gēn'-tī), s. [Lat. =silver.] [ARGENT.]

Chem.: A monatomic metallic element; symb., Ag; atomic weight, 108; sp. gr., 10.5; melting point, 1023° C. A white malleable ductile metal. It is not acted upon by air or moisture. When melted it absorbs oxygen, which is liberated when the metal cools. It is scarcely acted upon by hydrochloric acid, but easily dissolved by nitric acid. It has great affinity for sulphur, and tarnishes in the air. [SILVER.]

***argentum album, s.** [Literally=white silver.] Formerly, silver coin or pieces of silver which passed for money.

***argentum Dei.** [Literally=God's silver.] "God's penny;" earnest money given to confirm a bargain.

***argentum vivum.** [Lit.=living silver.] Quick-silver, mercury.

***argh, *ergh, *arch (ch guttural), v. t.** [A. S. *eargian*.] To hesitate; to be reluctant.

"Anteor *arghet* with oustere word."

Siege of Troy, MS. (S. in Boucher.)

***arghe, *ar'-we, *ar'-ēgh, *ērke (O. Eng.), *argh, *airgh, *ērgh, *arçh, *ērçh (Scotch), (gh, ch guttural), a.** [A. S. *earg*, *earh*= (1) inert, weak, timid, evil, wretched, (2) swift, fleeing through fear; *arg*=wicked, bad; *arh*=mean; Icel. *argr*.] [ARCH, a.]

1. Timid.

"That day nought so *arghe* he es."

Nassington: *Myrrour*. (S. in Boucher.)

"And thou art as *arwe* coward."

Alisaunder, i. 3,340. (Ibid.)

2. Indolent; averse to work from timidity or other cause.

"And if that dede be not *erke*."

Romaunt of the Rose, 4,856.

ar'gh-nēs, *ar'ch-nēs, s. [O. Eng. & Scotch *argh*=arch; and Eng. suff. -ness.] (O. Eng. & Scotch.)

1. Reluctance, backwardness, sluggishness.

"*Arghnes* of goode dede to begyn."

Nassington: *Myrrour*. (S. in Boucher.)

"... and must regret their *archness* to improve such an opportunity."—Woodrow: *Hist.*, i. xxxii.

2. Sarcastically: Niggardliness.

"For *archness* to had in a grote,

He had no will to fie a vote."

Legend, Bp. S. Androis, p. 333.

ar'-gīl, s. [Fr. *argile*=clay; Sp. & Port. *argilla*, *arcilla*; Ital. *argiglia*, *argilla*; Lat. *argilla*; Gr. *argillos*, or *argilos*=white clay, potters' earth.] [ARGENT.]

1. White clay, potters' earth.

2. In compos.: Alumina.

"Clay, strictly speaking, is a mixture of silex, or flint, with a large proportion, usually about one-fourth, of alumine or *argil*."—Lyell: *Manual of Geology*, 4th ed., London, 1852, p. 11.

ar-gīl-lā'-cē-ōūs, a. [In Fr. *argilacé*; Port. *argillaceo*; Lat. *argillaceus*; from *argilla*.] Consisting in whole or in considerable measure of clay; clayey.

argillaceous rocks. Rocks into the composition of which alumina pretty largely enters. When breathed upon they give out a peculiar earthy odor, arising from alumina apparently combined with oxide of iron. Example: mud, clay, shale. (Lyell: *Geology*.)

argillaceous schist. Another name for CLAY SLATE (q. v.). (Ibid.)

ar-gīl-lif'-ēr-ōūs, a. [Fr. *argilifère*, from Lat. *argilla*=white clay, and *fero*=to bear.] Producing white clay; applied to earths abounding with argil.

†ar-gīl'-lite, s. [ARGILLYTE.]

†ar-gīl-lit'-ic, a. [ARGILLYTIC.]

ar-gīl-lō, s. [In COMBINATION.] [ARGIL.] Alumina, or clay, in chemical combination with some other mineral substance. [ARGIL.]

argillo-arenaceous, a. Containing alumina, or clay, in combination with sand. [ARENACEOUS.]

argillo-calcareous, a. Containing alumina, or clay, in combination with lime, or rather with carbonate of lime.

argillo-calcite, s. [In Ger. *argillo-kalcit*.] A mineral or rock consisting of alumina in combination with lime.

argillo-ferruginous, a. Containing alumina or clay in combination with iron. [FERRUGINOUS.] In Phillips' *Mineralogy*, 2d ed., there figures among the varieties of limestone one, the third in order.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

called *argillo-ferruginous* limestone. Under it are included Calp, Aberthaw limestone, and blue and white lias.

ar'-gōn, s. A new element discovered by Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay in 1894. Argon exists in a gaseous form in the nitrogen of the air, amounting in volume to about 4 per cent. of the nitrogen. It solidifies to white crystals, melting at -189.6° C. It has been found in a meteorite which fell in Virginia.

ar-gill-or-nis, s. [Gr. *argillos* = white clay, and *ornis* = a bird.]

Palæont. A genus of fossil birds founded by Prof. Owen on remains obtained by Mr. W. H. Shrubsole from the London clay of Sheppey. The *A. longipennis* (Owen) was probably a long-winged natatorial bird most nearly related to *Diomedea*, but exceeding the *D. exulans*, or Albatross, in size. (*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxxiii., 1877.)

ar-gil'-loūs, a. [Lat. *argillosus* = consisting of clay, from *argilla* = white clay. In Fr. *argileux*; Sp. *arcilloso*; Ital. *argillioso*; Gr. *argillōdes*, or *argilōdēs*.] Consisting in whole or in part of clay; pertaining to clay; derived from clay.

"Albuquerque derives this redness from the sand and argillous earth at the bottom."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

ar-gil'-lyte, ar-gil'-lite, s. [Gr. *argillos* = white clay; and suff. *-lyte*, given by Dana to rocks, as contradistinguished from minerals, which receive the termination *-ite*. Both are from Gr. *itēs* = of the nature of.] Another name for Clay Slate (q. v.).

"Argillyte and talcose schist generally contain more or less of orthoclase in a crypto-crystalline or undistinguishable state."—Dana: *Min.*, 5th ed., p. 539.

ar-gil'-lyt'-ic, ar-gil'-lit'-ic, a. [Eng. *argil-lyte* (q. v.), and suff. *-ic*.]

Ar'-give, a. & s. [Lat. *Argivus*; Gr. *Argeios*.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining or relating to Argos, the capital of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus; or to the Greeks generally.

"I see thee trembling, weeping, captive led,
In Argive looms our battles to design."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. vi., 580.

B. As substantive: A native of Argos; hence, a Greek in general.

"Lest any Argive at this hour awake."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xxiv., 818.

Ar'-gō, s. [Lat. *Argo*; Gr. *Argō*; from *argos* = swift.]

1. The ship, fabled by the poets to be the first vessel ever made, in which Jason and his crew sailed to Colchis in quest of the "golden fleece."
2. The constellation Argo Navis (q. v.).

Argo Navis. [Lat. = the ship *Argo*. In Sp. *Argonave*.]

Astron. A very extensive southern constellation introduced by the ancients. Its inconvenient extent has led Sir John Herschel to subdivide it into four parts, by which alteration the stars are more readily referred to. These subdivisions are Carina, Puppis, Vela, and Malus. Its principal star is Canopus (q. v.).

Ar-gō'-an, a. [Lat. *Argous*; Gr. *Argōos*.] Pertaining or relating to the good ship *Argo*.

***ar'-gōil, s.** [ARGOL (2).]

ar'-gōl (1), s. [ARCHIL.]

ar'-gōl (2), ar'-gal, ar'-gil, *ar'-gōil, s. [From the same root as *argil* (?) (q. v.).]

Comm. An impure acid potassium tartrate deposited during the fermentation of grape-juice, as it is less soluble in dilute alcohol than in water.

Ar-gōl'-ic, a. [Lat. *Argolicus*; Gr. *Argolikos*.] Pertaining or relating to Argolis, a district in the Peloponnesus.

ar-gōl'-ō-gēs, s. [Gr. *argologia*; from *argos*, contr. from *aērgos* = not working, idle; *a*, priv., and *ergon* = a work; *logos* = a discourse.] Idle speaking. (*Cockeram*.)

ar'-gōn, s. An atmospheric element discovered by Lord Rayleigh in 1894. It has a density one-fourth greater than oxygen, freezes at 312° below zero, and melts at barely 3° above that point. Its liquefying point stands between the 180° below of oxygen and the 231° below of nitrogen.

Ar-gō-naut, ar-gō-naut, ar-gō-nā'u-ta, s. [In Fr. *Argonaute*; Sp. & Port. (pl.) *Argonautas*; Ital. (pl.) *Argonauti*; Lat. (sing.) *Argonauta*; Gr. *Argonautēs*; *Argō*, the ship so called, and *nautēs* = a sailor; from *naus* = a ship.]

A. Of the form Argonaut (Argonaut in the singular, and Argonauts in the plural):

1. *Argonaut*: One of the heroes who accompanied Jason in the ship *Argo* when he sailed on his mythic voyage in quest of the "golden fleece." (Generally used in the plural, *Argonauts*.)

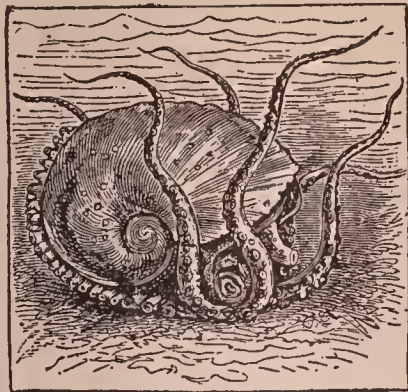
"... where the boxing contest took place between the King Amycus and the Argonaut Pollux."—Grote: *Hist. Greece*, pt. i., ch. xiii.

"... this was a signal to the Argonauts."—*Ibid*.

2. A cephalopod mollusk. [B., ARGONAUTA.]

B. Of the form Argonauta: A genus of cephalopod mollusks, the typical one of the family Argonautidae. The best known species is the Argonaut, or Paper

Sailor. The shell is thin and translucent. Aristotle supposed that it floated with the concave side up, the animal holding out its arms, after the manner of sails, to catch the breeze. Poets have ever since repeated the fable; but naturalists know that when the Argonaut floats the sail-shaped arms are applied closely to the sides of the shell, and when the animal crawls at the bottom the so-called boat is reversed like the shell of a snail. In 1875, Tate estimated the known species at four recent and two fossil, the latter being from the tertiary rocks.



Argonaut.

Ar-gō-nā'ut-ic, a. [Eng. *Argonaut*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Argonauts or their celebrated expedition.

"... the Argonautic expedition . . ."—Thirlwall: *Hist. Greece*, ch. v.

Ar-gō-nā'ut-ics, s. [ARGONAUTIC.] Any poem of which the Argonautic expedition is the theme.

ar-gō-nā'ut-i-dæ, s. pl. [ARGONAUTA.] A family of dibranchiate cephalopodous mollusks, the first of the section Octopoda or Octopods. The dorsal arms (of the female) are webbed at the extremity, secreting a symmetrical involuted shell. The mantle is supported in front by a single ridge on the funnel (*Woodward*). It contains but the single genus *Argonauta* (q. v.).

Ar'-gō Nā'-vis, s. [ARGO.]

ar'-gō-sy, ar'-gō-sie, ar-gū-sē-a, *rāg'-u-sy, s. [Ital. *una Ragusea* (nave). Ragusa itself appears in sixteenth century English as Aragouse, Aragosa, whence the natural substitution of *argusea* for *ragusea*. (*Athenæum*, March 1, 1884.)] A large vessel designed for carrying merchandise; a carrack.

"Your argosies with portly sail, . . .

Do overpeer the petty traffickers."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

ar'-gōt (t silent), s. [Fr.] A term originally applied to the language in use among thieves and bad characters generally in France; now restricted to Parisian slang.

ar'-gu-a-ble, a. [Eng. *argue*; *-able*.] Which may be argued; which cannot, *primā facie*, be set aside as absurd.

"The neutralization of a certain area of arguable ground is a very clever phrase for which Lord Cairns desires theological or at least episcopal thanks."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 11, 1874.

ar'-gūe, v. t. & i. [In Fr. *arguer* = to speak against, to accuse. Prov., Sp., & Port. *arguir*; Ital. *arguire*; from Lat. *arguo*, v. t. = to make clear, prove, assert, declare; possibly from the root *arg*.] [ARGENT.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. [Directly from Fr. *arguer*.] (See etym.) To find fault with; to accuse; to charge with. (Often followed by *of*.)

"The false Matabrune . . . reproved her of the faults that her self had made, arguing her without a cause."—Helyas, p. 28. (*Boucher*.)

"I have pleaded guilty to all thoughts and expressions of mine, which can be truly argued of obscenity, profaneness, or immorality, and retract them."—Dryden: *Fables*

2. [Directly from Lat. *arguo*.] (See etym.)

(a) To debate a question. (See II.)

(b) To prove, to show, to evince; to exhibit by reasoning, perception, or some other satisfactory process.

"Not to know me, argues yourselves unknown."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. iv.

(c) To persuade; to conduct by argument to a certain intellectual conclusion, or to a course of conduct.

"It is a sort of poetical logic, which I would make use of, to argue you into a protection of this play."—Congreve: *Dedication to Old Batchelor*.

II. Technically:

Law: To debate a question in law, or in fact by means of opposing counsel, each doing his best to establish his case to the satisfaction of a judge and jury.

B. Intransitive:

1. To reason in favor of a proposition or against it; to attempt to establish or refute a statement.

"'If the Convention'—it was thus that he argued—'was not a Parliament, how can we be a Parliament?'"—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. To reason with or against an opponent; to attempt to convince or silence him; or if that be not practicable, then to show others that he has been beaten in the intellectual encounter. (Followed by *against* or *with*.)

"He that, by often arguing against his own sense, imposes falsehood on others, is not far from believing himself."—Locke.

"I do not see how they can argue with any one without setting down strict boundaries."—*Ibid*.

ar'-gūed, pa. par. & a. [ARGUE, v. t.]

ar'-gu-ēr, s. [Eng. *argue*]; *-er*.] One who argues; a disputant, a controversialist.

"Men are ashamed to be proselytes to a weak arguer, as thinking they must part with their reputation as well as their sin."—Decay of Piety.

ar'-gu-fy, v. t. & i. [Eng. *argue*]; *s.*; *-fy* (q. v.).]

A. Trans. To signify. (*Shenstone*: *To a Friend*.)

B. Intrans. To argue. (*Combe*: *Dr. Syntax*, Tour, ii., c. v.)

ar'-gu-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [ARGUE.]

A. As pr. par. & a. (See the verb.)

B. As subst. Argumentation.

"It will in time

Win upon power, and throw forth greater themes

For insurrection's arguing."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

"But what doth your arguing reprove."—*Job* vi. 26.

ar-gū'-lī-dæ, s. pl. [ARGULUS.] A family of Entomostracans belonging to the order Parasita, or, by another arrangement, to the order Siphonostomata, and the first tribe Peltoccephala. [ARGULUS.]

ar'-gu-lūs, s. [Diminutive from Gr. *argos* = . . . swift.] A genus of Entomostracans, the typical one of the family Argulidae. The *A. foliaceus* is a common parasite upon various fresh-water fishes.

ar'-gu-mēt, *ar'-gu-mēnte, s. [In Sw. *targument*; Fr. *argument*; Sp. & Port. *argumento*; Ital. *argomento*, *argomento*; Lat. *argumentum* = (1) proof, evidence; (2) a logical conclusion; (3) the subject of any written composition, theme, plot, &c.: from *arguo*.] [ARGUE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act or process of reasoning, argumentation, contention, controversy.

"Which [obstinacy], . . . though proof to argument, was easily shaken by caprice."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. The state of being argued about: as, "while this was under argument;" meaning, while it was in the state of being argued about. As in the case of a defendant in court being argued for and about, by his legal representative.

III. That about which arguing, debate, or reasoning takes place, or the reasons adduced.

1. Gen. A theme or topic for argumentation; the subject of any reasoning, discourse, or writing.

"... what in me is dark,

Illumine; what is low, raise and support;

That to the height of this great argument

I may assert Eternal Providence,

And justify the ways of God to men."

Milton: *P. L.* bk., i.

2. Spec. The contents of any book presented as an abstract,

"The argument of the work, that is, its principal action, the economy and disposition of it, are the things which distinguish copies from originals."—Dryden.

IV. The reasons adduced in support of any assertion.

"... and fill my mouth with arguments."—*Job* xxxiii. 4.

¶ When it is not stated whether one reasons for or against a proposition, the word *argument* is followed by *about*, *concerning*, *regarding*, or some such preposition. When it is stated, then an argument to establish a proposition is said to be *for* or *in favor of* it (to it is now obsolete); and when to controvert it, then *against* is the term used.

"If the idea be not agreed on betwixt the speaker and hearer, the argument is not about things, but names."—Locke.

"The best moral argument to patience, in my opinion, is the advantage of patience itself."—Tillotson.

"This, before that revelation had enlightened the world, was the very best argument for a future state."—Atterbury.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. Technically:

1. *Logic*: An expression in which, from something laid down as granted, something else is deduced, i. e., must be admitted to be true as necessarily resulting from the other. Reasoning expressed in words is argument, and an argument stated at full length, and in its regular form, is a syllogism. Every argument consists of two parts—that which is proved, and that by which it is proved. Before the former is established it is called the question, and when established, the conclusion, or inference; and that which is employed to effect this result, the premises. (*Whately: Logic*, bk. ii., ch. iii., § 1.) [ARGUMENTATUM.]

2. *Astron.*: Any number or quantity by which another may be found.

Argument of latitude: The distance of a body from one of the nodes of its orbit upon which the latitude depends. [NODE.]

"Argument of the Moon's Latitude is her Distance from the Dragon's Head or Tail, which are her two nodes."—*Glossographia Nova*.

far-gu-měnt', v. i. [From the substantive. In Sw. *argumentera*; Fr. *argumenter*; Sp. & Port. *argumentar*; Ital. *argumentare*, *argumentare*.] To reason about anything.

"But yet they *argumenten* faste
Upon the pope and his estate,"

Gower: *Conf. Am.*, Prolog.

far-gu-měnt'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *argument*; -able.] Which admits of argument. (*Chalmers*.)

ar-gu-měn'-tal, a. [Lat. *argumentalis*.] Pertaining to or containing argument.

"Afflicted sense thou kindly dost set free,
Oppress'd with *argumental* tyranny;
And routed reason finds a safe retreat in thee."

Pope.

ar-gu-měn-tā'-tion, s. [Fr. *argumentation*; Sp. *argumentación*; Port. *argumentação*; Ital. *argumentazione*; Lat. *argumentatio*, from *argumentor*=to adduce proof; pa. par. *argumentatus*, from *argumentum*=an argument.]

Logic and Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of reasoning; that is, of drawing a deductive inference from premises given, or of inductively making a generalization from a multitude of facts carefully brought together and sifted.

"*Argumentation* is that operation of the mind whereby we infer one proposition from two or more propositions premised; or it is the drawing a conclusion, which before was unknown or doubtful, from some propositions more known and evident: so when we have judged that matter cannot think, and that the mind of man doth think; we conclude that therefore the mind of man is not matter."—*Watts: Logic*.

2. The state of being argued or reasoned upon.

"I suppose it is no ill topic of *argumentation*, to show the prevalence of contempt, by the contrary influences of respect."—*South*.

3. That which contains argument, or is a topic for argument.

ar-gu-měn'-ta-tive, a. [Formed by analogy as if from Lat. *argumentativus*, from *argumentatus*, pa. par. of *argumentor*.]

I. Of things:

1. Consisting of argument, or containing argument.

"The *argumentative* part of my discourse."—*Atterbury*.

†2. Which may be adduced as an argument for. (In this sense followed by *of*.)

"Another thing *argumentative* of Providence, is that pappous plumage growing upon the tops of some seeds; whereby they are wafted with the wind."—*Ray*.

II. Of persons: Having a natural tendency to have continual recourse to argumentation; disputatious.

ar-gu-měn'-ta-tive-lý, adv. [Eng. *argumentative*; -ly.] In an argumentative manner.

"Nor do they oppose things of this nature *argumentatively*, so much as oratoriously."—*Ep. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 115.

ar-gu-měn'-ta-tive-něss, s. [Eng. *argumentative*; -ness.] The quality of being argumentative.

**ar-gu-měn-ti'-ze*, v. i. [Eng. *argument*; suffix -ize.] To adduce arguments, to argue. [ARGUMENTIZING.]

**ar-gu-měn-ti'-zěr*, s. [Eng. *argumentiz(e)*; -er.]

"This *argumentizer* should, to have made this story more probable, have cited this proclamation."—*Brady: Introd. to Old Eng. Hist.* (1694), p. 241.

ar-gu-měn-ti'-z-ing, pr. par. [ARGUMENTIZE.]

"... all the unmixed and *argumentizing* philosophy,"—*Mannyngham: Discourses*, p. 34.

ar-gu-měn-tum, s. [Lat.] An argument. [ARGUMENT, B. 1.] (Used in Logic.)

argumentum à posteriori. [À POSTERIORI.]

argumentum à priori. [À PRIORI.]

Argumentum ad baculum. (*Humorously*.) An appeal to the stick, as when a schoolmaster renders an argument which has produced only limited conviction among his pupils conclusive, at least to the extent of silencing gainsayers, by the use of the birch. The phrase may be employed also in a vaguer sense for any appeal to physical force; as when a French political party "descends into the streets."

argumentum ad hominem. [Lit.=argument to a, or to the, man.] An argument drawn from an appeal to the man himself; that is, founded on his professed principles, his conduct, or the concessions he has made. St. Paul's argument, in Rom. ii. 17, "Behold, thou art a Jew, and retest in the law and makest thy boast of God," &c., is an *argumentum ad hominem*.

argumentum ad ignorantiam. [Lit.=argument to ignorance.] An argument in which a too confident disputant is reminded of his ignorance. When John Foster, reasoning against atheism, reminds the man who categorically and dogmatically declares that there is no God, that his personal experience has been limited to what has occurred in one fragment of the earth, and one very brief period of time, and that possibly, had he traversed the universe and lived through a bygone eternity, he somewhere or at some time might have found proofs of the Divine existence which would have convinced even him, the argument is one *ad ignorantiam*.

argumentum ad verecundiam. [Lit.=an argument to modesty.] An appeal to a person's modesty; as if one were to say to an opponent, "Well, Louis Agassiz was of a different opinion; but perhaps you are more competent to judge than he was."

Ar'-gūs, s. [In Fr., Lat., &c., *Argus*; Gr. *Argos*, from *argos*=shining, bright, because Argus' eyes were so.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: A son of Arestor, said to have had 100 eyes, of which only two slept at one time, the several pairs doing so in succession. When killed by Mercury, his eyes were put into the tail of the peacock, by direction of Juno, to whom this bird was sacred.

† Argus was deemed a highly appropriate name to give to a vigilant watch-dog.

"Argus, the dog, his ancient master knew."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xvii. 344.

2. *Zool.*: A genus of birds of the family Phasianidæ, and the sub-family Phasianinæ. It contains the *Argus*, or Argus Pheasant (*Argus giganteus*). The male measures between five and six feet from the tip of the bill to the extremity of the tail, and is an eminently beautiful bird, the quill-feathers of the wings, which often exceed three feet in length, being ornamented all along by a series of ocellated spots.

† The name *Shetland Argus* is given to a starfish (*Astrophyton scutellum*). It is called also the Basket Urchin or Sea-basket. The arms branch again and again dichotomously, so that their ultimate fibers are supposed to be about 80,000 in number.

argus-eyed, a. Very observant; allowing little that is cognizable by a momentary glance of the eye to escape one's notice. The term is used as a synonym for universal and ceaseless watchfulness.

argus-shell, s. A species of porcelain-shell, beautifully variegated with spots somewhat resembling those upon a peacock's tail.

ar-gū'te, a. [In Sp. *agudo*; Ital. *arguto*; Lat. *argutus*=(1) made clear; (2) wordy; (3) witty, sagacious; from *arguo*.] [ARGUE.]

1. Shrill.

2. Witty, sagacious.

ar-gū'te-něss, s. [Eng. *argute*; -ness.] The quality of being argute. Mental sharpness, sagacity.

"... this [Plutarch] tickles you by starts with his arguteness,..."—*Dryden: Life of Plutarch*.

Ar-gŷn'-nīs, s. [Gr. *Argynnis*, and *Argonnīs*.] (See definition 1.)

1. *Greek Mythol.*: A name of Aphrodite (Venus.) The Greeks derived it from a sacred place near the Cephissus, where a boy, Argynnus, beloved by Agamemnon, is said to have died; but Max Müller traces it remotely to the Sanscrit *arguni*=the bright or splendor, an appellation of the dawn. (*Max Müller: Science of Language*.)

2. *Entom.*: A genus of butterflies belonging to the family Nymphalidæ. The species are numerous. They are marked on the lower surface of the wings with silvery spots. The *A. Paphia*, or Silver-washed Fritillary, is one of the most common. The *A. Lathonia*, or Queen of Spain Fritillary; *A. Adippe*, or High Brown Fritillary; and *A. Aglaia* or Dark-green Fritillary also belong to this genus. (*Jardine: Nat. Lib.*, vol. xxxix., pp. 150 to 158.)

ar-gŷr-eī'-a, s. [Gr. *argyreios*=silvery.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Convolvulacæ, or Bindweeds. They have large flowers and fine silvery leaves. They occur in the East Indies.

ar-gŷr-eī'-ō'-sūs, s. [Gr. *argyreios*=of silver, silvery.]

Ichthy.: A genus of spiny-finned fishes belonging to the Scomberidæ, or Mackerel family. They are akin to the Zeus, or Dory.

ar'-gŷr-ite, s. [In Ger. *argyrit*: from Gr. *argyros*=white metal, silver, silver money, and Eng. suff. -ite.] A mineral, the same as ARGENTITE (q. v.).

ar-gŷr-ō-čēr'-a-tite, s. [Gr. (1) *argyros*=silver; (2) possibly *keratitis*=horned, from *keras*, genit. *keratos*=a horn.] A mineral, the same as Cerargyrite of Dana, and Chlorargyrite (q. v.).

ar-gŷr-ō-mŷ'-gēs, s. [Gr. *argyros*=silver, and *myzō*=to suck.] A genus of moths belonging to the family Yponomeutidæ. (*Jardine: Nat. Lib.*, vol. xl., pp. 263-4.)

ar-gŷr-ō-nē'-ta, s. [Gr. *argyros*=silver, and possibly *nētos*=heaped up, from *nēō*=to heap; or *nētos*=spun, from *nēō*=to spin.] A genus of spiders belonging to the family Araneidæ. The *A. aquatica*, or Diving Spider, weaves for itself a bell-shaped dwelling at the bottom of the water, to which it descends with its prey to devour it. It carries down air entangled among the hairs which cover its body, and sets bubble after bubble free inside its abode till there is sufficient for respiration; for, provided with lungs and not with gills, it cannot breathe after the manner of a fish in the water.



The Diving Spider.

ar-gŷr-ō-ph-īs, s. [Gr. *argyros*=silver, and *ophis*=a serpent.] Silver-snake. A genus of Saurians so like serpents in appearance that, as will be observed, the word *ophis* (serpent) enters into the composition of their name. They belong to the family Typhlopidae.

ar'-gŷr-ōse, s. [Gr. *argyros*=silver.] A mineral, the same as Argentite (q. v.).

ar'-gŷr-ŷ-thrōse, s. [Gr. *argyros*=silver, and *thrōsis*=a cord or line (?).] A mineral, the same as Pyrargyrite (q. v.).

ar'-ī-a, s. [Ital.]

Music:

I. *Gen.*: A rhythmical song as contradistinguished from a recitative one.

II. *Specially*:

1. *Formerly*: A measured lyrical piece for one or for several voices.

2. *Now*: A song intended for one voice supported by instruments. It is introduced into a cantata, oratorio, or opera. [AIR.]

Ār-ī-ād'-nē, s. [Lat. *Ariadne*; Gr. *Ariadnē*.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: A daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who, falling in love with Theseus, then shut up by her father in the labyrinth, gave him a clue by which he threaded his way out. Afterward she was the wife of Bacchus, who gave her a crown, which ultimately became a constellation called by her name.

"Not Ariadne, if you met her
Herself, could serve you with a better."

Cowper (transl. from Vincent Bourn): *The Maze*.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the forty-third found. It was discovered by Pogson, on the 15th of April, 1857.

-arian, suffix. [Lat. -arius.]

As adjective: Pertaining to: as *riparian*=pertaining to the bank of a river.

As substantive: An agent, one who: as *librarian*, an agent in books, one who looks after books.

Ār-ī-an (1), a. & s. [In Ger. *Arianisch* (a.), *Arianen* (s.); Fr. *Arien*; Lat. *Arianus*; Gr. *Arianos*.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to Arius or his doctrine. [See the substantive.]

B. As substantive: A follower of Arius, presbyter of Alexandria in the fourth century A. D., or one holding the system of doctrine associated with his name. During the first three centuries of the Christian era, what was subsequently called the doctrine of the Trinity had become the subject of controversy, chiefly in one direction; it had been decided against Sabellius that there are in the Godhead three distinct persons, whereas Sabellius had in effect reduced the three to one. [SABELLIANISM.] In the year 317, Alexander, Bishop of Alexandria, having publicly expressed his opinion that the Son of God is not only of the same dignity as the Father, but of the same essence [in Gr. *ousia*], Arius, one of the presbyters, considered this view as leaning too much to Sabellianism, and, rushing to the other extreme, he declared that the Son of God was only the first and noblest of created beings, and though

the universe had been brought into existence through His instrumentality by the Eternal Father, yet to that Eternal Father He was inferior, not merely in dignity, but in *essence*. The views of Arius commended themselves to multitudes, while they were abhorrent to still more; fierce controversy respecting them broke out, and the whole Christian world was soon compelled to take sides in the struggle. Constantine, the first Christian emperor, was then the reigning sovereign, and after he had failed by private means to restore peace and unity, he summoned a council to meet at Nice, in Bithynia, which it did in A. D. 325. It was the first general council and the most celebrated of all. It declared Christ to be *homoousios*, i. e., of the same essence as the Father, whereas Arius regarded Him as only *homoiousios*, of similar essence. The erring presbyter was deposed and exiled; but his numerous followers maintained his doctrine, and were at times so successful that each party had in turn the power, of which it had no scruple to avail itself, of using carnal as well as spiritual weapons against its adversaries; indeed, it is believed that Arius himself died by poison. It would occupy too much space to detail the vicissitudes of a highly-chequered struggle; suffice it to say that the Arians greatly weakened themselves by splitting into sects [SEMI-ARIAN], and the doctrines regarding the relation of the three Divine Personages authoritatively proclaimed at Nice were at last all but universally adopted. They may be found detailed in what are popularly termed the Nicene and the Athanasian Creeds. [NICENE, ATHANASIAN.] They were held almost without a dissentient voice through the Middle Ages, and were cordially accepted by the leading reformers. The Churches of Rome, England, and Scotland are all at one with regard to the doctrine of the Trinity, as are also the most powerful bodies of English Non-conformists. Arianism has from time to time appeared in the churches, but as a rule its adherents have sooner or later gone back to orthodoxy or forward to Unitarianism.

†**Är'-i-än** (2), *a. & s.* A rare form of ARYAN.

Är'-i-än-ism, *s.* [Eng. *Arian*; -ism. In Fr. *Arianisme*; Port. *Arianismo*.] The system of theological doctrine held and taught by Arius and his followers.

"The Suevians in Spain were first Catholic, then fell off into Arianism. It was not till the sixth century that Spain was Catholic."—*Milman: Latin Christianity*, vol. i., p. 343.

Är'-i-än-i-ze, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *Arian*; -ize.]

A. Trans.: To render Arian in tenets; to imbue with Arianism.

B. Intrans.: To speak after the Arian manner, or according to the Arian tenets.

Är'-i-än-i-z-ing, *pa. par. & a.* [ARIANIZE.]

"These some were the Christians, that lived after the downfall of the Arianizing Vandals and the expiring of their power."—*Worthington: Miscellanies*.

är'-i-çine, *s.* [From *Arica*, the principal seaport in Southern Peru.]

Chem.: Cinchovatine, $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_4$. An alkaloid contained in *Arica* bark and in *Cinchona ovata*.

är'-i-çite, *s.* [Apparently from Ital. *Ariccia*; Lat. *Aricia*, in Italy, near Mount Albano, where it occurs.] A mineral, the same as Gismondite (q.v.).

är'-id, *a.* [Fr. *aride*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arido*; Lat. *aridus*=dry, from *areo*=to be dry.] Dry, parched, wanting in moisture.

"... dry sand-hillocks and arid plains, where not a single drop of water can be found."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. v.

är'-i-das, *s.* [From some of the Indian languages.] A kind of taffeta from the East Indies woven from fibers derived from various plants.

Är'-i-däd, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?).] A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also *Deneb Adige* and *alpha Cygni*.

ä-rīd'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *arid*; -ity. Fr. *aridité*; Ital. *aridita*, *ariditate*, *ariditate*; Lat. *ariditas*.]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being dry, aridness, dryness, drought; absence of moisture. (Used of soil, a country, of the bodily frame, or even the herbage of a plant, such as that of the genus of rushes termed *Xerotes*.)

"Salt, taken in great quantities, will reduce an animal body to the great extremity of aridity or dryness."—*Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

2. *Fig.:* Absence of proper feeling, as if the affections and other emotions had dried up.

"... no sceptical logic or general triviality, insincerity and aridity of any time and its influences, can destroy this noble inborn loyalty and worship that is in man."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. I.

ä-rīd'-i-üm, *s.* [Altered from *Iridium* (?).] The name given by Ullgren to what he believed to be a new metal in the chrome-iron ores of Rösros, in Sweden. Further examination has not confirmed his opinion. (*Graham: Chem.*, 2d ed., vol. ii., p. 59.)

***är'-ie**, *s.* [EYRIE.]

Är'-i-ēl, *s.* [Eng. *Ariel*=an airy spirit (Shakesp.: *Tempest*); Heb. *Ariel*=Lion of God; the name of a person (Ezra viii. 6), and of Jerusalem (Isa. xxix. 1, 2; Ezek. xliii. 16). But in the latter case Gesenius brings it from Arab. *ari*=fire-hearth, and Heb. *El*=God: fire-hearth of God.] A name given by Sir John Herschel to one of the interior satellites of Uranus.

Är'-i-ēs, *s.* [Lat. *aries*=(1) a ram (the animal), (2) the sign of the zodiac, (3) a battering-ram, (4) &c. . . .]

I. Astronomy:

1. The constellation Aries, or the Ram, one of the ancient zodiacal constellations, and generally called the first sign of the zodiac.

2. The portion of the ecliptic between 0° and 30° long., which the sun enters on the 21st of March (the vernal equinox). The constellation Aries, from which the region derives its name, was once within its limits, but now, by the precession of the equinoxes, it has gradually moved into the space anciently assigned to Taurus. [PRECESSION.] It is denoted by the Greek symbol, *Gamma*, which remotely resembles a ram's head. (*Herschel: Astron.*, §§ 380, 381.)

"At last from Aries rolls the bounteous sun,
And the bright Bull receives him."

Thomson: Seasons; Spring.

The first point of Aries is the spot in the heavens where the sun appears to stand at the vernal equinox. It is not marked by the presence of any star, but it is not very far from the third star of Pegasus, that called Algenib. It is the point from which the right ascension of the heavenly bodies are reckoned upon the equator and their longitudes upon the ecliptic. [RIGHT ASCENSION.] (*Airy: Popul. Astron.*, &c.)

II. Astrol.: Aries was considered a choleric or hot sign.

"In Martes face, and in his mansioun
In Aries, the colerik, the hote signe."

Chaucer: C. T., 10,364-5.

†**är'-i-ē-täte**, *v. t.* [Ital. *arietare*; Lat. *arietatum*, supine of *arieto*; from *aries*=a ram.]

1. To butt. (Used of a ram.) (*Johnson*.)

2. To strike in such a manner as a ram would do.

är'-i-ē-tä'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *arietatio*.]

I. Lit.: The act of butting like a ram.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of battering of walls by means of a battering-ram.

"Secondly, the strength of the percussion, wherein likewise ordnance do exceed all *arietations* and ancient inventions."—*Bacon: Essays, Civ. and Mor.*, ch. lviii.

2. The act of striking against anything; quite apart from the metaphor of the ram's buttings.

"Now those heterogeneous atoms by themselves, hit so exactly into their proper residence, in the midst of such tumultuary motions and *arietations* of other particles."—*Glanville*.

är'-i-ēt-tä, *s.* [Ger. & Fr. *ariette*; Sp. & Port. *arieta*; both from Ital. *arietta*.]

Music: A short lively air, tune, or song.

ä-rīght, ***ä-rŷg'ht** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *a, right*; A. S. *ariht*.] Rightly, directly to what is aimed at; properly, becomingly, to some good purpose; without failure of any kind.

"Fair queen, he said, direct my dart *aright*."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, ix. 546.

***aright-half**, ***aryght-half**, *adv.* On the right side, on the one side, on this side.

"*Arigh-half* and *aleft-half*."

Ayenbite (ed. Morris), p. 23.

är'-il, **ä-rŷl'-lŷs**, *s.* [Lat. *arillus*=a wrapper.]

Bot.: Anything which proceeds from the placenta, and does not form part of the seed itself. Before the time of Richard the term was yet more vaguely applied, as to the testa in Orchidaceæ and other plants, and the endocarp of some Rubiaceæ and Rutaceæ. The mace surrounding the seed in the Nutmeg, and the envelope enclosing the seeds of *Euonymus*, are genuine instances of the aril.

ä-rŷl'-lâte, **ä-rŷl'-lâ-têd**, **är'-illed**, *a.* [From aril (q.v.).] Furnished with an aril.

"*Arillate* seed."—*Lindley: Natural System of Botany*, p. 15.

är'-il-lôde, *s.* [ARIL.] A false aril; one not proceeding from the placenta.

är'-i-lŷs, *s.* [A proper name. (*Agassiz*.)] A genus of bugs of the family Reduviidæ. One species, the *Arilus serratus*, or Wheel-bug, is said to possess electric powers.

Är'-i-mā, **Är'-i-mān**, *s.* Another form of AHRI-MAN (q.v.).

***ar-i-men**, *v. t.* [A. S. *ariman*.] To count, to reckon.

är'-i-ō-lā'-tion, **här'-i-ō-lā'-tion**, *s.* [In Lat. *ariolatio*, or oftener *hariolatio*; from *hariolor*=to foretell; *hariolus*=a soothsayer.] Soothsaying, divination.

"The priests of elder time deluded their apprehensions with *ariolation*, soothsaying, and such oblique idolatries."—*Browne*.

Ä-rŷ-ön, *s.* [Gr. *Ariōn*.]

1. In *Greek Myth.*: The horse of Adrastus, who lived during the Theban war. It was fabled to have the power of utterance, and to foretell future events.

2. In *Zool.*: A genus of Gasteropodous Mollusks of the family Limacidae, or Slugs. The *A. ater* is the common Black Snail. Tate, in 1875, estimated the known recent species at twenty and the fossil at one, the latter from the Newer Pliocene of Maidstone. The sub-genus *Plectrophorus*, ranked under Arion, has five species, all from Tenariffe.

är'-i-ō'se, *a.* [From Ital. *arioso* (q.v.).] Characterized by melody as distinguished from harmony.

är'-i-ō-sō, *adv. & s.* [Ital. (1) lightsome, airy; (2) pretty, graceful: from *aria*=air, tune.]

A. As adverb: After the manner of an air, as distinguished from recitative.

B. As substantive:

1. A kind of melody bordering on the style of a capital air.

2. A short solo in an oratorio or opera, like an air, but not so long.

ä-rŷ'se, ***ä-rŷ'ze**, ***ä-rŷ'se** (pret. **ä-rō'se**, ***ä-rŷt**; *pa. par.* **ä-rŷ's-en**), *v. i.* [A. S. *arisan*=to arise, rise, rise up, rise again.] [RISE.]

I. To move from a lower to a higher place.

Specially:

1. To ascend as vapors do.

"Behold, there *arise*th a little cloud out of the sea, like a man's hand."—1 *Kings* xviii. 44.

2. To emerge from beneath the horizon, as the sun, the moon, or a star (*lit. & fig.*).

"The sun *arise*th, they gather themselves together, and lay them down in their dens."—*Ps.* civ. 22.

II. To assume an upright position from a sitting, kneeling, or recumbent attitude.

1. To rise from a bed or from the ground (*lit. or fig.*).

"How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard? when wilt thou *arise* out of thy sleep?"—*Prov.* vi. 9.

"Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy: when I fall, I shall *arise*."—*Micah* vii. 8.

2. To rise from the seat with the view of engaging in some work (*lit. & fig.*).

"*Arise* ye, and depart; for this is not your rest."—*Micah* ii. 10.

3. To rise from the dead (*lit. & fig.*).

"Wherefore he saith, Awake thou that sleepest, and *arise* from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light."—*Ephes.* v. 14.

III. To swell as the waves of the sea in a storm, or a river during heavy rain.

"Thou rulest the raging of the sea: when the waves thereof *arise*, thou stillest them."—*Ps.* lxxxix. 9. (See also *Luke* vi. 48.)

IV. To be excited against; to break forth against.

1. As anger.

"And if so be that the king's wrath *arise* . . ."—2 *Sam.* xi. 20.

2. As an assailant rushing against one (*lit. & fig.*).

"... and when he [the lion? or the bear?] *arose* against me, I caught him by his beard, and smote him, and slew him."—1 *Sam.* xvii. 35.

"Let God *arise*, let his enemies be scattered."—*Ps.* lxviii. 1.

V. To advance from a lower to a higher condition with regard to social standing, freedom from trial, intellectual, moral, or spiritual advancement.

"... by whom shall Jacob *arise*? for he is small."—*Amos* vii. 2.

VI. To commence, to begin.

1. To begin, to commence, to originate; to spring up, to rise, to emerge.

"... the persecution that *arose* about Stephen."—*Acts* xi. 19.

"Nerves are said to *arise* or have their origin in the nervous center to which they are on the one hand attached . . ."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 216.

2. To begin to act a part; to rise up in a figurative sense.

"Now there *arose* up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph."—*Exod.* i. 8.

***ä-rŷsh**, *s.* [Persian.] A Persian measure of length=about thirty-eight inches. It is not now in use.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ā-rī-ġ-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [ARISE.]

"The sun's arising gleam."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 12.

***ā-rīst'**. Old pret. of verb **ARISE** (q. v.).

ā-rīs'-tā, *s.* [Lat.=an awn. In Sp. *arista*.]

Bot.: The awn or beard in grasses. It is formed by the elongated midrib of a bract, and sometimes diverges from the lamina before reaching its apex.

†ār'-īs-tarch (1), *s.* [Gr. *aristarchos*=best ruling; *aristarcheō*=to rule in the best way, from *aristos*=best, and *archō*=to rule. Or from *aristos*=best, and *archos*=a leader, from *archō*.] A ruler who is also the best man in the community. (*Ogilvie*.)

Ār'-īs-tarch (2), *s.* [In Ger. *aristarch*; Fr. *aristarque*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *aristarco*. Called after Aristarchus, a grammarian of great celebrity, who lived at Alexandria during the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He had great critical acuteness, which he used in correcting Homer and the other poets.] An acute and severe critic.

Ār'-īs-tar'-chī-an, *a.* [From Aristarchus, the severe critic.] [ARISTARCH (2).] Pertaining or relating to Aristarchus, or to severe criticism.

ār'-īs-tar'-chỹ, *s.* [In Ger. *aristarchie*. From Gr. *aristos*=the best; *archē*=sovereignty.] The rule of the best; government by the best. Etymologically, almost the same in meaning as *aristocracy*.

"The ground on which I would build his chief praise, to some of the *aristarchy* and sour censures of these days, requires first an apology."—*Harrington: Brief View of the Ch. of Eng.*, p. 153.

ār'-īs-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *aristatus*, from *arista*=an awn (q. v.).] Awned; furnished with an awn or awns; bearded; as the glumes of barley and many other grasses.

ār'-īs-tōc'-rā-čỹ, ***ār'-īs-tōc'-rā-tīe**, ***ār'-īs-tōc'-rā-tỹ**, *s.* [In Sw. *aristocrati*; Dut., Ger., & Fr. *aristocratie*; Sp. & Port. *aristocracia*; Ital. *aristocrazia*; Gr. *aristokratia*=(1) the government of the best-born, (2) the rule of the best; *aristos*=the best, and *kratēō*=to be strong, mighty, or powerful; hence to rule; *kratos*=(1) strength, (2) power over.]

I. Of persons:

1. Government exercised by the best citizens in the community—in other words, by the nobles.

"As to the other forms of government, Socrates would say, 'That when the chief offices of the commonwealth were lodged in the hands of a small number of the most eminent citizens, it was called an *aristocracy*.'"—*Xenophon: Memorab. of Socrates*. (*Richardson*.)

"The word *aristocracy*, which is now made to mean men of the upper ranks, even lower than those of the nobility, means, by right, not men at all, but only a state-wielding by the nobles; and in England there is no *aristocraeteia* but that of the House of Lords."—*Barnes. Early England and the Saxon English* (1869), pp. 110, 111.

2. The nobles and other people of position and wealth in a country, taken collectively; or in a more extended sense, those who rise above the rest of the community in any important respect: thus, in addition to the aristocracy of rank, there is one of intellect, one of knowledge, one of high moral feeling, &c.

3. There is no recognition of an aristocracy of birth in the United States.

"Thus our democracy was, from an early period, the most aristocratic, and our *aristocracy* the most democratic in the world."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

¶ For the views and feelings of aristocracies see the following examples.

"The principle of an *aristocracy* is equality within its own body, ascendancy over all the rest of the community."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, vol. i., p. 66.

¶ II. Of things: Rule, dominion, domination, control, ascendancy.

"... expelling from his mind the wild democracy of passions, and establishing (according to the quaint expression of Evagrius) a perfect *aristocracy* of reason and virtue."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xlv. (1846), vol. iv., p. 257.

ār'-īs-tō-crāt, *s.* [In Sw. *aristokrat*; Fr. *aristocrate*; Port. *aristocrata*.] [ARISTOCRACY.]

1. One who is a member of a small governing class in a nation, or who, even if he takes no part in government, is of high rank.

"We were thus accompanied by the two greatest *aristocrats* in the country, as was plainly to be seen in the manner of all the poorer Indians toward them."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xiv.

2. One who considers the best form of government to be that which places the chief power in the hands of the aristocracy of birth and rank.

3. One who really is, or at least is considered to be, despotic in temper.

"What his friends call *aristocrats* and despots."—*Burke*.

ār'-īs-tō-crāt'-īc, ***ār'-īs-tō-crāt'-īck**, **ār'-īs-tō-crāt'-īc-āl**, *a.* [Fr. *aristocratique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *aristocratico*; Gr. *aristokratikos*.] Pertain-

ing or relating to a government conducted by the nobles or other persons of rank in the community, or pertaining or relating to those nobles or people of rank themselves.

"Four chief powers will be found on examination to influence and divide political society—the kingly, the sacerdotal, the *aristocratic*, and the democratic."—*Evans Crowe: Hist. France* (ed. 1830), vol. xx., I., p. 9.

"... which will then be the *aristocratical* branch of our legislature."—*Bowring: Bentham's Frag. on Government: Works*, vol. i., p. 280.

ār'-īs-tō-crāt'-īc-āl-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *aristocratically*; -ly.] In an aristocratical manner; as the aristocracy are wont to do.

"The whole Christian world, the universal Church, is by some pretended to be monarchical, or by others *aristocratically* governed."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 97. (*Richardson*.)

ār'-īs-tō-crāt'-īc-āl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *aristocratically*; -ness.] The quality of being aristocratic.

***ār'-īs-tōc'-rā-tīe**, *s.* [ARISTOCRACY.]

†ār'-īs-tōc'-rā-tī-ze, *v. t.* [Eng. *aristocrat*; -ize.] To render aristocratic. (*Ogilvie*.)

***ār'-īs-tōc'-rā-tỹ**, *s.* [ARISTOCRACY.]

ār'-īs-tō-lō-chī-a (*Mod. Lat.*), **†ār'-īs-tō-lō-chỹ** (*Eng.*), *s.* [In Fr. *aristoloche*; Sp. *aristoloquia*; Ital. *aristolochia*, *aristologia*; Port. & Lat. *aristolochia*; Gr. *aristolochēia*=an herb promoting childbirth: *aristos*=best, and *locheia*=child-birth.]

A. Ordinary Language. (Of the form *aristolochy*.) Birthwort; any plant of the genus *Aristolochia*. [See B.]

B. Bot. (Of the form *aristolochia*.) A genus of plants, the typical one of the order *Aristolochiaceæ*, or *Birthworts*. They have curiously inflated irregular flowers, in some cases of large size; these consist of a tubular colored calyx, no corolla, six stamens, one style, and a six-celled capsular fruit, with many seeds. One species, the *A. clematis*, or Common Birthwort, a plant with pale-yellow tubular flowers, swollen at the base, is common among old ruins. Most of the *Aristolochias* are emmenagogue, especially the European species, *A. rotunda*, *longa*, and *clematis*, and the Indian *A. indica*; the last-named species is also antarthritic. *A. bracteata* is anthelmintic; when bruised and mixed with castor-oil it is used in cases of obstinate psora. *A. odoratissima*, of the West Indies, is alexipharmic. The *A. fragrantissima* of Peru is given in dysenteries, fevers, rheumatism, &c.; *A. serpentaria* (the Virginian Snake-root), besides being given in the worst forms of typhus fever, is deemed of use against snake-bite; as is also *A. trilobata*. (*Lindley*.) The *Treasury of Botany* points out that faith in the efficacy of some *Aristolochia* or other, as an antidote to the poison of serpents, prevails in America, Egypt, and India, its existence in regions so remote from each other affording strong evidence of its truth.

ār'-īs-tō-lō-chī-ā-čě-æ, *s. pl.* [ARISTOLOCHIA.]

Bot.: An order of plants placed by Lindley under his last or Asaral alliance of Perigynous Exogens. It has hermaphrodite flowers, six to ten epigynous stamina, a three or six-celled inferior ovary, and wood without concentric zones. In 1846, Lindley estimated the known species at 130. Many are climbing plants. In their qualities they are tonic and stimulating. [ARISTOLOCHIA, ASARUM.]

Ār'-īs-tōph'-an-īc, *a.* [From Greek *Aristophanēs*. (See def.)] Pertaining to Aristophanes, the Athenian comic poet, whose plays were exhibited on the stage between B. C. 427 and 388. (*North Amer. Rev.*)

Ār'-īs-tō-tē'-lī-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Aristoteli* (us); Eng. suffix -an.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to Aristotle, the greatest philosopher of all antiquity, who was born in B. C. 384, and died in 322. His natal place being Stagira, now Stauros, a town of Macedonia, he is often called "the Stagyrte." He was a disciple of Plato, tutor of Alexander the Great, a highly distinguished teacher at Athens, the author of treatises on nearly every subject of human thought, and the founder of the Peripatetic Philosophy, his writings on the last-named theme and on Logic being venerated during the Middle Ages as no other book was but the Bible.

"... the *Aristotelian* collection of marvelous stories."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. iii., § 12, vol. i., p. 96.

B. As substantive: One who regards Aristotle as his master. *Spec.*, an adherent of the Peripatetic Philosophy. [PERIPATETIC.]

"The *Aristotelians* were of opinion that superfluity of riches might cause a tumult in a commonwealth."—*Sir Miles Sandys: Essays*, p. 210.

Ār'-īs-tō-tē'-lī-an-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *Aristotelian*; -ism.] The peripatetic system of philosophy founded by Aristotle. [PERIPATETIC.]

Ār'-īs-tō-tēl'-īc, ***Ār'-īs-tō-tēl'-īck**, *a.* [Ital. *Aristotelico*; Lat. *Aristotelicus*.] Pertaining or relating to Aristotle. The same as ARISTOTELIAN. (q. v.)

"The *Aristotelick* or Arabian philosophy continued to be communicated from Spain and Africa to the rest of Europe chiefly by means of the Jews."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, i. 443.

ār'-īth-mān-čỹ, *s.* [Gr. *arithmos* = a number, and *manteia*=propheying, divination; *mantis*=a diviner, a prophet.] Pretended divination of future events by means of numbers.

ā-rīth'-mēt-īc, ***ā-rīth'-mēt-īck**, ***ā-rīth'-mēt-īcke**, ***ars'-mēt-rīke**, ***ars'-mēt-rỹk**, *s.* [In Ger. *arithmetik*; Fr. *arithmétique*; Port. *aritmética*; Sp. & Ital. *aritmetica*; Lat. *arithmetica*; Gr. *arithmētikē* (supply *technē*=art), the fem. of *arithmētikos*=of or for numbering; *arithmos*=number.] In its broadest sense the science and art which treat of the properties of numbers. This definition, however, would include Algebra, which is considered a distinct branch. Algebra deals with certain letters of the alphabet, such as *x*, *y*, *z*, *a*, *b*, *c*, &c., standing as symbols for numbers; arithmetic operates on numbers themselves, as 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. Viewed as a science, arithmetic is a branch of mathematics; looked on as an art, its object is to carry out for practical purposes certain rules regarding numbers, without troubling itself to investigate the foundation on which those rules are based.

It is variously divided, as into *Integral* and *Fractional Arithmetic*, the former treating of integers, and the latter of fractions. Integral arithmetic is sometimes called *Vulgar* or *Common Arithmetic*; and from fractional arithmetic is sometimes separated *Decimal Arithmetic*, treating, as the name implies, of decimals. There are also *Logarithmic Arithmetic* for computation by logarithms, and *Instrumental Arithmetic* for calculation by means of instruments or machines. Another division is into *Theoretical Arithmetic*, treating of the science of numbers, and *Practical Arithmetic*, which points out the best method of practically working questions or sums. *Political Arithmetic* is arithmetic applied to political economy, as is done in the statistical returns so continually presented to Parliament. Finally, *Universal Arithmetic* is a name sometimes applied to Algebra. The chief subjects generally treated under the science or art of Arithmetic are (1) Numeration and Notation; (2) Addition; (3) Subtraction; (4) Multiplication; (5) Division; (6) Reduction; (7) Compound Addition; (8) Compound Subtraction; (9) Compound Multiplication; (10) Compound Division; (11) Simple Proportion (Rule of Three); (12) Compound Proportion; (13) Vulgar Fractions; (14) Decimal Fractions; (15) Duodecimals; (16) Involution; (17) Evolution; (18) Ratios, Proportions, and Progressions; (19) Fellowship or Partnership; (20) Simple Interest; (21) Compound Interest, and (22) Position. (*Hutton*, &c.) Of these, the most important are the simple processes of Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division, the judicious use of which, singly or in combination, will solve the most complex arithmetical questions.

"At the same time one of the founders of the Society, Sir William Petty, created the science of political arithmetic, the humble but indispensable handmaid of political philosophy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

Arithmetic of Infinities: The summing up of an infinite series of numbers.

ār'-īth-mēt'-īc-āl, *a.* [Eng. *arithmetical*; -al.] Pertaining to arithmetic.

"... should his comprehension of *arithmetical* principles be unquestionable."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.*, 2d ed., vol. ii., § 388, p. 312.

arithmetical complement. That which a number wants to make it reach the next highest decimal denomination. Thus the arithmetical complement of 4 is 6, for 4+6 are=10, and that of 642 is 358, because 642+358 are=1,000. The *arithmetical complement of a logarithm* is what it wants to make it reach 10.

arithmetical mean.

1. The number, whether it be an integer or a fraction, which is exactly intermediate between two others. Thus, 5 is the arithmetical mean between 2 and 8; for 2+8 are=10, and 5+3 are=8. To find such a mean, add the two numbers together, and divide their sum by 2; thus 2+8=10, and 10÷2=5.

2. *More loosely:* Any one of several numbers in an arithmetical ratio (q. v.) interposed between two other numbers. Thus, if 6, 9, and 12 be interposed between 3 and 15, any one of them may be called an arithmetical mean between these two numbers.

arithmetical progression. A series of numbers increasing or diminishing uniformly by the same number. If they increase, the arithmetical progression is said to be *ascending*, and if they decrease, *descending*. Thus the series 3, 6, 9, 12, 15 is an ascending arithmetical progression, mounting up by the continued addition of 3; and the series 8, 6, 4, 2, is a descending one, falling regularly by 2. [PROGRESSION.]

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

arithmetical proportion. The relation existing between four numbers, of which the first is as much greater or less than the second as the third is of the fourth; the equality of two differences or arithmetical ratios. In such cases the sum of the extremes is=that of the means. [PROPORTION.]

arithmetical proportionals. The numbers so related to each other. (The term is opposed to geometric proportionals.) [PROPORTIONAL.]

arithmetical relation. The comparison of numbers in an arithmetical progression with the view of ascertaining how much they differ from each other.

arithmetical ratio. The difference between any two numbers constituting part of a series in arithmetical progression.

ār-ith-mēt'-i-cal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *arithmetical*; -ly.] In an arithmetical manner; after the principles of arithmetic.

"Though the fifth part of a xestes, being a simple fraction, and arithmetically regular, it is yet no proper part of that measure."—*Arbutnot: On Coins.*

ār-ith-mē-ti'-cian, *s.* [Eng. *arithmetician*; -ian.] In Fr. *arithmétique*. One skilled in arithmetic; a proficient in arithmetic.

"Gregory King, Lancaster herald, a political arithmetician of great acuteness and judgment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

ār-ith-mōc'-ra-čy, *s.* [Gr. *arithmos*=number, and *krateō*=to rule.] The rule of mere numbers. (*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, pref.)

ā-rith-mō-crāt'-ic, *a.* [ARITHMOCRACY.] Pertaining to an arithmocracy (q. v.). (*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, pref.)

ār-ith-mōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [From Gr. *arithmos*=a number, and *metron*=a measure.] A machine which enables a person, however unskilled, to perform the operations of multiplication and division with facility, rapidity, and unfailing accuracy. The arithmometer of M. Thomas (De Colmar), highly commended by General Hannington (*Journal of Actuaries*, vol. xvi., p. 244) and by Mr. Peter Gray, F. R. A. S., and others, does more, for, in forming the product of two given numbers, it can either add that product to, or subtract it from, another given number, according to the pleasure of the operator. The machine is provided on its face with spaces for the reception of three numbers, say P, Q, and R. These being properly placed, the turning of a handle brings out the value of P+Q R or P-Q R, according as the regulator was adjusted for addition or subtraction. (See *The Arithmometer*, by Peter Gray, F. R. A. S., F. R. M. S., 1874.)

***ā-rī'the**, *v. t.* [ARREE.]

Ār-i-zō'-na, *s.* [Probably from Aztec *arizuma*=rocky country.] A Territory of the U. S. A., bounded W. by Nevada and California, N. by Utah, E. by New Mexico and S. by Texas. Area, 113,020 square miles. Set off from New Mexico and made a Territory in 1863. The Territory is rich in minerals, and the central and southeastern portions have many very fertile and productive valleys. Principal cities, Tucson, Phoenix, the capital, Tombstone, Yuma, and Prescott.

ark, ***arke**, ***arcke**, *s.* [A. S. *arc*, *erc*, *earc*; Sw., Dan., and Dut. *ark*; Ger. and Fr. *arche*; Goth. *arka*; Gael. *airc*; Prov. *archa*; Irish *airg*, *airk*; Sp., Port., Ital., and Lat. *arca*. From the same root as Lat. *arceo*=to inclose.]

I. A chest, a box, a coffer with a lid. *Specially*—

1. The ark used in Jewish worship, called the Ark of the Covenant (Num. x. 33, &c.), the Ark of the Testimony (Exod. xxx. 6), the Ark of God (2 Sam. vii. 2), the Ark of His (God's) Testament (Rev. xi. 19), the Ark of Thy (God's) Strength (Ps. cxxxii. 8), and the Ark of the Lord (1 Kings ii. 26). It was an oblong chest of acacia-wood, overlaid with gold inside and out. On its top was the mercy-seat, and inside it at first were the two tables of stone, the pot of manna, and Aaron's rod which budded (1 Kings viii. 9, and Heb. ix. 4). At each of the four corners was a ring into which staves or poles might be fitted to carry it when it required to be moved.

2. A large chest for holding meal. (*Scotch.*)

"... when we have sent awa the hail mill in the ark" when the giral."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xx.



Jewish Ark. (From Calmet.)

II. A chest-like vessel or ship. *Specially*—

1. *Literally*:

(a) Noah's ark, a chest-like vessel about the dimensions of the "Great Eastern" steamship.

"Make thee an ark of gopher-wood."—*Gen. vi. 14.*

(b) The ark made of bulrushes, rendered watertight by a coating of bitumen, in which Moses when an infant was committed to the Nile.

"... he took for him an ark of bulrushes, . . ."—*Exod. ii. 3.*

(c) *In the United States*: A large boat used on the American rivers to transport produce from place to place.

2. *Fig.*: Life.

"'But thou,' said I, 'hast miss'd thy mark,

Who sought'st to wreck my mortal ark.'"

Tennyson: The Two Voices.

ark, *v. t.* [From the substantive.] To inclose within an ark. [ARKED.]

Ar'-kan-sās (s silent), *s.* [Named from a tribe of Am. Indians.] One of the States of the U. S. A., bounded W. by the Indian Territory and Texas, N. by Missouri, E. by the Mississippi river (which separates it from the States of Tennessee and Mississippi) and S. by Texas and Louisiana. Area, 53,850 square miles. Soil fertile; cotton, corn, oats, etc., produced in abundance. Extensive lumber industries and mineral resources. Arkansas Industrial University was organized at Fayetteville, in 1871, and a good school system prevails. Principal cities, Little Rock, the metropolis and capital, Fort Smith, Pine Bluff, and Hot Springs.

Arkansas toothpick. Slang name for bowie-knife.

ark'-an-sīte, *s.* [From Arkansas, where it is found.] A mineral, a variety of Brookite (q. v.). It occurs in thick black crystals.

arke, *s.* [ARC, ARCH.]

"The arke of his artificial day hath i-ronne

The fourthe part, of half an hour and more."

Chaucer: C. T., 4,422-3.

ark'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [ARK, v.]

"When arked Noah and seuen with him."

Warner: Albion's Eng., bk. i., ch. i.

ark'-ite, *s. & a.* [Eng. *ark*; -ite.]

A. *As substantive*: An inmate of the ark. (*Bryant.*)

B. *As adjective*: Pertaining or relating to Noah's ark. (*Bryant.*)

ark'-sū-tīte, **ark'-sū-dīte**, *s.* [From Arksut Fiord, in South Greenland.] A mineral classed by Dana in his Cryolite group of Fluorine Compounds. It is a white, translucent, and brittle species, with vitreous luster, except on cleavage faces, where it is pearly. Its composition is: fluorine, 51.03; alumina, 17.87; lime, 7.01; soda, 23.00; and water, 0.57, with .74 of insoluble matter.

ark'-ys, *s.* [Gr. *arkys*=a net.] A genus of spiders. The *A. lancier* is yellow with red at the sides. It is a native of South America.

†arle, ***äirle** (pl. *ärles*, *äirles*), *s.* [A. N. *earles*, *yearles* (pl.).] (Generally in the plural.) Earnest-money; money given to a person hired as a servant as an earnest that in due time the wages for which he has stipulated will be paid.

"As for Morton, he exhausted his own very slender stock of money in order to make Cuddie such a present, under the name of *arles*, as might show his sense of the value of the recommendation delivered to him."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

arle-penny (sing.), **arles-penny** (pl.), *s.* A penny given for such a purpose.

***arled**, *a.* [A. S. *orl*=a welt, the border of a garment, a robe.] Ring-streaked.

"Sep or got, haswed, arled, or grei."

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 1,723.

arm (1), ***arme**, *s.* [A. S. *arm*, *earm*; Sw., Dan., Dut., Mod. Ger., O. L. Ger., and O. H. Ger. *arm*; O. Fris. *erm*; O. Icel. *armr*; Goth. *arms*; Arm. *armm*; Lat. *armus*=an arm; Gr. *harmos*=a fitting, a joint; *arō*=to join, to fit together; Lat. and Gr. root *ar*=to join, to fit.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Lit.*: The portion of the human body on either side, extending from the shoulder to the hand; the corresponding part also in a quadrumanous animal, a monkey for example. More rarely, one of the fore legs in a digitated quadruped of any kind.

"Then let my arm fall from my shoulder-blade, . . ."—*Job xxxi. 22.*

"The hair of the orang-outang is of a brownish-red color, and covers his back, arms, legs, and outside of his hands and feet."—*Griffith's Cuvier*, i. 239.

"... the arms and paws [of a squirrel, *Sciurus bicolor*] are bordered with a beautiful series of hairs."—*Ibid.*, iii. 182.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. *Of material things*: Anything which stands out from that of which it constitutes a part, as an outstretched arm does from the human body. *Specially*—

(a) A branch of a tree, especially when it is tolerably horizontal.

"A broad oak, stretching forth its leafy arms."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

(b) The projecting supports for the human arms on the two sides of some chairs, hence called *arm-chairs*. [ARM-CHAIR.]

(c) [See B. 2, *Naut.*]

(d) A narrow inlet running from the ocean some distance inland. The White Sea, the Baltic, and the Adriatic Sea may be considered arms of the sea.

"... good reasons can be assigned for believing that this valley was formerly occupied by an arm of the sea."—*Darwin: Voyage around the World*, ch. ix.

2. *Of things not material*:

(a) Power, physical, mental, moral, or spiritual; support of any kind.

"Behold, the days come, that I will cut off thine arm, and the arm of thy father's house, that there shall not be an old man in thine house."—*1 Sam. ii. 31.*

(b) Used as a symbol of Divine power.

"Awake, awake! Put on thy strength, O arm of the Lord."—*Isaiah li. 9.*

(c) Trust, dependence.

"Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord."—*Ser. xvii. 5.*

B. *Technically*:

1. *Her.* The human arm is often found constituting part of a crest. [CUBIT-ARM.]

2. *Naut.* The word *arm* is used for the extremity of a yard. (Generally called the *yard-arm*.)

arm-and-arm, *adv. & a.* The same as ARM-IN-ARM (q. v.).

"Go, fool; and, arm-and-arm with Clodio, plead

Your cause before a bar you little dread."

Cowper: Progress of Error.

arm-bone, *s.* The bone of the arm (the humerus).

"The bone of the arm (humerus) is of remarkable length."—*Owen: Classific. of the Mammalia*, p. 66.

"... an extensive fracture, badly united, of the left arm-bone."—*Ibid.*, p. 90.

arm-chair, *s.* A chair with arms. It is written also *armed-chair*.

"Her father left his good arm-chair,

And rode his hunter down."

Tennyson: The Talking Oak.

arm-ful, *a.* [ARMFUL.]

***arm-gret**, *a.* As great or as thick as the arm.

"A wrethe of gold arm-gret, and huge of wight,

Upon his heed, set ful of stoones bright."

Chaucer: C. T., 2,147-8.

arm-hole, *s.* The armpit.

"Tickling is most in the soles of the feet, and under the armholes, and on the sides. The cause is the thinness of the skin in those parts, joined with the rareness of being touched there."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

¶ In Ezek. xiii. 18, the word rendered "armhole" should probably be translated "fore arm, cubit," though some make it the wrist.

arm-in-arm, *adv. & a.* With one's arm interlocked with that of another; arm-and-arm.

"When arm-in-arm we went along."

Tennyson: The Miller's Daughter.

arm's-end, *s.* A metaphor derived from boxing, in which the weaker man may overcome the stronger, if he can keep him from closing. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"For my sake be comfortable; hold death awhile at the arm's-end."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 6.

arm-shaped, *a.* Shaped like the arm.

arm's-length, *s.* A phrase derived from boxing [ARM'S-END], and signifying to keep a person at a distance, not to permit him to attempt familiarity.

"She ceased, and Paris held the costly fruit

Out at arm's-length . . ."—*Tennyson: Ænone.*

arm's-reach, *s.* The reach of the arm.

arm-strong, *a.* Powerful in the arms. (*Greene: Menaphon*, p. 56.)

arm (2), *s.* [ARMS.] A weapon of war.

¶ Generally in the plural, ARMS (q. v.).

arm (1), *v. t.* [From the substantive *arm* (1).]

1. To offer the arm to; to take by the arm; to take up in the arms.

"Make him with our pikes and partisans

A grave: come, arm him."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

†2. To furnish with bodily arms.

"Her shoulders broad and long,

Armed long and round."

Baumont & Fletcher.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

arm (2), *v. t. & i.* [From Eng. *arm* (2). In Fr. *armer*; Sp. & Port. *armar*; Ital. *armare*; Lat. *armo*=to furnish with implements, and *spec.*, with warlike weapons; from *arma*=arms.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To equip with weapons, defensive or offensive.

"And Saul armed David with his armor, and he put an helmet of brass upon his head; also he armed him with a coat of mail."—1 Sam. xvii. 38.

2. Figuratively:

(a) *Of material things*: To add to anything what will give it greater strength or efficiency.

(b) *Of things immaterial*: To impart to the mind or heart anything that will make it more fitted for offense or defense; to provide against.

"... arm yourselves likewise with the same mind."—1 Pet. iv. i.

II. Technically:

Magnetism. To arm a magnet is to connect its poles by means of a soft iron bar. [ARMATURE.]

B. Intransitive: To equip with weapons of war. (Used of individuals or of communities.)

"... and thus aloud exclaims:

Arm, arm, Patroclus! ..."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xvi., 155-156.

Arm and away: The order for the small boats of a warship to prepare for service.

***arm, *arme, *ar'-eme, a.** [Sw., O. Icel., and Mod. Ger. *arm*=poor.] (*Moral Ode*, ed. Morris, 223.)

ar-mā'-dā, *ar-mā'-dō, s. [Sp. *armada*=a war fleet as contradistinguished from *flota*=a fleet of merchant vessels; Lat. *arma*=arms. From Spanish, *armada* has passed into German, French, &c., and is=Ital. *armata*=a navy, a fleet.]

(1) *Spec.*: The celebrated fleet, called at first, by anticipation, "The 'Invincible' Spanish Armada," which was sent in 1588 to assail England, but which, utterly failing in its object, and coming to a tragic and inglorious end, was latterly known simply as the "Spanish Armada," the word "invincible" being dropped.

"They melt into thy yeast of waves, which mar
Like the Armada's pride or spoils of Trafalgar."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 181.

Hence (2) *Gen.*: Any war fleet.

"So by a roaring tempest on the flood
A whole armada of convicted sail
Is scatter'd and disjoint'd from fellowship."

Shaksp.: *King John*, iii. 4.

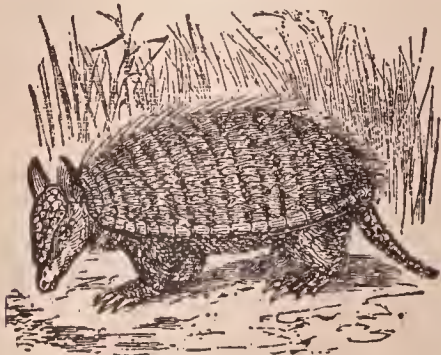
"... We will not leave,
For them that triumph, those who grieve,
With that armada gay."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, i. 17.

ar-mā-dil'-lā, s. [In Fr. *armadille*; from Sp. *armadilla*, dimin. of *armada*.] A small armada.

ar-mā-dil'-lō (plural -lōs and -lōes) *s.* [In Ger. *armadill* and *armadilthier*. From Sp. *armadillo*.]

1. The Spanish American name, now imported into English, of various Mammalia belonging to the order Edentata, the family Dasypodidae, and its typical genus *Dasypus*. [DASYPUS.] The name



Armadillo.

armadillo, implying that they are in armor, is applied to these animals because the upper part of their body is covered with large strong scales or plates, forming a helmet for their head, a buckler for their shoulders, transverse bands for their back, and in some species a series of rings for the protection of their tail. Another peculiarity is the great number of their molar teeth; these amount in one species to more than ninety. There are five toes on the hinder feet, and four or five, according to the species, on the anterior ones. The fore feet are admirably adapted for digging, and the animal, when it sees danger, can extemporize a hole and vanish into it with wonderful rapidity. If actually captured, it rolls itself into a ball, withdrawing its head and feet under its strong armor. There are several species—such as the Great Armadillo, or Tatu (*Dasypus gigas*), the Three-banded Armadillo, or Apará (*D. apar*), the Six-banded Armadillo

(*D. sexcinctus*), and the Hairy Armadillo (*D. villosus*). They feed chiefly on ants and other insects and worms, and are peculiar to South America, where a giant-animal of similar organization, the Glyptodon, lived in Tertiary times.

"It is generally understood that the Armadillos bring forth but once a year."—Griffith's *Cuvier*, iii. 286.

2. A genus of Crustaceans belonging to the order Isopoda, and the family Oniscidae, the type of which is the well-known wood-louse. It is so called partly from its being covered with a certain feeble kind of armor; but chiefly from its rolling itself up into a ball after the fashion of the South American mammalian Armadillos.

armadillo-like, a. Like an armadillo, covered with natural armor.

"In the Pampæan deposit at the Bajada I found the osseous armor of a gigantic armadillo-like animal."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. vii.

***ar-mā'-dō, s.** [ARMADA.]

ar-mā-mēnt, s. [In Fr. *armement*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *armamento*; Lat. *armamentum*=the outfitting of a ship, the supplying it with everything excepting only its hull: *armo*=to furnish with implements; *arma*=implements, . . . the tackle of a ship.]

I. The act of arming a fleet or army; the state of being armed.

II. That which constitutes the equipment or which is itself equipped.

1. That which constitutes the equipment. (Often in the pl., *armaments*, signifying everything needful to render the naval and military forces of a country efficient.) *Spec.*, weapons and ammunition.

"... and the increase [of expenditure] is for the most part due to more costly armaments."—Times, Nov. 11, 1876.

2. The forces equipped for war.

(a) A naval expedition fitted out for war; a fleet, with the men, guns, ammunition, and stores on board.

"English sailors, with more reason, predicted that the first gale would send the whole of this fair-weather armament to the bottom of the Channel."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(b) Land forces fully equipped; an army encamped for war (*Lit. & fig.*). (Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, xx.)

ar-mā-mēn'-tā-rŷ, s. [Lat. *armamentarium*.] An armory, an arsenal. (Johnson.)

ar'-man, s. A confection for restoring appetite in horses. (Johnson.)

***ar'-mā-rŷ, s.** [Lat. *armarium*=a chest, a coffin.] [ALMERY.] A chronicle or archive. (Wy-cliffe: 1 Esdras ii. 15.)

ar'-mā-tŭre, s. [In Ger. *armatur*; Fr. *armateur* and *armature*; Sp. *armadura*; Ital. & Lat. *armatura*=(1) armor, (2) armed soldiers, (3) a kind of military exercise.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Armor worn for the defense of the body, or, more frequently, the armor in which some animals are enveloped for their protection against their natural foes.

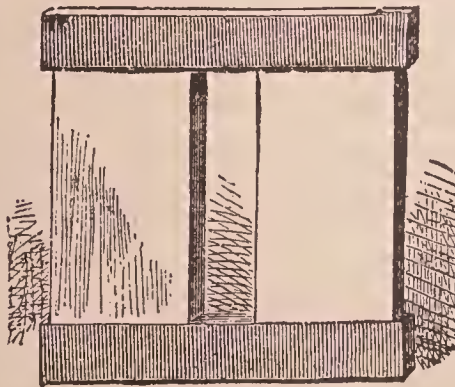
"Others should be armed with hard shells, others with prickles; the rest, that have no such armature, should be endowed with great swiftness and perniciousity."—Ray: *Creation*.

*2. Offensive weapons.

"The double armature is a more destructive engine than the tumultuary weapon."—Dr. H. More: *Decay of Piety*.

B. Technically:

1. **Magnetism:** The armatures, called also the keepers, of a magnetic bar are pieces of soft iron placed in contact with its poles. These, by being acted on inductively, become magnets, and,



Armatures.

re-acting in their turn, not merely preserve, but even increase, the magnetism of the original bar. (Atkinson: *Ganot's Physics*, § 624.) Magnets thus provided are said to be armed.

Sometimes an armature is made of steel and is permanently magnetized. Such an armature is termed a polarized armature, and is used in various appliances, magneto generators, telegraphic instruments, &c.

In dynamic electricity, the armature is the shaft or central revolving arm of an electric generator, by the movement of which the current is generated.

2. Electricity:

(a) *The internal and external armatures, or coatings of a Leyden jar*, and the coatings of tinfoil on its interior, and part of its exterior, surface. (Atkinson: *Ganot's Physics*, § 668.)

(b) *Siemens' armature or bobbin*: An armature designed for magneto-electrical machines, in which the insulated wire is wound longitudinally on the core, instead of transversely, as is the ordinary arrangement. (*Ibid.*, § 782.)

3. *Arch.*: Iron bars employed for the consolidation of a building. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

armed, a. [From *arm, s.*] Furnished with arms in a literal or figurative sense. Specially in the phrase "an armed chair"=an arm-chair (q. v.).

armed, pa. par. & a. [ARM, *v. t.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. Equipped with weapons offensive or defensive, or both. [B., 1, Mil.]

"So the armed men left the captives and the spoil . . ."—2 Chron. xxviii. 14.

2. Having its natural efficiency increased by mechanical appliances.

"But they continually grow larger, and pass by insensible gradations into the state of cloud, when they can no longer elude the armed eye."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., vii. 150.

II. *Fig.*: Strengthened in mind and heart against danger.

B. Technically:

I. Military and Naval:

1. *Of men.* An armed body of men is a military detachment provided with arms and ammunition, ready for an engagement. [A., 1.] (James: *Mil. Dict.*)

2. *Of ships:*

(a) *Armed in flute*, that is, armed after the manner of a transport, part of her guns having been removed to make more room.

(b) An armed ship is one taken into the Government service, and equipped in time of war with artillery, ammunition, &c. (James.)

3. *Of shot.* A crossbar shot is said to be armed when some rope-yarn is rolled around the end of the iron bar running through the shot.

4. *Of procedure.* Armed neutrality. [NEUTRALITY.]

II. Heraldry:

1. Furnished with arms.

¶ A man armed at all points (see the annexed figure) is a man covered with armor on every portion of him excepting only his face.

2. Adding to anything that which will give it greater strength or efficiency.

¶ The term armed, followed by *Armed at all points.* of, is applied to a beast of prey when his teeth and claws, or to a predatory bird when his talons and beak, are differently colored from the rest of his body.

III. Biology. Used—

1. (Zool.) *Of the natural armature of various parts of the body of man or of the inferior animals:* Furnished with teeth, tusks, nails, claws, &c.

"... the most formidably armed jaws."—Owen: *Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 76.

2. *Botany:* Of thorns, prickles, &c., on plants.

IV. **Magnetism.** An armed magnet: One provided with an armature (q. v.).

***ar'-mēe, s.** [ARMY.]

Ar-mē-ni-an, a. & s. [Eng. *Armenian*(a); -an. In Fr. *Arménien*; from Lat. *Armenia*; Gr. *Armenia*. Armenia, in 2 Kings xix. 37, is in the original *Ararat*, and should have been so rendered.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to Armenia, a country situated on the mountainous region between the Black and the Caspian seas, between latitudes 37° and 42° N., and longitudes 39° to 50° E.

B. As substantive:

1. A native of Armenia.

2. The language spoken by the Armenians, who are not confined to their native land, but are many of them successful merchants in India, Persia,



Armed at all points.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, ex1st. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -t1on, -ş1on = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.

Tartary, &c. The *Living* comes from the *Old* or *Dead* Armenian, ranked by Max Müller under the Iranic Branch of the Southern Division of the Aryan Languages.

Armenian bole. A kind of bole from Armenia. [BOLE.]

Armenian stone. A blue carbonate of copper brought from Armenia.

Armenian whetstone. Dana's rendering of the Greek term *akonē ex Armenias*, the name given by Theophrastus to emery (q. v.).

***ar-mēn'-tal, a.** [Lat. *armentalis*; from *armentum*=cattle for plowing or for draft.] Pertaining or relating to a herd of cattle. (Bailey.)

ar-mēn'-tine, a. [Lat. *armentum* (ARMENTAL), and Eng. suffix *-ine*.] The same as ARMENTAL (q. v.). (Bailey.)

***ar-mēn'-tōse, adj.** [Lat. *armentosus*.] Abounding with cattle. (Bailey.)

ar-mēr'-i-a, s. [From the term *Flos Armeria*, applied by the botanists of the Middle Ages to some of the Sweet William Pinks. *Flos Armeria* again is, according to Clusius, the French word *armoiries* (armorial bearings), Latinized. (Hooker and Arnott.)] A genus of plants belonging to the order Plumbaginaceæ (Leadworts).

ar-mēt, s. [French=armor for the head.] A helmet used in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. It is represented in the annexed illustration.

armet-grand, s. [Fr. *grand*=great.] An armet worn with a beaver.

armet-petit, s. [Fr. *petit*=little.] An armet worn without a beaver. It had a guard for the face, consisting of three bars.

arm'-fūl, *arm'-fūll, a. [Eng. *arm*; *full*. In Ger. *arm-voll*.] As much of anything as an arm can hold.

"He comes so lazily on in a simile, with his 'armfull of weeds,' . . ."—Milton: *Apol. for Smectymnus*.

"As an especial favor, he allowed me to purchase, at a high price, an *armful* of dirty straw."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xvi.

***arm'-gāunt, a.** [Eng. *arm*; *gaunt*.] As *gaunt*—i. e., as slender—as the arm; no thicker than the arm.

"So he nodded,
And soberly did mount an *armgaunt* steed."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 5.

†ar-mif'-ēr-ōus, a. [Lat. *armifer*=weapon-bearing; *arma*=arms, and *fero*=to bear.] Bearing arms. (Ogilvie.)

ar'-mī-gēr, s. [Lat. *armiger*, in inscriptions *armigerus*; from *arma*=arms, and *gero*=to wear, to bear about with one.] An esquire, properly one who attended on a knight, to bear his shield and otherwise render him service. [ESQUIRE.]

"Slender. Ay, and *ratolorum* too; and a gentleman born, master parson: who writes himself *armigero*: in any bill, warrant, quittance, or obligation, *armigero*."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

ar-mīg'-ēr-ōus, a. [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *armigero*=martial (see ARMIGER), "bearing arms." Pertaining or relating to an esquire or person who attended on a knight. [ESQUIRE.]

"They belonged to the *armigerous* part of the population."—De Quincey. (Goodrich & Porter.)

ar'-mīl, s. [Lat. *armilla*=a bracelet.] [ARMILLA.]

Mech. & Astron.: An ancient astronomical instrument. It was of two forms: an *Equinoctial Armil*, constructed with a single ring placed in the plane of the equator, for determining the line of the equinoxes; and a *Solstitial Armil*, in which there were two or more rings, one of them in the plane of the meridian, for ascertaining the solstices. (Whewell.)

ar-mī-lāu'-şa, s. [Lat., according to Isidore, contract. from *armiclaus*=a military cloak.] A cloak covering the shoulders.

ar-mīl'-la, s. [Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat.=(1) an arm-ring, a bracelet, (2) a hoop or ring; from *armus*=arm.]

1. A bracelet.
2. **Mech.:** An iron ring, hoop, or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move.
3. **Anat.:** The round ligament which confines the tendons of the carpus.

†ar-mīl'-la-rŷ, a. [In Fr. *armillaire*; Sp. *armilar*; Port. *armillar*; Ital. *armillare*; Low Lat. *armillarius*; from Class. Lat. *armilla*=an armlet, an arm-ring, a bracelet.] Resembling a bracelet in form; circular. (Rarely used, except in Astronomy.)

"He [Hipparchus] is also said to have erected *armillary circles* at Alexandria."—Penny Cycl., ii. 525.

armillary sphere.

Mech. & Astron.: A sphere not solid like a modern celestial globe, but consisting of several metallic or other circles mechanically fixed in such relative positions that one represented the celestial equator, a second the ecliptic, and two more the colures. It was capable of revolving on its axis within a movable horizon. Astronomers used the armillary sphere for purposes of instruction not merely in ancient times, but on to the age of Tycho Brahe, in the sixteenth century. Now, however, it has fallen into disuse, having been superseded by the celestial globe. [ASTROLABE, CELESTIAL.]

"When the circles of the mundane sphere are supposed to be described on the convex surface of a sphere, which is hollow within, and, after this, you imagine all parts of the sphere's surface to be cut away, except those parts on which such circles are described; then that sphere is called an *armillary sphere*, because it appears in the form of several circular rings, or bracelets, put together in a due position."—Harris: *Description of the Globes*.

ar-mīl'-lā-tēd, a. [Lat. *armillatus*.] Wearing bracelets.

***ar'-mīlle, *ar'-mŷlle, s.** [Lat. *armilla* (q. v.).] A bracelet.

"When he had sene the rynges on his systers eeres, and her poyntes or *armylles* on her hands."—Golden Legend, f. 10. (S. in Boucher.)

***ar'-mīn, s.** [Dut. *arm*=poor.] A beggar.

"O hear God! so young an *armin*!
M. Flow. *Armin*, sweet heart, I know not what you mean
By that, but I am almost a beggar."

London Prod., Supp. Sh., ii. 519. (Nares.)

***ar'-mīned, a.** [ERMINED.]

arm'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [ARM, v. t.]

A. & B. As pr. par. and participial adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of equipping one's self with weapons, or the state of being so equipped.

(a) **Lit.:**

"For the *arming* was now universal."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

(b) **Fig.:** Confirmation of a suspicion, or of a truth previously but half believed.

"2 Lord. Hath the count all this intelligence?"

1 Lord. Ay, and the particular confirmations, point from point, to the full *arming* of the verity."—Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

2. That which constitutes the equipment.

II. Technically (Nautical):

1. **Plur.:** Waist-cloths; cloths hung about the outside of the ship's upper-works fore and aft, and before the cubbrige heads. Some are also hung round the tops, called *top armings*.

2. **Sing. (in soundings at sea):** A preparation of tallow, placed in the concavity at the bottom of the lead used for soundings, and designed to ascertain the character of the ocean bed at the place.

"The soundings from which this section is laid down were taken with great care by Capt. Fitzroy himself: he used a bell-shaped lead, having a diameter of four inches, and the *armings* each time were cut off and brought on board for me to examine. The *arming* is a preparation of tallow, placed in the concavity at the bottom of the lead. Sand, and even small fragments of rock, will adhere to it; and if the bottom be of rock, it brings up an exact impression of its surface."—Darwin: *On Coral Reefs* (1842), ch. i., p. 7.

D. In composition: Applied to various things used in, and for the purpose of, arming.

arming-buckle, s.

Her.: A lozenge-shaped buckle. (Gloss. of *Heraldry*.)

arming-doublet, s. A surcoat.

"*Arming-doublets* of carnation satten."—Masque of the Inner Temple (1612). (Halliwell: *Contr. to Leicic*.)

arming-points, s. pl. The fastenings keeping the several pieces of armor from separating.

arming-press, s. A press used in bookbinding. [BLOCKING PRESS.]

Ar-mīn'-ī-an, a. & s. [Lat., &c., *Armini(us)*; Eng. suffix *-an*. In Ger. *Arminianer*, s.] Pertaining to Arminius, the Latinized form of the surname of James Harmensen, a noted Dutch theologian. [B.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to Arminius or to his tenets.

"The *Arminian* doctrine, a doctrine less austere logically than that of the early Reformers, but more agreeable to the popular notions of the divine justice and benevolence, spread fast and wide."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

B. As substantive:

Church Hist.: A follower of Arminius, or in other words, of James Harmensen (see etym.), first a Dutch minister in Amsterdam, and afterward Professor of Theology in Leyden University. The views of himself and his followers were summed up

in five points, which may be briefly stated thus: 1. That God from all eternity predestinated to eternal life those who He foresaw would have permanent faith in Christ. 2. That Christ died for all mankind, and not simply for the elect. 3. That man requires regeneration by the Holy Spirit. 4. That man may resist Divine grace. 5. That man may fall from Divine grace. This last tenet was at first held but doubtfully; ultimately, however, it was firmly accepted. Arminius died in the year 1609. In 1618 and 1619 the Synod of Dort condemned the Arminian doctrines, the civil power, as was the general practice of the age, enforcing the decrees of the council by pains and penalties. [REMONSTRANTS.] Nevertheless the new views spread rapidly. Archbishop Laud introduced them into the Church of England; the Wesleyans also are essentially Arminians; while the remainder of the English Non-conformists and the Presbyterians are mostly Calvinists.

Ar-mīn'-ī-an-īsm, s. [Eng. *Arminian*; *-ism*. In Ger. *Arminianism*.] The distinctive religious tenets held by the Arminians.

"Laud, Neil, Montagu, and other bishops were all supposed to be tainted with *Arminianism*."—Hume: *Hist. Eng.*

ar-mīp'-ō-tēnt, a. & s. [Sp., Port., & Ital. *armipotente*; Lat. *armipotens*: *arma*=arms, and *potens*=powerful, *possum*=I am able.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Of men:** Powerful or mighty in arms; mighty in war.

"2 Lord. This is your devoted friend, sir, the manifold linguist, and the *armipotent* soldier."—Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

2. **Of God:** Armipotent in arms; specially, as having under His absolute command the angelic hosts.

"For if our God, the Lord *armipotent*,
Those armed angels in our aid down send,
That were at Dathan to his prophet sent,
Thou wilt come down with them."—Fairfax.

B. As substantive: Either an imaginary divinity or the True God.

"But if th' *Armipotent*, or god of light,
Obstruct Achilles, or commence the fight."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xx. 166-7.

ar-mīs'-ō-nant, a. [Lat. *arma*=arms, and *sonans*, pr. par. of *sono*=to sound.] Having sounding arms, or rustling armor. (Ash.)

ar-mīs'-ō-noūs, a. [Lat. *armisonus*: *arma*=arms, and *sono*=to sound.] Having sounding arms or rustling armor. (Bailey.)

ar'-mīs-tīce, s. [Fr. *armistice*; Sp. & Port. *armisticio*; Ital. *armistizio*; from Lat. *arma*=arms, and *sisto*=to cause to stand.] A short cessation of arms for a certain stipulated time during a war; a truce, designed for negotiation or other ends.

"Lastly, he required some guarantee that the king would not take advantage of the *armistice* for the purpose of introducing a French force into England."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

"Now that an *armistice* has been accepted, and a conference is about to assemble to elaborate, if possible, terms of peace . . ."—Times, November 11, 1876.

arm'-lēss, *arm'-lēś, a. [Eng. *arm*, and suff. *-less*=without. In Ger. *armlos*.] Without arms.

"And saugh an hond *armles*, that wroot fast."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 15, 689.

arm'-lēt, s. [Eng. *arm*; suffix *-let*, used as a diminutive.]

1. A small arm.

2. A bracelet worn on the upper arm as contradistinguished from one of the ordinary type encircling the wrist. Armlets are of two kinds.

(a) Those worn by men in Eastern Europe as one of the insignia of royal power. Kitto thinks that the Hebrew *etsadah*, or so-called "bracelet," which the Amalekite said he took from the arm of the slain Saul, was an armlet of this symbolic character. "So I stood upon him and slew him, because I was sure that he could not live after that he was fallen, and I took the crown that was upon his head, and the bracelet that was upon his arm." (2 Sam. i. 10.) The same Hebrew word, again rendered "bracelet," occurs in Numb. xxxi. 50, "We have, therefore, brought an oblation for the Lord that every man hath gotten of jewels, of gold, chains, and bracelets," and probably with the same meaning. Armlets of this



Armlets.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

nature are still seen on Persian, Hindu, and other sovereigns, and in most cases they are studded with expensive jewels.

"Armlet. Although the word has the same meaning as *bracelet*, yet the latter is practically so exclusively used to denote the ornament of the wrist, that it seems proper to distinguish by *armlet* the similar ornament which is worn on the upper arm. There is also this difference between them, that in the East bracelets are generally worn by women, and *armlets* only by men. The *armlet*, however, is in use among men only as one of the insignia of sovereign power."—*Kitto: Bib. Cycl., Art. "Armlet."*

(b) Those worn by women simply for ornament.

3. Armor for the arm.

***ar'-môn-ŷ, s.** [HARMONY.] (Scotch.)

ar'-môr, ʔar'-moŭr, *ar-moure, *ar-mure, s. [In Fr. *armure*; O. Fr. *armure*; Sp. & Port. *armadura*; Ital. & Lat. *armatura* = equipment, outfit, armor; *armo*=to fit out with implements, to equip; *arma*=implements, arms.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Defensive arms; a covering designed to protect the body, especially in war, from being injured by any weapon the foe could use. In the authorized version of the Bible it is frequently mentioned under its appropriate name (1 Sam. xvii. 54; 1 Kings xxii. 38, &c.), and several times under the name *harness*, which was a term for armor common during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (1 Kings xx. 11; xxii. 34; 2 Chron. ix. 24). [HARNES.] The heroes of the Trojan war are described by Homer as wearing it. It was in use among the other nations of antiquity, but it was not till the age of chivalry that it reached its full development. From the list of pieces of armor enumerated in the subjoined example, quoted by Nares from Warner, it can be well understood that a knight "in compleat armor" was too well protected to be in much danger from a foe, and too unwieldy to put that foe in much danger. *Mail armor* was in use from 1066 to 1300. It was *tegetated*, consisting of little imbricated plates sewn upon a hauberk without sleeves or hood; *ringed* or *chain*, consisting of interlocking rings; *gamboised*, consisting of padded work stitched; *scaled*, of small circular plates like fish scales. *Mixed armor* to 1410, chain and plate. *Plate armor* to 1600, composed of large plates, and entirely enclosing the body. *Half armor* to eighteenth century, consisting of helmet and body armor only.

2. The metal protection given to warships, usually consisting of plates of supercarbonized steel or nickel steel, sometimes lined with cellulose to prevent leakage through shot-holes. [CELLULOSE, HARVEYZED ARMOR, KRUPPIZED ARMOR.]

"One of the most important inventions of the age is that by which armor can be hardened and made more powerful against the attack of either shot or shell. The process was invented by a Mr. Harvey, and consists in supercarbonizing the face of the armor plate to a depth of an inch or more, as choice may determine. Nickel, in prescribed portions, adds materially to the toughness of the steel. This, too, is a modern element in armor."—*R. G. Skerrett, in Chicago Times-Herald, May 8, 1898.*

2. *Fig.*: Anything designed and fitted to prove a defense against spiritual enemies.

¶ The "*armor of light*" (Rom. xiii. 12), opposed to "the works of darkness," would seem to be holy deeds. "*The armor of righteousness*" (2 Cor. vi. 7), as the name implies, is righteousness, justice. The "*armor of God*" (Eph. vi. 11, 13) is described at length in verses 13 to 20.

B. Technically:

1. *Eng. Law: The Statutes of Armor*, repealed in the reign of King James I., were ancient enactments requiring every one, according to his rank and estate, to provide a determinate quantity of the weapons then in use, that if required he might aid in the defense of his country against domestic commotion or foreign invasion. (*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 13.) Embezzling or destroying the king's armor or warlike stores was, by 31 Eliz., c. 4, felony. (*Ibid.*, iv. 101, 102.)

2. *Her. Coat-armor*: The same as COAT OF ARMS. [ARMS.]

3. *Magnetism*: The "armor" of a magnet is the same as its *armature* (q. v.).

armor-plate, s. Metal plates for the protection of warships. The most improved form of armor-plate is made of Kruppized steel, capable of infinitely greater resistance than any other substance known. [ARMOR, A. 2, KRUPPIZED ARMOR.]

ar-môr-â-çî-a, s. [Lat. *armoracia, armoracea, armoracium*; Gr. *armorakia*=horse-radish; from *Armorica*, the Latin name of Brittany, where it was said to grow abundantly.] Horse-radish or Water-radish. A genus of plants belonging to the order Brassicaceæ, or Crucifers. It contains the *A. camphobia*, or Great Water-radish, and the *A. rusticana*, or Common Horse-radish, both native to America. The former has yellow flowers, and the latter white.

ar'-môr-bêar-êr, s. [Eng. *armor*; *bearer*.] One who carries the weapons of war belonging to another.

"Then he called hastily unto the young man his armor-bearer, and said unto him, Draw thy sword, and slay me, . . ."—*Judg. ix. 54.*

ar'-môred, a.

1. Armor-plated.

2. Equipped with arms or armor.

Armored train: A train of armor-plated cars, usually equipped with rapid-fire guns and loop-holed for riflemen. Armored trains were first used by the British in South Africa (1899-1902).

ar'-môr-êr, *ar'-mêr-êr, *ar'-mür-êr, s. [Eng. *armor*; -er. In Fr. *armurier*.]

1. One who dresses another in armor.

"The armorers, accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv., Chorus.

2. One who manufactures or repairs armor and weapons.

"This let the armorer with speed dispose;
Last time it more fatigued my arm than foes."
Byron: Corsair, i. 7.

ar-mô'r-î-âl, a. & s. [Fr. *armorial*, from *armoiries* = arms, coats of arms; Lat. *armarium* = a place for tools; hence a chest for clothing, money, &c.; *arma* = tools, implements.]

1. *As adjective*: Pertaining or relating to heraldic arms.

"Ancient *Armorial Quarterings*."—*Nichols: Herald and Genealogist*, vol. viii., p. 247.

2. *As substantive*: A book containing coats of arms. Thus the phrases occur, "the French *armorial*," the Spanish *armorial*," &c.

Ar-môr'-îc, a. & s. [Lat. *Armoricus*. From *Armorica*, said to be derived from two old Gallic words, *ar* (Gallic *air*) = upon, and *mor* (Lat. *mare*) = the sea.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to Armorica, the western part of the country between the Seine and the Loire. It was inhabited in Cæsar's time by a confederacy of tribes called the Armorican League. He made war against them and subdued them. Long afterward it received the name of Bretagne, in English Brittany, from being inhabited by the Britons. Now it is divided into several French departments.

B. As substantive: The language of Armorica. It is called by the French Bas Breton. It belongs to the Celtic family, and is akin to the Welsh and the extinct Cornish. (In the etymologies of this Dictionary it is cited as *Arm.*)

Ar-môr'-îc-an, a. & s. [Eng., &c., *Armoric*; -an. In *Fr. Armoricaner*.]

A. As adj.: The same as ARMORIC, *adj.* (q. v.).

B. As subst.: A person born in Armorica.

ar'-môr-îst, ar'-moŭr-îst, s. [Fr. *armoriste*.] One well acquainted with coats of arms; one skilled in heraldry. (*Bailey*.)

ar'-môr-plât'ed, a. Covered with metal plates for defense, as an armor-plated ship of war.

ar'-môr-ŷ, s. [O. Eng. *armure*; -y. In O. Fr. *armaire, armarie, armoirie* (in Mod. Fr. *armoiries* is=coats of arms); Prov. *armari*; Sp. *armeira*. From Lat. *armarium*=a place for tools, a chest for clothes; *arma*=tools, implements, arms.]

A. From Eng. armor, in the sense of a coat of arms:

1. Coat armor; coats of arms.

2. Skill in heraldry.

B. From Eng. armor, in its ordinary sense:

1. Defensive armor; also offensive weapons, or both taken together.

2. A place for keeping weapons; a magazine in which all kinds of weapons are deposited and maintained in good order till they are required. (*Lit. & fig.*)

3. (Occasionally.) A place where arms are manufactured.

ar'-mô-zêen, ar'-mô-zîne, s. [Fr. *armosin, armoisin*. Corrupted from Ormuz or Hormuz, an island in the Persian Gulf.] A thick plain silk, generally black, used for clerical robes. (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

arm'-pit, s. [Eng. *arm*; *pit*.] The pit or hollow under the arm where it is joined to the body. The axilla.

" . . . up to their armpits in water."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

arms (1) *s. pl.* The plural of ARM (1) (q. v.).

arms (2) *s. pl.* [In Gael. *armachd* (sing.) = armor, arms; Fr. *armes*, pl. of *arme*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *armas* (pl.); Ital. *arme* (sing.); from Lat. *arma* (pl.) = implements, especially of war, notably a shield. Probably from root *ar*=to fit or join.] [ART.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Weapons offensive or defensive:

" . . . hid their arms behind wainscots or in haystacks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ War is so exciting, that when it breaks out it powerfully attracts the attention of the general public in every country; hence a number of phrases, at first purely military, now occur in ordinary English authors. [For these see B. 1.]

2. War, a state of hostility; the act of taking arms. [B.]

B. Technically:

I. Mil.: In the same sense as A. 1. **Military arms** are of two kinds: *arms of offense*, or *offensive arms*, and *arms of defense*, or *defensive arms*. Under the first category are rifles, pistols, muskets, cannons, swords, bayonets, &c.; and under the latter, shields, helmets, cuirasses, greaves, or any similar defense, for the person. Of offensive weapons, those in which flame is generated are called *fire-arms*.

Arms of parade or courtesy: Those used in ancient tournaments. They were unshod lances; edgeless and pointless swords, some of which, moreover, were of wood; and, finally, even canes. (*James: Mil. Dict.*)

Bells of arms, or Bell-tents: Bell-formed tents, formerly for the reception of arms, now for men also, when an army is in the field.

In arms: The state of having assumed weapons and commenced war or rebellion.

"Rose up in arms, conquered, ruled."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

Pass of arms: A kind of combat in which, in mediæval times, one or more cavaliers undertook to defend a pass against all attacks. (*James*.)

Passage of arms:

(a) *Lit.*: A combat in which the armed opponents exchange blows or thrusts with each other.

(b) *Fig.*: A controversial encounter with the pen or some similar weapon.

Place of arms (Fort.): A part of the covered way opposite to the re-entering angle of the counter-scarp, projecting outward in an angle. (*James*.)

Small arms: Those which can be carried in the hand, as muskets, swords, &c., in place of requiring wheel-carriages for their transportation.

Stand of arms: A complete set of arms for one soldier, as a rifle and bayonet.

To appeal to arms: To put a dispute to the arbitrament of war.

"The House of Austria, indeed, had appealed to arms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

To arms: An exhortation or command to assume weapons and commence rebellion or active warfare.

"And seas, and rocks, and skies rebound,
To arms, to arms, to arms!"—*Pope*.

To take arms: To assume weapons and commence war or rebellion.

"Many lords and gentlemen, who had, in December, taken arms for the Prince of Orange and a free Parliament, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

Under arms: In the state of having one's weapons borne on one's person, or otherwise ready for immediate use.

"The trainbands were ordered under arms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

II. Law: Anything which one takes in his hand in anger to strike another with or throw at him. Pistols and swords are, of course, arms in the legal sense, but so also are stones and sticks.

III. Heraldry. Armorial bearings: In the days when knights were so encased in armor that no means of identifying them was left, the practice was introduced of painting their insignia of honor on their shield, as an easy method of distinguishing them. For a time these were granted only to individuals, but Richard I., during his crusade to Palestine, made them hereditary. The reason why they are called *coats of arms* is that they used to be introduced on the surcoat of their possessor, but the term once introduced was afterward retained even when they were displayed elsewhere than on the coat. These are usually divided into (1) *public*, as those of kingdoms, provinces, bishoprics, corporate bodies, &c.; and (2) *private*, being those of private families. These again are separated into many subdivisions, founded mainly on the varied methods by which arms can be acquired. [ASSUMPTION, CANTING, DOMINION, FEUDAL, &c.]

IV. Falconry: The legs of a hawk from the thigh to the foot.

V. Bot.: The same as ARMATURE or ARMOR (q. v.).

***ar'-müre, s.** [ARMOR.]

ar'-mŷ, *ar'-mêe, s. [In Sw., Dan., & Ger. *armee*; Gael. *armailt*; Irish *arbhar, armhar*; Fr. *armée*, all meaning an army; Prov., Sp., & Port. *armada*=a naval armament; Ital. *armata*=an army; from Lat. *armatus* (masc.), *armata* (fem.)=armed, pa. par. of *armo*.] [ARM, v. t., ARMADA, ARMS.]

bôll, bôŷ; pòut, jòwl; cat, cell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ʔhis; sin, aʃ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -ʔion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

1. *Lit. (Ord. Lang. & Milit.)*: A body of men, enlisted, brought together, drilled and armed for warfare.

The American army was limited by an Act of Congress of 1870 to 25,000 men; composed of ten regiments of cavalry, twenty-five of infantry, and five of artillery. The army is raised entirely by voluntary enlistment. The Military Academy at West Point furnishes the finest and most complete military education. The course spreads over four years and covers the whole area of military instruction. A few regiments act as a reserve to the civil power in large cities, the rest are scattered in small posts along the frontiers or in Indian districts. The United States territory is divided into ten departments, which are grouped into four military divisions: 1. The South, comprising the South and Texas. 2. The division of Missouri, comprising the departments of Dakota, the Platte and Missouri. 3. The Pacific, comprising Columbia, California, and Arizona. 4. The East, comprising the departments of the East, and the Lakes. The President of the United States is commander-in-chief of the army and militia. Congress has power to raise, support, and control their government. The Articles of War enacted in 1806, and based on the English form, are practically the governing principles of the American army.

The three chief arms of the British are Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery; all other branches, such as Engineers, the Commissariat, Transport, Police, Postal, Medical, and Chaplains' departments being auxiliary. The officers of the British army consist of field-m Marshals, generals, lieutenant-generals, major-generals, colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, and lieutenants.

¶ (a) A *blockading army* is one engaged in blockading or investing a place. [BLOCKADE.] (James.)

(b) A *covering army* is one guarding the approaches to a place. [COVER, v.] (Ibid.)

(c) A *flying army* is one continually in motion, both to cover its own garrisons and alarm the enemy. (Ibid.)

(d) An *army of observation* is one in a forward position engaged in watching the enemy. (Ibid.)

(e) An *army of reserve* is one not itself at the moment engaged in fighting, but all ready to furnish men to another army which is so, or, if need arise, to go en masse to its assistance. (Ibid.)

(f) A *standing army* is an army so embodied that it continues from year to year without requiring for its perpetuation an annual vote of Congress.

2. *Fig. (Ord. Lang.)*: A great number, a mighty host, though not embodied for war.

"... he doeth according to his will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth."—Dan. iv. 35.

army-corps, s. A corps which is complete in itself as an army, furnished with everything necessary for service, usually embracing several divisions and commanded by a general officer of higher rank than a divisional commander.

army-list, s. A list of officers of the army.

army-worm, s. The larvæ of a species of moth (*Leucania unipunctata*), which appears in great numbers and devastates crops, etc. It moves like a destroying army over vast regions devouring all vegetation in its path; hence its name.

***arn, *orn, *ourne, v. t.** [A. S. *arn*=ran, pret. of *yrnan*=to run.]

1. To run.

"The arnd vorth the noble knygt Roberd Courtchese."

Robert Gloucester, vol. ii., p. 397.

2. To run in the sense of flowing; to flow.

"Wepynde hii armed hem the teres ourne adeun."

Robert Gloucester, vol. ii., p. 405.

"... that blod orn to ground."—Ibid., p. 419.

***arn (1), s.** [A. S. *earn*=an eagle.] An eagle.

"John was sothlist his felans,
For thi to the arn lickest es he."

MS. Cott., Vesp., A. iii., f. 74. (Boucher.)

***arn (2), s.** [Wel. *uern* guernien; Arm. *vern* guern; Ger. *erlen-baum*; Fr. *aulne*; Lat. *alnus*.] [ALNUS.] The elder.

"Fearn is evidently derived from the *arn* or alder tree, in Gaelic *fearna*."—Statist. Account, Ross, iv. 288. (Jameson.)

ar-nāt-tō, s. [ARNOTTO.]

***arn-dērn, s.** [UNDERN.]

"When the sad arndern shutting in the light."

Drayton: Owl, p. 1,318.

Ar-nēb, s. [Corrupted Arabic (?).] A fixed star of 3½ magnitude, called also *Alpha Leporis*.

***ar-nēde, s.** [ERRAND.]

***ar-nē-mēnt, s.** [A corruption of Lat. *atramentum*=any black liquid, . . . ink; *ater*=black.] Ink.

"As blak as ani arnement."

Sevyn Sages, 2,276. (Boucher.)

***ar-nēst, a.** [EARNEST.]

***ar-nēst, s.** [EARNEST.]

ar-nī-çā, s. [Corrupted from *Ptarmica*.] [ACHILLEA.]

1. A genus of plants belonging to the order Astera-cæ, or Compositæ.

2. The English name of plants belonging to the above-mentioned genus, and specially of the *A. montana*, the Mountain Arnica, or German Leopard's-bane. It is common in the alpine parts of Germany, Sweden, Lapland and Switzerland. It is a perennial, of a slightly fetid odor, and a bitterish acid taste. Given in large quantities it produces deleterious effects, but the powdered leaves, in moderate doses of five to ten grains, have been found serviceable in paralysis, convulsions, amaurosis, chlorosis, gout and rheumatism. (Castle: *Lexic. Pharmaceut.*, 2d ed.) As an outward application, arnica is in constant use as a remedy for sores, wounds, bruises, and ailments of a similar kind. Its use in all such cases has very largely increased in later years. Surgeons, and especially army-surgeons, set great store by it. It is also employed as an internal medicine.

ar-nī-çine, s. [ARNICA.] A bitter principle contained in the flowers of the *Arnica montana*. [ARNICA.]

Ar-nōld-ist, s. [From the Arnold mentioned below.]

Ch. Hist.: A follower of Arnold of Brescia, who, in the twelfth century, when the papal power was at its maximum, opposed the Pope's temporal authority, and proposed that the Church should be disendowed and left for its support to the free-will offerings of the people. For advocating these views he was strangled to death at Rome in the year 1155, and to prevent the people paying veneration to his remains his corpse was burned and the ashes thrown into the Tiber. All the more on account of his cruel fate, his name was enshrined in the affections of many, and the Arnoldists from time to time gave trouble to the Papacy. (Mosheim: *Ch. Hist.*, Cent. xii., pt. ii., ch. 5, § 10.)

ar-nōt, ar-nāt, s. [EARTH-NUT.]

ar-nōt-tō, ar-nāt-tō, ăn-nōt-tō, ăn-nōt-tā, ă-nāt-tō, s. [Contracted from its Portuguese name *Vejo-seanata* (?).]

1. *Comm.*: The waxy-looking pulp which envelops the seeds in the arnotto-tree. This is detached by throwing the seed into water, after which it is dried partially, and made up first into soft pellets, rolled in leaves, in which state it is called *flag* or *roll arnotto*. Afterward, becoming quite dry, it is formed into cakes, and becomes *cake arnotto*. The South American Indians color their bodies red with it; farmers here and elsewhere use it to stain cheese; in Holland the Dutch employ it to color butter; the Spaniards put it in their chocolate and soups; dyers use it to produce a reddish color, and varnish makers, to impart an orange tint to some varnishes. As a medicine it is slightly purgative and stomachic.

¶ This substance is very frequently adulterated. Previous to the passing of the Adulteration Act it was found almost impossible to obtain a pure sample, the adulterants being flour, rye meal, turmeric, chalk, gypsum, Venetian red, and, in some cases, red lead; this last substance being a poison. At the present time the only adulterants used are flour, turmeric, and small quantities of either chalk or gypsum. Pure arnotto should not contain more than six per cent. of ash. Adulterated samples contain as much as twenty or even thirty per cent. The organic adulterants are easily detected by the microscope.

"Arnotto dyeth of itself an orange-color, is used with pot-ashes upon silk, linen, and cottons, but not upon cloth, as being not apt to penetrate into a thick substance."—Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's *Hist. of the Royal Society*, p. 299.

"Arnotto is mixed up by the Spanish Americans with their chocolate, to which it gives, in their opinion, an elegant tincture and great medicinal virtue. They suppose that it strengthens the stomach, stops fluxes, and abates febrile symptoms; but its principal consumption is among painters and dyers. It is sometimes used by the Dutch farmers to give a richness of color to their butter; and very small quantities of it are said to be applied in the same manner in the English dairies."—Guthrie: *Geography*.



Arnica Montana: Root and Flowers.

2. *Bot.*: The Arnotto-tree, the *Bixa orellana* of Linnæus, has a five-dentate calyx, ten petals, many hypogynous stamens, and a two-valved hispid capsule. It is from twenty to thirty feet in height, and grows in tropical America. [BIXA.] It is the type of the old order Bixaceæ, now more generally called Flacourtiaceæ (q. v.).

ar-nūt, s. [EARTH-NUT.]

ar-rōi-dē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *arum* (q. v.), and Gr. *eidos*=appearance.] An order of endogenous plants, the same as ARACEÆ (q. v.).

***ar-rōi-nt, *ar-rōy-nt, *ar-rōn'-yt, interj. or imper. of verb.** [Provincial Eng. of Cheshire *rynt, runt*, applied, according to Ray, to witches, as in the proverb—"Rynt yon, witch, quoth Bessie Locket to her mother;" but the expression is more commonly addressed to a cow by a milkmaid, when she wishes the animal to move out of the place it occupies. (Boucher.)

¶ A word used apparently as a standard formula for exorcising witches. It seems to have meant, "Avaunt thee! be gone, be off!" In English literature it is hardly found elsewhere than in Shakespeare.

"And aroint thee, witch! aroint thee."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, iii. 4.

"Aroint thee, witch!" the rump-fed ronyon cries."

Ibid.: *Macbeth*, i. 3.

ar-rō-mā, ar-rō-māt, s. [In Fr. *arome*, *aromate*; Ger., Sp., Port., & Lat. *aroma*; Gr. *arōma*=a spice. This, according to Pott, is from Sansc. *ghrā*=to smell; but according to Max Müller, is from the Aryan root *ar*=to plow, and *r*=to go.] The quality of fragrance in a plant, in a spice, or in anything else.

"Suffered no waste nor loss, though filling the air with aroma."—Longfellow: *Evangeline*, pt. ii., 5.

"Cristes body noble hope of liue to byde.

In oynt he was wyt aromat holi writ to fulle."

Horæ de Cruce (ed. Morris), 31, 32.

ăr-ō-măt-īc, ăr-ō-măt-īck, a. & s. [In Fr. *aromatique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *aromatico*; Lat. *aromaticus*; Gr. *arōmatikos*.] [AROMA.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language: Pertaining or relating to an aroma; fragrant, sweet-smelling, odoriferous, spicy.

"Her sweetest flowers, her aromatic gums."

Cowper: *Task*, bk. ii.

"Of cinnamon and sandal blent,

Like the soft aromatic gales

That meet the mariner, who sails

Through the Moluccas, and the seas

That wash the shores of Celebes."

Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn*; *Prelude*.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.* **Aromatic acids:** Acids whose radical has the form $C_nH_{2n-2}O_2$, as the benzoic, the toluic, and the cumic or cumic. There are also *Aromatic alcohols*, *aldehydes*, *hydrocarbons* and *ketones*.

2. *Pharm.* **Aromatic Mixture of Iron**, and **Aromatic Powder of Chalk**, with and without opium, are described in Garrod's *Materia Medica*.

B. As substantive: A plant or a substance which exhales a fragrant odor, conjoined in general with a warm pungent taste.

(Plur.): *Aromatics*, spices.

"They were furnished for exchange of their aromatics and other proper commodities."—Raleigh.

ăr-ō-măt-īc-al, a. [Eng. *aromatic*; -al.] The same as AROMATIC (q. v.). (W. Browne.)

ăr-ō-măt-ī-zā-tion, s. [Fr. *aromatisation*.] The act of scenting or rendering sweet-smelling or fragrant; the state of being so scented. (Holland.)

ar-rō-mā-tī-ze, v. t. [In Fr. *aromatiser*; Sp. & Port. *aromatizer*; Ital. *aromatizzare*; Lat. *aromatizo*, v. i.; Gr. *arōmatizō*, v. t. & i.] To render aromatic, odoriferous, or fragrant; to perfume, to scent. (Thompson.)

ar-rō-mā-tī-zed, pa. par. [AROMATIZE.]

ar-rō-mā-tī-z-ēr, s. [Eng. *aromatize*; -er.] That which renders any person or thing aromatic; that which imparts fragrance.

"Of other strewings, and aromatizers, to enrich our sallets, we have already spoken."—Evelyn.

ar-rō-mā-tī-z-īng, pa. par. [AROMATIZE.]

ar-rō-mā-toūs, a. [Lat. *aromatis*, genit. sing. of *aroma*, and Eng. suffix -ous.] Full of fragrance, impregnated with a fine odor. [AROMATIC.] (Smart.)

***ar-ōph, s.** [A contraction of *aroma philosophorum*, the philosopher's aroma.] A name given to saffron.

***A. Paracelsi:** A name given to a kind of chemical flowers resembling the *Ens Veneris*, prepared by sublimation from equal quantities of lapis hæmatis and sal ammoniac.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***a-rō're**, *adv.* [O. Eng. *a=on*; *rore=roar* (q. v.).] In a rush.

"With a stynch gurd out *arore*,
Al the payne hit passid be-fore."
The XI. Pains of Hell, xiv. (ed. Morris), 180, 181.

a-rō'se, ***a-rō's**, *v.* The preterite of the verb **ARISE** (q. v.).

"... and she *arose* and ministered unto them."—*Matt.* viii. 15.

"Vor oure lhord aros uram dyathe to lyue than zon-day."
Ayenbite (ed. Morris), p. 7.

***a-roū'm**, *adv.* [A. S. *geroum*: as *subst.=room*; as *adj.=roomy*.] [ROOM.] Far apart.

"He saih him-self that harde stour,
Whon godes Armus weore rent *aroum*."
Dispute between Mary and the Cros (ed. Morris).

a-rōū'nd, ***a-rōw'nd**, *prep. & adv.* [Eng. *a* (in-
tensive=*all* ?), and *round* (q. v.).]

A. As preposition:

1. Surrounding, encompassing; everywhere about, on all sides of.

"Or rather, as we stand on holy earth,
And have the dead *around* us, . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. *More vaguely:* From place to place.

B. As adverb: All round; in a circle, in a manner to surround.

"Tho, wrapping up her wrethed sterne *around*,
Lept fierce upon his shield, . . ."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 18.

"For all *around*, without, and all within,
Nothing save what delightful was and kind."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 1.

a-rōū'ra, *s.* [Lat. *arura*; Gr. *aroura*; from Lat. *agro*; Gr. *aroō*=to plow, to till.]

1. Corn-land, a cornfield. [ARURA.]
2. A Grecian measure of superficial extent, a quarter of a plethron, and containing one and a-half hektoi. Porter makes it equivalent to 9 poles. 107'37833 square feet.

a-rōū'se, *v. t.* [Obviously akin to *rouse*, which Mahn considers a secondary form of *raise*. Richardson also derives *arouse* from *arose*, the pret. of *arise*. But it seems more closely connected with A. S. *aræsan*=to rush; Sw. *rusa*; Ger. *rauschen*, *aurauschen*=to rush, to rustle, to roar, to make drunk (*rauschen*=drunkenness); Dan. *ruus*=drunkenness; Dut. *ruischen*=to murmur, purr, whistle, roar; *razen*=to make a great noise, to storm, to rave; *razend*=raving mad. Essential meaning, apparently, to stir up, as a drunkard or a madman is excited to make an uproar.

1. *Gen.*: To excite, to stimulate any person, any passion, &c., at rest or torpid, into a state of activity.

"But absent, what fantastic woes *arous'd*
Rage in each thought, by restless musing fed,
Oh! the warm cheek, and blast the bloom of life."
Thomson: Spring, 1,004.

"We see how easily national jealousies may be *aroused*."
—*Times*, Nov. 16, 1877.

2. *Spec.*: To awake a person from sleep.

"And now loud-howling wolves *arouse* the jades,
That drag the tragic melancholy night."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, iv. i.

a-rōū'sed, *pa. par.* [AROUSE.]

a-rōū's-ing, *pr. par.* [AROUSE.]

a-rō'w, *adv.* [Eng. *a=on*, in, and *row*.] In a row; one after the other.

"My master and his man are both broke loose,
Beaten the maids *arow*, and bound the doctor."
Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, v. i.

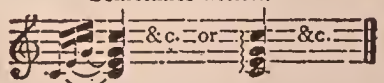
"But with a pace more sober and more slow,
And twenty, rank in rank, they rode *arow*."
Dryden.

***a-rōy'nt**, *interj. or imper. of verb.* [AROINT.]

ar-pēg'-gī-ō, *s.* [Ital.=harping; *arpeggiare*=to play upon the harp; *arpa*, *arpe*=a harp.]
Music. Of keyed instruments: Playing after the



Sometimes written



manner of the harp, that is, striking the notes in rapid succession in place of simultaneously.

"The funeral song . . . was sung in recitative over his grave by a racaraide, or rhapsodist, who occasionally sustained his voice with *arpeggios* swept over the strings of the harp."—*Walker: Hist. Mem. of the Irish Bards*, p. 17.

ar-pēnt, **ar-pēn**, *s.* [Fr. *arpent*; Norm. Fr. *arpent*, *arpen*; Prov. *arpen*, *aripin*; O. Sp. *arapende*; Low Lat., from Domesday Book, *arpennus*, *arpendus*; Class. Lat. *arepennis*, *arapennis* (said to be of Gaelic origin), equal, according to Columella, to a Roman semijugerum, i. e., half an acre of ground.] [ARPENTATOR.] An obsolete French measure of land, varying in amount in different parts of the country. The standard arpent was that of Paris, which contained 100 square perches (about five-sixths of an American acre).

ar-pēn-tā-tōr, *s.* [Anglicized from O. Fr. *arpenteur*=a measurer of land, from *arpenter*=to measure land.] [ARPENT.] A land surveyor. (Bouvier.)

ar-quā-tēd, *a.* [Lat. *arquatus*, from *arcus*, an old way of writing *arcus*.] Bent like a bow, curved. (*E. James*.)

ar-quē-būs-āde, *s. & a.* [Fr. *arquebusade*. In Port. *arcabuzada*.]

A. As substantive:

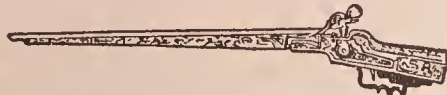
1. The discharge from an arquebuse.

2. The name of an "*aqua*" (water), formerly used as a vulnerary in gunshot wounds, whence its name of *arquebusade*. It was prepared from numerous aromatic plants, as thyme, balm, and rosemary. It was called also *Aqua vulneraria*, *A. scolopetaria*, and *A. catapultum*. (Parr: *Med. Dict.*, i. 165, 166, 181.)

B. As adjective: Pertaining or consisting of the "water" described under A. 2.

"You will find a letter from my sister to thank you for the *arquebusade* water which you sent her."—*Chesterfield*.

ar-quē-būse, **ar-quē-būss**, ***har-quē-būse**, *s.* [Fr. *arquebuse*; O. Fr. *harquebus*; Sp. & Port. *arcabuz*; Ital. *archibuso*; Dut. *haakbus*, from *haak*=hook, and *bus*=box, urn, barrel of a gun. This is preferable to the old view, to which Planché adheres, that *arquebus* is Fr. *arc-à-bouche* or *arc-à-bousa*=bow with a mouth or aperture or opening.] An old



Arquebuse.

hand-gun, longer than a musket, and of larger caliber, supported on a rest by a hook of iron fastened to the barrel. It was an improvement on the old hand-gun, which was without a lock. Henry VII., in establishing the yeomen of the guard in 1485, armed half of them with arquebuses, while the weapons of the other half were bows and arrows. (*James: Mil. Dict.* *Planché: Costume*, &c.)

"A *harquebuse*, or ordnance, will be farther heard from the mouth of the piece than backward or on the sides."—*Bacon*.

"Each arm'd, as best becomes a man,
With *arquebuss* and ataghan."
Byron: The Giaour.

ar-quē-būs-i-ēr, ***har-quē-būs-si-ēr**, *s.* [Fr. *arquebusier*. In Dan. *arquebuseer*; Port. *arcabuzeiro*.] A soldier whose offensive weapon is an arquebuse.

"He compassed them in with fifteen thousand *arquebusiers*, whom he had brought with him well appointed."—*Knolles*.

"... the appearance and equipment of the *harquebussiers*."—*Planché: Brit. Costume* (1847), p. 284.

ar-quē-īte, *s.* [From the mines of Arquero, in Coquimbo, a department of Chili, where it abounds.] According to the British Museum Catalogue, a variety of Amalgam; but Dana makes it a distinct species, which he places between amalgam and gold amalgam. In appearance it resembles native silver, and is composed of about 86½ of silver, and 13½ of mercury. Its sp. gr. is 10.8.

ar-quī-foux (oux as ũ), *s.* [Fr.]

Comm.: An ore of lead used by potters to give a green varnish to the articles which they manufacture. (*McCulloch*.)

***ar-ra**, *s.* [ARRHA.]

ar-ra-ca'-çha, *s.* [From the South American Indian name of various tuberous plants.]

1. A genus of plants belonging to the order Apiaceæ, or Umbellifers. *A. esculenta* is cultivated for the sake of its root in the elevated portions of equinoctial America.

2. A species of Wood Sorrel (*Oxalis crenata*). (*Treas. of Bot.*)

***ār-raçe**, *v. t.* [ARACE.] The Scotch form of the Eng. ARACE (q. v.).

ar'-rach (*ch* guttural), *s.* [ORACHE.]

ār-rack, **ār-rac**, **ār'-ack**, **ār'-ac**, **trăck**, *s.* [In Sw. & Fr. *arack* and *rack*; Dan. & Dut. *arak*; Ger. *arrack* and *rack*; Turk. *raki*; Mahratta *arka*=distilled spirit, the sun; Hind. *araq-sharab*; Arab.

araq=(1) perspiration, (2) juice, sap, (3) spirituous liquor; *araga*.] A term used, in the countries to which the Arabs have penetrated, for distilled spirits. In India, where the word is continually used by Anglo-Indians and others, arrack is made by double distillation chiefly from "toddy" or "toddy," a sweet juice derived from the unexpanded flowers of various palm-trees, and notably of the cocoanut (*Cocos nucifera*). [Cocos, Toddy.] It is manufactured also from the succulent flowers of the Bassia genus of trees [BASSIA], from rice, and from other vegetable products. Liberty to sell it in the several districts of India is farmed out to native contractors at a stipulated sum, notwithstanding which it is obtainable at a very cheap rate, which leads to a good deal of drunkenness both among European soldiers in the East and the low caste natives of India. The beverage arrack may be imitated by dissolving forty grains of flowers of benjamin in a quart of rum. Dr. Kitchiner calls this "Vauxhall nectar."

"I send this to be better known for choice of china, tea, arrack, and other Indian goods."—*Spectator*.

arrack-punch, *s.* Punch made of arrack.

"They treated me with port wine and *arrack-punch* . . ."—*Graves: Recollection of Shenstone*, p. 16.

†ar-răg'-ōn-īte, *s.* [ARAGONITE.]

***ar-rā'ied**, *pa. par.* [ARRAYED.]

ar-rā'ign (*g* silent), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *arraigner* *aragnier*, *aregnier*, *aregnir*, *aranier*, *areisnier*, *aresner*, *araisnier*, *areisoner*, *araisoner*, *arraisonner*; Prov. *arrazonar*; Low Lat. *arrainare*, *arraizonare*, *arrationare*=to address, to call before a court, to require a prisoner to make pleadings: *ad*=to, and *rationo*=to speak; Low Lat. *rationes*=pleadings, plural of Class. Lat. *ratio*=the mode or art of thinking.]

I. Law. Of persons: To summon a prisoner to the bar of a court to answer a matter charged against him in an indictment. On being thus called he is required to respond to his name, or in some other way signify that he is the person whose presence is required. Then the indictment is distinctly read over to him in the vernacular tongue, after which he is asked whether or not he is guilty. He may stand mute, or confess the fact alleged, or plead to the indictment. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 25.)

"When the time was come, they were brought before their enemies, and arraigned."—*Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

II. Ordinary Language:

*1. The same as ARRANGE. (Apparently an erroneous meaning founded on a wrong etymology of *arraign*.)

"*Arraign*, is to put a thing in order or in its due Place; also to Indict and put a prisoner on his Trial."—*Glossog. Nova*, 2d ed. (1719).

2. To bring an accusation against, to complain of, to find fault with, to denounce; to stigmatize persons, actions, arrangements, or institutions.

"... had been an accomplice in some of the misdeeds which he now arraigned with great force of reasoning and eloquence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

"Wild she arraigns the eternal doom,
Upbraids each sacred power."
Scott: William and Helen, 22.

ar-rā'ign (*g* silent), *s.* [ARRAIGN, *v.*] Arraignment.

ar-rā'igned, ***a-rē'gn-ŷd** (*g* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [ARRAIGN, *v.*]

ar-rā'ign-ēr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *arraign*; -*er*.] One who arraigns.

ar-rā'ign-ing (*g* silent), *pr. par.* [ARRAIGN, *v.*]

ar-rā'ign-mēnt, ***ar-rā'igne-mēnt**, ***ar-rē'ign-mēnt** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *arraign*; -*ment*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of arraigning, accusing, complaining of, or finding fault with; the state of being so arraigned. [B.]

1. In the same sense as B. (q. v.).

"But yet in Layer's case, A. D. 1722, . . . the prisoner stood at the bar in chains during the time of his arraignment."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 25.

2. In a more general sense.

"Wrathful at such arraignment foul,
Dark lowered the clansman's sable scowl."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 6.

II. The charge made against one.

"In the sixth satire, which seems only an arraignment of the whole sex, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women."—*Dryden: Æneid; Dedication*.

B. Technically:

Law: The act of calling a person to answer before a court of law to an indictment brought against him, or the indictment to which he is required to plead. [A.]

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*ar-rā i-mēnt, *ar-rā'y-mēnt, s. [Eng. array; -ment.] The same as RAIMENT (q. v.).

*ār-rānd, s. [ERRAND.]

ar-rā'ngē, *ar-rā'yngē, v. t. & i. [In Ger. *arrangiren*; Fr. *arranger*; (Fr. *ranger*=to put in order, to draw up in rank; *rang*=rank); Prov. *arrengar*, *rengar*; Port. *arranjar*.] [See RANGE, RANK.]

A. Transitive:

1. Essential meaning: To put in rank. *Spec.*, to put in order, to put persons or things in the places where it is requisite for the carrying out of a purpose that they should be located.

"... candles were arranged in the windows for an illumination."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"... a proud show
Of baby houses curiously arranged."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

2. To plan, to prepare beforehand, to settle particulars before commencing action.

"A place and a time were named; and the details of a butchery were frequently discussed, if not definitely arranged."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

B. Intrans.: To assume a form of order.

"But soon, within that mirror, huge and high,
Was seen a self-emitted light to gleam;
And forms upon its breast the earl's gan spy,
Cloudy and indistinct, as feverish dream;
Till, slow arranging, and defined, they seem
To form a lordly and a lofty room."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 18.

ar-rā'nged, pa. par. [ARRANGE.]

ar-rā'ngē-mēnt, s. [Eng. arrange; -ment. In Ger. & Fr. arrangement.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of putting in rank or in order; the state of being so put in order.

"There is a proper arrangement of the parts in elastic bodies, which may be facilitated by use."—*Cheyne*.

II. The ranks thus formed, the disposition made, the order evoked, the settlement resulting.

1. Of material things: Things placed in rank or in certain defined positions.

"Taking a slice of white light from the beam of an electric lamp, I cause that light to pass through an arrangement of prisms."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., ix. 226.

2. Of things immaterial:

(a) Dispositions, needful preparations.

"Donelagh made the arrangements for the flight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

(b) Stipulations, conditions of adjustment of outstanding differences.

"It was impossible to make an arrangement that would please everybody, and difficult to make an arrangement that would please anybody; but an arrangement must be made."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. Technically:

Natural Science: Classification; the placing of animals, plants, and even minerals, along with the species most nearly akin to them.

"I believe that the arrangement of the groups within each class in due subordination and relation to the other groups..."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xiii., p. 420.

ar-rā'n-gēr, s. [Eng. arrang(e); -er. In Fr. *arrangeur*.] One who arranges.

"None of the list-makers, the assemblers of the mob, the directors and arrangers, have been convicted."—*Wurke: Reflections on the Executions in 1780*.

ar-rā'n-gīng, pr. par. [ARRANGE.]

ār-rānt, *ēr-rānd, *ēr-rānt, *ēr-rāunt, a. Of somewhat doubtful etymology. The most obvious hypothesis is to assume its identity with Eng. *errant*, from Lat. *errans*=wandering, from *erro*=to wander. This would first have a good, or at least an indifferent sense, meaning simply wandering, nomad; but would ultimately contract a bad one, from the fact that owing to the facilities which that method of life affords for the commission of certain delinquencies, the wandering races are generally of low morality. This etymology is adopted with more or less confidence by Johnson, Todd, Webster, Mahn, and others. But a more probable one is from *arghand*=timid, cowardly, pr. par. of the Northern verb *argh*. [ARCH.] Owing to similarity of sound, this was easily confounded with the word *errant*, and was changed into *arrant*. (*Skeat*.)

A. Obviously the same as Eng. or Fr. *errant*: Errant, wandering, roaming in search of adventures.

"Come ye to seek a champion's aid,
On palfrey white, with harper hoar,
Like arrant damsel of yore?"

Scott: *The Lady of the Lake*, vi. 9.

B. Of more doubtful etymology: Pre-eminent in some quality, good or bad.

†I. In some good quality.

"An arrant honest woman."—*Burton*.

II. In some bad quality, as in cowardice, folly, dishonesty, &c. (It is generally of persons, rarely of things.)

1. Of persons:

"He [the devil] makes all his subjects errant vassals, yea, chained slaves."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 25.

"That they were a company of errand hypocrites..."—*Asheton: Serm. at Guildhall Chapel*, 1673, p. 11.

"A vain fool grows forty times an arranter sot than before."—*L'Estrange*.

"... this chief had been a notorious murderer, and was an arrant coward to boot."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xviii.

"... found to have been arrant thieves."—*Froude: Hist. of Eng.*, 2d ed., vol. iii., ch. xvi.

"... he [the Dewan] being an arrant pedlar."—*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, ch. xxvi., vol. ii., p. 226.

2. Of things, as "arrant weeds"—rank weeds.

"Your justification is but a miserable shifting of those testimonies of the ancientest fathers alleged against you, and the authority of some synodal canons, which are now arrant to us."—*Milton: Animad. on Remonstrants' Def. against Smectymnus*.

"... are weeds, arrant weeds."—*Cowper: Hope*.

ār-rānt-lŷ, *ār-rōn-lŷ, adv. [Eng. arrant; -ly.] Shamelessly, impudently, infamously.

"Funeral tears are as arrantly hired out as mourning cokes."—*L'Estrange*.

ār-rās, s. [In Fr. *arras*; Ital. *arazzo*; Port. *raz*. So called because it was manufactured chiefly in the French city of Arras, the capital in bygone times of the province of Artois, now of the department Pas de Calais. Both Arras and Artois, the former called in Flemish *Atrecht*, are from *Atre-bates*, a barbarian tribe described by Cæsar as inhabiting the region (*De Bell. Gall.* vi. 6.)] Tapestry hangings with interwoven figures hung, in the Elizabethan age, around the rooms of old mansions, often at so great a distance from the wall as to leave a convenient hiding-place behind. At a meeting between Queen Mary and Elizabeth, Philip of Spain was thus concealed behind the arras.

"With goodly arras of great majesty,
Woven with gold and silke, so close and nere
That the rich metall lurked privily."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. xi. 23.

"Pol. At such a time I'll loose my daughter to him:
Be you and I behind an arras then;
Mark the encounter."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

"Where were now the brave old hangings of arras which had adorned the walls of lordly mansions in the time of Elizabeth?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

"For some were hung with arras green and blue,
Showing a gaudy summer-morn,
Where with puff'd cheek the belted hunter blew
His wreathed bugle-horn."

Tennyson: *The Palace of Art*.

ār-rās-wīse, a. [Eng. arras, and suffix -wise=after the manner of.]

Her.: A term used when any square object is so placed as to exhibit a perspective view of its top and two of its sides.

ar-rā'ught, *a-rā'ught (gh silent), v. The pret. of ARECHE (2) (q. v.).

ar-rā'y, *a-rā'y, *a-rā'ye, s. [In Fr. *arroi*=train equipage; O. Fr. *arroi*, *arrai*, *arrei*, from *rai*, *rei*, *roi*=order, arrangement; Prov. *arrei*; Sp. *arreo*=ornament, dress, horse-trappings; Port. *arreio*; Ital. *arredo*=furniture, implements. Cognate also with A. S. *geræd*, *gerædit*, *gerædro*=housing, harness, trappings; Sw. *reda*=order; Gael. *earradh*=dress; Irish *earradh*=armor, accouterments, wares.] [ARRAY, v.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of arranging, putting in order, or decorating; the state of being so arrayed, adorned, or decorated. *Specialty*:

1. Equipment, equipage.

"But for to telle you of his aray,
His hors was good, but he ne was nought gay."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, Prologue, 734.

2. Order of battle in soldiers.

In *array*: In military order, with the view of immediately fighting. [Used of an army, a "battle" (the main body of an army) (?), or rarely of a single fighting man.] [II.]

"... he chose of all the choice men of Israel, and put them in array against the Syrians."—*2 Sam.* x. 9.

"... and set the battle in array against the Philistines."—*1 Sam.* xvii. 2.

"... they shall ride upon horses, every one put in array, like the man to a battle, against thee, O daughter of Babylon."—*Jer.* l. 42.

3. Adornment.

(a) Lit. Of persons: Dress, especially when rich or beautiful.

"The sun is bright; the fields are gay
With people in their best array
Of stole and doublet, hood and scarf,
Along the banks of the crystal Sharf."

Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*.

(b) Of things: Regular order, with adornment.

"Again his waves in milder tints unfold
Their long array of sapphire and of gold."

Byron: *The Corsair*, iii. i.

II. The persons thus arrayed or placed in order. *Spec.*, the whole body of fighting men. [See also B.]

"The whole array of the city of London was under arms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

"Arm ye for the day!

Who now may sleep amidst the thunders rending,
Through tower and wall, a path for their array?"

Hemans: *The Last Constantine*, 81.

B. Technically (Law):

*1. The Commission of Array was a commission of arranging in military order, formerly issued from time to time by the English sovereigns and put in regular form by Parliament in 5 Henry IV. It empowered certain officers in whom the Government could confide to muster or array—that is, set in military order—the inhabitants of every district. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 13.)

2. The act or process of setting a jury in order to try causes; also the jury thus put in order, or their names when impaneled.

"Challenges to the array are at once an exception to the whole panel in which the jury are arrayed, or set in order by the sheriff in his return."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 23.

ar-rā'y, *a-rā'y, *a-rā'ye, v. t. [O. Fr. *arraier*, *arreier*, *arreer*, *arroier*=to set in order, to prepare; Port. *arrear*=to caparison, to harness; Prov. *are-dar*, *arrezar*; Ital. *arredare*=to prepare. Cognate also with A. S. *gerædian*=to make ready, to arrange, to teach, to decree; Sw. *reda*=to disentangle (in Scotch, to redd); Dan. *rede*=to comb, to "make" a bed; rede=ready, prepared; Dut. *red*, *deren*=to arrange; Ger. *redderen*=to dress sails.] [REDD, READY.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. To put in order. *Spec.*, to put in military order for a battle or for a review.

"The English army had lately been arrayed against him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

"... a force of thirteen thousand fighting men were arrayed in Hyde Park, and passed in review before the Queen."—*Ibid.*, ch. xviii.

2. To invest with raiment, especially of a splendid kind.

(a) Literally:

"... and arrayed him in vestures of fine linen."—*Gen.* xli. 42.

"And the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet color, and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls,..."—*Rev.* xvii. 4.

(b) Figuratively:

"... and he shall array himself with the land of Egypt, as a shepherd putteth on his garment..."—*Jer.* xliii. 12.

"... in gelid caves with horrid glooms arrayed."—*Trumbull*.

B. Technically:

Law: To set a jury in order for the trial of an accused person.

"... in which the jury are arrayed or set in order by the sheriff in his return."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 23.

ar-rā'y, s. The whole body of jurors called to try a case in court.

ar-rā'yed, *ar-rā'ied, *a-rā'yed, *a-rā'ied, *a-rā'ide (Eng.), *a-rā'yne (Scotch), pa. par. & a. [ARRAY, v., ARAY, v.]

"So wel arraied hous as ther was on,
Aurilius in his lif saw never non."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 11,499, 11,500.

ar-rā'y-ēr, s. [Eng. array; -er.]

1. Gen.: One who arrays.

2. *Spec.*: One of the officers whose function in mediæval times it was to see the soldiers of an army duly equipped with armor, and who had therefore charge of the armor and accouterments. (*Cowel*.)

ar-rā'y-īng, *a-rā'i-yŋge, pr. par. [ARRAY, v., ARAY, v.]

*ar-rā'y-mēnt, *ar-rā'iy-mēnt, *ar-rā'i-mēnt, s. [Eng. array; -ment.] The same as RAIMENT (q. v.).

"Whose light arraiment was of lovely green."

Beaumont: *Hermaphrodite*. (*Richardson*.)

*arre, s. A scar.

"If it is brokun, if it hath a wounde or an arre."—*Wycliffe: Levit.* xxii. 22.

ar-rē'ar, *ar-rē'are, *a-rē'ar, *a-rē'are, *a-rē're, adv. & s. [Fr. *arrière*; as adv.=backward, behind, in arrear, in debt; as s.=the hinder part of anything, especially the stern of a ship; Prov. *areire*; *arreato* (pl.)=arrears, from Lat. *ad*=to, and *retro*=backward, behind: *re*=back, and suffix -tro.] [ARRIÈRE.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

A. As adverb:

1. To the rear; implying motion to any place; behind one.

"Ne ever did her eyesight turn *arere*,"
Spenser: *Virgil's Gnat*, 468.

2. In the rear; implying rest; behind one.

"To leave with speed Atlanta in *arrear*,"
Fairfax: *Tasso*, ii. 40.

3. Behindhand, falling back; not so far forward as might have been expected; becoming slow.

"From peril free he away her did beare;
But when his force gan faile his pace gan *wex areare*,"
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. vii. 24.

B. As substantive:

1. That payment which is behind. The remainder of money owing, of which a portion has already been paid; or, more loosely, money overdue, of which not even the first installment has been received.

"If a tenant run away in *arrear* of some rent, the land remains; that cannot be carried away or lost."—Locke.

2. The rear. (Heylin: *Reformation*, i. 92.)

ar-rē'ar-āge, ***ar-rē'r-āge** (āge=īg), s. [Fr. *ar-réarages* (pl.) = arrears, from *arrière* = behind.] [ARREAR, ARRIÈRE.] The remainder of a sum of money of which a portion has been paid; or generally, any money unpaid at the due time; arrears.

"Ther couthe noman bringe him in *arreage*,"
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 604.

"He'll grant the tribute, send the *arreages*,"
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, ii. 4.

***ar-rē'ar-ānce**, s. [Eng. *arrear*; -*ance*.] The same as ARREAR (q. v.).

***ar-rēct'**, v. t. [Lat. *arrectum*, sup. of *arrigo* = to set upright; *ad*=to, and *rego*=to stretch, to lead in a straight line; *rectus*=(1) drawn in a straight line, straight; (2) correct, proper.]

I. *Lit.*: To set upright; to point anything directly upward. (Fuller: *Ch. Hist.*, X. i. 20.)

II. Figuratively:

1. To address, to direct to a being or person.

"My supplication to you I *arrecte*,"
Skelton to Dame Pallas.

2. To impute, to attribute.

"But God, because he hath from the beginnyng chosen them to euerlastyng blisse, therefore he *arrecteth* no blame of theyr deedes vnto them."—Sir T. More: *Works*, f. 271.

***ar-rēct'**, a. [Lat. *arrectus*, pa. par. of *arrigo*.] [ARRECT, v.]

1. *Lit.*: Pointing directly upward; upright.

"Having large ears, perpetually exposed and *arrect*,"—Swift: *Tale of a Tub*, § 11.

2. *Fig.*: Attentive.

ār-rēn'-ō-thēle, a. [Gr. *arrhenothēlus*=male and female, of uncertain or doubtful sex.] Androgynous, uniting the characters of the two sexes in one person.

"Mr. Bancroft seems to me to accept the *arrhenothēle* character of these deities on insufficient evidence."—Brinton: *Myths of the New World*, p. 161.

ar-rēn-tā'-tion, s. [From Fr. *arrenter*; Sp. & Port. *arrendar*=to rent, to farm, to take by lease.] [RENT.]

English Forest Law: License granted an owner of lands in a forest to enclose them with a low hedge and a small ditch, on condition of his paying a yearly rent for the privilege. (Johnson.)

***ar-rēp'-tion**, s. [From Lat. *arrep-tum*, sup. of *arripio*=to seize or draw to one's self; *ad*=to, and *rapio*=to seize and carry off.] A seizing and carrying away. (Bp. Hall.)

†ar-rēp-ti'-tious, (1), a. [In Sp. *arrep-ticio*=possessed with a devil; Lat. *arrep-ticius* or *arrep-titiosus*=seized in mind, inspired; *arrep-tus*, pa. par. of *arripio*=to seize; *ad*=to, and *rapio*=to seize.] Snatched away.

†ar-rēp-ti'-tious, (2), a. [Lat. *arrep-tus*, pa. par. of *arrepo*=to creep toward; *ad*=to, and *repo*=to creep.] Crept in privately.

***ar-rē'r-āge** (āge=īg), s. [ARREARAGE.]

ar-rēst', ***ar-rēst'e**, ***a-rēst'**, ***a-rēst'e**, ***a-rē'est**, ***a-rēst'** (Eng.) ***ar-rē'ist**, **a-rē'ist** (Scotch), v. t. [In Sw. *arrestera*; Dan. *arrestere*; Dut. *arresteren*; Fr. *arrêter*=to march, to cease, to fix, to attach, to decide, to make prisoner, to interrupt. . . .] O. Fr. *arrestier*, *arrestier*, *arrestiar*, *arresleir*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *arrestar*; Ital. *arrestare*; Low Lat. *arresto*; Class. Lat. *ad*=to, and *resto*=to stand behind, to keep back, to withstand.] [ARRET, REST.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. To cut short the course of anything which previously was in unimpeded motion; to stop, to stay. *Specially*—

(a) To stop the motion of running water.

"An icy gale, oft shifting o'er the pool
Breathes a blue film, and in its mid career
Arrests the bickering stream."
Thomson: *The Seasons*; Winter.

(b) To stop the advance or the flight of a soldier in battle, the progress of a conquering army or nation, or the course of law.

"The fatal lance *arrests* him as he flies."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. v. 70.

"His diplomatic skill had, twenty years before, *arrested* the progress of the French power."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. To fix, to attach; to call in wandering thoughts or affections, and concentrate them on an object. (It is not now followed by *upon*.)

"We may *arrest* our thoughts upon the Divine mercies."
—Bp. Taylor.

3. To seize an offender or his property. [B. Law.]

B. Technically (Law):

1. To apprehend or seize upon a person either that he may be imprisoned, or that security may be obtained for his appearing when called upon to answer to a charge about to be brought against him. [ARREST, s., ARRET.]

"Constables were unwilling to *arrest* the offenders."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

¶ It is sometimes followed by *of* prefixed to the alleged offense.

"I *arrest* thee of high treason, by the name of Thomas Grey, Knight of Northumberland."—Shakesp.: *King Henry V.*, ii. 2.

2. To seize property in virtue of authority received from a magistrate.

"He hath enjoyed nothing of Ford's, but twenty pounds of money, which must be paid to Master Brook: his horses are *arrested* for it."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, v. 1.

ar-rēst', ***a-rēst'**, ***a-rēst'e**, s. [In Sw, Dan., Dut., Ger., O. Fr., & Prov. *arrest*; Mod. Fr. *arrêt*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arresto*; Low Lat. *arrestum*, *arresta*.] [ARREST, v.]

A. Ordinary Language: The act of arresting; the state of being arrested; seizure, detention.

Specially:

*1. Stoppage, delay, hindrance.

"And in he goith, withouten more *arest*,
Thar as he saw most perell and most dred."
Lancelot of the Lake (ed. Skeat), bk. iii., 3,072-3.

2. The seizure of a person charged with some crime, or that of his goods [B., I.]; detention, custody.

"And dwelleth eek in prisoun and *arreste*,"
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 1,312.

To make *arrest upon* or *of*: To arrest, to seize.

"Was lik an hound, and wold have maad *arrest*
Upon my body, and wold han had me deed."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16,386-7.

Under arrest: Into or in the state of one who has been and remains arrested, seized, kept in custody, or at least under restraint. (Generally preceded by the verb *to put* or *to place*.)

"William refused to see him, and ordered him put under *arrest*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

"The governor was placed under *arrest*."—*Ibid.*, ch. ix.

¶ See also examples given under ARRET, s.

B. Technically:**I. Law:**

1. *Of persons*: The seizure of a suspected criminal or delinquent that security may be taken for his appearance at the proper time before a court to answer to a charge. Ordinarily a person can be arrested only by a warrant from a justice of the peace; but there are exceptional cases in which he can be apprehended by an officer without a warrant, by a private person also without a warrant, or by what is technically called a *hue and cry*. An arrest is made by touching the body of the person accused, and after this is done a bailiff may break open the house in which he is to take him; but without so touching him first it is illegal to do so. The object of arrest being to make sure that he answers to a charge about to be brought against him, it does not follow that after being seized he is incarcerated; if bail for his appearance at the proper time be given, and the case be not too aggravated a one for such security to be accepted, he will be released till the day of trial.

2. *Of things. Arrest of judgment*: The act or process of preventing a judgment or verdict from being carried out till it shall be ascertained whether it is faulty or legally correct. Judgment may be arrested (1) when the declaration made varies from the original writ, (2) where the verdict materially differs from the pleadings and issue thereon, and (3) where the case laid in the declaration is not sufficient in law to admit of an action being founded upon it. (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 24.)

II. Biology: Arrests of development. [See ARRESTED.]

" . . . they are due chiefly to *arrests* of development."—Owen: *Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 99.

III. Veterinary Science: A mangy humor between the ham and pastern of the hinder legs of a horse. (Johnson.)

†ar-rēs-tā'-tion, s. [Fr. *arrestation*.] The act of arresting; the state of being arrested.

ar-rēs'-tēd, pa. par. [ARREST, v.]

Biol. Arrested development: Development arrested at some stage of its progress. (See the example.)

"Arrested development differs from *arrested* growth, as parts in the former state still continue to grow, whilst still retaining their early condition. Various monstrosities come under this head."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iv.

ar-rēs'-tēe, s. [Eng. *arrest*; -*ee*.]

Scots Law: The person in whose hands property attached by arrestment is at the time when it is thus dealt with.

ar-rēs'-tēr, **ar-rēs'-tōr**, s. [Eng. *arrest*; -*er*, -*or*.]

Scots Law: The person who obtains legal permission, on which he acts, to arrest a debt or property in another's hands.

ar-rēs't'-ing, pr. par. [ARREST, v.]

ar-rēs't'-ment, s. [Eng. *arrest*; -*ment*. In Ital.

arrestamento=act of arresting.]

Scots Law: The process by which a creditor detains the effects of his debtor, which are in the hands of third parties, till the money owing him is paid. It is of two kinds:—(1.) *Arrestment in security* when proceedings are commencing, or there is reason to believe that a claim not yet in a state to be enforced will speedily become so. (2.) *Arrestment in execution*, being that which follows the decree of a court, or when a debt is otherwise settled to be legally owing.

ar-rēt', ***ar-rēt't**, ***a-rēt'te**, ***a-rīt'te**, v. t. [From Fr. *arrêter*; Low Lat. *arreto*; the same as *arresto*.] [ARREST, v. & s.]

1. To reckon, to lay to the charge, or put to the account of.

" . . . his fate is *aretted* to rightwysnesse."—Wycliffe: *Rom.*, iv. 5.

2. To charge with a crime. (Scotch.)

"And gud Schyr Dawy of Brechyn
Was off this deid *arettyt* syno."
Barbour, xix. 20. MS.

3. To assign, to allot; to adjudge, to decree.

"But, after that, the judges did *arret* her
Unto the second best that loved her better."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. v. 21.

"The other five five sondry wayes he sett
Against the five great Bulwarkes of that pyle,
And unto each a Bulwarke did *arrett*."
Ibid., II. xi. 7.

†ar-rēt', s. [Fr. *arrêt*=an arrest, a sentence, a judgment; decree of a sovereign or other high authority.] Old spelling of ARREST, v. & s.

***ar-rēt'-ēd**, ***ar-rēt'-tēd**, ***a-rēt'-tēd** (Eng.), **a-rēt'-yēd** (Scotch), pa. par.

***ar-rē'yse**, v. t. [ARARISE.]

***ar'-rhā**, ***ar'-rā** (pl. *ar'-rhæ*, *ar'-ræ*), s. [In Fr. (plur.) *arrhes*; Lat. *arrha*, *arra*, *arrhabo*, and *arrabo*, from Heb. *ērābon*=a pledge; *arāb*=to promise, to pledge one's faith.]

1. A pledge.

" . . . we have not onely our *arra* and earnest penny of his assured covenant, . . ."—Anderson: *On the Hymn Benedictus* (1573).

2. *Scots Law*: Earnest money (in Scotland popularly called *arles*).

ar-rhēn-āth'-ēr-ūm, s. [Gr. *arrēn*=male, and *athēr*=an awn.]

Botany: A genus of plants belonging to the order Gramineæ, or Grasses. A species grows wild in England—*A. avenaceum*, or tall, oat-like grass. It is also cultivated occasionally in England, and much more frequently in France, but is not very nutritious.

†ar-rhōe'-ā, s. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *rheō*=to flow.] The absence of any flux. (Parr.)

ār'-rī-āge (āge as īg), s. [AVERAGE.] Used only in the expression, *Arriage and carriage*, signifying plow and cart services formerly demanded by lords from their vassals. They were abolished by 20 Geo. II., ch. 50. (Scotch.)

" . . . payment of mail-duties, kain, *arriage*, carriage, dry culture, . . ."—Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. vii.

***ar-rī'de**, v. t. [In Ital. *arridere*=to smile, to favor; Lat. *arrideo*=to smile upon especially, approvingly (opposed to *derideo*=to laugh at, to deride).]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

1. To smile upon pleasantly, as a symbol of approbation. *Fig.*, to please.

"Her form answers my affection,
It arrides me."—*Marmion: Antiquary*, ii. 1.
"I have had more care to suite the capacities of the vulgar, than to observe those criticisms which *arride* the learned."—*Wither: Transl. of the Psalms* (1632), Pref., p. 1.

2. To laugh at, to deride.

¶ Ben Jonson in *Every Man Out of His Humor* (ii. 1) ridicules *arride*, evidently regarding it as an affected Latinism.

**ar-rid'ge*, *s.* [A. S. *hrycg*=the back of a man or beast; a ridge.] A ridge.

"This staen taeks a fine *arridge*."

Craven Gloss. (*S. in Boucher*.)

arrière (*ar-rî-ê-re*), *s.* [In Fr. *arrière*, *s.*=the rear; also arrear or arrears; *adj.*=hinder, back, behind; *adv.*=behind.]

1. In the rear.

(a) *Of an army*:

"The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance of the foot, and the avant-guard without shuffling with the battail or *arrière*."—*Hayward*.

(b) *Of anything*:

2. Arrears. [ARREAR.]

arrière-ban, *s.* [Fr. *arrière-ban*; O. Fr. *arban*, *heriban*, *herisban*; Prov. *auriban*; Low Lat. *arbaunum*, *herebannum*, *heribannum*; O. H. Ger. *hariban*, *heriban*; N. H. Ger. *herbann*=the calling together of an army; O. H. Ger. *heri*=an army, and *ban*=a public call, a proclamation. (ABANDON, BAN.) The French, not understanding the old Teutonic term *heri*=an army, have supposed *arrière-ban* to have the word *arrière* in its composition, which is believed to be an error. (*Mahn*.)]

1. *Lit.*: A general proclamation by which the old French kings summoned to their standard, for the purpose of war, their feudatory vassals, with those also who were in a state of vassalage to them.

2. *Fig.*: Any general summons issued by an authoritative voice.

"Thus Vice the standard rear'd; her *arrier-ban*
Corruption call'd, and loud she gave the word."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 30.

arrière-fee, *arrière-fief*, *s.* [Fr. *arrière-fief*.] A fee or a fief depending on one above it. These fees commenced when dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary, distributed to their officers parts of the domains, and permitted those officers to gratify the soldiers under them in the same manner. (*Johnson*.)

arrière-vassal, *s.* The vassal of a vassal. (*Trevoux*.)

arrière-voussure, *s.* [Fr. *voussure* (*Arch.*)=coving.] A secondary arch. An arch placed within an opening to form a larger one. Sometimes it has the effect of taking off the bearing upon a wooden lintel. [DISCHARGING.]

†*ar-rî-ê-rō*, *s.* [Sp.] A muleteer.

"... an '*arriero*,' with his ten mules . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xv.

ar-rî-ōnt, *s.* [Mr. R. Bell asks if it may be from *ariout*=rioting.] Riot (?).

"Ay dronken, whiles her *arriout* last

Out of this noble vessea's scndry wyne."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 15,686-7.

ār-rîs, *s.* [Fr. *arête*=(1) a fish-bone; (2) (*Arch.*), see def.; O. Fr. *areste*. From Lat. *arista*=an awn of corn, . . . the bones of a fish.]

Architecture:

1. The line in which the two straight or curved surfaces of a body forming an exterior angle meet each other. This intersection forms the edge of the body.

2. The same as ARRIS-GUTTER (*q. v.*).

arris-fillet, *s.* A triangular piece of wood used to raise the slates or lead of a roof against the shaft of a chimney or a wall, so as more readily to throw off the rain. It is used also for forming gutters around skylights. It is sometimes called a *tilting-fillet*.

arris-gutter, *s.* A wooden gutter shaped like the letter V. (*Gwilt*.)

†*ar-rî-şion*, *s.* [Lat. *arrisio*, from *arrideo*.] [ARRIDE.] A smiling upon with approbation. (*Johnson*.)

**ar-rî-vage* (*age* as *ig*), *s.* [Fr.] Arrival. (*Lit.* or *fig.*)

"At his first entrance and *arrivage*, he [Pertinax] assailed by rough hand to suppress the rebellions of the army."—*Speed: The Romans*, c. 21. (*Richardson*.)

"Man's life is ever a short passage:

Paine upon paine is his *arrivage*,

And then comes death that spareth none."

Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 424. (*Richardson*.)

ar-rî-val, *s.* [Eng. *arriv(e)*; -*ance*.]

1. The act or state of arriving.

1. *Lit.*: The act of reaching any place, or the state of being brought to it, by water, by land, or in any way.

"The unraveling is the arrival of Ulysses upon his own island."—*Broome: View of Epic Poetry*.

2. *Fig.*: The act of attaining to, or the state of being made to attain to, any object of desire.

II. The people who reach the place indicated.

"To-day the Lady Psyche will harangue

The fresh arrivals of the week before."

Tennyson: *The Princess*, ii.

**ar-rî-v-ance*, *s.* [Eng. *arriv(e)*; -*ance*.]

1. The same as ARRIVAL; meaning the act of arriving, or the state of being made to arrive.

2. People arriving; company coming.

"For every minute is expectancy

Of more *arrivance*."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 1.

ar-rî-ve, **ar-rî-ve*, **ar-rî-ve*, **ar-rî-ve*, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *arriver*=to disembark, . . . to arrive, from *rive*=bank of a river; Prov. *aribar*; Sp. & Port. *arribar*; Ital. *arrivare*; Low Lat. *arrivo*, *arripo*, *adripo*; from Class. Lat. *ad*=to, and *ripa*=the bank of a river, more rarely the shores of the sea.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: Properly, to reach the bank of a river or the shore of the sea; but it is now quite as commonly used for one finishing a land journey.

1. To reach by water.

"At length a ship *arriving* brought

The good so long desired."

Cowper: *A Tale*, June, 1793.

"And they *arrived* at the country of the Gadarenes. . . And when he went forth to land, . . ."—*Luke viii. 26, 27*.

2. To reach by land journey.

"When we were *arrived* upon the verge of his estate, we stopped at a little inn, to rest ourselves and our horses."—*Sidney*.

"... there was no outbreak till the regiment *arrived* at Ipswich."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

II. Figuratively:

1. *Of persons*: To reach any aim or other object toward which one has for some time been moving. (Generally followed by *at*, rarely by *to*.)

"It is the highest wisdom by [despising the world to *arrive* at heaven."—*Taylor*.

"... the conclusions at which I *arrived*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. i. (1871), p. 3.

2. *Of things*:

(a) To reach, to attain to.

"If some things are too luxuriant, it is owing to the richness of the soil; and if others are not *arrived* to perfection or maturity, it is only because they are overrun and oppressed by those of a stronger nature."—*Pope: Preface to Homer's Iliad*.

(b) To come, to happen, to occur, to take place.

"Happy I to whom this glorious death *arrives*;

More to be valued than a thousand lives."

Waller.

*B. Transitive: To reach.

"But ere we could *arrive* the point proposed,

Cæsar cried, 'Help me, Cassius, or I sink.'"

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

**ar-rî-ve*, **ar-rî-ve*, *s.* [From *arrive*, *v.* In Fr. *arrivée*; Sp. *arriba*; Ital. *arrivo*.] An arrival.

"... and in the Greete see

At many a noble *arive* hadde he be."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 59, 60.

ar-rî-v-ing, *pr. par.* [ARRIVE, *v.*]

ar-rō-ba, *s.* [In Fr. *arrobe*; Sp. & Port. *arroba*; from Arab. *ar-rub* or *ar-rubu*=a fourth part.]

A. In Spain:

1. An old weight=twenty-five English pounds. (*Fernandez: Eng. & Sp. Dict.*, 1811.)

2. An old measure, as yet only partially superseded by the French metric system of weights and measures introduced into Spain on January 1, 1859. It is of two capacities: (1) The *arroba* for wine contains 3½ imperial gallons. (2) The *arroba* for oil contains 2½. (*Statesman's Year-Book*, 1875.)

B. In Portugal: An old Portuguese weight of about thirty-two pounds. (*Simmonds*.) It is too completely disused to be mentioned in the *Statesman's Year-Book*.

ar-rō-de, *v. t.* [Lat. *arrodo*: from *ad*=to, and *rodo*=to gnaw.] To gnaw, to nibble. (*Johnson*.)

ār-rō-gance, **ār-rō-gan-çy*, *s.* [In Fr. *arrogance*; Sp. & Port. *arrogancia*; Ital. *arroganza*; Lat. *arrogantia*; from *arrogans*, *pr. par.* of *arrogō*.] [ARROGATE.] Properly, the act of taking to one's self in an insolent way that which one unjustly claims, or of helping one's self to that which, though one's own, should have been handed to one by another; the taking too much upon one's self; exorbitant pretensions, insolence.

"The fear and hatred inspired by the greatness, the injustice, and the arrogance of the French king were at the height."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ār-rō-gant, *a.* [In Dan. & Fr. *arrogant*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arrogante*; Lat. *arrogans*; *pr. par.* of *arrogō*.] [ARROGATE.]

1. *Of persons*: Taking in an overbearing manner something which one claims, but not justly, as one's own, or that which, though one's own, should have been passively received by him; assuming, overbearing, manifesting too high an appreciation of one's self; insolent.

"In the hour of peril, the most *arrogant* and mutinous spirits will often submit to the guidance of superior genius."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Of things*: Marked with arrogance; the offspring of arrogance.

"The pride of *arrogant* distinctions fall."

Cowper: *Retirement*, 659.

ār-rō-gant-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *arrogant*; -*ly*.] In an arrogant manner; with undue assumption.

"Our poet may

Himself admire the fortune of his play;

And *arrogantly*, as his fellows do,

Think he writes well, because he pleases you."

Dryden: *Indian Emperor*. (Prol.)

ār-rō-gant-ness, *s.* [Eng. *arrogant*; -*ness*.] The quality of being arrogant; arrogance. (*Johnson*.)

ār-rō-gāte, *v. t.* [In Fr. *arrogere*; Sp. *arrogarse*; Ital. *arrogare*, *arrogarsi*; Lat. *arrogatum*, supine of *arrogō*=to ask, . . . to claim what is not one's own: *ad*=to, and *rogō*=to ask.] To put forth unduly exalted claims, the offspring of self-conceit; to manifest assumption, to put forth baseless pretensions.

"He *arrogated* to himself the right of deciding dogmatically what was orthodox doctrine and what was heresy, of drawing up and imposing confessions of faith, and of giving religious instruction to his people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

ār-rō-gā-tēd, *pa. par.* [ARROGATE.]

ār-rō-gā-tīng, *pr. par.* [ARROGATE.]

ār-rō-gā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *arrogatio*; from *arrogō*=to ask, . . . to adopt as a son: *ad*=to, and *rogō*=to ask.]

1. The act of arrogating; claiming or taking to one's self more than is one's due.

"... have still a smack of *arrogation* and self seeking."

—*More's Poems: Notes on Psychozoia*, p. 371. (*Boucher*.)

2. Among the old Romans: The act of formally adopting an adult as a son.

"... recourse was then had to adoption, properly called *arrogation*."—*Note by Guizot in Gibbon's "Decline and Fall"*, ch. xlv. (ed. 1846), vol. iv., p. 211.

ār-rō-gā-tive, *a.* [From Lat. *arrogō*=to arrogate.] Arrogating, claiming or taking what one has no real right to; putting forth unfounded pretensions.

"Mortification, not of the body (for that is sufficiently insisted upon), but of the more spiritual *arrogative* life of the soul, that subtil ascribing that to ourselves that is God's, for all is God's."—*More: Song of the Soul*, Notes, p. 371.

†*ar-rōn-dēe*, †*ar-rōn-dī*, †*ar-rōn-die*, †*ar-rōn-dy*, *s.* [Fr. *arrondi*=(1) rounded, (2) round, (3) roundish, (4) full (in face), *pa. par.* of *arrondio*=(1) to round, (2) to enlarge.]

Her.: Made round. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

ār-rōn-disse-ment (ent=ōñ), *s.* [Fr. *arrondissement*=(1) a rounding, (2) roundness, (3) a district or ward; *aronder*=(1) to round, (2) to enlarge; *ronde*=round.]

In France: A territorial division of the country, less than a department, but greater than a canton, which again is higher than a commune.

"France was divided, in 1866, into 89 departments subdivided into 373 *arrondissements*, 2,941 cantons, and 37,549 communes."—*Statesman's Year-Book* (1875), p. 76.

**ār-rōn-ly*, *adv.* [ARRANTLY.]

**ar-rō-şe*, *v. t.* [Fr. *arroser*; Lat. *ros*=dew.] To wet, to bedew.

ar-rō-şion, *s.* [Lat. *arrosus*, *pa. par.* of *arrodo*=to gnaw, to nibble: *ad*=to, and *rodo*=to gnaw.] The act of gnawing, or the state of being gnawed. (*Johnson*.)

**ar-rōund*, *v. t.* [Pref. *ar*=Lat. *ad*, and Eng. *round*, *s.*] To surround. (*Heath: Odes of Horace*, i. 7.)

ār-rōw, **ār-rōwe*, **ār-rōwē* (pl. *ār-rōwş*, **ār-rōwş*, **ār-rōwş*, **ār-rōwş*), *s.* [A. S. *arewe*, *aruwe*, *arwe*; from *ar*=ore (*Bosworth*), *earh*=an arrow going, archery; O. Icel. *ör*, pl. *orvar*=arrow (*Stratmann, Wedgwood, &c.*). *Mahn* brings it from Wel. *arf*, *arv*=weapon; Arm., Fr., & Gael. *arm*; Lat. *arma*=arms. Other derivations have been given.]

1. *Lit.*: A missile weapon designed to be propelled by the impulse communicated by the snapping of the string of a bow, temporarily bent into an angular form, back to its normal state of rest in a straight line. To make the wound it inflicts more deadly, and prevent its being easily pulled out, it is

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

barbed at the tip, and often poisoned, while at the other extremity it is feathered, to make it move more directly forward. [ARCHERY.]

"An lamech droge is arwe ner."

Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 478.

"... that which commaundeth bowes and arrowes." —Spencer: *Present State of Ireland*.

"And as the lad ran, he shot an arrow beyond him."—1 Sam. xx. 36.

II. Fig.: In Scripture arrows signify or symbolize (1) litter words (Ps. lxiv. 3); (2) false words (Jer. ix. 8); (3) a false witness; (4) affliction divinely sent (Lam. iii. 12, 13; Job vi. 4; Ps. xxxviii. 2); (5) the judgments of God on sinful nations or individuals (Numb. xxiv. 8; Deut. xxxii. 23), or more specifically (a) famine (Ezek. v. 16, &c.), (b) lightning (2 Sam. xxii. 14, 15; Ps. xviii. 14; Zech. ix. 14); (6) children, especially stalwart sons (Ps. cxxvii. 4).

1. Her.: Arrows are often represented on coats of arms, either singly or in sheaves, i.e., in bundles.

A broad arrow is one with a head resembling a pheon, except in wanting the engraving or jagg on the inner edge. [See 2.] (Gloss. of Heraldry.)

2. Surveying: A "broad arrow" is the name applied to the mark cut by the officers of the Ordnance Department conducting the trigonometrical survey, to note the points from which their several measurements are made.

4. Fort.: A work placed at the salient angle of a glacis. (James: *Mil. Dict.*, p. 247.)



The "Broad Arrow."

*arrow-case, s. A quiver. (Wycliffe: *Gen.* xxvii. 4.)

*arrow-girdle, s. A quiver. (Wycliffe: *Ezek.* xxvii. 11.)

arrow-grass, s. [The English name of the botanical genus *Triglochin*. Two well known species are the Marsh Arrow-grass (*T. palustre*) and the Seaside Arrow-grass (*T. maritimum*). They have small greenish flowers. [TRIGLOCHIN.]

arrow-head, s.

1. The head of an arrow.

2. Cartography: A mark like the following, <, used to indicate the direction of a road or river, or line of march.

3. Bot.: The English name of the botanical genus *Sagittaria*. It is so called because its leaves resemble an arrow-head. There is one British species, the Common Arrow-head (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*). [SAGITTARIA.]

arrow-headed, a.

Bot., Archæol., &c.: Shaped like the head of an arrow; sagittate.

Arrow-headed characters: [CUNEIFORM.]

arrow-maker, s. A maker of arrows. Arrow-makers were formerly called *fletchers* and *bowyers*, and were deemed persons of importance. [See ex. under ARROW-HEAD.]

arrow-poison, s. Poison used by savages to tip their arrows with. That of Central America is Curarine. (Fownes: *Manual of Chemistry*, 10th ed., p. 903.)

arrow-seed, s. Seed shaped like an arrow; arrowy. (Tennyson: *The Poet*, 19.)

arrow-slain, a. Killed by an arrow. (Tennyson: *Vivien*, 415.)

*arrow-smith, s. An arrow-maker. (*Destruction of Troy*, 1,588.)

arrow-wounded, a. Wounded by an arrow. (Tennyson: *Princess*, ii. 251.)

ăr-rōw-lēt, s. [Eng. arrow, and dimin. suff. -let.] A little arrow. (Tennyson: *Gareth & Lynette*.)

ăr-rōw-rōot, s. [Eng. arrow; root. The translation of a term originally applied by a tribe of native American Indians to the root of *Maranta arundinacea*], which had long been used by them to counteract the effect of wounds inflicted by poisoned arrows. Other derivations have been given. It is, however, noteworthy that in Ger. arrowroot is *pfeilwurzel*; *pfeil* being=arrow, and *wurzel*=root.]

1. Bot.: The English name of the botanical genus *Maranta*, the type of the endogenous order Marantaceæ, called by Lindley, in his *Nat. Syst. of Bot.*, the Arrow-Root tribe; but altered in his *Vegetable Kingdom* to Marants. The flowers of *Maranta* are in long, close, spike-like panicles, with irregular corollas, each having a single perfect stamen, with half an anther. The veins of the leaves run out obliquely from the midrib to the margin. The root is a fleshy corm, which, when washed, grated, strained through a sieve, and again repeatedly washed, furnishes the substance so much prized as food for invalids, which is described under No. 2.

2. Comm.: The starch extracted from the rhizomes of a *Maranta*, and exported to England in large quantities from the East and West Indies, and from Africa, each importation taking the name of the place from which it comes. Thus they have East Indian arrowroot, Bermuda arrowroot, St. Vincent arrowroot, Natal arrowroot, &c. Attempts have been made to call every starch arrowroot which bore the slightest resemblance to the true *Maranta*; for example, Potato or British arrowroot, from the *Solanum tuberosum*; Tous-les-mois, or French arrowroot, from the *Canna edulis*; Tapioca, or Brazilian arrowroot, from the *Manihot utilissima*, &c. This has failed since the passing of the Adulteration Act, and it is now understood by public analysts, magistrates, &c., that arrowroot must consist entirely of the starch which is extracted from the rhizomes of a *Maranta*, and that any admixture of potato or other starch is regarded as an adulteration.

East India arrowroot is said by some to be prepared from the tubers of the *Curcuma angustifolia*. Such we believe to be the case in Southern India, where it is a favorite food among the natives; but the article sold in this country as East Indian arrowroot is certainly the starch of a *Maranta*, and not a *Curcuma*. This is readily determined by the microscope.

Natal arrowroot has given much trouble to the public analysts, owing to the granules somewhat resembling those of potato-starch. It has, however, been lately proved to be a genuine *Maranta* starch.

Portland arrowroot: A name applied to a starch prepared, some years ago, in Portland, from the roots of the *Arum maculatum*. It is not now an article of commerce.

¶ Arrowroot is adulterated either by the mixing together of various qualities of arrowroot, or by the admixture of other starches, such as potato or tapioca. Neither of these methods renders the arrowroot deleterious; but when we consider that the price of the different qualities of genuine arrowroot varies from 12c. to 60c. per pound, and that the price of potato or tapioca flour seldom exceeds 12c. per pound, we then see how the public may be cheated in pocket. The adulteration by potato or tapioca flour is readily detected by the microscope.

ăr-rōw-ŷ, a. [Eng. arrow; -y.]

1. Consisting of arrows.

"He saw them, in their forms of battle rang'd,
How quick they wheel'd, and flying, behind them shot
Sharp sleet of arrowy show'r against the face
Of their pursuers, and o'ercame by flight."

Milton: *P. R.*, bk. iii.

2. Resembling an arrow in form or appearance.

"By the blue rushing of the arrowy Rhone."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 71.

"And beside it outstretched the skin of a rattlesnake glittered,
Filled, like a quiver, with arrows; a signal and challenge for warfare,
Brought by the Indian, and speaking with arrowy tongues of defiance."

Longfellow: *Courtship of Miles Standish*, iv.

*ar-rū-r-a, s. [ARURA.]

*ar-rŷ-ve, v. i. Old spelling of ARRIVE.

*ars, s. [ART.]

A.R.S.A. An abbreviation for (1) Associate of the Royal Society of Arts, London, England; (2) Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh, Scotland.

ar'se, *ĕrs, s. [A. S. *ars*, ears; Sw. *ars*; Dut. *aars*; Ger. *arsch*; Pers. *arsit*, arst.] The buttocks or hind part of an animal. (Chaucer: *C. T.*, 3,732.)

To hang an arse: To be tardy, sluggish, or dilatory. (Vulgar.)

"For Hudibras wore but one spur;
As wisely knowing, could he stir
To active trot one side of 's horse,
The other would not hang an arse."

Hudibras.

arse-smart, s.

Bot.: (1) A vulgar name for the plant *Polygonum persicaria*; (2) *P. Hydropiper*.

*ar-sē-dīne, *ar-sa-dīne, *ors-dēn, s. [A vulgar corruption of *arsenic* (q. v.).] Yellow orpiment. (Nares.)

"A London vintner's signe, thick, jagged, and round fringed, with theaming *arsadine*."—Nashe: *Lenten Stuffe*.

ăr-sē-ēne, s. [A. S. *ærsc-hen*, *ærsc-henn*=a quail; from *ærsc*=a park, a warren; and *hen*=hen.] A quail. (Scotch.)

"Upon the sand yit I saw, as thesaurare tane,
With grene awmons on hede, Sir Gawane the Drake
The Arseene that ourman ay prichand."

Houlate, i. 17. (Jamieson.)

ar'sen, in compos. [From *arsenic* (q. v.).] Containing arsenic; as arsen-monomethyl, arsen-dimethyl, arsen-diethyl, arsen-chlorodimethide, &c. (Fownes: *Manual of Chem.*)

ar'sen-āl, s. [In Sw., Dan., Ger., Fr., & Arm. *arsenal*; Dut. *arsenaal*; Port. *arsenale*; Sp. *arsenal*=dockyard; *atarazana*=dock, arsenal, rope-yard, wine-cellar; Ital. *arsenale*, *arsanale*, *arsanale*=a dock; Arab. *dār cinā'a*=house of industry or fabrication: *dār*=house, and *cinā'a*=industry.] A magazine of military stores, containing weapons of all kinds and ammunition for the supply of the military force belonging to a country. The chief arsenal in England is at Woolwich. A great many of the stores are manufactured as well as kept there. In the United States each State has its guard with an armory, where arms and ammunition are kept. There are large arsenals at Rock Island, Ill., Fort Monroe, Va., and Mare Island, San Francisco Bay.

"The Spanish fleets and arsenals were doubtless in wretched condition."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

ar'sen-āte, ar-sēn-ī-āte. [See ARSENIC ACID.]

arsenate or arseniate of cobalt. [ERYTHRITE.]

arsenate or arseniate of copper. [TRICHALCITE, OLIVENITE, LIROCONITE.]

arsenate or arseniate of iron. [PHARMACOSIDERITE.]

arsenate or arseniate of lead. [MIMETITE.]

arsenate or arseniate of lime. [PHARMACOLITE.]

arsenate or arseniate of manganese. [CHRONDARSENITE.]

arsenate or arseniate of nickel.

1. & 2. Two allied minerals placed by Dana as an appendix to his Oxygen Compounds. One is dark-green or brownish, and the other sulphur-yellow.

3. [See CARBERITE.]

arsenate or arseniate of nickel and cobalt (called also *Hydrous bibasic Arseniate of Nickel and Cobalt*). A mineral akin to Annabergite (q. v.). It is found in the desert of Atacama.

arsenate or arseniate of zinc. [KÖTTIGITE.]

ars'e-nīc, *ars'e-nīck, *ars'e-nīcke, *ars'nēk, s. [In Sw. & Gr. *arsenik*; Fr. & Prov. *arsenic*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arsenico*; Lat. *arsenicum*, *arrhenicum*, which, however, is not native arsenic, but sulphuret of arsenic, orpiment; Gr. *arsenikon*, *arrhenikon*, not arsenic, but orpiment; *arrhenikos*=masculine; *arrhēn*, older form *arsēn*=a male. From some one of these comes Arab. *zirnakon*; Syr. *zarnika*. Arsenic is so called from its powerful effects.]

A. Ordinary Language: The substance described under B. 1 (Chem.).

"Arsnek, sal armoniak, and brimstoon."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 12,726.

B. Technically:

1. Chem.: Arsenic is a triad semi-metallic element, but it may be a pentad in some of its compounds. Symbol, As; atomic weight, 75; vapor density, 150 (H=1); atomic volume, $\frac{1}{2}$; sp. gr., 5.75. It volatilizes when heated without fusing, and its vapor smells like garlic. It is obtained by distilling native alloys of arsenic and iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel; also by heating arsenious oxide (As_2O_3) with charcoal in earthen crucibles. Arsenic has a steel-gray metallic luster, is very brittle, and crystallizes in rhombohedrons. It unites with metals when fused with them, forming brittle alloys called *arsenides*. Arsenic is added to lead used for making shot, to make it run into regular globules. Metallic arsenic is often called *black arsenic*, to distinguish it from the white arsenic of shops, which is arsenious oxide. Arsenic forms two oxides, arsenious oxide (As_2O_3), and arsenic oxide (As_2O_5), but only one chloride, $AsCl_3$ (arsenious chloride). It is prepared by distilling one part of metallic arsenic with six parts of corrosive sublimate or arsenious oxide with strong hydrochloric acid. It is a colorless, oily, poisonous liquid. Arsenic unites with nascent hydrogen, forming hydride of arsenic, AsH_3 . Arsenic forms sulphides (q. v.). It also forms organic bases (see CACODYL and ARSINE). Arsenic is easily detected in cases of poisoning, but the reagents must be first tested for arsenic, as traces occur in zinc and in mineral acids. Compounds of arsenic, when heated on charcoal, give off fumes of metallic arsenic, recognized by its garlic-like smell. If heated with charcoal in a test-tube it forms a metallic ring. Arsenic is precipitated from solutions in the presence of hydrochloric acid by H_2S (see ANALYSIS), as a yellow sulphide, As_2S_3 , soluble in sulphide of ammonium, also in carbonate of ammonium. A piece of bright copper heated in a solution containing arsenious oxide or an arsenite rendered acid by hydrochloric acid, becomes covered with a gray film of metallic arsenic. Any arsenic compound treated with zinc and hydrochloric acid gives off arseniureted hydrogen (AsH_3), which burns with a gray-blue flame, and deposits metallic arsenic on a cold porcelain dish held in the flame. It may be distinguished from antimony by dissolving in hypochlorite of sodium.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

Metallic arsenic, heated in a current of air, yields the characteristic octohedral crystals of arsenious acid. Nitrate of silver gives a yellow precipitate with arsenites, and a brick-red one with arseniates. Arseniates require to be reduced or heated before they are precipitated by sulphureted hydrogen. Arseniates give a white crystalline precipitate with magnesium mixture and ammonia like the phosphates.

2. *Min.*: Arsenic occurs native in rhombohedral crystals, or massive, reticulated, reniform, and stalactitic. The hardness is 3.5; the sp. gr., 5.93; the luster, sub-metallic; the color and streak, tin-white, soon tarnishing dark gray. It occurs with various metals in crystalline and schistose rocks. It is found in Norway, Hungary, Silesia, and the United States. [For other ores of it see REALGAR, ORPIMENT, &c.]

White arsenic is the same as Arsenolite (q. v.).

arsenic-glance. In Mineralogy, a variety of Arsenic.

arsenic oxide. In Mineralogy, the same as Arsenolite (q. v.).

arsenic sulphides.

Chem.: There are three sulphides— As_2S_2 , As_2S_3 , and As_2S_5 .

Disulphide of arsenic (As_2S_2) occurs native as realgar (q. v.). It can be prepared by melting metallic arsenic with sulphur. It is used to prepare Indian white fire, a mixture of twenty-four parts of niter, seven parts of sulphur, and two parts of realgar. Heated with strong sulphuric acid, As_2S_2 forms arsenious and sulphurous acids. It is used as a pigment.

Arsenious sulphide (As_2S_3) occurs native as orpiment. It is obtained in a pure state by passing hydrosulphuric acid (H_2S) through a solution of an arsenic acidified by hydrochloric acid. Arsenious sulphide is used as a pigment, called King's Yellow, also as a dye stuff.

Arsenic sulphide (As_2S_5) does not exist in a separate state, but in combination with metallic sulphides, as sulpharsenates.

ar-sên'-ic, a. [Formed from the substantive, but distinguished from it by being accented on the second syllable instead of the first. In Fr. *arsénique*; Port. *arseniaco*.]

arsenic oxide, As_2O_3 , called in the hydrated state *arsenic acid*. This compound is prepared by oxidizing arsenious oxide with nitric acid, also by passing chlorine into aqueous arsenious acid. Arsenic oxide forms three hydrates analogous to phosphoric acid—monhydrate ($HAsO_3$), dihydrate ($H_2As_2O_7$), and trihydrate (H_3AsO_4); the last forms salts isomorphous with the phosphates. Arsenic oxide, when strongly heated, is decomposed into arsenious oxide and oxygen, and is reduced to metallic arsenic by charcoal or cyanide of potassium at red heat. Sulphurous anhydride, SO_2 , reduces As_2O_5 to As_2O_3 . Hydrosulphuric acid, H_2S , passed through a warm solution, acidified with hydrochloric acid, of arsenic acid or of an arsenate, gives a precipitate of $As_2S_3 + S_2$. Arsenic oxide is used in dyeing and in preparing aniline colors. The salts of arsenic acid are called *arsenates* or *arsenites*. The salt of magnesium and ammonium is a white crystalline salt like the corresponding phosphate. Nitrate of silver gives a brick-red precipitate, and with basic acetate of lead a white precipitate, which is reduced by heating with charcoal with evolution of arsenic, recognized by the garlic-like smell.

ar-sên'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *arsenic* (adj.), and suff. -al. In Fr. & Port. *arsenical*.] Pertaining to arsenic; having arsenic as one of its constituents.

arsenical antimony. A mineral, the same as Allemontite (q. v.). It is not identical with Antimonial Arsenic (q. v.).

arsenical bismuth. [In Ger. *arsenik wismuth*.] A mineral consisting of ninety-seven per cent. of arsenic and three per cent. of bismuth. It was known to Werner.

arsenical cobalt. A mineral called also Smaltite (q. v.).

arsenical copper. A mineral, called also Condurrite (q. v.), a variety of Domeykite (q. v.).

arsenical copper pyrites. A mineral, called also White Copper.

arsenical iron. A mineral, the same as Mispickel (q. v.). There is a variety of it called *Argentiferous Arsenical Iron*.

arsenical nickel. A mineral, called also Nickel-ine (q. v.).

arsenical pyrites. A mineral, called also Mispickel (q. v.).

arsenical silver. A mineral, a variety of Dyscrasite. There is also an *Arsenical Antimonial Silver*.

arsenical silver blende. A mineral, called also Proustite (q. v.).

ar-sên'-i-câte, v. t. [Eng. *arsenic* (adj.), and suff. -ate.] To combine with arsenic.

ar-sên'-i-câ-têd, pa. par. [ARSENICATE.]

ar-sên'-i-çite, s. [Eng. *arsenic*, and suff. -ite.] A mineral, the same as Pharmacolite (q. v.).

ar-sên'-ide, s. [Eng. *arsenic* (ic); -ide.] An alloy of arsenic with a metal. These alloys are generally brittle. Metallic arsenides, when fused with niter, are converted into basic arseniates. Arsenides fused with sulphur and an alkaline carbonate yield a sulpharsenite or sulpharsenate of the alkali metal, and the other metal remains as a sulphide free from arsenic.

ar-sên'-i-ô, in compos. [Eng., &c., *arseni*(c); -o.] Containing arsenic.

arsenio-sulphuret, or sulpharsenite. Compounds of arsenious sulphide (As_2S_3) with metallic sulphides. They are generally of a red or yellow color. (See *Watt's Dict. Chem.*)

ar-sên-i-ô-sid'-êr-ite, s. [Eng., &c., *arsenio* (q. v.); and *siderite*, from Gr. *sidêros*=iron.] A mineral, called by Glocker *arsenocrocite*, it being his belief that arseniosiderite was so alike in sound to arsenosiderite that it was expedient to alter one of these terms, and arseniosiderite had the precedence in time. [ARSENOSIDERITE.] It is a fibrous species of a yellow golden color and a silky luster. Hardness, 1-2; sp. gr., 3.520-3.88. Compos.: Arsenic acid, 37.9; sesquioxide of iron, 42.1; lime, 11.1; water, 8.9=100. It occurs in France.

ar-sên'-i-ôus, a. [Eng. *arseni*(c); suffix. -ous.] Pertaining to arsenic; having arsenic as one of its constituents.

arsenious oxide, or arsenious anhydride, As_2O_3 , called in the hydrated state *arsenious acid*. It is formed by burning arsenic in the air, but is obtained by roasting arsenical, pyrites, ores of tin, cobalt, &c., which contain arsenic, in a furnace supplied with air, and condensing it. Arsenious oxide crystallizes in octohedra. It volatilizes at 218° C. If it is condensed on a hot surface it fuses into a vitreous form, which is more soluble in water than the crystalline variety. One part dissolves in twelve parts of hot and thirty parts of cold water; no definite hydrate exists. It is insoluble in alcohol and ether. Arsenious oxide is a violent irritant poison, two grains producing death, but by commencing with small doses it is possible to take even four grains without injury. The Tyrolese eat arsenic to increase the power of the respiratory organs, as they have to climb mountains. Arsenious oxide is used in medicine in small doses in skin diseases. It is rapidly absorbed into the blood when it is applied to a wound. The best antidote is obtained by adding magnesium to ferric chloride; the mixture of sesquioxide of iron and magnesia can be used at once, without washing it. Arsenious oxide reduces chromic acid, manganic acid, &c.; but it is reduced to metallic arsenic by potassium, charcoal, sulphur, and phosphorus at red heat. Arsenious oxide unites with bases forming *arsenites*, but they are not very stable compounds. Their solutions give a yellow precipitate with argentic nitrate, soluble in acetic acid, also in caustic potash; a *light-green* precipitate (Scheele's green) with cupric salts. *Aceto-arsenite* of copper (Schweinfurt green) is used as a pigment for wall papers, and is very poisonous. Arsenite of sodium, formed by dissolving As_2O_3 in caustic soda, is used to prepare the papers to poison flies. Arsenious oxide is used to poison rats and as a flux for glass, also in calico printing and for making pigments. Arsenites are decomposed by heat. Hydrosulphuric acid (H_2S) gives a yellow precipitate, As_2S_3 , from a solution of an arsenite in hydrochloric acid.

ar-sên'-ite, s. [Eng. *arsen*; -ite. In Fr. *arsénite*.] 1. *Chem.*: [See ARSENIOUS OXIDE.]

2. *Min.*: [In Ger. *arsenit*.] The same as Arsenolite (q. v.).

ar-sên'-i-ür-ët, ar-sên'-i-ür-ët, s. [Eng., &c., *arsen* (q. v.); suffix -iuret, -uret (q. v.).] Arsenic in combination with a metal. [ARSENIDE.]

ar-sên'-i-ür-ët-êd, a. [Eng. *arsenuiret*; -ed.] Combined with arsenic.

arseniureted hydrogen, arseneted hydrogen, arsenic trihydride, arsenious hydride, or arsine. A gas, obtained pure by the action of strong hydrochloric acid on an alloy of equal parts of zinc and arsenic; also formed when hydrogen is liberated in contact with arsenious oxide. Arseniureted hydrogen (AsH_3) is a colorless poisonous gas, smelling like garlic; it burns with a blue flame; its sp. gr. is 2.695.

ar-sên-ô-crô'-cite, s. [Eng., &c., *arseno* (q. v.), and *crocite*; from Gr. *krokê*=woof or weft, . . . a thread, so called from its fibrous character. In Ger. *arsenokrokite*.] A mineral, the same as Arseniosiderite (q. v.).

ar-sên'-ô-lite, s. [Eng., &c., *arseno* (q. v.), and suffix. -lite. Altered by Dana from the name *arsenite*, which is used in another sense in Chemistry.] A

mineral the same as White Arsenic, Oxide of Arsenic, and Arsenious Acid. It is isometric, occurs octahedral, usually in minute stelliform crystals, or crusts, investing other substances, or botryoidal or stalactitic. The hardness is 1.5, the sp. gr. 3.698, the luster vitreous or silky, the color white, occasionally tinged with yellowish or reddish, and the taste somewhat sweet. Composition: Oxygen, 24.24; arsenic, 75.76=100. Occurs at Wheal Sparnan, in Cornwall, England, also on the Continent.

¶ Dana has an Arsenolite Group, containing this mineral and Senarmontite. It is the first placed under "Oxyds of elements of the Arsenic and Sulphur Groups, Series ii."

ar-sên-ô-py'-rite, s. [Eng. *arseno* (q. v.), and *pyrite*, from Gr. *puritês*, s.=pyrites; adj.=of or in fire; *pur*=fire.] A mineral ranked by Dana as a distinct species, which he places in his Marcasite Group of the Pyrite Division of minerals, and calls also Mispickel. It is orthorhombic, has a hardness of 5.5-6, sp. gr. 6.0 to 6.4, a metallic luster, and a silvery-white or steel-gray color. Its composition is—arsenic, 46; sulphur, 19.6; iron, 34.4=100. It is found in England, Sweden, Norway, Germany, and North and South America. Dana divides it into Var. (1) Ordinary; (2) Cobaltic, Danaite, including Vermontite and Akontite; (3) Niccoliferous; (4) Argentiferous.

ar-sên-ô-sid'-êr-ite, s.

Min.: An obsolete name for Löllingite (q. v.). [See also ARSENOSIDERITE.]

ar-sên-oüs, a. [Eng. *arsen* (q. v.), and suff. -ous. In Port. *arsenioso*.] Pertaining to arsenic, or having it as one of its constituents. [ARSENIOUS.]

arsenous acid. The same as Arsenolite (q. v.).

***ar'se-vêr-sý, *ar'se-vêr-sie, *ar'-sýe vêr'-sýe, adv.** [Fr. *à renverser*, *à revers*; Ital. *a' rinverso*, *a' riverso*.] Reverse; turned backward.

"But the matters being turned *arsye versye*, they have the fruition of those pleasures that neuer shall decaye."—*Udal*: James, c. 5.

"*Arseversie* preposterously, perversely, without order."—*Glossog. Nova*.

ars'-foot, s. [Eng. *arse*; *foot*.] An English name for a bird—the Great-crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*).

Small arsfot: The Little Grebe (*Podiceps minor*).

far'-shêen, far'-shine, s. [Russ. *arschin*; from Turkish or Tartar *arshin*, *arshim*=an ell, a yard.] A Russian measure of length, 2 feet and 4.242 inches; but the English foot of 12 inches has since 1831 been the common measure of length in Russia. (*Statesman's Year-Book*, 1875.)

ar'-sine. In compos., as a prefix or a suffix.

Chem.: A name given to AsH_3 , arsenious hydride. A name also given to the organic arsenic bases, as Triethylarsine, $As(C_2H_5)_3$, obtained by distilling an alloy of arsenic and sodium with ethyl iodide. It is a colorless, stinking liquid, boiling at 140°. It unites with ethyl iodide, forming a crystalline substance, $As(C_2H_5)_4I$, from which freshly precipitated silver oxide separates the hydrate $As(C_2H_5)_4(OH)$, a powerfully alkaline compound. [See also CODYL.]

ar'-sis, s. [In Ital. & Lat. *arsis*; Gr. *arsis*, from *airô*=to raise.]

I. *Prosody*:

1. A raising of the voice at any part of a line. It is opposed to what the Greeks called *thesis*, which was a depression of the voice.

2. The point in a line on which the stress is laid.

3. The rhythmic accent, metrical accentuation. It has been a subject of controversy whether this was produced by a higher tone, greater force, or more prolonged time.

II. *Music*:

1. The raising or depressing the hand in beating time.

2. The part of the music where this occurs.

***ars'-mêt-rîke, *ars'-mêt-îke, s.** [See ARITHMETIC.]

***ars'-nêk, s.** [ARSENIC.]

ârs'-rôpe, s. [Eng. *arse*, and *rope*.] A gut, an entrail. (*Wycliffe*, 1 *Kings* v. 9.)

ar'-sôn, (1), s. [O. Fr. *arson*, *arsion*, *arsun*; Prov. *arsum*, *arcio*, from Lat. *arsum*, sup. of *ardeo*=to burn.] The malicious and willful burning of a dwelling-house or out-house belonging to another person by directly setting fire to it, or even by igniting some edifice of one's own in its immediate vicinity. If a person, by maliciously setting fire to an inhabited house, cause the death of one or more of the inmates, the deed is murder, and capital punishment may be inflicted. When no one is fatally injured the crime is not capital, but is still heavily punishable; it is a penal offense also to attempt to set a house on fire, even if the endeavor do not succeed.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

ar'-sôn (2), ***ar'-soûn**, s. [In Fr. *arçon*; Ital. *arcione*; Lat. *arcum*=a bow.] A saddle-bow.

"Between the saddle and the *arsoun*."—*Guy of Warwick*, vol. ii.

***arst**, adv. [A. S. *ærst*, *ærost*, *erest*, superl. of *ær*=before, early, first.] First.

"A sonne thou schalt *arst* habbe."

Alisaunder, 312. (S., in *Boucher*.)

art, ***ard**, v. [A. S. *arth*.] The second person sing. pres. indic. of the verb *to be*. Formerly it was used in speaking to men; now it is rarely employed except in addresses to the Deity.

"Of alle thine riche weden
Nu thu *ard* al skere."

Death, xxiii. (ed. Morris), 179, 180.

"Thou *art*, O Lord, the light and life
Of all this wondrous world we see."

Thomas Moore.

art (1), ***arte**, ***ars**, s. [In Fr. & Prov. *arte*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *art*, from Lat. *artem*, acc. of *ars*=art, of which the root is *ar*=to fit, to join.] [ARTE, v.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Subjectively:

1. Skill, dexterity, tact in planning and in carrying out a project.

"It is not strength, but *art*, obtains the prize."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiii. 383.

2. Cunning.

"More matter with less *art*."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

3. Speculation.

"I have as much of this in *art* as you;
But yet my nature could not bear it so."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, iv. 3.

II. Objectively: The results of such skill or dexterity. *Specially*—

1. The principles of science practically carried out; a series of rules designed to aid one in acquiring practical skill or dexterity in performing some specified kind of work, manual or mental. The several arts may be arranged in two groups—(a) the *mechanical*, and (b) the *liberal or fine arts*. The *Mechanical Arts* are those which may be successfully followed by one who does not possess genius, but has acquired the facility of working with his hands which long practice imparts. Such are the arts of the carpenter, the blacksmith, the watchmaker, &c. They are often called *trades*. The *Liberal or Fine Arts* are such as give scope not merely to manual dexterity, but to genius; as music, painting, sculpture, architecture, &c.

"But it is as wrothly an error to speak of any language as an *art* in the use of its having been elaborately and methodically formed."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), vol. i., pt. i., p. 61.

2. *Spec.*: The visible expression of the sublime and beautiful.

"A thousand lamentable objects there,
In scorn of nature, *art* gave lifeless life."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,374.

3. Anything planned; a device, a project, a scheme of operations.

"They employed every *art* to soothe and to divide the discontented warriors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

4. Whatever has been made by man, as opposed to what is natural.

"Elsewhere we find towns, like St. Petersburg, built on artificial foundations, but the whole country of the Dutch is a work of *art*."—*Times*, Nov. 11, 1876.

"*Art* is the child of nature, yes,
Her darling child in whom we trace
The features of the mother's face,
Her aspect and her mien."

Longfellow: Keramos.

B. Technically:

Medieval Education: The "arts" signified the whole circle of subjects studied by those who sought a liberal education. This included science as well as art. The seven liberal arts, which in the palmy days of Rome plebeians were not allowed to study, were thus divided: 1. The *Trivium*—viz., Grammar, Rhetoric, and Logic. 2. The *Quadrivium*—viz., Arithmetic, Music, Geometry, and Astronomy. It is a remnant of this classification, which was in vogue as early as the fifth century, that we still speak of as the curriculum of arts at a university, and that graduates become bachelors or masters of "arts."

"Four years spent in the *arts* (as they are called in colleges) is, perhaps, laying too laborious a foundation."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. xiii.

art and jure. [Eng. *art*, and Lat. *jus*, (genit. *juris*)=law, equity.] Arts [ART, B.] and jurisprudence. (*Scotch*.)

"And thereafter to remane thre yeris at the scules of *Arts and Jure*, scio that thai may have knowlege and understanding of the lawis."—*Acts James IV.*, 1496 (ed. 1814), p. 288.

art-union, s. A union of persons interested in art [ART, II. 2.], and who desire to promote it specially by purchasing the pictures of meritorious artists. These are generally distributed to the members by a lottery, which is legal in this case, though the reverse in most others. There is an art-union in London, and others exist in some of the leading provincial cities.

art (2), s. [A contraction for *artifex* (?).] The doer of an action. Used only in the Scotch law phrase, *art and part*, supposed to be a contraction for Lat. *artifex et particeps*=a doer and a participant in a specified crime. The phrase is equivalent to what in English law is called *accessory to a crime*.

"One may be guilty of a crime not only by perpetrating it, but by being accessory to or abetting it; which is called, in the Roman law, *ope et consilio*, and in ours, *art and part*. By *art* is understood the mandate, instigation, or advice, that may have been given towards committing the crime; *part* expresses the share that one takes to himself in it by the aid or assistance which he gives the criminal in the commission of it."—*Erskine: Institutes*, Bk. IV., iv. 12.

-**art**, -**ard**, as a suffix. [ARD.]

ar'-ta, s. A species of catfish found in Ceylon, having power to move on land by means of its side fins.

ar-tā-bō-trÿs, s. [Gr. *artaō*=to fasten, and *botrus*=a cluster of grapes. So called because it possesses tendrils.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Anonaceæ. *A. odoratissima*, or Sweet-scented Artabotrys, is a beautiful Chinese plant, which makes a fine covering for walls.

***ar-tā'il-yē**, s. [ARTILLERY.] (*Scotch*.)

ar-tān-thē, s. [Gr. *artaō*=to fasten or hang one thing upon another, and *anthos*=a blossom, a flower.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Piperaceæ (Pepperworts). The stems are jointed; the flowers are in spikes opposite to the leaves, which are rough, and are used with good effect for stanching blood. *A. elongata*, in Peru, furnishes a kind of cubeb; and *A. adimia*, in Brazil, is a pungent, aromatic, and stimulant.

***ar-tā'-tion**, s. [Low Lat. *artatio*, from Classical Lat. *arto*, *arcto*=to press close.] [ARTE, v.] Exhortation, incitement, encouragement. (*Scotch*.)

"Gaif him gret *artation* to purseu the third weird."—*Bellenden: Cron.*, bk. xii., c. 3. (*Jamieson*.)

art'e, ***arc'te**, v. t. [O. Fr. *arter*=to force; Lat. *artus*, *arcus*=pressed together; hence close, confined, from *arto*=to shut up, to confine.] To constrain, to force, to urge, to compel, to prompt.

"And over al this, myche more he thought
What to speke, and what to holdyn inne,
And what to *artyn*."

Chaucer: Troilus and Creseide, i. 389-91.

"Love *arted* me to do my observaunce
To his estate, and done him obeisaunce."

Chaucer: Court of Love, 46-7.

***ar'-těl**, s. [Russian (?).]

Comm.: An association of laborers who became responsible as a body for the honesty of each individual member of the brotherhood. They placed their earnings in a common fund, whence each received enough for his support, the rest being distributed among the members at the close of the year. Many were Russian crown serfs, chiefly in the province of Archangel.

***ar'-těl-riēs**, s. pl. [ARTILLERY.]

Ar-tē-mī-ā, s. [Gr. *Artemis*, a goddess usually identified with the Roman Diana.]

Zool.: A genus of Entomostracans belonging to the family Branchipodidæ. The *A. salina*, or Brine Shrimp, loves water so salt that most other marine animals die in it.

Ar-tēm-īs, s. [Lat. *Artemis*; Gr. *Artemis*.]

1. *Class. Mythology*: A celebrated Grecian goddess, worshiped in Arcadia and elsewhere. She corresponded to the Roman Diana (q. v.).

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the 105th found. It was discovered by Watson on Sept. 16, 1868.

ar-tē-mīš'-ī-ā, s. [Lat. *artemisia*, and Gr. *artemisia*=wormwood. Called after Artemis, the Greek goddess corresponding to the Roman Diana.] Wormwood, Southernwood, or Mugwort. A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Compositæ. It contains four British species—the *A. campestris*, or Field Southernwood; the *A. vulgaris*, or Common Mugwort; the *A. absinthium*, or Common Wormwood; and the *A. maritima*, or Sea-wormwood. The Common Wormwood grows luxuriantly among the sage brush of the Rocky Mountain regions. [ABSINTHIUM, ABSINTHIC, WORMWOOD.]

"Where Cuckow-pints and Dandelions sprung,
(Gross names had they our plainer sires among),
There Arums, there Leontodons, we view,
And *Artemisia* grows where wormwood grew."

Crabbe's Poems: The Parish Register.

ar-tēr-i-ā, **tar-tēr-i-ūm**, s. Lat. *arteria*, *tarterium*; Gr. *artēria*=(1) the windpipe, (2) an artery.]

Anat.: An artery.

¶ Not used as the ancient Greeks did, for the windpipe.

ar-tēr-i-āl, a. [Fr. *artériel*; Sp. & Port. *arterial*; Ital. *arteriale*.] Pertaining to an artery or to arteries; contained in an artery or arteries.

"... on the opposite sides of those air-bladders, along the surface of which this *arterial* tube creeps."—*Arbuthnot*.

Arterial blood is scarlet in color. It is obtained from the left side of the heart, and from the arteries. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., pp. 290, 291.)

Arterial navigation: Navigation through the interior of a country by means of estuaries, rivers, inland lakes, canals, &c., which, to a certain extent, present an analogy to the arteries in the bodily frame.

ar-tēr-i-āl-i-zā-tion, s. [Eng. *arterialize*; -*ation*.] The process of converting venous blood which is dark-red, or even almost black, into arterial blood, which is bright scarlet. This is done by chemical action; the venous blood, while passing through the lungs, absorbing oxygen from the air inhaled, and giving forth the carbonic acid which is breathed forth in succeeding expirations.

ar-tēr-i-āl-i-ze, v. t. [Eng. *arterial*; -*ize*.] To convert venous into arterial blood. [ARTERIALIZATION.] (*Prout*.)

ar-tēr-i-āl-i-zed, *pa. par.* [ARTERIALIZE.]

ar-tēr-i-āl-i-z-ing, *pr. par.* [ARTERIALIZE.]

ar-tēr-i-ōl'-ō-gÿ, s. [In Sp. *arteriología*; Fr. *artériologie*; Port. & Ital. *arteriologia*; Gr. *artēria*=an artery, and *logos*=a discourse.] A discourse regarding the arteries. The part of medical science which treats of the arteries. (*Dunghlison*.)

ar-tēr-i-ōt'-ō-mÿ, s. [In Fr. *artériotomie*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arteriotomia*; Lat. *arteriotomia*; Gr. *arteriotomia*, from *arteriotomēō*=to cut the wind pipe or artery; *artēria*=artery, and *tomē*=a cutting; *temnō*=to cut.] The operation of making an incision in an artery and drawing blood.

ar-tēr-i-tis, s. [Eng. *arter(y)*; -*itis*.] Inflammation occurring in the arteries. It may be acute or chronic. Its anatomical characters are redness of the internal membrane of the heart and arteries, an effusion of plastic, pseudo-membranous lymph on its surface, and thickening and ulceration of its substance. In chronic, which is much more common than acute inflammation, the internal membrane of the artery is thickened, softened, and colored a deep, dirty red, especially in the vicinity of calcareous and other degenerations. (*Dr. J. Hope: Cycl. Pract. Med.*)

ar-tēr-ÿ, s. [Ger. *arterie*; Fr. *artère*; Sp., Port., Ital., and Lat. *arteria*; Gr. *artēria*=the windpipe or trachea; (2) an artery, from *aēr*=air, and *tērēō*=to watch over; *tēros*=a watch, a guard. So called because the ancients, finding that, in the dead bodies which they examined, the arteries were empty of blood, took up the very erroneous notion that they were designed for the circulation of air through the system. Thus Cicero says, "Spiritus ex pulmone in cor recipitur et per arterias distribuitur, sanguis per venas." (Cicero, *De Nat. Deorum*, ii. 55, 138.) This error was not shaken by Herophilus.] One of the vessels designed to convey the blood from the heart. The arteries are long cylindrical tubes, with three coats, an external tunic commonly called the cellular coat, a middle or fibrous tunic or coat, and an epithelial tunic. The coating of the arteries is very elastic. The largest arteries which leave the heart are the aorta and the pulmonary artery; both spring from the base of the heart in front. They branch and anastomose to a large extent. The contractility of the arteries forces the blood to the extremities from the heart, the valves of which prevent its return. "The prominent difference between blood drawn from the arteries and that from the veins is to be found in the bright scarlet color of the former and the dark red, almost black, of the latter." (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 310.)

"The chief arteries so frequently run in abnormal courses that it has been found useful for surgical purposes to calculate from 12,000 corpses how often each course prevails."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i. (1871), pt. i., ch. iv.

Ar-tē-šī-ān, a. [In Fr. *Artésien*.] Pertaining to Artois, an old province of France. [ARRAS.]

Artesian well. A well of a type copied from those in use in Artois, though it is said that similar ones previously existed in Italy, Egypt, China, and probably elsewhere. If at any place the strata bend into a trough or basin, with its concavity upward, and if two impermeable beds are separated by one or more strata which water can penetrate, then the rain will percolate into the porous beds at any point.

bōil, bōÿ; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn;

çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. pn = f. -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

where an outcrop takes place, and, prevented from moving far up or down by the impermeable strata, will accumulate till it reaches the outcrops. If now a bore he made in the center of the basin the water will be forced up by that standing at a higher level than itself, and may reach or even rise above the surface of the ground. Artesian wells now exist at various points in Europe and America.

art'-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *art*, and *-ful*.]

I. *Of persons*: Disposed to have recourse to schemes contrived with art; cunning.

"While a large party was disposed to make her an idol, she was regarded by her two artful servants merely as a puppet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. *Of things*:

1. Performed with art.

"The last of these was certainly the most easy; but, for the same reason, the least artful"—*Dryden*.

2. Crafty, cunning.

"... the long-delayed and artful revenge of various animals."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. I., ch. ii.

3. Artificial as opposed to natural.

art'-fûl-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *artful*; *-ly*.]

1. In a manner to evince art; in an artful manner; craftily.

2. By the operation of art, as opposed to naturally; by the operation of nature.

"He knows indeed that, whether dress'd or rude, Wild without art, or artfully subdued."

Cowper: Retirement.

art'-fûl-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *artful*; *-ness*.] The quality of being artful.

*1. Skill.

"Consider with how much artfulness his bulk and situation is contrived, to have just matter to draw round him these massy bodies."—*Cheyne*.

2. Cunning. (*Johnson*.)

ar-thân'-it-in, *s.* [From *Arthanita officinalis*, a plant now called *Cyclamen Europæum*.]

Chem.: A crystalline substance which may be extracted from the roots of the *Cyclamen Europæum*, *Primula veris*, *Anagallis arvensis*, and *Limosella aquatica*. It is called also *Cyclamin*. It is purgative in its effects, besides producing vomiting. (*Watts: Chem.*)

ar-thrit'-ic, **ar-thrit'-ic-al**, *adj.* [Lat. *arthriticus*; Gr. *arthritikos*, from *arthron*=a joint.]

†1. Relating to the joints.

"Serpents, worms, and leeches, though some want bones, and all extended articulations, yet have they arthritical analogies; and, by the motion of fibrous and muscular parts, are able to make progression."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. Relating to the gout, as affecting the joints; gouty.

"Oh, may I live exempted (while I live Guiltless of pampered appetite obscene) From pangs arthritic, that infest the toe Of libertine Excess." *Cowper: Task*, bk. i.

ar-thrî'-tis, *s.* [Lat. *arthritis*; Gr. *arthritis*=belonging to the joints.] Disease of the joints, especially gout. (*Quincy*.)

ar-thrô'-dî-a, *s.* [Gr. *arthrodia*, from *arthron*=a joint; the obsolete radical form of *arâriskô*=to joint, to fit together.]

Anat.: A particular kind of articulation. (See example.)

"The varieties of the diarthrodial joint are as follow:—(a) *Arthrodia*. In this species the surfaces are plane, or one is slightly concave, and the other slightly convex. The motion is that of gliding, limited in extent and direction only by the ligaments of the joint, or by some process or processes connected with the bones."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 134, 136.

ar-thrô'-dî-al, *a.* [Eng. *arthrodia*(a); *-al*.] Pertaining to the kind of articulation called *arthrodia* (q. v.).

"Arthrodial joints are generally provided with ligaments."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 136.

ar-thrô'-dic, *a.* [Eng. *arthrodia*(a); *-ic*.] The same as *ARTHRODIAL* (q. v.).

ar-thrô'-dýn'-ý-a, *s.* [Gr. *arthron*, a joint, and *odynê*=pain.] Pain in the joints; chronic rheumatism.

ar-thrô'-dýn'-ic, *a.* [Eng. &c., *arthrodynia*(a); *-ic*.] Pertaining to arthrodynia.

ar-thrô'-gäs'-tra, *s. pl.* [Gr. *arthron*=a joint, and *gaster*, genit. *gasteros*, by syncope *gastros*=the belly.] In Prof. Huxley's classification, an order of Arachnida (Spiders), in which the abdomen is distinctly divided into somites—i. e., into segments—each with an upper and lower pair of appendages. The leading genera are *Scorpio*, *Chelifer*, *Phrynus*, *Phalangium*, and *Galeodes*. (*Huxley: Classif. of Animals*, 1869, p. 123.)

ar-thrôg'-ra-phý, *s.* [Gr. *arthron*=a joint, and *graphê*=description.]

Anat.: A description of the joints.

ar-thrô'-lô'-bl-ûm, *s.* [Gr. *arthron*=a joint, and *lôhos*=a legume.] Joint-vetch. A genus of plants belonging to the Leguminous order.

ar-thrôl'-ô-gý, *s.* [Gr. *arthron*, and *logos*=a discourse.] A discourse concerning the joints; that part of anatomical science which treats of the joints.

ar-thrô'-nôm'-al-ûs, *s.* [Gr. *arthron*=a joint, and *anômalos*=uneven, irregular; *an*, priv., and *homalos*=even, level; *homos*=one and the same.] *Zool.* A genus of centipedes. The species *A. longicornis* is phosphorescent.

ar-thrôp'-ô-da, *s. pl.* [Gr. *arthron*=a joint, and *pous*, genit. *podos*=a foot. Animals with jointed feet.]

Zool.: A subdivision of the Annulosa, or Articulata, containing the classes belonging to that subkingdom which are of the highest organization. The body is very distinctly divided into rings or segments, sometimes, as in the Myriapoda (Centipedes and Millepedes), mere repetitions of each other, but more frequently with some of them differentiated for special ends. In general the head, thorax, and abdomen are distinct. Under the subdivision Arthropoda are ranked in an ascending series the classes Myriapoda, Crustacea, Arachnida, and Insecta.

ar-thrô'-sis, *s.* [From Gr. *arthron*=a joint.]

Anatomy: Articulation.

ar'-thrô'-spôre, *s.* [Gr. *arthron*=a joint, and Eng. *spore*.] A spore formed by fission, as opposed to endospore.

ar-thrôs'-pôr-ous, *a.* [Eng. *arthrospor*(e); *-ous*.] Forming spores by fission, as, *arthrosporous bacteria*.

ar'-ti-âd, *s.* [Gr. *artios*=complete; even, opposed to odd.]

Chem.: A name given to elements of even equivalency, as dyads, tetrads, &c.; those of uneven equivalency, as monads, triads, &c., are called perissads [Gr. *perissos*=uneven].

***ar'-tic**, ***ar'-tick**, *a.* [ARCTIC.] The same as ARCTIC (q. v.).

"But they would have winters like those beyond the arctic circle; for the sun would be 80 degrees from them."—*Browne*.

ar'-ti-çhòke, *s.* [In Sw. *ärtstocka*; Dan. *artis-chok*; Dut. *artisjok*; Ger. *artischoke*; Fr. *artichaut*; Sp. *artichoka*; Ital. *articiocco*, *carciofo*, *carciofano*, or *corciofalo*; O. Ital. *archiciocca*.] *Cynara Scolymus*, a plant belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Composites, the sub-order Tubulifereæ, and the section Carduineæ, the same to which the thistles belong. It considerably resembles a huge thistle. The receptacle on which the florets are situated, and the fleshy bases of the scales are eaten. The modern Arabs consider the root as aperient, and the gum, which they term *kunkirzeed*, as an emetic. Artichokes were introduced into England early in the sixteenth century.

"Artichokes grew sometimes only in the isle of Sicily, and since my remembrance they were so dainty in England that usually they were sold for crowns apiece . . ."—*Moffatt: Health's Improvement*.

† The Jerusalem Artichoke, in Ger. *erdartischoke*, is not from Jerusalem, and is not an artichoke. It is an American sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*). The word *Jerusalem* arose from a mispronunciation or corruption of the Italian *girasole*, meaning *turner to the sun*, which is the most obvious peculiarity of the *Helianthus* genus. The tuberous roots of this species have occasionally been used as a substitute for potatoes. (HELIANTHUS, SUNFLOWER.)

ar'-tî-cle (cle as *kêl*), ***ar'-tý-cûle**, *s.* [In Sw., Dan., Dut., & Ger. *artikel*; Fr. *article*; Sp. & Port. *articulo*; Ital. *articolo*; Lat. *articulum*=(1), a little joint, a joint, a knuckle; (2) *Fig.*, (a) a member of a discourse, (b) a moment of time; dimin. of *artus*=a joint: Gr. *arthron*.] [ARTHRDIA.]

Essential meaning: A separate portion of anything connected, in some way, with the other portions of the same thing. *Specially*—

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. Of material things:

†1. *Gen.*: A separate portion of a material thing. [B. 1., Bot.]

2. Any particular commodity or material substance. (Most frequently used of things manufactured, or of things exposed for sale.)

"There were few articles important to the working man of which the price was not, in 1685, more than half of what it now is."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

"The large farmer has some advantage in the article of buildings."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. ix., § 4.

II. *Fig. Of things essentially immaterial*:

1. One of a series of facts, principles, or propositions presented with logical precision and clearness in their natural order. When these are all viewed as a whole, the plural is used.

(a) (Reduced to writing.)

(b) (Not necessarily reduced to writing.)

"*Cæs.* You have broken

The article of your oath; which you shall never Have tongue to charge me with."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

"... each article of human duty."—*Paley*.

2. One distinct portion of a printed newspaper or other periodical too important to be called a paragraph, and not consisting simply of a reported speech.

"For the copyright Dryden received two hundred and fifty pounds, less than in our days has sometimes been paid for two articles in a review."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

† A leading editorial is one of the chief articles in a newspaper. It is supposed to be written by, or at least express the views of, the editor, and is accorded larger and more conspicuous type than that used in most other parts of the paper.

3. A point of time: in the phrase, "in the article of death," a translation of the Latin *in articulo mortis*, meaning=at the exact moment of death.

B. Technically:

I. *Bot.*: The part of an articulated stem between the joints.

II. *Gram.*: A part of speech consisting of the particles *a*, *an*, or *the*, placed before a noun to impart to it a more or less limited signification. In Greek the article is thus written: *o*, *e*, *to*; in Fr. *le*, *la*, in the sing., and *les* in the pl.; in Ital. *il*, *lo*, *la*. In Eng. *a* or *an*, the former used before a consonant sound, and the latter before a vowel one, is called the *indefinite article*, because it does not define or limit the exact person or thing to which it points; and *the* is called the *definite article*, because it does thus define or limit the person or thing which it indicates. [A, AN, and THE.]

"The articles are of great value in our language."—*Bain: Higher English Grammar* (ed. 1874), p. 33.

III. *History and Law*:

1. *English History and Law*:

(a) *Articles of the Navy*: Certain express regulations, first enacted soon after the Restoration, but since modified, which enumerate punishable offenses in the navy, and annex specific penalties to each. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 13.)

(b) *Articles of War*: Similar regulations for the army of much later origin, the delay being caused by the reluctance with which Parliament admitted the principle of a standing army. [ARMY, 1. f.]

(c) *Articles of the Peace*: A recognition or obligation whereby certain parties acknowledge themselves indebted to the Crown in a certain sum, but to be void if they appear in court on a certain day and meanwhile keep the peace. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 18.)

2. *Old Scottish History and Law*:

**Lords of the Articles*. (See example.)

"It had long been the custom of the Parliaments of Scotland to entrust the preparation of Acts to a select number of members who were designated as the Lords of the Articles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. *American Hist. & Law. Articles of Confederation*: The compact entered into by the thirteen States, the confederation of which formed the United States of America. These "Articles" were adopted on March 1, 1781, and remained the supreme law till 1789. (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

IV. *Theology, Church History, Civil History, and Law. The Thirty-nine Articles*: "Articles of Religion," amounting to that number, framed and adopted as the recognized creed of the English Church during the progress of the Reformation struggle, having been "agreed upon by the archbishops of both provinces and the whole clergy," first in a Convocation held in 1562, and then in another in 1571. The ratification of successive sovereigns was also given, the first of them, in conformity with the spirit of the age, adding, "from which" [Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England now established] "We will not endure any varying or departing in the least degree." The Thirty-nine Articles give prominence to the distinctive tenets which sever the Church of England from that of Rome. They assail the supremacy of the Pope (Art. 37); the asserted infallibility of the Church of Rome and of General Councils (Arts. 19 & 21); the enforced celibacy of the clergy (Art. 32); the denial of the cup to the laity (Art. 30); transubstantiation (Art. 28); and five out of seven of the alleged seven sacraments (Art. 25); purgatory and relics; the worship of images (Art. 22); and finally, works of supererogation (Art. 14). The Thirty-nine Articles agree in doctrine, as distinguished from discipline, with those of the other Protestant communions at home and abroad. Assent to the Articles is required from every one who aspires to the office of a clergyman and pastor in the English Church. Till lately a similar subscription was demanded from every student taking a degree at one of the two oldest English universities, but the Act 17 & 18 Vict., c. 81, removed this disability from Oxford, and the 19 & 20 Vict., c. 83, did so from

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = k.

Cambridge. These acts made it possible for Non-conformist students who had scruples against signing the Thirty-nine Articles to share the honors of the University. [DEGREES, SUBSCRIPTION.]

V. Commercially:

1. *Articles of Association*: Rules, specifications, &c., framed as the basis of commercial agreements.
2. The agreement or conditions on which an apprentice, &c., is articulated.

ar-ti-cle (cle=*kɛl*), *v. t. & i.* [From *article*, *s.* In Fr. *articuler*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To draw up in the form of articles, or a statement of particulars, either for a legal accusation against one, or for some similar purpose.

"He whose life seems fair, yet if all his errors and follies were *articled* against him, the man would seem vicious and miserable."—Taylor: *Rule of Living Holy*.

2. To bind an apprentice to a master by a covenant, agreement, articles, or stipulations.

B. Intransitive: To make a covenant with, to stipulate with.

"If it be said, God chose the successor; that is manifestly not so in the story of Jephtha, where he *articled* with the people, and they made him judge over them."—Locke.

ar-ti-cled (cled=*kɛld*), *pa. par. & a.* [ARTICLE, *v.*]

articled clerk. An apprentice bound by articles requiring him to serve an attorney or solicitor for a certain time on condition of being instructed in his profession.

ar-tic-u-lar, *a.* [In Fr. *articulaire*; from Lat. *articularis*.] Pertaining or relating to the joints.

"... the head of the thigh-bone, an *articular* eminence."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 105.

"... the acetabulum, an *articular* depression . . ."—*Ibid.*, p. 105.

ar-tic-u-lar-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *articular*; -ly.] In an articular manner; with distinct articulation of each word and letter. (*Huloet*.)

ar-tic-u-lā-ta, *s. pl.* [Lat. *n. pl.* of *articulatus* =divided into joints, *pa. par.* of *articulo*=to divide into joints.] [ARTICLE.] Cuvier's name for the third great division or sub-kingdom of animals. The species so designated have their body divided into rings, with the muscles attached to their interior. Their nervous system consists of two cords extending along the under part of their body, and swelled out at regular intervals into knots or ganglia. One of these is the brain, which is not much larger than the other ganglia. Cuvier divided the *Articulata* into four classes, arranged in an ascending order—the *Annelida*, the *Crustacea*, the *Arachnida*, and the *Insecta*. Professor Owen includes under the province *Articulata* four classes—(1) *Annulata*, (2) *Cirripedia*, (3) *Crustacea*, and (4) *Insecta*. With the insects proper he combines also the *Myriapoda*, or Centipedes, and the *Arachnida*, or Spiders. (Owen: *Palæont.*, 1868.) The name *Articulata* (jointed animals) being somewhat indefinite, *Annulosa* (ringed animals) has been substituted for it by Macleay and other naturalists. Prof. Huxley divides Cuvier's *Articulata* into *Annuloida* and *Annulosa* (*q. v.*). (See also *ARTHROPODA*.)

ar-tic-u-lāte, *v. t. & i.* [From Lat. *articulatum*, supine of *articulo*=(1) to divide into joints, (2) to utter distinctly.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To connect by means of a joint; to joint. "Although the foot be *articulated* to the leg . . ."—Owen: *Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 72.

II. Figuratively:

- *1. To draw up in articles. "These things indeed you have *articulated*, Proclaim'd at market-crosses, read in churches."—Shakesp.: *1 Henry IV.*, v. 1.
2. To enunciate, to utter, to pronounce. "Parisian academists, in their anatomy of apes, tell us, that the muscles of the tongue, which do most serve to *articulate* a word, were wholly like to those of man."—Ray: *Creation*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To joint; to form a joint with.
2. To treat with; to attempt to form articles of agreement with.

"Send us to Rome
The best with whom we may *articulate*,
For their own good and ours."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 9.

3. To utter distinctly separated, and therefore intelligible sounds; to speak.

"The prisoner, stupefied by illness, was unable to *articulate*, or to understand what passed."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ar-tic-u-lāte, *a.* [From Lat. *articulatus*, *pa. par.* of *articulo* (see the verb). In Sp. *articulado*; Ital. *articolato*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Divided into joints.
- *2. Put into the form of articles.

"Henry's instructions were extremely curious and *articulate*, and, in them, more articles touching inquisition than negotiation; requiring an answer in distinct articles to his questions."—Bacon.

3. So uttered as to be intelligible.

(a) *Lit.*: So spoken that each sound is separated from the rest, and each word and letter distinctly enunciated. The gift of doing this is a special glory of man; the inferior animals do not possess it in any considerable degree.

"Those were his last *articulate* words."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

(b) *Fig.*: Intelligible, however uttered or communicated. In this sense it may be applied even to a written document as well as an oral communication.

"Wherever *articulate* contemporary declarations have been preserved, ethnological is not less certain than other sorts of history."—Lewis: *Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. viii., § 1.

B. Technically:

Scots Law. Articulate Adjudication: An adjudication proceeding at the instance of a single creditor for several debts, each placed quite distinct from the other, so that if the evidence for one fail, that for the other may not be damaged. [ADJUDICATION.]

"This is called an *articulate adjudication*, and is strictly a congeries of single adjudications carried on in one action to avoid expense."—Bell: *Comment. Law of Scotland*, 6th ed., 943.

ar-tic-u-lā-tēd, *pa. par. & a.* [ARTICULATE, *v.*]

A. Ord. Lang.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"They would advance in knowledge, and not deceive themselves with a little *articulated* air."—Locke.

B. Technically:

1. *Zool.*: Having joints.

Articulated Animals: A common English name for the animals called in Latin *Articulata* and *Annulosa* (*q. v.*).

2. *Bot.*: (1) United to another body by a real or apparent articulation. (2) Possessed of joints, of which the separate portions at a certain stage of development fall asunder, or at least may be readily separated, as the joints of some legumes.

ar-tic-u-lāte-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *articulate*; -ly.]

1. In the form of a joint; after the manner of a joint.
2. In the form of articles or separated particulars; article by article.
3. With distinct enunciation of the separate sounds, and therefore intelligibly; or intelligibly, without reference to sounds at all.

"... *articulately* pronounced; omitting no letter or syllable."—Elyot: *Governour*, bk. i., ch. 5.

"The secret purpose of our heart no less *articulately* spoken to God, who needs not our words to discern our meaning."—Decay of Piety.

ar-tic-u-lāte-ness, *s.* [Eng. *articulate*; -ness.] The quality of being articulate.

ar-tic-u-lā-tīng, *pr. par.* [ARTICULATE, *v.*]

"... the *articulating* surfaces are generally flattened."—Owen: *Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 12.

ar-tic-u-lā-tion, *s.* In Ger. *artikulation*; Fr. *articulation*; Sp. *articulacion*; Port. *articulação*; Ital. *articolazione*. From Lat. *articulationem*, acc. of *articulatio*=the putting forth of new joints or nodes.

A. Ordinary language.

I. The act of articulating. *Spec.*, the act of forming sounds distinctly separated.

"I conceive that an extreme small, or an extreme great, sound cannot be articulate; but that the *articulation* requireth a mediocrity of sound."—Bacon.

II. The state of being articulated.

1. *Lit.*: The state of being jointed. [B., *Zool.*, *Bot.*]

2. The state of being articulately sounded, so as to be intelligible, or simply of being intelligible, without indication how.

"The looks and gestures of their griefs and fears
Have all *articulation* in his ears."

Cowper: *The Needless Alarm*.

III. That which is articulated. [B., 1, *Anat.*, &c.; 2, *Bot.*]

B. Technically:

1. *Anat.*, *Zool.*, *Painting*, *Sculpture*, &c.: A joint; the particular kind of connection between two bones. This is of three kinds, *Diarthrosis*, *Synarthrosis*, and *Symphysis* (*q. v.*).

"A joint, or *articulation*, may be defined to be the union of any two segments of an animal body, through the intervention of a structure or structures different from both."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, i. 131.

2. *Bot.*: The nodes or joints of an articulated stem.

3. *Gram.*: A consonant, so called because it is formed by the bending of the organs of voice into the joint as closing the lips, &c.

ar-tic-u-lā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *articulat(e)*, and suff. -or.] One who articulates. (*Boswell*.)

ar-tic-u-lite, *s.* [Lat. *articulus*=a little joint, and *lite*=Gr. *lithos*=stone.] A mineral, called also *Itacolumite*, a variety of *Quartz* (*q. v.*).

ar-ti-fice, *s.* [Fr. *artifice*; Sp. & Port. *artificio*; Ital. *artificio*, *artifizio*=(1) handicraft, trade, art, (2) skill, ingenuity, (3) theory, system, (4) dexterity, skill; from *artificem*, acc. of *artifex*=an artist or an artificer; *ars*=art; *facio*=to make.] [ARTIFICE.]

I. The act or practice of making anything by art.

1. *Lit.*: A handicraft, a trade; art in general.

"... and as ye see a thing made by *artifice* perish."—The Golden Boke, ch. 42. (*Richardson*.)

2. *Fig.*: Skill.

"... such as illustrate the *artifice* of its [the sun's] Maker."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. v. (*Richardson*.)

II. Anything contrived by art; anything skillfully devised.

1. (*Not necessarily in a bad sense*): Anything framed, devised, or contrived by man, as contradistinguished from that which emanates more directly from God.

"Rhetoric is *artifice*, the work of man."—Cowper: *Expostulation*.

2. (*In a bad sense*): A stratagem, a trick, a piece of low cunning.

"The ringleaders, the men of rank, fortune, and education, whose power and whose *artifices* have led the multitude into error, are the proper objects of severity."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ar-tif-i-cēr, *s.* [Eng. *artificer*; -er. In Fr. *artificier*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *artifice*. From Lat. *artificem*, acc. of *artifex*=(1) one who exercises a liberal art, an artist; (2) a maker of anything: *ars*=art, and *facio*=to make.]

1. *Lit.*: One who is proficient in, or practices, any art. (Originally applied especially to one practicing a liberal art, but now generally to a simple artisan.)

"... for all manner of work to be made by the hands of *artificers*."—1 Chron. xxix. 5.

II. Fig.: One who frames, contrives, or devises anything of whatever kind; a contriver, a deviser, a forger, a framer.

1. *In a good sense*; (Used of God, the great Framer of all things; rarely of man.)

"But by the great *Artificer* endued
With no inferior power."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. *In a bad sense*: One who devises anything bad. *Spec.*, a cunning person, a trickster.

"He, soon aware,
Each perturbation smooth'd with outward calm,
Artificer of fraud! and was the first
That practis'd falsehood under saintly show."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. iv.

ar-tif-i-cēr-shīp, *s.* [Eng. *artificer*; suff. *ship*.] The state of being an artificer; the whole body of artificers taken collectively.

ar-ti-fic-iāl (ç as sh), *a. & s.* In Fr. *artificiel*; Sp. & Port. *artificial*; Ital. *artificiale* and *artifiziale*; Lat. *artificialis*, from *artificium*.] [ARTIFICE.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Framed or produced by art instead of by nature; in some way modified by art rather than by nature.

(a) Framed, made, or produced by art instead of by nature.

"*Artificial* fountains spouted among the flower-beds . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

(b) With which art has had to do. *Spec.*, cultivated, as opposed to growing or arising spontaneously. (It may be used in a good sense, as an "artificial grass"=a cultivated one; or in a bad sense, as in the subjoined example.)

"They swathe the forehead, drag the limping limb,
And vex their flesh with *artificial* sores."

Cowper: *Task*, bk. i.

(c) Not conformable to nature; unnatural, as opposed to natural.

"These seem to be the more *artificial*, as those of a single person the more natural governments."—Temple.

2. Contrived with some measure of art or skill, as opposed to what is artless, undesigned, or unskillful.

(a) (*In a good, or at least, in an indifferent sense*): Ingenious.

(b) (*In a bad sense*): Containing or involving some kind of trickery.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bɛl, dɛl.

II. Technically:

1. *Rhet. Artificial arguments*: Proofs on considerations which arise from the genius, industry, or invention of the orator. They are thus called to distinguish them from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are said to be *inartificial* arguments.

2. *Astron. Artificial horizon*. [HORIZON.]

3. *Mathematics*:

(a) *Artificial lines*: Lines, on a sector or scale, so contrived as to represent the logarithmic sines and tangents; which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c.

(b) *Artificial numbers*: Logarithms.

4. *Bot. The artificial system of classification*: That of Linnæus, founded mainly on the number of the stamens and pistils; the chief aim being to facilitate the naming of specimens, and not to rank together the plants which are most closely akin. The Natural as opposed to the Artificial System makes this latter object its special one, and the classification of Linnæus, which in its day rendered immense service in popularizing Botany, has now all but sunk into disuse.

†*B. As substantive*: Anything produced by art.

"There ought to be added to this work many and various indices, besides the alphabetical ones; as, namely, one of all the *artificial* mentioned in the whole work."—*Sir W. Petty: Advice to S. Hartlib*, p. 19.

†*ar-tī-fīc-i-āl-i-tŷ* (ç as sh), *s.* [Eng. *artificial*; *-ity*.] The quality of being artificial.

"Trees in hedges partake of their *artificiality*."—*Shenstone*.

ar-tī-fīc-i-āl-i-ze (ç as sh), *v. t.* [Eng. *artificial*; *-ize*.] To render artificial.

ar-tī-fīc-i-āl-i-ŷ (ç as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *artificial*; *-ly*.]

*1. Artfully, skillfully, with contrivance.

"How cunningly he made his faultiness less; how *artificially* he set out the torments of his own conscience."—*Sidney*.

2. By art, not by nature.

"The tail of the giraffe looks like an *artificially* constructed fly-flapper."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vi., p. 195.

ar-tī-fīc-i-āl-nēss (ç as sh), *s.* [Eng. *artificial*; *-ness*.] The quality of being artificial. (*Johnson*.)

**ar-tī-fīc-i-ōūs* (c as sh), *a.* [Lat. *artificiosus*; Fr. *artificieux*.] The same as *ARTIFICIAL* (q. v.). (*Johnson*.)

**ar-tīl-i-ze*, *v. t.* [Eng. *art*, formed on the analogy of *naturalize*: see example.] To make to resemble art. (Used of operations upon nature.)

"If I was a philosopher," says Montaigne, "I would naturalize art, instead of *artificializing* nature." The expression is odd, but the sense is good."—*Bolingbroke to Pope*.

ar-tīl-lēr-ist, *s.* [Eng. *artiller(y)*; *-ist*.] An artilleryman; one practically acquainted with artillery or gunnery.

ar-tīl-lēr-ŷ, **ar-tīl-lēr-ŷe*, **ar-tŷl-ēr-ŷ*, **ar-tīl-yēr-ŷ*, **ar-tīl-rŷe*, **ar-tēl-rŷe* (Eng.), **ar-tā'il-ŷe* (Scotch), *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *artillerie*; O. Fr. *artillerie*, *arteillerie*, from *artiller* = to render strong by art, to work with artifice, to fortify, to arm; Prov. *artilharía*, *artilheria*; Sp. *artillería*; Port. *artilharia*; Ital. *artiglieria*; Low Lat. *artilare* = to make machines; *artillaria*, *artilleria* = warlike engines, vans laden with military arms; Class. Lat. *ars* = art.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Implements of war.

1. Literally:

(1) *Gen.*: Warlike implements of whatever kind.

"And al his vthir *artilery* also
He dowblith hath, that merwell was to sen."
Lancelot of the Lake (ed. Skeat), bk. iii. 2,538-9.

¶ Formerly it might be used in the plural; now only the singular is employed.

"Swiche as han castelles and other manere edifices, and armure, and *artilries*."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus*.

(2) *Specialty*:

**(a)* Bows and arrows.

"And Jonathan gave his *artillery* [bows and arrows] unto his lad, . . ."—1 Sam. xx. 40.

(b) Cannons or other great guns, and also all appliances needful to keep them in a state of efficiency for use in time of war.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Any weapon used in intellectual, moral, or spiritual warfare.

"He laughs whatever weapon Truth may draw,
And deems her sharp *artillery* mere straw."

Couper: *Hope*.

(2) The "electric fluid" in the clouds when flashing forth lightning accompanied by the roar of thunder.

"And heaven's *artillery* thunder in the skies."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

II. The science and art of gunnery.

"In *artillery* practice the heat generated is usually concentrated upon the front of the bolt, and on the portion of the target first struck."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., i. 17.

¶ Here the word is used almost adjectively.

III. The men constituting the military corps in charge of the cannons, and who are trained to fire them in war.

"But there was no regiment of *artillery*, no brigade of sappers and miners, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. Technically:

Mil.: For the several uses of the word *artillery*, see A., I., II., & III. It is often divided into (1) Horse Artillery, (2) Field Artillery, and (3) Garrison Artillery.

Field Artillery: Artillery designed to be taken with an army to the field of battle.

Park of Artillery [PARK]: Artillery, with the carriages, horses, and stores of all kinds necessary for its effective use.

Siege Artillery: Artillery of heavy metal, designed to be employed in breaching fortifications.

Train of Artillery: A certain number of pieces of cannon mounted on carriages, with all their furniture fit for marching.

ar-tīl-lēr-ŷ-man, *s.* [Eng. *artillery*; *man*.] One who belongs to the artillery or who serves a gun.

" . . . from the *artillerymen* being in particular cases mounted upon the cart attending the brigades."—*James: Military Dict.*, p. 26.

ar-tī-ō-dāc-tŷ-lā, *s. pl.* [Gr. *artios* = equal, and *daktylos* = a finger or toe. Having equal toes.] In the classification of Mammalia by Professor Owen, the first (highest) order of the Ungulata. It is divided into two families or sections: Omnivora, as the Hog; and Ruminantia, as the Sheep.

ar-tī-ō-dāc-tŷ-le, *a.* [ARTIODACTYLA.] Having even toes, that is, toes even in number.

"In the even-toed or '*artiodactyle*' Ungulates, . . ."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 39.

**ar-tī-que* (*tique* = *tīk*), *adj.* [ARCTIC.] The same as *ARCTIC* (q. v.).

"From tropic, e'en to pole *artique*."

Dryden: *To Sir G. Etherege*, 6.

**ar-tīs* (Old Eng.), *äirts* (Scotch), *s. pl.* Quarters of the sky. [AIRT.]

"Of a' the *airts* the wind can blaw
I dearly like the west."

Burns: *I Love my Jean*.

ar-tī-šan, *s.* [Fr. *artisan*; Sp. *artesano*; Ital. *artigiano*. From Lat. *ars* = acquired skill, art.]

*1. One who practiced any of the arts, including the liberal ones, such as sculpture and painting, or was a student of books.

"Zeuxis [meaning the celebrated painter], a professed *artisan*, . . ."—*Holland: Pliny*, pt. ii., p. 535. (*Trench: Select Gloss.*, pp. 8, 9.)

2. One trained to practice a manual art; a handicraftsman, a mechanic, a tradesman.

¶ This meaning, though not the original one, has still long existed; for instance, Bullokar, in the edition of his *English Expositor*, published in 1656, defines an artisan to be "A handy craftsman; an artificer."

"Even in the towns the *artisans* were very few."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ar-tīst, *s.* [Fr. *artiste*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *artista*; from Lat. *ars* = art.]

I. Of a person's profession, occupation, craft, or study:

*1. One who has had a liberal education, or at least is a reader, and has in consequence acquired knowledge, as contradistinguished from one who is unread.

"The wise and fool, the *artist* and unread."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

¶ It was used especially (a) for a cultivator of classical learning:

"Some will make me the pattern of ignorance for making this Scaliger the pattern of the general *artist*."—*Fuller: Holy State*, bk. ii., ch. 8.

Or (b) for a cultivator of science. In the subjoined example it probably means "astronomer," or if it be "constructor of the telescope," the example will illustrate signification 2 instead of 1. [ART (B.), ARTSMAN.]

" . . . the moon, whose orb
Through optic glass the Tuscan *artist* views
At evening from the top of Fesole."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. i.

†2. One who practices an art of whatever kind. (The variety of occupations to which the term may be applied may be seen in the example from Pope under No. II.)

"Then from his anvil the lame *artist* rose."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xviii. 482.

3. One who practices any of the fine arts, as music, painting, sculpture, engraving, or architecture. (This is now the ordinary signification of the word.)

(a) *Literally*:

"Rich with the spoils of many a conquer'd land,
All arts and *artists* Theseus could command,
Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame;
The master painters and the carvers came."

Dryden.

(b) *Figuratively*:

"Well hast thou done, great *artist*, Memory."

Tennyson: *Ode to Memory*, 5.

"He is the greatest *artist*, then,
Whether of pencil or of pen,
Who follows Nature."

Longfellow: *Keramos*.

*II. One who is possessed of trained skill in any art or occupation, as distinguished from one who is destitute of such training. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"It is not strength, but art, obtains the prize

And to be swift is less than to be wise,
'Tis more by art than force of numerous strokes
The dexterous woodman shakes the stubborn oaks:
By art the pilot, through the boiling deep
And howling tempest, steers the fearless ship;
And 'tis the *artist* wins the glorious course,
Not those who trust in chariots and in horse.
In vain, unskillful, to the goal they strive,
And short or wide th' ungovern'd courser drive;
While with sure skill, though with inferior steeds,
The knowing racer to his end proceeds."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xxiii., 383-94.

**artist-god*, *s.* [Here the word *artist* is used in the sense I., 2.] Vulcan.

"To her the *artist-god*: Thy griefs resign,
Secure, what Vulcan can, is ever thine."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xxiii., 531-2.

artist-like, *a.* Like an artist.

"*Artist-like*,

Ever retiring thou dost gaze

On the prime labor of thine early days."

Tennyson: *Ode to Memory*, 5.

ar-tīste, *s.* [Fr.] One who practices an art and professes to do so in the highest style. (Often used of play-actors and musicians, but not unfrequently also of milliners and cooks, who, deriving their inspiration from Paris, wish to be designated by a word current in that capital rather than by one of native growth.)

ar-tīs-tic, *ar-tīs-tic-āl*, *a.* [Eng. *artist*; *-ic*, *-ical*. In Fr. *artistique*.]

1. Governed by rules of art.

2. Relating to an artist.

ar-tīs-tic-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *artistic*; *-ly*.] In an artistic manner.

art-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *art*; *-less*.] Without art. *Specially*—

I. Of persons or minds:

1. Not understanding art; destitute of all acquaintance with art. (Rarely followed by *of*.)

"The high-shoed plowman, should he quit the land,
Artless of stars, and of the moving sand."—*Dryden*.

2. Guileless, simple, undesigning, too innocent to try to deceive, and not likely to succeed even if the attempt were made.

"Suspicion lurks not in her *artless* breast;
The worst suggested, she believes the best."

Couper: *Charity*.

II. Of things:

1. Destitute of art; not evincing the possession of art in its or their constructor.

" . . . these assemblages of *artless* and massy pillars."

—*Warton: Hist. of Kildington*.

2. Conceived in simplicity and sincerity; not designed to produce an effect, but producing it all the more on account of this.

"Oh, how unlike the complex works of man,
Heaven's easy, *artless*, unencumber'd plan!"

Couper: *Truth*.

art-lēss-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *artless*; *-ly*.] In an artless manner. *Specialty*—

1. Without skill.

2. Without craft; simply, guilelessly, undesignedly, sincerely.

"Nature and truth, though never so low or vulgar, are yet pleasing, when openly and *artlessly* represented."—*Pope*.

art-lēss-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *artless*; *-ness*.] The quality of being artless; simplicity, sincerity, unaffectedness; absence of guile or affectation. (*Todd*.)

art-lŷ, *a.* [Eng. *art*; *-ly*.] Artificially, by human skill or contrivance.

"A crabstock, if it have a cyen of some delicate apple
artly grafted upon it, they [the branches] will all follow
the nature of the stock."—*Sanderson: Works*, i. 431.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, nŭt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ar-tō-car-pā'-cē-æ (*Mod. Lat.*), **ar-tō-car-pāds** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* [**ARTOCARPUS**.] An order of exogenous plants, placed by Lindley under his Urticales or Urtical Alliance. The female flowers are collected into fleshy masses or heads. The stipules are convolute and sheathing, as in the genus *Ficus*. In 1847, Lindley estimated the known species at fifty-four.

ar-tō-car-pōūs, **ar-tō-car-pē-ōūs**, *a.* [**ARTOCARPUS**.] Relating to the order Artocarpæ, the genus *Artocarpus*, or to the Bread-fruit.

ar-tō-car-pūs, *s.* [In *Ital. artocarpe*; *Mod. Lat. artocarpus*; from *Gr. artos*=bread, and *karpos*=fruit. Bread-fruit.] A genus of plants—the typical one of the order Artocarpæ, or Artocarpaceæ, it contains various species. The most notable is the *A. incisa*, or Bread-fruit tree. It is a middle-



Bread-fruit Tree.

sized tree, with large variously-cut and lobed leaves. It has a round, curiously-muricated fruit. [**BREAD-FRUIT**.] It flourishes in the South Sea Islands. Dampier, Anson, and Captain Cook made it known in Europe, and the expedition of Captain Bligh of the "Bounty," dispatched with the view of introducing it into the West Indies, ended in the mutiny of the crew, the capture of the vessel, and the settlement of some of the mutineers in 1790 on Pitcairn's Island, whence their descendants were transferred to Norfolk Island in July, 1856. The *A. integrifolia* is the Jack-tree. [**JACK-TREE**.]

ar-tō-tŷr-i-tēs, *s. pl.* [*Gr. artotyros*=bread made with cheese: *artos*=a loaf of bread, and *tyros*=cheese.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect in the primitive church who celebrated the Lord's Supper with bread and cheese, on the ground that the first oblations of men were not only the fruits of the earth, but their flocks (*Gen. iv. 3, 4*).

***ar-tōw**, ***ar-tōu**, ***ar-tū**. [*Eng. art*; *thou*.] A contraction for *art thou*.

"Why artow so discolored on thy face?"

Chaucer: C. T., 12,592.

"Chyld, whi artou not a-schamed?"

Dispute between Mary and the Cross (ed. Morris), ii. 22. **art'-ship**, *s.* [*Eng. art*; *-ship*.] Artistic skill. (*Sylvester: The Vocation*, 118.)

***arts'-mān**, *s.* [*Eng. arts*; *man*.] A man skilled in any science or art.

"... and that the pith of all sciences, which maketh the *artisan* differ from the inexpert, is in the middle propositions, which in every particular knowledge are taken from tradition and experience."—*Bacon* (*Quotation from Plato*): *Adv. of Learn.*, bk. ii.

ār-ūm, *s.* [In *Ital. aro*; *Sp. yaro*; from *Lat. aros*, *aron*, *arum*=the cuckoo-pint; *Gr. aron*. Hooker and Arnott think the Greek word may come from the Heb. *ōr*, in the sense of fire or flame, and may refer to the burning or acrid character of these plants.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Araceæ, or Arads. It contains the well-known *A. maculatum*, the Cuckoo-pint (meaning point), Lords and Ladies, or Wake-Robin. The solitary spikes of bright scarlet berries may often be seen under hedges in winter, after the leaves and spadix have disappeared.



Arum Maculatum.

After the leaves and spadix have disappeared.

They are poisonous. The rhizomes are used in Switzerland for soap. There is in them an amylaceous substance, which, after the acrid matter has been pressed out, may be employed in lieu of bread-flour.

A-rūn-dēl'-ī-an, *a.* [*Eng. Arundel*; *-ian*.] Pertaining to any of the successive Earls of Arundel.

Arundelian or *Oxford Marbles*: Certain marbles brought from Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, by Mr. William Petty, who purchased them for Thomas, Earl of Arundel, in 1624. Arriving in London in the year 1627, they were placed in the gardens of Arundel House, which then occupied the site on which Arundel, Norfolk, Surrey, and Howard streets, running off the Strand, in London, now stand. In 1667 the Hon. Henry Howard, grandson of the first purchaser, and afterward Duke of Norfolk, presented the collection, which had met with Vandal treatment in London, to the University of Oxford. It was either from his ancestor or from him that the term *Arundelian*, applied to the marbles, was derived. The marbles contain the *Parian Chronicle* (q. v.).

a-rūn-dīf'-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [*Lat. arundifer*, from *arundo*=a reed or cane; and *fero*=to bear.] Reed-bearing, cane-bearing. Bearing reeds or canes. (*Ogilvie*.)

a-rūn-dī-nā'-cē-ōūs, *a.* [*Lat. arundinaceus*.] Resembling a reed or cane.

a-rūn-dīn-ār'-ī-a, *s.* [From *arundo* (q. v.).] A genus of grasses containing the Cane-brake of North America (*A. macrosperma*).

a-rūn-dīn'-ē-ōūs, **a-rūn-dīn-ō'se**, *adj.* [*Lat. arundineus*, *arundinosus*.]

1. Made of reeds.
2. Abounding in reeds.
3. Resembling a reed.

a-rūn'-dō, *s.* [*Lat. arundo*=a reed.] A Linnæan genus of grasses. One species (*A. donax*) supplies material for fishing-rods, and is imported for the purpose from the south of Europe, where it is indigenous. The striped-leaved variety, formerly more common than it now is in gardens, is called *Gardener's Garters*.

***a-rū-r-a**, ***ar-rū-r-a**, *s.* [*Lat. arura*; *Gr. aroura*=tilled or arable land, corn-land; *aro*=*Lat. aro*=to plow, to till.] A day's plowing. [**AROURA**.]

a-rūs'-pēx, **ṭa-rūs'-pēx**, **a-rūs'-pīce** *s.* [In *Fr., Sp., & Ital. aruspice*; *Port. aruspice*, *haruspice*; *Lat. haruspex*; *faruspex*, from (1) *hira*=the empty gut; Sansc. *hīrā*=the intestines; *Gr. cholas* and *cholix*; Old Norse *gar-nir*=the intestines; and (2) *specio* or *spicio*=to look at.]

Among the *Etruscans* and *Romans*: A soothsayer or diviner who pretended to foretell future events by the inspection of the entrails of victims.

"Adorn'd with bridal pomp, she sits in state;

The public notaries and *aruspex* wait."

Dryden: Juv. Sat. 10.

"The Senate, however, consider this *aruspex* of uncertain authority, and await the response of the Delphian oracle."—*Lewis: Early Rom. History*, ch. xii.

¶ Though the form *aruspice* is given in Dictionaries, the examples cited to illustrate it, being in the plural, do not establish its existence, for *aruspices* might be the plural of the *Lat. aruspex*, as well as of the English *aruspice*.

"The second sort of ministers mentioned by Cicero, were not priests, but augurs and *aruspices*, designed to be the interpreters of the mind of the gods."—*Bp. Story on the Priesthood*, ch. 5.

"They [the Romans] had colleges for augurs and *aruspices*, who used to make their predictions sometimes by fire, sometimes by flying of fowls, &c."—*Howell: Letters*, iii. 23.

a-rūs'-pī-cy, *s.* [From *Lat. aruspice*, accus. of *aruspex*=a soothsayer.] [**ARUSPEX**.] Pretended divination of future events by inspecting the entrails of victims.

"A flam more senseless than the roguery
Of old *aruspicy* and augury."

Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. iii.

ar'-val, ***ar'-vēl**, ***ar'-vīl**, ***ar'-thēl**, *s.* [*Etym.* somewhat doubtful. Wormius says that there is a Danish word *arfwel*=a solemn feast in honor of a deceased chieftain, from *œrf*=an heir, and *ol*=ale. Hutchinson derives *arval* from *Wel. arwyl*=funeral solemnities; and Boucher from *Wel. ar*=over, and *wylo*=to wail, to weep. (*Boucher*.) Barnes considers it Welsh.] A funeral. (Used chiefly in the north of England.)

***arval-bread**, *s.* Bread given to the poor in the north of England on occasion of funerals.

***arval-feast**, ***arvil-feast**, *s.* A feast made at a funeral.

"I had an inclin on't at th' *arvil-feast*."

Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 59. (*Boucher*.)

***arval-supper**, *s.* A supper in connection with a funeral.

ar-vīc'-ōl-a, *s.* [*Lat. arum*=a field, and *colo*=to dwell in, to inhabit.] A genus of rodent mammalia belonging to the family Castoridae, though they have also close affinities with the Muridae, or Mice.

Ar-vō'-nī-an, *a.* [From *Arvonian*, the Roman name of a district in Wales.] Pertaining to the above-mentioned Arvonian.

Geol.: A Pre-Cambrian formation found in Pembrokeshire, Carnarvonshire, and Anglesea, Wales. Dr. Hicks divides the Pre-Cambrian formation into *Dimetian*, *Arvonian*, and *Pebidian*. Each of these must have been many thousand feet in thickness, and their horizontal extension is very wide. The Arvonian formation contains the quartz-felsites and porphyries, called *halletintia* by Törell, and *petrosi lex rocks* by Hunt. (*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxxv., 1879.)

***ar'-wē**, ***ar'-whē**, ***ar'-ōwe**, *a.* [*A. S. earg*=inert, weak, timid.] [**ARGH**, *a.*] Timid.

***ar'-wē**, *v. t.* [*A. S. eargian*=to be a coward.] [**ARWE**, *a.*] To render timid.

"Hast *arwed* many herdy men that hadden wil to fyghte."

Piers Plowman. (*Boucher*.)

***ar'-wē** (plural ***ar'-wēs**, ***ar'-wēn**), *s.* [**ARROW**.] An arrow.

"A bow he bar, and *arwes* bright and kene."

Chaucer: C. T., 6,963.

***ār'-wŷg-ŷll**, *s.* [**EARWIG**.]

***arwygyll-worme**. An earwig (q. v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

-ary, *as suffix*. [From *Lat. suff. -arius, -arium*.]

1. An agent in performing any act or doing any work; as *lapidary* (*Lat. lapidarius*)=a worker in stone.

2. A place for; as *library* (*Lat. librarium*)=a place for books.

Ār'-ŷ-an, **Ār'-ī-an**, *a. & s.* [In Sansc. *Arya* (as substan.)=(1) a tribe or nation—the Aryas; (2) in later Sanscrit (as *adj.*)=noble, of good family. India was called *Arya-āvarta*=the country of the Aryas. These Aryas were invading Brahmans, Kshatriyas (warriors), and Vaisyas (merchants); while the aborigines of India were called in the Vedas *Dasyus*. In later Sanscrit *Arya* specially meant the third or merchant class, the most numerous of the three, whence it came to stand for the whole nation. It seems to mean one who plows or tills, and to be connected with the Latin word *aro*=to plow, to till. It was opposed to *Tura*, in Sanscrit meaning (1) *as adj.*=swift; (2) *as substan.*=a nomad. [**TURANIAN**.] In *Zend airya* (*adj.*) means venerable, and (substan.) the Persian people. (The Persians and the Indian Aryans were originally the same nation.) Persia was called by Hellenicus, who wrote before Herodotus, *Aria*. Herodotus says that the Medes called themselves *Arii*. In the cuneiform inscriptions Darius denominates himself *Ariya*. Many other words, ancient and modern, appear to contain the term, as *Iran* (Persia); *Armenia*; *Aria*, in Thrace; the *Arii*, in Germany; and even our own *Erin* and *Ireland*. (See Max Müller on the *Science of Language*, 4th ed., pp. 246-255.) The word has sometimes been written *Arian*; but *Aryan* is more correct, besides having the great advantage of discriminating the term from *Arian*, pertaining to the Presbyter of Alexandria, so prominent in discussions regarding the doctrine of the Trinity.]

A. As adjective:

I. Philol. & Ethnol.: Belonging to the great family of human languages described below.

Aryan family of languages: A great family of languages, sometimes, though rarely, and not quite accurately, called *Japhetic*; more frequently designated as the Indo-European or Indo-Germanic family of tongues. They have reached a higher development than those of the second great family, the "Semitic," better described as the Syro-Arabian family, and are far in advance of the next one—that comprising the Turanian tongues. [**LANGUAGES**.] Like the Syro-Arabian forms of speech, they are inflectional [**INFLECTIONAL**]; while those of Turanian origin are only agglutinate. [**AGGLUTINATE**.] Max Müller separates the Aryan family of languages primarily into a Southern and a Northern division. The former is subdivided into two classes: (1) the Indic, and (2) the Iranic; and the latter into six: (1) the Celtic, (2) the Italic, (3) the Illyric, (4) the Hellenic, (5) the Windic, and (6) the Teutonic. [See these words.] (*Max Müller: Science of Language*, vol. ii., p. 411.) It is often said that Sanscrit, spoken by the old Brahmans, is the root of all these classes of tongues. It is more correct to consider it as the first branch, and assume the existence of a root not now accessible to direct investigation. As an illustration of the affinity among the Aryan tongues, take the common word *daughter*. It is in Sw. *datter*; Dan. *datter*; Dut. *dochter*; Ger. *tochter*; O. H. Ger. *tohtar*; Goth. *dauhtar*; Lith. *duktere*; Gr. *thygatēr*; Armenian

bōil, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **ṭhis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=**f**. **-cian**, **-tian**=**shan**. **-tion**, **-sion**=**shün**; **-ṭion**, **-şion**=**zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious**=**shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c.=**bēl**, **del**.

dustr; Sansc. *duhitri*; the last-named word signifying, primarily, "milkmaid," that being the function, in the early Brahman or Aryan household, which the daughter discharged. Not only are the roots of very many words akin throughout the several Aryan tongues, but (a more important fact) so also are the inflections. Thus the first person singular of a well-known verb is in Lat. *do*; Gr. *didōmi*; Lith. *dūmi*; Old Slav. *damy*; Zend *dadāmi*; Sansc. *dadāmi*; and the third person sing. present indic. of the substantive verb is in Eng. *is*, Goth. *ist*, Lat. *est*, Gr. *esti*, Sansc. *asti*.

"... there exists in India a sort of rivalry between the Aryan languages, or rather between the three principal ones—Hindi, Marathi, and Bengali—each considering itself superior to the others."—Beames: *Compar. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872); Introduction, p. 31.

II. Ethnology:

1. *Gen.*: Pertaining to the old race speaking the primeval Aryan tongue [A.], or any of the numerous forms of speech which have sprung from it. The ancestors of most modern Europeans lived together as one people, speaking the primeval Aryan tongue, in Central Asia, and apparently near the Pamir steppe. Their separation took place at so remote a period that, while they seem to have known gold, silver, and copper, they were unacquainted with iron, the name of which is different in all the leading Aryan tongues. (Max Müller, *Science of Language*, vol. ii., p. 258.)

2. *Spec.*: The Aryan race which invaded India at a period of remote antiquity, possibly 1700 B. C., and still remains the dominant Hindoo race there.

B. As substantive: The race or races described under A., II. (q. v.).

**a-ry'ght* (*gh* silent), *adv.* [ARIGHT.]

**ar'-y-ōle*, *s.* [Lat. *hariolus*=a soothsayer.] A soothsayer, a diviner.

"... for *aryoles*, *nygromancers* brought them to the authors of their god."—Trevisa de *Prop. Rerum*, f. 126. (Boucher.)

**a-ryse*, *v. i.* [ARISE.]

"And made forward erly to *aryse*."—Chaucer: *C. T.*, 33.

**a-ryst'e*, *s.* [A. S. *ærest*, *ærist*=resurrection; *arisan*=to arise.] Resurrection.

"As heo stode and spoken, and weren at *wenyng*, Of vre louerdas *aryste*, and fele other thinge,"
The *Passion of Our Lord* (ed. Morris), 595, 596.

ar-y-tē-nōid, *tar-y-tē-nōid*, *a. & s.* [In Sp. *arytena*=the larynx; Lat. *arytena* or *arutena*; Gr. *arytaina* or *aryter*=ladle or cup; *aryō*=to draw water.] Ladle-shaped or cup-shaped.

A. As adjective:

Arytenoid cartilages: Two pyramidal bodies articulated by their bases with the oval articular substances which exist on the upper margin of the cricoid cartilage in the human larynx. (Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 434.)

Arytenoid muscle: Muscles which pass from one of the arytenoid cartilages to the other. (*Ibid.*)

B. As substantive:

Plural. Arytenoids: The cartilages described above.

"The mobility of the articulation of the *arytenoids* with the cricoid, and their connection with the vocal ligaments, give them great importance in the mechanism of the larynx."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*

ās, **āse*, *adv.*, *conj.*, & *pref.* [A contraction for Eng. *also*. As in A. S. is *ealswa*, *alswa*; Dut. & Ger. *als*; M. H. Ger. *alse*; O. H. Ger. *also*, from *al*=all, and *so*=so.] [ALSO.]

A. As an adverb of comparison. (Bain: *Higher Eng. Gram.*)

1. Denoting comparison resulting in the discovery of likeness.

1. Like, similar to, resembling.

"And the Lord God said, Behold, the man is become as one of us."—Genesis iii. 22.

"As the husband is the wife is,
Thou art mated to a clown;
And the coarseness of his nature
Will have power to drag thee down."
Tennyson: *Locksley Hall*

2. In the same manner as; like that or those which.

"Ase we hit findeth iwritten
In the goddspele,"
Death, xxiii. (ed. Morris), 15, 16.

"The Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart."—1 Sam. xvi. 7.

¶ In some cases, especially when the comparison is presented at length, *as* is either followed or preceded by *so*. (See also B., II., 2.)

"As your fathers did, so do ye."—Acts vii. 51.

"And He said, So is the kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed into the ground."—Mark iv. 26.

¶ To render the *so* more emphatic, *even* is sometimes placed before it.

"For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive."—1 Cor. xv. 22.

¶ When *so* is not present it is understood.

"As in my speculations I have endeavored to extinguish passion and prejudice; I am still desirous of doing some good in this particular."—Spectator.

¶ *Such* is occasionally employed as the word in relation to *as*.

"... such an one as Paul the aged."—Philemon 9.

3. With.

"... upon the like devotion as yourselves."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 1.

4. Than. (Scotch.)

"Better be dead as out of the fashion."

Ferguson: *S. Prov.* (Jamieson.)

II. Denoting proportion; in the same degree with, equally with, as much as.

"Thou good old man, benevolent as wise."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*.

"Before the place

A hundred doors a hundred entries grace;

As many voices issue, and the sound

Of Sybil's words as many times rebound."

Dryden.

¶ In this sense it is generally succeeded after an interval by another *as*, with which it stands in relation.

"... his personal qualities were as amiable as his poetical, ..."—Pope: *Letter to Wycherley* (1704).

III. Redundant; but this use of the word is vulgar. [See *As how*.]

B. As a subordinating conjunction of reason and cause. (Bain: *Higher Eng. Gram.*)

I. (Implying time): While, whilst.

"... it whistled as it flew."—Dryden.

II. (Implying reason):

1. (Denoting a cause): Since, because, because of being.

"... as thou art a prince, I fear thee."—Shakesp., 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 3.

*2. (Denoting a consequence): That.

"The relations are so uncertain, as they require a great deal of examination."—Bacon.

C. As an intensifying prefix: Frequently used in Mid. Eng., as *asswythe*, *astyte*, &c.

D. In special phrases, with varying signification, according to the words with which it is combined.

1. As far as: To the extent.

"... as far as I can see."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xi.

"Every offense committed in the state of nature, may in the state of nature be also punished, and as far forth as it may in a commonwealth."—Locke.

"... as far as can now be ascertained."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. As for: As far as relates to, with regard to, with respect to.

"As for such as turn aside unto their crooked ways ..."—Ps. cxxv. 5.

3. As how: How, the word *as* being considered redundant. (Provincial.)

"As how, dear Syphax?"—Addison: *Cato*.

4. As if: Like what it would be if.

"As in the case of the ether, beyond the 'as if' you cannot go."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., vii. 135.

¶ In poetry, when the necessities of the meter require it, the *if* is occasionally omitted.

"He lies as he his bliss did know."—Waller.

"... as they would dance."—Milton: *P. L.*, bk. vi.

5. As it were: Like, resembling.

"... and I heard, as it were the noise of thunder, one of the four beasts saying, Come and see."—Rev. vi. 1.

6. As long as: Noting (a) extent of space.

"He draws a bonny silken purse
As lang's my tail."—Burns: *The Two Dogs*.

Or (b) Duration of time.

"Because He hath inclined His ear unto me, therefore will I call upon Him as long as I live."—Ps. cxvi. 2.

7. As soon as: Whenever.

"... as soon as I am gone out of the city."—Exodus. ix. 29.

8. As though: As if.

"... under color as though they would have cast anchors out of the foreship."—Acts xxvii. 30.

9. As to: With respect to, concerning.

"I pray thee, speak to me, as to thy thinkings, As thou dost ruminate; and give thy worst of thoughts The worst of words."—Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

10. As well as: Equally with, no less than.

"But I have understanding as well as you; I am not inferior to you."—Job xii. 3.

¶ Sometimes the words *as well* are separated from the *as*.

"... as well the stranger as he that is born in the land."—Lev. xxiv. 16.

11. As yet: Up to this time.

"Though that war continued nine years, and this hath as yet lasted but six; yet there hath been much more action in the present war."—Addison.

**ās*, 2d & 3d pers. sing. pres. indic. of verb. [HAVE, HAS.] Hast, has.

"And qui as thu min godes stolen?"

Story of *Genesis and Exodus* (ed. Morris), 1,760.

**ās* (1), *s.* [ASH (1).]

ās (2), *s.* [In Ger. *asz*; from Lat. *as*, genit. *assis*, whence are the Eng., Fr. & Sp. *ace*, and the Port. *az*.]

Among the Romans: A weight, coin, or measure.

1. As a weight of twelve ounces, the same as a libra or pound, and divided into twelve parts called unciae or ounces. These were: *Uncia*=1 oz.; *sex-tans* ($\frac{1}{4}$ th)=2 oz.; *quadrans* ($\frac{1}{4}$)=3 oz.; *quincunx*=5 oz.; *semis* ($\frac{1}{2}$)=6 oz.; *sextunx*=7 oz.; *bes*=8 oz.; *dodrans*=9 oz.; *dextans*, or *decunx*=10 oz.; *deunx*=11 oz.

II. As a coin, which, in the time of Tullus Hostilius, is said to have weighed twelve ounces. After the first Punic war had exhausted the treasury, it was reduced to two ounces. The second Punic war brought it to one ounce; and, finally, the Papirian law fixed it at half an ounce only. At first it was stamped with a sheep, an ox, a ram, or a sow, but under the empire it had on one side a two-faced Janus, and on the other the rostrum or prow of a ship.

"... three minæ or 3,000 ases for each prisoner."—Arnold: *Hist. Rome*, ch. xlv.

III. As a measure:

1. (Square) An acre.

2. (Linear) A foot.

¶ As in Latin has other significations, among which may be noted (in Law) a portion divided among heirs. [ACE.]

As. The contraction and symbol for Arsenic. Atomic weight, 75; density of vapor, 150; hydrogen being taken as 1.

ās-*a* *s.* [Mod. Lat. *asa*; probably a corruption of Class. Lat. *laser*, genit. *laseris*=(1) the juice of the plant *Laserpitium assafetida*, (2) the plant itself. In Pers. *aza* is=mastic; and in Arab. *asū* is=healing, *isā*=a remedy.] The name of a gum.

asa dulcis. [Lit.=sweet *asa*, as opposed to *asa fetida*=fetid *asa*.] Benzoin (q. v.).

asa fetida. [ASAFETIDA.]

ās-*a*-*rēt*-*i*-*dā*, *ās*-*a*-*fēt*-*i*-*dā*, *ās*-*sā*-*fēt*-*i*-*dā*, *ās*-*a* *fēt*-*i*-*dā* (æ=ē), *s.* [In Ger. *assafetida*; Sp. *asa fetida*. From Mod. Lat. *asa* (q. v.), and Classical Lat. *fetida*=fetid, having a bad smell.]

1. The English name of two, if not more, plants growing in Persia and the East Indies, the *Ferula*.



Asafetida. (Branch, Flower, and Seed.)

asafetida and the *F. Persica*. They belong to the order Apiales, or Umbellifers.

2. The drug made from them. Old plants being cut across, juice exudes from the wound. This being scraped off, is exposed to the sun to harden it, and is sent in large irregular masses to this country for sale. It is a useful medicine in hysteria, asthma, tympanites, dyspnoea, pertussis, and worms; it is sometimes given also as a clyster.

**a-sā'ile*, *v. t.* [ASSAIL.]

ās-*a*-*phēs*, *s.* [Gr. *asaphēs*=dim, indistinct; *a*, priv., and *saphēs*=clear, distinct.] A genus of Ichneumonids, of which the best known species, *A. vulgaris*, deposits its eggs in aphides, on which the larvæ, when hatched, prey.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ=ē; ey=ā. qu=kw.

ās-ar-a-bāc'-ca, s. [Lat. *asarum* (q. v.), and *vacca*=a berry.]

Bot.: The English name of the *Asarum Europæum*. It is a plant with binate reniform leaves and solitary flowers, containing twelve stamina, a six-lobed stigma, and a six-celled many-seeded fruit. The leaves are emetic, cathartic, and diuretic. Used as snuff, they produce a copious discharge from the nostrils.

as'-ar-ōne, s. [From Lat. *asarum* (q. v.).] Camphor of asarum.

Chem.: A crystallized substance obtained from the *Asarum Europæum*.

ās'-ar-ūm, s. [In Fr. *asaret*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *asaro*; Lat. *asarum*; Gr. *asaron*; from *a*, priv., and *seira*=a cord, string, or band. The plant was so called because it was rejected from the garlands of flowers made up by the ancients.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Aristolochiaceæ, or Birthworts. It contains the species, *Asarum Europæum*, or Asarabacca (q. v.).

***a-sā'ye**, ***a-sā'y**, v. t. [ASSAY, v., ESSAY, v.]

***a-sā'yle**, ***a-sā'y-lī**, v. t. [ASSAIL.]

***a-sā'yled**, pa. par. [ASAYLE.]

as-bē'-fēr'-rite, s. [Eng., &c., *asbestos*; ferrite. From Lat. *ferrum*=iron, and Eng. suff. *-ite*.] A mineral, a variety of Amphibole. It is of a grayish-white or ashy-gray color. Dana classes Asbesterrite with Dannemorite under the head "Iron-Manganese Amphibole."

as-bēs'-tīc, a. [Eng., &c., *asbest(os)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to asbestos; made of asbestos.

as-bēs'-tī-form, a. [Lat. *asbestos*, and *forma*=form.] Of the form which asbestos generally assumes; fibrous.

"*Asbestiform*, or lamellar-fibrous . . ."—Dana: *Min.*, 5th ed., p. 234.

as-bēs'-tīne, a. [In Sp. *asbestino*; Gr. *abestinos*=made of asbestos. Applied especially to the cloth made from it.]

1. Made of asbestos.

2. Like asbestos; incombustible. (Johnson.)

as-bēs'-tōid, a. & s. [Gr. *asbestos*, and *eidos*=form.]

1. *As adjective*: Of the form of asbestos; fibrous.

2. *As substantive*: A mineral resembling asbestos in form. It is called also Byssolite (q. v.).

as-bēs'-tōs, **as-bēs'-tūs**, ***as-bēs'-tōn**, **tās'-bēst**, s. [In Ger. & Fr. *asbeste*; Sp. & Port. *asbesto*; Lat. *asbestos*; Gr. *asbestos*, as s. (see def.); as *adj.*=unquenched, unquenchable: *a.*, priv., and *sbestos*=quenched; from *sbesō*=first fut. of *sbennumi*=to quench.]

***I. Among the ancients**:

1. Quicklime.

"*i.*, c. 27) *titanos* by the ancients; by the moderns *asbestos*."—Gibbon: *Decline and Fall*. Note under ch. xli.

"By moderns, of course, Procopius means the men of his own time, viz., the sixth century A. D."

2. The mineral described under II. 1.

II. Now (Mineralogy):

1. A variety of Hornblende, which itself is classed by Dana as a synonym or subdivision of Amphibole. He says that the several varieties of Amphibole, and notably Tremolite and Actinolite, when they have little alumina in their composition, tend to become fibrous, in which case they are called Asbestos. Hadly regarded the fibers as rhomboidal prisms. As the etymology imports, asbestos is exceedingly infusible, at least in a mass. It contains a considerable percentage of magnesia in its composition. It occurs mostly in serpentine districts. The varieties are:

(a) *Amianthus*, in which the fibers are so exceedingly long, flexible, and elastic, that they may be woven into cloth. [AMANTHUS.]

(b) *Common Asbestos*, with the fibers much less flexible. It is heavier than the first variety. It is dull green, sometimes pearly in luster, and unctuous to the touch.

(c) *Mountain Cork*, light enough to float on water.

(d) *Mountain Leather*, also very light, but thinner and more flexible than the last.

(e) *Mountain Paper*, a designation formerly given to fine thin specimens of Mountain Leather.

(f) *Mountain Wood*, which, in the external aspect, resembles dry wood.

2. The fibrous varieties of Pyrocene. It is difficult to distinguish these from the former.

"Blue Asbestos: [CROCIDOLITE.]

asbeston-stone, s. [ASBESTOS.]

ās'-bōl-ān, s. [ASBOLITE.]

ās'-bōl-īne, s. [Gr. *asbolos*, *asbolē*=soot.]

Chem.: A yellow, oily substance, very acrid and bitter, obtained from soot.

ās'-bōl-ite, **ās'-bōl-ān**, s. [Gr. *asbolainō*=to cover with soot; *asbolos*, *asbolē*=soot.] A mineral, called also Earthy Cobalt. Dana makes it a variety of Wad (q. v.), and considers it to be that mineral combined with oxide of cobalt.

ās-cāl'-a-phūs, s. [Gr. *askalaphos*. A word in Aristotle, apparently meaning a kind of owl.]

Entom.: A genus of Neuropterous insects belonging to the family Myrmeleontidæ, or Ant-lions. They differ from the Myrmeleon proper in having much longer antennæ and shorter bodies, while their larvæ do not construct a pitfall.

ās-cār'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [ASCARIS.]

Zool.: A family of intestinal worms belonging to the class Intestina Entozoa of Rudolphi, Cuvier, &c., the class Entozoa of Owen and others, and the doubtful class Scolecida, group or sub-class Nematodea (Thread-worms). They constitute the highest type of intestinal worms. [ASCARIS.]

ās-car'-is, s. [Gr. *askaris*, from *askarizō*, or *skarizō*=to leap, to throb, to palpitate.]

Zool.: A genus of intestinal worms, the typical one of the family Ascaridæ. *A. lumbricoides*, or Round Worm, is the commonest intestinal parasite of the human species, generally occupying the small intestines; it is found also in the hog and ox. In the human species it is much more common in children than in adults, and is extremely rare in aged persons. It reaches seven inches in length. A second species, the *Ascaris* or *Oxyurus vermicularis*, is one of the most troublesome parasites of children, and occasionally of adults. It infests the larger intestines, especially the rectum. The male is two or three lines long, and the female five. (Owen: *Compar. Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals*, pp. 66, 67, &c.)

***as-cā'unçe**, ***as-cā'uns**, adv. [ASKANCE.]

***as-cā'unt**, adv. [ASKANT.]

as-cēl'-lī, s. pl. [Latinized dimin. from Gr. *askoi*, plural of *askos*=a bottle.]

Bot.: The same as ASCI (q. v.).

***as-çēn'-çioun**, s. [ASCENSION.]

as-çēnd', ***as-sēnd'**, v. i. & t. [In Sp. *ascender*; Ital. *ascendere*; Lat. *ascendo*; from *ad*=to, and *scando*=to climb.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To move from a lower to a higher place. It is opposed to *descend* (q. v.).

(a) *Of animated beings*: To climb up, or even without actual climbing to move from a lower to a higher elevation.

" . . . and ascendyt to hevynne."—*The Craft of Deyng* (ed. Lumby), 227.

" . . . behold the angels of God ascending and descending upon it [the ladder]."—*Genesis* xxviii. 12.

"It is often followed by up."

"And no man hath ascended up to heaven, . . ."—*John* iii. 13.

(b) *Of things*: To go up as smoke or vapor does by the operation of the law of gravity, or as any material substance goes up without actual climbing.

" . . . the curling smoke ascends."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

"The piston either ascended or descended."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) To proceed from recent to remote times, or trace back a course of development.

" . . . they boast

Their noble birth, conduct us to the tombs

Of their forefathers, and, from age to age

Ascending, triumph their illustrious race."

Cowper: Transl. of Greek Verses on Pedigree.

(b) To mount up from what is materially feeble to what is materially strong, or from what is morally or intellectually low to that which is in these respects higher.

"As when the winds, ascending by degrees,

First move the whitening surface of the seas."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. iv. 478-9.

(c) To proceed from particulars to a more or less wide generalization, or from trifling matters to matters of greater moment.

"By these steps we shall ascend to more just ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ, who is intimately united to God, and is one with Him."—*Watts: Impr. of Mind*.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: To rise higher above the horizon, and proceed more or less directly toward the zenith.

2. *Music*: To pass from a lower to a higher note.

B. Trans.: To climb or move from a lower to a higher place.

"Ascend thy car,

And save a life, the bulwark of our war."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. v. 306.

" . . . their galleys ascended the river."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xlii.

as-çēnd'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *ascend*; *-able*.] Able to be ascended. (Johnson.)

as-çēnd'-an-çy, s. [ASCENDENCY.]

as-çēnd'-ant, a. & s. [ASCENDENT.]

as-çēnd'-ēd, ***as-çēnd'-īd**, pa. par. & a. [ASCEND.]

Brutus goes into the Rostrum.

"3 *Cit.* The noble Brutus is ascended: Silence!"

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

"For whan degrees fyftene were ascendid."

Chaucer: C. T., 16, 343.

as-çēnd'-en-çy, **as-çēnd'-an-çy**, s. [In Fr. *ascendance*; Sp. *ascendencia*=ancestry; Port. *ascendencia*; Ital. *ascendenza*; from Lat. *ascendens*=ascending.] [ASCENDENT.] Controlling influence; governing power.

"Barrington, however, admits that superiority in song gives to birds an amazing ascendancy over others, as is well known to bird-catchers."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xiii.

"The ascendancy of the sacerdotal order was long the ascendancy which naturally and properly belongs to intellectual superiority."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

as-çēnd'-ent, **as-çēnd'-ant**, a. & s. [In Fr. *ascendant*; Sp. *ascendient*; Port. and Ital. *ascendente*; from Lat. *ascendens*, pr. par. of *ascendo*=to ascend.] [ASCEND.]

A. As adjective: (Formerly *ascendant*, now *ascendent*.)

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Moving upward.

2. *Fig.*: Dominant, predominating, ruling.

" . . . the ascendant community obtained a surplus of wealth."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ., Prelim. Rem.*, p. 19.

II. Technically:

1. *Astrol.*: Above the horizon.

"Let him study the constellation of Pegasus, which is about that time ascendant."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. *Bot.*: Ascending. (Applied to a procumbent stem which rises gradually from its base to ovules attached a little above the base of the ovary, and to hairs directed to the upper part of their support.)

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Ascent, slope, acclivity.

" . . . the ascent of the hyll called Blackheth Hyll."—*Hall: Henry VIII.*, an. 31.

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) Height, elevation; point of elevation.

"He was initiated, in order to gain instruction in sciences, that were there in their highest ascendant."—*Temple*.

(b) Superiority of any kind, as in power, wealth, influence, intellect, or morality.

"The friends of the English alliance were now recovering the ascendant."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., 17.

"By the ascendant he had in his understanding, and the dexterity of his nature, he could persuade him very much."—*Clarendon*.

II. Technically:

**Astrol.*: The degree of the ecliptic which is rising in the eastern part of the horizon at the moment of a person's birth. This, when ascertained, was supposed to indicate his tastes or proclivities, and enable his horoscope to be drawn out. In the celestial theme, other names are given to the ascendant, viz., the first house, the angle of the east, an oriental angle, and the house of life.

"Wel cowde he fortune the ascendent

Of his ymages for his pacient."

Chaucer: C. T., 419-20

" . . . his signe, his houre, his ascendent."—*Gower: Conf. Amant.*, bk. vi.

"In the ascendent: Dominant, predominant."

"The French occupation of Rome led the way to the reaction, and by the end of 1849 absolutism was in the ascendent."—*Times*, February 8, 1876.

"Lord of the ascendent:

1. *Lit. (Astrol.)*: The planet or other heavenly body which rules in the ascendent or first house when the latter is just rising above the horizon.

" . . . Mercury being lord of the ascendent."—*Quotation in Pen. Cycl.*, i. 527.

"Mercury, lord of the ascendent, being in Gemini . . ."—*Ibid.*

2. *Fig.*: One who possesses commanding power or influence.

***as-çēnd'-īd**, pa. par. [ASCENDED.]

as-çēnd'-īng, pr. par. & a. [ASCENDING.]

A. Ordinary Language:

As present participle and adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Dark o'er the fields th' ascending vapor flies."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvi. 436.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem, thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

B. Technically:**I. Astronomy:**

1. The *ascending node* of the moon is that in which the moon passes from the southern to the northern side of the ecliptic. It is opposed to the *descending node*. [DESCENDING.] (Herschel: *Astron.*, § 406.) The meaning is the same in the case of a planet (§ 498).

2. The *ascending signs* of the zodiac are those through which the sun passes while he is approaching his greatest northern declination, the one which to us is many degrees above the horizon. They are Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus, and Gemini. The other six are called *descending signs*.

3. *Ascending latitude*: The increasing latitude of the moon or a planet.

II. Anat.: Directed upward.

"... has powerfully *ascending rami*."—Owen: *Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 67.

Ascending vessels: Those which carry the blood upward, that is, from the lower to the higher parts of the body.

III. Bot.: Sloping upward.

1. An *ascending embryo* is one the apex of which is pointed toward the apex of the fruct. (Lindley.)

2. An *ascending ovule* is one which grows from a little above the base of the ovary. (Ibid.)

IV. Genealogy: One's ancestors in a direct line backward, excluding collaterals.

V. Print.: *Ascending letters* are those which ascend into the upper shoulders, or above the short letters; as, b, d, l, etc.

as-çen'-sion, ***as-çen'-çion**, ***as-sen'-tion**, *s.* [In Fr. & Sp. *ascension*; Port. *ascensao*; Ital. *ascensione*; Lat. *ascensio*, from *ascensum*, sup. of *ascendo*.] [ASCEND.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of ascending (lit. or fig.).

1. In a general sense:

"By nature he knew eche *ascentioun*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 14,861.

"Ne eek oure spirites *ascencioun*."—Ibid., 12,706.

2. *Spec.*: It is applied to the ascent of our Saviour from the earth, in view of His disciples, some time after His resurrection. Hence the Mount of Olives whence he ascended has since been called by devout Christians the Mount of Ascension.

"The traditional scene of the *Ascension* is one of the four summits of the Mount of Olives, . . ."—Cook: *Holy Bible with Comment.*, vol. i. (1878), p. 471.

†II. That which ascends.

"Men err in the theory of inebriation, conceiving the brain doth only suffer from vaporous *ascensions* from the stomach."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

III. The distance by which anything ascends. [B. *Astron.*]

B. Technically:

Astron. Right ascension: The distance of a heavenly body from the first point of Aries, measured upon the equator. (Hind.) The arc of the equinoctial included between a certain point in that circle, called the *Vernal Equinox*, and the point in the same circle to which it is referred by the circle of declination passing through it. Or the angle included between two hour-circles, one of which, called the *equinoctial colure*, passes through the vernal equinox, and the other through the body. (Herschel: *Astron.*, §§ 108, 293.) It is opposed to *oblique ascension* (q. v.).

† The terms *right ascension* and *declination* are now generally used to point out the position in the heavens of any celestial object, in preference to the old method of indicating certain prominent stars by proper names or by Greek letters. By means of the transit instrument, or by an equatorially-mounted telescope, a star or planet may be readily found, when once its *right ascension* and *declination* are known. [EQUATORIAL TELESCOPE, TRANSIT INSTRUMENT.]

Oblique ascension: The arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and the point of the equator which rises with a star or other heavenly body, reckoned according to the order of the signs.

Ascension-day, *s.* The day on which our Saviour's ascension is commemorated—the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide, sometimes called Holy Thursday. It is one of the six leading festivals for which services are assigned in the Liturgy of the Episcopalian church.

"This, on *Ascension-day*, each year."

Scott: *Marmion*, ii. 13.

as-çen'-sion-al, *a.* [Eng. *ascension*; -al. In Fr. *ascensionnel*; Sp. *ascensional*.] Pertaining or relating to ascension.

Ascensional difference: The difference between the right and oblique ascensions.

as-çen'-sive, *a.* [Lat. *ascens(us)*, pa. par. of *ascendo*, and Eng. suffix -ive.] Ascending, on an ascending plan.

"... the gradations of the Mammalian structure, of which we have now completed the *ascensive survey*."—Owen: *Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 51.

as-çent', *s.* [In Sp. & Port. *ascenso*; Ital. *ascendenza* and *ascesa*. Lat. *ascensus(s)*, from *ascensus*, pa. par. of *ascendo*.]

I. The act or process of ascending or moving from a lower to a higher place.

1. Literally:

(a) *Of persons:*

"The ascent had been long and toilsome."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(b) *Of things:*

"... the ascent of soap bubbles, . . ."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

2. Fig.: Progress upward.

"In regard to animal life, and its assigned work on this planet, there has therefore plainly been an ascent and progress in the main."—Owen: *Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 60.

"... steeper and hard of ascent."—Holland: *Livy*, p. 995.

II. That which is ascended.

1. Literally:

(a) That by which ascent is made—a flight of steps, an inclined plane artificially formed, or the natural acclivity of a hill.

"... and his ascent by which he went up into the house of the Lord . . ."—2 Chron. ix. 4.

(b) The eminence ascended; or generally an eminence, a hill.

"A wide flat cannot be pleasant in the Elysian fields, unless it be diversified with depressed valleys and swelling ascents."—Bentley.

(c) The slope or angle of the eminence ascended.

2. Fig.: Gradation, series, order.

"Large store of gleaming crimson-spotted tints, Ranged side by side, in regular ascent, One after one, still lessening by degrees Up to the dwarf that tops the pinnacle." Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

***as-çen'-tioun**. [ASCENSION.]

as-çer-tā'in, ***as-çer-tā'ine**, ***a-çer-tā'ine**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *ascertainer*, *ascertainer*, *acertener*, *acertainer*, *acertier*; Sp. *acertar*, from Fr., O. Fr., &c., *certain*.] [CERTAIN.]

I. Of persons: To render a person certain of anything, or at least inspire him with confidence respecting it.

"Mer. But how shall I be *ascertained* that I also should be entertained?"—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

II. Of things:

*1. "To assert for certain, to assure."

2. To render a thing certain which before was doubtful.

* (a) By making that fixed which before was fluctuating, or at least liable to change.

"For nought of them is yours, but th' onely usance Of a small time, which none *ascertain* may."

Spenser: *Daphnaïda*.

"... the mildness and precision of their laws *ascertained* the rule and measure of taxation."—Gibbon.

* (b) By arranging matters previously. To insure.

"The ministry, in order to *ascertain* a majority in the House of Lords, persuaded the Queen to create twelve new Peers."—Smollett.

†3. By divine revelation, or at least by credible testimony regarding anything.

"The divine law both *ascertaineth* the truth, and supplieth unto us the want of other laws."—Hooker.

"Money differs from uncoined silver in this, that the quantity of silver in each piece is *ascertained* by the stamp."—Locke.

4. By instituting an inquiry, investigation, examination, or experiment. (This is now the almost exclusive use of the word.)

"The extent to which parliamentary support was bartered for money cannot be with any precision *ascertained*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"Their periods may, therefore, be regarded as *ascertained* with the utmost exactness."—Sir J. Herschel: *Astron.*, § 486.

† *Ascertain* may be followed by a substantive [examples under No. II. 1, 2, 3 and 4], by *that* [example under No. I.], or by *whether*.

"... but he was there only for the purpose of *ascertaining whether* a descent on England was practicable."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

as-çer-tā'in-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *ascertain*; -able.] Capable of being ascertained.

"... if truth in Irish matters was *ascertainable* at all."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., p. 78.

as-çer-tā'ined, *pa. par. & a.* [ASCERTAIN.]

"... compared first with the amount of *ascertained* difference . . ."—J. S. Mill: *Logic*, 2d ed. (1846), vol. ii., p. 104.

as-çer-tā'in-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *ascertain*; suff. -er.] One who ascertains anything; one who establishes anything beyond the possibility of reasonable doubt.

as-çer-tā'in-ing, *pr. par.* [ASCERTAIN.]

as-çer-tā'in-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *ascertain*; -ment.] The act of ascertaining; the state of being ascertained.

"... the positive *ascertainment* of its limits."—Burke: *French Revolution*.

***as-çes'-san-çy**, *s.* Old form of ACESCENCY.

***as-çes'-sant**, *a.* [ACESCENT.]

as-çet'-ic, ***as-çet'-ick**, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *ascetisch* (adj.), *ascet* (substan.); Fr. *ascétique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *ascetico*; Gr. *askētikos*=industrious, belonging to an athlete; *askētēs*=(1) one who practices any art or trade, (2) a hermit; *askēsis*=(1) exercise, training, (2) a profession; *askēō*=(1) to form by art, (2) to practice, to exercise.]

A. As adjective:

1. Retired from the world, and engaged in devotions and mortifications.

"... he entered into such an *ascetic* course as had well nigh put an end to his life."—Life of Bishop Burnett, ch. 13.

2. Severe, harsh, rigid, precise.

B. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Spec.*: One who retires from active and adopts a contemplative life spent in devotion, in mortification of the body, &c.: a hermit, a recluse.

In the days of Jesus Christ the Essenes were a large and influential sect of men who lived in the wilderness. John the Baptist was an example of these ascetics.

"I am far from commending those *ascetics*, that, out of a pretense of keeping themselves unspotted from the world, take up their quarters in deserts."—Norris.

2. *Gen.*: One who, whether he retires from active life or not, adopts habits of self-mortification.

II. Church History: A class of persons who, aspiring after higher attainments in holiness than other Christians, thought they would best attain their object by self-mortification. They therefore abstained from wine, flesh, matrimony, and worldly business; and moreover emaciated their bodies by long vigils, fasting, toil, and hunger. Both men and women embraced this austere mode of life. During the second century of the Christian era, when they first attracted notice, they lived by themselves and dressed differently from others, but did not altogether withdraw from the society and converse of ordinary men. During the course of the third century they gradually withdrew to the Egyptian desert, and early in the fourth (about A. D. 305), were associated by Anthony into monastic communities. [ANCHORITE, MONASTICISM.]

"The *Ascetics* who obeyed and abused the rigid precepts of the Gospel."—Gibbon: *Decline and Fall*, ch. xxxvii.

as-çet'-i-çism, *s.* [Eng. *ascetic*; -ism. In Fr. *ascétisme*.] The mode of life of an ascetic; mortification of the body.

"There are two classes of men of very different complexions, by whom the principle of *asceticism* appears to have been embraced; the one a set of moralists, the other a set of religionists."—Bowring: *Jeremy Bentham's Works*, vol. i., p. 4.

as-çet'-ics, *s.* [ASCETIC.] A treatise on the subject of asceticism, or giving rules to be observed by ascetics.

***as-çhā'ime**, *v. t.* [ASHAME.]

***as-çhā'med**, *a.* [ASHAMED.]

***as-çhare**, *adv.* [A. S. *on cyrre*=in the act of turning; *cerran*=to turn.] Aside.

"Euer after the dogges wer so starke, Thei stode *aschare* when thei schuld barke."

Hunting of the Hare, 256. (Boucher.)

***āsçhe**, *s.* [ASH (1) & (2).]

***as-çhē'-pōn**, *pret. of v.* [A. S. *gesceapen*=formed, created.] [SHAPE.] Shaped, formed, devised.

"Watz neuer so blysfyl a bour as watz abos thenne, Ne no schroude hous so schene as *aschepon* thare." Ear. Eng. *Alliter. Poems* (ed. Morris), *Cleanness*, 1,075-6

***āsçh'-ēt**, *s.* [ASHET.] (Scotch.)

***asch'-ē-wēle**, *v. t.* To drive away.

"Thar ich *aschewe*le pie and crowe."

The Hule and the Nightingale (1601). (Boucher.)

ās'-cī, *s. pl.* [Latinized form of *askoi*, plural of *askos*=a leathern bottle.]

1. Tubes in which the sporules of lichens are contained while in the nucleus. (Lindley.)

2. Tubes in which the sporidia of fungi are placed. They are called also *ascelli* or *thecæ*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, . father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Ās'-ċi-an (pl. **Ās'-ċi-anš**), *s.* [Lat. *Asci*; Gr. *Askios*, pl. of *askios*=without shadow: *a*, priv., and *skia*=a shadow.]

Plural: Those who at midday of one or two days of the year are destitute of a shadow. Those living in the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn are so at midday once a year, and those living between those circles are so twice a year.

ās-ċid'-i-a, **ċas-ċid'-i-æ** (Mod. Lat.), **as-ċid'-i-anš** (Eng.), *s. pl.* [ASCIDIUM.]

Zool.: The first order of the Tunicated Class of Mollusca. It contains four families: the Ascidiadæ, or Simple Ascidiæ; the Clavellinidæ, or Social Ascidiæ; the Botryllidæ, or Compound Ascidiæ; and the Pyrosomatidæ, an aberrant family tending to the order Biphora. [ASCIDIODA.]

ās-ċid'-i-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [ASCIDIUM.] Simple Ascidiæ. The typical family of the Ascidian order of Tunicated Mollusca. Professor Garrod considers them to be degenerate Vertebrata, which should be placed quite at the end of that sub-kingdom, after Amphioxus. The animals are simple and fixed; they are solitary or gregarious, with their branchial sac simple or disposed in 8-18 deep and regular folds. Their external integument is provided with two apertures, making them look like double-necked jars. When touched they squirt a stream of water to some distance. They look like shapeless cartilaginous masses. Some are highly colored. In Brazil, China, and the Mediterranean they are eaten as food.

ās-ċid'-i-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ascidi(um)*, and Lat. *forma*=shape.] Bottle-shaped, like the leaves of Sarracenia and Nepenthes.

ās-ċid'-i-ōi-da, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ascidi(um)*, and Gr. *eidos*=appearance.] Professor Huxley's name for the class called by some others Ascidia or Ascidiæ. He classes it under his great division Molluscoidea.

ās-ċid'-i-ūm (pl. **ās-ċid'-i-a**), *s.* [Gr. *askidion*, dimin. of *askos*=a leathern bottle of goatskin or similar material.]

1. Zool.: The typical genus of the Tunicated Mollusca, belonging to the family Ascidiadæ and the order Ascidia. The species vary in length from an inch to five or six inches. One species is the Sea-squirt (*A. hyalinum*). The Ascidian genus, family,



Ascidium (Sea-squirt).

A. Ascidium mentula. B. Ascidia echinatum.

and order have recently acquired greatly-increased interest from the fact that Darwin has taken this part of the animal kingdom as his point of departure in tracing the process of development which he believes to have ultimately resulted in the production of man.

2. Bot.: The pitcher in such plants as Sarracenia and Nepenthes. (Lindley.)

ās-ċig'-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [(1) Gr. *askoi*, pl. of *askos*, (Asci); (2) Lat. *gero*=to wear, to carry about.] Having asci. (Loudon: Cyclop. of Plants; Gloss.)

Ās-ċi'-tæ (Lat.), **Ās-ċi'-tans** (Eng.), *s.* [From Gr. *askos*=a leathern bottle.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect of Montanists who arose in the second century. Their name was designed to express the fact that some Bacchanals of their party believed the passage in Matt. ix. 17, which speaks of pouring new wine into new bottles, required them to blow up a skin or bag, and dance around it when inflated, which accordingly they did with suitable vigor, as an act of solemn worship.

ās-ċi'-tēs, *s.* [In Fr. *ascite*; Port. & Lat. *ascites*; Gr. *askitēs*; from *askos*=a leathern bottle.]

Med.: Effusion of fluid of any kind into the abdomen; specially effusion of fluid within the cavity of the peritoneum, as distinguished from ovarian dropsy and dropsy of the uterus. There is an idiopathic ascites, which may be of a tonic or acute form, or of an asthenic type; and a sympathetic or consequential ascites. Another division is into active ascites, that in which there is a large effusion of serum into the cavity of the peritoneum, after undue exposure to cold and wet; and passive ascites, that produced by disease of the heart or liver.

ās-ċit'-ic, ***ās-ċit'-ick**, **ās-ċit'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng., &c., *ascites*; Eng. suff. *-ic*, *-ical*. In Fr. *ascitique*; Port. *ascitico*.] Pertaining or relating to the disease called ascites.

"When it is part of another tumor it is hydropical, either anasarca or ascitical."—Wiseman: Surgery.

ās-ċi'-tī-tious (tious as **shūs**), *a.* [Low Lat. **ascititius*; from Lat. *ascitus*=approved, adopted, pa. par. of *ascisco*=to approve, to adopt.] Not originally existent; adopted, additional, supplemental. [ADSCITITIOUS.]

"Homer has been reckoned an *ascititious* name from some accident of his life."—Pope.

ās-clē'-pī-ād, *s.* [In Fr. *asclépiade*; Sp. *asclepiadeo*; Lat. *Asclepiadeus*.]

Ancient Prosody: A kind of verse used by Horace and other writers, and divided into two primary types: (1) *Asclepiadeus minor*, consisting of a spondee, a choriambus, a dactyl, a trochee, and a cæsure, as *Maecō | nās ātāvis || ēdītē | rēgī | būs* (Horace); and (2) the *Asclepiadeus major*, consisting of a spondee, two choriambuses, a trochee, and a cæsure, as *Quis pōst | vinā grāvem | militiam aut | paup̄rēm | crēpāt?* (Schmitz: Lat. Gram., 1860, p. 306.)

ās-clē'-pī-a-dā'-ċē-æ, *s. pl.* [ASCLEPIAS.] *Asclepiads*. An order of plants closely allied to the Apocynaceæ, or Dogbanes. Lindley places them under his alliance Solanales. They have a 5-divided persistent calyx; a monopetalous 5-lobed regular corolla; 5 stamina, with the filaments usually connate; anthers 2—sometimes almost 4-celled; the pollen at length cohering in masses, or sticking to 5 processes of the stigma; styles 2; stigma 1, tipping both styles, dilated, 5-cornered; ovaries, 2; fruit, 2 follicles, of which one is sometimes abortive; seeds numerous. Shrubs, or more rarely herbs, almost always milky, and frequently twining. Leaves entire, opposite; flowers umbellate, fascicled, or racemose. Their favorite habitat is Africa. They occur also in India, and the tropics generally. In 1846 Lindley estimated the known species at 910; now fully 1,000 are known. The milk, which in some species furnishes caoutchouc, is usually acrid and bitter, though apparently not so deleterious as that of Apocynaceæ. That of *Calotropis gigantea*, the *akund*, *ycerum*, or *mudar* plant of India, has been used with effect in leprosy, elephantiasis, and some other diseases. The roots of *Cynanchum tomentosum*, and *Periploca emetica* are emetic. *Gymnema lactiferum* is the Cow-plant of Ceylon [COW-PLANT]. *Pergularia edulis* and *Periploca esculenta* are eatable. *Diplopepis vomitoria* is expectorant and diaphoretic, and is used like ipecacuanha in dysentery. *Hemidesmus Indica* is the Indian Sarsaparilla [SARSAPARILLA]. The leaves of *Cynanchum Argel* are used in Egypt for adulterating senna. *Marsdenia tenacissima* is employed for bowstrings by the mountaineers of Rajmahal, while *M. tinctoria* and *Gymnema tingens* yield an indigo of excellent quality. (Lindley.) [ASCLEPIAS.]

ās-clē'-pī-ād'-ē-an, *a.* [Lat. *asclepiadeus*.] Pertaining or relating to the meter called *Asclepiad* (q. v.).

"The distichs used by Horace are—(1) The second *Asclepiadean* meter, consisting of a Glyconic and the *Asclepiadeus minor*."—Schmitz: Lat. Gram. (1860), p. 306.

ās-clē'-pī-ād'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *asclepiad*; *-ic*.] The same as *ASCLEPIADEAN* (q. v.).

ās-clē'-pī-ās, *s.* [In Fr. *asclépiade*; Ital. *asclepiade*; Sp. *asclepiada*; Lat. *asclepias*; Gr. *asklēpias*, a plant, the Swallow-wort (*Asclepias vincetorix-cum?*); from *Asklēpios*, the Roman Æsculapius or Esculapius, the fabled god of medicine.] A genus of plants, the typical one of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*. The species are found chiefly along the eastern portion of North America, in Bermuda, &c. Though all more or less poisonous, they are used medicinally. *A. decumbens* excites general perspiration without in any perceptible degree increasing the heat of the body. It is used in Virginia as a remedy against pleurisy. Another variety, *A. tuberosa*, is a mild cathartic and diaphoretic. The root and tender stalks of *A. volubilis* create sickness and expectoration. *A. tuberosa* (Butterfly Weed) and *A. curassavica*, sometimes but incorrectly called ipecacuanha, are also medicinal plants, while *A. lactifera* yields a sweet copious milk used by the Indians, &c.; hence the ordinary name *milkweed*. *A. aphylla* and *stipitacea* are eatable. (Lindley.)

ās-cō-mŷ-ċē'-tēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. *askos*=a bag, and *mykēs*=a mushroom.] A group of fungi whose spores or sporidia are contained within asci.

ās-cō-mŷ-ċē'-toūs, *a.* [Eng., &c., *ascomycet(es)*; *-ous*.] Belonging to or connected with the *ascomycetes* (q. v.).

a-scri'-ba-ble, *a.* [Eng. *ascrib(e)*; *-able*.] That may be ascribed.

"... the effects of nature's abhorrency of a vacuum, which seem to be more fitly *ascribable* to the weight and spring of the air."—Boyle, vol. i., p. 17.

a-scri'-be, *v. t.* [In Ital. *ascrivere*. From Lat. *ascribo*=(1) to add to or insert in a writing; (2) to impute: *ad*=to, and *scribo*=... to write.]

*1. To write down.

"Hereupon the Athenians do *ascribe* that day for a most unfortunate day."—North: Plutarch, p. 181.

2. To attribute, to impute, to assign. Used—

(a) *Of qualities or actions attributed to a person or other being*:

"... *ascribe* ye greatness unto our God."—Deut. xxxii. 3.

"They have *ascribed* unto David ten thousands, and to me they have *ascribed* but thousands."—1 Sam. xviii. 8.

(b) *Of effects attributed to causes*:

"The mind, indeed, enlighten'd from above,
Views Him in all; *ascribes* to the grand cause
The grand effect; ..."—Cowper: Task, bk. iii.

¶ Regarding the difference between the verbs *to ascribe*, *to impute* and *to attribute*, Crabb considers that *to ascribe* is *to assign* anything in one's estimate as the possession or the property of another; *to impute* is to form an estimate of a person, and *to attribute* is to assign a thing as a cause. What is *ascribed* is generally honorable; what is *imputed* is generally dishonorable." (Crabb: English Synonyms.)

a-scri'-bed, *pa. par.* [ASCRIBE.]

a-scrib'-ing, *pr. par.* [ASCRIBE.]

***a-scri'e**, ***a-skri'e**, ***a-skrŷ'e**, *v. t.* [Cf. Sw. *anskrī*=an outcry, scream, cry; O. Fr. *escrier*=to call out.] To cry out to, to shout to.

"Seraphe was of hem wel war and faste him *ascries*."
Joseph of Arimathe (ed. Skeat), 530.

a-scrip'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ascriptio*=an addition in writing: from *ascribo* (ASCRIBE); or from *ad*=to, and *scriptio*=the act of writing; *scribo*=to scrape with a sharp point, ... to write.]

1. The act of attributing, imputing or assigning, as an effect to a cause, or qualities or actions to any being; the state of being attributed.

"... that noble subsequent life which would render simply impossible the *ascription* to Faraday of anything unfair."—Tyndall: Frag. of Science, xii. 357.

2. That which is ascribed.

as-crip'-tī-tious, *a.* [Lat. *ascriptitius*=enrolled.] Ascribed, imputed, assigned.

"An *ascriptitious* and supernumerary god."—Farindon: Sermons, p. 82.

as-ċŷ'-rūm, *s.* [Lat. *ascyron*; Gr. *askyron*, a kind of St. John's Wort.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Hypericaceæ, or Tutsans. They are found in North America.

a-se'-i-tŷ, *s.* [As if from Low Lat. *aseitas*.] The state or condition of having an independent existence. (Prof. W. R. Smith.)

***ā'-sēl**, *s.* [AYSELL.]

***a-sē-le**, *v. t.* [A. S. *asælan*=to bind, fasten.] To seal.

"The Angel him schewed, with-outen weoles,
A put *asēled* with seven seles."
The XI. Pains of Hell (ed. Morris), 193-4.

a-sēl'-lī, *s. pl.* [ASELLUS.]

a-sēl'-lī-dæ, *s. pl.* [ASELLUS.]

Zool.: A family of Isopod Crustaceans. Some species are marine, and others fresh-water. The *Limnoria terebrans*, so destructive to woodwork immersed in the ocean, belongs to the family.

a-sēl'-lūs (pl. **a-sēl'-lī**), *s.* [Lat. *asellus*=a little ass.]

1. Zool.: The typical genus of the Asellidæ. It contains the *A. aquaticus*, or Water-hog Louse, common in fresh water.

2. Astron.: Two stars in the constellation Cancer. The Greeks, through whom we have received the sign Cancer, placed two asses in it, where they still remain, under the titles of Asellus Boreas and Asellus Australis; and near them is the asterism Præsepe, or the Manger, in which there are about forty small stars visible in the telescope.

a-sēp'-sis, *s.* [Pathol.: [Gr. *a*, priv.=not, and *sēpsis*=putrefaction.] The condition of being free from putrefaction; absence of toxinous or pathogenic bacteria.

a-sēp'-tā, *s. pl.* [N. pl. of Gr. *asēptos*=not liable to putrefy; *a*, priv., and *sēptos*=putrefied; *sēpō*=to putrefy.] Substances not liable to putrefaction.

a-sēp'-tic, *a.* [Gr. *asept(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Not liable to putrefaction; free from septic matter or toxinous bacteria.

aseptic operation, *s.* *Antiseptic surgery*: The asepticizing of a wound by the introduction into it of antiseptic solutions. This operation is not necessary except where septic matter has been carried into the blood or where the wound has not been promptly treated by antiseptics (q. v.).

a-sēp'-tī-ċism, *s.* [Eng. *aseptic*; *-ism*.] The doctrine or principles of antiseptic surgery (q. v.).

a-sēp'-tī-ċi-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *aseptic*; *-icity*.] The quality of being aseptic.

a-sēp'-tī-ċize, *v. t.* [Eng. *aseptic*; *-ize*.] To cause to become aseptic.

bōil, **bōŷ**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **ċell**, **chorus**, **ċhin**, **benċh**; **go**, **ġem**; **thin**, **thiŷ**; **sin**, **aŷ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **ċhan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-ċtion**, **-ŷion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

a-sēp'-tō-lin, *s.* [ASEPTIC.] A preparation of carbolic acid designed as a germicide in cases of phthisis, invented by Dr. Cyrus Edson, of New York, and announced by him in February, 1896.

***a-sē'rue**, ***a sērve**, *v. t. & i.* To merit, to deserve.

"Vche mon schal haue as thei a serue."
Mary and the Cross (ed. Morris), st. xxxvii. 478.

***a-sēs'se**, *v. t.* [Fr. *cesser*=to cease.] To cause to cease. [ACESE.]

"And assesse the werre anon,
Betwyxe hym and hys brother Jhon."
Richard, 6,311. (*S. in Boucher*.)

a-sēth'. [ASSETS.]

***a-sēt'-nēs**, *s.* [A. S. *asetnys*=what is set or fixed; a statute, a law.] A regulation.

"This ilke abbot at Ramsai
Asetnes set in his abbai."

MS. Coll. Med. Edinb., H. iii., 12, f. 47b. (*S. in Boucher*.)

ā-sēx'-ū-ā, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and Eng. *sexual*.]

Bot.: Without sexes. Applied to the flowerless plants in which stamina and pistils are wanting.

***āš-fa'ste**, *adv.* [Eng. *as*; *fast*.] Anon, quickly. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

Āš'-gard, *s.* [O. Sw., &c.] An old Scandinavian deity.

"... of his eyebrows they formed Asgard their god's dwelling."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. i.

āsh (1), ***āshe**, ***āsche**, ***āī'sche**, ***ēsche**, ***āske**, ***āxe**, ***ēsse**, ***ās** (Eng.), **āī'se**, **āss** (Scotch) (plur. **āsh'-ēs**, ***assch'-ēn**, ***āsh'-ēn**, ***āisch'-īs**, ***asch'-ys**, ***āsk'-ēs**, ***āsk'-ys**, ***āsk'-ēn**, ***āx'-ēn**), *s.* [A. S. *asce*, *asce*, *asce*, *axe*, *ahse*, *axse*, *æxe*; Sw. & O. Icel. *aska*; Dan. *aske*; Dut. *asch*; Ger. *asche*; O. H. Ger. *asche*; Goth. *azgo*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

†I. In the singular: Rarely used as a simple word, except by geologists and chemists. In composition, however, it is very common. (See words under C. and II. Plur.)

"With fyre foule Heauin consumit was with as
For that foule stinkand sin of Lychorie."

E. E. Text. Soc., Lauder's Minor Poems, 503.

"Collected, my ledly! what would ye collect out of the sute and the ass?"—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xi.

"... an amalgam of coarse altered ash."—*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxxii. (1876), p. 22.

II. In the plural:

1. Literally:

(a) *Gen.*: The residuum left after the burning of anything combustible.

"... and take up the ashes which the fire hath consumed."—*Lev.* vi. 10.

(b) The remains of a cremated dead body preserved in an urn or coffin; or more figuratively, the remains of a body buried without cremation.

"And the ashes of Johne the baptyste."

The Stacions of Rome (ed. Furnivall), 417.

"The coffins were broken open. The ashes were scattered to the winds."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

"E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires."

Gray: Elegy, 23.

2. Fig.: Whatever is worthless or expresses humiliation; referring, however, to the fact that of old a person in calamity would at times put ashes upon his head, or, groveling on the ground, bury his lips among them, as if he were feeding upon them.

"He [the idolater] feedeth on ashes: a deceived heart hath turned him aside . . ."—*Isa.* xlv. 20.

"He hath cast me into the mire, and I am become like dust and ashes."—*Job* xxx. 19.

"To give unto them beauty for ashes."—*Isa.* lxi. 3.

B. Technically:

Geol. **Volcanic ashes**, **volcanic ash**: The porous remains of certain molten rocks thrown out by ancient volcanoes, and in many cases laid down in beds stratified by the gravitation of the falling bodies themselves, or by the action of water. (For example see A. 1.)

† For the distinction between *ashes* and *tuffs* see the subjoined example.

"In answer to the question as to what was the difference between *ashes* and *tuffs*, he [Mr. David Forbes, F. R. S.] defined *ashes* as purely sub-aërial formations, thrown out of the volcanic orifice, and falling down on land or sea, as the case happened; whilst *tuffs*, on the contrary, were molten lava poured out into, or more often under, water, and thus instantaneously quenched and disintegrated into fragments of powder, more or less fine, in proportion as the action of the water was overpowering. In *ashes* each separate particle bore on its exterior the evidence of its having been exposed to the action of fire in the throat of the volcano, and externally is altered, glazed, or coated with a crust or skin, often resembling that of a meteorite, an appearance which is never to be observed in *tuffs*."—*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxxi. (1875), p. 421.

C. In composition: Denoting various objects having certain similarities of form, color, &c., to ashes.

ash-color, *s.* A color like ash or ashes. [ASH-COLORED.]

ash-colored, *a.* Colored like ashes. Between brown and gray.

"Clay, ash-colored, was part of a stratum which lay above the strata of stone."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

Ash-colored Falcon: A name for Montagu's Harrier (*Circus cineraceus*).

Ash-colored Harrier: Another name for the same bird.

ash-fire, *s.* The subdued or low fire used in chemical furnaces. (*Todd*.)

ash-gray, *a.*

Bot., &c.: A mixture of pure white and pure black, so as to form an intermediate tint. (*Lindley*.)

ash-grayish, *a.*

Bot., &c.: Ash-gray, but with more of the white admixed. (*Lindley*.)

ash-hole, *s.* A receptacle for ashes beneath a furnace.

ash-pan, *s.* A pan beneath a furnace or grate for the reception of ashes.

ash-tub, *s.* A tub beneath a furnace or grate for the reception of ashes.

Ash-Wednesday, *s.* [Eng. *Ash*; *Wednesday*. In Sw. & Dan. *Aske-onsdag*; Dut. *Ashdag*; Ger. *Aschermittwoch*.] The first day of Lent, the connection of which with "ash" or ashes seems to have been that, according to the injunction of Pope Gregory the Great, in the sixth century, ashes, which first had been blessed, were sprinkled on the heads of worshipers, or the form of the cross was traced with ashes upon their foreheads, one main object at first being to put them in remembrance that their bodies were but "dust and ashes." As on the same day notorious sinners, professing penitence, had to appear in church clothed in sackcloth, and with tears solicit absolution, repentance "in sackcloth and ashes" was also suggested, and added a fresh association with the day. At the time of the Reformation the law or practice which required applicants for pardon of sin to be subjected to this severe discipline was swept away, and the "Commination" service, still in use, was introduced in its room, "until the said discipline may be restored again, which is much to be wished." (*Liturgy: Commination*.)

āsh (2), ***āsche**, ***ēsche**, *s., a. & in comp.* [A. S. *æsc*; Sw. *ask*; Dan. *ask*, *asketræ*; Dut. *esch*, *esscheboom*; Ger. *esche*; O. H. Ger. *asc*, *asch*; O. Icel. *askr*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The name of a well-known tree, the *Fraxinus excelsior*. It has pinnate leaves. The flowers, which come out before the leaves, are destitute of calyx and corolla. The stamens are two, the fruit a two-celled and two-seeded samara.

"And ash far-stretching his umbrageous arm."

Cowper: Task, bk. i.

2. The wood of the ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). It is used for the construction of various agricultural implements. The qualities to be sought in good ash-wood are strength, toughness, and elasticity.

"Let me twine

Mine arms about that body, where against,
My grained ash an hundred times hath broke,
And scar'd the moon with splinters."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

II. Scripture: The ash of Scripture, in Heb. *ōrēn* (*Isa.* xlv. 14), is probably not a *Fraxinus*, but what it is has not yet been decided.

"... he planteth an ash, and the rain doth nourish it."—*Isa.* xlv. 14.

B. As adjective: Made of ash; pertaining to the ash; resembling the ash. [ASHEN (2).]

C. In composition: Denoting=made of, or pertaining to ash.

ash-keys, *s. pl.* The seed-vessels of the ash. [ASHEN KEYS.]

"As I have seen the ash-keys fall on a frosty morning."—*Scott: Tales of my Landlord*, xxv.

ash-spear, *s.* A spear of which the wooden portion is made of ash.

"The tough ash-spear, so stout and true,
Into a thousand flinders flew."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 6.

ash-tree, *s.* *Fraxinus excelsior*, described above.

"Then the angry Hiawatha
Raised his mighty bow of ash-tree,
Seized his arrows, jasper-headed,"

Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, ix.

ash-weed, *s.* A name sometimes given to the Gout-weed (*Egopodium podagraria*), from the resemblance of its leaflets to those of the ash-tree.

ash-wood, *s.* The wood of the ash-tree.

"Like reeds he snapped the tough ash-wood."

Scott: Rokeby, v. 36.

ā-shā'me, ***as-çhā'me** (pa. par. **ā-shā med**, ***ā-shā'-mýd**, ***a-sçhā'-mýd**), *v. t.* [Eng. *a*; *shame*. A. S. *ascamian*=to be ashamed; *gescamian*=to make ashamed; from *scama*=shame; *gescamian*=to shame, to blush. In Dut. *beschaamd* is an adj.=ashamed; Ger. *beschämen*=to shame.]

A. As a verb in contradistinction to a participle it is obsolete: To put to shame; to cause to blush.

B. As a past participle (ashamed, **ashamyd*, **aschamyd*), it is in common use: Made to blush, or feel abashed or confused, from consciousness of secret guilt, from a feeling of inferiority, from the humiliation produced by the exposure of disreputable moral conduct, or of intellectual folly with which one is chargeable.

† In Scripture it is followed by *of*, or more rarely by *for* or *because*, applied to that which causes the shame.

"And Moab shall be ashamed of Chemosh, as the house of Israel was ashamed of Beth-el their confidence."—*Jer.* xlviii. 13.

"... they shall see, and be ashamed for their envy at the people."—*Isa.* xxvi. 11.

"... they shall be ashamed because of their sacrifices."—*Hosea* iv. 19.

In *Ordinary Language*: To be ashamed for a person is to blush on account of his misconduct, the desire being felt that he should not disgrace himself.

ā-shā'm-ēd-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *ashamed*; *-ly*.] So as to manifest shame; bashfully. (*Huloet*.)

āsh'-būd, *s.* [Eng. *ash* (2), and *bud*.] A bud on or from an ash-tree.

"Darker than darkest pensies, and that hair

More black than ashbuds in the front of March."

Tennyson: The Gardener's Daughter.

***ashe**, *v. t.* [ASK.]

āsh'-ēn (1), *a.* [From Eng. *ashes*.] Of a color between brown and gray.

"On the Earl's cheek the flush of rage

O'ercame the ashen hue of age."

Scott: Marmion, vi. 14.

āsh'-ēn (2), **ās'-shēn**, *a.* [From Eng. *ash*; and suff. *-en*. In Ger. *aschen*.]

1. Pertaining to the ash-tree.

2. Made of ash-wood.

"And each his ashen bow unbent."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 9.

ashen keys. The seed vessels of the ash-tree.

They are called by botanists *Samaras*, i. e., dry, indehiscent, winged, two-celled, two-seeded capsules. [SAMARA.] Their length and lateral compression create the resemblance to keys.

[ASH-KEYS.] *Her.*: The seed-vessels of the ash-tree, which are occasionally represented on an escutcheon. (*Gloss. of Heraldry*, 1847.)

ā-shīne, *a.* Shining; radiant; bright. Ashen Keys.

āsh'-lār, **āsh'-lēr**, ***a-çhēl'-or** (Eng.), **āis'-lēr**, ***āis'-lār**, ***ēst'-lēr** (Scotch), *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *aisseler*, from *aisselle*=the armpit; Lat. *axilla*=the armpit.] [AXIL.]

A. As substantive:

Arch.: Hewn or squared stone used in building, as contradistinguished from that which is rough, as when it came from the quarry. "J. J." in



Ashlar.

Boucher's *Dict.* states that the earliest instance of the use of the word *ashlar* which had been discovered when he wrote, was in connection with the erection of the College of Fotheringhay. [See example.]

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wolf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **æ = ē**; **ey = á**. **qu = kw**.

"... the ground of the body and isles be maad within the ende under the ground table-stones with rough stone; and all the remanent of the said body and isles, unto the full hight of the said quire, with cleane hewne ashler, altogedir in the outer side unto the full hight of the said quire."—*An Indenture* (A. D. 1411), *Monast. Anglic.*, vi. 1, 414.

Nigged Ashlar: Stone hewn with a pick or with a pointed hammer, instead of with a chisel. The term is used principally in connection with the hewing of the hard Aberdeen granite. (*Weale: Rudiment. Dict. of Terms used in Arch.*, pt. iii., p. 304.)

B. As adjective: Pertaining to hewn or squared stones; made of or with ashlar or hewn stones.

"The ashler buttress braves its force."

Scott: *Cadzow Castle*.

"It is no square-built gloomy palace of black ashlar marble, shrouded in awe and horror, as Gray gives it us, . . ."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. i.

āsh'-lēr-ing, *s.* [Eng. *ashler*; -ing.]

Architecture:

1. Pieces of wood, about three feet high, placed in garrets so as to cut off the acute angles formed by the junction of the roof and floor.

2. The act of bedding ashlar in mortar.

a-shō'-ca, a-sō'-ca, *s.* [In Bengali, &c., *ashoka*.] A magnificent tree, the *Jonesia asoca*, called after Sir William Jones, founder of the Asiatic Society, who says that the vegetable world scarce affords a richer sight than an ashoka-tree in full bloom. The flowers, which are in cymes, are of a rich orange color. The fruit is leguminous. The tree is wild in the Malayan peninsula, and also cultivated in Indian gardens.

a-shō're (1), *adv.*

1. Aslope, slantwise. (*Babes Book* (ed. Furnivall), p. 121.)

2. Astraddle. (*Ibid.*, p. 136.)

a-shō're (2), *adv.* [Eng. *a=on*; *shore*.]

1. To the shore; upon the shore from the sea. *Used* (a) of a person landing from a ship:

"Yet then, when called ashore, he sought

The tender peace of rural thought."

Wordsworth: *To the Daisy*.

Or (b) of the ship itself flung ashore, or anything from the deep similarly hurled upon the land.

"May thy billows rowl ashore

The beryl and the golden ore."

Milton: *Comus*.

2. On the shore, as contradistinguished from being on board a ship or in the sea.

"Our position was often ashore."—*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, ch. iii.

Āsh'-tōr-ēth, **Ās'-tōr-ēth**, **Ās-tar'-tē** (pl. **Āsh'-tār-ōth**), *s.* [Heb. *Ashtōreth*, pl. *Ashtarōth*; Gr. *Astartē*; Assy. *Ishtar*; Pers. *Istarah*; Gr. *Astēr*=a star.] [STAR.] A goddess worshiped in Phenicia, Philistia, and elsewhere. She was symbolized by the moon, and also by the planet Venus. The place Asteroth Karnaim (Gen. xiv. 5) means the horned or mooned Astartes, probably from images of that goddess set up and worshiped there.

She is supposed to be the "Queen of Heaven," mentioned in Jer. vii. 18 and xlv. 17. Heb. *āshērah*, wrongly translated "grove" or "groves" in Judg. vi. 25, 2 Kings xxiii. 4, and various other places, seems to signify an image of Astarte. It is connected with Heb. *ēshēr*=happiness, good fortune, Astarte being the goddess of good fortune. She represented the female principle, and was worshiped with impure rites. She is frequently connected with Baal, the corresponding male divinity. [BAAL.]

"For Solomon went after *Ashtoreth*, the goddess of the Zidonians."—1 Kings xi. 5.

āsh'-y, *a.* [Eng. *ash*; -y.] Of an ash color, or tending toward one; whitish-gray, pale.

"And dying eyes gleam'd forth their *ashy* lights,

Like dying coals burnt out in tedious nights."

Shaksp.: *Tarquin and Lucrece*.

ashy-green, *a. & s.*

A. As adjective: Colored green, commingled with ash color.

B. As substantive: The color now described.

"... the back of an *ashy-green*."—*Warrington, in Miscell. and Mag. of Nat. Hist.*, October, 1852.

ashy-pale, *a.* Pale like ashes.

"... he looked *ashy-pale* and haggard."—*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, vol. ii., p. 201.

Ā-sia (sia as *shā*), *s.* [Sw. & Dan. *Asien*; Dut. *Azie*; Fr. *Asie*; Sp., Port., Ital. & Lat. *Asia*; Gr. *Asia*.]

A. Classical Mythology:

1. A daughter of Oceanus, mentioned by Hesiod, the first Greek writer who used the term *Asia*, and then not in a geographical sense.

2. The wife of Prometheus.

B. Geog.: [*Asia* in this sense is said to be derived from the daughter of Oceanus afore-mentioned.]

*1. Apparently the region east of the Archipelago once ruled over by King Attalus, and extending from Pergamos, in Mysia, to Caria. Herodotus is the first writer in which this—the oldest—geographical sense of the word *Asia* is known to occur. Livy also uses it with the same signification, generally known as *Asia Minor*.

2. The Roman province of the name, including Phrygia, Mysia, Lydia, and Caria. This is the New Testament sense of the word.

"... the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judea, and Cappadocia, in Pontus, and *Asia*, Phrygia, and Pamphylia, . . ."—*Acts* ii. 9, 10.

3. The great continent east of Europe and Africa. When this extended sense was introduced, then the region between the Black Sea, the Archipelago, and the Mediterranean, within which the Roman province of Asia was situated, came to be called in Latin, by way of distinction, *Asia Minor* (Lesser Asia). The first author known to have used the latter term for Asia west of the Taurus was Orosius, in the fifth century A. D. (See *Trench: On the Study of Words*, p. 96.)

C. Astron.: An asteroid, the sixty-seventh found. It was discovered by Pogson on the 18th of April, 1861.

Ā-sian (sian=*shan*), *adj.* [Lat. *Asius*,] Belonging to Asia.

"From *Asian* Taurus, from Imaus stretch'd."

Thomson: *Seasons; Autumn*.

Ā-si'-arch (or *sī=shī*), *s.* [In Ger. *Asiarch*; Fr. *asiarque*; Lat. *asiarchus*; Gr. *asiarchēs*.]

Under the Romans: The director-general of religious ceremonies in the province of Asia. The expression occurs in the Greek Testament, *Tines de kai tōn Asiarchōn*, "And certain also of the Asiarchs" (*Acts* xix. 31). Properly speaking, there was but one Asiarch residing at Ephesus; the others referred to were his subordinates.

Ā-si'-āt'-ic, ***Ā-si'-āt'-ick** (or *sī=shī*), *a. & s.* [In Fr. *Asiatique*, *adj.*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *Asiatico*; Lat. *Asiaticus*; Gr. *Asiaticos*.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining, relating, or belonging to Asia in any of the geographical senses of that word.

Now (Spec.): Referring to the Asiatic continent.

"The commerce of *Asiatic* Russia bears a small proportion to that of European Russia, the proportion being as 4 to 35."—*Leoni Levi: Hist. Brit. Comm.* (1872), p. 467.

Asiatic Society: The name given to any society which makes Asia and its inhabitants the main subject of inquiry. The first modern society of the kind was the Asiatic Society of Bengal, founded at Calcutta by Sir William Jones, in January, 1784. The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland was formed in March, 1823, and incorporated in August, 1824. It holds its meetings in London, but has affiliated societies or branches at Bombay and Madris. The Bengal Society also, though earlier in point of time, is now virtually a third branch. Other Asiatic societies exist among the Continental nations of Europe, the best known being that of Paris, founded in 1822.

¶ For terms in Zoology, Botany, &c., commencing with *Asiatic*, such as *Asiatic elephant*, see the substantives subjoined.

B. As substantive: A native of Asia in any of the geographical senses of the word. *Spec.*, a native of the Asiatic continent.

"If the Japanese and the Malays exhibit a character manly, enterprising, and different from that of the other *Asiatics*. . . ."—*Matte Brun: Phys. Geog.*, 2d ed. (1834), p. 622.

Ā-si'-āt'-i-çism, *s.* [Eng. *Asiatic*; -ism.] An imitation of Asiatic manners.

a-si' de, *adv.* [Eng. *a=on* or *to*; *side*.] [SIDE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. To one side.

1. In a general sense:

"... are cast *aside*,

As useless, to the moles and to the bats."

Couper: *Task*, bk. vi.

2. Specially:

(a) To or at a little distance from the rest; to be left in waiting, or for some other purpose.

"... thou shalt set *aside* that which is full. . . ."—2 Kings iv. 4.

(b) To a solitary spot; outside a crowd.

"And he took him *aside* from the multitude, . . ."—*Mark* vii. 33.

II. At one side. Specially—

1. Out of hearing, privately, or to one's self.

"Then lords and ladies spake *aside*,

And angry looks the error chide."

Scott: *The Lord of the Isles*, ii. 7.

¶ So in dramas a speaker makes certain statements *aside*.

2. Away from the body, as a garment taken off and then laid down.

"He riseth from supper and laid *aside* his garments."—*John* xiii. 4.

¶ In Scotch it is sometimes used as a preposition = beside.

"Since Maggie I am in *aside* ye."

Tannahill Poems, p. 153. (*Jamieson*.)

III. Figuratively:

1. Morally separate; away from the soul, or away from the right direction.

"... let us lay *aside* every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, . . ."—*Heb.* xii. 1.

(The metaphor is that of a long flowing garment hovering around us, and tripping the feet when we attempt to run.)

2. Away from the morally right path.

"They are all gone *aside*, they are all together become filthy."—*Ps.* xiv. 3.

B. Technically:

Law: To set *aside* a verdict is to render it abortive, to quash it, to overthrow it. To set *anything aside* = to destroy it, or render it abortive.

***a-si'-dis hālf**, *adv.* To one side; aside. (*Wycliffe: Kings* iii. 27.)

as-i-ēn'-tō. [ASSIENTO.]

***a-si'le**, *s.* [ASYLUM.] A retreat; a place of safety. (*Wycliffe: 2 Macc.* iv. 34.)

a-sil'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [ASILUS.]

Entom.: A family of insects belonging to the order Diptera, and the tribe Brachycera. They are generally called Hornet-flies. They are fierce and voracious, mostly feeding on other insects, which they catch on the wing. In flying they make a humming noise.

āš'-il-ūs, *s.* [Lat. *asilus*=a gadfly, a horsefly.] A genus of two-winged flies (Diptera), the typical one of the family Asilidæ.

***ās'-in-ar-y**, *a.* [Lat. *asinarius*.] Pertaining to an ass.

ās-i-nē'-gō, **ās-si-nē'-gō**, *s.* [Sp. *asnico*=a small ass.]

1. *Lit.:* A small ass.

"We jogged leisurely on upon our mules and *assin*-negoes."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 127.

2. *Fig.:* A stupid fellow.

"Or are you so ambitious 'bove your peers,

You'd be an *assinego* by your years?"

Ben Jonson: *Expost. with Inigo Jones*.

ās'-in-ine, *a.* [In Sp. & Ital. *asinino*; Lat. *asininus*.]

1. Pertaining or relating to an ass, as the animal actually is.

"You shall have more ado to drive our dullest youth, our stocks and stubs, from such nurture, that we have now, to hale our choicest and hopefulest wits to that *asinine* feast of sow-thistles and hophulles."—*Milton*.

2. Stupid, silly, as the ass is popularly believed to be. [PONS ASINORUM.]

ās-i-nin'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *asinin(e)*; -ity.] *Asinine* behavior; obstinate stupidity.

ās'-in-ūs, *s.* [Lat.] A genus of mammals, of the order Pachydermata, and sub-order Solipedia. It contains the ass. There is a fossil ass or zebra (*Asinus fossilis*) in the drift and cave period, and in the marl beneath the peat. (*Owen: British Fossil Mammals and Birds*, pp. 396-398.)

ās'-i-ō, *s.* [Lat.] The name used by Pliny and adopted by Swainson for the "Horned Owls." It is not now generally used, *Bubo* having taken its place. [BUBO.]

a-si'-phōn-ate, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and Eng. *siphonate*.]

In Conchology: Destitute of siphon.

"Some holostomatous and *asiphonate* Gastropods."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 61.

a-sit'-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *asitia*=want of food, loss of appetite; *asiteō*=not to eat; *asitos*=without eating; *a*, priv., and *sitos*=wheat; also food.]

Med.: Loss of appetite, loathing of food.

ask, ***aske**, ***asche**, ***ashe**, ***ask'-i-ēn**, ***ēsk'-i-ēn**, ***ask'-ēn**, ***ask'-in**, ***ass**, ***axe**, ***āx'-i-ēn** (pret. **asked**, ***ask'-ēde**, ***āsch'-ēd**, ***āc'-sēde**, ***āsch'-ēde**, ***ē-āsk'-ed**), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *acsian*, *ascian*, *acsian*, *ahsian*, *axian*, *acsigan*, *axigean*. In Sw. *aska*; O. Icel. *ækja*; O. Fris. *askea*, *aschia*; Dut. *eischen*; Ger. *heischen*; O. H. Ger. *eiscen*; O. L. Ger. *escon*=to ask; Sansc. *ish*=to desire.]

A. Transitive:

I. To solicit or demand a reply in words to a question put.

1. To question, to inquire of, to interrogate.

"... when your children *ask* their fathers in time to come, saying, What mean ye by these stones?"—*Josh.* iv. 6.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

¶ Sometimes the word *question* is put after the interrogatory verb, as—

“ . . . neither durst any man from that day forth ask him any more questions.”—*Matt.* xxii. 46.

2. To inquire about, to solicit information regarding.

“Ask counsel, we pray thee, of God, . . .”—*Judg.* xviii. 5.

¶ *Ask* in this first sense of inquire is followed by the objective of the person, and concerning or regarding or of prefixed to the thing about which information is solicited.

“Ask now the priests concerning the law, . . .”—*Hagg.* ii. 11.

“Ask me of things to come . . .”—*Isa.* xlv. 11.

*II. To lay to one's charge; the original meaning probably being to demand from one an answer to a charge.

“False witnesses did rise up; they laid to my charge [margin, *asked*] me things that I knew not.”—*Ps.* xxxv. 11.

III. To solicit or demand any desirable thing, as contradistinguished from mere words.

1. To solicit by prayer or petition; to beg.

“Wherefore I *aske* you pardoun and youre grace, Sithe me behoveth deth or youre mercye.”
La Belle Dame Sanz Mercy (ed. Furnivall), 687-8.

“ . . . ye shall *ask* what ye will, and it shall be done unto you.”—*John* xv. 7.

2. To demand (of), to require (from), or, at least, to expect (from).

“To whom men have committed much, of him they will *ask* the more.”—*Luke* xii. 48.

IV. To invite: as, To *ask* one to a party.

¶ To *ask after* one: To inquire after one's health.

V. *Fig.*: To require, to need, to stand in need of.

“To carry nature lengths unknown before,
To give a Milton birth *ask'd* ages more.”
Cowper: Table Talk.

“Man's coltish disposition *asks* the thong.”
Cowper: Progress of Error.

¶ Or it is followed by two objectives, the one of the person and the other of the thing:

“ . . . I will *ask* thee a thing; hide nothing from me.”—*Jer.* xxxviii. 14.

(Properly speaking, there is an ellipsis, of being omitted before the person: “I will *ask* [of] thee.”)

In the sentence, “Ask us a king” (1 Sam. xii. 19), there seems an ellipsis of *for*: “Ask [for] us a king.”

¶ Or it is followed by the objective of the thing, and of, from, or at of the person the last named:

“Ask thee a sign of the Lord thy God; . . .”—*Isa.* vii. 11.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To inquire, to put a question, to solicit Divine direction.

“I *ask* therefore for what intent ye have sent for me?”—*Acts* x. 29.

2. To pray, to solicit.

“But let him *ask* in faith, nothing wavering.”—*James* i. 6.

¶ *Ask*, *v. i.*, is followed by *of* or *at* prefixed to the person addressed.

“ . . . thou wouldest have *asked* of him, and he would have given thee living water.”—*John* iv. 10.

“ . . . have not *asked* at my mouth.”—*Isa.* xxx. 2.

Or before a noun of multitude *among* may be used.

“Ask ye now *among* the heathen, who hath heard such things, . . .”—*Jer.* xviii. 13.

¶ The object inquired about or petitioned for is preceded by *for* or *after*.

“That any spir, othir man or wine,
Or efter the cros will the ass,
That ihesu crist on hanged was.”
Finding of the Cross (ed. Morris), 186-188.

“ . . . *ask* for the old paths, where is the good way and walk therein, . . .”—*Jer.* vi. 16.

“Why *askest* thou thus after my name, . . .”—*Judg.* xiii. 18.

**āske*, **āsk-ēr* (*O. Eng.*), *ask*, **ēsk* (*Scotch*), *s.* [A. S. *athere* = a lizard, a newt; Ger. *eidechse* = a lizard; O. H. Ger. *egidehsa*.] A water-newt, an eft. Any of the Tritons or Lissotritons. (*Scotch.*) [TRITON, LISSOTRITON.]

as-kā'nt, **as-kā'unt*, **as-cā'unt*, *adv.* [Connected on the one hand with *askance*, and on the other with *aslant* (q. v.); O. Fr. *a scanche* = obliquely (*Palsgrave*).] Obliquely, askance, askew, aslant, slantingly. (Used specially of the eyes.)

“At this Achilles roll'd his furious eyes,
Fix'd on the king *askaunt*, and thus replies:
O, impudent.”
Dryden.

as-kā'nçe, **as-kā'unçe*, **as-cā'unçe*, **as-cā'uns*, *adv.* [Wedgwood derives this from O. Fr. *ascanche* = awry, crosswise; Ital. *schiancio*, as

adv. = oblique, sloping; as substantive = a declivity.] [ASKANT, ASKLENT, ASLANT, SKLENT, SLANT.] Obliquely, sideways; or applied to the eye, squintingly.

“Aside the devil turn'd
For envy; yet with jealous leer malign
Eyed them *askance*.”
Milton: P. L., bk. iv. 504.

¶ A contemporary of Spenser's, who wrote a glossary to that poet's *Shepherds Calendar*, included *askance* in his list of old words, but since then it has completely revived.

**as-kā'nçe*, *v. t.* [ASKANCE.] To turn away.

asked, **ask'-ēde*, *pa. par.* [ASK, *v. t.*]

**ask'-ēn*, *v. t.* [ASK.]

ask'-ēr (1) *s.* [Eng. *ask*; -*er*.]

1. One who asks in the sense of questioning or inquiring; an interrogator, an inquirer.

“Every *asker* being satisfied, we may conclude that all their conceptions of being in a place are the same.”—*Digby: Of Bodies.*

2. One who asks in the sense of petitioning; a petitioner.

“Have you
Ere now denied the *asker*? and, now again
On him that did not ask, but mock, bestow.”
Shakesp.: Coriol., ii. 3.

āsk'-ēr (2), *s.* [ASKL.] A newt.

**āsk'-ēs*, *s. pl.* [ASHES, ASH.]

as-kew' (ew=ū), **as-kū'e*, **as-cū'e*, *adv. & adj.* [Eng. *a*; *skew*. In Dan. *skiev* is=crooked, oblique; Dut. *schuin*=slant, sloping, oblique; *schuins*=slopingly; *schuinte*=slope; *schief*=wry, slanting, sloping; Ger. *schief*; Lat. *scævus*; Gr. *skaios*=on the left hand; Sansc. *sarya*=left.] [SKEW, SHUNT.]

A. *As adverb*:

1. Askance, askint. (Used of the eyes.)

“For when ye mildly look with lovely hue,
Then is my soul with life and love inspir'd:
But when ye lowre, or look on me *askew*,
Then do I die.”
Spenser: Sonnet, 7.

“He looked *askew* upon him, as one he envied or hated.”
—*Bp. Patrick* on 1 Sam. xviii. 9.

2. In an oblique direction. (Used of anything else.)

“All things are now discovered to proceed *askew*, the round world and all.”—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 39.

B. *As adjective*: Oblique, awry.

“Thus in time the tail becomes quite *askew*, and is a tolerable guide to the length of time the bird has been sitting.”—*Mr. Ramsay*, quoted in Darwin's “Descent of Man,” pt. ii, ch. xv.

**as-kewse*, *v. t.* [EXCUSE.] Excuse, acquit.

ask'-īng, **ask'-yng*, *pr. par., adj., & s.* [ASK, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

“With many an *asking* smile, and wondering stare,
They whisper round, and gaze upon Gulnare.”
Byron: The Corsair, iii. 16.

C. *As subst.*: Petitioning, expressed wish; solicitation.

“Here, too, lands may be had for the *asking*.”
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 3.

āsk'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *asking*; -*ly*.] In an inquiring manner; interrogatively.

**a-skōf*, *adv.* [O. Eng. *a*; *skof*=scoff.] In a scoffing manner; deridingly.

“Alisaunder loked *askof*
As he no gef nought therof.”
Alisaunder, 874. (*Boucher.*)

**a-slā'ke*, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *a*; *slake*=slack; A. S. *aslacian*=to slacken, to loosen, to untie, to remit, to dissolve, to encrvate.] To cause to become slack, to slacken, to extinguish.

“That thurgh your deth your lignage schuld *aslake*.”
Chaucer: C. T., 8,013.

as-lā-nī, *s.* [From Turkish and Tartar *aslan*, *arslan*=a lion: as, *Alp Arslan*=Alp the Lion.] An old Turkish coin worth from 115 to 120 aspers. [ASPER.] It is not included in the *Statesman's Year-Book* among the coins now current in Turkey. Goodrich and Porter mention, on the authority of Buchanan, that the name *aslanī* is sometimes applied to the Dutch dollar in the Levant.

a-slā'nt, **a-slēt'*, **a-slout'*, **a-slō'wte* (Eng.), **as-klēnt'*, **as-klīnt'* (*Scotch*), *adv. & prep.* [Eng. *a*; *slant*. The *k* of the Scotch *asklent* connects it also with *askant*. In Sw. *slinta*=to slip, to slide; Dut. *slinks*=obliquely, *slinksch*=oblique; Wel. *ysglentio*=to slip or slide; O. Fr. *eschlincher*=to slip or slide; Ital. *a schianco*=crosswise, slopingly; in a wrong sense.] [ASKANT, ASKANCE, SLANT, GLANCE.]

A. *As adverb*:

1. *Lit.*: Not at a right angle; slantingly; obliquely. Not in a straightforward manner. [B.]

“Maggie coost her head fu' high,
Looked *asklent* and unco skeigh.”
Burns: Duncan Gray.

2. *Fig.*: In a morally oblique manner.

“Sin' thou came to the world *asklent*.”
Burns: To his Illegitimate Child.

B. *As prep.*: In a slanting direction to anything; obliquely to anything.

“The swelling upland, where the sidelong sun
Aslant the wooded slope, at evening goes.”
Longfellow: Spirit of Poetry.

¶ The old forms **aslet*, **aslout*, and **aslowte* are from *Prompt. Parv.*; and *aslout* in the *Babees Book* (ed. Furnivall), p. 155. Possibly they may be connected with *aslope* rather than with *aslant*.

a-slā'we, *pa. par.* [A. S. *aslegen*, *aslagen*=slain.] Slain.

“Tho caym hadde his brother *aslawe*, iflemd he was theruore.”
The Holy Rode (ed. Morris), 20.

a-slē'ep, *a. or adv.* [Eng. *a*=on, and *sleep*; A. S. *aslapan*=to be asleep.]

I. In sleep. (Applied to rest in the state of sleep.)

1. *Lit.*: In literal sleep, sleeping.

“The ship was covered with the waves; but He was *asleep*.”—*Matt.* viii. 24.

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) Dead; in the sleep of death.

“We which are alive, and remain unto the coming of the Lord, shall not prevent them which are *asleep*.”—1 *Thess.* iv. 15.

(b) Benumbed, numb. [II. 2 (b).]

II. Into sleep. (Applied to the passage from the state of waking to the state of sleep.)

1. *Lit.*: Into literal sleep.

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) Into death.

“When He had said this He fell *asleep*.”—*Acts* vii. 60.

(b) Benumbed; into a benumbed state.

“Leaning long upon any part maketh it numb, and, as we call it, *asleep*.”—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, cent. viii., § 735.

**a-slēt'*, *adv.* [ASLANT.]

a-slō'pe, *a. or adv.* [Eng. *a*=on, and *slope*.] With a slope; slopingly, aslant, obliquely.

“To set them, not upright, but *aslope*.”—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, cent. v., § 425.

**a-slō'wte*, *adv.* [ASLANT.]

a-slūg', *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *slug*.] After the manner of a slug—i. e., in a sluggish manner, sluggishly, lazily. (*Fotherby.*)

as-mat-ōg'-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Gr. *asma*, genit. *asmatos* = a song, from *adō*=to sing; *graphē*=a writing.] A writing about songs; a treatise on songs.

a-smear', *a.* [Eng. *a*=on, and *smear*, *s.*] Smeared over; befouled. (*Dickens: Great Expectations*, ch. xx.)

Ās-mōn-ē'-an, *Ās-mōn-æ'-an*, *a. & s.* [From *Asmoneus*. (See def.)]

A. *As adjective*: Pertaining or relating to Asmoneus, the great-grandfather of that Mattathias who commenced the Maccabee revolt. (*Josephus: Antiq.*, bk. xii., ch. vi. § 1.) Or pertaining or relating to the illustrious Jewish family of patriots and princes called after him.

B. *As substantive*: A member of the Asmonean family described above.

a-sō'ak, *a. or adv.* [Eng. *a*; *soak*.] Soaking, in a soaking state. (*Holdsworth.*)

a-sō'-ca, *s.* [ASHOCA.]

**a-sō'l*, *v. t.* [ASSOIL (1).]

a-sōm'-a-toūs, *a.* [Lat. *asomatus*; Gr. *asōmatos*, from *a*, priv., and *sōma*=body.] Destitute of a body; incorporeal. (*Johnson.*)

**a-sōm'-ōn*, *v. t.* [SUMMON.]

**a-sōn'-dēr*, *adv.* [ASUNDER.]

**asonghe*, *v.* [O. Fr. *essoynier*.] To excuse.

“And for-do all that wertow fare,
And thou may nocht *asonghe* the.”
Ratis Raving, bk. i. (ed. Lumby), 999, 1,000.

a-sō'-pī-a, *s.* [From Gr. *Asōpos*, the “god” of the river Asopus in Achaia (there was another in Beotia).] A genus of moths belonging to the family Pyralidæ. *A. farinalis* is the so-called Meal-moth. [MEAL-MOTH.]

āsp (1), *s.* [ASPEN.]

asp (2), *ās'-pīc*, *ās'-pīck*, *s.* [In Sw. *espīng*; Fr. *aspic*; Prov. *aspic*, *aspis*; Sp. *aspīd*; Port. *aspīde*, *aspīd*; Ital. *aspīde*; Lat. *aspis*; Gr. *aspis*=a round shield; an asp.]

1. The kind of serpent peculiar to Egypt and Libya, which has obtained great celebrity from having been chosen by Cleopatra to give her an easy death. Its poison is so quick and deadly in its operation, that it kills without a possibility of applying any remedy. It is believed to have been the Naia Haje. It is the same genus as the Cobra Capello, but differs in having the neck less wide, and having

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pit, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

the color greenish, bordered with brown. It is probably the "asp" (*aspis*) of the New Testament (Rom. iii. 13), and the "asp" (*pethen*) of the Old (Deut. xxxii. 33; Job. xx. 14. 16; Isa. xi. 8.)

"Their wine is the poison of dragons, and the cruel venom of asps."—Deut. xxxii. 53.

"The poison of asps is under their lips."—Rom. iii. 13.

"Swell, bosom, with thy fraught,
For 'tis of aspics' tongues!"

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

2. The Common Asp or Chersæa (*Vipera aspis*) is alive above, with four rows of black spots. Its poison is severe. It is common in Sweden and some other parts of Europe.

3. (Poetically): Any venomous serpent. Describing the Laocoon, Byron says:—

"... the enormous asp
Enforces pang on pang, and stifles gasp on gasp."

Byron: *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, iv. 160.

**ās-pāl'-a-thūm*, s. [ASPALATHUS.] An obsolete name for Calambac wood. (See Parr's *Med. Dict.*) It is the same as AGALLOCH, AGILA, EAGLEWOOD, or LIGN ALOES (q. v.).

**ās-pāl'-a-thūs*, s. [In Fr. *aspalat*; Lat. *aspalathus*; Gr. *aspalathos*, a thorny shrub, the bark and roots of which yielded a fragrant oil. It has not been certainly identified. It was called from the island of Aspalathus, on the coast of Lycia, where it grew.]

1. The unidentified ancient shrub.

"I gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and *aspalathus*, and I yielded a pleasant odor like the best myrrh."—*Ecclus.* xxiv. 15.

2. A plant called the Rose of Jerusalem, or Our Lady's Rose. (*Johnson.*)

3. *Mod. Bot.*: A genus of plants belonging to the order Leguminosæ and the sub-order Papilionaceæ. It contains about 150 shrubs and under-shrubs, some of them cultivated in gardens. The genus stands in classification near *Ulex* (*Gorse*).

**ās-pā-lāx*, s. [Gr. *aspalax* or *spalax*=a mole.] A genus of Rodentia, to which belongs the *A. typhlus* of Turkey, Southern Russia, and Persia. It has no real affinity to our mole, which is ranked under the Insectivora, and not the Rodentia.

**ās-par-āg'-ē-æ*, *ās-par-a-gīn'-ē-æ*, s. pl. [ASPARAGUS.]

Bot.: A tribe or section of the order Liliaceæ (Lilyworts), consisting of species with succulent fruits. Type, *Asparagus* (q. v.). They have usually the stem fully developed, and sometimes, indeed, even arborescent, with branches. Sometimes it is forming. Sometimes, again, there is no stem; in which latter case the leaves are often coriaceous and permanent.

**ās-pār'-a-gī*, s. pl. [ASPARAGUS.]

**ās-pār'-a-gīn*, *ās-pār'-a-mīd*, s. [In Ger. *asparagin*; from Eng., &c., *asparagus* (q. v.).] A chemical substance found in the roots of marshmallows and the shoots of asparagus, and in several other plants. The crystals are brilliant, tasteless, transparent, and colorless. They have a faint cooling taste, and are soluble in water, especially if it is hot. The formula is $C_4H_8N_2O_3H_2O$. It is somewhat akin to Malamide. (*Fownes.*)

**ās-par-a-gīn'-ē-æ*, s. pl. [ASPARAGÆE.]

**ās-par-āg'-īn-ōus*, a. [Mod. Lat. *asparagin(ea)*, and Eng. suffix *-ous*.] Pertaining or relating to asparagus.

Asparaginous vegetables (*Gardening*): Those vegetables the tender shoots of which are eaten like those of asparagus.

**ās-pār'-a-gūs*, s. [In Sw. *sparris*; Dan. *asparges*; Dut. *aspersie*; Ger. *aspergie*, *spargel*; Fr. *asperge*; Sp. *esparrago*; Port. *asparago*; Ital. *sparago*, *asparago*; Russ. *sparsa*; Lat. *asparagus*, *aspharagus*; Gr. *asparagos*; Attic *aspharagos*, from *sparassō*=to tear. So called because of the strong prickles with which some of the species are armed. Formerly written *sperage* or *sparage*.]

A. *Ord. Lang.*: A culinary plant, the tender shoots of which are eaten. It is the wild *Asparagus* (*Asparagus officinalis*), developed by cultivation.

"Pardons for murder, for robbery, for arson were sold at Whitehall scarcely less openly than asparagus at Covent Garden."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. *Bot.*: A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceæ, or Lilyworts, and the tribe Asparagus, of which it is the type. It contains the Common *Asparagus* (*A. officinalis*), which is a plant with drooping, greenish-white flowers, and red berries. As mentioned above, it is the origin of the Garden *Asparagus*.

In the plural. *Asparagi*: A name given by the old botanists to the shoots covered with scales, like those of the asparagus, which are sent forth by some plants. The name now given to such a shoot is *turio*. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3d ed., 1839, p. 72.)

Mineralogy. Asparagus-stone: A mineral, a variety of Apatite, found in Spain. Dana couples it with Moroxite, and places them both as a first sub-variety of ordinary Apatite, its only distinctive characteristic being its yellowish-green color.

**ās-par'-tāte*, s. [Eng. *aspart(ic)*; -ate.] [ASPARTIC ACID.]

**ās-pār'-a-mīd*, s. [Eng. *aspar(agus)* and *amid* (q. v.).] The same as ASPARAGIN (q. v.). (*Watts.*)

**ās-par'-tīc*, a. [Formed from *asparagin* (q. v.).]

aspartic acid ($C_4H_7NO_3$). An acid formed from animal or vegetable proteids. (*Watts.*)

**As-pā'-sī-a*, s. [From *Aspasia*; or from Gr. *aspasios*=gladly welcomed; *aspazomai*=to welcome kindly.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Orchidaceæ, or Orchids.

1. *Aspasia* was a daughter of Hermotimus of Phocæa, famous for her personal charms and elegance, and called *Milto* (vermilion) on account of her complexion. She was priestess of the sun, and loved successively by Cyrus, his brother Artaxerxes and Darius.

2. A daughter of Axiochus, born at Miletus, was famous for her mental and personal attractions. She taught eloquence at Athens. She became the mistress of Pericles.

**ās-pā'-sī-ō-lite*, s. [Gr. *aspasios*=greatly welcomed, and suffix *-ite*.]

Min.: According to the British Museum Catalogue, a variety of Oosite, a mineral placed by Dana under Pinite. He regards *Aspasolite* as a variety of *Fahlunite*. It is of a green or greyish color. It occurs in Norway with *Iolite*, of which it may be only an altered state. [FAHLUNITE, OOSITE, IO-LITE.]

**āspe*, s. [ASPEN.]

**ās-pēct*, **ās-pēct'*, **ās-pēct'e*, s. [In Sw. & Dan. *aspekt*; Ger. *aspekt*, *aspekt*; Fr. *aspect*; Sp. *aspecto*; Port. *aspecto*, *aspeito*; Ital. *aspetto*; Lat. *aspectus*=(1) a seeing, view; (2) the sense of sight; (3) (by metonymy) the look, aspect, mien; from *aspectus*, pa. par. of *aspicio*=*adspicio*=to look to or at: *ad*=to, at; *specio*=to look at, to behold.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

†I. The act of looking, a glance.

"The tradition is no less ancient, that the basilisk killeth by *aspect*, and that the wolf, if he see a man first, by *aspect* striketh a man hoarse."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x., § 924.

II. The appearance presented.

1. *Of persons*:

(i) *Gen.*: Countenance, look, also mien. (Applied to a man, or at least to a living being.)

"Which when Beelzebub perceived, than whom Satan except, none higher sat, with grave
Aspect he rose, . . ." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. ii.

(ii) *Spec. Figuratively*: (In the astrological sense.) [B. 2.]

"To praise the clear unmatched red and white,
Which triumphed in that sky of his delight,
Where mortal stars, as bright as heaven's beauties,
With pure *aspects* did him peculiar duties."

Shakesp.: *Tarquin and Lucrece*.

"... another Pollio shine,
With *aspect* open, shall erect his head,
And round the orb in lasting notes be read."
Pope: Moral Essays; Epistle v. 64-66.

2. *Of things*:

(i) *Of material things*: The appearance presented by a place; also the adaptation which a building or other station possesses for affording an outlook in any particular direction. (Used with more or less tacit allusion to the astrological sense.)

"The whole *aspect* of the place has been altered."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

"I have built a strong wall, faced to the south *aspect* with brick."—*Swift*.

† Often in the plural, both with this and other significations.

"The *aspects* of nature are more varied and impressive in Alpine regions than elsewhere."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., ii. 31.

(ii) *Of things not essentially material*: The appearance presented to the mind instead of to the eye.

"The *aspect* of affairs was, on the whole, cheering."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

"The character, thus formed, has two *aspects*."—*Ibid.*, ch. xii.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Old Astron.*: The position of a planet in the heavens, especially with respect to other planets. Five different aspects received names. If two planets had the same longitude, they were said to be in *conjunction*; if 60° apart, the aspect was *sex-*

tile; if 90°, *quartile*; if 120°, *trine*; if 180°, then the two bodies were said to be in *opposition*. The symbols were the following:—

Conjunction	δ
Sextile	*
Quartile	□
Trine	Δ
Opposition	8

Of these terms only the first and last are now retained. [CONJUNCTION, OPPOSITION.] In the subjoined example, *square* is the same as *quartile*, and *opposite* means in *opposition*.

"To the blank moon,
Her office they prescrib'd: to th' other five,
Their planetary motions and *aspects*,
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite."

Milton: P. L., bk. x.

2. *Astrol.*: This pseudo-science, recognizing the different aspects of the planets described under No. 1 (*Old Astron.*), further superadded the notion that these could, on the one hand, exert good, and on the other, an evil or malign influence on human affairs.

"... if Nature's concord broke,
Among the constellations war were sprung,
Two planets, rushing from *aspect* malign
Of fiercest opposition, in mid sky
Should combat, and their jarring spheres confound."

Milton: P. L., bk. vi.

"... and the astrologers call the evil influences of the stars evil *aspects*."—*Bacon: Essays (Civil & Mor.)*, ch. ix.

3. *Her.*: The position which an animal occupies with regard to the eye of the spectator. It may be (1) *full aspect*, that is, full-faced, looking toward the spectator; or (2) *passant*, that is, with its side toward him; or (3) of *trian aspect*, that is, neither the one nor the other, but between the two.

4. *Painting. A double aspect*: A single figure representing two or more different objects.

**ās-pēct'*, v. t. [From *aspect*, s. (q. v.).] To look at, to behold, to contemplate.

"Happy in their mistake, those people, whom
The northern pole *aspects*; whom fear of death,
The greatest of all human fears, ne'er moves."

Temple.

**ās-pēct'-a-ble*, a. [Lat. *aspectabilis*.] That may be looked at or beheld.

"To this use of informing us what is in this *aspectable* world, we shall find the eye well fitted."—*Ray: Creation*.

**ās-pēct'-ant*, a. [Lat. *aspectans*, pr. par. of *aspecto*=to look at.] Looking at.

Her.: A term applied to two birds facing one another, or looking at one another. (The term *aspecting* has the same meaning.)

**ās-pēct'-ēd*, pa. par. & a. [ASPECT, v.]

1. *As pa. par.*: Looked at, beheld.

2. *As adj.*: Having an aspect.

**ās-pēct'-īng*, pr. par. & a. [ASPECT, v.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *As pr. par.*: Looking at, beholding.

2. *As adj.*: Having an aspect.

II. *Her.*: The same as ASPECTANT (q. v.).

**ās-pēc'-tion*, s. [Lat. *aspectio*=a look, a view.] The act of looking at anything.

"A Moorish queen upon *aspection* of the picture of Andromeda conceived and brought forth a fair one."—*Browne*.

**ās-pēn*, **āsp* (1), **āspe*, **ēspe*, a. & s. [A. S. *æsp*, *æpse*, *epse*=an aspen; *æpse* (adj.)=tremulous; Sw. *asp*; O. Icel. *ösp*; Dan. *espetræ*; Dut. *esp*, *espeboom*; Ger. *espe*, *aspe*, *öspe*; O. H. Ger. *aspa*.]

A. *As adjective*: Pertaining in any way to the trembling poplar. [See A., *subst.*] *Spec.*, consisting of or made of its wood

"You see those lifeless stumps of *aspen* wood."

Wordsworth: Hart-Leap Well, pt. ii.

B. *As substantive*: A tree, the *Populus tremula*, or Trembling Poplar. The leaves are nearly orbicu-



Aspen.

(1) Tree, (2) leaves, and (3) catkins.

lar, and are bluntly sinuate-toothed. They soon become glabrous on both sides. The tremulous movement of the leaves which exists in all the poplars,

but culminates in the aspen, mainly arises from the length and slender character of the petiole or leaf-stalk, and from its being much and laterally compressed.

"Willows whiten, aspens quiver."

Tennyson: *The Lady of Shalott*.

aspen-leaf, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: The leaf of the aspen.

"And his joints, with nerves of iron twined,
Shook like the aspen-leaves in wind."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, ii. 24.

*2. *Fig.*: The tongue.

"For if they (*i. e.* wiues) myghte be suffered to begin ones in the congregacion to fall in disputing, those aspen leaues of theirs would neuer leave waggyng."—*Sir T. More's Works*, p. 769. (*S. in Boucher*.)

ās'-pēr, ās'-pre (pre as pēr), *a* & *s.* [Lat. *asper*=rough.]

As adjective:

1. Rough; not smooth on the surface.

"... he saith that the way to heauen is straite and aspre and painful."—*Sir T. More's Works*, p. 74. (*S. in Boucher*.)

"Cold maketh the arteries and flesh more asper and tough."—*Bacon: De Calore et Frigore*.

2. Sharp in sound.

"All base notes, or very treble notes, give an asper sound."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii., § 173.

3. Bitter in spirit.

"For if Creseide had erst complained sore,
Tho gan the plain a thousand times more,
And in her aspre plaint, thus she seide."

Chaucer: *Troil. and Cres.*, bk. iv.

ās'-pēr, *s.* [Low Lat. *asperus*, *asprus*, *asperum*, *asprum*; Mod. Gr. *aspron*: from *aspros*=white; the rendering of Turkish *aqtscheh*, *aktsche*, as adj.=white; as subst.=an old Turkish coin, called by Europeans *atsche* or *atche* (q. v.). (*Mahn*.)]

Numis.: An old Turkish coin of silver, the third of a medine. It was worth about an English half-penny.

*ās'-pēr-ā, *a.* [The fem. of Lat. *asper*, -a, -um=rough.]

**Anatomy.* *Aspera arteria*: The windpipe.

¶ The ancients considered all arteries to contain air and not blood.

"... the weasand or wind-pipe, which we call *aspera arteria*, ..."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii., § 174.

ās'-pēr-āte, *v. t.* [In Ital. *asperare*=to exasperate; Lat. *aspero*=(1) to make rough, (2) to sharpen, (3) to exasperate.] To roughen; to make rough.

"Those corpuscles of color insinuating themselves into all the pores of the body to be dyed, may *asperate* its superficies, according to the bigness and texture of the corpuscles."—*Boyle*.

ās'-pēr-ā-tēd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ASPERATE.]

ās'-pēr-ā-tīng, *pr. par.* [ASPERATE.]

ās'-pēr-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *asperatio*.] Roughness. The act of making rough; the state of being made rough; that which imparts the roughness. (*Johnson*.)

*ās'-pēr-āunt, *a.* [Lat. *asperans*, *pr. par.* of *aspero*.] [ASPERATE.] Bold. (*Alisaunder*, 4871.)

ās'-pēr-gēs, *s.* [Lat.=thou shalt sprinkle.]

1. The rod for sprinkling holy water.

2. The Antiphon, "Asperges me, Domine," which is sung before a High Mass, or a Missa Cantata, while the priest is sprinkling the congregation with holy water.

ās'-pēr-gil'-li-form, *a.* [Low Lat. *aspergillus* (q. v.), and Lat. *forma*=form, shape.]

Bot.: Shaped like an aspergillus; brush-shaped. Example, the stigmas of grasses.

ās'-pēr-gil'-lūm, *s.* [From Low Lat. *aspergillus* (q. v.).] Watering-pot shell. A genus of molluscs belonging to the family Gastropodidae. The shell, which is small, is cemented to the lower end of a long shelly tube. This tube is closed at the end by a perforated disc like the spout of a watering-pot. The species occur in the warmer seas. In 1875, Tate enumerated twenty-one recent and one fossil, the latter from the Miocene.

ās'-pēr-gil'-lūs, *s.* [Low Lat. *aspergillus*; from Lat. *aspergo*=a sprinkling; *aspergo*=to scatter, to sprinkle.]

1. *Roman Catholic Ritual*: The brush used for sprinkling "holy water" in all Roman Catholic churches.

2. *Bot.*: Moldiness. A genus of fungi belonging to the cohort Concomycetes. The species are found on rotten substances, on decaying fungi, on damp plants, in herbaria, and in similar situations.

ās'-pēr-goire (oire as wār), *s.* [Fr. *asperge*; Lat. *aspergo*=to sprinkle.]

Roman Catholic Ritual: A sprinkling with "holy water."

ās'-pēr-i-fō'-li-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *asper*=rough, and *folium*=a leaf.] Linnæus' name for the natural order of plants now called Boraginaceæ, or Borage-worts. It was given because, as a rule, they have hairy leaves.

ās'-pēr-i-fō'-li-āte, *a.* [Lat. *asper*=rough, and *foliatus*=leaved; from *folium*=a leaf.] Having rough leaves, *i. e.*, leaves roughened with hairs.

ās'-pēr-i-fō'-li-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *asper*=rough, and *folium*=a leaf.]

Bot.: The same as ASPERIFOLIATE. (*Todd*.)

ās'-pēr-i-tŷ, *s.* [In Fr. *asperité*; Ital. *asperita*; Lat. *asperitas*; from *asper*=rough.]

I. Of things tested by the senses:

1. Roughness of surface; unevenness of surface.

"Sometimes the pores and asperities of dry bodies are so incommensurate to the particles of the liquor, that they glide over the surface."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. i., p. 682.

2. Roughness of sound, unpleasant sharpness; also harshness of pronunciation.

3. Roughness of taste; tartness, sourness.

II. Of things tested by the mind:

1. Roughness to be encountered in one's path, difficulties in one's way; something distasteful to the feelings requiring to be done.

"... the acclivities and asperities of duty."—*Barrow*, vol. iii., Ser. 42.

2. Sourness or bitterness of feeling; bitterness in soul.

3. Roughness of temper, moroseness, sourness, crabbedness. This may be temporary and produced by provocation, or it may be permanent and resulting from long-indulged ill-nature.

"... and was answered with equal asperity and even more than equal ability by Sir John Dalrymple."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*ās'-pēr-lŷ, *ās'-pre-lŷ (pre as pēr), *adv.* [Eng. & Lat. *asper*, and Eng. suff. -ly=like.] Roughly.

"... and there assaulted them so asprely, that the Captaine of the Romans, called Lucretius, might easily take them."—*Sir Thomas Elyot: The Governor*, p. 57.

ā-spēr-mōūs, *a.* [Gr. *aspermōs*, from *a*, priv., and *sperma*=a seed; *speirō*=to sow.] Without seed, destitute of seed. (*Brande*.)

ās'-pēr-nā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *aspernatio*, from *aspernor*=to spurn away: *ab*=from, and *spernor*=to despise; *sperno*=to separate, to despise.] Contempt, disdain. (*Johnson*.)

*ās'-pēr-nesse, *ās'-pre-nesse, *s.* [Eng., &c., *asper*; O. Eng. suff. -ness.] Roughness, bitterness, unpleasantness to the taste or feelings; adverseness, calamitousness.

"The aspernesse of his estate."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iv.

ās'-pēr-ō-lite, *s.* [Lat. *asper*=rough; *o*, euphonic; and -lite, from Gr. *lithos*=stone. "Named *asperolite* on account of its great brittleness." (*Dana*.)] A mineral, a variety of Chrysocolla. It is of a bluish-green color, and comes from Tagilsk, in Russia.

*ās'-pēr-ōūs, *a.* [Eng. & Lat. *asper*.] Full of roughness, very uneven.

"The asperous edge . . ."—*Wilson: Great Britain* (1653). (*Halliwel: Cont. to Lexic*.)

"Black and white are the most asperous and unequal of colors, so like that it is hard to distinguish them; black is the most rough."—*Boyle*.

ās'-pēr-se, *v. t.* [In Fr. *asperger*; Port. *aspergir*; Ital. *aspergere*; Lat. *aspergo*; sup. *aspersum*=to scatter or strew upon, to besprinkle: *ad*=to, and *spargo*=to throw here and there. Cognate with Gr. *speirō*=to sow.]

†1. *Lit.*: To besprinkle one, to scatter or cast over one.

2. *Fig.*: To bespatter one with calumnies; to set in motion injurious charges against one, made either to his face or behind his back; to vituperate one.

"For he who tempts, though in vain, at least *asperses* The tempted with dishonor foul . . ."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. ix.

ās'-pēr-sed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ASPERSE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

2. *Her.*: Strewed or powdered with a number of small charges, such as *fleur de lis*, cinquefoils, &c. It is the same as Fr. *semé* (q. v.). (*Gloss. of Her.*)

ās'-pēr-sēr, *s.* [Eng. *aspers(e)*; -er.] One who besprinkles or bespatters another, either in a literal or in a figurative sense. (*Todd*.)

ās'-pēr-sing, *pr. par.* [ASPERSE, *v.*]

ās'-pēr-sion, *s.* [In Fr. & Sp. *aspersión*; Port. *aspersão*; Ital. *aspersione*, *aspergine*; Lat. *aspersio*.]

I. The act of sprinkling; the state of being sprinkled—

†1. *Lit.*: With water or other liquid; or with any material thing capable of division into minute drops.

"... as when the armorers make their steel more tough and pliant, by *aspersión* of water or juice of herbs."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

2. *Fig.*: With anything not of a material kind. *Specially*—

*(a) With allusions or references to, or illustrations derived from, certain departments of human knowledge.

"And if the Book of Job be turned over, it will be found to have much *aspersión* of natural philosophy."—*Bacon: Inter. of Nat.*, ch. i.

(b) With injurious or calumnious charges.

"The same *aspersions* of the king, and the same grounds of a rebellion."—*Dryden*.

†II. That with which one is aspersed. *Spec.*, an injurious statement against one.

ās'-pēr'-sive, *a.* [Eng. *aspers(e)*; suffix -ive.] Involving aspersions, containing aspersions; calculated to asperse. (*Ogilvie*.)

ās'-pēr'-sive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *aspersive*; -ly.] By way of aspersión.

"... those many envious and injurious detractions which the ignorant may *aspersively* cast thereon."—*Sir T. Drake Revived. To the Reader*. (*Richardson*.)

ās'-pēr-sō'r-i-ūm, *s.* [Low Lat. *aspersorium*, whence the Ital. *aspersorio*.]

1. The stoup, or holy-water basin, in mediæval churches.

2. The aspergill, or sprinkle. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

ās'-pēr-sōr'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *aspers(e)*; -ory.] Having a tendency to asperse; slanderous.

ās'-pēr-ū'-gō, *s.* [In Sp. *asperugo*; Ital. *asperugine*; Lat. *asperugo*, a plant with prickly leaves; from *asper*=rough.] Madwort. A genus of plants belonging to the order Boraginaceæ (Borageworts). It contains only one species, *A. procumbens*, or German Madwort, a very hispid plant, with solitary blue flowers in the axils of the leaves.

ās'-pēr'-u-la, *s.* [In Fr. *asperule*; from Lat. *asper*=rough, so called on account of the roughness of some species of the genus.] Woodruff. A genus of plants belonging to the order Galiaceæ, or Stel-lates.

ās'-phālt, ās'-phālte, ās'-phāl-tūm, ās'-phāl-tūs, ās'-phāl-tōs, *s. & a.* (In Dut. & Ger. *asphalt*; Fr. *asphalte*; Port. *asfalto*; Sp. *asfalto*; Ital. *asfalto*, *asfalto*; Mod. Lat. *asphaltum*, *asphaltus*; Gr. *asphaltos*, according to Liddell and Scott not a proper Greek word. *Mahn* deems it of Phœnician origin; but in Hebrew, which is closely akin to Phœnician, *asphalt* is *chhemar* (Gen. xi. 3; xiv. 10; Exod. ii. 3), which is from quite another root.)

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language (of the forms asphalt, asphalte, and asphaltus): Bitumen, Jews' pitch.

1. The mineral substance described under II. 1.

2. The artificially-made substance described under II. 4.

II. Technically:

1. *Mineralogy* (of the form asphaltum): A mineral placed by Dana in the Appendix to his Hydrocarbons. Pliny called it *bitumen*, a name still in common use. More specifically, it is compact bitumen. It has been termed also *mineral pitch* and *Jews' pitch*. It is amorphous; the spec. grav. 1-1.8; the color, brownish black and black; the luster, pitchy; the odor, bituminous, especially when it is rubbed. There are more fluid and more solid kinds of it. It melts at 90° to 100° C., and burns with a bright flame. It may be dissolved either in whole or in part in oil of turpentine, ether, or alcohol. It consists of oils, vaporable at different temperatures, resins, black or brownish-black substances, and others of a nitrogenous character. It contains about eighty per cent. of carbon, eight or nine per cent. of hydrogen, with varying proportions of oxygen, nitrogen, and ash. It exists in and along the shores of the Dead Sea, which was thence called Lake *Asphaltites*, or *Asphaltitis*. (*Josephus: Wars*, bk. iv., ch. viii.) The "slime-pits" with which the "vale of Siddim" was "full," were of asphalt (Gen. xiv. 10). It also constituted both the "slime" and the "pitch" (there is only one substance mentioned in Hebrew) with which the ark of bulrushes designed for the reception of the infant Moses was daubed (Exod. ii. 3). It was found at Hit, above Babylon, on the Euphrates, and was the "slime" which the builders of the tower of Babel employed instead of mortar (Gen. xi. 3). It occurs also near the Tigris and in the Caucasus. In America, it is met with in the island of Trinidad, where a large lake of it exists [see A. II. 2]; in Peru, and in California. In Europe it is found in the island of Zante; in Albania and Dalmatia; in Carinthia; in the Harz, in Germany; in France; and abundantly in the Val de Travers, in the Canton of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland; besides small quantities in England in Derbyshire, Cornwall, and Shropshire. [BITUMEN.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Geol. (chiefly of the forms asphaltum and asphalt):* Asphaltum is apparently of vegetable origin. Treating of the pitch lake of Trinidad, Sir Charles Lyell mentions that fluid bitumen is seen to ooze from the bottom of the sea on both sides of the island of Trinidad, and to rise up to the surface of the water. He also states, on the authority of Gumilla, that "about seventy years ago" [about 1780?] a spot of land on the west coast of Trinidad sunk suddenly, and was replaced by a small lake of pitch. The celebrated "Pitch Lake" may have had a similar origin. The Orinoco has for ages been rolling quantities of vegetable matter into the adjacent ocean. Subterranean fires may have converted them into petroleum, which being forced upward by similar causes, has been inspissated and transformed into different varieties of asphaltum. (Lyell: *Princip. of Geol.*, ch. xvii., 8th ed., 1850.) It occurs in rocks of various ages, but most abundantly in those of very recent date.

3. *Chem. (of the forms asphalt and asphaltum).* Asphalt is said to consist chiefly of a substance called by Boussingault *asphaltene*. [ASPHALTENE.] Dana, however, considers Boussingault's conclusions as by no means finally established.

4. Art and Commerce:

(a) Most of the asphalt of antiquity was brought from the Dead Sea. The Egyptians used it in embalming their dead. Solid asphalt is still used in Arabia, Egypt, and Persia instead of pitch for ships, and the fluid asphaltum for varnishing and for burning in lamps. It is also used for covering roads and pavements, being smooth, impermeable to water, and very durable. Much, however, of the asphalt which is used for covering streets, pavements, bridges, roofs, &c., in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other large cities, is not that of nature, but is manufactured artificially from bitumen, pitch, and gravel, or from a brown bituminous limestone found near the Jura mountains. When employed for paving it is melted in large iron caldrons and laid down hot, that it may consolidate into a continuous sheet of impermeable material. It is the same as asphaltic mastic.

(b) A composition of asphalt, lamp black, and oil of spike, or turpentine, used for drawing black figures on dial-plates. (Nicholson.)

B. As adjective: Pertaining to asphalt; consisting of, or at least containing asphalt.

asphalt-like, a. Like asphalt.

"... a black lustrous asphalt-like solid, his [Boussingault's] asphaltene."—Dana: *Mineralogy*, 5th ed., p. 751.

ās-phāl'-tēne, s. [Eng., &c., asphalt; suff. -ene.]

Chem.: Boussingault's name for a substance which consists for the major part of asphalt. Its formula is $C_{20}H_{32}O_3$. It arises probably from the oxidation of petroleum. [ASPHALT, A., II. 3.] (Fownes: *Man. of Chem.*, 10th ed., p. 586.)

ās-phāl'-tic, ās-phāl'-tick, a. [Eng. asphalt; -ic.] Pertaining to asphalt; consisting of asphalt; containing asphalt.

"... beyond
The flowery dale of Sibma clad with vines,
And Eleāle to the asphaltic pool."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. i.

ās-phāl'-tite, a. [In Fr. *asphaltite*; from Gr. *asphaltitēs*.] The same as ASPHALTIC (q. v.). (Bryant.)

ās-phāl'-tōs, ās-phāl'-tūm, ās-phāl'-tūs, s. [ASPHALT.]

ās-phō-dēl (Eng.) ās-phōd'-ēl-ūs (Lat.), s. [In Sw. *asfodillrot*; Ger. *asphodille*, *affodil*, *affodille*; Dut. *affodil*; Russ. *asfalt*; Fr. *asphodèle*; Sp. *affodelo*; Port. *asphodelo*; Ital. *asfodelo*; Lat. *asphodelus*; Gr. *asphodelos*.] Possibly from *a*, priv., and *sphallō*=to balk, to foil. In this case it would mean a flower which cannot be balked or foiled when in competition with others. Now called by the common name *daffodil*.

A. Ord. Lang. (of the form asphodel): The English name of the plants belonging to the genus *Asphodel* (q. v.). The yellow and white species were introduced into this country during the sixteenth century—the former about the year 1596, and the latter in 1551. Immense tracts of land in Apulia are covered with white asphodel, which affords good nourishment to sheep. The asphodels, being sacred to Proserpine, were used in classic times in funeral ceremonies, and the souls of the departed were supposed by the poets to wander in meadows adorned with these beautiful flowers.



Yellow Asphodel.

"Resting weary limbs at last on beds of asphodel." Tennyson: *The Lotus-eaters*; *Choric Song*, 8.

"... flowers were the couch,
Pansies and violets, and asphodel,
And hyacinths."

Milton: *Paradise Lost*, bk. ix.

B. Bot. (of the form Asphodelus): A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceæ and the section Anthericæ. About eight species are familiar, the best known being *A. luteus*, the Yellow; *A. albus*, the White; and *A. ramosus*, the Branched Lily or Asphodel, called also King's Rod. To this family belong the Garlic, the Hyacinth, the Squill and the Star of Bethlehem.

ās-phō-dēl'-ē-æ, s. pl. [ASPHODELUS.]

Bot.: An old order of plants, separated by Robert Brown from the Liliaceæ on account of their possessing a black, crustaceous, brittle seed-coat; but this character has been since deemed unimportant, and the Asphodelæ are now ranked as a section of the order Liliaceæ, or are suppressed even as a section.

ās-phōd'-ēl-ūs, s. The Latin name of the English word ASPHODEL (q. v.).

***as-phū'r-ē-lātes, *as-phū'r-ē-lā-ta, s. pl.** [Gr. *a*, priv., and *sphurēlatos*=wrought with the hammer; *sphura*=a hammer.] An old designation for metals deemed immalleable. Under it were included bismuth, antimony, cobalt, zinc, and mercury.

as-phŷx'-ī-a (Mod. Lat.), as-phŷx'-ŷ (Eng.), s. [In Fr. *asphyxie*; Mod. Lat. *asphyxia*; Gr. *asphuxia*=a stopping of the pulse; *sphuxis*=the pulse; *sphuzō* fut. *sphuxō*=to throb.]

1. *Originally*: Syncope fainting.

2. *Now*. Suspended animation: An interruption of the arterialization of the blood, causing the suspension of sensation and voluntary motion. It may be produced by breathing some gas incapable of furnishing oxygen, by submersion under water, by suffocation, from an impediment to breathing applied to the mouth and nostrils, by strangulation, or by great pressure, external or internal, upon the lungs. If asphyxia continue unrelieved for a short period, it is necessarily followed by death.

as-phŷx'-ī-āte, v. t. [Mod. Lat. *asphyxia*, and suff. -ate.] To prevent the arterialization of the blood; to suffocate. (Generally, if not exclusively, in the past participle.)

†as-phŷx'-ī-ā-tēd, pa. par. [ASPHYXIATE.]

"She died like one asphyxiated."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, i. 305.

as-phŷx'-iēd, pa. par. [ASPHYXY, v.]

"Like higher organisms, the bacterial genus are poisoned by the excess and asphyxiated by the defect of oxygen."—Prof. Tyndall, quoted in *Times*, May 24, 1877.

†as-phŷx'-ŷ, v. t. [From *asphyxia*, s. (q. v.).]

†as-phŷx'-ŷ, s. [ASPHYXIA.]

†ās'-pīc, *ās'-pīck, *ās'-pīk, s. [From Fr. *aspic*=an asp.] [ASP (2).]

†A. Ord. Lang.: The same as ASP (2) (q. v.).

The venomous asp. Poetic.

"Swell, bosom, with thy fraught,
For 'tis of aspie's tongues."

Shakesp.: *Othello*.

B. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The French name of the *Lavandula spica*, the plant which yields the oil of spike. [LAVANDULA.]

†2. *Gunnery*: A piece of ordnance weighing about 4,250 pounds, and carrying a twelve-pound shot. (James.)

3. *Cookery*: A savory jelly; meat or eggs enclosed in a savory jelly.

ās-pīd'-ēl-ite, s. [Apparently from Gr. *aspis*, genit. *aspidos*=(1) a small round shield, (2) an asp; *dēlos*=clear, manifest, and suff. -ite; Gr. *lithos*=stone.] A mineral, a variety of Spheic, which again is placed by Dana under Titanite. Aspidelite is of a pale yellowish-green color, and occurs at Arendal in Norway.

ās-pīd'-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. *aspidion*=a small shield; *aspis*=a small round shield, which the involucre of the several species more or less resemble.] Shield-fern. A genus of ferns belonging to the order Polypodiaceæ. The sori are roundish, and the involucre covering them orbicular or kidney-shaped. There are ten British species. Some have orbicular reniform involucre fixed by their sinuses, while others have orbicular and peltate involucre. To the former, sometimes called Lastrea, belong the *A. Filix mas*, or Blunt; the *A. spiculosa*, or Prickly-toothed; the *A. oreopteris*, or Heath; and the *A. Thelypteris*, or Marsh Shield-fern, with other species more rare; and to the latter, the *A. Lonchitis*, or Rough Alpine; the *A. lobatum*, or Close-leaved Prickly; the *A. aculeatum*, or Soft Prickly; and the *A. angulare*, or Angular-leaved Shield-fern.

ās-pīd'-ōph'-ōr-ūs, s. [Gr. *aspis*, genit. *aspidos*=a small round shield; and *phoros*=bearing, carrying; *phero*=to bear or carry.] A genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii and the family with hard cheeks. The species, six inches long, called *A. Europæus* (Cuv.), the Armed Bull-head, Pogge, Lyrie, Sea-Poacher, Pluck, or Noble, are to be found in the British seas.

***a-spī'e, *a-spŷ'e, v. t.** [ESPY.] To espy.

"Oure privetee, that no man us aspie."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 13,063.

"Til fynally seche gan of hem aspye,
That he was last seyn in the Jewerie."

Ibid., 15,002-3.

***a-spī'e, *a-spŷ'e, s.** [From *aspie*, v. (q. v.).] [SPY.] A spy.

"For it

Were impossible to my wit,
Though Fame had all the pries
In all a realme and all aspies,
How that yet he should heare all this.

Chaucer: *House of Fame*, ii. 196.

"Have her my trouth, as thou art his aspye.
Tel wher he is, or elles thou schalt die."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 14,170, 14,171.

***a-spī'ed, *a-spŷ'ed, *a-spŷ'yd, pa. par.** [ASPIE, v.]

***a-spī'e-ing, *a-spŷ'-yng, pr. par. & s.**

As substantive: Spying, exploration. (Prompt. Parv.)

***a-spīl'le, v. t.** [A. S. *spillan*=to spill, spoil, deprive of, destroy, kill.] To spill, to destroy, to kill.

"Hwo so hit ileueth myd gode wille
Ne may nouht the feond his saule a-spille."

An Orison of Our Lord, xvi. (ed. Morris), 55-6.

ās-pī'r-ant, a. & s. [In Fr. *aspirant*, a. & s.; Port. *aspirante*; Ital. *aspirante*, adj.; from Lat. *aspirans*, pr. par. of *aspiro*=to breathe or blow upon.]

A. As adjective: Aspiring, aiming at.

B. As substantive: One who pants after some object of attainment; one whose desire or ambition it is to gain a certain object.

"In consequence of the resignations which took place at this conjuncture, the way to greatness was left clear to a new set of aspirants."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ās-pīr-āte, v. t. & i. [From Lat. *aspiratum*, supine of *aspiro*=to breathe or blow upon; *ad*=to or on, and *spiro*=to breathe or blow; Gr. *aspiro*=to pant or gasp; *a*, euphonic, and *spairō*=to pant or gasp.] [ASPIRE.]

A. Transitive: To pronounce with a full breath, the effect being to prefix the sound of *h* to the vowel "aspirated."

B. Intransitive: To come forth, or be pronounced with a full breath.

"Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a consonant, or what is its equivalent, for our *w* and *h* aspirate."—Dryden.

ās-pīr-āte, a. & s. [From Lat. *aspiratus*, pa. par. of *aspiro*. (ASPIRE.) In Ital. *aspirato*=aspirated.]

†A. As adjective: Pronounced with a full breath.

"For their being pervious, you may call them, if you please, perspire; but yet they are not aspirate, i. e., with such an aspiration as *h*."—Holder.

B. As substantive: A letter pronounced with a full breath. *h*. (For the Greek *aspira* see ASPER, I.)

"With this he mingled the Attic contractions, the broader Doric, and the feeble Æolic, which often rejects its *aspiro* or takes of its accent . . ."—Pope: *Pref. to Homer*.

ās-pīr-ā-tēd, pa. par. & a. [ASPIRATE, v.]

"... aspirated checks. . . ."—Max Müller: *Science of Lang.* (6th ed.), vol. ii. (1871), p. 163.

ās-pīr-ā-ting, pr. par. [ASPIRATE, v.]

as-pīr-ā'-tion, *as-pīr-ā'-cion, *ad-spīr-ā'-cion, s. [In Ger. & Fr. *aspiration*; Sp. *aspiración*; Port. *aspiração*; Ital. *aspirazione*; Lat. *aspiratio*, from *aspiro*=to breathe or blow upon (ASPIRE).]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of breathing upon or after; the act of aspiring to or after anything.

1. *In a literal sense*. [Sec B. (a).]

2. *Fig.*: The act of panting after, or earnestly aiming at, some high object of attainment. (Shakesp: *Triolus & Cressida*, iv. 5.)

II. The state of being thus breathed upon.

III. That which is breathed upon or after.

1. *Lit.*: That which is aspirated. [B. (b).]

2. That which one greatly desires to attain, and at which he earnestly aims; that to which one aspires.

"A soul inspired with the warmest aspirations after celestial beatitude keeps its powers attentive."—Watts.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

B. Technically:

1. Grammar:

(a) The act of pronouncing a letter with a full breath, and in consequence imparting to it the h sound.

(b) That which is so pronounced; the letter h.

2. Surg.: The removal of the liquid contents of a cavity without the admission of air. [ASPIRATOR.]

ās-pīr-ā-tor, s. [Eng. aspirat(e); -or.]

Surg.: An explorative instrument for the evacuation of the fluid contents of tumors, serous and synovial effusions, collections of blood and pus, &c. It resembles a subcutaneous injection syringe, with a terminal and lateral tube, fitted with stop-cocks.

as-pīr-ā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. aspirat(e); suff.-ory.] Pertaining to aspiration or breathing.

as-pīre, *as-py're (yr as īr), v. i. & t. [In Fr. aspirer; Prov., Sp. & Port. aspirar; Ital. aspirare; from Lat. *aspiro*=(1) to breathe or blow upon; (2) to be favorable to; (3) to endeavor to reach: *ad*=to, and *spiro*=to breathe, to blow.]

A. Intransitive:

*I. (Of the form aspyre): To inspire.

"God allowed, assysted, and aspyred them by His grace therein."—*Sir T. More*. (S. in Boucher.)

II. To aim at rising high.

1. Lit.: Of persons: To pant after some high object of attainment; to aim at something great socially, politically, intellectually, morally, or spiritually. (It is followed by *to*, *after*, or an infinitive.)

"By whose aid, aspiring
To set himself in glory." *Milton*: P. L., i. 38.

2. Fig.: Of things: To rise higher, to tower, to reach a considerable elevation.

"Cross the calm lake's blue shades the cliffs aspire."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

B. Transitive: To aim at.

¶ There is properly an ellipsis of *to* or *after*, which being supplied, the verb becomes the ordinary intransitive one.

"That gallant spirit hath aspired the clouds."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 1.

*as-pīr-mēnt, s. [Eng. aspire; -ment.] The same as ASPIRATION (q. v.).

"By which aspiement she her wings displays."
Brewer: Lingua, iii. 6.

as-pīr-ēr, s. [Eng. aspir(e); -er.] One who aspires.

"The aspirer once attained unto the top,
Cuts off those means by which himself got up."
Daniel: Civil War, bk. ii.

as-pīr-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [ASPIRE, v.]

A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As participial adjective:

1. Of persons: Aiming at what is high; ambitious.

"Unquiet and aspiring statesmen."—*Macaulay*: Hist. Eng., ch. v.

2. Of things: Rising to a considerable elevation, towering.

"Or some aspiring rock that shrouds
Its perilous front in mists and clouds."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

C. As substantive:

1. Aspiration after; ambition.

"Proud, art thou met? thy hope was to have reach'd
The height of thy aspiring unopposed."
Milton: P. L., bk. vi.

¶ It is sometimes followed by *to*.

"... all inclination and aspirings to knowledge
and virtue."—*Howell*: Letters, ii. 57.

2. A point, a stop.

"Nor are those so fastidious in pyramidal aspirings,
nor curious in architecture or inside glory, as in many
lesser towns."—*Sir T. Herbert*: Travels, p. 211.

as-pīr-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. aspiring; -ly.] In an aspiring or ambitious manner.

as-pīr-īng-nēss, s. [Eng. aspiring; -ness.] The quality of being aspiring.

ās-plē-nī-ŭm, s. [In Sp. & Ital. *asplenio*; Lat. *asplenium*; Gr. *asplēnon*=a fern, *Spleenwort*: a, priv., and *splēn*=the spleen, in Lat. also *splen*; the *asplenium* having been supposed to be a remedy for diseases of the spleen.] Spleenwort. A genus of ferns belonging to the order Polypodiaceae. Among the best known species are the *A. Ruta muraria*, or Wall-rue; *A. Trichomanes*, or Common Wall; the *A. Adiantum nigrum* or Black-stalked; and the less common *A. septentrionale*, or Forked Spleenwort.

as-pōr-tā-tion, s. [Lat. *asportatio*, from *asporto*=to carry away: *abs*=from, and *porto*=to carry.]

1. Ordinary Language: The act of carrying away; the state of being carried away.

2. Law: The removal of goods with the intention of stealing them. If a person, designing to steal silver plate, be surprised when he has done no more than remove the plate from the chest in which it was and put it on the floor, this is enough to constitute the felonious offense of larceny. (*Blackstone*: Comment., bk. iv., ch. 17.)

*ās-pre, a. [ASPER.]

ās-prē-dō, s. [Lat. *aspredo*=roughness; *asper*=rough.] A genus of fishes belonging to the order Malacopterygii Abdominales, and the family Siluridae. They are the only known fishes which have no mobility in the operculum. They have six or eight barbels. They are akin to the famous *Silurus electricus*, the Electric Silurus, or "eel," of the Nile and Senegal rivers.

*ās-pre-nesse (pre as pēr), s. [ASPERNESSE.]

ās-prō, s. [Gr. *aspros*=Lat. *asper*=rough.] A genus of spiny-finned fishes belonging to the Percidae, or Perch family. They inhabit the Rhone, Danube, &c.

*a-spŷ'e, v. t. [ASPIE, v., ESPY.]

xa-spŷ'e, s. [ASPIE, s., SPY.]

*a-spy're, (yr as īr), v. t. [ASPIRE.]

*a-squā're, adv. [Eng. a=on, and square (q. v.).] On the square; at a safe distance.

"Yf he hym myght fynd he nothing wold hym
spare,
That herd the pardonor wele, and held him better
asquare."
Prol. to Hist. of Beryn, 591. (Boucher.)

a-squāt', adv. [Eng. a=on, and squat (q. v.).] In a cowering manner. (*Richardson*: *Clarissa*, i. 101.)

a-squīnt', adv. [Eng. a=on, and squint (q. v.).] With a squint; with the eye directed to one side, obliquely, not in the direct line of vision.

"A single guide may direct the way better than five hundred, who have contrary views, or look asquint, or shut their eyes."—*Swift*.

āss (1), *āsse (pl. ās'-sēs, *ās'-sēn, *ās'-ŷn-īs), s. [A. S. *assa*=a he-ass; *asse*=a she-ass; also *asal*, *esol*, *eosol*, *eosul*=an ass without distinction of gender. In Sw. *asna*; Dan. *asen*. *æsel*=he-ass; *æselinde*=she-ass; O. Icel. *asni*, *esne*; Dut. *ezel*; Ger. *esel*; O. H. Ger. *esil*; Goth. *asilus*; Lith. *asilas*; Boh. *osel*; Pol. *osiol*; Russ. *ocēl*; Gael. *asal*, *as*; Irish *asan*; Wel. *asyn*; Arm. *asen*; Mod. Fr. *âne*, contracted from O. Fr. *asne*, *asen*, *ase*; Prov. *aze*, *azne*; Sp. *asno*=a he-ass, *asna*=a she-ass; Port. *asno*; Ital. *asino*=a he-ass, *asina*=a she-ass; Lat. *asinus*=a he-ass, *asina*=a she-ass.]

1. Lit.: A well-known mammalian quadruped. It is the *Equus asinus* of Linnæus, and is now sometimes made the type of the genus or sub-genus *Asinus*. It is known from the most nearly allied animals by its long ears, the tuft at the end of the tail, and the black stripe on the shoulders. Its native country seems to be Central and Southern Asia, where troops of it are still seen, though whether aboriginal or descended from domesticated individuals escaped from servitude it is not easy to determine. [WILD ASS.]

"Ne he nedde stede ne no palefray
Ac rod vppe on asse."

Passion of Our Lord (ed. Morris), 67, 68.

"And Abraham rose up early in the morning, and saddled his ass."—*Gen.* xxii. 3.

¶ The sexes are often distinguished by the terms *he-ass* and *she-ass*.

"... and he had sheep and oxen, and he-asses . . . and she-asses."—*Gen.* xii. 16.

¶ The young of the ass is called an *ass' colt* (*Gen.* xlix. 11; also *Matt.* xxi. 5.)

¶ The *wild ass* is the same species as the domesticated one, but very unlike it in character, being high-spirited and untamable.

"Who hath sent out the wild ass free? or who hath loosed the bands of the wild ass?"—*Job* xxxix. 5; see also verses 6-8.

(For a fossil ass or zebra see *ASINUS*.)

2. Fig.: A person destitute of understanding, the deficiency of the ass in this respect being popularly exaggerated.

"That such a crafty devil as is his mother
Should yield the world this ass!"

Shakesp.: Cymbel, ii. 1.

"... as they think our Doctors asses to them, we'll think them asses to our Doctors."—*Pope*: Letter to Digby (1717).

ass-camel. [ALLO-CAMELUS.]

ass-head, s. A person of dull intellect, a block-head.

"Will you help? an ass-head and a coxcomb and a knave, a thin-faced knave, a gull?"—*Shakesp.*: Twelfth Night, vi.

ass-like, s. Resembling an ass. (*Sidney*).

ass's ear.

Conchol. Haliotis asininus: A fine iridescent shell used in the manufacture of buttons and for inlaying in the darker woods.

*āss, v. [ASK.] To ask.

as-sa-fœt'-ī-da, (œ as ē). [ASAFETIDA.]

as-sa-gāi, as-sa-gāy, s. & a. [ASSEGAI.]

ās-sa-gāi, v. t. [ASSEGAI, v.]

ās-sa-gāied, pa. par. [ASSEGAI, v.]

as-saī, adv. [Ital.=enough, much, very; Fr. *assez*=enough; from Lat. *ad*=to, and *satis*=enough.]

Music: Very; as *largo assai*=very slow; *presto assai*=very quick.

as-sā'il, *as-sā'ile, *as-sā'yle, *a-sā'ile, *a-sā'yle, *a-sā'y-ll, v. t. [In Fr. *assaillir*; O. Fr. *assailier*, *assailir*; Prov. *assalhir*; Ital. *assilire*; Low Lat. *assilio*, *adsalio*; Class. Lat. *assilio*=to leap, spring, or jump upon; *ad*=to, and *salio*=to leap, spring, bound or jump.] [ASSAULT.]

I. Lit.: To leap or rush upon.

1. Of persons: To rush upon a person with the intention of doing him some more or less serious bodily injury.

"Will I depart from honor's laws;
To assail a wearied man were shame."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 31.

2. Of armies, navies, forts, or communities: To attack with military or naval forces, with the view of overcoming, capturing, slaying or plundering the people on whom the warlike aggression is made. [ASSAULT.]

"... he ne tholeth thet no vyend ous uondy ouer oure
might ne non aduersari ous *asayli* thet we ne moghe
overcome."—*Ayenbite* (ed. Morris), p. 170.

"Remember, if He guard thee and secure,
Whoe'er assails thee, thy success is sure."

Cowper: Expostulation.

II. Figuratively:

1. Of persons:

(a) To attack a person without doing him bodily violence; as by bringing a true or false charge against him, or ridiculing him or his work. (Used lit. or fig.; in the latter case, a thing, instead of a person, may make the attack.)

"My gracious lord, here in the parliament
Let us assail the family of York."

Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 1.

"Disdeining life, desiring leave to dye,
She found her selfe assayld with great perplexity."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 22.

(b) To attack a person's moral principles by taking means fitted to seduce him or her from the paths of virtue, or from his or her immediate duty.

"... and aye the ilke vice uighte huer ha zighth.
thet he is mest *asayled*."—*Ayenbite* (ed. Morris), p. 157.

"How have I fear'd your fate! but fear'd it most,
When love assail'd you on the Libyan coast."
Dryden: Virgil's *Aeneid*, vi. 941.

2. Of things:

(a) To attack by word or writing.

"All books he reads, and all he reads assails."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 616.

(b) To molest.

"Nature hush'd in slumber sweet,
No rude noise mine ears assailing."

Cowper: Watching with God, No. 2.

as-sā'il-a-ble, *as-sā'ile-a-ble, a. [Eng. *assail*; -able.] Able to be assailed.

"There's comfort yet, they are assailable."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

as-sā'il-ant, a. & s. [Eng. *assail*; -ant. In Fr. *assaillant*.]

A. As adjective: Assailing; attacking.

"And as an evening dragon came,
Assailant on the perched roosts
And nests in order ranged
Of tame villatic fowl."

Milton: Samson Agonistes.

B. As substantive: One who assails or attacks a person or persons, or a thing.

1. One who attacks a person. (In this sense it is properly opposed to a defendant.)

"The Duke of Saint Albans, with the help of his servants, beat off the assailants."—*Macaulay*: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiii.

2. One who assails an enemy in a military way.

"'It is ten to one,' says a late writer on the art of war, 'but that the assailant who attacks the enemy in his trenches is always victorious.'"—*Goldsmith*: Essays, iv.

3. One who assails anything, as a philosophy, a religion, a science.

"... both the Christian assailants, as well as the defenders, of paganism . . ."—*Grote*: Hist. Greece vol. i., pt. i., ch. i.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw..

as-sā'iled, *as-sā'yld, pa. par. [ASSAIL.]
as-sā'il-ēr, s. [Eng. *assail*; -er.] One who assails; an assailant.]

"Palladius heated so pursued our *assailers*, that one of them slew him."—*Sidney*.

as-sā'il-ing, pr. par. [ASSAIL.]

"She will not stay the siege of loving terms,
 Nor bide th' encounter of *assailing* eyes,
 Nor ope her lap to saint-seducing gold."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

as-sā'il-mēnt, s. [Eng. *assail*; -ment.] The act of assailing, an assault; an attack of disease, a malady.

"His most frequent *assailment* was the headache."—*Johnson: Life of Pope*.

ās-sa-mar, s.

Chem.: A bitter substance contained in the brown oil obtained by the destructive distillation of cane sugar.

ās-sa-pān, ās-sa-pān'-ic, s. The name given to a flyingsquirrel (*Pteromys volucella*). It inhabits the United States and Canada. [PTEROMYS.]

as-sā'r-i-ūs, s. [Lat. *assarius*; Gr. *assarion*; both from Lat. *as*.] [AS.]

In Classic times: A copper coin equal to about one cent and three-quarters. In Matt. x. 29 it is translated "farthing."

"Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing?"—Matt. x. 29.

as-sart', v. t. [Mod. Fr. *essarter*; O. Fr. *essarter*, *assarter*; Prov. *eissartar*=to grub up trees or bushes; Low Lat. *exsarto*, supine *exsartum*; *exsarito*, supine *exsartitum*; Class. Lat. *sarrio*, sup. *sarritum*; *sario*, supine *saritum*=to hoe, to weed.]

1. *Gen.*: To root up trees or bushes.

"The king granted to him free chase, and free warren, in all those his lands, &c., and also power to *assart* his lands."—*Ashmole: Berkshire, ii. 425*.

2. *Spec. (Old Law)*: Unauthorizedly to root up the trees which are required in a forest to furnish thickets or coverts.

as-sart', a. & s. [Mod. Fr. (as substan.) *essart*; O. Fr. (as substan.) *essart*, *essartage*, *assartement*.] [ASSART, v.]

A. As adjective: Cleared; reclaimed.

Assart Lands: Forest lands reclaimed, or cleared of wood, &c., and put into a state of cultivation. (*Boucher*.)

Assart Rents: Rents paid for such lands. (*Hutchinson's Hist. Durham, ii. 410; Ibid., iii. 60; and his Hist. Cumb. and Westm., i. 382.*) (*Boucher*.)

B. As substantive:

1. A piece of land cleared. (*Ash*.)

2. A tree plucked up by the roots. (*Ash*.)

3. *Old Law*: The offense against the forest laws of plucking up by the roots the trees requisite to furnish thickets or coverts.

as-sās'-sīn, As-sās'-sīn, s. [In Ger. *Assassinen* (pl.); Fr. & Prov. *assassin*; Sp. *asesino*; Port. & Ital. *assassino* (all sing.); Arab. *Haschischin*=as substantive, a member of the sect described under No. 1; as adj., inspired by *haschisch*, an intoxicating liquid or drug called in India *bhāng*, prepared from the powdered leaves of *Cannabis sativa*, or Common Hemp. Many Eastern desperadoes, when they wish to do some nefarious deed, deaden what remnants of conscience they possess and stimulate their passions by means of this *bhāng*. (*BHANG*.) Some etymologists derive *assassin* from Hassan ben Sabah, the founder of the order (I., 1).]

I. Literally:

1. *Hist.*: A military and religious order which constituted an offshoot from the Ismaili branch of the great Shiah sect of Mohammedans. It was founded in A. D. 1090 by Hassan ben Sabah, at the hill fort of Alamoot, in Persia. A section of them afterward removed from Persia to Mount Lebanon, where they came in contact with the Crusaders, and through them acquired infamous notoriety in Europe. By the rules of their founder, they were bound implicitly to carry out the commands of their chief (popularly known in Western Europe as the "Old Man of the Mountain"), even to the extent of murdering any king or inferior person in Europe, Asia, or anywhere, with whom he might have a quarrel. Several proud potentates are said to have paid him blackmail for safety's sake; but the gallant Knights Templars had more of a kingly spirit, and defied his power. The Mongols made a general massacre of the Persian branch of the order in 1256, and Sultan Bibars all but rooted out the Syrian offshoot in 1270, but traces of them are said still to exist in both countries, especially at Kalat el Masryad, in Persia. Despite their origin, the Assassins were not pure Shiahs in faith; their religion was a mixture of Magianism, Judaism, Christianity, and Mohammedism. There was a certain resemblance between their tenets and those of the Druses in Mount Lebanon.

2. A ruffian who, either from personal animosity or from having been hired to do the atrocious deed, murders one by open violence or by secret or sudden assault.

"... of all the Jacobites, the most desperate assassins not excepted, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvii*.

II. Fig.: One who criminally destroys the polity of his country.

"The hir'd assassins of the commonweal."

Thomson: Liberty, pt. v.

assassin-like, a. Like an assassin.

"... the Syrian king, who, to surprise

One man, *assassin-like*, had levied war,
 War unproclaim'd."—*Milton: P. L., bk. xi*.

***as-sās'-sīn, v. t.** [From the substantive. In Fr. *assassiner*; Sp. *asesinar*; Port. *assassinar*; Ital. *assassinare*.] The same as ASSASSINATE (q. v.)

"Can God be as well pleased with him that *assassinates* his parents, as with him that obeys them?"—*Stillfleet: Serm., p. 502*.

***as-sās'-sīn-a-çy, s.** [Eng. *assassin*; -acy.] Assassination. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"This spiritual *assassinacy*, this deepest dye of blood being most Satanically designed on souls."—*Hammond: Serm.*

as-sās'-sīn-āte, v. t. & i. [Eng. *assassin*; -ate.] [ASSASSIN, v.]

A. Transitive:

1. To murder by open violence or by secret and sudden assault.

"What could provoke thy madness,

To *assassinate* so great, so brave a man?"

Philips.

*2. Exceedingly to maltreat.

"Such usage as your honorable lords

Afford me, *assassinated* and betrayed."

Milton: Samson Agonistes.

B. Intransitive: To perpetrate murder.

"You who those ways feared of late,

Where now no thieves *assassinate*."

Sandys: Paraphrase of Sacred Songs; Judges v.

***as-sās'-sīn-ate, s.** [ASSASSINATE, v.]

1. An assassin.

"The old king is just murdered, and the person that did it is unknown. Let the soldiers seize him for one of the *assassinates*, and let me alone to accuse him afterward."—*Dryden*.

2. An assassination; a murder.

"Were not all *assassinates* and popular insurrections wrongfully chastised, if the meanness of the offenders indemnified them from punishment."—*Pope*.

as-sās'-sīn-ā-tēd, pa. par. & a. [ASSASSINATE, v.]

as-sās'-sīn-ā-tīng, pr. par. [ASSASSINATE, v.]

as-sās'-sīn-ā-tion, s. [Eng. *assassin*; -ation.]

The act of assassinating; the act of murdering another by open violence or secret and sudden assault; the state of being assassinated.

On the 9th Thermidor, 1794, the French National Convention would no longer allow Robespierre to domineer over it, and would not permit him even to defend himself. Almost the last words he addressed to it before his arrest were these: "Presidents of assassins, for the last time I ask liberty to speak."

On the 14th of April, 1865, President Lincoln was shot by an assassin and died the next day. On the 2d of July, 1881, President James A. Garfield was shot, and died September 19th of the same year.

as-sās'-sīn-ā-tōr, s. [Eng. *assassin*; -ator. In Port. *assassinador*.] One who assassinates; an assassin. (*Johnson*.)

as-sās'-sīn-ōus, a. [Eng. *assassin*; -ous.] Murderous. (*Cockeram*.)

***as-sā'-tion, s.** [From Lat. *assatum*, sup. of *asso*=to roast or broil; Gr. *azō*=to dry up.] Roasting.

"The egg expiring less in the elixation or boiling; whereas, in the *assation* or roasting it will sometimes abate a drachm."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

as-sā'ult, *as-sā'ut, *as-sā'ute, *a-sā'ught (*gh* silent), s. [In Fr. *assaut*; O. Fr. *assault*, *asalt*; Prov. *assalh*, *assaut*; Sp. *asalto*; Port. & Ital. *asalto*; Low Lat. *assaltus*; Class. Lat. *assultus*=a leaping upon an attack; *ad*=to, and *saltus*=a leaping; *salio*=to leap.] [ASSAIL.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit.: A violent attack made upon any person, persons, or place, with the hands or with material weapons. [B., 1, 2, 3.]

"And by *assault* he wan the citee after."

Chaucer: C. T., 991.

"But whanne there was maad an *assaught* of the hethene men."—*Wycliffe: Dedes xiv. (Richardson)*.

"And when there was an *assault* made both of the Gentiles, and also of the Jews with their rulers, to use them despitefully and to stone them."—*Acts xiv. 5*.

"They resisted his *assaults* desperately, and obliged him to turn the siege into a blockade."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome, ch. xlv.*

II. Figuratively:

1. (In which the attacking force consists of a person or persons.)

(a) An attack by means of a charge against one; abusive language, calumny, &c.

"After some unhappy *assaults* upon the prerogative by the parliament, which produced its dissolution, there followed a composure."—*Clarendon*.

(b) An attack upon one's virtue, which may be by seduction rather than violence.

(c) An attack upon a thing, as upon a religion, an opinion, &c.

"Theories built upon narrow foundations are very hard to be supported against the *assaults* of opposition."—*Locke*.

2. (In which the attacking force is a thing. (An adverse natural force brought to bear upon a person or thing.)

"... and unshaken bears the *assault*

Of their most dreaded foe, the strong southwest."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

B. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: A furious effort to carry a fortified post, camp, or fortress, where the assailants do not screen themselves by any works. (*James*.) It is the appropriate termination of a siege which has not led to the capitulation of the garrison.

"On the 8th of September [1855], after a furious bombardment of three days, the Allies *assaulted* the town [Sebastopol] in five places, and, though repulsed in four, the *assault* of the French attack on the Malakhoff completely succeeded."—*Times: Annual Summary (1855)*.

To give an assault: To attack any post. (*James*.)

To repulse an assault: To cause the assailants to retreat, to beat them back. (*Ibid.*)

To carry by assault: To gain a post by storm. (*Ibid.*)

2. *Fencing, &c. Assault of Arms*: An attack on each other (not in earnest) made by two fencers to exhibit or increase their skill. (Sometimes it is used in a wider sense for other military exercises.)

"The 20th annual *assault of arms* of the Honorable Artillery Company was held last evening. . . . *Boxing*, fencing, sticks, bayonet exercise, cavalry sword exercise, &c., composed the programme."—*Daily Telegraph, March 29, 1877*.

3. *Law*: A movement which virtually implies a threat to strike one, as when a person raises his hand or his cane in a menacing manner, or strikes at another but misses him. It is not needful to touch one to constitute an assault. When a blow actually takes effect the crime is not simple assault, but assault and battery. A person assaulting another may be prosecuted by him for the civil injury, and may also be punished by the criminal law for the injury done to the public. (See *Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., chap. 8; iv., chaps. 11, 15.*)

as-sā'ult, *as-sā'ut, v. t. [O. Fr. *assaultar*. In Sp. *asaltar*, *assaltar*, *assaltar*; Ital. *assaltare*; Low Lat. *assalto*.] [ASSAULT, s.]

I. Of persons:

1. To make a hostile attack upon a person, a people, a fortification, a house, &c., using for the purpose material weapons.

"Struck at the sight, the mighty Ajax glows

With thirst of vengeance, and *assaults* the foes."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. v., 756-7.

"... and *assaulted* the house of Jason."—*Acts xvii. 5*.

2. To attack one in another way than by warlike weapons; to do so, for instance, by making a charge against him, calumniating him, writing against him, &c.

"'Tis a mercy I do not *assault* you with a number of original sonnets and epigrams."—*Pope: Letter to H. Cromwell, March 7, 1709*.

II. Of things: To do that which is fitted to injure (applied to things rather than persons), to threaten with injury.

"Before the gates the cries of babes new-born,

Whom fate had from their tender mothers torn,

Assault his ears."

Dryden.

as-sā'ult-a-ble, a. [Eng. *assault*; -able.] Capable of being taken by assault; assailable.

"A breach, be it made never so *assaultable*, having many hands to defend it with any valor, lightly is never entered."—*Sir Roger Williams: Actions of the Low Countries, p. 106*.

as-sā'ult-ant, a. & s. [Eng. *assault*; -ant. Ital. *assaltante*.]

1. *As adj.*: Leaping upon, assaulting, assailing,

2. *As subst.*: An assailant; a term applied to a predatory animal when represented on the escutcheon as if leaping on its prey. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

as-sā'ult-ēd, pa. par. [ASSAULT, v.]

"So long as the *assaulted* person is in actual danger."—*Jeremy Taylor: On Forgiving Injuries*.

ail, bōy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
 ian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

as-sâ ult'êr, s. [Eng. *assault*; -er. In Ital. *assalitore*.] One who assaults another; an assailant. "Neither liking their eloquence, nor fearing their might, we esteemed few swords in a just defense able to resist many unjust *assaulters*."—*Sidney*.

as-sâ ult'îng, *pr. par.* [ASSAULT, v.]

***as-sâ ut**, s. [ASSAULT, s.]

as-sâ y, ***as-sâ ye**, ***as-sâ ie**, s. [In Fr. *essai*; O. Fr. *assai*, *asaie*; Prov. *essay*; Sp. *ensayo*; Ital. *saggio*; Lat. *exagium*=a weighing, a weight; *exigo*, sup. *exactum*=to drive out, . . . to examine; *ex*=out, and *ago*=to lead or drive; Gr. *hexagion*=a weight used in later times; *hexagiazō*=to examine.] [ASSAY, v., and ESSAY, s. & v.]

A. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of trying or experimenting; a trial, an experiment, an attempt, essay.

"Quod this chanoun, 'Yet wol I make assay.'" *Chaucer: C. T.*, 13, 177.

" . . . never more
To give the assay of arms against your majesty." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

*2. The state of being tried; trial, suffering, hardship.

"For they be two the prowtest knights on grownd,
And oft approved in many hard assay." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iii. 15.

*3. The result of such trial or experiment; *spec.*, purity, value.

" . . . beholding all the way
The goodly workes, and stones of rich assay." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. x. 15.

4. The thing subjected to trial or examination. (B., 1, 2.)

¶ Originally *assay* and *essay* were the same word, but now *assay* is obsolete, except for the testing of metals, while *essay* is used for bodily or mental attempts. [ESSAY.]

*At all essays=in every way.

"He is a frende at all assayes."

Hormann: Vulgaria (1530).

"At all assaies, you bear a heart true bent."—*Taylor: Workes* (1630). *Halliwell: Contr. to Lexic.*

B. Technically:

1. Chemistry:

1. The determination what percentage of a metal, especially of a precious one, is in any particular ore or alloy. An *ordinary* or a *simple assay* is designed to ascertain how much a compound of gold or silver varies from the prescribed standard, while a *parting assay* is designed to separate the two metals from each other in the specimen examined, that the proportion in the bullion of which it is a fair sample may be ascertained. In a *gold parting assay*, the amount of silver in the gold is ascertained; and in a *silver parting assay*, the amount of gold in the silver. [ASSAYING, TOUCH.] The analysis, or *assay*, of an alloy of gold and copper is usually made by cupellation with lead. The weight of the button remaining on the cupel gives directly the amount of gold in the alloy after certain corrections similar to those required in the case of silver. (*Graham: Chem.*, 2d ed., vol. ii., p. 362.)

2. The alloy or metal assayed.

" . . . like an assay fused before the blow-pipe."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. iii.

II. Law: The examination or testing of the weights and measures of this or any other country by a fixed standard.

"You shall . . . make the assays of these moneys of gold and silver, and truly report if the said moneys be in weight and fineness according to the standard weights for weighing and testing the coins of the realm."—*Oath administered to the Jury of Goldsmiths sworn to Test the Pyx.* (*Times*, Friday, July 17, 1874.)

assay-balance, s. A delicate balance used in assaying. It is furnished with a *rider* (q. v.).

assay-furnace, s. A furnace used in assaying.

assay-master, s. An assayer; an officer appointed to ascertain the amount of the two precious metals in coins and bullion.

as-sâ y, ***a-sâ y**, v. t. & i. [In Mod. Fr. *essayer*; O. Fr. *asaier*, *assayer*; Prov. *essaier*; Sp. *ensayar*; Port. *ensaiar*; Ital. *saggiare*=to try, to attempt; to assay a metal; *saggiare*=to try, to essay, to taste.] [ASSAY, s.; ESSAY, v.]

A. Transitive:

1. To try anything or any person.

1. Of things:

(a) In the same sense as No. II. (q. v.).

* (b) To attempt anything; to try its practicability by the test of experience.

"Ulysses, and his brave maternal race,
The young Autolycei, assay the chase."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xix. 501-2.

*2. Of persons: To try a person's strength, courage, skill, and fortitude by attacking him.

"But, seeing thou fall'st on me so luckily,
I will assay thee: so defend thyself."

Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 4.

*II. To proffer.

"Whom thus afflicted when sad Eve beheld,
Desolate where she sat; approaching nigh,
Soft words to his fierce passion she assay'd."

Milton: P. L., x. 567.

III. Chem., Metall., &c.: To subject a ring, a coin, an alloy, &c., to examination, trial, or experiment, with the view of ascertaining what its component parts are, and specially, in the latter case, what proportion of the precious or other metals enters into its composition.

B. Intransitive: To attempt, to endeavor.

as-sâ yed, *pa. par.* [ASSAY, v.]

as-sâ y'êr, s. [Eng. *assayer*; -er. In Dut. & Fr. *essayeur*.] One who assays bullion. *Spec.*, an officer of the Mint, whose function it is to try the purity of the precious metals used for coin.

" . . . a confidential man of business, a practical miner and assayer, would have been all that was required."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvi.

as-sâ y'îng, ***a-sâ i'ÿnge**, *pr. par. & s.* [ASSAY, v.]

As substantive: The act or process of subjecting coins, quantities of bullion, or alloys, to examination and experiment, with the view of ascertaining what proportion of each of the precious metals they contain. The proportion in gold coin in the United States is $\frac{10}{100}$ of gold and $\frac{90}{100}$ of alloy. This is called the *standard*. That it is actually reached is proved by the *Trial of the Pyx*, which from time to time takes place. [PYX.] The process adopted to assay the precious metals is *cupellation* (q. v.). The assayer's work has been much facilitated by the discovery that the application of sulphuric acid can separate gold and silver. The French call cupellation the *dry method* of assaying, and adopt another of their own called the *humid one*. [ASSAY.]

"This method is also sometimes used in the assaying of coins to afford an indication of the quantity of silver required in the cupellation."—*Graham: Chem.*, 2d ed., vol. ii., p. 362.

***as-sâ yle**, v. t. [ASSAIL.]

assch'ên, s. pl. Old form of ASHES.

"His eyen holwe, grisly to biholde;
His hewe falwe, and pale as asschen colde."

Chaucer: C. T., 1,365-66.

ässch-rëint', ***ässh-rëint'**, **ässh-rëynt'**, *pa. par. of a verb*, presumably *asschrenche*, *asshrenchen*. [A. S. *screncan*=to deceive.] Deceived.

"Al dame, he saide, ich was asschreint,
Ich wende thou haddest ben adreint."

Seuyn Sages, 1,485.

"Ac so ich fynde in the book,
Hy were asschreint in her crook."

Alisaunder, 4,819.

***as-sê-cle** (cle=kêl), s. [Lat. *assecula*, *assecula*=an attendant, a follower, a hanger-on, a sycophant; *assequor*=to follow on, to pursue.] An attendant, a follower.

"It mattereth not with the pope and his *assecles* of what life and conversation their saints be."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist* (1616), p. 325.

***äs-sêc-tâ-tion**, s. [Lat. *assectatio*; from *assecutor*=to accompany, to attend; *assequor*=to follow on.] Attendance on one, waiting upon one. (*Johnson*.)

***äs-sê-cû'r-ânçe**, s. [In Sw. *assecurans*; Ger. *assecuranz*; Port. *segurança*; Low Lat. *assecurantia*=assurance.]

"What may be thought of those *assecurances* which they give, in the Popish Church, to all such as die in the same, with the copious furniture of their sacraments and their own merits?"—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 320.

***äs-sê-cûr-â-tion**, s. [Low Lat. *assecuratio*, from *assecuro*.] [ASSECURE.] Assurance, making sure. [ASSURANCE.]

"How far, then, reaches this *assecuration*? So far as to exclude all fears, all doubting and hesitation?"—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 268.

***äs-sê-cû're**, v. t. [Low Lat. *assecuro*, from *ad*=to, and *securus*=secure; *cura*=care.] To make one sure or certain; to give one assurance. (*Bullokar: Dict.*, 1656.) [ASSURE, SECURE, SURE.]

***äs-sê-cû'-tion**, s. [Lat. *ad*=to; *secutio*=a following, pursuing; *ad*=to, and *sequor*=to follow.] The act of acquiring or obtaining.

"By the canon law, a person, after he has been in full possession of a second benefice, cannot return again to his first, because it is immediately void by his *assecution* of a second."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

äs-sê-gâi, **tä's-sa-gâi**, **tä's-sa-gây**, ***za-gâye** (*Caffre*), s. & a. [In Fr. *zagaie*; Sp. *azagaya*; Port. *zagaia*, *zagaglia*=javelin; Arab. *alkhazeqah*.]

A. *As substantive*: A missile weapon, like a javelin, used by the Caffres, Zulus, and other South African tribes in war. It is of some considerable length. There is also a short stabbing assegai.

"Alert to fight, athirst to slay,
They shake the dreaded *assegai*."

Stratford de Redcliffe. (Times), March 29, 1879.)

¶ It is sometimes used in connection with other nations than those of South Africa.

"Then a terror fell on the King Bucar,
And the Libyan kings who had join'd his war;
And their hearts grew heavy, and died away,
And their hands could not wield an *assegai*."

Hemans: The Cid's Funeral Procession.

B. *As adjective*: Pertaining to or produced by the spear described under A.

"No less than thirty-seven *assegai* wounds . . ."—*Pietermaritzburg Correspondent of the Times*, 5th April, 1879.

äs-sê-gâi, ***äs-sa-gâi**, v. t. [From the substantive.] To pierce with an assegai.

"Many were drowned, many *assegaied*, a few shot."—*Times*, March 6, 1879.

äs-sê-gâied, **tä's-sa-gâied**, *pa. par.* [ASSE-GAI, v.]

The young Prince Imperial of France was *assegaied* to death when fighting for the British in Zululand. When found he had thirty-seven *assegai* wounds on his body.

***as-seize**, v. t. [SEIZE.]

as-sêm'-blage, s. [Fr. *assemblage*.]

†1. The act of assembling.

†2. The state of being assembled.

"With innocence and meditation joined,
In soft *assemblage*." *Thomson*.

3. The persons or things assembled.

(a) The persons assembled; a gathering of individuals; an assembly.

"Castile enjoyed the supremacy in that great *assemblage* of races."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(b) Of things assembled:

"The bases of an *assemblage* of pyramids."—*Herschel: Astron.*, § 277.

***as-sêm'-blânçe** (1), ***as-sêm'-blânçe**, s. [Eng. *assembl(e)*; -ance.] Assembling, assembly.

"He chaunst to come, where happily he spide
A rout of many people farre away;
To whom his course he hastily applide,
To weet the cause of their *assemblance* wide."

Spenser: F. Q., V. iv. 21.

***as-sêm'-blânçe** (2), s. [Lat. *ad*=to, and Eng. *semblance* (q. v.).] Semblance, resemblance.

"Care I for the limb, the thewes, the stature, bulk, and big *assemblance* of a man!"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

äs-sêm'-blâ-tion, s. [ASSEMBLY, s.]

as-sêm'-ble, ***a-sêm'-ble**, v. t. & i. [In Fr. *assembler*; *ensemble*=together; Prov. *assemblar*; from Lat. *simul*=at once, together, at the same time. Cognate with Dut. *verzamelen*= . . . to assemble; *zamelen*=to collect; from *samen*=together; Ger. *sammeln*=to assemble; *zusammen*, *beisammen*=together.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To compare, to liken. (*Latimer: Works*, i. 188.)

2. To convene, to call together. (Used both of persons and things.)

¶ (a) Sometimes it is followed by two objectives—the one of the person or being for whom the gathering is brought together, and the other of the persons or things assembled. But before the first objective there is really an ellipsis of *to* or *for*.

"Then said the king to Amasa, *Assemble* me the men of Judah within three days, and be thou here present."—*2 Sam.* xx. 4.

(b) It is sometimes used reciprocally.

"And all the men of Israel *assembled* themselves unto King Solomon at the feast of the month Ethanim . . ."—*1 Kings* viii. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. Gen.: To come together, to meet together, to gather, to congregate.

"They, however, still *assembled* and prayed in private dwellings, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*2. Spec.: To meet in a hostile manner, to encounter.

"Now Eualac and Tholomer tures han *a-senblet*." *Joseph of Arimathe* (ed. Skeat), 520.

***as-sêm'-blê**, s. Old spelling of ASSEMBLY.

as-sêm'-bled (bled=beld), *pa. par. & a.* [ASSEMBLE.]

"Lordynges, the needes for whiche we beu *assembled* in this place, is ful hevy thing, . . ."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus*.

"Assembled armies oft have I beheld;
But ne'er till now such numbers charg'd a field."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. ii. 968-9.

as-sêm'-blêr, s. [Eng. *assemble(e)*; -er. In Fr. *assembleur*.]

1. One who convenes an assembly, or brings a number of people together.

"None of the list-makers, the *assemblers* of the mob, the directors and arrangers, have been convicted."—*Burke: Reflections on the Executions* in 1780.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, ör, wôre, wôlf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

2. One who himself constitutes part of such a gathering.

"For your confession of faith, which you say shall be published by your *assemblers*."—*Hammond to Cheyuel*. (*Hammond: Works*, i. 193.)

as-sēm'-blīng, *pr. par. & s.* [ASSEMBLE.]

As substantive: A gathering together, a meeting together.

"Not forsaking the *assembling* of ourselves together, as the manner of some is . . ."—*Heb.* x. 25.

"Let all rude and riotous *assemblings* . . . be banished from this day of rest and holiness."—*Bishop Fleetwood: Charge*.

***as-sēm'-blit**, *pa. par.* [ASSEMBLED.]

as-sēm'-blŷ, ***as-sēm'-blē**, *s.* [In *Fr. assemblée* = a meeting of persons (originally, it is believed, a deliberative political assembly; afterward also one of the clergy); *assemblé*=one of the steps in a dance; *Prov. assemblada*; *Sp. asamblea*; *Ital. assemblea*=a meeting of persons; *Sw. assemble*.] [ASSEMBLE, *v.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. In a passive sense:

1. *Gen.*: That which is convoked; a gathering together of persons, or, in some cases, of things, for any purpose.

"I sat not in the *assembly* of the mockers."—*Jer.* xv. 17. (See also *Gen.* xlix. 6.)

"I was almost in all evil in the midst of the congregation and *assembly*."—*Prov.* v. 14.

2. *Specially*:

(a) A great gathering of people for religious or political purposes, or for both. In Old Testament Scripture it is frequently used of the whole congregation of the Israelites convened for any religious or national object, especially of their assembling at Sinai to receive the law. [See also *B.*]

" . . . on the eighth day shall be a holy convocation unto you, and ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord; it is a solemn *assembly*."—*Lev.* xxiii. 36. (See also *Deut.* xvi. 8, and *2 Kings* x. 20. In a *fig. sense*: *Heb.* xii. 23.)

" . . . according to all the words which the Lord spake with you in the mount, out of the midst of the fire, in the day of the *assembly*."—*Deut.* ix. 10. (See also *Deut.* x. 4; *xviii.* 16.)

(b) A deliberative body exercising legislative functions, and bearing rule over a nation, province, or district. In the United States these assemblies are known as "conventions."

"Officers and men muttered that a vote of a foreign *assembly* was nothing to them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

(See also *Acts* xix. 39.)

II. In an active sense: That which convokes. [*B. 2. Mil.*]

B. Technically:

1. *Church Hist., &c.*: The term now given to the highest deliberative body in some Presbyterian churches, and specially to what, when fully named, are termed the "General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland," and the "General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland." These consist of ministerial and lay or half-lay representatives, equal to each other in number, sent from each presbytery, and in spiritual matters discharge deliberative, legislative, judicial, and executive functions. The word *Assembly*, in this second sense, seems to have been introduced into Scotland from France, while the natives of the former country had much intercourse with Calvin. From Scotland it passed to England, where the "Westminster Assembly" was an assembly of 121 divines who, with certain lay assessors, met at Westminster in 1643, by authority of the Parliament, with the view of attempting to produce ecclesiastical formularies which might lead to uniformity of worship in England and Scotland. It sat five years, produced the Directory of Public Worship, the Confession of Faith, and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, and was ultimately dissolved by Oliver Cromwell.

2. *Mil.*: The second beating of the drum in a camp to summon the soldiers to strike their tents.

assembly-room, *s.* A room in which public assemblies are wont to be held.

" . . . nor could she enter the *assembly-rooms*."—*Johnson: Life of Savage*.

***as-sēnd'e**, *v. i.* Old spelling of ASCEND.

***as-sēn'-dŷt**, *pa. par.* An obsolete spelling of ASCEND.

***ās'-sēn-ēl**, *s.* Old spelling of ARSENIC.

as-sēnt', ***ā-čēnt'e**, *s.* [O. *Fr. assent*, *assens*; *Port. assenzo*; *Lat. assensus*; from *assentio* or *assentior*=to assent.] [ASSENT, *v.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of admitting the truth of any statement. Such assent emanates from the understanding, and differs from *consent*, which is an operation of the will. [See ¶ below.]

"I trowe ther needeth litel sermonyng
To make you *assente* to this thing."

Chaucer: C. T., 3,093-4.

"Her utmost reach, historical *assent*,
The doctrines warp'd to what they never meant."
Cowper: Conversation.

2. It is not unfrequently, however, used as synonymous with *consent*.

" . . . the talents which obtain the *assent* of divided and tumultuous assemblies to great practical reforms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

3. Accord; agreement.

" . . . the words of the prophets declare good to the king with one *assent*."—*2 Chron.* xviii. 12.

¶ We *assent* to what we admit to be true; we *consent* to what we allow to be done. *Assent* may be given to anything, whether positively proposed by another or not, but *consent* supposes that what is consented to is proposed by some other person. If *assent* and *consent* are both used of speculative propositions, then *assent* is the act of an individual, and *consent* that of many, as in the phrase, "By the common *consent* of mankind." Approbation, which is a much stronger word, is a species of assent and concurrence of consent. The latter term is properly used only of numbers, not of single individuals. (*Crabb.*)

B. Technically:

Law. The royal assent signifies the consent of the king to have his signature affixed to Acts of Parliament which have passed both Houses of the Legislature. This assent gives them the force of law.

"All those acts of the Long Parliament which had received the *royal assent* were admitted to be still in full force."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

as-sēnt', *v. i.* [In *Fr. assentir*; *Sp. asentir*; *Port. assentar*; *Ital. assentire*; *Lat. assentio*=to assent; *ad*=to, and *sentio*=to discern by the senses, to feel.]

1. To admit a statement to be true.

"And the Jews also *assented*, saying that these things were so."—*Acts* xxiv. 9.

2. To consent to a proposal affecting one's interests.

"The princess *assented* to all that was suggested by her husband."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

*3. To yield to the seductive influence of any vice.

"Loke wel, that ye unto no vice *assent*."

Chaucer: C. T., 13,502.

¶ For the difference between *assent* and *consent*, see ASSENT, *s.*

ās-sēn'-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *assentatio*=flattering assent, pretended concurrence with everything that a person says; *assentor*=to assent habitually, with insincerity; *assentior*=to assent to; *ad*=to, and *sentio*=to feel.] Hypocritical assent to everything which another says; pretended concurrence in every opinion, however absurd, which he broaches; the implied object being, for the most part, to flatter him for selfish ends, or at least to avoid giving him offense.

"It is a fearful presage of ruin when the prophets conspire in *assentation*."—*Bishop Hall*.

ās-sēn'-tā'-tōr, ***ās-sēn'-tā'-toŭr**, *s.* [Ital. *assentatore*; *Lat. assentator*.] A flatterer.

"Other there be which, in a more honest term, may be called *assentatours* or followers, which do await diligently what is the form of the speech and gesture of their master, and also other his manners and fashion of garments."—*Sir T. Elyot: Gov.*, fol. 138 b.

***ās-sēn'-tā'-tōr-ī-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *assentator*; -*ly*.] After the manner of a flatterer.

"I have no purpose, vainly or *assentatorily*, to represent this greatness [of Britain] as in water, which shows things bigger than they are . . ."—*Bacon*.

as-sēnt'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *assent*; -*er*.] One who assents to anything.

"She is not an *assenter* (though thousands be) to that rabbinical rule cited in *Drusus* from Rabbi Haurica."—*Whitlock: Manners of the Eng.*, p. 353.

ās-sēn'-tī-ent (tī as shī), *a.* [Lat. *assentiens*, *pr. par.* of *assentio*=to assent to.] Assenting to, as opposed to *dissentient*; dissenting from. (*Quar. Rev.*) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

ās-sēnt'-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [ASSENT, *v.*]

"On female truth *assenting* faith relies."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. i., 276.

ās-sēnt'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *assenting*; -*ly*.] In an assenting manner; in such a manner as to express or imply assent. (*Huloet.*)

ās-sēnt'-ive, *a.* [Eng. *assent*; -*ive*.] Assenting. (*Savage.*)

ās-sēnt'-mēnt, *s.* [Fr. *assentiment*; Ital. *assentimento*.] The same as ASSENT (*q. v.*)

"Their arguments are but precarious, and subsist upon the charity of our *assentments*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

***ās'-sēn-ŷke**, *s.* Old name for ARSENIC (*q. v.*).

ās'-sēr, *s.* [Lat. *asser*=a small beam or lath.]

Arch.: A thin rafter, board, or lath.

as-sērt', *v. t.* [From *Lat. assertum*, supine of *asser*=to put or join to, . . . to affirm; *ad*=to, and *sero*, pret. *serui*=to put in a row, to join. In *Ital. asserire*.]

I. Of persons or other beings:

1. To affirm, to declare positively; to aver.

" . . . *asserting*, on proper occasions, the dignity of his country and of his master."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To vindicate one's rights by actions as well as words.

"Human nature at last *asserted* its rights."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

"Such just examples on offenders shown,
Sedition silence, and *assert* the throne."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. ii., 338-9.

II. Of things: (Used figuratively in senses analogous to I. 1 and 2.)

"But, lo! from high Hymettus to the plain
The queen of night *asserts* her silent reign."

Byron: Curse of Minerva.

as-sērt'-ēl, *pa. par. & a.* [ASSERT.]

ās-sērt'-ēr, *s.* [ASSERTOR.]

as-sērt'-īng, *pr. par.* [ASSERT.]

as-sēr'-tion, *s.* [In *Fr. assertion*; Ital. *asserzione*; Ital. *assertio*=(1) a formal declaration regarding the freedom or servitude of any one; (2) an assertion generally.]

1. The act of asserting, affirming, or declaring positively.

2. The statement asserted or affirmed positively.

"The government, on full consideration, gave credit to his *assertion* that he had been guilty of a double treason."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

as-sērt'-ive, *a.* [In *Fr. assertif*.] With strong assertion; dogmatical, peremptory.

"He was not so fond of the principles he undertook to illustrate as to boast their certainty, proposing them not in a confident and *assertive* form, but as probabilities and hypotheses."—*Glanville*.

as-sērt'-ive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *assertive*; -*ly*.] So as to assert; affirmatively.

"Read it interrogatively, and it is as strong for Soto and the Dominicans, as if it were read *assertively*, for Catherine and the Jesuits."—*Ep. Bedell: Letters*, p. 403.

as-sērt'-ōr, **ās-sērt'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *assert*; -*or* and -*er*.] One who asserts, affirms, supports, or maintains anything.

"The *assertors* of liberty said not a word . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

" . . . an *asserter* of the hereditary principles of his family . . ."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. iii., § 54.

as-sērt'-ōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *assert*; -*ory*. In *Ital. assertorio*.] Involving an assertion; designed to support an assertion.

" . . . both with oaths promissory and *assertory*."—*Jeremy Taylor: On the Decalogue*.

***as-sēr'-ve**, *v. t.* [Lat. *asservio*.] To serve; to assist. (*Johnson.*)

as-sēss', *v. t.* [O. *Fr. assesser*=to regulate, settle; Low *Lat. assesso*=to value for the purpose of taxation; *Class. Lat. assessum*, sup. of *assideo*=to sit near, to be an assessor; *ad*=to, or near, and *sedeo*=to sit.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. To fix by authority the exact portion of a tax which any particular person is required to pay.

2. To make a valuation of property in any place, with the view of settling what amount of local or other taxation its owner or occupier should be required to pay.

B. Law: To fix the amount of damages, costs, &c., in a law case.

***as-sēss'**, *s.* [From *assess*, *v.* (*q. v.*)] Assessment.

"Taking off *assesses*, levies, and free-quarterings, might appear plausible aims."—*Princely Pelican*, ch. 8.

as-sēss'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *assess*; -*able*.] Subject to assessment.

as-sēss'-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *assessabl(e)*; -*y*.] In the manner of an assessment.

as-sēss'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [ASSESS, *v.*]

as-sēss'-īng, *pr. par.* [ASSESS, *v.*]

as-sēs'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *assessio*: *ad*=to, or near and *sessio*=a sitting.] A sitting near one to give one counsel. (*Johnson.*)

bōl, bōŷ; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŷn; -tŷon, -ŷion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious. -sious = shŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl. de-

as-sēs'-sion-ār-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *assession*; *-ary*.] Pertaining or relating to assession.

"One of the answers of the jury, upon their oaths at the assessionary court, I have inserted."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

as-sēs'-mēt, ***as-sēs'-e-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *assess*; *-ment*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of fixing a certain sum, after consideration of a person's means, as the portion of a tax which he should fairly be required to pay; or the act of valuing property for purposes of taxation, and adjudging the proper sum to be levied on it. (It is followed by *on* or *of*.)

"It was determined that the greater part of this sum should be levied by an assessment on real property."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"... the business of the census involving the enumeration of persons and the assessment of property."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. v., § 1.

2. The state of being assessed.

3. The amount which is imposed on an individual after consideration of his resources, or on property after valuation.

B. Law: The act of assessing damages by means of a jury.

as-sēs'-ōr, *s.* [In Sw., Dan., Ger., & Port. *assessor*; Fr. *assesseur*; Sp. *asesor*; Ital. *assessore*, from Lat. *assessor*=(1) one who sits by another, an assistant; (2) (*Law*) the assistant of a magistrate: *ad*=to or near, and *sedeo*=to sit.]

1. One who sits near another—

(a) As being next to him in dignity:

"That His great purpose He might so fulfill,
To honor His anointed Son, avenged
Upon His enemies, and to declare
All power on Him transferr'd: whence to His Son,
The assessor of His throne, He thus began."
Milton: P. L., bk. vi.

Or (b) to render him assistance.

¶ In this latter sense it specially signified an assistant to a judge. (*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 583.)

2. One who assesses people or property for purposes of taxation. (*Glossog. Nova*.)

ās-sēs-sō'r-i-āl, *a.* [In Fr. & Port. *assessorial*; Lat. *assessorius*.] Pertaining to an assessor. (*Coxe*.)

***as-sēth'**. [ASSETS.]

ās'-sēts, ***as-sēth'**, ***a-sēth'**, ***a-scē'th**, ***a-sēe'th**, ***as-sŷ'th**, ***a-çēe'th**, *s.*, *a.* & *adv.* [Fr. *assez*=enough; O. Fr. *aset*, *asez*, *assez*; *asseiz*, *asses*=enough; Prov. *assatz*; O. Sp. *asaz*; Port. *assaz*; Ital. *assai*=enough; from Lat. *as*=to, and *satis*=enough.]

A. As adj. & adv. (chiefly of the form **assetth*): Sufficient, enough.

"Yet neuer shall make his richesse
Assetth unto his greedinesse."

Romaunt of the Rose.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Formerly (of some among the obsolete forms given above, and especially of the form **asetth*):

(a) Compensation for an injury, satisfaction, or acceptable offering or concession. [ASSITH.]

"And Pilat, willynge to make *asetth* to the puple, left to hem Barabas."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xv.

(b) Assets.

"And if it suffice not for *assetth*. . . ."—*Piers Plowman*.

2. Now (of the form *assets* only): The same as *a* and *b*.

II. Technically (of the form *assets*, *s. pl.* only):

1. *Book-keeping, Bankruptcy, &c.*: All a person's property, every part of which may be made liable for his debts. In balancing accounts assets are put on one side and debts on the other—the assets on the *Cr.* side, and the debts on the *Dr.* one. The amounts of a merchant's debts and assets are always ascertained and recorded if he become insolvent.

2. *Law*: Property left by a deceased person which is salable and may be converted into ready money. It receives its name; *assets*—meaning *enough*, or *sufficient*—because its possession is sufficient to render the executor or administrator liable to discharge the debts and legacies of the deceased person, so far as the assets may be sufficient for the purpose. Assets obtained in this way are called *personal*. Besides these, there are others called *assets by descent*, or *real assets*. If a person covenant that he and his heir shall keep a house in repair, the heir is bound only as he has assets enough inherited from the promiser. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., chaps. 15, 20, 32.)

as-sēv'-ēr-āte, ***as-sēv'-ēr**, *v. t. & i.* [In Sp. *aseverar*; Port. *asseverar*; Ital. *asseverare*; Lat.

assevero=to act with earnestness, to pursue earnestly; (2) to assert strongly or firmly; *severus*=severe. Cognate with Eng. *SWEAR* (q. v.).] To affirm with great solemnity or very positively.

"... so sweetened and mollified with the concert of music [the harmony of heaven], that he not only *assevereth* it, but also endeavoreth, with great pains and labor, to set out the true musical proportion of it."—*Fotherby: Atheom.*, p. 317.

as-sēv'-ēr-ā-tēd, *pa. par.* [ASSEVERATE.]

as-sēv'-ēr-ā-tīng, *pr. par.* [ASSEVERATE.]

as-sēv'-ēr-ā-tion, *s.* [In Sp. *aseveracion*; Port. *asseveração*; Ital. *asseverazione*; Lat. *asseveratio*.]

1. The act of asseverating, or positively asserting anything.

"Asseveration blustering in your face

Makes contradiction such a hopeless case."

Cowper: Conversation.

2. That which is asseverated; a positive affirmation made.

"He denied, with the most solemn asseverations, that he had taken any money for himself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

as-sēv'-ēr-ā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *asseverat(e)*; *-ory*.] Emphatically asserting.

"Warm and asseveratory answers made by Mr. Atkins."—*North: Examen*, p. 247.

as-sib-il-iā'-tion, *s.* [SIBILLATION.]

As-si-dē'-anŷ, **As-si-dē'-anŷ**, **Chās-i-dē'-anŷ**, **Chās-i-dē'-anŷ**, *s. pl.* [In Gr. *Asidaioi*; from Hebrew *chāsīdīm*=the pious or the righteous; *chāsēd*=eagerness, specially (1) love to one; (2) envy, animosity; *chāsād*=to be eager, to be vehement.] A term given in 1 Macc. ii. 42, and 2 Macc. xiv. 6, to those Jews who were zealous for the purity of their faith when Grecian idolatry was beginning to pervade the land, and who, with their swords, supported the Maccabee revolt till it established the partial independence of their country. It is possible that the term may originally have been a nickname, like the word Puritan was in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

ās'-si-dēnt, *a.* [Lat. *assidens*, *pr. par.* of *assideo* =to sit by or near: *ad*=to, and *sedeo*=to sit.]

Med.: Attendant on a disease as a rule, but still not invariably present. Assident are opposed to pathognomic symptoms, the latter never being absent in any case.

as-sid'-u-ate, ***as-sŷd'-u-ate**, ***as-sid'-u-at**, *a.* [Lat. *assiduatus*, *pa. par.* of *assiduo*=to apply constantly.] [ASSIDUOUS.] Constant, unremitting, &c.

as-si-dū'-i-tŷ, *s.* [In Fr. *assiduité*; Port. *assiduidade*; Ital. *assiduita*, *assiduitade*, *assiduitate*; Lat. *assiduitas*=a constant sitting by or near attendance, . . . constant care.] [ASSIDUOUS.]

1. *Properly*: The act of sitting down, or the state of remaining seated, in order to work steadily at any business which one has to do. Hence, close application, diligence.

"Some cultivated rhetoric with such *assiduity* and success that their discourses are still justly valued as models of style."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Careful attention to a person.

as-sid'-u-ōūs, *a.* [In Fr. *assidu*; Sp. *asiduo*; Port. & Ital. *assiduo*; Lat. *assiduus* = (1) sitting by or near in constant attendance; (2) unremitting: from *assideo*.] [ASSIDENT.]

1. *Of persons or other animated beings (Lit.)*: Sitting closely and uninterruptingly to one's work, instead of getting up from time to time to take relaxation; hence giving close or constant application to one's work, diligent. (It is used both of specific instances of such uninterrupting application, and of one's general character.)

"The public were too strenuously employed with their own follies to be *assiduous* in estimating mine."—*Goldsmith: Essays* (Preface).

"Thus as the bee, from bank to bower,
Assiduous sips at every flower."

Cowper: Annus Memorabilis (1789).

2. *Of things*: Performed with unremitting constancy and diligence.

"... they became, under *assiduous* training, the first soldiers in Greece."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* (ed. 1861), ch. xxiii. (Note).

"... by *assiduous* observation of the sun's transits over the meridian."—*Herschel: Astron.*, § 377.

"... finally, *assiduous* and oft-repeated effort . . ."
—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), Preface, vi.

as-sid'-u-ōūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *assiduously*; *-ly*.] In an assiduous manner; with unremitting regularity and diligence.

"For, such as his mind was, it had been *assiduously* cultivated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

as-sid'-u-ōūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *assiduous*; *-ness*.] The quality of being assiduous.

"Persons that will have the patience to understand, and press with art and *assiduousness*."—*Lett. dat.* 1637; *Sidney State-Papers*, vol. ii., 509.

***as-siē'ge**, ***a-sē'ge**, *v. t.* [Fr. *assiéger*.] To besiege.

***as-siē'ged**, ***a-sē'gēd**, *pa. par. & a.* [ASSIEGE.]

***as-siēg'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *assieg(e)*; *-er*.] A besieger.

"No lesse to keepe then coole th' *assiegers'* pride."

Hudson: Judith, iii. 254.

ās-si-ēnt'-ist, *s.* [Eng., &c., *assient(o)*; *-ist*.] A shareholder or stockholder of the Assiento Company; also one holding the Assiento contract. (*Bancroft*.)

ās-si-en'-tō, **ās-i-ēn'-tō**, *s.* [Sp. *asiento*=a seal, . . . a contract or lease; from Lat. *assideo*=to sit near.] [ASSIDENT.]

Commerce & History: A contract or convention between the King of Spain and other powers for furnishing slaves for the Spanish dominions in America. The contract of the Assiento was made with Great Britain on March 26, 1713.

Assiento Company: Any company entrusted with the function of fulfilling the Assiento contract. The first one which agreed to undertake the degrading task was the French Guinea Company. In July, 1713, the Treaty of Utrecht handed it over to Great Britain, and for twenty-six years the South Sea Company did something toward rendering the odious service required. But the breaking out of war in 1739 placed the Assiento contract in abeyance. It was never revived, and ultimately Britain became the mortal foe, first of the slave-trade, and then of slavery itself.

as-si'gn, ***as-si'gne**, ***as-sŷ'gne** (*g* silent), *v. t.* [In Fr. *assigner*; Prov. *assignar*; Sp. *asignar*; Port. *assignar*, *assinar*; Ital. *assegnare*; from Lat. *asigno*=(1) to mark out, to assign, to allot, (2) to ascribe, to impute, (3) to consign, to seal: *ad*=to, and *signum*=a mark.] [SIGN.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Properly*, to sign over to another rights or property which have hitherto belonged to one's self. [B., I. & II.]

2. To mark out, to allot, to apportion.

"... for the priests had a portion *assigned* them of Pharaoh, and did eat their portion which Pharaoh gave them."—*Gen.* xlvii. 22.

"... which *assigned* each battle, or war, or siege, or other leading event, to its proper consuls."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. i., § 14.

3. To designate for a specific purpose; to name, to fix upon.

"And they appointed Kedesh in Galilee in Mount Naphtali, . . . And on the other side Jordan by Jericho eastward, they *assigned* Bezer . . ." [meaning, named it as a city of refuge].—*Josh.* xx. 7, 8.

4. To attribute to; to allege specifically.

"... and with a velocity regulated according to the law above *assigned*."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed. (1858), § 361.

B. Technically:

I. Law:

1. To transfer to another by means of a signed document.

2. To apportion; to allot.

"If the heir or his guardian do not *asstgn* her dower within the term of quarantine, or do assign it unfairly, she has her remedy at law, and the sheriff is appointed to assign it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 8.

3. To appoint a deputy. [ASSIGNEE.]

4. To set anything forth specifically, or with the full particulars given. Thus, to *assign* error is to show in what part of the process error is committed; to *assign* false judgment, is to declare how and where the judgment is unjust; to *assign* the cessor, is to show how the plaintiff had ceased or given over; to *assign* waste, is to show wherein especially the waste has been committed. (*Cowel*.)

II. Comm. (In the same sense as A. 1, and B., I. 1.) To sign over to another rights or property which have hitherto belonged to one's self. To transfer money or property to a person by the endorsement of a check or bill, or by a similar document signed.

as-si'gn (*pl.* **as-si'gnŷ**) (*g* silent), *s.* [From *assign*, *v.*] (Generally in the plural.)

I. Ordinary Language & Law:

*1. Appendages; appurtenances.

"... six French rapiers and poniards, with their *assigns*, as girdle, hangers, and so."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

2. *Law*: Persons to whom any property is or may be assigned.

"Afterward a man seems to have been at liberty to part with all his own acquisitions, if he had previously purchased to him and his *assigns* by name; but if his *assigns* were not specified in the purchased deed, he was not empowered to aliene."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 19.

āte, **fāt**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fäll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hère**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thère**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **ār**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē: ey = ā. qu = kw.

as-sign-a-ble (*g* silent), *a.* [In Fr. *assignable*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Able to be assigned, allotted, or given over as property to an individual named.

2. Able to be specified or pointed out.

"So far as that element is concerned, production is susceptible of an increase without any assignable bounds."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. xi., § 4.

B. Technically:

I. Law & Comm.: Able to be transferred so as to pass from hand to hand, as an endorsed check.

II. Mathematics:

1. *Assignable magnitude or quantity:* A magnitude or quantity which, not being infinite, is capable of being definitely stated.

2. *Assignable ratio:* A ratio capable of such definite statement.

ās-sī-gnat' (*gnat* as *nyāt*), *s.* [Fr.] An annuity founded on the security of lands. Specially, French Republican paper money. When the revolutionary French Assembly of 1790 took the decisive step of disendowing the church, and appropriating all ecclesiastical property to the state, the prodigious quantity of church lands, amounting to about one-third of the soil of France, thrown upon its hands could not be disposed of all at once. The labor of selling it was therefore devolved on each commune or parish, which was required to pay the proceeds, when realized, into the state treasury. Meanwhile the government, being without adequate revenue, issued paper money on the security of the funds to be paid it by the communes. The bonds issued for the purpose were called *assignats*. Ultimately over-issue of these paper notes greatly depreciated their value, so that in the year 1795, 3,000 instead of about twenty-four of them were given in change for a louis-d'or (\$4.80). (*Evans Crowe's Hist. of France; Cabinet Cyclopædia*, 1831, vol. ii., p. 304; vol. iii., p. 121.)

ās-sī-gnā'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *assignation*; Sp. *asignacion*; Port. *assignação*; Ital. *assegnazione*; from Lat. *assignatio*=a marking out, an allotment; *assignatum*, supine of *assigno*.] [ASSIGN.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of assigning. Specially—

1. The act of transferring property by a written deed, or in a similar way.

"It could be converted into private property only by purchase or *assignation*; and *assignation* always proceeded on regular principles, and awarded equal portions of land to every man."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, vol. i., ch. xiv., p. 268.

2. The act of making an appointment of time and place for love-interviews.

"The lovers expected the return of this stated hour with as much impatience as if it had been a real *assignation*."—*Spectator*.

II. The state of being assigned.

III. That which is assigned.

"That by new instances are not always to be understood new recipes, but new *assignations*; and of the diversity between these two."—*Bacon: Inter. of Nat.*, ch. xii., p. 388.

B. Technically:

1. *Law & Comm.:* In the same sense as A., I. 1. (*q. v.*)

2. *Comm. (In Russia):* A bank-note or bill; paper money.

ās-sī'gned (*g* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [ASSIGN, *v.*]

"In their *assign'd* and native dwelling place."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 1.

ās-sī-gnē'e (*g* silent), *s.* [In Fr. *assigné*=defendant at law.]

In Law:

1. A person to whom any duty or property is assigned. An assignee may be one *in deed* or *in law*. He is the former if appointed by a person, and the latter if appointed by the administrators of the law.

2. *Assignees in bankruptcy:* Persons to whom a bankrupt's estate is assigned, and in whom it shall be vested for the benefit of his creditors. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 31.)

ās-sī'gn-ēr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *assign*; -*er*.] One who or that which assigns. [ASSIGNOR.]

"The gospel is at once the *assigner* of our tasks and the magazine of our strength."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Piety*.

ās-sī'gn-īng, *pr. par.* [ASSIGN, *v.*]

ās-sī'gn-ment, *s.* [Eng. *assign*; -*ment*. In Ital. *assegnamento*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of assigning or of designing any person or thing to a particular use.

1. The act of assigning or allotting any person or thing to a particular use.

"Triumvirs, for the *assignment* of lands and the receipt of names, are appointed."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. ii., § 34.

*2. The act of designing anything; design.

"The second Bulwarke was the Hearing sence, 'Gainst which the second troupe *assignment* makes." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xi. 10.

II. The state of being assigned.

"I believe the years of *assignment* are passed away with discontent and unhappiness."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xix.

III. That which is assigned; also the document by which assignment is made, such as a signed or endorsed check or bill, a lease, &c.

"... to those to whom it has granted a portion of the revenue, and are indemnified by *assignments* on the revenue collectors."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*; *Prelim. Rem.*, p. 17.

"... on an *assignment* of hearth money there was no difficulty in obtaining advances."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

B. Technically:

Law, Comm., &c.: The act of signing over to another rights or property which have hitherto belonged to one's self. [A. I. 1.; III.]

Assignment of estate is a transfer, or making over to another, of the right a person has in any estate. It is usually applied to an estate for life or years. It differs from a lease, for in a lease he grants an interest less than his own, reserving to himself a reversion; while in an assignment he parts with the whole property, which from that time absolutely belongs to the assignee. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.)

ās-sign-or' (*g* silent), *s.* Of the same meaning as ASSIGNER.

"... in assignments he parts with the whole property, and the assignee stands to all intents and purposes in the place of the *assignor*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

ās-sim-īl-a-bīl'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *assimilable*; -*ity*.] Capability of being assimilated. (*Coleridge*). (*Reid's Dict.*)

ās-sim-īl-a-ble, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *assimilable*.]

A. As adjective: That may be assimilated. Able to be made in one or more particulars to resemble something else.

B. As substantive: That which is capable of being assimilated.

"The spirits of many will find but naked [habitations, meeting no *assimilables* wherein to re-act their natures."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

ās-sim-īl-āte, *v. t. & i.* [In Ger. *assimiliren*; Fr. *assimiler*; Sp. *asimilar*; Port. *assimilar*; Ital. *assimigliare*. *assimilare*: from Lat. *assimilis*=similar; *ad*=to, and *similis*=like; or from Lat. *assimulo* (there is not an *assimilo*)=to make like, to compare.]

A. Transitive:

*I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To compare.

"To these 4 brutes, living in this estate, Four kinds of men we may *assimilate*."

Times Whistle, E. E. Text Soc. (ed. Cowper), *De quatuor elementis*, 77, 78.

2. To create a likeness between two or more different things; to render one thing like another.

"A ferine and necessitous kind of life would easily *assimilate* at least the next generation to barbarism and ferineness."—*Hale*.

"The downy flakes Descending, and with never-ceasing lapse Softly alighting upon all below, *Assimilate* all objects." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 329.

3. To convert into a substance identical with, or at least similar to, that operating upon it. [II. *Physiol.*]

"Tasting concoct, digest, *assimilate*, And corporeal to incorporeal turn." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 412.

"Hence also animals and vegetables may *assimilate* their nourishment, moist nourishment easily changing its texture till it becomes like the dense earth."—*Newton*.

II. Animal and Vegetable Physiol.: In the same sense as I. 3. (Used of the power possessed by plants and animals of converting their appropriate nourishment into portions of themselves.)

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language: To become similar. (Followed by the preposition *to*.)

"With regard to the spelling of native names, ... I have adopted that which *assimilates* most to the English pronunciation."—*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, vol. i., Preface, p. xviii.

II. Animal and Vegetable Physiol.: To be converted into the substance of an animal or plant.

ās-sim-īl-ā-ted, *pa. par. & a.* [ASSIMILATE, *v.*]

ās-sim-īl-āte-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *assimilate*; -*ness*.] The quality of being similar to; likeness. (*Johnson*.)

ās-sim-īl-ā-tīng, *pr. par.* [ASSIMILATE, *v.*]

ās-sim-īl-ā-tion, *s.* [In Dan. & Fr. *assimilation*; Port. *assimilação*; Ital. *assimilazione*; Lat. *assimulatio*=likeness, similarity.]

1. *Ordinary Language:* The act or process of assimilating, *i. e.*, of making one being, person, or thing similar to another; the state of being so assimilated.

"It is as well the instinct as duty of our nature to aspire to an *assimilation* with God, even the most laudable and generous ambition."—*Decay of Piety*.

2. *Animal and Vegetable Physiol.:* The process by which an animal or a plant converts into textures, identical with its own, such foreign molecules as are fitted for its nutriment. (See Glossary to Owen's *Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals*, 2d ed., 1855, p. 669.)

"These two processes, *excretion*, or the expulsion of effete particles, and *assimilation* of substances from without, are necessarily mutually dependent."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i.; *Introd.*, p. 12.

ās-sim-īl-a-tive, *adj.* [Eng. *assimilate*; suff. -*ive*.] Assimilating; having the power of assimilating.

"... an attractive, a retentive, an *assimilative*, and an expulsive virtue."—*Hakewill: Apology*, p. 5.

ās-sim-īl-a-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *assimilate*; -*ory*.] Tending to assimilate.

***ās-sim-ūl-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *assimulo*=(1) to make like; (2) to counterfeit; *similis*=like.] To feign, to counterfeit. (*Johnson*.)

***ās-sim-ūl-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *assimulatio*=(1) similarity; (2) *Rhet.*, a feigning that an audience is unfavorable to the views the orator expresses when he knows it to be the very opposite.] A dissembling, a counterfeiting. (*Johnson*.)

ās-sī-nē-gō, **ās-ī-nē-gō**, *s.* [Sp. & Port. *asno*=an ass.] An ass, a dolt, a stupid person.

"... thou hast no more brain than I have in mine elbows; an *assinego* may tutor thee; thou scurvy valiant ass! thou art here put to thrash Trojans . . ."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1.

***ās-sī'se**, *s.* [ASSIZE (2).]

ās-sī'sh, *a.* [Eng. *ass*; suff. -*ish*.] Asinine; resembling an ass; stupid.

ās-sī'sh-nēss, *s.* Obstinate stupidity.

ās-sī'sh-ōr, *s.* [ASSIZER.]

ās-sīst', *v. t. & i.* [In Fr. *assister*; Sp. *asistir*; Port. *assistir*; Ital. *assistere*; from Lat. *assisto*=to stand at or by; *ad*=to or near; *sisto*=to cause to stand.] Properly, to stand by one; hence to help, to aid, to support one, whether in action or in sorrow.

A. Transitive: In the above sense.

"... that ye *assist* her in whatever business she hath need of you."—*Rom.* xvi. 2.

B. Intransitive: To give help or aid.

"Myself *assisting* is the social joy."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iv., 331.

ās-sīst'-aŋce, *s.* [In Fr. *assistance*; Sp. *asistencia*; Port. *assistencia*; Ital. *assistenza*; Low Lat. *assistentia*.] Help, aid; whatever in the circumstances will enable one to do his work more easily or in a shorter time, or will encourage him with more fortitude to sustain his sorrow.

"Let us entreat this necessary *assistance*, that by his grace he would lead us."—*Rogers*.

ās-sīst'-ant, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *assistant*, *a. & s.*; Sp. *asistente*, *s.*; Port. *assistente*, *adj.*, *assistant*, *s.*; Ital. *assistente*; from Lat. *assistens*, *pr. par.* of *assisto*.] [ASSIST.]

A. As adjective: Aiding, helping, auxiliary.

"Around, a train of weeping sisters stands, To raise her, sinking, with *assistant* hands."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxii., 304-5.

B. As substantive: Properly, one who stands by or attends upon another, an attendant; but now the word means one who aids or helps another in any way.

"Of four *assistants* who his labor share, Three now were absent on the rural care."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xiv., 27, 28.

ās-sīst'-ant-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *assistant*; -*ly*.] In a manner to assist.

"He hath holpen up *assistantly*, His servant Israel."

Magnificat, in *Sternhold's Psalms* (ed. 1598).

ās-sīst'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *assist*; -*er*.] One who assists; an assistant. (*Ash*.)

ās-sīst'-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [ASSIST.]

"Æneas too demands Th' *assisting* forces of his native bands."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xiii., 616, 617.

ās-sīst'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *assist*, and suff. -*less*.] Without assistance. (*Poetic*.)

"Stupid he stares, and all *assistless* stands."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 970.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũ; -tion, -sion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***as-sith**, ***as-sy'th**, *v. t.* [ASSETH.] To satisfy.

"Lauchful or evyne pwniscione
May thaim *assith* be na resone."

Ratis Raving, bk. i. (ed. Lumby), 2,391-2.

***as-sith'-ment** (*O. Eng.*), **as-sy'th'-ment** (*Scotch*), *s.* [O. Eng. *assith*=to compensate, and suff. -ment.]

Old Eng. Law: A weregild, or composition by a pecuniary mulct.

as-si'ze (1), *s.* A layer of stone, or one of the cylindrical blocks in a column. The number of assizes in the Great Pyramid was 203. (*Knight's Dict. of Mechanics*.)

as-si'ze (2), ***as-si'se**, ***as-sy'se**, ***a-si'se**, ***a-sy'se**, ***a-sy'ce**, *s.* [In Ger. *assisen*; Fr. *assises* (pl.), from *asseoir*=to make one sit down; O. Fr. *assise*=a set rate, a tax; *assis*=set, seated; *assire*=to set; Prov. *asiza*=(1) an assembly of judges, (2) a decision pronounced by them, (3) a tax; Low Lat. *assisa*, *assisia*; Class. Lat. *assensus*=a sitting by; *assideo*=to sit by: *ad*=to, . . . by, near, and *sedeo*=to sit.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. A formal session or sitting; or in the plural sessions or sittings specially for judicial purposes.

1. Literally:

(a) In a general sense: A sitting for any purpose, as for worship, to hear confessions, &c.

"In daunger he hadde at his owne *assise*
The yonge gurlis of the dioicse."

Chaucer: C. T., 665-6.

¶ In daunger is=under his jurisdiction.

(b) (Generally pl.): With the same signification as that given under B., II. 3.

"Thenceforward his writs ran and his judges held *assises* in every part of Ireland . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

(c) The time or place of holding a judicial sitting.

"The law was never executed by any justices of *assize*; but the people left to their own laws."—*Davies: Ireland*.

2. *Fig.*: The last judgment.

"The judging God shall close the book of fate,
And there the last *assizes* keep,
For those who wake and those who sleep."

Dryden: Mrs. Killigrew, 182.

II. The result of such judicial or other sitting.

*1. A statute. [B., II. 5.]

"Bitoknen thine seuen wise,
That han irowt ayen the *assise*."

Seuyn Sages, 2,490. (*Boucher*.)

*2. A judgment. [B., II. 5.]

"Ur elder God did Jhesum rise,
The quile gie hang with fals *asise*."

MS. Coll. Med. Edin., H. iii. 12, f. 125 b. (*Boucher*.)

*3. A regulation. [B., II. 5.]

"And on the same *asise* serued and allowed
Of alle the franchise, that it are was dowed."

Chron. of Rob. de Brunne, p. 77. (*Boucher*.)

"And after mete the lordys wyse,
Eueryche yn dywers queyntyse,
To daunce went by ryght *asyse*."

Octouian, 81. (*Boucher*.)

*III. Things assigned; commodities. [B., II. 6.]

"Whan ther comes marchaundise,
With corn, wyn, and steil, othir other *assise*,
To heore lond any schip."

Alisaunder, 7,074. (*Boucher*.)

IV. Their weight or measure; measurement, dimension. (Now contracted into *SIZE*.) [B., II. 6.]

"Than was it schorter than the *assise*,
Thrise wrought that with it on this wise."
The Story of the Holy Rood (ed. Morris), 643, 644.

"On high hill's top I saw a stately frame,
An hundred cubits high, by just *assize*,
With hundred pillars."

Spenser: Visions of Bellay, ii.

*V. Form, fashion.

"So al watz dubbet on dere *asyse*."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *The Pearl*, 97.

*VI. Service.

"That we may lere hym of lof, as oure lyste biddez,
As in the *asyse* of Sodomas to seggez that passen."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 843-4.

B. Technically:

I. *English Law & Government*: An assembly of knights and other substantial men met at a certain place and time for the discharge of public business. In this sense, the General Council of Wittenagemote of England was called the General Assize. Glanvil, who wrote in the reign of Henry II., says it had never yet been ascertained by the general assize or assembly, but was left to the custom of particular counties. (*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. i., ch. 2.)

II. *Law*:

1. A jury, so called from their sitting together. Blackstone thinks that jury was the original meaning of the word *assize*. The grand assize, or grand

jury, was instituted by Henry II., and might be appealed to by one who preferred it to trial by battle. (*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. iii., chaps. 10, 22, and 23.)

2. The court which summons together such a jury by a commission of assize, or *ad assisas capiendas*. (*Ibid.*, ch. 10.)

3. The sittings held, by the commission of the sovereign, at stated intervals, by one or more judges in the county towns of England, for the trial of civil and criminal cases. [See A., I., 1 (b).] The judges sit on such circuits by virtue of five authorities—the commission of the peace, that ofoyer and terminer, that of general gaol delivery, that of assize, and that of nisi prius. The foundation of the present system was laid by Magna Charta, and by the statute Westm. 2, 13 Edw. I., c. 30. The commission of assize was so called because it was sent to take the verdict of a particular kind of assize—that is, jury. (*Ibid.*, bk. iii., chaps. 22, 23.)

4. An action at law for recovering the possession of lands. It is applicable to no more than two species of injury—by ouster, viz., abatement [ABATEMENT], and recent or novel disseisin. [DISSEISIN.] If the abatement happened upon the death of the demandant's father, mother, brother, sister, nephew, or niece, the remedy is by an assize of *mort d'ancestor*; if by that of relatives different from these, then various other terms are applied to it. An assize of novel disseisin—that is, of recent disseisin—does not essentially differ from that now described. These actions were called *writs of assize*. (*Ibid.*, bk. iii., ch. 10.)

¶ A certificate of assize was a second trial granted when a miscarriage of justice appeared to have occurred. (*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. iii., ch. 24.)

5. A statute or ordinance. [A., II., 1, 2, 3.]

(a) In a general sense: A statute or ordinance of any kind. The assize of arms was an enactment of Henry II. that each person should provide arms suitable to his rank, which on his death should descend to his son or other heir.

¶ The assize of the forest meant rules for the management of the royal forests.

¶ Rents of assize are certain established rents of the freeholders and ancient copyholders of a manor, which cannot be departed from or varied. They are also called *quit-rents*. [QUIT.] (*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.)

(b) *Spec.*: An ordinance for regulating the measure and price of the articles sold in the market; also one for similarly fixing the standard weights and measures.

¶ To break the assize of bread is to violate the laws regulating the sale of bread, as by using false weights or giving short weight. (*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. iv., ch. 12.)

6. The articles officially weighed and measured; also the standard weights. [A., III., IV.]

*III. Chess:

"The long assise, apparently a term of chess, now disused."—*Sir W. Scott*.

"And sette he hath the long *asise*,
And endred beth ther inne;
The play biginneth to arise,
Tristrem deleth atvinne."

Sir Tristrem, F. J., st. xxx. (*S. in Boucher*.)

as-si'ze, *v. t.* [From *assize*, *s.*]

1. To fix by a legal ordinance the weight, measure, or price of articles to be exposed for sale.

*2. To assess as a taxpayer. (*Buners*.)

as-si'zed, ***as-si'sed**, *pa. par.* [ASSIZE.]

as-si'z-ër, **as-si's-ër**, **as-si's-or**, **as-si'z-ör**, *s.* [Eng. *assize*, *v.*; -er, or.]

A. Of the forms assizer, assiser, and assisor (*Eng.*): An officer who fixes the "assize"—that is, the weight, measure or price of articles to be sold.

***as-sö'-bër**, ***as-sö'-bre** (*bre as bër*), *v. t.* [From Fr. *sobre*=sober.] To sober; to make sober; to keep sober. [SOBER.]

"And thus I rede thou *assobre*,
Thyn heste, in hope of such a grace."

Gower: Conf. Amant., bk. vi.

as-sö'-ci-a-bil'-i-tÿ (or *ci as shi*), *s.* [Eng. *associable*; -ity. In Ger. *assoziabilität*.] The quality of being capable of associating together.

"When dealing with the *Associability* of Feelings, and the *Associability* of Relations between Feelings."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.* (2d ed.), vol. ii., § 459.

as-sö'-ci-a-ble (or *ci as shi*), *a.* [Formed as if from Lat. *associabilis*, on the analogy of *sociable*. In Ger. *assoziabel*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

*1. Of persons: Sociable in disposition, companionable. (*Cotgrave, Todd, &c.*)

2. Of persons and things: Capable of being united; joined or associated together. (*Johnson, &c.*)

B. Technically: Capable of being associated together. *Used*—

1. (*Psychol.*) Of the feelings.

" . . . we know feelings to be *associable* only by the proved ability of one to revive another."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.* (2d ed., 1870), vol. i., p. 251.

2. (*Med.*) Of organs of the body in sympathy with other organs.

as-sö'-ci-a-ble-ness (or *ci as shi*), *s.* [Eng. *associable*; -ness.] The ability to be associable.

as-sö'-ci-äte (*ci as shi*), *v. t. & i.* [From the adj. In Fr. *associer*; Sp. *asociar*; Port. *associar*=to associate.]

A. Transitive:

I. Of persons:

1. To join with one as a companion, a friend, a partner, or a confederate; to associate a person with one's self in some one of these relations; to unite together in friendship or confederacy, as two persons or parties may do.

"One of our order, to *associate* me,
Here in this city visiting the sick."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, v. 2.

"A fearful army, led by Caius Marcius,
Associated with Aufidius, rages
Upon our territories."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 6.

"Associate yourselves, O ye people, and ye shall be broken in pieces."—*Isa.* viii. 9.

*2. To show sympathy with, by tears or otherwise, as a sincere associate or friend, even in one's woe.

"Shed yet some small drops from thy tender spring
Because kind nature doth require it so ;
Friends should *associate* friends in grief and wo."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

II. Of things: To unite, blend, or join together, as feelings, mental conceptions, or material substances may do.

"Members of the three great groups of feelings severally *associate* themselves primarily with members of their own group."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.* (2d ed., 1870), vol. i., p. 253.

"Native silver is always *associated* with gold."—*Graham: Chemistry* (2d ed.), vol. ii., p. 343.

¶ Formerly the verb *to associate* was at least occasionally followed by *to*; now *with* is employed. (See the subjoined example and the examples above.)

"Some oleaginous particles unperceivedly *associated* themselves to it."—*Boyle*.

B. Intransitive:

1. Of persons: To keep company (with), to have intimate friendship with, to be in confederacy with.

"They appear in a manner no way assorted to those with whom they must *associate*."—*Burke*.

2. Of things: To unite together in action, to act harmoniously. (*The elder Darwin*.)

as-sö'-ci-äte (or *ci as shi*), *a. & s.* [From Lat. *associatus*, *pa. par.* of *associo*: *ad*=to, and *socio*=to unite together; *socius*=a partner, a companion.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of persons:

(a) United in interest or for the prosecution of a common purpose; confederate.

"Amphinomus survey'd th' *associate* band."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xvi., 367.

(b) United with another in office; sharing with another a common office; as "an associate judge."

2. Of things: Acting in common, exerting a sympathetic influence on each other. [B.]

II. Technically (*Med.*): Connected by habit or sympathy, as associate motions, such as occur sympathetically in consequence of preceding motions. (*The elder Darwin*.)

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of persons:

(1) A companion, a mate; one whom a person keeps company with.

"Sole Eve, *associate* sole, to me beyond
Compare, above all living creatures dear."

Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

"How dull ! to hear the voice of those
Whom rank or chance, whom wealth or power,
Have made, though neither friends nor foes,
Associates of the festive hour."

Byron: Hours of Idleness.

(2) A partner in some office or enterprise.

(a) In a good, or at least an indifferent sense: A comrade, a partner, &c.

"I call'd my fellows, and these words address'd:
My dear *associates*, here indulge your rest."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. ix., 199, 200.

(b) In a bad sense: An accomplice.

"Their less scrupulous *associates* complained bitterly that the good cause was betrayed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Of things: A concomitant.

"Good health, and, its *associate* in the most,
Good temper."

Cowper: Task, bk. i.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn: mûte, cûb, cûre. unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. Technically: One who holds a certain title in connection with some private calling, as, Associate Editor, or with some public institution, as Associate of the Royal Academy.

as-sō'-çī-ā-tēd (or **ci as shī**), *pa. par. & a.* [ASSOCIATE, *v.*]

"With strictly social animals the feeling will be more or less extended to all the associated members."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iii.

as-sō'-çī-āte-ship (or **ci as shī**), *s.* [Eng. *associate*, and suff. *-ship*.]

1. The state of one associated with another person, or with a party, or sharing with some one else a common office.

"And that, under the present system, rising men were hardly ever admitted to *associateship* until they were past the age at which the recognition of the Academy could be of service to them."—*Sir Charles Dilke: Speech in Parliament*, *Times*, April 10, 1877.

2. The position or dignity of being an associate. [ASSOCIATE, *s.*, II.]

as-sō'-çī-ā-tīng (or **ci as shī**), *pr. par.* [ASSOCIATE, *v.*]

as-sō'-çī-ā-tion (or **ci as shī**), *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *association*; Sp. *asociación*; Port. *associação*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of associating, uniting, or joining together.

1. *Of persons, or other beings capable of action:*
"F. Cuvier has observed that all animals that readily enter into domestication consider man as a member of their own society, and thus fulfill their instinct of association."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii., p. 150.

2. Of things:

"... his [man's] mental powers, in association with this extraordinarily-developed brain."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 49.

II. The state of being so associated, united, or joined together. (Used of beings, of persons, or of things.)

1. Of beings or persons:

"Self-denial is a kind of holy association with God; and, by making you his partner, interests you in all his happiness."—*Boyle*.

"... those animals which were benefited by living in close association."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iii.

2. Of things. [B.1.]

III. An aggregate of persons or things associated together.

1. *Of persons:* A society of any kind; persons in union with each other for any purpose, civil or ecclesiastical, political or non-political. [B. 2.]

"The Association also holds itself liable to print in detail those researches on particular points of inquiry which it has requested individuals or societies to undertake."—*Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, vol. i. (2d ed., 1835), p. viii.

2. *Of things:* An aggregate of things so associated together, as mental conceptions with each other, a mental feeling or thought with nerve action, or material substances with each other.

"We may build more splendid habitations,
Fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures,
But we cannot
Buy with gold the old associations."
Longfellow: Birds of Passage (Golden Milestone).

"Here a name of noble intellectual associations. . ."
—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), xii. 559.

IV. A contract containing the rules or articles by which persons uniting with each other mutually pledge themselves to carry out the common objects of their society.

"He . . . had been the author of that Association by which the Prince's adherents had bound themselves to stand or fall together."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

"... was forced to content himself with dropping the Association into a flower-pot which stood in a parlor near the kitchen."—*Ibid.*, ch. xviii.

B. Technically:

1. Mental and Moral Philosophy.

(a) *Association of ideas:* The connection in the mind, especially in matters relating to memory, between two ideas, so that one tends to recall the other. If, for example, on walking out, one come to a spot where on a previous occasion something exciting happened, the sight of the place will almost certainly recall the occurrence. Dugald Stewart considers that the ideas which tend to suggest each other are those connected together by resemblance, analogy, contrariety, vicinity in time or in place, the relation of cause and effect, of means and of end, or of premises and conclusion.

"Association of ideas is of great importance, and may be of excellent use."—*Watts*.

(b) *The association of feelings* is a similar connection among the feelings.

"... the ultimate law to which the association of feelings conforms."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychology*, 2d ed. (1870), vol. i., p. 252.

2. *Science, Literature, &c.:* The word *Association*, though not so common as *Society*, is still in general use in the sense detailed under A., III. 1. The chief scientific association in the United States is fully and formally designated "The American Association for the Advancement of Science."

as-sō'-çī-ā-tion-āl, *a.* [Eng. *association*; *-al*.] Pertaining to the act or state of association, or to persons or things associated; *spec.*, pertaining to an association of ministers (*Dwight*.)

as-sō'-çī-ā-tīve (or **çī as shī**), *a.* [Eng. *associat(e)*; *-ive*.] Possessing the quality of associating. (*Coleridge*.) (*Reid*.)

as-sō'-çī-ā-tōr (or **çī as shī**), *a.* [Eng. *associate*; *-or*.] One who associates with others for any purpose.

"In Westminster there were thirty-seven thousand associates, in the Tower Hamlets eight thousand, in Southwark eighteen thousand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

***as-sōil'** (1), *v. t.* [From Lat. *ad*=to, and Eng. *soil*. In Fr. *souiller*=to soil, to defile.] [SOIL.] To soil; to stain.

"... and what can he be,
Can with unthankfulness assoil me."
Beaum. & Fletcher: Q. of Corinth, iii. 1. (*Richardson*.)

***as-sōil'** (2), ***as-sōil'e**, ***as-sōyl'**, ***as-sōyl'e**, ***as-sō'le**, ***a-sōil'e**, ***a-sōyl'e** (*O. Eng.*), **as-sōil'-zīe**, ***as-sōil'-yīe** (*zī as yī*) (*O. Eng. & Mod. Scotch*), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *assoiler*, *assaurre*, *assandre*, *assoldre*, *absoiler*, *absouldre*; from Port. *assolvar*; Ital. *assolvere*; Lat. *absolvere*=(1) to loosen from, (2) to free from, (3) to acquit, (4) to pay off, (5) to finish: *ab*=from, and *solvo*=to loosen, to untie.] [ABSOLVE.]

A. Of the Old English forms assoil, &c.:

1. To let loose, to set free; to deliver.

"Till from her bonds the spright assoiled is."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 52.

2. To absolve a sin, or fault, or error; or to absolve a person from a charge, to acquit him.

"Well meeting how their error to assoyle."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 25.

"The Pape them assoled."—*Chron. of Rob. de Brunne*, p. 205. (*S. in Boucher*.)

"When he was asoyled of the Pope."
Langtoft: Chron., p. 1. (*Boucher*.)

3. To pay.

"Till that you come where ye yourvowes assoyle."
Spenser: Daphnida, vii.

4. To remove.

"In seeking him that should her payn assoyle."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 30.

B. Of the Scotch forms assoilzie, *assoilyie:

1. *Scots Law:* To acquit or absolve by sentence of a court.

"... for non-payment of a feu duty, . . . in which the defender was assoilzied."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlviii.

2. To absolve from ecclesiastical censure.

***as-sōil'e**, *s.* [ASSOIL, *v.*] Confession.

"When we spæ by way of riddle, of which the sense can hardly be picked out but by the parties' own assoile."
—*Puttenham*, iii. 157. (*Nares*.)

***as-sōil'-īng**, ***as-sōil'-līng**, ***as-sōyl'-īnge**, ***a-sōyl'-yn**, *pr. par. & s.* [ASSOIL, *v.*]

As substantive: Absolution.

"And to sywi this mansinge, and the assoylinge also, we assigneth the bissop of Winchester to."—*Robert of Gloucester: Chron.*, p. 502. (*S. in Boucher*.)

"Asoylyn of synnys."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"For curs wol slee right as assoillyng saveth."
Chaucer: The Prologue, 663.

as-sōil'-ment, *s.* [O. Eng. *assoil*, and Eng. suff. *-ment*.] The act of assoiling; absolution. (*More*.) (*Speed*.)

as-sōil'-zīe (*z* silent), ***as-sōil'-yīe**, *v. t.* [ASSOIL (2), *B.*]

as-sōil'-zīed (*z* silent), *pa. par.* [ASSOIL (2), *B.*]

as-sōil'-zīng (*z* silent), *pr. par.* [ASSOIL (2), *B.*]

ās'-sōn-ānce, *s.* [In Dan. *assonants*; Ger. *assonanz*; Fr. *assonance*; Sp. *asonancia*; Ital. *assonanza*.]

Rhetoric & Poetry: A term used when the words of a phrase or of a verse have the same sound or termination, and yet do not properly rhyme. (*Johnson*.)

ās'-sōn-ānt, *adj. & s.* [Fr. *assonant*; Sp. *asonante* (*s.*); Ital. *assonanter*; Lat. *assonans*, *pr. par.* of *assono* or *adsono*=to sound to: *ad*=to, and *sono*=to sound.]

A. As adjective: Sounding so as to resemble another sound. (*Johnson*.)

Assonant Rhymes: Verses not properly rhyming. [ASSONANCE.] They are deemed legitimate in Spanish, but in English are considered blemishes in composition.

B. As substantive: Spanish verse not properly rhyming. [See the *adj.*]

***as-sōn'-zīe** (*z* silent?), *v. t.* [ESSOIN.]
as-sō'rt, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *assortir*=(1) to sort, (2) to match; Ital. *assortire*=to sort, to choose by lot.] [SORT.]

A. Transitive:

1. To arrange or dispose in such a way that one person or thing will suit another, to match; to adapt one person or thing to another.

"They appear . . . no way assorted to those with whom they must associate."—*Burke*.

2. To distribute into sorts; arrange things of the same kind into different classes, or into bundles, heaps, &c.

3. To furnish with articles so arranged. [ASSORTED.]

B. Intrans.: To suit, to agree, to match; to be in congruity or harmony with.

***as-sō'rt**, *s.* [ASSORT, *v.*]

"Sit down here by one assort."
Sir Ferumbras. (*Ellis*, vol. ii.) (*Richardson*.)

as-sō'rt-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [ASSORT, *v.*]

"To be found in the well-assorted warehouses of dissenting congregations."—*Burke*.

as-sō'rt-īng, *pr. par.* [ASSORT.]

as-sō'rt-ment, *s.* [Eng. *assort*; *-ment*. In Dan. *assortement*; Fr. *assortiment*; Ital. *assortimento*.]

I. The act of assorting, or disposing in a suitable manner; the state of being assorted.

II. The aggregate of things assorted. *Specially—*

1. Quantities of various articles, each arranged separately from the rest and put in its own proper place.

2. Particular varieties of the same article, so selected as to match with each other; or various articles so selected that each is harmonious or in keeping with the other.

"'Tis a curious assortment of dainty regales,
To tickle the negroes with when the ship sails,
Fine chains for the neck, and a cat with nine tails."
Cowper: Sweet Meat has Sour Sauce.

"... also a fine assortment of *Azalea indica*, . . ."
—*Advt.*, *Times*, Nov. 30, 1875.

"The above assortments are easily displayed, and have full instructions for firing on each article."—*Advt.*, *Times*, Nov. 4, 1875.

***as-sōt'**, *v. t.* [Fr. *assoter*=to infatuate with a passion.]

1. To besot, to infatuate; to cause to dote upon.] [BESOT.]

"That monstrous error which doth some assort."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 8.

2. To bewilder.

"Assotted had his sence, or dazed was his eye."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 22.

***as-sōt'**, *a.* [ASSOT, *v.*] Infatuated; foolish.

"Tho willye, I wene thou bee assort."
Spenser: Sheph. Cal., iii.

***as-sōt'-tēd**, *pa. par. & a.* [ASSOT, *v. t.*]

***as-sōyl'e**, *v. t.* [ASSOIL.]

***as-sōyl'ed**, *pa. par.* [ASSOIL.]

***as-sōyl'-īnge**, *pr. par. & s.* [ASSOIL, *v.*]

***as-sōyl'ne**, ***as-sōil'n**, ***as-sōyl'gne** (*g* silent).

***a-sōyl'ne**, *s.* [ESSOIN, *s.*]

***as-sōyl'ne**, *v. t.* [ESSOIN, *s. & v.*]

***as-spyl'e**, *v. t.* [ESPY.]

as-suā'ge (*suā as swā*), **as-swā'ge**, ***a-swā'ge**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *assouager*, *assouagier*, *assouager*, *assouagier*; Prov. *assuaviar*, *assuavar*; from Low Lat. *adsuavio*: Lat. *ad*=to, and *suavis*=sweet, pleasant.] [SUAVITY, SWEET.]

A. Transitive:

I. *Of anything in the arrangements of nature which is extreme:* To temper, to allay, to mitigate.

"Refreshing winds the summer's heats assuage,
And kindly warmth disarms the winter's rage."
Addison.

II. Of human feeling or emotion:

1. *Of pain, woe, fear, or aught else depressing to the mind:* To mitigate, to soothe, to allay, partly to remove.

"Unless he could assuage the woe
Which he abhor'd to view below."
Byron: The Prisoner of Chillon, i. 4.

"Soothing she answered him, 'Assuage,
Mine honored friend, the fears of age,'"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 7.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f.**
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tīon**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

2. *Of the exciting emotions, and specially of anger, hatred, &c.*: To appease, to pacify, to diminish, to allay.

"It's eath his ydle fury to assuage."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. iv. 11.

"No living creature could his cruelty assuage."

Ibid., III. viii. 28.

"On me, on me your kindled wrath assuage,
And bid the voice of lawless riot rage."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. ii., 81, 82.

B. Intransitive: To abate, to subside.

"... and God made a wind to pass over the earth,
and the waters assuaged."—*Gen.* viii. 1.

as-suā'ged (suā as swā), †as-swā'ged,
*a-swā'ged, *pa. par.* [ASSUAGE, *v. t.*]

as-suā'ge-mēt (suā as swā), *as-swā'ge-
mēt, *s.* [Eng. *assuage*; -*mēt*.] The act of as-
suaging; the state of being assuaged; mitigation,
abatement.

"Tell me, when shall these weary woes have end,
Or shall their ruthless torment never cease,
But all my days in pining languor spend,
Without hope of assuagement or release."

Spenser: *Sonnets*.

as-suā'-gēr (suā as swā), *s.* [Eng. *assuage*; -*er*.]
One who or that which assuages.

†as-suā'-gīve (suā as swā), *a.* [Apparently
from Eng. *assuage*, but there is evidently a con-
fusion arising from the similarity to *persuasive*.]
Assuaging, mitigating, soothing.

"If in the breast tumultuous joys arise,
Music her soft assuasive voice supplies."

Pope: *St. Cecilia*.

*as-sūb'-jū-gāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *ad*=to, and *subju-*
gate.] To subjugate to, to subject to.

"This thrice worthy and right valiant lord
Must not so stale his palm, nobly acquir'd:
Nor, by my will, assubjugate his merit."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii.

ās-sūbt'-īle (*b* silent), *v. t.* [SUBTLE.] To render
subtle. (*Puttenham*: *Eng. Poesie*, bk. iii., ch.
xviii.)

†as-suē'-fāc'-tion (ue as wē), *s.* [Lat. *assuefacio*
=to accustom to, from *assuetus*=accustomed: *ad*,
and *suesco*=to become accustomed to, and *facio*=to
make.] The state of being accustomed.

"Right and left, as parts inservient unto the motive
faculty, are differenced by degrees from use and assue-
faction, or according whereto the one grows stronger."—
Browne: Vulgar Errors.

†as-suē'-tūde (ue as wē), *s.* [In Ital. *assue-*
tudine; Lat. *assuetudo*.] Accustomedness, custom,
habit.

"We see that assuetude of things hurtful doth make
them lose the force to hurt."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 67.

as-sū'me, *v. t. & i.* [In Fr. *assumer*; Sp. *as-*
sumir; Port. *assumir*; Ital. *assumere*. From Lat.
assumo=to take to: *ad*=to, and *sumo*=to take up.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To take to one's self.

(1) To take to one's self that which is one's own,
or anything held in common of which one has the
right to make use. *Used*—

(a) *Of man or other real or imaginary being*:

"Twere now indeed, to see a bard all fire,
Touch'd with a coal from Heaven, assume the lyre."

Cowper: *Table Talk*.

"His majesty might well assume the complaint and
expression of King David."—*Clarendon*.

"Trembling they stand, while Jove assumes the throne."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. i., 694.

(b) *Fig.: Of nature or any other thing as contra-*
distinguished from a person or being:

"Nature, assuming a more lovely face,
Borrowing a beauty from the works of grace."

Cowper: *Retirement*.

(2) To take to one's self what one is not entitled
to; it being eminently characteristic of those who
"assume" or take to themselves anything that they
take too much.

"Assume a virtue if you have it not."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*.

"... assumes or usurps the ascendancy."—*Dryden*:
The Hind and Panther, ii. Note.

"Art girt about by demons, who assume

The words of God, and tempt us with our own
Dissatisfied and curious thoughts."

Byron: *Cain*, i. 1.

†(3) To adopt or receive into a society.

"The sixth was a young knight of lesser renown and
lower rank, assumed into that honorable company."—
Scott: Goodrich and Porter.

2. To take upon one's self, to arrogate to one's self
authority.

"With ravish'd ears,
The monarch hears,
Assumes the god,
Affects to nod,
And seems to shake the spheres."

Dryden: *Alexander's Feast*.

II. Technically:

Logic: To take anything for granted without
proof. This may be done either through inadvert-
ence or because what is assumed is really axio-
matic.

"In every hypothesis something is allowed to be as-
sumed."—*Boyle*.

"... we must not therefore assume the liberty of
setting aside well-ascertained rules of historical evidence."
—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. viii., § 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Ordinary Language*: To be arrogant or pre-
tentious; to claim more than is one's due.

2. *Law*: To undertake an obligation of any kind,
as by a verbal or other promise to do anything.

as-sū'med, *pa. par. & a.* [ASSUME.]

As participial adjective:

1. *Gen.*: In senses corresponding to those of the
verb.

"... the assumed uniformity of the exciting causes
..."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. iv.

2. *Spec.*: Pretended, hypocritical.

"Disastrous news!" dark Wycliffe said;
Assumed despondence bent his head,
While troubled joy was in his eye,
The well-feigned sorrow to belie."

Scott: *Rokeby*, i. 14.

"Brutus now throws off his assumed character, . . ."
—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xi., § 37.

*as-sū'-mēt, *s.* [Lat. *assumentum*, from *assuo*
=to sew on, to put a patch on: *ad*=to, and *suo*=to
sew.] A patch.

"This assumption or addition Dr. Marshal says he never
could find anywhere but in this Anglo-Saxonic transla-
tion."—*Lewis: Hist. Eng. Bibles*, p. 9.

as-sū'-mēr, *s.* [Eng. *assume*; -*er*.] One who takes
to himself more than he is entitled to, or takes upon
himself what he has no right or is unable to do; a
pretender; also a woman who does so.

"Can man be wise in any course in which he is not safe
too? But can these high assumers, and pretenders to
reason, prove themselves so?"—*South*.

as-sū'm-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ASSUME.]

A. As pres. participle: In senses corresponding
to those of the verb.

B. As adjective: Pretentious, arrogant, pre-
sumptuous, self-confident.

"His haughty looks, and his assuming air,
The son of Isis could no longer bear."—*Dryden*.

J. As substantive: Assumption, presumption.

"The vain assumings

Of some quite worthless of her [Poesy's] sovereign
wreaths."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*.

†as-sū'm-īng-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *assuming*; -*ness*.]
Assumption, presumption.

"Dyslogistic—viz., . . . 12. Haughtiness. 13. Assum-
ingness. 14. Arrogance."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works*,
vol. i., p. 201.

as-sūmp'-sīt, *s.* [Lat. 3d person sing. pret. of
assumo. *Lit.*=he has taken to or upon (him).]

Law:

1. A verbal promise made by any one, or which
he may in justice be held to have more or less di-
rectly made. [See No. 2.] In the former case the
assumpsit or promise is said to be *explicit*, and in
the latter, *implied*. One may actually promise to
pay a sum of money or build a house by a certain
day, in which case the promise is deemed explicit,
and an action lies against him if he violate his
verbal engagement. Certain contracts are, however,
so important that the law requires them to be in
writing. *Implied promises* are such as the follow-
ing: A person, when in want of certain articles, is
in the habit of obtaining them at a certain shop.
Having done so, it is not legally competent for him
to turn round on the shopman and say, "Prove that
I ever promised to pay for the articles I received."
The law rightly judges that if there was not an *ex-*
PLICIT, there was at least an *IMPLIED* promise to pay
for the goods, else the shopman would not have
given them. So also if a person contract to build a
house, and erecting it in defiance of the principle
of gravity, see it tumble to pieces before his eyes,
he is not allowed to plead that he knew nothing of
building. His having taken the contract is held to
imply that he gave himself out as competent to
perform the work which he undertook to do.

"... the assumpsit or undertaking of the defendant
... A third species of implied assumpsits is . . ."
—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 9.

2. An action at law brought for the enforcement
of such a promise, express or implied. (*Blackstone*:
Comm.)

*as-sūmp't', *v. t.* [From Lat. *assumptus*, *pa. par.*
of *assumo*.] [ASSUME.] To take up.

"The souls of such their worthies as were departed
from human conversation, and were assumed into the
number of their gods."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*,
p. 115.

*as-sūmp't', *s.* [In Port. *assumpto*; Ital. *assunto*.
From Lat. *assumptum*, neuter of *assumptus*, *pa.*
par. of *assumo*.] [ASSUME.] Anything assumed.

"The sum of all your assumps, collected by yourself,
is this."—*Chillingworth: Ans. to Charity maint.* by Cath.,
p. 60.

as-sūmp'-tion, *as-sūmp'-cion, *s.* [In Fr. *as-*
somption; O. Fr. *assumption*; Sp. *asuncion*; Port.
assumpcao; Ital. *assunzione*; Lat. *assumptio*, from
assumptum, sup. of *assumo*.] [ASSUME.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of assuming or taking to, up, upon, or
for granted.

1. The act of taking to or upon one's self, or tak-
ing up, or adopting.

"The personal descent of God Himself and His assump-
tion of our flesh to His divinity. . . ."—*Hammond*:
Fundamentals.

"Now, war with China must mean the acquisition of
territory and the assumption of immediate political
power."—*Times*, Nov. 10, 1875.

[See also B., I. 1.]

2. The act of taking for granted without proof.

"By showing that by the assumption of this wonderful
intangible ether all the phenomena of optics are ac-
counted for."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), ix. 223.

II. The state of being assumed in any of the ways
now mentioned.

"Adam, after a certain period of years, would have
been rewarded with an assumption to eternal felicity."—
Wake.

"These, by way of assumption under the two general
propositions, are intrinsically and naturally good or
bad."—*Norris*.

III. A thing or things assumed. Spec., a thing
taken for granted without proof. (Followed by
that.)

"... possible to keep a compact based on the as-
sumption that Turkey either would or could behave like a
civilized State."—*Times*, Nov. 9, 1875.

B. Technically:

I. Theol., Church, Hist., &c. According to the
Greek and Roman churches:

1. The taking of the Virgin Mary up into heaven.

"Upon the feast of the assumption of the blessed Vir-
gin, the pope and cardinals keep the vespers."—*Stilling-*
fleet.

2. *In an elliptic sense*: The festival commemorat-
ing this alleged occurrence. It is kept by the
Roman and Greek churches on the 15th of August.

II. Her.: *Arms of assumption* are those which a
person may, in certain circumstances, legitimately
assume. They are now distinguished from *assump-*
tive arms. [ASSUMPTIVE.]

III. Logic:

*1. The minor or second proposition in a cate-
gorical syllogism.

*2. The consequence drawn from the major and
minor. (*Dyche*.)

3. Anything taken for granted without proof or
postulate. [A., III.]

"There are, however, geologists who maintain that this
is an assumption, based upon a partial knowledge of the
facts."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 58.

as-sūmp'-tīve, *a.* [Fr. *assumptif*; Port. *assump-*
tivo; from Lat. *assumptivus*.] Which is assumed,
or which may be assumed; capable of being as-
sumed.

Heraldry. Assumptive Arms:

*1. *Originally*: Arms which had been assumed in
a legitimate way.

"... in Heraldry, assumptive arms are such as a
person has a title to bear, by virtue of some action done
or performed by him, which by birth he could not wear;
as if a person that has naturally no coat should, in lawful
war, take a prince or nobleman prisoner, he has from that
time a right to bear the arms of such prisoner, by virtue
of that military law, that the dominion of things taken
in lawful war passes to the conqueror."—*Dyche: Dict.*
(1758).

2. *Now*: Arms assumed without proper authority;
those legitimately taken being called *arms of as-*
sumption, and not *assumptive arms*. (*Gloss. of Her.*
1847.)

as-sūmp'-tīve-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *assumptive*; -*ly*.]
In an assumptive manner.

as-sū'r-ānce, *as-sū'r-āunçe (sūr as shūr), *s.*
[Fr. *assurance*, from *assurer*=to render sure; *sūr*=O.
Fr. *sûr*, *secur*; Lat. *securus*=(1) free from care;
(2) free from danger, safe, secure; *se* (old form of
sine)=apart from, without; *cura*=care.] [ASSE-
CURANCE, ASSURE, SECURE, SINECURE, SURE.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of assuring or insuring.

fāte, fat, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pēt,
or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(i.) The act of imparting to another, who is distrustful or anxious, grounds on which confidence may be based, or of actually inspiring him with confidence itself. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"But, lordes, wol ye maken assurance,
As I schal say, assenting to my lore?
And I schal make us sauf for evermore."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4,761.

"Not a house but seems
To give assurance of content within."
Wordsworth: *Eccursion*, bk. v.

(ii.) The act of "insuring one's life." [*A.*, II. 3.]
2. The state of being assured, or being insured.

(i.) The state of being assured.

(a) The state of receiving statements, designed to inspire confidence either with respect to one's personal security or any other matter which else would be doubtful.

"We have as great assurance that there is a God, as we could expect to have, supposing that He were."—Tillotson.

(b) Firm belief in such statements, unwavering conviction.

"Such an assurance of things as will make men careful to avoid a lesser danger, ought to awaken men to avoid a greater."—Tillotson.

(c) Confidence, trust, produced by such conviction.

"Thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life . . ."—Deut. xxviii. 66.

"And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance forever."—Isa. xxxii. 17.

¶ To make assurance doubly sure: To take steps which seem much more than sufficient to remove every cause of apprehension, and produce tranquil confidence.

"Macb. Then live, Macduff: what need I fear of thee,
But yet I'll make assurance doubly sure."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

(d) The confidence produced by comparing one's self with others. This may be moderate, and therefore legitimate; indeed, it may be only the absence of false modesty or overbashfulness.

"Men whose consideration will relieve our modesty, and give us courage and assurance in the duties of our profession."—Rogers.

"With all th' assurance innocence can bring,
Fearless without, because secure within."
Dryden. .

Or it may be immoderate and become forwardness or impudence.

"This is not the grace of hope, but a good natural assurance or confidence, which Aristotle observes young men to be full of, and old men not so inclined to."—Hammond.

Or again it may be supported by a feeling of duty, and become intrepidity or fortitude, which is highly commendable.

"They, like resolute men, stood in the face of the breach with more assurance than the wall itself."—Knolles.

(ii.) The state of being insured. [*A.*, II. 3.]

3. That which is designed to render a person or thing assured or insured.

(i.) That which is designed to assure a person, or inspire him with confidence.

"Assurances of support came pouring in daily from foreign courts."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

" . . . the answer returned to these affectionate assurances was not perfectly gracious."—*Ibid.*, ch. xxiii.

(ii.) That which is intended to insure a person or his life, or, more truly, his property. [*A.*, II. 3.]

"An assurance being passed through for a competent fine, hath come back again by reason of some oversight."—Bacon.

II. Technically:

1. *Theology*: The unwavering conviction, divinely produced, that one is now acceptable to God, and will, through the mediation of Christ, at last infallibly attain to heavenly felicity.

"And we desire that every one of you do shew the same diligence to the full assurance of hope unto the end."—Heb. vi. 11.

"Though hope be indeed a lower and lesser thing than assurance, yet, as to all the purposes of a pious life, it may prove useful."—South.

2. *Law*: A legal document drawn out to give one a guarantee with respect to the assurance designed to be conveyed.

3. *Arithmetic, Comm., Insurance, &c.*: The act of "insuring" a person's life; the state of being insured; also a contract between a person on the one hand and a company on the other, by which the former agrees to pay a stipulated sum at fixed times, and the latter promises a certain amount to be given over to his heirs in the event of his dying during the period for which he has paid. The sum for which the individual insured becomes responsible is called the *premium*. If given all at once it is called a *single premium*; if at the commencement of each year, an *annual premium*.

While the time of a single person's death is not ascertainable beforehand by man, the percentage of deaths out of 10,000, or 100,000, or a million, is wonderfully fixed, the variations becoming less as the number from which the percentage is calculated grows greater. It may, therefore, become the subject of arithmetical and algebraical calculation. [ANNUITIES, LIFE, EXPECTATION.]

To find the present value of \$100, to be paid at the end of the year in which the assurer, A, dies: Find the present value of an annuity of \$1 for the life A. If this be called *a*, then (*a*+1) multiplied by the present value of \$1 due a year hence, with *a* subtracted from the result, and the remainder then multiplied by 100, will give the sum required. Or, find A's expectation of life, and calculate the present value of \$100 that number of years hence.

To find the annual premium which would furnish such a sum on the death of A: Divide the present value of \$100, as ascertained in the previous paragraph, by the present value of an annuity of \$1 for the same time.

¶ In the United States the term most commonly used to express this sense of the word is *insurance*, but in England for some years back *assurance* has come more and more into use in the case of *Life*, leaving *insurance* as the term of *Fire-offices*. In a list published in 1879, of the several companies which figure under the heading "Insurance Offices," eighteen have in their title the words "Life Assurance," while there is only one "Fire Assurance Society," and one Fire and Life Assurance Society. Four have in their title the words Fire Insurance; there is also one Insurance Company "for lives only." Thus the distinction has firmly established itself, but has not yet quite displaced the previous usage.

as-sû're, ***a-sû're** (sûr as shûr), *v. t.* [In Ger. *assecuriren*, *assekurieren*; Dut. *assurereen*; Fr. *assurer*; O. Fr. *asseürer*, *aseürer*; Sp. *asegurar*; Port. *assegurar*; Ital. *assecurare*; Low Lat. *assecurare*, from *ad*=to, and *securus*=free from care or from danger.] [ASSURANCE, ASSECURE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. To adopt means for inspiring belief or confidence.

1. To make one's self sure; or to make promises or statements, once or repeatedly, with the design of inspiring another person with belief or confidence.

"But whence they sprang, or how they were begott,
Unearth is to assure . . ."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. x. 8.

"Avaux assured Louvois that a single French battalion would easily storm such a fastness."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*2. To betroth.

"This drudge, diviner laid claim to me; called me Dromio; swore I was assured to her."—Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

3. To render property or any other desirable acquisition secure to one; to impart an indisputable title to certain property. To confirm, to guarantee.

" . . . then he shall add the fifth part of the money of thy estimation unto it, and it shall be assured unto him."—Lev. xxvii. 19.

4. To insure, as a life in an insurance office.

"One pound ten shillings per annum on the sum assured."—*Advt. of an Insurance Office.*

II. Actually to inspire belief or confidence.

1. To convince.

" . . . assur'd that man shall live
With all the creatures, and their seed preserve."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. xi.

2. To embolden; to render confident.

"His heigh astate assured him in pryde;
But fortune cast him down, and ther he lay."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 15,674-5.

"And hereby we know that we are of the truth, and shall assure our hearts before him."—1 John iii. 19.

B. Comm., Insurance, &c.: To insure one against some of the pecuniary consequences to his family which death would otherwise produce [ASSURANCE, II. 3], or to insure one's self or property against certain contingencies.

as-sû're (sûr as shûr), *pa. par. & a.* [ASSURE.]
As adjective:

1. In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

Specialty—

(a) Certain; undoubted.

" . . . I will give you assured peace in this place."—Jer. xiv. 13.

(b) Secure.

2. Impudent.

as-sû'r-êd-lý (sûr as shûr), *adv.* [Eng. *assured*; -ly.] With the security produced when a trustworthily assurance has been given; certainly, undoubtedly.

"Dol. Most noble empress, you have heard of me?
Cleo. I cannot tell.

Dol. Assuredly, you know me."
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

"Therefore let all the house of Israel know assuredly, that . . ."—Acts ii. 36.

as-sû'r-êd-ness (sûr as shûr), *s.* [Eng. *assured*; -ness.] The quality of being assured; assurance, certainty.

"One face, one color, one assuredness."—Daniel: *To Sir T. Egerton.* (*Richardson.*)

as-sû'r-êr (sûr as shûr), *s.* [Eng. *assur(e)*; -er. In Fr. *assureur*.]

1. One who seeks to inspire another with belief or confidence.

2. One who insures any person's life or property.

" . . . the general body of new assurers are to have no claim on either of the existing assurance funds."—John M. Candlish: *Times, City Article*, February 22, 1877.

as-sû'r-gent, *a.* [Lat. *assurgens*, *pr. par.* of *assurgo*=to rise up: *ad*=to or up, and *surgo*=to rise.] Rising up; rising out of.

1. *Her.*: Rising out of. (*Gloss. of Her.*, 1847.)

2. *Bot.*: Rising upward. (*Loudon: Cycl. of Plants*, 1829, *Glossary.*) The same as ASCENDING (q. v.).

as-sû'r-ing (sûr as shûr), *pr. par. & a.* [ASSURE.]

as-sû'r-ing-lý (sûr as shûr), *adv.* [Eng. *assuring*; -ly.] In an assuring manner.

†as-swā'ge, *v. t. & i.* [ASSUAGE.]

†as-swā'ged, *pa. par.* [ASSUAGED.]

†as-swā'-ging, *pr. par.* [ASSUAGING.]

***as-swý'the**, *adv.* [A. S. *swið*=strong, great, vehement, with prefix *as-* (q. v.). Quickly.

"To soþer thay gede asswythe."
Gawayne and the Green Knyght, 2,528. (*Boucher.*)

As-sýr'-i-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Assyri(a)*; -an. In Fr. *Assyrien*; Lat. *Assyrius*; Gr. *Assyrios*. From Lat. *Assyria*; Gr. *Assyria* (*Josephus*), and *Assour*; Heb. *Asshûr*; apparently from *Asshur*, the son of Shem.]

1. *As adjective*: Pertaining to Assyria.

"There is Sir Henry Rawlinson's *Assyrian Canon* . . ."—*Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc.*, vol. iii. (1874), p. 5.

2. *As substantive*: A native of Assyria, especially if belonging to the dominant race.

"The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold."
Byron: *Destruc. of Sennacherib*.

Assyrian Language: A dead language belonging to the Aramæan, or Northern group of the Syro-Arabian tongues. Its nearest living analogue is the Neo-Syriac. It is only in the present century that it has been recovered. From its richness of grammatical forms, the late Dr. Hincks termed it "The Sanscrit of the Shemitic family of languages." The researches of Sir Henry Rawlinson on the trilingual inscriptions of Behistun proved the language of Babylonia, in the time of Darius, to be essentially the same as the Assyrian of Tiglath Pileser. The Biblical Archaeological Society's publications are full of information regarding Old Assyria, its language, and its history.

As-sýr'-i-ôl'-ô-gíst, *s.* [Lat. *Assyria*; from Gr. *Assyria*, and *logos*=a discourse.] One who makes the antiquities and history of Assyria his special study.

"There is no question among Assyriologists, including Mr. Smith, that . . ."—*Trans. Bib. Archæol. Soc.*, vol. iii., p. 4.

***as-sý'th**, *v. t.* [ASSITH.]

as-sý'th-mént, *s.* [ASSITHMENT.]

***as-tā'at**, *s.* [ESTATE, STATE.]

"Ne of hir highe astaāt no remembrance
Ne hadde sche, . . ."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 8,799, 8,800.

***a-stā'-bíl**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *établir*=to establish, to settle.] To calm, to compose, to assuage. (*Scotch.*)

"Thare myndis mesis and astablis he,
And gan thame promys rest in time cumming."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 466.

as-tā'-cī-an, *s.* [ASTACUS.] An animal belonging to the genus *Astacus*, or at least the family *Astacidae*.

as-tā'-cī-dæ, *s. pl.* [ASTACUS.] A family of crustaceans belonging to the order Decapoda and the sub-order Macrura. [ASTACUS.]

ās-tā'-cī-nī, *s. pl.* [ASTACUS.] Cuvier's name for the *Astacidae*.

ās'-tā'-cīte, *s.* [Lat. *astacus* (q. v.), and suff. -ite.] Any fossil crustacean resembling a lobster or crayfish. [ASTACUS.]

as-tāc'-ô-lite, *s.* [Gr. *astakos*=a lobster, and *lithos*=stone.] The same as ASTACITE (q. v.).

ās'-tā'-cūs, *s.* [In Ital. *astaco*; from Lat. *astacus*, Gr. *astakos*, a kind of lobster or crayfish.] A genus of decapod, long-tailed crustaceans, the typical one of the family *Astacidae*. It contains the *A. marinus*, or Lobster, and the *A. fluviatilis*, or Crayfish. Curious specimens of this genus of Crayfish, without eyes, abound in the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky. [LOBSTER, CRAYFISH.]

bôll, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, þis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***as-tā'le**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *estailer*=to display, to show.] To deck or set out. (*Scotch.*)

"Syne hynt to ane hie hall,
That wes astalit with pall."

Gawan & Gol., i. 5. (*Jamieson.*)

***a-stānd'-an**, *v. i.* [A. S. *astandan*=to stand out, to endure.] To stand up. (*Layamon*, i. 277.)

***a-start'**, ***a-stērt'**, ***æt-stūr'-tēn**, ***at-stīr'-tēn**, ***ēt-stēr'-tēn** (pret. ***a-start'ed**, ***a-stērt'**, ***æt-stūrt'e**, ***at-stūrt'e**), *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *a*; *start*.]

A. Intrans.: To start from, to escape; to flee, to get free.

"That oft out of her bed she did *astart*,
As one with view of ghostly feends affright."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. ii. 29.

"He to his hous is gon with sorweful herte.
He saith, he may not from his deth *asterte*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, II, 333-4.

B. Transitive:

1. To cause to start, to startle, to terrify, to affright; to befall, to come upon suddenly.

"No daunger there the shepheard can *astert*."

Spenser: *Shep. Cal.*, xi.

2. To release.

"Ther might *astert* him no pecunial payne."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 6, 896.

3. To avoid. (*Scotch.*)

"Giff ye a goddesse be, and thet ye like
To do one payne, I may it not *astert*."

King Quair, ii. 25. (*Jamieson.*)

Ās-tar'-tē, *s.* [Gr. *Astartē*.]

1. *Myth.*: A Phœnician goddess corresponding to the Ashtoreth of Scripture. [*ASHTORETH*.]

"With these in troop

Came Astoreth, whom the Phœnicians call'd
Astarte, queen of heaven, with crescent horns;
To whose bright image nightly by the moon
Sidonian virgins paid their vows and songs."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. i.

Others claim for Astarte a correspondence to the Greek Venus: she had a famous temple at Hierapolis, served by 300 priests.

2. *Zool.*: A genus of bivalve mollusks belonging to the family Cyprinidae. They have 2-2 hinge teeth, and are suborbicular, compressed, thick, smooth, or concentrically furrowed shells. Tate estimated the recent species known at twenty and the fossil at 285. The former belong to the temperate and arctic zones, and the latter to the rocks from the Carboniferous formation upward.

***a-stā'te**, ***as-tā't**, *s.* [*ESTATE*, *STATE*.]

"And kepte so wel his real *astat*,

That ther was nowher such a ryal man."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 10,340-41.

as-tāt'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *astatos*=never standing still; from *a*, priv., and the pass. of *histēmi*=to cause to stand. Not influenced by the earth's magnetism.

An *astatic needle* is a needle movable about an axis in the plane of the magnetic meridian, and parallel to the inclination. When so situated, the terrestrial magnetic couple acting in the direction of the axis cannot impart to the needle any determinate direction, and therefore it is *astatic*.

An *astatic system* is a combination of two needles of equal force joined parallel to each other, with the poles in contrary directions. They counterbalance each other so that the system becomes completely *astatic*, and sets at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

a-stā'y, *adv.* [Eng. *a*, and *stay*.]

Naut.: A term used of an anchor, which, on being hauled up, temporarily takes such a position that the cable or chain from which it depends forms an acute angle with the surface of the water.

***a-stē'ir**, *v. t.* [A. S. *astyrian*=to excite.] To rouse, to excite, to stir. (*Scotch.*)

"My plesoure prikis my paine to prouoke,
My solace sorow sobbing to *asteir*."

K. Henry's Test. Poems, 16th cent., p. 262.

ās'-tē-ism, *s.* [Lat. *asteismus*; Gr. *asteismos*; from *asteios*=urbane, polite, witty, clever; *astu*=a city.]

Rhet.: Refinement of speech; urbanity.

as-tel, ***as-telle**, ***as-tyl**, *s.* [O. Fr. *astelle*, *estelle*, from Low Lat. *astula*.] A thin board or lath. (*Prompt. Parv.*) [*ASTYLL*.]

***as-tēl'**, *pret. of v.* [A. S. *astælan*=to steal out.] [*STEAL*, *v.*] Escaped, stolen from.

"Neuer steuen hem *astel*, so stoken is hor tonge."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); Cleanness, 1,524.

***as-tēl'-lēn**, *v. t.* [A. S. *astellan*, *asteallan*=to appoint, to establish.] (*Stratmann.*)

as-tēl'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *stelma*=a girdle, a belt; *stellō*=to set, to place.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Compositæ. The species are beautiful Cape shrubs with "everlasting" flowers.

***ās'-tēl'-y**, *adv.* [*HASTILY*.]

***a-stēnt'**, *s.* [Partly connected with Eng. *extent*, and with Scotch *stent* (q. v.).] Valuation. (*Scotch.*)

"That David Halyday and his moder sal bruk and joyss the x^s worthit of land of ald *astent* of Dalruskei, for the termes contenit in the lettre of assedacion."—*Act Audit.* (a. 1479), p. 89.

***as-teor-ven**, *v. i.* [A. S. *asteorfan*=to starve.] To starve; to die. (*Stratmann.*)

ās'-tēr, *s.* [In Ital. *astero*; Dut., Ger., Fr., Sp. & Lat. *aster*; Gr. *astēr*=a star; from Sansc. *as*=to shoot, in which case it means the "shooters of rays," "the darters of light," or more probably from Sansc. *star*=to strew, applied to the stars as strewing about or sprinkling forth their sparkling light. (*Max Müller.*)] [*STAR*.] A genus of plants, the type of the order Asteraceæ, or Compositæ. It is so called because the expanded flowers resemble stars. There is but one British species, the *A. tri-polium*, Sea Starwort, or Michaelmas Daisy. In the United States these Asters grow wild in the meadows and on the prairies. They grow to beautiful forms under cultivation.

¶ The popular name *Aster* is applied to some species not of this genus. Thus the China Aster is *Callistephus chinensis*, and the Cape Aster *Agathæa amelloides*.

ās-tēr-ā'-çē-æ, *s.* [From the typical genus *aster* (q. v.).]

Botany:

*1. *Formerly*: An order, the fourth of five arranged under the alliance Compositæ, or Asterales, the others being Calyceraceæ, Mutisiaceæ, Cichoraceæ, Asteraceæ, and Cynaraceæ. These, excluding Cynaraceæ, constitute the Compositæ proper. The term Asteraceæ in this sense is called also *Corymbifera*, and comprehends the larger portion of the modern Tubulifloræ.

2. *Now*: A vast order, comprising the whole of the Compositæ proper. [See No. 1.] It is placed by Lindley, in his *Vegetable Kingdom* (1846), as the last order of his Campanales, or Campanal Alliance. It includes plants like the daisy, the thistle, the dandelion, and others, possessing what, to a superficial observer, appears like a calyx, but is in reality an involucre, surrounding a receptacle on which are situated not, as might at first sight appear, numerous petals, but many florets. Their calyxes very frequently take the form of pappus; the corollas are tubular, ligulate, or both; the stamens, four or five, syngenesious, that is, united by the anthers into a tube; their style simple; and the ovaries single, one-celled, with a solitary erect ovule. In 1846, Lindley estimated the known species at 9,000, placed in 1,005 genera. They are believed to constitute about one-tenth of the whole vegetable kingdom. They are everywhere diffused, but in different proportions in different countries; thus they constitute one-seventh of the flowering plants of France, and half those of tropical America. The order is divided into three sub-orders: I. Tubulifloræ; II. Labiatifloræ; and III. Ligulifloræ. All are bitter. For more specific information regarding their qualities, see the sub-orders and some of the genera.

***a-stēr'-ēn**, *v. t.* [A. S. *asteran*=to disturb.] To excite, to resuscitate. (*Stratmann.*)

as-tēr'-ī-a, *s.* [In Fr. *astérie*; Port. & Lat. *asteria*; Gr. *asteria*.]

Min.: Pliny's name for the sapphire when it shows a silvery star of six rays, if viewed in the direction of the vertical axis of the crystal. [*ASTERIATED SAPPHIRE*.]

as-tēr'-ī-as, *s.* [Gr. *asterias*=starred, spotted; from *astēr*=a star, . . . a star-fish.] A genus of



Asterias.

radiated animals, the typical one of the family Asteridæ. It contains the several species of star-fishes. [*STAR-FISH*.]

as-tēr'-ī-ā-tēd, *a.* [Gr. *asterios*=starry.] Radiated, with rays diverging from a center, as in a star.

asteriated sapphire. A variety of sapphire, having a stellate opalescence when viewed in the direction of the vertical axis of the crystals. It is the *asteria* of Pliny. (*Dana.*) [*ASTERIA*, *ASTROITE*.]

as-tēr'-ī-a-tōse, *s.* [From *asterias* (q. v.), and suff. *-ite*.] A fossil star-fish of the genus *Asterias*, or at least resembling it.

ās'-tēr-id, *s.* [Eng., &c., *aster*; suff. *-id*.] An English name for an animal belonging to the genus *Asterias*, or at least the family Asteridæ. (*Huxley: Class. of Animals*, p. 45.)

ās-tēr'-ī-dæ, **ās-tēr'-ī-a-dæ**, *s. pl.* [*ASTERIAS*.] A family of radiated animals belonging to the class Echinodermata, order Stellerida. It contains the so-called Star-fishes.

ās-tēr-id'-ē-a, *s. pl.* [From the typical genus *Asterias* (q. v.).] A word used by Professor Huxley and others to designate the Asteridæ.

ās-tēr'-ī-na, *s.* [Lat. *aster*; suff. *-ina*.] A genus of Star-fishes. *A. gibbosa* is the Gibbous Starlet.

ās'-tēr-isk, *s.* [In Fr. *astérisque*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *asterisco*; Lat. *asteriscus*; Gr. *asteriskos*=(1) a small star, (2) an asterisk, dimin. from Gr. *astēr*=a star.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A well-known star-like mark used in printing or writing to refer to a foot-note. When notes are so numerous that they exhaust the separate symbolic marks, *, †, ‡, §, ||, ¶, then ** commences a new series. Sometimes one, two, or several asterisks mark an omitted portion of a word or sentence, as General D * * * *.

"[He] noted by *asterisks* what was defective, and by obelisks what was redundant."—*Grew*.

*2. *Fig.*: Anything in the shape of a star.

II. *Eccles. & Ch. Hist.*: A star-shaped frame placed over the paten in the Greek church, to prevent anything coming in contact with the sacred bread.

***ās'-tēr-isk**, *v. t.* [*ASTERISK*, *s.*] To mark with an asterisk. (*North: Examen*, p. 279.)

ās'-tēr-ism, *s.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *asterismo*, Gr. *asterismos*=a marking with stars.]

1. A constellation; any small cluster of stars.

"Poetry has filled the skies with *asterisms*, and histories belonging to them."—*Bentley: Sermons*.

†2. An asterisk. (*Dryden: Dufresnoy*.)

ās'-tēr-ite, *s.* [*ASTROITE*.]

a-stēr'n', *adv.* [Eng. *a*, and *stern*.]

I. In a ship, near the stern.

1. In the hinder part of a ship. (Used of any person or thing at rest there.)

"The galley gives her side and turns her prow,
While those *astern*, descending down the steep,
Thro' gaping waves behold the boiling deep."

Dryden.

2. Toward the hinder part of a ship. (Used of a person on board moving, or a thing being moved, from the bow toward the stern; or of the ship itself going sternward.)

II. In or into the water or elsewhere a greater or less distance behind a ship.

"Between latitudes 56° and 57° south of Cape Horn, the net was put *astern* several times . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

¶ *Astern* is opposed to *ahead*.

ās'-tēr-ōid, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *asteroid*; Fr. *astéroïde*; Gr. *astēr*, and *eidos*=form.]

A. As adjective: Presenting the aspect of a star.

"The *asteroid* polypes are all compound animals."—*Dallas: Nat. Hist. of the Animal Kingdom*, p. 56.

B. As substantive:

1. *Astron.*: The name given to any single individual of a great group of minute planets placed together between Mars and Jupiter. Prof. Titius, of Wittenberg, having drawn attention in 1772 to the fact that, with the exception of Jupiter, each planet has an orbit just about double that nearest to it on the side of the sun, Prof. Bode, of Berlin, drew the natural inference that the one exception to the rule would probably be removed by the discovery of a planet less remote from the sun than Jupiter, and more distant than Mars. A society was formed in 1800 for the special purpose of exploring the zodiac with the hope of discovering the supposed planet, but its efforts were not crowned with success. On the first day of the present century (January 1, 1801) a planetary body, afterward called *Ceres*, was found by Piazzi (who did not belong to the society) in the part of the solar system theoretically indicated; it was, however, far more diminutive in size than had been expected. Within the next six years three more asteroids (Pallas, Juno, and Vesta) were found in proximity to *Ceres*, and the suspicion arose that a goodly-sized planet had either been blown to pieces by internal forces of an explosive character, or splintered in a collision with some other heavenly body. Sir D. Brewster boldly affirms this in his edition of "Ferguson's Astronomy," while Sir J. Herschel at one time ridiculed the idea. It was reasoned that if such a catastrophe had taken place, many more than four fragments of the shattered planet would probably exist; but the search having been considered futile, it was

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

abandoned in 1816. It was subsequently resumed and up to November, 1898, 426 of these small planets had been discovered, seventy by Americans. All are of minute size, and some angular in place of spherical. According to Mr. Daniel Kirkwood, an American astronomer, they would collectively make a planet only a little larger than Mars.

The term *asteroid*, applied to these small bodies, is now becoming obsolete, the appellation *minor planets* taking its place. *Planetoids* is another name. They are sometimes also called *extra-zodiacal planets*, from their orbits stretching outside the zodiac, which is not the case with those of the normal type. Authorities differ respecting some minute points in the list of asteroids. Melete, when discovered on the 9th of September, 1857, was mistaken for Daphne, an error not detected till January, 1859. Herschel, Proctor, &c., number it 56, and place the date 1857, where it offends the eye, in 1859; we, with Mr. G. F. Chambers, transfer it to 1857, which alters the numbering of all the minor planets from 47 to 56. Before it was called *Melete* it used to be designated *Pseudo-Daphne*. There are other minute differences between lists of asteroids by leading authorities.

2. *Pyrotechnics*: A firework which projects starlike bodies into the air.

“... rockets with pearl stars . . . ditto with magenta stars . . . *Asteroids* changing colors while sailing through the air.”—*Advt. in Times*, Nov. 4, 1875.

ās-tēr-ōl'-dā, *s. pl.* [Gr. *astēr*=a star; *eidōs*=form, shape.] An order of radiated animals, the second of the class Polypi. All the species are compound animals inhabiting a polypidom. The polypes have eight flat tentacles arranged around the mouth in a single circle. The order consists of four families—the Tubiporidae, the Alcyonidae, the Gorgonidae, and the Pennatulidae.

ās-tēr-ōl'-dal, *a.* [Eng. *asteroid*; -al.]

I. Astronomy:

1. *Gen.*: Relating to any star.

2. *Spec.*: Relating to the asteroids.

II. Zool.: Relating to the Asteroida (q. v.).

ās-tēr-ō-ite, *s.* [Gr. *astēr*=a star, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).] A mineral, a variety of Augite.

ās-tēr-ō-lēp'-is, *s.* [Gr. *astēr*=a star, and *lepīs*=a scale, from *lepō*=to strip off a rind, to peel.] A genus of ganoid fishes named on account of the starry color of its scales. A bone of a species belonging to this genus, found at Stromness, the capital of Orkney, suggested to Hugh Miller the writing of his beautiful volume entitled *Footprints of the Creator*; or, *the Asterolepis of Stromness*. It was an elaborate argument against the development hypothesis. According to that hypothesis, the first species of any class appearing on the scene should be low in organization, and probably small in size. Mr. Miller showed that the *Asterolepis* was large in size and high in organization, and yet it was at that time believed to be the oldest fossil vertebrate found in Scotland. His argument was subsequently weakened by the discovery that the Stromness rocks were less ancient than the Forfarshire beds, containing *Cephalaspis* and other fish genera subsequently discovered, mostly of small size, though not of low organization.

ās-tēr-ō-phyl'-lī-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *astēr*=a star; *phyllon*=a leaf; and suff. *itēs*=of the nature of.] A genus of Cryptogamous plants, allied to Calamites, belonging to the order Equisetaceae. All are fossil, and belong to the Carboniferous period. Their name was given on account of the starry appearance of the verticillate foliage. Their stems were articulated and branched, and it is now known that the fossils termed *Volkmanina* constituted their fructification.

***a-stērt'**, *v. i. & t.* [ASTART.]

***a-stē'ynte**, *v. t.* [ATTAINT.]

ās-thēn'-ī-a, **†ās'-thēn'-y**, *s.* [Gr. *asthenia*; from *asthenēs*=without strength; *a*, priv., and *sthenos*=strength.]

Med.: Absence of strength; debility.

ās-thēn'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *asthenikos*.]

In Medicine:

1. *Of persons*: Weakly, infirm; marked by debility.

2. *Of diseases*: Produced by debility; the result of exhausted excitability.

“Upon these principles he [Brown] founded the character and mode of treatment of all diseases, which were supposed to consist but of two families, the *sthenic* and the *asthenic*, the former produced by accumulated, the latter by exhausted, excitability, and marked by indirect debility.”—*Dr. Tweedie: Cycl. Pract. Med.*, vol. ii., p. 160.

[See BRUNONIANS.]

ās-thēn-ōl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Gr. *astheneia*, and *logos*=a discourse.] A discourse concerning asthenic diseases. The department of medical science which treats of those diseases in which debility is a marked feature.

ās'th-mā, *s.* [Ger. *asthma*; Fr. *asthme*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *asma*; Gr. *asthma*; from *aō*=to blow.]

In Medicine:

1. *Gen.*: Chronic shortness of breath, from whatever cause it may arise. Till a comparatively recent period good medical writers used the term in this wide sense, and non-professional writers and the public do so still.

2. *Spec.*: Asthma, or spasmodic asthma, is “a difficulty of breathing, recurring in paroxysms, after intervals of comparatively good health, and usually accompanied by fever.” It is most common in persons possessing the nervous temperament. After some precursory symptoms, it commences, often at night, with a paroxysm in which there is a great tightness and constriction of the chest. The patient breathes with a wheezing sound, and flings open the door or throw up the window in the effort to obtain more air. After a time the paroxysm passes away. Other fits of it probably succeed on subsequent days, but by no means with the regularity of intermittent fever. It is produced by a morbid contraction of the bronchial muscles. There are two leading varieties of the disease, a nervous and a catarrhal, the former of pure sympathetic and symptomatic forms, and the latter latent, humeral, and mucous chronic sub-varieties, besides an acute congestive, and an acute catarrhal form.

āsth-māt'-ic, ***āsth-māt'-ick**, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *asthmaticus*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *asmatiko*; Lat. *asthmaticus*; Gr. *asthmaticos*=asthmatic, panting, breathing hard, from *asthma*.] [ASTHMA.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to asthma.

“... the *asthmatic* paroxysms.”—*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, vol. i., p. 188.

2. Affected or threatened with asthma.

“He was *asthmatic* and consumptive.”—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

B. As substantive: A person affected or threatened with asthma.

“*Asthmatics* cannot bear the air of hot rooms, and cities where there is a great deal of fuel burnt.”—*Arbuthnot: Air*.

“... an old *asthmatic*.”—*Cyclo. Pract. Med.*, vol. i., p. 188.

āsth-māt'-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *asthmatic*; -al.] Pertaining to or affected or threatened with asthma (q. v.).

“In *asthmatical* persons, though the lungs be very much stuffed with tough phlegm, yet the patient may live some months, if not some years.”—*Boyle*.

āsth-māt'-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *asthmatical*; -ly.] After the manner of one affected with asthma. (*Richardson*.)

***a-stī'-ghēn** (*h* silent), *v. i.* [A. S. *astigan*=to go, to proceed, to mount.] To ascend. (*Stratmann*.)

†a-stig'-mā-tŷm, *s.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *stigmatizō*=to prick, to puncture; *stigma*, genit. *stigmatos*=the prick or mark of a pointed instrument, . . . any mark or spot.]

Med.: A defect in eyesight attended with dimness of vision, arising, it is believed, from a structural error or accidental malformation of the lens of the eye. If, in such cases, a luminous point be viewed by the eye, it will not appear like a point, but will put on some other appearance dependent on the nature of the error or malformation.

“The cure of a troublesome affection of the tear-ducts, together with *astigmatism*.”—*Daily Telegraph*, March 23, 1877.

***a-stint'**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *astintan*.] To stop, to cease. (*Ancren Riwle*, p. 72.)

***a-stip'-u-lāte**, *v. i.* [Pref. *a* representing Lat. *ad*=to; *stipulate*.] To stipulate; to agree. [STIPULATE.]

“All, but an hateful Epicurus, have *astipulated* to this truth.”—*Bp. Hall: Invis. World*, bk. ii., § 1.

***a-stip'-u-lā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *a* representing Lat. *ad*=to; *stipulation*.] Stipulation; agreement. [STIPULATION.]

“Gracing himself herein with the *astipulation* of our reverend Jewell.”—*Hall: Hon. of the Mar. Clergy*, ii. 8.

a-stīr' (Eng.), **a-stē'er** (Old Eng., also Old & Mod. Scotch), *a.* Stirring, active; in motion, in commotion.

“Life had long been *astir* in the village.”

Longfellow: Evangeline, pt. i., 4.

“To set things *asteer* again.”—*Scott: Old Mortality*, xxxvii.

ās-tī're, ***ais'-tre**, **†ās'-tre** (*tre* as *tēr*), *s.* [Ety. doubtful.] The hearth.

“Bad her take the pot, that sod over the fire,

And set it aboue vpon the *astire*.”

Schole House of Women, 620. (*Boucher*.)

***as-tī't**, ***as-tŷ't**, ***as-tŷ'te**, *adv.* [Eng. *as*, used as a prefix; Iccl. *titt*=ready; A. S. *tid*=time, tide.]

1. At once; immediately, suddenly.

“I schal telle hit, *astit*, as I in toun herde,

With tonge.”

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knyght (ed. Morris), 31-2.

2. Quickly.

“Therefore trewely *astyt* he told him the sothe.”

William and the Werwolf, 290. (*Boucher*.)

“He dyde on hys clothys *astyte*.”

MS. Harl. 1,701, f. 46 b. (*Boucher*.)

2. Rather. (*Jamieson*.)

ās'-tī-ūne, *s.* [Etymology uncertain.] A certain kind of precious stone.

“Ther is saphire and uniune,

Carbuncle and *astiuue*.”

Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 11. (*S. in Boucher*.)

a-stōm'-a-tā, *s.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *stoma*, genit. *stomatos*=mouth.]

Zoology: An order of Infusoria, containing those animalcules which have no true or determinate mouth. It contains the families Astacidæ, Dinobryidæ, Peridinidæ, and Opalinidæ.

a-stōm'-a-toūs, *a.* [ASTOMATA.] Pertaining to the above-mentioned astomata. Without a mouth. (*Owen*.)

ās'-tōm-oūs, *a.* [Gr. *astomos*; from *a*, priv., and *stoma*=a mouth.]

1. *Zool.*: Mouthless.

2. *Biol.*: Without a mouth or similar aperture. (Used of some animals low in organization, of mosses whose capsules have no aperture, &c.)

***as-tōn'-ay**, *v. t.* [ASTONY.]

***as-tō'ne**, *v. t.* [ASTONY.]

***as-tōn'-ied**, ***as-tōn'-ayd**, ***as-tōn'-ēyd**, ***as-tōun'-ied**, ***as-tōn'-yēd**, ***as-tōn'-yēd**, ***as-toyn'-ēd**, ***as-tōn'-ēd**, ***stōn'-ēyed**, *pa. par.* [ASTONY.] Astonished, dismayed.

“Then was King Belshazzar greatly troubled, and his countenance was changed in him, and his lords were *astoned*.”—*Dan.* v. 9.

“He was so *stonyed* of that dente

That nygh he had hys lyff rente.”

K. Richard, 421. (*Boucher*.)

“Sho was *astonayd* in that stownde,

For in hys face sho saw a wonde.”

Gwaine and Gawin, 1,719. (*Boucher*.)

“No wonder is though that sche were *astoned*,

To seen so gret a gest come into that place.”

Chaucer: C. T., 8,213-14.

“For which this Emelye *astoneyed* was.”

Ibid., 2,363.

“... were wonderfully thereat *astonyed*.”—*Stanhurst: Ireland*, p. 14.

***as-tōn'-ied-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *astonied*; -ness.] The state or quality of being astonished.

“*Astoniedness* or dullness of the mind, not perceiving what is done.”—*Baret: Dict.*, “*Benumbing*.”

as-tōn'-ish, ***as-tōn'-yŷh**, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *estonner*, *estoner*; Mod. Fr. *étonner*; from Lat. *attonitus*=thunder-struck; *attono*=(1) to thunder at, (2) to stupefy: *ad*=to, and *tono*=to thunder (cf. A. S. *astunian*=to stun). Closely akin to ASTONY, AS-FOUND, and STUN.]

*1. To strike with a hard body, as if one had been smitten with a thunder-bolt. (*Trench*.)

*2. To send a shock through, so as to benumb the part smitten, or to stun by a blow.

“The cramp-fish [the torpedo] knoweth her own force and power, and being herself not benumbed, is able to *astonish* others.”—*Holland's Pliny*, vol. i., 261. (See *Trench's Select Glossary*, p. 11.)

“And sure, had not his massy iron wall

Betwixt him and his hurt bene happily,

It would have cleft him to the girding place;

Yet, as it was, it did *astonish* him long space.”

Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 43.

3. To inspire suddenly with great amazement, as if one had been struck by lightning, or at least appalled by a loud peal of thunder. To strike with sudden terror, surprise, or wonder; to amaze.

“... the people were *astonished* at his doctrine.”—*Matt.* vii. 28.

as-tōn'-ished, *pa. par. & a.* [ASTONISH.]

“For lo! the god in dusky clouds enshrin'd,

Approaching, dealt a staggering blow behind.

* * * * *

His spear in shivers falls; his baldrick strews the field

The corselet his *astonish'd* breast forsakes.”

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvi., 954-68.

“And start the *astonish'd* shades at female eyes,

And thundering tube the aged angler hears.”

Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

as-tōn'-ish-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [ASTONISH.]

“The short space of sixty years has made an *astonishing* difference in the facility of distant navigation.”—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xxi.

as-tōn'-ish-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *astonishing*; -ly.] In an astonishing manner; wonderfully.

“We crossed a large tract of land *astonishingly* fruitful.”—*Swinburne: Spain*, Lett. 14.

“... it cannot be denied that the great house of Smith has held its own *astonishingly* well throughout the ages.”—*Daily Telegraph*, December 5, 1877.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem, thin, †his; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şŷn; -tŷon, -şicn = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şŷş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

as-tōn'-ish-ing-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *astonishing*; *nēss*.] The quality of being fitted to excite astonishment, or of actually exciting it. (*Johnson*.)

as-tōn'-ish-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *astonish*; *-ment*. In Fr. *étonnement*.] 1. The act of astonishing.

2. The state of being astonished; the emotion produced when something stupendous, stunning, wonderful, or dreadful is presented to the mind.

"The Lord shall smite thee with madness, and blindness, and astonishment of heart."—*Deut.* xxviii. 28.

3. The object exciting such an emotion.

"And Babylon shall become heaps, a dwelling-place for dragons, an *astonishment*, and a hissing, without an inhabitant."—*Jer.* li. 37.

***as-tōn'-y**, ***as-tōn'-aye**, ***as-tōn'-y**, ***as-tōy'ne**, ***as-tō'ne**, ***as-tū'-nī-ēn**, *v. t.* [From O. Fr. *estonner*.] To stun; to astonish. [ASTONISH, ASTOUND, STUN.] (Almost always in the pa. par.) [ASTONIED.]

¶ It may be followed by *at*. *With* is now obsolete.

¶ *Astony* and *astonish* co-existed for a considerable period, commencing at least as early as the first part of the sixteenth century. Richardson gives an instance of the use of *astonish* in A. D. 1535. [ASTONISH.]

***as-tōn'-yed**, ***as-tōn'-yēd**, ***as-tōyn'ed**, *pa. par.* [ASTONIED.]

***as-tōn'-y-ing**, ***as-tōn'-yēge**, ***as-tōyn'-yēge**, *pr. par. & s.* [ASTONY.]

As subst.: Stupefaction, amazement. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***a-stō're**, ***a-stō'r-yn**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *estoire*=provisions, equipage.]

A. (*Of the form astoryn*): To store. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

B. (*Of the form astore*): To provide with stores.

"For sevene yer, and yitt more,
The castel he gan *astore*.
Fyftene thousand I fynd in book;
He lefte, that cytē for to look."
Richard, 6, 486. (*Boucher*.)

as-tōu'nd, *v. t. & i.* [From O. Eng. *astounied*, *pa. par.* of *astone* (q. v.). In A. S. *astundian*=to astound, to grieve, to suffer grief, to bear; O. Fr. *estonner*.] [ASTONISH.]

1. *Trans.*: To stun; to strike with amazement.

"These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound*
The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended
By a strong siding champion, conscience."
Milton; *Comus*.

"... but Preston, *astounded* by his master's flight,
..."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. *Intransitive*: To send forth a stunning sound; to peal forth as thunder.

"The lightnings flash a larger curve, and more
The noise *astounds*."—*Thomson*; *Summer*, 1, 137-8.

as-tōu'nd-ēd, **as-tōu'nd**, *pa. par. & a.* [ASTOUND.]

as-tōu'nd-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [ASTOUND.]

as-tōu'nd-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *astound*; *-ment*.] Astonishment.

***as-tōu'n-ied**, *pa. par.* [ASTONIED.]

***as-tōy'n-yn**, ***as-tōyn**, *v. t.* [ASTON.] To shake, to bruise. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

As-tra-cān', **As-tra'-khān**, *s. & a.* [For etym. see def.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Geog.*: A province of Russia, on the northwestern coast of the Caspian Sea.

2. *Comm.*: A name given to curled, woolly skins, obtained from the sheep found in the province of Astracan, and in Persia and Syria; a fabric with a pile in imitation of this.

B. *As adj.*: Made of, or resembling, the skins or fabric described under A. 2.

ās'-tra-çism, *s.* [From Gr. *astraios* = starry, starred.] Starriness.

"Above the three-fold *astracism* of heaven."

Marlowe.

As-træ'-a (1), **As-trē'-a**, *s.* [Lat. *Astræa*.]

I. *Class. Myth.*: The goddess of justice. Like other divinities, she lived for a time on the earth, but being disgusted with the iniquity of mankind, she was obliged to quit it, being, however, the last of the deities to depart. When at length she went away she was transformed into a constellation (Virgo).

"This our land contains
Some in whose heart devine *Astræa* reignes."
Times Whistle, E. E. Text Soc., sat. 4, 1, 523-4.

"In this life of probation for rapture divine,
Astræa declares that some penance is due."
Byron: *Love's Last Adieu*.

II. Astronomy:

*1. The constellation Virgo, called also Erigone and Isis. [See No. I.]

"Hung forth in heaven his golden Scales, yet seen
Betwixt *Astræa* and the Scorpion sign."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. iv.

2. An asteroid, the fifth found. It was discovered by Hencke on the 8th of December, 1845.

ās-træ'-a (2), *s.* [From Gr. *astraios* = starry, starred; *astron*=a star; generally in pl. *astræ*=the stars.]

Zool.: A genus of radiated animals, the typical one of the family *Astræidæ*. It received the name *Astræa* because the animals are thickly studded over it like stars in the sky. There are many recent and also many fossil species.

As-træ'-an, *a.* [From *Astræa* (q. v.).] Pertaining to *Astræa*; favored by the presence of *Astræa*.

"Intent on her, who rapt in glorious dreams,
The second-sight of some *Astræan* age."
Tennyson: *The Princess*, ii.

ās-træ'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *astræa*, the typical genus.] [ASTRÆA (2).]

Zool.: A family of radiated animals belonging to the class *Polypi* and the order *Helianthoida*. It is specially to this family that the formation of coral reefs is to be attributed. It contains the genera *Astræa*, *Meandrina*, &c.

ās'-tra-gāl, *s.* [ASTRAGALUS.]

ās-tra-gāl'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [ASTRAGALUS.] A tribe of papilionaceous plants.

as-träg'-al-ō-mān'-çy, *s.* [Gr. *astragalos*, in the plur.=dice, and *manteia*=divination.] Pretended divination performed by throwing down small dice with marks corresponding to letters of the alphabet, and observing what words they formed. It was practiced in the temple of Hercules, in Achaia.

as-träg'-al-ūs, **as'-tra-gāl**, *s.* [In Fr. *astragale*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *astragalo*; Lat. *astragalus*; Gr. *astragalos*=the ball of the ankle-joint. A leguminous plant, so called because its knotted root resembled an ankle-joint. In *Arch.*, a molding in the capital of an Ionic column):

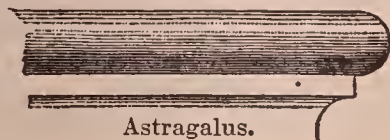
A. (*Of the form astragalus*):

1. *Anat.*: One of the bones belonging to the tarsus.

"The tibia rests upon the *astragalus*, and through that bone transmits the weight to the foot."—*Todd & Bowman*: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 146.

2. *Bot.*: A genus of plants belonging to the order *Fabaceæ* and the sub-order *Papilionaceæ*. The English name is *Milk Vetch*. The genus contains about two hundred American species. *A. verus* furnishes *Gum-tragacanth* (q. v.). It is a native of Northern Persia. The seeds of *A. beticus*, after being roasted and ground, are used in Hungary as a substitute for coffee. There are many other foreign species of *Astragalus*, many of them ornamental.

B. (*Of the forms astragal and astragalus*):



Arch.: "A small semi-circular molding or Bead, sometimes termed Roundel." (*Gloss. of Architecture*.)

"I presume the three sets of double *astragals* at the base of the columns, one of which is in the British Museum, were all ended with gold fillets, as here described."—*Letter of Mr. Wood*, entitled "*Diana of the Ephesians*," *Times*, February 17, 1874.

as'-tra-kan-ite, *s.* [In Gr. *astrakanit*. From *Astrakhan*, near which it occurs.] A mineral, with whitish crystals. It is the same as *Bloedite* (q. v.).

ās'-tral, *a.* [Ger., Fr., Sp., & Port. *astral* (adj.); Ital. *astrale* (adj.); Lat. *astralis* (adj.), from *astrum*=a star; Gr. *astra*, pl.=the stars.]

A. *As adjective*: Pertaining to the stars; starry.

"Some *astral* forms I must invoke by pray'r,
Fram'd all of purest atoms of the air;
Not in their natures simply good or ill,
But most subservient to bad spirits' will."
Dryden.

B. *As substantive*: The same as *ASTRAL LAMP* (q. v.). Speaking of a room in a peasant's hut transformed by imagination into a splendid drawing-room, Whittier says:

"The tallow candle an *astral* shone,"

astral body, *s.* The spiritual body, as distinct from the material.

astral lamp. A lamp similar in character to an Argand Lamp (q. v.).

astral spirits, or spirits dwelling in the heavenly bodies, in the demonology of the Middle Ages were conceived of sometimes as fallen angels, sometimes as souls of dead men, or as spirits originating in fire and hovering between heaven, earth, and hell, without belonging to either.

a-strānd', *adv.* [Eng. *a=on*; *strand*.] Stranded.

"As the tall ship, whose lofty prore
Shall never stem the billows more,
Deserted by her gallant band,
Amid the breakers lies *astrand*."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, vi. 13.

as-trān'-ti-a, *s.* [In Ger. *astranz*; Fr. *astrance*; Port. *astrancia*; Gr. *astron*=a star, and *anti*, here implying comparison with. So called from the beautiful star-like involucre.] Master-wort. A genus of plants belonging to the order *Apiaceæ*, or Umbelliferae.

ās'-tra-pæ-a, *s.* [Gr. *astrapaios*=pertaining to lightning; *astrapē*=a flash of lightning.] A genus of plants belonging to the order *Sterculiaceæ*, or Sterculiads, and the tribe *Dombeyæ*. It has large heads of flowers so splendid in color that they suggested the choice of the generic name.

a-strā'y, ***a-strā'ye**, *adv., v., & s.* [Eng. *a=on*; *stray*.]

A. *As adverb*:

1. *Lit.*: Out of the right path, or inclosure, or place, where the person or animal described as straying ought to be.

"For ye were as sheep going *astray*; but are now returned unto the Shepherd and Bishop of your souls."—1 *Peter* ii. 25.

2. *Fig.*: Out of the path of truth, of propriety, or of moral rectitude.

"You run *astray*, for whilst we talk of Ireland, you rip up the original of Scotland."—*Spenser*: *Ireland*.

B. *As verb*: To stray away

"They *astrayed* from God."—*Hudson*: *Judith*, ii. 352.

C. *As substantive*: An animal or a person out of the right way or place. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***a-strā'y-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *astray*; *-ly*.] The same as *ASTRAY*, *adv.* (q. v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***as'-tre** (*tre=tēr*), *s.* [Fr. *astre*, from Gr. *astron*=a star.] A star. (*Scotch*.)

"The glittering *astres* bright."

Hume: *Chron. S. P.*, iii. 336. (*Jamieson*.)

As-trē'-a, *s.* [ASTRÆA (1).]

***as-trē-la'-bre** (*bre=bēr*), *s.* An old spelling of *ASTROLABE* (q. v.).

***a-strēngth'e**, *v. t.* [A. S. *strengan*=to strengthen; *strengthu*=strength.] To strengthen.

"This is si vaire miracle thet thet godspel of te day us telth. Therefore sal hure be-liaue bie the betere *astrengthed*."—*Old Kentish Sermons* (ed. Morris), p. 32.

***a-strēt'ch-yn**, ***a-strēt'che**, *v. t.* [A. S. *astrecan*, *astrecan*, *astrecan*, pret. *astrehte*, *pa. par.* *astreht*=to stretch out, to bow down.] To stretch out, to reach. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

a-strīct', *v. t.* [From Lat. *astrictus*, *pa. par.* of *stringo*: *ad*=to, and *stringo*=to draw tight; Gr. *strangō*=to draw tight.] [ASTRINGE.]

A. *Ord. Lang.*: To contract by means of an application; to bind fast.

"The solid parts were to be relaxed or *astricted*, as they let the humors pass, either in too small or too great quantities."—*Arbuthnot*: *Aliments*

B. *Law*: Legally to bind. (*Scotch*.)

"None salde holdin nor *astrictit* to mak forder payment of their partis of the said taxation."—*Acts Jas.* VI. (1535).

a-strīct', *a.* [In Port. *astricto*; Lat. *astrictus*, *pa. par.* of *stringo*.] Contracted, concise.

"An epitaph is a superscription, or an *astrict* pithy diagram."—*Weever*: *Funeral Mon.*

a-strīc'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *astriction*; Sp. *astriccion*; Port. *adstricção*; Lat. *adstrictio*.] [ASTRICT, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. The act or capability of binding closely. *Used—*

(1) *Of the body*:

"This virtue requireth an *astriction*, but such an *astriction* as is not grateful to the body . . . for a pleasing *astriction* doth rather bind in the humors than expel them; and therefore such *astriction* is found in things of an harsh taste."—*Bacon*: *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i., § 40.

(2) *Of the mind and will*:

"So of marriage he is the author, yet hence will not follow any divine *astriction* more than what is subordinate to the glory of God, and the main good of either party."—*Milton*: *Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. i., ch. 13. (*Rickardson*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt. or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr. rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. The state of being so bound, physically or mentally.

"Lenitive substances are proper for dry atrabiliar constitutions, who are subject to *astription* of the belly and the piles."—*Arbutnot; Diet.*

III. That which binds closely; an astringent.

"*Astription* is in a substance that hath a virtual cold, and it worketh partly by the same means that cold doth."—*Bacon.*

¶ See also example under I. (1).

B. Technically:

Med.: In the same senses as those under A. I. (1), II. & III.

a-strict-ive, a. [Eng. *strict*; -ive.] Possessing the quality of contracting or binding; styptic. "The naked branches and bunches whereupon there were grapes have an *astriptive* virtue."—*Holland; Pliny*, bk. xxiii, ch. 1. (*Richardson.*)

a-strict-ōr-ŷ, a. [Lat. *astriktorius*.] Possessing the quality of contracting or binding; astringent; actually contracting or binding.

a-strīde, adv. [Eng. *a*; *stride*.]

1. Lit.: With the legs across, as when a person is on horseback.

"And yet for all that rode *astride* on a beast."—*C. Cotton: A Voyage to Ireland.*

2. Fig.: Supported on either side of anything, as spectacles on the nose.

"... and glasses with horn bows
Sat *astride* on his nose, with a look of wisdom supernal."—*Longfellow; Evangeline*, pt. i, 3.

as-trīf-ēr-oūs, a. [Lat. *astriker*; *astrum*=a star, and *fero*=to bear.] Bearing stars; starry.

as-trīg-ēr-oūs, a. [Lat. *astriker*, from *astrum*=a star, and *gero*=to carry.] Carrying stars; starry.

*a-strīk'-kīt, pa. par. [ASTRICT.] (*Scotch.*)

a-string'e, v.t. [In Fr. *astreindre*; Sp. *astringir*; Port. *adstringir*; Ital. *astringere*; from Lat. *astringo*.] [ASTRICT, v.]

1. Lit.: To bind together, by compressing the parts which till then have remained separate; to compress.

"Tears are caused by a contraction of the spirits of the brain; which contraction, by consequence, *astringeth* the moisture of the brain, and thereby sendeth tears into the eyes."—*Bacon.*

2. Fig.: To bind the mind or conscience by an obligation. (*Wolsey.*)

a-strīn'-gēn-čŷ, s. [In Fr. *astringence*; Port. *adstringencia*, *astringencia*; Ital. *astringenza*, *astringenza*; from Lat. *astringens*, pr. par. of *astringo*=to draw close, to bind.] [ASTRINGE.] The act or power of binding or contracting any part of the bodily frame. (It is opposed to RELAXATION.)

"Astriction prohibiteth dissolution; as, in medicines, astringents inhibit putrefaction; and by *astringency*, some small quantity of oil of vitriol will keep fresh water long from putrefying."—*Bacon; Nat. Hist.*

"Acid, acrid, austere, and bitter substances, by their *astringency*, create horror; that is, stimulate the fibers."—*Arbutnot.*

a-strīn'-gēnt, a. & s. [In Fr. *astringent*; Sp. & Ital. *astringente*; Port. *adstringente*; from Lat. *astringens*, pr. par. of *astringo*.] [ASTRINGE.]

A. As adjective:

1. Contracting and condensing the muscular fiber. (It is opposed to LAXATIVE.)

"*Astringent* medicines are binding, which act by the asperity of their particles, whereby they corrugate the membranes, and make them draw up closer."—*Quincy.*

2. It is sometimes used of tastes which seem to contract the mouth.

B. As substantive:

Med.: A substance which produces contraction and condensation of the muscular fiber: for instance, when applied to a bleeding wound they so contract the tissues as to stop the hemorrhage. The contraction thus produced is different from that effected by an ordinary stimulant, and from that caused by the administration of a tonic. [STIMULANT, TONIC.] They may be divided into (1) those which exert a tonic influence, as tannin combined with gallic acid; also sulphuric, acetic acids, &c.; (2) those which have a sedative effect, as the salts of lead; and (3) those which operate chemically, as chalk or other variety of carbonate of lime. Astringents are useful in various diseases. (*Dr. A. T. Thomson, in the Cycl. of Pract. Med.*)

"In medicines, astringents inhibit putrefaction."—*Bacon; Nat. Hist.*

a-strīn'-gēnt-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *astringent*; -ly.] In an astringent manner; in the way that astringents act; so as to bind or contract.

†a-strīn'-gēr, *au-strīn'-gēr, *ōs-trēg'-ī-ēr, s. [Low Lat. *ostercus*, *austercus*=a goshawk (*Nares*); O. Fr. *astour*, *ostour*, *ostorr*, *ostor*; Mod. Fr.

astour; Prov. *astour*; O. Sp. *astor*; Ital. *astore*; from Lat. *acceptor*, *accipiter*=a goshawk.] A falconer; *spec.*, one who keeps a goshawk.

Enter a gentle Astringer.

"This man may help me to his majesty's ear."

Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 1.

a-strīng'-īng, pr. par. [ASTRINGE.]

as-trīp'-ō-tēnt, adj. [Lat. *astrum*=a star, and *potens*=potent, powerful.] Ruling the stars.

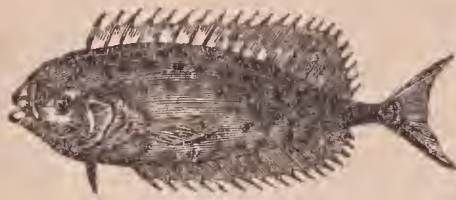
"The high *astripotent* auctor of all."

MS. Harl., 2,251, f. 80 b. (*Boucher.*)

*ās'-trīte, s. [ASTROITE.]

as-trō-cār'-ŷ-ūm, s. [Gr. *astron*=a star, and *karuon*=(1) nut, (2) the stone in stone-fruits.] A genus of palms belonging to the family *Cocoinæ*.

as-trō-dēr'-mūs, s. [Gr. *astron*=a star, and *derma*=the skin.] A genus of spiny-finned fishes belonging to the *Scomberidæ*, or Mackerel family.



Astrodermus Guttalis.

The *A. guttalis* is from the Mediterranean, and is somewhat akin to the *Coryphæna*.

ās-trōg'-ēn-ŷ, s. [Gr. *astron*=a star, and *gennaō*=to bring forth, to produce.] The coming into existence of the celestial bodies.

as-trō-guō'-ŷ-i-a, as-trō-guō'-ŷ-ŷ, s. [Gr. *astron*=a star, and *gnōsis*=inquiry, knowledge; *gnōnai*, 2 aor. inf. of *gignōskō*=to learn, to know, to perceive.] Knowledge of the stars.

as-trōg'-ra-phŷ, s. [Gr. *astron*=a star, and *graphe*=... a writing, a description.] A writing or treatise on the stars; a description of the stars; a delineation of the stars. (*Johnson.*)

as-trōl'-d, a. [Gr. *astron*=a star, and *eidos*=form, shape.]

Heraldry: A mullet.

*ās-trō-i'te, *ās-trō-i't, *ās-trī'te, *ās-tēr-i'te, s. [In Fr. *astroite*; Lat. *asterites*, *astrites*; Gr. *astron*, or *aster*=a star, and suff. -ite=like.] [ASTERIA.]

1. Gen.: Any star-stone, i. e., stone of a radiate structure or superficially radiated, whether a mineral or a fossil organism, the necessity of precise identifications in such matters never having been popularly understood. Hence various radiated minerals, also joints of fossil encrinites, and anything similar, have by one unscientific person or other been designated as *astroites* or *star-stones*.

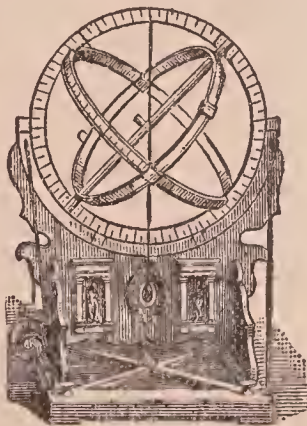
"*Astroites* or star-stones . . ."—*Brome: Travels* (1700), p. 12. (*Halliwel: Cont. to Lexic.*)

"In the arable grounds toward Barton, lying on a bed of stone, has been found a species of the *astroite*, or starry-stone, very beautiful, deeply intagliated or engraved like a seal."—*Warton: Hist. of Kiddingington*, p. 25.

2. Spec.: An ancient gem, called by Pliny *asteria*. Some have thought this the mineral named *cat's-eye*, which possesses a certain faint resemblance to a star, in having a fibrous substance; others, amianthus or asbestos inclosed in quartz; but both Phillips and Dana regard it as a variety of the sapphire—that sometimes called the *asteriated sapphire*. [ASTERIA.]

ās-trō-lābe, *ās-trŷ-lābe, *ās-trō-byre, s. [In Dan., Dut., & Ger. *astrolabium*; Fr. *astrolabe*; Prov. *astrolabi*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *astrolabio*; Low Lat. *astrolabium*; Gr. *astrolabos*, *astrolabikon*, from *astron*=a star, and *labein*, 2 aor. inf. of *lambanō*=to take.] In its etymological sense, any instrument for taking the altitude of a star or other heavenly body, a definition which would include not merely the astrolabe properly so called, but also the sextant, the quadrant, the equatorial, the altitude and azimuth circle, the theodolite, or any similar instrument. But, practically, the word is limited to the three following significations:

1. A planisphere, a stereographic projection of the sphere upon the plane of one of its great circles. This may be either the plane of the equator, in



Astrolabe.

which case the eye is supposed to be at the pole; or the plane of the meridian, in which case the eye is considered to be at the point of intersection of the equinoctial and the horizon.

2. An armillary sphere or any similar instrument. [ARMILLARY.] This type of astrolabe was in use among astronomers at least from the early part of the second century A. D., if not even from the second or third century B. C.

"His *astrylabe*, longyng for his art."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 3,209.

"Liv'd Tycho now, struck with this ray, which shone
More bright i' the morn than others beam at noon,
He'd take his *astrolabe*, and seek out here
What new star 'twas did gild our hemisphere."

Dryden: *Death of Lord Hastings*, v. 45.

¶ The former use of the word was common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Such an astrolabe as that first described was the badge of an astrologer.

"She sente for him, and he came;
With him his *astrolabe* he name,
With points and circles merveillous,
Which was of fine gold precious."

Gower: *Conf. Am.*, bk. vi.

¶ The forms *astyllabyre* and *astyrlaby* are in *Prompt. Parv.*

"... for we see spheres, globes, *astrolabes*, maps, and the like, have been provided as appurtenances to astronomy and cosmography, as well as books."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. ii.

3. A graduated circle, with sights attached, in use early in the eighteenth century for taking the altitude of the heavenly bodies at sea. It was ultimately superseded by Hadley's quadrant, introduced to public notice about 1730. (*Penny Cyclopædia.*)

as-trōl'-a-trŷ, s. [Gr. *astra*=the stars, and *latreia*=worship.] The worship of the stars. (*Cudworth.*)

as-trōl-lith-ōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. *astron*=a star, *lithos*=a stone, and *logos*=... a discourse.] A name proposed by Professor Shepard to designate the science which treats of meteorites or *aërolites*. (*Sowerby: Popular Mineralogy* 1850; *Aërolites*, p. 218.)

*as-tro-loge, s. [In Sw. & Ger. *astrolog*; Fr. *astrologue*; Sp. & Port. *astrologo*; Ital. *astrologo*, *astrologo*; Lat. *astrologus*; Gr. *astrologos*=(1) an astronomer, (2) (later) an astrologer; *astron*=a star, pl. *astra*=the stars, and *legō*=... to speak of.] The same as ASTROLOGER (q. v.).

"Of alle men i-blessed most he be
The wise *astrologe* daun Ptholomé."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 5,905-6.

as-trōl'-ō-gēr, *as-trōl'-ō-gēre, s. [Eng. *astrolog(y)*; -er.] [ASTROLOGE, ASTROLOGY.]

*1. Originally: An astronomer.

"A worthy *astrologer*, by perspective glasses, hath found in the stars many things unknown to the ancients."—*Raleigh.*

¶ As most, if not all, the ancient astronomers believed that the heavenly bodies have an influence upon human destinies; and any one who predicted fortunes from the position of the stars, required to study their movements, no need was at first felt for drawing a distinction between an astronomer and an astrologer in the modern sense of these terms.

2. Subsequently and now: An astrologer, as contradistinguished from an astronomer. A man of unscientific mind who studies the heavenly bodies, not to ascertain the laws which affect their existence and movements, but in the vain hope of forecasting the future destiny of himself or others.

"This made the *astrologers* so idle as to judge of a man's nature and destiny, by the constellation of the moment of his nativity or conception."—*Bacon: Colors of Good and Evil*, ch. x.

"... the *astrologers*, the star-gazers, and monthly prognosticators, . . ."—*Isa.* xlvii. 13.

*ās-trō-lō'-gī-an, s. [Eng. *astrolog(y)*; -ian. In Prov. *astrologian*.] The same as ASTROLOGER (q. v.).

"The twelve houses of heaven, in the form which *astrologians* use."—*Camden.*

"... an *astrologian*

That in his works said such a day o' the month
Should be the day of doom, . . ."

Webster: *Duchess of Malfi*, iv. 2.

ās-trō-lōg'-īc, *ās-trō-lōg'-īck, ās-trō-lōg'-īc-al, a. [In Fr. *astrologique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *astrologico*; from Gr. *astrologikos*=pertaining to astronomy.]

1. Pertaining or relating to astronomy; commingled, as the old astronomy was, with astrology.

2. Relating to astrology; believing, professing or practicing astrology.

"No *astrologic* wizard honor gains

Who has not oft been banished, or in chains."

Dryden: *Juvenal*, sat. vi.

ās-trō-lōg'-īc-al-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *astrological*; -ly.] After the manner of astrologers, or according to the rules of astrology. (*Johnson.*)

*as-trōl'-ō-gīe, s. [ASTROLOGY.]

as-trōl'-ō-gīze, v. t. [Eng. *astrolog(y)*; -ize. In Gr. *astrologēō*=to study or practice astronomy; *astrā*=the stars, and *logos*=discourse.] To study or practice astrology. (Johnson.)

ās'-trō-lōgue, s. [ASTROLOGE.]

as-trōl'-ō-gŷ, *as-trōl'-ō-gīe, s. [In Ger. & Fr. *astrologie*; Dan. & Sw. *astrologi*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *astrologia*=(1) a knowledge of the stars, astronomy, (2) astrology; Gr. *astrologia*=astronomy; from *astron*, generally used of stars in the plural, *astēr*=a single star, *logos*=discourse, also reason. A discourse concerning the stars, or the reason of the stars.]

1. *Originally*: The word *astrology*, as yet unspecialized, included both the true science of astronomy and the pseudo science defined under No. 2. [See etymology.]

2. *Now*: The word having become specialized, signifies the pseudo science which pretends to foretell future events by studying the position of the stars, and ascertaining their alleged influence upon human destiny. *Natural Astrology* professes to predict changes in the weather from studying the stars [ASTROMETEOROLOGY], and *Judicial or Judiciary Astrology* to foretell events bearing on the destiny of individual human beings or the race of mankind generally.

¶ In the infancy of the world, when the stars were assumed to be, as they seemed, sparkles of light, whose diminutiveness so markedly contrasted with the hugeness of the earth, it was a perfectly legitimate conjecture or hypothesis that one main function which the shining specks served in the economy of nature might be to influence human destinies. Hence the Chinese, the Egyptians, the Chaldeans, the Romans, and most other ancient nations, with the honorable exception of the Greeks, became implicit believers in astrology. It was partly the cause and partly the effect of the prevalent worship of the heavenly bodies. The "stargazers," sarcastically referred to by Isaiah (xlvi. 13), were evidently astrologers; so also were what are called in the margin "viewers of the heavens;" but the Heb. word rendered "astrologers" in Dan. i. 20; ii. 2, 27; iv. 7; v. 7, is a much vaguer one, meaning those who practice incantations, without indicating what the character of these incantations may be. The later Jews, the Arabs, with other Mohammedan races, and the Christians in mediæval Europe, were all great cultivators of astrology. The ordinary method of procedure in the Middle Ages was to divide a globe or a planisphere into twelve portions by circles running from pole to pole, like those which now mark meridians of longitude. Each of the twelve spaces or intervals between these circles was called a "house" of heaven. The sun, the moon, and the stars all pass once in twenty-four hours through the portion of heavens represented by the twelve "houses;" nowhere, however, except at the equator, are the same stars uniformly together in the same house. Every house has one of the heavenly bodies ruling over it as its lord. The houses symbolize different advantages or disadvantages. The first is the house of life; the second, of riches; the third, of brethren; the fourth, of parents; the fifth, of children; the sixth, of health; the seventh, of marriage; the eighth, of death; the ninth, of religion; the tenth, of dignities; the eleventh, of friends; and the twelfth, of enemies. The houses vary in strength, the first one, that containing the part of the heavens about to rise, being the most powerful of all: it is called the *ascendant* [ASCENDENT]; while the point of the ecliptic just rising is termed the *horoscope*. The important matter was to ascertain what house and star was in the ascendant at the moment of a person's birth, from which it was deemed possible to augur his fortune. It followed that all people born in the same part of the world at the same time ought to have had the same future, an allegation which experience decisively contradicted. Even apart from this, astrological predictions of all kinds had a fatal tendency to pass away without being fulfilled; and when, finally, it was discovered that the tiny looking stars were suns like that irradiating our heavens, and the earth not the center of the universe, but only a planet revolving around another body, and itself much exceeded in size by several of its compeers, every scientific mind in Europe felt itself unable any longer to believe in astrology, which has been in an increasingly languishing state since the middle of the seventeenth century. It still flourishes in Asia and Africa. Thus when a Brahman boy comes into the world means are at once taken to construct his "horoscope," indicating what his future destiny is to be. But in this country no one can profess to believe in astrology without exciting the gravest doubt regarding his intellect, his knowledge, or his good faith. It is legal to publish a work disfigured with astrological vaticinations; but the moment one accepts payment for telling, by the help of the stars, the "fortune" of an individual, he or she becomes

liable to arrest upon a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. No belief, extensively held and long prevalent, ever passes away without leaving traces in language, and *ascendant*, *ascendency*, *disaster*, *disastrous*, *evil-starred*, *influence*, *mercurial*, *jovial*, *saturnine*, &c., are all astrological words.

"I find my zenith doth depend upon
A most auspicious star; whose influence
If now I court not, but omit, my fortunes
Will ever after droop."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, Act 1, Sc. 2.

ās-trō-mē-tē-ōr'-ōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. *astron*=a star, and Eng. *meteorology* (q.v.).] The investigation of the influence excited by the sun, moon, and stars upon the weather. The sun, of course, excites transcendent influence. The notion that changes of the weather take place at changes of the moon is not borne out by impartial inquiry. The stars seem absolutely void of perceptible effect on the weather.

ās-trō-mē-tē-ōr'-ō-scōpe, s. [Gr. *astron*=a star, and Eng. *meteo-scope* (q.v.).] An apparatus invented by Mr. Pichler for demonstrating, by means of the optical lantern, the effects of persistence of vision.

as-trōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. *astron*=a star, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument invented by Sir John Herschel for measuring the apparent relative magnitudes of the stars.

as-trōm'-ēt-rŷ, s. [ASTROMETER.] The measurement and the numerical expression of the apparent magnitudes of the fixed stars.

*as-trōm'-ŷ-ēn, s. [Apparently abbreviated from O. Eng. *astronomien* to make it fit more easily into a line of poetry.] An astronomer, an astrologer, or both in one person.

"Of gold he made a table,
Al ful of steorren, saun fable,
And thoughte to seyn, amonges men,
That he is an astronomen."

Alisaunder, i. 136. (Boucher.)

as-trōn'-ōm-ēr, *as-trōn'-ōm-ēre, *as-trōn'-ōm-yēr, s. [Eng. *astronom(y)*; suff. -er. In Sw. *astronom*; Fr. *astronome*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *astronomo*; Lat. *astronomus*; Gr. *astronomos*, as adj. =classing the stars, as *substan.*=an astronomer; *astron*=a star, *astrā* (pl.)=stars, and *nemō*=to distribute, . . . to pasture (a flock). Hence an astronomer is a classifier of the stars, or, according to Herschel, a "shepherd of the stars."] [ASTRONOMY.]

Essential signification: One who studies the stars, the word giving no indication as to his motive in so doing. During ancient and mediæval times the keenest spur to the exploration of the heavens was furnished by the belief, then all but universally entertained, that the stars influenced human destinies; hence *astronomer* signified—

*1. *Originally*: In the main an astrologer; one who studied the stars, partly, no doubt, from scientific curiosity, but chiefly because he believed they influenced human destinies.

"If astronomers say true, every man at his birth by his constellation hath divers things and desires appointed him."—Pilkington: *Exposition upon the Prophet Aggeus*, ch. i. (See Trench: *Select Glossary*, p. 12.)

"But what was ominous, that very morn
The sun was entered into Capricorn,
Which, by this bad astronomer's account,
That week the Virgin Balance should remount."

Dryden: *Hind and Panther*.

2. *Subsequently*: As study of the heavens advanced, the more gifted minds discovered the fallacy of the old notion that the stars influenced human destinies, while the less talented firmly adhered to the popular delusion on the subject. It consequently became needful to distinguish the two classes of men. The word *astronomer* was therefore reserved for any really scientific student of the stars, while the term *astrologer* was abandoned to the credulous, if not even insincere, star-gazer. Convenience dictated this arrangement: if etymology were followed, an astrologer would be regarded as the equal, if not the superior, of an astronomer. [ASTROLOGER.]

"It [Encke's comet] was predicted and generally observed in 1825, and so anxious were astronomers to discover it, that two new comets were found in looking for it."—Airy: *Report on Astronomy*. Brit. Assoc. Rep., vol. i., 2d ed. (1832), p. 163.

Astronomer Royal: The appellation given to the eminent astronomer intrusted by the British Government with the care of the Greenwich Observatory, and who is expected to turn to the best account the splendid instruments erected there for the survey of the heavens.

ās-trō-nōm'-ic, *ās-trō-nōm'-ick, ās-trō-nōm'-ic-āl, a. [In Fr. *astronomique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *astronomico*; Lat. *astronomicus*; all from

Gr. *astronomikos*.] Pertaining or relating to astronomy, or to the methods in use among astronomers.

"Can he not pass an *astronomic* line?"—Black.

"The starry heavens, as you know, had for Immanuel Kant a value beyond their astronomical one."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., v. 104.

astronomical instruments. Instruments used for observing the heavenly bodies. The following list includes some which are now superseded, but the great majority are still in use: Armil, armillary sphere, artificial horizon, astrolabe, astrometer, astroscope, azimuth circle, azimuth dial, back-staff, chronometer, clock, collimator, comet-seeker, compass, cosmolabe, diploidoscope, dip sector, equatorial telescope, gnomon, heliometer, meridian circle, micrometer, mural circle, orbit-sweeper, orrery, pendulum, planetarium, quadrant, reflecting circle, refraction circle, sextant, spectro-scope, telescope, tellurian, transit instrument, zenith sector, zenith tube.

astronomical measurements. The measurement of the arc of the heavens intercepted between two points, as between a star at a certain moment and the horizon. Or a measurement of the exact time of some event, say a transit. This is done by means of a clock, or, more generally, a chronometer. (Herschel: *Astron.*, § 150.)

astronomical observations. Observations of the heavenly bodies made to further the science of astronomy. (*Ibid.*, § 136.)

astronomical year. A year, the precise length of which is determined by astronomical observations. It embraces both the tropical and the sidereal years. It is opposed to the civil year, being that which each nation has adopted for itself. [YEAR.]

"Niebuhr thinks that the allusion is to a solar eclipse, visible in the Mediterranean, which occurred on the 21st of June, in the *astronomical* year 399 B. C."—Lewis: *Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. v., § 11.

ās-trō-nōm'-i-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *astronomical*; -ly.] In an astronomical manner; after the manner of astronomers; in conformity with the principles or methods of astronomy.

*ās-trō-nōm'-i-cōn, s. [Gr. *astronomikos*, neut. -kon.] A treatise on astronomy.

*as-trō-nōm'-i-ēn, *as-trō-nōm'-ŷ-ēn, s. [O. Eng. *astronomie*; Mod. Eng. *astronomy*; suff. -en.] An astronomer, an astrologer, or both combined in one individual.

"Astronomyens al day here art faillen
That whilen warned men byfore what shoulde byfalle
after."

Piers Plouman.

"Lo astronomyens camen fro the eest to Jerusalem."—Wycliffe: *Matthew* ii. 1.

†as-trōn'-ō-mīze, v. i. [Eng. *astronom(y)*; -ize.] To study astronomy, as botanize means to study botany.

"... thus they astronomized in caves."—Browne: *Christ. Mor.* ii. 9.

as-trōn'-ō-mŷ, *as-trōn'-ō-mīe, *as-trōn'-ō-mŷe, *as-trōn'-ōm-ige, s. [In Sw. & Dan. *astronomi*; Ger. & Fr. *astronomie*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *astronomia*; Lat. *astronomia*; Gr. *astronomia*: *astron*=a star, and *nomos*=usage, custom, law; *nemō*=to deal out, to distribute.]

*1. *Originally*: The pseudo science which studied the movements of the stars, with the view of obtaining information (which they were not fitted to give) regarding the destiny of individuals or bodies of men; astrology. [ASTROLOGY. See also ASTRONOMER.]

"And hem lerede, witter like

Astronomie and *armetike*."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, (ed. Morris), 791-2.

Not from the stars do I my judgment pluck,

And yet methinks I have *astronomy*."

Shakesp.: *Sonnets*, 14.

2. *Subsequently and now*: The sublime science which treats of the distances, magnitudes, masses, composition, motions, and all that is discoverable regarding the heavenly bodies, meaning the sun, the earth, the moon, the planets, the fixed stars, the comets, the meteorites, the nebulae, and all other material bodies really or apparently moving in infinite space. It is founded on careful and oft-repeated observations, made chiefly with elaborately-constructed instruments [ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS]; these observations being next made the basis of reasoning, founded, wherever it is practicable, as it generally is, on mathematical demonstration. Astronomy may be variously divided. A simple distinction is sometimes made into *geography*, which treats of the earth, and *uranography*, the subject of which is the "heavens." Sometimes the branch of science which describes the celestial bodies as they are is called *Descriptive Astronomy*. When the specific subject treated is the "fixed" stars, it becomes *Sidereal Astronomy*. The sciences now mentioned have sought rather to record than to explain phenomena; but what is

fāts, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wāō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

called *Physical Astronomy* proposes to itself the high aim of accounting for the facts observed. Its chief ally in this arduous task is mathematics, with which every astronomer worthy of the name requires to be very familiar.

¶ The vault of heaven being visible in all its glory alternately by day and night in every portion of the world, absolute ignorance regarding celestial phenomena cannot have existed in any place or at any time. The people belonging to some nations were, however, more observant in this respect than others, and claims to early proficiency in astronomy, in some cases leading to vehement controversy, have been preferred in favor of the Chinese, the Chaldeans, the Egyptians, and the Hindoos. In these and other countries, in early times, the stars were not so much studied as worshiped, there being strong temptation, even in the most pious minds, to this form of religious error (Job xxxi. 26-28). Hipparchus of Bithynia and Rhodes (?), who flourished from B. C. 160 to 125, catalogued the stars visible above the horizon, noting down 1,080. Among his numerous discoveries may be reckoned the precession of the equinoxes, trigonometry, and apparently the stereographic projection of the sphere. The next very great name was that of Ptolemy, the geographer and astronomer of Alexandria, A. D. 130-150, who discovered the lunar evection, refraction, &c. [EVECTION, REFRACTION.] He was also the author of the Ptolemaic system, with its *primum mobile*, its eccentrics, and its epicycles.

"Oh, how unlike the complex works of man
Heaven's easy, artless, unnumbered plan!"
Cowper: *Truth*.

The Arabs translated a work of Ptolemy's, called *Megistē*, into their own language, and prefixing to its name their article *al*=the, transformed it into *Almagest*. The Christians during the "dark ages" deriving their knowledge of astronomy from the Arabs rather than from a study of the heavens, received from their instructors the Ptolemaic system and the *Almagest*, which did not lose credit in Western Europe till the seventeenth century. [ALMAGEST, PTOLEMAIC.] In 1472 or 1473 was born Copernicus, who in 1543, just before his death, published his great work, *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies*, composed more than thirteen years before. It propounded the Copernican system [COPERNICAN], which, modified and improved, is now received as established truth, being supported by an amount of evidence of which Copernicus had no conception. The next very great name is that of Tycho Brahe, a Dane by birth, but of Swedish ancestry. He was born on the 14th of December, 1546, and died in 1601. Though not accepting the Copernican system, but holding views partly borrowed from Copernicus and partly from Ptolemy [TYCHONIC], his extensive and accurate observations gave a great impulse to astronomy, and prepared the way for some further discoveries in addition to those which he had himself made. Two great names now come together upon the scene, those of Kepler and of Galileo. The former was a pupil of Tycho. He will forever be remembered for the discovery of the three laws which bear his name, the first and second made known in 1609, and the third in 1618. [KEPLER'S LAWS.] About 1581, Galileo had discovered the isochronism of the pendulum [PENDULUM]; having constructed a telescope, he discovered in 1610 the satellites of Jupiter, the phases of Venus, the mountains of the moon, with other new truths. In 1642, the year in which Galileo died, Sir Isaac Newton was born, and in 1687 he published his immortal *Principia*, in which the law of gravitation was announced, thus constituting an epoch in the history of science which probably will never be paralleled at any future time.

"Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night;
God said, 'Let Newton be,' and all was light."
Pope.

The year that Newton died (1727) was the one in which the discovery was made by Bradley of the aberration of light, which irrefragably proved the motion of the earth, and gave the death-blow to the Ptolemaic and Tychonic systems, both of which were founded on the hypothesis that it was stationary. As we approach modern times the discoveries become far too numerous to be chronicled here; but room must be found to mention the Herschel family—the first of the name, Sir William Herschel, who was born in 1738, and died in 1822, having, among other great discoveries, added nine new members of the solar system, one of them, the planet Uranus, to the eighteen previously known. The work on astronomy so often quoted in these pages was penned by his son, Sir John Herschel, also a great discoverer; and the third generation of the family are now at work. Many discoveries will be found recorded under other articles. [ASTEROID, COMET, CONSTELLATION, GRAVITATION, PLANET, SOLAR SYSTEM, STAR, &c.]

"In astronomy, for instance, the superior departments of theory are completely disjoined from the routine of practical observation."—Herschel: *Study of Nat. Phil.* (1831), § 126.

**as-trōn'-ōm-yēn*, s. [ASTRONOMIEN.]

**as-trōn'-ōm-yēr*, s. [ASTRONOMER.]

ās'-trō-phēl, **ās'-trō-fēll*, s. [From Gr. *astron*=a star.] A bitter herb; probably what the old botanists called starwort or aster. (Lyte: *Dodoens*, p. 41.) (Nares.)

"My little flock, whom earst I lov'd so well,
And wont to feed with finest grasse that grew,
Feede ye henceforth on bitter *astrofēll*
And stinking smallage and unsaverie rue."
Spenser: *Daphne*, 344.

"The gods, which all things see, this same beheld,
And pitying this paire of lovers trow,
Transformed them, there lying on the field,
Into one flowre that is both red and blew:
It first growes red, and then to blew doth fade,
Like *astrofēll*."
Todd's Spenser, vol. viii., p. 60.

as-trō-phō-tō-mēt'-rīc-al, a. [Gr. *astron*=a star; *phōtos*, genit. sing. of *phōs*=light, and *metron*=a measure.] Pertaining to the measurement of the light which reaches the earth from the several stars.

"On a new *Astrophotometrical* method by Prof. Ch. V. Zenger."—*Astron. Soc. Notices*, vol. xxxviii. 65.

ās-trō-phyl'-lite, s. [In Ger. *astrophyllit*; Gr. *astron*=a star, and *phyllon*=a leaf.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral classed by Dana under his Mica Group. The hardness is 3; the sp. gr., 3.324; the luster, sub-metallic, pearly; the color, bronze-yellow to gold-yellow. It is translucent in thin plates. Composition: Silica, 32.21 to 33.71; protoxide of iron, 18.06 to 25.21; protoxide of manganese, 9.90 to 12.68; titanic acid, 7.09 to 8.84, with lesser quantities of potassa, soda, zirconia, alumina, and other ingredients. It is found in Norway.

ās-trō-phyl'-tōn, s. [Gr. *astron*=a star, and *phuton*=that which has grown: (1) a plant, (2) a creature. "Starry creature."] A genus of starfishes, containing the Shetland Argus. [ARGUS.]

ās'-trō-scōpe, s. [In Ger. *astrooskop*; Gr. *astron*=a star, and *skopeō*=to look at.] An astronomical instrument for instructing the memory with respect to the relative position of the stars. These are delineated on two cones. A celestial globe, however, is both more accurate and more convenient.

ās'-trō-scōp'-y, s. [In Ger. *astroscopie*.] [ASTROSCOPE.] Observation of the stars. (Johnson.)

**a-strō'te*, adv. [ASTRUT.]

as-trō-thē-ōl'-ō-gy, s. [In Ger. *astrotheologie*; Gr. *astron*=a star, and *theologia*=theology (q. v.).] Theology founded on what is known of the heavenly bodies and the laws which regulate their movements.

"That the diurnal and annual revolutions are the motions of the terraqueous globe, not of the sun, I shew in the preface of my *Astro-Theology*."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*.

a-strūt', **a-strō'te*, adv. [Eng. *a*; *strut* (q. v.).]

**A*. (Of the form *astrote*): In a swelling manner.

"Hys yen stode owte *astrote* forthy."
Le Bone Florence, 2,329. (Boucher.)

B. (Of the form *astrut*): With a strutting gait. (Cowper: *Task*, v. 263.)

**ās'-trý-lābe*, s. [ASTROLABE.]

**as-tū'ce*, a. [In Fr. *astucieux*; Ital. *astutaccio*.] [ASTUTE.] Astute.

"... that your facines be nocht sedusit be their *astuce* and subtil persuasions."—*Complaynte of Scotland*, p. 151.

ās-tū'-cious, a. [Fr. *astucieux*.] Astute, cunning. (Scott: *Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. xxi.)

"If the reader should wonder how Bonaparte, able and *astucious* as he was, came to be overreached in the treaty of Tilsit, we believe the secret may be found in a piece of private history."—Sir W. Scott.

ās-tū'-cī-tý, s. [As if from a Low Lat. *astucitas*.] Astuteness. (Carlyle: *Fr. Revol.*, pt. 1 bk. i., ch. iii.)

a-stūnd', v. t. [Eng. *a*; *stun*. In A. S. *astunian*=to stun.] To stun. [ASTOUND, STUN.]

"He fell rebounding; breathless and *astunned*,
His trunk extended lay."
Somerville: *Rural Games*, c. ii.

**a-stūnd'e*, adv. [Pref. *a*=on, for; A. S. *stund*=a moment, time.] [ASTUNTE.] For a time.

"Bothe in boskes and in bank,
Isout me hauet *astunde*."
A Song on the Passion (ed. Morris), 13, 14.

**a-stūnt'e*, pret. of verb. [A. S. *astintan*=to stop.] Stood, remained. [ASTINT.]

"The barons *astunte* without toun beside,
And vaire sende unto the toun to the king hor sonde,
That he ssolde, vor Gode's lone, him bet vnderstonde."
Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, p. 546. (Boucher.)

ās'-tūr, s. [Lat. *astur*, whence Ital. *astore* and Fr. *autour*.]

Ornithology: A genus of raptorial birds belonging to the family Falconidae and the sub-family Accipitrinae, or Sparrow-hawks. The *A. palumbarius*, or European Goshawk [see GOSHAWK], which is figured in the accompanying illustration, is a well-known species; and there are various other species, of which the best known in America is the *A. atricapillus*.



**a-stūrt'e*, pret. of verb. [ASTART.] Started.

as-tū'te, a. [O. Fr. *astut*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *astuto*; Lat. *astutus*, from *astus*=cleverness, craft, cunning (a single act, as distinguished from *astutia*=habitual craftiness).] [ASTUCE.] Penetrating, discerning, subtle; wily, cunning.

"We terme those most *astute* which are most *versuta*."
—Sir M. Sandys: *Essays*, p. 163.

¶ Neither *astute* nor any one of its compounds is in the last edition of Johnson's Dictionary.

as-tū'te-ly, adv. [Eng. *astute*; -ly.] In an astute manner; cleverly, penetratingly, discerningly.

as-tū'te-ness, s. [Eng. *astute*; -ness.] The quality of being astute; penetration, discernment; mental subtlety.

"The policy of the French Government was marked by vigor and *astuteness*."—*Times*, Nov. 9, 1875.

ās'-tý, s. [Lat. *astu*; Gr. *astu*=a city, especially Athens. In anglicizing Greek words, *v* becomes *y*; thus *asty* exactly corresponds to the Gr. *astu*.]

Architecture: A city or town.

**as-ty-en*, v. [A. S. *astigan*=to go, proceed, step, or mount; *astignes*=an ascent; ascending.] To ascend.

"Otte he heom myd spek ther hi weren to-gedere
Er he wolde *astyen* to heuene to his vedere."
The Passion of Our Lord (ed. Morris), 623-4.

a-stý-lar, a. [Gr. *astulos*=without pillar or prop; *a*, priv., and *stulos*=a pillar.] Arch.: Without columns or pilasters.

ās'-týl, s. [Low Lat. *astula*; O. Ger. *ast* and *asti*; Goth. *ast*.] A shingle; a thin board of wood. (Prompt. Parv.) (Boucher.) [ASTEL.]

**as-týl-lā-byre* (y=i), **ās'-týr-lā-bý*, s. [ASTROLABE.]

as-týl'-lēn, s. A small ward or stoppage in an adit or mine to prevent the full passage of the water, made by damming up. (Weale.)

**as-tý't*, **as-tý'te*. [ASTIT.]

a-sūn'-dēr, **a-sūn'-dýr*, **a-sūn'-drī*, **a-sūn'-dēr*, **a-sūn'-dýr*, **a-sūn'-dre* (dýr as dīr, dre as dēr), adv. [Eng. *a*=on, and *sunder*; A. S. *onsundran*=asunder, apart, alone, privately; Ger. *auseinander*; Sp. *asundre*.] [SUNDER.]

1. Into different pieces, into different places; separately, apart. (Lit. & fig.)

"I took my staff, even Beauty, and cut it *asunder*."—Zech. xi. 10.

"What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put *asunder*."—Mark x. 9.

2. In different pieces; in different places; apart; in a divided state.

"Freres and feendes been but litel *asonder*."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 7,256.

"Lucifer. No, we reign
Together; but our dwellings are *asunder*."
Byron: *Cain*, ii. 2.

a-sūn'-dēr-ly, adv. [Eng. *asunder*; -ly.] Separately; apart.

"*Asunderly*. Disjunctim . . ."—Prompt. Parv.

**a-sūn'-drī*, adv. [ASUNDER.]

**ā'-sūr* (sūr as zhūr), a. [AZURE.]

a-sū-r-a, s. [Sanskrit.]

Indian Mythology: A demon; an enemy of the gods. The Asuras seem to have been at one time the Turanian aborigines in conflict with the Aryan invaders of India, and at another the Buddhist religionists in conflict with the professors of the Brahmanic faith.

**ā'-sūre* (sūr as zhūr), a. [AZURE.]

**a-swā'ge*, v. t. & i. [ASSUAGE.]

ās-wāil, s. [Zoology: Native East Indian name.] The *Ursus labialis*, or Sloth-bear, found in the mountains of India.

**a-swēlt'*, v. t. [A. S. *asweltan*=to die, to depart.] To become extinguished.

"No the fuyr for theo snow *aswelt*."—*Alisaund*, 6,639. (S. in Boucher.)

ōōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhion, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -șious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

***a-swē'we**, *v. t.* [A. S. *aswefan* (trans.) = (1) to soothe, to appease; (2) to strike with astonishment; (intransitive) = to be stunned, to be made insensible; *swefan* = to go to sleep.] To stupefy.

"For I came up, I nyste how.
For so astounded and aswefed
Was every vertu in my heved,
What with his sours and with my drede,
That al my felynge gan to dede;
For whi? hit was to grete affray."

Chaucer: *House of Fame*, ll. 40-45.

a-swim', *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *swim*.] Afloat. (Scotch.)
"The soldiers sleeping carelessly in the bottom of the ship upon heather, were all *aswim* through the water that came in at the holes and leaks of the ship."—*Spalding*, 4, 60.

***a-swō'on**, ***a-swō'ne**, *v. i.* [Eng. *a*, and *swoon*; A. S. *swunan* = to swoon.] To swoon.

"When sche this herd, *aswōned* doun sche fallith
For pitous joy." Chaucer: *C. T.*, 8,955-6.

***a-swō'on**, ***a-swōū'n**, ***a-swōū'ne**. ***a-swō'wne**, *adv.* [Eng. *a*, and *swoon*.] [Aswoon, *v.*]
1. Into a swoon.

"And with that word *aswoun* sche fel anoon."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 13,660.

2. In a swoon.

"Than ever sche did, and fil to ground anoon,
And lay *aswowne*, deed as eny stoan."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 10,787-8.

***a-swōū'nde**, *pret. of verb.* [A. S. *aswindan* = (1) to languish through dullness, to enervate; (2) to decay, perish, dissolve.] Passed away; decayed, perished.

"Heil be thou," he seide, "thou false god, in thin false
heune ifounde,
Nym thin son and thin holigost vor ye beth ney *aswōunde*."

Exposition of the Cross (ed. Morris), 421-2.

***a-swȳ'nde**, *v. i.* [A. S. *aswindan* = to decay.]
To vanish, to pass away.

"Ye mowen iseo the world *aswȳnde*
That wouh goth forth abak that soth."

A Luue Soc. O. Eng. Miscell., Early Eng.

Text Soc., x. (ed. Morris), 39, 40.

***a-sȳ'ce**, *s.* The same as *ASIZE* (q. v.).

***a-sȳ'-ēn**, *v. i.* [A. S. *asigan* = to languish through dullness, to enervate, to pine away.] To sink; to become faint of heart.

"Al we schulen *a-sȳen* and seo to the nede,
Ther the crysmchild for sunnes sore schal drede."

On Serving Christ, ix. (ed. Morris), 10, 11.

a-sȳ'-lūm, ***a-sȳ'le**, ***a-sȳ'le**, *s.* [In Dan. *asyl*; Fr. *asile*; Sp. & Ital. *asilo*; Port. *asilo*, *asilo*; Lat. *asylum*; Gr. *asulon* = au asylum; properly the neut. of the adj. *asulos* = safe from violence, inviolate; *a*, priv., and *sulaō* = to strip off, to pillage.]

I. A place of refuge and security.

1. Originally: A sanctuary, a place which it was deemed sacrilege for one to invade, and which, therefore, proved an inviolable retreat for criminals, debtors, and other people liable to be pursued. (See *Archæologia*, viii., A. D. 1787, p. 3.) [SANCTUARY.]

"From every *asylum* ruffians sallied forth nightly to plunder and stab."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. Now:

(a) *Gen.*: Any place of refuge; any place where one is sheltered, as a foreign land used as a retreat for political or religious refugees.

"... and who knew themselves to be marked out for destruction, had sought an *asylum* in the Low Countries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(b) *Spec.*: An institution designed for the reception and shelter of those who are incapacitated from successfully fighting their own way in the world, as the blind asylum, the lunatic asylum.

II. The protection accorded in such places; refuge, shelter.

"Much he would speak not, bnt beneath his roof
They found *asylum* oft, but ne'er reproof."

Byron: *Lara*, ll. 8.

***a-sȳm'-mēt-ral**, *a.* [Eng. *asymmetr(y)*; -*al*.] Unsymmetrical; destitute of symmetry; having perfection marred by conspicuous defects.

***a-sȳm'-mēt-ri-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *asymmetr(y)*; -*cal*.] Unsymmetrical; incapable of adjustment.

"Asymmetrical or unsociable, that is, such as we see not how to reconcile with other things evidently and confessedly true."—*Boyle*, in *Norris on Reason and Faith*, ch. 3.

***a-sȳm'-mēt-roūs**, *a.* [Eng. *asymmetr(y)*; -*ous*.] Unsymmetrical. (*Barrow*.)

a-sȳm'-mēt-rȳ, *s.* [Gr. *asymmetria*; from *asymmetros* = (1) incommensurable, (2) unsymmetric. Or from *a*, priv., and *summetria* = symmetry; *summetros* = commensurate with; *sun* = together, and *metron* = a measure.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Want of symmetry; want of proportion.

"The *asymmetries* of the brain, as well as the deformities of the legs or face, may be rectified in time."—*Grew*.

†2. *Math.*: The incommensurability of two or more numbers; that is, that the numbers stand to each other in such a relation that they have no common measure. Such, for example, is the relation between the side and diagonal of a square which are in the ratio of 1:√2.

a-sȳmp'-tōte, *s. & a.* [In Ger. & Fr. *asymptote*; Port. *asymptota*; Gr. *asumptōtos* = irregular: *a*, priv., and *sumptō* = to fall together; *sun* = together, and *piptō* = to fall; perf. *peptōka*.]

A. *As substantive. Geometry*: A term used in describing the characteristics of a hyperbola.

An *asymptote* of a hyperbola is a diameter which, the further it is produced, always approaches more and more nearly to the curve, and yet, though produced ever so far, does never actually meet it. (The word is generally used in the plural, *asymptotes*.)

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to such a line as that now described; continually approaching another line without ever reaching it.

"*Asymptote* lines, though they may approach nearer together, till they are nearer than the least assignable distance, yet, being still produced infinitely, will never meet!"—*Grew*.

a-sȳmp-tōt'-ic, **a-sȳmp-tōt'-ic-al**, *s.* [Eng. *asymptote*; -*ic*, -*ical*. In Fr. *asymptotique*.] Pertaining or relating to the asymptotes of a hyperbola; perpetually approaching anything, but never meeting it.

"Curves are said to be *asymptotical* when they continually approach without a possibility of meeting."—*Johnson*.

a-sȳn-ar'-tēte, *a.* [Gr. *asynartētos* = not united, inconsistent; *a*, priv., and *synartaō* = to hang up with, to knit or join together: *sun* = together, and *artaō* = to fasten to.] Not fitted or adjusted; disconnected.

Asynartete sentences (*Gram.*): Those of which the members are not united by connective particles. [ASYNDETON.] (*Brande*.)

Asynartete verse (*Pros.*): A verse consisting of two members, having varied rhythms; as, for example, when the first consists of iambuses and the second of trochees, or the first of dactyles and the second of iambuses.

a-sȳn'-dē-tōn, *s.* [In Ger. *asynдетон*. From Gr. *asundetōn*, neut. of adj. *asundetos* = (1) unconnected, (2) without conjunction; *a*, priv., and *sundetos* = bound together; *sundeō* = to bind together.]

Gram.: A figure in which the copulative conjunction and is omitted in a sentence, as in Lat. *Veni, vidi, vici*, "I came, I saw, I conquered," instead of *Veni, vidi, et vici*, "I came, I saw, and I conquered." In most cases, as in that now given, the omission of the copulative gives increased force to the statement or sentiment embodied in the sentence. It is opposed to POLYSYNDETON (q. v.).

a-sȳs'-tō-lē, **a-sȳs'-tō-lēm**, *s.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *syntolē* = a contracting.]

Pathol.: That condition of the disease of the heart in which the organ remains filled with blood, the muscular contraction being too feeble to expel more than a small portion of it.

āt, ***ätte**, ***āt-ēn**, *prep. & adv.* [A. S. *æt*, *at* = (1) at, by, near, to, next, with, against, in, (2) of, from. In Sw. *at* = (1) sign of the infinit. mood, (2) that; Dan. *att* (same meaning), *ad* = to; O. Sw., O. Icel., O. Dan., O. L. Ger., and Goth. *at* = at, O. Fris. *et*; O. H. Ger. *az*, *ez*; Wel. *at* = to; Lat. *ad* = to (AD); Sansc. *adhi* = upon.]

A. *As preposition*:

I. Denoting nearness to in place or in time.

1. Denoting nearness in place, i. e., that a person or thing is at rest in proximity to a certain place. As a rule, the proximity is not so great as that indicated by *on*, and considerably less than that designated by *in*.

(a) In immediate proximity to.

"This custom continued among many, to say their prayers at fountains."—*Stillingsfleet*.

(b) In, within; occupying as a habitation. (*Lit. & fig.*)

(c) On; upon.

"Their various news I heard, of love and strife,
Of storms at sea, and travels on the shore."—*Pope*.

(d) In a position, attitude, state, or condition, as at gaze = in a gazing attitude. [GAZE.] (In this sense it is sometimes followed by a superlative.)

"We bring into the world with us a poor, needy, uncertain life, short at the longest, and unquiet at the best."—*Temple*.

2. Denoting nearness in time.

"At the same time that the storm beats upon the whole species, we are falling foul upon one another."—*Addison*.

II. Denoting motion toward any person, place, or thing, in place or in time; denoting also motion through any place.

1. Literally:

(a) Denoting motion toward the place where a person or thing is, a verb being understood.

(b) Denoting motion through a place.

2. *Fig.*: Denoting effort to realize an aim.

"We find some arrived to that sottishness, as to own roundly what they would be at."—*South*.

III. Denoting the effect produced by proximity of one person or thing to another in place and in time; causation, operation upon.

1. With the preposition prefixed to the source from which this emanates:

(a) In consequence of.

"At his touch,

Such sanctity hath heaven given his hand,

They presently amend."—*Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

"They take the timbrel and harp, and rejoice at the sound of the organ."—*Job* xxi. 12.

(b) On.

"Others, with more helpful care,

Cry'd out, aloud, 'Beware, brave youth, beware!'

At this he turned."—*Dryden*: *1 Cong. of Gran.*, l. 1.

(c) Under.

"But thou, of all the kings, Jove's care below,
Art least at my command, and most my foe."

Dryden: *Homer; Iliad* l.

(d) From; of.

"Mai he no leue at hire taken."

Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 2,697.

2. With the preposition prefixed to that which is operated upon: To, into.

"So cam on werlde wreche and wrake,

For to blissen swile sinnes same,

That it ne wexe at more hun-frame."

Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 552-4.

B. *As adverb*:

1. So as, at ever, soever.

2. To (used as a prefix to the infinitive mood).

"Thou art to old at bykyr and fyght."

Richard, 1,621.

¶ This use of the word is borrowed from the Danish.

"And sa thai that are all weill schrewyne, and deis in the feithe and sacramentis of haly kyrk, how wyolently at euer thai dee."—*The Craft of Deyng*.

C. Subjoined are the chief expressions and phases of the word at:

1. **At after* (Scotch). After; afterward.

2. *At all*:

(a) At all events.

"That he that stands may stand, and nocht do fall,

And quho hes fallin, may know the sam at all."

Lauder: Minor Poems; E. Eng. Text Soc., 41, 45.

(b) Altogether.

"The first of thai four principall

Is stalwartnes of hart at all."

Ratis Raving, bk. i. (ed. Lumby), 1,128-9.

(c) Of any kind.

"Most women have no characters at all."—*Pope*.

(d) To any extent, in any degree, in the least.

"... neither hast thou delivered thy people at all."—*Exod.* v. 23.

3. *At arms*: Furnished with arms. (Used only in the phrase, "a man at arms" = a man furnished with arms.)

"Infuse his breast with magnanimity,

And make him, naked, foil a man at arms."

Shakesp.: *3 Henry VI.*, v. 4.

4. *At a' will* (Scotch): To the utmost that one could wish. (*Jamieson*.)

5. *At end*. [ATTE ENDE.]

6. *At first*: At the beginning of any effort, enterprise, or event.

7. *At gaze* (Her.) [GAZE.]

8. *At hand*:

(a) Near in place.

"... behold, he is at hand that doth betray me."—*Matt.* xxvi. 46.

(b) Near in time.

"... the hour is at hand, ..."—*Matt.* xxvi. 45.

9. *At it*: Engaged with it zealously. (*Colloquial*.)

"To make pleasure the vehicle of health, is a doctor at it in good earnest."—*Collier: Friendship*.

10. *At large*:

(a) Not under any restraint.

"Hence walk'd the fiend at large in spacious field."

Milton: P. L., bk. iii.

(b) Copiously, diffusely, at length.

11. *At last*, **atte laste*: Denoting that an event long foreseen and expected has, after much delay, happened.

"And hath so long a lyf, as we may seee,

Yet *atte laste* wasted is the tree."

Chaucer: C. T., 3,021-2.

12. *At length*:

(a) In an extended form; diffusely.

(b) The same as AT LAST (q. v.).

13. *At once*; all at once:

(a) Without any delay; promptly, as opposed to dilatorily; or at one operation, as opposed to a series of acts or efforts.

"One warms you by degrees, the other sets you on fire all at once."—*Dryden: Fables*, (Pref.)

(b) At one time; at the same moment; simultaneously.

ate, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, füll: trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

14. *At pleasure*. To any extent, in any place, or in any way that one prefers, with uncontrolled freedom; *ad libitum*.

"The rest, for whom no lot is yet decreed,
May run in pastures, and at pleasure feed."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic, iii. 258.

15. *At the trouble*: Prepared to take the trouble. "What they will not be at the trouble to do by reason of."—*Arbuthnot*.

**at-anis*, **atanis*, **at-enes*, **atenes* (*Old Eng.*), *atanis*, *attanis*, *atanys*, *atainze* (*Scotch*), *adv.* [*O. Eng. at; anis=once.*] At once.

"Baith irne and stoil, and flesch and banis,
His awne hand straik in twa *atanis*."
Ratis Raving, bk. i. (ed. Lumby), 1,100-01.

**Speche*, grace, and voischul springe of thi tonge,
And alle turne to thi mouth holliche *atenes*."
Joseph of Arimathie (ed. Skeat), 50, 51.

**at erst*, **at earst*. [*Eng. at and A. S. ærst, from ærost, ærest=first, superl. of ær=ere, before.*] Properly "at first," for the first time; but sometimes means also "at present," and in certain cases may, with advantage to the sense, even be rendered "at last," "at length." [*ERST.*]

"For from the golden age, that first was named,
It's now at *earst*, became a stonie one."
Spenser: F. Q., V., introd., i. 2.

at one, **atone*, **at oon*, *adv.* [*Eng. at; one.*] Used as *adj.*=at one, specially in feeling, in unity with, in agreement or harmony with instead of being at variance. [*ATONE, v., ATONEMENT.*]

"If gentilmen, or other of hir contré,
Were wroth, sche wolde brynge hem at *oon*,
So wyse and rype wordes hadde sche,
And juggement of so gret equité."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,312-15.

"So beene they both at *one*, and doen upreare
Thur bevers bright each other for to greet,
Goodly compourtaunce each to other beare."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 29.

"And the next day he shewed himself unto them as they strove, and would have set them at *one* again, saying, Sirs, ye are brethren, . . ."
—*Acts vii. 26.*

**at-our*, *adv.* Over and above.
". . . with hyrdis of catell, and multitud of corne at-our al thaim tat was befor me in Jerusalem."
—*The Wisdom of Solomon (ed. Lumby), 411, 412.*

**ât*, *pro.* [*Contr. from Eng. that (pro.) (q. v.).*] Who, which, that. (*Eng. & Scotch.*)

"For in ensampill thare-of he gaif to the maist synare maist mercy and grace, as to Petyr at denyd hym."
—*The Craft of Deyng (ed. Lumby), 97, 98.*

"He salte hime [gather] garlands of the gay flowrys,
At in that sesoun spredis so fayre."
Early Scottish Vers, iv. (ed. Lumby), 46, 47.

**ât*, **âtte*, *conj.* [*Contr. from Eng. that (conj.) (q. v.).*] That. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

"Thai come tille him that ilk night
Atte that sulde on the morne fight."

How the Hali Cros was Foudin be Seint Elaine (ed. Morris), 41, 42.

"He has the halghed at mast con ken,
And the salte mensk al cristen men."
Ibid., 211, 212.

**ât*, *pret. of v.* [*ATE.*]
ât-a-bâl, *s.* [*Sp. atabal=a kettle-drum. In Fr. atabale; Port. timbale; Arab. 'at-tabl=a drum; 'atabala=to beat a drum.*] A kind of tabor or drum used by the Moors.

"Then answered kettle-drum and atabal."
Scott: Vision of Don Roderick, 10.

a-tac'-a-mite, *s.* [*In Ger. atakamit. From Atacama, a region partly belonging to Bolivia and partly to Chili.*] An orthorhombic, translucent mineral, classed by Dana under his Oxychlorids. The hardness is 3 to 3.5; the sp. gr. 3.7 to 4.3; the luster verging from adamantine to vitreous; the color bright green, with an apple-green streak. It is massive or pulverulent. Composition: Chlorine, 15.51 to 16.33; oxide of copper, 50 to 66.25; copper, 13.33 to 56.46; water, 16.91 to 22.60. Occurs in Atacama, in Chili; in Australia; in Africa; in Spain; and at St. Just, in Cornwall.

at-a-gäs, *s.* A gallinaceous bird, the red cock.

at-a-ghän, **at-ta-ghän*, *yat-a-ghän* (*h* silent), *s.* Fr. *yataghan*, from Turk. *yataghan*. "A long dagger worn with pistols in the belt, in a metal scabbard, generally of silver, and among the wealthier, gilt, or of gold." The manner of wearing it is shown in the illustration.

"And silver-sheathed *ataghan*."
Byron: The Giaour.

**a-tä'ke*, *v. t.* [*Eng. a; take.*] *Ataghan.* To overtake.

"Fast have I priked," quod he, "for your sake,
Because that I wolde you *atake*."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,512-13.



Ät-a-län-tä, *s.* [*Lat. Atalanta, Atalante; Gr. Atalantē.*]

1. *Classical Mythology*:

(a) A daughter of Schoeneus, king of Scyros, who from her beauty had many suitors, but would marry none unless she obtained a man who could outrun her. The lover started first, she following and slaying him if she overtook him. At last, by one account Hippomanes, and by another Milanion, safely reached the goal, by dropping in succession three beautiful apples given him by Venus. He therefore became the husband of Atalanta.

(b) A daughter* of Jasius, who was the first to wound the boar in the mythic hunt at Calydon.

† Some think the two Atalantas were the same person.

2. *Astronomy*: An asteroid, the thirty-sixth found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris on the October 5, 1855, the date on which Fides was first seen at Bilk by the astronomer Luther.

A-tal'-ik-Gha'-zē, *s.* [*Hindust., &c., atalik=* a private tutor, a preceptor; *ghazi*, Arab., *Hindust., &c.=* a Mohammedan hero, especially if victorious in battle against the "infidel."] A title given to the ruler of Eastern Turkistan.

"Yakub-Beg, the *Atalik-Ghazee*, or ruler of Eastern Turkistan . . ."
—*Daily Telegraph, Corresp. writing in 1873 from Tashkend.*

†at-a-män, *s.* [*HETMAN.*]

ât-a-mäs'-cō lil'-y, *s.* The English name of the *Zephyranthes atamasco*, a native of North America.

**ât-än'-is*, *adv.* [*AT-ANIS.*]

†ât'-ar, *s.* [*ATTAR.*] Attar, otto.

†ât'-ar-äx'-y, *ât-ar-äx'-i-a*, *s.* [*In Fr. ataraxie; Port. ataraxia, from Gr. ataraxia=freedom from passion: a, priv., and tarassō=to stir up, to rouse, to disturb.*] Freedom from passion; calmness.

"The scepticks affected an indifferent equiponderous neutrality, as the only means to their *ataraxia*, and freedom from passionate disturbances."
—*Granville: Scopsis.*

atar-gul, *s.* [*From atar (ATTAR), and Pers. gül=a rose.*] Attar, generally called otto, of roses. The Persian is the finest.

"She snatch'd the urn wherein was mix'd
The Persian *atar-gul's* perfume."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 10.

at-a'rne, *v. i.* [*ATORN.*] To run away, escape. (*Rob. Glouc.: Chron., p. 539.*)

a-tä'ste, *v. t.* [*O. Fr. ataster.*] To taste.
ât-tä'unt, *ât-tä'un-tō*, *adv.* [*Eng. a; taunt.*] *Naut.*: In the state of being fully rigged. (Used of vessels.)

ât-a-vișm, *s.* [*Lat. atavus=(1) the father of the great-great-grandfather or great-great-grandmother; (2) an ancestor, forefather; atavia=the mother of the great-great-grandfather or great-great-grandmother; avus=(1) a grandfather, (2) an old man.*]

1. *Biology*: The reversion of a descendant to some peculiarity of a more or less remote ancestor.

2. *Med.*: The recurrence of a disease from which a more or less remote ancestor suffered, but which has not appeared in the intermediate generations.

â-täx-a-phä'-šia, *s.* The same as ataxic aphasia. [*APHASIA.*]

a-täx'-i-a, *s.* [*ATAXY.*]

a-täx'-ic, *a.* [*Eng. atax(y); -ic. In Fr. ataxique; Port. ataxico; from ataxia.*] Pertaining to ataxia; irregular. [*ATAXY.*]

ataxic fever. A form of fever attended with cerebral excitement and delirium. It was believed by Pinel to have its chief seat in the brain and nervous system. (*Dr. Tweedie: Cycl. of Pract. Med., vol. ii., p. 162.*)

â-täx-ô-phē'-mī-a, *s.* [*Gr. ataxia=want of order, and phēm=to speak.*] Lack of coördination in speech, a condition of motor or ataxic aphasia.

a-täx'-y, *ât-täx'-i-a*, *s.* [*In Fr. ataxie; Sp. & Port. ataxia; from Gr. ataxia=(1) want of discipline, (2) disorder: a, priv., and taxis=arrangement, especially of soldiers; tassō=to arrange.*]

†*A. Ordinary Language.* (Of the form ataxy): Want of order; irregularity in anything.

" . . . would certainly breed an infinite ataxy and confusion amongst them, and at last the ruin and destruction of their kingdom, . . ."
—*Halliwel: Melampronæa, p. 16.*

B. Med. (Chiefly of the form ataxia): Irregularity in the functions of the body, or in the course of a disease.

**at-blēn'che*, *v. i.* [*A. S. at=from, and blencan=* to start away from. (*BLANK, BLINK.*) In combination with *at*, as *at-blēst*=escaped.] To escape.

ât-çhē-sôn, *ât-çhi-sôn*, *s.* [*Named after Mr. Atkinson (or the Scotch pronunciation Atcheson), an Englishman, who was assay-master of the mint at Edinburgh in the beginning of James VI.'s reign.*]

Numis.: A billon coin, or rather a copper coin, washed with silver, struck in the reign of James VI. Its value was=eight pennies Scotch or 3/4 of an English penny. It had on it the royal arms crowned; "Jacobus, D. G. R. Scot., R. Oppid. Edin.;" and a leaved thistle crowned. (*Jamieson.*)

† Bishop Nicolson says that atchesons were coined first in the time of James III., and were four to the penny.

**ât-çhiē've*, *v. t.* [*ACHIEVE.*]

"With which she wondrous deeds of arms *atchieved*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iv. 46.

**ât-çhiē've-mēt*, *s.* [*ACHIEVEMENT.*]

**âte*, *s.* [*HATE.*]

"And nith, and strif, and *ate*, and san."
Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 373.

**ât'-ē*, *prep.* [*Eng. at (th)e.*] At the. [*AT, ATTAN.*]

"His wyf *ate* done he bet."
Servyn Sages, 220.

âte, **ât*, or *ët*, *pret. of verb.* [*EAT.*] Did eat. (The preterite of the verb to eat.)

"Sum ghe ther *at* and sum ghe nam."
Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 337.

". . . and *ate* the sacrifices of the dead."—*Ps. cvi. 28.*

Ä-tē, *s.* [*Gr. Atē=* the goddess of mischief, authoress of all blind and foolish actions; *atē*=(1) bewilderment, judicial blindness, (2) sin, (3) destruction; from *aaō*=(1) to hurt, (2) to go astray.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: The goddess thus described (the term being used by or attributed to persons who may have believed her to have had a real existence.)

"Not by myself, but vengeful *Ate*, driven."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xix., 92.

"And Cæsar's spirit, ranging for revenge,
With *Ate* by his side, come hot from hell."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

2. *Gen.*: Mischief or destruction personified (the term *Ate* being used by or attributed to, those who did not believe in its classical mythology).

"Come, talk not of her; you shall find her the infernal *Ate* in good apparel."
—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, ii. 1.*

-*âte*, *in compos.* [*From the Lat. suff. -atus, the pa. par. of verbs belonging to the first conjugation, or sometimes from their supine -atum.*]

I. *As a termination in adjectives* it is equivalent to the participle or participial adjective -ed; as *animate*, *adj.*, the same as *animated*=possessed of breath, life, or spirit; *determinate*=determined.

II. *As a termination in verbs* it is in almost every case formed from the adjective. It signifies either to make, or to act, or do that which is indicated by the adjective or substantive to which it corresponds; as *propitiate*=to make propitious; *dominate*=to act as a dominus or lord over; *radiate*=to make or emit radii, i. e., rays.

III. *As a termination in nouns*:

1. *In ordinary words* it is=office or dignity; as *tribunate*=the office or dignity of a tribune.

2. *In chemical terms* it is used in naming salts. The -ic of the acid is changed into -ate, and the word thus formed is connected by of with the name of the substance combined with the acid. Thus, from *acetic acid* comes *acetates*; as *acetates of lead, copper, alumina, &c.* From *sulphuric acid* comes *sulphates*; as of *soda, lime, and alumina.*

**a-tē'inte*, *v. t.* [*Old Fr. atincter.*] To give a coloring to.

**ât'-ē-lēne*, *a.* [*Gr. atelēs=without end, . . . imperfect: a, priv., and telos=end . . . perfection.*]

Mineralogy: Incomplete, lacking regular forms in the genus. (*Shepard.*)

ât'-ē-lēs, *s.* [*Gr. atelēs=without end, . . . imperfect: a, priv., and telos=end, completion.*] A genus of Cebidæ, or American monkeys. They have a facial angle of 60°; the thumbs of the fore-hand concealed under the skin, and the prehensile part of the tail naked underneath. There are several species. They are generally called Spider Monkeys. They inhabit Brazil and the neighboring regions.

a-tēl'-ē-sīte, *s.* [*Gr. atelēs=without end, . . . imperfect, incomplete; and suff. -ite.*] A mineral imperfectly known, containing bismuth. It is found at Schneeberg. Dana places it in the appendix to his Anhydrous Silicates.

†a-tēl'-ī-er (er as *ā*), *s.* [*Fr.*] A workshop, a studio.

† The word has other meanings in French.

Ä-tēl'-lan, *a.* [*Lat. Atellanus, from Atella, an ancient Campanian town belonging to the Osci.*]

A. As adjective: Pertaining or relating to Atella, or to the farces there acted.

"Their Fescennin and *Atellan* way of wit was in early days prohibited."
—*Shaftesbury.*

bōil, *bōy*; *pōut*, *jōwl*; *cat*, *çell*, *chorus*, *çhin*, *bençh*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *aç*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*. *ph=f*.
-*cian*. -*tian* = *shan*. -*tion*, -*sion* = *shün*; -*tion*, -*sion* = *zhün*. -*tious*, -*cious*, -*sious* = *shüs*. -*ble*, -*dle*, &c. = *bēl*, *del*.

B. As substantive: A popular kind of farces acted by the young men of Atella. They seem to have consisted of burlesque metrical imitations of the dialect and manners of the peasantry.

"Many old poets . . . did write fescennines, atellans, and lascivious songs."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 414.

"Love-stories, plays, comedies, atellans, jigs."

Ibid., p. 542.

āt'-ē-lō-, *in compos.* [Gr. *atelēs* = . . . imperfect.]

Med.: Imperfect, as *atelo-gnathia*=malformation of the jaws.

a tēm'-pō, a tēm'-pō prī'-mō, *used as adv.* [Ital., the same as Lat. *in tempore*=in time, or *in tempore primo*=in the first time.]

Music: In the original time, signifying that after any change of time in a musical composition the original time is to be resumed.

a tēm'-pō gī'-ūs'-tō, *used as adv.* [Ital., the same as Lat. *in tempore justo*=in just time.]

Music: In just, marked, or proper time.

***āt'-ēn**, *prep.* [AT, ATTE. Contracted from *at then*.]

aten end. At end; finally.

a-tē'nd, *pa. par.* [A. S. *atendan*.] Set alight, set fire to. (*Sir Ferumbras*, 3,280.)

***at-ē-neš**, *adv.* [AT-ANIS, ENES.]

***a-tēnt'**, *s.* [From *attentum*, sup. of *attendo*.] [ATTEND.] An object, an intention. (*Sir Amadas*, 372.)

***a-tē-ōn**, *v.* [A. S. *teonan*, *tynan* = to make angry.] To make angry. (*Chron. of Eng.*, 61.)

***a-tē yn**, *v. t.* [Fr. *tanner*=to tire, to tease, to weary.] To over-fatigue.

"Kyng Richard was almost *atenyt*."

Richard, 4,847. (*S. in Boucher*.)

***at'-for-en, *et-for-en, at-vore**, *prep.* [A. S. *ætforan*.] [AFORE.] Before, in front of. (*Rob. Gloucester*, p. 358.)

***āth**, *s.* [OATH.]

***āth**, 3d pers. sing., *pr. indiv. of v.* [HATH.]

***at-hal-den, *æt-hal-den**, *v. t.* [A. S. *healdan*.] [ATHOLD.]

a-thā'-li-a, *s.* [From Gr. *athalēs*=not verdant, withered.] A genus of saw-flies (*Tenthredinidae*). *A. spinarum* or *centifolia* is the Turnip Saw-fly, so called because its larvæ, which are the animals called *blacks* or *niggers*, feed on turnips. The perfect insect is common in some years from May to August. It has a black head, a red thorax, with two large and several smaller spots on the back, and an orange-colored abdomen. (*Curtis*.)

***ath-a-mā'unte**, *s.* [ADAMANT.] The same as ADAMANT (q. v.).

"This world with byndyng of youre word eterne,
And written in the table of *athamaunte*
Yourre parlement and youre eterne graunte."

Chaucer: C. T., 1,806-8.

a-thā'-nas, *s.* [From Gr. *athanatos*=undying; *a*, priv., and *thanatos*=death.] A genus of Crustaceans, of the family Alpheidae. *Athanas nitescens*, or Montague's Shrimp. It is thought, but erroneously, by the fishermen to be the young of the lobster.

Āth-an-ā'-ši-an (or *sian*=shan), *a. & s.* [Eng. *Athanasius* (us); suffix *-an*.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to Athanasius, who was raised to the see of Alexandria in A. D. 326, and from that date till his death in 373, amid many trials, acted as the great champion of Trinitarian doctrine. (See example under the substantive.)

B. As substantive: A follower of Athanasius, or one holding his views with respect to the Trinity.

"Upon the revival of the Arian controversy in Gaul, under the influence of the Burgundian kings, it was obvious to call one side *Athanasians*, and the other side Arians; and so also to name the orthodox faith the Athanasian faith, as the other Arian."—*Waterland: Hist. of the Athanasian Creed*.

Athanasian Creed. The creed which the framers of the Liturgy of the English Episcopal Church, with proper critical acumen, designate as "this Confession of our Christian Faith commonly called the Creed of Saint Athanasius," thus avoiding any expression of belief as to its real authorship. Though correctly expressing the doctrine of that Christian father, it seems not to have been penned till after his time. Dr. Waterland ascribed it to Hilary, Bishop of Arles from A. D. 430 to 449. It was about the beginning of the eighth century that it commenced to be read in liturgic worship. The English Episcopal Prayer-book enjoins that it be used in the churches on the principal festivals, when it is to take the place of the Apostles' Creed, and to be sung or said "by the minister and people standing." The Greek Church has modified the article relating to the "Procession" of the Holy Ghost.

ath'-a-nor, *s.* [In Ger. *athenor*; from Arab. *at-tannūr*; Heb. *tannūr*=a furnace.] A digesting furnace formerly in use among chemists. It was designed to maintain an unvarying amount of heat, which could be increased or diminished at pleasure by opening or shutting apertures with sliders over them called *registers*. (*Quincy, &c.*)

Āth'-ar-ist, *s.* [CATHARIST.] (*Scotch*.)

A-thar'-va-na, *s.* [Sanskrit.] The fourth of the Indian Vedas. Its language is more modern than that of the other three. The Sanhitā, or collection of prayers and invocations, is comprised in twenty books. The number of verses is stated as 6,015; the sections more than 100; and the hymns upward of 760. The theological treatises, regarded as fifty-two in number, called *Upanishads*, are appended to the Atharvan Veda.

āthe, āith, *s.* [OATH.] (*Scotch*.)

ā-thē-ism, *ā-thē-isme, *s.* [In Ger. *atheism*, *atheismus*; Fr. *athéisme*; Sp. & Ital. *ateismo*; Port. *ateismo*; from Gr. *a*, priv., and *theos*=God.] Literally, disbelief in a God, if such an attainment is possible; or, more loosely, doubt of the existence of a God; practically, a denial that anything can be known about the supernatural, supposing it to exist. [AGNOSTICISM.]

"It is true that a little philosophy inclineth man's mind to *atheism*, but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion."—*Bacon: Essays, Civ. & Mor.*, ch. xvi.

Hist. & Philos.: Among the Greeks *atheism* consisted in a denial or non-recognition of the gods of the State. [PYRRHONISM, SKEPTICIS, SOPHISTS.] Socrates was put to death for asserting the superiority of the Divine wisdom to the other gods, as the ruler and disposer of the universe, thus contradicting Greek mythology, which assigned that office to Zeus. In Latin times *atheism* still continued to be a negation, with no pretension to rank as a system. Voltaire speaks of it as having destroyed the republic, and says that it was factious in the time of Sulla and of Cæsar, and slavish under Augustus and Tiberius. It was closely akin to that cultured unbelief which extensively prevailed at the Roman Curia during the early part of the Renaissance. Macaulay (*Ranke's History of the Popes*) is very severe on the "men who, with the Latinity of the Augustan age, acquired its atheistical and scoffing spirit." The *atheism* of the eighteenth century was a protest against the persecution of fanaticism; and, like its predecessors, put forward little or nothing to replace the system it attempted to destroy. The *atheism* of the present century may be taken to include every philosophic system which rejects the notion of a personal Creator: in this sense it ranks as a genus, of which Atomism, Pantheism, Positivism, &c., are species. Strictly, it is the doctrine that sees in matter the sole principle of the universe. Popularly, *atheism* consists in the denial of a God: this view is probably founded on the mis-translation of Psalm xiv. 1, and liii. 1, which should be, "The fool hath said in his heart, No God for me"—i. e., he willfully rejects God, at the same time knowing that He is.

ā-thē-ist, *s. & a.* [In Ger. *atheist*; Fr. *athée*, *athéiste*; Sp. & Ital. *ateista*; Port. *atheista*; Lat. *atheos*; from Gr. *a*, priv., and *theos*=God.]

A. As substantive: One who holds any of the opinions described under *Atheism* (q. v.).

B. As adjective: Entertaining any of the opinions described under *Atheism* (q. v.).

atheist-wretch, *s.* A contemptuous term for an atheist.

"The weakest *atheist-wretch* all heaven defies,
But shrinks and shudders when the thunder flies."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xx., 421-2.

ā-thē-ist'-ic, ā-thē-ist'-ic-al, *s.* [Eng. *atheist*; *-ic*, *-ical*. In Ital. *ateistico*.]

1. *Of persons:* Disbelieving or doubting the existence of a God.

"It is an ignorant conceit, that enquiry into nature should make them *atheistic*."—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations; The Sages and Stars*. (*Richardson*.)

"... a stupid, an *atheistical*, an irreligious fool."—*Jeremy Taylor: Of the Decalogue. Works* (ed. 1839) vol. iii., p. 26.

2. *Of speeches, writings, &c.:* Containing or involving *atheism*.

"... *atheistical* explications of natural effects and common events."—*Barrow*, vol. i., Ser. 3.

ā-thē-ist'-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *atheistical*; suff. *-ly*.] In an atheistic manner; inclined toward *atheism*.

"I entreat such as are *atheistically* inclined to consider these things."—*Tillotson*.

ā-thē-ist'-ic-al-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *atheistical*; *-ness*.] The quality of being *atheistic*.

"Lord, purge out of all hearts profaneness and *atheisticalness*."—*Hammond: Fundamentals*.

ā-thē-i'ze, *v. t. & i.* [Gr. *atheos*=without God; denying the existence of God; and Eng. *-ize*=to make.] [See suffix *-IZE*.]

A. Transitive: To render atheistic.

"... they endeavored to *atheize* one another . . ."
—*Bp. Berkeley: The Minute Philosopher*, Dial. ii.

B. Intransitive: To speak or write in an atheistic manner.

"... to see if we can find any other philosophers who *atheized* before Democritus and Leucippus, as also what form of *atheism* they entertained."—*Cudworth: Intell. Syst.*, p. 3. (*Richardson*.)

ā-thē-i'z-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *atheize*; *-er*.] One who *atheizes*; one who teaches or encourages *atheism*.

"These men were indeed the first *atheizers* of this ancient atomick philosophy."—*Cudworth: Intell. Syst.*, Pref. (*Richardson*.)

***āth'-ēl, *ād'-ēl, *æ'-thēl** (O. Eng.), ***āth'-il, *āth'-ill, *hāth'-ill, *hath'-ēl, *hāth'-ēlle, *āch'-il, *āch'-ill**, *adj., s., & in compos.* [A. S. *æthele*=(1) noble, eminent not only in blood or by descent, but in mind; excellent, famous, singular; (2) very young; growing fast. (*Bosworth*.)] [ÆTHEL, ADELING, ATHELING.]

A. As adjective: Noble, illustrious.

"The *athil* Emprour anon rycht him neir."

Houlate, iii. 4. (*Jamieson*.)

"At the soper, and after
Mony *athel* songes."

Gawayne and the Grene Knyght. (*S. in Boucher*.)

B. As substantive: A prince, a nobleman, an illustrious personage.

"All thus thir *achilles* in hall hastie remanit."

Houlate, iii. 17. (*Jamieson*.)

C. In composition:

In Anglo-Saxon proper names: Noble, well-born, of honorable extraction; as *Atheling*=a noble youth; *Ethelred* or *Æthelred*=noble in counsel; *Ethelard* or *Æthelard*=a noble genius; *Ethelbert* or *Æthelbert*=nobly bright, eminently noble; *Ethelward* or *Æthelward*=a noble protector or defender.

āth'-ēl-ing, ād'-ēl-ing, ēd'-ēl-ing, ēth'-līng, ēth'-ēl-ing, *s.* [A. S. *ætheling*=(1) the son of a king, a prince, one of the royal blood, the heir apparent, a nobleman next in rank to the king; (2) a ruler, governor, man. (*Bosworth*.)] [ADELING, ÆTHELING.] Properly, a title of honor belonging to the heir apparent or presumptive. It was first conferred on Edgar by Edward the Confessor, his grand-uncle, who bestowed it when he designed to make him successor to himself on the throne.

Thral unbuxom,
Atheling britheling."

MS. Cott., Calig., A. ix., f. 246 b. (*S. in Boucher*.)

a-thēn-æ'-ūm, a-thēn-ē'-ūm, *s.* [In Fr. *athénée*; Port. *atheneo*; Lat. *athenæum, atheneum*, a place built by Hadrian, and consecrated to Minerva, in which poets and other authors read aloud their productions; Gr. *Athēnaion*, the temple of *Athēna*.] [ATHENE.] A term used to designate various institutions more or less connected with literature; as—

1. A public reading-room furnished with newspapers and other periodicals, with possibly a library attached.

2. A periodical specially designed to record the progress of art and review new books, as the well-known *Athenæum* published in London; or simply a newspaper, as the *Madras Athenæum*.

A-thē-nē, A-thē-na, *s.* [Gr. *Athēna*, in Hom.

Athēnē, Athēnaiē. Max Müller believes that the root from which *Athene* came was *ah*, which yielded also the Sanscrit *ahanā, aghuyā*, i. e., *ahuyā*=the dawn, and *akar*=day.] The Grecian goddess corresponding to the Roman Minerva. She was the tutelary goddess of Athens, which was said to have been called after her. She was the goddess of war, of wisdom, and of the arts and sciences.

"He spake, and to her hand pre-
ferred the bowl.
A secret pleasure touch'd *Athe-*
na's soul."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iii., 64, 65.

Athene was known to the Romans as Minerva.

A-thē-nī-an, *a. & s.* In Fr. *Athénien*; Lat. *Athenæus*; Gr. *Athēnaios*, from *Athēnai*=Athens.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to Athens or its inhabitants.

† *Athenian Owl*: A name given to the Eagle Owl (*Bubo maximus*). [BUBO, EAGLE OWL.]

B. As substantive: A native of Athens.

"No breath of air to break the wave
That rolls below the *Athenian's* grave."

Byron: The Giaour.



fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ā-thē-ō-lō-gī-an**, *s.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and Eng. *theologian*.] A person destitute of theological knowledge or acumen.

"They of your society [Jesuits], as they took their original from a soldier, so they are the only *atheologians*, whose heads entertain no other object but the tumult of realms; whose doctrine is nothing but confusion and bloodshed."—*Hayward: Ans. to Doleman*, ch. 9.

ā-thē-ōl-ō-gy, *s.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and Eng. *theology* (q. v.).] Atheism. (*Swift*.)

***ā-thē-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *atheos*; Gr. *atheos*: *a*, priv., and *theos*=God.] Atheistic; not believing in God, or acting as if one did not do so.

"Thy Father, who is holy, wise, and pure,
Suffers the hypocrite or *atheous* priest
To tread his sacred courts and minister
About his altar, handling holy things."

Milton: P. R., bk. i.

ā-thēr-ī-ās-tīte, *s.* [From Gr. *atheriastos* (its discoverer says), which is a word not in Liddell and Scott. Should it be *atheristos*=unheeded (?).] A mineral, a variety of Scapolite, placcd by Dana under the mineral Wernerite. It is of a greenish color, and is found at Arendal, in Norway.

āth-ēr-īne (*Eng.*), **āth-ēr-ī-nā**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *atherina*; from Gr. *atherinē*=a kind of smelt (*Aristotle*).]

A. Of the form atherine:

Ordinary Language: A pretty little fish, from five to six inches long, called also the Sandmelt. It is the *A. presbyter* of Cuvier. It is found along the southern coasts of Europe, occupying a region distinct from that in which the smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*) occurs. It is used as food. There is an American species, the *Menidia notata*, commonly called *silversides*.

B. Of the form atherina:

Zool.: A genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii and the family Mugilidae (Mulletts). Several species are known in the Mediterranean and elsewhere. The young, which congregate together, are the Aphyes of the ancients. Now, in the south of Europe, they are called *Nonnat*.

ā-thēr-man-çy, *s.* [From Gr. *athermantos*=not heated; *athermos*=without heat: *a*, priv., and *thermos*=hot.] The term used by Melloni to express the power which certain bodies have of stopping radiant heat. [DIATHERMANCY.] (*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, § 373.)

ā-thēr-man-ōūs, *adj.* [From Eng. *atherman* (*cy*); *-ous*.] [ATHERMANCY.] Pertaining or relating to athermancy (q. v.). (It is opposed to *diathermanous*.)

āth-ēr-ō-mā, *s.* [Lat. *atheroma*; Gr. *athērōma*=a tumor upon the head filled with matter; from *athērē*, also *athara*; Attic *atharē*=groats or meal.] A species of wen filled with curdy matter. It does not cause pain, discolor the skin, or yield easily to the touch.

"If the matter forming them resembles milk curds, the tumor is called *atheroma*; if it be like honey, meliceris; and if composed of fat, or a suety substance, *steatoma*."—*Sharp*.

āth-ēr-ōm-a-toūs, *a.* [Gr. *athēromatos*, genit. of *athērōma* (ATHEROMA), and Eng. suffix *-ous*.] Pertaining or relating to atheroma. Curdy in appearance and consistency.

"... the *atheromatous* deposits which are so common in peculiar diatheses, or at an advanced period of life."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., 320.

āth-ēr-ō-spēr-mā, *s.* [Gr. *athēr*=the beard or spike of an ear of corn; *sperma*=seed. So called from the seed being crowned by a permanent hairy style.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Atherospermaceæ (q. v.).

āth-ēr-ō-spēr-mā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From the typical genus *atherosperma* (q. v.).]

Bot.: An order of exogenous plants placed by Lindley in his Menispermal Alliance. Their English name is Plume Nutmeg. They are unisexual plants, having neither calyx nor corolla, but only an involucre. In the male flowers the stamens are numerous; in the females they are less so. Each involucre has several ovary-erect ovules, which afterward become feathered at the summit by the persistent styles. They are natives of New Holland and South America. In 1846 Lindley estimated the known species at four only.



Plume Nutmeg.

***ā-thīnk**, *impers. v.* [A. S. of *thyncan*.] To repent. (*Wycliffe: Genesis*, vi. 7.)

***ā-thīr**, ***ā-thyŕ**, *conj.* [EITHER.]

ā-thīr, ***ā-thyr** (yr as ūr), *a.* [OTHER.]

a-thīrst, ***a-thyrst** (yr as ūr), *a.* [Eng. *a*; *thirst*.] [THIRST, THIRSTY.]

I. Lit.: Having a necessity and a longing for water or some other liquid wherewith to slake the thirst; craving after something to drink.

"... when thou art *athirst*, go unto the vessels and drink."—*Ruth* ii. 9.

II. Figuratively:

1. Gen.: Feeling an intense longing after something.

"*Athirst* for battle."—*Cowper: Homer's Iliad*, bk. viii.

2. Spec.: Feeling intense dissatisfaction with worldly pleasure, occupation, or care, and eager longing for spiritual good.

"I will give unto him that is *athirst* of the fountain of the water of life freely."—*Rev.* xxi. 6.

āth-lēte, **āth-lēt**, *s.* [In Dan. & Ger. *athlet*; Fr. *athlète*; Sp. & Ital. *atleta*; Port. *athleta*; Lat. *athleta*, *athletes*; Gr. *athlētēs*; from Lat. *athlon* and *athla*; Gr. *athlon*=a struggle, a work, a labor.]

I. Literally:

1. Originally: A man trained to contend in some one of the physical exercises established among the Greeks and Romans. These were five in number, viz., running, leaping, boxing, wrestling, and throwing the discus or quoit.

"David's combat compared with that of Dioxippus, the Athenian athlete."—*Delany: Life of David*.

2. Now (in a more general sense): A person with strongly-developed muscles, and trained to contend in exercises which require for success much physical strength.

"Having opposed to him a vigorous *athlete*."—*A. Smith: Theory of Moral Sentiments*.

II. Figuratively: An intellectually strong and well-educated man who contends against opponents, not with his muscles, but with his mind.

"But I submit, that the dictum of a mathematical *athlete* upon a difficult problem which mathematics offers to philosophy, has no more special weight than the verdict of that great pedestrian, Captain Barclay, would have had in settling a disputed point in the physiology of locomotion."—*Huxley: Lay Sermons*, 5th ed.; Prefatory Letter, vi.

ath-lēt-ic, ***ath-lēt-ick**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *athlet(e)*; *-ic*. In Fr. *athlétique*; Lat. *athleticus*; Gr. *athlētikos*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to the games or contests in which the ancient athletes strove. [ATHLETE.]

"The *athletic* diet was of pulse, alphon, maza, barley, and water."—*Sir T. Browne: Misc. Tracts*, p. 17.

2. With great muscular development, like that possessed, after training, by the ancient athletes.

"The hundreds of *athletic* Celts whom he saw in their national order of battle were evidently not allies to be despised."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. As substantive: "The art of activity." Athletics.

"... art of activity, which is called *athletic*; and art voluptuary, which Tacitus truly calleth *eruditus luxus*."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. ii.

ath-lēt-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *athletic*; *-ly*.] In an athletic manner; with exertion of much physical strength. (*Barrow*.)

ath-lēt-ī-çism, *s.* [Eng. *athletic*; suff. *-ism*.] The art of training one as an athlete; the state of being so trained; athletics. (*Maunders*.) (*Reid's Dict.*)

ath-lēt-ics, *s.* [ATHLETIC.] The art of developing muscular strength for the sake of prize or other contests, or for the ordinary physical work of life.

"Can parents and schoolmasters possibly go on any longer pretending to think that cricket, boating, and athletics, as now conducted, are only recreations?"—*Mark Pattison: Academical Organization* (1868), p. 316.

āth-lēt-ism, *s.* [Eng. *athlet(e)*; *-ism*.] The same as ATHLETICISM (q. v.).

Āth-ōl, **Āth-ōle**, **Āth-ōl**, *s.* [Celtic.] A district in the northern part of Perthshire.

Athol brose: Honey mixed with aqua vitæ, used in the Highlands as a specific for cold. Meal is sometimes substituted for honey. (*Jamieson*.)

"The captain swallowed his morning draught of *Athol brose* and departed."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xlviii.

***at-hō ld**, ***at-hū ld**, *v. t.* To hold back, to withhold.

"And bad him go and hir *athold*."—*Sir Orfeo*, 49. (*S. in Boucher*.)

A-thor, *s.* An asteroid, the 161st found. It was discovered by Watson on April 18, 1876.

a-thō-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *athōos*=unpunished; harmless: *a*, priv., and *thōc*=a penalty.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles belonging to the family Elateridae. The larvæ of the several species—*A. longicollis*, the Long-necked Click Beetle; *A. niger*, the Black Click Beetle, and *A. ruficaudis* the Red-tailed Click Beetle—produce "wire-worms," but not all destructive to farm crops. (*Curtis*.)

***a-thrē**, ***a-thrē**, ***a-thrē-ō**, *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *three*.] In three.

"This lond was deled *athre* among thre sones y wys."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 23. (*Richardson*.)

a-thrēp-si-a, *s.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *threpsis*=nourishment.] Want of nourishment; the bad habit of body resulting therefrom.

a-thrix-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *athrix*: *a*, priv., and *thrix*=hair, in allusion to the absence of hairs from the receptacle and the stigmas of the ray.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Composites. *A. capensis* is a pretty greenhouse shrub, with narrow lanceolate leaves and bright crimson solitary heads of flowers.

***a-thrōb**, *a.* [Eng. *a*=on, and, *throb*, *s.*] Throbbing, palpitating.

***a-thrōte**, *v. t.* [O. Eng. *a*; and A. S. *throta*=the throat.] To fill up to the throat.

"And if thou wolt algates with superfluity of riches be *athroted*."—*Chaucer: Test. of Loue*, bk. ii.

a-thwârt (*Eng.*), **a-thort** (*Scotch*), *prep. & adv.* [Eng. *a*; *thwart* (q. v.).]

A. As preposition:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(a) Across, transversely; from one side to the other.

"He sate him down at a pillar's base,
And pass'd his hand *athwart* his face."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, 19.

(b) So as to cross, without reference to whether it is transversely, longitudinally, or diagonally.

"Her lights, wi' hissing eerie din:
Athort the lift they start and shift,
Like fortune's favors' tint as win."

Burns: A Vision.

2. Figuratively:

(a) So as to cross; so as to thwart.

"Strikes the rough thread of error right *athwart*
The web of every scheme they have at heart."
Cowper: Expostulation.

(b) Through; in the midst of.

"Now, *athwart* the terrore that thy vow
Has planted round thee, thou appear'st more fair."
Addison.

II. Technically:

Naut. Athwart hawse: A term applied to the situation of a ship when she lies across the stem of another one, either in immediate contact with her or a short distance off.

Athwart ships: Reaching across the ship from side to side; transversely across the ship.

Athwart the fore-foot: A term applied to the direction of a cannon-ball fired by one ship across the bow of another as a signal or a command for her to lay to.

B. As adverb:

I. Lit. Of material substances and their direction:

1. Seized by the middle, so as to be cross-wise. (*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, iii. 111.)

2. Across, so as to pass from side to side. (*Thomson: Spring*, 509.)

II. Fig. Of adverse influence:

1. So as to thwart; crossly, vexatiously, perplexingly.

"All *athwart* there came
A post from Wales, laden with heavy news."

Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV, i. 1.

2. Awry, wrong; to destruction.

"The baby beats the nurse; and quite *athwart*
Goes all decorum."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 3.

3. Abroad; far and wide. (*Scotch*.)

"There goes a speech *athort* in the name of the Duke of Lennox."—*Baillie's Letters*, i. 83. (*Jamieson*.)

a-thy-mi-a, *s.* [Gr. *athymia*, from *athymē*=to be down-hearted: *a*, priv., and *thymos*=the soul as the seat of passion.] Faint-heartedness, despondency.

***ā-thyr** (yr as ūr), *conj.* [EITHER.] (*Scotch*.)

***ā-thyr** (yr as ūr), *a.* [OTHER.] (*Scotch*.)

a-thyŕ-i-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *thyŕion*=a little door, a wicket.] A genus or sub-genus of ferns containing the *A. filix-fœmina* and the *A. fontanum*. [ASPLENIUM.]

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șn; -țion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

*ā'-tīl, *ā'-tīle, v. t. [O. Fr. *attiler*.] To equip, to supply with necessary stores.

"Upe is stede i-armed is, and atiled thorn out al."
Rob. Glouc.: *Chron.*, p. 525.

"Al ys folc wel atyled to the batayle sseet."
Ibid., p. 361. (*S. in Boucher*.)

*ā'-tīl, *ā'-tīl, s. [From the verb.] Furniture, necessary supplies.

"And al here atyl and tresour was also asseynt."
Rob. Glouc.: *Chron.*, p. 51. (*Boucher*.)

¶ In another MS. it is *catel*, and in a third *attyre*. (*S. in Boucher*.)

ā-tīl', ā-tīl', adv. & a. [Eng. *a*, and *tilt*; *at tilt*.] [TILT.] As if tilting; as a person would do who tilts.

1. As adv.: As if thrusting at an antagonist.

"... when in the city Tours,
Thou ran'st atilt, in honor of my love,
And stol'st away the ladies' hearts of France."
Shakesp.: 2 *Hen. VI.*, i. 3.

2. As adj.: In the position of a barrel raised or tilted behind, to make it run out.

"Such a man is always atilt: his favors come hardly from him."—*Spectator*.

āt-i-mŷ, s. [Gr. *atimia*=dishonor; *atimaō*=to dishonor; *a*, priv., and *timē*=worship, honor; *tiō*=to pay honor.]

In ancient Greece: Infamy; public disgrace inflicted on those who had been guilty of certain offenses.

-ā'-tion. [Eng. suff., from Lat. *-atio*, as *oblation*, from Lat. *oblatio*=an offering.] It signifies (1) the act of, (2) the state of being, and (3) that which. For example: "God's creation of the world" means "God's act of creating the world;" "the world's creation" signifies "its state of being created," and by the expression "the visible creation" we mean "the persons who and things which have been created."

at-lān'-tā, s. [From the Atlanta, in which the species occur (?).] A genus of mollusks, the typical one of the family Atlantidae (q. v.). The shell, which is minute, is glassy, with a dextral operculum, though it is a dextral shell, a phenomenon of a unique character. According to Tate, in the year 1875 there were known of recent species eighteen, from the Canary Islands and the warmer parts of the Atlantic. A sub-genus *Oxygyrus* added four more to the list.

Āt-lān-tē-ān, †Āt-lān-tī-ān, at-lān-tē-ān, *Āt-lān-tīc, a. [Lat. *Atlanteus*; Gr. *Atlantēios*.]

A. (Of the forms Atlantean and atlantean only):

1. Spec.: Pertaining to Atlas or the mountains called after him. [ATLAS.]
2. Gen.: Strong; capable of bearing great weight. (Used chiefly of shoulders.)

"Sage he stood,
With Atlantean shoulders, fit to bear
The weight of mightiest monarchies."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. ii.

"What more than Atlantean shoulder props
The incumbent load."

Young: *Night Thoughts*, 9.

†B. (Of the forms Atlantian and Atlantean): Pertaining to the probably fabulous island of Atlantis (q. v.).

At-lān-tēs, s. pl. [In Fr. *atlante* (sing.); Sp. *atlantides*. From Gr. *Atlantes*, plural of *Atlas*, genit. *Atlantos*.]

Arch.: Colossal statues of men used instead of pillars to support an entablature. Roman architects called them Gr. *talamones*. (Vitruv., vi. 10.) When statues of women support an entablature they are generally called Caryatides (q. v.).



At-lān-tīc, (1), a. & s. [In Fr. *Atlantique*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *Atlantico*; Lat. *Atlanticus*; Gr. *Atlantikos*.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining or relating to the ocean so designated.

"The murmurs of th' Atlantic wave,"
Couper: *Task*, bk. iv.

B. As substantive: The great ocean between Europe and Africa on the one side and America on the other, divided into the Northern, the Inter-tropical, and the Southern, or simply into the Northern and Southern Atlantic.

"The doctrine that there has been a continuous formation of Globigerina mud on the bottom of the Atlantic from the Cretaceous epoch to the present time . . . must be admitted as (to say the least) a not improbable hypothesis."—Dr. W. Carpenter. (*Ency. Brit.*, 9th ed., iii. 21.)

The Bed of the Atlantic: Between soundings and photography there is a prospect that marine depths will become almost as familiar to students of oceanography as the dry land. Surveys of the Atlantic have somewhat modified pre-existing views as to the contour of its bed. Proceeding westward from the Irish coast the sea deepens very gradually, the gradient being for the first 230 miles not more than six feet to the mile. In the next twenty miles, however, the fall is more than 9,000 feet, the descent being so precipitous that in many places depths of 1,200 to 1,600 fathoms are found close to the 100-fathom line. When a depth of 1,800 to 2,000 fathoms is reached the bed becomes a slightly undulating plain, with scarcely any variation for a distance of 1,200 miles. So far as is known the greatest depth in the Atlantic is about 100 miles to the north of St. Thomas, where soundings of 3,875 fathoms have been obtained. The seas around Great Britain, instead of forming part of the Atlantic hollow as supposed, are now believed to be part of the platform banks of the great European continent which the sea has overflowed.

At-lān-tīc (2), a. [ATLANTEAN.]

At-lān-tī-ca, s. [ATLANTIS.]

at-lān-tī-dē, s. pl. [ATLANTA.]

I. Ethn.: According to Latham, one of the primary varieties of the human species. The maxillary profile is projecting; the nasal one generally flat; the frontal one retiring; the cranium dolichocephalic, the parietal diameter being generally narrow. Eyes rarely oblique. Skin often jet black, very rarely approaching a pure white. Hair crisp, woolly, rarely straight, still more rarely light-colored. Languages with an agglutinate, rarely an amalgamate inflection. Distribution, Africa. Influence on the history of the world inconsiderable.

II. Zool.: A family of mollusks belonging to the class Gasteropoda and the order Nucleobranchiata. There is a symmetrical discoidal shell, sometimes closed by an operculum. The gills are contained in a dorsal mantle-cavity. Genera: Atlanta, Bellerophon, &c.

At-lān-tī-dēs, s. pl. [Lat. *Atlantides*, *Atlantides*.]

1. Class. Myth.: The daughters of Atlas, seven of whom were called also Pleiades, after their mother Pleione. After their death they were supposed to have been transformed into the constellation Pleiades.

2. Astron.: A designation sometimes given to the stars constituting the Pleiades.

At-lān-tīs, At-lān-tī-ca, s. [From Gr. *Atlantis*.] An island, said by Plato and others to have once existed in the ocean immediately beyond the Straits of Gades, that is, in what is now called the Atlantic ocean, a short distance west of the Straits of Gibraltar. Homer, Horace, and some others made two "Atlanticas," distinguished as the *Hesperides* and the *Elysian Fields*, and believed to be the abodes of the blest. Plato states that an easy passage existed from the one Atlantis into other islands, which lay near a continent exceeding in size all Europe and Asia. Some have thought this America. Atlantis is represented as having ultimately sunk beneath the waves, leaving only isolated rocks and shoals in its place. Geologists have discovered that the coast-line of Western Europe did once run farther in the direction of America than now; but its submergence seems to have taken place long before historic times, so that the whole ancient story about Atlantis was probably founded on erroneous information, or arose from a clever guess put forth by a man of lively imagination.

¶ The New Atlantis: The title which Lord Bacon gives to a literary fragment, in which he sketched out an ideal commonwealth.

āt-las, Āt-las, s. [In Sw., Dan., Dut., Ger., Fr., Sp., & Port. *atlas*, *Atlas*; Lat. *Atlas*, genit. *Atlantis*; Gr. *Atlas*, *Atlantos*; *atlas*, *atlantos*.]

A. Of the form Atlas:

1. Class. Myth.: A king of Mauritania, believed to have been transformed, by looking at the head of Medusa, into the range of mountains of the same name. He was supposed to support the world on his shoulders.

"Atlas her sire, to whose far-piercing eye
The wonders of the deep expanded lie;
Th' eternal columns which on earth he rears
End in the starry vault, and prop the spheres."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. i., 67-70.

2. Geog.: The range of mountains mentioned above. The highest peak, which is in Morocco, is about 11,400 feet in elevation.

B. Of the form atlas:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A collection of maps, probably so called from the fact that some volumes of maps used to have as a frontispiece a representation of Atlas supporting the world on his shoulders. The celebrated geographer Mercator was the first to use the word in this sense. He lived in the sixteenth century.

2. A large square folio, externally resembling a quarto or a book of maps, but which consists of large engravings, as for instance, anatomical plates, or landscapes illustrative of a country.

"Owen's report of a geological survey of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and part of the Nebraska Territory, with atlas of colored plates."—*Name of Book*.

¶ This use of the word is somewhat rare in England and America, but very common in France.

†3. A book in which the information is presented in a tabular form.

†4. In the same sense as B. 3.

II. Technically:

1. Arch.: The supporters of a building. [ATLAN-TES.]

2. Anat.: The first cervical vertebra, the one on which the head is balanced. It is very strong, and has great freedom of movement.

"The first and second cervical vertebrae, called respectively atlas and axis."—*Flower*: *Osteology of the Mammalia*, p. 22.

3. Silk-weaving: A rich kind of silk or stuff manufactured in the East, and designed to be used in making articles of female attire.

"I have the convenience of buying Dutch atlases with gold and silver, or without."—*Spectator*.

4. Paper-making: A large kind of drawing paper.

¶ Atlas beetle: A fine lamellicorn beetle found in portions of Eastern Europe. It is the *Chalcosoma atlas*. The male is brilliant metallic olive-green; the female duller. The male is about three inches long.

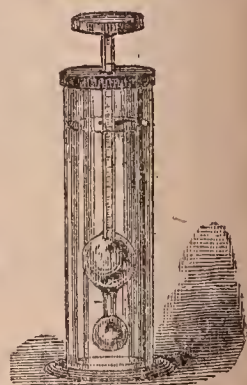
†atlas-fine, a. & s. A kind of paper, opposed to atlas-ordinary (q. v.). [ATLAS, B., II. 4.]

†atlas-ordinary, a. & s. A kind of paper, opposed to atlas-fine (q. v.). [ATLAS, B., II. 4.]

"The preservation of this faith is of more consequence than the duties on red lead, or white lead, or on broken glass, or atlas-ordinary, or demy-fine, or blue royal."—*Burke on Amer. Tax*.

āt-las-ite, s. [Apparently from Ger., &c., *atlas* = . . . satin, named from the satiny or silky character of the mineral. The term corresponds with Ger. *atlaserz*=fibrous malachite.] A mineral believed by Dana to be not sufficiently distinct from Azurite to constitute a quite independent species. He believes that it may be a mixture of about 3½ parts of Azurite with one part of Atacamite. It is from Chili.

āt-mī-dēm-ēt-ēr, s. [From Gr. *atmidos*, genit. of *atmis*=the steam of a fomentation. Cognate with *atmos*.] [See ATMOMETER.] An instrument still in use, invented by Babington, for measuring the evaporation from water, ice, snow, &c. It consists of two glass or metal bulbs, one of them placed above the other, with which it communicates by a narrow neck. The lower one is weighted with shot or mercury, and the upper has on it a small glass or metal stem, with a scale graduated in grains and half-grains. On the top of all there is a shallow pan. The instrument being immersed in a vessel of water through a circular hole in which the steam rises, distilled water is gradually poured into the pan above, causing it to sink to the point at which the zero of the steam is on a level with the cover of the vessel. As then the water in the pan gradually evaporates, the stem slowly ascends, the amount of evaporation being indicated in grains on the graduated scale. (Brande.)



Atmidometer.

āt-mōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. *atmos*=vapor and *logos*=discourse.] The science which treats of atmospheric vapor.

āt-mōl'-ŷs-is, s. [ATMOLYZE.] The act or operation of separating two gases in combination from each other. (Fownes.)

āt-mō-lŷ-ze, v. t. [Gr. (1) *atmos*=smoke or steam; (2) *lysis*=a loosing or setting free; *lyō*=to loose.] To separate, at least partially, two gases or vapors of unequal diffusibility which are combined with each other. (Fownes: *Manual of Chemistry*, 10th ed., p. 140.)

āt-mō-lŷ-zed, pa. par. [ATMOLYZE.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf. wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

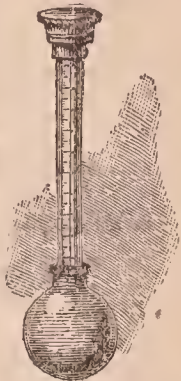


ät-mö-lyz-är, s. [Eng. *atmolyze*(e); -er.] That which produces atmolysis, the partial separation of gases or vapors of unequal diffusibility.

Tube atmolyzer: An instrument for effecting this result. It consists of a tube of unglazed earthenware, about two feet in length, placed within a shorter tube of glass in contact with an air-pump. The air between the two tubes being to a large extent exhausted, the mixed gases are allowed slowly to traverse the earthenware pipe, when much of the lighter one escapes through the pores into the other. (Fownes.)

ät-mö-lyz-äng, pr. par. [ATMOLYZE.]

ät-möm-ë-tër, s. [Gr. *atmos*=smoke, steam, vapor; Sansc. *atma*=spirit, soul; and Gr. *metron*=measure.] An instrument invented by Sir John Leslie for measuring the quantity of moisture exhaled in a given time from any humid surface. It consists of a very thin ball of porous earthenware, from one to three inches in diameter, having a small neck firmly cemented to a long and rather wide tube of glass, to which is adapted a brass cap with a narrow collar of leather to fit closely. It is filled with distilled or pure water, and its cap screwed tightly. It is then suspended out of doors in a situation where it is exposed freely to the action of the wind, but is sheltered from rain. As the water evaporates from the external surface of the ball, it transudes through its porous substance, and the waste is measured by the corresponding descent of the liquid in the stem. To test the amount of this descent there is a finely-graduated scale. When the water has sunk to the bottom of the stem the latter requires to be filled anew.



Atmometer.

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ät-mö-sphère, s. [In Sw. *atmosfer*; Ger. *atmosphäre*; Fr. *atmosphère*; Sp. & Ital. *atmosfera*; Port. *atmosfera*; from Gr. *atmos*=smoke, steam, vapor, and *sphaira*=a ball, a sphere.]

1. *Lit.*: The air surrounding our planet, and which, as the etymology implies, is, speaking broadly, a "sphere" (not, of course, a solid, but a hollow one). With strict accuracy, it is a hollow spheroid. Its exact height is unknown. At 27 miles above the surface of the earth half its density is gone, and the remainder is again halved for every further rise of 27 miles. Some small density would remain at forty-five miles high. At eighty miles this would have all but disappeared. But from sundry observations, made at Rio Janeiro and elsewhere, on the twilight arc, M. Liais infers that the extreme limit of the atmosphere is between 193 and 212 miles. For its weight, see ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE. In the lower strata of the atmosphere the temperature falls at least a degree for every 352 feet of ascent; hence, even in the tropics, mountains of any considerable elevation are snow-capped. The atmosphere appears to us blue, because, absorbing the red and yellow solar rays, it reflects the blue ones. It revolves with the earth, but being extremely mobile, winds are generated in it, so that it is rarely long at rest. [WIND.] For its composition, see AIR. Evaporation continually at work sends into it quantities of water in a gaseous state; clouds are formed [CLOUDS], and in due time descend in rain. [RAIN, METEOROLOGY.] The atmosphere always contains free electricity, sometimes positive and sometimes negative. There appears to be no atmosphere around the Moon; but the case seems different with the Sun, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

"How as a talisman of magic fame,
This atmosphere conveys th' enlightening beam,
Reflects, infects, refracts the orient ray
Anticipating sheds the rising day."

Brooks: *Universal Beauty*. (Richardson.)

2. *Fig.*: Any pervading intellectual, moral, religious, or other influence by which one is surrounded; as in the expression, "He lives in an atmosphere of suspicion."

***Electrical atmosphere:** An obsolete name for the sphere immediately surrounding an electrified body and operated upon by it.

Magnetic atmosphere: The sphere within which the attractive force of the magnet acts.

ät-mö-sphër-ic, ät-mö-sphër-ic-al, a. [Eng. *atmospheric*(e); -ic, -ical. In Fr. *atmosphérique*; Sp. *atmosférico*.] [ATMOSPHERE.] Pertaining or relating to the atmosphere. *Specially*—

1. Constituting or pervading the atmosphere; made of air.

"... the transparent atmospheric envelope . . ."
—Herschel: *Astronomy*, § 566.

2. Existing within the atmosphere.

"... but when we reflect that the Cordillera, running in a north and south line, intercepts, like a great wall, the entire depth of the lower atmospheric current . . ."
—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xv.

3. Produced by the atmosphere.

"Measure of atmospheric pressure, . . ."—Prof. Atty: *Sound*, p. 8.

†4. Under the influence of the atmosphere; affected in temperament by the atmosphere. (Pope.)

†atmospheric air. The ordinary air belonging to the atmosphere, as contradistinguished from other "airs," the old term for gases. Now that the word *air* has come specifically to mean that in the atmosphere, the expression *atmospheric air* is a tautology, and will probably sink into disuse.

atmospheric or atmospheric clock. A machine planned by Sir David Brewster for measuring the mean temperature of the atmosphere.

atmospheric engine. An engine in which the piston was forced down by the pressure of the atmosphere, when the steam, which caused it to rise, was condensed so as to produce a near approach to a vacuum in the cylindrical chamber beneath it. Such was Newcomen's engine, constructed in 1705, and subsequently improved by Smeaton, Brindley, and others, till superseded by Watt's single-acting engine, which was a genuine steam-engine. The atmospheric engine was used only for pumping water.

Mech.: A line drawn upon an indicator-card by a pencil worked by the steam of a steam-engine, and designed to register the equilibrium line between steam pressure on the piston and the extent of the vacuum produced on the other. The former is indicated by numbers ascending above the atmospheric line; the latter by numbers descending below it; while itself it stands at zero. [INDICATOR-CARD.]

atmospheric pressure. The pressure exerted by the atmosphere, not merely downward, but in every direction. It amounts to 14.7 lbs. of weight on each square inch, which is often called in round numbers 15. On a square foot it is=2,160 lbs., or nearly a ton. It would act upon our bodies with crushing effect were it not that the pressure, operating in all directions, produces an equilibrium. If any gas or liquid press upon a surface with a force of 15 lbs. on a square inch, it is generally described as having a pressure of one atmosphere; if 60 lbs., of two atmospheres; if 120 lbs., of four atmospheres, and so on.

atmospheric railway. A railway in which the propulsive force designed to move the carriages along is that of the atmosphere. The notion of such a method of locomotion seems first to have suggested itself, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, to the French physician, Papin, whose name is forever associated with the celebrated digester. [DIGESTER.] In 1810 Mr. Medhurst published a work entitled *A New Method of Conveying Letters and Goods by Air*. His proposal was to construct a closed tunnel, in which the carriages—the last of them provided with a piston fitting the tunnel—should be propelled by air forced in behind them. Vallance, of Brighton, in 1825, recommended as an improvement on this plan the exhaustion of the air in front. About 1835 Mr. Henry Pinkus, an American gentleman residing in England, patented a scheme for placing the carriages in the open air, but connecting them below with a small tunnel, having a narrow slit above, with ingeniously constructed apparatus to render the tunnel temporarily air-tight notwithstanding the slit. Not much was done to carry out the patent; and Pinkus' scheme of what he called a Pneumatic Railway was considered as having failed, when, in 1840, Messrs. Clegg and Samuda brought forward a somewhat similar project under the name of the "Atmospheric Railway." An experimental fragment of line laid down near Wormwood Scrubs, just outside of London, on the Great Western line, was successful, as was one designed for actual use from Kingstown to Dalkey, in Ireland, another between London and Croydon, and a third in South Devon; all, however, have been since abandoned. For passengers at least, and to a great extent even for the transmission of letters, the railways of the ordinary type, on which steam is the impelling force, have triumphantly held their own against the innovation of the Atmospheric or Pneumatic Railway, and all that now remains of the latter method of propulsion are the pneumatic dispatch tubes, used for transmitting parcels to short distances. [PNEUMATIC.]

atmospheric tides. Tides which must exist in the atmosphere as they do in the ocean, from the attractions of the moon and the sun.

a-töök, s. [South American name.]

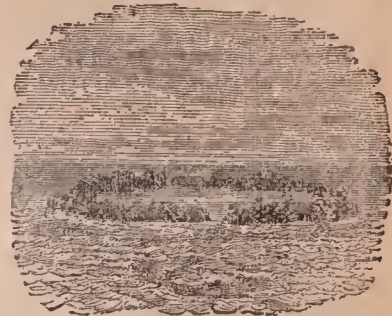
Zool.: A variety of the *Mephitis Americana* found at Quito, whence Humboldt called it *Gulo Quitensis*. It is sometimes termed the Zorra.

a-töll, s. & a. [A Maldivé word Anglicized. In Fr. *atollon*.]

A. As substantive: The name applied by geologists and others to any one of the lagoon islands or annular coral reefs found in the Pacific and

the Indian Oceans, the Red Sea, and some other parts of the tropics. An atoll is a ring of coral rock, oval rather than circular in form. One reaches eighty-eight miles in its longer, by twenty in its shorter, diameter; but in general they are of much more limited dimensions.

On the top of the coral rock, which rises but slightly above the sea-level, is vegetation of some luxuriance—the cocoanut being the most conspicuous plant. On the convex circumference of the ring is a beach of white sand, exterior to which is a line of breakers, and a few feet beyond them the unfathomable ocean. The ring of land, which is less than half a mile across, encircles a lagoon of comparatively still water, which, from reflection, is of a bright but pale-green color. In the view of Mr. Darwin, now almost universally adopted, there was once an island, possibly even containing high land, in the place now occupied by the lagoon. It was surrounded by a "fringing reef" of living coral close to the shore. As, from geological causes, it slowly subsided into the deep and disappeared, the coral animals built up to the surface of the water, and formed the ring of rock constituting the modern island. In the larger atolls there are generally two or three breaks in the ring, affording ship-channels into the lagoon; these mark the spots where fresh water, discharged from the old subsiding land into the sea, prevented the coral animals, which are marine, from locating themselves or building. [CORAL.]



Atoll.

"... hence I have invariably used in this volume the term 'atoll,' which is the name given to these circular groups of coral islets by their inhabitants in the Indian Ocean, and synonymous with lagoon-island."—Darwin: *Coral Reefs* (1842), p. 2.

atoll-building, a. Building atolls.

"If, then, the foundations, whence the atoll-building corals spring, were not formed of sediment . . ."
—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xx.

atoll-formed, a. Of the shape of an atoll.

"The three classes, atoll-formed, barrier and fringing reefs, together with the modifications just described of the latter, include all the most remarkable coral formations anywhere existing."—Darwin: *Coral Reefs*, p. 59.

atoll-like, a. Like an atoll.

"... with their atoll-like structure."—Darwin: *Coral Reefs*, p. 28.

atoll-shaped, a. Shaped like an atoll.

"... an atoll-shaped bank of dead rock."—Darwin: *Coral Reefs*, p. 107.

atoll-structure, s. The structure of an atoll.

"... the true atoll-structure . . ."
—Darwin: *Coral Reefs*, p. 169.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to an atoll.

"... all these reefs are more probably allied to the barrier or atoll classes."—Darwin: *Coral Reefs*, p. 195.

ät-öm, *ät-öme, *ät-öm-ÿ (1), *ät-öm-üs, s. [In Sw., Dan., & Ger. *atom*; Fr. *atome*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *atomo*; Lat. *atomus*, as *substan.*=an indivisible element; as *adj.*=undivided, indivisible; from Gr. *atomos*=(1) uncut, (2) that cannot be cut, indivisible: from *a*, priv., and *temnō*=to cut.]

*A. Of the form *atomus*, pl. *atomi*. (This form is found in Bacon.)

B. Of the forms *atom* and *atome*. [ATOMY.]

1. Ordinary Language:

Lit.: Anything composed of matter which, to our senses, seems too small to be divided again; anything very minute, without reference to whether or not it can be divided again. [ATOMY.]

"Measures an atom, and now girds a world."

Cowper: *Task*, bk. i.

"The sun," says Daniel Culverwell, "discovers atoms, though they be invisible by candle-light, and makes them dance naked in his beams."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., xi. 291.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Any immaterial thing, viewed as very small; the smallest amount.

"He [King James II.] would yield nothing more, not an atom; and, after his fashion, he vehemently repeated many times, 'Not an atom.'"—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

(2) Man, viewed as no more than a speck or invisible point in creation.

"And teach these atoms, thou hast made, thy praise?"

Cowper: *Glory to God Alone*.

töil, böy; pöüt, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 1.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = çhüs. -tle, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

II. Technically:

1. *Mental Phil.*: A particle of matter so infinitely small that it cannot again be subdivided; the idea of a divided atom—that is, of a division of that which cannot be divided—being self-contradictory. It is a mental conception simply; for the senses cannot take cognizance of anything so minute.

2. *Nat. Phil.*: One of the exceedingly minute ultimate particles of matter, aggregates of an immense number of which, held in their place by molecular forces, constitute all material bodies.

3. *Chem.*: The smallest particle into which an element can be divided. An atom cannot exist in a separate state, but unites with one or more atoms to form a molecule. The atoms of different elements have definite relative weights fixed and invariable for each, the weight of an atom of hydrogen being regarded as unity. [ELEMENT.]

¶ The existence of bodies smaller than atoms—corpuscles, or ions, or whatever they are to be called—has long been suspected, and some recent researches on obscure forms of radiation, such as that which led to the discovery of radium and its remarkable properties, seem to verify this supposition.

atom-like, *adj.* Like an atom; exceedingly minute.

a-tôm'-ic, ***a-tôm'-ick**, **a-tôm'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *atom*; -ic, -ical. In Fr. *atomique*.] Consisting of atoms, or otherwise pertaining or relating to an atom or atoms.

atomic heat.

Chem.: A term introduced by M. Regnault. The atomic heat of the elements in a solid state is nearly a constant quantity, the mean value being 6.4. This number is obtained by multiplying the specific heat of an element by its atomic weight. The atomic heat of an element represents the quantity of heat which must be imparted to or removed from atomic proportions of the several elements, in order to produce equal variations of temperature. (See *Watts' Dict. Chem.*)

atomic or atomical philosophy.

Mental and Nat. Phil. The *Doctrine of Atoms*: A doctrine or hypothesis originally broached by Leucippus, afterward developed by Democritus, and which underwent further modifications at the hands of Epicurus. It represented atoms as possessed of gravity and motion, and attributed to their union the formation of all things. Democritus is reported to have said that they come together in different order and position like the letters, which, though they are few, yet by being placed in conjunction in different ways produce innumerable words.

atomic theory.

Nat. Phil. & Chem.: A theory first propounded by John Dalton in his *New System of Chemical Philosophy*, published in 1807. He stated that the atoms of each element were incapable of being subdivided, and each had a definite relative weight, compared with that of hydrogen as 1; that the composition of a definite chemical compound is constant; that if two elements, A and B, are capable of uniting with each other in several proportions, the quantities of B which unite with a given quantity of A usually bear a simple relation to one another. If an element A unites with certain other elements B, C, D, then the quantities B, C, D, which combine with A, or simple multiples of them, represent the proportions in which they can unite among themselves. Dalton supposed that one element replaced another atom for atom, but it has since been found that one atom of an element can replace one or more atoms of another element, according to their respective atomicities. [ATOMICITY.]

atomic volume.

Chem.: A term introduced by Graham in lieu of the phrase "specific volume," used by Dr. Kopp. (*Graham's Chemistry*.) It signifies the volume or measure of an equivalent or atomic proportion in different substances. It is obtained by dividing the molecular weight of a compound by its specific gravity. The specific gravity of a compound gas or vapor referred to hydrogen as unity is equal to half its atomic weight; therefore the atomic volumes of compound gases or vapors referred to hydrogen as unity are, with few exceptions, equal to 2. The densities of isomorphous solid compounds are proportional to their molecular weights, that is, they have equal atomic or specific volumes. The differences of specific or atomic volume of organic liquids is often proportional to the differences between the corresponding chemical formulæ. Thus liquids whose formulæ differ by $n\text{CH}_2$ differ in specific or atomic volume by n times 22. (See *Watts' Dict. Chem.*)

atomic weight. (Symbol and abbreviation, At. Wt.)

Chem.: The weight of an atom of an element compared with the weight of an atom of H, which

is regarded as unity. Thus the atomic weight of oxygen is 16; that is, an atom of O is sixteen times as heavy as an atom of H. The sum of the atomic weights of a chemical compound is called its molecular weight, and, with a few exceptions, the specific gravities of all bodies, simple and compound, in the gaseous state are equal to half their molecular weights. The specific heats of many of the elements are nearly proportional to their atomic weights. (For atomic weights, see ELEMENT.)

a-tôm'-i-cal-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *atomic*; -ally.] After the manner of those holding the atomic philosophy. "Empedocles, who was a Pythagorean, also did physiologize atomically."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 14.

a-tôm'-i-çism, *s.* [Eng. *atomic*; -ism.] The doctrine of atoms or of the atomical philosophy. (*Cudworth*.)

ăt-ôm-ic'-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. *atomic*; -ity.]

Chem.: The combining capacity of an element or radical. It is measured by the number of atoms of H or other monatomic elements with which the element in question can directly combine, or can replace in a substance. When an element does not unite with H its atomicity may be measured by the number of atoms of Cl or some other monatomic element with which it can directly combine, since the atomicity of these elements is equal to that of H, and they may be substituted for it, atom for atom. The atomicity of an element cannot be estimated by the number of diatomic or polyatomic atoms that it can take up, as this number is indefinite. A diatomic element like oxygen may attach itself to another element, or group of elements, by one of its combining bonds, leaving the other free; and to this again another diatomic or polyatomic element may be attached, and so on indefinitely. The atomicity of an element is also called its *quantivalence*.

ăt-ôm-i'-z-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *atom*; -izer.] An instrument used for reducing a liquid into spray for disinfecting, cooling, perfuming, and similar purposes.

řat-ôm-işm, *s.* [Eng. *atom*; -ism.] The doctrine of atoms or of the atomical philosophy; atomicism (q. v.). (*Todd*.)

ăt-ôm-ist, *s.* [Eng. *atom*; -ist. In Ger. *atomist*.] One who holds the doctrine of atoms or of the atomic philosophy.

"The atomists, who define motion to be a passage from one place to another, what do they more than put one synonymous word for another?"—*Locke*.

ăt-ôm-ist'-ic-al, *a.* [ATOMIC.]

ăt-ôm-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *atom*; -ize.]

1. To convert into atoms, to reduce to atoms. (*Baxter*.)

2. To adopt the tenets of the atomic philosophy. (*Cudworth: Intell. Sys.*, p. 26.)

ăt-ôm-ol'-ô-gý, *s.* [Gr. *atomos* = an atom, and *logos* = . . . discourse.] A discourse about atoms. The department of Natural Philosophy which treats of atoms. (*Knowles*.)

ăt-ôm-ý (1), *s.* [ATOM.] An atom.

"It is as easy to count atomies as to resolve the propositions of a lover."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

ăt-ôm-ý (2) (*O. Eng.*), ***ăt-ôm-ie**, ***ăt-tam-ie** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Contr. from *anatomy*.] Ludicrously: A skeleton.

"You starved blood-hound! . . . Thou *atomy*, thou!" *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 4.

"They grew like atomies or skeletons."—*Serm. affixed to Society's Contendings*. (*Jamieson*.)

***atone** (**at-wŭn'**), *adv.* [AT ONE (q. v.).]

a-tō'ne, ***at-tō'ne**, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *at*; *one*.] [AT ONE.]

A. Intransitive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

*1. (*Properly*.) To be "at one," to be reconciled; to cease from strife with, to agree, to accord. [AT ONE.]

"He and Aufidius can no more atone, Than violentest contrariety." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

2. To make expiation or satisfaction for some crime, sin or fault.

" . . . that large class of persons who think that there is no excess of wickedness for which courage and ability do not atone."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. *Specially*. [See II. Theol.]

II. *Theol.*: To expiate sin. (Used of the death of Christ, viewed as a sacrificial offering.)

"The Lamb, the Dove set forth His perfect innocence, Whose blood of matchless worth Should be the soul's defense: For he who would for sin atone Must have no failings of his own." *Cowper: Olney Hymns; O. Test. Gospel*.

B. Transitive:

1. To make at one; that is, to reconcile those who before were in feeling two; to create sympathy between those who before had antipathy to each other; to make peace where before there was strife or war. *Used*—

(a) *Of individuals*:

"I have been attoning two most wrangling neighbors."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Spanish Curate*, ii. 4.

"Since we cannot atone you, we shall see Justice design the victor's chivalry." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 1.

Or (b) *of nations*:

"French. . . . I was glad I did atone my countrymen and you; it had been pity you should have been put together with so mortal a purpose as then each bore. . . ."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.

*To atone together: To unite together.

2. To appease; to render propitious.

"And may thy god, who scatters darts around, Aton'd by sacrifice, desist to wound." *Pope: Homer's Iliad*, bk. i., 580-81.

"Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now refrain, Or thwart the synod of the gods in vain." *Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, bk. i., 100, 101.

3. To expiate; to afford satisfaction for.

" . . . behold, King James, the Douglas, doomed of old, And vainly sought for near and far A victim to atone the war." *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, v. 25.

***a-tō ned**, *pa. par. & a.* [ATONE, *v. t.*]

¶ It is also the pret. of the *v. i. & t.*, and the perf. par. of the *v. i.*

***ăt-one-mă'-kēr**, ***ăt-tone-mă'-kēr** (one as *wun*), *s.* [Eng. *at*; *one*; *maker*.] One who makes two persons or two beings, whom he finds at variance, one with each other in feelings; a reconciler. *Spec.*, Christ.

"Paul sayth (1 Tim. ii.), One God, one Mediator (that is to say, advocate, intercessor, or an atonemaker) between God and man: the man Christ Jesus, which gave Himself a ransom for all men."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 158. (*Richardson*.)

"And that there is one mediator, Christ, as Paul (1 Tim. ii.). And by that word understand an atonemaker, a peace-maker, and brynger into grace and favor. . . ."—*Ibid.: The Testam. of M. W. Tracie*. (*Richardson*.)

a-tō ne-měnt, ***at-tō ne-měnt**, ***at-tō ne-měnte**, *s.* [Eng. *at*, and *O. Eng. onement* = agreement, harmony; from Eng. *one*, and suffix -ment. (ONEMENT.) Or from Eng. *at, one*, and suffix -ment.] [AT ONE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Originally & properly*: "At-one-ment," a making "at one" of those who before were "two" in point of feeling; that is, who were in antipathy to each other; reconciliation, agreement, harmony, peace. *Used*—

(a) *Of reconciliation between men at variance*.

"Buck. Ay, madam: he desires to make atonement Between the Duke of Gloster and your brothers, And between them and my lord chamberlain." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 3.

(b) *Of reconciliation, not merely of men together or among themselves, but of God to men, and men to God*.

"And like as he made the Jewes and the Gentiles at one between themselves, even so he made them both at one with God, that there should be nothing to breake the atonement, but that the thinges in heaven and the thynges in earth should be ioyned together as it were into one body."—*Udal: Ephes.*, ch. ii. (*Richardson*.)

2. Expiation of a sin against God, or of a crime or offense against man or anything similar. [B., I. 1.]

"Great as Sawyer's offenses were, he had made great atonement for them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

B. Technically:**I. Scripture:**

1. *Old Test.*: In the authorized version of the Old Testament the word *atonement* occurs not less than fifty-eight times in the text, and once in the margin; all but five of the places in which it is found being in the Pentateuch. It signifies—

(1) Expiation of sin by means of a typical sacrifice, generally of a victim, offered in faith.

"For the life of the flesh is in the blood: and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an atonement for your souls; for it is the blood that maketh an atonement for the soul."—*Lev. xii. 11*.

"And one kid of the goats for a sin-offering, to make an atonement for you."—*Numb. xxix. 5*. (See also *Lev. i. 4*; *iv. 35*; *x. 17*; *xvi. 10, 33, 34*; *Numb. viii. 21*; *xvi. 46*; *xxv. 13*; *2 Sam. xxi. 3*; *2 Chron. xxix. 24*, &c.)

(2) The removal, by a sacrificial offering, of ceremonial impurity (*Lev. xii. 7, 8*). In this sense the term was sometimes used of inanimate things—namely, of the altar (*Exod. xxix. 36, 37*; *Lev. xvi. 18*); of a house infected with the "leprosy" (*xiv. 53*); of the holy place, on account of the sins of the

fāte, řāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, came!, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

worshippers (xvi. 16); of the holy of holies (ver. 33); of the tabernacle of the congregation (*ibid.*), and of the work of the Temple (Neh. x. 33).

(3) Ransom.

"Then he is gracious unto him, and saith, Deliver him from going down to the pit: I have found a ransom [margin, *atonement*]."—*Job xxxiii. 24.*

(4) In one place *atonement* is used for what was, in its essential features, a thank-offering (Numb. xxxi. 50).

¶ (a) *Atonement money*: Money paid for purposes of atonement.

"And thou shalt take the *atonement money* of the children of Israel."—*Exod. xxx. 16.*

(b) The Day of Atonement or the Great Day of Atonement was on the tenth of the seventh month. (For details regarding it, see Lev. xxiii. 26-32; xxv. 9.)

2. *New Test.*: In the New Testament the word occurs only once—viz., in Rom. v. 11: "And not only so, but we also joy in God through our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom we have now received the *atonement*" (in the margin, *reconciliation*). The Greek word is *katallagē*=(1) the exchange of one thing for another, as, for instance, money for an article; (2) a change from enmity to friendship; reconciliation; from *katallassō*=(1) to change money; (2) to change a person from enmity to friendship; to reconcile. The marginal rendering is evidently correct. And in 2 Cor. v. 18, 19, the same Greek substantive is twice rendered "reconciliation," and the same Greek verb, also twice, "reconcile." [A., 1.]

II. *Theology*: The sacrificial offering made by Christ in expiation of the sins, according to the Calvinists, of the elect only; according to the Arminians, of the whole human race.

a-tō-nēr, s. [ATONE.] One who atones, either in the sense of reconciling alienated persons, or in that of making expiation.

a-tō-nī-a, s. [ATONY.]

a-tōn'-ic, a. & s. [Gr. *atonas*=not stretched or strained; relaxed.] [ATONY.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Med.*: Pertaining to atony; having no tone in the system.

2. *Gram.*: Not having an accent.

B. As substantive (*Gram.*): A word not having an accent.

a-tōn'-ing, pr. par. & a. [ATONE.]

"With an *atoning* smile a more than earthly crown." *Byron: Child Harold's Pilgrimage*, iv. 83.

āt-ō-nỹ, *a-to-nī-a*, s. [In Ger. & Fr. *atonie*; Port. *atonia*; Gr. *atonia*=slackness, enervation; *atoneō*=to be relaxed or languid; *a*, priv., and *tonōō* or *toneō*=to stretch, strain, brace up; *tonos*=that by which anything is braced up; a rope; the sinews; the tone on a word: *teinō*=to stretch.]

Med.: Want of tone in the system.

a-tōp', adv. [Eng. *a*; *top*.] On the top, at the top.

"What is extracted by water from coffee is the oil, which often swims *atop* of the decoction."—*Arbuthnot: Aliments*.

**at-orn'*, **at-orn'*, v. i. [A. S. (*at*)*rennan*, (*at*)*-ornan*=to run away.] To run away.

"He *atornd* as baste as he myght that was his best won." *Rob. of Glouc.*, p. 419. (*S. in Boucher.*)

**a-tō ur*, s. Old spelling of ATTIRE.

**a-tō ur*, prep. & adv. [ATTOUR.]

āt-ra-bīl'-ā-ire, a. [Fr.] Atrabiliary, atrabilious. [ATRABILARIAN.]

"A preposterous love of mirth hath turned you all into wits; quite down from the sanguine orator of the independent Whig to the *atrabilaire* blasphemer of the miracles."—*Warburton: Divine Legation of Moses*, Dedication. (*Richardson.*)

āt-ra-bīl'-ā-r-i-an, a. [Fr. *atrabilaire*; Sp. *atrabilari(o)*; Eng. suff. *-ian* or *-an*. From Fr. & Ital. *atrabile*; Sp. & Port. *atrabilis*=black bile; Lat. *atra*, fem. of *ater*=black, and *bilis*=gall, bile. Cognate with Gr. *cholē*, *cholos*=gall, bile.] [ATRABILIS, CHOLERIC, MELANCHOLY.] Pertaining to "black bile," which the ancients supposed to be the cause of the melancholic temperament and its product melancholy; hence *atrabiliarian* and the cognate adjectives signify also melancholy.

"The *atrabiliarian* constitution (or a black, viscous, pitchy consistence of the fluids) makes all secretions difficult and sparing."—*Arbuthnot: Diet*.

āt-ra-bīl'-ā-r-i-ōūs, a. [Fr. *atrabile*=black bile, and Eng. suff. *-ous*. In Sp. *atrabilario*.] [ATRABILARIAN.] Full of black choler; atrabilious.

"The blood, deprived of its due proportion of serum, or finer and more volatile parts, is *atrabiliarious*, whereby it is rendered gross, black, unctuous, and earthy."—*Quincy.*

āt-ra-bīl'-ā-r-i-ōūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *atrabiliarius*; *-ness*.] The state of being affected with "black bile;" the state of being melancholic or melancholy. (*Johnson.*)

āt-ra-bīl'-ī-ar, *āt-ra-bīl'-ī-ar-ỹ*, a. [From Port & Ital. *atrabiliario* and Eng. suff. *-y*.] The same as ATRABILARIAN (q. v.).

"... splenetic *atrabiliar* reflections on his own misery . . ."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. iii.

āt-ra-bīl'-ī-ar-ỹ, a. [ATRABILAR.]

atrabiliary capsules.

Anat.: Two small gland-like bodies situated one on the upper and interior edge of each kidney. They are called also the *renal* or *suprarenal* glands or capsules.

āt-ra-bīl'-i-ōūs, a. [Fr. *atrabile*, and Eng. suff. *-ous*. In Sp. *atrabilioso*.] [ATRABILARIAN.] The same as ATRABILARIOUS (q. v.).

ā-tra-bī-lis, s. [Lat. *atra* and *bilis*.] [ATRABILARIAN.]

Old Anatomy: Black bile; a thick, black, acrid fluid, which the ancients believed to be secreted by the spleen, the pancreas or the atrabiliary capsules, but which was really only the ordinary bile altered by morbid influence.

āt-ra-cās'-pīs, s. [Gr. *atraktos*=(1) a spindle, (2) an arrow, (3) the top of a mast; and *aspis*=a round shield, . . . an asp.]

Zool.: A genus of snakes. The *A. irregularis* of South Africa has the poison-fangs longer than those of any known serpent.

a-trāct-ēn-chỹ'-ma, s. [Gr. *atraktos*=a spindle, and *enghyma*=an infusion: *en*=in, and *cheō*=to pour.]

Bot.: Professor Morren's name for fusiform, that is, spindle-shaped tissue. It is the fourth division of his Parenchyma (q. v.).

**a-trā'id*, pa. par. [ATRAY.]

āt-ra-mēn-tā'-cē-ōūs, a. [Lat. *atramentum*=anything black; ink; from *ater*=dull-black, and Eng. *-aceous* (q. v.)=Lat. *aceus*.] Pertaining or relating to ink; inky, black as ink. (*Derham.*)

āt-ra-mēn'-tal, a. [Lat. *atramentum*= . . . ink; Eng. suffix *-al*.] [ATRAMENTACEOUS.] Inky, black as ink; atramentaceous, atramentarious; helping to produce such a color. (*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xii.)

āt-ra-mēn-tār'-i-ōūs, a. [Lat. *atramentari-um*=an inkstand, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] [ATRAMENTACEOUS.] Suitable to be employed in the manufacture of ink. Applied especially to copers, one of its ingredients. (*Fourcroy.*)

āt-ra-mēn'-toūs, a. [Lat. *atramentum*=ink, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Lit.: Inky, inky-looking; very black (*lit. & fig.*). (*Swift: Battle of the Books.*)

**a-trā'y*, v. t. [A. S. *tregian*=to vex, to trouble, to grieve.] To vex, to trouble.

"Swithe sore sche him *atraid*."

Sevyn Sages, 1876. (*Boucher.*)

**a-trā'yed*, pa. par. [ATRAY.]

**ā-tred* (*tred* as *tērd*), a. [Lat. *ate*. All black, not glossy-black.] Colored black.

"It cannot express any other humor than yellow choler, or *atred*, or a mixture of both."—*Whitaker: Blood of the Grape*, p. 76.

**āt-rē'de*, v. t. [A. S. (*æt*)*rædan*.] To surpass in counsel or wisdom. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,451.)

**āt-rēn'ne*, v. t. [A. S. (*æt*)*rennan*.] To outrun, to beat in running. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,451.)

**a-trē'te*, **a-treēt'*, **at-rēed'*, adv. [Etym. doubtful. Conybeare compares it with Fr. *à trait*= "in my discourse, in earnest;" and Stevenson with Sw. *rad*=order.] Continually, distinctly. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

"The wynd that bleugh the schip with blast,

Hit was gode preyers I hit *atrete*."

Elegy on Edw. III., *Archæologia*. (*S. in Boucher.*)

**āt-rī'de*, v. t. [A. S. (*æt*)*ridan*.] To beat in riding, or on horseback. (*Layamon*, iii. 264.)

**a-trī'e*, v. t. [O. Eng. *a*; *trie*=try.] To try as a judge.

"Chief justioe he satte the sothe to *atrie*."

Rob. de Brunne: Chron., p. 89. (*S. in Boucher.*)

a-trīp', adv. [Eng. *a*; *trip*.]

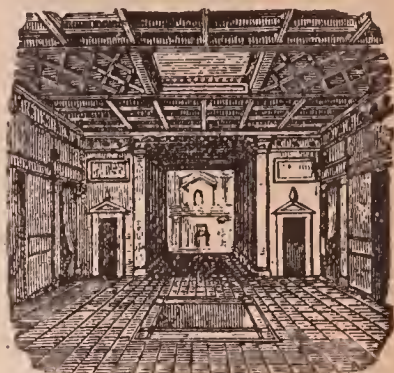
Naut.: A term used (1) of an anchor, which is atrip when it is drawn out of the ground at right angles to it; (2) of the topsails of a vessel, when they are hoisted as high as possible on the masts, or just started from the caps.

āt-rip-lēx, s. [In Ital. *atrepice*; Lat. *atriplex*, originally *atriplexum*; Gr. *atraphaxis*=an orach plant: *a*, priv., and *trephō*= . . . to nourish.] A

genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiaceæ (Chenopods). Eight species are indigenous, and one or two more partially naturalized, in Britain. Of the former may be mentioned the *A. laciniata*, or Frosted Sea-orache; the *A. Babingtoni*, or Spreading Fruited; the *A. patula*, or Spreading Halberd-leaved; the *A. angustifolia*, or Narrow-leaved Sea-orache; and the *A. littoralis* or Grass-leaved Sea-orache. The leaves may be used as pot-herbs.

ā-trī-ūm, s. [Lat. In Ital. *atrio* means a portico or vestibule.]

I. In ancient times: The hall or principal room in an ancient Roman house. It communicated with the street by the vestibule and the front door. There was in the center of its ceiling a large aperture called *compluvium*, designed to admit light. As glass was not then in use, the same opening permitted the ingress also of rain, hence its name *compluvium*. [COMPLUVIUM.] Beneath it there was scooped out in the pavement a cistern called *impluvium*. [IMPLUVIUM.] In a large house rooms opened into the atrium from all sides, and were lighted from it.



Atrium of a Roman House.

II. In mediæval times:

1. Till the twelfth century: A covered court, somewhat on the model of the ancient atrium, constructed in front of the principal doors of an edifice. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

2. After the twelfth century: The church-yard. (*Ibid.*)

a-trō'-ciōus (*ciōus* as *shūs*), a. [In Fr. & Ital. *atroce*; Sp. & Port. *atroz*; from Lat. *atrox*, genit. *atrocis*; cognate with *trux*=wild, rough, savage.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Of deeds:

I. Excessively cruel, or enormously wicked in any other respect.

"When Catiline was tried for some *atrocious* murders . . ."—*Porteus: Beneficial Effects of Christianity*. (*Richardson.*)

"An advocate is necessary, and therefore audience ought not to be denied him in defending causes, unless it be an *atrocious* offense."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

2. Stern, expressive of cruelty.

"The fierce *atrocious* frown of sinewed Mars."

Thomson: Liberty, pt. ii.

3. Colloquially (in a hyperbolic and humorous sense): Very bad, as when it is said, without any real imputation of moral guilt, that one's handwriting is "atrocious."

II. Of persons: Savage, cruel, fierce, harsh, severe.

B. Technically:

**Old Medicine*. Of diseases: Very violent; angry.

a-trō'-ciōus-lỹ (*ciōus* as *shūs*), adv. [Eng. *atrocious*; suff. *-ly*.] In an atrocious manner; with much cruelty or other flagrant wickedness.

"As to my publishing your letters, I hold myself fully justified by the injury you have done me by abusing me infamously and *atrociously*."—*Lowth to Warburton*, Lett. 2.

a-trō'-ciōus-nēss (*ciōus* as *shūs*), s. [Eng. *atrocious*; *-ness*.] The quality of being atrocious.

"He [Herod] thought of John's character, the *atrociousness* of the murder, and the opinion which the world would entertain of the murderer."—*Horne: Life of St. John Baptist*, p. 218.

a-trōc'-i-tỹ, **a-trōc'-ỹ-tē*, s. [In Fr. *atrocité*; Ital. *atrocita*; Lat. *atrocitas*=fierceness.] Excessive cruelty or other flagrant wickedness; atrociousness.

" . . . in this case there was no peculiar *atrocitỹ*, no deep-seated malice, no suspicion of foul play."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

¶ It is often used in the plural for excessively cruel deeds.

" . . . the disgrace and scandal brought upon Liberty by the *atrocities* committed in that holy name."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 185.

āt-rō-pa, s. [In Sp. & Ital. *atropa*; from Gr. *Atropos*, one of the three Fates, infernal goddesses, supposed to determine the life of man by spinning a thread. The genus *Atropa* is so called from its deadly effect.] Nightshade, or Dwale. A genus of

bóil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exíst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -ñion, -ñion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

plants belonging to the order Solanaceæ, or Nightshades. It contains the well-known species, *A. belladonna*, or Deadly Nightshade. It is three or more feet high, has its ovate leaves paired, large and small together, drooping lurid purple flowers, and black berries of the size of a small cherry, which if eaten produce delirium, dilation of the pupils of the eyes, and death. The flowers and fruit are both powerful medicinal agents. It is largely used by the Homeopathic school.



Deadly Nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*).

āt-rōph-ied, *a.* [In Fr. *atrophié*, *pa. par.* of *atrophier*; Gr. *atrophos*=not well fed; *atrophēō*=to have no food, and therefore to waste away; *a*, priv., and *trophēō*, or *trophō*=to nourish. Or from *a*, priv., and *trophē*=food, nourishment.] Unfed, not supported by their proper nourishment; hence wasting or wasted away. (It is used of muscles, nerves, &c.)

"... the muscles were in so atrophied a condition that the experiment failed."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, i. 379.

"When the eye is destroyed the optic nerve often becomes atrophied."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. iv.

āt-rō-phŷ, *s.* [In Fr. *atrophie*; Sp. & Ital. *atrofia*; Gr. *atrophia*.] [ATROPHIED.]

Ord. Lang. & Med.: A continual wasting of the body or its organs through disease or old age.

"Pining atrophy, Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence." Milton: *P. L.*, bk. xi.

āt-rō-phŷ, *v. t. & i.*

1. *Transitive*: To cause to waste away.

2. *Intransitive*: To waste or dwindle away.

ā-trōp'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *atrop(ine)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to atropine (q. v.).

atropic acid.

Chem.: $C_9H_8O_2$. A crystalline acid obtained, together with a basic compound tropine, by the action of alkalis on atropine. (Fownes.)

āt-rō-pine, *s.* [From *atropa* (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. An organic base obtained from the Deadly Nightshade, *Atropa belladonna*. It crystallizes in colorless needles, and is used in medicine. It dilates the pupils of the eye.

āt-rō-poŷs, *a.* [Gr. *atropos*=not to be turned; *a*, priv., and *tropos*=a turn; *trepō*=to turn.]

Bot.: A term used in describing the position of an ovule in the ovary. An atropous (*lit.*, an unturned ovule) is erect, with the chalaza at its base and the foramen at its apex. It is the same as ORTHOTROPOUS (q. v.). (Lindley: *Introd. to Bot.*, 3d ed., 1839, pp. 214-15.)

ā-trōŷs, *a.* [Lat. *ater* (masc.), *atra* (fem.), *atrum* (neut.)=dead black, corresponding to the Gr. *melas*. It is opposed to *niger*=glossy black.]

Botany, &c.: Pure black; black without the admixture of any other color. (Lindley.)

āt-rōŷte, ***at-rāt'e**, *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful. Probably from *at*, and Fr. *route*=an assembly, a gathering.]

1. To assemble against, to oppose.

"Ther nas prince unethe that hym myghte atroute." Robert of Glouc., p. 78. (*S. in Boucher.*)

2. To appear.

"That thu ne might no war atrute." Hule and Nyghtingale, l. 156. (*S. in Boucher.*)

***a-trŷ'**, ***at-tri'e**, *adj.* [A. S. *attor*, *atter*, *ator*, *ater*=poison, matter, pus.]

1. Purulent, containing matter. (Applied to a cankered sore.)

"... the kind of the disease, as ye may gather out of that verse, was a pestilential byle, ani attrie kind of byle, striking out in many heades or in many plukes."—Bruce: *Serm.*, fol. i. b. (Jamieson.)

2. Stern, grim.

"Fix atry phiz beneath her een." Ross: *Helenore*, p. 86. (Jamieson.)

***at-sitt'**, ***at-sitte**, ***at-sŷte**, *v. t.* [Eng. *at*; O. Eng. *sitt*=sit.] To sit against.

"In ys ryght hond ys lance he nom that cluped was Ron, Long and gret and strong ynon hym ne myghte atsytte non." Robert of Gloucester: *Chron.*, p. 174.

"That in joustes schnde atsitte the dynt of the lance." Havelok, 2,200. (Boucher.)

***at-stand'** (pret. *at-stō'de*), *v. t.* [Eng. *at*; *stand*.] To stand against, to withstand, to oppose.

"That hym ne myghte no man ne geannt atstonde." Rob. of Glouc.: *Chron.*, p. 15. (Boucher.)

***at-stō de**, pret. of verb. [ATSTAND.]

at-tāc'-cā, *s.* [Ital. *attaceo*=a sticking, a cleaving to; *attacare*=to hang, to fasten.]

Music: A direction given at the end of a movement to proceed to the next one without stopping for any intermediate pause. (Often with the word *subito*.)

at-tāch', (Eng.), **at-tē'ich** (Scotch), *v. t.* [In Fr. *attacher*=to fasten, to tie, . . . to allure, &c.; Sp. *atacar*=to lace, to tie up, to ram in, to attack, to tease; Port. *atacar*=to fasten to, to lace, to tag; *atocar*, *attacar*=to attack; Ital. *attacare*=to hang, to fasten, to apply the mind, to quarrel, to kindle war. Cognate with Eng. *ATTACK*, *TACK*, *TAKE*, &c. (q. v.).]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. To fasten, to tie, or in some similar way to connect one thing with another.

"Then, homeward, every man attach the hand Of his fair mistress."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

II. Irresistibly to seize on one by physical force against one's will.

1. *Lit.*: (Used specially of seizing a person or his goods by judicial authority.) [B., 1.]

(a) Of seizing himself.

"Par. I do defy thy conjurations

And do attach thee as a felon here."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, v. 3.

¶ It had formerly of before the offense alleged.

"You, Lord Archbishop, and you, Lord Mowbray, Of capital treason I attach you both."

Shakesp.: *2 Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

(b) Of seizing his goods. [B., 2.]

"France hath flaw'd the league, and hath attach'd Our merchants' goods at Bourdeaux."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, i. 1.

2. *Fig.* (Used of the irresistible influence of natural agencies or forces.)

"I cannot blame thee; Who am myself attach'd with weariness, To the dulling of my spirits."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 3.

¶ The foregoing example shows the essential identity of the verbs *attach* and *attack*.

III. To cause one to adhere to another by moral instead of material force; to unite one to another by the ties of self-interest or of affection.

"God, working ever on a social plan, By various ties attaches man to man."

Cowper: *Charity*.

"The great and rich depend on those whom their power or their wealth attaches to them."—Rogers.

IV. To attribute; to ascribe.

"The other party wondered that any importance could be attached to the nonsense of a nameless scribbler of the thirteenth century."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

B. Law:

1. To arrest a person by judicial authority. [A., II. 1 (a).]

¶ It is now used specially respecting the process adopted in cases of contempt of court. (See Blackstone's *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 27.) [ATTACHMENT.]

2. Similarly to arrest or seize upon one's goods by process of law. [A., II. 1 (b).]

at-tāch'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *attach*; *-able*.] Liable to be attached by legal process.

attaché (at-tāch'-ā), *s.* [Fr.] One attached to a person or thing. (Specially used with respect to an *attaché* of an embassy, one connected with an embassy, who, being of much inferior dignity to the ambassador, can move about without attracting much notice, and in consequence can often pick up items of information valuable to his chief or even to his country.)

at-tāch'-ed, *pa. par. & a.* [ATTACH.]

at-tāch'-ing, *pr. par.* [ATTACH.]

at-tāch'-mēt, ***at-tāch'-e-mēt**, *s.* [Eug. *attach*; *-ment*. In Fr. *attachement*; Ital. *attacamento*.]

A. Ordinary Language: The act of attaching; the state of being attached; that which is attached. *Specially*—

1. *Lit.*: The state of being attached to a person or thing in a literal sense.

"... and when the rest of the cranium is modified, concomitantly, for the attachment of muscles to work the jaw."—Owen: *Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 65.

2. *Fig.*: The state of being bound to a person, a party, or a principle, by moral or other ties not of a material kind; as by affection or self-interest.

"But Friendship can vary her gentle dominion; The attachment of years in a moment expires."

Byron: *To George, Earl Delawarr.*

"... poured forth their blood for a leader unworthy of their attachment."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

"But though he was very unwilling to die, attachment to his party was in his mind a stronger sentiment than the fear of death."—*Ibid.*, ch. xxii.

¶ It may be used in the plural for friendship with various individuals.

"Attachments by fate or by falsehood reft."

Pringle: *Afar in the Desert*.

¶ Drawing the distinction between *inclination*, *attachment*, and *affection*, Crabb shows that *inclination* is the weakest of the three words. *Inclinations*, he says, arise of themselves, *attachments* are formed; *inclination*, moreover, has respect chiefly to things, *attachment* to either persons or things, and *affection* to persons only. "*Attachment*, as it regards persons, is not so powerful or solid as *affection*. Children are *attached* to those who will minister to their gratifications; they have an *affection* for their nearest and dearest relatives. *Attachment* is sometimes a tender sentiment between persons of different sexes; *affection* is an affair of the heart without distinction of sex. The passing *attachments* of young people are seldom entitled to serious notice; although sometimes they may ripen by long intercourse into a laudable and steady *affection*. Nothing is so delightful as to see *affection* among brothers and sisters."

B. Technically (Law):

1. *Of the ordinary courts*: The act or process of attaching, i. e., arresting a person or his goods. It is especially used of cases in which contempt of court is being shown. In some of the states attachment may be issued against an absconding debtor, and in most of them against his real and personal property.

An attachment out of Chancery is a process designed to be used to enforce answers and obedience to the decrees and orders of the Chancery Division Court.

A writ of attachment or pone is a writ issued to the sheriff requiring him to attach a person by taking gage, that is, certain of his goods, or requiring him to find security for his appearance in the court. (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 19.)

Foreign attachment: A local custom existing in parts of England to arrest the money or goods of a foreigner within a certain liberty or city (like arrestment in Scotland), till some claims against him be satisfied.

2. *Of the Old Forest Courts*:

Court of attachments, wood-mote or forty-days' court: A court formerly held before the verderors of a forest every forty days to inquire regarding all offenders against vert and venison, and report offenses to higher courts. [REGARD, SWEINMOTE, JUSTICE-SEAT.] (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 6.)

An attachment of the forest is the proceeding in the old English courts of attachments, wood-mote or forty-days' courts.

at-tāck', *v. t. & i.* [In Fr. *attaquer*; Sp. & Port. *atacar*; Ital. *attaccare*=to hang or fasten, . . . to engage in battle. Cognate with *attach*, this specially appearing in the Italian.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Of assaults, direct or indirect, upon persons*: To make an assault on an army, a fortification, &c., with weapons of war, or on a person with material weapons of any kind.

"Unite thy forces and attack their lines."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, bk. ix.

(1) To assail a person by hostile words, writings, &c., with the view of damaging his reputation with the community or insulting himself; to censure, to find fault with.

"It would be easy to attack them. It would be hardly possible to defend them."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

(2) To assail a person, the assailant being a thing. (Specially used of diseases.)

"On the fourth of March he was attacked by fever . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

2. *Of assaults on things instead of persons*:

Specially: To attempt to gain knowledge by what may be figuratively considered as a hostile assault, on some portion of nature.

"... we have never been able to attack those parts of the sun's surroundings . . ."—*Transit of Venus*. (Times, April 20, 1875.)

II. Technically:

Mil. To attack in front and flank: To attack the salient angle or both sides of a bastion. It is also used colloquially in the army for military attacks made by bodies of men on each other.

†*B. Intransitive*: To make an assault as contradistinguished from standing on the defensive.

"Those that attack generally get the victory, though with disadvantage of ground."—Cane: *Campaigns*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

¶ *Attack*, v. & s., is not in Bullokar's Dictionary (1656), though "attache" and "attachement" are. Richardson says that *attack* is not an old word in the English language, and that the term preceding it was *assault*.

at-täck', s. [From the verb. In Fr. *attaque*; Sp. & Port. *ataque*; Ital. *attacco*.] [ATTACK, v.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Of assaults, direct or indirect, on persons:

1. An assault upon an army, a place, or upon an individual with material weapons, whether natural or acquired.

"... a tumultuary attack of the Celtic peasantry."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. An assault upon a person's feelings, reputation, &c.

"But, whenever any personal attack has been made on my lord, I have done him the best service that I could."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

¶ It may be used where the assailant is a disease or some other thing.

"... the sudden manner in which the attack [of eruptive fever or smallpox] commences."—Dr. Andrew: *Domest. Med.*, p. 501.

II. Figuratively. Of assaults upon things:

1. When the assailant is a person. [ATTACK, v.]

"The Committee of the Royal Society laid so much stress upon this part of the attack that no less than three instruments were devoted to it by the Siam party alone."—*Transit of Venus*. (Times, April 20, 1875.)

2. When the assailant is a thing.

"... the dark rays, after having passed through the receiver, still possessing sufficient power to ignite the charcoal, and thus initiate the attack of the oxygen."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., viii. 7, p. 191.

B. Technically:

Mil.: Any general assault or onset made to gain a post or break a body of troops. (James.)

Attack and defense: A part of the drill for recruits learning the sword exercise. It is carried on first on horseback; afterward, when more proficiency is gained, at a walk, and finally, "in speed," which, however, does not exceed three-quarters of that which a trained soldier would attain were he really pursuing or being pursued. (*Ibid.*)

False attack: One carried on to compel the enemy to divide his forces, thus weakening his position in front of what is meant to be the real attack. (*Ibid.*)

Regular attack: One carried out according to military rules. (*Ibid.*)

at-täck'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *attack*; -able. In Fr. *attaquable*.] In a condition to be attacked.

at-täck'ed, pa. par. & a. [ATTACK, v.]

at-täck'-ēr, s. [Eng. *attack*; -er.] One who attacks.

"To so much reason the attackers pretend to answer."—Elphinstone: *Prin. of Eng. Lang.*, ii. 468.

at-täck'-ing, pr. par. & a. [ATTACK, v.]

"... it would have been difficult for an attacking army to force a passage."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, vol. iii., p. 144.

at-täck'-öl-ite, s. [In Ger. *attakolith*. From Gr. *attakeus*, a salmon which the mineral resembles in color. (Dana.)] A pale-red mineral, of which the chief constituents, according to Blomstrand, are: Phosphoric acid, 36.06; alumina, 29.75; lime, 13.19; and water, 6.90. It occurs in Scania, in Sweden.

ät-tä-cūs, s. [Lat. *attacus*; Gr. *attakos* and *atakēs*, a kind of locust.] A genus of moths belonging to the family Bombycidae. *A. cynthia* is the Ailanthus Silkworm, so called because its caterpillar



Attacus Cynthia. (One-third real size.)

lar feeds upon the Ailanthus-tree (*Ailanthus glandulosus*). It is a hardy insect, living well in this country, though it is a native of China. The Ailanthus is hardy also; and the rearing of the Attacus silkworm upon it is an easy process. (Wood, &c.)

ät-tä-gäs, ät-tä-gën, s. [In Gr. *attagas*, a long-billed bird of the grouse family, fond of the water, and esteemed a great delicacy. The Godwit (?). (Liddell & Scott.) Also Gr. *attagën*; Lat. *attagen*=a hazel-ben or heath-cock (*Tetrao bonasia*, Linn., or *T. alchata*, Linn.), found in Spain, the south of France, &c. (Dr. Wm. Smith.)]

Ornith.: The *Attagas* of Buffon, the *Attagen* of Aldrovandi, is believed by Cuvier to be the young or the female of *Tetrao bonasia* mentioned before, and the *Attagen* or *Ganga* to be the pintailed grouse (*T. alchata*, Linn.). The latter of these is found all round the coasts of the Mediterranean.

ät-tä-ghan, s. [ATAGHAN, YATAGHAN.]

at-tā'in, *at-tā'ine, *at-tē'ine, *at-tē'yne, v. i. & t. [Apparently from Lat. *attineo*=(1) to hold on, to hold fast, delay, (2) to stretch to, to reach to; from *ad*=to, and *teneo*=to hold fast, to hold, . . . to reach, attain. The corresponding word in Mod. & O. Fr. is *atteindre*=to attain, to reach, overtake, strike, catch, equal, come to; Port. *atingir*: these are not from Lat. *attineo*, but from *attingo*=(1) to touch, (2) to assault, to reach, to arrive at: *ad*=to, and *tango*=to touch, to reach, to strike. The Eng. *attain* agrees better in signification with the Fr. *atteindre* and Lat. *attingo* than with Lat. *attineo*, though its form is modified from the last-mentioned verb.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To reach, grasp, or arrive at some object of pursuit or of desire, physical, mental, moral, or spiritual.

"... the more part advised to depart thence also, if by any means they might attain to Phenice, . . ."—Acts xxvii. 12.

"... have not attained unto the days of the years of the life of my fathers in the days of their pilgrimage."—Gen. xlvii. 9.

"... a man of understanding shall attain unto wise counsels."—Prov. i. 5.

"... how long will it be ere they attain to innocency?"—Hos. viii. 5.

"If by any means I might attain unto the resurrection of the dead."—Phil. iii. 11.

"But to her purpos schul they never atteyne."—Chaucer: C. T., 13,327.

2. It is used also of material objects in process of reaching a certain state.

"Milk will soon separate itself into cream, and a more serous liquor, which, after twelve days, attains to the highest degree of acidity."—Arbuthnot: *Aliments*.

¶ It is rarely followed by an infinitive. In the subjoined example "attain to know" is=attain to the knowledge of.

"... and wherein lies
The offense that man should thus attain to know."
Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

B. Transitive (formed from the intransitive verb by the omission of the preposition to):

I. Of persons:

1. *Lit.*: To reach a place at which one seeks to arrive, or a person with or at whom one wishes to be.

"Canaan he now attains; I see his tents
Pitch'd above Sichem, and the neighboring plain
Of Moreh."—Milton: P. L., bk. xii.

"The earl hoping to have overtaken the Scottish king, and to have given him battle; but not attaining him in time, set down before the castle of Aton."—Bacon.

2. *Fig.*: To reach or grasp any object, physical, mental, moral, or spiritual, at which one is aiming.

¶ To say that a person attains a thing is not the same as to say that he obtains it. *Attain* implies that one is making active efforts, or at least indulging earnest wishes, to gain the object; while *obtain* can be used though he be passive, or even indifferent.

"The eminence on which her spirit stood,
Mine was unable to attain."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

II. Of things: To reach.

"Things that rigour never sholde atteine."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,087.

"It is when the sun has attained its greatest height that such scenes should be viewed."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xxi.

at-tāin-a-bil'-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *attainable*, -ity; or *attain*, and -ability.] Attainableness. (Coleridge.)

at-tā'in-a-ble, a. [Eng. *attain*; -able.]

1. Able to be attained; able to be reached by proper effort.

"... tending all
To the same point—attainable by all:
Peace in ourselves, and union with our God."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. *Less properly*: Obtainable; that is, which may possibly be reached without its being implied that effort has been put forth at all.

at-tā'in-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *attainable*; -ness.] The quality of being attainable.

"Persons become often enamored of outward beauty, without any particular knowledge of its possessor, or its attainableness by them."—Cheyne.

at-tā'in-dēr, s. [From O. Fr. *atteindre*=to ~~cor~~rupt or attaint, or to reach, to strike, to hit, to injure; Port. *atingir*; from Lat. *attingo* (ATTAIN). In this case the metaphor would be of the law overtaking, touching, and seizing a criminal whom it had been pursuing. Wedgwood and Mahn are in favor of this etymology. Blackstone, Webster, Richardson, &c., connect *attainder* and *attaint* with Lat. *attinguo*=to moisten, to sprinkle; and not with *attingo*=to touch. *Attingo* is from *ad*=to, and *tingo*, *tango*=to wet, . . . to dye; Gr. *tengō*=to wet, . . . to dye.] [TINGE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of attainting a criminal; the state of being so attainted.

"A bill for reversing the attainder of Stafford was passed by the Upper House, . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. That which constitutes, establishes, or declares an attainer; an actor or a bill of attainer.

"... the great Act of Attainder."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

"The terrible words, Bill of Attainder, were pronounced . . ."—*Ibid.*, ch. xxii.

3. *Figuratively*: Taint upon one's character, whether of proved crime or fault, or of suspicion only.

"So smooth he daub'd his vice with show of virtue
That
He liv'd from all attainer of suspect."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 5.

B. Law: The state or condition of being attainted, which, according to Blackstone, meant "stained" or "blackened."

I. In the United States: The Constitution of the United States requires that "No bill of attainder shall be passed, and no attainer of treason, in consequence of a judicial sentence, shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted."

II. In England:

Formerly. Attainder, in its old and more rigorous form, followed, not when a criminal was convicted of a capital offense, but when sentence of death upon him was pronounced. No formalities were then needed to attaint him; the attainer followed as a natural consequence from the sentence. He was regarded as being out of the pale and protection of the law. He was not allowed to be witness in any case. Nay, more, there were forfeiture of his real and personal estates, and the "corruption of his blood;" the last-mentioned phrase implying that not merely could he not inherit any property from his ancestors, but he could not transmit it to any descendants, all of whom, even to the remotest generations, were thus to suffer for a crime in which they had taken no part. (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 29, &c.)

at-tā'ined, pa. par. & a. [ATTAIN.]

at-tā'in-ing, pr. par. [ATTAIN.]

at-tā'in-mēt, s. [Eng. *attain*; -ment.]

I. The act of attaining.

1. The act or process of reaching any place.
2. The act or process of reaching any object of desire.

"The great care of God for our salvation must appear in the concern He expressed for our attainment of it."—Rogers.

II. The state of being attained.

"Education in extent more large, of time shorter, and of attainment more certain."—Milton.

III. That which is attained. Specially—

In the plural: Knowledge, acquaintance with branches of science or literature.

"His manners were polished, and his literary and scientific attainments respectable."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

at-tā'int, *at-tā'ynte, *at-tē'ynt, *a-tēynt, *as-tē'ynte, v. t. [Fr. *atteint*, s.; from O. Fr. *attaint*, *attainct*, pa. par. of *atteindre*; Mod. Fr. *atteindre*.] [ATTAINDER.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. To disgrace, specially in the way described under B., I. [ATTAINER.]

"Was not thy father, Richard Earl of Cambridge,
For treason executed in our late king's days;
And by his treason stand'st not thou attainted,
Corrupted, and exempt from ancient gentry?"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 4.

"If we try the Act which attainted Fenwick . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

¶ It is often followed by *of* standing before the crime.

"They had conspired against the English government, and had been attainted of treason."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. *Fig.*: To taint, to stain, to dim, obscure, to blacken, to darken, as an attainer was supposed

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

to stain or blacken the person against whom it was directed. [ATTAINDER.] Used—

(a) Of a person's reputation.

"How would the sons of Troy, in arms renown'd,
And Troy's proud dames, whose garments sweep the
ground,

Attaint the luster of my former name,
Should Hector basely quit the field of fame?"

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. vi. 562-5.

"For he attaints that rival's fame
With treason's charge . . ."

Scott: *Marmion*, ii. 28.

(b) Of anything lustrous in nature capable of being dimmed; or anything, whether lustrous or not, capable of being tainted or stained.

"His warlike shield all closely covered was

* * * * *

For so exceeding shone his glistening ray
That Phoebus' golden face it did attaint,
As when a cloud his beames did overlay."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. vii. 33, 34.

3. To corrupt, as the blood of a person under attainder was supposed to be legally "corrupted." [ATTAINT, *particip. adj.* (2).]

B. Old Law:

*1. To declare a jury infamous, and inflict on them a punishment severe even to extravagance, on account of their having given a false verdict. [See ATTAINT, s. B. 1.] (*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iii., chaps. 23-25.)

2. To place one under an attainer, which is done upon sentence of outlawry, or on that of death for treason or felony. (*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. iv. 29.) [ATTAINDER.] Formerly a man might be attainted in two ways: (1) By appearance, by which was meant that he really presented himself in the court, and was subject to attainer, having confessed his crime, been vanquished in battle, or adjudged guilty by a verdict. Or (2) by process, when having fled and failed to answer, after being five times called publicly in the county, he was at last outlawed for non-appearance.

[The Constitution of the United States, Article, I., Section IX., Clause 3, provides that "no bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed."

at-tā'int, *at-tē'inct, s. [From the verb. In Fr. *atteinte*; O. Fr. *attainte*.] [ATTAINT, v.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. *Gen.*: A stain, a blot. (Now shortened into TAINT.)

"No man hath a virtue that he hath not a glimpse of; nor any man an *attaint*, but he carries some stain of it."—*Shakesp.: Troil. and Cress.*, i. 2.

2. *Spec.*: In the legal sense described under B., 1.
". . . shall be sued of an *atteinet*, and bound to appeare at the Starre Chamber."—*Holinshed: Chron.*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

*II. *Fig.*: Anything injurious; as illness, weariness.

"Nor doth he dedicate one jot of color
Unto the weary and all-watched night;
But freshly looks and overbears *attaint*
With cheerful semblance."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv., Chorus.

B. Technically:

1. *Old Law*: A process commenced against a former jury for bringing in a false verdict. The jury empaneled to try such a case was the grand one, consisting of twenty-four of the best men in the county; the appellation "grand" being used to distinguish it from the "petit," or small jury—the first one. If convicted, they were pronounced infamous, their goods were forfeited, their wives and families were turned out of doors, their houses razed, their trees rooted up, &c. At length the practice of setting aside verdicts, upon motion made for the purpose, and granting new trials, superseded the old system of attainments, which was finally swept away by 4 Geo. IV., c. 50. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 25.)

2. *Veterinary Medicine*: A blow or wound on the hinder foot of a horse.

†at-tā'int, *particip. adj.* [Fr. *atteint*; O. Fr. *attaint*.] [ATTAINT, v.]

1. Under an attainer; attainted.

"He is then [when convicted of a capital crime and sentenced to die] called *attaint*, *attinctus*, stained or blackened."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 29.

2. Corrupted.

"My tender youth was never yet *attaint*,
With any passion of inflaming love."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, v. 5.

at-tā'int-ēd, *at-tā'ynt-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [ATTAINT, v.]

As participial adjective:

" . . . there are more *attaynted* landes, concealed from her Majestie, then she hath now possessions in all Ireland."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland*.

"Whether Flora MacDonald was justified in concealing the *attainted* heir of the Stuarts, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

at-tā'int-ing, *pr. par.* [ATTAINT, v.]

at-tā'int-mēt, s. [Eng. *attaint*; -ment.] The state of being attainted.

"This manor and castle was made over by Henry VIII. to that great man [Cardinal Wolsey], upon whose *attaintment*, that sacrilegious prince re-annexed it to the crown."—*Ashmole. Berkshire*, i. 45.

at-tā'in-türe, s. [Eng. *attaint*; -ure.] The act of attainting; the state of being attainted; the writ or act attainting one.

"Hume's knavery will be the duchess's wreck,
And her *attainture* will be Humphrey's fall."

Shakesp.: *2 Henry VI.*, i. 2.

āt-tal, s. [O. E. *adel*, A. S. *adela*, mud.] Waste matter from mines; refuse. [ATTLE.]

at-tal'-ē-a, s. [From Attalus III., Philometer, king of Pergamus.] A genus of palms belonging to the section Coccothraustes. The species are found in the tropical parts of South America. *A. funifera* is called by the Brazilians *Piassaba*. Its fibers afford the finest cordage for the navy of their country. Here it is used for brooms to sweep the streets. The seeds are called *coquilla nuts*. They are hard, and being large, are used in turnery for making the handles of doors, umbrellas, and other articles. *A. compta* is the Pindavo Palm of Brazil. The seeds are eaten as a delicacy, and the leaves used for thatching, for making hats, &c. *A. speciosa* and *A. excelsa* furnish nuts, which are burnt to dry the juice of *Siphonia elastica*, whence India-rubber is obtained. *A. cohune*, a native of Honduras, produces nuts called *cahoun nuts*, which furnish a valuable oil.

at-tā'me (1), *a-tā'me, *a-tā'-mī-ēn, v. t. [A. S. *atemian*=to tame.] To tame.

"And specially his pride gan *attame*."

Bochaz: *Fall of Princes*, p. 108. (Boucher.)

*at-tā'me (2), v. t. Fr. *entamer*=to make an incision into . . . to touch, . . . to begin, . . . to attack, &c.]

1. To commence, to begin.

"And right anon his tale he hath *atamed*."—*Chaucer: C. T.* (ed. Urry). (Boucher.)

† The reading is *tamyd* in more modern editions.

(2) To make an incision into.

"I pray ye, syr emperoure, shewe me thy minde, whether is more accordyng, to *attame* thys fysshe here present fyrste at the heade or at the taylor. The emperoure answered shortlye and sayde, At the head the fysshe shall be fyrste *attamed*."—*Fabian: Chron.*, f. 178. (Boucher.)

*āt-tam-īe, s. [ATOMY.]

*at-tām'-in-āte, v. t. [From Lat. *attamino*=(1) to touch, to attack, to rob, (2) to contaminate, to defile.] To corrupt, to spoil. (Coles, 1685.)

† CONTAMINATE is now used instead of it.

*āt-tan, *prep.* [ATTE.]

*at-tā'-nīs, *adv.* [AT-ANIS.]

*āt-tar (1), s. [ATTER.]

āt-tar (2), †a'-tar, †ōt'-tō. [In Hindoostanee. Mahratta, &c., *attār*; from Arab. *itr*=perfume. *a'tira*=to smell sweetly.] Essence, especially of roses.

attar or otto of roses. The essential oil obtained from roses by distillation. It is said that 100,000 roses yield only 180 grains of attar; hence the temptation to adulterate it is very great. The oil is first pale-green, then, after being kept, it becomes darker, and exhibits various tints of green, yellow, and red. It is manufactured in various villages and towns of Turkey just south of the Balkans, as well as in India.

"And attar of rose from the Levant."

Longfellow: *A Wayside Inn; Prelude*.

attar-gul, atar-gul. [(1) *Attar*, and (2) *gul*, in various Indian languages=a rose.] The same as ATTAR OF ROSES (q. v.).

" . . . festooned with only those rarest roses from which the *Attar Gul*, more precious than gold, is distilled. . . ."—*Moore: Lalla Rookh; Light of the Haram*.

*at-ta'sk, v. t. [Old form of TASK (q. v.)] To take to task, to blame.

"You are much more *attask'd* for want of wisdom,
Than prais'd for harmful mildness."

Shakesp.: *King Lear*, i. 4.

*at-tā'ste, *a-tā'st, v. t. [O. Fr. *taster*.] [TASTE, v.] To taste.

"This is his own staff, thou seyst, therof he shall *atast*."—*Chaucer: The Pardoner and Tapstere*. (Richardson.)

"For gentlemen (they said) was nought so fit,
As to *ataste* by bold attempts the cup
Of conquest's wine, whereof I thought to sup."

Mirror for Mag., p. 297.

*ätte, *at'-tēn, *āt-tān, a contraction for *at the*. [AT.] At, at the.

"Kyng William *atte laste*."

R. Glouc., p. 379. (R. T. in Boucher.)

*ätte, *prct. of v.* [HATTE.]

*at-tē'ich, v. t. [ATTACH.] (Scotch.)

*at-tē'ine, v. t. & i. [ATTAIN.]

at-tēl'-a-būs, s. [From Lat. *attelabus*; Gr. *at-telabos*=a small, wingless species of locust.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera (Beetles), belonging to the family Curculionidae (or Weevils). It was originally introduced by Linnaeus with the character, "Head attenuated, behind inclined. Antennae somewhat thick toward the apex." In the 13th edition of his *Systema Naturae* (1767), as many as thirteen species are enumerated. Most of these, however, are now transferred to other genera of Coleoptera. In Stephens' *Illustration of British Entomology* (1828), only one species is mentioned, *A. curculionoides*.

āt-tēle, v. t. [ETTLE.]

†at-tēm'-pēr, v. t. [In O. Fr. *attemperer*; Ital. *attemperare*; Lat. *attempero*=to fit, to adjust, to accommodate; from *ad*=to, and *tempero*=duly to proportion.] [TEMPER.]

1. To mix anything with another in just proportions; to regulate.

2. To temper; to dilute or reduce to a more moderate strength or amount anything that is excessive.

"Nobility *attempers* sovereignty, and draws the eyes of the people somewhat aside from the line royal."—*Bacon*.

3. To soften; to mollify.

"His early providence could likewise have *attempered* his nature therein."—*Bacon*.

"Those smiling eyes, *attemp'ring* every ray,
Shone sweetly lambent with celestial day."

Pope: *Eloisa to Abelard*, 63-4.

4. To fit to something else.

"Phemius! let acts of gods and heroes old,
Attempered to the lyre, your voice employ."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, i. 436.

*at-tēm'-pēr-ānce, *at-tēm'-pēr-āunçe, s. [Eng. *attemper*; -ance.] Temperance, moderation. 1. *Gen.*: In all things.

"The felawes of abstinence ben *attemperance*, that holdeth the mean in alle thynges: also shame, that escheweth all dishonesty."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

2. *Spec.*: In the use of liquor, or of food, or of both.

"By this virtue, *attemperance*, the creature reasonable kepeth hym from to much drinke, and from to moch mete."—*Institution of a Christian Man*.

*at-tēm'-pēr-āte, v. t. [ATTEMPERATE, a.] ATTEMPER.] To render proportionate to anything, to regulate.

"*Attemperate* his actions accordingly."—*Barrow: Math. Lectures*, Lect. iv.

at-tēm'-pēr-āte, a. [Lat. *attemperatus*, *pa. par. of attempero*.] [ATTEMPER, ATTEMPERATE.] Regulated, proportioned.

"Hope must be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumor and tympany of hope."—*Hammond: Practical Catechism*.

†at-tēm'-pēred, *at-tēm'-pred (pred as pērd), *pa. par. & a.* [ATTEMPER, v.]

"And to her guesstes doth bounteous banquet dight
Attempred goodly well for health and for delight"

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xi. 2.

"A bard amid the joyous circle sings
High airs, *attempred* to the vocal strings."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. iv. 23-4.

*at-tēm'-pēr-ēl, a. [Eng. *attemper*; -el.] Temperate, moderate.

"But though *attemperel* wepyng be graunted, outrageous wepyng certis is defended."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus*.

*at-tēm'-pēre-lý, *adv.* [ATTEMPERLY.]

†at-tēm'-pēr-ing, *at-tēm'-pring, *pr. par. & a.* [ATTEMPER, v.]

*at-tēm'-pēr-lý, *at-tēm'-pēre-lý, *at-tēm'-pre-lý (pre as pēr), *adv.* [Eng. *attemper*; -ly.] In a temperate manner; moderately, in moderation.

" . . . when it is y-graunted him to take thilke vengeance hastily, or *attemperely*, as the lawe requireth."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus*.

"Governeth you also of you diete
Attemprely, and namely in this hete,"

Ibid.: *Shipman's Tale*.

at-tēm'-pēr-mēt, s. [Eng. *attemper*; -ment.] The act of tempering, or the state of being tempered. (*Dr. Chalmers*.)

*at-tēm'-pre (pre as pēr), a. [ATTEMPER.] Temperate.

"*Attempre* dyete was al hir phisik,
And exercise, and hertes saffisaunce."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16, 3 4-5.

at-tēmt', *at-tēmt'e (p mute) v. t. & i. [In Old Fr. *attempter*, *atempter*; Mod. Fr. *attenter*,

*āte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre. unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Prov. & Port. *attentar*: Sp. *atentar*; Ital. *attentare*; Lat. *attento*=to reach after, to try; freq. from *attendo*= . . . to attend (ATTEND): *ad*=to, and *tendo*=to stretch.]

A. Transitive:

I. Gen.: To make trial or experiment of; to try, to endeavor.

1. (Followed by an adjective of the person or thing of which one makes trial or experiment, or after whom or which one puts forth an endeavor.)

"Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose."
Longfellow: The Village Blacksmith.

2. (Followed by the infinitive.)

"The government regarded these infant colonies with aversion, and attempted violently to stop the stream of emigration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

II. Specially:

*1. To try in the sense of tempting; to tempt. (In this sense the word *tempt* has taken its place.)

"Who in all things wise and just,
Hindered not Satan to attempt the mind
Of man, with strength entire and free-will armed."
Milton: P. L., x. 8.

2. To attack.

"Tript me behind, got praises of the king,
For him attempting who was self-subdued."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

B. Intrans.:

"I have been so hardy to attempt upon a name, which, among some, is yet very sacred."—*Glanville: Scopsis Scientifica*.

at-tēpt', *at-tēpt'e, (p mute), s. [From the verb.]

1. An endeavor, an effort.

"An attempt was made with great success to set up iron works."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. An attack, an assault.

"If we be always prepared to receive an enemy, we shall long live, in peace and quietness, without any attempts upon us."—*Bacon*.

at-tēpt-a-bīl'-i-tŷ (p mute), s. [Eng. *attempt*; *ability*.]

1. Capability of being attempted.

2. A person or persons, or a thing, or things capable of being attempted.

"Short way ahead of us, it is all dim; an nnwonnnd skein of possibilities, of apprehensions, *attemptabilities*, vague-looming hopes, . . ."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. vi.

at-tēpt'-a-ble, **at-tēpt'-i-ble** (p mute), a. [Eng. *attempt*; *-able*, *-ible*.] Capable of being attempted; capable of being attacked.

"The gentlemen vouching his to be more fair, virtuous, wise, and less *attemptable* than the rarest of our ladies."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

at-tēpt'-tāte (p mute), s. [Lat. *attentatum*, neut. of *attentatus*, pa. par. of *attento*.] In Fr. *attentat*.] An attempt, an endeavor, especially to commit a crime. In 1589, Puttenham ranked this word as one quite recently introduced in the language. It arose, however, somewhat earlier.

"To forbear that *attemptate*."—*Sadler* (A. D. 1543), in *Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., p. 241.

at-tēpt'-ēd (p mute), *pa. par.* & *a.* [ATT-TEMPT, v.]

at-tēpt'-ēr (p mute), s. [Eng. *attempt*; *-er*.] One who attempts. *Specially:*

1. One who assails a person or his virtue; an assailant; a tempter.

"The Son of God, with godlike force endued,
Against th' *attempter* of thy Father's throne."
Milton: P. R., iv. 603.

2. One who endeavors to do anything.

"Yon are no factors for glory or treasure, but disinterested *attempters* for the universal good."—*Glanville: Scopsis Scientifica*.

at-tēpt'-i-ble, (p mute), a. [ATTEMPTABLE.]

at-tēpt'-īng (p mute), *pr. par.* & *s.* [AT-TEMPT, v.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

B. As *subst.*: Perpetration, commission (in a bad sense, followed by *of*). (*Scotch.*)

"The *attempting* of sic foul and shameful enormities."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1581 (ed. 1814), p. 217. (*Jamieson.*)

at-tēpt'-lēss (p mute), a. [Eng. *attempt*; *-less*.] Without trying. (*Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine*, ii. 5.)

at-tēnd', *v. t. & i.* [In Fr. *attendre*=to wait, stay, put off, delay; Prov. *attendre*; Sp. *atender*; Port. *attender*; Ital. *attendere*. From Lat. *attendo*=(1) to stretch or bend anything material—a bow, for example; (2) to stretch or bend the mind to: *ad*=to, and *tendo*=to stretch, implying that one who attends to any person or thing is as if he stretched out his neck to hear and see more effectively.]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit. (When the subject of the verb is a person.)

1. To turn the thoughts toward; to apply the mind to.

(a) To bend the desires toward attaining any object.

"Their hunger thus appeased, their care *attends*
The doubtful fortune of their absent friends."
Dryden: Virgil; Aeneid i. 299.

(b) To fix the mind upon anything; to listen to anything; to turn the eyes fixedly upon it, or reflect upon it earnestly.

"Sing then, and Damon shall *attend* the strain."
Pope: Pastorals; Spring, 29.

2. To wait upon or for a person.

(i.) *In a good sense:*

(a) To wait upon a person as a servant does upon a master. It may be used when a servant ministers to his master at home, but is more frequently employed when he accompanies him on a journey.

" . . . his companion, youthful Valentine,
Attends the emperor in his royal court."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., i. 3.

" . . . with devoted loyalty, though with a sore heart and a gloomy brow, he prepared to *attend* William thither."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(b) To come to a superior when summoned; to present one's self in obedience to a summons.

"The lord mayor and the sheriffs of London were summoned to *attend* the king."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

(c) To wait for the expression of a superior will. It is used by Milton in an analogous sense for the Son of God reverentially and submissively attending to the will of his Heavenly Father.

" . . . as a sacrifice
Glad to be offer'd, He *attends* the will
Of his great Father." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. iii.

(d) To wait upon a person in a professional capacity, as a physician may do upon a patient.

"The fifth had charge sick persons to *attend*,
And comfort those in point of death which lay."
Spenser.

(ii) *In a bad sense:*

†(a) To accompany with hostile intentions.

"He was at present strong enough to have stopped or *attended* Waller in his western expedition."—*Clarendon*.

(b) To lay wait for.

"Thy interpreter, full of despight, bloody as the hunter, *attends* thee at the orchard end."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

3. To wait for or expect an event, whether one desire or deprecate its coming.

¶ This signification is possessed also by the French *attendre*.

"Three days I promis'd to *attend* my doom,
And two long days and nights are yet to come."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, iii. 2.

"So dreadful a tempest, as all the people *attended* therein the very end of the world and judgment day."—*Raleigh: History*.

II. Fig. (When the subject of the verb is a thing.)

1. To accompany, to be appendant to.

"Dangers of every shape and name
Attend the followers of the Lamb."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xxxvii.

2. To follow upon, to be consequent to.

"Secure of conquest, where the prize
Attends superior worth."
Cowper: Promotion of Thurlow.

3. To await, to be in store for.

"To him who hath a prospect of the state that *attends* all men after this, the measures of good and evil are changed."—*Locke*.

B. Intransitive:

I. To bend the mind to, or concentrate it upon, some object of study or pursuit.

"Since man cannot at the same time *attend* to two objects, if you employ your spirit upon a book or a bodily labor, you have no room left for sensual temptation."—*Taylor*.

II. To yield attention to; to listen to anything audible, or turn the eye fixedly on anything visible, "Hear, ye children, the instruction of a father, and *attend* to know understanding."—*Prov.* iv. 1.

¶ It is used in Scripture in the sense of God's "hearing a prayer" and answering it.

"But verily God hath heard me: he hath *attended* to the voice of my prayer."—*Ps.* lvi. 19.

III. To be present or within call; to wait upon, as a servant may do on a master.

(1) As a companion or servant of the person accompanied, or to render professional service, sacred or secular.

"His squire, *attending* in the rear,
Bore high a gauntlet on a spear."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 18.

"Look how thy servants do *attend* on thee,
Each in his office ready at thy beck."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew; Induction, ii.

Or (2), in obedience to a summons, in compliance with a wish.

"The nurse *attended* with her infant boy,
The young Astyanax, the hope of Troy."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, vi. 486.

IV. To wait for, to wait, to delay. [See Fr. *attendre* in the etym.]

"Plant anemones after the first rains, if you will have flowers very forward; but it is surer to *attend* till October."—*Evelyn*.

¶ (a) Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to *attend*, to *mind*, to *regard*, to *heed*, and to *notice*:—*Attend* is the generic; the rest are specific terms. "To *mind* is to attend to a thing, so that it may not be forgotten; to *regard* is to look on a thing as of importance; to *heed* is to attend to a thing from a principle of caution; to *notice* is to think on that which strikes the senses. . . . Children should always *attend* when spoken to, and *mind* what is said to them; they should *regard* the counsels of their parents, so as to make them the rule of their conduct, and *heed* their warnings, so as to avoid the evil; they should *notice* what passes before them, so as to apply it to some useful purpose."

(b) *Attend* to and *wait upon* are thus discriminated: "*Attendance* is an act of obligation; *waiting on*, that of choice. A physician *attends* his patient; a member *attends* on Parliament; one gentleman *waits upon* another."

(c) The following is the distinction between to *attend*, to *hearken*, and to *listen*: "*Attend* is a mental action; *hearken*, both corporeal and mental; *listen*, simply corporeal. To *attend* is to have the mind engaged on what we hear; to *hearken* and *listen* are to strive to hear. People *attend* when they are addressed; they *hearken* to what is said by others; they *listen* to what passes between others." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*at-tēnd', s. [ATTEND, v.] Attendance.

at-tēnd'-ançe, *at-tēnd'-āunçe, s. [O. Fr. *attendance*.]

I. The act of attending.

1. The act of waiting upon a person or upon people; service, ministry; as that of—

(i.) A servant waiting upon a master, or followers upon a chief.

"And the meat of his table, and the sitting of his servants, and the *attendance* of his ministers and their apparel . . ."—*2 Chron.* ix. i.

"Attendance is a bribe, and then 'tis bought."

Dryden: The Hind and Panther, iii.

¶ For the difference between *attendance* and *waiting upon*, see ATTEND, IV. (b).

(ii.) A professional man making a point of being present at proper times at the place where he discharges his public duties.

" . . . another tribe, of which no man gave *attendance* at the altar."—*Heb.* vii. 13.

"The next morning he held a Privy Council, discharged Chief Justice Keating from any further *attendance* at the board, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ (a) *In attendance*: Attending, attendant upon. "A gnard of honor was everywhere in *attendance* on him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(b) *To dance attendance upon*: To wait upon a superior who is regardless of the comfort of his inferiors, or a government similarly inconsiderate, and find one's self kept in lively moment, like that of a dancer, no profitable result, to the performer at least, following from all this activity.

"I had thought

They had parted so much honesty among 'em,
At least, good manners, as not thus to suffer
A man of his place, and so near our favor,
To *dance attendance* on their lordship's pleasures,
And at the door, too, like a post with packets."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 2.

2. Concentration of the mind upon; attention.

" . . . give *attendance* to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine."—*1 Tim.* iv. 13.

3. Expectation.

"That which causeth bitterness in death, is the languishing *attendance* and expectation thereof, ere it come."—*Hooker*.

II. The state of being attended.

III. The persons attending; a train; a retinue. (*Milton: P. L.*, bk. x.)

*at-tēnd'-an-çy, s. Attendance; a following or retinue.

"It sheweth what honor is fit for prelates, and what *attendancy*."—*Hooker*.

at-tēnd'-ant, a. & s. [From Fr. *attendant*, *pr. par.* of *attendre*=to attend; Ital. *attendent*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Accompanying; being present with and ministering or lending dignity to. (Applied in a literal sense to persons, or figuratively to things.)

"Not to the court (replied th' *attendant* train),
Nor mix'd with matrons to Minerva's fane:
To Ilion's steepy tower she bent her way,
To mark the fortunes of the doubtful day."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. vi., 4784-481.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

"... in the reign of Henry the Seventh, fresh meat was never eaten even by the gentlemen attendant on a great Earl, except during the short interval between Midsummer and Michaelmas."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

"Why did the fiat of a God give birth
To yon fair Sun, and his attendant Earth?"
Cowper: Tirocinium.

2. Following as a consequence of; related to, as an effect is to a cause.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: Dependent on or doing duty or service to. [B.]

2. *Music*. *Attendant keys*: The keys or scales on the fifth above and fifth below (or fourth above) any key-note or tonic considered in relation to the key or scale or that tonic. (*Calcott*.)

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of persons:

(a) One who waits upon another, as a servant on a master or mistress, a courtier on a sovereign, or one of a train upon its head.

"Yet the Queen, whose kindness had endeared her to her humblest attendants, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 17.

(b) One who waits upon a person with the view of preferring some request to him, or transacting some business with him.

"I endeavor that my reader may not wait long for my meaning: to give an attendant quick dispatch is a civility."—*Burnet: Theory*.

(c) One present at a meeting or at any gathering.

"He was a constant attendant at all meetings relating to charity, without contributing."—*Swift*.

2. *Of things*: A consequent, a concomitant of anything related to another, as an effect is to a cause.

"He had an unlimited sense of fame, the attendant of noble spirits, which prompted him to engage in travels."—*Pope*.

"It is hard to take into view all the attendants or consequents that will be concerned in a question."—*Watts*.

II. *Law*: A person who owes a duty or service to another, or in some way depends upon him. (*Cowel*.)

at-tënd'-ēd, *pa. par.* [ATTEND.]

†at-tënd'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *attend*; suff. -er.] An attendant.

"The gypsies were there,
Like lords to appear:
With such their attenders
As you thought offenders."—*Ben Jonson*.

at-tënd'-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [ATTEND.]

"Th' attending heralds, as by office bound,
With kindled flames the tripod-vase surround."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiii., 49, 50.

*at-tënd'-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *attend*; suff. -ment.] That which attends.

"The uncomfortable attendments of hell."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. 16.

†at-tënd'-rēss, *s.* [Eng. *attend(e)r*; -ess.] A female attendant. "A female attendress at the table." (*Fuller: Worthies; Somersetshire*.)

*at-tēne, *v. i.* [From Lat. *attinere*=to pertain to; *ad*=to; *tenere*=to hold; Fr. *s'attēnir* *à*=to be linked to.] To pertain to.

"That *attēnit* to the partie defendur."—*Acts James VI.*, 1567 (ed. 1814), p. 44.

*at-tēnt', *a.* [In Sp. *atento*; Port. & Ital. *attento*; Lat. *attentus*.] Attentive.

"Now, my God, let, I beseech thee, thine eyes be open, and let thine ears be *attēnt* unto the prayer that is made in this place."—*2 Chron.* vi. 40.

"With an *attēnt* ear . . ."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 2.

at-tēnt', *s.* [In Fr. *attente*=waiting.] Attention.

"And kept her sheepe with diligent *attēnt*,
Watching to drive the ravenous Wolfe away."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ix. 37.

at-tēn'-tātes, *s. pl.* [In Fr. *attēntat*=an attempt; Lat. *attēntata*, *n. pl.* of *pa. par.* of *attēnto*=to stretch out, to attempt.]

1. Proceedings in a court of judicature, pending suit, and after an inhibition is decreed. (*Ayliffe*.)

2. Things done after an extra-judicial appeal. (*Ibid.*)

*at-tēn'-tā-tion, *s.* [As if from Low Lat. *attēntatio*.]

1. Attention. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 99.)

2. Temptation. (*Davies*.)

at-tēn'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *attention*; Sp. *atención*; Port. *atenção*; Ital. *attenzione*; from Lat. *attēntio*=a bending of the mind, attention; from *attēntum*, sup. of *attēndo*.] [ATTEND.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of attending.

1. *Gen.*: The act of concentrating the mind on any object of sense or on any mental conception.

"Yet, while I recommend to our actresses a skillful attention to gesture, I would not have them study it in the looking-glass."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. II.

2. *Spec.*: An act of civility; thoughtful consideration, kindness, or love shown to a person from appreciation of his or her character. (Often in the pl.)

"The Secretary shared largely in the attentions which were paid to his chief."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

II. The state of being attended to.

"... the labor bestowed by him upon what he has heretofore and now laid before the public, entitled him to candid attention . . ."—*Wordsworth: Preface to the Excursion*.

III. The power, ability, or faculty which man possesses to attend to anything. [B. 1.]

"Hardly any faculty is more important for the intellectual progress of man than the power of attention."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. ii.

¶ *To draw or to call the attention to*: To point out to any one an object calculated to a greater or less extent to attract the notice.

"My attention was called to this subject."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. i.

B. Technically:

1. *Mental Phil.*: Intelligent consciousness voluntarily applied; consciousness concentrated in order intellectually to conquer a particular object; the positive act of concentrating consciousness.

"Attention is consciousness and something more. It is consciousness voluntarily applied, under its law of limitations, to some determinate object; it is consciousness concentrated."—*Sir W. Hamilton: Metaph.*, vol. i., p. 238.

"Attention is consciousness applied by an act of will or desire under a particular law. . . . This law, which we call the law of limitation, is, that the intention of our knowledge is in the inverse ratio of its extension—in other words, that the fewer objects we consider at once, the clearer and more distinct will be our knowledge of them."—*Ibid.*, p. 246.

"Attention, then, is to consciousness what the contraction of the pupil is to sight; or to the eye of the mind what the microscope or telescope is to the bodily eye. The faculty of attention is not, therefore, a special faculty, but merely consciousness acting under the law of limitation to which it is subjected. But whatever be its relation to the special faculties, attention doubles all their efficiency, and affords them a power of which they would otherwise be destitute. It is, in fact, as we are at present constituted, the primary condition of their activity."—*Ibid.*, p. 248.

2. *Mil.*: A command given to soldiers, who for a time have been permitted to "stand at ease," to resume a more normal military attitude. When "Attention" is ordered, the hands are to fall smartly down the outside of the thighs, and the right foot to be brought up on a level with the left.

at-tēn'-tīve, *at-tēn'-tīve, *a.* [Fr. *attentif*.]

1. *Of persons*: With the mind fixed on the object to which the person is said to be attending; heedful. If the object be one of which the eye takes cognizance, then the eye is directed keenly to it; if one cognizable by the ear, then the ear is similarly intent; if on a book, then the eye and the mental powers are in operation; if its own thoughts are the subject of reflection, then the mind introverted becomes vividly conscious of its own working.

"... Knowledge dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own."
Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

¶ It may be used also figuratively of God.

"... let now thine ear be attentive to the prayer of thy servant, . . ."—*Nehem.* i. 11.

2. Of things:

"I bring a trumpet to awake his ear;
To set his sense on the attentive bent,
And then to speak."
Shakesp.: Troil and Cress., i. 3.

"Its various parts to his attentive note."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

at-tēn'-tīve-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *attentive*; -ly.] In an attentive manner; heedfully; with the mind fixed on what is in progress.

"Hear *attentively* the noise of his voice, and the sound that goeth out of his mouth."—*Job* xxxvii. 2.

at-tēn'-tīve-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *attentive*; -ness.] The state or quality of being attentive; attention.

"... at the relation of the Queen's death, . . . bravely confessed and lamented by the King, how *attentively* wounded his daughter."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

†at-tēnt'-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *attent*; -ly.] In an attentive manner; attentively.

"Those who *attēntly* regard a locust or a caterpillar . . ."—*Barrow*, vol. ii., Sermon 6.

at-tēn'-u-ant, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *attēnuant*; Sp. *atenuante*; Port. *atenuante*; Lat. *attēnuans*, *pr. par.* of *attēnuo*=to make thin.] [ATTENUATE.]

A. *As adj.*: That which has the power of making a liquid thin, or diluting it.

"They put into the stomach those things that be *attēnuant*, incisive, and sharp, for to provoke and stir up the appetite."—*Holland: Plutarch*. (*Richardson*.)

B. *As substantive (Pharm.)*: That which possesses the power of imparting to the blood a more thin and fluid consistency than it previously possessed. Water, and other aqueous fluids, have this property to a greater or less extent. (*Castle*.)

at-tēn'-u-āte, *v. t.* [From Lat. *attēnuatus*, *pa. par.* of Lat. *attēnuo*=to make thin; *ad*=to, and *tēnuo*=to make thin; *tēnuis*=thin. (THIN.) The Fr. *attēnuar*, Sp. *atenuar*, Port. *atenuar*, Ital. *attēnuare* (*pa. par.* *attēnuato*), correspond in signification to our English word.]

I. Lit.: To make thin.

1. *Of liquids*: To make thin in the sense of less dense; to render more watery and of less consistency.

"Of such concernment too is drink and food
I'ncrassato, or *attēnuate* the blood."
Dryden: Lucretius, bk. iv.

2. *Of solids*: To render finer, as a wire which is filed away or partially dissolved in an acid.

"It is of the nature of acids to dissolve or *attēnuate*; and of alkalies to precipitate or *incrassate*."—*Newton: Optics*.

II. Fig.: To lessen, to diminish.

"... for this fatal sect hath justled her out of diverse large regions in Africk, in Tartary, and other places, and *attēnuated* their number in Asia."—*Howell: Letters*, ii. 10.

at-tēn'-u-āte, *a.* [From Lat. *attēnuatus*, or Ital. *attēnuato*.] [ATTENUATE, v.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Of liquids*: Made thin in consistency; rendered less dense.

"Vivification ever consisteth in spirits *attēnuate*, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate."—*Bacon*.

2. *Of solids*: Rendered finer or more slender.

B. *Bot.*: Made thin or slender; tapering. (*London*.)

at-tēn'-u-ā-tēd, *pa. par. & a.* [ATTENUATE, v.]

at-tēn'-u-ā-tīng, *pr. par.* [ATTENUATE, v.]

at-tēn'-u-ā-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *atténuation*; Sp. *atenuación*; Port. *atenuação*; Ital. *attenuazione*; Lat. *attenuatio*.]

1. The act of rendering thinner; the state of being rendered thinner.

¶ *Used specially (a)* of a liquid or gas rendered less dense.

"... the diminished density, or *attenuation* of the wort, . . ."—*Fownes: Manual of Chem.*, 10th ed., p. 604.

"Chiming with a hammer upon the outside of a bell, the sound will be according to the inward concavo of the bell; whereas the elision or *attenuation* of the air can be only between the hammer and the outside of the bell."—*Bacon*.

Or (b) of a solid rendered finer or more slender in form, as, for instance, ductile wire drawn out to a greater or less extent of tenuity.

†2. A person or thing attenuated.

"I am ground even to an *attenuation*."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 517.

*at-tēr, *at-tyr (yr=īr), *s.* [A. S. *atter*, *attor*, *ator*, *ater*=poison; matter, pus. In Sw. *etter*; Dan. *edder*.] Poison venom; pus from an ulcer.

"And nithful neddre, loth and lither,
Sal gliden on hise brest nether
And erthe freten wile he mai liuen,
And *atter* on is tange cliuen."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 369-72.

*at-tēr-cōppe, *at-tīr-cōppe, *at-tyr-cōppe, *at-tēr-cōb, *at-tēr-cāp, *ad-ēr-cōp, *ā-dyr cōp (yr=īr), *s.* [A. S. *attercoppa*=a spider; from *atter*=poison, and *copp*, *cop*=(1) the head, top, apex, (2) a cup. In Dan. *edderkop*.]

I. Literally:

1. A spider. (*Prompt. Parv.*, &c.)

"Araneus; an *aderecop*, or a spynner."
Vocab. Stanb., Sig. D, 2 b. (*Boucher*.)

2. *Less properly*: A spider's web.

"I sees her kronkin astride o' th' bawk, her hair au ful of *attercops*."—*Craven: Dialogues*, p. 228. (*S. in Boucher*.)

II. Figuratively: A peevish, ill-natured person.

"Thou yreful *attercap*, Pylat, apostata,
Judas, Jew's jangler, Lollard lawreate."
Ever Green, ii., 74. (*Boucher*.)

*at-tēr-filth, *s.* [O. Eng. *atter*, and Eng. *filth*.] Corruption.

*at-tēr-lāthe, *s.* [A. S. *atterlathe*, *aterlathe*=betony, penny-grass.] A plant, betony.

*at-tēr-lī, *adv.* [From O. Eng. *atter* (q. v.), and suffix -ly.] With poison; venomously. (*Chaucer*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, āmidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

āt-tēr-ne, *āt-tēr-n, a. [A. S. *cetterne*, *cettren*, *cetren*=poisonous; M. H. Ger. *eiterin*.]
1. Venomous; poisonous. (*Stratmann*.)
2. Fierce, cruel, snarling, ill-natured. (*Grose*.)

***āt-tēr-nesse**, s. [From A. S. *atter*=poison.] [ATTE.] Venomousness. (*Stratmann*.)
āt-tēr-rāte, v. t. [Lat. *ad*=to, and *terra*, **tera*=dry land, as distinguished from the heavens, the sea, the air, &c.] To add to the land, to form into dry land.

āt-tēr-rā-tēd, pa. par. [ATTE.] [ATTE.]

āt-tēr-rā-tiŋg, pr. par. [ATTE.] [ATTE.]

āt-tēr-rā-tion, s. [Eng. *atterrat(e)*; -ion.] The process of adding to the land or of forming into dry land.

at-tēst, v. t. & i. [In Fr. *attester*; Sp. *atestar*, *atestigar*; Port. *attestar*; Ital. *attestare*; Lat. *attestor*; from *ad*=to, and *testor*=to be a witness; *testis*=a witness.]

A. Transitive:

*I. To call to witness.

"But I attest the gods, . . ."
Shakesp.: Troil and Cress., ii. 2.

II. To bear witness.

1. Lit.: Where the witness is a person.

(a) Properly: To bear witness to the genuineness of a document and the truth of its contents by appending one's signature to it; to certify.

(b) In any other way, whether by word or deed, to confirm the truth of an allegation or fact.

"Live thou; and to thy mother dead attest
That cleare she dide from blemish criminall."
Spenser: F. Q., ii. i. 37.

"Idomoneus, whom Ilion fields attest
Of matchless deeds . . ."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xix., 211-12.

2. When the witness is a thing, as, for instance, a book, a passage or passages in a book, coincidences of fact in a statement, or anything similar.

" . . . they formerly did so, as is attested by passages in Pliny."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (1859), ch. i., p. 34.

" . . . the casual coincidences of fact, with which contemporary literature abounds, serve to attest the narrative of the historian, and to confirm its veracity."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. vi., § 5.

B. Intrans.: To bear witness.

"Till, from the fleet our presents be convey'd,
And, Jove attesting, the firm compact made."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xix., 189-90.

āt-tēst, s. [From the verb.] Attestation.

" . . . the exalted man, to whom
Such high attest was given . . ."
Milton: P. R., bk. i.

āt-tēs-tā-tion, s. [In Fr. *attestation*; Sp. *atestación*; Port. *attestação*; Ital. *attestazione*; all from Lat. *attestatio*.] The act of attesting; the state of being attested; that which attests.

Specially:

1. Of persons: The act of bearing witness to any document by appending one's signature to it; also the act of witnessing any opinion or statement in a less formal manner.

" . . . men, as we know them, do not sacrifice their lives in the attestation of that which they know to be untrue."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), iii. 53.

2. Of things: That which attests anything; specially historical evidence of an external character to the authorship or events of a history.

" . . . the external attestation, corroborated by the internal evidence of the narrative, . . ."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xiv., § 1.

āt-tēs-tā-tive, adj. [From Lat. *attestatus*, perf. par. of *attestor* (ATTEST), and Eng. suff. -ive.] Attesting.

"Of attestative satisfaction: Satisfaction arising from establishing truth by evidence against a false statement prejudicial to one."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works*, vol. i., p. 374.

āt-tēst-ēd, pa. par. [ATTEST, v.]

āt-tēst-ēr, **āt-tēst-ōr**, s. [Eng. *attest*; -er, -or.] One who attests.

"The credit of the attesters, and truth of the relations."—*J. Spenser: Prodigies*, p. 397.

"This arch-attester for the public good
By that one deed ennoble all his blood."
Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel.

āt-tēst-iŋg, pr. par. [ATTEST, v.]

"Nor speak I rashly, but with faith averr'd,
And what I speak attesting Heaven has heard."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xiv., 175-6.

"Alternate each th' attesting scepter took,
And, rising solemn, each his sentence spoke."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xviii., 587-8.

āt-tēst-ive, a. [Eng. *attest*; -ive.] Attesting; containing an attestation. (*Worcester*.)

āt-tēst-ōr, s. [ATTESTER.]

āt-tē-yn-ant, a. [From Lat. *attinens*, pr. par. of *attineo*.] [ATTAIN.] Appertaining, belonging.

"That to my dull wytte it is not atteynant."
Fabian: Chron. (Prologue, p. 2). (*S. in Boucher*.)

***āt-tē-yn**, v. i. & t. [ATTAIN.]

Āt-tic, **āt-tic**, ***Āt-tick**, a. & s. [In Fr. *Attique*; Sp. *Atico*; Port. & Ital. *Attico*; Lat. *Atticus*; Gr. *Attikos*, from *Attica*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of or belonging to Attica, a province of Greece or to Athens, its world renowned capital; to the inhabitants of Attica or Athens; or, finally, to their writings and other productions.

"Who, scarcely skill'd an English line to pen,
Scans Attic meters with a critic's ken."
Byron: A College Examination.

2. Classical: Used especially of poetic or other compositions, in whatever language they may be written.

"How can I Pult'ney, Chesterfield forget,
While Roman Spirit charms, and Attic Wit."
Pope: Epilogue to the Satires; Dial. ii. 84, 85.

II. Technically:

1. Philology:

Attic dialect: The dialect of ancient Athens. The old Attic was the same as the Ionic, from which the Attic properly so-called somewhat diverged. The latter was the accepted standard of the Greek language; the other dialects were regarded as provincial forms of speech.

2. Architecture:

(a) *Attic base*: A peculiar base which the ancient architects used in buildings of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, and which Palladio introduced also into the Doric style.

(b) *Attic order*: An order of small square pillars placed by Athenian architects at the uppermost parts of a building.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A native of Attica. *Spec.*, an Athenian.

"A time when the Atticks were as unlearned as their neighbors."—*Bentley: Dissert. upon Phalaris*, p. 390.

2. A room or series of rooms at the top of a house just under the roof; a garret.

" . . . betaking himself with his books to a small lodging in an attic."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ It is often used in the plural.

"The wild wind rang from park and plain,
And round the attics rumbled."
Tennyson: The Goose.

II. Architecture:

1. A low story placed above an entablature or a cornice, and limiting the height of the main part of an elevation. It is to be found chiefly in the Roman and Italian styles. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

2. In the same sense as B., I. 2.

Attic muse. A fine poetic vein.

***Āt-ti-cal**, a. [Eng. *attic*; -al.]

1. Lit.: Of or belonging to Attica.

2. Fig.: Pure or classical in style.

"If this be not the common Attical acception of it, yet it will seem agreeable to the penning of the New Testament; in which, whosoever will observe, may find words and phrases, which perhaps the Attick purity, perhaps grammar, will not approve of."—*Hammond: Serm.*, 12.

Āt-ti-çism, s. [In Ger. *atticism*; Fr. *atticisme*; Port. *atticismo*; Gr. *attikismos* = (1) a siding with the Athenians; (2) the Attic style; an atticism.]

¶ 1. Attachment to the Athenian people. Used specially in narratives of the Peloponnesian war.

"Tydus and his accomplices were put to death for Atticism."—*Hobbes: Thucydides*, bk. viii. (*Richardson*.)

2. A mode of expression characteristic of the Attic dialect; also classical, elegant, polished.

"They made sport, and I laughed; they mispronounced, and I misliked; and to make up the Atticism, they were out, and I hissed."—*Milton: Apology for Smeectymnuus*.

"There is an elegant Atticism which occurs, Luke xiii. 9, 'If it bear fruit, well.'"—*Newcome: View of the Eng. Biblical Trans.*, p. 279.

āt-ti-çize, v. t. & i. [In Lat. *atticisso*; from Gr. *attikizō*.]

A. Transitive: To cause to conform to the idiom of Attica, or of its capital, Athens.

B. Intransitive: To speak or write like a native of Attica.

"If any will still excuse the tyrant for atticizing in those circumstances, . . ."—*Bentley: Dissert. upon Phalaris*, p. 317.

Āt-tics, s. pl. [From Gr. *Attika*, the title of the first book in Pausanias's *Itinerary of Greece*, which treats of Attica and Megaris.] A geographical, topographical, historical, or other description of Attica.

¶ *Attics*, the pl. of *attic*, has a slightly different etymology. [ATTIC, B. 2.]

***at-tig-u-ous**, a. [Lat. *attiguus*, from *attigo*, old form of *attingo*.] [ATTINGE.] Contiguous, bordering on, near, hard by. (*Ogilvie*.)

at-tig-u-ous-ness, s. [Eng. *attiguous*; -ness.] The quality of being attiguous; contiguity. (*Ogilvie*.)

at-tin'ge, v. t. [Lat. *attingo*=to touch, to handle; *ad*=to, and *tango*=to touch.] To touch lightly or gently. (*Coles: Dict.*, 1685.)

at-tire, ***a-ti're**, v. t. [Connected apparently with two classes of words. It has affinity with O. Fr. *attirer*, *attirer*, *attirer*=to provide, to array, to dispose, to adorn. (This is not closely akin in signification to Mod. Fr. *attirer*, which is=to attract, to procure.) From O. Fr. *tier*=rank, order; Prov. *atieyar*; Sp. *ataviar*=to adorn. Compare also Ger. *ziere*=to adorn; *zier*=ornament. The Eng. *attire* has also intimate relations with O. Fr. *attourner*=to clothe; Mod. Fr. *attourner*=to adorn; from O. Fr. *atour*. *attour*=(1) a hood, (2) a head-dress for a woman. The Eng. word *tire-woman*, to a certain extent, connects both classes of words.] [ATTIRE, s., TIRE, TIRE-WOMAN.] To clothe one in garments, especially of a gorgeous character. (Used literally or figuratively, followed by *with* or *in*.)

" . . . and with the linen miter shall he be attired."
—*Lev. xvi. 4.*

"Religion, if in heavenly truths attired,
Needs only to be seen to be admired."
Cowper: Expostulation.

at-ti're, ***a-ti're**, ***at-ty're**, ***a-ty're** (yr as *ir*).
***at-tō ur**, s. [O. Fr. *atirer*=to attire.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. (Of the form *atour*): A woman's head-dress.

"This lady was of good entaile,
Right wonderfull of apparayle;
By hir attyre so bright and shene,
Men myght perceyve welle, and sene,
She was not of religioun.
Nor I nelle make mencoun
Nor of robe, nor of tresour,
Of broche, neithir of hir rich attour."
Romaunt of the Rose, 3,718-3,725.

II. (Of the other forms of the word): Dress, apparel, vestments.

1. *Spec.*: Of a splendid kind.

"Can a maid forget her ornaments, or a bride her attire?"—*Jer. ii. 32.* (See also Ezek. xxiii. 15.)

2. *Gen.*: Whether splendid or not.

"Not brothers then in feature or attire."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

¶ In ordinary language it is rarely used in the plural.

"But, when return'd, the good Ulysses' son
With better hand shall grace with fit attires
His guest"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xiv., 533-5.

B. Technically:

*1. *Old Bot.*: The stamens, pistils, &c., of a plant included within the calyx (called *impalement*) and the corolla (denominated *foliation*). The terms used in the subjoined extract from Johnson's *Dictionary* are so thoroughly dead and gone that the extract itself is fitted to excite mirth in the botanical mind.

"Attire . . . [in Botany]. The flower of a plant is divided into three parts—the empalement, the foliation, and the attire, which is either florid or semiflorid. Florid attire, called thrums or suits, as in the flowers of marigold and tansy, consists sometimes of two, but commonly of three parts: the outer part is the floret, the body of which is divided at the top, like the cowslip flower, into five distinctive parts. Semiflorid attire consists of two parts—the chives and apices; one upon each attire."—*Johnson's Dictionary*.

2. *Her.*: (1) Clothing; (2) a single horn of a stag. The plur. *attires* is used for two horns. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -tjon, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

at-tī' red, *pa. par. & a.* [ATTIRE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: With a signification corresponding to that of the verb.

2. *In Heraldry*: Ornamented with horns or antlers. (Used of the Stag or Hart.) A reindeer is represented in Heraldry with *double attires*—one pair erect, and the other drooping. (*Boutell: English Heraldry.*)

"Attired. A term used among Heralds when they have occasion to speak of the horns of a Buck or Stag, . . ."—*Bullock: Eng. Etymos.* (ed. 1856).



Attired.

at-tī'r-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *attir(e)*; *-er.*] One who attires another; a dresser. (*Johnson.*)

at-tī'r-īng, *pr. par. & s.* [ATTIRE, *v.*]

A. *As present par.*: With a signification corresponding to that of the verb.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Spec. Plur.*: The head-dress of women.

" . . . attirings, that which gentlewomen wear on their heads, *redimicula*, . . ."—*Huloet.*

2. *Gen.*: Dressing; dress of any kind.

(a) *Literally*:

"In the attiring and ornament of their bodies, the duke had a fine and unaffected politeness."—*Sir H. Wotton: Remains*, p. 171.

(b) *Figuratively*: Ornamental covering of any kind. (*Sidney: Astrophel and Stella.*)

āt-tīr-līng, *s.* [A. S. *attor*, *aterpoison.*] A shrew, a villain.

"Meekely thou him answer, and not as an attirling." *Babees Book* (ed. Furnivall), p. 38.

***at-tī-tle** (*tle = tēl*), *v. t.* [Lat. *attitulo.*] To entitle.

¶ Its place is now supplied by ENTITLE (*q. v.*).

"This Aries out of the twelve

Hath March attitled for hym selfe."

Gower: Conf. Am., bk. 7.

āt-tī-tūde, ***āt-tī-tū-dō**, *s.* [In Sw. *attitud*; Fr. & Port. *attitude* = posture; Sp. *actitud*; Ital. *attitudine* = (1) aptness, fitness, (2) posture; Low Lat. *aptitudo*; from Class. Lat. *aptus* = fitted, adapted. (Apt.) While the signification aptness, fitness, suggests Low Lat. *aptitudo*, from Class. Lat. *aptus* = fitted, adapted, the Sp. *actitud* points to Class. Lat. *actio* = doing, action, and to *actus* = an impulse, an act; from *actus*, *pa. par.* of *ago* = to drive, . . . to do. The Ital. *attitudine* also is connected with Ital. *atto* = action, deed, which comes from the Lat. *actus*. (Act.) Richardson and Mahn adopt the first of these ultimate etymologies; Johnson, Webster, and Wedgwood the second.]

1. The posture in which a person stands, or in which a human being or animal is represented in a painting or sculpture.

"They were famous originals that gave rise to statues, with the same air, posture, and attitudes."—*Addison.*

"Declining was his attitude."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, 19.

2. The posture or position of a nation, of a person's mind or heart, or even of inanimate things.

" . . . the attitudes assumed by idealists and skeptics."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.* (2d ed.), vol. ii., p. 312, § 388.

¶ Malone points out that in Evelyn's *Idea of the Perfection of Painting* (A. D. 1688) *attitudo* occurs instead of *attitude*, and even it is defined as being a word little known. (*Todd.*)

at-tī-tū-dīn-āl, *a.* [Apparently from Ital. *attitudin(e)*, and Eng. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to attitude.

āt-tī-tū-dīn-ār-ī-an, *s.* [Apparently from Ital. *attitudin(e)*, and Eng. suff. *-arian.*] One who gives particular attention to attitudes.

āt-tī-tū-dīn-ī-ze, *v.* [Apparently from Ital. *attitudin(e)*, and Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To practice or assume attitudes.

"They had the air . . . of figurantes, *attitudinizing* for effect."—*De Quincey: Works*, vol. v., p. 158.

āt-tī-tle (*tle = tēl*), *s.* [Cognate with ADDLE (?) (*q. v.*).] (*Mahn.*)

Mining: Refuse or rubbish, consisting of broken fragments of the rock, rejected after examination as containing no ore worth extraction. (*Weale.*) [ATTAL.]

āt-tōl-lent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *attolens*, *pr. par.* of *attollo* = to lift up; *ad* = to, and *tollo* = to lift up.]

A. *As adjective*: Lifting up, raising, elevating. (Used chiefly in Anatomy.)

"I shall farther take notice of the exquisite libration of the *attolent* and *deprimant* muscles."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*

B. *As substantive*:

Anat.: A term applied to one of the muscles whose function is to raise any portion of the bodily frame.

***at-ton'ē** (once as *wūnce* [?]), *adv.* [Eng. *at; once.*] At once; together in place, or simultaneously in point of time. [ATTONE.]

"The mov'd with wrath, and shame, and Ladies' sake,
Of all attonce he cast avengd to be."

Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 12.

***at-ton'e** (one as *wūn*), *adv.* [O. Eng. *att=at*; and Eng. *one.*]

1. *Of proximity or identity in place*: Together, connected with; side by side.

"But what are you whom like unlucky lot
Hath linckt with me in the same chains attone?"

Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 14.

" . . . as white seemes fayrer macht with blacke attone."

Ibid., III. ix. 2.

2. *Of proximity or identity in time*: At once; simultaneously.

" . . . and from one reft both life and light attone."

Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 7.

"The warlike Dame was on her part assaid
Of Claribell and Blandamour attone."

Ibid., IV. ix. 30.

¶ For AT ONE as quite separate words, see AT ONE, ATONEMENT.

***at-tō-ne-mēnt**, *s.* [ATONEMENT.]

at-tōrn', ***at-tūrn'**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *attorner* = to direct, to dispose, to attorn; from *torner*, *tourner* = to turn; Ital. *attorniare* = to encompass, to enclose; *attorno* = about; Low Lat. *attornare*, *attorniare*, *atturnare* = to commit business to another, to attorn; from Class. Lat. *ad* = to, and *torno* = to turn in a lathe, to round off; Gr. *tornus* = (1) a carpenter's tool, like our compasses, for drawing a circle, (2) a turner's chisel, a lathe chisel, (3) a circle.] [TURN.]

A. *Transitive*:

Old Feudal Law or Custom: To transfer the feudal allegiance of a vassal, or the vassals generally, to a new lord on his obtaining an estate from its former possessor.

"In some case a lord might *atturn* and assign his vassal's service to some other: but he might not *atturn* him to his deadly foe."—*Sadler: Rights of the Kingdom*, p. 16.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Old Feudal Law or Custom*: To profess to become the tenant of a new lord; that is, to give consent to one's landlord transferring his estate to another, and intimating one's willingness to become the tenant of the new proprietor.

"This consent of the vassal was expressed by what was called *attorning*, or professing to become the tenant of the new lord."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 19.

2. *Mod. Law*: To agree to become tenant to a landlord to whom the estate on which one is located is about to pass by reversion. [ATTORNMENT.]

at-tōr-neŷ, ***at-tūr-neŷ**, ***a-tūr-neŷ** (*pl. at-tōr-neŷs*, *at-tōr-nīes*), *s.* [From O. Fr. *attorné*, *atorné*, *atourné*, *pa. par.* of *attorner*, *atorner*, *atourner*; Low Lat. *attornatus*, *atturnatus*, *pa. par.* of *attorno*, *atturno* = to commit business to another; Lat. *ad* = to, and *torno* = to round off.] [ATTORN.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

*I. *Formerly, in a general sense*: One appointed to act for another in important matters, and especially in those pertaining to law.

1. *Literally*:

"Rich. Tell me, how fares our loving mother?

Stan. I, by attorney, bless thee from thy mother,

Who prays continually for Richmond's good."

Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

"I am a subject,

And I challenge law: *attornies* are denied me;

And therefore personally I lay my claim

To my inheritance of free descent."

Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 3.

2. *Figuratively*:

"But when the heart's attorney once is mute,

The client breaks, as desperate in his suit."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.

II. *Now. Spec.*: (In the same sense as B.)

"He frequently poured forth on plaintiffs and defendants, barristers and attorneys, witnesses and jurymen, torrents of frantic abuse, intermixed with oaths and curses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

*B. *Law*: One who managed any legal matters for another in a common law court; in this differing from a solicitor who practiced in a court of equity. He corresponded to the procurator or proctor of the civilians and canonists.

Letter or Power of Attorney: A legal document by which a person appoints another to act for him in some particular matter, as to claim or receive a debt due to him. One who acts in consequence of being named in such a document is called a *private attorney*, and need not be a lawyer at all.

attorney-general, *s.*

**General*: A lawyer permanently retained by a person of rank to defend his interests.

"If you do wrongfully seize Hereford's rights,
Call in the letters patent that he hath
By his attorneys-general to sue
His livery, and deny his offer'd homage."

Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

In the United States the Department of Justice is presided over by the Attorney-General, whose duty it is to furnish all legal advice needed by Federal authorities, and conduct all litigation in which the United States is concerned. He is also called upon to recommend persons to fill the places of judges of the United States Circuit and District courts. There is an attorney-general for each State whose duty it is to furnish legal advice to the legislature; he represents the State in suits at law, and aids in prosecuting offenses against the State.

In England the highest legal functionary permanently retained, on a salary, to take the part of the Crown in any suits affecting the royal (by which is really meant the public) interests. In precedence, he ranks above the solicitor-general. When he files an information in the appropriate courts regarding damage to the "king's" lands, great political or other crimes, &c., it is sure to meet with immediate attention. He is not a member of the Cabinet, but goes out with the Ministry from whom he received his appointment.

"Somers, now attorney-general, strongly recommended delay."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

attorney-generalship, *s.* The office or dignity of the attorney-general.

āt-tōr-neŷ (*pa. par. at-tōr-neŷed*, *at-tōr-nīed*), *v. t.* [ATTORNEY, *s.*]

1. To employ as one's deputy or proxy.

"As I was then

Advertising and holy to your business,

Not changing heart with habit, I am still

Attorned to your service."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

2. To perform an act by attorney, deputy, or proxy.

" . . . their encounters, though not personal, have been royally *attorned* with interchange of gifts, letters, loving embassies."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 1.

at-tōr-neŷ-shīp, *s.* [Eng. *attorney*, and suff. *-ship.*] The office of an attorney, in its first and more general sense; or, in the modern and specific one, of an attorney-at-law acting for one in a legal matter. [ATTORNEY.]

"Marriage is a matter of more worth

Than to be dealt in by attorneyship."

Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 5.

at-tōrn-īng, *pr. par.* [ATTORN.]

at-tōrn-mēnt, *s.* [O. Fr. *attornement*; from Low Lat. *attornamentum.*] [ATTORN.]

Old Feudal Law: Consent given by tenants or vassals to a lord's alienating his estate. By the old feudal arrangements, both lords and tenants were supposed to have mutual obligations, so that the former could not sell his estate without the *attornement* or permission of the tenant, or the tenant transfer his land to another tenant without the lord's permission.

at-tō-ur, ***at-tō-ure**, ***at-tō-ur**, ***a-tō-ur**, ***a-tō-ur**, ***at-tū-re** (*Old Eng. & Scotch*), *prep. & adv.* [Fr. *autour* = round about; or Eng. *out, over* (pronounced rapidly and indistinctly).]

A. *As preposition*: Over, across, beyond, above, further onward than, exceeding in number, past. (*Scotch.*)

"Na, na, lad! Od! she is, maybe, four or five years younger than the like o' me, by and *attour* her gentle havings."—*Scott: Red-gauntlet*, Letter xii.

B. *As adverb*: Moreover.

¶ *Attour alquhare*: Anywhere, anywhere.

"Attour, the King shall remain in thy government and keeping, till he come to perfect age."—*Pittscottie*, p. 13. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ *To go attour*: To remove to some distance. (*Jamieson.*)

To stand attour: To keep off. (*Jamieson.*)

By and attour: Besides all that, moreover, over and above.

"By and *attour*, the same few farm duty allanerly."—*A Charter on Bibl. Topog.*, vol. v. (Zetland), p. 71.

at-trāct', *v. t.* [Low Lat. *attrahere*; from *attrahere*, sup. of *attrahere* = to draw to or toward; *ad* = to, and *trahere* = to draw. In Mod. Fr. *attirer*; O. Fr. *attraicte*; Sp. *atraer*; Port. *attrahir*; Ital. *attrarre.*]

I. *Lit.*: To draw any material substance to or toward another one, or exert an influence which, but for counteracting causes, would so attract it. [ATTRACTION.]

"The single atoms each to other tend,

Attract, attracted to, the next in place

Form'd and impelled its neighbor to embrace."

Pope.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**, **thin**, **thiŷ**; **sin**, **aŷ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exiŷt**. **ph = f.**
-cian, **-tian** = **ŷan**. **-tion**, **-ŷion** = **ŷhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-ŷious** = **ŷhūŷ**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

"The law of gravitation enunciated by Newton is, that every particle of matter in the universe attracts every other particle with a force which diminishes as the square of the distance increases."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., i. 6.

II. Figuratively:

1. To draw hearts by influences fitted to operate upon them; to allure.

"Adorn'd
She was indeed, and lovely, to attract
Thy love, not thy subjection."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. x.

"This stipend, coupled with the hope of a pension, does not attract the English youth in sufficient numbers."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. To arrest, to fix (applied to the mind or attention), to draw the notice of.

"The former is the error of minds prone to reverence whatever is old; the latter of minds readily attracted by whatever is new."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

"... to attract a large share of the public attention."—*Ibid.*, ch. ii.

*at-trăct', s. [From the verb. In O. Fr. *attraict*: Mod. Fr. *attirait*.] [ATTRACT, v.]

"Feel darts and charms, attracts and flames,
And woo and contract in their names."

Hudibras.

at-trăct-a-bil'-i-tŷ, †at-trăct-i-bil'-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *attract*; *ability*.] Capability of being attracted.]

"There is a strong propensity, which dances through every atom, and attracts the minutest particle to some peculiar object; . . . thou wilt not find a corpuscle destitute of that natural attractibility."—Sir W. Jones: *Tr. of Shirin and Ferhad*, (*Asiat. Res.*, iv. 178.)

at-trăct-a-ble, †at-trăct-i-ble, a. [Eng. *attract*; *-able*.] That may be attracted. (Kerr, *Lavoisier*.)

at-trăct-ĕd, pa. par. & a. [ATTRACT, v.]

†at-trăct-ĕr, s. [ATTRACTOR.]

*at-trăct-ĭc, *at-trăct-ĭc-al, a. [Eng. *attract*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Possessing the power of drawing to or toward.

"Some stones are endued with an electrical or attractive virtue."—Ray on the Creation.

at-trăct-ĭle, a. [Eng. *attract*; *-ile*.] Having the power to attract anything. (More commonly written ATTRACTIVE.) [ATTRACTIVE.]

at-trăct-ĭng, pr. par. & a. [ATTRACT, v.]

"... especially if that thing upon which they look has an attracting virtue upon the foolish eye."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

at-trăct-ĭng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *attracting*; *-ly*.] So as to exert attraction. (Todd.)

at-trăc-tion, s. [In Ger. *†attraction*, *†attraktion*; Fr. *attraction*; Sp. *atracción*; Port. *atração*; Ital. *attrazione*. All from Lat. *tractio*, from *trahō*=to draw together: *ad*=to, and *trahō*=to draw.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act or power of attracting.

1. Lit.: The act of one material body in drawing another to or toward itself; also the power of doing so. [B.]

"... in so far as their orbits can remain unaltered by the attractions of the planets."—Herschel: *Astron.* (1858), § 564.

2. Fig.: The act or power of drawing a person by moral means to one's self; the power of alluring.

"... in his eye
There is a fastening attraction which
Fixes my fluttering eyes on his; my heart
Beats quick; he awes me, and yet draws me near,
Nearer, and nearer." Byron: *Cain*, i. 1.

II. The state of being attracted, either in a literal or in a figurative sense.

"Since Newton's time the attraction of matter by matter was experimentally established by Cavendish."—Atkinson: *Ganot's Physics*, § 58.

III. That which attracts, either in a literal or in a figurative sense; attractive qualities.

"... to female attractions."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. Technically:

I. *Nat. Phil., or Universal Attraction*: A force in virtue of which the material particles of all bodies tend necessarily to approach each other. It operates at whatever distances the bodies may be from each other, whether the space between them be filled with other masses of matter or is vacant, and whether the bodies themselves are at rest or are in motion. When they are not closely in contact, the attraction between them is called that of *gravitation* or of *gravity*.

It is of various kinds:—

(1) *The Attraction of Gravitation or of Gravity* is the operation of the above-mentioned attraction when the bodies acting and acted upon are not

closely in contact. It is often called the *Law of Gravity* or *Gravitation*, but the term *Law* in this case means simply generalization. It states the universality of a fact, but does not really account for it. By this law or generalization, the attraction between any two material particles is directly proportional to the product of their masses, and inversely proportional to the square of their distance asunder. [GRAVITY.]

"Thus the attraction of gravity at the earth's surface is expressed by the number 32, because, when acting freely on a body for a second of time, it imparts to the body a velocity of thirty-two feet a second."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), i. 10.

(2) *Molecular attraction* differs from the former in acting only at infinitely small distances. It ceases to be appreciable when the distances between the molecules become appreciably large. It is divided into COHESION, AFFINITY, and ADHESION (q. v.).

Capillary Attraction (from Lat. *capillus*=a hair), meaning the attraction excited by a hair-like tube on a liquid within it, is, properly speaking, a variety of adhesion. [ADHESION, CAPILLARY.]

"... and for the attraction of gravity substitute that of chemical affinity, which is the name given to the molecular attraction."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), i. 10.

II. *Chemistry. Chemical Attraction*: The same as *Chemical Affinity*. [AFFINITY.] [See also I., 2.]

III. *Magnetism. Magnetic Attraction*: The power excited by a magnet or loadstone of drawing and attaching iron to itself.

IV. *Electricity. Electrical Attraction*: The power possessed by an electrified body of drawing certain other bodies to itself. The repulsions or attractions between two electrified bodies are in the inverse ratio of the squares of their distance. The distance remaining the same, the force of attraction or repulsion between two electrified bodies is directly as the product of the quantities of electricity with which they are charged. (Atkinson: *Ganot's Physics*.)

at-trăct-ĭve, a. & s. [Eng. *attract*; *-ive*. In Fr. *attractif*; Sp. *atractivo*; Port. *atractivo*; Ital. *attrattivo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Drawing, or having the power to draw to or toward. (Applied to the action of gravity, cohesion, &c., on material bodies.) [ATTRACT (q. v.).]

"... other stars,
By his attractive virtue and their own
Incited, dance about him various rounds?
Their wandering course, now high, now low, then hid,
Progressive, retrograde, or standing still."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. viii.

"The reason of this stability is that two forces, the one attractive and the other repulsive, are in operation between every two atoms."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), x. 251.

2. Fig.: Drawing the mind or heart; allurements.

(a) Chiefly by physical beauty. Hence, an "attractive" female as a rule means a beautiful one. The term may be applied, in an analogous sense, to the inferior animals.

"... successive males display their gorgeous plumage and perform strange antics before the females, which, standing by as spectators, at last choose the most attractive partner."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 89.

(b) Chiefly by mental or moral graces, or by both combined.

"... and with attractive graces won
The most averse, thee chiefly"

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. ii.

B. *As substantive*: That which draws; an attraction, an allurements.

"The condition of a servant staves him off to a distance; but the gospel speaks nothing but *attractives* and invitation."—South.

at-trăct-ĭve-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *attractive*; *-ly*.] In an attractive manner. (Johnson.)

at-trăct-ĭve-nĕss, s. [Eng. *attractive*; *-ness*.] The quality of being attractive.

"... the same attractiveness in riches."—South: *Works*, vol. vii., Sermon 14.

at-trăct-ĭr, at-trăct-ĕr, s. [Eng. *attract*; and suffixes *-or*, *-er*.] One who or that which attracts.

"... and most prevalent attracter, the earth."
Derham: *Physico-Theol.*, bk. i., ch. 5.

"If the straws be in oil, amber draweth them not; oil makes the straws to adhere so that they cannot rise unto the attractor."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

ăt-tră-hĕnt, a. & s. [In Fr. *attrayant*, *attirant*; Port. *atrakente*; all from Lat. *attrahens*, pr. par. of *atrāho*=to draw to or toward: *ad*=to, and *trāho*=to draw.]

A. *As adjective*: Drawing to or toward.

B. *As substantive*:

1. Gen.: That which draws to or toward.

"Our eyes will inform us of the motion of the steel to its attractent."—Glanville: *Scep sis*.

*2. Specially. Old Med.: An external application, which was formerly supposed to draw the humors to the part of the body on which it was put. It is now known that the action, easily excited, is that of the part itself. Sinapisms, rubefacients, &c., fall under the category.

*at-trăp', (1) v. t. [From Lat. *ad*, and Eng. *trap* (q. v.). In Sw. *drapera*; Fr. *draper*=to line with cloth, especially with black cloth; to drape; *drap*=woolen cloth, stuff, sheets; Sp. & Port. *trapo*=a rag, tatter, clout, cloth; a suit of sails; ragged people; Low Lat. *trapus*=cloth; *trappatura*=trappings.] [DRAPE, TRAP, TRAPPINGS.] To clothe, to dress.

(a) In ornate style.

"Attrapped royalty; 'instratus ornata regio.'"—Baret: *Alvearie*.

(b) In plebeian fashion.

"... all his steed
With oaken leaves attrapt, yet seemed fit
For salvage wight"

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. iv. 39.

*at-trăp' (2), v. t. [From Fr. *attraper*=to catch, to seize, to deceive, to trick.] To entrap.

"... he was not attrapped eyther with net or snare."—Grafton: *Henry VIII.*, an. 17. (Richardson.)

*at-trăp'ped (1), *at-trăpt', pa. par. [ATTRAP (1).]

*at-trăp'ped (2), pa. par. [ATTRAP (2).]

ăt-trĕc-tă-tion, s. [Lat. *attractio*, from *attracto*=to touch, to handle; *ad*=to, and *tracto*=to drag about; freq. from *traho*=to draw.] The act of handling frequently: the state of being frequently handled. (Johnson.)

*ăt-trĭ, *ăt-trĕ-ă, a. [ATTRY.]

at-trĭb-u-tă-ble, a. [Eng. *attribut(e)*, *-able*; Fr. *attribuable*.] That may be attributed, ascribed, or imputed to.

"The errors which were almost entirely attributable to carelessness in the adjustments."—Hooker: *Himalayan Journals*, vol. ii., Appendix I.

at-trĭb-ute, *ăt-trĭ-bŭte, v. t. [In Fr. *attribuer*; Sp. *atribuir*; Port. *atribuir*; Ital. *attribuire*; Lat. *attribuo*: *ad*=to, and *tribuo*=to distribute, grant; *tribus*=the third part of the Roman people, hence a tribe.]

1. *Of persons*: To ascribe to, to impute; to consider as having been done by one.

(a) That which is ascribed to one being good or indifferent.

"Little as either the intellectual or the moral character of Blount may seem to deserve respect, it is in a great measure to him that we must attribute the emancipation of the English press."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

(b) That which is ascribed to one being bad.

"... the treason of Godolphin is to be attributed altogether to timidity . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. *Of things*: To ascribe to, as when a certain effect is ascribed to a particular cause.

"I now admit . . . that in the earlier editions of my 'Origin of Species' I probably attributed too much to the action of natural selection, or the survival of the fittest."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iv.

¶ In one place, as Nares remarks, Spenser accents the verb *attribute* on the first syllable, like the substantive.

"Right true: but faulty men use oftentimes
To attribute their folly unto fate."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. iv. 28.

In another, however, he does so on the second, as is now universally done.

"Ye may attribute to yourselves as kings."

Ibid., I, Cant. on *Mulab*, st. 49.

ăt-trĭ-bŭte, s. [In Sw., Dan., Ger., & Fr. *attribut*; Sp. *atributo*; Port. & Ital. *attributo*, from Lat. *attributus*, pa. par. of *attribuo*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. That which is attributed, ascribed, or imputed to any person or thing, as an essential characteristic of him or it. A characteristic quality of any person or thing.

"Reflect his attributes, who placed them there."
Cowper: *Tirocinium*.

2. That which is symbolic of one's office or character, or of anything. [B., 2.]

"A crown, an attribute of sovereign power."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

3. Honor, reputation.

"The pith and marrow of our attribute."
Shaksp.: *Hamlet*, i. 4.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exĭst. ph = f
-cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -çion, -çion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

B. Technically:

1. *Logic*: That which is predicated of any subject; that which may be affirmed or denied of anything. Sir William Hamilton divides *attributes* into Primary, Secundo-primary, and Secondary. Herbert Spencer, objecting that these words have direct reference to the Kantian doctrine of Space and Time, from which he dissents, and that they are in another respect inaccurate, divides *attributes* into Dynamical, Statico-dynamical, and Statical (q.v.). (*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.*, 2d ed., vol. ii., p. 136, § 317.)

2. *Painting and Sculpture*: That which is represented with one as being symbolical of one's office or character. Thus the trident is the attribute of Neptune. [A., 2.]

at-trib'-u-tēd, *pa. par.* [ATTRIBUTE, v.]

at-trib'-u-tiŋg, *pr. par.* [ATTRIBUTE, v.]

āt-trī-bū-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *attribution*; Port. *atribuição*; Ital. *attribuzione*; Lat. *attributio*= (1) the assignment of a debt; (2) an attribute.]

1. The act of attributing or ascribing anything; the state of being ascribed.

"... in the *attribution* and distribution of which honors, we see, antiquity made this difference."—Bacon: *Adv. of Learn.*, bk. i.

2. That which is ascribed. *Spec.*, commendation, honor.

"Hot. Well said, my noble Scot: if speaking truth, In this fine age, were not thought flattery, Such *attribution* should the Douglas have."

Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

at-trib'-u-tive, *a. & s.* [Eng. *attribute*; -ive.] In Fr. *attributif*; Port. *attributivo*.]

A. As adjective: Attributing.

"And the will dotes that is *attributive*."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 2.

B. As substantive (*Gram.*): A term introduced by Harris to designate words which are significative of attributes. He classifies them as *Attributives* of the first order, or those which are attributes of substances, namely, Adjectives, Verbs, and Particles; and *Attributives* of the second order, or those which denote the attributes only of attributes—namely, Adverbs.

"Proper subjects of the *attributives* good and bad."—Browning: *Bentham's Works*, vol. i., p. 216.

at-trib'-u-tive-lŷ, *adv.* In an attributive manner.

at-trist', *v. t.* [Fr. *attrister*.] To sadden. (*Walpole: Letters*, iii. 382.)

at-tri'te, *a.* [Lat. *attritus*, *pa. par.* of *attero*=to rub at, toward, or against: *ad*=to, and *tero*=to rub.]

I. *Ordinary Language*: Rubbed; subjected to the action of friction. (*Milton: P. L.*, x. 1,073.)

II. *Roman Catholic Theology*: Sorry for having committed sin, but solely on account of the punishment associated with it.

at-tri'te-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *attrite*; -ness.] The quality of being rubbed away or worn down by friction. (*Dyche*.)

at-tri'-tion, ***at-trŷc'-ŷ-ōn**, *s.* [In Fr. *attrition*; Ital. *attrizione*; Lat. *attritio*.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Nat. Science*: The act or process of rubbing down or away; abrasion; the state of being rubbed away. (Used of rocks, teeth, &c.)

"If this great bed of pebbles, without including the mud necessarily derived from their *attrition*, was piled into a mound, it would form a great mountain chain."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

"... the posterior concavity having been smoothly deepened by *attrition*, . . ."—Owen: *British Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. 6.

2. *Roman Catholic Theology*: Sorrow for having committed sin, not, however, through hatred of the sin itself, but merely on account of the punishment brought in its train. It is considered the lowest degree of repentance.

"He the whyche hath not playne contricyon, but all onely *attricyon*, the whyche is a manner of contricyon unparlyte and unsufficyent for to have the grace of God."—*Institution of a Christian Man*, p. 162.

***āt-trŷ**, ***āt-tēr-lŷ**, *adv.* [A. S. *attor*, *atter*, *ator*, *ater*=poison, venom.] Venomous.

"Somed that the *attri* heorte sent up to the tunge."—MS. Cott., Nero, A. xiv., f. 21. (*S. in Boucher*.)

***at-trŷc'-ŷ-ōn**. [ATTRITION.]

at-tū'ne, *v. t.* [Lat. *ad*, and Eng. *tune*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. To tune to; to render one musical instrument or one sound accordant with another one.

2. To render musical.

II. *Fig.*: To render accordant. (Applied to human hearts, the passions, &c.)

"Social friends,

Attun'd to happy union of soul."

Thomson: *The Seasons*; Summer.

"... but harmony itself,

Attuning all their passions into love."

Ibid., Spring.

at-tū ned, *pa. par. & a.* [ATTUNE.]

at-tū n-ing, *pr. par.* [ATTUNE.]

***at'-two** (two astū), *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *two*.] [ATWO.]

a-tūn', *s.* A fish, the *Thyrstites atun*, belonging to the family of Trichiuridae, or Hair-tailed fishes. It feeds voraciously on the calamary, is found in the ocean near Southern Africa and Australia, and is prized for the delicacy of its flesh.

***a-tū'o**, *adv.* [ATWO.]

a-twā'in, ***a-twā'ine**, ***a-twīn'ne**, ***a-twŷn'ne**, ***o-tuŷn'ne** (uy as wī), *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *twain* (q.v.).] In twain, in two; asunder, apart. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"He sondred the Sarazins *otwynne*, and fought as a dragon."—R. Branne, p. 183. (*Richardson*.)

"I will not that this compaignye parten *atwynne*." Chaucer: C. T., 313.

"Flesch and veines nou fleo *atwīnne*,

Wherfore I rede of routh."

Mary and the Cross (ed. Morris), 16, 17.

"Tearing of papers, breaking rings *atwain*."

Shakesp.: A Lover's Complaint.

"Edged with sharp laughter, cuts *atwain*

The knots that tangle human creeds."

Tennyson: To—

a-twē'el, *adv.* [Eng. *al*=wot; *weel*=well, or it may possibly be a corruption of *auccel*.] I wot well. (*Scotch*.) (*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxxviii.)

a-twē'en, ***a-twē'ene**, ***a-twē'ne**, *adv. & prep.* [Eng. *a*; *twain*.] [ATWAIN, TWAIN. Cf. also BETWEEN.] Between.

¶ The form ATWEENE is now obsolete.

"From her faire eyes wiping the deawy wet

Which softly stild, and kissing them *atweene*."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 35.

¶ In English the form *atween* is obsolete in prose, but is employed in poetry. In Scotch it is still used colloquially.

"It was, I ween, a lovely spot of ground;

And there a season *atween* June and May."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 2.

"Low-linkled with a bell-like flow

Atween the blossoms." Tennyson: Song.

"... we'll guide him *atween* us, . . ."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xv.

a-twēnd', *v. t.* [A. S. *at*, denoting opposition; *wendan*=to go.] [WEND.] To turn away.

"Heo mai hire gult *atwende*."

Hule and Nyghtingale, 1,415.

***a-twīnde** (?), ***a-twī'n-dan**, *v. t.* [See ATWIND.]

***a-twīn'ne**, *adv.* [ATWAIN.]

a-twīrl, *a. & adv.* Twirling; in the act of twirling.

"With her heel *atwirl*."—Whittier.

†a-twist' (*O. Eng.*), **a-twē'esh** (*Scotch*), *a.* [Eng. *a*; *twist* (q.v.).] Twisted. (*Seager, Reid, and Worcester*.)

***a-twīte**, ***a-twī-tēn**, *v. t.* [A. S. *æt*witan.] To twit, to reproach, to blame for, to upbraid.

"Thing most slanderous their nobles to *atwite*."—Chaucer: *Certain Balades*, 1,066. (*Boucher*.)

***a-twīxt'**, ***a-twŷx'**, ***a-twŷx'-ŷn** (*O. Eng.*), **a-twē'e'sh** (*O. Scotch*), *prep.* [Old form of Eng. *betwixt*. From A. S. *a*; and *tweah*=two.] [Two, BETWIXT.] Betwixt.

"With that an hideous storm of wind arose,

With dreadful thunder and lightning *atwīxt*."

Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 2.

"*Atweesh* themselves they best can ease their pain."

Shirref: *Poems*, p. 83. (*Jamieson*.)

***a-two'**, ***at-two'**, ***a-tu'o** (two and tuo as tū, or as twō, see the first example), ***a-twæ'**, *adv.* [Eng. *a*=in, two.] Into two, in two; asunder, in twain.

"Right as a sward for-kutteth and for-kerveth

An arm *atuo*, my dere sone, right so

A tonge cutteth frendschip al *atuo*."

Chaucer: C. T., 17,272-4.

***a-twōnd'**, *pret. of v. i.* (as if from ***a-twīnde**, or ***a-twī'n-dan**). [A. S. *æt*windan=to wind off, *cscape*, flee away; *pret. ætwānd*, *pa. par. ætwundēn*.] Ceased.

"Moyses gede ut, helde up is hond,

And all this unweder thor *atwōnd*."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, (ed. Morris), 3,057-8.

Atwood's machine. [MACHINE.]

***a-twōt'**, *pret. of v.* (as if from ***a-twīte** or ***a-twī-tan**). [A. S. *æt*=at, by, near against, and *witan*=to depart.] Disappeared; departed.

"And God *atwot* into hise ligh."

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 1,049.

***a-twŷn'ne**, *adv.* [ATWAIN.]

a-tŷ'-a, *s.* [From *Atys*; Gr. *Atys*=the name of several persons mentioned in classic history or mythology. The most notable was an effeminate

and foppish youth, killed by Tydeus in the Theban war.] The name given by Leach to a genus of decapod long-tailed crustaceans. They have the forceps terminating the four claws cleft as far as its base, or appearing to be composed of two fingers in the form of lashes united at their origin.

a-tŷp'-ic, *a.* [Not from Lat. *atypus*, Gr. *atypos*, which signifies stammering, but from *a*, priv., and Lat. *typus*; Gr. *typos*= . . . a model, type.] [TYPE.]

Nat. Science: Not having typical characters. (*Dana*.)

a-tŷ'-pūs, *s.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *typos*= . . . a type. Not typical.] A genus of spiders belonging to the family Mygalidae. The *A. Solzgeri* excavates in the ground, to the depth of seven or eight inches, a cylindrical tube, which it lines with silk. It is found in France.

***a-tŷ'-zar**, *a.* [Accommodated from the Arabic.]

Astrol.: Inflamed; angry (?). A technical word of old applied to the planet Mars. (*R. Bell, in the Glossary to his edition of Chaucer*.)

Au. [The first two letters of Lat. *aurum*=gold.]

Chem.: The symbol for *aurum*=gold. [AURUM, GOLD.]

âu, **ô**, **ôu**, *interj.* [Dan. *au*=oh, expressive of pain.]

A. Of the form *au*: An exclamation expressive of surprise.

B. Of the forms *au* in Aberdeenshire, and *o* or *ou* in the southern counties of Scotland: An exclamation expressive of surprise.

âu-â'le, *v. i.* [AVAILL.] To descend. (*Douglas: Virgil*, 150, 41.)

***âu'-alk**, *v.* [A. S. *awæccan*=to awake(?).] To watch? (*O. Scotch*.)

***âu'-ant**, *s.* [AVAUNT.] (*O. Scotch*.)

âu-ba'de, *s.* [Fr.] Open-air music performed at daybreak before the door or widow of the person whom it is intended to honor.

âu'-bâine, *s.* [Fr. *aubaine*=an escheat to the crown; from *aubain*=a stranger not naturalized. From Lat. *alibi*=elsewhere, and suff. -anus. Comp. also *alienus*=an alien.]

Droit d'aubane, or *Jus albinatus*: A so-called right which the King of France formerly possessed to seize the goods of any alien dying within his dominions, unless the person deceased had in his lifetime been formally promised an exemption from the operation of the law. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 10.)

¶ The natural effect of this unjust and absurd law was to prevent foreigners from settling in France, and thus to deprive the king and the country of all assistance from intellect not of native growth. It was repealed in 1819.

âube, *s.* [ALB.]

âu-bêrge, *s.* [Fr.] Au inn; a place of entertainment for travelers.

"At the *auberge* near the foot of the Rhone glacier . . ."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., ii. 32.

âu-bêr-gînes, *s. pl.* [Fr.] A name for the fruit of two species of Solanum.

"... that of *Solanum lycopersicum* and *melongena* is served at table in various forms, under the name of Tomatoes and Aubergines."—Loudon: *Encyclop. of Plants*, p. 1,078.

âu'-bîn, *s.* [Fr. *aubin*; from Lat. *ambulo*=to go about, to go backward and forward, to walk.]

Horsemanship: A gait or movement of a horse intermediate between a gallop and a trot or amble.

âu-bûrn, ***â'-bûrn**, ***â'-bûrne**, ***âu'-bôrne**, ***â'-brôn**, ***âl-bûrn**, *a.* [Connected with A. S. *bærnan*, *bernan*= . . . to burn; *bryne*=a burning; Ger. *brennen*=to burn, with which the form *abron* seems akin. On this hypothesis auburn hair would be of a color like that produced by burning, viz., brown. (BROWN.) But the form *alburn*, which occurs in Skinner's and Johnson's Dictionaries, points to the Ital. *alburno*=a white hazel-tree; Lat. *alburnus*=a white fish, the Bleak or Blay; *albus*=dead white, not dazzling white (ALBURNUM); in which case, auburn hair must originally have signified white instead of brown hair. Mahn and Wedgwood adhere to this latter etymology. According to the *Prompt.*, *awburne* color=*citrinus*, i. e., a pale yellow color.] A term used chiefly of hair.

1. *Originally*: White (?). (See etym.)

2. *Now*: Brown, with a tinge of red or russet. (*Byron: Corsair*, ii. 2.)

A. U. C. A contraction for *Anno urbis conditæ*=in the year of the city founded, i. e., from the foundation of the city of Rome.

âu'-chan, **a'-chan**, *s.* [Deriv. uncertain. Probably from some obscure place.] A kind of pear.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thère; pîne, pīt, sîre, sîr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cäb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

âu-chê-ni-a, s. [Gr. *auchēn*=the neck.] A genus of Mammalia of the order Ruminantia and the family Camelidae. It includes the Llamas, which are the American representatives of the Camels so well known in the Eastern world. They have no dorsal humps, and their toes are completely divided. There are about four species of Auchenia: the *A. guanaco*, or Guanaco [GUANACO]; the *A. glama*, or Llama [LLAMA]; the *A. paco*, the Paco or Alpaca [ALPACA]; and the *A. vicunia*, or Vicugna [VICUGNA].

***âucht**, v. t. & s. [OUGHT.]

***âucht**, a. [AUHT, EIGHT.] (Scotch.)

âucht, **âught**, **âwcht** (ch. & gh guttural), pret. of verb. [In Scotch *aw*=to possess, to owe; from A. S. *ahht*, *ahhte*, *ahhte*, pret. of *agan*=to own.] [AGH.]

1. Possessed; owned. (Scotch.) [AUGHT.]

"Of kyngis, that *aucht* that reawte,
And mast had rycht thare kyng to be."
Wynntoun, viii., 2, 9. (Jamieson.)

2. Owed; was indebted; ought.

"For lawe or than for threte
Of fors, he suld pay as he *aucht*."
Wynntoun, v., 3, 89. (Jamieson.)

âu côu'-rant (ant as *âng*), a. or adv. [Fr. *au*=to the, in the, with the; *courant*=current, running stream, course, way, custom, progress.] "In the current" of progress with regard to anything; well informed with respect to everything which is being said or done in connection with it.

***âuc'-ta-rÿ**, s. [From Lat. *auctorium*=an addition, an overweight; *auctum*=supine of *augeo*=to increase.] Increase, augmentation. (O. Scotch.)

"An large *auctary* to the library."
Crawford Univ. Edin., p. 137.

***âuc'-tên-tÿ**, a. [AUTHENTIC.] (O. Scotch.)

***âuc'-têr**, s. [ALTAR.] *Altar.

"He made an *aucter* on Godes name."
Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 625.

âuc'-tion, s. [In Sw. & Ger. †*auktion*; Dan. *auction*=an auction; from Lat. *auctio*=(1) an increasing, (2) an auction; *augeo*=to cause to increase.]

1. The public disposal of goods to the highest bidder. None but those who have taken out an auction license are at present allowed to conduct such sales. To ascertain who the highest bidder is, two leading processes may be adopted. The goods may be put up at a low figure, and then competitors for them, bidding against each other, will raise this to a higher price. This is what is generally done. In what is called a "Dutch auction," however, the process is reversed. The goods are put up at a price much above their value, and gradually lowered till a bid is given for them, and they are then forthwith knocked down to him from whom it proceeded.

"Then followed an *auction*, the strangest that history has recorded."—Macaulay. Hist. Eng., ch. vii.

2. The goods sold by auction.

"Ask you why Phrine the whole *auction* buys?
Phrine foresees a general excise."—Pope.

auction-catalogue, s. The catalogue of the goods to be disposed of at an auction.

auction-mart, s. A place where goods are sold by public auction.

auction-room, s. A room used temporarily or permanently for the disposal of goods by public auction.

†**âuc'-tion**, v. t. [From the substantive.] To sell goods by auction. (Johnson.) In the United States, the phrase, "sales at auction," is more commonly used.

âuc'-tion-ar-ÿ, a. [Eng. *auction*; -ary.] Pertaining to an auction.

"And much more honest, to be hir'd, and stand
With *auctionary* hammer in thy hand;
Provoking to give more, and knocking thrice
For the old household stuff, or picture's price."
Dryden: Juvenal.

âuc-tion-ê-er, s. [Eng. *auction*; -eer.] A person whose occupation it is to sell goods by auction.

"Even the *auctioneer* was always a character in the drama."—De Quincey: Works (ed. 1863), ii. 6.

âuc-tion-ê-er, v. t. [From the substantive.] To dispose of goods by auction.

âuc-tion-ê-ered, pa. par. [AUCTIONEER, v.]

"Estates are landscapes, gazed upon awhile,
Then advertised, and *auctioneer'd* away."
Cowper: Task, bk. iii.

âuc-tion-ê-er-îng, pr. par. & adj. [AUCTIONEER, v.]

†**âuc'-tive**, a. [From Lat. *auctus*, pa. par. of *augeo*.] Increasing. (Johnson.)

***âuc-tor'-i-tê**, s. [Fr. *autorité*.] Authority.

"... and certes rightfully may ye take no vengeance, as of youre owne *auctorité*."—Chaucer: Tale of Melibee.

***âuc'-tôur**, s. [AUTHOR.]

âu'-cû-ba, s. [Japanese name.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Cornaceæ, or Cornels. The only known species in *A. Japonica*, a well-known evergreen, with leaves like those of the laurel in form and mottled with yellow.

âu-cû-pâ'-tion, s. [Lat. *aucupatio*; from *aucupor*=to go a bird-catching; *auceps*, contr. for *aviceps*=a bird-catcher; *avis*=bird, and *cipio*=to take.] Bird-catching; fowling.

âu-dâ'-cious (cious as *shÿs*), a. [From Fr. *audacieux*; Sp. & Port. *audaz*; Ital. *audace*. Lat. *audax*; from *audeo*=to dare, to venture.] Adventurous, bold, daring, spirited.

†1. In a good or an indifferent sense: Brave, valiant.

"Audacious Hector! if the gods ordain,
That great Achilles rise and rage again,
What toils attend thee, and what woes remain!"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. x., 118-120.

2. In a bad sense:

(a) Of persons: Bold, impudent; with shameless effrontery; with contempt for law, human and divine.

"Of the members of the House of Commons who were animated by these feelings, the fiercest and most audacious was Howe."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.

(b) Of conduct: Proceeding from and indicating boldness in a bad sense; the offspring of shameless effrontery.

"Such is thy *audacious* wickedness,
Thy lewd, pestiferous and dissentious pranks."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

âu-dâ'-cious-lÿ (cious as *shÿs*), adv. [Eng. *audacious*; suff. -ly.] In an audacious manner; boldly, impudently. (Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.)

âu-dâ'-cious-nêss (cious as *shÿs*), s. [Eng. *audacious*; -ness.] The quality of being audacious; boldness, impudence, audacity. (P. Holland: Livy, p. 458.)

âu-dâç'-i-tÿ, s. [From Lat. *audacis*, genit. of *audax*=audacious, bold, and Eng. suff. -ity. In Fr. *audace*; Port., Ital., & Lat. *audacia*.] Capable of doing daring deeds.

1. In a good, or at least in an indifferent sense: Courage, daring, valor, gallantry.

"Another lawyer of more vigor and *audacity*."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iv.

2. In a bad sense: Hardihood, effrontery, impudence; capability of boldly doing deeds involving contempt for law, human and divine.

Âu-dê'-an-îsm, **Âu-dæ'-an-îsm**, **Âu-dî'-an-îsm**, s. [From *Audæus* or *Audius*, a native of Mesopotamia, who lived in the fourth century. He became a Syrian bishop; but having incurred odium among his brethren for censuring their avarice and luxury, he was banished to Scythia.] The followers of the Audæus or Audius mentioned above, who was said to have held the anthropomorphic view, founded on Gen. i. 26, 27, that God had a body in the image of which that of man was created. [ANTHROPOMORPHITE.]

âu-dî-bil'-i-tÿ, s. [From Low Lat. *audibilis*; and Eng. suffix -ty.] Audibleness; capability of being heard. (Journal of Science.)

âu-dî-ble, a. & s. [In Ital. *audibile*; from Low Lat. *audibilis*=audible; *audio*=to hear. Cognate with Gr. *audao*=to utter sounds, to speak, and *audê*=the human voice; from the root *aud* or *aus*, in Sansc. *vad*=to speak; also with Gr. *ous*, genit. *otos*=an ear.] [EAR.]

A. As adjective: Which may be heard; loud enough to be heard; actually heard.

"His respiration quick and *audible*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

†B. As substantive: Anything which may be heard or which is heard.

"... and of articulate voices, tones, songs, and quaverings, in *audibles*."—Bacon: Nat. Hist., Cent. iii., § 258.

âu-dî-ble-nêss, s. [Eng. *audible*; -ness.] The quality of being able to be heard; audibility. (Johnson.)

âu-dî-blÿ, adv. [Eng. *audibl(e)*; -ly.] In an audible manner. So as to be heard.

"Main ocean, breaking *audibly*, . . ."
Wordsworth: View from the Top of Black Comb.

âu-dî-ençe, s. [In Sw. *audiens*; Ger. *audienz*; Dan. & Fr. *audience*; Sp. & Port. *audiencia*; Ital. *audienza*, *audiencia*; all from Lat. *audientia*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act or opportunity of hearing; hearing, listening; attention.

"Let thine handmaid, I pray thee, speak in thine *audience*."—1 Sam. xxv. 24.

To give audience is to give ear, to listen, to attend.

"Men of Israel, and ye that fear God, give audience."—Acts xiii. 16.

II. The state or opportunity of being heard, listened to, or attended to.

1. In a general sense:

"Unhappily sarcasm and invective directed against William were but too likely to find favorable *audience*."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.

2. Spec.: A formal interview granted to important personages, particularly to an ambassador presenting his credentials or making a communication to a sovereign; also a private interview with a monarch given to a court favorite.

"This was the state of affairs when, on the next day (the 2d), Lord Augustus Loftus was admitted to an *audience*, . . ."—Times, Nov. 24, 1876.

"He was every day summoned from the gallery into the closet, and sometimes had long *audiences* while peers were kept waiting in the ante-chambers."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iv.

III. The person or persons hearing, listening, or attending.

Gen.: An assemblage of hearers; an auditory.

"... still govern thou my song,
Urania, and fit *audience* find, though few."
Milton: P. L., bk. vii.

"The king meanwhile surveyed his *audience* from the throne with that bright eagle eye which nothing escaped."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.

B. Technically:

1. In England: The same as AUDIENCE-COURT (q. v.).

"None to be cited into the arches or *audience*, but dwellers within the archbishop's diocese or peculiars."—Const. & Canons Eccl. 94.

2. In Spain: One of the seven supreme courts.

3. In Spanish America before it became independent: The supreme court of justice and its jurisdiction.

"... as little as the aboriginal population of Darien regarded the authority of the Spanish Viceroy and *Audiences*."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiv.

audience-chamber, s. A chamber in which formal audiences are granted.

"He summoned all the princes now resident in this court, to appear before him in the great *audience-chamber*."—Translation of Boccacini (1626), p. 94.

audience-court, s. Eng. Eccles. Law: A court belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Being accustomed formerly to hear causes extra-judicially in his own palace, he usually requested that difficult points should be discussed by men learned in the law, called *auditors*, whence ultimately sprung up by slow degrees a court held to have equal authority with that of Arches, though inferior to it both in dignity and antiquity. The audience-court is now merged in the Court of Arches, the duties of its former presiding officer being discharged by the Dean of the Arches.

***âu'-dî-ent**, s. [Lat. *audiens*, pr. par. of *audio*=to hear.] A hearer.

"The *audients* of her sad story felt great motions both of pity and admiration for her misfortune."—Shelton: Trans. of Don Quixote, iv. 2.

âu-dî-ôm'-êt-êr, **âu-dîm'-êt-êr**, s. [Lat. *audio*=to hear, and Gr. *metron*=measure.] An instrument devised by Prof. Hughes, the inventor of the microphone, and described by Dr. Richardson at a meeting of the Royal Society of London in 1879. Originally its object was to measure with precision the sense of hearing. Among its constituent parts are an induction coil, a microphone key, and a telephone.

Recently the audiometer has been materially modified, and is now principally used for obtaining a balance of induction from two electric coils acting upon a third. A scale is provided to show the extent of the movement. A varying or interrupted current being passed through the two outer coils, the preponderating current will produce the most induction if the central coil is equidistant. It can always be moved to such a point that there will be no inductive effect, one counteracting the other. Thus its position measures the relative induction. A telephone is in circuit with the intermediate coil and is used to determine when its position is such that no current is induced in it.

âu-dî-ôm-êt-ric, a. [Eng. *audiometer*; -ic.] Pertaining to or connected with audiometry.

âu-dî-ôm'-êt-rÿ, s. [Eng. *audiometer*; -y.] The act or practice of testing the sense of hearing, by means of the audiometer (q. v.).

âu-dî-phône, s. [Lat. *audio*=to hear, and Gr. *phonê*=a sound.]

Acoustics: An instrument which enables deaf mutes to hear, and by which they can be taught to speak. A triangular plate of hardened caoutchouc, very sensitive to sound vibrations, is its essential part. The patient, holding the audiphone, places the upper edge against his upper teeth; the sounds are gathered and conveyed to the auditory nerve by the teeth, and not by the tympanum.

âôil, **boÿ**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **ğem**; **thin**, **thîs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şÿn**; **-tion**, **-şion** = **zhÿn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **şÿs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.

âu'-dīt, *s.* [Lat. *audit*=he hears.]

1. The examination of an account by persons appointed to test its accuracy, by comparing each item with vouchers, adding up each page, and at last authoritatively stating the sum owing or at credit. (Used literally or figuratively.)

"Yet I can make my *audit* up, that all
From me do back receive the flour of all,
And leave me but the bran."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

"To steal from spiritual leisure a brief span,
To keep your earthly *audit*."
Ibid.: King Henry VIII., iii. 2.

2. The account as thus tested and verified. (Used *lit.* or *fig.*)

"He took my father grossly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and flush as May;
And how his *audit* stands who knows save heav'n?"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

audit-house, *s.* A house appendant to most cathedrals, and designed for the transaction of business connected with them.

"The church of Canterbury (till within this two or three years) had the morning-prayers at seven or eight of the clock in the morning; the sermon at ten in the *audit-house*; and then the rest of the communion-service, and the communion, in the choir."—*Str G. Wheeler: Acc. of Churches*, p. 115.

audit-office, *s.* The office in which the public accounts of the empire are audited.

âu'-dīt, *v. t. & i.* [AUDIT, *s.*]

A. Transitive: Carefully to examine (the account of another person), and formally and authoritatively certify to (its) accuracy.

"Bishops' ordinaries, *auditing* all accounts, take twelve pence."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

B. Intransitive: To ascertain and certify the accuracy of an account.

"I love exact dealing, and let Hocus *audit*; he knows how the money was disbursed."—*Arbutnot*.

âu'-dī-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *audition*; from Lat. *auditiō*.] Hearing. (*Walpole: Letters*, ii. 333.)

âu'-dī-tive, *a.* [In Fr. *auditif*; Sp. & Port. *auditivo*.] Having the power of hearing. (*Cotgrave*.)

âu'-dīt-ōr, ***âu'-dī-tōur**, *s.* [In Ger. *auditor*=a regimental judge; Fr. *auditeur*=a hearer, an auditor of accounts; Sp. *auditor*, *oidor*; Ital. *auditore*=an inferior judge; Lat. *auditor*=(1) a hearer, (2) a pupil, (3) the reader of a book; from *audio*=to hear, to understand, to learn, to examine.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. A hearer; one of an audience.

"Workers of Goddes word, not *auditours*."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,518-19.

"His vigorous and animated discourse doubtless called forth the loud hums of his *auditors*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. One appointed to examine accounts, compare the several items with the corresponding vouchers, and finally certify to the accuracy of the whole. In general, two auditors act together, to give greater weight to the statement signed as to the accuracy of the account.

"*Flav.* If you suspect my husbandry, or falsehood, Call me before the exactest *auditors*, And set me on the proof."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

Auditors are, of course, required for the government accounts.

"The house swarmed with placemen of all kinds, . . . tellers, *auditors*, receivers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. Technically: A national or state officer whose duty it is to audit the accounts of the nation or state.

âu'-dī-tō'r-i-ūm, *s.* [AUDITORY, *s.*]

¶ The Auditorium of Chicago takes rank as one of the most magnificent of modern public buildings. Its permanent seating capacity is over 4,000; but when the stage and all the available space is utilized, as on the occasions of holding National and other conventions, 8,000 people can be accommodated. The stage is the largest and the organ the most costly and complete in the world. Beside the Auditorium proper there is a Recital Hall, capable of holding 500 people, and a Hotel with Annex capable of entertaining nearly a thousand guests. The Tower Observatory, which rises to the altitude of 260 feet, is occupied by the U. S. Signal Service. The Auditorium is lighted by 12,000 electric lights, provided by eleven dynamos. The first and second stories are granite, the balance is Bedford stone. The entire weight of the building is figured at 110,000 tons.

âu'-dīt-ōr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *auditor*; and suff. *-ship*.] The office, dignity, or functions of an auditor.

" . . . the *auditorship* of the exchequer."—*Johnson: Life of Halifax*. (*Richardson*.)

âu'-dīt-ōr-ŷ, ***âu'-dīt-ōr-le**, *a.* [From Lat. *auditorius*=relating to a hearer or hearing; from *audio*=to hear.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Anat.*: Pertaining to the organs of hearing.

2. Perceived by means of the organs of hearing.

" . . . the *auditory* perception of the report."—*Airy on Sound* (1868), p. 135.

¶ The *auditory artery* is a ramification of the internal carotid one, the several branches of which are distributed through the brain.

The *auditory canal*, or external meatus of the ear, is considered to belong to the external portion of that organ. It extends inward from the concha for rather more than an inch. Part of it is cartilaginous and part osseous. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 67.)

The *auditory nerve*, called also the *acoustic nerve*, enters the ear by the internal auditory canal, and divides into two leading branches, which again subdivide to an amazing extent. It is remarkably soft in texture. The auditory and the facial nerves together constitute the seventh pair of nerves in Willis' arrangement.

"We wish to extend our inquiries from the *auditory* nerve to the optic nerve."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), vii. 133.

âu'-dīt-ōr-ŷ, ***âu'-dīt-ōr-le**, **âu'-dī-tō'r-i-ūm**, *s.* [In Fr. *auditoire*; Port. *auditoria*=the tribunal of an auditor; *auditorio*=people assembled for hearing; Sp. & Ital. *auditorio*=a court, a sessions house; Sw., Dan., & Ger. *auditorium*, from Lat. *auditorium*=(1) a lecture-room, a hall of justice; (2) a school; (3) (by metonymy) an audience, persons assembled for hearing.] [AUDITORY, *adj.*]

A. Of the form auditorium:

Arch. In ancient churches: The nave; that part of the church in which the audience sat.

B. Of the forms auditory and *auditorie:

I. Of places or things:

1. A hall, an apartment, or a portion of a hall or apartment in which an audience sits.

2. A bench on which a judge sits in a law-court.

II. Of persons: An audience; people assembled to hear.

"Several of this *auditory* were, perhaps, entire strangers to the person whose death we now lament."—*Atterbury*.

âu'-dī-trēss, *s.* [The feminine form of Eng. *auditor*.] A female hearer.

" . . . such pleasure she reserv'd,
Adam relating, she sole *auditress*."
Milton: P. L., bk. viii.

âu'-dīt-u-al, *a.* [From Lat. *auditus*=hearing, and Eng. suff. *-al*.] Pertaining to hearing. (*Cole-ridge*.)

***âu'-ē**, ***âu'-ēn**, *v.* Old forms of HAVE.

***âu'-ēde**, *pret. of v.* Old form of HAD.

âu'-ēr-bach'-ite, *s.* [Named after Dr. Auerbach.] A mineral, believed by Dana to be simply altered zircon.

âuf, *s.* [Dut. *alf*.] A fool, a silly person. [OAF.]

âu fā'it (*it* silent), *used as an adj.* [Fr. (*lit.*)=to the deed; also in fact, indeed, in reality.] Acquainted with, skilled in.

***âu'-fald**, *a.* The same as AFALD (q. v.).

Âu-gē'-an, *a.* [From Lat. *Augeas*, in Gr. *Augeas*, or *Augeias*; and Eng. suff. *-an*.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: Pertaining to Augeas, one of the Argonauts, King of Elis, who was represented as having a stable, or cow-house, which had been occupied for thirty years by 300 of his cattle, without ever once having been cleansed. Hercules undertook the great task, and succeeded completely in his endeavor, by turning the course of the rivers Alpheus and Peneus through the polluted stable. He next slew the king, who had defrauded him of his hire, and put on the throne Phyleus, the son of the erring monarch.

2. Pertaining to whatever has been too long neglected, and cannot now, without Herculean labor, be put right, or of any task that seems to be in the nature of the case impossible of performance.

âu'-gēl'-ite, *s.* [In Ger. *augelith*; from Gr. *augē*=bright light, radiance, and suff. *-ite*.] A colorless or pale-red mineral, with its luster strongly pearly on cleavage surfaces. The composition is: phosphoric acid, 35.3; alumina, 51.3; and water, 13.4=100. It is found in the province of Scania, in Sweden.

âu'-gēr, ***âu'-gre** (*gre* as *gēr*), *s.* [A. S. *nafe*, *nafu*=the nave or middle of a wheel, *gar*=a gorer, piercer; *nafe-bor*=a nave-borer, an auger. Bosworth asks if *nafegar* has not also the same meaning; *gar*=a dart, javelin, spear, lance, or weapon; in Sw. *nafoare*; Icel. *nafarr*; Dut. *avegaar*; Mod. Ger. *naber*; O. H. Ger. *nabager* mean=an auger. Thus *n* has been dropped from the beginning of the word.]



Auger.

1. An instrument used for boring holes in wood, or other soft substance. It is used by carpenters, shipwrights, joiners, wheelwrights, and cabinet-makers. It consists of a wooden handle and an iron shank, with a steel bit terminating it at the bottom.

"The *auger* hath a handle and bit; its office is to make great round holes. When you use it, the stuff you work upon is commonly laid low under you that you may the easier use your strength; for in twisting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great chips out of the stuff."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises*.

"Men. What's the news? what's the news?
Com. Your temples burned in their cement, and
Your franchises, whereof you stood, confined
Into an *augre's* bore."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

2. An instrument of a similar kind, but on a much larger scale, used for boring into the soil, or through the geological strata for water, to ascertain the character of the subsoil or of the beds traversed. It has connecting-rods to adapt it to the different depths required.

auger-hole, ***augre-hole**, *s.* A hole drilled by an auger.

"What should be spoken here, where our fate,
Hid in an *auger-hole*, may rush, and seize us?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

auger-shell, *s.* The English name of the shells belonging to the genus *Terebra*. It is given in consequence of their being long and pointed.

âu'-gēt, **âu'-gētte**, *s.* [Fr. *auget*=a trough.] *Mil.*: A wooden pipe containing the powder designed to be used in exploding a mine. (*James*.)

âught, **†ought** (*ou* as *â*), ***âuht**, ***aght**, ***aht** (*gh* and *h* guttural or mute), *s. & adv.* [A. S. *aht*, *awht*, *auht*, *awiht*, *awuht*, *owiht*, *owuht*=*auht*, anything, some; *a* or *o*=one; *wuht*, *wiht*=(1) *auht*, something, anything; (2) a thing, a creature, a wight, an animal; O. H. Ger. *wiht*; Goth. *vaiht*=a thing, anything.] [AGHT, AUGHT, WHIT, WIGHT.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Gen.*: Anything, whether great or small.

"Who digging, round the plant, still hangs his head,
Nor *auht* remits the work, while thus he said."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxiv., 285-6.

2. *Spec.*: The smallest portion of anything, a whit, a jot, or tittle.

B. As adverb: In anything, in any respect.

"Thy sire and I were one: nor varied *auht*
In public sentence, or in private thought."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iii., 155-6.

¶ *Aught*=anything, is sometimes erroneously spelled *ought*, and thus confounded with *ought*=should, or is under an obligation. It would tend to clearness if the former were uniformly spelled, as correctness requires, with *a*, and the latter with *o*.

âught, **âucht** (*gh* and *ch* guttural), *s.* [AGHT, AUHT.] Possession, property. (*Scotch*.)

"Edie Ochiltree caught hold of the rein, and stopped his further proceeding. 'Whu's *auht*, ye cullant?'"—*Scott: Antiquary*.

Bad âught: "A bad property." (Used of an obnoxious ill-conditioned child.) (*Jamieson*.)

âught, **âucht** (*gh* and *ch* guttural), *pret. of v. t.* [AGH.] Possessed as one's property. (*Old Eng. & Scotch*.) [AUCHT.]

***â'ught-and**, ***â'ght-and** (*gh* guttural), *pr. par.* [AUGHT, AGHT.] Owing.

"That the debts *auhtand* be our armie—or propertie *auhtand* be officiaris and soldiouris."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 347.

***â'ught-whère** (*gh* guttural), *s.* [Eng. *auht*; where.] Anywhere.

" . . . that he had *auhtwhere* a wife for his estate."
—*Chaucer: Legend of Good Women*, 1538. (*S. in Boucher*.)

âu'-gîte, **âu'-gîte**, *s.* [In Ger. *augit*, &c. In Lat. *augites*; Gr. *augitēs*, a precious stone, supposed by some to be the turquoise; *augē*=bright light, radiance.] An important mineral, interesting from

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

its geological as well as its mineralogical relations. The term has not always been used in the same sense.

1. *Formerly*: The augite of Werner was the same as what has been called volcanic schist and volcanite.

2. *Now*: Dana applies the name *augite* to the greenish or brownish-black and black kinds of aluminous pyroxene, found chiefly in eruptive, but sometimes also in metamorphic rocks. [PYROXENE.] When altered into hornblende it is called Tralite (q. v.). Augite was once suspected by many mineralogists to be essentially the same mineral as hornblende, differing only in this respect, that the former species resulted from rapid and the latter from slow cooling. But Dana separates the two, regarding hornblende as an aluminous variety of amphibole [AMPHIBOLE], and not of pyroxene. [HORNBLLENDE.] Whatever its exact place in the system, it is so much akin to hornblende that Gustav Rose, fusing a mass of the latter mineral, found that on cooling it uniformly became augite. Both are found in modern and in ancient volcanic products. The green and dark kinds of eruptive rock have hornblende or augite predominant, while the reddish ones owe their color to the abundance of feldspar in their composition.

augite-rock, *s.* A kind of basalt, or greenstone, composed wholly or chiefly of granular augite. (Leonhard, Lyell, &c.)

âu-gît'-ic, âu-gît'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *augit(e)*; -ic.] Pertaining to augite, or composed in greater or lesser amount of augite.

"It was also remarked, that in the crystalline slags of furnaces, *augitic* forms were frequent, the hornblende entirely absent; hence it was conjectured that hornblende might be the result of slow, and augite of rapid cooling."—Lyell: *Man. of Geol.* 4th ed., p. 359.

augitic porphyry. A volcanic rock, consisting of Labrador feldspar and augite on a green or dark-gray base. (Rose, Lyell, &c.)

âug-mënt', v. t. [In Fr. *augmenter*; Sp. & Port. *augmentar*; Ital. *augmentare*; from Lat. *augmento*, -avi, -atum, *v. t.*=to increase; *augeo*, fut. *auxi*=to increase; Gr. *auxanō*, and *auxō*=to increase.] [See WAX, EKE.]

A. Trans.: To increase the size of anything; to make anything larger in reality or to the imagination.

"... old taxes were *augmented* or continued."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

"At half this distance the attraction would be *augmented* four times."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., i. 13.

"*Augment* the fame and horror of the fight."—Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xvi., 792.

B. Intrans.: To increase.

"Strength is deriv'd from spirits and from blood;
And those *augment* by generous wine and food."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xix., 159-60.

âug'-ment, s. [In Ger. †*augment*; Fr. *augment*; Port. *augmento*; Ital. *augmento*; Lat. *augmentum*, from *augeo*=to increase.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of augmenting or increasing; the state of being augmented or increased.
2. That by which anything is increased; also the time during which increase takes place.

"You shall find this *augment* of the tree to be without the diminution of one drachm of the earth."—Walton: *Angler*.

"Discutients are improper in the beginning of inflammations, but proper when mixed with repellants in the *augment*."—Wiseman.

B. Technically:

1. *Philol. & Gram.*: In Greek grammar, a prefix to the past tenses and to the paulo-post future, intended to distinguish them from other tenses. The augment to the perfect and the paulo-post future prefix the initial consonant with *e*, and retain the syllable thus formed through all the moods. In this case the augment is called the *reduplication*. Thus from *tuptō*, to strike or beat, comes *tetupha*, *tetupsomai*, where *te* is the augment. Constituting, as it does, a syllable, it is called a *syllabic augment*. Sometimes the augment is formed by substituting for a short vowel its corresponding long one, as *elpidzō*, *ēlpidzon*; the augment thus produced is termed a *temporal augment*.

† Dr. Donaldson, in 1839, published the hypothesis that the augment is properly a pronominal particle, denoting distance or remoteness, originally in space and then in time; a view which has since been adopted by Bopp, Garnett, Curtius, and others. (Donaldson.) There is an augment in Sanscrit as well as in Greek.

âug-mënt'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *augment*; -able.] Able to be augmented; able to be increased.

"Our elixirs be *augmentable* infinitely."

Ashmole: *Theat. Chem.* (1652), p. 183.

âug-mënt-tâ'-tion, s. [In Fr. *augmentation*; Sp. *augmentación*; Port. *augmentação*; Ital. *augmentazione*, *amentazione*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of augmenting or increasing.

"They would not, he thought, be much alarmed by any *augmentation* of power which the Emperor might obtain."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. The state of being augmented.

"What modification of matter can make one embryo capable of so prodigiously vast *augmentation*, while another is confined to the minuteness of an insect."—Bentley.

3. The amount added to produce the increase.

"... the amount of the *augmentation* it would be ridiculous to attempt to estimate."—J. S. Mill: *Logic*, vol. ii., p. 101.

B. Technically:

1. *Astronomy*. *Augmentation of the Moon's Semi-diameter*: The increase in her apparent magnitude, due to the difference between her distance from the observer and the center of the earth.

2. *In Heraldry*. *Arms of Augmentation of Honor* are a grant from one's sovereign of an additional charge on a coat of arms for a meritorious service rendered, or for some other cause. (*Glossary of Heraldry*, 1847.) They are called also *Arms of Concession of Honor*.

augmentation court. A court erected by King Henry VIII., for the increase of the revenues of his crown, by the suppression of monasteries.

âug-mënt'-a-tive, a. & s. [In Fr. *augmentatif*; Ital. *augmentativo*.]

A. As adjective: Having the power of increasing any particular thing, or actually increasing it.

"Some of them [terminations of verbal nouns] being *augmentative*, some diminutive."—Instructions for Oratory, p. 32.

B. As substantive: A word which expresses in an augmented form—that is, with increased force—the idea conveyed by the simple word from which it was derived. Thus the Indian term *Maharajah* (in *Mahratta maha*=great, *raja*=king) is an augmentative of the simple word *raja*. It is opposed to *diminutive*. To the latter category belongs the word *kinglet* (*king*, and *let*=little).

âug-mënt'-ed, pa. par. [AUGMENT, *v.*]

"Precipitate thee with *augmented* pain."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. vi.

âug-mënt'-ër, s. [Eng. *augment*; -er. In Fr. *augmenteur*.] One who or that which augments or increases anything.

"The Egyptians, who were the world's seminaries for arts, ascribe all to learning, as to its patroness and *augmenter*."—Waterhouse: *Apol. for Learn.*, &c. (1653), p. 177.

âug-mënt'-ing, pr. par. & a. [AUGMENT, *v.*]

"... and hence the increased supply, required by increasing population, is sometimes raised at an *augmenting* cost by higher cultivation."—J. S. Mill: *Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. xii., § 2.

***âug-gre, s.** [AUGUR.]

***âug-grÿm, s. & a.** [ALGORITHM.] Arithmetic.]

augrym-stones. Stones or counters formerly used to aid in arithmetical calculation.

"His *augrym-stones*, leyen faire apart."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 3,210.

Augs'-bürg, s. & a. [From the city of Augsburg (called by the Romans *Augusta*), in Bavaria.]

Augsburg Confession. A confession of faith, rough hewn by Luther and polished by Melancthon, which, being subscribed by the Reformers, was read before the Emperor Charles V., at the diet of Augsburg, June 25, 1530. It is sometimes called the *Augustan Confession*. (See the etym.)

âu'-gür, s. [In Sw., Ger., & Port. *augur*; Fr. *augure*; Sp. (pl.) *augures*; Ital. *auguratore*, *augura*, *augures* (m.), and *auguratrice* (f); all from Lat. *augur*.] [AUGURY.]

1. A member of the college of augurs at Rome, a highly dignified college that pretended to predict future events by the methods described under AUGURY (q. v.). Being consulted on all important occasions, they long possessed enormous powers in the Roman State; but as knowledge increased they were applied to only for form's sake, and at last not at all.

"*Cesar*. What say the *augurs*?"

Servant. They would not have you stir forth to-day; Plucking the entrails of an offering forth,
They could not find an heart within the beast."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cesar*, ii. 2.

"Oh? spare an *augur's* consecrated head."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xxii., 355.

2. Any person who attempts to read futurity and predict events which have not yet occurred.

"'Twas false thou know'st—but let such *augurs* rue,
Their words are omens Insult renders true."

Byron: *The Corsair*, III.

âu'-gür, v. i. & t. [In Ger. *auguriren*; Fr. *augurer*; Port. *augurar*, *agourar*; Ital. *augurare*; from Lat. *auguror*=(1) to act as augur; (2) to forebode; *auguro*=(1) to consult by means of augurs; (2) to consecrate by means of augurs; (3) to forebode.] [AUGUR.]

A. Intrans.: To form auguries, prognostications or guesses regarding future events; to anticipate, to conjecture.

"They deemed him now unhappy, though at first
Their evil judgment *augur'd* of the worst."

Byron; *Lara*, ii. 8.

B. Trans.: To prognosticate, to presage, to forebode: as, That *augured* mischief. (Usually of things.)

âu'-gur-âl, a. [In Fr. & Port. *augural*; Ital. *augurale*; Lat. *auguralis*.] Pertaining to an augur or to augury.

"The *augural* crook of Romulus."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. iv., § 3.

"Persons versed in *augural* lore."—*Ibid.*, ch. x., § 6.

âu'-gur-âte, s. [AUGURATE, *v.*] The office or dignity of an augur.

"The powers of the *augurate*."—Penny Cyclop., iii. 88.

†âu'-gur-âte, v. i. & t. [Lat. *auguratus*, *pa. par.* of *auguro*.] [AUGUR, *v.*]

âu'-gur-â'-tion, s. [In Sp. *auguración*; from Lat. *auguratio*.] The act, practice, or art of pretending to presage future events, either in the manner of the Roman augurs, or in any other way.

"Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success when he continued the tripudiary *augurations*."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

âu'-güred, pa. par. & a. [AUGUR, *v.*]

†âu'-gur-ër, s. [Eng. *augur*; -er.] The same as AUGUR (q. v.).

"And the persuasion of his *augurers*.

May hold him from the Capitol to-day."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cesar*, ii. 1.

âu'-gür'-i-âl, a. [In Sp. *augurial*; Lat. *augurialis*, for *auguralis*.] Pertaining or relating to augury.

"On this foundation were built the conclusions of soothsayers in their *augurial* and tripudiary *divinations*."—Browne.

âu'-gur-ing, pr. par. & a. [AUGUR, *v.*]

"The people love me, and the sea is mine;
My power's a crescent, and my *auguring* hope
Says, it will come to the full."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 1.

âu'-gur-ist, s. [Lat. *augur*, and Eng. suff. -ist.] One who practices augury; an augur.

***âu'-gur-ize, v. t.** [Lat. *augur*, and Eng. suff. -ize.] To augur. (Johnson.)

âu'-gur-ous, a. [Lat. *augur*, and Eng. suff. -ous.] Full of augury; prescient, presaging, foreboding.

"So fear'd

The fair-man'd horses, that they flew back, and their chariots turn'd,
Presaging in their *augurous* hearts the labors that they mourn'd."

Chapman: *Iliad*.

âu'-gür-shîp, s. [Lat. *augur*, and Eng. suff. -ship.] The office or dignity of an augur.

"... though it is true that in the *augurship* nobility was more respected than age."—Bacon: *Hist. of Life and Death* (1658). (Richardson.)

âu'-gur-ÿ, *âu'-gur-îe, s. [In Fr. *augure*; O. Fr. *aür*, whence in Mod. Fr. comes *malheur*=misfortune=Old Fr. *mal aür*; in Lat. *malum augurum*=evil augury. In Sp. *aguero*; from Prov. *augior*, *augur*=an amen; Port. & Ital. *augurio*; Ger. & Lat. *augurium*; from *avis*=bird, and *gur*=telling. *Gur* appears again in Lat. *garrio*=to chatter, and *garulus*=chattering, and is from Sansc. *gur* and *gri*=to shout. (Max Müller: *Science of Language*, 6th ed., vol. ii., 1871, pp. 265, 266.)]

I. The act or practice of pretending to prognosticate future events.

1. After the manner of the old Roman college of augurs [AUGUR], namely, by noting the flight or singing of particular birds; the avidity or otherwise with which the sacred chickens devoured their food (1); the movements of quadrupeds; and the occurrence of lightning, thunder, or both, in particular parts of the sky.

"... and they inquired of the gods by *augury* to know which of them should give his name to the city."—Arnold: *Hist. Rome*, ch. i.

2. In any other way.

"The very children who pressed to see him pass observed, and long remembered, that his look was sad and full of evil *augury*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v

†II. The state of being augured.

III. That which is augured; an omen; a prognostication; a prophecy; a vaticination.

"If such thy will, dispatch from yonder sky

Thy sacred bird, celestial *augury*!"

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xxiv., 381-2.

bôll, bôÿ; pôût, jôw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exîst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

âu-gŭst', a. [In Fr. *auguste*; Lat. *augustus*= (1) sacred, venerable, (2) majestic, august; either from *augeo*=to cause to increase, or from *augur*. A title given by the Roman Senate to Octavianus when confirming him in the imperial dignity.] Sacred, majestic; fitted to inspire reverence; not to be touched without awe. Used—

1. Of royal or princely personages:

"Her Majesty, and three, at least, of her *august* daughters, were amongst the subscribers to the fund."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 26.

2. Of anything appertaining to such dignitaries:

"He was far too wise a man not to know, when he consented to shed that *august* blood [that of Charles I.], that he was doing a deed which was inexpiable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

3. In a more general sense, of anything grand and magnificent;

"And still let man his fabrics rear,
August in beauty, grace, and strength."

Hemans: Ivy Song.

4. Of the Divine Being or His arrangements for the government of the universe:

"The trumpet—will it sound, the curtain rise,
And show th' *august* tribunal of the skies."

Couper: Retirement.

Âu-gŭst, s. [In Dan. & Ger. *August*; Sw. *Augusti*; Dan. *Augustus*, *Oogst*; Fr. *Août*; Sp. and Ital. *Agosto*; Lat. *Augustus*, from Augustus, the first Roman emperor.]

1. *Formerly*: The sixth month of the old Alban or Latin year, which began with March and not with January. At first it was called in consequence *Sextilis*, from *sextus*=the sixth. Afterward the senate altered that name into *Augustus*, in honor of Augustus Cæsar, the first Roman emperor, who during this month was created consul, three times over obtained triumphs, subdued Egypt, and terminated the civil war.

2. *Now*: The eighth month of the year in this and other parts of the Christian world.

"August was dedicated to the honor of Augustus Cæsar, because in the same month he was created consul, thrice triumphed in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of civil wars; being before called *Sextilis*, or the sixth from March."—*Peacham.*

Âu-gŭs'-tan (1), *a.* [Lat. *Augustanus*.] Pertaining to Augustus Cæsar. As literature in ancient Rome reached its highest development during the reign of Augustus Cæsar, the expression "the *Augustan* age" of literature in any country means the age in which it is at its highest point.

"The Genius of the Augustan age
His head among Rome's ruins rear'd."

Couper: On the Author of "Letters on Literature."

Âu-gŭs'-tan (2), *a.* [From *Augusta*, the old Roman name of Augsburg, in Bavaria.] Pertaining to Augsburg.

Augustan Confession.

Theology and Church History: What is now commonly known as the *Augsburg Confession* (q. v.).

Âu-gŭs-tineŝ, Âu'-gŭs-tinŝ, s. pl. [From *Augustine*.] [AUGUSTINIANS.]

Âu-gŭs-tin'-i-an, a. & s. [From *Augustine* or St. *Augustine*, the very eminent theologian and Christian father, born at Tagaste, in Numidia, on November 13, A. D. 354; a presbyter of Hippo Regius (now Bona, in Algeria) from 391; and finally bishop of the same Hippo from 395 to his death on August 28, 430.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to St. Augustine.

Augustinian Canons regular: Canons whose mode of life was regulated by what was considered to be the rule of St. Augustine. [CANONS.] (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, Cent. xi., pt. ii., ch. ii. § 29.)

Augustinian Eremites: The same as AUGUSTINIANS [B., 2 (q. v.).] (*Ibid.*, Cent. xiii., pt. ii., ch. ii., §§ 22, 23.)

B. As substantive:

I. *Gen.*: Any follower of Augustine.

II. *Spec. (Plural)*:

1. Those who follow Augustine in his views of the doctrines of grace, which were essentially what are now called *Calvinistic*.

2. An order of monks called after Augustine. Other English designations for them are *Augustines* or *Augustins*, and they are also sometimes called *Augustinian Eremites*, or simply *Eremites*. They were formed into an order by Alexander IV., in 1256, he having required various societies of Eremites—of which some followed the rules of William the Eremite, and others those of St. Augustine—to unite into one body. When, in 1272, the orders of Mendicants were reduced by Pope Gregory X. to four, the Augustinians were one of these four. They are the same that are called *Austin friars*. Their garb is black.

Âu-gŭs-ti-ŏus, a. [AUGUST *a.*] The same as AUGUST (q. v.).

âu-gŭst'-ly, adv. [Eng. *august*; -ly.] In an august manner; in a highly dignified manner; in a manner to inspire veneration or awe.

âu-gŭst'-ness, [Eng. *august*; -ness.] The characteristic of being august; dignity, venerableness.

***âuht, *âuhte, *aght, (O. Eng.), *âucht** (*Scotch*) (*gh* and *ch* guttural), *a.* [A. S. *cahta*=eight.] Eight. [AGHT, EIGHT.] (*Rob. de Brunne*, p. 122.)

***âuht** (*h* guttural), *s.* [AGHT, AHT.] Properly. (*S. in Boucher.*)

***âuht-ënd, (h guttural), a.** [A. S. *cahta-tyne*=eighteenth.]

"In his *aughtend* year."

Rob. de Brunne, p. 83. (*S. in Boucher.*)

âuk (in Provenc. Eng. *âlk*), *s.* [Icel. *aulka*; Sw. *alka*=a puffin; Dan. *âlke*; Ger. *alk*; Mod. Lat. *alca*.] [ALCA.] The name given to several seabirds, especially the Great and the Little Auk.

1. The Great Auk is the *Alca impennis* of Linnaeus. [ALCA, ALCIDÆ.] It is from two to two and a-half feet high, with short wings almost useless for flight. In the water, however, it makes way with astonishing rapidity. It is essentially a Northern bird. It seems to be rapidly verging to extinction. Its bones left behind show that it was formerly abundant on the shores of Iceland, Greenland, and Denmark. (*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 57, and other works.)



The Razor-Bill (*Alca torda*).

2. The Little Auk of Pennant and others, called also the Common Rotche, and the little White and Black Diver, is the *Mergulus melanoleucos* of Yarrell's *British Birds*, the *M. alle* of Carpenter and Dallas, and the *Alca alle* of Linnaeus. It has the breast, the belly, a dot above the eyes, and a stripe on the wing, white; the rest of the plumage black. Its length is nine inches, and the extent of its wings sixteen. Its dimensions are thus about those of a large pigeon. It nestles in holes or crevices on the bare rocks, laying one bluish-green egg. It is abundant in the Arctic seas. It is found also in Great Britain.

3. One of the English names given to a bird, the Razor-bill (*Alca torda*).

King of the Auks: A Scotch name for the Great Auk (*Alca impennis*). [See No. 1.]

†âuk'-ward, a. [AWKWARD.]

†âul, s. [AWL.]

âul'-la, s. [In Sp., Lat., &c., *aula*. In Gr. *aulê*= (1) a courtyard or its wall; (2) the court or quadrangle around which the house itself was built; (3) any court or hall; (4) (later) the court, or *aula regia*.]

1. A court baron. (*Spelman.*)

2. In some old ecclesiastical writings: The nave of a church.

3. A *regia* or *regis*: A court established by William the Conqueror in his own hall, and comprised of the great officers of state usually attendant on his person. It was ultimately transferred to Westminster Hall.

âul'-læ-ŭm, s. [Lat. *aulceum*; Gr. *aulaia*= . . . a curtain; tapestry.]

**Bot.*: A term sometimes applied by Linnaeus to a corolla.

âul'-læ-r-i-an, a. & s. [In Sp. & Ital. *aula*=a royal palace; Lat. *aula*; Gr. *aulê*=the front court of a Grecian house.]

1. *As adjective*. Pertaining to a hall. (*Smart, Worcester, &c.*)

2. *As substantive*. In *Oxford University*: The member of a hall as distinguished from a collegian. "Dr. Adams [principal of Magdalen Hall] made a little speech, and entertained the vice-chancellor and *aularians* with a glass of wine."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 383.

âul'-læx, s. [Gr. *aulax*=a furrow, in allusion to the furrows on the under side of the leaves in one species.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Proteaceæ, or Proteads. The species consist of pretty shrubs, with narrow leaves.

âuld, a. [A. S. *ald, eald*.] Old. [OLD.]

*1. (Formerly English.)

"'Tis pride that pulls the country down;
Then take thine *auld* cloak about thee."

Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

2. (Now only Scotch.)

"Half the people of the barony know that their poor *auld* laird is somewhere here about."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxx.

auld-farrant, a. Sagacious.

"This *auld* man, Ochiltree, is very skeely and *auld-farrant* about mony things."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xlii.

auld lang syne. [Scotch *auld*=Eng. old; *lang*=long; *syne*=since.] Long, long ago; referring to the time when friends now in full maturity, if not even beginning to decline, were boys accustomed to play together.

"But seas between us braid ha'e roar'd,

Sin' *auld lang syne*."—*Burns: Auld Lang Syne*.

Burns' "*Auld Lang Syne*" is sung at the close of all Scottish entertainments the world over, and nowhere with more zest and delight than in the United States.

auld-warld, a. Old world; antique; belonging to a state of things which has now passed away. (*Scotch.*)

âul'-lēt'-ic, a. [Lat. *auleticus*; Gr. *aulētikos*=suitable for a pipe or flute; *aulos*=a flute or other wind instrument; *ad, aēmi*, or *auō*=to blow.] Pertaining to the pipe or flute. (*Johnson.*)

âul'-lic, *âul'-lick, a. & s. [In Fr. *aulique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *aulico*; Lat. *aulicus*=pertaining to a princely court, princely; Gr. *aulikos*=of or for the court, cotier like. In Ital. *aula* is=a royal palace; Lat. *aula*= (1) the front court of a Grecian house, (2) a palace, a castle, (3) princely power, (4) the court, courtiers; Gr. *aulē*= (1) the open court before a house, or its wall, (2) (later) the court or quadrangle, (3) the hall or vestibule, or any chamber, (4) (latest of all), the court, courtiers. From *ad, aēmi*=to blow—the court-yard being necessarily open to the wind.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to a royal court.

†*Aulic Council*:

(a) In the old German empire, the name formerly given to the personal council of the emperor, as contradistinguished from the imperial chamber, which was the supreme court of the empire. It ceased when the emperor died, but a fresh one was immediately called into existence by his successor. The supercession of the German empire by the confederation of the Rhine, established under the auspices of Napoleon I. in 1806, terminated the old Aulic Council.

(b) A council at Vienna, established for the management of the military affairs of Austria.

B. As substantive. At the Sorbonne, and some foreign universities: The ceremony observed when one receives the degree of Doctor of Divinity. First an oration is addressed to him by the Chancellor of the University, then he receives the cap, and finally presides at the disputation. While the term *aulic* is used generally of the whole ceremony, it is specially to the disputation that it is applied.

†âul'-nāge, s. [ALNAGE.]

†âul'-nāg-ēr, s. [ALNAGER.]

***âuln, *âulne** (*l* silent), *s.* [AUNE.]

âulned (*l* silent), *a.* [Apparently altered from AWN (q. v.).]

Heraldry: Awned, bearded. (Used of ears of corn.)

âul'-ŏp-ŭs, s. [Gr. *aulos*=a flute, and *pous*=a foot.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family Salmonidæ.

âul'-lōs'-tōm'-a, âul'-lōs'-tōm'-ŭs, s. [Gr. *aulos*=a flute, and *stoma*=mouth. Flute-mouthed.] A genus of spiny-finned fishes, of the family Fistularidæ. Like the rest of the family, the snout ends in a tube. The only known species is from the Indian Ocean.

âul'-lō-stōm'-i dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *aulostom(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.] [FISTULARIDÆ.]

***âul'-tēr, s.** [ALTAR.] The same as ALTAR (q. v.).

***âul'-trāge, *âul'-tēr-āge, s.** [ALTARAGE.] The same as ALTERAGE (q. v.). (*Scotch.*)

***âul'-māil, *âul'-māyl, v. t.** [AMEL, v.]

***âul'-māyld, pa. par.** [AUMAIL.]

***âum'-ble, *âum'-bel.** [AMBLE.]

***âum'-brŷ.** [AMBRY.]

âume, s. The same as AAM (q. v.).

***âul'-mēn-ēr, *âul'-mēre, s.** [Fr. *aumonier*=an almoner.] An almoner.

***âul'-mōne, s.** [Fr. *aumône*=alms, charity.]

Law: A tenure by which lands are given in alms to some church or religious house.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, cr. wēre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***āun'-çen-ŷd**, ***āwn'-schen-ŷd**, *a.* [ANCIENT.] Antiquated. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***āun'-çē-tre** (tre as tēr), *s.* The same as ANCESTOR (q. v.).

***āun'-çē-trŷ**, *s.* Old spelling of ANCESTRY (q. v.).

āune, ***āulne**, *s.* [Fr. *aune*, *aulne*; Lat. *ulna*= (1) the elbow, (2) the arm, (3) an ell.]

Formerly: A French measure for cloth, varying in length in different places. At Rouen it was = 1 English ell, at Calais = 1'52, at Lyons = 1'061, and at Paris = 0'95.

Now: The *mètre* has taken its place.

***āun'-gël**, ***āun'-gîl**. Old forms of ANGEL.

"And as an *aungel* lad him up and down."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,260-1.

"At Lucifer, though he an *aungil* were,
And nought a man, at him wil I bygynne."
Ibid., 15,485-6.

aunt, ***aunte** (au=a), *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *tante*; O. Fr. *ante*; Prov. *amda*, from Lat. *amita*=aunt by the father's side, that by the mother's side being quite a different word, viz., *matertera*.]

I. Lit.: The sister of one's father or mother. [AUNTIE.]

"Who meets us here? my niece Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Gloster."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. In a good sense: A kindly epithet for an elderly woman of no kinship to the speaker, as *uncle* was for an elderly man.

¶ *Modryle and Ewyflr*=aunt and uncle, are used similarly in Welsh. (*Barnes: Early England and the Saxon English*, p. 135.)

2. In a bad sense: A cant term for a woman of bad character, whether prostitute or procuress. (*Nares.*) (*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.)

***āun'-tēr**, ***āun'-tre** (O. Eng.) (tre as tēr), ***ān'-tēr**, ***āun'-tyr** (tyr as tīr) (Provenc.), *s.* [Contr. from Fr. *aventure*=an adventure.]

1. An adventure.
2. Fortune. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

"Fro Nabugodonosor the kyng that him hade,
Called this paleis '*Auntres*,' and forsothe seide,"
Joseph of Arimathie (ed. Skeat), 319-20.

***āun'-tēr**, ***āun'-tre** (tre as tēr), *v. t. & i.* [From Fr. *aventurer*=to venture, to risk.] To venture, to dare; to encounter danger, to incur risk.

"Unhardy is unsely, as men saith,
I wol arise, and *auntre* it, in good faith."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,207-8.

***āun'-tēr-oūs**, ***āun'-trōus**, ***ān'-tēr-oūs**, *a.* [Abbreviated from *adventurous* (q. v.).] Adventurous, courageous, enterprising. [AUNTER.]

"And for he was a knyght *auntrous*."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,317.

aun'-tīe (au=a), *s.* [Eng. *aunt*; and dimin. -ie.] A familiar name for an aunt. (Eng. and Scotch.)

"I wad get my mither bestowed wi' her auld graning tittie, *Auntie* Meg, in the Gallowgate o' Glasgow."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xiv.

¶ It is also a familiar name for an old negress.

***āun'-tre** (tre as tēr), *s. & v. t.* [AUNTER.]

***āun'-trōus**, *a.* [AUNTEROUS.]

A game common at county fairs. It consists in attempts to knock a pipe from the mouth of a puppet head placed on a pole; the name is also applied to the puppet head.

***āu-ōn'ge**, *v. t.* [A. S. *afon*=to receive, *pa. par. afongen*, *afangen*.] [AFONGE.]

"Bede him that ich deie mote and the oile of mylce *auonge*."—*The Holy Rode* (ed. Morris), 44.

***āu-ō'te**, *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *vote* = foot.] On foot. [AFOOT.]

āu'-ra, *s.* [In Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *aura*; Gr. *aura*=air in motion, a breeze; **āō*, *āēmi*=to blow, and *āuō*=to shout . . . to roar; Sansc. *vā* or *vā*=to blow.]

I. Gen.: Any subtle, invisible fluid, gaseous, or other material emanation from a body, as an effluvia; the aroma of flowers.

II. Specially:

1. *Electricity. Electric Aura*: A so-called electric fluid emanating from an electrified body, and forming what has been called an electric atmosphere around it.

2. *Med. Epileptic Aura* (*A. epileptica*, or simply *Aura*): A sensation as if a current of air, a stream of water, or a slight convulsive tremor ascended from a part of the body, or of the extremities, to the head, on reaching which the patient falls down in a fit of epilepsy. (*Dr. J. Cheyne: Cycl. Pract. Med.*, vol. ii., p. 86.)

āu'-ral (1), *a.* [Lat. *aura*; and Eng. suff. -al.] Pertaining to the air. (*Maunder.*)

āu'-ral (2), *a.* [From Lat. *auris*=the ear. Pertaining to the ear.

āu'-ra-lite, *s.* [In Ger. *auralit*; from *aura* (?), and *lithos*=stone.] A mineral; according to the British Museum Catalogue, a variety of Dichroite; but according to Dana, the same as Fahluite (q. v.). Borsdorff called it Hydrous Iolite. It is from Abo, in Finland.

āu-rān-tī-ā'-çē-æ, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *aurantium*, the specific name of the orange (*Citrus aurantium*), the remoter derivation apparently being *aurans*, genit. *aurantis*, *pr. par.* of *auro*=to gild; *aurum*=gold, referring to the fine yellow color of the fruit.]

Bot.: An order of plants, classed by Lindley in his Rutales, or Rutal Alliance. They have from three to five petals, stamina the same in number, or twice as many, or some multiple of the petals, hypogynous. The fruit is pulpy, and is many-celled. It, with the rest of the plant, is covered with an abundance of oily receptacles. The leaves, which are alternate, are often compound, frequently with the petiole winged. There is no genus *Aurantium* (see etym.). The typical one is *Citrus*, which contains the orange, the lemon, the lime, &c. [CITRUS.] In 1847 Dr. Lindley estimated the known species of *Aurantiaceæ* at ninety-five, nearly all from India.

āu'-rāte, *a. & s.* [In Ital. *aurato*; from Lat. *auratus*=gilt, *pa. par.* of *auro*=to gild, from *aurum*=gold.]

A. As adjective: Of a golden yellow hue; a pure bright yellow, duller than lemon-color.

B. As substantive:

1. *Horticult.*: A kind of pear.

2. *Chem.*: Auric oxide in combination with an alkali. (*Fownes: Chem.*, 10th ed., p. 421.)

¶ There are *aurates* of potash, of ammonia, &c.

āu'-rā-tēd (1), *a.* [In Ital. *aurato*; Lat. *auratus*=gilt, from *aurum*=gold.] [AURATE.]

1. *Ord. Lang. and Science generally*: Containing gold; gilded, or resembling gold in color.

2. *Chem.*: Combined with auric acid. [AURIC.]

āu'-rā-tēd (2), *a.* [From Lat. *auris*=the ear.] Eared.

auré (āu'-rā), *a.* [O. Fr.] Bestrewn with golden drops. (*Gloss. of Her.*, 1847.)

āu'-rē-āte (Eng. and Scotch), ***āw'-rē-āte** (Scotch), *a.* [Lat. *aureatus*=adorned with gold.] Golden.

"Amidis ane rank tre lurkis a golden beach
With *aureate* leuis and flexibel twistis teuch."
Douglas: Virg., 167, 42.

āu-rē-li-a, *s.* [In Sp. *aurelia*=a pupa, chrysalis; Lat. *aurelia*=pupa of a golden color, from *aurum*=gold. Several Roman ladies were called *Aurelia*.]

Entom.: A chrysalis; a pupa. [CHRYsalis.]

"The solitary maggot, found in the dry heads of teal, is sometimes changed into the *aurelia* of a butterfly, sometimes into a fly-case."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

āu-rē-li-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *aurelia* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. -an.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to an aurelia. (*Humphreys.*)

B. As substantive: One who studies butterflies.

"Few butterflies are greater favorites with *aurelians* than this [White Admiral]."—*Jardine: Naturalist's Library*, xxxix. 1.

āu-rē-o-lā, *s.* [In Fr. *auréole*; Port. *aureola*; from Lat. *aureolus*=golden; *aureus*=golden; *aurum*=gold.] The circle of rays with which painters surround the head of Christ and the saints. Trench is in error when he says that this word is in none of the Dictionaries. It is in Webster, ed. 1848. The Archbishop says that the following citation from Donne should be inserted with it:—"Because in their translation, in the Vulgate edition of the Roman Catholic Church, they [the Roman Catholics] find in Exod. xxv. 25 that word *aureolam*. Facies coronam *aureolam*, 'Thou shalt make a lesser crown of gold;' out of this diminutive and mistaken word they have established a doctrine that, besides these *coronæ aureæ*, those crowns of gold which are communicated to all the saints from the crown of Christ, some saints have made to themselves, and produced out of their own extraordinary merits, certain *aureolas*, certain lesser crowns of their own . . . And these *aureolas* they ascribe only to three sorts of persons—to Virgins, to Martyrs, to Doctors." Donne: *Sermon*, 73.) (*Trench: On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 42.)

āu'-ric, *a.* [From Lat. *aurum*=gold, and Eng. suff. -ic.]

A. Ordinary Language: Of gold; having more or less of gold in its composition, or in any way pertaining to gold.

B. Science generally:

Chem.: With gold as one of its constituent elements. In *auric compounds* the gold is trivalent, while in *aurous compounds* it is univalent. There are auric sulphides, chlorides, anoxides, bromides, and iodides. If alloys of gold be dissolved in nitromuriatic acid, and a ferrous salt be added, the pure metal will be precipitated. The chief tests for gold in solution are ferrous sulphate and what is called "purple of Cassius."

Auric chloride or *trichloride of gold* (AuCl₃) is formed when gold is dissolved in nitro-muriatic acid, forming a yellow solution. It crystallizes with hydrochloric acid, which it gives off on heating, forming a red crystalline mass of AuCl₃. Auric chloride is very deliquescent, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; it forms double salts, as NaCl, AuCl₃, 2H₂O, a double chloride of sodium and gold.

Auric oxide (Au₂O₃) is obtained by adding magnesia to auric chloride, and digesting the precipitate with nitric acid. Auric oxide is a chestnut-brown powder, reduced to metallic gold by heat, or by exposure to light. Auric oxide is soluble in strong nitric acid, and easily dissolved by hydrochloric or hydrobromic acids. It is soluble in alkalies. By digesting it in ammonia it forms fulminating gold. Its salts, with alkalies, are called *aurates*.

Auric sulphide (Au₂S₃) is formed when hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) is passed into a cold dilute solution of auric chloride. It is yellow-brown, and is soluble in ammonium sulphide.

āu-rī-chāl'-çite, *s.* [From Lat. *aurichalcum*, better spelled *orichalcum*; Gr. *oreichalkos*=yellow copper ore, also the brass made from it; *oreios*=mountainous; *oros*=a mountain, and *chalkos*=(1) copper, (2) bronze, (3) brass.] A mineral placed by Dana under the fourth section of his Hydrous Carbonates. It occurs in acicular crystals, forming drusy incrustations; also columnar, plumose, granular, or laminated. Its luster is pearly; its color, pale-green, or sometimes azure. The hardness is 2. The composition: Oxide of copper, 16'03 to 32'5; oxide of zinc, 32'02 to 56'82; carbonic acid, 14'08 to 24'69; water, 9'93 to 10'80; lime, 0 to 8'62. It is found in England at Roughten Gill, in Cumberland; at Leadhills, in Lanarkshire; in Spain, Asia, and America. *Buratite*, by some called *lime-aurichalcite*, occurs in France and in Austro-Hungary.

āu-rī-cle (cle=kēl), *s.* [In Fr. *auricule*; from Lat. *auricula*=the external ear, dimin. of *auris*=the ear.] Anything shaped like an ear. (Used, spec., in Anatomy.)

1. *Auricle of the ear*: The pinna or external portion of the ear, consisting of helix, anthelix, concha, tragus, &c.

"The *auricles* of the ear act like an acoustic instrument to collect, increase, and pass to the internal ear the sounds which reach it from without."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., pp. 66, 89.

2. *Auricles of the heart*: Those two of the four cavities of the heart which are much smaller than the others, and each of which, moreover, has falling down upon its external face a flattened appendage, like the ear of a dog, from which the name of the whole structure is derived. The right auricle has a communication with the right ventricle, and the left auricle with the left ventricle. The two auricles are irregular, cuboidal, muscular bags, separated from each other by a thin fleshy partition. The main portion of each consists of what is called the *sinus venosus*, into which the veins pour their blood. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 333, &c.)

"The part of the heart which receives is called the *auricle* or *receiving cavity*; and this opens into the *ventricle* or *propelling cavity*."—*Beale: Bioplasm* (1872), p. 24, § 40.

āu'-rī-cled (cled=kēld), *a.* [Eng. *auricl(e)*; -ed.]

1. *Gen.*: Eared; possessing ears.

2. *Bot.*: Possessing two small lobed appendages, like minute ears, at the base of the leaf, as in *Salvia officinalis*. It is called also *auriculate*; in Lat. *auriculatus*.

āu-ric'-o-mōus, *a.* [Lat. *aurum*=gold, and *coma*=hair.] Having the quality of rendering the hair golden hued.

āu-ric'-u-lā, *s.* [In Dan. & Ger. *aurikel*; Fr. *auricule*; Lat. *auricula*=a little ear. Sometimes called Bear's Ear.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Horticult.*: A well-known and beautiful garden flower, the *Primula auricula*. It is a native of the Alpine districts of Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, and occurs also in Astrakhan. In its wild state its colors are generally yellow and red, more rarely purple, and occasionally variegated or mealy. A still greater variety of colors has been introduced by cultivation.

"From the soft wing of vernal breezes shed,
Anemonies; *auriculas*, enriched
With shining meal." *Thomson: Spring*, 537.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shūn; -tion, -sion=zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious=shūs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bēl, dēl.

2. Zool.: A genus of pulmoniferous mollusks, the typical one of the family Auriculidæ (q. v.). They are found chiefly in the brackish swamps of tropical islands. Tate, in 1875, enumerated ninety-four recent and twenty-eight fossil species, the latter apparently Neocomian in age. There are several sub-genera.

auricula Judæ. The typical species of the genus Auricula. It occurs in mangrove and other swamps.

auricula Midæ. The *Voluta Auris Midæ* (Linn.), the Midas' ear-shell. It comes from tropical Asia or the Asiatic Archipelago.

âu-ric'-u-lar, a. [In Fr. *auriculaire* (adj.); Sp. & Port. *auricular*; Ital. *auricolare*, *auriculare* (adj.); Lat. *auricularis*=belonging to the ear; *auricula*=a little ear, dimin. of *auris*=an ear.]

A. Ordinary Language;

1. Lit. Of the ear:

1. Pertaining to the ear or any part of it.
2. Heard by the ear; depending upon the ear.

"Edm. If your honor judge it meet, I will place you where you shall hear us confer of this, and by an *auricular* assurance have your satisfaction . . ."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, i. 2.

3. Whispered in the ear; secret. [B., II.]

4. Passing from ear to ear; traditional.

"The alchymists call in many varieties out of astrology, *auricular* traditions, and feigned testimonies."—*Bacon*.

†II. Fig.: Of anything ear-like in shape. [B., I. 2.]

B. Technically:

I. Anatomy:

†1. Pertaining to the ear.

2. Pertaining to anything ear-like. *Spec.*, pertaining to the two auricles, or to one or other of the auricles of the heart.

"The *auricular* septum, however, remains incomplete through fetal life."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 604.

"*Auricular* appendage, or *proper auricle*: That portion of each of the auricles of the heart which resembles an ear."—*Ibid.*, p. 334.

II. Theology, Church History, &c. Auricular Confession: Confession of sin privately made to a priest, with the view of obtaining absolution.

"Shall *auricular* confession be retained or not retained in the Church?"—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, 2d ed., vol. iii., ch. xvi., p. 384.

âu-ric'-u-lar-lý, adv. [Eng. *auricular*; suff. -ly.] By means of whispering in the ear; secretly.

"These will soon confess, and that not *auricularly*, but in a loud and audible voice."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Piety*.

âu-ric'-u-lâte, âu-ric'-u-lâ-téd, adj. [Mod. Lat. *auriculatus*; from *auricula*=a little ear, dimin. of *auris*=an ear.]

I. Generally. Biol.: Having actual ears, or with appendages like ears.

II. Specially:

1. Zoology:

(a) *Of the Vertebrata (chiefly of the form auriculated):* Eared; with the ears so conspicuous as to require notice in a description.

(b) *Of the Mollusca (chiefly of the form auriculate):* Eared; that is, with a projecting ear-shaped process on either side of the apex of the shell. Example, the genus *Pecten*.

2. *Bot. (of either form):* Eared; having at the base two small appendages shaped like ears. (Applied chiefly to leaves.) The same as *AURICLED*. Example, *Jasminum auriculatum*. (*Lindley, Loudon, &c.*)

âu-ric'-u-lid'-æ, s. pl. [From the typical genus *Auricula* (q. v.).]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropodous Mollusks belonging to the order Pulmonifera, and to the section Inoperculata. They have spiral shells, of which the body-whorl is large and the aperture elongated and denticulated. They frequent salt marshes, damp hollows, and places overflowed by the sea.

âu-ric'-u-lô-, in compos. [From Lat. *auricula*.] Auricle.

auriculo-ventricular orifice. The orifice through which the blood passes from the auricle into the ventricle. It is guarded on either side by valves. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 333.)

âu-rif'-ër-oûs, a. [In Fr. *aurifère*; Sp. & Port. *aurifero*; Lat. *aurifer*; from *aurum*=gold, and *fero*=to bear.] Gold-bearing; producing gold.

"Whence many a bursting stream *auriferous* plays."—*Thomson: Summer*, 648.

auriferous native silver. A mineral, called also *Küstelite* (q. v.). It passes gradually into argentiferous gold.

auriferous pyrites, auriferous pyrite. A species of pyrites containing gold. It is generally found in quartz rock with gold in other forms, and is the most abundant of all the minerals there associated with the gold. (*Dana*.)

âu-rif'-ic, a. [Lat. *aurum*=gold, and *facio*=to make.] Having the power of changing other substances into gold. (*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. clxxxvi.)

âu-rî-flamme, s. [In Port. *auriflamma*.] [ORIFLAMME.]

âu-rî-form, a. [Lat. *auris*=ear, and *forma*=form.] Formed like an ear.

Âu-rî-ga, s. [Sp. & Lat. *auriga*=a wagoner, from *aurea*=a bridle, and *ago*=to drive . . . to manage.]

1. *Astron.:* One of the ancient northern constellations, the Wagoner.

2. *Anat.:* The fourth lobe of the liver. (*Quincy*.)

3. *Surg.:* A bandage for the sides. (*Quincy*.)

âu-rî-gal, a. [Lat. *aurigalis*.] Pertaining to a wagoner or charioteer. (*Bulwer*.)

âu-rî-gâ-tion, s. [Lat. *aurigatio*.] The act or practice of driving a carriage. (*De Quincey*.)

âu-rig'-ra-phý, s. [Lat. *aurum*=gold, and Gr. *graphō*=to write.] The act or process of writing with gold in place of ink.

***Au'-rî-mönt, s.** [Lat. *auri*=of gold, genit. of *aurum*=gold; *mons*, genit. *montis*=a mount, a mountain.] An imagined mountain of gold.

âu-rîn, s. [From Lat. *aurum*=gold, and suff. -in, the same as -ine (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{14}O_3$. An aromatic compound, prepared by heating phenol, $C_6H_5(OH)$, with oxalic acid and sulphuric acid. It is used as a dye under the name of *corallin* or *rosolic acid*. It crystallizes from alcohol in red needles, which are soluble in alkalies.

***âu-rî-pîg'-mënt, *âu-rî-pîg'-mën'-tûm, s.** [Lat. *auripigmentum*: *auri*=of gold, genit. of *aurum*=gold, and *pigmentum*=a pigment, from *pingo*=to paint. Named from its brilliant yellow color, and from the old idea, now known to be erroneous, that it contains gold.]

Min.: Orpiment, the sesquisulphuret of arsenic. [ORPIMENT.]

"Alchemy is made of copper and *auripigmentum*."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

"Red alchemy is made of copper and *auripigment*."—*Ibid.*, § 7.

âu-rî-scâlp, âu-rî-scâl'-pî-ûm, s. [Lat. *auriscalptum*: *auris*=the ear, and *scalpo*=to scrape.]

*1. An ear-pick.

*2. *Surgery:* A probe.

âu-rîst, s. [Lat. *auris*=an ear.] One whose special study is the ear, and who is therefore an authority in the diseases to which it is liable. (*Ash*.)

âu-rî-téd, a. [Lat. *auritus*.]

1. *Zool.:* Eared; furnished with ears, or with ear-shaped appendages.

2. *Bot.:* Eared; furnished with lobes resembling ears. Not differing essentially from *AURICLED* and *AURICULATE* (q. v.).

âu-rî-ûm, s. [Lat., genit. pl. of *auris*=an ear.]

Med. *Aurium tinnitus*: Tingling of the ears, i. e., in the ears.

âu-rôchs, s. [Ger. *urochs*; from (1) *ur*=original, and (2) *ochs*=an ox; *ure-ox*, that is, original ox. *Ur* is Latinized into *urus* (*Cæsar: De Bell. Gall.*, vi. 28). In Fr. *bœuf urus*.] The English and very nearly the German name of the *Aurochs* fossil of Cuvier, the *Bos urus* of some other writers, now called *Bison priscus*. It belongs to the order Ruminantia and the family Bovideæ. It is a species of ox, with a shaggy coat and mane, found by the Romans in the forests of Germany and Belgium,



Aurochs.

and still existing in small numbers in Lithuania, being preserved by strict protective laws. In prehistoric times it must have existed in England, for its remains have been found in Newer Pliocene strata at Woolwich, at Ilford, and in the valley of the Thames. It is not to be confounded with the *Urus* of *Cæsar*. The genus is almost extinct.

Âu-rô-ra, âu-rô-ra, s. [In Ger., Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *Aurora*, *aurora*; Fr. *Aurore*, *aurore*. *Mahn* considers this as *aurea hora*=golden hour, or Gr. *aurios hōra*=“morning hour” (“morning time of day,” rather, the specific sense of “hour” being a late one); or, finally, from Sansc. *ushāsa*=the dawn. *Smith* derives *aurora* from a root *ur*=to burn. Compare with this Heb. *ûr* and *ôr*=light, from *ôr*=to give light, to shine.]

A. Of persons (of the form Aurora only). *Roman Myth.:* The goddess of the morning. She was sometimes represented as drawn in a rosy-colored chariot by two horses. She appears as the fore-runner of the sun.

† In some examples it is difficult to determine whether *Aurora* means this mythic female or only the dawn.

"Soon as *Aurora*, daughter of the dawn,
Sprinkled with roseate light the dewy lawn."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xvii., 1, 2.

"Till on her eastern throne *Aurora* glows."
Ibid., bk. xix., 61.

B. Of things (of either form):

1. Poetry: The dawn of day.

"The morning planet told th' approach of light,
And, fast behind, *Aurora's* warmer ray
O'er the broad ocean pour'd the golden day."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiii., 281-3.

"His bosom of the hue
With which *Aurora* decks the skies,
When piping winds shall soon arise
To sweep away the dew."

Cowper: Death of Mrs. Throckmorton's Bullfinch.

2. *Ord. Lang., Meteorol., &c.:* The generic term for that illumination of the night sky which is so common within the polar circles, and is called *Aurora borealis* or *A. australis*, according as it is seen near the North or near the South Pole. The phenomenon is visible in North America in the autumn and winter. Sometimes the light is of the ordinary flame color; green has been more rarely observed. The shapes it assumes are infinite in number and very transient.

"The amber midnight smiles in dreams of dawn."
Bayard Taylor.

Sometimes there is an arch, in which case it is placed at right angles to the magnetic meridian, showing its connection with magnetism. It affects electrical wires also: thus in France and elsewhere the aurora of August 30 and September 1, 1859, noiselessly worked the telegraphic needles and violently rung the alarm-bells. The aurora is believed to be produced by electric currents in the higher regions of the atmosphere. Its great elevation above the earth is evident from the fact that the same aurora has been witnessed at the same time in Moscow, Warsaw, Rome and Cadiz.

3. *Bot.:* A species of *Ranunculus*.

aurora australis. [AURORA (B., 2.).]

aurora borealis. [In Fr. *aurore boréale*; Sp. *aurora boreal*.] [AURORA (B., 2.).]

âu-rör'-al, a. [Eng. *auror(a)*; -al.]

1. Pertaining to the dawn of day.

"Her cheeks suffused with an *auroral* blush."
Longfellow: The Student's Tale.

2. Pertaining to the *Aurora borealis*, or to the *A. australis*, as an "auroral arch."

âu-rô-tél-lü'r-ite, s. [Lat. *aurum*=gold; *tellurium* (Mod. Lat.), the metal so called (q. v.); and Eng. suff. -ite.] A mineral, the same as *SYLVANITE* (q. v.).

âu-roûs, a. [From Lat. *aurum*=gold.]

1. *Ordinary Language:* Full of gold; (more loosely) containing more or less of gold.

2. *Chem.:* With gold univalent in its composition. † The aurous compounds are of but little importance. *Aurous chloride* ($AuCl$) is prepared by heating the auric chloride ($AuCl_3$) to 227°, till it ceases to give off chlorine. It is a yellowish mass, decomposed by water into metallic gold and auric chloride.

Aurous oxide is formed when caustic potash solution is poured on aurous chloride. It is a green powder, easily decomposed into metallic gold and auric oxide.

Aurous sulphide (Au_2S) is a black-brown precipitate, formed when hydrogen sulphide is passed into a boiling solution of auric chloride. It is soluble in ammonium sulphide.

âu-rûm, s. [Lat. *aurum*, whence Fr., Gael., & Ir. *or*; Wel. & Corn. *aur*; Sp. & Ital. *oro*; Port. *ouro*, *oiro*. The root is *aur*, *ur*=to burn, which occurs also in Lat. *uro*, supine *ustum*=to burn; Gr. *auō*=to dry, to kindle a fire; Sansc. *ush*. *Mahn* suggests O. Prussian *ausas*; Lith. *auksas*; Biscayan *urea*=gold.]

Chem.: A triatomic metallic element. It may be monatomic in the aurous compounds, which are quickly decomposed into metallic gold and auric salts. Symbol, Au; atomic weight, 197; sp. gr., 19.50; melting point, 1102° C. Gold is a soft yellow

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

metal, both ductile and malleable. It dissolves in nitro-muriatic acid, and it is obtained pure by precipitation from its solution by a ferrous salt. [GOLD.] The following are tests for aurum (gold) in solution. The sulphides are precipitated from acid solutions by H₂S, and are soluble in ammonium sulphide. Ferrous sulphate (FeSO₄) gives a brown precipitate, fusible by the blowpipe into a bead of metallic gold. Stannous chloride (SnCl₂) gives a brownish-purple precipitate (Purple of Cassius). Oxalic acid slowly reduces gold to the metallic state. Potassium cyanide gives a yellow precipitate, soluble in excess. A piece of paper dipped in a solution of gold becomes purple on exposure to the light. All salts of gold are reduced to the metallic state by heat.

***aurum fulminans.** [Lat. (*lit.*) = fulminating gold; gold darting lightning.] An explosive compound made by dissolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with salt of tartar. A very small quantity of it becomes capable, by a moderate heat, of giving a report like that of a pistol. (Quincy.)

"Some aurum fulminans the fabric shook."
Garth: *Dispensary*, iii. 303.

***aurum graphicum.** [*Lit.*=graphic gold.]

Min.: An obsolete name for Sylvanite (q. v.).

aurum mosaicum, aurum musivum. [*Lit.*=Mosaic gold.]

Old Chem.: An old name for bisulphuret of tin. It is of a sparkling golden hue, and used as a pigment.

aurum paradoxum.

Min. [*Lit.*, an old name for Tellurium (q. v.).] (*Dana*.)

âus-cũl-tã-tion, s. [In Ger. *†auskultation*; Fr. *auscultation*; Lat. *auscultatio*=(1) a listening to, (2) an obeying; *ausculto*=to hear with attention, to listen to. Probably from O. Lat. *ausculo*, *ausculo*, from *ausculta*, an obsolete form of *auricula*=the external ear, the ear; *auris*=the ear.]

A. Ordinary Language: The act of listening to.

B. Med.: The art of discovering diseases within the body by means of the sense of hearing. Being carried out most efficiently by means of an instrument called a stethoscope, it is often called *mediate auscultation*. It is used to study the natural sounds produced within the body, especially the action of the lungs and heart, both in health and disease. Its operation can be facilitated by percussion of the surface. [STETHOSCOPE.]

"... the application of *auscultation* to the exploration of the sounds developed in its [the heart's] action."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 29.

âus-cũl-tã-tõr, s. [Lat. *auscultator*=one who hears or listens.] A person who practices auscultation.

"... verified by numerous *auscultators*."—*Dr. John Forbes: Cycl. of Pract. Med.*, vol. i., p. 241.

âus-cũl-tã-tõr-ỹ, a. [Eng. *auscultator*; -y.] Pertaining to auscultation; ascertained by means of auscultation.

"... the *auscultatory* diagnostics of cardiac diseases..."—*Dr. John Forbes: Cycl. Pract. Med.*, vol. i., p. 235.

***âu'-șî-êr, s.** [OSIER.]

Âu-sõ-ni-a, s. [Lat. *Ausonia*, from the *Ausones*=the inhabitants of *Ausona*, a town in Latium, near Lacus Fundanus, now the Lake of Fondi, in Italy.]

1. *Old Geog. and Old and Mod. Poetry*: An ancient name of Italy. (See etym.)

"... for warmer France
With all her vines; nor for *Ausonia's* groves
Of golden fruitage, and her myrtle bowers,"
Cowper: *Task*, bk. ii.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the sixty-third found. It was discovered by De Gasparis, on February 11, 1861.

†âus'-pî-câte, v. t. [From Lat. *auspicatus*, perf. par. of *auspico*=(1) to take the auspices; (2) to make a beginning; or from *auspicatum*, sup. of *auspicatus*, pa. par. of *auspico*, with the same meaning.]

1. To augur from certain circumstances that an event about to take place will be a happy one, or an enterprise to be commenced will have a favorable issue.

"Long may'st thou live, and see me thus appear,
As ominous a comet, from my sphere,
Unto thy reign: as that did *auspicate*
So lasting glory to Augustus' state."
B. Jonson: *Part of K. James' Entertainment*.

2. To make a favorable beginning of an enterprise, or simply to commence it.

"The day of the week which King James observed to *auspicate* his great affairs."—*Hacket: Life of Archbishop Williams* (1693), p. 173.

"One of the very first acts by which it [the government] *auspicated* its entrance into function."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*.

âus'-pîc-a-tõr-ỹ, a. [Eng. *auspicat(e)*; -ory.] Pertaining to auspices. (*Ogilvie*.)

†âus'-pîcē (sing.), âus'-pî-çēs (pl.), s. [In Ger. *auspicien* (pl.); Fr. *auspice* (sing.), *auspices* (pl.); Sp. *auspicio* (sing.), *auspicios* (pl.); Port. & Ital. *auspicio* (sing.); from Lat. *auspicium* (sing.)=(*lit.*) a bird seeing or watching; *auspex*, a contraction of *avis**pex*, from *avis*=a bird, and the root *spec*=to see.]

A. Of things:

1. *Lit. Among the Romans:* Omens, specially those drawn from the flight or other movements of birds, or less properly, from the occurrence of lightning or thunder in particular parts of the sky. These were supposed to be indications of the will of Heaven, and to reveal futurity. At first only the augurs took the auspices [AUGURS], but after a time civil officers, discharging important functions, had the right of doing so. Two kinds of auspices, however, arose—a greater and a lesser; the former reserved to dictators, consuls, censors, prætors, or the commander-in-chief in war; the latter permitted to less exalted functionaries. In the struggle which the plebeians carried on against the patricians for permission to share in political power, the chief argument used by the opponents of change was, the impossibility that a plebeian could take the auspices; but when, in B. C. 307, the flinging open of the augural college to all classes permitted him to try the experiment, it was found that he did the work as effectively (not to say as ineffectively) as any patrician whatever. The glory of a successful enterprise was universally assigned to the person who took the auspices, and not to the leader of the enterprise itself: hence the phrase arose, to carry on a war "under the auspices" of the emperor or some other high authority.

"The neglecting any of their *auspices*, or the chirping of their chickens, was esteemed a peculiar crime which required more expiation than murder."—*Bp. Story: Priesthood*, ch. v.

"He accordingly takes the *auspices*, and the lightning flashes from left to right, which is a favorable sign."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xi., pt. i., § 1.

2. *Fig.*: Beneficial influence descending, or at least believed to descend, upon those engaged in arduous or perilous work, from some being or person of higher dignity than themselves. *Specially*—

(a) From the heathen gods.

"Great Father Mars, and greater Jove,
By whose high *auspice* Rome hath stood
So long."
B. Jonson.

Or (b) from a king or queen supposed to call down blessing from heaven.

"It [the armada] was so great,
Yet by the *auspice* of Eliza beat."
B. Jonson: *Masques at Court*.

(c) From the directors of an enterprise, who, though probably not themselves present with those engaged in executing it, are still sending them support, counsel, and aid of various kinds: thus when a missionary goes abroad "under the auspices" of the society or church which pays his salary and gives him more or less specific directions how to act. When success is achieved, those who directed the enterprise from home are contented to claim, as in fairness belongs to them, part of the glory; the modern augur or other dignitary, unlike the ancient Roman one, has not the effrontery to appropriate the whole.

¶ The singular *auspice* is now all but obsolete in this first sense; the plural is frequently used.

†**B. Of persons:** Persons who went through certain ceremonies when a marriage took place, not forgetting to wish good luck or happiness to the wedded pair.

"In the midst went the *auspices*; after them, two that sung."—*Masques at Court: Hymenæi*.

âus-pîç'-i-âl (ç as sh), âus-pîç'-i-âl (çial as shal), a. [Eng. *auspice(e)*; -ial.] Relating to prognostics. (*Johnson*.)

âus-pîç'-i-ouš (ç as sh), âus-pî-çious (çious as shūs), a. [Eng. *auspic(e)*; -ious.] [AUSPICE.]

I. Lit.: Having the omens favorable.

II. Fig.: Alluding—

(1) To the time chosen or the appearances presented: Propitious, favorable.

"Sudden, invited by *auspicious* gales."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xiii., 323.

"... and admonish how to catch
The *auspicious* moment,"
Cowper: *Task*, bk. iii.

(2) To the enterprise undertaken, and specially to its commencement: Prosperous, fortunate.

"... the *auspicious* arms of the Cæsars."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xli.

"... the *auspicious* commencement of a new era in English commerce."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

(3) To the higher being able to aid or thwart the enterprise:

(a) Auguring or promoting happiness, or at least prosperity.

(b) Kind, benignant.

"Betwixt two seasons comes the *auspicious* heir."

Dryden: *Britannia Rediviva*.

"Parent of golden dreams, Romance!
Auspicious queen of childish joys."

Byron: *To Romance*.

âus-pîç'-i-ouš-lỹ (ç as sh), adv. [Eng. *auspicious*; -ly.] In an auspicious manner; with favorable prognostications; favorably.

"The elections, however, began *auspiciously* for the government."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

âus-pîç'-ioūs-něss (çious as shūs), s. [Eng. *auspicious*; -ness.] The quality of being auspicious; prosperity. (*Johnson*.)

âus'-těr, s. [From Lat. *auster*, whence Fr. *auster* and Ital. *austro*=the south wind.] The south wind.

"On this rough *Auster* drove th' impetuous tide."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. iii., 376.

âus-těr'e, *âus-těr'er, a. [In Fr. *austère*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *austero*; Lat. *austerus*; Gr. *austēros*=(1) making the tongue dry and rough, harsh, rough, bitter; (2) stern, harsh; from Gr. *auō*=to dry.]

I. Lit.: Harsh, tart, or rough to the taste.

"... sloses *austere*."—*Cowper: Task*, bk. i.

"An *austere* crabapple . . ."—*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, vol. ii., p. 32.

II. Figuratively:

1. *Of persons:* Harsh, severe, crabbed in temper; permitting no levity in one's self or others.

"For I feared thee, because thou art an *austere* man."
—*Luke* xix. 21.

2. *Of things:* Severe.

"He clothed the nakedness of *austere* truth."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

âus-těr'e-lỹ, *âus-těr'ere-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *austere*; -ly.] In an austere manner; severely, harshly, rigidly.

"If I have too *austerely* punish'd you,
Your compensation makes amends; for I
Have given you here a thread of mine own life,
Or that for which I live . . ."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iv. 1.

"... an excellent digest of evidence, clear, passionless, and *austerely* just."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

âus-těr'e-něss, *âus-těr'e-něsse, *âus-těr'ere-něsse, s. [Eng. *austere*; -ness.] The quality of being austere, either in a literal or in a figurative sense. *Austerity*.

"My unsoil'd name, th' *austereness* of my life,
May vouch against you; and my place i' th' state
Will so your accusation outweigh."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 4.

âus-těr'-i-tỹ, s. [In Fr. *austérité*; Sp. *austeridad*; Port. *austeridade*; Ital. *austerità*; Lat. *austeritas*; Gr. *austērotēs*.]

I. Lit.: Harshness or sourness to the taste.

"The sweetness of the ripened fruit is not the less delicious for the *austerity* of the cruder state."—*Horsley: vol. ii., Serm. 28.* (*Richardson*.)

II. Figuratively:

1. *Of persons:* Harshness, severity, crabbedness of temper.

¶ Blair thus distinguishes between *austerity* and some of the words which approach it in meaning:—"*Austerity* relates to the manner of living; *severity*, of thinking; *rigor*, of punishing. To *austerity* is opposed *effeminacy*; to *severity*, *relaxation*; to *rigor*, *clemency*. A hermit is *austere* in his life; a casuist *severe* in his application of religion or law; a judge *rigorous* in his sentences." (*Blair: Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres*, vol. i., 1817, p. 228.) Crabb takes essentially the same view.

"The Puritan *austerity* drove to the king's faction all who made pleasure their business, who affected gallantry, splendor of dress, or taste in the lighter arts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. *Of things:* Harshness, ruggedness.

"... and cast a wide and tender light,
Which soften'd down the hoar *austerity*
Of rugged desolation,"

Byron: *Manfred*, iii. 4.

***âus-těr'n'e (Old Eng.), âus-těr'n, as-těr'n'e, âws-trēne (O. Scotch), a.** [Either a form of *austere*, or *au* may be=a, and the whole word=a; stern.] Stern, harsh.

"But who is yond, thou lady faire,
That looketh with sic an *austere* face?"

Northumberland Betrayed. Percy, vol. i. (*Richardson*.)

***âus-těr'n-lỹ, adv.** [Eng. *austern*; suff. -ly.] Harshly. (*Scotch*.)

"For the heyght of the heyte happyne sall wer,
And everyche lorde shall *austernly* werk."

Early Scottish Verse, iv. (ed. Lumby), 16, 17.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șũș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

âus'-tral, *a.* [Fr., Sp., & Port. *austral*; Ital. *australe*; Lat. *australis*=southern, from *auster*= (1) the south wind, (2) the south.] Pertaining to the south, southern.

Âus-tral-â-si-an (sî as zhî), *a. & s.* [From *Austral*=Southern, and *Asia*. Southern Asia.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to Australasia, a division of the globe containing the land and water between the equator and 50° south latitude on the one hand, and 110° and 180° east longitude on the other. It comprises New Guinea, the Australian continent, Tasmania, New Zealand, and various Polynesian islands. It is a part of Oceania, and is sometimes called, from the generally dark character of its inhabitants, *Melanesia*. It is not to be confounded with Australia. [AUSTRALIAN.] The term *Australasia* was introduced by President de Brosses in 1756.

B. As substantive: A native of Australasia.

âus'-tral-ène, *s.* [Eng. *austral*, and suff. *-ene*. The word *austral* is from *australis*, in *Pinus australis*, the specific name of an American pine.]

Chem.: A liquid called also *austraterbenthene*, produced by neutralizing English turpentine oil with an alkaline carbonate, so as to purify it, and then distilling it first over a water-bath, and then in a vacuum. It turns the plane of polarization to the right. English turpentine oil is made from *Pinus australis* and *P. taeda*, trees which grow in the Southern States. (Fowncs.)

Âus-trâ'-li-an, *a. & s.* [From *Australi(a)*, and suff. *-an*.]

1. As adjective: Pertaining or relating to Australia, formerly called *New Holland*, an island of dimensions like those of a continent, lying south-east of Asia.

Australian languages: The native languages spoken in the several parts of Australia. (Latham says that these all show an agglutinate structure.) [AGGLUTINATE.]

2. As substantive: A native of Australia. Two great races inhabit the islands lying to the south-east of Asia and scattered in small groups at intervals over the warmer parts of the Pacific. The higher of these is the Malay race; the lower is called, from its resemblance to the African negroes, *Negrito*. The native Australians are *Negritos*. They are so low in organization that it is said they can count only 3, 4, and 5, though some who have taught them have given a much more favorable opinion of their capacity.

âus-tral-i'-ze, *v. t.* [Eng. *austral*; *-ize*.] To tend in a southerly direction; to tend to point toward the south.

"Steel and good iron discover a verticity, or polar faculty; whereby they do septentriate at one extreme, and australize at another."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

âus-tra-tër-ê-bên-thène, *s.* [From Lat. *australis*=austral, and *terebenthene*.] [AUSTRALENE, TEREBENTHENE.]

Âus-tri-an, *a. & s.* [Eng., &c., *Austria*, and Eng. suff. *-an*. In Fr. *Autrichien*, *a. & s.*]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to the Archduchy of Austria, the nucleus around which the Austrian empire, at present called *Austro-Hungary*, was agglomerated.

2. Pertaining to Austro-Hungary itself.

B. As substantive: A native of Austria.

Âus-trine, *a.* [In Sp. & Ital. *Austrino*; Lat. *Austrinus*.] Southern. (Johnson.)

Âus-trô-, *in compos.* [From Lat. *Auster*, genit. *Austri* (q. v.).]

1. Southern, as *Austro-Egyptian* = Southern-Egyptian; pertaining to the Southern Egyptians.

2. Pertaining to Austria, as contradistinguished from Hungary, as *Austro-Hungary*.

âus-trô-mân-çy, *s.* [From Lat. *auster*=the south wind, and Gr. *manteia*=divination.] Divination suggested by a careful study of the winds.

âus-tû-çe, *s.* [Fr. *astuce*; Sp. & Port. *astucia*=subtily.] Subtily. [ASTUCE.]

"They lay at the vacht lyk the ald subtyll doggis byd and quhil conspiratione or dissension suld ryse among you, than be there *astuce* thei furnest vyth money baith the parteis."—*Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 135.

â-ut, â-uth, *a.* [All the rapidly pronounced.] All the. (Craven Gloss.)

âu-târ-chy, *s.* [Gr. *autarchia*=absolute power; *autarchês*=an absolute sovereign: *autarcheô*=to be an absolute sovereign: *autos*=self, and *archeûô*, or *archô*= . . . to command, to rule.] The government of a single person; absolutism.

"It may as well boast an *autarchie* and self-sufficiency."—*Valentine: Four Serms.* (1635), p. 10.

***âu-tër**, *s.* [In Fr. *autel*.] An altar.

"Thy tempel wol I worschipe evermo,
And on thin *auter*, wher I ryde or go,
I wol do sacrifice,"

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 2,253-5.

âu-tër, *a.* [Norm. or Law Fr. for *autre* = another.] Another.

In Law:

En autre droit: In right of another. (Used especially with respect to the holding or inheriting property in right of another, as when one marrying an heiress obtains property in virtue of his being her husband.) (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 11.)

Per autre vie: By the life of another. (Used specially when one obtains the possession of an estate to continue as long as a certain other person lives.) (*Ibid.*, ch. 8.)

âu-tër-fois (fois as fwâ), *adv.* [From Norm. or Law Fr. *autre*=another, and *fois*=time; Fr. *autrefois*.] Before, previously.

Law: (Used especially in the phrases *A. acquit*=previously acquitted; *A. convict*=previously convicted; and *A. attain*=previously attained. Any one of these three pleas, if substantiated, will prevent an indictment from being proceeded with, on the ground that one should not be tried twice for the same offense.) (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 26.)

âu-thên'-tic, *âu-thên'-tick, *âu-thên'-tique (tique=tik), ***âu-tên'-ticke, *âu-tên'-tike, *âw-tên'-ÿk** (O. Eng.), ***âuc-tên'-tÿ, *âu-tên'-tÿfe** (O. Scotch), *a. & s.* [Dut. *authentick*; Fr. *authentique*; Sp. & Ital. *autentico*; Port. *autentico*; Low Lat. *authenticus*; Gr. *authentikos*=warranted, authentic; opposed to *adespotos*=(1) without a master or owner, (2) (used of books) anonymous. Gr. *authentês*, contracted from *autoentês*, applied to one who does anything with his own hand; *autos*=one's self. Cognate with the Eng. word *AUTHOR*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

***1. Written with one's own hand; an original.**

"There is as much difference between the present and former times as there is between a copy and an original; that, indeed, may be fair, but this only is *authentick*."—*South*, vol. vii., Ser. 14. (Richardson.)

"Ye see how large a letter I have written unto you with mine own hand."—*Galatians* vi. 11.

2. Bearing the name of an author; having a signature attached to it; not anonymous. [A., II. 2.]

"Being examined on these material defects in the authenticity of a paper produced by them as *authentick*, [they] could give no sort of account how it happened to be without a signature."—*Bushe: Report on Affairs of India*. (Richardson.)

3. Trustworthy, credible, as what is subscribed with the name of an author is likely to be.

"*Autenyk* bukys and storis alde and new."

Early Scottish Verse, i. (ed. Lumby), 1.

"This man regularly sent to the French headquarters authentic information touching the designs of the allies."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

4. Unadulterated; not counterfeit.

(a) *Of persons:*

"*Par.* Both of Galen and Paracelsus.

Laq. Of all the learned and authentic fellows—

Par. Right, so I say."

Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 3.

"She shall not have it back: the child shall grow

To prize the authentic mother of her mind."

Tennyson: *The Princess*, v.

(b) *Of things:*

"As time improves the grape's authentic juice,
Mellows and makes the speech more fit for use."

Cowper: *Conversation*.

" . . . to be avenged

On him who had stole Jove's authentic fire."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. iv.

II. Technically:

1. Christian Apologetics, Historical Criticism, &c. Writers on the evidences of Christianity have had to define the words *genuine* and *authentic*, and have increased rather than diminished the obscurity attending on the subject. Thus Bishop Watson says: "A *genuine* book is that which was written by the person whose name it bears as the author of it. An *authentic* book is that which relates matters of fact as they really happened." (*Watson: Apology for the Bible*, Letter ii.) Some other writers, adhering to the fact that the words *author* and *authentic* are etymologically connected, call that *genuine* which Watson terms *authentic*, and that *authentic* which he denominates *genuine*. It would tend to clearness if all Christian apologists would in future adopt this latter use of the word. At present each author has to define the sense in which he individually employs it in his writings.

2. Law: Vested with all legal formalities, and legally attested.

3. Music: Having an immediate relation to the key-note or tonic. It is contradistinguished from *plagal*, i. e., having a corresponding relation to the fifth, or dominant, in the octave below the key-note.

Authentic Cadence, called also *Perfect Cadence*. [CADENCE.]

Authentic Melodies. [MELODY.]

Authentic Modes, Authentic Tones. [MODE, TONE.]

B. As substantive: An authentic book or document. [A. I.] (Fuller.)

âu-thên'-tic-al, *a.* [Eng. *authentic*; *-al*.] The same as *AUTHENTIC*, adj. (q. v.).

âu-thên'-tic-al-ly (Eng.), ***ac-tên'-tic-ly, *âk-tên'-tik-ly** (O. Scotch), *adv.* [Eng. *authentically*; *-ly*.]

1. In an authentic manner; properly supported by authority so as to be credible, and therefore trustworthy.

" . . . and na new gift conformacioun nor infetment, akenitlik gevin agane the said reuocacioun."—*Act Dom. Conc.*, A. 1478, p. 31.

"I will not even allude to the many heart-sickening atrocities which I *authentically* heard of."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xxi.

2. Authoritatively.

"This point is dubious, and not yet *authentically* decided."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

"Conscience never commands or forbids anything *authentically*, but there is some law of God which commands or forbids it first."—*South*.

âu-thên'-tic-al-ness, *s.* [Eng. *authenticity*; *-ness*.] The quality of being authentic, i. e., of being properly supported by authority, and therefore trustworthy.

"Nothing can be more pleasant than to see virtuosos about a cabinet of medals, descanting upon the value, rarity, and *authenticity* of the several pieces."—*Ad-dison*.

âu-thên'-tic-ate, *v. t.* [Eng. *authentic*; *-ate*. In Fr. *authentifier*; Sp. *autenticar*; Port. *autenticar*; Ital. *autenticare*.]

1. To give proper validity to any document, as by signing the name to it, or going through any other formalities needful to impart to it authority.

"To Correspondents.—No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be *authenticated* by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."—*Standing intimation in Times Newspaper*.

2. In a more general sense: To impart such authority to anything as to render it valuable or trustworthy.

" . . . replete with research and *authenticated* by curious evidences, . . ."—*Warton: Hist. of Kidding-ton*, Pref., p. vi.

âu-thên'-tic-â-téd, *pa. par.* [AUTHENTICATE.]

"We learn, however, from Livy, that there was no uniform or well-authenticated report of the origin of the dictatorship in the early historians."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. 1, § 13.

âu-thên'-tic-â-tîng, *pr. par.* [AUTHENTICATE.]

âu-thên'-tic-â-tion, *s.* [Eng. *authentic*; *-ation*. In Sp. *autenticación*; Ital. *autenticazione*.]

The act of authentication; the act of furnishing such evidence of authorship, trustworthiness, or both, as may accredit a book or a document, or even a spoken statement.

"The reign of Tullus Hostilius, like those of his two predecessors, is destitute of all authentication by coeval written evidence."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xi., pt. i., § 18.

âu-thên'-tic-î-tÿ, *s.* [In Ger. *authenticität*; Fr. *authenticité*; Sp. *autenticidad*; Port. *autenticidade*.] The quality of being authentic. [AUTHENTIC.]

" . . . rather a work of command and imagination than of *authenticity*."—*Walpole: Anec. of Painting*, vol. i., ch. 2. (Richardson.)

âu-thên'-tic-ly, ***âu-tên'-tick-ly, *âu-tên'-tique-ly** (tique=tik), *adv.* [Eng. *authentically*; *-ly*.] In an authentic manner.

" . . . registers and records judicially and *authentically* made."—*Hall: Henry VIII.*, an. 34. (Richardson.)

âu-thên'-tic-ness, *âu-thên'-tick-ness, *s.* [Eng. *authentic*; *-ness*.] Authenticity.

"They would receive no books as the writings of inspired men, but such of whose *authenticity* they had rational grounds."—*Bp. Morton: Episcopacy Asserted*, p. xxvi.

âu-thên'-tics, *s. pl.* [In Fr. *authentiques*.]

Civil Law: An anonymous but valuable collection of the Novels of New Constitutions of Justinian. (*Bouvier*.) (*Goodrich & Porter*, &c.)

âu-thôr, *âuc-thôur, *âuc-tôr, *âu-tôr, *âu-tôur, *âw-tôwre, *a-tour, *s.* [In Fr. *auteur*; Wel. *awdur*; Prov. *auetor*; Sp. *autor*; Port. *autor*, *author*; Ital. *autore*; from Lat. *auctor* (sometimes incorrectly written *autor* and *author*)=one who enlarges or confirms anything; specially (1) an originator, (2) a father, (3) a founder, (4) an artist, (5) an author of books (6, 7, &c.); from *auctum*, sup. of *augeo*=to increase, to augment.]

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôc, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

Ordinary Language:

I. Of the Divine Being or of persons:

1. *Gen.*: The originator, beginner, producer, or efficient cause of anything.

"In that bless'd moment Nature, throwing wide
Her veil opaque, discloses with a smile
The Author of her beauties, who, retired
Behind his own creation, works unseen
By the impure, and hears his power denied."
Cowper: *Task*, bk. v.

"The serpent *author* was, Eve did proceed;
Adam not *author*, *author* was indeed."
Owen's *Epigrams*.

"... He became the *author* of eternal salvation to all them that obey Him."—*Heb.* v. 9.

Author's proof: The proof sent to an author for revision after the compositor's errors have been corrected.

2. *Specially*:

(a) An ancestor, a predecessor. (*Old Eng. & Scotch.*)

(b) One who writes books, scientific papers, &c., with a certain measure of originality, as distinguished from a compiler and a translator.

"... the Arabes vseth yet that maner of doynge, Ysmael was here atour."—*Higden: Polichron.* by Trevisa, ii. 10. (*S. in Boucher.*)

"All the rage of a multitude of authors, irritated at once by the sting of want and the sting of vanity, is directed against the unfortunate patron."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

¶ Although there is a special term, *AUTHORESS* (q. v.), for a female who writes books, yet the word *author* is sometimes used in the same sense.

"To one of the *Author's Children* on his Birthday."—*Heading of one of Mrs. Hemans' Poems.*

II. *Of things*: The efficient cause of anything; that which originates or produces anything.

"That which is the strength of their amity, shall prove the immediate *author* of their variance."—*Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 6.

author-craft, s. The craft or art of an author; skill in literary composition.

"If a book come from the heart, it will contrive to reach other hearts; all art and *author-craft* are of small amount to that."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lecture II.

tau-thör, v. t. [From the substantive.] To be the cause or author of; act as the doer of a deed; to do, to effect, to perpetrate; to support by authority, to accredit.

"... when such an overthrow
Of brave friends I have *authored*, ..."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, bk. iii. (*Richardson.*)

"Oh, execrable slaughter,
What hand had *authored* it?"
Beaumont & Fletcher: Bloody Brother.

tau-thöred, pa. par. [AUTHOR, v. t.]

au-thör-ëss, s. [Eng. *author*, and fem. suff. -ess.] 1. *Gen.*: A female author, cause, or originator of anything.

"Albeit his [Adam's] loss, without God's mercy, was absolutely irrecoverable; yet we never find he twitted her as *authoress* of his fall."—*Feltham: Sermon on St. Luke*, iv. 20.

"When others curs'd the *authoress* of their woe,
Thy pity check'd my sorrows in their flow."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiv., 970-71.

2. *Spec.*: A female author of a book.

"This woman was *authoress* of scandalous books."—*Warburton: Notes on Pope's Dunciad.*

¶ This sense is more modern than the former one.

au-thör'-i-al, a. [Eng. *author*; -ial.] Pertaining to an author. (*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xiv.)

au-thör-i-se, v. t. [AUTHORIZE.]

tau-thör-i-sm, s. [Eng. *author*; -ism.] *Authorship*. (*Walpole: Letters*, ii. 269.)

au-thör'-i-tä-tive, adj. [Eng. *authorit(y); -ative*.]

1. Possessed of authority; founded on authority.

2. Given forth with authority.

"With the practice of the whole Christian world the *authoritative* teaching of the Church of England appeared to be in strict harmony."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Making or implying an assumption of authority.

"And questions in *authoritative tone*."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

au-thör'-i-tä-tive-lý, adv. [Eng. *authoritative*; -ly.] In an authoritative manner; by proper authority; with an assumption of authority.

"... publicly and *authoritatively* taught."—*Cole-ridge: Aids to Reflection*, 4th ed. (1839), p. 223.

"No law foreign binds in England till it be received, and *authoritatively* engrafted, into the law of England."—*Hale*.

au-thör'-i-tä-tive-nëss, s. [Eng. *authoritative*; -ness.] The quality of being or appearing authoritative. (*Johnson.*)

au-thör'-i-tý, **au-thör'-i-tie*, **au-tör'-i-tie*, **au-tör'-ý-të*, **auc-tör'-i-të*, **auc-tör'-i-tý*, **auc-tör'-i-tie*, **auc-tör'-i-të*, s. [In Sw. & Dan. *autoritet*; Ger. *autorität*; Fr. *autorité*; Sp. *autoridad*; Port. *autoridade*; Ital. *autorità*; Prov. *auctoritat*. From Lat. *auctoritas*=(1) a cause, (2) an opinion, (3) advice, (4) a precept, (5) a proposed legislative measure, (6) power or authority to act, (7) reputation, influence, (8) a pattern, (9) a warrant, credibility, (10) legal ownership; from *auctor*.] [AUTHOR.] *Authority* being connected with the word *author*, in its older and wider signification, meaning one who enlarges, confirms, or gives to a thing its complete form, hence one who originates or proposes anything, *authority* is, properly speaking, the power to act in the manner now described. It is used *specially*—

A. *In an abstract sense*: The right of claiming belief and deference, or of demanding obedience.

I. *Of belief or deference*:1. *Claimed on behalf of persons*:

(a) *Legitimately*: The right which a truthful person has of claiming belief in his testimony on matters of fact which have fallen under his immediate cognizance; also the right which a man of intellect, knowledge, and character possesses of claiming deference to his opinions, even if they cannot be accepted.

"For *authority*, it is of two kinds: belief in an art, and belief in a man."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x.

"I re-salute these sentiments, confirm'd
By your *authority*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

"... the *authority* of a crowd of illustrious names."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(b) *Illegitimately*: A claim to belief or deference not sustained by proper evidence.

"It was known that he was so profane as to sneer at a practice which had been sanctioned by high ecclesiastical *authority*, the practice of touching for the scrofula."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Claimed on behalf of things*: The title which a book or a document has to a greater or lesser amount of credit, according to its character.

"They consider the main consent of all the churches in the whole world, witnessing the sacred *authority* of scriptures, ..."
—*Hooker*.

"But on what *authority* it was recorded by the first Roman chroniclers, we cannot now discover."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. i., § 13.

II. *Of obedience*:1. *Claimed on behalf of persons*:

(i.) (The right to demand obedience may be founded on natural law, as the authority of a parent over his children; or on the law of the country, as that of a magistrate over those brought before him; or a master over an apprentice.) Delegated power given by superiors.

"When the righteous are in *authority*, the people rejoice; but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn."—*Prov.* xxix. 2.

"And here he hath *authority* from the chief priests to bind all that call on thy name."—*Acts* ix. 14.

"Tyrconnel, before he departed, delegated his civil *authority* to one council, and his military *authority* to another."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(ii.) Assumption that such a claim has been acknowledged; bold exercise of power.

"... exhort and rebuke with all *authority*. Let no man despise thee."—*Titus* ii. 15.

(iii.) Power resting on the actual acknowledgment of the claim made to it.

"Power arising from strength is always in those that are governed, who are many; but *authority* arising from opinion is in those that govern, who are few."—*Temple*.

2. *Claimed on behalf of things*: The title which a law has to be obeyed.

"The recent statutes were surely not of more *authority* than the Great Charter or the Petition of Right."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

B. *In a concrete sense*: The persons for whom or the things for which belief, deference, or obedience is claimed.

I. *Of persons*:

1. *Of persons legitimately or illegitimately claiming belief or deference*.

"... statements made by such high *authorities*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. i.

2. *Of persons claiming obedience, viewed as individuals, or regarded collectively as one*. In the former case the word is in the plural, "the military *authorities*," "the civil *authorities*," "the ecclesiastical *authorities*," "the municipal *authorities*," or simply "the *authorities*;" in the latter it is in the singular, as in the abstract word "authority."

"The provincial *authorities* sent copies to the municipal *authorities*."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.* ch. v.

"*Authority* herself not seldom sleeps,
Though resident, and witness of the wrong."
Cowper: Task, bk. iv.

¶ It may be used, in an analogous sense, of particular orders of superhuman beings holding a place in the heavenly hierarchy.

"Who is gone into heaven, and is on the right hand of God; angels and *authorities* and powers being made subject unto him."—1 *Peter* iii. 22.

II. *Of things (specially)*: Books or documents regarded as so deserving of credit that people in general are afraid to dissent from them in opinion.

"We urge *authorities* in things that need not, and introduce the testimony of ancient writers, to confirm things evidently believed."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

"I cannot here give references and *authorities* for my several statements."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, Introd., p. 2.

au-thör-i-z-a-ble, adj. [Eng. *authorize*; -able.] That may be authorized.

"... a censure *authorizable* by that part of St. Austin's words ..."
—*Hammond: Works*, vol. i., p. 248.

au-thör-i-zä-tion, s. [Eng. *authorize*(e); -ation. In Fr. *autorisation*; Sp. *autorización*; Port. *autorização*.] The act of authorizing; the state of being authorized.

"The obligation of laws arises not from their matter, but from their admission and reception, and *authorization* in this kingdom."—*Hale*.

au-thör-i-ze, v. t. [Eng. *author*; -ize. In Fr. *autoriser*; Sp. *autorizar*; Port. *autorisar*; Ital. *autorizzare*; from Lat. *auctoro*=to produce; from *auctor*.] [AUTHOR.]

I. *Of authority given to persons*:

1. To give a person warrant or legal or moral authority to act in a particular way permanently; or to do so temporarily till a certain commission is executed.

"... declared that he was *authorized*, by those who had sent him, to assure the Lords that ..."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

II. *Of authority given to things*:

To give legal sanction to anything.

"Lawful it is to devise any ceremony, and to *authorize* any kind of regiment, no special commandment being thereby violated."—*Hooker*.

2. To give the sanction of custom or public opinion to.

"Those forms are best which have been longest received and *authorized* in a nation by custom and use."—*Temple*.

3. To justify, to give moral sanction to, to permit.

"All virtue lies in a power of denying our own desires, where reason does not *authorize* them."—*Locke*.

4. To impart credit or vitality to an opinion by bearing testimony in its favor.

"... would well become
A woman's story, at a winter's fire,
Authorized by her grandam."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4

au-thör-i-zed, pa. par. & a. [AUTHORIZE.]

"His rudeness so with his *authorized* youth
Did livery falseness in a pride of truth."
Shakesp.: A Lover's Complaint.

Authorized Version of the Bible, or simply *Authorized Version*. The version of the Bible into English, made at the suggestion of James I. by forty-seven learned divines. It took three years—viz., from 1607 to 1610—to execute, and was first published in 1611. It is the only one "appointed to be read in churches," and till quite recently its title-page contained the words "printed by authority." It has held its place so long more by its own great merits than by the artificial support of law; and while there are numerous minute defects, which have been corrected in the Revised Version of the New Testament, it remains, in all essential respects, the same Bible which for more than two centuries and a half has been the most potent factor in the spiritual education of the English-speaking race, and through it, more or less, of all the other families of mankind. [BIBLE.]

au-thör-i-z-îng, pr. par. [AUTHORIZE.]

au-thör-lëss, adj. [Eng. *author*; -less.] Without an author or authors, anonymous.

"... the false aspersions some *authorless* tongues have laid upon me."—*Sir. E. Sackville, Guardian*, No. 133.

au-thör-lý, a. [Eng. *author*; -ly.] Like an author.

au-thör-shîp, s. [Eng. *author*, and suffix -ship. In Ger. *autorschaft*.] The profession of an author; the state of being an author; or the exercise of the functions of an author on any occasion.

"That waste chaos of *authorship* by trade."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lecture V.

"... the *authorship* of *MacFlecknoe* was announced too plainly on the title page to admit of a direct denial."—*Dryden: MacFlecknoe*, Introd. by R. Bell.

bôil, bôy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

âu-thỗ-tỹ-pe, s. [Gr. *autos*=self, the very, and *tupos*=a blow, the impress of a seal.] [TYPE.] A type or block containing the fac-simile of an autograph, which could be affixed to a franked letter, a package of goods, or anything similar.

âu-tỗ-, prefix. [From Gr *autos*=of one's self or of itself=natural, independent, alone, &c. Sometimes *auto* is used subjectively, as *autograph*=that which one himself writes; and sometimes objectively, as *autobiography*=a writing about the life of one's self.

âu-tỗ-bi-ôg'-ra-phêr, s. [Eng. *autobiography*(y); -er. In Fr. *autobiographe*.] [AUTOBIOGRAPHY.] A person who writes his or her own life, or memoirs of one's self.

âu-tỗ-bi-ô-grăph'-ic, **âu-tỗ-bi-ô-grăph'-i-cal**, a. [Eng. *autobiograph*(y); -ic, -ical. In Fr. *autobiographique*.] Relating to or containing autobiography.

âu-tỗ-bi-ô-grăph'-i-cal-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *autobiographical*; suff. -ly.] By way of autobiography.

âu-tỗ-bi-ôg'-ra-phist, s. [Eng. *autobiography*(y); -ist.] An autobiographer.

âu-tỗ-bi-ôg'-ra-phỹ, adv. [In Ger. & Fr. *autobiographie*; from. Gr. *autos*=self, *bios*=course of life, life, and *graphê*=a writing.] A narrative of the most memorable incidents in one's life, written by one's self.

âu-tỗ-bôat, s. Any small craft propelled by an electric, vapor, gas, or other similar motor.

âu-tỗ-car, s. A military conveyance propelled by a hot-air motor, and carrying machine guns.

âu-tỗ-chrôn'-ô-grăph, s. [Gr. *autos*=self, *chronos*=time, and *graphê*=a writing, or describing.] An instrument for the instantaneous self-recording or printing of time. (Knight.)

âu-tỗch'-thôn (plur. **âu-tỗch'-thôn-êş**), s. [In Fr. *autochthone* (sing.); Port. & Lat. *autochthones* (pl.); from Gr. *Autochthôn*, adj. sing.; *Autochthones*, pl.=sprung from the land itself; *autos*=self, and *chthôn*=the earth, the ground.] One of the aborigines of a country, a man, animal, or plant belonging to the race which seems to have inhabited the land before all other races of a similar kind.

âu-tỗch'-thôn-al, a. [Eng., &c., *autochthon*; -al.] [AUTOCHTHON.] Aboriginal, indigenous, autochthonic, autochthonous.

âu-tỗch'-thôn-ic, a. [Eng. *autochthon*; -ic.] [AUTOCHTHON.] Aboriginal, indigenous, autochthonal, autochthonous.

âu-tỗch'-thôn-ôş, a. [Eng. *autochthon*, and suff. -ous; Gr. *autochthonos*.] [AUTOCHTHON.] Aboriginal, indigenous, autochthonal, autochthonic.

"... and the decision either of the *autochthonous* Cecrops, or of Erechtheus, awarded to her the preference."—Grote: *Hist. Greece*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. i., p. 77.

âu-tỗ-clăve, s. [Gr. *autos*=self, and apparently *clavis*=key, from *claudo*=to shut. That which shuts itself.] A form of Papin's digester, consisting of a French stew-pan with a steam-tight lid. To render it safe it should have a safety-valve.

âu-tỗc'-ra-cỹ, **âu-tỗc'-ra-sỹ**, s. [In Ger. *autokratie*; Fr. *autocratie*; from Gr. *autokrateia*, from *autos*=self, and *kratos*=(1) strength, might, (2) power.]

I. Literally:

1. *Of a ruler:* Power or authority, the limits of which nominally depend solely on one's own will.

"... who believe that an *autocracy* is necessary for the accomplishment of an object which they, at the moment, hold to be of paramount importance, . . ."—Lewis: *Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. iii., §54.

2. *Of a state:* Independence of other states; possession of the right of self-government, with the ability to vindicate it if it be called in question. (Barlow.)

II. *Fig.:* Independent and controlling power over anything.

"Another influence has favored the establishment of this *autocracy* among the faculties."—Herbert Spencer: *Psychol.*, 2d ed., vol. ii., p. 314, §389.

âu-tỗ-crăt, **âu-tỗ-crâte**, s. [In Dan. *autokrat*; Dut. *autokraat*; Ger. *autokrat*; Fr. *autocrate*; Gr. *autokratês*, adj.=ruling by one's self: *autos*=self, and *kratêō*=(1) to be strong, (2) to rule; *kratos*=(1) strength, (2) power.] Properly, one ruling by his own power, a sovereign of uncontrolled authority; an absolute ruler. *Specially*—

I. *Formerly.* Among the old Athenians: A designation sometimes given to particular generals or ambassadors when they were invested with almost absolute authority.

II. Now:

1. Any absolute sovereign, especially the Emperor of Russia.

2. *Half sarcastically:* A person who rules with undisputed sway in a company or other association. In this sense the word is used by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes in the title of his most popular book, "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." This work is by common consent one of the masterpieces of modern American literature.

âu-tỗ-crăt'-ic, **âu-tỗ-crăt'-i-cal**, adj. [Eng. *autocrat*; -ic, -ical. In Fr. *autocratique*; Gr. *autokratês*=ruling by one's self, absolute.] Pertaining to autocracy; absolute in power, or at least nominally so.

âu-tỗ-crăt'-i-cal-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *autocratically*; -ly.] After the manner of an autocrat; agreeably to one's own will, and that only.

***âu-tỗ-cră-tor**, s. [Gr. *autokratôr*] An autocrat.

âu-tỗ-cră-tôr'-i-cal, a. [Eng. *autocrator*; -ical.] Pertaining to an autocrator, that is, an autocrat.

"The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, in respect of the same divinity, have the same *autocratorial* power, dominion, and authority."—Pearson on the Creed, Art. 7.

âu-tỗc'-ra-triçe, s. [In Fr. *autocratrice*.] A female autocrat.

âu-tỗ-cră-trix, s. [Eng. *autocrat*(o)r; -ix.] A female autocrat. (Tooke.)

âu-tỗ-crăt-ship, s. [Eng. *autocrat*; -ship.] The office, position, or dignity of an autocrat.

âu-tỗ de fê, s. [Sp. *auto-de-fé*; Port. *auto-da-fé*=an act of faith; Fr. *auto-da-fé*; Ger. *auto da fe*; Sp. & Port. *auto*, from Lat. *actum*=an act; Sp. & Port. *fê*, from Lat. *fides*=faith.]

Literally: "An act of faith," and an act of faith, no doubt it was, but faith terribly misguided. When the "Holy Inquisition" (of unsaintly memory) was in the plenitude of its power in Spain, it ever and anon found that condemned "heretics" and other obnoxious offenders so accumulated upon its hands that a general jail or dungeon delivery became expedient. The necessary clearance was effected by means of an "auto-de-fe." There were different varieties of this exhibition, more or less public or private, that called the *auto publico* general being the most dignified of the whole. When one of this type took place, there was a great gathering of all the civil and ecclesiastical grandees, who proceeded to an amphitheater or other suitable place of meeting on richly-caparisoned steeds, and with music playing, the prisoners being taken with them. The general public also were permitted to witness the proceedings. After mass had been said and a sermon preached, extracts were read from the records of the trial conducted and the sentences pronounced by the judges of the inquisition, and it was to this part of the proceedings that the term *auto de fe* was primarily applied. For some of the condemned there were minor, and for others capital sentences prescribed. The unfortunates were then handed over to the civil power, the representative of the inquisition never failing to urge with earnestness that they might be mercifully and kindly dealt with. Foreboding (with sorrow?) that this petition would be rejected, those who preferred it had felt it their duty, if not even their privilege, to furnish fagots, lights, a gallows, executioners, and all other necessary appliances for making away with the persons for whom they had solicited tender treatment. "Heretics" who recanted and similar penitents were first strangled and then burned; but hanging was considered too good for those who remained obstinate in their errors: they were simply burned alive.

The first *auto de fe* was held in Spain in 1481, the last in 1813. The prisoners who suffered minor or capital punishments were, in all, 341,021. [INQUISITION.]

The old heathen returning from the amphitheater, in which he had seen gladiators "butchered to make a Roman holiday," never imagined that, in being present at such an exhibition, he had been performing an act of worship. The spectators of the yet more cruel Spanish spectacle were of a different opinion; and the inquisitors, at whose instigation all had been done, laid the flattering unction to their souls that they had rendered service to the God of love by honoring Him with a public *auto de fe*!

âu-tỗ-dỹn'-ăm-ic, a. [Gr. *autos*=self, and *dunamikos*=powerful, from *dunamis*=power, strength.] Operating by its own power or force without extraneous aid.

autodynamic elevator. A water elevator. An instrument in which the weight of a falling column of water elevates a smaller column to a certain height. A water-ram is of this character.

âu-tỗg'-ên-ôş, **âu-tỗ-gê'-nê-ôş**, **âu-tỗ-gên'-ê-al**, adj. [In Gr. *autogenês*; from *autos*=self, and *gennaō*=to beget, to engender; *genna*=birth, and *gignomai*=to come into being.] Self-engendered, self-produced; arising spontaneously.

"The various processes of the vertebrae have been divided into those that are *autogenous*, or formed from separate ossific centers, and *exogenous*, or outgrowths from either of the just-mentioned primary vertebral constituents."—Flower: *Osteol. of the Mammalia*, p. 18.

autogenous, or **autogeneous soldering**. Soldering by melting together parts of two metals and allowing them to mix together and unite as they cool; but as human agency was required to do this, the soldering cannot properly be called autogenous.

âu-tỗg'-ên-ôş-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *autogenous*; -ly.] In an autogenous manner; spontaneously.

"The anterior, or more properly inferior, bar of the transverse process of the seventh, and occasionally of some of the other cervical vertebrae in man, is *autogenously* developed."—Flower; *Osteol. of the Mammalia*, p. 20.

âu-tỗ-grăph, s. & a. [In Fr. *autographe*; Sp. -Ital. *autografo*; Port. *autographo*; Lat. *autographus* (adj.), *autographum* (subst.); Gr. *autographos* (adj.), and *autographon* (subst.): from *autos*=self, and *graphê*=a writing; *graphō*=to write.]

A. *As substantive:* Anything written with one's own hand, as a letter or a signature; an original manuscript, as distinguished from a copy.

B. *As adjective:* Written by one's own hand.

"... carried a second *autograph* letter from Francis to Henry."—Froude; *Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., p. 342.

âu-tỗg'-ra-phal, a. [Eng. *autograph*; -al.] The same as AUTOGRAPHIC (q. v.).

âu-tỗ-grăph'-ic, **âu-tỗ-grăph'-i-cal**, a. [Eng. *autograph*; -ic, -ical. In Fr. *autographique*.] [AUTOGRAPH.] Written by one's own hand; pertaining to an autograph or autographs; autographal. (Johnson.)

autographic ink. Ink used for executing writings or drawings on prepared paper, and of such a character that it is possible afterward to transfer them to stone.

autographic paper. The prepared paper used in such a process.

autographic press. The printing press used in printing autographs.

autographic telegraph. An instrument for transmitting autographic messages, or in some cases portraits executed in insulating ink upon metallic paper.

âu-tỗg'-ra-phỹ, s. [Eng. *autograph*; -y. In Fr. *autographie*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An autograph.

2. *Lithography:* A process for transferring a writing or an engraving from paper to stone.

âu-tỗ-harp, s. A musical instrument, practically a modification of the zither, having a piano-scale and cross-bar mutes.

âu-tỗ-măth, s. [Gr. *automathês*, from *autos*=self, and *mathein*, 2 aor. infin. of *manthanō*=to learn.] A self-taught person.

âu-tỗ-măt'-ic, **âu-tỗ-măt'-i-cal**, a. [In Fr. *automatique*; Port. *automatico*; Lat. *automatos*; Gr. *automatos*.] [AUTOMATON.]

I. *Ord. Lang. Of material things:*

1. Pertaining to an automaton.

2. Pertaining to self-acting machinery.

II. *Physiol. & Mental Phil. Of mental operations:* Carried on unconsciously.

automatic fire. A composition made by the Greeks, which ignited under the rays of the sun at ordinary temperatures.

automatic gun, s. A light-mounted breech-loading gun, in which the recoil of the first shot is turned to account in discharging the empty cartridge case, reloading, and returning the gun to firing readiness. In the automatic gun invented by Hiram S. Maxim, and known as the Maxim gun, by the continued pressure upon the trigger the gun is made to keep on firing till its ammunition becomes exhausted. The cartridges are strung on a belt containing a hundred or more—depending upon the size of the gun—and are fed into the gun immediately from the ammunition box. There are two calibers, one of the ordinary rifle size, which weighs but a few pounds, and which a man may hold out at arm's length, and another which fires a one-pound shot. Either of these guns will fire several hundred shots a minute—the smaller gun as many as seven hundred. [GUN, GATLING GUN.]

automatic telegraph. A telegraph system based on the operation of the transmitting instrument by a perforated strip of paper drawn through it. The perforations, made by an apparatus termed a perforator, are so arranged as to give telegraphic characters in the transmitting instrument.

âu-tỗm-ăt'-i-cal-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *automatical*; -ly.] In an automatic manner.

âu-tỗm'-ă-tized, a. [Eng. *automat*(on); -ized.] Made into an automaton (q. v.). (Carlyle: *Diamond Necklace*, ch. i.)

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or. wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw

âu-tôm'-a-tôn (plural **âu-tôm'-a-tôns** or **âu-tôm'-a-ta**), *s.* [In Sw., Dan., & Ger. *automat*; Dut. *automaat*; Fr. *automate*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *automato*; Lat. *automatus*, adj.; Gr. *automatos*=self-acting; *autos*=self, and **maō*=to strive after, to attempt.]

I. Literally:

1. *Gen.*: Any self-acting machine; or, as a self-acting machine is, at least in most cases, impossible, a machine which, like a watch or clock, requires to be adjusted only at remote intervals, and during the intermediate periods goes of itself.

2. *Spec.*: A figure resembling a human being or animal, so constructed that when wound up it will, for a certain time, make movements like those of life.

II. Fig.: This earth or the universe.

automaton balance. A self-acting machine for weighing coin and rejecting any pieces which may be of light weight.

âu-tôm'-a-toūs, a. [Lat. *automatus*; Gr. *automatos*.] [AUTOMATON.] The same as AUTOMATIC (q. v.).

âu-tô-mô'-bile, a. & s. [Pref. *auto-*, and Fr. *mobile*=to move.]

A. As adj.: Self-moving; as an *automobile-carriage* (q. v.).

B. As subst.: A self-moving vehicle; a motorcycle (q. v.).

automobile-carriage, s. The same as motorcycle (q. v.).

âu-tô-mô'-bil-ism, s. [Eng. *automobil(e)-ism*.] The art of the automobilist; the act or practice of using an automobile as a means of conveyance.

"No one can visit the Automobile Exhibition without being convinced that France has taken far and away the lead in *automobilism*, which has become not only a sport but a national industry."—*Horseless Carriages in Paris: The Cosmopolitan* for Sept., 1898.

âu-tô-mô'-bil-ist, s. [En. *automobil(e)-ist*.] One who uses an automobile or motorcycle as a means of conveyance.

"The attainment of the speed named for the cycle seems to be in the hands of Henry Fournier, who has become known as the king of the *automobilists*."—*Chicago Times-Herald*, Aug. 21, 1898.

âu-tôm'-ô-lite, âu-tôm'-a-lite, s. [In Ger. *automolit*; from Gr. *automolos*=a deserter, *automolos*, adj.=going of one's self; *automoleō*=to desert; *autos*=self, and *molein*=to go or come. This mineral is said to be a "deserter," because it has departed from the aspect of a metallic one, and yet has much zinc in its composition.] A mineral, called also Gahnite, a variety of Spinel (q. v.). Dana characterizes it as Zinc-gahnite. The composition is oxide of zinc and alumina, with sometimes a little iron. It is found at Fahlun, in Sweden, and in America.

âu-tô-morph'-ic, a. [Gr. *autos*=of one's self, and *morphē*=form.] Formed after the pattern of one's self.

âu-tôn'-ô-ma-sỹ, s. [Gr. *autos*=self, and *onoma*=name.]

Rhet. Lit.: A word which virtually names itself, meaning a general word which, from certain circumstances connected with it, has really a specific meaning. Thus, to a native of Egypt, the common word *river* in most cases means the proper one, the Nile.

âu-tôn'-ô-moūs, a. [Fr. *autonome*; Port. *autonoma*. In Gr. *autonomos*.] Pertaining to or relating to autonomy; possessing and exercising the right of self-government; independent.

âu-tôn'-ô-mỹ, s. [In Fr. *autonomie*; Port. *autonomia*; Gr. *autonomia*, from *autonomos*=living by one's own laws; *autos*=self, and *nomos*=custom, law; *nomō*=to distribute.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The right, and that not lying dormant, but acted on, of self-government. Independence; the state of being, within certain limits, a law to one's self. (Used of nations or of individuals.)

2. *Mental Phil.* In the *Philosophy of Kant*: A term employed to designate the absolute sovereignty of reason in the sphere of morals.

âu-tô-pis-tỹ, s. [Gr. *autopistos*=credible in itself; *autos*=self, and *pistos*=trustworthy; *peithō*=to persuade.] Self-evidencing power; credibility on internal evidence without its being requisite to seek corroboration from external sources.

âu-tôp'-sĩ-a, s. [AUTOPSY.]

âu-tôp'-sĩc-al, s. [Eng. *autops(y)-ical*.] Pertaining to autopsy; autoptical. [AUOPTICAL.]

âu-tôp'-sỹ, âu-tôp'-sĩ-a, s. [In Fr. *autopsie*; Port. *autopsia*; Gr. *autopsia*, from *autos*=self, and *ops*=the eye.] Observation of a phenomenon made by means of one's own eyes, as distinguished from testimony with respect to it.

† *Med.*: Used of a *post-mortem* examination.

âu-tôp'-tĩc-al, a. [In Gr. *autoptikos*.]

Ord. Lang. & Med.: Pertaining to autopsy; seen by one's own eyes; autopsical.

"Evinc'd by autoptical experience."—*Evelyn*, bk. iii., ch. iii., § 22.

âu-tôp'-tĩc-al-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *autoptical*; -ly.]

Ord. Lang. & Med.: By means of one's own eyes. "That the galaxy is a meteor, was the account of Aristotle; but the telescope hath autoptically confuted it."—*Glanville: Scopsis*.

âu-tô-schē-di-as'-tĩc-al, a. [From Gr. *autoschediastikos*=extemporary; *autoschediazō*=to do, act, or speak off-hand; *autoschedios*=(1) hand to hand, (2) off-hand; *autos*=one's self; *schedios*=(of place) near, (of time) sudden, on the spur of the moment, off-hand; *schedon*=near; *echō*=I have; *schein*, infin.=to have.] Extemporaneous, extemporary.

"You so much over-value my *autoschediastical* and indigested censure of St. Peter's primacy over the rest of the apostles."—*Dean Martin: Letters*, p. 21.

âu-tô-thē'-ism, s. [Gr. *autos*=self, and Eng. *theism* (q. v.).] The doctrine of the self-existence of God.

âu-tô-thē'-ist, s. [Gr. *autos*=self, and Eng. *theist* (q. v.).] One who is his own god. A worshiper of self.

âu-tô-tỹpe, s. [Gr. *autos*=self, and *typos*=a blow, . . . the impress of a seal.] A method of phototyping. Tissue being prepared with a liquid composed of gelatine, sugar, and bichromate of potash, is then used for taking a collodion negative in the ordinary way. It is next applied under water with the face down to a plate of glass, metal, or other paper, coated with gelatine and chrome alum. Means are then taken to remove the parts not hardened by light, and finally, by another elaborate process, the plate is made ready for the printing-press.

âu-tô-tỹ-pōg'-ra-phỹ, s. [From Eng. *autotype* (q. v.), and Gr. *graphē*=a deduction, drawing, painting, or writing.] A process invented by Mr. Wallis, by which drawings made on gelatine can be transferred to soft metallic plates, and afterward used for printing from, like ordinary copper plates.

âu-tũmn (n mute), s. & a. [In Fr. *automne*; Sp. *otono*; Port. *otono*; Ital. *autunno*; Lat. *auctumnus* (*autumnus* is less correct), *auctus*=increase, growth, abundance; *auctus*, pa. par. of *augeo*=to increase. While the words *spring, summer, and winter* came to us from our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, the term *autumn* was borrowed from the Romans.]

1. *Lit.*: The season of the year which follows summer and precedes the winter. Astronomically, it is considered to extend from the autumnal equinox, September 23d, in which the sun enters Libra, to the winter solstice, December 22d, in which he enters Capricorn. Popularly, it is believed to embrace the months of August, September, and October.

"Divinest autumn! who may paint thee best?"

R. H. Stoddard.

"I saw old autumn in the misty morn
Stand shadowless, like silence listening to silence."

Thomas Hood.

2. *Fig.*: The decline of human life; the whole term of man's existence being tacitly compared to a year.

"Life's autumn past, I stand on winter's verge."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

As adjective:

"The lands are lit
With all the autumn blaze of golden rod;
And everywhere the purple asters nod
And bend and wave and flit."—*Helen Hunt*.

autumn-field, s. A field as it looks in autumn, when harvest is in progress.

"When thinking of the autumn-fields that are no more."

Tennyson.

autumn-leaves, s. pl. The leaves which so abundantly fall toward the close of autumn. (*Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 4.)

autumn-sheaf, s. A sheaf of grain gathered in autumn. (*Tennyson: Two Voices*.)

âu-tũm'-nāl, *âu-tũm'-nĩ-an, a. & s. [Eng. *autumn*; -al, -ian. In Fr. *autumnal*; Sp. *autumnal*; Port. *autonal*; Ital. *autunnale*; Lat. *auctumnalis*, less properly *autumnalis*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to, or produced or plucked in, autumn.

"How sweet on this autumnal day,
The wild wood's fruits to gather."

Wordsworth: *Yarrow Visited*, September, 1814.

"As when a heap of gathered thorns is cast,
Now to, now fro, before th' autumnal blast,
Together clung, it rolls around the field."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, v. 418.

2. *Fig.*: Pertaining to the declining period of human life.

"A sudden illness seized her in the strength
Of life's autumnal season."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

Autumnal equinox: The time when the days and nights in autumn become equal, the influence of twilight not being taken into consideration. The sun is then vertical at the equator on his journey southward. This happens about the 22d or 23d of September.

Autumnal point: The part of the equator from which the sun passes to the southern hemisphere.

Autumnal signs (Astron.): The signs Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, through which the sun passes during the autumn.

B. As substantive: A plant which flowers in autumn.

***âu-tũm'-nĩ-an, a.** [AUTUMNAL.]

Âu-tũn'-ite, s. [So named because found near Autun, in the department of Saône-et-Loire, in France.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, of a citron or sulphur-yellow color. The hardness is 2 to 2.5; the sp. gr., 3.05 to 3.19; the luster on one face pearly, on others adamantine. It is a translucent and optically biaxial. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 13.40 to 15.20; sesquioxide of uranium, 56.47 to 61.73; water, 15.48 to 20; with smaller amounts of lime, magnesia, protoxide of manganese, baryta, and oxide of tin. Formerly found at South Basset, Whical Edwards, and near St. Day, in England; now at St. Symphorien, near Autun, in France; in Russia, America, &c. (*Dana*.)

âu-vēr'-nās, s. [From Fr. *auvernas*, a name given at Orleans to certain kinds of black raisins.] A heady wine, made near Orleans from the raisins mentioned in the etymology. Kept two or three years it becomes excellent.

âu-ē'-sĩs, s. [Gr. *auxēsis*=growth, increase; *auxanō*, 1 fut. *auxēsō*=to make large, to cause to increase.]

Rhet.: Amplification, a figure by which a dignified word is purposely substituted for one of a more ordinary character.

âu-ēt'-ĩc, a. [Gr. *auxētikos*.] Pertaining to an auxesis; containing an amplification.

"This *auxetic* power of the preposition is observable in the Epist. to Philemon, ver. 19."—*Dr. Hutchinson: Serm. at Oxford* (1740), p. 8.

âu-ēt'-ô-phōne, s. [Gr. *auxetikos*; from *auxēsis*, increase, and *phōnē*, sound.] A device for reinforcing the sounds of graphophones, in which the usual diaphragm of mica in the producer is replaced by a small valve, which controls the admission of compressed air to the trumpet. By its aid the graphophone sounds can be carried two miles.

âu-ĩl'-ĩ-ar, a. & s. [In Fr. *auxiliaire*; Sp. & Port. *auxiliar*; Ital. *ausiliare*; Lat. *auxiliaris* and *auxiliarius*, from *auxilior* and *auxilio*=to help; *auxilium*=help.]

A. As adjective: Auxiliary. *Used—*

1. *Gen.* *Of things in general:*

"While yet th' *auxiliar* shafts this hand supply."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xxii., 123.

"The glorious habit by which sense is made
Subservient still to moral purposes,
Auxiliar to divine."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. *Spec.* *Of troops:*

"*Auxiliar* troops combin'd, to conquer Troy."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xix., 147.

B. As substantive: Auxiliary troops; auxiliaries

"Ye Trojans, Dardans, and *auxiliars*, hear!"

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. vii., 410.

âu-ĩl'-ĩ-ar-ĩeș, s. pl. [AUXILIARY, s.]

âu-ĩl'-ĩ-ar-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *auxiliar*; -ly.] By means of help. (*Harris, Worcester, &c.*)

âu-ĩl'-ĩ-ar-ỹ, *âu-ĩl'-ĩ-ar-ĩe, *âu-ĩl'-ĩ-ar-ỹ, a. & s. [AUXILIAR.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ordinary Language:* Rendering assistance, helping, aiding; subsidiary to.

"Aid from his brother of the seas he craves,
To help him with *auxiliary* waves."

Dryden.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.* *Auxiliary troops.* [AUXILIARY, B., I. 1 (2).]

2. *Gram.* *Auxiliary verbs:* The verbs which are used to conjugate others. They are the verbs *to be, to have, shall, will, &c.*

"In almost all languages, some of the commonest nouns and verbs have many irregularities; such are the common *auxiliary* verbs, *to be* and *to have, to do* and *to be done, &c.*"—*Watts*.

3. *Anatomy:* Pertaining to any organ or part of an organ which assists another one in its operation.

"There is not the smallest capillary vein but it is present with, and *auxiliary* to it, according to its use."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tjan = şan. -tion, -sion = şhın; -tjon, -şjon = zhũn. -tious -clous, -sious = şhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Auxiliary muscles: Muscles, the action of which assists that of others. (Used specially of the pyramidal muscles of the abdomen.)

4. **Musical Auxiliary scales:** The six keys or scales, consisting of any key major, with its relative minor, and the attendant keys of each.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of persons:

(1) Any person who helps another; a helper, an assistant.

"There are, indeed, a sort of underling auxiliaries to the difficulty of a work, called commentators and critics."—Pope.

(2) Troops, often from another nationality, taking a subordinate place in a military enterprise.

"Highland auxiliaries might have been of the greatest use to him; but he had few such auxiliaries."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Of things: Anything which assists.

"In the strength of that power he might, without the auxiliaries of any further influence, have determined his will to a full choice of God."—South.

II. Technical:

1. Gram.: An auxiliary verb. [A., II. 2.]

2. Math.: A quantity introduced with the view of simplifying some complex operation.

**aux-il-i-ā-tion*, s. [Lat. *auxiliatio*.] Help, aid.

aux-il-i-ā-tōr-ŷ, a. [From Lat. *auxiliatus*, perf. par. of *auxilior*=to help.] [AUXILIAR.] Assisting, helping.

"... the purchasing of masses both auxiliary and expiatory."—Sir E. Sandys: *State of Religion*.

aux-is, s. [Gr. *auxis*.] A genus of spiny-finned fishes belonging to the Scomberidae, or Mackerel family. They are found in the Mediterranean, the Antilles, &c. Some are of large size. They resemble the tunny.

aux-ūnge, s. [AXUNGE.]

a-v'a, *a-va'*, adv. [Scotch *av*=of, and *a'*=all.]

1. Of all, as denoting arrangement in place. [Mayne: *Siller Gun*, p. 22.]

2. At all; in any way.

"... to be sure, for my part, I hae nae right to be here *ava*."—Scott: *Old Mortality*, ch. xiv.

a'-va, s. [Native language of the Sandwich Islands.]

1. The Sandwich Island name of a liliaceous plant, a species of *Cordyline* [CORDYLINE], which furnishes an intoxicating liquor.

"... the stream was shaded by the dark-green knotted stem of the *ava*, so famous in former days for its intoxicating effects."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xviii.

2. The native name given in the Sandwich Islands to an intoxicating liquor distilled from the plant described under No. 1, or to intoxicating liquor in general.

"But when it did a general search was made, in which even the houses of the missionaries were not exempted, and all the *ava* (as the natives call all ardent spirits) was poured on the ground."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xviii.

3. A kind of pepper, *Macropiper methysticum*. [Treas. of Bot.]

āv-a-dā-vat, s. [AMADAVAT.] An Indian bird, the same as AMADAVAT (q. v.).

a-vā'il (1), *a-vā'ile*, *a-vā'ill*, *a-vā'ille*, *a-vā'y-lŷn*, *a-vā'y'l*, *a-uā'ile*, *a-uā'yle*, *a-uē'ile* (u as v), v. i. & t. [From Fr. *valoir*=to be worth; O. Fr. *valoir*, *valer*, *valeir*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *valer*; Ital. *valere*; Lat. *valeo*=(1) to be strong or vigorous, (2) to be worth.]

A. Intransitive: To be of sufficient strength, validity, or effectiveness to gain the end which it was designed to accomplish.

"The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man *avail-eth* much."—James v. 16.

"Farewell! if ever fondest prayer
For other's weal *avail'd* on high."

Byron: *Farewell!*

B. Transitive:

1. To profit, to serve the purpose of.

"But little may such guile thee now *avail*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. v. 5.

"Yet all this *avail-eth* me nothing."—Esther, v. 13.

¶ (a) It is rarely followed by an infinitive.

"Eternal sorrows what *avails* to shed?

Greece honors not with solemn fasts the dead."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xix., 227-8.

(b) It is often used reciprocally.

"Then shall they seek t' *avail* themselves of names,
Places, and titles . . ."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. xii.

2. To promote, to favor, to assist.

"Meantime he voyag'd to explore the will
Of Jove, on high Dodona's holy hill;

What means might best his safe return *avail*."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xiv. 365.

**a-vā'il* (2), **a-vā'ile*, **a-vā'le*, **a-uā'ile*, **a-uā'le* (u=v), v. t. & i. [From Fr. *avaler*=to swallow, take down, let down; *aval*=downward. In Ital. *avallare* is=to let down, from Low Lat. *avallo*, or *avallo*, with the same meaning.]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To cause to descend, to let fall.

"By that, the welked Phœbus gan *availe*
His weary waine . . ."

Spenser: *Sheph. Cal.*, i.

2. Figuratively: To depress in position and in spirits; to render abject.

"He did abase and *avale* the sovereignty into more servitude toward that see than had been among us."—Wotton.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To descend.

"And from their sweaty coursers did *avale*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ix. 10.

2. Fig.: To sink, to become depressed in spirits, to feel one's pride humbled.

"That could so meekly make proud hearts *avale*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. viii. 25.

a-vā'il, **a-vā'ile*, **a-vā'y-le*, **a-uā'ile*, **a-uā'yle* (u=v), s. [O. Fr. *availe*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Worth, value, profit, advantage, use, produce.

"I charge thee,
To tell me truly."

Shakespeare: *All's Well*, i. 3.

¶ It is often preceded by *no*, *much*, *little*, and other adjectives, indicating quantity, number, or proportion; thus, "Of *no avail*," "of *much avail*," &c.

"Truth, light upon this way, is of *no more avail* to us than error."—Locke.

†2. Means, property. (Generally in the plural, *avails*=proceeds, profits.)

B. Scots Law: An old feudal practice which gradually acquired the force of law, by which a lord or other superior exacted from any vassal's son, who happened to be unmarried at the time of his father's death, but afterward entered the matrimonial state, the entire *tocher*, that is, dower of the lady. This was called *single avail*. Nay, more, the superior believed himself entitled to choose a wife for the young man, and take from him *double avail* if, rejecting her, he wedded another. When the Court of Session gained a voice in these matters, the judges, almost as recalcitrant as the bridegroom himself against *double avail*, were never known to have given the smallest assistance to an aggrieved chief in carrying out his modest claim. (Erskine: *Instit.*, bk. ii., title v., §§ 20, 21.)

a-vā'il-a-bil-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *avail*, -ability; or *available*; -ity.] The quality of being available.

a-vā'il-a-ble, **a-vā'il-a-ble*, **a-uā'yle-a-ble* (u=v), a. [Eng. *avail*; -able.]

*1. Powerful, in force, valid.

"Laws human are available by consent."—Hooker.

"Drake put one of his men to death, having no authority nor commission *available*."—Raleigh.

2. Profitable, advantageous, of benefit.

"It was as much *available* to pray to saints as to whirl a stone against the wind."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, vol. iii., ch. xii., p. 64.

3. Capable of being employed.

"... *available* for purposes of collective luxury or magnificence."—J. S. Mill: *Polit. Economy* (Prelim. Remarks), p. 19.

a-vā'il-a-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *available*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being available. *Spec.*, capability of effecting the purpose for which it was intended.

"We differ from that supposition of the efficacy, or *availableness*, or suitableness of these to the end."—Hale.

2. Legal force, validity.

a-vā'il-a-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *availabl(e)*; -y.]

*1. Powerfully, in force; *spec.*, with legal validity. (Johnson.)

2. Profitably, advantageously; of benefit. (Johnson.)

a-vā'il-īng, pr. par. [AVAIL (1).]

**a-vā'ill*, s. [From *avail* (2), v.] Abasement, humiliation. (Scotch.)

"The labor lost, and leil service;
The lang *avail* on humil wyse,
And the lytill reward agane,
For to consider is ane pane."

Dunbar: *Maitland Poems*, p. 115. (Jamieson.)

ja-vā'il-mēnt, s. [Eng. *avail*, -ment.] Profit, advantage. (Johnson.)

a-vā'ilŷ, s. pl. [AVAIL, s.]

āv-a-la'nche, *ĵāv-a-la'nge*, s. [Fr. *avalanche*, from *aval*= . . . to let down.] [AVAIL (2), v.] A snow-slip; the descent from the upper parts of a mountain, down its slope, of an immense mass of snow and ice, accompanied by earth, gravel, and such fragments of rock as they have been able to detach. Such avalanches are often destructive to Alpine houses or hamlets. Avalanches on a miniature scale may be seen whenever snow is melting on housetops.

"Huge fragments, sapp'd by the ceaseless flow,
Till white and thundering down they go,
Like the *avalanche's* snow
On the Alpine vales below."

Byron: *The Siege of Corinth*, 24.

**a-vā'le*, v. t. & i. [AVAIL (2).]

**a-va'nçe*, v. t. [From Fr. *avancer*.] [ADVANCE.] The same as ADVANCE (q. v.). (Old Eng. & Scotch.)

"It is not honest, it may not *avance*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 246. (S. in Boucher.)

**a-va'nçe*, **a-vā'unçe*, s. [From Fr. *avance*.] [ADVANCE.] Advancement.

"To another a greater *avance*."

Piers Plowman's Tale, 165. (S. in Boucher.)

**a-va'nçe-mēnt*, **a-vā'unçe-mēnt*, **a-ua'nçe-mēnt* (uance=vançe), s. [From Sp. *avancement*.] (Old Eng. & Scotch.) The same as advancement (q. v.). (Prompt. Parv., Jamieson, &c.)

a-va'nt (1), s., and in compos. [Fr. *avant*: (as prep.)=before; (as adv.)=far, forward; (as subst.)=the bow of a ship.]

A. As subst.: The van of an army. [VAN.]

B. In comp.: *Avant* is an adj.=foremost, which, in military phrases, is=most advanced against the enemy.

avant-courier (Fr. & Eng.), *ĵavant-currier* (Scotch), s. [Fr. *avant-coureur*; from *avant*=before, and *courir*=to run.]

1. Gen.: A forerunner, a precursor.

2. Spec., plur. (Mil.): Forerunners of an army, perhaps what are now called "picquet guards."

"The *avant-courriers* of the English host were come in sight, whilst the Scots were some at supper and others gone to rest."—Hume: *Hist. Doug.*, p. 99. (Jamieson.)

avant-fosse, s. [Fr.]

Fortif.: The ditch of a counterscarp next to the country. It is dug at the foot of the glacis. (James.)

avant-guard, s. sing. or pl. [Fr. *avant-garde*.]

Mil.: Advanced guard.

"The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance of the foot, and the *avant-guard* without shuffling with the *battail* or *arrière*."—Hayward.

**a-vā'nt* (2), s. [AVAUNT.] A vaunt, a boast. [AVAUNT, s., VAUNT, s.]

**a-vā'nt*, *a-vā'nte*, v. i. [Fr. *vanter*.] [AVAUNT.] To vaunt, to boast. [AVAUNT, v., VAUNT, v.]

**a-va'n-tāge*, s. [Fr. *avantage*; Low Lat. *avantagium*.] [ADVANTAGE.] The same as ADVANTAGE (q. v.). (Prompt. Parv., &c.) [See also EVANTAGE.]

ja-vā'n-tūr-īne, s. [AVENTURINE.]

āv-a-rīce, s. [In Fr. *avarice*; Sp. *avaricia*; Port. *avareza*; Ital. *avarizia*; Lat. *avaritia*, from *avarus*=eagerly desirous of.]

1. Spec.: An excessive craving after wealth; greediness of gain; inordinate love of money; covetousness.

"And the difference bytwix *avarice* and covetise is this: covetise is for to covete snche thinges as thou hast not; and *avarice* is to withholde and kepe suche thinges as thou hast, withouten rightful neede."—Chaucer: *Persones Tale*.

"*Avarice* is rarely the vice of a young man: it is rarely the vice of a great man . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Gen.: Insatiable desire of something else than money.

"And all are taught an *avarice* of praise."

Goldsmith: *The Traveler*.

āv-a-rī-çious (çious as shūs), a. [Eng. *avaric(e)*; -ious. In Fr. *avaricieux*; Ital. *avaraccio*.]

1. Insatiably eager to acquire wealth; covetous.

"Luxurious, *avaricious*, false, deceitful."

Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

2. The result of covetousness; produced by covetousness.

"An unrelenting, *avaricious* thrift."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

āv-a-rī-çious-lŷ (çious as shūs), adv. [Eng. *avaricious*; -ly.] In an avaricious manner; covetously.

āv-a-rī-çious-nēss (çious as shūs), s. [Eng. *avaricious*; -ness.] The quality of being avaricious; covetousness.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre. wōlf. wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***āv-a-rouš**, ***āv-ēr-ouš**, *a.* [Fr. *avare*; Sp. & Port. *avaro*, *adj.*; Ital. *avaro*, *s.*=a miser. From Lat. *avarus*, from *aveo*=to desire.]

"... for it [avarice] bireveth him the love that men to him owen, and turnith it bakward agains al resoun, and makith that the *varous* man hath more hope in his eatel than in Jhesu Crist, . . ."—*Chaucer: The Persones Tale.*

a-va'st, *interj.* [Etymology doubtful. Johnson, Webster, &c., derive it from Ital. *basta*=enough; and the Italian nautical phrase corresponding to the Eng. "avast" is *basta ferma*, while that corresponding to "avast heaving" is *basta virato*. Mahn believes *avast* to be a corruption of Dut. *houd vast*=hold fast, and Wedgwood, of an old cant term, *a waste*=away.]

Naut.: Enough, cease, stay, hold, desist from.

"*Avast* hailing! don't you know me, mother Partlett?" *Cumberland: Com. of the Walloons.*

avast heaving. Desist from heaving.

āv-a-tar', **āv-a-ta'-ra**, *s.* [Sansk. *avatāra*, *avatāra*, from *ava*=from, and *tri*=to cross over, to pass over.]

Hindoo Myth.: The descent of a deity to the earth; the incarnation of a deity. (Specially applied to the ten incarnations of Vishnoo.) [INCARNATION.]

***a-vâ-unçe**, *s.* [Apparently altered from *avaunt* (q. v.).] A boast. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***a-vâ-unçe-mënt**, *s.* [Fr. *avancement*.] [ADVANCEMENT.]

***a-vâ-un-çyd**, *pa. par.* The same as **ADVANCED** (q. v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

a-vâ'unt, *adv., interj., & subst.* [Fr. *avant* (adv.) = (1) far, (2) forward.]

A. As adjective: Forward. (*Chaucer.*)

B. As interjection: An exclamation expressive of mingled loathing and contempt—"Begone, get thee gone!"

"O, he is bold, and blushes not at death!
Avaunt, thou hateful villain, get thee gone!"
Shakesp.: K. John, iv. 3.

"Hence! *Avaunt*! he's mine,
Prince of the Powers invisible!"
Byron: Manfred, ii. 4.

C. As substantive: An order to depart.

"To give her the *avaunt*! . . ."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 3.

***a-vâ'unt**, *v. i.* [Fr. *avant*=forward; *en avant*=forward.] To advance. *Spec.*, to do so in a boastful manner.

"And by the way he chaunced to espy,
One sitting ydle on a sunny bancke
To whom *avaunting* in great bravery,
As Peacocke that his painted plumes doth pranck."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 6.

***a-vâ'unt**, *v. t.* [In Ital. *avvantarsi*=to boast; Fr. *vanter*=to praise; *se vanter*=to praise one's self, to boast.] To vaunt, to boast.

"Let now the Papists *avaunt* themselves of their transubstantiation."—*Abp. Cranmer: Answer to Gardiner*, p. 333.

***a-vâ'unt**, ***a-uâ'nt** (u=v), ***a-wâ'nt**, *s.* [AVANT, v.] A vaunt, a boast.

"If he gave aught, he durst make *avaunt*."
Chaucer: Prol. C. T., 227.

***a-vaunt-age**, *s.* [From Fr. *avantage*.] [ADVANTAGE.] The same as **ADVANTAGE** (q. v.).

"For ther nas noon so wys that cowthe seye,
That any had of other *avantage*."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,592-3.

***a-vaunt-ance**, *s.* [Eng. *avaunt*, and suff. -ance.] **Vaunting**, boasting.

"The vice, cleped *avauntance*,
With pride hath take his acquaintance."
Gower: Conf. Am., b. i.

***a-vâ'unt-ēr**, *s.* [O. Eng. *avaunt*; -er.] One who vaunts; a boaster.

"Ne noon *avaunter*, by that God above!"
Chaucer: C. T., 16,403.

***a-vâ'unt-ing**, ***a-vâ'unt-yn**, *pr. par.* [AVAUNT, v.]

***a-vâ'unt-ry**, ***a-vâ'unt-ri-ē**, *s.* [Eng. *avaunt*, and Eng. suff. -ry.]

"The worshippe of his name,
Through pride of his *avauntrie*,
He tourneth into vilanie."
Gower: Conf. Am., b. i.

***a-vâ'yle**, *s.* [AVAIL.]

āve, *imperat. of verb*, sometimes used as a *subst.* [Lat.=hail.] [AVE MARY.]

A. As imperative of verb, as when the expression *Ave Mary* is used in an ejaculatory manner. [AVE MARY.] (See the examples from Scott and Tennyson.)

B. As substantive: An Ave Mary or Ave Maria (q. v.).

"... he repeated *Aves* and *Credos*: he walked in processions . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

Āv-ē Mā'r-ŷ, **Āv-ē Mā-rī-a**. [In Sw., Sp., & Lat. *Ave Maria*; Dan. *Avemaria*; Dut. & Port. *Ave-Maria*; Fr. *Avé Maria*; Ital. *Avemaria*, *Avemmaria*. From Lat. *ave*=hail=God save you, and Eng. *Mary*, Lat. *Maria*; Gr. *Maria*=*Mariam*; Heb. *Miriam*, from *mērt*=contumacy (Gesenius), or *mārar*=to be bitter; or from *rām*=to be high. *Ave Maria* are the first words of the angel's salutation to the Virgin Mary, as given in the Latin Vulgate of Luke i. 28.] [HAIL MARY.]

A. As imperative of a verb: Hail Mary! a salutation to the Virgin Mary, constituting part of the Roman Catholic worship.

"He joyed to see the cheerful light,
And he said *Ave Mary*, as well he might."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 24.

"But '*Ave Mary*,' made she moan."
Tennyson: Mariana in the South.

B. As substantive: A prayer to the Virgin Mary; in which the words *Ave Maria* occur.

¶ The chaplets and rosaries which Roman Catholics use are divided into a certain number of *Ave Marias* and *paternosters*.

"Numbering our *Ave Marias* with our beads."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 1.

***ā'ved**, ***ā-uēd** (u=v), *pret. of verb*. [Apparently from *have*, with *h* suppressed, before *have* had become an irregular verb.] Had.

"Er the fulthe of time was comen,
Satenas al folk *qued* nomen."
MS. Coll. Med. Edinb., H. III. xii, f. 51. (*S. in Boucher.*)

***ā-vēll**, *v. t.* [Lat. *avello*.] To pull away.

"The beaver in chase makes some divulsion of parts;
yet are not these parts *avelled* to be termed testicles."
Browne.

ā-vēl'-lāne, *s.* [Fr. *aveline*; Sp. *avellana*; Port. *avelan*; Ital. *avellana*=a filbert, a hazelnut.]

Her.: A cross resembling four filberts. (*Gloss. of Heraldry.*)

***ā've-lōng**, *a.* [Old form of Eng. *oblong*.] Oblong.

ā-vē-na, *s.* [In Fr. *avoine*; Sp. *avena*; Port. *avea*; Ital. *vena*; from Lat. *avena*=an oat.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Graminaceæ, or Grasses. The *A. fatua*, or Wild; the *A. strigosa*, or Bristle-pointed; the *A. pratensis*, or Narrow-leaved perennial; the *A. planiculmus*, or Flat-stemmed; the *A. pubescens*, or Downy; and the *A. flavescens*, or Yellow Oat,



Avellane Cross.



Group of Avenæ.

1. *Avena elatior* (False Oat Grass). 2. *Avena fatua* (Wild Oat). 3. *Avena pratensis* (Glabrous Oat Grass.) 4. *Avena pubescens* (Downy Oat Grass). 5. *Avena flavescens* (Yellow Oat Grass). 6. *Avena strigosa* (Black Oat).

are species included in this genus. The first of these species is akin to the *A. sativa*, or Cultivated Oat. It is a cereal suitable for cold climates, not reaching proper maturity in the South. It attains perfection in Scotland, and is largely grown there. *A. nuda* is the Naked or Hill-oat, or Peel-corn, formerly cultivated and used extensively by the poorer classes in the North of England, Wales, and Scotland. [See also OAT.]

ā-vē-nā'-cē-ouš, *a.* [Lat. *avenaceus*, pertaining to oats, oaten, from *avena*=the oat.] Pertaining to the botanical genus *Avena*, or to the wild or cultivated oats.

āv-e-naġe, *s.* [Fr. *avenage*; Low Lat. *avenagium*; from Lat. *avena*=an oat.] [AVENA.] A stipulated amount of oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent. (*Kersey: Dict.*, 1702.)

***āv-ēn-āunt** (Old Eng.), **āv-ēn-ānd** (Scotch), *a.* [Fr. *avenant*; Old Fr. *advenant*, both=hand-some and courteous.] Elegant in person and manners; prepossessing, engaging.

"... Y grete wele Sir Otes the graunt,
And byd hym sende me his doghter *avenaunt*."
Le Bone Florence, 128. (*Boucher.*)

"He wes yhoung, and *avenand*,
And til all lordis rycht plesand."
Wyntown, vi., 13, 161. (*Jamteson.*)

āv-ēn-āunt-liche, *adv.* [O. Eng. *avenaunt*, and suff. *liche*=-ly.] Beautifully.

"To seche thoru that cite ther nas non sich,
Of erbes, and of erberi, so *avenauntliche* idiht."
The Pistill of Susan, st. 1. (*S. in Boucher.*)

***ā-vēnçe**, *s.* [AVENS.]

***ā-vē'ne**, *s.* [AVENA.] An ear of corn. [AWN.]

"*Avene* of corne: *Arista*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***ā-vē-nēr**, **ā-vē-nōr**, ***ā-vey-ner**, *s.* [Norm. Fr. From Lat. *avena*, and Eng. &c., suff. -er, -or.] *Feudal Law*: An officer of the king's stables, who provided oats for the horses.

"... and to have sitting with him at his table the Esquire de Quayre, and the *Avenour*."—*Ordin. Royal Househ.*, p. 172, 17 Hen. VIII. (*S. in Boucher.*)

***ā-vēng**, ***ā-uēng** (u=v), ***ā-fēng**, *pret. of v.* [AFONGE, AVONGE.]

ā-vēng'e, ***ā-uēng'e** (u=v), *v. t.* [From O. Fr. *avengier*, *vengier*, *vangier*, *vanger*; Mod. Fr. *venger*; Prov. *vengar*, *venjar*; Sp. *vengar*; Port. *vingar*; Ital. *vengiare*, *vindicare*; Lat. *vindico*=to avenge, to vindicate; *vindex*=(1) a claimant, (2) a punisher, an avenger.] To make a return, or take satisfaction for a wrong by inflicting punishment of some kind or other on the offender.

1. *Gen.*: Formerly it was often used, as it since sometimes is, to imply simply the return of pain for real or imagined injury, without its being decided whether the retribution is legitimate or the reverse.

"He had *avenged* himself on them by havoc such as England had never before seen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. But now it is generally confined to cases of punishment for injury in which the retribution is legitimate in character and not disproportioned to the offense; the word *revenge* being used in cases of another character.

¶ (a) Sometimes the object of the verb is the offense for which retribution is inflicted, followed by *upon* or *on* applied to the persons punished.

"... I will *avenge* the blood of Jezreel upon the house of Jehu, . . ."—*Hosea* i. 4.

Formerly *of* was sometimes used instead of *on* or *upon*.

"... and *avenge* me of mine enemies."—*Isa.* i. 24.

(b) Sometimes in place of the offense standing as the object of the verb, it is followed by *for*.

"... such are the practices by which keen and restless spirits have too often *avenged* themselves for the humiliation of dependance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(c) The word is often used reciprocally, the person inflicting punishment for wrong being at once the subject and the object of the verb.

"... *avenging* myself with my own hand."—1 *Sam.* xxv. 33.

¶ See also various examples given above.

***ā-vēng'e**, *s.* [AVENGE, v.] **Revenge**, vengeance. "And if to that *avenge* by you decreed
This hand may helpe,"

Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 8.

***ā-vēng'e-ance**, *s.* [O. Eng. *avenge*; -ance.] Punishment; vengeance.

"This neglected fear
Signal *avengeance*, such as overtook
A miser."
Phillips: Cider, bk. ii.

ā-vēng'ed, *pa. par.* [AVENGE, v.]

ā-vēng'e-fūll, ***ā-vēng'e-fūll**, *a.* [O. Eng. *avenge*; Eng. suff. -full.] **Revengeful**, vengeful full of or expressive of vengeance.

"Frame thunderbolts for Jove's *avengefull* threats."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 37.

ā-vēng'e-mënt, ***ā-uēng'e-mënt** (u=v), *s.* [O. Eng. *avenge*; -ment.] **Vengeance**; revenge of an illegitimate character; also legitimate punishment or retribution for wrongs inflicted.

"For of his hands he had no government,
Ne car'd for blood in his *avengement*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 34.

"... to impute the death of Hotham to God's *avengement* of his repulse at Hull . . ."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

ā-vēn'-gēr, ***ā-uēn'-gēr** (u=v), *s.* [Eng. *aveng(e)*; -er. In Fr. *vengeur*; Sp. *vengador*; Port. *vingar*; Ital. *vindicatore*.] [VINDICATOR.] One who avenges himself or a wrong by inflicting punishment, either of a legitimate or of an illegitimate character, upon the offender. *Used*—

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tjon, -şjon = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

I. In a general sense:

"... that thou mightest still the enemy and the avenger."—Ps. viii. 2.

"Achilles absent was Achilles still.

Yet a short space the great avenger staid,
Then low in dust thy strength and glory laid."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xxii., 418-20.

II. Specially:

1. Of God, as the Being to whom it specially appertains to punish unexpiated wrong or other sin or crime.

"... the Lord is the Avenger of all such, . . ."—1 Thess. iv. 6.

¶ It is used in a corresponding sense of the heathen Jupiter or Jove.

"Then Discord, sent by Pallas from above,

Stern daughter of the great avenger Jove."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. iii., 165-6.

2. Of the Jewish "avenger of blood." [See ¶ below.]

¶ Avenger of blood:

(a) Spec.: The designation given in the Mosaic law to the person on whom it devolved to punish death by violence. He was the nearest male relative of the person killed, and was accorded the right of slaying the homicide, if he could overtake him before the latter reached a city of refuge. But if the person who had killed another reached a city of refuge, he had then a fair trial, with the view of deciding whether the offense was manslaughter or murder. [REFUGEE.]

"... and deliver him into the hand of the avenger of blood, that he may die."—Deut. xix. 12.

(See also Numb. xxxv. 9-34; Josh. xx.)

(b) Gen.: Any one who insists that the unjust taking of life shall be expiated by the death of the person, high or low, who perpetrates the deed.

"The first Lieutenant-Colonel was Cleland, that implacable avenger of blood who had driven Dundee from the Convention."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*a-vēn'-gēr-esse, s. [O. Eng. *avenger*; -esse=ess. In Fr. *vengeresse*.] A female avenger.

"Yet there that cruel Queen avengeresse."

Spenser: *F. Q.* III., viii. 20.

a-vēng'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [AVENGE, v.]

A. & B. As participle & participial adjective (used in senses corresponding to those of the verb):

1. Of God, angels, men, or other beings capable of inflicting retribution for wrong.

"He heard the wheels of an avenging God
Groan heavily along the distant road."

Couper: *Expostulation*.

"When England 'midst the battle-storm,

The avenging angel reared her form."

Hemans: *To the Memory of Sir Hy. E—ll—s.*

2. Of the blow or stroke inflicted, or the bolt hurled to avenge a wrong.

"Troy yet may wake, and one avenging blow
Crush the dire author of his country's woe."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. iii., 83-4.

"Each word against his honor spoke,
Demands of me avenging stroke."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 31.

3. Of the day of vengeance.

C. As subst.: Vindication of a person or people by punishing those who have done him or them wrong.

"Praise ye the Lord for the avenging of Israel."—Judges v. 2.

a-vē'-nōr, s. [AVENER.]

a-vē'-noūs, a. [Eng. a=Gr. a, priv., and *venous* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Wanting veins or nerves.

ā'-vēns, ā'-vēnçe, s. [Wel. *avan*=a raspberry.]

The name applied to plants of the genus *Geum* or their allies.

[GEUM.] The common Avens, *G. urbanum*

(Linn.) has erect flowers, sessile heads of fruit,

and small yellow flowers. It is common in

woods and hedges. The Water Avens, *G. rivale*,

has drooping flowers, stalked heads of fruit,

large flowers with purplish calyces and erect

dull orange-colored petals. It is not unfrequent in marshy places

and moors. Both species have the qualities of cinchona.

Mountain Avens, called also *White Dryas*, *Dryas octopetala*, is akin to the other species. It has, however, eight large white petals, while the petals in its congener are only five. It is not uncommon in alpine districts. [DRYAS.]



Common Avens.

āv'-en-tāyle, āv'-en-tāile, āv'-en-tāille, s. [O. Fr. *aventail*, *ventaille*; Mod. Fr. *ventail*; Prov. *ventalh*; Ital. *ventaglia*=the cheek-piece of a helmet; fr. Lat. *ventus*=wind.] The part of a helmet which lifts up, and is so contrived as to admit fresh air. [VENTAYLE.]

"For, as he drough a king by th' aventaille."

Chaucer: *Troil. and Cress.*, v. 1,570. (S. in Boucher.)

"Sweet was her blue eye's modest smile,

Erst hidden by the aventaille."

Scott: *Marmion*, Introd. to canto v.

"And lifted his barred aventaille,

To hail the Monk of St. Mary's aisle."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, ii. 3.

*a-vēnt'e, v. t. [O. Fr. *esventer*.] To open for the purpose of breathing.

"And as he schulde hys helme avente,

A quarrell smote hym verament,

Thorowout bothe bonne and brayne."

Le Bone Florence, 1,941. (S. in Boucher.)

āv'-ēn-tine, a. & s. [Lat. *Aventinus*.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to the Mons Aventinus, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built.

B. As substantive: A military refuge, a tower, a defensive fort, a redoubt.

"Into the castle's tower,

The only *Aventine* that now is left him."

Beaumont & Fletcher. (*Goodrich & Porter: Dict.*)

*a-vēn'-tre (tre=tēr), v. t. [From Ital. *avventare*=to throw a spear.] [ADVENTURE.] To throw or push forward. (Used specially of a spear.)

"With that, her mortall speare

She mightily *aventred* toward one

And down him smot, . . ."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. 1. 28.

*a-vēn'-tred (red=ērd), pa. par. [AVENTRE, ADVENTURED.]

*a-vēnt'-ring, pr. par. [AVENTRE, ADVENTURING.]

*a-vēn'-tūre, āun'-tēr (Old Eng.), āwyn'-tyr (tyr=tīr) (O. Scotch), s. [Fr. *aventure*.] [ADVENTURE.]

1. An adventure.

"They tolden him of adventures that they hadde founde."—Chaucer: *C. T.*, 771.

2. Chance; accident.

"... for the honorabill support of his estate riale, in all *aventours* and caiss, . . ."—Acts Ja. V., 1540 (ed. 1814, p. 360).

3. A mischance causing the death of a man; as where a person is suddenly killed by any accident. It is opposed to death by felonious crime. (Old Eng. & Scotch.) (Cowel, Spottiswoode, &c.)

In *aventure*: Corresponding to Fr. *à l'aventure*, *d'aventure*=perchance. Lest, perchance.

"The medcinaris inhibit thir displeouris to beschawin to the Kyng; in *aventure* he tuk sic malancoly thair throw, that it mycht haisty him to his deith."—Bellend.: *Cron.*, bk. xi., ch. 4. *Ne forsitan*, Boeth. (Jamieson.)

a-vēn'-tūr-ine, řa-vān'-tūr-ine, s. [In Ger. *aventurin*; Fr. *aventurine*; Port. *venturina*.] A mineral, consisting of quartz, spangled with scales of mica or some other mineral. Dana classes it under his Phenocrystalline or Vitreous varieties of Quartz. The best specimens have been found in Spain.

aventurine felspar.

1. A variety of Orthoclase.

2. A variety of Albite or Oligoclase. [See AVEN- TURINE OLIGOCLASE.]

aventurine oligoclase. A reddish-gray or grayish-white mineral, with fire-like reflections, produced by minute disseminated crystals of hematite and goëthite. It is the same as Aventurine Feldspar, No. 2, and both of these minerals have been called Sunstone (q. v.). (Dana.)

*a-vēn'-tūr-oūs, ā-vēn'-trūse, a. [ADVENTUROUS.]

1. Adventurous.

"Ane Egle of the est, ande ane *aventrouse* byrde."

Early Scottish Verse, iv. (ed. Lumby), 42.

2. Of uncertain issue.

"... the deedes of batayles be *aventurous*, and no thing certeyn, . . ."—Chaucer: *Tale of Melibeus*.

āv'-ēn-ūe, ād'-vēn-ūe, s. [Fr. *avenue*, from *avénir*=to come. In Sp. & Port. *avenida*; Lat. *advenio*=to come to; *ad*=to, and *venio*=to come.] A road or opening of any kind leading to a house, a city, &c.

"All the *avenues* leading to the city by land were closely guarded."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

Spec.: An alley bordered by rows of trees, whether leading to a house or not.

"The roads were bordered by hedges of Mimosa, and near many of the houses there were *avenues* of the mango."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xxi.

¶ In America it is used also for a broad street in a city.

*ā'-vēr (1), s. [In Sw. *hafre*, *hafra*=oats; Dan. & Dut. *havre*; Ger. *hafer*.] The oat; oats. (Scotch.)

*āv'-ēr (2), āv'-ēre, āv'-oir'e (oire as wār), s. [Fr. *avoir*=that which one possesses; from *avoir*=to have; Sp. *haber*=substance, wealth, riches; from *haber*=to have; Port. *haver* (sing.), *haveres* (pl.); Ital. *avere*=estate, riches; from *avere*=to have; Low Lat. *avera*, *averia*; from Lat. *habeo*=to have.]

A. (Of the forms *avoir* and *avere*.) Gen.: Property of any kind.

B. (Of the form *aver*.) Spec.: As in the old pastoral times property in the main consisted of the domesticated animals, the word *aver* became confined to them [AFFERI, AIVER, AVER-CORN, AVER-LAND, AVER-SILVER, AVERIE], and next, becoming yet more specialized, terminated by signifying a work-horse. (Scotch & N. of England.)

"An inch of a nag is worth the span of an *aver*."

Ferguson: *Scotch Proverbs*, p. 7. (S. in Boucher.)

aver-corn, s. [So-called, according to Skinner, because it is corn drawn to the granary of the lord of the manor by the working cattle, or *avers*, of the tenants.] A reserved rent in corn, paid by farmers and tenants to religious houses. (Jacobs.) (S. in Boucher.)

aver-land, s. Land plowed by the tenants, with their cattle, or *avers*, for the use of a monastery or of the lord of the soil. (Cowel.) (S. in Boucher.)

aver-penny, verpenny, s. Money formerly paid in lieu of arrage and carriage. (A word of frequent occurrence in old English charters.)

"*Averpenny*, money paid toward the king's carriages by land, instead of service by the beasts (*averia*) in kind."—Burn: *Hist. of Westm. and Cumb.*; Gloss.

aver-silver, s. A custom or rent so called, originating from the cattle, or *avers*, of the tenants of the soil. (Jacobs.)

a-vēr', ā-vēr're, v. t. [Fr. *avérer*=to declare positively; Prov. *averar*, *aveirar*; Sp. & Port. *averiguar*; Ital. *averrare*; Low Lat. *avero*, *advera*; from Classical Lat. *ad*=to, and *verus*=true.] [VERIFY.] To assert positively, as one does who is convinced he is speaking the truth; confidently to declare.

"Early one morning it was confidently *averred* that there had been a battle, . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

āv'-ēr-āge (1) (O. Eng.), āu'-ar-āge (au=av), ār'-y-āge, ār'-rage, ār'-age (O. Scotch), s. [In Dan. *høveri* is=average, soccage-duty, service due to the landlord; *høveribonde*=soccager, bondman; *høveriplygtig*=obliged to soccage-duty; *høvarbeide*=service due to the landlord, soccage-duty, average; *høvdag*=the day on which soccage-duty is performed (Tauchnitz: Dan. Dict.) Wedgwood derives this group of words from Dan. *hof*=a court residence or palace, and believes that in this direction the etymology of Eng. *average* (1) should be sought. The derivation generally given is from Low Lat. *averagium* and *averia*, in the sense of a portion of work done by animals of burden; also a charge upon carriages. So, also, the heriot formerly paid to the lord of a manor on the death of a tenant was the best live beast, or *averium*, which the deceased tenant had possessed.] [AVER (2).]

Old Feudal Law: The duty or service which the tenant was bound to pay to the king or to the lord of the manor by means of his animals of burden and his carriages.

"*Arage*, v. t., pervaies. *Average* signifies service quhilk the tennent aucht to his master be horse or carriage of horse."—Skene: *De Verb. Signif.* (1599). (Jamieson.)

¶ The term *arriage*, in the legal phrase "arriage and carriage," is the word *average* modified. [ARRIAGE.] The feudal obligation now mentioned was abolished by 20 Geo. II., c. 50. The money paid for exemption from the burden of arage was called *aver-penny* (q. v.). (Jamieson.)

āv'-ēr-āge (2) (age=īg), s. & a. [In Dut. *averij*=(1) average, (2) damage; Sw. *averi*=average; Dan. *haveri*=(1) average, (2) damage which a ship receives, (3) waste of wares; Ger. *avarie*, *avare*, *haferei*, *haverei*=average; Fr. *avarie*=damage done to a ship, or any damage; O. Fr. *average*; Sp. *averia*=(1) average, (2) damage done to a ship; Port. *avaría*=allowance out of freight to the master of a ship for damage sustained, or a contribution by insurers to replace losses; Low Lat. *averagium*, in the sense of loss of goods in transportation. Santa Rosa and Marsh derive this from Turk. *avaría*=aid, a government exaction in the Levant; but Wedgwood considers it to be from Arab. *āwar*=a defect or flaw.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Formerly: The apportionment of losses by sea or elsewhere in just proportions among different individuals concerned. [A., II. 1.] From this the second sense of the word gradually arose.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ=ē; ey=ā. qu=kw.

2. *Now*: The medium or mean proportion between certain given quantities. It is ascertained by adding all the quantities together and dividing their sum by the number of them. For instance, to ascertain the average income of the clergy of any given church, their several incomes must all be added together, and the sum total be divided by the number of clergymen. The more that the extremes vary, the less possible is it to reason out any individual case from a study of the average. Thus the knowledge of the average age at which people die in the United States affords no aid whatever toward discovering when any particular person will die, for some do so almost at the moment of birth, and others linger on for nearly, if not even quite, a hundred years. But for finding out general laws, the study of averages is of immense value. The average of *qualities* is ascertained in a similar way to that of *quantities*.

"... and the average of intellect and knowledge was higher among them than among their order generally."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ *On an average*: When an average is taken.

II. Technically:

1. Law, Nautical and Commercial:

(a) *Average, or general average*: A contribution made by merchants proportionally to the value of the goods which each has on board a particular vessel, to meet the loss which arises when in a storm the goods of one have had to be cast overboard to lighten the ship.

"This contribution seems so called because it is so proportioned after the rate of every man's average, or goods carried."—*Cowell*.

(b) *Particular average*: The sum required to make good any fortuitous injury to the goods belonging to one person. It falls on him or on his insurers.

(c) *Petty average*: An estimate of the probable aggregate amount of various petty charges, as for harbor dues, pilotage, &c., which the captain of a vessel must in the first instance pay, but which, of course, do not fall on him ultimately. Formerly they were often met, as they still are, by agreement between the owners of the vessel and those to whom the goods sent in it belongs. Hence in bills of lading the words occur, "paying so much freight, with primage and average accustomed."

2. *Corn-trade averages*: The medium price of grain in the leading markets.

B. *As adjective*: Ascertained by taking a medium or mean proportion between given quantities.

"... the ascertained differences are chiefly in the average light and heat..."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, 2d ed., vol. ii., ch. xx., p. 103.

"Meanwhile, however, the nodes of the rigid ring will retrograde, the general or average tendency of the nodes of every molecule being to do so."—*Herschel: Astron.*, 5th ed., § 645.

average-sized, a. Of medium size.

"Captain Sullivan informs me that the hide of an average-sized bull weighs forty-seven pounds..."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. ix.

āv-ēr-āge (age=īg), *v. t. & i.* [From *average*, *s.* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To ascertain or state a mean proportional between different numbers.

2. To divide an ascertained loss in just proportions among the several individuals on whom it should fall.

B. *Intransitive* (as a copula or apposition verb): To be on an average, to amount to, when a mean proportional between certain given numbers is ascertained.

"Of this total the properties [in France] averaging 600 acres numbered 50,000, and those averaging 60 acres 500,000..."—*Statesman's Year-Book* (1875), p. 80.

āv-ēr-āge (3) (age=īg), **āv-ēr-īsh*, *s.* [From *Fr. hiver*=winter, and *Eng. eatage*.]

1. Winter eatage. (*Craven dialect*.) The breaking of corn-fields, edish, roughings.

2. Stubble. (*S. in Boucher*.)

āv-ēr-āge-lŷ (age=īg), *adv.* [Eng. *average*; *-ly*.] According to an average.

"... tends to render living more difficult for every averagely-situated individual in the community."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. xiii., § 4.

āv-ēr-āg-īng (age=īg), *pr. par.* [AVERAGE, *v.*]

a-vēr-dant, *a.* [Eng. *a*; *verdant*.] [VERDANT.]

Her.: Covered with green herbage. The term is used specially of a mount in base. (*Gloss. of Heraldry*.)

āv-ēr-dū-pōis, *s.* Old spelling of AVOIRDU-POIS.

āv-ēre, *s.* [AVER (2).]

āv-ēr-ēn, *āv-ēr-īn*, **āl-vēr-īn*, *s.* [From Welsh *avan*=a wild strawberry.] [AVENS.] A wild strawberry.

"And spies a spot of *averens* ere lang."

Ross: Helenore, p. 26. (*S. in Boucher*.)

**āv-ēr-ēne*, *s.* [From O. Scotch *aver*=oat.] Money payable as custom-house-duty on oats. (*Jamieson*.)

"With powar to vptak the tollis, customeis, pryingit, *averene entreissilver*, . . . gadgeing silver, &c."—*Acts Charles I.* (ed. 1814), v. 627. (*Jamieson*.)

**āv-ēr-īe*, *s.* [O. Eng. *aver*; *-y*, *-ie*. In Sw. *hafre-bod*.] [AVER (2).] Live stock, as including horses, cattle, &c.

"Calculation of what money and victuals will yearly furnish and sustain their Majesties house and *averie*."—*Keith: Hist.*, A. 1565, p. 321.

**ā-vēr-īl* (1), **ā-uēr-īl* (u as v) (O. Eng.), **ā-vēr-īle*, **ā-vyr-ýle* (yr as īr) (O. Scotch), *s.* [Fr. *Avril*.] April.

"Thes furste was cleped Mars,
That othir *Averil*, the thriddē May,
Thes furthe Junye, the longe day."
Altsaunders, 51. (*S. in Boucher*.)

**ā-vēr-īl* (2), **ā-vēr-īll*, *s.* [HAVERIL.] A senseless fellow.

"Thou scowry hippit, ugly *averil*."

Dunbar: Evergreen, ii. 57, st. 18. (*Jamieson*.)

**āv-ēr-īsh*, *s.* [AVERAGE (3).]

āv-ēr-lŷe, *a.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Heraldry: The same as ASPERSED (q. v.).

a-vēr-ment, *s.* [O. Fr. *averement*. From Low Lat. *averamentum*.] [AVER, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of positively affirming anything, or of verifying it, that is, proving it true; the state of being affirmed positively, or of being or having been verified.

"To avoid the oath, for *averment* of the continuance of some estate, which is eigne, the party will sue a pardon."—*Bacon*.

2. That which is positively affirmed; an affirmation. (More rarely, the proof offered.)

"Deceit, *avermments* incompatible,
Equivocations, . . ."

Byron: On Hearing that Lady Byron was Ill.

B. *Law*: An affirmation alleged to be true, and followed by the words "and this he is ready to verify." (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 20; bk. iv., ch. 26.)

a-vēr-nat, *s.* [Fr. *avernat*.] A kind of grape grown specially at Orleans.

A-vēr-nī-an, *a.* [From *Avernus*, in Gr. *Aornos*; *a*, *priv.*, and *ornis*=a bird. Without birds.] Pertaining to Lake Avernus, near Puzzuoli, which was formerly a volcanic crater. Birds are found in and about it now; but Lyell believes that it may once have been, as its etymology imports, "without birds," the escape of mephitic vapors at that period preventing their living in the vicinity. (*Lyell: Geology*, 1850, p. 347.)

**āv-ēr-ōūs*, *a.* [AVAROUS.]

āv-ēr-pēn-nŷ, *s.* [AVER-PENNY.]

a-vēr-red, *pa. par.* [AVER, *v.*]

Av-ēr-rhō-ā (*h* silent), *s.* [Named from *Averrhoes* or *Averroes*, the Arabian philosopher and physician.] [AVERROIST.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Oxalidaceæ (Oxalids). The *A. carambola*, called Kurmul, and the *A. bilimbi*, the Anvulla or Bilimbi, are trees cultivated in Indian gardens. They have compound sensitive leaves and intensely acid fruit, which sometimes grows on the trunk itself below the leaves. It is a five-celled pome. The juice of *A. bilimbi* is made into syrup, and the flowers, conserved, are given in fever and bilious diseases. The fruit of *A. carambola* is eaten, and is also used in dyeing.

a-vēr-rīng, *pr. par.* [AVER, *v.*]

Av-ēr-rō-īst, *s.* [Named after *Averrhoes* or *Averroes* (in Arabic *Ebn Roshd*), an Arabian philosopher and physician, born at Cordova, in A. D. 1149, and died, by one account, in 1198; by another, in 1206. His best known work is his Commentaries on Aristotle.]

Hist. and Philosophy: One of a sect deriving their name from Averrhoes. They held that all men have one common soul—a doctrine akin to Pantheism. They flourished in the fifteenth century, and were a branch of the Aristotelians. (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*)

āv-ēr-rūn-cāte, *v. t.* [In O. Fr. *averronquer*; from Lat. *averrunco*=to avert; from the root of *verro*=sweep, or of *verto*=to turn.] To turn away, to avert.

"Sure some mischief will come of it,
Unless, by providential wit,
Or force we *averruncate* it."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., ch. i.

āv-ēr-rūn-cā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *averruncat(e)*; *-ion*.] The act of rooting up.

"Whether *averruncation* of epidemical diseases, by telesms, be feasible and lawful."—*Robinson: Eudora* (1658), p. 82.

āv-ēr-rūn-cā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *averruncat(e)*; *-or*.] *Arboriculture*: An instrument for pruning trees, consisting of two blades fixed at the end of a rod, made to operate like a pair of shears. (*Brande*.)

a-vēr-sant, *a.* [From Lat. *aversans*, *pr. par.* of *aversor*=to turn one's self away.] [AVERSE.]

Her.: Turned away; a term applied to a hand, of which only the back is visible. It is called also Dorsed (q. v.).

āv-ēr-sā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *aversatio*.] The act of turning away from on account of antipathy to; great dislike to. (Obsolescent.)

"It detests hating of our brother, by the same *aversation* which it expresses against doing him affronts."—*Jeremy Taylor: On the Decalogue*.

¶ *Aversation* is followed by *from*, or by *to*, or *toward*.

"Original sin and natural *aversation* from goodness."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar*, p. 61.

"*Aversation* toward society."—*Bacon: Essay on Friendship*.

a-vēr-se, *a.* [In Sp. *averso*, from Lat. *aversus*, *pa. par.* of *averto*: *a*=from, and *verto*=to turn.]

I. *Lit.*: Turned away.

"Which needs not thy belief,

If earth, industrious of herself, fetch day,
Traveling east, and with her part *averse*
From the sun's beam, meet night, her other part
Still luminous by her ray."

Milton: P. L., viii. 138.

II. Figuratively:

1. With an antipathy to, the natural consequences of which would be that one would turn away from the object thus hated, or at least morally disapproved of; unfavorable; unpropitious.

"Their courage languished as their hopes decayed:

And Pallas, now *averse*, refused her aid."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, ii. 227.

2. Unwilling, indisposed.

"... finding the Old Company obstinately *averse* to all compromise, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

¶ *Averse* was formerly followed by *from*, as the etymology would lead one to expect.

"... them that pass by securely as men *averse* from war."—*Micah* ii. 8.

From is still occasionally employed.

"... nor *averse* from excess in wine."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

Generally, however, *to* is employed.

"They were *averse* to an armistice . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

a-vēr-se-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *averse*; *-ly*.]

1. *Lit.*: Backwardly.

"Not only they want those parts of secretion, but it is emitted *aversely* or backward by both sexes."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. *Fig.*: Unwillingly, reluctantly; with repugnance.

a-vēr-se-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *averse*; *-ness*.]

Lit.: A being turned away from; but generally used figuratively for repugnance or unwillingness.

"The corruption of man is in nothing more manifest, than in his *averseness* to entertain any friendship or familiarity with God."—*Atterbury*.

a-vēr-sion, *s.* [In Fr. & Sp. *aversion*; Port. *aversao*; Ital. *aversione*. From Lat. *aversio*.]

I. The act of turning away (*lit.* or *fig.*).

1. *Lit.*: The act of literally turning away. (Used of persons or of material substances.)

†(a) *Of persons*: The act of literally turning round and departing. This may arise from a desire to have no more to do with a person disliked (2.)

(b) *Of material substances*: The process of separating from, or the tendency to separate from, another substance from which there is a chemical, an electrical, or other repulsion.

2. *Fig.*: The act of mentally turning away, when antipathy is felt to a person or thing; dislike, repugnance to, but not so strong as that implied by the word *hatred*.

"The Khasias . . . have an *aversion* to milk."—*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, vol. ii., p. 275.

II. The state of being turned away from, in a literal or figurative sense.

"... his sordid rapacity had made him an object of general *aversion*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

III. An object of dislike; the person or persons from whom, or that from which, one turns away.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

"They took great pleasure in compounding lawsuits among their neighbors; for which they were the aversion of the gentlemen of the long robe."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

"Self-love and reason to one end aspire;
Pain their aversion, pleasure their desire."
Pope: Essay on Man, ii. 88.

¶ *Aversion* is now followed by *to*, or *for*, or *from*; formerly it might have *from*, *to*, *for*, or *toward*.

"A freeholder is bred with an aversion to subjection."
—*Addison.*

"The same adhesion to vice, and aversion from goodness, will be a reason for rejecting any proof whatsoever."
—*Atterbury.*

"... a state for which they have so great aversion."
—*Addison.*

"His aversion toward the house of York . . ."
—*Bacon.*

**a-vēr'-sive*, *a.* [From Lat. *aversum*, sup. of *averto*, and Eng. suffix *-ive*.] Turned away (literally or figuratively), averse.

"Those strong-bent humors, which aversive grew."
Daniel: Civil War, bk. vii.

**a-vēr'st'*, **a-uēr'st'* (*u=v*), *adv.* (O. Eng. *a*; and *verst*, apparently a pronunciation, by the ear, of *at first*.) At first.

"Averst byeth the hestes ten,
Thet loki ssolle alle men."
MS. Arundel, 57, f. 1. (S. in Boucher.)

**a-vērt'*, **a-vērt'e* (1), **a-uērt'e* (*u=v*), *v. t. & i.* [Not from Fr. *avertir*, which is=to apprise (*not* to avert). In Ital. *avertere*=to turn away; Lat. *averto*=to turn away; *a*=from, and *verto*=to turn.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To turn away. (Used of things material.)

"With eyes averted, Hector hastes to turn
The lots of fight, and shakes the brazen urn."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. iii., 402.

2. *Fig.*: To turn away; either to prevent from coming at all, or, if this be impracticable, to compel to depart after it has arrived. (Used of evil, misery, &c.)

"From me, ye gods, avert such dire disgrace."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xx., 412.

"... Go—from him—from me—
Strive to avert this misery!"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ch. iv.

¶ It is often used in prayers.

"O Lord! avert whatever evil our swerving may threaten unto his church!"—*Hooker.*

B. Intransitive:

1. To turn evil away.

"Cold, and averting from our neighbor's good."
Thomson: Spring, 301.

2. *In prayers*: To prevent, to forbid.

"Yet Heaven avert that ever thou
Shouldst weep, and haply weep in vain."
Byron: To Inez, in Child Harold's Pilgrimage, i.

**a-vērt'e* (2), *v.* [From O. Fr. *evertir*; Lat. *everto*=to overthrow.] To overturn. (*Scotch.*)

"His hous to be sa avertit, that of it sall remane na memorie."—*Bellend.: T. Liv., p. 334. (Jamieson.)*

**a-vērt'-ēd*, *pa. par. & a.* [AVERT, *v.*]

"But with averted eyes . . ."
Cowper: Truth.

**a-vērt'-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *avert*; *-er*.] He who or that which turns [anything] away.

"Averters and purgers must go together."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy, p. 384.*

**a-vērt'-ing*, *pr. par.* [AVERT.]

**a-vērt'-it*, *pa. par.* [AVERTE (2).]

**ā-vēs*, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *avis*=a bird; Sansc. *vi*=a bird; as if *a* were a prefix simply.] Birds.

¶ As the terms used in modern zoological classification are mostly of Latin type, the class of birds is generally called *Aves*. It constitutes the second class of the sub-kingdom Vertebrata, and stands below the Mammalia, and above the Reptilia. [BIRDS.]

**āv'-ē-trōl*, *s.* [O. Fr. *avoltre*, *avoutre*.] A bastard.

"Thou avetrol, thou foule wreche."
Alisaunder, 2,693. (S. in Boucher.)

**a-vēy'le*, *v. t.* [AVAIL.]

**ā-vī-an*, *a.* [Lat. *avis*=a bird.] [AVES.] Pertaining to birds.

"... the examination of the mammalian and avian remains in the Mineralogical Department of the British Museum."—*Owen: British Fossil Mammals and Birds, p. 12.*

**ā-vī-a-rŷ*, *s.* [In Port. *aviario*; from Lat. *aviarium*; from *aviarius*=pertaining to birds; a bird.] [AVES.] A building, or a portion of a building



Aviary.

netted off, or a large cage designed for, the keeping of birds.

**ā-vī-a-tōr*, *s.* [Lat. *avis*, a bird.] A flying machine capable of rising and maintaining itself in the atmosphere without the aid of gas or rarefied air.

**ā-vī-a-tōr-ŷ*, *a.* Pertaining to or like aviators; flying, in the manner of a bird or an aviator.

**āv-i-çēn-nī-a*, *s.* [Called after Avicenna, the celebrated Arabian physician, who was born near Bokhara about A. D. 980, and died apparently about 1036 or 1038.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Myoporaceæ (Myoporads). *A. tomentosa* is the White Mangrove of Brazil; but though called a Mangrove, it does not belong to the genuine Mangrove order, the Rhizophoraceæ. It is found in salt marshes in India, as well as in South America. The bark is used at Rio Janeiro for tanning.

**a-vīc'-u-lā*, *s.* [Lat. *avicula*=a little bird; dimin. of *avis*=a bird.] A genus of Mollusks, the typical one of the family Aviculidæ. It has a very inequivalve shell. The type is *A. hirundo*, so called from a certain superficial resemblance which it presents to a swallow, called in Lat. *hirundo*. Recent species known in 1875, twenty-five; fossil, 300, the latter from the Silurian onward. (*Tate.*)

**a-vīc'-u-lī-dæ*, *s. pl.* [AVICULA.] Wing-shells, or Pearl Oysters. A family of Mollusks belonging to the class Conchifera and the section Asiphonida. They are akin to the Ostreodæ, or Oysters, but have the umbones of the shell eared, the posterior one so much so as to appear wing-like. They have also two muscular impressions. The fossil greatly exceed the living species in number.

**a-vīc'-u-lō-pēc-tēn*, *s.* [From *avicula* and *pecten* (*q. v.*)] A genus of Mollusks placed doubtfully in the family Aviculidæ. They combine the characters of the genera *Avicula* and *Pecten*. All are fossil.

**ā-vī-cūl-tūre*, *s.* [Lat. *avis*=a bird, and Eng. *culture*.] The breeding and rearing of birds.

**āv'-īd*, *a.* [In Fr. *avide*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *avido*; from Lat. *avidus*; Wel. *awyddus*=greedy.] Greedy, covetous. (*Brydges.*)

**ā-vīd'-ī-oūs*, *a.* [AVID.] The same as AVID. (*Bale: Image, pt. ii.*) (*Richardson.*)

**ā-vīd'-ī-oūs-lŷ*, **a-vŷd'-ŷ-oūs-lŷ*, *adv.* [Eng. *avidious*; *-ly*.] Greedily, covetously.

**a-vīd'-ī-tŷ*, *s.* [Fr. *avidité*; from O. Fr. *arvyd*=vehement desire; Ital. *avidita*, *aviditate*, *aviditate*; Lat. *aviditas*, from *avidus*=eager; *aveo* or *haveo*=to be joyful or lively. In Wel. *awydd*. It may be remotely connected with Heb. *avah*=to bend; in the conjugation *piel*=to seek after; *āvah*=appetite, lust; from *avah*, in *piel*=to seek after.] Insatiable desire; excessive eagerness; appetite, especially of an inordinate kind; covetousness. (Used of the sensual appetites, or of other desires.)

"Has he not usurped with equal avidity the city of Bosphorus on the frozen Mæotis, and the vale of palm-trees on the shores of the Red Sea?"—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall, ch. xlii.*

**āv-i-gā-tō*, *s.* [AVOCADO.]

**Av'-ign-on* (ignon as *in-yōng*), *s.* [*Avignon* or *Avenio*, a commune and city in the south of France, the place celebrated for having been the residence of the Popes from 1329 to 1377.]

Avignon-berry, *s.* The berries of *Rhamnus infectorius*, *saxatilis*, and *amygdalinus*. They are used for dyeing yellow. When they are ripe the juice is mixed with alum, to make the sap-green of the painters.

**a-vī'le*, *v. t.* [Fr. *avilir*=to debase, to degrade.] To render "vie," cheap, or of little account; to depreciate. [VILE.]

"Want makes us know the price of what we avile."—*B. Jonson: Masques at Court.*

**a-vīl'-loūs*, *a.* [In Fr. *avilissant*, from *avilir*=to debase.] Contemptible; debased.

"In avilious Italie."
Scott: Chron., S. P. iii. 147. (Jamieson.)

**ā-vīn'-cu-lō-māt-rī-mō-nī-i*. [Lat.=from the bond of matrimony.]

Law: Divorce in its fullest sense, and not simply separation for the time being: "*a mensa et thoro*"=from table and bed, *i. e.*, from bed and board.

**āv'-ī-rōun*, *prep. & adv.* [Fr. *environ*.] Around.

"They wenten and segedyn avitroun."
Alisaunder, 2,671. (S. in Boucher.)

**a-vī's*, **a-vī'se*, **a-vŷ's*, *s.* [Fr. *avis*=advice, intelligence, instruction, warning, account, advertisement.] Advice. [ADVICE.]

"And if you thinketh this is wel i-sayde,
Say your avys, and holdeth yow apayde."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,869-70.

**a-vī'-şand*, *pr. par.* [AVISE, *v.*]

**a-vī'şde*, *pret. of verb.* [AVISE.]

**a-vī'şe*, *v. t.* [AVISE, *v.*]

**a-vī'şe*, **a-vē'yşe*, *a.* [Fr. *avisé*.] Circumspect.

"Of werre and of bataille he was fulle avise."
Rob. de Brunne, p. 188.

**a-vī'şe-mēnt*, *s.* [Eng. *avise*, and suff. *-ment*.] Advisement, counsel, consideration, deliberation.

"I think there never
Marriage was manag'd with a more avisement."
Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

**a-vī'-şī-lŷ*, *adv.* [O. Eng. *avis(e)*; *-ily*.] Advisedly.

"But for a litil speche avisilly
Is no man schent, to speke generally."
Chaucer: C. T., 17,259, 17,260.

**a-vī'-şion*, **a-vī'-şion*, **a-vŷ'-şion* (*şion*, *şion*=zhŷn), *s.* [VISION.] A vision.

"Macrobius, that writ the avisoun."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,609.

**a-vī'-şō*, *s.* [In Sp. & Port. *aviso*=advice, prudence; Ital. *avviso*=advice, opinion, advertisement, news.] [ADVICE, *s.*, B. 1., AVIS.]

"I had yours of the tenth current; and besides your avisos, I must thank you for those rich flourishes wherewith your letter was embroidered everywhere."—*Howell: Letters, ii. 68.*

**a-vī'-toūs*, *a.* [In Ital. *avito*; Lat. *avitus*, pertaining to a grandfather; ancestral: from *avus*=a grandfather.] Ancestral.

**a-vī'-zand*, *pr. par.* [AVIZING.]

**a-vī'ze*, **a-vŷ'ze*, **ā-vī'şe*, **a-vŷ'şe*, **a-vŷ'-şŷn*, *v. t.* [Fr. *aviser*=(1) to perceive; (2) to inform. Often used reciprocally: *s'aviser*=to bethink one's self.] Used—

I. Of perception:

1. To perceive, to see, to view, to regard, to take note of.

"'Fond Squire,' full angry then sayd Paridell,
'Seest not the Ladie there before thy face?'
He looked backe, and, her avizing well,
Weend, as he said, by that her outward grace,
That fayrest Florimell was present there in place."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 22.

2. To examine, to look over.

"As they 'gan his library to view.
And antique registers for to avize."—*Spenser.*

¶ *Aviseth* you (2 pers. pl. imper.): Look to yourselves.

"Aviseth you now and put me ont of blame."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,185.

II. Of reflection:

1. To consider, to reflect.

"They stay'd not to avise who first should be,
But all spur'd after, fast as they mote fly."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 18.

"The wretched man gan then avise too late,
That love is not where most it is profest."
Ibid., II. x. 31.

¶ In this sense it is used reciprocally=to bethink one's self.

"Then gan Sir Calidore him to avize
Of his first quest which he had long forelore."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xii. 12.

2. As the result of such reflection to form a resolution.

"But when his uncouth manner he did vew,
He gan avize to follow him no more."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 27.

III. Of advice: To advise.

"But I with better reason him aviz'd,
And shew'd him how . . ."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 58.

āte, *fāt*, *fāre*, *amidst*, *whāt*, *fāll*, *father*; *wē*, *wēt*, *hēre*, *camel*, *hēr*, *thēre*; *pīne*, *pīt*, *sīre*, *sīr*, *marine*; *gō*, *pōt*, *wōre*, *wōlf*, *wōrk*, *whō*, *sōn*; *mūte*, *cūb*, *cūre*, *unite*, *cūr*, *rūle*, *fūll*; *trŷ*, *Sŷrian*. *æ*, *œ*=*ē*; *ey*=*ā*. *qu*=*kw*.

*a-vi'zed, *a-vi'za, *a-vi'sea, *pa. par.* [AVIZE, v.]

*a-vi'ze-füll, *a.* [O. Eng. *avize*, and suff. *füll*.] Observant, vigilant.

"When Britomart, with sharpe *avisefull* eye,
Beheld the lovely face of Artegall"

Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 25.

*a-vi'-zi'ng, *a-vi'-zand, *a-vi'-sand, *pr. par.* [AVIZE.]

äv-ö-ca'-dō, ä-vi-ga'-tō, *s.* [Apparently from Port. *avogado*, *advogado*=an advocate.] A West Indian fruit, called also *Avocado-pear*, *alligator-pear*, *sub-allern's butter-tree*, *avigato*, and *sabacca*. It belongs to the order *Lauraceæ* (Laurels), and is the *Persea gratissima*. It is found in tropical America. The fruit is about the size and shape of a large pear. A considerable part of it is believed to consist of a fixed oil. It is highly esteemed. The fruit itself is very insipid, on which account it is generally eaten with the juice of lemons and sugar to give it poignancy.



Avocado.

äv-ö-cät, *s.* [Fr.] A French lawyer, corresponding to the attorney or advocate of the United States. "These babbling *Avocats* up at Paris—all talk and no work."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. vi.

*äv-ö-cäte, *v. t.* [Lat. *avocatus*, *pa. par.* of *avoco*=to call off or away: *a*=from, and *voco*=to call upon.] To call away from.

"From hence it is evident that all secular employment did not—*hoc ipso*—*avocate* a clergyman from his necessary office and duty."—*Bishop Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, § 49. (*Richardson*.)

*äv-ö-cä-täd, *pa. par.* [AVOCATE, v.]

*äv-ö-cä-ti'ng, *pr. par.* [AVOCATE, v.]

"Their divesture of mortality dispenses them from those laborious and *avocating* duties to distressed Christians and their secular relations, which are here requisite."—*Boyle*.

äv-ö-cä-tion, *s.* [In Sp. *avocacion*; Port. *avocação*; Lat. *avocatio*=a calling off, a diverting of the attention: from *avoco*.] [AVOCATE.]

1. The act of calling one away from any business or work in which he may be engaged; the state of being called away.

"The soul with pleasing *avocation* strays."

Farnell: To an Old Beauty.

2. The business which calls or summons one away from society, from idleness, from pleasure, or from other work.

It is used for one's primary vocation or business in life. [VOCATION.]

"... whatever other merits this well-dressed young gentleman might possess, poetry was by no means his proper *avocation*."—*Moore: Lalla Rookh: Sequel* to "The Light of the Haram."

*a-vöc'-a-tive, *a. & s.* [Eng. *avocate*; -ive.]

A. As adjective: Having the power of calling off or actually doing so.

B. As substantive: That which calls away from.

äv-ö-çet, äv-ö-çette, äv-ö-sët, *s.* [In Fr. *avocette*; Sp. *avoceta*; Ital. *avosetta*; from Mod. Lat. *avocetta*.] The English name of a genus of birds, with their feet so webbed that they might seem to belong to the *Natatores* (Swimmers), but which, by the other parts of their structure, are placed in the family *Scolopacidae* (Snipes), and the sub-family *Totaniinae* (Tatlers). Their great peculiarity is a long feeble bill, curved upward, with which they explore the sand for prey. *Recurvirostra avocetta* is a British bird. It was formerly abundant in the fenny districts, but is now rare. *R. Americana* differs from it by having a red cap; and there are a few other foreign species.



Avocet.

*a-vö-ër-ÿ, *s.* [AVOWERY.]

Äv-ö-gad-rö, *s.* The name of an Italian physicist who flourished in the early part of the present century.

Avogadro's law. [LAW.]

a-vöid. (*a-vöide, *a-uöide, *a-vöyde, *a-uöyde (u=v), *a-vöyde-en, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *a*; void. In Fr. *éviter*=to avoid; *vider*=to empty, to clear; O. Fr. *vuider*=to empty; *vudie*=empty; Prov., Sp., & Port. *evitar*; from Lat. *evito*, *vito*=to avoid.] [VOID, WIDE.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To void; to render void, empty, or of no effect.

(1) Literally:

(a) To avoid; to render empty by expelling or emitting that previously contained in anything.

"A toad contains not those urinary parts which are found in other animals to avoid that serous excretion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

(b) To evacuate, to quit, and thus render empty, so far as the person evacuating the place is concerned.

"What have you to do here, fellow? pray you, avoid the house."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

"If any rebel should be required of the prince confederate, the prince confederate should command him to avoid the country."—*Bacon*.

(2) Fig.: To render void of effect; to annul or to vacate.

"How can these grants of the king's be avoided, without wronging of those lords which had these lands and lordships given them?"—*Spenser*.

2. To keep at a distance from.

(1) Lit.: To keep at a distance from; to keep away from a person or place.

"He, like an honest man, took no advantage of her unhappy state of mind, and did his best to avoid her."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

(2) Figuratively:

(a) To shun; to abstain from.

"He still hoped that he might be able to win some chiefs who remained neutral; and he carefully avoided every act which could goad them into open hostility."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(b) To escape.

"If thou art privy to thy country's fate,
Which, happily, foreknowing may avoid,
O speak!"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

II. Law: To defeat.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become void; to become vacant.

"Bishoprics are not included under benefices; so that if a person takes a bishopric, it does not avoid by force of that law of pluralities, but by the ancient common law."—*Ayliffe*.

2. To withdraw, to retire, to depart.

"And David avoided out of his presence twice."—*1 Sam.* xviii. 11.

"Descend to darkness, and the burning lake:
False fiend, avoid!"—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI.*, i. 4.

a-vöid'-a-ble, *a.* [From Eng. *avoid*; -able.]

1. Liable to become vacant or to be declared void.

"The charters were not avoidable for the king's nonage, and if there could have been any such pretense, that alone would not avoid them."—*Hale*.

2. Able to be escaped or shunned.

"To take several things for granted is hardly avoidable to any one, whose task it is to show the falsehood or improbability of any truth."—*Locke*.

a-vöid'-a'nce, *a-vöid'-öns, *a-vöyd'-awnce, *s.* [Eng. *avoid*; -ance.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of voiding, or of avoiding.

1. The act of voiding, or declaring vacant or void. [B.]

2. The act of avoiding or shunning. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... and the avoidance of all the state and works of darkness which we should abhor."—*Bp. Hall Rem.*, p. 37.

II. The state of being voided; also the state of being avoided.

"... an object of pity, of contempt, and avoidance."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. iv.

III. That by which anything is voided, as a channel to carry off water.

"In the upper gallery, too, I wish that there may be, if the place will yield it, some fountains running in divers places from the wall, with some fine *avoidances*."—*Bacon: Essays, Civ. and Mor.*, ch. xlv.

B. Law:

1. The act of annulling. (Used of a law.)

2. The state of becoming vacant. (Used of an office.)

"Avoidance of an ecclesiastical benefice is: 1. By death, which is the act of God. 2. By resignation, which is the act of the incumbent. 3. By cession, or the acceptance of a benefice incompatible, which also is the act of the incumbent. 4. By deprivation, which is the act of the ordinary. 5. By the act of the law; as in case of simony; not subscribing the Articles or Declaration; or not reading the Articles or the Common Prayer."—*Burn*.

a-vöid'-äd, *pa. par.* [AVOID, v.]

"Q. Eliz. True, when avoided grace makes destiny;
My babes were destined to a fairer death,
If grace had bless'd thee with a fairer life."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

a-vöid'-ër, *s.* [Eng. *avoid*; -er.]

I. Of persons:

1. One who voids, expels, or carries off anything.

2. One who avoids, shuns, or escapes anything.

"... a curious avoider of women's company, . . ."
—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Hon. M. Fortune*, iv. 1.

II. Of things: That which carries off anything, or a vessel in which anything is carried off.

a-vöid'-i'ng, *pr. par.* [AVOID, v.]

a-vöid'-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *avoid*, and suff. -less=without.] Incapable of being avoided; inevitable.

"That avoidless ruin in which the whole empire would be involved."—*Dennis: Letters*.

a-vöi'-ra, a-var'-ra, a'-a-vör'-a, *s.* [A native South American name.

1. The name given in portions of South America to palms of the genus *Astrocaryum*. [ASTROCARYUM.] (*Von Martius: Palms*, vol. iii., p. 287.)

2. The name given in parts of South America to a palm, *Desmoncus macrocarthus*. (*Von Martius: Palms*, vol. ii., p. 86.) Along the Amazon it is called also *Jacitira*. [DESMONCUS.]



Avouira.

äv-öir-dü-pöis, äv-öir-dü-pöise, *s.* [Fr. *avoir du poids*; from O. Fr. *avoirs de pois*=things that sell by weight, and not by measurement. (*Wedge-wood*.) Or from Fr. *avoir*=to have (in Lat. *habeo*), and Fr. *pois*=weight, load, . . . ; O. Fr. *poix, pois*; from Lat. *pensum*=anything weighed; *pensum*, sup. of *pendo*=to weigh. The *d* of *pois* was introduced in the French because it was erroneously thought that the word came from Lat. *pondus*=weight.] [POISE.] The name of a series of weights, that by which groceries and similar commodities are weighed. The pound *avoirdupois* consists of 7,000 grains troy, and contains sixteen ounces, while the pound troy has only twelve. A pound *avoirdupois* is=453.52 grammes.

*äv-oir'e, *s.* [AVER (2).]

*a-vö'ke, *v. t.* [Lat. *avoco*=to call away; *a*=from, and *voco*=to call.] To call away; to keep off.

"All were admitted to every consultation there anent; yet the absence from the weightiest consultations of prime noblemen and barons, and all ministers but two, was not much remarked, nor their presence sought, if their negligence, or ados, or discontent, did *avoke* them."—*Baillie's Letters*, i. 183. (*Jamieson*.)

*äv-ö-läte, *v. i.* [Lat. *avolatum*, supine of *avolo*=to fly from or away; *a*=from, and *volo*=to fly.] To fly from or away. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... and nothing will *avolate* or fly away, . . ."
—*Boyle: Works*, vol. iv., p. 591.

äv-ö-lä-tion, *s.* [Lat. *avolatio*; *avolo*=to fly away.] The act of flying from or away; flight, escape.

"These airy vegetables are made by the relics of plantal emissives, whose *avolation* was prevented by the condensed enclosure."—*Glanville: Scepis Scientifica*.

"Strangers, or the fungous parcels about candles, only signify a pluvius air, hindering the *avolation* of the favillous particles."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

*a-vö'nge, *a-fö'nge (pret. *a-vë'ng*, *a-fë'ng*), *v.* [A. S. *afo'ne*=to receive; *afeng*=received.] To take, to receive.

*"And after his fader dethe, *aueng* the kinedom."
Rob. of Glouc.: Chron., p. 484. (*S. in Boucher*.)

*a-vö're-ward, *adv.* [Old Eng. *a*; *voreward*=forward.] At first.

"So that *avoreward*
The bissop hii chose of Bathe, Walter Giffard."
Rob. of Glouc., p. 567. (*S. in Boucher*.)

böil, böy; pöut, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

***a-vor'th, a-uor'th** (u=v), *v. t.* [In Dut. *bevoordenen*=to forward; *voorwit, voorwärts*=forward.] [**AFORTH.**] To forward.

"Whether he shal auorth the abak."

Hule & Nightingale, 812. (*S. in Boucher.*)

āv'ō-sēt, s. [**AVOCET.**]

a-vō'te, a-uō'te, adv. On foot. [**AFOOT.**]

"So that vastinde a day avote he dude this dede."

Robert of Gloucester: Chron., p. 545.

"Spermen avote, and bowmen and also arblasters."

Ibid., p. 378.

a-vōu'ch, *a-vōu'che, v. t. [O. Norm. Fr. *advoucher*; O. Fr. *avochier, avocher, avoquer, avouer, avouer*; from Norm. Fr. *voucher*; Old Fr. *vochier, vocher*=to call, to pray in aid, to call to aid in a suit, to summon; from Lat. *advoco*=to call, to summon: *ad*=to, and *voco*=to call. Wedgwood believes that *vouch* in the sense of "call to," specially refers to the case of a tenant calling on his feudal lord to defend him in the matter of a right impugned. Finally, however, the word becoming transferred to the landlord, lost its meaning of "call to," and came to mean "take the part of the tenant against his assailant," openly acknowledge, avow, positively affirm, vouch.] [**AVOW, VOUCH.**]

I. (Apparently with tacit reference to a tenant's calling on his landlord for support of a claim.) (See etym.) To adduce in support of anything.

"Such antiquities could have been avouched for the Irish."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

II. (Apparently with tacit reference to a landlord's acknowledging a tenant and defending his rights.) (See etym.)

1. Solemnly and deliberately to acknowledge a being or person as standing to the avoucher in a certain relation.

(a) As a superior acknowledges an inferior, or as the Supreme Being owns the people of God.

"And the Lord hath avouched thee this day to be His peculiar people, . . ."—*Deut. xxvi. 18.*

(b) In a more general sense, without reference to the superiority or inferiority of the persons or beings avouching and avouched.

"Thou hast avouched the Lord this day to be thy God, and to walk in His ways, . . ."—*Deut. xxvi. 17.*

2. To assent to or support the petition or the understood wishes of any person.

"Nem. Great Arimanes, doth thy will avouch

The wishes of this mortal?"—*Byron: Manfred*, ii. 4.

3. To support a cause believed to be just; to justify, to vindicate.

"You will think you made no offense, if the duke avouch the justice of your dealing."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

4. To assert positively, to affirm; to maintain, to aver.

" . . . but that it is so constantly avouched by many."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x., § 911.

†a-vōu'ch, s. [**AVOUCH, v.**] Evidence, testimony; avouchment.

"Hor. Before my God, I might not this believe,

Without the sensible and true avouch

Of mine own eyes."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

†a-vōu'ch-a-ble, a. [**Eng. avouch; -able.**] That may be avouched. (*Sherwood.*)

a-vōu'ched, pa. par. [**AVOUCH, v.**]

a-vōu'ch-ēr, s. [**Eng. avouch; -er.**] He who or that which avouches.

"Even Cardinal Bellarmine can abide to come in as an avoucher of these cozenages."—*Bp. Hall: Censure of Travel*, § 18.

a-vōu'ch-ing, pr. par. [**AVOUCH, v.**]

a-vōu'ch-mēnt, s. [**Eng. avouch; -ment.**] The act of avouching; the state of being avouched; that which is avouched.

***a-vōu'r, *a-vōu're, s.** [In Fr. *avouer*=to avow.] Acknowledgment, confession.

a-vōw' (1), *a-vōw'e, *a-vōw'-ēn, v. t. [Fr. *avouer*=to own, to confess, to approve, to ratify; *avoué*=an avowee, a proctor, attorney, solicitor, patron, or supporter; *avouerie*=right to present to a benefice. The idea is that of a superior acknowledging an inferior, which connects the word, as Skinner and Wedgwood maintain, with **AVOUCH** (q. v.). Mahn connects it with Fr. *vouer*=to vow.] [**AVOW, (2), s.**]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. To declare openly the sentiments one holds in the belief that, even though they may be unpopular, he can defend them; or to declare openly a deed which one has done, either in the conviction that it was a right deed, or because one is so hardened in wickedness that he is incapable of feeling shame when he justly falls under the censure of the virtuous.

" . . . the orphan girl avowed the stern delight with which she had witnessed the tardy punishment of her father's murderer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

†2. To acknowledge, to confess, though more disposed to hide the deed than to proclaim and glory in it.

"Left to myself, I must avow I strove

From public shame to screen my secret love."

Dryden: Sigismunda and Guiscardo, 456.

3. To take the responsibility of stating; to state, to allege, to declare.

" . . . the relation of some credible person avowing it upon his own experience."—*Boyle.*

B. Law: To admit that one distrained goods belonging to another, but alleging that he can and will justify the deed.

" . . . he avows taking the distress in his own right or the right of his wife."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 9.

a-vōw' (2), *a-vōw'e, *a-vōw'-ēn, *a-uōw'-ēn (u=v), *a-wōw'-yñ, v. t. & i. Old form of **Vow** (q. v.).

A. Trans.: To devote by a vow. (*Scotch.*)

"Tullus . . . avowit xii preistis, quiblis war namit salis . . . to be perpetually dedicat to Mars."—*Bellend.: T. Liv.*, p. 49. (*Jamieson.*)

B. Intrans.: To vow.

" . . . warfore they made him . . . sethyn to avow to restore . . . what he had borne away."—*Monast. Angl.*, ii. 198. (*S. in Boucher.*)

"Tullus . . . altoure avowit to big twa tempellis . . ."—*Bellend.: T. Liv.*, p. 49. (*Jamieson.*)

***a-vōw' (1), *a-vōw'e, s.** [**AVOW, v.**]

1. A discovery, declaration; avowal. (*Old Eng. & Scotch.*)

"At kirk and market when we meet,

We'll dare make nae avowe."

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 86. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Patronage. [**AVOWERY.**]

" . . . for thoru avowe of him the sone bigan that strif."—*Rob. Glouc.: Chron.*, p. 477. (*S. in Boucher.*)

***a-vōw' (2) (O. Eng.), a-vōw'-yě (ye=iě) (O. Scotch), s.** [Old form of **Eng. vow.** In Fr. *vœu*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *voto*; Lat. *votum*.] [**Vow.**] A vow.

"But here I will make mine avow,

To do her as ill a turn."

Marriage of Sir Gawaine.

a-vōw'-a-ble, a. [**Eng. avow; -able.**] Able to be avowed; which one can without blushing avow.

"The proceedings may be apert and ingenuous, and candid, and avowable; for that gives satisfaction and acquiescence."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 209.

a-vōw'-a-blŷ, adv. [**Eng. avowabl(e); -y.**] In a way that can be avowed.

a-vōw'-al, s. [**Eng. avow; -al.**] An open declaration of sentiments entertained or of deeds done.

"He frankly confessed that many abominable and detestable practices prevailed in the Court of Rome; and by this sincere avowal, he gave occasion of much triumph to the Lutherans."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.; Henry VIII.*

"This absurd avowal would alone have made it impossible for Hough and his brethren to yield."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

a-vōw'-ance, s. [**Eng. avow; -ance.**] Evidence, testimony.

[a-vōw'-ant, s. [Fr. *avouant*, pr. par. of *avouer*.] [**AVOW.**]

Law: "A person making cognizance," or admitting that he distrained certain goods belonging to another, but maintaining that he was justified in doing so.

" . . . the avowant or person making cognizance . . ."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 9.

a-vōw'ed, *a-vōw'd, pa. par. & a. [**AVOW, v.**]

"The hasty heat of his avowed revenge delayd."

Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 40.

" . . . they had become avowed enemies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

a-vōw'-ēd-lŷ, adv. [**Eng. avowed; -ly.**] Openly, confessedly, admittedly.

"Temple's plan of government was now avowedly abandoned and very soon forgotten."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

a-vōw'-ēe, *a-vōw'-ē, s. [In Fr. *avoué*=(formerly) the protector of a church or religious community; (now) a lawyer.]

Ord. Lang.: An acknowledged friend.

"That thou beo heore avowe."

Alisaunder, 3, 160. (*S. in Boucher.*)

a-vōw'-ēr, s. [**Eng. avow; -er.**]

1. One who avows (any sentiment or deed).

2. A proclaimer.

"Virgil makes Æneas a bold avower of his own virtues."—*Dryden.*

a-vōw'-ing, pr. par. [**AVOW, v.**]

a-vōw'-rŷ, *a-vōw'-ēr-y, *a-vō'-ēr-y, s. [From O. Fr. *avouerie, avoverie*; Low Lat. *advocaria*.] [**AVOW, v.**]

A. Ord. Lang. (*Of the forms avowery and avoverie*): Patronage of an individual of a religious cause or of a church. [**B. 1.**]

"For through avoverie of him the rather he gan to stryfe."—*Rob. Glouc.: Chron.*, p. 477. (*S. in Boucher.*)

B. Law:

1. (*Of the forms avowery and avoverie*): The right which the founder of a religious house or church had to its patronage.

"And so in thys manner was the lord Marmyon put fro the foundation and the avoverie of the howys of Polleworth."—*Monast. Angl.*, ii. 198 (old ed.). (*S. in Boucher.*)

2. (*Of the form avoverie*): A term used when, on a person suing replevin of goods, which he alleges that the defendant distrained, the latter, in reply, avows or openly declares that he did take the goods, but adds that he had proper justification of the deed, as that the distraint was for rent due, for damage done to his property, or for some similar cause. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 9.)

***a-vōw'-sal, s.** Old spelling of **AVOWAL**.

***a-vōw'-trŷ, s.** [**ADVOUTRY, AVOUTRY.**]

a-vŷl'sed, a. [In Port. *avulso*; from Lat. *avulsus*, pa. par. of *avellio*=to pull away or off; *a*=from, and *vellio*=to pluck.]

"Who scatter wealth, as though the radiant crop

Glitter'd on every bough; and every bough,

Like that the Trojan gather'd, once avul's'd,

Were by a splendid successor supplied,

Instant, spontaneous."—*Shenstone.*

a-vŷl'-sion (Eng.), a-vŷl'-sŷ-ō (Scotch), s. [In Fr. *avulsion*; from Lat. *avulsio*=a young slip torn off a plant instead of being cut off; *avulsus*, supine of *avellio*.] [**AVULSED.**]

A. Ordinary Language. (*Of the form avulsion only*):

1. The act of pulling anything away from another; the act of tearing away or violently separating; also the state of being pulled away.

"The pressure of any ambient fluid can be no intelligible cause of the cohesion of matter; though such a pressure may hinder the avulsion of two polished superficies one from another, in a line perpendicular to them."—*Locke.*

2. That which is pulled away; a fragment torn off.

B. Law. (*In English, of the form avulsion; in Scotch, of the form avulsio, the latter being simply the Latin word left unmodified*): The wrenching away of lands from the property of one man, and their transference to another, caused by river floods, by the alteration in the course of a stream, or any similar operation of nature. [**ALLUVION, ALLUVION.**]

a-vŷñ'-cŷ-lar, a. [In Ital. *avuncolo*=an uncle; Lat. *avunculus*=a maternal uncle, from *avus*=a grandfather; Eng. suff. *-al*.] Pertaining to an uncle.

"In these rare instances, the law of pedigree, whether direct or avuncular, gives way."—*I. Taylor. (Goodrich & Porter.)*

***a-vŷñ'-cŷl-ize, v. i.** [From Lat. *avuncul (us)*, and Eng. suff. *-ize*.] [**AVUNCULAR.**] To follow in the steps of one's uncle.

***a-vŷ's, s.** [**AVIS, ADVICE.**]

***a-vŷ'se, v. t.** [**AVIZE, v.**]

***a-vŷ'sed, *a-vŷ'-sŷd, pa. par.** [**AVIZED.**]

***a-vŷ's'e-mēnt, s.** [**AVISMENT.**]

***a-vŷ'-sŷoun, s.** [**AVISIOUN.**]

***a-vŷ'-sŷyn, v. t.** [**AVIZE, v.**]

âw, a. [**ALL.**] All.

âw, s. [**AWE.**]

âw, âwe, v. t. [A. S. *agan*=to own; (1) to possess; (2) to give, . . . to restore.] [**AGH, OWL.**]

1. To owe, to be under obligation. (*Scotch.*)

"The second command is of the lufe whiche we aw till our nychbour."—*Abp. Hamilton: Catechism* (1551).

2. Ought.

"That tre vs aw forto do honoure

That bare oure Lord and oure Sauoure."

Finding of the Cross (ed. Morris), 5, 2.

a-wa', adv. [**AWAY.**] Away. (*Scotch.*)

" . . . gangs awa in the morning."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiv.

***a-wā'i, adv.** [**AWAY.**]

***a-wā'il, *a-wā'ill, s.** [**AVAIL, s.**] (*Scotch.*)

***a-wā'il, a-wā'l, v. t. & i.** [**AVAIL (2), v. t. & i.**] (*Scotch.*)

***a-wā'ill, *a-wā'il-yě, v. i. & t.** [**AVAIL (1), v. i. & t.**] (*Scotch.*)

a-wā'it, a-wā'ite, *a-wā'ye, v. t. & i. [**Eng. a, and wait** (q. v.).]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

A. Transitive:**1. To wait for. Used—****(a) Of persons:** Waiting for a person or thing.

"Which with incessant force and endless hate
They batted day and night, and entranced did
await." *Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 6.*

"And, plung'd within the ranks, awaits the fight."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xx., 436.

(b) Of things: Left for a certain event, purpose, or action.

"The Abjuration Bill and a money bill were awaiting
his assent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxv.*

2. To be in store for.

"To shew thee what reward
Awaits the good; the rest, what punishment."
Milton: P. L., bk. xi.

B. Intransitive: To wait.

"If a hunting party kills an animal, a number soon
collect and patiently await, . . . on all sides."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World, ch. iii.*

*a-wā'it, *a-wā'ite, s. [AWAIT, v.] Waiting,
wait, ambush, watch. [WAIT.]

" . . . Delay in close awaite
Caught hold on me . . ."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 15.

a-wā'it-ēd, pa. par. & a. [AWAIT, v.]

a-wā'it-ēg, *a-wā'yt-īnge, pr. par. [AWAIT, v.]

a-wā'ke, (pret. a-wō'ke, *a-wō'k; pa. par.
a-wā'ked, *a-wā'kd, *a-wā'hte, *a-wē'ightte,
*a-wā'kte), v. t. & i. [A. S. *awacan* (pret. *awoc*),
awæccan, *aweccan*=to awake.] [AWAKEN, WAKE.]

A. Transitive:**I. Of persons or other beings capable of sleep:****1. To arouse from natural sleep.**

"He marvel'd more, and thought he yet did dreame
Not well awake." *Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 22.*

"And He was in the hinder part of the ship, asleep on a
pillow; and they awake Him, and say unto Him, Master,
carest thou not that we perish?"—*Mark iv. 38.*

2. To arouse from a state of physical, mental, moral, or spiritual lethargy; to excite to action or new life.

"But they shall find, awaked in such a kind,
Both strength of limb and policy of mind."
Shakesp.: Much ado About Nothing, iv. 1.

3. To cause to arise from the dead.

"Wherefore he went again to meet him, and told him,
saying, the child is not awaked."—*2 Kings iv. 31.*

II. Of things: To put into action anything which to the imagination may appear to be dormant; to put anything quiescent into active operation.

"Therefore take heed how you impawn our person,
How you awake our sleeping sword of war."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

¶ In this first or transitive sense, the more common
verb is not awake, but awaken. [AWAKEN.]

B. Intransitive:**I. Of persons or other beings capable of sleep:****1. To waken up from natural sleep.**

"As a dream when one awaketh . . ."—*Ps. lxxiii. 20.*

2. To waken up or become aroused from physical, mental, moral, or spiritual lethargy.

"And from the kindling of his eye, there broke
Language where all th' indignant soul awoke."
Hemans: Marius at Carthage.

"Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead,
and Christ shall give thee light."—*Eph. v. 14.*

3. To arise from the sleep of death.

"And many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth
shall awake . . ."—*Dan. xii. 2.*

II. Of inanimate things: To remain no longer dormant; to cast off lethargy or inaction.

"Awake, O sword, against my shepherd."—*Zech. xiii. 7.*

a-wā'ke, a. & s. [AWAKE, v.]

A. As adjective:**I. Of persons or other beings capable of sleep:****1. Not in a state of sleep; not asleep.**

"And, like an infant troublesome awake,
Is left to sleep for peace and quiet's sake."
Cowper: Truth.

2. Not in a state of lethargy.**II. Of things:** Quiescent; not in action.

*B. As substantive: An arousing from sleep or death.

"In the hope of an awake at the resurrection."—*Wood: Athen. Oxon.*

a-wā'ked, *a-wā'kd, *a-wā'kte, pa. par. [AWAKE, v.]

a-wā'-ken, v. t. & i. [A. S. *awæcnian*=(1) to
awake, arouse, revive; (2) to stir up, originate,
arise, vegetate. Cognate with AWAKE (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:**I. Of persons or other beings capable of sleep:****1. To arouse from natural sleep.**

"I awakened the arriero to know if there was any
danger."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World, ch. xv.*

2. To arouse from a state of physical, mental, moral, or spiritual lethargy.

"The picture of the clown awakened to consciousness of
life and manhood by the sight of the sleeping nymph in
Cymon and Iphigenia is perfect in its kind."—*Dryden: The Fables, Introd.*

3. To raise from the sleep of death.**II. Of things:** To put anything previously dormant or quiescent into action.**B. Intransitive:** To return to consciousness; activity after having been for a longer or shorter time under the lethargy of sleep.

"The book ends abruptly with his awakening in a
fright."—*Pope: Note in his "Temple of Fame."*

¶ In the intransitive sense, awake is more frequently
used than awaken. [AWAKE, v.]

a-wā'-kened, pa. par. & a. [AWAKEN.]

a-wā'-ken-ēr, s. [Eng. *awaken*; -er.] He who
or that which awakens.

"As much obliged to his awakener as Philemon was to
St. Paul."—*Boyle: Occas. Ref., Disc. i., § 4. (Richardson.)*

"Oh! the curse,
To be the awakener of divinest thoughts,
Father and founder of exalted deeds;
And, to whole nations bound in servile straits,
The liberal donor of capacities."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

a-wā'-ken-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [AWAKEN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. and adj.: In senses corresponding
to those of the verb.

"And when you think of this, remember too
'Tis always morning somewhere, and above
The awakening continents, from shore to shore,
Somewhere the birds are singing evermore."
Longfellow: The Merry Birds of Killingworth.

C. As substantive:**1. Gen.:** The act of arising from sleep, lethargy, or death, or of being excited to action; also the state of being aroused from any of these.

"Supposing the inhabitants of a country quite sunk in
sloth, or even fast asleep, whether upon the gradual
awakening and exertion, first of the sensitive and loco-
motive faculties, next of reason and reflection, then of
justice and piety, the momentum of such country or state,
would not, in proportion thereunto, become still more
and more considerable."—*Bishop Berkeley: Querist, 591.*

2. Spec.: A religious revival in the soul of an individual or in a portion of the community. [REVIVAL.]

a-wā'-ken-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *awakening*; -ly.]
In a manner tending to awaken.

a-wā'-king, *a-wā'-kūnge, pr. par., a. & s.
[AWAKE, v.]

"Who brought the lamp that with awaking beams
Dispelled thy gloom, and broke away thy dreams."
Cowper: Expostulation, 500.

*a-wā'le, s. [VALUE.] Value.

"Mane sel thi corne and alz thi victuale
For mesnrabyl vynnynge profet and awale."
Early Scottish Verse, i. (ed. Lumby), 115, 116.

*a-wā'pe, v. t. [AWHAPE.]

a-wārd', *a-wārde, *a-gārd', v. t. & i. [O. Fr.
awarder=to give a decision regarding the compe-
tence of judges, from *a*=Lat. *ad*=to, and *warder*=
to observe, to take heed of, to keep; Norm. Fr.
agardetz=awarded; *agarder*=to regard, to award;
garda, *garde*=judgment, award.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ord. Lang. & Law: To adjudge, to decide
authoritatively, after carefully "regarding," look-
ing into, or examining the facts requisite to the
formation of a correct judgment. (Used appropri-
ately of the decision of an arbitrator, but some-
times also for the verdict of a judge in an ordinary
court of law. It is generally followed (a) by the
objective of the thing awarded; (b) more rarely by
the objective of the persons for or against whom
the decision is given; or (c) by *that*.)

"That last judgment, whiche shall awarde some to
eternal felicitie, and other some to euerlastyng paynes
and damnation."—*Udal: Hebreis, ch. iv. (Richardson.)*

"And we decre, ordaine and awarde that my saied lorde
of Wynchester . . ."—*Hall: Henry VI., ch. iv. (Richardson.)*

"Thns early Solomon the truth explored,
The right awarded, and the babe restored."
Dryden: To Mr. Northleigh.

"A chnrch which allows salvation to none without
it, nor awards damnation to almost any within it."
South.

***2. To ward off, to avert.**

"A supplication was preferred that the temporal lands
might have been seized to the king. This was wisely
awarded by Chicheley."—*Fuller: Worthies; Radnor.*

B. Intransitive: To make an award; to determine, as arbitrators do, a point submitted to them.

"Th' unwise award to lodge it in the towers."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, viii. 557.

a-wārd', *a-gārd'e, s. [In O. Fr. *award*, *awart*;
Scotch *warde*=determination; Norm. Fr. *garda*=
award or judgment. [AWARD, v.]

1. Ord. Lang. & Law: The decision of arbitrators on a case submitted to them, or a verdict of the ordinary judges in a court of law.

" . . . a punctilious fairness, such as might have
been expected rather from a disinterested umpire pro-
nouncing an award . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ix.*

"If the award was legal, nobody was to blame; and, if
the award was illegal, the blame lay, not with the attor-
ney-general, but with the judges."—*Ibid., ch. xv.*

2. Ord. Lang. Gen.: A decision given after careful inquiry by one who is in a position to give an authoritative judgment.

"With Giaffir is none but his only son,
And the Nubian awaiting the sire's award."
Byron: The Bride of Abydos, i. 3.

a-wārd'-ēd, *a-wārd'-it, a-wārd'-id, pa. par.
& a. [AWARD, v.]

" . . . sothely, the vengeance of avouterie is awarded
to the peyne of helle, but if he be destourbed by peni-
tence."—*Chaucer: C. T.; The Persones Tale.*

a-wārd'-ēr, s. [Eng. *award*; -er.] One who
awards.

"The high awarders of immortal fame."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. ii.

*a-wārd'-id, pa. par. & a. [AWARDED.]

a-wārd'-īng, pr. par. [AWARD, v.]

*a-wārd'-ship, s. [Eng. *award*, and suffix -ship.]
An award.

"That hee would stand to your awardship."—*Foxe: Actes & Monum. Queen Mary; Death of Latimer. (Richardson.)*

a-wā're, a. [Eng. *a*, *ware*; A. S. *gewarian*,
gewarenian=to take heed of, to beware, to shun;
O. S. *giwar*; Dut. *gewaar*; Ger. *gewahr*; O. H. Ger.
gowar.] [WARE, WARY.]

1. Excited to caution; watchful, vigilant.*2. Apprised, cognizant; possessing knowledge.** (Followed by *of*.)

"Of all this Lewis was perfectly aware."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiv.*

¶ Formerly it was often used to signify cognizant
of the presence of a person in consequence of com-
ing in sight of him unexpectedly.

"And riding toward Nottingham
Some pastime for to spy,
There was he aware of a jolly beggar
As ere he beheld with his eye."
Robin Hood, ii. 123. (Boucher.)

3. Convinced, assured; knowing. (Followed by a clause of a sentence introduced by *that*.)

"Aware that flight in such a sea
Alone could rescue them."
Cowper: The Castaway.

*a-wā're, v. i. [AWARE, a.] To beware, to be
cautious, to be on one's guard.

"So warn'd he them, aware themselves, and soon
In order, quit of all impediment;
Instant, without disturb, they took alarm."
Milton: P. L., bk. vi.

¶ Some understand this passage to mean—
"Those who were aware of themselves." (Johnson.)

a-wār'-ie, v. t. [A. S. *awergian*=to curse.] To
curse.

"And draf of the awedde awariede wihetes."
MS. Cott., Titus, D. xviii., fo. 139 b. (S. in Boucher.)

*a-wārn', v. t. [Eng. *a*, *warn*; A. S. *gewarnian*
=to admonish, to defend.] [WARN.] To make
aware, to warn.

"That every bird and beast awarned made
To shrowd themselves, whiles sleepe their senses did
invade."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 46.

a-wārp', v. t. [A. S. *aweorpan*=to cast away.]
To cast away.

"And awarpe the wit of those world wittie."
MS. Cott., Titus, D. xviii., f. 136. (S. in Boucher.)

a-wa'-ward, s. [Fr. *avantgarde*.] [ADVANCED,
B. (2)]. The vanguard.

"The awaward had the Erle Thomas,
And the rereward Schyr Eduardis was."
Barbour, xiv. 59, MS. (Jamieson.)

a-wā'y, *a-wā'ye, *a-wā'i, *a-wē'y, *a-wē'y,
*a-wē'i, adv., v., & s. [Eng. *a*=on, and *way* (q. v.).
In A. S. *a-weg*, *onwæg*, *onweg*=away, out; from *a*=
from, out, away, and *weg*=way; *awegan*=to turn
aside or away. In Ger., also, *weg*=way, and M. H.
Ger. *en weg*=away.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

A. As adverb:**I. Of things material:**

1. *With rest implied:* At a greater or less distance; absent, without its being indicated where; departed, removed.

"He sagh erth drie and te water *awai*."

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 616.

"They could make

Love to your dress, although your face were *away*."

Ben Jonson: Catiline.

2. *With motion implied:* To a greater or less distance from a person, a place, or a thing. (Used with such verbs as *lead*, *drive*, *send*, *go*, *put*, &c.)

"Loth and is agte childre and wif,
Ben led *a-we* bunden with strif."

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 859-60.

"Oh, I am sent from a distant clime,
Five thousand miles *away*."

Scott: The Gray Brother.

II. Of things immaterial:

1. *With rest implied:* Mentally conceived of as absent; not occupying the attention at the moment.

"It is impossible to know properties that are so unconnected to it, that any of them being *away*, that essence is not there."—*Locke.*

2. *With motion implied:* From one state into another, as from being one's own to becoming the property of another, from prosperity to adversity, from existence into non-existence, &c.

"It concerns every man, who will not trifle *away* his soul, and fool himself into irrecoverable misery, to inquire into these matters."—*Tillotson.*

"He play'd his life *away*."—*Pope.*

¶ To make *away* with a life is to extinguish it; to *make away* with money is to carry it off.

B. As a verb:**I. As an imperative of a verb:**

1. Go away, begone, be off, start off!

"Her summons dread, brooks no delay;
Stretch to the race—*away!* *away!*"

Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 21.

2. Come away!

"*Away*, old man, give me thy hand; *away!*
King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter ta'en."

Shakesp.: King Lear, v. 1.

¶ *Away with*, used in an imperative sense, is properly an elliptical expression, interpreted according to the verb which it is needful to supply.

(a) It may be *go away with*, *begone*. Or (b) *make away with*.

"... *Away with such a fellow from the earth* . . ."
—*Acts* xxii. 22.

Or (c) *put away*.

"If you dare think of deserving our charms,
Away with your sheephooks, and take to your arms."
Dryden: Beautiful Lady of the May.

II. As an infinitive of a verb: Used only or chiefly in the expression, "*away with*," meaning to endure, to bear, to tolerate, to abide. Perhaps there may be the ellipsis of a verb like *go*, and the original meaning may be to refuse to go with, not to allow such a person to accompany one on a journey.

"... the calling of assemblies, I cannot *away with* . . ."
—*Isa.* i. 13.

"*Shallow*. She never could *away with* me.
Falstaff. Never, never; she would always say she could not abide Master *Shallow*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

III. As an indicative of a verb: To go away, to depart. (Evidently formed by the ellipsis of *go*.)

"Love hath wings, and will *away*."—*Walter.*

¶ *Whither away*: Whither are you going away.

"Sir Valentine, *whither away* so fast?"—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

C. As a substantive: A way.

"And shall departe his *awaye* from thence in peace."—*Jer.* xliii. 12. (*Coverdale Vers.*) (*S. in Boucher.*)

**a-wā'yte*, s. The same as *AWAIT*, s. (q. v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

**a-wā'yte*, v. t. [*AWAIT*.]

**a-wā'yt-inge*, pr. par. & s. [*AWAITING*.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

**a-wā'y-ward*, **a-wē'i-ward*, adv. [*Eng. away; ward*.] *Away*, implying departure.

"And swithe *a-we*ward hem garen."

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 3, 168.

"This Phebus gan *away-ward* for to wryen."

Chaucer: C. T., 17, 194.

**āwbe*, **āwlbe*, s. The same as *ALB* (q. v.).

**āw'-bēl*, **ē-bēlle*, **ē-bēl*, s. [*EBEL*.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

**āw-bla's-tēr*, s. [*ARBLASTER*.]

1. A cross-bowman. (*Barbour.*)

2. A cross-bow. (*Wallace.*) (*Jamieson.*)

**āw'-būrne*, a. The same as *AUBURN* (q. v.).

**āw'-byr-çhōune* (byr as bīr), **āw-bēr-çhēon*, s. [*HABERGEON*.]

**āwcte*, pret. of verb. [*AGH*.] Possessed. [*AUGHT*.]

**āwe*, **āw*, **āw'-ēre*, **āghe*, **āhghe*, **āge*, s. [*A. S. oga, ege*=fear, terror, dread; *egesā, egsa*=horror, dread, alarm, fear, a storm; *Icel. agi*; *Dan. ave*=awe, chastisement, correction, discipline. (See *AWE*, v.) Old *Eng. agt, agte, hagt*=thought, anxiety, sorrow, grief, care, fear, has a different etymology. [*AGR*.]

A. (Of the forms *awe* and *awere*): Doubt, fear or anxiety, the result of uncertainty or perplexity; also a thing doubtful.

B. (Of all the forms except *awere*):

1. Veneration, fear mingled with love; as for God or His word, or for a parent, a teacher, or other earthly superior.

"... my heart standeth in *awe* of thy word."—*Ps.* cxix. 161.

"His frown was full of terror, and his voice
Shook the delinquent with such fits of *awe*,
As left him not, till penitence had won."

Cowper: Task, bk. ii.

2. Dread, unmingled with love.

"His queen, whom he did not love, but of whom he stood greatly in *awe*, . . ."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

To stand in *awe* of: To remain with some permanence under the emotion of fear or veneration.

"Princes have persecuted me without a cause; but my heart standeth in *awe* of thy word."—*Ps.* cxix. 161.

See also the example under No. 2.

¶ Regarding the distinction between *awe*, *reverence*, and *dread*, Crabbe considers that *awe* and *reverence* both denote a strong sentiment of respect, mingled with a certain measure of fear, but the former is the stronger of the two; while *dread* is unmingled fear for one's personal security. Sublime, sacred, and solemn objects awaken *awe*, exalted and noble ones produce *reverence*, and terrific ones *dread*. The solemn stillness of the tomb will inspire *awe*, even in the breast of him who has no *dread* of death.

awe-commanding, a. Commanding awe.

"Her lion port, her *awe-commanding* face,
Attempter'd sweet to virgin grace."

Gray: The Bard.

awe-compelling, a. Compelling awe.

awe-inspiring, a. Inspiring awe.

In *Tonic Sol-fa notation*: An epithet applied to *Fah*, the fourth note of the scale, from the mental effect which it is fitted to produce.

awe-struck, a. Struck with awe.

"Not so—the dead, the dead! An *awe-struck* band

In silence gathering round the silent stand."

Hemans: Scenz in a Dalecarlian Mine.
"The factions of the Parliament House, *awe-struck* by the common danger, forgot to wrangle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

**āwe* (1), v. t. [*From awe*, s. (q. v.). In *Icel. aegia* =to strike with fear; *Dan. ave*=to keep in awe, to discipline, to chastise, to correct; *Goth. agan, ogan*=to fear.] To inspire with veneration or with simple dread.

"His solemn and pathetic exhortation *awed* and melted the bystanders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

"The rods and axes of princes, and their deputies, may *awe* many into obedience; but the fame of their goodness, justice, and other virtues, will work on more."—*Atterbury.*

**āwe* (2), **āw* (*O. Eng.*), **āwe* (*Scotch.*), v. t. & auxil. [*A. S. agan*=to possess.] [*OWE, OUGHT*.]

A. Trans.: To owe. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

"Weel, sir, your house *awes* them this siller."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxii.

B. Auxiliary: Ought. (*O. Eng.*)

"It is nedfull to al men, in the tyme of that dysegh, to think and to know that his synis *aw* to have mar pwny-scione than he may tholl."—*The Craft of Deyng* (ed. Lumby), 116.

**a-wē'ald*, v. t. [*A. S. wealdan, waldan*=to rule.] [*WIELD*.] To govern.

"*Aweald* thurh this wisdom hare worldliche wit . . ."
—*MS. Cott., Titus*, D. xviii, f. 137, b. (*S. in Boucher.*)

**a-wē'ar-ȳ*, a. [*Eug. a; weary*.] *Weary* (*lit. & fig.*).

1. Literally:

"I 'gin to be *awear*'o the sun
And wish the estate o' the world were done!"

Shakesp.: Macbeth.

"She said, 'I am *awear*y, *awear*y,
I would that I were dead!'"

Tennyson: Mariana.

2. Figuratively:

"When will the clouds be *awear*y of fleeting?"

Tennyson: Nothing will Die.

a-wēath'-ēr, adv. [*Eng. a, and weather*.]

Naut.: To the weather side, as opposed to the lee side.

**āw'e-bānd*, s. [*Eng. awe, and band*.] A check, a restraint, either of a physical or moral kind. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

"... that the said castel suld be an *awband* againis them."—*Bellend.: Cron.*, bk. xii, ch. 15.

**āwed*, pa. par. & a. [*AWE*, v.]

**a-wē'de*, v. i. [*A. S. awedan*.] To become mad.

**a-wēd'de*, pa. par. [*AWEDE*.]

"Wives ther lay in child bedde,

Sum ded and sum *awedde*."

Orfeo, 362, MS., *Auchinleck*. (*S. in Boucher.*)

**a-wē'e*, adv. [*Eng. a; Scotch wee*=little.] A little, or a very little. (*Scotch.*)

"I trust bowls will row right, though they are *awee* ajee enow."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

**a-wē'el*, adv. [*Eng. a, and Scotch weel*=well.] Well. (*Scotch.*)

"*Aweel*, Duncan—did ye say . . ."
—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxix.

**a-wē'i*, adv. [*AWAY*.]

**a-wēigh'* (*gh* silent), adv. [*Eng. a, and weigh*.]

Naut. (of anchors): The same as *ATRIP* (q. v.)

**a-wē-i-ward*, adv. [*AWAYWARD*.]

**āw'-lēss*, **āw'-lēss*, a. [*Eng. awe, and suff. -less*.]

1. *Subjectively*: Not feeling awe; not imbued with veneration; not inspired with fear.

"The *awless* lion could not wage the fight."

Shakesp.: King John, i. 1.

2. *Objectively*: Not inspiring or fitted to excite veneration or dread.

"The tyger now hath seiz'd the gentle hind:

Insulting tyranny begins to jet

Upon the innocent and *aweless* throne."

Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 4.

**ā-wē-lōng*, a. [*OBLONG*.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

**a-wēnt'*, v. t. [*A. S. awyndwian*=to blow away from wind.] [*WIND*.] To cool or refresh by exposing to the air. (*Scotch.*)

"Thai fand the king syttand allane,

That off hys bassynet has tane

Till *awent* him for he was hate."

Barbour, vi. 305, MS.

**a-wē'r*, adv. [*O. Eng. a; wēr*=where.] Anywhere. [*The Holy Rode* (ed. Morris), 150.]

**a-wē're*, s. [*WERE*.] Doubt. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

**a-wēr'-tȳ*, **a-wēr'-tȳ* (u as v), a. [*Fr. averti*, pa. participle=warned, advertised.] Cautious, experienced. (*O. Scotch.*)

"That wes both wys and *awerty*,

And full of gret chawalry."

Barbour, ii. 213, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

**a-wē'y*, adv. [*AWAY*.]

**a-wē'y*, s. [*A. S. ece, æce, ace*=an ache, pain.] Pain, torment.

"Al the welth of the world, that *awey* wiles."—*Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.*, i. 17.

**ā-wēy-lōng*, adj. [*OBLONG*.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

**āw'-fäll*, a. [*AFALD*.] (*Scotch.*)

**āw'-fūl*, **āwe'-fūl*, **āw'-fūll*, a. [*Eng. awe; full*.] Full of awe.

¶ *In a subjective sense*: Inspired with great awe; feeling great awe; full of awe.

"It is not nature and strict reason, but a weak and *awful* reverence for antiquity, and the vogue of fallible men."—*Watts.*

II. In an objective sense:

1. Fitted to inspire veneration, or actually inspiring it.

"... abash'd the devil stood,

And felt how *awful* goodness is, and saw

Virtue in her shape how lovely."

Milton: P. L., bk. iv.

¶ Formerly it was used as an epithet applied to civil and other dignitaries=worshipful.

"Know, then, that some of us are gentlemen,

Such as the fry of ungovern'd youth

Thrust from the company of *awful* men."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

2. Fitted to inspire dread unmixed with love, or actually inspiring it.

"Prophetic sounds along the earthquake's path

Foretell the hour of nature's *awful* throes."

Hemans: Death of the Princess Charlotte.

"The woman: then, sir, *awful* odes she wrote,

Too *awful*, sure, for what they treated of.

But all she is and does is *awful*."

Tennyson: The Princess, i.

*3. Excessively bad in some respect or other. (*O. Scotch.*)

"The *awfull* churle . . ."
—*Bellend. (Jamieson.)*

fāte, *fāt*, *fāre*, *amidst*, *whāt*, *fäll*, father; *wē*, *wēt*, *hēre*, camel, *hēr*, *thēre*; *pīne*, *pīt*, *sīre*, *sīr*, marine; *gō*, *pōt*, *or*, *wōre*, *wōlf*, *wōrk*, *whō*, *sōn*; *mūte*, *cūb*, *cūre*, unite, *cūr*, *rūle*, *fūll*; *trȳ*, *Sȳrian*. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aŝ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = ŝan. -tion, -sion* = ŝūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

wood with Fr. *auvent*=pent-house, shed, slight roof, a slope against a wall; Low Lat. *auvauna*. If it could be shown that an initial *b* had dropped from the word *awning*, it might then plausibly be connected with Fr. *bannu*=a coarse linen cover, a tilt, an awning, a cabin, a hamper; but there is no proof that such a *b* ever existed.]

I. Nautically:

1. A covering of tarpaulin, canvas, or other material spread over a boat, or part of a vessel, to keep off the sun's rays.

"Our ship became sulphureous, no decks, no awnings, nor invention possible, being able to refresh us."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 7.

2. The part of the poop-deck which is continued forward beyond the bulk-head of the cabin.

II. *Ord. Lang.*: Any covering or shade similar to that described under I. 1. (q. v.).

"Round the parapet-wall at top are placed rows of square pillars, meant either for ornament according to some traditional mode of decoration, or to fix awnings to, that such as sit there for the benefit of the sea-breeze may be sheltered from the rays of the sun."—*Swinburne: Travels through Spain*, Lett. 28.

awn'-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *awn*; -less.] Destitute of an awn.

**awn'-schën-ýd*, **aun'-çën-ýd*, *a.* [ANCIENT.] Antiquated, ancient, veteran. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

**awnte*, *s.* Old spelling of AUNT.

**awn-tër-ous*, *a.* The same as AUNTEROUS (q. v.).

**awn-ter-ows-ly*, *adv.* [A contraction of ADVENTUROUSLY (q. v.).] Perhaps, possibly. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

**awn'-tre* (*tre* as *tër*), *s.* [Contracted from Fr. *aventure*.] Adventure, peril. (*Scotch.*) The same as O. Eng. AUNTER (q. v.).

"And all le'll men sall lyff thame on thar lyffis *awnter*, Thai salle ruee and bryne, and mekyll reveryse make."—*Early Scottish Verse*, ii. (ed. Lumby), 86.

**awn'-trôn*, **awn'-trÿn*, **a-vën-trÿn*, *v. t.* [Old form of ADVENTURE, *v.* (q. v.).] See also AUNTER, *v.* To put to hazard, to venture, to dare; also to render fortunate or prosperous. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

awn'-ÿ, **awn'-ie* (Eng. & Scotch), *a.* [Eng. *awn*; -y.] Furnished with an awn or awns; bearded.

"Let husky wheat the haughs adorn,
And aits set up their *awnte* horn."
Burns: Scotch Drink.

"In shaggy wave the *awny* grain
Had whitened owre the hill and plain."
Picken: Poems (1788), p. 144.

a-wō'ke, *v.* The preterite of AWAKE (q. v.).
"And she said, The Philistines be upon thee, Samson. And he awoke out of his sleep."—*Judges* xvi. 20.

**a-wō'ld*, *v. i.* [A. S. *wealdan* (pret. *weold*, *pa. par. wealden*)=to rule, to govern, to command, to direct.]

1. To cause.

"He herde hem marnen, he hem freinde for quat;
Harde dremes ogen *awold* that."
Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 2,053-4.

2. To avail, to be successful.

"Lune wel michil it agte *owold*,
Swilc seruisse and so longe told."
Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 1,671-2.

3. To signify.

"In this thisternesse, old and dep,
Get wurthe worpen naked and cold,
Quat so his dremes owen *awold*."
Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 1,942-4.

**a-wōn'-dër*, **a-wūn'-dër*, *v. t. & i.* [Old form of WONDER (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To astonish.

"Than al his barnes *awonderd* ware
Of the sight that thai saw thare."
Story of the Holy Rood (ed. Morris), 365-6.

B. *Intrans.*: To wonder.

"... heo *awundrede* swithe."—*MS. Reg.* 17, A. xxvii, f. 62. (*S. in Boucher.*)

**a-wōn'-dërd*, *pa. par.* [AWONDER.]

**a-wō'nt*, *a.* [A. S. *awunian*=... to be wont.] accustomed to.

"... *awont* the occupacioun of the said land."—*Aberd. Reg.* (1563), v. 25.

a-wōrk', **a-wōrk'e*, *adv.* [Eng. *a*=on, and *work*.] At work, into work.

"Set a good face on't, and affront him; and I'll set my fingers *aworke* presently."—*Holiday: Technogamia*, iv. 5.

"... so after Pyrrhus' pause
Aroused vengeance set him new *a-work*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

a-wōrk'-ing, *a.* [Eng. *awork*; -ing.] Into the state of working; working.

"Long they thus traveled, yet never met
Adventure which might them *aworking* set."
Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale.

**a-wōrth'*, *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *worth* (q. v.).] Worthily. (*Scotch.*)

"And so *aworth* he takith his penance."
King Quair, i. 6.

**a-wrān'-goūs* (*w* mute), *a.* [Old Eng. *a*; *wrang*=wrong; and suff. -ous.] Felonious. (*O. Scotch.*)

"*Awrangous* awaytaking."—*Aberdeen Reg.*, Cent. xvi.

**a-wrē'ke* (*w* mute), *v. t.* [A. S. *awrekan*=to revenge, avenge, vindicate, defend, free.] To avenge, to take vengeance on; in passive, to be revenged of. (Now written WREAK.)

"He suor he wold *awreke* be of hys brother Roberd."—*Rob. Glouc.*, p. 388. (*S. in Boucher.*)

"Thus schal men on a fals theef ben *awreke*."
Chaucer: C. T., 17,230.

**a-wrō'th'* (*w* mute), *v. i.* [Eng. *a*; *wroth*.] To be wroth or angry.

"Ne nocht so glad that hit ne *awrotheth*."
Hule & Nightingale, 1,266. (*S. in Boucher.*)

a-wrÿ', **a-wrÿe'* (*w* mute), *a.* or *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *wry*.] [WRY, WRITHE.]

I. *Literally*:

1. *Gen.*: Oblique, slanting, uneven, leaning to one side.

"Your crown's *awry*;
I'll mend it, and then play."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

2. *Of vision*: Oblique, askint.

"Like perspectives which, rightly gaz'd upon,
Shew nothing but confusion; eyed *awry*,
Distinguish form."—*Shakesp.: Rich. II.*, ii. 2.

II. *Fig.*: In a wrong direction, intellectually or morally viewed; perversely.

"... or by her charms
Draws him *awry*"
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

âws, *âwes*, *s.* [Old Sw. & Ger. *ach*=water.] The buckets or projections on the rim of a mill-wheel designed to receive the shock of the falling water. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

**âwsk*, *s.* The same as ASK, *s.* (*O. Scotch.*)

âw'-sōme, *a.* [Eng. *awe*; and suff. -some.]

1. Appalling; causing terror.

"So *awesome* a night as this."—*Scott: Antiquary*.

2. Expressive of fear or reverence.

**âws'-trêne*, **as-tër'ne*, *a.* The same as AUSTERNE (q. v.). (*O. Scotch.*)

**âw'-tāyne*, *a.* [HAUGHTY.] (*O. Scotch.*)

**âw'-têre*, *s.* The same as ALTAR (q. v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

**âw'-tër-stōne*, *s.* The same as ALTAR-STONE (q. v.).

**a-wÿ'-gëe*, *a.* [AWISE.]

**âx*, *v. t. & i.* [Ax, v.]

**âx*, *s.* [Ax, s.]

âx, **axe* (pret. and *pa. par. *axid*, *pr. par. *axung*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *acsian*, *axsian*, *axian*, *acsigan*, *axigean*=to ask.] To ask.

âx, *âxe* (pl. *ax-es*), *s.* [A. S. *æx*, *ear*, *acas*, *acase*=anything that is brought to a sharp edge, an ax, a hatchet, a knife. In Sw. *yx*; Ital. *òx*, *òxi*; Dan. *øre*; Ger. *axl*; O. H. Ger. *achus*; O. L. Ger. & O. S. *acus*; Goth. *aquizi*; Lat. *ascia*; Gr. *axinē*=an ax. *Adze* or *addice*, and *hatchet*, though to a certain extent resembling *ax* in sound, are from other roots.] An instrument for cutting or chopping timber, or smaller pieces of wood. It consists of an iron head with one edge sharp, and a handle or helve, generally of wood. As a rule, it is used with both hands, while a hatchet, which is smaller, is intended for one. [HATCHET, BATTLE-AX.]

"... there was neither hammer nor *axe*, nor any tool of iron, heard in the house while it was in building."—*1 Kings* vi. 7.

¶ (1) *To deserve an ax*: To deserve to be beheaded as a traitor by means of an ax.

"... his English coucilers and captains were perjured traitors who richly deserved *axes* and halters, and might, perhaps, get what they deserved."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(2) *To get an ax*: To be beheaded with an ax. [(1).]

ax-formed, *a.* In the shape of an ax (q. v.).

ax-head, *axe-head*, *s.* The head of an ax; the cutting portion of an ax, as contradistinguished from its handle, the former being generally of iron, and the latter of wood.

"But as one was felling a beam, the *ax-head* fell into the water."—*2 Kings* vi. 5.

ax-helve, *s.* The handle of an ax.

ax-shaped, *a.* With one border thick and straight, the other enlarged, convex, and thin, dolabriform, as in the leaves of *Mesembryanthemum dolabriforme*.

**axe-stone*, *s.* An old designation for a mineral called also *Jade*, *Nephrite*, *Ceraunite*, and *Amazonian stone*. It is a hard, tough stone of a greenish color. It is found in Cornwall along with diallage in Serpentine. It is not recognized by Dana.

âx'-ây-a-căt, *âx'-ây-a-cătł*, *s.* [Mexican.] A Mexican fly, the eggs of which, deposited abundantly on rushes and flags, are collected and sold as a species of *caviare*. The use of these as an article of diet was learned by the Spanish settlers from their predecessors, the native Indian Mexicans, who called the dish now described *ahuauhtli*. (*Clavigero, &c.*)

âx'-ēs (1), *s. pl.* of Ax (q. v.).

âx'-ēs (2), *s. pl.* of AXIS (q. v.).

**âx'-ēs* (3), **âx'-esse*, **âx'-çesse*, **âc'-çesse* (*O. Eng.*), **âx'-is*, **âck'-sÿs* (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [Fr. *accès*; Lat. *accessus*=a paroxysm of intermittent fever.] [ACCESS.]

I. *Gen.*: Aches, pains. (*O. Scotch.*)

"Bot tho began myn *axis* and turment."
King Quair, ii. 48.

II. *Spec.*: Fever in general, or yet more precisely intermittent fever, ague. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*) [ACCESSE.]

"This *axes* hath made him so weake that his legges will not bear hym."—*Palsgrave*, bk. iii., f. 17. (*Jamieson.*)

axes-grass, *s.* An infusion of buckthorn and other herbs, used as a cure for ague.

**âx'-fêtçh*, **âx'-vêtçh*, *s.* [O. Eng. *axe*, and *vetch*.] An old name for a kind of vetch, so called from the ax-like shape of the legumes. It is called also Ax-wort.

"... when it should not bring forth anything but mustard-seeds, blew bottles, *axfetch*, or such like vnprofitable weedes."—*The Countie Farme*, p. 666. (*S. in Boucher.*)

âx'-i-âl, *a.* [Eng., &c., *axi*(s); and Eng. suff. -al.] Pertaining or relating to an axis.

"Practically, though not morphologically, the pelvis is a part of the trunk or *axial* skeleton."—*Flower: Osteol. of the Mammalia*, p. 284, note.

axial line.

Magnetism: The line taken by the magnetic force in passing from one pole of a horse-shoe magnet to the other one. (*Faraday.*)

âx'-i-âl-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *axial*; -ly.] (*Prout. Worcester.*)

âx'-i-cle (*cle*=*kel*), *s.* [Dimin. of AXIL (q. v.).] A sheave. (*Hyde Clarke.*)

**âx'-id*, *pret. of v.* AXE (q. v.).

âx'-if-êr-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *axis*, and *fero*=to bear.] Bearing an axis.

âx'-i-form, *a.* [From Lat. *axis*, and *forma*=form. In Ger. *axiformig*.] Of the form of an axis.

âx'-il (Eng.), *âx'-il'-la* (Lat.), *s.* [In Dut. *oksel*; Ger. *achselgrube*; Ir. *asgal*; Fr. *aisselle*; Ital. *ascella*; all from Lat. *axilla*=the armpit, dimin. of *ala*=a wing. Compare with Heb. *atsil*=a juncture, a joint; as one of those connecting the fingers; *atsā*=to join, to couple.]

A. (*Chiefly of the form axilla*):

Anat.: The armpit.

"Numerous sweat-glands exist in the *axilla*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., 422.

B. (*Chiefly of the form axil*):

Bot.: The point where the base of the upper side of a leaf joins the stem. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3d ed., 1839, p. 112.) Also the point where two branches diverge. It was called by old botanists the *ala*. (*Ibid.*, p. 73.)

axil-flowering, *a.* Flowering in the axil, as *Chionanthus axillaris*. (*Loudon: Encycl. of Plants*, 1829, Glossary.)

âx'-ile, *a.* [From Lat. *axis*.] Situated in the axis of anything.

ax-il'-lar, *ax-il'-lar-ÿ*, *a.* [Lat. *axill(a)*; Eng. suff. -ar, -ary.]

1. *Anat.*: Pertaining to the armpit.

Axillary Artery: The name given to the subclavian artery at that part of its course in which it passes the armpit (*axilla*). Important vessels are thence sent off to the shoulders and chest.

"*Axillary* artery is distributed into the hand; below the cubit, it divideth into two parts."—*Browne*.

Axillary Vein: The vein corresponding to the axillary artery. It springs from the subclavian vein.

2. *Botany*: Pertaining to the axil (q. v.); arising from the axil; placed in the axil. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3d ed., 1839, pp. 112, 490.)

âx'-ine, *a. & s.* [From Lat. *axis* (2) (q. v.), and Eng. suff. -ine.]

A. *As adjective*: Pertaining to a group of stags, of which *Cervus axis*, Linn., the Spotted Axis, is the type. (*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. iv., p. 116.)

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â. qu = kw.

B. As substantive: A member of the Axine group of Stags. [AXIS.] (Griffith's *Cuvier*, vol. iv., p. 116.)

ăx-îng, pr. par. [Ax, v.] Asking. (O. Eng. & Scotch.)

"Are ye *axing* me as a magistrate, Monkbarns . . ." —Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xxxviii.

ăx-în-ite, s. & a. [Gr. *axinē*=an ax, and Eng. suff. -ite.]

A. As substantive: A triclinic mineral, called also Yanolit and Thumite. The crystals are broad with their edges sharp. The hardness is 6.5-7, the sp. gr. 3.271, the luster glassy, the color clove-brown, plain blue, and pearl-gray, these hues varying greatly according to the direction in which it is viewed. It has strong double refraction. Composition: Silica, 41.50 to 45; alumina, 13.56 to 19; lime, 12.50 to 25.84; sesquioxide of iron, 7.36 to 12.25; sesquioxide of manganese, 1.16 to 10; boric acid, 0 to 5.61; magnesia, 0 to 2.21; and potassa, 0 to .64. It is found, both in its normal state and altered, in Europe and in America.

B. As adjective: Having as its type the mineral now described. Dana has an Axinite group of minerals. (Dana.)

ăx-în-ō-măn'-čy, s. [Lat. *axinomantia*; Gr. *axinomanteia*, from *axinē*=an axe, and *manteia*=divination.] Pretended divination by means of an ax. One way of doing this was to fix a hatchet on a round stake, so as to be exactly poised, then the names of persons suspected of a specified offense were repeated, and the name at the mention of which the hatchet moved, or was imagined to move, was pronounced guilty.

ăx-în-ür'-ūs, s. [Gr. *axinē*=an ax, and *oura*=tail.] A genus of spiny-finned fishes, placed by Cuvier under his family Theutyes. All are foreign.

ăx-i-ôm, s. [In Sw., Dan., & Ger. *axiom*; Fr. *axiome*; Ital. *assioma*; Dut., Sp., Port., & Lat. *axioma*; Gr. *axiōma*=that of which one is thought worthy, an honor. In science, that which is assumed as the basis of demonstration; *axiōō*=to think worthy; *axiōs*=worthy.]

1. *Math.*: A self-evident proposition, a proposition so evident at first sight that it requires no demonstration, but commends itself at once to the acceptance of every one capable of thinking. The first axioms in Euclid are: "Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another." "If equals be added to equals, the wholes are equal."

"It is sometimes said that the science of mathematics is built upon the axioms; in reality it is on the definitions that it rests. Thus many of the truths demonstrated in Euclid's second book are necessary consequences deduced from his definitions of a square and of a rectangle; and a large number of those established in his third book follow from his definition of a circle."

2. *Gen.*: A self-evident principle in any department of thought, or, more loosely, one which, though requiring proof, is considered to rest on irrefragable evidence.

"... infallible *axioms* and precepts of sacred truth, delivered even in the very letter of the law of God . . ." —Hooker: *Ecel. Pol.*, bk. v., ch. xxii., § 3.

ăx-i-ō-măt'-ic, ăx-i-ō-măt'-ic-al, adj. [From Gr. *axiōmatos*, genit. of *axiōma* (AXIOM); and Eng. suff. -atic, -atical.] Pertaining to an axiom or axioms; self-evident; containing axioms.

"... they have made their way against all kinds of opposition, and may now be regarded as *axiomatic*." —J. S. Mill: *Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. x., § 2.

"Hippocrates did well to front his *axiomatical* experiments (the book of Aphorisms) with the grand miscarriages in the practice of most able physicians." —Whitlock: *Man. of the Eng.*, p. 109.

ăx-i-ō-măt'-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *axiomatical*; -ly.] In a manner that is axiomatic.

***ăx-i-ō-pis-tŷ, s.** [Gr. *axiōpistia*; from *axiōs*=worthy, and *pistis*=trust, trustworthiness.] The quality of being trustworthy.

ăx'-is (1) s. & a. [From Lat. *axis*=(1) an axle, a chariot; (2) the axis of the earth; (3) the pin on which a hinge turns; (4) the valve of a pipe; (5) (*Arch.*) the axes of a volute; (6) a board, a plank, from *ago*=to drive. Akin to Eng. *axle*; A. S. *æx*, *eax*=an axis, an axle-tree; Dut. *as*; Ger. *achse*, *axe*; O. H. Ger. *ahsa*; Dan. & Fr. *axe*; Sp. *eje*; Port. *eixo*; Russ. *os*, *osi*; Lith. *assio*; Ital. *asse*; Gr. *axōn*, cognate with *hamaxa*=a wagon, a chariot; Sansc. *akshas*=a chariot.] [AXLE.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language*: (Essentially a scientific word, though in some of its technical significations it has made way into ordinary language.)

1. A straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, and around which that body revolves, or at least may revolve. *Spec.*, the imaginary line connecting the poles of a planet, and around which the planet rotates. [II. *Astron.*] (*Lit. & fig.*)

(1) *Literally*:

"On their own *axis* as the planets run,
And make at once their circle round the sun."
Pope: *Essay on Man*, 313.

(2) *Figuratively*:

"Meanwhile, the heart within the heart, the seat
Where peace and happy consciousness should dwell,
On its own *axis* restlessly revolves,
Yet nowhere finds the cheering light of truth."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. A straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, around which the several parts of the body are symmetrically arranged.

"The lofty mountains on the north side compose the granitic *axis*, or backbone of the country"—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. x.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Geom.*: An imaginary line drawn through a plane figure, and about which the plane figure is supposed to revolve, with the result of defining the limits of a solid. Thus, a circle revolving about one of its diameters, and at right angles to that diameter, will constitute a sphere; hence the *axis* of a sphere is any one of its diameters. If an isosceles triangle revolve around an imaginary line connecting its apex with the center of its base, it will constitute a cone; hence the *axis* of a cone is an imaginary straight line drawn from its apex to the center of its base. A rectangle revolving around a straight line connecting the centers of any two of the opposite sides will produce a cylinder; hence the *axis* of a cylinder is a straight line drawn from the center of its apex to the center of its base. The *axis* of a parabola is the diameter which passes through its focus. For the abscissa of the axis, the subtangent, &c., of the axis, see ABSCISSA, SUBTANGENT, &c. In an ellipse the *axis major* (Lat.=greater axis) is the diameter which passes through the foci; and the *axis minor* (Lat.=lesser axis) the diameter at right angles to the *axis major*. In a hyperbola, the *axis major* is the diameter which passes through the foci; the *axis minor* is the distance between two points formed when a straight line drawn through the center of the hyperbola, and at right angles to its major axis, is intersected by a circle described around a principal vertex as its center, and with a radius equal to the eccentricity of the hyperbola.

Conjugate axis of an ellipse or of a hyperbola: The straight line drawn through its center perpendicular to the transverse axis.

Transverse axis of an ellipse or of a hyperbola: The straight line drawn through the two foci.

The axis of symmetry of a body: Any line in a regular polygon bisecting an angle or bisecting a side perpendicularly.

"... a rotation of a body of regular figure about its *axis* of symmetry."—Herschel: *Astron.* (5th ed., 1858), § 56.

2. *Astron.* The *axis of the earth* or the *axis of rotation of the earth*, is that diameter about which it revolves. It is the one which has for its extremities the north and south poles. The term is similarly used of the sun, the moon and the planets. (Herschel: *Astron.*, 3d ed., 1858, §§ 22, 57, &c.)

"... both Venus and Mercury have been concluded to revolve on their *axes* in about the same time as the Earth."—Herschel: *Astron.* (5th ed., 1858), § 509.

Axis of the celestial sphere: The imaginary line around which the heavens appear to revolve. It is the axis of the earth produced.

Axis of an orbit. The major axis of the orbit of a planet is the line joining the aphelion and perihelion points. The minor axis is the line perpendicular to the former, and passing through the center of the ellipse.

3. *Min.*: The term *axis* of a prismatic or other crystal is used in the same sense as in Geometry. (Phillips: *Mineral.*, 2d ed., 1819, p. lxxxiii.)

4. *Mechanics*:

The axis of suspension of a pendulum is the point from which it is suspended, and consequently around which it turns.

The axis of oscillation of a compound pendulum is an axis constituted by a series of points, so situated that their motion is neither retarded nor accelerated by their constituting part of a solid body, which, of course, can only move together. (Atkinson: *Ganot's Physics*, 3d ed., 1868, § 70.)

Axis of a balance: The line around which it turns. *Axis in peritrochio*. [Gr. *peri*=round about, and *trochos*=a wheel.] The same as the wheel and axle. One of the six mechanical powers, consisting of a *peritrochium*, or wheel and an axle.

5. *Magnetism*: The line supposed to connect the north and south poles of a magnet.

6. *Optics*:

Axis of a lens: A line passing through the center of its curved, and perpendicular to its plane, surface. (Brewster: *Optics*, 1831, § 34.)

Optic axis: The line corresponding to this in the eye. The ray of light passing along it is the only one which is not refracted. The other rays of light entering the eye have axes also, but this is the only one to which the term *optic axis* is applied.

Visual axes: The axes of the several rays of light which enter the eye. [See *Optic Axis* above.]

"... due convergence of the *visual axes* . . ."—Herbert Spencer: *Psychol.*, 2d ed., vol. ii., p. 170, § 327.

Axis of refraction: A straight line drawn perpendicular to the plane of a transparent body, and passing through the point of incidence of a luminous ray, striking it from without.

Axes of double refraction: All doubly refracting substances have one or more lines, or one or more planes, along which no doubly refracting force exists. If there is one such line or plane, then the body is said to have one axis, or plane of axes of double refraction; if two, two axes, or planes of axes, of double refraction, and so forth. A *real axis*, or *plane of axes of double refraction*, is one in which the doubly refracting force really does not exist; while a *resultant axis*, or *plane of axes*, or an *axis* or *plane of compensation*, is one in which it exists, but is neutralized by a counter force of equal intensity. A *positive axis of double refraction* is the term used when the refracted ray is bent toward the axes, or plane of axes of the body; and a *negative axis of double refraction* is the expression employed when it is bent in the contrary direction.

7. *Architecture*:

Spiral axis: The axis of a spirally-twisted column.

Axis of an Ionic capital: A line passing perpendicularly through the middle of the eye of the volute.

8. *Geology*: An imaginary line on the opposite sides of which the strata dip in different directions. If the angle formed at their point of junction be a salient one, they form an *anticlinal axis*, or *ANTICLINAL* (q. v.); but if it is a re-entering one, then they constitute a *synclinal axis*, or *SYNCLINAL* (q. v.). (Lyell: *Man. of Geol.*, 4th ed., 1852, p. 57.) [I., 2.]

9. *Botany*: The axis is that part of a plant around which the organs are symmetrically arranged. The *ascending axis* means the stem. (Lindley: *Introd. to Bot.*, 3d ed., 1839, p. 69.) The *descending axis* is the root. (*Ibid.*) *Necessary axes* are axes in addition to the main one, found in the stems of Calycanthus, Chimnanthus, and some other plants. (*Ibid.*, p. 96.) The *appendages of the axis* are scales, leaves, bracts, flowers, sexes, and fruit. (*Ibid.*, p. 110.) The *axis of inflorescence* is a peduncle which proceeds in a nearly straight line from the base to the apex of the inflorescence. (*Ibid.*, p. 153.)

10. *Anatomy*:

(a) *The axis of the body*: The vertebral column around which the other portions of the frame are arranged.

"When the skull remains in connection with the vertebral column, it will be seen that its *axis* is a continuation forward of the *axis* of that column, consisting of the bodies of the vertebrae."—Flower: *Osteol. of the Mammalia*, p. 96.

"In the deer the *axis* of the face is nearly in the same line with that of the cranium . . ."—*Ibid.*, p. 171.

"The bones of the cranio-facial *axis* . . ."—*Ibid.*, p. 105.

(b) The second vertebra of the neck, or the joint by which it is connected with the first vertebra. [ATLAS.]

"... the vertebral being slightly bent between the atlas and *axis*."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 295.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to an axis in the anatomical sense. [II., 10.]

"On entering the innermost capsule, the nerve-tube suddenly loses its envelope of white substance and becomes pale, the *axis* cylinder alone remaining . . ."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 398.

ăx'-is (2), s. [Lat. *axis*=an Indian quadruped, probably the deer described below.] A species of deer, the *Cervus axis*, found in India. It is spotted like the Fallow-deer, from which, however, the adult males at least may be distinguished by their possessing round horns without a terminal palm. There are several varieties, if, indeed, they are not distinct species. All are called by Anglo-Indian sportsmen Hog-deer.

ăx'-i-ūs, s. [Gr. *axia*=dignity.] A genus of Crustaceans of the family Thalassinidae. It contains the Slow Shrimp, *A. stirrhynchus*.

ăx'-le (le=el), *ăx'-el, *ăx'-ell, *ăx'-yl, *ăx'-yl, *ăx (Eng.), *ăx (O. Scotch), s. [A. S. *eaxl*=a shoulder-joint; Icel. *œxl*; Lat. *axla*, dim. of *ala*=a wing. Cf. O. Fr. *aissel*, *essel*. In Sw. & Dan. *axel*; Dut. *as*; Ger. *achse*; Sp. *eje*; Port. *eixo*; Ital. *asse*.] [AXIS.]

1. *Lit.*: The pin or bar in the center of a wheel around which the wheel itself turns.

"And now the twentieth sun, descending, leaves
His glowing *axle* in the western waves."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. iv., 487-3.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -çion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. *Fig.*: The axis of the heavens, around which they seem to revolve.

"There view'd the Pleiads, and the Northern Team,
And great Orion's more refulgent beam,
To which, around the axle of the sky,
The Bear, revolving, points his golden eye,
Who shines, exalted on th' ethereal plain,
Nor bathes his blazing forehead in the main."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. v., 847-52.

axle-tree, ***axyl-tree**, ***exyl-tree**, ***ax-tree** (*Eng.*), ***ax-tree**, ***ax-tre** (*O. Scotch*), *s.*

1. *Lit.*: The axle of a wheel.

"... their axle-trees, and their naves, and their feloes, and their spokes, were all molten."—1 *Kings* vii. 33.

2. *Fig.*: The axis of the heavens.

"... the poles or axle-tree of heaven, . . ."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. ii.

ăx'-led (**ăx'-eld**), *a.* [*Eng.* *axl(e)*; -*ed*.] Furnished with an axle. (*Wharton*.)

ăx'-ô-lôtl, *s.* [*Mexican*.] A species of amphibious vertebrate animals, belonging to the order Amphipneusta and the family Proteidae. It is the *Siredon pisciforme*. It has four feet, and has on either side of the neck a very large aperture, within which are displayed bronchial arches, the gills, however, being attached to the opercula, or flaps which close the orifices. It is found in the lakes surrounding the city of Mexico, where it is said to have once been very abundant. It is esteemed a great luxury.

ăx'-ôt'-ôm-ôls, *a.* [*From Gr.* *axôn*=an axle, an axis, and *tomê*=a cutting; from *temnô*=to cut.]

Crystallog.: Having its cleavage perpendicular to the axis of the crystal. (*Dana*.)

ăx'-stône, *s.* [*AXE-STONE*.]

***ăx'-trê-ô** (*O. Eng.*), ***ăx'-trêe**, ***ăx'-trê** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* The same as *AXLE-TREE* (q. v.).

ăx'-ûng, *pa. par.* [*AX*, *v.*]

†ăx'-ûnge, **ăux'-ûnge**, *s.* [*Lat.* *axungia*=cart-grease; *axis*=axle, and *ungo*=to smear.] The lard of hogs.

***ăx'-vêch**, *s.* [*AXFETCH*.]

Ăx'-wêd-nêş-dăi, *s.* [*O. Eng.* *axse*=ash, and *Wednesdai*.] Ash Wednesday. (*Rob. of Gloucester*.)

***ăx'-wôrt**, *s.* [*O. Eng.* *ax*, and suff. -*wort*.] [*AXFETCH*.]

***ăx'-yng**, *pr. par. & s.* [*AX*, *ASKING*.]

"And they him swore his axynge fayre and wele."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,828.

ay (1), *adv.* [*AYE* (3).]

†ây (2), *adv.* [*AYE* (2).]

***ay**, *interj.* [*AH*.]

***ay me**, *interj. & s.*

A. As interjection: *Ay me!* an ejaculatory expression of sorrow, regret, or anxiety.

"Ay me! I fondly dream!"
Milton: Lycidas.

B. As substantive: The utterance of such an ejaculation.

"Ay-meas, and hearty heigh-hoes,
Are sallets fit for soldiers!"

Beaum. & Fletcher: Bonduca, i. 2.

"Sonnets from the melting lover's brain,
Aymeas and elegies."

***ay** (1), (*pl.* *eyr-ên*) (*eyr* as *ir*), *s.* [*Ger.* *ey* (*sing.*), *eiren* (*pl.*)=an egg.] An egg.

"And a faucon heom amyddes,
An ay be laide."
Alisaunder, 556-7.

ay-schelle, *s.* An egg-shell.

***ây** (2), *s.* [*AWE*.] The same as *AWE* (q. v.).

ay'-ah, *s.* [*Port.* *aya*, *aia*; *Ital.* *aia*=a governess, a chambermaid; cognate with *Port.* *aio*, *ayo*=a tutor; *Sp.* *ayo*; *Ital.* *aio*=a tutor, a governor of youth.]

Anglo-Indian: The ordinary appellation given by Anglo-Indians to a lady's or nurse-maid of Hindoo or Mohammedan extraction, or who, whatever her faith, belongs to one of the native races of India. The term, originally borrowed from the Portuguese, is now tending to become naturalized in various Hindoo languages.

†ayd'e, *v. t.* [*AID*, *v.*] Obsolete, except in poetry, and then in imitation of antiquity.

"When the bells of Rylstone play'd
Their Sabbath music—'God us ayde!'"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

***aye** (1), *adv.* [*AYEN*.]

aye (2), **†ây**, ***âi**, *adv.* [*A. S.* *a*, *aa*=always, ever, for ever; *awa*=away; *lcel.* *aesi*; *O. lcel.* *æ*; *Ger.* *ewig*; *O. H. Ger.* *eo*, *io*, *ewa*; *Goth.* *aiv*; *Lat.* *æuvm*; *Gr.* *aiôn*= . . . eternity; *aei*=always.] [*COEVAL*, *EKE*.]

1. Always, perpetually, for ever. (*Poetic*.)

"Fro that time we tellen ay."
Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 87.

"The soul, though made in time, survives for aye;
And, though it hath beginning, sees no end."
Sir J. Davies.

2. Always, ever, in all cases, on all occasions; through all bygone time. (*O. Eng. and Scotch prose and poetry*.)

" . . . and sykirly, ay the bettyr man, ay the marlawly, . . ."—*The Craft of Deyng* (ed. Lumby), 145-6.

"For ai was rigt and kire befor"

On man, on wif, till he was born."

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 451-2.

"I danr say, Mr. Waverley, ye never kend that a' the eggs that were sae weel roasted at supper in the Ha' house were aye turned by our Davie?"—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lix.

3. Always; without intermission.

"Th' astonish'd mariners aye ply the pump:
No stay, nor rest, till the wide breach is clos'd."
Phillips.

†Ay-forth: Ever after.

"His godhede lees he nought thei he come lowe,
That he was God ay-forth in his grete strengthe."
Joseph of Aramathie (ed. Skeat), 125-6.

aye (3), **Aye**, **ay**, ***î**, *adv. & s.* [*Etymology* somewhat doubtful. Perhaps it is connected with *Eng.* *yea*; *A. S.* *ia*, *gea*; *Sw.* *ja* (pronounced *ya*); *Dan.* *ja*=yes, *yea*, *nay*; *jo*=yes, *yea*; *Dut.* *ja*=yea, *nay*; *Goth.* *ja*, *jai*. *Mahn* considers it more probable that *aye* is connected with *Ger.* *ei*, *ey*=why, hey, ay well, ah ha; *M. H. Ger.* *ei*, *eia*; *Dan.* *ej*; *L. Ger.* *ih*. *Wedgwood* believes it to have developed by a process which he illustrates from *aye*=always, and in fact to be that word.] Yes, a particle of affirmation or assent, used in the same way as *yes*.

A. As adverb:

"What say'st thou? Wilt thou be of our consort?
Say ay, and be the captain of us all."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

¶ The form *i* occurs in old editions of *Shakespeare* and other dramatic works.

Nautical: *Ay, ay, sir*, or *Aye, aye, sir*: A common phrase in the mouths of sailors, who mean by it to express their willingness cheerfully to carry out the command just issued to them by their superior.

"Heard the voices of men through the mist, the rattle of cordage

Thrown on the deck, the shouts of the mate, and the sailors' 'Ay, ay, sir!'"

Longfellow: The Courtship of Miles Standish, iv.

B. As substantive:

1. *Of things*: A vote in the House of Commons or elsewhere in favor of a motion as opposed to *No*=a vote against it.

"There were a hundred and sixty *Ayes* to a hundred and sixty-four *Noes*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. *Of persons*:

One who in such a case votes affirmatively.

" . . . the *Ayes* did not venture to dispute his opinion."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

aye'-aye, *s.*

[*So* called from the cry of the animal.] The *Cheiromys Madagascariensis*, an animal placed by *Cuvier* among the *Rodentia*, and by others with the *Lemuridae*. As its specific name imports, it is a native of Madagascar. It is about the size of a cat. Its fur is brown and its tail black.

***Ay-ê'en**, **Ak'-bêr-ÿ**, *s.* [*Hindust.* *ayeen*=institutes, and *Akbar*, a celebrated Mogul Emperor of Delhi, who reigned from 1556 to 1605.] A very valuable statistical description of the Mogul empire as it was in the reign of Akbar. It was compiled by his vizier, Abul Fazi. There is an English translation of it by Gladwin.

***ay'-êl**, ***ai'-êl** (*î*=*yêl*), *s.* [*Fr.* *aieul*, from *Lat.* *avolus*, dimin. of *avus*=grandfather.] A grandfather.

"I am thine aye! ready at thy will."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,479.

***a-yên'**, ***a-yên'e**, *adv.* [*AGAIN*.] (*Chaucer*.)

***a-yên'-bite**, *s.* [*Eng.* (1) *ayen*=again (like *yett* for *gate*), and (2) *bite*.] A bite or biting again; remorse.

"Dan Michel's *Ayenbite* of Inwyt, or Remorse of Conscience." Edited by Richard Morris, Esq., London: Trübner & Co.

***a-yênst'**, ***a-yên's**, *prep.* [*AGAINST*.] Against. (*Chaucer*.)

" . . . whan he wente in batayle ayenst them . . ."
—*Invention of the Holy Cross* (ed. Morris), p. 159.

***a-yên'-ward**, *adv.* [*O. Eng.* *ayen*=again, in the sense of against, in the reverse direction.] [*AGAIN*.] Backward. (*Chaucer*.)

†a-yên'-wÿlle, *adv.* [*O. Eng.* *ayen*, and *wÿlle*=will.] Against one's will, unwillingly. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

†ay'-êr-ÿ, *s.* [*EYRIE*.]

***ay'-grê'en**, **†ai'-grê'en**, *s.* [*Eng.* *ay*=always, and *green*.] A name of the houseleek.

***ay'-gûl-êt**, *s.* [*Fr.* *aiguillette*.] An aiglet. [*AIGLET*.]

***aÿle**, *s.* [*Fr.* *aieul*.] A grandfather.

***aÿle**, *v. t.* [*AIL*, *v.*]

"Noot I nought why, ne what meschaunce it ayled."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,586.

†ây'-lêt, *s.* [*Deriv.* uncertain.]

Heraldry: A name used to designate the Cornish Chough (*Fregilus graculus*). (*Gloss. of Her.*)

***âym**, *s.* The same as *AIM* (q. v.). *Spec.*, guess.

"That knowes her port, and thither sayles by ayme."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 10.

***ây'-mêrş**, *s. pl.* [*EMBERS*.]

***âyne**, *a.* [*ANE*, *ONE*.] One, a.

"And his corune on his heued he dede,
And let it standen ayne stund."
Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 2,638-9.

a-yônt', *prep. & adv.* [*Eng.* *a*; *yont*.] Beyond, on the further side; remote from. (*Scotch*.)

A. As preposition:

" . . . as he wad thrum them ower and ower to the like o' me ayont the ingle at e'en, . . ."
—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

B. As adverb:

"A burn ran in the laigh, ayont there lay
As many feeding on the other brae."
Ross: Helenore, p. 47. (*Jamieson*.)

***ay'-quêre**, *adv.* [*O. Eng.* *ay* (*AYE*), and *quêre*, old form of *WHERE* (q. v.).] Everywhere.

"With mony golde frenges,
Ayquere naylet ful nwe."

Gawan and the Green Knight, 1,070. (*S. in Boucher*.)

ây'-ant, *a.* [*EYRANT*.]

***âyre** (1), *s.* [*HEIR*.]

***âyre** (2), *s.* [*AIR*.]

"Shouting and clapping all their hands on high,
That all the ayre it fills, and flies to heaven bright."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 16.

***ayr'-ên** (*yr* as *ir*), *s. pl.* [*AY*, *EGGS*.]

A'yr-shîrêş (*Ayr* as *Ār*), *s. pl.* [*From Ayrshire*, a Scottish county.]

Farming: A breed of cattle brought from Ayrshire. The animals so designated are in general parti-colored, red and white being diffused over them in patches. They are horned. Their value arises from their being excellent for the dairy.

ây'-ÿ (**âr'-î**), *s.* [*AERIE*.]

"I should discourse on the brancher, the haggard, and then treat of their several ayries."—*Walton: Ang.*

***âyş**, *v. t.* [*EASE*, *v.*]

***âyş**, *s.* [*EASE*, *s.*]

***ây'-sÿlle**, ***âi'-sÿll**, *s.* [*A. S.* *aisil*=vinegar.] Vinegar.

"The vessel of aysille and of galle,
Lord, kepe me from the synnys alle."
The Symbols of the Passion (ed. Morris), 105-6.

ăz-ă-lê-a, *s.* [*In Dut.*, *Dan.*, & *Mod. Lat.* *azalea*; *Fr.* *azalée*; *Gr.* *azaleos*=dry, parched, either because in such places the plant grows, or from the brittle, dry nature of its wood.]

Botany: A genus of plants belonging to the order *Ericaceæ* (Heathworts). Several foreign azaleas are cultivated in gardens and greenhouses on account of the abundance of their fine flowers, and in some cases their fragrant smell. There are numerous varieties of the species, and hybrids may be formed between *Azalea* and the nearly-allied genus *Rhododendron*. Azaleas are best cultivated in a peaty soil. The most delicate species is *Azalea Indica*.

a-ză-lê-ine, *s.* [*From Mod. Lat.* *azalea*, and *Eng.* suff. -*ine*.]

Chem. [*ROSANILINE*.]

ăz'-a-rôle, *s.* [*In Ger.* *azerole*=the berry, and *azerol baum*=the tree; *Fr.* *azerole*=the berry, and *azerolier*=the tree; *Port.* *azerola*=the fruit, and *azeroleiro*=the tree; *Ital.* *lazzaruola*=the berry, and *lazzaruolo*=the tree.] The English name of a species of hawthorn (*Crataegus azarolus*).

A-zê'-zêl, *s.* [*Heb.* *ăzazel*; in the opinion of Gesenius, the same as *ăzalzêl*; from *azâl*, disused in Hebrew, but occurring in Arabic=to separate.]

1. *In Scripture*: A word occurring in *Lev.* xvi. 8. 10. and 26, where it is translated "scapegoat;" but the antithesis which makes the one goat be for Jehovah, and the other for Azazel, is best preserved by supposing Azazel to be such a being as Satan, or some other evil spirit.

2. *In Milton*: An evil spirit, standard-bearer to Satan.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

"Than straight commands, that at the warlike sound
Of trumpets loud and clarions be upreared
His mighty standard: that proud honor claime
Azazel as his right, a cherub tall."
Milton: P. L., i. 534.

ā-zēd'-ā-rāch, s. [In Fr. *azedarach*, from Arab. *azadarach*.]

Pharm.: The bark of the root of a tree, *Melia azedarach*. [MELIA.]

āz-ēl-ā-īc, a. [Eng. *azote*, and Gr. *elaikos*, pertaining to the olive-tree; *elaion*=olive-oil, or oil in general; *elaia*=the olive-tree.] Pertaining or relating to azote (nitrogen) and oil in combination.

azelaic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_7H_{14}(CO.OH)_2$. A bibasic acid formed along with suberic acid by oxidizing castor oil. It is soluble in cold ether and in boiling water. It forms large white needle crystals, which melt at 106° . By heating with caustic baryta, it yields heptane, C_7H_{16} .

A'-zēl-fa-fage, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star, numbered $4\frac{1}{2}$ in the scale of magnitude; it is called also Cygni.

āz'-i-mūth, s. [In Dut., Ger., & Sp. *azimuth*; Fr. & Port. *azimut*; Ital. *azzimutto*; from Arab. *assamt*, pl. *as-sumūt*=a way, a path.] [ZENITH.]

Astronomy:

1. *Sing.*: "The angular distance of a celestial object from the north or south point of the horizon (according as it is the north or south pole which is elevated), when the object is referred to the horizon by a vertical circle." Or "the angle comprised between two vertical planes, one passing through the elevated pole, the other through the object." It is generally reckoned eastward or westward, from the north or south point for 180° either way; but Herschel prefers always reckoning it from the points of the horizon most remote from the elevated pole westward, so as to agree in its general direction with the apparent diurnal motion of the stars. Of course he therefore counts from 0° to 360° . (*Herschel: Astron.*, 5th ed., 1858, §103.)

2. *Plural*: Azimuths, called also *vertical circles*, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles in all the points thereof. On these are reckoned the altitude of the stars, and of the sun when he is not in the meridian.

¶ *Magnetical Azimuth*: Magnetical azimuth is an arch of the horizon, contained between the sun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian; or it is the apparent distance of the sun from the north or south point of the compass.

azimuth and altitude instrument. An astronomical instrument designed to ascertain the altitudes and azimuths of the heavenly bodies at any particular time. It has two axes, the principal one vertical and the other horizontal; the former, therefore, corresponding to a vertical circle of the heavens, and the latter to the celestial horizon. The angles measured on the latter are therefore azimuths or differences of azimuth, and those on the former zenith distances, according as the graduation is from the upper point of the limb, or a point distant from it 90° . (*Herschel: Astron.* §§182-187.) [ALTAZIMUTH.]

azimuth compass. An instrument used for finding the sun's magnetical azimuth, or the amplitude of any other heavenly body.

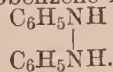
azimuth dial. A dial, the stilo or gnomon of which is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.

āz'-i-mūth-al, a. [Eng. &c., *azimuth*, and Eng. suff. -al. In Fr & Port. *azimutal*; Sp. *azimuthal*.] Pertaining to the azimuth.

azimuthal error. The deviation of a transit instrument from the plane of the meridian. Its effect is greatest in the horizon, and vanishes in the zenith. It is sometimes called the "meridian error." (*Hind*.)

āz-ō-bēn'-zēne, s. [From Eng. *azo(te)*=nitrogen, and *benzene* (q. v.).]

Chemistry: C_6H_5N || Obtained by distilling nitrobenzene with an alcoholic solution of potash. The alcohol is oxidized to aldehyde. Azobenzene can be obtained by the action of sodium amalgam and water on an alcoholic solution of nitrobenzene. Azobenzene crystallizes in large yellow-red plates, which melt at 66.5° , and boil at 293° . Concentrated nitric acid converts it into nitro-substitution compounds. Boiling sulphuric acid converts it into azobenzene-sulphonic acid, $C_{12}H_9N_2SO_3H$. Reducing agents convert azobenzene into hydrazobenzene,



āz-ō-bēn-zō-īc, a. [Eng. *azo(te)*, and *benzoic* (see def.).] Pertaining to nitrogen, and also to gum benzoïn, a resin produced from *Styrax benzoïn*, a tree from the Malay archipelago.

azobenzoic acid.

Chem.: $NC_6H_4.CO.OH$ || Obtained by the action of sodium amalgam and water on nitro-benzoic acid. A yellow solid, almost insoluble in alcohol, ether, or water; it forms sparingly soluble salts.

ā-zō-dī-phēn-ŷl-dī'-a-mine, s. [Eng. *azo(te)*, *diphenyl*, *diamine*.] $C_{12}H_{11}N_3$. A chemical substance produced by passing nitrous acid through an alcoholic solution of aniline.

ā-zō-īc, a. [Gr. *azōos*: a, priv., and *zōos*=alive; *zōē*=life; *zōō*=to live.] Destitute of life, or the remains of what once were animated beings.

Geology. Azoiic Rocks: Those in which no traces of organic remains exist, and which are by some assumed to have been deposited before life commenced in this planet.

¶ As the constant tendency of geological investigation has been to find traces of fossils in sedimentary rocks previously deemed azoiic, and as, moreover, there is good reason to believe that in many cases in which they have not been found they once existed, but have since been destroyed by metamorphic action, students of nature require to be very careful as to what rocks they venture to characterize as azoiic.

āz-ō-mē'-than, s. [From Eng. *azo(te)*=nitrogen, and *methan* (q. v.).]

Chem. [CYANIDE.]

āz-ō-par'-af-fins, s. pl. [Eng. *azo(te)*; *paraffins*.]

Chemistry. [NITRILES.]

āz-ō-phōs-phōr'-ic, a. [Eng. *azo(te)*, and *phosphoric* (q. v.).] Pertaining or relating to azote and phosphorus in combination.

azophosphoric acid. An acid obtained by Dr. Gladstone, and which he regarded as phosphoric acid conjugated with an atom of the group P. N.

az-ōr'-ite, s. [From the Azores, nine islands in the North Atlantic, about 800 miles distant from Portugal, to which they politically belong.] A white mineral, translucent or opaque, crystallizing in minute octahedrons. The hardness is 4.45; the luster vitreous on a fractured fragment. Hayes considers it carbonate of lime. It is found in an albitic rock in the Azores.

ā-zō'te, s. [In Fr. *azote*; from Gr. a, priv., and *zōtikos*=fit for giving and maintaining life; *zōē*=life; *zōō*=to live.] A name once all but universally used for what is now more frequently termed nitrogen. [NITROGEN.] It was so called because when breathed, uncombined with oxygen, it has fatal effects upon animal life.

a'-zōth, s. [Arabic (?).]

1. *Alchemy*: Mercury, which was supposed to exist in every metallic body and constitute its basis. (*Glossog. Nova*, &c.)

2. The liquor of sublimated mercury.

3. Brass.

4. Paracelsus' universal remedy.

ā-zōt'-ic, a. [In Fr. *azotique*.] Pertaining to azote

***azotic acid**. The same as NITRIC ACID (q. v.).

***azotic gas**. Nitrogen.

"... one of which has been named oxygen gas and the other azotic gas."—Gregory: *Hail's Nat. Phil.* (1807), § 244.

āz-ō-tī'ze, v. t. [Eng. *azot(e)*; -ize.] To impregnate with azote.

āz-ō-tī'zed, p. a. par. & a. [AZOTIZE.]

"... those of azotized matters, whether animal or vegetable."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, i. 13.

"... various azotized substances."—*Ibid.*: vol. ii., p. 203.

azotized substances. Nitrogenous compounds, or those containing nitrogen, the most essential element of food, yet, by itself, unable to sustain life. Foods, which build up the bodies of men and animals, are divided into two great classes, viz.—*flesh formers*, or those which repair the waste of tissue; and *heat-generators*, or those which keep up the heat and movements of the body. The former are called nitrogenous, and the latter non-nitrogenous or carbonaceous. The principal animal nitrogenous compounds are albumen, fibrin, gelatine, and casein, all of which are almost identical in composition, and contain from 16 to 18 per cent of nitrogen. Albumen, fibrin, and gelatine are found in the muscles, blood and bones of animals, while casein is found in the milk. Similiar nitrogenous compounds occur in vegetables; thus we find albumen in potatoes, turnips, apples, &c.; fibrin in wheat, barley and other cereals; and casein in peas, beans and lentils. The nutritive value of an infusion of tea or coffee is very small, the amount of nitrogen present being almost inappreciable. The non-nitrogenous foods

are sugar, starch, and fat or oil. These, by oxidation in the body, produce heat and motion, and are hence termed heat-givers or force-producers.

āz-ō-tī'z-īng, p. r. par. [AZOTIZE, v.]

ā-zō'-tō-, as a prefix. [From *azot(e)*; -o.] Combined with azote, as azoto-sulphuric.

azoto-sulphuric acid (of De La Provostaye). A chemical compound. Formula $S_2N_2O_9$.

āz-ōx-ŷ-bēn'-zēne, s. [From Eng. *azot(e)*; Gr. *oxus*=sharp, and Eng. *benzene* (q. v.).]

Chem.: Azoxybenzene, C_6H_5N || C_6H_5N >O. It is formed,

together with azobenzene, by reducing nitrobenzene with alcoholic potash. It crystallizes in long yellow needles.

Az'-ra-ēl, Az'-ra-il, s. [Arab., Turk., &c.]

Among the Arabs and Turks: The angel of death.

"Even Azrael, from his deadly quiver
When flies that shaft, and fly it must,
That parts all else, shall doom for ever
Our hearts to undivided dust."
Byron: *The Bride of Abydos*, i. 11.

Āz'-tēc, a. & s. [From *Azteca* (native name).]

A. *As adjective*: Of or pertaining to the Aztecs.

B. *As substantive*:

1. The name of the ruling tribe in Mexico at the time of the conquest of that country by the Spaniards in the 16th century.

2. The language spoken by the Aztecs.

ā-zū'l-mic, a. [Eng. *az(ote)*, and *ulmic*, from *ulmin* (q. v.).] Pertaining to azote and ulmin.

azulmic acid.

Chem.: Azulmic acid, $C_4H_5N_5O$, obtained by the spontaneous decomposition of an aqueous solution of cyanogen gas; also by the action of cyanogen, C_2N_2 , on aqueous ammonia. By boiling it with water it is converted into mycomelic acid, $C_4H_4N_4O_2$.

āz'-ūre, *āš'-ūre, *āš'-šüre, *āš'-ūr (z=zh), a. & s. (The first syllable of the word is occasionally pronounced ā'). [In Fr., Welsh, Prov., and O. Sp. *azur*; Ital. *azzurro*, *azzuolo*; Sp. *azur*, *azul*; Port. *azul*; from Pers. *lājawardi*, *lājwardi*=blue, azure; *lājaward*, *lājward*=*lapis lazuli*, the second word in which is the Persian one altered. From Arab. *azul*=heaven.] [AZURINE, AZURITE, AZURN.]

A. *As adjective*:

Ord. Lang.: Of that tint of blue which is seen in the vault of heaven during the absence of clouds. *Used*—

1. Of the sky.

"Inverted trees, and rocks, and azure sky."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

2. Of the sea in certain states.

"The sea,
Far through his azure turbulent domain,
Your empire owns."

Thomson: *Spring*, 71.

3. Of some eyes, and specially of Minerva's.

"Minerva, graceful with her azure eyes."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. i., 56.

4. Of sea-goddesses.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The color of the sky, soft or pale blue,

"... if our hypothetical shell were lifted to twice the height of Mont Blanc above the earth's surface, we should still have the azure overhead."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., vii. 152-3.

2. The vault of heaven, so called from its soft blue color.

"Up to the lights above us, in the azure,

Which are so beautiful."—Byron: *Cain*, i. 1.

II. *Her.*: Bright blue. Used especially in describing the escutcheons of gentlemen beneath the degree of barons. The same color on a nobleman's coat is called sapphire, from the stone, and that on the coat of a sovereign prince Jupiter, from the planet of that name. Engravers conventionally represent azure, or *asure* as it is sometimes spelled in heraldry, by horizontal lines.

"Foles in foler flakerande bitwene,
And al in *asure* and ynde enaunayld ryche."

Ear. Eng. *Alliter. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1,410-11.

azure-eyed, a. Having eyes of an azure color, or what may be poetically described as such.

"Fair-haired, *azure-eyed*, with delicate Saxon complexion."

Longfellow: *Courtship of Miles Standish*, i.

azure-penciled, a. Penciled with azure, with radiations of an azure hue.

"And where profuse the wood-veitch clings
Round ash and elm, in verdant rings,
Its pale and *azure-penciled* flower
Should canopy Titania's bower."

Scott: *Rokeby* iv. 2.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; 'cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -t̃ion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = b̃el, d̃el.

azure-spar, **azure spar**, *s.* A mineral, called also Lazulite (q. v.).

azure-stone, **azure stone**, *s.* The same as AZURE-SPAR (q. v.).

azure-tinted, *a.* Tinted with azure.

"On his hairy arm imprinted
Was an anchor, *azure-tinted*;
Like Thor's hammer, huge and dinted
Was his brawny hand."

Longfellow: The Saga of King Olaf, xiv.

ăz'-ûre (z as zh), *v. t.* [From the adjective or substantive. In Sp. & Port. *azular*.] To color azure.

ăz'-ûred (z as zh), *pa. par. & a.* [AZURE.]

A. *As past participle*: Colored azure; made to assume an azure color.

B. *As adjective*: Of an azure color.

"Thou shalt not lack
The flower that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor
The *azured* hare-bell, like thy veins; no, nor
The leaf of eglantine, whom not to slander,
Out-sweeten'd not thy breath . . ."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

ăz'-ûr-ine (z as zh), *a. & s.* [Eng. *azur*; *-ine*.] In Ital. *azzurino*.]

†**A.** *As adjective*: Of an azure color.

" . . . whereupon they lay a color which continueth dark *azurine*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 37.

B. *As substantive*: A fresh-water fish, called also the Blue Roach, the *Lenciscus ceruleus* of Yarrell. It belongs to the Cyprinidae, or Carp family. It is found in some of the Swiss lakes.

ăz'-ûr-ite (z as zh), *s.* [Eng. *azur*; and suff. *-ite*.]

1. (In Ger. *lazulit*, *lazulith*.) A mineral, called also Lazulite (q. v.).

2. (In Ger. *lazurit*.) A brittle, transparent or subtranslucent mineral with monoclinic crystals. The hardness is 3.5-4.25; the sp. gr., 3.5-3.831; the luster vitreous or verging on adamantine; the color azure-blue, passing into Berlin blue. Compos.: Carbonic acid, 24 to 25.46; oxide of copper, 68.5 to 70; and water, 5.46 to 6. It is found in England, as also in France, Austro-Hungary, and Siberia. (*Dana*.)

ăz'-ûrn (z as zh), *a.* [Ger. *azurn*.] The same as AZURE.

"My sliding chariot stays,
Thick set with agate and the *azurn* sheen
Of Turkis blue." *Milton: Comus*, 893.

ă-zÿ'-goûs, *a.* [Gr. *azugos*=unwedded, not constituting one of a pair; *a*, priv., and *zugos*, oftener *zugon*=a yoke.

Anat.: Pertaining or relating to anything occurring singly as contradistinguished from one of a pair.

" . . . single or *azygous* bones . . ."—*Flower: Osteol. of the Mammalia*, p. 105.

ă-zÿ'-mê, *s.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *zumê*=leaven.] [AZYMOUS.] Unleavened bread.

ă-zÿ'-mîte, *s.* [In Ger. *Azymiten* (pl.); Fr. *Azymite* (sing.); Port. *Azymita* (sing.).] [AZYMOUS.]

Church Hist. (pl.): Those who use unleavened bread in the administration of the Lord's Supper.

ă-zÿ'-moûs, *a.* [In Fr. *azyme*; Sp. *azimo*; Port. *azymo*; Lat. *azymus*; Gr. *azumos*: *a*, priv., and *zumê*=leaven.] Unleavened; unfermented. (Used of bread.)



THE second letter and the first consonant in the English alphabet, as it is also in the other languages of the Aryan family spoken in Europe. The characters in use in these several tongues having come through the Greek from some old form of speech, probably the Phœnician, belonging to the Semitic (better called the Syro-Arabian) family, it was

to be expected that the letter corresponding to B would occupy the same place in the Semitic as in the previously-mentioned Aryan alphabets. Investigation shows this to be the case, to a considerable extent at least. A sound and character corresponding to the English *b* and the Greek *bēta*, is the second letter and the first consonant in Phœnician, Hebrew, Samaritan, Aramaic, Arabic, and Coptic. In Ethiopic, however, *bēth* stands tenth instead of second in order. Turning next to some of the Aryan languages of Asia, we find that in Armenian *be* is the twenty-sixth of thirty-eight letters; and in Sanscrit, Mahratta, &c., *bū* or *bā* is generally placed twenty-third in the list of consonants, where it is preceded by *phū* and followed by *bhū*. Returning

again to the Semitic, *bēth*, the name given to the second letter of the Hebrew alphabet, is really Aramaean. Like the corresponding word in Hebrew, *baith*, it signifies a house, to which it has some faint resemblance. [A, ALPHABET.]

B is a flat mute [MUTE], the voice not being so entirely shut off in pronouncing it as it is when one of the sharp mutes, *p* or *f*, is uttered. The *b* sound is produced by compressing the lips, a vowel being added to render it audible. It is hence called a labial, from Lat. *labium*=a lip, plur. *labia*=lips; its other associates in the same category being *p*, *f*, and *v*, with which it is often interchanged in the cognate languages. Thus to *bake* is in O. H. Ger. *pachan*, and in Slav. *peshtshi*. The Eng. *life* is the Ger. *leben*; and while *life* is the substantive, *live* is the verb. So the Lat. *balena* is from the Gr. *phallaina*, *phalaina* with *ph* pronounced as *f*, while from one or other comes the Eng. *whale*. The Eng. *have* is from the Lat. *habeo*. So also the Sanscrit *vyagra*=a tiger, becomes the Mahratta *vagh* (pronounced *wagh*), and is transformed into the Hindi *bagh*. Other letters than the labials can be interchanged with *b*: thus the Greek *molubdos* and the Lat. *plumbum*=lead, unlike as they appear, are akin, *m* being exchanged for *p*; and the old form of the Lat. *bellum*=war, was *duellum*, whence our Eng. words *bellicose* and *duel*.

I. B, as an initial, is used—

1. In designating university degrees:

(a) For Lat. *Baccalaureus*, as *Artium Baccalaureus*=Bachelor of Arts.

(b) For *Bachelor*; as B. A.=Bachelor of Arts; B. D.=Bachelor of Divinity; B. M.=Bachelor of Medicine; B. L.=Bachelor of Laws.

2. In Music: For *bass*. Similarly B. C. is used for *basso continuo*=thorough bass.

3. In Chemistry: For the element boron, of which it is the symbol as well as the initial.

II. B, as a symbol, is used—

1. In Numeration, in Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, and even occasionally in English, for 2. But B, in Greek is the diacritical mark for 2,000. In Latin B stands for 300, and B for 3,000.

2. In Music: As the seventh note of the diatonic scale. It answers to the Italian and French *si*. In Germany it is=B flat.

3. In Chemistry [I. 3.]

4. Biblical Criticism. Of Codices: B=the Codex Vaticanus. [CODEX.]

III. B, as a part of speech, is used—

1. As an adjective: as "the *b* sound."

2. As a substantive: as "Capital B;" "Not to know a B from a bull's foot."

Ba (Chemistry). The symbol for the element barium.

bā, *a.* [A. S. *ba*=both.] [BOTH.] Both.

"That poure *ba* and *riche*."—*MS. Cott*, Titus, D. xviii., fo. 133. (*S. in Boucher*.)

ba, *v. t.* [BASSE, *v.*]

baa (Eng.), *s.* [From the sound.] The utterance of a sheep in bleating, from which it is manifestly imitated.

"*Proteus*. Therefore thou art a sheep.

Speed. Such another proof will make me cry *baa*."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

baa (Eng.), *v. i.* [From the substantive.] To emit the sound which a sheep does in bleating.

"Or like a lamb, whose dam away is fet,
He treble *baas* for help, but none can get."

Sidney.

Bā'-al, *s.* [In Ger., &c., *Baal*; Gael. *Beil*; from Heb. *Baal*; Aram. *Baal*, and *Bēel*=(1) master, possessor, (2) husband (generally with the article *ha*)=the, *hab-Baal*=Baal; in Sept. Gr. *ho Baal*=the Baal (masc.) (Judges ii. 13), *hē Baal*=the Baal (fem.) (Jer. xix. 5).]

1. *Lit.*: The chief male divinity among the Phœnicians, as Ashtoreth was the leading female one. [ASHTORETH.] The Carthaginians, who sprang from the Phœnicians, carried with them his worship to their new settlements, as is proved, among other evidence, by the names of some of their world-renowned heroes: thus Hannibal, written in Punic inscriptions, *Hannibaal*, signifies "The grace of Baal;" and Hasdrubal, or Asdrubal, *Azra-baal*=*"Help of Baal."* The worship of Baal early existed among the Canaanites and the Moabites, whence it spread to the Israelites, becoming at last for a time completely dominant among the ten tribes, and to a certain extent even among the two, in consequence of the ill-advised marriage of Ahab with Jezebel, daughter of Ethbaal (the name means "With Baal,") king of Sidon. A number of places in Palestine and the neighboring countries commence with *Baal*, such as Baal-gad (Josh. xi. 17), Baal-meon (Numb. xxxii. 38), but whether in the sense of "lord," "possessor," or signifying "Baal," is a matter of dispute. One place is simply called Baal (1 Chron. iv. 33). This divinity seems to have symbolized the sun, and less

frequently the planet Jupiter. He was worshipped under different forms, or in different relations; thus there were Baal-berith=the Covenant Baal or lord; Baal-zebub [BEELEZEBUB]=the fly-lord; Baal Peor=the Baal of Mount Peor, or Baal of the opening, the Moabitish national divinity. Perhaps the Babylonian *Bel* was only Baal with a dialectic difference of spelling, though Prof. Rawlinson thinks differently (Isa. xlv. 1). [BEL.] There was an affinity between Baal and Moloch. [MOLOCH.] The Beltein or Beltane fires, lit in early summer in Scotland and Ireland, seem to be a survival of Baal's worship. [BELTANE.]

" . . . and called on the name of *Baal* from morning even until noon, saying, O *Baal*, hear us."—1 Kings, xviii. 26. (See also *Jeremiah* xix. 5.)

¶ The Heb. plural *Baalim* often occurs. It may signify images of Baal, or that imaginary god in different relations. (Judges viii. 33.)

2. *Fig.*: Any one held by the person using the term to be a false priest.

"The priest of *Baal* was reviled and insulted, sometimes beaten, sometimes ducked."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng. ch.* xiii.

Baal-adorer, *s.* One who adores Baal.

"The *Baal-adorer* bows on Sinai's steep."

Byron: On Jordan's Banks.

Bā'-al-ist, *s.* [Eng., &c., *Baal*; *-ist*.] A worshiper of Baal; a contemptuous epithet applied to a Roman Catholic or to an Anglican. (*Sylvestre: Tobacco Battered*, 190.)

ba'-ba, *s.* [Mahratta (1) *Baba*, a proper name borne by many men; (2) *baba*, a term of endearment for a young child of the male sex. Akin to Eng. *baby*.]

Among Anglo-Indians: Used in the second of these senses.

Bab-bit metal, *s.* An alloy of copper, tin and zinc, used in bearings to lessen friction.

bāb'-ble, *bāb'-le (le=el), *v. i. & t.* [In Dut. *babbelen*; Ger. *babbeln*; Fr. *babbiler*. Imitated from the sound.] [BABEL.]

A. Intrans.: To send forth vague unmeaning sounds in an unintermitted stream.

I. *Of persons*: Used—

1. Of the imperfect attempts at speech which characterize the period of infancy.

2. Of the talk of persons whose powers are failing through old age or serious sickness.

3. Of the copious, unintermitting, and shallow speech of talkers, who habitually weary every company into which they may gain admittance, and betray every secret intrusted to them to keep.

II. *Of inanimate things*: To emit such sounds as are made by a running brook.

"And runlets *babbling* down the glen."

Tennyson: Mariana in the South.

B. Trans.: To prate; to utter.

"John had conned over a catalogue of hard words; these he used to *babble* indifferently in all companies."—*Arbutnot*.

¶ The participial adjective *babbling*, derived from *babble*, is more common than any part of the verb strictly so called. [BABBLING.]

bāb'-ble, *bāb'-le (le=el), *bāb'-bel, *s.* [From the verb. In Dut. *gebabbel*; Fr. *babil*.]

1. *Emanating from human beings*: Unmeaning prattle; shallow, foolish talk.

"The *babble*, impertinence, and folly, I have taken notice of in disputes."—*Glanville*.

2. *Emanating from inanimate things*: Such a sound as that made by running water.

¶ Hounds are said to *babble* when they give tongue too loudly after having found. (*Gent. Rec.*, p. 78.)

bāb'-ble-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *babble*; *-ment*. In Fr. *babillement*.]

1. The act of babbling.

2. The foolish talk which is uttered.

"Deluded all this while with ragged notions and *babblements*, while they expected worthy and delightful knowledge."—*Milton: Education*.

bāb'-blēr, *bāb'-lēr, *s.* [Eng. *babbl(e)*; *-er*. In Dut. *babbelaar*; Fr. *babilard*.]

A. Ord. Lang.: An unintermitting and shallow talker.

"I found him garrulously given,
A *babbler* in the land."

Tennyson: The Talking Oak.

B. Ornith. (*pl.* *Babblers*): The English equivalent for the Timaliæ, a sub-family of the Turdidæ, or Thrushes. It stands between the True Thrushes and the Orioles. The species are small birds confined to India, the Eastern Archipelago, and Australia. Some have imitative powers, and many sing sweetly.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bāb'-blīng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BABBLE.]

A. As present participle & participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"And have the fates thy babbling age ordain'd
To violate the life thy youth sustained?"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xix., 563-4.

B. As substantive: Vain, shallow, foolish talk.

"... avoiding profane and vain babblings, . . ."
1 Timothy vi. 20.

bābe, *s.* [In O. Sw. *babe*=a baby; Ger. *bube*=a boy, a lad; Ir. *bab*, *baban*; Wel. *baban*=a baby; Ital. *bimbo*=a sucking babe, *bambino*=a little boy, *bambina*=a little girl; Mahratta *Baba*, a proper name (BABA); Arab. *babah*=a baby; Syr. *babia*; Phenic. *babion*.] A word which has arisen from the efforts of infantile lips to utter some easy reduplication of sounds which may serve to discriminate the tiny speaker from the beings named "papa" and "mamma."

I. Lit.: An infant, male or female. [BABY.]

"... and, behold, the babe wept."—*Exodus ii. 6.*

II. Figuratively:

1. A doll. [DOLL.]

"But all as a poore pedlar he did wend,
Bearing a trusse of tryfles at hys backe,
As bells and babes, and glasses in hys packe."
Spenser: The Shepheard's Calendar, v.

2. In Scripture: A person who has just undergone the new birth, and is as yet very immature in spiritual development.

"As new-born babes, desire the sincere milk of the Word, that ye may grow thereby."—*1 Peter ii. 2.*

Bā'-bēl, *s.* [Sw., Dan., Dut., Fr., Port., &c., *Babel*; from Heb. *Babel*=(1) confusion, (2) Babel, (3) Babylon; for *Bālbēl*; from *balāl*=(1) to pour over, (2) to confound (*Gesenius*); or from *Bab-ilu*=the gate of God, or *Bab-ili*=the gate of the gods; the rendering into Semitic of the Accadian *Ca-dim-irra*. (*Sayce in Trans. Soc. Bibl. Archæol.* vol. i., pp. 298, 309.)] A place or circumstances in which confusion of sounds—as, for instance, by several people speaking at once—is the predominating characteristic. The reference is to the confusion of tongues divinely sent in consequence of the building of the Tower of Babel (Genesis xi. 1-9.)

The magnificent Temple of Belus, asserted to have been originally this tower, is said to have had lofty spires, and many statues of gold, one of them forty feet high. In the upper part of this temple was the tomb of the founder, Belus (the Nimrod of the sacred Scriptures), who was deified after death. (*Blair*.) The Birs Nimroud, examined by Rich. Layard, and others, is considered by some persons to be the remains of the Tower of Babel.

"The poor man must have thought the voice came from the shore: such a *Babel* of cries issued at once from the ship . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World, ch. xv.*

***bā'-bēl**, *v. i.* [From BABEL, *s.*] To totter, to waver. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bā'-bēl-ār-ŷ**, *s.* [From Eng., &c., *Babel*, and Eng. suff. *-ary*.] A foolish tale.

"And then goeth he forth with a large babelary."—*Sir T. More: Works, p. 568. (S. in Boucher.)*

bā'-bēr-lūpped, ***bā'-byr-lŷppyd** (*yr as ŷr*), *a.* Thick-lipped.

"He was byttel-browede and *babēr-lūpped*, with two wery eyen."—*Piers Plowman, p. 97.*

¶ The form *babyr-lyppyd* is in *Prompt. Parv.*

bā'-bē-rŷ, *s.* [Eng. *bab(e)*; *-ery*.] Finery designed to please a baby or child.

"So have I seen trim books in velvet dight,
With golden leaves and painted *babery*
Of seely boys, please unacquainted sight."

Sidney: Arcadia, bk. i.

bā'-be-ship, *s.* [Eng. *babe*; *-ship*.] Infancy. (*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus, p. 194.*)

bā'-beūr-ŷ, ***bā'-būr-ŷ**, *s.* [Stevens thinks this comes from Eng. *baboon*.] An architectural ornament.

"As *babeuries* and pinnacles,
Imageries and tabernacles."

Chaucer: House of Fame.

ba-bī-a'-na, *s.* [From Dut. *babianer*, the name given by the Dutch colonists in South Africa, from the fact that the baboon, or *bavian*, is fond of it.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Iridaceæ, or Irids. The species are all from the Cape of Good Hope, and are beautiful flowers. One is dark red, another red and blue, and more than one are scented. One of the commonest species is *Babiana sulphurea*.

bā'-bīe, *s.* The same as BABY. (*Scotch.*)

bobie-pickle, *s.* The small grain lying in the bosom of a larger one, at the top of a stalk of oats. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

***ba'-bie**, *s.* [BAWBEE.] (*Scotch.*)

Bāb'-īng-tōn-īte, *s.* [Named after Dr. Babington, of England, who, besides being a distinguished physician, published several important works on mineralogy in 1795-1799. A small gathering of mineralogists at his house ultimately developed in 1807 into the great Geological Society of London.] A mineral placed by Dana under his Amphibole Group, the Pyroxene Sub-group, and the section of it with triclinic crystallization. The hardness is 5.5 to 6; the sp. gr. 3.35-3.37; the luster is vitreous, splendent; the color dark greenish-black. Composition: Silica, 47.46 to 54.4; protoxide of iron, 10.26 to 21.3; lime, 14.74 to 19.6; sesquioxide of iron, 0 to 11; protoxide of manganese, 1.8 to 17.91; magnesia, 0.77 to 2.2; alumina, 0 to 6.48. It occurs in the Shetland Islands, at Arendal in Norway, and in North America.

bāb'-ī-rōus'-sə, *s.* [BABYROUSSA.]

bā'-bīsh, ***bā'-bīshe**, ***bā'-bŷsh**, ***bā'-bŷshe**, *a.* [Eng. *bab(e)*; *-ish*.] Childish, as a babe would do.

"If he be bashful and will soon blush, they call him a *babish* and ill brought-up thing."—*Ascham.*

***bā'-bīsh**, *v. t.* [From Eng. *babish*, adj. (q. v.).] To render *babish*; to treat as if one were a baby.

"The Pharisees had *babished* the simple people with fained and colde religion, and had tangled theyr consciences with mannes ordinaunces."—*Udal: John vii. (Richardson.)*

bā'-bīsh-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *babish*; *-ly*.] Childishly; in a baby-like manner.

"One that spake so *babishly*."—*Archbishop Usher: Answer to the Jesuit Malone, p. 404.*

bā'-bīsh-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *babish*; suff. *-ness*.] The quality of being *babish*; childishness. (*Ogilvie.*)

bab'-lah, *s.* [Perhaps akin to Persian and Mahratta *babāl* and *babhūe*=the Gum-Arabic tree (*Acacia Arabica*).] The rind of the legume of a plant—*Mimosa cineraria* of Linneus, now *Prosopis spicigera*. It contains gallic acid and tannin, and has been used in dyeing a drab color. (*Ure.*)

ba'-bōo, **ba'-bū**, *s.* [Bengalee.] A term used in Calcutta and other parts of Lower Bengal for a Hindoo gentleman, or sometimes for a native gentleman of any purely Oriental race.

"Here is a picture of a Calcutta *babu*."—*Calcutta Review, vol. vi. (1846), p. lvi.*

ba'-bōon, ***bāb'-ī-ōn**, ***bāb'-ī-ān**, *s.* [In Sw. *babian*; Dan. *bavian*; Dut. *bavian*; Ger. *pavian*, *bavian*; Fr. *babouin* (masc.), *babouine* (fem.); Sp. *babuino*; Ital. *babuino*, dimin. of *babbo*=papa; Low Lat. *babovynus*, *babuynus*, *babovinus*, *babewynus*, *babuynia*, and *papio*. Skinner and Menage think it cognate with *babe*, while Wedgwood considers that *ba* and *pa*, being syllables requiring the lips for their utterance, came to mean the motion of the lips in framing them; also the lips themselves. Deriving *baboon* from this root *ba* or *pa*, he considers it etymologically to mean=the ugly-lipped animal.]

1. Lit.: The English name of those Simiadae (Monkeys) which have a facial angle as low as 30°, a long, dog-like snout, great canine teeth, large callosities, and capacious cheek-pouches. They are classed by naturalists chiefly under the genus *Cynocephalus*. They are the lowest in intelligence of all the Simiadae, and the most ugly and animal in look. They are ferocious when full-grown, though the young of at least one species has been domesticated. The mandrill, the drill, the derrias, and some other monkeys of similar affinity, are regarded as baboons. Africa, throughout its whole extent, is their appropriate habitation, though one species is found also in Southwestern Asia. Some other monkeys, less closely allied to Cynocephali, are popularly known as baboons.

"And I am neither your minotaure, nor your centaure . . . nor your *babion*."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels.*

2. Fig. (in vituperative language): A man who, for ugliness, for want of intellect, for a snarling temper, or some other quality, recalls to mind a baboon.

ba'-bōon'-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *baboon*; *-ery*.] An assemblage of baboons. (*Chapman: Masque of Middle Temple.*)



Baboon.

ba'-bōon'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *baboon*; *-ish*.] Resembling a baboon.

ba'-bū, *s.* [BABOO.]

***bā'-būr-ŷ**, *s.* [BABERY.]

bā'-bŷ, ***bāb'-bŷ**, ***bāb'-bīe**, *s. & a.* [From Eng. *babe*, and *y*, denoting little.] [BABE.]

A. As substantive:

1. An infant, male or female; a babe.

"The *baby* beats the nurse, and quite athwart
Goes all decorum."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 3.

2. A doll such as girls play with.

"The archduke saw that Pekin would prove a runnagate: and it was the part of children to fall out about *babies*." *Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. An idol.

"Since no image can represent the great Creator, never think to honor Him by your foolish puppets and *babies* of dirt and clay."—*Stillington.*

B. As adj.: Like a baby; infantile, childish. (*Tennyson: Eleđnore, i.*)

baby-farm, *s.* A house where babies are received and cared for.

baby-germ, *s.* A baby, only the germ or embryo of what, if life continue, he or she will yet become.

"From when she gamboll'd on the greens,

A *baby-germ*, to when

The maiden blossoms of her teens

Could number five from ten."

Tennyson: The Talking Oak.

baby-house, *s.* Imitation houses of small size, used by children in their play for the reception of their dolls, or for any other purpose.

"But the whole plainly wrought by children's hands!
Whose simple skill had throng'd the grassy floor
With work of frame less solid, a proud show
Of *baby-houses*, curiously arranged."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

baby-oak, *s.* An oak as yet very small in size, and which has passed through only the first stages of its development.

"The riper life may magnetize

The *baby-oak* within."

Tennyson: The Talking Oak.

baby-rose, *s.* The rosy blush on the cheeks of an infant or young person.

"Till the lightning laughter dimple
The *baby-roses* in her cheeks."

Tennyson: Lilian.

baby-show, *s.*

1. A show, sight, or spectacle which a baby will appreciate.

"That way look, my infant, lo!

What a pretty *baby-show*!"

Wordsworth: Kitten and the Falling Leaves.

2. An exhibition of babies.

baby-treat, *s.* A treat for a baby.

"'Tis a pretty *baby-treat*;

Nor, I deem, for me unmeet."

Wordsworth: Kitten and the Falling Leaves.

bā'-bŷ, *v. t.* [BABY, *s.*] To make a baby of, to treat like a baby, to keep in a state of infancy.

"At best it *babies* us with endless toys,

And keeps us children till we drop to dust."

Young: Night Thoughts, v. 521.

bā'-bŷ-hōod, *s.* [Eng. *baby*, and suff. *-hood*.] The state of being a baby; infancy or childhood in the restricted sense. (*Ash.*)

bā'-bŷ-ish, *a.* [Eng. *baby*, and suff. *-ish*.] Like a baby, as a baby would do; infantile, childish. (*Bale.*)

bā'-bŷ-ism, *s.* [Eng. *baby*, and suff. *-ism*.] The characteristics of a baby.

Bāb'-ŷ-lō'-nī-ān, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Babylon*, *-ian*; from Lat. *Babyloniū*; Gr. *Babylōnios*; from Lat. *Babylon*; Gr. *Babulōn*, the great city on the Euphrates celebrated in Scripture, ancient classics, and elsewhere.] [BABEL.]

A. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Pertaining either to the ancient city or to the country of Babylon.

"... Sir Henry [Rawlinson] published the first authentic list of early Chaldean and Babylonian monarchs."—*Mr. George Smith in Trans. Soc. Bib. Archæol., vol. i., p. 28.*

2. Pertaining to the mystical Babylon mentioned in Revelations xvi. 19; xvii. 5; xviii. 10, 21.

"Early may fly the Babylonian woe."

Milton: Sonnets; Massacre in Piedmont.

B. As substantive:

1. Lit.: A native of, or, more loosely, a resident in, the ancient city or country of Babylon.

"... after the manner of the Babylonians of Chaldea, the land of their nativity."—*Ezekiel, xxiii. 15.*

bōil, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f.**
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-t̃ion**, **-çion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**. &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

2. *Fig. (Anciently)*: One who professes astrology, the Babylonians being so much addicted to this study that the term "Babylonian numbers," in Horace, Odes, I. xi. 2, signifies astrological calculations similar to fortune-telling.

¶ There is no distinctive Babylonian language. In early times Babylon had an Accadian population and tongue of Turanian origin, with a strong and increasing Semitic element in it. (*Sayce*.) From these Semites came the "cuneiform inscription of Babylon," which Max Müller conjoins with those of Nineveh, placing both under the Aramaic, or Northern class of the Semitic family of languages. [ARAMEAN, CHALDEE, CUNEIFORM.]

†Bāb-ŷ-lōn'-ic, Bāb-ŷ-lōn'-ic-al, *a.* [From Eng. *Babylon*, -ic, -ical; Lat. *Babylonicus*, *Babyloniacus*; Gr. *Babylōniakos*.] [BABYLONIAN.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to either the literal or the mystic Babylon; Babylonian.

2. *Fig.*: Confused, tumultuous; disorderly.

"He saw plainly their antiquity, novelty; their universality, a Babylonical tyranny; and their consent, a conspiracy."—*Harington: Br. View of the Church*, p. 97.

Bāb-ŷ-lōn'-ics, *s. pl.* [BABYLONIC.] The English designation generally given to a valuable fragment of universal history prior to 267 B. C., composed by Berosus, a priest of Babylon.

Bāb-ŷ-lōn'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *Babylon*; -ish. In Dut. *Babylonisch*.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to Babylon; derived from Babylon; of Babylonian manufacture.

"... a goodly Babylonish garment."—*Joshua* vii. 21.

2. *Fig.*: Outlandish, barbaric; ostentatiously grand, but in bad taste; Babel-like, marked by confusion of tongues.

bāb-ŷ-rōus'-sa or bāb-i-rōus'-sa, *s.* [A name given by Bontius. In Fr. *babrousse*; Port. *babirrosa*, *babirussa*.] A species of hog, sometimes called the Horned Hog and the Hog-deer, from the fact that its upper tusks, which are of great length



Babyroussa.

and curved in form, piercing through the upper lip, grow upward and backward, like the horns of a ruminant. It has longer legs than those of the common hog. Its native country is the Indian Archipelago, yet it seems to have been known to the ancients. It is the *Sus babyrussa* of Linnæus, now called *Babyrussa afurus*. Its flesh is good eating.

bā-bŷ-ship, *s.* [Eng. *baby*; -ship.] The state or characteristics of a baby; babyhood, infancy. (*Minshew*.)

bāc, *s.* [BACK (2).]

bāc'-ca, *s.* [Lat.] A berry.

Botany:

1. *During the time before Linnæus*: A berry; any fleshy fruit.

2. *Now (more precisely)*: A many-celled, many-seeded, indehiscent pulpy fruit, in which at maturity the seeds lose their attachment and become scattered throughout the pulp. (*Lindley*.)

bacca-sicca, *s.* [Lat. (*litt.*)=a dry berry.]

Bot.: In Prof. Link's arrangement, a fruit which when unripe is fleshy, but which when ripe becomes dry, when it is distinguishable from a capsule only by not being brown.

bāc-ca-lāu'-rē-ate, *s.* [In Dan. *baccalaureat*; Ger. *baccalaureat*, *bakkalaureat*; Fr. *baccalauréat*; from Mediæv. Lat. *baccalaureus*. (BACCALAUREUS.) The general opinion is that *baccalaureate* is compounded of Latin *bacca*=a berry, and *laureatus*=crowned with laurel, from *laurea*=the laurel or baytree; the reason, according to Calepinus, being that students, on gaining the B. A. degree, were crowned with a garland of laurel or bay berries; a statement resting on very doubtful historical authority. In Sp. the word is *bachillerato*, and in Port. *bachalorado*, terms in which the connection with *bacca* and *laureatus* disappears. In Low Latin *baccalarius*, the original word whence *baccalaureus* may have sprung, was unconnected with *bacca*=a berry, and signified a tenant of a kind of farm

in the south of France and the north of Spain called *baccalaria*. Such tenants were bound to give a certain amount of labor to their feudal lord. Adverting to the locality where the *baccalarii* lived, Wedgwood thinks the word may have had a Basque origin.] [BACHELOR.]

In universities: The degree of Bachelor of Arts. [BACCALAUREUS, BACHELOR.]

bāc-ca-lāu'-rē-ūs, *s.* [In Dan. & Dut. *baccalaureus*; Ger. *baccalaureus*, *bakkalaureus*; all from Mediæv. Lat. *baccalaureus*=bachelor.] [BACCALAUREATE, BACHELOR.] One who has taken the first degree in a university; a Bachelor (of Arts).

bāc-ca-rat' (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A game of cards in which each court card counts ten, and the other cards count according to their pips.

bāc-ca-rat', bāc-ca-ra', *s.* [Fr., origin unknown.] A game of cards played by any number of persons. The game is opened by dealing two cards to each player. If the two cards dealt to any player do not together amount to five, he may ask for another. The object is to score as near nine points as possible.

bāc'-cāte, bāc'-cā-tēd, *a.* [From Lat. *baccatus*=set or adorned with pearls; from *bacca*=a berry, ... a pearl.]

A. *Of the form baccated*:

†1. Set with pearls. (*Johnson*.)

2. Having many berries. (*Johnson*.)

3. The same as BACCATE. [B., 2.]

B. *Of the form baccate*:

1. Having as its fruit a bacca. [BACCA.] Berried; having a fleshy coat or covering to the seeds.

Baccate seeds: Seeds with a pulpy skin.

2. Having in any part of it a juicy, succulent texture, as the calyx of Blitum. (*Lindley*.)

bāc-cau-lā-r-ī-ūs, *a.* [The first part is from Lat. *bacca*=a berry; the second apparently from Gr. *aulos*=hollow.] The name given by Desvaux to the type of fruit called by Mirbel, Lindley, and others, *Carcerulus* (q. v.). It consists of several one or two-seeded dry carpels cohering around an axis. Example, Malvaceous plants.

bāc'-cha, *s.* [Gr. *Bakchē*, a mythological name.] A genus of dipterous insects belonging to the family Syrphidæ.

Bāc'-cha-nal, *s. & a.* [In Fr. (1) *bacchanale*, *bacchanal* (no pl.)=great noise and uproar, a noisy and tumultuous dance; (2) *Bacchanales* (pl.)=festivals of Bacchus; Sp. *Bacanal* (adj. & s.), *Bacchanales* (s. pl.)=Bacchanals; Port. *bacchanal* (adj.), *Bacchanals* (s. pl.)=feasts of Bacchus; Ital. *Baccanale*=a tumultuous crowd, a bacchanal; all from Lat. *Bacchanalis* (adj.)=relating to Bacchus, Bacchanalian; also *Bacchanal*, old orthography *Baccanal* (s.)=(1) a place of Bacchus, (2) a feast of Bacchus, the orgies of Bacchus; from *Bacchus* (q. v.).]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Of things*. (Plural *Bacchanales* and *Bacchanalia*.)

1. An orgie celebrated in honor of Bacchus. (Often in the plural.) The worship of Bacchus was perhaps of Oriental origin. Various festivals in his honor were held in Greece. The colonists from that country in Southern Italy introduced his worship into Rome, where Bacchanalia, attended by much immorality, were secretly held for some time, till they were discovered in B. C. 186, and prohibited by a decree of the Senate.

"They perform these certain *bacchanals* or rites in the honor of Bacchus."—*Holland: Plutarch's Morals*.

2. Any similar orgie.

II. *Of persons*. (Pl. *Bacchanals* only):

1. *Lit.*: A worshiper of Bacchus

"... nor was it unsuitable to the reckless fury of the *Bacchanals* during their state of temporary excitement, ..."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, pt. i., ch. i.

2. *Fig.*: One who prefers drunkenness and debauchery to all high and noble aims.

"Hark! rising to the ignoble call,

How answers each bold *Bacchanal*?"

Byron. Don Juan, iii. 86.

B. *As adjective*: Characterized by drunkenness and revelry.

"Your solemn and *bacchanal* feasts, that you observe yearly."—*Crowley: Deliberate Answer* (1587), f. 26.

Bāc-chā-nā'-lī-a, *s. pl.* [Latin.] [BACCHANAL.]

Bāc-chā-nā'-lī-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *bacchanal*, -ian; from Lat. *bacchanalis*.] [BACCHANAL.]

A. *As adjective*: Pertaining to a bacchanal; resembling the characteristics of a bacchanal.

"There, beauty woos him with expanded arms;
Even *Bacchanalian* madness has its charms."

Cowper: Progress of Error

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: A worshiper of Bacchus, specially in the state of excitement in which he was at the festivals in honor of the divinity whom he specially worshipped.

"So, when by *Bacchanalians* torn,
On Thracian Hebrus' side,
The tree-enchanted Orpheus fell."

Cowper: Death of Mrs. Throckmorton's Bullfinch.

2. *Fig.*: One whose actions on any special occasion, or habitually, resemble those witnessed at the ancient orgies in honor of Bacchus.

Bāc-chā-nā'-lī-an-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *Bacchanalian*; -ly.] In *Bacchanalian* fashion; after the manner of bacchanals.

†bāc'-chant, *s.* [From Lat. *bacchans*, pr. par. of *bacchor*=to celebrate the festival of Bacchus.] A priest of Bacchus.

bāc-chān'-tē, *s.* [In Fr. & Port. *Bacchante*, *bacchante*=(1) a priestess of Bacchus, (2) an immodest female; Ital. *Baccante*; from Lat. *bacchans*, pr. par. of *bacchor*.] [BACCHANT.] A priestess of Bacchus. (Often used in the plural *Bāc-chān'-tēs*.)

"Plaintive at first were the tones, and sad: then soaring to madness

Seemed they to follow or guide the revel of frenzied

Bacchantes."—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, pt. ii. 2.

bāc-chā-rīd'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [BACCHARIS.] A family of Composite plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, the first sub-order Tubulifloræ, and the third tribe Asteroideæ. Typical genus, *Baccharis* (q. v.).

bāc'-chā-rīs, *s.* [In Ger. *baccharis*; Fr. *bacchante*; Lat. *baccar*, *bacchar*, and *baccharis*; Gr. *bakkaris*; from the Lydian language. A plant yielding oil (*Baccharis dioscorides*?).] Plowman's Spikenard. A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Compositæ. Upward of two hundred species are known, all of which belong to the Western Hemisphere. They are herbs, shrubs, or sometimes small trees, many of them resinous and glossy. *B. microcephala* is used in Parana for curing rheumatism, and *B. genistilloides* in Brazil in intermittent fever.



Baccharis.

Plant, floret, and root.

Bāc'-chīc, Bāc'-chī-cal, *a.* [In Fr. *Bachique*; Port. *Bacchico*; Lat. *Bacchicus*=relating to the Bacchic meter; Gr. *Bakchikos*.] Pertaining or relating to Bacchus, or to any such orgie as those which were so objectionable a feature of his worship.

"He cured them by introducing the *Bacchic* dance and fanatical excitement."—*Grote: Greece*, pt. i., ch. i.

bāc-chī'-ūs, *s.* [Lat. *bacchius*; Gr. *bakcheios*.]

Prosody: A foot consisting of three syllables, the first and second long, and the third short, as *pē | jō | rā*; or, according to others, the first short and the second and third long, as *cā | rī | nās*.

Bāc'-chŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Bacchus*; Gr. *Bakchos*.]

Classic Myth.: The Roman god of wine, generally identified, whether correctly or not, with the Greek Dionysos, the divine patron of wine, inspiration, and dramatic poetry. His worship, or at least the frenzied form of it, is said to have arisen in Thrace and reached Rome through the Greek colonies in Southern Italy. Like Dionysos, he was one of the *Dii Selecti*, or "Selected gods." He was fabled to be the son of Jupiter and Semele, the daughter of Cadmus. He figures in perennial youth, with a crown of vine or ivy leaves around his temples, and holding in his hand a spear bound with ivy. Tigers, lions, or lynxes are yoked to his chariot, while he is accompanied by bacchanals, satyrs, and his foster-father and preceptor Silenus. He is said to have conquered India, and his worship [BACCHANAL] has more an Oriental than a European aspect. In the foregoing article the most common form of the myth is given; there are others so inconsistent with it, and with each other, that possibly, as Cicero, Diodorus, and others think, several personages have been confounded together under the name of Dionysos or Bacchus. Bacchus married Ariadne when she was deserted by Theseus at Naxos. [DIONYSOS.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Bacchus-bole, *s.* A flower, not tall, but very full and broad-leaved. (*Mortimer*.)

băc-çif-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [In Fr. *baccifère*; Port. *baccifera*; from Lat. *baccifer*; *bacca*=a berry, and *fero*=to bear.] Berry-bearing, producing berries; using that term either (1) in the extended and popular sense, which was also the old scientific one—

"*Bacciferous* trees are of four kinds. (1) Such as bear a caliculate or naked berry; the flower and calix both falling off together, and leaving the berry bare; as the sassafras trees. (2) Such as have a naked monospermous fruit: that is, containing in it only one seed; as the arbutus. (3) Such as have but polyspermous fruit; that is, containing two or more kernels or seeds within it; as the *Jesminum*, *ligustrum*. (4) Such as have their fruit composed of many acini, or round soft balls, set close together, like a bunch of grapes; as the *uva marina*."—*Ray*.

Or (2) in the more limited and modern scientific one. [BACCA.]

băc-çiv-ōr-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *bacca*=a berry, and *voro*=to swallow whole, to devour.] Berry-devouring; feeding on berries. (*Glossog. Nova*, 2d ed.)

***bāçe**, *a.* [BASE, *adj.*]

***bāçe**, *s.* [BASE, *s.*]

băch'-a-răch, **băck'-răck**, **băck'-răg**, *s.* [From *Bacharach*, a town upon the Rhine, near which it is produced.] A kind of wine from *Bacharach*.

"With *bacharach* and aqua vitæ."

Butler: Hudibras.

"Give a fine relish to my *backrag*."—*City Match*, ix. 282.

***băch'-ēl-ēr-īe**, *s.* [Eng. *bachelor*; suff. *-ie*. From Low Lat. *bachelieria*=commonalty or yeomanry in contradistinction from baronage.] The state, condition, or dignity of a knight.

"Phebus that was flour of *bachelerie*,
As wel in freedom as in chivalrie."

Chaucer: C. T., 17,074-5.

băch'-ēl-ōr, ***băch'-ēl-lōr**, ***băch'-ēl-ōr**, ***băch'-ēl-lōr**, ***băch'-lēr**, ***băch'-ēl-ēre**, **băch'-ēl-ēr**, ***băch'-y-lēre** (*O. Eng.*), ***băch'-ēl-ār** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [From Fr. *bachelier*= (1) a young gentleman who aspires to be a knight, (2) a student who has taken his first degree at a university, (3) an unmarried man, a lover; O. Fr. *bachelier*, *bachelier*, *bachelor*, *bachelor*=a young man (the corresponding feminine word is *bachelette*=a young and pretty girl, specially one who has a lover); O. Fr. *bachelette*, *bacelote*, *bachele*, *bacelle*, and *bacele*. In Prov. *bachallier*, *bacalar*; Sp. *bachiller*; Port. *bacharel*; Ital. *bacceliere*, *bacceliere*=a bachelor; Wel. *bachgen*=a boy, *bach*=little; Ir. *beag*, *beg*; Gael. *beag*=little, short, trifling.] [BACCALAU-REATE.]

A. Ordinary Lang.: A person of the male sex, of marriageable age, who has not been married. When he has passed the time of life at which the majority of men enter the matrimonial state, he is called an *old bachelor*.

"Fair maid, send forth thine eye: this youthful parcel
Of noble *bachelors* stand at my bestowing."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 3.

B. Technically:

I. University degrees:

In the expression *Bachelor of Arts* (B. A.), one who has taken the first degree at a university. The B. A. degree was introduced in the thirteenth century by Pope Gregory IX. In the opinion of Jamieson, in this sense the term *bachelor* was probably borrowed from the arrangement in the University of Paris, where two of the four orders into which the theological faculty was divided were called *Baccalarii Formati* and *Baccalarii Cursores*.

"The *Bachelars* met in the chamber above the school of Humanitie."—*Crawf.: Hist. Univ. Edin.*, p. 29. (*Jamieson*.)

II. Heraldry:

1. Formerly:

(a) A person who, though a knight, had not a sufficient number of vassals to have his banner carried before him in battle.

(b) One who was not old enough to display a banner of his own, and therefore had to follow that of another.

"A knyghte of Rome and his *bachylere*."
Gower, f. 42. (*S. in Boucher*.)

(c) A chevalier who, having made his first campaign, received a military girdle.

(d) One who, on the first occasion that he took part in a tournament, overcame his adversary.

2. Now: A member of the oldest but lowest order of English knighthood—the knights bachelors. [KNIGHT.] King Alfred is said to have conferred it on his son Athelstan.

III. Among the London City Companies of Tradesmen: One not yet admitted to the livery.

¶ Bachelor's buttons: A name given by gardeners to the double-flowered variety of one of the Crowfoots, or Buttercups (*Ranunculus acris*). Sometimes this species is further designated as *Yellow*

Bachelor's Buttons, after the example of the French, who denominated it *Boutons d'or*, while the name *White Bachelor's Buttons* (in Fr. *Boutons d'argent*) is bestowed on another Crowfoot (*Ranunculus aconitifolius*). Various other plants, especially the campion, the burdock, the scabious or Bluebottle, have also been called *Bachelor's Buttons*, or *Buttons*.

băch'-ēl-ōr-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *bachelor*; *-ism*.] The state or condition of a bachelor. (*Ogilvie*.)

băch'-ēl-ōr-shīp, *s.* [Eng. *bachelor*; and suff. *-ship*.] The state or condition of a bachelor.

1. In the sense of an unmarried person.

"Her mother, living yet, can testify,
She was the first fruit of my *bachelorship*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 4.

2. In the sense of one who has taken the first or lower degree in a university. [B. A.]

***bach'-lane**, *pr. par.* [BACHLE.] (*Scotch*.)

ba'-chle, *s.* [BAUChLE.] (*Scotch*.)

băch'-lēt, *pa. par.* [O. Fr. *baceoler*=to lift up and down.] To lift or heave up or down. (*Cotgrave*.) (Used of some modes of exposing goods for sale.) (*Jamieson*.)

baç'-il-lār-i-a, *s.* [From Lat. *bacillus* (q. v.).]

***1. Formerly:** A large family of so-called infusorial animalcules established by Ehrenberg, who comprehends under it more than thirty genera, including *Gallionella*, *Navicula*, and others, the siliceous shields of which abound in cretaceous, tertiary, and more recent geological deposits. They are now believed to be of vegetable origin, and to be properly ranked with diatomaceous Algæ.

2. Now: A genus of diatomaceous Algæ. It has lower rectangular articulations and curious movements.

ba-çil'-lūs (pl. **ba-çil'-lī**), *s.* [Lat. *bacillum* or *bacillus*=a little staff; dimin. of *baculum*=a staff.]

1. Plural (bacilli): The leaf-buds, analogous in structure to bulbs, which are developed in some endogenous on the part of the stem above-ground, and ultimately separate from it spontaneously. They are called also *propagines* and *bulbilli*.

2. Singular: One of the separable moving narrow plates of which the genus of Algæ called *Diatoma* is composed.

3. Biol.: A genus or class of bacteria, including all the elongated forms, except such as are spiral and have a giratory motion. They are rigid or flexible, motile or non-motile, and reproduce either by direct fission or by endogenous spore-formation.

(a) An individual of the genus *Bacillus*.

băck (1), ***băcke**, ***băk**, *s., a., & adv.* [A. S. *bæc*, *bac*; Sw. & O. Icel. *bak*; Dan. *bag*, *bagen*; O. Fr. & O. L. Ger. *bac*, *bak*; O. H. Ger. *bacho*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Literally: The upper part of the body in most animals, in which the spine is the hinder part in man, extending from the neck to the loins.

II. Figuratively:

1. Of man:

(a) The whole hinder part, upon which a burden is naturally carried.

"Those who, by their ancestors, have been set free from a constant drudgery to their *backs* and their bellies, should bestow some time on their heads."—*Locke*.

(b) The entire body behind, in front, at the sides, everywhere; as in the expression, "he has not clothes on his *back*."

(c) Whatever, in any portion of the human frame, occupies a relative situation analogous to that of the back in the body itself. Thus the back of the head is the hinder part of the head; the back of the hand is the convex part of it—that on the other side of the palm.

(d) A body of followers; persons to back one. [BACKING.]

"So Mr. Pym and his *back* were rescued."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 217. (*Jamieson*.)

(e) In football: Those players who are stationed at the rear of their own side, and nearest their own goal. [HALF-BACK.]

2. Of things:

(a) Of knives, axes, and similar implements: The thick blunt portion; that on the other side from the cutting edge.

(b) The portion of anything most remote from its face or from the place which the speaker at the moment occupies.

"Trees set upon the *backs* of chimnies do ripen fruit sooner."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

"The source of waves which I shall choose for these experiments is a plate of copper, against the *back* of which a steady sheet of flame is permitted to play."—*Tyndall. Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), viii. 4, p. 181.

III. The word back is used in the following special phrases:—

1. Behind the back:

(a) *Lit.*: To or at any spot so situated.

(b) *Fig.*: The time when one is absent. [See No. 10.]

2. The back of my hand to you: I will have nothing more to do with you. (*Jamieson*.)

3. To be up (used of the back): To become irritated against a person. The metaphor is derived from the procedure of a cat or similar animal, which raises its spine and bristles up its hair before attacking an adversary. (*Jamieson*.)

"Well, Nelly, since my *back* is up, ye sall tak down the picture . . ."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. iii.

4. To bow down the back: To humiliate.

" . . . and bow down their *back* away."—*Romans xi.* 10.

5. To cast behind the back:

(a) *Used of law or of persons:* To despise.

"Nevertheless they were disobedient, and rebelled against thee, and cast thy law behind their *backs*."—*Nehemiah ix.* 26.

" . . . thou hast forgotten me, and cast me behind thy *back* . . ."—*Ezekiel xxiii.* 35.

(b) *Used of sins:* To forgive and forget.

" . . . thou hast cast all my sins behind thy *back*."—*Isaiah xxxviii.* 17.

6. To give the back: To turn back, to abandon an expedition or enterprise.

" . . . he would not thus lightly have given us the *back*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

7. To have the back at the wall: To be in an unfortunate state. (*Jamieson*.) (*Scotch*.)

8. To plow upon the back: To inflict upon one gross oppression, injury, and insult.

"The plowers plowed upon my *back*: they made long their furrows."—*Ps. cxxix.* 3.

9. To see the back, used of soldiers in a battle, means that they have turned to flee.

" . . . fifty thousand fighting men, whose *backs* no enemy had ever seen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

10. To turn the back:

(a) To turn in battle with the intention of fleeing, or in an enterprise with the design of abandoning it.

"O Lord, what shall I say, when Israel turneth their *backs* before their enemies!"—*Joshua vii.* 8.

(b) To go away, as, "Scarcely had the teacher turned his *back*, when the scholars grossly misbehaved." (In this sense it may be followed by *on* or *upon*.)

(c) Actually to turn the back upon one in the street, either undisguisedly or under the pretense of not seeing him.

B. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or supporting the back, as the "back-bone."

" . . . it shall he take off hard by the *back-bone* . . ."—*Leviticus iii.* 9.

2. Behind anything in situation, as a "back-yard," hence remote from the accessible parts of the country; up a country inland, as "the *back* settlements of North America."

¶ *Back and bottom nails:* Nails made with flat shanks that they may hold fast, and yet not open the grain of the wood. (*Glossog. Nova*.)

C. As adverb:

I. Of a person or place:

1. To the quarter behind a person or thing; backward.

"And when Judah looked *back*, behold, the battle was before and behind."—*2 Chronicles xiii.* 14.

2. To the direction opposite to that in which motion has been made; to the place whence one has departed or been taken away.

" . . . and the Lord caused the sea to go *back* by a strong east wind all that night, . . ."—*Exodus xiv.* 21.

"Why are ye the last to bring the king *back* to his house?"—*2 Samuel xix.* 11.

¶ *To give back in battle:* To recede from a position before occupied.

"This made Christian give a little *back*: Apollyon, therefore, followed his work again . . ."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

3. To a person or public body whence anything has been obtained; to one's self again; again; in return.

"The laborers possess nothing but what he thinks fit to give them, and until he thinks fit to take it *back*."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. ii. ch. v., § i.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f.**
-clan, **-tian = shan**. **-tion**, **-sion = shūn**; **-tīon**, **-gion = zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.

4. So as to remain behind; with no progression in any direction (*lit. & fig.*); retained instead of being paid over.

"... but, lo, the Lord hath kept thee *back* from honor."—*Numbers* xxiv. 11.

"... to keep *back* part of the price of the land."—*Acts* v. 3.

5. With progression, yet so as to fall more and more behind another body; as "Compared with the Christian powers, the Mohammedans are falling *back* in the world," meaning not that they are stationary or retrograde, but that their forward motion is so slow in comparison with that of the Christian nations that they are more and more falling behind.

II. Of time:

1. To or at a time gone by.

"I had always a curiosity to look *back* unto the sources of things, and to view in my mind the beginning and progress of a rising world."—*Burnet*.

2. A second time, anew, afresh again.

"The epistles being written from ladies forsaken by their lovers, many thoughts came *back* upon us in divers letters."—*Dryden*.

III. Of state or condition: To a former state or condition; again.

"For Israel slideth *back* as a backsliding heifer . . ."—*Hosea* iv. 16.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes (*a*) between the adverb *back* and *backward*:—*Back* denotes the situation of being and the direction of going; *backward* simply the manner of going. A person stands *back* who would not be in the way; he goes *backward* when he would not turn his back to an object. (*b*) Between *back* and *behind*: *Back* marks the situation of a place; *behind*, the situation of one object with another. A person stands *back* who stands in the *back* part of a place; he stands *behind* who has any one in front of him; the *back* is opposed to the front, *behind* to *before*. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

D. In composition: *Back* is generally an adjective, as *back-bone*, *back-yard*, though in some rare instances it is adverbial, as in the case of *back-filling*, &c.

**back-band*, *s.* [*BACK-BOND*.]

back-bedroom, *s.* A bedroom at the back of a house.

back-board, *s. & a.*

1. As substantive:

(a) A board for the support of the back.

(b) A board across the stern of a boat for the passengers to lean against.

(c) A board attached to the rim of a water-wheel to prevent the water running off the floats or paddles into the interior of the wheel. (*Nicholson*.)

(d) A part of a lathe. (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

2. As adjective: Behind the ship. (*Glossog. Nova*.)

back-bond, **back-band*, **bak-band*, *s.*

Scots Law: A counter-bond rendering another one null and void. It is a deed corresponding to what is called in England a *declaration of trust*. (*MacKenzie: Institutes*, &c.)

back-boxes, *s. pl.*

Typography: The boxes on the top of the upper case used for printers' types.

back-cast, *a. & s.* (*Scotch*.)

A. As adjective: Retrospective.

"I'll often kindly think on you
And on our happy days and nights,
With pleasing *back-cast* view."
Tannahill: Poems, pp. 96, 97. (*Jamieson*.)

B. As substantive: Anything which throws one back from a state of prosperity to one of adversity.

"They'll get a *back-cast* o' his hand yet, that think so muckle o' the creature and see little o' the Creator."—*Scott: Tales of my Landlord*.

back-chain, *s.* A chain which passes over the cart-saddle of a horse to support the shafts.

back-end, *s.* The latter part of anything. *Spec.*, the latter part of the year.

back-fear, *s.* An object of terror from behind. [*BACKCHALES*.]

"He needed not to dread no *back-fear* in Scotland as he was wont to do."—*Pittscottie* (ed. 1728), p. 105. (*Jamieson*.)

back-filling, *s.*

1. The act or process of restoring to its place, as in the case of a grave, for instance, earth which has been removed.

2. The earth thus restored to its place.

back-furniture, *s. Print.*: The piece of wood or metal placed between the pages which form the back fold, as 1 and 16 or 8 and 9 in a sheet of octavo.

back-leaning, *a.* Leaning toward the hinder part.

back-light, *s.* A light reflected upon the hinder part of anything.

back-look, *s.* A look to what is past in time. (*Chiefly Scotch*.)

"After a serious *back-look* of all these forty-eight years."—*Walker: Peden*, p. 71. (*Jamieson*.)

back-parlor, *s.* A parlor situated at the back part of a house.

back-plate, *s.* A plate on the hinder part of armor; the same as *BACK-PIECE* (q. v.).

back-spaul, *s.* The hinder part of the shoulder. (*Scotch*.)

"... if sae muckle as a collier or a salter make a moonlight flitting, ye will cleck him by the *back-spaul* in a minute of time . . ."—*Scott: Red-Gauntlet*, ch. vii.

back-tack, *back-take*, *s.*

In *Scotland*: A deed by which a wad-setter, instead of himself possessing the lands which he has in wadset, gives a lease of them to the reverser, to continue in force till they are redeemed, on condition of the payment of the interest of the wadset sum as rent.

"Where lands are affected with wadsets comprising assignments or *back-takes*, that the same may be first computed in the burdens of the delinquent's estate."—*Acts Charles I.* (ed. 1814), vi. 204.

back-tread, *s.* Retrogression. (*Scotch*.)

"... followed the *back-tread* of our defection."—*Manifesto of the Scots Army* (1640).

back-trick, *s.* A mode of attacking behind.

back-yard, *s.* A yard behind a house.

¶ Other compound words will be found further on in their proper alphabetical order.

bäck, *v. t. & i.* [From the substantive.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To get on, or to place on, the back of an animal; to ride.

"... as I slept, methought
Great Jupiter, upon his eagle *bäck'd*,
Appear'd to me, with other spritely shows
Of mine own kindred."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

(2) To cause to move backward. (Used of horses, railway engines and the trains attached to them, the engines in steamboats, or anything similar.) [See II. 2, where some special phrases are given.]

"One of the alien mercenaries had *bäcked* his horse against an honest citizen who pressed forward to catch a glimpse of the royal canopy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

(3) To write on the back of; to direct a letter; to endorse a bill or other document. [II. 1.]

2. Figuratively: To stand at the back of, to aid, support.

(1) Of persons: To stand as a second or supporter to one; to support or maintain one's cause.

"I have not ridden in Scotland since
James *bäck'd* the cause of that mock prince,
Warbeck, that Flemish counterfeit,
Who on the gibbet paid the cheat."

Scott: Marmion, i. 18.

"... doubt whether it would be possible for him to contend against them when they were *bäcked* by an English army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(2) Of things:

(a) To justify, to support.

"... endeavor to *bäck* their experiments with a specious reason."—*Boyle*.

"We have I know not how many adages to *bäck* the reason of this moral."—*L'Estrange*.

(b) To second.

"Factionous, and fav'ring this or t'other side,
Their wagers *bäck* their wishes." *Dryden*.

"... I am come forth to withstand them, and to that end will *bäck* the lions."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

II. Technically:

1. Law. To *bäck a warrant*: To endorse a warrant with the signature of a justice of the peace, so as to give it force in the county or other district over which his authority extends. This is done when an accused person, for whose apprehension a warrant valid only in one county is out, passes into another. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 21.)

2. Nautically:

To *bäck the sails of a ship*: To cause them to press backward on the masts instead of forward. The effect is to make the ship move sternward.

To *bäck the engine in a steamboat*: To reverse the action of the engine, with the effect of making the vessel go backward.

To *bäck a vessel*: To make her go backward.

To *bäck the oars of a boat*: To reverse the action of the oars and make the boat move stern foremost, the phrase for which is, to *bäck astern*.

To *bäck an anchor*: To lay down a small anchor in advance of a large one, the cable of the former being fastened to the crown of the latter one to prevent its coming home.

3. Horse-racing:

(a) To *bäck a horse*: To bet that one of the horses in a race shall outrun the rest.

(b) To *bäck the field*: To support the aggregate of the horses in a race against a particular horse.

B. Intransitive: To move backward.

To *bäck out of a promise, a project, or an enterprise*: To retreat from the forward position one formerly occupied with respect to it.

bäck (2), *bäck*, *s.* [In Sw. *bäck*=... a bowl; Dut. *bak*=a bowl, a pan, a basin, the boot of a coach, the pit in a theater, a trough, a crib, a mess; Fr. *bac*=a large ferry-boat for men and animals; Arm. *bak*, *bag*=a bark.]

A. Ord. Lang.: A wooden trough for carrying fuel; a "bucket." [*BUCKET*.]

"After narrowly escaping breaking my shins over a turf *bäck* and a salting tub . . ."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiii.

B. Technically:

I. Navigation: A ferry-boat, specially one of large size, guided by a rope or chain, for transporting animals, men, and freight from one side of a river to the other.

II. Brewing & Distilling:

1. A cooler, a large flat vessel or tub in which the wort is cooled.

"That the *backs* were about 120 inches deep."—*State, Leslie of Powis, &c.* (1805), p. 166.

2. A vessel into which the liquor intended to be fermented is poured from the cooler to be worked with the yeast.

bäck (3), *s.* [Ger. *backen*=to bake.] An instrument for toasting bread above the fire. It is like a griddle, but is much thicker, and is made of pot metal.

**bäck-bēr-inde*, *bäck-vēr-inde*, *bäck-bēr-ēnd*, *a.* [A. S. *bæc-berende*=taking on the back; *bæc*=back, and *berende*, from *beran*=to bear.]

Old Law: Bearing upon the back. Used specially when a man was apprehended bearing upon his back a deer which he had illegally shot.

bäck-bīte (pret. *bäck-bīt*, pa. par. *bäck-bīt-ten*), *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *back* and *bite*.]

A. Transitive:

Literally: To bite on the back, as a dog coming treacherously behind one might do; but used figuratively, meaning—to attack the character of the absent, censuring or slandering them behind their backs.

"Most untruly and maliciously do these evil tongues *backbite* and slander the sacred ashes of that personage."—*Spenser*.

B. Intransitive: To speak disparagingly, if not even slanderously, of the absent.

"He that *backbiteth* not with his tongue . . ."—*Ps.* xv. 3.

bäck-bī-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *backbit(e)*; -er.] One who is given to backbiting; one who censures the actions or attacks the character of the absent.

"Nobody is bound to look upon his *backbiter*, or his underminer, his betrayer, or his oppressor, as his friend."—*South*.

bäck-bī-tīng, **bäck-bī-týng*, **bäck-bý-tīng*, **bäck-bý-týng*, *pr. par. & a.* [Eng. *back*; -biting.]

A. and B. Corresponding in signification with the verb.

"The north wind driveth away rain: so doth an angry countenance a *backbiting* tongue."—*Proverbs* xxv. 23.

C. As substantive: The act or habit of attacking the character of the absent.

"Leasings, *backbitings*, and vain-glorious crakes,
Bad counsels, prayises, and false flatteries."

Spencer: F. Q., II. xi. 10.

"... debates, envyings, wraths, strifes, *backbitings*, whisperings, swellings, tumults."—*2 Cor.* xii. 20.

bäck-bī-tīng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *backbiting*; -ly.] In a way to backbite.

bäck-bīt-ten, *pa. par. & a.* [*BACKBITE*.]

bäck-bō-ne, *s.* [Eng. *back*; *bone*.] The bone, or rather the bony framework of the back; the spine; the spinal column. It consists of numerous vertebrae. [*VERTEBRÆ*.]



Vertebral Column of Man.

"The *backbone* should be divided into many vertebrae for commodious bending, and not to be one entire rigid bone."—*Ray*.

2. Moral stamina. The man of moral firmness is called a man with a backbone, grit, sand, courage.

bäck-brēde, *s.* [*BAKREDE*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

back-cār-ry, *s.* [Eng. *back*; *car*]

Law: The act of carrying on the back.

"Manwood, in his forest laws, noteth it for one of the four circumstances or cases wherein a forester may arrest an offender against vert or venison in the forest, viz., stable-stand, dog-draw, backcarry, and bloody-hand." Cowel.

back-cāw, *s.* [Eng. *back*, and Scotch *caw*=call.] A call back, a "back-cast" (q. v.).

back'-chāleș, *s.* [Eng. *back*, and O. Scotch *chales*, derived from Eng. *call* (?).] A calling back. " . . . so bandit with him, that he neidit not to fear no backchales of thame as he had vont to do."—Pittscottie: *Cron.*, p. 251. (Jamieson.)

back'-cōme, *v. i.* [Eng. *back*; *come*.] To return. "If it happened Montrose to be overcome in battle before that day, that they were then to be free of their parole in back-coming to him."—Spalding, ii. 252. (Jamieson.)

back'-cōme, *s.* [From BACKCOME, *v.* (q. v.).] Return. An ill-backcome: An unfortunate return. (Jamieson.)

back'-cōm-īng, *s.* [Eng. *back*; *coming*.] Return. " . . . how the army should be sustained at their back-coming."—Spalding, i. 137. (Jamieson.)

back'-dōor, *s.* [Eng. *back*; *door*.]

1. *Lit.*: A door at the back part of a house, leading generally to a garden or other enclosure connected with the building.

"The procession durst not return by the way it came; but, after the devotion of the monks, passed out at a back-door of the convent."—Addison.

2. *Fig.*: An indirect or circuitous way, course, or method.

"Popery, which is so far shut out as not to re-enter openly, is stealing in by the backdoor of atheism."—Atterbury.

back'-draught (*ugh*=f), *s.* [Eng. *back*; *draught*.] The convulsive inspiration of a child during a fit of whooping cough.

back'-lōg, *s.* [See BACK-LOG.]

***backe**, *s.* A bat. [BAT (3).]

backed (*Eng.*), **back'-it** (*Scotch*), *pa. par., a., and in compos.* [BACK, *v.*]

A. As adj.: Having a back of a particular type determined by the context.

"Sharp-headed, barrel-bellied, broadly backed." Dryden: *Virgil*, G. iii.

B. In compos.: Having a back of a particular type settled by the word with which *backed* is in close conjunction.

"There, by the hump-back'd willow." Tennyson: *Walking to the Mail*.

***back'-ēn**, *v. t.* [Eng. *back*; *-en*.] To hinder.

back'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *back*; *-er*.]

A. Ord. Lang.: One who backs.

B. Arch.: A small slate laid on the back of a large one at certain points. (Brande.)

back'-ēt, *s.* [BUCKET.] (*Scotch*.)

back'-ēt-stāne, *s.* A stone at the side of a kitchen fire on which the saut-backet rests. (*Scotch*.)

back'-fāl, *s.* [Eng. *back*; *fall*.] A falling back in spiritual matters; backsliding; also used technically in wrestling.

back'-fāl-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *backfall*; *-er*.] A backslider, an apostate.

"Onias, with many like backfallers from God, fled into Egypt."—Joye: *Expos. of Daniel*, ch. xi.

back'-friēnd, *s.* [Eng. *back*; *friend*.]

I. Of persons:

1. A so-called friend who, behind one's back, becomes an enemy. (*Eng.*)

"Far is our Church from encroaching upon the civil power, as some, who are backfriends to both, would maliciously insinuate."—South.

2. One who seconds or supports another; an abettor. (*Scotch*.)

"The people of God that's faithful to the cause has ay a good backfriend."—Mich. Bruce's *Lectures*, 60, 61. (Jamieson.)

II. Fig. Of things: A place of strength behind an army. (Monro: *Exped.*, pt. ii., 140.) (Jamieson.)

back'-fū, *s.* [Eng. *back*, and Scotch *fu*, contracted from Eng. *full*.] As much as can be carried on the back. [Cf. BACK-BERINDE.]

"A backfu' of peals."—Blackwood's *Magazine*, March, 1823, p. 317. (Jamieson.)

back-gā'-īn, **back-gā'-ēn**, *participial adj.* [Eng. *back*, and Scotch *gain*, *gaen*=going.] (*Scotch*.)

I. Of things: Going back; ebbing. (Used of the tide, &c.)

II. Of persons:

1. Declining in health; ill-grown.

2. Declining in worldly circumstances.

"The backgaen tenants fell about And couldna stand."

The Hurst Rig, st. 48. (Jamieson.)

back-gām'-mōn, **bag-gām'-mōn**, *s. & a.* [Etymology somewhat doubtful. From Wel. *bach*, *bac*=little, and *camawn*, *cammen*=combat, fight; *camp*=a game. (Dr. Henry Johnson, Webster, & Mahn.) Or from (O. ?) Dan. *bakke*, or *bakke-bord*=a tray, and A. S. *gamen*, *gomen*=a game. (Wedgwood, &c.) The exceeding similarity between *gammon*, in *backgammon*, and A. S. *gamen* is in favor of the latter etymology.]

A. As subst.: A game played by two persons on a table divided into as many portions, on which there are twenty-four black and white spaces, called "points." Each player has at his disposal fifteen dice, black or white, called "men," which he maneuvers upon the points.

B. As adj. & in compos.: Designed for the playing of backgammon, as a *backgammon-board* (q. v.).

backgammon-board, *s.* A board on which backgammon is played.

" . . . neither the card-table nor the backgammon-board . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

back'-gāne, *participial adj. & s.* [Eng. *back*, and Scotch *gane*=gone.]

A. As participial adj.: Ill-grown. (Jamieson.)

B. As subst.: A decline, a consumption. (Jamieson.)

back'-gāte, *s.* [Eng. *back*, and *gate*.]

I. Lit.: An entry to a house, court, or area from behind.

"To try up their own backgates closer."—Spalding, i. 109.

II. Fig. Of conduct:

1. Shuffling, underhand, not straightforward.

2. Immoral.

back'-grōund, *s.* [From Eng. *back* and *ground*. In Dan. *baggrund*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The ground in a landscape situated toward the horizon.

" . . . instead of the darkness of space as a background, the colors were not much diminished in brilliancy."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), x. 285.

2. *Fig.*: In obscurity, with some degree of darkness or indistinctness of outline; also in an inferior position, as in such phrases as "to stand or be left, in the background."

3. Spoken of, reticent, sly; people who prefer to remain unobserved in the background.

B. Painting, Photography, &c.: The representation of the more remote portion of a landscape, or of the space and objects behind the principal figures.

back-hānd'-ēd, *adj. & adv.* [Eng. *back*; *handed*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having the hand directed backward; delivered or given by means of the hand thus directed, as "a backhanded blow."

2. Oblique, indirect, not straightforward, as "a backhanded compliment."

B. As adv.: With the hand directed backward, as "the blow was given backhanded."

back'-hōuse, *s.* [Eng. *back*; *house*.] A house at the back of another and more important one.

"Their backhouses, of more necessary than cleanly service, as kitchens, stables, are climbed up into by steps."—Carew.

back-hōu'-sī-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. James Backhouse, a botanist and traveler in Australia and South Africa. A genus of plants, with showy flowers, belonging to the order Myrtaceæ. *Backhousia myrtifolia* is a small tree, with opposite ovate leaves and stalked corymbed whorls of whitish flowers.]

back'-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.*

[BACK, *v.*]

A. & B. As present participle & adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: In senses corresponding to those of the present participle.

II. Technically:

1. *Horsemanship*: The operation of breaking a colt for the saddle. (Gilbert.)

2. *Book-binding*: The preparation of the back of a book with glue, &c., before putting on the cover.

3. *Stereotyping*: A thick coating of type metal affixed to the back of the thin shell of copper deposited by means of a voltaic battery.

¶ *Backing-up* (*Cricket-playing*): A term used when one fielder runs behind another, so as to stop the ball, should the front one fail to do so.

back'-log, *s.* A large stick of wood against which a fire is made on a hearth.

back'-look, *s.* Retrospective view; as to take a back-look.

back'-pāint-īng, *s.* [Eng. *back*; *painting*.] A term sometimes applied to the painting of mezzotint prints pasted on glass of a size to fit them.

back'-piēce, *s.* [Eng. *back*; *piece*.] The piece or plate, in a suit of armor, covering the back.

"The morning that he was to join battle, his armorer put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate behind."—Camden.

back'-plāte. [See BACK-PLATE.]

back'-rāck, *s.* Another form of BACHARACK (q. v.).

back'-rē-tūrn, *s.* [Eng. *back*; *return*.] A return a second time, if not even more frequently.

" . . . omit
All the occurrences, whatever chanc'd
Till Harry's back-return again to France."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, Chorus, v.

back'-rōom, *s.* [Eng. *back*; *room*.]

1. A room in the back part of a house.

"If you have a fair prospect backward of gardens, it may be convenient to make back-rooms the larger."—Mozon. *Mechanical Exercises*.

2. A room behind another one.

backs, *s.* [In Sw. & Dut. *balk*=a beam, a partition, a joist, a rafter, a bar; Ger. *balken* (pl.)=a beam.]

Carpentry: The principal rafters of a roof. [Roof.]

Leather-dealing: The thickest and stoutest hides, used for sole leather.

back'-scrātch-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *back*; *scratcher*.] An instrument applied to the backs of people by practical jokers wherever holiday crowds assemble, as at races, fairs, or illuminations.

back'-sēt, *a.* [Eng. *back*; *set*.] Set upon behind.

"He suffered the Israelites to be driven to the brink of the seas, backset with Pharaoh's whole power."—Anderson: *Expos. upon Benedictus* (1573), fol. 71, b.

back'-sēt, *s.* [Scotch *set*=a lease; *set*=to give in lease.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Of persons*: Whatever drives one back in any pursuit.

"The people of God have got many backsets one after another."—Woodrow: *Hist.*, ii. 555.

2. *Of things*: Anything which checks vegetation.

" . . . even those [weeds] they leave cannot after such a backset and discouragement come to seed so late in the season."—Maxwell: *Scl. Trans.*, 82.

B. Old Law: A "sub-tack" or sub-lease in which the possession is restored on certain conditions to those who were formerly interested in it or to some others.

" . . . having got this tack, sets the same cautions in backset, to some well-affected burgesses of Aberdeen."—Spalding, i. 334. (Jamieson.)

back'-shīsh, *s.* [BAKSHEESH.]

back'-shock, *s.* A lightning stroke received after the main discharge of the lightning, and caused by a charge induced in neighboring surfaces by the main discharge.

back'-sī'de, *s.* [Eng. *back*, and *side*. In Sw. *baksida*; Dan. *bagside*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Gen.*: The back portion of anything, as of a roll, a tract of country, &c.

" . . . a book [books were formerly rolls] written within and on the backside, . . ."—Revelations, v. i.

"If the quicksilver were rubbed from the backside of the speculum, . . ."—Newton.

2. *Spec.*: The hinder part of an animal. (*Vulgar*.)

"A poor ant carries a grain of corn, climbing up a wall with her head downward, and her backside upward."—Addison.

B. In old conveyances and pleadings: What now is called a backyard; that is, a yard at the back of a house.

"The wash of pastures, fields, commons, roads, streets, or backside are of great advantage to all sorts of land."—Mortimer.



Backhousia Myrtifolia.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

back-slide, *v. i.* [Eng. *back*; *slide*.]

†1. *Lit.*: To slide backward, as a man or an animal climbing a steep ascent might do. [See *ex.* under **BACKSLIDING**, *particip. adj.*]

2. *Fig.*: To slide or lapse gradually from the spiritual or moral position formerly attained.

"That such a doctrine should, through the grossness and blindness of her professors, and the fraud of deceptible traditions, drag so downward as to *backslide* one way into the Jewish beggary of old cast rudiments, and stumble forward another way," &c.—*Milton: Of Ref. in Eng.*, bk. 1.

back-slī'd-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *backslid(e)*; *-er*.] One who slides back or declines from a spiritual or moral position formerly reached; an apostate.

"The *backslider* in heart shall be filled with his own ways. . . ."—*Proverbs* xiv. 14.

back-slī'd-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [**BACKSLIDE**.]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

" . . . O *backsliding* daughter. . . ."—*Jer.* xlix. 4.

" . . . *backsliding* Israel. . . ."—*Jer.* iii. 6, 8.

C. *As substantive*:

†1. *Lit.*: A sliding backward. (Rare or unused.)
2. Declension from a spiritual or moral position formerly reached.

" . . . because their transgressions are many, and their *backslidings* are increased,"—*Jer.* v. 6.

" . . . I will heal your *backslidings*,"—*Jer.* iii. 22.

back-slīd-īng-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *backsliding*; *-ness*.] The quality of backsliding.

back-staff, *s.* [Eng. *back*; *staff*; the word *back* being used because the observer had to stand with his back to the sun.] An instrument invented by Captain Davies, about A. D. 1590, for taking the altitude of the sun at sea. It consisted of two concentric arcs and three vanes. The arc of the longer radius was 30°, and that of the shorter one 60°; thus both together constituted 90°. It is now obsolete, being superseded by the quadrant. [**QUADRANT**.]

back-stā'ir (pl. **back-stā'irs**), *s. & a.* [Eng. *back*; *stairs*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: In the sing., a stair; in the plur., stairs at the back of a house, whether inside of it or outside.

2. *Fig.*: Circuitous, and perhaps not very reputable means of benefiting a friend or gaining a personal object.

"I condemn the practice which hath lately crept into the court at the *backstairs*, that some pricked for sheriffs get out of the bill,"—*Bacon*.

B. *As adjective (fig.)*: Conducted by the route of the backstairs; tortuous, not straightforward. [**BACKSTAIRS-INFLUENCE**.]

backstairs-influence, *s.* Influence exerted secretly, as in obtaining for one an office to which he is not entitled by merit.

back-stāys, *s.* [Eng. *back*; *stays*.] Stays or ropes which prevent the masts of a ship from being wrenched from their places.

back-stitch, *s.* A stitch made by going back over a former one.

back-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *bake*, A. S. *bacon*; *stone*.] The heated stone or iron on which oat-cake is baked. (*Scotch and North of England*.)

"As nimble as a cat on a hot *backstone*,"—*Yorkshire Proverb*.

back-stōp, *s.* The same as **LONGSTOP** (q. v.).

back-string, *s.* [Eng. *back*; *string*.] One of the strings tied behind a young girl to keep her pinafore in its proper place.

"Even misses, at whose age their mothers wore The *backstring* and the bib,"—*Cowper: Task*, bk. iv.

back-swō'rd (*w* silent), *s.* [Eng. *back*; *sword*.]

1. A sword with one sharp edge.

"Bull dreaded not old Lewis at *backsword*,"—*Arbutnot*.

2. A stick with a basket handle, used in rustic amusements. [**BASKET-HILT**.]

back-ward, ***back'-warde**, ***bāk'-ward**, **back'-ward**, *adv., a., & s.* [Eng. *back*; *-ward*, or *-wards*.]

A. *As adverb*:

I. *Of place*:

1. With the back intentionally turned in the direction toward which one is moving.

" . . . but I did not see a place where any one might not have walked over *backward*, . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xv.

2. So that the body naturally moves in the direction toward which one's back is situated. Upon the back, or tending thereto; downward, upon the back.

" . . . he fell from off the seat *backward* by the side of the gate, and his neck brake, . . ."—*1 Samuel* iv. 18.

3. Toward the back. (Used not of the whole body, but of part of it.)

"In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast *backward*, and then forward with so much the greater force; for the hands go *backward* before they take their rise,"—*Bacon*.

4. In the direction opposite that in which a person or thing has been moving, so as to convert a forward into a retrograde movement; regressively retrogressively.

"The foremost, who rush on his strength but to die:

Thus against the wall they went,

Thus the first were *backward* bent."

Byron: The Siege of Corinth, 53.

"Are not the rays of light, in passing by the edges and sides of bodies, bent several times *backward* and forward with a motion like that of an eel?"—*Newton*.

5. Back to or toward the place whence a person came, so as to compel retreat. Also to the person or place whence a thing came.

(a) *Of persons*:

"We might have met them dareful, beard to beard,

And beat them *backward* home."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 5.

(b) *Of things*:

"Amendments and reasons were sent *backward* and forward,"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

"How under our feet the long, white road,

Backward like a river flowed."

Longfellow: The Golden Legend, iv.

II. *Of time*:

1. Toward bygone times.

"To prove the possibility of a thing, there is no argument equal to that which looks *backward*, for what has been done or suffered may certainly be done or suffered again,"—*South*.

2. In bygone times; past; ago.

"They have spread one of the worst languages in the world, if we look upon it some reigns *backward*,"—*Locke*.

III. *More figuratively*:

1. Reflexively. Used of the mind turned upon itself.

"No, doubtless; for the mind can *backward* cast

Upon herself her understanding light."

Sir J. Davies.

2. So as to fail in an endeavor; into failure, into foolishness, or into fools.

" . . . let them be driven *backward* and put to shame that wish me evil,"—*Ps.* xl. 14.

"That frustrateth the tokens of the liars, and maketh diviners mad; that turneth wise men *backward*, and maketh their knowledge foolish,"—*Isaiah* xlii. 25.

3. From what is good toward what is bad. *Spec.*, so as to lose moral or spiritual attainments already made.

"But they hearkened not, nor inclined their ear, but walked in the counsels and in the imagination of their evil heart, and went *backward*, and not forward,"—*Jeremiah* vii. 24. (See also xv. 6.)

4. In a perverse manner; with an intellectual or moral twist, or with both.

"I never yet saw man,
But she would spell him *backward*; if fair-fac'd,
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;
If black, why nature, drawing of an antic,
Made a foul blot: if tall, a lance ill-headed,"

Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

"And judgment is turned away *backward*, and justice standeth afar off: for truth is fallen in the street, and equity cannot enter,"—*Isaiah* lix. 14.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Late in point of time. Applied to flowers, fruits, &c., expected to come to maturity at a certain season of the year.

2. Behind in progress. Applied to mental or other attainments, to institutions which have not kept pace with the times, &c.

"Yet, *backward* as they are, and long have been,"

Cowper: Tirocinium.

"In a very *backward* state of society, like that of Europe in the middle ages, . . ."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. x., § 3.

3. Of dull comprehension; slow.

"It often falls out, that the *backward* learner makes amends another way,"—*South*.

"Nor are the slave-owners generally *backward* in learning this lesson,"—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. ii., ch. v., § 1.

4. Averse to; unwilling.

(a) *From indolence*.

"The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument,"—*Watts*.

(b) *From not having attained to complete conviction of the expediency of doing what is proposed*.

"All things are ready, if our minds be so:

Perish the man, whose mind is *backward* now!"

Shakesp.: Henry V. iv. 3.

"Our mutability makes the friends of our nation *backward* to engage with us in alliances,"—*Addison*.

(c) *From possessing the strong conviction that what is proposed is detrimental*.

"Cities laid waste, they storm'd the dens and caves;
For wiser brutes are *backward* to be slaves,"—*Pope*.

C. *As substantive*: The space behind or the time which has gone by.

"What seest thou else
In the dark *backward* or abysm of time?"
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

back-ward-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *backward*; *-ation*.]

On the Stock Exchange: A consideration given to keep back the delivery of stock when the price is lower for time than for ready money.

back'-ward-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *backward*; *-ly*.]

I. *Lit.*: In a backward direction.

"Like Numid lions by the hunters chas'd,
Though they do fly, yet *backwardly* do go

With proud aspect, disdaining greater hasts."

Sidney: Arcadia, bk. i.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. In a backward manner; with an indisposition to come to the front, or if brought thither, then with a tendency to retreat; reluctantly, unwillingly.

2. Short of what might have been expected, or is due; perversely.

"I was the first man
That e'er receiv'd gift from him:
And does he think so *backwardly* of me,
That I'll requite it last."

Shakesp.: Timon, iii. 3.

back'-ward-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *backward*; *-ness*.] The quality of being backward.

1. *Of persons*: Reluctance; unwillingness; hesitancy to remain on the foreground of action, or to come to the front and undertake action at all.

"The thing by which we are apt to excuse our *backwardness* to good works, is the ill success that hath been observed to attend well-designing charities,"—*Atterbury*.

2. *Of things*: The state of remaining behind the development which might have been expected at the time; lateness. The opposite of *forwardness* or *precocity*.

back'-wards, *adv.* [**BACKWARD**.]

back'-wā-ter, *s.* [Eng. *back* (adv.), and *water*.]

1. *Gen.*: Water in a stream which, meeting with some impediment in its progress, is thrown backward.

" . . . Mr. Temple, on reaching the *backwater* of a river which had been quite shallow in the morning, found it ten feet deep,"—*Reader*, vol. ii., No. 47: November 21, 1863.

2. *Spec.*: Water in a mill-race thrown back by the turning of a waterwheel, by the overflow of the river below, or by ice, that it cannot flow forward.

back-woods, *s.* [Eng. *back*; *woods*.] Woody districts in thinly settled regions of the United States and Canada.

back-woods'-man, *s.* [Eng. *back*; *woods*; *man*.]

One whose residence is in the wooded parts of North America, and who has acquired the characteristics which fit him for the situation in which he is placed. (*Byron*.)

back'-wōrm, *s.* [Eng. *back*, and *worm*.] A small worm found in a hawk's body near the kidneys when the animal is laboring from disease. [**FIL-ANDER**.]

bā'-cōn, ***bā'-cōun**, ***bā'-cūn**, *s.* [From O. Fr. & Prov. *bacon*. In O. Dut. *bake*, *bac*=ham; O. H. Ger. *backe* (accus. *backen*); Low Lat. *baco*, *bacco*, *bacho*=a bacon hog, ham, salt pork. Some connect the word with *beechen*=fed on beech-mast.]

1. *Lit.*: A term applied to the sides of a pig which have been cured or preserved by salting with salt and saltpeter, and afterward drying with or without wood-smoke. By the old process of rubbing in the saline mixture, the curing occupied from three to four months. The method now generally adopted on a large scale is to place the prepared flitches in a fluid pickle. The pickling, drying, and smoking now occupy not more than six weeks. Bacon may be called the poor as well as the rich man's food. By the former it is prized as a necessary of life; by the latter, for its exquisite flavor. The nitrogenous or flesh-forming matter in bacon is small, one pound of bacon yielding less than one ounce of dry muscular substance, while the amount of carbon compounds, or heat-givers, is large, exceeding sixty per cent. Its digestibility, however, owing to the large proportion of fat it contains, is not less than that of beef or mutton.

"High o'er the hearth a chine of *bacon* hung;
Good old Philemon seiz'd it with a prong,
Then cut a slice,"—*Dryden*.

2. *Fig.*: One's own person. (Used in the subjoined phrase.)

To save one's bacon: To save one's self from sustaining bodily injury. The expression was borrowed, according to Dr. Johnson, from the care shown by housewives, in the unsettled times, of which happily we now know so little, to preserve

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

the bacon, which formed the most valuable part of their store of provisions, from being carried off by soldiers on the march.

Bā-cō-nī-ān, a. [From Eng. Bacon; -ian. See def.] Pertaining or relating to Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, who was born on January 22, 1561, was created Baron Verulam on July 11, 1618, published his *Novum Organon* in 1620, and died on April 9, 1626.

Baconian philosophy. The inductive philosophy of which it is sometimes said that Lord Bacon was the founder; This, however, is an exaggerated statement. What Lord Bacon did for this mode of ratiocination was to elucidate and systematize it; to point out its great value, and to bring it prominently before men's notice; lending it the support of his great name at a time when most of his contemporaries were satisfied with the barren logic of the schools. The great triumphs of modern science have arisen from a resolute adherence on the part of its votaries to the Baconian method of inquiry. [A POSTERIORI, INDUCTION, INDUCTIVE.]

bāc-tēr-i-ā, s. Plural of Bacterium (q. v.).

bāc-tēr-i-āl, a. [Eng. *bacteri(a)*; -al.] Pertaining to, or caused by bacteria.

bāc-tēr-i-ōl-ō-gist, s. [Eng. *bacteriolog(y)*; -ist.] One skilled in bacteriology.

bāc-tēr-i-ōl-ō-gy, s. [Eng. *bacteri(a)*; -ology.] That branch of biology that treats of bacteria.

bāc-tēr-i-ūm, s. (Pl., Bacteria). [Gr. *baktērion*, from *baktron*=a rod.] A microscopic organism of various forms and shapes. Rod-shaped bacteria are specifically termed *bacilli*, those which are curved or twisted, spiral-like, are called *spirilli*, and those which are spherical are termed *cocci*, which, where found single, are known as *monococci*; *diplococci* are those which grow in pairs, *streptococci* those which form chains, and *staphylococci* those which appear in clusters. The bacteria are so very small that many millions are necessary to cover a space as large as a pin's head. They multiply rapidly under favorable conditions as to temperature and nourishment, and a single bacterium can produce within 24 hours many millions of new ones. Their nourishment consists of albuminous substances, which they convert into complex chemical compounds, many of which are highly poisonous. These poisons are called *toxins*, and a very minute quantity is sufficient to produce destructive changes in the blood and tissue of man and animal, causing various diseases and death. The study of the chemistry of bacteria has shown that many of them do not grow upon living matter, but will flourish upon decomposing and putrefying substances, especially those which will only multiply in animal tissue, and in combination with certain mineral or vegetable acids form definite chemical compounds, some of which resemble the vegetable alkaloids, not alone in their basic properties, but also in their poisonous character. These products are termed *ptomaines*. [PTOMAINE.] See Germ Theory.

bāc-trīs, s. [From Gr. *baktron*=a staff, also a cudgel, a club. The genus is so called because the species which it contains are made into walking-sticks.] A genus of Palms (Palmaceæ), of the section *Coccolineæ*. The species, which are about forty in number, are slender in form, only about the height of a man in stature, and so armed with thorns that when growing together they constitute an impenetrable thicket. They are found in the West Indies in Brazil, and the parts adjacent. *Bactris major*, or Greater Bactris, has a large nut with a solid kernel, eaten in Carthage, in South America, of which the species is a native. *B. minor*, or Lesser Bactris, also from South America, has a dark-purple fruit about as large as a cherry, with an acid juice, which is made into wine. It is especially from this species that the walking-sticks mentioned above are obtained. They are sometimes imported from Jamaica under the name of Tobago canes.

bāc-ūle, s. [Fr. *bascule*=see-saw, . . . weighing-bridge.] A kind of portcullis or gate made like a pitfall, with a counterpoise, and supported by two large stakes. It is usually erected before the corps de gard, not far from the gate of a place.

bāc-ū-lite (Eng.), s. & a.; bāc-ū-lī-tēs (Mod. Lat.), s. [In Ger. *baculit*. From Lat. *baculum* or *baculus*=a stick, and -ite=Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

A. As substantive. (Chiefly of the form *Baculites*.) **Palæont.** A genus of chambered shells belonging to the family Ammonitidæ. From the typical genus, Ammonites, it is at once distinguished by the form of the shell, which is long and straight. The aperture is guarded by a dorsal process. In 1875, seventeen species were known, all fossil. They extend from the Neocomian to the Chalk, and occur in Great Britain, France, and India. There is a subgenus called *Baculina*, with two known species from the French Neocomian rocks. (Tate.)

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

B. As adjective. (Of the form *Baculite*.)

Geol. Containing numerous specimens of *Baculites*.

Baculite limestone: A name applied to the chalk of Normandy on account of the abundance of *baculites* which it contains. (Woodward: *Manual of the Mollusca*, 1851, p. 97.)

bāc-ū-lōm-ēt-rŷ, s. [Lat. *baculum*, *baculus*=a stick; Gr. *metron*=a measure.] The act or process of measuring a distance by means of a stick or rod. (Glossog. Nova.)

bāc-ū-lūm, accus. of Lat. s. [Accus. of Lat. *baculus*, or *baculum*=a staff.]

Humorously. Argumentum ad baculum. [ARGUMENTUM.]

bād, bād'de, a. & s. [Etym. doubtful. Horne Tooke thinks it the pa. par. of *bay*=to bark at, to villify. Junius derives it from Goth. *bauths*=insipid; Johnson from "*quoad*" (the best spelling is *kwaad*)=bad; Richardson from the pa. par. of A. S. *beaten*=to beat; Webster from Pers. *būd*=bad, evil, depraved (in Hind. also *būd* is=bad). Mahn and Wedgwood, adopting Webster's view, add also the cognate words, Dut. *boos*=wicked, evil, angry; Ger. *böse*=bad; O. H. Ger. *bōsi, pōsi*. In A. S. *bād* is=a pledge, a thing distrained; and *beado* is=battle, war, slaughter, both things bad in one point of view; while in the Semitic tongues, as pointed out by Webster, Arab. *bada* and Heb. *ābād*, Chal., Syr., and Sam. *ābād* is=to perish; and in the active conjugation, to destroy.]

A. As adjective: The opposite of good; a word of very general application, signifying whatever person or thing is so exceedingly inferior to the average of his or its class as to require a positive word to express the notable deficiency.

I. Of persons:

1. Morally depraved.

"Thou may'st repent,
And one bad act, with many deeds well done,
May'st cover."—Milton.

2. Very inferior in intellectual characteristics, as in skill, knowledge, &c.

"In every age there will be twenty bad writers to one good one; and every bad writer will think himself a good one."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

3. With marked physical defects.

*4. Sick. (Followed by of.)

"Bad of a fever."—Johnson.

II. Of things:

1. Notably deficient in that which constitutes excellence in the thing specified. Thus a *bad road* is one rough, muddy, stony, or with other evil qualities; *bad weather* is weather unsuitable for out-door exercise and for agricultural labor, &c. *Bad sight* is sight much beneath the average in power of defining objects with clearness; a *bad coin* is one in some way debased, so as not to be worth the sum for which one attempts to pass it current.

2. Pernicious, hurtful; producing noxious effects. (Followed by for.)

"Reading was bad for his eyes; writing made his head ache."—Addison.

B. As substantive:

I. Of persons: Wicked people.

"Our unhappy fates
Mix thee amongst the bad, . . ."—Prior.

II. Of things:

1. That which is bad or evil.

" . . . Take heed that thou speak not to Jacob either good or bad."—Genesis xxxi. 24.

2. Badness, wickedness; a wicked, vicious, or corrupt state.

"Thus will the latter, as the former, world
Still tend from bad to worse."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. xii.

bād-dam, s. A species of bitter almond from Persia. It is used in India as money.

bad-hearted, a. Having a bad heart; having bad hearts.

" . . . his low-minded and bad-hearted foes."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

*bād, pret. of verb. [BADE.]

bāde, bāde, *bād, pret. of verb. [BID.]

"But bade them farewell, . . ."—Acts xviii. 21.

bādge, *bāge, *bāge (Eng.), bād-gie, bāu-gie (Scotch), s. [In the Anglo-Saxon *beag* is=a crown, and *beah*=a bracelet, a neck-ring, a lace, garland, or crown; Dut. *bag*=a pendant, an eardrop, a ring; Fr. *bague*=a ring; Lat. *bacca*= . . . the link of a chain. Skinner, Minshew, Mahn, &c., connect *badge* with these words. Mahn admits the affinity of *badge* to the A. S. *beag* and *beah*, and adds as cognate words, Fries. *beage*=bandage; Low Lat. *bauga, bauga, boga*=bracelet, and *bagia, bagea*=sign. Webster ventures on no hypothesis; John-

son believes it to be from Lat. *bajulo*=to carry a heavy burden; and Wedgwood, with some misgiving, makes it one of a group with *botch* and *patch*.] [BADGE, v.] (See example.)

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit.: A mark or cognizance worn on the dress to show the relation of the wearer to any person or thing. [B., Her.]

"Yet now I spy, by yonder stone,
Five men—they mark us, and come on;
And by their badge on bonnet borne,
I guess them of the land of Lorn."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, iii. 13.

"He wore the garter, a badge of honor which has very seldom been conferred on aliens who were not sovereign princes."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. Figuratively:

1. That by which any person, or any class or rank of men, is conspicuously and characteristically marked out.

"Furthermore, he made two changes with respect to the chief badge of the consular power."—Lewis: *Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. i., § 4.

"The outward splendor of his office is the badge and token of that sacred character which he inwardly bears." Atterbury.

2. A characteristic mark or token by which anything is known.

"To clear this spot by death at least I give
A badge of fame to slander's livery."

Rape of Lucrece, 1053, 4.

"Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andron.*, i. 2.

B. Her.: A cognizance. [COGNIZANCE.] A mark of distinction somewhat similar to a crest, but not placed on a wreath, nor worn upon the helmet. Princes, noblemen, and other gentlemen of rank had formerly, and still retain distinctive badges. Thus, the broom-plant (*Planta genista*) was the badge of the royal house of Plantagenet, a red rose that of the line of Lancaster, and a white one that of the line of York. The four kingdoms, or old nationalities, the union of which constitutes the home portion of the British empire, and the nucleus of the rest, have each a distinct royal badge. These were formally settled by sign-manual in 1801, and are the following: **For England:** A white rose within a red one, barbed, seeded, slipped, leaved proper, and ensigned with the imperial crown. **For Scotland:** A thistle, slipped and leaved proper, and ensigned with the imperial crown. **For Ireland:** A harp, or stringed argent, and a trefoil vert, both ensigned with the imperial crown. **For Wales:** Upon a mount vert, a dragon passant, with wings expanded and endorsed, gules. (Gloss. of Heraldry.) Formerly those who possessed badges had them embroidered on the sleeves of their servants and retainers [RETAINERS], and even yet the practice is not extinct.

The history of the changes which badges have undergone is interesting. In the time of Henry IV. the terms *livery* and *badge* seem to have been synonymous. [LIVERY.] A badge consisted of the master's device, crest, or arms on a separate piece of cloth, or sometimes on silver in the form of a shield, fastened to the left sleeve. In Queen Elizabeth's reign the nobility placed silver badges on their servants. The sleeve badge was left off in the reign of James I., but its remains are still preserved in the dresses of porters, firemen, and water-men, and possibly in the shoulder-knots of footmen. During the period when badges were worn the coat to which they were affixed was, as a rule, blue, and the blue coat and badge still may be seen on parish and hospital boys. (Douce: *Illustrations of Shakespeare*, 1839, pp. 205-7.)

bādge, v. t. [From the substantive.] To invest with, or designate by, a badge; to blotch, to daub.

"Their hands and faces were all badg'd with blood;
So were their daggers." Shakesp: *Macbeth*, ii. 3.

bādge-lēss, a. [Eng. *badge*; -less.] Destitute of a badge.

"While his light heels their fearful flight can take,
To get some badgeless blue upon his back."

Bp. Hall: *Sat.*, iv. 5.

bād-gēr, bād-gēard, *bāg-ēard, s. [Fr. *blai-reau*=a badger; O. Fr. *bladier*=a corn dealer, Low Lat. *bladarellus*=a little corn-dealer; *bladarius*, *bladerius*=a corn-dealer, a badger, from *bladum*, *bladus*, *blada*=corn, which the badger was evidently believed to carry away.]



Badge of Arthur,
Prince of Wales.
(1500.)

*A. Of persons: A person who bought corn or other provisions in one place and carried them to another, with the view of making profit on the transaction. [BADGERING.]

"Some exemption ought not to extend to badgers, or those who carry on a trade of buying of corn or grain, selling it again without manufacturing, or of other goods unmanufactured to sell the same again."—*Nicolson and Burn: Hist. of Cumberland*, p. 312.

B. Of animals (believed to carry off corn in the same manner as the persons now described).

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A mammalian animal found in America and Europe. It stands intermediate between the weasels and the bears, and was called by Linnæus *Ursus meles*, but is termed by modern naturalists *Meles vulgaris*. [MELES.] It is a nocturnal and hibernating animal, with powerful claws, which enable it to burrow in the ground. It feeds chiefly on roots. It can bite fiercely when brought to bay. It is of a light color above, and dark beneath. It secretes an oily matter of a very offensive odor. Country people speak of a dog and a hog badger, but they are not distinct even as varieties.

"That a brock, or badger, hath legs of one side shorter than the other, is received not only by theorists and inexperienced believers, but most who behold them daily."—*Browne*.

2. The English designation of the genus *Meles*, which contains one or two other species.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.* The badger is often introduced in heraldic blazonry: it is sometimes called a "brock" (see example under B., I. 1), and sometimes a gray. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

2. *The Badger of Scripture*, Heb. *tachhash*, has not been identified with certainty. The Septuagint translators render the Heb. *tachhash*, not by a substantive, but by the adjective *huakinthina*=hyacinthine, hyacinth-colored: as, however, the word is at times used in the plural, it cannot be an adjective. It is probably an animal, but which is far from determined. Gesenius thinks it the seal or badger itself; the Talmud an animal like a weasel or marten; Col. Hamilton Smith a kind of antelope, such as the tachmotze, tacasse, or pacasse of Eastern Africa. Other opinions make it a dolphin or a sea-cow, or a dugong, or a halicore, or a kind of hyæna. Such diversities of opinion make darkness visible instead of removing it.

"And thou shalt make a covering for the tent of ram's skins dyed red, and a covering above of badgers' skins."—*Exodus* xxvi. 14.

Cape-badger. [HYRAX.]

Honey-badger: A name sometimes given to the ratel. [RATEL.]

Pouched-badger: The English name of a genus of Marsupial Mammalia. [PARAMILES.]

Rock-badger: The rendering in Griffith's *Cuvier* of Klep-daassie, the name given by the Dutch colonists at the Cape of Good Hope to the Hyrax of Southern Africa. (*Griffith: Cuv.*, vol. iii., p. 429.)

badger-baiting, s. A so-called "sport" of a cruel character—the setting of dogs to fight a badger and attempt to draw it from its hole.

badger-colored, a. Colored like a badger (an epithet applied by Cowper to a cat).

"A beast forth sallied on the scout,
Long-back'd, long-tail'd, with whisker'd snout,
And badger-color'd hide."

Cowper: *Mrs. Throckmorton's Bullfinch*.

badger-legged, a. Having legs like those of a badger; having legs of unequal length, as those of the badger are popularly supposed to be. (See the example from Browne, under B., I. 1.)

"His body crooked all over, big-bellied, badger-legged, and his complexion swarthy."—*L'Estrange*.

badger's-bane, s. The name of a plant. (*Aconitum meloctonum*).

bād'-ger, v. t. [From the substantive.] To worry, to tease, to annoy like a badger baited by dogs. (*Colloquial*.)

bād'-gered, pa. par. [BADGER, v.]

bād'-ger-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [BADGER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & participial adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

The act of teasing, tormenting, or worrying; or the state of being teased, tormented, or worried like a badger whom dogs are attempting to "draw."

bād'-gīe, s. [BADGE.]

bād'-i-ā'-ga, s. [Russ. *badyaga*.] A genus of sea-weeds belonging to the family or section Amphibolæ. There is a species common in the north of Europe, the powder of which is used to take away the livid marks left by bruises.

¶ *Badiaga* was considered by Linnæus a sponge, and by others a fungus.

ba-dī-a'-nē, [bād'-i-an, s. [From Fr. *badiane*, *badian*; Ger. *badian*. Mahn thinks it is from Lat. *badius*=brown, the capsules being of this color.] [BADIOUS.] A tree (*Illicium anisatum*), belonging to the order Magnoliaceæ (Magnoliads). It is called Star Anise, or Chinese Anise. The designation *star* refers to the fact that the fruit is stellate in shape, and it is designated *anise* from its possessing a pungent aromatic flavor and smell, like that of anise. Its native land is China, where it is used, as it is also in the countries adjacent, as a condiment in food, small quantities of it being also chewed after dinner. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

bād'-ī-ēr'-a, s. [From *Badier*, a French botanist, who collected plants in the Antilles.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Polygalaceæ. *Badiera diversifolia* is the Bastard Lignum Vitæ of Jamaica.

ba-dīg'-ē-ōn, s. [In Fr. *badigeon*.]

1. *Among Statuaries:* A mixture of plaster and freestone ground together and sifted; used to fill the small holes and repair the defects in the stones to be sculptured.

2. *Among Joiners:* A mixture of sawdust and glue, used to remove or conceal defects in the work done.

bād'-in-āge, s. [Fr. *badinage*; from *badiner*=to play; *badin*=playful.] Light, jesting, sportive, playful discourse.

"When you find your antagonist beginning to grow warm, put an end to the dispute by some genteel *badinage*."—*Lord Chesterfield*.

**bād'-in-ē-rie*, s. [From Fr. *badinerie*.] The same as BADINAGE (q. v.).

"The fund of sensible discourse is limited; that of jest and *badinerie* is infinite."—*Shenstone*.

bā'-dī-ōūs, a. [Lat. *badius*=brown and chestnut colored (used only of horses). In Fr. *bai*=bay, light brown, bay-colored: Sp. *bayo*; Port. & Ital. *baio*.] [BAY, a.]

Nat. Science: Chestnut-brown, dull brown, a little tinged with red.

ba-dīs'-tēr, s. [Gr. *badistēs*=a walker, a goer; *badizō*=to walk or go slowly.] A genus of predatory beetles belonging to the family Harpalidæ. Three or more species are found in Great Britain, the best known being *Badister bipustulatus*, which, Stephens says, is a common insect throughout the metropolitan district, abounding during the winter months beneath the bark of felled trees.

bād'-lŷ, **bād'-dēl'-iche* (che guttural), adv. [Eng. *bad*; -ly.]

I. Gen.: Like something bad; in a bad manner; evilly.

II. Specially:

1. Unskillfully.

"It is well known what has been the effect in England of badly-administered poor laws. . . ."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. xii., § 3.

2. Imperfectly; with notable deficiency of some kind.

" . . . badly armed . . ."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, vol. iii., ch. xliii.

3. Seriously, grievously, disastrously.

"K. John. How goes the day with us? Oh, tell me, Hubert. Badly, I fear. How fares your Majesty?"

Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 3.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *badly* and *ill*: "These terms are both employed to modify the actions or qualities of things, but *badly* is always annexed to the action, and *ill* to the quality: as to do anything *badly*, the thing is *badly* done; an *ill*-judged scheme, an *ill*-contrived measure, an *ill*-disposed person."—(*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

**bād'-lŷng*, s. [BEDLING.]

bād'-ness, s. [Eng. *bad*; -ness.] The quality or state of being bad in any of the senses of that word.

"The traveling was very tedious, both from the *badness* of the roads, and from the number of great fallen trees . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xiv.

"It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death; but a provoking merit, set at word by a reprovable *badness* in himself."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 5.

ba'-dōch, s. [Scotch.] A gull, the Arctic Skua (*Cataractes parasiticus*). (Scotch.)

bād'-rang, s. [BAUDRANS.]

bāe, s. [BAA, s.] (Scotch.)

bāe, v. i. [BAA, v.] (Scotch.)

bæck'-ī-a, s. [From Abraham Bæck, physician to the King of Sweden, and a correspondent of Linnæus.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Myrtaceæ, or Myrtle-blooms. A few have been introduced into American gardens from Australia and China.

**bæd'-lŷng* (O. Eng.), **bād'-lŷng* (O. Scotch), s. [A. S. *bc dling*=a lazy fellow given to lying in bed; from *bædd*=bed.]

1. An effeminate, lazy person, of the kind referred to by St. Paul in 1 Corinthians, vi. 9.

2. A low scoundrel.

bæ-ōm'-ŷ-gēs, s. [Gr. *baios*=small, and *mukēs*=mushroom fungus.] A genus of lichens much resembling minute fungi. *Bæomyces roseus*, or Rosy, and *B. rufus*, or Rufous.

bā-ē'-tīs, s. [Lat. *Baetis*.] A genus of insects belonging to the order Neuroptera and the family Ephemeridæ. They have four wings and two setæ.

bāff, s. [Etymology doubtful.] A blow, bang, heavy thump.

" . . . they durstna on ony errand whatsoever gang ower the door-stane after gloaming, for fear John Heatherblutter, or some siccan dare-the-de'il, should tak a bōff at them . . ."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxxi.

**bāffe*, **bāf'-fēn*, **bāf'-fŷn*, v. i. [In Dut. *baffen*=to bark, to yelp; Low Lat. *baffo*=to bark.] To yell at hounds.

"Baffyn as howndys; Baulo, baffo, latro."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Baffyn as houndes after their prey: Nicto."—(*Ibid.*)

bāf'-rē-tās, *baf'-tās*, *bas'-tās*, s. [In Ger. *bafas*. Possibly from Pers. *baf*=woven, wrought. (*Mahn*.)] A plain muslin brought from India.

**bāf'-fŷnge*, pr. par. & s. [BAFFE, v.]

As substantive: *Baffynge* or *bawlynge* of hound-dys." (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bāf'-fle (fleasfel), **bāf'-fŷll*, v. t. & i. [From Low Scotch *bauchle*. In Fr. *bafouer*=to treat with derision, to scoff at, to baffle; O. Fr. *befler*, *befter*; Sp. *befar*=to scoff, to jeer; Ital. *befare*=to rally, to cheat, to over-reach. Comp. Dut. *baffer*=to bark, to yelp; Ger. *baffen*, *bafzen*=to yelp; Hind. *befaida*=to baffle.]

A. Transitive.

1. To subject to some public and degrading punishment. (Used specially of a knight who had shown cowardice or violated his pledged allegiance.)

"And after all for greater infamie
He by the heels him hung upon a tree,
And bafful'd so, that all which passed by
The picture of his punishment might see."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. vii. 27.

"In this state I continued, 'till they hung me up by th' heels, and beat me w' hasle-sticks, as if they would have bak'd me. After this I railed and eat quietly; for the whole kingdom took notice of me for a baffled and whipped fellow."—*King and No King*, ii. 2.

2. To elude, to escape from, especially by artifice.

"By wily turns, by desperate bounds,
Had baffled Percy's best bloodhounds."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, i. 11.

3. To thwart, to defeat in any other way. In this case the baffler and the baffled may be a man, one of the inferior animals, or a thing.

"But, though the felon on his back could dare
The dreadful leap, more rational, his steed
Declined the death, and wheeling swiftly round,
Or e'er his hoof had press'd the crumbling verge,
Baffled his rider, saved against his will."

Cowper: *Task*, bk. vi.

"Across a bare wide common I was toiling
With languid feet, which by the slippery ground
Were baffled."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

" . . . a universe which, though it baffles the intellect, can elevate the heart, . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., v. 105.

" . . . baffle the microscope."—*Ibid.*, xi. 306.

B. Intransitive:

1. To practice deceit, with the view of eluding any being, person or thing.

"Do we not palpably baffle, when, in respect to God, we pretend to deny ourselves, yet, upon urgent occasion, allow him nothing?"—*Barrow: Works*, i. 437.

"To what purpose can it be to juggle and baffle for a time?"—*Ibid.*, iii. 180.

2. To struggle ineffectually against, as when a ship is said to baffle ineffectually with the winds.

¶ (a) Wedgwood believes that there are two distinct verbs spelled *baffle*, which have been confounded together. Under the one he would place the signification given above as No. 1, viz., to degrade, to insult. The second and third significations of the transitive verb, and that ranked under the intransitive one, he would relegate to his second verb, of which the primary form was intransitive, signifying to act in an ineffective manner, and transitively to cause one to act in such a way. This second verb he connects with the Swiss *baffeln*=to chatter, to talk idly. (*Wedgwood: Dict. Eng. Etym.*, 2d ed., p. 39.)

¶ (b) Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to baffle, to defeat, to disconcert, and to confound: "When applied to the derangement of the mind or rational faculties, *baffle* and *defeat* respect the powers of argument, *disconcert* and *confound* the thoughts and feelings. *Baffle* expresses less than

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

defeat; disconcert less than confound. A person is *baffled* in argument who is for the time discomposed and silenced by the superior address of his opponent; he is *defeated* in argument if his opponent has altogether the advantage of him in strength of reasoning and justness of sentiment. A person is *disconcerted* who loses his presence of mind for a moment, or has his feelings any way discomposed; he is *confounded* when the powers of thought and consciousness become torpid or vanish. "When applied to the derangement of plans, *baffle* expresses less than *defeat*; *defeat* less than *confound*; and *disconcert* less than all. Obstinacy, perseverance, skill, or art *baffles*; force or violence *defeats*; awkward circumstances *disconcert*; the visitation of God *confounds*. When wicked men strive to obtain their ends, it is a happy thing when their adversaries have sufficient skill and address to *baffle* all their arts, and sufficient power to *defeat* all their projects; but sometimes when our best endeavors fail in our own behalf, the devices of men are *confounded* by the interposition of Heaven." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

băf-fle (fle=fel), s. [From the verb.] A defeat. "It is the skill of the disputant that keeps off a *baffle*."—*South*.

"The authors having missed of their aims, are fain to retreat with a frustration and a *baffle*."—*Ibid.*

băf-fled (fled=feld), *băf-fild, pa. par. [BAFFLED, v.]

"Say, was it thus, with such a *baffled* mien
You met the approaches of the Spartan queen?"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. iii., 69, 70.

"And, by the broad imperious Mole repell'd,
Hark! how the *baffled* storm indignant roars."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. v.

băf-fler, s. [Eng. *baffl(e)*; -er.] He who or that which baffles, humiliates, thwarts, or defeats a person, or completely overcomes a thing.

"Experience, that great *baffler* of speculation, . . ."
—*Government of the Tongue*.

băf-ling, pr. par. & a. [BAFFLE, v.]

Naut. A *baffling* wind: One which frequently shifts from one point of the compass to another.

băf-ling-ly, adv. [Eng. *baffling*; -ly.] In a baffling manner.

băf-ling-ness, s. [Eng. *baffling*; -ness.] The quality of baffling.

*băf-fild, pa. par. [BAFFLED.]

băft, s. A species of blue or white cotton used in the India trade. The word is Persian.

băg, *băgge, s. [From Gael. *bag*, *bag*=a bag; *bag*=a bag, a big belly; *bolg*=a pair of bellows, a quiver, a blister, a big belly; *builg*=to bubble, to blister; *Wel. balleg*=a purse; *Norm. Fr. bage*=a bag, a coffer; *Low Lat. baga*=a coffer. In A. S. *bælg*, *bælig*, *bylig*, *belg*=a bulge, budget, bag, purse, belly; *Ger. bag*=a skin, the paunch, a pair of bellows; *Goth. balgs*=a skin, a pouch; *Dau. balf*=a sheath, a scabbard.] [BELLY, BULGE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Of sacks, pouches, or anything similar manufactured by art:

1. A pouch or small sack, made usually of cloth or leather, and generally with appliances for drawing it together at the mouth; or any similar article.

"A wondrous *bag* with both her hands she binds,
Like that where once Ulysses held the winds."
Pope: The Rape of the Lock, iv., 81-2.

2. A term used by sportsmen to signify the results of the day's sport. Thus, a *good bag*=a large quantity of game killed and brought home.

|| *Bag and baggage*. [BAGGAGE.]

3. A purse or anything similar.

(a) Generally:

"For some of them thought, because Judas had the *bag*, that Jesus had said unto him, Buy those things that we have need of against the feast; or, that he should give something to the poor."—*John* xiii. 29.

" . . . see thou shake the *bags*
Of hoarding abbots; imprison'd angels
Set at liberty." *Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 3.

* (b) *Spec. (formerly)*: An ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair, as shown in the annexed illustration.

"We saw a young fellow riding toward us full gallop, with a bob wig and black silken *bag* tied to it."—*Addison*.

4. A quiver. (*Scotch.*)

"Then bow and *bag* frae him he keist."
—*Christ Kirk*, l. 13.

II. Of anything similar in nature:

1. *Gen.*: A minute sac in which some secretion is contained, as the honey-bag in a bee and the poison-bag in a venomous serpent. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The swelling poison of the several sects,
Which, wanting vent, the nation's health infects,
Shall burst its *bag*." *Dryden*.



Bag-wig.

*2. *Spec.*: The udder of a cow.

" . . . onely her *bag* or udder would ever be white, with four teats and no more."—*Markham: Way to Wealth* (ed. 1657), p. 72. (*S. in Boucher.*)

B. Technically:

1. *Weights and Measures (used as a measure of capacity)*: A fixed or customary quantity of goods in a sack.

2. *Eng. Law*:

(a) *Petty Bag Office*: An office in the Common Law jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, in which was a small sack or bag in which were formerly kept all writs relating to Crown business.

(b) *Clerk of the Petty Bag*: The functionary who had charge of the writs now described. (See the subjoined example.)

"The next clause ordains that at any time after the commencement of the Act her Majesty's Treasury may, with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls, abolish the office of *Clerk of the Petty Bag*, 'notwithstanding that there is no vacancy in the office.' . . . The oddest part of the affair is that it has been universally supposed, at least by laymen, that *Petty Bag* was 'abolished' some years ago. His name is certainly not to be found in the list of officers of the Chancery given in the *Solicitor's Diary and Almanack* for the current year . . . There were once three *Clerks of the Petty Bag*. The sole survivor is doomed; but, Phoenix-like, he rises again in the Clerk of the Crown."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 4, 1874: *The Great Seal*.

băg, *băgge, v. t. & i. [From the substantive.]

A. Transitive (of the form *bag*):

1. To put into a bag.

"Hops ought not to be *bagged* up hot."—*Mortimer*.

2. Used by sportsmen of killing and carrying home game.

"It was a special sport to find and *bag* and mark down the whirring coveys in such ground . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, September 1, 1879.

3. To load with a bag. (Only in the pa. par. in the sense of *laden*.)

"Like a bee, *bagg'd* with his honey'd venom,
He brings it to your hive." *Dryden*.

4. To cram the stomach by over-eating. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson*.)

5. To gather grain with a hook. [BAGGING.]

6. To distend like a bag.

B. Intransitive (of the forms *bag* and *bagge*):

1. *Lit.*: To be inflated so as to resemble a full bag; to take the form of a full bag.

"The skin seemed much contracted, yet it *bagged*, and had a porringer full of matter in it."—*Wiseman*.

2. *Fig.*: To swell with arrogance.

"She goeth upright, and yet she halte;
That *baggit* foule, and lokith faire."
Chaucer: Dream, i. 1,624.

*băg, pret. of v. *big*=to build. (*O. Scotch.*) [BIG, v.]

"My daddie *bag* his housie well."
Jacobite Relics, i. 58. (*Jamieson*.)

bă-gas'-sa, s. A genus of Artocarpaceæ (Artocarpads). The fruit of one species is eaten in Guiana, where it grows wild.

bă-gă'se, s. [Fr.] The sugar-cane when crushed and dry. It is used as fuel. (*Ure*.)

băg-a-têl'le, **băg'-a-têlle**, s. [Fr. *bagatelle*= (1) a trinket, (2) a trifle, (3) the play; *Sp. bagatela*; *Port. & Ital. bagatella*; from *Prov. & Ital. bagala*=a trifle; *O. Fr. bague*; *Prov. bagua*=bundle.] [BAG.]

1. A trifle; anything of little importance.

"One of those *bagatelles* which sometimes spring up like mushrooms in my imagination, either while I am writing, or just before I begin."—*Cowper: Letter to Newton*, November 27, 1781.

"The glory your malice denies:
Shall dignity give to my lay,
Although but a mere *bagatelle*;
And even a poet shall say,
Nothing ever was written so well."

Cowper: To Mrs. Throckmorton.

2. A game in which balls are struck by a rod and made to run along a board, the aim being to send them into certain holes, of which there are nine, toward its further end.

*bă'ge, *băg'ge, s. [BADGE.] A badge. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*băg'-êard, s. [BADGER.]

băg'-găge (1) (ăge=ig), s. & a. [In Sw., Dan., Dut., Ger., Fr., & Sp. *bagage*; *Prov. bagatge*; *Port. bagagem, bagagem*; *Ital. bagaglia, bagaglia* (pl.), *bagaglio* (sing.). Probably from *Sp. baga*=a cord which ties the packs upon horses. Or possibly, as *Mahn* thinks, from *O. Fr. bague*; *Prov. bagua*=a bundle.]

A. As substantive:

1. The tents, furniture, utensils, and whatever else is indispensable to the comfort of an army.

" . . . yet the *baggage* was left behind for want of beasts to draw it . . ."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. The trunks, portmanteaus, and carpet-bags which a traveler carries with him on his journey; luggage.

" . . . the boiling waves of a torrent which suddenly whirls away his *baggage* and forces him to run for his life . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. As adjective: Used for carrying baggage.

" . . . the *baggage* horses . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

"A thousand *baggage* wagons . . ."—*Ibid.*, ch. xv.

Bag and Baggage (generally used as an adverb): With a person's all; root and branch. It seems to have been used originally of the defenders of a fort who have surrendered on terms, being allowed to carry out with them their knapsacks and other baggage. From this it passed to other more or less analogous cases.

"And the men were letten pass, *bag and baggage*, and the castle casten down to the ground."—*Pittscottie: James II.*, p. 34.

"Dolabella designed, when his affairs grew desperate in Egypt, to pack up *bag and baggage*, and sail for Italy."—*Arbuthnot*.

The phrase *bag and baggage*, which had long existed, acquired in England new vitality in 1876, when Mr. Gladstone recommended, as a panacea for the woes of Bulgaria, that the official part of the Turkish population should be requested to remove from that province "bag and baggage." His view on the subject was described by some newspaper writers as the "bag and baggage" policy.

băg'-găge (2) (ăge=ig), s. [In Fr. *bagasse*=baggage, worthless woman, harlot; *Prov. baguassa*; *Sp. bagasa*; *Ital. bagascia*; from *O. Fr. bague*, *Prov. bagua*=a bundle. Or the word may be from *baggage* (1), implying that the women of loose character so designated follow among the "baggage" in the rear of an army.]

1. *With imputation on the moral character*: A woman of loose character, specially one following an army.

"Hang thee, young *baggage*, disobedient wretch."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

"When this *baggage* meets with a man who has vanity to credit relations, she turns him to account."—*Spectator*.

2. *Without imputation on the moral character (familiarily)*: A young girl not worth much. Formerly used sometimes in mock censure as a term of affection.

baggage-car, s. A railroad car designed especially for carrying the baggage of passengers.

baggage-master, s. One who has charge of the baggage of railroad passengers.

băg'-ga-lă, *băg'-lô, s. [Arab.] [BUDGEROW.] A two-masted boat, more generally called a *dow*, used by the Arabs for commerce and also for piracy in the Indian Ocean. They vary from 200 to 250 tons burden.

*băgge, v. i. [BAG, v. i.]

*băgge, s. [BADGE.]

băgged, pa. par. & a. [BAG, v. t.]

1. *Gen.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

2. *Bot. &c.*: Resembling a bag or sack. Example, the inflated petals of some plants.

băg'-gêl'-y, s. [BAGATY.]

băg'-gîe, s. [Eng. *bag*; *ie*, diminutive suffix.] A small bag.

"A guid New-year I wish thee, Maggie!
Hae, there's a rip to thy auld *baggie*!"
Burns: Auld Farmer to His Auld Mare Maggie.

*băg'-gî-êr, s. [Fr. *baguier*.] A casket. (*Scotch.*)

"A *baggie* containing xiii ringis . . ."—*Inventories* (1578), p. 265. (*Jamieson*.)

băg'-gîng, pr. par., a. & s. [BAG, v.]

A. & B. As *adj. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb. In the following example with the sense of distended. [See BAG, v., B. 1.]

"Two kids that in the valley stray'd
I found by chance, and to my fold convey'd;
They drain two *bagging* udders every day."
Dryden: Virgil's Eccl. ii. 50-2.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of making into bags; the state of being so made.

2. The act of putting into bags.

3. Cloth or canvas used in making bags.

4. A method of reaping grain by the hook, by a striking instead of a drawing cut.

bagging-time, s. Apparently from the practice of the country people working in the fields to have recourse to their bags at a certain time for a collation. Baiting time; feeding time.

" . . . on hoo'll naw cum agen till *bagging-time*."
Tim Bobbin, p. 11. (*S. in Boucher*.)

băll, **bôy**; **păut**, **jăwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thîs**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tîon, -sîon = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*băg'-gîng-lŷ, *băg'-gŷng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *bagging*; suff. *-ly*.] Often held to mean arrogantly; in a swelling manner, boastfully; but Tyrwhitt, Stevens, &c., consider it to mean squintingly, and with the latter view the context is in harmony.

"I saugh Envie in that peynting,
Hadde a wonderful lokyng;
For she ne lokide but awrie,
Or overthart, alle baggyngly."
Romaunt of the Rose, 289-292.

băg'-gît, *pa. par., a. & s.* [BAGGED.] (*Scotch.*)

A. & B. *As participle & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb intransitive.

C. *As substantive (of persons)*:

1. A term of contempt for a child.
2. An insignificant little person, a "pestilent creature."
3. A feeble sheep.

băg'-nêt, *s.* [Eng. *bag*; *net*.] A net in the form of a bag. It is used for catching fish, insects, &c.

bag-nî-ô (*g* silent), *s.* [From Ital. *bagno* = a bath; *bagnio* = cistern, bathing-tub. In Sp. *baño*; Port. *banho*; Fr. *bains* (plur.), from *baigner* = to bathe; Lat. *balneum*, a contraction of *balneum* = a bath; Gr. *balaneion* = a bath or bathing-room. Liddell and Scott consider it to have a connection with *balanos* = an acorn, but do not know in what way.]

1. A bath, a bathing establishment, house or room.

"I have known two instances of malignant fevers produced by the hot air of a *bagnio*."—*Arbuthnot on Air*.

2. A brothel.

†3. *In Turkey*: A prison for slaves, the name apparently being given to it on account of the baths which those places of confinement contain.

Băg'-nô-lîsts, Băg'-nô-lên'-sî-ang, or Bai-ô-lên'-sî-ang, *s. pl.* [From *Bagnoles*, in Provence.]

Ch. *Hist.*: A Christian sect existing in the twelfth century. They belonged to the branch of the Cathari, whose great principle was to admit only a single First Cause. They were one of the bodies termed Albigenses. [ALBIGENSES.] (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. xii., pt. ii., ch. 5.)

ba-gô'-ûs, *s.* [Lat. *Bagous* and *Bagoas*; Gr. *Bagoas*; from a Persian proper name believed to signify an eunuch.] A genus of beetles of the family Curculionidae, or Weevils. The species are small insects found in marshes.

băg'-pipe, *s.* [Eng. *bag*; *pipe*. So called because the wind is received in a bag.] A musical instrument which has existed in various parts of the world from an unknown period of antiquity, but is now associated in the minds of the English chiefly with the Highlands of Scotland. Though less known in Ireland, it is still in use there also. It consists of a large wind-bag made of greased leather covered with woolen cloth, a valved mouth-tube, by which the player inflates it with his breath, three reed drones, and a reed chanter, with finger-holes on which the tunes are performed. The drones are for the bass, and the chanter, which plays the melody, for the tenor or treble. The compass of the bagpipe is three octaves.

"And then the bagpipes he could blow."

Wordsworth: Blind Highland Boy.

†băg'-pipe, *v. t.* [From the substantive.] To cause, in some way or other, to resemble a bagpipe. (Used only in the subjoined nautical phrase.)

To bagpipe the mizzen: To lay the mizzen aback by bringing it to the mizzen shrouds.

băg'-pî-pêr, *s.* [Eng. *bag*; *piper*.] One who plays the bagpipe.

"Some that will evermore peep through their eyes,
And laugh like parrots at a bagpiper."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

băg'-râpe, *s.* [From Icel. *bagge* = a bundle (?), and Scotch *rape* = rope.] A rope of straw or heath, double the size of the cross-ropes used in fastening the thatch of a roof. This is affixed to the cross-ropes, then tied to what is called the pan-rape, and fastened with wooden pins to the easing or top of the wall on the other side. (*Jamieson*.)

Ba-grâ'-tî-ôn-ite, *s.* [Named after its discoverer, P. R. Bagration.] A name given by Kokscharof to a mineral which is found in black crystals at Achmatorsk, in the Ural Mountains. Dana makes it identical with Allanite, and the British Museum Catalogue of Minerals ranks it as a variety of Orthite, under which it places also Allanite. The Bagrationite of Hermann is the same as Epidote q. v.).

ba'-gre (gre=ger), *s.* [BAGRUS.] Any fish belonging to the genus *Bagrus* (q. v.).

băg'-rêef, *s.* [Eng. *bag*; *reef*.]

Naut.: A fourth and lower reef used in the British Navy.

băg'-rie, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] Trash. (*Scotch.*)

"I sigh when I look on my threadbare coat,
And shame fa' the gear and the bagrie o't."
Herd: Coll., ii. 19. (*Jamieson*.)

ba'-grūs, *s.* [Latin *Bagrus*, a proper name.] A genus of fishes of the order Malacopterygii Abdominales, and the family Siluridae.

ba-guêt'te, †ba-guêt' (*u* silent), *s.* [In Fr. *baguette* = a switch, a rammer, a drumstick, a round molding; Sp. & Port. *baqueta*; Ital. *bacchetta* = a rod or mace; from Lat. *baculum*, *baculus* = a stick.] [BACULUM.]

Arch.: A round molding, smaller in size than an astragal. It is sometimes carved and enriched, and is then generally known as a *chaplet*. In its plain form it is often called a *bead*. [BEAD.]

băg'-wŷn, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Her.: An imaginary animal, like the heraldic antelope, but having the tail of a horse and long horns curved over the ears.

Ba-ha'-ma, *s. & a.* [For etym. see def.]

As adjective: From the Bahama Islands in the West Indies, between latitude 21° to 27° N., and longitude 71° to 79° W.

Bahama redwood. The English name of a plant, *Rhamnus colubrina*.

ba-har', bar're, *s.* [Arab. *bahâr*; from *bahara* = to charge with a load. (*Mahn*.)] Two weights which are current in certain parts of the East Indies.

The Great Bahar is 524 lbs. 9 oz. avoirdupois. It is used for weighing pepper, cloves, nutmegs, &c.

The Little Bahar weighs 437 lbs. 9 oz. avoirdupois, and is used for weighing quicksilver, vermilion, ivory, silk, &c.

bahr'-gêist (*h* silent), *s.* [BARGUEST.]

bâide, *pret. of BIDE*. [BIDE, ABIDE.] Waited, stayed, lived, endured. (*Scotch.*)

"Oh, gif I kenn'd but where ye baide,
I'd send to you a marled plaid."

Burns: Guidwife of Wauchope House.

*bâ'-ie, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A chiding, a reproof.

"Let baies amend Cisley or shift her aside."

Tusser: Husbandry.

bai'-êr-ite, bai'-êr-ine, *s.* [From *Bayern* or *Bairen*, the German name of Bavaria.] A mineral, the same as Columbite (q. v.).

*baigne, *v. t.* [Fr. *baigner* = to bathe, to wash.] To soak or drench.

"The women forslow not to baigne them, unless they plead their heels, with a worse perfume than Jugurth found in the dungeon."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

bâik, *s.* [BECK.] A beck, curtesy; reverence. (*Scotch.*)

"... when Mattie and I gae through, we are fain to make a *baik* and a bow, . . ."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

bâi'-kal-ite, *s.* [In Ger. *Baikalit*; from Lake Baikal, near which it occurs.] A mineral of a dark dingy-green color. Dana makes it a variety of Sahlite, which again is a variety of Pyroxene.

bâi'-kêr-in-ite, *s.* [Altered from *Baikerite* (q. v.).] A mineral, one of the hydrocarbons. It is brown in color, translucent, of a balsamic odor, and a taste like that of wood tar. At 15° C. it is a thick, tar-like fluid, and at 10° C. a crystalline granular deposit in a viscid, honey-like mass.

bâi'-kêr-ite, *s.* [From Lake Baikal, near which it is found.] A wax-like mineral, a hydrocarbon compound. Besides occurring in nature, it has been distilled artificially from mineral coal, peat, petroleum, mineral tar, &c. It is identical with Ozokerite, or it is a variety of it.

bâil, *bâile, *bâyle, *v. t. & i.* [From Fr. *bailler* = to give, deliver, put into the hands of, deal, bestow; Prov. *bailar*; from Lat. *bajulo* = (lit.) to bear a burden, to carry anything heavy; from *bajulus* = a carrier of a burden. Blackstone considers that the idea in *bail* is that of the Fr. *bailleur* = to deliver, because the defendant is bailed or delivered to his sureties. Wedgwood shows that the word *bajulus* in mediæval times became = the bearer of a child, a nurse, and then a tutor, a guardian. Hence, one bailing another was assumed by a legal fiction to be his guardian, who could produce him at will.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. To deliver, to set free; to release, to rescue.

"Ne none there was to reskue her, ne none to *baille*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ix. 7.

2. To deliver in the legal sense. [II. 1 (a), 2.]

3. To deliver a boat from the unpleasantness, inconvenience, and danger of being filled with water, by shoveling the latter overboard.

II. Law:

1. Of persons:

(a) To hand an accused person over to sureties on their giving a bond [BAIL-BOND] that he will surrender when required to take his trial. [BAIL.]

"When they had bailed the twelve bishops who were in the Tower, the House of Commous, in great indignation, caused them immediately to be re-committed to the Tower."—*Clarendon*.

"... to refuse or delay to *bail* any person bailable is an offense against the liberty of the subject in any magistrate, by common law."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 22.

(b) To give security for the appearance of an accused person.

"... what satisfaction or indemnity is it to the public, to seize the effects of them who have bailed a murderer, if the murderer himself be suffered to escape with impunity?"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 22.

2. *Of things*: To deliver anything to another in trust for some purpose, as, for instance, to give over to some silk-weaver material to be woven. The person who receives the trust is called the *bailee* (q. v.).

B. *Intransitive*: To admit to bail.

"Lastly, it is agreed that the Court of King's Bench (or any judge thereof in time of vacation) may *bail* for any crime whatsoever."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 22.

bâil (1), *bâile, *bâyle, *s.* [In Fr. *bail* = a lease, tenure; O. Fr. *bail*, *baile* = a guardian, an administrator.] [BAIL, v., BAILLEE, BAILIFF.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. Custody.

"So did Diana and her maydens all,
Use silly Faunns now within their *baile*."

Spenser: F. Q., VII. vi. 48.

2. In the same sense as B. 1, 2.

B. *Law*:

1. *Of persons*: Those who stand security for the appearance of an accused person at the fitting time to take his trial. The word is a collective one, and not used in the plural. They were so called because formerly the person summoned was *baillé*, that is, given into the custody of those who were security for his appearance.

"And if required, the *bail* must justify themselves in court."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 19.

2. Pecuniary security given by responsible persons that an individual charged with an offense against the law will, if temporarily released, surrender when required to take his trial.

"... or give *bail*, that is, put in securities for his appearance, to answer the charge against him."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 22.

To admit to bail: To permit security to be tendered for one, and, if sufficient, accept it.

"The trial of Keso for this new charge is postponed, and he is admitted to bail."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. iii., § 37.

¶ Several kinds of bail either exist or did so formerly at common law. An important one, of which much use was once made, was that called *Common Bail*, or *Bail below*. The old practice being to arrest persons who now would only be summoned, an excuse was required for again letting those go against whom the charge was trivial. So, with all gravity, there were accepted as their securities John Doe and Richard Roe, two mythic personages whom no one had ever seen in the flesh, and who were known to be utterly unproducible if the friend for whose appearance they became responsible thought fit to *drum*. If the charge was a more serious one, *Special Bail*, called also *Bail above*, was requisite; it was that of substantial men, and in this case no shadowy personages would do. Modern legislation has so altered the form of process that Messrs. Doe and Roe's services are no longer required.

bail-court, *s.* Formerly, a court auxiliary to that of Queen's Bench. It was called also the Practice Court.

bâil (2), *s.* [In Dut. *balie* = a bar, a tub; Ger. *balie* = a half tub; Fr. *balise* = a sea-mark, a buoy, a beacon, a floating-beacon, a quay, a water-mark; *baille* = a barrier, a barricade, a large sea tub or bucket. Wedgwood believes it cognate with *pale*, *s.* Compare also *bailey*.]

1. *Plural*: Hoops to bear up the tilt of a boat (*Glossog. Nov.*)

2. The handle of a kettle or similar vessel.

*3. The space inclosed by the outer wall of a castle

4. A division between the stalls of a stable.

*bâil (3), *bây1, *s.* [From Lat. *ballium*.] (BAILEY.) Wedgwood conjoins this word with the preceding one.] The same as BAILEY (q. v.).

bâil (4), *s.* [Lat. *baculus* = a staff.] One of the top or cross-pieces of the wicket in the game of cricket.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or. wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trŷ. Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bāil-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *bail*; *-able*.]

1. *Of persons*: Having committed only such an offense as to allow of one's being admitted to bail.

"In civil cases we have seen that every defendant is *bailable*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 22.

2. *Of offenses*: Not so serious but that one committing it may be admitted to bail.

"... which offenses are not *bailable*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 22.

bāil-bōnd, *s.* [Eng. *bail*; *bond*.]

Law: A bond or obligation entered into by one or more sureties, who by it engage that an accused person shall surrender at the proper time to take his trial.

***bāile**, *v. & s.* [BAIL (1).]

bāiled, *pa. par. & a.* [BAIL, *v.*]

bāi-lēe, *s.* [Eng. *bail*; *-ee*.] One to whom goods are intrusted for a specific purpose by another person called the *bailer* or *bailor*.

"For as such *bailee* is responsible to the bailer, if the goods are lost or damaged . . ."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 30.

bāil-ēr, **bāil-or**, *s.* [Eng. *bail*, *-er*, *-or*.] One who intrusts another person called the *bailee* with goods for a specific purpose. (See example under BAILER.)

bāi-leŷ, *s.* [In Fr. *baille*; Low Lat. *ballium*= (1) a work fenced with palisades, or sometimes with masonry, covering the suburbs of a town to constitute a defense to it; (2) the space immediately within the outer wall of a castle. (James.)] [BAIL (3).]

1. *Formerly*: The courts of a castle formed by the spaces between the outward wall and the keep.
2. *Now*: A prison, or any modern structure situated where such courts previously existed, as the Old Bailey in London.

bāil-ī-ar-ŷ, **bāil-li-ēr-ŷe**, ***bāyl-lēr-ŷe**, *s.* [Scotch *bailie*; Eng. suff. *-ary*.]
In Scotland:

1. The extent of a *bailee's* jurisdiction.

"And do hereby grant full power and commission to the sheriff-principal of Air and his deputies, the *Baillie* depute of the *Bailiary* of Cuningham, and commanding officer of the forces . . ."—*Wodrow*, ii. 236.

†2. The extent of the jurisdiction of a sheriff.

"That ilk schiref of the realme sould gar wapin-schawing be maid foure tymes ilk yeir, in als many places as war speidfull within his *Baillierie*."—*Acts, Jas. I.* (1425), ch. 67 (ed. 1566).

Letter of Bailiary: A commission by which an heritable proprietor appointed a baron *bailie* to office in the district over which the proprietor had feudal sway.

bāi-lŷe, *s.* [BAILLIE.]

bāi-liff, *s.* [In Dut. *baljuw*. From O. Fr. *bailiff*; Fr. *bailli*=bailiff, inferior judge, seneschal; *bailleur*=agent, governor; *bailleur*=to give, deliver, put into the hands of; Prov. *bailieu*; Port. *bailio*=a bailiff; Ital. *balivo*; Low Lat. *baillivus*, *bailivus*, *bajulus*=a pedagogue, a tutor of children; Class. Lat. *bajulus*=a porter. Cognate with O. Fr. *bailir*; Prov. *bailir*=to govern; Ital. *balire*=to bring up, to govern; *baliato*, *balia*=power, authority; also with *bailo*=a kind of magistrate, and *balia*=a nurse. (BAIL, BAILLIE.) The essential meaning is a person intrusted by a superior with power of superintendence.]

I. *Gen.*: In the United States the word bailiff has no precise meaning. The term is most frequently used to denote a court officer whose duty it is to take charge of juries and wait upon the court.

II. *Eng. Law*: An officer appointed for the administration of justice in a certain bailiwick or district. The sheriff is the king's bailiff, whose business it is to preserve the rights of the king within his "bailiwick" or county. [BAILWICK.]

"... the hundred is governed by an high constable or bailiff."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, Intro., § 4. See also bk. i., ch. 9.

Specially:

1. The governor of a castle belonging to the king.
2. A sheriff's officer. Bailiffs are either bailiffs of hundreds or special bailiffs.

(a) *Bailiffs of hundreds* are officers appointed by the sheriff over the districts so called, to collect fines, to summon juries, to attend the judges and justices at the assizes and quarter sessions, and to execute writs and process.

(b) *Special bailiffs* are men appointed for their adroitness and dexterity in hunting and seizing persons liable to arrest. They assist the *bailiffs of hundreds* in important work for which the latter have no natural aptitude or acquired skill. Special bailiffs being compelled to enter into an obligation for the proper discharge of their duty are sometimes called *bound-bailiffs*, a term which the common people have corrupted into a more homely appellation. [BUM-BAILIFF.] (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 9.)

† Formerly *bailiffs of liberties*, or *franchises*, were functionaries appointed by each lord within his liberty to execute process, and generally to do such work as the bailiffs *enfranchisés* were wont to do in larger districts.

bāi-li-wick, *s.* [From O. Fr. *baillie*=the jurisdiction of a bailiff, and A. S. suff. *-wic*=a dwelling, station, village, castle, or bay; as *Alnwic*=the dwelling or village on the Aln; *Greenwich*=the green village; and *Norwich*=the north village or dwelling. (Bosworth.) In Ger. *bailliff* and Fr. *bailliage* are=a bailiwick.] The precincts within which a bailiff possesses jurisdiction. *Specially*—*Eng. Law*:

1. A county.

"As the king's bailiff, it is his [the sheriff's] business to preserve the rights of the king within his *bailiwick*: for so his county is frequently called in the writs; a word introduced by the princes of the Norman line, in imitation of the French, whose territory is divided into *bailiwicks*, as that of England into counties."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 9.

2. A liberty exempted from the jurisdiction of the sheriff of a county, and over which the lord appoints his own bailiff, with the same power within his precincts as that which an under-sheriff exercises under the sheriff of a county. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.)

bāi-li-āge (āge=īg), *s.* [Fr.] The term in French corresponding to BAILWICK in English.

bāi-lŷe (1), **bāi-lŷe**, ***bāi-lŷ**, *s.* [From Fr. *bailli*.] [BAILIFF.]

*A. (*Of the forms bailly and baillie*): A bailiff; a steward.

"Also that the seriaunts be made by the *Baillies* anone the same day of eleccyon."—*Eng. Guilds (Early Eng. Text Soc.)*, p. 395.

B. (*Of the form baillie or bailie*):

In Scots Law:

†1. An officer or other person named by a proprietor to give infeftment.

2. A municipal functionary, in rank next above a town-councillor. He acts as a magistrate.

***bāi-lŷe** (2), ***bāi-lŷe**, *s.* [O. Fr. *baillie*=the jurisdiction of a bailiff; from O. & Mod. Fr. *bailleur*=to deliver; Ital. *balia*, *baliato*=power, authority; Low Lat. *balia*=guardianship.] [BAIL, BAILIFF, BAILLIE (1).] Care, management; government of, custody, guardianship.

"Than drede had in her *baillie*
The keeping of the constablerie
Toward the North."

Romance of the Rose, 4,217. (Boucher.)

bāi-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *bail*; *-ment*. Not from Fr. *bailement*, which is=yawning, gasping, . . . hiatus.]

1. *Of the delivery of things*: The act of delivering goods in trust, or the state of being so delivered, upon a contract expressed or implied that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee. Thus one may give cloth in bailment to a tailor to make into a coat, or a parcel to a carrier to be delivered to a third party to whom it is addressed.

"*Bailment*, from the French *bailleur*, to deliver, is a delivery of goods in trust upon a contract expressed or implied that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 30.

2. *Of the delivery of persons*: The act of delivering an accused person to those who are responsible for his appearance; the state of being so delivered.

"... a delivery or *bailment* of a person to his sureties upon their giving (together with himself) sufficient security for his appearance."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 22.

bāil-or, *s.* [BAILER.]

bāil-piēce, *s.* [Eng. *bail*; *piece*.]

Law: The slip of parchment on which are recorded the obligations under which those bailing an accused person come before he is surrendered to their custody. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 19.)

***bāi-lŷ**, *s.* [BAILLIE.]

***bāin** (1), **bāyn** (1), **bāyne**, *a.* [Icel. *beinn*; A. S. *bugan*=to bow, bend, stoop, . . . submit, yield.]

1. *Lit.*: Flexible. (Now only provincial.)

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Ready; prompt.

"... that were *bayn*

To serve Sir Tristrem swithe."

Sir Tristrem, l. 65.

(2) Obsequious, complying; submissive.

"To me was he wont to be *bain*."

Cursor Mundi. (S. in Boucher.)

"To Goddes wyll I am ful *bayne*."

Gawayn and the Green Knyght, 3,879. (S. in Boucher.)

***bāin** (2), ***bāyn** (2), *a.* [Ger. *ban*=a smooth and beaten road; or Sw. *bana*=to clear, to pave, to prepare the way.]

Of a road: Ready; near.

***bāin**, ***bāine**, ***bāyne**, ***bāigne** (*g* silent), *v. i.* & *i.* [Fr. *baigner*=to bathe, swim, soak in; Sp. *banar*; Port. *banhar*; Ital. *bagnare*=to wet, to wash; *bagnarsi*=to bathe, to wash one's self; Low Lat. *balneo*; from Lat. *balneum*=a bath.]

A. *Trans.*: To wash, to bathe; to wet.

"And when salt teares do *bayne* my breast."
Surry. (S. in Boucher.)

B. *Intrans.*: To bathe one's self.

"In virgin's blood doth *baine*."

Phaer: Virgil, p. 260. (Boucher.)

***bāin** (1), ***bāine**, ***bāyne**, ***bāigne** (*g* silent), *s.* [Fr. *bain*=bath, bathing, bathing-tub, bathing-machine, bathing-place; Sp. *baño*; Ital. *bagno*=a bath; *bagnio*=a cistern, a bathing-tub.] [BAIN, *v. t.*] A bath.

"... and never would leave it off but when he went into the stew or *bain*."—*Holland: Pliny*, ii. 70.

"... a *bayne* of things aperitive or opening, . . ."—*Vigoe: Anatomie*. (S. in Boucher.)

***bāin** (2), *s.* [BAN.]

***bāineg**, *s.* [BANNS.]

bāin-lŷ, *adv.* [O. Eng. *bain*; and suff. *-lŷ*.] Readily.

"And heas *bainly* obeyed to the buerne his eme."

Destruct. of Troye, f. 4, M. S. (S. in Boucher.)

bāi-rām, *s.* [Turk. *baïram*, *beïram*; Pers. *bay-rām*.] A great Mohammedan festival, following immediately on the Ramadan or Rhamazan, the month of fasting, and believed to have been instituted in imitation of the Christian Easter. It is called also *Id-al-Fitr*=the Festival of the Interruption, as "interrupting," or, more accurately, terminating, a four-weeks' fast. The rejoicings should extend one day, but are generally run through a second one. Seventy days later is held a lesser Bairam, called *Id-al-Azha* and *Kurbān Bairām*=the Festival of the Sacrifices. It is in commemoration of Abraham's willingness to offer his son Isaac in sacrifice, and lasts four days.

"Millions of lamps proclaim'd the feast

Of Bairam through the boundless East."

Byron: The Giaour.

***bāir-mān**, *s.* [O. Eng. *bair*=bare; and *man*.]

Old Law: A poor insolvent debtor, left "bare" of property, and who had to swear in court that he was not worth more than 5s. 5d. (\$1.35)

bāirn (*Scotch and O. Eng.*), ***bārn**, **bārne** (*O. Eng.*), *s.* [A. S. *bearn*. In Sw., Icel., Dan., O. S., & Goth. *barn*=a child. From A. S. *beran*=to bear.] [BEAR, BORN.] A child, whether male or female.

A. *Of the forms barn and barne*:

"And bringeth forth *barnes* ayens for-boden lawes."

Piers Plowman, p. 178. (S. in Boucher.)

B. *Of the form bairn (Old English & Scotch)*.

"Which they dig out fro' the dells,

For their *bairns'* bread, wives' and sells'."

Ben Jonson, Underwoods, vii. 51. (S. in Boucher.)

"... the bonny *bairn*, grace be wi' it."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

bairns' part, *s.*

Scots Law: A third part of a deceased person's movable effects, due to the children when their mother survives. Should she be dead, they receive one-half in place of one-third.

***bairn-team** (*Eng.*), **bairn-time**, *s.* A progeny; a family of children; a brood.

"Thae bonnie *bairntime* Heav'n has lent,

Still higher may they heeze ye."

Burns: A Dream.

bairns-woman, *s.* A child's maid; a dry nurse. (Jamieson.)

bāirn-lŷ-nēss, *s.* [O. Eng. & Scotch *bairn*; suff. *-lŷ=ly*; and *-ness*.] Childishness.

bāirn-lŷ, *a.* [O. Eng. & Scotch *bairn*; *-lŷ*. In Sw. *barnslig*.] Childish; having the manners of a child. (*Scotch*.)

"Thinking the play of fortune *bairnly* sport."

Muses Thren., p. 116. (Jamieson.)

bāiŷ-dlŷe, *adv.* [*Scotch bazed*; suff. *-lŷ=Eng. -lie*. Like one bazed.] [BAZED.] In a state of stupefaction or confusion. (Jamieson.)

"Amasdlie and the *baisdlie*,

Richt bisslie they ran."

Burel: Pilg. (Watson's Collec.), ii. 20.

***bāiŷe-māiŷ**, *s.* [In Fr. *baisemain*=kissing of hands at a feudal ceremony, indicating affectionate loyalty; *baiser*=to kiss, and *mains*=hands.] The act of kissing the hands to, the act of complimenting of an inferior to a superior. (Skinner.)

***bāiske**, *a.* [Sw. *barsk*=stern, fierce, terrible; Ger. *barsch*; Fr. *brusque*; Port. & Ital. *brusco*=sour, tart.] [BRUSQUE.] Sour.

"For the froite of itt is soure,

And *baiske* and bittere of odoure."

MS. Cott. Faust., bk. vi., f. 128 b. (S. in Boucher.)

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tŷion**, **-ŷion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

bāiss, *v. t.* [BASTE.] (Scotch.)
***bāist**, ***bāyst**, *s.* [See ABASH.] Abashed, alarmed.

"Gawan gotz to the gome
 With giserne in honde,
 And he baldly hym bydes
 He bayst neuer the helder."

Gawayn and the Green Knyght, 685. (S. in Boucher.)

bāit (1), ***bāite**, ***bāyte**, ***bāight**, ***bēyght** (*gh* silent), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *batan* (t.)=to lay a bait for a fish; *beta*=to pasture, to feed, to graze, to unharness, to tan; Dan. *bede* (i.)=to bait, to rest, to refresh; Ger. *baizen*=to bait. From A. S. *bitan*=to bite. (BITE.) Wedgwood believes all the significations here given to be modifications of the idea of biting.]

A. Transitive:

1. Of a "bite" of food or other attraction, given with insidious design:

1. *Lit.*: To place upon a hook some food attractive to the fishes or other animals which it is designed to catch. Or similarly to place food upon or in a trap, or otherwise expose it, with the view of luring certain animals into the loss of their lives or liberty.

"Many sorts of fishes feed upon insects, as is well known to anglers, who bait their hooks with them."—Ray.

2. *Fig.*: To put in one's way some object of attraction with the object of gaining the mastery over him.

"O cunning enemy, that to catch a saint
 With saints doth bait thy hood! Most dangerous
 Is that temptation that doth goad us on
 To sin in loving virtue."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 3.

II. Of a "bite" of food given with no insidious design: To give provender for the purpose of refreshment to horses or other animals at some halting-place on a journey.

"In the middle of the day we baited our horses at a little inn called the Weatherboard."—Darwin: Voyage round the World, ch. xix.

III. Of the incitement of dogs to bite an animal:

1. *Lit.*: To set dogs upon an animal to worry it, perhaps to death.

"Who seeming sorely chafed at his band,
 As chained bear whom cruel dogs do bait,
 With idle force did fain them to withstand."

Spenser: F. Q.

2. *Fig.*: Greatly to harass or persecute.

"... hunted to the last asylum, and baited into a mood in which men may be destroyed, but will not easily be subjugated."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.

B. *Intrans.*: To stop at an inn or any other place for the purpose of taking refreshment or obtaining provender for man and beast.

"In all our journey from London to his house, we did not so much as bait at a Whig inn."—Addison: Spectator.

bāit (2), *v. i.* [Fr. *battre*; O. Fr. *batre*=to beat; Sp. *batir*; Port. *bater*; Ital. *battere*; Lat. *battu*=to beat.] [BEAT, *v.*] To flap the wings; to flutter. (Used of hawks or other birds of prey.) [BAIT-ING, *s.*]

"Another way I have to man my haggard,
 To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
 That is, to watch her as we watch these kites
 That bait and beat and will not be obedient."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

bāit, ***bāite**, ***bāyte**, ***bāight**, ***bēyght** (*gh* silent), *s.* [In Sw. *bete*=pasture grazing, bait, lure; Icel. *beit*=food; *beit*=pasture.]

I. Of food or anything else attractive given with insidious design:

1. *Lit.*: Whatever is used as an allurement to make fish or other animals take a hook, or come within the operation of a net, snare, or trap of any kind.

"The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish
 Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
 And greedily devour the treacherous bait."

Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

(a) *Gen.*: Anything constituting the natural food of fishes; a worm, for instance, put on a hook. It is opposed to an artificial "fly."

(b) *Spec.*: A contraction for WHITEBAIT (*q. v.*).

2. *Fig.*: An allurement of any kind, designed to ensnare one, or at least to bring his will under the control of the person laying the "bait."

"Fruit like that
 Which grew in Paradise, the bait of Eve
 Used by the tempter."

Milton: P. L., bk. x.

"They at once applied goads to its anger, and held out baits to its cupidity."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxv.

II. Of food given or taken with no insidious design: Food or drink taken on a journey for purpose of refreshment.

bā'it-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [BAIT, *v.*]

"... and lead him on with a fine baited delay, till he hath pawn'd his horses to mine host of the Garter."—Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1.

bāith, *a. & pro.* [BOTH.] (Scotch.)

bā'it-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BAIT (1).]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"But our desire's tyrannical extortion
 Doth force us there to set our chief delightfulness,
 Where but a baiting place is all our portion."

Sidney.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of placing bait upon a hook or on or in a trap.

2. The act of harassing some large or powerful animal by means of dogs; the state of being so harassed.

bāize, ***bāyeş**, *s.* [In Sw. *boj*; Dan. *bay*; Dut. *baai*; Fr. *bayette*, *baïette*, apparently from *baie*=berry; Sp. *bayeta*; Port. *baeta*; Ital. *baïetta*.] A coarse woolen stuff like flannel.

bāj'-ar-dōur, *s.* [Lat. *bajulator*.] A bearer of any weight or burden. (Jacob.)

bā-jōc'-cho, *s.* [Ital.] A copper coin of the value of about two cents which was current in the papal states.

***bāj'-u-lāte**, *v. t.* [From Lat. *bajulus*=a carrier, a porter.] To carry anything, and specially grain, from one place to another with a view of selling it at a profit. [BADGER, BADGERING.] (Fuller: Worthies; Sussex.)

bāj'-u-rēe, **baj'-rēe**, **baj'-ra**, or **baj'-u-rŷ**, *s.* [In Mahratta *bajuree*.] The name given in many parts of India to a kind of grain (*Holcus spicatus*), which is extensively cultivated.

***bak-brede**, *s.* [A. S. *bacan*=to bake, and *bred*=a board.] A kneading trough, or a board used for the same purpose in baking bread. (Cathol. Anglicum.)

bāke, ***bākke**, ***bācke** (pret. *bāked*, **bōke*; *pa. par. bāked*, *†bā'-kēn*, **bākt*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *bacan*=to bake. In Sw. & Icel. *baka*; Dan. *bage*; Dut. *bakken*; Ger. *backen*; O. H. Ger. *pachan*; Russ. *peshtshi*=to bake; *peku*=I bake; Pol. *piec*=to bake; Sansc. *patsh*=to bake.]

A. Transitive:

1. To dry and harden in an oven, under which a fire has been lighted, or by means of any similar appliance for imparting a regulated amount of heat. (Used of bread, potatoes, or other articles of food.)

"... yea, he kindleth it, and baketh bread; . . ."
 —Isa. xlv. 15.

"And the people went about, and gathered it [the manna], and ground it in mills, or beat it in a mortar, and baked it in pans, . . ."
 —Numb. xi. 8.

2. To harden by means of fire in a kiln, in a pit, &c., or by the action of the sun. (Used of bricks, earth, the ground, geological strata, or anything similar.)

"A hollow scoop'd, I judge, in ancient time,
 For baking earth, or burning rock to lime."

Couper: The Needleless Alarm.

"The lower beds in this great pile of strata have been dislocated, baked, crystallized, and almost blended together."—Darwin: Voyage round the World, ch. xv.

3. To harden by means of cold.

"The earth . . . is baked with frost."—Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To perform the operation of baking on any one occasion or habitually.

"I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds, and do all myself."—Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 4.

2. To become dry and hard through the action of heat, or from some similar cause.

"Fillet of a fenny snake,
 In the cauldron boil and bake,"

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

bāke, *a.* [Contracted from *baked* (*q. v.*).] Baked. (An adjective existing only in composition.) [BAKE-HOUSE, BAKE-MEATS.]

bāked, *pa. par. & a.* [BAKE, *v.*]

"... hills of baked and altered clay-slate."—Darwin: Voyage round the World, ch. x.

baked meats. The same as BAKE-MEATS (*q. v.*).

"There be some houses wherein sweetmeats will relent, and baked meats will mould, more than others."—Bacon.

bā'ke-hōuse, ***bā'k-hōwse**, *s.* [Eng. *bake*; *house*. A. S. *bæchus*; Dan. *bagerhuus*.] A house in which baking operations are carried on.

"I have marked a willingness in the Italian artisans to distribute the kitchen, pantry, and bakehouse under ground."—Wotton.

bā'ke-mēats, *s. pl.* [Eng. *bake*, and *meats*.] Meats baked.

"And in the uppermost basket there was of all manner of bake-meats for Pharaoh . . ."
 —Gen. xi. 17.

†bā'-kēn, *pa. par. & a.* [BAKE, *v.*] (Obsolescent.)
 "... a cake baked on the coals . . ."—1 Kings xix. 6.

bā'-kēr, *s.* [Eng. *bak(e)*; -er. A. S. *bæcere*; Icel. *bakari*; Sw. *bagare*; Dan. *bager*; Dut. *bakker*; Ger. *bäcker*, *beckēr*.] One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuits, &c.

"There was not a baker's shop in the city round which twenty or thirty soldiers were not constantly prowling."
 —Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.

***baker-foot**, *s.* A foot like that of a baker, by which was meant a badly-shaped or distorted foot. (Bp. Taylor.)

baker-legged, *a.* Having legs like those of a baker, by which was meant legs bending forward at the knees.

***baker's dozen**. [Dr. Brewer (*Dict. of Phrase and Fable*) says: "When a heavy penalty was inflicted for short weight, bakers used to give a surplus number of loaves, called the *inbread*, to avoid all risk of incurring the fine."] Thirteen, that being assumed to be the number of witches who sat down together at dinner on the Lord's day, even as it was the number who were at that last Passover supper which immediately preceded the betrayal of Christ. Thirteen was also called the "devil's dozen."

baker's itch, *s.* A disease, a species of tetter (*Psoriasis pustulosa*=baker's psoriasis). [PSORIASIS.] It is found on the backs of the hands of bakers and cooks, and arises partly from exposure to the heat of the fire, and partly from the irritation produced by the continued contact of flour upon the skin.

bā'-kēr-ŷ, ***bā'k-kēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *baker*; -y. A. S. *bæcern*. In Sw. *bageri*; Dut. *bakkerij*; Ger. *bäckerei*.]

1. The trade or calling of a baker.

2. A bakehouse, a place where bread is made.

†bā'-ke-stēr, *s.* [Eng. *bake*, and suff. -ster. A. S. *bæcestre*=(1) a woman who bakes, (2) a baker.]

1. Originally (*fem. only*): A female baker. (Old English.)

2. Subsequently (*masc. & fem.*): A baker of either sex. (Obsolete.)

¶ The name *Baxter* is simply *bakester* differently spelled.

bā'-kie, *s.* [Eng. *bake*; -ie.] The name given to a kind of peat. (Scotch.)

"When brought to a proper consistence, a woman, on each side of the line, kneads or bakes this paste into masses of the shape and size of peats, and spreads them in rows on the grass. From the manner of the operation, these peats are called *Bakies*."—Dr. Walker: Prize Essays, Highl. Soc., § ii., 124. (Jamieson.)

bā'-king, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BAKE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or process of applying heat to unfired bread, bricks, &c.

2. The quantity of bread produced at one operation. [BATCH.]

baking-dish, *s.* A dish for baking.

baking-pan, *s.* A pan for baking.

baking-powder, *s.* A powder used in baking as a substitute for yeast. It consists of tartaric acid, bicarbonate of soda, and rice or potato flour. These ingredients must be powdered and dried separately, and then thoroughly mixed together. The flour is added to keep the powder dry, and prevent it absorbing moisture from the atmosphere. As the combination of tartaric acid with bicarbonate of soda produces tartrate of soda, which is an aperient, it would be better if manufacturers of baking powders would substitute sesquicarbonate of ammonia for the bicarbonate of soda. Baking powders are generally free from adulteration, although alum has sometimes been found, but in very minute quantity.

***bākk**, *s.* [In Ger. *backe*.] A check.

"Than brayde he brayn wod and alle his bakkes rente,
 His beard and his bright fax far bale he to twight."
 William and the Werewolf, p. 76. (S. in Boucher.)

***bāk-pān'-ēr**, *s.* [O. Eng. *bak*=the back, and *paner*=pannier.] A pannier carried on the back.

"First xii. c. paneyres; a cannier pannes, and xxv. other fyre pannes. . . . Item v. c. bakpaners al garnished, cc. lanternes."—Caxton: Vegetius, Sig. i., v. b. (S. in Boucher.)

bāk'-shēesh, **bāk'-shīsh**, **būk'-shēish**, **bāck'-shīsh**, **bāck'-shēesh** (the vowel of the first syllable has a sound intermediate between *a* and *u*, nearer the latter than the former), *s.* [Arab. & Pers. *bakhshish*=a present; from *bakhshidan*=to give.] A gratuity.

"... every fresh nomination is productive of fresh baksheesh to the unworthy minions of the harem."—Times, April 20, 1876.

¶ In Egypt and other parts of the Turkish empire (not, as is sometimes said, in India), the traveler has scarcely set foot on shore before clamors for

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hère**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thère**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

"baksheesh" on the most frivolous pretexts, or in simple beggary, without pretext at all, assail his ears from every quarter. "Baksheesh" is the first Arabic word with which he becomes acquainted, and he acquires it unwillingly. It will be for his interest, as soon as possible, in self-defense, to learn three words more—"lā shy hū," meaning, "there is none."

*bāl, s. [A. S. *bæl*=(1) a funeral pile, (2) a burning; Icel. *baal*=a strong fire.] [BAAL, BELTANE.] A flame.

"Drif thaim down in to the hell,
And dunt the develes theder in,
In thair bal al for to brin."

Cursor Mundi, MS. Edin., f. 7 b. (S. in Boucher.)

ba'-lā, s. [Celt. *bal*=placē (?). In Goth. also *bal*=domicile, a residence, a seat, a villa; from *bo*=to go.]

Geog.: A small market town in the north of Wales, in the county of Merioneth.

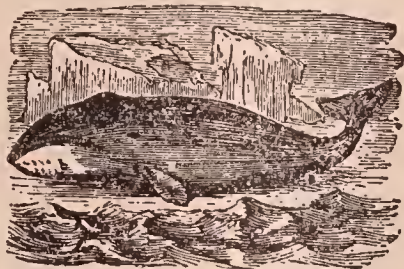
Bala limestone, s.

Geol.: The appellation given by Professor Sedgwick to a calcareous deposit occurring in the vicinity of Bala. Its age is nearly that of Murchison's Llandeilo Rocks in the older part of the Lower Silurians. [LLANDEILO ROCKS.]

*bāl-ād, *bāl'-ade, s. [BALLAD.]

bā-læ'-nā, s. [Lat. *balæna*; Ital. *balena*; Port. *balæa*, *boleia*; Sp. *ballena*; Fr. *baleine*; Gr. *phalaina*, *phalaina*, *phallē*, *phalē*; O. H. Ger. *wal*; Mod. Ger. *wall-fisch*; Dut. *wal-visch*; Dan. *walfisk*; Sw. *hval*; Icel. *hvalr*; A. S. *hwæl*; Eng. *whale* (q. v.).]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Balænidæ (q. v.). There is no fin on the back. *B. mysticetus* is the common Greenland or Right Whale, *B. australis* is the corresponding species in the Southern Hemisphere. [WHALE.]



The Greenland Whale.

bā-læ'-nī-çēps, s. [Lat. *balæna*, a whale, and *-ceps*, -caput, head.] A genus of African stork-like birds, of which the type and only known member is the shoe-bill or shoe-billed stork (q. v.). It is found on the Upper Nile.

bā-læ'-nī-dæ, s. pl. [From Lat. *balæn(a)*; and suff. -idæ.]

Zool.: The true whales, the most typical family of the order Cetacea and the sub-order Cete. They are known by the absence of teeth and the presence in their stead of a horny substance called whalebone, or baleen. The family contains two genera, Balæna and Balænoptera (q. v.).

bāl-æ-nōp'-tēr-ā, s. [Lat. *balæna*=a whale, and Gr. *pteron*=a feather, a wing, or anything like one—a fin, for example.] Fin-back Whales. A genus of Balænidæ, characterized by the possession of a soft dorsal fin, and b. the shortness of the plates of baleen. *Balænoptera Boops* is the Northern Rorqual, or Fin-fish, called by sailors the Finner. It is the largest of known animals, sometimes reaching 100 feet in length. A somewhat smaller species, *B. musculus*, inhabits the Mediterranean.

bāl'-aņce, *bāl'-lāņce, s. [In Dut. *balans*; Ger. (in Mech.) *†balance*; Fr. *balance*; Prov. *balans*, *balanza*; Sp. *balanza*; Ital. *bilancia*; Lat. *bilanx*=having two scales: *bi* (in compos. only)=two, and *lanx*=(1) a plate, platter, dish, and specially (2) the scale of a balance. Compare also Low Lat. *ballancia*, *valentia*=price or value. (See *Ducange*.)]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. An instrument for weighing.

1. Lit.: That which has two scales; viz., the instrument described under B. I. 1, for weighing bodies. It is called "a balance," "a pair of balances," or, more rarely, "balances."

"A just weight and balance are the Lord's: all the weights of the bag are His work."—Prov. xvi. 11.

"... had a pair of balances in his hand."—Rev. vi. 5.

"Just balances, just weights, a just ephah, and a just hin, shall ye have . . ."—Lev. xix. 36.

2. Figuratively:

(a) What may be called mental scales; those powers or faculties which enable one to estimate the relative weight, advantage, or importance of two things, neither of which can be cast into material scales.

(b) The emblem of justice, often figured as a bandaged person holding in equilibrio a pair of scales.

To sway the balance: To administer justice.

"Discernment, eloquence, and grace,

Proclaim him born to sway

The balance in the highest place,

And bear the palm away."

Cowper: *Promotion of Thurlow*.

II. The state of being in equipoise.

1. Lit.: The equipoise between an article and the weight in the opposite scale; or any similar equipoise without actual scales being used.

"And hung a bottle on each side,

To make his balance true."

Cowper: *John Gilpin*.

"I found it very difficult to keep my balance."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xvii.

2. Figuratively:

(a) The act of mentally comparing two things which cannot be weighed in a material balance.

"Upon a fair balance of the advantages on either side, it will appear that the rules of the gospel are more powerful means of conviction than such message."—Atterbury.

(b) Mental or moral equipoise or equilibrium; good sense, steadiness, discretion.

"... the English workmen completely lose their balance."—J. S. Mill: *Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. vii. (Note).

III. That which is needful to be added to one side or other to constitute an equilibrium; also the preponderance one way or other before such adjustment is made.

1. Lit.: Used in connection with the weighing of articles or the making up of accounts. [B.]

2. Fig.: Used in the estimating of things immaterial which cannot be literally weighed or calculated.

"... the balance of hardship turns the other way."—J. S. Mill: *Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. ii., ch. ii., § 2.

B. Technically:

1. Mechanics, &c.:

1. Common balance: An instrument for determining the relative weights or masses of bodies. It consists of a beam with its fulcrum in the middle, and its arms precisely equal. From the extremities of the arms are suspended two scales, the one to receive the object to be weighed, and the other the counterpoise. The fulcrum consists of a steel prism, called the *knife-edge*, which passes through the beam, and rests, with its sharp edge or axis of suspension, upon two supports of agate or polished steel. A needle or pointer is fixed to the beam, and oscillates with it in front of a graduated arc. It points to zero when the balance is at rest. When the beam is horizontal, the center of gravity of the instrument should be in the same vertical line with the edge of the fulcrum, but a little beneath the latter. A good balance possesses both sensibility and stability. A balance is said to be sensible which so easily revolves upon its fulcrum that, when in equipoise, the addition of the minutest particle of matter to one scale makes it sensibly move. It is stable when, owing to the low position of the center of gravity, it does not long oscillate on being disturbed. This first type of balance may be modified in various ways.

(a) A false balance of this type is one in which the arms are unequal in length, the longer one being on the side of the scale into which the article to be weighed is to be put. As the balance is really a lever [LEVER], it is evident that a smaller weight than that in the scale will put the beam into equilibrium. The fraud may at once be detected by putting the article to be weighed into the scale containing the weight, and *vice versa*.

(b) Hydrostatic balance: A balance designed for the weighing of bodies in water, with the view of ascertaining their specific gravity.

2. A "Roman" balance, the same as the steel-yard. [STEELYARD.] Of this type the Chinese, the Danish or Swedish, and the bent lever balances are modifications.

II. Mechanics and Natural Philosophy:

Balance of torsion: An instrument invented by Coulomb for comparing the intensities of very small forces. It consists of a metallic wire suspended vertically from a fixed point, to the lower end of which a horizontal needle is attached with a small weight designed to keep the wire stretched. The magnitude of a small force acting on the end of the needle is measured by the amount of "torsion," or twisting of the wire—in other words, by the arc which the needle passes over measured from the point of repose.

III. Mechanics and Horology:

1. Balance of a watch: The circular hoop or ring which takes the place of the bob of a pendulum in a clock. The action of the hair-spring causes it to vibrate.

"It is but supposing that all watches, while the balance beats, think; and it is sufficiently proved, that my watch thought all last night."—Locke.

2. Compensating balance of a chronometer: A balance or wheel furnished with a spiral spring, with metals of different expansibility so adjusted that, in alterations of temperature, they work against each other and render the movements of the chronometer uniform.

IV. Astron.: A constellation, one of the signs of the zodiac, generally designated by its Latin name, *Libra*. [LIBRA.]

V. Book and Account Keeping: The excess on the debtor or creditor side of an account, which requires to be met by an identical sum entered under some heading on the other side if an equilibrium is to be established between the two.

VI. Comm. and Polit. Econ. Balance of trade: Properly an equilibrium between the value of the exports from and the imports into any country, but more commonly the amount required on one side or other to constitute such an equilibrium.

"Nothing, however, can be more absurd than this whole doctrine of the balance of trade. . . . When two places trade with one another, this doctrine supposes that if the balance be even, neither of them either loses or gains; but if it leans in any degree to one side, that one of them loses and the other gains, in proportion to its declension from the exact equilibrium."—Adam Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. iii., pt. ii.

VII. Politics. Balance of power: Such a condition of things that the power of any one state, however great, is balanced by that of the rest. To maintain such an equilibrium all the nations jealously watch each other, and if any powerful and ambitious one seek to aggrandize itself at the expense of a weaker neighbor, all the other states, parties to the system, hold themselves bound to resist its aggressions. The ancient Greek states thus combined first against Athenian and then against Spartan domination. Several of the modern European states did so yet more systematically, first against Spain, then against France, and more recently against Russia. Many of these wars have tended to the vindication of international law and the preservation and increase of human liberty; but others have been detrimental to humanity, and the "balance of power" does not now override every consideration to the extent that it did formerly. Those who advocate it have no other ambition than to maintain the "status quo," however arbitrary or obsolete.

balance-beams, s. pl. Beams constituting part of the machinery for lowering a drawbridge, and which, moving upward, cause it to descend.

"Full harshly up its groove of stone,
The balance-beams obeyed the blast,
And down the trembling drawbridge cast."

Scott: *The Bridal of Triermain*, i. 15.

balance-electrometer, s. An instrument invented by Cuthbertson for regulating the amount of the charge of electricity designed to be sent through any substance. Essentially it consists of a beam with both its arms terminating in balls. One of these is in contact with a ball beneath it, supported by a bent metallic tube, proceeding from the same stand as that on which the beam rests. When electricity is sent through the instrument, the two balls repel each other, and the beam is knocked up. Its other extremity consequently descends, the ball there coming in contact with another one at the top of an insulated column, and a discharge will there take place. The weight, overcome by the repulsive force, will measure the intensity of the latter. It has been superseded by instruments on other principles.

balance-fish, s. A name sometimes given to a shark of the genus *Zygena*. The more common appellation, however, for these fishes is *Hammer-headed sharks*.

balance-knife, s. A table-knife with a handle which so balances the blade that it is kept from coming in contact with the table.

balance-reef, v. t.

Naut.: To reduce a sail to its last reef.

balance-sheet, s. A statement showing the balance of a number of accounts.

balance-step, s. [GOOSE-STEP.]

bāl'-aņce, †bāl'-lāņce, *bāl'-lāņce, v. t. & i. [From the substantive. In Sw. *balansera*; Dan. *balancere*; Fr. *balancer*; Prov. *balansar*, *balanzar*; Sp. & Port. *balancear*; Ital. *bilanciare*.] [BALANCE, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: To adjust the scales of a balance so that they may be equally poised; to render them what is called in anglicized Latin *in equilibrium*, or in classical Latin *in equilibrio*.

2. Figuratively:

(a) So to adjust powers or forces of any kind as to make them constitute an equilibrium; to cause to be in equipoise; to render equal. (Used whether this is done by man or by nature.)

æðl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem, thin, †his; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beɪ ɔɪ.

"The forces were so evenly *balanced* that a very slight accident might have turned the scale."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

"In the country, parties were more nearly *balanced* than in the capital."—*Ibid.*, ch. xxv.

(b) To make the two sides of an account agree with each other, or to do anything analogous. [II. 1.]

"... his gain is *balanced* by their loss."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. iii., § 4.

"Judging is *balancing* an account, and determining on which side the odds lie."—*Locke*.

"Give him leave
To *balance* the account of Blenheim's day."
Prior.

(c) Mentally to compare two forces, magnitudes, &c., with the view of estimating their relative potency or importance.

"A fair result can be obtained only by fully stating and *balancing* the facts and arguments on both sides of each question."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), *Introd.*, p. 2.

(d) To adjust one thing to another exactly.

"While chief baron Ear sat to *balance* the laws,
So famed for his talent in nicely discerning."
Cowper: *Report of an Adjudged Case*.

II. Technically:

1. *Account and book keeping*: To ascertain and note down or pay the sum which is necessary to make the debtor and creditor side of an account equal.

2. *Dancing*: Reciprocally to move forward to and backward from.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To be in *equilibrium*; to be exactly poised. (Used of scales.)

2. Figuratively:

(a) To be equal on the one side and the other, as "the account *balances*."

†(b) To hesitate between conflicting evidence or motives.

"Were the satisfaction of lust, and the joys of heaven, offered to any one's present possession, he would not *balance*, or err in the determination of his choice."—*Locke*.

"Since there is nothing that can offend, I see not why you should *balance* a moment about printing it."—*Atterbury to Pope*.

II. *Dancing*: To move forward to, or backward from, a partner.

bāl'-ançed, *pa. par. & a.* [BALANCE, *v.*]

"For England also the same sobering process of *balanced* loss and gain will have the same salutary effect."—*Times*, Nov. 16, 1877.

bāl'-ançe-mënt, *s.* [Eng. *balance*; -*ment*. In Fr. *balancement*.] The act of balancing; the state of being balanced.

"The elder Geoffroy and Goethe propounded, at about the same period, their law of compensation or *balancement* of growth."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. v., p. 147.

bāl'-an-çēr, *s.* [Eng. *balanc(e)*; -*er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: He who or that which balances or poises a pair of scales, or who, by this or any other method, produces equilibrium in anything.

2. *Entom.* (The balancers of a dipterous insect): Those drumstick-like processes well seen in the fly and other familiar species of the order.

bāl'-an-çîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BALANCE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of rendering equal or in *equilibrium* or poised; the state of being thus equal or in equilibrium.

2. That which produces equilibrium, poise or equality.

"Dost thou know the *balancings* of the clouds . . ."—*Job xxxvii. 16*.

ba-länd'-ra, *s.* [Sp. & Port. *balandra*.] [BLANDER.] A kind of vessel with one mast, used in South America and elsewhere.

"I was compelled to return by a *balandra*, or one-masted vessel of about a hundred tons' burden, which was bound to Buenos Ayres."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. vii.

ba-län'-i-dǎ, *s. pl.* [BALANUS.] One of the two families into which the crustaceous order called Cirrhopoda is divided. It includes the animals popularly called Sea-acorns, from the remote resemblance which their shells bear to the fruit of the oak. They constitute the fixed Cirrhopoda so frequently seen covering stakes and rocks within high-water mark. [BALANUS, BARNACLE, CIRRHOPODA.]

bāl-a-nī'-nūs, *s.* [Lat. *balaninus*; Gr. *balaninos* =made from the *balanos*.] [BALANOS.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles belonging to the family Curculionidæ. The species have a long slender rostrum, furnished at the tip with a minute pair of sharp horizontal jaws, which they use in depositing their eggs in the kernels of certain fruits. *Balaninus nucum* is the Nut-weevil. It attacks the hazel-nut and the filbert, while *B. glandium* makes its assaults on the acorn.

bāl'-an-ite, *s.* [In Ger. *balanit*; Fr. *balanite*; Lat. *balanites*; Gr. *balanītēs* = (as adj.) acorn-shaped, (as *s.*) a precious stone. (*Pliny*.)]

Palæont.: A fossil Cirripede of the genus *Balanus*, or closely allied to it.

bāl-a-nō-glōs'-sūs, *s.* [Gr. *balanos*, an acorn, and *glossa*, tongue.] A remarkable genus of soft-bodied worms, having certain features that seemingly ally them to vertebrates, and other features that suggest affinities to the worms.

bāl-an-ōph'-ēr-a, *s.* [Gr. *balanos*=acorn, and *pherō*=to bear. Acorn-bearing.] The typical genus of *Balanophoreæ*. The Himalayan species make great knots on the roots of oaks and maples, scooped by the natives into drinking-cups. In Java the wax of *Balanophora elongata* is used in making candles.

bāl-ān-ō-phōr-ā-çē-æ (*Lindley*), *bāl-ān-ō-phōr-ē-æ* (*Richard*), *s. pl.* [BALANOPHORA.] Cynomoriæ. An order of plants placed by Lindley under the class Rhizanthæ or Rhizogens, but believed by Dr. Hooker to have an affinity to the exogenous order Haloragææ, or Hippuridæ. They are succulent, fungus-like, leafless plants, usually yellow or red, parasitical upon roots. The flowers are mostly unisexual; they are crowded together in heads or cones. The perianth in the males is generally three or six cleft; the ovary has one or two styles, but only one cell and one pendulous ovule. Lindley estimated the number known in 1846 at thirty. They occur in America; at the Cape of Good Hope and in other parts of Africa; also in Asia. One species occurs in Malta. In properties they seem to be styptic. *Cynomorium coccineum*, called by apothecaries *Fungus Meliten-sis*, is so, as are some species of *Helosis*. Embrophytum is eaten in Peru as if it were a fungus. [BALANOPHORA, CYNOMORIUMS.]

bāl-ān-ō-phōr'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [BALANOPHORACEÆ.]

bāl'-an-ūs, *s.* [Lat. *balanus*; Gr. *balanos*=(1) an acorn, (2) any similar fruit.] Acorn-shells. A genus of crustaceous animals, the typical one of the family Balanidæ (q. v.). Their shell consists of six valves, firmly united into a short tube, which is fixed by its base to the object to which the animal seeks to adhere. From two to four valves more close the upper portion of the tube, with the exception of a slit or orifice, through which the inhabitant protrudes its cirri in quest of sustenance. Though fixed when adult, it swims about when immature, and in that state somewhat resembles an entomostracan. [ACORN-SHELL.]

bāl'-as, *bāl'-ass*, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *ballass*; Fr. *balais* and *rubis balais*; Prov. *balais*, *balach*; Sp. *balax*; Port. *balax*, *balais*; Ital. *balascio*; Low Lat. *balascus*. Named from Balashon or Balaxiam, erroneous spelling of Badakshan or Budakshan, a city of Uzbek Tartary or Great Bokhara; capital of the province of Kilan; lat. 37° 10' N., long. 68° 50' E.]

A. *As adjective*: Pertaining to the kind of ruby described under B., as the Balas Ruby.

B. *As substantive*: A name given by lapidaries to the rose-red varieties of the Spinel Ruby. These are not to be confounded with the Oriental ruby, or sapphire, which is of far greater value. [See RUBY and SPINEL, of which the ruby is a variety.]

bāl-āus'-ta, *s.* [Lat. *balauustum*; Gr. *balau-stion*=the flower of the wild pomegrate.]

Bot.: The name given by Richard, Lindley, and others to the kind of fruit of which the pomegranate is the type. It consists of a many-celled, many-seeded, inferior indehiscent fleshy pericarp, the seeds in which have a pulpy coat, and are distinctly attached to the placenta.

bāl-āus'-tine, *a. & s.* [Lat. *balauustum*; Gr. *balau-stion*.] [BALAUSTA.]

A. *As adjective*: Pertaining to the pomegranate-tree. (*Coxe*.)

B. *As substantive*: The pomegranate-tree.

**ba-lā yn*, *s.* [Fr. *balain*=a whale.] Whalebone was originally used for ivory, which is no doubt meant in the example.

"Her baner whyt, withouten fable,
With thre Sarezynes hedes of sable,
That wer schapen noble and large
Of *balayn*, both scheeld and targe."
Richard, 2, 982. (*S. in Boucher*.)

**bāl-bū'-çin-āte*, **bāl'-bū'-ti-āte*, *v. i.* [In Fr. *balbutier*; Port. *balbuciar*; Ital. *balbuzzare*, *balbuzzire*, *balbucire*, *balbutire*; Low Lat. *balbu-zo*; Class. Lat. *balbutio*=to stammer; from *balbus*=stammering.] To stammer. (*Johnson*.)

bāl-bū'-ti-ēs, *s.* [In Fr. *balbutie*=inarticulateness, bad pronunciation; Port. *balbucie*; Ital. *balbuzie*=stammering, stuttering; from Lat. *balbus*=stammering.]

Med.: Stammering.

bāl-būz'-zard, *s.* [BALD-BUZZARD.] (*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. vi., 39, 231-233.)

†*bāl-căn'-i-fēr*, †*bāl-da-kîn'-i-fēr*, *s.* [From Low Lat. *baldanum*=a standard, and *fero*=to bear.]

Her. Hist., &c.: The standard-bearer of the Knights Templars.

**bāl'-côn*, **bāl'-cône*, *s.* [BALCONY.]

bāl'-côn-ied, *a.* [Eng. *balcon(y)*; -*ied*.] Having balconies. (Sometimes used in composition.)

"The house was double-*balconied* in front."—*Roger: North*.

bāl'-côn-ỹ, **bāl-cō'-nỹ*, **bāl'-côn*, **bāl'-cône*, **bāl'-cône*, *s.* [In Sw., Dut., & Ger. *balkon*; Dan. *balkon*, *balcon*; Fr., Prov., & Sp. *balcon*; Port. *balcao*; Ital. *balcone*; Low Lat. *balco*. Cognate with Ital. *balco* or *palco*=a floor, stage, scaffold, the box of a theater, the horns of a deer, and Eng. *balk*=a beam.] [BALK.]

Ord. Lang. & Arch.: A gallery or projecting framework of wood, iron, or stone, in front of a house, generally on a level with the lower part of the windows in one or more floors. Balconies are supported on brackets, cantilevers, rails, consoles, or pillars, and are often surrounded by iron rails or by a balustrade of stone. They are very common outside the better houses in large towns. When they are sufficiently strong the inmates of the house can use them for standing or sitting in the open air; when more feebly supported, they may be employed as form-stands for plants in flower-pots.

"The streets, the balconies, and the very housetops were crowded with gazers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

†(a) The form *balcone* occurs in Howell's *Letters* (dated 1650). (*Halliwel: Contrib. to Lexic.*) It is found also in *Holyday's Juvenal* (1618). This is probably the earliest instance.

(b) In 1836, Smart noted that the change of accent from the second syllable of the word to the first had taken place within the previous twenty years.

**bâld* (1), *a.* [BOLD.]

bâld (2), **bâlde*, **balled*, **bâllede*, **bâl'-lîd*, *a.* [Richardson, looking at the old forms *ballad*, *bal-lede*, and *ballid*, thinks the word *bald* comes from *ball*, and signifies smooth and round like a ball. It seems, however, more akin to Sp. & Port. *balidio*=untilled, uncultivated, vain, useless; Gael. & Irish *maol*; Wel. *moel*; Arm. *moal*=bald. Sw. *kal*; Dut. *kaal*=bald, bare, leafless.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. *Of man*: Without hair upon the crown of the head, one of the characteristic marks of approaching old age.

"Balled he was, and thyeke of body . . ."

Rob. Glouc.: Chron., p. 429. (*S. in Boucher*.)

"Both the great and the small shall die in this land; they shall not be buried, neither shall men lament for them, nor cut themselves, nor make themselves *bald* for them."—*Jer. xvi. 6*.

2. *Of birds*: Without feathers on the crown of the head, a characteristic seen in some vultures, which can in consequence bury their head in the carcass of an animal without having their feathers rendered clotted and disagreeable by blood.

II. Figuratively:

1. *Of covering or adornment essentially of a material kind*:

(a) *Of plants*: Destitute of foliage, flowers, or fruit. [See also B.]

"Under an oak, whose boughs were moss'd with age,
And high top *bald* with dry antiquity."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 3.

(b) *Of any inanimate part of nature*: Destitute of its natural covering. (Used of rocks, the earth, &c.)

2. *Of covering or adornment essentially of an immaterial kind*:

(a) *Of literary composition*: Unadorned. (Used both of original composition and of translation.)

"Hobbes, in the preface to his own *bald* translation of the *Iliad*, begins the praise of Homer where he should have ended it."—*Dryden: Fab.*, Pref.

"And that, though labor'd, line must *bald* appear,
That brings ungrateful music to the ear."—*Creech*.

(b) *Of a person's character, manners, or status*: Unattractive, undignified.

"What should the people do with these *bald* tribunes?
On whom depending their obedience fails
To the greater bench."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

B. *Agric. & Bot. Of grasses*: Without a beard or awl.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

bald-buzzard, s. A name sometimes given to the Osprey, or Fishing-hawk (*Pandion haliaetus*), and to the genus to which it belongs.

¶ *Bald-buzzard* is sometimes abbreviated into *Balbuzzard*.

bald-coot, s. An English name for the Common Coot (*Fulica atra*).

bald-head, bald head, s.

1. A head which is bald, or destitute of hair.
2. An offensive designation for one affected with baldness.

"... there came forth little children out of the city, and mocked him, and said unto him, Go up, thou bald head; go up, thou bald head."—2 Kings ii. 23.

bald-locust, bald locust, s. [Heb. *salgham*, *salēam*, or *salam*, from East Aram. *salgham*, *salēam*, or *salam*=consumed. In Sept. Gr. *attakēs*; Lat. Vulg. *attacus*.] A winged and eatable species of locust, not yet properly identified.

"... and the bald locust after his kind . . ."—Lev. xi. 22.

bald-pate, s. & a.

A. As substantive: A "pate," or head, destitute of hair.

"Come hither, Goodman baldpate; do you know me?"—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

B. As adjective:

1. Having a head of this description.
2. Devoid of the accustomed covering of anything.

"Nor with Dubartas bridle up the floods,
Nor perriwig with snow the baldpate woods."

Soame and Dryden: *Art of Poetry*.

bald-pated, a. Having the "pate," or head, destitute of hair.

"You baldpated, lying rascal, you must be hooded, must you?"—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

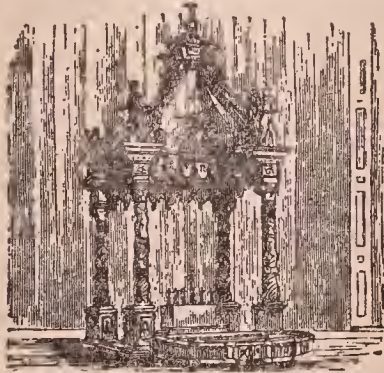
bald-tyrants, s. pl. The English name of a genus of birds, *Gymnocephalus*, which belongs to the family Ampelidæ (Chatterers), and the sub-family *Gymnoderinæ*, or Fruit-crows. Its habitat is South America. Its name is derived from the absence of feathers on a considerable portion of the face.

bāl'-dā-chin, bāl'-dā-chī'-nō, bāu'-dē'-kīn, s. [In Dan. *baldakin*; Ger. *baldachin*; Fr. *baldaquin*; Sp. *baldaqui*; Ital. *baldachino*=canopy; Low Lat. *baldachinus*, *baldechinus*=(1) rich silk, (2) baldachin; from Ital. *Baldacco*, *Baldach*=Bagdad, the well-known city near the eastern limit of Turkey in Asia, whence the rich silk used for covering baldachins came.]

1. Properly: A rich silk cloth erected as a canopy over a king, a saint, or other persons of distinction, to increase his dignity.

"No baldachino, no cloth of state, was there; the king being absent."—Sir T. Herbert: *Trav.*, p. 185.

2. Eccles. Arch. A canopy, generally supported by pillars, but sometimes suspended from above, placed over an altar in a Roman Catholic Church,



Baldachino (from St. Peter's, Rome).

not so much to protect it as to impart to it additional grace and dignity. It is generally of a square form, covered with silk or other rich cloth, fringed at the margin. It is supposed to be copied from a structure called in Latin *ciborium*, and in Greek *kibōrion*, erected by the early Christians over tombs and altars. Baldachins were first introduced into the Western Church about 1130. Some baldachins are of great size. That in St. Peter's at Rome, the largest and finest known, reaches the elevation, including the cross, of 126¼ feet. On the other hand, some are small enough to be removed from their places and carried over the host in Roman Catholic processions.

*bā'ldē-lŷ, *bā'ldē-lŷche (*ch* guttural), *adv.* [BOLDLY.]

*bāld'-e-mōyne, s. [Etymology doubtful.] [BAWD-MONEY.]

bāl'-dēr-dāsh, s. [According to Malone, *balder* is from Eng. *ball*, and *dash* is also the ordinary English word, the reference being to the practice of barbers dashing their "balls" backward and forward in hot water. The example from Nashe given below is in favor of this etymology. But Joseph Hunter, writing in Boucher, suggests that *balderdash* may be from Wel. *baldardd*, *baldordd*=to babble, to prate, to talkidly; *baldarddus*=prating, babbling, talking idly. With this view Wedgwood agrees, and adds Teutonic and other affinities. In Gael. *ballartaich*, *ballardaich* is = a loud noise, shouting; Sw. *buller*=noise, clamor, bustle; Dan. *bulder*=noise, rumbling noise, bustle, brawl; Dut. *buldering*=blustering.] [See the verb.]

I. Lit.: Mixed, trashy, and worthless liquor.

1. That used by barbers for washing the head. [See etym.]

"They would no more live under the yoke of the sea, or have their heads washed with his bubbly spume or barber's balderdash."—Nashe: *Lenten Stuffe* (1599), p. 8.

2. A liquor to be drunk.

"It is against my freehold, my inheritance,
To drink such balderdash, or bonny clabber!"

Ben Jonson: *New Inn*, i. 2.

"Mine is such a drench of balderdash."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Woman's Prize*.

II. Fig.: Confused speech or writing; a jargon of words without meaning, or if they possess any, then it is something offensive and indecent.

¶ If the derivation of *balderdash* from the Welsh, as suggested by Hunter, be preferred, then what is here marked II. Fig. must become I. Lit., and vice versa.

bāl'-dēr-dāsh, v. t. [From the substantive.] To mix or adulterate liquor of any kind.

"When monarchy began to bleed,
And treason had a fine new name;
When Thames was balderdash'd with Tweed,
And pulpits did like beacons flame."

The Geneva Ballad (1674).

"Can wine or brandy receive any sanction by being balderdash'd with two or three sorts of simple waters?"—Mandeville: *Hypochondr. Dis.* (1730), 279.

bāld'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *bald*; -ly.] In a bald manner; nakedly, inelegantly. (*Johnson*.)

bāld'-mōn-eŷ, *bāld'-mōn-ŷ, bāwd'-mōn-eŷ, *bāld'-e-mōyne, s. [From the Lat. *valde bona*=exceedingly good. (*Prior*.) From *Balder*, the name of the person to whom the plant was dedicated. (*Sir W. J. Hooker*.)]

*A. Of the forms baldmony, *balde-moyne: A gentian. (*Johnson, &c.*)

B. Of the forms baldmoney and bawdmoney: An English name applied to the Meum, a genus of umbelliferous plants. One species found in Britain, the *M. athamanticum*=Common Baldmoney or Meum. It has multipartite leaflets, yellowish flowers, and a fusiform root eaten as an aromatic and carminative. The whole plant has a strong smell.

bāld'-nēss, *bāl'-lēd-nēss, s. [Eng. *bald*; -ness.] The quality of being bald.

I. Literally:

1. Partial or total absence of hair on a human being, whether arising from disease or from old age. [ALOPECIA.]

"... his shodshamed not the harme of ballednesse, and whenne he is iclipped in squar the forhede, he sheweth as a lyounus visage."—Rob. of Glouc., p. 482. (*S. in Boucher*.)

"... on all their heads shall be baldness, and every beard cut off."—Isa. xv. 2.

2. Absence of feathers from the crown and back of the head in a vulture or other bird.

"Make thee bald, and poll thee for thy delicate children; enlarge thy baldness as the eagle."—Micah i. 16.

¶ In the example from Micah the word translated "eagle" is probably a species of vulture.

II. Figuratively:

1. Such destruction as leaves a city bare of inhabitants, if not even of edifices.

"Baldness is come upon Gaza; Ashkelon is cut off with the remnant of their valley; how long wilt thou cut thyself?"—Jer. xlvii. 5.

2. Absence of all ornament or even elegance. (Specially of composition.)

"Borde has all the baldness of allusion, and barbarity of versification, belonging to Skelton, without his strokes of satire and severity."—Warton: *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 74.

bāld'-ric, *bāld'-rick, *bāuld'-rick, *bāud'-rick, *bāu'-dēr-ŷk, bāwd'-rick, *bāwd'-rŷcke, *bāw'-dēr-ŷke, *bāw'-drŷk, *bāw'-drikke, bāld'-reŷe, bōw'-drēg, bāw'-drŷg (au or aw in some of these words is softened from ald, which is the older form), s. [In M. & O. H. Ger. *balderich*. According to Mudge, from Low Lat. *baldringus*; according to Ducange, from Low Lat. *baldrillus*. In either case, remotely from Class. Lat. *balteus*=a girdle, a belt, . . . the zodiac. In A. S. *belt*; Sw. *balte*; Icel. *balti*; Dan. *boelte*; Fr. *baudrier*; O. Fr. *baudrier*, *baudre*; Ital. *budriere*.] [BELT.]

I. Literally:

1. A richly-ornamented girdle or belt, passing over one shoulder and around the opposite side, as shown in the accompanying figure. It was designed to be ornamental and to show the rank of the wearer, besides being of use as a sword-belt, or, in some cases, for carrying a bag.



Baldric.

"A radiant baldric, o'er his shoulder tied,
Sustain'd the sword that glitter'd at his side."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. iii., 415-16.

"His bugle-horn hung by his side,
All in a wolf-skin baldric tied."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iii. 16.

"... from his baldric drew
His bugle . . ."—Byron: *The Corsair*, ii. 4.

*2. A collar.

"A baldric for a lady's neck."—Palsgrave.

*3. Any one of the subsidiary ropes used in ringing church bells (*Boucher*); or the rope by means of which a bell is rung.

"... for making the bawdryk of the great belle, xii d."—Add. MSS., Mus. Brit., 6,761, f. 40. (*S. in Boucher*.)

II. Fig.: The zodiac viewed as a gem-studded belt encircling the heavens. (See Lat. *balteus* in the etymology.)

"That like the Twins of Jove, they seem'd in sight,
Which deck the baldrick of the heavens bright."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. i. 11.

baldric-wise, bauldrick-wise, a. Resembling a baldric; ornamented like a baldric.

"And not the meanst, but, bauldrick-wise, doth wear
Some goodly garland"

Drayton, iv. 1,464. (*Boucher*.)

*bāle (1), s. & a. [A. S. *bealu*, *bealo*=(1) bale, woe, evil, mischief; (2) wickedness, depravity; *balewe*=miserable, wicked; *balewa*=the baleful or wicked one, Satan; Icel. *bal*, *böl*; Dut. *baal*=miser; O. Sax. *balu*; O. H. Ger. *balu*; Goth. *balos*. In Ir. *beala* is=to die; and *abail*=death.]

A. As substantive:

1. Mischief, danger, calamity.

"Ac of sende thi son therfore,
And yif him respit of his bale."

Sevyn Sages, ii. 704-5.

¶ Sometimes, though rarely, used in the plural.

"Of snch false blisse as there is set for stales,
T' entrap unwary fooles in their eternal bales."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. x. 4.

2. Sorrow, misery.

"... that much bale tholed."—Gawayn and the Green Knight, 4,448. (*S. in Boucher*.)

"For light she hated as the deadly bale."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. i. 16.

B. As adjective: Evil.

"... bring me forth toward blisse with se bale here."—MS. Cott., Titus, D. xviii., f. 146 b. (*S. in Boucher*.)

bāle (2), s. [In Sw. *bal*; Icel. *böllr*; Dan. *balle*; Ger. *balle*, *ballen*; M. H. Ger. *bal*, *balle*; O. H. Ger. *balla*, *palla*, *pallo*; Fr. *balle*; O. Fr. *bale*; Prov. *balla*; Sp. & Port. *bala*; Ital. *balla*; Low Lat. *balla*, *bala*=a bale, a ball.] [BALL.]

1. A package or certain quantity of goods or merchandise, wrapped or packed up in cloth, and corded round very tightly, marked and numbered with figures corresponding to those in the bills of lading for the purpose of identification.

"Every day ten or twelve bales of parchment covered with the signatures of associators were laid at his feet."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

"... the most frequent object being a bullock-wagon piled up with bales of wool."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xix.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

*2. A pair of dice.

"It is a false die of the same *bale*, but not the same out."—*Overbury: Charact.*, sign. Q. 2.

"For exercise of arms a *bale* of dice."

Ben Jonson: New Inn, i. 1.

bale-goods, *s. pl.* Goods done up in bales.

bāle (1), *v. t.* [From *bale*, *s.* (2). In *Ger. emballen*; *Fr. emballer*; *Sp. embalar*; *Ital. imballare*.] To form into a bale or bales.

bāle (2) *v. t.* [Johnson believes it to be from *Fr. bailler*, in the sense of delivering from hand to hand, an opinion with which Mahn, who considers the preferable spelling to be *bail*, agrees. On the other hand, as Wedgwood points out, it may be connected with *Dan. ballie*, *balje* = a tub; *Sw. balja* = a sheath, a scabbard, a tub; *Dut. balj* = a skin, a slough (a skin being perhaps the oldest form of tub); *Fr. baille* = a large sea-tub or bucket.]

Naut.: To free from water by throwing it out, as distinguished from pumping it out. (*Skinner*.)

bāle (3), *s.* [A. S. *bæl* = (1) a funeral pile, (2) a burning.] [BELTANE.] A fire kindled upon an eminence, on the border or coast of a country or elsewhere, to give warning of the approach of danger.

"For, when they see the blazing *bale*,
Elliot and Armstrongs never fail."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 27.

bale-fire, *s.* A fire of the kind now described.

"Sweet Teviot! on thy silver tide
The glaring *bale-fires* blaze no more."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 1.

bale-hills, *s. pl.* Hillocks on which *bale-fires* were formerly kindled. (*S. in Boucher*.)

bāle (4), *s.* [Fr. *bale*, *bāle*, *balle*, from *Wel. ballasg*, *ballau* = a skin, a glume (*Littre*), *balleog* = a prickly skin. (*Pughe*.)] De Candolle's name for one of the bracts in the flower of grasses called by him also *glumella*.

†**Bāl-ē-ār'-ī-an**, *a.* [Lat. *Balearis* = Balearic, from *Baleares*, *s.*, or *Baliares insulæ*; *Gr. Baliareis*.] Pertaining to the Balearic Isles. [BALEARIC.]

"... the *Balearian* slingers slung their stones like hail into the ranks of the Roman line."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, vol. iii., ch. xliii., p. 140.

Bāl-ē-ār'-īc, *a.* [Lat. *Balearius*.] [BALEARIAN.] Pertaining to the Balearic Isles in the Mediterranean. In *Sp.* & *Lat. Baleares*, probably from *ballō* = to throw, the inhabitants anciently being excellent slingers. There are five islands—viz., Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, Formentera, and Cabrera. They are subject to Spain.

Balea-ric crane, *s.* The Crowned Crane (*Balea-rica pavonina*), found not merely in islands after which it is named, but in North Africa. Its occiput is ornamented with a tuft of yellowish filaments or feathers tipped with blackish hairs. Its voice is like a trumpet.



Balearic Crane.

bā-lēc'-tion, **bō-lēc'-tion**, *a.* [Etymology not obvious.] Projecting.

balection moldings, *s.*

Arch.: Projecting moldings, situated around the panels of a framing. (*Gwilt*.)

bā'led, *pa. par.* [BALE, *v.* (1) & (2).]

bā-lē'en, *s.* [In *Fr. baleine* = (1) a whale, (2) whalebone; *Lat. balæna*; *Dut. balein* = whalebone (*q. v.*)] Whalebone.

"... the family of the *Balænidæ*, or true Whales, in which the teeth are deficient, and the mouth is furnished with numerous plates of a horny substance well known as whalebone or *baleen*."—*Dallas: Animal Kingdom*, p. 677.

bā'le-fūl, **†bā'le-fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *bale* (1); *-full*.]

1. *Subjectively*: Full of grief or misery; sorrowful, sad, woeful.

"Such stormy stoures do breede my *balefull* smart,
As if my yeare were wast and woxen old."

Spenser: Shep. Cal., i.

"... round he throws his *baleful* eyes,
That witnessed huge affliction and dismay."

Milton: P. L., bk. i.

2. *Objectively*: Pernicious, harmful, deadly.

"He cast about, and searcht his *baleful* bokes againe."

Spenser: F. Q., I. ii. 2.

"... by *baleful* Furies led ..."

Pope: Thebais of Statius, 95.

"It is Count Hugo of the Rhine,
The deadliest foe of all our race,
And *baleful* unto me and mine!"

Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

bā'le-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *baleful*; *-ly*.] In a *baleful* manner; perniciously, harmfully. (*Johnson*.)

bā'le-fūl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *baleful*; *-ness*.] Perniciousness, harmfulness, ruin.

"But that their bliss be turned to *balefulness*."

Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 83

***bā'-lēss**, *s.* [BALASS.]

***bāl'-ēs-tēr**, *s.* [BALISTAR.]

***bāl'-ētte**, *s.* [BALLAD.]

***bāl-hew** (ew as ū), *a.* [BALWE.]

bā'-līng (1), *pr. par. & s.* [BALE, *v.* (1).]

A. *As present par.*: Making up into bales.

B. *As substantive*: The act or process of putting goods into bales.

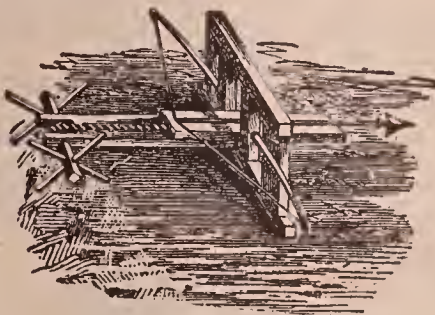
bā'-līng (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [BALE, *v.* (2).]

A. & B. *As present par. & adj.*: Freeing from water by throwing it out.

C. *As substantive*: The act or process of freeing from water by throwing it out.

bāl'-ī-sāur, *s.* [Apparently from *Gr. balios* = spotted, dappled, and *saura*, *sauros* = a lizard; but it is a mammal, and not a lizard.] An Indian mammal (*Mydaus collaris*), allied to the badger.

bā-līs'-tā, **bāl-līs'-tā**, *s.* [In *Fr. baliste*; *Ger. balliste*; *Port. balista*; *Lat. ballista*, *balista* and *ballistra*; from *Gr. ballō* = to throw.] A large military engine used by the ancients for hurling stones,



Balista.

darts, and other missiles by means of a spring tightly drawn and then let loose.

2. *Anat.*: The bone of the tarsus, more commonly called the *astragalus*.

***bā-līs'-tar**, ***bā-lēs'-tēr**, *s.* [Contracted from ARBALISTER (*q. v.*)] A crossbow-man.

"... two hundred men of armes, a hundred *balesters*, and cc. carpenters."—*Caxton: Vegetius*, Sig. I., vi. b. (*S. in Boucher*.)

bā-līs'-tēr, **bāl-līs'-tēr**, *s.* [In *Prov. balestier*, *balestrier*; *Lat. balistarium*, accus. = crossbow, from *balista* (*q. v.*)] A crossbow.

"A spindle full of raw thread, to make a false string for the king's *balister*, or crossbow."—*Blount: Tenures*.

bā-līs'-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *ballista* or *balista* (*q. v.*)] The resemblance to the method of working the *balista* is in the way the fishes to be described elevate a long spine which they have upon their backs.] A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family *Balistidæ*. The species are common in the tropics.

bā-līs'-tīcs, **bāl-līs'-tīcs**, *s.* [In *Fr. balistique*; *Port. balística*.] The science of throwing missile weapons by means of an engine.

bā-līs'-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From the typical genus *balistes* (*q. v.*)] File-fishes. A family of fishes of the order *Plectognathi*. Their skin is generally rough or clothed with hard scales. They have a long muzzle, and few but distinct teeth.

bāl-is-trār'-ī-a, *s.* [From *balista* (*q. v.*)] The same as BARTIZAN (*q. v.*).

bā-lī'ze, *s.* [From *Fr. balise* = a sea-mark, buoy, beacon, floating beacon, quay, water-mark; *Sp. baliza*; *Prov. palisa*; from *Lat. palus* = a pale.] [PALE, *s.*, PALING, PALISADE.] A pole raised on a bank to constitute a sea-beacon; a sea-mark.

bālk, ***bālke**, ***bāulk**, ***bāuk**, ***bāwk** (*l* usually mute), *s.* [A. S. *balca* = (1) a balk, heap, ridge, (2) a beam, roof, covering, balcony; *Dut. balk* = a beam, joist, rafter, bar; *Sw. balk*, *bjelke* = a beam; *Dan. bielke*; *Ger. balken*; *Wel. balc* = a ridge between furrows, from *bai* = a prominence; *Fr. balk*.] [BALK, *v.*, BALCONY.]

A. (Apparently connected specially with *Dut. &c.*, *balk* = a beam. See etym.) A beam, a rafter.

"There's some fat hens sits o' the *balks*."

Taylor: Scotch Poems, p. 62. (*Boucher*.)

"On Saturday last a heavy *balk* of timber, weighing some three-quarters of a ton, was being hoisted to the first floor of the building by means of a crank, when the rope ... gave way and the timber fell ..."—*Times*, May 17, 1879.

B. (Apparently connected specially with *Wel. balc* = a ridge between furrows.)

I. *Literally*:

1. A ridge of land left unplowed between the furrows or at the end of a field; land over which the plow slips without turning it up.

"Dikers and delvers digged up the *balkes*."

Piers Plowman, f. 67. (*Boucher*.)

"Making no *balkes*, the plow was truly held."

Bochas: Fall of Princes, f. 172. (*Boucher*.)

2. The boundary line between fields, constituted, as is sometimes the case, by such an unplowed furrow; or, in a more general sense, a boundary made by a ridge or tract of land of any kind. (This use of the word still obtains in Suffolk.)

"Doles and marks, which of ancient time were laid for the division of meres and *balks* in the fields, to bring the owners to their right."—*Homilies*, ii. 235.

"... who by his knightlie force
Had set from robbers clere the *balk* that makes the
straight divorce
Between the seas Ionian and Ægean."

Ovid: Metamorph., bk. vii. (*J. H. in Boucher*.)

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Anything passed by in the way that an unplowed furrow is.

"The mad steele about doth fiercely fly,
Not sparing wight, ne leaving any *balk*,
But making way for death at large to walke."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. xi. 16.

2. The disappointment hence resulting; frustration of plans or projects.

"There cannot be a greater *balk* to the tempter, nor a more effectual defeat to all his temptations."—*South*.

3. A part of a billiard-table.

bālk (1), ***bālke**, ***bāulk**, ***bāurke** (*l* usually mute), *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *balk*, *s.* (*q. v.*)]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Lit.* *Of land*: To leave untouched by the plow; to plow, leaving "balks" or furrows unturned up.

"So well halt no man the plow

That he ne *balketh* other whyle."—*Gower*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. *Of the dead in battle*: To leave lying untouched (?). (Various authors consider it to mean in the following example, "heap up.")

"Ten thousand bold Scots, two and twenty knights,
Balk'd in their own blood, did Sir Walter see
On Holmedon's plains."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 1.

2. *Of roads, paths, &c.*; also of things immaterial: To avoid, to turn aside from, to miss, to leave unmeddled with.

"... which made them *baulk* the beaten road, and teach post-hackneys to leap hedges."—*Sir H. Wotton: Rem.*, p. 213.

"I shall *balk* this theme."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 233.

3. *Of persons in friendly discussion*: Coyly to say the opposite of what one thinks, or believes to be maintainable in argument, with the view of drawing out a person with whom the speaker wishes to be in friendly or loving dispute.

"But to occasion him to further talke,
To feed her humor with his pleasing style,
Her list in stryfull termes with him to *balk*,
And thus replyde."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. ii. 12.

4. *Of persons having any wish, hope, or with any aim or project in contemplation*: To thwart, to frustrate, to render nugatory, to disappoint.

"The thorny ground is sure to *balk*

All hopes of harvest there."

Cowper: Olney Hymns; The Sower.

"Their numbers *balk* their own retreat."

Byron: The Siege of Corinth, 29.

B. *Intrans.*: To turn aside, to swerve, to diverge.

"When as the ape him heard so much to talke
Of labor, that did from his liking *balk*."

Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale, v. 268.

***bālk** (2), ***bōlk**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *bealcan*, *bealcetan* = to belch, emit, utter, pour out.] To emit, to belch.

bālked, ***bālkt**, ***bālk**, *pa. par.* [BALK (1), *v.*]

"This was looked for at your hand, and this was *balkt*."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

bālk'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *balk*; *-er*.]

A. *Ord. Lang.*: One who balks.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. In fisheries: Men who stand on a cliff, or high place on the shore, and give a sign to the men in the fishing-boats which way the shoal of herrings is passing. (*Cowel*.)

"The pilchards are pursued by a bigger fish, called a plusher, who leapeth above water and bewrayeth them to the balker."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

balk'-îng (1), *pr. par.* [**BALK**, *v.* (1).]

***balk'-îng** (2), ***balk'-yînge**, ***bôlk'-îng**, *pr. par.* & *a.* [**BALK**, *v.* (2).]

As substantive: Eructation.

"It is a balkynge of yesterdaies meel."

Horman: Vulg., Sig. G. 8. (S. in Boucher.)

balk'-îng-ly, *adv.* [*Eng. balking; -ly.*] In a manner to balk, to frustrate or hinder.

bâl (1), *s.* [*In Sw. boll, bal; Dan. bold; Dut. bal; Ger. ball; O. H. Ger. balla, palla; Fr. balle, boulet, boule, bille; Prov. & Sp. bola=a ball; balla=bullet; Port. bala; Ital. palla=a ball, bowl, bullet; Lat. pila=a ball.*] [**BALLOON**, **BALLOT**, **BOWL**, **BULLET**, **PILL**.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Anything in art or nature which is globular or nearly so.

1. Of things made by art:

(a) A globular body for play. It may be formed of leather and stuffing, or any hard substance, or be inflated with air, and can be used with the hand, the foot, or a racket.

"Those I have seen play at ball grow extremely earnest who should have the ball."—*Sidney*.

(b) A globular body of wood, ivory, or other substance, used for voting by ballot or in any other way. Also one of a similar character for experiments in natural philosophy.

"Let lots decide it.

For every number'd captive put a ball
Into an urn, three only black be there,
The rest all white are safe."—*Dryden*.

"Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears; . . .
Round in his urn the blended balls he rows,
Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vi. 582-85.

(c) A bullet, a globular piece of metal designed as a projectile to be expelled from a musket or rifle. Also one on a larger scale to be ejected from a cannon. (Often used in the singular as a noun of multitude to signify a large number of balls.)

"Their powder and ball were spent. Cries were heard of 'Ammunition! for God's sake, ammunition!'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.*

(d) A globe of metal carried as a symbol of sovereign or other high authority.

"Hear the tragedy of a young man that by right ought to hold the ball of a kingdom; but by fortune is made himself a ball, tossed from misery to misery, from place to place."—*Bacon*.

2. Of objects existing in Nature:

(a) *Gen.*: Anything in nature which is globular or nearly so.

"Like a ball of snow tumbling down a hill, he gathered strength as he passed."—*Howell*.

(b) *Spec.*: The earth when viewed with reference to its nearly spherical shape. It may have some explanatory adjective, such as "earthly" prefixed, or may have no such adjective.

"No compound of this earthly ball
Is like another, all in all."

Tennyson: The Two Voices.

"Ye gods, what justice rules the ball?
Freedom and arts together fall."—*Pope*.

II. A game in which the globular body described under I. 1. (a), or anything similar, is used.

B. Technically:

I. Heraldry: Balls, occasionally tasseled, are represented on some charges.

II. Mechanics:

1. Ball and socket: An instrument so adjusted that it can move in all directions, horizontally, vertically, and obliquely, like the ball-and-socket joint of the shoulders or of the hip. It is used in trigonometrical surveying and in astronomy. The theodolite approaches this construction.

2. The ball of a pendulum: The heavy piece of metal at the bottom of a pendulum.

3. Ball-bearing: A bearing which turns on small steel balls as in some kinds of bicycles.

III. Veterinary science: A bolus of globular shape administered as medicine to a horse.

IV. Pyrotechnics: A firework made in a globular form, and consisting of combustible materials of various kinds.

***V. Printing:** A cushion covered with leather or skin, and stuffed with hair or wool, the whole affixed to a hollow piece of wood called a *ball-stock*. It was formerly used by printers for applying ink to the types, several applications of the ball being

necessary to spread the ink over the entire surface when a number of pages were printed at one time; but now this is done much more rapidly and efficiently by means of rollers made of a composition of treacle, caoutchouc, and other ingredients.

VI. Anatomy:

(a) Any part of the bodily frame globular in form.

"Be subject

To no sight but thine and mine, invisible
To every eye-ball else."—*Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.*

(b) Any part sub-globular or protuberant.

Ball-and-socket joint: A joint constituted by the insertion of the round end of one bone in a socket or cavity formed for its reception. It is called also an enarthroidal joint. Those of the shoulder and of the hip are of this construction. [**ENARTHROIDAL**, **ENARTHROSIS**.]

"... an enarthroidal or ball-and-socket joint."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. i., p. 71.*

VII. Bot.: The round central part of the flower of Stapelia.

¶ For such compounds as *foot-ball*, *snow-ball*, see the word with which *ball* is conjoined.

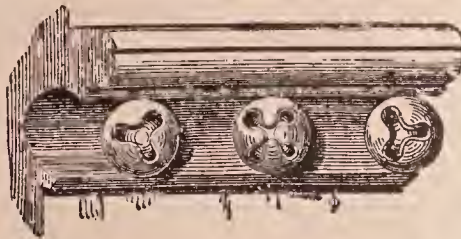
ball-bearing, s. An axle-bearing in which the shaft rests at its points of support on a number of small metal balls, which turn freely as the shaft revolves, materially lessening the friction. It is in general use for bicycles, automobiles, etc.

ball-cartridge, s. A cartridge containing a ball, as distinguished from one which has only powder.

ball-cock, s. A water-cock furnished with a ball, which allows the fluid freely to enter till it rises to a certain line, when the ball is floated to a level with the aperture by which ingress is made, and closes it for a time.

ball-flower, s.

Arch.: A kind of ornament in Gothic architecture of the fourteenth century, in which the petals of a



Ball-flower Ornament.

molded or sculptured flower inclose, not stamens or pistils, but a ball.

***ball-stock, s.**

Printing: The "stock" to which the cushion was affixed in the old apparatus for applying ink to the types. [**BALL**, *B.*, *V.*] (Now superseded by composition rollers.)

ball-vein, s. The appellation given by miners to a particular kind of iron ore found in balls or nodules.

bâl, *v. i.* [*From Eng. ball (s.). In Ger. ballen.*]

1. To unite so as to form a ball.

2. To have a ball attached to it.

bâl (2), *s.* [*In Sw., Dut., Fr., & Prov. bal; Ger. ball; Sp. & Port. baile; Ital. ballo. From O. Fr. baler; Prov. balar, ballar; Sp. & Port. ballar; Ital. ballare; Low Lat. ballo=to dance; Gr. ballizō=to throw the leg about, to dance; ballō=to throw.*] A dancing assembly, a social party at which guests assemble, specially that they may spend the evening in dancing.

"Of court, and ball, and play; those venal souls,
Corruption's veteran unrelenting bands."

Thomson: Liberty, pt. v.

¶ To open a ball:

(a) *Lit.*: To lead off in the first dance.

(b) *Fig. (among soldiers)*: To commence a battle, or a cannonade against a fortification, and thus set on foot a dance of death.

***bâl'-laçe**, *v. t.* [**BALLAST**, *v.*]

bâl'-lad, ***bâl'-ad**, ***bâl'-ade**, ***bâl'-lêt**, ***bâl'-ette** (*O. Eng.*), ***bâl'-lant** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [*In Sw. ballad; Dan., Dut., Ger., & Fr. ballade; Prov. ballada; Ital. ballata=a dance, a ballad; from ballare=to dance.*] [**BALL** (2), *s.*, **BALLET**.]

¶ *Ballad* and *ballet* were originally the same word; afterward they became specialized in meaning—*ballet* being applied to a dance, and *ballad* to a literary or musical composition.

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Originally: Any composition in verse, or even in measured lines. Such a production might be serious, or even religious. Thus in Coverdale's Bible Solomon's Song is called "Salomon's Ballettes," and in Cranmer's and the Bishops' Bibles "The Ballet of Ballets." Harding also calls his Chronicle a "Balade." (*Boucher*.)

2. Next: A poem in spirited style, in most cases celebrating some heroic exploits. It was a much briefer and less elaborate composition than an epic. Ballads of this type have existed in nearly all countries. They have been used with great effect to perpetuate and increase the martial spirit, besides furnishing a tolerably authentic narrative of important occurrences ere history of the ordinary kind had arisen. Before the revival of letters had directed attention to the great classic models of epic poetry, native ballads were highly appreciated, even by persons of rank and culture, and the bard was a welcome guest at their social entertainments. This state of things was in full force between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries, during which period the ballad, though still mainly occupied in celebrating heroic exploits, began to embrace a wider range of subjects. [**BARD**.]

"A great part of their history is to be learned often from their ballads."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*

"I know a very wise man that believed that if a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation."—*Fletcher of Salton: Letter to the Marquis of Montrose*.

3. Now: A short sentimental poem.

B. Music:

1. A short simple air repeated in two or more stanzas, with an accompaniment of a strictly subordinate character. A more elaborate composition, of an analogous kind is called a song or canzonet.

2. A piece of concerted vocal music of the *madrigal* class, perhaps originally of a dance-like rhythm, and generally having a short "burden" such as *fa, la, &c.*

3. A term used by Bach and other writers to designate one of a "suite de pièces."

¶ A *ballade* in German music may be a long dramatic and descriptive song, or even assume the form of a cantata with solos and choruses with orchestral accompaniments.

ballad-maker, s. A maker of ballads.

"Such a deal of wonder is broken out within this hour, that balladmakers cannot be able to express it."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 2.*

ballad-making, s. The art of composing ballads.

"How he found time for dress, politics, love-making and ballad-making was a wonder."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.*

ballad-monger, s. A contemptuous epithet for a composer of ballads.

"With eagle pinion soaring to the skies,
Behold the Ballad-monger Southey rise!"

Byron: English Bards.

ballad-opera, s. An opera, the musical portion of which is not a connected and consecutive whole, but a series of ballads introduced, as occasion arises, into the spoken dialogue.

ballad-singer, s. One who sings ballads.

"A famous man is Robin Hood,
The English ballad-singer's joy!"

Wordsworth: Rob Roy's Grave.

ballad-singing, s. The act or practice of singing ballads.

ballad-style, s. A style suitable to be used in the composition of ballads.

"The familiarity which Dr. Milles assigns to the ballad-style."—*Warton: Rowley Enq., p. 46.*

ballad-theory, s. A theory which accounts for the prevalence of belief in certain unsupported historical narratives by assuming that they may have been derived from old and veracious ballads.

"There is neither circumstance which shows the futility of Niebuhr's ballad-theory, as a historical hypothesis."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist., ch. vi., § 5.*

ballad-tune, s. The tune to which a ballad is set.

"... and fitted to the ballad-tune which each liked best."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 163.*

ballad-writer, s. A writer of ballads.

"Thomas Deloney, a famous ballad-writer of these times, mentioned by Kemp, one of the original actors in Shakespeare's plays."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 430.*

bâl'-lad, *v. t. & i.* [*From Eng. ballad, s. (q. v.).*]

A Transitive: To assail with or in ballads. (Followed by the objective of the person against whom the ballad is directed.)

"Saucy lictors

Will catch at us like strumpets, and scall'd rhimers
Ballad us out o' tune."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

B. Intransitive: To compose or sing ballads.

"These envious libelers ballad against them."—*Donne: Par., 1.*

†bâl'-lad-êr, s. [*Eng. ballad; -er.*] One who composes or sings ballads; a balladist.

"Poor verbal quips, outworn by serving-men, tapsters, and milkmaids; even laid aside by balladers."—*Overbury: Character, Sign. G., 4.*

bôll, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thîs**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tîan** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shûn**; **-tîon**, **-sion** = **zhûn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shûs**. **-ble**, **-dle** & **c** = **bel**. **del**.

bāl'-lād-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [BALLAD, *v.*]

"A whining ballading lover."—Ben Jonson: *Masques*.

†bāl'-lād-ist, *s.* [Eng. *ballad*; *-ist*.] One who composes or who sings ballads; a ballader.

bāl'-lād-rŷ, *s.* [Eng. *ballad*; *-ry*.]

1. The singing of ballads.

"Stay, till the abortive and extemporal din
Of balladry were understood a sin."

Ben Jonson: *Masques*.

2. The ballad style of composition.

"To bring the gravity and seriousness of that sort of music [Italian] into vogue and reputation among our countrymen, whose humor it is time now should begin to lose the levity and balladry of our neighbors."—Purcell: *Anthems*, Pref.

3. Skill in composing ballads.

"To see this butterfly,
This windy bubble, task my balladry!"

Marston: *Sc. of Vill.*, ii. 6.

bāl'-lān, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] The English specific name applied to a fish, the Ballan Wraase (*Labrus bergylla*). It is blue or greenish above, white beneath, and everywhere checkered with fawn color. It occurs in the British seas. A fawn-color variety was the *Labrus ballan* of Pennant.

***bāl'-lā-rāg**, *v. t.* [BULLRAG.]

bāl'-last, ***bāl'-ast**, *s.* [In Sw., Dut., Ger., & Russ. *ballast*; Dan. *baglast*; apparently from *bag*=the back, behind, and *last*=burden, charge, load, weight; Sw. *last*=load, cartload; Icel. *hlass*; A. S. *hlæst*=a burden, loading, the loading of a ship, freight, merchandise; O. Fries. *hlest*; O. H. Ger. *hlast*; Dut. & Ger. *last*; Fr. *balast*, *lest*=ballast, lastage, cargo; Sp. *lastre*=ballast; Port. *lastro*. The second half of the word seems plain. The import of the first half appears suggested by the Dutch word *bag*=back. Wedgwood believes the metaphor to be that of a ship coming back in ballast when it is unable to obtain cargo. Webster and Mahn give as an alternative view Celt. *beal*=sand, and suggest comparison with Wel. *balasarn*=ballast. Or the substantive may be from the verb *to ballast*, and it again from A. S. *behlæstan*=to load a ship.] [BALLAST, *v. t.*, LASTAGE.]

I. Literally:

1. Stones, iron, or other heavy substances placed in the bottom of a ship or boat to lower its center of gravity and make it less liable to be capsized when tossed by the wind and waves.

"They had scarcely time to hide themselves in a dark hole among the gravel which was the ballast of their smack."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ A ship is said to be *in ballast* when she has no cargo on board.

2. Gravel, shingle, or anything similar, laid on a line of railway to make it solid. (Goodrich & Porter.)

II. Fig.: Whatever is necessary to give stability to the character of a person, of a form of government, or anything similar.

"Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press?
His lading litle, and his ballast less."—Swift.

"There must be middle counselors to keep things steady, for without that ballast the ship will roll too much."—Bacon.

ballast-wagon, *s.* A wagon used on railways for carrying ballast and other materials for the construction or repair of the permanent way.

bāl'-last, ***bāl'-laçe**, *v. t.* [From *ballast*, *s.* (q. v.). In A. S. *behlæstan*=to load a ship; Dan. *baglaste*; Dut. & Ger. *ballasten*.]

***A. Of the form ballace**: To stuff.

"Neither to ballace the belly of Bacchus."

Keynold Scot: *Dedication to . . . a Hop Garden* (1578). (J. H. in Boucher.)

B. Of the form ballast:

1. *Lit.*: To place stones, iron, or other heavy substances in the bottom of a ship or boat to diminish the risk of its being capsized.

"If this be so ballasted as to be of equal weight with the like magnitude of water, it will be movable."—Bp. Wilkins.

2. *Fig.*: To counteract the action of anything too light by superadding something solid to it; to impart stability to anything liable to be overturned.

"Whilst thus to ballast love I thought,
And so more steddily I have gone,
I saw I had Love's pinnacle overfraught."

Donne.

"Now you have given me virtue for my guide,
And with true honor ballasted my pride."

Dryden.

bāl'-last-age (age=īg), *s.* [Eng. *ballast*; *-age*.] A toll paid for the privilege of taking up ballast from the bottom of a port or harbor. (Bouvier, &c.)

bāl'-last-ed, *pa. par., a. & s.* [BALLAST, *v.*]

bāl'-last-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BALLAST, *v.* In Dan. *baglastning*, *s.*]

A. As pr. par. & participial adjective: The act of placing literal or figurative ballast in anything; the state of being ballasted.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of ballasting, the state of being ballasted; the ballast itself.

" . . . and so more equal ballasting

To thee, Posthumus."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 6.

2. *Engineering*: Gravel, pebbles, cinders, slags, or similar material used as a foundation on which to base the surface material of a common road or of a railway.

bal'-la-tōon, *s.* A heavy luggage-boat employed in the transport of timber in Russia.

bal'-lat-rŷ, *s.* [From Ital. *ballata*=a dance, a ballad.] [BALLET.] A jig; a song.

"The balladry and the gammuth of every municipal fidler."—Milton: *Areopagitica*.

balled, *pa. par. & a.* [BALL, *v.*]

***bāl'-ed-ness**, *s.* [BALDNESS.]

***bāl'-lën-gër**, ***bāl'-ën-gër**, ***bāl'-lîn-gër**, *s.* [In Fr. *ballingier*, which, in the opinion of Stevens, is derived from Ger. *bal*=the trunk of a tree (BOLE), and suff. *-enger*, indicating the size of the vessel.] A small sailing vessel, formerly in use in France, England, and Scotland; a barge, a water-vessel, a man-of-war.

"Quhen schippes of Tour and ballingeris of weir . . ."
—Dissertation prefixed to the *Complaynte of Scotland*.

bāl'-ër, *s.* [Eng. *ball*; *-er*.] One who makes up thread into balls.

bal'-lës-tër-ō'-šite, *s.* [Named after Lopez Bal-lesteros.] A mineral, the stanniferous variety of Pyrite or Pyrites. It contains tin and zinc. It is found in Galicia.

bāl'-lët (1) (*t* silent), **†bāl'-lëtte**, *s.* [In Dan., Dut., Ger., & Fr. *ballet*; Ital. *balletto*; from *ballare*=to dance, to shake; Lat. *ballo*=to hop, to dance; Gr. *ballō*=to throw, and *ballizō*=to throw the leg about, to dance.] [BALL (2), BALLAD.]

Dramatic Art: A dramatic representation, consisting of dancing and pantomime, regulated by the strains of music, and generally attended by the subordinate accessories of scenery and decoration. It was first introduced by the Greeks, was copied and developed by the Romans, and was revived in more modern times by the Italians, whose example diffused it over most civilized countries. Our own nation received it from the French. Till the decline of the Roman empire the performers were men, then women were introduced, and have since been the chief actors in the ballet. The bad taste of the play-going public has always tended to drag down the ballet to the low level of a mere exhibition of gymnastic skill in dancing, whereas its original and specific aim was to act by gesture instead of words a drama illustrative of the life, manners, and costumes of foreign nations.

"The title of *ballet* was [also] often applied to poems of considerable length."—Warton: *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 423.

bāl'-lët (2), *s.* [Dimin. of BALL (1).]

Her.: A kind of bearing in coats of arms. It consists of bezants, plates, hurts, &c., distinguished from each other by their color.

***bāl'-lî-ard**, *a. & s.* [BILLIARD.]

bāl'-lîş'-mûs, *s.* [From Gr. *ballismos*=a jumping about, a dancing; *ballizō*=to throw the leg about, to dance.]

Med.: A variety of palsy, called by Parkinson *Paralysis agitans*, or shaking palsy, of which the symptoms are the trembling of the limbs even when they are supported. When the patient tries to walk he is compelled to adopt a running pace. The disease is a rare one, and generally terminates in death.

bāl'-lîş'-ta, *s.* [BALISTA.]

bāl'-lîş'-ter, *s.* [BALISTER.]

bāl'-lîş'-tic, *a.* [Lat. *ballista*; Eng. &c., suff. *-ic*. In Ger. *ballistisch*; from Lat. *ballista* (q. v.).] Pertaining to ballistics, or to the construction or flight of projectiles.

ballistic chronometer, *s.* An apparatus for measuring the speed of a projectile at several successive intervals from the muzzle of the gun, and thus determining its variation of velocity.

ballistic curve, *s.* The path actually traveled by a projectile, as distinguished from its theoretical or parabolic path.

ballistic pendulum, *s.* A machine invented by Mr. Benjamin Robins for ascertaining the force of projectiles. It consists of a large block of wood affixed to the end of a strong iron stem, having at the other end a cross steel axis, placed horizontally, about which the whole vibrates together like the pendulum of a clock. When a projectile is dis-

charged against the wooden block or ball, the pendulum is set in motion, and the arc through which it vibrates measures the force with which the machine has been struck.

bāl'-lîş'-tics, *s.* [In Ger. *ballistik*; Fr. *balistique*; Port. *balística*.] The art, or the principle underlying the art, of shooting missiles by means of a ballista. 2. The science of projectiles.

bāl'-lîş'-trär'-î-a, **bāl'-is-trär'-î-a**, *s.* [From *ballista*, *balista* (q. v.).]

1. Cruciform apertures in the walls of a fortress through which the crossbow-men discharged their missiles. [ARBALESTENA.]

2. A bartizan; a projecting turret on a building.

bāl'-lî-üm, *s.* [Derived from the Lat. *vallium*.]

1. *Originally*: An outer bulwark.

2. *Afterward*: The area or courtyard comprised within an outer bulwark. It contained the barracks for the garrison, the chapel, and sometimes other buildings.

"With battled walls and buttress fast
And barbian and battum vast."

Scott: *Bridal of Triermain*, iii. 9.

bal-lô'on, ***bāl'-lôn**, ***ba-lô'on**, ***ba-lô'w ne**, *s.* [From Fr. *ballon*=(1) a football, (2) a bladder, (3) a baloon, augmentative of *balle*=a ball, a bullet. In Sw. *ballong*; Dan. & Ger. *ballon*; Sp. *balon*; Port. *balao*; Ital. *pallone*; Wel. *pelhen*; from *pel*=a ball.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. *Originally*:

*1. A large as contradistinguished from a small ball; *baloon*, as mentioned in the etymology, being the augmentative of *ball*. *Spec.*, the large ball called by Minshew a "wind ball," used in the game defined under No. 2.

"Like balloones full of wind, the more they are pressed down, the higher they rise."—Hewyt: *Sermons* (1658), p. 115.

¶ Todd thinks that the foregoing example suggests the existence of a machine for traversing the atmosphere as early as 1658. But may it not refer to a ball pressed against the ground, and again elastically springing up?

2. A kind of game somewhat resembling tennis, played in a field with a large ball of leather inflated with air, and driven to and fro with the arm.

"Foot-ball, balloon, quittance, &c., which are the common recreations of the country folks."—Burton: *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 266.

II. *Subsequently*:

1. *Gen.*: Anything large and spherical, or nearly so, especially if at the same time it is hollow. [B.]

2. *Spec.*: The machine for aerial navigation described under B. 4.

B. Technically:

*1. *Old Chem.*: A large spherical receiver with a short neck, used in distillation.

2. *Arch.*: A ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar. (Johnson.)

3. *Pyrotech.*: A ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which, when fired, mounts to a considerable height in the air, and then bursts into bright sparks of fire resembling stars.

4. *Aeronautics*: A machine designed for aerial navigation. The sight of soap-bubbles rising into the air, and of the flight of birds, must have made men in all ages give at least an occasional stray thought to the subject of aerial navigation; but the first deliberately considered scheme recorded seems to have been that of Francis Lana, a Jesuit, who, in 1670, proposed to raise a vessel into the atmosphere by means of four metallic globes, having a vacuum inside. The scheme, if tried, would have failed; the globes of metal, if intensely thin, would have been crushed in a moment by the surrounding air; while if made thick enough to resist the pressure, they would have been far too heavy to rise. The only type of balloon which as yet has succeeded was invented early in 1772, by the brothers Stephen and Joseph Montgolfier, paper-makers of Annonay, near Lyons, who publicly exhibited at Annonay the first balloon ascent ever witnessed, on June 5, 1783. Their balloon was filled with air rarefied by a fire lighted in the car. In December of the same year, M. Charles, Professor of Physics in Paris, substituted hydrogen gas for rarefied atmospheric air. On November 21, 1783, the Marquis d'Arlandes and M. Pilatre ascended 3,000 feet or more in a balloon, and, passing over Paris, descended again in safety. Since then many daring aeronautic feats have been successfully achieved, while some fatal accidents have occurred. M. Blanchard, ascending from Paris on March 2, 1784, was the first to carry up with him a parachute to aid him in his descent if a catastrophe occurred. On November 25, 1783, the first English balloon was sent up from London, with no person in the car; on September 15, 1784, Vincentio Luuardi ascended from London; on January 7, 1785, M. Blanchard and Dr. Jeffries crossed the English Channel from Dover to the

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pūt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

forest of Guïennes; on September 21, 1802, M. Garnerin safely descended in London from a parachute.

A balloon of modern type is made of long bands of silk sowed together, and rendered air-tight by being covered with caoutchouc varnish. It is filled with hydrogen or coal gas. At the top there is a safety-valve, under the aeronaut's control. He sits in a light wicker-work boat or car, suspended by means of cords from a network covering the balloon. A balloon about forty-eight feet long by thirty-six feet broad and thick will carry three persons; with its car and accessories it weighs about 300 pounds.

Captive Balloon: A balloon fixed by a rope or chain to the ground so that it is not free to ascend beyond a certain height.

Dirigible Balloon: A balloon that can be steered. Recently several aeronauts have made successful attempts with dirigible balloons. On July 12, 1901, and again on October 19 of the same year, Santos-Dumont, at Paris, France, rose with a dirigible balloon from a park in St. Cloud, sailed completely round the top of the Eiffel tower, and returned safely to the spot from which he started. On February 10, and again on February 12, 1902, M. Santos-Dumont rose with his balloon from the beach at Monaco, and directed his course across the bay, and far out over the Mediterranean, in the face of adverse winds, made a graceful circle, and returned to the place of starting. His balloon was of cylindrical form, pointed at the ends, and was driven by a petroleum motor.

Fire Balloon: A balloon constructed of paper or some light material, which, at pyrotechnic displays, is sent up into the air, carrying a fire or light instead of an aeronaut. This display forms a very popular element of Fourth of July celebrations.

bal-lōon'-īng, s. [Eng. *balloon*; -*ing*.] The art of constructing balloons, or of using them for the purpose of aerial navigation.

"Since then the art of ballooning has been greatly extended, and many ascents have been made."—*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, 3d ed. (1868), p. 134.

Military Ballooning: The art of using balloons for military purposes. Sometimes captive balloons have been employed to reconnoiter the enemy in war; and on Friday, October 7, 1870, during the investment of Paris by the Germans, the celebrated French deputy, Gambetta, escaped from the beleaguered capital in a balloon, and used his freedom to organize a large relieving army in the provinces, with the intention, not ultimately realized, of compelling the Germans to raise the siege.

bal-lōon'-ist, s. [Eng. *balloon*; -*ist*.] A person who constructs or who steers a balloon, or ascends in one from the earth; an aeronaut.

bal-lōon'-rŷ, s. [Eng. *balloon*; -*ry*.] The art or practice of ascending in a balloon; aeronautics.

bal-lōt, s. [Fr. *ballote*=a ballot, a voting-ball, a panner, a basket; Sp. *balota*; Port. *balote*; Ital. *ballotta*=a little ball, dimin. of *balla*=a ball. Thus, in one sense, *ballotta* (a little ball) is the opposite of *balloon*, which properly means a great one.]

1. A ball used for the purpose of voting. In casting a ball for or against an individual, the arrangement sometimes is that if the vote be designed in his favor, then a white ball is used; but if it be intended to be against him, then one of a black color is employed—whence the phrase "to *blackball* one." Other methods, however, may be adopted: thus, a ball of any color put through a hole into one drawer may indicate a favorable vote, and into another an unfavorable one. Used in this sense, *literally*, for such a ball as that described, or *figuratively*, for anything, even though not a ball, employed in secret voting.

2. The method of voting in a secret manner, by means of balls of different colors, or put into different compartments, or in any other way; secretas opposed to open voting. Admission into scientific societies, clubs, the direction of banks and other large commercial establishments, has long been conducted by ballot. In ancient Athens and the other Greek states, it was in use when votes had to be taken on political questions. It has long been established in this country, and for a shorter period in France. In England it constituted one of the five points in the Chartist programme, both of the great political parties in the state being at first opposed to it, as deeming it a revolutionary project. Gradually, however, the mass of the Liberal party ceased to fear the ballot, and opposition to it on the part of the Conservatives became less pronounced, till at last, while Mr. Gladstone was in the plenitude of his power, a bill, legalizing it as an experiment for eight years, was passed during the session of 1872. Its merits are that it constitutes a considerable barrier in the way both of intimidation and bribery, and thus encourages the voter to express his real sentiments, besides making elections much less likely to result in riot than when the old system prevailed.

ballot-box, s. A box for the reception of ballot-balls or papers when a secret vote is being taken.

bal-lōt, v. i. & t. [From *ballot, s.* In Sw. *bal-lotera*; Dan. *ballotere*; Dut. *balloteeren*; Fr. *ballotter*; Sp. *balotar*; Ital. *ballotare*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Specially:* To vote by means of ballot-balls. [BALLOT, s.]

2. *Generally:* To vote secretly, whatever be the method adopted.

B. Transitive: To submit to the operation of the ballot.

"No competition arriving to a sufficient number of balls, they fell to *ballot* some others."—*Wotton*.

bal-lō-ta, s. [In Dut. & Fr. *ballote*; Lat. *ballote*; Gr. *ballōtē*, from *ballō*=to throw, to throw away, to reject, the allusion being to its unpleasant smell.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Lamiaceæ, or Labiates. The calyx has ten ribs. The plant is two or three feet high, with whorls of purple or rarely of white flowers. It flowers from July on almost to winter.

bal-lō-tā-de, bal-ō-tā-de, s. [In Ger. & Fr. *ballotade*; from Fr. *ballotter*, v. t.=to toss.]

In the Menage: The leap of a horse performed between two pillars, and of such a character that when his fore feet are in the air, he shows nothing but the shoes of his hinder feet. It differs from a capriole, for when a horse works at caprioles he jerks out the hinder legs with all his force, whereas he abstains from jerking them out when he makes a ballotade.

bal-lō-tā'-tion, s. [Eng. *ballot*; -*ation*. In Ital. *ballottazione*.] The act of voting by ballot.

"The election is intricate and curious, consisting of ten several *ballottations*."—*Wotton*.

bal-lōt-ēr, s. [Eng. *ballot*; -*er*.] One who votes by ballot, or conducts balloting operations. (*Quart. Rev.*)

bal-lōt'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [From *ballota* (q. v.).] A family of Labiate plants, ranked under the tribe Stachææ.

bal-lōt-in, s. [Fr. *ballottin*= . . . a boy who receives a voting ball.] One who collects ballots.

bal-lōt-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [BALLOT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & participial adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive: The act of voting by ballot, or secretly.

"Giving their votes by *balloting*, they lie under no awe."—*Swift*.

bal-lōt-ist, s. [Eng. *ballot*; -*ist*.] An advocate for the ballot. (*Quart. Rev.*)

***bal-lōw, s. & a.** [Akin to Eng. *balk*= . . . a beam, and *bole* (q. v.).]

A. As substantive: A club, a cudgel.

" . . . your costard or my *ballow*."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, iv. 6.

B. As adjective: Gaunt, bony, thin.

"Whereas the *ballow* nag outstrips the wind in chase." *Drayton: Polyolb.*, iii., p. 704. (*Nares*.)

bal-ly-hōo', s. [Colloq.] Outside attraction for a show. A parade advertising the show or a spectacular display on the outside, of whatever form, calculated to call attention to the attractions offered within, is termed by the showmen a "bally-hoo."

balm (l silent), *bâume, *bâwme, s. [In Prov. *balme*; Fr. *baume*, from Lat. *balsamum*; O. Fr. *bausme, basme*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *balsamo*; Sw. & Ger. *balsam*; Dan. *balsom*; Dut. *balsem*. Thus *balm* is a contraction of *balsam* (q. v.).]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The juice, sap, or gum of highly odoriferous trees, shrubs, or herbs.

"*Balm* trickles through the bleeding veins
Of happy shrubs in Idumean plains." *Dryden*.

2. Anything possessed of a highly fragrant and agreeable odor, as, for example, anointing oil.

"Thy place is fill'd, thy sceptre wrung from thee;
Thy *balm* wash'd off wherewith thou wast anointed." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

3. Anything soft and grateful to the feelings, or which mitigates pain, irritation, or distress.

"Wide flush the fields; the softening air is *balm*." *Thomson: Hymn*.

"Nor steep our brows in slumber's holy *balm*." *Tennyson: The Lotus-eaters*; *Choric Song*, 2.

B. Botany, Horticulture, Commerce, &c.:

I. Generally: The English name of several botanical genera.

II. Specially:

1. Loudon applies the term *balm* specially to Melissa, which Arnott and others call *bastard-balm*.

2. *Balm of Acouchi:* The gum of the *Icica acuchini*, a plant of the order Burseraceæ. [ICICA.]

3. *Balm of Gilead:*

(1) *Scripture:* The gum of a tree and the tree itself, the latter growing, as its name suggests, in Gilead, a region east of Jordan, belonging chiefly to the tribe of Gad. It is called *tsēri* in Heb., and *rhētīnē* in Septuagint Greek. It was used for healing wounds. (For reference to it see Gen. xxxvii. 25; xliii. 11; Jer. viii. 22; xlv. 11; Ezek. xxvii. 17.) It has not been satisfactorily identified by modern botanists. Royle thinks it may possibly have been the *Elæagnus angustifolius* of Linnæus. [See (2) a.]

(2) *Botany:*

(a) A tree, *Balsamodendron Gileadense*, the specific name being given because it was once supposed to be the Scripture "Balm of Gilead"—an opinion probably erroneous, for it does not at present grow in Gilead, either wild or in gardens, nor has it been satisfactorily proved that it ever did. [(1) *Scripture*.] It is called also *B. opobalsamum*. It is a shrub or small-spreading spineless tree, ten or twelve feet high, with trifoliate leaves in fascicles of 2-6, and reddish flowers having four petals. It is found south of 22° N. lat. on both sides of the Red Sea, in Arabia, Abyssinia, and Nubia. It does not occur in Palestine. (*Dr. Trimen, &c.*)

(b) *Its gum:* This is obtained from the trees by incision. It is called also Balm of Mecca and Opobalsamum. Two other kinds of gum are obtained from the same tree: the first (*Xylobalsamum*) by boiling the branches and skimming off the resin, which rises to the surface of the water; and the second (*Carpobalsamum*) by pressure upon the fruit.

Balm of Gilead Fir: A tree (*Abies balsamea*), which furnishes a turpentine-like gum. It is a North American fir, having no geographical connection with Gilead.

4. *Balm of Mecca:* The same as Balm of Gilead (2), b (q. v.).

balm-breathing, a. Breathing balm, or producing a highly agreeable effect upon the senses or heart.

"Since the *balm-breathing* kiss of this magical miss
Can such wonderful transports produce,"

Byron: To the Sighing Strephon.

balm-cricket, s. A cricket whose carol is fitted to soothe.

"The *balm-cricket* carols clear
In the green that folds thy grave."

Tennyson: A Dirge.

balm-dew, s. Odoriferous dews, or dew fitted to soothe.

"All starry culmination drop
Balm-dews to bathe thy feet!"

Tennyson: The Talking Oak.

balm (l silent), *bâume, *bâwme, v. t. [From *balm, s.* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To anoint or impregnate with balm or with any other odoriferous substance.

"*Balm* his foul head with warm distilled waters,
And burn sweet wood to make the lodging sweet." *Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i., Induct.

2. *Fig.:* To soothe, to assuage.

"Opprest nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have *balm'd* thy senses."

Shakesp.: King Lear, iii. 1.

†balm'-ī-fŷ (l silent), v. t. [Eng. *balm(y)*, and suffix -*fy*.] To make balmy.

"The fluids have been entirely sweetened and *balmified*."—*Cheyne: English Malady* (1733), p. 306.

balm'-ī-lŷ (l silent), adv. In a balmy manner.

balm'-ŷ (l silent), a. [Eng. *balm*; -*y*.]

1. Impregnated with balm; having the qualities of balm; highly and pleasantly odoriferous.

"Broke into hills with *balmy* odors crown'd."

Thomson: Liberty, pt. ii.

"Where, scatter'd wild, the lily of the vale
Its *balmy* essence breathes where cowslips hang
The dewy head, where purple violets lurk."

Thomson: Spring.

2. Producing balm.

"Let India boast her groves, nor envy we
The weeping amber, and the *balmy* tree."

Pope: Windsor Forest.

3. Mitigating or assuaging bodily pain or mental distress; soft, soothing.

"The lamp of day is quench'd beneath the deep,
And soft approach the *balmy* hours of sleep."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iii. 427, 428.

bal'-nē-al, a. [From Lat. *balneum*=a bath, and Eng. suff. -*al*.] Pertaining to a bath.

bal'-nē-a-rŷ, s. [From Lat. *balnearia* (pl.)=a bathing-room; *balnearis* and *balnearius*=pertaining to a bath; Low Lat. *balneo*=to bathe; *balneum*=a bath.] A bath-room.

"The *balnearies*, and bathing-places, he exposeth unto the summer setting."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

bal-ně-ā-tion, s. [From Lat. *balneum*=a bath.] The act or operation of bathing.

"As the head may be disturbed by the skin, it may the same way be relieved, as is observable in *balneations*, and fomentations of that part."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

bal-ně-a-tōr-ŷ, a. [Lat. *balneatorius*=pertaining to a bath.] Pertaining to a bath (Cotgrave.)

†bal-ō-tā-de, s. [BALLOTADE.]

***ba-lō'w**, ***ba-lō'o**, interj. & s. [From Fr. *en bas le loup*=the wolf below.] [HULLABALOO.]

A. As interjection: A nursery term designed to frighten children into silence, if not into sleep. Originally it hinted that a wolf was waiting below, but ultimately it lost definite meaning, and only suggested that cause for terror existed without indicating the nature of the peril.

"Balow, my babe, lie still and sleipe,
It grieves me sair to see thee weipe,"
Lady Anne Bothwell's Lament. (Boucher.)

B. As substantive: The name of a tune referring to the above-mentioned exclamation.

"You musicians, play Baloo,"
Knight of the Burning Pestle, ii. (Boucher.)

bal'-sā, **bal'-zā**, s. [Sp. & Port. *balsa*, considered by Mahn to be of Iberian origin.] A raft or fishing-boat, used chiefly on the Pacific coast of South America.

bal'-sām, s. [In Sw. & Ger. *balsam*; Dan. *bal-som*; Dut. *balsem*; Fr. *baume*; O. Fr. *bausme*, *basme*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *balsamo*; Lat. *balsamum*; Gr. *balsamon*=(1) a fragrant gum from the balsam-tree, balm of Gilead; (2) the balsam-tree; also *balsamos*=the balsam-tree.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. Any natural vegetable resin with a strong and fragrant odor.

† Johnson defines it as "ointment, unguent, an unctuous application, thicker than oil and softer than salve."

2. A well-known and beautiful plant, *Impatiens balsamina*, or any of its congeners.

II. Fig.: Anything agreeable to the recipient, and which acts upon him with medicinal effect.

"Christ's blood our balsam; if that cure us here,
Him, when our judge, we shall not find severe."
Denham.

B. Technically:

I. Chemistry, Pharmacy, Botany, Comm., &c.:

1. **Originally:** A term for any strong-scented vegetable resin. It was applied also to many resinous and oleaceous compounds.

2. **Then:** It was next limited to those containing, or supposed to contain, benzoic acid, and specially to the Balsams of Tolu and Peru, to storax, benzoin, and liquid amber.

3. **Now:** It has again been extended to substances not containing benzoic acid. According to the present use of the term, balsam in Chemistry may be defined as a natural mixture of resin with volatile oil.

† *Balsam of Capevi or Copai-ba:* A gum which flows from incisions of the wood of *Copaifera officinalis*, a South American tree. It is at first clear and colorless, but acquires a yellowish tinge by age. [COPAIFERA.]



Balsam of Copaiba. (Plant, Flower, and Fruit.)

Balsam of Mecca, Balm of Mecca: The same as Balm of Gilead, an odoriferous resin from an Amyridaceous tree, *Balsamodendron Gileadense*. [BALM OF GILEAD, BALSAMODENDRON.]

Balsam of Peru: A balsam, the produce, according to Mutis, of Myroxylon, or Myrospermum, an Amyridaceous genus.

Balsam of Tolu: A balsam, the produce of Toluifera, or Myrospermum, already mentioned.

***II. Old Pharmacy.** *Balsam of Sulphur:* A solution of sulphur in oil.

III. Botany and Horticulture:

1. **Sing.:** The English name of *Impatiens*, a genus belonging to the order Balsaminaceæ, or Balsams. *Impatiens balsamina* is the much admired "balsam"

so often grown in gardens, in boxes, or pots in windows, and in other places. Cultivation has made its colors now very diverse, and the plant has run into many varieties, but none of them are permanent. The juice of the balsam, prepared with alum, is used by the Japanese to dye their nails red. [IMPATIENS.]

2. **Plural:** Balsams. The English name of the order Balsaminaceæ, in Lindley's nomenclature.

balsam-apple, balsam apple, s. The fruit of a Cucurbitaceous plant, *Momordica balsamina*. It is a fleshy, ovate fruit, partly smooth, partly with longitudinal rows of tubercles, and red in color when ripe. In Syria the unripe pulp, mixed with sweet oil, and exposed to the sun for some days, is used for curing wounds. It is applied in drops let fall upon cotton wool.

balsam-herb, balsam herb, s.

Among Gardeners: A plant, *Justicia comata*.

balsam-seed, s.

Among Gardeners: Any plant of the genus *Myrospermum*.

balsam-sweating, adj. Sweating or yielding balsam.

balsam-tree, s.

1. The English name of the *Clusia*, a genus of plants constituting the typical one of the order Clusiaceæ, or Guttifers.

2. The "Balm of Gilead," or any other tree belonging to the genus *Balsamodendron*. [See BALM, B., II. 3; BALSAMODENDRON.]

balsam-weed, s. The name given in this country to a plant, *Graphalium polycephalum*, used in the manufacture of paper.

balsam-wood, s.

Among Gardeners: Any plant of the genus *Myroxylon*.

oâl'-sām, v. t. [From *balsam*, s. (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To impregnate with balsam.

2. *Fig.:* To make agreeable, as if impregnated with balsam.

"The gifts of our young and flourishing age are very sweet, when they are *balsamed* with discretion."—*Bp. Hackett: Life of Abp. Williams*, pt. i., p. 57.

***bâl-sām-ā'-çē-æ**, s. pl. [From Lat. *balsamum*.] [BALSAM.] An order of plants, generally called Altinghiaceæ or Balsamifluæ (q. v.).

bâl-sām-ā'-tion, s. [Eng. *balsam*; -ation.] The act or operation of impregnating with balsam.

"Mr. Hook produced a paper, which he had received from Mr. Haak, being an account of the several things affirmed to be performed by Dr. Elshot of Berlin; which paper was read. It contained an account of . . . his universal *balsamation*."—*Hist. Roy. Soc.*, iv. 109. (Todd.)

bâl-sām'-ic, ***bâl-sām'-ick**, a. & s. [Eng. *balsam*; -ic. In Fr. *balsamique*; Ital. *balsamico*; from Lat. *balsamicus*.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to balsam. *Specialy—*

1. Having the qualities of balsam.

" . . . with mild *balsamic* juice
The Tuscan olive . . ."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. v.

2. Mitigating, assuaging, or removing pain or mental distress.

" . . . medical men of high note believed, or affected to believe, in the *balsamic* virtues of the royal hand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. As substantive: Anything having properties like those of balsam. (Berkeley.)

bâl-sām'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *balsamic*; -al.] The same as BALSAMIC, adj. (q. v.). (Hale.)

bâl-sām'-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *balsamical*; -ly.] After the manner of a balsamic.

bâl-sām-îf'-ēr-ōus, a. [Lat. *balsamum*, and *fero*=to bear.] Bearing balsam.

bâl-sām-îf'-lū-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *balsamum*=balsam, and *fluo*=to flow.]

Bot.: Blume's name for an order of plants more generally called Altinghiaceæ or Balsamaceæ (q. v.).

bâl-sām-î'-nā, s. [Lat. *balsaminus*; Gr. *balsaminos*=of balsam.] A genus of plants, in which some include the Garden Balsam, which is called by them *Balsamina hortensis*, but is more appropriately designated by the name Linnæus gave it, *Impatiens balsamina*.

bâl-sām-în-ā'-çē-æ (Lindley), **bâl-sām-în-ē-æ** (Ach. Richard) (Latin), **bâl'-sāmş** (Eng.), s. pl. [BALSAMINA.]

Botany: An order of plants placed under the Geranial Alliance. The flowers are very irregular. The sepals and petals are both colored; the former

are properly five in number, but generally by abortion three, one of them spurred; the latter five, reduced to two lateral ones, each really of two combined, and a large broad concave one. Stamens five, uncombined. Fruit generally a five-celled capsule, with one or more suspended seeds. No involucre. The large genus *Impatiens* is the type of the order, which in 1846 contained 110 described species, chiefly from the East Indies. [BALSAMINA, IMPATIENS.] Some make the Balsaminaceæ only a sub-order of Geraniaceæ.

bâl'-sām-î-ne, s. [In Ger. *balsamine*; Fr. *balsamine*; Gr. *balsaminē*=the balsam-plant.] A name sometimes given to a plant, *Impatiens balsamina*.

bâl-sām-în-ē-æ, s. pl. [BALSAMINACEÆ.]

bâl-sām-î'-tā, s. [In Port. *balsamita*; from Lat. *balsamum*; Gr. *balsamon*, and *balsamos*=the balsam-tree, called from the balsamic smell.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ (Compositos). *B. vulgaris* is the Costmary or Ale-cost. [COSTMARY, ALE-COST.] The species are plants of no beauty from the south of Europe.

bâl-sām-ō-dēn'-drōn, s. [Gr. *balsamon*=balsam, and *dendron*=a tree. Balsam-tree.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Amyridaceæ. They have often pinnate leaves, spinous branches, small green axillary, unisexual flowers, and a two, or by abortion, one-celled fruit with solitary seeds. *Balsamodendron myrrha*, found in Arabia Felix, yields the resin called Myrrh. *B. Gileadense* (Balm of Gilead), called also *B. opobalsamum*, produces Balm of Gilead or Balm of Mecca (q. v.). *B. mukul* yields a resin believed by Dr. Stocks to be the Bdellium of Scripture and of Dioscorides. [BDELLIUM.] *B. africanum* furnishes African Bdellium. *B. katas* furnishes a kind of myrrh, and *B. pubescens* yields Bayee Balsam. [BALM.]

†bâl'-sām-ō-ūs, a. [Eng. *balsam*; -ous.] Full of, or at least containing, balsam.

***bâl'-staff**, ***bâl'-staffe**, s. [A. S. *balca*=balk, and Eng. *staff*.] A quarter-staff, a great staff like a pole or beam.

"He berith a *balstaffe* . . ."
Prologue to Beryn 163.

***bâl'-stēll**, ***bâl'-stēl**, s. [Eng. *ball* (1), and *stèle*=a handle.] A geometrical staff (in Latin "radius"). (Higgins: *Nomenclator*, 1585.)

***bâl'-tēr**, v. t. [Perhaps from O. Fr. *baladeur*, Low Lat. *balator*=a dancer.] [BALL (2).]

1. To dance. (Old Scotch.)

"Sum trottit *Tras* and *Trenass*;
Sum *balterit* *The Bass*."
Cloakelbie Sow, F. i., v. 302. (Jamieson.)

2. To stick together. (O. Eng.) (Holland.)

Bâl'-tic, ***Bâl'-tick**, a. & s. [Etym. somewhat doubtful. The word was first used by Adam, canon of Bremen, at the end of the eleventh century. In Fr. *Baltique*; Port. *Baltico*; Mod. Lat. *Mare Balticum*. Probably from Sw. *bält*=a belt (BELT), in allusion to its form, and also to the fact that two of the straits connecting it with the ocean are called the Great and the Little "Belt." It has also been derived from Slav. or Lettonian *balt*=white, from its being frozen part of the year; or from *Baltus*, an old king, or *Balteia*, the old name of an island.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to the sea described under B.

"We know that it [the Scandinavian ice-sheet] not only filled the Gulf of Bothnia, but occupied the whole area of the Baltic Sea."—*Geikie: The Great Ice Age*, 2d ed. (1877), p. 404.

B. As substantive: An inland sea, inclosed by Sweden, Russia, Germany, and Denmark, and communicating with the German Ocean by the "Sound" and the Great and Little Belts.

"Hence we may confidently infer that in the days of the aboriginal hunters and fishers, the ocean had freer access than now to the Baltic."—*Lyell: Antiq. of Man*, 4th ed. (1873), p. 14.

Bâl'-ti-mōre, **bâl'-tī-mōre**, s. & a. [Named after the second Lord Baltimore, a Roman Catholic nobleman of Yorkshire, in England, and Longford in Ireland, who, in A. D. 1634, founded the colony of Maryland.]

A. As substantive:

1. (As Baltimore): A city and county in Maryland.

2. (As baltimore): The bird described under BALTIMORE BIRD (q. v.).

"I have never met with anything of the kind in the nest of the *baltimore*."—*Wilson and Bonaparte: Americ. Ornith.*, ed. Jardine (1832), i. 19.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to Baltimore; found at Baltimore.

Baltimore bird, Baltimore oriole, Baltimore hang-nest, baltimore. A bird of the family Sturnidæ (Starlings), and the sub-family Oriolinæ.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(Orioles). It is the *Oriolus Baltimore* of Catesby, now *Icterus Baltimorei*. The name Baltimore was applied or attached to this bird not merely because it occurs at the place so called, but according to Catesby because its colors, which are black and orange, were the same as those on the coat of arms or livery of the Lord Baltimore who was formerly proprietor of Maryland. (See etym.) The appellation "Hang Nest," or sometimes "Hanging Bird," is given because it builds a pendulous nest—that is, like a cylindrical pouch, sometimes sewed with horse hair; the curious structure being suspended from the end of a branch or a twig. Another name given to the Baltimore is "Fire Bird," because when its bright hue is seen through the green leaves the appearance somewhat resembles a flame of fire. Yet another name is "Golden Robin." It extends from Canada to Mexico, or even to Brazil, migrating to the northern part of this area about May, and to the southern one about the end of August or in September. (*Wilson and Bonaparte, &c.*)



Baltimore Bird and Nest.

bāl-ti-mör'-ite, s. [From *Baltimore* (q. v.), where it occurs, and suff. *-ite*.] A mineral, considered by Dana as identical with Picrolite (q. v.), and ranked as a variety of Serpentine (q. v.). It is composed of longitudinal fibers, adhering to one another. Its luster is silky. When thick it is opaque, but when thin is transparent on the edges.

bāl'-ūs-tēr, **†bāl'-lūs-tēr**, **†bāl'-līs-tēr**, **†bāl'-las-tēr**, s. [In Dut. *baluster*; Fr. *balustre*; Sp. *balaustre*; Port. *balaustre*, *balauste*; Ital. *balaustro*. From Low Lat. *balustrum*, *balustrium* = a place with several baths railed in. (*Du Cange*.) Or from Prov., Sp., & Ital. *balaustia*; Lat. *balaustum*; Gr. *balauston* = a pomegranate flower, to which balusters may in some cases have resemblance. *Mahn* accepts and *Wedgwood* rejects the latter etymology. It has also been derived from Lat. *balista* (q. v.), and from Lat. *palus* = a pale, a stake.] [PALE, s., PALING.]

In Architecture:

1. A small pilaster or column, often adorned with moldings. It is usually made circular, and swelling toward the lower part. Rows of such balusters are often placed in the front of galleries in churches, on the outside of terraces and bridges, or to support rails on stairs. In the last case, the word is generally corrupted into *banister* [BANISTER], while a row of balusters constitutes a *balustrade* (q. v.).

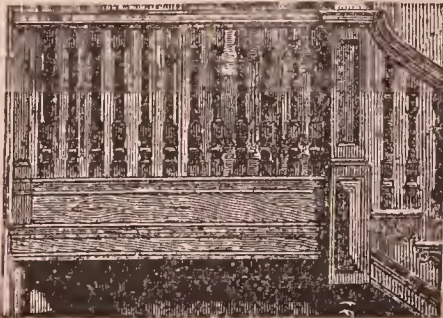
"Rayled with turned ballasters of free-stone, . . ."—*Survey of Wimbledon* (1649). (*Archæol.*, vol. x., p. 404.)

"The use of the *baluster* was unknown to the ancients, . . . Perhaps the most ancient are to be found in Italy, and it may be considered an invention which first appeared on the revival of the arts in that country."—*Chambers: Civil Architect.* (ed. Gwilt), p. 322.

2. The lateral part of the volute of an Ionic capital. (*Gwilt*.)

bā-lūs'-tēred, **bāl-lūs'-tred** (tred as terd), adj. [Eng. *baluster*; -ed.] Having balusters.

bāl'-ūs-trāde, **†bāl'-lūs-trāde**, s. [In Sw. & Dan. *ballustrade*; Dut. & Fr. *balustrade*; Sp. *balaustrada*; Port. *balaustrada*, *balaustada*; Ital. *balaustrata*.] [BALUSTER.]



Balustrade.

Arch.: A range of small pillars called balusters, resting on a plinth, and supporting a coping, cornice, or rail. They are frequently employed to

form a parapet around a flat-roofed building, or along the sides of a bridge, terrace, staircase, or balcony, or to fence round an altar or a font. The material most frequently used in their construction is stone, though iron and wood are also occasionally employed.

***bā'-lŷ-ship**, s. [O. Eng. *baily* = *bailie* (q. v.), and suff. *-ship*.] The office and position of a bailiff.

"*Balyship*, *baliatus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

†balz, s. [Ger.]

Ornith.: The love-dance and love-song of the blackcock.

"The elder Brehm gives a curious account of the *Balz*, as the love-dance and love-song of the blackcock is called in Germany."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xiii.

balz-place, s.

Ornith.: A place where blackcocks perform their love courtships.

" . . . and the same blackcock, in order to prove his strength over several antagonists, will visit in the course of one morning several *balz-places*, which remain the same during successive years."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xiii.

bāl'-za-rine, s. [Fr.] A light mixed material of worsted and cotton, used for ladies' dresses. (*Simmonds*.)

†bām, s. [*Mahn* thinks it a contraction of *bam-boozle* (q. v.). *Wedgwood* derives it from Bret. *bamein* = to enchant.] A sham; a quiz.

"The laird, whose humble efforts at jocularly were chiefly confined to what was then called *bites* and *bams*, since denominated *hoaxes* and *quizzes*, had the fairest possible subject of wit in the unsuspecting *Dominie*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

†bām, v. t. [From *bam*, s.] To cheat.

bām'-bōo, s. & a. [In Sw. *bamburör*; Dan. *bambusrör*; Ger. *bambus-rohr* and *bambus*; Dut. *bamboesriet* and *bamboes*; Fr. *bambou*; Sp. *cana bambos*; Port. *bambu*; Ital. *canna bambu*. From *Mahratta bamboo* or *bambū*; or from *Malay bamboo* or *bambū*, also *mambu*.]

A. As substantive: Any species of the botanical genus *Bambusa*, and specially the best-known one, *Bambusa arundinacea*. [BAMBUA.] It is a giant-grass, sometimes reaching the height of forty or more feet, which is found everywhere in the tropics of the Eastern Hemisphere, and has been introduced into the West Indies, the Southern States of America, and various other regions of the Western world. It has the usual characteristics of a grass—the cylindrical stem, of flinty hardness externally, while soft or even hollow within; the separation of the stem into nodes and internodes; and the inflorescence of a type found in many genera of the order, namely, in great panicles made up of a series of spikes of flowers. In some cases a substance called *tabasheer* [TABASHEER], consisting of pure silica, is found secreted in the nodes.

The uses to which the several species of bamboos are put in the regions where they grow are almost innumerable. In housebuilding they furnish the framework of the sides and roof, with the joists and other parts of the flooring. Villages of such materials are in many cases rendered very difficult of attack by being surrounded by a thick fence of spiny species. Bows, arrows, quivers, the shafts of lances, and other warlike weapons can be made from the stems of bamboo, as can ladders, rustic bridges, the masts of vessels, walking-sticks, water-pipes, flutes, and many other objects. The leaves are everywhere used for weaving and for packing purposes. Finally, the seeds are eaten by the poorer classes in parts of India; and in the West Indies the tops of the tender shoots are pickled and made to supply the place of asparagus.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to the bamboo; made of bamboo, consisting of bamboo, resembling the bamboo. (See the compounds which follow.)

bamboo-cane, **bamboo cane**, s. Another name for the bamboo.

bamboo-jungle, s. An Indian jungle in which the wild bamboo abounds.

bamboo opal, s. The same as *Tabasheer* (q. v.).

"Once in a million times or more accident brings to light in the bamboo stem a gem; nature has molded into a lump a little of the flinty material which makes the outer stem so hard. The nodule usually presents the appearance of an *opal*, and several specimens are to be seen in the museums of London, which produce the characteristic lines of that gem."—*New York Sun*, July 9, 1898.

bamboo-rat, s. A rodent mammal belonging to Gray's genus *Rhizomys*, which is placed under the Muridae, or Mouse family.

bamboo-stage, s. A stage made of bamboo.

" . . . sitting on a *bamboo-stage* astern; . . ."—*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, i. 70.

bām'-bōo, v. t. [From *bamboo*, s. (q. v).] To beat with a bamboo.

bām-bōo'-zle, ***bām-bōu'-zle** (zle = zel), v. i. & t. [Said to be of gipsy origin; but if so, then probably it originated since the gipsies came to Europe from their former home upon the Indus, for it does not appear to occur in the cognate Hindoo tongues. (GIPSY.) (*Bp. Nicolson, Boucher, &c.*) Probably akin to Ital. *bamboccio* = a simpleton; *bamboleggiare* = to do childish things; from *bambolino*, *bambolo* = an infant, a babe, and *bambo* = silly. In Sp. *bambarria* is = a fool, an idiot; and in Sp. & Port. *bambalea* is = to stagger, to vacillate. If derived from the Italian, the essential meaning is to make a grown-up man behave in as silly a manner as a child could do.]

†A. Intrans.: Intentionally to involve a subject in mystery or perplexity. To do so especially in money matters for purposes of fraud.

"After Nick had *bamboozled* about the money, John called for counters."—*Arbuthnot*.

B. Trans.: To mystify for purposes of deceit; to cheat, to swindle.

"Let no one be *bamboozled* by this kind of talk, . . ."—*Edward A. Freeman: Times*, February 10 1877.

† *Bamboozle* is regarded as a vulgar word.

bām-bōo'-zled, ***bām-bōu'-zled** (zled as zel), pa. par. [BAMBOOZLE, v.]

bām-bōoz'-lēr, s. [Eng. *bamboozl(e)*; -er.] One who bamboozles; a cheat, a swindler. (*Vulgar*.)

"There are a set of fellows they call banterers and *bamboozlers* that play such tricks."—*Arbuthnot*.

bām-bōoz'-līng, ***bām-bōuz'-līng**, pr. par. & a. [BAMBOOZLE.]

bām-būs'-ā, ***bām'-bōs**, s. [Latinized from the *Mahratta* or *Malay* word *bamboo*.] [BAMBOO.] A genus of grasses, the type of the section *Bambuseæ*. It contains the well-known *Bamboo* or *Bamboocane* (*Bambusa arundinacea*). [BAMBOO.] Other species from Asia and the adjacent islands are *B. maxima*, 100 feet high, from the *Malay* archipelago; *B. aspera*, from *Amboyna*, 60 or 70 feet; and *B. apus*, from *Java*, of as ample dimensions, with many others. The American species are less numerous, but *B. latifolia*, from the *Orinoco*, is very fine.

bām-bū-šid'-æ, ***bām-būs'-ē-æ**, s. pl. [BAMBUA.] The family of the order *Graminaceæ*, to which the Bamboos belong. It falls under the section *Festuceæ*. In most of the species there are six stamens instead of three, the normal number. The genera are but few, *Bambusa* (q. v.) being the chief.

bām'-lite, s. [Named after *Bamle*, in *Norway*, where it occurs.] A mineral, a variety of *Fibrolite* proper (q. v.). It is of a white or grayish color and columnar in form.

bān (1), ***bānn**, ***bānne**, ***bāin**, ***bāne** (pl. *bānnas*, *†bāns*, **bāneš*, **bāineš*), s. [From *A. S. bannan* = to proclaim, summon. In Sw. *bann* = excommunication; Dan. *band*, *ban* = ban, excommunication, outlawry; Dut. *ban* = excommunication, banishment, jurisdiction; Ger. *bann*; O. H. Ger. *ban* = a public proclamation, *spec.*, excommunication; Wel. & Gael. *ban* = a proclamation; Fr. & Prov. *ban* = banns, proclamation, publication, ban, banishment, outlawry, exile, privilege; Sp., Port., & Ital. *bando*. The word seems to have come originally from the Teutonic tongues. Low Lat. *banus*, *bannum*, *bandum*.] [ABANDON, BANDIT, BANISH.]

† *Essential meaning*: A proclamation, public notice, or edict respecting a person or thing. *Wedgwood* thinks that the original signification was that given under B. 1.

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Of persons:

1. A public proclamation or edict respecting a person, without its being in any way implied that he has been named in order to be denounced. [B., III.]

(1) *Gen.*: An edict or proclamation of any kind.

"That was the *ban* of Keningwurthe; that was lo this That ther ne ssolde of heie men deserited be none That hadde ihelde aye the king, bote the erl of Leicester one."—*Rob. Gloucest.*, p. 568. (*S. in Boucher*.)

(2) *Specially*:

(a) A summons; a citation.

"Ther come to thys rounde table as he sende ys *ban*, Aunsel kyng of Scotland, and also Uryan, That was kyng of Murfyccens, and also of North Walys, Cadwal, and also Scater kyng of South Walys."—*Rob. Gloucest.*, p. 188. (*S. in Boucher*.)

(b) *Plur.*: An announcement of an intended marriage. [B., III.]

"He gan renew the late forbidden *bains*."

Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 86.

"I bar it in the interest of my wife, 'Tis she is subcontracted to this lord, And I, her husband, contradict your *banns*."

Shakesp.: King Lear, v. 3.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**;

çhin, **bençh**; **go**, **ğem**; **thin**, **thiſ**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-tion**, **-şion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūš**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

2. A proclamation or edict denouncing one, and rendering him subject to penalties. *Specially—*

(1) *In civil matters.* [B., II.]

"He proceeded so far by treaty, that he was proffered to have the imperial *ban* taken off Altapinus upon submission."—*Hovel.*

(2) *In ecclesiastical matters:* Excommunication, curse, anathema. [BAN, v.]

"A great oversight it was of St. Peter that he did not accurse Nero, whereby the pope might have got all; yet what need of such a *ban*, since friar Vincent could tell Atabalipa that kingdoms were the pope's?"—*Raleigh.*

(3) *Gen.:* A curse of any kind by whomsoever given forth.

"Thou mixture rank, of midnight weeds collected,
With Hecate's *ban* thrice blasted, thrice infected,"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

II. Of things:

1. A public proclamation or edict, commanding, permitting, forbidding, or announcing anything [B., III.]; hence any prohibition or interdiction of a solemn kind, however announced.

"... who thus hast dared,
Had it been only coveting to eye
That sacred fruit, sacred to abstinence,
Much more to taste it, under *ban* to touch?"
Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

2. The penalty inflicted upon a person publicly denounced.

B. Technically:

I. *Military and Feudal:* A proclamation in time of war.

II. *Hist. The ban of the empire:* A penalty occasionally put in force under the Old German empire against a prince who had given some cause of offense to the supreme authority. Arnulf, Duke of Bavaria, in the eleventh century, and Otho, of Wittelsbach, in the twelfth century, were thus put under the *ban of the empire.*

III. *Law, &c. Banns (pl.):* The publication of intended marriages in the Church of England; proclamation that certain parties named intend to proceed to marriage, unless any impediment to their union be proved to exist. Banns of marriage have to be published for three Sundays before the event in the church or chapel where the ceremony is to take place, unless a license is obtained. [LICENSE, MARRIAGE.] Marriages may now be solemnized in Non-conformist chapels or at the office of the registrar.

băn (2), s. [Servian *ban*; Russ. & Pol. *pan*=a master, a lord.]

In Austro-Hungary:

1. *Formerly:* A title belonging to the warden of the eastern marshes of Hungary.

2. *Now:* The Viceroy of Temesvar, generally called the "Ban of Croatia." The territory he rules over is called a *banat* or *banate.*

¶ The name *Ban* in this latter sense was brought prominently before the English public during the war of independence waged by the Magyars of Hungary against Austria in 1849. In that struggle the Slavonians, who constituted nearly half the population of the Austrian empire, sided with the Germans against the Magyars, one of the most prominent supporters of the Vienna Government being the "Ban Jellachich" of Croatia. His name impressed the English public with a certain measure of awe, for people had but vague conceptions as to what a "Ban" might mean, and none but the most audacious ventured to pronounce the word "Jellachich."

băn (3), s. [Hind., &c., *ban*, *bun*=cotton.]

Comm.: A kind of fine muslin brought from the East Indies.

băn, v. t. & i. [A. S. *bannan*, *abannan*=to command, to order. In Sw. *banna*=to reprove, to chide; *bannas*=to ban, to curse; Dan. *forbände*=to excommunicate, to curse; Dut. *banden*=to excommunicate.] [BAN, s., BANISH.]

A. *Trans.:* To make the subject of a public proclamation. *Specially—*

1. *Of persons:* To excommunicate, to curse; to imprecate evil upon.

"And bitter words to *ban* her cruel foes."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,460.

2. *Of things:* To forbid; to prohibit.

"And mine has been the fate of those
To whom the goodly earth and air
Are *bann'd* and *barr'd*—forbidden fare."
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon.

B. Intransitive:

1. To imprecate vengeance upon a person; to curse a person.

2. To curse and swear; to use more or less profane or irreverent language.

"Ne'er curse, nor *bann*, I you implore,
In neither fun nor passion."
A. Douglas. Poems, p. 75.

†bā-nāl'-i-tŷ, s. [Fr. *banalité*=common-place; from *banal*, adj.=1. *Of persons*) mercenary, 2. *Of things*) common to every one; formerly said of things, as a mill, oven, &c., provided by a feudal lord, and which the people were obliged to use.] A common-place; a common-place compliment uttered to every one alike, and devoid of any special significance.

"... his house and his heart are open to you. Civil *banalities* are not at all in his line, his friendship is solidly demonstrative, and you can do him no greater favor than by frankly accepting the thousand kindnesses he is eager to proffer."—*Daily Telegraph, December 8, 1876.*

bā-na'-nā, s. & a. [In Sw. *bananasträd*; Fr. *banane*, the fruit, and *bananier*, the tree; Sp. *banana*, *banano*, *bananas*; Port. *banana*.]

A. As substantive:

1. A tree, the *Musa sapientum* of botanists. To the superficial observer it looks like a palm, but the leaves are essentially different. Tearing in long strips, like those of endogens in general, they differ from the normal type in doing so transversely on either side from the midrib, instead of longitudinally. The flowers also are different, and the nearest affinity of the order Musaceæ, of which it or its congener, the plantain, is the type, is with the gingers and arrowroots, and not with the palms. The *banana* is about twenty feet high. It resembles the plantain so closely that some think it a mere variety of that species; but it differs in having the stalk marked with dark-purple stripes and spots, and possessing a shorter, more rounded, and more luscious fruit. Originally from the Eastern Hemisphere, but now cultivated largely in Florida and Louisiana.

2. The fruit of the banana-tree. It grows in clusters of long, angular, finger-like fruits, some inches in length. When the rind, which easily comes away, is stripped off, there is found beneath it a soft pulp like that of a fine pear, but more luscious. It and its congener the plantain are, in the writer's opinion, the finest of all tropical fruits.

"The dream is past; and thou hast found again
Thy cocoas and *bananas*, palms and yams,
And homestead thatched with leaves."

Cowper: Task, bk. i.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the banana; feeding on the banana. (See the compounds.)

banana-bird, s. A bird, *Xanthornus icterus*, belonging to the family Sturnidæ (Starlings), and the sub-family Oriolinæ, or Orioles. It is tawny and black, with white bars on the wings. It is gregarious, a multitude of individual nests hanging from the ends of contiguous twigs. It occurs in the West Indies and the warmer parts of Continental America. It has some affinity to the Baltimore Bird (q. v.).

banana-leaf, s. The leaf of the banana. [For its peculiar venation, see BANANA, A., 1.]

"Before morning it rained very heavily, but the good thatch of *banana-leaves* kept us dry."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World, ch. xviii.*

banana-tree, s. [BANANA, A., 1.]

băn'-at, *băn'-ate*, s. [In Ger. *Banat*; from *ban* (2) (q. v.).]

1. The territory or jurisdiction of a ban.

2. *Specially:* An old province of Hungary, of which the capital was Temesvar.

bănc, s. [A. S. *benc*; Fr. *banc*=a bench, . . . court.] [BANCO.]

Law. in banco. [BANCO, II.]

**băn'-chis*, s. [From Ital. *banco*=a bank.] [BANK.] Deeds of settlement. Money-deeds (?). (*Jamieson.*)

"Bot quhen my billis and my *banchis* was all selit,
I wald na langer beir on brydil, bot braid up my heid."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 57.

**băncke* (1), s. [BANK.]

**băncke* (2), s. [Dan. *bank*=drubbing, cudgeling blows; *banke*=to beat, to knock.] A ruff or roll on a drum (?). (*O. Scotch.*)

To *beate a bancke*: To beat a ruff or roll on a drum.

"The drummer-major, accompanied with the rest of the drummers of the regiment, being commanded, *beate a bancke* in head of the regiment."—*Monro: Exped., pt. ii., p. 33. (Jamieson.)*



The Banana and its Fruit.

băn'-cō, s. [In Dan. *banco*=a bank; Sp. *banco*=bench, bank; Ital. *banco*=a bench, a shop counter; *metter banco*=to be a banker.] [BANK.]

I. Commerce:

1. A bank, especially that of Venice.

2. The difference between the price of money at a bank and its value outside.

II. *Law. Sitzings in banco, or in banc:* Sitzings of a Superior Court of Common Law as a full court, as distinguished from the sittings of the judges at *Nisi Prius*, or on circuit.

†băn-cōur'-is, s. pl. [In Ger. *banckwerck*=tapestries, the covering of a stool or bench; Fr. *banquier*=a bench-cloth, or a carpet for a forme or bench." (*Cotgrave & Jamieson.*)] Covers. (*O. Scotch.*)

"Braid burdis and benkis, ourbeld with *bancouris* of gold,
Cled our with grene clathis."

Houlate, iii. 3, MS. (Jamieson.)

bănd, **bănde*, s. [In A. S. *banda*=a band, a householder, a husband; *band*=bound; pa. par. of *bindan*=to bind. In Sw. *band*; Dan. *baand*; Dut. *band*=a tie, a string; *bende*=a troop, a company; Ger. *bande*, *binde*; Goth. *bandi*; Fr. *bande*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *banda*; Hind. *bund*=an embankment, *bund*, *band*=to confine. As Trench points out, *band*, *bend*, and *bond* were not at first distinct words, but only three different ways of spelling the same word. (*Trench: English Past and Present, p. 65.*)] [BEND, BIND, BOND.]

A. Ordinary Language:

(a) Of things:

I. Literally:

1. A fillet, tie, cord, chain, or other ligament used for binding together things which else would be separate, for ornament, or for any other purpose.

(1) *Gen.:* With the foregoing signification.

"So wild a beast, so tame ytaught to be,
And buxom to his bands, is joy to see."

Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale.

(2) *Spec.:* The rope or tie by which black cattle are fastened to the stake. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

2. The hinge of a door. (Generally in the pl.) (*Scotch and North of England.*) (*Jamieson.*)

3. *Formerly sing. (band), now pl. (bands):* A form of appendage to the collar or neck-cloth formerly worn by clergymen, lawyers, students in colleges, and others. It consists of two broad strips of muslin united above, but separated below, their upper part tied by a string around the neck, from or in front of which they hang down.

"For his mind I do not care,
That's a toy that I could spare;
Let his title be but great,
His cloaths rich, and *band* sit neat."

Ben Jonson.

"He took his lodging at the mansion-house of a taylor's widow, who washes, and can clear-starch his *bands*."—*Addison.*

II. Figuratively:

1. Anything by which persons or things are united together or restrained.

In a general sense:

"... and I have broken the *bands* of your yoke, and made you go upright."—*Lev. xxvi. 13.*

"Here's eight that must take hands
To join in Hymen's *bands*."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 4.

2. Union.

(b) *Of persons.* [Wedgwood considers that of the words from the several languages given in the etymology, Sp. *banda*, in the sense of *side* (it means a scarf, a side, a bend, a band), is the one from which the Eng. *band*, when used of persons-confederated, originally came.]

I. *Gen.:* A company of persons united together for any purpose, or held by any bond of affinity.

1. *Lit.:* Persons so united.

"... I passed over this Jordan; and now I am become two *bands*."—*Gen. xxxii. 10.*

2. *Fig.:* A great assemblage of any species of animal.

"... vast numbers of butterflies, in *bands* or flocks of countless myriads, extended as far as the eye could range."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World, ch. viii.*

II. Specially:

1. A number of soldiers, or at least of men capable of bearing arms, united together for military purposes.

"So the *bands* of Syria came no more into the land of Israel."—*2 Kings vi. 23.*

"And backed with such a *band* of horse,
As might less ample powers enforce."

Scott: Rokeby, vi. 34.

2. A number of trained musicians in a regiment, intended to march in front of the soldiers and play instruments, so as to enable them to keep step as they move forward; also any similarly organized

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

company of musicians, even though they may in no way be connected with the army; an orchestra. (The word *band* is also applied to the subdivisions of an orchestra, as *string-band*, *wind-band*, &c.)

“... the hereditary piper and his sons formed the *band*.”—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *band*, *company*, *crew*, and *gang*: “Each of these terms denotes a small association for a particular object. A *band* is an association where men are bound together by some strong obligation, as a *band* of soldiers, a *band* of robbers. A *company* marks an association for convenience, without any particular obligation, as a *company* of travelers, a *company* of strolling players. *Crew* marks an association collected together by some external power, or by coincidence of plan and motive; in the former case it is used for a ship's *crew*; in the latter and bad sense it is employed for any number of evil-minded persons met together, from different quarters, and co-operating for some bad purpose. *Gang* is always used in a bad sense for an association of thieves, murderers, and depredators in general. It is more in common use than *band*. In Germany the robbers used to form *bands* and set the Government at defiance; housebreakers and pickpockets commonly associate now in *gangs*.” (*Eng. Synon.*)

B. Technically:

1. *Saddlery*. The *bands* of a saddle: Two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows to hold them in their proper place.

2. *Naut.*: A stripe of canvas sewed across a sail to render it stronger. (*Falconer.*)

3. *Arch.*: A fascia, face, or plinth; any flat low member or molding. (*Johnson.*)

4. *Anat.* *Flattened band*: The name given by its discoverer, Remak, to what is better called by Rosenthal and Purkinje the *axis cylinder*. It is a transparent material occupying the axis of the nerve-tube. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., pp. 212, 228.)

5. *Botany*: *Bands* or *vittæ* are the spaces between the elevated lines or ribs on the fruit of umbelliferous plants.

6. *Bookbinding*: One of the cords at the back of a book to which the thread is attached in sewing.

7. *Mach.*: A broad endless strap used for communicating motion from one wheel, drum, or roller to another.

¶ For such compounds as *faggot-band*, *head-band*, *swathing-band*, &c., see the word with which *band* is in combination.

band-fish, *s.* The English designation of *Cepola*, a genus of fishes ranked under the Riband-shaped family of the order Acanthopteri.

band-kitt, *s.* A large wooden vessel with a cover to it. (*Boucher.*)

band-master, *s.* The director of a (military) band. [*BAND*, II. 2.]

band-place, *s.* The part of the hat where the band was placed.

band-pulley, *s.*

Mach.: A flat-faced wheel, fixed on a shaft and driven by a band.

band-saw, *s.*

Mach.: An endless steel belt, serrated on one of its edges, running over wheels, and rapidly revolved.

band-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Narrow and very long, and with the two opposite margins parallel. Example, the leaves of *Zostera marina*.

band-stand, *s.* A stand or platform for the use of a band of musicians.

band-string, *s.*

1. A string appended to a band; a string going across the breast for tying in an ornamental way.

2. The designation given to a species of confection of a long shape. (*Jamieson.*)

band-wagon, *s.* A wagon used for conveying a band of music, usually at the head of a parade.

¶ To get into the *band-wagon*: To go with the crowd; to side with a successful candidate or cause. (*U. S. slang.*)

band-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: A wheel with a face nearly flat or grooved to retain the band that drives it, as in the lathe.

bånd (1), ***bānde**, *v. t. & i.* [From Eng. *band*, *s.* (q. v.). In Fr. *bander*=to bind, to tie; Port. *bandar*.]

A. Transitive:

†1. Of things: To tie with a band.

2. Of persons: To unite together in confederacy; to form into a band, troop, or society. (In this sense often used reflectively.)

“As such, he might still be foremost among those who were banded together in defense of the liberties of Europe.”—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

B. Intransitive:

1. To unite together; to enter into agreement, alliance, or confederacy.

“And when it was day, certain of the Jews banded together . . .”—*Acts* xxiii. 12.

2. To assemble.

“Huge routs of people did about them *bånd*.”

Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 36.

***bånd** (2), *v. t.* [Low Lat. *bandire*=to proclaim, to denounce.] [*BAN*, *BANISH*.] To interdict, to banish, to forbid, to expel.

“Sweete love such lewdnes *bands* from his faire compa-
pane.” *Spenser: F. Q.*, III, ii. 41.

***bånd** (1), *pret. & pa. par. of BAN*, *v.* (q. v.).

“And curs'd and *bånd*, and blasphemies forth threw.” *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. xi. 12.

bånd (2), *pret. & pa. par. of BAND*, *v.* (q. v.). [*A. S. band*, *pret. of bindan*=to bind.]

“His hors until a tre sho *bånd*.”

Ywaine and Gawin, 1,776. (*S. in Boucher.*)

bånd'-āge (āge=īg), *s.* [In Dan. & Fr. *bandage*, from Fr. *bander*=to band or tie, &c.] [*BAND*, *s. & v.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Anything tied around another, as a piece of cloth tied around the eyes to blindfold one, or around a wound for surgical purposes.

1. In a general sense:

(a) Literally:

“Cords were fastened by hooks to my *bandages*, which the workmen had girt round my neck.”—*Swift*.

(b) Figuratively:

“Zeal, too, had a place among the rest, with a *bandage* over her eyes . . .”—*Addison*.

2. In a surgical sense. [*B. 1.*]

“... my informer, putting his head out to see what was the matter, received a severe cut, and now wore a *bandage*.”—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. vi.

†II. The act or operation of tying up wounds.

B. Technically:

1. *Surgery*: A fillet, band, or strip of cloth, used in surgery for tying up wounds, and thus stopping the effusion of blood, further injury from the air, from accident, or from violence. [*A.*, I. 1, 2.]

2. *Arch. (Plur.)*: The iron rings or chains surrounding the springing of a dome or the circumference of a tower, to bind the structure together.

bånd'-āge (āge=īg), *v. t.* [From *bandage*, *s.* (q. v.).] To tie up with a bandage or similar appliance.

bånd'-āged, *pa. par. & a.* [*BANDAGE*, *v.*]

bånd'-āg-ing, *pr. par.* [*BANDAGE*, *v.*]

bånd-a-lē'er, *s.* [*BANDOLEER*.]

bånd-da'-nā, ***bånd-dan'-nā**, *s.* [In Fr. *bandana*; Sp. *bandaña*, *bandaño*=a neckerchief made of bast. (*Mahn.*)] A kind of calico-printing in which white or bright-colored spots are placed upon a Turkey-red or dark ground.

bandana handkerchief. A handkerchief printed as described above.

bånd'-bōx, *s.* [Eng. *band*; *box*.] A box of thin card, used principally for inclosing hats, caps, or similar articles of attire.

“With empty *bandbox* she delights to range.”

Gay: Trivia.

bandé (bånd'-dê), *a.* [Fr.=banded.]

Her.: The same as Eng. IN BEND. [*BEND*.]

bånd'-deau (eau as ô), plur. **bånd'-deaux** (eaux as ôz), *s.* [Fr.=a fillet, frontlet, diadem, tiara, architrave.] A narrow band or fillet around a cap or other headdress.

“Around the edge of this cap was a stiff *bandeau* of leather.”—*Scott*.

bånd'-ēd (1), ***bånd**, *pa. par. & a.* [*BAND* (1), *v.*]

A. Ord. Lang.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

“Secret and safe the banded chests,

In which the wealth of Mortham rests.”

Scott: Rokeby, iv. 31.

B. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: A term applied to variegation or marking when transverse stripes of one color cross another one.

2. *Her.*: When a garb is bound together with a band of a different tincture, it is said to be *banded* of that tincture. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

bånd'-ēd (2), *pa. par.* [*BAND*, *v.*]

bånd'-dēl-ēt, *s.* [*BANDLET*.]

†**bånd'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *band*; *-er*.] One who bands; a person engaged to one or more in a bond or covenant.

“Montrose, and so many of the *banders* as happened to be at home at that time, were cited to appear.”—*Guthry: Mem.*, p. 90. (*Jamieson.*)

bånd'-dēr-ōle, **bånd'-dēr-ōlle**, *s.* [*BANDROL*.]

bånd'-dī-cōot, ***bånd'-dī-cōte**, *s.* [*Anglo-Indian* name. Compare Sansc. *undar*=rat, and *kūt*=house, . . . heap of grain.]

1. A name given to the *Mus giganteus* of Hardwicke. It is as large as a rabbit, and is found in India. It feeds on grain.

2. The English name given to a genus of Marsupial quadrupeds, named from their resemblance to the above species. They constitute the genus *Perameles* or the family *Peramelidae*, and are found in Australia. There are several species. They are sometimes called *Bandicoot Rats*. [*PERAMELIDÆ*.]

bånd'-died, *pa. par.* [*BANDY*, *v.*]

bånd'-dī-lēer, *s.* [*BANDOLEER*.]

bånd'-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [*BAND* (1), *v.*]

banding-plane, *s.* A plane used for cutting out grooves and inlaying strings and bands in straight and circular work. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

bånd'-dīt, ***bånd'-dīte**, ***bånd'-dīt-tō**, ***bånd'-dēt-tō** (pl. **bånd'-dīt-tī**, †**bånd'-dīts**), *a. & s.* [In Sw., Dan., Ger., & Fr. *bandit*; Dut. *bandiet*; Sp. & Port. *bandido*=a highwayman. Ital. *bandito*, as adjective=published, banished; as substantive=an outlaw, an exile, a highwayman; *bandita*, *bando*=a proclamation; *bandire*=to proclaim, publish, tell, banish.] [*BAN*.]

*A. As adjective (of the old form *banditto*): Pertaining to an outlaw, a highwayman, or other robber. [*B.*]

“A Roman sworder, and *banditto* slave,

Murder'd sweet Tully.”

Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, iv. 1.

B. As substantive (of the modern form *bandit*):

1. Properly: One who, besides having been banished, has been publicly proclaimed an outlaw, and, having nothing further to hope from society, or at least from the government which has taken these decisive steps against him, has become a highwayman or robber of some other type.

2. More generally: Any robber, whatever may be the circumstances which have led to his adopting his evil mode of life.

“No *bandit* fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No cavern'd hermit, rest self-satisfy'd.”—*Pope*.

¶ As robbers generally find that they can more easily carry out their nefarious plans if they go in gangs, the word *bandit* often occurs in the plural (*banditti*); there is, however, no reason to believe that this is etymologically connected with *band*, in the sense of a company of people associated together for some end.

“They had contracted all the habits of *banditti*.”—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

bandit-saint (pl. *banditti-saints*), *s.* A person combining the profession of a saint with the practice of a bandit.

“*Banditti-saints* disturbing distant lands,
And unknown nations wandering for a home.”

Thomson: Liberty, pt. iv.

bånd'-dīt-tī, *s. pl.* [*BANDIT*.]

***bånd'-kŷn**, *s.* [Apparently a misspelling of *baudekyn*, which again is derived from *baldachin* (q. v.).] A very precious kind of cloth, the warp of which is thread of gold, and the woof silk, adorned with raised figures. (*Scotch.*)

“For the banket mony rich claiith of pall

Was spred, and mony a *bandkyn* wonderly wrocht.”

Doug.: Virgil, 33, 15. (*Jamieson.*)

†**bånd'-le** (le as ēl), *s.* [*Irish*.] An Irish measure of two feet in length. (*Bailey.*)

†**bånd'-lēss-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *band*; *-less*, *-ly*.] Without bands or vestments; regardlessly. (*Jamieson.*)

†**bånd'-lēss-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *band*; *-less*, *-ness*.] The state of abandonment to wickedness. (*Jamieson.*)

bånd'-lēt, **bånd'-dēl-ēt**, *s.* [In Fr. *bandelette*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A small band for encircling anything. (*Francis.*)

2. *Arch.*: Any small band, molding, or fillet. (*Johnson.*)

band-hōo'-kā, *s.* The name of an Indian shrub, the *Ixora Bandhuca*, sometimes called the Jungle Geranium. It has scarlet or crimson flowers, and belongs to the order *Cinchonaceæ*, or *Cinchonads*.

bånd'-dōg, ***bånd'-dōg**, ***bånd'-dōgge**, ***bōnd'-dōg**, *s.* [O. Eng. *band*=bound, and *dog*.] A dog of such a character as to require the restraint of a band; a large, fierce dog requiring to be kept

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **ph = f**.
-cian, -tian = **shān**. -tion, -sion = **shūn**; -tīon, -sīon = **zhūn**. -tious, -cious, -sious = **shūs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

chained. Specially, according to Harrison, a mastiff; and, according to Bewick, a cross between the mastiff and the bull-dog.

"Bondedog; molossus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Half a hundred good banddogs

Came running o'er the lea."

Robin Hood, ii. 64. (*Boucher.*)

"We have great banddogs will tear their skinne."

Spenser: Shep. Cal., ix.

băn'-dô-lêer, bân'-dê-liêr, bân'-dî-lêer, s. [In Dut. and Ger. *bandelier*; Sw. *bantler*; Fr. *bandoulière*; Sp. *bandolera*; Port. *bandoleira*; Ital. *bandoliera*; from Fr. *bande*, Ital. *banda* = a band. Named from having been fastened by a broad band of leather.] A large leathern belt worn in mediæval times by musketeers. One end passed over the right shoulder, while the other hung loose under the left arm. It sustained the musket, and had dependent from it twelve charges of powder and shot put up in small wooden boxes.



Bandoleer.

"He lighted the match of his *bandelier*
And wofully scorched the hackbutteer."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 21.

***băn'-dôn, *băn'-dôn, *bân'-dôn** (O. Eng.), **băn'-dôn** (O. Scotch), s. [O. Fr. & Prov. *bandon* = command, orders, dominion.] [ABANDON.]

1. Command, orders, dominion.

"Alangst the land of Ross he roars,
And all obey'd at his *bandown*,
Evin frae the North to Suthren shoars."

Battle of Harlaw, st. 7. *Evergreen*, i. 81. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Disposal.

"For-bothe the wise folke and unwise
Were wholly to her *bandon* brought,
So well with yettes hath she wrought."

Romaunt of the Rose, 1,163.

†băn'-dôre, †băn'-dôre, †măn'-dôre, †păn'-dôre, †păn'-dôre, s. [In Dan. *pandure*; Ger. *pandore*; Fr. *bandore, mandore, mandole, pandore*; Sp. *bandurria, pandola* = a lute with four strings, *mandolin, pandurria*; Port. *bandurra*; Ital. *mandola* = a cithern, *pandora, pandura*; Lat. *pandura* and *pandurium*; Gr. *pandoura* and *pandouris* = a musical instrument with three strings, said to have been invented by Pan.] A musical instrument like a lute or guitar, invented by John Ross or Rose, a famous violin-maker, about 1562. Boucher compares it to the negro "banjer," or banjo.

"One Garchi Sanchez, a Spanish poet, became distraught of his wits with overmuch levitie, and at the time of his distraction was playing upon a *bandore*."—*Wits, Fitts and Fancies*, K. 4 (1614).

***băn'-dôn-lỹ, *băn'-dôn-lỹ**, adv. [O. Eng. & Scotch *baudoun*; -ly.] Firmly, courageously.

"The Sotheron saw how that so *bandounly*
Wallace abaid ner hand thair chewalry."

Wallace, v. 881, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

bând'-rôl, bân'-dêr-ôle, bân'-nêr-ôl, bân'-nêr-ôlle, bân'-nêr-all, s. [In Fr. *banderole* = (1) a shoulder-belt; (2) a bandrol; (3) (*Naut.*) a streamer.]

1. A small flag, pennant, or streamer in the form of a guidon, longer than broad, usually borne at the mast-heads of vessels. (*Johnson.*)

2. The small silk flag which occasionally hangs from a trumpet. (*Johnson.*)

3. A banner or flag, usually about a yard square, several of which were borne at the funerals of the great. (See example from Camden under *BANNEROL*.)

4. *Her.*: A small streamer depending from the crook of a crozier and folding over the staff.

5. *Arch.*: A flat band with an inscription, used in the decoration of buildings of the Renaissance period.

bând's-man, s. [Eng. *band*; -man.] A member of a (military) band. [*BAND*, II. 2.]

bând'-stêr, bân'-stêr, s. [Eng. *band*, and suff. -ster.] One who binds sheaves after the reapers of the harvest-field. (*Scotch.*)

băn'-dỹ (1), s. [From Fr. *bandé*, pa. par. of *bander* = . . . to bend, . . . to bandy. Or, as Wedgwood thinks, connected with Sp. *banda* = a side.]

1. A club bent and rounded at the lower part, designed for striking a ball.

2. A game played between two parties equipped with such sticks or clubs, the one side endeavoring to drive a small ball to a certain spot, and the others doing their best to send it in the opposite direction. [*HOCKEY.*]

"Are nothing but the games they lose at *bandy*."

O. Play, v. 162. (*J. H. in Boucher.*)

bandy-wicket, s. An old name of a game like cricket.

băn'-dỹ (2), s. [Telegu and Karnata (Canarese) *bandi, bundi*.]

Among Anglo-Indians: A cart, a carriage, a gig; any wheeled conveyance. [*BULLOCK-BANDY.*]

băn'-dỹ, a. [From Fr. *bandé*, pa. par. of *bander* = . . . to bend, to bandy.] [*BAND, BANDY, s. & v.*]

1. *Gen.* (See the compounds.)

2. *Spec.* (of cloth): Without substance, limp, flexible.

"Soe as the same clothes beinge put in water are found to shrinke, rewey, purse, squattie, oocklinge, *bandy*, lighte, and notable faultie."—*Stat. 43 Eliz.*, c. 10. (*S. in Boucher.*)

bandy-leg, s. A crooked leg.

"Nor makes a scruple to expose

Your *bandy-leg*, or crooked nose."—*Swift.*

bandy-legged, a. Having crooked legs.

"The Ethiopians had an one-eyed, *bandy-legged* prince: such a person would have made but an odd figure."—*Johnson.*

băn'-dỹ, v. t. & i. [From *bandy*, s. (q. v.). In Fr. *bander* = . . . to bandy.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*: To toss backward and forward, as a ball in the game of tennis or any similar play.

"They do cunningly, from one hand to another, *bandy* the service like a tennis ball."—*Spenser.*

"What from the tropics can the earth repel?

What vigorous arm, what repercussive blow,

Bandies the mighty globe still to and fro?"

Blackmore.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To exchange anything in a more or less similar way with another person.

(a) *In a general sense*:

"Had she affections and warm youthful blood,

She'd be as swift in motion as a ball;

My words would *bandy* her to my sweet love,

And his to me." *Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 5.

(b) *Spec.*: Used of the exchange of words or blows with an adversary.

"And *bandied* many a word of boast."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 14.

"While he and Musgrave *bandied* blows."—*Ibid.*, 27.

2. To agitate, to toss about.

"This hath been so *bandied* amongst us, that one can hardly miss books of this kind."—*Locke.*

"Ever since men have been united into governments the endeavors after universal monarchy have been *bandied* among them."—*Swift.*

"Let not obvious and known truth, or some of the most plain and certain propositions, be *bandied* about in a disputation."—*Watts.*

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To draw a ball backward and forward in playing tennis.

"That while he had been *bandying* at tennis . . ."

Webster: Vittoria Corombona. (*Nares.*)

2. *Fig.*: To drive anything to and fro; specially, to exchange blows with an adversary.

"A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy;

One fit to *bandy* with thy lawless sons,

To ruffle in the commonwealth of Rome."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 1.

băn'-dỹ-ing, pr. par. & a. [*BANDY, v.*]

"After all the *bandying* attempts of resolution, it is as much a question as ever."—*Glanville.*

***bâne** (1), s. [*BONE*.] (O. Eng. & Scotch.)

bâne (2), s. [A. S. *banan* = (1) a wound-maker, a murderer; (2) destruction, death, the undoing; *bane, ben, benn* = a wound; Sw. *bane* = bane, death; Icel. *bani* = death, murder; in compos. *banan*, as *banan-sott* = death-sickness; *banan-sar* = death-wound, from *banan* = to slay, *ben* = a deadly wound; Mid. H. Ger. & Flem. *bane* = destruction; O. H. Ger. *banan* = death-blow, murder; *banan* = murderer; Goth. *banja* = a blow, a wound (*BANG*); Irish *banan* = death. *Bane* may be connected with Arm. *benyn, vinyim*; Fr. *venin*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *veneno*; Lat. *venenum* = poison.] [*BANE, v.*]

*A. Of persons: A murderer.

"And schulde have *bane* beon. . . ."

MS. Cott., Titus, D. xviii., f. 147. (*S. in Boucher.*)

B. Of things:

I. *Lit.*: Poison of a deadly kind. [*BANE-BERRY.*]

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Anything highly detrimental, noxious, or fatal.

"Thus am I doubly arm'd; my death and life,

My *bane* and antidote, are both before me;

This, in a moment, brings me to an end;

But that informs me I shall never die." *Addison.*

2. Anything detrimental to a lesser extent.

"For mutability is Nature's *bane*."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

† Crabb thus distinguishes between *bane, pest*, and *ruin*: "*Bane* is said of things only; *pest*, of persons only. Whatever produces a deadly corruption is the *bane*; whoever is as obnoxious as the plague is a *pest*; *ruin* is that which actually causes ruin; luxury is the *bane* of civil society; gaming is the *bane* of youth; sycophants are the *pests* of society; drinking is the *ruin* of all who indulge to excess." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bane-berry, s. The English name of the *Actæa spicata*, a plant of the order Ranunculaceæ, or Crowfoots. It is called also Herb Christopher. The berries are poisonous; with alum they yield a black dye. [*ACTÆA.*]

***bane-wort**, s. One of the old names of a plant—the Deadly Nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*, Linn.).

***bâne**, v. t. [From *bane*, s. (q. v.). In Gr. **phenō* = to slay.] To poison.

"What if my house be troubled with a rat,

And I be pleas'd to give ten thousand ducats

To have it *ban'd*."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

***bā'ne-fire**, s. [*BONFIRE.*]

bā'ne-fūl, a. [Eng. *bane*; -ful.] Poisonous, pernicious, deadly, noxious, harmful, destructive.

"For sure one star its *baneful* beam display'd

On Priam's roof and Hippoplacia's shade."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxii. 610, 611.

"And here to every thirsty wanderer

By sly enticement gives his *baneful* cup."

Milton: Comus.

bā'ne-fūl-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *baneful*; -ly.] Perniciously, noxiously, harmfully.

bā'ne-fūl-nêss, s. [Eng. *baneful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being poisonous, noxious, pernicious, or harmful. (*Johnson.*)

***băn'-êr** (Scotch), ***băn'-êre** (O. Eng.), s. [*BANNER.*]

***băn'-êr-măn**, s. An obsolete spelling of *BANNER-MAN* (q. v.).

***bănêş**, s. pl. [*BAN* (1), s.]

băng, v. t. & i. [Imitated from the sound. In Sw. *banka*; Dan. *banke* = to beat, to knock; Ir. *beanaem* = to beat.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To beat, to thump. (*Vulgar.*)

"One receiving from them some affronts, met with them handsomely, and *banged* them to good purpose."—*Howel.*

"He having got some iron out of the earth, put it into his servants' hands to fence with and *bang* one another."—*Locke.*

2. To fire a gun, cannon, or anything which makes a report; or, more loosely, to let off or shoot an arrow, or anything which goes more noiselessly to its destination.

" . . . he gaed into the wood, and *banged* off a gun at him."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiv.

3. To handle roughly.

"The desperate tempest hath so *bang'd* the Turks."

Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

4. To surpass.

" . . . not an England can *bang* them."—*Anderson: Cumberland Ballads*, p. 25. (*S. in Boucher.*)

B. *Intransitive*: To change place with impetuosity; as, "He *bang'd* to the door" = he went hastily to the door. (*Jamieson.*) Cf. "to *bang* to the door," meaning to shut the door so as to cause a bang.

băng (1), s. [Imitated from the sound. In Dan. *bank* = drubbing, cudgeling, blows.] A blow; a thump. (*Vulgar.*)

"With many a stiff twack, many a *bang*,

Hard crabtree and old iron rang." *Hudibras.*

băng (2), s. [*BHANG.*]

băng (3), s. The short front hair, cut square across the forehead.

băng, v. t. To cut the hair straight across one's forehead.

băng-up, a. Of superior quality; first rate.

bănged, pa. par. [*BANG, v.*]

băn'-ghỹ (h mute), s. [Compare Telegu *bungah* = baggage in baskets, and *bonga* = a joint of bamboo.]

In India: Baggage suspended from a bamboo pole carried on a man's shoulders.

băng'-l-a, s. [Named after Christian Frederick Bang, author of a dissertation upon the plants of sacred history (1767).] A genus of Algæ. The species are in broad or silky tufts.

băng'-l-ing, pr. par. & a. [Eng. *bang*; -ing.]

A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

B. *As adj.*: Great, large, "beating" in the sense of exceeding anything else in magnitude. (*S. in Boucher, &c.*) (*Vulgar.*)

***bān'-gle, v. t.** [A frequent. formed from Eng. *bang, v.*] To waste by little and little; to squander recklessly.

"If we *bangle* away the legacy of peace left us by Christ, it is a sign of our want of regard for Him."—*Duty of Man.*



Bangles.

bān'-gle, s. [*Hind. bangri, bungree* = a bracelet.] An ornament of a ringed form, like a bracelet, worn on the wrists and ankles of both sexes in India, in parts of Africa, and other tropical countries.

bangle-ear, s. A loose hanging ear; a defective ear in a horse. (*Rees.*)

bangle-eared, a. Having the ears loose and hanging like those of a dog. (*J. H. in Boucher.*)

Bān-gör'-l-an, a. [From Bangor, a cathedral city and parish in Carnarvon, Wales. The Rev. J. Evans derives it from Wel. *ban*=superior, and *cor*=a society. The chief choir.] Pertaining to Bangor.

Bangorian controversy: A controversy raised by Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor, through his publishing a sermon in 1717, from the text, "My kingdom is not of this world" (*John xviii. 36*). His views, which were Low Church with a dash of what is now called Rationalism, gave much offense to the High Churchmen of the day. Among Dr. Hoadley's opponents was Dr. John Potter, afterward Archbishop of Canterbury, and author, among other works, of the well-known *Grecian Antiquities*.

"They are informed of the excellence of the *Bangorian controversy* . . ."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. vii.

bāng'-ra, s. [From Mahratta, &c., *bhang*=hemp.] Coarse hempen cloth made in North India.

ṭbāng'-stēr, *bāng'e-is-tēr, s. & adj. [*Eng. bang; -ster.*]

A. As substantive. Properly: One capable of inflicting "banging" blows; a burly ruffian, a rough, a bully, a quarrelsome person. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

"Ik *bangeister* and limmer of this land
With frie brydell sall quham thai pleis molest,"
Pinkerton: Scottish Poems, ii. 337. (*Jamieson.*)

B. As adjective: Violent, quarrelsome.

"A' kens they *bangster* chieft o' yore,
First amity an luxrie tore."
Learmont: Poems, p. 29. (*Jamieson.*)

***bāngue, s.** [*BHANG.*]

bān'-i-an (1), bān'-y-an (2), s. & a. [In Ger. *baniane, bandanen*; Fr. *banian*; Port. *baniano*; Sansc. *banik*=a merchant; *panya*=salable; *pan*=to sell. (*Mahn, &c.*)]

A. As substantive (among Anglo-Indians):

1. A Hindoo merchant or shopkeeper.

2. *Spec. in Bengal:* A native who manages the money concerns of a European, and sometimes acts as his interpreter. (*Gloss. to Mill's Hist. of India.*)

B. As adjective:

Banian days: Days on which sailors have no meat given them in their rations. This for the time being makes them, not wholly with their own concurrence, vegetable feeders, like the banians and many other natives of India.

bān'-i-an (2), s. The same as BANYAN (1).

bān'-ish, v. t. [In Ger. *bannen, verbannen*; O. H. Ger. *bannan*; Dut. *verbannen*; Fr. *bannir*, pr. par. *banissant*; Port. *banir*; Prov. & Ital. *bandire*; Low Lat. *bannio*.] [*BAN, BANDIT.*]

I. Literally:

1. To sentence to exile: to send away from one's country by the verdict of a judicial authority; to exile for a limited period or for life.

" . . . therefore we *banish* you our territories."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

2. *Reflectively:* To send one's self abroad.

II. Fig.: To drive out or away; to expel.

"It is for wicked men only to dread God, and to endeavor to *banish* the thoughts of Him out of their minds."—*Tillotson.*

"And bids the world take heart and *banish* fear."
Cowper: The Task, bk. ii.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to *banish*, to *exile*, and to *expel*, and between the corresponding nouns *banishment*, *exile*, and *expulsion*. The idea of exclusion, or coercive removal from a place, is common to these terms.

(a) To *banish* and to *exile* are thus discriminated: *Banishment* includes the removal from or the prohibition of access to some place; *exile* signifies the removal from one's home; to *exile*, therefore, is to *banish*, but to *banish* is not always to *exile*. *Banishment* follows from a decree of justice; *exile* either by the necessity of circumstances or an order of authority. *Banishment* is a disgraceful punishment inflicted by tribunals upon delinquents; *exile* is a disgrace incurred without dishonor; *exile* removes us from our country; *banishment* drives us from it ignominiously. *Banishment* is a compulsory exercise of power which must be submitted to; *exile* is a state into which we may go voluntarily.

(b) The following is the distinction between to *banish* and to *expel*: *Banishment* and *expulsion* both mark a disgraceful and coercive exclusion, but *banishment* is authoritative; it is a public act of government; *expulsion* is simply coercive; it is the act of a private individual, or a small community. *Banishment* always supposes a removal to a distant spot, to another land; *expulsion* never reaches beyond a particular house or society—e. g., a university or public school, &c. *Banishment* and *expulsion* are likewise used in a figurative sense, although *exile* is not: in this sense, *banishment* marks a distant and entire removal; *expulsion* a violent removal: we *banish* that which it is not prudent to retain—e. g., groundless hopes, fears, &c.; we *expel* that which is noxious—e. g., envy, hatred, and every evil passion should be *expelled* from the mind as disturbers of its peace.

bān'-ished, *bān'-yshed, past par. & adj. [*BANISH.*]

As pa. par.:

O friar, the damned use that word in hell;
Howlings attend it. How hast thou the heart,
Being a divine, a ghostly confessor,
A sin-absolver, and my friend professed,
To mangle me with that word—*banished*?
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet.

bān'-ish-ēr, s. [*Eng. banish; -er.*] One who banishes.

"To be full quit of those my *banishers*,
Stand I before thee here."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

bān'-ish-ing, pr. par. [*BANISH.*]

bān'-ish-mēt, s. [*Eng. banish; -ment.* In Fr. *banissement.*] The act of banishing; the state of being banished.

1. *Lit.*: The act of sending one from his country into exile; the state of being sent into exile.

"There was now no probability that he would be recalled from *banishment*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Fig.*: The act of sending away; of dismissing thought or mental anxiety.

bān'-is-ter, s. [*BALUSTER.*]

bān'-is-tēr'-ē-æ, s. pl. [*BANISTERIA* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A tribe or section of the order Malpighiaceæ.

bān'-is-tēr'-i-a, s. [Named after the Rev. John Banister, who lost his life searching for plants in Virginia.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Malpighiaceæ, or Malpighiads, and the tribe Banisteriæ. The species are evergreen twiners and climbers, with fine leaves and flowers. They have been introduced into England.

bān'-jō, ṭbān'-jēr, s. [Probably derived from *bandore* (q. v.).] A musical instrument with five strings, having a head and neck like a guitar, with a body or sounding-board hollow at the back, and played with the hand and fingers. It is the favorite instrument of the plantation negroes of the Southern States and their imitators.

bānk, *bānke, *bāncke, s. [In A. S. *banc*=(1) a bench, (2) a bedstead; *benc*=a bench, a table; Sw. *bank*=a shelf, a bar; Dan. *bænk*=a bench, a form, a seat; *bank*=a bench, form, pew, bank, pawnbroker's shop, shelf; Ger. *bank, banko*; Dut. *bank*; Wel. & Arm. *banc, bancq*; Fr. & Prov. *banc*=a bench, seat, pew, a bank, sand, a border-shelf; *banque*=bank, money agency, workman's salary, bench, block; Sp., Port., & Ital. *banco*=a bench, a shop-counter, a bank; Low Lat. *bancus*=a high seat. Hence it appears that *bank* and *bench* were originally the same word.] [*BENCH.*] [*NATIONAL BANKS.*]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

†1. *Of a bench or seat:* A bench, a desk, a counter, or anything similar to these in form; specially, one of the benches on which rowers usually sit.

"Placed on their *banks* the lusty Trojans sweep."
Waller.

2. *Of a house fitted up with such benches or seats; of anything or any person connected with such a building:*

(a) A counting-house or office fitted up with benches, desks, and counters; specially one for dealing in money. [*B.*]

" . . . a fairly good demand is maintained at the *Bank*."—*Times*, December 28, 1878.

(b) The money dealt in at a bank.

(c) The persons who deal in it; specially the manager or the directors of the business.

" . . . the *Bank* has been able to stem the torrent of currency . . ."—*Times*, December 28, 1878.

(d) The operations carried on; the affairs managed.

" . . . the foresight with which the *Bank* has for some months past been managed."—*Times*, December 28, 1878.

3. *Of anything in nature resembling a bench or seat:*

(1) A piece of ground rising above the rest, and constituting either a long acclivity or an elevation of some other form. This may be—

(a) A river-bank.

" . . . packs of wild dogs may be heard howling on the wooded *banks* of the less frequented streams."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. vi.

(b) Any slight eminence or knoll.

"With fragrant turf, and flowers as wild and fair
As ever dressed a *bank* or scented summer air."
Cowper: Charity.

(c) An eminence rising from the sea-bottom, even though it does not come near the surface, as "the *banks* of Newfoundland."

"And there is no danger of *bank* or breaker;
With the breeze behind us on we go."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, v.

(2) A cloud or fog shaped like a bench, or like a river-bank or a knoll.

" . . . a heavy *bank* of clouds . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. ix.

(3) Anything which, made by man, looks like a natural river-bank, eminence, or knoll; specially, a mound of earth or other material thrown up with the view of aiding in the siege of a fortified place.

"He shall not come into this city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with shields, nor cast a *bank* against it."—*Isa. xxxvii. 33.*

II. Technically:

1. *Law:*

(a) *Originally:* The bench on which the judges sat.

(b) The whole of the judges, or at least a number of them sitting together, hearing arguments involving questions in subtle points of law, as distinguished from a smaller gathering of them for hearing cases in *Nisi Prius*.

2. *Printing:* A flat table used by printers, on which the printed sheets are laid as they come from the press.

3. *Carpentry:* A long piece of timber.

4. *Comm. & Polit. Econ.:* An institution in the hands of a joint-stock company or of a private person, for receiving money, keeping it secure till required again by the owners, and turning it meanwhile to profitable account. [*BANKING.*]

5. *Mach.:* A creel for holding rows of bobbins of cotton.

6. The floor of a glass-melting furnace.

7. *Music:* A row of keys of a stringed or wind instrument. (*Knight.*)

8. *Mining:* The face of the coal at which miners are working; the surface of the ground, as in the phrase "so much coal came to *bank*." Also, the coal left standing between the excavations is *bank*.

9. *Naut.:* A tier of oars in a galley.

B. Attributively, as in the following compounds:

bank-agent, s. A paid functionary employed to conduct banking operations in a branch of the central office established as a feeder in a provincial town.

bank-bill, s.

1. *In this country:* A promissory note; a bank-note.

2. *In England:* A bill drawn on a bank or a private individual. It is payable at sight, or at a certain specified time after it becomes due. [*BILL.*]

"Let three hundred pounds be paid her out of my ready money, or *bank-bills*."—*Swift.*

bank-book, s. A book in which the cashier or clerk enters the debt and credit of a customer.

bank-credit, s. A specified sum up to which one will be allowed to draw money from a bank upon proper security being given.

bank-fence, s. A bank of earth used as a fence for a field or other piece of land.

bank-holidays, s.

Law & Ord. Lang.: Holidays upon which banks are legally closed.

1. *In the United States:* January 1st, or New Year's Day, is a legal or bank-holiday in all the States except Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and North and South Carolina. July 4th, Independence Day, and December 25th, Christmas Day, are bank-holidays in all the States and Territories

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

of the Union. Thanksgiving Day and Public Fast Days appointed by the President of the United States are also legal or bank-holidays. February the 12th, the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, is a legal holiday in Illinois. February 22d, the anniversary of the birth of Washington, is a legal holiday in all the States save Arkansas, Iowa, and Mississippi. The first Monday in September, Labor Day, is a national holiday, by act of Congress. January 8th, anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, and Firemen's Day, March 4th, are legal holidays in Louisiana. Good Friday is a legal holiday in Florida, Louisiana, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania. Shrove Tuesday is a legal holiday in Louisiana and Alabama. Decoration or Memorial Day is observed in all the Northern States.

2. *In England and Ireland:* (1) Easter Monday; (2) the Monday in Whitsun week, generally called Whit Monday; (3) the first Monday in August; (4) the 26th of December, popularly called Boxing Day.

3. *In Scotland:* (1) New Year's Day; (2) the first Monday in May; (3) the first Monday in August; (4) Christmas Day.

Of the above holidays Christmas Day, Boxing Day, and New Year's Day fall on different days of the week, and may in consequence fall on Sunday. When any one of them does so, the legal bank-holiday is on the Monday immediately following.

Most of the English had previously made holiday on Easter Monday, Whit Monday, and to a certain extent on Boxing Day; and the Scotch had done so on New Year's Day, and in a limited degree on Christmas; but the first Monday of August in the three kingdoms, and the first Monday of May in Scotland, were not observed before the passing of the Act of 1871. [LEGAL HOLIDAYS.]—APP. p. 4638.]

bank-interest, *s.* The interest allowed on money deposited in a bank. The rate is higher on deposit receipts than on current accounts. Both, however, fluctuate within certain considerable limits.

bank-martin, *s.*

Ornith.: A name for a bird, the Sand-martin (*Hirundo riparia*). (Also called BANK-SWALLOW.)

bank-money, *s.* The credit given by the Bank of Amsterdam for worn coin received by it at the intrinsic value of each piece. The appellation was intended to distinguish it from the current money of the place.

bank-note, *s.* A note issued by a bank legally empowered to send it forth. It promises to pay to the bearer a certain specific sum of money conspicuously printed upon its face. In the United States bank-notes or bills are issued from the value of one to a thousand dollars. During the War of the Rebellion paper money was issued of very small denomination, even as low as stamps of the value of three cents, popularly known as "Shin-plaisters." These notes have become scarce enough to be curiosities. The Bank of England issues bank-notes of the value of £5 (\$25), and upward.

bank-post, *s.*

Stationery: The name for three kinds of paper used for foreign correspondence. *Medium Bank-post* is 22 × 17½ inches, and weighs thirteen pounds per ream. *Large Bank-post* is 20½ × 16½ inches, and weighs eleven pounds per ream. *Small Bank-post*, a kind of paper now seldom used, is 18 × 15½ inches, and weighs about nine pounds per ream.

bank-rate, *s.* The rate of discount at the National Banks on a particular day. [DISCOUNT, INTEREST.]

"When the bank-rate remains apparently immovably one per cent. above the highest open value of money . . ."—*Times*, September 19, 1879.

bank-stock, *s.* A share or shares in the capital of a joint-stock bank.

"The sick man cried out with a feeble voice, 'Pray, Doctor, how went bank-stock today at 'Change?'"—*Tatler*, No. 243.

bank-swallow, *s.*

Ornith.: A name for the Sand-martin (*Hirundo riparia*). [BANK-MARTIN.]

bānk, *v. t. & i.* [From *bank*, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To pass by the banks or mounds of.

" . . . as I have banked their towns."

Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 2.

2. To place in a banking establishment which invites the deposit of money. (*Johnson*.)

3. To surround with a bank; to embank, to fortify with earthworks. (*Johnson*.)

¶ To bank up a fire is to cover it thickly with slack coal, which will keep alight but burn slowly, as is done by engineers leaving work for a time.

B. Intransitive: To place money in a bank.

bānk'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *bank*; -able.] Of such a character as to be received at a bank.

bānked, *pa. par. & a.* [BANK, *v.*]

bānk'-ēr (1), *bānq'-uēr (*u* silent), *bānc'-qwēr (*Eng.*), bānk'-ēr, *bānk'-üre (*Scotch*), *s.* [In Fr. *banquier*=a bench-cloth.] [BANK, *s.*]

I. Of a literal bench or seat:

*1. A cushion or covering for a seat.

"One docer and a new bancqwer, . . ."—*Cockyn: Will of Wm. Askame* (1389). *Testam. Ebor.*, p. 129.

¶ The form *banker* appears in *Prompt. Parv.* (1440). It is still in use as a technical word among artisans.

2. A stone bench on which masons place the block of stone on which they are operating.

3. A bench used in bricklaying for preparing the bricks for gauged work.

II. Of that which pertains to anything in nature in form like such a bench or seat: A vessel used for cod-fishing on the banks of Newfoundland.

bānk'-ēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *bank*; -er. In Sw. *bankör*; Dut. & Ger. *bankier*; Fr. *banquier*; Sp. *banquero*; Port. *bankueiro*; Ital. *banchiere*.] [BANK.]

1. One whose profession or occupation it is to conduct banking operations. He takes in money for safe keeping, and, as a rule, allows interest on it, to repay which and obtain a profit for himself or for his employers, he seeks to place out a great part of what he has received as advantageously as he can. He prospers if his investments are good, but is the cause of tremendous disaster if, lending what has been intrusted to him on bad security, he find it not again recoverable.

"Whole droves of lenders crowd the banker's doors, To call in money."—*Dryden*.

2. One who raises banks as a barrier against river-floods, encroachments of the sea, &c.

3. A drain-digger, ditcher. (*North*.)

bānk'-et (1), *s.* [Fr. *banquette*.]

Brick-making: A wooden bench on which bricks are cut.

*bānk'-et (2), *s.* [BANQUET.]

bānk'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BANK, *v.*]

A. & B. As present participle & participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

" . . . were paid by the quæstor in bills on the banking commissioners, or triumviri mensarii, . . ."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, vol. iii., ch. xlv., p. 207.

C. As substantive:

1. *Engineering*: The act or operation of raising a bank against river-floods, the encroachments of the sea, or for other purposes.

2. *Comm. and Polit. Econ.*: The act or operation of dealing in money; the occupation or business of a banker; the methods he adopts in carrying on this occupation; and the general principles on which these methods are founded.

Though banking cannot have been much required, and in all likelihood did not arise till society had made considerable advances, yet its origin goes back to a remote period of antiquity. The practice of taking interest for money, which presupposes operations which, by whatever name called, are really banking, is alluded to in the Mosaic law (*Exod.* xxii. 25; *Lev.* xxv. 35-37; *Deut.* xxiii. 19, 20), as it was in the New Testament by the Divine Teacher in one of His parables (*Matt.* xxv. 27). The highly interesting discovery has been made that there was a banking establishment in ancient Babylon, founded by a man called Egibi, which lasted at least from the first year of Nebuchadnezzar II. (B. C. 604) to the end of the reign of Darius Hystaspis (B. C. 485), and conducted financial operations of a magnitude which would have done no discredit to the Bank of England or the National Banks of the United States.

Banking was well understood at Athens; it was established also in the capital and the provincial parts of the Roman empire, though not just on the scale of magnitude which might have been expected.

It languished through the Middle Ages, but revived with commerce in general about the middle of the twelfth century, Italy in this as in many other respects leading the way. Hence, as shown in the etymology, the English word *bank* comes from the Italian *banco*, which primarily means a bench, and points to the fact that the first bankers, while conducting their business, sat upon a bench, as the Hindoo money-changers do to this day. From Italy the revival of banking spread to other civilized countries. Omitting banks of lesser note, that of Venice—the first public bank established in mediæval times—arose in 1157, that of Genoa in 1345, that of Barcelona about 1400, that of Amsterdam in 1669, and that of Hamburg in 1619. In 1694 the celebrated William Patterson founded the world-renowned Bank of England, its charter being dated July 27th of that year. The Bank of Scotland followed in 1695. In 1703 arose the Bank of Vienna, in 1765 that of Berlin, and in 1783 that of Ireland. The Bank of France was instituted in 1803, and that of Bengal in 1809. The Bank of

the United States went into operation in 1791, with a capital of \$10,000,000. It was revived several times only to cease to exist in 1836.

National Banks, as they are now, were organized in 1864. They are banks of deposit, discount and circulation. They enjoy peculiar advantages, having in addition to the profits of discounting, the interest on the bonds deposited with the Treasury Department to secure their circulation, and the use of their circulation itself.

State Banks are banks of deposit and discount only, and their business and standing depends mainly upon local causes and the individuals who manage them.

Savings Banks are banks of deposit, only allowing interest on all sums left with them for a certain length of time.

The first notable traders in money in England were the Jews; then followed, from about the middle of the thirteenth century, Italians from Lombardy and other parts of Italy, whence the name Lombard street for a well-known thoroughfare in London still swarming with bankers. The goldsmiths combined with their more specific avocation, first the exchange of coins, next the borrowing and lending of money, and finally banking of the more modern type came gradually into existence about the middle of the seventeenth century.

The object of all bankers is to trade in money. This may be done with capital which, in the strictest sense, is their own; or it may be so that, while employing this, they may invite deposits and current accounts from the public, thus keeping money in safe custody, of which the owner might be robbed if he retained it in his own possession, and making payments for him more safely and conveniently than he could do himself. The last-mentioned operation is generally carried out by means of bills or checks. The establishments now described are banks of deposit and of discount. To these functions some add that of being banks of issue, *i. e.*, a bank which issues notes.

The Bank of England stands in a category by itself. It is ruled by a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twenty-four directors. Its original capital of £1,200,000 was increased by successive subscriptions till in 1816 it reached £14,553,000. Its charter has frequently been renewed. It is a bank of issue. The £5 notes, by which it is best known to the general public, were first sent forth in 1793. It has been helped by the Government, and has helped the Government in return. Though generally prosperous, it has had its vicissitudes, having had to suspend payment of its notes in 1696, and between 1797 and 1820 was restricted from making payments in gold, though a first step toward the gradual resumption of the normal system had been made in 1817. The Act by which banking is now regulated is the Bank Act of 1844, one provision of which was that the issues of the Bank of England on securities should be limited to £14,000,000. The directors of the Bank meet every Thursday, to consider and fix the rate of discount, and for other business. Till lately other banks and discount houses were wont to modify their own rate of interest by these periodical announcements, but of late some of them have acted more independently.

The Joint-stock Banks of London and the provincial parts of England. The capital of a joint-stock bank is made up of the money subscribed by its shareholders. Most of these establishments are constituted on the principle of unlimited liability, by which is meant that if the bank become insolvent, the shareholders are responsible to the last farthing they have in the world for the debts of the bank; sharing its profits in time of prosperity, they must participate in its losses in days of adversity. Nay more, a trustee who holds bank shares is responsible personally to the extent of his private property, though he could not without fraud have appropriated any profits arising from the shares placed in his name. By an Act of Parliament passed in 1879, these will be permitted on certain conditions to diminish the excessive liability of their shareholders. Most of the joint-stock banks grant interest on the deposits. None within sixty-five miles of London are allowed to be banks of issue.

Private Banks: Associations of private persons for banking purposes, not incorporated. These, as a rule, give no interest on deposits.

banking-business, *s.* The business of banking; the business of dealing in money; bank business.

" . . . for the transaction of ordinary banking-business."—*Penny Cyclop.*, iii. 378.

banking-functions, *s. pl.* The functions discharged by a bank; the operations of a bank.

" . . . and of performing the ordinary banking-functions."—*Penny Cyclop.*, iii. 378.

banking-house, *s.* A house in which banking operations are carried on.

"The great banking-house at Benares."—*Penny Cyclop.*, iii. 378.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bănk'-lěss, *a.* [Eng. *bank*; -less.] Without a bank, not defined or limited by a bank; boundless.

bănk'-rŭpt, ***bănk'-rout**, ***bănk'-uēr-ōut** (*u* silent) (Eng.), ***bănk'-rout**, ***bănk'-rôm-pûe** (*O. Scotch*), *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *banquerouttier*=a bankrupt (Cotgrave), from *banqueroute*=a becoming bankrupt. In Sw. *bankruttör*; Dan. *bankerotör*; Dut. *bankroetier*; Ger. *bankerottirer*; Fr. *banqueroutier*, from *banque*=bank, and Norm. Fr. *roupt*, Lat. *ruptus*=broken, *pa. par. of rumpo*=to break.] (See below, the example from Skene.)

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

(a) Literally:

(a) A trader or other person so deeply indebted that he has failed to meet his pecuniary obligations, and has had to surrender his property to be proportionately divided among his creditors; more loosely, one who cannot pay his debts, even if no arrangement has been come to with his creditors.

***(b) (Of the form bankrout): Bankruptcy.** (Nares.)

"An unhappy master is he, that is made cunning by many shipwrecks; a miserable merchant, that is neither rich nor wise, but after some bankrouts."—*Ascham: Scholem.*, p. 59.

2. *Fig.*: Anything which promises more than it can give. (Nares.)

"Time is a very bankrupt, and owes more than he's worth to season."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 2.

II. Law and Commerce:

*1. A trader plunged in debt who absconds and hides himself, so as to defraud his creditors; or does anything similar in order to avoid meeting his obligations. (*Blackstone: Comment.*)

2. A trader who fails to pay his debts, and who, on the petition of some one of his creditors or his own, to the court of law which has special cognizance of such cases, is required to give in a correct account of his effects, which, after all expenses are paid, are then divided among his creditors in shares proportionate to the amount of their several claims against him. No further legal demands can be made against him, though, if strictly honorable, he of course feels that, morally viewed, his debts are still owing, and if at any future time he obtain the requisite resources, he is in conscience bound to liquidate them with interest from the time when his failure took place. [BANKRUPT LAWS.]

¶ Strictly speaking, only a merchant or other commercial man can become a bankrupt; any one else failing to pay his just debts is said to be insolvent.

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Judicially declared unable to meet one's liabilities.

"... the officers should not be bankrupt traders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Fig.*: Unable to do what is demanded or expected of it.

"Nor shall I e'er believe or think thee dead, Though mist, until our bankrout stage be sped," &c. *Leon. Digges: Prolog. to Sh.*, p. 223. (Nares.)

"He gives, what bankrupt Nature never can, Whose noblest coin is light and brittle man." *Cooper: Valediction.*

bankrupt laws, bankruptcy laws. Laws which have been formed with the view of protecting a merchant who cannot pay his debts from unduly harsh conduct on the part of his creditors, and those creditors from any fraudulent conduct on the part of their debtor. [DEBT.]

An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States was passed by the Fifty-fifth Congress, and was approved by President McKinley July 1, 1898. It provides that "Acts of bankruptcy by a person shall consist of his having (1) conveyed, transferred, concealed, or removed, or permitted to be concealed or removed, any part of his property with intent to hinder, delay, or defraud his creditors, or any of them; or (2) transferred, while insolvent, any portion of his property to one or more of his creditors with intent to prefer such creditors over his other creditors; or (3) suffered or permitted, while insolvent, any creditor to obtain a preference through legal proceedings, and not having, at least five days before a sale or disposition of any property affected by such preference, vacated or discharged such preference; or (4) made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors; or (5) admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and his willingness to be adjudged a bankrupt on that ground."

bankrupt system. A system of laws designed to regulate all cases relating to bankrupts or bankruptcy. [BANKRUPT LAWS.]

bănk'-rŭpt, ***bănk'-rout**, *v. t. & i.* [From the substantive.]

1. *Trans.*: To render or declare a merchant unable to meet his liabilities.

†2. *Intrans.*: To be unable to meet them.

"We cast off the care of all future thrift, because we are already bankrupted."—*Hammond.*

"He that wins empire with the loss of faith"

Out-buies it, and will bankrout."

Thorpe: Byron's Conspiracy.

bănk'-rŭpt-çŷ, *s.* [Eng. *bankrupt*; -çy.] The state of being bankrupt; the act of declaring one's self bankrupt.

bankruptcy law. [BANKRUPT LAWS.]

bănk'-rŭpt-éd, *pa. par.* [BANKRUPT, *v.*]

bănk'-rŭpt-ing, *pr. par.* [BANKRUPT, *v.*]

bănk'-sî-a, *s.* [Named by Linnæus after the well-known Sir Joseph Banks, who was born January 4, 1743, sailed from Plymouth as naturalist in the exploring expedition commanded by Captain Cook in 1768, became President of the Royal Society in 1778, was created a baronet in 1780, and died June 19, 1820.] A genus of plants, belonging to the order Proteaceæ, or Proteads. The species, which are somewhat numerous, are elegant plants, scattered all over Australia, where they are called Honey-suckle Trees. They have umbellate flowers, with long, narrow tubular colored calyces, no corolla, four stamens, and hard dry leaves, generally dull green above, and white or pale green beneath.

banksia rose. A species of climbing cluster rose with small buff or white scentless blossoms.

bănk'-sî-dæ, *s. pl.* [BANKSIA.]

Bot.: A tribe of plants belonging to the order Proteaceæ and the section Folliculares. Type, *Banksia* (q. v.).

***bănk'-ûre**, *s.* [Fr. *banquier*=a bench-cloth, a carpet for a form or bench (Cotgrave); Low Lat. *banquerium*, *bancale*.] A covering for a bench. [BANKER.]

"A pair of fustiane blankatis, a bankure, four cuschings," &c.—*Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1493, p. 315.

bănk'-lî-eue, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *banleuca*, *bannus*=jurisdiction, proclamation, and *leuca*=league.] A district or the districts situated locally outside the walls of a city, but legally within the limits; a suburb or suburbs. (Brande.)

***bănk'-nat**, ***bănk'-nate**, *s.* [BONNET.] A bonnet. (Scotch.) *Spec.*, a bonnet of steel; a skull cap. (Jamieson.)

Double *bannate* (double in the sense of plate armor and bonnet): A skull cap; a steel bonnet.

"That Lucas Broiss sall restore to Andrew Gudefallow a double bannate, price vj s. viii d., and certane gudis of houshold."—*Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1490, p. 157.

bănned, *pa. par. & a.* [BAN, *v.*]

***bănk'-neoûre**, ***bănk'-eoûr**, *s.* [From Eng. *banner*.] A standard-bearer. (Scotch.)

"He had the banneoure be a sid.

Set his bannere, and wyth it bid."

Wyntown, ix. 27, 365. (Jamieson.)

bănk'-nēr, ***bănk'-ēr**, ***bănk'-ēre**, *s. & a.* [In Dan. *banner*; Sw. and Wel. *baner*; Dut. *banier*, *vaan*; Ger. *banner panier*, *fahne*; Fr. *bannière*=a banner, *bandière*=a file of soldiers with colors at their head; Prov. *baniera*, *banera*, *bandiera*; Sp. *bandera*; Port. *bandeira*; Ital. *bandiera*, connected with *bandire*=to proclaim, to publish . . . ; Low Lat. *banderia*=a banner; *bandum*=a band, a flag. Comp. with Goth. *bandva*, *bandvo*=a sign.] [BAND.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*: A flag or standard carried at the head of a band marshaled for military purposes. [B. 1.] It indicates the way to be taken in marching, and is a conspicuous rallying-point in case of defeat. There are national, imperial, royal, ecclesiastical, and more private banners. A banner generally consists of a piece of taffeta or other rich cloth, with one side of it attached to a pole, while the rest of it is free to flutter in the wind. Sometimes the word *banner* is used for a streamer affixed to the end of a lance, or in some similar position. [A., II. 1.]

"The baner wele that thou display."

Ywaine and Gawain, 476.

"All in a moment through the gloom were seen Ten thousand banners rise into the air, With orient colors waving."

Milton: P. L., bk. i.

"He said no more;

But left his sister and his queen behind, And wad his royal banner in the wind."

Dryden.

2. *Fig.*: Any being, person, or thing to which in moral struggles one can rally. (In this sense *Banner* is a name sometimes assumed by particular newspapers, as the corresponding word *Standard* is by others.)

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: A flag, generally square, painted or embroidered with the arms of the person in whose honor it is borne, and of such a size as to be proportionate to his dignity. Theoretically, the banner of an emperor should be six feet square, that of a king five feet, that of a duke four feet, and that of a nobleman from a marquis to a knight banneret inclusive, three feet. No one under the rank of a knight banneret is entitled to a banner. [BANNERET.] [For the different kinds of banners, see COLORS, FLAG, GONFANNON, GUIDON, ORIFLAMME, PENDANT, PENNON, and STREAMER.]

¶ A *Feudal Banner* is a square flag in which the arms of a deceased person are paneled, but with the helmet, mantle, and supporters absent. When all the quarterings of the person who is dead are present, and the edge fringed, it is called a *Great Banner*.

2. *Botany*: The vexillum—the standard or upper expanded petal in the corolla of a papilionaceous plant.

B. *Attributively*: In the sense of, in some other way pertaining to, or being in connection with a banner; as in the following:

banner-cloth, *s.* The cloth of which a banner is made.

"The banner-cloth was a yard broad and five quarters deep."—*Penny Cyclop.*, iii. 407.

banner-cry, *s.* A cry designed to summon troops and other combatants together as around a banner.

"At once there rose so wild a yell Within that dark and narrow dell, As all the fiends, from heaven that fell, Had pealed the banner-cry of hell!"

Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 17.

banner-man, *s.* A man who carries a banner.

"My banner-man, advance!"

Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 18.

banner-staff, *s.* A staff from the upper part of which the cloth of a banner is unfurled.

"The banner-staff was in his hand."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vi.

bănk'-nēr-âl, *s.* [BANNER.] A flag or standard.

"Beneath the shade of stately banneral."

Keats: Specimen of an Induction.

bănk'-nēred, *a.* [Eng. *banner*; -ed.] Furnished or equipped with banners.

"By times from silken couch she rose, While yet the banner'd hosts repose."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 10.

bănk'-nēr-ēt, ***bănk'-nēr-ette**, ***bănk'-ēr-ette** (Eng.), ***bănk'-rēute** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [In Fr. *banneret*, *banderet*; Low Lat. *banneretus*.] [BANNER.]

1. An abbreviation for Knight-Banneret; a member of an ancient order of knighthood which had the privilege of leading their retainers to battle under their own flag. They ranked as the next order below the Knights of the Garter, only a few official dignitaries intervening. This was not, however, unless they were created by the king on the field of battle, else they ranked after baronets. The order is now extinct, the last banneret created having been at the battle of Edgehill, in 1642, for his gallantry in rescuing the standard of Charles I.

"A gentleman told Henry, that Sir Richard Croftes, made banneret at Stoke, was a wise man; the king answered, he doubted not that, but marvelled how a fool could know."—*Camden.*

2. A small banner or streamer.

"... yet the scarfs, and the bannerets about thee did manifoldly dissuade me from believing thee a vessel of too great a burthen."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 3.

3. A title given to the highest officer in some of the Swiss republics.

bănk'-nēr-ōl, *s.* [BANDROL.]

"King Oswald had a bannerol of gold and purple set over his tomb."—*Camden.*

bănk'-nīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BAN, *v.*]

As substantive: Cursing.

"Furthermore, who is ther that is not afraid of all maledictions and cursed execrations, and especially when the names of the infernal fiends or unluckie souls are used in such bannings."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxviii, ch. 2. (Richardson.)

***bănk'-nī-tion**, *s.* [From Eng. *ban* (q. v.).] [BAN ISH.]

1. Outlawry.

2. Expulsion from a place. (*Laud.*)

bănnŷ, *s. pl.* [BAN.]



Banner of Count De Barre.

Temp. Edward I.

băil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thîs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian = shau**. **-tion**, **-sion = shŭn**; **-tion**, **-şion = zhŭn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = shŭs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

băn'-quêt (qu as kw), *băn'-kêt, *băn'-kette, s. [In Dan. & Dut. *banket*; Ger. *bankett*; Fr. *banquet*; Sp. *banquet*=a banquet; *banqueta*=a stool, a raised way; Port. *banqueta*=a banquet; Ital. *banchetto*=a feast, a little seat; dimin. of *banco*=a bench.] [BANK, BANQUETTE.]

I. Literally:

*1. *Formerly*: A dessert after dinner; not the substantial meal itself.

"We'll dine in the great room, but let the music and banquet be prepared here."—*Massinger: The Unnatural Combat*, iii. 1. (Nares.)

¶ (a) "The common place of *banqueting*, or eating the dessert," Giffard says, "was the garden-house or arbor, with which almost every dwelling was furnished."

(b) Evelyn used *banquet* in the sense of a dessert as late as 1685, though the modern signification had already come into partial use. (Nares.)

2. *Now*: An entertainment of a sumptuous character, at which choice viands and liquors are placed before the guests. (Used of the whole entertainment, and not simply of the dessert.)

"Shall the companions make a *banquet* of him? . . ."—*Job* xli. 6.

II. *Fig.*: Anything on which the mind can feast with pleasure.

"In his commendations I am fed;
It is a *banquet* to me."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 4.

banquet-hall, s. A hall for *banqueting* in, or a hall in which *banqueting* has actually taken place.

"You shall attend me, when I call,
In the ancestral *banquet-hall*."

Longfellow: The Golden Legend, i.

banquet-house, s. [BANQUETING-HOUSE.]

"Now the queen by reason of the words of the king and his lords came into the *banquet-house*."—*Dan.* v. 10.

banquet-tent, s. A tent designed for luxurious entertainments.

băn'-quêt (qu as kw), v. t. & i. [In Ger. *bankettieren*; Fr. *banqueter*; Sp. & Port. *banquetear*.]

A. *Transitive*: To make a sumptuous feast for; to invite to or entertain at a sumptuous feast.

"Jove feels himself the season, sports again
With his fair spouse, and *banquets* all his train."
Cowper: Transl. of Milton ("Approach of Spring").

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To feast luxuriously.

"Born but to *banquet* and to drain the bowl."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. x., 662.

"I purpos'd to unbend the evening hours,
And *banquet* private in the women's bowers."

Prior.

2. *Fig.*: To obtain luxurious food for the mind or heart.

"The mind shall *banquet*, tho' the body pine:
Fat paunches have lean pates, and dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but bankrupt out the wits."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, i. 1.

†băn'-quêt-ant (qu as kw), s. [From Fr. *banquetant*, pr. par. of *banqueter*=to banquet.] One who *banquets*.

"And there not beside
Other great *banquetants*, but you must ride
At anchor still with us."

Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xx. (Richardson.)

băn'-quêt-êd (qu as kw), pa. par. & a. [BANQUET.]

băn'-quêt-êr (qu as kw), *băn'-quêt-tê'er, *băn'-kêt-tôur, s. [Eng. *banquet*, and suff. -er.]

1. One who is a guest at banquets, or at home feasts luxuriously. (*Johnson*.)

2. One who is the entertainer at a banquet or banquets. (*Johnson*.)

băn'-quêt-îng (qu as kw), băn'-kêt-tîng, pr. par., a. & s. [BANQUET, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & participial adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or operation of feasting luxuriously.

" . . . and talk'd in glee
Of long-past *banquetings* with high-born friends."

Wordsworth: The Excursion, bk. vii.

2. The viands and liquors provided for such an entertainment.

banqueting-house, banquet-house, s. A house specially constructed or used for luxurious entertainments.

" . . . presented his credentials in the *Banqueting-house*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

banqueting-room, s. A room constructed or used for luxurious entertainments.

băn'-quêtte', băn'-quêt' (qu as k), s. [Fr.=a small bench, a long seat stuffed and covered; a causeway, a footpath, or pavement.]

Fortif.: A small bank at the foot of a parapet, on which soldiers mount when they fire.

†bănş, s. pl. [BAN (1).]

ban'-shêe, bën'-shî, s. [Gael. *bean-shith*=fairy; from Gael. & Ir. *bean*=woman, and Gael. *sith*, Ir. *sith*, *sigh*, *sighe*, *sighidh*=fairy.]

Celt. Mythol.: A fay, elf, or other supernatural being, supposed by some of the peasantry in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands to sing a mournful ditty under the windows of the house when one of the inmates is about to die.

băn'-tăm, a. & s. [Probably from Bantam, a decayed village in the northwest of Java, formerly the seat of a Dutch residency.]

A. *As adjective*. [From Bantam, or otherwise pertaining to it (see etymology).] *Spec.*, pertaining to the fowl presumably from that place. [B.]

B. As substantive:

1. A small variety of the domestic fowl. It has feathered legs.

2. A kind of painted or carved work like that from Japan, but more gaudy. (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

băn'-têr, v. t. [Etymology doubtful. Probably, as Mahn thinks, it may be a corruption of Fr. *badiner*=to sport, joke, rally, jest; or O. Fr. *baratar*=to joke.] Mildly to rally one, to make good-natured mirth at one's expense; to utter mild raillery upon one; (vulgarly) to chaff. It is quite consistent with respect and affection for the individual bantered; indeed, there is in it a tacit compliment to his temper, as it would not be ventured on were he deemed likely to take fire at the remarks made.

"The magistrate took it that he *bantered* him, and bade an officer take him into custody."—*L'Estrange*.

"If your companions at Cambridge *banter* you on your regularity, order, decency, and love of study, *banter* them in return on their want of these qualities."—*Lord Chatham*.

¶ Wedgwood quotes a passage from Swift, in which this word is said to have come into England first from the bullies of Whitefriars, from whence it spread next to the footmen, and finally to the pedants. It is not looked on as pedantic now.

Colloquialism: The term is sometimes used in the sense of to challenge; as, where one boy *banters* another to venture out on thin ice.

băn'-têr, s. [From the verb. In Fr. *badinerie*.] Mild raillery, pleasantry at one's expense; a joking upon one's weaknesses, procedure, or surroundings.

"This humor, let it look never so silly, as it passes many times for frolic and *banter*, is one of the most pernicious snares in human life."—*L'Estrange*.

" . . . those who ridicule it will be supposed to make their wit and *banter* a refuge and excuse for their own laziness."—*Watts*.

băn'-têred, pa. par. & a. [BANTER, v.]

băn'-têr-êr, s. [Eng. *banter*; -er.] One who *banters*.

" . . . marked him out as an excellent subject for the operations of swindlers and *banterers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

băn'-têr-îng, *băn'-trîng, pr. par., a., & s. [BANTER, v.]

A. As pr. par. & participial adj.:

"It is no new thing for innocent simplicity to be the subject of *bantering* drolls."—*L'Estrange*.

B. *As substantive*: The act of rallying, or treating with mild raillery; the state of being rallied or mildly jested upon; the remarks constituting the raillery.

bânt'-lîng, s. [According to Mahn, from Ger. *bänkling*=a bastard; according to Wedgwood, from *bandling*, referring to the swaddling clothes in which a young child is wrapped.] A little child, a brat. (Used in contempt.) (*Vulgar*.)

"If the object of their love
Chance by Lucina's aid to prove,
They seldom let the *bantling* roar,
In basket, at a neighbor's door."—*Prior*.

bănş'-rîng, s. [From a Sumatran language.] The native name of a small insectivorous mammal. [TUPAIA.]

băn'-ş-ân (1), băn'-î-ân (2), băn'-ş-ân-trêe, s. & adj. [Probably from Eng. or Fr. *banian*=a tribe of Hindu merchants; a broker.] [BANIAN.]

A. *As substantive*: A tree, the *Ficus Indica*, or Indian fig-tree, celebrated for sending down new stems from its spreading branches, which, supporting those branches themselves, make a living colonnade of great extent. Colonel Sykes mentions a banyan-tree which he saw at the village of Mhow, in the Poona Collectorate, which had sixty-eight of the descending stems just mentioned, and constituted a grove capable, when the sun was vertical, of affording shade to 20,000 men. The tree is well described by both Milton and Southey, except that Milton,

misled by Pliny, makes the leaves larger than they are in nature, and describes loopholes cut in the banyan grove, which are wholly mythic—

" . . . there soon they chose
The fig-tree, not that kind for fruit renowned,
But such as at this day, to Indians known,
In Malabar or Deccan spreads her arms,
Branching so broad and long, that in the ground
The bended twigs take root, and daughters grow
About the mother tree, a pillared shade
High over-arched, and echoing walks between;
There oft the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds
At loopholes cut thro' thickest shade: those leaves
They gathered, broad as Amazonian targe."

Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

"It was a goodly sight to see

That venerable tree,
For o'er the lawn, irregularly spread,
Fifty straight columns propt its lofty head;
And many a long depending shoot,
Seeking to strike its root,
Straight like a plummet, grew toward the ground,
Some on the lower boughs which crest their way,
Fixing their bearded fibers round and round,
With many a ring and wild contortion wound;
Some to the passing wind at times, with sway,
Of gentle motion swung;
Others of younger growth, unmoved, were hung
Like stone-drops from the cavern's fretted height.
Beneath was smooth and fair to sight,
Nor weeds nor briars deformed the natural floor,
And through the leafy cope which bowed it o'er
Came gleams of chequer'd light.
So like a temple did it seem, that there
A pious heart's first impulse would be prayer."

Southey: Curse of Kehama, bk. xiii.

B. *As adjective*. Pertaining to the tree now described.

banyan-tree, banian-tree, s. [See BANYAN (1).]

"Wide round the sheltering *banian-tree*."

Hemans: The Indian City.

*băn'-ş-ân (2), s. & a. [BANIAN (1).]

ba'-ô-bab, s. [Eth. *baobab*, *abavo*, *abavi*.] One of the names for the *Adansonia digitata*, called also the Monkey-bread Tree. [ADANSONIA.]

băp, s. [Derivation uncertain.] A thick cake baked in the oven, generally with yeast; whether it be made of oatmeal, barley-meal, flower of wheat, or a mixture.

"There will be good lapperd-milk kebbucks,
And sowens, and fardles, and *baps*."

Ritson: S. Songs, i. 211. (*Jamieson*.)

Băph'-ô-met, s. [Derived from *Mahomet*, the popular way of writing the name of the Arabian "prophet," more accurately designated *Muhammad* or *Mohammed*.] A real or imaginary idol or symbol which the Knights Templar were accused of worshiping.

băp'-ta, s. [Gr. *baptō*=to dip, to dye.]

Entom.: A genus of moths of the family *Geometridæ*. They are thin-bodied, and fly during the day. *Bapta bimaculata* is the White Pinion-spotted, and *B. punctata* the Clouded Silver Moth.

*băp'-tême, s. [BAPTISM.]

băp-tis'-î-a, s. [Gr. *baptō*=to dye, for which some of the species are used.] A genus of leguminous plants, ornamental as border-flowers.

băp'-tîsm, *băp'-tîsme, *băp'-tême, *băp'-tîm, s. [In Fr. *baptême*; O. Fr. & Prov. *baptisme*; Sp. *bautismo*; Port. *baptismo*; Ital. *battesimo*; Lat. *baptisma*; Gr. *baptisma* and *baptismos*; from *baptizō*= . . . to baptize.] [BAPTIZE.]

A. Literally:

I. The act of baptizing any person or thing in or with water.

1. The act of immersing any one in water, or pouring or sprinkling it upon him or her as a religious and symbolical rite.

"*Baptym*. Baptismus, baptisma."—*Prompt. Parv*.

Two kinds of baptism by means of water are mentioned in the New Testament:

(a) "The baptism of repentance for the remission of sins," administered by John the Baptist in Jordan to those who, under the influence of his preaching, made confession of those sins.

"John did baptize in the wilderness, and preach the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins."—*Mark* i. 4. (See also *Matt.* iii. 6.)

(b) The initiatory rite of the Christian church administered first by the apostles (*John* iv. 2) while their Divine Master was on earth, and which has continued to be dispensed to the present time.

2. The act of "baptizing" a thing instead of a person with water.

¶ The washing of a ship with salt water on passing the equinoctial line was formerly called in cant and somewhat profane language "her baptism."

3. A term employed by Protestant, not by Roman Catholic, writers for the blessing of bells designed for worship in the Church of Rome. [BAPTIZE, A., I. 2.]

fâte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

II. The state of being baptized.

B. Figuratively:

1. Scripture:

1. The doctrine, allegiance, or life into which the initiatory rite introduces one.

"And he said unto them, Unto what then were ye baptized? And they said, Unto John's baptism."—*Acts* xix. 3.

2. Death to sin and resurrection to newness of life.

"Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death; that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life."—*Rom.* vi. 4.

3. Such a moral and spiritual state as warrants the answer of a good conscience toward God.

"The like figure whereunto even baptism doth also now save us (not the putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience toward God), . . ."—*1 Pet.* iii. 21.

4. Suffering, specially that of Christ.

"But I have a baptism to be baptized with; and how am I straitened till it be accomplished!"—*Luke* xii. 50.

II. General Literature:

1. The act or process of refreshing the heart by "sprinkling" it with something fitted to effect that end.

"If on the heart the freshness of the scene
Sprinkle its coolness, and from the dry dust
Of weary life a moment lave it clean
With Nature's baptism,"

Byron: Child Harold, ix. 68.

2. Initiation into any work or occupation fitted to make a change upon the character, and prevent the possibility of one's ever being again what he was before. Thus, when during the Franco-German war of 1870, Prince Louis Napoleon, the same who perished so tragically in Zululand, was first exposed, by direction of his father, Napoleon III., and with his own consent, to the fire of the enemy at Saarbrück, the event was called a "baptism of fire." So also during the Indian mutinies of 1857, the revolted sepoys, who had by murdering Europeans committed themselves to a course of action from which there was no return, were said to have undergone a "baptism of blood." In like manner the War of the Rebellion was called "A baptism of blood" necessary to the overthrow of slavery.

Formerly, the term *baptism* was also sometimes profanely applied in cant language to the outrageous practical jokes to which seamen or passengers in a vessel, who for the first time crossed the equinoctial line, were too frequently subjected, such procedure being deemed legitimate in that zero of latitude.

băp-tîș'-măl, *a.* [Eng. *baptism*; *-al*. In Fr. & Port. *baptismal*; Sp. *bautismal*; Ital. *battesimale*.] Pertaining to baptism.

"When we undertake the baptismal vow, and enter on their new life, it would be apt to discourage us."—*Hammond*.

"The baptismal service was repeatedly discussed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

baptismal regeneration. [REGENERATION.]

băp-tîș'-măl-lîș, *adv.* [Eng. *baptismal*; *-ly*.] After the manner of baptism; through means of baptism. (*Quin.*)

Băp'-tîșt, **băp'-tîșt**, *s.* [In Ger. *Baptist*; Sp. *baptista*; Lat. *Baptista*; Gr. *Baptistēs* (*Matt.* iii. 1) = the Baptizer.] [BAPTIZE, BAPTISM.]

1. Scripture: One who extensively administers the rite of baptism. The term was and is specially applied to John, the forerunner of Jesus.

"In those days came John the Baptist, preaching in the wilderness of Judæa, . . . Then went out to him Jerusalem, and all Judæa, and all the region round about Jordan, and were baptized of him in Jordan, confessing their sins."—*Matt.* iii. 1-6.

2. *Theol., Church Hist., & Ord. Lang.*: A Christian who holds that it is not according to Scripture to baptize infants, but that the ordinance of baptism should be administered only to adult believers in Christ, and in their case not by sprinkling, or affusion, but by immersion.

Whether the early church did or did not baptize infants has been, and still is, a matter of dispute. It is universally admitted that some of the so-called heretical sects of the Middle Ages were opposed to infant baptism. At the time of the Reformation the question to whom baptism should be administered came very prominently before the church and the world, owing to the fact that a considerable number of those who, under the leadership of Luther, Melancthon, and other religious chiefs, cast off their allegiance to Rome, ultimately abandoned all belief in infant baptism. Their opponents called them Anabaptists, implying that they administered a second baptism, the first one, that dispensed in infancy, still remaining in force; while they, of course, repudiated this name, alleging that the first baptism given in infancy being invalid, that which they dispensed in adult life was the first, and not

the second. Their religious fanaticism, coupled with the extreme and dangerous political views which they adopted, brought the whole Reformation into discredit, and was one of the chief causes which operated to create the powerful reaction, of which Loyola became the leader, but which would have arisen, even if Loyola had never lived. [ANABAPTIST, JESUIT, REVOLUTION.]

The modern Baptists, quiet and law-abiding, have little in common with the German fanatics now described; moreover, they do not come from them by historical descent. The name Anabaptists is now confined, except by extreme controversialists, to the Continental fanatics of the sixteenth century, while the term Baptists is accorded to those who practice baptism by immersion of believers, not as an essential of salvation, but as "the answer of a good conscience toward God."

The Baptists of this country constitute one of the largest and most influential of our religious denominations. Their creed is a modified form of Calvinism. Their church government is purely democratic; every member having the right to vote on all important church matters. Baptism by immersion, as a confession of faith in Jesus Christ, is essential to church fellowship, and almost universally to fellowship at the celebration of the Lord's Supper. The practice of "Open Communion" has not made much headway in the United States. The principal Baptist educational institutions are the Divinity School of the University of Chicago; Rochester Theological Seminary, New York; South Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.; Brown University, R. I.; Bucknell University, Pa.; Colby University, Me.; Columbian University, D. C. Besides these there are numerous preparatory institutions, among the principal of which are Temple College, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mars Hill College, N. C.; Cedar Valley Seminary, Iowa; Pillsbury Academy, Owatonna, Minn.; Williamsburg Institute, Ky.

The following authentic statistics of 1902 indicate the status of this denomination:

Baptists in the United States.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Regular, North.	7,587	9,305	1,005,613
Regular, South.	12,599	19,799	1,674,108
Regular, Colored.	9,916	15,195	1,590,802
Six Principle.	8	12	828
Seventh-Day.	122	116	10,104
Freewill.	1,436	1,522	86,535
Original Freewill.	120	167	12,000
General.	484	423	24,775
Separate.	113	103	6,479
United.	25	204	13,209
Baptist Church of Christ.	80	152	8,254
Primitive.	2,130	3,530	126,000
Old Two Seed in the Spirit Predestinarian.	300	473	12,851
Total Baptists.	34,870	51,001	4,581,558

Baptist views first attracted public notice in England in A. D. 1536, the Convocation which met in that year having denounced them as "detestable heresies utterly to be condemned." Those who upheld them were subsequently banished from the kingdom by proclamation, a few even suffered at the stake; but, as in other cases, persecution failed to uproot the system of belief which it was designed to eradicate. The first permanent Baptist congregation in England did not come into existence till A. D. 1611; the pastor was Thomas Helwys, who, jointly with John Smyth, founded the English General Baptist Church. The first Baptist congregation in Scotland was formed by the Rev. Mr. McLean in 1765.

The English Baptists were divided until recently into Baptists, General Baptists, and Strict Baptists. The latter were Calvinistic in teaching and strongly opposed to admitting any but baptized believers to the fellowship of the church or the celebration of the Lord's Supper. The Strict Baptists are only few in number and are fast passing away. The General Baptists were Arminian in teaching. They have within the last year amalgamated with the larger body of Baptists, who are liberal in their teachings, and have almost universally adopted the "Open Communion" principle, both as regards church fellowship and the celebration of the Lord's Supper. Their church government is democratic.

băp-tîș-tēr-ŷ, **băp-tîș-trŷ**, *s.* [In Fr. *baptistère*; Sp. *bautisterio*; Port. *baptisterio*; Ital. *battisterio*; Lat. *baptisterium*; Gr. *baptistērion* = (1) a bathing-place, a swimming-place; (2) the baptistery in a church.] A place in a church or elsewhere for baptizing people. The part of a church in which the font is placed.

"The baptisteries, or places of water for baptism, in those elder times, were not, as now our fonts are, within the church, but without, and often in places very remote from it."—*Mede: Churches*, &c., p. 42.

băp-tîș-tîc, **băp-tîș-tîc-ăl**, *a.* [Eng. *baptist*; *-ic*, *-al*.] Pertaining to John the Baptist, to a Baptist, or to baptism.

"This baptismal profession, which he ignorantly laughed at, is attested by fathers, by councils, by liturgies."—*Bp. Bramhall: Schism Guarded*, p. 205.

băp-tîș-tîc-ăl-lîș, *adv.* [Eng. *baptistical*; *-ly*.] In a baptismal manner. (*Dr. Allen, Worcester, &c.*)

băp-tî-z-ă-ble, *a.* [Eng. *baptize*; *-able*.] That may be baptized. (*N. E. Elders, Worcester, &c.*)

băp-tî-ză-tîon, *s.* [Eng. *baptiz(e)*, *-ation*, from Lat. *baptizatio*.] The act of baptizing; the state of being baptized.

" . . . his first was his baptism with water."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl. Christ's Baptism*.

băp-tî-ze, **băp-tî-se**, *v. t. & i.* [In Fr. *baptiser*; Prov. *bateiar*; Sp. *bautizar*; Port. *baptizar*, *bautizar*; Ital. *battezzare*; Lat. *baptizo*; Gr. *baptizō* = (1) to dip in or under water, (2) to draw water or wine, (3) to baptize; *baptō* = (1) to dip, (2) to dye, (3) to draw water.] (*Liddell & Scott.*)

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: Of the symbolical use of water or anything similar in connection with a person or a thing:

1. Of the use of water in connection with a person: To immerse the body in water, or pour or sprinkle water upon the face, pronouncing at the same time certain sacred words.

(a) To do so with some unknown formula, as John the Baptist did.

"I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance."—*Matt.* iii. 11.

(b) To do so in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. This is the initiatory rite of the Christian church.

"Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."—*Matt.* xxviii. 19.

¶ When the baptized person is an infant it generally receives its name, or, at least, has its name for the first time publicly announced at the time of baptism. This seems to have been the case also with the initiatory rite of the Jewish church—circumcision (*Luke* i. 59); but the naming of the child was no essential part either of the one rite or the other.

2. Of the symbolical use of water or anything similar in connection with a thing: The ceremony which Protestant writers call "baptizing" a bell, designed for the use of Roman Catholics in their worship, is carried out by blessing it and giving it the name of some saint. Roman Catholics do not admit that the expression *baptize* is a legitimate one to employ in this case.

II. Fig.: Divinely to impart the Holy Ghost to any one. [BAPTISM.]

" . . . He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire."—*Matt.* iii. 11.

B. Intransitive: To administer baptism.

"John did baptize in the wilderness." *Mark* i. 4.

băp-tî-zed, **băp-tî-seđ**, *pa. par. & a.* [BAPTIZE.]

băp-tî-z-ēr, **băp-tî-ș-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *baptiz(e)*; *-er*.] One who administers the rite of baptism.

" . . . his labors as a preacher of righteousness and a baptizer."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus*; Trans. (1846) vol. i., § 45, pp. 308, 309.

băp-tî-z-îng, *pr. par. & a.* [BAPTIZE.] The act of administering baptism; the baptismal rite. [BAPTISM.]

***băr**, *s.* [A. S. *bar*.] An old spelling of BOAR (q. v.).

bar, ***barre**, *s. & a.* [In Dan. *barre*; Dut. *baar* = a wave, a bier, an ingot, a bar; Ger. *barre* = a bar, as of gold or silver; Fr. *barre*; Prov. Sp., Ital., Gael. & Irish *barra*; Arm. *bar* = branch, *barren* = bar; Wel. *bar* = branch, bar. Cognate with SPAR (q. v.). Primary meaning, the branch of a tree; hence a bar.]

A. As substantive:

(a) Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. Anything which, crossing another, hinders or obstructs progress.

(1) A piece of wood, iron, or other material, long in proportion to its breadth, placed across anything open to entrance, and intended to prevent ingress or egress. *Specially—*

(a) The transverse bars of a gate; the bolt of a door.

" . . . hewed asunder the bars of the main gates to admit the whole column of Africans . . ."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, ch. xlv., vol. iii., p. 215.

(b) A boom across a river.

(2) Any material body shaped like such a transverse beam or bolt, for whatever purpose it may be designed. *Spec.*, an ingot, wedge, or mass of metal, such as gold, silver, &c.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -țion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

(3) Anything natural, in place of artificial, constituting an obstruction. *Spec.*, a bank of silt, sand, or other material deposited by a river at its mouth, and, unless cleared away from time to time, tending sooner or later to impede navigation. Also a similar bar laid down by the sea, even where there is no river.

"A still salt pool, lock'd in with bars of sand."

Tennyson: *The Palace of Art*.

¶ The "bars of the ocean," in Job xxxviii. 10, are its shores. In Jonah ii. 6, the "bars of the earth" are believed by Gesenius to mean imaginary bolts or bars descending deep into its lower parts.

(4) Any line or mark in writing, printing, painting, &c., laid across another one. (In this sense *bar* was formerly used specially of cross checks placed across garments, and differing from them in color.)

"Both the *barres* of his belt
And other blythe stones,
That were richely rayled
In his aray clene."

Gawayn and the Green Knyght, 292. (S. in Boucher.)

2. Anything fenced off by such pieces of wood, iron, or other obstruction. *Spec.*, part of a room railed or partitioned off from the rest to prevent intrusion.

(a) In *Hotels, Inns, Saloons, Wine and Refreshment Rooms*: An inclosed place behind or in which the bartender or similar person stands to sell liquor or food.

"I was under some apprehension that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my money at the *bar*, and made the best of my way."—Addison.

(b) In *Courts of Law*. [See A. (b), I. 1.]

II. Figuratively:

1. (Corresponding to A. (a), I. 1.) Anything which hinders, prevents, obstructs, or excludes; also the act of hindering and the state of being hindered.

¶ In this sense it may be followed by *to*, *against*, *between*, &c.

"Must I new *bars* to my own joys create,
Refuse myself what I had forc'd from fate?"

Dryden.

"And had his heir surviv'd him in due course,
What limits, England, hadst thou found? what *bar*?
What world could have resisted?"

Daniel: *Civil War*.

"Fatal accidents have set
A most unhappy *bar* between your friendship."

Rowe.

"Lest examination should hinder and let your proceedings, behold for a *bar*, against that impediment, one opinion newly added."—Hooker.

2. (Corresponding to A. (a), I. 3, & (b), I. 2.) A being, tribunal, or court of law with ability and right authoritatively to judge of conduct. (*Poetic*.)

"Say, to what *bar* amenable were man?
With nought in charge, he could betray no trust."

Cowper: *Progress of Error*.

(b) Technically:

I. Law:

1. *Of places*. In *Courts of Law*: A space partitioned off from the rest by wooden barriers so as to prevent intrusion from the crowd. It is designed to accommodate the counsel for and against the prisoner, and assign himself a place, which he is required to occupy while his case is being tried.

"The great duke
Came to the *bar*, where to his accusations
He pleaded still, Not guilty."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 1.

"Some at the *bar* with subtlety defend,
Or on the bench the knotty laws untie."

Dryden.

¶ Hence, *to be admitted to the bar* signifies to obtain a license to plead as a lawyer in suitable law courts.

2. *Of persons*: The lawyers of any particular court, or of the whole country taken collectively.

"... the storm of invective which burst upon him from *bar*, bench, and witness-box, ..."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. Of trials and pleas:

(a) A *plea in bar* means a plea in bar or prevention of a plaintiff's demand. A release, a fine, non-age, legal permission to do what was done, the statute of limitation, &c., are all pleas in bar. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 20; bk. iv., ch. 26.) A plea may be in bar not of an action, but of an execution. (*Ibid.*, ch. 31.)

"It is divided into a *bar* to common intent, and a *bar* special; a *bar* to common intent is an ordinary or general *bar*, that disables the declaration or plea of the plaintiff; a *bar* special is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the case in hand, upon some special circumstance of the fact."—Cowell.

"Bastardy is laid in *bar* of something that is principally commenced."—Ayliffe.

(b) *Bar of dower*: That which prevents a widow obtaining or retaining her dower. Jointure is the most frequent method of achieving this result.

II. Commerce:

1. *Gen. Bar of gold or silver*: A lump or wedge from the mines, melted down into a sort of mold, and never wrought. (*Johnson*.)

2. *Spec. (In African traffic)*: A denomination of price; payment being formerly made to the negroes almost wholly in iron bars. (*Johnson*.)

III. Music:

1. A stroke, one of a series, drawn at right angles across the five lines to show the position of the primary accents. The position of the bars is indicated by the time-signature, which gives the contents of each bar. The spaces between every two such strokes contain notes of equal duration in the aggregate, until a change is directed by a new time-signature. Bars were first introduced into musical notation about A. D. 1574.

2. The portion of music contained between two such strokes.

A *double bar* denotes the end of a complete section or movement; or the introduction of a change of time, or of key.

IV. *Her.*: An ordinary formed like a fesse, but occupying only one-fifth of the field. There is room for four bars, but not for more, on a shield. [BARULET, CLOSET.]



Bars.



Bars Gemels.

Bar gemel. [From Lat. *gemellus*=double.] A bar voided, a bar with closets placed in couples. [CLOSET.]

In *bar*: With the charges arranged in two or more rows. It is opposed to *in fesse*, that is, having the charges in a single row only.

V. *Mining*: A vein running across a lode.

VI. Farriery:

1. The void space or interval on each side between the molar and the canine teeth in the upper jaw of a horse. It is into this space that the bit is inserted, with the view of governing the animal. (Generally used in the plural.)

2. Part of a horse's hoof.

VII. Old Games:

To play, or "pley" at *bar*: To play at prisoner's bars or base. [BASE (3).] (*Jamieson*.) The term occurs as early as 1275. See also Myre's *Instructions to Parish Priests* (E. E. T. S.), p. 11, l.

"... nor pley at bar or any other way in the oppression of his nychbour."—Acts Jas. IV. (1491), ed. 1814, p. 227.

B. As adjective: Pertaining, relating to, or connected with a bar of any kind. [BAR, s.] Chiefly in composition, as below.

bar-cutter, s.

Metal-working: A shearing machine which cuts metallic bars into lengths.

**bar-fee*, s. A fee of twenty pence paid to the jailer by prisoners acquitted of felony.

bar-frame, s. The frame which supports the metallic bars of a furnace.

bar-gown, s. The gown worn by a lawyer pleading at the bar.

bar-iron, s. Iron wrought into malleable bars.

bar-keeper, s. One who keeps the bar of a public-house, a toll-bar, &c.

"The pretty *bar-keeper* of the Mitre."—*Student*, ii. 224.

bar-loom, s. A loom for weaving ribbons. (*Knighth.*)

bar-magnet, s. A magnet in the form of a bar.

"... the magnetic moment of a steel *bar-magnet*."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. x., p. 60.

bar-maid, s. A female who sells liquor and food at the bar of a public-house or refreshment-room.

bar-posts, s. pl. Posts affixed in the ground into or to which transverse bars may be affixed, with the view of hindering ingress into the field or other space thus inclosed.

bar-share plow, s. A plow with a bar extending backward from the point of the share.

bar-shear, s.

Metal-working: A machine for cutting metallic bars.

bar-shoe, s.

Farriery: A kind of horseshoe having a bar across the hinder part—the open part—of the heel, to protect the tender frog of the foot from injury.

bar-shot, s. Two half cannon-balls, joined together by an iron bar, and used in sea-fights to cut across the masts or rigging of an adversary's vessel. (*Johnson*.)

bar-tender, s. One who tends a bar; a bar-keeper.

bar (1), **barre*, v. t. & i. [From *bar*, s. (q. v.) In Fr. *barrer*; Sp. *barrear*; Ital. *sbarrare*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(a) To furnish with a bar or a series of bars; also to fasten anything with a bolt or bar, or with a series of them.

"His steed was black, his helm was *barred*."

Longfellow: *The Elected Knight*.

"Thy city against fierce besiegers *barr'd*."

Cowper: *Transl. Milton's Elegy to his Tutor*.

(b) To provide a garment with cross checks differing from it in color.

"... clere spures vnder,
Of bryght golde vpon silke bordes
Barred ful ryche."

Gawayn and the Green Knyght, 287. (S. in Boucher.)

2. Figuratively:

(1) To hinder, to prevent, to obstruct; to render impracticable. *Used*—

(a) Of obstruction or prevention by physical obstacles or force.

"Our hope of Italy not only lost,
But shut from ev'ry shore, and *barr'd* from ev'ry coast."—Dryden.

"It came to pass, that when he did address
Himself to quit at length this mountain land,
Combined marauders half-way *barr'd* egress,
And wasted far and near with glaive and brand."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, ii. 69.

(b) Of obstruction or prevention by moral means, as prohibition by law, human or divine, by authority, or anything similar.

"For though the law of arms doth *bar*

The use of venom'd shot in war."—*Eudibras*.

"*Bar* him the playhouses, and you strike him dumb."

Addison.

"... nor have we herein *barr'd*
Your better wisdoms, which have freely gone
With this affair along."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 2.

"While (still superior blest!) the dark abrupt
Is kindly *barr'd*, the precipice of ill."

Thomson: *Liberty*, pt. iv.

(c) Of obstruction to the ingress of emotion into the heart through absence of the capacity to feel.

"Hearts firm as steel, as marble hard,
'Gainst faith, and love, and pity *barr'd*."

Scott: *Rob Roy*, ii. 11.

(2) To except, to omit as an exception. (Often in the present participle, *barring*.)

II. Technically:

1. Law: To hinder—

(a) The process of a suit, cause, or action from being carried out.

"No time, nor trick of law, their action *bars*;
Their cause they to an easier issue put."—Dryden.

"From such delays as conduce to the finding out of truth, a criminal cause ought not to be *barr'd*."—Ayliffe.

Or (b) a person from carrying out the process of a suit.

"If a bishop be a party to a suit, and excommunicates his adversary, such excommunication shall not disable or *bar* his adversary."—Ayliffe.

2. *Farriery*. To *bar a vein*: To tie one of a horse's veins above and below, the skin being first opened for the purpose and the vein disengaged. The portion of it confined between the two ligaments is then operated upon for the removal of its malignant humors.

B. Intrans.: To make an exception.

"Nay, but I *bar* to-night; you shall not gage me
By what we do to-night."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

bar (2), v. t. [A contraction of *barb* (q. v.).] To adorn with armor. [BARD (2).]

**bär*, pret. of verb. [BORE.]

bär-äd, s. [Gr. *barys*=heavy.]

Elect.: A unit of intensity of pressure; the pressure of one dyne per square centimeter.

bär-a-lip-tön, s. [The word is not an ordinary one with an etymology; it is simply composed of symbolical letters, specially the vowels. A is=a universal affirmative, I=a particular affirmative, and *ton* is a termination given for euphony.]

Logic: The first indirect Mode of the first Figure of Syllogisms. A syllogism in *baralipton* is one in which the first two propositions are universal affirmatives, and the third a particular affirmative;

fate, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wöre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cūr, rüle, füll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

the middle term being the subject of the first and the attribute of the second. One example generally given of the *baralipton* is the following:

- BA. Every evil ought to be feared.
RA. Every violent passion is an evil.
LIP. Therefore something that ought to be feared is a violent passion.

The *baralipton* is an imperfect kind of syllogism.

bar'-a-lite, *s.* [Derived from *bavalite*.] A mineral, called also Bavalite, a variety of Chamoisite.

bär'-a-nětz, *s.* [BAROMETZ.]

***bar'-a-toüre**, *s.* [BARRATOR.]

***bar'-a-trý**, *s.* [BARATRY.] (*Scotch.*)

***bär'-éyn**, *a.* [BARREN.]

barb (1), ***barbe**, *s.* [In Fr. *barbe*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *barba*=beard.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit.: A beard, or anything in an animal resembling it.

"The barba, or the *barbe*, or beard, is all the hair of the higher and lower lips."—*R. Holme: Acad. of Armory* (1688).

II. Figuratively:

1. A kind of mask, hood, or muffler, worn by women, and specially by widows. It covered the lower part of the face and shoulders.

"Do way your *barbe*, and shew your face bare."
Chaucer: Troilus and Cresseide. (S. in Boucher.)

2. The points standing backward in an arrow or a fishing-hook, which are designed to prevent its being easily extracted.

"Nor less the Spartan fear'd, before he found
The shining *barb* appear above the wound."

Pope: Homer's Iliad.

3. Armor for a horse.

"And turning to that place, in which whylere
He left his loftie steed with golden sell
And goodly gorgeous *barbes* . . ."

Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 11.

"Their horses were naked, without any *barbs*; for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on."—*Hayward.*

B. Technically:

1. *Bot. (Plur.):* Hairs dividing at the apex into forks, each prong of the fork being again hooked.

2. *Mil.:* The same as A. II., 3 (q. v.).

***barb**, ***barbe**, *v. t.* [From *barb*, *s.* In Dan. *barbere*; Ger. *barbieren*.]

1. To shave, to dress or trim the beard.

"Shave the head and tie the beard, and say it was the desire of the penitent to be so *barbed* before his death; you know the course is common."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

¶ In some editions the reading is *bared*, and not *barbed*.

2. To arm with a barb or prong. (Applied to fish-hooks, arrows, &c., *lit. & fig.*, chiefly in pa. par.) [BARBED.]

" . . . and it *barbed* the arrow to her womanly feelings, that Coleridge treated any sallies of resentment which might sometimes escape her as narrow-mindedness . . ."—*De Quincey: Works*, vol. ii., p. 65.

3. To equip a horse with armor; to incase a horse in armor. (Chiefly in pa. par.) [BARBED.]

barb (2), *s.* [In Ger. *berber*, *barbar*; Fr. *barbe*; Ital. *barbero*. Contracted from *Barbary*, a vast and somewhat undefined region in the north of Africa. Either from *Berber*, the name given by the Arabs, and still retained by ethnologists, for the race inhabiting North Africa; or from Lat. *barbarus*=a barbarian.] [BARBARIAN.]

1. A fine variety of the horse, brought, as its name imports, from *Barbary*. It has a large and clumsy head, a short and thick neck, a broad and powerful chest, with long, slender legs. It has great speed and endurance, and fine temper. The breed has much degenerated through neglect both in *Barbary* and also in Spain, into which the Moors introduced it during the period of their supremacy. Only some of the horses brought from *Barbary* are really of the proper *Barb* breed.

"The importance of improving our studs by an infusion of new blood was strongly felt; and with this view a considerable number of *barbs* had lately been brought into the country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. A kind of pigeon which originally came from *Barbary*.

"The *barb* is allied to the carrier, but instead of a long beak, has a very short and very broad one."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. i., p. 21.

barb-pigeon, *s.* The pigeon described under No. 2.

" . . . it is probable that in each generation of the *barb-pigeon*, which produces most rarely a blue and black-barred bird, there has been a tendency in each generation in the plumage to assume this color."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. v., p. 161.

bar'-ba-căn, *s.* [BARBICAN.]

bar'-ba-căn-äge, *s.* [BARBICANAGE.]

Bar-bä'-di-än, *a. & s.* [From *Barbadoes* (q. v.).]

†1. *As adjective:* Pertaining to *Barbadoes*. (The more common term used is *Barbadoes*, in an adjectival sense.)

2. *Assubstantive:* A native of *Barbadoes*.

Bar'-bä-dões, *s. & a.* [Probably from Port. *bar-badas*=bearded. A term applied to the cacti which the first Portuguese discoverers found growing on the island abundantly.]

A. As substantive: An important West Indian island belonging to the Windward group, and the most easterly of the whole. It constituted the first West Indian colony founded by the British, being settled in A. D. 1624.

B. As adjective: From, in, or pertaining to the island described under A.

Barbadoes aloes. [ALOES, B. (1).]

Barbadoes cedar.

Bot.: The English name of a cedar or Juniper (*Juniperus barbadensis*). It comes from Florida and the other warm parts of America.

Barbadoes cherry.

Botany: The English name of *Malpighia*, a genus of plants constituting the typical one of the order *Malpighiaceæ* (*Malpighiads*). The term is especially applied to *Malpighia wrens* and its fruit, the latter, which sometimes resembles a cherry but is far inferior to it, being eaten in the West Indies; so also is that of *M. glabra*, cultivated for the purpose. [MALPIGHIA.]

Barbadoes flower-fence, Barbadoes pride.

Bot.: A name given to the beautiful plant *Poinciana pulcherrima*. It belongs to the leguminous order, and the sub-order *Cæsalpinieæ*. It is a low spiny tree with an odor like *savin*. It is a native of the tropics of both hemispheres, and has *Barbadoes* prefixed to it because there specially it is used for fences.

Barbadoes gooseberry.

Bot.: A name given to a species of cactus, the *C. Pereskia*, Linn., which grows in the West Indies.

Barbadoes leg.

Med.: A disease common in *Barbadoes*, the prominent symptom of which is the swelling to a large size of some portion of the body, generally the leg. It is called also *Elephant Leg*, or *Yam*, or *Galle*, or *Cochin Leg*, and is the *Elephantiasis Arabum* of medical writers. [ELEPHANTIASIS.]

Barbadoes lily.

Bot. & Hort.: The English name of the *Amaryllis equestris*, now called *Hippeastrum equestre*, an ornamental plant from the West Indies.

Barbadoes pride. [See BARBADOES FLOWER-FENCE.]

Barbadoes tar.

Min.: An old name for a kind of mineral pitch or petroleum, often of a greenish hue, sent forth by bituminous springs in *Barbadoes*.

bar'-ba-ra, *s.* [A word of Latin form constructed not for its etymology or signification (= barbarous things), but that its letters, and specially its vowels, may stand as symbols. (See definition.)]

Logic: A mnemonic word intended to designate the first mode of the first figure of syllogisms. A syllogism in *barbara* is one of which all the three propositions are universal affirmatives, the middle term being the subject of the first, and the predicate of the second. Or it may be thus represented: *Bar*=Every *x* is *y*; *ba*=Every *z* is *y*; therefore *ra* is =Every *z* is *x*. Example—

"BAR. All men must die.

BA. But these are men.

RA. Therefore they must die.

Whately: Logic, 9th ed. (1848), bk. ii., ch. iii., § 4.

bar-bär'-ë-a, *s.* [In Fr. *barbarée*; Port. *bar-bora*; Ital. *barborea*; herba de Santa *Barbora*.] A genus of plants belonging to the order *Brassicaceæ* (*Crucifers*). *Barbarea vulgaris*, the Bitter Winter Cress or Yellow Rocket, is indigenous to many countries. *B. præcox*, or Early Winter Cress, is called also the American or Belleisle Cress. [WINTER-CRESS.]

bar'-bär, ***bar'-boür**, *a. & s.* [In Sw., Dan., & Ger. *barbar* (*s.*); Dut. *barbour* (*s.*); Fr. *barbare* (*a. & s.*); Sp. *barbaro* (*a. & s.*); Port. & Ital. *barbaro* (*a.*); Lat. *barbarus*; Gr. *barbaros*; Russ. *varvar*; Sansc. *barbaras*, *varvaras*. The reduplication *bar-bar* is designed to imitate and caricature the confused sound of unintelligible speech.] [BARBARIAN (1).]

A. As adjective (of the forms *barbar* and *barbour*):

"Albeit the saying is *barbour*, and common, the rýcht vnderstanding of the samyn seruis mekle for men vnlearnit, lyke as the wrang ledis mony in thir dayis in gret erroris."—*Kennedy of Crossraguell: Compend. Tractitue*, p. 50.

B. As substantive (of the form *barbar*): A barbarian.

"Ah, Britain! if thou, and thy houses and inhabitants, would not be drowned in thy own blood shed by these *barbars* and burriers, let the bleeding of thy soul be seen by him."—*M. Ward: Contendings*, p. 349.

bar-bä'r-i-än, *s. & a.* [From Lat. *barbar* (*us*), and Eng. suffix *-ian*. The Latin is only a transliteration of the Greek *barbaros*, of uncertain derivation.] [BARBAR.]

A. As substantive:

I. Historically:

1. *Among the Greeks:* A foreigner; one who could not speak Greek. At first the Romans were included by the Greeks under the term *barbarian*; but as the inhabitants of the great Italian city gradually gained imperial power, and moreover began to consider the Greek language as a desirable if not even an indispensable part of a liberal education, they were no longer placed in the category of "barbarians," nor was their speech deemed "barbarous." When the Greeks became the most civilized people in the world the term *barbarian* came to be used with some reproach, but less so than among ourselves now.

"Proud Greece all nations else *barbarians* held,
Boasting her learning all the world excell'd."

Denham.

"There were not different gods among the Greeks and *barbarians*."—*Stillington.*

2. *Among the Romans:*

(1) *Before the fall of the empire:* A term applied to a foreigner who could speak neither Latin nor Greek.

"I would they were *barbarians*, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

(2) *After the fall of the empire:*

(a) *First:* A person belonging to any of the uncivilized Germanic tribes who long threatened, and at last overthrew, the Roman empire.

(b) *Subsequently:* A Berber from Northern Africa.

II. At the present time:

1. A savage; a person belonging to some uncivilized race. In general, but not always, it implies some cruelty or ferocity; a ruffian, a cruel monster. (*Sherborne.*)

2. A person of whatever race, civilized or uncivilized, who is savage in manners or conduct.

"Europe has been threatened with subjugation by *barbarians*, compared with whom the *barbarians* who marched under Attila and Alboin were enlightened and humane."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

B. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to a barbarian in the Greek, the Roman, or the English sense. [See the substantive.] Specially in the last of these three, *i. e.*, pertaining to a person belonging to one of the uncivilized races of mankind.

"Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age,
Barbarian blindness."—*Pope.*

2. Barbarous, cruel.

bar-bär'-ic, ***bar-bär'-ick**, *a.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *barbarico*; Lat. *barbaricus*; Gr. *barbarikos*.]

I. Of persons: The same as BARBARIAN, *adj.* (1).

II. Of things:

1. Foreign.

"Or where the gorgeous East, with richest hand,
Showers on her kings *barbaric* pearl and gold."

Milton: P. L., bk. ii.

"Tall minarets, shining mosques, *barbaric* towers."

Hemans: The Abencerrage.

2. Evincing the partial or total absence of civilization, such as might be expected from a semi-savage.

bar'-bär-ışm, *s.* [In Sw. & Ger. *barbarism*; Dan., Dut., & Fr. *barbarisme*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *barbarismo*.]

I. Of deficiency in civilization, education, culture, or polish:

1. *Of nations:* Absence of civilization; existence in the lowest stage with respect to culture that the human race is at present found. Example, the aborigines of Australia.

"Divers great monarchies have risen from *barbarism* to civility, and fallen again to ruin."—*Sir J. Davies: Ireland*.

2. *Of individuals:* Absence of culture, great ignorance, want of manners, incivility.

"Moderation ought to be had in tempering and managing the Irish, to bring them from their delight of licentious *barbarism* unto the love of goodness and civility."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

II. Of deficiency in humanity: Cruelty, relentless hardness of heart, whatever be the amount of external polish or intellectual culture. In this sense, BARBARIETY (q. v.) is the more common term.

"They must perforce have melted,
And *barbarism* itself have pitied him."

Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 2.

bóil, bóy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

III. Of deficiency in purity of speech: An impropriety of speech; a form of speech contrary to the rules of a language, and which a foreigner or uneducated person might be expected to use. Such improprieties may be in a phrase, in a word, in spelling, or in pronunciation.

"The language is as near approaching to it, as our modern *barbarism* will allow; which is all that can be expected from any now extant."—Dryden: *Juvenal* (*Dedication*).

bar-bār'-i-tŷ, s. [Formed by analogy, as if from Lat. *barbaritas*. In Sp. *barbaridad*; Port. *barbaridade*.]

1. Absence of civilization.

2. Cruelty, inhumanity.

"... treating Christians with a *barbarity* which would have shocked the very Moslem."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. A barbarism in speech. [BARBARISM, No. 1.]

"Next Petrarch follow'd, and in him we see
What rhyme, improv'd in all its height, can be;
At best a pleasing sound, and sweet *barbarity*."
Dryden.

bar'-bār-ize, v. t. & i. [In Sp. *barbarizar*; Port. *barbarisar*.]

A. Transitive: To render barbarous.

"Detested forms, that on the mind impress'd,
Corrupt, confound, and barbarize an age."
Thomson: *Liberty*, 681.

B. Intransitive: To utter a barbarism in speech.

"Besides the ill habit which they got of *barbarizing*, against the Latin and Greek idiom, with their untutored Anglicisms."—Milton: *Education*.

bar'-bār-ōus, a. [From Lat. *barbarus*; Gr. *barbaros*.]

I. Of persons:

1. Foreign, as opposed to Greek or Roman, but without any reflection on the humanity of the person to whom the term was applied.

"And the *barbarous* people showed us no little kindness."—Acts xvii. 2.

¶ Here the word *barbarous* is used partly in the sense I. 1, and partly in I. 2.

2. Uncivilized; without education or refinement.

"A *barbarous* country must be broken by war before it be capable of government; and when subdued, if it be not well planted, it will soon return to *barbarism*."—Sir J. Davies: *Ireland*.

"He left governors to vex the nation: at Jerusalem, Philip, for his country a Phrygian, and for manners more *barbarous* than he that sent him there."—2 Maccabees v. 22.

3. Strange in conduct, cruel, inhuman.

II. Of things:

1. Emanating from some other people than the Greeks and Romans, and inferior to what the last-named classic nation would have produced.

"Those who restored painting in Germany, not having those reliques of antiquity, retained that *barbarous* manner."—Dryden.

2. Such as might be expected to emanate from an uncivilized people or individual. *Used—*

(a) Of anything confused in sound or tumultuous.

"When straight a *barbarous* noise environs me
Of owls and cuckoos, asses, apes, and dogs."
Milton: *Sonnet*, xi.

(b) Of anything untrained or uncultured.

"What need I say more to you? What ear is so *barbarous* but hath heard of Amphialus?"—Sydney.

3. Savage, cruel, full of cruelty.

"By their *barbarous* usage he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him."—Clarendon.

"And *barbarous* climes, where violence prevails,
And strength is lord of all; but gentle, kind,
By culture tamed, by liberty refresh'd,
And all her fruits by radiant truth matured."
Cowper: *Task*, bk. i.

bar'-bār-ōus-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *barbarous*; -ly.] Like a *barbarous* person, as a *barbarian* might be expected to do; in a *barbarous* manner.

Specially:

†1. Without knowledge, polish, or refinement.

2. Cruelly, inhumanly, savagely. (Used of persons or things.)

"But yet you *barbarously* murdered him."

Dryden: *Spanish Friar*, v. 2.

"The English law touching forgery became, at a later period, *barbarously* severe; but in 1698 it was absurdly lax."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. In a way inconsistent with purity of idiom.

"We *barbarously* call them blest,
While swelling coffers break their owners' rest."
Stepney

bar'-bār-ōus-nēss, s. [Eng. *barbarous*; -ness.] The quality of being *barbarous*.

1. Absence of civilization or of polish.

"... the ignorance of the friar, and the *barbarousness* of the Goths."—Temple.

2. Cruelty.

"The *barbarousness* of the trial and the persuasives of the clergy prevailed to antiquate it."—Hale: *Common Law*.

3. Such misuse of words as might be expected from a foreigner; incorrectness in the use of words; impurity in idiom.

"It is much degenerated as touching the pureness of speech; being overgrown with *barbarousness*."—Brerewood.

Bar'-bār-ŷ, bar'-bār-ŷ, s. & a. [In Sw., Dan., & Ger. *Barbariet*; Dut. *Barbarije*; Ger. *Berberet*; Fr. *Barbarie*; Ital. *Barberia*; from Lat. *barbaria*, a foreign country—i. e., one out of Italy. Or from *Berber*, the name given by the Arabs to the native inhabitants of North Africa before the Mohammedan conquest.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Geog.*: An extensive region in the north of Africa, comprising Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli to the north, with the Beled-ul-Jered, or Country of Dates, to the south of the Atlas mountains.

†2. *Ord. Lang.*: A *Barbary* horse; a *barb*.

"They are ill-built,
Pin-buttock'd, like your dainty *barbaries*,
And weak i' the pasterns."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Wildgoose Chase*.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to the region described under A.

Barbary ape (or *Magot*). A monkey—the

Macacus Inuus, found in the north of Africa, and of which a colony exists on the Rock of Gibraltar. It is the only recent European quadrumanous animal. It is sometimes called the *Magot*, and is the species occasionally exhibited, when young, by showmen in the streets. When adult, it becomes much less controllable. It has a full and moderately long muzzle, hair of a greenish-gray color, and a small tubercle in place of a tail.

Barbary gum. The gum of the *Acacia gum-mifera*. The tree grows in Mogador, in Morocco.

Barbary horse. A *barb*. [BARBARY, A. 2.]

***bar'-bār-ŷne, s.** [From *barberry* (q. v.).] The fruit of the *barberry*-bush.

"*Barbaryne frute*: Berbeum."—Prompt. Parv.

bar'-bās-tēl, bar'-bās-tēlle, s. [In Fr. *barbastelle*; according to Agassiz, from a proper name, possibly *Barbastro* in Aragon.] A bat—the *Plecotus barbastellus*. It is of a deep brown color, with the end of each hair yellow. It is found in France and Germany. (*Griffith's Cuvier*, &c.)

bar'-bāte, bar'-bā-tēd, a. [Lat. *barbatus*; from *barba*=a beard.]

Botany: A term applied to hairs when they are long and arranged in tufts, growing from different parts of the surface of a plant, or in a solitary parcel. The illustration shows eight varieties: (1) Hair of the common cabbage; (2) Virginian Spiderwort; (3) sting of nettle; (4) Whitlow Grass; (5) Alyssum; (6) the fruit of *Castanea vesca*; (7) leaf of the *Prunella vulgaris*; (8) *Epilobium hirsutum*.

***bārbe, s.** [BARB.]

bār'-bē-cūe, s. [Mahn and others believe this to be a corruption of Fr. *barbe-à-queue*=(from) snout to tail; as *cap-à-pie* is=(from) head to foot.]

1. A hog dressed whole, as is done in an election campaign. To do this, the carcass of the animal, split to the backbone, is laid upon a large gridiron, under and around which is placed a charcoal fire.

2. A large gathering of people, generally in the open air, for a social entertainment or a political rally, one leading feature of which is the roasting of animals whole to furnish the numerous members of the party with needful food.

bār'-bē-cūe, v. t. [From the substantive.] To roast a hog or other animal whole, in the manner described under BARBECUE, s. (q. v.)

"Oldfield, with more than harpy throat endued,
Cries, Send me, gods, a whole hog *barbecued*."
Pope.

bār'-bē-cūed, pa. par. & a. [BARBECUE, v.]

barbed (1), *pa. par. & a.* [BARB (1), v.]

A. Ordinary Language:

†1. Having the beard trimmed.

2. Bearded; furnished with jagged or arrowy points like a hook.

"The twanging bows

Send showers of shafts, that on their *barbed* points
Alternate ruin bear."
Philips.

"Then fix, with gentle twitch, the *barbed* hook."
Thomson: *Seasons*; Spring, 410.

B. Her.: Bearded. *Used chiefly—*

(a) Of the five leaflets in the compound leaf of some roses.

(b) Of the point of an arrow.

barbed (2), *pa. par. & a.* [BARB, v. (3).] In Wedgwood's opinion corrupted from Fr. *bardé*=(of horses) covered with armor. [BARDED.] *Ord. Lang. & Her.:* Furnished with armor. (Used specially of a horse.)

"Barbed with frontlet of steel, I trow,
And with Jedwood-axe at saddle-bow."
Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, i. 5.

"With his *barbed* horse, fresh tidings say,
Stout Cromwell has redeemed the day."
Scott: *Rokeby*, i. 19.

barbed-catte, barbed catte, s. A warlike engine. (For details see the example from Caxton which follows.)

"For to make a werrely holde that men calle a *barbed-catte* and a bewfray that shal haue ix. fadome of lengthe, and two fadome of brede, and the said *catte* six fadome of lengthe and two of brede, shall be ordeyned alle squarre wode for the same aboute four hundred fadom."—Caxton: *Vegecius*, Sig. I., vi. b. (*S. in Boucher*.)

barbed-wire, s. A wire armed with *barbed* points, used for fences.

bār'-bēl, bār'-ble, s. [In Sw. *barb-fisk*=barbel-fish; Dan. *barbe-fisk*; Dut. *barbeel*; Ger. *barbe, bārbele*; O. Fr. *barbel*; Fr. *barbeau*=a barbel-fish; *barbelé*=bearded; Sp. & Port. *barbo*; Ital. *barbio*; Lat. *barbellus*, dimin. of *barbus*, from *barba*=beard.]

A. Of anything beardlike:

1. A small fleshy thread or cord, of which several hang from the mouth of certain fishes.

2. A knot of superfluous flesh growing in the channels of a horse's mouth.

B. Of a fish looking as if it were bearded: A fish—the *Barbus vulgaris* of Fleming, the *Cyprinus barbatus* of Linnæus, belonging to the order Malacopterygii Abdominales and the family Cyprinidae. It is found abundantly in English rivers, spawning in May or June. It has been known to weigh 15½ pounds, but is not prized as food.

"The *barbel* is so called from or by reason of the beard or wattels at his mouth, his mouth being under his nose or chaps."—Walton: *Angler*.

bar'-bēl-lāte, adj. [Formed by analogy as if from Lat. *barbellatus*, from *barba*=a beard.]

Bot.: Having *barbed* or bearded bristles.

bar'-bēr (1) (*Eng.*), ***bar'-boūr** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [In Sw. *barber*, *barberare*; Dan. *barbeer*; Dut., Ger., & Fr. *barbier*; Sp. *barbero*; Port. *barbeiro*; Ital. *barbiere*; from Lat. *barba*=beard.] A man who shaves the beard. Formerly a rude kind of surgery was combined with this primary function. [BARBER-CHIRURGEON.]

"Thy boist'rous looks,
No worthy match for valor to assail,
But by the barber's razor best subdued."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*.

barber-chirurgion, barber-surgeon, s. A man who combines the trimming of the beard with the practice of rude surgery. The separation between the humbler calling and the more dignified profession was made by 18 George II.; but the memorial of the former union is still seen in the striped pole and basin sometimes projecting as symbols from the front of a barber's shop. The ribbon round the pole is said to represent the bandage for the arm, and the basin that for the reception of the blood.

"He put himself into a *barber-chirurgion's* hands, who by unfit applications, rarefied the tumor."—Wiseman: *Surgery*.

barber-monger, s. A term of reproach used in Shakespeare. It appears to mean one who has large dealings with his barber or with barbers in general; a fop.

"Draw, you rogue, for though it be night, the moon shines: I'll make a sop of the moonshine of you; draw, you whorson cullionly *barber-monger*, draw."—Shakesp.: *King Lear*, ii. 2.

bar'-bēr (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Jamieson compares it with Icel. *baer*=abundant and of good quality; O. Sw. *bara, baera*=to shine forth.] That which is best or excellent of its kind. (*Vulgar.*) (*Scotch.*)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē: ey = ā. qu = kw.

bar'-bēr, v. t. [From *barber* (1), s.] To do a barber's work; to shave or dress the hair.

"Our courteous Antony,
Whom ne'er the word of 'No' woman heard speak,
Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feast."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

bar'-bēr-ēss, s. [Eng. *barber*; -*ess*.] A female barber. (*Minsheu*.)

bar'-bēr-rŷ, bē'r'-bēr-rŷ, s. [In Sw. *berberis-bār*; Ital. *berbero*, *berberi*; Dan., Dut., Sp., Port., & Lat. *berberis*; from Arab. *berbērys*.] The English name of the *Berberis*, a genus of plants constituting the typical one of the order *Berberidaceæ* (*Berberidis*). The Common Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*) is planted in gardens or in hedges, being an ornamental shrub, especially when covered with a profusion of flowers or loaded with fruit. It has yellow flowers with an unpleasant smell, which, however, are much frequented by bees. The berries are oblong in form, red in color, except at the top, where the stigma, which is black, remains. Their juice is acid, hence they are used for preserves and confectionery. The root, boiled in lye, and the inner bark of the stem, dye a fine yellow. [*BERBERIS*.]



Barberry and Fruit.

barberry blight, berberry blight.

Bot.: The English name of a minute fungal, the *Æcidium Berberidis* of Persoon. It occurs on the leaves of the barberry, forming roundish, bright-red spots, consisting of the fruits of the *Æcidium*, which form little cups full of spores when they burst. These spores germinate on the leaves or stems of wheat, send out mycelium into the plant, and produce the disease called rust, which was thought to be a distinct fungus. Several generations of this form grow in the summer, but in the older specimens a darker two-celled spore is produced, which remains on the straw during the winter, and, germinating in the spring, produces spores that cause the barberry blight.

barberry-bush, s. The barberry (q. v.).

"Where the tangled *barberry-bushes*
Hang their tufts of crimson berries,"
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, Intro.

bar'-bēt, s. [In Fr. *barbet*, from *barbe*=beard; or from Lat. *barba*=a beard.]

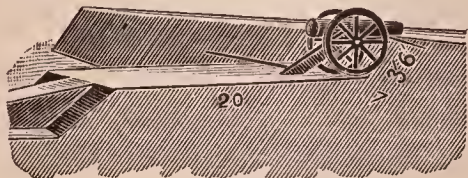
1. Any bird of the family *Picidae* and the sub-family *Capitoninae*. The barbets have short conical bills, with stiff bristles at the base, short wings, and broad and rounded tails. It is from the bristles, which have an analogy to a beard, that the name is derived. These birds are found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres, the most typical coming from South America. (*Dallas: Nat. Hist.*)

2. A dog, called also the poodle. It is the *Canis familiaris*, variety *aquaticus*. It has a large round head, with a more considerable cerebral cavity than any other variety of dog, pendent ears, long curly hair, white with black patches, or *vice versa*. There is a large and a small barbet. (*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. v., p. 138.)

3. A name given to a small worm that feeds on the aphid.

bar-bētt'e, s. [Fr.] A mound of earth on which guns are mounted to be fired over the parapet.

Fortification. *En barbette*: Placed so as to be fired over the top of a parapet, and not through embrasures.



Gun en Barbette.

"The hills are strongly entrenched, being fortified with redoubts *en barbette*."—*Daily Telegraph*, October 8, 1877.

¶ *Moncrieffe barbette*: A special form of the barbette system invented by Col. Moncrieffe, by which a gun is elevated at the moment of firing, the recoil causing it to disappear, by a movement like that of a child's rocking-horse, into a circular pit suffi-

ciently large to accommodate it and the gunners, thus protecting both from danger except for the brief period when the piece is being fired. The gun is raised to its proper elevation for firing by the depression of certain weights which are attached to the rockers upon which it is supported.

bar'-bī-can, bar'-ba-can, *bar'-bŷ-can, s. [In Fr. & Ital. *barbacane*; Prov. & Sp. *barbacana*; Port. *barbecan*; Low Lat. *barbacana*, *barbicana*; from Arab. *barbakhun*=aqueduct, sewer (?).]

Old fortification:

*1. A long narrow opening in the walls of a castle, to draw off the water falling on a platform or terrace.

*2. A hole in the wall of a city or of a castle, through which arrows and javelins or, in later times, small firearms or cannon might be discharged. (*Spelman*.)

3. A small tower connected with the outworks of a city or castle, designed for the defense of a solitary watchman or the advanced guard of the garrison, or to be a cover to the inner works.

(1) *In castles*, the barbican was placed just outside the gate, so that it might be used as a watch-tower.

"Within the *barbican* a porter sate
Day and night duely keeping watch and ward;
Nor wight nor word mote passe out of the gate,
But in good order and with dew regard."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 25.

(2) *In cities*:

(a) An outwork of a city in advance of the other fortifications, and designed to cover or protect them.

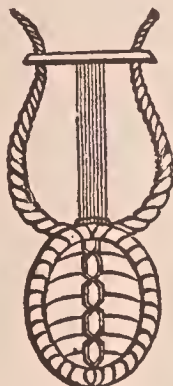
(b) A fort at the entrance of a bridge, or at the place of exit from a city, having a double wall with towers.

†bar'-bī-can-āge, †bar'-ba-cān-āge (āge as ig), s. [Low Lat. *barbicanagium*, from *barbican* (q. v.).] Money paid for the support of a barbican. (*Bouvier*.)

bar'-bī-ērş, s. [A different pronunciation of Eng., &c., *beriberi* (q. v.).] According to Drs. Scott and Copland, a paralytic disease, which often arises on the Coromandel coast of India from sleeping in the open air exposed to the land-winds, especially in January, February and March. There are pain, numbness, and partial paralysis of the extremities, with occasional injury to the voice. It is an acute disease, and different from *beriberi* (q. v.). (*Cyclop. of Pract. Med.*)

But the writers now mentioned had not personal opportunities of seeing the disease. Dr. Malcolmson of Madras, and Dr. Carter of Bombay, who have had this advantage, consider *barbiers* the same as *beriberi* (q. v.).

bar'-bī-tōn, s. [Lat. *barbiton* and *barbitos*; Gr. *barbitos*.] A many-stringed instrument used by the ancients. It is generally said to have been invented by the Greek poet Anacreon. It is not certainly known whether any representative of a barbiton is actually in existence, but it is probable that it greatly resembled the instrument figured here, which is taken from Blanchini's work.



Ancient Seven-stringed Lyre.

bar'-bī-tūr-īc āç-īd, s.

Chem.: $C_4N_2H_4O_3$
 $CN_2H_2(C_3H_2O_2)''O$ =Malonyl urea. By the action of bromine on hydruilic acid dibromobarbituric acid is formed along with alloxan. When this acid is heated with excess of hydriodic acid it is reduced to barbituric acid, which crystallizes in prisms with two molecules of water. It is bibasic, and forms salts. Boiled with potash it gives off ammonia, and yields the potassium salt of malonic acid.

bar'-bu-lā, bar'-bule, s. [Lat. *barbula*=a little beard; dimin. from *barba*=beard.]

A. Ordinary Language. (*Of the form barbule*):

1. A small beard.

2. A small barb.

B. Bot. (*Of the form barbula*): The beard-like apex of the peristome in *Tortula*, and some other genera of mosses.

bar'-būs, s. [Lat. *barbus*=a barbel.] [*BARBEL*.] A genus of fishes of the order *Malacopterygii* *Abdominales*, and the family *Cyprinidae* (*Carps*).

bar'-ca-rōlle, s. [Fr. *barcarolle*; Ital. *barcarolo*, *barcaruolo*, *barcaiuolo*=a waterman, from *barca*=a barge, a boat.] [*BARC*.] A kind of song sung by the Venetian gondoliers; a composition either in music or poetry, or both, similar in character to such songs.

bar'-clāy-a, s. [Named by Wallich after Robert Barclay, of Bury Hill.] A genus of plants belonging to the order *Nymphaeaceæ* and tribe *Barclayide*. They are aquatic plants with root-stocks like tubers; the flowers consist of five sepals, distinct from each other; five red petals, united at the base into a tube; stamina and carpels, many. They are found in the East Indies.

bar'-clāy-i-dæ, s. pl. [*BARCLAYA*.]

Bot.: A tribe belonging to the order *Nymphaeaceæ*, or *Water-lilies*. Type, *Barclaya* (q. v.).

bard (1), *bäird, s. [In Sw. & Dut. *bard*; Dan., Ger., & Fr. *barde*; Port. *bardo*; Lat. *bardus*; Gr. *bardos*, all from Irish & Gael. *bard*; Wel. *bardd*, *barz*; Arm. *barz*. Cognate with Ir. *barda*=a satire or lampoon; Wel. *bardhas*=philosophy; *bardgan*=a song; *bar*=rage, enthusiasm; Ir. & Arm. *bar*=brilliant, glossy, learned, literary.]

1. *Originally*: A poet by profession, specially one whose calling it was to celebrate in verse, song, and play the exploits of the chiefs or others who patronized him, or those of contemporary heroes in general. Bards of this character flourished from the earliest period among the Greeks, and to a lesser extent among the Romans. Diodorus and Strabo, in the first century B. C., allude to them under the name of Gr. *bardoi*, and Lucan, in the first century A. D., under that of *bardi*. Tacitus seems to hint at their existence among the Germanic tribes. It was, however, above all, among the Gauls and other Celtic nations that they flourished most.

According to Warton, they were originally a constitutional appendage of the Druid hierarchy. At Llanidan, in Anglesea, Wales, formerly inhabited by Druidical conventual societies, vestiges exist of *Tre'r Dryn*=the Arch-Druid's mansion; *Bodrudau*=the abode of the inferior Druids; and near them *Bod-owy'r*=the abode of the Ovades, i. e., of those passing through their novitiate; and *Tre'v Beirdd*=the hamlet of the bards.

They may be even considered as essential constituents of the hierarchy, if the division of it into priests, philosophers, and poets be accurate. The bards did not pass away with the Druids, but flourished, especially in Wales, honored at the courts of princes, and figuring up to the present day at the Eisteddfods or gatherings of bards and minstrels. They were similarly honored throughout Ireland, and indeed among the Celts everywhere.

"There is among the Irish a kind of people called *bards*, which are to them instead of poets: whose profession is to set forth the praises or dispraises of men in their poems or rhyme; the which are had in high regard and estimation among them."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

†2. *Later*: A vagrant beggar, who could not or would not work, and who, moreover, pretended to be wanting in understanding, if, indeed, he were not so in reality.

"... That nane sall be thoiled to beg, neither to burgh nor to land betwixt fourteen and seventy yeares, that sike as maks themselves fules or *bairdes*, or others siklike runners about, being apprehended sall be put in the king's ward or irones, sae lang as they have any gudes of their awne to live on."—*Scottish Acts*, i. 413. (*S. in Boucher*.)

3. *Now*: A synonym for a poet.

"Conquerors and kings,
Founders of sects and systems, to whom add
Sophists, *bards*, statesmen, all unquiet things
Which stir too strongly the soul's secret springs,
And are themselves the fools to those they fool;
Envi'd, yet how unenviable!"

Byron: Child Harold, iii. 43.

bard's-croft, s. The designation given to a piece of land, on the property of a chieftain, hereditarily appropriated to the bard of the family.

"... more seed-barley than would have sowed his Highland Parnassus, the *Bard's-Croft* as it was called, ten times over."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxi.

bard-like, a. Like a bard.

"And all the keener rush of blood,
That throbs through bard in *bard-like* mood."

Scott: Marmion, Intro.

bard (2), s. [Fr. *barde*=scaly horse armor; Sp., Port., & Ital. *barda*.] Defensive armor for a horse. The same as *BARBE* (q. v.).

bard, *bäird, v. t. [From *bard*, s. In Fr. *barder*=to lard, to cover with a slice of bacon, to cover a horse with armor; Sp. *bardar*=to lay boards on a wall; Port. *bardar*=to fence round.] To caparison, to adorn with trappings.

"His hors was *bairdit* full bravelie."

Lyndsay: Squire Meldrum. (*Jamieson*.)

bar'-däch (ch guttural), s. [From Eng., &c., *bard*, or from Icel. *barda*=pugnacious.] Impudent boldness, the result of insensibility to danger or shame.

"She never minds her, but tells on her tale
Right bauld and *bardaich*, likely-like and hail."

Ross: Helenore, p. 81. (*S. in Boucher*.)

bard'-ēd, pa. par. & adj. [*BARB*.] Caparisoned; defended by armor. (Used of horses as equipped in mediæval times. The armor covered the neck, breast, and shoulders.) [*BARB*.]

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, †his; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shün; -tŷon, -şion=zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious=shüş. -ble, -dle, &c.=bēl, dēl.

Bar-dēs'-ā-nists, *s. pl.* [Named after Bardesanes, a Syrian of Edessa, in the second century.] A Christian sect which followed the person above named. His tenets were founded on the Oriental philosophy. He supposed that God at first made men with ethereal bodies, but Satan tempted these first human beings to sin, and then put round them the grosser bodies which we now possess; and that when Jesus descended on earth He appeared in an ethereal body, and taught men to subdue their carnal depravity by abstinence, meditation, and fasting. Bardesanes afterward returned to the ordinary Christian belief, but his followers long held the tenets which he had abandoned. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. ii.)

bard'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *bard*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to a bard, to the order of bards, or to their poetry. (*Warton*.)

bard'-ie, *s.* [Diminutive of *bard*.] A little bard. (*Scotch*.)

"Accept a *bardie's* humble thanks!"

Burns: Scotch Drink.

bar-dig'-lī-ō'-nē (*g* mute), *s.* [In Ital. *Marmo Bardiglio di Bergamo*=marble bardiglio (the mineral anhydrite), from Bergamo, in Italy.] A mineral, the same as Anhydrite (*q. v.*).

bard'-ī-lŷ, *adv.* [Scotch *bardie*; *-ly*.]

1. Boldly, with intrepidity.

"They *bardily* and hardily
Fae'd home or foreign foe;
Though often forfoughten,
They never grudg'd the blow."

R. Galloway: Poems, p. 64.

2. Pertly. (*Jamieson*.)

bard'-in, ***bard'-ŷnge** (plur. *bard'-ins*, **bard'-ŷn-gis*), *s.* [Fr. *barde*.] Trappings for horses. (Often in the plural.)

"Item—thair, certane auld harnes with foir geir and bak geir, with part of auld splentis, and *bardin* to hors."
—*Inventories: A*, 1566, p. 170.

"At last be cumyng of Welchemen and Cornwall, sa huge nois rais be reird and sowne of bellis that hang on thair *bardyngis*, that the ennymes war affrayt, and finally put to flycht." —*Bellend.: Chron.*, fol. 25. (*Jamieson*.)

bard'-i-nēss, *s.* [Scotch *bardie*; *-ness*.] Petulant frowardness, perverseness and irascibility, as manifested in conversation.

bard'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *bard*; *-ish*.]

1. Pertaining to a bard, or to the bards.

2. Rude, insolent in language. (*Scotch*.)

"The rest of that day, and much also of posterior sessions, were misspent with the altercation of that *bardish* man, Mr. D. Dogleish, and the young constable of Dundee." —*Baillie: Lett.*, i. 311. (*Jamieson*.)

bard'-ism, *s.* [Eng. *bard*; *-ism*.] The sentiments, maxims, or system of belief given forth by the bards in their verses. (*Elton, Reid, &c.*)

bard'-līng, *s.* [Dimin. of Eng. *bard*.] An inferior bard.

***bard'-ŷn-gis**, *s. pl.* [*BARDIN*.]

bäre, ***bär**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *bær*, *bare*; Sw. & Dan. *bar*, Ger. *bar*, *baar*; Dut. *baar*; Icel. *berr*; O. H. Ger. *par*; Russ. *bos*; Lith. *basas*, *basus*; Sansc. *bhasad*=the sun, and *bhas*=to shine.]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Naked, without clothes. *Used—*

(1) *Of the whole of the human body.*

"... and leave thee naked and *bare*." —*Ezek.* xvi. 39.

(2) *Of any portion of it:*

(a) *In a general sense.* [*BAREFOOT*, *BARE-HANDED*.]

(b) *Spec. Of the head:* Wanting the covering of their heads; uncovered, as a token of respect or for ceremony's sake.

"Though the Lords used to be covered while the Commons were *bare*, yet the Commons would not be *bare* before the Scottish commissioners; and so none were covered." —*Clarendon*.

2. *More loosely:* Consisting of raw flesh.

II. Figuratively:

1. *Of things material:*

(1) *Of the body:* Lean. (*Jamieson*.)

(2) *Of clothes:* Threadbare.

"You have an exchequer of words, and no other treasure for your followers; for it appears by their *bare* liveries, that they live by your *bare* words." —*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 4.

(3) *Of trees or other plants:* Destitute of leaves.

"The trees are *bare* and naked, which use both to cloath and house the kern." —*Spenser: Ireland*.

(4) *Of a rock, sea-shore, or anything similar:* Without soil or verdure.

"The booby lays her eggs on the *bare* rock, . . ." —*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. i., p. 10.

2. *Of things immaterial, abstract; or in a more general sense:*

(1) Plain, simple, unadorned, without ornament.

"Yet was their manners then but *bare* and plain;
For th' antique world excess and pride did hate."
Spenser.

(2) Detected; brought to light.

"These false pretexts and varnish'd colors failing;
Bare in thy guilt, how foul thou must appear!"
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 90.

(3) Poor, indigent; empty. *Used—*

(a) *Of persons:*

"Were it for the glory of God, that the clergy should be left as *bare* as the apostles, when they had neither staff nor scrip, God would, I hope, endue them with the self-same affection." —*Hooker. Pref. to Ecclesiastical Polity*.

(b) *Of things:*

"Even from a *bare* treasury, my success has been contrary to that of Mr. Cowley." —*Dryden*.

(4) Mere, unsupported or unaccompanied by anything else.

"Those who lent him money lent it on no security but his *bare* word." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ Sometimes *bare* is succeeded by *of* placed before that which is taken away.

"Making a law to reduce interest, will not raise the price of land; it will only leave the country *barer* of money." —*Locke*.

¶ *To lay bare:* To uncover anything. (Used literally and figuratively.)

(a) *Literally:*

"Therefore *lay bare* your bosom."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

(b) *Figuratively:*

"... and he *lays bare* his disappointment . . ." *Times*, November 5, 1875.

Bare poles: The masts and yards of a ship when no sails are set.

To run under bare poles: To run with no sails hoisted, as during storms.

B. As substantive:

†**Sculpture:** Those parts of an image which represent the bare flesh.

"To make the visages and hands, and all other *bares* of all the said images in most quick and fair wise." —*Contract for the Monument of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick*, in *Blome's Monumental Remains*.

¶ (a) Crabb thus distinguishes the adjectives *bare*, *naked*, and *uncovered*: "*Bare* marks the condition of being without some necessary appendage; *naked* simply the absence of external covering; *bare* is therefore often substituted for *naked*, yet not *vice versa*—e. g., *bare-headed* or *bare-footed*; but a *figure* or the *body* is *naked*. Applied to other objects, *bare* indicates want in general; *naked* simply something external, wanting to the eye—e. g., *bare* walls, a *bare* house; *naked* fields, a *naked* appearance; *bare* in this sense is often followed by the object wanted; *naked* is mostly employed as an adjunct—*bare* of leaves, a *naked* tree. *Naked* and *uncovered* strongly resemble each other; to be *naked* is in fact to have the body *uncovered*, but many things *uncovered* are not *naked*. Nothing is said to be *naked* but what in the nature of things, or according to the usages of man, ought to be covered."

(b) *Bare*, *scanty*, and *destitute* are thus discriminated: "All these terms denote the absence or deprivation of some necessary. *Bare* and *scanty* have a relative sense; the former respects what serves for ourselves, the latter what is provided by others: a subsistence is *bare*, a supply is *scanty*. *Bare* is said of those things which belong to corporeal sustenance; *destitute* of one's outward circumstances in general: *bare* of clothes or money; *destitute* of friends, resources, &c."

(c) The following is the distinction between *bare* and *mere*: "*Bare* is used positively, *mere* negatively. The *bare* recital of some events brings tears; the *mere* attendance at a place of worship is the smallest part of a Christian's duty."

bare-handed, *a.* Having the hands, or one of them, bare.

bare-toed, *a.* Having the toes bare.

Bare-toed Day Owl: A name given by Macgillivray to an owl, *Strix passerina*, the Little Night Owl of Audubon and Selby, *Syrnia psilodactyla* of Macgillivray. [*NOCTUA*.]

bare-worn, *a.* Worn bare. (*Goldsmith, Worcester, &c.*)

bäre, *v. t.* [*BARE*, *a. & s.*] To render bare.

I. Lit.: Of the human body or any part of it.

"Since thy triumph was brought by thy vow—
Strike the bosom that's *bared* for thee now."

Byron: Jephtha's Daughter.

II. Fig.: Of anything else capable of being denuded of its covering. *Specially—*

1. *Of material things:*

(a) Of a tree which has been divested of its leaves or branches, or of grass nipped or cut short.

"Lopped of their boughs, their hoar trunks *bared*,
And by the hatchet rudely squared."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 26.

"There is a fabulous narration, that an herb groweth in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth upon the grass in such sort as it will *bare* the grass round about." —*Bacon: Natural History*.

(b) Of a weapon unsheathed.

"But thundering as he came prepared,
With ready arm and weapon *bared*."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 8.

(c) Of any other material thing divested of its covering.

2. *Of things immaterial or abstract:*

"For Virtue, when I point the pen,
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star;
Can there be wanting to defend her cause,
Lights of the church, or guardians of the laws?"

Pope.

bäre, *v.* One of the preterites of the verb *to bear*.

"... the Levites, which *bare* the ark of the covenant of the Lord, . . ." —*Deut.* xxxi. 25.

"... the daughter of Aiah, whom she *bare* unto Saul, . . ." —*2 Sam.* xxi. 8.

bäre-böne, *s.* [Eng. *bare*; *bone*.] A very lean person, one who looks as if he had no flesh on his bones.

"Here comes lean Jack, here comes *barebone*: . . . how long is it ago, Jack, since thou sawest thy own knee?" —*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

¶ **Barebone's Parliament** (*Hist.*): A derisive nickname given to the first Parliament elected under the auspices of Oliver Cromwell. It was so called because it had as one of its members a Puritan leather-seller in Fleet street known as "Praise God Barebone." It was not a properly representative assembly. Cromwell having requested the several ministers of religion to send in the names of the most pious members of their several congregations, he selected from the lists forwarded to him 139 Englishmen, six Welshmen, four Scotsmen and six Irishmen, and invited or summoned them to the House of Commons. On the appointed day of meeting (July 4, 1653), a hundred and twenty of the selected members actually presented themselves. Five months subsequently, at the suggestion of Colonel Sydenham, they resigned their authority into the hands of Cromwell, who forthwith began to rule under the title of "His Highness the Lord Protector." Barebone's was sometimes called also the "Little Parliament." Some of its measures were enlightened. It was economic of the public money; it desired the codification of English law, an aim unhappily not yet accomplished; and it provided for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

bäre-böned, *a.* [Eng. *bare*; *boned*.] Having the bones covered with but little flesh. (*Shakespeare*.)

bäred, *pa. par. & a.* [*BARE*, *v.*]

bäre-fäced, *a.* [Eng. *bare*; *faced*.]

1. *Lit.:* Having the face bare or uncovered.

"Your French crowns have no hair at all, and then you will play *barefaced*." —*Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream*, i. 2.

2. *Fig.:* With shameless boldness in doing what is evil, or avowing something which might have been expected to be concealed.

"The animosities increased, and the parties appeared *barefaced* against each other." —*Clarendon*.

"... *barefaced* robberies of private property, . . ." —*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, ch. xli.

bäre-fäc-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *barefaced*; *-ly*.]

1. *Lit.:* With the face bare.

2. *Fig.:* In a barefaced manner; with shameless boldness in doing an evil deed or avowing something disreputable.

"Though only some profligate wretches own it too *barefacedly*, yet, perhaps, we should hear more, did not fear tie people's tongues." —*Locke*.

bäre-fäc-ēd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *barefaced*; *-ness*.] The state or quality of being barefaced, either literally or figuratively.

bäre-fit, *a.* [From Scotch *bare*, and *fit*=Eng. *foot*.] Barefooted. (*Scotch*.)

"... its nae mair ferlie to see a woman greet than to see a goose going *barefit*." —*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

bäre-fōot, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *bare*, and *foot*.] Not having boots, shoes, or stockings; barefooted.

A. As adjective:

"... Lochiel took off what probably was the only pair of shoes in his clan, and charged *barefoot* at the head of his men." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

"That *barefoot* plod I the cold ground upon."

Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 4.

fäte, **fät**, **färe**, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. *As adverb*: Without boots, shoes, or stockings on the feet.

bä're-fôot-ěd, *a.* [Eng. *bare*; *footed*.] Without boots, shoes, or stockings on the feet.

1. Literally:

"I know a lady in Venice, who would have walked *bare-footed* to Palestine, for a touch of his nether lip."—*Shakesp.*: *Othello*, iv. 8.

2. Figuratively:

"Thus did that poor soul wander in want and cheerless discomfort, bleeding, *barefooted*, over the shards and thorns of existence."—*Longfellow*: *Evangeline*, ii. 1.

bär'-êge, *s.* [From *Barèges*, a town in the Pyrenees.] A lady's thin dress goods, all wool. (*Knight*.)

bä're-gnâwn (*g* silent), *adj.* [Eng. *bare*; *gnawn*.] Gnawn or eaten bare; gnawn or eaten till no more flesh remains on the bones.

"Know my name is lost,
By treason's tooth *bare-gnawn* and cankerbit,"
Shakesp.: *King Lear*, v. 3.

bä're-hěad-ěd, *a.* [Eng. *bare*; *headed*.] Having the head uncovered.

"Buchan escaped *bare-headed*, and without his sword. Cannon ran away in his shirt."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

bäre-hěad'-ěd-něss, *s.* [Eng. *bareheaded*; *-ness*.] The state or quality of being bareheaded; the state of having the head uncovered.

"*Bare-headedness* was in Corinth, as also in all Greece and Rome, a token of honor and superiority; and covering the head, a token of subjection."—*Ep. Hall*: *Rem.*, p. 237.

***bär-eigne** (*eigne* as *ěn*), ***bär'-ěine**, ***bar-rein**, *adj.* Various old spellings of *BARREN*.

***bär'-ěl**, *s.* [*BARREL*.]

bä're-lěgged, *a.* [Eng. *bare*; *legged*.] Having the legs bare.

"He riseth out of his bed in his shirt, barefoot and *bare-legged*, to see whether it be so; with a dark lantern searching every corner."—*Burton*: *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 116.

bä're-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *bare*; *-ly*.]

I. Literally: Nakedly.

II. Figuratively:

1. Poorly.
2. Without decoration.
3. Merely; only; without anything more.

"Where the balance of trade *barely* pays for commodities with commodities, there money must be sent, or else the debts cannot be paid."—*Locke*.

4. Hardly; scarcely.

"So again the two main divisions of cirripedes, the pedunculated and sessile, which differ widely in external appearance, have larvæ in all their several stages *barely* distinguishable."—*Darwin*: *Origin of Species*, ch. xiii.

bä're-něcked, *a.* [Eng. *bare*, and *necked*.] Having the neck bare (*lit. & fig.*).

bä're-něss, *s.* [Eng. *bare*; *-ness*.]

I. Literally: Nakedness of the body or any portion of it.

II. Figuratively:

1. Threadbareness or meanness of clothing.
2. Leanness.

"... but when you have our roses
You barely leave our thorns to prick ourselves,
And mock us with our *bareness*."
Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 2.

3. Poverty.

"Were it stripped of its privileges, and made as like the primitive church for its *bareness* as its purity, it could legally want all such privileges."—*South*.

4. Absence of vegetation and warmth; nakedness. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"How like a winter hath my absence been
From thee, the pleasure of the fleeting year!
What freezings have I felt, what dark days seen!
What old December's *bareness* everywhere."
Shakesp.: *Sonnets*, 97.

bä're-picked, *a.* [Eng. *bare*; *picked*.] Picked bare; picked to the bone.

"Now, for the *bare-pick'd* bone of majesty,
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,
And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace."
Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 3.

bä're-ribbed, *adj.* [Eng. *bare*; *ribbed*.] Having the ribs bare in the sense of possessing but little flesh upon them.

"... in his forehead sits
A *bare-ribb'd* death, whose office is this day
To rest upon whole thousands of the French."
Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 2.

***bär'-ět** (1), ***bär'-ette**, *s.* [*BARRAT*.]

***bär'-ěyn**, *a.* [*BARREN*.]

bar'-fŭl, **†barr'-fŭl**, *a.* [Eng. *bar*; *-ful*.] Full of obstructions.

"A *barful* strife!
Whoe'er I woo, myself would be his wife."
Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, i. 4.

bar'-gain, ***bar'-gane**, ***bēr'-gane**, *v. t. & i.* [*Fr. bargainer*=to bargain, haggle, boggle, waver, hesitate; *O. Fr. bargaigner, barguiner, barginer, bargaigner, bargeigner*; *Prov. & Port. barganhar*; *Ital. bargagnare*; *Low Lat. barcaniare*=to traffic; from *barca*=a bark. (*BARK*.) Compare also with *O. Sw. bæria, bærja*=to contend; *Icel. berja*=to strike; *berjast*=to strive.] (*O. Eng. & Scotch*.)

A. Transitive:

***1. To fight, to contend. (*O. Scotch*.)**

"Wallace said, Nay, or that ilk tyme be went,
War all the men hyn till [the] orient,
In till a will with Eduard, quha had sworn,
We sall *bargane* be ix. houris to morn."
Wallace, x. 516, MS. (*Jamieson*.)

2. To make a contract, agreement, or formal stipulation for the purchase or sale of anything; to agree. (In general it has after it *for*, which is prefixed to the thing purchased or sold.)

"So worthless peasants *bargain* for their wives,
As market-men for oxen, sheep or horse."
Shakesp.: *1 Henry VI.*, v. 5.

B. Intrans.: To transfer to another in consequence of a bargain.

bar'-gain, ***bar'-gan**, ***bar'-gane**, ***bēr'-gane**, *s.* [*O. Fr. bargaine, bargagne, bargaigne*; *Prov. bargan, barganha*; *Port. barganha*; *Ital. bargagno*. Compare also *Icel. bardaga*=battle.] [*BARGAIN*, *v.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Originally: Contentment, strife, quarreling. (*O. Eng. & Scotch*.)

"This is the strike, eke th' affraie,
And the battel that lasteth aie.
This *bargaine* may never take,
But that if she thy pece will make."
Romaunt of the Rose, 2,551.

"Thare was ane hidduous battal for to sene
As thare nane uthir *bargane* are had bene."
Douglas: *Æneid*, bk. ii. (*S. in Boucher*.)

II. Subsequently:

1. Generally:

(1) An agreement, stipulation, or contract between two parties, the one of whom engages to part with certain property for a specified price, and the other to give that price for it, and accept the property as his own. In important bargains or public treaties among the ancient Romans, a swine was sacrificed, the person who gave it the death-blow formally expressing the wish that Jupiter might similarly strike or smite the Roman people if they were unfaithful to their stipulations (see *Livy*, i. 24). From this, perhaps, came the phrase still common, "to *strike* a bargain," meaning simply to make a bargain with due formalities. Or there may be a reference to the striking hands mentioned in *Prov. xxii. 26*; *vi. 1*; also *xi. 15* (margin).

"A *bargain* was struck; a sixpence was broken; and all the arrangements were made for the voyage."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

Into the bargain: In addition, beyond what was stipulated for or expected.

"Give me but my price for the other two, and you shall even have that *into the bargain*."—*L'Estrange*.

"He who is at the charge of a tutor at home, may give his son a more genteel carriage, with greater learning *into the bargain*, than any at school can do."—*Locke*.

(2) Mercenariness; interested stipulation.

"There was a difference between courtesies received from their master and the duke; for that the duke's might have ends of utility and *bargain*, whereas their master's could not."—*Bacon*.

2. Specially:

(1) *Lit. In a favorable sense*: An article purchased at an advantageous rate.

"As to *bargains*, few of them seem to be excellent, because they all terminate into one single point."—*Swift*.

(2) Figuratively:

(a) *Chiefly in an unfavorable sense*: An event affecting one's destiny or interests.

"I am sorry for thy misfortune; however, we must make the best of a bad *bargain*."—*Arbuthnot*: *History of John Bull*.

(b) An indelicate repartee.

"Where sold he *bargains*, whipstitch?"—*Dryden*.

B. Law. Bargain and sale: A kind of conveyance introduced by the "Statute of Uses." It is a kind of real contract in which the "bargainor" for some pecuniary transaction bargains and sells, that is, contracts to convey, the land of the "bargainee," and becomes by such bargain a trustee for, or seized to the use of, the bargainee. The Statute of Uses completes the purchase; in other words, the bargain first vests the use, and then the statute vests the possession. (See *Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.)

bar'-gain-ěe, *s.* [Eng. *bargain*; *-ee*.]

Law: A person with whom a bargain is made; the correlative term to *bargainor*. One who accepts a bargain; one who agrees to accept the property about which a bargain has been made.

"A lease, or rather bargain and sale, upon some pecuniary consideration, for one year, is made by the tenant of the freehold to the lessee or *bargainee*."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

bar'-gain-ěr, ***bar'-gan-ěr**, *s.* [Eng. *bargain*; *-er*.]

***1. (Chiefly of the form barganer): A fighter, a bully. (*O. Eng. & Scotch*.)**

"Than Yre com on with sturt and stryfe:
His hand wes ay upoun his knyfe,
He brandeist lyke a beir,
Bostaris, braggaris, and *barganeris*,
Eftir him passit into pairis,
All bodin in feir of weir."
Dunbar: *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 28, st. 4.

2. (Chiefly of the form bargainer): A person who bargains with another or others. [BARGAINOR.]

"See, if money is paid by one of the *bargainers*, if that be not good also."—*Clayton*: *Reports of Pleas* (1651), p. 145.

bar'-gain-ŭng, ***bar'-gan-ŷng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*BARGAIN*, *v.*]

A. & B. As present participle & adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of fighting.

"This Eneas, wyth hydduous *barganyng*,
In Itale thrawart pepill sail down thring."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 21, 9.

2. The act of making or attempting to make a bargain.

bar'-gain-or, *s.* [Eng. *bargain*; *-or*.]

In Law: One who bargains, stipulates, agrees, or contracts to transfer property, for a certain pecuniary or other consideration, to another person called the *bargainee*.

"... a kind of real contract, whereby the *bargainor*, for some pecuniary consideration, bargains and sells, that is, contracts to convey, the land to the *bargainee*."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

***bar'-gan**, ***bar'-gane**, *s.* [*BARGAIN*.]

bär-gan'-đer, *s.* [According to Dr. Turner, from Eng. &c., *berg*, and Eng. *gander*; *berg* referring to the fact that the bird sometimes builds in rocks, but it does not often do so. More probably from Eng. *bar* and *gander*, the species so designated frequenting sandy bars, as well as flat shores and links.] One of the English names of a duck, the Sheldrake.

***bar'-gane**, *v. t.* [*BARGAIN*, *v. t.*]

***bar'-gan-ŷng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*BARGAINING*.]

***bar'-ga-rět**, ***bar'-ga-rête**, *s.* [From *Fr. bergere*=a shepherd-girl.] A kind of dance, with a song, supposed to have been popular among shepherd's.

"... tho' began anon,
A lady for tesing, right womanly,
A *bargaret* in praising the daisie."
Chaucer: *Floure and Leaf*.

***bar'-gäst**, *s.* [*BARGHAIST*.]

barge (1), *s.* [In *Dut. bargie*; *Fr. barge*=a hay-stack, a flat-bottomed boat for pleasure or burden, a pile of faggots; *berge*=a beach, a steep bank, a shoal, a bank, a small boat; *O. Fr. barge*; *Prov. barca, barga*; *Sp., Port., & Ital. barca*; *Low Lat. barga*. *Bark* and *barge* were originally the same word.] [*BARK*.]

1. A sea-commander's boat.

"It was consulted, when I had taken my *barge* and gone ashore, that my ship should have set sail and left me."—*Raleigh*.

2. A pleasure-boat. A boat fitted up with all necessary equipments for comfort, festivity, and show. The barge in olden times served the purposes of our modern steam-yacht.

"They were put on board of a state *barge*, . . ."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. A boat used on rivers for the conveyance of goods.

"... getting into the large punts or *barges*, which were ordinarily used for ferrying men and cattle across the harbor, . . ."—*Arnold*: *Hist. Rome*, ch. xxi.

"By the margin, willow-veiled,
Slide the heavy *barges* trailed."
Tennyson: *The Lady of Shalott*.

barge-laden, *a.* Laden with barges.

"The *Nem's barge-laden* wave."
Cowper: *Bill of Mortality*, A. D. 1787.

boil, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şŭn**; **-tŭion**, **-şion** = **zhŭn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **şhŭs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **děl**.

barge (2), *s.* & *a.* [Corrupted from *verge* (q. v.).]
barge-board, *s.*

In *Architecture*: A projecting board usually placed at the gable end of a building, and concealing the horizontal timbers, laths, and tiles of the roof. It serves as protection against driving rain, and is generally perforated or scalloped to give it an ornamental appearance.



Barge-board.

barge-couples, *s. pl.*

Arch.: Two beams mortised into each other to strengthen a building.

barge-course, *s.*

Arch.: A part of the tiling projecting beyond the principal rafters in buildings where there is a gable.

bar-gê'e, *s.* [Eng. *barge*.] A man who manages a barge. [BARGER.]

bar'-gêist, *s.* [BARGHAIST.]

barge'-man, *s.* [Eng. *barge*; *man*.] A man who manages a barge. [BARGE.]

"He knew that others, like sly bargemen, looked that way when their stroke was bent another way."—Lord Northampton: *Proceed. against Garnet*, Sign. N.

"And backward yode, as bargemen wont to fare."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 35.

barge'-mas-têr, *s.* [Eng. *barge*; *master*.] The master of a barge.

"There is in law an implied contract with a common carrier, or bargemaster, to be answerable for the goods he carries."—Blackstone.

bar'-gêr, *s.* [Eng. *barg(e)*; *-er*.] One who manages a barge. [BARGE.]

"... who again, like the Campellians in the north, and the London bargers, forsook not to baigne them."—Carew: *Survey of Cornwall*.

ba-rid'-i-ûs, *s.* [From Gr. *baris*=an Egyptian boat, a kind of flat boat; *eidōs*=... form, appearance.] A genus of beetles belonging to the family Curculionidae, or Weevils. The species are generally small cylindrical insects, black, and covered with a whitish down. They feed on aquatic plants.

ba-ril'-la, *s.* [In Fr. *barille*; Sp. *barilla*.] The ash of sea-weeds and plants, as *Salsola soda*, which grow on the sea-side. It is prepared on the coast of Spain, and was formerly the chief source of sodium carbonate. (Brande.)

barilla de cobre (copper barilla). The commercial name for native copper brought from Bolivia. [COPPER.]

bâr'-is, *s.* [From Gr. *baris*=a row boat. Probably in allusion to their shape.] [BARIDIUS.] A genus of beetles belonging to the family Curculionidae. The species feed upon the dead parts of trees. *Baris lignarius* preys both in the larva and the perfect state on the elm.

ba-rî'-ta, *s.* [From Gr. *barys*=heavy.] A genus of birds, placed by Cuvier among the Laniadæ (Shrikes), but transferred by Vigors to that of Corvidæ (Crows). The birds belonging to it are called by Buffon *Cassicans*. They are found in Australia and New Guinea. *Barita tibicen* is the Piping Crow of New South Wales.

bâr'-ite, **bâr'-ýt**, **bâr'-ýte**, **ba-rý'-tine**, **ba-rý'-tite**, **ba-rý'-tês**, *s.* [Barite is from Gr. *barys*=heavy; *barytes* from Gr. *barytês*=weight, heaviness; *baryt*, *barytine* and *barytite* from the same subst., the last two with suffixes *-ine* and *-ite* respectively. In Ger. *baryt*; Fr. *baryte*.] [BARIUM, BARYTA.] A mineral, called also Baroselenite, Sulphate of Baryta, Heavy Spar, and by the Derbyshire miners Calk, Calk, or Cawk. It is placed by Dana in his Celestite group. It is orthorhombic, and has usually tabular crystals, or is globular, fibrous, lamellar, or granular. Its hardness is 2.5–3.5; sp. gr. as much as 4.3–4.72, whence the name Heavy Spar; its luster vitreous or slightly resinous; its color white, yellowish, grayish, black, reddish or dark brown. It is sometimes transparent, sometimes almost opaque. When rubbed it is occasionally fetid. Its composition is: Sulphuric acid, 34.3; baryta (monoxide of barium), 65.7=100, whence the name Sulphate of Baryta. It is found as part of the gangue of metallic ores in veins in secondary limestones, &c. It is found in this country and on the continent of Europe.

Dana thus subdivides Barite: Variety 1. (a) Ordinary, (b) created, (c) columnar, (d) concretionary, (e) lamellar, (f) granular, (g) compact or cryptocrystalline, (h) earthy, (i) stalactitic and stalagmitic. Bologna stone is included under (d). [BOLOGNA STONE.] 2. Fetid. 3. Allomorphic. 4. Calcareobarite. 5. Celestobarite. 6. Calstronbarite.

It is found altered into calcite, spathic iron, and a variety of other minerals.

bâr'-i-tône, **bâr'-i-tô'-nô**, *s.* [See BARYTONE.]

bâr'-i-ûm, *s.* [In Ger. *barym*, from Gr. *barys*=heavy. It is so named from the great specific gravity of the native carbonate and sulphate.]

Chem.: A dyad metallic element; symb. Ba; atomic weight, 137. Barium is prepared by the decomposition of barium chloride, BaCl₂, by the electric current, or by the vapor of potassium. It is a white malleable metal, which melts at red heat, decomposes water, and oxidizes in the air. Barium occurs in nature as barium carbonate and sulphate. Its salts are prepared by dissolving the carbonate in acids, or by roasting the native sulphate of barium with one-third of its weight of coal, which converts it into barium sulphide, BaS; this is decomposed by hydrochloric or nitric acid, according as a chloride or nitrate of barium is required. All soluble salts of barium are very poisonous; the best antidotes are alkaline sulphates. The salts of barium are employed as re-agents in the laboratory, and in the manufacture of fireworks to produce a green light. Barium is precipitated as a carbonate, BaCO₃, along with carbonates of strontium and calcium, by ammonia carbonate. [See ANALYSIS.] Barium can be separated by dissolving the carbonates in acetic acid, and adding potassium chromate, which gives a yellow precipitate of the insoluble barium chromate. Barium salts give an immediate white precipitate on the addition of calcium sulphate, an insoluble precipitate with 4HF.SiF₄ (hydrofluosilicic acid), and a white precipitate insoluble in acids with sulphuric acid or with soluble sulphates; this precipitate is not blackened by H₂S. Barium chloride gives a green color to the flame of alcohol, and the spectrum of barium salts contains a number of characteristic green lines.

barium carbonate.

1. *Chem.*: A heavy white powder obtained by precipitating barium chloride or nitrate with an alkaline carbonate. It is nearly insoluble in water. Formula, BaCO₃.

2. *Min.*: A mineral, called also Witherite (q. v.).

barium chloride, BaCl₂. A colorless transparent salt, crystallizing with two molecules of water in flat four-sided tables. A saturated solution boils at 104.5°, and contains 78 parts of the salt dissolved in 100 parts of water.

barium dioxide, BaO₂, is obtained by gently heating baryta in a current of oxygen gas. It is a gray powder, which when heated to a higher temperature gives off oxygen gas, and is re-converted into baryta.

barium monoxide (or *baryta*, BaO). A gray porous mass obtained by heating barium nitrate; it forms a hydrate with water (barium hydrate), producing crystals, BaH₂O₂.8H₂O, which dissolve in twenty parts of cold and two of boiling water, forming an alkaline salt, which rapidly absorbs CO₂ from the air, barium carbonate being precipitated. Barium hydrate can also be obtained by decomposing barium chloride in caustic soda.

barium nitrate, Ba(NO₃)₂. It crystallizes in anhydrous transparent colorless octohedra; they dissolve in eight parts of cold and three parts of boiling water; it is much less soluble in dilute acids.

barium sulphate.

1. *Chem.*: BaSO₄, obtained by adding sulphuric acid or a soluble sulphate to a solution of a barium salt. It is a white heavy powder, insoluble in water or dilute acids. It is used, under the name of *blanc fixe*, as a substitute for white lead in the manufacture of oil paints.

2. *Min.*: A mineral (sp. gr. 4.5) called also Heavy Spar or Barite (q. v.). The powdered mineral is too crystalline to be used as a white paint.

barium sulphato-carbonate. A mineral, a variety of Witherite.

barium sulphide, BaS, is obtained by roasting BaSO₄ with charcoal. It decomposes by exposure to the air; boiled with sulphur, it yields higher sulphides. Barium sulphide is phosphorescent, and has been used to render the dials of clocks luminous in the dark.

bark (1), *s.* [From *bark*, *v.* (q. v.).] The peculiar utterance of a dog. (Hamilton Smith.)

bark (2), *s.* [In Sw. & Dan. *bark*=bark, rind; Icel. *börkr*; Ger. *borke*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Generally:

(a) The rind or outer sheath enveloping a tree. [B. 1.]

"Trees last according to the strength and quantity of their sap and juice, being well munited by their bark against the injuries of the air."—Bacon: *Nat. History*.

(b) A tree itself. (Poet.)

"And rugged barks begin to bud."—Tennyson.

2. *Spec.*: Peruvian bark. [B. 2.]

B. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The outer sheath enveloping the stem in an exogenous plant, and protecting the wood, while the latter is young and tender, from injury by cold or by external violence. It also prepares the proper juices of the plant, which have descended from the leaves, for being transmitted through the medullary rays to the wood. Bark consists of four parts: (1) the epidermis constituting its outer skin; (2) the epiphloeum, phloeum or peridermis within it; (3) the mesophloeum or cellular integument; and (4) the innermost of all, called endophloeum or liber. [See these terms.]

2. *Medicine*. *Spec.*: Peruvian bark, formerly administered, instead of its product, quinine, in intermittent fevers. [JESUIT'S BARK.]

3. *Tanning*: The epidermis of the oak, used in the preparation of leather.

4. *Fishing*: The epidermis of the birch, used by fishermen for preserving their nets.

bark-bared, *a.* Bared or stripped of bark.

"Excorticated and bark-bared trees . . ."—Mortimer.

bark-bed, *s.*

Hortic.: A bed formed beneath by bark from a tannery; a bark-stove.

bark-bound, *a.* Bound by means of the bark; having the bark so firmly set as to constitute a restraint upon growth. In such cases relief is generally afforded by slitting the bark.

bark-feeder, *s.* An animal, and specially an insect, feeding upon bark.

"When we see leaf-eating insects green, and bark-feeders mottled-gray . . ."—Darwin: *Origin of Species*, ch. iv.

bark-galled, *a.* Having the bark galled as with thorns. The binding on of clay will remove this disease.

bark-louse, *s.*

Entom.: A kind of Aphis infesting the bark of trees.

bark-paper, *s.* Paper manufactured from bark.

bark-pit, *s.* A pit with bark, &c.; water into which hides are plunged that they may be tanned.

bark-stove, *s.*

Hortic.: The same as BARK-BED (q. v.).

bark (3), **barque** (que as k) *s.* [In Dan. & Ger. *barke*=a bark, a lighter; Dut. *bark*=a bark, boat, or barge; *barkasse*=a long boat; Sw. *barkass*=a long boat; Fr. *barque*=a bark, a small ship, a craft, a large boat; Prov., Sp., Port., & Ital. *barca*; Low. Lat. *barca*, *barcha*, *barga*; Ir. *barc*; Russ. *barka*. Mahn compares also with Walach. *barcê*; Icel. *barhr*=skiff, *barki*=prow; Class. Lat. *baris*; Gr. *baris*=a small and flat Egyptian row-boat; Copt. *barc*=a small boat; *barake*=a cart, a boat.] [BARGE.]

I. Ord. Lang. (spec. in Poetry): Any small vessel. (Lit. & fig.)

"The Duke of Parma must have flown, if he would have come into England; for he could neither get bark nor mariner to put to sea."—Bacon: *On the War with Spain*.

"Who to a woman trusts his peace of mind,
 Trusts a frail bark with a tempestuous wind."
 Glanville.

II. Nautical:

1. A three-masted vessel, with her fore and main masts rigged like those of a ship, and her mizzen like the mainmast of a schooner, with a spanker and gaff-topsail.



Bark.

2. Among coal-traders: A broad-sterned ship, which bears no ornamental figure on the stern or prow.

bark (1), *v. i.* [A. S. *beorcan*. In Sw. *barka*.]

1. To emit the sound which dogs do when they menace any other animal or man, or are following prey. (Followed by the preposition *at*.)

"Why do your dogs bark so? be there bears i' th' town?"—Shakesp. *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère. camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wolf, wôrck, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite. cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

2. To clamor loudly against a person, an institution, &c.

"Vile is the vengeance on the ashes cold,
And envy base, to bark at sleeping fame."

Spenser: *F. Q.*

bark (2), *v. t.* [From *bark* (2), *s.* In Sw. *barka*, Dan. *barke*=to tan.]

1. To strip the bark from a tree, especially for tanning purposes. (*Eng. & Scotch.*)

"The severest penalties ought to be put upon barking any tree that is not felled."—*Temple.*

(See also example under BARKED.)

2. To cover with bark.

†**bark'-an-tine**, **barqu'-an-tine** (qu as k), *s.* [Comp. Sp. *bergantin*=brigantine.] [BRIGANTINE.] A three-masted vessel.

***bark'-ar-ŷ**, *s.* [*Eng. bark*; -ary.] A tan-house. (*Jacobs.*)

barked (*Eng.*), **bark'-it** (*Scotch*), *pa. par. & a.* [BARK (2), *v.*]

"He'll glowr at an auld warld barkit aik snag as if it were a queez-maddam in full bearing."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxi.

bark'-en, *v. i.* [*Eng. bark*; -en.] To form a "bark;" to become hard or indurated; to become covered with some hard or compact substance.

"The best way is to let the blood barken upon the cut—that saves plasters."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiii.

bark'-êr (1), *s.* [*Eng. bark* (1), and suff. -er.]

I. *Lit.*: A dog emitting the characteristic sound of its voice.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. One who clamors loudly against a person, an institution, &c.

"The other Spanish barker, raging and foaming, was almost out of his wits."—*Foxe: Acts and Mon.; Life of Archbishop Cranmer.*

"But they are rather enemies of my fame than me, these barkers."—*Ben Jonson.*

2. In *London*: A tout who, standing at the door of an auction-room or shop, invites passers-by to enter.

bark'-êr (2), *s.* [*Eng. bark* (2), *s.*, and suff. -er.]

1. One who strips the bark from a tree. (*Kersey.*)
2. One who, whether he does this or not, uses bark thus obtained in tanning; a tanner.

"I am a barker, sir, by my trade;
Nowe telle me what art thou?"

K. Edw. IV. and the Tanner of Tamworth.
Percy Reliques, ii. 85. (*Boucher.*)

Barker's mill, *s.* [MILL.]

bark'-êr-ŷ, ***bark'-ar-ŷ**, *s.* [*Eng. bark*; -ery, -ary.] A tan-house. (*Jacobs, Booth, &c.*)

bark'-hâu-si-â, *s.* [BORKHAUSIA.]

***bark'-îng** (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [BARK (1), *v.*]

I. & II. *As pr. par. & participial adj.*: In senses corresponding to that of the verb.

"... that barking dog of whom mention was made before."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

Barking and fleeing: Spending one's property in a prodigal way, and believed to be on the eve of bankruptcy. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

III. *As substantive*:

1. The emission of the sound which constitutes a dog's voice.

2. The sound thus emitted.

"... and anon the lowing of cattle
Came on the evening breeze; by the barking of dogs
interrupted."—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 5.

barking-bird, *s.* A bird—the *Pteroptochos Tarnu*—found in the islands of Chiloe and Chonos off the west coast of Patagonia. It is called by the natives "Guid-guid." Its voice is like the yelping of a small dog, whence its English name. (See Darwin's *Journal of Voyage round the World*, ch. xiii., p. 288.)

bark'-îng (2), *pr. par. & a.* [BARK (2), *v.*]

barking-irons, *s. pl.* Iron instruments used for stripping the bark off trees.

bark'-lêss, *a.* [*Eng. bark*; -less.] Without a bark. (*Drayton.*)

bark'-ŷ, *a.* [*Eng. bark*=the rind of a tree, and suffix -y.] Consisting of bark; possessing or containing bark; looking like or resembling bark.

"... the female ivy so

Enrings the barky fingers of the elm."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

***bar'-lêp**, ***bar'-lêŷ-lêpe**, *s.* [*A. S. bere, bærlíc*=barley, and *leap*=basket.] A basket for keeping barley in.

"Barleytepe, to kepe yn corne (Barlep.) Cumeria."
M. S. Harl. 221. (*S. in Boucher.*)

bar-lêr-î-â, *s.* [Named after Rev. James Barrelier, M. D., a Dominican traveler and writer.] A genus of plants, order Acanthaceæ; tribe or section, Echmatacanthi; family, Barlerideæ. Various species are found in India, armed or unarmed, shrubby or herbaceous, with yellow, pink, blue, or white flowers.

bar-lêr-îd-ê-æ, *s. pl.* [BARLERIA.] A family of plants belonging to the order Acanthaceæ, and the tribe or section Echmatacanthi; type, Barleria.

bar'-lêŷ (1), ***bar'-lŷ**, ***bar'-li**, ***bar'-liche**, ***bar'-lich**, ***bar'-lic**, ***bar'-lig**, ***bær'-lie** (*O. Eng.*), ***bar'-la** (*O. Scotch*), *s. & a.* [*A. S. bere, bærlíc*=barley (*BERE*); Wel. *barlys* (from *bara*=bread, and *llye*=a plant)=corn, barley.]

A. *As substantive*: The seeds or grains of various species and varieties of the genus *Hordeum*. That most commonly in cultivation is *Hordeum vulgare*, spring or two-rowed barley, especially the rath-ripe and Thanet sorts. *H. hexastichon* (*i. e.*, with the seeds growing in six rows) is the bear or bigg barley. *H. distichon*, two-rowed or common barley, is preferred for malting, which is one of the chief purposes for which barley is cultivated. [MALT.] *H. zeocriton*, or sprat-barley, is more rare. Perhaps the four so-called species now enumerated may be only varieties of one plant. Barley is the hardiest of all the cereals, and was originally a native of Asia, but it is now cultivated all over the world, even as far north as Lapland. In ancient times it was largely used as an article of food, but the greater proportion of the barley now grown is used in the preparation of malt and spirits. For culinary purposes it is sold in two forms, Scotch or pot barley, and pearl barley, the former being the grain partially deprived of its husk; the latter, by longer and closer grinding, being rounded and having the entire husk removed.

Bread made from barley-meal is darker in color and less nutritious than that made from wheat flour; but it is cheaper and more easily digested. One pound of barley-meal contains one ounce of flesh-formers and fourteen ounces of heat-givers.

Barley-meal is sometimes adulterated with oat-husks, and is itself used to adulterate oatmeal, and occasionally wheat-flour; but these admixtures are readily detected by the microscope.

"... bærlíc."—*Sax. Chron.*, An. 1124.

"Ich bouhte hure barliche."—*Piers Plowman*. (*S. in Boucher.*)

¶ In Scripture "barley," Heb. *sêrah*, Sept. Gr. *krithê*, seems properly translated. The Hebrew term is from *sârah*=hair, from *sâr*=to be bristly; referring to the long awns of the barley.

B. *As adjective*: Consisting of barley, or in any other way connected with barley. (See the compounds which follow.)

barley-bird, *s.* A name for a bird—the Wryneck (*Yunx torquilla*).

†**barley-box**, *s.* A small box of a cylindrical form called also *barrel-box*, made as a toy for children.

barley-bread, **barley bread**, *s.*

"... Lo, a cake of barley-bread..."—*Judg.* vii. 13.

barley-break, **barley-brake**, **barli-break**, **barli-breake**, **barly-break**, **barly-breake**, (*O. Eng.*), **barla-breikis**, **barla-bracks** (*O. Scotch*), *s.*

A game once common, as shown by the frequency with which it was alluded to by the old poets. It was played by six young people, three of either sex, formed into couples, a young man and a young woman in each, it being decided by lot which individuals were to be paired together. A piece of ground was then divided into three spaces, of which the central one was profanely termed "Hell." This was assigned to a couple as their appropriate place. The couples who occupied the other spaces then advanced as near as they dared to the central one to tempt the doomed pair, who, with one of their hands locked in that of their partner, endeavored with the other to grasp them and draw them into the central space. If they succeeded, then they were allowed themselves to emerge from it, the couple caught taking their places. That the game might not be too speedily finished, leave was given to the couple in danger of being taken to break hands and individually try to escape, while no such liberty was accorded to those attempting to seize them. Though the name does not occur in the subjoined lines, the game which they describe is that of *barley-break*.

"Then couples three be straight allotted there,
They of both ends the middle two do fly;
The two that in mid place Hell called were,
Must strive, with waiting foot and watching eye,
To catch of them, and them to Hell to bear,
That they, as well as they, Hell may supply."
Sir Philip Sydney: Arcadia, i. 153.

¶ Most authorities consider *barley-break* identical with *base*, 3 (q. v.). Boucher regards it as identical with a game called in Cheshire a *round*, and in Douglas *ring-dancer* and *roundels*; but the resemblance is far from being close. (*Boucher, Nares, Gifford, &c.*)

"At barley-break they play

Merrily all the day."

The Muses' Elysium (Drayton), iv. 1471. (*Boucher.*)

"... and with a lass

And give her a new garment on the grass,
After a course of barley-break or base,"

Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd, v. 109.

"He is at barli-break, and the last couple are now in Hell."
The Virgin Martyr, v. 1.

barley-bree, **barley-brie**, *s.* Liquor distilled from barley. (*Scotch.*)

"How easy can the barley-bree
Cement the quarrel!"

Burns: Scotch Drink.

barley-broth, *s.*

1. Broth made with barley.

†2. A cant term for strong beer.

"Can sodden water,

A drench for sur-reyn'd jades, their barley-broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?"

Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 5.

barley-cake, **barley cake**, *s.* A cake made of barley-meal.

"And thou shalt eat it as barley-cakes."—*Ezek.* iv. 12.

barley-corn, *s.* A "corn," or single grain of barley.

In *Measures*: The third part of an inch in length.

"A long, long journey, choak'd with brakes and thorns,
Ill-measured by ten thousand barley-corns."—*Tickell.*

barley-flour, *s.* Flour made by grinding barley. It is used in Scotland for making a breakfast-bread, eaten hot with butter and honey or cream and sugar.

barley-harvest, **barley harvest**, *s.* A harvest for barley and that portion of the general harvest of which the chief feature is the reaping of barley. In Palestine the *barley-harvest* is gathered in chiefly in April, and in various parts of the United States according to the season.

"... in the beginning of barley-harvest."—2 *Sam.* xxi. 9.

barley-loaf (plur. **barley-loaves**), *s.*

"There is a lad here which hath five barley-loaves and two small fishes."—*John* vi. 9.

barley-meal, *s.* Meal made of barley.

"... the tenth part of an ephah of barley-meal."—*Numb.* v. 15.

barley-mill, *s.* A mill for making pot and pearl barley.

barley-mow, *s.* A heap of barley; a place where barley is stowed away. [*Mow.*]

"Whenever by yon barley-mow I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the tidy lass."—*Gay.*

barley-sheaf (pl. **barley-sheaves**), *s.* A sheaf of barley.

"He rode between the barley-sheaves."

Tennyson: Lady of Shalott.

barley-sugar, *s.* A well-known sweet substance sold by confectioners and others. It consists of a syrup from the refuse of sugar-candy, hardened in cylindrical molds and usually twisted spirally.

barley-water, *s.* A decoction of pearl barley used in medicine as a mucilaginous drink. (*Crabb.*)

bar'-lêŷ (2), *s.* [Apparently derived from *Eng. parley*.] A word used by boys when they wish a temporary cessation of a sham-fight in which they are engaged.

***bar'-liche**, *s.* [BARLEY (1).]

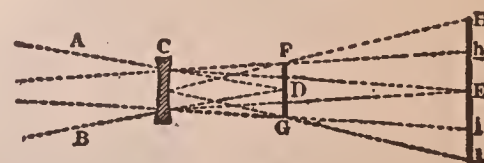
bar'-liŋg, *s.* [*A. S. bænnen*=to kindle, to light (?).] A fire-pole. (*Scotch.*)

"Barlings or fire-poles the hundredth—xx. L."—*Rates*, A. 1611, p. 2.

Bar'-lôw lēns, *s.* [Named from Mr. Peter Barlow, Professor of Mathematics at Woolwich from 1806 to 1847.]

Among *opticians*:

1. *Originally*: A modification of the object-glass of a telescope, suggested by Mr. Peter Barlow, with the idea of avoiding the use of flint glass in the construction of object-glasses of large size; discs of flint glass suitable for optical purposes then being both expensive and rare. He proposed to enclose between two convex lenses a fluid lens equal in refractive power to a flint glass of the same dimensions. This proposal was not generally adopted, and the term "Barlow lens" is now mostly applied to the form of lens described under No. 2.



Barlow Lens.

A. B. Converging rays from object-glass. C. Barlow lens. D. Focus of the object-glass without the Barlow lens. E. Focus of the object-glass after refraction through C. F, G. Size of image formed by object-glass at D without the Barlow lens. H, I. Enlarged image formed by object-glass and Barlow lens at focus E. *h, i.* Size of image formed at E by an object-glass of longer focus, and lengthened tube, but without using the Barlow lens.

2. *Now*: A concave lens inserted in the eye-piece of a telescope before the rays come to a focus, by means of which the focal length of the object-glass

bôil, bôŷ; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shân. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tîon, -sîon = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

or speculum is increased nearly one-half, and the effect is the same as if the tube were proportionally lengthened, the magnifying power being considerably increased. Another advantage of the Barlow lens is the avoidance of the loss of light which would take place if the same magnifying power were produced by using an eye-glass of shorter focus.

***barm** (1), ***barme**, s. [A. S. *bearm*=the womb, the lap, the bosom; from *beran*=to bear, to produce, to bring forth; Sw. & Goth. *barm*.] The lap, the bosom. [BARM (2).]

"Till in his fadres *barm* adoun kelay."

Chaucer. C. T., 15,926.

***barme-cloth**, s. [A. S. *bearm*; *clath*.] A bosom-cloth; an apron.

"A seint she wered, barred all of silk,
A *barme-cloth* eke as white as morowe milk."

Chaucer. C. T., 3,237.

***barme-hatre**, s. [O. Eng. *barm*; and *hatre*=a garment.] A garment for the breast.

"Fair beth yur *barm-hatres*, yolowe beth yur fax."

M. S. Hart. 913, f. 7. (S. in Boucher.)

***barm-skin**, ***barme-skyn**, s. A leather apron.

"*Barme-skyn*; Melotes vel melota."—Prompt. Parv.

barm (2), s. [A. S. *beorma*=barm, yeast; Sw. *berma*; Dan. *bærme*.] [Compare BARM (1).] The frothy scum which rises to the surface of beer when it is undergoing the process of fermentation, and is used in making bread. The same as YEAST (q. v.).

Bar'-më-çî-dal, **Bar'-më-çide**, a. [From a story in the "Arabian Nights" of an imaginary feast set before a beggar by a prince of the *Barmecide* family.] Imaginary or pretended; as, *Barmecidal* fare, a *Barmecide* feast.

barm'-ÿ (O. Eng.), ***bärm'-ie** (Scotch), a. [O. Eng. & Scotch *barm*; -y.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to barm or yeast; containing barm or yeast.

2. *Lit.*: Acting like barm; fermenting with thought; at work with creative effect.

barmy-brained, adj. Volatile, giddy-headed.

"A wheen cork-headed *barmy-brained* gowks! that winna let puir folk sæe muckle as die in quiet."—Scott: *St. Ronan*, ch. xxxii.

barn, ***barne**, ***bërne**, s. [A. S. *berne*, *berern*; from *bere*=barley, and *ern*, *ærn*=a place, secret place, a closet, an habitation, a house, a cottage. (Bosworth.) Or from Bret. *bern*=a heap. (Wedgwood.) In Sw. *þbarn*.]

1. A house or other covered inclosure designed for the storage of grain.

"The seed is rotten under their clods, the garners are laid desolate, the *barns* are broken down; for the corn is withered."—Joel i. 17.

2. Anything like a barn in outward appearance.

"In front there are a few cultivated fields, and beyond them the smooth hill of colored rocks called the Flagstaff, and the rugged square black mass of the *Barn*."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xxi.

barn-door, s. The door of a barn.

"Heavily closed, with a jarring sound, the valves of the *barn-doors*,
Rattled the wooden bars, . . ."

Longfellow: *Evangeline*, pt. i., 2.

barn-door fowl, s. A dung-hill cock or hen.

"Never has there been such slaughtering of capons and fat geese and *barn-door* fowls."—Scott: *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxvi.

barn-like, a. Like a barn.

" . . . passing through several hamlets, each with its large *barn-like* chapel built of wood."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xvi.

barn-owl, s. *Strix flammea*, a bird of prey belonging to the family Strigidae. It is called also the White Owl, the Church Owl, the Screech Owl, the European Screech Owl (*Macgillivray*), the Hissing Owl, the Yellow Owl, the Gilliowther, the Howlet, and the Hoolet. Above it is light reddish-yellow, mottled with ash-gray and black and white spots; beneath, it is white with small dusky spots. The male is fourteen inches long, and the female fifteen. It preys on the smaller mammalia and birds, with beetles and other insects. It is permanently resident, builds its nest in a steeple, a dovecot, or a hollow tree, and lays from two to five pure white eggs. It is found in America and in Europe.



Barn-owl.

barn-yard, s. A yard or inclosure, open to the sky, attached to a barn.

"*Barn-yard* and dwelling, blazing bright,
Served to guide me on my flight."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 6.

***bärn**, ***bärne**, s. [BAIRN.]

Bar'-na-bite, s. & a. [Named after the Church of St. Barnabas at Milan, given over to the Barnabite order in 1535.]

1. *As substantive*. Ch. Hist.: Any member of a certain religious order, properly called the Regular Clerks of St. Paul. Its founders belonged to Milan. It arose in the sixteenth century, was approved by Clement VII. in 1532, and confirmed by Paul III. in 1535. The principal occupation of the Barnabites was preaching to sinners. (Mosheim: *Ch. Hist.*, Cent. xvi., sect. iii., pt. i., ch. i.)

2. *As adjective*: Pertaining to any member of the order described under No. 1., or to the order itself.

bar'-na-cle, **þbër'-nī-cle** (cle as cēl), s. [In Fr. *barnacle*, *barnache*; Sp. *bernacho*; Port. *bernaca*, *bernacha*, *bernicla*; Low Lat. *bernicla*, *bernacula*, *bernicla*, *bernicla*, *bernaca*, *bernac*. Boucher derives it from A. S. *bearn*=child, and *æc*=oak; but if so, why does it occur in Fr., Port., &c.? Mahn thinks the Low Lat. word a contraction for Lat. *Hibernicula* (adj. f.)=found in Hibernia (Ireland); while Wedgwood traces *barnacle* to the Manx *bayrn*=a cap, believing it to be so named from its conical shape.]

In Zoology:

1. *Of Cirripeds*:

(a) A general name for both pedunculated and sessile Cirripeds. [LEPADIDÆ, BALANIDÆ.]

"*Barnacle*.—A name commonly given both to the pedunculated and sessile Cirripeds."—Dana.

(b) *Spec.*: The English name of the pedunculated Cirripeds (Lepadidæ), as contradistinguished from those which are sessile [see ACORN-SHELLS, BALANIDÆ], yet more specially applied to the Lepas, the typical genus of the family and order. [LEPAS.]

2. *Of Birds*: A

name for the Bernicle Goose (q. v.). Formerly the absurd belief was entertained that these geese sprung from the barnacles described under No. 1. Max Müller believes that the bird was originally called *Hibernicula*, which was converted into *Bernicula* by the dropping of the first syllable, after which the similarity of the name to the Cirriped led to the two being confounded together and generated the myth. Two species of the genus *Lepas* were called by Linnaeus *Lepas anserifera* and *L. anatifera*=goose-bearing, of course with no belief in the fable suggested by the name.

"There are found in the north parts of Scotland, and islands adjacent called Orcaes, certain trees, whereon do grow certain shells of a white color tending to russet, wherein are contained little living creatures: which shells in time of maturity doe open, and out of them grow those little living things, which falling into the water doe become fowles, which we call *barnacles*, in the North of England brant geese, but in Lancashire tree geese."—Gerard: *Herbal*, p. 1,858. (Boucher.)

bar'-na-cle, ***bar'-nī-cle**, ***ber-na-kill**, ***bër-nak** (cle=cēl), s. [Wedgwood believes the word to have come from the East, and to have been used originally for some instrument of torture. Most writers, Mahn included, consider it the same as the preceding word. Latham derives it from *binocle*, and Max Müller from Ger. *brille*, O. Ger. *berulem*, a corruption of *beryllus*. Compare Dan. *brems*, *brandgars*=barnacles as defined below, and Fr. *besicles*=spectacles.]

Generally in plural:

1. *Ferriery*: An instrument put upon the nose of a horse when he will not stand to be shod or surgically operated upon. It consists of two branches, joined at one end with a hinge, and is generally made of iron.

2. *Ord. Lang.*: A cant term for spectacles, these resembling the instrument described under No. 1.

" . . . they had *barnacles* on the handles of their faces."—*Transl of Rabelais*, v. 130. (Boucher.)

bär-na-dē'-şî-a, s. [Named after Michael Barnadez, a Spanish botanist.] A genus of Composite plants, the typical one of the family Barnadesiæ (q. v.). The species are spiny bushes with entire leaves and pink florets. *Barnadesia rosea* is cultivated in English hothouses.

bär-na-dē'-şî-ě-æ, s. pl. [BARNADESIA.] A family of Composite plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, the sub-order Labiatifloræ, and the tribe or section Mutisiaceæ. Type, *Barnadesia* (q. v.).



Group of Barnacles.

***barnde**, pret. of v. The same as BURNED (q. v.).

***bärne**, s. [BAIRN.]

***barn'e-kin**, ***barn'-kine**, ***barm'-kin**, s. [Etym. doubtful. Apparently from Eng. *barn*, and *cyn*, as s.=kin, as *adj.*=akin, suitable, fit, proper.] The outermost ward of a castle, within which ward the barns, stables, cowhouses, &c., were placed.

" . . . and next day lay siege to the castel of Norham, and within short space wan the brayes, overthrew the *barnkine*, and slue divers within the castel."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scot.*, pp. 419, 434. (Boucher.)

"And broad and bloody rose the sun,
And on the *barmkin* shone."

Border Minstrelsy, ii. 341. (Boucher.)

barn'-füll, s. [Eng. *barn*; *full*.] A barn literally full of something, as wheat, hay, &c.; or as much as a barn, if full, would hold.

barn-hard't-ite (t silent), s. [Named after Dan Barnhardt's land in North Carolina, where it occurs.] A mineral, classified by Dana under his Pyrite group. Composition: Sulphur, 30.5; copper, 48.2; iron, 21.3; hardness, 3.5; sp. gr., 4.321. Luster, metallic; color, bronze-yellow. Homichlin and Ducktownite may be varieties.

***bärn'-hēde**, s. [A. S. *bearn*=a child, and O. Eng. suff. *-hede*=Mod. Eng. suff. *-hood*.] Childhood.

"Of alle ille tetches in worde and dede
That thine childer takis in *barnhede*."

Hampole Myrrour, MS. Hunt., f. 60. (Boucher.)

***bar'-nī-cleş**, s. pl. [BARNACLES.]

***barn'-kine**, s. [BARNEKIN.]

ba-rō'-cō, **ba-rō'-kō**, s. [A word without etymological meaning, but designed to have the vowels symbolic. (See def.)]

Old Logic: A combination of letters collectively destitute of meaning, but which, taken separately, imply that the first proposition (A) is an universal affirmative, the second and third (O) particular negatives, and the middle term the predicate in the first two propositions. *Baroko* is the fourth Mode of the second Figure of Syllogisms. Example—

All scholars of the first rank have, as one essential characteristic, intense love of knowledge.

But the mass of mankind do not possess this.

Therefore the mass of mankind cannot reach the first rank of scholarship.

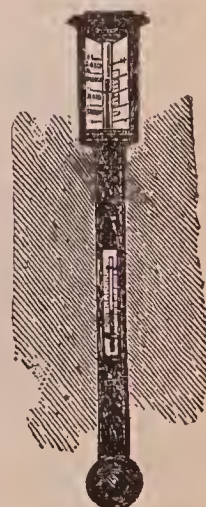
bär'-ō-līte, s. [From Gr. *baros*=weight, and *lithos*=a stone.] A mineral, called also Witherite (q. v.).

þba-rōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [From Gr. *baros*=weight, and *logos*=a discourse.] The department of science which treats of weight or gravity.

bär-ō-ma-crōm'-ēt-ēr, s. [From Gr. *baros*=weight, *makros*=long, and *metron*=measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the weight and length of new-born infants.

ba-rōm'-ēt-ēr, s. [In Sw., Dan., Dut., & Ger. *barometer*; Fr. *baromètre*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *barometro*; Gr. *baros*=weight, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument used for measuring the atmospheric pressure. The discovery that this pressure might be counterpoised by a column of mercury standing as high in proportion to the thirty-four feet that water in similar circumstances stands, as the specific gravity of water is to that of mercury (the ratio or proportion, it will be perceived, is an inverse one), was made at Florence in the year 1643 by one of Galileo's pupils, the celebrated Torricelli, but was not quite complete when he died, in 1647.

The most common form of barometer is what is called a *Cistern Barometer*. It consists essentially of a straight glass tube about thirty-three inches long, filled with mercury, and dipping into a cistern of the same metal. It is affixed to a mahogany stand, on the upper part of which is a graduated scale to mark the height in inches at which the mercury stands. When complete, a thermometer stands side by side with it to note the temperature at which the pressure of the atmosphere is tested. In Fortin's barometer the base of the cistern is made of leather, and can be raised or depressed by means of a screw; a constant level of the mercury from which to measure the zero of the scale, unattainable by the ordinary cistern barometer, can be produced by this one; besides which the instrument is more portable. Gay-Lussac's barometer is in the form of a syphon. It has two scales with a common zero point, and graduated in contrary directions. As the one branch, the shorter one, corresponds to the cistern, and the other or longer one to the tube, the difference between the two levels is the true height of the



Cistern Barometer.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

mercury. Bunter's barometer is a slight but valuable modification on that of Gay-Lussac. For the aneroid barometer (that "without moisture") see ANEROID. The general mean at the level of the sea is 29.96 inches. A barometer is popularly termed a *weather-glass*. In order to adapt it for this purpose Hooke devised what is called the *wheel-barometer*. It is a syphon barometer, having in its shorter leg a float, a string from which passes over a pulley, and is connected with a weight somewhat lighter than the float. To the pulley is affixed a needle, which moves round a circle graduated to represent the different variations in the weather. [WEATHER-GLASS.] Speaking broadly, a barometer rises for good and falls for bad weather, but there are exceptions to this rule. The more accurate statement is that with S. W., S. E., and W. winds the mercury falls for rain. If it do so rapidly, the probability is that a heavy storm is approaching; if slowly, continued bad weather is to be expected. It rises, if rapidly, for unsettled weather; if gradually, for fine settled weather. A rise, with wind veering N. E., may be indicative of rain.

bār-ō-mēt'-ric, bār-ō-mēt'-ric-al, a. [Eng. *barometer*; -ic, -ical. In Fr. *barométrique*.] Pertaining or in any way relating to the barometer.

"... the *barometric* column varies between these limits ..."—*Lardner: Heat*, p. 160.

"He is very accurate in making *barometrical* and *thermometrical* instruments."—*Derh.: Physico-Theol.*

bār-ō-mēt'-ric-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *barometrical*; -ly.] By means of a barometer.

bār-ō-mēt'-rō-grāph, s. [Gr. (1) *baros*=weight, (2) *metron*=measure, and (3) *graphē*=a drawing, a delineation, a picture, &c.] An instrument used for automatically inscribing on paper the variations of the barometer.

†bār-ō-mēt'-rō-grāph-ŷ, bār-ō-mēt'-ra-phŷ, s. [From Gr. *baros*=weight, *metron*=a measure, *graphē*=a description; *graphō*=to scratch, to write.] The department of science which treats of the barometer.

bār'-ō-mēt-z, bār'-a-nēt-z, s. [Mahn suggests for comparison Pers. *barah*=lamb, and Russ. *baranez*=club-moss.] A fraudulently constructed natural history specimen, called also the Scythian Lamb, and represented as being half-animal and half-plant. In reality it is a woolly-skinned fern (*Cibotium barometz*), stripped of everything but its root-stock and the stipes or stalks of four of its fronds, and then turned upside down.

bār'-ōn, *bār'-rōn, *bar'-ō, *bar, *bēr, *par'-ō, *var, *viro, *virro, *viron, s. [A. S. *baron*=a man (*Bosworth*); Sw., Dan., Dut., Ger., & Fr. *baron*=baron; O. Fr. *ber* (acc. *baron*), *batron*; Prov. *bar* (acc. *baro*); Sp. *baron*, *varon*=(1) a male, (2) a full-grown man, (3) a man of consideration, (4) a baron; Port. *varao*=a male; Ital. *barone*; Low Lat. *baro*, *barus*, *varo*, *viro*=man, husband, baron; but in Class. Lat. *baro*, which, according to Menage, is the origin of *baron*, meant a simpleton, a block-head, though sometimes it is said to have been used for a brave man, a warrior. Cognate with A. S. *wer*=a man; Goth. *vair*; Gael. *bar*, *ber*=a hero, an eminent man; Ir. *fir*, *fear*; Wel. *guer*, *gevir*; Lat. *vir*=a man; Lith. *vyrus*; Sansc. *vira*. (VIRILE.) In Sansc. also *barren* and *bharta* are=husband, and may be compared with *baron* in the phrase *baron and feme* (see A., III.). Compare also Hebrew *geber*=a man.]

A. Of persons:

†I. *Old Law*: A husband in relation to his wife, used in the old phrase *baron and feme*=husband and wife. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 15.)

II. History & Law:

*1. Formerly:

(1) At first apparently every lord of a manor, of which sense the expression *court-baron* is still a memorial. [COURT-BARON.] The Magna Charta granted in King John's time seems to show that originally all lords of manors, who held of the king *in capite*, had seats in the Great Council or Parliament; but their numbers becoming too large for proper deliberation, the king summoned only the greater barons in person, leaving it to the sheriff to convene the smaller ones to another house, which was a very important step in making the separation which at present exists between the Houses of Lords and Commons. (*Blackstone*, bk. i., ch. 3.) [BARONY.]

Hence *(2) the term *baron* came to be confined to the lords of manors summoned by the royal writ in place of by the sheriff. The writ ran "Hac vice tantum." (*Blackstone: Ibid.*)

Barons by ancient tenure were those who held certain lands or territories from the king, who, however, still reserved the tenure in chief to himself.

Barons by temporal tenure were those who held their honors, castles, and manors as heads of their barony, that is, by grand serjeantry. By their ten-

ure they were summoned to Parliament; now they are not entitled to be there till a writ is issued in their favor.

(3) Richard II. made the term *baron* a mere title of honor, by conferring it on various persons by letters patent. (*Blackstone*, bk. i., ch. 3.)

The first baron by patent was John Beauchamp of Holt, who was raised to the peerage by Richard II., in the eleventh year of his reign, October 10, 1387, by the title of Baron of Kidderminster. No other instance occurs until 10 Henry VI.

2. Now:

(1) Any nobleman belonging to the lowest order of the peerage—that immediately beneath the rank of viscount. His style is "The Right Hon. Lord —," and he is addressed as "My Lord." In general, in place of being called "Baron," he is simply termed "Lord A." or "B." His coronet has six large pearls set at equal distances on the chaplet. His coronation robes are like those of an earl, except that he has only two rows of spots on each shoulder. In 1879 there were 248 temporal barons in the House, with 24 bishops, who are also regarded as barons, and rank just above those formerly described.

(2) Any one holding a particular office to which the title *baron* is attached, as the Chief Baron and the Barons of the Exchequer. [EXCHEQUER.] Formerly there were also Barons of the Cinque Ports, viz., two to each of the seven following towns: Hastings, Winchelsea, Rye, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich. Till the Reform Bill of 1832 these had seats in Parliament. Instead of these barons there is now a Warden of the Cinque Ports.

"They that bear
The cloth of honor over her, are four barons
Of the cinque ports."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iv. 1.

III. *Heraldry*. *Baron and feme* is the term applied where the coats of arms of a man and his wife are borne *per pale* in the same escutcheon. If the woman is not an heiress, then the man's coat is on the dexter side, and the woman's on the sinister; if she is, then her coat must be borne by the husband on an escutcheon of pretense.

B. *Of things*. *Baron of Beef*: Beef in which the two sirloins are not cut asunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone. Dr. Brewer says that it is "so called because it is the *baron* (back part) of the ox, called in Danish the *rug*. It is not so called because it is 'greater' than the sirloin."

baron-court, s. The same as COURT-BARON (q. v.).

***bār'-ōn-a-dŷ, s.** [Eng. *baron*, and suff. -*ady*=state or dignity of.] The dignity of a baron.

"Some that were honored with the dignity of *baron-ady*."—*Sir John Ferne: Dedic. pref. to a Blazon of Gentrie* (1586). (*J. H. in Boucher.*)

ba'-rōn-āge, *bar'-nāge (āge=īg), s. [Eng. *baron*; -age. In Fr. *barronage*; O. Fr. *barnage*, *barnaige*, *barnez*; Prov. *barnaige*=baronage; Ital. *baronnaggio*=barony.]

1. The barons of England viewed collectively; the whole body of barons.

"Thus thai made the maryage
Omang al the riche *barnage*."
Iwaine and Gawain, l. 258. (*S. in Boucher.*)

"... that authority which had belonged to the *baronage* of England ever since the foundation of the monarchy ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. The dignity, status, or position of a baron.

3. The land or territory from which a baron derives his title.

bār'-ōn-ēss, s. [Eng. *baron*; -ess. In Sw. *baronessa*; Dan. & Ger. *baronesse*; Dut. *barones*; Sp. *baronesa*; Port. *baroneza*; Ital. *baronessa*.] A female baron, the wife or lady of a baron, or a lady who holds the baronial dignity in her own right, as "Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts, first Baroness."

bār'-ōn-ēt, *bār'-rōn-ētt, s. [In Sw., Dan., Dut., & Ger. *baronet*; Fr. *baronnet*; Ital. *baronetto*; Low Lat. *baronettus*, dimin. of *baron* (q. v.).]

*I. *Originally*: A term apparently in use as early as the time of Edward III. for certain landed gentlemen not of the dignity of lords, summoned to Parliament to counterbalance the power of the clergy.

"... King Edward the Thirde (as I remember) whoe, being greatly bearded and crossed by the lordes of the cleargye ... was advised to directe out his writtes to certayne gentellmen of the best abilltye and trust, entitling them therein barrons, to serve and sitt as barrons in the next Parliament. By which meanes he had soe many barrons in his Parliament, as were able to weigh doune the cleargye and theyr frendes, the which barrons, they say, were not afterward lordes but only *barronettis*, as sundrye of them doe yet retayne the name."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

II. *Subsequently*: The name given to three titled orders.

1. *Baronets of Great Britain*: A titled order, the lowest that is hereditary. Speaking broadly, they

rank in precedence next after the nobility, or, more specifically, next after the younger sons of viscounts and barons; but in reality they are inferior to the Knights of the Order of St. George or of the Garter, certain official dignitaries, and knights-bannerets created on the actual field of battle. The order was instituted by James I., on May 22, 1611, to raise money by fees paid for the dignity, and thus obtain resources for the settlement of Ulster. The number was to be limited to 200; but a device for increasing an honor so profitable to the Treasury was soon found, so that before the death of Charles I. 458 patents for the creation of baronets had been issued; and by the end of 1878 there were 698 baronets in existence. The dignity is generally confined to the heirs male of the grantee. The badge of a baronet is sinister, a hand gules (=a bloody hand) in a field of argent. Etiquette requires that he be addressed as "Sir A. B., Bart."

2. *Baronets of Ireland*: A titled order instituted by James I. in 1619. It is believed that this dignity has not been conferred on any one since the union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801, but many of the titles granted before the union still remain in the British baronetage.

3. *Baronets of Scotland*: A titled order planned by James I., but actually instituted, not by him, but by Charles I. in 1625, just after the accession of the latter monarch to the throne. The object aimed at in the creation of the order was the planting of Nova Scotia (New Scotland). Each baronet by his patent received eighteen square miles of territory in that colony, with a sea-coast bounding it on one side; or a tract of land extending for three miles along a navigable river, and stretching for six miles inland. Since the union between England and Scotland in 1707, no baronets have been created holding rank in the latter country alone, but some titles existing previously still figure in the British baronetage.

baronet-creation, s. The elevation, by royal authority, of any one to the dignity of a baronet.

"A glance over the names of *Baronet-creations*."—*Burke's Peerage and Baronetage of England*, 41st ed. (1879).

bār'-ōn-ēt-āge (āge=īg), s. [Eng. *baronet*; -age.]

1. The whole order of baronets viewed collectively.

"Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 41st ed. (1879)."—*Title of a well-known Book.*

2. The dignity, status, or position of a baronet.

bār'-ōn-ēt-čŷ, s. [Eng. *baronet*; -cy.] The title or dignity of a baronet.

bār-ō-nēt'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *baronet*; -ical.] Belonging to or having the dignity of a baronet.

"The *baronetical* family of Moneymusk."—*J. Pickford, M. A., in Notes and Queries*, November 18, 1882.

ba-rō-nŷ-al, a. [In Fr. *baronnial*.] Pertaining or relating to a baron, or to the order of barons.

"... wandering on from hall to hall,
Baronial court or royal."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

baronial service. Service by which a barony was held. It was generally that of furnishing a specified number of knights to aid the king in war.

bār'-ōn-ŷ, *bār'-ōn-ŷe, *bār'-rōn-nŷ, s. [In Sw. & Dan. *baroni*; Ger. *baronie*; Fr. *baronnie*; Sp. *baronia*, *varonia*=male line, a barony; Port. *baronia*=male line; Ital. & Low Lat. *baronia*.] The lordship or fee of a baron, either temporal or spiritual. Originally every peer of superior rank had also a barony annexed to his other titles. But now the rule is not universal. Baronies in their first creation emanated from the king. [BARONIAL SERVICE.] Baronies appertain also to bishops, as they formerly did to abbots, William the Conqueror having changed the spiritual tenure of frank-almoyn, or free alms, by which they held their lands under the Saxon government, to the Norman or feudal tenure by barony. It was in virtue of this that they obtained seats in the House of Lords. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2, 12.) The word is common in Ireland for a subdivision of a county.

bār'-ō-scōpe, s. [In Fr. *baroscope*; Ger. *baroskop*; from Gr. (1) *baros*=weight, and (2) *skopeō*=to look at, to behold.] An instrument designed to show that bodies in air lose as much of their weight as that of the air which they displace. It consists of the beam of a balance with a small weight at one end and a hollow copper sphere at the other. If these exactly balance each other in the air, then the sphere preponderates in a vacuum.

"... where the winds are not variable, the alterations of the *baroscope* are very small."—*Arbuthnot*.

bār'-ō-scōp-ic, bār'-ō-scōp-ic-al, adj. [Eng. *baroscop(e)*; -ic.] Pertaining or relating to a baroscope; ascertained by means of a baroscope.

"... that some inquisitive men would make *baroscopical* observations in England."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 798. (*Richardson.*)

bōil, bōŷ; pōut, jōwł; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble. -dle, &c. = bel, del.

bār-ō-sē-lē-nīte, s. [In Ger. *baroselenit*; from Gr. *baros*=weight, and Eng. *selenite* (q. v.).] A mineral, called also Barite and Barytes (q. v.).

bār-ōs'-mā, s. [Gr. (1) *baros*=weight, heaviness, and (2) *osmē*=smell. Named from its heavy, offensive smell.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Rutaceæ (Rueworts), and the section Eudiosmeæ. *Barosma crenata* is one of the Bucku plants of the Cape. It has been recommended as anti-spasmodic and diuretic. (Lindley: *Veg. Kingdom*.) *B. crenulata* and *serratifolia* have also been used with the former as stimulants and tonics, as well as in diseases of the bladder. (*Treas. of Botany*.)



Barouche.

bār-ōu'-che, s. [In Ger. *barutsche*; Ital. *baroccio*, *beroccio*=a cart; Low Lat. *barocia*, *barrotium*, *barrotum*; Class. Lat. *birotus*=two-wheeled; *bis*=twice, and *rota*=wheel.] A four-wheeled carriage with a falling top, with a seat outside for the driver, and two inside, each capable of accommodating two persons, the two couples facing each other.

bār-ōu'-chēt (*t* silent), s. [Dimin. of Eng., &c. *barouche*.] A small, light barouche.

barqu'-an-tine (que as *k*), s. [BARKANTINE.]

barque (que as *k*), s. [Fr.] (1) A bark or boat; (2) a barge. [BARK.]

***barre**, s. [BAR.]

bār'-rā, s. [In Ger. *barre*; from Sp. & Port. *barra*.]

Weights & Measures: A measure of length used in Portugal and some parts of Spain for measuring woolen and linen cloths and serges. In Valencia, 13 *barras* are=12½ yards English measure; in Castile, 7 *barras* are=6½ yards; and in Aragon, 3 *barras* are=2½ yards.

bār'-rā-cān, s. [In Dan. *barcan*; Ger. *berkan*; M. H. Ger. *barkan*, *barragan*; Fr. *barracan*, *baracan*, *bouracan*; Prov. *barracan*; Sp. *barragan*, *baragan*; Port. *barregana*; Ital. *baracane*; Low Lat. *barracanus*; from Arab. *barrakān*, *barḳān*=a kind of black gown. Mahn compares with this Pers. *barak*=a garment made of camel's hair; Arab. *bark*=a troop of camels; *bārik*=camel.]

Comm.: A kind of thick, strong cloth or stuff, resembling camlet. It is used to make different kinds of outer garments. Barracans are chiefly of French manufacture, being made at Valenciennes, Lisle, Abbeville, Amiens, and Rouen.

bār'-rāck, s. [In Sw. *barack*; Dan. *barrak*; Ger. *barracke*; Fr. *baraque*=a barrack, a hut, a hovel, a little paltry house, a room, a workshop, a public-house; Sp. *barraca*=a small cabin made by a Spanish fisherman on the seashore; Port. & Ital. *barraca*=a barrack; Gael. *barrachad*=a hut or booth; *barrack*=brushwood branches. If the Gaelic form of the word be the original one, then, as Wedgwood thinks, a barrack was originally a booth made by branches of trees; if the Spanish one be that from which the others came, then the materials of the hut or cabin would probably be different.]

†1. A hut or small lodge. Formerly it was especially used for a humble temporary building of this character, one of many erected to shelter horsemen, as contradistinguished from similar structures, called huts, for foot soldiers. Then it was extended to embrace any temporary erection for a soldier, to whatever arm of the service belonging.

2. Generally in the plural, *Barracks*: A large building erected to house soldiers, or for some similar purpose; also a large building used to house soldiers, for whatever purpose it may at first have been built.

"He [Bishop Hall] lived to see his cathedral converted into a *barrack*, and his palace into an ale-house."—*T. Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poet.*, iv. 2.

Barracks have often been constructed to shelter men engaged in building a lighthouse, or other temporary but extensive works.

barrack-master, s. An officer who has charge of a soldier's barrack and its inmates.

barrack-master general, s. An officer, real or imaginary, who has charge of all the barracks required for an army or existent within a kingdom. (*Swift*.)

bār'-rā-clāde, s. [From Dut. *baar*; O. Dut. *baer*=bare, naked; and *klaed*=a garment. Cloths undressed or without a nap.]

Comm.: A home-made woolen garment without a nap. (*New York*.)

bār'-rā-cōon, s. [From Sp. *barraca*=a barrack [BARRACK].]

Old Slave Trade: Any inclosed place, used for the detention of slaves till opportunity arose for shipping them off to America.

bār'-rā-cū'-dā, s. [Sp. *barrocuda*.] A fish—the *Sphyræna barracuda*, found in the vicinity of the Bahamas and other West Indian islands.

bār'-rāge, s. [Fr. *barrage*.]

1. **Engin.**: An artificial obstruction placed in a water-course to obtain increased depth of water.

2. **Cloth Manuf.**: A Normandy fabric made of linen interwoven with worsted flowers.

bār'-rān'-dīte, s. [In Ger. *barrandit*. Named after Barrande, the distinguished geologist of Bohemia.] A mineral occurring in spheroidal concentric concretions, with indistinctly-radiated fibers. The hardness is 4½; the sp. gr., 2.576; the luster between vitreous and greasy; the color, pale bluish, greenish, or yellowish-gray. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 39.68; alumina, 12.74; sesquioxide of iron, 26.58; water, 21.00=100. Found at Przibram, in Bohemia. It is said sometimes to be allied to *dufrenite* and *cacoxenite*.

bār'-rās, s. [Fr.] The French name for the resinous gum of *Pinus maritima*, which is the basis of Burgundy pitch.

***bār'-rat**, ***bār'-ette**, ***bār'-ēt**, s. [O. Fr. *barat*, *barate*, *barate*=fraud, deceit, confusion; Prov. *barat*, *barata*; Sp. *barata*; O. Sp. *barato*, *barata*=fraud, deceit; Ital. *baratto*=truck, exchange, deceit; *baratta*=a fight. Icel. & Goth. *baratta*=contest; Wel. *baratton*.] [BARRATOR, BARRATRY, BARTER.]

1. Strife, contest.

"Ther nis *barat*, nother strif."

Hickes: *Thesaurus*, i. 231. (Boucher.)

2. Sorrow, grief.

"And all the *barat* that he bar

It reseld in thin hert ful sar"

Cursor Mundi, MS. Edin., f. 34 b. (S. in Boucher.)

bār'-rat-ōr, ***bār'-rēt-ōr**, ***bār'-rēt-ēr**, ***bār'-rēt-tēr**, ***bār'-a-tōūr**, ***bār'-a-tōūre**, s. [O. Fr. *barateres*; Ital. *barattiere*, *barattiero*=deceiver, cheat; *barattatore*=one who trucks; from O. Fr. *baratar*, *barater*=to barter, to cheat in bargaining; Prov. & Sp. *baratar*; Ital. *barattare*=to barter, to exchange, to cheat; Low Lat. *barato*=to cheat; from O. Fr. *barat*, *barate*, *barate*=fraud, discord, confusion. (BARRAT.) Diez considers that it is cognate with Gr. *prattein*=to do, . . . to use practices or tricks. (PRACTICE.) *Barater* is etymologically connected with BARTER (q. v.). See also BARRATRY.]

†1. The master of a ship who deals fraudulently with goods put on board his vessel, and therefore committed to his custody.

2. One who, for his own purposes, stirs up litigation or private quarrels among his neighbors.

"Will it not reflect as much on thy character, Nic, to turn *barrator* in thy old days, a stirrer-up of quarrels amongst thy neighbors?"—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull*.

" . . . a *barretor*, who is thus able, as well as willing, to do mischief."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 10.

bār'-ra-troūs, *adj.* [Eng. *barratr(y)*; -ous.] Pertaining to barratry; involving the commission of barratry.

bār'-ra-troūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *barratrous*; -ly.] In a barratrous manner; as a barrator would do; in a way to involve the crime of barratry.

bār'-ra-trŷ, **bār'-rēt-rŷ**, ***bār'-rēt-rŷe**, **bār'-a-trŷ**, s. [In Fr. *barraterie*; Prov. *barataria*; Ital. *baratteria*, *bararia*; Low Lat. *barataria*.] [BARRAT, BARRATOR.] A law term.

English Law:

1. The offense committed by the master of a vessel of embezzling or injuring goods committed to his charge for a voyage.

2. The offense of frequently exciting and stirring up law-suits or quarrels among one's neighbors or in society generally.

"'Tis arrant *barratry* that bears

Point blank an action 'gainst our laws."

Hudibras.

barred, *pa. par. & a.* [BAR, v.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"They [assemblies for Divine worship] were very properly forbidden to assemble with *barred* doors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

"And they drank the red wine through the helmet *barred*."—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, i. 4.

2. **Bot., Entom., &c.**: With bars of a paler color crossing a space of a darker hue.

***bār'-rēin**, ***bār'-rēine**. [BARREN.]

bār'-rēl, ***bār'-rēll**, ***bār'-ēl**, s. [In Fr. & Wel. *baril*; O. Fr. *bareil*, *bariel*; Prov. *barril*, *barrial*; Sp. & Port. *barril*=a barrel, an earthenware vessel with a great body and a narrow neck; Ital. *barile*; Gael. *barraill*. Compare Fr. *barrique*; Sp. *barrica*=a hog'shead. Generally assumed to be connected with *bar* (q. v.). In this case it would mean a vessel barred round with staves or hooped.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Of anything shaped like a cask:

1. A cask; a vessel bulging in the middle, formed of staves, surrounded by hoops, and with a bung-hole to afford egress to the generally liquid contents.

" . . . and [Elijah] said, Fill four *barrels* with water."—1 *Kings* xviii. 33.

"It hath been observed by one of the ancients that an empty *barrel*, knocked upon with the finger, giveth a diapason to the sound of the like *barrel* full."—*Bacon*.

2. The capacity of such a cask, supposing it to be of the normal magnitude. In one for holding liquids the capacity is usually from 30 to 45 gallons. [B., I. 1.]

II. Of anything hollow and cylindrical: The metallic tube which receives the charge in a musket or rifle. With the stock and the lock, it comprises the whole instrument.

"Take the *barrel* of a long gun perfectly bored, set it upright, with the breech upon the ground, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; then if you suck at the mouth of the *barrel* ever so gently, the bullet will come up so forcibly, that it will hazard the striking out of your teeth."—*Digby*.

III. Of anything cylindrical, whether hollow or not: A cylinder, and specially one about which anything is wound. [B., III. 1.]

"Your string and bow must be accommodated to your drill: if too weak, it will not carry about the *barrel*."—*Moxon*.

B. Technically:

I. Measures: As much as an ordinary barrel will hold. *Specially*—

1. **Liquid Measure**. In this sense the several liquids have each a different capacity of barrel. A barrel of wine is 31½ gallons; a barrel of oil averages from 50 to 53 gallons.

2. **Dry Measure**. A barrel of flour contains 196 pounds.

II. Mech.: The cylindrical part of a pulley.

III. Horology:

1. **The barrel of a watch**: The hollow cylinder or case in which the mainspring works. It is connected with a chain by the fusee, by the winding of which the chain is unrolled from the cylinder, with the effect of winding the mainspring.

2. The chamber of a spring balance.

IV. Campanology: The sonorous portion of a bell.

V. Anatomy. Barrel of the Ear: A cavity behind the tympanum, covered with a fine membrane.

¶ The belly and loins of a horse or cow are technically spoken of as the *barrel*.

"The priceless animal of grand symmetrical form, short legs, a round *barrel*."—*Sidney: Book of the Horse*.

VI. Nautical:

1. The main piece of a capstan.

2. The cylinder around which the tiller-ropes are wound.

VII. Music: The cylinder studded with pins by which the keys of a musical instrument are moved. [BARRIL-ORGAN.]

barrel-bellied, **barrel-belly'd**, *a.* Having a large and protuberant belly. (See V.)

"Dauntless at empty noises, lofty neck'd,
Sharp-headed, *barrel-belly'd*, broadly-back'd."

Dryden: Virgil, G. iii.

barrel-bulk, s. A measure of capacity. [BARRIL, B., 1. 2.]

barrel-drain, s. A cylindrical drain.

barrel-fever, s. Disease produced by immoderate drinking. (*Scotch*.) (*Jamieson*.)

barrel-head, s. The head of a barrel.

barrel-organ, s. An organ consisting of a cylindrical barrel with pins, the revolution of which opens the key-valves and plays the instrument. The street-organ is of this type.

barrel-pen, s. A steel pen which has a split cylindrical shank adapting it to slip upon a round holder.

barrel-pump, s. The piston-chamber of a pump.

bār'-rēl, *v. t.* [From *barrel*, s. (q. v.). In Fr. *embariller*.] To put in a barrel.

"Barrel up earth, and sow some seed in it, and put it in the bottom of a pond."—*Bacon*.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bār'-reled, *pa. par., adj., & in compos.* [BARREL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As past participle & adjective:* Put in a barrel.

C. *In compos.:* Having a barrel in the three senses, that is, a tube; as "a five-barreled revolver."

†bār'-rel-ēt, *s.* [BARRULET.]

bār'-rel-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BARREL, *v. t.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & a.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of putting in barrels; the state of being put in barrels.

bār'-rēn, ***bār'-rēin**, ***bār'-rēine**, ***bār'-ēine**, ***bār'-ēyn**, ***bār'-eigne** (eigne as *ēn*), *a. & s.* [In Dut. *bar*=barren, unfruitful, naked, severe, nipping; *onvruchtbaar*=unfruitful, barren. This would connect it with Eng. *bare* (q. v.). But the real etymology is Norm. Fr. *barein*; O. Fr. *barraigne*, *brahaigne*, *brehaigne*, *brehaine*, *brehange*=sterile; Arm. *brekhan*=sterile.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) *Of the human race, or of the inferior animals:* Unable to produce one's kind, or not actually producing it; sterile, unfruitful, unprolific.

"... and his wife was barren, and bare not."—*Judges* xiii. 2.

"There shall not be male or female barren among you, or among your cattle."—*Deuteronomy* vii. 14.

(2) *Of plants:* Not producing fruit; as "The barren fig-tree."

"Violets, a barren kind,
Wither'd on the ground must lie."

Wordsworth: Foresight.

(3) *Of the ground:* Not fertile; sterile, not yielding abundant crops.

"... the situation of this city is pleasant; but the water is naught, and the ground barren."—*2 Kings* ii. 19.

2. Figuratively:

(1) *Of the mind:* Not intellectually productive, uninventive, dull.

"There be of them that will make themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of barren spectators to laugh too."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

(2) *Of things in general:*

(a) Unproductive, not bringing with it anything beyond itself; not descending from father to son.

"Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown,
And put a barren scepter in my gripe."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

(b) Scanty, not copious; deficient; wanting in number or quantity. (In construction followed by *of*.)

"The forty-three years of his reign are as barren of events as they are of names."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xi., § 13.

II. Botany:

A barren flower: (1) A flower which has only stamina, without a pistil; example, the males of monœcious and of diœcious plants. (2) Having neither stamina nor pistil; example, some flowers in certain grasses and sedges.

B. As substantive:

1. Western Barrens. West of the Alleghany mountains there are whole tracts of land elevated a few feet above the level of the plain called "barrens," not because they yield no produce, for in fact they are very fertile in small trees and grasses.

2. "The Pine Barrens" of South Carolina cover a large unproductive tract of land. [PINE BARREN.]

barren-flowered, *adj.* Having barren flowers.

barren-ivy, *s.* Creeping ivy which does not flower.

barren-land, *s.* Unfertile land.

barren-money, *s.*

Civil Law: Money not put out to interest or so traded with as to yield an income.

barren-spirited, *adj.* A person of a spirit incapable of effecting anything high or important.

"A barren-spirited fellow; one that feeds
On objects, orts, and imitations;
Which, out of use, and stal'd by other men,
Begin his fashion."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 1.

bār'-rēn-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *barren*; *-ly*.] In a barren manner, with the absence of fertility, unfruitfully.

bār'-rēn-ness, ***bār'-rēn-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *barren*; *-ness*.]

I. Literally:

1. Of the human race, the inferior animals, or plants: The quality of being barren, inability to procreate offspring, or the state of being without offspring.

"I pray'd for children, and thought barrenness
In wedlock a reproach." *Milton: Samson Agon.*

2. Of the ground: Infertility, sterility, incapability of yielding heavy crops.

"Within the self-same hamlet lands have divers degrees of value, through the diversity of their fertility or barrenness."—*Bacon*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Of the mind: Want of inventiveness, inability to produce anything intellectual.

"... a total barrenness of invention."—*Dryden*.

2. Of the heart: Absence of proper moral or spiritual emotion.

"The greatest saints sometimes are fervent, and sometimes feel a barrenness of devotion."—*Taylor*.

3. Of things in general: Deficiency of matter or of interest.

"The importunity of our adversaries hath constrained us longer to dwell than the barrenness of so poor a cause could have seemed either to require or to admit."—*Hooker*.

bār'-rēn-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *barren*, and *wort*=herb.] The English name of *Epimedium*, a genus of plants belonging to the order *Berberidaceæ* (*Berberids*). It has a creeping rhizome, a twice ternate stem-leaf with cordate leaflets, reddish flowers in panicles, with inflated nectaries, four sepals, eight petals, four stamina, and curious anthers.

bār'-rēt, *s.* [In Fr. *barrette*; Prov. *barreta*, *berreta*, *birret*; Sp. *birreta*, *birrete*; Ital. *berretta*; Low Lat. *barretum*, *birretum*, dimin. of Lat. *birrus*=a woolen overcoat used to keep off rain.] [BIRETTA.] A cap formerly worn by soldiers.

barret-cap, **barret cap**. The same as BARRET (q. v.).

"Old England's sign, St. George's cross,

His barret-cap did grace."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 16.

bār-rēt-tē'es, *s.* A kind of plain silk. (*Knight*.)

***bār'-rēt-ēr** (1), *s.* [BARRATOR.]

***bār'-rēt-ēr** (2), *s.* [BARRISTER.]

†bār'-rēt-rŷ, *s.* [BARRATRY.]

†bār-r-fūl, *a.* [BARFUL.]

bār-rī-cā'de, **†bār-rī-cā'-dō**, *s.* [In Sw. *barrikad*; Dut. & Ger. *barrikade*; Dan. & Fr. *barrikade*; Sp. *barricada*; Ital. *barricata*. From Fr. *barrique*; Prov. *barriqua*; Sp. & Port. *barrica*=a cask; casks having apparently formed the original barricades.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: A hastily-formed rampart of casks, earth, trees, logs of wood, paving-stones, wagons, or other vehicles, designed to impede the advance of a suddenly declared foe.

¶ The word came into the language in the form *barricado*, but is now more frequently spoken and written *barricade*.

"... No barricado for a belly."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

"The access was by a neck of land, between the sea on one part, and the harbor water, or inner sea, on the other; fortified clean over with a strong rampier and *barricado*."—*Bacon*.

"... to make the security still more complete by throwing a *barricade* across the stream . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Fig.: Anything designed to prove an obstruction, or which actually proves such.

"There must be such a *barricade* as would greatly annoy or absolutely stop the currents of the atmosphere."—*Derham*.

B. Naval Architecture: A strong wooden rail supported by stanchions extending across the forepart of the quarter-deck in ships of war. The vacant spaces between the stanchions are usually filled with rope mats, corks, or pieces of old cable; and the upper part, which contains a double rope netting above the rail, is stuffed with hammocks, as a defense against small shot in a naval action.

bār-rī-cā'de, **†bār-rī-cā'-dō**, *v. t.* [From *barrikade*, *s.* (q. v.). In Ger. *barikadeeren*; Fr. *barri-cader*.]

1. Lit.: To form a barricade, to throw up a hastily-constructed rampart of earth, trees, paving-stones, wagons, or other vehicles, with the view of obstructing the progress of an enemy; any barrier raised for a defense; an obstruction raised to keep a crowd from pressing forward unduly, or to preserve a spot sacred from their intrusion.

¶ Like the substantive, this also first entered the English language in the form *barricado*. Neither the substantive nor the verb *barricado* is yet obsolete. The former seems passing away more rapidly than the latter.

"Fast we found, fast shut,

The dismal gates, and barricadoed strong."

Milton: P. L., bk. viii.

"He had not time to *barricado* the doors; so that the enemy entered."—*Clarendon*.

"All the great avenues were *barricaded*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. Fig.: To obstruct in any way by means of physical obstacles.

"A new volcano continually discharging that matter, which, being till then *barricaded* up and imprisoned in the bowels of the earth, was the occasion of very great and frequent calamities."—*Woodward*.

bār-rī-cā'-dēd, **bār-rī-cā'-dōed**, *pa. par. & a.* [BARRICADE, *v.*]

bār-rī-cā'-d-īng, **bār-rī-cā'-dō-īng**, *pr. par.* [BARRICADE, *v.*]

bār-rī-ēr, ***bār-rī-ē're**, ***bār-rē're**, *s. & a.* Formerly pronounced sometimes with the accent on last syllable. [In Fr. *barrière*; Prov. & Ital. *barriera*; Sp. *barrera*.] [BAR.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A physical obstruction of any kind erected to bar the progress of a person or thing, to constitute a boundary line, or for any other similar purpose. *Specially—*

†(a) A fortification, a strong place; a wall raised for defense, a fortified boundary-line.

"The Queen is guarantee of the Dutch, having possession of the *barrier*, and the revenues thereof, before a peace."—*Swift*.

(b) Any obstruction raised to prevent a foe, a crowd, &c., from passing a certain point; anything designed to fence around a privileged spot, or to mark the limits of a place, as, e. g., a tiltyard, the gateway of a continental town.

"The lists' dread *barriers* to prepare,

Against the morrow's dawn."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 9.

(2) Anything natural which similarly furnishes defense, impedes movement, or produces separation.

"Safe in the love of heav'n, an ocean flows
Around our realm, a *barrier* from the foes."

Pope.

"... an invisible *barrier*, two yards in width, separated perfectly calm air from a strong blast."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xxi.

2. Fig.: Anything immaterial which hinders advance or produces separation.

(1) A mentally-formed obstacle, obstruction, or hindrance.

"If you value yourself as a man of learning, you are building a most impassable *barrier* against improvement."—*Watts*.

(2) A mentally-formed boundary, limit, or line of division or separation.

"And fix, O muse, the *barrier* of thy song
At Oedipus."—*Pope: Statius*.

"How instinct varies in the groveling swine,
Compar'd, half-reas'ning elephant! with thine;
'Twixt that and reason what a nice *barrier*!
For ever sep'rate, yet for ever near."

Pope.

II. Fortification: A palisade, stockade, or other obstacle raised in a passage or retrenchment as a defense against an enemy. (*James*.)

B. As adjective: Impeding, standing in the way; intercepting anything.

"... the *barrier* mountains, by excluding the sun for much of his daily course, strengthen the gloomy impressions."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 83.

barrier-gate, *s.* A heavy gate to close the opening through a barrier. (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

barrier-like, *s.* Like a barrier.

"There is a simplicity in the *barrier-like* beach."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xx.

barrier-reefs, *s. pl.* Darwin's second great class of coral reefs. In these the wall of coral runs nearly parallel to the coast of a continent or large island, but at some distance from the shore; in this latter respect differing from fringing or skirting reefs, which are in contact with the land. There is a vast barrier-reef along the northeastern coast of Australia.

"Before explaining how atoll-formed reefs acquire their peculiar structure, we must turn to the second great class, namely, *Barrier-reefs*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xx.

***bār-rī-kēt**, *s.* [Dimin. of Fr. *barrique*=a hogs-head, a tun, a butt.] A firkin.

"Barrot, a ferkin or *barriket*."—*Cotgrave*.

bar-rīng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BAR, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle and participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

¶ It is sometimes used in familiar language as a preposition; for example, "*barring* (i. e., excluding, excepting) undetected errors in the addition, the account should come to so much."

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, †his; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -tion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Exclusion by means of a bar placed across a door.

2. *Fig.*: Exclusion of any kind, by whatever process effected.

II. Her.: The same as BARRY or BARRULY (q. v.). (*Chaucer.*)

barring-out, s. An act of rebellion occasionally committed by school-boys. It consists in locking and, if need be, barricading the door against the entry of the teacher.

"Not school-boys at a barring-out,
Rais'd ever such incessant rout."

Swift: Journal of a Modern Fine Lady.

bār-rīng-tō-nī-ā, s. [Named after the Hon. Daines Barrington, F.R.S., &c.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the type of the order Barringtoniaceae (Barringtoniads). *Barringtonia speciosa* is a splendid tree which grows in the East Indies. It has long, wedge-shaped coriaceous leaves, and large, handsome purple-and-white flowers. The fruit is a drupe, the seeds of which, mixed with bait, inebriate fish in the same way that *Cocculus indicus* does.

bār-rīng-tō-nī-ā-čē-ə (*Lindley*), **bār-rīng-tō-nī-ē-æ** (*De Cand.*), (both *Latin*), **bār-rīng-tō-nī-ads** (*Eng.*), s. pl. [BARRINGTONIA.] An order of plants classed by Lindley under his 53d or Grosal Alliance. Formerly they were regarded as a sub-order of Myrtaceae, from which, however, they differ in having alternate undotted leaves. Sepals, 4-5; petals, 4-5; stamina indefinite; ovary inferior, 2, 4-5 celled; ovules, indefinite; style, simple; stigma, capitate; fruit, fleshy. Habitat, the tropics of the Old and New Worlds. In 1847 the known species were twenty-eight. [For the properties of the various species see STRAVADIUM, CUSTAVIA, and CAREYA.]

bār-ris-tēr, ***bār-ṛas-tēr**, ***bār-rēt-ēr** (2), s. [Apparently from *bar*, referring to the fact that a barrister pleads at the bar. Other etymologies have been given.] In England, a member of the legal profession who has been admitted to practice at the bar; a counselor-at-law. [COUNSELOR, COUNSEL.] In old law books barristers were styled *apprentices*, *apprenticii ad legem*, being regarded as mere learners, and not qualified to execute the full office of an advocate till they were of sixteen years' standing; now a barrister of ten years is held competent to fill almost any kind of office. No one who has not been called to the bar can plead in the Superior Courts at Westminster, or, as a rule, in any court presided over by a superior judge. Formerly a distinction was drawn between *utter* (=outer) barristers, who on public occasions in the Inns of Court were called from the body of the hall to the first place outside the bar, while the benchers and readers were called *inner*. In the Inns of Court a distinction was formerly drawn between *Inner Barristers*, who on public occasions occupied a place on a raised dais separated from the rest of the hall by a bar, and *Utter* (i. e., *Outer*) *Barristers*, who were called from among the students to the first place outside the bar. The distinction has long been abolished, the term *barrister* being now used for what were formerly termed *Inner Barristers*, while the *Outer Barristers* have sunk again into the rank of students, from which they were taken. In Queen Elizabeth's reign the *Outer Barristers* were allowed to practice in law courts, but under most other English sovereigns they simply took part in readings and moots at the Inns of Court. A now obsolete regulation, made in 1603, required that no one should be allowed to study for the bar unless he were a gentleman by descent; but at least since 1762, study for the bar has been open, on certain conditions, to any member of the community. A barrister can be disbarred, appeal, however, being allowed him to the judges. The Irish bar is regulated almost exactly like that of England. In Scotland there is a difference of name, barristers being called *advocates*. [ADVOCATE.]

***bār-rōn-ŷ**, s. [BARONY.]

bār-rōw (1), ***bār-ā**, s. [A. S. *beorh* (genit. *beorhes*), *beorug*=a barrow pig, a porker; N. H. Ger. *barch*, *borch*; O. H. Ger. *barch*, *barug*; Sp. *verraco*; Sansc. *barāha*, *warāha*=a hog. (See also PORK.) Dr. Brewer, in his *Phrase and Fable*, says: "A barrow pig: A baronet; so called because he is not looked upon as a nobleman by the aristocracy, nor as a commoner by the people. In like manner a barrow pig is neither male nor female, neither hog nor sow." A boar, especially if castrated. (*O. Eng.*)

"... and hadde an vatte *baru* ynome."

Rob. Glouces., p. 207. (*S. in Boucher.*)

barrow-grease, ***barrowes-greece**, s. Hog's-ard.

"For a saws-fleame or a red-pimpled face, 4 oz. of *barrowes-grease* are directed" [in a work called *A Thousand and Notable Things*, p. 140].—*Boucher: Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary.*

***barrow-hogge**, s. The same as BARROW (1) (q. v.).

"His life was like a *barrow-hogge*,
That liveth many a day,
Yet never once doth any good
Until men will him slay."
Percy Reliques, i. 208. (*Boucher.*)

barrow-pig, s. The same as BARROW (1) (q. v.).

"Gorret, a little sheat or *barrow-pig*."—*Cotgrave.*

barrow-swine, s. The same as BARROW (1) (q. v.).

"... the gall of a *barrow-swine*."—*A Thousand Notable Things*, p. 88. (*Boucher.*)

bār-rōw (2), s. [A. S. *berewe* = a wheelbarrow; from *beren*, *beoran* = to bear, to carry. In Sw. *bor*=a barrow, a bier; Dan. *bør*=barrow; Dut. *berrie*; Ger. *bahre*. Compare *bier* (q. v.).]

A. Ord. Lang.: Any kind of carriage moved by the hand. *Specially*—

1. A hand-barrow, a frame of wood with two shafts or handles at each end, carried by men; also as much as such a vehicle will hold.

"Have I lived to be carried in a basket like a *barrow* of butcher's offal, and thrown into the Thames?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

2. A wheelbarrow, a small cart with one wheel placed in front, and handles in the rear, by grasping which one can trundle the barrow before him. It has two uprights to support it when stationary.

"No *barrow's* wheel
Shall mark thy stocking with a miry trace."—*Gay.*

B. Salt manufacture: A conical basket employed at Nantwich and Droitwich for the reception of wet salt till the water has drained from it.

"A barrow containing six pecks . . ."—*White: Kennet's MS. Gloss.* (*S. in Boucher.*)

barrow-tram, s.

1. *Lit.*: The shaft of a wheelbarrow.

2. *Fig. (in a jocular sense)*: A raw-boned person.

"... gather your wind and your senses, ye black *barrow-tram* o' the kirk that ye are."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xlv.

bār-rōw (3), s. [A. S. *beorh*, *beorg* = a hill, a mountain, a rampart, a citadel, a heap, burrow or barrow, a heap of stones, a place of burial; from *beorgan*=to protect or shelter, to fortify. Compare also *beoro*=a barrow, a high or hilly place, a grove, a wood, a hill covered with wood, &c.] An artificial mound or tumulus, of stones or earth, piled up over the remains of the dead. Such erections were frequently made in ancient times in our own land, and they are met with also in many other countries, both in the Old and New Worlds. In Scotland they are called *cairns*. When opened they are often found to contain stone cysts, calcined bones, &c. Burial in barrows commencing amid the mists of remote antiquity seems to have been practiced as late as the eighth century A. D. One of the finest barrows in the world is Silbury Hill, Wiltshire, near Marlborough. It is 170 feet in perpendicular height, 316 along the slope, and covers about five acres of ground. [CAIRN, CYST.]

"... where stillness dwells
'Midst the rude *barrows* and the moorland swells,
Thus undisturb'd." *Hemans: Dartmoor.*

bār-rōw-mān, s. [Eng. *barrow*; *man*.] One who carries stones, mortar, &c., on a hand-barrow, to masons when building. (*Scotch.*)

"I will give you to know that old masons are the best *barrowmen*."—*Perils of Man*, ii. 326. (*Jamieson.*)

bār-rul-ēt, ***bār-ṛel-ēt**, s. [Dimin. of Eng. *bar* (q. v.). "A little bar."]

Heraldry: One-fourth of a bar; that is, a twentieth part of the field. It is seldom or never borne singly. It is sometimes called also a BRACELET. When they are disposed in couples, barrulets are *bars-gemels* (q. v.).

***bār-rul-ēt-tŷ**, a. [From Eng. *barrulet* (q. v.).] Having the field horizontally divided into ten or any number of equal parts. *Barry* is the term more commonly used. [BARRY.]

bār-rul-ŷ, a. [Dimin. of *barry* (q. v.).] The same in signification as BARRY (q. v.).

bar'-rŷ, a. & s. [Eng. *bar*; -rŷ.]

A. As adjective (Her.): Having the field divided, by means of horizontal lines, into a certain number of equal parts. [BAR.]

B. As substantive (Her.): The division of the field by horizontal lines into a certain number of equal parts. It is called also BARRULY. Chaucer terms it *barring*.

¶ The following are variations of this division of the field:—

Barry bendy: The term used when a field is divided bar-wise and bend-wise also, the tinctures being countercharged. (*Gloss. of Heraldry.*)

Barry bendy sinister: A combination of *barry* and *bendy sinister*.

Barry bendy dexter and sinister: A combination of *barry* and *bendy dexter and sinister*. It is called also BARRY LOZENGY.

Barry lozengy: The same as the last.

Barry pily: Divided into an equal number of pieces by piles placed horizontally across the shield.

***bars**, s. pl. The old name of a game. [BAR.]

***barse**, s. [BASSE.]

bars'-gēm-ēls, s. pl. [From Eng. *bar* (q. v.), and *gemels*, pl. of Eng. *gemel*=a pair; from Lat. *gemellus*=twin.] [BAR.]

Her.: A pair of bars; two horizontal bars on a field, at a short distance from each other.

bar'-sōw-ite, s. [Named from Barsovscoi, in the auriferous sands of which it occurs.] A mineral, a variety of Anorthite, of a granular texture. Hardness, 5.5-6; sp. gr., 2.74-2.75; luster, pearly; color, snow-white. Compos.: Silica, 48.71; alumina, 33.90; magnesia, 1.54; lime, 15.29=99.44. (*Dana.*)

***barst**, ***bērst**, pret. of *v.* [BURST.]

"And slou to grounde vaste ynou and *barste* mony a sselde."—*Rob. Glouc.*, p. 437.

"Atte laste thoru stronge dundes hys suerd *berst* atuo." *Ibid.*, p. 460.

¶ Still used in North of England. (*S. in Boucher.*)

bar'-tēr, v. t. & i. [In O. Fr. *barater*, *bareter*=to truck, to exchange, to cheat in bargaining or otherwise; Sp. *baratar*=to truck; *baratear*=to bargain; Ital. *barattare*.] [BARTER, s.; BARRATOR.]

A. Transitive: To exchange one thing for another. (It generally implies that this is not done through the medium of money.)

(a) *Literally*:

"... the inconvenience and delay (if not the impossibility) of finding some one who has what you want, and is willing to *barter* it for what you have."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*

(b) *Half-figuratively*:

"Convenience, plenty, elegance, and arts:
But view them closer, craft and fraud appear,
E'en liberty itself is *bartered* here."—*Goldsmith: The Traveler.*

¶ *To barter away*: Nearly the same as to *barter*; but special prominence is given to the fact that what one thus exchanges passes out of his possession and is lost to him in future. (Often used, but not always, when one sells what he should have retained, or has made a bad bargain.)

"If they will *barter away* their time, methinks they should at least have some ease in exchange."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Piety.*

"He also *bartered away* plums, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts that would last good for his eating a whole year."—*Locke.*

B. Intrans.: To exchange one thing for another. [See the verb transitive.] (*Literally & half-figuratively.*)

"A man has not everything growing upon his soil, and therefore is willing to *barter* with his neighbor."—*Collier.*

bar'-tēr, s. [From Eng. *barter*, v. (q. v.). In Ital. *baratto*. Compare Sp. *barata* and *baratura*=a low price.] [BARRATOR.]

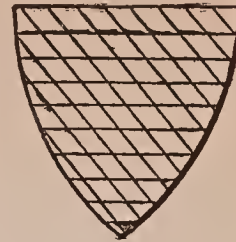
1. The act or operation of exchanging one article for another, without the employment of money as the medium of exchange.

"... the operation of exchange, whether conducted by *barter* or through the medium of money, . . ."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. v., § 9.

2. The article which is given in exchange for another.

"He who corrupteth English with foreign words is as wise as ladies that change plate for china; for which the laudable traffic of old clothes is much the fairest *barter*."—*Felton.*

3. A rule of arithmetic, by which the values of commodities of different kinds are compared.



Barry Bendy.



Barrow. (Silbury Hill, Wilts.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pī, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bar'-têred, *pa. par. & a.* [BARTER, *v. t.*]

bar'-têr-êr, *s.* [Eng. *barter*; *-er.*] One who barter; one who exchanges commodities for each other. (*Wakefield.*)

bar'-têr-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [BARTER, *v.*]

***bar'-têr-ÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *barter*; *-y.*] The act or operation of exchanging one article for another.

"It is a received opinion, that in most ancient ages there was only *bartery* or exchange of commodities among most nations."—*Camden: Remains.*

Bar-thöl'-ô-mew (ew as ū), *s. & a.* [Gr. *Bartholomaios*; Aram. *Bar Tolmai* = son of Tolmai; or *Bar Talmai*=son of Talmai.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Theol. & Ch. Hist.*: One of the twelve apostles of Jesus. He was probably the same as Nathanael. (Matt. x. 3; Mark iii. 18; Luke vi. 14; Acts i. 13.) The mission field of this apostle was the southern part of Arabia.

2. *Hist. The Bartholomew*: A name often given to the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. [BARTHOLOMEW'S TIDE.]

B. As adjective: Pertaining to the apostle Bartholomew, or to any institution, time, or occurrence called after his name. [See the compounds which follow.]

Bartholomew Fair, Bartlemy Fair (*Vulgar*). A celebrated fair which was long held in Smithfield at Bartholomew-tide. The charter authorizing it was granted by Henry I. in 1153, and it was proclaimed for the last time in 1855.

Bartholomew-pig.

1. *Literally*: A roasted pig, sold piping hot at Bartholomew Fair. The Puritans were against this feature of the fair as well as the fair itself.

"For the very calling it a *Bartholomew-pig*, and to eat it so, is a spice of idolatry."—*Ben Jonson: Bart. Fair*, i. 6.

2. *Fig.*: A fat, overgrown person.

"Thou . . . little tidy *Bartholomew* boar-pig."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

"Roast-pig and goose they did oppose,
And blasphemed custard through the nose."

Butler: Hudibras.

Bartholomew's Hospital, more generally **St. Bartholomew's Hospital**. A celebrated London hospital and medical school, on the south side of Smithfield, believed to have been founded as far back as A. D. 1102, by Rahere, usually described as having been a minstrel in the court of Henry I. It is still a highly-flourishing institution. It has recently been enlarged.

Bartholomew's tide. The festival of St. Bartholomew is celebrated on the 24th of August, and *St. Bartholomew's tide* is the term most nearly coinciding with that date.

¶ Two great historical events have occurred on St. Bartholomew's day, one in France, the other in England.

(a) On the 24th of August, 1572, Paris disgraced itself by the atrocious and treacherous massacre of the Admiral Coligny and an immense multitude of less distinguished Huguenots, one chief instigator of this crime being the queen-mother, Catherine of Medicis, and her son Charles IX., who became an accessory before the event, lending it the sanction of his royal name. A papal medal, with the inscription *Hugenotorum strages*, struck to commemorate the event, was obtainable at Rome till a few years ago. The crime of the 24th of August, 1572, is generally called by Protestant writers "the Massacre of St. Bartholomew," and sometimes in English narrative simply "the Bartholomew."

(b) On the 24th of August, 1662, about 2,000 clergymen, unable conscientiously to sign adherence to the Act of Uniformity, had to leave their livings in the Church of England and make way for others who could accept that Act.

bar-ti-zăn' (*Eng. & Scotch*), ***bar-ti-şë ne**, ***bêr-ti-şë ne** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [O. Fr. *bretesche*=wooden towers; Ital. *bertesca*=a kind of rampart or fence of war, made upon towers, to let down or be raised at pleasure; a block-house (*Altieri*); Low Lat. *bretaschæ*, *berteschæ*=wooden towers.] [BRAT-TICE.]

1. *Of castles or houses*: A battlement on the top of a house or castle. (*Jamieson.*)

Specialty: A small overhanging turret projecting from the angle on the top of a tower, or from the parapet or other parts of a building. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

"So near they were, that they might know
The straining harsh of each crossbow;
On battlement and bartizan
Gleamed axe, and spear, and partizan."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 17.

2. *Of cathedrals or churches*: The battlement surrounding a spire or steeple or the roof of a cathedral or church.

"That the morn afternoon the town's colors be put upon the *bertisene* of the steeple, that at three o'clock the

bells begin to ring, and ring on still, till his Majesty comes hither, and passes on to Anstruther."—*Records Pittenweem*, 1651. (*Statist. Acc.*, iv. 376.) (*Jamieson.*)

" . . . while visitors found access to the court by a projecting gateway, the *bartizan* or flat-leaved roof of which was accessible from the terrace by an easy flight of low and broad steps."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxii.

"A native of Strasburg, thirty-six years old, formerly a butcher, lately threw himself from the *bartizan* of the cathedral, and fell on the roof of the aisle, being, of course, killed on the spot."—*Weekly Scotsman*, August 4, 1877.

bartizan-seat, *s.* A seat on the bartizan.

"He passed the court-gate, and he oped the tower grate,
And he mounted the narrow stair
To the *bartizan-seat*, where, with maids that on her wait,
He found his lady fair."

Scott: The Eve of St. John.

Bar'-tle-mÿ Fäir (tle=tel). [BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.]

bar'-tôn, ***bêr'-tôn**, ***bêr'-tône**, *s.* [A. S. *beretun*=court-yard; from *bere*=barley, and *tun*=a plot of ground fenced round or inclosed by a hedge; hence (1) a close, a field, (2) a dwelling, house, yard, farm, (3) a village, (4) a class, course, turn.]

1. In England, the part of a manorial estate which the lord of the manor kept in his own hand; a demesne. (*Spelman.*)

¶ It is used in this sense in Devonshire (*Blount*), and Cornwall (*Carew*). In the first-named county it also signifies a large as contradistinguished from a small farm. (*Marshall.*)

2. An area in the hinder part of a country house where the granaries, barns, stables, and all the lower offices and places appropriated to domestic animals belonging to a farm are situated, and where the business of the farm is transacted. (*Spelman.*)

3. A coop or place to keep poultry in. (*Kersey, Bailey, Phillips, &c.*) (For the whole subject see *Boucher.*)

Bar'-tôn, *s. & a.* [Compare *barton* (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: The name of many parishes and places in England.

B. As adjective:

Barton beds, Barton series: A series of beds laid bare in Barton Cliff, in England, in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. Lyell considers them the equivalents in age and position of the French *Grès de Beauchamp*, or, *Sables Moyens*. He places them at the base of the Upper Eocene, immediately below the Headon series, and just above the Bracklesham series of the Middle Eocene. The Barton sands have been classed by the Government surveyors as Upper Bagshot, and the Barton clay as Middle Bagshot, but Lyell considers the evidence insufficient as yet completely to bear out these precise identifications. (*Lyell: Student's Manual of Geology*, 1871, pp. 227, 233, &c.)

***bar'-tôn-êr**, *s.* [O. Eng. *barton* (q. v.), and *-er.*] One who manages reserved manorial lands. [BARTON (1).]

"And the persons who took care of and managed such reserved lands were called *bertonarii*, i. e., *bartoners* or husbandmen."—*Boucher.*

bar-tô'-nî-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. B. S. Barton, botanist, of Philadelphia.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Loasaceæ, or Loasads. The species are fine plants with large white odoriferous flowers, which open during the night.

bar'-tram, *s.* [In Ger. *bertram*. Corrupted from Lat. *pyrethrum*; Gr. *pyrethron*=a hot spicy plant; from *pyr*=fire. (*Skinner.*)] A plant, the Pellitory (*Parietaria officinalis*). [PARIETARIA, PELLITORY.] (*Higgins: Adaptation of Junius' Nomenclator.*)

¶ *Parietaria* has no botanical affinity to *Pyrethrum*. [PYRETHREUM.]

bärt'-sî-a, *s.* [Named by Linnæus after a friend of his, Dr. John Bartsch, M. D., a Prussian botanist.]

Botany: A genus of plants belonging to the order Scrophulariaceæ, or Figworts. The calyx is four-cleft; there is no lateral compression of the upper lip of the corolla, while the lower lip has three equal reflexed lobes.

***bär'-û** (1), *s.* [BARROW (1).]

ba'-rû (2), *s.* A woolly material found at the base of the leaves of a particular palm-tree, *Sague-rus saccharifer*.

Bär'-ûch, *s.* [Heb. *Baruk* (= *blessed*); Sept. Gr. *Barouch*.]

1. *Script. Hist.*: A son of Neriah, who was a friend of Jeremiah's, and at least occasionally acted as his amanuensis (Jer. xxxii. 12; xxxvi. 4, 17, 32; xliii. 6; xlv. 1; li. 59.)

2. *Bibliog.*: Two apocryphal books or letters which have been attributed to the above-mentioned Baruch.

(a) The first of these was nominally designed to assure the tribes in exile of an ultimate return to their own land. Its date seems to have been the second century B. C., while the real Baruch lived in the latter part of the seventh—that is, about 500 years before.

(b) The second epistle, or book, was nominally designed to counsel those Jews who were left in Palestine, during the time that their brethren were in captivity abroad, to submit to the Divine will. It was written probably about the same date as the former one—i. e., the second century B. C.

bar'-wise, *adv.* [From *bar*, and suff. *-wise*=manner or fashion.]

Her.: Horizontally arranged in two or more rows.

bar'-wôod, *s.* [Eng. *bar*; *wood*.] An African wood used in dyeing. It is the product of *Baphia nitida*, a tree which belongs to the sub-order Cæsalpinieæ.

bär'-ÿ-çên'-trîc, *adj.* [Gr. *barys*=heavy, and *kentrikos*=of or from the center.]

Nat. Phil. & Geom.: Pertaining to the center of gravity.

barycentric calculus. A kind of calculus designed to apply the mechanical theory of the center of gravity to geometry. It was first published by Möbius, Professor of Astronomy at Leipsic. It is founded on the principle of defining a point as the center of gravity of certain fixed points to which co-efficients or weights are attached. It has now been superseded by the method of trilinear and quadrilinear co-ordinates, to which itself led the way.

bär'-ÿ-phô'-nî-a, *s.* [Gr. *baryphōnia*; from *barys*=heavy, and *phōnē*=a sound, . . . the voice.]

Med.: Heaviness, i. e., hoarseness of voice.

bär'-ÿ-strôn'-tî-an-ite, *s.* [In Ger. *barystrontianit*. From Eng. *baryta*, and *strontian* (q. v.).] A mineral, called also Stromnite, a variety of Strontianite. [See these words.]

bär'-ÿt, *s.* [In Ger. *baryt*.] [BARYTA, BARITE.] The same as Barite (q. v.).

baryt-harmotome, *s.* A mineral, the same as Harmotome (q. v.).

ba-rÿ'-ta, *s.* [In Ger. *baryt*; Fr. *baryte*; Gr. *barytēs*=weight, heaviness; *barys*=heavy.]

Chemistry: The monoxide of barium, BaO. [BARIUM.]

1. *Carbonate of Baryta*:

(a) *Chem.* [BARIUM.]

(b) *Min.*: The same as Witherite (q. v.).

2. *Carbonate of Lime and Baryta* (*Min.*): The same as Bromlite (q. v.).

3. *Sulphate of Baryta*:

(a) *Chem.* [BARIUM.]

(b) *Min.*: The same as Barite (q. v.).

4. *Sulphato-carbonate of Baryta* (*Mineralogy*):

Witherite incrustated by barite.

ba-rÿ'-tēs, *s.* [BARYTA.]

Min.: The same as Barite (q. v.).

ba-rÿ'-îc, *a.* [Eng. *baryt*; *-ic*.] Consisting in whole or in part of barytes; pertaining to barytes. (*Watts: Chemistry.*)

ba-rÿ'-tîne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *baryt(a)*, and suff. *-ine*.]

Min.: The same as Barite (q. v.).

ba-rÿ'-tîte, *s.* [Eng., &c., *baryt(a)*, and suff. *-ite*=Gr. *lithos*=stone.]

Min.: The same as Barite (q. v.).

ba-rÿ'-tō, *in compos.* Containing a certain amount of barytum, now called Barium. [BARYTO-CALCITE, BARYTO-CELESTITE.]

ba-rÿ'-tō-călc'-îte, *s.* [In Ger. *baryto-calcit*; from *baryto*, the form in composition of baryta or barytes, and *calcite* (q. v.), Ger. *calcit*.]

1. A mineral, called also Bromlite (q. v.).

2. A monoclinic transparent or translucent mineral, with a hardness of 4, a sp. gr. of 3.63-3.66; vitreous luster, a white, grayish, greenish, or yellowish color. Composition: Carbonate of baryta, 66.3; carbonate of lime, 33.7=100. It occurs at Alston Moor, in Cumberland, England.

ba-rÿ'-tō-çěl'-es-tîte, *s.* [Eng. *baryto*; *celestite*.] A mineral, called by Thomson Baryto-sulphate of Strontia. It is found near Lake Erie.

bär'-ÿ-tōne, **bär'-î-tōne**, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *bariton* (s.) (*Music*), *barytonum* (*Gram.*); Fr. *baryton* (s.); Port. *bariton* (s.); Sp. & Ital. *baritono*. From Gr. *barytonos* (adj.)=(1) deep-sounding, (2) (*Gram.*) (see II.), (3) (*Rhet.*) emphatic: *barys*=heavy, and *tonos*=a tone.] [TONE.]

A. As adj.: Having a deep heavy tone of voices or instruments; having the character described under B, I. 1.

bôll, bôÿ; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

B. *As substantive:*

I. Music:

1. A male voice intermediate between a bass and a tenor.

*2. A stringed instrument invented in 1700, but not now in use. It resembled the viola da Gamba. (*Penny Cycl.*)

II. Greek Grammar: Not marked with an accent on the last syllable. In such a case the grave accent is understood.

ba-rŷ-tŭm, *s.* An old name for barium. [**BARIUM**.]

bā-sal, *a.* [*Eng. bas(e); -al.*] [**BASE**, *s.*]

A. Ord. Lang.: Pertaining to the base of anything.

"... still continue to front exactly the upper parts of those valleys, at the mouths of which the original basal fringing-reef was breached."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xx.

B. Bot.: Situated at or springing from the base of anything.

¶ In botanical Latin it is rendered *basilaris*, though the etymological affinity between this and *basal* is not close.

bā-sāl't, *s.* [*In Dut. & Ger. basalt; Fr. basalte; Port. basaltas, basalta; from Lat. basaltas (Pliny), said to have been derived from an African word, and to have meant basaltoid syenite, from Ethiopia or Upper Egypt.*]

1. *Gen.:* Any trap rock of a black, bluish, or leaden gray color, and possessed of a uniform and compact texture. (*Lyell: Manual of Geology*, ch. xxviii.)

2. *Spec.:* A trap rock consisting of augite, feldspar, and iron intimately blended, olivine also being not unfrequently present. The augite is the predominant mineral; it is, sometimes, however, exchanged for hornblende, to which it is much akin. The iron is usually magnetic, and is, moreover, often conjoined with titanium. Other minerals are also occasionally present, one being labradorite. It is distinguished from dolerite, or dolerite, by its possessing chlorine disseminated through it in grains. It is of a very hard durable nature, and may be used to advantage in macadamizing roads.

The specific gravity of basalt is 3.00. It so much tends to become columnar that all volcanic columnar rocks are by some people called basalt, which is an error. There are fine columnar basalts at the Giant's Causeway in the north of Ireland; in Scotland at Fingal's Cave and other parts of the island of Staffa; and along the sides of many hills in the old volcanic district of Western and Central India. Non-columnar basalts may be amorphous, or they may take the form of volcanic bombs cemented together by a ferruginous paste, or again they may be amygdaloidal. (*Lyell: Man. of Geol.*, ch. xxviii., &c.)

bā-sāl'tic, *a.* [*Eng. basalt, suff. -ic; Fr. basaltique.*] Composed in greater or smaller measure of basalt; columnar, like basalt, or in any other way pertaining to basalt.

"... which indicates with singular precision the age of some, at least, of the basaltic sheets."—*Duke of Argyll: Q. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vii. (1851), pt. i., p. 100.

bā-sāl't-i-form, *a.* [*Eng. basalt, i, and form. In Ger. basaltiförmig.*] Having the form of basalt; columnar. (*Maunder.*)

bā-sāl'tine, *a.* [*From Eng. basalt; -ine.*] A mineral, which some regard as identical with Hornblende, while Dana considers it a synonym of Augite and perhaps of Fassaite, two sub-varieties classed under his eighth variety of Pyroxene, that denominated "Aluminous Lime, Magnesia, Iron Pyroxene."

bā-sāl'tōid, *a.* [*Lat. basaltas (BASALT), and Gr. eidos = form, appearance.*] Presenting the appearance of basalt; resembling basalt; having basalt in its composition.

"... basaltoid syenite, black Egyptian basalt."—*Smith's Lat. Dict.*, Art. "Basaltas."

***bā'-ṣan**, ***bā'-ṣen**, *s.* [*In Fr. basane; Low Lat. basanium, bazan, bazana, bazanna, bazenna.*] The skin of a sheep tanned. [**BASIL** (2).]

bās'-an-lte, *s.* [*Lat. basanites; Gr. basanitēs = a touchstone, from basanos = a touchstone.*] A mineral, called also Lydian Stone. It is placed by Dana as one of his Crypto-crystalline varieties of Quartz. It is a velvet black siliceous or flinty jasper. If an alloyed metal be rubbed across it, the color left behind will indicate the nature and the depth of the alloy; hence arises the name of Touchstone. [**JASPER**, **QUARTZ**.]

basan-a-nō-mēl-ane, **bas-a-nō-mēl-an**, *s.* [*Gr. basanos = a touchstone, and melas = black.*] A mineral believed to be identical with Ilmenite. Dana makes it his seventh variety of Menaccanite, ranking Ilmenite as the third, and Menaccanite proper as the fourth. Basanomite is a titaniferous hæmatite.

bas bleū (*s* silent), *s.* [*Fr. bas = a stocking; bleu = blue.*] A "blue-stocking," originally a lady more attentive to literature than to personal neatness; hence applied to any literary lady. [**BLUE-STOCKING**.]

bās'-ċin-ēt, **bās'-in-ēt**, **bās'-sin-ēt**, ***bās'-sēn-ēt**, ***bās'-sēn-ette**, ***bās'-san-ette** (*O. Eng.*), ***bās'-san-āt**, ***bās'-nēt** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [*Fr. bassinet, bacin, dimin. of basin, bacin = a basin. In Prov. basinet, bacin; Sp. basinejo; Ital. bacinetto; Low Lat. bacinetum, bacinetum.*] [**BASIN**.]

1. A light helmet, generally without a visor, which receives its appellation from the great similarity which it presents to a basin. The specimen shown in the illustration is from the tomb of Sir H. Stafford, A.D. 1450, in Bromsgrove church, and is adorned with a richest wreath. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)



Bascinet.

"A diadem of gold was set
Above his bright steel basinet,
And clasp'd within its glittering twine
Was seen the glove of Argentine."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 13.

"That ilke gentilman hafand ten pundis worth of land or mare be sufficiently harness and anarmit with bassanet sellat, quhite hat, gorgeat, or peissane, hale leg harness, sword, spere, and dager."—*Acts James IV.*, 1491 (ed. 1814), p. 226. (*Basnet*, in ed. 1566.) (*Skene.*) (*Jamieson.*)

2. (*Of the form bassinet*):

(a) A species of geranium. (*Parkinson.*)

(b) A skin with which soldiers covered themselves. (*Blount.*) (*S. in Boucher.*)

bās'-cūle, *s.* [*Fr. bascule = sweep, see-saw, counterpoise, equilibration.*]

Mech.: A balancing lever; a swing gate or bridge.

bāse (1), ***bāce**, ***bāas**, *a. & s.* [*In Wel., Fr., & Prov. bas; Sp. baxo; Port. baixo; Ital. basso = low; Low Lat. bassus = thick, fat, short, humble.*]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Literally:* Low in place. (Applied to the position of one thing with respect to another.)

"Hir nose baas, her browes hie."

Gower: Conf. Amant., bk. i. (*Richardson.*)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Of individuals:*

(a) Occupying a humble position in society, being as it were at or near the base of the social pyramid.

"If the lords and chief men degenerate, what shall be hoped of the peasants and baser people?"—*Spenser: Ireland*.

(b) Illegitimate in birth, bastard.

"Why bastard? wherefore base?"

When my dimensions are so well compact,
My mind as generous, and my shape as true,
As honest madam's issue."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

(c) With the slender influence or with the moral qualities often seen in those who, being at the base of the social pyramid or of illegitimate birth, are looked down upon by the proud and the unthinking. Mean, undignified, without independence of feeling.

"It could not else be, I should prove so base
To sue and be denied such common grace."

Shakesp.: Timon, iii. 5.

"Unworthy, base, and insincere."—*Cowper: Friendship*.

(2) *Of communities:* Politically low, without power.

"And I will bring again the captivity of Egypt, and will cause them to return into the land of Pathros, into the land of their habitation; and they shall be there a base kingdom. It shall be the basest of the kingdoms; neither shall it exalt itself any more above the nations; for I will diminish them, that they shall no more rule over the nations."—*Ezek.* xxix. 14, 15.

(3) *Of things:* Mean, vile, worthless. *Spec.:*

(a) *Of metals:* Of little value. (Often used of the less precious metals in coins or alloys. In the case of gold and silver coins or alloys, all other metals combined with them are regarded as base, and a coin in which these other metals are in undue quantity is said to be *debased*.)

"A guinea is pure gold if it has nothing but gold in it, without any alloy or baser metal."—*Watts*.

"He was robbed indirectly by a new issue of counters, smaller in size and baser in material than any which had yet borne the image and superscription of James."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(b) *Of any other material thing, whether occurring in nature or made by art:* Inferior in quality, of little value.

"The harvest white plumb is a base plumb, and the white date plum are no very good plumbs."—*Bacon*.

"Pyreicus was only famous for counterfeiting all base things, as earthen pitchers, a scullery."—*Peacham*.

(c) *Of deportment:* Suitable to a humble position. [**BASE-HUMILITY**.]

(d) *Of moral conduct:* Such as to involve moral degradation.

"He had indeed atoned for many crimes by one crime baser than all the rest."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

II. Law:

1. Suitable to be performed by persons of low rank. [**BASE SERVICES**.]

2. Holding anything conditionally. Specially used of one holding land on some condition, not absolutely. [**BASE TENANT**.] (*Blackstone: Comment.*, ii. 9.)

(1) *English Law:*

(a) *Base services:* Under the feudal system base services were such as were fit only for peasants or persons of servile rank to perform, as to plow the lord's land, to make his hedges, &c. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, ii. 5.)

(b) A base tenant is one holding land which he will lose if a certain contingent event occur. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 9.)

Base tenure is the tenure by which land in such circumstances is held. A base fee, called also a qualified fee, is one with a qualification attached to it, and which must be determined whenever the qualification annexed to it is at an end. If a grant be made to a person and his heirs so long as he or his family occupies a certain farm, this is a base tenure, for the grant ceases if the farm be no longer occupied by the grantee or his heirs. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 9.)

(2) *Scots Law:* Base rights are those which are possessed by a person who has had feudal property disposed to him by one who arranges that it shall be held under himself and not under his superior.

B. As substantive: That which is physically, socially, morally, or otherwise base; specially, that which is morally so.

"... Why brand they us

With base? with baseness? bastardy? base, base?"

Shakesp.: Lear, i. 2.

Plural: Persons low or despised.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes the terms *base*, *vile*, and *mean*: "*Base* is a stronger term than *vile*, and *vile* than *mean*. *Base* marks a high degree of moral turpitude; *vile* and *mean* denote in different degrees the want of all value or esteem. What is *base* excites our abhorrence; what is *vile* provokes disgust; what is *mean* awakens contempt. *Base* is opposed to magnanimous; *vile* to noble; *mean* to generous. Ingratitude is *base*; it does violence to the best affections of our nature; flattery is *vile*; it violates truth in the grossest manner for the lowest purposes of gain; compliances are *mean* which are derogatory to the rank or dignity of the individual."

base-born, *a.*

1. Born out of wedlock.

"But see thy base-born child, thy babe of shame,
Who, left by thee, upon our parish came."—*Gay*.

2. Of humble, though legitimate birth.

"Better ten thousand base-born Cades miscarry
Than you should stoop unto a Frenchman's mercy."

Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 8.

3. Mean.

"Shamest thou not, knowing whence thou art extraught,
To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart?"

Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

base-court, ***base-courte**, ***basse-courte**, *s.* [*In Fr. basse-cour.*] The court lower than another

one in dignity; the outer court of a mansion, the servants' court, the back-yard, the farm-yard, the stable-yard.

¶ The form *basse-court* is in Menage.

"Into the base-court she dyd me then lede."

Percy Reliques, i. 105. (*Boucher.*)

"My lord, in the base-court he doth attend,
To speak with you."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 3.

***base-dance**, ***bass-daunce** (*O. Eng. & Scotch*), *s.* [*Fr. basse-danse.*] A kind of dance slow and formal in its motions, and probably in the minuet style; directly opposite to what is called the high dance.

"It was ane celest recreation to behald ther lycht lopene, galmouding, stendling bakuart and forduart, dansand base-dances, pauuans, galyardis, turdions, braulis and branglis buffons vitth mony lycht dancis, the quhilk ar ouer prolix to be rehersit."—*Compl. of Scotland*, p. 102. (*Jamieson.*)

"Then came down the Lord Prince and the Ladye Cecill, and daunced two bass-daunces."—*Append. to Leland's Coll.*, v. 361. (*Boucher.*)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō. sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

base-hearted, a. Having a low, mean, vile, or treacherous heart.

***base-humility, s.** Subjection.

"But virtuous women wisely understand
That they were born to *base-humility*,
Unless the heavens them lift to lawful sovereignty."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 25.

base-minded, a. Having a low, mean, vicious mind, capable of morally low deeds.

"It signifieth, as it seemeth, no more than abject, *base-minded*, false-hearted, coward, or nidget."—*Camden: Remains.*

base-mindedly, adv. In a low, vile, dishonorable manner.

base-mindedness, s. The quality of being base-minded; vileness of mind. (*Sandys.*)

base-rocket or base-dyer's-rocket, s. The English name given to a species of mignonette, the *Reseda lutea*. It grows on waste plains and chalky hills. It has yellow flowers.

base-souled, a. Having a low, mean soul, capable of doing dishonorable deeds.

base-spirited, a. Having a low, mean, vicious spirit. (*Baxter, in Worcester's Dict.*)

bāse (2), a. & s. [BASS (3).]

base-viol, s. [BASS-VIOL.]

bāse (1), s. & a. [In Sw. *bas*=base, pedestal; Dan., Dut., & Ger. *basis*; Fr. & Port. *base*; Prov. *baza*; Sp. & Ital. *basa*, *base*; Lat. *basis*; Gr. *basis*= (1) a stepping, a movement, (2) a step, (3) that with which one steps, a foot, or (4) that on which he steps, a base, a pedestal, a foundation; *bainō*=to walk.] [BASIS.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The lowest part of anything, considered as its support; that part of anything on which the remainder of it stands. (Used of the lower part of a hill, or of a pillar, the pedestal of a statue, &c.) [A., II. 1 (a).]

"... if this fail,
The pillar'd firmament is rottenness,
And earth's *base* built on stubble."
Milton: Comus.

"Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,
That beetles o'er his *base* into the sea."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

"Firm Doric pillars found your solid *base*;
The fair Corinthian crowns the higher space."
Dryden.

"Men of weak abilities in great places are like little statues set on great *bases*, made the less by their advancement."—*Bacon.*

2. That end of anything which is broad and thick, as the base of a cone. [A., II. 3 (d).]

*3. An apron.

"Bakers in their linen *bases*."—*Marston.*

4. That part of any ornament which hangs down, as housings.

"Phalastus was all in white, having his *bases* and caparison embroidered."—*Sidney.*

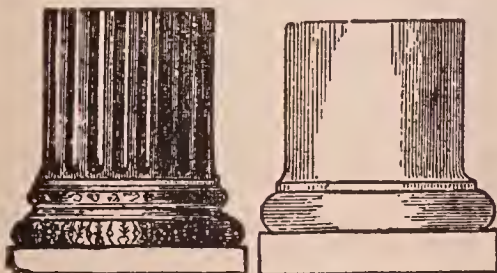
5. The place from which racers or tilers run; the bottom of the field; the *carcer*, the starting-post.

"... to their appointed *base* they went;
With beating heart th' expecting sign receive,
And, starting all at once, the barrier leave."
Dryden.

II. Technically:

1. Architecture:

(a) The part of a column between the bottom of the shaft and the top of the pedestal. In cases in which there is no pedestal, then the base is the part between the bottom of the column and the plinth. [See example from Dryden under A., I. 1.]



Corinthian. Tuscan.
Bases of Columns.

(b) A plinth with its moldings constituting the lower part (that which slightly projects) of the wall of a room.

2. *Sculp.*: The pedestal of a statue. [See example from Bacon under A., I. 1.]

3. *Geometry*:

(a) The base of an ordinary triangle is its third side, not necessarily the one drawn at the bottom

of the diagram, but the one which has not yet been mentioned while the two others have. (Euclid, bk. i., Prop. 4, Enunciation.)

(b) The base of an isosceles triangle is the side which is not one of the equal two. (Prop. 5, Enunciation.)

(c) The base of a parallelogram is the straight line on which in any particular proposition the parallelogram is assumed to stand. (Prop. 35.) It also is not necessarily drawn the lowest in the figure. (Prop. 47.)

(d) The base of a cone is the circle described by that side containing the right angle which revolves. (Euclid, bk. xi., Def. 20.)

(e) The bases of a cylinder are the circles described by the two rotatory opposite sides of the parallelogram, by the revolution of which it is formed. (Def. 23.)

4. *Trigonometry, Surveying & Map-making.* A base or base-line is a straight line measured on the ground, from the two extremities of which angles will be taken with the view of laying down a triangle or series of triangles, and so mapping out the country to be surveyed.

5. *Fort.*: The exterior side of a polygon, or the imaginary line connecting the salient angles of two adjacent bastions.

6. *Ordnance*: The protuberant rear-portion of a gun, between the knot of the cascabel and the base-ring.

7. *Military*: That country or portion of a country in which the chief strength of one of the combatants lies, and from which he draws reinforcements of men, ammunition, &c. During the Indian mutiny and war of 1857 and 1858, the base of the operations for the recovery of Delhi was the Punjaub.

8. *Zool.*: That portion of anything by which it is attached to anything else of higher value or signification. (*Dana.*)

9. *Bot.*: A term applied to the part of a leaf adjoining the leaf-stalk, to that portion of a pericarp which adjoins the peduncle, or to anything similarly situated.

10. *Her.*: The lower part of a shield, or, more specifically, the width of a bar parted off from the lower part of a shield by a horizontal line. It is called also *base-bar*, *baste*, and *plain point*. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

11. *Chem.*: A metallic oxide which is alkaline, or capable of forming with an acid a salt, water being also formed, the metal replacing the hydrogen in the acid. Organic bases or alkaloids are found in many plants; they contain nitrogen, and are probably substitution compounds of ammonia. Artificial organic bases are called *amines*. Bases soluble in water render red litmus blue.

12. *Dyeing*: Any substance used as a mordant. [MORDANT.]

B. As adjective: Pertaining to the lower part, the thickest end of anything, a mathematical or trigonometrical base, or whatever else is similar; as a *base-line*. [A., II. 4.]

base-ball, s.

1. A game carried on with a ball on a diamond-shaped field having four bases.

2. The ball with which the game is played.

base-bar, s.

Her. [BASE (1), A., II. 10.]

base-hit, s.

Baseball: A hit which enables the batsman to make first base.

base-line, s.

Geom. & Trig. [BASE (1), A., II. 4.]

base-ring, s. A molding on the breech of a gun, between the base and the first reinforce. (*Knight.*)

bāse (2) (plural *bā-sēs*), s. [Fr. *bas*=bottom, feet, depth, end, lower part, extremity; stocking, hose.]

In the plural:

1. Armor for the legs.

"And put before his lap a napron white,
Instead of curiets and *bases* fit for fight."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 20.

2. Stockings.

"He had party-colored silk *bases* of a rich mercer's stuff."—*Monomachia* (1613), p. 20.

***bāse (3), *bāys, *barš, *bar-rŷs, s.** [The form *bars* seems the older one, occurring as early as the reign of Edward I. *Base* is apparently a corruption of it. The name *bars* is said to have been given because the place in which it was first played was, figuratively speaking, "barred" off from the intrusion of those who were not in the game.] Formerly a game for children, the full name of which was *Prisoner's Base* or *Prisoner's Bays*. Two equal parties of young people faced each other in line, each line connected by a joining of hands. Behind each line was a "base" or home, of which one kept hold. If any person breaking off from the

line ran into the intermediate space, he was immediately followed by an opponent from the other side, who, if he caught him, gained a score for his own party. However many such pursuits might take place, each person giving chase had to stick to the fugitive whom he had originally singled out. In some countries the game was called *Prisoner's Bars*, or *Prison Bars*, not *base*. [See etymology.]

"He wende in a day to plawe
The children ounen at the bars,
A cours he took with o felawe
Gregorie the swifftere was,
After hym he leop pas wel gode
With honden seyseth him with skept,
That other was vnblithe of mode,
For tene of herte sore he wept
And ran home as he wer wode."

Legend of St. Gregory, MS. Cott., Cleop., D. 10, f. 156 b.
(*S. in Boucher.*)

"... two striplings, lads more like to run
The country *base* than to commit such slaughter."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 3.

bāse (1), v. t. [Contracted from Eng. *debase* or from *abase*.] To debase; to alloy by the mixture of a less valuable metal.

"I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals which we cannot *base*; as whether iron, brass, and tin be refined to the height."—*Bacon.*

bāse (2), v. t. [From Eng. *base*, s.]

1. To make a pike stand upon its base or lower part, by applying the latter to the ground; or, more probably, to abase or lower it.

"Based his pyke."—*Plutarch* (1579). (*Halliwel: Com. to Lexic.*)

2. To found.

"... to verify the report on which his statement was based."—*Times*, November 16, 1877.

***bāse (3), *basse, v. t.** [From BASE (2), s.] To apparel, to equip.

"... apparelled and *bassed* in lawny velvet."—*Hall: Henry VIII., an. 6.* (*Richardson.*)

bāsed (1) (Eng.), **bā-sīt** (Scotch), *pa. par. & a.* [BASE (1), v. t.]

bāsed (2), pa. par. & a. [BASE (2), v. t.]

***bā'se-lard, *bās'-lā-ērd, s.** [In O. Sw. *baslare*; O. Teut. *baseler*=a long dagger or short sword.] A poniard or dagger, generally worn dependent from the girdle. (*S. in Boucher.*)

"Bucklers brode and swerdis long
Baudrike with *baselardis* kene,
Suche toles about ther neck thei hong."

Ploughman's Tale, in Wright's Polit. Poems, i. 331.

"A *baselard* or a ballocke knife, with bottons overgilt."—*Piers Plowman, f. 79.* (*S. in Boucher.*)

"*Baselard*: sica."—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ The weapon with which Sir William de Walworth slew Wat Tyler was a *baselard*, which is still preserved with veneration by the Company of Fishmongers, of which Walworth was a member. (*S. in Boucher.*)

bā'se-lēss, *bā'se-lēsse, a. [Eng. *base*; -less.] Without a base, with nothing to stand upon.

"It must be accepted ... as an historical fact, or rejected as *baseless* fiction."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews*, 3d ed., Preface, vol. i., p. xvi.

"And like the *baseless* fabric of this vision."

Shakesp.: The Tempest.

bā-sēl'-lā, s. [Malabar name.] Malabar Nightshade. A genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiaceæ (Chenopods). The species *Basella alba* and *B. rubra* are twining succulent plants, with smooth fleshy leaves, used in China and India as spinach plants. *B. rubra* yields a very rich purple dye, which, however, is difficult to fix.

bā-sēl'-lā'-cē-æ (Lat.), **bā-sēl'-lads** (Eng.), s. [BASELLA.] An order of perigynous exogens, placed by Lindley in his Ficoidall Alliance. It consists of plants like Ficoids, but with distinct sepals, no petals, the fruit inclosed in a membranous or succulent calyx, a single solitary carpel, and an erect seed. (*Lindley.*) All or nearly all tropical. In 1847 Lindley estimated the known species at twelve.

bā'se-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *base*; -ly.] In a base manner.

Specially—

1. Born of low rank or out of wedlock, in bastardy, illegitimately.

"These two Mitylene brethren, *basely* born, crept out of a small galliot unto the majesty of great kings."—*Knolles.*

2. In such a way as one looked down upon in society might be expected to do; meanly, dishonorably.

"The king is not himself, but *basely* led
By flatterers." *Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.*

"A lieutenant *basely* gave it up as soon as Essex in his passage demanded it."—*Clarendon.*

"... by him left
On whom he most depended, *basely* left,
Betray'd, deserted."
Cowper: On Finding the Heel of a Shoe.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shān; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious. -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

bā'se-mēnt, *s. & a.* [Eng. *base*; *-ment*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang. & Med.*: The lowest, outermost, or most fundamental part of a structure; that above or outside of which anything is reared.

"... the homogeneous simple membrane which forms the *basement* of the skin and mucous membrane."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 50.

2. *Arch. & Ord. Lang.*: The lower story of a building, whether constituting a sunken story or a ground floor. In ancient architecture the basement was generally low, and had above it a row of columns. It is still low in most churches and other public buildings, but high in private houses.

B. As adjective: Lowest, outermost, most fundamental.

"It consists, like the corresponding part of most other glands, of two layers, an outer *basement* membrane with which the vessels are in contact, and an epithelium lining the interior."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. xiv., p. 423.

basement-membrane, *s.*

Anatomy: A membrane lying between the cutis and the epidermis of the skin.

"This expanse consists of two elements, a *basement-tissue* composed of simple membrane, uninterrupted, homogeneous, and transparent, covered by an epithelium or pavement of nucleated particles. Underneath the *basement-membrane* vessels, nerves, and areolar tissue are placed."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 404.

basement-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: The tissue of which basement-membrane is composed. (See an example under **BASEMENT-MEMBRANE**.)

ba'-sen, *a.* [From Eng. *base*, *s.*, in the sense of anything broad. Or from *basin*: "As large as basins." (Cf. *Saucer-eyes*.) (*Herrtage*.)] Extended.

"Then gan the courtiers gaze on every side,
And stare on him, with big looks *basen* wide."

Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale, i. 1.

bā'se-nēss (1), ***bā'se-nēsse**, *s.* [Eng. *base*=low, and suff. *-ness*.] The quality of being base or low, in place or in any other respect. *Specially*—

I. Of lowness in place: The state or quality of being low in social standing.

(a) *Without imputation on the legitimacy of the birth*: Humble rank.

"So seldom seene that one in *baseness* set
Doth noble courage shew with courteous manners
met."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. iii. 1.

(b) *With such imputation*: Illegitimacy of birth, bastardy.

"Why brand they us
With base? with *baseness*? bastardy? base?"
Shakesp.: King Lear, i. 2.

II. Of the moral qualities likely to be produced by such lowness in place: The state or quality of possessing, or being supposed to possess, the moral qualities likely to be found in the low, the despised, and the illegitimately born; meanness, vileness, deceit.

"Of crooked *baseness* an indignant scorn."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. v.

III. Of debasement in metals: Absence of value; comparative worthlessness in a metal.

"We alleged the fraudulent obtaining his patent, the *baseness* of his metal, and the prodigious sum to be coined."—*Swift*.

bā'se-nēss (2), *s.* [Eng. *base*=deep in sound, and suff. *-ness*.] Deepness of sound.

"The just and measured proportion of the air percussed toward the *baseness* or trebleness of tones, is one of the greatest secrets in the contemplation of sounds."—*Bacon*.

bās'-ēn-ēt, *s.* [**BASCINET**.]

bā'-sēs, *s.* [**BASE** (2), *s.*]

***bāsh**, *v. i.* [Shortened from *abash* (q. v.). Comp. Heb. *bōsh*=to be cast down, confounded, or ashamed; *Ishboeth*=a man of shame.] To be ashamed. [**ABASH**.]

"He soone approched, panting, breathlesse, whot,
And all so soyl'd that none could him descry:
His countenance was bold, and *bashed* not
For Guyons looks, but scornfull eyeglance at him
shot."

Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 37.

†ba-shāw', *s.* [In Dut. & Ger. *bassa*; Fr. *bacha*; Sp. *baxa*.] [**PACHA**.]

1. The old way, still sometimes adopted, of spelling *pacha* (q. v.).

"The Turks made an expedition into Persia; and because of the straits of the mountains, the *bashaw* consulted which way they should get in."—*Bacon*.

"The lady with the gay macaw,
The dancing-girl, the great *bashaw*
With bearded lip and chin."

Longfellow: To a Child.

2. A haughty, overbearing, and tyrannical person.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bāsh'-fūl, *a.* [From *bash*, evidently = shame, though no noun, but only a verb of this form now exists; and suff. *-full*.]

I. Literally (of persons):

1. Full of shame; having the eyes abased; having a downcast look from an excess of modesty or consciousness of demerit. (Used of single occasions or of the character in general.)

"... the bold youth,
Of soul impetuous, and the *bashful* maid."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.
"And *bashful* in his first attempt to write."
Addison.

2. Sheepish, unduly and foolishly embarrassed in company, not from genuine modesty, but from latent vanity.

II. Figuratively (of things):

1. *In the concrete*. (Of things boldly personified and poetically assumed to feel like man):

(a) Feeling shame, and in consequence trying to shun observation.

"The Ouse, dividing the well-water'd land,
Now glitters in the sun, and now retires,
As *bashful*, yet impatient to be seen."
Cowper: Task, bk. i.

(b) Shame-produced; caused by shame.

"His *bashful* bonds disclosing Merit breaks."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. v.

2. *In the abstract*:

(a) *In a good sense*: Of natural shame, modesty, or any similar quality.

"He burns with *bashful* shame."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.

"No, Leonato,
I never tempted her with word too large,
But, as a brother to his sister, shew'd
Bashful sincerity and comely love."
Ibid.: Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

(b) *In a bad sense*: Of cunning, or any similar quality.

"Hence, *bashful* cunning!
And prompt me, plain and holy innocence."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

bāsh'-fūl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *bashful*; *-ly*.] In a bashful manner, whether—

(1) Modestly. (*Sherwood*.)

Or (2) Sheepishly.

bāsh'-fūl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *bashful*; *-ness*.] The quality of being bashful; the disposition to blush or show embarrassment in the presence of others.

(1) *To a legitimate extent*: Shame produced by true modesty.

"So sweet the blush of *Bashfulness*,
Even Pity scarce can wish it less."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 8.

(2) *To an illegitimate extent*: Sheepishness, false modesty.

"For fear had bequeathed his room to his kinsman *bashfulness*, to teach him good manners."—*Sidney*.

"There are others who have not altogether so much of this foolish *bashfulness*, and who ask every one's opinion."—*Dryden*.

bash'-ī ba-zōuk', *s.* [Turk. *bashi bozouk*=one who fights without science; an irregular combatant.]

In Turkey: An irregular soldier of any kind. Under the direction of British officers the *Bashi Bazouks* acquired reputation in the Crimean war; but under Turkish leadership in the Bulgarian insurrection of 1876, they acted with such inhumanity that the term *Bashi Bazouk* became one of reproach, and had to be exchanged for another—*Mustehaiz*=Provincial militia.

"The troops hitherto known under the sinister appellation of '*Bashi Bazouks*' will henceforth be called '*Mustehaiz*,' or Provincial Militia."—*Pera Correspondent of the Times*, April 23, 1877.

***bash'-less**, *a.* [Eng. *bash* (q. v.), and suff. *-less*.] Without shame, shameless, unblushing. (*Spenser*.)

bā'-sīc, *a.* [Eng. *bas(e)*; *-ic*.]

1. *Chem.*: Pertaining to a base; constituting a base and a salt.

2. Having the base in excess; having the base atomically greater than that of the acid or that of the related neutral salt; a direct union of a basic oxide with an acid oxide. (*Todd & Bowman*.)

basic rocks.

Lithology, Chem. and Geol.: In Bernard Von Cotta's classification, one of the two leading divisions of igneous rocks, whether volcanic or plutonic. It comprises those which are poor in silica, as distinguished from Acidic Rocks, which are rich in that mineral constituent. A somewhat analogous classification had been previously adopted by Bunsen, who called rocks akin to the Basic ones *Pyroxenic* [**PYROXENIC**], and those allied to the Acidic Rocks *Trachytic* [**TRACHYTIC**]; but while the *Pyrox-*

enic division contains only 45 to 60 parts of silica, the Basic one has 55 to 80 parts. (*Bernhard Von Cotta: Rocks*, translated by Lawrence, ed. 1878, pp. 120, 356.)

bā'-sī-ċēr-īne, *s.* [Lat. *basis*; Gr. *basis*=a base; and Mod. Lat. *cerum*.] A mineral, the same as Fluocerite, or Fluocerine (q. v.).

ba-sīd'-ī-a, *s.* [Gr. *basis*=a base, and dimin. termination, frequent in Gr. *idion*.] The cells on the apex of which the spores of fungi are formed.

bā-sī-fī-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *basify*; *-er*.]

Chem.: That which basifies any substance; that which converts any substance into a salifiable base.

bā'-sī-fȳ, *v. t.* [Lat. *basis*, from Gr. *basis*=a base (**BASIS**), and *facio*=to make.]

Chem.: To convert into a salifiable base.

bā'-sī-fȳ-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [**BASIFY**.]

bā-sī-gȳn'-i-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *basis*=a base, and *gynē*=a female.]

Bot.: The same as **GYNOPHORE** (q. v.).

bāš'-īl (1), *s.* [In Fr. *biseau*=beveling.]

Joinery: The sloping edge of a chisel or of the iron of a plane. For soft wood it is usually made 12°, and for hard wood, 18°.

"These chisels are not ground to such a *basil* as the joiner's chissels, on one of the sides, but are *basiled* always on both the flat sides, so that the edge lies between both the sides in the middle of the tool."—*Moxon*.

bāš'-īl (2), *s.* [Possibly from an Oriental word meaning to strip.] The skin of a sheep tanned, used in bookbinding and for making slippers.

bāš'-īl (3), *s.* [In Sw. *basilika*; Dan. *basilikenart*; Dut. *basilicum*; Ger. *basilikum* and *basilienkraut*; Fr. *basilic*; Ital. *basilico*; Lat. *basilicum*; from Gr. *basilikos*=royal; *basileus*=a king.] The English name of the *Ocimum*, a genus of plants belonging to the order *Lamiaceae*, or *Labiates*. The species are numerous; many of them come from the East Indies. They are fine-smelling plants.

† *Sweet Basil* or *Basilicum* is *Ocimum basilicum*. It is an aromatic pot-herb.

Wild Basil is *Calamintha clinopodium*.

basil-thyme, *s.* *Calamintha acinos*.

basil-weed, *s.* The same as *Wild Basil* (*Calamintha clinopodium*).

***bāš'-īl** (4), ***bās'-sīl**, *s.* [Abbreviated from Fr. *basilic*=a basilisk, a kind of cannon.] [**BASILISK**.] A long cannon, or piece of ordnance, carrying a ball of 160 lbs. weight, but practically useless.

"She bare many canons, six on every side, with three great *basils*, two behind in her dock, and one before."—*Pittscottie*, pp. 107, 108. (*Jamieson*.)

bāš'-īl, *v. t.* [From *basil*, *s.*] To grind the edge of a tool to an angle. [For example, see **BASIL** (1), *s.*]

bās'-ī-lar, **ba-sīl'-ar-ȳ**, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *basilaire*; Port. *basilar*; Mod. Lat. *basilaris*; from *basis*.] [**BASE**, **BASIS**.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Gen.*: Situated at the base of anything.

2. *Anat.*: Pertaining to any portion of the frame which forms a basis to other portions.

B. As substantive:

Anat.: An important artery.

"... at the posterior margin of the pons they [the vertebral arteries] coalesce to form a single vessel, the *basilar*, which extends the whole length of the pons."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 293.

ba-šīl'-ī-an, *a.* [Named after St. Basil, who founded a monastery in Pontus, and an order of monks, which soon spread over the East, was introduced into the West in 1057, and reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1569.] Pertaining to the monks of the order of St. Basil.

ba-šīl'-īc, ***ba-šīl'-īck**, *a. & s.* [In Sp. *basilico*; Lat. *basilicus*; Gr. *basilikos*=royal; from *basileus*=a king.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or resembling a basilica (q. v.).

2. *Anat.*: Pertaining to the vein of the arm called the *basilic*. [**B. 2.**]

"These aneurisms following always upon bleeding the *basilic* vein, must be aneurisms of the humeral artery."—*Sharp*.

B. As substantive:

1. *Arch.* [**BASILICA**.]

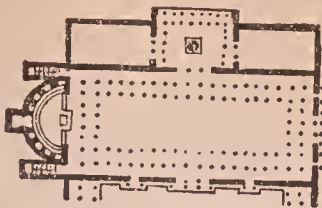
2. *Anat.*: A vein which crosses the radial artery in the bend of the elbow, and is separated from it by a tendinous expansion of the biceps muscle. It is one of the two veins most frequently opened in blood-letting.

ba-šīl'-ī-ca, **ba-šīl'-īc**, ***ba-šīl'-īck**, *s.* [In Fr. *basilique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *basilica*; Gr. *basilikē*; from *basilikos*=royal; *basileus*=a king.]

I. In the Greek period: Apparently, as the etymology shows, a royal residence, though proof of the fact has not been obtained.

II. In the Old Roman period:

1. A public building in the forum of Rome, furnished with double colonnades or aisles. It was used both as a court for the administration of justice and as an exchange for merchants.



Plan of Trajan's Basilica.

2. Any similar building in other parts of Rome or in the provincial cities.

III. In the Christian period:

1. A cathedral church. The name is given because under Constantine many basilicas were changed into Christian churches, objection being felt to transforming the heathen temples, the associations of which had been always anti-Christian, and often immoral. (See Trench's *Synon. of New Testament*, p. 139.)

2. A royal palace.

¶ The term was also applied in the Middle Ages to the large canopied tomb of persons of distinction. (See Parker's *Glossary of Her.*)

ba-sil'-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *basilic*; *-al*.] The same as **BASILIC**, *adj.* (q. v.)

basilical vein.

Anat. [BASILIC, B. 2.]

ba-sil'-ic-an, *a.* [Eng. *basilic* (*adj.*), and suff. *-an*.] The vein of the arm described under **BASILIC**, B. 2.

¶ Soon after the execution of Charles I., Howell made sarcastic allusion to the tragic event, by using the word *basilican* at once in its anatomical and its etymological sense.

"I will attend with patience how England will thrive, now that she is let blood in the *basilican* vein."—Howell: *Let.*, iii. 24.

***ba-sil'-i-cōk**, *s.* [From Eng. *basili(sk)*, and *cock* or *cock(atrice)*.] [COCKATRICE.] A basilisk. (*Chaucer*.)

ba-sil'-i-cōn, *s.* [Gr. *basilikon*=royal, from its "sovereign" virtue.] An ointment called also *tetrapharmacon*, from its being composed of four ingredients—yellow wax, black pitch, resin, and olive oil. (*Quincy*.)

"I made incision into the cavity, and put a pledget of *basilicon* over it."—Wiseman.

Ba-sil'-i-dan-s, *s.* [Named after Basilides.] (See *def.*)

Church Hist.: The followers of Basilides, an eminent Gnostic, who lived at Alexandria in the early part of the second century A. D.

bās'-i-lis'-cūs, *s.* [Lat. *basiliscus*, the fabulous animal described under **BASILISK** (q. v.).]

Herpetology: A genus of Reptiles founded by Daudin. It belongs to the family Iguanidæ. There is a fin-like elevation, capable of being erected or depressed, running along the back and tail; there is no throat-pouch, and thigh-pores are absent. On the occiput is a membranous dilatate pouch. The species are partly arboreal, partly aquatic. *Basiliscus mitratus*, the Hooded Basilisk, is from Guiana and other parts of tropical America. *B. Amboinensis*, the Crested Basilisk, is from Amboyna and other parts of the Indian Archipelago. Their habits are quite unlike those attributed to the fabulous basilisk of antiquity. [BASILISK.]

bās'-i-lisk, ***bās'-i-liske**, *s.* [In Sw., Dan., & Ger. *basilisk*; Fr. *basilic*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *basilisco*; Lat. *basiliscus*; Gr. *basiliskos*=(1) a little king or chieftain, (2) a kind of serpent, so named, according to Pliny, from a spot upon its head like a crown. (See example under A. 1.)]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. A fabulous animal, imagined by the ancients to be so deadly that its look, and much more its breath, was fatal to those who stood near. When it hissed, other serpents fled from it in alarm. [COCKATRICE.]

"Make me not sighted like the *basilisk*;
I've looked on thousands who have sped the better
By my regard, but kill'd none so."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

"The *basilisk* was a serpent not above three palms long, and differenced from other serpents by advancing his head, and some white marks or coronary spots upon the crown."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

*2. An obsolete kind of cannon, supposed to resemble the fabulous basilisk in its deadly effect. [BASIL (4).]

"We practice to make swifter motions than any you have, and to make them stronger and more violent than yours are; exceeding your greatest cannons and *basilisks*."—Bacon.

B. Technically:

1. *Her.*: The fabulous animal described under A. 1. In most respects it resembles the cockatrice, from which, however, it is distinguishable by having an additional head at the extremity of the tail. This peculiarity of its being two-headed makes it sometimes be called the Amphisien Cockatrice. [AMPHISIEN COCKATRICE.]

2. *Zool.*: The English name of the genus *Basiliscus* (q. v.).

bā'-sin (*i* mute, as if written *ba n*), **bā'-sōn** (Eng.), ***bā'-sing**, plur. ***bā'-sing-is** (O. Scotch), *s.* [In Dan. & Fr. *bassin*; O. Fr., O. Sp., & Prov. *bacin*; Mod. Sp. & Port. *bacia*; Ital. *bacino*; Low. Lat. *bacchinus*; from *bacca*=a vessel for water. Cognate with Ger. *becken*=a basin, and Eng. *bac*, *back* (2) (q. v.).]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Of cavities artificially made:

1. A small vessel for holding water, designed for washing or other purposes.

"Hergest dotat this kirk with cowpis, chaliceis, *basings*, lawaris."—Bellend.: *Cron.*, bk. vi., ch. 15. *Pelvibus*, Boeth. (*Jamieson*.)

"We behold a piece of silver in a *basin*, when water is put upon it, which we could not discover before, as under the verge thereof."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

"And he made all the vessels of the altar, the pots, and the shovels, and the *basons*, . . ."—Exod. xxxviii. 3.

2. Anything of similar form artificially made for holding water. *Specially—*
(a) The cavity for receiving an ornamental sheet of water in a plantation, &c.

(b) A dock in which vessels are received, discharge their cargo, and, if need be, are repaired.
3. Any hollow vessel, even though not designed for holding water. Thus the scales of a balance are sometimes, though rarely, called the *basins* of a balance. (*Johnson*.) [See also B.]

II. Of cavities existing in nature:

1. The cavity naturally formed beneath a waterfall.

"Into a chasm a mighty block
Hath fallen, and made a bridge of rock:
The gulf is deep below;
And in a *basin* black and small
Receives a lofty waterfall."

Wordsworth: *Idle Shepherd Boys*.

2. A land-locked bay, or even a bay with a wide entrance.

(a) With a narrow entrance.

"The jutting land two ample bays divides;
The spacious *basins* arching rocks inclose,
A sure defense from every storm that blows."

Pope.

(b) With a wide entrance.

" . . . which had assembled round the *basin* of Torbay."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. The bed of the ocean.

"If this rotation does the seas affect,
The rapid motiun rather would eject
The stores, the low capacious caves contain,
And from its ample *basin* cast the main."

Blackmore.

B. Technically:

I. Mechanical Arts:

1. *Among opticians*: A concave piece of metal, in shape resembling a basin, on which glass-grinders form their convex glasses.

2. *Among hat-makers*: A round shell or case of iron placed over a furnace, in which hatters mold a hat into form.

II. Nature:

1. *Anat.*: A round cavity situated between the anterior ventricles of the brain.

2. *Physical Geography*:

(a) A circular or oval valley, generally forming the bed of a lake, or, if not, then having a river flowing through it.

(b) The entire area drained by a river, as the basin of the Amazon; or the channel of an ocean, as the Atlantic Ocean.

III. Geology:

1. In the same sense as B., II. 2 (a).

" . . . there was a point in connection with this which Professor Ramsay said he claimed as his own idea, and that was with regard to the origin of lake-basins. His belief is that in all cases they have originated from glaciers; that is, that the *basins* have been scooped out by glaciers."—Lecture at the London Institution. (*Times*, March 7, 1878.)

2. A depression in strata in which beds of later age have been deposited.

3. A circumscribed geological formation in which the strata dip on all sides inward. Coal frequently occurs in the Carboniferous formation in such a depression.

basin-shaped, *a.* Shaped like a basin.

bā'-sined (*i* mute), *a.* [Eng. *basin*; *-ed*.] Situated in a basin; inclosed in a basin. (*Young*.)

bā'-si-nērvēd, *a.* [Lat. *basi(s)*, and Eng. *nerved*.]

Botany. Of leaves: Having the nerves, or "ribs," all springing from the base.

bās'-in-ēt, *s.* [BASCINET.]

***bā'-sīng**, *s.* [BASIN.] (O. Scotch.)

bā'-sī-rōs'-trā, *a.* [Lat. *basis* (BASIS), and *rostralis*=pertaining to the rostrum or bill of a bird.] Situated at the base of the bill.

"Several persons have supposed or imagined it [the serrated claw in the Goat-sucker] to be for the purpose of enabling the bird to clear away from between its *basistrostral* bristles the fragments of wings or other parts of lepidopterous insects, which by adhering have clogged them."—Macgillivray: *Brit. Birds*, vol. iii., p. 643.

bā'-sis, *s.* [In Fr., Port. & Ital. *base*; Sp. *basa*; Dan., Dut., Ger., & Lat. *basis*; Gr. *basis*=a stepping, a step, a foot, a foundation; *bainō*=to walk, to step, to go.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit. Of things which are or are assumed to be material: That on which anything rests, or is supposed to rest; the lowest part of anything, as the foundation of a building, &c.

1. Generally:

"In altar-wise a stately pile they rear,
The *basis* broad below, and top advanc'd in air."

Dryden.

"Ascend my chariot, guide the rapid wheels
That shake heaven's *basis*,"

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. vi.

2. Specially. [B., I. 1 & 2.]

II. Of things immaterial: The fundamental principle, groundwork, or support of anything.

" . . . bulid me thy fortunes upon the *basis* of valor."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

" . . . all parts of an author's work were, moreover, supposed to rest on the same *basis*."—Lewis: *Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. i., § 1.

" . . . the *basis* of the negotiations of the approaching Conference, . . ."—*Times*, November 11, 1876.

† **B. Technically:**

I. Architecture:

1. The pedestal of a column; the lowest part of a column, the other being the shaft and the capital. [BASE.]

"Observing an English inscription upon the *basis*, we read it over several times."—Addison.

2. The pedestal of a statue.

"How many times shall Caesar bleed in sport,
That now on Pompey's *basis* lies along
No worthier than the dust!"

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, iii. 1.

II. Chem.: The same as **BASE** (q. v.).

III. Pros.: The smallest trochaic rhythm.

bā'-sī-sō-lūte, *a.* [Lat. *basis*=a base, and *solutus*=unbound, loose, free; pa. par. of *solvo*=to loosen, to separate, to disengage.]

Botany. Of leaves: Extended downward beyond the point at which theoretically they arise.

†bā'-sist, *s.* [From Eng. *base* in music.] One who sings base or bass.

***bā'-sīt**, *pa. par.* [BASED.] (Scotch.)

bask, ***baske**, *v. t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful. Probably from O. Sw. *basa*=to bask (*Todd*, *Wedgwood*, &c.). Compare also Dut. *bakeren*=to swaddle, . . . to bask in the sun. Cognate with Eng. *bake* (q. v.). *Mahn* suggests also Ger. *bächern*, *bächem*=to revive by warmth; and *Wedgwood* Eng. *bathe* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive: To place in the sun with the view of being warmed by its heat.

"'Tis all thy business, business how to shun,
To *bask* thy naked body in the sun."—Dryden.

¶ It is sometimes used reciprocally with the word *self*.

"He was *basking* himself in the gleam of the sun."—*L'Estrange*.

B. Intransitive (now the more frequent):

1. *Lit.*: To repose in the sun for the purpose of feeling its genial warmth; to sun one's self. (Used of man, of the inferior animals, or even of plants.)

" . . . a group of six or seven of these hideous reptiles may oftentimes be seen on the black rocks, a few feet above the surf, *basking* in the sun with outstretched legs."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvii.

2. *Fig.*: To repose amid genial influences.

basked, *pa. par. & a.* [BASK.]

bask'-ēt, ***bask'-ēte**, *s.* [A Celtic word. In Corn. *basket*; Welsh *basged*, *bascod*, *basgawd*, *basgawda*; from *basg*=plaiting, network; Irish *bascaid*, *bascaied*, *basceid*; Lat. *bascauda*, avowedly derived from the Old British. (See ¶.)]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. A light and airy vessel made of plaited osiers, twigs, or similar flexible material, much used in domestic arrangements.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian. **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

¶ The baskets made by the old inhabitants of Britain were so good that they became celebrated at Rome, and were called by a Latin name which was confessedly only their native appellation pronounced by foreign lips. Martial thus speaks of them: "Barbara de pictis venit bascauda Britannis" ("The barbarian basket came from the painted Britons"). By "barbarian" he probably meant made by foreigners, as contradistinguished from Romans, and did not mean in any way to impeach the excellence of the manufacture. Mr. Freeman (*O. Eng. Hist. for Children*) instances *basket* as one of the few Welsh words in English, and points out that the small number that do exist are mainly the sort of words which the women, whether wives or slaves, would bring in. From this and other facts, he infers that in what at the end of the sixth century had become England, the prior inhabitants had been all but extirpated by the Anglo-Saxon invaders.

"... a basket of unleavened bread."—*Lev. viii. 2.*

"And they did all eat, and were filled; and they took up of the fragments that remained twelve baskets full."—*Matt. xiv. 20.*

2. As a vague measure of capacity: As many of anything as the size of basket generally used for containing that article will hold.

"One brave soldier has recorded in his journal the kind and courteous manner in which a basket of the first cherries of the year was accepted from him by the king."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

B. Technically:

1. *Her.*: Winnowing-basket. [WINNOWING, VANE.]

2. *Mil.*: GABION.]

3. *Arch.*: The base of a Corinthian capital. (*Gwilt.*)

4. *Hat-making*: A wicker-work or wire screen used in the process of bowing (q. v.).

basket-ball, *s.* A game played with a ball resembling a foot-ball on a circumscribed space, either in-doors or out, by any number of players (generally by 5 or 9). A basket is suspended at either end of the space at a height of about 10 feet. The ball is passed from player to player by throwing or striking with the hands only, the object being to lodge it in the opponent's basket, which action counts one point.

basket-carriage, *s.* A small carriage with a wicker bed, adapted to be drawn by ponies.

basket-fish, *s.* Not a genuine "fish," but a "Starfish." It is of the genus *Astrophyton* and the family *Ophiuridae*. [ARGUS.]

basket-hilt, *s.* The hilt of a weapon, so called because it is made in something like the shape of a basket, so as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded in fighting or fencing. The basket-hilt of a single stick is usually made of wicker-work.

basket-hilted, *a.* Having a basket-hilt.

basket-osier, **basket osier**, *s.* The English name of *Salix Forbyana*. It grows wild in many countries, and is cultivated for purposes of commerce, being much esteemed by basket-makers for the finer sorts of wicker-work.

basket-salt, *s.* Salt made from salt springs, of a finer quality than ordinary salt; so called from the shape or construction of the vessel in which the brine is evaporated.

basket-woman, *s.* A woman who attends at markets with a basket, ready to carry home anything which is bought by customers.

basket-work, *s.*

1. Work or texture of plaited osiers or twigs. [WICKER-WORK.]

2. *Fortification*: Work involving the interweaving of withes and stakes—e. g., fascines, hurdles, &c.

bask'-ët, *v. t.* [From *basket*, *s.* (q. v.)] To put in a basket. (*Cowper.*)

bask'-ët-fül, *s.* [Eng. *basket*; -full.]

1. A basket literally full of any substance.

2. As much of anything as would fill an ordinary basket.

†bask'-ët-rŷ, *s.* [Eng. *basket*; suff. -ry.] A number of baskets regarded collectively.

bask'-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [BASK, *v. i.*]

basking-shark, *s.* A shark, called in English also the Sun-fish and the Sail-fish, and by zoologists *Selachus maximus*. As its name *maximus* imports, it is the largest known shark, sometimes reaching thirty-six feet in length, but it has little of the ferocity seen in its immediate allies. It is called "basking" because it has a habit of lying motionless on the water, as if enjoying the warmth of the sun. It inhabits the Northern seas, but is occasionally found on the shores of England. [SELACHUS.]

bā'-sōn (1), *s.* [BASIN.]

***bā'-sōn** (2), *s.* [BAWSON.]

Basque (*que* as *k*), *a. & s.* [Fr. *Basque*=pertaining to Biscay or its inhabitants.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to the Basque race or language.

B. As substantive:

1. One of the Basque race. This extremely antique race, which probably once occupied the whole Iberian peninsula, exists in the Spanish provinces of Guipuzcoa, Biscay, Alava, and Navarre, and in France in Labourd, Basse Navarre, and Soule.

2. The Basque language. It has no close affinity to any European tongue. Even the numerals are unique, except *sei* (six), and *bi* (two).

3. A jacket with a short skirt worn by ladies, copied probably from the Basque costume.

†Bās'-quish (*qu* as *k*), *a.* [Eng. *Basqu(e)*; -ish. In Ger. *Baskisch*.]

1. After the manner of the Basques.

2. Pertaining to the Basque language.

"... their words were *Basquish* or Cantabrian."—*Sir T. Browne: Tracts*, p. 136.

bas-rē-lī'ef (*s* mute), *s.* [Fr.] [BASS-RELIEF.]

bass (1), *s.* [A corruption or alteration of *bast* (q. v.).]

¶ See also BAST (1).

1. The inner bark of the lime or linden tree, from which mats are made in Russia. [See Nos. 2, 3.]

2. The lime or linden-tree itself (*Tilia Europea*), also the American species (*Tilia Americana*). [BASS-WOOD.]

3. A mat made of the inner bark of the lime or linden-tree, or of any similar material. *Specially*—

(1) In England: A hassock or thick mat on which people kneel at church.

(2) In Scotland:

(a) A mat laid at a door for cleaning one's feet. (*Jamieson.*)

(b) A mat used for packing bales of goods. (*Jamieson.*)

(c) A sort of mat on which dishes are placed at table, especially meant for preserving the table from being stained by those that are hot. (*Jamieson.*)

bass-wood, *s.*

1. The wood of the American lime or linden-tree (*Tilia Americana*).

"All the bowls were made of *bass-wood*,
White and polished very smoothly."

Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xi.

2. The tree itself.

bass, *s.* Same as BASS-WOOD.

bāss (3), ***bāse**, ***basse**, *a. & s.* [In Sw., Dan., & Dut. *bas*; Ger. *bass*; Fr. *basse*; Sp. *baxo*; Port. *baixo*; Ital. *basso*.] [BASE.]

A. As adj. (*Music*): Of a low or deep pitch; grave, as opposed to acute. (The form *base* is now obsolete, being superseded by *bass*.)

"In pipes, the lower the note-holes be, and the further from the mouth of the pipe, the more *base* sound they yield."—*Bacon.*

B. As subst. (*Music*):

1. The string which gives a base sound.

"At thy well-sharpen'd thumb, from shore to shore,
The trebles squeak for fear, the *bases* roar."

Dryden.

2. An instrument which plays the bass part; specially of the violoncello or bass-viol, and the contrabasso or double bass. Both this and the previous sense are found in the following example:

"Now Mr. Fearing was one that played upon the *bass*. He and his fellows sound the sackbut, whose notes are more doleful than the notes of other music are; though indeed some say the *bass* is the ground of music. And for my part, I care not at all for that profession which begins not in heaviness of mind. The first string that the musician usually touches is the *bass*, when he intends to put all in tune. God also plays upon this string first, when he sets the soul in tune for himself."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. The lowest of the principal human voices; those higher in pitch being, respectively, *baritone*, *tenor*, *alto* or *contralto*, *mezzo-soprano*, *soprano*.

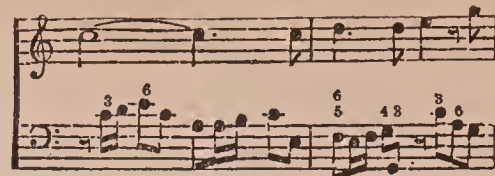
4. *Plural*: The portion of a choir singing the bass part; also the portion of a string-band playing the bass part.

5. In compound words: The lowest instrument of any class or family of instruments; as *bass-clurionet*, *bass-flute*, *bass-horn*, *bass-trombone*, *bass-tuba*, *bass-viol* or *base-viol*.

6. *Bass-string* or *base-string*: The string of lowest pitch on a string instrument having deep sounds.

7. *Bass-clef*: The lowest sign of absolute pitch used in music; the F clef.

¶ A fundamental *bass*: The supposed generator or foundation of any harmonic combination. Thus C is said to be the fundamental base of the chord G, C, E.



Example of Figured Base from Corelli.

¶ *Thorough or continuous bass*: Originally the bass part figured for the player on a harpsichord or organ. Hence, the art of adding chords to a figured bass; the art of harmony. [BASSO-CONTINUO.]

bass-bar, *s.* A piece of wood placed under the bridge on the inside of violins and similar instruments to give strength to the bridge.

bass-horn, *s.* A wind instrument of low tone, deeper than the bassoon.

bass-viol, **†basse-viol**, *s.* [Eng. *bass*, *base*; *viol*. In Sw. & Dan. *bas-fiol*; Fr. *basse de viole*; Port. *baico de viola*.] A stringed instrument for playing bass; a violoncello.

†bass, *v. t.* [From the substantive. Comp. Fr. *baisser*=to lower, to sink, to depress.] To sound in a deep grave tone.

"Methought the billows spoke and told me of it;
The winds did sing it to me, and the thunder,
That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounced
The name of Prosper; it did *bass* my trespass."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

bāss, *a.* [Fr. *bas*=low.] Low. (Used in composition, as in *bass-relief*, &c.)

bass-relief, **bas-relief**, **basso-relievo**, *s.* [In Sw., Dut., & Ger. *bas relief*; Fr. *bas-relief*; Sp. *baxo relieve*; Ital. *basso-rilievo*. From Fr. *bas*, Sp. *baxo*, Ital. *basso*=low; and Fr. *relief*, Sp. *relieve*, Ital. *relievo*=(1) a relief, foil, set-off; (2) relief in painting and sculpture, (3) embossing.] Low relief; a kind of sculpture, a coin, medal, &c., or embossing, in which the figures are "in relief," that is, are raised above the plane in which they stand, but are raised only slightly, this being implied by the French word *bas*=low. More specifically, they stand out less than half their proper proportions: had they stood out half their proportions, the term used would have been *mezzo-relievo* (meaning, in middle relief); and had they done so more than half, the word used would have been *alto-relievo*, signifying=in high, bold, or strong relief.

bass, **†basse**, ***base**, ***bar** (*Ord. Eng.*), **barse**, **barce** (*Provinc. Eng.*), *s.* [From A. S. *bærs*, *bears*, the kind of perch described in the def.; Dut. *baars*=a perch; Ger. *bars*, *barsch*, *bärsich*=the barse, a perch. Akin, though not so closely, also to Eng. *perch*; Fr. *perche*; Ital. *perica*; Low Lat. *parca*, *porca*; Sp. & Lat. *perca*; Gr. *perkē*, *perkos*=dark-colored, dusky.]

A. Generally (*with little precision*): Either the marine fish described under B., or some fresh water perch resembling it.

"Bar, the fish called a *base*."—*Cotgrave.*

"Item, there is within the said manor a great tarne or fish-pond, called Talken Tarn, wherein are good store of pyke, *barces*, *troutes*, and *eyles*."—*Hutchison: Hist. Cumberland*, i. 149. (*Boucher.*)

B. Now (*more precisely*):

1. A fish of the order Acanthopterygii and family Percidae. It was known to the Greeks as *labrax*, and to the Romans as *lupus*, and is the *Labrax lupus* of Cuvier, and the *Perca labrax* of Linnæus. It is like the perch, but is marine. It is used for food. It has been known to weigh thirty pounds.

"For catching of whiting and *basse* they use a thread."
—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, p. 32. (*Boucher.*)

2. A sea-fish, caught particularly at the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay. It is highly esteemed in Virginia. (*Boucher.*)

†bas'-sēn-ët, ***bas'-san-ëtte**, *s.* [BASCINET.]

bas'-sēt, **†bas'-sēt'**, ***bas'-sēt't'e**, *s. & a.* [In Dan. *bassetspil*; Ger. *bassetspiel*; Fr. *bassette*; Sp. *baceta*; Ital. *bassetta*=somewhat less dimin. of *basso*=low.] [BASS, BASSE.]

A. As substantive: A game at cards, said to have been invented by a Venetian noble. It was introduced into France in 1674. The parties to the game are nominally a dealer or banker; his assistant, who supervises the losing card; and the punter, to play against the banker.

"Some dress, some dance, some play, not to forget
Your picquet parties, and your dear *basset*."

Rowe.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cār, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to the game described under A.

"Gamesters would no more blaspheme; and Lady Dabcheek's *basset* bank would be broke."—*Dennis*.

basset-table, s. A table upon which *basset* is played.

"The *basset-table* spread, the tallier come;
Why stays Smilinda in the dressing-room?"

Pope: Miscellanies, The Basset-table, i. 2.

tbās'-sēt (1), a. & s. [Comp. Old Fr. *basset*, dimin. of *bas*=low, as Ital. *bassetto* is dimin. of *basso*=low.]

A. As adjective (among miners): Having a direction at one side toward the surface of the earth; tending to crop out.

B. As substantive (among miners): The outcrop of strata at the surface of the ground.

bās'-sēt (2), a. [Comp. Ital. *bassetto*=somewhat low, dimin. of *basso*=low. In O. Fr. & Prov. *basset*=somewhat low.] [*BASSET*, *adj.* & *s.*] (Used in composition, as in *Basset-horn*, q. v.)

basset-horn, s. [Ital. *corno di bassetto*.] A musical instrument, the tenor of the clarinet family, having more than three octaves in its compass, extending upward from F below the bass stave. It differs from the shape of the clarinet mainly in having the bell-mouth, which is made of metal, scurved.

tbās'-sēt, v. i. [From *basset*, *a. & s.* (q. v.)]

Among miners: To rise to the surface of the earth. (Applied specially to beds of coal, which thus rise in a direction contrary to that in which they dip.)

bās'-sēt-īng, pr. par. & s. [*BASSET*, *v.*]

As substantive (among miners): The rise of a vein of coal to the surface of the earth; the cropping out of coal in the direction contrary to its dip.

bās-sēt'te, s. [Fr.] The same as *BASSET*, *s.* (q. v.) [*BASSETTO*.]

bas-sēt'-tō, bas-sēt'te, s. [Ital. *bassetto* (*adj.*)=somewhat low; (*s.*) counter-tenor.] [*BASSET*, *adj.*] A tenor or small bass-viol.

bās'-sī-a, s. [Named after Fernando Bassi, curator of the botanic gardens at Bologna.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Sapotaceæ (Sapotads). It consists of large trees which grow in the East Indies. *Bassia latifolia* (Broad-leaved Bassia) is common in some parts of India. It is called the Mohra or Moho-tree. The flowers have a heavy, sickening smell, and an intoxicating spirit is distilled from them. *B. butyracea* is the Indian Butter-tree. The African Butter-tree, that of Mungo Park and Bruce, is also a Bassia.

***bas'-sīl, s.** [*BASIL* (4).]

tbās'-sin-ēt, s. [*BASCINET*.]

bās'-sī-nētte, s. [Derived from Fr. *berceau-nette*, dimin. of *berceau*=a cradle.] A wicker basket with a covering or hood over the end, in which young children are placed as in a cradle.

bāss'-māt, s. [Scotch *bass* (*BAST*), and Eng. *mat*.] Matting made of bass, used for various gardening purposes.

bās'-sō (1), s. [Ital. *basso*.] [*BASS*.]

1. The bass in music.
2. One who sings or plays the bass part.

"Soprano, basso, even the contra-alto,
Wished him five fathom under the Rialto."

Byron: Beppo, xxxii.

bās-sō (2), s. [*BASHAW*.] A pacha.

"Great kings of Barbary and my bassoes."

Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, iii. 2.

basso-concertante, s. [Ital.] The principal bass string-instrument; that which accompanies recitatives and solos.

basso-continuo, s. [Ital. *basso*, and *continuo*=continual.] Continued or thorough-bass, *i. e.*, the figured bass written continuously throughout a movement, for the use of the player on a harpsichord or organ. [*BASS* (3).]

basso-rilievo, basso-relievo, s. [Ital.] [*BAS-RELIEF*.]

basso-ripieno, s. [Ital. *basso*, and *ripieno*=full, filled.] The bass of the grand chorus, which comes in only occasionally.

bās'-sōck, bās'-sōc, s. [From *bass*, and dimin. suff.-ock.] A bass, a mat.

bās-sō'n, *bās-sō'n, s. [In Sw. *bassong*; Dan. & Dut. *basson*; Fr. *basson*; Sp. *baxón*; Port. *baixão*; Ital. *fagotto*=a fagot, so called from its similarity in appearance to a bundle of sticks.]

1. A reed instrument of the "double-reed" class, forming in ordinary orchestras the tenor and bass of the wood-wind band. It has a compass of about three octaves, commencing at the note B flat below the bass stave.

"The wedding guest here beat his breast,
For he heard the loud *bassoon*."

Coleridge: Ancient Mariner.

2. An organ-stop of a quality of tone similar to the orchestral instrument.

3. A series of free reeds on a harmonium or kindred instrument, of a like quality of tone.

bās-sōon'-ist, s. [Eng. *bassoon*; -ist.] A musician whose instrument is the bassoon.

Bās'-sōr-a, Būs'-sōr-ah, s. & a. [From Arab. *basra*=a margin.]

A. As substantive: A frontier city of Asiatic Turkey on the Shat-el Arab (river of the Arabs), made by the junction of the Euphrates and the Tigris into one stream. It is about seventy miles from the Persian Gulf.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to Bassora.

Bassora-gum, s. Gum brought from Bassora. It is supposed to be derived either from a Cactus or a Mesembryanthemum.

bās'-sōr-in, s. [In Fr. *bassorine*.]

Chem: A kind of incilage found in gum-tragacanth, which forms a jelly with water, but does not dissolve in it.

¶ A clear, aqueous-looking liquid, apparently of the nature of bassorin, exists in the large cells of the tubercular roots of some terrestrial Orchids of the section Ophyræ. It is formed of minute cells, each with its cytoblast; the whole being compactly aggregated in the interior of the parent cell.

bās'-sūs, s. [Lat. *Bassus*, a proper name.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, belonging to the family Braconidæ. They have long narrow bodies, and frequent umbelliferous flowers.

***bāst, v. t.** [*BASTE*.] (*Scotch*.)

bāst (1), pa. par. [*BASTED*, *BAST*, *v.*] (*Scotch*.)

bāst (2), pa. par. [*BASE*, *v.*; *BASED*, *pa. par.*] (*Scotch*.)

bāst (1), bāss (1), s. [A. S. *bæst*=the inner bark of the linden-tree, of which ropes were made; *bæsten rap*=a linden or bast rope; Icel., Sw., Dan., Dut., & Ger. *bast*; O. H. Ger. *bast*, *past*. In Dut. *bast* means also back, rind, cod, husk, shell.]

1. **Properly:** The inner bark of the lime or linden-tree, used in Russia and elsewhere for making mats. [*BASS*.]

2. A rope made from this material.

3. Anything similar. *Spec.*, a strong woody fiber derived from two palms, *Attalea funifera* and *Leopoldiana Piassaba*, and used for making brooms and brushes.

¶ *Cuba bast*: The fibers of *Paritium elatum*, a Mallow-wort. It is used for tying up plants in gardens, or binding together cigars. (*Treasury of Botany*.)

bast-matting, bast matting, Russian matting, s. The matting formed from the inner bark of the lime. (*Hooker & Arnott's Brit. Flora*, order *Tiliaceæ*.)

bāst (2), s. [*BASTE*.]

bās'-tā, adv. [Ital. *basta*=enough.]

Music: Enough! stop! A term used when the leader of a band wishes to stop a performer. (*Crabb*.)

***bās-tā'il-yē, s.** [*BASTILLE*.] (*O. Scotch*.)

bās'-tant, a. [Fr. *bastant*, pr. par. of *baster*=to be sufficient, to go on well; Sp., Port., & Ital. *bastante*=sufficient; Sp. & Port. *bastar*=to suffice, to supply, to give; Ital. *bastare*=to be sufficient; *basta*=enough.] Possessed of ability.

"If we had been provided of ball, we were sufficiently *bastant* to have kept the passe against our enemy."—*Monro: Exped.*, i. 20. (*Jamieson*.)

bās'-tard, *bās'-tarde, *bās'-tarst, s. & a. [Eng. *bast(e)*=illegitimacy (q. v.), and suff. -ard. In Sw., Dan., & Ger. *bastard*; Dut. *bastard*; Fr. *bâtard*; O. Fr. & Prov. *bastard*, *bastart*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *bastardo*; Low Lat. *bastardus*. Mahn considers the ultimate etymology to be Fr. *bât*; O. Fr. & Prov. *bast*; Low Lat. *basta*, *bastum*=a pack-saddle, muleteers at the inns being accustomed to use their packsaddles as beds. Wedgwood, again, regards *bastard* as remotely derived from Celt. *baos*=lust, fornication.] [*BASTE*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.:** An illegitimate child. [A., II. 1.]

"To announce Robert his sone, that *bastart*, was there . . ."—*Rob. Glouces.*, p. 431. (*S. in Boucher*.)

"I laugh to think that babe a *bastard*."

Shakesp.: Timon, i. 2.

2. **Figuratively:**

(a) Anything spurious, counterfeit, or false.

" . . . words that are but rooted in
Your tongue, though but *bastards* and syllables
Of no allowance to your bosom's truth."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

(b) The wine described under A., II. 3.

II. Technically:

1. **Law:**

(1) **United States Law:** In many of the States of the Union the civil and canon laws provide that a

bastard may become legitimate by the marriage of the parents at any time subsequent to the birth of the child. In certain States of the Union a child must be born after the lawful marriage to be legitimate.

(2) **English Law:** One born out of lawful wedlock. (A child begotten out of lawful wedlock may be legitimized if its parents marry before its birth.)

¶ A bastard, being looked on legally as no one's son, cannot inherit property, though he may acquire it by his own exertions. Other disabilities under which he formerly labored have been removed.

¶ When a man has a bastard son, and afterward marrying the mother has a legitimate son by her, the former is called *bastard eigne*, and the latter *mulier puisne*.

(3) **Scots Law:** In Scotland a child is legitimized if its parents marry at any future period; this was the case also in the Roman law, which the Scotch in this respect followed.

2. **Hist. (Plur. Bastards).** [So called because headed by the illegitimate sons of noblemen, who, on account of being bastards, were incapable of inheriting property.] The name given to certain bandits, who in the fourteenth century rose in Guicenne, and, joining with the English, set fire to various towns.

*3. **Wine-making:** A name formerly applied to a foreign sweet wine sometimes called muscadel [*MUSCADEL*]. It came chiefly from Candia.

"Why, then, your brown *bastard* is your only drink."

Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., ii. 4.

4. **Sugar-refining:**

(a) (*Pl. Bastards*): An impure, coarse brown sugar, one of the refuse products in the manufacture of refined sugar. It is occasionally used in brewing, and frequently by publicans to bring up the color and gravity of beers which they have adulterated.

(b) *Sing.*: A large-sized mold in which sugar is drained. (*Ure*.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.:** Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate; natural.

"Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, insensible, . . . a getter of more *bastard* children than war's a destroyer of men."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

2. **Figuratively:**

(a) Spurious, not genuine; adulterated, implying inferiority to the thing counterfeited.

"That were a kind of *bastard* hope indeed."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

"Men who, under the disguise of public good, pursue their own designs of power, and such *bastard* honors as attend them."—*Temple*.

(b) Resembling anything else, though not identical with it. Not necessarily implying inferiority to that which it is like. (Used specially of plants or animals resembling others, but not really identical with them, at the same time they are just as perfect as the species whose "bastards" they are.) [See II. 6 & 7.]

II. Technically:

1. **Military. Of cannon:** Of an abnormal type; for instance, longer or shorter than ordinary.

2. **Printing:**

(a) *Bastard or half-title:* An abbreviated title on a page preceding the full title-page of a book.

(b) *Bastard fount:* A fount of type cast on a smaller or larger body than that to which it usually belongs. In the former case the lines appear closer together, and in the latter wider apart, than in type cast on the usual body.

3. **Wine-making. Bastard wines (pl.):** Those partly sweet, partly astringent.

"Such wines are called mungrel or *bastard* wines, which, betwixt the sweet and astringent ones, have neither manifest sweetness nor manifest astringency, but indeed participate and contain in them both qualities."—*Markham: Transl. of Maison Rustique* (1616), p. 635. (*S. in Boucher*.)

4. **Plastering. Bastard stucco:** A kind of stucco, made two-thirds of lime and one-third of fine pure sand; also, the finishing coat of plastering when prepared for paint.

5. **Painting. Bastard scarlet:** Of a red color dyed with madder.

6. **Botany:**

Bastard Alkanet, Bastard-alkanet: The bark of *Lithospermum arvense* (Common Gromwell). It abounds with a deep-red dye, which is easily communicated to oily substances like the true Alkanet (*Achusa tinctoria*).

Bastard Balm, Bastard-balm: The English name of *Melittis*, a genus of Lamiaceæ (Labiates). Specially applied to the *Melittis melissophyllum*. It has beautiful flowers of variegated color, and in a herbarium acquires and long retains a smell like that of *Anthoxanthum*.

Bastard Cabbage-tree: The English name of *Geoffroya*, an anomalous genus with papilionaceous flowers, and drupes instead of proper legumes for fruit.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Bastard Cedar, Bastard-cedar:

(a) The English name of the Cedrela, a genus constituting the typical one of the order Cedrelaceæ (Cedrelads). [CEDRELA.] Also the wood of various species of the genus. One kind comes from Australia, and another from the West Indies. The latter is of a brown color and a fragrant odor, whence the name of cedar has been given to it. It is light, soft, and well adapted for making canoes and other purposes.

(b) The English name of the Bubroma, a genus belonging to the order Byttneriaceæ (Byttneriads). The *Bubroma guazuma* (Elm-leaved Bastard Cedar) grows in Jamaica. The wood is light and easily wrought. The tree is an umbrageous one, and supplies cattle not merely with food, but with shelter from heat. [BUBROMA.]

Bastard Cinnamon, Bastard-cinnamon: A tree, *Laurus cassia*, which grows in Ceylon. It is decorated like the True Cinnamon. But of inferior value, being more largely imbued with mucilage.

Bastard Dittany, Bastard-dittany: A rutaceous plant, *Dictamnus Frazinella*.

Bastard Flower Fence: The English name of *Adenanthera*, a genus of plants belonging to the leguminous order and the Cæsalpineous sub-order. [ADENANTHERA.]

Bastard Hare's Ear: The English name of the *Phyllis*, a genus belonging to the order Cinchonaceæ (Cinchonads). *Phyllis nobilis*, from the Canaries, is an evergreen shrub with beautiful leaves.

Bastard Hemp: A plant, *Datisca cannabina*. It belongs to the Datisceæ, or Datisceads.

Bastard Indigo, Bastard-indigo: The English name of a genus of plants belonging to the leguminous order. There are several species, all American. *Amorpha fruticosa*, or Shrubby Bastard Indigo, was once used in Carolina as an indigo plant, but it is now abandoned.

Bastard Lupine, Bastard-lupine: The English name of *Lupinaster*, a genus of leguminous plants from Siberia.

Bastard Manchineel: The English name of *Cameraria*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Apocynaceæ (Dog-bances).

Bastard Orpine: The English name of the *Andrachne*, a genus of euphorbiaceous plants.

Bastard Pimpernel: The English name of *Centunculus*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Primulaceæ (Primworts).

Bastard Quince: The English name of *Pyrus Chamæespilus*, which grows in the Pyrenees.

Bastard Rocket: A cruciferous plant, *Brassica Erucastrum*.

***Bastard Star of Bethlehem:** A name sometimes given to a liliaceous plant, a species of *Albuca*. The genuine Star of Bethlehem is *Ornithogalum umbellatum*.

Bastard Stone-parsley: The English name of the umbelliferous genus *Sison*.

Bastard Toad-flax: The English name of *Thesium*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Santalaceæ (Santalworts). The species are obscure weeds.

Bastard Vervain: The English name of *Stachytarpheta*, a genus belonging to the order Verbenaceæ, or Verbenas. *Stachytarpheta mutabilis*, or Changing Flower, is a beautiful shrub, a native of South America.

Bastard Vetch: The English name of *Phaca*, a genus of leguminous plants, which grow wild in many countries. They are pretty herbaceous plants resembling *Astragalus*.

bastard-file, s. One of a grade between the rough and the smooth in respect of the relative prominence and coarseness of the teeth. (*Knight*.)

bastard-wing, s. Three or four quill-like feathers placed at a small joint in the middle of the wing.

" . . . I presume that the 'bastard-wing' in birds may be safely considered as a digit in a rudimentary state, . . ."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. xiii.

†bās'-tard, v. t. [From *bastard*, s. (q. v.)] To pronounce to be a bastard.

"She lived to see her brother beheaded, and her two sons deposed from the crown, bastardized in their blood, and cruelly murdered."—*Bacon*.

†bās'-tard-ēd, pa. par. & a. [BASTARD, v.]

†bās'-tard-īng, *bās'-tard-ŷng, pr. par. & s. [BASTARD, v.]

bās'-tard-īsm, s. [Eng. *bastard*; -ism.] The state or condition of a bastard. (*Cotgrave*.)

bās'-tard-ize, v. t. [Eng. *bastard*; -ize.]

I. With a person for the object:

*1. To beget a bastard.

"I should have been that I am, had the maidenliest star in the firmament twinkled on my bastardizing."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, i. 2.

2. To render one a bastard by legislation, or to convict one of being a bastard; legally to declare one a bastard. (*Burn: Just. of Peace*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sēn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.

II. With a thing for the object: To render illegitimate or abnormal. [See example under the participial adjective.]

bās-tard-i'zed, pa. par. & a.

" . . . irregular, abbreviated, and bastardized languages."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. ii.

bās-tard-i'z-īng, pr. par., s. & a. [BASTARDIZE.]

bās'-tard-lŷ, adv. & a.

A. As adverb: Like a bastard; after the manner of a bastard. [Used (*lit.*) of persons or (*fig.*) of things.]

"Good seed degenerates, and oft obeys
The soil's disease, and into cockle strays;
Let the mud's thoughts but be transplanted so
Into the body, and *bastardly* they grow."—*Donne*.

B. As adjective: Spurious, counterfeit, not really what it looks like or is called after.

"*Bastardly* tertian . . ."—*Barrough: Method of Physic* (1624). (*Halliwel: Contr. to Lexicog.*)

bās'-tard-ŷ, s. [Eng. *bastard*; -y. In Sp. & Port. *bastardia*; Ital. *bastardigia*.] The state or condition of a bastard.

"There, at your meekest advantage of the time,
Infer the *bastardy* of Edward's children."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

bāste (1) (*Eng.*), **bāst** (*Scotch*), *v. t.* [In Icel *beysta*=to strike, to powder; Sw. *bōsta*=to baste, to whip, to flog, to beat, to lash; Fr. *bastonner*=to cudgel, to bastinado; Sp. *bastear*; Port. *bastonar*; Ital. *bastonare*. From O. Fr., Sp., & Prov. *baston*; Mod. Fr. *bāton*; Ital. *bastone*=a staff, a stick. Compare also Dan. *baske*=to beat, strike, cudgel; *bask*=a stripe, a blow.] [BASTINADO.]

1. To beat with a cudgel.

2. To drip fat or anything similar on meat when it is turning on the spit or roasting-jack to be roasted: to soften by means of such fat.

"The fat of roasted mutton falling on the birds will serve to *baste* them, and so save time and butter."—*Swift*.

bāste (2) (*Eng.*), **bāiss** (*Scotch*), *v. t.* [From O. Fr. *bastir*; Mod. Fr. *bātir*=to build, . . . to baste; Sp. *bastear*, *embastar*; Ital. *imbastire*=to sew with long stitches; from *bastā*=a long stitch. Compare Dan. *besye*=to sew, to stitch, to embroider; M. H. Ger. *bestan*=to sew.] To sew slightly with the view of holding the portions of a dress in their proper place till they can be sewed more thoroughly. (*Lit. & fig.*)

bā'st-ēd (1) (*Eng.*), ***bāst** (O. Scotch), *pa. par. & a.* [BASTE (1).]

bā'st-ēd (2), ***bā'st-ēn, pa. par. & a.** [BASTE (2).]

***bā'st-ēn, pa. par.** [Ger. *basten*.] [BASTE (1).]

***bā'st-ēr, s.** [Eng. *bast(e)*; -er.] A blow with a stick or similar weapon. (*Todd*.)

Bās'-tille, *bās'-tīle, *bās'-tīlle (ylle as īl), ***bās'-tēll, *bās'-tēl, *bās'-tī-lī-an, *bās'-tīl-lī-ōn** (*Eng.*), ***bās'-tāil-yīe** (O. Scotch), *s.* [O. Fr. *bastille*=a fastness, a castle furnished with towers; from *bastir*, Mod. Fr. *bātir*=to build. In Port. *bastilha*; Low Lat. *bastellum*, *bastile*, *bastilia*, *bastia*.]

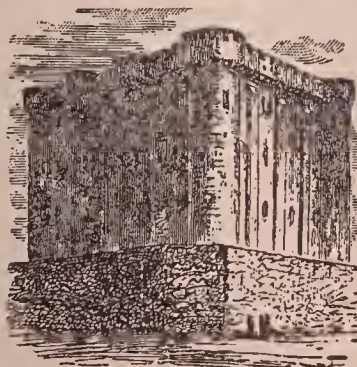
I. Generally:

1. *Originally:* A temporary wooden tower on wheels, constructed to enable besiegers safely to approach a town or fort which they designed to attack.

2. *Later:* A small antique castle fortified with turrets, a blockhouse; also the turrets, bulwarks, or other defenses of such a structure.

II. Spec. (of the form Bastille): The celebrated Parisian state-prison and fortress called by way of pre-eminence the Bastille. It was commenced in 1370 by order of Charles V. of France, and was finished in 1382 under his successor. Many victims of despotism were immured within its gloomy walls. One of the earliest scenes in the great drama of the first French revolution was the attack of the populace on the Bastille. It was captured by them on the 14th of July, 1789, and soon afterward demolished. None of the governments which have since succeeded to power in France have ever proposed its restoration.

"For lo! the dread Bastille,
With all the chambers in its horrid towers,
Fell to the ground, by violence o'erthrown
Of indignation . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.



The Bastille.

***bastell-howse, *bastell-house, s.** The same as BASTILLE, I. 2.

"And they burnt a stead called Farnelay, and won a *bastell-house* in the same."—*MS. Cott. Calig.*, bk. v., f. 28. (*S. in Boucher*.)

bās'-tī-dā, s. In the twelfth century, a place of defense; a fortress.

***bās'-tī-mēnt, *bās'-tī-mēn'-tō, s.** [From Ital. *bastimento*=a ship, a vessel; but in Sp.=victuals, provisions; and in O. Fr.=a building.] A ship, a vessel, &c.

"Then the *bastimentos* never
Had our foul dishonor seen,
Nor the sea the sad receiver
Of this gallant train had been."
Glover: Hostier's Ghost, st. 7.

bās-tī-nā'-dō, bās-tī-nā'-de, s. [In Sw. *bastonad*; Dan., Ger., & Fr. *bastonnade*; Dut. *bastinade*; Sp. *bastonazo*, *bastonada*; Prov. & Sp. *bastonada*; Ital. *bastonata*. From O. Fr., Sp., & Prov. *baston*; Mod. Fr. *bāton*; Ital. *bastone*=a staff, a stick.] [BASTINADO, v., BASTE, v. (1), BASTON, BATON.]

1. *Gen.*: A cudgeling, a beating inflicted with a stick.

"And all those harsh and rugged sounds
Of *bastinados*, cuts, and wounds."—*Hudibras*.

2. *Spec.*: One administered with a stick on the soles of the feet, as is usually done in the Turkish empire and in China.

bās-tī-nā'-dō, bās-tī-nā'-de, v. t. [In Fr. *bastonner*; Port. *bastonar*; Ital. *bastonare*.] [BASTINADO, s.]

1. *Gen.*: To beat with a stick.

"Nick seized the longer end of the cudgel, and with it began to *bastinado* old Lewis, who had slunk into a corner waiting the event of a squabble."—*Arbutnot*.

2. *Spec.*: To do so on the soles of the feet.

"The Sallee rover, who threatened to *bastinado* a Christian captive to death unless a ransom was forthcoming, was an odious ruffian."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xv.

bāst'-īng (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [BASTE, v. (1)]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or operation of beating with a cudgel or similar weapon.

"*Bastings* heavy, dry, obtuse,
Only dullness can produce."—*Swift*.

2. The operation of dripping butter or fat upon meat on the spit or roasting-jack to make it be the more satisfactorily roasted.

"Sir, I think the meat wants what I have, a *basting*."
—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

bāst'-īng (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [BASTE, v. (2)]

A. & B. As pr. par. & participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive: The operation of slightly stitching cloth together as a preparation for more careful sewing of a permanent kind.

bās'-tī-ōn, s. [In Sw., Dan., Dut., Ger., Fr., & Sp. *bastion*; Prov. *bastio*; Port. *bastiao*; Ital. *bastione*. From O. Fr., Prov., & Sp. *bastir*; Mod. Fr. *bātir*=to build.]

I. Literally:

Fort.: A projecting mass of earth or masonry at the angle of a fortification having two faces and two flanks, and so constructed that every part of it may be defended by the flank fire of some other part of the fort. The flanks of adjacent bastions are connected by a *curtain*. The distance between two such flanks is termed the *gorge*. A detached bastion is called a *lunette*.

" . . . a fire from the nearest *bastion*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ (a) A *Composed Bastion* is one which has two sides of the interior polygon very irregular, with the effect of making the gorges also irregular.

(b) A *Cut Bastion* is one which has a re-entering angle instead of a point.

(c) A *Deformed Bastion* is one in which the irregularity of the lines and angles prevents the structure from having a regular form.

(d) A *Demi-bastion* is a bastion composed of one face only, with but a single flank and a demi-gorge.

(e) A *Double Bastion* is a bastion raised on the plane of another one.

(f) A *Flat Bastion* is one erected in the middle of a curtain when the latter is too long to be protected by the bastions at its ends.

(g) A *Hollow Bastion* is one hollow in the interior.

(h) A *Regular Bastion* is one so planned as to possess the true proportion of its faces, flanks, and gorges.

(i) A *Solid Bastion* is one solid throughout its entire structure.

II. Figuratively:

1. A person or thing defiant of attack.

"They build each other up with dreadful skill,
As bastions set point-blank against God's will."
Cowper: *Conversation*.

2. Poet.: An object in nature resembling a bastion in appearance.

" . . . yonder cloud
That rises upward always higher,
And onward drags a laboring breast,
And topples round the dreary west
A looming bastion flung with fire."
Tennyson: *In Memoriam*.

bās'-tī-ōned, *a.* [Eng., &c., *bastion*; -*ed*.] Furnished with bastions.

"To try at length, if tower and battlement
And bastioned wall be not less hard to win."
Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

bās'-tīte, *s.* [In Ger. *bastit*. From *Baste*, in the Harz Mountains, where it was first discovered.] A mineral, called also *Schüller Spar*. It is an impure foliated serpentine. Its hardness is 3.5-4; its specific gravity 2.5-2.76; its luster like that of bronze, whence the name *Schiller* in Ger.=of shining luster. Composition: Silica, 42.36 to 43.90; alumina, 1.50 to 5.10; magnesia, 26.00 to 30.92; protoxide of iron, 7.14 to 10.78; lime, 0.63 to 2.70; oxide of chromium, 0-2.37; protoxide of manganese, 0-85; potassa or soda, 0-2.79; water, 8.51 to 12.42. Phæstine (q. v.) is an allied mineral. (*Dana*.)

bäst'-mat, *s.* [In Sw. *bastmatta*.] The same as *BAST* (1), *s.* (q. v.)

bäst'-na-site, *s.* [From *Bastnäs*, in Sweden.] A mineral, the same as *Hamartite* (q. v.).

bas'-tō, *s.* [In Dan. & Dut. *basta*; Ger. & Fr. *baste*; Sp. *bastos* (pl.); Port. *basto*; Ital. *basto*= (1) a pack-saddle, (2) the ace of clubs.] The ace of clubs at quadrille and ombre. (*Pope*.)

bās'-tōn (1), **ba-tō'on** (Eng.), **bās-tōun** (Scotch), *s.* [O. Fr. & Sp. *baston*; Mod. Fr. *bâton*; Port. *bastao*; Ital. *bastone*; Low. Lat. *basto*.] [*BATON*.]

A. Ordinary Language: A heavy staff, a baton (q. v.).

"Quha best on fute can ryn lat se,
Or like ane douchty campoun in to fycht
With bustuous bastoun darren stryffe, or mais."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 129, 39. (*Jamieson*.)

B. Technically. Of things:

1. *Her.*: A staff borne in English coats of arms as a mark of illegitimacy. [*BATON*, *B.*]

2. *Arch.*: The round molding at the base of a column; a torus.

***bās'-tōn** (2), ***bās'-tūn**, *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Not, as is said by Ritson, from *Baston*, an English poet taken by the Scotch at Bannockburn, early in the fourteenth century; for it occurs in a MS. attributed to the end of the thirteenth. Stevenson thinks it comes from Fr. *baston*=a stick (*BASTON*, 1), and that this is a rendering of A. S. and Icel. *stæf*=a staff, . . . stanza.] An old verse of difficult construction, and possibly of a satirical cast. (*S. in Boucher*.)

"Nis this bastun wel ifught."
Harleian MS., 913. (*S. in Boucher*.)

bās'-tōn (3), *s.* [Compare Sw. *bast*, *baste bom*=bombasin.] A kind of lace.

"For to make a lace baston, tak . . ."
Harleian MS., 2, 320, f. 55. (*S. in Boucher*.)

bās'-tōn-īte, *s.* [From *Bastogne*, in Luxemburg, where it was found.] A mineral, a greenish-brown mica, in large foliated plates. It is a variety of *Lepidomelane* (q. v.).

bās'-yle (or **bā'-syle**), *s.* [Gr. *basis*= . . . a base, and *hylē*=a wood . . . (*Chem.*), a base, a principle.]

Chem.: The same as a radical. [*RADICAL*.]

bās'-yl-ōus (or **bā'-syl-ōus**), *a.* [Eng. *basyl(e)*; -*ous*.] Pertaining to basyle; of the nature of basyle. (*Graham*.)

bāt (1), ***bätte** (pl. ***bāt'-tis**), *s.* [Fr. *batte*=a beater, battledore, . . . a rammer, a hammer, &c.; *bâton*=a baton, a stick, a staff; Ir. *bat*, *bata*=a stick, a staff; Russ. *bat*; Fr. *bâton*. Connected with Fr. *battre*; Prov. *batre*; Sp. *batir*; Port. *bater*; Icel. *battere*; Lat. *battuō*=to beat. The original root of these verbs, as well as of the allied substantive *bat* is, without doubt, imitated from the sound of beating.] [*BEAT*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. A club, stick, staff, or walking-stick of any kind.

(a) *In a general sense:*

"Still so used in many English dialects."

"The while he spake, lo, Judas, oon of the twelve, came,
and with him a greet company with swerdis and battis."
—*Wicliffe: Matt.* xxvi. 47.

"But soon discovered by a sturdy clown,
He headed all the rabble of a town,
And finished them with bats or polled them down."
Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, iii. 629-31.

(b) *Spec.*: An instrument of wood, at one end thin and cylindrical for a handle, at the other more expanded, with which to drive a cricket or other ball.

2. A substance used as a weapon, intended to do execution by its weight or beating power, as a *brick-bat*.

3. A sheet of cotton used for filling quilts; *bating*.

4. A staple, a loop of iron. (*Scotch*.) (*Jamieson*.)

B. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A portion of a brick, constituting less than half its length. (*Gwilt*.)

2. *Mining*: Bituminous or other shale. (*Kirwan*.)

***bāt** (2), *s.* [A. S. *bat*=boat.] A boat.

bat-swain, *s.* [A. S. *bat-swan*.] A boatswain. [*BOATSWAIN*.]

bāt (3), ***bäck**, ***bäckke** (Eng.), ***bäck**, ***bäck**, ***bäck'-ie**, ***bā'-kie**, ***bā'-kie-bīrd** (Old Scotch), *s.* [In Sw. *natt-backa*=night "back" or bat; Dan. *aftenbakke*. Wedgwood thinks the original word was *blak*, which connects it with Mediæv. Lat. *blatta*, *blacta*, *batta*.] [*BLATTA*.]

A. Ord. Lang.: The pipistrelle, or any similar species of flying quadruped. [*B. 1.*]

"After the flitting of the bats,
When thickest dark did trance the sky."
Tennyson: *Mariana*.

B. Technically:

1. *Zool.*: Any animal belonging to the order Cheiroptera [*CHEIROPTERA*], and especially to the typical family Vespertilionidæ. [*VESPERTILIONIDÆ*.] The Common Bat is *Vespertilio pipistrellus*; it is called also the Flitter Mouse, and the Pipistrelle. The Great Bat is *V. noctula*; the Long-eared Bat, *Plecotus auritus*; and the Greater Horseshoe Bat, *Rhinolophus ferrum equinum*.

2. *Scripture*: The Bat of Scripture, Heb. *ātāllep̄h*, is correctly rendered, the Hebrew being identical in meaning with the English word. In Isa. ii. 20, the reference is to an ordinary insect-eating bat; and in Lev. xi. 19, Deut. xiv. 18, the species meant is apparently the *Eleutherura Aegyptiaca* figured on the Egyptian monuments. It is a fruit-consuming species, similar to the *Pteropus edulis*, eaten in the Eastern islands.

3. *Her.*: A bat is often called a *reremouse*.

bat-fowler, *s.* One who practices bat-fowling (q. v.).

"The birds of passage would, in a dark night, immediately make for a lighthouse, and destroy themselves by flying with violence against it, as is well known to bat-fowlers."—*Barrington's Essays*, Essay 4.

bat-fowling, *s.* A method of catching birds at the time when bats are out, that is, during the night. The fowlers, proceeding to the trees, shrubs, hedges, or other places where the birds pass the night, light torches or straw in the vicinity, and then beat the bushes, upon which the birds, flying in their fright toward the flames, are caught in nets or by some other appliances.

"We should . . . then go a bat-fowling."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

bat-haunted, *a.* Haunted by bats.

***bat-in-water**, **bat in water**, *s.* A plant, the Water-mint (*Mentha aquatica*).

"Balsamita, menta aquatica: Bat in water."—*MS. Sloane*, 5, f. 3. (*A little after A. D. 1300.*) (*S. in Boucher*.)

bat-net, *s.* A net for catching bats.

bat-printing, *s.* A method of porcelain printing.

bat-shell, *s.* A species of volute (q. v.).

bat's-wing burner. A form of gas burner from which gas issues at a slit so proportioned as to give the flame the shape of a bat's wing.

bāt (4), *s.* [Siamese.] A silver coin, called also *Tical* (q. v.), current in Siam. It is worth about 2s. 6d. (*Statesman's Year Book*.)

bāt (1), *v. i.* [From *bat*, *s.* (q. v.)] To handle a bat in playing cricket or any similar game.

bā'-ta-ble, *a.* [Abbreviated from *debatable*.] Debatable, disputable.

"*Batable* ground seems to be the ground heretofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland, lying between both kingdoms."—*Cowel*.

***bāt'-ail**, *s.* [*BATTLE*, *s.*]

***bāt'-ail**, ***bāt'-aile**, ***bāt'-ail-ēn**, *v. i. & t.* [*BATTLE* (2), *v. i. & t.*]

***bā'-tānd**, *pr. par.* [*BATE* (1), *v.*]

ba-ta'-ra, *s.* [Compare Port. *bataria*, *bateria*=battery; or *batarda*, *abetarda*=bustard.]

Ornith.: D'Azara's name for the Bush Shrikes, constituting the genus *Thamnophilus* of Vieillot. [*BUSH SHRIKES*, *THAMNOPHILUS*.]

bāt'-ar-deau, **bāt'-ēr-deau** (eau as *ō*), *s.* [Fr. *batardeau*=a dam, mole. Mahn thinks it may be contracted from *bastarrie d'eau*=water-car.]

1. *Hydrostatics or Hydraulics*: A coffer-dam.

2. *Fort.*: A wall built across a moat or ditch surrounding a fortification. It is provided with a sluice-gate for regulating the height of the water.

ba-tā'-tas, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *batate*, *patate*; Sp. *batata*, *patata*; Port. *batata*; Ital. *patata*; Peruvian *papa*.] [*POTATO*.]

Bot.: A genus of Convolvulaceæ, consisting of plants with a four-celled ovary, one style, and two stigmas. They are creeping or twining herbaceous or shrubby plants. About twenty species are known, chiefly from tropical America. *Batatas edulis* (*Convolvulus batatas*, Roxb.) is the sweet potato largely cultivated for food in the hotter parts of both hemispheres. The edible part, the tubers, are from three to twelve pounds in weight. In the East and West Indies, where they grow, our common potato, *Solanum tuberosum*, is called the Irish potato, to distinguish it from the sweet potato or *Batatas*. *B. jalapa*, from Mexico, has purgative qualities, but is not the true *Jalap*. [*JALAP*.] *B. paniculata* furnishes Natal Cotton.

Ba-tā'-vi-an, *a. & s.* [Eng., &c., *Batavi*(a); -*an*. From Lat. *Batavus*, *a. & s.*=pertaining to or one of the Batavi, a branch of the Catti, a Germanic nation who, being expelled from their country through a domestic sedition, settled on an island since called *Betuwe* or *Betu*, between the Rhine and the Waal. (In *Mahratta* and other Hindoo tongues *bet*=island.)]

A. As adjective: Pertaining (a) to the ancient Batavians. [See etym.]

(b) To the modern Dutch.

(c) To Batavia, in Java, the capital of the Dutch possessions in Eastern Europe or to its inhabitants.

B. As substantive:

1. One of the ancient Batavi. [See etym.]

2. A native of Batavia in Java.

3. A Dutchman in general.

***bāt'-ayle**, *s.* Old spelling of *BATTLE*, *s.*

***bāt'-ayl-ōus**, *a.* [*BATTALOUS*.]

bātch, ***bātche**, *s.* [From Eng. *bake*; A. S. *bacan*; as *thatch* comes through Old Eng. *theccen*, from A. S. *theccan*=to cover, to conceal, to thatch. In Dan. *bægt*; Dut. *baksel*; Ger. *geback*.] [*BAKE*.]

I. Lit.: As much bread as a baker produces at one operation.

"Bahche, or bakynge, bathe: Pistura."—*Prompt. Parv.*

" . . . waiting most earnestly for the hour when the batch that was in the oven was to be drawn."—*Transl. of Rabelais*, iv. 199. (*S. in Boucher*.)

II. Figuratively:

1. *Of things*: A quantity of anything made at once, and which may therefore be presumed to have the same qualities throughout.

"Except he were of the same meal and batch."—*Ben Jonson*.

2. *Of persons (somewhat disrespectfully)*: A crew or gang of persons of the same profession or proclivities.

"An' there a batch o' wabster lads
Blackguarding frae Kilmarnock."
Burns: *The Holy Fair*.

"Another batch of 200 returned Communists arrived here."—*Times*, September 10, 1879: *French Corresp.*

***bātch'-ēl-ōr**, *s.* [*BACHELOR*.]

***bāte** (1), *s.* Old spelling of *BOAT*.

***bāte** (2), *s.* [From A. S. *bate*=contention; or abbreviated from *debate* (q. v.).]

" . . . and breeds no bate with telling . . ."
—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

bate-breeding, *a.* Breeding strife.

"This sour informer, this bate-breeding spy."
—*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 655.

***bāte** (1), *v. t.* [Etymology doubtful.] To go with rapidity.

"Batand to Canterbiri . . ."
—*Rob. de Brunne*, p. 145. (*S. in Boucher*.)

bāte (2), *v. t. & i.* Abbreviated form of Eng. *ABATE* (q. v.).

A. Transitive:**I. Literally:**

1. To beat down the price of anything from the amount claimed by another, or to beat down the amount of anything.

"When the landholder's rent falls, he must either *bate* the laborer's wages, or not employ or not pay him."—*Locke*.

2. On one's own part to lower the price of anything, whether because another has beaten it down, or spontaneously; also to lessen a demand upon one.

"Nor, envious at the sight, will I forbear
My plenteous bowl, nor bate my plenteous cheer."
—*Dryden*.

" . . . bate me some, and I will pay you some, and, as most debtors do, promise you infinitely."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, *Epilogue*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem, thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

II. Figuratively:

*1. To deprive of.

"When baseness is exalted, do not *bate*
The place its honor for the person's sake."

Herbert.

2. To cut off, to remove, to take away.

"*Bate* but the last, and 'tis what I would say."

Dryden: *Sp. Friar*.

3. To make an exception, either in favor of or against. (Used specially in pr. par. *bating* q. v.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To become less, to diminish, to waste away.

"Bardolph, am I not fallen away vilely since this last action? Do I not *bate*? Do I not dwindle? Why, my skin hangs about me like an old lady's loose gown."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 3.

2. To intermit, to remit, to retrench. (Followed by *of*.)

"Abate thy speed, and I will *bate* of mine."

Dryden.

**bâte*, *v. t.* Old spelling of BAIT (3), *v.*

**bâte*, *v. i.* Old spelling of BAIT (4), *v.*

**bâte*, *pret. of v.* [Old *pret. of bile* (q. v.).] Bit; did bite.

"Yet there the steel stay'd not, but inly *bate*
Deep in his flesh and opened wide a red flood-gate."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. v. 7.

bât'-eau, *rbât'-teau* (*eau* as *ô*) (pl. *bât'-eaux*) (*eaux* as *ô*), *s.* [Fr. *bateau*=a boat, a vessel to cross the water, as a ferry-boat, the body of a coach; Prov. *bateh*; Sp. & Port. *batel*; Ital. *battello*; Low Lat. *batellus*, from *batus*=a boat.] [BOAT] A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth, and wide in the middle as compared with what it is at the ends.

bateau-bridge, *s.* A floating bridge supported by bateaux.

bâ-téd, *pa. par. & c.* [BATE (2), *v.*]

As *participial adjective*: Used specially in the expression, "*bated* breath," meaning breath artificially restrained.

"... in a bondman's key
With '*bated* breath and whispering humbleness."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

bâ-te-fûl (1), *a.* [Eng. & c., *bate*, and *full*.] Full of strife, prone to strife; contentious.

"He knew her haunt, and haunted in the same,
And taught his sheep her sheep in food to thwart;
Which soon as it did *bateful* question frame,
He might on knees confess his guilty part."

Sidney.

**bâ-te-fûl* (2), *a.* [BATTLEFUL.]

bâ-te-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *bate*; -less.] Without abatement, unabated; unblunted.

"Haply that name of chaste unhapp'ly set
This *bateless* edge on his keen appetite."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 8, 9.

**bât'-el-mënt*, *s.* [BATTLEMENT.]

bâ-te-mënt, *s.* [Contracted from *abatement*.]

Among artificers: Diminution.

"To abate is to waste a piece of stuff; instead of asking how much was cut off, carpenters ask what *batement* that piece of stuff had"—*Moxon: Mech. Ex.*

Bâ-ten-iteş, *Bâ-ten-ists*, *Bâ-tën'-i-anş*, *s.* [Arab. (?) = esoteric (?).] A sect which came originally from the Mohammedans. Their tenets resembled those of the Assassins. [ASSASSIN.]

†bât'-fûl, **bâ-te-fûl*, *a.* [From O. Eng. *v. bat*=increase.] [BAT (2), *v.*] [See also BATTEL and BATTEN.] Fertile.

bath (1), **bathe* (pl. *baths*), *s.* [A. S. *baeth* (pl. *batu*). In O. S. *bat*; Sw., Icel., Dan., Dut., & Ger. *bad*; O. H. Ger. *pad*; Wel. *badh*, *baz*=a bath; Sansc. *bād*, *vād*=to bathe. Wedgwood thinks that the original sense is to heat, and that *bath* is cognate with *bake*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

†1. The act of bathing; the act of immersing the body in water, or applying water to the body for the sake of cleanliness or of health, or as a religious ceremony.

"... and the chimney-piece

Chaste Dian *bathing*."—*Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, ii. 4.

2. The water or other liquid used for bathing purposes. (*Lit. & fig.*)

(a) *Lit.*: In the above sense.

"Why may not the cold *bath*, into which they plunged themselves, have had some share in their cure?"—*Addison: Spectator*.

¶ For hot bath, cold bath, &c., see B., I.

(b) *Fig.*: Anything which invigorates or soothes and relieves the mind as a cold or hot bath does the body.

"Sleep,

The death of each day's life, sore labor's *bath*,
Balm of hurt minds."—*Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, ii. 4.

3. The cavity or vessel in which water for bathing purposes is held; a building fitted up with appliances for bathing purposes.

4. Baths were not much frequented in the earlier period of Grecian history; they became more common afterward. The Romans during the period of the empire gave much attention to bathing, and not merely Rome but even the provincial cities had public baths, often magnificent. In our own country public baths are of comparatively recent introduction, though they are now completely rooted throughout the several cities and towns.

"I was surprised to see several machines out, both of the Municipal and Pavilion Baths."—*Times*, September 26, 1879: *The Bathing Accident at Boulogne*.

B. Technically:

1. *Med.*: Any substance which constitutes the medium in which the human body, or a part of it, is immersed for the maintenance or recovery of health or strength. The most common media are water of various temperatures, watery vapors, and air.

1. *A Water Bath*. This may be *natural* or *artificial*. Rivers, lakes, and the sea afford facilities for a *natural* bath; various public and private appliances are designed to furnish an *artificial* one. In the latter case the temperature of the water may be varied at pleasure. Arranged by temperature, six kinds of baths are in use for medical or other purposes:

Name of Bath.	Temperature.
(a) A cold bath	33° to 60° Fahr.
(b) A cool bath	60° to 75° "
(c) A temperate bath	75° to 85° "
(d) A tepid bath	85° to 92° "
(e) A warm bath	92° to 98° "
(f) A hot bath	98° to 106° "

All baths below 88° in temperature impart the sensation of cold, those above it of heat. In an artificial bath, not merely can the temperature be raised or lowered at pleasure, but various methods may be adopted of applying the liquid. A bath may be taken by the person walking or plunging into it; by his more or less completely lying down in it; by the sudden affusion of water upon him from above, called the *shower-bath*; or by his being sprinkled with it, or applying it to himself by means of a sponge. Or a stream of water may be turned upon him, in which case the name applied is a *douche* or *douse*, from Ital. *doccia*=*douche*. Or only a part of the body may be immersed, as in the *hip-bath* and the *foot-bath*. Moreover, the water employed may be saline or impregnated with other constituents, as sulphur, iodine, or, in the case of a foot-bath, mustard.

2. *A Watery-vapor Bath*. If it is intended that the vapor should be breathed, there are three grades of temperature in the vapor bath: the first from 96° to 106°, the second from 106° to 120°, and the third from 120° to 160°. If not intended to be breathed, there are also three: the first from 90° to 100°, the second from 100° to 110°, and the third from 110° to 130°.

3. *An Air Bath*: The exposure of the naked body to the atmosphere of a room of a certain temperature varying from 90° to 130°.

4. *Photography*: A solution in which plates or papers are immersed or floated, or the vessel holding such solution. Baths are known as *sensitizing* [NITRATE OF SILVER], *fixing*, *toning*, or *washing*.

II. Chemistry:

1. *Formerly (Spec.)*: A vessel of water in which another one was placed which required a lesser amount of heat than that furnished by the naked fire.

"We see that the water of things distilled in water, which they called the *bath*, differeth not much from the water of things distilled by fire."—*Bacon: N. H.*

2. *Now (Gen.)*: Any medium, such as heated sand, ashes, or steam, through which heat is applied to a body.

III. *Heraldry, &c. Order of the Bath*: An order of knighthood, so called because the recipients of the honor were required formerly to bathe the evening before their creation. It was instituted by Henry IV. in 1399, and, having fallen into disuse, was revived by George I. in 1725. Under George IV. its regulations were modified, and now there are various subdivisions of the order, viz., Knights Grand Cross of the Bath (G. C. B.), Knights Commanders of the Bath (K. C. B.), and Companions of the Bath (C. B.). Under each of these classes there are now a military and a "civil" (meaning a civilian) subclass. The ribbon worn by the Knights of the Bath is crimson, with the Latin motto, "*Tria juncta in uno*"=three (England, Ireland, and Scotland, or their emblems, the rose, shamrock, and thistle) joined in one.



Badge of the Bath.

bath-room, *s.* A room erected to contain a public or private bath.

Bath (2), *s.* [A. S. *Bathan*, *Bathan ceaster*; from *bathan*=baths. Named from the baths erected over the hot saline and chalybeate springs there existing, the result of old volcanic action in the locality.]

Geog.: A city, the capital of the county of Somerset, England.

Bath-brick, *s.* An artificially-manufactured "brick" of the usual form, but formed of calcareous earth. It is used for cleaning knives and various kinds of metal work.

Bath-bun, *s.* A bun richer than a common one, and generally without currants.

Bath-chair, *s.* A small carriage or chair on wheels, drawn by a chairman, and intended for the conveyance of invalids or others for short distances. So called because either originally or principally used at Bath, where the steepness of many of the streets rendered such conveyances especially useful.

Bath-chaps, *s.* Small pigs' cheeks cured for the table.

Bath-metal, *s.* An alloy consisting of 1 pound of copper and 4½ ounces of zinc, or at least more zinc than in brass.

Bath oolite, *Bath-stone*, *s.* A shelly limestone belonging, with others of similar character, to the Great Oolite. It is much celebrated as a building stone. (*Lyell: Elem. of Geol.*, ch. xx.) [OOLITE.]

Bath-post, *s.* A term for letter paper, now seldom used. It is a yellow wove post quarto.

bath (3), *s.* [Heb. *bat*=measured; from *bathdāh*=to measure.] A liquid measure among the ancient Hebrews. It was the same as the ephah [EPHĀH], each of these containing the tenth part of an homer (Ezek. xlv. 11). [HOMER.] According to Josephus (*Antiq.*, iii., § 3), it contained six hins. [HIN.] It has been calculated that it contained 1985.77 Parisian cubic inches, but there are other estimates as well.

"Then made he ten lavers of brass: one laver contained forty *baths* . . ."—1 *Kings* vii. 38.

bath, *v. t.* [BATH (1), *s.*] To wash in a bath.

bāthe, **bēath* (preterite *bathed*, **bathud*, *beathed*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *batthan*=to bathe, wash, foment, cherish; from *bæd*=a bath. In Sw. & Icel. *bada*; Dut. & Ger. *baden*; O. H. Ger. *padon*; Sansc. *bād*, *vād*=to bathe.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To immerse the body or any part of it in water, or to pour water upon it for the purpose of cleanliness, as a medical appliance, or as a religious ceremony.

"Then the priest shall wash his clothes, and he shall *bathe* his flesh in water, . . ."—*Numb.* xix. 7.

¶ It is sometimes used reflectively with *self* or *selves*.

"Chancing to *bathe* himself in the river Cydnus, . . . he fell sick, near unto death, for three days."—*South.*

2. Figuratively:

(a) To wash anything with water or any similar liquid.

"... the lake which *bathe*d the foot of the Alban mountain, . . ."—*Arnold: Hist. of Rome*, vol. i., ch. xxi.

(b) To bring a thing in contact with some liquid, or apply some liquid to it, without the purpose of purification.

"And *bathed* thy sword in blood, whose spot
Eternity shall cancel not."

Hemans: Wallace's Invocation to Bruce.

(c) To immerse in anything, though but faintly analogous to water.

"Each purple peak, each flinty spire,
Was *bathed* in floods of living fire."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 11.

II. Medicine & Surgery:

1. To foment or moisten a wound for the purpose of cleansing and soothing it.

2. To supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors.

"*Bathe* them, and keep their bodies solubie the while
by clysters and lenitive boluses."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To enter or lie in a bath, or otherwise take means for formal and thorough ablution.

"The gallants dancing by the river-side,
They *bathe* in summer, and in winter slide."

Waller.

2. *Fig.*: To be immersed in anything.

"Except they meant to *bathe* in reeking wounds,
Or memorize another Golgotha,
I cannot tell."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 2.

fâte, *fât*, *färe*, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or. wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite. cûr, rûle. fûll: trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*bathe, s. [BATH (1).]

*bāthe, a. [BOTH.] (Scotch.)

bāthed, *bā-ṭhūd, *bēathed, pa. par. & a. [BATHE, v.]

bā-ṭhēr, s. [Eng. bath(e); -er. In Ger. bader.] One who bathes. (Tooke.)

ṭba-thēt'-ic, a. [From Eng., &c., bathos (q. v.).] Having the character of bathos. (Coleridge).

bā-ṭhie, s. [BOTHIE, BOOTH.] (Scotch.)

bā-ṭhing, pr. par., a., & s. [BATHE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive: The act or operation of immersing the body or part of it in water, or some other medium, for the purpose of ablution, as a medical appliance, or for ceremonial purposes in connection with religion.

"Their bathings and anointings before their feasts."—Hakewill: Apology, p. 390.

bathing-machine, s. A vehicle consisting of a small room on wheels, provided for a small charge to accommodate persons bathing in the sea. The bather undresses in the machine, which is drawn out by horses some distance among the breakers, so that a plunge, or even a gentle descent from the door-step, places him at once in the water.

"The three ladies betook themselves to a large bathing-machine."—Times, September 26, 1879.

bathing-place, s. A place for bathing.

bathing-room, s. A room used for bathing purposes. (Congreve.)

bathing-tub, s. A large oblong vessel, convenient for bathing purposes.

bath'-mīs, s. [Gr. bathmis.]

Anat.: The cavity which receives the anterior extremity of another bone.

bāt'-hōrse (t silent), bāt'-hors, ṭbā'w-hōrse, s. [Fr. bat=a pack-saddle, a pannel, a saddle on which burdens are laid; and Eng. horse.] A horse which carries the baggage of military officers during a campaign. (Macaulay.)

bā-thōs, s. [From Gr. bathos=depth or height; bathus=deep or high.] The opposite of the sublime in poetry or in style; anti-climax.

"The taste of the bathos is implanted by nature itself in the soul of man; till, perverted by custom or example, he is taught, or rather compelled, to relish the sublime."—Arbutnot and Pope: Mart. Scrib.

*bā'-thre (thre as ther), possessive case of adj. [From A. S. begra=of both, from begen=both.] Of both. [BOTH, BOTHER.]

bāth'-rōnṣ, s. [BAUDRONS.] (Scotch.)

*bā-ṭhūd, pa. par. & adj. [BATHE, v.]

"And bathud every veyne in swich licour,
Of which vertue engendred is the flour."

Chaucer: The Prologue, 3, 4.

bath'-vil-lite, s. [From Bathville, near Torbanehill in Scotland, where it is found, and suff. -ite.] A mineral placed by Dana in his Succinite group of Oxygenated Hydrocarbons. It is an amorphous fawn-colored mineral, with an absence of luster, and resembling rotten wood. Sp. gr., about 1.01. Compos.: Carbon, 58.89-78.86; hydrogen, 8.56-11.46; oxygen, 7.23-9.68; ash, 0-25.32. It is akin to Torbanite. (Dana.)

ba-thyb'-i-ūs, s. [From Gr. bathus=deep, and bios=life, course of life. Lit.=deep life, life in the depths.]

Biol.: A peculiar slimy matter dredged up in the North Atlantic, in 1857, from a depth of 6,000 to 25,000 feet, by the crew of the Cyclops, when examining what has since been called the "Telegraph Plateau," for the deposition of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Specimens of this viscous mud, examined by Professor Huxley in 1858, were re-examined by him with higher microscopic power in 1868, when he came to the conclusion that they contained a protoplasmic substance apparently existing in masses over wide areas of ocean-bottom. Minute bodies, which he had before called coccoliths, of two forms [COCCOLITH], were believed to stand to the gelatinous protoplasm in the same relation as the spicula of sponges to the softer parts of the animal. Professor Haeckel, after examining the slimy substance, adopted the views of Professor Huxley, and attributed the origin of the protoplasmic substance, though not dogmatically, to spontaneous generation. It was named after him, by Professor Huxley, *Bathybius Haeckelii*. The naturalists of the exploring vessel Porcupine, in 1868, stated that they had found Bathybius alive, but considered it to be derived from sponges, &c. Those of the Challenger, however, failed to find it in the parts of the ocean which they dredged over, and propounded the hypothesis that the Bathybius was nothing more than a precipitate from the sea-water by the alcohol in which the specimens had been preserved. More recently, again, the Arctic navi-

gator Bessels, of the *Polaris*, considered that he had found masses of undifferentiated protoplasm in the Greenland seas. The subject requires further investigation. (Q. J. Microscop. Soc., 1868, p. 210; Proc. Roy. Soc., vol. xvii., 190-1; Prof. Allman's Presidential Report at British Association Meeting at Sheffield in 1879.)

bāth-ỹ-mēt'-ric-al, a. [Eng. bathymetr(y); -ical.] Pertaining to bathymetry. (Prestwich: Q. J. Geol. Soc., vol. xxvii., p. xliii.)

ba-thỹm'-ēt-rỹ, s. [Gr. bathus=deep, and metron=a measure.] Measurement by sounding of the depth of the sea at various places. (Dana.)

ba-tid'-ē-æ, s. pl. [BATIS.] A doubtful order of plants, of which the sole representative, as yet known, is the *Batis maritima*, described under Batis (q. v.). Lindley placed it, with hesitation, and without numbering it, under his Euphorbial Alliance. It has solitary ascending ovules, the female flowers being naked and combined into a succulent cone.

*bāt'-il-bā-lỹ, s. [Probably the same as *battle-baly*; *battle*=to fatten.] An officer in forests, the duties of which are unknown.

"It appears from the Harleian MS. 493, f. 39, that in the 1st of Richard III., William Staverton received a confirmation of his graunts of the office of *batil-baly* in the forest of Wyndesore." (S. in Boucher.)

bāt'-ing, pr. par. (used as a prep.). [BATE, v. t.] Excepting, except.

"If we consider children, we have little reason to think that they bring many ideas with them, *bating*, perhaps, some faint ideas of hunger and thirst."—Locke.

bā'-tis, s. [Gr. (batis)=a fish, . . . a plant described by Pliny as akin to a bramble-bush.] A genus of plants, the typical one of the order or sub-order Batideæ. The species *Batis maritima* grows in salt marshes in the West Indies. It is a low, shrubby, succulent plant, with opposite leaves. The ashes yield barilla in large quantities, and the plant is sometimes used in the West Indies in the making of pickles.

bāt'-ist, *bāt'-iste, s. [In Sw. & Dan. *battist*, Ger. *batist*, *battist*; Sp. *batista*; Fr. *batiste*, from *baptiste*; Lat. *baptista*; Gr. *baptistēs*=a baptizer (BAPTIST.) Named, according to Mahn and others, either from Baptiste Chambray, who claimed to have been the first manufacturer of *batist*; or because it was used to wipe the heads of infants after their baptism.] A fine description of cloth of mixed silk and woolen. The term is now also applied to cotton or linen goods of fine texture.

bāt'-lēt, *bāt'-lēt, s. [Dimin. of Eng. bat (1).] A small bat, a flat wooden mallet, consisting of a square piece of wood with a handle, used to beat linen when taken out of the buck, with the view of whitening it. It is called also a *batting staff* and *battledoor* (q. v.).

"I remember the kissing of her *batlet*, and the cow's dugs that her pretty chophands had milked."—Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 4.

bāt'-man (1) (t silent), or bāt'-man, s. [From Fr. bat=a pack-saddle, and Eng. man.] A man having charge of a bathorse and its load. (Macaulay.) [BATHORSE.]

bāt'-man (2), s. [Pers. *ba'tman*.] A weight used in Persia and Turkey, and varying in weight according to the locality.

I. In Persia, the batman usually weighs from 6 lbs. to 10 lbs. avoirdupois.

II. In the Turkish Empire:

1. At Smyrna and Aleppo it usually contains 6 okes, or 400 drams=about 17 lbs. avoirdupois.

2. In the other parts of the Turkish empire there are two batmans: (a) *The greater batman*=about 157 lbs. avoirdupois; (b) *the lesser batman*=about 39 lbs. avoirdupois.

ba'-tō-lite, s. [Fr. *baton* (q. v.), and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.] What was considered by Montfort a new genus of fossil shells, but was regarded by Cuvier as only Hippurites (q. v.), formerly described by Lamarck.

bāt'-ōn, *ba-tō'on, *bāt'-tōon, *bāt'-ūne, bās'-tōn, s. [Fr. *baton*=a baton, a staff, a walking-stick, a club, a cudgel, a truncheon, a field-marshal's staff; O. Fr. & Sp. *baston*; Ital. *bastina*=a staff, a support, a prop; Low Lat. *basto*. [BASTON.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Gen.: A staff or club.

"Straightways we saw divers of the people with *bastons* in their hands, as it were, forbidding us to land."—Bacon: *New Atlantis*.

2. Spec.: A truncheon, or anything similar. It may be used—

(a) As a badge or symbol of authority, as a field-marshal's baton.

(b) Partly as a symbol of authority, and partly as an offensive weapon, as a policeman's baton.

(c) For giving directions, as the baton of one who conducts a musical entertainment.

B. Her.: A diminutive of the bend sinister, of which it is one-fourth part the width. It is called more fully a *sinister baton*, and occasionally, though not with correctness, a *fissure*. It is invariably a mark that its first bearer was illegitimate. A *sinister* is distinguished from a *dexter baton*. [DEXTER.] [For cross baton see CROSS.]

ba-tō'on, v. t. [BATON, s.] To cudgel. (Old & New Edinburgh, iii. 339.)

bāt'-printing, s. A method of printing on glazed ware.

bāt-rā'-chī-a, s. pl. [Gr. *batracheios*=pertaining to a frog, from *batrachos*=a frog.] According to Brongniart and Cuvier, the last of the four orders of Reptiles. In Prof. Owen's classification, the thirtieth and last order of the class Reptilia, or Reptiles. He places under it the frogs, toads, and newts. (Prof. Owen: *Palæontology*.) Huxley makes the Batrachia the second of his four orders of Amphibia. It contains the frogs and toads.

bāt-rā'-chī-an, *bāt-rā'-chī-an, adj. & s. [In Fr. *batracien*.] [BATRACHIA.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to any member of the order Batrachia. (Lyell.)

B. As subst.: A member of the order Batrachia.

" . . . these formidable *Batrachians*."—Lyell.

bāt'-ra-chīte, s. [In Ger. *batrachit*; Lat. *batrachites*; Gr. *batrachitēs*, a mineral of a frog-green color, described by Pliny; *batrachos*=a frog.] A mineral, according to the British Museum Catalogue a variety of Olivine (q. v.); but Dana makes it a variety of Monticellite (q. v.).

bāt'-ra-chōid, a. [Gr. *batrachos*=a frog, and *eidos*=appearance.] Resembling a frog.

bāt'-ra-chō-mỹ-ōm'-a-chỹ, s. [Gr. *batrachos*=a frog; *mys*, genit. *muos*=a mouse, and *machē*=battle, fight.] The battle between the frogs and the mice, a burlesque poem, sometimes ascribed to Homer.

bāt'-ra-chō-spēr'-mĩ-dæ, s. pl. [BATRACHOSPERMUM.] The fourth tribe of the Vaucheria, which again are the first sub-order of the order Fucaceæ, or Seawracks. The frond is polysiphonous, composed of a primary thread with parallel accessory ones around it. The vesicles, which are clustered, are terminal or lateral.

bāt'-ra-chō-spēr'-mũm, s. [Gr. *batrachos*=a frog, and *sperma*=a seed.] A genus of plants belonging to the alliance Algae and the order Confervaceæ, or Confervas. They are found in marshes, and more rarely in the sea.

bāt'-ra-chũs, s. [Lat. *batrachus*=a frog-fish; Gr. *batrachos*=a frog, a frog-fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii, and the family with the pectoral fins feebly.

bāt'-ra-cōph'-a-goũs, adj. [Gr. *batrachos*=a frog; and *phagein*, infin.=to eat.] Feeding on frogs.

bats'-chī-a, s. [Named after John George Batsch, a professor of botany in the University of Jena in the latter half of the eighteenth century.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Boraginaceæ (Borageworts). The few species known are pretty American plants.

bāts'-man, s. [Eng. *bat's*, poss. of *bat* (1), and *man*.] The person who handles the bat in cricket, baseball, &c.

"I hae had eneuch ado wi' John Gray; for though he's nae bad hand when he's on the loom, it is nae easy matter to keep him at the *batt*."—Hogg: *Winter Tales*, i. 377. (Jamieson.)

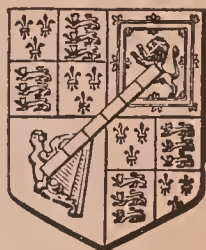
bāt'-ta, s. [Hind.] Allowance supplementing the ordinary pay given to the East Indian regiments, whether European or Sepoy, when they are on a campaign or occupying a half-conquered country.

*bāt'-ta-ble, a. [Comp. *battel* (q. v.); Eng. suff. -able.] Capable of cultivation.

"Masinissa made many inward parts of Barbary and Numidia, before his time incult and horrid, fruitful and *battable*."—Burton: *Anat. of Mel.* (To the Reader.)

*bāt'-tail'-ant, *bāt'-teĩl'-ant, s. [Fr. *bataillant*, pr. par. of *batailler*=to fight, struggle, dispute, contest hard.] [BATTLE, v.] A combatant.

"Soon after this I saw an elephant
Adorned with bells and bosses gorgeously,
That on his backe did beare (as *battailant*)
A golden towre, which shone exceedinglie."
Spenser: *Visions of the World's Vanitie*.



Baton.

Arms of Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn: -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

*băt'-taile, s. [BATTLE (2).]

†băt'-tail-ous, *băt'-ayl-ous (English), *băt'-ta-loüss (Scotch), a. [Fr. *bataille*; Eng. suff. -ous.]

I. Of persons:

1. Of armies: Full of fight; eager for fight; quarrelsome.

"The French came foremost battailous and bold."
Fairfax.

2. Of individuals:

(a) Disposed to fight, quarrelsome.

"A cruell man, a battailous."
Gower: *Conf. Amant.*, b. v.

(b) Brave in fight.

"At schreftis evin sum wes so battalouss,
That he wald win to his maister in field
Fourty florans."
Colkelbie Sow, 879. (Jamieson.)

II. Of things:

1. Constituting one of the operations of battle: involving battle; warlike.

"Those same against the bulwarke of the sight
Did lay strong siege and battailous assault."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xi. 9.

2. Constituting preparation for battle; such as is adopted in battle.

"He started up, and did himself prepare
In sun-bright arms and battailous array."
Fairfax.

†bat-tā'-li-a, s. [From Class. & Low Lat. *battalia*, *batalia*. In Ital. *battaglia*=a battle, a fight; Port. *batalha*; Prov. *batalha*, *batailla*; Sp. *batalia*; Fr. *bataille*. Wachter calls *battalia* originally a Burgundian word.] [BATTLE.]

1. Order of battle, battle-array.

"Both armies being drawn out in *battalia*, that of the King's, trusting to their numbers, began the charge with great fury, but without any order."—Swift: *Reign of King Henry I.*

2. An army, or portions of it, arranged in order of battle: *spec.*, the main body as distinguished from the wings.

"Arm'd and array'd for instant fight,
Rose archer, spearman, squire, and knight,
And in the pomp of battle bright
The dread *battalia* frown'd."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, vi. 20.

băt'-ta-line, s. [Compare *battlement*.] A projection, or kind of verandah, of stone.

"The passage to the bells in the great steeple was from the south lesser steeple, by a *battaline* under the easing of the slates of said church."—Orem: *Descrip. Chanorry of Aberd.*, p. 64.

bat-tāl'-i-ön, s. [In Sw. & Dut. *bataljon*; Dan., Ger., & Fr. *bataillon*; Sp. *batalion*; Port. *batalhao*; Ital. *battaglione*.] [BATTALIA.]

I. Literally: (Military & Ord. Language):

*1. An army drawn up for battle.

"Why, our *battalion* trebles that amount."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, v. 3.

¶ In some editions it is "*battalia* trebles."

2. An assemblage of companies; the tactical and administrative unit of infantry—that is, the first body that is, as a rule, used independently, and commanded by a field officer (major or lieutenant-colonel). In the United States army a battalion is composed of two or more companies, not exceeding six, and is formed for battle in three echelons, a firing line, a line of supports, and a reserve.

(a) *English battalions* are formed of ten companies for administrative and eight for tactical purposes. The first twenty-five regiments have two battalions, the remainder, originally of one battalion each, are now linked in pairs according to their territorial derivation. Linked-battalions are interchangeable as regards officers, and each shares the honors and advantages of the other. Two regiments of Rifles have four battalions each, and the three regiments of the Guards seven battalions in all. The peace strength of a battalion is about 400 men, but varies; its war strength in the field is 1,000 men, with one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, eight captains, sixteen subalterns, four officers of the regimental staff (adjutant, paymaster, quartermaster, and medical officer), and fifty sergeants. The corporals and lance-corporals fall in with the privates in the ranks, and therefore number among the "rank and file."

(b) *French battalions*. By the laws of December 2, 1874, and January 20 and March 13, 1875, the French Infantry is divided into (1) Infantry of the Line, (2) Regiments of Zouaves, (3) Regiments of Tirailleurs Algériens, and (4) Battalions of Chasseurs à Pied. The 144 Regiments of Infantry of the Line have each four battalions; a battalion (which is divided into four field companies) consisting of 12 commissioned officers, 54 non-commissioned officers, and 264 soldiers—in all 330 men, raised in time of war to 1,000 men. The Regiments of Zouaves have, in

peace, 612 men in a battalion, and in war 1,000. The Tirailleurs Algériens, who in time of peace are always in Algeria, or at least have been so for the last eight years, have, in peace, 652 men in a battalion, and in war 1,000 men. Finally, the Chasseurs à Pied have, in peace, 468 men, and in war 1,000 men.

(c) *German battalions*. With the exception of the 116th (Hesse) Regiment, the 148 Line Regiments have three battalions. The Yägers are formed into twenty-six separate battalions. To each line regiment is attached a Landwehr regiment of two battalions, and these latter bear the same number as the regular regiments to which they are affiliated. The five Prussian Guard Regiments have 22 officers and 678 men per battalion in peacetime, the remaining regiments having 18 officers and 526 men per battalion, and the Yägers 22 officers and 526 men. On mobilization for war all battalions are raised to a strength of 22 officers and 1,000 men, with a regimental staff of one commandant, one extra field officer, and one aide-de-camp. Pioneer battalions are practically field engineer bodies, and are divided into Pontoniers (for bridging), and Sappers and Miners (for siege operations, demolitions, or the construction of artificial defenses). They have each three field and one dépôt company; the former comprising fifteen officers and 650 men.

II. Figuratively: A great number of anything.

"When sorrows come, they come not single spies,
But in battalions."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

bat-tāl'-i-öned, a. [Eng. *battalion*; -ed.] Formed into battalions. (Barlow.)

*băt'-tall, s. [From Fr. *bataill*.] [BATTLE, s.] A battalion. (Jamieson.)

*băt'-tal-lîng, *băt'-têl-lîng, s. [From Fr. *bastille*, *batillê*.] [BASTILLE, BATTLEMENT.] A battlement.

"Skarsement, reprise, corbell, and *battellingis*."—*Palice of Honor*, iii. 17. (Jamieson.)

*băt'-tar-ax, s. [BATTLE-AX.]

*băt'-tart, *băt'-tîrt, *băt'-tard, *băt'-têr, s. [Fr. *bastarde*. "A demie-cannon, or demie-culverin; a smaller piece of any kind" (Cotgrave).] A cannon of a smaller size.

"Item, tua pair of irne calmes for moyan and *battard*."
—*Ibid.*, p. 169. (Jamieson.)

*băt'-teil, s. [BATTLE.]

*băt'-teil-ant, s. [BATTAILANT.]

*băt'-teļ, *băt'-till, *băt'-tle (1), v. t. & i. [From O. Eng. & Scotch *bat*=to fatten, to be fat; and, according to Mahn, A. S. *dæl*=deal, portion.] [BAT, v., BATFUL, BATTEN.]

A. Transitive: To make fat.

"Ashes are a marvelous improvement to *battle* barren land, by reason of the fixed salt which they contain."—Ray: *Proverbs*.

B. Intransitive:

Ordinary Language: To become fat, to gain flesh.

"The best advisement was, of bad, to let her
Sleep out her fill without excomberment;
For sleep, they said, would make her *battill* better."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. viii. 38.

*băt'-teļ (1), s. [BATTLE (1).] An old spelling of the substantive BATTLE. (Used specially in Old Law for the absurd practice of settling legal innocence or guilt by single combat.) [BATTLE, s., B. 1.]

"... the barbarous and Norman trial by *battel*."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 33.

*băt'-teļ (2) (O. Eng.), *băt'-têl (O. Scotch), a. & s. [From BATTEL, v. (q. v.).]

As adjective: Fertile, fruitful. (Used specially of soil.)

"... is like unto a fruitful field or *battel* soil."—Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 943.

*băt'-teļ, s. [BATTLE.]

*băt'-te-mënt, s. [Fr. *battement*=a beating; from *battre*=to beat.] A beating.

băt'-tên, †băt'-tôn, s. & a. [Fr. *bâton*=a stick, a staff, or Eng. *bat* (1) (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. *Carp.*: A plank of wood from 2 to 7 inches wide, 2½ inches thick, and from 6 to 50 feet long. They are used for floors, and, reared upright on the inner face of walls, afford supports to which the laths for the plastering may be affixed. Battens differ from deals in never being so much, while deals are never so little, as 7 inches wide.

"A *batten* is a scantling of wood, two, three, or four inches broad, seldom above one thick, and the length unlimited."—Moxon.

2. The movable bar of a loom which strikes in or closes the threads of a woof. (Francis.)

3. *Naut.*: Thin pieces of wood nailed to the mast-head and to the midship post of the yard.

Battens of the Hatches: Scantlings of wood or cask-hoops rendered straight, which are used to keep the margin of the tarpaulins close to the hatches during storms at sea.

B. As adjective: Of or pertaining to battens.

batten-end, s. A batten less than six feet in length.

băt'-teņ (1), v. t. [From *batten*, s. & a. (q. v.).]

1. to form with battens.

2. To fasten with battens.

Naut.: To batten down the hatches of a ship. To fasten them down with battens, which is generally done when a storm arises. [BATTEN, s., A. 3.]

băt'-teņ (2) (Eng.). băt (Old Eng. & Modern Scotch), v. t. & i. [Comp. with A. S. *bet*=better; Dut. *bat*, *bet*=better; A. S. *betan*, and Icel. *batna*=to grow better; Goth. *gabatan*=to profit.] [BATFUL, BATTEL (1), BETTER.]

A. Transitive:

1. Of persons, or of the lower animals: To cause to become fat, to fatten.

"Battening our flock with the fresh dews of night,

Oft till the star that rose at evening bright."
Milton: *Lycidas*, 26, 27.

2. Of land: To fertilize, to render fertile. [For example, see BATTENING (1).]

B. Intrans.: To grow fat through gluttony and sloth. (Lit. and fig.)

"Hopes rashly, in disgust as rash recoils:

Battens on spleen, or molders in despair."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

băt'-teņed (1), pa. par. & a. [BATTEN (1), v. t.]

băt'-teņed (2), pa. par. & a. [BATTEN (2), v. t.]

băt'-teņ-îng (1), pr. par. & a. [BATTEN (1), v.]

1. In a transitive sense: Imparting fatness or fertility.

"The meadows here, with *batt'ning* ooze enrich'd,
Give spirit to the grass; three cubits high
The jointed herbage shoots."
Philips.

2. In an intransitive sense: Becoming fat.

"While paddling ducks the standing lake desire,
Or *batt'ning* hogs roll in the sinking mire."
Gay: *Pastorals*.

băt'-teņ-îng (2), pr. par., a., & s. [BATTEN (2), v. t.]

As subst.: Narrow battens nailed to a wall to which the laths for the plastering are fixed.

băt'-têr (1), v. t. [Fr. *battre*=to beat; Prov. *batre*; Sp. *batir*; Port. *bater*; Ital. *battere*; from Lat. *batuo* and *battuo*=to beat.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. To inflict upon any thing or upon any person a succession of heavy blows.

1. In a general sense:

"And clattering flints *batter'd* with clanging hoofs,"

Tennyson: *A Dream of Fair Women*.

2. *Spec.*: In the military sense defined under B. (Lit. & fig.)

"... these haughty words of hers

Have *batter'd* me like roaring cannon shot."
Shakesp.: *1 Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

"Now that those institutions have fallen we must hasten to prop the edifice which it was lately our duty to *batter*."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

II. To inflict upon a person or thing a continued assault or hard usage, not necessarily taking the form of actual blows. (In this sense the assailant may be man, one of the inferior animals, wind, rain, and storm, or time.)

"*Batter'd* and blackened and worn by all the storms of the winter."

Longfellow: *The Courtship of Miles Standish*.

Fig.: Of the effect of passion upon the mind.

"Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages

And *batters* down himself."
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 3.

B. Technically:

1. *Military*: To inflict a succession of heavy blows on a wall or other defense with the view of breaking it down. This was of old done by means of a battering-ram, and now by artillery. [BATTERING-RAM.]

2. *Forging*: To spread metal out by hammering on the end.

băt'-têr (2), v. i. [Fr. *battre*=to beat, . . . to shake.]

Arch.: (Formerly) To bulge out as a badly-built wall; (now) to slope. [BATTER (1), s.]

"The side of a wall, or any timber, that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is said to *batter*."—Moxon.

băt'-têr (3), v. t. [From *batter* (2), s. (q. v.).] To paste; to cause one body to adhere to another by means of a viscous substance.

băt'-têr (1), s. [From *batter* (2), v.]

Arch.: A backward slope in a wall to make the plumb-line fall within the base; as in railway cuttings, embankments, &c. (Weale.)

fâte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thêre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

batter-rule, s.

Arch.: A plumb-line designed to regulate the "batter" or slope of a wall not meant to be vertical. The plumb-line itself is perpendicular, but the edge is as much to the side of this as the wall is intended to slope. (*Francis.*)

băt-tēr (2), *s.* [From Fr. *battre* = to beat, to agitate, to stir; that which is beaten, agitated, or stirred.]

1. A mixture of several ingredients beaten together with some liquor; so called from its being so much beaten.

"One would have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey poult fresh from th' egg in batter fry'd."
King.

2. A glutinous substance used for producing adhesion; paste used for sticking papers, &c., together. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

3. *Printing*: A bruise of the face of the type, when arranged in pages for printing; also a similar defacement of a stereotyped plate.

batter-pudding, s. A pudding made of flour, milk, eggs, butter, and salt. It is either baked or boiled.

***băt-tēr** (3), *s.* A corruption of Fr. *bastarde*.] A species of artillery. [BATTART.] (*O. Scotch.*)

băt-tēr (4), *s.* [BATTER (1), *v. t.*]

Pottery: A plaster mallet used to flatten out a lump of clay which is to be laid and formed upon the whirling table.

băt-tēr (5), *s.* [BATSMAN.]

băt-tēred, *băt-red, *ŷ-băt-red (red as ērd), *pa. par. & a.* [BATTER (1), *v.*]

A. As past participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As participial adjective. Specially—

I. Cf things: Having marks indicating that it has been subjected to blows.

"But sparely form'd, and lean withal:
A battered morion on his brow."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 5.

II. Of persons: Affording obvious indications that time has done its work upon their physical frame. *Used—*

(a) *Of old men*:

"I am a poor old battered fellow, and I would willingly end my days in peace."—*Arbuthnot: History of J. Bull.*

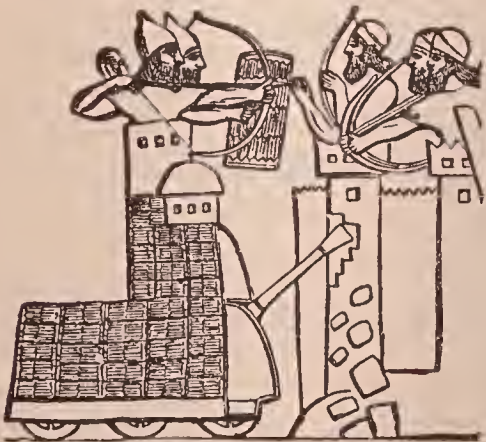
Or (b) *of old women*:

"In di'monds, pearls, and rich brocades,
She shines the first of batter'd jades."—*Pope.*

băt-tēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *batter*; -er.] One who batters. (*Johnson.*)

băt-tēr-īng, pr. par. & a. [BATTER (1), *v.*]

battering-ram, s. An ancient military engine used for battering down walls. It existed among the Assyrians. See the engraving, taken from a tablet dated about 880 B. C. In its most perfect form among the Romans it consisted of a pole or beam of wood, sometimes as much as 80, 100, or even 120 feet in length. It was suspended by its extremities from a single point or from two points in another beam above, which lay horizontally across two posts. When at rest it was level, like the beam



Assyrian Battering-Ram (About 880 B. C.).

above it. When put in action against a wall, it was swung horizontally by men who succeeded each other in constant relays, the blow which it gave to the masonry at each vibration being rendered all the more effective that one end of it was armed with iron. This, being generally formed like a ram's head, originated the name *aries* (ram), by which it was known among the Romans, and *battering-ram*, which it obtains among ourselves. A roof or shed covered it to protect the soldiers who worked it from hostile missiles, and to facilitate locomotion it was placed on wheels.

battering-train, s. An artillery train for siege operations.

băt-tēr-ŷ, s. [In Sw. *batteri*; Dan., Ger., & Fr. *batterie*; Dut. *batterij*; Sp. & Port. *bateria*; Ital. *batteria*. From Fr. *battre*, Prov. *bataria*=to beat. (BATTER.) Essential signification, a beating; hence apparatus for inflicting one.]

A. Ordinary Language:

†**I.** The act of beating or battering.

†**II.** The state of being beaten or battered; a legal action raised in consequence of having been beaten. [B., I.]

†**III.** The wound or other injury produced by a beating.

1. *Lit.*: A wound or other injury of the body. [B., I.]

"... may increase the damages at their own discretion; as may also be the case upon view of an atrocious battery. But then the battery must likewise be alleged so certainly in the declaration that it may appear to be the same with the battery inspected."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 22.

2. *Fig.*: A wound or impression on the heart.

"For where a heart is hard, they make no battery."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 427.

IV. Apparatus by which the act or operation of battering is effected.

1. *Lit.*: In the military sense. [B., II. 1, 2.]

"All the southern bank of the river was lined by the camp and batteries of the hostile army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) Heaven's artillery; lightning, with the accompanying thunder.

"A dreadful fire the floating batt'ries make,
O'erturn the mountain, and the forest shake."
Blackmore.

(b) An argument.

"Earthly minds, like mud walls, resist the strongest batteries."—*Locke.*

B. Technically:

I. Law: The unlawful beating of another, or even the touching him with hostile intent. It is legitimate for a parent or a master to give moderate correction to his child, his scholar, or his apprentice. A churchwarden or beadle may gently lay hands on a person disturbing a congregation. A person, also, who is violently assailed by another may strike back in self-defense. He may do so also in defense of his property. But to strike any one in anger, however gently, without these justifications, exposes one to the liability to be prosecuted for assault and battery, the assault being the menacing gesture and the battery the actual blow. [ASSAULT.] Wounding and mayhem are a more aggravated kind of battery. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.)

II. Military:

1. *Breaching (siege) battery*: One placed as close as possible to the object to be destroyed; as the stone revetment of a fortress.

2. *Counter or direct (siege) battery*: One intended to crush the opponent's fire by an equal number of heavy guns.

3. *Cross batteries*: Two batteries playing on the same point from two different positions.

4. *Elevated (siege) battery*: One in which the gun platforms are on the natural level of the ground.

5. *Enfilading battery*: One which is placed on the prolongation of the line occupied by the enemy.

6. *Fascine battery*: One made of fascines.

7. *Floating battery*: A heavily armed and armored vessel intended for bombarding fortresses and not for sea cruising.

8. *A gabion battery*: One built up of gabions.

9. *Half-sunken battery*: One in which the terreplein is sunk two feet below the level of the ground.

10. *Masked battery*: One that is concealed from view of the enemy by brushwood or the non-removal of natural obstacles in front until it is ready to open fire.

11. *Mortar battery*: One without embrasures in the parapets, and the platform is horizontal. The shells are fired over the parapet at an angle of 45°.

12. *Open batteries*: Those which are not protected by earthen or other fortifications.

13. *Ricochet battery*: One in which the guns are placed on the prolongation of the front of an enemy's battery, so that by firing low charges the shot or shell may be made to bound along inside the work and dismount the guns.

14. *Sand-bag battery*: One constructed in rocky or sandy sites of sand-bags filled with earth or sand.

15. *Screen (siege) battery*: One in which the actual gun battery is protected by a low earthen screen placed parallel to and a short distance from the main battery.

16. *Sunken (siege) battery*: One in which the gun platforms are sunk three feet below the surface.

17. A certain number of artillerymen united under the command of a field officer, and the lowest tactical unit in the artillery. In a battery there are gunners who work the guns, and drivers who drive the horses by which these guns are transported from place to place. Batteries are usually distinguished as *Horse, Field*, and *Garrison*. The two first consist of six guns each.

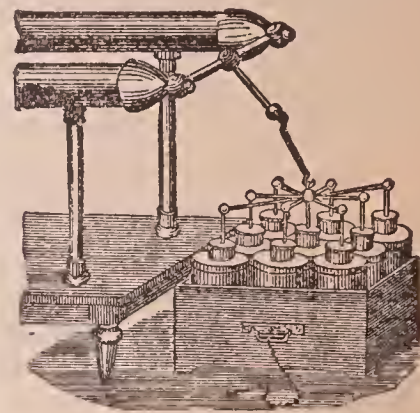
(1) *Horse batteries* are those in which the gunners are carried partly on the carriages and partly on horses.

(2) *Field batteries* are those in which all the gunners are carried on the carriages; and these are divided again into (a) Mountain and (b) Position Batteries.

(3) *Garrison batteries* are those bodies of foot artillerymen who have to serve and mount the heavy guns in forts or coast batteries.

III. Physics:

1. *An electric battery*: One consisting of a series of Leyden jars [LEYDEN JAR], the external and



Battery of Leyden Jars.

internal coatings of which are respectively connected with each other.

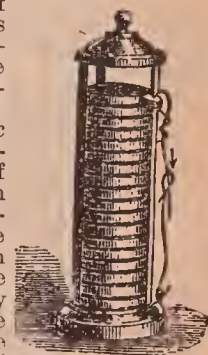
2. *A magnetic battery or magazine*: One consisting of a number of magnets joined together by their similar poles.

3. *A Thermo-electric battery*: One in which a number of thermo-electric couples are so joined together that the second copper of the first is soldered to the bismuth of the second, the second copper of this to the bismuth of the third, and so on. It is worked by keeping the odd solderings, for instance, in ice, and the even ones in water at a temperature of 100° Fahr.

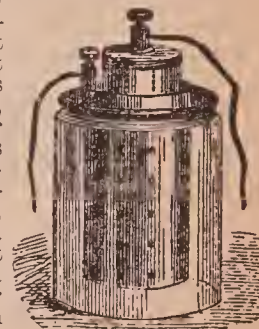
4. *A voltaic battery or voltaic pile*: A battery or pile constructed by arranging a series of voltaic elements or pairs in such a way that the zinc of one element is connected with the copper of another, and so on through the whole series. The first feeble one was made by Volta, who used only a single pair. [VOLTAIC PILE.] There are two forms of it, a *Constant Battery* and a *Gravity Battery*.

(a) *A constant battery, or constant voltaic battery*: One in which the action continues without material alteration for a considerable portion of time. This is effected by

employing two liquids instead of one. The first and best form of constant battery is called a Daniell's battery, after its inventor, who devised it in the year 1836. It consists of a glass or porcelain vessel containing a saturated solution of sulphate of copper, immersed in which is a copper cylinder open at both ends and perforated by holes. At the upper part of the cylinder is an annular shelf perforated by holes, and below the level of the solution. Inside the cylinder is a thin porous vessel of unglazed earthenware, and inside this last a bar of zinc is suspended. Two thin strips of copper are fixed by binding-screws to the copper and to the zinc; and several of these cylinders, connected together by uniting the zinc of one to the copper of the next, form a battery. To keep it in action, crystals of sulphate of copper to replace those consumed are placed on the annular shelf, and in the porous vessel is placed a solution of salt or diluted sulphuric acid along with the bars of amalgamated zinc. As



Voltaic Pile.



Daniell Battery.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

the several chemical elements now mentioned act on each other, a constant stream of electricity is evolved. To this type belong Grove's, Bunsen's, Callan's, Smee's, Walker's, and Marié Davy's batteries.

(b) *A gravity battery*: One in which the separation is produced by the difference of gravity in the substances themselves. To this type belong Callaud's and Menotti's batteries. (*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, bk. x., ch. 1.)

battery-resistance, *s.* Resistance occurring in connection with a voltaic or other battery.

"... when low battery-resistances have to be measured,..."—*Proceedings of the Physical Society of London*, pt. ii., p. 107.

*băt'-tîe, *a.* [BATTY.]

*băt'-tîl, *v. i.* [BATTLE, *v.* (1).]

băt'-tîng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BAT, *v.*]

A. & B. As present participle & participial adjective: In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.

C. As substantive: The use and management of a bat in cricket and other games.

băt'-tîng, *s.* [BAT (1).] A sheet of cotton prepared for stuffing quilts.

†băt'-tîsh, *a.* [Eng. *bat* (2); -ish.] Resembling a bat.

"To be out late in a battish humor."

Gent. Instructed.

băt'-tîe (tîe as tēl), *băt'-tēl, *băt'-tēll, *băt'-tēll, *battail, *battaile, *batail, *bataille (*Eng.*), *bataill, *battall, *battayle (*Old Scotch*), *s.* [Wel. *batal*=a drawing of a bow, a battle. In Sw. *batalj*; Dan. & Fr. *bataille*=battle, fight, encounter, body of forces, main body of an army; Prov. *batailla*; Sp. *batalia*; Port. *batalha*; Ital. *battaglia*, all from Low Lat. *batalia*=battle.] [BATTALIA, BATTALION, BEAT.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Of array or equipment for fighting purposes:

1. Order of battle, battle array.

"And in bataill in gud aray,
Befor Sanct Jhonystoun com thai,
And bad Schyr Amery isch to fycht."
Barbour, ii. 246. (*Jamieson*.)

2. Military equipment (?).

"Quhan he wald our folk assaill,
Durst nane of Walis in bataill ride."
Barbour, i. 105, MS. (*Jamieson*.)

II. Of the combatants engaged in fighting, or equipped for it: An army in part or in whole. *Specialty*—

1. A division of an army, a battalion.

"To ilk lord, and his bataill,
Wes ordanyt, quhar he suld assaill."
Barbour, xvii. 345, MS. (*Jamieson*.)

¶ Still used in poetry:

"In battles four beneath their eye,
The forces of King Robert lie."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 10.

2. The main body of an army as contradistinguished from its van and rear.

"Angus led the avant-guard, himself followed with the battle a good distance behind, and after came the arrier."
—*Hayward*.

¶ Not quite obsolete yet.

"... and it chanced that Brutus with the Roman horsemen and Aruns, the son of King Tarquinius, with the Etruscan horse, met each other in advance of the main battles."—*Arnold: Hist. of Rome*, vol. i., ch. vii., p. 108.

3. The whole of an army opposed to another in the field.

"Each battle sees the other's umbered face."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv., Chorus.

III. Of a hostile encounter between two or more armies, or between two or more individuals, or anything analogous to it:

1. Literally:

(1) Between armies or other large bodies of men, or between beings of any kind.

(a) Between armies.

"And the King of Israel disguised himself, and went into the battle."—*1 Kings* xxii. 30.

(b) Between beings.

"Foolhardy as th' Earthes children, the which made Batteill against the Gods, so we a God invade."
Spenser: F. Q., III., xi. 22.

A pitched battle: A battle in which all the forces on both sides are engaged.

To give battle (of an attacking force): To take the initiative in fighting; also (of a force on the defensive) to be prepared for an attack.

"The English army, that divided was
Into two parts, is now conjoin'd in one,
And means to give you battle presently."

Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 2.

To join battle: Mutually to engage in battle.

¶ Either (a) the name of one of the combatants may be a nominative before the verb, and that of the other an objective governed by *with*:

"... and they joined battle with them in the vale of Siddim."—*Genesis* xiv. 8.

Or (b) the names of both combatants may be nominatives before the verb.

"Then the Romans and the Latins joined battle by the Lake Regillus."—*Arnold: Hist. of Rome*, vol. i., ch. vii., p. 116.

To offer battle: To give the enemy an opportunity if not even a temptation to fight.

¶ According to Sir Edward Creasy, the following were the fifteen "Decisive Battles of the World":

1. The Battle of Marathon, B. C. 490.
2. The Defeat of the Athenians at Syracuse, B. C. 413.
3. The Battle of Arbela, B. C. 331.
4. The Battle of the Metaurus, B. C. 207.
5. The Victory of Arminius over the Roman legions under Varus, A. D. 9.
6. The Battle of Chalons, A. D. 451.
7. The Battle of Tours, A. D. 732.
8. The Battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066.
9. Joan of Arc's Victory over the English at Orleans, A. D. 1429.
10. The Defeat of the Spanish Armada, A. D. 1588.
11. The Battle of Blenheim, A. D. 1704.
12. The Battle of Pultowa, A. D. 1709.
13. The Victory of the Americans over Burgoyne at Saratoga, A. D. 1777.
14. The Battle of Valmy, A. D. 1792.
15. The Battle of Waterloo, A. D. 1815.

BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

Lexington, April 19, 1775. Gage victor, with great loss.
Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. Americans repulsed.
Long Island, August 27, 1776. Americans defeated.
White Plains, October 28, 1776. Howe defeats Americans.
Rhode Island, December 8, 1776. Taken by Royalists.
Princeton, January 3, 1777. Washington defeats British.
Brandywine, September 11, 1777. Howe defeats Washington.

German town, October 3, 4, 1777. Burgoyne's victory.
Saratoga, October 7, 1777. He is compelled to surrender.
Briar's Creek, March 3, 1779. Americans defeated.
Camden, August 16, 1780. Cornwallis defeats Gates.
Guilford, March 15, 1781. Cornwallis defeats Gates.
Camden, April 25, 1781. Americans defeated.
Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781. Arnold defeats Americans.
Yorktown, October 19, 1781. Cornwallis surrenders.

THE BATTLES OF THE LATE CIVIL WAR.

1861.

Fort Sumter, April 12
Fairfax C. H., Va., May 31.
Phillippi, W. Va., June 3.
Big Bethel, Va., June 10.
Cole Camp, Mo., June 10.
Falling Water, W. Va., July 2.
Carthage, Mo., July 5.
Rich Mountain, Va., July 11.
Carricks Ford, Va., July 13.
Screytown, Va., July 13.
Blackburn Ford, Va., July 18.
Bull Run, Va., July 21.
Dug Spring, Mo., Aug. 2.
Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10.
Charleston, Mo., Aug. 21.
Summersville, Va., Aug. 26.
Fort Hatteras, N. C., Aug. 29.
Boonville, Mo., Sept. 1.
Carnifex, Va., Sept. 10.
Blue Mills, Mo., Sept. 17.
Cheat Mountain, Va., Sept. 12.
Lexington, Mo., Sept. 21.

Papinsville, Mo., Sept. 21.
Chapmanville, W. Va., Oct. 2.
Greenbrier, W. Va., Oct. 3.
Chicamacomico, Va., Oct. 4.
Flemington, W. Va., Oct. 6.
Santa Rosa Island, Fla., Oct. 9.
Balls Bluff, Va., Oct. 21.
Camp Wild Cat, Ky., Oct. 21.
Fredericktown, Mo., Oct. 21.
Buffalo Mills, Mo., Oct. 22.
Romney, W. Va., Oct. 25.
Springfield, Mo., Oct. 26.
Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 7.
Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7.
Guyandotte, Va., Nov. 10.
Hunters Hill, Va., Nov. 26.
Warsaw, Mo., Nov. 29.
Salem, Mo., Nov. 30.
Camp Alleghany, Va., Dec. 13.
Munfordsville, Ky., Dec. 17.
Osceola, Mo., Dec. 17.
Drainsville, Va., Dec. 20.
Mount Zion, Mo., Dec. 28.

1862.

Fort Pickens, S. C., Jan. 1.
Huntersville, W. Va., Jan. 4.
Prestonburg, Ky., Jan. 10.
Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19.
Fort Henry, Tenn., Feb. 6.
Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 8.
Fort Donelson, Tennessee, Feb. 15-16.
Fort Craig, N. M., Feb. 21.
Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6-7-8.
Hampton Roads, Va., March 8.
Newbern, N. C., March 14.
Winchester, Va., March 23.
Pigeon Ranch, N. M., March 28.
Shiloh, April 6-7.
Island No. Ten, April 8.
Fort Pulaski, Ga., April 10.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 12.
Elizabeth City, N. C., April 19.
New Orleans, La., May 1.
Williamsburg, Va., May 4.
Lebanon, Tenn., May 5.
West Point, Va., May 7.
McDowell's, Va., May 8.
Fort Darling, Va., May 16.
Lewisburgh, Va., May 23.
Manassas Gap, Va., May 23.
Strasburg, Va., May 25.
Hanover C. H., Va., May 27.
Seven Pines, Va., May 31.
Fair Oaks, Va., May 31.
Memphis, Tenn., June 6.
Harrisonburg, Va., June 6.
Cross Keys, Va., June 8.
James Island, S. C., June 16.

Saint Charles, Ark., June 17.
Mechanicsville, Va., June 26.
Cold Harbor, Va., June 27.
Savage Station, Va., June 29.
Frazier Farm, Va., June 30.
Malvern Hill, Va., July 1.
Jasper, Ala., July 7.
Bayou Cache, Ark., July 7.
Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13.
Moore's Hill, Mo., July 28.
Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5.
Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9.
Haymarket, Va., Aug. 27.
Centerville, Va., Aug. 28.
Gainesville, Va., Aug. 29.
Bolivar, Tenn., Aug. 30.
Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30.
Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30.
Britton Lane, Tenn., Sept. 1.
Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1.
Washington, N. C., Sept. 6.
Middletown, Md., Sept. 13.
South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 1.
Springfield, Mo., Jan. 7.
Arkansas Post, Ark., Jan. 10-11.
Bayou Teche, La., Jan. 15.
Sabine City, Tex., Jan. 20.
Black Water, Va., Jan. 30.
Rover, Tenn., Jan. 31.
Middletown, Tenn., Feb. 2.
Bradyville, Tenn., Mar. 1.
Thompson Station, Tenn., March 5.
Unionville, Tenn., Mar. 7.
Fairfax, Va., March 9.
Newbern, N. C., March 13.
Port Hudson, La., Mar. 13.
Kelly's Ford, Va., Mar. 17.
Milton, Tenn., March 20.
Steele's Bayou, Miss., Mar. 22.
Somerset, Ky., March 29.
Woodbury, Tenn., April 1.
Nashville, Tenn., April 6.
Charleston, S. C., April 7.
Franklin, Tenn., April 10.
Bayou Teche, La., April 15-16-17.
Fayetteville, Ark., April 18.
Fairmont, W. Va., April 30.
Monticello, Ky., May 1.
Port Gibson, Miss., May 1.
Chancellorsville, Va., May 2-3.
Cedar Bluff, Ala., May 8.
Horse Shoe Bend, Tenn., May 9.
Raymond, Miss., May 12.
Jackson, Miss., May 13.

Newbern, N. C., Feb. 1.
Stevensburg, Va., Feb. 6.
Sherman's Raid in Miss., Feb. 3 to March 4.
Plymouth, N. C., Feb. 17.
Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20.
Union City, Tenn., Mar. 24.
Paducah, Ky., March 25.
Monticello, Ark., Mar. 30.
Natchitoches, La., Mar. 31.
Crump's Hill, La., April 2.
Pleasant Hill, La., April 7.
Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8.
Fort Pillow, Tenn., Apr. 12.
Wilderness, Va., May 5 to 31.
Fort Darling, Va., May 16-19-20-21.
Kulp House, Va., May 22.
Wilson's Wharf, Va., May 24.
Dallas, Ga., May 25.
Powder Springs, Ga., May 10.
Sherman's March from Chattanooga, Tenn., May 7.
Resaca, Ga., May 15.
Cold Harbor, Va., June 3.
Pine Mountain, Ga., June 14.
Buck Childs, Va., June 11.
Gordonville, Va., June 12.
Morgan's Second Raid in Kentucky, June 7.
Petersburg, Va., June 15-16.
Weldon Railroad, Va., June 21.
Rood's Hill, Va., June 14.
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27.

Harper's Ferry, W. Va., Sept. 12.
Munfordsville, Ky., Sept. 14-15-16.
Antietam, Md., Sept. 17.
Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19.
Augusta, Ky., Sept. 27.
Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3-4.
Laverne, Tenn., Oct. 6.
Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8.
Gallatin, Tenn., Oct. 19.
Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22.
Maysville, Ark., Oct. 22.
Labadie, La., Oct. 27.
Garrettsburg, Ky., Nov. 11.
Kingston, N. C., Nov. 17.
Cane Hill, Ark., Nov. 23.
Charleston, Va., Dec. 2.
Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7.
Hartsville, Tenn., Dec. 7.
Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13.
Holly Springs, Miss., Dec. 19.
David Mills, Miss., Dec. 21.
Vicksburg, Miss., Dec. 27-28-29.
Parker's Cross Roads, Dec. 31.
Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, and Jan. 1-2-3, 1863.

1863.

Linden, Tenn., May 13.
Suffolk, Va., May 15.
Baker's Creek, Miss., May 16.
Big Black River, Miss., May 17.
Port Hudson, La., May 27.
Triune, Tenn., June 11.
Winchester, Va., June 14.
Aldie, Va., June 17.
Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24.
Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 24.
Morgan's Raid in Kentucky, June 27.
Grey's Gap, Tenn., June 30.
Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3.
Helena, Ark., July 4.
Surrender of Vicksburg, Miss., July 4.
Jackson, Miss., July 17.
Elk Creek, Ark., July 17.
Wytheville, Va., July 20.
Manassas Gap, Va., July 23.
Culpeper, Va., Aug. 2.
Grenada, Miss., Aug. 17.
Lawrence, Mo., Aug. 25.
Sabine City, Tex., Sept. 8.
Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 19-20.
Farmington, Tenn., Oct. 9.
Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 24-25-26.
Huff Hill, Tenn., Nov. 14.
Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 23.

1864.

Monocacy River, Md., July 9.
Near Washington, D. C., July 11.
Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20.
Howard House, Ga., July 22.
Atlanta, Ga., July 24.
Winchester, Va., July 24.
Newman, Ga., July 26.
Moorefield, W. Va., Aug. 7.
Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 18.
Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 18.
Reams Station, Va., Aug. 25.
Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 31.
Dalton, Ga., Aug. 14.
Winchester, Va., Sept. 19.
Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22.
Pilot Knob, Mo., Sept. 26.
Fort Scott R. R., Kan., Oct. 25.
Allatoona, Ga., Oct. 5.
Thom's Brook, Va., Oct. 8.
Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19.
Sherman's March from Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 15.
Morristown, Tenn., Nov. 13-14.
Hollow Tree Gap, Tenn., Nov. 17.
Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 17.
Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 22.
Spring Hill, Tenn., Nov. 29.
Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30.
Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 5-6-7.
Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15-16.

fate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle. fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

1865.

Beverley, W. Va., Jan. 11.
Fort Anderson, N. C., Jan. 18.
Town Creek, N. C., Jan. 20.
Sherman's March to Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 13.
Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 6-7.
Waynesboro, Va., March 2.
Averysboro, N. C., Mar. 16.
Bentonville, N. C., March 18-21.

Quaker Road, Va., Mar. 29.
Boydton Road, Va., March 30-31.
Five Forks, Va., April 1.
Petersburg, Va., Surrendered April 2.
Richmond, Va., Surrendered April 2.
Surrender of General Lee, Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9.

BATTLE-FIELDS OF THE LATE CIVIL WAR AND THEIR DISTANCES FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

The mere enumeration of these battle-fields is interesting. The places within 300 miles of Washington, and distances, are as follows:

MILES.	
Alexandria, Va.....	7
Antietam, Md.....	66
Aldee, Va.....	40
Appomattox C. H., Va.	198
Ashby's Gap, Va.....	66
Balls' Bluff.....	40
Berryville, Va.....	82
Big Bethel, Va.....	179
Bull Run, Va.....	34
Cedar Creek, Va.....	101
Cedarville, Va.....	98
Cedar Mountain.....	75
Chancellorsville.....	113
Chancellorsville, Va..	64
Chantilly.....	18
City Point, Va.....	116
Cold Harbor, Va.....	116
Cross Keys, Va.....	171
Culpeper C. H., Va....	67
Fisher's Hill.....	93
Fortress Monroe, Va..	173
Fredericksburg, Va....	64
Fairfax C. H.....	23
Five Forks, Va.....	139
Frederick, Md.....	65
Front Royal, Va.....	104
Gettysburg, Pa.....	111
Gordonsville, Va.....	94
Hanover, Va.....	151
Hanover C. H., Va.....	92
Harrisonburg, Va.....	155
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.	65
Kelly's Ford.....	56

MILES.	
Kernstown, Va.....	87
Leesburg, Va.....	40
Lexington, Va.....	191
Luray, Va.....	131
Lynchburg, Va.....	176
Manassas.....	34
Manassas Gap.....	48
Mine Run.....	79
Monocacy, Md.....	52
Meyer's Cave, Va.....	171
Natural Bridge, Va....	241
Newport News, Va.....	244
Newmarket, Va.....	136
Norfolk, Va.....	185
North Ann, Va.....	92
Old Point, Va.....	220
Opequan, Va.....	87
Petersburg, Va.....	120
Phillippi, W. Va.....	279
Piedmont, W. Va.....	171
Port Republic, Va.....	160
Rappahannock Stat'n.	56
Richmond, Va.....	116
Snickers' Gap.....	53
South Mountain, Md..	66
Staunton, Va.....	155
Strasburg.....	93
Suffolk, Va.....	197
Waltenton.....	55
Waynesboro, Va.....	143
Wilderness, Va.....	113
Williamsburg, Va.....	164
Winchester, Va.....	87
Yorktown, Va.....	185

(2) Between individuals. (In this case the word more commonly employed is *combat*.) [B. 1.]

2. Figuratively:

(1) *Of a struggle of any kind:*

(a) A long protracted military, political, social, or other struggle.

"For Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though vanquished oft is ever won." *Byron*.

(b) The struggle for existence which every human being, as also every animal and plant, must carry on during the whole period of his or its life.

"... other variations useful in some way to each being in the great and complex battle of life."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 80.

(2) *Of success in a fight or struggle:* Victory in battle.

"... the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."—*Ecclesiastes* ix. 11.

B. Technically:

1. *Law. Trial by battle, or wager of battle* (or *battel*, as the spelling was): A barbarous method of deciding in the court of last resort, by personal combat, all civil and criminal questions turning on disputed matters of fact. The practice seems to have been immemorially in use among the Northern nations; the Burgundians reduced it to stated forms about the end of the fifth century; from them it passed to the Franks and Normans, and through William the Conqueror came to be established in England. It was used (1) in courts-martial, or courts of chivalry and honor; (2) in appeals of felony; and (3) upon cases joined in a writ of right—the last and most solemn decision of real property. In civil actions the parties at variance appointed champions to fight for them, but in appeals of felony they had to do so themselves. The weapons were batons of an ell long, and a four-cornered target. The combat went on till the stars appeared in the evening, unless one of the combatants proved recreant and cried *craven*. If he did so, or if his champion lost the battle, Divine Providence was supposed to have decided that his cause was bad. If the one who thus failed was appellant against a charge of murder, he was held to have done the felonious deed, and without more ado was hanged. Henry II. struck the first blow at the system of trial by battle by giving the defendant in a case of property the option of the grand assize, then newly introduced. The last trial by battle in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster was in the year 1571, the last in the provinces in 1638. The case of *Ashford v. Thornton*, in 1818, having nearly led to a judicial

duel of the old type, the Act 59 Geo. III., ch. 46, passed in 1819, finally abolished trial by battle. Montesquieu traces both *dueling* and knight-errantry back to the trial by battle. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 22, and bk. iv., chs. 27, 33, &c.) 2. *Nat. Science. Battle of life*. [A., III. 2 (b).]

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes the words *battle*, *combat* and *engagement*:—"Battle is a general action requiring some preparation; *combat* is only particular and sometimes unexpected. *Combat* has more relation to the act of fighting than *battle*, which is used with more propriety simply to denominate the action. 'In the battle the combat was obstinate and bloody.' In this sense *engagement* and *combat* are analogous, but the former has a specific relation to the agents and parties engaged, which is not implied in the latter term. We speak of a person being present, or wounded, or fighting desperately in an *engagement*; on the other hand, we speak of *engaging* in a *combat*, challenging to single *combat*, &c. Battles are fought between armies only; they are gained or lost. Combats are entered into between individuals, in which they seek to destroy or excel. Engagements are confined to no particular number, only to such as are engaged. A general engagement is said of an army when the whole body is engaged; partial engagements respect only such as are fought by small parties or companies of an army."

battle-array, s. The array or order of battle.

"Two parties of fine women, placed in the opposite side boxes, seemed drawn up in battle-array one against the other."—*Addison*.

battle-ax (Eng.), *battar-ax (Old Scotch), s.

(1) *Lit.*: A weapon like an ax, formerly used in battle.

"But littill effect of speir or battar-ax."

Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 43, st. 8.

"Four men-at-arms came at their backs,

With halbert, bill, and battle-ax."

Scott: Marmion, i. 8.

¶ In the first example Jamieson considers that *battar-ax* may be an error of an early transcriber for *battal-ax*; if not, then it is directly from Fr. *battre*=to beat.

2. *Fig.*: Military power. The battle-ax in Jer. li. 20 is the military power by the instrumentality of which God should execute his judgment on Babylon.

battle-bed, s. The "bed" on which a slain soldier is left to repose after a battle.

"In the strong faith which brings the viewless nigh,

And pour'd rich odors on their battle-bed."

Hemans: The Bowl of Liberty.

battle-bell, s. A bell used to summon people to battle, or for some similar purpose.

"I hear the Florentine, who from his palace

Wheels out his battle-bell with dreadful din."

Longfellow: The Arsenal at Springfield.

battle-brand, s. A "brand" or sword used in battle. [BRAND.]

"Thy father's battle-brand

Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 15.

battle-broil, s. Broil or contention of battle.

"When falls a mate in battle-broil."

Scott: Rokeby, i. 21.

battle-call, s. A call or summons to battle.

"Valencia roused her at the battle-call."

Scott: Vision of Don Roderick, st. xlv.

battle-cry, s. A cry given forth by troops of certain nations when engaging in battle.

"How shall she bear that voice's tone,

At whose loud battle-cry alone

Whole squadrons oft in panic ran."

Moore: Lalla Rookh; Fire-Worshippers.

¶ Occasionally used figuratively for the watchword of parties engaged in warfare of another kind—e. g., political or social.

battle-day, s. The day of battle.

"The beetle with his radiance manifold,

A mailed angel on a battle-day."

Wordsworth: Stanzas on Thomson's Castle of Indol.

battle-dell, s. A dell in which a battle has occurred.

"The faithful band, our sires, who fell

Here in the narrow battle-dell!"

Hemans: Swiss Song.

battle-field, s. A "field," plain, or other extended area on which hostile armies fight with each other.

"... the coalition of clans would last only while they were impatiently pushing forward from battle-field to battle-field."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

battle-fray, s. The fray, affray, or collision of battle.

"And my free spirit burst away,

As if it soared from battle-fray."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 14.

battle-front, s. The front presented by an army drawn up in order of battle.

"With plumes and pennons waving fair,

Was that bright battle-front! for there

Rode England's king and peers."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 14.

battle-ground, s. The ground or "field" selected for battle, or on which battle actually takes place.

"Upon its midnight battle-ground

The spectral camp is seen."

Longfellow: The Beleaguered City.

battle-heath, s. A heath on which a battle takes place.

"Far on the future battle-heath

His eyes beheld the ranks of death."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 7.

battle-horn, s. A horn summoning men to battle.

battle-lantern, s. A lantern for lighting up the decks of a war vessel during an engagement at night.

battle-piece, s. A piece or picture, or occasionally a musical composition, representing a battle.

battle-plain, s. A plain on which a battle takes place.

"Hear ye my vows, O spirits of the slain!

Hear, and be with me on the battle-plain."

Hemans: The Abencerrage.

battle-royal, s.

1. A battle of game cocks, in which more than two are engaged. (*Grose*.)

2. A *mêlée*, in which more than two persons fight each other with fists and cudgels. (*Thackeray*.) (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

battle-scar, s. A scar arising from a wound received in battle.

battle-ship, s. A warship of the largest class; a warship designed or used for fighting in the line of battle. [WARSHIP.]

"It should be noted by those who consult these or other lists of navies, that although the larger vessels referred to therein are classified as either *battleships* or armored vessels and cruisers, or protected vessels, such classification, by whomsoever used, is quite relative. There are many so-called 'protected cruisers' capable of holding their own with certain of the so-called armored *battleships*," but because this is the case, it must not be hastily assumed that all cruisers can adequately fulfill the duties of a *battleship*. If, in any circumstance, a cruiser takes her place in the line of battle, then she becomes a *battleship*."—*Hazell's Annual* for 1897.

battle-shout, s. A shout raised in battle.

battle-sign, s. A sign or signal given for battle.

"On all her olive-hills

Shall men set up the battle-sign of fire."

Hemans: The Siege of Valencia.

battle-signal, s. A signal given for battle.

"For those who wait the morn's awakening beams,

The battle-signal to decide their doom."

Hemans: Last Banquet of Antony and Cleopatra.

battle-song, s. A song sung by troops to animate them when proceeding to battle.

"Ye know his battle-song?

The old rude strain wherewith his bands went forth."

Hemans: The Siege of Valencia.

battle-strife, s. The strife of battle.

"Since thou hast been, in battle-strife,

So prodigal of health and life,

For earthly fame."

Longfellow: (Translation), Coplas de Manrique.

battle-target, s. A round target formerly used in battle.

"With disk like battle-target red,

He rushes to his burning bed."

Scott: Rokeby, v. 21.

battle-thunder, s. The thunder-like sound given forth by the cannon and lesser guns in battle.

"Soon murkier clouds the hall enfold,

Than e'er from battle-thunders rolled."

Scott: Rokeby, v. 34.

battle-word, s. The "word," signal, or watchword given forth by a leader to his followers when engaging in battle.

"Alla and Mahomet their battle-word."

Scott: Vision of Don Roderick, 20.

"What though thy name, through distant empires heard,

Bade the heart bound, as doth a battle-word?"

Ibid: The Skeptic.

battle-worn, a. Worn away or depleted in bodily vigor by participating in battles.

***băt-tle** (1) (tle as tēl), *băt-tīl, v. t. & i. [BATTEL (1).]

băt-tle (2) (tle as tēl), *batail, *bat-ailen, v. i. & t. [From *battle* (2), s. (q. v.). In Fr. *batailler*; Prov. & Port. *batalhar*; Sp. *bataallar*=to fight, to fence; Ital. *battagliare*=to fight, to skirmish.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.* *Of a conflict between physical forces:*

1. To fight a battle; to take part in a battle.

2. To struggle; to contend in a conflict of any kind, even though unworthy the name of a battle.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.

II. Fig. *Of a conflict between moral forces:* To be in conflict or antagonism with anything; to struggle against anything.

"I own he hates an action base,
His virtues *battling* with his place."

Swift.

B. Transitive: To contest, to dispute by force of arms, or in any other hostile way. (Followed by *it*, which gives the ordinary intransitive verb a transitive character.)

"I battle it against Him, as I battled
In highest heaven." Byron: *Cain*, ii. 2.

băt'-tled (tled as teld), *băt'-teled, *a.* [Contracted from Eng. *embattled*, or from *battlemented* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Possessed of battlements. [EM-BATTLED.]

"So thou, fair city! disarrayed
Of *battled* wall and rampart's aid."

Scott: *Marmion*, Introd. to canto v.

2. *Her.*: Having the chief, chevron, fesse, or anything similar borne on one side in the form of the battlements of a castle or fort.

băt'-tle-door, **băt'-tle-döre**, *băt'-tle-dër, *băt'-yl-döre, *băt'ldöre (tle as tël), *s.* [Generally considered a corruption of Spanish *batallador*=a combatant, a fencing master, a gladiator; Port. & Prov. *batalhador*; Ital. *battagliatore*, all=a combatant; these words being akin also to Fr. *batailleur*; O. Fr. *bataillieur*, *bataillier*; Prov. *batallier*=a warrior. [BATTLE (2), v.] But Wedgwood derives it from the Sp. *batidor*=a washing beetle.] [BEETLE (1).]

*1. A washing beetle.

"*Batylidore* or washyng betyl, *Feritorium*."—Prompt. *Parv.*

2. The instrument with which a shuttlecock is struck. It consists of a handle and a flat expanded board or palm at the top; a racket.

"Playthings which are above their skill, as tops, gigs, *battledores*, and the like, which are to be used with labor, should indeed be procured them."—Locke.

*3. A child's hornbook. (Todd.)

băt'-tle-mënt (tle as tël), *băt'-el-mënt, *s.* [From O. Fr. *bastille*=made like a fortress, *bastille*; Low Lat. *bastilla*, *bastillus*=tower, fortification.] [BASTILLE.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.* (Arch. & Ord. Lang.):

1. A wall or rampart built around the top of a fortified building, with interstices or embrasures to discharge arrows or darts, or fire guns through.



"Go ye up upon her walls, and destroy; but make not a full end; take away her *battlements*; for they are not the Lord's."—Jer. v. 10.

2. A similar erection around the roofs of churches and other Gothic buildings, where the object was principally ornamental. They are found not only upon parapets, but as ornaments on the transoms of windows, &c.



Battlements.

3. A wall built around a flat-roofed house, in the East and elsewhere, to prevent any one from falling into the street, area, or garden.

"When thou buildest a new house, then thou shalt make a *battlement* for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house, if any man fall from thence."—Deuteronomy, xxii. 8.

II. Fig.: A high and dangerous social or political elevation.

"That stands upon the *battlements* of state;
I'd rather be secure than great." Norris.

B. In an attributive sense in such a compound as the following:—

battlement-wall, *s.* A wall forming the battlement to a building.

"And the moonbeam was bright on his *battlement-walls*." Hemans: *Guerilla Song*.

băt'-tle-mënt-ed (tle as tël), *a.* [Eng. *battlement*; -ed.] Furnished with battlements; defended by battlements.

"So broad [the wall of Babylon] that six chariots could well drive together at the top, and so *battlemented* that they could not fall."—Sir T. Herbert: *Travels*, p. 228.

*băt'-tlër, *s.* [BATTELER.]

*bätt'-lët, *s.* [BATLET.]

*băt'-tlîng (1), *băt'-lîng, *bat'-le-îng (le = el), *pr. par.* [BATTLE (1), v., BATTEL, v.]

bätt'-ling (2), *pr. par., adj., & s.* [BATTLE (2), v.] The act or operation of fighting, in a literal or figurative sense; contest, fight, struggle.

"The livid Fury spread—
She blaz'd in omens, swell'd the groaning winds
With wild surmises, *battlings*, sounds of war."

Thomson: *Liberty*, pt. 4.

†băt'-töl'-ô-gîst, *s.* [See BATTOLOGIZE, v. t.] One who repeats his words unnecessarily.

"Should a truly dull *battologist*, that is of Ausonius' character, *quam pauca, quam diu loquuntur Attici?* that an hour by the glass speaketh nothing; . . ."—Whitlock: *Manners of the English*, p. 209.

†băt'-töl'-ô-gîze, *v. t.* [Gr. *battologeō* (Matt. vi. 7, Gr. Test.)=to stammer, to repeat the same syllable, word, clause, or sentence over and over again: *battos*=a stammerer, *logos*=discourse, and Eng. suff. -ize=to make.] To repeat the same word or idea with unnecessary frequency.

"After the Eastern mode, they wagged their bodies, bowing their heads, and *battologizing* the names *Allough Whoddaw* and *Mahumet* very often."—Sir T. Herbert: *Travels*, p. 191.

†băt'-töl'-ô-gÿ, *s.* [Fr. *battologie*; from Gr. *battologia*=stammering.] [See v. t.] The repetition of the same word or idea with unnecessary frequency. (Milton.)

*băt'-tôn, *s. & a.* [BATTEN, *s. & a.*]

*bat'-tô'on, *s.* [BATON.]

băt'-tôr-ÿ, *s.* A name given by the Hanse Towns to their magazines or factories abroad.

băt'-tûe, *s.* [Fr. *battue*=beating; from *battre*=to beat.]

Among sportsmen: The process or operation of beating the bushes to start game or drive it within prescribed limits, where it may be more easily shot.

*băt'-tu-lâte, *v. t.* [A Levantine word. Etymology doubtful.]

Comm.: To prohibit commerce.

*băt'-tu-lâ'-tion, *s.* [From Eng. *battulate* (q. v.).] A prohibition of commerce.

băt'-tû-ta, *s.* [Ital. *battuta*=time in music, . . . the beating of the pulse; from *battere*=to beat.]

Music: The measurement of time by beating. [A BATTUTA.]

băt'-tÿ, *băt'-tie, *a.* [Eng. *bat(t)*; -y.] Batlike; pertaining to a bat.

"Till o'er their brows death-counterfeiting sleep,
With leaden legs and *batty* wings doth creep."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

*băt'-tûe, *s.* Old form of BATON.

*băt'-yl-döre, *s.* [BATTELDÖOR.]

batz, **batze**, *s.* [In Ger. *batz*, *batze*, *batzen*; Low Lat. *bacco*, *bacius*, *bacenus*=of the Swiss canton of Berne, having on it the figure of a bear; from Ger. *bätz*, *betz*=bear.] A coin of copper with a slight admixture of silver, formerly current in parts of Switzerland and Germany. Its value was about five-sixths of a cent.

†bâub, *s.* [Apparently imitated from the sound.] Beat of drum.

" . . . for that effect, ordains a *baub* to be beatt throw the town, that none may pretend ignorant."—*Deed of Town Council of Jedburgh* (1714). *Petition of Fleshers*, A. 1814. (Jamieson.)

bâu-bé'e, *s.* [BAWBEE.] (Scotch.)

bâu-ble (1), *babulle, *bable, *s.* [From Eng. *bob*; Scotch *bab*, as *v.*=to move smartly up and down; as *s.*=a lump, a bunch. (BOB.) Wedgwood sets the example of separating this from BAUBLE (2), with which it is generally united.]

1. *Originally*: A stick, with a lump of lead hanging from its summit, used to beat dogs with.

"*Babulle* or *bable*: *Librilla pegma*." "Librilla dicitur instrumentum librandi: a *bable* or a *dogge malyote*." "Pegma, baculus cum massa plumbi in summitate pendens."—Prompt. *Parv.*, and *Foot-notes* to it.

2. *Later*: A short stick or wand, with a head with asses' ears carved at the end of it; this was carried by the fools or jesters of former times.

†(a) Perhaps this second meaning of the word should go under BAUBLE (2).

(b) When Oliver Cromwell, losing patience with the then existing House of Commons, and with parliamentary government in general, turned the members unceremoniously out of doors, feeling himself—

"Forced (though it grieved his soul) to rule alone."

his words were but few, but among those few there came forth the notable direction as to the disposal of the parliamentary mace—"Take away that *bauble*;" or, by other accounts, his language was, "What shall be done (or, What shall we do) with this fool's *bauble*? Here, carry it away!"

bâu-ble (2), **bâu-ble**, *bable, *s.* [From Fr. *babiole*=a toy, a bauble, a trifle, a gewgaw, a plaything.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: A gewgaw, a tinsel or other ornament of trifling value; any material thing which is showy but useless.

"This shall be writ to fright the fry away,
Who draw their little *baubles* when they play." Dryden.

" . . . almost every great house in the kingdom contained a museum of these grotesque *baubles*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

II. Figuratively:

1. *Of things*: Anything not material which is specious or showy, but worthless. *Specially*—

(a) Trifling conversation; pretentious nonsense.

"If, in our contest, we do not interchange useful notions, we shall traffic toys and *baubles*."—Government of the Tongue.

(b) A composition of little value.

"Our author then, to please you in your way,
Presents you now a *bauble* of a play,
In ginglyng rhyme." Granville.

(c) A sham virtue; a virtue attributed to one by people who look from a distance, but which would on closer inspection prove counterfeit.

"A prince, the moment he is crown'd,
Inherits every virtue round,
As emblems of the sovereign pow'r,
Like other *baubles* of the Tow'r." Swift.

2. *Of persons*: One small in size and unimportant. A contemptuous or pretendedly contemptuous term for a wife or other female.

"She haunts me in every place. I was the other day talking on the sea-bank with some Venetians; and thither comes the *bauble*, and, by this hand, falls me thus about my neck."—Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. 1.

B. Attributively: Toy, the plaything of a child, miniature; showy, but not much worth.

"And where the gardener Robin, day by day,
Drew me to school along the public way,
Delighted with my *bauble* coach, . . ."

Cowper: *On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture*.

"Behold the child by Nature's kindly law,
Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw;
Some livelier playings gives his youth delight,
A little louder, but as empty quite;
Scarfs, garters, gold, amuse his riper stage,
And beads and prayer-books are the toys of age,
Pleased with this *bauble* still, as that before,
Till tired he sleeps and life's poor play is o'er."

Pope: *Essay on Man*.

bâu-blińg, *bâu'-blińg, *a.* [From Eng. *bauble* (2), and -ing, dimin. suffix.] Trifling; contemptible.

"A *baubling* vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk unprized."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

bâu-çě-ant, *s.* [BAUSEANT.]

*bâu'-chle, **bâ'-chle**, **bâ'-chël** (*ch* guttural, *chle* as *chël*), *s.* [Apparently from Celtic *bacach*=mutilated, halted, lame.] (Scotch.)

1. *Lit.*: An old shoe used as a slipper.

"Through my auld *bachle* peep'd my muckle toe."
Taylor: *Poems*, p. 4. (Jamieson.)

2. *Fig.*: Whatsoever is treated with contempt or disregard.

(a) To *mak a bauchle* of anything=to use it so frequently and familiarly as to show that one has no respect for it.

(b) To *mak a bauchle* of a person=to treat him as the butt or the laughing-stock of a company.

bâu'-chle, **bâ'-chle** (*chle* as *chël*), *v. t.* [BAUCHLE, *s.*] To distort, to vilify. (Jamieson.)

*bâ'-uch-lîng, *s.* [BAUCHLE.] Taunting, scornful and contumelious rallying; "chaff."

"And alswa because that *bauchling* and reproving at the assemblies . . . na persoun or persounis, of ather of the saidis realmis, beir, schaw, or declair any sign or taikin of reuprife or *bauchling*, againis any subject of the opposite realme . . ."—Barbour *Matteris*: *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 606. (Jamieson.)

bâuch'-lÿ, *adv.* [BAUCHLE.] Sorrily, indifferently.

"Compar'd with hers, their luster fa',
And *bauchly* tell
Her beauties, she excels them a'."

Ramsay: *Poems*, ii. 397.

bâuch'-něss, *s.* [BAUCHLE.] Want; defect of any kind. (Jamieson.)

Bâu'-çis, *s.* [Lat. *Baucis*, (1) the wife of Philemon, a Phrygian; (2) any pious old woman who is poor.]

Astronomy: An asteroid, the 172d found. It was discovered by Borelli, February 5, 1877.

†bâu'-cle (*cle* as *çel*), *s.* [BYWD.]

bâu'-dë-kin, *s.* [BALDACHIN.]

*bâud'-ër-îe, *bâud'-rîe, *s.* [BAWDRY.]

bâu-dis'-sër-îte, *s.* [From *Baudissero*, near Turin, where it occurs.] A mineral of chalky appearance and adhering to the tongue. Dana places it under his Earthy Sub-variety of Ordinary Magnesite. [MAGNESITE.]

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wët, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôtt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

bâud'-rick, *bâud'-êr-ÿk, *bâud'-rick, *bâud'-rÿ, s. Old spellings of BALDRIC.

bâud'-rônş, bâud'-ranş, bâd'-ranş, bâth'-rônş, s. A nickname for a cat, like "grimalkin" in England.

"He had a beard, too, and whiskers turned upward on his upper lip, as long as baudrons' . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. ix.

*bâud'-ÿ, a. [BAWDY.]

bâu'-êr-a, s. [Named after two brothers, Francis and Ferdinand Bauer, highly eminent botanical draughtsmen.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Hydrangeaceae, or Hydrangeads. It consists of small Australian shrubs with opposite sessile, trifoliate leaves and handsome rose-colored or purple flowers.

*bâu'-êr-â-çě-æ, *bâu'-êr'-ě-æ, s. pl. [BAUERA.] According to some botanists, an order of Exogens akin to Hydrangeads; but it has not been generally accepted.

*bâu'-freÿ, s. [BERFRAY.]

bâu'-gê', s. [Named from Bauge, a town of France, in the department of Maine-et-Loire.] A druggot of thick-spun thread and coarse wool, manufactured in Burgundy.

*bâu'-gêr, a. [Etymology doubtful.] Bald, barbarous, bad.

" . . . and that also he rede in his *bauger* Latine."—*Bale: Brief Chron. of Sir John Oldcastell*. (Boucher.)

*bâu'-gîe, s. [A. S. *beag*, *beah*, *beg*=a bracelet, a collar, a crown; Fr. *bague*=a ring.] An ornament, as a ring, a bracelet, or anything similar; an ensign. [BADGE.]

"His schinyng scheild, with his *baugie* tuke he."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 52, 13. (Jamieson.)

bâu'-hîn'-i-a, s. [Dut. *bauhinia*; Fr. *baubine*. Named by Blumier after John and Caspar Bauhin, the plants which have two-lobed leaves being deemed suitable for rendering honor to two brothers, instead of to one person simply.] Mountain-Ebony. A genus of plants belonging to the order Fabaceae, or Leguminosae, and the suborder Cæsalpinieae. The species, which are mostly climbers belonging to the East or West Indies, have beautiful flowers.

bâu'-hîn'-i-ě-æ, s. pl. [BAUHINIA.]

Bot.: A tribe of the sub-order Cæsalpinieae.

*bâuk, bâulk (l usually mute), s. [BALK, s.] (*Scotch.*) Uncultivated places between ridges of land.

"Upon a *bauk*, that is, an unplowed ridge of land interposed among the corn . . ."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxvi.

*bawk-height, bawk-height, adv. As high as the bauk (i. e. balk) or beam of a house or barn.

bâuk, v. i. [BALK, v.]

*bâuld, a. A form of BALD, a.

bâuld, a. [BOLD.] (*Scotch.*)

bâuld'-lie, adv. [BOLDLY.] (*Scotch.*)

bâuld'-nëss, s. [BOLDNESS.] (*Scotch.*)

*bâuld'-rick, s. [BALDRIC.]

bâu'-lite, s. [From Mount Baula, in Iceland.] A mineral, a variety of Orthoclase. It is called also Krablite. It is a siliceous feldspathic species, forming the basis of the Trachyte Pitchstone and Obsidian.

bâulk, s. [BAUK, s.]

bâun'-seÿ, s. [BAWSON.] A badger.

"*Baunsey* or *bauston* best: *Taxus*, *melota*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bâu'-sě-ant, **beau'-sě-ant** (eau as ô), *bâu'-çě-ant, s. [Fr.; from *beau*=well, and *seant*=sitting.]

1. The banner borne by the Knights Templars in the thirteenth century. It was of cloth, striped black and white; or in heraldic language, sable and argent.

2. The Templars' battle-cry.

bâu'-sôn, s. [BAWSON.]

bauson-faced, a. [BAWSON-FACED.]

bâu'-sÿ, a. (O. Sw. *basse*=a strong man.) Big, strong. (*Scotch.*)

" . . . and hences narrow,

And *bousy* hands to ber a barrow."

Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 110. (Jamieson.)

bâu'-têr, v. i. [Etymology doubtful.] To become hardened. (*S. in Boucher.*)

*bâut'e-rôll, s. [BOTTE-ROL.]

bâux'-ite, s. [BEAUXITE.]

ba'-va-lite, s. [Etymology doubtful. It has been derived from Fr. *bas vallon*=a low vale or dale.]

Min.: A variety of Chamoisite.

Ba-vâr'-i-an, a. & s. [From Eng. *Bavari(an)*. In Fr. *Bavarien*, adj.]

1. Pertaining to Bavaria.

2. A native of Bavaria.

bäv'-a-rôÿ (Eng.), **bäv'-a-rÿ**, **bäv'-a-rîe** (*Scotch.*), s. [From Fr. *Bavarois*=Bavarian.]

1. *Lit.*: A great-coat; properly, one made meet for the body.

"Let the loop'd *bavaroÿ* the fop embrace,
Or his deep cloak bespatter'd o'er with lace." *Gay*.

"We war, wi rain, maist drown't to death,
Though we had on *bavaries*
Fu side, that day."

Picken: Poems (1788), p. 177.

2. *Fig.*: A disguise; anything employed to cover moral turpitude.

"Dinna use to hide yer sin,
Hypocrisy's *bavary*."

Picken: Poems, p. 90.

*bâ'-vëñş, s. [Etymology doubtful.] A kind of cake. (*Howell.*) (*J. H. in Boucher.*)

bäv'-în, *bäv'-ên, *bauen, s. & adj. [Deriv. uncertain. *Mahn* compares it with Gael. & Ir. *baban*=a tuft or tassel. *Wedgwood* suggests also *bab*, *bob*=a cluster (BAB, BOB), and Fr. *bobine*=a bobbin (BOBBIN), besides quoting from *Lacombe* O. Fr. *baffe*=a fagot.]

A. As substantive.: A word used in the timber trade, with different meanings in different parts of the country.

1. Brushwood in general.

2. A fagot of the type of which bundles are used for the heating of bakers' ovens or the kindling of ordinary fires.

"He's mounted on a hazel *bavin*,
A crop'd malignant baker gave him."

Hudibras.

"The truncheons make billet, *bavin*, and coals."

Mortimer.

3. In Warwickshire, it is used for the chips of wood, scraps, and refuse of brushwood and fagots which are either given to the poor, or are gathered together to be burned as useless. *John Floris*, *William Lily*, and *Shakespeare* (BAYIN, a.) used it in this sense. (*Timber Trade Journal*, &c.)

B. As adj.: Like fagots, or like chips of wood, easily kindled but soon burned out.

"He ambled up and down
With shallow jesters and rash *bavin* wits,
Soon kindled and soon burnt."

Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

*bâw, s. [Bow, s.]

*bâw, *bâwe, interj. [*Wedgwood* considers this word formed by the expiration naturally had recourse to as a defense against a bad smell. In Welsh *baw* is=dirt, filth, excrement.] An expression used to signify contempt and disgust.

"Ye *baw* for bookes . . ."—*Piers Plowman*, p. 205.

"Ye *bawe*, quath a brewere . . ."—*Ibid.*, p. 387. (*S. in Boucher.*)

*bâw'-wâw, s. An oblique look, implying contempt or scorn.

"But she was shy, and held her head askew,
Looks at him with the *baw-waw* of her ee."

Ross: Helenore, p. 82. (Jamieson.)

bâw-bê'e, **bâu-bâ'e**, **bâw-bî'e**, **bâ-bê'e**, **bâ-bî'e**, **bâ-bê'i**, s. [Etymology doubtful. From a Scottish mispronunciation of Fr. *bas-piece*=a low piece. (*Pinkerton.*) From *Scotch babby*=baby, infant, because first struck in the reign of James II. of Scotland, who, on his accession, was only six years old. (*Boucher.*) Possibly from Fr. *bas*=low, and *billon*=copper coin, debased coin. (*Webster.*) A corruption of Eng. *halfpenny*. (*Mahn.*) (*Scotch and N. of England dialects.*) An old Scotch copper coin, equivalent to the American cent. *Jamieson* says that the first mention he had found made of it in Scottish literature was in *Acts James VI.*, 1584 (see first example), and that then the term was applied not to a purely copper coin, but to one of copper mixed with silver.

According to Sir James Balfour, it was first introduced in the reign of James V., and was then worth three farthings, about one and a-half cents of United States currency. In the reign of James VI. it was valued at six farthings, and continued to be of the same value as long as Scottish money was coined.

" . . . of the tuelf pennie peceis *babeis*, and auld plakis . . ."—*Acts James VI.* (1584.)

" . . . ye ken weel enough there's mony o' them wadna mind a *bawbee* the weising a ball through the Prince himsell, an the Chief gae them the wink . . ."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lviii.

bawbee-row, s. A half-penny roll. (*Scotch.*)

" . . . they may bide in her shop-window wi' the maps and *bawbee-rows*, till Beltane, or I loose them."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. ii.

bâw'-ble, s. [BAUBLE (2).]

bâw'-bling, a. [BAUBLING.]

*bâw'-côck, s. [From Fr. *beau*=fine, and Eng. *cock*.] A fine fellow.

"Why, how now, my *bawcock*? how dost thou, chuck?"—*Shakesp.*: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

†bâwd, a. [A corruption of *bald* (q. v.).] (Occurs only in the expression *bawd* or *bald* money (q. v.).)

bawd-money, s. A name given to *Meum athamanticum*, a well-known umbelliferous plant. [BALDMONEY, MEUM.]

bâwd, *bâud, *bâude, s. [O. F. *baud* (m.), *baude* (f.)=bold, wanton, merry; Prov. *baut*; Ital. *baldo*=bold. (BOLD.) (*Mahn.*) From *baw*, interj. (q. v.) (*Wedgwood.*) That in old Eng. *bawdry* is sometimes spelled *baldrye*, is in favor of *Mahn's* etymology; and that *baudy* in Chaucer means dirty, as applied to a garment, is in favor of *Wedgwood's*. *Webster* suggests a comparison (1) with Ital. *bada-lona*=a good jolly woman, *baderla*=a silly woman, *badare*=to amuse one's self, to stand trifling, to look amorously upon; and (2) with Eng. *bad*. (Originally masculine as well as feminine.)

I. Literally (of persons): One who procures females for an immoral purpose; one who brings together lewd persons of different sexes with vicious intent. (Formerly masculine as well as feminine.)

*1. (*Masc.*) A procurer.

"He was if I shal yeven him his laud
A theef, and eke a sompnoir and a *baud*."

Chaucer: C. T., 6, 936.

2. (*Fem.*) A procuress.

"If your worship will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the *bawds*."—*Shakesp.*: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

II. Figuratively (of things):

1. Whatever renders anything else more attractive than it otherwise would be, with the view of gaining the favor of spectators.

"Our author calls coloring *lena sororis*, the *bawd* of her sister design; she dresses her up, she paints her, she procures for the design, and makes lovers for her."—*Dryden*.

2. Whatever involves the taking of a bribe for perpetrating wickedness.

"This commodity,
This *bawd*, this broker, this all-changing word,
Hath drawn him from his own determin'd aid."

Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

bawd-born, a. Born of a bawd.

"*Bawd* is he doubtless, and of antiquity too; *bawd-born*."—*Shakesp.*: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

bâwd, *bâude, v. t. & i. [From *bawd*, s. (q. v.).]

*A. *Trans.*: To foul, to dirty, to defile.

"Her shoone smered with tallow
Gresed upon dyrt,
That *baudeth* her skyrt."

Skelton: Poems, p. 126.

B. Intrans.: To act as a procuress or as a procurer.

"And in four months a batter'd harridan;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,
To *bawl* for others."

Swift.

bâwd'-i-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *baudy*; -ly.] Obscenely. (*Johnson.*)

bâwd'-i-nëss, s. [Eng. *baudy*; -ness.]

*1. Greasiness or filthiness of apparel or body. (*Bullockar and Baret.*)

2. Obscenity, lewdness. (*Johnson.*)

*bâwd'-rick, *bâwd'-rÿcke, *bâwd'-êr-ÿke, *bâwd'-rÿk, *bâwd'-rikke, *bâwd'-rÿg, s. [From Old Fr. *baudric*, *baldrêt*.] [BALDRIC.]

"Fresh garlands, too, the virgins' temples crown'd;

The youths gilt swords wore at their thighs with silver *bawdricks* bound."

Chapman: Iliad.

bâwd'-rÿ, *bâud'-rîe, *bâwd'-êr-îe, †bâud'-êr-îe, *bâld'-rÿe, s. [Eng. *baud*; -ry. In O. Fr. *bauderie*, *balderie*=boldness, joy.] [BAW.]

1. The practice of a bawd—that of procuring females for an immoral purpose, or of bringing together vicious persons of different sexes with evil intent.

"Cheating and *bawdry* go together in the world."—*L'Estrange*.

2. Illicit commerce of the sexes; obscenity in composition or otherwise; unchaste language.

"I have no salt: no *bawdry* he doth mean;
For witty, in his language, is obscene."

Ben Jonson.

bâwd'-ÿ, *bâud'-ÿ, a. [Eng. *baud*, or *bawd*; -y.] *1. *Of garments*: Foul, dirty, defiled in a physical sense.

" . . . of his worship rekketh he so lite
His overest slippe it is not worth a mite
As in effect to him, so mote I go;
It is all *baudy* and to-tore also."

Chaucer: C. T., 16, 103.

bôil, bôÿ; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, †his; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şûn; -tion, -şion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şûş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, ðel.

2. *Of words, writings, conduct, or places. Obscene, unchaste.*

"Only they
That come to hear a merry bawdy play,
Will be deceiv'd."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, Prologue.

"Not one poor bawdy jest shall dare appear;
For now the batter'd veteran strumpets here
Pretend at least to bring a modest ear."—*Southern.*

3. *Of things inanimate (in a highly-figurative sense):* Unchaste.

"The bawdy wind that kisses all it meets,
Is hush'd within the hollow mine of earth,
And will not hear 't." Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. 2.

bawdy-house, *s.* A house of ill-fame; a house in which, for lucre's sake, unchaste persons of opposite sexes are allowed opportunities and facilities for illicit intercourse.

*bāwe (1), *s.* [Bow.]

*bawe-line, *s.* [BOWLINE.]

*bawe-man, *s.* [BOWMAN.]

*bāwe (2), *s.* [Wel. *baw*=filth (?).] A kind of worm formerly used as bait in fishing; perhaps a maggot of some *Musca* or other dipterous insect.

"The bayts in May and June . . . also the worme that ys callyd a bawe and bredythe yn a donghyll."—*MS. Sloane.* (*S. in Boucher.*)

bāw'-gie, *s.* [Norse.] One of the Norse names of the Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*).

*bāw'-horse, *s.* [BATHORSE, *s.*]

bāwk, *s.* [BALK, *s.*] (*Scotch and N. of Eng. dialects.*)

"A rosebud by my early walk,
Adown a corn-inclosed bawk."

Burns: *A Rosebud.*

bāwl, *v. i. & t.* [In Icel. *baula*=to bellow, to low, as a cow does; Sw. *böla*; A. S. *bellan*; Ger. *bellen*=to bark; Dut. *balderen*=to roar; Wel. *ballaw*; Fr. *piuler*=to squall, to bawl, to scold; Low Lat. *baulo*=to bark; Class. Lat. *balō*=to bleat. Imitated from the sound.] [BELLOW.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To emit a loud sound with the voice; to shout.
"And every soul cried out 'Well done!'
As loud as he could bawl."

Cowper: *John Gilpin.*

2. To cry loudly as a child.

"A little child was bawling, and a woman chiding it."
—*L'Estrange.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To shout; to shout against a hostile measure; to effect by clamor.

"To cry the cause up heretofore,
And bawl the bishops out of door."—*Hudibras.*

2. To proclaim or advertise with a loud voice, as a town-crier does.

"It grieved me when I saw labors which had cost so much bawled about by common hawkers."—*Swift.*

¶ *Bawl* is always used in a contemptuous sense.

bāwl, *s.* [Eng. *bawl*, *v. i. & t.*] A loud shout or cry.

bāwled, *pa. par.* [BAWL, *v. t.*]

bāwl'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *bawl*, *v.*, and suff. *-er*.] One who bawls.

"It had been much better for such an imprudent and ridiculous bawler, as this, to have been condemned to have cried oysters and brooms!"—*Echard: Grounds, &c., of the Contempt of the Clergy*, 10th ed., p. 69.

bāwl'-īng, *bāl'-līng, *pr. par., adj. & s.* [BAWL, *v. i. & t.*]

A. & B. *As present participle or participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"From his loved home no lucre him can draw;
The senate's mad decrees he never saw,
Nor heard at bawling bars corrupted law."

Dryden.

C. *As substantive:* Loud shouting, crying, or clamor.

"'We have at the Muzzy Club,' says he, 'no riotous mirth nor awkward ribaldry; no confusion or bawling.'"—*Goldsmith: Essays*, i.

bāwme, *v. t.* [Fr. *embaumer*=to embalm.] (*Scotch.*)

1. To embalm.

"That ilk hart than, as men sayd,
Scho bawmyd, and gert it be layd
In-til a cophyn of evore."

Wynntown, viii. 8, 18. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To cherish, to warm.

"We strike at night, and on the dry sandis
Did bawme and beik oure bodyis, fete and handis."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 85, 31. (*Jamieson.*)

bāwn, **bāwne**, *bān, *s.* [In Ger. *bauen*; Goth. *bauan*=to build.]

A. *As an ordinary Old English word:*

1. *Gen.*: Any habitation, dwelling, or edifice, of whatever materials constructed. (*Richardson.*)

2. *Specially:* A quadrangle or base-court. (*French.*)

B. *As a word used by the English living within the Irish pale.* (See *Trench's Eng. Past and Present.*)

1. A hill.

"These round hills and square bawnes, which you see so strongly trenched and throwne up, were (they say) at first ordained for the same purpose, that people might assemble themselves therein, and therefore aunciently they were called *folknotes*, that is, a place of people, to meete, or talke of anything that concerned any difference betweene parties and townships."—*Spenser: Ireland.*

2. A house.

"This Hamilton's bawn, while it sticks on my hand,
I lose by the house what I get by the land;
But how to dispose of it to the best bidder
For a barrack or malthouse, I now must consider."
Swift: *The Grand Question Debated.* (*Richardson.*)

¶ It is still used in connection with Irish history.

"... he had wandered about from bawn to bawn and from cabin to cabin."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii., p. 205.

3. A place near the house inclosed with mud or stone walls to keep the cattle from being stolen in the night. (*Notes to Swift's Grand Question Debated.*)

*bāw'-rēl, *s.* [Compare Ital. *barletta*=a tree-falcon, a hobby.] A kind of hawk. (*Johnson.*)

*bāw'-sand, *bāu'-zēyn, *bāu'-zain, *bāu'-zēin, *a.* [From Fr. *balzan*, *bauzan*=a black or bay horse with white legs above the hoof; *balzane*=a white spot or mark in any part of (a horse's) body (*Cotgrave*); Prov. *bausan*, and Ital. *balzano*=a horse marked with white; from Breton *bal*= (1) a white mark on an animal, (2) an animal with a white mark upon it.]

Of horses and cattle only: Streaked with white upon the face.

"Apoun ane hors of Trace dappill gray
Herand, quhais formest feit bayth tuay
War mylk quhyte, and his creist on hicht bare he
With bawsand face ryngit the forthir E."

Douglas: *Virgil*, f. 110 (ed. 1553). (*S. in Boucher.*)

*bāw'-sōn, *bāw'-sōne, *bāu'-sōn, *bā'-sōn, *bāw'-sīn, *bāu'-sene, *bāu'-cŷne, *bāw'-stōn, *bāu'-stōn, *bāu'-zōn, *bāu'-zēn, *bāun'-seŷ, *s.* [In O. Fr. *bauzan*, *baucant*, *bauchant*=spotted with white, pied.] Originally, no doubt, the same as the preceding word.

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.*: One of the English names of the badger (*Meles taxus*). It is given on account of the streaks of white on the face of the animal. (See *etym.*)

"Bedoue: a Gray, Brock, Bason, Badger."—*Cotgrave.*

2. *Fig.*: A large or fat person. (*Coles.*)

B. *Attributively:* Pertaining to or taken from the badger.

"His mittens were of bawzen skinnie."

Drayton: *Dowdabell* (1593), st. 10.

bawson-faced, **bauson-faced**, **bawsint-faced**, *a.* Having a white oblong spot on the face.

"Ye might try it on the bauson-faced year-auld grey;
..."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxviii.

bāw'-sŷ-brōwn, *s.* [Probably from A. S. *basu*=purple, and Eng. *brown*.] A hobgoblin. (*Jamieson.*) This "seems to be the English Robin Goodfellow, known in Scotland by the name of Brownie" (*Lord Hailes*).

"Than all the feyns lewche, and maid gekks,
Black-belly, and Bawsy-brown."

Bannatyne *Poems*, p. 27, st. 3. (*Jamieson.*)

bāx'-tēr, *s.* [Old form of BAKER (*q. v.*); originally a female baker; A. S. *bæcestre*, from *bæcere*.] [BAKSTER.] A baker.

"Ye breed of the baxters, ye loo your neighbor's browst better than your ain batch."—*Ramsay: S. Prov.*, p. 80.

Bāx'-tēr-i-an, *a.* [From the proper name *Baxter* (see *def.*).] Pertaining to Richard Baxter, the eminent Puritan leader, who was born in 1615, and died in 1691.

bāy, *bāye, *a. & s.* [O. Fr., Mod. Fr., & Prov. *bai*; Sp. *bayo*; Port. *baio*; Ital. *bajo*, *baio*; from Lat. *badius*=chestnut colored. Compare Gael. *buidhe*=yellow.]

A. *As adjective:* Of a reddish-brown, approaching to a chestnut color. (Applied chiefly to horses, many of whom are of the hue now described, with a black mane and tail.)

"... my lord, you gave
Good words the other day of a bay courser
I rode on. 'Tis yours because you liked it."

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, i. 2.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The color described under A.

"A bay horse is what is inclining to a chestnut; and this color is various, either a light bay or a dark bay, according as it is less or more deep. There are also colored horses that are called dappled bays. All bay horses are commonly called brown by the common people."

"All bay horses have black manes, which distinguish them from the sorrel that have red or white manes."

"There are light bays and gilded bays which are somewhat of a yellowish color. The chestnut bay is that which comes nearest to the color of the chestnut."—*Farrier's Dict.*

2. A horse of that color.

"... he steps into the welcome chaise,
Lolls at his ease behind four handsome bays,
That whirl away from business and debate,
The disencumber'd Atlas of the state."

Cowper: *Retirement.*

(See also the example under B. 1.)

bāy (1), *bāye, *s.* [In Fr. *baie*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *bahia*, Ital. *baia*, *baja*; Low Lat. *baia*; Ir. & Gael. *badh*, *bagh*; Bisc. *baid*, *baiya*=harbor. Wedgwood considers Sp., &c., *bahia* the original form, and derives it from Catalan *badia*=a bay, and *badar*=to open, to gape.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Geog. & Ord. Lang.*: An arm or inlet of the sea extending into the land with a wider mouth proportionally than a gulf. Compare in this respect the Bay of Biscay with the Gulf of Venice.

"And as the ocean many bays will make."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 157.

2. *Hydraulics & Ord. Lang.*: A pond-head raised to keep a store of water for driving a mill.

3. *Arch. & Ord. Lang.*: A term used to signify the magnitude of a building. Thus, "if a barn consists of a floor and two heads, where they lay corn, they call it a barn of two bays. These bays are from fourteen to twenty feet long, and floors from ten to twelve broad, and usually twenty feet long, which is the breadth of the barn." (*Builder's Dict.*, *Johnson, &c.*)

"If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the fairest house in it after threepence a bay."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

"There may be kept one thousand bushels in each bay, there being sixteen bays, each eighteen feet long, about seventeen wide, or three hundred square feet in each bay."—*Mortimer: Art of Husbandry.*

B. *Attributively:* As in the following compounds:

bay-like, *a.* Like a bay.

"In this island there is a large bay-like space, composed of the finest white sand."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xx.

bay-salt, bay salt, *s.*

In *Chemistry, Manufacture and Commerce:*

1. *Originally:* Salt obtained by evaporating water taken from a "bay" or other part of the sea. This was done by conducting the water into a shallow pit or basin, and then leaving it to be acted upon by the heat of the sun.

2. *Now:* Coarse-grained crystals obtained by slow evaporation of a saturated solution of chloride of sodium.

"All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give sound, which we call crackling, puffing, spitting, &c., as in bay salt and bay leaves, cast into fire."—*Bacon.*

bay-window, *s.*

Arch.: A window projecting beyond the line of the front of a house, generally either in a semi-hexagon or semi-octagon. Strictly speaking, a bay-window rises from the ground or basement, while an *oriel* is supported on a corbel or brackets, and a *bow window* is always a segment of an arch; but in ordinary use these distinctions are seldom accurately observed, all three words being used as synonymous.

"... it hath
bay-windows transparent as baricades."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

bāy (2), *s.* [Fr. *abois*, *abois*=barkings, bayings; *abbayer*=to bark or bay at. The original form of the word was *abay*, *abaye*, or *abey*.]

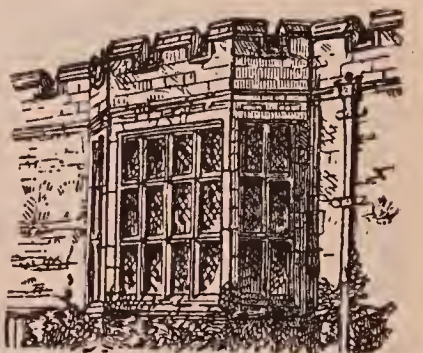
1. The state of being stopped by anything, as by amorous feeling or by some restraint on motion interposed by others; a standstill.

"Euere the dogge at the hole held it at abaye."—*William of Palerne* (ed. Skeat), 46.

"When as by chaunce a comely squire he found
That thorough some more mighty enemies wrong,
Both hand and foote unto a tree was bound."

Unhappy Squire! what hard mishap thee brought
Into this bay of perill and disgrace?"

Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. i. 11, 12.



Bay-window.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. The act or the state, position, or attitude of standing fiercely facing one's foes after having vainly attempted to escape from them by flight. (Used in the expressions *at bay*, *at the bay*, and *to bay*.)

(1) *At bay*, **at abay*, *at the bay*:

(a) *Of a stag or other animal*: The state, position, or attitude of a stag or other animal hunted by hounds when, despairing of escape, it turns round and faces its pursuers.

"Like as a mastiffe having *at abay*
A salvage bull, whose cruell hornes doe threat
Desperate daunger, if he them assay."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. vii. 47.

"This ship, for fifteen hours, sate like a stag among hounds *at the bay*, and was sieged and fought with in turn by fifteen great ships."—Bacon: *War with Spain*.

(b) *Of men*: In the state of men driven to desperation, who, having turned, now fiercely face their assailants, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible.

"... they still stood *at bay* in a mood so savage that the boldest and mightiest oppressor could not but dread the audacity of their despair."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(c) *Fig. (of things)*: Warded off.

"The most terrible evils are just kept *at bay* by incessant evils."—Isaac Taylor. (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

(2) *To bay*: From a state of flight into one like that described under *At bay* (b).

"... the imperial race turned desperately *to bay*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

bāy (3), *s.* [From *bay*, *v.* (q. v.)] Barking; a bark.

"From such unpleasant sounds as haunt the ear
In village or in town, the *bay* of curs . . ."

Couper: *Task*, bk. i.

bāy (4), ***bāye**, *s.* [Probably from *Fr. baie*; *Sp. bayra*=a berry. Remotely from *Lat. bacca* (q. v.)]

A. As substantive:

†1. A berry, and specially one from some species of the laurel. [See No. 2.]

2. The English name of the *Laurus nobilis*. A fine tree with deep-green foliage and a profusion of dark-purple or black berries. Both of these have a sweet, fragrant odor, and an aromatic, astringent taste. The leaves, the berries, and the oil made from the latter are narcotic and carminative. The leaves were anciently used to form wreaths or garlands with which to encircle the brows of victors. The bay is common in Spain, Italy, Greece, and the Levant. [LAUREL.] It is common in English gardens, the leaves being often used for flavoring certain dishes. There are several trees called by the same name. The Red Bay of our Southern States is *Laurus Caroliniensis*. The White Bay is *Magnolia glauca*.

‡ In this country *bay* is locally used also for a tract of land covered with bay-trees. (*Drayton: S. Carolina*.)

3. *Plur. (Poetic)*: An honorary crown, garland or any similar reward bestowed as a prize for excellence. [See No. 2.]

(a) Such a reward, literally, of bay-leaves.

(b) An honorary reward of another kind.

"Shall royal institutions miss the *bays*,
And small academies win all the praise?"

Couper: *Tirocinium*.

4. *Of the Scripture Bay-tree*. [BAY-TREE, 2.]

B. Attributively: In such compounds as the following:

bay-laurel, *s.* A name sometimes given to the common laurel, *Prunus laurocerasus*.

bay-rum, *s.* An aromatic, spirituous liquid, used by hair-dressers and perfumers, prepared in the West Indies by distilling rum in which bay leaves have been steeped. As imported it is almost colorless, and contains eighty-six per cent. of proof-spirit. It is difficult to obtain genuine bay-rum, except directly from the importer, more than one-half of that consumed in the United States being an artificial mixture of oil of bay, alcohol, and water.

bay-tree, *bay tree*, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as BAY (4), No. 2. It is sometimes called also the Sweet Bay-tree.

2. *Scripture*. The bay-tree of Ps. xxxvii. 35, Heb. *ezrachh*, from *zarachh*=to spring up, may be the *Laurus nobilis*, though this is by no means certain. Gesenius makes it simply an indigenous tree, as distinguished from one transplanted. The Septuagint translators, mistaking *arzachh* for *ezrachh*, called the tree "the cedar of Lebanon."

"I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay-tree."—Ps. xxxvii. 35.

bāy (1), *v. t.* [From *Eng. bay* (1)=an arm of the sea.] To embay, to shut in, to inclose, to encompass, to surround, as a bay is inclosed to a certain extent by land.

"... we are at the stake,
And bay'd about with many enemies."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iv. 1.

bāy (2), *v. i. & t.* [In *Fr. aboyer*; *O. Fr. abbayer*; *Ital. abbaiare*, *abbajare*, *baiare*, *bajare*=to bark; *Lat. baubor*=to bark gently; *Gr. bauzō*=to bark, to cry *bau bau*, corresponding to the *bow wow* of English children, imitated from the sound of a dog's barking.]

A. Intrans.: To bark like a dog. *Used*—

1. With *at* of the person or thing barked at.

"While her vexed spaniel, from the beach,
Bayed at the prize beyond his reach."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 5.

2. Without a preposition following.

"The watchdog bay'd beyond the Tiber."

Byron: *Manfred*, iii. 4.

B. Transitive: To pursue with barking; to bark at. *Used*—

1. *Lit.*: Of dogs pursuing an animal.

2. *Fig.*: Of human enemies pursuing a person or an army.

"He leaves his back unarm'd, the French and Welsh
Baying him at the heels."—Shakesp.: *2 Hen. IV.*, i. 3.

‡ Also [from BAY (2), *s.*, 2] to drive to bay.

"When in the wood of Crete they bay'd the bear."
Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

bāy'-ard, ***bāi'-arde**, *s.* [O. Fr. *bayard*; from *bay*, *a.*, and suff. *-ard* (q. v.)]

1. *Literally*: A bay horse. (Often applied specially to an old blind horse frequently mentioned in old poetry.)

"Blind Bayard moves the mill."—Philips.

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) A man blinded with self-conceit.

"Only the bald and blind bayards (who usually out of self-conceit are so exceedingly confident of their election and salvation) . . ."
—Barrow, vol. iii., Ser. 42. (*Richardson*.)

(b) An unmannerly beholder. [*Fr. bayer*=to gape.]

bāy'-ard-lý, *a.* [*Eng. bayard*; *-ly*.] Done in a blind or stupid manner.

"... not a formal and bayardly round of duties."
—Goodman: *Winter Evening Conference*. (*Richardson*.)

bāy'-bēr-rý, *s.* [*Eng. bay*; *berry*.]

1. The berry of the bay, *Laurus nobilis*.

2. One of the names given to the *Myrica cerifera*, or Wax Myrtle of North America, a shrub or small tree bearing berries used for making into candles, soap, or sealing-wax. The root is used to remove toothache. The name is said to be derived from the fact that the plant is found on the shores of bays.

bayberry-bush, *s.* The same as BAYBERRY (q. v.).

bayberry-tallow, *s.* Tallow for candles made from the fruit of the bayberry.

***bāye**, *v. t.* [BATHE.] To bathe.

"Hee feedes upon the cooling shade, and bayes
His sweatie forehead in the breathing wynd."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. vii. 3.

bāyed, *a.* [From *bay* (1), *s.* and *a.*, A. 3.] Having a bay or bays.

"The large bayed barn."—Drayton.

***bā'ye-lý**, *s.* Old spelling of BAILLIE.

***bāyeş**, *s.* [BAIZE.]

Bāy'-eux (*eux* as *ū*), *s. & a.* [*Fr. Bayeux* (see def.), *O. Fr. & Low Lat. Baiocas, Baiocæ*, and *Baiocasses*, from a tribo formerly inhabiting it.] A French town, capital of an arrondissement of the same name in the department of Calvados.

Bayeux-tapestry, *Bayeux tapestry*, *s.* Tapestry preserved in the Cathedral of Bayeux, representing the events in William of Normandy's



Bayeux Tapestry.

conquest of England, and said, apparently with correctness, to have been wrought by his queen Matilda.

bāy'-íng (1), *pr. par. & a.* [BAY (1), *v.*]

bāy'-íng (2), ***bāi'-ýnge**, ***bāy'-ínge**, *pr. par. & s.* [BAY (2), *v.*]

A. & B. As adj. and particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive: The barking of a dog.

"Until he heard the mountains round
Ring to the baying of a hound."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iii. 14.

bāy'-dōn-ite, *s.* [Named after Dr. John Bayl-don.] A mineral occurring as minute mammillary concretions, with a dingy surface. It is sometimes reticulated. Its hardness is 4.5; its sp. gr. 5.35; its luster strong resinous; its color grass-green to blackish-green. Its composition is: Arsenic acid, 31.76; oxide of copper, 30.88; oxide of lead, 30.13; water, 4.58. It is found in Cornwall, England.

bāy'-lý-ship, *s.* [Old *Eng. bayly*=*baillie*; *-ship*.] The office or jurisdiction of a baillie.

***bāyne**, *s.* [BAIN, *s.*]

***bāyne**, *v.* [BAIN, *v.*]

***bāyne**, *a.* [BAIN, *a.*]

bāy'-ōn-ēt (or as *bān'-ēt*), ***bāg'-ō-nēt**, *s.* [In *Sw. bajonett*; *Dan. & Dut. bajonet*; *Fr. baionette*, *bayonette*; *Sp. bayoneta*; *Port. baioneta*; *Ital. baionetta*. From *Bayonne*, a French city in the Basses Pyrénées, near which bayonets were first manufactured in 1640. Derived from Basque *baia*=good, and *ona*=bay, port.]

1. *Military & Ord. Lang.*: A military weapon formerly called a dagger, made to be fitted to the muzzle of a gun or rifle, to convert the latter into a kind of pike. At first it was so fixed that it required to be taken off before the gun was fired; but since the battle of Killiecrankie showed the danger of such an arrangement, it has been screwed on in such a way as not to interfere with the firing of the weapon.

"The musketeer was generally provided with a weapon which had, during many years, been gradually coming into use, and which the English then called a dagger, but which, from the time of William III., has been known among us by the French name of bayonet."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Mech.*: A pin which plays in and out of holes formed for its reception, and which by its movements engages or disengages parts of a machine.

bayonet-clasp, *s.* A movable ring of metal surrounding the stock of a bayonet to strengthen it.

bayonet-clutch, *s.* A clutch, usually with two prongs, attached by a feather-key to a shaft-driving machinery. When in gear the prongs of the clutch are made to act upon the ends of a friction-strap in contact with the side boss of the wheel to be driven.

bayonet-joint, *s.* A kind of coupling, the two pieces of which are so interlocked by the turning of the complex apparatus that they cannot be disengaged by a longitudinal movement.

bāy'-ōn-ēt (or as *bān'-ēt*), *v. t.* [From *bayonet*, *s.* (q. v.)]

1. "To put to the bayonet." to stab with the bayonet.

2. To compel by hostile exhibition of the bayonet.

"You send troops to saber and bayonet us into submission."—Burke: *To the Sheriffs of Bristol*. (*Richardson*.)

bāy'-oū, *s.* [*Fr. boyau*=(1) a gut, (2) a long and narrow place.] A word used in Louisiana (which belonged to the French before 1803, when the United States purchased it), and signifying (1) the outlet of a lake; (2) a channel for water.

***bāyt**, ***bāyte**, *s.* The same as BAIT, *s.*

***bāyte**, *v. t. & i.* [BATE, *v.*]

bāy'-ya'rn, *s.* [From *Eng. bay*, *a.*, or *bay*, *s.* (1) (it is doubtful which), and *yarn*.] The same as woolen yarn. (*Chambers*.)

***bāyze**, *s.* [BAIZE.]

bā'-zā, *s.* [BAZAT.]

bā-zaar', **bā-zar'**, *s.* [In *Dut.*, *Ger.*, *Fr.*, & *Port. bazar*; *Ital. bazar*, *bazari*, all from *Pers. bazār*=sale, exchange of goods, market.]

1. *In Persia, Turkey, India, &c.*: An Eastern market, whether in the open air or roofed in.

"Attached to the barracks [in Madras] is a bazar for the supply of the troops."—Thornton: *Gazetteer of India*, (1857), p. 579.

2. *In England*:

(a) An establishment for selling various kinds of fancy goods for personal profit.

(b) A sale for some benevolent object.

bāz'-at, **bāz'-ā**, *s.* [In *Ger. bazak*. Apparently from *Arab. ḥbus*=cotton.]

Comm.: A long fine-spun cotton, often called Jerusalem cotton, as being brought from that city.

bāzed, **bāged**, **bā-šit**, *particip. adj.* [*Dut. verbazen*=to astonish, to amaze.] Confused, stupid, stupefied, dazed (q. v.).

"Into his face she glour'd and gazed
And wist not well, she was so bazed,
To what hand for to turn her."

Watson: *Coll.* i. 47.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tjon, -şion = zhün. -tious, -clous, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beş, deş.

*bā'-zēn (Old Eng.), bās'-sīn (Scotch), a. [BASS (1).] Of or belongin' to rushes.

"Under the feit of this ilk bysnyng jaip;
About the nek knyrt mony bassin raip."
Douglas: Virgil, 46, 38. (Jamieson.)

bā'-zōo', s. To "blow one's bazoo" is American slang for talking boastfully of one's self. Frontier newspapers are often called *The Bazoo*.

B. C. Initials and abbreviations of *Before Christ*. (Used in chronology and ordinary language.)

bdēl'-lī-dæ, s. pl. [From Gr. *bdella*=a leech; *bdallō*=to milk cows, to suck.]

Zoology: A family of Arachnida (Spiders), of the order Acarina. They have a rostrum and palpi of extreme length, have their bodies divided by a constriction, and live among damp moss.

bdēl'-lī-ūm (b silent), s. [In Ger. and Fr. *bdellium*; Port. *bdellio*; Lat. *bdellium* and *bedella*; Gr. *bdellion*. Apparently akin also to Heb. *bdholachh*, from *badhāl*=to separate, to select.]

I. Scripture. The "bdellium" of Scripture is in Heb. *bedholachh* (see etym.), rendered in the Septuagint of Gen. ii. 12 *anthrax* (literally, burning coal) = . . . the carbuncle, ruby, and garnet (*Liddell and Scott*), the red sapphire (*Dana*); while in Numb. xi. 7 it is translated *krystallos*= . . . rock crystal. Some modern writers, following the Septuagint translation, make it a mineral, as are the "gold" and the "onyx stone" with which it is associated in Gen. ii. 12. Others think that it was the gum described under II. and III. 2; while the Rabbins, Bochart, and Gesenius consider that it was a pearl or pearls.

"And the gold of that land is good: there is *bdellium* and the onyx-stone."—*Genesis* ii. 12.

"And the manna was as coriander-seed, and the color thereof as the color of *bdellium*."—*Numbers* xi. 7.

II. Class. Nat. Hist. The *bdellium* of Pliny was once supposed to have been the gum of the Palmyra Palm, *Borassus flabelliformis*, but was more probably a Balsamodendron, apparently *B. Mukul* (III. 2).

III. Modern Botany, Old Pharmacy, and Commerce:

1. Indian *bdellium* or *False Myrrh*: A gum resin produced by *Balsamodendron Roxburghii* or *Amyris Bdelium*. It appears in light-colored pellicles in the bark of the tree, which peel off from time to time; they diffuse for some distance round a fragrance of a delightful kind, but not equal to that of myrrh. It was formerly used in plasters.

2. The *bdellium* of the Persian Gulf: A gum resin derived from *Balsamodendron Mukul*.

3. African *bdellium*: Two gum resins, the one from *Balsamodendron Africanum*, which grows in Abyssinia and Western Africa; the other from a composite plant, *Ceradia furcata*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

4. Sicilian *bdellium*: A gum resin produced by a species of carrot, *Daucus Hispanicus* (De Cand.), *D. gummiifer* (Lamarck), or by *D. gingidium* (Linn.).

bdēl'-tōm'-ēt-ēr, s. [From Gr. *bdella*=a leech, and *tomeus*=one that cuts; a shoemaker's knife; *temnō*=to cut.]

Surgery: A cupping-glass, to which are attached an exhausting syringe and a scarificator.

bē, *bī, *bēn (pr. par. *beang*, **beeing*, **beynge* (Eng.); **beand* (O. Scotch) (pa. par. *been*, **ben*, **be*), v. i. [A. S. *beon*, *beonne*=to be, to exist, to become. It is thus declined: *ic beo*=I am; *thu beost*, *best*, *byst*=thou art; *he byth*, *bith*, *we beoth*, *beo*, &c. Gael. *bī*=to be; Ger. *ich bin*=I am; O. H. Ger. *bun*, *bin*=to be; Goth. *banan*; Slav. *byti*; Lith. *buti*; Sansc. *bhū*=to be. Compare also Lat. *fui*=I was; Gr. *phuō*=to bring forth, to produce.] The substantive verb. It is used—

I. As a copula connecting the subject and its predicate; in which case it denotes existence in relation to that predicate; existence, the character of which is to be explained by the word with which the substantive verb is connected; to be; to continue, to remain; to be present in a place; to happen in a particular way; to happen according to ordination or appointment; to become; to aim; with various other shades of meaning. Ranking as a copula or apposition verb, now technically viewed as one of incomplete predication (see Bain's *Higher Eng. Gram.*), it is followed by a nominative in apposition with it, and not with an objective as would be the case were it a transitive verb. Thus in the example from Acts xii. 15, given below, "It is his angel," the noun *angel* is in the nominative and not in the objective case.

¶ *Be* is defective, the omissions being supplied by parts from other verbs not in the least resembling it in sound, as *am*, *art*, *are* (from A. S. *eom*=to be), *were*, *was* (from A. S. *wesan*=to be). [BEAND, IS.]

1. In a general sense, in which case it may be joined with an adjective, an adverb, a substantive, a pronoun, &c.

" . . . I was envious at the foolish."—*Ps.* lxxiii. 3.

" . . . lo, he is there . . ."—*Mark* xiii. 21.

" . . . it is his angel."—*Acts* xii. 15.

" . . . Lord, is it I?"—*Matt.* xxvi. 22.

2. Specially: As an auxiliary verb. Used—

(a) Before a past (properly a perfect) participle, so as to constitute the passive voice.

"Blessed shall *be* thy basket and thy store."—*Deut.* xviii. 5.

(b) Before the present (properly the imperfect) participle, so as to constitute a form of the active, implying that an action has commenced to be performed, that the doing of it is in progress, but is not yet completed.

" . . . the oxen *were* plowing, and the asses feeding beside them."—*Job* i. 14.

II. In an abstract sense denoting simple existence. This is the reason why it is called the substantive verb. If the being existent be a living one, then the substantive verb denotes to live.

"To *be* or *not* to *be*, that is the question."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

III. Special phrases:

1. **Be als mekil*=forasmuch.

"Alle so it is ordeyned, be on assent of the brethren, *be als mekil* as the lyght fornsiede ne may nout be meynated in the tyme for to come."—*English Gilds* (Ear. Eng. Text Soc.), pp. 49, 50.

2. *Be it so*=let it be so. A phrase used (a) by one giving authority to do anything which he has the power to permit or refuse to have done, or (b) by one conceding what an opponent in argument has demanded.

"My gracious duke,
Be't so she will not here, before your grace,
Consent to marry with Demetrius."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

3. *Let be*=let alone, leave unmeddled with.

"*Let be*, said he, my prey."—*Dryden*.

¶ The following examples illustrate how interchangeably *be*, *bi*, and *ben* were once used:

(a) *Be*, used where *been* would now be employed.

"Fenyeand ane oblatione, as it had *be*
For prosper returnyng hame in thare cuntré."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 39, 10.

(b) *Ben* (=beon) for *be*.

"A manly man, to *ben* an abbot able."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, Prolog. 167.

Be was also used where we now employ *are*.

"*Be* they better than these kingdoms?"—*Amos* vi. 2.

It was also used in O. Scotch for *let* or *let be*=not to mention, not to speak of, to except. (*Jamieson*.)

¶ (a) Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs *to be*, *to exist*, and *to subsist*: "To *be* is applicable either to the accidents of things, or to the substances themselves; to *exist* only to substances or things that stand or *exist* of themselves. We say of qualities, of forms, of actions, of arrangement, of movement, and of every different relation, whether real, ideal, or qualificative, that they *are*; we say of matter, of spirit, of body, and of all substances, that they *exist*. Man *is* man, and will *be* man under all circumstances; he *exists* under every known climate, &c. Of *being* and *existence* as nouns, the former not only designates the abstract action of *being*, but is metaphorically employed for the sensible object that is; the latter is confined altogether to the abstract sense. Hence, human *beings*; *beings* animate and inanimate; the supreme *Being*; but the *existence* of a God, of innumerable worlds, of evil. *Being* may in some cases be indifferently employed for *existence*, particularly in the grave style; when speaking of animate objects, as the *being* of a God; our frail *being*; and when qualified in a compound form is preferable, as our *well-being*. *Subsist* is properly a species of *existing*; it denotes temporary or partial *existence*. Every thing *exists* by the creative and preservative power of the Almighty; that which *subsists* depends for its *existence* upon the chances and changes of this mortal life. To *exist* therefore designates simply the event of *being* or *existing*; to *subsist* conveys the accessory ideas of the mode and duration of *existing*. Man *exists* while the vital or spiritual part of him remains; he *subsists* by what he obtains to support life."

(b) To *be*, to *become*, to *grow*, are thus discriminated: "*Be* is positive; *become* is relative: a person *is* what he *is* without regard to what he *was*; he *becomes* that which he *was not* before. We judge of a man by what he *is*, but we cannot judge of him by what he will *become*. To *become* includes no idea of the mode or circumstance of its *becoming*; to *grow* is to *become* by a gradual process: a man may *become* a good man from a vicious one, in consequence of a sudden action on his mind; but he *grows* in wisdom and virtue by means of an increase in knowledge and experience." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

bē, prep. [*Be* as a prefix=by.] By, to, toward. (Scotch.)

be-east, adv. Toward the east. (Scotch.)

be-than, adv. By that time.

"Sternys, *be-than*, began for till apper."

Wallace, v. 135, MS.

be as a prefix. [A. S. *be*, *bi*, *big*; O. S. *be*, *bi*; Sw., Dan., & Dut. *be*; N. H. Ger. *be*, *bei*; M. H. Ger. *be*, *bi*; O. H. Ger. *bi*, *pi*, *pi*; Goth. *bi*.]

1. Denoting nearness to; as *beside*.

¶ Originally it was the same as *by*, and *beside* in Old English is often written *biside* or *byside*.

2. Denoting a surrounding of any person or thing, as *beset*=to set on one all round; or a doing of anything all over a person or thing, as *bestlaver*=to slaver all over.

3. Denoting priority; as *bespeak*=to speak beforehand for anything.

4. Denoting causation or generation, as *beget* compared with *get*; or converting a simple verb generally intransitive into a transitive one, as to *moan*, to *bemoan* one's hard lot.

5. Adding intensity to a simple verb, though in some cases the meaning seems scarcely altered. It is difficult to say how much or how little intensity is added in the case of each of the words *bedeafen*, *bedraggle*, *begrudge*, and *becalm*, as compared with *deafen*, *draggie*, *grudge*, and *calm*. Prof. Craik, *Eng. of Shakespeare*, considers that in most cases *be* is the relic of the prefix *ge*, which was the favorite and most distinguishing peculiarity of the language in what is called "the Anglo-Saxon period."

"Swinish gluttony,
Ne'er looks to heaven amidst his gorgeous feast,
But with *besotted* base ingratitude
Crams, and blasphemes his feeder."

Milton: *Comus*.

Be. In Chemistry, the initial letters and symbol for the element *Beryllium*.

bēaċh, s. [Of doubtful etymology. Not in A. S., Sw., Dan., Dut., or Ger., in which the word for what we call a beach is *strand*; nor is it in the Celtic nor in the Italic languages. Compare with Dan. *bakke*, Sw. *backe*=ascent, acclivity, rising ground, hill, hillock.] A sandy or pebbly sea-shore, the strand on which the waves break. (Used also for the shore of a lake or of a large river.)

"Hail to the welcome shout! the friendly speech!

When hand grasps hand uniting on the beach."

Byron: *The Corsair*, i. 4.

beach-head, s. The beach at the head of a creek.

" . . . their detritus on the beach-heads of long narrow arms of the sea, first high up the valleys, then lower and lower down as the land slowly rose."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xv.

beach-line, s. The line marked out by the waves on a beach.

" . . . such deposits, consequently, would have a good chance of resisting the wear and tear of successive *beach-lines*, and of lasting to a future epoch."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvi.

bēaċh, v. t. [From *beach*, s. (q. v.)] To run, drive, or drag upon a beach. (Used specially of boats, or of leaky or sinking vessels, or of vessels which have sunk in a river and are impeding navigation. Thus the ill-fated "Princess Alice" steam-boat, sunk in the Thames in a collision with the "Bywell Castle," on the 3d of September, 1878, was said to be "beached" when her broken hull was hauled or driven ashore.

bēaċhed, pa. par. & a. [BEACH, v.]

As participial adjective. Spec.: Exposed to the action of the waves on a beach.

"Upon the *beached* verge of the salt flood."

Shakesp.: *Timon*, v. 1.

bēaċh'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [BEACH, v.]

A. & B. As participle & participial adjective: In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.

C. As substantive: The act or operation of running a leaky vessel on the beach, or of hauling a ship or boat up upon the beach to repair her, or to afford her shelter till the time arrives for her again putting to sea.

bē'aċh-ŷ, *bē'aċh-īe, a. [Eng. *beach*; -y.] Having a beach or beaches.

"The *beachy* girdle of the ocean

Too wide for Neptune's hips."

Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

¶ *Beachy Head*, the loftiest headland on the southern coast of England, does not take its name from the above, but from a corruption of *beau chef* (see Isaac Taylor's *Words and Places*).

bēa'-cōn (or o silent, as if bē'cn), *bēa'-kōn, *bē'-kōn, *bekne (ne=en), s. [A. S. *beacen*, *becun*, *becen*, *becn*=a beacon, a sign, a token; connected with *beacnian*, *bienian*, *bycnian*=(1) to beckon, (2) to nod, to show, signify form. (BECKON.) In O. S. *bokan*; Fries. *baken*, *beken*=sign, signal; Dut. *baak*=a beacon. Compare with Eng. *beck* and *beckon* (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. Ignited combustible materials placed in an iron cage, elevated upon a pole or any other natural elevation, so as to be seen from a distance. Beacons were used to guide travelers across unfrequented

fate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ. Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

parts of the country, and to alarm the inhabitants on the occurrence of an invasion or a rebellion. The "cressets" formerly used in London and other cities to light the streets were beacons of the type first described.

"As less and less the distance grows,
High and more high the beacon rose."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 13.

2. A signal, specially by means of fire, to warn mariners of danger.

II. *Fig.*: Anything calculated to give light to those who are in darkness, perplexity, and danger, re-animating their courage, while warning them of the perils they should avoid.

"He that in mountain-holds hath sought
A refuge for unconquer'd thought,
A charter'd home where Freedom's child
Might rear her altars in the wild,
And fix her quenchless torch on high,
A beacon for eternity."
Hemans: A Tale of the Secret Tribunal.

B. *Attributively*: Constituting a beacon; supporting a beacon; proceeding from or otherwise pertaining to a beacon. (See the examples which follow.)

beacon-blaze, s. The blaze made by a beacon. (Used literally or figuratively.)

"Is yon red glare the western star?
Oh, 'tis the beacon-blaze of war!"
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 25.

beacon-fire, s. The fire of a beacon.

"With me must die the beacon-fires
That stream'd at midnight from the mountainhold."
Hemans: The Chieftain's Son.

beacon-flame, s. The flame of a beacon.

"Cuthbert had seen that beacon-flame,
Unwitting from what source it came."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 15.

beacon-light, s. The light of a beacon.

(a) *Literally*:

"By thee, as by the beacon-light,
Our pilots had kept course aright."
Scott: Marmion, Intro. to c. i.

(b) *Figuratively*:

"By the bright lamp of thought thy care had fed
From the far beacon-lights of ages fled."
Hemans: The Sceptic.

beacon-tower, s. A tower on or from which a beacon is displayed.

"And in the fortress of his power
The owl usurps the beacon-tower."
Byron: The Giaour.

bēa'-cōn, v. t. [From *beacon, s.*] To light up with beacon-fires.

"As up the vale of Tees they wind,
Where far the mansion of her sires
Beaconed the dale with midnight fires."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 37.

bēa'-cōn-āge (āge=īg), s. [From Eng. *beacon; -age.*] Money paid for the maintenance of a beacon.

"... a suit for *beaconage* of a beacon standing on a rock in the sea."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. 7.*

bēa'-cōned, pa. par. & a. [BEACON, v.]

As *participial adjective*: Having a beacon.

"The foss that skirts the beacon'd hill."
T. Warton: Ode x.

bēa'-cōn-lēss, a. [Eng. *beacon; -less.*] Without a beacon. (*Dr. Allen.*)

bēad, *bēade, *bēde, *bēd, s. [A. S. *bed, gebed* = a prayer. In Dut. *bede*; Ger. *bitte*; Low. Ger. *bede, bete, bethe*, all meaning, not a bead, but a prayer. From the Roman Catholic practice of counting off a bead upon a rosary when one of a series of prayers has been offered, the word has obtained its modern meaning of a perforated ball.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

*I. Prayer.

"And also it is ordeynede, yat yis *bede* and preyer shal bene reherside and seyde at euery tyme yat ye alderman and ye bretheren bene togedere."—*English Gilds (Ear. Eng. Text Soc.), p. 23.*

II. One of a number of small globular bodies of glass, coral, metal, or other material, perforated so as to be hung on a string. *Specially*—

1. Those for keeping count of prayers offered. [See etym.] These are strung thirty or sixty together. Every tenth one is larger and more embellished than the rest; it is called a *gaude*. The *gaudes* are used for counting paternosters, and the ordinary beads for Ave Marias. [GAUDE.]

"Ere yet, in scorn of Peter's pence,
And number'd bead, and shrift."
Tennyson: The Talking Oak.

To *bid one's beads*: To pray one's prayers, specially when use is made of beads to keep count of them. [BID.]

"Bidding his beades all day for his trespass."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 30.

"... as will appear by the form of *bidding the beads* in King Henry the Seventh's time. The way was first for the preacher to name and open his text, and then call on the people to go to their prayers, and to tell them what they were to pray for; after which all the people said their beads in a general silence, and the minister kneeled down also and said his."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformat., bk. i., pt. ii., an. 1547.*

To *tell one's beads*: To number one's beads for the purpose of numbering one's prayers; (*less specifically*) to be at prayer.

"The wits of modern time had told their beads,
And monkish legends been their only strains."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 52.

2. Those worn round the necks of children, of women, and in Eastern Europe of men, for ornament.

"With scarfs and fans, and double change of brav'ry,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all such knav'ry."
Shaksp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

III. Anything artificial or natural resembling a bead in its globularity, even if it differ in being imperforate; as, for instance, those glass globules which, before the abolition of the slave trade, were used in bartering with the natives of Africa.

1. *Artificial*. [See B., 1, and BEAD-PROOF.]

2. *Natural*. [See the examples.]

"Thy spirit within thee hath been so at war,
And thus hath so bestirr'd thee in thy sleep,
That beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow."
Shaksp.: 1 Henry IV., ii. 3.

"Several yellow lumps of amber, almost like beads, with one side flat, had fastened themselves to the bottom."—*Boyle.*

B. *Technically*:

1. *Distillation*. Wilson or Lovis' Beads. [BEAD-PROOF.]

2. *Gun-making*: A small piece of metal on a gun-barrel, used for taking a sight before firing.

3. *Book-binding*: A roll on the head-band of a book.

4. *Architecture*:

(a) A round molding, cut or carved in short embossments, like beads in necklaces, occurring chiefly in the Corinthian and Roman orders of architecture. It is called also ASTRAGAL (q. v.).

(b) The strip on a sash-frame which forms a guide for the sash. There are *inside*, *outside*, and *parting beads*.

¶ *Bead and butt (Carp.)*: Framing in which the pearls are flush, having beads stuck or run upon the two edges.

Bead and quirk: A bead stuck upon the edge of a piece of stuff flush with its surface.

5. *Astronomy*. Baily's Beads. [Named after Francis Baily, an Englishman, who discovered them during the solar eclipse of 1836. (*Mem. Astron. Soc., vol. x.*)] Certain luminous bead-like prominences arranged in a curved line round the margin of the moon's disk upon that of the sun toward the commencement and toward the close of complete obscuration in a total or annular eclipse of the latter luminary. Once attributed to the projection of a range of lunar mountains on the face of the sun, they are now supposed to proceed from irradiation.

bead-butt, s.

Carpentry: Formed with bead and butt. [BUTT.] Doors have a combination of bead-butt and square-work.

bead-furnace, s. A furnace in which beads, first cut into short cylinders, are rounded.

bead-like, a. Like a bead.

"... the spaces *bead-like*, . . ."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., i. 152.*

bead-loom, s. A gauze loom in which there are beads strung at the spots where the threads intersect each other.

bead-maker, s. A maker of beads.

bead-mold, s. A fungus of low organization, the stems of which consist of cells loosely joined together so as to resemble a string of beads.

bead-plane, s.

Carpentry: A semi-circular molding plane.

bead-proof, a.

1. A term formerly used among distillers to mean that the spirit was of a certain density, as ascertained by throwing into it beads of different densities, and ascertaining which bead remained suspended instead of floating or sinking.

2. A degree of strength in alcoholic liquors as shown by beads or bubbles floating on their surface, or appearing at the sides of the glass when shaken.

bead-snake, s. A beautiful little snake (*Elaps fulvius*), variegated with yellow, carmine, and jet black. It belongs to the family Elapidae of the Colubrine sub-order of Snakes. Though venomous, it rarely uses its fangs. It is about two feet long. Its chosen habitat is in the sweet-potato fields of America. [See BATATAS.]

bead-tool, s. A tool for turning convex moldings.

bead-tree, s. The English name of the *Melia*, a genus of plants constituting the type of the order Meliaceae (Meliads). *Melia azedarach* has compound leaves; flowers not very unlike those of the orange-tree, but smaller and bluish in color; and yellow berries with poisonous pulp. It is indigenous to the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and has been introduced into India and other warm countries as an ornamental tree. The Indian *Neem-tree*, or Ash-leaved Bead-tree, is sometimes called *Melia azadirachta*, but more frequently *Azadiracta Indica*. [NEEM.]

bead-work, s. Ornamental work in beads.

†**bēad, v. t.** [From Eng. *bead, s.*] To ornament or distinguish with beads or beading.

bēad'-ēd, pa. par. & a. [BEAD, v.]

"'Tis beaded with bubbles."
H. Smith. (Goodrich & Porter.)

beaded wire.

Metal-working: Wire with bead-like protuberances placed upon it at intervals for the purpose of ornament.

†**bēad'-hōuse, s.** [BEDEHOUSE.]

bēad'-īng, pr. par. & a. [BEAD, v.]

bēa'-dle, bē'-del, bē'-dell, *bē'-dele, *bēd'-dēl, *bēd'-dēlle, s. [A. S. *bydel* = a beadle, crier, officer, messenger, herald, or preacher; from *beodan* = to command, order, bid (BID). Sw. & Ger. *pedell*; Dan. *pedel*; Dut. *bode, pedel*; Fr. *bedeau*; O. Fr. *badel, bedel, bedear*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *bedel*; Ital. *bidello*; Low-Lat. *bedellus, pedellus*.]

1. In *Law Courts*: An apparitor, a summoner; one who carries citations to the persons who are required to present themselves in the court.

2. In *English Parochial Economy*: A petty officer, now in most cases maintained as much for show as use, but who in former times had the substantial duty of flogging offenders.

"May, Sirrah, go fetch the beadle hither straight."
(Enter a Beadle with whips.)
Shaksp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 1.

3. In *English Universities* (with the spelling *bedel* or *bedells*): An officer who carries a mace before the vice-chancellor and the university preachers. They are of two grades—*esquire-bedels*, who are graduates of the university, and *yeomen-bedels*, of a lower social grade.

"He procured an addition of £20 per annum to each of the inferior *bedells*; he restored the practice of the vice-chancellor's court; and added several other improvements in the academical economy."—*Warton: Life of Bathurst, p. 89.*

"If the university would bring in some bachelors of art to be *yeomen-bedels*, which are well grounded, and towardly to serve that press as composers; they, which thrived well and did good service, might after be preferred to be *esquire-bedels*; and so the press would ever train up able men for itself."—*Abp. Laud: Hist. of his Chan. at Oxford, p. 132.*

4. In *old English Guilds*: A similar functionary, used as a messenger or to keep up the dignity of the body employing him.

"... and he ssal sende forthe the *bedel* to alle the bretheren and the systeren, that they bien at the derge of the body, . . ."—*English Gilds (Ear. Eng. Text Soc.), p. 35.*

"And to the *beddelle* of the seid Gilde, ij d., . . ."—*Ibid., p. 145.*

bēa'-dle-rŷ, s. [Eng. *beadle; -ry.*] The office or jurisdiction of a beadle. (*Blount.*)

bēa'-dle-ship, s. [Eng. *beadle*, and suff. *-ship.*] The office or functions of a beadle.

"There was convocation for the election of his successor in the *beadleship.*"—*A. Wood: Athen. Oxon.*

¶ The beadle is almost exclusively an English institution.

bē'ad-lēt, s. [Eng. *bead*, and dimin. suff. *-let.*]

1. *Gen.*: A little bead.

2. *Zool.*: A name for the most common *Actinia* on the British shores (*A. mesembryanthemum*). [ACTINIA.]

bē'ad-rōll, *bē'de-rōll, s.

Among Roman Catholics:

1. *Lit.*: A catalogue of those for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers are to be offered, the count being kept by the telling of beads.

"... praying for the saules of the seid John Tanfield and Agnes hys wyff yerely vppon Sondays by hys *bede-rolle* in the pulpit, . . ."—*English Gilds (Early Eng. Text Soc.), p. 145.*

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) A catalogue of men worthy of enduring fame.

"Dan Chaucer, well of English undefyled
On fame's eternal beadroll worthy to be fyled."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 32.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

(b) A catalogue of those who are execrated, instead of being prayed for.

"The king, for the better credit of his espials abroad, did use to have them cursed by name amongst the *bead-roll* of the king's enemies."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

†bē'adʒ-bīd-dīng, *bēdeʒ *bȳd'-dȳng, s. [Eng. *bead* (q. v.).] The act of saying "bedes," i. e. prayers, specially when the memory is assisted by the use of material beads. [BEAD, BID.]

"God of hus goodnesse, sech hus grete wil
With oute mo bedes byddyng."

Piers Plowman, p. 205. (*Richardson*.)

bē'adʒ-mən, bē'de-mən, bē'deʒ-mən, *bēd'-mən, s. [Eng. *bead*, s. (q. v.), and *man*.] A man who prays for another person. *Specially*—

*1. A priest, whose duty it was to pray for the souls of the dead.

"... and the *bedeman* shall pray for the soul of the dead, and for the souls of all Christians, at the cost of the gild."—*English Gilds* (*Early Eng. Text Soc.*), p. 230.

*2. A man who resided in an hospital or almshouse who was supposed to be praying for the soul of the "pious founder."

"Commend thy grievance to my holy prayers;
For I will be thy *bedsman*, Valentine."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

3. *Now*: One who resides in an almshouse, formerly called a *bede-house*, or is supported from the funds left for the purpose of maintaining poor or decayed persons. (*Jamieson*.)

"... think on your poor *bedesman* the day."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiii.

King's bedesmen: What were sometimes called "blue-gowns." [BLUE-GOWN.]

bē'adʒ-wōm-ən, *bēdeʒ wōm'-ən, s. [From plural of Eng. *bead* (q. v.), and *woman*.] A woman similarly engaged, and still more frequently than in the case of the opposite sex, living in an almshouse.

"And honor done to your poor *bedeswoman*."

Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd, ii. 6. (*Richardson*.)

bēa'-gle (gle as *gel*), ***bē'-gēle, s.** [Etym. doubtful. In Fr. *bigle*, as *adj.*=squint-eyed; as *s.*=a beagle; but it is believed to be the English word a little altered. *Mahn* believes it is from Irish & Gael. *beag*=small, but in Gaelic there is a word—*cu-luirge*—for beagle. Compare Welsh *bach*=little; Eng. *boy*, and possibly *pug*. *Skinner* derives it from the corresponding word in Italian *piccolo*=small, but again there is a word *bracco* for beagle.] A small hunting-dog, a sub-variety of *Canis gallicus venatorius*=the hunting hound. It was formerly much used for hunting hares, which it pursued slowly but surely to their fate. There are several sub-varieties: (1) the Southern, smaller, and shorter, but at the same time thicker than the deep-mouthed hound; (2) the Northern or Cat Beagle, smaller and finer in form, and a more untiring runner; (3) a cross between these two; and (4) a dwarf variety used for hunting rabbits or young hares. Queen Elizabeth had little "singing beagles" so small that they could be placed in a man's glove. Col. Hamilton Smith thinks the beagle the same with the Brachet of the Middle Ages [BRACHET] and the Agasseus of Oppian.

"About her feet were little *beagles* seen,
That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of their queen."

Dryden: Fables.

bēak, *bēake, *bēcke (*English*), **bēik** (*Scotch*), **s.** [Ir., Gael., Fr., & Prov. *bec*=a point, a beak; Arm. & Dut. *bek*; Ital. *becco*; Port. *bico*; Sp. *pico*; Wel. *pig*. Compare also A. S. *becca*=a beak, a pickax, a mattock; *pic*, a little needle or pin; and *pic*=a point, a top, a head.] [PEAK.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The bill of a bird.

"Headed like owles with *beckes* uncomely bent."

Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 8.

"Their smoke assail'd his startled *beak*,
And made him higher soar and shriek."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, 33.

2. Anything pointed like the bill of a bird, as the prow of an ancient war-vessel, a promontory of land, &c.

"With boiling pitch, another near at hand,
From friendly Sweden brought, the seams instops,
Which well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand,
And shakes them from the rising *beak* in drops."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxlvii.

B. Technically:

1. *Zoology*:

(a) The bill of a bird. [A. 2.]

(b) Anything in another animal similar. Thus, in describing a genus (*Chelys*) of tortoises, Gray says, "The *beak* very broad."

(c) The snout or the elongated termination of the head in the Curculionidæ, or Weevil family of beetles. The term more frequently used for this is *rostrum*.)

(d) The part of some univalve shell which runs into a point and contains a canal.

(e) The umbo or apex of a bivalve shell. (*S. P. Woodward*.)

2. *Botany*: Any projection resembling the beak of a bird; any short and hard-pointed projection, as the apex of the fruit in the genus *Anthriscus*. [BEAKED PARSLEY.]

3. *Naut. Arch.*: A piece of brass shaped like a beak, terminating the prow of an ancient galley; it was designed to pierce a hostile vessel, like the similar weapon of offense in a modern "ram." Now the beak or beak-head is the external part of a ship before the fore-castle, which is fastened to the stem and supported by the main-knee.

4. *Carpentry*: The crooked end of the hold-fast of a carpenter's bench.

5. *Forging*: The point of an anvil. [BEAKIRON, BICKIRON.]

6. *Farriery*: A little shoe, at the toe about an inch long, turned up and fastened in upon the fore-part of the hoof.

7. *Chem.*: The rostrum of an alembic by which the vapor is transferred to the worm.

8. *Gas-fitting*: A gas-burner with a circular hole $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch in diameter.

beak-head, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. The same as BEAK, B. 3.

"By shooting a piece out of our fore-castle, being close by her, we fired a mat on her *beak-head*, which more and more kindled, and ran from thence to the mat on the bowsprit."—*Hackluyt's Voyages*, vol. ii., p. 200.

2. *Arch.*: An architectural ornament, especially of the Norman and Early English style, resembling the head of a beast united to the beak of a bird.

B. As adjective:

Beak-head beam: The largest beam in a ship.

beak-rush, s. [The English name of *Rhynchospora*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Cyperaceæ (Sedges.) It is called from the beaked tips of the "seed," or rather the fruit. There are two British species, the White Beak-rush (*Rhynchospora alba*), and the brown one (*R. fusca*).

bēak (1), **v. t.** [From BEAK, s. (q. v.).]

In *Cockfighting*: To seize with the beak. (*Vulgar*.)

bēak (2), ***bēek, *bēyke** (*Old Eng. & Scotch*), **v. t. & i.** [BAKE.]

A. Trans.: To bask, to warm.

"I made the fire and *beked* me aboute."

Chaucer: Creseides Testament, 36.

"And *beeking* my cauld limbs afore the sin."

Allan Ramsay: Gentle Shepherd, ii. 3.

B. Intrans.: To warm one's self, to bask.

"To shun the storm thei drove they carefu' steeke
And mang the auld fowk round the ingle *beek*."

Marion: A Pastoral. *Hawick Collection*. (*S. in Boucher*.)

bēaked, pa. par. & a. [BEAK (1), v.]

A. As participial adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Having a beak. (Used of birds or other animals.)

"... he feeds a long and a short-*beaked* pigeon on the same food."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 83.

2. Having a sharp-pointed prow. (Used of ships.)

"... the floating vessel swum
Uplifted, and secure, with *beaked* prow,
Rode tilting o'er the waves."

Milton: P. L., bk. xi.

3. Running to a point or tip.

"And question'd every gust, of rugged wings,
That blows from off each *beaked* promontory:
They knew not of his story."

Milton: Lycidas.

B. Technically:

1. *Heraldry*: Having the beak and legs of a bird of a different tincture from the body. In such a case the bird is said to be *beaked* and membered of that tincture.

2. *Botany* (*applied to fruits*): Having a long, hard terminal, straight, horn-like projection.

beaked-parsley, s.

Bot.: The English name of the umbelliferous genus *Anthriscus*. It is so called from its fruit terminating in a beak. There are two wild British species, the Wild Beaked Parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), which has smooth fruit, and the Common Beaked Parsley (*A. vulgaris*), of which the fruit is muricated. Both are common. Besides these the Garden Beaked Parsley, or Chervil (*A. cerifolium*), has escaped from cultivation.

bē'ak-ēr, s. [From O. S. *bikeri*. In Sw. *bägare*; Dan. *bæger*; Icel. *bikarr*; Dut. *beker*; Ger. *becher*; O. H. Ger. *bechar, pechar, pechare*; Ital. *bichiere*; Lat. *bicarium*=a wine-vessel, a wine-glass.]

1. A large drinking-vessel, a tumbler.

"He lives, and o'er his brimming *beaker* boasts."

Couper: Task, bk. vi.

2. A vessel used for experiments in natural philosophy, chemistry, or any other science. It has an open mouth, and a lip for pouring.

"Various quantities of distilled water were weighed into *beakers*."—*Proceedings of the Physical Society of London*, pt. ii., p. 56.

bē'ak-iŋg, a. [Eng. *beak*; -ing.]

beaking-joint, s.

Carpentry & joinery: A joint formed by the meeting, in a floor or door, of several heading joints in a line.

bē'ak-ir-ōn, s. [The same as BICKERN (q. v.).]

bēal, s. [In A. S. *byl*, *bil*=a boil, blotch, sore; Sw. *bulnad*, *blimma*=a swelling, a morbid tumor, from *bulna*=to swell, to become filled with matter; Dan. *byld*, *blegn*; Fries. *beil*; Dut. *beul*; Ger. *beule*=a swelling or protuberance; Ital. *bolla*=a bubble, blister, pimple.] A pimple, an inflammatory tumor. (*Scotch and North of England dialect*.)

†bēal, v. i. [From the substantive. In Sw. *bulna*=to swell, to become filled with matter; Dan. *buldne*.] To gather matter or pus. (*Scotch and North of England dialect*.)

beal-fire, s. [BELTANE.]

Beāle light, s. [LIGHT.]

†bē'al-iŋg, pr. par., a., & s. [BEAL, v.]

A. & B. As present participle & participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As subst.: An inflammatory swelling containing matter or pus.

bē-ā'll, s. [Eng. *be*; *all*.] All that is to be.

"... that but this blow

Might be the *be-all* and the end-all here."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

bēam (1), ***bēame, *bēem, *bēme, *bēm, *bealme, s.** [A. S. *beam*=(1) a tree; (2) a beam-post, a stock of a tree, a splint; (3) anything proceeding in a straight line, a sunbeam; (4) a wind instrument, a horn, a trumpet (*Bosworth, &c.*). O. Sax. *bom*, *bam*; O. Fries. *bam*; Sw. & Dan. *bom*=a bar, a boom; Ger. *baum*=a tree, a beam, a bar, a boom; O. H. Ger. *baum*, *boum*, *poum*; O. L. Ger. *bōm*; O. Icel. *badhmr*=a beam; Goth. *bagms*=a tree.] [BOOM.]

I. Ordinary language:

*1. *Of trees*: A tree, i. e. one living, and not dead and cut up. The same as the Ger. *baum*. (See etym.) This sense of the word is obsolete, except in the compound *Horn-beam* ("horn-tree") (q. v.). (*Trench*.)

2. *Of wood from trees, or anything similar*:

(1) A large, long piece of timber "squared" or rather made rectangular on its several sides; specially one used to aid in supporting the ordinary rafters in a building. It is distinguished from a block by being longer than broad.

"A *beam* is the largest piece of wood in a building, which always lies across the building or the walls, serving to support the principal rafters of the roof, and into which the feet of the principal rafters are framed. No building has less than two *beams*, one at each head. Into these the girders of the garret floor are also framed; and if the building be of timber, the teazel-tenons of the posts are framed. The proportions of *beams*, in or near London, are fixed by Act of Parliament. A *beam* fifteen feet long must be seven inches on one side its square, and five on the other; if it be sixteen feet long, one side must be eight inches, the other six, and so proportionable to their lengths."—*Builder's Dictionary*.

"For many a busy hand toiled there,
Strong pales to shape and *beams* to square."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 9.

In Matthew vii. 3-5 the word is used in this sense. The expression was made designedly hyperbolic, that the dullest perception might discern the meaning.

(2) A similar support to rafters, though made of iron and not of wood.

(3) The pole of a carriage which passes between the horses.

"Juturna heard, and seiz'd with mortal fear,
Forc'd from the beam her brother's charioteer."

Dryden: Virgil; Æneid xii. 687, 688.

(4) The transverse iron rod or bar in a balance, from the extremities of which the scales are suspended.

"If thus th' important cause is to be tried,
Suppose the *beam* should dip on the wrong side."

Cowper: Hope.

¶ To *kick the beam*: To be outweighed, surpassed. (5) A cylindrical piece of wood belonging to a weaver's loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is woven. This is called the *cloth-beam* or *breast-beam*. A similar one, on which the yarn is wound, is called the *yarn-beam*.

"... and in the Egyptian's hand was a spear like a weaver's *beam*."—1 *Chronicles* xi. 23.

(6) The main part of a plow, that to which the handles are attached, and to which, also, the animals designed to draw it are yoked.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. *Of what is branched:* The third and fourth antlers of a stag's horns. (The metaphor seems to be that of a branching tree.) (See No. 1.)

"And taught the woods to echo to the stream
His dreadful challenge, and his clashing beam."
Denham.

4. *Of what radiates or is radiated:*

(1) *Lit.:* A ray of light emitted from a luminous body.

(a) Of one emitted from the sun.

"To make the sun a bauble without use,
Save for the fruits his heavenly beams produce."
Cowper: *Hope*.

(b) Of an electric spark or flash of light.

"The effects, moreover, obtained with the electric beam are also produced by the beams of the sun."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), x. 260.

(2) *Fig.:* Anything imparting intellectual, moral, or spiritual light.

"Where fancy's fire, affection's mental beam,
Thought, genius, passion, reign in turn supreme."
Hemans: *To the Eye*.

¶ It is a question whether *beam*, in the sense No. 4, is not a distinct word; but in A. S. it is the same as *beam*=wood. (See etym.) In Latin, also, the somewhat corresponding word *radius* is=staff, a rod, i. e. a ray, a beam of light.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.:* There are many kinds of architectural beams, such as a *tie-beam*, a *collar-beam*, a *dragon-beam*, &c. (See these words.)

2. *Naval Arch. & Naut. Language:*

(1) *The beams of a ship* are the great main cross-timbers which prevent the sides of the ship from falling together, and which also support the deck and orlop.

Broad in the beam: Broad from the bulwarks on one side to those on the other.

"Broad in the beam, that the stress of the blast
Pressing down upon sail and mast,
Might not the sharp bows overwhelm."
Longfellow: *Building of the Ship*.

¶ *Beam* is also used technically for the width of a ship.

The beam nearest the mainmast is called the *main beam*, the next to it the *second beam*, the next again the *third beam*; and so on with the rest.

The *midship beam* is the one, as its name indicates, situated in midships. It is the greatest one in the vessel.

Aft the beam: In an arc of the horizon subtended by the angle of which one side is constituted by a line crossing the ship transversely from beam to beam at right angles, and the other by a line running from the stem to the stern of the vessel.

Before the beam: In an arc of the horizon intervening between that now described and the bow of the vessel.

(2) *The beam of an anchor:* The straight part or shank of an anchor, to which the hooks are fastened.

3. *Mach.:* A heavy iron lever in a steam-engine, one end of which is connected with the piston, and the other with the crank of the wheel-shaft. It transmits motion from the piston to the wheel-shaft.

4. *Curriery:* The board on which skins are laid to be shaved.

III. *Beam* is used attributively in compounds like the following:

beam-bird, s. A bird so called from often building its nest on a beam or rafter belonging to a house. It is better known as the Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*.)

beam-board, s. The platform of a steel-yard or balance.

beam-center, s. The pin on which the working beam in a steam-engine vibrates.

beam-compass, s. An instrument used in describing larger circles than can conveniently be done by means of common compasses. It consists of a beam of wood or brass, with sliding sockets bearing steel or pencil points. It is called also a *trammel*.

beam-ends, s. pl.

Naut.: The ends of the beams of a ship. A ship is on her *beam-ends* when she is so far driven over on her side that the ends of the beams, horizontal when the vessel is at rest, are thrust more or less nearly into a vertical position.

beam-engine, s.

Mech.: A steam-engine in which power is transmitted by a walking beam, in contradistinction to one in which the piston-rod is attached directly to the crank of the wheel-shaft.

beam-feather, s. One of the long feathers in the wing of a hawk. (*Booth.*)

beam-filling, s.

Building: The filling-in of mason-work between beams or joists.

beam-gudgeons, s. pl. The bearings on the center of the beam, or the central pivot upon which it vibrates.

beam-knife, s.

Curriery: A two-handed knife used to shave hides stretched upon a beam.

beam-line, s.

Ship-carpentry: The line showing where the tops of the beams and the frames meet.

beam-shind, a. [Eng. *beam*; *shin* (not *shine*).] Having the shin, or bone of the leg, rising with a sort of curve. (*Jamieson.*)

beam-tree, s. A species of wild Service, so called probably from the beam-like aspects of its corymbiferous flowers. Its full name is the *White Beam-tree*. It is *Pyrus aria*. It has downy leaves and red fruit, larger than that of its near ally, *P. aucuparia*, the Mountain Ash, or Rowan-tree. The wood is extremely hard.

***bēam (2), s.** [Etymology doubtful.] Difficulty, misfortune (?).

"Duncan sauh his eme had his heritage,
Ther he wist bote of beam . . ."
Rob. de Brunne. (*S. in Boucher.*)

bēam, v. t. & i. [From *beam*, s. (q. v.). A. S. *beamian*=to shine, to emit beams.]

A. Transitive: To emit, to send. (Chiefly used of mental, moral, or spiritual sight.)

"God beams this light into man's understanding."—*South.*

"Eyes beaming courtesy and mild regard."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.:* To send forth rays of light; to show forth. (Used of the sun, or other luminous body, or of the morning.)

"But slowly fade the stars—the night is o'er—
Morn beams on those who hail her light no more."
Hemans: *The Abencerrage*

2. *Fig.:* To shine forth. (Used of intellectual, moral, or spiritual light; the light of happiness, the radiance of beauty, or anything similar.)

" . . . the interest high
Which genius beams from beauty's eye."
Scott: *Rokeby*, li. 3.

"To paint those charms which varied as they beam'd."
Byron: *To Ianthe*.

"His speech, his form, his action full of grace,
And all his country beaming in his face."
Cowper: *Table Talk*.

bēamed, pa. par. & a. [BEAM, v.]

"Like crested leader proud and high,
Tossed his beamed frontlet to the sky."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, l. 2.

bē'am-fūl, a. [Eng. *beam*; *full*.] Full of beams, beaming.

"And beautify'd with beamful lamps above."
Drayton: *Noah's Flood*, iv. 525. (*Boucher.*)

bē'am-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [BEAM, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & participial adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Where ruddy fire and beaming tapers join
To cheer the gloom."
Thomson: *The Seasons*; *Winter*.

"And robed the Holy One's benignant mien
In beaming mercy, majesty serene."
Hemans: *Restoration of Works of Art to Italy*.

"Come, to the beaming God your heart unfold!"
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 48.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* The state or quality of emitting light, in a literal or figurative sense.

2. *Fig.:* The emission of intellectual, moral, or spiritual light.

"The doubtful beamings of his prince's soul."
Thomson: *Liberty*, pt. v.

II. Technically:

1. *Weaving:* The operation of winding yarn upon the beam of a loom.

2. *Curriery:* The operation of washing hides with a slicker over a beam.

beaming-machine, s. A machine for currying hides on a carriage, and thus effecting the operation more usually performed during the time that they are stretched upon a beam.

bē'am-lēss, a. [Eng. *beam*; *-less*.] Without a beam. (*Thomson: Seasons; Summer.*)

bē'am-ŷ, a. & adv. [Eng. *beam*; *-y*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having the massiveness or weight of a beam.

"His double-biting ax, and beamy spear;
Each asking a gigantic force to rear."
Dryden: *Palamon & Arcite*, iii. 480, 481.

2. Having horns or antlers.

"Rouse from their desert dens the bristled rage
Of boars, and beamy stags in toils engage."
Dryden: *Virgil*.

3. Emitting beams; shining, radiant, brilliant.

(1) *Literally:*

"All-seeing sun!
Hide, hide in shameful night thy beamy head."
Smith.

(2) *Figuratively:*

"So I with animated hopes behold,
And many an aching wish, your beamy fires."
Cowper: *Task*, bk. v.

B. As adv.: In a more shining or radiant manner, so as to cast a brighter light.

"Colors from the trying fire more beamy come."
Cartwright: *Poems* (1651). (*Hallwell: Cont. to Lexicog.*)

bēan, *bēane, *bēene, *bēne, s. [A. S. *bean*, *bien*=a bean, all sorts of pulse; O. Icel. *baun*; Sw. *böna*; Dan. *bønne*; Dut. *boon*; N. H. Ger. *bohne*; M. H. Ger. *bōne*; O. H. Ger. *pōnā*; Russ. *bob*; Gael. *ponar*; Ir. *ponaire*; Wel. *ffae*; Lat. *faba*. All these words, though many of them so dissimilar to each other, are considered to be etymologically connected.]

A. As substantive:

I. Botany and Horticulture:

1. A well-known cultivated plant, *Vicia faba* of Linnaeus, now called *Faba vulgaris*. It belongs to the order Leguminosæ. The stem is quadrangular and hollow; the leaves are alternate; they are pinnate with two to four leaflets. The flowers, which are fragrant, are papilionaceous, white, with violet-colored veins and blotches looking almost black. The seeds are partly kidney-shaped. The native country of *Faba vulgaris* is believed to be the regions near the Caspian Sea, the Levant, and Egypt. The word *bean* occurs twice in Scripture (in 2 Sam. xvii. 23, and Ezek. iv. 9). The Hebrew term is *pūl*, Septuagint Greek, *kuamos* (see etymology), and seems correctly translated. Pythagoras and his followers would not eat it, and the flamen Dialis, or priest of Jupiter at Rome, was forbidden to touch it. *Faba vulgaris* may be primarily divided into the Garden Bean and the Field Bean. Of the former there are numerous sub-varieties. The earliest is the Mazagan, which is small-seeded; while the largest is the Windsor. The Field Bean runs into two leading sub-varieties, a larger and a smaller one; the latter is called Ticks. The horse-bean is the variety *equina*.

2. (*Popularly.*) Any leguminous plant resembling a bean, though not of the genuine genus *Faba*. Such, for example, as the Florida bean, which is the seed, not the fruit, of a West Indian plant. These seeds washed up on the Florida shore and are sometimes used as food, and sometimes they are polished and used as ornaments. The Navy bean is the common white bean, used largely as an article of diet by sailors. The Pea bean is a small white bean used commonly as food. The Tonquin bean is the fragrant seed of a leguminous tree.

3. (*Popularly.*) Any plant with some vague resemblance to a bean in fruit, even though it be not even leguminous. Thus the Buck Bean, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, is properly of the Gentian order, and has no real affinity to *Faba*. [BUCK-BEAN.]

II. Commerce, &c.: The name given to the seeds of certain plants belonging to the natural order Leguminosæ. The Common Field Bean is the seed of the *Faba vulgaris*, the Broad or Windsor Bean, being a cultivated variety of the same plant. The French or Haricot Bean is the seed of *Phaseolus multiflorus*, and the Scarlet Runner (which is closely akin to the former) is *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

Beans are used for feeding horses, as also for fattening hogs. When fresh they also sometimes appear at table as a culinary vegetable. Scarlet-runners and French beans are used in the pod, in the green state, and eaten as a vegetable. Bean-meal, which is more easily digested than whole beans, contains twice as much nitrogenous matter as wheat-flour, and is more nutritious. It is sometimes used to adulterate flour and bread, but this can be readily detected by the microscope. The cells of the bean are larger, and the cell-walls much thicker, than those of the wheat. The starch granules are also different, being oval or kidney-shaped, and having an irregular, deep cleft down the center. Roasted beans are sometimes used to adulterate coffee.

B. Attributively: Pertaining to the bean; consisting of plants allied to the bean.

"Order CX.: Leguminosæ or Fabaceæ, the Bean Tribe."—*Lindley: Nat. Syst. Bot.*, 2d ed. (1836), p. 148.



Granules of Bean Starch.
Magnified about 120 diameters.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -clous, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle. &c. = bēl, ðēl.

bean-caper, **bean caper**, *s.* [Eng. *bean*, and *caper* (q. v.).] The English name of the genus *Zygophyllum*, the typical one of the botanical order *Zygophyllaceæ*. The species, which are not particularly ornamental, have fleshy leaves and yellow or whitish yellow flowers. They come from the Cape of Good Hope and other places.

In the plural (Bean Capers): The name given by Lindley to the order *Zygophyllaceæ* (q. v.).

bean-cod, **bean cod**, *s.* The legume of a bean. [COD.]

"Argent, three *bean-cods* . . ."—*Gloss. of Heraldry*.

bean-fed, *a.* Fed on beans.

" . . . a fat and *bean-fed* horse, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

bean-fly, *s.* "A small fly of a pale-purple color found on beans, the larvæ of a maggot called Mida." The term Mida is from Gr. *midas*, an insect stated by Theophrastus to be destructive to pulse.

bean-goose, *s.* A kind of goose, the *Anser segetum*. It is so called from the resemblance which the upper mandible of the bill bears to a horse-bean. It is a migratory bird, coming to this country from the North in autumn, and returning thither again in spring.

bean-harvester, *s.* A machine for cutting and heaping together bean-haulm when ready to be gathered. There are various kinds.

bean-meal, *s.* [See BEAN, II.]

bean-ore, *s.*

Mining: Brown iron-ore, occurring in ellipsoidal concretions.

bean-sheller, *s.* A machine for shelling beans.

bean-shot, *s.*

Metal-working: Copper formed into shot like gravel by being poured in a melted state into water.

bean-stalk, *s.* The stalk of a bean.

"Taking this ground, a man may maintain the story of 'Jack and the *Bean-stalk*' in the face of all the science in the world."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., xiv. 435.

bean-tree, *s.*

1. The Swedish bean-tree, *Pyrus intermedia*.

2. The bean-tree of Australia, *Castanospermum australe*, a leguminous species belonging to the section *Sophoræ*.

bean-trefoil, *s.*

1. The English name of *Anagyris*, a genus of plants belonging to the *Papilionaceous* sub-order of the *Leguminosæ*. The species are small trees with legumes curved inward at the extremity. They grow in the south of Europe, North America, and perhaps elsewhere.

2. A name sometimes given to *Menyanthes trifoliata*. [MENYANTHES.]

3. A name formerly applied to the *Laburnum* (*Cytisus laburnum*). [CYTISUS.]

bēan (1), **bāne**, *a.* [Gael. *ban*=white; *baine*=whiteness.] White. (Scotch.)

" . . . with light sandy-colored hair, and small, pale features, from which he derived his agnomen of *Bean*, or white . . ."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xvii.

***bēan** (2), *a.* [Probably from Fr. *bien* (as subst.)=wealth, property, . . . comfort; (as adj.)=well.] [BENE.] Comfortable, snug. (Old Scotch.)

***beand**. [BEYOND.]

***bē-and**, *pr. par.* [A. S. *beand*, *pr. par.* of *beon*=to be.] Being. (O. Scotch.)

"Bath the partiis *beand* personally present—the lordis auditoris decretis," &c.—*Act. Audit.*, A. 1476, p. 43. (Jamieson.)

bē'an-shāw, *s.* [BENSHAW.] (Scotch.)

beār (1), ***bēre**, ***bære**, ***beore**, ***bær'-ēn**, ***bēr'-ēn**, ***beir'-ēn**, ***bueren** (pret. *bore*, *þbare*, **bar*, **bear*, **bær*, **ber*; *pa. par.* *born*, *borne*) (*ære*, *eore*, *eir*, and *uer* as *ār*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *bearan*, *bearan* (pret. *bær*; *pa. par.* *boren*)=to bear; *gebearan*=to bear; *gebæran*=to behave, to conduct one's self; *abearan*=to bear, carry, suffer; O. S. *beran*, *giberan*; O. Fries. and O. Icel. *bera*; Sw. *bära*; Dan. *bære*; Dut. *baren*=to give birth to, to bring forth; *beuren*=to lift; *bæren*=to carry, to bear; Goth. *bairan*=to carry; Ger. *gebären*=to bring forth; *führen*=to carry; O. L. Ger. *beran*; O. H. Ger. *beran*, *peran*=to bear; Fr. *porter*=to carry; Sp. & Port. *parer*=to bring forth; Ital. *portare*=to carry; Lat. *fero*=to bear or carry; *pōto*=to bear; *porto*=to carry what is heavy; Gr. *pherō*, *phorō*=to bear or carry; cognate with *barus*=heavy, and *baros*=weight; Ir. *berradh*, *beirim*=to bear or bring forth, &c.; Russ. *beru*=to take, to carry; Pers. *ber*; Sansc. *bhar*, *bharāmi*, *bibharāmi*=to carry, to sustain. Occurs in Semitic as Heb. *parah*, rarely *para*=to carry, (2) to be fruitful, (3) to run as a chariot. Possibly connected also with *bara*=to cut out, (2) to create, to produce.] [BAIRN, BAR-

INDE, BERINDE, BEAR (2), BERE, BIER, BIRTH, BURDEN.] A word of very various significations. Thus Watts says—

"We say, to *bear* a burden, to *bear* sorrow or reproach, to *bear* a name, to *bear* a grudge, to *bear* fruit, or to *bear* children. The word *bear* is used in very different senses."

A. Transitive:

I. To support or to carry as a burden.

1. Literally:

(1) To support, sustain, or carry any person or thing possessing a greater or less amount of material weight.

" . . . that thou shouldst say unto me, Carry them in thy bosom, as a nursing father *beareth* the sucking child, unto the land which thou swearest unto their fathers?"—*Numbers* xi. 12.

(2) To cause any person or thing to be sustained or carried, or conveyed, without literally bearing the burden one's self.

"A guest like him, a Trojan guest before,
In shew of friendship, sought the Spartan shore,
And ravish'd Helen from her husband *bore*."—*Garth*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) (*Of any mental or moral instead of any physical burden*): To support, sustain, or carry.

(a) To sustain, to maintain, to support.

"For he always saw passing events, not in the point of view in which they commonly appear to one who *bears* a part in them, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(b) To endure, to suffer to stand, to tolerate, without giving way under the load, or being otherwise injured by it.

"I have fed you with milk, and not with meat: for hitherto ye were not able to *bear* it, neither yet now are ye able."—*1 Corinthians* iii. 2.

" . . . he could not *bear* the eyes of the bar and of the audience."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(c) To endure without resentment; to tolerate, to stand.

"Not the gods, nor angry Jove will *bear*
Thy lawless wand'ring walks in upper air."

Dryden.

(d) To suffer, to undergo; to be subjected to as a punishment, sickness, calamity, or loss.

"I have *bore* chastisement, I will not offend any more."—*Job* xxxiv. 31.

"That which was torn of beasts I brought not unto thee; I *bare* the loss of it; of my hand didst thou require it."—*Genesis* xxxi. 39.

(e) To stand the temptation resulting from anything.

"I was carried on to observe, how they did *bear* their fortunes, and how they did employ their times."—*Bacon*.

(f) To be responsible for; to be answerable for.

" . . . they shall even *bear* their iniquity."—*Ezekiel* xlv. 10.

"If I bring him not unto thee, then I shall *bear* the blame to my father for ever."—*Genesis* xlv. 32.

" . . . that which thou puttest on me will I *bear*."—*2 Kings* xviii. 14.

(g) To carry or convey an immaterial burden or anything similar.

"My message to the ghost of Priam *bear*;
Tell him a new Achilles sent thee there."

Dryden: Æneid.

(2) (*When no idea of burden is implied, but in many cases the reverse*): To sustain, support, possess, or carry anything. *Specially*—

(a) To possess a name.

"His pious brother, sure the best
Who ever *bore* that name."—*Dryden*.

(b) To possess a title or other mark of honorable distinction, as "to *bear* arms."

"He may not *bear* so fair and so noble an image of the Divine glory, as the universe in its full system."—*Hale*.

"I write the falsehood on their crest.

If by the blaze I mark aright,

Thou *bear'st* the belt and spur of knight."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 30.

†(c) To possess in the sense of being the object of.

"I'll be your father, and your brother too;

Let me but *bear* your love, I'll *bear* your cares."

Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

(d) To possess as power. (Used specially in such phrases as "to *bear* sway.")

"When vice prevails, and impious men *bear* sway,
The post of honor is a private station."

Addison: Cato.

(e) To carry in the mind, to entertain, to harbor. (Used of good and of bad and indifferent emotions.)

"That inviolable love I *bear* to the land of my nativity, prevailed upon me to engage in so bold an attempt."—*Swift*.

"As for this gentleman who is fond of her, she *beareth* him an invincible hatred."—*Ibid*.

(3) *Used of things:*

(a) To be capable of, to admit, to be sufficient for.

"Had he not been eager to find mistakes, he would not have strained my works to such a sense as they will not *bear*."—*Atterbury*.

(b) To supply.

(c) To tolerate, admit of.

" . . . than either the judgment of wise men alloweth, or the law of God itself will *bear*."—*Hooker*.

II. To produce, to bring forth.

1. Lit.: To give birth to, to produce, to bring forth. Used—

(a) Of the female sex of man or that of the inferior animals.

" . . . Isaac, which Sarah shall *bear* unto thee . . ."—*Genesis* xvii. 21.

(b) Of plants.

"Nor yet the hawthorn *bore* her berries red."

Cowper: Needless Alarm.

2. Figuratively:

(a) To give birth to, as the earth is poetically said to do to the animals and plants generated upon it, or as one's natal spot is said to give him birth.

"Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore*."

Dryden.

(b) To bring forth, produce, adduce, give.

"There is another that *beareth* witness of me . . ."—*John* v. 32.

III. Reflectively: To act; to behave. (The radical signification probably is to support or to carry one's self.)

" . . . some good instruction give,
How I may *bear* me here."—*Shakesp.: Temp.*, i. 2.

"Hath he *bore* himself penitently in prison?"

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

¶ This sense appears to have been derived from A. S. *bæran*=to behave, to conduct one's self. (See etymology.)

IV. To weigh down, press upon, drive, or urge. (Here the signification points not at the person sustaining the burden, but at the burden viewed as weighing down the person.)

1. To press upon, even when motion or action on the part of the person thus pressed does not follow.

"Cæsar doth *bear* me hard; but he loves Brutus."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

"These men *bear* hard upon the suspected party, pursue her close through all her windings."—*Addison*.

2. To drive or urge in some direction, as forward or backward.

(a) Chiefly by physical means. [See C. 3, 4.]

(b) Chiefly or wholly by moral means.

"But confidence then *bore* thee on; secure,
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. ix.

B. Intransitive:

1. To suffer.

"They *bore* as heroes, but they felt as men."—*Pope*.

2. To be patient; to endure without murmuring.

"I cannot, cannot *bear*; 'tis past, 'tis done;
Perish this impious, this detested son!"

Dryden.

3. To act upon, or against. [See C. 15.]

"Spinola, with his shot, did *bear* upon those within, who appeared upon the wall."—*Hayward*.

4. To produce, to bring forth its like; to be fruitful.

"A fruit-tree hath been blown up almost by the roots, and set up again, and the next year *bear* exceedingly."—*Bacon*.

5. To succeed, to take effect.

"Having pawned a full suit of clothes for a sum of money, which my operator assured me was the last he should want to bring all our matters to *bear*."—*Guardian*.

6. To be situated with respect to.

"At noon we perceived a low double land, *bearing* W. S. W., about ten leagues distant . . ."—*Walter: Anson's Voyage*, 15th ed. (1780), p. 53.

7. To move in the direction of.

C. In phrases in some of which bear is transitive, in others intransitive.

1. To bear against:

(a) To be in contact with; to press more or less forcibly against.

"Because the operations to be performed by the teeth require a considerable strength in the instruments which move the lower jaw, nature hath provided this with strong muscles to make it *bear* forcibly *against* the upper jaw."—*Ray*.

"Upon the tops of mountains, the air which *bears against* the stagnant quicksilver is less pressed."—*Boyle*.

(b) To move toward, to approach.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. To bear away:

(a) *Trans.*: To win, to carry away; as, for instance, a prize.

"Because the Greek and Latin have ever borne away the prerogative from all other tongues, they shall serve as touchstones to make our trials by."—*Camden*.

(b) *Intrans.*: To move one's self off; to depart, to flee.

"Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or sooner understand the sign to fly:
With such alacrity they bore away."—*Dryden*.

3. To bear back or backward (*trans.*): To thrust or drive back or backward by physical force.

"Their broken oars, and floating planks, withstand
Their passage, while they labor to the land;
And ebbing tides bear back upon th' uncertain sand."—*Dryden*.

"Clan-Alpine's best are backward borne."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 18.

4. To bear down (*trans.*):

(a) *Lit.*: To thrust down by physical force.

"... on land they were at first borne down by irresistible force."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(b) *Fig.*: To do so by other means.

"Truth is borne down, attestations neglected, the testimony of sober persons despised."—*Swift*.

(c) *Naut.*: To sail toward. (Followed by *upon*.)

5. To bear hand to: To support, to lend assistance to. (*Scotch.*)

"... to beare hand to the trueth . . ."—*Bruce: Eleven Serm.*, f. 3 b.

¶ Bear a hand (without to) is very common in English in the sense of help: "Bear a hand here!"

6. To bear in: To move in.

"Whose navy like a stiff stretch'd cord did shew,
Till he bore in, and bent them into flight."—*Dryden*.

7. To bear in hand: To amuse with false pretenses; to deceive; to accuse.

"Your daughter, whom she bore in hand to love
With such integrity, she did confess
Was as a scorpion to her sight."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

"... his sickness, age, and impotence,
Was falsely borne in hand."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

8. To bear off (*trans.*):

(a) *Lit.*: To carry away.

"Give but the word, we'll snatch this damsel up,
And bear her off."—*Addison: Cato*.

(b) To hold; to restrain.

"Do you suppose the state of this realm to be now so feeble, that it cannot bear off a greater blow than this?"—*Hayward*.

9. To bear on hand; *to bar on hand:

(a) *Trans.*: To tell, to inform, to apprise. (*Scotch.*)

"In till this tyme that Umphraweill,
As I bar yow on hand er quhill,
Comet till the King of England . . ."—*Barbour*, xix. 142, MS. (*Jamieson*.)

(b) *Intrans.*: To affirm, to relate.

"Syn the Balliol and his folk were
Arywyd in to Scotland,
As I have herd men bere on hand."—*Wyntown*, viii. 33, 64. (*Jamieson*.)

10. To bear out (*trans.*):

(a) To afford a warrant for; to give legitimate defense, or at least excuse, for.

"I hope your warrant will bear out the deed."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 1.

(b) To support; to sustain by power or any other way than by legal or moral warrant.

"Quoth Sidrophel, I do not doubt
To find friends that will bear me out."—*Hudibras*.

"Company only can bear a man out in an ill thing."—*South*.

(c) *Intrans.*: To stand forth.

"In a convex mirror, we view the figures and all other things, which bear out with more life and strength than nature itself."—*Dryden*.

11. To bear the bell: To lead. [BELL, A., III., 4.]

12. To bear the cross; to bear one's cross:

(a) *Lit.* (of Christ): To endure the agonizing physical and mental sufferings of which the cross was the symbol.

"Submits to death, nay, bears the cross,
In all its shame and woe."—*Cameron*.

(b) *Fig.* (of His followers): To endure sufferings, especially those to which their devotion to their Divine Master may expose them.

"And whosoever doth not bear his cross, and come after Me, cannot be My disciple."—*Luke* xiv. 27.

13. To bear the sword:

(a) *Lit.*: To carry or bear a sword for a longer or shorter time as the emblem of authority.

"I do commit into your hand
The unstain'd sword that you have us'd to bear."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

(b) *Fig.*: To be in an office conferring authority, even when no sword is carried.

"... for he [the magistrate] beareth not the sword in vain . . ."—*Rom.* xiii. 4.

14. To bear up (*trans. & intrans.*):

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) *Lit.*: To sustain anything by physical means, so that it cannot fall or sink.

"... the waters increased, and bare up the ark, and it was lift up above the earth."—*Gen.* vii. 17.

"And Samson took hold of the two middle pillars upon which the house stood, and on which it was borne up."—*Judges* xvi. 29.

(b) *Fig.*: To sustain any immaterial thing by suitable means.

"A religious hope does not only bear up the mind under her sufferings, but makes her rejoice in them."—*Addison*.

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) *Lit.*: To move upward or onward.

"The oily drops swimming on the spirit of wine, moved restlessly to and fro, sometimes bearing up to one another, as if all were to unite into one body; and then falling off, and continuing to shift places."—*Boyle*.

(b) *Fig.*: To manifest fortitude, to be unmoved; to retain composure under calamity.

"Yet, even against such accumulated disasters and disgraces, his vigorous and inspiring mind bore up."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

15. To bear upon:

(a) *Lit.*: To carry upon, as a ship upon a rock.

"We were encounter'd by a mighty rock,
Which being violently borne upon,
Our helpless ship was splitted in the midst."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, i. 1.

(b) *Fig.*: To have a certain reference to; to restrain one's self.

"And sae for fear he clean sud spoil the sport
Gin anes his shepherdess sud tak the dort,
He boore upon him, and ne'er loot her ken,
That he was ony ways about her fain."—*Ross: Helenore*, p. 33.

16. To bear with: To endure something distasteful to one.

"If he is willing to bear with their scrupulosity . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ (a) Crabb thus distinguishes between to bear and to yield: "Bear conveys the idea of creating within itself; yield, that of giving from itself. Animals bear their young; inanimate objects yield their produce. An apple-tree bears apples; the earth yields fruits. Bear marks properly the natural power of bringing forth something of its own kind; yield is said of the result or quantum brought forth. Shrubs bear leaves, flowers, or berries, according to their natural properties; flowers yield seeds plentifully or otherwise as they are favored by circumstances."

(b) To bear, to carry, to convey, and to transport are thus discriminated: "To bear is simply to put the weight of any substance upon one's self; to carry is to remove it from the spot where it was; we always bear in carrying, but not vice versa. That which cannot be easily borne must be burdensome to carry. Since bear is confined to personal service, it may be used in the sense of carry, when the latter implies the removal of anything by any other body. The bearer of a letter or parcel is he who carries it in his hand; the carrier of parcels is he who employs a conveyance. Convey and transport are species of carrying. Carry in its particular sense is employed either for personal exertions or actions performed by the help of other means. Convey and transport are employed for such actions as are performed not by immediate personal intervention or exertion: a porter carries goods on his knot; goods are conveyed in a wagon or cart; they are transported in a vessel. Convey expresses simply the mode of removing; transport annexes the ideas of place and distance. Merchants get conveyed into their warehouses goods which have been transported from distant countries." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

beär (2), v. t. [BEAR, s., II. 1.]

On the Stock Exchange: A cant phrase meaning to attempt to depress the price of stock.

beär (1), *bêare, *bêre, *bê-öre, s. [A. S. *bera* = bear; Dut. *beer*; Ger. *bär*; M. H. Ger. *ber*; O. H. Ger. *bero*, *pero*; Icel. & Sw. *biörn*, *björn*; Lat. *fera* = a wild beast.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) *Zool.*: The English name of the various species of Plantigrade mammals belonging to the *Ursus* and some neighboring genera. The term

plantigrade, applied to the bears, intimates that they walk on the soles of their feet; not, like the digitigrade animals, on their toes. Though having six ineisor teeth in each jaw, like the rest of the Carnivora, yet the tubercular crowns of the molar teeth show that their food is partly vegetable. They grub up roots, and, when they can obtain it, greedily devour honey. They hibernate in winter. The best-known species is *Ursus arctos*, the Brown Bear, the one sometimes seen dancing to the amusement of children in the streets. They are wild in this country, on the continent of Europe, and in Asia. Other species are the Syrian Bear (*Ursus Syriacus*, which is the bear of Scripture); the American Black Bear (*U. Americanus*); the Grizzly Bear of the same continent (*U. ferox*); and the Polar Bear, *U. or Thalassarctos maritimus*, and others.

"... they be chafed in their minds, as a bear robbed of her whelps in the field."—*2 Sam.* xviii. 8.

(2) Palæontology:

(i.) *The Family Ursidæ*. The earliest representative of the Ursidæ, or Bear family, known at present, does not belong to the typical genus *Ursus*. It is called *Amphicyon*, and is of Miocene age.

(ii.) *The Genus Ursus*. Of the True Bears belonging to the *Ursus* genus none have as yet been found earlier than the Pliocene.

(a) *Pliocene Bears*. The best-known species is *Ursus arvernensis*.

(b) *Post-pliocene Bears*. One of these, *Ursus priscus*, seems the same as *U. ferox* (the Grizzly Bear). [A., I. 1.] Several bears, *Ursus spelæus*, *arctos*, and others, have been found in caves in England and elsewhere. Of these, *U. spelæus*, from Gr. *spelaios* = a grotto, cave, cavern, or pit, is the one called specially the Cave-bear. It is a giant species, occurring in the later rather than the earlier Post-pliocene beds. (*Nicolson: Palæont., &c.*)

2. Figuratively:

(a) A person brave, fierce, and rough in his treatment of others, whom one holds in his control.

"York. Call hither to the stake my two brave bears,
That with the very shaking of their chains
They may astonish these fell lurking curs:
Bid Salisbury and Warwick come to me."

(Enter the Earls of Warwick and Salisbury.)

Clif. Are these thy bears? we'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the bear-ward in their chains,
If thou darest bring them to the baiting-place."

Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

(b) *The Northern Bear*: Russia. The points of resemblance are probably that, like the Polar Bear, its habitat is far north amid snow and ice; its aspect is shaggy, and those who meddle with it are apt to perish in its fatal embrace.

II. Technically:

1. *On the Stock Exchange*: A cant phrase for one who contracts to sell on a specified day certain stock not belonging to him, at the market price then prevailing, on receiving imaginary payment for them at the rate which obtains when the promise was made. It now becomes his interest that the stock on which he has speculated should fall in price; and he is tempted to effect this end by circulating adverse rumors regarding it; while the purchaser, called a "bull," sees it to his advantage to make the stock rise. The origin of the term is uncertain. Dr. Warton derives it from the proverbial expression of selling the skin before the bear is caught, but he does not assign any explanation to the contrary term *bull*; others point out that the action of the former is like that of a bear pulling down something with his paws, while that of the latter is suggestive of a bull tossing a person up with his horns. [BULL.]

2. *Astron.*: One or other of two constellations, *Ursa Major* and *Ursa Minor*, called respectively the Great Bear and the Little Bear. [URSA.] When the word *Bear* stands alone, it signifies *Ursa Major*.

"E'en then when Troy was by the Greeks o'erthrown,
The Bear oppos'd to bright Orion shone."—*Creech*.

3. *Naut.*: A block, shaggy below with matting, used to scrub the decks of vessels.

¶ The word *bear* is used in an attributive sense in compounds like the following:

bear-baiting, *bear-bayting, s. The sport of baiting bears by dogs set upon them. [BAITING.]

"But bear-baiting, then a favorite diversion of high and low, was the abomination which most strongly stirred the wrath of the austere sectaries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

bear-berry, s. The English name of the *Arctostaphylos*, a genus of plants belonging to the order *Ericaceæ* (Heathworts). It includes the two species, *Arctostaphylos Uva ursi* and *A. alpina*. They are sometimes ranked under the genus *Arbutus*. The flowers are rose-colored, the berry of the *Uva ursi* is red, while that of the other is black. They afford food for moor-fowl. The former is used in nephritic and calculous cases, and sometimes

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șûn; -țion, -șion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șûș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

even in pulmonary diseases; it moreover dyes an ash color, and can be used in tanning leather. It is found on the Continent, especially in alpine regions, while its chosen habitat in the British Isles is in the Scottish Highlands.

bear-bind, s. The English name of the *Calystegia*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Convolvulaceæ, or Bind-weeds. It is called also Hooded Bind-weed. The *Calystegia sepium* and *C. pldanella* occur in Britain. The former has large showy flowers, pure white, or sometimes rose-colored or striped with pink; it is found in moist woods and hedges. The latter, which has large rose-colored flowers, is usually found on sandy sea-shores.



Bear-bind.
1. *Calystegia sepium*. 2. Calyx, with its leafy bracts (natural size).

bear-fly, s. An insect.

"There be of flies, caterpillars, canker-flies, and bear-flies . . ."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

bear-garden, s.

A. As substantive:

1. A garden or other place in which bears are kept for "sport" or exhibition.

"Hurrying me from the play-house, and the scenes there, to the bear-garden, to the apes, and asses, and tigers."—*Stillingfleet*.

"I could not forbear going to a place of renown for the gallantry of Britons, namely, to the bear-garden."—*Spectator*.

2. An assembly in which those present behave with bear-like rudeness.

B. Attributively: Resembling the manners of a bear-garden; rude, turbulent, uproarious.

" . . . a bear-garden fellow: that is, a man rude enough to be a proper frequenter of the bear-garden. Bear-garden sport is used for inelegant entertainment."—*Johnson*.

bear-oak, s. *Quercus ilicifolia*.

bear's-breech, s. The English name of the *Acanthus*, the typical genus of the botanical order Acanthaceæ. [ACANTHUS.]

bear's-ear, s. The ordinary English name of the *Cortusa*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Primulaceæ. Another English appellation for it is *Sanicle*. *C. Matthioli*, the Common Bear's Ear *Sanicle*, is a handsome little plant from the Alps.

bear's-foot, s. The English name of a plant (*Helleborus foetidus*). It is a bushy plant, two feet high, with evergreen palmate leaves, globose flowers, fetid smell, and powerfully cathartic properties.

bear's-grape, s. A plant, *Arctostaphylos Uva ursi*. [ARCTOSTAPHYLOS.]

bear's-grease, s. The grease or fat of bears, used extensively as an ointment for the hair.

bear-skin, s.

1. The skin of a bear.

2. A shaggy kind of woolen cloth used for overcoats.

bear's-whortleberry, s. A name for the bearberry (*Arctostaphylos*). [See BEAR-BERRY, ARCTOSTAPHYLOS.]

bear-whelp, s. The whelp of a bear.

bear-wort, s. An umbelliferous plant, *Meum athamanticum*, called also *Meu*, *Baldmoney* or *Bawdmoney*.

bëar (2), bëre, bëir, bëer, s. [BERE.]

1. *As subst.*: A cereal, "six-rowed barley" (*Hordeum hexastichum*). [BERE.]

"Our kintra's rife wi' bear and corn,
Wheat, beans, and pease."

Galloway Poems, p. 104. (Boucher.)

2. *Attributively*: Pertaining to the cereal described under A.

bear-land, s. Land appropriated for a crop of barley. (See example under BEAR-SEED.)

bear-meal, s. & a.

1. *As subst.*: Meal composed of bear.

2. *As adj.*: Pertaining to such meal.

" . . . and feed him, as they did me, on bear-meal scones and bruxy mutton . . ."—*Scott: Red-gauntlet*, ch. xii.

bear-mell, s. A mallet for beating the hulls off barley. (It is called in Scotch also *knockin mell*.) [Jamieson.]

bear-seed, beer-seed, beir-seed, s.

1. Barley, or big.

"The shower'll do muckle guid to the beer-seed. It's been a sair drowth this three weeks."—*Tennant's Card. Beaton*, p. 113.

2. That portion of agricultural labor which is appropriated to the raising of barley.

" . . . vacance to be for the beirseid during the moneth of Maij."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1587 (ed. 1814), p. 447.

3. The season for sowing barley.

"A dry season is not at all desirable for ploughing and sowing bear-land, because it directly encourages want of solidity. That defect is much supplied by a rainy bear-seed."—*Survey of Banffshire*, App., p. 49. (Jamieson.)

bear-stane, s. A hollow stone, anciently used for removing the husks of bear or barley.

"It is what was formerly called in this country a bear-stane, hollow like a large mortar; and was made use of to unhusk the bear of barley, as a preparation for the pot, with a large wooden mell, long before barley-mills were known."—*Stat. Acc.*, xix., 561-2. (Jamieson.)

bëar'-a-ble, a. [Eng. bear; -able.] Able to be borne.

bëar'-a-blÿ, adv. [Eng. bearabl(e) -y.] In a bearable manner; in a manner to be endured; tolerably, enduringly.

***beard (1), *bëard, s.** A reproach, taunt.

"Heo bi nithinges beard
Driuen heom on-yeinward."

Layamon, i. 71.

bëard (2), *beard, *bërd, *bërde, s. [A. S. beard; Fries. *berd*; Dut. *baard*; Ger. *bart*; Fr. *barbe*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *barba*; Wel. *barf*; Pol. *broda*; Russ. *boroda*; Lith. *barzda*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Of man:

1. *Lit.*: The hair on the lower parts of the face of man, constituting one of the most noticeable marks by which he is distinguished from the opposite sex.

"Ere on thy chin the springing beard began
To spread a doubtful down, and promise man."

Prior.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The face (in phrases implying to the face); openly, defiantly.

"(a) To do anything offensive to a man's "beard." To his face, for the sake of affront; in open defiance of.

"Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd
Their rev'rend persons to my beard."

Hudibras.

(b) To make the beard of: To outwit, to deceive, to overreach.

"He said, I trow the clerkes were aferde,
Yet can a miller make a clerke's berde,"

Chaucer: C. T., 4,093-4.

(c) *Maugre one's beard*: In spite of one.

(2) Time of life.

"(a) Without a beard: Not yet having reached manhood; without virility.

"Some thin remains of chastity appeared
Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a beard."

Dryden.

(b) A gray beard, literally=a beard that is gray, and figuratively=an old man (in most cases contemptuously); and a reverend beard is literally=a beard white with age, and figuratively=a very old man (respectfully).

"The ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I have spar'd at suit of his gray beard."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, ii. 2.

"We'll overreach the graybeard, Gremio,
The narrow-prying father, Minola."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

"Would it not be insufferable for a professor to have his authority of forty years' standing, confirmed by general tradition and a reverend beard, overturned by an upstart novelist?"—*Locke*.

II. Of the inferior animals: Anything bearing a more or less close analogy, or even a remote similarity, to the hirsute appendage of the chin in man. [B. 1.]

" . . . and when he [either a lion or a bear] arose against me, I caught him by his beard, and smote him, and slew him."—*I Sam.* xvii. 85.

III. Of plants: The awns in cereal or other grasses.

"A certain farmer complained that the beards of his corn cut the reapers' and threshers' fingers."—*L'Estrange*.

IV. Of things inanimate. Specially—

1. The barb of an arrow. [BEARDED, B., I. 3, b.]

2. The tail of a comet. [BEARDED, B., I. 3, a.]

3. The foam on the sea.

"The ocean old,

* * *

And far and wide
With ceaseless flow,

His beard of snow
Heaves with the heaving of his breast."

Longfellow: *The Building of the Ship*.

B. Technically:

I. Anthropology: The hirsute appendage of the chin in man. [A., I. 1.]

II. Zoology:

1. *Among mammals:*

(a) The hirsute appendages of the lower part of the face in some genera and species. [A., II., and BEARDED (B., I. 1, example).]

(b) The appendages, though not hirsute, to the mouth of some Cetacea.

2. *Among birds:* The small feathers at the base of the bill. [BEARDED TIT, BEARDY.]

3. *Among fishes:* The appendages to the mouth of some fishes. [BEARDIE.]

4. *Among insects:* Two small oblong fleshy bodies placed just above the antlia, or spiral sucker, in the Lepidoptera, and the corresponding part of the mouth in some Diptera, like the gnat.

5. *Among mollusks:*

(a) The byssus by which some genera affix themselves to the rock. Example, the byssus in the genus *Pinna*.

(b) The gills in some genera. Example, *Ostrea* (the oyster).

III. Botany:

1. The arista, or awn, of grasses; the bristle into which the midrib of the bracts in the flowers of many grasses is prolonged.

2. Long hairs occurring in tufts.

IV. Farriery: The beard or chuck of a horse is that part which bears the curb of the bridle.

V. Printing: That part of the type above and below the face which allows for ascending and descending letters, such as *h* and *y*, and prevents them from coming in contact with adjacent letters in the preceding or following line. Many types, mostly capitals, are cast with very little beard.

VI. Carpentry: The sharp edge of a board.

VII. Mechanics:

1. The hook at the end of a knitting needle in a knitting machine. It is designed to hold the yarn.

2. A spring-piece at the back of a lock to prevent the internal parts from rattling.

beard-grass, s. The English name of *Polypogon*, a genus of grasses. [POLYPOGON.]

beard-moss, s. A botanical name for a lichen, *Usnea barbata*. This or some other species of *Usnea* is believed to be Milton's

" . . . humble shrub
And bush with frizl'd hair implicit."

beard-tree, s. The hazel-tree. [FILBERT.]

bëard, v. t. [From beard, s. (q. v).]

I. To provide or furnish with a beard. (Generally in the pa. par., bearded.)

"The youth now bearded, and yet pert and raw."

Cowper: *Tirocinium*.

II. To take or pluck by the beard in contemptuous defiance or uncontrollable anger.

1. *Lit.*: With the foregoing meaning.

2. *Fig.*: To defy, to oppose to the face, to affront. Used—

(a) *Of persons:*

"No man so potent breathes upon the ground
But I will beard him."

Shakesp.: *1 Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

(b) *Of things:*

"The meanest weed the soil there bare
Her breath did so refine,
That it with woodbine durst compare
And beard the eglantine."

Drayton: *Question of Cynthia*, p. 624.

III. Carpentry: To chip or plane away timber, so as to reduce the concavity of a curve, to modify a straight line, &c.

bëard-ëd, pa. par. & a. [BEARD, v.]

A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As participial adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Of man or the inferior animals:* Having a beard.

"The bearded Turk, that rarely deigns to speak,"

Byron: *Child Harold*, ii. 68.

" . . . two large bearded monkeys."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. 2.

2. *Of plants:* Having awns, as barley and other grain, and some grasses. [See also II. 2.]

"In among the bearded barley."

Tennyson: *Lady of Shalott*.

"On the chalk-hill the bearded grass
Is dry and dewless."

Tennyson: *The Miller's Daughter*.

3. Of things inanimate:

(a) Having anything long and hair-like connected with it.

"Some bearded meteor, trailing light."

Tennyson: *Lady of Shalott*, pt. iii.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gö, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ë; ey = ä. qu = kw.

(b) Barbed, jagged.

"Thou should'st have pull'd the secret from my breast,
Torn out the *bearded* steel to give me rest."

Dryden.

II. Technically:

1. *Zool.*: Possessed of a "beard." [A. 1.]

¶ *The Bearded Tit, Bearded Titmouse, Bearded Pinnock*: A bird, called also the *Least Butcher-bird*. It is the *Calamophilus biarmicus* of Jenyns. The male has the head a light grayish-blue—the general color light red; the wings variegated with black and white; mystachial bands and lower tail-coverts black. The female is lighter, with the head merely tipped with gray, no mystachial bands, and the lower tail-coverts light red. Young like the female, but with the head and back black. Male: length 6½ inches; extent of wings, 7¼; female, 6¼ inches. It lives among reeds and aquatic plants in the southern counties of England. Its nest, made of reeds, sedges, &c., and lined with reed-tops, is placed in a tuft of grass or rushes near the ground. Its eggs are five or six, white, with a few light-red lines and dots.

2. *Botany*: Having long hairs occurring in tufts; barbate.

bē'ard-īe, s. [Dimin. of Eng. *beard*.] A name given to a fish, the Loach (*Cobitis barbatula*, Linn.). [COBITIS, LOACH.]

bē'ard-īng, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [BEARD, v. t.]

As substantive (Nautical): The angular forepart of the rudder in juxtaposition with the stern-post; also the corresponding bevel of the stern-post.

bearding-line, s.

Ship-building: A curved line made by bearding the dead-wood to the shape of the ship's body.

bē'ard-lēss, *bē'ard-lēs, *bē'rd-lēs, a. [A. S. *beardleas*; Dut. *baardloos*; Ger. *bartlos*.]

1. Without a beard.

"There are some coins of Cunobelin, King of Essex and Middlesex, with a *beardless* image, inscribed *Cunobelin*."—*Camden*.

2. Youthful, immature.

"To scoff at withered age and *beardless* youth."

Cowper: Hope.

bē'ard-lēss-nēss, s. [Eng. *beardless*; -ness.] The quality of being beardless. (*Smart.*)

bē'ard-lēt, s. [Eng. *beard*, and dimin. -let.]

Bot.: A little beard.

bē'ard-lēt-tēd, a. [From Eng. *beardlet* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Furnished with small awns, as *Cinna arundinacea*.

bē'ard-ŷ, s. [Dimin. of Eng. *beard*. *Beardy* and *beardie* are etymologically the same, but the meaning happens to be different.] A name for a bird, the White-throated Warbler, or White-throat (*Sylvia cinerea*).

þēare (1), s. [Eng. *bear*.] A burthen.

"The dolefulst *beare* that ever man did see,
Was *Astrophel*, but dearest unto mee!"

Spenser: Astrophel.

***bēare** (2), s. [BIER.]

bēär'-ēr, s. [Eng. *bear*; -er. In Sw. *bärare*; Dan. *bærer*.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Lit.*: One who bears or carries anything.

1. One who carries any material thing, as a body to the grave, a palanquin, a pall, or a letter. Hence the compounds *pall-bearer*, *palanquin-bearer*, *standard-bearer*, &c.

(a) In a general sense. [I., 1.]

"... the packet of which he was the *bearer*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(b) *Plural*: Those who carry a body to the grave upon their shoulders. This was once the universal practice, and is still seen in many parts of the country. (*Boucher.*)

(c) *In India*: A palanquin-bearer; also a native servant who carries about a child; a nurse.

2. One who bears or carries any intangible thing, such as a verbal message.

"No gentleman sends a servant with a message, without endeavoring to put it into terms brought down to the capacity of the *bearer*."—*Swift*.

II. *Fig.*: One who wears or supports anything, as an office or dignity.

"O majesty!

When thou dost pinch thy *bearer*, thou dost sit
Like a rich armor worn in heat of day,
That scalds with safety."

Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

III. An animal or plant producing its kind.

"This way of procuring autumnal roses, in some that are good *bearers*, will succeed."—*Boyle*.

"Re-prune apricots, saving the young shoots; for the raw *bearers* commonly perish."—*Evelyn*.

B. Technically:

1. *Comm., Banking, &c.*: One who bears or carries, and specially who presents for payment a draft, check, bill, or note, entitling him to receive a certain sum of money.

2. *Arch.*: A post or brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber, to shorten its bearing, or to prevent its bearing with the whole weight at the ends only.

3. *Heraldry*: The supporter of a shield on an escutcheon. Animals generally figure in such a case.

4. *Turnery*: The part of the lathe supporting the puppets.

5. *Machinery*:

(a) A bar beneath the ordinary bars of a furnace, and designed for their support.

(b) The housings or standards of a rolling-mill in which the gudgeons of the rollers revolve.

6. *Printing*: Small pieces of metal, wood, or cork used to "bear off" the impression from those parts of the type where it would otherwise be too heavy.

7. *Stereotyping*: Borders of metal or wood placed around a page of type for the purpose of forming a boundary to receive the mold from which the metal fac-simile cast is to be taken.

8. *Music*: One of the thin pieces of hard wood fastened to the upper side of the sound-board in an organ. It is designed to form a guide to the regular slides commanding the apertures in the top of a wind-chest with which the pipes forming stops are connected.

9. *Horticulture*. [A., III.]

bēär'-hērd, s. [Eng. *bear*, and *herd*.] One who herds or looks after bears.

"He that is more than a youth, is not for me; and he that is less than a man, I am not for him: therefore I will even take sixpence in earnest of the *bearherd*, and lead his apes into hell."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

¶ In some of the editions it is *bearward*, which is the more common form.

bēär'-īng (1), *ber'-īng, *ber'-ŷng, *ber'-ŷnge (*Eng.*), *ber'-inde (er as är), *bär'-inde (O. *Scotch*), *pr. par.*, a. & s. [In A. S. *berende*=bearing, fruitful.] [BEAR, v.]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Capability or possibility of being borne; endurance, toleration.

"Well, I protest, 'tis past all *bearing*."

Cowper: Mutual Forbearance.

2. The way in which one bears himself; mien, port, manner, conduct, or behavior. (Used specially of one's manner or carriage as seen by beholders.)

"Another tablet register'd the death,
And praised the gallant *bearing* of a knight,
Tried in the sea-fights of the second Charles."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

"He hath a stately *bearing*, . . ."

Hemans: The Vespers of Palermo.

3. Relation to; connection with.

"... by patiently accumulating and reflecting on all sorts of facts which could possibly have any *bearing* on it."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), Introd., p. 1.

4. The act of producing or giving birth to.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: The space between the two fixed extremities of a piece of timber, or between one of the extremities and a post or wall placed so as to diminish the unsupported length. Also and commonly used for the "distance or length which the ends of a piece of timber lie upon or are inserted into the walls or piers." (*Gwilt*.)

2. *Mechanics*:

(a) The portion of an axle or shaft in contact with the collar or boxing.

(b) The portion of the support on which a gudgeon rests and revolves.

(c) One of the pieces resting on the axle and supporting the framework of a carriage.

(d) One of the chairs supporting the framework of a railway carriage or truck.

3. *Ship-carpentry (plur.)*: The widest part of a vessel below the plank-shear.

4. *Her.*: A charge; anything included within the escutcheon. (Generally in the plural, as *armorial bearings*.)

5. *Naut., &c.*: Observation as to the direction by the compass in which an object lies from the vessel, or the direction thus ascertained. (Sometimes in the plural.)

"Captain Fitz Roy being anxious that some *bearings* should be taken on the outer coast of Chiloe, . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xiv.

bearing-binnacle, s.

Naut.: A small binnacle on the fife-rail on the forward part of the poop.

bearing-chair, s. A chair in which an invalid, a lady, a dignitary, or other person is carried in semi-civilized states of society.

"... Agrippina . . . censored herself to be carried to Baias in a *bearing-chair*."—*Greenway: Tacitus*, p. 200. (*Richardson*.)

bearing-cloth, ***bearing cloath**, s. The cloth or mantle with which a child is usually covered when carried to the church to be baptized, or shown to the godfather and godmother by the nurse.

"Here's a sight for thee; look thee, a *bearing-cloth* for a squire's child! look thee here, take up, take up, boy; open 't."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

bearing-neck, s.

Mech.: The journal of a shaft, the part of a shaft which revolves.

bearing-partition, s. A partition supporting a structure above it.

bearing-pier, s. A pier supporting a structure above it.

bearing-pile, s. A pile driven into the ground to support a structure.

bearing-rein, s.

Saddlery: A rein attached to the bit, and looped over the check-hook in carriage-harness or the hames in wagon-harness.

bearing-wall, s.

Arch.: A wall supporting a beam somewhere between the ends, and thus rendering it much more secure than it would otherwise be. [BEARER, B. 2.]

bēär'-īng (2), *pr. par.*, a. & s. [BEAR (2), v.]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective*: In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.

C. *As substantive. On the Stock Exchange*: A cant term for the practice of depreciating the value of certain stocks for one's own pecuniary advantage.

"The stoppage of the system of 'bulling' and 'bearing' on the Stock Exchange would be of immense benefit to the community."—*Times*, July 14, 1874.

***bēär'-is** bē-fō'r, s. *pl.* [Scotch *bearis*, from A. S. *beran*=to bear; and *befor*=before.] Ancestors. The same as Scotch FORBEARS (q. v.). (*Scotch*.)

"Yhit we suld thynk one our *bearis* befor, . . ."—*Wallace*, i. 15, MS.

bēär'-ish, a. [Eng. *bear*; -ish.] Having some of the qualities of a bear, as, for instance, its roughness of procedure.

"... we call men, by way of reproach, sheepish, *bearish*," &c.—*Harris: Three Treatises*, Notes, p. 344.

bēär'-lēss, a. [Eng. *bear* (1), v. t.; -less.] Barren, unfruitful.

bēär'-like, a. [Eng. *bear*, s.; *like*.] Like a bear.

"They have tied me to a stake: I cannot fly,

But, *bearlike*, I must fight the course."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 7.

***bēärn**, s. The same as BARNE, BAIERN (q. v.).

bēär'-wärd, ***bēär'e-wärd**, ***bēär'-ärd**, s. [Eng. *bear*; *ward*.]

1. *Lit.*: A keeper of a bear or bears; a protector of a bear. [See also BEARHERD.]

"The bear is led after one manner, the multitude after another; the *bearward* leads but one brute, and the mountebank leads a thousand."—*L'Estrange*.

2. *Fig.*: One who takes charge of a human bear.

3. The star Arcturus, fancifully supposed to follow Ursa Major, the Great Bear, and look after its safety. This notion may be found in Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, and other languages. [ARCTURUS.]

"*Arktouros*, o (ouros, guard): Arcturus, *Bearward*, . . ."—*Liddell & Scott: Gr. and Eng. Lex.*, 5th ed. (1863), p. 183.

bēäst, ***bēeste**, ***bēste**, ***bēst**, s. [In Sw. *best*; Dan. *bæst*; Dut. & L. Ger. *beest*; H. Ger. *bestie*; Fr. *bête*; O. Fr. *best*, *beeste*; Port. *bêsta*; Sp., Prov., Ital., & Lat. *bestia*=a beast, an irrational creature opposed to man. It differs from *animal*, which includes man. Corn. *best*=a beast; Gael. *biast*.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. Any of the inferior animals as contradistinguished from man. [See above the etym. of Lat. *bestia*.]

2. A quadruped, especially a wild one, and of a kind usually hunted. [B. 2.]

"The man that once did sell the lion's skin
While the *beast* liv'd, was kill'd with hunting him."

Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

3. *Scripture*: A quadruped, as distinguished from a bird, a fish, and a creeping thing; a quadruped which is wild, in contradistinction to cattle or other domesticated animals; a horse, or ass, or other animal for drawing a carriage or for riding on, as distinguished from animals, like oxen, kept pri-

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble. -dle. &c. = bel. del.

marily for food or dairy purposes, though in fact frequently used also for draught, or even occasionally for riding on.

"But ask now the *beasts*, and they shall teach thee; and the fowls of the air, and they shall tell thee: . . . the fishes of the sea shall declare unto thee."—*Job* xii. 7, 8.

"*Beasts*, and all cattle; creeping things, and flying fowl."—*Ps.* cxlviii. 10.

" . . . and his cattle, and all his *beasts*, . . ."—*Gen.* xxxvi. 6.

" . . . bind the chariot to the swift *beast* . . ."—*Micah* i. 13.

" . . . and set him on his own *beast*, . . ."—*Luke* x. 34.

4. Among farmers the term is applied specially to cattle as distinguished from other kinds of live stock.

To put the *beast* on one's self: To take shame to one's self. (*O. Scotch.*)

" . . . putting the *beast* upon ourselves, for having been so base . . ."—*M. Ward's Contendings*, p. 15.

¶ *Beasts of the field*: Quadrupeds which walk as distinguished from birds which fly.

"Upon his ruin shall all the fowls of the heaven remain, and all the *beasts of the field* shall be upon his branches."—*Ezekiel* xxxi. 13.

Wild beasts of the field: Those of the former class which have remained undomesticated.

"I know all the fowls of the mountains; and the *wild beasts of the field* are mine."—*Psalms* l. 11.

¶ In various prophetic passages in the Book of Revelation the Greek word *zōon*, which is translated "beast," should rather be rendered "living being" or "living creature."

"And the four *beasts* said, Amen."—*Rev.* v. 14.

II. *Figuratively*: A man destitute of intellect, of brutal cruelty, of filthy habits, or in any other respect approaching the inferior animals in mind, conduct, or habits.

"Were not his words delicious, I a *beast* To take them as I did."

Tennyson: Edwin Morris.

B. Technically:

*1. *Old Natural Science*: A heterogeneous "genus," or "order" (it would now be called "class"), comprehending quadruped warm-blooded mammals, quadruped reptiles, and even serpents.

"Animate bodies are divided into four great genera or orders: *Beasts*, Birds, Fishes, and Insects. The species of *Beasts*, including also Serpents, are not very numerous."—*Ray: Wisdom of God in Creation*, 7th ed. (1717), p. 21.

2. *Law*: A wild quadruped, especially one of a kind usually hunted.

"*Beasts of chase* are the buck, the doe, the fox, the martlet, and the roe. *Beasts of the forest* are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf. *Beasts of warren* are the hare and cony."—*Cowel*.

3. *Gaming*: A game at cards similar to loo.

¶ 1. *Mark of the Beast*:

(1) *Lit. & Script.*: A mark impressed on all the followers of the mystical Beast of the Apocalypse (xiii. 16-18; cf. 2 Macc. vi. 7).

(2) *Fig.*: The distinguishing sign of any sect or party.

2. *Number of the Beast*:

Script.: A number (666) representing the name of the mystical Beast (*Rev.* xiii. 18), which the early Christians identified with Nero.

beast-fly, *s.* A gadfly.

beast-milk, *s.* [BEEST-MILK.]

bē'ast-ēe, *s.* [BHEESTIE.] (*Anglo-Indian.*)

**bē'ast-ī-āl*, *a. & s.* [BESTIAL.]

bēast-ī-āl-ī-tŷ, *s.* [BESTIALITY.]

bē'ast-īe, *s.* [Dimin. of Eng. *beast*.] Little *beast*. (Generally used as expressive of affection or sympathy.)

"Wee, sleekit, cowrin', tim'rous *beastie*,
Oh, what a panic's in thy *beastie*."

Burns: To a Mouse.

**bē'ast-īngs*, *s. pl.* [BEESTINGS.]

bē'ast-ish, *a.* [Eng. *beast*; *-ish*.] Partaking of the qualities of a *beast*.

**bē'ast-lī-hēad*, **bē'ast-lŷ-hēad*, *s.* [Eng. *beastly*, and suff. *-head*.] An epithet designed to be a respectful or flattering appellation for a *beast*. In the subjoined example the "Foxe" thus addresses the "Kidd."

"Sicke, sicke, alas! and little lack of dead,
But I be relieved by your *beastlyhead*."

Spenser: Shepherde's Calendar, v.

bē'ast-like, *a.* [Eng. *beast*; *like*.] Like a *beast*.

"Her life was *beastlike*, and devoid of pity."

Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

bē'ast-lī-nēss, **bē'ast-lŷ-nēss*, *s.* [Eng. *beast*; *-ly*, *-ness*.]

*1. Brutal want of intellect. [See example from North's *Plutarch*, p. 763, in Trench's *Sel. Gloss.*, pp. 20, 21.]

2. A *beastlike* act; an act, practice, or conduct in any respect resembling that of the brutes rather than that of man; or in which it is supposed, perhaps erroneously, that brutes would shamelessly indulge, if they had the opportunity.

" . . . *beastliness* of drunken men."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 732.

"They held this land, and with their filthiness
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their *beastliness*,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime."

Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 9.

bē'ast-lī-wīse, *adv.* [BESTLYWISE.]

bē'ast-lŷ, **bē'est-lī*, **bē'ste-lŷ*, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *beast*; *-ly*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Resembling an animal, or anything possessed by an animal.

*2. Like anything possessed by an animal.

"It is sown a *beestli* bodi, it shall rise a spiritual bodi."
—1 Cor. xv. 44 (*Wiclif*). (*Trench*.)

"*Beastly* divinities, and droves of gods."—*Prior*.

3. Possessed of animal rather than human qualities, or at least supposed to be so; acting like the brutes.

" . . . the herdsman of the *beastly* plebeians . . ."
—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

B. *As adverb*: As if a *beast* had done it; as by a *beast*.

"Who neigh'd so high, that what I would have spoke
Was *beastly* dumb'd by him."

Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 5.

bē'ast-ū-āl, *a.* [BESTIAL.]

**bēat*, *a.* [Norman.] Blessed.

bēat, **bēte* (pret. *beat*, **beot*; pa. par. *beaten*, *beat*, **beten*, **beoten*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *beatan* (pret. *beot*, pa. par. *beaten*); O. Icel. *bauta*; Sw. *bulta*; O. Sw. *bēta*; Fr. *battre*; Prov. *batre*; Sp. *batir*; Port. *bater*; Ital. *battere*; Lat. *batuo*, *battuo*; Pol. *bic*; Russ. *bitj*; Serv. *batati*. Imitated from the sound of a smart blow.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Literally*: To inflict blows on a person or thing.

1. To give to a human or other sentient being repeated blows with an instrument, or with the closed or open hand; in fighting, for the sake of assault, for punishment, or for any other object.

"And that servant, which knew his lord's will, and prepared not himself, neither did according to his will, shall be *beaten* with many stripes."—*Luke* xii. 47.

" . . . make them of no more voice
Than dogs, that are as often *beat* for barking."

Shakespeare: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

2. To give successive blows to such an instrument as a drum, to elicit from it music.

"Or at their chamber-door I'll *beat* the drum,
Till it cry sleep to death."

Shakespeare: King Lear, ii. 4.

3. To give blows to anything to modify its form or consistency, or for any similar purpose. *Specially*—

(a) To hammer a metal into a required form, as gold into wire or leaf, or heated iron on an anvil.

"They did *beat* the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires to work it . . ."
—*Exodus* xxxix. 3.

(b) To pound any substance in a mortar.

"The people gathered manna, and ground it in mills, or *beat* it in a mortar, and baked it."—*Numbers* xi. 8.

(c) To thresh out corn or any other cereal, or such a plant as hemp, by means of a flail or a threshing-machine.

"They save the laborious work of *beating* of hemp, by making the axle-tree of the main wheel of their corn mills longer than ordinary, and placing of pins in them, to raise large hammers like those used for paper and fulling mills, with which they *beat* most of their hemp."
—*Mortimer*.

(d) To give blows to trees or brushwood, with the view of shaking down fruit or starting game. [BEAT DOWN.]

"When thou *beatest* thine olive-tree, thou shalt not go over the boughs again: it shall be for the stranger, for the fatherless, and for the widow."—*Deut.* xxiv. 20.

"When from the cave thou risest with the day
To *beat* the woods, and rouse the bounding prey."

Prior.

(e) Gently to strike by means of a spoon, or to agitate a liquid by means of a tremulous, a rotatory, or any other motion.

"By long *beating* the white of an egg with a lump of alum, you may bring it into white curds."—*Boyle*.

4. To strike with the feet in place of the hands. (Used of walking, dancing, &c.; or of treading the ground until a path is formed.)

"Come knit hands, and *beat* the ground
In a light fantastic round."—*Milton: Comus*.

"While I this unexampled task essay,
Pass awful gulfs, and *beat* my painful way,
Celestial dove! divine assistance bring!"
Blackmore.

5. To cause to pulsate or throb.

"I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and see it *beat* the first conscious pulse."—*Collier*.

6. To strike against by means of wind, water, or other natural agency.

"I saw a crag, a lofty stone
As ever tempest *beat*,"
Wordsworth: The Oak and the Broom.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To overcome by means of a beating administered to a person, an army, &c.; to overcome in a contest of any kind, physical, mental, or moral; to surpass, to leave behind.

"Both armies, however, were unsuccessful; and both, after having been *beaten* by the enemy, fled."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, vol. i., ch. xv., p. 303.

"You souls of geese,
That bear the shapes of men, how have you run
From slaves that apes would *beat*."

Shakespeare: Coriolanus, i. 4.

"Hence, the more common forms, in the race for life, will tend to *beat* and supplant the less common forms."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vi., p. 177.

2. To stimulate. (See also C. 10.)

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To strike against anything.

(1) *With man for the agent*: To strike upon anything with the hand or with a weapon; to knock at a door.

" . . . the men of the city beset the house round about, and *beat* at the door, and spake to the master of the house . . ."
—*Judg.* xix. 22.

(2) *With a thing for the agent*: To strike against, as a storm of wind or rain, the agitated waves of the ocean, or the rays of the sun during fierce heat. (*Lit. or fig.*)

(a) *Literally*:

"Your brow, which does no fear of thunder know,
Sees rowling tempests vainly *beat* below."—*Dryden*.

" . . . the sun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wished in himself to die."—*Jonah* iv. 8.

(b) *Figuratively*:

"Public envy seemeth to *beat* chiefly upon ministers."—*Bacon*.

(3) To vibrate, giving a succession of blows, as a clock striking, or a bell tolling.

"But I heard a heart of iron *beating* in the ancient tower."
Longfellow: Belfry of Bruges.

¶ In (1), though the form of the verb is intransitive, the sense is almost transitive; in (3) it is almost passive in reality. So we speak of drums *beating*, meaning really being beaten.

2. *Of the heart or veins*: To pulsate or throb, especially when one is mentally agitated; also of a swelling containing pus. (*Literally and figuratively*.)

"No pulse shall keep
His nat'ral progress, but surcease to *beat*."
Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

¶ There is a different reading in some other editions.

"Thy heart these two weeks has been *beating* fast
With many hopes . . ."
—*Wordsworth: Michael*.

II. *Naut.*: To make way against the wind by tacking to and fro.

C. *In compound terms or special phrases*:

1. *To beat a path* is, by means of frequent walking in a particular direction, to *beat* down herbage, the mud, or inequalities of surface, so as to make a path where none existed before. [BEATEN, 4.]

2. *To beat about*: To search for, like a person going through hushes and beating them for game.

"I am always *beating about* in my thoughts for something that may turn to the benefit of my dear countrymen."—*Addison*.

¶ *To beat about the bush* is to approach a question in a cautious and roundabout way.

3. *To beat back*: To draw back by violence, or to compel by some insurmountable difficulty in the way to return. (Applied to men, to the ocean *beaten back* from the shore, &c.)

"Twice have I sally'd, and was twice *beat back*."
Dryden.

"Above the brine, where Caledonia's rocks
Beat back the surge—and where Hibernia shoots."
Couper: To the Immortal Memory of the Halibut.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. To beat down:

(a) To knock down by literal blows inflicted on the body of a sentient being, or by engines of war used to batter forts.

"... and, behold, the multitude melted away, and they went on *beating down* one another."—1 Samuel xiv. 16.

"And he *beat down* the tower of Penuel, and slew the men of the city."—Judg. viii. 17.

(b) To terminate, or to render powerless by active effort of an antagonistic kind.

"... the party which had long thwarted him had been *beaten down*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

(c) To endeavor by stipulation or by haggling to reduce the price asked for an article.

"Surveys rich movables with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens still to buy."
Dryden.

(d) To lessen price in some other way.

"Usury *beats down* the price of land; for the employment of money is chiefly either merchandising or purchasing; and usury waylays both."—Bacon.

5. To beat hollow: So completely to beat, distance, or surpass, that the reputation of the vanquished person or thing, formerly looked on as solid, is now seen to be hollow. (*Colloquial and vulgar*.)

6. To beat into:

(a) Literally: To beat till an entrance is effected.

"And there arose a great storm of wind, and the waves *beat into* the ship, so that it was now full."—Mark iv. 37.

(b) Figuratively: To introduce into by constant repetition. (Used specially of the painful effort to introduce knowledge into a dull brain.)

7. To beat off:

(a) To drive away by blows, or less accurately by threats of blows.

"... and an attempt to *beat off* the lictors, and to rescue her from the hands of M. Claudius, is threatened..."—Lewis: *Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. iii., § 51.

(b) To drive away by anything unpleasant for the mind or heart to endure.

"The younger part of mankind might be *beat off* from the belief of the most important points even of natural religion, by the impudent jests of a profane wit."—Watts.

(c) To separate mechanically. (Used of things.)

"And it shall come to pass in that day, that the Lord shall *beat off* from the channel of the river unto the stream of Egypt..."—Isaiah xxvii. 12.

8. To beat out:

(a) To compel one to quit a place by beating him; to drive out, to expel. (*Lit. and fig.*)

"He that proceeds upon other principles in his inquiry does at least post himself in a party, which he will not quit till he be *beaten out*."—Locke.

"He cannot *beat it out* of his head, but that it was a cardinal who picked his pocket."—Addison.

(b) To overcome with fatigue. [Generally in the passive, to be beaten out (*Colloquial*).]

"Quite *beat*, and very much vexed and disappointed."—Dickens.

(c) To thresh out, to separate from the husk by blows. (Used of the threshing of grain.)

"So she gleaned in the field until even, and *beat out* that she had gleaned."—Ruth ii. 17.

(d) To beat something which is malleable—a metal, for instance, till it takes a more extended form than that previously possessed.

"And he made two cherubims of gold *beaten out* of one piece..."—Exodus xxxvii. 7.

(e) *Fig.*: To count out or mark, as by the beat of a pendulum or anything by which time is noted; hence to define clearly.

"In the dusk of thee the clock
Beats out the little lives of men."
Tennyson: *In Memoriam*.

"Perplexed in faith, but pure in deeds,
At last he *beat* his music out."—*Ibid.*

(f) To get something for nothing by taking an unfair advantage of another; as, to beat a street car company out of a fare by avoiding payment to the conductor. (*Colloquial*.)

9. To beat the air:

(a) Literally: To aim a blow which strikes only the air. A pugilist might do this in private exercise, as a preliminary flourish to serious fighting, or in that serious fighting itself, by missing his antagonist.

(b) Figuratively: To put forth fruitless aims in spiritual or other contests. (See also C. 14.)

"I therefore so run, not as uncertainly; so fight I, not as one that *beateth the air*."—1 Cor. ix. 26.

10. To beat the brains: To attempt to stimulate the brain to exertion beyond what is natural to it; to "cudgel" the brains.

"It is no point of wisdom for a man to *beat his brains*, and spend his spirits, about things impossible."—Hakewill.

11. To beat the chest (in the menage): A term used of a horse, when at each motion he fails to take in ground enough with his fore-legs, or when he makes curvets too precipitately or too low.

12. To beat the head: The same as to beat the brains (q. v.).

"Why any one should waste his time and *beat his head* about the Latin grammar, who does not intend to be a critic."—Locke.

13. To beat the hoof: To walk; to go on foot. (Johnson.)

14. To beat the wind: To strike at the air with a sword. In ancient trials by combat, when one of the parties did not appear, the other was simply required to make some flourishes in the air with his weapon, on executing which he was entitled to all the honors of victory.

15. To beat the wing: To strike the air with the wings.

"Thrice have I *beat the wing*, and rid with night
About the world."—Dryden.

16. To beat time: To note time in music by a movement of the hand or baton.

17. To beat to arms: To beat a drum with the view of assembling the soldiers or armed citizens of a town. (James.)

18. To beat to quarters: The signal on board warships for every man to go to his proper station.

19. To beat up: To attack suddenly, or to alarm. (Used specially in the phrase "to *beat up* the quarters of an enemy." See also No. 20.)

"They lay in that quiet posture, without making the least impression upon the enemy by *beating up* his quarters, which might easily have been done."—Clarendon.

20. To beat up for: To go hither and thither in quest of. (Used specially in the expression "to *beat up for* recruits," to search through markets or other places for them, formerly with actual beat of drum.)

"*Beat up* is also used in the same sense without *for*; as "he is *beating up* recruits for the society," &c.

21. To beat upon:

(a) *Lit.*: To strike upon, as a person may do with his hand or a weapon, or a tempest by the air which it sets in motion.

(b) *Fig.*: To revert to repeatedly.

"We are drawn on into a larger speech, by reason of their so great earnestness, who *beat more and more upon* these last alleged words."—Hooker.

"How frequently and fervently doth the Scripture *beat upon* this cause."—Hakewill.

22. To beat upon a walk (in the menage): A term used of a horse when he walks too short.

"(a) Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to *beat*, to *strike*, and to *hit*. "To *beat* is to redouble blows; to *strike* is to give one single blow; but the bare touching in consequence of an effort constitutes *hitting*. We never *beat* but with design, nor *hit* without an aim, but we may *strike* by accident. It is the part of the strong to *beat*; of the most vehement to *strike*; of the most sure-sighted to *hit*."

(b) To *beat*, to *defeat*, to *overpower*, to *route*, and to *overthrow* are thus discriminated: "To *beat* is an indefinite term expressive of no particular degree: the being *beaten* may be attended with greater or less damage. To be *defeated* is a specific disadvantage; it is a failure in a particular object of more or less importance. To be *overpowered* is a positive loss; it is a loss of the power of acting which may be of longer or shorter duration. To be *routed* is a temporary disadvantage; a *route* alters the course of proceeding, but does not disable. To be *overthrown* is the greatest of all mischiefs, and is applicable only to great armies and great concerns; an *overthrow* commonly decides a contest. *Beat* is a term which reflects more or less dishonor on the general or the army, or on both. *Defeat* is an indifferent term; the best generals may sometimes be *defeated* by circumstances which are above human control. *Overpowering* is coupled with no particular honor to the winner, nor disgrace to the loser; superior power is oftener the result of good fortune than of skill; the bravest and finest troops may be *overpowered* in cases which exceed human power. A *route* is always disgraceful, particularly to the army; it always arises from want of firmness. An *overthrow* is fatal rather than dishonorable; it excites pity rather than contempt." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

bēat, s. [From *beat*, v. (q. v.) See also BAT.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of beating; the state of being beaten.

1. A stroke with the hand or with a weapon for the purpose of assault.

2. A stroke with a hammer or similar instrument for forcing a metal into the required shape. (*Lit. and fig.*)

"He with a careless *beat*
Struck out the mute creation at a heat."
Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, i. 253.

3. A series of strokes on a drum or similar instrument, to play a tune or make a signal.

"... the *beat* of the drum was heard."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

4. A pulsation of the heart or wrist, or the throbbing of a swelling produced by inflammation.

Literally: In the sense here defined.

"When one *beat* among a certain number of strokes is omitted, as in the intermitting pulse..."—Cyclop. Pract. Med.

II. That which is beaten, trod over, or perambulated.

1. A certain assigned space, regularly traversed at more or less stated intervals. (Used specially of the space prescribed to a policeman to be perambulated in the interests of the public.)

"Every part of the metropolis is divided into *beats*, and is watched day and night."—Fenny Cyclop., xviii. 335, article "Police."

2. The round taken when people *beat up* for game.

B. Technically:

I. Music:

1. The rise or fall of the hand or foot in regulating time.

2. A transient grace-note struck immediately before the one of which it is designed to heighten the effect.

3. The pulsation of two notes not completely in unison.

II. Mil. Beat of drum: A series of strokes upon a drum, so varied as to convey different military orders to the soldiers who have been previously instructed as to the meaning of each.

III. Horology. Beat of a clock or watch: A ticking sound made by the action of the escapement.

In *beat*: With such actions at intervals of equal length.

Out of *beat*: With the action at intervals of unequal length.

bē'at-ən, †bēat, *bē't-ən, pa. par. & adj. [BEAT, v. t.]

As participial adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb. Specially—

1. Subjected to blows. (Used of persons struck, or of metals hammered out.)

"And thou shalt make two cherubims of gold, of *beaten* work shalt thou make them..."—Exodus xxv. 18.

2. Defeated, vanquished.

"... covered the flight of the *beaten* army."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

3. Pressed or squeezed between rollers or in some similar way.

"... the fourth part of an hin of *beaten* oil."—Exodus xxix. 40; Numbers xxviii. 5.

4. Rendered smooth by the tramping of multitudinous feet (*lit. or fig.*).

(a) Literally:

"What make you, sir, so late abroad
Without a guide, and this no *beaten* road?"
Dryden: *Wife of Bath*, 228, 229.

(b) Figuratively:

"He that will know the truth of things, must leave the common and *beaten* track."—Locke.

"'We are,' he said, 'at this moment out of the *beaten* path.'"—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

5. Prostrated by the wind.

"Her own shall bless her;
Her foes shake like a field of *beaten* corn,
And hang their heads with sorrow."
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

"*Beaten* is sometimes used as the latter part of a compound word, as "weather-*beaten*."

bē'at-ēr, s. [Eng. *beat*; -er. A. S. *beatere*=a beater, a fighter, a champion; Fr. *battreur*; Sp. *batidor*; Port. *batedor*; Ital. *battitore*.]

1. Of persons:

(a) One who is addicted to the practice of inflicting blows.

"The best schoolmaster of our time was the greatest *beater*."—Ascham: *Schoolmaster*.

(b) One who is employed by sportsmen to beat up covers for game.

2. Of things: An instrument for beating or comminuting anything.

"Boat all your mortar with a *beater* three or four times over before you use it; for thereby you incorporate the sand and lime well together."—Moxon.

Specially (Machinery):

(a) The portion of a thrashing-machine which strikes.

(b) A beating machine or scutcher used in the cotton manufacture. [BEATING-MACHINE.]

(c) A blade used for breaking flax and hemp.

(d) The lathe or batten of a loom for driving the weft into the shed; the movable bar which closes up the woolshed; a beating-bracket.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem, thin, †his; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

(e) A hatter's mallet.

(f) The sack in a knitting machine. [See SACK.] (Knight.)

beater-press, *s.* A press for beating bales into smaller bulk, they being packed first by beating, and then by continued pressure.

beater-up, *s.* A person who or a thing which beats up.

***bēath**, *v. t.* [O. Icel. *bada*=to dry.] [BATHE.]

1. To straighten by heating at a fire.

"Yokes, forkes, and such other let bailiff spy out,
And gather the same as he walketh about;
And after at leisure let this be his hire—
To beath them and trim them at home by the fire."
Tusser: Husbandry, p. 60. (*S. in Boucher.*)

2. To plunge into the fire for the purpose of hardening.

"Whose knottie snags were sharpned all afore,
And beath'd in fire for Steele to be in sted."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 7.

***bēathed**, *pa. par.* [BEATH.]

bē-a-tīf-īc, ***bē-a-tīf-īck**, **bē-a-tīf-īc-āl**, *a.* [In *Fr. béatifique*; *Sp.*, *Port.*, & *Ital. beatifico*, *beatificus*; from *Lat. beatifico*=to make blessed or happy; *beatus*=happy, and *facio*=to make.] Having the power of making one supremely blessed or happy.

Beatific or Beatifical Vision: The overpoweringly glorious sight which shall break on those human beings who shall enter heaven, or which is at all times visible to angels inhabiting that place of bliss. The phrase "Beatific Vision" is frequently applied to the Book of Revelation by the Evangelist John.

"We may contemplate upon the greatness and strangeness of the beatific vision; how a created eye should be so fortified, as to bear all those glories that stream from the fountain of uncreated light."—*South*.

"... enjoying the beatifical vision . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

bē-a-tīf-īc-āl-īŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *beatifical*; *-ly*.] In a beatifical manner; so as to produce supreme or unalloyed happiness.

"Beatifically to behold the face of God, in the fullness of wisdom, righteousness, and peace, is blessedness no way incident unto the creatures beneath man."—*Hakewill*.

bē-āt-īf-ī-cā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *beatific*, *-ation*; *Fr. béatification*; *Sp. beatificación*; *Port. beatificação*; *Ital. beatificazione*; from *Lat. beatifico*, *v.*] [BEATIFIC.]

1. *Gen.*: The act of rendering supremely blessed; the state of being rendered supremely blessed.

2. *Spec. (in the Church of Rome)*: An act by which the Pope declares, on evidence which he considers himself to possess, that a certain deceased person is in the enjoyment of supreme felicity in heaven. It is the first step toward canonization, but is not canonization itself.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *beatification* and *canonization*: "In the act of *beatification* the Pope pronounces only as a private person, and uses his own authority only in granting to certain persons, or to a religious order, the privilege of paying a particular worship to a *beatified* object. In the act of *canonization*, the Pope speaks as a judge after a judicial examination on the state, and decides the sort of worship which ought to be paid by the whole church." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bē-āt-ī-fied, *pa. par. & a.* [BEATIFY.]

"I wish I had the wings of an angel, to have ascended into Paradise, and to have beheld the forms of those *beatified* spirits, from which I might have copied my archangel."—*Dryden*.

bē-āt-ī-fy, *v. t.* [In *Fr. béatifier*; *Sp.* & *Port. beatificar*; *Ital. beatificare*; *Lat. beatifico*, from *beatus*=blessed, and *facio*=to make.]

1. *Gen.*: To render supremely blessed or happy.

"We shall know him to be the fullest good, the nearest to us, and the most certain; and consequently the most *beatifying* of all others."—*Browne*.

2. *Spec. (in the Church of Rome)*: To declare, on the Pope's authority, that a certain deceased person is supremely happy in the unseen world. [BEATIFICATION, 2.]

"Over against this church stands an hospital, erected by a shoemaker, who has been *beatified*, though never sainted."—*Addison*.

bē-at-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BEAT, *v. t.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the *v. t.* and of the *v. i.*

B. *As participial adjective*: Chiefly in senses corresponding to those of the *v. i.*

"... whom forest trees
Protect from *beating* sunbeams . . ."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone.

"... a turn or two I'll walk
To still my *beating* mind."

Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of beating.

(1) The act of striking a sensitive being with the hand closed or open, or with a weapon.

"... *beatings* of freemen, expulsions from the city were the order of the day."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. iii., § 54.

(2) The act or operation of striking anything, as part of some manufacturing process. [II., 1, 2.]

2. The state of being beaten.

3. The succession of blows inflicted.

"Playwright, convict of public wrongs to men,
Takes private *beatings*, and begins again."
Ben Jonson.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bookbinding*: Formerly the act of beating with a broad, heavy-headed hammer a block placed above the folded sheets of a book to make it more easy to bind them neatly, and to open the several pages after they are in use.

2. *Flax and Hemp Manufacture*: The beating of rolls of flax or hemp, placed for the purpose in a trough. This operation renders them more flexible.

3. *Gold or Silver-working*: The operation of hammering gold or silver into thin leaves.

4. (*Music*) *Beats*: The alternate reinforcement and interference of sound heard when two sounds are nearly, but not quite, consonant. The wavelengths of the two notes being slightly different while the velocity of propagation is the same, the phase will alternately agree and disagree in their course. The number of beats is equal to the difference in the frequencies of vibration of the two sounds producing the beats.

5. *Her.*: An achievement.

"He won his rank and lands again,
And charged his old paternal shield
With *beatings* won on Flodden field."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 38.

6. *Naut.*: The operation of making way at sea against the wind by tacking backward and forward.

beating-bracket, *s.* The same as **BEATER**, 2 (d) (q. v.).

beating-engine, *s.*

1. *Paper Manuf.*: An engine for cutting rags to pieces that they may be converted into pulp. It consists of two concentric cylinders, the outer one hollow, each armed with knives to operate as they revolve.

2. *Cotton Manuf.*: The same as **BEATING-MACHINE** (q. v.).

beating-machine, *s.*

Cotton Manuf.: A machine for opening, loosening, and cleaning cotton from dust or other rubbish before commencing to operate upon it. It is called also a *scutcher*, a *willower*, an *opener*, a *wolf*, and a *devil*. (*Knight's Dict. of Mechanics*.)

bē-āt-ī-tūde, *s.* [In *Fr. béatitude*; *Sp. beatitud*; *Ital. beatitudine*; *Lat. beatitudo*; from *beatus*=happy; *beatum*, sup. of *beo*=to make happy. Trench says of the Latin *beatitudo* that it was a word coined by Cicero (*Nat. Deor.*, i. 34), which scarcely rooted itself in Latin, but was adopted by the Christian Church. (*Study of Words*.)]

1. *Ordinary Language*: Supreme felicity, great happiness.

"... then my spirit was entranced

With joy exalted to *beatitude*."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. *Theology*: The nine intimations in the Sermon on the Mount, each of which begins with the words "Blessed are . . ." (Matt. v.).

"... the *beatitudes* must not be parallelized with the blessings which, along with the curses, accompanied the legislation of Sinai."—*Tholuck: Sermon on the Mount*, Transl. by Menzies, vol. i., p. 78.

Bē-ā-trīx, *s.* [Low Latin, from Classical *Lat. beata*, fem. of *beatus*=happy; *beo*=to bless.] An asteroid, the eighty-third found. It was discovered by De Gasparis, at Naples, on April 26, 1865.

beau (**bō**), *s.*; plur. **beaus**, **beaux** (**bōs**). [From *Fr. adj. beau*, *bel* (m.), *belle* (f.)=fine.] [**BELLE**.]

1. A gentleman whose chief occupation in life is to dress well or fashionably, or in whose thoughts dress holds an undue place.

"You will become the delight of nine ladies in ten, and the envy of ninety-nine *beaus* in a hundred."—*Swift*.

2. A gentleman who is escorting a lady.

beau-clerk, or **beau-clerc**, *s.* [*Fr. (lit.)*=a fine scholar.] A name given to King Henry I. of England.

beau esprit, *s.* [*Fr. (lit.)*=a fine spirit; a man of fine spirit.] A man of a gay and witty spirit. [**BEL ESPRIT**.]

beau ideal, *s.* [*Fr. beau idéal*.]

1. A faultless ideal; an ideal of beauty, in which the excellences of all individuals are conceived as combined, while their defects are omitted.

2. The highest conceivable perfection of anything, whether beautiful or not.

"A discussion on the *beau idéal* of the liver, lungs, kidneys, &c., as of the human face divine, sounds strange in our ears."—*Darwin: The Descent of Man*, vol. i. (1871), pt. i., ch. iv., p. 109.

beau monde, *s.* [*Fr. beau*=fine, and *monde*=world.] The fashionable world.

"She courted the *beau monde* to-night."—*Prior*.

beau (**bō**), *v. t.* [From *beau*, *s.* (q. v.).] To act as beau to, to escort. (Used of a gentleman escorting a lady.)

beau-catcher, *s.* A ringlet of hair worn on the temple by women.

beaufet (**bō-fā**), *s.* [**BUFFET**.]

beau-för-tī-a (*beau* as **bō**), *s.* [Named after Mary, Duchess of Beaufort, who died in 1714, and who, while her husband lived, had possessed a fine collection of plants.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Myrtaceæ (Myrtleblooms). The species, which are not numerous, come from Australia. They are splendid evergreen shrubs.

beau-freŷ (*beau*=**bō**), *s.* A beam or joist. (*Weale*.)

***beaugle**, *s.* Old spelling of **BUGLE**.

beau-ish (*beau* as **bō**), *a.* [*Fr. beau*, and *Eng. suff. -ish*.] After the manner of a beau, like a beau, foppish.

"He was led into it by a natural, *beautish*, trifling fancy of his own."—*Stephens: Abridg. of Hackett's Life of Archbp. Williams* (1715), Pref.

Baumaris (**bō-mōr-īs**), *s. & a.* [*Fr. beau*=fine, and *marais*=marsh.]

A. *As substantive*: A town, the capital of Anglesea, Wales.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the town mentioned under A.; as, *Baumaris Bay*.

Baumaris shark. [Named from Baumaris Bay, at the northern entrance to the Menai Straits.] The English name of the *Lamna Monensis* of Cuvier, a shark occasionally caught in the Menai Straits.

beau-môn-tite (*beau* as **bō**), *s.* [Named after the celebrated Elie de Beaumont, Professor of Geology in the School of Mines at Paris, born 1798.] A mineral, a variety of Heulandite found near Baltimore.

***beau-pere**, ***beau-phere** (**bō-pär**), *s.* [Not from *Fr. beau-père*, which is=wife's father, but from *Fr. beau*=fine, and *pair*, *O. Fr. peer*, *per*, *par*=peer, equal, companion; from *Lat. par*=equal, or from *A. S. fera*=companion.] A fair companion.

"Now leading him into a secret shade
From his *beauperes*."

Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 35.

beau-sē-ant (*beau* as **bō**), *s.* Another form of **BAUSLANT**.

beau-ship (*beau* as **bō**), *s.* [*Fr. beau* (q. v.), and *Eng. suff. -ship*.] The procedure or the qualities of a beau. (*Dryden*.)

beauté (**bō-tā** or **bū-tā**), *s.* [*Fr. beauté*.] [**BEAUTY**.]

beaŷ-tē-ōŷ, ***bew-tē-ōŷ** (*bew* as **bū**), *a.* [From *Eng. beauty*, *-ous*; or *O. Eng. beauté*, &c.] Full of beauty; beautiful. (Chiefly poetic.) (Used either of a living being, of inanimate nature, or even of anything abstract, as order.)

"He was among the prime in worth,
An object *beauteous* to behold;
Well born, well bred; I sent him forth
Ingenuous, innocent, and bold."

Wordsworth: Affliction of Margaret.

"Now, would you see this aged Thorn,
This pond, and *beauteous* hill of moss."

Wordsworth: Thorn.

"And what is that, which binds the radiant sky,
Where twelve fair signs in *beauteous* order lie?"

Pope: Pastorals; Spring, 39, 40.

beaŷ-tē-ōŷ-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *beauteous*; *-ly*.] In a *beauteous* manner; beautifully.

"Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look *beauteously* . . ."—*Taylor*.

beaŷ-tē-ōŷ-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *beauteous*; *-ness*.] The quality of being *beauteous*; great beauty.

"From less virtue and less *beauteousness*,
The Gentiles fram'd them gods and goddesses."

Donne.

beaŷ-tied, *adj.* [Eng. *beauty*.] Beautified, adorned.

"The harlot's cheek, *beautied* with plast'ring art,
Is not more ugly to the thing that helps it,
Than is my deed to my most painted word."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

beaŷ-tī-fied, *pa. par. & a.* [**BEAUTIFY**, *v.*]

"... a most pleasant, mountainous country, *beautified* with woods, vineyards, fruits of all sorts, flowers also, with springs and fountains, very delectable to behold (Isa. xxxiii. 16, 17)."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

"And those bright twins were side by side,
And there, by fresh hopes *beautified*."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

beau'-ti-fi-ēr, s. [Eng. *beautif(y)*; -er.] One who beautifies; one who renders anything beautiful.

"O Time! the *beautifier* of the dead,
Adorned of the ruin, comforter
And only healer when the heart hath bled."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 130.

beau'-ti-fūl, *bew'-tŷ-fūl (bew as bū), *a. & s.* [Eng. *beauty*; -ful.]

As adjective: Full of beauty. [BEAUTY.] *Used—*
(1) Of the human (and specially of the female) face or figure, or of both combined.

"Young and beautiful was Wabun."

Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, ii.

(2) Of anything in art or in nature tastefully colored, finely symmetrical, or both.

"Awake, awake; put on thy strength, O Zion; put on thy *beautiful* garments, . . ."—*Isa. lii. i.*

"Although the scenery is nowhere *beautiful*, and only occasionally pretty, I enjoyed my walk."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xviii.

(3) Of anything which finely illustrates a principle. Thus medical men sometimes allow themselves to speak of a "*beautiful* case," meaning one specially worth study, from the light which it throws on physiology or pathology; and they are not deterred from using the term even if the case is one which the untrained eye regards as horrible to behold.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the words *beautiful*, *fine*, *handsome*, and *pretty*: "Of these epithets, which denote what is pleasing to the eye, *beautiful* conveys the strongest meaning; it marks the possession of that in its fullest extent, of which the other terms denote the possession in part only. *Fineness*, *handsomeness*, and *prettiness* are to *beauty* as parts to a whole. When taken in relation to persons, a woman is *beautiful* who in feature and complexion possesses a grand assemblage of graces; a woman is *fine* who with a striking figure unites shape and symmetry; a woman is *handsome* who has good features, and *pretty* if with symmetry of feature be united delicacy. The *beautiful* comprehends regularity, proportion, and a due distribution of color, and every particular which can engage the attention; the *fine* must be coupled with grandeur, majesty, and strength of figure; it is incompatible with that which is small; a little woman can never be *fine*. The *handsome* is a general assemblage of what is agreeable; it is marked by no particular characteristic but the absence of all deformity. *Prettiness* is always coupled with simplicity; it is incompatible with what is large: a tall woman with masculine features cannot be *pretty*. *Beauty* is peculiarly a female perfection; in the male sex it is rather a defect; but though a male may not be *beautiful* or *pretty*, he may be *fine* or *handsome*. When relating to other objects, *beautiful*, *fine*, *pretty*, have a strong analogy; but *handsome* differs too essentially from the rest to admit of comparison. With respect to the objects of nature, the *beautiful* is displayed in the works of creation, and wherever it appears it is marked by elegance, variety, harmony, proportion, but above all, that softness which is peculiar to female *beauty*; the *fine*, on the contrary, is associated with the grand, and the *pretty* with the simple. The sky presents either a *beautiful* aspect, or a *fine* aspect; but not a *pretty* aspect. A rural scene is *beautiful* when it unites richness and diversity of natural objects with superior cultivation; it is *fine* when it presents the bolder and more impressive features of nature, consisting of rocks and mountains; it is *pretty* when, divested of all that is extraordinary, it presents a smiling view of nature in the gay attire of shrubs and many colored flowers and verdant meadows and luxuriant fields. *Beautiful* sentiments have much in them to interest the affections, as well as the understanding; they make a vivid impression. *Fine* sentiments mark an elevated mind and a loftiness of conception; they occupy the understanding, and afford scope for reflection; they make a strong impression. *Pretty* ideas are but pleasing associations or combinations that only amuse for the time being, without producing any lasting impression. We may speak of a *beautiful* poem, although not a *beautiful* tragedy; but a *fine* tragedy, and a *pretty* comedy. Imagery may be *beautiful* and *fine*, but seldom *pretty*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synonyms*.)

beautiful-browed, a. Having a beautiful brow or forehead.

"*Beautiful-brow'd* Cēnone, my own soul."

Tennyson: Cēnone.

beau'-ti-fūl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *beautiful*; -ly.] In a beautiful manner.

"Yet pull not down my palace towers, that are
So lightly, *beautifully* built."

Tennyson: The Palace of Art.

beau'-ti-fūl-nēss, *beau'-ti-fūl-nēsse, *bew'-tŷ-fūl-nēs (bew as bū), *s.* [Eng. *beautiful*, -ness.] The quality of being beautiful; beauty.

" . . . and restored their armor to the former *beautiffulness* and excellency."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 285. (*Richardson*.)

beau'-ti-fŷ, v. t. & i. [Eng. *beauty*; -fy.]

A. Trans.: To make beautiful.

"Time, which had thus afforded willing help
To *beautify* with Nature's fairest growth
This rustic tenement . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

B. Intrans.: To become beautiful.

"It must be a prospect pleasing to God Himself, to see His creation forever *beautifying* in His eyes, and drawing nearer to Him by greater degrees of resemblance."—*Addison*.

beau'-ti-fŷ-ing, pr. par. & a. [BEAUTIFY.]

†beau'-ti-lēss, *beau'-tŷ-lēss, a. [Eng. *beauty*, and suff. -less.] Without beauty.

"The Barabbas, . . . the only unamiable, undesirable, formless, *beautiless* reprobate in the mass."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., Ser. 7. (*Richardson*.)

beau'-tŷ, *beau'-tēe, *beauté, s. [Fr. *beauté*; O. Fr. *beauté*; from *beau* or *bel* (m.), *belle* (f.)=beautiful. In Sp. & Port. *belleza*=beauty; *bello*=beautiful; Ital. *bella*=beauty; *bello*=beautiful; Lat. *bellitas*=beauty; *bellus*=goodly, handsome; contracted from *benulus*, dimin. of *benus*, another form of *bonus*=good.]

I. In the abstract: That quality or assemblage of qualities in an object which gives the eye or the ear intense pleasure; or that characteristic in an object or in an abstraction which gratifies the intellect or the moral feeling.

1. The assemblage of qualities in a person or thing which greatly pleases the eye.

(1) *In a person:*

(a) Manly beauty.

¶ This must be of a kind to suggest that the individual possessing it is endowed with the higher qualities of manhood—intellect, courage, strength of will, and capacity for ruling other men. Rosy cheeks and faultless symmetry of feature do not constitute manly beauty if they are of a kind to suggest that the person possessing them is effeminate in character.

"But in all Israel there was none to be so much praised as Absalom for his *beauty*; from the sole of his foot even to the crown of his head there was no blemish in him."—*2 Sam. xiv. 25*.

(b) Womanly beauty.

¶ This must indicate that the person possessing it belongs to a high type of woman, with no commingling of masculine characteristics. In this case the excellences to be looked for are faultless symmetry of form and of feature and complexion, varying in hue as the mind is affected by internal emotion, but with an expression of purity, gentleness, sensibility, refinement, and intelligence.

"But if that thou wilt praysen my *beauté*."

Chaucer: C. T., 5,876.

"This was not the *beauty*—Oh, nothing like this,
That to young Nourmahal gave such magic of bliss;
But that loveliness, ever in motion, which plays
Like the light upon autumn's soft shadowy days.

"Now here and now there, giving warmth as it flies
From the lips to the cheek, from the cheek to the eyes;
Now melting in mist, and now breaking in gleams
Like the glimpses a saint has of heaven in his dreams."
Moore: L. R.; Light of the Haram.

(c) Similarly, boyish beauty must suggest that the person possessing it is of the highest type of boyhood, girlish beauty of girlhood, and childish beauty of childhood. To approach perfection each type must be itself and no other.

(2) *In one of the inferior animals:* This consists of color, symmetry, form, grace, and everything else that shows the adaptation of the structure of the animal to the purposes of its being.

" . . . yet both must fail in conveying to the mind an adequate idea of their surpassing *beauty* [that of the Trochilidae, or Humming Birds]. The rainbow colors of the most resplendent gems are here superadded to a living form, which in itself is exquisitely graceful and animated in all its movements; the flight of these pigmy birds is so rapid as to elude the eye . . ."—*Swainson: Birds*, ii. 147.

(3) *In a place or thing:* This consists of color, symmetry, and adaptation to the end for which it was erected or made.

"The uncertain glory of an April day"

Which now shows all the *beauty* of the sun,
And by and by a cloud takes all away."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

2. The assemblage of qualities in an object which are fitted to inspire analogous though not identical pleasure to the ear.

"Recognizing the simple æsthetic pleasure derivable from rhythms and euphony, . . . the feelings of *beauty* yielded by poetry are feelings remotely represented."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.*, p. 642.

3. That characteristic in an object or in an abstract conception which gratifies the intellect.

"With incredible pains have I endeavored to copy the several *beauties* of the ancient and modern historians."—*Arbuthnot*.

4. That characteristic in an object, in an action, or in an abstract conception which gratifies the moral feeling. This is generally called moral beauty.

"He hath a daily *beauty* in his life

That makes me ugly, . . ."

Shakesp.: Othello, v. 1.

II. In the concrete: A person or thing fitted to inspire the delight referred to under No. 1.

1. A person or persons fitted to do so. *Specially—*
(a) A beautiful woman, individually.

"Patroclus now th' unwilling *beauty* brought."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. i., 450.

(b) The same, taken collectively.

"And Belgium's capital had gathered then
Her *Beauty* and her Chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men."

Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 21.

2. A thing or things attractive to the eye, to the ear, or to the love of order, symmetry, and grace existing in the mind.

"The *beauties* of that country are indeed too often hidden in the mist and rain . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

beauty-beaming, a. Beaming with beauty.

" . . . by myriads, forth at once,
Swarming they pour; of all the varied hues
Their *beauty-beaming* parent can disclose."

Thomson: Seasons; Summer.

beauty-breathing, a. Breathing beauty.

"When from his *beauty-breathing* pencil born
(Except that thou hast nothing to repent),
The Magdalen of Guido saw the morn."

Byron: To Geneva.

beauty-spot, s. A spot placed upon the face to direct the eye to something else, or to heighten some beauty; a patch; a foil (*lit. & fig.*).

"The filthiness of swine makes them the *beauty-spot* of the animal creation."—*Grew*.

beauty-waning, a. Waning in respect of beauty; declining in beauty.

"A *beauty-waning* and distressed widow,
Even in the afternoon of her best days,"

Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

beauty-wash, s. A wash designed to increase or preserve beauty; a cosmetic.

" . . . the only true cosmetic or *beauty-wash* in the world . . ."—*Tatler*, No. 34.

***beau'-tŷ-lēss, a.** [BEAUTILESS.]

beau'-voir (bōv'-wâr), s. An old spelling of BEAVER (2).

beaux (boş), s. pl. [BEAU.]

beaux esprits, s. pl. [BEAU ESPRIT, BEL ESPRIT.]

beaux'-ite, baux'-ite (beaux or baux as bōş), *s.* [From *Beaux* or *Baux*, near Arles in France, where it occurs.] A mineral placed by Dana among his Hydrous Oxides. Its sp. gr. is 2.551; its color from whitish or grayish to ochre yellow, brown and red; its composition—alumina 52.0, sesquioxide of iron 27.6, and water 20.4. It occurs at Beaux and some other parts of France in concretionary grains or oolitic. An earthy and clay-like variety from Lake Wochein in Styria is called Wachenite (q. v.).

bē'a-vēr (1), *bē'-vēr, *biē'-vēr, s. [A. S. *beofer*, *befer*, *befor*, *beber*; Icel. *bíofrr*; O. Icel. *bior*, *biur*; Sw. *bäffer*; Dan. *bæver*; Dut. *bever*; Ger. *biber*; O. H. Ger. *biber*, *piber*; Fr. *bièvre*; Sp. *bibaro*, *†bevaro*, *befre*; Port. *bivaro*; Ital. *bivaro*, *bevero*; Lat. *fiber*; Gael. *beabhar*; Russ. *bobrr*; Lith. *bebru*, *bebras*. Wedgwood thinks it may be from Pol. *babraē*=to dabble, which it does in water.]

A. As substantive:

1. The English name of the well-known rodent mammal *Castor fiber*, or, more loosely, of any species belong to the genus *Castor*. [CASTOR.] The animal so designated has in each jaw two powerful incisor teeth, coated with hard enamel, by means of which it is enabled to cut across the trunks of the trees which it requires for its engineering schemes. [BEAVER-DAM.] The hind feet are webbed, and one of the five toes has a double nail. The tail is flattened horizontally, and covered with scales. Large glandular pouches secrete an odoriferous substance called Castoreum, much prized by the ancients, who regarded it as of high medical value. [CASTOREUM.] The *Castor fiber* exists through the temperate and colder parts of this country. A species generally believed to be the same one (though this has been doubted) exists in Europe on the various European rivers, such as the Rhine, the Danube, and the Weser, and has attracted admiring notice since the days of Herodotus.

2. The fur of the animal just described.

3. A hat made of such fur or hair.

"The broker here his spacious *beaver* wears,
Upon his brow sit jealousies and cares."—*Gay*.

4. A heavy-milled woolen cloth, sometimes felted, used for making overcoats, hats, &c. (*Simmonds, &c.*)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tŷon, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

B. *Attributively* in compounds like the following:

beaver-dam, *s.* A dam built by a beaver across a stream likely to run off in summer. It is generally formed of drift-wood, green willows, birch, poplars, and similar materials. The simple method by which a beaver makes a tree fall in a particular direction across a stream, is by nibbling it round, not horizontally, but so as to slope or dip in the direction in which it intends the tree to fall.

"The author expressed his belief that the deposits indicated, at places, the effects of beaver-works, tracts of forest having been, to all appearance, submerged and destroyed by the action of *beaver-dams*."—H. Woodward, in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* for 1869, pt. ii., p. 104.

beaver-house, *s.* A "house" built by a beaver. It is made of wood, mud, and stones. When a beaver finds that its openly inhabiting such an edifice in the vicinity of a human habitation exposes it to unnecessary risk, it abandons it, burrows in a hole which it has dug, and is in consequence called a "terrier," in the broad sense of an earth animal or burrowing animal. While the beavers inhabiting "houses" are social, the terriers are solitary.

"The situation of the *beaver-houses* is various."—*Hearne*.

beaver-rat, *s.* A name sometimes given to a small species of beaver, *Castor Zibethicus* (Linn.), one of the animals called Musk Rat. It is only the size of a rabbit, and inhabits Canada.

beaver-skin, *s.* The skin of the beaver. The beaver has been so ruthlessly slaughtered in British North America to obtain this, that now it is much rarer than it was a century ago.

beaver-tooth, *s.* The enameled tooth of the beaver, once used by the North American Indians as a cutting instrument.

"... the *beaver-tooth* was succeeded by the English file."—*Eng. Cycl.*, *Nat. Hist.*, i. 416.

beaver-tree, *s.* The English name of the *Magnolia glauca*, a fine fragrant and ornamental tree growing in swamps in North America, and so attractive to beavers that they are caught by means of it. It is called also the White Laurel and the Swamp Sassafras.

beaver-works, *s. pl.* Either the engineering or the architectural works of the beaver. [See example under **BEAVER-DAM**.]

bē-a-vēr (2), ***bē'e-vōr**, ***bē'-vōr**, ***bē'-vēr**, ***bā'-vi-ēr**, ***beau'-voir** (bōv'-wār), *s.* [Fr. *ba-vière*=the tub put before a slaving infant (*Cot-grave*); *bavette*=a slaving cloth; *baver*=to slubber, slaver, drivel, dribble, foam; Fr. *bave*; Ital. *bava*; Sp. and Port. *baba*=foam; Ital. *baviera*=the visor of a head-piece.] The part of a helmet which, being made movable, can be raised to show the face or be put down to protect it.

"So beene they both at one, and doen upreare
Their *bevers* bright each other for to greet."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 29.

"Oh, yes, my lord, he wore his *beaver* up."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

bē'a-vēred, ***bē'-vēred**, *a.* [Eng. *beaver*; -ed.] Covered or protected by a beaver; wearing a beaver.

"His *beaver*'d brow a birchen garland bears,
Dropping with infants' blood, and mother's tears."
Pope.

bē'a-vēr-tēen, *s.* [From *beaver*, the animal.]

Manufactures and Commerce:

1. A cotton twilled cloth in which the warp is drawn up into loops, forming a pile, thus distinguishing the fabric from velvet, in which the pile is cut.

2. A kind of fustian made of coarse twilled cotton, shorn after it has been dyed. If shorn before being dyed it is called *mole-skin*. (*Simmonds in Goodrich & Porter's Dict.*)

***bē-bāl'-lŷ**, *a.*

Her.: A word used by some old writers for *party per pale*. (*Parker: Gloss. of Her.*)

***bēb'-bēr**, *s.* [BIBBER.]

bē-bē'er-ine, **bē-bī'r-ine**, **bī-bī'r-ine**, *s.* [From *bebeeru* (q. v.).]

1. *Chem.*: An uncrystallizable basic substance, C₁₉H₂₁NO₃, extracted from the bark of the Greenheart Tree of Guiana, *Nectandra Rodiaei*. [BE-BEERU.]

2. *Pharm.*: The sulphate of *bibirine* is a very valuable medicine, being used like quinine as a tonic and febrifuge. It can be given with advantage to patients who are unable to take sulphate of quinine. Unfortunately, owing to the supplies of the bark being very uncertain, this drug is at times scarce and difficult to obtain.

bē-bē'er-ū, **bē-bē'ar-ū**, *s.* [A Guiana word.] A tree, the *Nectandra Rodiaei* or *N. leucantha*, variety *Rodiaei*, a species belonging to the Lauraceæ (Laurels). It is called also the Greenheart Tree. It

grows to about seventy feet high, and has strong, durable timber, much prized for shipbuilding. The bark is a tonic and a febrifuge. [BE-BEERINE, 2.]

***bē-blē'ed** (pa. par. **bebled*, **bebledde*), *v. t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *bleed*. In Dut. *bebloeden*=to ensanguine, to stain with blood; *beblood*=bloody; Ger. *bebluten*.] To make bloody, to stain with blood, to "beblood."

"The open war, with woundes all *bebledde*."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,004.

"The feast
All was tourned into bloud:
The dishe forthwith, the cuppe and all,
Bebled they weren over all."

Gower: Conf. Am., bk. ii.

***bē-blī'nd**, *v. t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *blind*.] To make blind, to blind.

"Home courage quailles where love *beblindes* the sense."
Gascoigne: Works, p. 103.

***bē-blōōd'**, ***bē-blōōd'-ŷ**, *v. t.* [Eng. *be*, and *blood*, *bloody*. In Dut. *bebloeden*; Ger. *bebluten*.] [BE-BLEED.] To make bloody, to stain with blood, to "bebleed."

"You will not admit, I trow, that he was so *beblooded* with the blood of your sacrament god."—*Sheldon: Mir. of Antich.*, p. 90.

***bē-blōt'**, ***bē-blōt'te**, *v. t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *blot*.] To blot.

"*Beblotte* it with thy tearis eke a lite."

Chaucer: Troilus and Cresseide, ii. 1,027.

bē-blōtch, *v. t.* To blotch, or cover with blotches. (*Southey*.)

bē-blūb'-bēr, *v. t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *blubber*.] To cause to blubber, to make to swell with weeping.

bē-blūb'-bēred, *pa. par. & a.* [BE-BLUBBER.]

"A very beautiful lady did call him from a certain window, her eyes all *beblubbered* with tears."—*Shelton: Tr. of Don Quixote*, I. iii. 13.

bē-boot'-ed, *pa. par. & a.* Booted; wearing boots.

"Couriers . . . bestrapped and *bebooted*."

Carlyle.

bēc-a-fī'-cō, **bēc-ç-a-fī'-cō**, *s.* [Ital.=fig-eater.]

[FICEDULA.]

1. *Gen.*: Various species of birds belonging to the genus *Sylvia*.

"The robin-redbreast, till of late, had rest,
And children sacred held a martin's nest;
Till *becaficos* sold so . . . dear,
To one that was, or would have been, a peer."

Pope.

2. *Spec.*: The *Sylvia hortensis* of Bechstein.

***bē-cāl**, *v. t.* To challenge.

bē-ca'lm (*l* silent), *v. t.* [Eng. *be*; *calm*.] To render calm or still, to quiet, to tranquilize by removing the cause of agitation. *Used—*

1. *Literally*:

(a) Of the rendering water, as that of the ocean or of a lake, calm by stilling the wind which sweeps over its surface. [See example under the participial adjective BECALMED.]

(b) Of a sailing vessel made to lie nearly motionless by the stilling of the wind which formerly filled its sails.

"During many hours the fleet was *becalmed* off the Godwin Sands."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

(c) Of a man who cannot proceed on his voyage through the motionless state of the ship on board of which he is.

"A man *becalmed* at sea, out of sight of land, in a fair day, may look on the sun or sea, or ship, a whole hour, and perceive no motion."—*Locke*.

2. *Fig.*: Of the passions or other emotions which at times agitate the human soul, which are quieted by removing their exciting causes.

"Soft whisp'ring air, and the lark's matin song,
Then woo to musing, and *becalm* the mind
Perplex'd with irksome thoughts."

Philips.

"Banish his sorrows, and *becalm* his soul
With easy dreams."

Addison.

"Perhaps prosperity *becalm'd* his breast,
Perhaps the wind just shifted from the east."

Pope.

bē-ca'lmēd (*l* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [BECALM.]

"The moon shone clear on the *becalmēd* flood."

Dryden.

bē-ca'lm-īng (*l* silent), *pr. par., a. & s.* [BECALM.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. and particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.*: The act or operation of making calm; the state of being made calm; a calm at sea.

"Thou art a merchant: what tellest thou me of crosse winds, of Michaelmas flaws, of ill weathers, of tedious *becalmings*, of piratical hazards?"—*Seasonable Serm.*, p. 30.

bē-cā'me, *pret. of BECOME*.

"For such an high priest *became* us . . ."—*Heb.* vii. 26.

bē-cā'ūse, ***bē-cā'ūss**, ***bicause**, ***bycause**, ***biecause**, *conj.* [Eng. *by cause*.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

1. By cause of, by reason of, on account of, for.

"God persecuteth vs *bycause* we abuse His Holy Testament, and *bycause* when we knowe the truth we folowe it not."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 7. (*Richardson*.)

"... but *bicause* she hath refused it afore."—*Bale: Apologue*, fol. 82. (*Richardson*.)

"We love Him, *because* He first loved us."—1 John iv. 19.

It is correlative with *therefore*. The normal position of the clause containing *because* is before that of the one having *therefore* in it; more rarely the positions of the two are reversed.

"*Because* sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, *therefore* the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil."—*Eccles.* viii. 11.

"... *therefore* the Levites shall be mine: *because* all the first-born are mine."—*Numbers* iii. 12, 13.

It is often followed by *of*, and a noun, which *because* of governs, almost like a preposition.

"... all ye shall be offended *because of* me this night."—*Matthew* xxvi. 31.

*2. That, in order that.

"And the multitude rebuked them, *because* they should hold their peace."—*Matthew* xx. 31.

B. *Grammar*: *Because* is classed as one of the Conjunctions of Reason and Cause, which again are placed in the category of Subordinating Conjunctions. (*Bain: Eng. Gram.*, 1874, p. 68.)

bēc-ç-a-būng'-a, *s.* [From Low Lat. *beccabunga*; Ital. *beccabunga*, *beccabungra*; Sp. *beccabunga*; H. Ger. & Sw. *backbunge*, *bachbohne*; L. Ger. *beckabunge*; Dut. *beckbunge*; from O. & Provinc. Eng. *beck*, Dut. *beek*, Dan. *bæk*, Sw. *back*, H. Ger. *bach*, all meaning=a brook, a rill, a rivulet; and H. Ger. *bunge*, O. H. Ger. *bungo*=bulb.] A name for a plant—the Brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*). [BECK (2), BROOKLIME, VERONICA.]

***bēc'-cō**, *s.* [Ital. *becco*=a bill or beak; a mouth; the helm of a ship; the pipe of a still; a buck, a goat; a cuckold.] A cuckold.

"Duke, thou art a *becco*, a cornuto."

P. How?

M. Thou art a cuckold."

Marston: Malecontent, iv. 20.

bēc'h'-a-měl, *s.* [From Fr. *bechamelle*; Ger. *bechamel*=a kind of broth or sauce (see definition), called after the Marquis de Bechamel, steward of Louis XIV., by whom it was first concocted.]

Cookery: A kind of fine white broth or sauce thickened with cream.

bē-çan'çe, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *be*; *chance*.]

1. To chance to, to happen to.

"All happiness *bechance* to thee in Milan."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

2. To befall.

"My sons, God knows what hath *bechanced* them."

Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 4.

***bē-çan'çe**, *adv.* [O. Eng. *be*=by, and Eng. *chance*.] By chance; perhaps.

***bē-çan'çed**, *pa. par.* [BECHANCE, *v.*]

***bē-çan'ç-īng**, *pr. par.* [BECHANCE, *v.*]

†bē-çarm', *v. t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *charm*.] To charm, to fascinate; to attract and subdue by exciting intensely pleasurable feeling.

"I am awak'd, and with clear eyes behold
The lethargy wherein my reason long
Hath been *becharm'd*."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Laws of Candy.

bē-çarm'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BECHARM.]

bēche, *s.* [Fr. *bèche*=a spade; *bêcher*=to dig, pierce, or turn up with a spade.]

Well-boring: An instrument for seizing and recovering a rod used in boring when it has become broken in the process.

bēche-de-mêr, *s.* [Fr.=a spade of the sea; a sea spade.] The Sea-slug or Trepang, a marine animal, *Holothuria edulis*, eaten as a luxury by the Chinese.

†bēc'h'-ic, *s.* [In Fr. *béchuque*; Port. *bechico*; Gr. *bēchikos*=suffering from cough; *bēchos*, genitive of *bēx*=a cough; *bēsō*=to cough.]

Pharmacy: A medicine fitted to relieve a cough.

bēc'h'-i-līte, *s.* [From *Bechi*, an Italian mineral-ogist.] A mineral classed by Dana with his Borates. It consists of boric acid, 51.13; lime, 20.85; water, 26.25; with 1.75 of silica, alumina, and magnesia. It was found by Bechi as an incrustation at the backs of the boric acid lagoons of Tuscany, being formed probably by the action of hot vapor on lime. The South American mineral Hayesite may be the same species.

bēc'h'-le (le as *el*) (*ch* guttural), *s.* [From Gr. *bēx*, genit. *bēchos*=a cough.] A settled cough. (*Scotch*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, nīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

běck (1), ***běcke** (1) (*Eng.*), **běck**, ***běk**, ***bāik** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A contraction of *Eng. beckon*. (*Mahn.*)] [**BECKON**, **BEACON**, **BEAK**.]

1. A bow or curtsey. (*O. Eng. & O. Scotch.*)

"*Bek or lowte: Conquinscio, inclinacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Any nod of the head.

(a) In a general sense.

"Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Quips and cranks and wanton wiles,
Nods and *becks* and wreathed smiles."
Milton: L'Allegro.

(b) *Spec.*: A nod of command.

"Then forthwith to him takes a chosen band
Of spirits, likest to himself in guile,
To be at hand, and at his *beck* appear."

Milton: Paradise Regained, bk. ii.

¶ To be at any one's *beck* and call: To be entirely at his service and disposal.

běck (2), *s.* [*Icel. bekkr*=a brook, a rivulet, a small rapid stream; *Sw. bäck*; *Dan. bæk*; *Dut. beek*; *Ger. bach*.] A brook, a rivulet. *Used*—

1. As an ordinary word, chiefly in poetry.

"As when a sunbeam wavers warm
Within the dark and dimpled *beck*."

Tennyson: The Miller's Daughter.

2. As entering into the composition of various geographical names in the North of England generally, viz., *Millbeck*, *Grysdale Beck*, *Goldsil Beck*, &c.

běck (3), *s.* [**BAC**, **BACK**, *s.*] The same as *back* (2) is used in such compounds as a *dye-beck* or a *soap-beck*. (*Knight.*)

běck, ***běcke** (*Eng.*), **běck**, ***běk** (*Scotch*), *v. i. & t.* [See **BECK**, *s.*, also **BECKON** and **BEACON**.]

A. *Intransitive*:

I. To make obeisance; to cringe. (*Scotch.*)

1. *Gen.*: Of the obeisance made by either sex indiscriminately.

"Thay lute thy lieges pray to stokkis and stanes,
And paintit paiparis, wattis nocht quhat thay meine;
Thay bad thame *bek* and bynge at deid mennis banes."

Bannatyne Poems, 198, st. 11. (*Jamieson.*)

2. *Spec.*: To curtsey (restricted to the obeisance made by a woman, as distinguished from the bowing practiced by a man.)

II. To give a nod of the head for command or other purpose.

B. *Trans.*: To call or command, as by means of a nod (*lit. & fig.*).

"Bell, book, and candle shall not drive me back,
When gold and silver *beck* me to come on."

Shakesp.: King John, iii. 3.

***běcke**, *s.* [**BEAK**.]

"Headed like owles, with *beckes* uncemely bent."

Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 8.

běck-ēr, *s.* [Possibly a corruption of *Lat. piger*, *pagur*, or *pagrus*; *Gr. pagros*, *phagros*, the fish described in the definition.] A name of the braize (*Pagrus vulgaris*), a fish of the family Sparidae. [See **BRAIZE**.]

běck-ēt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Compare A. S. *becca*=a pickax, a mattock; or Old Eng. *becke*=a beak.]

Naut.: Anything used to confine loose ropes, tackles, or spars, as a large hook, a rope with an eye at one end; a bracket, pocket, loop, &c. (Generally in the plural, *beckets*.)

běck-ing, *pr. par.* [**BECK**, *v.*]

běck-ite, **běek-ite**, *s.* [Named after Dr. Beeke, Dean of Bristol, by whom it was first discovered.] A mineral, a variety of pseudo-morphous quartz. It consists of altered coral in which a portion of the original carbonate of lime may yet be detected, though most of it has been replaced by chalcedony. It is found in Devonshire, England.

běck-lět, **bāik-lět**, *s.* [*Scotch beck*, etym. doubtful; *-let*=little.] An under-waistcoat. (*Scotch.*)

běck-ôn, ***běck-en**, ***běc-ne**, **bekne** (**ne=en**), *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *beacan*, *becnian*, *bycnan*, *bycnian*=to beckon; *Icel. bakna*=to nod; O. H. Ger. *bauhnjan*, *pauhnen*, *pauhan*. Comp. also *Sw. peka*; *Dan. pege*=to point at with the finger.] [**BECK** (1), *s.*, **BEACON**.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To make a signal to one, as by a motion of the hand or of a finger, or the nodding of the head.

"Yonder snow-white cloud, that floats in the ether
above me,
Seems like a hand that is pointing and *beckoning*
over the ocean."

Longfellow: The Courtship of Miles Standish, v.

"Over the river they *beckon* to me,
Loved ones now gone to the further side."

N. W. Priest.

2. With the preposition *to*.

B. *Transitive*: To summon or signal to by means of a motion of the hand, a nod, &c. (Followed by the objective of the person signaled to.)

"It *beckons* you to go away with it,
As if it some impartment did desire
To you alone." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 4.

běck-ôn, *s.* [From *beckon*, *v.*] A signal conveyed to one by a movement of the hand, the head, or in some similar way.

"So she came forth, and entered the river, with a *beckon* of farewell to those that followed her."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

běck-ōned, *pa. par. & a.* [**BECKON**, *v.*]

běck-ôn-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [**BECKON**, *v.*]

***bě-clíp**, ***biclip**, *v. t.* [A. S. *beclyppan*.] To embrace.

"And he took a child, and sett him in the myddil of hem, and when he hadde *biclippt* him, he sayde to hem, Whoever reseyveth oon of sicke children in my name, he reseyveth me."—*Wicliffe: St. Mark*, ix. 36

***bě-clíp'ped**, ***bě-clípt'e**, ***biclippted**, ***biclupte**, *pa. par.* [**BECLIP**.]

bě-clōud, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *cloud*, *v.*] To cloud; to cover as with a cloud.

"Storms of tears
Becloud his eyes, which soon forc'd smiling clears."

P. Fletcher: Pisc. Eccl. 5, st. 15

bě-clōud-ěd, *pa. par. & a.* [**BECLOUD**.]

"Stella oft sees the very face of woe
Painted in my *beclouded* stormy face."

Sidney: Astrophel and Stella.

bě-clōud-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [**BECLOUD**.]

bě-côm'e, ***bě-côm'ne**, ***bī-côm'e**, **bi come**, **by come**, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *come*. The *v. i.* is from A. S. *becuman* (pret. *becom*, *becomon*; *pa. par. becomen*)=(1) to go or enter into, to meet with, to come to, to come together; (2) to come, to happen, to fall out, to befall. In *Sw. bekomma*, *Dan. bekomme*, *Dut. bekomen*, *Ger. bekommen* all=to get, to receive, to obtain; the German verb also being=to have; O. H. Ger. *piquēman*; Goth. *bikwiman*. From A. S. *cuman*; O. H. Ger. *quemān*, *chueman*; Goth. *bequiman*. (*COME*.) Comp. also *Sw. beqvam*=fit, convenient, apt, proper, qualified, easy; *Dan. bequæmmelig*; *Ger. bequem*=commodious, easy.] [**COMELY**.]

A. *Intransitive*, or more exactly, a *Copula* or *Apposition Verb* like the verb *to be*. [Directly from A. S. *becuman*. (See etym.)] In a general sense to pass from one state or condition into another, more especially to grow into something more developed, greater, more powerful, or in other respects more satisfactory, or to recede into something smaller, more degenerate, more withered and decaying.

"And unto the Jews I *became* as a Jew, that I might gain the Jews."—1 Cor. ix. 20.

"... the Campbells, the children of Diarmid, had *become* in the thirteenth what the Bourbons had *become* in Europe."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

"... for all thy blessed youth
Becomes as aged, and doth beg the alms
Of palsied old."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

¶ To *become of*: To be the final state, condition, or place into or to which any specified person or thing has as yet passed; to be the present fate of. (Used only after the interrogation *what*, which may refer to a person or a thing.)

"The first hints of the circulation of the blood were taken from a common person's wondering what *became* of all the blood which issued out of the heart."—*Graunt*.

B. *Transitive*. [Directly from A. S. *becuman*=to please. (See etym.)]

1. To be suitable for, to befit, to be congruous with, to be proper to or for, to be in harmony with. *Used*—

(a) As an ordinary personal verb.

"If I *become* not a cart as well as another man . . ."

—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

"But speak thou the things which *become* sound doctrine."—*Titus* ii. 1.

(b) As an impersonal verb.

"Only let our conversation be as it *becometh* the gospel of Christ . . ."—*Phil.* i. 27.

2. To be the present fate of, to have become of. (See *v. i.*) (In the subjoined example, *Where is become*=what has become of.)

"I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd
Where our right valiant father is *become*."

Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

¶ To *become of* (nominally as *v. t.*): To be the present fate of. The expression "What *is become* of you?" is a less proper way of saying "What *has become* of you?"

bě-côm'e, ***bě-côm'ed**, ***bě-côm-en**, ***bě-côm-in**, ***bicomen**, *pa. par. & a.* [**BECOME**, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.* (*Of all forms except becomed*): In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As participial adj.* (*Of the form become*): *Becoming*, fit, suitable, appropriate.

bě-côm-ing, ***bě-côm-ming**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**BECOME**, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb, whether intransitive or transitive.

"This is, sir, a doubt
In such a time nothing *becoming* you,
Nor satisfying us."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 4.

B. *As participial adj.*: Befitting, suitable, proper; in harmony or keeping with; graceful in conduct, in attire, &c.

"And many a compliment politely penn'd;
But unattired in that *becoming* vest
Religion weaves for her . . ."

Corrper. Table Talk.

¶ It is sometimes followed by *in*, *for*, or *of*, the last being obsolete.

"Their discourses are such as belong to their age, their calling, and their breeding; such as are *becoming* of them, and of them only."—*Dryden*.

C. *As substantive*:

1. *In the abstract*: That which is befitting, suitable, proper, in harmony with, or graceful.

"Self-respect and a fine sense of the *becoming* were not to be expected from one who had led a life of mendicancy and adulation."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

*2. *In the concrete*: Ornament.

"Sir, forgive me,
Since my *becomings* kill me when they not
Eye well to you."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 3.

¶ (a) Crabb thus distinguishes the terms *becoming*, *decent*, *fit*, and *suitable*: "What is *becoming* respects the manner of being in society, such as it ought, as to person, time, and place. *Decency* regards the manner of displaying one's self, so as to be approved and respected. *Fitness* and *suitableness* relate to the disposition, arrangement, and order of either being or doing, according to persons, things, or circumstances. The *becoming* consists of an exterior that is pleasing to the view; *decency* involves moral propriety; it is regulated by the fixed rules of good breeding; *fitness* is regulated by local circumstances, and *suitableness* by the established customs and usages of society. The dress of a woman is *becoming* that renders her person more agreeable to the eye; it is *decent* if it no wise offend modesty; it is *fit* if it be what the occasion requires; it is *suitable* if it be according to the rank and character of the wearer. What is *becoming* varies for every individual; the age, the complexion, the stature, and the habits of the person must be consulted in order to obtain the appearance which is *becoming*; what *becomes* a young female, or one of fair complexion, may not *become* one who is farther advanced in life, or who has dark features. *Decency* is one and the same for all; all civilized nations have drawn the exact line between the *decent* and *indecent*, although fashion may sometimes draw females aside from this line. *Fitness* varies with the seasons, or the circumstances of persons; what is *fit* for the winter is *unfit* for the summer, or what is *fit* for dry weather is *unfit* for the wet; what is *fit* for town is not *fit* for the country; what is *fit* for a healthy person is not *fit* for one that is infirm. *Suitableness* accommodates itself to the external circumstances and conditions of persons; the house, the furniture, the equipage of a prince, must be *suitable* to his rank; the retinue of an ambassador must be *suitable* to the character which he has to maintain, and to the wealth, dignity, and importance of the nation whose monarch he represents."

(b) *Becoming*, *comely*, and *graceful* are thus discriminated: These epithets "are employed to mark in general what is agreeable to the eye. *Becoming* denotes less than *comely*, and this less than *graceful*; nothing can be *comely* or *graceful* which is *unbecoming*; although many things are *becoming* which are neither *comely* nor *graceful*. *Becoming* respects the decorations of the person, and the exterior deportment; *comely* respects natural embellishments; *graceful*, natural or artificial accomplishments: manner is *becoming*; figure is *comely*; air, figure, or attitude is *graceful*. *Becoming* is relative; it depends on taste and opinion, on accordance with the prevailing sentiments or particular circumstances of society. *Comely* and *graceful* are absolute; they are qualities felt and acknowledged by all." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bě-côm-ing-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *becomingly*; *-ly*.] In a becoming manner; suitably, properly, befittingly.

"... expediently, piously, and prudently, conscientiously, and *becomingly*."—*Bp. Taylor: Artif. Hands*, p. 74.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiſ**; **sin**, **aſ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **eſist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **ſhan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **ſhŭn**; **-tion**, **-ſion** = **zhŭn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **ſhŭs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

bě-côm'-lîng-něss, *s.* [Eng. *becoming*; -ness.] The quality of being proper or becoming; propriety.

Běcque'-rěl rāyş (băk'-rěl rāz), *s. pl.* [See definition.] Peculiar rays emitted by the compounds of uranium, partaking at the same time of the properties of the X-rays and the cathodic rays. They seem to contradict the fundamental principle of chemistry in the respect that their emission is spontaneous and constant, apparently proving that matter may have in itself its own light and that this light may be eternal. The substances emitting these rays are found in the ore of oxide of uranium, and are named, respectively, polonium, radium, and actinium. The rays were discovered in 1896 by M. Henry Becquerel, French physicist, and have been given his name, and the substances emitting them are termed "radioactive."

bě-cui'-bā (cu as kw), *s.* [BICUIBA.]

bě-cū'-nā, *s.* A ferocious fish (*Sphyræna vulgaris*) of the Mediterranean. It belongs to the family *Sphyrænidæ*, and resembles the pike. From its scales and air-bladder is obtained a substance useful in the manufacture of artificial pearls. The flesh is of good flavor.

bě-cūrl', *v. t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *curl*.] To curl; to cover or adorn with curls.

"Is the beau compelled against his will to practice winning airs before the glass, or employ for whole hours all the thought within his noddle to bepowder and becurl the outside?"—*Search: Freewill, Foreknowledge, and Fate*, p. 98.

bě-cūrse, *v. t.* To shower curses on.

běd (1), ***bědde** (1), *s.* [A. S. *bed*, *bæd*, *bedd*=a bed, couch, pallet, tick of a bed, bed in a garden; O. S. Icel., Dan., & O. Fries. *bed*; Dut. *bed*, and in compos. *bedde*; Ger. *bett*; M. H. Ger. *bette*; O. H. Ger. *betti*, *petti*=a bed.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: An article of domestic furniture to sleep upon. Originally a bed was the skin of a beast stretched upon the floor; then rushes, heath, and after a time straw were substituted. A modern bed consists of a large mattress stuffed with feathers, hair, or other materials, with bolster, pillow, sheets, blankets, &c., the whole raised from the ground on a bedstead. The term *bed* sometimes excludes and sometimes includes the bedstead. In India, and other Eastern countries, the bed of a native, at least on his travels, is simply a mat, a rug, or a bit of old carpet; his bed-clothes are his scarf or plaid. "Bed" and bed-clothes he has no difficulty in carrying with him as he goes.

"I say unto thee, Arise, and take up thy *bed*, and go thy way into thine house. And immediately he arose, took up the *bed*, and went forth before them all. . . ."—*Mark* ii. 11, 12.

¶ *To make a bed*: To put a *bed* in order after it has been used.

" . . . I keep his house; and I wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat and drink, *make the beds*, and do all myself."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.

2. *Half figuratively:*

(a) A sleeping-place, a lodging.

"On my knees I beg

That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, *bed*, and food."

Shakesp.: King Lear, ii. 4.

(b) Marriage, or its lawful use.

"George, the eldest son of this second *bed*, was, after the death of his father, by the singular care and affection of his mother, well brought up."—*Clarendon*.

(c) Child-birth.

¶ *To be brought to bed*: To be delivered of a child. It is often used with the particle *of*; as, "she was brought to *bed of* a daughter."

"Ten months after Florimel happen'd to wed,
And was brought in a laudable manner to *bed*."

Prior.

To put to bed: Either to do so in a general sense, or, *spec.*, to aid in child-birth, to deliver of a child.

3. *Quite figuratively:*

(a) The grave in which the body reposes in death. (Used specially of the calm sleep of death, appropriate to the righteous as distinguished from the wicked.)

" . . . this *bed of death*."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, v. 3.

"We thought as we hollowed his narrow *bed*,
And smoothed down his lonely pillow,
That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head,
And we far away on the billow."

Wolfe: Burial of Sir John Moore.

(b) In a more general sense: That in which anything lies.

"See hoary Albula's infected tide
O'er the warm *bed of* smoking sulphur glide."

Addison.

(c) A bank of earth raised slightly above the ordinary level in a garden, and planted with flowers or whatever other vegetable productions it was designed to receive.

"Herbs will be tenderer and fairer, if you take them out of *beds* when they are newly come up, and remove them into pots with better earth."—*Bacon*.

(d) The channel of a river.

"The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is supposed to be the *bed of* the Tiber."—*Addison*.

(e) A layer. [II. 8.]

(f) Sorrow, pain, affliction, judgments. (Rev. ii. 22.)

II. Technically:

1. *Law. Divorce from bed and board* (in Lat. *a mensa et thoro*): Divorce of a husband and wife, to the extent of separating them for a time, the wife receiving support, under the name of alimony, during the severance.

2. *Roman Archæol. Dining bed, discubitory bed*: An article of domestic furniture among the Romans, upon which they reclined at meals. Three such "beds" were generally placed around three sides of a table, the attendants having access to the fourth. [TRICLINIUM.]

3. *French History. Bed of justice*:

(a) *Lit.*: The throne on which, before the revolution of 1789, the king used to sit when he went to Parliament to look after the affairs of State, the officers of Parliament attending him in scarlet robes.

(b) *Fig.*: As this interference of the king with the Parliament was not compatible with free government, sitting on the *bed of justice* came to signify the exertion of arbitrary power.

4. *Mach.*: The foundation-piece or portion of anything on which the body of it rests, as the *bed-piece* of a steam-engine; the lower stone of a grinding mill; or the box, body, or receptacle of a vehicle.

5. *Gunnery*:

(a) *Bed of a mortar*: A solid piece of oak, hollowed in the middle to receive the breech and half the trunnions.

(b) *Bed of a great gun*: The thick plank which lies immediately under the piece, and constitutes the body of the carriage.

(c) *In a rifle*: The hollow stock designed for the reception of the barrel.

6. *Printing*: The level surface of a printing press on which the form of type is laid. In the old wooden presses, now superseded by iron, the bed was usually of stone.

7. *Ship or other Carpentry*:

(a) The cradle of a ship on the stocks.

(b) The thickest part of a bowsprit.

(c) The surface in a plane-stock on which the plane-iron is supported. (*Knight*.)

8. *Masonry*:

(a) The direction in which the several layers of stone lie in a quarry; also a course of stones or bricks in a wall. In the case of bricks or tiles in position the side specially called the *bed* is the lower one.

(b) The top and bottom surface of stones when worked for building.

(c) A place on which a brick or tile is laid, or a place prepared for the rearing upon it of a wall.

9. *Geol.*: A stratum, a layer of rock.

"Among the English Pliocene *beds* the next in antiquity is the Red Crag. . . ."—*Lyell: Student's Elements of Geol.* (1871), p. 170.

10. *Billiards*: The flat surface of a billiard table, covered with green cloth. Formerly it was of wood; now nearly all billiard tables have slate beds.

11. *Nautical*: The impression or "form" made by a ship's bottom on mud after being left by an ebb-tide. (*Smyth: Sailor's Word-Book*.)

B. Attributively in the sense of, pertaining to, or connected with a bed, as in the following compounds:

***bed-ale**, *s.* An entertainment at a country wedding among poor people; christening ale.

bed-bottom, *s.* The sacking, iron spring bars, or anything similar, affixed interiorly to the framework of a bedstead to support the bed.

bed-bug, *s.* The *Cimex lectularius*, in some places a too well-known insect. [BUG, CIMEX.]

" . . . the disgusting animal in question, namely, the *bed-bug* or *Cimex lectularius*."—*Griffith's Cuvier*, xv. 237.

bed-chair, *s.* A chair with a movable back, intended to support a sick person sitting up in bed.

bed-chamber, *s. & a.*

1. *As substantive*: A chamber containing a bed or beds.

"For when they came into the house, he lay on his bed in his *bed-chamber*, . . ."—*2 Samuel* iv. 7.

*¶ (a) *Grooms of the Bed-chamber*: Certain functionaries in the Lord Chamberlain's department of

the Royal Household. These are now called Grooms in Waiting. Besides them there are five "Extra Grooms in Waiting." [GROOM.]

(b) *Ladies of the Bed-chamber*: Certain ladies who render service, under the Mistress of the Robes, to her Majesty the Queen. There are eight "Ladies of the Bed-chamber," all titled, two of them being duchesses, one a marchioness, and one a countess; six "Extra Ladies of the Bed-chamber," four countesses and two viscountesses; eight "Bed-chamber Women," one a viscountess, and even the humblest with "Honorable" prefixed to their names; and, finally, three Extra Bed-chamber Women, one designated "Lady" and the other "Honorable." These are not to be confounded with the Maids of Honor, of whom there are at present eight, all with the official title "Hon." before their names. Similarly, in the Princess of Wales' household there are four Ladies of the Bed-chamber, four Bed-chamber Women, and two Extra Bed-chamber Women; in that of Princess Christian two Honorary Bed-chamber Women; and in that of the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) one Lady of the Bed-chamber.

†(c) *Lords of the Bed-chamber*: Certain officers belonging to the Royal Household, under the Groom of the Stole, or, as he is now designated, the Groom of the Robes. They are now generally called Lords in Waiting. They are eight in number, all members of the nobility. They wait in turn. They are not the same as Grooms of the Bed-chamber. [See ¶(a).]

" . . . to frequent the Court, and to discharge the duties of a Lord of the Bed-chamber."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *As adjective*: Pertaining to a bed-chamber, attached to a bed-chamber, or performing service in one, as "a *bed-chamber woman*."

bed-clothes, *s. pl.* "Clothes" or coverlets, such as sheets, blankets, and a counterpane spread over a bed for warmth's sake.

"For he will be swine-drunk, and in his sleep he does little harm, save to his *bed-clothes* about him."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

Bed-clothes clasp: A clasp for keeping the bed-clothes from being to any extent displaced.

bed-curtains, *s. pl.* Curtains partly or entirely surrounding a bed to keep the sleeper from draughts of air.

bed-hangings, *s. pl.* Hangings or curtains for a bed

" . . . the story of the prodigal, or the German hunting in water-work, is worth a thousand of these *bed-hangings*. . . ."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

bed-head, *s.* The head of a bed.

†**bed-lare**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *bed*, and O. Scotch *lare*=bed; from A. S. *leger*=(1) a lying down, (2) cause of lying down, a disease, (3) place of lying down, a bed.] (*Scotch*.)

1. *As substantive*: A bed.

¶ *Cheld bed-lare*: Child-bed.

" . . . and becauss his wiff was liand in *cheld bed-lare* abidand the will of God."—*Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1494, p. 372.

2. *As adjective*: Bedridden; confined to bed.

" . . . to pruft that Johne of Kerss wes seke and *bedlare* the tyme of the alienation of the said land, and how sone he deit thereftir," &c.—*Act. Audit.*, A. 1474, p. 36.

bed-lathe, *s.* A lathe of the normal type in which the puppets and rest are supported upon two parallel and horizontal beams or shears.

bed-linen, *s.* Linen, *i. e.*, sheets and pillow-cases for a bed.

bed-pan, *s.*

*1. A warming-pan.

2. A pan or utensil for one confined to bed.

bed-piece; bed-plate, *s.*

Mech.: The foundation piece, plate, or framing by which the other parts are held in place. It is called also a *sole-plate*.

bed-post, *s.* One of the posts of a bed, supporting the canopy or curtains.

" . . . her head leaning to a *bed-post* . . ."—*Wise man: Surg.*

***bed-presser**, *s.* A great lazy person.

" . . . this sanguine coward, this *bed-presser*, this horseback breaker, this huge hill of flesh."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

bed-quilt, *s.* A quilt for a bed. [QUILT.]

bed-rid, bed-ridden, *a.* [Eng. *bed*; and *rid*, *ridden*, *pa. par. of ride*. In A. S. *bedrida*, *beddrida*, *bedreda*, *beddreda*.]

1. *Of persons*: Confined to bed by age or sickness.

"Better at home lie *bedrid*, not only idle, Inglorious, unemploy'd, with age outworn."

Milton: Samson Agonistes.

"He might be *bedridden*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Of things*: Characteristic of a person confined to bed by sickness.

"Disturb his hours of rest with restless trances,
Afflict him in his bed with *bedrid* groans."
Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece.

bed-rite, *s.* The rite, ceremony, or privilege of the marriage-bed.

"Whose vows are that no *bed-rite* shall be paid,
Till Hymen's torch be lighted."

Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

(Editions consulted by Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Cowden Clarke, &c.)

¶ *Bed-rite* gives a more logical meaning to the passage than *bed-right* (q. v.).

bed-rock, *s.* The stratum that underlies the mineral-bearing rock or soil.

bed-room, *s.*

*1. Room in a bed.

2. A room designed for the accommodation of a bed, to be occupied during the night.

"The collectors were empowered to examine the interior of every house in the realm, to disturb families at meals, to force the doors of *bed-rooms* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

bed-screw, *s.* A screw used to put and hold together the framework of wooden bedsteads and bedposts. Also a powerful machine for lifting large bodies, and placed against the gripe of a ship to be launched for starting her. (*Smyth: Sailor's Word-Book.*)

bed-sick, ***bed-seik**, *s.* Confined to bed by indisposition.

"It is enjoined, that if one be prevented from obeying a legal summons by sickness, it be proven be a testimonial . . . with twa witnessis, that he is *bed-seik*, and may not travel, . . ."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 361, A. 1568.

bed-side, *s.* The side of a bed.

"When I was thus dressed, I was carried to a *bed-side*."
—*Tatler*, No. 15.

bed-sore, *s.* A sore produced by long lying in bed. Usually a result of careless nursing.

***bed-staff**, ***bedd-staff**, *s.* A wooden pin formerly affixed to the sides of a bedstead, to hold the clothes from slipping on either side.

"Give her a remembrance with a *bedd-staff*, that she is forced to wear the Northumberland-arms a week after."—*Twelve Ingenious Characters* (1686). (*Halliwel: Contrib. to Lexicog.*)

"Hostess, accommodate us with a *bed-staff*."
Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humor.

bed-steps, *s. pl.* Steps for ascending a bed.

bed-stock, *s.* A bedstead.

bed-straw. [BEDSTRAW.]

***bed-stre**, *s.* Materials of a bed.

"Y schal moiste my *bed-stre* with my teeris."—*Wyclif: Psalm vii*. 7.

†bed-swerver, *s.* One who swerves from faithfulness with regard to marriage vows.

"She's a *bed-swerver*, even as bad as those
That vulgars give the boldest titles to."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

bed-tick, *s.* [In Dut. *beddetijk*.] Cloth made into a huge bag to contain the feathers or other material of a mattress; a mattress, without the material used for stuffing it. (*Pennant.*)

bed-time, *s.* The time for retiring to bed.

"Bell! thou soundest merrily;
Teldest thou at evening,
Bed-time draweth nigh."

Longfellow: Translations; Song of the Bell.

†bed-ward, *adv.* Toward bed or rest, or the time of resting.

"Couch'd, and now fill'd with pasture gazing sat,
Or *bed-ward* ruminating."

Milton: Paradise Lost, iv. 350.

¶ In the examples which follow *bedward* looks like a substantive; but in reality *toward* is split into two words, *to* and *ward*, and the substantive is only *bed*.

"While your poor fool and clown, for fear of peril,
Sweats hourly for a dry brown crust to *bedward*."

Albumazar (O. Pl.), vii. 160.

"As merry as when our nuptial day was done,
And tapers burned to *bedward*."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 6.

bed-winch, *s.* An implement used to tighten up or to loosen and extract bedscrews in wooden bedsteads. (Frequently spelled and pronounced *bed-wrench*.)

bed-work, *s.* Work done in bed without any great exertion of energy; work performed with no toil of the hands.

"The still and mental parts
That do contrive how many hands shall strike
When fitness calls them on, and know, by measure
Of their observant toil, the enemy's weight;
Why, this hath not a finger's dignity,
They call this *bedwork*, mappery, closet war."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

***bēd** (2), *s.* [BEAD, *s.*]

***bed-howse**, *s.* [BEDHOUSE.]

***bed-roll**, *s.* [BEAD-ROLL.]

bēd, ***bēdde**, *v. t. & i.* [From *bed*, *s.* (q. v.) In *Ger. betten*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Of a literal bed, or of literal bedding, for man or for beast:

†1. To place in a bed.

(a) *In a general sense*:

"She was publicly contracted, stated as a bride, and solemnly *bedded*."—*Bacon*.

†(b) *Spec.*: To cohabit with.

"They have married me:
I'll to the Tuscan wars, and never *bed* her."

Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 3.

2. To make partner of the bed.

"There was a doubt ripped up, whether Arthur was *bedded* with his lady."—*Bacon*.

3. *Reflectively*: To make one's self a bed or place of rest anywhere.

"A snake *bedded* himself under the threshold of a country house."—*L'Estrange*.

4. To supply a horse or cow with litter.

II. Of a plant-bed in a garden:

1. To lay out plants in rectangular or other plots.

2. To sow or plant in earth.

"Lay the turf with the grass side downward, upon which lay some of your best mold to *bed* your quick in, and lay your quick upon it."—*Mortimer*.

III. Of anything hollow and bed-like: To lay in anything hollow and bed-like.

IV. Of anything which lies flat: To lay in order; to stratify; specially of laying a course of bricks or stones in mortar or cement.

B. Intransitive: To cohabit.

"If he be married, and *bed* with his wife, . . ."—*Wiseman*.

***bēd** (1), *pret. of BID* (q. v.).

"Nor leave his stand untill his Captaine *bed*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 41.

***bēd** (2), *pret. of BIDE* (q. v.). [A. S. *bad*; from *bidan*=to abide.] Abode.

"Then sped up to Cabrach sone,
Whair they *bed* all that night."
Battell of Balrinnies. (*Poems 16th Cent.*, p. 350.)

bē-dāb'-ble, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dabble*.] To sprinkle over; to wet.

bē-dāb'-bled, *pa. par. & a.* [BEDABBLE.]

"Bedabbled with the dew, and torn with briars."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

"Idols of gold from heathen temples torn,
Bedabbled all with blood."

Scott: Vision of Don Roderick, 31.

bē-dāb'-blīng, *pr. par. & a.* [BEDABBLE.]

***bē-dāff**, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and O. Eng. *daff*=a fool.] To make a fool of.

"Be not *bedaffed* for your innocence."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,067.

***bē-daffed**, *pa. par.* [BEDAFF.]

***bē-daf'-fīng**, *pr. par.* [BEDAFF.]

†**bē-dāg'-gle** (*gle* as *gel*), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *daggle*.] To soil the clothes by allowing them to touch the mud in walking, or by bespattering them as one moves forward. (Now generally spelled *bedraggle*, q. v.)

"The pure ermine had rather die than be *bedaggled* with filth."—*Wodroephe: French and English Grammar* (1626), p. 324.

bē-dāg'-gled (*gled* as *geld*), *pa. par. & a.* [BEDAGGLE.]

bē-dāg'-glīng, *pr. par.* [BEDAGGLE.]

***bē-da'gh**, *v. i.* [A. S. prefix *be*, and *dagian*=to dawn, to become day.] To dawn upon.

"Lest the day vs *bedaghe* and ourdeedes knownen."
Destruction of Troy, MS. (*S. in Boucher.*)

***bē-dā're**, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dare*.] To dare.

"The eagle . . . is emboldened
With eyes intente to *bedare* the sun."

Peele: David and Bethsabe.

***bē-dā'red**, *pa. par.* [BEDARE.]

***bē-dā'r-īng**, *pr. par.* [BEDARE.]

***bē-dark'**, ***bē-dēr'**, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dark*.] To darken.

"When the blackewinter nighte,
Without moone or sterre light,
Bederked hath the water stronde."

Gower: Conf. Amant., bk. i.

***bē-dark'ed**, *pa. par.* [BEDARK.]

bē-dark'-en, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *darken*.] To darken; to cover with gloom.

" . . . when this gloomy day of misfortune *bedarkened* him."—*Bp. Hackett: Life of Archbp. Williams*, pt. i., p. 65.

bē-dark'-ened, *pa. par. & a.* [BEDARKEN.]

bē-dark'-en-īng, *pr. par.* [BEDARKEN.]

***bē-dark'-īng**, *pr. par.* [BEDARK.]

bē-dāsh', *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dash*.] To dash over; to wet by dashing a liquid over or against.

"When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the sad story of my father's death,
And twenty times made pause to sob and weep,
That all the standers-by had wet their cheeks,
Like trees *bedash'd* with rain . . ."

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

bē-dāshed', ***bē-dāsh't'e**, *pa. par. & a.* [BEDASH.]

bē-dāsh'-īng, *pr. par.* [BEDASH.]

bē-dā'ub, ***bē-dā'wb**, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *daub*.]

1. *Lit.*: To daub over, to besmear. (Followed by *with*, more rarely by *in*.)

"A piteous corse, a bloody piteous corse,
Pale, pale as ashes, all *bedaub'd* in blood,
All in gore blood."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

"Here, therefore, they wallowed for a time, being grievously *bedaub'd* with the dirt . . ."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) To disfigure by unsuitable vestments.

"Every moderate man is *bedaubed* with these goodly habiliments of Arminianism, Popery, and what not."—*Mountagu's Appeal to Caesar*, p. 139.

(b) To flatter in a coarse manner; to offer fulsome compliments to.

"Parasites *bedaub* us with false encomiums."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 121.

bē-dā'ubed, ***bē-dā'wbed**, *pa. par. & a.* [BEDAUB, *v. t.*]

bē-dā'ub-īng, *pr. par.* [BEDAUB, *v. t.*]

Bēd'-ā-wēen, ***Bedwin**, *s. & a.* [BEDOUIN.]

bē-dāz'-zle (*zle* as *zel*), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dazzle*.] To dazzle.

"Pardon, old father, my mistaken eyes,
That have been so *bedazzled* with the sun,
That overeverything I look on seemeth green:
Now I perceive thou art a reverend father;
Pardon, I pray thee, for my mad mistaking."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 5.

bē-dāz'-zled (*zled* as *zeld*), *pa. par. & a.* [BEDAZZLE.]

"Full through the guests' *bedazzled* band
Resistless flashed the levin-brand."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 26.

bē-dāz'-zliŋg, *pr. par. & a.* [BEDAZZLE.]

bē-dāz'-zliŋg-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *bedazzling*; -*ly*.] In a bedazzling manner.

bēd'-bōlt, *s.* A horizontal bolt passing through both brackets of a gun-carriage near their centers, and on which the forward end of the stool-bed rests. (*Smyth: Sailor's Word-Book.*)

bēd'-chām-bēr. [BED-CHAMBER.]

bēd'-clōthes. [BED-CLOTHES.]

bēd'-cūr-tainŷ. [BED-CURTAINS.]

***bēd'-dāl**, ***bēd'-dēl**, ***bēd'-dēll**, *s.* [BEADLE.]

bēd'-dēd, *pa. par. & a.* [BED, *v. t.*]

"Let coarse bold hands from slimy nest,
The *bedded* fish in banks outwrest."

Donne.

"And, as the sleeping soldiers in th' alarm,
Your *bedded* hairs, like life in excrements,
Start up, and stand on end."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

bēd'-dēr, *s.* [From Eng. *bed*; -*er*.] The nether stone in an oil-mill. It is called also *BEDETTER*.

bēd'-dērn, *s.* A refectory. (*Weale: Architectural Terms.*)

***bēd'-dōste**, *s.* [BEDSTEAD.]

bēd'-dīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BED, *v.*]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive. [From Eng. *bed*, -*ing*. In Dut. *bedding*=bed, layer, stratum; Sw. *bäddning*; Ger. *bettung*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A bed with the clothes upon it; materials for rendering a bedstead comfortable to a sleeper.

"The disease had generally spared those who had warm garments and *bedding*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Litter for the domestic animals to lie upon.

"First, with assiduous care from winter keep,
Well fother'd in the stall, thy tender sheep;
Then spread with straw the *bedding* of thy fold."

Dryden.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şhūn**; **-tjon**, **-şion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **şhūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

II. Technically:

1. *Geol.*: Stratification, or the line or plane of stratification.

"The planes of cleavage stand in most cases at a high angle to the bedding."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., xiv. 410.

2. *Mech.*: The seat on which a boiler or anything similar rests.

bedding-moldings, *s. pl.* [BED-MOLDINGS.]

bedding-plants, bedding-out-plants, *s. pl.* Plants intended to be set in beds in the open air.

bedding-stone, *s.*

Bricklaying: A level marble slab on which the rubbed side of a brick is tested to prove the truth of its face. (*Knight*.)

*bēd'-dŷ, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Eager to seize prey. (Used of greyhounds.) (*Scotch & North of England dialect*.)

"But if my puppies ance were ready,
They'l be baith clever, keen, and beddy,
And ne'er neglect

To clink it like their ancient deddy,
The famous Heck." *Watson's Coll.*, i. 70.

*bēde, *bēd, *pret. of v.* [A. S. *bead*, *pret. of beoðan*=to command, to bid, will, offer, enjoy.] Offered.

"I bed hem both londe and lede."
The King of Tars, 124. (*S. in Boucher*.)

*bēde (1), *s.* [BEAD.]

*bēde (2), *s.* A miner's pickax.

*bē-dēad', *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dead*.] To deaden; to deprive of sensation.

"There are others that are bedeaded and stupefied as to their morals, and then they lose that natural shame that belongs to a man."—*Hallywell's Melampronæa*, p. 1.

*bē-dēad'-ēd, *pa. par.* [BEDEAD.]

*bē-dēad'-īng, *pr. par.* [BEDEAD.]

*bē-dēaf-ēn, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *deafen*.] To deafen.

"Forth upon trackless darkness gazed,
The Knight, bedeafened and amazed,"
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 8.

*bē-dēaf-ēned, *pa. par. & a.* [BEDEAFEN.]

*bē-dēaf-ēn-īng, *pr. par.* [BEDEAFEN.]

bē-dēck', *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *deck*.] To deck out, to adorn.

"The spoil of nations shall bedeck my bride."

Byron: The Bride of Abydos, ii. 20.

bē-dēck'ed, *bē-dēckt', *pa. par. & a.* [BEDECK, *v. t.*]

"So that I was bedeckt with double praise . . ."—*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 187. (*Richardson*.)

bē-dēck'-īng, *pr. par.* [BEDECK, *v. t.*]

bē-dēg'-u-ar, bē-dēg'-ar, *s.* [Pers. *bād-āward* or *bād-āwardah*, a kind of white thorn or thistle of which camels are fond; from *bād*=wind, and *award*=battle, or *āwardah*=introduced. (*Mahn*.)] The gall of the rose, found especially on the stem of the Eglantine. It is as large as an apple, and is covered with long reddish and pinnated filaments. It is produced by a puncture of a small hymenopterous insect, the *Cynips rosæ*. It has been employed against diarrhoea, dysentery, scurvy, stone, and worms. (*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. xv., p. 427.)

bēde'-hōuse, *bēd'-hōwse, *s.* [Old Eng. *bede*, *bead*=a prayer, and *house*.] An almshouse. [BEAD-HOUSE.]

" . . . shal makelodgyngs and bedhouses for x. poor men."—*MS. quoted in Halliwell's Contrib. to Eng. Lexicog.*

*bē-dēl, *s.* Old spelling of BEADLE.

*bē-dēl-rŷ, *s.* [BEADLERY.]

*bē-de-mān, *bē-deş-mān, *s.* [BEADSMAN.]

*bē-de-rōlle, *s.* [BEADROLL.]

*bē-dēt'-tēr, *s.* [From Eng. *bed*.] The same as BEDDER (*q. v.*).

bedevil (bē-dēv'l), *v. t.*

1. To treat with diabolical violence or ribaldry.

"I have been informed, since the present edition went to the press, that my trusty and well-beloved cousins, the Edinburgh Reviewers, are preparing a most vehement critique on my poor, gentle, unresisting Muse, whom they have already so bedeviled with their ungodly ribaldry."—*Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, P. S.

2. To throw into a state of disorder or confusion, in a manner to suggest the action of evil spirits.

bē-dēv'-iled, *pa. par. & a.* [BEDEVIL.]

bē-dēv'-il-īng, *pr. par.* [BEDEVIL.]

bē-dēv'-il-mēnt, *s.* The state of being in vexatious disorder, or of being bedeviled.

bē-dew' (ew as ū), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dew*.]

1. To moisten with dew-like drops of any liquid or viscous substance.

"The countess received a letter from him, whereunto all the while she was writing her answer, she bedewed the paper with her tears."—*Wotton*.

"Balm, from a silver box distill'd around,
Shall all bedew the roots, and scent the secret ground."
Dryden: Theocritus; Idyll. xviii.

"Though Freedom's blood thy plain bedew."

Byron: Ode from the French, 1.

2. To moisten with water or other liquid trickling more continuously than if it simply fell in drops.

"Dark Suli's rocks, and Pindus' inland peak,
Robed half in mist, bedew'd with snowy rills,"

Byron: Child Harold, ii. 42.

bē-dewēd' (ew as ū), *pa. par. & a.* [BEDEW.]

bē-dew'-ēr (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *bedew*; -er.] A person who or that which bedews.

bē-dew'-īng (ew as ū), *pr. par. & a.* [BEDEW.]

†bē-dew'-ŷ (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dewy*.] Covered with dew.

"Dark Night, from her bedewy wings,
Drops silence to the eyes of all,"

Brewer: Lingua, v. 16.

bēd-fāst', *pa. par.* Confined to bed; bedridden.

bēd'-fēl-lōw (Eng.), *bēd'-fāl-lōw (O. Scotch), *s.* [Eng. *bed*; fellow.]

I. Literally:

1. *Gen.*: One who sleeps in the same bed with another is bedfellow to that other, and *vice versa*. In mediæval times it was common for two men, even of high rank, to occupy the same bed; thus Lord Scroop was said to have been bedfellow to Henry V. Poverty, of course, has in all ages necessitated the same arrangement. [BEDMATE.]

"Nay, but the man who was his bedfellow,
Whom he hath cloy'd and grac'd with kingly favors,"
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

"With consent of our said souerane Lord, his Maiesties darrest bedfellow, . . ."—*Acts James VI.*, 1612 (ed. 1814), p. 474.

"Misery acquaints a man with strange bedfellows."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

2. *Spec.*: One's married spouse. (*Scotch*.)

II. *Fig.*: Anything for the time being lying on the bed with one.

"Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being so troublesome a bedfellow?"

Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

bēd-hāng'-īngs. [BED-HANGINGS.]

bē-dī'ght (gh silent), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *ight*=to prepare, to put in order.] To dress, especially in splendid raiment; to equip, to deck, to adorn.

bē-dī'ght, bē-dī'ght-ēd (gh silent), *pa. par. & a.* [BEDIGHT, *v.*]

A. Of the form bedight:

"Four ivory eggs soon pave its floor,
With russet specks bedight."

Cowper: The Bird's Nest (1793).

B. Of the form bedighted. (Used chiefly in composition; as, *ill-bedighted*=*"ill bedight,"* disfigured. [ILL-BEDIGHT.]

" . . . whose inner garment hath been injur'd and ill bedighted."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus*.

bē-dī'ght-īng (gh silent), *pr. par.* [BEDIGHT, *v.*]

bē-dīm', *bē-dŷm'n (n silent), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dim*.] To render dim; to obscure. *Used*—

1. Of a body nearly hidden from vision by something only partially transparent.

" . . . as stars

That occupy their places—and, though oft
Hidden by clouds, and oft bedimm'd by haze,
Are not to be extinguish'd or impair'd."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. Of the eye looking at a body.

"Celestial tears bedimm'd her large blue eye."

Byron: The Curse of Minerva.

bē-dīm'med, *bē-dŷm'ned (n silent), *pa. par. & a.* [BEDIM.]

bē-dīm'-mīng, *pr. par. & a.* [BEDIM.]

"Even as a dragon's eye that feels the stress
Of a bedimming sleep, . . ."

Wordsworth: Miscellaneous Sonnets.

bē-dīrt', *bē-drīt'e, *v. t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *dirt*.] To befoul with ordure. (*Scotch*.)

bē-dīrt'-ēn, *bē-drīt'-tēn, *pa. par.* [BEDIRT.] (*Scotch*.)

*bē-dīrt'-ŷ, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dirty*.] To make dirty, to daub, to smear. (*Lit. & fig.*)

" . . . bedirtied and bedaubed with abominable and horrid crimes."—*Bp. Taylor: Cont. of the State of Man*, bk. i., ch. 9.

*bē-diş'-mal, *v. t.* [Eng. *be*; *dismal*.] To render dismal. (*Not classic*.)

"Let us see your next number not only bedismaled with broad black lines, death's heads, and cross marrow-bones, but sewed with black thread!"—*Student*, ii. 259.

bē-diz'-ēn, be-dī'-zēn, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dizen*=to dress, to clothe.] To deck out, with little regard to good taste, in over-gaudy vestments, or with a superabundance of tinsel finery.

"Well, now you're bedizen'd, I'll swear as ye pass

I can scarcely help laughing—don't look in the glass."
Whitehead: Venus Attiring the Graces. (*Richardson*.)

bē-diz'-ēned, be-dī'-zēned, *pa. par.* [BEDIZEN.]

bē-diz'-ēn-īng, be-dī'-zēn-īng, *pr. par.* [BEDIZEN.]

Bēd'-lam, *Bēd'-lāw, Bēth'-lēm, Bēth'-lē-hēm, *s. & a.* [Eng. *Bedlam* is a contraction from *Bethlehem*, the hospital for lunatics described under A., 1. 1. It again is from *Bethlehem*, the little town, six miles south of Jerusalem, everywhere and forever celebrated as the birthplace of David and of Jesus Christ. In Latin of the Vulgate *Bethlehem*; Sept. & New Testament Gr. *Bēthleem*; Heb. *Bēth Lecchhem*=House of Bread.]

A. As substantive:

I. Of things:

1. The Hospital of St. Mary Bethlehem, from which *Bedlam* is derived. This was first a priory, founded in 1247 by an ex-sheriff, Simon Fitz Mary. Its original site was in Bishopsgate. The Priory of St. Mary Bethlehem, like the other English monastic establishments, was dissolved at the Reformation, Henry VIII., in 1547, granting its revenues to the Mayor, the commonalty, and the citizens of London. They made it a hospital for lunatics. In 1676 the original buildings were superseded by those of the "New Hospital of Bethlehem," erected near London Wall, the original one being thenceforward known as "Old Bethlehem." Finally, in 1815, the hospital was transferred to Lambeth.

" . . . an intellect in the most unhappy of all states, that is to say, too much disordered for liberty, and not sufficiently disordered for *Bedlam*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. *Gen.*: Any lunatic asylum.

" . . . an Inquisition and a *Bedlam*."—*Tillotson: Works*, vol. i., Sermon 1.

3. A place of uproar.

II. Of persons: An inhabitant of *Bedlam*, a *Bedlamite*; a madman.

"Let's follow the old earl, and get the *bedlam*

To lead him where he would; his roguish madness

Allows itself to anything." *Shakesp.: King Lear*, iii. 7.

B. As adjective:

1. Belonging to *Bedlam* or some other madhouse. [BEDLAM-BEGGAR.]

2. Such as might be supposed to emanate from a madhouse, and would be in place there.

"Anacreon, Horace play'd in Greece and Rome

This *bedlam* part; and others nearer home."

Cowper: Table Talk.

bedlam-beggar, *s.* One who, having formerly been an inmate of *Bedlam*, was now allowed to go again at large, as being held to be convalescent. Unable, or in some cases perhaps unwilling, to work for a livelihood, he, as a rule, took up the vocation of a vagrant beggar; the fact that he had actually been in the institution from which he professed to have emerged being vouched for by an inscribed armlet which he wore upon his left arm. [ABRAHAM-MAN.]

"The country gives me proof and precedent

Of *bedlam-beggars*, who with roaring voices

Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms

Pins, wooden pricks . . ."

Shakesp.: King Lear, ii. 3.

Bēd'-lam-īte, *s.* [Eng. *Bedlam*; -ite.] An inmate of Bethlehem Hospital for Lunatics, or one who behaves like a madman.

"In these poor *bedlamites* thyself survey,

Thyself less innocently mad than they,"

Fitzgerald.

bēd-līn'-ēn. [BED-LINEN.]

bēd-mā'-kēr, *s.* [Eng. *bed*; *maker*. In Ger. *bett-macher*.]

1. *Gen.*: One who makes the beds in a house.

2. *Spec.*: A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds and clean the chambers.

"I was deeply in love with my *bedmaker*, upon which I was rusticated for ever."—*Spectator*.

*bēd'-mān, *s.* [BEADSMAN.]

bēd'-māte, *s.* [Eng. *bed*; *mate*.] A bedfellow, one who occupies the same bed with a person. [BEDFELLOW.]

" . . . nought but heav'nly business

Should rob my *bedmate* of my company."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 1.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, ſŷrian. æ, œ = ē: ey = ā. qu = kw.

***bēd'-mōn**, s. [A. S. *beodan*=(1) to ask, to pray, (2) to bid, to command.] A beadle; the man who bids or summons.

"And that proclamation be mad at iiij. places assigned, ij. tymes a quarter, by the *bedmon* of the citee."—*English Gilds* (Ear. Eng. Text Soc.), p. 395.

bēd'-mōld-ingſ, s. pl.

Architecture: The moldings of a cornice in Grecian and Roman architecture immediately below the corona. It is called also **BED-MOLD** and **BED-DING MOLDINGS**.

***bē-dō'te**, v. t. [Eng. pref. *be*, and *dote*.] To cause to dote.

"To *bedote* this queene was their intent."

Chaucer: *Leg. of Hips.*, 180.

Bēd'-ōu-in, ***Bēd'-ū-in**, ***Bēd'-a-wēen**, ***Bēd'-wīn**, s. & a. [In Fr. *Bédouin*. From Arab. *bedāwī*=living in the desert; *badw*=desert; *badā*=to live in the desert, to lead a wandering life.]

A. As subst.: A wandering Arab, an Arab of the nomad type living in a tent in the desert, as distinguished from one living in a town.

"Bedawnees or *Bedouins*, the designation given to the dwellers in the wilderness."—*Kitto: Cycl.*, 3d ed., i. 185.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the wandering Arabs, nomad.

"The *Bedwin* women . . ."—Keith Johnston: *Gazetteer* (ed. 1864), p. 54.

***bē-dōy'f**, pa. par. [A. S. *bedofen*=drowned.] Besmearcd, fouled.

"His face he schew besmottit for ane bourde, And all his membris in mude and dung *bedoyf*."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 139, 31. (Jamieson.)

bēd'-pōst. [BED-POST.]

bēd'-quilt. [BED-QUILT.]

bē-dräg'-gle (gle as *gel*), v. t. [Eng. pref. *be*, and *draggle*.] To draggle, to soil the clothes by allowing them to trail in the mire.

"Poor Pätty Blount no more be seen, *Bedraggled* in my walks so green."—Swift.

bē-dräg'-gled (gled as *geld*), pa. par. & a. [BEDRAGGLE.]

bē-dräg'-glīng, pr. par. [BEDRAGGLE.]

bēd'-ral (1), s. & a. [An altered form of the English word *bedel* or *beadle*.] [BEADLE.]

1. A beadle.

"I'll hae her before Presbytery and Synod—I'm half a minister mysel', now that I'm *bedral* in an inhabited parish."—Scott: *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxxiv.

2. A sexton, a gravedigger. (Scotch.)

"Od, I wad put in auld Elspeth, the *bedral's* widow."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. iv.

***bēd'-ral** (2), s. & a. [From *bed*, and *ral*, corrupted from *rid* (?).]

A. As subst.: A person who is bedrid. (Jamieson.)

B. As adj.: Bedrid.

***bē-dreīnt'e**, pa. par. [A. S. *drencean*, *drencean* (pret. *drencte*), *gedrencan* (pret. *gedrente*)=to give to drink, to drench, to drown.] Drenched.

bē-drēnch', v. t. [Eng. pref. *be*, and *drench*.] [BEDREINTE.] To drench; thoroughly to wet.

"such crimson tempest should *bedrench* The fresh green lap of fair King Richard's land."

Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, iii. 3.

bē-drēnch'ed, pa. par. & a. [BEDRENCH.]

bē-drēnch'-īng, pr. par. [BEDRENCH.]

***bēd'-repe**, s. [A. S. *beodan*=to bid, and *reopan*=to reap.] A day's work performed in harvest time by tenants at the bidding of their lords.

bēd'-right (*gh* silent), s. [Eng. *bed*; *right*.] The right appertaining to the marriage-bed. [BED-RITE.]

"Whose vows are, that no *bedright* shall be paid Till Hymen's torch be lighted . . ."

Shakespeare: *Tempest*, iv. 1. (Globe ed.)

bēd'-rōom. [BED-ROOM.]

bē-drōp', ***bē-drōp'pe**, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *drop*.] To besprinkle or bespatter with drops.

"On the window-pane *bedropp'd* with rain."

Wordsworth: *Cottager to her Infant*.

bē-drōp'ped, **bē-drōpt**, pa. par. & a. [BEDROP.]

bē-drōp'-pīng, pr. par. [BEDROP.]

bēd'-side. [BED-SIDE.]

bēd'-stēad, ***bēd'-dēste**, s. [Eng. *bed*; *stead* (q. v.). In Dut. *bedstede*.] The wooden or iron framework on which a bed is placed.

"Only Og, king of Bashan, remained of the remnant of giants; behold, his *bedstead* was of iron."—Deut. iii. 11.

bēd'-strāw, s. [Eng. *bed*; *straw*. In Ger. *bettstroh*.]

1. Straw placed beneath the mattress or clothes on a bed.

2. *Bot. and Ord. Lang.:* The English name of *Galium*, the genus of plants constituting the type of the order *Galiaceæ* (Stellates). The corolla is rotate and four-cleft, the stamina are four, and the fruit is a dry two-lobed indehiscent pericarp; while the leaves are in whorls. About fourteen species exist in Great Britain; most have white flowers, though two, *Galium verum* (Yellow Bedstraw), a very common plant, and *G. cruciatum* (Crosswort Bedstraw or Mugwort), have them yellow, and one or two a greenish bloom. Among the white-flowered species may be enumerated *G. saxatile* (Smooth-heath Bedstraw), which is very common, *G. aparine* (Goose-grass or Cleavers), and *G. mollugo* (Great Hedge Bedstraw). [GALIAM.]

bē-dūck', v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *duck*, v.] To duck, to plunge (one) under water, to immerse in water.

"How without stop or stay he fiersly lept, And deepe himself *beducked* in the same."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vi. 42.

***bē-duēl'e**, v. [A. S. *dwelian*, *dweligan*=(1) to deceive, (2) (i.) to mistake.] To deceive.

"Our godes some ells thai him helde, For he cuthe make the men *beduelde*."

Cursor Mundi, MS. Edin., f. 129. (S. in Boucher.)

bē-dūn'-dēr, v. t. [From Eng., A. S., Dan., &c., *be*, and Dan. *dunder*=thunder.] To stupefy, to confound, to deafen by noise. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)

bē-dūng', v. t. [Eng. pref. *be*, and *dung*.] To apply dung to, as, for instance, with the view of manuring a plant; to cover as with dung.

"Leaving all but his [Goliath's] head to *bedung* that earth."—Ep. Hall: *Cases of Cons.*, ii. 2.

***bē-dūsk'**, v. t. [Eng. *be*; *dusk*.] To make dusky, blackish, brown, or swarthy; to smutch. (Cotgrave: *Fr. Dict.*, under the word *basaner*.)

bē-dūst', v. t. [Eng. pref. *be*, and *dust*.] To sprinkle with dust, or to cover over with dust.

bē-dūst'-ēd, pa. par. & a. [BEDUST.]

bē-dūst'-īng, pr. par. [BEDUST.]

bē-dwārf', v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *dwarf*.] To dwarf, to stunt in stature.

"'Tis shrinking, not close weaving, that hath thus In mind and body both *bedwarfed* us."—Donne.

bēd'-wāy, s. [Eng. *bed*; *way*.]

Min.: A certain false appearance of stratification in granite.

bē-dy'e, ***bē-dī'e**, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*; *dye*.] To dye, to tinge or stain with color.

"And Briton fields with Sarazin blood *bedyde*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. xi. 7.

bē-dy'ed, ***bē-dy'de**, ***bē-dī'de** (Eng.), ***bē-dy'-it** (O. Scotch), pa. par. & a. [BEDYE.]

"Your airis first into the Seel se *Bedyit* weil and benedit oft mon be."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 81, 3.

bē-dy'-īng, pr. par. [BEDYE.]

***bē-dy'm'n** (*n* silent), v. t. [BEDIM.]

bēe (1) [pl. *bēes* (O. Eng.), **bēeſe*, **bēſ* (Wycliffe), **bē-is*, **bēen*], s. [A. S. *beo*, *bi*; Sw. *bi*; Icel. *by*; Dan. *bie*; Dut. *bij*; (N. H.) Ger. *biene*; M. H. Ger. *bie*, *bīn*; O. H. Ger. *bia*; Gael. & Ir. *beach*; Sp. *abeja*; Fr. *abeille*; Port. *abelha*; Ital. *ape*, *peccchia*; Lat. *apis*; Lith. *bitte*; Lett. *bette*.]

I. Literally:

1. *Spec.:* The well-known insect half domesticated for honey-making in hives. It is the *Apis mellifica*, Linn., and is still found wild or escaped from man's control in Russia, in portions of Asia, in Italy, and in France. Bees are social insects. Their societies consist of three classes—neuters, females, and males. The first-named are abortive females, and do all the work of the society; they are armed with a sting, and their larvæ, if treated

with specially rich food, can develop into perfect females. The solitary female in the hive is popularly called a queen; she is fecundated in the air, and then deposits her eggs in hexagonal combs which the workers have prepared for the purpose. The eggs are hatched into maggot-like larvæ, which are fed on a mixture of wax and honey, are then shut by the workers into the cell, which they inclose with a lining, and finally emerge as perfect insects. A single female will produce in a year from 12,000 to 20,000 bees, of which all but about 3,000 die at the



Bees.
a. Drone. b. Queen. c. Worker.

approach of winter. The males are called drones. A well-peopled hive will contain from 200 to 800 of them. Being destitute of a sting, they have not the power of defending themselves, and after their appropriate function has been performed, they are remorselessly put to death by the workers. When bees become too numerous in a hive, a fresh queen is nurtured, under whose auspices they swarm.

"And bees in hives as idly wait The call of early Spring."

Cowper: *To the Rev. Mr. Newton*.

2. *Gen.:* Any insect of a similar structure to the hive-bee, as the Humble Bees, the Carpenter Bees, the Mason Bees, solitary bees in general. In the same sense the plural *bees* is the technical English name for the section of the hymenopterous order Anthophila (q. v.).

II. Figuratively:

1. A busy person. (*Colloquial*.)

2. An assemblage of persons for a specific purpose, as to unite their efforts for a charitable object, to help one of their number on with his work, or to carry on a contest with each other in spelling or some similar intellectual exercise; as, a spelling *bee*; an apple *bee*; a husking *bee*; a quilting *bee*.

¶ (a) *To hae a bee in one's bonnet:* To be harebrained; to be giddy. [BEE-HEADIT.]

"If ony body kend o' the chance she has of the estate, there's mony a wheel-doing man would think little of the *bee* in her bonnet."—Scott: *St. Ronan's Well*, ch. x.

(b) *In the bees:* In a state of confusion. (Jamieson.)

bee-bird, s. A local English name for the Spotted Flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*.

bee-block, s.

Naut.: One of the blocks of hard wood bolted to the sides of the bowsprit-head, for reeving the foretopmast stays through.

bee-bread, s.

1. A kind of "bread," composed of the pollen of flowers collected by bees, and which after it has been converted by them into a whitish jelly by being received into their stomachs, and there perhaps mixed with honey, is finally used for the feeding of their larvæ. (See Kirby & Spence's *Introd. to Entomology*, Letter 11th.)

2. A plant, *Borago officinalis*, often grown purposely for bees.

bee-eater, s.

1. *Sing.:* The English name of a genus of birds, *Merops*, and especially of the *M. apiaster* [see *MEROPS*], more fully called the Yellow-throated Bee-eater, of Africa. It has two long tail-feathers projecting behind the rest. Its general color above is brownish-red; the forehead is pale blue; a black band crosses the throat, meeting a streak of the same color along the side of the head, the space thus inclosed being yellow; the lower parts, wings, and tail are green.

2. *Plur. (Bee-eaters):* The English name of the family of *Meropidae*, of which the genus *Merops* is the type. Residents in India have at times the opportunity of seeing a beautiful green species, *Merops Indicus*, darting out from among trees, and returning again, much as the fly-catchers do.

bee-feeder, s. A device for feeding bees in bad weather or protracted winters. It consists of a small perforated piece of board which floats on the liquid food.

bee-flower, s. The same as the BEE-ORCHIS (q. v.); the name also of the Wallflower.

bee-fumigator, s. A blower for driving smoke into a hive to expel the bees from the hive, or a portion of it, while the honey is being taken away.

bee-garden, s. A garden or inclosed place planted with flowers, and designed for the accommodation of bee-hives.

bee-glue, s. Propolis, the glue-like or gummy substance with which bees affix their combs to the hive and close their cells.

bee-gum, s. A gum tree in which bees hive.

bee-hawk, s. A predatory bird, the *Pernis apivorus*. Its full designation is the Brown Bee-hawk. It is called also the Honey Buzzard. It feeds chiefly on wasps and their larvæ. [PERNIS, HONEY BUZZARD.]

bee hawk-moth, s. The name given to some species of the genus *Sphingidæ* called *Macroglossa*. They have a certain resemblance, which, however, is one of analogy and not of affinity, to bees. The Broad-bordered Bee Hawk-moth is *Macroglossa fuciformis*, and Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth is *Macroglossa bombyliiformis*.

bee-headit, a. Harebrained; unsettled. In Scottish phrase, "having a bee in one's bonnet."

bee-hive, s. A hive designed for the reception of a swarm of bees or actually inhabited by one.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aſ; expect, Xenophon, exiſt. ph = f. -cian, -tian = ſhan. -tion, -ſion = ſhūn; -tīon, -ſion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -ſious = ſhūſ. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

bee-house, *s.* A building containing a number of bees for bees; an apiary.

bee-larkspur, *s.* A well-known flowering plant, *Delphinium grandiflorum*.

bee-line, *s.* The shortest route to any place, that which a bee is assumed to take; though, in fact, it often does differently in its flight through the air.

bee-master, *s.* One who keeps bees.

"They that are bee-masters, and have not care enough of them, must not expect to reap any considerable advantage by them."—*Mortimer: Art of Husbandry*.

bee-moth, *s.* A name for the Wax-moth, *Galleria cereana*, which lays its eggs in bee-hives, the larvæ, when hatched, feeding on the wax. [WAX-MOTH.]

bee-nettle, *s.* *Galeopsis tetrahit*.

bee-orchis, *s.* The name of a species of Orchis, the *Ophrys apifera*. It is so called because a part of the flower resembles a bee. It is large, with the sepals purplish or greenish-white, and the lip brown variegated with yellow.

bee-parasites, *s. pl.* A name sometimes given to the order of insects called Strepsiptera, which are parasitic on bees and wasps. (*Dallas: Nat. Hist., Index.*)

bee-scap, *s.* [Icel. *skeppa*=a measure, a basket.] A bee-hive.

"When I got home to my lodging I was just like a demented man; my head was bizzing like a bee-scap, and I could hear [of] nothing but the bir of that wearyful woman's tongue."—*Steam-Boat*, p. 83. (*Jamieson.*)

bee-wax, *s.* The wax formed by bees. It is not, as some suppose, the farina collected from flowers, but exudes from between the segments on the underside of the bodies of the bees, eight scales of it emanating from each.

bee (2), *s.* [A. S. *beac*, *beh*=a ring, bracelet.]

Naut.: A ring or hoop of metal.

bēech, ***bēeche**, ***bēche**, *s.* [A. S. *bece*, *beoce*, *boc*; Sw. *bok*, *bokträd*; Icel. *bók*=a beech-tree, *beyki*=a collection of beech-trees, a beech-wood; Dan. *bøg*, *bøgetræ*; Dut. *beuk*, *beukeboom*; N. H. Ger. *buche*; M. H. Ger. *buoche*; O. H. Ger. *puocha*; Russ. *buk*?; Port. *faia*; Ital. *faggio*; Lat. *fagus*; Gr. *phēgos*; Gael. *faibhle*=beech wood; Arm. *fao*, *fav*; Wel. *ffawyd*. The Anglo-Saxon *bece* or *boc*, meaning beech, seems connected with *bec* and *boc*=a book, as if at one period or other our ancestors had used some portion of the beech-tree, perhaps the smooth bark, as writing material.] A tree, the *Fagus sylvatica*, or the genus *Fagus* to which it belongs. It is ranked under the order Corylaceæ (Mastworts). The nuts are triquetrous, and are placed in pairs within the enlarged prickly involucre. They are called *mast*, and are devoured in autumn by swine and deer. The wood is brittle and not very lasting, yet it is used by turners, joiners, and millwrights. The fine thin bark is employed for making baskets and band-boxes. The country people in some parts of France put the leaves under mattresses instead of straw, their elasticity rendering them well adapted for such a purpose.

¶ (a) The Australian beech is *Tectona Australis*, a kind of teak.

(b) The beech of New South Wales: *Monotoca elliptica*, an Epicrad.

(c) The Blue or Water-beech: *Carpinus Americana*, a kind of hornbeam.

(d) *The Dutch Beech: *Populus alba*.

(e) The Horn Beech: *Carpinace betulus*.

(f) The Sea-side Beech: A name given in Jamaica to the *Exostemma Caribæum*, a Cinchonad.

(g) The Water Beech. [BLUE-BEECH.] (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(h) The American Beech: *F. Ferruginea*.

beech-coal, ***bechene-coal**, *s.* Charcoal made from beech-wood.

"The chanounes bechene cole."

Chaucer C. T., 13, 124.

beech-drops, *s.* A vegetable parasite which grows on the roots of beeches.

beech-finch, *s.* A local name for the Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*, Linn.). (*Ogilvie.*)

beech-gall, *s.* A gall on the leaf of the beech-tree.

beech-green, *a.* Of a color like the leaves of the beech-tree; almost the same as olive-green.

Entom. **Beech-green Carpet Moth**: A British Geometer Moth (*Larentia olivata*).

beech-nut, *s.* The nut of the beech, two of which lie in the prickly capsule.

beech-oil, *s.* Oil expressed from beech-mast. It is used in Picardy and some other parts of France in lieu of butter, for which it is a poor substitute.

beech-owl, *s.* A name given to the Tawny Owl (*Syrnium stridula*).

beech-tree, *s.* The same as BEECH (q. v.).

†**bē ech-en**, *a.* [A. S. *becen*. In Ger. *buchen*, *büchen*.] Pertaining or relating to beech. *Specialty*—

1. Consisting of beech-trees, produced by beech-trees.

"And Dati and Francini both have made

My name familiar to the beechen shade."

Couper: *Trans. of Milton (Death of Damon)*.

2. Made of beech-wood.

"In beechen goblets let their beverage shine,

Cool from the crystal spring, their sober wine."

Couper: *Trans. of Milton's Elegy*.

¶ Gradually becoming obsolete, its place being supplied by the substantive *beech* used adjectively; thus we say *beech-wood* rather than *beechen-wood*.

bēech'-mast, *s.* [Eng. *beech*; *mast*. In Ger. *buchmast*.] The mast or fruit of the beech-tree.

beech-wheat, *s.* [Eng. *beech*; *wheat*.] A plant, *Polygonum fagopyrum*. (*Nemnich.*) [BUCKWHEAT.]

bē'ech-ŷ, *a.* Full of beech, consisting of beech.

"Who knows not Melville's beechy grove,

And Roslin's rocky glen."

Scott: *The Gray Brother*.

beef, *s. & a.* [From Fr. *bœuf*=(1) an ox, (2) beef, (3) (of persons) a beef-eater; O. Fr. *bœf*, *buef*; Sp. *buey*=an ox; Prov. *bou*; Port. *boi*=beef; Ital. *bue*=an ox: all from Lat. *bos*, accus. *bovem*; Gr. *bous*, genit. *boos*=an ox. Compare in Sw. *biffin*, *biff-stek*, and Dut. *biefin*, *bief-stuk*=Eng. *beef-steak*. A word introduced by the Normans. Trench directs attention to the fact that while in English the domestic animals, as long as they are living, are called by Saxon names, their flesh, after they are dead, has, as a rule, some Norman appellation, as if the Saxons had tended them while living, and the Normans eaten them when dead. "Thus," he says, "*ox*, *steer*, *cow*, are Saxon, but *beef* Norman; *sheep* is Saxon, but *mutton* Norman. So it is severally with *swine* and *pork*, *deer* and *venison*, *fowl* and *pullet*. *Bacon*, the only flesh which perhaps ever came within his (the Saxon's) reach, is the single exception." (*Trench: The Study of Words.*)] (See also Scott's *Ivanhoe*.)

A. As substantive:

1. An ox, a cow, or a bull, regarded as fit for food. ¶ In this sense it has a plural, *beeves*.

"Alcinous slew twelve sheep, eight white-tooth'd swine,
Two crook-haunched beeves." Chapman.

2. The flesh of the ox or the cow, used either fresh or salted. It is the most nutritious of all kinds of meat, and is well adapted to the most delicate constitutions. It should be well cooked, as it has been proved that underdone beef frequently produces tapeworm. Good beef is known by its having a clear uniform fat, a firm texture, a fine open grain, and a rich reddish color. Meat which feels damp and clammy should be avoided, as it is generally unwholesome. Fresh beef loses in boiling 30 per cent. of its weight; in roasting it loses about 20 per cent. The amount of nitrogenous matter found to be present in one pound of good beef is about four ounces. In the raw state it contains 50 per cent. of water. [Ox.]

¶ In this sense there is no plural.

"The fat of roasted beef falling on birds will baste them."—Swift.

B. As adjective: Consisting of the flesh of the ox, cow, or even the bull.

"If you are employed in marketing, do not accept of a treat of a beef-steak and a pot of ale from the butcher."—Swift.

beef-steak, *s.* A steak of beef.

"I like a beef-steak, too, as well as any;

Have no objection to a pot of beer."

Byron: *Beppo*, 48.

beef-tea, **beef tea**, *s.* A kind of "tea" or broth for invalids made from beef. In the large packing houses of the West the manufacture of the extract of beef is quite an industry for the purpose of making beef-tea, which has entered largely into the common diet of the people.

beef-witted, *a.* Having a heavy, ox-like intellect; dull of understanding, stupid.

"... thou mongrel beef-witted lord!"—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1.

beef-wood, *s.*

1. The English name of the Casuarina (q. v.).

2. The name given in New South Wales to the *Stenocarpus salignus*, a tree belonging to the order Proteaceæ, or Proteads.

3. The name given in Queensland to *Banksia compar*, also a Protead. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

bēef-ēat-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *beef*; *eater*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. One who eats beef.

2. A stout, overfed man.

B. Ornith.: The Buphaginæ, a sub-family of African birds, called also Ox-peckers. They belong to the family of Sturnidæ (Starlings). *Buphaga*

Africana, the species called by way of pre-eminence the Beef-eater, perches on the back of cattle, picking from tumors on their hide the larvæ of Bot-flies (*Cestridæ*), on which it feeds.

bēef-ēat-ēr (2), *s.* [Derived from the Fr. *beauffetier*=one who watches or looks after the beaufet, buffet, or sideboard.]

Plur.: A name applied to the yeomen of the royal guard.

"... some better protection than that of the trainbands or beef-eaters."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

bē'ef-sū-ēt, *s.* [Eng. *beef*; *suet*.] The suet or kidney fat of beef. [SUET.]

beef-suet tree, *s.* A shrub, *Shepherdia argentea*, belonging to the Elæagnaceæ (Oleasters). It is called also Buffalo-berry, and grows in this country.

***bēek**, *v. t. & i.* To bask, warm. [BEAK.]

***bēek**, *s.* An old spelling of BEAK.

bē'ek-ite, *s.* [BECKITE.] A mineral, a variety of quartz, the same as Beckite (q. v.).

***bēel**, *s.* A boil, ulcer. [BOIL.]

"The skyne in the whiche a beel is growun."—*Wycliffe (Levit.* xiii. 18).

***bēeld**, ***bēild**, *s.* [BEILD, BIELD.]

bēele, *s.* A kind of pickax used by miners.

Bē-ēl'-zē-būb, *s.* [In Gr. *Beelzeboub*: Heb. *Baal zebub*, from *Baal*=lord of, and *zebub*=a fly.]

1. The fly-god, a god worshiped in the Philistine town of Ekron. (2 Kings i. 3.)

2. An evil spirit. [BEELZEBUL.]

3. *Fig.*: Any person of fiendish cruelty, who is so nicknamed by his adversaries, or in contempt of moral sentiment appropriates the appellation to himself and cherishes it as if it were an honorable title.

"His [Viscount Dundee's] old troopers, the Satans and *Beelzebubs* who had shared his crimes, and who now shared his perils, were ready to be the companions of his flight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

Bē-ēl'-zē-būl, *s.* [Gr. *Beelzeboul*, from Heb. *Baal zebul*, *Baal*=lord of, and *zebul*, in Old Testament=a habitation, in the Talmud=dung.] A word used in the New Testament for the prince of the demons (Matt. x. 25; xii. 24, 27; Mark iii. 22; Luke xi. 15, 18, 19.) *Beelzebub*, not *Beelzebub*, is the correct reading in those passages. Probably signifying *lord of dung*, the *dung-god*. A contemptuous appellation for *Beelzebub*, the god of Ekron [BEELZEBUB], which may, moreover, have been, as Hug suggests, a dung-rolling scarabæus beetle, like that worshiped by the Egyptians.

***bēeme**, *s.* [BEAM.]

†**bēe'-mōl**, *s.* [BEMOL.]

bēen, ***bēne**, ***bēn**, *v.* [A. S. *beon*=to be, to exist, to become.]

1. Past participle of the verb *to be*.

"... thou hast *been* faithful over a few things, . . ."
—*Matt.* xxv. 23.

*2. The 1st, 2d, and 3d persons plural indicative of the verb *to be*.

"Some aren as seneschals and serven other lordes,

And *ben* in stede of stywardes."

Piers Plowman, p. 5.

"... they be desceyved that say they *ben* not tempted in here body."—*Chaucer: The Persones Tale*.

***bēen**, *s. pl.* [In A. S. *beon*=bees, pl. of *beo*=a bee.] An old plural of BEE (q. v.).

***beenge**, ***bynge**, *v. t.* [A. S. *bensian*=to fall down in prayer, to supplicate; *ben*=a prayer.] To cringe, in the way of making much obeisance.

"An' ding awa' the vexing thought

O' hourly dwynyn into nought,

By *beenging* to your foppish brithers."

Fergusson: *Poems*, ii. 33. (*Jamieson.*)

bēer (1), ***bēere**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *beor*=(1) beer, nourishing or strong drink, (2) metheglin (?) (*Bosworth*); Icel. *biorr*; Fries. *biar*; Dut. & Ger. *bier*; O. H. Ger. *bior*, *pior*; Fr. *bière*; Ital. *birra*; Wel. *bir*; Arm. *byer*, *bir*, *ber*.]

A. As substantive: A fermented aqueous infusion of malt and hops, or of malt, sugar, and hops. The term is now applied to all malt liquors prepared by the process of brewing.

Beers are divided into two great classes, ales and porters, the former being chiefly prepared from pale malt, and having a pale amber color, while in the preparation of the latter a certain proportion of roasted or black malt is used along with the pale malt. This increases the color, and gives to the porter a somewhat bitter flavor. These two classes are subdivided into a great many varieties, depending on the strength of the wort used and the amount of hops added. Thus we have pale ale, mild ale, bitter ale, barley wine, table beer, &c. Stout, brown stout, double brown stout, &c., are merely richer and stronger kinds of porter.

Genuine beer should consist of water, malt extract (dextrine and glucose), hop extract, and

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

alcohol. The quantity of alcohol in beer varies from two per cent. in table beer to ten or even twelve per cent. in strong ale, and the extract from three to fifteen per cent., the latter giving to the beer its nutritive value. The alcohol present always bears a relation to the amount of sugar fermented. A good sound beer should be perfectly transparent, and have a brilliant color and a pleasant flavor. Sour beers and beers that are thick are very unwholesome.

In England the adulteration of ale or beer is subjected to a serious fine. The Act 56 George III., cap. 58, imposes a penalty of £200 (\$1,000) on any brewer or publican who shall have in his possession, or who shall sell adulterated beer, and a further penalty of £500 (\$2,500) on any druggist or other person who shall sell any adulterant to a licensed brewer. Notwithstanding the stringency of this act, beer has been, and still is, very largely adulterated. The nitrogenous matter extracted from the malt, and present in the original beer, is reduced to a minimum, and the beer-drinker pays for a liquor which may be sweet and pleasant to the taste, but is almost destitute of nourishment. Salt is added, not so much to preserve the beer, as to increase the thirst, and thereby impart a craving for more drink. *Cocculus indicus*, picric acid, strychnine, and opium, said to be adulterants, are now seldom, if ever, used to adulterate beer.

"Flow, Welsted! flow, like thine inspirer beer!
Tho' stale, not ripe; tho' thin, yet ever clear;
So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull;
Heady, not strong; and foaming, tho' not full."
Pope: *Dunciad*, bk. iii., 169-172.

B. As adjective: Intended to contain or actually containing beer; designed for the sale of beer, or in any other way pertaining to beer. (See the subjoined compounds.)

beer-barrel, s. A barrel used to contain beer. [BARREL.]

"... of earth we make loam; and why of that loam, whereto he was converted, might they not stop a beer-barrel?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. i.

beer-cooler, s. A large shallow vat or cistern in which beer is exposed to the natural air to be cooled; a tub or cistern in which air artificially cooled is used to reduce the temperature of beer.

beer-engine, s. [BEER-MACHINE.]

beer-faucet, s. A machine consisting of a piston for injecting air into flat beer to make it foam.

beer-float, s. An areometer or hydrometer floated in grain-wash to ascertain its density and the percentage by volume of proof spirits which it will probably yield.

beer-fountain, s. A pump used to draw beer into a glass for immediate consumption. [BEER-MACHINE.]

beer-glass, s. A glass to drink beer from.

beer-hopper, s. A vat or beck in which hops are infused before being added to the wort.

beer-house, s. A house where beer is sold.

"What woman (even among the drunken Almshouses) is suffered to follow her husband into the alehouse or beer-house?"—*Gascogne: Delicate Diet for Drunkards* (1576).

beer-machine, beer-engine, s. A machine or engine in use in public-houses and other beer-shops of London and most other cities. It consists of a row of force-pumps in connection with casks below, each containing a different quality of liquor. The handles of the pumps are visible at the bar; and a sink below conveys away any liquor which may be spilled in the process of drawing.

beer-saloon, s. A saloon licensed for the sale of beer and other malt liquors only; a saloon where beer is sold.

beer-vat, s. A vat in which malt is infused in the manufacture of beer.

***bēere, s.** [BIER.]

bēer'-y, a. [Eng. *beer*; -y.] Pertaining to beer; under the influence of beer. (*Vulgar.*)

bēes, s. pl. [Plural of Eng. *bee*.]

Ship-carpentry: Pieces of plank bolted to the outer end of the jib-boom to reeve the fore-topmast stays through. [BEEBLOCK.]

†bees-alluring, a. Alluring bees.

"Faire Marigoldes, and Bees-alluring Thime."
Spenser: *The Fate of the Butterflies*.

***bēe'-gēn, a.** [BISON, BYSOM.] Blind.

bēe'-sha, s. [Native name in parts of Further India (?).]

Bot.: A genus of bamboos differing from *Bambusa* in having the seeds inclosed in a fleshy pericarp. There are two species, *Beesha baccifera*, from Chittagong, where it is called Pagu Tulla, and *B. fax*, from the Malayan Archipelago.

***bēest, *bē'est-ŷng, *bestynge, *bestnynge, *biēst'-līng, *bē'est-in, *beēst'-līng, *bē'est-līng, *bē'es-tīn-līng, *bē'est-nŷng, *bē'est-nŷnge, s. (sing.) & a.; *bē'est-līngs, *biē'st-līngs, *bē'est-ins, s. pl.** [A. S. *beost*, *bysting*=the first milk of a cow after calving (*Bosworth*); Dut. *biest*; L. Ger. *beest*; (N. H.) Ger. *biestmilch*; O. H. Ger. *biest, biost, piest*=beestings. Mahn suggests an affinity to Goth. *beist*=leaven, and Wedgwood to Lett. *bees*=thick, close, like the combs of bees; *beest*=to become thick, to coagulate.]

A. As substantive: The first milk taken from a cow after calving, or from any other milch beast after having borne offspring.

"*Bestnynge mylke (bestnyngke): collustrum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"So may the first of all our fells be thine,
And both the beestning of our goats and kine."
Ben Jonson: *Pan's Anniv.*

B. As adj. (of the singular forms): Pertaining to the first milk from a cow after calving.

***beest-milk, *biest-milk, s.** [In Ger. *biestmilch*.] The first milk of a cow after calving. [BEEST.]

bē'es-wāx, s. [Eng. *bees*; *wax*.] The "wax" of bees, used by them for constructing their cells. It is a secretion elaborated within the body of the animal from the saccharine matter of honey, and extruded in plates from beneath the rings of the abdomen. It is not the same as the propolis which bees may be seen carrying on their thighs when returning from their daily excursions among flowers. Also, the same wax melted down and purified, as an article of commerce.

bēes'-wīng, s. A fine filmy deposit in old Port wine.

bēet, s. & a. [A. S. *bete*; Ger. *beete*; Dut. *beete*; Dan. *bede*; Wel. *betyesen*; Fr. *bette* or *betterave*; Sp. *betarraga, beterraga*; Ital. *bieta* or *bietola*; Sw. & Lat. *beta*; from the Celtic *bett*=red, or from *bwyd* or *biadh*=food or nourishment, the plants being used for that purpose.]

A. As substantive: The English name of the Beta, a genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiaceæ (Chenopods). *Beta vulgaris*, or Common Beet, is cultivated to be used in the manufacture of sugar, the green-topped variety being preferred for the purpose. The small red, the Castelnauary, and other varieties are used, either raw or boiled, as salad. Beet is also used for pickling, for furnishing a varnish, and for other purposes. Much of the beetroot-sugar is made not from the *Beta vulgaris*, but from the *B. cicla*, the White Beet, called also the Chard or Sicilian Beet. (*Cicla* in the specific name means Sicilian.)

B. As adjective: Pertaining to the plant described under A.

bēet, v. t. [A. S. *betan*=to make better, improve.] To remedy, improve, mend.

"Makyng ayein or beetyng her nettis."—*Wycliffe* (*Matt.* iv. 21).

Of fire=to mend, improve, or add fuel to a fire (*figuratively*).

"Or noble 'Elgin' beets the heav'n-ward flame."
Burns: *The Cotter's Saturday Night*.

bē'et-ax, s. [From Eng. *beet*, and *ax* (?).] An instrument for paring turf.

bēe'-tle (1) (tle=tēl), s. [A. S. *bytel*, *bytl*, *biotul*=a mallet, a staff; from *beatan*=to beat. In L. Ger. *betel*, *bötel*=a clog for a dog; N. H. Ger. *beutel*=a bag, a purse, a beater, a reaping-chisel; M. H. Ger. *boszel*=a beater.]

1. A maul, a heavy wooden mallet for driving stones, stakes, or tent-pegs into the ground.

2. A beetling machine.

beetle-brow, s. A projecting brow, like one of the transverse projections on the head of a mallet. It is the portion just above the eyes called the superciliary ridge, made by the projection of the frontal sinus. [BEETLE, v. (2).]

"He had a beetle-brow,
A down-look, middle stature, with black hair."
Sir R. Fanshawe: *Tr. of Pastor Fido*, p. 175.

† It is sometimes used in the plural.

"His blobber lips and beetle-brows commend."
Dryden: *Juv.*, Sat. iii.

beetle-browed, *bitel-browed, a. Having a projecting brow.

"Enquire for the beetle-brow'd critic, &c."—*Swift*.

"He was bitelbrowed and baberlipped also."
Piers Plowman (ed. Skeat), bk. v. 190.

beetle-head, a. & s.

A. As adjective: Having a head assumed to be as destitute of understanding as the head of a wooden maul; a "wooden head."

B. As substantive: The weight generally called the "monkey" of a pile-driver.

beetle-headed, a. Having a "wooden" head; utterly deficient in intellect; stupid exceedingly.

"... a beetle-headed, flap-ear'd knave,"
Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

beetle-stock, s. The stock or handle of a beetle.

"To crouch, to please, to be a beetle-stock
Of thy great master's will,"
Spenser: *Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

bēe'-tle (2) (tle as tēl), s. [A. S. *betl*, *betel*, *bitel*=(1) a beetle, a coleopterous insect; (2) a "black-beetle," i. e., a cockroach; from *bitan*=to bite.]

1. *Entom.:* Any member of the enormously large order of insects called by naturalists Coleoptera, meaning Sheathed Wings. [COLEOPTERA.] They have four wings, the inferior pair, which are membranous, being protected by the superior pair, which are horny.

"The poor beetle that we tread upon,
In corporal suff'rance finds a pang as great
As when a giant dies."
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

To be as blind as a beetle is an expression founded probably upon the habits of some beetles of the Scarabæus family, which come droning into houses in the evening, are attracted by the glare of the lamp, fly round it and through the room, ending by tumbling backward on the ground, and finding a difficulty in getting up again. No beetles are really blind, except a few cave species.

"Others come sharp of sight and too provident for that which concerned their own interest; but as blind as beetles in foreseeing this great and common danger."—*Knolles: History of the Turks*.

2. *Popularly:* A "black beetle," viz., a cockroach, which, however, is not properly a beetle at all, but belongs to the order Orthoptera, and is akin on one side to the cricket, on the other to the earwig.

***beetle-stones, s. pl.** An old name given to nodules of clay-ironstone found at Newhaven, near Edinburgh, and elsewhere. The appellation was given from the erroneous notion that the nodules were of insect origin. [CLAY-IRONSTONE.] (*Buckland: Geology and Mineralogy*, 1836, vol. i., p. 199.)

bēe'-tle (1) (tle=tēl), v. t. [From Eng. *beetle*, s. (1) (q. v.).] To beat with a heavy mallet.

"Then lay it [yarn] out to dry in your bleaching-yard; but be sure never to beat or beetle it."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 344. (*Jamieson*.)

bēe'-tle (2) (tle as tēl), v. i. [A. S. *bitel*=biting or sharp.] To jut out or hang over, as some cliffs do.

"Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,
That beetles o'er his base into the sea."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 4.

bēe'-tled (tled as tēld), pa. par. & adj. [BEE-TLE, v. t.]

bē'et-līng, pr. par. & a. [BEETLE, v. (1).]

bē'et-līng, pr. par. & a. [BEETLE (2), v. t.]

"On beetling cliffs, or pent in ruins deep,
They, till due time shall serve, were bid far hence."
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 46.

***beetling-machine, s.** A machine formerly in use for beetling or beating cloth as it was slowly wound on a revolving roller.

bēet'-rād'-ish, s. [Eng. *beet*; *radish*.] A plant, the same as BETTRAVE (q. v.).

bē'et-rāve, s. [Fr. *betterave*=beet; from *bette*=beet, and *rave*=a radish, a root.] A plant, the Red Beet (*Beta vulgaris*). [BEET.]

bē'et-rōot, s. [Eng. *beet*; *root*.] The root of the Beet (*Beta vulgaris*). [BEET.] A valuable food, owing to the large amount of sugar it contains. Nearly all the sugar used in France is made from the beet, and in this country many of the sugar refiners use it in their sugar factories. In Germany a coarse spirit is manufactured from the beet, a large proportion of which is imported into other countries and made into methylated spirit. Beetroot contains ten per cent. of sugar, and about two per cent. of nitrogenous matters. It was formerly used to adulterate coffee.

beetroot-sugar, s. Sugar made from the root of the beet. It seems to have been first made in the year 1747; it was largely manufactured in France during the wars of the revolution, when English cruisers cut the French off from access to the West Indian cane sugar. It has been attempted in this country and in England. "The beetroot is first washed in a rotatory drum immersed in water, then rasped into pulp, and squeezed in woolen sacks by hydraulic pressure, or in continuous revolving presses, or the sugar is removed by diffusion in iron tumblers. The



Beetle.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șn; -tjon, -șjon = zhšn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

juice is clarified with lime filtered through animal charcoal, crystallized *in vacuo*, and drained by a centrifugal machine."

bēeves, *s. pl.* [The plural of Eng. *beef* (q. v.).] Oxen, black cattle.

"They sought the *beeves* that made their broth."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 10.

***bēe'-vōr**, *s.* [BEAVER (2) (q. v.).]

***bē'e-zēn**, *a.* [BISON.] (O. Scotch.)

bē-fāl', ***bē-fāl'**, ***bē-fā'le** (pret. *befell*, **befelle*, **befel*, **bi fel*, **by fel*; *pa. par.* *befallen*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *befeallan*; O. S. *bifallan*; Ger. *befallen*.]

A. Transitive (followed by the object with or without a preposition):

1. To happen to, to affect one. (Used at first indifferently of favorable or of unfavorable occurrences in one's career.)

"Bion asked an envious man, that was very sad, what harm had *befallen* unto him, or what good had *befallen* unto another man."—*Bacon*.

2. The tendency being to take more note of what is unfavorable than favorable in one's lot; the word now has generally an unfavorable sense.

"For the common people, when they hear that some frightful thing has *befallen* such a one in such a place . . ."
—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

B. Intrans.: To happen, to take place.

"But you at least may take report
Of what *befalls*."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

bē-fāl'-lēn, *pa. par.* [BEFALL.]

"O teacher, some great mischief hath *befallen*
To that meek man."—*Milton: Paradise Lost*, bk. xi.

bē-fāl'-līng, *pr. par. & s.* [BEFALL.]

A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As subst.: That which befalls, an occurrence, an incident; an event especially of an unfavorable character.

bē-fā'r-i-a, *s.* [BEJARIA.]

bē-fēll', ***bē-fēl'**, *pret. of* BEFALL.

***bēff**, ***baff**, *v. t.* [Ger. *puffen*, *†buffen*= . . . to cuff, bang, or buffet.] To beat, to strike. (*Scotch*.)

"Bot the wrath of the goddis has down *bēft*
The cietie of Troy from top vnto the ground."

Douglas: Virgil, 59, 9.

bēff, **baff**, *s.* [From *baff*, *v.* In O. Fr. *bufe*, *bufe*, *bouffe*=a blow from the fist, a cuff.] [BUFF, BUFFET.] A blow, a stroke, a cuff. The same as Scotch *BAFF* (q. v.).

***bēf-frōy**, *s.* [BELFRY.]

***bē-fight** (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *fight*.] To fight, to combat.

bē-fīt', *v.* To be suitable to or for; to become, to be becoming in. *Used*—

(a) *Of persons*:

"He was not in the frame of mind which *befits* one who is about to strike a decisive blow."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(b) *Of things*:

"Well do a woman's tears *befit* the eye
Of him who knew not as a man to die."

Hemans: The Abencerrage, iii.

bē-fīt'-tēd, *pret. of* BEFIT.

¶ *Befitted* as a *pa. par.* scarcely exists.

" . . . and that it us *befitted*

To bear our hearts in grief . . ."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

bē-fīt'-tīng, *pr. par. & a.* [BEFIT.]

"An answer *befitting* the hostile message and menace."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, iv.

bē-fīt'-tīng-lŷ, *adv.* In a *befitting* manner.

†bē-flāg-ged, *pa. par.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *flagged*=decorated with flags.] From an imaginary present, beflag.

"Berlin is gaily *beflagged*, and the illuminations will be unusually brilliant."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 23, 1877.

***bē-flā'ine**, *pa. par. & a.* [BEFLAY.]

bē-flāt'-tēr, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *flatter*.] To flatter in excess.

bē-flāt'-tēred, *pa. par. & a.* [BEFLATTER.]

bē-flāt'-tēr-īng, *pr. par.* [BEFLATTER.]

***bē-flā'y** (*pa. par.* *beflaine*), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *flay*.] To flay.

"Out of his skin he was *beflaine*."

Gower: Conf. Amant., bk. vii. (*Richardson*.)

bē-flōw'ēr, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *flower*.] To besprinkle, to scatter over with flowers or with pustules. (*Hobbes*.)

†bē-flūm', *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*; and *flum*, contracted from *flummery* (q. v.).] To befool by cajoling language, to cajole, to deceive, to impose upon; (in slang phrase) to "bamboozle."

" . . . then, on the other hand, I *beflumm'd* them wi' Colonel Talbot."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxxi.

bē-flūm'med, *pa. par.* [BEFLUM.]

bē-flūm'-mīng, *pr. par.* [BEFLUM.]

bē-fō'am, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *foam*.] To bespatter or cover with foam.

"At last the dropping wings, *befoam'd* all o'er

With flaggy heaviness, their master bore."

Eusden: Ov. Met., iv.

bē-fō'amed, *pa. par. & a.* [BEFOAM.]

bē-fō'am-līng, *pr. par.* [BEFOAM.]

bē-fōg', *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *fog*.] To involve in a fog. (*Irving*.)

bē-fōg'ged, *pa. par. & a.* [BEFOG.]

†bē-fōgg'-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [BEFOG.]

bē-fō'ol, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *fool*.] To make a fool of. (Often used reflexively=to make a fool of one's self; for in reality no one can make a fool of another.)

" . . . and how they came back again, and *befooled* themselves for setting a foot out of doors in that path . . ."
—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

bē-fō'oled, *pa. par. & a.* [BEFOOL.]

bē-fō'ol-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [BEFOOL.]

bē-fōr'e, ***bī-fōr'e**, ***bŷ-fōr'e**, ***bī-fōr'e**, ***bŷ-uōr'e**, ***bī-fōr'n**, ***bē-fōr'ne**, ***bī-fōr'-ēn**, ***bē-fōr'-ēn**, *prep., conj., & adv.* [A. S. and O. S. *beforan*, *biforan*=(1) before, (2) for; Dut. *bevorens*=before; (N. H.) Ger. *bevor*; O. H. Ger. *bifora*, *pivora*.]

A. As preposition:

I. In space:

1. *Gen.*: In front of, not behind; situated in front of the face, not behind the back. *Used*—

(a) *Of persons*:

"Their common practice was to look no further *before* them than the next line."—*Dryden*.

Or (b) *More loosely (of things)*: Situated nearer a spectator than is another thing with which it is compared in situation.

" . . . the hill of Hachilah, which is *before* Jeshimon."
—1 *Samuel* xxvi. 1.

2. *Spec.*: In the presence of, as noting—

(1) *When used of persons*:

(a) Exposure to the eyes of the person or persons in whose presence one is.

"And Shallum the son of Jabesh conspired against him, and smote him *before* the people."—2 *Kings* xv. 10.

¶ *Before* one, in the expression "Thou shalt have no other gods *before* me" (*Exod.* xx. 3; see also *Deut.* v. 7), practically means *anywhere*; for as a false god worshiped anywhere is worshiped "before," *i. e.*, in the presence of the All-seeing One, the commandment can be obeyed only by him who forbears to worship a false god anywhere.

(b) Great respect or even actual adoration for.

"On kneos heo gon *beforen* him falle."

The Kyng of Tars, 221. (*S. in Boucher*.)

" . . . the place where they kill the burnt-offering *before* the Lord."—*Lev.* iv. 24.

(c) Submission to the jurisdiction of.

"If a suit be begun *before* an archdeacon, the ordinary may license the suit to an higher court."—*Ayliffe*.

(d) In the power of, as if spread out in front of them.

"The world was all *before* them, where to choose."

Milton: Paradise Lost, bk. xii.

(2) *When used of places (Spec.)*: Encampment or the construction of military works for the purpose of besieging a place.

"And all the people, even the people of war that were with him, went up, and drew nigh, and came *before* the city."—*Joshua* viii. 11.

(3) *When used of things*:

(a) Proximity to, either for worship or any other purpose.

" . . . but thou and thy sons with thee shall minister *before* the tabernacle of witness."—*Numbers* xviii. 2.

(b) The impulse of something behind; as in the common nautical phrase "to run *before* the wind," *i. e.*, moving in the same direction as the wind and impelled by its full force.

"Her part, poor soul! seeming as burdened
With lesser weight, but not with lesser woe,
Was carried with more speed *before* the wind."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

II. In time:

1. Preceding.

"Particular advantages it has *before* all the books which have appeared *before* it in this kind."—*Dryden*.

2. Prior to.

"The eldest [elder ?] son is *before* the younger in succession."—*Johnson*.

3. Not yet arrived at; future.

"The golden age, which a blind tradition has hitherto placed in the Past, is *before* us."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. v.

III. In a figurative sense:

1. In preference to, rather than.

"We think poverty to be infinitely desirable *before* the torments of covetousness."—*Taylor*.

2. Superior to.

" . . . he is *before* his competitors both in right and power."—*Johnson*.

B. As conjunction:

1. Sooner than, earlier in time.

"*Before* two months their orb with light adorn,
If heav'n allow me life, I will return."—*Dryden*.

2. Previously to, in order that something may be.

"*Before* this elaborate treatise can become of use to my country, two points are necessary."—*Swift*.

C. As adverb:

I. Of place:

1. Further onward, in advance, in front of.

"Thou'rt so far *before*,
That swiftest wing of recompense is slow
To overtake thee." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 4.

2. In front; opposed to in the rear, or to behind.

II. Of time:

1. Up to this time, hitherto.

"The peaceful cities of th' Ausonian shore,
Lull'd in her ease, and undisturbed *before*,
Are all on fire." *Dryden*.

2. *In time past*:

(a) *Gen.*: At an indefinite period of bygone time.

" . . . and the name of Debir *before* was Kirjath-sepher."—*Joshua* xv. 15.

(b) *Spec.*: A short time ago.

"I shall resume somewhat which hath been *before* said, touching the question foregoing."—*Hale*.

3. Already.

"You tell me, mother, what I knew *before*,
The Phrygian fleet is landed on the shore."
Dryden.

before-casting, *s.* Forethought.

"If any man sleeth his neighebores bi *bifore-castyng*."—*Wycliffe (Exodus* xxi. 14).

before-go, *v. t.* To precede, go before.

"Merci and treuthe shal *befor-go* thi face."—*Wycliffe (Psalm* lxxxviii. 15).

before-goer, *s.* A messenger before.

"Y schal sende thi *bifore-goere* an Aungel."—*Wycliffe (Exodus* xxxiii. 2).

before-set, *a.* Prefixed. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

before-showing, *pr. par.* A previous disclosure; a fore-warning.

"We bothe saien a dreem in o nyght *bifore-schewynge* of thingis to comynge."—*Wycliffe (Genesis* xli. 11).

before-speaker, *s.* A spokesman.

"Profete that is interpretour ether *bifor-spekere*."—*Wycliffe (Exodus* vii. 1).

before-wall, *s.* An advanced rampart.

"The wal and the *bifor-wal*."—*Wycliffe (Isaiah* xxvi. 1).

bē-fōr'e-çī-tēd, *a.* [Eng. *before*; cited.] Cited before. (*Dr. Allen*.)

†bē-fōr'e-gō-īng, *a.* [Eng. *before*; *going*.] Going before. (Now abbreviated into *FOREGOING*.) (*Milton*.)

bē-fōr'e-hānd, ***bē-fōr'e-hānde**, ***bī-fōr'-hānd**, ***biuoren-hond**, *a. & adv.* [A. S. *beforan*, and *hond*=hand. In Sw. *i förhand*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Possessed of accumulations or stores previously acquired.

"Stranger's house is at this time rich, and much *before-hand*, for it hath laid up revenue these thirty-seven years."—*Bacon*.

2. In a state of forwardness; well prepared, all but ready.

"What is man's contending with insuperable difficulties, but the rolling of Sisyphus' stone up the hill, which is soon *beforehand* to return upon him again?"—*L'Estrange*.

B. As adverb:

1. Previously, before.

"Heo *biuorenhond* leorneth hore meister."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 212.

2. In a state of priority, first in time. (In this sense often followed by *with*.)

" . . . they therefore determined to be *beforehand* with their accusers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. Previously.

(a) By way of preparation.

"When the lawyers brought extravagant bills, Sir Roger used to bargain *beforehand* to cut off a quarter of a yard in any part of the bill."—*Arbuthnot*.

(b) Without waiting for a certain event; antecedently.

"It would be resisted by such as had *beforehand* resisted the general proofs of the gospel."—*Atterbury*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bě-för'e-měn-tioned (tioned as *shünd*), *a.* [Eng. *before*; *mentioned*.] Mentioned before, whether by word of mouth, by writing, or in a printed page. (*Foster*.)

***bē-för'-ēn**, *prep., conj. & adv.* [BEFORE.] (*Chaucer*.)

bē-för'e-time, *adv.* [Eng. *before*; *time*.] Formerly; *especially*, in the olden time.

"Beforetime in Israel, when a man went to inquire of God, thus he spake."—1 *Samuel* ix. 9.

***bē-för'ne**, *prep., conj. & adv.* [BEFORE.]

bē-för'-tune, *v. t.* [Eng. *be*; *fortune*.] To happen to, to betide.

"As much I wish all good beforneth you."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 8.

bē-för'-tuned, *pa. par. & a.* [BEFORTUNE.]

bē-för'-tun-ing, *pr. par.* [BEFORTUNE.]

***be-fot'e**, *adv.* On foot.

"Befote, or on fote (afote). Pedestre."—*Prompt Parv.*

bē-foul', *v. t.* [Eng. *be*; *foul*.] To foul, to render dirty, to soil. (*Todd*.)

bē-fou'led, *pa. par. & a.* [BEFOUL.]

bē-fou'ling, *pr. par.* [BEFOUL.]

bē-frēck'-le (le as *el*), *v. t.* [Eng. *be*; *freckle*.] To spot over with freckles. (*Drayton*.)

bē-friēnd', *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *be*; *friend*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To be a friend to or of, to act with kindness to, to favor, to countenance, to sustain by sympathy.

"Be thou the first true merit to befriēd;

His praise is lost who stays till all commend."

Pope: Essay on Criticism, 474.

2. *Fig.*: To favor, to be propitious to. (Used of things.)

B. Intransitive: To be friendly, favorable.

"But night befriēds—through paths obscure he pass'd."

Hemans: The Abencerrage, ii.

bē-friēnd'-ēd, *pa. par.* [BEFRIEND.]

bē-friēnd'-ing, *pr. par.* [BEFRIEND.]

"Hope the befriēding,

Does what she can, for she points evermore up to heaven."

Longfellow: The Children of the Lord's Supper.

bē-friēnd'-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *befriend*; *-ment*.] The act of befriending; the state of being befriended. (*Foster*.)

bē-frīng'e, *v. t.* [Eng. *be*; *fringe*. In Ger. *befransen*.] To place fringes upon, to adorn with fringes.

"When I flatter, let my dirty leaves

Cloath spice, line trunks, or flut'ring in a row,

Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho."

Pope: Satires, v. 419.

bē-frīng'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BEFRINGE.]

bē-frīng'-ing, *pr. par.* [BEFRINGE.]

bē-frīzz'ed, *a.* Having the hair frizzled, or crinkled.

bēft, *pa. par.* [BEFF.] (*Scotch*.)

bē-fūd'-dle, *v. t.* To muddle or confuse, as with liquor.

bē-fūr', *v. t.* [Eng. *be*; *fur*.] To cover or clothe with fur. (*F. Butler*.)

bē-fūrr'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BEFUR.]

bē-fūr'-ring, *pr. par.* [BEFUR.]

***beg**, *s.* [BEIGH.]

bēg, ***bēgge**, ***bēg'-gēn**, *v. i. & t.* [From Eng. *bag*. Or from A. S. *bedecian*=to beg (*Sweet and Skeat*). Compare also Sw. *begäha*, *bedja*; Goth. *bidjan*; Dan. *bede*; Dut. *bedelen*, *bidden*; Ger. *betteln*; O. H. Ger. *bitjan*; A. S. *biddan*=to ask, to pray, to beseech, (2) to bid; *biddan*=to pray; Mahr. *bhik*, *bheek*=alms; Hind. *bhikh*, *bheekh*, *bhik* or *bheek*=alms; *bhikh* or *bheekh mangna*=to ask alms, to beg.] [BEG, BEGGAR.]

A. Intransitive: To ask for alms, *spec.*, to ask habitually; to be a professional beggar, to be a mendicant.

"I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed."—*Luke* xvi. 8.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To ask earnestly; to ask as a beggar does for alms.

"... for all thy blessed youth

Becomes as aged, and doth beg the alms

Of palsied old ..."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

2. With similar earnestness to request anything, solicitation for which does not make one a mendicant.

"He went to Pilate, and begged the body of Jesus."—*Matthew* xxvii. 58.

3. To take for granted. [II. 1.]

*4. To apply for one's guardianship. [II. 2.]

"I fear you will

Be begg'd at court, unless you come off thus."

The Wits (O. Pl.), viii. 500.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic*. To beg the question: To perpetrate the fallacy called *Petitio principii*: to assume, if an opponent will permit it, the very thing to be proved.

*2. *Old Law*. To beg a person for a fool: To apply to be his guardian. The petition was presented in the Court of Wards.

"Leave begging, Lynus, for such poor rewards,

Else some will beg thee, in the court of wards."

Harrington: Epigr., i. 10.

¶ There is a play upon the words *beg you for* in the following passage:

"And that a great man

Did mean to beg you for—his daughter."

City Match (O. Pl.), 314. (*Nares*.)

¶ (a) Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to beg and to desire: "To beg marks the wish; to desire, the will and determination. Beg is the act of an inferior; desire, of a superior. We beg a thing as a favor, we desire it as a right."

(b) To beg, beseech, solicit, entreat, supplicate, implore, crave are thus discriminated: The first four of these do not mark such a state of dependence in the agent as the last three: to beg denotes a state of want; to beseech, entreat, and solicit a state of urgent necessity; supplicate and implore, a state of abject distress; crave, the lowest state of physical want. One begs with importunity; beseeches with earnestness; entreats by the force of reasoning and strong representation. One solicits by virtue of one's interests; supplicates by a humble address; implores by every mark of dejection and humiliation. Begging is the act of the poor when they need assistance; beseeching and entreating are resorted to by friends and equals, when they want to influence or persuade; beseeching is more urgent, entreating more argumentative. Solicitations are used to obtain favors which have more respect to the circumstances than the rank of the solicitor; supplicating and imploring are resorted to by sufferers for the relief of their misery, and are addressed to those who have the power of averting or increasing the calamity. Craving is the consequence of longing; it marks an earnestness of supplication, an abject state of suffering dependence.

bēg, *s.* [Turkish *beg*=prince, chief.] [BEY.]

In *Turkey*, *Tartary*, &c.: A title for a provincial governor, or generally for an official of high rank. In India it is occasionally met with as part of an ordinary proper name, borne by persons presumably of Mogul Tartar descent, but possessed neither of official rank nor of aristocratic birth. Beg is essentially the same word as *Bey*, used in Tunis and other parts of Northern Africa.

"Togrul Beg, however, the son of Michael, the son of Sedjuk, offered himself as a leader and bond of union to the Turks."—*Mill: Hist. India* (ed. 1848), vol. ii., p. 254.

bē-ga, **bē'e-gah**, ***big'-gah**, *s.* [Maharatta, Hind., &c., *bigha*.]

In *India*: A land measure. That of Bengal is about 1,000 square yards, or one-third of an English acre. That of the Maharatta country contains 3,926 square yards; consequently 1¼ begas will be an English acre.

bē-ga-dyne, *s.* One billion dynes.

***bēg'-āir'-ies**, *s.* [From O. Eng. *begare*=variegated.] Stripes or slips of cloth sewed on garments, by way of ornament, such as are now worn in liveries; pessments. [BEGARIE.]

"... use or wear in their cleithing, or apparell, or linyng thereof, onie cloath of gold, or silver, velvet, satine, damask, taffataes, or ony begairies, frenyies, paments, or broderie of gold, silver, or silk, ..."—*Acts James VI.* (1581), c. 113.

***bē-gāl'**, ***bē-gāl'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *be*; *gall*.] To gall, to chafe, to rub till soreness arise.

"And shake your sturdy trunks, ye prouder pines,

Whose swelling graines are like begald alone."

With the deep furrowes of the thunder-stone."

Bp. Hall: Defiance to Envy.

***bē-gāl'led**, ***bē-gāld'**, *pa. par.* [BEGALL.]

***bē-gār'-ēit**, ***bē-gār'-y-it**, *pa. par.* [BEGARIE.]

***bē-gār'-ie**, ***bē-gār'-ē**, *v. t.* [From Lat. *gyro*=to turn round in a circle. (GYRATE.) (*Urry & Tyrwhitt*.) Or from A. S. *gerian*=to clothe. (*Stevenson*.) [GARISH.] Or from (Old?) Fr. *begarrer*=to diversify. (*Longmuir*.)] (O. Eng. & Scotch.)

1. To variegate.

(a) *Gen.*: To deck with various colors.

"Begareit all in sundry hewis."

Lyndsay: S. P. R., ii. 103. (*Jamieson*.)

(b) *Spec.*: To stripe, to variegate with lines of various colors, to streak.

"All of gold wrocht was thare riche attyre,

Thar purpoure robbis begaryit schynand brycht."

Douglas: Virgil, 267, 15. (*Jamieson*.)

2. To besmear, to bedaub, to bespatter.

"Some Whalley's Bible did begarie,

By letting flee at it canarie."

Colville: Mock Poem, pt. i., 59.

bē-gāt', *pret. of BEGET* (q. v.).

"Shem . . . begat Arphaxad two years after the flood. And Shem lived after he begat Arphaxad, . . ."—*Gen.* xl. 10, 11.

bē-gā'-vēl, *s.* [Eng. *be*, and *gavel* (q. v.).] [BAGAVEL.] It is called also *Bethugavel*, or *Chip-ping-gavel* (q. v.).

***bē-gāw'**, ***bē-gāwd**, *v. t.* [Eng. *be*; and *gaw* (q. v.).] [GEWGAW.] To deck out with gewgaws.

"... Begawed with chains of gold and jewels."

North: Plutarch, p. 127. (*Richardson*.)

***bē-gāw'ed**, ***bē-gāwd'-ēd**, *pa. par. & a.* [BEGAW.]

***bē-gāw'-ing**, ***bē-gāwd'-ing**, *pr. par.* [BEGAW.]

bē-gē'ik, *s.* [BEGUNK.]

bē-gēm', *v. t.* [Eng. *be*; *gem*.] To adorn with precious gems, or anything similarly beautiful and lustrous.

"The doe awoke, and to the lawn

Begemmed with dewdrops, led her fawn."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 2.

bē-gēm'med, *pa. par. & a.* [BEGEM.]

bē-gēm'-mīng, *pr. par.* [BEGEM.]

***bēg'-ēn-ild**, ***bēg'-ēn-ēlde**, *s.* [O. Eng. *begen*=to beg, and *yldo*, *yld*, *eld*=age, seniority, a man.] A mendicant.

bēg'-ērg, *s.* One billion ergs.

***bē-gēs'**, ***bē-gēss'**, *adv.* [Eng. *pref. be*=by, and *gesse*=guess; Dan. *gisse*.] By chance, at random.

"Thou lichtlies all trow properties

Of luvē express,

And marks quhen neir a styme thou seis,

And hits begess."

Scott: Evergreen, i. 113.

"I hapnit in a wilderness,

Quhair I chanst to gang in beges."

Burel's Pilg. (Watson's Coll.), ii. 30.

bē-gēt', ***bī-gēt'e**, ***bī-gy'te** (*pret. begot, begat, begatte, begate*; *pa. par. begotten, bigeten*), *v. t.* [Eng. *be*; *get*=to cause to get; A. S. *begytan*, *bigytan* (*pret. begeat*)=to get, to obtain; A. S. *prefix be*, and *getan*, *gytan*, *gitan*=to get.] [GER.]

1. *Lit.*: To engender, to generate, to procreate, to become the father of. (Used of the procreation of children.)

2. *Fig.*: To produce, to engender, to generate, to cause to come into existence. (Used of projects, ideas, or anything similar, or generally of anything which man can bring into being.)

"Till carried to excess in each domain,

This fav'rite good begets peculiar pain."

Goldsmith: The Traveler.

bē-gēt'-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *beget*; *-er*.]

1. *Lit.*: One who begets; one who procreates; a father.

"For what their prowess gain'd, the law declares

Is to themselves alone, and to their heirs;

No share of that goes back to the begetter."

Dryden.

2. *Fig.*: A producer; as "a begetter of disease."

bēg'-ga-ble, *a.* [Eng. *beg*; *-able*.] Able to be obtained if begged for, or at least able to be begged with a doubtful result.

"He finds it his best way to be always craving, because he lights many times upon things that are disposed of, or not beggable."—*Butler's Characters*.

bēg'-gar, ***bēg'-gēr**, ***bēg'-gēre**, *s.* [Eng. *beg*, *-er*; Dut. *bedelaar*; Ger. *bettler*; Ital. *piccaro*. Comp. also Sw. *tiggare*; Dan. *tigger*.] [BEG.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. One whose habitual practice is to implore people for alms, whether because he has some physical or mental defect which wholly or partially incapacitates him from working; or because (if such a thing be conceivable) all his efforts to obtain work have been uniformly abortive; or finally, in too many cases, because he is too idle to work and too shameless to blush at the meanness of casting his support on others perhaps less strong in body, and even less rich in purse, than himself.

"Bet than a lazer, or a beggere."

Chaucer: C. T., 242.

"And there was a certain beggar named Lazarus, which was laid at his gate, full of sores, and desiring to be fed with the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table . . ."—*Luke* xvi. 20, 21.

2. One who is dependent on others for support, whatever his position in society.

"They [the non-juring clergy] naturally became beggars and loungers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**, **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tjon**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-clous**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

3. One who asks a favor, however legitimate; a petitioner for anything.

"What subjects will precarious kings regard?
A beggar speaks too softly to be heard." *Dryden.*

II. *Fig.*: One who, in a logical matter, "begs" the question; one who assumes the point in dispute, or, in a more general sense, who assumes what he does not prove.

"These shameful beggars of principles, who give this precarious account of the original of things, assume to themselves to be men of reason."—*Tillotson.*

B. *Old Law and Ord. Lang.* *Sturdy beggar*: An able-bodied man quite capable, if he liked, of working, but who will not do it because he prefers to quarter himself upon the industrious. The Act 14 Eliz., c. 5, passed in 1572, defined rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars to be "all persons whole and mighty in body, able to labor, not having land or mister, nor using any lawful merchandise, craft, or mystery." These, and coupled with them, unhappily, "all common laborers able in body, loitering and refusing to work for such reasonable wage as is commonly given"—that is, what now would be called all agricultural or other laborers on strike—were, for the first offense, to be grievously whipped and be burned through the gristle of the right ear with a hot iron an inch round; for the second should be deemed felons; and for the third suffer death, without benefit of clergy. The cruel severity of the Act made it fail of effect. The sturdy beggar continued to flourish; he does so still. He may be seen daily almost anywhere, not to say everywhere, in New York or Chicago; and as long as the thoughtless continue to give him alms in the street, there is no likelihood of his condescending to work.

beggar-brat, *s.* A contemptuous appellation for a child engaged in begging. A beggar's child.

beggar-maid, *s.* An unmarried female beggar.
"Young Adam Cupid, he that shot so trim,
When King Cophetua lov'd the beggar-maid."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 1.

beggar-man, *s.* A man who is a beggar.
"Glo. Is it a beggar-man?
Old Man. Madman and beggar, too."
Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 1.

Beggar-man's Oatmeal: A plant, *Alliaria officinalis*.

Beggar's Basket: A local name for a plant, *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

beggar's-brown, *s.* A light-brown snuff, which is made of the stem of tobacco.

beggar's-lice, *s.* A vulgar name for an American boraginaceous plant—the *Echinospermum virginicum*, the hooked prickles of whose nuts or bur-like fruits adhere to the clothes of passers-by.

beggar's-ticks, *s.* A similarly vulgar name for two composite plants, found in this country—the *Bidens frondosa* and the *B. connata*, the fruit of which, having two teeth or prickles, adhere to the clothes.

beggar-weed, *s.* [So called by farmers and others from its growing only in impoverished soil, or because of itself it beggars the land.] A name given by farmers to various weeds, specially to *Polygonum aviculare*, *Cuscuta trifolii*, *Hieracium sphondylium*, *Spergula arvensis*, and *Galium aparine*. (*Britten.*) [*POLYGONUM, CUSCUTA, &c.*]

beggar-woman, *s.* A woman who is a beggar.
"The elder of them, being put to nurse,
Was by a beggar-woman stol'n away."
Shakesp.: King Henry VI., iv. 2.

bĕg'-gar, ***bĕg'-gĕr**, *v. t.* [From *beggar*, *s.*]
I. *Lit.*: To reduce to beggary; to impoverish.
"Wives beggar husbands, husbands starve their wives."
Cowper: Task, bk. ii.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To impoverish. (Used of an exchequer or of finances.)

"... her merchants were to be undersold, her customers decoyed away, her exchequer beggared."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. To deprive. (Followed by *of*.)
"Necessity, of matter beggar'd,
Will nothing stick our person to arraign
In ear and ear."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

3. To exhaust; to tax to the utmost the power of.
"It beggar'd all description."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

beggar-my-neighbor, *s.* A game at cards, either the same with, or very like that of Catch-honors. (*Eng. & Scotch.*)

bĕg'-gared, *pa. par. & a.* [*BEGGAR, v.*]
"Big Mars seems bankrupt in their beggared host."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 2.

bĕg'-gar-ĭng, ***bĕg'-gĕr-ĭng**, *pr. par. & a.* [*BEGGAR, v.*]

bĕg'-gar-lĭ-nĕss, ***bĕg'-gĕr-lĭ-nĕsse**, *s.* [*Eng. beggarly; -ness.*] The quality of being beggarly; meanness.

"They went about to hinder the journey, by railing on the beggarliness of it, and discrediting of it."—*Lord Wimbledon to the Duke of Buckingham. Cabala* (1654), p. 136. (*Todd.*)

bĕg'-gar-lĭ, ***bĕg'-gĕr-lĭ**, ***bĕg'-gĕr-lĭe**, *a. & adv.* [*Eng. beggar; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Of persons*: Like a beggar, poor-looking, mean.

"Who, that beheld such a bankrupt beggarly fellow as Cromwell entering the parliament house with a threadbare, torn cloak, and greasy hat, could have suspected that he should, by the murder of one king and the banishment of another, ascend the throne?"—*South.*

2. *Of things*: Suitable for a beggar; like that of a beggar; mean, contemptible.

"As children multiplied and grew, the household of the priest became more and more beggarly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iiii.

B. *As adverb*: In a manner suitable to a beggar; meanly, indigently. (In a literal or in a figurative sense.)

"Touching God Himself, hath He revealed that it is His delight to dwell beggarly? And that He taketh no pleasure to be worshipped, saving only in poor cottages?"—*Hooker.*

bĕg'-gar-ŷ, ***bĕg'-gĕr-ŷ**, ***bĕg'-gĕr-ŷe**, *s.* [*Eng. beggar; -y.*]

1. *Of persons*: The state or condition of an habitual beggar; indigence.

"Gaunt Beggary, and Scorn."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 76.

2. *Of things*: Poverty; indigence.

"There's beggary in the love that can be reckon'd."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.

bĕgged, ***bĕg'-gĕde**, *pa. par. & a.* [*BEG.*]

***beg'-gild**, *s.* A beggar.

"Hit is beggilde rihte uorte beren bagge on bac."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 168.

bĕg'-gĭng, ***bĕg'-gŷng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*BEG, v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

¶ *Begging Friar* (*Ch. Hist.*): A friar who, having taken a view of poverty, supported himself by begging. [*FRIAR.*]

"... the songs of minstrels and the tales of begging friars."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of begging for, or soliciting anything. *Spec.*, the act of soliciting alms.

"1 *Fish*. No, friend, cannot you beg? Here's them in our country of Greece gets more with begging than we can do with working."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, ii. 1.

2. *Logic*: The act of assuming what is not conceded, as in the phrase "a begging of the question."

***bĕg'-gĭng-nĕss**, *s.* Neediness, beggary.

"Ther shal come to thee . . . thi beggingnesse as a man armyd."—*Wycliffe (Prov. xxiv. 34).*

Bĕg'-hards, **Bĕg'-uards**, **Bōg'-ards**, *s. pl.* [In *Ger. Begart*; *O. Ger. Beghard*; *Fr. Begard, Beguard*; *Low Lat. Beghardus, Begehardus, Beghardus, Begiardus*; from *Low Lat. & Prov. бага*=a bag; and *Ger. hart, Goth. hardus*=*Eng. hard*. Some say that the name is derived from their begging favor from God in prayer, and to the fact that they were religious mendicants. Another opinion is that they are named after St. Beghe, whom they took for their patroness. Skeat confidently suggests the Namur dialectic word *beguiant*=a stammer, as the real etymology.] [*BEGUINS, BEGUINES.*]

Church History:

1. *Gen.*: The "tertiaries" of several monastic orders, Dominicans and Franciscans.

2. *Specially*:

(a) The "tertiaries" of the Franciscans. By the third rule of St. Francis, those might have a certain loose connection with this order, who, without forsaking their worldly business, or forbearing to marry, yet dressed poorly, were continent, prayerful, and grave in manners. In France they were called *Beguini*, and in Italy *Bizochi* and *Bocasoti*. They were greatly persecuted by successive popes. (*Mosheim.*)

(b) Certain religious people who associated themselves into a kind of monastic lodging-house under a chief, while they were unmarried, retiring when they pleased. As they often supported themselves by weaving, they were sometimes called "Brother Weavers." They first attracted notice in the Netherlands in the thirteenth century. They were established at Antwerp in 1228, and adopted the third rule of St. Francis in 1290. (*Mosheim.*)

bĕ-gilt', *a.* [*Eng. be; gilt.*] Gilded over.
"Six maids attending on her, attired with buckram
bridelaces begilt, . . ."
—*Ben Jonson: Underwoods.*

bĕ-gĭn', ***bĕ-gĭn'ne**, ***bĭ-gŷn'ne**, *v. i. & t.* [*A. S. beginnan* (pret. *began*, pa. par. *begunnen*), *aginnan*, *anginnan*, *ingingan*, *onginnan*, *ongynnan*; from *a*, *an*, *in*, or *on*, and *gynnan*=to begin; *O. S. & O. H. Ger. beginnan*; *Sw. begynna*; *Dan. begynde*; *Dut. & Ger. beginnen*; *Lat. gigno*=to bring forth; *Gr. gignomai*, and *genō*; from the root *gen*, Sansc. *gan*=to be born, and *gaganmi*=to beget, or to bring forth.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To commence action; to pass from inaction to action.

"... yat alle ye bretheren and sisteren of yis fraternite shul kepen and begynnen her deuocioun on ye euen of ye feste of ye Trinitee, . . ."
—*Eng. Gilds (Ear. Eng. Text Soc.)*, p. 25.

2. To trace the first ground, element, or existence of anything.

"The apostle begins our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God."—*Locke.*

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To come into being, or commence or enter on any particular state of existence.

(a) To come into being. (Used of persons or things.)

"Ere the base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods the noble savage ran."
Dryden.

(b) To commence or enter on any particular state of existence; to commence, to arise.

"All began,
All ends, in love of God and love of man."—*Pope.*

2. To commence any action or course of action; to take the first step from non-action to action; to do the first act, or part of an act.

"Then they began at the ancient men which were before the house."—*Ezekiel* ix. 6.

¶ *Begin* is often followed half-transitively by an infinitive.

"Now and then a sigh he stole,
And tears began to flow."
Dryden.

¶ *To begin with*: To commence with; to select any particular person or thing as the first of a series.

"A lesson which requires so much time to learn, had need be early begun with."—*Govern. of the Tongue.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes the verbs to *begin*, to *commence*, and to *enter upon*: "*Begin* and *commence* are so strictly allied in signification, that it is not easy to discover the difference in their application, although a minute difference does exist. To *begin* respects the order of time; to *commence*, the exertion of setting about a thing. *Begin* is opposed to *end*; *commence*, to *complete*: a person *begins* a thing with a view to ending it; he *commences* with the view of completing it. To *begin* is either transitive or intransitive; to *commence* is mostly transitive: a speaker *begins* by apologizing; he *commences* his speech with an apology. To *begin* is used either for things or persons; to *commence*, for persons only: all things have their *beginning*; in order to effect anything we must make a *commencement*. *Begin* is more colloquial than *commence*: thus we say, to *begin* the work, to *commence* operations. To *commence* and *enter upon* are as closely allied in sense as the former words; they differ principally in application: to *commence* seems rather to denote the making an experiment; to *enter upon*, that of first doing what has not been tried before: we *commence* an undertaking; we *enter upon* an employment." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***bĕ-gĭn'ne**, *s.* [From *begin*, *v.*] Beginning.

"Let no whit thee dismay
The hard beginne that meets thee in the dore."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 21.

bĕ-gĭn'-nĕr, *s.* [*Eng. begin; -er.* In *Dut. beginner*; *Sw. begynnare*; *Dan. begynder.*]

1. One who originates anything; one who is the first to do anything.

"Socrates maketh Ignatius, the Bishop of Antioch, the first beginner thereof, even under the apostles themselves."—*Hooker.*

2. One whose study of a science or practice of an art has just commenced; one inexperienced in what he is doing or professing to do; a young learner or practitioner.

"Our choir would scarcely be excused,
Even as a band of raw beginners."
Byron: Hours of Idleness; Granta.

bĕ-gĭn'-nĭng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*BEGIN.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & participial adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*:

I. The act of commencing to do.
"This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee."—*John* ii. 11.

II. The state of commencing to be.
"Youth, what man's age is like to be, doth show;
We may our end by our beginning know."
Denham.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

III. The commencement or cause of anything.

1. The time or date of the commencement of anything.

(a) The moment in bygone time in which the heavens and the earth—i. e., the material universe—came into existence at the fiat of the Creator.

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."—*Genesis* i. 1.

(b) From everlasting, from eternity.

"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God."—*John* i. 1.

2. The first part of anything.

"The causes and designs of an action are the beginning; the effects of these causes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of these designs, are the middle; and the unraveling and resolution of these difficulties are the end."—*Broome*.

3. That which causes anything.

"Wherever we place the beginning of motion, whether from the head or the heart, the body moves and acts by a consent of all its parts."—*Swift*.

4. That from which anything grows or develops.

"The understanding is passive; and whether or not it will have these beginnings and materials of knowledge, is not in its own power."—*Locke*.

bě-gin'-ning-less, *a.* [Eng. *beginning*; -less.] Without a beginning.

"Melchisedeck, in a typical or mystical way, was beginningless, and endless in his existence."—*Barrow: Serm.* ii. 307.

bě-gird', **†bě-girt'** (pret. & *pa. par.* *begirt*, *begirded*), *v. t.* [A. S. *begyrdan*, *begredan*=(1) to begird, to surround, (2) to clothe, (3) to defend, to fortify; Ger. *begürten*; Goth. *begairdan*.]

I. *Literally*: To encircle with a girdle; to place a literal girdle round the body or anything else.

II. *Figuratively*: To encircle with anything else than an aerial girdle.

1. *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

"And, Lentulus, begirt you Pompey's house."

Ben Jonson: Catiline, iii. 3.

2. *Spec.*: To encircle with hostile works with the view of besieging.

"It was so closely begirt before the king's march into the west, that the council humbly desired his majesty that he would relieve it."—*Clarendon*.

bě-gird'-ēd, **bě-girt'**, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEGIRD.]

bě-gird'-īng, ***bě-girt'-īng**, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BEGIRD.]

"He describes them as begirting the hair-bulbs."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 407.

bě-gir'-dle, *v. t.* To incircle with a girdle.

bě-girt' (1), *v.* [BEGIRD.]

bě-girt' (2), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEGIRDED.]

běg'-lēr-bēg, **běg'-lī-ēr-bēy**, *s.* [Turk.=lord of lords.] [BEG.]

In *Turkey*: A title for a provincial governor, next in dignity beneath the Grand Vizier. He has under him several begs, agas, &c.

běg'-lēr-bēg-līk, *s.* [Turkish.]

In *Turkey*: The province ruled over by a begler-beg (*q. v.*).

běg'-lī-ēr-bēy, *s.* [BEGLERBEG.]

bě-glō'om, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*; *gloom*.] To cast gloom over; to render gloomy.

"I should rather endeavor to support your mind, than begloom it with my own melancholy."—*Badcock to Dr. White* (1787). *Statement of Dr. White's Obligations*, &c., p. 82.

bě-gnā'w (*g* silent), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*; *gnaw*.] To gnaw (*lit. & fig.*).

"The worm of conscience still begnaw thy soul."

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

bě-gnāw'ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEGNAW.]

bě-gnāw'-īng, *pr. par.* [BEGNAW.]

***bě-gō'**, *v. t.* [A. S. *begangan*=to go after, to perform, to dispatch, to attend, to be near, to surround, to worship.]

1. To surround, to accompany. (*S. in Boucher.*)

2. To perform. (*S. in Boucher.*)

¶ Occurs only as past participle and participial adjective. [BEGONE.]

†bě-gōd', *v. t.* [Eng. *be*, and *god*.] To make a god of, to deify.

†bě-gōd'-dēd, *pa. par.* & *adj.* [BEGOD.]

"High-flown perfectionists—what is yet more execrable, when they are come to the height of their begodded condition, &c., cannot sin, do what they will."—*More: Myst. of Godliness*, p. 510.

běg'-ōhm, *s.* One billion ohms.

***bě-gōn'e**, ***bě-gōn'ne**, ***bě-gō'**, ***bī-gō'**, ***bŷ-gō'**, *pa. par.* & *a.* [A. S. *begangan*=to go after, to perform, to dispatch, to lie near, to surround, to worship.]

1. Gone far, sunk deep, especially in woe or in weal; beset with.

"... is with treasure so full begone."—*Gower: Conf. Amant.*, bk. v.

"... so deep was her wo begonne."

Romaunt of the Rose.

"He is rich and well bego."—*Gower: Conf. Amant.*, bk. iv.

¶ It still appears in the word *woe-begone* (*q. v.*).

2. Surrounded.

"The bridles were, for the nones,

Bygo with precious stones."

Chron. of Eng. in Ritson's Romances. (S. in Boucher.)

bě-gōn'e, *interj.* [Imperative of verb to *be*, and past participle of *go*.] Begone, get you gone, go, go away, depart, quit my presence!

"Begone! nor dare the hallowed stream to stain.

She fled, forever banish'd from the train."

Addison.

bě-gō'-nī-ā, *s.* [Named after Michael Begon, a Frenchman, born in 1638, who promoted botany.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the

order Begoniaceæ (Begoniads). [BEGONIACEÆ.] Several species are cultivated in greenhouses, in flower-pots, in houses, and in similar situations.

bě-gō'-nī-ā'—**gē-æ** (*Latin*), **bě-gō'-nī-ā d s** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* [BEGONIA.]

Bot.: An order of plants, classed by Lindley under his XXIVth or Cucurbital alliance. The flowers are unisexual. The sepals superior, colored; in the males four, two being within the others and smaller than them; in the females five, two being smaller than the rest. The stamens are indefinite; the ovary is inferior, winged, three-celled, with three double polyspermous placentas in the axis. The fruit is membranous, three-celled, with an indefinite number of minute seeds. The flowers, which are in cymes, are pink; the leaves are alternate, and toothed with scarios stipules. Genera, 2; species, 159 (*Lindley*, 1847). Localities, the East and West Indies, &c. [BEGONIA.]

***bě-gōn'ne**, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEGO, *v.*, and BEGONE.]

†bě-gō're, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *gore*.] Occurs only in *pa. par.* *begored*=besmeared with gore.

"Besides, ten thousand monsters foule abhor'd Did wait about it, gaping griesly, all begor'd."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. xi. 3.

bě-gōt', **bě-gōt'-tēn**, *pa. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [BEGET.]

1. *Lit.*: Generated, produced.

"Found that the issue was not his begot."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

"... the only begotten Son of God."—*John* iii. 18.

2. *Script.*: To be the Divine cause or the human instrument in producing regeneration within a sinful soul.

"We know that whosoever is born of God sinneth not; but he that is begotten of God keepeth himself, and that wicked one toucheth him not."—1 *John* v. 18.

"... my son Onesimus, whom I have begotten in my bonds."—*Philemon* 10.

3. *Script. Of God*: To stand to the eternal "Son of God" in such a mysterious relation as to warrant the latter to be called "the only begotten Son of God."

"For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."—*John* iii. 16.

bě-gōu'k, **bě-gōw'k**, *s.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and Scotch *gowk*, *gawk*=a fool.] The act of jilting or making a fool of.

"If he has gi'en you the begowk, lat him gang, my woman; ye'll get another an' a better."—*Saxon and Gael.*, ii. 32. (*Jamieson*.)

***bě-grā'ce**, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *grace*.] To endow with grace. (Occurs only in the past participle.)

***bě-grā'ced**, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEGRAVE.]

***begrāuin**, *pa. par.* [BEGRAVED.]

***bě-grā've** (1), *v. t.* [A. S. *begrāfan*, *bigrāfan*. In Dut. *begraven*; Ger. *begraben*=to begrave; Goth. *bigraban*=to dig up.] To commit to the grave, to bury.

"That he wald suffir to be caryit from thence

Thay corpis dede,

To suffir thame begrāuin for to be."

Douglas: Virgil, 363, 48.

***bě-grā've** (2), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *grave*, *v. t.* & *pa. par.* *begrave*.] To grave, to engrave.

"[He] stood upon a foote on highte Of borney golde; and with great sleight Of workmanship it was begrave."

Gower: Conf. Am., bk. 1.

***bě-grā'ved**, **bě-grāv'-ēn**, ***begrāuin**, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEGRAVE (1).]

***bě-grāv'-īng**, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BEGRAVE (1).]

bě-grē'ase, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *grease*.] To cover with grease. (*Minsheu*.)

bě-grē'ased, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEGREASE.]

bě-grē'as-īng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BEGREASE.]

***bě-grē'de** (pret. *bě-grād'de*), *v. t.* [Eng. & A. S. prefix *be*, and A. S. *grædan*; O. Eng. *grede*=to say, to cry, to call.] To cry out against.

"The fugheles that the er begradde."

Hule and Nightingale, 1, 132. (*S. in Boucher*.)

***bě-grēt'te**, *pa. par.* [A. S. *gretan*=(1) to go, to meet, to approach; (2) to greet, to salute; (3) to touch.] Saluted.

"The teris lete he fall, and tendirly

With hertile lufe begrette hir thus in hy."

Douglas: Virgil, 179, 44.

bě-grī'me, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *grime*.] To soil with soot, the black material which adheres to the outside of pots and pans, or anything similar.

"... bands of dragoons, spent with running and riding, and begrimed with dust."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

bě-grī'med, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEGRIME.]

bě-grī'm-īng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BEGRIME.]

bě-grūd'g'e, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *grudge*.] To grudge.

"None will have cause to begrudge the beauty or height of corner-stones ..."—*Standard of Equality*, § 25.

bě-grūd'g'ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEGRUDGE.]

bě-grūd'g'-īng, *pr. par.* [BEGRUDGE.]

***bě-grūt'-tēn**, *a.* [Sw. *begråta*=to weep for, to deplore.] Having the face disfigured with weeping. (*Jamieson*.)

bě-guī'le, ***bě-gī'le**, ***bī-gŷ'le**, ***bŷ-gŷ'le**, *v. t.* [Eng. *be*, *guile*. O. Fr. *guiler*=to deceive.]

I. To deceive by means of guileful conduct or words.

*1. To cover up with guile; guilefully to hide.

"So beguī'd

With outward honesty."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece.

2. To deceive by means of a false statement.

"Why wol he thus himself and us bigyle?"

Chaucer: C. T., 8, 128.

II. To allure or lure to or from any place, course of conduct, &c.

(a) To anything.

"And the woman said, The serpent beguiled me, and I did eat."—*Genesis* iii. 13.

(b) From anything.

"Perceives not Lara that his anxious page

Beguiles his charger from the combat's rage."

Byron: Lara, ii. 15.

III. To cause to mistake, to cause to commit an error, without reference to the means by which this has been brought about. (*Scotch*.)

"I thank my God he never beguiled me yet."—*Walker: Remark. Passages*, p. 10.

"I'm saer beguī'd" is=I have fallen into a great mistake. (*Jamieson*.)

IV. To thwart; to disappoint.

1. To thwart or elude by artifice.

¶ In this sense the object of the verb may be a person or a thing.

"Is wretchedness depriv'd that benefit,

To end itself by death? 'Tis yet some comfort,

When misery could beguile the tyrant's rage."

Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 6.

2. To disappoint.

"The Lord Aboyn comes to the road of Aberdeen still looking for the coming of his soldiers, but he was beguiled."—*Spalding*, i. 165. (*Jamieson*.)

V. To remove tedium or weariness; to give pleasant amusement to the mind, and so make time slip pleasantly away.

"Nought, without thee, my weary soul beguiles."

Hemans: Sonnet, 271.

bě-guī'le, *s.* [From *beguile*, *v.* (*q. v.*)] A deception, a trick; "the slip;" a disappointment.

"Ere I came back, and well I wat short while,

Was I a coming, I gets the beguile,

Nae thing I finds, ..."

Ross: Helenore, p. 70. (*Jamieson*.)

bě-guī'led, ***bě-guŷ'ld**, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BEGUILE.]

bě-guī'le-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *beguilement*.] The act of beguiling; the state of being beguiled; that which beguiles.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhŷn; -țion, -șion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhŷ. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

bě-guil'-ēr, *bě-gil'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *beguile*, -*er*.] One who beguiles; an allurer, a deceiver, a cheat.

"To-day a beguiler, to-morrow beguiled."
Wodroephe: Fr. & Eng. Gr. (1623), p. 476.

bě-guil'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BEGUILE, *v.*]

A. As present participle & participial adj.:

"'Tis flown—the vision: and the sense
Of that beguiling influence!"

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

B. As substantive: The act of deceiving people by living or speaking falsehood.

"For further I could say, *This man's untrue*,
And knew the patterns of his foul beguiling."

Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint.

bě-guil'-îng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *beguiling*, -*ly*.] In a beguiling manner.

†bě-guil'-tied, *pa. par. & a.* [BEGUILTY.]

†bě-guil'-tŷ, *v. t.* To render guilty.

"... dost at once *beguilty* thine own conscience
with sordid bribery, . . ."—*Bp. Sanderson: Sermons*.

†bě-guil'-tŷ-îng, *pr. par.* [BEGUILTY.]

běg-uîn'-âge (*uin* as *win*, or *u* silent, *âge* as *îg*), *s.* [Fr. *béguinage*=(1) puerile and affected devotion, (2) a convent of Beguines. (*Litttré*.)] An association or "vineyard" of praying women. [See BEGUINES.]

Běg'-uîneş (Eng.), ***Bě'-guîns** (*guins* as *gwins*), **Bě-gul'-næ** (*u* silent), *s. pl.* [Fr. *Béguines*, the fem. form of *Béguin* (q. v.). Lat. *Beguineæ*.]

1. The females who acted on the third rule of St. Francis, and corresponded to the Beghards or Beguins of the other sex. [BEGHARDS.] They were called also *Beguitæ*.

2. Associations of praying women which arose in the Netherlands in the thirteenth century, the first being formed at Nivelles, in Brabant, in A. D. 1226, and spread rapidly in the adjoining countries. They said they originated from a certain St. Begga, Duchess of Brabant, in the seventh century; while their enemies affirm that they were founded by Lambert le Begue, a priest of Liege, in the twelfth century. Mosheim rejects both statements. They used to weave cloth, live together under a directress, and leave on being married, or indeed whenever they pleased. They still exist in some of the Belgian towns, notably at Ghent, where they are renowned as makers of lace, though under different rules from those formerly observed.

"Young wanton wenches, and *beguins*, nuns, and naughty packs."—*World of Wonders* (1608), p. 184.

Běg'-uîng (*uins* as *wîng*, or *u* silent), *s. pl.* [From Fr. *béguin*=(1) a little boy's cap tied under the chin, (2) a person whose devotion is only of a puerile and affected type. (*Litttré*.) In Ger. *Begine*.]

Ch. Hist.: The French name for the religious men called by the Germans Beghards. [BEGHARDS.] Used (1) of the Franciscan Tertiaries, and (2) specially of the praying men established in the Netherlands in the thirteenth century in imitation of the similar institution for the other sex commenced by the Beguines. [BEGUINES.]

bě-gũm', *v. t.* [Eng. *be, gum*.] To cover or smear with gum. (*Swift*.)

bě'-gũm, *s.* [Hindustani *begum*.] A lady, princess, or woman of high rank. (Used chiefly of Mohammedan queens regnant, as the *Begum* of Bhopal.)

bě-gũn' (Eng.), ***bě-gũn'-nŷn** (O. Scotch), *pret. & pa. par.* [BEGIN.]

A. As preterite of begin:

"Those mysteries, that since the world *begun*
Lay hid in darkness and eternal night."

Sir J. Davies.

B. As past participle of begin:

"Being confident of this very thing, that he which hath *begun* a good work in you will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ."—*Phil.* i. 6.

†bě-gũnk', *v. t.* [BEGUNK, *v.*] To cheat, to deceive. *Specially*, to jilt in love.

"Whose sweetheart has *begunked* him won his heart,
Then left him all forlorn to dree the smart?"
Village Fair: Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 426. (*Jamieson*.)

bě-gũnk', bě-gũn'k, bě-gē'ik, *s.* [Eng. & Scotch prefix *be*, and A. S. *geac, gæc*=(1) a cuckoo, a gawk, (2) a simpleton.] [GAWK, GOWK.]

1. *Generally*: A trick, or illusion, which exposes one to ridicule.

"Now Cromwell's gane to Nick, and ane ca'd Monk
Has play'd the Rumples a right slee *begunk*."

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 88.

2. *Specially*: The act of jilting one in love. (Used either of a male or of a female.)

"Our sex are shy, and wi' your leave they think
Wha yields o'er soon fu' aft gets the *begink*."

Morison's Poems, p. 137. (*Jamieson*.)

***bě-gũn'-nŷn**, *pr. par.* The same as BEGINNING. (*Scotch*.)

bě-gũt'-tæ, *s.* [Low Lat., from O. L. Ger. & Dut. *begutte*.] The same as BEGUINES (q. v.).

***bě-guŷ'ld**, *pa. par. & adj.* [BEGUILED.]

***bēh**, *pa. par.* [A. S. *beah*, pret. of *bugan*=to bow, bend, submit, yield.]

"Hire love me lustnede uch word
Ant *bēh* him to me over bord."

Ritson: Ancient Songs, i. 61. (*S. in Boucher*.)

bě-ha'd, *pret. of v.* [BEHOLD.] (*Scotch*.)

***bě-hâld to**, *v. t.* [BEHOLD TO.]

bě-hâl'-den, bě-hăd'-den, *pa. par.* [BEHOLDEN.] (*Scotch*.)

bě-half, ***bě-half'e** (*l* silent), *s.* [Perhaps derived from *behoof*, which is from A. S. *behefe*=gain, advantage, benefit, behoof. (BEHOOF.) Skinner derives it from Eng. *be, half*, making it= for my half, for my part. Skeat essentially agrees with Skinner.]

1. Favor, advantage, support, or vindication. (Noting action for the advantage of.)

"For unto you it is given in the *behalf* of Christ, not only to believe on him, but also to suffer for his sake."—*Phil.* i. 29.

2. Lieu, stead (noting substitution for). (Used specially when one appears instead of another, as an advocate for a client, &c.)

bě-hăp'-pen, *v. i.* [Eng. *be, happen*.] To happen to.

"This is the greatest shame, and foulest scorn,
Which unto any knight *behappen* may,
To lose the badge that should his deeds display."

Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 52.

bě-hăp'-pen-îng, *pr. par.* [BEHAPPEN.]

bě-hă've, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *have*; A. S. *behabban, behæbban*=(1) to compass, surround, or contain; (2) to restrain, to detain; Ger. *gehaben*=(1) to behave, (2) to fare.]

A. Transitive:

*1. *Not reflexively*: To exercise, to employ, to discipline.

"With such sober and unnoted passion
He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent,
As if he had but prov'd an argument,"

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iii. 5.

2. *Reflexively*: To conduct (one's self), to comport (one's self).

"Thou hast worthily *behaved* thyself . . ."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Of persons*: To conduct one's self; to comport one's self. (Used in a good or in a bad sense.)

"Though severely mortified, he *behaved* like a man of sense and spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Chem. Of things*: To act or appear when treated in a certain way.

"... I would ask you to observe how the metal *behaves* when its molecules are thus successively set free."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), iv. 85.

bě-hă'ved, *pa. par.* [BEHAVE.]

bě-hăv'-îng, *pr. par.* [BEHAVE.]

bě-hăv'-îng (pl. ***bě-hăv'-îng-îs**), *s.* Behavior, manners, deportment. (*Scotch*.)

"The Scottis began to rise ylk day in esperance of better fortoun, seying thair kyng follow the *behaungis* of his gudschir Galdus, and redly to reforme al enormyteis of his realm."—*Bellend.: Cron.*, bk. v., ch. 2. (*Jamieson*.)

bě-hă'-vŷ-ôr, bě-hă'-vŷ-ôŷr, *s.* [Eng. *behave*; -*ior*, or -*our*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Outward deportment; such conduct as is visible to the eye; carriage.

1. *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

"And he changed his *behavior* before them, and feigned himself mad in their hands."—1 *Sam.* xxi. 13.

"In his *behavior* on a field of battle malice itself could find little to censure."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ Shakespeare has *behaviors* in the plural just as we say *manners*. (*Jul. Cæs.*, i. 2; *All's Well*, i. 3.)

2. *Specially*:

(1) Such outward deportment as is fitted favorably to impress.

"The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit; and study, for the most part, rather *behavior* than virtue."—*Bacon*.

(2) Gesture, posture, attitude, specially of a graceful kind.

"He marked, in Dora's dancing, good grace and handsome *behavior*."—*Sidney*.

"... the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the *behavior* of humility."—*Hooker*.

†II. Conduct, including what is within the heart and unseen, no less than what is visible.

"To him who hath a prospect of the state that attends men after this life, depending on their *behavior* here, the measures of good and evil are changed."—*Locke*.

¶ (*a*) *To be on one's behavior*: To be so situated that one is likely to suffer considerably if, following the natural bent of his inclinations, he behave ill.

"Tyrants themselves are upon *their behavior* to a superior power."—*L'Estrange*.

(*b*) *To hold an office on one's good behavior*: To hold an office while one's behavior continues good.

B. Technically:

Chem. Of things: Appearance presented in certain specified circumstances.

"When the *behavior* of a substance containing a sulphide or arsenic is to be ascertained by heating with borax."—*Plattner: Use of the Blowpipe* (Muspratt's ed., 1850), p. 60.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the words *behavior*, *conduct*, *carriage*, *deportment*, and *demeanor*: "*Behavior* respects corporeal or mental actions; *conduct*, mental actions; *carriage*, *deportment*, and *demeanor* are different species of behavior." "*Behavior* respects all actions exposed to the notice of others; *conduct*, the general line of a person's moral proceedings: we speak of a person's *behavior* at table or in company, in a ball-room, in the street, or in public; of his *conduct* in the management of his private concerns, in the direction of his family, or in his different relations with his fellow-creatures. *Behavior* applies to the minor morals of society; *conduct*, to those of the first moment: in our intercourse with others we may adopt a civil or polite, a rude or boisterous, *behavior*; in our serious transactions we may adopt a peaceable, discreet, or prudent, a rash, dangerous, or mischievous *conduct*. A *behavior* is good or bad; a *conduct* is wise or foolish." "*Carriage* respects simply the manner of *carrying* the body; *deportment* includes both the action and the *carriage* of the body in performing the action; *demeanor* respects only the moral character or tendency of the action; *deportment* is said only of those exterior actions that have an immediate reference to others: *demeanor*, of the general *behavior* as it relates to the circumstances and situation of the individual: the *carriage* is that part of *behavior* which is of the first importance to attend to in young persons." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bě-hěad', *v. t.* [A. S. *beheafdian*.]

1. *Lit.*: To deprive of the head, to decapitate, to decollate. (Used of men, rarely of animals.)

"But when Herod heard thereof, he said, It is John whom I *beheaded*."—*Mark* vi. 16.

"... the heifer that is *beheaded* in the valley."—*Deuteronomy* xxi. 6.

2. *Fig.*: To destroy.

"... the first that with us made way to repair the decays thereof by *beheading* superstition, was King Henry the Eighth."—*Hooker: Ecol. Pol.*, bk. iv., ch. xiv., § 7.

bě-hěad'-ěd, *pa. par. & a.* [BEHEAD.]

bě-hěad'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BEHEAD.]

A. & B. As pr. par. and participial adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As subst. (A. S. *beheafdung*): The act of beheading; the state of being beheaded; a kind of capital punishment in which the head is severed from the body by the stroke of some sharp instrument. The Romans inflicted it, at an earlier period, by an ax, or subsequently by a sword; the English by an ax, the Scotch by an instrument called a "maiden," the French by the guillotine. It has generally been regarded as a more honorable method of death than that by hanging, and in England was reserved to the nobility.

"His *beheading* he underwent with all Christian magnanimity."—*Clarendon*.

***bě-hěl'**, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *hel*=hell.] To torture as with the pains of hell.

"Satan, Death, and Hell were his inveterate foes, that either drew him to perdition, or did *behel* and wrack him with the expectation of them."—*Hewyt: Serm.* (1658), p. 72.

bě-hěld', *pa. par. & pret.* [BEHOLD, *v. t.*]

"And Mary Magdalene and Mary the mother of Jesus *beheld* where He was laid."—*Mark* xv. 47.

bě'-hě-môth, *s.* [In Ger., &c., *behemoth*. From Heb. *behemoth*, (1) the plural of *behēmah*=beasts, specially the domestic quadrupeds, but also wild beasts; from obsolete root *baham*=to shut, to be dumb. In this latter case the plural form is the "plural of excellence or majesty" (PLURAL), unless indeed the opinion of Jablonski be correct, that there is in the old Coptic (Egyptian) language a word *pehemout*=water-ox, which could easily be transformed into the Heb. *behemoth*. Compare also Arab. *bahaym*=beasts, brutes, wild beasts, *bahimat*=a quadruped, an animal wild or tame.] The animal described in Job xl. 15-24. It is probably the

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gō, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

hippopotamus, which in the time of Job seems to have been found in the Nile below the cataracts, though now it is said to occur only above them. A second opinion entertained is that Job's behemoth was the elephant; while a few scholars make the less probable conjecture that it was the rhinoceros.

"Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox."—*Job* xl. 15.

bē-hēn, bēk'-ēn, bēn, s. [In Ger. *behen*, or *behenbaum*.] A name given to several plants.

1. *Silene inflata*, formerly called *Silene Behen*, and *Cucubalus Behen*, a caryophyllaceous plant.

2. *Serratula Behen*, a composite one. [See also **BEHENIC ACID**.]

bē-hēn'-īc āc'-īd, bēn'-īc āc'-īd, s. [From *behen* (q. v.).] A monatomic fatty acid, C₂₁H₄₃CO.OH, obtained by the saponification of oil of ben, which is expressed from the fruits of *Moringa Nux Behen*. It is a white crystalline fat, and melts at 76°.

bē-hēst', *bē-hēst'e, *beheast, s. [In A. S. *beheas*=a self-command, a vow, a promise; Ger. *geheiss*=bidding, command.] [**HEST**.]

*1. A promise.

"As he caused Moises to conuay his whole people out of Egypt . . . into the land of beheste."—*Sir T. More's Works*. (S. in *Boucher*.)

2. A command, a precept, a mandate.

" . . . let every nation hear
The high behest, and every heart obey."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

***bē-hē'te, v. t.** [**BEHIGHT**.]

***bē-hēte, s.** [**BEHECHT**.] (*Scotch*.)

***be-hewe' (hewe as hū), v. t.** [Eng. *be*; *hue*.] To render of a certain hue.

"For it was all of golde behewe."

Chaucer: House of Fame.

***bē-hī'ght, *bē-hī'ghte, *bē-hī'te, *bē-hē'tē, *bī' hī'ghte, *bī'hēet, *bī'hēt, *bē-hō'te, *bē-hō'-tīn** (pret. **behote, *behot, *byhote*, pa. par. **behight, *behighte, *behighten*), **v. t.** [A. S. *behatan*=to promise, vow, bid, or order.]

1. To promise, vow.

"And for his paines a whistle him behight."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. xi. 6.

"Theruoer ych byhote God that . . ."

R. Gloucester, p. 322. (Richardson.)

2. To give; to carry out a promise; to bestow.

(a) To intrust, to commit.

"That most glorious house that glist'reth bright—

Whereof the keys are to thy hand behight

By wise Fidelia." *Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 50.*

(b) To adjudge.

"There it was judged, by those worthy wights,

That Satyrane the first day best had donne—

The second was to Triamond behight."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 7.

3. To inform, to assure.

"In right ill array

She was, with storm and heat, I you behight."

Chaucer: Flower and Leaf.

¶ *Promise* is still used in this sense (see **BEHECHT, v.**).

4. To mean, to intend.

"The author's meaning should of right be heard,

He knoweth best to what end he enditeth:

Words sometime bear more than the heart behiteth."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 461.

5. To reckon, to esteem.

"A knight much better than thyself behight."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 44.

6. To call, to name, to denominate, to address as. [**HIGHT**.]

"Whan soone as he beheld he knew, and thus behight."

Ibid., V. iv. 25.

7. To ordain, to command, to declare the will of.

"It fortun'd (as heavens had behight),

That in this gardin . . ."

Spenser: Mutopotmos.

***bē-hī'ght (gh mute), s.** [From *behight*, v.] A promise.

***bē-hī'ght, *bē-hī'ghte, *bē-hī'ght-en (gh silent), pa. par.** [**BEHIGHT, v.**]

"At last him turning to his charge behight."

Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 9.

bē-hī'nd, *bē-hī'nd'e, *bē-hī'nde, *byhynde, *bi hynde, prep. & adv. [A. S. *behindan*; *be*, and *hīndan*=behind.] [**HIND**.]

A. As preposition:

I. Literally:

1. In place:

(1) Of persons:

(a) At one's back. (Used whether the person or thing behind one is quite near or at a greater distance.)

" . . . it is a present sent unto my Lord Esau; and, behold, also he [Jacob] is behind us."—*Genesis* xxxii. 18.

(b) Toward one's back.

" . . . the Benjamites looked behind them."—*Judges* xx. 40.

(2) Of things: On the other side of something, as reckoned from the place where the speaker stands, or from what is the natural front of that thing.

"From light retir'd, behind his daughter's bed,

He for approaching sleep compos'd his head."

Dryden: Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 207.

2. In time:

(a) Remaining after the death or departure of the possessor.

"What he gave me to publish" was but a small part of what he left behind him."—*Pope*.

(b) Of an effect remaining after the cause is gone.

"Piety and virtue are not only delightful for the present, but they leave peace and contentment behind them."—*Tillotson*.

II. Figuratively:

1. In place: Used in one or more phrases.

Behind the back (*Scripture*):

(a) Away, in contempt.

" . . . and cast thy law behind their backs."—*Nehe-miah* ix. 26.

(b) In intentional forgetfulness.

" . . . for thou hast cast all my sins behind thy back."—*Isaiah* xxxviii. 17.

2. In dignity: Inferior in worth, position, or dignity.

"I was not a whit behind the very chiefest apostles."—*2 Corinthians* xi. 5.

B. As adverb:

I. Literally (in place, and thence, in time):

1. In place: Implying (a) position, or (b) motion.

(a) At the rear or back of one.

"A certain woman came in the press behind."—*Mark* v. 27.

(b) To the rear or back of one, as to "look behind."

2. In time:

(a) After one's departure; at a distance back; in time.

" . . . the brook Besor, where those that were left behind stayed."—*1 Samuel* xxx. 9.

(b) Inferior in point of rapidity.

"Such is the swiftness of your mind,

That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense behind."

Dryden.

(c) Future, remaining to be done or suffered, also simply remaining.

" . . . and fill up that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ."—*Colossians* i. 24.

II. Figuratively:

1. After something else has been taken away or considered latent, which has not yet attracted notice.

"We cannot be sure that we have all the particulars before us; and that there is no evidence behind, and yet unseen, that may cast the probability on the other side."—*Locke*.

2. Deficient in means, behindhand in money matters, unable to meet one's obligations.

3. Negligent about requiting benefits or meeting obligations; behindhand. (Followed by *with* or *in*.)

"He was never behind with any that put their trust in him; and he will not be in our common."—*Walker: Life of Peden*, p. 38. (*Jamieson*.)

¶ In this and the previous case the word has apparently an adjectival use equivalent to *behindhand*.

bē-hīnd'-bäck, bē-hīnd'-bäcks, a. & adv. [Eng. *behind*; *back*.] Literally, at the back of one; or figuratively, underhand, deceitful.

bē-hīnd'-händ, a. [Eng. *behind*; *hand*.]

*A. With the adjective before the substantive or pronoun: Dilatory, tardy, backward.

" . . . interpreters

Of my behindhand slackness! . . ."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

B. With the adjective after the substantive or pronoun:

1. Spec.: Financially in arrears, not able to make one's payments at the proper time, or, in colloquial language, to make both ends meet.

"Your trade would suffer, if your being behindhand has made the natural use so high, that your tradesman cannot live upon his labor."—*Locke*.

2. Gen.: Not so far advanced in action, work, development, or anything, as might be expected from one's promises or admitted obligations, the progress made in similar circumstances by others, or from the course of nature.

" . . . and all joined in the chorus of the seamen's songs, but the manner in which they were invariably a little behindhand was quite ludicrous."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. x.

¶ In this sense it is sometimes followed by *with*, and sometimes by *in*.

"Consider whether it is not better to be a half year behindhand with the fashionable part of the world, than to strain beyond his circumstances."—*Spectator*.

***bē-hīte, v. t.** [**BEHIGHT**.]

***bē-hīth'er, prep.** [Eng. prefix *be*=by, beside, and *hither*.]

1. On this side.

"The Italian at this day by like arrogance calleth the Frenchman, Spaniard, Dutch, English, and all other breed behither their mountaines Appenines, Tramontani, as who should say barbarous."—*Pattenham: Art. of English Poesie*, p. 210. (*Nares*.)

2. Except.

"I have not any one thing, behither vice, that hath occasioned so much contempt of the clergie, as unwillingness to take or keep a poor living."—*Oley: Preface to Herbert's C. Parson*, A. 11 b. (*Nares*.)

bē-höld', *bē-höld'e, *bē-höld'e, *bī-höld'e, *bīhulde (Eng.), bē-hâ'd, bē-hald' (Scotch) (pret. *beheld, *biheld*; pa. par. *beheld, beholden, *biheld*), **v. t. & i.** [A. S. *behealden*=(1) to behold, to see, to look on, (2) to observe, to consider, to beware, to regard, to mind, to take heed, to mean, to signify (*Bosworth*); from *be*, and *healden*=to hold; Dan. *beholde*=to keep, to hold; Ger. *behalten*=to retain, to keep; Dut. *behouden*=to keep, preserve, save; *gehouden*=obliged, bound. So the Latin *observo* and *tueor* combine the significations of to see, to observe, and to keep.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally: To fix the eyes upon, to turn the sight to, to observe keenly or steadfastly.

"Behold my hands and my feet, that it is I myself: handle me and see . . ."—*Luke* xxiv. 39.

II. Figuratively:

1. Not merely to look at, but to do so with faith.

" . . . I said, Behold me, behold me, unto a nation that was not called by my name."—*Isaiah* lxx. 1.

2. To permit.

"They desired him out of love (without any warrant) that he would be pleased to behold them to go on . . ."—*Spalding*, i. 117. (*Jamieson*.)

3. To take no notice of.

"The bishop in plain terms gave him the lie. Lorne said this lie was given to the lords, not to him, and beheld him."—*Spalding*, i. 56. (*Jamieson*.)

4. To view with an eye of watchfulness, scrutiny, or jealousy.

B. [From A. S. *behalð, behalden*=beholden in the sense of being bound.] To warrant, to guarantee, to become bound (*transitive and intransitive*).

"I'll behad he'll do it."—*Jamieson*.

"I'll behad her she'll come." I engage that this shall be the case."—*Jamieson*.

1. To fix the eyes upon an object, to gaze, or simply to look.

"And I beheld, and lo, in the midst of the throne . . . stood a Lamb as it had been slain."—*Revelations* v. 6.

2. To turn the attention to anything unseen by the bodily eye but visible to the mind.

"And I beheld, and I heard the voice of many angels . . ."—*Revelations* v. 11.

3. To have respect to, to view with favor or partiality.

"Saturnus doughter Juno, that full bald is,
Toward the partye aduersare behaldis."

Douglas: Virgil, 347, 5. (*Jamieson*.)

4. To wait, to delay; to look on for awhile.

"The match is feer for feer,"

"That's true," quo' she, 'but we'll behad a wee.

She's but a tangle, tho' shot out she be.'"

Ross: Helenore, p. 21. (*Jamieson*.)

¶ In the imperative *behold* is used almost as an interjection, meaning *See, lo!* It is used specially to call attention to an important announcement immediately to follow it.

"And, behold, I am with thee, and will keep thee."—*Jeremiah* xxviii. 15.

bē-höld'-en (Eng.), bē-höld'-en, bē-höld'-den (Scotch), pa. par. [The past participle of *behold*. Specially from Dut. *gehouden*=obliged, bound.] [**BEHOLD**.] Obligated to, indebted to, under obligation of gratitude to. (Followed by *to* of a person or thing conferring the benefit.)

"Little are we beholden to your love."

Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

***bē-höld'-en-nëss, s.** [Eng. *beholden*; *-ness*.] Obligation. [**BEHOLDINGNESS**.]

" . . . to acknowledge his beholdenness to them."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii. (*Richardson*.)

bē-höld'-ēr, *bē-höld'-oūr, s. [Eng. *behold*; *-er*.] One who looks upon anything; a spectator.

" . . . their successors, whose wild and squalid appearance disgusted the beholders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, ðel.

bě-hōld'-ing, *bě-hōld'-yng, *bi-hōld'-yngē,
pr. par., pa. par. & s. [BEHOLD.]

A. As present participle:

1. In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
- *2. A variation of BEHOLDEN. Obligated, indebted to, under obligation to.

"We anglers are all *beholding* to the good man that made this song."—Walton: *Angler*, p. 87.

B. As substantive:

1. The act of seeing; the state of being seen.
 "... a mother should not sell him an hour from her *beholding*..."—Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 3.
2. Obligation.

"Love to virtue, and not to any particular *beholdings*, hath expressed this my testimony."—Carew.

***bě-hōld'-ing-nēss, s.** [Eng. *beholding*, derived from *beholden* (q. v.); -ness.] The state of being under obligation.

"The king invited us to his court, so as I must acknowledge a *beholdingness* unto him."—Sidney.

bě-hōn'-eý, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *honey*.] To sweeten with honey. (Sherwood.)

bě-hō'of, *bě-hō'ofe, *bě-hō'ufe, *bě-hō'fe, *bě-hū'fe, *bě-hō'ove, *behough, s. [A. S. *behof* (as s.)=gain, advantage, benefit, behoof (as adj.)=necessary, behoofeful; Sw. *behof*; Dan. *behov*=need, necessary obligation; Dut. *behoef*; Ger. *behuf*.] [BEHOOF, BEHALF.] That which "behooves," that which is advantageous; advantage, profit, benefit.

"... no mean recompense it brings
 To your behoof,..."—Milton: *P. L.*, bk. ii.

†bě-hō'ov-a-ble, *bě-hō'v-a-ble, *bě-hō've-a-ble, a. [Eng. *behoov(e)*; -able.] Needful; profitable; advantageous.

"... in which it had been chiefly of all expedient and *behooveable* to give eare vnto John's sayings."—Udal: *Luke*, ch. iii. (Richardson.)

†bě-hō'ove, s. [BEHOOF.]

†bě-hō'ove-fūl, a. [BEHOVEFUL.]

†bě-hō'ove-fūl-lý, adv. [BEHOVEFULLY.]

***bě-horn'e, v. t.** To put horns on, to cuckold. (Taylor: *Works*, 1630.)

***bě-hōtt', *bě-hō'te, pret. of v.** [BEHIGHT.] Promised.

"... so rude him smott,
 That to the earth him drove as stricken dead;
 Ne living wight would have him life *behott*."—
 Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. xi. 38.

***bě-hōu'-fūll, a.** [BEHOOFFUL.]

***behough, *behouve, s.** [BEHOOF.]

bě-hō've, †bě-hō'ove, *bi-hō've, *by-hō've (Eng.), **bě-hū've, bě-hū'fe** (Scotch), **v. t. & i.** [A. S. *behofian*=to behave, to be fit, to have need of, to need, to require, (impers.) it behoveth, it concerns, it is needful or necessary; Dan. *behove*, *behøve*; Sw. *behöfva*; Dut. *behoeven*=to want, to need, to be necessary; *behooven*=to behave, to be fit, suitable; Ger. *behufen*, *behuben*.] [BEHOOF.]

A. Transitive:

†1. Personally:

†(a) In the active voice: To put under the necessity, to impose upon one the necessity (of doing something).

†(b) In the passive voice: To be needful for, to be required, to be fitting, whether as regards necessity, duty, or convenience.

"Jul. No, madam; we have cull'd such necessities
 As are behoved for our state to-morrow."
 Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 3. (Some editions.)

2. Impersonally: It is needful; it is fit; fitting, suitable.

"He did so prudently temper his passions, as that none of them made him wanting in the offices of life, which it *behoved* or became him to perform."—Atterbury.

B. Intransitive: To require, to need.

"A kynge *behoueth* eke to flee

The vice of prodigality."

Gower: *Conf. Am.*, bk. vii.

bě-hō've-fūl, *bě-hō'ove-fūl, *bě-hō'o-fūl, *bě-hō'v-fūl, a. [Eng. *behoof*, *behoove*=behoof; and *full*.]

1. Needful.

"And that they the same Gilde or fraternyte myght augmente and enlarge, as ofte and when it shuld seme to theym necessarie and *behoufull*,..."—English *Gilds* (Ear. Eng. Text Soc.), p. 310.

2. Advantageous; profitable.

"Jul. No, madam; we have cull'd such necessities
 As are *behoofeful* for our state to-morrow."
 Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 3. (Globe ed., &c.)

bě-hō've-fūl-lý, *bě-hō'ove-fūl-lý, adv. [Eng. *behoofeful*; -ly.] Advantageously; profitably.

"Tell us of more weighty dislikes than these, and that may more *behoovefully* import the reformation."—Spenser: *State of Ireland*.

***bě-hōwl', v. t.** [Eng. prefix *be*, and *howl*.] To howl at.

"Now the hungry lion roars,
 And the wolf *behows* the moon."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 2.

Běh'-ring, Vitus, s. A Danish navigator, who in 1725 commanded a scientific expedition to the sea of Kamchatka, which was afterwards called Behring Sea in his honor. In 1732 he was appointed captain in the Russian navy, and in 1740 he made another voyage to the Kamchatka region. After undergoing many hardships his ship was wrecked on the barren island now bearing his name, where he died November 3, 1741. His discoveries were the foundation of Russia's claim to the vast region of North America, now known as Alaska.

Behring Sea, Bě'-ring Sea, s. [BEHRING, VITUS.] Part of the Northern Pacific Ocean. It lies between Alaska on the east and Siberia on the west, the Aleutian Islands bounding it on the south, while on the north Behring Straits lead to the Arctic Ocean. In the southeast corner of the sea lie the Pribylof Islands, a great haunt of seals from the middle of May to December. The right to slaughter these seals to the number of 100,000, under certain restrictions, is let to the North American Commercial Company by the United States. At certain seasons the seals leave the islands and here arises the opportunity for pelagic sealing, as it is called.

Behring Sea Dispute, s. Alaska was acquired by the United States in 1867 by purchase from Russia. Shortly after its acquisition Canadian sealing vessels became engaged in an illegal and indiscriminate slaughter of the seals in the Alaskan waters known as Behring Sea, or the Bering Sea, threatening their utter extermination. In 1887 and 1889 some of these vessels were seized by United States revenue cutters and thus was brought to an issue the controversy between the United States and Great Britain known as the Behring Sea Dispute. The matter for a time threatened an interruption of the friendly relations existing between the two governments, but was finally amicably settled by submitting the questions involved to international arbitration. The arbitrators met in the office of the French foreign ministry in Paris on the 23d of February, 1893; the voluminous papers and records in the case were submitted and an adjournment was taken for a month. The tribunal reassembled March 23d, the following persons constituting the court: Justice John M. Harlan and Senator John T. Morgan, appointed by the president; Sir James Hannen and Sir John S. D. Thompson (the latter representing Canada), appointed by the queen; Baron de Courcelles, appointed by the president of France; Marquis Emilio Visconti Venosta, appointed by the king of Italy, and Judge Gregorio W. W. Gram, appointed by the king of Sweden and Norway. John W. Foster, ex-secretary of state, acted as agent for the United States and C. H. Tupper as agent of Great Britain. The American counsel was composed of E. J. Phelps, of Vermont, Henry W. Blodgett, of Illinois, James C. Carter, of New York and Frederick R. Coudert, of New York. The counsel for Great Britain consisted of Sir Charles Russell, Sir Richard Webster, Mr. Charles Russell and C. Robinson. Baron de Courcelles was chosen to preside. The printed arguments of the two nations were submitted and the tribunal adjourned to April 4. The case of the United States as submitted filled six large printed volumes, while that of Great Britain comprised eight volumes of equal size. The summary of the claims made for the United States is as follows:

That prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States Russia asserted and exercised an exclusive right to the seal fisheries in the waters of Behring Sea, and also asserted and exercised throughout that sea the right to prevent, by the employment, when necessary, of reasonable force, any invasion of such exclusive rights; that Great Britain, not having at any time resisted or objected to such assertions of exclusive right or the exercise of such power, is to be deemed as having recognized and assented to the same; that the body of water now known as the Behring Sea was not included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean," as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, and that after said treaty and down to the time of the cession to the United States Russia continued to assert the same exclusive rights and to exercise the same exclusive power and authority as above mentioned. That all the rights of Russia in respect to the seal fisheries in the Behring Sea east of the water boundary established by the treaty of March 30, 1867, between that nation and the United States, and all the power and authority possessed and asserted by Russia to protect said rights, passed unimpaired to the United States under that treaty; that the United States has such a property and interest in the Alaskan seal herd as to justify the employment by the nation, upon the high seas, of such means as are reasonably necessary to prevent the destruction of such herd and to secure the possession and benefit

of the same to the United States; and that all the acts and proceedings of the United States done and had for the purpose of protecting such property and interest were justifiable and stand justified; and that compensation should be made to the United States by Great Britain by the payment of the amount of the losses of the United States or such other sums as may be deemed to be just. That should it be considered that the United States has not the full property or property interest asserted by it, it be then decreed to be the international duty of Great Britain to concur with the United States in the adoption and enforcement against the citizens of either nation of such regulations, to be designed and prescribed by the arbitrators, as will effectually prohibit and prevent the capture anywhere upon the high seas of any seals belonging to said Alaskan seal herd.

On the 15th of August, 1893, the tribunal handed down its decision. Each of the countries interested accepted the result as a partial victory in its behalf. The arbitrators established a zone of sixty miles around the Pribylof Islands, in which it is forbidden at any time to pursue, capture or kill seals. They prohibited the use of firearms in sealing, which practically does away with poaching in the deep sea, as it is impracticable to engage in sealing, except in a small way, without the use of huckshot. They provided for the protection of the herd from the sealers while breeding by the establishment of a close season from May 1 to July 31. This close season is to be observed in the Northern Pacific as well as in the Behring sea, to protect the seals in their passage from the winter quarters across the ocean to their breeding grounds, the Pribylof Islands. This decision was against the earnest contention of Sir Charles Russell, the counsel for Great Britain, who maintained that the Northern Pacific must be free grounds at all seasons for the sealers. Thus far the claims of the United States were favored. On the other side the tribunal decided that pelagic sealing should be permitted outside of the protected zone from August 1. On the five points of article 6 of the treaty of 1892 the finding of the tribunal was against the United States. This article covered the claims to exclusive rights in Behring Sea as obtained by the United States in its Russian purchase. The finding of the tribunal was also against the United States in the matter of the seizure of the Canadian vessels engaged in poaching, and the United States was made liable to damages on account of the seizures. Both Great Britain and the United States have enacted laws for carrying the provisions of the award into effect. June 7, 1894, Great Britain presented a list of the British claims against the United States, amounting to \$542,169, and proposed that a commission examine and pass upon them. The Secretary of State suggested that it might be best to pay a lump sum to Great Britain of \$425,000; this was agreed to by the British ambassador and recommended to Congress by the president. Congress, however, declined to approve the claim on the ground that a great portion of it was for constructive damages, which had not been approved by the tribunal, and its allowance would be against the precedent of the Alabama award, which expressly disallowed constructive damages. But on June 15, 1898, Congress reconsidered the matter and approved the award, and on the following day the sum of \$473,151.26 was paid by the Secretary of State to the British Ambassador in full settlement thereof.

***bēik, a.** [From *beik*, v.] Warm.

"And sittand at ane fyre, *beik* and bawld."
 Bannatyne Poems, p. 215, st. 2. (Jamieson.)

***bēik, s.** [BEAK.] (Scotch.)

1. The bill of a bird.

2. Figuratively:

(a) *Contemptuously*: A man's or a fabulous monster's mouth. Of the Cyclops it is said—

"An horribil sorte, wyth mony camshol *beik*,
 And hedis semand to the heuin arreik."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 91, 18.

(b) *As a cant word*: A person; as, "an auld *beik*," "a queer *beik*," &c. (Jamieson.)

bē'-ing, *bē'e-ing, *bē'-yngē, pr. par., s. & conj. [BE.]

A. As present participle: Existing; living as a sentient being, or existing as a thing inanimate.

"[Joshua] died, *being* an hundred and ten years old."—Judges ii. 8.

B. As substantive:

I. The state of existence.

1. Lifetime.

"... Claudius, thou

Wast follower of his fortunes in his *being*."

Webster (1654). (Goodrich & Porter.)

2. Existence, with no direct reference to its duration; existence as distinguished from non-existence.

"Merciful and gracious, Thou gavest us *being*; raising us from nothing to be an excellent creation."—Taylor: *Guide to Devotion*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. He or she who, or that which, exists.
A conscious existence, created or uncreated; he or she who exists or lives. *Used—*
(a) Of man or other created existences; or, more rarely, of the human mind.
“What a sweet *being* is an honest mind!”—*Beaumont & Fletcher.*

“And with them the *Being* Beauteous,
Who unto my youth was given,
More than all things else to love me.”
Longfellow: Footsteps of Angels.

(b) Of the one uncreated Existence, God.
“That the procession of our fate, howe'er
Sad or disturb'd, is order'd by a *Being*
Of infinite benevolence and power.”
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

C. As conjunction: (Contracted from *it being so*, *this being the case*, or some similar expression.) Since; since this is so.

“And *being* you have
Declin'd his means, you have increased his malice.”
Beaumont & Fletcher: Hon. M. Fort., ii.

†**being-place, being place, s.** A place of existence; a place in which existence may be maintained.
“Before this world's great frame, in which all things
Are now contain'd, found any *being-place*.”
Spenser: Hymn of Heavenly Love.

***bēire, s.** [A. S. *beorh*=a hill, . . . a barrow, a place of burial; a place of refuge.] A grove, a shady place.

“A shaw or *beire* of trees, or a young spring.”—*Withal: Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 93. (Halliwell.)*

***bēist, *bēis'-tȳn, *bēist'-ings, s.** [BIESTINGS.]

***bēit, *bēte, *bēet** (O. Eng.), **bēet** (Scotch), *v. t.* [A. S. *betan, gebetan*=to make better, to improve, to kindle or to mend a fire, to mend, to restore.] [BEET.]

1. To help, to supply; to mend by making addition.

“At luvís law a quhyhe I think to leit,
And so with birds blythly my bailis to *bēit*.”
Henryson: (Bannatyne Poems, p. 132.)

2. To blow up, to kindle (applied to the fire).

“Quhen he list gant or blaw, the fyre is *bēt*,
And from that furnis the flambe doith brist or glide.”
Douglas: Virgil, 37, 55.

3. To bring into a better state by removing calamity or cause of sorrow.

“Allace, quha sall the *bēt* now off thi baill!
Allace, quhen sall off harmys thow be haill!”
Wallace, xi. l. 119, MS. (Jamieson.)

***bēit-ing, *bēt-ing, s.** [BEIT.] The act of helping, improving, mending, supply.

“ . . . all statutes of his hienes burrowis within this realme, tending to the *beiting* and reparatioun of thair wallis, streittis, hayynnys, and portis.”—*Acts James VI., 1594 (ed. 1814), iv. 80. (Jamieson.)*

***bē-jā'de, v. t.** [Eng. prefix *be*, and *jade, v.*] To jade, to tire, to fatigue.

“If you have no mercy upon them yet spare yourself, lest you *bejade* the good galloway, your own opiniatre wit.”—*Milton: Anim. upon the Rem. Defense.*

***bē-jā'pe, v. t.** [Eng. prefix *be*, and *jape.*] To laugh at, to ridicule.

“I shall *bejaped* ben a thousand time
More than that foole, of whose folly men rime.”
Chaucer: Troilus and Cresseide, i. 532.

***bē-jā'ped, pa. par.** [BEJAPE.]

bē-jā'r-i-a, v. [Named after Bejar, a Spanish botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Ericaceæ (Heathworts), and the section Rhodoreæ—that in which the Rhododendron and Azalea are placed. *Bejaria racemosa* is a sweet-scented evergreen shrub, with pink flowers, growing in Florida on the banks of swamps and ponds. The genus is called also Befaria.

bē-jāun'-dīce, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *jaundice.*] To give one the jaundice.

bē-jēs-u-īt, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *Jesuit.*] To make a Jesuit of one; to teach one Jesuitical methods of procedure. (*Milton.*)

bē-jēw'-ēl, v. t. To adorn with jewels.

bē-jū'-cō, s. A slender, twining plant of Central America.

bē-jūm'-ble, v. t. To jumble together.

bē'-kah, s. [Heb.] A Jewish measure of weight, equal to five Troy pennyweights; a half shekel.

bē-kēn'ne, (1), v. t. [A. S. prefix *bi*, and *cennan*=to beget, to bring forth, to produce.] To give birth to. [AKENNE.]

“Ure onelic loverd . . . thatt of de holigost *bikennedd* was.”—*Reliq. Antiq., I. 234.*

***bē-kēn'ne (2), *bȳ-kēn'ne, *bī-kēn, v. t.** [O. Fris. *bikenna*.] To intrust, to commit to.

“‘Ich *bekenne* the Crist,’ quath he, ‘that on the croice
deide,’
And ich seide ‘the same save you fro meschaunce.’”
Piers Plowman, p. 169. (Jamieson.)

***bē-kiss', v. t.** [Eng. prefix *be*, and *kiss, v.*] To kiss.

“Shee's sick o' the young shepard that *bekist* her.”
Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd, i. 6.

***bē-kist', pa. par.** [BEKISS.]

***bēkke, v. t. & i.** [BECK.] To nod. (*Chaucer.*)

bē-knā've (*k* silent), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *knave.*] To call a knave.

“May satire ne'er befool ye or *beknave* ye.”—*Pope.*

***bē-knīt' (k** silent), *v. t.* [A. S. *becynntan*=to knit, bind, tie, or inclose.] To knit.

“ . . . her filthy armes *beknit* with snakes about.”
Arth. Golding: Ovid's Metamorphoses, bk. iv.

bē-knīt' (k silent), *pa. par. & a.* [BEKNIT.]

***bē-knō'w, *bȳ-knō'w, *bȳ-knō'we, *bī-knō'w** (*k* silent), *v. t. & i.* [The full form is to “*be know.*”] (AKNOWE.) A. S. *oncnawan*=to acknowledge. In Ger. *bekennen*=to acknowledge, to confess, to avow.] To confess, to acknowledge, to be aware.

A. Trans. (followed by objective):

“For I dar nought *byknowe* myn own name.”
Chaucer: C. T., 1,558.

B. Intrans. (followed by clause of a sentence):

“This messenger tormented was, til he
Moste *biknowe* and telle it plat and playn,
Fro nyght to nyght in what place he had layn.”
Chaucer: C. T., 5,306.

***bē-knō'w'en, *bē-knō'we, *bī-knō'we** (*k* silent), *pa. par.* [BEKNOW.]

“When men come to the koke, he was *beknowe* sone
That sum burn a-wei had bore two white beres skynnes.”
William and the Werewolf, p. 79. (S. in Boucher.)

***bēk'-nȳnge, s.** [BECKONING.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bēl, a.** [Fr. *bel*, adj., before a vowel or *h* mute.] [BEAU, BELLE.] Beautiful.

“A ful *bel* lady, un-like hure of grace.”
Piers Plowman, p. 124. (S. in Boucher.)

Bel esprit (pl. *beaux esprits*)=a wit, a fine genius.

***bēl (1), s.** [BELL.]

Bēl (2), s. [Heb. *Bēl*, according to Gesenius contracted from Aram. *Bēl*=Heb. *Baal*; Sept. Gr. *Bēl*, and *Bēlos*; Babylonian, Assyrian, and Accadian *Bel, Belu, Elu* (EL)=Lord.]

Accadian, Assyrian, and Babylonian Myth.: A “god” mentioned in Scripture, in Isa. xlv. 1; Jer. l. 2; li. 44; in the Septuagint, in Baruch vi. 40, and in the apocryphal additions to the Book of Daniel (BEL AND THE DRAGON), as well as by classical authors. Much new light has recently been thrown on Bel's characteristics and position in the heavenly hierarchy, by the examination of the cuneiform tablets and sculptures. It has been discovered that, prior to 1600 B. C., the highly interesting Turanian people called Accadians, the inventors of the cuneiform writing, who wielded extensive authority in Western Asia before the Semitic Assyrians and Babylonians had come into notice, worshiped as their first triad of gods Anu, ruling over the heaven; Elu, Belu, or Bel, over the earth; and Ea over the sea. Bel's three children, or three of his children, were Shamas, the Sun-god; Sin, the Moon-god; and Ishtar, the Accadian Venus. Sayce shows that some first-born children were vicariously offered in sacrifice by fire to the Sun-god. From the Accadians human sacrifice passed to various Semitic tribes and nations. Bel's name Elu identifies him with the Phœnician El, who, in a time of trouble, offered his first-born son, “the beloved,” on a high place, by fire. It is not settled whether or not Bel was the same also as the Phœnician Baal. To the wrath of Bel the deluge was attributed. In Scripture times he was known exclusively as a Babylonian divinity, being distinguished from both Nebo and Merodach. In the later Babylonian empire, however, Merodach came to be generally identified with Bel, though sometimes distinguished from him, being called “the lesser Bel.” (*Sayce, Bos-cawen, Fox Talbot, Bosanquet, &c., in Trans. Bib. Archaeol. Soc., vols. i.-vi.*)

¶ *Bel* enters as an element into various Babylonian names, as *Belteshazzar*=the Prince of Bel (Daniel i. 7; iv. 8, 9, 19).

Bel and the Dragon, s. One of the books of the Apocrypha, or, more precisely, certain apocryphal chapters added to the canonical Book of Daniel. The Jews consider them as no part of their Scriptures. They were penned probably by an Alexandrian Jew, the language used being not Hebrew, nor Aramæan, but Greek. The Church of Rome accepts Bel and the Dragon as part of the Holy Scripture; most, if not all, Protestant churches reject it. In Roman Catholic worship it is read on Ash Wednesday, and was so in the old lectionary of the English Church on the 23d of November. The new lectionary has it not either on that or any other date. The story of Bel and the Dragon tells how Daniel enlightened Cyrus, who is represented as having been a devout worshiper of Bel, by proving that the immense supplies of food laid before the idol were really consumed, not by it or by the inhabit-

ing divinity, but by the priests and their families. On Cyrus urging that the dragon, also worshiped, was at least a *living* God, Daniel poisoned it, for which he was thrown into a lions' den, where the prophet Habakkuk fed him. Ultimately he was released, and his persecutors put to death.

¶ The above narrative must not be confounded with one called also “Bel and the Dragon,” translated by Mr. Fox Talbot from the cuneiform tablets.

Mr. Talbot believes that the dragon, seven-headed like the one in Revelation, would, if the tablets were complete, prove the same being that seduced some of the heavenly “gods,” or angels, from their allegiance (Rev. xii. 4; Jude 6), for which he was slain by Bel. The resemblance is not to the apocryphal book now under consideration, but to the combat between Michael and the Dragon in Rev. xii. 7-17. (*H. Fox Talbot in Trans. Bib. Archaeol., vol. iv., 1875, p. 349.*)

bē-lā'-bor, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*; labor.]

1. To labor upon; to cultivate with labor.

“If the earth is *belabored* with culture it yieldeth corn.”
—*Barrow, vol. iii., Sermon 18.*

2. To beat; to give a sound drubbing with a cudgel or similar weapon:

“ . . . but they so *belabored* him, being sturdy men at arms, that they made him make a retreat . . .”
—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.*

***bēl'-ac-cōy'le, *bēl'-a-cōl', *bī-āl'-a-cōl', s.** [Fr. *bel*=beautiful, fine, good (BEL), and *accueil*=reception, *accueillir*=to receive kindly.] A kind reception, a hearty welcome.

“And her salewyd with seemely *belaccoyle*
Joyous to see her safe after long toyle.”
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 25.

¶ In the “Romaunt of the Rose” the quality is personified under the name of Bialacoil.

“A lusty bachelere
Of good stature and of good hight,
And *Bialacoil* forsothe he hight.”

bē-lā'ce, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *lace.* In Sw. *beläyga.*]

1. To lace, to fasten with lace.

“To *belace* a rope.”—*Johnson.*

2. To adorn with lace.

(a) *Lit.*: In the foregoing sense.

(b) *Fig. (of poetic numbers)*: To describe in soft and graceful rather than bold and martial strains.

“How to *belace* and fringe soft love I knew;
For all my ink was now Castalian dew.”
Beaumont: Psyche, ii. 48.

bē-lā'ced, pa. par. & a. [BELACE, *v. t.*] Adorned with lace.

“When thou in thy bravest
And most *belaced* servitude dost strut,
Some newer fashion doth usurp; and thou
Unto its antic yoke durst not but bow.”
Beaumont: Psyche, xvi. 10.

bē-lā'-çing, pr. par. [BELACE, *v. t.*]

bē-lā'm, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and O. Eng. *lam*=to beat.] To beat.

“*Batre*, to beat, thwack, bump, swindge, cudgel; *belam*, also to batter.”—*Cotgrave.*

***bēl'-a-mōur, *bēll'-a-mōur, s.** [From Fr. *belle*=beautiful, and *amour*=love.]

A. Of persons (of the form *Belamour*): A fair lover, a fair friend.

B. Of things (of the form *bellamour*): An obsolete name for a particular flower. Mason thinks it was Venus' Looking-glass.

“Her snowy brow like unto *bellamours*,
Her lovely eyes like pinks but newly spread.”
Spenser: Sonnet, 64.

***bēl'-a-mȳ, *bēl a-mȳ, *bēl'-a-mȳe, *bēl'-a-mī, s.** [Fr. *bel*=beautiful (BEL), and *ami*=friend, well-wisher, sweetheart, companion.] A fair friend, a companion, an associate. (Used of a man's friend of the same sex.)

1. In ordinary narrative:

“Wise Socrates; who, thereof, quaffing glad,
Pour'd out his life and last Philosophy
To the fayre Critias, his dearest *Belamy*.”
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 52.

2. In salutations:

“To him I spak ful hardily,
And said, ‘What ertow, *belamy*?’”
Ywaine and Gawain, i. 278. (S. in Boucher.)

bēl-ān'-gēr-a, s. [Named after the French traveler Charles Belangere.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe Belangereæ (q. v.). The species are Brazilian trees with a six-parted calyx, no corolla, many stamens, and opposed-stalked compound leaves.

bēl-ān'-gēr'-ē-æ, s. pl. [BELANGERA.]

Bot.: A tribe or family of plants belonging to the order Cunoniaceæ (Cunoniads). Type, *Belangera* (q. v.).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -t̃ion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

bě-lā-te, *v. t.* [Eng. *be*; *late*.] To cause to be late. (Generally in *pa. par.* or the corresponding adjective.) [BELATED.]

"The action cannot waste,
Caution retard, nor promptitude deceive,
Slowness *belate*, nor hope drive on too fast."
Davenant: Gondibert, ii. 2.

bě-lā't-ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BELATE.]

1. Too late, behind time.

"But when were these proofs offered? . . . Who con-
tested this *belated* account?"—*Burke on the Nabob of Arcot's Debts*. (*Richardson*.)

2. Out late at night.

"Whose midnight revels, by a forest side
Or fountain, some *belated* peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees."
Milton: P. L., bk. i.

bě-lā't-ěd-něss, *s.* [Eng. *belated*; *-ness*.] The state of being belated.

"That you may see I am sometimes suspicious of my-
self, and do take notice of a certain *belatedness* in me,
I am the bolder to send you some of my nightward
thoughts."—*Milton: Letters*.

bě-lā'ud, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *laud*.] Greatly to praise.

†bě-lā've, *v. t.* [Eng. *be*; *lave*.] To lave, to wash. (*Cockeram*.)

***bě-lāw'-give**, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*; *law*; and *give*.] To give a law to.

"The Holy One of Israel hath *belawgiven* his own peo-
ple with this very allowance."—*Milton: Doct. and Dis. of Divorce*.

***bě-lāw'-gīv-ən**, *pa. par.* [BELAWGIVE.]

†bě-lāy' (1), *v. t.* [In A. S. *belicgan*=to sur-
round; Sw. *belayga*; Ger. *belegen*=to cover, to
overlay, to beset, to encompass.] [BELEAGUER.]

1. To block up, to stop up; to beleague, to besiege.

"Gaynst such strong castles needeth greater might
Then those small forts which ye were wont *belay*."
Spenser: Sonnet, xiv.

2. To waylay.

"He was by certain Spaniards . . . *belaid* upon the
river Padus . . . and slaine."—*Knolles: Hist. of the
Turkes*. (*Nares*.)

bě-lāy' (2), *v. t.* [Dut. *beleggen*=to cover, over-
lay, cognate with A. S. *belegcan*=to lay upon,
cover.]

1. To adorn; to ornament.

"All in a woodman's jacket he was clad
Of Lincoln greene, *belayed* with silver lace."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ii. 5.

2. *Naut.*: To fasten a rope securely by winding it
round a kevel, cleat, or belaying-pin.

"Get up the pick-ax, make a step for the mast—make
the chair fast with the rattlin—haul taught and *belay*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. viii.

bě-lā'yed, ***bě-lā'yd**, *pa. par. & adj.* [BELAY.]

bě-lāy'-ing, *pr. par.* [BELAY.]

belaying-bitt, *s.* A frame of wood fixed perpen-
dicularly in the fore-part of a ship to fasten ropes to.

belaying-cleat, *s.* A cleat for the purpose of
belaying the running rigging to. [CLEAT.]

belaying-pin, *s.*

Naut.: A stout pin in the side of a vessel or round
the masts to which ropes may be "belayed," *i. e.*,
fastened, or around which they may be wound.

bělch, ***běl**, ***bōlk**, *v. t. or i.* [A. S. *bealcan*,
bealcettan, *belcettan*=to belch.]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To eructate; to expel from the mouth
with violence wind from the stomach, commingled
sometimes with portions of food.

"Rough as their savage lords who rang'd the wood,
And fat with acorns *belch'd* their windy food."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

II. Figuratively:

1. To eject from the heart.

" . . . the bitterness of it I now *belch* from my heart
 . . ."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

2. *Of things*: To eject from an aperture with
violent suddenness and noise.

" . . . within the gates that now
Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame
Far into Chaos . . ."—*Milton: Paradise Lost*, bk. x.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To eject wind with spasmodic force by
the mouth from the stomach; to eructate. (*Lit. &
fig.*)

"Behold, they *belch* out with their mouth: swords are
in their lips: for who, say they, doth hear?"—*Psalms*
lix. 7.

2. *Fig.*: To issue from the mouth of anything, as
eructed matter does from the human mouth.

"The waters boil, and, *belching* from below,
Black sands as from a forceful engine throw."
Dryden.

bělch (1), ***bolke**, *s.* [From *belch*, *v.*]

1. The act of ejecting wind by the mouth from the
stomach.

"Benedicite he bygan wit a *bolke*, and hus brest
knoked."
Piers Plowman. (*Richardson*.)

*2. A cant term for a windy kind of malt liquor.

***bělch** (2), ***bailch**, ***bīlch** (*ch* guttural), *s.*
[From A. S. *bealcan*=to belch, hence something
ugly, horrible, or from O. Sw. *bolg-ia*, *bulg-ia*=to
swell. (*Jamieson*.)] A monster. (*Scotch*.)

"And Pluto eik the fader of hellis se
Reputtis that bisming *belch* hatefull to se."
Douglas: Virgil, 217, 43. (*Jamieson*.)

bělch'-ēr, *s. & a.* [From *Belcher*, a noted Bristol
pugilist, once champion of England.]

A. As subst.: A silk handkerchief or scarf, prop-
erly of Belcher's colors. (*Dickens: Sketches by Boz*;
Miss Evans.)

B. As adj.: Resembling the handkerchief or
scarf described under A.

bělch'-ing, ***běl**, ***bēlk'-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BELCH,
BELK, *v.*]

A. & B. As present participle & participial adject-
ive: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"A triple pile of plumes his crest adorn'd,
On which with *belching* flames Chimæra burn'd."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vii. 1,074.

C. As substantive: The act of ejecting wind by
the mouth from the stomach.

"Often *belkings* [are] a token of ill digestion."—*Baret: Alvearie*.

běl'-dām, **†běl'-dāme**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *belle dame*=
fine lady; from *belle* (*f.*)=handsome, fine, and *dame*
=lady. A term of respectful address, used in all
good faith to old ladies.]

A. As substantive:

***I. Respectfully:**

1. *Gen.*: A fine lady; a good lady.

"Beldame, your words doe worke me little ease."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ii. 43.

*2. *Spec.*: A grandmother.

"The *beldam* and the girl, the grandsire and the boy."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 6.

II. Disrespectfully:

1. An old woman, wrinkled and destitute of
beauty.

2. A hag.

"Have I not reason, *beldames*, as you are,
Saucy and overbold?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 5.

***B. As adjective**: Pertaining to a grandmother or
to anything old.

"Then sing of secret things that came to pass
When *beldame* Nature in her cradle was."
Milton: College Exercise.

***belde** (1), *s.* [A. S. *beald*=bold, brave.] Cour-
age, valor.

"When he bluschen therto, his *belde* never payred."
Sir Gawayne (ed. Morris), 650.

***belde** (2), *s.* [BUILD.]

"That was so stronge of *belde*."

Syr Goughter, 81.

***bele**, *v. i.* [From *bele*, *s.* (*q. v.*)] To burn, to
blaze. Possibly=below or perhaps=boil in rage:
compare—

"My breste in bale bot bolne and *bele*."
Allit. Poems, A. 18.

"All breme he *belyd* into berth."
Wyntown, viii. 11, 48. (*Jamieson*.)

***bele**, ***bale**, ***bail**, *s.* [A. S. *bal*=a funeral pile;
a burning.] A fire, a blaze. [BALE.] (*Jamieson*.)

bě-lē'a-guēr (*u* mute), ***bě-lē'ague** (*ue* mute).
v. t. [Eng. *be*; *leaguer*. In Sw. *belägra*; Dan.
beleive; Dut. *belegeren*; Ger. *belagern*; from *be*,
and *lagern*=to lie down, to rest, to encamp.]
[LAAGER.]

1. *Lit.*: To besiege, to lay siege to a place with
the view of capturing it.

"That a midnight host of spectres pale
Beleaguered the walls of Prague."
Longfellow: The Beleaguered City.

2. *Fig.*: To make efforts to capture and destroy.

"That an army of phantoms vast and wan,
Beleaguer the human soul."
Longfellow: The Beleaguered City.

bě-lē'a-guēred, *pa. par. & a.* [BELEAGUER.]

"A camp and a *beleaguer'd* town."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

bě-lē'a-guēr-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *beleaguer*; *-er*.] One
who beleaguers or besieges.

" . . . while his fierce *beleaguers* pour
Engines of havoc in, unknown before,
And horrible as new."
Moore: Lalla Rookh; The Veiled Prophet.

bě-lē'a-guēr-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [BELEAGUER.]

***bě-lē'ave**, *v. t.* [A. S. *belæfan*, *belifan*=to
remain, be left.] To leave.

"Wondering at Fortune's turns, and scarce is he,
Beleft, relating his own misery."
May: Lucan, bk. viii.

†bě-lēc'-tūre (*ture*=*tyūr*), *v. t.* [Eng. *be*; *lec-*
ture.] To lecture. (*Coleridge*.)

bě-lēc'-tūred (*ture*=*tyūr*), *pa. par. & a.* [BE-
LECTURE.]

bě-lēc'-tūr-ing (*ture*=*tyūr*), *pr. par. & a.*
[BELECTURE.]

bě-lē'e, *v. t.* [Eng. *be*; *lee*.]

Naut.: To place on the lee, to place to leeward,
to shelter. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 1.)

***bě-lēfe**, ***bě-lēve**, *s.* [BELIEF.] Hope. (*Scotch*.)

"Ne neuer chyld cummyrn of Troyane blude,
In sic *belefe* and glorie and grete gude
Sal rayis his forbearis Italianis."
Douglas: Virgil, 197, 36.

"They become desparit of only *beleve*."
Bellenden: T. Liv., p. 74. (*Jamieson*.)

***be-left**, *pa. par.* [BELEIF (2).]

***be-leif** (1), ***be-lewle** (*pa. par. *belewyt*), *v. t.*
& *i.* [A. S. *belæfan*=to leave, relinquish.]

A. Trans.: To deliver up.

"Unto thy parentis handis and sepulture
I the *beleif* to be enterit, quod he."
Douglas: Virgil, 349, 43.

B. Intrans.: To remain. (*Skeat*.)

"That he *belewyt* of hys duelling."
Barbour, xiii. 544, MS. (*Jamieson*.)

***be-leif** (2) (*preterite beleft*), *v. t.* [A. S. *belæfan*
=to leave.] To leave.

"Quhom now . . .
Reddy to mischevus deith *beleft* have I."
Douglas: Virgil, 343, 5. (*Jamieson*.)

běl'-ēm-nīte (*Eng.*), **bě-lēm-nītes** (*Mod. Lat.*),
s. [In Ger. *belemnīt*; Fr. *bélemnite*; Sp. *belemnita*;
Ital. *belemnite*; Mod. Lat. *belemnites*; Gr. *belem-
nitēs* (*Liddell & Scott*), from Gr. *belemnōn* (a word
used only in poetry and in the plural), the same as
belos=a dart, a javelin, from *ballō*=to throw, and
suff. *-ites*, from *lithos*=a stone.]

Palæont. (*Of the form Belemnites, rendered in
English Belemnite*): A genus of fossil chambered
shells, the typical one of the family Belemnitidæ.
The slow progress of the human mind toward sci-
entific truth, and the circuitous route which the
limitation of its powers compel it to take in reach-
ing that goal, are beautifully exemplified by the
successive hypotheses broached as to the nature of
the belemnite. The first was that it was a product
of the mammal called by the Romans lynx, and by
the Greeks *lungkx*, probably the Caracal (*Felis
caracal*). It was therefore called *Lapis lyncis*,
and *lyncurion* or *lyncurium*, *lungkourion*, though
some think that by these words were meant reddish
amber, or the mineral tourmaline or the hyacinth,
the Scriptural jacinth. The puzzling fossils figured
next as *Idæi dactyli*, that is, "fingers from Mount
Ida," freely translated or transformed in the Mid-
dle Ages into "devil's fingers." Then electricity
was called in to account for them, and they were
named Thunderstones (*Lapides fulminantes*), and
Picks, or, less hypothetically, "Arrow Stones." At
a more advanced period they were looked upon as
stalactites, or as crystals which never had pertained
to living beings. At length the true view struggled
into existence that they were organic remains.
Held by Von Tressau, Klein, Breynius, Da Costa,
Brander, and Plott to be shells, the proper position
of which they could not determine, Cuvier and
Lamarck made a great step forward in ranking
them as cephalopods with an internal shell, a con-
clusion confirmed by Buckland, Owen, and others.
The last-named palæontologist placed the belem-
nite in the dibranchiate order of Cephalopods.

One essential part of the shell is a phragmocone
[see BELEMNITIDÆ] or chambered cone, that is, a
portion conical in form and divided transversely by
septa or partitions, like a pile of watch-glasses, into
shallow chambers, connected with each other by a
siphuncle or small pipe or siphon near the margin
of the cone. The entire cone is enveloped in a
sheath, which rises above the chambers and gives
support to the soft body of the animal (called the
pro-ostacrum), and this again in a conical cavity or
alveolus excavated in the base of a long tapering
body resembling the head of a javelin, and called
the *guard*. It is from this fact that the name
Belemnite has arisen. Dr. Buckland and Agassiz
discovered in specimens from Lyme Regis, collected
by Miss Anning, a fossil ink-bag and duct. There
have been found also traces of the contour of the
large sessile eyes, the funnel, a great proportion of
the muscular parts of the mantle, the remains of
two lateral fins, eight cephalic arms, each appar-
ently provided with twelve to twenty pairs of
slender elongated horny hooks. Owen considers

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**,
or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

that the belemnite combined characters at present divided among the three cephalopodous genera *Sepia*, *Onychoteuthis*, and *Sepiola*.

These animals seem to have been gregarious, living in shallow water with a muddy bottom rather than one studded with projecting corals. Owen thinks that they preserved a tolerably vertical position when swimming, at times rising swiftly and stealthily toward the surface, infixing their claws in the abdomen of a supernatant fish, and dragging it down to the depths to be devoured. Belemnites are found all over Europe, and also in India. In 1875, Tate estimated the known species at more than one hundred, ranging from the Lias to the Chalk.

běl-ēm-nīt'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *belemnite*(e); *-ic*.]

1. Pertaining to the belemnite shell; constituting the fleshy portion of the belemnite.

"The *belemnitic* animal, a dibranchiate eight-armed Cuttle . . ."—*Eng. Cyclop.*, i. 436.

2. Pertaining to the animal enveloping the shell called belemnite.

" . . . a specimen of a Belemnite in which not only the ink-bag, but the muscular mantle, the head and its crown of arms are all preserved in connection with the *belemnitic* shell."—*Owen: Invertebrata* (1843).

běl-ēm-nīt'-i-dæ, *s.* [BELEMNITE.]

Palæont.: A family of mollusks belonging to the class Cephalopoda, the order Dibranchiata, and the section Decapoda. The shell consists of a "pen" terminating posteriorly in a chambered cone, technically called a *phragmocone*, from Gr. *phragmos*=a hedge, fence, paling, fortification, or inclosure, and *kōnos*=the mathematical figure termed a cone. The phragmocone is sometimes invested with a fibrous guard, and it has air-cells connected by a siphuncle piercing the several chambers close to the ventral side. Dr. S. O. Woodward arranges the Belemnitidæ between the Teuthidæ, or Calamaries and Squids, on the one hand, and the Sepiadæ or Sepias on the other. In geological time they extend from the Lias to the Chalk. The genera are Belemnites, Belemnitella, Xiphoteuthis, Acanthoteuthis, Belemnoteuthis, and Conoteuthis.

The following Belemnitidæ characterize the Lower Lias: *B. acutus*, *B. pencillatus*, *B. clavatus*. Middle Lias: *B. compressus*, *B. breviformis*, *B. parillosus*.

Upper Lias: *B. acuminatus*, *B. lævis*, *B. Ilminsterensis*.

Midford Sands: *B. irregularis*.

Inferior Oolite: *B. canaliculatus*, *B. Gingenis*, *B. ellipticus*.

Stonesfield Slate: *B. Bessinus*.

Oxford Clay: *B. hastatus*, *B. Oweni*.

Coralline Oolite: *B. abbreviatus*.

Kimmeridge Clay: *B. explanatus*.

Neocomian: *B. jaculum*.

Gault: *B. minimus*, *B. ultimus*.

Lower Chalk: *Belemnitella plena*.

Upper Chalk: *Belemnitella mucronata*.

***belene**, *v. i.* [Possibly a misreading of the MSS. for *beleued* (A. S. *belæfan*=to remain).] To tarry, or perhaps to recline, to rest.

" . . . Schir Gawayn, gayest of all,
Belenes with Dame Gaynour in grenes so grene."
Sir Gawayn and Sir Gal., i. 6. (*Jamieson*.)

†be-lēne, *s.* [From A. S. *bella*=a bell; *bellan*, gen. So called from the bell-shaped capsules.] A plant, *Hyoscyamus niger*. [HENBANE.]

†bē-lēp'-ēr, *v. t.* [Eng. *be*; *leper*.] To infect with leprosy.

"Imparity, and church-revenue, rushing in, corrupted and *belepered* all the clergy with a worse infection than Gehazi's."—*Milton: Eiconocl.*, ch. xiv.

běl ēs-prī't (*t* mute), *s.* [O. Fr. *bel*=fine; *esprit*=spirit.] A fine spirit, a man of wit.

***bē-lē've**, *s.* [BELIEF, BELEFE.]

***be-lew'yt**, *pa. par.* [BELEIF (1), *v.*] Remained. (*Jamieson*.)

***běl-flōw'-ēr**, *s.* [BELL-FLOWER.]

***běl-fōu'n-dēr**, *s.* Old spelling of BELL-FOUNDER.

běl-frŷ, ***bēf-frōŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *beffroi*=a watch-tower, a belfry, a bell-chamber; O. Fr. *beffroit*, *befreit*, *berfroît*, *berfreit*, *berefreit*, *belefroi*=a watch-tower; Low. Lat. *belfredus*, *balfredus*, *berfredus*, *verfredus*. From M. H. Ger. *bercvrit*, *bervrit*=a tower for defense, from Ger. *berc*=protection, and O. H. Ger. *fridu*=a tower; (N. H.) Ger. *friede*=peace; Sw. & Dan. *fred*; Dut. *vrede*. Thus at first there was no connection between *bel* of the word *belfry* and the English word *bell*.]

*1. *Mil.* (In the Middle Ages): A tower erected by besiegers to overlook a place besieged. Sentinels were placed on it to watch the avenues and to prevent surprise, or to give notice of fires by ringing a bell.

2. That part of a steeple in which a bell is hung, the campanilo; a room in a tower, a cupola or turret in which a bell is, or may be, hung.

"Distant and soft on her ear fell the chimes from the belfry of Christ Church."

Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 5.

3. The framing on which a bell is suspended.

†běl-gard, ***bēll'-gard**, *s.* [O. Fr. *bel*=fine, *gard*. Mod. Fr. *regard*=a look, a gaze, a glance, attention.] A kind, affectionate, or amorous look.

"Under the shadow of her even browes,

Working *belgards*, and amorous retrate."

Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 25.

***belghe**, ***belgh**, *s.* [BELCH.] A belch, an eructation (*lit. & fig.*). (*Jamieson*.)

"This age is defiled with filthie *belghes* of blasphemy . . . His custom was to defile the aire with most filthie *belghs* of blasphemie."—*Z. Boyd's Last Battel*, pp. 1,002, 1,186. (*Jamieson*.)

Běl'-gī-an, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *Belgien*; from Lat. *Belgium*, a part of Gallia Belgica (*Cæsar*).] [BELGIC.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to the ancient Belgæ, to the modern Belgians, or to Belgium.

B. As substantive: A native of Belgium.

" . . . he must be a *Belgian* by birth or naturalization."—*Martin: Statesman's Year Book* (1875), p. 31.

Běl'-gīc, *a.* [Fr. *Belgique*; Lat. *Belgicus*=pertaining to the Belgæ. (See No. 1 def.)]

1. Pertaining to the ancient Belgæ, esteemed by Cæsar to be the most warlike of the Germanic tribes whom he encountered. They occupied the country between the Marne, the Rhine, the Seine, and the English Channel.

"Dull as their lakes that slumber in the storm.

Heavens! how unlike their *Belgic* sires of old!

Rough, poor, content, ungovernably bold."

Goldsmith: The Traveler.

2. Pertaining to the modern Belgians, to Belgium, or to the Belgian language or dialect.

Bē-lī-al, *s.* [In Ger., &c., *Belial*; Gr. *Beliar*, *r* being substituted for *l* (2 Cor. vi. 15); Heb. *belial*=not a proper name; but from (1) *beli*=without, and (2) probably *yaal*=usefulness; meaning a person without usefulness, a worthless fellow, a good-for-nothing.]

1. In the Old Testament (*Authorized Version*): Mistranslated as if it were a being, probably Satan or one of his angels.

"Let not my Lord, I pray thee, regard this man of *Belial*, . . ."—1 *Samuel* xxv. 25.

2. In the New Testament: Satan.

"And what concord hath Christ with *Belial*? . . ."—2 *Corinthians* vi. 15.

3. In *Milton*: A particular fallen angel. (See *Paradise Lost*, bk. i.)

bě-lī'-bēl, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *libel*.] To libel; to calumniate.

"The Pope, hearing thereof, *belibelled* him [the emperor] more foully than ever before."—*Fuller: Hist. of the Holy War*, p. 163.

běl'-īc, *s.* [Fr. *belic*, *belif*, *bellif*.] A red color.

Her.: A term sometimes used for *gules*.

bě-lick', *v. t.* [Eng. *be*; *lick* (?).] To lick.

***be-lick'-it**, *pa. par.* [BELICK.]

"They were eysae ready to come in ahint the haun, that naebody, haud aff themselfs, cou'd get feen't *belickit* o' ony guid that was gawn."—*St. Patrick*, i. 74. (*Jamieson*.)

bě-lī'e, ***bē-lŷ'**, ***bē-lŷ'e**, *v. t.* [Eng. *be*; *lie*. A. S. *beleogan* (pret. *beleag*)=to impose, falsify, belie, accuse falsely, forge or counterfeit; *be*, and *leogan*=to lie. In Dut. *beliegen*; Ger. *belügen*; Sw. *beljuga*=to belie.] To tell lies. *Specially*—

1. To tell a lie against a person or thing; to calumniate, to slander.

"If Armstrong was not *belied*, he was deep in the worst secrets of the Rye House Plot, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. To fill with lies.

"'Tis slander, whose breath
Rides on the posting winds, and doth *belie*
All corners of the world."

Shakespeare: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

3. To give the lie: To prove to be hollow or deceptive. (Used specially when actions prove previous words hollow and untrue. As a rule, it is not used offensively.)

"The first a nymph of lively Gaul,
Whose easy step and laughing eye
Her borrowed air of awe *belied*."

Scott: The Bride of Triermain.

4. To mimic, to imitate, to ape.

"Which durst, with horses' hoofs that beat the ground,
And martial brass, *belie* the thunder's sound."

Dryden.

bě-lī'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BELIE.]

bě-liē f, ***bē-lē've**, ***bī-lē've**, ***bŷ-lē've**, ***by lyve**, *s.* [A. S. *geleafa*=consent, assent, confidence, belief, faith; *leafa*=belief (compare also *geleaf*=leaf, leave, license, permission); Dut. *geloof*=faith, creed, belief, credit, trust; Ger. *glarube*, *glaruben*=faith, good faith.] [BELIEVE.]

I. The mental act or operation of accepting as true any real or alleged fact or opinion on the evidence of testimony, or any proposition on the proof afforded by reasoning. It is opposed to the conviction produced by personal observation or experience, which is stronger than that resting on testimony or reasoning. The term *belief* may be used for full and unwavering acceptance of anything as true, for an acceptance weak and fluctuating, or for anything intermediate between the two.

†II. The state of being accepted as true on the evidence of reasoning or testimony.

III. That which is accepted as true on the evidence of testimony or reasoning.

1. *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

" . . . render it necessary for even the wisest of men to take a large portion of their *beliefs* from others."—*Times*, November 13, 1876.

"*Belief* is great, life-giving."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-worship*, Lect. ii.

2. *Specially*:

(a) Religious belief, a creed, the system of doctrines held by the professors of any faith; yet more specially, Christianity.

"In the heat of general persecution, whereunto Christian *belief* was subject upon the first promulgation, it much confirmed the weaker minds, when relation was made how God had been glorified through the sufferings of martyrs."—*Hooker*.

(b) The statement of such system of doctrine. (Used specially of the Apostles' Creed.)

3. *Christian Theol.*: The implicit acceptance, by the aid of the Holy Spirit, of every statement which there is reason to believe comes from God. *Spec.*, the acceptance of all that He has revealed regarding the divinity and sonship of Jesus Christ, His mission to the earth, His life, His death, His resurrection and ascension. For this *faith* is used more frequently than *belief*. [FAITH.]

"Faith is a firm *belief* of the whole word of God, of His gospel, commands, threats, and promises."—*Wake*.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the terms *belief*, *credit*, *trust*, and *faith*: "*Belief* is generic, the others are specific terms; we *believe* when we *credit* and *trust*, but not always *vice versâ*. *Belief* rests on no particular person or thing; but *credit* and *trust* rest on the authority of one or more individuals. Everything is the subject of *belief* which produces one's assent: the events of human life are *credited* upon the authority of the narrator; the words, promises, or the integrity of individuals are *trusted*; the power of persons and the virtue of things are objects of *faith*. *Belief* and *credit* are particular actions or sentiments; *trust* and *faith* are permanent dispositions of the mind. Things are entitled to our *belief*, persons to our *credit*; but people repose *trust* or have *faith* in others . . ." "*Belief*, *trust*, and *faith* have a religious application, which *credit* has not. *Belief* is simply an act of the understanding; *trust* and *faith* are active moving principles of the mind in which the heart is concerned. *Belief* does not extend beyond an assent of the mind to any given proposition; *trust* and *faith* are lively sentiments which impel to action. *Belief* is to *trust* and *faith* as cause to effect: there may be *belief* without either *trust* or *faith*; but there can be no *trust* or *faith* without *belief*. We *believe* that there is a God, who is the creator and preserver of all His creatures; we therefore *trust* in Him for His protection of ourselves. We *believe* that Jesus Christ died for the sins of men; we have therefore *faith* in His redeeming grace to save us from our sins." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ Professor Bain considers that *belief* largely depends upon the will. He says, "It will be readily admitted that the state of mind called *belief* is, in many cases, a concomitant of our activity. But I mean to go farther than this, and to affirm that *belief* has no meaning, except in reference to our actions; the essence or import of it is such as to place it under the region of the will. We shall soon see that an intellectual notion or conception is likewise indispensable to the act of *believing*; but no mere conception that does not directly or indirectly implicate our voluntary exertions, can ever amount to the state in question." (*Bain: The Emotions and the Will*, chap. "Belief," p. 524.)

***bē-liē'-fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *belief*; *full*.] Full of belief; disposed to believe.

"It is for thee sufficient to shewe a minde *beliefull* and readie to obeie . . ."—*Udal: Luke*, ch. i. (*Richardson*.)

***bē-liē'-fūl-nesse**, *s.* [O. Eng. *belieful*; *-nesse*.] The quality of being disposed to believe.

"Thei disdeyne to have the godly *belieflesse* of the heathen to be praised, and yet do they not all the while amende their owne wicked vnbelief."—*Udal: Luke*, ch. iv. (*Richardson*.)

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **eçist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shān**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tīon**, **-şion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

bě-liēv-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *believ(e)*; *-able*.] Able to be believed; credible. (*Sherwood*.)

"The witnessingis ben maad beleueable ful myche."—*Wycliffe* (*Psalms* xcii. 5).

bě-liēv-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *believable*; *-ness*.] The state of being believable.

"... the credibility and believableness, as I call it, of those promises and particular mercies."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iv., pt. i., p. 88. (*Richardson*.)

bě-liēve, ***bē-lēve**, ***bī-lēve**, ***by leve**, ***byleyve**, ***bylyve**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *gelefan*, *gelyfan* = to believe. Compare also Dut. *gelooven*; Ger. *glauben*; M. H. Ger. *glouben*, *gelouben*; O. H. Ger. *galaupjan*; O. S. Ger. *glōbian*; Goth. *galaubjan*, *laubjan*. Compare also A. S. *laef*=permission.]

A. Trans.: To accept as true, not on one's personal knowledge, but on the testimony of others, or on reasonings which appear more or less conclusive. It is used when the assent to the statement or proposition is of a very firm character, and also when it is weak and wavering. (It may be followed by the objective of the person whose word is accepted as true, or by the objective of the statement made.)

"That Cassio loves her, I do well believe it."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

"Ten thousand things there are, which we believe merely upon the authority or credit of those who have spoken or written of them."—*Watts: Logic*.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Gen.*: To accept a statement or proposition as true on the evidence afforded by the testimony of another person, or on reasonings of one's own.

2. Specially:

(a) *Colloquial*: To accept with some degree of doubt.

(b) To exercise the grace of Christian faith. [See II.]

II. Theology:

1. To assent to the claim which Jesus Christ put forth to be the Messiah, the Son of God, and the Saviour, and place confidence in the efficacy of his sacrifice for sin.

¶ In Rom. x. 10, this belief is attributed to the heart. The opposition in that verse is not, however, so much between the heart and the intellect as between what is secret and personal and what is openly professed by the lips.

"For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness; . . ."—*Romans* x. 10.

It is followed (a) by *in* or *on* placed before the person or being who is the object of faith.

"... ye believe in God, believe also in me."—*John* xiv. 1.

"And they said, Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house."—*Acts* xvi. 31.

Or (b) by the clause of a sentence expressive of the tenet or proposition to which one, publicly or tacitly assents.

"And Philip said, If thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest. And he answered and said, I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God."—*Acts* viii. 37.

2. To express such faith by the public enunciation of a creed. Thus the "Apostles' Creed, to be sung or said by the minister and the people," in the Liturgic worship of the Church of England, commences thus: "I believe in God, the Father Almighty, . . ."

bě-liēved, *pa. par. & a.* [BELIEVE.]

bě-liēv-ēr, ***bē-lēv-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *believ(e)*; *-er*.]

Ordinary Language:

1. *Gen.*: One who believes or who gives credit to anything.

"Discipline began to enter into conflict with churches, which, in extremity, had been believers of it."—*Hooker*.

II. *Spec.*: One who holds a definite religious belief.

1. A Christian.

"... have been maintained by the universal body of true believers, from the days of the apostles, and will be to the resurrection."—*Swift*.

2. A professor of some other faith.

"... the soul of one believer outweighs all earthly kingdoms; all men, according to Islam, too, are equal."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, Lect. ii.

bě-liēv-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BELIEVE.]

A. & B. As present participle & adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Now God be prais'd, that to believing souls Gives light in darkness, comfort in despair."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

C. As substantive: The act or operation of accepting as true. (*Romans* xv. 13.)

bě-liēv-īng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *believing*; *-ly*.] In a believing manner, as a believer would do. (*Johnson*.)

***bē-light** (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [Eng. *be*, and *light*.] To illumine, to shine on.

"Godes brihtnesse, belichte hem."—*O. Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), ii. 31.

bě-līke, ***bē-lýke**, *adv.* [Eng. *be*; *like*.] Perhaps; there is a likelihood that; probably.

"Belike, boy, then you are in love."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

"Things that I know not of belike to thee are dear."—*Wordsworth: Pet Lamb*.

***bē-līke-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *belike*; *-ly*.] Probably; there is a likelihood that.

"Having belikely heard some better words of me than I could deserve."—*Bp. Hall: Specialties of His Life*.

bě-līme, *v. t.* [Eng. *be*; *lime*.] To besmear with bird-lime.

"Ye, whose foul hands are belimed with bribery, and besmeared with the price of blood."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, vol. ii., p. 301 (ed. 1661).

bě-līmed, *pa. par. & a.* [BELIME.]

bě-līm-ing, *pr. par.* [BELIME.]

Běl-ī-sā-nā, *s.* [A female name. Etymology doubtful.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 178th found. It was discovered by Palisa on November 6, 1877.

bě-līt-tle (*tle* as *tel*), *v. t.* [Eng. *be*; *little*.] To make little; to dwarf. (*Jefferson*.)

bě-līt-tled (*tled* as *teld*), *pa. par.* [BELITTLE.]

bě-līt-tling, *pr. par.* [BELITTLE.]

bě-līve, ***bēe-līve**, ***bē-līve**, ***be-lyue**, ***bi-līve**, ***by-līve**, ***blive**, ***blýve**, *adv.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *live*.]

1. By-and-by, speedily, quickly. (Obsolete in English, but still used in Scotch.)

"But Habbly of Ceford will be here belive . . ."—*Scott: Waverley*. (*Append. to Gen. Preface*.)

2. At length.

"... gyf that thus belyue, Trojanis has socht tyll Italy, tyll upset New Troyis wallys, to be agane down let?"—*Douglas: Virgil*, 314, 36. (*Jamieson*.)

***bēlk**, ***bēlke**, *v. t.* [BELCH.] To belch.

"... this being done, it was not half an hour but he began to faint; and turning about on his left side he belked twice."—*The Report of Martin's Death. From Martin's Month's Mind* (1589), p. 21. (*Boucher*.)

bēll (1), ***bēlle**, ***bēl**, *s.* [A. S. *bella*=a bell, a word imitated from the sound. In Dut. *bel*; Old Dut. *belle*. Connected with A. S. *bellan*=to bellow (BELLOW), and with *peal* (PEAL).]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. An instrument of a particular form and material for producing sounds. It consists of a reversed cup, bearing at its apex an ear or canon, by which it is suspended from a beam or other fixed body above, and having hung internally a clapper or hammer, by the percussion of which on the reversed cup the required sound is generated. It is generally formed of bell-metal (q. v.). Golden bells are mentioned in connection with religious worship in Exodus xxviii. 33-34. They alternated with pomegranate-like knobs on the lower part of the Jewish high-priest's blue robe of the ephod. Bells were found by Layard at Nimrod, near the site of old Nineveh, the alloy of which they were formed being ten parts of copper to one of tin. The Greeks and Romans used bells in camps, markets, and baths, as well as in religious observances. The introduction of large bells into churches is attributed to Paulinus, Bishop of Nola in Campania, about the year 400. Bede mentions their use in England toward the end of the seventh century. They were first cast in that country about A. D. 940. The great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, cast in 1709, is 6.7 feet in diameter; it weighs 11,470 lbs.; and Big Ben, of Westminster, cast in 1858, 30,324 lbs. These dimensions are, however, dwarfed by some Russian bells. That of the Kremlin, the greatest ever constructed, when re-cast in 1733, was enlarged till it weighed 432,000 lbs. It is said, though some deny it, that this enormous mass was actually suspended for four years. In 1737, however, a fire caused it to fall. In 1837 a chapel was excavated below it, of which it was made to constitute the dome. Next, it is said, in size to the Russian bells is one at Amarapoora in Burmah, 260,000 lbs; and one at Pekin, 130,000; both, of course, are for Buddhist worship. Bells are often affixed to cattle, sheep, &c., when turned loose to feed, and are useful, especially in forests, to indicate where the animals are feeding. Sheep-bells of bronze, used in ancient Italy, are still to be seen in the museum at Naples.

The order for the founding of the famous Liberty Bell, of Philadelphia, which rang when the Continental Congress declared the independence of the United States in 1776, was given in 1751.

The State House of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, work on which had been suspended for a

number of years, was then approaching completion. The lower floors were already occupied by the Supreme Court in the chamber, while in the other assembled the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania, then consisting of one body. A committee was appointed by the Freemen, with Peter Norris as chairman, and empowered to have a new bell cast for the building. The commission for the bell was in the same year awarded to Robert Charles, of London, the specification being that the bell should weigh 2,000 pounds and cost £100 sterling. It was to be made by the best workmen, to be examined carefully before being shipped, and to contain, in well-shaped letters around it, the inscription: "By order of the Province of Pennsylvania, for the State House in the City of Philadelphia, 1752." An order was given to place underneath this the fatal and prophetic words from Leviticus xxv. 10: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof." The reason for the selection of this text has been a subject of much conjecture, but the true reason is apparent when the full text is read. It is as follows: "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year and proclaim liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof." In selecting the text the good Quakers had in memory the arrival of William Penn and their forefathers more than half a century before. In August, 1752, the bell arrived, but though in apparent good order, it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper while being tested. It could not be sent back, as the captain of the vessel who had brought it over could not take it on board. Two skillful men undertook to recast the bell, which, on being opened, revealed a bell which pleased very much. But it was also found to be defective. The original bell was considered too high, and a quantity of copper was added to the composition, but too much copper was added. There were a great many witticisms on account of the sound failure, and the ingenious workmen undertook to recast the bell, which they successfully did, and it was placed in condition in June, 1753. On Monday, the 8th of July (not the 4th), at noon, true to its motto, it rang out the memorable message of "Liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof." For fifty years the bell continued to be rung on every festival and anniversary, until it eventually cracked. An ineffectual attempt was made to cause it to continue serviceable by enlarging the cause of its dissonance and chipping the edges. It was removed from its position in the tower to a lower story, and only used on occasions of public sorrow, such as the death of ex-Presidents and statesmen. Subsequently it was placed on the original timbers in the vestibule of the State House, and in 1873 it was suspended in a prominent position immediately beneath where a larger bell, presented to the city in 1866, now proclaims the passing hours.

In 1893 it was taken to Chicago and placed on exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition. On its way to Chicago it was greeted by crowds of people at the railroad stations along the route with cheers and patriotic speeches. At the close of the Exposition it was returned to Philadelphia, and met with a like greeting from the populace at every stop on the return trip.

2. A small hollow globe of metal, perforated and having within it a solid ball. This type of bell occurs in the hawk's bell. It is affixed to the bird, striking against its sides during flight, with the effect of emitting a sound.

"As the ox hath his bow, the horse his curb, and the falcon his bells, so hath man his desires."—*Shakesp.* [TUBULAR-BELLS.]

II. Figuratively:

*1. A clock.

"At six of the bells we gynne our play."—*Strutt: Horda Angel-Cynnan*, iii. 137. (*Boucher*.)

2. Anything shaped like an ordinary bell, or at least like the cup-shaped portion of it. *Specially*—(a) The bell-like monopetalous corolla of various heaths of the Campanula, &c. [See the compounds which follow.] So, in Scotch, *Lint in the bell* means "flax in flower." (*Jamieson*.)

"Where the bee sucks there suck I, In a cowslip's bell I lie."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, vi. 1. (*Song*.)

"The humming-bees, that hunt the golden dew, In summer's heat on tops of lilies feed, And creep within their bells to suck the balmy seed."—*Dryden*.

(b) The mouth of a funnel or trumpet; also of several wood wind instruments.

III. In special phrases:

1. *Bell of the brae*: The highest part of the slope of a hill. (*Scotch*.)

¶ Jamieson thinks this may be, perhaps, connected with *bell* (2) (q. v.).

2. For "curfew bell," "passing bell," "saints' or Sanctus bell," &c., see "curfew," "passing," &c., with which *bell* is in connection.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. *To bear away the bell*: To win the prize at a race, where a bell was the usual prize.

4. *To bear the bell*:

(a) *Lit.*: To be the bellwether of a flock, that is, the sheep which carries a bell; or to be the horse to which a bell is affixed, and which is made to go first in a drove of horses.

(b) *Fig.*: To be the first; to be superior to all others.

5. *To carry away the bell*: To carry off the prize in a race or other contest in which that prize is a bell. [Nearly the same as 3 (q. v.).] (*Lit. & fig.*)

6. *To gain the bell*: To win the prize at a race. [5.]

"Here lyes the man whose horse did gaine
The bell, in race on Salisbury plain."

Camden: Remains, p. 348. (Nares.)

7. *To lose the bell*: To be worsted in a contest, so that the antagonist gains the bell or other prize.

"But when in single fight he lost the bell."
Fairfax: Tasso, xvii. 69.

8. *To curse by bell, book, and candle* (in the Roman Catholic Church): To excommunicate; a bell being tolled, the book of offices for the purpose used to be read from, and a candle (or, according to Nares, three candles) extinguished, with certain ceremonies. A form of excommunication, ending, "Doe to the book, quench the candle, ring the bell, Amen, Amen," was extracted from the Canterbury Book by Sir Thomas Ridley or his annotator, J. Gregory. (Nares.)

"Bell, book, and candle shall not drive me back,
When gold and silver beckons me to come on."

Shakesp.: King John, iii. 3.

9. *To ring a bell backward*: To do so in the way described, as was formerly the practice.

(a) *Spec.*: That warning might be given of fire.

"Then, sir, in time
You may be remembered at the quenching of
Fir'd houses, when the bells ring backward, by
Your name upon the buckets."

City Match (Old Play), ix. 297.

Or (b) *Gen.*: On the rise of any sudden danger in a city or town.

"Dundee he is mounted, he rides up the street:
The bells are rung backward, the drums they are
beat."

Scott: Bonnie Dundee.

(c) As a mark of sorrow.

"Not concluded with any epithalamiums or songs of
joy, but contrary—his bells ring backward."—Gayton:
Fest. Notes, p. 258.

10. *To shake the bells*: A figurative phrase taken from the shaking of bells tied to a hawk or falcon, which takes place when the bird flies. [B. 1.]

"Neither the king, nor he that loves him best,
The proudest he that holds up Lancaster,
Dares stir a wing, if Warwick shakes his bells."

Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 1.

B. Technically:

I. *Her.*: Church bells are used as an heraldic emblem; so also are hawk's bells.

II. *Naut.*: At sea the subdivisions of a "watch" of four hours' duration are noted by a half-hourly striking of a bell with a clapper. Thus the phrase, "it is two bells," means an hour of the watch has elapsed; three bells, an hour and a half; and eight bells, the whole four hours, after which a new watch is set and the process is repeated. (Admiral Smyth: Sailor's Word-Book, 1867.)

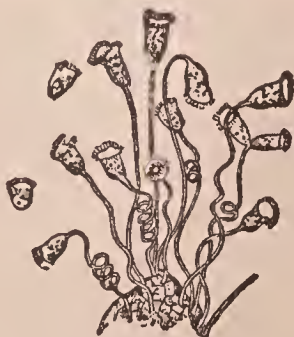
III. Architecture:

1. The body of a Corinthian or Composite capital, with the foliage stripped off. (*Glossary of Architecture.*)

2. The similar body of a capital in the early English and other forms of Gothic architecture. (*Ibid.*)

bell-animalcules, or **bell-animals**, *s.* The English name for the family of infusorial animalcules, called Vorticellidæ. Each of these consists of a long flexible stalk or stem, terminated at its upper extremity by a body in the form of a bell, and which also has been compared to a trumpet and a wine-glass. Cilie put in motion draw to its mouth the animalculæ still smaller than itself, on which it feeds. [VORTICELLIDÆ.]

bell-bird, *s.* A bird, called also the Arapunga (*Arapunga alba*), belonging to the family Ampelidæ and the subfamily Gymnoderinæ (Fruit Crows). It is pure white in color, about a foot in length, and has a voice like the tolling of a bell. It inhabits Guiana.



A Bell-animalcule
(Vorticella)
Magnified.

bell-buoy, *s.*

Naut.: A buoy to which a bell is attached in such a way as to be rung by the motion of the waves.

bell-cage, *s.* A timber frame, also called a bell-fry, carrying one or more large bells.

bell-canopy, *s.* A canopy containing a bell in harness.

bell-chamber, *s.* The room containing one or more large bells in harness.

bell-cot, *s.* A structure presenting the appearance of a steeple.

bell-crank, *s.*

Mech.: Such a crank as is used at the upper angles of rooms to give the bell-wires that alteration in direction which they there require. It is a rectangular lever, having its fulcrum at the apex of the angle. The direction of a motion is changed by it 90°.

bell-fashioned, *a.* Fashioned in the form of a bell.

bell-flower, *bel-flower, *s.*

1. The English name of the great genus Campanula. It is so called because the corollas have a close resemblance to a bell. There are many species of this genus, the most common being *Campanula rotundifolia*, the Round-leaved Bell-flower or Harebell; and after it *C. trachelium*, or Nettle-leaved Bell-flower; and *C. hederacea*, or Ivy-leaved Bell-flower. The finest species is the Giant Bell-flower (*Campanula latifolia*). [CAMPANULA.]

¶ The former *bel-flower* is the only one given in Johnson's Dictionary.

2. An endogenous plant (*Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*).

Autumn Bell-flower: A plant, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*.

bell-founder, ***bel-founder**, *s.* One who founds or casts bells.

bell-foundry, bell foundry, *s.*

A foundry in which bells are cast.

bell-gable or bell-turret, *s.*

A gable or turret in which a bell or bells are suspended that they may be rung.

bell-glass, *s.*

A glass vessel shaped like a bell, open on the lower side, and having on its top a knob placed there for convenience of handling. Such a glass is used (a) to constitute the receiver of an air-pump, or (b) to contain gases for purposes of experiment, or (c) as a cover for delicate plants.

bell-hanger, *s.* One who hangs bells.

bell-hanging, *s.* The act or process of hanging a bell or bells.

bell-heather, *s.* Cross-leaved heath (*Erica tetralix*). (*Jamieson*.)

bell-less, *a.*

Without a bell.

bell-like, *a.*

Like a bell.

"With many a deep-hued, bell-like flower
Of fragrant trailers."—Tennyson: *Eleänore*, 3.

bell-man, ***bel-man**, *s.* A crier, a man who goes around a town to make some intimation, and prefaces his statement by ringing a bell.

"The *bel-man* of each parish, as he goes his circuit,
cries out every night, 'Past twelve o'clock!'"—Swift.

bell-metal, ***bel-metal**, *s.* An alloy of copper and tin, constituting a kind of bronze: 75 parts of copper to 25 of tin, or 78 of copper to 22 of tin, are proportions frequently employed, while sometimes the alloy is made of copper, tin, zinc, and lead.

Bell-metal Ore: A mineral, called also Stannite or Stannine (q. v.).

bell-mouthed, *a.* Fashioned like the mouth of a bell.

bell-pepper, *s.* A plant, a species of pepper (*Capsicum grossum*).

***bell-polype**, *s.* Any species of Vorticella. [BELL-ANIMALCULE.]

bell-pull, *s.* That by which a bell is pulled; the rope or handle connecting the hand of the operator with a bell-wire, and enabling him or her to ring the bell.

bell-punch, *s.* An instrument used to cancel tickets on railroad trains, street cars, &c. It rings a small bell when a perforation is made.

bell-ringer, ***bell-rynger**, *s.* One who rings a bell, or is employed to do so.

bell-roof, *s.*

A roof shaped like a bell.

bell-rope, *s.*

1. The rope hanging down from the bell-crank in a room, to be grasped by one who seeks to ring the bell.

2. A rope attached to the vesture of a priest in the Roman Catholic Church.

"In shirt of hair, and weeds of canvas dress'd,
Girt with a bell-rope that the Pope has bless'd."
Cowper: *Truth*.

bell-rose, *s.* A plant, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*.

bell-shaped, *a.*

1. *In a general sense*: Shaped like a bell.

2. *In Botany*: A term applied to a corolla, a calyx, or either organ in which the tube is inflated and gradually enlarged into a limb so as to resemble a bell; campanulate. Example, the corolla of Campanula. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, p. 452.)

Bell-the-cat, *s.* A nickname given to Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, in the reign of James III. of Scotland. The noblemen under this monarch having no sympathy with the king's love of the fine arts, and being specially irritated that he had made an architect—or as they irreverently said, a mason—by name Cochran, Earl of Mar, plotted forcibly to remove the plebeian, whom they disliked, from the royal presence. At their secret conclave, which was held in Lauder Church in 1482, Lord Gray, who was fearful about the result of the enterprise, told the apologue of the mice failing to "bell the cat." [See *Bell the cat*, under BELL, v. t.] To which the daring Angus replied, "I understand the moral, and that what we propose may not lack execution, I will bell the cat."

"And from a loophole while I peep,
Old Bell-the-Cat came from the keep."

Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 16.

bell-trap, *s.* A trap like a bell or an inverted cup, to prevent the reflux of foul air from drains.

bell-turret, *s.*

[BELL-GABLE.]

bell-ware, *s.* [So called from the sea-weed of which kelp is made.] A plant, *Zostera marina*.

bell-waver, *v. i.* [Eng. *bell*, and *waver* (?). Or from Low Lat. *wayviare*=to stray, to stroll. (*St. Patrick*.)]

1. To straggle.

2. To fluctuate.

3. To tell a story incoherently. (*Jamieson*.)

bell-wavering, *pr. par. & s.* [BELL-WAVER.] (*Scotch*.)

A. *As present participle*: In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.

B. *As substantive*: The act of straggling.

bell-wether, ***belwether**, ***bell weather**, ***belweather**, ***bel veddir** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Eng. *bell*, and *wether* (q. v.).] A sheep on whose neck a bell is placed that the animal may lead the flock.

bell-wheel, *s.* The wheel used for swinging large bells in churches, towers, &c.

bell-yeter, *s.* A bell-founder. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bëll (2), ***bël**, *s.* [Dut. *bel*=a bell, a bubble; Lat. *bullā*=a bubble.] A bubble. (*Scotch*.) [BELLER.]

bëll (3), *s.* [Compare Gael. *ball*=a spot or mark; Bret. *bal*=a white mark on the face of an animal.] [BALD.] A white mark on a horse, or on any other animal.

***bëll**, *a.* [Derived from *beld*=bald.] Bald. (*O. Scotch*.)

***bell-kite**, *s.* The Bald Coot. (*Jamieson*.)

bëll (1), *v. t. & i.* [From BELL (1), *s.* (q. v.).]

A. *Transitively*:

1. *Lit.*: To put a bell upon.

2. *Fig.*: At great personal risk to attempt to render the assault or hostility of an adversary futile. The signification is derived from the following apologue: A colony of mice, losing some of their number through the depredations of a cat, held a conference to try to devise measures for their preservation. When all were perplexed, a young mouse stood up, and in a florid speech proposed that a bell should be affixed to the tail of the cat. This, of course, would ring whenever she moved, and thus give warning of her approach. The young mouse sat down amid loud applause, on which an old and experienced mouse asked if their young friend would now be kind enough to inform them who would bell the cat. The orator had never thought of this, and was speechless. [*Bell the cat*, under BELL, *s.*]

B. *Intrans.*: To develop into the form of a bell. (Used specially of plants with campanulate corollas, sometimes, however, also of flower-buds.)

***bëll** (2), *v. i.* [From BELL (2), *s.*] To bubble up, to throw up or bear bubbles.

"When the scum turns blue
And the blood bells through."

Perils of Man, ii. 44. (*Jamieson*.)

bëll (3), ***bëlle**, *v. i.* [A. S. *bellan*=to bellow, to roar, to bark.] [BELLOW.]

1. *Lit. (of animals)*: To roar, to bellow. Used—

(1) *Gen.*: Of the cry of various animals.

"Bellyn or roryn as nette; Mugio."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bëll, **böy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, -tian = **shan**. -tion, -sion = **shün**; -t̃ion, -şion = **zhün**. -tious, -cious, -sious = **shüs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bël**, **ðel**.

(2) *Spec.*: Of the roar or bellow of the stag in rutting time.

"An inscription on a rock at Wharnclyffe states that the lodge there was erected by Sir Thomas Wortley 'for his plesur to her the herts bell.'"—*Hallamshire Glossary*, p. 11.

2. Of anything inanimate capable of making a bellowing sound.

"He gan to blasen out a soun,
As loud as belleth winde in Hell."

Chaucer: House of Fame, iii. 713.

běl-lā-dōn'-nā, *s.* [In Fr. *belladonna*. From Ital. *bella*=beautiful, fine; and *donna*=lady, the same as Lat. *domina*=the mistress of a family, a lady.] Possibly because used as an aid to beauty.

A. Properly:

1. A name for the Deadly Nightshade or Common Dwale (*Atropa belladonna*). [ATROPA, NIGHTSHADE.] The "beauty" implied by the name is in the berries, which are shining black, but are poisonous. The best known antidote to them is vinegar.

2. *Pharm.*: The leaves of the plant defined under No. 1. They are useful as a medicine, being given in intermittent fevers, palsy, pertussis, amaurosis, cachexia, epilepsy, and ticdouloureux. A remedy much used in homœopathic pharmacy.

B. Less properly: A subdivision of the genus *Amaryllis*, containing the species of lily mentioned below.

belladonna-lily, *s.* The English name of a plant, the *Amaryllis belladonna*, a fine lily brought from the West Indies.

Běl'-lā-trix, *s.* [Lat. *bellatrix*=a female warrior, such as Minerva, from *bellum*=war. So called from the nature of the astrological influence which it was supposed to exert.]

Astron.: A star of the second magnitude, the smaller of the two bright ones in the shoulder of Orion. It is called also *Gamma Orionis*.

běl-bīnd'-ēr, **běl-wīnd'-ēr**, *s.* A local name of a plant, *Convolvulus sepium*.

belle (1), ***bele**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *belle* (as *s.*)=a beautiful female, fem. of *beau* or *bel*; (adj.)=pleasing to the eye, beautiful, handsome, fine.]

A. As adjective: Fine.

"That ben enblanchid with *bele* paroles and with *bele* clothes."—*Piers Plowman*, p. 278. (*Richardson*.)

B. As substantive (of the form *belle* [1]): A beautiful young lady; a fine or fashionable young lady, even though not distinguished for beauty.

"Your prudent grandmammas, ye modern *belles*,
Content with Bristol, Bath, and Tunbridge Wells."

Cowper: Retirement.

***belle-chêere**, ***bele-chêere**, *s.*

1. Good cheer.

2. Good company.

"And enbelyse his burg with his *bele-chere*."

Gawayn and the Green Knyght.

belle (2), *s.* [BELL.]

***belle**, *v. i.* [BELL (2), *v.*]

běl-lěck', *s.* A green-glazed Irish pottery-ware.

bělled, *pa. par. & a.* [BELL (1), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Furnished with a bell or bells.

2. *Herr. Of a hawk or falcon*: Having bells affixed to his legs.

Běl'-e-isle (*s* silent), *s. & a.* [Fr. *belle*=fine, and O. Fr. *isle*, Mod. Fr. *île*=an island.] [ISLE.]

A. As substantive:

1. An island on the coast of France, eight miles south of Quiberon Point.

2. An island at the entrance of the Straits of Belleisle, between Newfoundland and Labrador.

3. The straits themselves.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to any of those Belleisles.

Belleisle-cress or **American-cress**, *s.* [From the American island or strait, A. 2 and 3.] A cruciferous plant, *Barbarea prœcox*, now frequently cultivated in gardens.

Běl-lēr'-ō-phōn, *s.* [In Lat. *Bellerophon*; Gr. *Bellerophon*.]

1. *Class. Mythology*: A virtuous hero fabled to have killed the Chimæra, vanquished the Amazons, and achieved other successes.

"Then mighty Prætus Argos' scepter sway'd,
Whese hard commands *Bellerophon* obey'd."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. iv., 197, 198.

2. *Palæont.*: A genus of gasteropodous mollusks belonging to the family Atlantidæ. The species have symmetrically convoluted globular or discoidal shells, some of them whorled, and with a deeply-notched aperture. In 1875, Tate estimated the known species at 128, ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous rocks.

bělles-lěttres (*es* mute), *s. pl.* [Fr. (*lit.*)=fine letters.] A term borrowed from the French, and signifying polite literature, what were of old called

"the humanities." It has been held to include such kinds of literature as require for their production imagination and taste, rather than study and reflection. Littré, without doubt, giving the actual usage of the term *belles-lettres* in France, makes it include grammar, eloquence, and poetry. In this country, poetry, fiction, rhetoric, philology, and even history, are generally included within its limits; but whatever may have been the case in a more backward state of thought than that which at present exists, it is a satire on philology, history, and grammar to regard them as studies in which imagination is predominant.

"The exactness of the other is to admit of something like discourse, especially in what regards the *belles-lettres*."—*Tatler*.

běl'-flower, *s.* A choice variety of apple—a large, yellow, winter apple.

***běl'-gard**, *s.* [BELGARD.]

***běl'-li-bōne**, *s.* [Fr. *belle*=fair, beautiful, and *bonne*, fem. of *bon*=good, or the corresponding words in Lat. *bellus* and *bonus*.] A beautiful and good female.

"Pan may be proud that ever he begot

Such a *bellibone*."

Spenser: Shepherde's Calendar, iv.

†běl'-lic, ***běl'-li-cāl**, ***běl'-lick**, *a.* [From Lat. *bellicus*=warlike; *bellum*=war.] Warlike. (Used of persons or things.)

běl'-li-cōse, *a.* [Lat. *bellicosus*=fond of war, martial; from *bellum*=war.] Warlike, disposed to fight on slender provocation, adapted for war.

***běl'-li-coūs**, *a.* [Lat. *bellicus*=pertaining to war. In Fr. *belliqueux*.] Warlike, martial. (Now BEL-LICOSE is used instead of it.)

"... sum border men, quhais myndis at na tyme are either martial, or *bellicous*, but only given to rieff and spuilie, . . ."—*Hist. James the Sext*, p. 148. (*Jamieson*.)

běl-lid'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [BELLIS.]

Bot.: A family of composite plants belonging to the tribe Asteroida. Type, *Bellis*.

běl'-li-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [BELLUM.]

Bot.: A family of plants belonging to the tribe Asteroida. Type, *Bellium* (q. v.).

běl'-lied, *pa. par. & a.* [BELLY, *v. t.*]

A. As a simple word chiefly in Bot.: Swelling at the middle, ventricose. (*Martyn*.)

B. In compos.: Having a belly of a character described by the word which precedes it; as "white-bellied swift" (*i. e.*, the swift of which the belly is white), *Cypselus alpinus*.

běl-lig'-ēr-āte, *v. i.* [Lat. *belligeratum*, sup. of *belligero*, from *bellum*=war, and *gero*=to carry on.] To carry on war. (*Cockeram*.)

běl-lig'-ēr-en-çe, *s.* [From Lat. *belli*, genit. of *bellum*=war, and *geren(tis)*, gen. of *gerens*=carrying on, and suff. -ce.] The state of being at war. (*W. Taylor*.)

běl-lig'-ēr-en-čy, *s.* [Eng. *belligerenc(e)y*.] Warfare; the state of being at war.

"Macaulay ever . . . steeps us in an atmosphere of *belligerency*."—*Morley: Critical Essays*.

běl-lig'-ēr-ent, **†běl-lig'-ēr-ant**, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *belligérant*; Port. *belligerante*; Lat. *belligerans*, pr. par. of *belligero*=to make or carry on war; Lat. *bellum*=war, and *gerens*, pr. par. of *gero*=to carry, to carry on.]

A. As adj.: Carrying on war.

"Père Bougeant's third volume will give you the best idea of the treaty of Munster, and open to you the several views of the *belligerent* and contracting parties."—*Lord Chesterfield*.

B. As substantive:

1. *Literally* (*Ord. Lang. and Law*): A nation or a large section of a nation engaged in carrying on war.

"When a revolted party of great numerical strength are able to form a regular government and rule over the whole or part of the territory which they claim, humanity dictates that they should not be treated as rebels guilty of treason, but should, if captured, be regarded as prisoners of war. To attain this result, it is needful for those who have risen in arms against the government to make every effort to obtain for their party the position of *belligerents*. In the contest between the Federals and Confederates in the war of 1861-1865, the latter section of the American people, at the very commencement of the struggle, claimed the privileges of *belligerents*. Their demand was promptly acceded to by the British government, on which the Federal authorities took umbrage, contending that the recognition had been premature, while the British maintained that it could not have been refused or delayed.

"Soon arose vexatious questions of maritime right, questions such as, in almost every extensive war of modern times, have arisen between *belligerents* and neutrals."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

†2. *Fig. (Ord. Lang. only)*: A political, religious, or any similar party carrying on a wordy contest with another one to which it is opposed.

"... but out of Parliament the war was fiercer than ever; and the *belligerents* were by no means scrupulous about the means which they employed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

***běl-lig'-ēr-oūs**, *a.* [In Ital. *belligero*=warlike, martial, valiant; Lat. *belliger*=waging war, warlike; *bellum*=war, and *gero*=to carry on.] Carrying on war. (Now superseded by BELLIGERENT, q. v.) (*Bailey*.)

běl'-līng, *pr. par. & a.* [BELL, *v.*]

†A. Trans.: Putting a bell upon.

B. Intrans.: Taking the form of a bell.

běl'-līng, ***běl'-līnge**, *s.* [A. S. *bellan*=to bellow.] A bellowing. (Used specially of a stag making a noise in rutting time.)

"Bellinge of nette: *Mugitus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

†běl-lip'-ō-tent, *a.* [Lat. *bellipotens*, from *bellum*=war, and *potens*=powerful; from *possum*=to be able.] Powerful in war, mighty in war. (*Johnson*.)

***běl'-līque** (*que* as *k*), *a.* [Fr. *belliqueux*.] Warlike.

"The *bellique* Cesar, as Suetonius tells us, was noted for singularity in his apparel."—*Feltham's Resolves*, ii. 52.

běl'-lis, *s.* [Lat. *bellis*, perhaps cognate with *bellus*=handsome, pretty.] A genus of Asteraceæ (Composites) which contains the well-known daisy, *Bellis perennis*; the latter term, meaning perennial, being applied to it to discriminate it from the *B. annua*, or Annual Daisy. It contains also the *B. sylvestris*, or Large Portugal Daisy. *B. perennis* has run into several varieties, of which the chief known are the *B. hortensis*, or Large Double Daisy; *B. fistulosa*, or Double-quilled Daisy; and *B. prolifera*, or the Hen and Chicken Daisy.

***běl'-li-tūde**, *s.* [Lat. *bellitudo*=beauty; *bellus*=goodly, handsome.] Handsomeness; beauty. (*Cockeram*.)

běl'-li-ūm, *s.* [BELLIS.] A genus of Composite plants differing from *Bellis* chiefly in the pappus of the seeds. Two species are cultivated in Great Britain, *B. bellidioides*, or Small, and *B. minutum*, or Dwarf Bellium. They come, the former from Italy, and the latter from the Levant.

běl'-lōn, *s.* [From *belly* (?).]

Med.: A kind of colic produced by lead-poisoning—lead colic. It is attended by severe griping of the intestines.

Běl-lo'-nā, *s.* [Lat. *Bellona*, formerly *Duellona*, from *bellum*, formerly *duellum*=war.]

1. *Roman Myth.*: The goddess of war, sister and wife of Mars; sometimes used for war personified.

"Nor was his ear less peal'd

With noises loud and ruinous (to compare

Great things with small) than when *Bellona* storms."

Milton: Paradise Lost, bk. ii.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the twenty-eighth found. It was discovered by the astronomer Luther, on March 1, 1854, the same date that *Amphitrite* was first seen by Marth and Pogson.

běl'-lōw, ***běl'-ōw**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *bylgean*=to bellow, from *bellan*=to bellow, to roar, to bark; Dut. *bulken*.] [BELL (3), *v.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Of the inferior animals*: To emit a loud hollow sound. *Used*—

(a) Of a bull, or of cattle in general.

"... Jupiter

Became a bull, and *bellowed*; the green Neptune

A ram, and bleated . . ."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

(b) Of any other animal making a similar sound.

"... male alligators have been described as fighting, bellowing, and whirling round, like Indians in a war-dance."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. iv.

2. *Of man (contemptuously)*: To raise an outcry or clamor, to bawl, to vociferate.

"This gentleman is accustomed to roar and bellow so terribly loud, that he frightens us."—*Tatler*.

3. *Of things inanimate*: To emit such a loud hollow sound as the sea does in a storm, or the wind when high.

"Rocks the bellowing voice of boiling seas rebound."

Dryden.

B. Trans.: To utter with a loud hollow voice.

"The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep throat,

Would bellow out a laugh in a bass note."—*Dryden*.

běl'-lōw, *s.* [From *bellow*, *v.*] The roar of a bull or any similar sound.

běl'-lōw-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *bellow*; -er.] One who, or that which emits a sound like the roaring of a bull.

"While staying in the town I heard an account from several of the inhabitants of a hill in the neighborhood which they called 'El Bramador,' the roarer or bellower."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvi.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

běl'-lōw-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**BELLOW**, *v. i.*]
A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
 "Or the loud bellowing herds of buffaloes rush to the river."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 5.

"From all his deep the bellowing river roars."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxi. 258.

C. *As substantive:* The roar of a bull or any similar sound, whether proceeding from another animal, from man, or from anything inanimate.

"Dart follows dart; lance, lance; loud bellowings speak his woes."
Byron: Child Harold, i. 76.

běl'-lōws, ***běl'-lōweš**, ***bel'-ous**, *s.* [**A. S.** *blæst-belg*, *blast-belg*=a blast-bag, a bellows; from *blæst*=a blast of a wind or burning, and *bælg*, *bælig*, *bylig*, *bilig*, *belg*, *bylg*=a bulge, budget, bag, purse, belly; *Sw. blasbäl*; *Dan. blasebäl*; *Dut. blaasbalg*; *Ger. blasebalg*, from *blase*=a bladder, *blasen*=to blow; *O. H. Ger. balch*, *palc*=skin, bellows. In *Goth. balgs*, *bylg*, *bylga*=a mail, a budget; *Ir. builg*, *bolg*=a bellows; *Gael. bæl-g-seididh*=a bellows; *Lat. follis*=a leathern sack, hence (2) a bellows; cognate with *pellis*, the hide of an animal. Wedgwood considers it akin also to *Lat. vulva* [*bulga*=the womb, and *Gr. bolbē* [*bolba*, *Liddell & Scott*]=the womb; but considers the word most nearly the primary one, *Gael. balgan*=a water bubble.] [**BAG, BELLY.**]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: An instrument for blowing the fire in manufactories, forges, or private houses. Its sides are so formed and worked that the upper one alternately rises and falls, with the effect of compelling the chest or bladder-like instrument first to expand and then to contract; the former process causing the air to enter the interior, and the latter one to leave it by means of a pipe or tube designed to conduct it to the portion of a fire which it is to blow. In a hand-bellows there are handles to be grasped; in a larger instrument designed for a manufactory, and called a *blowing-machine*, the propulsive power is obtained by machinery.

"Week in, week out, from morn till night,
 You can hear his bellows blow."

Longfellow: The Village Blacksmith.

¶ *Bellows* may be singular with the article *a* before it, or may enter into the phrase "a pair of bellows," in which case it is plural.

"Thou neither, like a bellows, swell'st thy face,
 As if thou wert to blow the burning mass
 Of melting ore."
Dryden.

2. Fig.: It is used—

(1) Of the lungs.

"The lungs, as bellows, supply a force of breath; and the *aspera arteria* is as the nose of bellows, to collect and convey the breath."—*Holder.*

(2) Of sighs or other manifestations of emotion.

"Since sighs, into my inward furnace turn'd,
 For bellows serve, to kindle more the fire."
Sidney.

II. Technically:

1. Mechanics, Pneumatics, &c.:

(1) The simple instrument described under **A., I.** 1, for blowing fires in houses. A pair of bellows, worked chiefly by the feet, is figured on an Egyptian monument attributed to the time of Thothmes III., B. C. about 1490, and one is mentioned in *Jer. vi. 29*; both of these were used for smelting metals [No. (2)]. The representation of a bellows for the hand, and presumably for domestic use, is found on an old Roman lamp; it is exactly of the modern type.



Ancient Egyptian Bellows.

(2) An instrument or machine worked by machinery, and designed to blow the fire of a furnace used in smelting metals. The name more commonly applied to such a machine is **BLOWER** (q. v.).

(3) *The bellows of an organ, harmonium, concertina, or any similar instrument:* An instrument for supplying wind to the pipes, tongues, and reeds. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

"Twelve pair of bellows, ranged in stated row,
 Are joined above, and fourteen more below.
 These the full force of seventy men require,
 Who ceaseless toil, and plenteously perspire,
 Each aiding each, till all the wind be prest
 In the close confines of th' incumbent chest,
 On which four hundred pipes in order rise,
 To bellow forth that blast the chest supplies."

Mason: Essay on Church Music. (Transl. from the Monk Wolstan, 10th cent.)

2. *Hydrostatics, &c. Hydrostatic bellows:* An instrument designed as a toy rather than for use. It is, however, of some utility as illustrating what is called the hydrostatic paradox. Two horizontal flat boards, united by leather folded at the sides so as to be capable of expansion, constitute a chamber, into which water is introduced from a long narrow pipe rising vertically. By hydrostatic law this water will act with such pressure on the interior of the chamber that it will force the upper board to rise as far as the leather will permit, even if heavy weights be put upon it to keep it down.

¶ *In composition:* Emitted by, or in any other way pertaining to, a bellows, as in the following compounds:

bellows-camera, s.

Phot.: A form of expanding camera in which the front and after bodies are connected by an expandible partition, like the sides of a bellows or accordion. Its chief value consists in the small space it occupies when closed up, as well as the ease with which its length may be increased or varied at pleasure.

bellows-engine, s. A contemptuous name for an organ.

"... the smoke and ashes thereof (in these Judgment-Halls and Churchyards), and its bellows-engines (in these Churches) thou still seest."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

bellows-fish, s. The name of the Trumpet-fish or Sea-snipe (*Centiscus scolopax* of Linnaeus).

bellows-maker, s. A maker of bellows.

bellows-pump, s.

Hydraul.: A form of atmospheric pump in which the part of the piston is played by the upper leaf of the bellows.

bellows-sound, s. The sound of a bellows.

***běl'-ragges, s.** [*Prov. Eng. beller, biller*=a water-cress.] A plant. A species of water-cress, probably *Nasturtium amphibium* (*R. Brown*) or *N. palustre* (*De Candolle*). (*Britten & Holland.*) [**BILDER, BILLER.**]

"Laver, or Sion, is called of some Englishmen *Bell-ragges*, of others some yealowe water-cresses."—*Turner: Names* (1548).

běl'-lū-æ, s. pl. [*Lat. pl. of bellua or belua*=a beast, especially a large one, a monster.] In the system of Linnaeus, the fifth of the six orders of the class Mammalia, containing hoofed animals with incisors in both jaws. He includes under it the genera *Equus*, *Hippopotamus*, *Sus*, and *Rhinoceros*. (*Linnaeus: Syst. Naturæ.*)

běl'-lū-ine, a. [*Lat. belluinus, beluinus.*] Bestial, beastly, brutal, animal.

"If human actions were not to be judged, men would have no advantage over beasts. At this rate, the animal and belluine life would be the best."—*Atterbury.*

bělł'-wōrt, s. [*Eng. bell*, and suff. *-wort.*]

1. *In this country:* The English name for any plant of the genus *Uvularia*.

2. *In the Plur., Bellworts. Spec.:* Lindley's English name for the order of plants called *Campanulaceæ*.

běl'-lŷ, *běl'-ŷ, *belu, *below, *baly, *bali, s. [**A. S.** *bælg*, *bælig*, *bylig*, *belg*=a bulge, budget, bag, purse, or belly; *O. Icel. belgr*=an inflated skin, a leathern sack, a bellows, the belly; *Ger. balg*=a skin, an urchin, a paunch, the belly, a bellows; *O. H. Ger. balg*; *Goth. balgs*; *Gael. bolg*=a pair of bellows, the womb; *Ir. bolg*=the belly, a bag, pouch, budget, blister, or bellows; *Lat. bulga*, an adopted Gallic word=(1) a leathern knapsack, (2) the womb. Essential meaning, anything swelled out.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) That part of the human body situated in front which extends from the breast to the insertion of the lower limbs; also the corresponding part in the inferior animals, and especially those of high organization. It contains the stomach, the intestines, and other organs.

"... if man were but a patent digester, and the belly with its adjuncts the grand reality?"—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. i.

¶ *In the case of such an animal as a serpent, the belly means the whole under-part of the body.*

"And the Lord said unto the serpent, . . . Upon thy belly shalt thou go, . . ."—*Genesis iii. 14.*

(2) *In a more limited sense, a part being put for the whole:*

(a) The stomach.

"... the body's members
 Rebell'd against the belly; thus accus'd it:
 That only like a gulf it did remain,
 Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing
 Like labor with the rest."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

(b) The womb. [*Used in Scripture (Ps. xxii. 10) with all solemnity; later, more lightly; now, only vulgarly. (Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.)*]

2. Figuratively:

(1) That part of man which demands food, in opposition to the back, or that which requires clothes; hence the craving of the stomach for food, appetite.

"They were content with a licentious life, wherein they might fill their bellies by spoil, rather than by labor."—*Hayward.*

"... whose god is their belly, . . ."—*Phil. iii. 19.* (See also *Romans xvi. 18.*)

(2) The front or lower surface of an object.

(3) Anything swelling out or protuberant.

"In those muscles which have a bulging center or belly, as the biceps of the arm."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 176.

"An Irish harp hath the concave or belly, not along the strings, but at the end of the strings."—*Bacon.*

(4) Anything inclosing another within its cavity.

"Out of the belly of hell cried I, and Thou heardest my voice."—*Jonah ii. 2.*

II. Technically:

1. *Music:* The upper part of instruments of the violin family. The sound-board of a pianoforte.

2. *Engraving:* The lower edge of a graver.

3. *Saddlery:* A piece of leather attached to the back of the cantle, and forming a point of attachment in some saddles for valise-straps.

4. *Mach.:* A swell on the bottom surface of anything; as a depending rib beneath a gate-bar, iron beam, or girder, to strengthen it from downward deflection between supports. The central portion of a blast furnace.

5. *Metal:* The upper rounded part of the boshes.

6. *Locksmithing:* The lower edge of a tumbler against which the bit of the key plays.

7. *Railway Engineering:* The belly of a railway rail; a descending flange between bearings.

8. *Wheelwrighting:* The wooden covering of an iron axle.

9. *Shipwrighting:* The hollow of a compass timber; the convexity of the same is the back.

10. *Arch.:* The batter of a wall.

11. *Naut.:* The swell of a sail.

12. *Mineralogy. Belly of ore:* An unusual swelling out of the vein of ore.

B. Attributively in the following compounds in the sense of pertaining to the belly.

belly-ache, s. Ache or pain in the belly. (*Vulgar.*)

bellyache-bush, bellyache-weed, s. A euphorbiaceous plant of the genus *Jatropha*.

belly-band, s. A band passing round the belly of a horse, and keeping the saddle in its proper place; a girth.

belly-beast, s. A glutton. (*Coverdale.*)

belly-bound, a. Confined in the region of the abdomen; very costive.

belly-brace, s.

Mach.: A cross-brace stayed to the boiler between the frames of a locomotive.

belly-cheer, s. Good cheer for the stomach; food grateful to the appetite or nutritious in its character.

"Senseless of Divine doctrine, and capable only of loaves and belly-cheer."—*Milton: Animadv. Rem. Defense.*

belly-fretting, s.

1. The chafing of a horse's belly with the fore-girth. (*Johnson.*)

2. A great pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms. (*Johnson.*)

belly-god, s.

1. One whose chief object of thought seems to be his "belly," or stomach, and who therefore may be supposed to worship it.

"What infinite waste they made this way, the only story of Apicius, a famous belly-god, may suffice to show."—*Hakewill.*

2. *In India:* The idol Gunputtee, which has a very protuberant stomach. The "god" so named is held to be the patron of wisdom.

belly-piece, s. The peritoneum.

"The muscles of the belly-piece."

Fletcher: Purple Island, c. 2.

belly-pinched, a. Pinched in matters relating to the stomach; starved.

"The lion and the belly-pinched wolf."

Shakesp.: King Lear, iii. 1.

belly-rail, s.

Railway Engineering: A rail with a fin or web descending between the portions which rest on the ties.

belly-roll, s.

Agric. Mach.: A roller, of which the central part is protuberant. It is used to roll land between ridges or in hollows.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exíst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

belly-slave, *s.* One who cannot resist his or her appetites; a glutton, a drunkard, especially the former.

belly-timber, *s.* A cant designation for food. (*Vulgar.*)

belly-worm, *s.* Any worm that breeds in the belly, *i. e.*, in the intestines. [ENTOZOA.]

běl'-lŷ, *v. t. & i.* [From *belly*, *v.* (q. v.)]

A. Transitive: To cause to swell out, to render protuberant.

"Your breath of full consent *belly'd* his sails."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To swell or bulge out, to become protuberant.

"Heav'n *bellies* downward and descends in rain."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vi. 913.

†2. To strut.

běl'-lŷ-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *belly*; *full*.]

1. As much as fills the belly, as much food as satisfies the appetite.

2. In *coarse humor*: As much of anything as satisfies one's desires. (*Vulgar.*)

"... thus King James told his son that he would have his *bellyful* of parliamentary impeachments."—*Johnson*.

běl'-lŷ-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BELLY, *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Swelling, protuberant, bulging out.

"Midst these disports forget they not to drench
Themselves with *bellying* goblets." *Philips*.

2. *Bot.*: Swelling unequally on one side, as the corollas of many labiate and personated plants.

bě-löck', *v. t.* [A. S. *belucan*=to lock up, *pa. par. belocen*.] To enlock, to fasten firmly as with a lock.

bě-löck'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BELOCK.]

"This is the hand which, with a vow'd contract,
Was fast *belock'd* in thine."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

bě-löck'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BELOCK.]

běl'-ô-măn-čŷ, *s.* [From Gr. *belomantia*=divination by drawing arrows out of the quiver; from *belos*=a missile, as an arrow, a dart, and *manteia*=prophesying, power of divination; *manteuomai*=to divine, to prophesy, from *mantis*=one who divines, a seer, a prophet.] Divination by means of arrows or other missiles. It is alluded to in Scripture in Ezek. xxi. 21 (in Heb. ver. 26), where Nebuchadnezzar, standing at the divergence of two roads, in uncertainty as to whether he should first go against Rabbah or Jerusalem, had recourse to divination, and, according to our version, "made his arrows bright." Gesenius renders the words "moved about his arrows" or "shook together his arrows." Perhaps, as some think, he inscribed the name of a city on each arrow, shook them all together, and then drew one out at random, resolved to attack the city whose name came first forth.

"*Belomancy*, or divination by arrows, hath been in request with Scythians, Alans, Germans, with the Africans and Turks of Algier."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*.

†běl'-ô-mănt, *s.* [Gr. *belos*=an arrow, and *nantis*=a diviner.] One who divines by means of arrows. [BELOMACY.]

běl'-ô-nē, *s.* [Lat. *belone*=a fish, the Sea Adder, *Syngnathus acus*; Gr. *belonē*=(1) any sharp point, a needle; (2) a sharp-nosed fish, the garfish, from *belos*=a missile, an arrow, a dart; *ballō*=to throw.] *Ichthy.*: A genus of fishes of the order Malacopterygii Abdominales, and the family Esocidæ (Pikes). One species, *Belone vulgaris*, is known as the Garfish, the Sea-pike, the Mackerel-guide, the Green-bone, the Horn-fish, the Long-nose, the Gore-bill, and the Sea-needle, names mostly founded on peculiarities in its structure. It is two feet in length. The species is European. There are several American species.

bě-löng', *v. i.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and O. Eng. *long*=to belong, to belong to; A. S. *gelang*=along, owing to, in consequence of belonging to, proper; Dut. *belangen*=to concern; *belang*=importance, concern, interest; *be*, and *langen*=to reach, to fetch; Ger. *gelangen*=to arrive at, to come to, to attain, to obtain.]

I. To be the property of, to be under the control of.

1. *Of things*: To be the property of.

"... and her hap was to light upon a part of the field *belonging* unto Boaz."—*Ruth* ii. 3.

2. *Of persons*: To be under the control of. (Used specially of a child, a ward, a servant, or a slave.)

"And David said unto him, To whom *belongest* thou? and whence art thou? And he said, I am a young man of Egypt, servant to an Amalekite."—1 Samuel xxx. 13.

II. To appertain to, to be connected with.

1. *Of things*:

(1) To be appendant to, to be attached to, to be a dependency of, or to be a portion of, though now detached.

"Now Manasseh had the land of Tappuah, but Tappuah on the border of Manasseh *belonged* to the children of Ephraim."—*Joshua* xvii. 8.

(2) To be the proper business of, to appertain to one as a duty to be discharged or a work to be executed.

"... and unto whom the execution of that law *belongeth*."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. ii., ch. i., § 1.

(3) To be the quality or attribute of.

"The faculties *belonging* to the supreme spirit are unlimited and boundless, fitted and designed for infinite objects."—*Cheyne*.

(4) To have a certain fixed relation to, to relate to, to have an essential connection with.

"He that is unmarried careth for the things that *belong* to the Lord . . ."—1 Corinthians vii. 32.

(5) To be suitable for, to be appropriate to, to be the concomitant of.

"Your tributary drops *belong* to woe."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

2. *Of persons*: To be connected with a place by birth or residence.

"... R—C—, said to *belong* to Edinburgh, . . ."—*Weekly Scotsman*, January 3, 1880.

bě-löng'-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [BELONG.]

A. As *pr. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As subst.: Anything belonging to one; a quality or endowment. (Usually in the plural.)

"Thyself and thy *belongings*
Are not thine own so proper . . ."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

Also in the sense of human belongings, relations.

"Decreases his welfare, and perhaps injures his *belongings*."—*H. Spencer: Data of Ethics*, 6, 102.

běl'-ôn-ĭte, *s.* [In Ger. *belonit*; from Gr. *belonē*=any sharp point, a needle; *belos*=a missile; *ballō*=to throw.]

1. A mineral, called also Aikinite (q. v.).

2. An undetermined mineral, consisting of colorless and transparent microscopic acicular crystals, found by Zirkel in some semi-glassy volcanic rocks.

bě-look', *v. i.* [A. S. *bilocian*=to look at.] To look to, consider.

běl'-ôp'-těr-a, *s.* [Gr. *belos*=a missile, such as an arrow, a dart, from *ballō*=to throw; *pteron*=a feather, a wing; *ptesthai*, 2 aor. inf. of *petomai*=to fly.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil shells belonging to the family Sepiadae. The name is given because the shell is externally winged. In 1875 two species were known, both of them from the Eocene of France and England. (*Tate*.)

bě-lord', *v. i.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *lord*.] To act the lord over, to domineer over. (*Calmet*.)

bě-lös'-tô-ma, *s.* [Gr. *belos*=a dart, and *ostoma*=mouth.] A genus of water-bugs, described under title NEPIDÆ (q. v.). They are common in the Atlantic States of N. America.

†bě-löw'e, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *love*.] To love greatly. (Used now only in the past participle [BELOVED], and more rarely in the present one [BELOVING].)

"If beauty were a string of silk, I would wear it about my neck for a certain testimony that I *belove* it much."—*Wodroephe: Fr. & Eng. Gr.* (1623), p. 322.

bě-löved', *pa. par., a. & s.* [BELOVE.] Loved greatly.

A. As past participle & adj.: Used—

(1) Of a lover to his mistress, and *vice versa*; or members of one family to each other.

"Pardon, *beloved* Constance . . ."

Hemans: The Vespers of Palermo.

(2) Of a person in society manifesting specially amiable qualities.

"He was *beloved* by all, and most of all by the children."

Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 3.

(3) Of persons constituting one political or religious brotherhood.

(a) *In a general sense*:

"One hour of their *beloved* Oliver might even now restore the glory which had departed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

(b) *Spec.*: Used of members of the Christian Church with warm feelings of affection to each other.

"... our *beloved* Barnabas and Paul."—*Acts* xv. 25.

† Hence the apostolic phrase "dearly *beloved*" has been introduced from the New Testament (Philimon i., &c.) into liturgic worship.

(4) Of a pious man loved by God, or yet more, of the Eternal Son of God viewed as an object of infinite affection on the part of the Eternal Father.

"... Solomon . . . who was *beloved* of his God."—*Nehemiah* xiii. 26.

"And lo, a voice from heaven, saying, This is My *beloved* Son."—*Matthew* iii. 17.

B. As substantive:

1. *Of earthly things*: One greatly loved.

"Not for Bohemia . . .
will I break my oath
To this my fair *beloved*."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

2. *Of heavenly beings*: The Son of God, the second person of the Trinity.

"Of all on earth whom God so much doth grace,
And lets His owne *Beloved* to behold."

Spenser: Hymne of Heavenly Beautie.

†**bě-löw'-ĭng**, *pr. par.* [BELOVE.]

***bě-lö'w**, *prep. & adv.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *low*.]

A. As preposition:

I. Literally:

1. Under a place; beneath; not so high as another object, with the sense of motion to, or position in.

"... for all *below* the moon
I would not leap upright."

Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 6.

¶ Some editions have *beneath* instead of *below*.

2. Nearer the sea than anything else situated at a certain spot on a river.

"... *below* that junction [of the rivers]."—*Keith Johnston: Gazette*, (ed. 1864), p. 837.

II. Figuratively:

1. Inferior in rank, dignity, splendor, or excellence.

"The noble Venetians think themselves equal at least to the electors of the empire, and but one degree *below* kings."—*Addison*.

2. Unworthy of, unbefitting, unsuitable to; beneath what might be expected of one's character, status, or profession.

"'Tis much *below* me on his throne to sit;
But when I do, you shall petition it."

Dryden.

B. As adverb:

I. Literally: Really or apparently in a lower place as contradistinguished from an object in a higher one, the spectator being supposed to look from a certain portion of the earth's surface. *Specially*—

On or near the surface of the ground, as distinguished from up in the air, up a hill, on a housetop, &c.

"This said, he led them up the mountain's brow,
And show'd them all the shining fields *below*."

Dryden.

II. Figuratively:

1. On earth, as opposed to in heaven.

"For one that's bless'd above, immortaliz'd *below*."

Smith.

2. In hades, in the state of the dead, as distinguished from on earth.

"The glad some ghosts in circling troops attend;
Delight to hover near, and long to know
What bus'ness brought him to the realms *below*."

Dryden.

3. In hell.

"When suffering saints aloft in beams shall glow,
And prosperous traitors gnash their teeth *below*."

Tickell.

4. Inferior in dignity, as "the court *below*," meaning the court inferior in dignity, and subordinate to the other.

***bě-löwt'**, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *lowt*.] To use abusive language to; to call bad names.

"... returning home, rated and *belowed* his cook as an ignorant scullion . . ."—*Camden*.

***bělsch**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *bele*, *beal*=handsome, fair.] To adorn.

"*Belschyd* or made fayre: *Venustus decoratus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***běl'-sĭre**, ***běl'-syre** (yr as ĭr), *s.* [Fr. *bel*=fine, and *sire*=lord, sir.]

1. A celebrated ancestor.

2. A grandfather.

"Here bought the barne the *belsyre's* gyltes."

Piers Plowman.

***běl-swäg'-gēr**, *s.* [Eng. *bell*, and *swagger*.] A cant word for a whoremaster.

"You are a charitable *belswagger*; my wife cried out fire, and you cried out for engines."—*Dryden*.

***běl'-syre** (yr as ĭr), *s.* [BELSIRE.]

bělt (1), ***bělte**, *s.* [A. S. *belt*=a belt, a girdle; O. Icel. *belti*; Dan. *belte*, *bælt*; Sw. *bält*; O. H. Ger. *balz*; Lat. *balteus* (sing.) and *baltea* (neut. pl.)=a girdle, a belt, such as a sword-belt; Gael. *balt*=the welt of a shoe, border, belt; Wel. *gwald*, *gwaldas*=the welt of a shoe, a border.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hār, thēre; pīne, pīt, sĭre, sĭr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb. cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A girdle; a hand around the body; a cincture. *Specially*—

(a) A girdle, generally of leather, from which a sword or other weapon is hung.

(b) A girdle round the waist as an article of attire or ornament.

(c) A bandage used by surgeons for supporting injured limbs, or for any other purpose.

2. *Fig.*: Anything natural or artificial shaped like a sword or other belt.

(1) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense. [See also II. 4.]

"... we came to a broad belt of sand-dunes . . ."

—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. iv.

(2) *Spec.*: A long, narrow, natural wood or artificial plantation of trees.

"A gleaming crag with belts of pines."

Tennyson: *The Two Voices*.

(3) Restraint of any kind.

"He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause Within the belt of rule."

Shakesp: *Macbeth*, v. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*, &c.: A badge or token of knighthood.

"If by the blaze I mark aright, Thou bear'st the belt and spur of knight."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 30.

¶ *Pugilistic belt*: A belt won by a champion pugilist or athlete. He must give it up to any one who challenges and vanquishes him.

2. *Mach.*: A strap or flexible band to communicate motion from one wheel, drum or roller to another one.

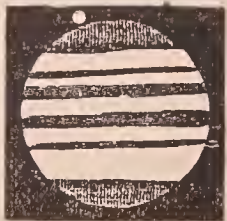
3. *Masonry*: A range or course of plain or fluted stones or bricks projecting from the rest.

4. *Phys. Geog.*: Anything shaped like a sword or other belt. [I. 2.] *Specially* (pl.): Two passages or straits connecting the Baltic with the German Ocean, viz., (a) the *Great Belt*, between the islands of Seeland and Laland on the north, and Fühnen and Langeland on the west. (b) The *Little Belt*, between the mainland of Denmark on the west, and the island of Fühnen on the east.

"It [the Baltic] is often partially frozen. Charles X. of Sweden, with an army, crossed the Belts in 1658."—*Haydn: Dict. Dates* (ed. 1878), p. 71.

5. *Astron.*: A varying number of dusky, belt-like bands or zones encircling the planet Jupiter parallel to his equator, as if the clouds of his atmosphere had been forced into a series of parallels through the rapidity of his rotation, and the dark body of the planet was seen through the comparatively clear spaces between.

6. *Veterinary Science*: A disease among sheep treated by cutting off the tail, laying the sore hare, casting mold on it, and applying tar and goose-grease.



Jupiter's Belts.

B. *Attributively* in compounds like the following, in the sense of pertaining to a cincture for the body or any of the other kinds of belt described above.

belt-armor, s. Armor placed along the water-line of a war-ship.

belt-clasp, s. A device for attaching belts to each other by the ends, so as to make a continuous band.

belt-coupling, s.

Mach.: A device for joining together the ends of one or more belts or hands. One way of doing this is to make holes near the extremities of the hands, and couple them by thongs of lacing leather or calf-skin.

belt-cutter, s. A machine or tool for slitting tanned hides into strips for belting, for harness, or for any similar purpose.

belt-lacing, s. Leather thongs for lacing together the adjacent ends of a belt to make it continuous.

belt-pipe, s.

Mach.: A steam-pipe which surrounds the cylinder of a steam-engine.

belt-punch, s. A punch for boring holes in a belt.

belt-saw, s. An endless serrated steel belt running over wheels and caused to revolve continuously. It is called also a *BAND-SAW*.

belt-shifter, s.

Mach.: A device for shifting a belt from one pulley to another.

belt-speeder, s.

Mach.: A pair of cone-pulleys carrying a belt, which by shifting become the media of transmitting varying rates of motion.

belt-splicing, s. A method of fastening the ends of belts together by splitting one and cementing the tapering end of the other between the portions of the first thus separated.

belt-stretcher, s. A device for drawing together the ends of a belt that they may be sewed or riveted together so as to make the belt itself continuous.

belt-tightener, s. A device for tightening a belt.

belt-weaving loom, s. A loom for weaving heavy, narrow stuff suitable for making belts for machinery.

***belt** (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] An ax.

"Belt or ax: *Securis*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

belt, v. t. [From belt, s. (q. v.)] To encircle with a belt.

"'Twas done. His sons were with him—all, They belt him round with hearts undaunted."

Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, iv.

Belt-tāne, **Belt-tēin**, s. [Ir. *Bealtine*, *Béiltine*=the fire of Baal or Belus, the Phœnician god; *Mina Bealtine*=the month of May. Gael. *Bealtuinn*=May-day. Compare A. S. *bæl*=a funeral pile, a burning.]

Celtic Myth.: A superstitious observance now or formerly practiced among the Scottish and Irish Celts, as well as in Cumberland and Lancashire. The Scotch observe the Beltane festival chiefly on the 1st of May (old style), though in the west of that country St. Peter's Day, June 29th, was preferred. In Ireland there were two Belteins, one on the 1st of May, and the other on the 21st of June. The ceremonies varied in different places, but one essential part of them everywhere was to light a fire. At Callander, in Perthshire, the boys went to the moors, cut a table out of sods, sat round it, lit a fire, cooked and ate a custard, baked an oatmeal cake, divided it into equal segments, blackened one of these, drew lots, and then compelled the boy who drew out the blackened piece to leap three times through the fire, with the view of obtaining for the district a year of prosperity. In Ireland, cattle were driven through the fire. The name given suggests that the actual worship of Baal as the sun, which could easily have come from the Phœnicians, existed in Great Britain in pre-Christian times. Originally human sacrifices may have been offered, and then as primitive society began to discern the cruelty of this practice, it may have been deemed enough for the victim to pass through the fire in place of being burnt to death. Finally, cattle would tend to be substituted for human beings. Merry-makings came at length to attend the Beltane festival. [See the examples under the compound words.]

"At Beltane, quhen ilk bodie bownis To Peblis to the Play, To heir the singin and the soundis, The solace, suth to say."

Peblis to the Play, st. 1.

Beltane-fire, s. The fire lit on occasion of the Beltane festival.

Beltane-game, s. The game played at the festival.

"That kindled when at beltane-game Thou ledst the dance with Malcolm Græme."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 15.

Beltane-tree, s. The tree, branch, or faggot burnt by the Celts at the festival.

"But o'er his hills, on festal day, How blazed Lord Ronald's Beltane-tree."

Scott: *Glenfinlas*.

belt'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [BELT, v. t.] Encircled.

A. As past participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective: *Specially*—

1. Wearing a belt.

"Where with puff'd cheek the belted hunter blew."

Tennyson: *Palace of Art*.

2. Affixed by a belt.

"With belted sword and spur on heel."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, i. 4.

3. Surrounded as with a belt.

"... park-like meadow land . . . belted and interspersed with ornamental woods . . ."—*Times*, October 30, 1875. (Adv't.)

belted-plaid, **belted plaid**, s. The species of mantle worn by Highlanders in full military dress.

"The uniform was a scarlet jacket, &c., tartan plaid of twelve yards plaited round the middle of the body, the upper part being fixed on the left shoulder ready to be thrown loose and wrapped over both shoulders and fire-locks in rainy weather. At night the plaid served the purpose of a blanket, and was a sufficient covering for the Highlander. These were called *belted plaids*, from being kept tight to the body by a belt . . ."—*Col. Stewart's Sketches*, i. 246-7. (Jamieson.)

Belt-tēin, s. [BELTANE.]

belt'-ēr, s. [Compare Gael. *bualam*=to beat; *buaillte*=beat; *bualadh*=beating; *bualtaire*=one who beats another.] A pelting.

"I'll stand ahint a dike, and gie them a *better wi'* stanes, till I hae na left the souls in their bodies, if ye approve o't."—*The Entail*, ii. 160. (Jamieson.)

belt'-īng, s. [BELT.] A flexible band, or system of flexible hands, employed to communicate motion to wheels, drums, and rollers.

***belu**, s. [A. S. *bælig*.] [BELLOWS.]

"The *belu* failide, leed is waastid in the fier."—*Wycliffe* (Jer. vi. 29).

belt'-ū-ga, s. [In Ger., &c., *beluga*, from Russ. *beluga*=the Great Sturgeon.]

1. A species of fish—the Great or Hausen Sturgeon, the *Acipenser huso*. It is sometimes 12 to 15 feet in length, and weighs 1,200 pounds, or in rare cases even 3,000. The best isinglass is made from its swimming-bladder. Its flesh, though sometimes eaten, is occasionally unwholesome. It is found in the Caspian and Black Seas and the large rivers which flow into them.

2. A cetacean, *Delphinapterus leucas*. It is called also the White Whale. It belongs to the family Delphinidae. It is from 18 to 21 feet in length, and inhabits Davis Straits and the other portions of the Northern Seas, and sometimes ascends rivers.

Bē'-lūs, s. [BEL.] The Roman name of the Assyrian and Babylonian divinity called Bel in Isaiah xlv. 1. [BEL.]

belt'-vē-dēre, **belt'-vī-dēre**, s. [In Ger. *belvedere*; Fr. *belvédère*, *belvédér*; Port. *belveder*; Ital. *belvedere*=(lit.) a fine view, from Lat. *bellus*=fine, and *videre*=to see.]

1. *Arch.*: A room built above the roof of an edifice, for the purpose of viewing the surrounding country.

¶ In France the term *belvedere* is used occasionally for a summer-house in a park or garden.

2. *Bot.*: A plant, *Kochia scoparia*. It belongs to the order Chenopodiaceæ (Chenopods).

belt'-vīš'-ī-ā, s. [Named after its discoverer, Palisot de Beauvois. Originally called *Napoleona*, after the first Napoleon, but altered from political reasons to *Belvisia*.] A genus of plants constituting the typical one of the order *Belvisiaceæ* (q. v.).

belt'-vīš'-ī-ā-čē-æ (*Lindley*), **belt'-vīš'-ī-ē-æ** (*R. Brown*), s. pl. [BELVISIA.]

Bot.: A small order of plants, called by Lindley, in English, *Napoleonworts*. They are allied to the Myrtaceæ, which they resemble in their inferior several-celled ovary, their numerous stamina turned inward in the bud, &c.; but differ in their plaited petals, twisted into a rotate lobed corolla, and other characters. They are shrubs or trees, from Africa, and it is believed, from Brazil. In 1846 four species were known, in two genera.

***bē-lī'** (1), ***bē-lī'e**, v. t. [BELIE.]

***bē-lī'** (2), v. t. [Compare Eng. *beleaguer*; Sw. *belägra*; Dan. *beleire*; Ger. *belagerer*.] To besiege.

"In the south the Laids of Fernherst and Bacleugh did assail Jedburgh, a little town, but very constant in maintaining the King's authority. Lord Claud Hamilton belayed Paslay."—*Spotswood*, p. 255.

***bel-yng**, s. [An old spelling of the word *BEALING* (q. v.).] Suppuration.

"Insanies: *Belyng*."—*MS. Reg.*, 17, B. xvii., f. 54 b.

***Bēl'-zē-būb**, s. [BEELZEBUB.]

***bem** (1), s. [BEAM, s.]

Heuene bem: The sun (?). (*Morris*.)

"And slep and sag, an so the drem Fro the erthe up til *heuene bem*, A leddre stonden, and thor-on."

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 1605-7.

***bem** (2), s. [BEME.]

bē'-ma, s. [Gr. *bēma* (1)=a step, pace, or stride, (2) a rostrum, a raised platform from which to speak; *bainō*=to step, (2) to stand, (3) to go.]

Arch.: The sanctuary, presbytery, or chancel of a church. [CHANCEL, SANCTUARY.]

"The *bema* or chancel was with thrones for the bishops and presbyters."—*Sir G. Wheeler: Account of Churches*, p. 79.

***bē-mād'**, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *mad*.] To make mad.

***bē-mād'-dīng**, *pr. par. & a.* [BEMAD.]

"... making just report Of how unnatural and bemadding sorrow The king hath cause to plain."

Shakesp.: *King Lear*, iii. 1.

†**bē-māng'-le** (le as el), v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *mangle*.] To mangle (*lit.* or *fig.*).

"Those bemangled limbs, which scattered be About the picture, the sad ruins are Of sev'n sweet but unhappy babes."

Beaumont: *Psyche*, ix. 64.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūş. -ble, &c. = bel, del.

***bē-mar-tyr** (yr as īr), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *martyr*.] To make a martyr of, to put to death for one's faith.

"See here how he *bemartyreth* such who as yet do survive."—Fuller: *General Worthies*, vol. i.

†bē-mask, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *mask*.] To mask, to hide, to conceal.

"... which have thus *bemasked* your singular beauty under so unworthy an array."—Shelton: *Transl. of Don Quixote*, I. iv. 1.

†bē-māt-tēr, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *matter*.] To daub or bespatter with matter. (Swift.)

bē-mā'ul, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *maul*.] To maul, to beat severely.

"... was just going to snatch the cudgels out of Didius' hands, in order to *bemaul* Yorick."—Sterne.

bē-mā'ze, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *maze*.] To cause to be in a maze. [MAZE.]

bē-mā'zed, *pa. par. & a.* [BEMAZE.]

1. *Lit.*: Bewildered with regard to the proper road to choose.

"Stock-still there he stands like a traveler *bemazed*." Wordsworth: *Written in Germany*.

2. *Fig.*: Bewildered with regard to other matters.

"Thy lamp, mysterious word!

Which whoso sees, no longer wanders lost,
With intellects *bemazed* in endless doubt,"

Cowper: *The Task*, bk. v.

bēm-bēx, *s.* [Gr. *bembix*=(1) a top, (2) a whirlpool, (3) a buzzing insect.]

Entom.: A genus of hymenopterous insects, the typical one of the family Bembicidae. The species, which have a certain resemblance to wasps, are solitary burrowers; they store up flies for the support of their larvæ. They are found in hot countries.

bēm-bīc'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [BEMBEX.] A family of insects belonging to the order Hymenoptera, the tribe Aculeata, and the sub-tribe Fossoria. Type, *Bembex* (q. v.).

bēm-bīd'-ī-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [BEMBIDIUM.] A family of beetles belonging to the tribe Geodephaga (feeders on land). It consists of minute predatory beetles, generally bright blue or green, with yellow spots and a metallic luster. They frequent damp places. Typical genus, *Bembidium*.

bēm-bīd'-ī-ūm, *s.* [A diminutive formed from Gr. *bembix*=a buzzing insect.] [BEMBEX.]

Entom.: A genus of foreign beetles, the typical one of the family Bembidiidae. They have large eyes and an ovate body. [BEMBIDIIDÆ.]

Bēm-bridge (*d* silent), *s. & a.* [Eng. proper name of place—*Bem*; *bridge*.]

A. *Assubst.* (*Geog.*): A village and watering place in the parish of Brading in the Isle of Wight.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining in any way or relating to the village described under A.

Bembridge series.

Geology: A series of beds of Upper Eocene age, about 120 feet thick, consisting of—

(a) Upper marls, containing abundance of *Melania turritissima*.

(b) Lower marls, containing *Cerithium mutabile*, *Cyrena pulchra*, and remains of *Trionyx*.

(c) Green marls, full of oysters.

(d) Bembridge limestone, a compact, cream-colored limestone, alternating with shells and marls, containing land shells, *Bulimus ellipticus*, *Helix occlusa*, and fresh-water shells, as *Lymnea longiscata* and *Planorbis discus*; it also contains *Chara tubercula*. Several mammalia have been found, as *Palæotherium* and *Anoplotherium*.

***beme, *bem** (2) (*pl.* **bemes, *bumes, *be-men, O. Eng.; *be-mys, O. Scotch*), *s.* [A. S. *beme, byme*=a trumpet.] A trumpet.

"Than sal be herd the blast of *bem*."

Cursor Mundi, MS. Edin., f. 7 b.

"Trompors gunne heire *bemes* blowe."

Kyng of Tars, 499.

"Anon he doth his *bemen* blowe."

Alisaunder, 1,850.

***bēme**, *v. t. & i.* [From *beme*, *s.* (q. v.); A. S. *bymian*=to sound or blow on a trumpet. Imitated from the sound.] [BEMYNG.]

1. *Trans.*: To call forth by sound of trumpet. (Scotch.)

"Furth faris the folk, but fenyng or fabill,
That *bemyt* war be the lord, luffsum of lait."

Gawan and Gal., iii. 8. (Jamieson.)

2. *Intransitive*:

(1) To sound clearly and loudly like a trumpet.

"Ase ye willeth thet ower beoden *bemen* an dreamen ine Drihtenes earen."—Ancren Riwle, p. 430.

(2) To resound, to make a noise. (Scotch.)

"The skry and clamoure followis the oist within,
Qubil all the heuinnis *bemyt* of the dyn."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 295, 2. (Jamieson.)

bē-mē'ne, *v. t.* [A. S. *bemænan*=to bemoan.] [BEMOAN.] To lament for.

"The kyng of Tars out of his sadel fel,

The blod out of his wounde wel,

Mony mon hit *bement*."—Kyng of Tars, 1,088.

***bē-mēr-çy**, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *mercy*.] To treat with mercy. (Only in *pa. par.*)

"I was *bemerced* of the way so speak, misericordia donatus . . ."—Goodwin: *Of Justifying Faith*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. 2.

***bē-mē'te**, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *mete*; A. S. *bemetan*=to measure by, to find out, perceive, esteem, consider. In Ger. *bemaseer*.] To mete, to measure all over. *Figuratively*, as in the following:

"Or shall I so *bemete* thee with thy yard,

As thou shalt think on prating while thou liv'st?"

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

†bē-mīng'-le (*le* as *el*), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *minge*.] To mingle.

†bē-mīng'-led (*led* as *eld*), *pa. par. & a.* [BEMINGLE.]

"This blade, in bloody hand which I do bear,

And all his gore *bemingled* with this glew."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 106. (Todd.)

bē-mī're, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *mire*.] To soil by means of mire.

bē-mī'red, *pa. par. & a.* [BEMIRE.]

"... or if they be, men, through the dizziness of their heads, step beside, and then they are *bemired* to purpose . . ."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

bē-mīst, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *mist*.] To envelop or involve in mist.

bē-mīst'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [BEMIST.]

"How can that judge walk right, that is *bemisted* in his way?"—Feltham's *Resolves*, ii. 4.

bē-mī'-tred (*tred* as *tērd*), *a.* Wearing a mitre.

"... bediademed, becoronneted, *bemitred*."

Carlyle: *Fr. Rev.*, vol. ii., pt. iii., bk. v., ch. 1.

bē-mō'an, *bē-mō'ne, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *moan*, *v.*; A. S. *bemænan*=to bemoan, to lament.]

A. *Trans.*: To moan over, to deplore, to bewail, to lament.

"... Enter not into the house of mourning, neither go to lament nor bemoan them."—Jeremiah xvi. 6.

† It is sometimes used reflectively.

"... bemoaned himself piteously: . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

B. *Intrans.*: To moan, to lament.

"... and was bemoaning of the hardness of my heart."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

***bē-mō'an-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *bemoan*; *-able*.] That may be bemoaned, lamentable.

bē-mō'aned, *pa. par. & a.* [BEMOAN.]

bē-mō'an-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *bemoan*; *-er*.] One who bemoans, laments, bewails. (Johnson.)

bē-mō'an-īng, *pr. par. & s.* [BEMOAN.]

A. *As pr. par.*: In the same senses as the verb.

B. *As subst.*: The act of lamenting, bewailing, or deploring; the words uttered under the influence of grief.

"How didst thou spend that restless night in mutual exultations and bemoanings of your loss."—Bp. Hall: *Works*, ii. 30.

bē-mōck, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *be*, and *mock*.]

A. *Trans.*: To mock.

"Bemock the modest moon."—Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

B. *Intrans.*: To mock, to practice mocking.

bē-mōck'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BEMOCK.]

bē-mōck'-īng, *pr. par.* [BEMOCK.]

***bē-mōil**, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *moil*; from Fr. *mouiller*=to wet.] [MOIL.] To moil, to bedraggle, to bemire; to cause to be soiled with mud or something similar.

***bē-mōil'ēd**, *pa. par. & a.* [BEMOIL.]

"Thou should'st have heard in how miry a place, how she was *bemoiled*, how he left her with the horse upon her."—Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

***bē-mōil'-īng**, *pr. par.* [BEMOIL.]

bē-mōist'-en (*t* silent), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*; *moisten*.] To cover with moisture; to moisten. (Dr. Allen.)

bē-mōist'-ened, *pa. par. & a.* [BEMOISTEN.]

bē-mōist'-en-īng, *pr. par.* [BEMOISTEN.]

†bē-mōil, **†bē-mōil**, *s.* [Fr. *bémol*. In Ital. *bemolle*. From Fr. *b*, and the adj. *mol*, the same as *mou* (m.), *mollis* (f.)=soft; Lat. *mollis*=soft.]

In this country: A musical sign, *b*, formed like a small *b*, placed before a note to indicate that it should be lowered half a tone.

In England: A half-note.

"Now there be intervention in the rise of eight, in tones, two *bemolls*, or half-notes."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii., § 104.

bē-mōn'-stēr, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *monster*.] To make a monster of, to render monstrous.

"Thou chang'd and self-covered thing! for shame,
Bemonster not thy feature."

Shakesp.: *King Lear*, iv. 2.

bē-mōu'rn, *bi-mo'rne, *by-mo'rne, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *mourn*; A. S. *bemeornan*=to mourn for.] To mourn for or over.

"... wymmnen that weiliden and *bymorneden* him."—Wycliffe (St. Luke xxiii. 27).

***be-mow**, *v. t.* [Eng. *be*; *mow*.] To mock at.

"The Lord shal *bemowe* them."—Wycliffe (Ps. ii. 4).

bē-mūd'-dle, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *muddle*.] To make a muddle of; to put in confusion. [MUDDLE.]

bē-mūf'-fle (*fle* as *fēl*), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *muffle*.] To muffle (*lit. & fig.*).

bē-mūf'-fled, *pa. par.* [BEMUFFLE.]

"... and is *bemuffled* with the externals of religion."—Sterne: *Ser.*, 17.

bē-mūl'ce, *v. t.* [Lat. *mulcere*=to soothe, pacify.] To pacify, appease.

"Saturne was eftsoones *bemulced* and appaysed."—Sir T. Elyot, *Governor*, p. 64.

bē-mū'se, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *muse*.] Generally in *pa. par.* (q. v.)

bē-mū'sed, *pa. par. & a.* [BEMUSE.]

1. Under the influence of the Muses; enchanted.

"... so when those incorrigible things, Poets, are once irrecoverably *bemused*, the best way both to quiet them, . . . is to feed their vanity . . ."—Pope: *Letter to H. Cromwell*, June 23, 1705.

2. Having the senses confused or dazed, as, *e. g.*, in drinking.

"Is there a parson much *bemus'd* in beer?"

Pope: *Prologue to Satires*.

bē-mū's-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [BEMUSE.]

***bem'-yng**, *pa. par. & s.* [BUMMING.] (Scotch.)

***ben**, *portions of a verb.* [BE, BEEN.] Various portions of the verb *to be*.

A. *The 1st, 2d & 3d persons pl. pres. indic.*: Are.

"These *ben* the poyntz and the articles ordeyned of the bretheren of Saint Katherine in the cite of Londone."—English Glōs (Early English Text Society), p. 6.

B. *The infinitive*: To be.

"To *ben* a trewe knight,

In al Tristremes *ned*."

Sir Tristrem, iii. 59.

"And now thou woldest falsly *ben* aboute

To love my lady, whom I love and serve."

Chaucer: *Canterbury Tales*, 1,144-5.

C. *The perfect participle*: Been.

"A shereve had he *ben*."

Chaucer: *Canterbury Tales*, 361.

bēn, †bēnn, *prep., adv., & (1) s.* [Eng. *be*; in, A. S. *be*=by, near to, to, at, in, upon, above, with; and *in*=in, into. The Scotch *ben* (Eng. *be*, *in*) as distinguished from Scotch *but*; Eng. *be-out*; A. S. *butan, butun* (*be, utan*)=without.] [BUT.]

A. *As prep. (of the form ben)*: Inside; toward or into the interior (of a house).

"... that she might run *ben* the house . . ."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiii.

B. *As adverb (of the form ben)*:

1. *Lit.*: Inside.

"Now butt an' *ben* the change-house fills."

Burns: *The Holy Fair*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) Toward intimacy, in familiarity.

"There is a person well I ken,

Might wi' the best gane right far *ben*."

Ramsay: *Poems*, i. 335. (Jamieson.)

(b) Into intimacy with the enemy's forces in battle, that is, into the midst of them.

"... though I admit I could not be so far *ben* as you lads, seeing that it was my point of duty to keep together our handful of horse."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xlviii.

C. *As subst. (of the forms ben and benn)*: The interior apartment of a two-roomed cottage. (It is opposed to Scotch *but* or *butt*, the outer one.) [BUT, s.]

"A tolerable hut is divided into three parts—a butt, which is the kitchen; a *benn*, an inner room; and a byar, where the cattle are housed."—Sir J. Carr: *Caledonian Sketches*, p. 405. (Jamieson.)

† *Byre* is the ordinary spelling of the name for a Scottish cow-house.

ben-end, *s.* Inner part of a cottage.

"He pu'd up his bit shabble of a sword an' dang aff my bonnet, when I was a free man i' my ain *ben-end*."—Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 18. (Jamieson.)

ben-house, *s.* The inner or principal apartment of a two-roomed cottage.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bēn (2), *s.* [Gael. *beinn*, *bheinn*=a mountain, a hill, a pinnacle.] [PEN.]

A. In compos. (*Geog. & Ord. Lang.*):

1. *In Scotland*: The common appellation of the higher Scottish mountains, as *Ben Nevis*, *Ben Mac Dhui*, *Ben Lawers*, *Ben Lomond*, *Ben Cruachan*, *Ben Hope*.

†2. *In Ireland*: (a) A hill, as *Benbaun*, *Ben-gower*; (b) a rocky promontory, as *Bengore Head*.

†**B. As a distinct word**: A mountain. (*Scotch.*)
"And the river that flow'd from the Ben."
Jacobite Relics, ii. 421. (*Jamieson.*)

bēn (3), *s.* [A contraction for *behen*; from Pers. & Arab. *bahman*, *behmen*= (1) a herb, the leaves of which resemble ears of corn saffron; (2) a medicine, of which there were two kinds, one red and the other white; (3) the dog-rose (*Rosa canina*), from Pers. & Arab. *baihan*=the dog-rose. (*Mahn.*)]

1. *Chiefly in compos.*: The Horse-radish Tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*). [*MORINGA.*] The flowers, leaves, and tender seed-vessels are eaten by the natives of India in their curries. The winged seeds are the Ben-nuts mentioned below.

2. *As an independent word*: Ben, or White Ben, (*Silene inflata*, Linn.). Formerly it was designated *Cucubalus behen*, whence came the abbreviation *Ben*.

ben-nuts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *ben*; *nuts*. In Ger. *Behennuss*.] [*BEN.*] The seeds of the Horse-radish Tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*). From these the Oil of Ben was extracted.

ben-oil, oil of **ben**, *s.* [Eng. *ben*; *oil*. In Ger. *Behenöl*.] Oil expressed from the Ben-nuts described above. It is used by manufacturers of perfumery, and by watchmakers.

Bēn, *s.*, prefix. [Heb. *ben*. A frequent prefix to Hebrew proper names=son of, as *Benjamin*=son of the right hand.]

ben'-ar, *a.* More genial. [*BEIN.*]

"Into sum *benar* realme."

Douglas: Virgil, 174, 15.

***bēn-ā-tūre**, *s.* A holy-water sprinkler. (*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 31.)

bēnch, ***bēnche**, ***bēnk**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *benc*=a bench, a table; *banc*=a bench, bank, or hillock; O. Sax. *bank*, *benki*; Sw. *bänk*; Dan. *bænk*; O. Icel. *bekkr*; Dut., Ger., & Wel. *bank*; O. Fries., O. L. Ger., & Corn. *benk*; Ir. *binse*; Gael. *binne*; Fr. *banc*; Sp. & Port. *banco*; Ital. *panca*=a bench or stool. *Bench* and *Bank* were originally the same word.] [*BANK.*]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Of things*:

(a) *Gen.*: A long seat made of wood or other material. It differs from a stool in its greater length.

"Indeed, if the lecture-room could hold 2,000 instead of 600 . . . I do not doubt that every one of its benches would be occupied on these occasions."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), iv. 71.

(b) *Spec.*: In the same sense as II. 1 (a).

2. *Of persons*: In the same sense as II. 1 (b).

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*:

(a) The seat which judges or magistrates occupy officially in a court of justice.

(b) The judges or magistrates sitting together to try cases.

*[The Court of King's Bench (named when a female sovereign is on the throne *The Court of Queen's Bench*): What formerly was one of the three chief courts in England. It grew up rather than was created in the early Norman times. The judicial business of the Great Council of the nation coming to be transacted in the king's palace, the court which attended to it was called that of the *Aula Regis*, viz., of the king's palace. It gradually separated into three—the Courts of King's Bench, of Common Pleas, and of the Exchequer. The first of these exercised control over the inferior courts, and took special cognizance of trespasses against the king's peace. [See AC ETIAM.] From its very outset it was abolished by the Judicature Act of 1873, and now it is the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Judicature.

" . . . became Chief Justice of the King's Bench."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. *Carp., Joinery, &c.*: A support for tools and work in various mechanical operations, as carpentry, metal and leather work, &c.

3. *Engineering*: A horizontal ledge on the side of a cutting; an embankment or parapet, a berme, a banquette.

B. As adj.: In anything pertaining or relating to a bench.

bench-clamp, *s.* A jaw-tool attached to a work-bench, for holding an article to be operated on in place.

bench-drill, *s.* A drill adapted to be used on a machinist's or carpenter's bench.

bench-hammer, *s.*

Metallurgy: A finisher's or blacksmith's hammer.

bench-hole, *s.* The hole of a bench.

"We'll beat 'em into bench-holes."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 7.

bench-hook, *s.*

Carp. & Joinery: A stop or abutment which occupies a vertical mortise in a carpenter's bench. It is designed to prevent the wood in process of being operated on from getting displaced.

bench-lathe, *s.*

Carpentry: A small lathe such as may be mounted on a post which stands in a socket in a bench,

bench-mark, *s.*

Surveying: A mark showing the starting-point in leveling along a line; also one of a series of similar marks affixed at convenient distances to substantial or permanent objects, to show the exact points upon which the leveling-staffs were placed when the various levels were read, thus facilitating reference and correction.

bench-plane, *s.*

Joinery: A joiner's plane for working a flat surface. There are various types of it, named in the order of their fineness, *jack*, *long*, *trying-panel*, *smooth*, and *jointer* planes.

bench-reel, *s.*

Sail-making: A spinning-wheel, on the pirl of which the sailmaker winds the yarn.

bench-screw, *s.*

Carpentry: The wooden screw which works the movable jaw of the joiner's bench-vise.

bench-shears, *s.*

Copper, Zinc, Iron, and Tin-plate Working: Hand-shears, the end of whose lower limb is turned at right angles, and is received in a socket in the bench of a workman.

bench-show, *s.* An exhibition of dogs, &c.

bench-strip, *s.*

Carpentry: A batten or strip on a carpenter's bench, which may be fixed at a given distance from the edge to assist in steadying the work.

bench-table, *s.*

Arch.: A low stone seat on the inside of the walls, and sometimes round the bases of the pillars in churches, porches, cloisters, &c.

bench-vise, *s.*

Carp., Metall., &c.: A vise provided with means for attachment to a wood or metal-worker's bench.

bench-warrant, *s.*

Law: A process issued against a person by a court of law.

bēnch, ***bēnche**, ***y-bēnche**, *v. t. & i.* [From *bench*, *s.* (q. v.)]

A. Transitive: To seat upon a bench.

"His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form
Have *bench'd*, and rear'd to worship."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

B. Intrans.: To sit on a bench or in a court of justice.

bēnch'-ed, **bēnn'-kēdd**, *pa. par. & a.* Furnished with benches.

"Tatt bridaless hus wass all
Withth thrinne *bennkess bennkēdd*."

Ormulum, 15, 231.

"'Twas *bench'd* with turf."—*Dryden*.

bēnch'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *bench*; -er.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Gen.*: Any one who sits upon a bench.

"If the pillows be of silver and the benches of gold, and though the *benchers* be kings . . ."—*Golden Boke*, let. 7. (*S. in Boucher.*)

2. *Specially*:

(a) One who sits upon the bench within or in front of a tavern, an idler.

(b) A judge, a magistrate, a senator.

"You are well understood to be a perfecter giber for the table, than a necessary *bencher* in the Capitol."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

B. Technically:

*1. *Municipal arrangements*: A councilman.

"This Corporation [New Windsor] consists of a mayor, two bailiffs, and twenty-eight other persons, who are to be chosen out of the inhabitants of the borough, thirteen of which are called fellows, and ten of them aldermen or chief *benchers*."—*Ashmole: Berkshire*, iii. 58.

2. *Eng. Law (Inns of Court), Plur. Benchers*: The senior members of the legal societies known as the Inns of Court. Formerly they were called *ancients*. They were admitted within the bar, and were therefore also denominated *inner barristers* as distinguished from *utter* (outer) *barristers*, whose appropriate place was outside the bar. [*BARRISTER.*] They govern the Inns of Court, and are themselves practically the Inns, notwithstanding which they exercise the national function of deciding who shall be admitted to the bar with the privilege of practicing in the law courts, and who shall be prevented from obtaining this privilege. They can also disbench or disbar a barrister; an appeal, however, lying from them to the judges.

"He [Selden] seldom or never appeared publicly at the bar (tho' a *bencher*), but gave sometimes chamber-counsel."—*Wood: Athen. Oxon.*

bencher-ship, *s.* The dignity or office of a bencher. (*Lamb: Essays of Elia.*)

bēnch'-ing, ***bennkinng**, *s.* A row of benches.

"Thær wass an *bennkinng* lah."

Ormulum, 15, 232.

bēn-chū'-ca, *s.* [A South American word.]

Entom.: A black bug of the genus *Reduvius*, found on the South American Pampas.

bēnd (1), ***bende** (pret. *bent*, **bended*; pa. par. *bent*, **bended*, **ibent*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *bendan*= (1) to bend, incline, or lean, (2) to stretch, to extend; O. Icel. *benda*; Fr. *bander*=to bind, stretch, bend, used in the sense of *bend*, chiefly of a bow. Originally (*bend* is derived from *band*) *band* and *bond* were but different methods of writing the same word. (*Trench: Eng. Past and Present*, p. 65.)]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit. Of things material*: To employ appropriate means to render anything temporarily or permanently curved or crooked; to incline. *Used specially*—

(1) *Of a bow*: To make it temporarily curved by pulling the string, the design being that by suddenly returning again to a more nearly rectilinear form it may impel an arrow.

"They *bend* their bows, they whirl the slings around."
Dryden.

(2) *Of portions of the human body*: To render them arched or curved, or angular, or turn them in a particular direction.

(a) *Of the back*: To make it for the time being arched or curved.

"But *bends* his sturdy back to any toy
That youth takes pleasure in, to please his boy."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

(b) *Of the knees*: To make them take an angular form by more or less decidedly adopting a kneeling attitude.

"Unto my mother's prayers I *bend* my knee."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 3.

(c) *Of the brow*: To knit it; that is, to throw the muscular part of it into a series of curves or wavy furrows.

"Some have been seen to bite their pen, scratch their head, *bend* their brows, bite their lips, beat the board, and tear their paper."—*Camden*.

(d) *Of the eyes, one of the ears, or of the footsteps*: To turn toward or in a particular direction.

"Why dost thou *bend* thine eyes upon the earth,
And start so often when thou sit'st alone?"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., ii. 3.

2. *Fig. Of things immaterial*: To incline them, to turn them in a particular direction.

(1) To put in order for use. (The metaphor is taken from bending a bow.)

"As a fowler was *bending* his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing."—*L'Estrange*.

(2) To conquer a person or people; to subdue by force; to humble.

"What cared he for the freedom of the crowd?
He raised the humble but to *bend* the proud."
Byron: Lara, ii. 9.

(3) To influence by gentler methods; to rule by means of the affections.

"As unto the bow the cord is,
So unto the man is woman,
Though she *bends* him, she obeys him."
Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, x.

(4) To cause one's own mind or self to be concentrated upon any object of thought or aim. To apply (one's self) closely to. [*BENT.*]

"Men will not *bend* their wits to examine whether things, wherewith they have been accustomed, be good or evil."—*Hooker*

(5) To direct to a certain point.

"Octavius and Mark Antony
Came down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition toward Philippi."
Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, iv. 3.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bēnch; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.
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B. Intransitive:**I. Literally:**

1. To assume the form of a curve; to be incurvated.

"Their front now deepening, now extending;
Their flank inclining, wheeling, bending,
Now drawing back, and now descending."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 18.

2. To jut over, to beetle over, as a cliff. [BENDING, a.]

"There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep."
Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 1.

3. To incline, to turn.

II. Fig.: To be submissive; to yield one's will to that of another.

"Unus'd to bend, impatient of control."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. iv.

III. In special compounds or phrases:

To be bent on or upon: To be resolved or determined upon, to have a fixed purpose or an irresistible propensity to do some particular thing. In this sense generally in pa. par.

"Not so, for once, indulg'd they sweep the main,
Deaf to the call, or hearing, hear in vain:
But bent on mischief, bear the waves before."
Dryden.

bēnd (2), v. i. [Probably from Fr. *bondir*=to bound, jump, or frisk; *bond*=a bound, a leap, jump, or spring.] To spring, to bound. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson*.)

bēnd (1), *bende, s. [From Eng. *bend*, v. In A. S. *bend*=that which ties, binds, or bends; *spec.*, (1) a band, bond, or ribbon, (2) a chaplet, crown, or ornament; from *bindan*=to bind. In Dan. *band*=a band, a company, a bend; Sp. *banda*=a scarf, a side, a bend, a band.] [BEND, v., BAND.]

A. Ordinary Language:**I. That which is bent:**

1. *Lit.*: A bending, a curve, a flexure; an incurvation.

"One, however, which was less regular than the others, deviated from a right line, at the most considerable bend, to the amount of thirty-three degrees."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. iii.

- *2. *Fig.*: Purpose, end, turn. [BENT.]

"Farewell, poor swain, thou art not for my bend."
Fletcher.

***II. That which binds:**

1. A band, a bond, a ribbon, a fillet. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

"This is the bend of this blame
i bere [in] my nek."
Gawayn and the Green Knight, 2,506.

2. A muffler, a kerchief, a cowl. (*Scotch.*)

¶ It is used in Old Scotch (*Jamieson* thinks improperly) for a fleece.

"Of hir first husband, was ane tempill bet
Of marbill, and held in ful grete reuerence,
With snaw quhite bendis, carpettis and ensence."
Douglas: Virgil, 116, 4.

¶ Originally *band* and *bond* were the same word.

B. Technically:**1. Shipbuilding:**

(a) *Pl.*: The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship. They are numbered from the water up, as the first, the second, or the third bend, &c. The beams, knees, and futtocks are bolted to them. They are more generally called *wales* (q. v.).

(b) The cross section of a building-draft. A bend represents the molding edge of a frame.

2. *Naut.*: A knot by which one rope is fastened to another, or to an object, such as a ring, spar, or post.

3. *Her.*: An ordinary of two kinds, the *Bend Dexter* and the *Bend Sinister*. Said to be derived from *bend*=a border of a woman's cap. (*North of England dialect.*)

(a) An ordinary formed by two lines drawn across from the dexter chief to the sinister base point of the escutcheon. Formerly it occupied one-third of the field when plain; now the latter dimension is almost always adopted. It may possibly have been originally designed to represent a baldric [BALDRIC], or, in the opinion of some, a scaling-ladder. At first it was a mark of cadence; but afterward it became an ordinary charge of an honorable kind.

"The diminutives of the *bend* are the *bendlet*, *garter* or *gartier*, which is half its width; the *cost* or *cottice*, which is one-fourth; and the *riband*, which is one-eighth."—*Glossary of Heraldry*.

(b) *Bend sinister*: An ordinary resembling the bend in form, but extending from the sinister chief to the dexter base. Its diminutives are the *scarpe*, which is half its width; and the *baton*, which is half as wide as the *scarpe*, and coupé.



In bend: A term used when bearings are placed bendwise.

Per bend. [PARTY.]

4. *Mining*: An indurated argillaceous substance. ¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the terms *bend* and *bent*: "Both are abstract nouns from the verb to bend, the one to express its proper, and the other its moral application: a stick has a *bend*; the mind has a *bent*. A *bend* in anything that should be straight is a defect; a *bent* of the inclination that is not sanctioned by religion is detrimental to a person's moral character and peace of mind." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bend-leather, s. Leather thickened by tanning for the soles of boots and shoes; a superior quality of shoe-leather. It is sometimes called simply BEND.

"If any tanner have raised with any mixtures any hide to be converted to backes, bend-leather, clowting leather."—*Lambarde: Justice of Peace*, iv. 464.

bēnd (2), s. [Fr. *bond*=a bound, a rebound, a leap.] [BOUND, s.] A spring, a leap, a bound.

"Scho lap upon me with ane bend."—*Lyndsay*.

bēnd'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *bend*, v., and suffix -able.] That may be bent; that may be inclined or curved. (*Sherwood*.)

bēnd'-ed, bēnd'-it (*Scotch & O. Eng.*), pa. par. & a. [BEND, v.] Chiefly as participial adjective. The most common form of the past participle is *bent* (q. v.).

"Bonnetts and spears, and bended bows."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 9.

"... delivered to the bishop on bended knee, . . ."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

Bendit up: Boldened up. (*Scotch.*)

bēnd'-el, s. [From O. Fr. *bandel*.] A bendlet. (*Scotch.*)

"With three gryffouns depaynted wel,
And, off asur, a fayr bendel."

Richard, 2,964.

bēnd'-ēr, s. [Eng. *bend*; -er.]

I. He or she who bends any person or thing.

1. *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

"The eugh, obedient to the bender's will."

Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 9.

2. A cant phrase for a hard drinker. (*Scotch.*) (From BEND, v., A. II.)

"Now lend your lugs, ye benders fine,
Wha ken the benefit of wine."

Ramsay: Poems, ii. 520. (*Jamieson*.)

II. That which bends any person or thing. *Spec.*, an instrument for bending anything.

"These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use amongst us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any bender, or rack that are used to others."—*Wilkins: Math. Magic*.

bēnd'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [BEND, v.]

A. & B. As present participle & participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"To shape the circle of the bending wheel."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, iv. 555.

C. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of crooking, curving, flexing, or inflecting anything; the state of being so crooked, curved, flexed, or inflected.

2. A bend.

"... minute zigzag bendings . . ."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 153.

II. Technically:

1. *Metal.*: A process applied to plates to form them into cylindrical or angular shapes for boilers, angle-iron, &c.

2. *Heraldry*: The same as BENDY (q. v.). (*Chaucer*.)

bending-strake, s.

Ship-carpentry (pl.): Two strakes wrought near the coverings of the deck, worked all fore and aft a little thicker than the rest of the deck, and let down between the beams and ledges, so that the upper side is even with the rest.

bēnd'-lēt, s. [Fr. *bandelette*=a little band.]

Her.: A diminutive of the bend, nominally half the width of that ordinary, though often much narrower.

¶ A bendlet azure over a coat was of old frequently used as a mark of cadency.

"Bendlets are occasionally enhanced or placed in chief sinister."—*Glossary of Heraldry*.

*bēnd'-rôle, *bānd'-röll, *bēd'-röll, s. [BAND-ROLE.] The rest formerly used for a heavy musket. (*Scotch.*)

"... ane muscat with forcat bedroll, . . . be furnit with ane compleit licht corselet. . . . ane muscat with forcat bendrole and heidpece."—*Acts James VI.*, 1598 (ed. 1814), p. 169.

bēnds, s. pl. [BEND, s., *ſ*, I. (a)]

bēnd'-y, a. [Eng. *bend*; -y.] [BEND, s., C. 3.]

Her. Of an escutcheon: Having bends which divide it diagonally into four, six, or more parts. When of the normal type, lines constituting the bend are drawn in the direction described under *bend dexter*; when in the contrary direction, they are said to be *bendy sinister*. [BARRY, BENDING, C. II., 2.]

Bendy barry. [BARRY BENDY.]

Bendy lozengy: Having each lozenge placed in bend.

Bendy pily: Divided into an equal number of pieces by piles placed bendwise across the escutcheon. It is called also PILY BENDY.

*bene, v. [A. S. *beon*, *beonne*=to be, 1st pers. plur. subj. indef. *we beon*=we be.] Various portions of the substantive verb to be.

1. 1st, 2d & 3d persons plural present indicative: Are.

"To whom the Palmer fearlesse answered:

'Certes, Sir knight, ye bene too much to blame.'"

Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 13.

2. *Infinitive*: To be.

"His douhter with the quene was for hir warisoun,

And so felle it to bene, hir fader lese the coroun."

Chronicle of Robert de Brunne, p. 198. (*Boucher*.)

3. *Past participle*: Been.

"... then to have bene misliked?"—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland*.

*bene (1), s. [BEAN.]

bēn'-ē (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A plant well known here, the *Sesamum orientale*, or Oil-plant, called in the West Indies *Vangloe*.

bēne, bēin, *bēyne, *bī'-ēn, a. [BEIN.]

bē'-nē (*Lat.*), bēne (*Scotch*), adv. [Ital. & Lat. =well.] Well.

A. (*Of the Latin form*.)

¶ *Nota bene*: Mark well. (Generally abbreviated into *N. B.*)

B. (*Of the Italian form*.) [See BENE-PLACITO.]

C. (*Of the Scotch form*.)

¶ *Full bene*: Full well.

"He . . . full bene

Taucht thame to grub the wyne, and al the art

To ere, and saw the cornes and yolk the cart."

Douglas: Virgil, 475, 25. (*Jamieson*.)

bene-placito, adv. [Ital. *bene*=well, and *placito*=will, pleasure.]

Music: At pleasure; *ad libitum*.

†bē'-nē'aped, a. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *neaped*.]

Of ships: In the position that a ship is when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock. (*Johnson. Crabb, &c.*) [NEAP.]

bē-nēath', *beneth, *benethe, *bynethe, *binethe, *byneothe, prep. & adv. [A. S. *beneoth*, *beneothan*, *benythan*=beneath, from prefix *be*, and *neothan*, *nythan*=beneath. Comp. also *neoth*=down; Dut. *beneden*, from *be*, and *neder*=below. In Sw. *nedan*; Icel. *nedhan*; Dan. *neden*; (N. H.) Ger. *nieden*; O. H. Ger. *nidan*, *nidana*.] [NETHER.]

A. As preposition:

I. *Literally*: Below, under, in point of place. (Used of the position of one carrying a load, of the base of a hill, &c.)

"And he [Moses] cast the tables out of his hands, and brake them beneath the mount."—*Exodus xxxii*. 19.

II. Figuratively:

1. Under the pressure of some burden.

"I think our country sinks beneath the yoke."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

2. Sustaining the responsibility of; bearing, as a name.

"They envied even the faithless fame

He earn'd beneath a Moslem name."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, 12.

3. Below or inferior to in rank, dignity, ability, or some other desirable thing.

"We have reason to be persuaded, that there are far more species of creatures above us, than there are beneath."—*Locke*.

4. Unworthy or unbecoming of one.

"He will do nothing that is beneath his high station, nor omit doing anything which becomes it."—*Atterbury*.

B. As adverb:

1. Lower in place than some person or thing.

2. Below; on the earth, in hades or in hell, as opposed to in heaven.

"Trembling I view the dread abyss beneath,

Hell's horrid mansions, and the realms of death."

Yalden.

"... the Lord He is God in heaven above, and upon the earth beneath."—*Deuteronomy iv*. 39.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōq; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. Low as opposed to high in social or political position.

"And the Lord shall make thee the head, and not the tail; and thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be beneath . . ."—*Deuteronomy* xxviii. 13.

¶ *In a sort of substantial use*: Earth as contradistinguished from heaven.

" . . . ye are from beneath; I am from above . . ."—*John* viii. 23.

***beneday**, *v. t. & i.* [Properly a day for prayer, from A. S. *bene*=of a prayer, and *dæg*=day.] The word is rendered in the *Prompt. Parv.* by *precare*=to pray, but there seems to be some corruption.

bĕn-ĕ-dīċ'-i-tĕ, **bĕn-ĕ-dī'-ċi-tĕ**, *s.* [Lat. *benedicite*, 2d pers. plur. imper. of *benedico*=to speak well of, to praise, to bless. It is common in the Vulgate translation of the Book of Psalms, and occurs in Roman Catholic liturgic worship.

"*Benedicite dominum, omnes electi ejus . . .*"—*Ordo Administrandi Sacramentæ . . . in Missione Anglicana* (1846), p. 112.

A. *As 2d person plural imper. of v.*: Bless ye. (Used with reference to the occurrence of the word in Roman Catholic worship.) (See def.)

"Christ bring us at last to His felicity!
Pax vobiscum! et Benedicite!"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

B. *As substantive*:

(a) The utterance of the word *Benedicite*=Bless ye.

"Up sprung the spears through bush and tree,
No time for benedicite!"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 4.

(b) *In Christian worship*: The name given to the song of the Three Holy Children, one of the Canticles in the morning service, also a musical setting to the same.

bĕn-ĕ-dīċ', *a. & s.* [From Lat. *benedictus*=spoken well of; *pa. par.* of *benedico*=to speak well of; *bene*=well, and *dico*=to say.]

***A.** *As adjective*:

O. Med.: Having mild and salubrious qualities.

¶ This use of the word comes from the old Romans, who called a certain plant (*Trifolium arvense*) *Benedicta Herba*. In modern botany there is a thistle called *Carduus benedictus*. [B.]

"It is not a small thing won in physic, if you can make rhubarb, and other medicines that are benedict, as strong purgers as those that are not without some malignity."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 19.

B. *As substantive (sportively)*: A married man.

¶ In this sense taken from Shakespeare's use of the proper name Benedict, either originally or at second hand. (*Shakesp.*: *Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1, &c.) In the same play reference is made to the thistle called *Carduus benedictus* (*Ibid.* iii. 4).

Bĕn-ĕ-dīċ'-tine, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Benedictine*, *a. & s.*; Sw., Dan., and Ger. *Benediktiner*, *s.*; Fr. *Bénédictin* (*m.*), *Bénédictine* (*f.*); Ital. *Benedettini* (*s. pl.*).]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to St. Benedict, of Nursia [B.], or to the Benedictine monks.

"Black was her garb, her rigid rule
Reformed on Benedictine school."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 4.

¶ Though fourteen Popes were called Benedict, yet the term Benedictine is rarely, if at all, applied to any of them.

B. *As substantive*:

Ch. History (pl. *Benedictines*): The followers of St. Benedict, of Nursia, in Italy. He was born in A. D. 480, and was educated in part at Rome. At the age of fourteen he left that city for Sublacum, now Subiaco, a place about forty miles distant, where he spent thirty-five years, at one time as a solitary recluse, at another as head of a monastic establishment. In 529 he removed to Mount Cassino, fifty miles further south, where, converting some pagan worshippers of Apollo, he transformed their temple into a monastery and became its abbot. He composed rules for its management, making every monk pledge himself to perfect chastity, absolute poverty, and implicit obedience in all respects to his superiors. He was to live in the monastery subject to his abbot. These vows were irrevocable, whereas up to that time the monks had been allowed to alter the regulations of their founder at their pleasure. The date of St. Benedict's death is generally placed in 543, though another account makes it 547. The rule he instituted was adopted at an early period by various other monastic communities; it was confirmed, about fifty-two years after the death of its founder, by Pope Gregory the Great, and was ultimately accepted with more or less enthusiasm by nearly all the monkish communities of the West, though its pristine severity became modified with the lapse of time.

As long as the Benedictines remained poor they were a blessing to the countries in which they lived, and especially to Germany, spending as they did several hours a day in gardening, agriculture, and mechanical labor, and another portion of their time in reading, besides keeping school outside the walls of their convents. Science and literature are also indebted to them for having copied many of the classical authors and preserved such knowledge as existed in their age. But when at length their merits had drawn much wealth to their order (*individually* they were not allowed to retain property), luxury and indolence sapped their virtues and diminished their influence for good. Afterward becoming reformed, especially in France in the seventeenth century, the Benedictines again rendered service by the issue of an excellent edition of the Fathers.

The Benedictine habit seems to have been introduced after the age of St. Benedict. It consisted of a loose black coat, or a gown, reaching to their feet, and having large wide sleeves. Under it was a flannel habit white in color and of the same size, while over all was a scapular. The head-dress was a hood or cowl pointed at the tip, and boots were worn upon the feet. From the predominantly black color of their attire they were sometimes called Black Monks. They must not be confounded with the Black Friars, who were Dominicans. [BLACK FRIARS.]

There were Benedictine nuns as well as monks. When they originated is uncertain. There were first and last many branches of Benedictines, as the Carthusians, Cistercians, Celestines, Grandmontensians, Præmonstratensians, Cluniacensians, Camaldulensians, &c.

bĕn-ĕ-dīċ'-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *bénédiction*; Sp. *benediccion*; Ital. *benedizione*; from Lat. *benedictio*=(1) an extolling, praising; (2) a blessing; (3) a consecrated or sacred object; *benedico*=to speak well of, to bless; *bene*=well, and *dico*=to say.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. Specialty: The act of blessing God; more rarely of thanking man, or any other being, or of conferring advantages upon.

†**II.** The state of being blessed.

"Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament; adversity is the blessing of the New; which carrieth the greater benediction."—*Bacon*.

III. That which constitutes the blessing.

1. The advantages conferred by one's being the object of blessing.

"Speaking of life and of death, and imploring Divine benediction."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, ix.

2. Thanks; acknowledgment of favors received.

"Could he less expect
Than glory and benediction, that is, thanks?"
Milton: Paradise Regained, iii. 126.

B. *Eccles. (in Christian worship)*:

1. The form of prayer for blessing pronounced by the minister at the end of Divine service, usually that taken from 2 Cor. xiii. 14.

"Then came the epistle, prayers, antiphonies, and a benediction."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *In the Roman Catholic Church*:

(1) A solemn function, in which, after the Host has been exposed in a monstrance for the adoration of the faithful, the priest gives the solemn blessing therewith.

(2) The form of instituting an abbot.

"What consecration is to a bishop, that benediction is to an abbot."—*Ayliffe*.

bĕn-ĕ-dīċ'-tion-ar-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *benediction*; *-ary*.] A book containing benedictions.

" . . . in the benedictionary of Bishop Athelwold."
—*Gammer Gurton's Needle*, Note to A, iv. S. 1.

bĕn-ĕ-dīċ'-tīve, *a.* [From Lat. *benedictum*, supine of *benedico*=to speak well of, to commend (BENEDICTION), and Eng. suff. *-ive*.] Containing a blessing, expressing a blessing, imparting a blessing.

"His paternal prayers and benedictive comprecations."
—*Bp. Gauden: Mem. of Bp. Browning* (1660).

bĕ-nĕ-dīċ'-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [From Lat. *benedictum*, sup. of *benedico* (BENEDICTION), and Eng. suff. *-ory*.] Imparting a blessing.

bĕn-ĕ-dīċ'-tūs, *s.* [Lat.=blessed.]

Eccles. (in Christian worship):

1. The name given to the hymn of Zacharias (Luke i. 68), used as a Canticle in the Morning Service of the Church of England to follow the Lessons. This position it has occupied from very ancient times. It is also used in the Church of Rome.

2. A portion of the Mass Service in the Church of Rome commencing "Benedictus qui venit," following the Sanctus.

3. A musical setting of either of the above, but more generally of (2).

bĕn'-ĕ-dīġht, *a.* Blessed.

bĕn-ĕ-făċ'-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *benefactio*=beneficence; a benefaction.]

†**I.** The act of conferring a benefit.

II. A benefit conferred.

†**1.** In a general sense.

"Two ways the rivers
Leap down to different seas, and as they roll
Grow deep and still, and their majestic presence
Becomes a benefaction to the towns
They visit, . . ."—*Longfellow: Golden Legend*, v.

2. A charitable donation, money or land given for a charitable purpose.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *benefaction* and *donation*: "Both these terms denote an act of charity, but the former comprehends more than the latter. A *benefaction* comprehends acts of personal service in general toward the indigent; *donation* respects simply the act of giving and the thing given. *Benefactions* are for private use; *donations* are for public service. A benefactor to the poor does not confine himself to the distribution of money; he enters into all their necessities, consults their individual cases, and suits his *benefactions* to their exigencies; his *donations* form the smallest part of the good he will do."

bĕn-ĕ-făċ'-tōr, ***bĕn-e-făċ'-tōr**, *s.* [From Lat. *benefactor*=one who confers a benefit; from *benefacio*=to do good to; *bene*=well, and *facio*=to do. In Fr. *bienfaiteur*; Ital. *benefattore*.]

1. *Gen.*: One who confers favors upon another.

"The public voice loudly accused many non-jurors of requiring the hospitality of their benefactors with villainy as black as that of the hypocrite depicted in the masterpiece of Molière."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ In the authorized version of the Bible (Luke xxii. 25) the word is given as the translation of the Gr. *Euergetai*, the pl. of *euergetēs*=a well-doer, a benefactor; from *eu*=well, and *ergon*=a work, a deed. This is described as an honorary title among certain of "the Gentiles" for men in authority.

2. *Spec.*: One who gives a charitable donation or subscription.

bĕn-ĕ-făċ'-trĕss, *s.* [Fem. form of Eng. *benefactor*. In Fr. *bienfaitrice*.] A woman who confers benefits.

"But if he play the glutton and exceed,
His benefactress blushes at the deed."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

***bĕn'-ĕ-feit**, *a.* [Low Lat. *benefacio*=to endow with a benefice; Fr. *bienfait*, O. Fr. *bienfet*=a benefice.] Beneficed. [BENEFIT.]

bĕ-nĕf'-ic, *a.* [Lat. *beneficus*=kind, beneficent, from *bene*=well, and *facio*=to do.] Kind, beneficent.

"What outside was noon
Pales, through thy lozenged blue, to meek benefice
moon."
Browning: Fifine, st. 30.

bĕn'-ĕ-fiċe, *s.* [In Dan. †*benefice*; Fr. *bénéfice*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *beneficio*; from Lat. *beneficium*=(1) well-doing; (2) a distinction, a favor, a grant; (3) a privilege, a right; from *beneficus*, adj.=well-doing; *bene*=well, and *facio*=to do. *Benefice* and *benefit* were originally the same word. (*Trench: On the Study of Words*, p. 157.)]

†**A.** *Ord. Lang.*: Benefit or advantage conferred upon another.

" . . . parceneris of benefice."—*Wycliffe (Purvey)*, 1 *Tim.* vi. 2.

B. *Technically*:

†**1. Feudal system**: An estate held by feudal tenure, the name being given because it was assumed that such possessions were originally gratuitous donations, "*ex mero beneficio*" of the donor. At first they were for life only, but afterward they became hereditary, receiving the name of *feuds*, and giving that of *benefices* over to church livings. (No. 2.)

2. *Eccles. Law, Ord. Lang., &c.*: Formerly, and even sometimes yet, an ecclesiastical living of any kind, any church endowed with a revenue, whether a dignity or not. More generally, however, the term is reserved for parsonages, vicarages and donatives, while bishoprics, deaneries, archdeacons, and prebendaries are called dignities. In the opinion of Blackstone a close parallel existed between the procedure of the popes when they were in the plenitude of their power and that of the contemporary feudal lords. The former copied from the latter, even to the adoption of the feudal word *benefice* for an ecclesiastical living. (See No. 1.) Blackstone says:

"The pope became a feudal lord; and all ordinary patrons were to hold their right of patronage under this universal superior. Estates held by feudal tenure, being originally gratuitous donations, were at that time denominated *beneficia*: their very name, as well as constitution,

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.

was borrowed, and the care of the souls of a parish thence came to be denominated a *benefice*. Lay fees were conferred by investiture or delivery of corporal possession; and spiritual *benefices*, which at first were universally donative, now received in like manner a spiritual investiture, by institution from the bishop, and induction under his authority. As lands escheated to the lord, in defect of a legal tenant, so *benefices* lapsed to the bishop upon non-presentation by the patron, in the nature of a spiritual escheat. The annual tenths collected from the clergy were equivalent to the feudal render, or rent reserved upon a grant; the oath of canonical obedience was copied from the oath of fealty required from the vassal by his superior; and the *primer seisin* of our military tenures, whereby the first profits of an heir's estate were cruelly extorted by his lord, gave birth to as cruel an exaction of first-fruits from the beneficed clergy. And the occasional aids and talliages, levied by the prince on his vassals, gave a handle to the pope to levy, by means of his legates *a latere*, peter-pence, and other taxations."

bĕn'-ĕ-fĭcĕd, *a.* [From *benefice*, *s.* (q. v.)] Possessed of a benefice.

"... all beneficed clergymen and all persons holding academical offices."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

†bĕn'-ĕ-fĭcĕ-lĕss, *a.* [From *Eng. benefice*, and suff. -less=without.] Destitute of a benefice.

"That competency of means which our beneficeless prelatians prize of."—*Sheldon: Mir. of Ant.*, p. 190.

bĕn-ĕf-i-ĕnĕce, ***bĕn-ĕf-ŷ-ĕnĕce**, *s.* [In *Fr. bienfaisance*; *Ital. beneficenza*; from *Lat. beneficentia*=kindness, beneficence; from *bene*=well; and *faciens*=making, doing, *pr. par.* of *facio*=to make, to do.] The habitual practice of doing good; active kindness, benevolence in operation, charity.

"Love and charity extends our beneficence to the miseries of our brethren."—*Rogers*.

bĕn-ĕf-i-ĕnt, *a.* [In *Fr. bienfaisant*; *Ital. benefico*; from *Lat.* (1) *bene*, and (2) *faciens*=well-doing.]

1. *Of a person or other being*: Kind, generous, doing good.

"God, beneficent in all His ways."

Couper: Retirement.

"Beneficent Nature sends the mists to feed them."

Longfellow: Golden Legend, v.

2. *Of an act*: Marked or dictated by benevolence; kind.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the terms *beneficent*, *bountiful*, or *bounteous*, *munificent*, *generous*, and *liberal*: "*Beneficent* respects everything done for the good of others: *bounty*, *munificence*, and *generosity* are species of *beneficence*: *liberality* is a qualification of all. The first two denote modes of action; the latter three either modes of action or modes of sentiment. The sincere well-wisher to his fellow-creatures is *beneficent* according to his means; he is *bountiful* in providing for the comfort and happiness of others; he is *munificent* in dispensing favors; he is *generous* in imparting his property; he is *liberal* in all he does. *Beneficence* and *bounty* are the peculiar characteristics of the Deity: with Him the will and the act of doing good are commensurate only with the power; He was *beneficent* to us as our Creator, and continues His *beneficence* to us by His daily preservation and protection; to some, however, He has been more *bountiful* than to others, by providing them with an unequal share of the good things of this life. The *beneficence* of man is regulated by the *bounty* of Providence: to whom much is given, from him much will be required. Good men are ready to believe that they are but stewards of all God's gifts, for the use of such as are less *bountifully* provided. Princes are *munificent*, friends are *generous*, patrons *liberal*. *Munificence* is measured by the quality and quantity of the thing bestowed; *generosity* by the extent of the sacrifice made; *liberality* by the warmth of the spirit discovered. *Munificence* may spring either from ostentation or a becoming sense of dignity; *generosity* from a generous temper, or an easy unconcern about property; *liberality* of conduct is dictated by nothing but a warm heart and an expanded mind.

bĕn-ĕf-i-ĕnt-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *beneficent*; -ly.] In a beneficent manner, kindly, generously, charitably.

"All mortals once beneficently great."

Parnell: Queen Anne's Peace.

bĕn-ĕ-fĭ-ĕial (ĕial as shal), ***beneficial**, ***beny-fycyall**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *beneficium*=(1) well-doing, (2) a distinction, a favor, a grant, (3) a privilege; *bene*=well, and *facio*=to do.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Advantageous, profitable, helpful, fitted to confer benefits upon, or actually doing so. (Used with *to* of the person benefited, or standing alone.)

"The war, which would have been most beneficial to us and destructive to the enemy, was neglected."—*Swift*.

2. Kind, generous.

"... a beneficial foe."—*Ben Jonson*.

3. Medicinal, remedial.

"In the first access of such a disease, any deobstruent without much acrimony is *beneficial*."—*Arbutnot*.

II. Old Law: Of or belonging to a benefice.

"... the direction of letters of homing in *beneficial* matters generally aganis all and sindrie, quhairby it occurris dalie that the beneficit man his takismen ane or ma, ..."—*Acts James VI.*, 1592 (ed. 1814), p. 573.

***B. As substantive:** A benefice.

"For that the groundwork is, and end of all, How to obtain a *beneficial*."

Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale.

bĕn-ĕ-fĭ-ĕial-lŷ (ĕial as shal), *adv.* [Eng. *beneficial*; -ly.]

1. *Gen.*: In a beneficial manner, advantageously, profitably, helpfully, usefully.

"There is no literary or perhaps no practical useful point of knowledge to which his literary researches could be more beneficially directed."—*Pownall: On the Study of Antiquities*, p. 68.

†2. *Spec. Feudal law or custom*: In such a manner as one acts who holds a "benefice," and is consequently in subordination to another.

bĕn-ĕ-fĭ-ĕial-nĕss (ĕial as shal), *s.* [Eng. *beneficial*; -ness.] The quality of being beneficial; usefulness, profit, advantageousness, advantage.

"Though the knowledge of these objects be commendable for their contentation and curiosity, yet they do not commend their knowledge to us upon the account of their usefulness and beneficialness."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

†bĕn-ĕ-fĭ-ĕiar-ŷ (ĕiar as shar), *s. & a.* [In *Fr. bénéficié* (s.); *Sp. & Ital. beneficiario* (s.). From *Lat. beneficiarius* (as adj.)=pertaining to a favor, (as subst.)=a soldier who had received some honor or some special exemption from service.]

A. As adj.: Holding something in subordination to another; having a dependent and secondary possession, without sovereign authority.

"The Duke of Parma was tempted by no less promise than to be made a feudatory, or *beneficiary* king of England, under the seignory in chief of the pope."—*Bacon*.

B. As substantive:

1. *In the feudal sense*: One who is possessed of a benefice. [BENEFICE.]

2. *In the ecclesiastical sense.* [BENEFICE.]

"A benefice is either said to be a benefice with the cure of souls, or otherwise. In the first case, if it be annexed to another benefice, the *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person."—*Ayliffe*.

3. *Gen.*: One who receives a favor of any kind from another.

"His *beneficiaries* frequently made it their wonder, how the doctor should either know of them or their distress."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, § 2.

†bĕn-ĕ-fĭ-ĕien-ĕŷ (ĕien as shen), *s.* [From *Lat. beneficentia*, in some MSS. *beneficientia*=kindness, beneficence.] [BENEFICENCE.] Kindness, beneficence.

"They [the ungrateful] discourage the inclinations of noble minds, and make *beneficiency* cool unto acts of obligation, whereby the grateful world should subsist and have their consolation."—*Brown: Chris. Mor.*, ii. 17.

***bĕn-ĕ-fĭ-ĕient** (ĕient as shent), *a.* [From *Lat. bene*=well, and *faciens*=doing.] Doing good.

¶ Now BENEFICIENT has taken its place.

"As its tendency is necessarily *beneficient*, it is the proper object of gratitude and reward."—*A. Smith: Theo. of Hum. Sent.*

bĕn-ĕ-fĭt, ***benefet**, ***benefite**, ***bynfet**, *s.* [Fr. *bienfait*; *O. Fr. bienfet*; *Lat. benefactum*=a benefit, kindness, and *beneficium*=(1) well doing, (2) a favor; *benefacio*=to do good to: (1) *bene*=well, and (2) *facio*=to do. *Benefit* and *benefice* were originally the same word (*Trench*).] [BENEFICE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of conferring favor or advantage upon.

2. The state of receiving favor or advantage.

"Luc. When expect you them?"

Cap. With the next benefit of the wind.

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

"... yet have I the benefit of my senses as well as your ladyship."—*Ibid.*: *Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

3. The favor or advantage itself.

(1) *In a general sense:*

"And in this confidence I was minded to come unto you before, that ye might have a second *benefit*."—*2 Cor.* i. 15.

(2) *In theaters, music halls, &c.*: The proceeds of a particular evening given to an actor or singer as part of the remuneration of his services. Similarly, the proceeds of a particular performance given for some charitable object or for some person.

B. Law. Benefit of clergy (*Privilegium clericale*): The advantage derived from the preferment of the plea "I am a clergyman." When, in mediæval times, a clergyman was arraigned on certain charges he was permitted to put forth the plea that, with respect to the offense of which he was accused, he

was not under the jurisdiction of the civil courts, but, being a clergyman, was entitled to be tried by his spiritual superiors. [CLERGY, CLERK.] In such cases the bishop or ordinary was wont to demand that his clerks should be remitted to him out of the king's courts as soon as they were indicted; though at length the custom became increasingly prevalent of deferring the plea of being a clergyman till after conviction, when it was brought forward in arrest of judgment. The cases in which the benefit of clergy might be urged were such as affected the life or limbs of the offender, high treason, however, excepted. In these circumstances laymen often attempted to pass themselves off as clergymen, when the practice was to bring a book and ask the accused person to read a passage. If he could do so, his plea of being a clergyman was admitted; if he failed, it was rejected. The practical effect of this was to give the bishop the power, if he felt so disposed, of removing every reader from the jurisdiction of the courts.

By the act of Congress of April 30, 1790, it is provided that the benefit of clergy shall not be used or allowed upon conviction of any crime, for which, by any statute of the United States, the punishment is, or shall be, declared to be death.

In 1489, Henry VII. restricted the privilege. A layman able to read who pleaded his "clergy" could henceforth do so only once; and in order that he might be identified if he attempted it again, he was burned in the hand. Henry VIII., in 1512, abolished benefit of clergy with regard to murderers and other great criminals. The practice of requiring the accused person to read was put an end to in 1706; but it was not till 1827 that the 7 and 8 George IV., c. 28, known as Peel's Acts, swept the benefit of clergy itself away.

(a) Crabb thus distinguishes between the words *benefit*, *favor*, *kindness*, and *civility*: "*Benefits* and *favors* are granted by superiors: *kindnesses* and *civilities* pass between equals. *Benefits* serve to relieve actual want; *favors* tend to promote the interest or convenience. *Kindnesses* and *civilities* serve to afford mutual accommodation by a reciprocity of kind offices. *Kindnesses* are more endearing than *civilities*, and pass mostly between those known to each other; *civilities* may pass between strangers. Dependence affords an opportunity for conferring *benefits*; partiality gives rise to *favors*; *kindnesses* are the result of personal regard, *civilities* of general benevolence. *Benefits* tend to draw those closer to each other who by station of life are set at the greatest distance from each other; affection is engendered in him who *benefits*, and devoted attachment in him who is *benefited*. *Favors* increase obligation beyond its due limits; if they are not asked and granted with discretion, they may produce servility on the one hand, and haughtiness on the other. *Kindnesses* are the offspring and parent of affection; they convert our multiplied wants into so many enjoyments; *civilities* are the sweets which we gather in the way as we pass along the journey of life."

(b) *Benefit, service, and good office* are thus discriminated: "These terms, like the former (*v. Benefit, favor*), agree in denoting some action performed for the good of another, but they differ in the principle on which the action is performed. A *benefit* is perfectly gratuitous, it produces an obligation; a *service* is not altogether gratuitous; it is that at least which may be expected, though it cannot be demanded; a *good office* is between the two; it is in part gratuitous, and in part such as one may reasonably expect. *Benefits* flow from superiors, and *services* from inferiors or equals; but *good offices* are performed by equals only. Princes confer *benefits* on their subjects; subjects perform *services* for their princes: neighbors do *good offices* for each other. *Benefits* consist of such things as serve to relieve the difficulties, or advance the interests, of the receiver; *services* consist in those acts which tend to lessen the trouble, or increase the ease and convenience, of the person served; *good offices* consist in the use of one's credit, influence, and mediation for the advantage of another; it is a species of voluntary service.

benefit-certificate, *s.* A certificate of the nature of an insurance policy issued by a benefit society.

benefit-night, *s.* The night on which a benefit is given to an actor.

benefit-play, *s.* The play acted on the occasion of a benefit.

benefit-society, *s.* A society in which, in consideration of the payment of a certain sum weekly, monthly, or annually, certain advantages are given on occasion of sickness or death; a friendly society. [FRIENDLY SOCIETY.]

bĕn'-ĕ-fĭt, *v. t. & i.* [From *benefit*, *s.* (q. v.)]

A. Trans.: To do good to, to confer a favor or an advantage upon.

"He was so far from *benefiting* trade, that he did it a great injury, and brought Rome in danger of a famine."—*Arbutnot*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. Intrans.: To derive advantage from.

"To tell you, therefore, what I have *benefited* herein among old renowned authors, I shall spare."—*Milton*.

bĕn'-ĕ-fīt-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [BENEFIT, *v. t.*]

bĕn'-ĕ-fīt-lĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BENEFIT, *v. t. & v. i.*]

†bĕ-nĕ-grōe, *v. t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *negro*.] To make black as a negro.

"... the sun shall be *benegroed* in darkness, . . ."—*Hewyt: Sermons* (1658), p. 79.

bĕ-ne-lŷ, bĕ'in-lŷ, bĕ'in-lŷe, bĭ'-en-lŷ, *bi-en-lŷ, *adv.* [Scotch *bene*, *bein* (BEIN), and Eng. suff. *-ly*.] (*Scotch*.)

1. In the possession of fullness.

"Yone carle (quod scho) my joy, dois *beinly* dwell, And all prouisoun hes within himsell."

L. Scotland's Lament, fol. 5, 6.

2. Well, abundantly.

"She's the lady o' a yard, An' her house is *bienlie* thacket."

Picken: Poems (1788), p. 155.

3. Exhibiting the appearance of wealth.

"The children were likewise *beinly* appareled . . ."—*R. Gilhaize*, iii. 104.

4. Happily.

*bĕ-nĕ-me (1), *be-nemp-ne (pret. & *pa. par.* *benempt, *benempte, *bynempt), *v. t.* [Eng. & A. S. prefix *be*, *bi*; O. Eng. *nempne*; and A. S. *nemnan*=to name, to call, to call upon, to entreat.] [NEMPNE.] To name; to call; to promise.

"He to him called a fiery-footed boy Benempt Dispatch."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 32.

"Much greater gyfts for guerdon thou shalt gayne Then Kiddle or Cosset, which I thee bynempt."

Spenser: Shepheard's Calendar, xi.

*be-neme (2), *v. t.* [A. S. *benæman*=to deprive, to rob.] To take from.

"Tho Crystene men, off lyff and leme, Loke no godes he hem *beneme*."

Richard, 1,404.

*bĕ-nĕ-mĕ'r-ent, *a.* [Lat. *bene*=well, and *merens*, gen. *merentis*=deserving, *pr. par.* of *mereo*=to earn, to deserve.] Well-deserving. (*Hyde Clarke*.)

*be-nemp-ne, *v. t.* [BENEME.]

*be-nempt, *be-nempte, *bynempt, *pa. par.* [BENEME, BENEMPNE.]

*bĕ-nĕ-plāç'-i-türe, *s.* [From Lat. *bene*=well, and *placiturus*=about to please, *fut. par.* of *placeo*=to please.] Good pleasure, will, choice.

"Hath he by his holy penmen told us, that either of the other ways was more suitable to his *beneplaciture*?"—*Glanville: Pre-exist. of Souls*, ch. 4.

*bĕn'-ĕ-sōn, *bĕn'-ĕ-sōun, *s.* [BENISON.]

†bĕ-nĕt, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *net*, *v.*] To inclose as in a net, to surround with toils; to ensnare. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"Being thus *benetted* round with villainies."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

*be-nethe, *be-neth, *prep. & adv.* [BENEATH.]

*be-neth-forth, *adv.* [From O. Eng. *beneth*=beneath, and *forth*.] Beneath.

"Item, that no citezen be putte in comyn prison, but in on of the chambors *benethforth*."—*English Gilds* (*Ear. Eng. Text Soc.*), p. 373.

*Bĕn'-ĕt-nasch, *s.* [Arab. *Banât*=daughters, and *naasch*=bier. Corresponds with Heb. *banĕha aisch*=sons of the Bier, mistranslated sons of "Arcturus" in Job xxxviii. 32. To the Semitic imagination, the four stars constituting the hind quarter of Ursa Major (but much like the body of a plow), resemble a bier; and the three stars, Alioth, Mizar, and Benetnasch, which constitute the tail of the Great Bear, or the handle of the Plow, are like mourners following the Bier. [ARCTURUS, I. 2, and the accompanying figure.] (*Richard A. Proctor: Handbook of the Stars*, 1866, ch. i., p. 4, &c.)

Astron.: A fixed star, of magnitude 2½, called also Alkaid and Eta Ursæ Majoris.

bĕn-ĕt-oĭ-re, bĕn-a-ti-re, *s.* [Fr.] A cavity or small hole in the wall of a church, generally made near the door, as a receptacle for the vessel that contained the holy water. (*Pennant*.) (*Boucher*.) [BENITIER.]

*ben-ett, *s.* The lowest order in the Roman Catholic Church. (*Promptorium Parvulorum*, p. 30, Note 4.)

†bĕ-nĕt'-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [BENET.]

†bĕ-nĕt'-tĭng, *pr. par.* [BENET.]

bĕ-nĕv'-ō-lençe, *s.* [O. Fr. *benevolence*; Mod. Fr. *bienveillance*; Sp. *benevolencia*; Prov. *benevolensa*; Ital. *benevolenza*, *benevoglienza*; all from Lat. *benevolentia*=good-will, kindness, (*in law*) indulgence, grace; *benevolens*=well wishing; *bene*=well, and *volentia*=will, inclination; *volo*=to will, to wish.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The disposition to look with kind feeling on man and other living beings, and to do them good. *Used—*

(a) Of God, as the Being entertaining such kind feeling.

"Grasp the whole worlds of reason, life, and sense, In one close system of *benevolence*."

Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 358.

(b) Of man, as doing so.

"*Benevolence* is mild; nor borrows help, Save at worst need, from bold impetuous force."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. An act prompted by kind feeling toward its object.

B. Technically:

1. *Phren.:* The organ of *benevolence* is fixed by phrenologists on the middle of the anterior part of the head, behind the spot where the forehead and the hairy scalp meet. [PHRENOLOGY.]

2. *Law & Eng. Hist. (pl. Benevolences):* The attractive name formerly given to compulsory loans to disguise their real character. Every one, however, saw through the transparent device. It is believed that benevolences were levied as early as the Anglo-Saxon times. They were inconsistent with the provisions of Magna Charta, gained in 1215, yet they continued to be exacted. One notable benevolence was that raised by Edward IV., in 1473. In 1484, Richard III. gained popularity by procuring a parliamentary condemnation of the system, and the next year imposed a benevolence, as if nothing had happened. Henry VII., in 1492, and James I., in 1613, raised money in a similar way; and in the reign of Charles I. the exaction of benevolences was one of the popular grievances which produced the civil war, though less potent in the effects which it produced than the celebrated "ship-money." [SHIP-MONEY.] The Bill of Rights, passed in February, 1689, once more declared them illegal, and this time with effect. "Benevolences," "aids," and "free gifts" have now given place to taxes, boldly called by their proper name.

"After the terrible lesson given by the Long Parliament, even the Cabal did not venture to recommend *benevolences* or ship-money."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(a) Crabb thus distinguishes between *benevolence* and *beneficence*: "*Benevolence* is literally well willing; *beneficence* is literally well doing. The former consists of intention, the latter of action; the former is the cause, the latter the result. *Benevolence* may exist without *beneficence*; but *beneficence* always supposes *benevolence*: a man is not said to be *beneficent* who does good from sinister views. The *benevolent* man enjoys but half his happiness if he cannot be *beneficent*; yet there will still remain to him an ample store of enjoyment in the contemplation of others' happiness. He who is gratified only with that happiness which himself has been instrumental in producing, is not entitled to the name of *benevolent*."

(b) The following is the distinction between *benevolence*, *benignity*, *humanity*, *kindness*, and *tenderness*: *Benevolence* and *benignity* lie in the will; *humanity* lies in the heart; *kindness* and *tenderness* in the affections. *Benevolence* indicates a general good will to all mankind; *benignity* a particular good will, flowing out of certain relations. *Humanity* is a general tone of feeling; *kindness* and *tenderness* are particular modes of feeling. *Benevolence* consists in the wish or intention to do good; it is confined to no station or object: the *benevolent* man may be rich or poor, and his *benevolence* will be exerted wherever there is an opportunity of doing good. *Benignity* is always associated with power, and accompanied with condescension. *Benevolence* in its fullest sense is the sum of moral excellence, and comprehends every other virtue; when taken in this acceptation, *benignity*, *humanity*, *kindness*, and *tenderness* are but modes of *benevolence*. *Benevolence* and *benignity* tend to the communicating of happiness; *humanity* is concerned in the removal of evil. *Benevolence* is common to the Creator and His creatures; it differs only in degree; the former has the knowledge and power as well as the will to do good; man often has the will to do good without having the power to carry it into effect. *Benignity* is ascribed to the stars, to heaven, or to princes; ignorant and superstitious people are apt to ascribe their good fortune to the *benign* influence of the stars rather than to the gracious dispensations of Providence. *Humanity* belongs to man only; it is his peculiar characteristic, and is as universal in its application as *benevolence*; wherever there is distress, *humanity* flies to its relief. *Kindness* and *tenderness* are partial modes of affection, confined to those who know or are related to each other: we are *kind* to friends and acquaintances, *tender* toward those who are near and dear.

*bĕ-nĕv'-ō-len-çŷ, *s.* [Direct from the Lat. *benevolentia*.] A benevolence.

bĕ-nĕv'-ō-lent, *bĕ-nev-o-lente, *a.* [In Fr. *bienveillant*; Lat. *benevolens* (adj.)=well-wishing, kind-hearted; from *bene*=well, and *volens*=wishing, *pr. par.* of *volo*=to wish.]

1. *Of persons:* Wishing well to the human race; kind, loving, generous, and disposed by pecuniary contributions or in other ways to give practical effect to the feelings entertained.

"Beloved old man! *benevolent* as wise."—*Pope*.

2. *Of things:* Characterized by kindness and generosity; manifesting kindness and generosity.

"Come, prompt me with *benevolent* desires."

Cowper: Charity.

bĕ-nĕv'-ō-lent-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *benevolent*; *-ly*.] In a benevolent manner; kindly, generously.

"... in howe much he shall perceive you the more prone and *benevolently* minded toward his election."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 64. (*Richardson*.)

†bĕ-nĕv'-ō-lent-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *benevolent*; *-ness*.] The quality of being benevolent; kindness, love. (*Johnson*.)

¶ BENEVOLENCE is very much the more common word.

*bĕ-nĕv'-ō-loūs, *a.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *benevolo*. From Lat. *bene*=well, *volo*=to wish, with Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Benevolent.

"A *benevolous* inclination is implanted into the very frame and temper of our church's constitution."—*Puller: Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 509.

*bene-with, *s.* [Sw. *beenwed*=woodbine; Icel. *beinwid* (lit.=bone-wood)=a kind of woody honey-suckle; or simply Eng. *bindwith* (q. v.).] For definition see BENEWITH-TREE.

benewith-tree (Eng. & Scotch Borders), *bene-with tre, *benwyttre, *s.*

1. An old name of the Woodbine (*Lonicera periclymenum*). (Notes to *Prompt. Parv.*, &c.)

2. The Ivy (*Hedera Helix*) [?]. (*Britten & Holland*.)

*ben-ewr-ous, *a.* [Fr. *bienheureux*.] Happy, blessed.

"He took the righte *benewrous* reste of deth."—*Caxton: Golden Legende*, 428.

Bĕn-gāl', *s.* [In Sw., Dut., & Ger. *Bengalen*; Fr. *Bengale*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *Bengala*; Sansc. *Bangga*, *Vangga*. Mahn compares with Sansc. *vangg*=to go, to limp; *vangka*=bend of a stream; *vangk*=to go crooked.]

I. Geography:

1. The Indian province on the Lower Ganges, inhabited by the race speaking Bengali.

2. That province, with Behar and Orissa, ruled under the Governor-General by the "Lieut.-Governor of Bengal."

3. The Bengal Presidency, including the Northwestern Provinces.

II. Commerce:

1. A thin stuff for women's apparel made of silk and hair, brought at first from Bengal.

2. An imitation of striped muslin. [BENGAL STRIPES.]

Bengal light, Bengola light, s.

Pyrotech.: A kind of firework, giving a vivid and sustained blue light. It is used for signals at sea. It is composed of six parts of nitre, two of sulphur, and one of antimony tersulphide. These are finely pulverized and incorporated together, and the composition is pressed into earthen bowls or similar shallow vessels.

Bengal quince, s. The English name of the *Ægle*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Aurantiacæ (Citronworts). The thorny Bengal Quince is the *Ægle marmelos*. [ÆGLE.]

Bengal root, s. The root of a species of ginger, the *Zinziber cassamuniar*.

Bengal stripes, s. pl.

Comm. & Manuf.: A Bengalee striped cotton cloth.

Bengal tiger, s. The Common Tiger (*Felis tigris*), which lives in the marshy jungles of the Soonderbunds in Lower Bengal.

Bĕng'-a-lĕe, Bĕng'-a-lĭ, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *Bengalische* (a.), *Bengalen* (s.); Fr. *Bengali*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Gen.:* Pertaining to Bengal almost exclusively in the first of the senses given above, *i. e.*, pertaining to Lower Bengal.

2. *Spec.:* Pertaining to the language of Lower Bengal, or to the race speaking that tongue.

B. As substantive:

1. A native of Lower Bengal, specially one of Hindoo as distinguished from Mohammedan descent.

2. The language of Lower Bengal. It is of the Aryan type, with the great mass of its words of Sanscrit origin. In its present form it is modern,

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șăun; -țion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

no literature in it being known to exist earlier than the sixteenth century, and even then it was not differentiated from Sanscrit nearly to the same extent as it is now.

†**Bēṅg-a-lēṣe**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Bengal*, and suff. *-ese*; as in *Malta*, *Maltese*.]

1. A native or natives of Bengal.
2. The language of Bengal. [BENGALÉE.]

***ben-ger**, ***bengge**, ***byng-ger**, ***byngge**, *s.* [A. S. *bin*, *binm*=a manger, a crib, a bin, a hutch.] A chest, chiefly such as is used for containing corn. (See also *Prompt. Parv.*)

Bēn-gō'-lā, *s.* [A corruption of *Bengal* or *Bengalee*.]

Bengola lights, *s. pl.* The same as **BENGAL LIGHTS** (q. v.).

bē-nī'ght (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *night*.]

I. Literally:

1. To cover with night, to involve or shroud in darkness; to obscure.

"Those bright stars that did adorn our hemisphere, as those dark shades that did *benight* it, vanish."—*Boyle*.

"A storm begins, the raging waves run high,
The clouds look heavy, and *benight* the sky."

Garth.

2. To overtake with night. (Not much used except in the *pa. par.* & *particip. adj.*)

"... yea, also, now I am like to be *benighted*, for the day is almost spent."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

II. *Fig.*: To debar from intellectual, moral, or spiritual light.

"But he that hides a dark soul and foul thoughts,
Benighted walks under the midday sun;
Himself is his own dungeon."—*Milton: Comus*.

bē-nī'ght-ēd (*gh* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BENIGHT, 1. 2.]

"Some virgin, sure, *benighted* in these woods."—*Milton*.

bē-nī'gn (*g* silent), ***be-nigne**, ***be-nygne**, ***beningne**, *a.* [In Sw. *benägen*; Fr. *bénin* (adj.) (m.), *bénigne* (f.); Prov. *benigne*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *benigno*; all from Lat. *benignus*=(1) kind-hearted, (2) beneficent (applied to action), (3) abundant, fertile; from *ben*, the root of *bonus*=good, and *gen*, the root of *gigno*=to beget.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Of persons:

1. Kind-hearted, gracious, mild; full of good feeling.

"And she is gone!—the royal and the young,
In soul commanding, and in heart *benign*!"
Hemans: Death of the Princess Charlotte, 4.

2. Carrying that good feeling into action, generous, liberal in bestowing gifts.

"As thy kind hand has founded many cities,
Or dealt *benign* thy various gifts to men."—*Prior*.

II. Of things:

1. Favorable.

"So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men *benign*."
Milton: Paradise Lost, bk. xii.

2. Exerting a salutary influence; salutary.

"And they perhaps err least, the lowly class
Whom a *benign* necessity compels
To follow reason's least ambitious course."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

B. Technically:

1. *Pharm. Of medicines, &c.*: Wholesome, not deleterious.

"These salts are of a *benign* mild nature in healthy persons; but, in others, retain their original qualities, which they discover in cachexies."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. *Med. Of diseases*: Mild in character; running their course favorably and without any irregularities. (*Quincy*.)

3. *Astrol.*: Favorable; opposed to malign.

bē-nīg'-nānt, *a.* [Eng. *benign*; *-ant*. From Lat. *benignus*.] [BENIGN.]

A. *Ord. Lang.*: Gracious, kind, benevolent. *Used*—

(a) Of persons:

"... your *benignant* sovereign ..."—*Burke: Letter to a Member of the National Assembly*.

(b) Of things:

"And he looked at Hiawatha
With a wise look and *benignant*."

Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, iv.

B. Exerting a favorable as opposed to a malignant influence.

"... that my song
With star-like virtue in its place may shine;
Shedding *benignant* influence,"
Wordsworth: The Recluse.

bē-nīg'-nānt-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *benignant*; *-ly*.] In a benign or benignant manner; favorably, kindly, graciously. (*Boswell*.)

bē-nīg'-nī-tŷ, ***be-nig-ni-tee**, ***benyngnete**, *s.* [In Fr. *bénignité*; O. Fr. *bénigneté*; Prov. *benignitat*; Sp. *benignidad*; Port. *benignidade*; Ital. *benignità*; Lat. *benignitas*; from *benignus*.] [BENIGN.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Kind-heartedness, good feeling, loving-kindness, tenderness of feeling.

"All these are not half that I owe
To One, from our earliest youth
To me ever ready to show
Benignity, friendship, and truth."

Cowper: Gratitude.

2. The feeling carried into action; a kind deed or deeds.

"The king was desirous to establish peace rather by *benignity* than blood."—*Hayward*.

B. O. Med. & Pharm.: Salubrity; wholesomeness.

"Bones receive a quicker agglutination in sanguine than in choleric bodies, by reason of the *benignity* of the serum, which sendeth out better matter for a callus."—*Wiseman*.

bē-nī'gn-lŷ (*g* silent), ***be-ning-en-li**, ***be-nygn-y-li**, ***be-nyngne-li**, ***be-nygne-liche**, *adv.* [Eng. *benign*; *-ly*=A. S. suff. *-lice* (adv.), *-lic* (a.)=like.] In a benign manner, kindly, graciously, favorably. *Used*—

(a) Of persons or beings:

"... wherefore *beningenli* he called Matabrun his mother."—*Helyas*, Ep. 20 (Thom's ed.). (*Boucher*.)

(b) Of things (connected, however, with persons):

"Her gentle accents thus *benignly* say."
Hemans: Petrarch.

***be-nī'm**, ***be-nī'me**, ***be-noo'me**, *v. t.* [A. S. *beniman*=to take away.] To take away, to deprive.

"Wherewith he pierced eft
His body gord, which he of life *benoomes*."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 436.

bēn'-īn-cā-ṣā, *s.* [Named after an Italian nobleman, Count Benincasa.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Cucurbitaceæ (Cucurbits). *Benincasa cerifera* is the White Gourd which grows in the East Indies. The fruit is presented at native marriage feasts, being supposed to have the power of procuring felicity to the newly-married couple.

***be-nīn'-gne-li**, ***be-nyn-gy-li**, *adv.* [BENIGNLY.]

be-nīt'-ī-ēr, *s.* [Fr. *bénitier*.] A vessel for holy water placed at the door of Roman Catholic churches. [BENETOIRE.]

bēn'-ī-gōn, †**bēn'-ī-zōn**, ***bēn-nī-zōn**, ***ben-i-soun**, ***ben-e-son**, ***ben-e-soun**, ***ben-y-son**, *s.* [Contracted form of Fr. *bénédiction*. Compare also *benissant*=blessing, *pr. par.* of *bénir*=to bless. In Sp. *bendicion*; Port. *benção*; Ital. *benedizione*; Lat. *benedictio*.] A blessing, a benediction. [BENEDICTION.]

1. Used chiefly in poetry.

"Without our grace, our love, our *benizon*."

Shakesp.: King Lear, i. 1.

"The bounty and the *benizon* of heav'n."

Ibid., iv. 6.

2. More rarely in prose.

"... a *bennizon* frae some o' the auld dead abbots."
—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

Bēn'-ja-min, *s.* [In Ger., &c., *Benjamin*. Derived from *Benzoin*.] [BENZOIN.] The proper name Benjamin is quite another word, being the Heb. *Binyāmin*=son of the right hand.]

1. The same as **BENJAMIN-TREE** (q. v.).

2. A gum, **BENZOIN** (q. v.).

Benjamin-bush, *s.* A bush—the *Benzoin odoriferum*.

Benjamin-tree, *s.* The name given to several species of trees.

1. The name of a tree, *Styrax benzoin*, found in Sumatra, Java, and other islands in the Malay Archipelago. It yields the resin called benzoin.

2. The English name of a deciduous shrub, *Benzoin odoriferum*, called by Linnaeus *Laurus benzoin*. It is found in North America.

3. The English name of a fig-tree, *Ficus balsamina*, with shining polished leaves. It grows in India, and is called by the Mahrattas *Nandrook*.

bēnk, **bīnk**, *s.* [Dan. *benk*; A. S. *benc*=a bench, a table.] [BENCH.] A bench, a seat; *spec.*, a seat of honor.

"For fault of wise men fools sit on *benks*. (A Scotch proverb.) Spoken when we see unworthy persons in authority."—*Kelly*, p. 105. (*Jamieson*.)

bēn'-mōst, *s.* [Superlative of *ben*, *a.* (q. v.)] Innermost. (*Scotch*.)

"The *benmost* part o' my kist nook
I'll ripe for thee."

Fergusson: Poems, ii. 44. (*Jamieson*.)

bēnn, *s.* [Derived from *bend*, *s.* (q. v.)] (*Scotch*.) A sash or ornamental belt placed around the body. (*Statist. Acct. of Scotland*, xi. 173.) [BEND.]

bēn'-nēt (1), *s.* [A corruption of *bent* (2), *s.* (q. v.)] The name sometimes given to any of the plants called *bents*.

Way Bennet: A kind of barley, *Hordeum murinum*. (*Gerard*.)

bēn'-nēt (2), *s.* [In Ger. *benediktenkraut*; Fr. *bénôte*; from *bénit*=blessed, holy, sacred; *bénir*=to bless. From *Herba benedicta* (Blessed Herbs), the old name of the Herb-bennet mentioned below. Britten and Holland quote this as the reason why the name was given, "When the root is in the house, the devil can do nothing, and flees from it, wherefore it is blessed above all other herbs." (*Ort. San. ch. clxxix*.)] That which is blessed and itself communicates blessing. (Only in compound terms as *Herb-bennet* and *Bennet-fish*, q. v.)

¶ *Herb-bennet*: A name given for the reason just stated to various plants.

(a) *Spec.*: *Geum urbanum*, the Common Aven. (*Prior*.)

(b) *Conium maculatum*, the Common Hemlock. (*Gerard*.)

(c) *Valeriana officinalis*, the Great Wild Valerian.

bennet-fish, *s.* An unidentified fish having scales of a deep purple color, streaked with gold. It reaches two feet in length, and is found in the African seas.

***bēn'-nī-sōn**, *s.* [BENISON.]

***ben-o'me**, *pa. par.* [BENIM.]

***ben-o'ome**, *v. t.* [BENIM.]

bē-nor'th, *prep.* [Eng. prefix *be*=by, and *north*.] To the northward of, as opposed to *besouth*=to the southward of.

"This present act shall begin only, and take effect for those *besouth* the water of Die upon the tenth day of Februar next; and for those *benorth* the same, upon the twenty-first day of Februar next to cum."—*Act Seder*, January 10, 1650, p. 64.

bē-nō'te, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *note*.] To make notes upon, to annotate.

"They should be *benoted* a little."—*Boswell's Johnson*, ii. 152.

bēn'-sell, **bēn'-seil**, **bēnt'-sail**, *s.* [Apparently from Eng. *bent-sail*=a sail bent and driven forward by the force of the wind.]

1. Force, violence of whatever kind.

"All the seey vpstouris with an quidder,
Querweltit with the *bensell* of the aris."

Douglas: Virgil, 268, 35.

2. A severe stroke; properly that which one receives from a push or shove.

3. A severe rebuke. (*Shirreff: Glossary*.)

bēn'-shāw, **bēan-shāw**, *s.* [BONSCHAWÉ.] (*Scotch*.)

bēn'-shīe, **bēn'-shī**, **bān'-shēe**, *s.* [Irish Gael. *ben*, *bean*=a woman, said by O'Brien to be the root of the Lat. *Venus*, and *sighe*=a fairy or hobgoblin.] A fairy's wife. *Benshies* are still revered in Celtic parts of Ireland as an inferior kind of tutelary divinities. [BANSHEE.]

"In certain places the death of people is supposed to be foretold by the cries and shrieks of *Benshi*, or the Fairies wife, uttered along the very path where the funeral is to pass."—*Pennant: Tour in Scotland*, 1769, p. 205. (*Jamieson*.)

bēn'-sīl, *s.* [BENSELL.]

bēnt, *pa. par.*, *a. & s.* [BEND, *v. t.*]

A. & B. *As pa. par. and particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"And my people are *bent* to backsliding from me."—*Hos. xi. 7*.

Bent on: Having a fixed determination, resolved on, determined on or upon.

"We had not proceeded far before we were joined by a woman and two boys, who were *bent* on this same journey."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xiv.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally (of things material)*:

(1) The state of being curved; flexure, curvature.

(2) The amount or degree of the curvature, the degree of flexure.

"There are divers subtle inquiries concerning the strength required to the bending of bows, the force they have in the discharge, according to the several *bents*, and the strength required to be in the string of them."—*Wilkins*.

(3) The declivity of a hill.

"A mountain stood,
Threat'ning from high, and overlook'd the wood;
Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a *bent*,
The temple stood of Mars amipotent."

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, ii. 342-45.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Figuratively (of what is immaterial more frequently than of what is material):*

(1) Tendency. *Used—*

(a) Of matter under the operation of natural law.

"If, for example, he wishes to know how a mass of liquid would shape itself, if at liberty to follow the *bent* of its own molecular forces."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., xiv. 405.

(b) *Of the mind or of the heart*: Inclination, disposition, proclivity, whether slight or irresistibly powerful.

¶ In this sense it may be followed by *to, toward, or for*.

"He knew the strong *bent* of the country toward the house of York."—*Bacon*.

"Let there be propensity and *bent* of will to religion, and there will be the same sedulity and indefatigable industry."—*South*.

(2) Full stretch, utmost power of the mind, the heart, or the will. The metaphor is that of a bow drawn back to the utmost.

"They fool me to the top of my *bent*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

(3) A turning point; a change of subject, or of anything else.

"The exercising the understanding in the several ways of reasoning, teacheth the mind suppleness, to apply itself more dexterously to *bents* and turns of the matter, in all its researches."—*Locke*.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch. & Carp.*: One section of the frame of a building, which is put together on the ground or foundation, and then raised by holding the feet of the posts and elevating the upper portion. A bent consists of posts united by the beams which pass transversely across the building. When raised it is secured by the beams of the side to the other bents. (*Knight*.)

(a) Crabb thus distinguishes between *bent*, *curved*, *crooked*, and *awry*: "*Bent* is here the generic term, all the rest are but modes of the *bent*; what is *bent* is opposed to that which is straight; things may therefore be *bent* to any degree, but when *curved* they are *bent* only to a small degree; when *crooked* they are *bent* to a great degree; a stick is *bent* any way; it is *curved* by being *bent* one specific way; it is *crooked* by being *bent* different ways. Things may be *bent* by accident or design; they are *curved* by design, or according to some rule; they are *crooked* by accident or in violation of some rule; a stick is *bent* by the force of the hand; a line is *curved* so as to make a mathematical figure; it is *crooked* so as to lose all figure. *Awry* marks a species of *crookedness*, but *crooked* is applied as an epithet, and *awry* is employed to characterize the action; hence, we speak of a *crooked* thing, and of sitting or standing *awry*."

(b) *Bent*, *bias*, *inclination*, and *prepossession* are thus discriminated: "All these terms denote a preponderating influence on the mind. *Bent* is applied to the wills, affections, and powers in general; *bias* solely to the judgment; *inclination* and *prepossession* to the state of the feelings. The *bent* includes the general state of the mind, and the object on which it fixes a regard; *bias*, the particular influential power which sways the judging faculty: the one is absolutely considered with regard to itself; the other relatively to its results and the object it acts upon. *Bent* is sometimes with regard to *bias* as cause is to effect; we may frequently trace in the particular *bent* of a person's likes and dislikes the principal *bias* which determines his opinions. *Inclination* is a faint kind of *bent*; *prepossession* is a weak species of *bias*: an *inclination* is a state of something, namely, a state of the feelings; *prepossession* is an actual something, namely, the thing that *prepossesses*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

2. *Mining*: The term used when the ore suddenly deviates from its usual course in the mine.

bent-gauge, s.

Wood-working, &c.: A gauge whose blade forms an angle with the handle. (Used by wood-workers and sculptors.)

bent-gouge, s.

Wood-working: A gouge bent toward the basil, and used for scooping or hollowing out concave surfaces; a bent-neck gouge.

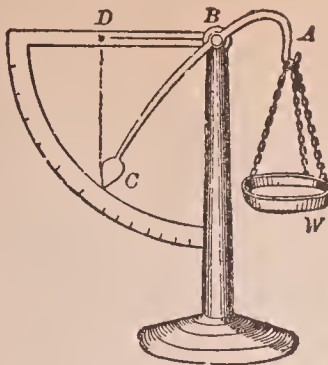
bent-graver, s.

1. *Jewelry*: A scorper.

2. *Engraving*: A graver with a blade so bent as to reach a surface whose plane is lower than a marginal rim. (Used in chasing and in engraving monograms in sunken tablets.)

bent-lever, s. A lever the two arms of which form an angle, at whose apex is the fulcrum, as, a bell-crank lever.

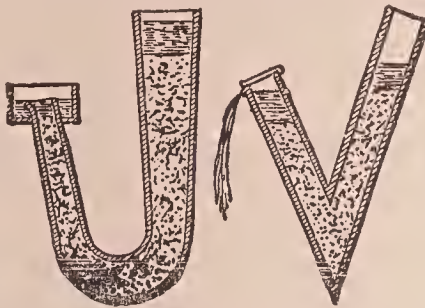
Bent-lever balance: A weighing-scale in which the scale-pan *w* is attached to the short end *A* of the bent-lever, which is pivoted on the summit of a post *B*, and whose weighted end *C* traverses a graduated arc to a distance proportioned to the weight in the pan *w*. As the weight *C* ascends, its leverage becomes greater, and it balances a correspondingly greater weight in the pan *w*. Its leverage in the position shown is indicated by the vertical dotted line dropped from *D*. (*Knight*.)



Bent-lever Balance.

bent-pipe, s. A pipe with a curve or angle in it.

Bent-pipe filter: A tube whose bend forms a receptacle for a certain quantity of sand through



Bent-pipe Filter.

which water passes, entering at one leg and being discharged at the other.

bent-rasp, s. A rasp having a curved blade. Used by gunstockers and sculptors.

bēnt (2), *s.* [*A. S. beonet* (*Mahn*); not in *Bosworth*]; *O. S. binet*; *Ger. binse*=a rush; *M. H. Ger. binuz*, *binz*=a bent, a grass; *O. H. Ger. pinuz*.]

1. *Of the plants so called. Bent* (*sing.*), *bents* (*pl.*): A general form meaning usually—

(1) Various stiff-stalked endogenous plants not admitted by botanists to belong to the Gramineæ, or order of Grasses proper. Thus Bailey applies the term *bent* to the Lake Clubrush, or Bull-rush *Scirpus lacustris*.

(2) The *Agrostis vulgaris*, or Red-top grass. The term is also used of other grasses in America.

2. *Of the place where they grow*: A place overgrown with bents.

3. *Generally*: Any field or meadow.

"On felde they faght as they were wode,
Ovyr the *bentys* ranne the blode."

Bone Florence, 1,039.

"As burne upon *bent* his bugle he blowez."

Gawayne, 1,465.

bent-grass, s. The English name for *Agrostis*, a genus of grasses. [*AGROSTIS*.] Two species—the Fine Bent-grass (*Agrostis vulgaris*) and Marsh Bent-grass (*A. alba*)—are awnless; both are common. The only common awned species is the Brown Bent-grass (*A. canina*).

White Bent-grass: Agrostis alba, (*Linn.*).

bēn-thā'-mī-a, s. [From Mr. George Bentham, F. R. S., an eminent English botanist, born about 1800, and in 1880 still living.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Cornaceæ (Cornels). *Benthamia fragifera* is a plant with four flaky petals and a red, cherry-like fruit.

Bēn'-tham-ism, s. [From Eng. proper name Bentham (see def.), and suff. *-ism*.] The philosophy of Jeremy Bentham, a celebrated jurist and writer on law and other cognate subjects, who was born in London, February 15, 1747-8, and died on June 6, 1832. The essential principles of Benthamism were that the aim or end of all human life is happiness—of the kind derived from the absence of pain and the presence of enjoyment. To put forth efforts, then, for the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the supreme aim of governments and of private individuals, and is itself the highest morality.

"Yes, hollow Formulism, gross Benthamism, and other unheroic atheistic Insincerity, is visibly and even rapidly declining."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, Lect. v.

Bēn'-tham-ite, n. A follower of the philosophy of Jeremy Bentham.

"A faithful Benthamite traversing an age still dimmed by the mists of transcendentalism."—*M. Arnold: Essays in Crit.*, p. xiii.

bēn'-tīnck, bēn'-tīck, s. & a. [Named after Capt. Bentinck.]

A. As substantive (pl. Bentincks):

Naut. Bentincks: Triangular courses used as try-sails in this country, but superseded in England by storm stay-sails.

B. As adjective: Invented by Capt. Bentinck.

bentinck, or benticck-boom.

Naut.: A boom stretching the foot of the foresail in small, square-rigged merchant-men.

bentinck, or benticck-shrouds.

Naut.: Shrouds extending from the wrencher buttock staves to the opposite lee channels. (*Admiral Smyth*.)

bēn'-tī-nēss, s. [*Eng. benty; -ness*.] The state of being covered with bent. (*Jamieson*.) [*BENT* (2).]

bēn'-īng, a. [*Eng. bent* (2), and *-ing*.] Pertaining to bents.

Benting time: The time when (it is said) pigeons feed on bents, before peas are ripe.

"Bare *benting* times and molting months may come."

Dryden: Hind and Panther, iii. 1,283.

bēn-tīv'-ī, ben-tīv'-ē-ō, s. [*Brazilian*.] The Brazilian name of a bird (*Tyrannus sulphuratus*, Vieillot). It belongs to the Laniadæ, or Shrike family.

bēn't'-wōod, s. A name given to the Common Ivy (*Hedera Helix*). [*BINDWOOD*.]

bēn'-y, bēn'-ey, *bēn'-ie, a. [*Eng. bent; -y*.]

1. Abounding in bents; overgrown with bents.

"... be the Erishe; it is very guide for store, being *benty*."—*Monroe: Iles*, p. 22. (*Jamieson*.)

2. Resembling bent.

"The stalke is very small and *bentie*."—*Gerarde: Herball*, p. 80.

bē-nūmb', *bē-nūm'be (*b* silent) ***be-nome, *bē-nūm', v. t. & i.** [*Eng. prefix be, and numb; A. S. benumen, pa. par. of beniman*=to deprive; to take away. From prefix *be*, and *niman*=to take away; *Ger. benehmen*=to take away.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To render torpid; to deprive a portion of the body of sensation by the application of cold, by impeding the free circulation of the blood, or in any other way.

(2) To cause to look as if torpidity of circulation existed; to render pallid.

"Her heart does quake, and deadly pallied hew

Benumbes her cheekes."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 40.

2. *Figuratively*: To deaden, to render torpid the intellect, the emotions, or the will.

"There are some feelings time cannot *benumb*."

Byron: Child Harold, iv. 19.

B. Intransitive: To make numb.

¶ If the objective, which is implied, were expressed, it would become transitive.

"... if the sleepy drench

Of that forgetful lake *benumb* not still."

Milton: Paradise Lost, bk. ii.

bē-nūmbed' (b silent), *be-no'me, pa. par. [*BE-NUMB*.]

bē-nūmbed'-nēss (*b* silent), ***be-num'-med-nesse, s.** [*Eng. benumbed; O. Eng. benumbed, and suff. -ness*.] The state of being benumbed; torpidity of the sensations, the intellect, the emotions, or the will. *Specially*—

1. The state of being physically benumbed.

"Prenatural sleep is a committing a rape upon the body and mind, whereby the offensive superfluities, by their violent assaults, force the brain to a *benumbedness* for its destruction."—*Smith: Old Age*, p. 131.

2. Torpidity of spiritual feeling.

"When there is a *benumbedness*, or searedness, upon the grand principle of spiritual sense, we come 'to be past feeling.'"—*South: Sermons*, ix. 55.

bē-nūmb'-ēr (*b* silent), *s.* [*Eng. benumb; -er*.] One who or that which benumbs.

bē-nūm'b-īng (*b* silent), ***be-numm'-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [*BENUMB*.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"... death's *benumbing* opium ..."

Milton: Samson Agonistes.

C. As subst.: The act of benumbing or rendering torpid; the state of being benumbed.

"a ... *benumbing* and congelation of the body."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 814. (*Richardson*.)

bē-nūm'b-mēnt (*b* silent), *s.* [*Eng. benumb; -ment*.] The act of benumbing; the state of being benumbed. (*Kirby*.)

bēn'-wart, adv. [*Scotch ben*=the interior, and *wart*=*Eng. ward*.] Inward, toward the interior of a house. [*BEN*.]

"Than *benwart* thay yeld quhair brandis was bricht."

Raif Coileyear: A. iij. b. (*Jamieson*.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tjon, -şjon = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

bēn'-wēed, s. [Scotch *ben*, of doubtful etym., and Eng. *weed*.] Ragwort (*Senecio Jacobaea*).

***benwyttre**, s. [BENEWITH.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***ben-ŷng'**, s. (Scotch.) The same as English BENIGN (q. v.).

***ben'-y-son**, s. [BENISON.]

bēn'-za-mīd-a-ġet'-ic, a. [Eng. *benzamide*; *acetic*.]

benzamidacetic acid, s.

Chem.: $\begin{matrix} C_2H_5NH(C_6H_5CO). \\ COOH \end{matrix}$ Also called Hippuric

Acid. It occurs in large quantities in the urine of graminivorous animals in the form of alkaline salts. It crystallizes in long, slender, white, square prisms; it dissolves in 400 parts of cold water, also in hot alcohol. When mixed with putrid matter, it forms benzoic acid. Hippuric acid is monobasic; hippurates of the alkalies are very soluble. It can be formed by the action of benzoyl chloride on silver amidacetate. It is decomposed by alkalies into amidacetic acid and benzoic acid.

bēn'-za-mīde, s. [Eng. *benz(oin)*; *amide*.]

Chem.: $N \begin{matrix} \{ \\ H \\ C_6H_5CO. \end{matrix}$ Obtained by heating ammonium benzoate; also by oxidizing hippuric acid with lead dioxide. Benzamide is a crystalline substance, nearly insoluble in cold but easily soluble in boiling water, also in alcohol and ether. It melts at 115°, and volatilizes at 290°.

bēn'-zēne, s. [Eng. *benz(oin)*, and suffix *-ene*.]

Chem.: C_6H_6 . An aromatic hydrocarbon, also called benzol or phenyl hydride, discovered in 1825 by Faraday in the liquid condensed during the compression of oil gas; it was called by him bicarburet of hydrogen. In 1849, it was found in coal tar by C. B. Mansfield, who lost his life while experimenting with it on February 25, 1855. Aniline is produced from it, which again is the source of the celebrated modern dyes, mauve, magenta, &c. It is obtained from the more volatile portion of coal-tar oil. It is also formed by distilling benzoic acid with lime. Benzene is a thin, colorless, strongly refracting liquid; it boils at 82°. It dissolves fats, resins, iodine, sulphur, and phosphorus; sp. gr., 0.885. Benzene is formed when acetylene is passed through a tube heated to dull redness. Many substitutional products of benzene have been formed. Benzene unites with chlorine or bromine in direct sunlight, forming additive compounds, $C_6H_6Cl_6$.

bēn'-zīle, s. [Eng. *benz(oin)*, and suffix *-ile*.]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{10}O_2$. A crystalline substance obtained by the action of chlorine on benzoin; it melts at 90°. It is isomeric with dibenzoyl.

bēn'-zīl'-ic, a. [Eng. *benzil(e)*; *-ic*.] Of or belonging to benzile.

benzilic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{12}O_3$. It is called also *diphenylglycollic acid*. It is obtained by the action of alcoholic potash on benzoin. On saturating the alkaline solution with hydrochloric acid, the benzilic acid separates in small, colorless, transparent crystals, which melt at 120°.

bēn'-zīne, s. [BENZOLINE.]

bēn'-zō'-āte, s. [Eng. *benzo(in)*; suff. *-ate*.] [BENZOIC ACID.]

bēn'-zō-glŷ-cōl'-lic, a. [Eng. *benzo(in) glycerin*] (*alcohol*).

benzoglycollic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_9H_8O_4$. Formed by treating hippuric acid with nitrous acid; then nitrogen is liberated. Benzoglycollic acid contains the elements of benzoic and glycollic (oxyacetic) acid, minus one molecule of water. It crystallizes in colorless prisms.

bēn'-zō-hēl'-i-ġin, s. [Eng. *benzo(in)*; *helicin* (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{15}(C_7H_5O)O_7$. Produced by the action of dilute nitric acid on benzo-salicin. It is resolved by boiling with alkalies or acid into benzoic acid, salicyl, and glucose.

bēn'-zō'-ic, a. [Eng. *benzo(in)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to benzoin, existing in benzoin.

benzoic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_7H_6O_2$ or $C_6H_5.CO.OH$. It is called also *phenylformic acid*. It is obtained by oxidation of benzylic alcohol by aqueous chromic acid; by oxidation of benzoic aldehyde, methyl-benzene, &c.; from benzene by acting on its vapor by carbonyl chloride, which converts it into benzoyl chloride, and decomposing this substance by water; by boiling hippuric acid with HCl; or by heating the calcium salt of phthalic acid with lime. Benzoic acid exists in a large quantity in gum-benzoin, from which it is obtained by sublimation. Benzoic acid is a monobasic aromatic acid; its salts are called benzoates, and are soluble, except the basic ferric salt. Cal-

cium benzoate by dry distillation is resolved into calcium carbonate and benzophenone. But dry benzoic acid distilled with excess of quicklime is decomposed into carbonic dioxide and benzene. Benzoic acid has a slight smell when warmed; it melts at 121°, boils at 250°. It dissolves in 200 parts of cold and in 25 parts of boiling water, and also in alcohol. It forms light, feathery, colorless crystals.

benzoic alcohol, s. [BENZYL ALCOHOL.]

benzoic aldehyde, s.

Chem.: Bitter-almond oil, C_7H_6O or $C_6H_5.CO.H$. It is the aldehyde of benzyl alcohol, and is obtained by the oxidation of amygdalin with nitric acid; by digesting bitter almonds and water for six hours at 30° to 40°; by the action of nascent hydrogen on chloride of benzoyl; or by distilling a mixture of calcium benzoate and formate. Pure benzoic aldehyde is a thin colorless liquid with a peculiar odor, sp. gr. 1.043, and boils at 189°; dissolves in thirty parts of water, and mixes with alcohol and ether. Exposed to the air, it absorbs oxygen, and is converted into benzoic acid. It forms crystalline compounds with alkaline bisulphites. Ammonia converts it into hydrobenzamide, a white crystalline body, which, when boiled with aqueous potash, is converted into amarine.

benzoic chloride, s. [BENZOYL CHLORIDE.]

benzoic oxide, s.

Chem.: Benzoic anhydride, $\begin{matrix} C_6H_5.CO \\ C_6H_5.CO \end{matrix} \{ O$. It is obtained by the action of benzoyl chloride and potassium benzoate. It crystallizes in oblique rhombic prisms, which melt at 42° and distill at 310°.

benzoin, s. [BENZOIN, 1.]

bēn'-zō'-īn, **bēn'-zō'-īne**, ***bēl'-zō'-īn**, ***ben'-zoil**, **bēn'-ja-mīn**, s. [In Sw. *benzoe*; Ger. *benzoebaum*, the tree, and *benzoe*, *benzoin*, the gum; Fr. *benjoin*; Sp. *benjui*; Port. *beijoin*; Ital. *belzuino*. Mahn suggests comparison (1) with Pers. *banāst*, *binasāt*, *banāsab*, *banāsib*=terebinth resin, from *ban wan*=terebinth grain, *asab*=an excrescence on the body; and (2) with *wanizad*=turpentine of the pistachio-tree. *Benjamin* is a corruption of *benzoin*, and not *benzoin* a corruption of *benjamin*. All the chemical words beginning with *benz* are derived from this word, as benzoic acid was first obtained from the gum.]

1. (*Generally of the corrupted form benjamin.*) *Botany*, *Comm.*, &c.: A kind of resin, obtained from a tree, the *Styrax benzoin*, which belongs to the order Ebenaceæ (Ebenads). It grows in Sumatra, Borneo, and the adjacent islands. Incisions are made in the tree from which the resin exudes, the latter when it comes being left to dry, and then being removed by a knife. Each tree yields annually about three pounds of resin. It is used as a medicine in chronic diseases of the lungs, as an ingredient in perfumery, and in the incense of Roman Catholic and Ritualist churches. [STYRAX.]

"Benzoin or benzoin is the rosin of a tree."—Turner: *Herbal*, pt. ii.

2. (*Of the form benzoin, never benjamin.*) (1) *Bot.*: A genus of plants belonging to the order Lauraceæ (Laurels). The species are found in North America and in Nepal. The berries of *Benzoin odoriferum* yield an aromatic stimulant oil. They are said to have been used during one of the American wars as a substitute for allspice. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(2) *Phar.*: *Asa dulcis* as opposed to *A. foetida*. [ASA.]

(3) *Chem.*: $C_{14}H_{12}O_2$. A polymeric modification of benzoic aldehyde, which remains in the retort when the crude oil is distilled with lime or iron oxide to free it from hydrocyanic acid.

benzoin-tree, **benjamin-tree**, s.

Botany: A tree, *Styrax benzoin*, described under BENZOIN (1) and STYRAX (q. v.).

bēn'-zōl, s. [BENZENE.]

bēn'-zōle, **bēn'-zōl**, s. & a. [From Eng. *benzo(in)*; and Lat. *ole(um)*, *ol(eum)*=oil (?).]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Chem.* (*of the form benzol*): [BENZENE.]

2. *Min.* (*of the form benzole*): A fluid mineral detected in 1856, both in Rangoon tar and in the naphtha of Boroslaw in Galicia. (*Dana*.)

B. *As adjective* (*of the form benzole*): Consisting of, containing, or allied to, benzole.

Min. *Benzole Group or Series*: A group of minerals, placed by Dana under his simple Hydrocarbons. He includes under it benzole, toluole, xylene, camole, and cymole. All are fluid at ordinary temperatures.

bēn'-zō-līne, s. & a. [Eng. *benzol*; *-ine*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Chem.*: Amarine, an organic base obtained from hydro-benzamide by boiling it with aqueous potash. Insoluble in water, but dissolves in alcohol, forming an alkaline solution which deposits small colorless prismatic crystals. It forms sparingly soluble salts. Its formula is $C_{21}H_{19}N_2$.

2. *Comm.*: Benzine, a name given to any volatile inflammable liquid hydrocarbon which burns with a luminous flame, chiefly to the following: (1) *Coal-tar naphtha*, consisting principally of benzene and its homologues. It is used for removing grease from fabrics and as a solvent. Our lady readers should, however, be warned that if they wash kid gloves in benzoline with the view of removing stains of grease, they must not afterward put the gloves on their hands, and hold them to the fire to dry. If they do, the vapor of the benzoline will ignite the gloves, which will flame fiercely. Within the last few years, at least three cases of most fearful injury have arisen in this precise manner, one of them with fatal results. (2) *Petroleum spirit*, consisting of heptane, C_7H_{14} , and other paraffins. It is used as a solvent and also to burn in lamps. These different liquids are often sold mixed together; their vapor is explosive when mixed with air. [PETROLEUM.]

B. *As adjective*: Composed of benzoline; fed by benzoline, supplied with benzoline, in which benzoline is burned.

bēn'-zōne, s. [Eng. *benz(oin)*, and (*ket*)one.] [BENZOPHENONE.]

bēn'-zō-nī't-rīle, s. [Eng. *benzo(in)*; *nitrile* (q. v.).]

Chem.: Phenyl cyanide, $C_6H_5.CN$. Formed by the action of phosphoric oxide on ammonium benzoate. It is an oily liquid, boiling at 190.6°.

bēn'-zō-phē-nōne, s. [Eng. *benzo(in)*; *phenone* (q. v.).]

Chem.: Diphenyl ketone = benzene, $C_{13}H_{10}O$ or $CO \begin{matrix} \{ \\ C_6H_5 \\ C_6H_5 \end{matrix}$. The ketone of benzoic acid. Prepared by dry distillation of potassium benzoate. A crystalline substance; melts at 48°, distills at 306°. Hot fuming nitric acid converts it into dinitrobenzene, $C_{13}H_5(NO_2)_2O$. An isomeric modification, melting at 26°, is obtained by acting on diphenyl methane with chromic acid mixture.

bēn'-zōyl, s. [Eng. *benzo(in)*; and Gr. *hulē*=matter.]

Chem.: An organic monad aromatic radical, having the formula $(C_6H_5.CO)^\cdot$. [DIBENZOYL.]

benzoyl-benzoic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_5.CO.C_6H_5.CO.OH$. An organic monatomic ketone acid, obtained when benzylbenzene, benzyltoluene, or benzylethylbenzene, is oxidized by chromic acid. It crystallizes in white silky needles, which melt at 194°, and by reducing agents is converted into benzylbenzoic acid.

benzoyl chloride, s.

Chem.: Benzoyl chloride, $C_6H_5.CO.Cl$. Formed by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on benzoic acid. It is a colorless liquid with a disagreeable pungent odor; sp. gr. 1.106. Its vapor burns with a greenish flame. It is decomposed by water into benzoic and hydrochloric acids. It boils at 196°.

bēn'-zŷl, s. [Eng. *benz(oin)*; and Gr. *hulē*=matter.]

Chem.: An organic monad aromatic radical, having the formula $(C_6H_5.CH_2)^\cdot$.

benzyl acetate, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_5.CH_2.O.OC.CH_3$. A liquid having the odor of pears, boiling at 210°. It is an ether formed by distilling acetic acid, benzyl-alcohol, and strong sulphuric acid together.

benzyl alcohol, s.

Chem.: Benzylic alcohol, benzoic alcohol, $C_6H_5.CH_2.OH=C_7H_8O$. A monatomic aromatic alcohol, obtained along with benzoic acid by the action of alcoholic potash on benzoic aldehyde; also by distilling benzyl chloride with caustic potash. Benzyl alcohol is a colorless, strongly refracting, oily liquid, boiling at 207°; sp. gr. at 14° is 1.051. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether. It is converted by platinum black into benzoic aldehyde; by aqueous chromic acid into benzoic acid. Strong HCl converts it into benzyl chloride.

benzyl-benzene, s.

Chem.: Diphenylmethan, benzylbenzol, $C_6H_5.C_6H_5$. An aromatic hydrocarbon, obtained by boiling a mixture of benzene and benzyl chloride with zinc dust. It is a colorless liquid, boiling at 261°.

benzyl-benzoic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_5.CH_2.CO.OH$. An organic monatomic acid obtained by the action of reducing agents on benzoylbenzoic acid, into which it is re-converted by the action of oxidizing agents. It crystallizes in white needles, melting at 154°.

benzyl chloride, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_5.CH_2Cl$. A colorless liquid, boiling at 176°, obtained by the action of chlorine on boil-

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rū'e, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ing toluene. If chlorine be passed through toluene in the cold, the principal product is monochlorotoluene, $C_6H_4Cl.CH_3$.

benzyl-ethyl-benzene, s.

Chem.: Benzylethylbenzol, $C_{15}H_{16}=C_6H_5.CH_2.C_6H_4.C_2H_5$. An aromatic hydrocarbon, obtained by the action of zinc dust on a mixture of benzyl chloride and ethyl benzene. It is a colorless aromatic liquid, which dissolves in alcohol, ether, and benzene. It boils at 295° , and is oxidized by chromic acid into benzoylbenzoic acid, $C_6H_5.CO.C_6H_5.CO.OH$.

benzyl-toluene, s.

Chem.: Benzylmethylbenzene, benzyltoluol, tolylphenylmethan, $C_6H_5.CH_2.C_6H_4.CH_3$. An aromatic hydrocarbon, formed when a mixture of toluene and benzyl chloride is boiled with zinc dust. It is a colorless liquid, boiling at 279° .

běn'-zǐl'-ā-mine, s. [Eng. benzyl; amine.]

Chem.: $C_6H_5.CH_2(NH_2)$. An aromatic base metameric with toluidine. It is obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on benzyl chloride. It is a colorless liquid, boiling at 183° ; it dissolves in water, and unites with acids, forming crystalline compounds.

běn-zǐl'-īc, a. [Eng. benzyl; -ic.] Of or belonging to benzyl (q. v.).

***beo**, v. i. [A. S. *beo*=I am or shall be; from *beon*=to be.] [BE.]

***beo**, prep. [BY.] By.

"The doughter dude overcome hem bothe,
Beo riht reson and evene,"

Kyng of Tars, 276. (Boucher.)

***beod**, s. [A. S. *bed*=a prayer.] [BEAD, BEDE.] A prayer.

***beode**, v. t. [A. S. *beodan*=to command, order, bid, will, offer, enjoy.] [BID.]

1. To summon.

"Therefore, lordynges, out-riht,
Duik, erl, baroun, and kniht,
Let yor folk out beode."

Kyng of Tars, 947. (Boucher.)

2. To proffer.

"Fyf kynges were of heigh payle,
Uppon the soudan thei beode bataille."

Kyng of Tars, 1,017-18.

***beon**, v. i. [BE.] To be.

***beor-ying** (1), s. [O. Eng. for BURYING.] Interment.

"Of his beoryng no thing no dredith,
Into Egipte his body ledith."

Alisaunder, 8,000. (Boucher.)

***beor-ying** (2), s. (O. Eng. for BEARING.) Birth.

"In his beoryng, so feol a cas,
Theo eorthe schok, the seo bycam grene;
Theo sunne withdrough schynnyng schene."

Alisaunder, 637.

†bē-pāint', v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *paint*.] To paint over.

"Thou know'st the mask of night is on my face,
Else would a maiden blush bepainted my cheeks."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

***bē-pāle'**, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *pale*.] To render pale.

***bē-pā'led**, pa. par. & a. [BEPALE.]

"... those perjur'd lips of thine,
Bepal'd with blasting sighs."

Carew: Poems, p. 76.

***bē-pā'l-ing**, pr. par. [BEPALE.]

***bē-part'**, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *part*.] To divide, share.

"Hiero counsailed him to *beparte* his importable labors."—*Elyot: The Governor*, p. 7.

bē-pāt', v. t. To pat; to beat upon.

"As timing well the equal sound
Thy clutching feet *bepat* the ground."—*J. Baillie*.

***bē-pēaċh'**, ***bi-peche**, v. t. [A. S. *bepæcan*.] To deceive, betray.

"Ne saltu nevere knewen, wanne he the wole *bipechen*."—*Reliq. Antiq.*, i. 180.

†bē-pēarl'ed, a. [Eng. pref. *be*, and *pearled*.] Covered with pearl-like lustrous spots.

"This primrose all *bepearl'd* with dew."

Carew: The Primrose.

†bē-pēp'-pēr, v. t. [Eng. pref. *be*, and *pepper*.] To pelt with anything, as if one had thrown pepper at a person; to pepper over.

"... *bepowdering* their ribs, *bep peppering* their noses."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, viii. 5.

†bē-pēp'-pēred, pa. par. & a. [BEPEPPER.]

†bē-pēp'-pēr-ing, pr. par. [BEPEPPER.]

†bē-pēr'-i-wigged, a. [Eng. pref. *be*, and *periwigged*.] Equipped with a periwig. (*Nuttall, Hyde Clarke, &c.*)

bē-pinċh', v. t. [Eng. pref. *be*, and *pinch*.] To pinch all over; to mark with pinches.

bē-pinċh'ed, **†bē-pinċht**, pa. par. & a. [BEPINCH.]

"In their sides, arms, shoulders, all *bepincht*,
Ran thick the weals, red with blood, ready to start out."

Chapman.

bē-pinċh'-ing, pr. par. [BEPINCH.]

bē-plā'it-ēd, **bē-plāit'-ed**, a. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *plaited*.] Plaited; covered with plaits. (*Mrs. Butler*.)

bē-plas'-tēr, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *plaster*.] To plaster; to plaster over.

"Like an all-judging beauty, his colors he spread,
And *bepaster'd* with rouge his own natural red."

Goldsmith: Retaliation.

bē-plas'-tēred, pa. par. & a. [BEPLASTER.]

bē-plas'-tēr-ing, pr. par. [BEPLASTER.]

***be-plotmele**, adv. Bit by bit; in bits.

"*Beplotmele: Particulariter, partitive*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bē-plū'med, a. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *plumed*.] Possessed of a plume; decked out in a plume.

"The young in armor bright which shone like gold,
beplumed with each gay feather of the East . . ."

Sterne: Sentimental Journey.

bē-pōw'-dēr, v. t. [Eng. pref. *be*, and *powder*.] To cover with powder.

¶ See example under BECURL.

bē-pōw'-dēred, pa. par. & a. [BEPowDER.]

bē-pōw'-dēr-ing, pr. par. [BEPowDER.]

bē-prāis'e, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *praise*.] To praise greatly; to praise.

"Generals, who once had crowds hallooing after them,
wherever they went; who were *bepraised* by newspapers and magazines—have long sunk into merited obscurity."

Goldsmith: Essay 8.

bē-prāis'ed, pa. par. & a. [BEPRAISE.]

bē-prāis'-ing, pr. par. [BEPRAISE.]

bē-prō'se, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *prose*.] To convert into prose.

"Such was his doom impos'd by Heaven's decree,
With ears that hear not, eyes that shall not see,
The low to swell, to level the sublime,
To blast all beauty and *beprose* all rhyme."

Mallet: Verbal Criticism. (Richardson.)

†bē-pūck'-ēred, a. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *puckered*.] Puckered.

***bē-pūd'-dled** (dled as *deld*), a. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *puddled*.] Bemired by the muddy feet of those passing over it. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... while their tradition was clear and evident,
and not so *bepuddled* as it since hath been with the mixture of heretics striving to spoil that which did so much mischief to their causes."—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, s. 18.

bē-pūff'ed, a. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *puffed*.] Puffed.

bē-pūr'-ple, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *purple*.] To render purple in color; to dye or tinge with purple.

"Like to beauty, when the lawn,
With rosy cheeks *bepurpled* o'er, is drawn
To boast the loveliness it seems to hide."

Dudley Digges: Verses prefixed to Sandys' Psalms.

***be-pūz'-zlē**, v. t. [Eng. pref. *be*, and *puzzle*.] To puzzle greatly.

"A matter that egregiously *bepuzzled* and entranced my apprehension."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*, p. 6.

***bē-quāl'-i-fy**, ***bē-quāl'-i-fie**, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *qualify*.] To attribute or assign high qualities to; to characterize as.

"*Amo*. I doe vaile to both your thanks and kisse them, but primarily to yours, most ingenious, acute, and polite ladies.

"*Phi*. Gods my life, how he does all to *bequaliffe* her! ingenious, acute, and polite! as if there were not others in place as ingenious, acute, and polite as shee."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 3.

bē-quē, a. [Fr. *becquée*, *béquée*=a beakful, a mouthful, a beak.]

Her.: Beaked. The term is used specially of a bird which has its bill enameled differently from the rest of its body.

bē-quē'ath, ***be-queathe**, ***be-quethe**, ***by-quethe**, v. t. [A. S. *becwethan*, *bicwethan*=to bequeath, to give by will; *be*, and *cwethan*=to say, speak, to call (bequests originally being made by word of mouth, scarcely any layman being able to write). In O. S. *quethan*; O. H. Ger. *quethan*, *quedan*; Goth. *qviþan*; Icel. *qveda*; Sw. *qvāda*; Dan. *quvæde*=to chant, to sing; identical with Eng. QUOTH (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To leave by will or testament.

"And dying, mention it within their wills,
Bequeathing it, as a rich legacy,
Unto their issue."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, iii. 2.

2. *Fig.*: To transmit by death, without the formality of a will, to one's children, to a successor, a sympathizing friend, or a political or religious party, or to posterity generally.

(a) To children.

"... had *bequeathed* to his children nothing but his name and his rights."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(b) To a political party.

"For Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft is ever won."

Byron: The Giaour.

(c) To posterity generally.

"... but the best works which he has *bequeathed* to posterity are his catches."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

bē-quē'athed, ***be-quethid**, pa. par. [BEQUEATH.]

bē-quē'ath-ēr, ***be-queth-er**, s. [Eng. *bequeath*; -er.] One who bequeaths property of any kind to another. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"If the *bequether* or maker of any will . . ."—*Wilson: Arte of Logike*, p. 48. (Richardson.)

bē-quē'ath-ing, pr. par. & a. [BEQUEATH.]

bē-quē'ath-mēnt, s. [Eng. *bequeath*; -ment.] The act of bequeathing; the state of being bequeathed; that which is bequeathed; a legacy.

bē-quēst', ***be-quest'e**, ***biqueste**, ***by quyste**, ***by-quide**, s. [From BEQUEATH.]

1. The act of bequeathing; the state of being bequeathed.

"He claimed the crown to himself, pretending an adoption or *bequest* of the kingdom unto him by the Confessor."—*Hale*.

2. That which is bequeathed.

(a) *Literally*. *Law & Ord. Lang.*: A legacy

"Not contentyd with such *bequeste* as his fader to hym gaue."—*Fabyan*, vol. i., ch. 48.

(b) *Figuratively*: Anything bestowed.

"Than those resplendent lights, his rich *bequest*,
A dispensation of his evening power."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

***bē-quēst'**, v. t. [From BEQUEST, s.] To give as a legacy.

"So hur is all I have to *bequest*,
And this is all I of the world request."

Gascoigne: A Remembrance.

bē-quō'te, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *quote*.] To quote often.

bē-quō'-ted, pa. par. & a. [BEQUOTE.]

bē-quō't-ing, pr. par. [BEQUOTE.]

***ber** (pret. **ber*), v. The same as BEAR (q. v.).

***ber** (1) (pl. **ber-ren*), s. [BERRY.]

***ber** (2), s. [BIER.]

***ber** (3), s. [BERE.] A cry.

***bē-rāg'-gēd**, a. [Eng. pref. *be*, and *ragged*.] Very ragged.

"Il est tout chipoult,
He is all to *beragged*."—*Cotgrave*.

***bē-rā'in'**, ***be-rein**, **berayn**, **byryne**, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *rain*.] To rain upon, to wet with rain.

"And with his teires salt her brest *berained*."

Chaucer: Troilus, bk. iv.

bē-rā'ined, pa. par. & a. [BERAIN.]

bē-rā'in-ing, pr. par. [BERAIN.]

***be-rampire**, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *rampire*=rampart.] To protect with a rampart; to fortify.

"O Troy wals stronglye *berampyred*."—*Stanyhurst: Virgil*, bk. ii.

bē-rā'te, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *rate*.]

1. *With a person for the object*: To rate much, to scold.

"... he fell into a furious fit of choler and all-to-*berated* the foresaid Toranius."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. viii., ch. 12.

2. *With a thing for the object*:

"So is the veritie of the gospell *berated* and laughed to skorne of the miscreantes."—*Udall: Mark*, ch. xv.

bē-rā'-tēd, pa. par. & a. [BERATE.]

bē-rā't-ing, pr. par. [BERATE.]

bē-rāt'tle, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *rattle*.] To make a rattling sound, to rattle.

"These are now the fashion: and so *berattle* the common stages (so they call them), that many, wearing rapiers, are afraid of goose quills, and dare scarce come hither."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet* ii. 2.

bē-rāt'-tled, pa. par. & a. [BERATTLE.]

bē-rāt'-tling, pr. par. [BERATTLE.]

bēr-āun'-īte, s. [From *Beraun*, in Bohemia, where it occurs.] A mineral, a variety of Vivianite (q. v.). It is a hydrous phosphate of sesquioxide of iron, occurring not merely at Beraun, in Bohemia (see etym.), but at Wheal Jane, near Truro, in Cornwall County, England.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhũn; -tion, -şion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

***bě-rāy'**, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and O. Fr. *ray*=dirt (q. v.).] To defile.

"Beraying the font and water, while the bishop was baptizing him."—Milton: *Of Ethelred, Hist. of Eng.*, bk. vi.

bě-rā'yed, *pa. par. & a.* [BERAY.]

bě-rā'y-īng, *pr. par.* [BERAY.]

běr'-bēr, *s.* [BARBERRY.] (*Scotch.*)

"Of box, and of *berber*, bigged ful bene."

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 6. (*Jamieson.*)

běr'-bēr-āl, *a.* [Formed by analogy as if from Lat. *berberalis*, from Lat. *berberis*.] Pertaining or allied to, or associated with the genus *Berberis* (q. v.).

Bot.: *Berberal Alliance.* [BERBERALES.]

běr-běr-ā-lēs, *s. pl.* [Bot. Lat. *berberales*, from *berberis* (q. v.).] The Berberal Alliance.

Bot.: Lindley's thirty-third Alliance of Plants. He places it under his second exogenous sub-class—Hypogenous Exogens, and includes under it the orders Droseraceæ, Fumariaceæ, Berberidaceæ, Vitaceæ, Pittosporaceæ, Olacaceæ, and Cyrillaceæ (q. v.).

běr-běr-ī-dā'-čě-æ (*Lindley*), **běr-běr-īd'-ě-æ** (*Ventenat, Lat.*), **běr'-běr-īdš** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* [BERBERIS.]

Bot.: An order of plants, the typical one of the alliance Berberales. The sepals are three, four, or six in a double row, and surrounded by petaloid scales. The petals are equal in number to the sepals, or there are twice as many. The stamens are equal in number to the petals, and opposite to them; the anther valves are recurved. There is a solitary free one-celled carpel, with sutural placentæ. Seeds, many or two. Fruit, berried or capsular. Leaves alternate. Compound shrubs or perennial herbs found in America, Europe, and India. Species known in 1846=110 (*Lindley*). Their prevailing quality is astringency or slight acidity. [For details see BERBERIS, EPIMEDIUM, BONGARDIA, and LEONTICE.] The order is divided into two sections, (1) *Berberidæ*, and (2) *Nandineæ* (q. v.).

běr-běr-īd'-ě-æ, *s.* [BERBERIS.]

Botany:

1. A term used by Ventenat as a synonym of *Berberaceæ*.

2. A section of *Berberaceæ* (q. v.). Type, *Berberis*.

běr'-běr-īne, *s.* [Lat. *berber(is)*, and Eng. suff. *-ine*.]

Chem.: C₂₁H₁₉NO₅. A feeble base, slightly soluble in water, extracted from the root of *Berberis vulgaris*. It crystallizes in yellow needles. It is a bitter powder, and has been used in India, in the treatment of fevers, as a substitute for quinine. It is, however, inferior to quinine in its effects.

běr'-běr-īs, *s.* [BARBERRY.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Berberidaceæ (*Berberids*). The sepals, petals, and stamens are each six in number, and the berry is two and three seeded. *Berberis vulgaris* is the common barberry. *B. aristata*, *ilicifolia*, *emarginata*, and *fascicularis* are cultivated species more or less ornamental in their aspect. An extract of the root, stem, and branches of the Indian or Ophthalmic Barberry, *B. lycium* of Royle, Gr. *Lukton Indicon* of Dioscorides, is of use in ophthalmia. The fruits of *B. asiatica* are dried in the sun like raisins. [BARBERRY, BARBERRY.]

běr'-běr-řy, *s.* [From Lat. *berberis*.] The same as BARBERRY (q. v.). [See also BERBERIS.]

"Some never ripen to be sweet, as tamarinds, *berberies*, crabs, sloes, &c."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

berberry blight, *s.* [BARBERRY BLIGHT.]

***běr'-čěl**, *s.* [BERSEEL.]

***ber-cel-et**, ***ber-cel-lett**, *s.* [In Lat. *bracelettum*. A dimin. of *brach* (q. v.).] A small hound or beagle.

"... and every day for his servant and his *bercelett* during the sayd time twelve pence."—Plot: *Nat. Hist. of Staffordshire*, p. 444.

***berd**, *s.* [BEARD.]

1. *Maugre one's berd*: In spite of one.

"Her sal thou be *maugre thair berd*."

Gawaine and Gawain, 783.

2. *To run in one's berd*: To offer opposition to.

"The cuntre sone he fond in his *berd* redy ran."

Chron.: *Rob. de Brunne*. (*S. in Boucher.*)

†**běr'-dāsh**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of neckcloth, said to occur only in the following passage. [HABERDASHER.]

"I have prepared a treatise against the cravat and *berdash*, which I am told is not ill done."—Steele: *Guardian*, No. x.

***berde** (1), *s.* [BEARD, BERD.] (*Chaucer.*)

***berde** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The margin of a vessel.

"*Berde* or brynke of a wesselle or other lyke: *Margo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***berde** (3), *s.* [BIRD.]

***bere** (1), *v. t.* [BEAR, v.] To bear. (*Wycliffe*, &c.)

To bere upon: To charge with.

"As ich am giltyles of that dede

That he opon the *bere*."

Amis and Amiloun, i. 121-2.

***bere-bag**, *s.* One who bears a bag. A term of contempt applied by Minot to the Scotch, who were said to carry a bag of oatmeal when they went on a campaign or plundering foray.

"He brought meni *bere-bag*

With bow redy bent."

Minot: Poems, p. 41. (*S. in Boucher.*)

***bere** (2), *v. i.* [BERE, s. (5)] To cry out, clamor.

"The people *beryt* lyk wyld bestis."—Wallace, vii. 457.

běre (3), *v. i.* [BIRR.] To berr. (*Scotch.*)

běre (1), *s.* [BIRR.] (*Scotch.*)

***bere** (2), *s.* [BOAR, BEAR.] (*Old Eng. & Scotch.*)

***bere** (3), ***ber** (2), *s.* [BIER.]

***bere** (4), *s.* [PILLOWBERE.] A pillow or cushion-cover.

"Many a pelowe and every *bere*

Of clothe of Raynes to slepe softe."

Chaucer: Boke of the Duchess, 254.

***bere** (5), *s.* [A. S. *gebære*.] A noise, clamor.

"Who makis sich a *bere*."—*Townley Mysteries*, p. 109.

běre (6), **běar** (2), **běir** (2), **běer** (1), *s.* [A. S. *bere*=barley; O. Icel. *barr*; Meso-Goth. *barizein* (adj.)=of barley, as if from *baris*=barley; Lat. *farina*=corn, *far*=spelt, a kind of grain; Heb. *bar*=corn or grain, especially when separated from the husk. [BARLEY, BARN, FARINACEOUS.] The name given in Scotland to *Hordeum hexastichum*, a cereal with six rows of seeds on its spike, hence called six-rowed barley. It is cultivated in the north of Scotland and Ireland, being valued for its hardy properties, and is used in malting, and for the manufacture of spirits. Bere is a coarser and less nutritious grain than barley, but thrives in the poorest soil. It is also called *bigg*.

"Of all corne thare is copy gret,

Pese, and atys, *bere*, and qwhet."

Wyntown, i. 13, 6. (*Jamieson.*)

Bě-rě-ān, *a. & s.* [From Eng. *Berea*; Lat. *Berœa*; Gr. *Beroia*, and Eng. suff. *-an*.]

A. *As adjective*: Pertaining to Berœa, a town in ancient Macedonia (Acts xvii. 10, 12; xx. 4), now called Verria or Kara Verria.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Geog. & Hist. (sing.)*: A native of the foregoing town.

2. *Ch. Hist. (pl.)*: A Scottish religious sect founded by the Rev. J. Barclay in 1773, on which account they were called also Barclayans. Their aim was to become entitled to the commendation bestowed by St. Luke on the inhabitants of Berœa (Acts xvii. 11, 12). The Bereans do not figure now, by that name at least, in the Registrar-General's list of Scottish or English sects.

bě-rě-ave (pret. & *pa. par.* *bereaved*, **bereved*, **beraue*d, *bereft*, **berefte*, **beraft*), *v. t. & i.* [From Eng. *be*, and *reave*. A. S. *bereafian*=to bereave, seize, rob, or spoil: *be*, and *reafian*=to seize, to rob. In Sw. *beröfva*; Dan. *beröve*; Dut. *berooven*; Gr. *berauben*.] [REAVE, ROB.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *With a person or an animal for the objective*:

†1. *Gen.*: To deprive, rob, or spoil of anything.

† The general sense of the word, though not yet extinct, was formerly much more common than it is now.

"There was never a prince *bereaved* of his dependencies by his council, except there hath been an overgreatness in one counselor."—Bacon: *Essays*.

2. *Spec.*: To deprive of relatives, as a person does who causes the death or departure of any one, or as is done by Death itself personified.

"And Jacob their father said unto them, Me have ye *bereaved* of my children."—Genesis xlii. 36.

† (a) *Bereave* in this sense is followed by the objective of the person deprived of anything, while the thing itself has before it *of* (see examples under 1 and 2); or (b) in poetry the *of* may be omitted:

"Who this high gift of strength committed to me,

In what part lodged, how easily *bereft* me."

Milton: Samson Agonistes.

*II. *With a thing for the objective*: To take away, to remove. In this case that which is reft is put in the objective, and the person or thing losing it is preceded by *from*, or *thence* is used, or some similar word.

"That no new loves impression ever could

Bereave it thence." *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. vi. 2.

B. *Intransitive*:

"... abroad the sword *bereaveth*, at home there is as death."—Lam. i. 20.

† Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to *bereave*, to *deprive*, and to *strip*: "To *bereave* expresses more than *deprive*, but less than *strip*, which in this sense is figurative, and denotes a total *bereavement*: one is *bereaved* of children, *deprived* of pleasures, and *stripped* of property: we are *bereaved* of that on which we set most value. The act of *bereaving* does violence to our inclination; we are *deprived* of the ordinary comforts and conveniences of life; they cease to be ours: we are *stripped* of the things which we most want; we are thereby rendered, as it were, naked. *Deprivations* are preparatory to *bereavements*; if we cannot bear the one patiently, we may expect to sink under the other. Common prudence should teach us to look with unconcern on our *deprivations*: Christian faith should enable us to consider every *bereavement* as a step to perfection; that when *stripped* of all worldly goods we may be invested with those more exalted and lasting honors which await the faithful disciple of Christ.

bě-rě-aved, *pa. par. & a.* [BEREAVE.]

bě-rě-ave-měnt, *s.* [Eng. *bereave*; *-ment*.] The state of being deprived of. (Specially used of the loss of relatives by death.)

bě-rě-av-ěr, *s.* [Eng. *bereav(e)*; *-er*.] One who or that which bereaves.

"Yet hast thou lost at once all these, and he thine only *bereaver*."—Speed: *Hist. of Great Britain; The Danes*, an. 787.

bě-rě-av-īng, *pr. par.* [BEREAVE.]

bě-rěft', *pa. par.* [BEREAVE.]

"For to my care a charge is left,

Dangerous to one of aid *bereft*."

Scott: Rokeby, iv. 4.

Běr-ěn-gär'-ī-ān, *a. & s.* [Lat., &c., *Berengarius*, and Eng. suff. *-an*.]

A. *As adjective*: Pertaining or relating to Berengarius or his views.

"In this history of the *Berengarian* controversy. . ."

—Mosheim: *Ch. Hist.* Note by Reid.

B. *As subst. Ch. Hist. (plur.)*: Berengarians. The followers of Berengarius or those who shared his views regarding the Sacred Communion. Some Berengarians held consubstantiation, but others anticipated the Zwinglian doctrine that the communion elements were only symbols and signs of the body and blood of Christ, and not that body and blood themselves. [BERENGARIANISM.]

Běr-ěn-gär'-ī-ān-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *Berengarian*; *-ism*.]

Ch. Hist. & Theol.: The system of belief held by Berengarius, or Berenger, canon and master of the school at Tours, afterward Archdeacon of Angers, who about the year 1045, or by other accounts 1047 or 1049, rejected the doctrine of the real presence, teaching, according to Mosheim, doctrine identical with that afterward propounded by Zwinglius and Calvin; but documents since discovered have shown that what he held was consubstantiation, the doctrine afterward put forth by Luther, and still maintained by the Lutherans. [CONSUBSTANTIATION.] Though the Church had not strictly defined its belief, yet the great majority of its members held the doctrine of the real presence [TRANSUBSTANTIATION], and the views of Berengarius were condemned in councils in 1050, 1055, 1062, 1063, 1073, 1079, and 1080. Under the influence of fear he mystified, and even recanted, his conscientious belief, but, like Galileo, always returned to it again when the immediate danger was over.

běr-ěn-gěl-īte, *s.* [Named from St. Juan de Berengela, in Peru, where it occurs.] A mineral closely akin to, if not even a variety of, asphalt, said to form a pitch lake in the localities where it is found.

Běr-ě-nī'-čě, **Běr-nī'-čě**, *s.* [Lat. *Berenice*, *Bernice*; Macedonian Gr. *Berenikē*, *Bernikē*; Class. Gr. *Pherenikē*; from *pherenikos*=carrying off victory, victorious; *pherō*=to bear or carry, *nikē*=victory.]

A. *Of the form Berenice*: The name of various Egyptian queens of the Macedonian dynasty of the Lagidæ.

B. *Of the form Bernice*: The eldest daughter of Herod Agrippa I., and the sister of Agrippa II. (Acts xxv. 13, 23; xxvi. 30.)

Berenice's Hair. [Called after Berenice (the third of the name), wife, about B. C. 248, of Ptolemy Euergetes, King of Egypt. While her husband was fighting in Asia she vowed her hair to Venus, in whose temple it was consequently placed. It was stolen, or else the priests flung it away, and then Conon of Samos at once allayed the annoyance of the king at its disappearance, and made religious capital for the temple, by proclaiming that it had been taken up to the sky and placed among the seven stars in the tail of Leo.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Astron.: The English rendering of the words *Coma Berenices*, one of the nine constellations introduced by Hevelius. It is in the northern hemisphere, and consists of indistinct stars between Bootes and the tail of Leo.

*ber-ere, s. [BEARER.] A bearer or carrier.

"Barris on the schuldris of the bereris."—Wycliffe (*Numbers* iv. 6).

*bēre'-skyn, s. A bear's skin.

"He had a bereskyn coleblak for old."

Chaucer: C. T., 2,144.

*bere-warde, s. [BEARWARD.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*ber-freȳ, *ber-frayt, *bew-fray, s. [O. Fr. *berfroīt, berfreit, belefreit.*] [BELFRY.]

1. A movable tower, generally of wood, employed in sieges.

"Alisaundre and his folk alle
Fate assailed heore wallis
Myd berfreyes, with alle gyn
Gef they myghte the cite wyne."

Alisaunder, 2,777-80.

2. A tower built of stone. It was so applied to a stone prison at Berwick. (*S. in Boucher.*)
¶ From this came the word BELFRY (q. v.).

bērg, s. [A. S. *berg, beorg, beorh, gebeorh*=(1) a hill, a mountain, (2) a rampart, a fortification, (3) a heap or barrow; Sw., Dut., & Ger. *berg*; Dan. *bjerg* = a mountain, a hill.]

†I. As the half of a compound word:

1. A mountain, a hill; as ice-*berg*, a mountain or hill of ice.

2. (*Altered to Bark*): A barrow, a heap of stones, a burial mound; as Berkhamstead (A. S. *Beorhamstede*). (*Bosworth.*)

II. As an independent word, most frequently of ice:

1. A mountain, a hill, a high mass.

"... glittering bergs of ice,"

Tennyson: *The Princess.*

*2. *Fig.*: A Being, a person, or a thing which protects; a protector, a defense.

"After this spae god to abram:
Thin *berg* an tin werger ic ham."

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris, 1865), 925-26.

berg-butter, s. A mineral, a variety of Halotrichite. It is an efflorescence of a consistence like that of butter, consisting of an impure alum or copperas. It is found in Continental Europe and Asia.

bēr'-ga-mō, s. [BERGAMOT, IV.]

bēr'-ga-mōt, s. & a. [In Sw. *bergamott* (*päron*), *bergamot* (*pare*)=bergamot (pear); Dut. *bergamot*; Ger. *bergamotte*; Fr. *bergamote*; Sp. *bergameto*, the tree, and *bergamota*, the pear; Port. *bergamota*; Ital. *bergamoto*, the tree; *bergamotta*, the pear. From *Bergamo*, in Italy.]

A. As substantive:

I. Of odoriferous plants or their immediate products:

1. A kind of orange, the Bergamot Orange (*Citrus Bergamia*). It is very fragrant. Both the flowers and fruit furnish an essential oil of a delicious odor, much prized as a perfume. The term is used—

(a) Of the tree now described.

(b) Of its fruit.

(c) Of the essential oil or perfume derived from it.

"The better hand more busy gives the nose
Its bergamot." Cowper: *Task*, bk. ii.

2. A garden plant, *Monarda fistulosa*, of the Mint order, the smell of which is exactly that of oil of bergamot. (*Britten & Holland.*)

3. A kind of mint, the Bergamot Mint (*Mentha citrata*). (*Britten & Holland.*)

II. Of the fruit of plants luscious to the taste: A kind of pear luscious to the taste.

III. Of substances scented with bergamot: A kind of snuff prepared with bergamot.

IV. Of other products of Bergamo, in Italy: A coarse tapestry with flocks of wool, silk, cotton, hemp, and ox or goat's hair, said to have been first manufactured at Bergamo; also spelled *bergamo*.

B. As adjective: Pertaining or relating to the bergamot in any of the senses given above; as *bergamot oil*, the *bergamot pear*.

bēr-gān'-dēr, s. [Eng., &c., *berg*, and *gander*. In Ger. *bergent*.] One of the names given to the Common Shelldrake, Shieldrake, or Burrowduck, *Anas tadorna* of Linnæus, now called *Tadorna vulpanser*. [SHELLDRAKE, BURROWDUCK, TADORNA.]

*ber'-gane, v. t. [BARGAIN, v. t.]

*ber'-gane, s. [BARGAIN, s.]

*berge, *ber-gen, v. t. [A. S. *beorgan*=to protect, to fortify.] To protect.

"And he so deden als he hem bead,
He wisten him *bergen* fro the dead."

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 1,059-60.

*bēr'-gēr-ēt, s. [In Fr. *bergerie*=a sheepfold, (*pl.*) pastoral poetry; *bergerette*=a young shepherdess; *berger*=a shepherd.] A pastoral song.

"There began anon
A lady for to sing right womanly
A *bergeret* in praising the daisie."

Chaucer: *Floure and Leaf.*

*bērg'-lēš, a. [Eng. *berg*=a shelter (BERG), and O. Eng. suff. -les=less.] Shelterless, unprotected.

bērg'-man-nīte, s. [Named after Torbernus Bergmann, a mineralogist who flourished in the latter half of the eighteenth century.]

Min.: A variety of Natrolite, white or red in color, containing fibrous, massive, or in long prisms. It is found in Norway.

bērg'-mas-tēr, s. [A. S. *beorg*=a hill, and Eng. *master*. In Dut. *bergmeester*; Ger. *bergmeister*=a surveyor of mines: *berg*=a mountain; *bergmesh*=a mine; *meister*=a master.] The bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners.

bērg'-mēal, s. [In Ger. *bergmehle*.]

Min.: [ROCK-MEAL.]

bērg'-mōte, s. [A. S. *beorg*=hill, and *mot, gemot*=a meeting, an assembly; from *metan*=to meet.] A court held in Derbyshire, England, for settling controversies among miners.

Bēr'-gō-mask, a. & s. [From Ital. *Bergamasco*=an old province in the state of Venice.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to Bergamasco. (Used of the people of that old province, who were ridiculed as being more clownish in manners and dialect than any other people in Italy. The Italian buffoons used to imitate their peculiarities.)

¶ *Bergomask dance*: A rustic dance as performed by the people now described.

"Will it please you to see the epilogue, or hear a *bergomask dance*, between two of our company?"—Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 1.

B. As substantive: The dance now described.

"But, come, your *Bergomask*: let your epilogue alone."—Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 1. (*Nares.*)

*ber-guylt, s. The Shetland name of a fish, the Black Goby. (*Edmonstone: Zetland.*)

bēr'-gỹlt, bēr'-gil, bēr'-gle, bēr'-gēll, s. [Etymology doubtful. (The form *bergylt* is in Yarrell; *bergle* and *bergell* in Jamieson.)]

1. The name given a fish (the *Sebastes Norvegicus* of Cuvier, the *Perca marina* of Linnæus), belonging to the order Acanthopterygii and the family "With hard cheeks." It is called also the Norway Haddock, but has no real affinity to the haddock proper. It is an arctic fish, but is found occasionally on the coasts of Scotland.

2. A fish, the Ballan Wrasse (*Labrus bergylta*) (Ascanius), *Labrus tinca* (Linnæus), found in Orkney, &c. (*Barry: Orkney.*)

*ber-hed' (plur. *ber-hedis), s. [O. Scotch *bere*=boar, and *hede*=Eng. head.] A boar's head. (*Scotch.*)

"Thre *berhedis* he bair."

Gawain and Gol., ii. 23. (*Jamieson.*)

bē-rhỹ-me, (h silent), v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *rhyme*, v. In Ger. *bererimen*; Dut. *berigmen*.] To rhyme about, to introduce into rhyme. (Used sometimes in contempt.)

"... marry, she had a better love to *berhyme* her."—Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

bē-rhỹ-med (h silent), pa. par. & a. [BERHYME.]

bē-rhỹ-m-īng (h silent), pr. par. [BERHYME.]

*bēr'-ī-all, a. [From Eng. *beryl*, and O. Eng. suff. -all=-al.] Shining like beryl. (*Scotch.*)

"The new colour alichting all the landis,
Forgane the stanryis schene and beriall strandis."

Douglas: *Virgil*, Prol. 400, 10. (*Jamieson.*)

*bēr'-ī-all, s. [BURIAL.] (*Scotch.*)

bēr'-ī-bēr-ī, bēr'-ī-bēr'-ī-ā, bēr'-rī-bēr-rī, bar-bī-ērš, s. [From Cingalese *berī bhayree*=weakness, inability; the reduplication *beriberi* or *bhayree bhayree* implying that this weakness or inability is present in double measure or in a very large degree. But it has been denied that such a word exists in Cingalese. Dr. Herklot derives it from *bharbari*=paralysis with anasarca, and Dr. Carter from Arab. *bahr*=asthma, and *bahri*=marine.]

Med.: An acute disease characterized by oppression of breathing, by general cedema, by paralytic weakness, and by numbness of the lower extremities. It is generally fatal. It occurs frequently in Ceylon among the colored troops, and on some portions of the Indian coast. Earlier authorities consider *beriberi* and *barbiers* distinct, but more recent medical observers regard them as identical. (Dr. Carter: *Trans. Med. Soc. Bombay. Dechambre: Cycl.*, &c.)

*bēr'-īe, s. [A. S. *bearo*=a high or hilly place, a grove, a wood, a hill covered with wood.] A grove or garden.

"The cell a chappell had on th' easterne side,
Upon the wester side a grove or *berie*."

Sir J. Harrington: *Orl. Fur.* xli. 57.

*bēr'-ī-ēng, pr. par. [BURYING.]

*bēr'-ī-īs, s. (*Scotch.*) [A. S. *byrigels*=a sepulcher.] A sepulcher; sepulture. [BIRIEL.]

"The body of the quene (becaus scho slew hir self) wes inhibit to lye in cristin *berīs*."—Bellend.: *Cron.*, bk. ix., ch. 29. (*Jamieson.*)

bē-rīl'-lī-ūm, s. [BERYLLIUM.]

*ber-inde, pa. par. [BEAR, v.]

Bering Sea, s. [BEHRING SEA.]

*ber-inge lepe, s. [A. S. *bere*=barley, *leap*=a basket.] A basket wherein to carry barley or other grain.

"*Beringe lepe*: Canistra."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bēr'-īs, s. [From Gr. *bēros*=a garment. (*Agasiz. Not in Liddell & Scott.*)]

Entom.: A genus of Diptera (two-winged flies) belonging to the family Xylophagidæ (Wood-eaters). They are small metallic-colored insects, the larvæ of which feed on decaying wood.

*bēr'-isch, v. i. [BERY, BURY.]

*bēr'-kar, s. [BARKER.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*bēr'-kēn, *bēr'-kỹn, v. i. & t. To bark. [BARK.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

Bēr'-lēy-a, s. [Named after the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, an eminent cryptogamic botanist.] Bot.: A genus of Diatomaceæ, of the sub-order Naviculæ. *Berkeleya fragilis* is parasitic on *Zostera marina* and on some Algæ.

*bēr'-kỹng, *bēr'-kỹnge, s. [BARKING.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

†ber-le, s. [BERYL.] (*Houlate.*)

*ber-lep, s. [BERINGE-LEPE.] A basket.

"Thei gedriden seven *berlepis* of relif that was laft."—Wycliffe: *Works* (ed. Arnold), i. 17.

*bēr'-līk, a. [BARLEY.] Made of barley.

*berlik-malt, s. Malt made of barley.

"... fifty quarters of *berlik-malt*."—*Act Audit.*, A., 1488, p. 147. (*Jamieson.*)

bēr'-līn (1), *biēr'-līn, *biēr'-līng, s. [From Gael. *birlinn*=a galley.] A sort of galley.

"There's a place where their *berlins* and gallies, as they ca'd them, used to lie in lang syne."—Scott: *Guy Mannerling*, ch. xl.

Bēr'-līn' (2) (occasionally as in example under II. bēr'-līn), s. & a. [For etymology see A., I., II., and B. below.]

A. As substantive:

I. Geog.: [Sw., Dan., Ger., &c., *Berlin*; Dut. *Berlijn*. From Vendic *berle*=uncultivated land.] The capital of Prussia and of the modern German empire.

II. Coachmaking: [In Sw. *Berliner-vagn*=Berlin-wagon; Dan. *Berlinst-bogn*; Dut. & Ger. *Berline*; Sp. & Ital. *Berlina*; Port. *Berlinda*.] A species of four-wheeled carriage having a sheltered seat behind the body and separate from it. It was introduced previous to 1673 by Philip de Chiese, of Piedmont, who was in the service of William, Elector of Brandenburg.

"Beware of Latin, authors all!
Nor think your verses sterling,
Though with a golden pen you scrawl,
And scribble in a *berlin*." Swift.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to, or in any way connected with Berlin city.

Berlin or Prussian blue, s. [PRUSSIAN BLUE.]

*bēr'-līng, s. [Eng. *bear*, and dim. suff. -ling.] A young bear.

"All the *berlingis* brast out at ones."

Depos. of Richard II., p. 18.

bēr'-līn'-īte, s. [Named after Prof. N. H. Berlin, of the University of Lund.]

Min.: A massive and compact quartz-looking mineral, colorless or grayish or pale rose-red. Its hardness is 6, its sp. gr. 2.64. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 55.9; alumina, 40.5; water, 3.6=100. It is found in Scania.

*bēr'-lỹ, (1), a. [BURLY.]

*bēr'-lỹ (2), a.

Her.: An old term for *barry*.

bēm, bēme (1), s. [In Fr. *berme*; Ger. *berme*, *brame*, *brāme*=the border of a field.]

1. Fortification: A narrow, level space at the foot of the exterior slope of a parapet, to keep the crumbling materials of the parapet from falling into the ditch. [ABATTIS.]

2. Engineering: A ledge or bench on the side or at the foot of a bank, parapet, or cutting, to catch earth that may roll down the slope or to strengthen the bank. In canals, it is a ledge on the opposite side to the tow-path, at the foot of a talus or slope, to keep earth which may roll down the bank from

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhũn; -t̃ion, -şion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhũ. -ble, -dle, &c. = b̃el, d̃el.

falling into the water. Slopes in successive benches have a berme at each notch, or, when a change of slope occurs, on reaching a different soil.

***ber-man**, s. [A. S. *berman*=a man who bears, a porter, *bær*=bare, pret. of *beran*=to bear.] A porter.

"*Bermen, bermen, hider swithe.*"
Havelok the Dane, 885. (S. in *Boucher*.)

-berme (2), s. [BARM.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bēr-mēn**, s. [From BERME (2).] To foam.

"*Bermen* or spurgyn as ale or other lyke: *Spumo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bēr-mīl'-lī-ang, s. pl.

In *Commerce*: The name of linen and fustian materials.

Bēr-mū'-dā (pl. **Bēr-mū'-dāg**, ***Ber-moothes**, ***Bar-moo-dāg**), s. & a. [Named after Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, who is said to have touched at the islands in 1522; or, as May thinks, from a Spanish vessel called "Bermudas" being cast away there.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Geog.*: A group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, between latitude 32° and 33° N., about 580 miles from Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, on the American continent, and 645 miles from Atwood's Keys, the nearest point of the West Indian Islands.

"Thou call'st me up at midnight to fetch dew
From the still vext *Bermoothes*."

Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

¶ If Ben Jonson may be trusted, when the Bermudas were first discovered, a practice seems to have prevailed for fraudulent debtors to elude their creditors by embarking for these beautiful coral islands.

"There's an old debt of forty, I ga' my word
For one is run away to the *Bermudas*."

Ben Jonson: Devil an Ass, iii. 3.

Hence arose the second meaning of the word [2]. (*Nares*.)

2. *Topography* (plur.): A place in London, called also the *Straights*=straits. The term is supposed to have referred to the narrow passages north of the Strand, near Covent Garden, which were admirably adapted to the necessities of fraudulent debtors [1], and yet more to those of educated literary men and others who had to keep up a good appearance on slender resources.

"Turn pyrates here at land,

Ha' their *Bermudas* and their *Straights* i' th' Strand."
Ben Jonson: Epistle to Sir Edw. Dorset, vol. vi., 361.

3. A kind of tobacco probably brought from Bermuda, where the tobacco-plant flourishes.

"Where being furnished with tinder, match, and a portion of decayed *Barmoodas*, they smoke it most terribly."
—*Clitius: Whimz*, p. 135.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to the Bermudas.

1. *Bermudas cedar*, *Bermudian cedar*: *Juniperus Bermudiana*, a species of cedar which covers the Bermuda Islands. The timber is made into ships, boats, and pencils. The wood of *Juniperus Barbadosis*, the Barbadoes Cedar, is sometimes imported with it under the same name.

2. *Bermuda grass*: *Cynodon Dactylon*, a species of grass, called in Bermuda *devil grass*. It grows in our Southern States and in Southern Europe. It is much esteemed for pasture.

Bēr-mū'-dī-ān, **Bēr-mū'-dī-ān**, a. & s. [Eng. *Bermud(a)*; -i-an.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to Bermuda or the Bermudians; growing in the Bermudas.

B. As subst.: A native of the Bermudas.

"... the *Bermudians* are among the most dexterous of fishermen, especially with the harpoon."—*Penny Cyclopædia*, iv. 301.

¶ *Bermudian Cedar*. [BERMUDAS CEDAR.]

Bēr-mū'-dī-ān-ā, **Bēr-mū'-dī-ā-nā**, s. [From *Bermudian* (q. v.), and suffix *a*.] A beautiful plant of the Flag order—the *Sisyrinchium Bermudianum*, called also in the Bermudas, where it grows wild, the Blue-eyed Grass.

***bēr'-myn**, v. i. The same as BERMEN (q. v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***Bērñ** (1), ***bērñe** (1), s. [BARN.]

"He shal gedre his corne in to his *berne*."—*Wycliffe* (*Matthew* iii. 12).

***bērñ** (2), ***bērñe** (2), s. [A. S. *bearn*=a child, a man.]

1. A warrior.

"The Erle of Kent, that cruel *berne* and bauld."

Wallace, vi. 649, MS.

2. A man of rank or authority.

"The renk raikit to the Roy, with his riche rout;
Salust the bauld *berne*, with ane blith wout."

Gawain & Gol., iv. 22.

3. Any man.

"For fere of houndis, and that awful *berne*."

Douglas: Virgil, 439, 22. (*Jamieson*.)

bēr'-nā-cle, ***bēr'-näck**, ***bēr'-näck** (1), s. [BARNACLE (1), BERNACLE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bēr'-näck** (2), ***bēr'-nā-kill**, **bēr'-nā-kýll**, s. [BERNACLE (2), BERNICLE, BARNACLE (2).] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

Bēr'-nā-dīne, **Bēr'-nā-dīn**, a. & s. [In Sw., Dan., & Ger. *Bernhardiner* (s.); Fr. *Bernardin*; Sp. & Port. *Bernardo* (s.); Ital. *Bernardini* (s. pl.). From BERNARD (B.).]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to the monks of the order of St. Bernard.

"Hard by, in hospitable shade,
A reverend pilgrim dwells,
Well worth the whole *Bernardine* brood."

Scott: Marmion, vi. 18.

B. As substantive (pl. *Bernardins*):

Church History: The name given to the Cistercian monks, a branch of the old Benedictines, from the very eminent St. Bernard, who, entering the order, gave it such an impulse that he was considered its second founder. St. Bernard was born at Fontaine, near Dijon, in A. D. 1091; in 1115 became abbot of a Cistercian monastery at Clairval or Clairvaux, in the territory of Langres; in 1127, before the Council of Troyes, advocated the establishment of the Knights Templar; and in 1146 carried out his most notable achievement, inducing the kings of France and Germany to enter on a crusade (the second of the series), which ended, contrary to his expectations, in great disaster. He died in 1153.

His order was revived in 1664 by Armand Jean Bouthelier de Rance, and long flourished under the name of the Reformed Bernardines of La Trappe. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. xii., xvii.)

***bērñe** (1), s. [BERN (1).] (*Chaucer*.)

berne-yard, s. [BARN-YARD.]

***bērñe** (2), s. (*Scotch*.) [BERN (2).]

***bēr'-nēt**, s. The crime of arson.

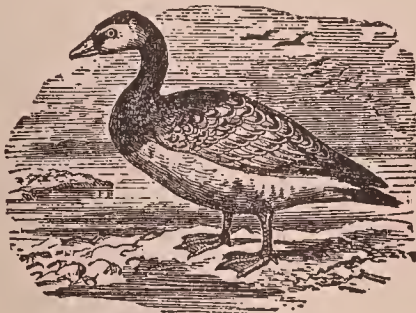
bēr'-nī-cle, **bēr'-nā-cle**, **bar'-nā-cle** (cle as cel), ***bar'-nā-kýlle**, ***bēr'-näck**, ***bēr'-näck**, s. [In Low Lat. *barnacus*, *barnita*, *barnites* (*Prompt. Parv.*).] [BARNACLE.]

1. The cirriped called a BARNACLE (q. v.).

2. The bernicle-goose.

bernicle-goose, **bernacle-goose**, **barnacle-goose**, s. A species of goose, *Anser leucopsis*, sometimes called also *Anser bernicla*. The connection in name with the cirriped called a barnacle was that the bird was supposed to be developed from the cirriped. The Solan-goose was also said to be so developed.

(See examples under BARNACLE.) Gerard, in his *Herbal*, wrote in 1636 as if he had seen the growth of the bird from the cirriped; but the celebrated Ray, in his edition of *Willughby*, published in 1678, rejected the myth, as the French naturalist Belon had done more than a century before. The bernicle-goose has the upper part of the head, neck, and shoulders black; the rest of the upper parts marbled with blue, gray, black, and white; the sides ashy-gray; the lower parts white; the head and tail black. It spends the summer in the northern latitudes, appearing in autumn abundantly on the Atlantic coasts of America and Europe. The food of the bernicle-goose consists chiefly of algæ and the *Zostera marina*.



Bernicle-goose.

bēr'-noūse, s. [BURNOUS.]

***bern'-ston**, s. [BRIMSTONE.]

"Thou sselst guinde ver and *bernston*."

Ayenbite, p. 130.

***bern-team**, s. [A. S. *bearn-team*=posterity; from *bearn*=a child, and *teamian*=to generate.] Posterity.

"Oswas was moyses eam
And chore was is *bernteam*."

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 3,747, 3,748.

***bē-rōb**, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *rob*. In Sw. *beröfva*; Dan. *beröve*; Ger. *berauben*.] To rob. [BEREAVE.]

***bē-rōb'bed**, pa. par. & a. [BEROB.]

"She said, 'Ah! dearest Loid! what evill starre
On you hath frownd and pourd his influence
That of your selfe ye thus *berobbed* arre.'"

Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 2.

***bē-rōb'-biŋg**, pr. par. [BEROB.]

Bēr'-ō-ē, s. [From Lat. *Beroe*; Gr. *Beroē*.]

1. *Class. Myth. & History*: A daughter of Oceanus. Also the name of several women connected with Thrace, Illyria, &c.

2. *Zool.*: A genus of animals, the typical one of the family Beroidæ (q. v.). The Beroes are oval or globular-ribbed animals, transparent and gelatinous, with cirri from pole to pole, and two long tentacles fringed with cirri, which aid them in breathing and in locomotion. They have a mouth, a stomach, and an anal aperture. They are free swimming organisms inhabiting the sea, sometimes rotating, and at night phosphorescent.

bēr-ō'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *Bero(e)*; -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of animals placed by Cuvier, Owen, and others in the class *Acalephæ*, by Carpenter and Dallas in that of *Discophora* (the equivalent of *Acalephæ*), and by Huxley in the *Coelenterata* and the order *Ctenophora*. [BEROE.]

bēr-ō'-sūs, s. [From Lat. *Berosus*; Gr. *Bērōsos*, *Bērōssos*=a celebrated historian, a priest of Belus, in Babylon, in the third century B. C.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles belonging to the family *Hydrophilidæ*. They have prominent eyes, a narrow thorax, a dusky-yellow hue, with dark metallic bronze markings. They swim in ponds, often in an inverted position.

***bēr-ōwe**, ***ber-we**, s. [From A. S. *bearo*=a grove, *berawe*=to a grove.] A shadow. [BERIE.]

"*Berowe* or shadowe."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Berwe* or shadowe."—*Ibid.*

bēr'-ried, a. [Eng. *berr(y)*; -i-ed.]

In *Bot.*: Having a juicy, succulent texture; bacate.

"Or when I feel about my feet
The *berried* briony fold."

Tennyson: The Talking Oak.

ber'-rŷ (1), ***ber'-ŷ**, ***ber'-ie**, ***ber** (pl. **ber'-rieŷ**, ***ber'-ieŷ**, ***ber'-rēn**), s. & a. [A. S. *berie*, *berige*=a berry, a grape; Icel. *ber*; Sw. *bär*; Dan. *bær*; (N. H.) Ger. *beere*; M. H. Ger. *ber*; O. H. Ger. & O. S. *beri*; L. Ger. *besing*; Dut. *bes*, *bæsie*; Goth. *basi*. Compare Lat. *bacca*, and Sansc. *bhakshya*=food; *bhaksh*=to eat.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Any small, fleshy fruit, as the blackberry, strawberry, &c.

"Nor, creeping through the woods, the gelid race
Of *berries*." *Thomson: Seasons; Summer*.

¶ In parts of England and Scotland it is used specially for a gooseberry.

2. One of the eggs in the roe of a fish; so a fish in spawn is said to be *in berry*.

3. The coffee bean.

II. Botany:

*1. *Formerly*: Any fleshy fruit.

2. *Now*: Any small, pulpy fruit, the seeds of which becoming detached, when they are mature, from their placenta, are loosely scattered through the pulp of the fruit, as the currant, blueberry, &c.

B. As adjective: Bearing berries, composed of berries, or in any other way pertaining to berries.

berry-bearing, a. Bearing a berry or berries.

"... and *berry-bearing* thorns."

Cowper: The Task, v. 82.

berry-brown (Eng.), ***bery-browne** (O. Scotch), a. & s.

A. As adjective: Brown as a berry.

B. As substantive: A shade of brown approaching red.

berry-coffee, s. The coffee shrub; coffee unground.

"Certainly this *berry-coffee*, the root and leaf beetle, the leaf tobacco, ... do all condense the spirits."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii., § 738.

berry-formed, a. Of the form of a berry.

bēr'-rŷ (2), s. [A corruption of *barrow* (q. v.).] A barrow.

bēr'-rŷ (1), v. i. & t. [From *berry*, s.]

A. Intransitive: To bear a berry or berries.

B. Transitive: To impregnate with spawn.

***bēr'-rŷ** (2), v. t. [From O. Sw. *baeria*; Icel. *beria*=to beat, to fight.]

"To *berry* a bairn; to beat a child."—*Jamieson*.

bēr'-rŷ-a, s. [Named after Dr. Andrew Berry, a Madras botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of trees belonging to the order *Tiliaceæ* (Lindenblooms). The only known species, *Berrya ammonilla*, grows in the Philippine Islands and Ceylon. The wood is called Trincomalee wood, and is used in the construction of the Madras mas-soola boats.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*bēr-sēel, *bēr-sēll, *bēr-tēl, *by-selle, *bēr-çēl, s. [Compare Gaelic *baraille*=a butt.] A mark to shoot at, a butt.

"Berseel: Meta."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*bēr-sēl-ēt, *bar-sēl-ētte, s. [From Ger. *bersen* = to shoot (?).] A species of bow (?). (*Boucher*); an engine employed for shooting, possibly the cross-bow (*Stevenson*).

"With bow and with barselette
Under the bowes."

Gawain & Gol., i. 3. (*Boucher*.)

bēr-sēr-kar, bēr-sēr-kēr, s. [In Sw. *berserkar* = a champion of the North. Apparently from Sw. *bar*=bare, and *skjorta*=shirt, shirt of mail, armor; O. Scotch *særk*; Scotch *sark*=shirt, *bare-shirts*, i. e.=bare of shirts of armor, see example 2.] A name given to men said to have been possessed of preternatural strength and extreme ferocity.

"The sagas of the Scalds are full of descriptions of these champions, and do not permit us to doubt that the *Berserkurs*, so called from fighting without armor . . ."
—*Sir Walter Scott: Pirate*, Note b.

bēr-sim'-lī-chī, s. [Mod. Gr.] A sort of silk used for embroidery.

*bēr-sīs, s. [O. Fr. *barce*, *berche*.] A kind of cannon formerly used at sea, resembling the faucon, but shorter and of a larger caliber.

"Mak reddy your cannons . . . pasuolans, *bersis*, doggis, *doubil bersis*, hagbutis of croche, half haggis, *culuerenis* ande hail schot."—*Complaint of Scott*, p. 64.

*ber'-stēl, s. [BRISTLE.]

*ber's-ten, v. t. & i. [BURST.]

-bērt, as a termination in the names of men. [A. S. *beorht*=bright.] Bright, in the sense of illustrious or famous; as *Egbert*=eternally famous, from *ece*=eternal; *Sigbert*=famous conqueror; from *sige*, *sege*, *sigor*=victory.

bēr-tēr-ō'-a, s. [Named after Charles Joseph Bertero, a friend of De Candolle's.]

Bot.: A genus of cruciferous plants. *B. incana*, or *Hgary Bertero*, has been found in one or two places in the South of England, but is certainly not indigenous.

bērt (1), bīrt (2), s. [Etym. doubtful. Wedgwood considers it the same word with the provincial *barth*=a shelter for cattle, and derives it from A. S. *beorgan* = to defend (BARROW, BURROW); Mahn, Skeat, &c., deduce it from Eng. *birth*.] [BIRTH.]

A. Technically:

I. Nautical:

1. A proper distance between ships lying at anchor or under sail. (*Harris*.)

To give a wide berth to: To keep far away from. (*Lit. & fig.*)

2. A convenient place to moor a ship in.

3. The berth of a mess: The proper place on board for the mess to put their chests in. (*Harris*.)

4. A sleeping-place of limited dimensions on board ship. It consists of a box or shelf, usually permanent, occupying a space against the wall of a state-room or cabin.

II. Railway traveling: A sleeping-place, like that described under A., 4, in a Pullman or other railway sleeping-car.

"In railway cars berths are usually made at two elevations; the lower one is made up by bridging the space between two adjacent seats, the upper berth by letting down a shelf from above. [SLEEPING-CAR.]

B. Ord. Lang.: A situation, an appointment. (Used specially in the phrase, "A comfortable berth," by which is meant an official situation in which the pay is handsome and the duties light.)

berth and space.

Ship-building: The distance between the molding-edge of one bent or frame of a ship and the molding of another bent or frame. The same as ROOM AND SPACE.

*berth (2), s. [Icel. & O. Sw. *bræda*=rage; Sw. *bråd*=hot, eager, keen.] Rage (?). (*Wyntoun*.)

"Than pæst thai fra the Kyng in werth,
And slw, and heryd in thare berth."

Wyntoun, vii., 9, 47. (*Jamieson*.)

bērt, bīrt, v. t. [From *berth*, s.] To allot each seaman a place for his hammock. (*Totten*.)

Bēr'-thā, s. [Teutonic female name. A. S. *beorht*=bright. The Greeks substituted *Eudoxia*=good name, good report, fame, for the Teutonic *Bertha*.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 154th found. It was discovered by Prosper Henry on the 4th of November, 1875.

bērted, bīrted, pa. par. & a. [BERTH, v.]

bēr-thēl'-lā, s. A species of marine mollusks.

*ber'-thene, *bir'-thun, s. [BURDEN.]

"As an heuy bīrthun, tho ben maad heuy on me."—*Wycliffe* (Ps. xxxvii. 5).

bēr-thī-ēr-ine, s. [Named after Berthier, a French chemist and mineralogist, with suff. -ine.] A mineral, called also Chamoisite (q. v.).

bēr-thī-ēr-ite, s. [From Berthier, a French chemist and mineralogist.] A mineral occurring in elongated prisms, or massive, fibrous massive, plumose, or granular. It has a metallic luster and a dark steel-gray color, often with iridescent spots; the hardness is 2-3, the sp. gr. 4-4.3. Compos.: Sulphur, 29.9; antimony, 57.0; and iron, 13.1=100. It is found in France, Saxony, Hungary, New Brunswick, and California.

bērt'-īng, bīrt'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [BERTH, v.]

A. & B. As pres. par. & par. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive (Nautical):

1. The act of giving an anchorage to.

2. The act of furnishing with a berth.

bēr-thōl'-lēt'-ī-a, s. [Named after Berthollet, a celebrated French chemist, who was born on December 9, 1748, and died on November 6, 1822.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Lecythidaceae. The only species is a large tree, growing 100 feet high, with a diameter of two feet, found in the forests which fringe the Orinoco. It has yellowish-white flowers, with six unequal petals, and a fleshy ring consisting of many white stamina. The fruit is the size of a man's head, with four cells and six or eight nuts. These are called Brazil, or, from the place where they are shipped, Para nuts, are an article of commerce, being eatable, besides furnishing a bland oil used by watchmakers and artists. At Para the fibrous bark of the tree is used in place of oakum for calking ships.

Bēr-tīl'-lōn-āge, Bertillon System, s. [See def.] A system of identification of criminals, introduced into France by Alphonse Bertillon, of Paris, in 1882, and afterwards adopted by the police of many large cities of Europe and America. The system depends upon accurate measurements of various portions of the human body, especially the bones, which in adults never change. The parts measured are the head, ear, foot, middle finger, the extended forearm, height, breadth, and the trunk. These measurements are placed upon a card, and, together with photographs of the bodily features, take the place of the old portraits in the "rogues' gallery."

bēr-trām, s. [In Ger. *bertram*; corrupted from Lat. *pyrethrum* (q. v.).] The name of two plants. 1. According to Lyte, the name of a Composite plant, *Pyrethrum parthenium*. 2. According to Parkinson, a name of *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, also one of the Compositae.

*bēr-tŷn, v. t. [From A. S. *brytan* = to break.] [BRITTEN.] To strike; to batter. (*Scotch*.)

*ber-u-ham, s. [BERWHAM.]

Bēr'-vie, s. [Contracted from *Inverbervie*. (See def.)]

1. *Geog.*: Inverbervie, a village and parish in Kin-cardineshire.

2. A haddock cured there.

bervie-haddock, s. A haddock split and half-dried with the smoke of a fire of wood. These haddocks receive no more heat than is necessary for preserving them properly.

*ber-ward, s. [BEARWARD.] (*O. Eng. & Scotch*.)

*ber-we, *ber-owe, s. [A. S. *bearo*, *bearu* = a grove.] A shadow. (*Prompt. Parv.*) [BEROWE.]

*berwen, v. t. [BURWEN.]

*ber-wham, *ber-u-ham, *barg-he-ame (*Old Eng.*), bark-ha-am, bark-ham, brau-chin (*N. of Eng. dialect*), brē-chām, brech-ame (*ch guttural*) (*Scotch*), s. [Etymology doubtful. Compare Gael. *braighdean* = a horse collar, *braighdean* = a calf's collar. But compare also *hame* = the two-curved pieces of wood or metal on the collar of a draught-horse, to which the traces are fastened; Ger. *kummet* = a horse collar.]

"Berwham, horsys colere (beruham for hors . . .)"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bēr-ŷ, *bēr-ŷss, *ber-ışch, v. t. [BURY.]

*be-ry-chen, v. t. [BURWEN.]

bēr-ŷl, *ber-ile, s. & a. [In Sw. & Dan. *beryl*; Ger. *beryll*; Gael. *beril*; Fr. *beryl*; O. Fr. *beril*, *bericle*; Prov. *berille*, *bericle*; Sp. *berilo*; Port. & Ital. *berille*; Lat. *berillus*=the beryl, and various other gems; Gr. *beryllos*=a jewel of sea-green color, the beryl. Compare Arab. *ballār* = crystal (*Catafago*), *ballawr*, *bilawr*=beryl, crystal (*Mahn*); Pers. *bullār*, *bulār*=crystal.]

A. As substantive:

I. Mineralogy:

1. As a genus: A mineral genus, comprehending both the emerald and the beryl properly so called, the former bright emerald-green, from the presence of chromium, and the latter of other colors, from having iron instead of chromium. [EMERALD.] The composition is silica, 66.8; alumina, 19.1; glucina, 14.1=100. The hardness is 7.5-8; the sp. gr. 2.63-2.76. It is in luster vitreous, more rarely resinous. It is brittle, transparent or translucent, and with feeble double refraction. The genus is always crystalline, never in any circumstances massive. Its crystals belong to the rhombohedral system, and are hexagonal prisms, either of regular form or variously modified.

2. As a species: A mineral species consisting of those varieties of the beryl genus which are transparent and colorless, or yellowish-blue, pale green, or rose-red, as distinguished from those which are bright green. The varieties are distinguished by their colors. Pliny recognizes four or five of the following varieties: (1) Colorless. (2) Bluish-green. [AQUAMARINE.] (3) Apple-green. (4) Greenish-yellow to iron-yellow and honey-yellow. It is the ancient *chrysoberyllus*, but not the modern *chrysoberyl*. [CHRYSOBERYL.] Davidsonite falls under this variety. (5) Pale yellowish-green, the ancient *chrysoprasus*, but not the modern *chrysoprase*. [CHRYSOPRASE.] (6) Clear sapphire blue, the *hyacinthozones* of Pliny. (7) Pale sky blue, the *aëroides* of Pliny. (8) Pale violet or reddish. (9) Opaque brownish yellow, of waxy or greasy luster. (10) Colorless or white. [GOSHENITE.] (*Dana*.) Transparent beryls are found in Siberia, India, and Brazil. The best Aquamarine is from Brazil. The beryl is a lapidary's gem.

II. The beryl of Scripture:

1. A gem, the Heb. *Tarshish*, so called presumably as having been brought from one of the two places, perhaps Tartessus in Spain, denominated in Scripture *Tarshish*. It was probably the chrysolite or topaz, though some, with less likelihood, think it was amber. It constituted the fourth row of stones in the high-priest's breastplate. (Exod. xxviii. 20; xxxix. 13. See also Song v. 14; Ezek. i. 16; x. 9; xxviii. 13; Dan. x. 6.)

2. A gem, the rendering of the Sept. *beryllion* in the Septuagint Greek of Job xxviii. 16 and Ezek. xxviii. 13. The Hebrew word is *shoham*, translated "onyx" in those passages, and "onyx-stone" in Gen. ii. 12; Exod. xxviii. 9; xxxv. 9, 27. The species has not been properly identified.

3. The rendering of the Gr. *beryllos*=the beryl (Rev. xxi. 20). It is made to constitute the foundation of the New Jerusalem.

"... the first foundation was jasper . . . the fourth an emerald . . . the eighth beryl."—*Revelations* xxi. 19, 20.

B. As adjective: Of or belonging to the beryl in any of the foregoing senses.

"... and the appearance of the wheels was as the color of a beryl stone."—*Ezekiel* x. 9.

*beryl-crystal, s. An old name for the beryl, presumably derived from the fact that it is always crystalline. [BERYL.]

beryl-like, a. Like a beryl.

"It is scarcely possible to imagine anything more beautiful than the beryl-like blue of these glaciers."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. x.

bēr-ŷl'-lī-a, s. [From *beryllium* (q. v.), BeO.] Oxide of *beryllium*=glucina. A light, tasteless, colorless powder, separated from alumina by its solubility in a cold concentrated solution of ammonium carbonate. It is soluble in caustic alkalies. It forms soluble colorless salts, which do not form alums nor give a blue color with cobalt nitrate when tested by the blow-pipe. These salts have a sweet taste, hence the name *glucina*. Beryllium salts are precipitated as beryllia hydrate by (NH₄)₂S; the precipitate is dissolved by long boiling with NH₄Cl.

Bēr-ŷl'-lī-an, s. One of a sect founded in the third century by Beryllus, Bishop of Bozrah, who taught the non-existence of Christ previous to His incarnation, and that at His birth a portion of the Divine nature entered into Him.

bēr-ŷl'-lī-ine, a. [Eng. *beryl(l)ine*.] Pertaining to a beryl, resembling a beryl.

bēr-ŷl'-lī-ūm, bēr-il'-lī-ūm, s. [Latinized from Gr. *beryllion*, dim. of *beryllos*=a sea-green mineral, the beryl (q. v.).] Beryllium: symb. Be; at. wt. 9.3. A rare white malleable metal, the same

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, t̃his; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = b̃el, d̃el.

as Glucinum; sp. gr., 2.1. It does not decompose water. Its melting-point is below that of silver. It is dissolved by caustic potash and dilute acids with the solution of hydrogen. It occurs as a silicate in Phenacite, also in the mineral Beryl along with aluminium silicate. [GLUCINUM.]

*ber-yn, *v. t.* [BEAR, *v.*]

*ber-yne, *v. t.* [BURY.]

*ber-y-nes, *ber-y-niss, *s.* [A. S. *byrignes*, *byrignednes*=burial.] Burial.

"And he deyt thareftir sone;
And syne wes brocht till *berynes*."

Barbour, iv. 334, MS. (*Jamieson*.)

*ber-yng, *ber-ynge, *pr. par. & s.* [BEARING.] (*Chaucer*, &c.)

A. *As pr. par.*: The same as BEARING, *pr. par.*

B. *As substantive*:

1. The act of carrying.

"*Berynge*: Portagium, latura."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The act of behaving, behavior.

"... thei schul be of good loos, condicions, and *berying*."—*Eng. Gilds* (*Ear. Eng. Text Soc.*), p. 3.

*3. The lap.

"Him thoughte a goshaik with gret flyght
Setliþ on his *berying*." *Alisaunder*, 484.

běr'-yĭx, *s.* [Gr. *bēryx* (*Bescherelle*, not in *Liddell & Scott*, &c.)=an unknown fish.] A genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii, and the family Percidae.

běr-zēl'-i-an-ite, *s.* [In Ger. *berzeliit*. Named after the great chemist and mineralogist, the Baron Jacob von Berzelius.] A mineral placed by Dana in his Galena group. It consists of selenium, 38.4 to 40; copper, 61.6 to 64=100. It is a selenide of copper. It is a silvery-white species with a metallic luster, found in Sweden and in the Harz Mountains.

běr-zēl'-i-ite, *s. & a.* [In Ger. *berzeliit*, *berzeliit*. Named after Berzelius.] [BERZELIANITE.]

A. *As substantive*: A mineral, called also Kuhnite (*q. v.*), but Dana prefers the name Berzeliite. It is massive, cleaving in one direction, is brittle, with a waxy luster, and a dirty-white or honey-yellow color. Hardness, 5-6: sp. gr., 2.52. Compos.: Arsenic acid, 56.46 to 58.51; lime, 20.96 to 23.22; oxide of magnesia, 15.61 to 15.68; oxide of manganese, 2.13 to 4.26. It is found in Sweden.

B. *As adjective*: Of or belonging to Berzeliite. Dana has a Berzeliite group of minerals.

běr'-zē-līne, *s.* [Also named after Berzelius.] [BERZELIANITE.] A mineral, called also Berzeli-anite (*q. v.*).

běr'-zēl'-ite, *s.* [Also named after Berzelius.] A mineral, called also Mendipite (*q. v.*).

bě-sāint', *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *saint*.] To make a saint of.

"... and *besaint*
Old Jezebel for showing how to paint."
John Hall: Poems, p. 3.

*be-ṣaunt (*O. Eng.*), *beṣ-and, *bei-ṣand (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [BEZANT.]

*bēṣ-āyl'e, *s.* [From Norm. Fr. *besayle* (*O. Fr.* *beseel*; Mod. Fr. *bisacul*)=a great-grandfather; Fr. & Lat. *bis*=twice, and Fr. *aieul*=grandfather; Lat. *avulus*, dimin. of *avus*=a grandfather.]

O. Law: A writ issued when one claims redress of an abatement, which he alleges took place on the death of his great-grandfather or great-grand-mother. It is called also a *writ de avo*, Lat.=concerning one's grandfather. It differs from an assize of *mort de ancestor*, and from writs of *ayle*, of *tresayle*, and of *cosinage* (see these terms).

bě-scāt'-tēr, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *scatter*.] To scatter over.

"Her goodly lockes adowne her backe did flow
Unto her waste, with flowres *bescattered*."
Spenser: Fairy Queen, IV. xi. 46.

bě-scāt'-tēred, *pa. par.* [BESCATTER.]

bě-scāt'-tēr-īng, *pr. par.* [BESCATTER.]

bě-scorn, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *scorn*.] To scorn, to treat with scorn, to contemn.

"Then was he *bescorned*, that onely should have been honored in all things."—*Chaucer: The Parson's Tale*.

bě-scorned, *pa. par.* [BESCORN.]

bě-scorn-īng, *pr. par.* [BESCORN.]

bě-scrāt'ch, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *scratch*.] To scratch.

bě-scrāt'cht, *bescracht, *pa. par.* [BESCRATCH.]

"For sore he swat, and, ronning through that same
Thick forest, was *bescracht* and both his feet nigh lame."
Spenser: Fairy Queen, III. v. 3.

bě-scrā'wl, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *scrawl*.] To scrawl over; to cover with scrawls.

"These wretched projectors of ours, that *bescrawl* their pamphlets every day with new forms of government for our church."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, i. 1.

bě-scrā'wled, *pa. par.* [BESCRAWL.]

bě-scrā'wl-īng, *pr. par.* [BESCRAWL.]

*bě-scrēēgh', *v. t.* [SCREECH.]

"Pe *bischrichep* and bigredeþ."—*Owl and Night*, 67.

bě-scrēen', *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *screen*.]

1. *Lit.*: To screen, to cover with a screen.

2. *Fig.*: To conceal, to hide from view.

"What man art thou, that thus *bescreen'd* in night,
So stumblest on my counsel?"
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

bě-scrēen'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BESCREEN.]

bě-scrēen'-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [BESCREEN.]

bě-scrib'-ble, *v. t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *scribble*.] To scribble over.

"... *bescribbled*, with a thousand trifling imper-tinences . . ."—*Milton: Doct. and Dis. of Divorce*, ii. 12.

bě-scrib'-bled, *pa. par. & a.* [BESCRIBBLE.]

bě-scrib'-blīng, *pr. par.* [BESCRIBBLE.]

*bě-scūm'-bēr, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *O. Eng.* *scumber* (*q. v.*).] To encumber.

"Did Block *bescumber*
Statutes' white suit, wi' the parchment lace there?"
Ben Jonson: Staple of News, v. 2.

*bě-scūm'-bēred, *pa. par. & a.* [BESCUMBER.]

*bě-scūm'-bēr-īng, *pr. par.* [BESCUMBER.]

*bě-scūtch'-eôn, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *scutcheon*.] To adorn as with an escutcheon.

"In a superb feather'd hearse,
Bescutcheon'd and bagged with verse."
Churchill: The Ghost, bk. iv.

*bě-sē'e, *be-seye, *be-se, *bi-se, *bŷ-se, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *see*.] To see, to contemplate. (Sometimes used with a reflexive pronoun.)

"And thei seiden, What to vs? *bese thee*."—*Wycliffe* (*Parvey*), *Matthew* xxvii. 4.

bě-sēēch', *be-seche, *bi-seche, by-seche, by seche, be-seke, bi-seke, *be sege (pret. *besought*, *besought*, *bysoughte*, *beseched*; *pa. par.* *besought*, *beseched*), *v. t.* [From Eng. prefix *be*, and *seek*; *sechen*, *seken*; A. S. *secan*. In Ger. *ersuchen*; Dut. *verzoeken*.] [SEEK.] To entreat, to supplicate, to implore, to pray earnestly, to beg. It is followed by—

(a) A simple objective of the person implored.

"But we *beseke* you of mercie and socour."
Chaucer: Canterbury Tales, 917.

"... and *besought* Him, saying, Lord, if Thou wilt,
Thou canst make me clean."—*Luke* v. 12.

Or (b) by an objective and a clause of a sentence introduced by *that*.

"*Bysechyng* him of grace, er that thay wentyn,
That he wold graunten hem a certeyn day."
Chaucer: Canterbury Tales, 8,054-5.

Or (c) by an objective of the person and an infinitive.

"And he *beseech'd* me to entreat your majesties."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

Or (d) by an objective of the thing earnestly begged for.

"Before I come to them, I *beseech* your patience,
while I speak something."—*Sprat*.

*bě-sēēch, *s.* [From BESEECH, *v.*] A supplication.

"Good madam, hear the suit that Edith urges
With such submiss *beseches*."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Bloody Brother.

*bě-sēēch'ed, *pa. par.* [Now BESOUGHT.] [BESEECH, *v. t.*]

bě-seēch'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *beseech*; -er.] One who beseches.

"Let no unkind, no fair *beseechers* kill;
Think all but one, and me in that one 'Will.'"
Shakesp.: Sonnets, 135.

bě-sēēch'-īng, *pr. par. & s.* [BESEECH, *v. t.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. and particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*: The act of supplicating, supplication.

"This tame *beseeking* of rejected peace."
Thomson: Britannia.

bě-sēēch'-īng-lŷ, *bisekandlik, *adv.* [Eng. *beseeking*; -ly.] In a beseeking manner, imploringly. (*Neale*.)

bě-sēēch'-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *beseech*; -ment.] Supplication, an entreaty.

"While *beseechment* denotes . . ."—*Goodwin: Work of the Holy Ghost*, bk. iii., ch. i.

*bě-sēēk', *bě-sēēke, *v. t.* [BESEECH.] To beseech.

"... and there with prayers meeke
And myld entreaty lodging did for her *beseeke*."
Spenser: Fairy Queen, VI. iii. 37.

bě-sēm', *bě-sēm'e, *be-seem, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *seem*.]

A. *Trans.*: To become; to be fit, suitable, proper for, or becoming to.

"As man what could *beseem* him better."—*Hooker: Ecol. Pol.*, bk. v., ch. xlviii., § 5.

B. *Intrans.*: To be fit, suitable, or proper.

"But with faire countenance, as *beseemed* best,
Her entertaynd . . ."

Spenser: Fairy Queen, III. iv. 55.

*bě-sēm'e, *a.* [From BESEEM, *v.* (*q. v.*)] Fit, suitable. (*Spenser*.)

bě-sēm'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BESEEM.]

A. *As pr. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As participial adj.*: Befitting.

"And made Verona's ancient citizens
Cast by their grave *beseeming* ornaments."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

C. *As subst.*: Comeliness. (*Baret*.)

bě-sēm'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *beseeming*; -ly.] In a beseeming, becoming, appropriate manner.

bě-sēm'-īng-něss, *s.* [Eng. *beseeming*; -ness.] The quality of fitness, of appropriateness.

bě-sēm'-lŷ, *a.* [Eng. *beseem*; -ly.] Like what beseems; fitting, suitable, becoming, proper.

"See to their seats they hŷe with merry glee,
And in *beseemly* order sitten there."

Shenstone: Schoolmistress.

*bě-sēen', *bē-seene, *bē-seine, *pa. par.* [BESEE.] In senses corresponding to those of the verb. *Specially*—

1. *Of persons*: Having well seen to anything; well acquainted or conversant with; skilled. (Generally with *well* preceding it.)

"... weill *beseine* in histories both new and old."—*Pittscottie: Cron.*, p. 39.

2. *Of things or of persons*: Who or which have been well seen to; provided, furnished, fitted out.

"His lord set forth of his lodging with all his attendants in very good order and richly *beseen*."—*Pittscottie: Cron.*, p. 365. (*Jamieson*.)

Well beseene: Of good appearance; comely.

"And sad habiliments right *well beseene*."

Spenser: Fairy Queen, I. xii. 5.

*be-seik', *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *seik*.] [BESEECH, BESEEK.]

*be-sein (*O. Eng.*), *be-seine (*O. Scotch*), *pa. par.* [BESEE, BESEEN.]

*beseke, *v. t.* [BESEECH.]

bě-sět', *bě-sětte', *be-sete, *by-sette, *by-set-ten, *by set (pret. *beset*, **bisettide*, **by set*; *pa. par.* *beset*), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *set*; A. S. *bisettan*=to set near, to place (from *be*, and *settan*=to cover, to sit, to set; Sw. *besätta*; Dan. *besejtte*; Dut. *bezetten*=to occupy, to take, to invest, garri-son, border, or edge; N. H. Ger. *besetzen*; O. H. Ger. *bisazjan*.] [SET.]

I. To set, to set on, or to.

1. *More lit.*: To place, to put, to station, to fix, to appoint, to employ, to bestow.

"Therefore the love of everything that is not *beset* in God."—*Chaucer: The Parson's Tale*.

2. *More fig.* (chiefly from O. H. Ger. *bisazjan*=to serve a table):

(1) To cause to serve; to serve (as a table). (*Chaucer*.)

(2) To serve for; to become; to be suitable to. (*Scotch*.) [BESIT.]

"... if thou be the childe of God, doe as *besets* thy estate=sleep not, but wake."—*Rollock on 1 Thess.*, p. 258. (*Jamieson*.)

II. To set upon; to fall upon.

"At once upon him ran, and him *beset*
With strokes of mortal steel."

Spenser: Fairy Queen.

III. To set around.

1. *More literally*:

(1) *Gen.*: To set around, as jewels around a crown, or anything similar.

"A robe of azure *beset* with drops of gold."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 425.

(2) To surround with hostile intent; to besiege; to set upon; to infest, as a band of robbers do, a road.

"Follow him that's fled;
The thicket is *beset*, he cannot 'scape."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 3.

"Though with his boldest at his back,
Even Roderick Dhu *beset* the track."

Scott: The Lady of the Lake, ii. 35.

2. *More fig.*: To surround (used of things, of dangers, mobs, or other obstructions); to perplex, to embarrass, to entangle with snares or difficulties.

"Poor England! thou art a devoted deer,
Beset with ev'ry ill but that of fear."

Couper: Table Talk.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bě-sět', *bě-sětt'e, pa. par. [In A. S. *beseten, besetten.*] [BESET.]

bě-sět'-tǐng, *beseting, pr. par., a. & s. [BESET, v. t.]

A. & B. As pr. par. and particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

A besetting sin: The sin ever present with one; the special sin to which, from constitutional proclivities or other causes, one is in constant danger of yielding. The expression is founded on Heb. xii. 1, "Let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us." The metaphor seems to be that of a long, flowing garment which tends to embarrass the movements of a runner, if not even to trip and overthrow him.

"A disposition to triumph over the fallen has never seen one of the besetting sins of Englishmen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

C. As subst.: The act of surrounding.

"And the beseting of one house to robbe it . . ."—*Sir John Cheeke: The Hurt of Sedition.*

***be-sew, v. t.** [Eng. prefix *be*, and *sew*.]

"The dead bodie was besewed
In clothe of golde, and leide therin."

Gower: Conf. Amant., bk. viii.

***be-seye', besey, pa. par.** [BESEEN.]

Evil besey: Ill beseen; of a mean appearance. (*Chaucer.*)

Richly beseye: Of a rich appearance; well dressed.

***bě-shā'de, v. t.** [Eng. *be*, and *shade*.] To shade; to hide in shadow.

"For he is with the ground beshaded
So that the moone is somdele faded."

Gower: Conf. Amant., bk. vi.

bě-shā'n, s. [Arab.]

Botany: The Balm of Mecca (*Balsamodendron opobalsamum*).

***be-shed, *bi-sched, v. t.** [Eng. *be*, and *shed*.] To besprinkle, wet.

"Azael took the cloth on the bed, and bischedde with watir."—*Wycliffe (IV. Kings, viii. 15).*

***bě-shět', *bě-shětte, pa. par.** [BESHUT.] Shut up. (*Chaucer.*)

bě-shī'ne, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *shine*. In Ger. *bescheinen*.] To shine upon; to give light or brightness to; to enlighten, to illuminate.

"When the sun is set, it beshineth not the world."—*Golden Boke, ch. 36. (Richardson.)*

besh'-met, s. Grapes made into a consistence resembling honey, which forms a staple article of commerce in Asia Minor.

bě-shrew', *be-shrewe, *be-schrew, *bi-schrewen, *be-schrow(ew as ū), v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *shrew*.]

1. To imprecate a mild curse upon; to wish that a trifling amount of evil may happen to (with a being, a person, or a thing for the object).

"Des. It is my wretched fortune."

Iago. Beshrew him for it!

How comes this trick upon him?"

Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

2. Under the guise of uttering an imprecation against one, really to utter an exclamation of love, tenderness, or coaxing.

"Beshrew your heart, fair daughter."

Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 3.

3. To deprave, make evil.

"Who goth simpleli, goth trostli; who forsothe beshrewith his weies, shal be maad opene."—*Wycliffe (Prov. x. 9).*

¶ Generally in the imperative, signifying "woe be to" (see examples above). Once in Shakespeare in the present indicative with *I*.

"I beshrew all shrows."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.

Beschrew me, beschrew my heart: A form of asseveration; indeed. (*Schmidt, Shakespeare Lexic., &c.*)

bě-shrōud', v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *shroud*.] To shroud.

bě-shrōud'-ed, pa. par. [BESHROUD.]

bě-shrōud'-ing, pr. par. [BESHROUD.]

***bě-shūt', *bě-shět', *bě-shětte, v. t.** [Eng. prefix *be*, and *shut*.] To shut up.

"Sith Bialacoil they have beshet,

Fro me in prison wickedly."

Romaunt of the Rose, 4,488.

bě-sī'de, bē-sī'des, *bi-si-dis, *by-syde, *by syde, *bi syde, prep. & adv. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *side*; A. S. *besidan*=by the side; *be* and *bi*=by, near, and *sidan*, dat. of *sid*=a side.]

A. As prep. (originally of old form akin to both *beside* and *besides*; now chiefly, and indeed all but exclusively, of the form *beside*):

I. Lit.: By the side of; hence, near, in immediate proximity to.

"In that dai Jhesus yede out of the hous and sat bisidis the sea."—*Wycliffe: Matthew xiii. 1.*

" . . . He leadeth me beside the still waters."—*Psalms xxiii. 2.*

II. Figuratively:

1. Over and above; in addition to.

" . . . four thousand men, beside women and children."—*Matthew xv. 38.*

"Thus we find in South America three birds which use their wings for other purposes besides flight."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World, ch. ix.*

2. Outside of; apart from, but not contrary to.

"It is beside my present business to enlarge upon this speculation."—*Locke.*

3. Out of; in a state deviating from and often contrary to.

(a) *Without a reflexive pronoun:*

"Of vagabonds we say,

That they are ne'er beside their way."

Hudibras.

(b) *With a reflexive pronoun:* (Used in the phrase, "To be beside one's self," meaning to be out of one's senses, to be mad.)

" . . . Festus said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art beside thyself."—*Acts xxvi. 24.*

B. As adverb (chiefly, though by no means exclusively, of the form besides): Moreover, over and above; in addition to this, more than that; not of the number, class, or category previously mentioned.

"And the men said unto Lot, Hast thou here any besides?"—*Genesis xix. 12.*

(a) Crabb thus distinguishes between *besides* and *moreover*: *Besides* marks simply the connection which subsists between what goes before and what follows; *moreover* marks the addition of something particular to what has already been said. Thus, in enumerating the good qualities of an individual, we may say, "He is, besides, of a peaceable disposition." On concluding any subject, we may introduce a farther clause by a *moreover*: "*Moreover*, we must not forget the claims of those who will suffer by such a change."

(b) *Besides* and *except* are thus discriminated: *Besides* expresses the idea of addition; *except* that of exclusion. "There were many there besides ourselves;" "No one except ourselves will be admitted." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bě-sid'-ēr-ŷ, s. [From Fr. *bezigier, bezige, besier*=a wild pear-tree fruit, *besi*=wild (*Jaubert*). Or Dut. *best*; O. Ger. *bese*; Goth. *basi*=a berry.] (*Littré*.) A kind of pear.

bě-siē'ge, *besege, *bi sege, v. t. [From Eng. prefix *be*, and *siege*. In Fr. *assiéger*; from *siéger*=to set; *siége*=a seat, . . . a siege.] [SIEGE.]

1. *Lit.:* To sit down before a place with the view of capturing it; to invest a place with hostile armaments; to open trenches against it, and when suitable preparations have been made, to assault it, with the view of capturing it by force or compelling its surrender.

" . . . Shalmaneser, King of Assyria, came up against Samaria and besieged it."—*2 Kings xviii. 9.*

2. *Fig.:* To beset, to surround a person or place with numbers of people, as, for instance, with a multitude of beggars clamoring for relief.

***bě-siēge, s.** [From *besiege*, v. (q. v.)] Siege; besiegement.

" . . . sufficed him for the bestege of Sagittæ."—*Hackluyt: Voyages, ii. 15.*

bě-siēged, *beseged, pa. par. & a. [BESIEGE, v.]

be-siē'ge-ment, s. [Eng. *besiege*; -ment.] The act of besieging; the state of being besieged.

"Eche person setting before their eies besiegement, hunger, and the arrogant enēmy, . . ."—*Goldyng Justice, p. 31. (Richardson.)*

bě-siē'-gēr, s. [Eng. *besieg(e)*; -er.] One who besieges a place. (Generally used in the plural.)

"Their spirits rose, and the bestegers began to lose heart."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

bě-siēg'-ing, pr. par. & a. [BESIEGE, v. t.]

†bě-siēg'-ing-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *besieging*; -ly.] After the manner of an army prosecuting a siege.

bě-sil'-vēr, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *silver*.] To cover with, or array in silver. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Though many streams his banks besilvered."

G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph on Earth. (Richardson.)

bě-sil'-vēred, pa. par. [BESILVER.]

***be-singe, *be-zenge, v. t.** [Eng. *be*, and *singe*.]

"The prime cat bezength ofte his sun."—*Ayenb., p. 230.*

bě-šique, s. [Fr.] A game of cards played by two or more persons with two packs of cards, from which the sixes, fives, fours, threes and twos have been removed. (Written also *BEZIQUE*.)

†bě-sī'r-ěn, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *siren*.] To act the siren to; to lure as the sirens were fabled to do.

†bě-sir'-ened, pa. par. [BESIREN.]

†bě-sir'-ěn-ing, pr. par. [BESIREN.]

***bě-sit', v. t.** [Eng. prefix *be*, and *sit*.] To sit well upon, to suit, to befit. [BESET, I. 2.]

"Me ill besits, that in der-doing armes

And honor's suit my vowed daies do spend."

Spenser: Fairy Queen, II. vii. 10.

***bě-sit'-tǐng, pr. par.** [BESIT.] Befitting.

"And that which is for ladies most besitting,

To stint all strife, and foster friendly peace."

Spenser: Fairy Queen, IV. ii. 19.

bě-slāb'-bēr, v. t. [BESLOBBER.]

"Thanne come sleuthe al bislabered, with two slymy eiyen."

Piers Plowman, bk. v., 392.

bě-slā've, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *slave*.] To enslave; to make a slave of. (In general figuratively.)

" . . . and hath beslaved himself to a bewitching beauty, . . ."—*Bp. Hall: Works, ii. 116.*

"It [covetousness] . . . beslaves the affections, . . ."—*Quarles: Judgment and Mercy.*

bě-slā'ved, pa. par. & a. [BESLAVE.]

bě-slāv'-ēr, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *slaver*.] To slaver; to defile with slaver.

" . . . one of your rheumatic poets that beslavers all the paper he comes by, . . ."—*Return from Parnassus, i. 3.*

bě-slāv'-ēred, pa. par. & a. [BESLAVER.]

bě-slāv'-ēr-ing, pr. par. [BESLAVER.]

bě-slā'-vǐng, pr. par. [BESLAVE.]

běš-lè'r-i-a, s. [Named after Basil Besler, an apothecary at Nuremberg, joint editor of a sumptuous botanical work.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Scrophulariaceæ (Figworts). The species are ornamental. They are indigenous to the West Indies and South America.

bě-slī'me, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *slime*.] To daub with slime.

"Our fry of writers may beslime his fame,

And give his action that adulterate name."

Ben Jonson: Poetaster Prol.

bě-slī'med, pa. par. & a. [BESLIME.]

bě-slī'-mǐng, pr. par. [BESLIME.]

bě-slōb'-bēr, *bě-slūb'-bēr, *by slob-er, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *slobber, slubber*.] To beslobber, to besmear.

" . . . bleed; and then beslubber our garments with it, and swear it was the blood of true men."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., ii. 4.*

bě-slōb'-bēred, *bě-slūb'-bēred, *by slobbered, pa. par. & a. [BESLOBBER, BESLUBBER.]

bě-slōb'-bēr-ing, *bě-slūb'-bēr-ing, pr. par. [BESLOBBER, BESLUBBER.]

bě-slūr'-ried, pa. par. & a. [BESLURRY.]

bě-slūr'-rŷ, v. t. [From Eng. prefix *be*, and N. dialect of Eng. *slurry*=to dirty, to smear; E. dialect *slur*=thin, washy mud (?). Compare Dut. *slyk*=dirt, mud.] To smear, to soil, to defile.

"And being in this piteous case,

And all beslurried head and face."

Drayton: Nymphidia.

***besme, *beesme, *bisme, s.** [BESOM.]

"He cummynge fyndeth it voide, clensid with bismes, and maad faire."—*Wycliffe (Matthew xii. 44).*

bě-smē'ar, *be-smeare, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *smear*. A. S. *besmired, besmyred*=besmeared; *be* and *smirian, smyrigan, smerian, smirian*=to smear, to anoint; *smeru*=fat, grease, butter. In Dan. *besmøre*; Dut. *besmeren*; Ger. *beschmieren*=to besmear.]

I. Literally:

1. To cover over with something unctuous, which adheres to what it touches.

(a) *The unctuous substance not being necessarily fitted to defile:*

"But lay, as in a dream of deep delight,
Besmear'd with precious balm, whose virtuous might
Did heal his wounds."

Spenser: Fairy Queen, I. xi. 56.

(b) *The unctuous substance being fitted to defile:*

"First, Moloch, horrid king, besmear'd with blood
Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears."

Milton: Paradise Lost, bk. I.

2. To cover with something not unctuous.

" . . . grooms besmear'd with gold."

Milton: Paradise Lost, bk. v.

II. Fig.: To soil; to defile in a moral sense.

"My honor would not let ingratitude

So much besmear it."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

bě-smēar'ed, pa. par. [BESMEAR.]

bě-smēar'-ēr, s. [Eng. *besmear*; -er. In Ger. *beschmierer*.] One who besmears.

bě-smēar'-ing, pr. par. [BESMEAR.]

boáll, bóŷ; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

bě-smīrch', *be-smīrche, *be-smyrch, *be-smerch, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *smirch*, cognate with *smeat*.] [SMIRCH, SMEAR.]

1. *Lit.*: To besmear, so as to defile, with mud, filth, or anything similar. (Used with a material thing for the object.)

"Our gayness and our guilt are all *besmirch'd*
With rainy marching in the painful field."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 3.

2. *Fig.*: To defile, to soil, to put a conspicuous blot upon. (Used chiefly with what is immaterial or abstract for the object.)

"Perhaps he loves you now;
And now no soil, nor cautel, doth *besmirch*
The virtue of his will."—*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, i. 3.

bě-smīrch'ed, *besmyrcht, *pa. par.* [BESMIRCH.]

bě-smīrch'-ing, *pr. par.* [BESMIRCH.]

*be-smit, *be-smette, bi-smit, *v. t.* [A. S. *besmitan*.] To stain, defile. [BESMUT.]

"Thet is a uice huerof al the wordle is *besmet*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 32.

bě-smōke', *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *smoke*.]

1. To apply smoke to; to harden or dry in smoke. (*Johnson*.)

2. To soil with smoke. (*Johnson*.)

bě-smōk'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BESMOKE.]

bě-smō'-king, *pr. par.* [BESMOKE.]

bě-smōo'th, *bē-smōothe, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *smooth*.] To make smooth.

"And with immortal balm *besmooth* her skin."
Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. viii.

*be-smot-red (*O. Eng.*), *be-smot-trit (*O. Scotch*), *pa. par.* [BESMUTTED.]

bě-smūt', *be-smotre (*O. Eng.*), *be-smot-tre (*O. Scotch*), *v. t.* [From Eng. prefix *be*, and *smut* (*q. v.*). A. S. *besmitan*=to besmut, to defile, *besmitenys*=dirtiness, smuttiness, pollution, infection. In Sw. *besmitta*=to contaminate; *besmatsa*=to dirty, to soil; Dan. *besmitte*; Dut. *besmutten*; L. Ger. *besmodderen*.] To render smutty with soot or any similar substance; to bespatter, to befoul.

"Of fustian he wore a gipon
All *besmotred* with his habergeon."
Chaucer: *Canterbury Tales*, 75.

"His face he schew *besmotrit* for ane bourde,
And all his membris in mude and dung bedoyf."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 139, 30. (*Jamieson*.)

bě-smūt'-ted, *be-smotred (*O. Eng.*), *be-smot-trit (*O. Scotch*), *pa. par. & a.* [BESMUT.]

†bě-snōw', *be-snew, *v. t.* [From Eng. prefix *be*, and *snow* (*q. v.*). In A. S. *besniwod*=snowed; Dan. *besnee*=to snow upon; Dut. *besneeuw*=covered with snow; Ger. *beschneien*=to cover with snow.]

1. To cover with snow, to cover with anything thick as snow-flakes.

"The presents every day ben newed,
He was with giftes al *besnewed*."
Gower: *Conf. Am.*, bk. vi.

2. To render white like snow.

"Another shall
Impearl thy teeth, a third thy white and small
Hand shall *besnow*."
Carew: *Poems*, p. 95.

bě-snōw'ed (1), *be-snewed, *by-snywe, *pa. par. & a.* [BESNOW.] (*Todd*.)

bě-snūff', *v. t.* [From Eng. prefix *be*, and *snuff*.] To besmear, soil, or defile with snuff.

"Unwash'd her hands, and much *besnuff'd* her face."
Young: *Satire* 6.

bě-snūff'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BESNUFF.]

bě-snūf'-fing, *pr. par.* [BESNUFF.]

*bē-sōi'l, *v. t.* [Eng. *be*, and *soil*.] To defile, soil.

"His swerde, all *besoyled* with blode."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 165.

bě-šōm, *be-some, *bee-some, *be-sym, *be-šowme, *beš-me, *s.* [A. S. *besma*, *besema*=a besom, a broom, rods, twigs; Dut. *bezem*; N. H. Ger. *besen*; M. H. Ger. *beseme*, *besme*; O. H. Ger. *besamo*.] A broom made of twigs tied together.

I. *Lit.*: A handy domestic implement for sweeping with.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Anything which sweeps away what is morally worthless or offensive from the human heart.

2. Anything which completely sweeps away or otherwise destroys the habitations or works of man, destruction.

"I will sweep it [Babylon] with the *besom* of destruction, saith the Lord of hosts."—*Isaiah* xiv. 23.

besom-clean, *a.* As clean as a besom can make a floor without its having been washed. (*Scotch*.) (*Jamieson*.)

†bē-šōm, *v. t.* [From *besom*, *s.* (*q. v.*)] To sweep with a besom.

"Rolls back all Greece and *besoms* wide the plain."
Barlow.

†bē-šōm-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *besom*, and *-er*.] One who uses a besom.

*bē-sort', *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *sort*.] To befit, to become, to suit, to be suitable to, to be congruous with.

"Such men as may *besort* your age, . . ."
Shakesp.: *King Lear*, i. 4.

*bē-sort', *s.* [From *besort*, *v.* (*q. v.*)] Company, attendance, train.

"Due reference of place, and exhibition,
With such accommodation, and *besort*,
As levels with her breeding."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 3.

bě-sōt', *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *sot* (*q. v.*)]

1. To make sottish, to stupefy, to take away the power of thinking, to dull the intellect, the senses, or both.

"Or fools *besotted* with their crimes,
That know not how to shift betimes."
Hudibras.

2. To cause to dote upon. With *on* followed by that of which one is enamored.

"Which he, *besotted* on that face and eyes,
Would rend from us."
Dryden.

Or without *on*—

"Conscious of impotence, they soon grow drunk
With gazing, when they see an able man
Step forth to notice; and, *besotted* thus,
Build him a pedestal."
Cowper: *The Task*, bk. v.

bě-sōt'-tēd, *pa. par. & a.* [BESOT.]

" . . . with *besotted*, base ingratitude,
Crams, and blasphemes his feeder."
Milton: *Comus*.

bě-sōt'-tēd-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *besotted*; *ly-*.] In a besotted manner, after the manner of a sot. *Specially*—

1. Stupidly senseless.

2. With foolish doting.

"After ten or twelve years' prosperous war and contestation with tyranny, basely and *besottedly* to run their necks again into the yoke, which they have broken."—*Milton*: *Ready Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth*.

†bē-sōt'-tēd-něss, *s.* [Eng. *besotted*; *-ness*.] The state or quality of being besotted.

1. Stupidity, senselessness.

" . . . hardness, *besottedness* of heart, . . ."—*Milton*: *Of True Religion*, &c., ad fin.

2. Foolish doting, infatuation.

bě-sōt'-tǐng, *pr. par. & a.* [BESOT.]

bě-sōt'-tǐng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *besotting*; *-ly*.] In a besotting manner.

bě-sought' (sought as *sât*), *pa. par.* [BESEECH.]

1. *Past participle* of beseech.

"Delights like these, ye sensual and profane,
Ye are bid, begg'd, *besought* to entertain."
Cowper: *Progress of Error*.

2. *Preterite* of beseech.

" . . . when he *besought* us and we would not hear."
—*Genesis* xlii. 21.

*bē-sōur, *be-sowre, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *sour*.] To render sour (*lit.* and *fig.*).

"How should we abhor, and loath, and detest this old leaven that so *besowres* all our actions; this heathenism of unregenerate carnal nature, which makes our best works so unchristian."—*Hammond*: *Works*, vol. iv., ser. 15.

bě-south', *prep. & adv.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *south*.] To the south of.

†bē-spā'ke, a preterite of BESPEAK (*q. v.*).

" . . . but her house
Bespake a sleepy hand of negligence."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

bě-spāng'-le (le as *el*), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *spangle*.] To powder over with spangles, to besprinkle over with anything glittering, as with starlight or with dew.

"Not Berenice's locks first rose so bright,
The heav'n's *bespangling* with dishevel'd light."
Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, v. 130.

" . . . *bespangled* o'er

With dew."
Moore: *Lalla Rookh*; *The Fire-Worshippers*.

bě-spāng'-led (led as *eld*), *pa. par. & a.* [BESPAANGLE.]

" . . . in one grand, *bespangled* expanse."—*Darwin*: *Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. 13.

bě-spāng'-lǐng, *pr. par.* [BESPAANGLE.]

*be-spar'-age, *v. t.* To disparage.

"These men should come to *besparage* gentlemen."—*Nash*: *P. Penilesse*.

bě-spāt'-tēr, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *spatter*.]

1. *Lit.*: To defile or soil by flinging mud, clay, water, or anything similar at a person or thing.

"His weapons are the same which women and children use, a pin to scratch, and a squirt to *bespatter*."—*Swift*.

2. *Fig.*: To asperse with reproaches or calumnies, to fling calumnies against.

" . . . with many other such like vilifying terms, with which he hath *bespattered* most of the gentry of our town."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

bě-spāt'-tēred, *pa. par. & a.* [BESPATTER.]

bě-spāt'-tēr-ing, *pr. par.* [BESPATTER.]

*bě-spāt-tle, *be-spatle (le as *el*), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *spattle*=spittle.]

"They *bespatted* hym and byspitted him."—*Bale*: *English Votaries*, pt. ii.

*bě-spāt'-tled, bē-spāt'-led (led as *eld*), *pa. par.* [BESPATTLE.]

*bē-spāwl, *bē-spāul, *bē-spāule, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *spawl*=to disperse spittle in a careless and filthy manner.] To bespatter with spittle (*lit.* and *fig.*).

"See how this remonstrant would invest himself conditionally with all the rheum of the town, that he might have sufficient to *bespaul* his brethren."—*Milton*: *Animad.* upon Remons.

*bē-spāwled, *bē-spāuled, *pa. par.* [BESPAWL, BESPAL.]

"And in their sight to sponge his foam-*bespawled* beard."
Drayton: *Polyolbion*, sc. 2.

bě-spēak', *be-speake, *be-spe-kin, *bi-speke, *bes'peke (preterite *be-spōke*, *†be-spāke*), *v. t. & i.* [From Eng. prefix *be*, and *speak*; A. S. *besprecan*=to speak to, to tell, pretend, complain, accuse, impeach; from A. S. prefix *be*, and *sprecan*=to speak; *spræc*, *sprec*=a speech, a word; in Dut. *bespreken*; Ger. *besprechen*=to bespeak.]

A. *Transitive*:

*1. To speak to, to address. (*Poetic*.)

"The carnage Juno from the skies survey'd;
And, touch'd with grief, *bespoke* the blue-ey'd maid."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. v., 874, 875.

2. To speak for or on behalf of, beforehand. *Specially*—

(a) To solicit anything, or to arrange beforehand for the purchase of an article before any one else can engage it, to pre-engage.

"Here is the cap your worship did *bespeak*."
Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

(b) To apologize for beforehand.

"My preface looks as if I were afraid of my reader, by so tedious a *bespeaking* of him."—*Dryden*.

3. To forebode, to anticipate the coming of a future event.

"They started fears, *bespoke* dangers, and formed ominous prognostics, in order to scare the allies."—*Swift*.

4. To betoken by means of words, sounds, or even by something visible to the eye or cognizable by the reason instead of audible to the ear.

"What did that sudden sound *bespeak*?"

Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, 19.

*B. *Intransitive*:

1. To speak. (*Poetic*.)

"And, in her modest manner, thus *bespoke*,
Dear knight . . ."
Spenser: *Fairy Queen*.

2. To consult, debate.

"Thay *bespeken* how he myght
Sleglych a-scape out of the syght."
Sir Ferumbas, 3,509.

bě-spēak'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *bespeak*, and *-er*.] One who bespeaks.

"They mean not with love to the *bespeaker* of the work, but delight in the work itself."—*Wotton*.

bě-spēak'-ing, *pr. par. & s.* [BESPEAK.]

A. *As present participle*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As substantive*: A speaking beforehand, to make an engagement, obtain favor, or remove cause of offense.

bě-spēck'-le (le as *el*), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *speckle*.] To speckle over, to scatter over with specks or spots (*lit.* and *fig.*).

"And as a flaring tire *bespeckl'd* her with all the gaudy allurements . . ."
—*Milton*: *Ref. in Eng.*, bk. i., ch. 9.

†bē-spēnd', *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *spend*.] To weigh out, to give out, to bestow.

†bē-spēnt', *pa. par.* [BESPEND.]

" . . . All his craft *bespent*
About the bed."
Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. viii.

*bē-spet', *v. t.* [BESPI.] Also *pa. par.* of *bespit*.

bě-spew' (ew as *ū*), *v. t.* [From Eng. prefix *be*, and *spew*. In Sw. *bespy*; Dan. *bespyt*.] To soil or daub with spew. (*Ogilvie*.)

bě-spī'ce, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *spice*.] To impregnate or season with spice or spices.

"Thou might'st *bespice* a cup
To give mine enemy a lasting wink."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fāll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bě-spîrt', *v. t.* [BESPIRT.]
bě-spît', ***be-spet**, ***by-speete**, ***bi-spitte**, ***by-spit** (pret. *bespat*, *bespit*, *bespet*), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *spit*; O. Eng. *spet*=a spittle.] To daub with spittle.
 "Then was his visage, that ought to be desired to be seen of all maukiud, villainously *bespet*,"—*Chaucer: The Parson's Tale*.
 "Theis schulen scorne him, and *byspeete* him,"—*Wycliffe (Mark x. 34)*.
bě-spît'-tîng, *pr. par.* [BESPIT.]
bě-spō'ke, **bě-spōk'-en**, *pa. par.* [BESPEAK.]
bě-spōt', *v. t.* [From Eng. prefix *be*, and *spot*. In Dut. *bespatten*=to mock at, to deride.] To spot over, to mark with spots.
 "A mightier river winds from realm to realm; And, like a serpent, shows his glittering back *Bespotted* with innumerable isles,"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.
bě-spōt'-tēd, *pa. par. & a.* [BESPOT.]
bě-spōt'-tîng, *pr. par. & a.* [BESPOT.]
bě-spread' (pret. *bespread*; *pa. par. bespread*, *bespredd*), *v. t.* To spread over, or in different directions; to adorn.
 "His nuptial bed With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers *bespread*,"
Dryden: Theocritus; Idyll. xviii.
bě-spread'-îng, *pr. par.* [BESPREAD.]
bě-sprēnt', ***bě-sprīn'cte**, ***bě-sprīn't**, ***bě-sprēnt'**, ***bě-spreynt**, ***be-spreint**, *pa. par.* [BESPRINKLED.] Besprinkled; sprinkled over.
 "The savory herb Of knot-grass dew *besprent*,"
Milton: Comus, 542.
 "His face *besprent* with liquid crystal shines,"
Shenstone.
 "The floor with tassels of fir was *besprent*,"
Longfellow.
bě-sprīnk'-le, ***be-sprīnck'-le** (le as *el*), *v. t.* (*pa. par. besprinkled*, **besprent*, &c.) [From Eng. prefix *be*, and *sprinkle*. In Dan. *besprænge*; Dut. *besprenkelen*; Ger. *besprenkeln*, *besprengen*.] To sprinkle or scatter over, to bedew (*lit. & fig.*).
 "She saw the dews of eve *besprinkling* The pastures green beneath her eye,"
Byron: The Giaour.
 "Herodotus, imitating the father poet, whose life he had written, hath *besprinkled* his work with many fabulosities,"—*Browne*.
bě-sprīnk'-lēr, *s.* [Eng. *besprinkl(e)ir*.] One who besprinkles. (*Sherwood*.)
***bě-sprīnk'-lîng**, *pr. par. & a.* [BESPRINKLE.]
A. & B. As pr. par. and particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
C. As substantive:
 1. The act or operation of sprinkling water or any other liquid over a person or thing.
 2. That which is used for the sprinkling.
***bě-sprint**, *pa. par.* [BESPRENT.]
bě-spūrt, **bě-spîrt**, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *spurt*, *spirt*.] To spirt or squirt over.
 "... and to send home his haughtiness well *bespurred* with his own holy-water,"—*Milton: Animadv. Rem. Defense*.
bě-spūr'-tēd, **bě-spîr'-tēd**, *pa. par. & a.* [BESPIRT, BESPURT.]
bě-spūrt'-îng, **bě-spîrt'-îng**, *pr. par.* [BESPIRT, BESPURT.]
bě-spūt'-tēr, *v. t.* [From Eng. prefix *be*, and *sputter*. In Dan. *bespytte*.] To sputter or cast spittle over a person or thing.
***besquite**, *s.* [BISCUIT.]
 "Annour thei had plente, and god *besquite* to mete,"—*Langtoft. Chron.*, p. 171.
Bēs'-sēm-ēr, *s. & as a.* [See definition.]
As adj.: Named after its inventor, Mr. H. Bessemer (born in Hertfordshire, England, in 1813).
Bessemer process.
Metall.: A metallurgic process which serves as a substitute for puddling with certain descriptions of cast iron, and for the manufacture of iron or steely-iron for many purposes. It consists in the forcing of atmospheric air into melted cast iron. It was first announced in 1856.
běst, ***beste**, *a., s. & adv.* [A. S. *betst*, *betest*=the best. It stands in a close relation to the compar. *betera*, *betra*, *betere*, *betre*=better [BETTER], but has no real affinity to the positive *god*=good [GOOD]. In Icel. *beztr*, *bezt*; Sw. *bäst*; Dan. *best*, *beste*; Dut. *best*; Ger. *beste*; O. H. Ger. *pezisto*; Goth. *betizo*, *batista*.]
A. As adjective: Excelling in the moral or intellectual qualities which render a person more distinguished, or the physical qualities which make a thing more valuable than all others of its class.

Thus, the *best* boy in a school is the one whose conduct, diligence and attainments surpass those of all the other pupils; the *best* road is that most adapted to one's purpose; the *best* field, the most fertile field or the field in other respects more valuable than others.
 "... I'll speak it before the *best* lord,"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.
 "... take of the *best* fruits in the land,"—*Genesis xliii. 11*.
 "An evil intention perverts the *best* actions, and makes them sins,"—*Addison*.
B. As substantive (through omission of the real substantive): The persons who or the thing which surpasses all others of them, or its class, in the desirable quality or qualities with respect to which comparison is made. *Used—*
(a) (Plur.) Of persons:
 "... the *best* sometimes forget,"
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.
(b) (Sing.) Of things:
 "The *best*, alas, is far from us,"—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-worship*, sect. v.
C. As adverb:
 1. In the highest degree beyond all others with whom or which comparison may be made.
 "... he, I think, *best* loves you,"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.
 2. To the most advantage, with most profit or success.
 "... but she is *best* married that dies ...,"
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.
 3. With the most ease.
 "... how 'tis *best* to bear it,"
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 7.
 4. Most intimately, most particularly, most correctly, in the highest degree.
 "... thou *best* know'st what ...,"
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.
D. In special phrases: *Best* is often used in special phrases, generally as a substantive.
 1. *At best* or *at the best*: When the most favorable view is taken, when all advantages are properly estimated.
 2. *Best to do* or *to be done* is elliptical, meaning the best thing to do or to be done.
 3. *One's best*: The best which one can do; the utmost effort which one can put forth.
 "The duke did his *best* to come down,"—*Bacon*.
 4. *The best* may stand for the best thing or persons, or the best persons or things. [B. (b)]
 5. *To have the best of it*: To have the advantage over, to get the better of.
 6. *To make the best of anything*: To succeed in deriving from it the maximum of advantage which it is capable of rendering, or, if no advantage be derivable from it, then to reduce its disadvantages to a minimum.
 "Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they may make the *best* of them, except there be some special cause of caution,"—*Bacon*.
 7. *To make the best of one's way*: To proceed as quickly as possible on one's way.
 "We set sail, and made the *best* of our way, till we were forced by contrary winds ...,"—*Addison*.
 ¶ *Best* occurs also in an infinite number of compounds, such as *best-beloved*, too obvious in their construction and meaning to require insertion.
best-beloved, *a.* Beloved above all others.
 "And in their crew his *best-beloved* Benjamin,"
Dryden: The Hind and Panther, ii.
best-man, **best man**, *s.*
 1. A man who vanquishes another in any kind of battle. (*Eng.*)
 "... he proved *best man* i' the field,"—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 2.
 2. A bridesman or attendant upon the bridegroom.
 "Presently after the two bridegrooms entered, accompanied each by his friend or *best-man*,"—*St. Johnston*, iii. 90.
best-work, *s.*
Mining: A miner's term used of the best or richest class of ore.
běst, *v. t.* To get the best of one, to cheat. (*Vulgar.*)
***běst**, ***běste**, *s.* [BEAST.] (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 1,311.)
***bě-stad'**, ***bě-stadd'e**, *pa. par.* [BESTEAD.]
bě-stāin', *v. t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *stain*.] To stain, to mark with stains; to spot. (*Lit. & fig.*)
bě-stāin'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BESTAIN.]
 "We will not line his thin *bestained* cloke With our pure honors,"
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 3.

bě-stāin'-îng, *pr. par.* [BESTAIN.]
bě-stēad', ***bě-stēd'**, ***bě-stad'**, ***be-stadde**, ***bi-stēd**, *v. t.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *stead*. A. S. *stede*, *stæde*, *styde*=a place, station, stead.] Essential meaning, to place or dispose, so as to produce certain results. *Specially—*
 1. So to place as to be to the profit or advantage of, or simply to profit; to produce advantage to.
 "Hence, vain deluding joys,
 The brood of Folly, without father bred!
 How little you *bested*,
 Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys!"
Milton: Il Penseroso.
 2. So to place as to entertain, to receive, or accommodate, or simply entertain; to receive, to accommodate.
 "They shall pass through it hardly *bestead* and hungry,"—*Isaiah viii. 21*.
 3. So to place as to beset, surround, entangle, overwhelm, or overpower; or simply to beset, surround, entangle, overwhelm, or overpower.
 "... ye have come at a time when he's sair *bested*,"
 —*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.
 "Thus ill *bestedd*, and fearefull more of shame
 Then of the certeine perill he stood in,"
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 24.
bě-stēad', †**bě-stēd'**, ***bě-stēdd**, ***bě-stēd'dēd**, ***bě-stad**, ***bě-stadde**, ***bi-stēd'**, *pa. par.* [BESTEAD.]
 "And there the ladie, ill of friends *bestedd*,"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 3.
***be-steal**, ***be-stele**, ***bi-stele**, *v. i.* To steal away.
 "Bistal from than fihte,"—*Layamon*, 28,422.
bēs'-tī-āl, ***bēs'-tī-all**, *a. & s.* [In Fr., Prov., Sp., & Port. *bestial*; Ital. *bestiale*; from Lat. *bestialis*=like a beast, *bestial*; from *bestia*=a beast, an irrational creature as opposed to man.]
A. As adjective:
 1. Pertaining to the inferior animals, and especially those which are the most savage and repulsive.
 "... of a shape part human, part *bestial*, ...,"
Tatler, No. 49.
 2. In qualities resembling a beast; brutal, beneath the dignity of reason or humanity, suitable for a beast.
 "Moreover, urge his hateful luxury,
 And *bestial* appetite in change of lust,"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.
***B. As substantive:** Bestiality.
 "Bestial among reasonables is forbidden in euery lawe and euery sect, both in Christen and others,"—*Test. of Loue*, bk. ii.
 ¶ All the cattle, horses, sheep, &c., on a farm, taken collectively.
 "... and besides all other kindes of *bestiall*, fruteful of mares, for breeding of horse,"—*Descr. of the Kingdom of Scotlande*. (*Jamieson*.)
 †**bēs'-tī-āl**, *s.* [According to Jamieson, from Lat. *bestialis*, as at first applied to the engines called rams, sows, &c., but more probably from Fr. *bastille*, a tower. Low Lat. *bastillae*.] [BASTILLE.] An engine for a siege.
 "Ramsay gert byg strang *bestials* off tre,
 Be gud urchtis, the best in that cuntré,"
Wallace, vii. 976. MS. (*Jamieson*.)
***bēs'-tī-āl'-ī-tē**, *s.* [From Old Fr. *bestial*.] [BESTIAL, *s.*] Cattle.
 "There he sate his felicity on the manuring of the corne land, and in the keping of *bestialite*,"—*Complaint of Scot.*, p. 68. (*Jamieson*.)
bēs'-tī-āl'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [From Fr. *bestialité*. In Dan. *bestialetet*; Sp. *bestialidad*; Port. *bestialidade*.]
 1. The quality of being a beast or acting like one.
 "What can be a greater absurdity than to affirm *bestiality* to be the essence of humanity, and darkness the center of light?"—*Arbutnot & Pope: Mart. Scrib.*
 2. *Spec.:* Unnatural connection with a beast.
 "Thus fornications, incest, rape, and even *bestiality*, were sanctified by the amours of Jupiter, Pan, Mars, Venus, and Apollo,"—*Goldsmith: Essay* xiv.
bēs'-tī-āl-i'ze, *v. t.* [From *bestial*, and suffix *-ize*.] To render *bestial*, to make a beast of; to reduce, as far as it can be done, to the level of a beast.
 "... humanity is debased and *bestialized* where it is otherwise,"—*Phil. Letters on Physiog.* (1751), p. 87.
***bēs'-tī-āl-liche**, *a.* [Eng. *bestial*=beasts, taken collectively, and A. S. *lic*=like.] Beastly; beastlike.
 "These lues be thorow names departed in three maner of kinds as *bestialliche*, manlyche, and reasonabliche, ...,"—*Test. of Loue*, bk. ii.
bēs'-tī-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *bestial*; *-ly*.] After the manner of a beast, in a beastly way; brutally (*Johnson*).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

bēs-tī-ā-rī-an, *s.* One who takes an interest in the kind treatment of beasts; one opposed to vivisection. (*Darwin*.)

bēs-tī-ā-rī, *s.* [Lat. *bestiarius*=pertaining to wild beasts.]

1. A name formerly given to a treatise on animals.
2. A fighter of wild beasts in the Roman games.

bē-stīck, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *stick*.]

1. *Lit.*: To stick over with.
2. *Fig.*: To scatter over with missiles which infix themselves.

"... truth shall retire
Bestuck with slanderous darts, ..."

Milton: Paradise Lost, bk. xii.

bē-stīll, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *still*.] To make still or silent.

"Commerce *bestill'd* her many-nationed tongue."
Cunningham: Elegiac Ode.

bē-stīll'ed, *pa. par.* [BESTILL.]

bē-stīll'-līng, *pr. par.* [BESTILL.]

***bestious**, ***bestyous**, *a.* [Low Lat. *bestius*.] Monstrous.

"Then came forth the Yrishe see,
A *bestyous* fysh."

Hardyng: Chronicles, ch. xxvi.

bē-stīr, ***bē-stīrre**, ***be-stere**, ***be-sturre**, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *stir*.]

1. *Of things*:

1. *Lit.*: To stir or agitate anything material.

"I watched it as it sank: methought
Some motion from the current caught
Bestirr'd it more."
Byron: The Giaour.

2. *Fig.*: To stir anything not material.

"*Kent*. No marvel, you have so *bestirred* your valor,
you cowardly rascal!"—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, ii. 2.

II. Of persons (generally with a reflexive pronoun): To bestir one's self, *i. e.*, to stir one's self up to activity with regard to anything.

"Lord! how he gan for to *bestirre* him tho."

Spenser: The Fate of the Butterflie.

"It was indeed necessary that he should *bestir* himself."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvii.

bē-stīr'ed, *pa. par.* [BESTIR.]

bē-stīr'-rīng, *pr. par.* [BESTIR.]

†bēst'-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *best*; -ness.] The state or quality of being the best.

"Generally the *bestness* of a thing (that we may so call it) is best discerned by the necessary use."
Bp. Morton: Episcopacy Asserted, § 4.

bē-storm, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *storm*.]

A. Trans.: To involve in storm; to carry by storm.

"... so, when all is calm and serene within, he may shelter himself there from the persecutions of the world; but when both are *bestormed*, he hath no refuge to fly to."
—Dr. Scott: Works, vol. ii., 255.

B. Intrans.: To storm; to rage.

"All is sea besides,
Sinks under us, *bestorms*, and then devours."
Young: Night Thoughts. (*Richardson*.)

be-storm'ed, *pa. par.* [BESTORM.]

be-storm'-īng, *pr. par.* [BESTORM.]

bē-stō'w, ***bē-stō'we**, ***bē-stō'w-ēn**, ***bī-stō'w-ēn**, *v. t.* [A. S. prefix *be*, and *stow*=a place, dwelling-place or habitation. In Sw. *besta*; Dut. *beste-den*.] [STOW.]

1. To stow, to put in a place, to lay up.

"And when he came to the tower, he took them from their hand, and *bestowed* them in the house."
—2 Kings v. 24.

2. To use or apply in a particular place.

"The sea was not the Duke of Marlborough's element,
otherwise the whole force of the war would infallibly have been *bestowed* there."
—Swift.

3. To lay out upon; to expend upon.

"And thou shalt *bestow* that money for whatsoever thy soul lusteth after, for oxen, or for sheep, or for wine ..."
—Deuteronomy xiv. 26.

4. To give.

(a) *Gen.*: To give as a charitable gift or gratuity, or as a present; to confer, to impart.

"Honors were, as usual, liberally *bestowed* at this festive season."
—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.

(b) *Spec.*: To give in marriage.

"I could have *bestowed* her upon a fine gentleman, who extremely admired her."
—Tatler.

¶ Formerly *bestow* was sometimes followed by *to* prefixed to the object. Now *on* or *upon* is employed.

- (a) With *to*.

"Sir Julius Cæsar had in his office the disposition of the six clerks' places, which he had *bestowed* to such persons as he thought fit."
—Clarendon.

- (b) With *on* or *upon*. See extract under 4 (b).

***bēs-tō'w-age** (age=īg), *s.* [Eng. *bestow*; -age.] Stowage. (*Bp. Hall*.)

bēs-tō'w-al, *s.* [Eng. *bestow*; -al.]

1. Bestowment; the act of bestowing, giving, laying out upon or up in store.

"... by the *bestowal* of money or time, ..."
J. S. Mill: Political Economy, bk. i., ch. xi., § 2.

2. The state of being bestowed.

bēs-tō'wed, *pa. par. & a.* [BESTOW.]

bēs-tō'w-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *bestow*; -er.] One who bestows.

"... some as the *bestowers* of thrones, ..."
—Stillingfleet.

bēs-tō'w-īng, *pr. par. & s.* [BESTOW.]

A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As substantive: Power or right to bestow; bestowment.

"Fair maid, send forth thine eye; this youthful parcel
Of noble bachelors stand at my *bestowing*."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 3.

bēs-tō'w-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *bestow*; -ment.] The same as BESTOWAL (q. v.), which is the more common word.

1. The act of bestowing; the state of being bestowed.

"If we consider this *bestowment* of gifts in this view, ..."
—Chauncey.

2. That which is bestowed.

"They almost refuse to give due praise and credit to God's own *bestowments*."
—I. Taylor.

bē-strād'-dle, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *straddle*.] To bestride. (*Todd*.)

†bēs-trāught (*gh* silent), ***bes-trāt**, ***bē-stract**, *a.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and **straught*, obsolete *pa. par.* of *stretch*.] Distracted in mind; "distracted," from which the signification of *bestraught* is borrowed.

"Ask Marian, that fat alewife, if she knew me not. What! I am not *bestraught*."
—Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, Induct. ii.

bē-strēak, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *streak*.] To streak.

"Two beauteous kids I keep, *bestreak'd* with white."
Beattie: Virgil, pt. ii.

***bē-strēik**, *a.* [From Ger. *streichen*=to draw out.] Drawn out.

Gold bestreik: Gold wire or twist.

"Thair girtens wer of gold *bestreik*."

Burel: Watson's Col., ii. 12. (*Jamieson*.)

bē-strew (ew as ū), **†bē-strōw**, ***bi-strew-en**, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *strew*. A. S. *bestreowan*=to bestrew; *bestred*=strowed. In Sw. *beströ*; Dan. *bestrde*; Dut. *bestroien*.] To strew over; to strew.

"That from the withering branches cast,
Bestrewed the ground with every blast."

Scott: Rokeby, ii. 9.

bē-strew'ed (ewed as ūd), ***bē-strōw'ed**, **†bē-strōw'n**, *pa. par. & a.* [BESTROW.]

bē-strīde, ***bē-strīd'e**, ***by strīde** (pret. *bestrid*, *bestrode*; *pa. par.* *bestridden*, *†bestrode* [poetic]), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *stride*. A. S. *bestridan* (*Lye*); Dut. *beschryden*.]

1. *Of persons*:

1. To place the legs across.

(1) *Lit.*: To place the legs across a person or thing, remaining for a time stationary in that attitude. *Specially*, to place the legs across—(a) a horse.

"The wealthy, the luxurious, by the stress
Of business roused, or pleasure, ere their time,
May roll in chariots, or provoke the hoofs
Of the fleet coursers they *bestride*."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

(b) a fallen friend in battle, to defend him;

"If you see me down in the battle, and *bestride* me, so 'tis a point of friendship."
—Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 1.

(c) a fallen enemy in battle, to triumph over him.

"Th' insulting victor with disdain *bestrode*
The prostrate prince, and on his bosom trod."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvi., 619, 620.

- (2) *Fig.*: To exert dominant power over.

"Cleo. His legs *bestrid* the ocean."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

2. To step momentarily over, as in walking.

"Than when I first my wedded mistress saw
Bestride my threshold."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

"Strives through the surge, *bestrides* the beach, and high
Ascends the path familiar to his eye."

Byron: Corsair, iii. 19.

II. Of things: To span. (Used of a bridge, a rainbow, &c.)

"Meantime, refracted from yon eastern cloud,
Bestriding earth, the grand ethereal bow
Shoots up immense, and ev'ry hue unfolds."

Thomson: Spring, 202-4.

bē-strīd'-den, **†bē-strō'dē**, *pa. par.* [BESTRIDE.] (*Poetic*.) Ridden, as a horse.

"The giant steed, to be *bestrode* by Death,
As told in the Apocalypse."

Byron: Manfred, ii. 2.

bē-strīd'-īng, *pr. par.* [BESTRIDE.]

†bē-strō'w, *v. t.* [BESTREW.]

***bē-strō'wed**, **†bē-strōw'n**, *pa. par.* [BESTROW.]

"But the bare ground with hoarie mosse *bestrowed*
Must be their bed."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 14.

"Nor spares to stoop her head, and taste
The dewy turf with flowers *bestrown*."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, i.

bē-stūck, *pa. par.* [BESTICK.]

bē-stūd, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *stud*.] To stud over; to ornament by placing in anything shining studs or similar ornaments.

bē-stūd'-dēd, *pa. par. & a.* [BESTUD.]

"... and as many rich coates embroidered and
bestudded with purple."
—Holland: Livius, p. 752. (*Richardson*.)

bē-stūd'-dīng, *pr. par.* [BESTUD.]

***be-stūr'-ted**, *a.* [Ger. *besturzen* = . . . to startle.] Startled, alarmed, affrighted. (*Scotch*.) (*Jamieson*.)

***bēs'-tīl-nēsse**, *s.* [O. Eng. *bestyl*=beastly, Mod. Eng. *beastly*, and suff. -ness=ness.] The same as BEASTLINESS (q. v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bēs'-tīl-wyse**, *a. or adv.* [O. Eng. *bestyl*=beastly, and suff. -wyse=wise.] In a beastly manner. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bē-sure (sure as shūr), *adv.* [Eng. *be*, and *sure*.] Certainly. (*Nuttall*.)

bē-swāk'-īt, *pa. par. or a.* [Icel. *saukva*=to be plunged in water.] Soaked, drenched (?).

"And aft *beswakit* with an owre hie tyde."

Dunbar: Evergreen, 18. (*Jamieson*.)

***be-sweat**, ***bi-sweat**, *v. t.* To cover with sweat.

"All his burne wes *biswet*."
—Layamon, 9,315.

***be-swike**, ***be-sweik**, ***be-swyke**, *v. t.* [A. S. *beswican*=to deceive, weaken, escape, offend; Icel. *svikia*; Sw. *svika*=to disappoint.] To deceive, to lure to ruin.

"With notes of so great likynge,
Of such measure, of such musicke,
Whereof the shippes they *beswike*,
That passen by the costes there."

Gower: Conf. Am., bk. i.

***be-sy**, *a.* [BUSY.]

***be-sym**, *s.* [BESOM.] (*Wycliffe*.)

bēs-ŷ-nēs, *s.* [BUSINESS.] (*Scotch*.)

bēt, *s.* [Etymology doubtful. According to Webster, Mahn, and others, from A. S. *bad*=a pledge, a stake; *wed*=a pledge, earnest, or promise. If so, then cognate with Sw. *vad*; Ger. *wette*=a bet. But Wedgwood and Skeat both consider *bet* as simply a contraction for *abet*, in the sense of backing, encouraging, or supporting the side on which the person lays his wager.] [BET, v.]

1. *Lit.*: A wager, a sum staked upon the event of a horse-race or some other contingency. It is generally placed against the wager of some other man whose views are adverse to those of the first. Whoever is proved right in his vaticination regains his own stake, and with it takes that of his opponent.

"I heard of a gentleman laying a *bet* with another, that one of his men should rob him before his face."
—Darwin: Voyage round the World, ch. xvi.

2. *Fig.*: Rash confidence.

"The hoary fool, who many days
Has struggled with continued sorrow,
Renews his hope, and blindly lays
The desperate *bet* upon to-morrow."
Prior.

bēt (1), *v. t. & i.* [From *bet*, *s.* (q. v.) According to Webster, Mahn, &c., from A. S. *badian*=to pledge, or to seize as a pledge; Dut. *weeden*=to wager; Ger. *wetten*=to bet; Goth. *vidan*=to bind. But Wedgwood and Skeat reject this etymology.]

A. Transitive: To wager; to stake upon a contingency.

"John of Gaunt loved him well, and *betted* much money upon his head."
—Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To lay a wager; to stake money upon a contingency.

2. *Fig.*: To trust something highly valuable to a contingency.

"He began to think, as he would himself have expressed it, that he had *betted* too deep on the Revolution, and that it was time to hedge."
—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvii.

bēt (2), *v. t.* [BET.] To abate; to mitigate. (*Scotch*.) (*Jamieson*.)

bēt (3), *v. t.* [BEAT.] (*Scotch*.)

1. To "beat," to strike.

2. To defeat.

"... did *bet* their enterprise."
—Craufurd: History Univ. Edin., p. 19. (*Jamieson*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***bêt, pa. par. & pret.** [BEAT.] (O. Eng. & Scotch.) Beaten, beat.

"Quhen thay war cumyn to Inchecuthill, thay fand the brig bet down."—*Bellend.: Cron.*, iv. 19.

"He staid for a better hour, till the hammer had wrought and bet the party more pliant."—*Bacon.*

***bêt, *bêtt, pa. par.** [BEIT.] (Scotch.)

1. Helped; supplied.
2. Built; erected.

"... within hir palice yet
Of hir first husband, was ane tempill bet
Of marbill,"

Douglas: Virgil, 116, 2. (*Jamieson.*)

***bêt, *bêtte, compar. of a.** [A. S. *bet*, *bett*=better.] Better.

"For ther is no cloth sittith bet
On damyselle, than doth roket."

Romaunt of the Rose.

The dapper ditties, that I wout devise
To feede youthes fancie and the flocking fry,
Delighten much; what I the bett for thy?"

Spenser: Shepheard's Calender, 10

bê-ta (1), s. [BEET.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiaceae (Chenopods). A species grows in our gardens, the *Beta vulgaris*, or Common Beet, under which the *B. maritima* is placed as a variety. It has a large, thick, and fleshy root, succulent, subovate root-leaves, and cauline ones oblong. There are numerous spikes of flowers. [BEET.]

bê-ta, bê-ta (2), s. [Lat. *beta*; from Gr. *bêta*, the second letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to B in English, Latin, &c.; *beth* in Hebrew, *ba* in Arabic, and *vida* in Coptic, &c. Its sound in the words into which it enters is that of our b.]

beta-orscin, s. [From the Greek letter *bêta*, and *orscin*.]

Chem.: C₆H₅(OH)₂. A diatomic phenol obtained by the dry distillation of usnic acid, and of other acids which occur in lichens. It crystallizes in colorless prisms, melting at 109°, which are soluble in water and in alcohol. Its ammoniacal solution turns red on exposure to the air.

beta-orsellie acid. [From the Greek letter *bêta*, and *orscin*.] [ORCHIL.]

Chem.: C₃₄H₃₂O₁₅. An organic acid found in *Roccella tinctoria*, or archil weed, which grows in the Canary and Cape Verd Islands. It forms colorless crystals; boiled with baryta-water, it yields orsellinic acid, C₆H₂(CH₃)(OH)₂.CO.OH, and rocellinin, C₁₈H₁₆O₇, which forms hair-like, silvery crystals.

†bê-tâg', v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *tag*.] To tag or tack.

"Bescutcheoned and betagged with verse."

Churchill: The Ghost, bk. iv.

†bê-tâg ged, pa. par. [BETAG.]

†bê-tâiled, a. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *tailed*.] Furnished with a tail.

"Thus betailed and bew powdered, the man of taste fancies he improves in beauty, . . ."—*Goldsmith: Citizen of the World*, Let. 3.

bê-ta-ine, s. [From Lat. *beta*=beet.] [BEET, BETA.]

Chem.: C₅H₁₁NO₂, or H₂C<N<CH₃. It is called

also *trimethylglycine*. Betaine occurs as a natural alkaloid in beetroot; it has the constitution trimethyl-glycine. It can be obtained by the oxidation of choline hydrochloride. Choline occurs in the bile and brain of animals; also in the white of eggs. Betaine can be obtained as a hydrochloride synthetically by heating trimethylamine, (CH₃)₃N, with monochloroacetic acid, CH₂Cl.CO.OH. Betaine crystallizes from alcohol in shining deliquescent needles containing one molecule of water. It is neutral, has a sweet taste, and is decomposed by boiling alkalies, giving off trimethylamine.

bê-tâ'ke, *bî-tâke', *by-take (pret. **betook, *betoke*; pa. par. *betaken, *betaught*), v. t. & i. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *take*. A. S. *betæcan*=(1) to show, (2) to betake, impart, deliver to, (3) to send, to follow, to pursue.]

A. Transitive:

1. To take, to take to, to deliver, to intrust. [BETECH.]

"Dame Phœbe to a Nympe her babe betooke
To be upbrought in perfect Maydenhed."

Spenser: Fairy Queen, III. vi. 28.

2. To give, to recommend. (*Chaucer, &c.*)

"Ich bitake min soule God."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 475.

3. With the reflexive pronoun:

(1) *Lit.:* To take one's self to a place; to repair to, to remove to, to go to.

"... in betaking himself with his books to a small lodging in an attic."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(2) *Fig.:* To have recourse to; to adopt a course of action; to apply one's self to.

"... that the adverse part . . . betaking itself to such practices . . ."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. iv., ch. xiv., § 6.

"... therefore betake thee

To nothing but despair."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2

B. Intransitive (by suppression of the pronoun): To go, resort.

"But here ly downe, and to thy rest betake."

Spenser: Fairy Queen, I. ix. 44.

bê-tâ'k-en, pa. par. [BETAKE.]

bê-tâ'k-ing, pr. par. & s. [BETAKE.]

A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As substantive: The act of taking or of repairing, or having recourse to.

†bê-tâ'lk (l silent), v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *talk*.] To talk.

"For their so valiant fight, that every free man's song,
Can tell you of the same, quoth she, betalk'd on long."

Drayton: Polyolbion, Song 28.

†bê-tâl'-lôw, v. t. To cover with tallow.

"I will slice out thy towels with thine own razor,
betallow thy tweezees, . . ."—*Ford: The Francies, Chaste and Noble*, i. 2.

***bêt-ayne, s.** [BETONY.]

***bête** (1), v. t. [BEAT, v.] To beat. (*Chaucer.*)

***bête** (2), v. t. & i. [BATE, v.]

bete (3), v. t. [BEET, v.] (O. Eng., O. & Mod. Scotch.)

bê-têar'ed, a. [Eng. *be*; *teared*.] Bedewed with tears.

"Alas, madam," answered Philoclea, "I know not whether my tears become my eyes, but I am sure my eyes thus beteared become my fortune."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

***be-tech', *be-tech'e** (pret. & pa. par. *betaught*), v. t. [A. S. *betæcan*=(1) to show, (2) to betake, impart, deliver to, (3) to send, to follow.] [BETAKE.]

1. To show; to teach.

"So as the philosophe techeth

To Alisaunder and him betecheth

The lore." *Gower: Conf. Am.*, bk. vii.

2. To deliver up, to consign. (*Scotch.*) The same as BETAKE (q. v.).

"Thai wald, rycht with an angry face,
Betech them to the blak Douglas."

Barbour, xv. 538. MS. (Jamieson.)

***bê-têd', pa. par.** [BETIDE.]

***bê-têem', *bê-têeme', v. t.** [Eng. prefix *be*, and *team*. A. S. *tyman*=to team, to beget, to propagate.]

1. To deliver, to give, to commit, to intrust.

"So would I," said the enchanter, "glad and faine
Beteeme to you this sword, you to defend."

Spenser: Fairy Queen, II. viii. 19.

2. To allow, to permit, to suffer.

"... so loving to my mother

That he might not beteem the winds of heaven

Visit her face too roughly."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

bê-têl, †bê-tle, s. [In Ger. *betel*, *betelkraut*; Fr. *bétel*; Ital. *betel*.]

1. The English name of the *Piper betle*, a shrubby plant with evergreen leaves belonging to the typical genus of the order Piperaceae (Pepperworts). It is extensively cultivated in the East Indies.

2. Its leaf, used as a wrapper to inclose a few slices of the areca palm nut [ARECA, BETEL NUT-TREE] with a little shell lime. The Southern Asiatics are perpetually chewing it to sweeten the breath, to strengthen the stomach, and, if hunger be present, to deaden its cravings. It is called *pan*, or *pan sooparee*. It is offered by natives of the East to their European visitors, and is often all that is laid before one accepting an invitation to their houses

"Opium, coffee, the root of *betel*, tears of poppy, and tobacco condense the spirits."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 312.

betel-carrier, s.

In the East: One who carries betel, to have it ready when his master calls for it.

"... had given to him, Fadlaseen, the very profitable posts of *Betel-carrier* and Taster of Sherbet, . . ."—*Moore: Lalla Rookh; The Fire Worshipers*.

betel nut-tree, s. An English name of the *Areca catechu*, an exceedingly handsome and graceful palm-tree, cultivated in India and elsewhere. It is sometimes called also the Medicinal Cabbage-tree. The nut is cut in slices, wrapped in the aromatic leaves of the betel-pepper, and chewed by the natives of the East. [BETEL.]

Bêt'-êl-geûx, Bêt'-êl-geûse, Bêt'-êl-guêse, s. [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A bright star of the first magnitude situated near the right shoulder of Orion, the one occupying a nearly corresponding position of the left shoulder being Bellatrix (q. v.). Betelgeux is called also *Alpha* and *Bellatrix Gamma* Orionis.

***be-ten, pa. par. & a.** [BEATEN.]

***bêth, *bêeth, v. i.** [A. S. *beoth*=are; *beoth*=be ye.]

1. Be, be ye. (*Chaucer.*)

2. Is, are.

"Than he for sinne in sorwe beth."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 182.

3. Shall be.

"Till ihesus beth on rode dead."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 388.

bê-thänk', v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *thank*.] To thank.

Bêth'-êl, s. [In Gr. *Baithêl*, *Bêthêl*, *Bêthêlê*; Heb. *Beth el*, *Beth*=house of, and *El*=God, the construct state of *baith*=house. (See def. 1.)]

1. *Scrip. Geog.:* A village or small Canaanite town, originally called *Luz*=Almond-tree; but altered by Jacob to *Bethel*=the House of God, in consequence of a divine vision granted him in its vicinity (Gen. xxviii. 19), the name being given it anew at a subsequent period (Gen. xxxv. 15). It became forthwith a sacred place. It was specially celebrated during the period of the old Jewish monarchy, one of Jeroboam's calves being placed there (1 Kings xii. 29). It is now called Beitin.

"And the house of Joseph sent to descry *Bethel*. (Now the name of the city before was *Luz*.)"—*Judges* i. 23.

2. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) A church, a chapel, a place of worship, "the House of God."

(2) A church or chapel for seamen.

bê-thînk', *by thenk, *by thenche (pret. *bethought*), v. t. & i. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *think*. A. S. *bethencan*=to consider, bethink, remember (pret. *bethoht, bethohte*; Sw. *betänka*; Dan. *betænke*; Dut. & Ger. *bedenken*.)

A. Trans. (with a reflexive pronoun): To summon the thoughts; to consider any matter; to reflect.

"Yet of another plea bethought him soon."

Milton: Paradise Regained, bk. iii.

"At last he bethought himself that he had slept in the arbor that is on the side of the hill."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

B. Intrans.: To think, consider, reflect.

"What we possess we offer; it is thine:

Bethink ere thou dismiss us; ask again."

Byron: Manfred, i. 1.

bê-thînk'-îng, pr. par. [BETHINK.]

Bêth'-lê-hêm, s. [Ger., &c., *Bethlehem*; Gr. *Bêthlehem*; Heb. *Beth Lehem*=the house of Bread.]

1. *Scrip. Geog.:* The well-known village in Judea (six miles south by west of Jerusalem) celebrated as the birthplace of King David and of the Divine Redeemer. It still exists, with the Arabic name of Beit-lahm.

2. *Ord. Lang.:* [Named after the above.] A London religious house converted into a hospital for lunatics. It is generally corrupted into BEDLAM (q. v.).

Bêth'-lê-mîte, Bêth'-lê-hêm-îte, s. [In Ger. (*Ch. Hist.*) *Bethlehemit, Bethlehemiten-binder*.]

1. *Scrip. Geog. & Hist.:* An inhabitant of Bethlehem, in Judea.

"... Jesse, the *Bethlehemite*."—1 *Samuel* xvi. 1.

2. *Ord. Lang.:* An inmate of Bethlehem or "Bedlam" hospital for lunatics.

3. *Ch. Hist.:* An order of monks which arose in the thirteenth century, and was introduced into England in A. D. 1257. They dressed like the Dominicans, except that they wore on their breast a five-rayed star in memory of the star which guided the Magi from the East to the house in Bethlehem where the infant Saviour lay.

bê-thought' (thought as thât), pret. of v. [BETHINK.]

"... at length I bethought me, and sent him."

Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 3.

†bê-thrâl', v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *thrall*.] To enthrall, to enslave, to bring into subjection. Now enthrall has taken its place.

"For she it is that did my lord bethrall,

My dearest lord, and deepe in dongeon lay."

Spenser: Fairy Queen, I. viii. 28.

†bê-thrâlled', pa. par. & a. [BETHRALL.]

bê-thrôw', a. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *throw*.] Thrown down, cast down, prostrated.

"... I am be knowe

That I with lous am so bethrowe,

And all my herte is so throug sonke

That I am veriliche dronke."

Gower: Conf. Am., bk. vi.

bê-thûmb', v. t. To soil by handling, as, to bethumb a book.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

†bē-thūmp, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *thump*.] To thump, to beat all over (*lit.* or *fig.*).

"I was never so *bethumped* with words,
Since when I call'd my brother's father dad."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

bē-thy-lūs, *s.* [From Gr. *bēthylōs*=the name of a fish as yet unidentified.]

1. The name given by Fabricius and Latreille to a genus of small hymenopterous insects belonging to the family Proctotrupidae. They have large depressed heads, and look like ants, but are more akin to ichneumons.

2. Cuvier's name for a genus of shrikes. Vieillot has changed the term into *Cissopis*.

***bē-tīd'**, ***bē-tīd'**, ***be-ty-ded**, ***bē-tīdd'e**, ***bi-tīd'**, ***by-tyde**, ***be-ted**, ***be-tydde**, ***by-tyde**, ***be-tīcht**, *pret. & pa. par.* [BETIDE.]

"... and let them tell thee tales
Of woeful ages, long ago *betid*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 1.

bē-tīde', ***bē-tīde'**, ***bitide** (*pret. *betid*, *†betided*; *pa. par. *betide*, &c.) (*q. v.*), *v. t. & i.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *tide*; A. S. *tidan*=to betide, to happen.]

A. Transitive:

1. To befall, to happen to. (Used of favorable or unfavorable occurrences.)

¶ (*a*) It is often followed by *to*.

"To yield me often tidings; neither know I
What is *betid* to Cloten; but remain . . ."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 3.

(*b*) More rarely by *of*. To *betide of* is = to become of.

"If he were dead, what would *betide of* me?"

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

2. To betoken, to omen, to foreshadow, to signify.

"Awaking, how could I but muse
At what such a dream should *betide*?"

Cowper: The Morning Dream.

B. Intransitive: To happen, to come to pass.

"And all my solace is to know,
Whate'er *betides*, I've known the worst."

Byron: Child Harold, i. 84 (*To Inez*).

***be-tīght**, *pa. par.* [BETID.]

†bē-tī-me, **bē-tī-meš**, ***by-times**, ***bi-tyme**, ***by-tyme**, *adv.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *time*, *times*.] 1. Early in the day.

"To business that we love we rise *betime*,
And go to it with delight."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 4.

"And they rose up *betimes* in the morning . . ."
Genesis xxvi. 31.

2. In good time, in time; before it is too late.

"That we are bound to cast the minds of youth
Betimes into the mold of heavenly truth."

Cowper: Tirocinium.

3. Soon, speedily.

"There be some have an over-early ripeness in their years which fadeth *betimes*; these are first such as have brittle wits, the edge whereof is soon turned."—*Bacon*.

4. By and by; in a little. (*Scotch.*)

5. At times; occasionally. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

***bēt-īng**, *s.* [BETE, BET.] Reparation.

bē-tle, *s.* [BETEL.]

***be-toghe**, *pa. par.* [Perhaps from A. S. *toh*=tough.] Strongly clad.

"Ac for that strok had he non hoghe
For he was thanne to *betoghe* body and heued y-same."

Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), 4,540-41.

***be-toke'**, *pret. of v.* [BETAKE.] (*Chaucer.*)

bē-tō'k-en, ***be-tokn**, ***be-to-kin**, ***bi-token-en**, ***bi-tokn-en**, ***bi-tacn-en**, *v. t.* [From Eng. prefix *be*, and *token*. In A. S. *getacnian*=to token, to show; Sw. *beteckna*; Dan. *betegne*; Dut. *beteekenen*.]

1. To be a token of; to be a pledge of; to signify; to afford evidence of; to show forth; to symbolize.

"A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
Conspicuous with three listed colors gay,
Betokening peace from God."

Milton: Paradise Lost, xi. 867.

2. To foreshow; to omen; to predict.

"Like a red morn, that ever yet *betoken'd*
Wreck to the seaman, tempest to the field."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 453.

"The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow,
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken glad." *Thomson: Seasons; Summer*, 85.

bē-tō'-kened, *pa. par.* [BETOKEN.]

bē-tō'k-en-īng, ***be-tok-ninge**, ***bi-tok-ninge**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BETOKEN.]

bē-tōn, *s.* [Fr. *béton*=the concrete described below.]

Masonry: A concrete, the invention of M. Coignet, composed usually of sand, 5; lime, 1; and hydraulic cement, 25.

bē-tōn'-ī-ca (*Lat.*), **bēt'-ōn-ŷ**, ***bē-tāine**, ***bē-tāyne**, ***bēt'-ōn**, ***bē-tōn-yē**, ***bā-tan-ŷ**, ***by-ten** (*Eng.*), *s.* [In A. S. *betoce*, *betonice*; Sw. *betonicegräs*; Dan. *betonie*; Dut. *betonic*; Ger. *betonika*, *betonie*; Fr. *bétoine*; Ital. *betonico*; Sp., Port., & Low Lat. *betonica*. According to Pliny, first called *Vettonica*, from the Vettones, a people of Spain. Celt. *betonic*, from *ben*=head, and *ton*=good, tonic.]

A. Of the Mod. Lat. form Betonica:

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Lamiales (Labiates). The calyx is ten-ribbed, with five awned teeth, and the lower lip of the corolla is trifid. *Betonica officinalis*, or Wood Betony, grows in shady places. It is called by Benham and others *Stachys betonica*.

B. Of the forms Betony, Betaine, Betayne, and Beton: The English name of the genus *Betonica* (*q. v.*), and specially of the *B. officinalis*, or Wood Betony. When fresh it has an intoxicating effect; the dried leaves excite sneezing. The roots are bitter and very nauseous, and the plant is used to dye wool a fine dark yellow.

¶ *Brook Betony*: A plant (*Scrophularia aquatica*, Linn.).

Paul's Betony: A plant (*Veronica officinalis*, Linn.).

Water Betony: The same as Brook Betony (*Scrophularia aquatica*).

bē-tō'ok, ***be-tookey**, *pret. of v.* [BETAKE.]

bē-tō'rn, *pa. par. & a.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *torn*.] Torn.

"Whose heart *betorn* out of his panting breast
With thine own hand . . ."

Sackville: Tragedy of Gorboduc.

†bē-tōss', *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *toss*.] To agitate; to put into violent motion. To *toss* (*lit.* or *fig.*).

"What said my man, when my *betossed* soul
Did not attend him as we rode?"

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

bē-tōss'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BETOSS, *v. t.*]

bē-tōs'-sīng, *pr. par.* [BETOSS, *v. t.*]

***betowre**, ***bitowre**, ***bittore**, ***bitture**, *s.* [BITTERN.]

"Bustard, *betowre*, and shoveler."

Babesbrook (ed. Furnivall), p. 153.

***be-traiſed**, *pa. par.* [BETRAYED.] (*Chaucer.*)

bē-trāp', *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *trap*. In A. S. *betraeppan*.] To entrap, to trip, to ensnare.

"And othir mo, that coudin full wel preche,
Betrapped were, for aught that they could reche."

Oocleve: Letter of Cupide, ver. 252.

***be-trāshed**, *pa. par.* [BETRAYED.]

"And he thereof was all abashed,
His owne shadow had him *betrashed*."

Romant of the Rose.

bē-trā'y, ***bi-trai-en**, ***bi-trai-in**, ***be-tray-yn**, ***bi-traie** (*Eng.*), ***bē-trēy'-ēss**, ***bē-trā'se** (*O. Scotch.*), *v. t. & i.* [From Eng. prefix *be*, and O. Eng. *traie*=to betray. In Fr. *trahir*; O. Fr. *trair*, *trahir*; Prov. *trayr*, *trair*, *trahir*, *tradar*, *trachar*; Port. *trahir*; Ital. *tradire*; Lat. *trado*=to deliver, to betray; *trans*=over, beyond; and *do*=to give.]

A. Transitive:

I. To give up.

1. To deliver up a person or thing unfaithfully or treacherously. (Used of the surrender of a person to his enemies, or an army, or a military post to the foe.)

"... the Son of man shall be *betrayed* into the hands of men."—*Matthew* xvii. 22.

2. To injure by revealing a secret intrusted to one in confidence; or make known faults which one was bound in honor to conceal.

(1) *Lit.*: In the foregoing sense.

"Jones who was perfectly willing to serve or to *betray* any government for hire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(2) *Fig. (of things)*: To reveal, to make known. Specially, to reveal or make known anything not intended to be communicated.

"And seemed impatient and afraid
That our tardy flight should be *betrayed*
By the sound our horses' hoof-beats made."

Longfellow: The Golden Legend, iv.

II. To act treacherously, even when there is no giving up of any person or thing.

1. *Gen.*: To violate the trust reposed in one.
2. *Spec.*: To violate a promise made in courting a female, especially to seduce her under promise of marriage, and then abandon her to her fate.

"Far, far beneath the shallow maid
He left believing and *betray'd*."

Byron: The Giaour.

III. To mislead; to lead incautiously into more or less grave error, fault, sin, or crime.

"The bright genius is ready to be so forward, as often *betrays* itself into errors in judgment."—*Watts*.

IV. Fig. (of things): To disappoint expectation.

B. Intransitive (formed by the omission of the objective): To act treacherously to; to disappoint expectation.

"Who tells whate'er you think, whate'er you say,
And if he lie not, must at least *betray*."

Pope: Prologue to Satires, 298.

bē-trā'y-al, *s.* [Eng. *betray*; *-al*.] The act of betraying; the state of being betrayed. Specially—
1. The act of handing over an individual, a military post, or the supreme interests of one's country to the enemy.

"... to add the *betrayer* of his country hereafter to his multiplied crimes."—*Arnold: History of Rome*, vol. iii., ch. xlv., p. 283.

2. The act of violating a trust.

"But that is what no popular assembly could do without a gross *betrayer* of trust."—*Times*, November 16, 1877.

3. The act of revealing anything which it was one's interest or desire to conceal; or simply the act of revealing what was before hidden; also the state of being so revealed.

"This, if it be simple, true, harmonious, life-like, it seems impossible for after ages to counterfeit, without much treacherous *betrayer* of a later hand."—*Milman: History of Jews*, 3d ed., vol. i., p. 44.

bē-trā'yed, ***be-traied**, ***bi-trayde**, *pa. par. & a.* [BETRAY, *v. t.*]

bē-trā'y-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *betray*; *-er*.]

I. Lit. (of persons): A person who betrays; a traitor.

1. *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

"They are only a few *betrayers* of their country; they are to purchase coin, perhaps at half-price, and vend it among us, to the ruin of the public."—*Swift*.

2. *Spec.*: One who seduces and abandons a female who confided in his good faith.

II. Fig. (of persons or things): Any person who or thing which, apparently acting for one's benefit, is really injuring one seriously.

"Youth at the very best is but a *betrayer* of human life in a gentler and smoother manner than age."—*Pope: Letter to Steele* (1712).

bē-trā'y-īng, ***be-trai-yng**, *pr. par. & a.* [BETRAY.]

"Till a *betraying* sickliness was seen
To tinge his cheek."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

†bē-trā'y-mēnt, ***be-trai-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *betray*; *-ment*.] The act of betraying; the state of being betrayed.

¶ *Betrayer* is the more common word.

"... confessing them to be innocent whose *betrayer* they had bought."—*Udal: Matthew*, ch. xxvii.

***bē-trēnde**, *v. t.* [TRENDE.] To surround, to encircle.

"Sorwe hym gan *betrende*."—*Sir Ferumbras* (ed. Herrtage), 4,006.

***be-trifle**, ***be-trufle**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *trufler*=to trifle.] To mock or deceive with trifles.

"Theos and othere trufles that he *bitrufleth* monie men mide."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 106.

†bē-trīm', *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *trim*.] To render trim, to deck, to dress, to grace, to adorn, to embellish, to beautify, to decorate.

"Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims,
Which spongy April at thy best *betrim*."

Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

†bē-trīm'med, *pa. par. & a.* [BETRIM.]

†bē-trīm'mīng, *pr. par. & a.* [BETRIM.]

bē-trōth', **bē-trōth**, ***betrouth**, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and O. Eng. *troth*=truth.]

I. Lit.: To affiancer, to form an engagement.

1. To promise to give a woman in marriage to a certain person.

"Fayre Una to the Redcrosse Knight
*Betrouth*ed is with joy."

Spenser: Fairy Queen, I. xii.

2. To promise to take a certain woman as one's wife.

"And what man is there that hath *betrothed* a wife, and hath not taken her?"—*Deuteronomy* xx. 7.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. To nominate to a bishopric, in order that consecration may take place.

"If any person be consecrated a bishop in that church whereunto he was not before *betrothed*, he shall not receive the habit of consecration, as not being canonically promoted."—*Ayliffe*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Divinely to select a people to stand in a special relation to God with respect to worship and privilege.

"And I will *betroth* thee unto me forever; yea, I will *betroth* thee unto me in righteousness, and in judgment, and in loving-kindness, and in mercies. I will even *betroth* thee unto me in faithfulness . . ."—*Hos. ii. 19, 20*.

2. To promise to a thing rather than a person.

"By Saul's public promise she
Was sold thus and *betroth'd* to victory."

Cowley: The Davideids, bk. iii.

bě-trōth'-al, s. [Eng. *betroth*; -al.] The act of betrothing; the state of being betrothed; affiancing.

"Under the open sky in the odorous air of the orchard,
Bending with golden fruit, was spread the feast of
betrothal." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, pt. ii.

bě-trōth'-ed, ***be-trouſhed**, *pa. par., a. & s.* [BETROTH.]

A. & B. *As pa. par. and particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.*: A person betrothed to one.

"My Ariphilia, this my dear *betroth'd*."

Glover: Athenaid, bk. ii.

bě-trōth'-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [BETROTH.]

"For this is your *betrothing* day."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 26.

bě-trōth'-mēnt, s. [Eng. *betroth*; -ment.] The act of betrothing; the state of being betrothed; betrothal.

"Sometimes setting out the speeches that pass between them, making as it were thereby the *betrothment*."—*Exposition of the Canticles* (1585), p. 5.

***bě-trūm'pe**, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and Fr. *tromper*=to deceive.] To deceive.

" . . . till ane wayngour straungere
Me and my realme *betrumpe* on thes manere?"

Douglas: Virgil, 120, 49. (Scotch.) (*Jamieson*.)

†bě-trūst', *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *trust*.] To intrust, to give in trust. *Used*—

1. Of trusting anything to a person.

"*Betrust* him with all the good which our capacity will allow us."—*Grew*.

2. Of trusting anything to the memory.

"Whatsoever you would *betrust* to your memory, let it be disposed in a proper method."—*Watts*.

†bě-trūst'-ěd, *pa. par. & a.* [BETRUST.]

†bě-trūst'-ing, *pr. par.* [BETRUST.]

†bě-trūst'-mēnt, s. [Eng. *betrust*; -ment.] The act of intrusting; the thing intrusted.

bět'-sa, bět'-sō, s. [Ital.] The smallest coin current in Venice; worth about a farthing.

"And what must I give you? *Bra*. At a word thirty livres, I'll not bate you a *betso*."—*Antiquary: O. Pl.*, x. 47.

***bětt'**, *a.* [BETTER.] (*Spenser*.)

bět'-tēd, *pa. par. & a.* [BET, v.]

***bet-ten**, *v. t.* [A. S. *betan*=to make better.] To amend.

"*Betten* misdēdes, and clene lif leden . . ."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 3, 637.

bět'-tēr, *bět-tyr, *bět-ēre, *bět-ēr, *bět, *bētte, *a., s. & adv.* [A. S. *bet, bett* (adv.)=better; *betera, betra* (adj. m.); *betere, betre* (f.)=better. In Sw. *bättre*; Icel. *betri, betr*; Dan. *bedre*; Dut. *beter*; O. Icel. & O. Fris. *bet*; O. L. Ger. *bet, bat*; N. H. Ger. *besser*; M. H. Ger. *bezzern*; O. H. Ger. *beziro, peziro, baz*; Goth. *batisa*, from *bats*=good. Compare Sansc. *bhadra*=glad, happy. *Better* is generally called the comparative of *good*, as Bosworth terms the A. S. *betera, betra*, the comparative of *god*. This arrangement is only conventional; *good*, A. S. *god*, is from one root, and *better* and *best* (A. S. *betst, betest*), from another, of which the real positive is O. Eng. and A. S. *bet*.] [BEST, GOOD.]

A. *As adj.*: In signification the comparative of *good*.

I. Of persons:

1. Having good qualities in larger measure than those possessed by some person or persons with whom a comparison is made or a contrast is drawn. The shades of meaning are infinite. The following are only some leading ones:

(1) Superior in physical, mental, moral, or spiritual qualities; or in skill, knowledge, or anything similar; or in two of those qualities combined.

"Troilus is the better man of the two."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 2.

"He is a better scholar than I."

Ibid.; *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. i.

(2) Having these good qualities in actual exercise; discharging one's public or private duties in an excellent manner.

"You say you are a *better* soldier . . ."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, iv. 3.

2. Improved in health.

"I rejoice, I greatly rejoice to hear that you are *better*."—*Young to Richardson* (1758).

3. Improved in circumstances; specially in the phrase *better off*.

II. Of things:

1. Concomitant to or evincing high physical, mental, or other qualities.

"I have seen *better* faces in my time,

Than stand on any shoulders that I see"

Shakesp.: King Lear, ii. 2.

2. Produced by more intellectual knowledge, good taste, or anything similar.

"And taught his Romans in much *better* meter."

Pope: Epilogue to Satires.

3. More advantageous; more to be preferred; preferable.

"Having a desire to depart and to be with Christ, which is far *better*."—*Phil. i. 23*.

4. More acceptable.

"Behold, to obey is *better* than sacrifice."—1 Samuel xv. 22.

5. More prosperous, as in the phrase, *to have seen, or to have known better days*.

"We have seen *better* days . . ."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 2.

"Far from those scenes; which *knew* their *better* days."

Thomson: Seasons; Autumn.

6. Greater, larger.

" . . . a candle, the *better* part burnt out."

Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 2.

† *Better cheap, better cheape* (Eng.), *better schape* (Scotch), used as *adv.* or *adj.*=more: A better bargain, cheaper.

"Thou shalt have it back again *better cheap*

By a hundred marks than I had it of thee."

Reliques, ii. 134.

B. As substantive:

I. Of persons: Superiors; persons of higher rank or qualities than the one with whom comparison is made; rarely in singular.

"If our *bettors* play at that game . . ."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

"The courtesy of nations allows you my *better*, in that you are the first-born."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.

II. Of things:

1. Superiority, advantage. (Used specially in the phrase, *to have or get the better of*; meaning to have or gain the advantage of, to have or gain the superiority over.)

"The voyage of Drake and Hawkins was unfortunate: yet, in such sort as doth not break our prescription, to have had the *better* of the Spaniards."—*Bacon*.

"You think fit

To get the *better* of me." *Southerne*.

2. Improvement. (Used specially in the phrase, *for the better*=so as to produce improvement.)

"If I have altered him anywhere *for the better*, I must at the same time acknowledge that I could have done nothing without him."—*Dryden*.

3. A larger number than; as, "*better* than a dozen" =more than twelve. (Scotch.) (*Jamieson*.)

4. A higher price than; as, "*paid better* than a shilling," i. e., more than a shilling. (Scotch.) (*Jamieson*.)

C. As adverb: In a superior manner; to a degree greater than in the case of the person with whom or the thing with which comparison is made or contrast is drawn. (The word is used whatever the nature of the superiority.)

1. In a superior manner to; in a more excellent way; more advantageously, more successfully, preferably.

" . . . *better* be with the dead . . ."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

"He that would know the idea of infinity, cannot do *better* than by considering to what infinity is attributed."—*Locke*.

2. In a superior degree; to a greater extent.

"Never was monarch *better* feared."

Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

bět'-tēr, v. t. & i. [From *better*, *a., s. & adv.* (q. v.) In A. S. *betrian, betrian*=to be better, to excel, to make better; Sw. *bättra*; Icel. *betra*; Dan. *bedre*; Dut. *beteren*; N. H. Ger. *bessern*; M. H. Ger. *bezzern*; O. H. Ger. *beziro, peziro*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To excel, to exceed, to surpass.

"What you do

Still *bettors* what is done."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

*2. To give superiority to, to give advantage to, to advance, to support.

"The king thought his honor would suffer, during a treaty, to *better* a party."—*Bacon*.

3. To ameliorate, to improve; to reform.

(a) *Gen.*: Of anything which has defects or is in itself evil.

"In this small hope of *bettering* future ill."

Byron: The Vision of Judgment, 13.

(b) *Spec.*: Of one's financial or other resources, one's situation in society, or anything similar.

"Heir to all his lands and goods,

Which I have *better'd*, rather than decreas'd."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

† In the latter sense it is often used reflexively.

"No ordinary misfortunes of ordinary misgovernment would do so much to make a nation wretched, as the constant progress of physical knowledge and the constant effort of every man to *better* himself will do to make a nation prosperous."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

†(c) To make better in health; to improve the health.

" . . . and was nothing *bettered*, but rather grew worse . . ."—*Mark* v. 26.

B. Intransitive: To become better.

bět'-tēred, *pa. par. & a.* [BETTER, *v. t.*]

bět'-tēr-ing, *bět'-tēr-ýng, *pr. par.* [BETTER.]

A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As substantive: Improvement.

"The Romans took pains to hew out a passage for these lakes to discharge themselves for the *bettering* of the air."—*Addison*.

†bettering-house, *s.* A house for the reformation of offenders.

†bět'-tēr-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *better*; -ment.]

1. *Gen.*: The operation of making better.

" . . . nor our sickness liable to the despair of *betterment* and melioration."—*W. Montague: Ess.*, pt. ii.

2. *Law (pl.)*: An improvement upon an estate, which renders it more valuable than it was at the outset.

†bět'-tēr-mōst, *a.* [Eng. *better*; *most*.] Best.

†bět'-tēr-něss (Eng.), ***bet-tir-ness** (O. Scotch), *s.* [Eng. *better*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being superior to; superiority.

(a) *Generally*.

"All *betterness* or pre-eminence of virtue."—*Dr. Tooker: Fabr. of the Church* (1604), p. 94.

(b) *Specially*: Of land. (O. Scotch.)

"That the thrid parte of the half of the landis of Medop are bettir than the thrid parte of the landis of Manistoun. And because the modificatioun of the *bettirnes* of the said tercis . . ."—*Act Dom. Conc.*, A., 1492, pp. 247-8.

2. Amelioration; emendation. (Used specially of health.) (Scotch.) (*Jamieson*.)

bět'-tīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BET.]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive: The act of laying a wager.

"Sharplaws were passed against *betting*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

betting-book, *s.* A book in which a betting-man enters his bets.

betting-house, *s.* A house where betting is habitually carried on.

betting-man, *s.* One who habitually bets; one who makes his living by betting against others less astute than himself.

bět'-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *bet(t)*; suffix -or.] One who bets; one who lays wagers.

" . . . but, notwithstanding he was a very fair *bet-tor*, nobody would take him up."—*Addison*.

bět'-tý, *s.* [From Eng. *Betty*, a familiar name for Elizabeth. It is given in satire to insinuate that Betty, the maidservant, may at times be tempted to break open doors as the instrument called after her is made to do.] A "jemmy," a short crowbar. (*Slang*.)

" . . . the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal scalades of needy heroes, describing the powerful *betty*, or the artful picklock."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull*.

bět'-t-lā, *s.* [In Ital. *betulla*; from Lat. *betula*, sometimes *betulla*; from Celt. *betu*; Gael. *beithe*=the birch.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Betulaceæ (Birchworks). The *Betula alba*, or Common Birch, the *B. nana*, or Dwarf Birch, and the *B. papyracea*, or Paper or Canoe Birch, are species included in this genus. [BIRCH.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, ġell, chorus, ġhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, t̄his; sin, aġ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -t̄ion, -şion = zhñ. -tious. -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

bět'-u-lā-čě-æ (*Bartling, Lindley*), **bět'-ū-lī'-nē-æ** (*L. C. Richard*), *s. pl.* [BETULA.]

Bot.: An order of plants ranked by Lindley under his Amental alliance, and called by him in English Birchworks. They have monœceous flowers, with amentaceous inflorescence; calyx of small scales; corolla, none. There is no cupule in the female. The ovary is superior and two-celled, with a solitary pendulous ovule in each. The leaves are alternate, simple, with the primary veins often running straight from the midrib to the margin. The stipules are deciduous. There are but two genera, *Betula* (Birch) and *Alnus* (Alder), both containing trees or shrubs belonging to temperate climates. Known species, sixty-five.

bět'-u-line, *s.* [From Lat. *betula* (q. v.), and suff. *-ine*.] A resinous substance obtained from the bark of the Black Birch (*Betula nigra*). It is called also BIRCH CAMPHOR (q. v.).

bět'-u-līn'-ě-æ, *s. pl.* [BETULACEÆ.]

bě-tǔmb'-led (led as *eld*), *a.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *tumbled*.] Tumbled about; put in disorder.

"This said, from her betumbled couch she starteth,
To find some desperate instrument of death."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,037, 1,038.

***be-turn**, ***bi-torn**, ***bi-turn**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *betyrnan*.] To turn back, return.

"Reveitere ad me . . . biturn the and cum ayian."
—*Ancrer Riwle*, p. 394.

bě-tǔ'-tōr, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *tutor*.] To tutor thoroughly; to act the tutor to, to instruct. (*Coleridge*.)

bě-tǔ'-tōred, *pa. par. & a.* [BETUTOR.]

bě-tǔ'-tōr-īng, *pr. par.* [BETUTOR.]

fbě-twāt'-tled (tled = *teld*), *a.* [Eng. pref. *be*, and *twattle* = to prate, to chatter.] Confounded, overpowered, stupefied.

¶ Still used in the north of England. (*Todd*.)

bě-twē'en, ***be-twene**, ***by-twene**, ***by-twyne**, ***by twene**, *prep., adv. & s.* [From Eng. *be* = by, and *twain* = two. In A. S. *betweonum*, *betweonan*, *betwynan* = between, among; from prefix *be*, and *twegen* = two.]

A. As preposition:

1. *Of space:* In the space intermediate between two persons, places, or things.

" . . . and the vail shall divide unto you between the holy place and the most holy."—*Exodus* xxvi. 33.

2. During the interval between two dates or portions of time, more or less intermediate between two quantities, qualities, or degrees.

" . . . and the whole assembly shall kill it [the paschal lamb] between the two evenings."—*Exodus* xii. 6 (margin).

3. *More fig.*: In an indefinite number of senses. *Specially*—

(1) Standing in a certain intermediate relation to two parties or beings.

" . . . one mediator between God and men . . ."
—1 *Timothy* ii. 5.

(2) Shared or mutually held by two beings or persons.

" . . . Castor and Pollux, with only one soul between them, . . ."
—*Locke*.

(3) Mutually affecting parties or beings in a certain relation to each other.

" . . . I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed . . ."
—*Genesis* iii. 15.

(4) From one to another.

"He should think himself unhappy if things should go so between them, as he should not be able to acquit himself of ingratitude toward them both."—*Bacon*.

(5) As noting persons who or things which differ.

" . . . How long halt ye between two opinions? . . ."
—1 *Kings* xviii. 21.

¶ In strict accuracy *between* is used only of two. When there are more than two, the proper term to use is *among*; but this distinction is not always observed.

B. As adverb (produced by the omission of the substantive after the preposition *between*): In the same senses as *between*, *prep.* (q. v.)

" . . . in the Sabbath between."—*Acts* xiii. 42 (margin).

C. As substantive:

Needle Manuf., pl. (*Between*s): Needles intermediate between sharps and blunts. (*Knight*.)

between-decks, **twixt-decks**, *s.*

Naut.: The space between any two decks of a vessel.

Between hay and grass: Taken from farm-life, and referring to a season in which there is nothing doing and nothing coming in.

***between-put**, ***bitwene-putte**, *v. t.* To insert or place between.

"Y soughte of hem a man that shulde bitwene-putte an hegge, and stoude sette enen agens me fro the loond."—*Wycliffe* (*Ezech.* xxii. 30).

bě-twixt', ***be-twix**, ***be-twixe**, ***be-twix-en**, ***bi-twixe**, ***bi-tuex** (*Eng.*), ***be-tweesh** (*O. Scotch*), *prep. & adv.* [From Eng. prefix *be*, and *twixt*. In A. S. *betwyxt*, *betwyx*, *betwuxst*, *betwux*, *betweox*, *betweohs*, *betweoh*, *betwyh*, *betwih*, *betwy* = betwixt; from prefix *be*, and *twy* = two.]

A. As preposition:

1. *Lit.*: In the space intermediate between two persons, places, or things.

" . . . by the gate betwixt the two walls."—*Jeremiah* xxxix. 4.

2. Intermediate between two times, quantities, qualities, or degrees.

3. *More fig.*: In relation of intercourse or partnership with; in distinction from; from one to another. With the same variations of signification as BETWEEN (q. v.).

" . . . see, God is witness betwixt me and thee."—*Genesis* xxxi. 50.

"Five years since there was some speech of marriage
Betwixt myself and her."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

B. As adverb (produced by the omission of the substantive after the preposition *betwixt*): In the sense *between*.

" . . . and commandeth it not to shine by the cloud that cometh betwixt."—*Job* xxxvi. 32.

***bě-tǔy'-den**, *v. t. & i.* [BETIDE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bě-tǔlle**, *s.* [BEETLE.] A mallet. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***be-tyn**, *v. t.* [BEAT, *v.*]

***be-tyne**, ***bi-tyne**, ***bitune**, *v. t.* [A. S. *betynan*.] To hedge in, inclose.

"The Louerd bitunde him withinnen the meidenes wombe Marie."—*Ancrer Riwle*, p. 76.

***bě-tǔyng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BEATING.]

As subst.: An instrument for inflicting stripes or other beating with.

"Betyngge (instrument P.): Instrumentum verberaculum."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bě-tǔys**, *s.* [BEET.] Beet.

"Betys herbe: Beta vel bleta."—*Prompt. Parv.*

beūch (*ch* guttural), *s.* [BOUGH.] (*Scotch.*)

beū-chēl (*ch* guttural), *v. t.* [From Dut. *bochelen* = to plod.] To walk with short steps, or in a constrained or halting manner; to stumble. (*Jamieson*.)

beū-chēl (*ch* guttural), *s.* [From Dut. *bochel* = a humpback. Comp. also Dut. *beugel*; Sw. *bygel* = a ring, a stirrup, and Ger. *bügel* = a harp, a bow.] A little, feeble, crooked creature.

beū'-chīt (*c* silent), *pa. par.* [A. S. *bugan* = to bow, to bend, to stoop.] Bowed, crooked.

"Kest down thare beuchit ankeris ferme of grip."
Douglas: Virgil, 162, 23. (*Jamieson*.)

beū-dan'-tite, **†beū-dan'-tine**, *s.* [Named after T. S. Beudant, who published a work on mineralogy at Paris, the first edition in 1824, the second in 1832. Suffixes *-ite* and *-ine*.]

1. *Min. (of the form beudantite.)* A mineral, having its crystals modified acute rhombohedrons. Its hardness is 3.5 to 4.5; its sp. gr. 4–4.3; its luster vitreous, sub-adamantine, or resinous; its color, various hues of green, black, or brown. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 1.46 to 13.22; arsenic acid, from a trace to 13.60; sesquioxide of iron, 37.65–49.69; oxide of lead, 23.43–26.92; oxide of copper, a trace to 2.45; water, 8.49–12.29. It occurs at the Glendone iron mines near Cork; it is found also on the Continent at Nassau. There are two varieties of it, the one containing phosphoric acid with little or no arsenic, and the other arsenic acid with little phosphoric acid. (*Dana*.)

2. (*Of the forms beudantite and beudantine.*) *Beudantite of Covelli*: A mineral, a variety of Nepheline (q. v.). (*Brit. Mus. Cat. and Dana*.)

beūgh (*gh* guttural), *s.* [Isl. *bog*; Ger. *bug* = a bend, a bow, a flexure.] A limb, a leg. (*Scotch.*)

"Sym lap on horse-back lyke a rae,
And ran him till a heuch:
Says William, cum ryde down this brae;
Thocht ye suld brek a beugh."

Scott: Evergreen, ii. 183, st. 16. (*Jamieson*.)

***beu-gle**, *a.* [A. S. *bugan* = to bow; Ger. *bügel* = a hoop, a bow.] Crooked.

beugle-backed, *a.* Crook-backed; shaped like the body of a beetle. (*Watson: Coll.*, ii. 54.) (*Jamieson*.)

beūk, *s.* [BOOK.] (*Scotch.*)

"My grannie she bought me a beuk,
And I held awa to the school."

Burns: Jolly Beggars.

***beuke**, *pa. par.* [A. S. *boc*, pret. of *bacan* = to bake.] Baked.

"For skant of vittale, the cornes in quernis of stane
Thay grand, and syne beuke at the fyre ilk ane."
Douglas: Virgil, 18, 37. (*Jamieson*.)

beūs'-tite, *s.* [In Ger. *beustit*. Named after Freiherr von Beust.] A mineral, called also Epidote (q. v.).

***bě-vāp'-īd**, *pa. par.* [Derived from O. Eng. *be-wappid* = thoroughly whopped or beaten (?) (*Skeat*). Or from Bosworth's A. S. *wapian* = to waver, to be astonished (?) (*Heritage*).] Thoroughly beaten; or possibly the same as BEWHAPED (q. v.).

" . . . for thai buth negh bevapid."

Sir Ferumbas (ed. Heritage), 3,037.

***be-var**, ***be-vir**, ***be-vis**, *s.* [From Fr. *bavard* = a babbler, a tell-tale; *baveur* = a driveler; from *baver* = to slobber, to drivel; or perhaps connected with L. Ger. *bevern* = to tremble, shake.] One who is worn out with age.

"The bevar hoir said to this berly berne."

Henryson: Bannatyne Poems, p. 133. (*Jamieson*.)

běv'-el, **†běv'-īl**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *biveau*, *beauveau*; O. Fr. *beveau*, *beauveau*; Sp. *bayvel*, *baivel*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit. & Tech. (in Masonry, Joinery, &c.)*:

1. An obtuse or an acute angle; any angle except one of 90°.

"The brethren of the mystic level,
May hing their head in woeful bevel."

Burns: Tam Samson's Elegy.

2. An instrument for setting off any angle or bevel from a straight line or surface, much used by artificers of all descriptions for adjusting the abutting surfaces of work to the same inclination. It is composed of two jointed arms, one of which is brought up square against the line or surface from which the angle is to be set off, and the other then adjusted to the desired bevel or inclination. (*Knight*.) [BEVEL-SQUARE.]

3. *Stereotyping*: A slug cast nearly type-high, and with chamfered edges.

4. The obliquity of the edge of a saw-tooth across the face of the blade.

II. *Fig.*: A violent push with the elbow; a stroke. (*Scotch*.)

"With that Truth took him by the neck,
And gave him their, as some suppose,
Three bevels till he gard him beek."

Pennecuik. (*Jamieson*.)

B. As adjective: Having an angle not of 90°, oblique; pertaining to a bevel. [A.]

bevel-angle, *s.* An oblique angle. [BEVEL, A. 1.]

bevel-edge, **bevil-edge**, *s.* (*Chiefly Scotch*.)

Among masons: The edge of a sharp tool sloping toward the point. (*Jamieson*.)

bevel-gearing, *s.*

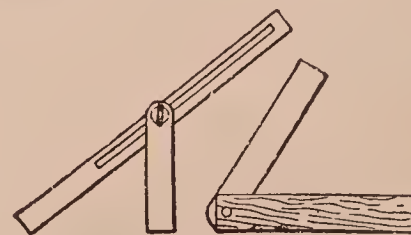
Gear: Cogged wheels whose axes form an angle with each other, the faces of the cogs being oblique with their shafts, the sum of the angles of the teeth with their respective shafts being equal to 90°.

bevel plumb-rule, *s.*

Engineering: A surveyor's instrument for adjusting the slope of embankments.

bevel scroll-saw, *s.* A machine for sawing ship-timber to the proper curve and bevel. The saw is mounted on a circular frame, and reciprocated by means of a rod and eccentric. By inclining the saw in its frame any required bevel may be cut, the curve being given by moving the carriage on its circular track, so as to vary the presentation of the timber.

bevel-square, *s.* A square, the blade of which



Bevel-squares.

is adjustable to any angle in the stock, and retained at any "set" by a clamping-screw; a bevel.

bevel-tool, *s.*

Turning: A turner's tool for forming grooves and tapers in wood. *Right-hand* or *left-hand bevels* are used, according as the work tapers to the right or left of the workman.

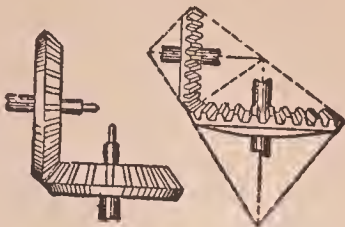
fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bevel-wheel, s.

Machinery:

1. *Properly*: A wheel, the angle of whose working-face is more or less than 45°.

2. *More loosely*: A cog-wheel, the working-face of which is oblique with the axis. Its use is usually in connection with another bevel-wheel on a shaft at right angles to that of the former, but not always so. When the wheels are of the same size and their shafts have a rectangular relation, the working-faces of the wheels are at an angle of 45° with the respective shafts. When the shafts are arranged obliquely to each other, a certain obliquity of the cogs of the wheels becomes necessary. (Knight.)



Bevel-wheels.

běv'-el, t̂bēv'-il, v. t. & i. [From *bevil*, s. (q. v.)]

A. Transitive:

1. *Of objects of human manufacture*: To cut to a bevel angle.

"These rabbets are ground square; but the rabbets on the groundsel are beveled downward, that rain may the freelier fall off."—*Moxon*.

2. *Of objects in nature*: To cause to possess a bevel.

B. Intrans.: To deflect from the perpendicular.

"Their houses are very ill built, their walls *bevil*, without one right angle in any apartment."—*Swift*.

běv'-eled, t̂bēv'-elled, t̂bēv'-iled, pa. par. & a. [BEVEL, v.]

A. Gen.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. Technically:

1. *Min. (of the form beveled)*: The term used when the edges of a crystal are replaced by two planes, separated only by an edge. (*Philips*.) Slight bevelments do not, as a rule, alter the form of a crystal; larger ones change it completely.

2. *Heraldry (of the form beveled)*. *Of ordinaries*: Having the outward lines turned in a sloping direction.



beveled-wheel, s. The same as BEVEL-WHEEL (q. v.).

běv'-el-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [BEVEL, v.]

A. As present participle: Forming to a bevel angle.

B. As adjective: Slanting toward a bevel angle; not in a straight line.

C. As substantive:

I. Technically:

1. *Carp.*: The sloping of an arris, removing the square edge.

2. *Shipwrighting*:

(a) The opening and closing of angle-iron frames in order to meet the plates which form the skin of the ship, so that the faying surface of the side-arm of the angle-iron may exactly correspond to the shape of the plating. The beveling is performed by smiths while the iron is lying hot upon the leveling-block.

(b) The angles which the sides and edges of each piece of the frame make with each other.

¶ A *standing beveling* is made on the outside; an *under beveling* is one on the inner surface of a frame of timber.

II. Ordinary Language. Of objects in nature: The same as BEVELMENT (q. v.).

"... when there is along with the dentated margins a degree of *beveling* of one, so that one bone rests on another."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 133.

beveling-board, s.

Shipbuilding: A flat piece of wood on which the bevelings of the several pieces of a ship's structure are marked.

beveling-edge, s.

Shipbuilding: One edge of a ship's frame which is in contact with the skin, and which is worked from the molding-edge or that which is represented in the draft.

beveling-machine, s.

Bookbinding: A machine in which the edge of a board or book-cover is beveled. The table on which the material is laid is hinged to the bed-piece, and may be supported at any desired angle by the pawl-brace and a rack, so as to present the material at any inclination to the knife. (Knight.)

běv'-el-měnt, s. [Eng. *bevel*, and suff. -ment.]

Min. & Crystallog.: The replacement of the edge of a crystal by two similar planes equally inclined to the including faces or adjacent planes.

*bē'-vēr (1), *be-uer, s. & a. [BEAVER (1).]

A. As substantive: A beaver.

"Besyde Lochnes—ar mony martrikis, *beuers*, quih-tredis, and toddis."—*Bellend.: Descr.*, ch. 8.

B. As adjective: Made of beaver.

"Upon his heed a Flaundrisch *bever* hat."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 274.

*bē'-vēr (2), s. [BEAVER (2).]

"Which yeelded, they their *bevers* up did reare."

Spenser: *Fairy Queen*, IV. vi. 25.

bēv'-ēr, *bē'-uer (3), s. [O. Fr. *bevre*, *beivre*, *baivre*, *boivre*; Prov. *beure*; Ital. *bevere*; from Lat. *bibo*=to drink.]

1. A drinking time; drinking.

"Ar. What, at your *bever*, gallants?"

Mor. Will't please your ladyship to drink?"

Ben Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*.

2. A small collation, lunch, or repast between meals.

"The French, as well men as women, besides dinner and supper, use breakfasts and *bevers*."—*Moryson: Itinerary*.

*bēv'-er (1), v. i. [From *bever* (3), s. (q. v.)] To take a luncheon between meals.

"Your gallants never sup, breakfast, or *bever* without me [appetite]."—*Brewer: Lingua*, ii. 1.

*bēv'-er (2), v. i. [L. Ger. *bevern*.] To shake, tremble.

"Mani knightes shoke and *bevered*."

Morte d'Arthur, i. 15. (Stratmann.)

běv'-ēr-age (age as ig), *bev-er-ege, *beu-er-eche, *beu-er-iche, s. [In O. Fr. *bevrage*, *bovrage*; Mod. Fr. *breuvage*=drink, beverage; Prov. *beurage*, *beuragge*; Ital. *beveraggio*; Low Lat. *beveragium*.] [BEVER (3), s. & v. BIBBER.]

I. Of liquors themselves:

1. *Gen.*: Any liquid used for drinking.

"He knew no beverage but the flowing stream."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 7.

2. *Spec.*: Water-cider. (Mortimer.)

II. Of treats of liquor or their equivalent in money demanded in certain circumstances, or anything similar:

1. A treat formerly demanded by one's fellow workmen upon one's putting on a new suit of clothes. (Johnson.)

2. A treat of old demanded from a prisoner on first being incarcerated. It was called also a "gar-nish." (Johnson.)

3. A salute given by a man to a woman on the former putting on a new article of dress; as, "She gat the beverage o' his braw new coat." (Jamieson.)

*bever-hued, a. Colored like a beaver or badger.

"Brode bryght watz his berde, and al *beuerhued*."—*Sir Gawayne*, 845.

*beveryne, a. Like a beaver or badger.

"Alle barehevede for besye with *beveryne* lokkes."—*Morte Arthure*, 3,630.

bēv'-ie (1), s. [BEVEL.] A jog; a push. (Scotch.)

běv'-ie (2), s. [BEVY.]

*bēv'-ile, *bēv'-il, s. [BEVEL.]

¶ The form *bevil* is special in Heraldry.

t̂bēv'-iled, pa. par. & a. [BEVELED.]

¶ The form *beveled* is special in Heraldry.

běv'-il-wāys, adv. [Eng. *bevil*, and suff. -ways=wise.]

Her.: Having a bevel. (Used of charges or anything similar.)

*bē'-vis, s. [BEVAR.] (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)

běv'-ôr, s. [BEAVER (2).]

běv'-y, *bēv'-ie, s. [Etym. doubtful. Apparently from O. Ital. *beva*=a bevy, as of pheasants (*Floris*); Mod. Ital. *beva*=a drinking; from *bevere* (in which case *bevy* would be properly a drinking party)=to drink. Skinner, Johnson, Wedgwood, and Skeat are of opinion that this is the most probable etymology. But Mahn prefers to derive *bevy* from Arm. *beva*=life, to live; *bev*=living; in which case the proper meaning would be lively beings.]

1. A flock of birds, specially of quails.

2. A company, an assemblage of people. Most frequently applied to females.

"A *bevy* of fair women, richly gay."

Milton: *Paradise Lost*, bk. xi.

"... the whole *bevy* of renegades, Dover, Peterborough, Murray, Sunderland, and Mulgrave, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

¶ A contemporary of Spenser's, who wrote a glossary to the poet's "Shepherd's Calendar," includes *bevy* in his list of old words, but since then it has completely revived. (Trench: *English Past and Present*, p. 55.)

*bē'-vēr, s. [BEAVER (1).] (Prompt. Parv.)

*bew, a. [Fr. *beau*=beautiful, fine, good.] Good, honorable.

¶ *Bew schyris*, *bew schirris*: Good sirs.

"Sa faris with me, *bew schyris*, wil ye herk,

Can not persais an falt in al my werk."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 272, 31. (Jamieson.)

bě-wail', *bē-wāile, *bē-wāyle, *by-weyle, v. t. & i. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *wail*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To cause to wail for; or simply to cause, to compass (?).

"As when a ship that flyes fayre under sayle

An hidden rocke escaped hath unawares

That lay in waite her wrack for to *bewaille*."

Spenser: *Fairy Queen*, I. vi. 1.

2. To wail, to lament for; to bemoan.

"No more her sorrows I *bewail*."

Byron: *The Giaour*.

¶ It is sometimes used reflexively.

"... the daughter of Zion, that *bewailleth* herself, . . ."—*Jeremiah* iv. 31.

B. Intrans.: To express grief, to make lamentation.

"My heart is *bewailing*."

Longfellow: *Afternoon in February*.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to *bewail*, to *bemoan*, and to *lament*: "All these terms mark an expression of pain by some external sign. *Bewail* is not so strong as *bemoan*, but stronger than *lament*; *bewail* and *bemoan* are expressions of unrestrained grief or anguish; a wretched mother *bewails* the loss of her child; a person in deep distress *bemoans* his hard fate. *Lamentation* may arise from simple sorrow or even imaginary grievances: a sensualist *laments* the disappointment of some expected gratification." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

bě-wail'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *bewail*; -able.] That may be lamented. (Sherwood.)

*bē-wāile', v. t. [BEWAIL.] (Spenser.)

bě-wail'ed, pa. par. & a. [BEWAIL.]

bě-wail'-ēr, s. [Eng. *bewail*; -er.] One who bewails.

"He was a great *bewailer* of the late troublesome and calamitous times."—*Ward: Life of Dr. Henry More* (1710), p. 186.

bě-wail'-īng, *be-way-lyng, pr. par., a. & s. [BEWAIL.] The act of expressing grief for; bemoaning, lamentation.

"As if he had also heard the sorrowings and *bewailings* of every surviving soul."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*.

bě-wail'-īng-lý, adv. [Eng. *bewailing*; -ly.] With moaning, and wailing, and lamentation.

t̂bē-wail'-mēnt, s. [Eng. *bewail*; -ment.] The act of bewailing. (Blackwood.)

*bē-wā'ke, *bi-wake, v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and *wake*.]

1. To awaken thoroughly; to keep awake; to watch.

"I wote that night was well *bewaked*."

Gower: *Conf. Am.*, bk. v.

2. To "wake" a corpse.

"He was *biwaked* richeliche."

Sevyn: *Sages*, 2,578.

bě-wā'ked, pa. par. & a. [BEWAKE.]

bě-wā'k-īng, pr. par. [BEWAKE.]

bě-wā're, *be ware, *be war, v. i. & t. [Eng. verb *be*, and *ware*=be wary; A. S. *warian*=to be on one's guard, *wer*=(1) wary, cautious, provident, (2) prepared, ready. Compare also A. S. *bevarian*, *bevarian*, *beverian*=to defend; *bevarnian*=to beware, to warn; *werian*, *warian*=to wear, to fortify, to defend; Sw. *bevara*; Dan. *bevare*=to preserve; Dut. *bewaren*=to beware, to preserve, to guard; Ger. *bewahren*=to protect, to save.] [WARE, WARY.]

A. Intrans.: To take care regarding; to be on one's guard against; to be wary.

¶ Formerly it was used, though perhaps only by poets, in the pres. indic. and in the pa. par.

"Looks after honors and *bewares* to act

What straightway he must labor to retract."

Ben Jonson: *Transl. of Horace*.

Now it is only found in the infinitive and in the imperative. In both these cases *be* is the part of the substantive verb required by the inflexion; where *been* and not *be* is required, *beware*, which really consists of the two words *be* and *ware*, is not employed.

(a) *The infinitive*.

"Every one ought to be very careful to *beware* what he admits for a principle."—*Locke*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

(b) *The imperative.*

"Beware of all, but most beware of man."

Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, i. 114.

¶ It may be followed by *of*, *lest*, or the clause of a sentence introduced by *what*. [¶ *a* and *b*.]

B. Trans.: Formed from the intransitive verb by omitting *of*. (Used only in poetry when the necessities of the verse require it.) To be on one's guard against.

"Beware the pine-tree's withered branch,
Beware the awful avalanche!"

Longfellow: *Excelsior*.

***be-wāst'e**, *v. t.* [Eng. *be*, and *waste*.] To waste utterly.

"My oil-dried lamp and time-bewasted light."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, i. 3.

bě-wā've (1), ***be-waue**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *wafian* = to toss, knock about.] To waver.

A. Trans.: To cause to waver.

B. Intrans.: To toss.

"Gyf ony schyp tharon macht be persaut,
Quhilk late before the windis had bewauit."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 18, 41.

bě-wā've (2), ***be-waue**, *v. t.* [A. S. *bewæfan* = to befold, to cover round.] To cloak, to shield, to hide. (Jamieson.)

***bē-wēd'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *be*, and *wed*.] To marry, wed.

"Art thou or na to Pirrus yit bewed?"

Douglas: *Virgil*, 78, 37.

bě-wē'ep, ***be-wēp'e**, ***by-weop**, ***be-weep-en** (pret. *bewept*, **bewepte*, **bewopē*), *v. t. & i.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *weep*.]

A. Trans.: To weep over.

"Old fond eyes,

Beweep this cause again . . ."

Shakesp.: *King Lear*, i. 4.

B. Intrans.: To weep.

"I do beweepe to many simple gulls."

Shakesp.: *King Richard III.*, i. 3.

bě-wēep'-īng, *pr. par.* [BEWEEP.]

***be-wēld'**, *v. t.* [BEWIELD.]

bě-wēpt', ***be-wope**, *pa. par. & a.* [BEWEEP.]

"Which bewept to the grave did go."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

bě-wēst', *prep. & adv.* [Scotch *be* (prep.) = *by*; toward.] Toward the west.

bě-wēt', *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *wet*.] To wet over, to moisten over, to bedew, to water.

"His napkin, with his true tears all bewet,

Can do no service on her sorrowful cheeks."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iii. 1.

***be-weve**, ***bi-weve**, ***by-weve**, *v. t.* [A. S. *bewæfan* = to befold, to cover, to clothe; *befen* = to beweave, to clothe.] To clothe.

"Hyre ryche clothes were of ydo, bote that heo was byweved

Hyre body wyth a mantel, a wympele aboute her heued."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 338.

***be-weved**, ***bi-weved**, ***by-weved**, *pa. par.* [BEWEVE.]

***be-whaped**, *pa. par.* [From A. S. prefix *be*, and *wafian* = to see, to be astonished, to be amazed (?).] Amazed; astonished.

"And thus bewhaped in my thought,

Whan all was tourned into nought,

I stood amazed for a while."

Gower: *Conf. Am.*, bk. viii.

†bē-whōre' (*w* silent), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *whore*.] Generally in *pa. par.*

1. To render unchaste.

"Had you a daughter, [and] perhaps bewhor'd."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Maid in the Mill*.

2. To apply the epithet "whore" to.

"Emil. Alas, Iago, my lord hath so bewhored her,

Thrown such despite and heavy terms upon her,

As true hearts cannot bear."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. 2.

***bē-wiē'ld**, ***be-weld**, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *wield*.]

1. *Lit.:* To wield.

"I could speak of Gerard's staffe or lance, yet to be seene in Gerard's Hall at London, in Basing Lane, which is so great and long that no man can beweld it."—*Harri-son: Description of Britain*, ch. 5.

2. *Fig.:* To rule over, to govern.

" . . . was of lawful age to bewelde his lande when his father dyed."—*Fabian: Chron.*, p. 124.

bě-wil'-dēr, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and Prov. Eng. *wildern* = a wilderness (*Skeat*). In Sw. *förvilla*; Dan. *forville* = to bewilder; Dut. *verwilderen* = to grow wild, to bewilder; Ger. *verwildern* = to render wild. [WILDERNESS.] To make one feel as if he were lost in a wilderness. *Used—*

(1) *Lit.:* Of a person who has lost his way and does not know in what direction to proceed.

"Drear is the state of the benighted wretch,

Who then, bewilder'd, wanders through the dark."

Thomson: *Seasons; Autumn*.

(2) *Fig.:* Of one who is perplexed, confounded, or stupefied—

(a) With some stupendous intellectual discovery which the mind is too feeble completely to grasp.

" . . . the magnitudes with which we have here to do bewilder us equally in the opposite direction."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., vii. 151.

(b) With some misfortune with regard to which one does not know the best course of action to adopt.

"The evil tidings which terrified and bewildered James."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ It is sometimes used reflexively.

"It is good sometimes to lose and bewilder ourselves in such studies."—*Watts*.

bě-wil'-dēred, *pa. par. & a.* [BEWILDER.] Confused, ill-assorted.

" . . . a bewildered heap of stones and rubbish, . . ."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-worship*, § iii.

bě-wil'-dēred-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *bewildered*; -ness.] The state of being bewildered. (*Bentham*.)

bě-wil'-dēr-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [BEWILDER.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & part. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"And dim remembrances, that still draw birth

From the bewildering music of the earth."

Hemans: *Elysium*.

C. As substantive: The act of leading into perplexity; the state of being in perplexity.

"Can this be the bird, to man so good,

That, after their bewildering,

Did cover with leaves the little children,

So painfully in the wood?"

Wordsworth: *Redbreast and the Butterfly*.

bě-wil'-dēr-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *bewildering*; -ly.] In a manner calculated to confuse or bewilder.

bě-wil'-dēr-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *bewilder*; -ment.] The state of being perplexed; perplexity.

" . . . the most highly-trained intellect, the most refined and disciplined imagination, retires in bewilderment from the contemplation of the problem."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., vii. 151.

bě-wīn'-tēr, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *winter*.] To render wintry.

"Tears that bewinter all my year."—*Cowley*.

***bew-is** (1), ***bew-ys**, *s. pl.* [BOUGH.] Boughs. (*Scotch*.) [BEUCH.]

"And crounys about wyth funeral bewys grene."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 117, 41. (Jamieson.)

***bew-is** (2), *s. pl.* [O. Fr. *beau* = beauty.] Beauties. (*Scotch*.)

"Of ladyes bewtie to declair

I do rejois to tell:

Sueit, sueit is thair bewis."

Matiland: *Poems*, p. 187. (Jamieson.)

bě-witch', ***by-witche**, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *witch*.]

1. To practice witchcraft against a person or thing.

"Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm

Is like a blasted sapling wither'd up."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 4.

2. To practice deceit upon.

" . . . that of long time he had bewitched them with sorceries."—*Acts* viii. 11.

3. To please to such a degree as to deprive of all power of resistance to the enchanter's will; to charm, to fascinate, to allure.

"And every tongue more moving than your own,

Bewitching like the wanton mermaid's songs."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*.

bě-witchēd', ***be-witchd**, ***by-witchd**, *pa. par. & a.* [BEWITCH.]

bě-witch'-ēd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *bewitched*; -ness.] The quality of being bewitched, deceived, or fascinated. (*Gauden*.)

bě-witch'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *bewitch*; -er.] One who bewitches.

" . . . those bewitchers of beautie, . . ."—*Stafford: Niobe Dissolved into a Nilus*, p. 117.

bě-witch'-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *bewitch*; -ery.] The act of fascinating, fascination; the state of being fascinated.

"There is a certain bewitchery or fascination in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can give an account of."—*South*.

***bē-witch'-fūl**, ***bē-witch'-fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *bewitch*; *full*.] Full of witchery; bewitching, fascinating, alluring.

"There is, on the other side, ill more bewitchful to entice away."—*Milton: Letters*.

bě-witch'-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [BEWITCH.]

A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As participial adjective: Fitted to fascinate, allure, or charm; fascinating, alluring, charming.

bě-witch'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *bewitching*; -ly.] In a bewitching manner; charmingly, fascinatingly.

†bē-witch'-īng-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *bewitching*; -ness.] The quality of being bewitching. (*Browne*.)

†bē-witch'-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *bewitch*; -ment.] Power of fascinating; fascination.

" . . . I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

bě-wiŭh', *s.* [Eng. verb *to be*, and prep. *with*.] A thing which is employed as a substitute for another, although it should not answer the end so well.

"This bewiŭh, when cunyie is scanty,

Will keep them frae making din."

Ramsay: *Works*, ii. 288. (Jamieson.)

***bē-wiŭt's**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The leather to which a hawk's bells are fastened. (*Cole*.)

***bē-wōn'-dēr**, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *wonder*.] To fill with wonder. (Generally in the past participle.)

"The other seeing his astonishment,

How he bewondered was."—*Fairfax: Tasso*.

***bē-wōn'-dēr-īng**, *pr. par.* [BEWONDER.]

***bē-wō'pe**, *pa. par.* [BEWEEP, BEWEPT.]

bě-wrāp' (*w* silent), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *wrap*.] To wrap up or round.

"His sword, that many a pagan stout had shent,

Bewrapt with flowers hung idly by his side."

Fairfax: *Tasso*.

bě-wrāp'ped, **bě-wrāp't'** (*w* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [BEWRAP.]

bě-wrāp'-pīng (*w* silent), *pr. par.* [BEWRAP.]

†bē-wrāy' (1), **bē-wrā'i**, ***be-wrēy'**, ***be-wrie**, (*w* silent), *v. t.* [From A. S. prefix *be*, and *wregan*, *wregean* = (1) to accuse, (2) to put off, to drive; O. S. *wrōgan*; Dut. *wroegen*; Icel. *roegja*; (N. H.) Ger. *rāgen*; O. H. Ger. *ruogjan*; Goth. *wrohan*.] Thus *bewray* is not a corruption of *betray*, but a wholly independent word having a similarity of signification.]

1. To accuse.

"I do not say yt thou shouldest bewray thyself publicly, neither that thou shouldest accuse thyself to others, . . ."—*Barnes: Epitome of his Works*, p. 307.

2. To betray; to discover perfidiously.

" . . . and whoso bewreys y counsell of ye gilde . . ."

—*English Gilds* (Ear. Eng. Text Soc.), p. 58.

3. To reveal, without any perfidy implied.

" . . . thy speech bewrayeth thee."—*Matthew* xxvi. 73.

4. To signify, to mean, to imply.

" . . . Folke-motes, tho which were built by the Saxons, as the woorde bewraieŭh, . . ."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

¶ *Bewray* is obsolescent, *betray* having taken its place.

bē-wrāy' (2) (*w* silent), *v. t.* [BERAY.]

†bē-wrāy'ed (*w* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [BEWRAY (1).]

†bē-wrāy'-ēr (*w* silent), *s.* [Eng. *bewray*; -er.] One who betrays, discovers, or divulges.

"When a friend is turned into an enemy and a bewrayer of secrets, the world is just enough to accuse the perfidiousness of the friend."—*Addison*.

†bē-wrāy'-īng (*w* silent), *pr. par.* [BEWRAY (1).]

†bē-wrāy'-īng-lŷ (*w* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *bewraying*; -ly.] In a manner to betray.

bē-wrāy'-mēnt (*w* silent), *s.* [Eng. *bewray*; -ment.] The act of betraying; betrayal. (*Dr. Allen*.)

bě-wrēck', ***bewreke** (*w* silent), *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *wreck*.] To wreck.

bě-wrēck'ed, ***be-wre'ked**, ***be-wreckt** (*w* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [BEWRECK.]

"Yet was I, or I parted thence, bewreckt."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 120.

bě-wrēck'-īng (*w* silent), *pr. par.* [BEWRECK.]

***be-wreke'** (*w* silent), *v. t.* [BEWRECK.]

***be-wrey'**, ***be-wreye**, ***be-wri'e** (*w* silent), *v. t.* [BEWRAY.] (*Chaucer*.)

***be-wrought** (pron. *bě-rāt'*), *pa. par.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and *wrought*.] Worked all over.

"And their smocks all bewrought

With his thread which they bought."

Ben Jonson: *Masques*.

***bēw'-te**, *s.* [BEAUTY.]

***bēw'-tēr** (*ew* = *ū*), *s.* [BITTERN.] The bittern.

"Ther is great store of capercailes, blackwaks, mure-fowls, heth-hens, swanes, bewters, turtle-doves, herons, doves, steares or stirlings," &c.—*Sir R. Gordon: Sutherland*, p. 3. (Jamieson.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*bē-wŷm'-pled, *a.* [Eng. prefix *be*, and Dut. *wimpel*=streamer, pendant.] Veiled; covered with a veil. [WIMPLE.]

"And sought about with his honde
That other bedde tyll that he fonde,
Where laie bewympled a visage;
That was he glad in his courage."

Gower: *Con. Am.*, bk. v.

*bey, *a.* [BEYE.]

*bey, *s.* [BOY.] A boy; specially one who plays the buffoon. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bēy, *s.* [Turkish *bēy*=a governor; the same word as *beg*=a lord, a prince.] [BEG.]

Among the Turks:

1. A governor.

"... Government [of Tunis] exercised by an hereditary *bey*..."—Keith Johnston: *Gazetteer*.

2. Any nobleman or other person of rank, though not a governor.

*bē-yāt', *pret. of v.* [BEGET.]

"Yif haluendel the child were thyn,

* Nis hit not myn that ich *beyat*?"

Kyng of Tars, 786.

*bēye, *v. t.* [BUY.] To buy.

"If Love hath caught hym in his lace,
You for to *beye* in every caas."

Romaunt of the Rose.

†bey, *bey, *a.* [A. S. *begen*=both.] Both.

"Nere ycome out yrlond, wyt gret power *bey*
Of Scottes and of Picars, of Denemarch, of Norwei."

Chron. of Robert of Gloucester, p. 107.

*beye, *s.* [BEE.]

"... and for the *beyes* in the Assirians londe."

Coverdale: *Bible; Esay* (Isaiah), vii.

*be-yen, *a.* [BEYN.]

be'-yete, *pa. par.* [BEGET.] Begotten. (*Chaucer*.)

be-yete, *s.* [From *beyete*, *pa. par.* (q. v.)] A thing gotten; possession, advantage.

"So that thei lost the *beyete*
Of worship and of worldes pees."

Gower: *Con. Am.*, *Prolog.*

*bey-kyng, *s.* [From A. S. *bacan* to bake, because the application of heat tends to stretch or expand a body (?).] The act of stretching; the state of being stretched; extension. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bēy-lik, *bēg-lic, *s.* [Turkish; from *bey*, and *lik*=jurisdiction. In Fr., &c., *beylik*.]

"Tunis, a *beylik*, or regency of the Ottoman Empire..."—Keith Johnston: *Gazetteer* (ed. 1864), p. 1,293.

*beyn, *be-yen, *a.* [Compare Yorkshire and Somersetshire dialect *bane*=near, convenient.] Pliant, flexible. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*beyne, *a.* [From A. S. *begen*=both.] Both.

"There was no reste betwene hem to, bot laide on *yerne beyne*."—Sir Ferumbas, 661 (ed. Herbage).

bē-yōnd', *bē-yōnd'e, *bī-gōnd', *bī-gōnd'e, *bi-yende, *bi-yen-dis (*Eng.*), bē-yont (*Scotch*), *prep. & adv.* [A. S. *begeond*, *begeondan* (*prep. & adv.*)=beyond, from *prefix be*, and *geond*, *giond*, *geondan* (*prep.*)=as *prefix be*: through, over, as far as after, beyond; as *adv.*: yonder, thither, beyond [YONDER.]

A. As preposition:

I. In place, at rest or in motion:

1. Situated on the further side of, without it being stated whether it be in a place near or more remote.

"The Syrians that were *beyond* the river..."—2 Samuel x. 16.

2. To the further side of, to a greater distance than.

"He that sees a dark and shady grove,
Stays not, but looks *beyond* it on the sky."

Herbert.

†II. In time:

1. Further back than.

2. Further forward than.

III. More fig.: Above. Specially—

1. In a greater degree, or of a greater amount than.

"... how that *beyond* measure I persecuted the church of God..."—Galatians i. 13.

"To his expenses *beyond* his income, add debauchery idleness, and quarrels amongst his servants."—Locke.

2. Further than.

"... I cannot go *beyond* the word of the Lord, my God..."—Numbers xxii. 18.

3. Surpassing; above in excellence.

"His satires are incomparably *beyond* Juvenal's."—Dryden.

4. Out of the reach of.

"Beyond the infinite and boundless reach
Of mercy, if thou did'st this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 3.

5. Out of the sphere of.

"With equal mind, what happens, let us bear;

Nor joy, nor grieve, too much for things *beyond* our care."—Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 886.

B. As adverb: At a greater distance than something specified; further.

C. In special phrases.

(1) Back-o'-beyont, *adv.* At a great distance. (*Scotch*.)

(2) To go *beyond*. To overreach, to deceive, to circumvent.

"... that no man go *beyond* and defraud his brother in any matter..."—1 Thess. iv. 6.

bēy'-ra-ghēe, *s.* [BYRAGHEE.]

bēy-rīch'-ī-a, *s.* [Named after Monsieur *Beyrich*.] A genus of minute fossil crustaceans, bivalved, and found attached to other crustaceans as parasites. (*Stormonth*.)

*bēy'-tīnge, *bēy'-tŷnge, *pr. par. & s.* [BAIT-ING.]

*bey-ton, *v. t.* [BAIT, *v.*] To bait. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bē'-zan, *s.* (Bengalee.)

Cloth Manuf.: A Bengalee white or striped cotton cloth.

bē-zānt', *bē-ṣā'nt, *be-saunt, *be-saunte, *by-zant (pl. *be-zants*, *be-sauntis*), *s.* [In Ger. *bezant*, *byzantiner*; Sp. *bezante*; Low Lat. *besans*, *bixantius*, *bezantus*, *byzantius*, *byzanteus*, *byzantinus*. From *Byzantium*, the Latin name of an old Greek city (*Byzantion*), the site of which is occupied by part of modern Constantinople.]

I. Numismatology:

1. Properly, a gold coin struck at Constantinople by the Byzantine emperors, and which, between the ninth and the fourteenth centuries, was the chief gold piece of money known in Europe. It varied in price, ranging from about \$70 to about \$2.16. Other bezants were coined by the Moors of Spain, and others still at Malines, in Flanders. Bezants, chiefly from Constantinople, were circulated in England from the tenth century to the time of Edward III., when they were gradually superseded by the English noble. [NOBLE.] The Constantinople bezant was generally in the form of an umbo, or of a dish, having on it a representation of the Saviour.

2. A white bezant, made of silver, and not of gold, worth, it is believed, about 48 cents. This is the bezant mentioned by Wycliffe and Purvey. That it was circulated in England appears from the extract from the "English Gilds" (about 1389) given below, though the word was sometimes used in a more general sense for any similar piece of money. [BYZANT.]

"... and Y dredynge wente, and hidde thi besaunt in the erthe..."—Wycliffe (*Purvey*): *Matt.* xxv. 25.

"Or what womman hauynge ten besauntis, and if sche hath lost oo besaunt..."—*Ibid.*: *Luke* xv. 8.

"... in mercy of one besaunt, to the profit of the Citee of eche tyme."—*English Gilds* (*Ear. Eng. Text Soc.*) p. 349.

II. Her.: A gold roundlet representing the coin described under I., 1. It was introduced into English heraldry probably by the crusaders, who had received the coin which it represented in pay while on military service in the East.

† A Cross Bezant: A cross composed of bezants joined together. (*Glossary of Heraldry*.)

bē-zān'-tē, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Sémé of bezants, studded with bezants.

bēz-ānt'-lēr, *s.* [From Lat. *bisel*=twice, and Eng. *antler*.]

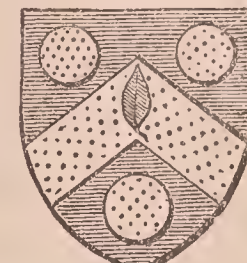
The second antler of a stag.

bēz'-ēl, bēz'-il, bāṣ'-il, *s.* [In Fr. *biseau*; O. Fr. *bisel*=a sloping edge (*Skeat*); Sp. *bisel*=the edge of a looking glass or of a crystal plate; Low Lat. *bisalus*=a two-angled stone. Skeat thinks the remote etymology may be Lat. *bis*=twice, and *ala*=a wing.]

Watchmaking and Jewelry: A term applied by watchmakers and jewelers to the groove and projecting flange or lip by which the crystal of a watch or the stone of a jewel is retained in its setting; an ouch.



Bezant.



Bezants.

bē-zīque' *s.* [BESIQUE.]

bēz'-ōar, bē-zō'-ar, *s.* [In Sw. *bezoarsten*; Dan. *bezoarsteen*; Ger. *bezoar*; Fr. *bézoard*; Sp. *bezar*, *bezoar*; Ital. *bezzuarro*. From Pers. *pād-zahr*=the bezoar stone; *pād*=expelling; *zahr*=poison.]

*Old Pharmacy:

I. Lit.: A name formerly given to—

(1) A morbid secretion sometimes found in the intestines of the wild goat of Persia (*Capra Aegagrus*), or any other Eastern ruminant. It consisted of a portion of the undigested food of the animal agglutinated into a ball. Its full name was *Lapis bezoar orientale*=Oriental bezoar stone. Not often met with, and having had attributed to it, without a particle of evidence, the power of acting as an antidote to all poisons, as well as curing many diseases, it sometimes fetched in the market ten times its weight in gold. It scarcely need be added that it has disappeared from the modern pharmacopœia of Europe and America, though faith in it still lingers in the East.

(2) A similar concretion from the intestines of the American llamas (*Auchenia llama* and *A. vicugna*). This was known as the *Lapis bezoar occidentalis* (Occidental or Western bezoar stone). It never had quite the reputation of its Eastern compeer, but has shared its fall in being at last contemptuously dismissed from the pharmacopœia of all civilized lands.

*II. Fig.: Any antidote to poison, or medicine of high reputation in the cure of disease, wherever found or however manufactured. The name was specially given to certain metallic preparations prescribed for the cure of disease.

bezoar-goat, *s.* A kind of gazelle which produces the bezoar.

bēz'-ō-ar'-dic, *bēz'-ō-ar'-dick, *a. & s.* [Fr. *bézoardique*, *bézoartique*; Sp. *bezoardico*; Port. *bezoartico*.]

A. As adj. (O. Med.): Pertaining to bezoar, compounded of bezoar.

"... *bezoardic* vinegar."—*Student*, ii. 344.

B. As subst. (O. Med.): A medicine compounded with bezoar.

"The *bezoardics* are necessary to promote sweat, and drive forth the putrid particles."—*Floyer*.

bēz'-ō-ar'-tī-cal, *a.* [Eng. *bezoar*; *tic*; -al.]

1. The same as BEZOARDIC, adj. (q. v.)

2. Fig.: Healing like the bezoar.

"The healing *bezoartical* virtue of grace."

Chillingworth: *Works*, ed. 1704, p. 378.

bēz'-ō-ni-an, *s.* [From Fr. *besoin*; Ital. *bisogno*=want.] A person in want, a beggar, a low fellow, a scoundrel.

"Pist. Under which king, *Bezonian*? speak or die."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 3.

"Great men oft die by vile *bezoniens*."

Ibid.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 1.

bēz'-zle, *bīz'-zle, *bēz'-le (zle=zēl), *v. t.* [Probably, as Wedgwood suggests, from the noise made by a person eagerly swilling liquors, as "guz-zle" is the imitation of the sound of one vigorously eating. Todd, Mahn, &c., derive it from O. Fr. *besler*=to embezzle.] [EMBEZZLE.]

1. To drink hard, to tittle, to stupefy the senses with liquor.

"Math. Yes; I wonder how the inside of a tavern looks now. Oh, when shall I bizzle, bizzle?"—*Dekker*.

2. To waste (money) in drinking; to embezzle(?)

"... I have laid up a little for my younger son, Michael, and thou think'st to *bezzle* that."—*Baumont & Fletcher: Knight of the Burning Pestle*, i. 1.

*bēz'-zle, *bēz'-ēll (zle=zēl), *s.* [From *bezzle*, *v.* (q. v.)] A debauch with liquor.

"O mee! what odds there seemeth 'twixt their chere
And the swolne *bezell* at an ale-house fire."
Bp. Hall: *Sat.* bk. v., *Sat.* 2.

*bēz'-zled, *bēz'-ēled, *bīz'-zled (zled=zēld), *pa. par. & a.* [BEZZLE.]

"Time will come,
When wonder of thy error will strike dumb
Thy *bezel*'d sense."

Marston: *Malcontent*.

*bēz'-zlēr, *bēz'-ēl-ēr, *s.* [O. Eng. *bezzle*; -er.] One who drinks hard, a drunkard. (*Marston*.)

*bēz'-zling, *bēz'-ēl-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BEZZLE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. and participial adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As subst.: The act of drinking hard, or tippling.

"That divine part is soak'd away in sin,
In sensual lust, and midnight *bezzling*."

Marston: *Scourge of Villainy*.

"They that spend their youth in loitering, *bezzling*, and harloting."—*Milton: Animadv. Rem. Def.*

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

bha'g-a-vaṭ gīṭa, bhag-a-vad gīṭa, s. [Sans. *Bhagavad*=a name of Krishna; *gīṭa*=song.]

Sans. Liter.: A song relating a discourse between Krishna and his pupil Arjun in the midst of a battle. Schlegel considers it the most beautiful and perhaps the only truly philosophical poem in the whole range of known literature. Its teaching is pantheistic. It consists of eighteen lectures. It has been translated into many languages.

bhang, s. [Maharatta, &c., *bhang*.] An intoxicating or stupefying liquor or drug made from the dried leaves of hemp (*Cannabis sativa*). It is used with deleterious effects in India. It is what is called in Turkey *Haschisch*.

bhêl, bâle, bîl'-wâ, s. [Maharatta, &c.] An Indian name for the Bengal Quince (*Ægle marmelos*), a thorny tree with ternate leaves, belonging to the order Aurantiaceæ (Citronworts). The astringent rind is used for dyeing yellow. The pulp is taken by the Hindoos in cases of chronic diarrhoea.

bhû-câm'-pâc, s. [Maharatta, *bhooi champâ, bhoomi champâ, bhoomi champâca*. From *bhoomi*, *bhâmî*=the earth, the ground; and *champâca*, the name of the plant defined below.] The Heart-leaved Snapdragon, or Round-rooted Galangale (*Kœmpferia rotunda*), a plant of the order Zingiberaceæ (Gingerworts). It is a fragrant herb, with flowers of various shades of purple and white. It grows in Indian gardens.

***bi, as an independent word, prep.** [By.] Old English for *by*.

"That quyk wole selle hir *bi* hir lyf."
Romaunt of the Rose.

***bi nethe, prep. & adv.** [BENEATH.]

bi, as a prefix.

I. Ordinary Language:

(a) *Of Anglo-Saxon origin:* A prefix in many Old (or, more precisely, Middle) English words, which afterward came to be spelled with *be*; as *bicome* for *become*, or *bifore*, *biforn*, *biforen*, for *before*.

(b) *Of Latin origin:* A prefix of which the oldest form was *dui*; as *duidens* for *videns*. This brings it into close union with Lat. *duo*=two; Gr. *dis*=twice, and other cognate words. [Two.] Similarly, the oldest form of Lat. *bis*=twice, was *duis*; as, *bellum* of old was spelled *duellum*. *Bi* in composition signifies two or twice. It corresponds to *di* in Greek, and *dvi* in Sanscrit.

II. Chem.: A prefix before words beginning with a consonant, the form before those commencing with a vowel being *bi*.

(1) *Bi* or *bin* is sometimes used to denote that two atoms of chlorine, sulphur, or oxygen, &c., are united to an element, as *bichloride* of mercury, *HgCl₂*; *bisulphide* of iron, *FeS₂*; *binoxide* of tin, *SnO₂*. Instead of *bi*, the suffix *di* is now generally used; as *carbon dioxide*, *CO₂*.

(2) *Bi* has also been used to denote an acid salt; that is, a salt in which only part of the hydrogen of the dibasic acid is replaced by a metal; as, *bicarbonate* of sodium, *NaHCO₃* (properly called hydric-sodic carbonate); *bisulphate* of potassium, *KHSO₄* (hydric potassic sulphate). These terms are now only used in commerce and pharmacy.

III. Comm. & Phar. [*Bi*, as a prefix. Chem.]

Bi, as initial letters, an abbreviation, and a symbol, stand for the metallic element *bismuth*.

bî'-â, s. [Etymology doubtful.]

Commerce: A money cowry shell, *Cypræa moneta*, brought from the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

***bi-af-ten, *bi-êf-tên, *bâ'f-tên, *bi-æ'f-tên, *bæf-tên, prep.** [A. S. *be-æftan*=after.] Behind. [ABAFT.]

"Biaften bak as he nam kep."

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 1,333.

***bi-agt', pret. of v.** [Old Eng. pret. of *owe* (q. v.).] Ought, should.

"Quo-so his alt him *biagt*."

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 924.

***bî'-âl-a-côil, s.** [BELACCOYLE.]

bî-âng'-u-lâr, a. [From Lat. *bi*, in compos.=two, and *angularis*=angular; *angulus*=an angle, a corner.] Having two angles; two-angled; biangular. (*Ogilvie*.)

bî-âng'-u-lâte, bî-âng'-u-lâ-têd, a. [From Lat. *angulatus*=angled; *angulus*=an angle.] Having two angles; two-angled; biangular.

bî-âng'-u-loûs, a. [From Lat. *angulosus*=full of corners; *angulus*=an angle, a corner.] Having two angles; two-angled; biangular; biangulate. (*Martin*, 1754.)

bî-ar-tic'-u-lâte, a. [Lat. (1) *bi* (in compos.)=two, and (2) *articulatus*=jointed; from *articulus*=a little joint, a joint.] Having two joints; two-jointed.

Bias, s. An Ionian philosopher, one of the Seven Sages of Greece. He was born 550 B. C. Died about 456 B. C.

bî'-âs, *bî'-ass, *by'-ass, *bî'-ase, *bî'-az, *bî'-ais, s., a. & adv. [From Fr. Prov., & O. Catalan *biais*=(1) obliquity, (2) bias=Mod. Catalan *bíax*, *bíax*; Walloon *bíax*; Sardinian *biasciu*; Ital. *sbiescio*; Neapol. *sbiaso*; Piedm. *sbias* (*Litré*, &c.); Arm. *bîhais*, *bîhays*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Of things material:

*1. Obliquity; deflection from a straight line; inclination to. [See examples suggesting the meaning under B. and C.]

†2. A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line.

"Madam, we'll play at bowls—

—'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs,
And that my fortune runs against the *bias*."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iii. 4.

"Being ignorant that there is a concealed *bias* within the spheroid which will in all probability swerve away . . ."—W. Scott. (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

†3. A wedge-shaped piece of cloth taken out of the waist of a dress to diminish its circumference.

II. Fig. Of things not material: The state of mentally or morally inclining to one side; inclination of the mind, heart, or will; that which causes such an inclination, leaning, or tendency.

" . . . their influence will be regulated by . . . the *bias* of the individual character to which they are addressed."—Milman: *Hist. of Jews*, 3d ed., bk. i., vol. i., p. 43.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *bias*, *prepossession*, and *prejudice*: "*Bias* marks the state of the mind; *prepossession* applies either to the general or particular state of the feelings; *prejudice* is employed only for opinions. Children may receive an early *bias* that influences their future character and destiny. *Prepossessions* spring from casualties; they do not exist in young minds. *Prejudices* are the fruits of a contracted education. A *bias* may be overpowered, a *prepossession* overcome, and a *prejudice* corrected or removed. We may be *biased* for or against; we are always *prepossessed* in favor, and mostly *prejudiced* against." (*Crabb: English Synonyms*.)

***B. As adjective:**

1. Slanting.

"We cannot allege her oblique and *byass* declination."
—Holland: *Plinie*, p. 953.

2. Swelled like a bowl on the biased side.

" . . . till thy spher'd *bias* cheek."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.

C. As adverb: In an oblique direction; obliquely, slantingly.

" . . . by the obliquity of the zodiac circle thorow which the sun passes *biase*."—Holland; *Plutarch*, p. 953.

bias-drawing, s. A turn awry; partiality.

"In this extant moment, faith and troth,
Strain'd purely from all hollow *bias-drawing*,
Bids thee, with most divine integrity,
From heart of very heart, great Hector, welcome!"
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.

bî'-âs, *bî'-ass, v. t. [From *bias*, s. (q. v.). In Fr. *biaisier*=to slope, to cut aslant, to decline, to equivocate.] To incline in a particular direction. (Used figuratively of a person, or of his mind, heart, or will; of his views, &c.)

"Oaths, used as playthings or convenient tools,
As interest *biased* knaves, or fashion fools."

Cowper: *Expostulation*.

"So completely *biased* were the views of this illustrious man, by his exaggerated notions respecting the nature and properties of the blood."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., Introd., p. 16.

bî'-âsed, pa. par. & a.

"Or seeking with a *bias'd* mind."

Cowper: *Friendship*.

bî'-âs-ing, pr. par. [BIAS, v.]

***bî'-âs-ness, s.** [Eng. *bias*; -ness.] Inclination to one side; bias. (*Sherwood*.)

bî-âu-ric'-u-lâte, a. [Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *auricula*=the external ear; from *auris*=the ear.] *Biol.*: Having two auricles. [AURICLE.]

bî-âx'-î-âl, †bî'-âx-âl, a. [Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *axis*=an axle, . . . an axis.] [AXIS.] Having two axes.

" . . . the colored rings of uniaxal and *biaxal* crystals."—*Proceedings of the Physical Society of London*, pt. ii., p. 3.

bîb, *bibbe, *bybbe, v. t. & i. [From Lat. *bibo*=to drink.]

A. Trans.: To drink.

"This miller has so wisely *bibbed* ale."

Chaucer: *Canterbury Tales*, 4,160.

B. Intrans.: To tinkle, to drink a small amount of liquor at brief intervals, constituting in the aggregate a large consumption without excess at any one time.

"To appease a froward child, they gave him drink as often as he cried; so that he was constantly *bibbing*, and drank more in twenty-four hours than I did."—Locke.

bîb, s. [In Sp. *babador*, *babadera*; Port. *baba-douro*; Ital. *bavaglio*. From Lat. *bibo*=to drink.]

1. A piece of linen put over the front of the clothes of children to preserve them from being wet or dirtied while they are eating or drinking.

"Even misses, at whose age their mothers wore
The backstring and the *bîb*, assume the dress
Of womanhood."
Cowper: *Task*, bk. iv.

2. A fish, the *Morrhua lusca* of Flem. It is called also the Pout and Whiting Pout. It belongs to the family Gadidæ.

bîb-cravat, s. A cravat resembling a child's bib.

bîb-cock, s. A cock or faucet having a bent down nozzle; a bib.

bîb-valve, s. A valve in a bib-cock.

bî-bâ'-çi-oûs (or *çious* as *shyûs*), *a.* [From Lat. *bibax*, genit. *bibacis*=given to drinking; from *bibo*=to drink.] [BIB.] Addicted to drinking. (*Johnson*.)

bî-bâç'-î-tÿ, s. [From Lat. *bibax*, genit. *bibacis*.] [BIBACIOUS.] The quality of drinking much. (*Johnson*.)

bî-bâ'-sîc, a. [In Fr. *bibasique*; from Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *basic*=pertaining to a chemical base.] [BASE, Chem.]

Chem.: An acid is said to be bibasic when it contains two atoms of hydrogen which can be replaced by other metals; as *H₂SO₄*, sulphuric acid, the H can be replaced, atom for atom, by a monad metal, as *KHSO₄* (hydric potassium) and *K₂SO₄* (dipotassium sulphate), or by a dyad metal, as *Ba'SO₄* (barium sulphate). Organic acids are said to be bibasic when they contain the monad radical *carboxyl* (CO.OH)' twice, as (CO.OH)₂ (oxalic acid), or C₂H₄(CO.OH)₂ (succinic acid). An acid can be triatomic and dibasic, as C₂H₃(OH)(CO.OH)₂ (malic acid), or tetratomic and dibasic, as C₂H₂(OH)₂(CO.OH)₂ (tartaric acid).

bî-bâ'-tion, s. A drink, draught.

"He of the frequent *bibations*."—Carlyle: *Past and Present*, p. 127 (ed. 1858).

bîb'bed, pa. par. [BIB, v.]

***bîb'-bel-er, s.** [BIBLER.]

bîb'-bêr, s. [From Eng. *bîb*. In Fr. *biberon* (m.), *biberonne* (f.); Sp. *bebador*; Port. *beberrao*; Ital. *bevitore*; Lat. *bibitor*.] One who drinks a little at a time but frequently; a tippler. *Used—*
(a) *As an independent word.*

"And other abhorreth his brother because he is a great *bibber*."—Udal: *Matthew*, ch. vii.

Or (b) *in composition*, as *wine-bibber* (q. v.).

"Behold a man gluttonous and a *wine-bibber*."—*Matthew* xi. 19.

bîb'-bîng, pr. par. & a. [BIB, v.]

"He playeth with *bibbing* mother Meroe, as though so named because she would drink mere wine without water."—Camden.

bîb-ble'-bâb-ble, s. [A reduplication with a variation to avoid identity of sound. In Fr. *babil*, *babillage*.] [BABBLE.] Idle talk.

"Malvolio, Malvolio, thy wits the heavens restore! endeavor thyself to sleep, and leave thy vain *biblebabbie*."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iv. 4.

bibble-press, s. [Etymology of *bibble* doubtful, and Eng. *press*.] A press for rolling rocket-cases.

***bîb'-blêr, s.** [BIBLER.]

bîbb's, s. [Etymology doubtful.]

Naut.: Brackets made of elm plank, and bolted to the hounds of the masts, for the purpose of supporting the trestle-trees. (*Falconer*.)

***bi-ber-yen, v. t.** [A. S. *bebeorgan*=to defend, to take care of.] To ward off. (*Layamon*.)

bîb'-î-ô, s. [Lat. *bibio*=a small insect generated in wine.]

Entom.: A genus of dipterous insects belonging to the family Tipulidæ.

bîb-i-tôr'-i-ûs, s. [Lat. *bibere*=to drink.] The *rectus internus* muscle of the eye; so called because it turns the eye inward in the act of drinking.

†bîb'-î-tôr-ÿ, a. [From Lat. *bibitor*=a drinker, a toper; *bîbo*=to drink.] [BIB, v.] Pertaining to drinking or tippling. (*Ogilvie*.)

bî'-ble, *by-ble (Eng.), ***by-bill** (O. Scotch), *s. & a.* [Sw. *bibeln*; Dan. & Ger. *bibel*; Dut. *bijbel*; Gael. *biobull*; Russ. *biblijs*; Fr. *bible*; Prov. *bibla*; Sp. & Port. *biblia*; Ital. *bibbia*; Eccl. Lat. *biblia*; Eccl. Gr. *biblia*, plur. of *biblion*, and *byblion*=(1) a paper, a letter; (2) a book. It is a dimin. of Class. Gr. *biblos*=(1) the inner bark of the papyrus; (2) the paper made of this bark first in Egypt; a paper, a book, *byblos*=the Egyptian papyrus (*Cyperus papyrus*, sometimes called *Papyrus antiquarum*); (3) its coats or fibers. Thus "a bible" was originally any book made of paper derived from the papyrus or paper-reed.]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

A. As substantive:

*1. Gen.: Any book.

"To tellen al, wold passen eny bible
That o wher is . . ."

Chaucer: *Canterbury Tales*, 12, 786.

"Alle these armes that ther weren,
That they thus on her cotes beren,
For hyt to me were impossible;
Men myghto make of hem a bible,
Twenty foote thykke I trowe."

Chaucer: *House of Fame*, bk. iii.

2. Spec.: Pre-eminently "the book," in comparison with which other literary productions are not worthy to be dignified with the name of books; or, if they be called books, it then becomes "the Book of books." The idea just expressed is founded on the etymology derived originally from the Christian (Greeks, but now rooted in the languages of all the nations of Christendom. The first to use the term *biblia* in this sense is said to have been Chrysostom, who flourished in the fifth century. The word scripture or scriptures, from the Latin *scriptura*=writing, *scripturae*=writings, conveys the analogous idea that the "Scriptures" are alone worthy of being called writings. This use of the word came originally from the Latin fathers, but it has been adopted not merely by the English, but by the other Christian nations of Europe. The high appreciation of the Bible implied in the use of these words arises from the fact that it is believed by the vast majority of Christians to be (with allowances for minute diversities of reading and errors of translation) the actual Word of God, and therefore infallibly true. This is implied, though not expressly stated, in the sixth of the Thirty-nine Articles:

"Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation; so that whatsoever is not read therein nor may be proved thereby is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of the faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation . . ."

The *Westminster Confession of Faith* is more specific:

"The authority of the Holy Scripture, for which it ought to be believed or obeyed, dependeth not upon the testimony of any man or church, but wholly upon God (who is truth itself), the Author thereof, and therefore it is to be received because it is the Word of God."—*Westminster Conf. of Faith*, ch. i., § 4.

The Church of Rome does not differ from the several Protestant denominations respecting the divine authority of the books which the latter accept as canonical; it combines, however, with them the Apocrypha and church traditions, regarding faith and morals, which Protestants reject.

Articles of Faith and symbolical books do not always express the real belief of all who nominally assent to them; and scattered through the several churches are a very large number of persons who hold that the Bible contains a revelation from God, instead of being of itself "the Word of God;" while a small number deny the Scriptures all special inspiration, and deal with them as freely as they would with the Mohammedan Koran, the Hindoo Vedas and Puranas, the Sikh Grunth, or the Persian Zend Avesta.

The Bible consists of sixty-six books, constituting an organic whole.

In the Authorized English Version the Bible is divided into the Old and New Testaments, the former containing thirty-nine, and the latter twenty-seven books. These designations are taken from *antiquum testamentum*, in the Vulgate rendering of 2 Cor. iii. 14 and *novum testamentum* in verse 6. The Greek word is *diathēkē*, the Septuagint name of the Old Testament being *Hē palaia diathēkē*=the *Old Diatheke*, and the Greek New Testament being termed *Hē kainē diathēkē*=the *New Diatheke*. *Diathēkē* in classical Greek, and in Heb. ix. 16, 17, signifies a testament or will, but generally, throughout the Septuagint, the Greek Testament, and the Greek ecclesiastical writers, it means a covenant. Hence the two primary divisions of the Bible had better have been called the Old and New Covenants, rather than the Old and New Testaments. The old covenant is the one made with Adam, or that entered into with Abraham, and subsequently developed at Sinai; the new one that formed in connection with the advent and death of Christ.

The Old Testament was originally written in Hebrew, except Jer. x. 11; Ezra iv. 8 to vi. 18; vii. 12 to 26; and Dan. ii. from middle of verse 4 to vii. 28, which are East Aramaean (Chaldee). The New Testament was originally written in Greek, with the exception, perhaps, of St. Matthew's Gospel, which the Christian fathers, Papias, Irenæus, Pantænus, Origen, Jerome, &c., state to have been published originally in Aramaean.

The order of the books in the Hebrew Bible is different from that which obtains in the English Scriptures, which in this respect follow the Greek Septuagint and the Latin Vulgate. The Jews divided the Old Testament primarily into three portions, called the Law, the Prophets, and the Kethubim, or, in Greek, the Hagiographa. The Divine Redeemer alludes to this classification in Luke xxiv. 44, ". . . that all things might be

fulfilled which are written in the Law, and in the Prophets, and in the Psalms." The Psalms are the first book in the Hagiographa, and agreeably to the Jewish method of quoting, stand for the whole division. Such words as Genesis, Exodus, Deuteronomy, &c., are Greek, and taken from the Septuagint; the Hebrew generally names these and some other books by their initial word. Thus Genesis is called *Bereshith*=In the beginning. The following list exhibits the order and classification of the books in the Hebrew Bible:

I. *Torah, the Law*: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

II. *Nebi'im, the Prophets*:

(1) *The former prophets*: Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings.

(2) *The later prophets*:

(a) *The great prophets*: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel.

(b) *The small or minor prophets*: Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi.

III. *Kethubim*=books; in Greek *Hagiographa*=Holy Writings:

(1) *Truth*: Psalms, Proverbs.

(2) *The five rolls*: Job, Song of Solomon, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Chronicles.

It is startling to find that in this arrangement Daniel does not figure among the prophets, but is relegated to the Hagiographa. It is remarkable also that Joshua, Judges, Samuel, and Kings are classified, not as historic, but as prophetic writings.

A convenient classification for modern use divides the Old Testament books into three classes:

(1) *The Historical Books*: Genesis—Ezra.

(2) *The Poetical Books*: Job—Song of Solomon.

(3) *The Prophetical Books*: Isaiah—Malachi.

(The weak point about this division is that most of the prophetical books falling under the third category were written, not in Hebrew prose, but in poetry.)

A similar division for the New Testament is into—

(1) *Historical Books*: Matthew—The Acts of the Apostles.

(2) *Epistles*: Romans—Jude.

(3) *The Prophetical Book*: Revelation. [For a description of the several books, see GENESIS, EXODUS, &c.]

The Bible has given rise to several sciences of its own, and specially to the following:

(1) *Apologetics*, not a good name, for it is liable to be misunderstood. The word is used in the Greek sense of defense; the Christian apologist does not admit the existence of error in the Bible which he defends. [APOLOGETICS, APOLOGY.]

(2) *Biblical Criticism*, which seeks to ascertain precisely what books are inspired, and bring the text of these to the most perfect state of purity. [BIBLICAL CRITICISM.]

(3) *Hermeneutics*, from the Gr. *hermeneutikos*=of or for interpreting; its aim is to ascertain the principles which should be followed in biblical interpretation. [HERMENEUTICS.]

The Old Testament is said to have been collected and arranged by Ezra between 458 and 450 B. C. The Apocrypha are considered inspired writings by the Roman Catholics, but not by the Jews and Protestants.

OLD TESTAMENT.	
B. C.	B. C.
Genesis contains the history of the world from 4004—1635	Ecclesiastes 977
Exodus 1635—1490	Jonah about 862
Leviticus 1490	Joel about 800
Numbers 1490—1451	Hosea about 785—725
Deuteronomy 1451	Amos about 787
Job about 1520	Isaiah about 760—698
Joshua from 1451—1420	Micah about 750—710
Judges 1425—1120	Nahum about 713
Ruth 1322—1312	Zephaniah about 630
1st and 2d Samuel 1171—1017	Jeremiah about 629—588
1st and 2d Kings 1015—562	Lamentations about 588
1st and 2d Chronicles 1004—536	Habakkuk about 626
Book of Psalms (principally by David) 1063—1015	Daniel from 607—534
Proverbs written about 1000—700	Ezekiel from 595—574
Song of Solomon about 1014	Obadiah about 587
	Ezra about 536—456
	Esther about 521—495
	Haggai about 520
	Zechariah about 520—518
	Nehemiah about 446—434
	Malachi about 397

NEW TESTAMENT.	
A. D.	A. D.
GOSPELS by Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, 5 B. C.—33	1st of Peter 60
Acts of the Apostles. 33—65	To Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Hebrews, Philemon. 64
EPISTLES—1st and 2d of Paul to Thessalonians about 54	Titus, and 1st to Timothy 65
To Galatians 58	2d to Timothy 66
1st Corinthians 59	2d of Peter 66
2d Corinthians 60	Of Jude 66
Romans 60	1st, 2d, and 3d of John. 90
Of James 60	Revelation 96

The most ancient copy of the Hebrew Scriptures existed at Toledo, called the Codex of Hillel; it was of very early date, probably of the fourth century after Christ; some say about sixty years before Christ. The copy of Ben Asher, of Jerusalem, was made about 1100.

The reputed oldest copy of the Old and New Testament in Greek, is that in the Vatican, in Rome, which was written in the fourth or fifth century. Mai's edition appeared in 1857. The next in age is the *Alexandrian Codex* (referred to the fifth century), in the British Museum, presented by the Greek patriarch to Charles I. in 1628. It has been printed in England, edited by Woide and Baber, 1786—1821. *Codex Ephraemi*, or *Codex Regius*, ascribed to the fifth century, in the Royal Library, Paris, published by Tischendorf in 1843.

Curiosities of the Bible: The Bible contains 3,566,480 letters, 773,746 words, 31,173 verses, 1,189 chapters, and 66 books. The word "and" occurs 46,277 times. The word "Lord" occurs 1,855 times. The word "reverend" occurs but once, which is in the ninth verse of the 111th Psalm. The middle verse is the eighth verse of the 118th Psalm. The twenty-first verse of the seventh chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet except the letter J. The nineteenth chapter of 2 Kings and the thirty-seventh chapter of Isaiah are alike. The longest verse is the ninth verse of the eighth chapter of Esther. The shortest verse is the thirty-fifth verse of the eleventh chapter of St. John. There are no words or names of more than six syllables. In the original Hebrew manuscripts of the Old Testament, a division of the matter into paragraphs was early introduced for convenience in reading. Larger divisions into sections suitable for Sabbath readings were made about the middle of the fifteenth century. The gospels were divided into sections for a similar purpose as early as the third century. The present arrangement of the Scriptures—the division into chapters—has been ascribed to Archbishop Lanfranc in the eleventh, and to Archbishop Langton in the thirteenth century; but T. Hartwell Horne considers the real author to have been Cardinal Hugo de Sancto Caro, about the middle of the thirteenth century. The division into sections was commenced by Rabbi Nathan (author of a Concordance) about 1445, and completed by Athras, a Jew, in 1661. The present division into verses was introduced by the celebrated printer, Robert Stephens, in his Greek Testament (1551) and in his Latin Bible (1556-7).

The word "heaven" occurs the following number of times in each of the books of the New Testament: Matthew, 70; Mark, 17; Luke, 30; John, 18; Acts, 24; Romans, 2; 1 Corinthians, 2; 2 Corinthians, 2; Galatians, 1; Ephesians, 3; Philippians, 2; Colossians, 5; 1 Thessalonians, 2; 2 Thessalonians, 1; Hebrews, 5; James, 2; 1 Peter, 3; 2 Peter, 1; 1 John, 1; Revelations, 56.

The various names of Satan used in the Bible: The Greek word *diabolos* is the one we derive the name "devil" from, and its meaning is "slanderer." It corresponds to the Hebrew "Satan," which signifies "adversary," as that being or power is understood to be the adversary of God or man, the foe of goodness and the author of evil. The references to Satan in the Scriptures are numerous, but this name only occurs five times in the Old Testament and twenty-five times in the New Testament. The word "devil" occurs twenty-five times; "the prince of this world," three times; "the wicked one," six times; "the tempter," twice, and in the twelfth chapter of Revelations, ninth verse, "old serpent," "the devil," and "Satan" occur, a most remarkable grouping of epithets, as also in Rev. xx. 1, 2, and 3. The names "evil one," "god of this world," "prince of the power of the air," "the dragon" going about "like a roaring lion" occur, and the Master himself describes him as a "murderer and liar." He is a "strong man" (Matt. xii. 29), and his subtlety (Gen. iii. 1) is exhibited in treacherous snares (2 Tim. ii. 26), wiles (Eph. vi. 11), and devices (2 Cor. ii. 11), and the delusive shift of transforming himself into an angel of light (2 Cor. xi. 14). He became an apostate (John viii. 44), and fell from heaven (Luke x. 18, and Jude 6), and from his place of power he will eventually be overthrown (Rev. xx. 1, 2, 3 and 10). The name of Beelzebub was also in common use among the Jews in the time of Christ, as a title of Satan, or "the prince of the demons."

For the several versions of the Bible see VERSIONS and AUTHORIZED. Altogether apart from the claims put forth by the Bible to be a, or rather the, Divine Revelation, the Authorized version is the first English classic; and the history of Europe and the world would be a hopeless enigma to any one who knew nothing of the Bible.

"Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door,
Pillow and bobbins all her little store,

* * * * *
Just knows and knows no more her Bible true:
A truth the brilliant Frenchman never knew;
And in that charter reads, with sparkling eyes,
Her title to a treasure in the skies."

Cowper: *Truth*.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -tion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to, or in any way connected with, the Bible. See the compounds which follow.

Bible-Christians, s.

Ecclesiology: A Christian sect, called also Bryanites. It was founded by Mr. William O. Bryan, a Wesleyan local preacher in Cornwall, England, who, separating in 1815 from the main body of the Wesleyans, began to form separate societies. In 1829 he left the body he had formed.

Bible Defense Association.

Ecclesiology: A Christian sect figuring in the English Registrar-general's returns.

Bible-oath, s.

An oath sworn upon the Bible.

Bible Society. Any society constituted for multiplying copies of the Bible and, as far as the financial resources at its disposal will permit, diffusing them abroad. Of these societies the following may be enumerated:

1. *American Bible Society:* The American Bible Society was established in 1818. Sixty delegates, from twelve states of the Union, met in New York City and organized the society. Its purpose was to supply America with the Word of God, and then to spread the light of the knowledge of the glory of God through the heathen world. The issues for 1896-97 were 513,496 copies, and for the eighty-one years of its existence 63,219,540 copies. Four times during its history—in 1829, 1856, 1866 and 1882—a general supply of Bibles was issued, with the view of placing the Bible in every home in America. In the first twenty-five years of its history, 2,798,366; second twenty-five years, 18,987,210; third twenty-five years, 32,448,136; total, 54,233,712. In addition to this, millions of Bibles have been issued to distant lands. The headquarters of the society are in New York City.

2. *The British and Foreign Bible Society:* As there were brave men before Agamemnon, so the Word of God was circulated before this great society came into existence. The following associations made the circulation of the Scriptures one of the objects at which they aimed: The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England, incorporated in 1649, and again in 1661; the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, established in 1698; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, established in 1701; the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, incorporated in 1709; the Society at Halle, founded in 1712; the Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor, established in 1750; and finally, the Society for the Support and Encouragement of Sunday-schools, established in 1785. Two societies made it their primary aim, viz: The Bible Society for Soldiers and Sailors, established in 1780, and the French Bible Society, commenced in London in 1792, its object being the circulating of the Scriptures in France. But with all that was done by these organizations, Bibles were both costly and difficult to obtain. Nowhere was this spiritual dearth felt more keenly than in Wales, which, after having bought up an edition of 10,000 Welsh Bibles and 2,000 Testaments, issued in 1796, still felt its wants but partially supplied. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which had published the edition which had gone off so well, had not enterprise enough to follow it up with another, though strongly urged to incur the not very formidable risk.

On December 7, 1802, Mr. Joseph Tarn introduced the subject of the scarcity of Bibles in Wales, at a small gathering of Christian friends in London. On this a celebrated Evangelical clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Charles, of Bala, in the Principality, who was present, and had been impressed by hearing, shortly before, from a Welsh girl that she was in the habit of journeying over the hills seven miles every week to obtain a sight of the sacred volume, proposed that a subscription should be set on foot for printing the Bible for circulation in Wales. The Rev. Joseph Hughes, a Baptist minister, suggested as an amendment that the intended effort should not be for Wales simply, but for all the world. From this small germ the great Bible Society sprang. It came into existence in 1803, under the name of "The Society for Promoting a more extensive Circulation of the Scriptures both at Home and Abroad." Next year, on March 7, 1804, it was more formally constituted at a meeting held in the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, its too lengthened designation being exchanged for the briefer and more telling one which it still retains, *The British and Foreign Bible Society*. Its rise to power was rapid. On March 28, 1809, an auxiliary Bible Society was established at Reading, and many similar auxiliaries or branches soon followed in other places. The only serious check which the great parent institution ever sustained was in connection with the Apocryphal Controversy, which raged between 1821 and 1826. [APOCRYPHAL CONTROVERSY.] This being at length happily settled, the society's prospects became again unclouded, and the sphere of its operations rapidly extended year by year.

Up to March 31, 1880, it had taken a more or less direct share in the translation, printing, or distribution of the Scriptures in 233 languages or dialects, the number of versions being 282; and had put into circulation more than 88,000,000 Bibles, Testaments, or Scripture portions, at an expense of above £3,500,000. During the year ending March 31, 1880, there were issued from its depôts at home or abroad 2,780,362 copies of the Bible in whole or in part. The total distribution of Bibles by the British and Foreign Bible Society, for the ninety-four years of the society's existence, aggregates 151,142,802 copies.

3. *The German Bible Society*, formed at Nuremberg in 1804, and afterward transferred to Basle.

4. *The Prussian Bible Society*, so named in 1814, developed out of the Berlin Society, formed in 1804 or 1805.

5. *The Hibernian Bible Society*, formed in 1806.

6. *The Philadelphia Bible Society*, the first in the United States, founded in 1808.

7. *The City of London Bible Society*, founded in 1812.

8. *The Russian Bible Society*, established under the auspices of the Emperor Alexander in 1813, but suppressed in 1826 by his successor, Nicholas, the antagonist of the Allies in the noted Crimean war.

9. *The American Bible Society*, founded in 1816. It has now many auxiliaries in connection with it.

10. *The Trinitarian Bible Society*, founded in 1831.

11. *The National Bible Society of Scotland*, founded in 1860, with which the Edinburgh Bible Society (1809) and the Glasgow organization (1812) are now incorporated.

Bible societies, though wide in their constitution, are practically Protestant institutions; and on June 29, 1816, a bull denouncing them was launched by Pope Pius VII.

bible-woman, s. A woman employed to read the Bible to the poor and sick of her own sex, in connection with home or foreign missions.

***bi-bled, a.** [Eng. and A. S. pref. *bi*, and *bled*.] Covered with blood. [The same as *BEBLED* (q. v.).] (*Chaucer*.)

bib'-lēr, *bib-bel-er, *bib-bler (*Eng.*), ***bebble** (*Scotch*), **s.** [Dan. dial. *bible*=to trickle; Dan. *pible*=to purl.] (*Wedgwood*.) [*BIB. BIBBER.*] A tippler.

"I perceive you are no great *bybler*." *Ex. xxviii* of the Bible, Pasiphilo.

"Pas. Yes, sir, an excellent good *bibbler*," specially in a bottle."—*Gascogne: Works*, sign. C. 1. (*Nares*.)

bib'-læss, a. [Eng. *bib*, and *-less*.] Without a bib.

"Bibless and apronless."—*Dickens: Our Mutual Friend*, ch. iv., p. 27.

bib'-lī-cal, a. [Eng. *bibl(e)*; *-ical*. In Fr. *biblique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *biblico*.] [*BIBLE*.] Pertaining to the Bible.

"To make a biblical version faithful and exact, . . ."—*Abp. Newcome: Essay on the Transl. of the Bible*.

biblical archaeology. Biblical antiquities; antiquities illustrative of the Bible.

[*Society of Biblical Archaeology:* A society founded in London on December 9, 1870, "for the investigation of the Archaeology, History, Arts, and Chronology of Ancient and Modern Assyria, Palestine, Egypt, Arabia, and other Biblical Lands; the promotion of the study of the Antiquities of those countries, and the Record of Discoveries hereafter to be made in connection therewith." The association has already risen into great power and reputation. It was before this society that Mr. George Smith, on December 3, 1872, read his paper on "The Assyrian Account of the Deluge," translating the celebrated "Deluge Tablet." That evening the attendance at the meeting, then ordinarily about fifty, rose to about 800.

biblical criticism. The science which has for its objects (1) to decide which books are entitled to have a place in the Scripture canon [*CANON*]; and (2) to bring the text of these canonical books to the utmost possible degree of purity.

In prosecuting the first of these aims, the biblical critic must not be confounded with the Christian apologist; the function of the former is a strictly judicial one, while the office of the latter is that of an advocate.

One important subject of investigation is as to what Old Testament books were recognized as divine by the ancient Jewish church or synagogue; as also what New Testament books were at once and universally welcomed by the early Christian church [*HOMOLOGOUMENA*]; and what others were for a time partially rejected, though they ultimately found acceptance everywhere. [*ANTILEGOMENA*.]

In seeking to purify the text, the biblical critic must do much toilsome work in the collation of "codices" or manuscripts. [*CODEX*.] He does not put the whole of these on one level and admit whatever reading has a majority of MSS. in its favor;

but attempts to test the value of each one apart, forming an hypothesis if he can as to when, where, and from whom it emanated, and from what other MSS. it was copied at first, or, in technical language, to what "recension" it belonged. [*RECENSION*.] Those which he values most for New Testament criticism are the *Codex Sinaiticus*, written probably about the middle of the fourth century; and the *Codex Alexandrinus* and *Codex Vaticanus*, dating, it is believed, from about the middle of the fifth century.

Subjoined is a list of a few of the chief passages in the New Testament on which biblical critics have thrown doubt: Mark xvi. 9-26; John v. 4; viii. 1-11; Acts viii. 37; 1 John v. 7, and perhaps the doxology appended to the Lord's Prayer, "For thine is the kingdom." &c. (Matt. vi. 13.) These omissions will not overthrow any theological doctrine held by the churches.

bib'-lī-cal-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *biblical*; *-ly*.] In a biblical manner, by process derived from the Bible or according to biblical principles.

bib'-lī-ċist, s. [Eng. *biblic(al)*; *-ist*.] One whose special study is the Bible, and who is well acquainted with its contents. (*Edin. Review*.)

bib'-lī-ō-gnōstē (*g* silent), **s.** [From Gr. *biblion*=a book, and *gnōstēs*=one who knows.] One who knows the history of books and the method of their production (see *ex.*).

"A *bibliognoste* is one knowing in title-pages and colophons, and in editions; the place and year when printed; the presses whence issued; and all the minutiae of a book."—*Disraeli: Curios. of Lit.*, iii. 343.

bib'-lī-ō-gnōs-tic (*g* silent), **a.** [Eng. *bibliognost(e)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to the studies of a bibliognoste; acquainted with books. [*BIBLIO-GNOSTE*.] (*Saturday Review*.)

bib'-lī-ōg'-ra-phēr, s. [Eng. *bibliograph(y)*; *-er*. In Ger. *bibliograph*; Fr. *bibliographe*; Sp. & Ital. *bibliografo*; Port. *bibliographo*; from Gr. *bibliographos*=writing books; from *bibliographēō*=to write books: *biblion*=a book, and *graphō*=to grave, to write.] One who writes about books and their history, or at least catalogues and describes books.

bib'-lī-ō-grāph'-ic, *bib'-lī-o-graph-ick, bib'-lī-ō-grāph'-ī-cal, a. [Eng. *bibliograph(y)*; *-ic, -ical*. In Fr. *bibliographique*; Port. *bibliographico*; from Gr. *bibliographos*=writing books.] [*BIBLIOGRAPHER*.] Pertaining to literary history, or the cataloguing and describing of books.

"The most numerous class of bibliographical works are lists or catalogues of books."—*Pen. Cycl.*, iv. 380.

bib'-lī-ō-grāph'-ī-cal-lŷ, adv. In a bibliographical manner, as is done by a bibliographer or in bibliography. (*Dibdin*.)

bib'-lī-ōg'-raph-ŷ, s. [In Ger. & Fr. *bibliographie*; Sp. & Ital. *bibliografia*; Port. *bibliographia*; Gr. *bibliographia*=the writing of books. [*BIBLIOGRAPHER*.] The science or knowledge of books, their authorship, the dates of their first publication, and of the several editions they have gone through, with all other points requisite for literary history. This, it will be perceived, is not the meaning of the word in Greek. (See *etym. of bibliography and bibliographer*.) The Greek term generated the French *bibliographie*, with the meaning (identical with neither the Greek nor the English one) of acquaintance with ancient writings and skill in deciphering them. About A. D. 1752 the modern sense of the word was arising, though the old one still held its ground. Finally, in 1763, the publication of De Bure's *Bibliographie Instructif* established the new meaning, and gave the death-blow to the old one. It was not the first book which had appeared on literary history, Conrad Gesner's *Bibliotheca Universalis*, containing a catalogue of all the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin books he knew, had long preceded it, having appeared in 1545. Among the standard works on Bibliography may be mentioned Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, published in England in 1824; and Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual*, published in the same country in 1834. The Catalogue of the Library of Congress or of any other library is a bibliographical production; so, also, is every publisher's circular.

"Bibliography is a matter of business, and must be left to private enterprise."—*Letter of J. Whitaker, in London Times*, February 27, 1874.

†bib'-lī-ōl'-a-trist, s. [Eng. *bibliolatry*; *-ist*.]

1. *Gen.*: One who idolizes books.

2. *Spec.*: One who idolizes the Bible. (Used of believers in its verbal inspiration.) (*De Quincey*.)

bib'-lī-ōl'-a-trŷ, s. [From Gr. *biblion*=(1) a paper, a letter, (2) a book, dimin. of *biblos* [*BIBLE*]; and *latreuō*=(1) to work for hire or pay, (2) to be subject to, (3) to serve the gods with prayer and sacrifices, to worship; *latris*=a hired servant; *latron*=pay, hire.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

1. Fervent admiration, carried to the verge of idolatry, for books.

"If to adore an image be idolatry,
To deify a book is bibliolatry."

Byron: *The Bishop of Gloucester's Doctrine of Grace.* (Richardson.)

2. A similar feeling toward the Bible.

bīb-lī-ō-līte, s. [In Ger. *bibliolit*; Fr. *bibliolithe*; from Gr. *biblion*= . . . book, and *lithos*=stone.] An obsolete name for a schistose rock exhibiting between its laminae dendritic markings, mechanically produced by the infiltration of iron, mangaues, &c., and not really consisting of the leaves or other organic remains to which they have been compared. They were called also BOOK-STONES, PHYLOBIBLIA, and LITHOBIBLIA (q. v.).

bīb-lī-ō-lōg'-ī-cal, a. [Eng. *bibliology*(y); -ical.] Pertaining to bibliography. (Pen. Cycl.)

bīb-lī-ōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [From Gr. *biblion*=a book, and *logos*= . . . a discourse.]

1. A discourse or treatise about books; the science or knowledge of books, now generally termed BIBLIOGRAPHY (q. v.).

"There is a sort of title-page and colophon knowledge, in one word, *bibliology*, in which he is my superior."—*Southey*.

2. A discourse about the books of the Bible, or about Bible doctrine, history, and precepts. (Pen. Cycl.)

bīb-lī-ō-mān-çŷ, s. [In Fr. *bibliomancie*; from Gr. *biblion*=a book (BIBLE), and *manteia*=prophecy, . . . divination; from *manteuomai*=to divine; from *mantis*=one who divines, a seer, a prophet.] Divination by means of the Bible; as, for instance, opening it and applying the first passage on which the eye falls to the matter of anxiety by which one is perplexed. (*Southey*.)

bīb-lī-ō-mā-nī-a, **bīb-lī-ō-mā-nŷ**, s. [In Ger. & Fr. *bibliomanie*; Port. & Ital. *bibliomania*; from Gr. (1) *biblion*=a book (BIBLE), and (2) *mania*=madness, frenzy; *mainomai*=to rage, to be furious.] A mania for books, book-madness; a passionate desire to possess or be occupied with books. (*Dibdin*: *Bibliomania*.)

bīb-lī-ō-mā-nī-āc, **bīb-lī-o-ma-ni-ack**, s. [In Fr. *bibliomaniaque*; from Gr. (1) *biblion*=a book (BIBLE); (2) *manikos*=belonging to madness; *mania*=madness, frenzy.] One who has a mania for books, and especially for books of a rare and curious character. (*Todd*.)

bīb-lī-ō-mā-nī-a-cal, a. [Eng. *bibliomaniac*; -al.] Pertaining to bibliomania; having a passion for books. (*Quart. Rev.*) (*Dibdin*.)

bīb-lī-ō-mā-nī-ān-īsm, s. [From Eng. *bibliomania*, *n* euphonic, and suff. -ism.] The same as BIBLIOMANIA (q. v.). (*Dr. N. Drake*.)

bīb-lī-ō-mā-nist, s. [Eng., &c., *bibliomania*, and suff. -ist.] One who has a mania for books. (*C. Lamb*.)

bīb-lī-ō-pēg'-ic, a. [Eng. *bibliopeg*(y); -ic.] [BIBLIOPEGY.] Relating to the art of binding books.

bīb-lī-ō-pēg'-is-tic, a. [Eng. *bibliopeg*(y); -istic.] The same as BIBLIOPEGIC (q. v.).

bīb-lī-ōp'-ē-gŷ, s. [From Gr. *biblion*= . . . a book (BIBLE), and *pēgnyni*=to make fast.] The art of binding books. (*London Daily Telegraph*, December 18, 1882.)

bīb-lī-ō-phile, s. [In Fr. *bibliophile*; Port. *bibliophilo*; from Gr. *biblion*=a book (BIBLE), and *philos*=a friend; from *philos*=loved.] A lover of books.

"I fail to recognize in him either the grip or counter-sign of a genuine *bibliophile*."—*J. Whitaker*, in *London Times*, February 27, 1874.

bīb-lī-ōph'-il-īsm, s. [From Gr. *biblion*=a book (BIBLE), *philos*=a friend, and -ism.] Love of books. (*Dibdin*.)

bīb-lī-ōph'-ī-līst, s. [From Gr. *biblion*=a book (BIBLE), *philos*=a friend, and suff. -ist.] One who loves books; a bibliophile. (*Gent. Mag.*)

bīb-lī-ō-phō-bi-a, s. [From Gr. *biblion*=a book, and *phobos*=fear; from *phebomai*=to fear, to be afraid.] Fear of books. (*Dibdin*.)

bīb-lī-ō-pō'le, s. [Fr. *bibliopole*; Port. & Lat. *bibliopola*; from Gr. *bibliopōles*=a bookseller: *biblion*=a book, and *pōlēō*=to exchange or barter goods, to sell.] A bookseller. (*Eclectic Rev.*)

bīb-lī-ō-pōl'-ic, **bīb-lī-ō-pōl'-ī-cal**, a. [Eng. *bibliopol*(e); -ical.] Pertaining to a bookseller or to bookselling.

¶ The form *bibliopolical* occurs in C. Lamb.

bīb-lī-ōp'-ōl-īsm, s. [Eng. *bibliopol*(e); -ism.] The occupation of a bibliopole; bookselling. (*Dibdin*.)

bīb-lī-ōp'-ōl-ist, s. [Eng. *bibliopol*(c); -ist.] A bookseller; a bibliopole. (*Todd*.)

bīb-lī-ō-pōl-is'-tic, a. [Eng. *bibliopolist*; -ic.] Pertaining to a bookseller or to bookselling. (*Dibdin*.)

bīb-lī-ō-tāphe, s. [From Gr. *biblion*=a book, and *taphos*=a burial, a tomb.] One who shuts up his books as if in a sepulcher.

"A *bibliotaphe* buries his books, by keeping them under lock, or framing them in glass cases."—*Disraeli*. *Curios. of Lit.*, iii. 343.

bīb-lī-ō-thēc, s. [BIBLIOTHEKE.] (*Scotch*.)

bīb-lī-ō-thē'-cal, a. [From Lat. *bibliothecalis*.] [BIBLIOTHEKE.] Pertaining to a bibliotheke or library. (*Johnson*.)

bīb-lī-ō-thē-cār'-ī-an, s. [From Lat. *bibliothecari*(us), and suff. -an.] The same as BIBLIOTHECARY (q. v.).

bīb-lī-ōth-ēc-a-rŷ (*English*), **bīb-lī-ō-thēc-ar** (*Scotch*), s. [In Sw. *bibliothecarie*; Ger. *bibliothekar*; Fr. *bibliothécaire*; Ital. *bibliotecario*; from Lat. *bibliothecarius*=a librarian.] [BIBLIOTHEKE.] A librarian.

"Master Doctor James, the incomparably industrious and learned *bibliothecary* of Oxford."—*Bp. Hall*: *Honor of the Married Clergy*, i. 28.

bīb-lī-ō-thēke, **bīb-lī-ō-thēqu'e**, **bīb-lŷ-ō-thēke**, **bīb-lī-ō-thē-ca** (*Eng.*), **bīb-lī-ō-thēc** (*O. Scotch*), s. [In Ger. *bibliothek*; Fr. *bibliothèque*; Sp. & Ital. *biblioteca*; Port. & Lat. *bibliotheca*; Dut. *bibliotheek*; Gr. *bibliothēkē*=(1) a book-case, (2) a library; from *biblion*=a book, and Lat. *theca*, Gr. *thēkē*=that in which anything is inclosed, a case, a box, a chest; from *tithēmi*=to place.]

" . . . the king asking him how many thousand volumes he had gotten together in his *bibliothēke*?"—*Donne*: *Hist. of the Septuagint* (1633), p. 16.

bīb-list, s. [In Ger. *biblist*; Fr. *bibliste*. From *bible*.]

1. Among Roman Catholics: One who regards the Bible as the sole authority in matters of religion.

2. One who is conversant with the Bible.

bīb-lūs, s. [Lat.; from Gr. *byblos*=the Egyptian Papyrus (*Papyrus antiquarum*).] [BIBLE, PAPYRUS.] The Papyrus.

***bi-bod**, s. [A. S. *bibod*=a command.] A command. (*O. Eng. Hom.*, i. 25.)

bi-bör-äte, s. [Eng., &c., *bi*; *borate* (q. v.).] *Chem.* [BORAX.]

bi-bräc'-tē-äte, a. [(1) From Eng., &c., *bi*=twice or two, and (2) *bracteate* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Having two bracts or bracteas.

bīb-ū-loūs, a. [Lat. *bibulus*=(1) drinking readily or freely, (2) ready to absorb moisture, (3) listening readily; *bibo*=to drink.]

1. Of things: Readily absorbing moisture.

2. Of persons: Having proclivities to the imbibing of liquor.

bīb-ū-loūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *bibulous*; -ly.] In a bibulous manner, so as to absorb liquid. (*De Quincey*.)

***bi-bur'-ien** (pa. par. *bebered*; pret. *biburiede*), v. t. [A. S. *biburiyed*=buried.] To bury. (*Legend of St. Katherine*, 2,227.) (*Stratmann*.)

***bi-bu-yen** (pa. par. *biboyen*), v. i. To avoid, to flee.

***bi-cach-en**, ***bi-kache** (pa. par. **bicaught*, *be-caught*, *bikaht*), v. t. [Eng. prefix *be*, and O. Fr. *cache*=catch.] To catch, to deceive. (*Reliq. Antiq.*, i. 183.) (*Stratmann*.)

bi-cāl'-car-äte, a. [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and Eng. *calcarate*=spurred; from Lat. *calcar*=a spur.] [CALCARATE.]

Bot.: Having two spurs; doubly spurred. (*Brande*.)

***bi-calle**, ***be-calle**, v. t. [From Eng. and A. S. prefix *bi*, and *call*.] To call after; to accuse.

"And *bicalleth* of harme and scathe."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 2,314.

bī-cāl-lōše, **bī-cāl-loūs**, a. [Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *callosus*=thick-skinned; from *callum*=hardened skin.]

Bot.: Having two callosities. (Used of the lips of some Orchids.) (*Gray*.) Such callosities may be seen below the middle of the lip in the genus *Spiranthes*, of which several representatives are commonly well known.

***bi-cam**, pret. of *v.* [BE-COME.] Became. (*Rom. of Rose*, &c.)

bī-cāp'-ī-tā-ted, a. [Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and Eng. *capitatus*; from Lat. *capitatus*=having a head; *caput*=head.]

Her.: Having two heads.

The arms of Austria consist of a two-headed eagle; so also do those of Russia.

bī-cap-su-lar, a. [In Fr. *bicapsulaire*; from Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and Eng. *capsular*, having a capsule; from *capsula*=a small box or chest.]

Bot.: Having two capsules. [CAPSULE.] (Used chiefly of pericarps.) (*Johnson*, &c.)

bī-car'-bōn-äte, s. [In Fr. *bicarbonate*; Ger. *bikarbonat*. From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and Eng. *carbonate*.]

Chem., and

Phar.: A name given to the acid carbonates of potassium, sodium, &c., or to hydric sodium carbonate (NaHCO_3), hydric potassium carbonate (KHCO_3), &c. Also to a carbonate dissolved in water containing carbonic acid gas, as carbonate of calcium thus dissolved, reprecipitated on boiling. Bicarbonate of potassium, KHCO_3 , is obtained by passing CO_2 gas through a saturated aqueous solution of K_2CO_3 (potassium carbonate). It crystallizes in colorless rhombic non-deliquescent crystals, which are soluble in four times their weight of water. It does not give a precipitate with BaCl_2 in the cold. Bicarbonate of potassium is a direct antacid, and is employed in the treatment of acute rheumatism, and for removing uric acid from the system.

bicarbonate of sodium. NaHCO_3 , hydrogen sodium carbonate, obtained by exposing carbonate of sodium to the action of CO_2 , carbonic acid gas, which is liberated from limestone by hydrochloric acid; the gas is absorbed by the crystals of the $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, which lose their water of crystallization and become opaque. Bicarbonate of sodium is used as an antacid; it is supposed to influence the secretions of the liver, and not to produce nausea like the potassium salt. It is used in the manufacture of effervescing powders and drinks, which are usually a mixture of this salt with tartaric acid, and also enters into the composition of baking-powders.

bī-ca-rī-näte, **bī-cār'-ī-näte**, a. [From Lat. pref. *bi*=two, and *carinatus*=keel-formed; *carina*=a keel.]

Botany: Two-keeled; having two ribs or keels on the under side. (Used specially of the paleæ of some grasses.) (*Gray*.) Thus in the genus *Holcus*, the upper palea is bicarinate.

***bi-cas**, ***by-cas**, adv. [O. Eng. and A. S. *bi*=by, and *cas*=chance, hazard; from Lat. *casus*=that which happens, chance.] [CASE.] By chance.

" . . . ther forth com *bicas*,"

Robert of Gloucester, p. 140.

***bi-caste**, **bī-casten**, s. [Eng. prefix *bi*, and *cast*.] To cast round, to clothe cover. (*St. Brandan*.) (*Stratmann*.)

***bī-cā-use**, adv. [BECAUSE.]

***bicch-id**, ***bicch-ed**, ***bych-ed**, a. [A different spelling of Eng. *picked* or *pecked* (*Skeat*). In Dut. *bikkel*; Ger. *bickel* is=a dice, but the English forms *bicchel* and *bickel* were simply invented by Tyrrhitt.] Pecked, pitted, or notched, in allusion to the spots marked on dice, by making slight holes in their surface; these, now called *pips*, were formerly termed *picks*. (*Skeat*.) (*Chaucer*: *Man of Lawes Tale*; *Clarendon Press Series*, p. 159.)

***bicchid-bones**, ***bicched-bones**, ***byched**, ***bicchel-bones**, pl. Dice.

"This fruyt cometh of the *bicchid-boones* tuo,
Forswering, ire, falsnes, homicide."

Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales*, 14,071-2.

¶ In the "Towneley Mystery," called the *Processus Talentorum*, the executioners of our Lord are represented as casting dice for His garments, and one of them, who had lost, exclaims—

"I was falsly begylid wíthe thise *byched-bones*,
Ther cursyd thay be!"

***bīce** (1), s. [Compare Sw. *byssa*=a bed of boards.] A small temporary bed made up in a cottage kitchen.

bīce (2), **bīse**, s. [From Fr. *bis* (m.), *bise* (f.); Port. *bis*; Sp. *bazo*=brown; Ital. *bigio*=russet-gray brown; Low Lat. *bisus*. In Sw. *betsning*; Ger.



Bicapsular.



Bicarinate.



Bicallous.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exíst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -ñion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, ðēl.

blāssblār, and **blāssgrān**. Diez compares it with Lat. *bombycius*=of cotton, and Menage with Lat. *piceus*=pitchy.] A paint, of which there are two leading colors.

1. **Bice**, or **Blue Bice**: A paint of a pale blue color prepared from the native blue carbonate of copper or from smalt.

2. **Green Bice**: A paint prepared from blue bice by adding yellow orpiment or by grinding down the green carbonate of copper.

"Take green bice, and order it as you do your blue bice; you may diaper upon it with the water of deep green."—*Peacham*.

bī-čēl'-lu-lī, *s. pl.* [Lat. prefix *bi*, and *cellula*=a small store-room; *cella*=a store-room, a cell.]

Entom.: A subsection of bugs of the section *Geocores* or *Aurocorisa*. The name *bicelluli* is given because the membranous portion of the hemelytra has two basal cells. The bugs ranked under this subsection are generally small red insects with black spots; they feed on plants.

bī-čēph'-al-ōūs, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two; Gr. *kephalē*=head; and suff. *-ous*.] Two-headed.

bī-čēps, *a.* [Lat. *biceps*=two-headed; from *bi*=twice, or two, and *caput*=head.]

1. *Generally*: Two-headed.

2. *Specially*:

(a) *Anat.* *Of muscles*: Having two heads or origins. Three muscles of the human body have this name applied to them. One is the *Biceps humeri*, or *Biceps internus humeri*, and a second the *Biceps extensor*, both of which are in the arm, and the *Biceps femoris*, which is the straight muscle of the thigh.

"... the *biceps*, inserted into the tubercle of the radius . . ."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 170.

(b) *Bot.* *Of papilionaceous corollas*: Having the claws of the two petals composing the keel distinct instead of united.

bī-čēps, *s.* [*BICEPS*, *a.*]

3. *Ordinary Language*: Muscular strength.

2. *Anat.*: A muscle having two heads or origins; especially the large flexor of the upper arm or that of the thigh.

bī-chlōr'-īde, *s.* [Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *chlōr-īde* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A term used in chemistry to denote a compound containing two atoms of chlorine, which are united to an atom of an element, as $Hg^{++}Cl_2$ (bichloride of mercury), or to an organic radical, as $(C_2H_5)_2Cl_2$ (ethylene bichloride). These are usually called *dichlorides*, as ethylene dichloride.

bichloride of mercury.

Phar.: $Hg^{++}Cl_2$, also called perchloride of mercury, or corrosive sublimate. It is prepared by heating a mixture of mercuric sulphate, $HgSO_4$, with dry chloride of sodium, $NaCl$, and black oxide of manganese, MnO_2 ; the corrosive sublimate sublimes; hence its name. Bichloride of mercury occurs in heavy white masses of prismatic crystals; it is soluble in twenty parts of cold water, also in alcohol and ether. (For tests see *MERCURIC*.) It is a very powerful irritant—when taken in large doses it causes vomiting and purging. It is very poisonous; the best antidote is white of egg. It corrodes the skin; it is employed in very small doses as an alterative in skin diseases, externally as a lotion, injection, or gargle in chronic skin diseases, ulcerated sore throats, and chronic discharge from the mucous membranes. $HgCl_2$ is a powerful antiseptic; it is used to preserve anatomical preparations. Ammonia added to $HgCl_2$ throws down white precipitate, NH_2HgCl , which is used in pharmacy in the form of ointment.

bichloride of gold.

Phar.: $Au^{++}Cl_2$ is a substance which has recently risen into notoriety on account of the alleged successful use made of it by Dr. Keeley of Dwight, Ill., in the cure of dipsomania and chronic alcoholism. Its general characteristics chemically, posologically, and in physiological action are to a great extent similar to those of mercury bichloride. Its employment by Dr. Keeley has produced a profound impression on the medical world, and many advocates both for and against its virtues exist. The success, from a financial standpoint, of the Dwight sanitarium, in the meantime, has induced many imitators and much harm has been done by unskillful persons using this dangerous and most powerful medicinal agent. [*DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD*.]

bīch-man, *s.* [Corrupted from O. Scotch *buth-man*=Eng. *boothman* (?).] A man who keeps a booth.

"I gar the bichman obey; thar was na bute ellis."

Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 56. (*Jamieson*.)

bī'-chord (*h* silent), *a.* [Eng. prefix *bi*, and *chord*.]

Music: Having two strings to each note.

bichord pianoforte.

Music: A piano possessing two strings to each note.

bī-chrō'-mate, *s.* [Lat., &c., pref. *bi*=two, and Eng. *chromate* (q. v.).] [*CHROMIC*, *CHROMIUM*.]

bīch'-y, *s.* [A West African negro word (?).] One of the names for a tree (*Cola acuminata*), a native of western tropical Africa, but introduced into the hotter parts of this country. It furnishes the *Colanuts* of commerce.

bī-čīp'-ī-tal, *a.* [In Fr. *bicipital*; from Lat. *biceps*, genit. *bicipitis*=two-headed (*BICEPS*), and suff. *-al*.] Two-headed. The same as *BICIPITOUS* (q. v.). (Used especially of one of the muscles belonging to the arm.)

"A piece of flesh is exchanged from the *bicipital* muscle of either party's arm."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

bī-čīp'-ī-toūs, *a.* [From Lat. *biceps*, genit. *bicipitis*=two-headed, and suff. *-ous*.] [*BICEPS*.]

1. *Zool.*: Two-headed; *bicipital*.

"*Bicipitous* serpents, . . ."—*Browne*.

2. *Anat.* *Of muscles*: Having two "heads" of origin.

3. *Bot.*: Dividing into two parts, at the top or bottom.

***bick**, *s.* [*BITCH*.] (*Scotch*.)

***bicke**, *s.* [*BITCH*.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bick'-ēr, ***bȳk'-ēre**, ***bīk'-ēre**, ***bek-er** (*Eng.*), ***bȳk'-kȳr** (*O. Scotch*), *v. i.* [Probably from Eng. *pick*; -er, referring to the sound of a series of blows given with a pick. (*Wedgwood*.) Compare Dut. *bikhamer*=a pick. Again *pick*=to pick, is akin to the verb to *peck*. (Compare Ital. *beccare*=to peck.) Cognate with Wel. *bikra*=to fight, to bicker; *bicre*=conflict, skirmish.] [*BEAK*, *PECK*, *PIKE*.]

I. *Of persons*:

1. To make the noise which is produced by successive strokes, by throwing stones, or in any similar way.

(1) *Specially*:

(a) To fight by throwing stones. (*Scotch*.) [See *BICKER* (s.), 1.]

(b) To fight by sending forth flights of arrows, or in any similar way. (*Scotch*.)

"Yngliss archaris, that hardy war and wicht,
Amang the Scottis bykkerit with all their mycht."
Wallace, iv. 556. (*M. S.*)

(c) To carry on petty warfare; to skirmish, without reference to the weapons employed.

"Nor is it to be considered to the breaches of confederate nations . . . though their merchants *bicker* in the East Indies."—*Milton: Ref. in Eng.*, bk. ii.

†(2) *In a general sense*: To fight.

"And at the field fought before Bebricum, ere the battles joined, two eagles had a conflict, and *bickered* together in all their sightes."—*Holland: Suetonius*, p. 243.

2. To move quickly, with the clatter of feet.

"Three lusty fellows gat of him a clank,
And round about him *bicker'd* a' at anes."
Ross: Helenore, p. 47.

3. To engage in altercation, especially of a petty kind, by word of mouth. [*BICKERING*.]

II. *Of things*: To move rapidly forward, or to play to and fro with a certain amount of noise; to quiver, to be tremulous.

"Meantime unnumber'd glittering streamlets play'd
And hurled everywhere their waters' sheen,
That, as they *bickered* through the sunny glade,
Tho' restless still themselves, a lulling murmur made."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 3.

bick'-ēr (1), ***bīk-er**, ***bīk-yr**, ***bȳk-er**, ***by-kere**, *s.* [From *bicker*, *v.* (q. v.).]

1. *Gen.*: A quarrel, contention, strife, fighting.

"Betwene the castel of Cloucester and Brinefield also
Ther was oft *bicker* grit, and much harm ido."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 538. (*Richardson*.)

2. *Spec.*: A fight carried on with stones. (*Scotch*.) A term used among schoolboys.

¶ *Bickers* were formerly held on the Caltonhill, Edinburgh, every evening a little before dark. In these encounters idle boys, chiefly apprentices, simply threw stones at each other. (*Campbell: Journey*.)

3. A short race. (*Scotch. Used chiefly in Ayrshire*.)

"Tho' leeward whyles, against my will,
I took a *bicker*."
Burns: Death and Doctor Hornbook.

bick'-ēr (2), **†bī-quour**, *s.* [Gael. *biceir*=a small wooden dish.] A wooden vessel made by a cooper for holding liquor, brose, &c. (*Scotch*.)

"... and tell Peggy to gi ye a *bicker* o' broth . . ."
—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. v.

bick'-ēr-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *bicker*; -er.] A skirmisher. (*Sherwood*.)

bīc k'-ēr-fū', *s.* [Scotch *bicker*, and *fu'*=Eng. *full*.] As much of any thing, whether dry or liquid, as fills a bicker.

"It's just one degree better than a hand-quern—it canna grind a *bickerfu'* of meal in a quarter of an hour."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. xi.

bick'-ēr-īng, ***bīk'-ēr-īng**, ***bīk'-kēr-īnge**, ***bȳ'-kēr-ȳnge**, *pr. par., a. & s.*

A. *As pr. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As participial adj. (chiefly of things)*: Moving rapidly, with or without a certain amount of noise. *Used*—

(a) Of a quivering flame, or of a faggot, or anything else burning.

"Of smoke and *bickering* flame, and sparkles dire."

Milton: Paradise Lost, bk. vi.

(b) Of water in motion in a river or streamlet.

"... an' the once *bick'ring* stream,

Imprison'd by the ice . . ."

Davidson: Seasons, p. 156. (*Jamieson*.)

(c) Of a sword rapidly whirled round in battle.

"Or whirl around the *bickering* blade."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, 3.

C. *As substantive*:

*1. The act of giving resounding blows in battle; fighting.

"In this so terrible a *bickering*, the Prince of Wales . . . showed his wonderful towardnesse."—*Stowe: Edward III.*, an. 1346. (*Richardson*.)

2. A skirmish; a petty fight.

"... the feeble *bickerings* rather than wars of the decayed States of Greece."—*Arnold: Hist. of Rome*, ch. xlv., vol. iii., p. 260.

3. Altercation, strife, or contention by word of mouth.

"... *bickerings* between the Whigs and the Tories, and sometimes by *bickerings* between the Lords and the Commons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

†**bick'-ēr-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *bicker*; -ment.] The same as *BICKERING*, *s.* (q. v.)

"Did stay awhile their greedy *bickermēt*,
Till he had questioned the cause of their dissent."
Spenser: Fairy Queen, V. iv. 6.

bick'-ēr-n, *s.* [A corruption of *beakiron*.]

Metal-working: A small anvil, with a tang, which stands in a hole of a work-bench.

"A blacksmith's anvil is sometimes made with a pike, or *bickern*, or *beakiron* at one end."—*Moxon*.

***bī-clār'te**, **bē-clart'**, **bī-clār'-ten**, *v. t.* [Eng. prefix *bi*, and O. Eng. *clart* (q. v.).] To daub, to smear, to dirty (in *Prov. Eng.* and *Scotch*, to clart). (*Old Eng. Hom.*, i. 279.) (*Stratmann*.)

***bi-clipe**, **bī-clī-pe-an**, **bī-clū-pi-en**, **bī-cleop-i-en**, *v. t.* [A. S. *bi-cleopian*=to call, name, accuse.] To appeal, to accuse. (*Morris: O. Eng. Miscell.*) (*Stratmann*.)

***bi-clippe**, **bī-cluppe**, **bī-clup-pen**, *v. t.* [A. S. *biclyppan*, *beclyppan*.] The same as *BECLIP* (q. v.).

***bi-clipped**, **bī-clupte**, *pa. par.* [*BECLIPPED*.]

***bī-clū'se**, **bī-clū'-sen**, *v. t.* [A. S. *beclysan*=to inclose.] To inclose.

***bi-clūsed**, **bī-clū'-set**, *pa. par.* [*BICLUSE*.]

***bi-clū'te**, *v.* [A. S. *bi-clutian*.] To patch up.

"He *biclute* thu hit nowiht."

Ancren Riwle, p. 316.

***bī-cnâ'-wēn** (*c* silent), *v. t.* [The same as *BEKNOW* (q. v.).]

bī-cōl'-līg-āte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *colligatus*, *pa. par.* of *colligo*=to bind or fasten together; *con*=together, and *ligo*=to tie, to bind.] [*COLLIGATE*.]

Ornith.: Having the anterior toes connected by a web. (*Brande*.)

***bī-cōl'-mēn**, *v. t.* [From A. S. prefix *bi*, and *col*, *coll*=coal (?).] To blacken with soot. (*Horn*, ed. Lumby, 1,064.) (*Stratmann*.)

bī'-cōl'-ōr, *a.* [Lat. *bicolor*=two-colored; *bi*=two, and *color*.] Of two colors.

bī'-cōl'-ōrēd, *a.* [Eng. and Lat. *bicolor*; with Eng. suff. *-ed*.] Of two colors.

***bī-come** (pret. ***bī-cam**), *v. i.* [*BECOME*.] (*Chaucer*.)

***bī-com-en**, *pa. par.* [*BECOME*.]

bī-cōn'-cāve, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*, and *concavus*=hollowed out, concave.] [*CONCAVE*.] (*Car-penter*.)

†**bī-cōn'-grē-gāte**, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *congregatus*, *pa. par.* of *congrego*=to collect into a flock.] [*CONGREGATE*.]

Bot.: Arranged in two pairs; bigeminate, biconjugate.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bi-cōn'-ju-gāte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*, and *conjugatus*, *pa. par.* of *conjugo*=to join together.] [CONJUGATE.]

Botany: A term used when each of two secondary petioles bears a pair of leaflets. It is called also *bigeminate*. Example—the leaves of *Mimosa unguis Cati*. [BICONGREGATE.]

Biconjugate pinnate, bi-conjugate-pinnate: A term used of a leaf when the secondary petioles, on the sides of which the leaflets are arranged, proceed in twos from the apex of a common petiole. It is called also *Twin-digitate pinnate*, and *Bidigitate pinnate*.



Biconjugate Pinnate.

bi-cōn'-vēx, *a.* Convex on both sides, as a lens.

†bi'-corn, *bi'-corne, †bi'-corned, *a.* [From Lat. *bicornis*=two-horned; prefix *bi*=two, and *cornu*=a horn. In the form *bicorned*, suffix *-ed*.] **Lit. & Fig.:** Two-horned.

“... our *bicorned* government.”
Brome to a Potting Priest.

bi-cor'-nis, *a.* [Lat. *bicornis*=two-horned.] [BICORN.]

1. **Anatomy:**

(a) **Gen.:** A name given to a muscle when it has two terminations.

(b) **Spec.:** A term applied to the *flexor carpi radialis*, and the *extensor carpi radialis*.

2. **Botany:**

(a) Having two horns; terminating in processes like two horns. Example—*Trapa bicornis*, the fruit of which is like the face of an ox without the eyes, nose and mouth, but with two horns attached. [BICORNOUS, *a.*; BICORN, *a.*]

†(b) **Pl. bicornis:** Linnaeus' twenty-fourth Natural order of plants. He included under it the genera *Azalea*, *Myrsine*, *Memeclon*, *Santalum*, &c.

bi-corn'-ous, *a.* [From Eng. *bicorn* (q. v.), or Lat. *bicornis* (q. v.), and Eng. suffix *-ous*.] Two-horned.

“We should be too critical to question the letter Y, or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras; that is, the making of the horns equal.”—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. 19.

bi-cor'-nūte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*, and *cornutus*=horned.] The same as BICORN and BICORNOUS (q. v.).

bi-cor'-pōr-al, *a.* [From Lat. *bicor* or *bicorpor* (*eus*), and prefix *bi*=two, and *corpus*, *genit.* *corporis*=a body, and suffix *-al*.] Having two bodies, bicorporate, bicorporated. (Johnson.)

bi-cor'-pōr-āte, bi-cor'-pōr-ā-tēd, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*, and Eng. *corporate*, derived from *corpus*=the body.] Having two bodies; bicorporal; having the hinder parts in duplicate while there is only one pair of fore paws and a single head, as in the accompanying figure.



Bicorporate.

***bi-cra'-uen**, *v. t.* [Eng. and A. S. prefix *bi*, and *crave*.] To ask, to crave.

“And to min lounderdes bofte *bicrauen*.”
Story of Genesis and Exodus, 1,388.

bi-crē'-nāte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*, and Eng. *crenate*=having convex teeth.]

Bot.: Twice crenated; that is, crenated and having the crenations again cut into by more minute crenatures. (Lindley.)

bi-crēs-cēn'-tīc, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, subst. *crescent*, and suff. *-ic*.] Formed like a double crescent.

bicro-, *prefix.* One billionth; as, *bicro-ampere*, a billionth of an ampere.

bi-crū'-r-al, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *crus*, *genit.* *cruris*=the leg, the shank, the shin.] Having two legs. (Hooker.)

***bi-cū'm-ēl-ic**, *adv.* [From A. S. prefix *bi*, and *cumlie*=comely.] Becomingly. (Relig. Antiq., i. 131.)

bi-cūs'-pīd, *a. & s.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *cuspidatus*, *pa. par.* of *cus-pido*=to make pointed: *cuspis*=a point, a spike.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Anat.:** Having two points or tubercles. (Dunlison.)

2. **Botany:** Twice pointed, as the fruit of *Carex lagopodioides*.

B. As subst.: The name given to the two teeth situated between the canines and the molars. (Ellis: *Anat.*, 1878, Bicuspid. p. 133.)

bi-cūs'-pīd-āte, *a.* [BICUSPID.] The same as BICUSPID, *adj.* (q. v.)



bi-cūs'-pīs, *s.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*, and *cuspis*=a point, a spike.]

Anat.: A tool with two points. (Brande.)

***bi-cwe'-then**, *v. t.* [A. S. *becwethan*. The same as BEQUEATH (q. v.).]

bi'-cŷ'-cle, *s. & a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*, and Gr. *kyklos*=a ring, a circle, a round.]

A. As subst.:

A two-wheeled vehicle, having the wheels arranged in line one before the other. In the modern safety bicycle the two wheels are of the same or nearly the same size, and the driving mechanism consists of pedal cranks, communicating usually by means of a sprocket and chain, or a shaft and bevel gear, with the rear wheel. In the latter case the vehicle is termed a *chainless bicycle* (q. v.).

¶ The bicycle has rapidly assumed an important place as a means of locomotion, and having been found available for military use, there are now attached to the armies of several countries, completely drilled and equipped bicycle corps. The bicycle corps of the French army are provided with folding wheels, which can be placed upon the back and be carried with ease. Rapidity and silence of movement are important points in their favor.

“In the maneuvers of 1896 (of the French army at St. Quentin), it was noticed that cavalry advancing with the greatest care could be heard and observed much sooner than wheelmen. The company of bicyclists in the maneuvers of that year was termed the “phantom company,” because it so unexpectedly appeared before the enemy. I noticed the bicyclists at all the reviews I saw (in Russia, Germany, and France), though not in so large a body as in the French army. In the German army they are attached to all the staffs as couriers, and, in small numbers, to almost every battalion, where they are used as scouts and patrols. In fact, the value of the wheel to an army is beginning to be recognized everywhere. Whoever first places 25,000 or 50,000 men on bicycles will have a decided advantage in the next war over his opponent, and, perhaps, compel him to resort to the same tactics.”—General Nelson A. Miles, in *McClure's Magazine* for August, 1898. [CYCLE.]

B. As adj.: Pertaining to, or connected with, or referring to the machine for locomotion described under A.

bi'-cŷ'-clīng, *a. & s.* [From Eng. *bicycl(e)*; *-ing*.] **A. As adjective:** Pertaining to, connected with, or derived from performances on a bicycle.

“The hundred miles *bicycling* championship . . .”
London Times, March 30, 1880.

B. As substantive: The act or operation of propelling a bicycle.

“Another noteworthy feat of *bicycling* was performed . . .”
London Times, April 3, 1880.

bi'-cŷ'-clīst, *s.* [From Eng. *bicycl(e)*, and suff. *-ist*.] One who propels a bicycle.

bīd (1), ***bīdde** (1), ***bīd'-den**, ***bēd'-den**, ***bede**, ***bŷd'-dŷn**, *v. t.* [A. S. *biddan*, *imp.* *bide*, *pa. par.* *beden*=(1) to ask, pray, entreat, or beseech; (2) to bid, declare, command, demand, require, enforce, compel. (Bosworth.) A. S. & O. S. *biddian*=to pray; O. Icel. *bidja*, *beitha*=to pray; Dut. *bidden*=to pray; (N. H.) Ger. *bitten*=(1) to request, to ask; (2) to ask, to invite; O. H. Ger. *bitjan*; Goth. *bidjan*, *bidan*. Compare Lat. *peto*=to beg, beseech, ask. Though Bosworth gives command as one of the secondary significations of A. S. *biddan*, yet, as the common A. S. word for command is *beodan*, and there are similar duplicate terms in the other Teutonic languages, we follow Wedgwood and Skeat in separating this *bīd* from the one which follows.] [BID (2).]

1. To pray, to ask, to entreat.

“Alle he fellen him thor to fot
To bethen meth and bedden oc.”

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 2,497-8.

“... Lord, undigne and unworthy
I am to thilk honor that ye me *bede*.”

Chaucer: *Canterbury Tales*, 8,235-6.

¶ To bid beads or bedes:

(1) **Originally:** To pray prayers with or without a rosary to count them upon.

(2) **Subsequently:** To count the beads of a rosary, each bead dropped passing for a prayer. (Nares.) [BEAD, BEDE, BIDDING.]

2. To care for, to value.

bīd-prayer, *s.* [BIDDING-PRAYER.]

bīd (2), ***bīdde** (2), ***bŷd'**, ***bīde**, ***bede** (pret. *bade*, *bīd*, **bad*, **badde*; *pa. par.* *bīd*, *bīdden*, **bŷdden*), *v. t.* [A. S. *beodan*, pret. *bead*, *pa. par.* *boden*=to command, order, bid, will, offer, enjoy. (Bosworth.) In Icel. *bioda*; Sw. *bjuda*=to bid, to command; Dan. *byde*, *both*=to offer, to invite; Dut. *bieden*, *gebieden*=to offer, to tender; Ger. *bieten*=to offer, tender, present; *gebieten*=to command, to order; O. H. Ger. *biutan*, *biotan*; Goth. *biudan*.]

1. To command, to order, to enjoin.

(a) **Literally:**

“... slack not thy riding for me except I *bīd* thee.”
—2 Kings iv. 24.

(b) **Figuratively:**

“For his was not that open artless soul
That feels relief by *bidding* sorrow flow.”
Byron: *Childe Harold*, i. 8.

2. To invite, to ask, to request to come to a feast, a party, or anything similar.

“... as many as ye shall find, *bid* to the marriage.”
—Matthew xxii. 9.

3. To announce, to declare.

(1) **Publicly:**

Spec.: To proclaim, to announce by means of a public functionary, or at least publicly.

(a) **In a favorable sense:** To announce to friends and the public.

¶ To bid one's banns: To announce one's banns.

“Our bans thrice *bīd*! and for our wedding day
My kerchief bought! then press'd, then forc'd away.”
Gay.

(b) **In an unfavorable sense:** To denounce; to proclaim publicly with hostile feeling or intent.

“Thyself and Oxford, with five thousand men,
Shall cross the seas, and *bid* false Edward battle.”
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

¶ Thus it is often used in the phrase to bid defiance to, meaning to defy openly.

“Of nature fierce, untamable, and proud,
He *bids* defiance to the gaping crowd.”

Granville.

(2) **Privately:** To declare, to pronounce in the domestic circle.

“... pray you, *bid*
These unknown friends to 's welcome.”

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

¶ Probably such phrases as “to bid one God speed” (2 John 10), and “to bid one farewell” (Acts xviii. 21), are a modification of this meaning, though the opinion of Johnson is worth consideration that they may mean to pray God that one may speed well, to pray that one may fare well, in which case the verb *bīd* is No. 1, and not No. 2.

4. To offer, to make a tender; to announce what price one is prepared to give for a specified article. (Used especially in connection with auctions.) (Lit. & fig.)

“To give interest a share in friendship, is to sell it by inch of candle; he that *bids* most shall have it.”—Collier: *Friendship*.

¶ (a) **To bid fair (fig.):** To offer a fair prospect; to afford a probability of; to have a well-grounded hope.

“And Jupiter *bids* fair to rule again.”

Couper: *Conversation*.

(b) **To bid high:** To offer a high price for anything at a real or imaginary auction.

“And each *bade* high to win him to their side.”

Granville.

bīd, bīd'-den, *pa. par.* [BID.]

¶ *Bidden* is used also as a participial adjective. [BIDDEN.]

bīd, *s.* [From *bīd*, v. (2)] That which is “bid-den” at an auction; an offer at an auction.

***bī-dāf'-fēn**, *v. t.* [The same as BEDAFF (q. v.).] (Chaucer: *Canterbury Tales*, 9,067.)

***bī-dag'-ged**, *pa. par.* [BIDAGGEN.]

***bī-dag'-gen**, *v. t.* [From A. S. *bi*, and *deagean*=to dye, to color (?).] To splash. (Alisaunder, 5,485.) (Stratmann.)

bīd'-āle, *s.* [Eng. *bid*, and *ale*.] An invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's house, and there to contribute charity.

bīd'-dā-ble, *a.* [Eng. *bid*, v. (2); *-able*.] That can be bidden; obedient; pliable in temper. (Scotch.)

“A *biddable* bairn, a child that cheerfully does what is desired or enjoined.”—Jamieson.

bīd'-dā-ble-ness, *s.* [Scotch *biddable*; *-ness*.] Disposition to obey; compliant temper. (Jamieson.)

bīd'-dā-blŷ, ***bīd'-dā-blīe**, *adv.* [Eng. *bīd-dab(ly)*; *-ly*.] Obediently. (Jamieson.)

bīd'-den, ***bŷd'-den**, ***be-den**, *pa. par. & a.* [BID.]

“... where they were *bīdden* to sit down.”—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

***bīd'-dēr** (1), ***bīd'-dēre**, ***bŷd'-dēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *bīd* (1), v., and suff. *-er*.] A beggar.

“Of beggeres and of *bŷdders* . . .”

Piers Plowman, p. 139. (Richardson.)

bīd'-dēr (2), *s.* [From Eng. *bīd* (2), v., and suff. *-er*. In Dut. *bieder*; Ger. *bieter*.] One who makes an offer at an auction.

“... being torn from you and sold like beasts to the first *bīder*.”—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xxi.

Bīd'-dēr-ŷ, *s.* [Derived from *Beder*, *Bi-der*, *Bi-dar*, a town in the Nizam's country in India, about sixty miles from Hyderabad.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

biddery-ware, s.

Comm.: An alloy made at Biddery or Bidar. Dr. Heyne states its proportions as: Copper, 8; lead, 4; tin, 1. To three ounces of this alloy sixteen ounces of zinc are added when the alloy is melted for use. It is colored by dipping into a solution of sal-ammoniac, saltpeter, common salt, and sulphate of copper. This colors it, and the color forms a ground for the silver and gold inlaying. Chisels and gravers are employed, and after the inlaying is complete, the ware is polished and stained. Another formula gives: Zinc, 128; copper, 16; lead, 4; tin, 2. (*Knight, &c.*)

bid'-dīng (1), ***bid'-dīnge**, ***bŷd'-dŷnge**, ***bŷd'-dŷn** (1), *pr. par. & s.* [**BID** (1), *v.*]

A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As substantive: The act of praying, specially with a rosary of beads.

"Buddyng or praynge: Oratio . . ."—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ *Bidding-prayer, bid-prayer*:

1. *In Mediæval times*: The prayer for the souls of benefactors. It was said before the sermon. Nares thinks it was called from *bidding* the people pray for certain persons; in which case it would be placed under No. 2. It may, however, be the prayer in which pre-eminently something is asked.

" . . . he lays by the text for the present, and according to the ancient and laudable custom, he addressed himself to the *Bid-prayer*."—*Wood: Athen. Oxon.*

2. *In modern times*: A form of words followed by the Lord's Prayer, used in the Episcopal church before the sermon in certain special places and on certain special occasions, such as visitations, assizes, ordinations, and before the university sermons. The language is modeled on that of the old Roman Catholic bidding-prayer, and the particulars of it and the names of persons and dignitaries enumerated in it are modified according to the circumstances under which it is offered up.

bid'-dīng (2), ***bid'-dunge**, ***bid'-dŷng**, ***bŷd'-dŷng**, ***bŷd'-dŷnge**, ***bid'-diunge**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**BID** (2), *v.*]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of commanding or ordering; the state of being commanded or ordered; command, order. (*a*) *Literally*:

"So sore I dradde his manasyng,
I durst not breke his *biddynge*."

Romaunt of the Rose.

"*Lep.* Here's more news.

Mess. Thy *biddings* have been done; and every hour,
Most noble Cæsar, shalt thou have report."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

(*b*) *Figuratively*:

"As the branch at the *bidding* of Nature,
Adds fragrance and fruit to the tree."

Byron: Transl. of a Romaic Love Song.

2. An invitation to a feast or party.

" . . . the particulars of the feast, the invitation, its rejection, and the consequent *bidding* of other guests, . . ."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus, 1st ed. (1846), vol. ii., § 78, p. 180.*

3. A bid or order made at an auction. (Sometimes in the plural.)

" . . . a crowd of buyers, whose spirited *biddings* brought the sale to a very satisfactory conclusion."—*Daily Telegraph, October 25, 1877.*

bid'-dŷ, *s.* [From Fr. *bidet* = a little horse.] [**BIDER**, *i.*] (*Litré*.)

1. A domestic fowl, specially a chicken. (*Colloquial*.)

"Ay, *Biddy*, come with me."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

2. A domestic female servant, a servant girl; a corruption of Bridget. (*Colloquial*.)

***bide** (1), *v. t.* [**BID** (2).] (*Spenser*.)

bide (2), ***bi-dēn** (*Eng.*), **bide**, ***bŷde** (*Scotch*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. & O. L. Ger. *biden* = to bide, abide, wait, remain, tarry, enjoy, expect; Sw. & O. Icel. *bida*; O. H. Ger. *pitan*; Goth. *beidan*.] [**ABIDE**.]

A. Transitive:

1. To await; to wait for.

"The wary Dutch this gathering storm foresaw,
And durst not *bide* it on the English coast."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, 179.

2. To abide, to endure, to suffer.

(*a*) *Obsolete in English.*

"Poor naked wretches, whereso'er you are,
That *bide* the pelting of this pitiless storm!"

Shakesp.: King Lear, iii. 4.

(*b*) Still used commonly in Scotch.

"Prove we our fate—the brunt we'll *bide*!"

Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 16.

B. Intransitive:

1. To abide, to dwell, to stay, to reside, to live in a place.

(*a*) *Obsolete in English.*

"*Pis.* If not at court,

Then not in Britain, must you *bide*."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

(*b*) Still common in Scotch.

"But, my good friend, Woodbourne is not burned," said Bertram. "Weel, the better for them that *bides* in't."—*Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. xlv.*

2. To continue; to remain.

(1) In a place.

"Safe in a ditch he *bides*,

With twenty trenched gashes on his head."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

(2) In a state.

"Happy, whose strength in thee doth *bide*."

Milton: Translation of Psalms lxxxiv.

C. In special phrases:

(1) To bide at, to byde at.

(*a*) To persist.

" . . . gif he will saye and *byd att* that the mess is ydolatrie."—*Corsvaguell to Willok, in Keith's Hist., App., p. 196. (Jamieson.)*

(*b*) To adhere to; to abide by. [**ABIDE**.]

" . . . bot ye walf haif *bidden att* the judgement of the ancient doctouris."—*Corsvaguell to Willok, in Keith's Hist., App., p. 198. (Jamieson.)*

(2) To byde be, to bide by: To stand to; to adhere to. (*Jamieson*.)

***bid'-ēl**, *s.* [The same as **BEADLE** (q. v.).]

***bi-dē-le**, ***bi-dē'-lēn**, *v. t.* [A. S. *bedælan* = entirely to divide, to deprive.] To deprive. (*Ormulum* 4,677.) (*Stratmann*.)

***bi-dē'-līd**, **bi-dē'-lēd**, *pa. par.* [**BIDELEE**.]

***bi-dēl'-ne**, ***bi-dēl'-vēn**, **bi-dēl'-uēn**, *v. t.* [A. S. *bedelfan* = to dig in or around, to bury.] To dig in, to bury. [**BEDELVIN**.] (*Reliq. Antiq., i. 116. (Stratmann.)*)

***bi-dēn'e**, *adv.* [From A. S. prefix *bi*, and *ene* (?). (*Stratmann*.)] Together. (*Ormulum*, 4,793.)

bi-dēns, *s.* [In Fr. *bident*; Sp. & Ital. *bidente*. From Lat. *bidens* = having two teeth; prefix *bi* = two, and *dens*, genit. *dentis* = a tooth. So called from the two awns or teeth crowning the fruit.] *Bot.*: A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ (Composites), and the suborder Tubulifloræ.

bi-dēnt, *s.* [From Lat. *bidens* = having two teeth or prongs; prefix *bi* = two, and *dens*, genit. *dentis* = a tooth.] A kind of spear having two prongs.

bi-dēnt'-al, **bi-dēn'-tial**, *a.* [From *bi* = doubly, and *dentalis*, from *dens* = a tooth.] 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having two prongs more or less like teeth. 2. *Zoöl. & Palæont.*: Having two teeth; or two teeth or tusks so conspicuous as to cause the others to be passed over without notice.

bidental reptiles, s.

Palæont.: The name given by Mr. Andrew Geddes Bain, surveyor of military roads in South Africa, to certain notable reptiles found there about 500 miles east of Capetown. The name was given because of their possessing two long, curved, and sharp-pointed tusks. Professor Owen founded for them the genus *Dicnyodon*, and considered them to belong to a new tribe or order of Saurians. (*Q. J. Geol. Soc., vol. i., pp. 317, 318, &c. (Dicnyodon.)*)

bi-dēnt'-āte, **bi-dēn'-tā'-ted**, *a.* [Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *dentatus* = toothed; from *dens*, genit. *dentis* = a tooth.]

1. *Zoöl.*: Having two teeth or tooth-like processes. 2. *Bot.*: Two-toothed; having two projections like teeth. *Doubly-toothed* has a quite distinct meaning, viz., that the teeth are themselves again toothed, or the serrations themselves serrate, as may be seen in many leaves.

bi-dēnt'-ēd, *a.* [In Fr. *bidenté*. From Lat. *bidens* = having two teeth or prongs.] [**BIDENT**.]

bi-dēn'-tīd'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [**BIDENS**.] A family of Composite plants belonging to the tribe Senecionideæ. Type **BIDENS** (q. v.).

bi-det' (pron. **bid-ēt'** and **bi-dā'**), *s.* [Fr. *bidet*; Ital. *bidetto*; Gael. *bideach* = (as adj.) very little, (as s.) little creature; Welsh *bidan* = a feeble man.] [**BIDDY**.]

1. A small horse.

"I will return to myself, mount my *bidet* in dance, and curvet upon my curtal."—*Ben Jonson: Masques.*

2. A form of sitting-bath used for washing the body, the administration of injections, and treatment of hæmorrhoids.

bid'-hōok, *s.* [Etym. of *bid* doubtful, and Eng. *hook*.]

Naut.: A small boat-hook.

***bi-dīd'-rēn**, *v. t.* [A. S. *bedydrian* = to deceive, to charm.] To delude. (*Ormulum*, 15,391.)

bi-dīg'-ī-tāte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi* = two, and *digitatus* = having fingers or toes; from *digitus* = a finger.] [**DIGIT**.] Having two fingers or two toes.

Bot. *Bidigitate pinnate*, *Bidigitato-pinnate*: Twin digitate pinnate. [**BICONJUGATE PINNATE**.]

bi'-dīng, ***bŷ'-dīng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**BIDE** (2).]

A. & B. As present participle and adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. *Plural*: Sufferings. (*Scotch*.)

"Or forc'd to byde the *bydings* that I baid."

Ross: Helenore, p. 87. (Jamieson.)

2. A residence, a habitation.

" . . . they brought us into their *bidings*, about two miles from Harborough, . . ."—*Hackluyt: Voyages, iii. 809.*

"At Antwerp has my constant *biding* been."—*Rowe*.

bi'-dōn, *s.* [Fr. *bidon*.]

Weights and Measures: A measure of liquids of about five quarts, used by seamen.

***bi-drāb'-ēled**, *pa. par.* [**BEDRABBLE**.]

***bi-drāb'-lēn**, *v. t.* [L. Ger. *bedrabbeln*.] To drabble.

***bi-dri'-ve**, *v. t.* [A. S. *bidrifan* = to drive off, to constrain, to follow.] To drive about. (*Layamon, 6,206. (Stratmann.)*)

***bi-drōp'-pe**, *v. i.* [The same as **BEDROP** (q. v.).] To drop. (*Piers Plowman, passus xiii. 321.*)

***bi-drōp'-ped**, *pa. par.* [The same as **BEDROPPED** (q. v.).]

bid'-u-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *biduus* = continuing two days; from prefix *bi* = two, and *dies* = day.] Lasting for only two days. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

***bi-dwēl'-ī-ēn**, *v. t.* [A. S. prefix *bi*, and *dwelian*, *dweligan* = (1) to err, to mistake; (2) to obscure, mislead.] To lead astray, to confound. (*Legend of St. Katherine, 1,258. (Stratmann.)*)

***biec**, ***bye**, *v. t.* [**ABY**.] To suffer, to "aby." (*Chaucer*.)

***bie**, ***bee**, ***bighe**, *s.* [A. S. *beah*, *beh*, *bæh* = a circular ornament of metal, as a bracelet, a neck-ring or necklace, a garland or a crown; Icel. *bagua*; Dut. *bigge*; Fr. *bague*; Ital. *bagua*.] A gem or ornament of jewelry. [**BEIGHE**.]

"Bies of gold or crowns of laurere."—*Bochas, iv. 102.*

"With a round *bye* that did about gone

Of golde, and perre, and stones that were fine."

Bochas, viii. 184.

¶ In the eastern counties females' ornaments are still called *bighes*. (*J. S. in Boucher*.)

biē'-bēr-īte, *s.* [From *Bieber*, a place near Hanau in Hesse-Cassel; suffix *-ite*.]

Min.: A subtransparent or translucent mineral, usually stalactitic or investing other minerals. Its sp. gr. is 1.924; its luster vitreous; its color flesh and rose-red; its composition: sulphuric acid, 19.74 to 30.2; oxide of cobalt, 16.50 to 38.71; water, 38.13 to 46.83, with traces of other ingredients. Found at Bieber in Germany (see etym.), in Austria and in South America. It is called also Rhodalose (q. v.). (*Dana*.)

***biē'-bēr-steī'n-ē-æ**, *s. pl.* [**BIEBERSTEINIA**.]

Bot.: An order of Endlichers not now recognized. Type **BIEBERSTEINIA** (q. v.).

biē'-bēr-steī'n-ī-ā, *s.* [Named after Marshall von Bieberstein, a Russian naturalist.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Rutaceæ (Rueworts), and the tribe Ruteæ. The species are herbaceous plants having pinnate leaves and racemose flowers, with five sepals, five petals, and five ovaries. They are found in Central Asia.

***bieche**, *s.* [**BITCH**.]

Biē-la, *s.* A comet, named after its discoverer, Baron William von Biela, a German astronomer. It is noted for its recurrence at short periods and its near approach to the earth. Also called *Biela's comet*. See further account under **COMET**.

Biē'-lids, *s. pl.* [Eng. *Biel(a)*; suff. *-ids*.] The same as **Andromedes** (q. v.).

***bien-fait**, *s.* [**BENEFIT**.]

bi-ēn'-nī-āl, *a.* [In Fr. *biennal*, *bisannuel*; Sp. *bienal*; Port. *biennal*; Ital. *biennio*. From Lat. *biennis*, *biennalis* = lasting two years; prefix *bi* = two, and *annus* = a year.]

A. As adjective:

Bot. & Ord. Lang.: Requiring two seasons to reach maturity and ripen its seeds, and then dying.

"Then why should some be very long lived, others only annual or *biennial*?"—*Ruy: The Wisdom of God in Creation*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. As substantive:

Bot. & Ord. Lang.: A plant which requires two seasons to reach maturity and ripen its seeds and then dies. Botanists sometimes mark such a plant with ♄, which is the symbol of Mars, because that planet is two years in making a revolution round the sun.

"*Biennials* are plants living for the space of two years only; that is, if growing in their natural habitats, and left entirely to themselves. The caraway, carrot, and celery are examples."—*Keith: Bot. Lexic.* (1837), p. 23.

bī-ēn'-nī-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *biennial*; -*ly*.] Once in two years; every two years. (*Todd*.)

***bi-e-ōd**, *pret. of v.* Went around. (*Layamon*, 1,188.) (*Stratmann*.)

biēr, ***bi-ere**, ***be-are**, ***be-ere**, ***bere**, *s.* [A. S. *bær*, *bere*=(1) a bier, (2) a portable bed; from *beran*=to bear. Sw. *lik-bär*=a bier (*lik*=a corpse); Dan. *baure*=a hand-barrow, a bier; Dut. *baar*; (N. H.) Ger. *bahre*=a hand-barrow, a bier; O. H. Ger. *bara*; Fr. *bière*; Prov. *bera*; Ital. *bara*; Lat. *feretrum*; Gr. *phretron*=a bier, a litter.] [BEAR, *v.*]

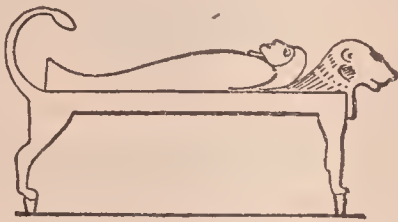
I. Literally:

***1. Gen.:** A person or thing borne; a burden.

"The dolefulst beare that ever man did see,
Was Astrophel, but dearest unto mee."

Spenser: Astrophel.

2. Spec.: A hand-barrow adapted to carry a corpse, or coffin, or both. The only difference between a bier and a stretcher, litter, or even a hand-barrow, arises from the sacred purpose for which it was employed. Anciently, the wealthier classes were carried to the grave on funeral couches.



Ancient Egyptian Bier.

"And he came and touched the bier, and they that bare him stood still."—*Luke vii. 14.*

II. Figuratively:

1. A coffin. (Poetic.)

"And the fair wreath, by Hope entwined,
Lies withered on thy bier."

Hemans: To the Memory of General Sir E—d P—k—m.

2. A grave in which a deceased person has been laid. (Poetic.)

"Drop upon Fox's grave the tear,
'Twill trickle to his rival's bier."

Scott: Marmion; Introd. to Canto i.

3. A pillow-case or cover. [PILLOW-BERE.]

"And many a pillow and every bere."
Chaucer: Booke of the Duchesse, 254.

†bier-balk, *s.* The church road along which funerals pass. It was popularly believed, and still is in many places, that the passage of a corpse ever afterward gave a right of way.

"Where their ancestors left, of their land, a broad and sufficient bier-balk to carry the corpse to the Christian sepulture; how men pinch at such bier-balks, which by long use and custom, ought to be inviolably kept for that purpose."—*Homilies: B. ii. 231.*

bier-right, *s.* An ordeal by which a person, accused of murder, was required to approach the corpse upon the bier, when it was alleged that if he was the murderer the wounds would gape afresh and shed tears of blood.

"... the grant of a proof by ordeal of bier-right, unless any of them should prefer that of combat."—*Scott: Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. xxi.

***bierd-ly**, ***bier-ly**, *a.* [BURDLY.] Large and well-made. (*O. Scotch*.)

"Then out and spake the bierdly bride,
Was a goud to the chin."

Jamieson: Popular Ball., ii. 133.

***bier-ly**, *a.* [BURLY, *s.* (*O. Scotch*.)]

***bies**, ***bijs**, *s.* [Contracted from O. Eng. *bissyn* (q. v.).] Fine linen.

"... and of peell and of bies and of purpur . . ."
—*Wycliffe* (ed. Purvey): *Apoc. xviii. 12.*

"... clothid with bījs and purpur . . ."—*Ibid.*, 16.

biēs'-tīng, **beēs'-tīng** (generally in the plural **biēst'-īngs**), *s.* [A. S. *bysting*=beestings, the first milk of a cow after calving.] [BEEST.]

†biētt-le, **beet-le** (le as el), *v.* [Dimin. from A. S. *betan*=to make better, to improve.] [BEET.] (*Scotch*.)

1. Of persons: To grow better in health. (*Jamieson*.)

2. Of plants (spec. of crops): To look better; to recover from injury. (*Jamieson*.)

bī-fā'-cī-āl (ci as shŷ), *a.* [Lat. prefix *bi*, and *facies*=a face.] Having two faces. (*Dana: Zoöphytes*, p. 285.)

***bi-fal-den**, *v. t.* [BIFOLD.]

***bi-falle**, ***bi-fallen**, *v. t. & i.* [BEFALL.] (*Romaunt of the Rose*; *Chaucer*, C. T., 679, &c.)

***bī-fāng-ēn** (pret. *bifeng*, *bivonge*), *v. t.* [A. S. *bifon* (prep. *bi-fangen*, *bi-fongen*)=to encompass.] To take about. (*Layamon*, 829.) (*Stratmann*.)

bī-fā'-r-i-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *bifarius*=two-fold, double; from prefix *bi*=two, and *fari*=to speak.]

***A. Ord. Lang.:** Capable of a two-fold interpretation. (*Johnson*.)

B. Bot.: Ranged in two rows, the one opposite to the other, as the florets of many grasses. Called also DISTICHOUS (q. v.).

bī-fā'-rī-ōūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *bifarious*; -*ly*.] In a bifarious manner.

"[A stem or twig is bifariously hairy when between two joints the hairs are on the anterior and posterior parts, while in the next one they are on its two sides. (*Martyn*.)

***bi-fēl'-lēn**, ***bī-vē'-ol-lēn**, *v. t.* [A. S. *befyllan*=to fell, slay.] To fell. (*Layamon*, 829.) (*Stratmann*.)

bī-fēr-ōūs, **bīf-ēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *bifer*, from prefix *bi*=two, and *fero*=to bear.] Double bearing; producing anything, as fruit, &c., twice in one season.

"Some [trees] are biferous and triferous."—*Sir T. Browne: Tracts*, p. 70.

bīf-fīn, **†beau-fīn** (eau as ō), **†bēe-fīn**, *s.* [Though the spelling *beaufin* seems to suggest a French etymology, yet according to Wright, Mahn, &c., the word is derived from Eng. *beef*, to which, in a raw state, the pulp has been compared.]

1. A kind of apple cultivated in Norfolk, England.

2. A baked apple crushed into a flat cake.

bī-fīd, *a.* [In Fr. *bifide*; Lat. *bifidus*=cleft in two; prefix *bi*=two, and *fid*, the root of *findo*=to cleave, to split.]

Bot.: Split partly into two; half divided into two; two-cleft. (*Johnson*.)

†bī-fīd-ā-tēd, *a.* [From Lat. *bifidatus*.] The same as BIFID (q. v.). (*Johnson*.)

***bī-fīl'-le**, *pret. of v.* [A. S. *befeol*.] [BEFALL.] (*Chaucer*.)

***bi-fīn-den** (pret. *bivond*; *pa. par.* *bifunden*), *v. t.* To find. (*Rob. of Glouc.*, 261.) (*Stratmann*.)

***bi-fle-an**, *v. t.* [A. S. *beflean*=to flay, to skin. The same as BEFLAY (q. v.).]

***bi-fle-den**, *v. t.* [Ger. *befluten*.] To flood. (*Layamon*, 25, 738.)

***bi-fle-on**, *v. t.* [A. S. *befleogan*, *befleon*=to flee, to escape.] To flee, to escape. (*O. Eng. Hom.*, i. 169.) (*Stratmann*.)

bī-fūr'-āte, *a.* [In Fr. *biflore*; from Lat. prefix *bi*, and *floreo*=to bloom, to blossom; *flos*, genit. *floris*=a flower; suff. -*ate*.]

Bot.: Bearing two flowers, biflorous.

bī-fūr-ōūs, *s.* [From Fr. *biflor(e)*; Eng. suff. -*ous*, or Lat. prefix *bi*; *flos*, genit. *floris*=a flower, and suff. -*ous*.] [BIFLORATE.]

Bot.: Bearing two flowers, biflorate. (*Crabb*.)

bī-fōil, *s.* [In Fr. *bifolié*=two-leaved; from Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *folium*=leaf.] A peculiarly British orchid (*Listera ovata*), the common Tway-blade. [LISTERA.]

bī-fōld, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and Eng. *fold*.] Two-fold, double.

"That cause sets up with and against thyself!
Bifold authority."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

***bī-fōld'e**, **bi-fal-den**, *v. t.* [A. S. *bifealdan*=to enfold.] To enfold, to envelop. (*Ayenbite*, 8.)

***bi-fo-len**, *pa. par.* [A. S. *bifeolan*=to commit, deliver.] To commit, place.

"Helle the we were in bīfolen."—*O. Eng. Hom.*, i. 123.

bī-fō'-lī-āte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *foliatus*=leafy; from *folium*=a leaf.] Possessing two leaves.

bī-fō'-lī-ōl-āte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and dimin. of *folium*=a leaf.]

Bot.: Having the common petiole of its leaf terminated by two leaflets, springing from the same point.

***bi-fon**, ***bivon**, *v. t.* [A. S. *bifon*=to encompass.] To comprise, to encompass. (*Old Eng. Hom.*, i. 9.) (*Stratmann*.)

bī-fōr-āte, *a.* [From Lat. *biforus*=having two doors; prefix *bi*=two, and *foris*=a door.] Having two perforations. (*Brandé*.)

***bi-for-en**, *prep. & adv.* [BIFORN, BEFORE.]

bī-fōr-ineš, *s.* [From Lat. *biforus*=having two doors; *bi*=two, and *foris*=a door.]

Bot.: The name given by Turpin to cells in certain plants of the order Araceæ, which have an opening at each end, through which the raphides generated inside them are after a time expelled.

bī-form, *a.* [From Lat. *biformis* and *biformatus*=two-formed; prefix *bi*=two, and *forma*=form, figure, shape.] Having two forms, excelling in two forms, figures, or shapes.

"From whose monster-teeming womb, the Earth
Receiv'd what much it mourn'd, a biform birth."

Crowall: Transl. of Ovid, Metam. 8.

bī-formed, *a.* [Eng. *biform*; -*ed*; from Lat. *biformis*=two-formed.] [BIFORM.] Compounded of two forms. (*Johnson*.)

bī-form'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *biform*; -*ity*; from Lat. *biformis*=two-formed.] [BIFORM.] The state of existing in two distinct forms or shapes.

"Strange things he spake of the biformity

Of the Dizoiens; what mongrel sort

Of living wights; how monstrous-shap'd they be;

And how that man and beast in one consort."

More: Song of the Soul, P. 1, C. 3, st. 70.

***bi-forn**, ***biforen**, *prep. & adv.* [BEFORE.]

A. As prep.: Before.

"Whanne sich oon thou seest thee biform."

Romaunt of the Rose.

B. As adv.: Beforehand.

"Whan that our Lord had warned him biform."

Chaucer: Canterbury Tales, 3,535.

bī-frōn'-tēd, *a.* [From Lat. *bifrons*, genit. *bifrontis*=with two foreheads or faces; prefix *bi*=two, and *frontis*, genit. of *frons*=the forehead.] Having two fronts.

"Put a case of vizards o'er his head,

That he may look bifronted as he speaks."

Ben Jonson: Poetaster, v. 3.

***bīfūlen**, *v. t.* [A. S. *befulan*=to befoul. The same as BEFOUL (q. v.).]

bī-fūr'-cāte, **bī-fūr'-cā-tēd**, *pa. par. & u.* [BIFURCATE, *v. i.*] Two-forked.

"A small white piece, bifurcated, or branching into two, and finely reticulated all over."—*Woodward*.

bī-fūr'-cāte, *v. i.* [In Fr. *bifurqué*. From Low Lat. *bifurcatus*; *pa. par.* of *bifurcor*=to part in two directions; Class. Lat. *bifurcus*=two-pronged; prefix *bi*, and *furca*=a fork.] To divide into two branches. (*Crabb*.)

bī-fūr'-cā-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *bifurcation*; from Lat. *bifurcus*.] [BIFURCATE.] Division into two prongs or parts.

"... in a bifurcation, or division of the root into two parts."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

†bī-fūr'-coūs, *a.* [From Lat. *bifurcus*; prefix *bi*=two, and *furca*=a two-pronged fork.] [FORK.] Two-forked. [BIFURCATE.] (*Coles*.)

big, ***bigg**, ***bigge**, *a. & adv.* [Etymology somewhat doubtful. Mahn considers it a contraction from Wel. *beichiog*, *beichtiaw*=burdened, loaded, pregnant with child; from *baich*=burden; Arm. *beach*. Wedgwood derives it from O. Icel. *boega*=a swelling, which would connect it with Eng. *bulge*, *belly*, *bag*, &c. Skeat essentially agrees with Wedgwood. [BIG, BELLY, BULGE.]

A. As adjective:

1. Distended.

1. Lit.: Distended, swelling, protuberant; with special reference to female pregnancy.

(1) *Of the females of man or the inferior animals:*

*** (a)** Formerly followed by *of*.

"His gentle lady,

Big of this gentleman, our theme, deceas'd

As he was born." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 1.

(b) Now *with* is used instead.

"A bear big with young hath seldom been seen."—*Bacon*.

(2) Of plants:

"Lately on yonder swelling bush

Big with many a common rose,

This early bud began to blush."—*Waller*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Of persons:

(a) Swelling with joy, grief, anger, or other emotion, making the heart feel as if it would burst.

"Thy heart is big; get thee apart and weep."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, iii. 1.

(b) Swelling with pomp or vainglory, tumid proud.

"... to the meaner man, or unknown in the court, seem somewhat solemn, coy, big, and dangerous of look, talk, and answer."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*.

(c) Swollen with consciousness of knowing some portentous event approaching.

"Now big with knowledge of approaching woes,

The prince of augurs, Halitherses, rose."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, ii. 185-6.

(2) Of things:

(a) In the abstract, standing for persons, in senses 2 (1), (a), (b), or (c).

"Big passions strutting on a petty stage."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **†his**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **ph = f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **şan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **şūn**; -**†tion**, -**şion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **şūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

(b) *Of events*: Pregnant with something to which immediate or more remote futurity will give birth.

"The great, th' important day,
Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome."
Addison.

II. Requiring no distention to make them great, they being so naturally and truly.

1. *Of material things*: Literally great in space or in bulk.

"A troubled ocean, to a man who sails in it, is, I think, the biggest object that he can see in motion."—Spectator.

2. *Of mental conceptions*: Great, sublime.

"... when the idea under the consideration becomes very big, or very small."—Locke.

3. *Of persons*: Without pretense; mentally or morally great, brave, or magnanimous; or admittedly of high social standing.

"What art thou? have not I
An arm as big as thine? a heart as big?
Thy words I grant are bigger."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

B. *As adverb*: In a pompous manner; pompously, tumidly, with swelling words.

"My good ally talks big," he said."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

big-bellied, *a.* (*Vulgar*.)

I. *Of persons*:

1. In an advanced state of pregnancy.

(a) *Literally*:

"Children and big-bellied women require antidotes somewhat more grateful to the palate."—Harvey.

(b) *Figuratively*:

"When we had laught to see the sails conceive,
And grow big-bellied with the wanton wind."
Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

2. With a protuberant stomach, fat.

"He [William Rufus] was in stature somewhat below the usual size, and big-bellied."—Swift. *Hist. of Eng., Reign of William II.*

II. *Of things*: Protuberant.

"Now shalt thou never see the salt beset
With a big-bellied gallon flagonet."
Bp. Hall: *Satires*, bk. vi., s. 1.

big-coat, *s.* A greatcoat; an overcoat. (*Scotch*.) (*Jamieson*.)

big-corned, *a.* Having large grains.

"The strength of big-corned powder loves to try."
Dryden: *Annus Mirabilis*, 149.

big-head, *s.* An Americanism, expressing the idea that extreme self-conceit has made one over-estimate his importance.

big-named, *a.* Having an illustrious or lofty name.

"Some big-nam'd composition."
Crashaw: *Poems*, p. 108.

big-sea-water, *s.* The rendering of a North American Indian word meaning the sea.

"Built a wigwam in the forest,
By the shining Big-Sea-Water."
Longfellow: *Song of Hiawatha*, v.

big-sounding, *a.* Loud-sounding, sounding pompously.

"Big-sounding sentences, and words of state."—Bp. Hall: *Satires*, bk. i., s. 3.

big-swoln, **big swoln**, *a.* Swollen to a great extent. *Used*—

(a) *Of the waves of the sea*.

"The big-swoln waves in the Iberian stream."
Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 1.

(b) *Of the heart under the influence of emotion*.

"Might my big-swoln heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a loose to sorrow."
Addison.

big-wigs, *s. pl.* A vulgar name for dignitaries. The term seems to imply that the people of rank or position referred to are advanced in life, have heads larger than the average, and requiring, if they are to be covered in every part, wigs of abnormally capacious dimensions; or possibly with reference to the full-bottomed wigs used by the judges of some countries and in England both by presiding justices and Queen's counsel.

¶ Other obvious compounds are: *Big-boned* or *big boned* (Sir T. Herbert: *Travels*, p. 180; Dryden: *Pal. and Arcite*); *big-uddered* (Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. ix. 282).

big, *s.* [BIGG.] (*Chiefly Scotch*.)

*bi-gab'-ben, *v. t.* [A. S. prefix *bi*, and *gabban*=to scoff, to delude.] To deceive. (*Rob. of Glouc.*, 458, 15.) (*Stratmann*.)

*bi-ga-len, *v. t.* [A. S. prefix *bi*, and *galan*=to sing, to enchant.] To enchant. (*Layamon*, 19, 256.) (*Stratmann*.)

*big'-am, *big'-am-ūs (pl. big'-ams, big'-am-i), *s.* [In Fr. *bigame*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *bigamo*; Eccl. Lat. *bigamus*=married to two women. From Lat. *bi*, and Gr. *gamos*, (1) a wedding, (2) marriage.] A bigamist.

(a) *Of the Latin form bigamus, pl. bigami*:

"And therefore was it alleged against this goldsmith that he was bigamus."—Hall: *Henry VIII.*, an. 35.

"No bigami, that is, none that had been twice married, or such as married widows, were capable of it [the benefit of clergy], because such could not receive orders."—Burnet: *Hist. Reform.*, ii. 323.

(b) *Of the English form bigam, pl. bigams*:

"... as the law of bigamy, or St. Paul's ordaining that a bigam should not be a deacon or priest."—Bp. Peacock, in the *Life of him by Lewis*, p. 286.

*big'-am-a, *s.* [A fem. form, not classical, of bigamist.] [BIGAMIST, B.]

"Greater is the wonder of your strickt chastitie, than it would be a nouell to see you a bigama."—Warner: *Addit. to Albion's England*, bk. ii. (*Richardson*.)

big'-am-ist, *s.* [O. Eng. *bigam*; -ist; or Eng. *bigam(y)*; -ist; or Lat. *bigam(us)*; with Eng. suffix -ist.]

A. *Of a man*: One who commits bigamy, one who marries a second wife before the death of the first.

"By the papal canons, a clergyman that has a wife cannot have an ecclesiastical benefice; much less can a bigamist have such a benefice according to that law."—*Aylife*.

B. *Of a woman*: A woman who marries a second husband while the first one lives.

big'-am-oūs, *a.* [From Latin *bigamus*.] [BIGAM.] Pertaining to bigamy; involving the commission of bigamy, as "a bigamous marriage."

*big'-am-ūs, *s.* [BIGAM.]

big'-am-ŷ, *big-am-ie, *s.* [Fr. *bigamie*; Sp. Port., Ital., & Low Lat. *bigamia*.] [BIGAM.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Formerly*. (*Generally*). In the etym. sense: The wedding of two women in succession, marrying twice. [B. I.]

"Which is a plain prooffe yt concerning ye prohibition of any mo wiues than one and the forbidding of bigamy by ye wedding of one wife after another, was the special ordinance of God and not of Saint Poule."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 229.

2. *Now*. (*Specially*): The marrying of another woman while the first wife is still living, or of a man while the first husband still lives. [B. II.]

"He settled in a third parish, and was taken up for bigamy."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

B. *Law*:

I. *Canon Law*:

1. The marrying of two virgins, one after the other, the sin or crime being held to be committed even if the first had died before the second was wedded.

2. The marrying of a widow.

3. The marrying of a woman who, though not ceremonially wedded, has still allowed some one to have intercourse with her. If bigamy of any of these kinds were committed, the offender could not take holy orders.

II. *English Law*: The act of marrying a second time, while the first husband or wife is still known to be living. By a law passed in 1276, it was punished with death. In 1603, during the reign of James I., it was made felony, without benefit of clergy. By a law passed in 1794, the capital penalty was modified into imprisonment or transportation. If a person marry a third wife, while the first two are still living, poverty of language in this portion of the law makes the offense still be called only bigamy; polygamy would be a more accurate designation.

The statutory provisions in the United States against bigamy or polygamy, are in general similar to, and copied from the statute of James I., excepting as to punishment. New York state, through the operation of conflicting claims as to jurisdiction of the tribunals of different states of the Union, etc., allows bigamy under certain conditions, those conditions being generally the outcome of antagonistic provisions of the marriage laws of the different commonwealths.

¶ *Digamy* signifies simply a second marriage; bigamy implies that such a marriage takes place while the first wife is still alive. [DIGAMY.]

*bi-gān', *pret. of v.* [BEGIN.] Began.

"He sette foot on erthe, and fast bigan to flee."
Chaucer: *Canterbury Tales*, 206.

*bi-gān'-g-ēn, *v. t.* [A. S. *begangan*, *bigangan*= (1) to go over, to perambulate; (2) to follow after.] To compass, to surround. (*Layamon*, 23, 702.)

*bi-ga'-pēn, *v. t.* [A. S. prefix *bi*, and *geapan*=to gape.] [BEGAPE.] To gape at. (*Legend of St. Katherine*, 1, 262.) (*Stratmann*.)

big-a-rōon', *s.* [Fr. *bigarreau* (?).] The large white-heart variety of cherry.

*bi-gās'-tēr, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *gaster*; Gr. *gaster*=the belly.]

Anatomy: A name given to muscles which have two "bellies" or protuberant portions.

*bi-gat, *pret. of v.* [BEGAT.] (*Story of Genesis and Exodus*, 708.)

bi-gēm'-in-āte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *geminatus* (pa. par. of *geminus*)=to double, from *geminus*=born as a twin, *gemi*=twins.]

Botany: The term applied when each of two secondary petioles in a plant bears a pair of leaflets. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3d ed., p. 465.)

*bi-gen, *v. t.* [A. S. *bygan*, *bycgan*.] [BUY.] (*Story of Genesis and Exodus*, 2, 166.)

bi-gē-nēr (pl. bi-gē-nērŷ), *s.* [Lat. adj. *bigener*, descended from two different races, hybrid; *bi*=two, and *genus*=birth, descent.]

Bot.: A hybrid between plants belonging to different genera. Such mule plants are short-lived and sickly; it is only those which arise between closely allied species which manifest any considerable amount of strength.

"... bigeners, that is to say, mules between different genera."—Lindley: *Introduction to Botany*, 3d ed (1839), p. 349.

*bi-gēt'e, *bi-yēte, *bi-gāt'e, *s.* [From *bigeten* v. (q. v.)] Winnings, spoil, acquisition.

"Habram gaf him the tigthe del
Of alle is begete."
Story of Genesis and Exodus, 895-6.

*bi-gēte, *v. t.* [BEGET.]

*bi-gēt'-ēl, *a.* [From O. Eng. *biget*; and suff. -el.] Advantageous.

"He maden swithe bigetel forward."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 1, 992.

*bi-gēt'-ēn, *v. t.* [A. S. *begitan*=to get.] [BEGET.]

1. To acquire; to obtain. (*Story of Genesis and Exodus*, 911.)

2. To beget. (*Story of Genesis and Exodus*, 2, 180.)

3. To require.

"Iacob, wath he, 'quat wiltu bigeten.'"

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 1, 666.

4. To prevail.

"for scrith ne thret, ne mai ghe bigeten
for to don him chasted forgeten."
Story of Genesis and Exodus, 2, 021-2.

bigg, big, *býg (*Scotch*), *bigge (*O. Eng.*), *v. t.* & *i.* [Icel. *byggja*; Sw. *byggja*.] To build.

A. *Transitive*:

(a) *Old English*:

"Kirkes and houses brent nouht than wild he spare,
Ther the Inglis had bigged, he made it wast an bare."
Chronicle of Robert de Brunne (Boucher), p. 62.

¶ Still used in the north of England.

(b) *Scotch*:

"I'm sure when ye come to your ain, Captain, ye'll no forget to bigg a bit cot-house there!"—Scott: *Guy Mannerling*, ch. lv.

B. *Intransitive*:

"The gray swallow bigs i' the cot-house wa'!"
R. Nithsdale: *Song*. (*Jamieson*.)

bigg, þbig, *s.* [Icel. *bygg*=barley; Dan. *bygg*=barley; O. Sw. *biugg*.] Another name for *bere* (*Hordeum hexastichum*). [BERE, BEAR.]

"Bear or bigg (a kind of grain with four rows on each head) is sown from the beginning to the 20th of May."—Par. Durisdeer, Dumfr., *Statist. Acc. of Scotland*, iv. 460. (*Jamieson*.)

big'-gar, *s.* [*Scotch* *bigg*=to build, and suff. -ar.] A builder, one who carries on a building.

"Item, to advise gif the chaplaine hes the annell under reversion, and contributis with the biggar."—Acts Mary 1551, c. 10. (*Murray*.) (*Jamieson*.)

*big'-gēn, *v. t.* [BUGGEN.]

big'-gīn (1), *s.* [BIGGING.] (*Scotch*.)

*big'-gīn (2), *big'-gēn (*O. Eng.*), *big'-gōn (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [In Fr. *béguin*=a cap or hood, worn by Beguines.] [BEGUINE.] A cap or hood, worn—

1. By Beguines or other women. [BIGGONET.]

"... an old woman biggin for a nightcap."—Mas-singer: *The Picture*, iv. 2.

2. By children.

¶ From the biggin to the nightcap: From infancy to old age.

"... being a courtier from the biggin to the nightcap."—Ben Jonson: *Silent Woman*, iii. 6.

3. By men.

(a) A nightcap.

"A biggen he had got about his brayne,
For in his headpeace he felt a sore payne."
Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*, v.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine, gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(b) See also Shakespeare, 2 *Henry IV.*, iv. 4. A part of the dress of a barrister, perhaps the coif of a sergeant-at-law.

"One whom the good
Old man, his uncle, kept to th' inns of court,
And would in time ha' made him barrister,
And rais'd him to his sattin cap and *biggen*."
City Match (O. Pl.), ix. 362. (Nares.)

big'-gin (3), s. [Derived from *piggin* (q. v.).]

1. A small wooden vessel, more accurately called a *piggin*.

2. A small bag or metallic vessel perforated below with small holes to hold coffee-grounds while boiling water is poured upon them.

big'-ging, ***big-gin**, ***byg-gynge**, ***byg-gyn**, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [Big, v.] [In Icel. *bigging*=building.] A building; a house, properly of a larger size as opposed to a cottage.

A. & B. *As present participle and participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act or operation of building.

"I mind the *bigging* o't."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. iv.

2. Sojourn, abode, dwelling.

"long *bigging* is here nogt god."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 717.

3. A building; a house.

"Tho was non *biging* of al egipte
lichles, so manige dead thor kipte."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 3, 163-4.

"And frae his theekit *biggin* taks her way."

Rob. Galloway: Poems, 32. (Jamieson.)

***bi-gin'ne**, v. t. & i. [The same as *BEGIN* (q. v.).]

***bi-gin'-ning**, **bi-gin'-ninge**, *pr. par.* & s. [*BEGIN*.] (*Chaucer*.)

big'-git (1), *pa. par.* & a. [*BIGG*.] (*Scotch*.)

biggit-land, s. Land on which there are houses or buildings, as opposed to land with no shelter upon it for a person in a storm. (*Barbour*.)

"And quhen they com in *biggit-land*,
Wittail and mete yneuch that fand."

Barbour, xiv. 383, MS. (Jamieson.)

biggit-wa's, s. [*Scotch biggit*=Eng. *built*, and *was*=Eng. *walls*.] Buildings, houses.

"Woe's me! the time has been, that I would have liked ill to have sate in *biggit-wa's* waiting for the news of a skirmish fought within ten miles of me!"—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xix.

***big'-git** (2), *pa. par.* & a. [A. S. *bigan*, *bugan*, *bygan*=to bow, to bend.] Bent, inclined (?). (*Scotch*.) (*King Hart*.)

"Bot fra thai saw thair sute, and thair semblie,
It culd thame bre, and *biggit* thame to byde."

King Hart, i. 24. (Jamieson.)

big'-gön-ët, **†big'-ön-ët**, s. [Dimin. of Eng. *biggin* (q. v.)=a coif or cap, a *biggin*.] [*BIGGIN*.] (*Scotch*.) A linen cap or coif, of the fashion worn by the Beguine sisterhood.

"Good humor and white *bigonets* shall be
Guards to my face, to keep his love for me."

Ramsay: Poems, ii. 84. (Jamieson.)

"The young gude-wife, strong in the charms of her Sunday gown and *biggonet*, threw herself in the way of receiving the first attack, while her mother . . ."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xiii.

***bighe**, s. [*BIE*, s.]

big'-horn, s. [Eng. *big*; *horn*.]

1. An American sheep (*Ovis montana*), found in the Rocky Mountains.

2. The great fossil elk, *Cervus megaceros*.

bight (*gh* silent), s. [A. S. *bige*, *byge*= (1) a turning, corner, bending, angle, bosom; from *bigan*, *bigean*, *bugan*=to bend. In Sw., Dan., & O. Icel. *bugt*=a flexure, a bay, a gulf, a bight; Dut. *bogt*; Ger. *bucht*.] [Bow.]

1. *Geog.*: A bend in the sea-coast, forming an open bay; as the Bight of Benin.

2. *Nautical*: The loop of a main rope, a round of rope or cable when coiled, any round bend or coil except the end ones.

3. *Farriery*: The inward bent of a horse's chambrel, and the bent of the fore-knees. (*Bailey*.)

†The *bight* of the arm: The hollow of the elbow-joint. (*J. H. in Boucher: Article Bie*.)

***bi-gile**, v. t. [*BEGUILE*.] (*Romaunt of the Rose*.)

***bi-gir-dle**, ***bi-gür-del**, s. [A. S. *biggyrdel*, *bi-gyrdel*; M. H. Ger. *bigürtel*.] A girdle, a purse. (*Piers Plowman*.)

***bi-girt**, *pa. par.* [The same as *BEGIRT*.]

bi-glän-du-lar, a. [From Lat. prefix *bi*, and Eng. *glandular*=furnished with glands.] [*GLAND*.] *Bot.*: Having double glands.

big'-ly, ***býg-ly**, a. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Commodious, habitable.

"Scho wyntit in a *bigly* hour;

On fold was none so fair."

Bludy Serk, st. 2. (Jamieson.)

2. Pleasant, delightful. (*Border Minstrelsy*.)

big'-ly, ***big-li**, *adv.* [Eng. *big*; *-ly*.] Blusteringly, pompously, conceitedly

"To be the may'r of some poor paltry town;

Bigly to look, and barb'rously to speak."

Dryden.

†big'-ness, s. [Eng. *big*; *-ness*.]

1. Swelling, protuberance.

"If panicum be laid below and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to an excessive *bigness*."

2. Bulk, however produced.

"The brain of man, in respect of his body, is much larger than any other animal's; exceeding in *bigness* three oxen's brains."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

3. Size, whether great or small.

"Several sorts of rays make vibrations of several *bignesses*, which, according to their *bignesses*, excite sensations of several colors; and the air, according to their *bignesses*, excites sensations of several sounds."—*Newton: Optics*.

† *Bigness* is now obsolescent, *size* taking its place.

big-nō-nī-a, s. [In Fr. *bignone*; Dut., Sp., Port., & Ital. *bignonia*. Named after Abbé Bignon, librarian to Louis XIV., and patron of the botanist Tournefort.]

Bot.: A genus of plants (that of the trumpet flowers), constituting the typical one of the order Bignoniaceæ or Bignoniads. It has four perfect stamina, two long and two short. The species, which are numerous, are nearly all of an ornamental character, owing to their fine, large, trumpet-like, monopetalous corollas, colored red, blue, yellow, or white. They are trees or shrubs, in the latter case often climbing; found in, or sometimes even beyond, the tropics of both hemispheres, and constituting a feature in the flora of the regions which they inhabit. Many are from the warmer parts of this country. India also has various species. One of the latter, the *Bignonia Indica*, called in the Bombay presidency Taetoo, has supra-decompound leaves, from four to six feet long, panicles of flowers about five to six feet long, and legume-like capsules more than two feet long by three and a half inches broad. Numerous bignonias have been introduced into the hot-houses and greenhouses of this country, and several of the hardier sort will grow in the open air in the middle temperate latitudes.

big-nō-nī-ā-çē-æ (*R. Brown, Lindley, &c.*), **bignoniæ** (*Jussieu*) (both Latin), **big-nō-nī-ādş** (*Eng.*), s. [*BIGNONIA*.]

Bot.: An order of plants, ranked by Dr. Lindley as the type of his Bignonial Alliance. The stamina are five, but always one and sometimes three are abortive, so as to make the species tetradynamous or diandrous plants. The ovary is two or spuriously four-celled and polyspermous. The capsule is two-celled, and sometimes so long as to appear like a legume. The inflorescence, which is terminal, is generally somewhat panicled. The leaves are mostly compound. The bignoniads are trees or shrubs, as a rule climbing. They are highly ornamental plants from the tropics of both hemispheres.

big-nō-nī-āl, a. [From Low Lat. *bignoniales*=pertaining to the Bignonia (q. v.).]

Bot.: Pertaining to the Bignonia genus.

Bignonial Alliance: An alliance of plants. [*BIGNONIALES*.]

big-nō-nī-ā-lēş, s. *pl.* [Plural of Low Lat. *bignoniales*=pertaining to the Bignonia (q. v.).]

Botany. The Bignonial Alliance: Lindley's forty-ninth alliance of plants. It is ranged under his sub-class *Perigynous Exogens*, and includes the orders Pedaliaceæ, Gesneraceæ, Crescentiaceæ, Bignoniaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, and Lentibulariaceæ (q. v.).

***bi-gold**, s. [From A. S. *bi*= . . . near to (?); and Eng. *gold*, referring to the yellow hue of the corolla.] [*MARIGOLD*.] An obsolete name for a plant *Chrysanthemum segetum*, the Corn Marigold or Yellow Ox-eye. (*Gerarde*.)

***bi-gon**, *pa. par.* [*BEGO*.] (*Layamon*, 24, 598.) (*Stratmann*.)

†big'-ön-ët, s. [*BIGGONET*.]

***bi-goon**, *pa. par.* [*BEGONE*.] (*Chaucer*.)

big'-öt, s. & a. [In Dan. *†bigot* (s.); Ger. *bigott* (a.); Fr. *bigot* (the modern sense of the word not arising till the fifteenth century); Low Lat. *bigoti*, *pl.* A word for which a superfluity of etymologies has been given. It is deeply rooted in only the English and French tongues. Barbazan, Malone, and Michel consider it a corruption of the word *Visigoth*, which might become *Visigot*, *Bisigot*, *Bigot*, a view which Littré thinks probable. According to an old chronicle quoted by Du Cange, Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy, being required to kiss the foot of King Charles, as having received Neustria in fief, contemptuously replied, "*Ne se, Bigot!*"=Not so, by God. Hence the King and court nicknamed him Bigoth. Littré, however, thinks

it probable that this story was invented to explain the word. Wace, as quoted by Du Cange, says that the French called the Normans *bigoz* or *bigos*. Cotgrave affirms that *bigot* is an old Norman word=for God's sake. Bullokar (ed. 1656) thus defines it: "*Bigot*, an hypocrite; also a scrupulous or superstitious person. The word came into England out of Normandy, where it continues to this day in that sense." Trench derives the word from Sp. *bigote*=a mustachio, and supposes that the people of that nation, wearing on their lips the hirsute appendages now spoken of, while the other nations of Europe had smooth faces, came to be called *bigots*, that is, men of the mustachio. Standing afterward as the type of religious intolerance, they so degraded the word *bigot* that it came to have its present meaning. (*Trench, on the Study of Words*, 2d ed., pp. 80-82.) A number of authors derive *bigot* from the Franciscan tertiaries called *Begutta*, *Biguttæ*, *Beguineæ*, *Beguins*, or in Ital. *Bizochi*, the latter-named word being from *bigio*=russet-gray, brown, which was the color of the habit they wore. To this view Wedgwood assents, while Skeat considers that Wace's statement given above indicates the correct etymology. He believes *bigoz* or *bigos* to be of Scandinavian origin, though its modern signification has come from its application to the Beguins or Beguttæ.] [*BEGUIN*, *BEGUTTÆ*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. A person unreasonably wedded to his own opinions on religious or other matters, and disposed to think hardly of, and, if opportunity arise, to persecute, those whose views differ from his own.

"His theological writings, though too moderate to be pleasing to the *bigots* of any party, had an immense reputation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. A Venetian liquid measure, containing the fourth part of an amphor or half a boot.

†B. *As adjective*:

1. *Of persons or nations*: Unreasonably wedded to one's opinion.

". . . in a country more *bigot* than ours."—*Dryden: Limberham*, Epist. Ded.

2. *Of things*: Expressing disapproval of a person or persons for holding opinions in which one does not concur.

". . . contracts with *bigot* frown her sullen brow."

Mason: Elegy on the Death of a Lady.

***bi-got'e**, *pa. par.* [The same as *BEGOTTEN* (q. v.).]

big'-öt-tëd, **†big'-öt-tëd**, a. [Eng. *bigot*; *-ed*.] Obstinately wedded to one's opinions, and intolerant to those who hold other views.

". . . The extreme section of one class consists of *bigoted* dotards . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

big'-öt-ëd-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *bigoted*; *-ly*.] In a bigoted manner; with obstinate prejudice and relentless intolerance. (*Todd*.)

***big-öt'-ī-cal**, a. [Eng. *bigot*; *-ical*.] Bigoted.

". . . an upstart and new-fangled invention of some bigotical religionists."—*Cudworth: Intel. Syst.*, p. 18.

***big-öt'-ī-cal-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *bigotical*; *-ly*.] In a bigoted manner; bigotedly.

". . . superstitiously or bigotically zealous for the worship of the gods."—*Cudworth: Intel. Syst.*, p. 274.

***big-öt'-ick**, a. [Eng. *bigot*; *-ick*.] Bigoted.

". . . a *bigotick* polytheist, . . ."—*Cudworth: Intel. Syst.*, p. 686.

big'-öt-trý, ***big-öt-trý**, s. [In Sw. & Ger. *bigotterie*; Fr. *bigoterie*.]

1. Unreasonable, blind, and obstinate adherence to one's own religious or other opinions, with intolerance to those who hold other views.

". . . the stern and earnest *bigotry* of his brother."

—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

† It is sometimes, though rarely, followed by *to*.

"Were it not for the *bigotry* to our own tenets, . . ."—*Watts*.

2. The opinions thus tenaciously held, or the intolerant actions to which they have led.

"Our silence makes our adversaries think we persist in those *bigotries*, which all good and sensible men despise."—*Pope*.

***bi-græ-den**, v. t. [The same as *BEGREDE* (q. v.).]

***bi-grā-ven**, *pa. par.* [*BEGRAVE*.]

***bi-grī-pen**, ***bē-grīpe'** (pret. *bigrap*), v. t. [A. S. *begripan*=to gripe, to chide.] To comprehend, to reprehend. (*Gower*.) (*Stratmann*.)

***bi-gripte**, pret. of v. [M. H. Ger. *begrifpen*.] Took, caught. (*Gawaine and the Green Knight*, 214.)

***bi-growe**, *pa. par.* [Eng. pref. *bi*, and *growe*=grown.] Grown around. (*Gower*.) (*Stratmann*.)

***big'-sōme**, a. [Eng. *big*; suff. *-some*.] Somewhat big. (*Trench*.)

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*bī-gŷl'e, v. t. [BEGUILE.] (*Chaucer: Canterbury Tales*, 13,097.)

*bī-gŷl'ed, pa. par. [BEGUILE.] (*Romaunt of the Rose*.)

*bī-gŷn'ne, v. t. & i. [BEGIN.] (*Chaucer: Tale of Melibæus*, &c.)

*bī-gŷn'-nŷng, pr. par. & s. [BEGINNING.] *Romaunt of the Rose*.)

*bī-hal-ven, *bihaluen, v. t. [O. H. Ger. *behal-bon*=to surround.] To surround.

"Harde he bihaluen ther moyses."—*Story of Genesis and Exodus*, 3,355.

*bī-ha'ng-ën, *bī-ha'ñ-gi-ën, v. t. [A. S. *bihangien*=hung round.] To hang round.

bī-hâr'-ite, s. [In Ger. *biharit*; from *Biharberg*, near Retzbanya in Hungary, where it is found.]

Min.: A mineral colored yellowish to green, brownish, or dull yellow. The hardness is 2.5; the sp. gr. 2.737; the composition: silica, 41.74; alumina, 13.47; magnesia, 28.92; lime, 4.27; potassa, 4.86; water, 4.46, with traces of sesquioxide of iron and soda. The luster is dull and the feel is greasy; the mineral is doubly refracting.

*bī-hâ'-tên, v. t. [BIHEET.] To promise.

*bī-hâ'-wën, v. t. [A. S. *bihawian*=to see clearly.] To look at. (*Manning: Hist. Eng.*, ed. Furnivall.) (*Stratmann*.)

*bī-hêdde, *bi-hêde, *bi-hê'd-en, v. t. [A. S. *behdan*=to watch, heed, or guard; O. H. Ger. *behuoten*.] To heed, to guard. (*Reliq. Antiq.*) (*Stratmann*.)

*bī-hede, *bi-heede, *bi-heaf-di-en, v. t. [The same as BEHEAD (q. v.).] To behead. (*Wycliffe* (ed. Purvey), Matt. xxiv. 10; Luke ix. 9.)

*bī-heelde, pr. & pa. par. of v. [BEHELD.]

"Where thou biheelde her fleshly face."
Romaunt of the Rose.

*bī-heest, s. [BEHEST.]

"And youre biheest take at gre."
Chaucer: Romaunt of the Rose.

*bī-heet, *bi-heete, *bi-hoote, *bi-hô-ten, *bi-haten, v. t. [BEHIGHT.]

"For to holde myn awow, as I the biheet."
Chaucer: Canterbury Tales, 374.

*bī-hee-tere, s. [A. S. *behatan*=to vow, to promise; suff. -ere.] A promise.

"... Jhesus is maad biheetere of the betere testament."—*Wycliffe* (Purvey), *Hebrews* vii. 22.

*bī-hee-tinge, pr. par. [BIHEET.] (*Wycliffe* (ed. Purvey), 1 Tim. ii. 10.)

*bī-hef-dunge, pr. par. & s. [A. S. *biheafdung*.] [BIHEDE.] Bebeading.

*bī-hen-gen, *bi-hon, v. t. [A. S. *bihangen*, *bihongen*, pa. par. of *bihon*=to hang round.] To hang round. (*Ormulum*.) (*Stratmann*.)

*bī-heol-den, *bi-hel-den, v. t. [A. S. *biheldan*, *bihyldan*=to pour over.] To pour over.

*bī-heste', *bi-hoste', s. [The same as BEHEST (q. v.).]

*bī-hêve, *bī-hêeve, a. & s. [A. S. *bihoflic*.]

A. As adj. (Of the form biheve): Profitable. (*O. Eng. Hom.*) (*Stratmann*.)

B. As subst. (Of the form biheve, biheeve): Profit. [BEHOOF.]

*bīhlō'h, pret. of v. [A. S. *bihlylhan*=to laugh at.] Laughed at. (*Shoreham*, 102.)

*bihof, s. [A. S. *behof* (?).] Behoof.

*bi-holde, *bihulde, *bihalde, *bihealden, v. t. [The same as BEHOLD (q. v.).]

"How he is semely biholde and see."
Romaunt of the Rose.

*bihon, v. t. [BIHENGEN.]

*bī-hô'-tên, pa. par. [BEHIGHT.]

*bī-hô've (pret. *bihofte*), v. t. [BEHOVE.]

"And if such cause thou have, that thee
Bihoveth to gone out of contree."
Romaunt of the Rose.

*bī-hôve-lī, *bī-hof-lich, *bī-hul-fi-lik, a. [A. S. *bihoflic*.] Needful, necessary; profitable.

"Alswile als hem bihulfilik bee."—*Story of Genesis and Exodus*, 408.

*bī-hô-ven, *bī-hô'-fi-ën, v. t. [The same as BEHOVE (q. v.).]

*bī-hôve-sūm, *bī-hôf-sam, adj. Profitable. (*Ayenbite*.) (*Stratmann*.)

*bī-hu-den, v. t. [A. S. *behydan*.] To hide, to conceal. (*O. Eng. Hom.*)

*bī-hŷn'de, prep., a. & adv. [BEHIND.]

*bī-jāp'e, v. t. [The same as BEAPE (q. v.).]

bī'-jou (jou as zhû), s. [Fr. *bijou*; from Arm. *bizou*, *bézou*, *bezeu* = a ring, a circle, an ornament worn on the fingers; from *biz*=a finger. Or, accord-

ing to *Ménage* and *Diez*, from Fr. *bi*, and *jouer*; Lat. *bis jocare*=to jest in two ways; from *jouer*, in Lat. *joco*=to play.] A jewel, trinket, or any small article of exquisite workmanship or design.

bī'-jout'-rŷ (jout as zhût), s. [Fr. *bijouterie*=jewelry; from *bijoutier*=a jeweler; *bijou* (q. v.).] A bijou, a jewel, trinket, or small jewels of any kind.

*bijs, s. [BIES.]

bī'-ju-gāte, a. [Lat. *bi-jugis*, *bijugus* = yoked two together; *bi*=two, and *jugum* = a yoke (YOKE); suff. -ate.]

Bot.: The term applied when a pinnate leaf has two pairs of leaflets.

bī'-ju-goŷs, a. [From Lat. *bijugis*, *bijugus*, and suff. -ous.] The same as BIJUGATE (q. v.).

bīk, bīkh, bīkh'-ma, vīsh, vīsh-a, or āt-i-vīsh-a. [In Mahratta *vīsh*=poison.]

In India:

1. Gen.: Any poison.

2. Spec.: The root of the Indian aconite.

*bi-kache, v. t. [BICACHEN.]

bīke, bŷke, *byeik, *beik, s. [Icel. *búkar* = hive.]

I. Literally:

1. A building; a habitation.

"Mony burgh, mony bour, mony big bīke."
Gawaine and Gôl., ii. 8.

2. A hive, nest, or habitation of bees, wasps, or ants.

"As bees bizz out wi' angry fyke
When plundering herds assail their bŷke."
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

II. Figuratively:

1. An association or collective body.

"... that endured pit, prison-house, and transportation beyond seas! A bonny bīke there's o' them!"—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xii.

¶ To skail the Lyke: To disperse an assembly of any kind.

2. A valuable collection of any kind when acquired without labor or beyond one's expectation. (*Jamieson*.)

bīke, s. A cant name given by professional and amateur bicyclists to the machines they ride. The word is of recent coinage but has gained sufficient respectability to pass current in the columns of the daily and sporting papers.

*bī'-kën (1), v. t. [BEKENNE (1).]

*bī-ken (2) (pret. *bikenede*), v. t. [The same as BECKON (q. v.).] (*Wycliffe* (Purvey), Acts xxi. 40.)

*bī-ker (1), s. [BEAKER.]

*bīk'-ër (2), *bīk'-ŷr, s. [BICKER.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*bī-kēr-vën, *bī-cor-vën, v. t. [A. S. *becorfen*=cut off, beheaded; pa. par. *becorfan*.] To cut off. (*Seint Marherete*.) (*Stratmann*.)

*bi-know, *biknoven, v. t. & i. [BEKNOW.]

*bīl (1), s. [BILL (1).]

*bīl (2), s. [BILL (2).]

bī-lā'-bī-āte, a. [In Fr. *bilabié*; from Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *labia*=lips; plur. of *labium*=a lip.]

Bot.: Having two lips.

*bī-lac-chen (pa. par. *bilagt*), v. t. [A. S. *gelæccan* (pret. *gelæhte*).] To take, to catch, to seize, to take away.

"... sone him was sarray bilagt."—*Story of Genesis and Exodus*, 773.

bī-lā'-çin'-i-āte, a. [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *lacinia*=the lappet or flap of a garment.] [LACINIATE.]

Bot.: Doubly lacinate.

*bī-la-den, v. t. [A. S. *belædan*=to bring, lead by, mislead.] To lead. (*Stratmann*.)

*bi-lakke, v. t. [BILK.]

bī-lā'-lō, s. [A local Philippine word.]

Naut.: A two-masted passenger boat of a peculiar type in use in the Bay of Manila, in the Philippine Islands, called also *guilalo*.

bī-lām'-ël-lāte, bī-lām'-ël-lā-teḍ, a. [In Fr. *bilamelle*; from Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *lamella*=a small plate of metal; dimin. of *lamina*=a thin plate of metal.]

Bot., &c.: Formed of two lamellæ or plates. Example, the stigma of *Mimulus*.



Bijugate Leaf.

bī-lām'-in-ate, a. [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *lamina*=a thin plate of metal.]

Phys. Science: Formed of two laminae or thin plates.

"A transverse bilaminate partition . . ."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 256.

*bī'-lānd, s. [From Lat. prefix *bi*, and Eng. *land*.] A peninsula.

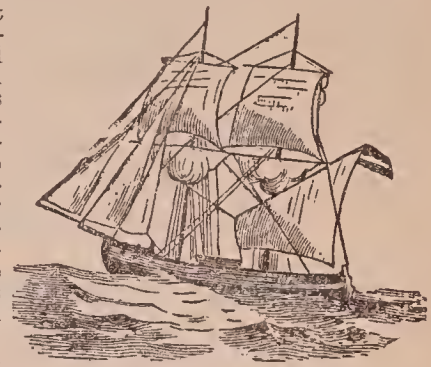
¶ Trench says it was used before the word peninsula was introduced into English.

"From hence a great way between is that *biland* or demy isle which the Sindi inhabit."—*P. Holland: Ammi-anus Marcellinus*, bk. xxii., ch. viii.

bīl'-an-dēr, bēl'-an-dēr, s. [Eng. *by* = near; *land*, and suff. -er. In Dut. *bylander*; Ger. *binnen-länder*; from *binnen*=within, *land*=land, and suff. -er; Fr. *bélandre*; Sp. & Port. *balandra*.] A small two-masted vessel fitted, as its name imports, for coasting near the land, or for internal river or canal navigation.

Bilander are in use on the canals of Holland and elsewhere. They are in general about eighty tons burden, and are used for the carriage of goods. They are rigged like hoys, to which type of vessel they belong, and are managed by four or five men.

"Like *bilanders* to creep
Along the coast, and land in view to keep."
Dryden.



Bilander.

*bī-lāp'-pën (pa. par. *bilapped*), v. t. [A. S. prefix *bi*, and *lapan*, *lappan*=to lap.] To lap or wrap about. (*Ormulum*.)

bī-lāt'-ër-āl, a. [In Fr. *bilatéral*; from Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *latus*, genit. *lateris*=a side or flank.] Having two sides.

bilateral symmetry, s.

Zoöl.: Symmetry on the two opposite sides, as is the case with most animals, excepting the Radiata.

*bī-lāy', *bī-lā'i, *bilayen (pa. par. *bilain*), v. t. [A. S. *bilecgan*=to lie or extend by or about, to surround, encompass, destroy.] To lie by, about, or with. [BILEGGE.] (*Richard Cœur de Lion*, in *Weber's Metrical Romances*.)

bīl'-bēr-rŷ (Eng.), blāe'-bēr-rŷ (Scotch), s. & a. [In Sw. *blabär*; from *blā*=blue-black, which the berry is; Icel. *blaber*; Dan. *blaabær*. The origin of the Scotch word *blaeberry* is obviously from these terms. The English form of the word *bil* may be, as Mahn believes, a corruption of the same word; if so, then it is=blue berry. Wedgwood believes, and Skeat considers, however, it may have come from Dan. *böllebær*=not the *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, but the *V. uliginosum*. The former thinks *bolle* may be=bull, while the latter deems it to be=ball.]

A. As substantive:

1. The name given to one or two species of *Vaccinium*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Vacciniaceæ (Cranberries). It is especially used of the *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, called also the Whortleberry. It has angular stems, drooping, urceolate, almost waxy flowers, greenish with a red tinge, and black berries very pleasant to the taste. It grows in woods and healthy places. The *Great Bilberry* or *Bog Whortleberry* is an allied species with rounded stems, smaller flowers, and less agreeably-tasted fruit. It grows in mountain bogs. It is called also the *Bleaberry* or *Blaeberry*.

2. The fruit of the species described under No. 1. That of the *Bilberry* properly so called is eaten in the places where it grows, either as it is or with milk. It is made also into jellies and tarts. It is astringent, and may be used in diarrhoea and dysentery. The fruit of the *V. uliginosum* is acid, and produces giddiness and headache when eaten in too large quantity.

"... as blue as *bilberry*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

¶ (1) *Bear Bilberry: Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi*. (*Linn.*) [BEARBERRY.]

(2) *Whortle Bilberry: Vaccinium Myrtillus*. (*Linn.*)

B. As adjective: Composed of, or otherwise pertaining to, the whortleberry or its fruit.

bīl-bō' (pl. *bīl'-bōes*), s. & a. [From *Bilboa* in Spain, where it was formerly believed that the best weapons were made. Wedgwood suggests for the plural, *bilboes*, another and less probable etymology.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

1. *As substantive:*

1. (*Sing.*): A flexible-bladed cutlass from Bilbao. "To be compassed like a good *bilbo*, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

2. (*Plur.*) *Bilboes*, **bil-bows*: A kind of fetters for prisoners, also from Bilbao, where they were manufactured in large quantities, to be shipped on board the Spanish Armada for use upon the English sailors after these should be vanquished and captured. They would be available also against insubordinate members of the Spanish crews. They consisted of a long bar of iron bolted and locked to the deck; on this bar a shackle slipped loosely, and was secured to the ankle of the prisoner.

" . . . methought I lay
Worse than the mutines in the *bilboes*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

B. *As adjective (of the form bilbo)*: Pertaining to the cutlass described under A. 1, or to Bilbao, whence it came.

"Nor *Bilbo* steel, nor brasse from Corinth fet."
Complaints, Capel Sch. Sh., p. 220.

bil'-bō-quet (**quet=kēt** or **kê**) (*Eng.*), **bil-bō-catch** (*Provincial Eng.*), *s.* [From Fr. *bilboquet*; from *bil* for *bille*=ball, and *bocquet* (*Her.*)=the iron of a lance. (*Litttré.*)] The toy called a cup and a ball. (*Todd, &c.*) It was in use at least as early as the time of Henry III. of France.

bilch (*ch guttural*), *s.* [BELCH (2), *s.*] A lusty person. (*Scotch.*)

***bild**, ***bil-dēr** (*pret. & pa. par. bilded, bilt*), *v. t.* [BUILD.]

***bil-dēre**, *s.* [BUILDER.] (*Chaucer, &c.*)

***bil-dērs**, *s.* [BILLERS.]

bild'-stein, *s.* [In Ger. *bildstein*; from *bild*=image, figure, picture, portrait, and *stein*=a stone.] *Min.*: A mineral, called also Agalmatolite.

bile (1), *s.* [A. S. *bil*, *bill*=any instrument or weapon made of steel.] [BILL (1).]

1. A bill, a beak.

2. The iron handle of a bucket.

***bile** (2), *s.* [BOIL.] (*Shakesp., &c.*)

bile, *s. & a.* [In *Dau. byld*; Fr. & Port. *bile*; Sp. & Lat. *bilis*=bile; Lat. *fel*=the gall bladder, gall, bile.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Physiol. & Ord. Lang.*: An animal fluid secreted by the liver. It is collected from venous and not from arterial blood. It is a viscid transparent liquid of a very deep yellow or greenish color, darkening by exposure to the air. Its odor is disagreeable; its taste nauseous and bitter. It has an alkaline reaction. Strecker has shown that it is essentially a mixture of two acids, the glycolic and the taurocholic acid, the first containing nitrogen without sulphur and the latter having both. The principal coloring matter of the bile is called bilirubine or cholepyrrhine. In 1,000 parts it contains—

Water	from 823 to 908 parts.
Solid matter	" 177 to 92 "
Bile-acids with alkali.	" 108 to 56 "
Fat and cholesterine.	" 47 to 40 "
Mucus and coloring matter	" 24 to 15 "
Ash	" 11 to 6 "

When the bile is elaborated in the liver, it is received from the secreting vessels by very minute tubes, which uniting form the hepatic duct. The bile is conveyed into the gall-bladder by means of the cystic, or into the duodenum by the choledoch duct; that which makes its way into the former receptacle is called the *cystic bile*, and that which enters the latter the *hepatic bile*. *Cystic bile* is deeper in color and more viscid, pungent, and bitter than *hepatic bile*. One main use of bile is to convert chyme into chyle as one step in the process of digestion.

"In its progression, soon the labor'd chyle
Receives the confluent rills of bitter *bile*;
Which, by the liver sever'd from the blood,
And striving through the gall pipe, here unload
Their yellow streams."
Blackmore.

2. *Fig.*: Anger; choler.

B. *As adjective*: Containing bile; in any way pertaining to bile.

bile-duct, *s.* [Eng. *bile*; *duct*. Or from Lat. *bilis*=bile, and *ductus*=a leading, a conducting; *duco*=to lead, to conduct.]

Physiol.: A duct, passage, or vessel for the conveyance of bile.

bile pigments, bile-pigments, *s.*

Physiol.: Coloring matter existing in the bile. This consists chiefly of Bilirubine (q. v.). On heating an alkaline solution containing bile with nitric acid a green color is formed, which changes into

blue, violet, red, and lastly to yellow. It is called also Cholepyrrhine. Another bile pigment is Biliverdine. [All of which see.]

bile-stone, *s.* A gall-stone; a biliary calculus. (*The elder Darwin.*)

***bi-lê'af**, ***bi-lê'f**, ***bi-lê'ph**, *pret. of v.* [A. S. *belæfan* (*pret. belaf*)=to remain.] [BILIVE.] (*Story of Genesis and Exodus*, 1,332, 671, 2,662.)

***bi-leaue**, ***bi-lê'ave**, ***bê-lê'ave**, *s.* [The same as BELIEF (q. v.).] (*Ayenbite, &c.*)

†bi-lêc-tion, *s.* [BALECTION.]

bilection moulding.

Arch.: [The same as BALECTION MOULDING (q. v.).]

***bile-dame**, *s.* [BELDAME.] (*Scotch.*) A great-grandmother.

"As my *biledame* old Gurgunnald told me,
I allege non vthir auctorité."
Colkelbie: Sow., 902. (*Jamieson.*)

***bi-lëft**, *pret. of v.* [BILEVEN.] Remained; abode.

"With other werkmen mo,
He *bileft* al night."
Sir Tristrem, p. 36, st. 54.

***bi-lëg'ge**, ***bi-lëg'-gën**, *v. t.* [BELAY.] To belay, to cover with.

" . . . *bileyd* with bætenn gold."—*Ormulum*, 8,167.

***bi-lëñ'ge**, *a.* [BELONG.] Belonging to. (*Ormulum*, 2,230.)

***bi-leo-vi-en**, *v. t.* [The same as BELOVE (q. v.).] (*Layamon: Brut.*, about 1205; ed. Madden.)

***biles**, ***bilis**, ***bylis**, *s.* [From Fr. *bille*=a billiard ball.] A sort of game for four persons.

"I had the honor, said Randolph to Cecil, to play at a game called the *Bilis*, my mistress Beton and I against the Queen and my lord Darnley, the women to have the winnings."—*Chalm.: Life of Mary*, i. 133. (*Jamieson.*)

***bi-leve** (1), *v. t. & i.* [BELIEVE.]

" . . . and on Crist made him *bilere*."
Chaucer: Canterbury Tales, 4,994.

***bi-leve** (2), ***bi-le-uen**, ***bi-le-wen**, ***bi-lie-ven**, ***bi-lee-fen**, *v. t.* [A. S. *belæfan*=to leave.] To leave, to relinquish.

***bi-le-ven**, *pa. par., used as s.* [From A. S. *belæfan*=to remain over, be left.]

"The *bileven* brënnen he bead."—*Story of Genesis and Exodus*, 3,154.

bilf, *s.* [BELCH (2).] The same as BELCH or BELCH. A monster.

" . . . an' nursin' thae muckle *biſs* o' kytes o' yours?"—*Saint Patrick*, iii. 265. (*Jamieson.*)

bilge, *s. & a.* [A different way of spelling BULGE (q. v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The bottom of a ship's floor; the breadth of that part of her on which she rests when aground.

"To ply the pump, and no means slack,
May clear her *bilge*, and keep from wrack."
Otia Sacra (1648), p. 162.

2. The protuberant middle of a cask constituting its greatest circumference.

B. *As adjective*: Pertaining to or collected in the bilge of a vessel, as *bilge-board*, *bilge-water* (q. v.).

bilge-board, *s.*

Shipbuilding: The board covering the limbers where the bilge-water collects.

bilge-heels, *s.* The same as BILGE-PIECES (q. v.).

bilge-keel, *s.*

Shipbuilding: A longitudinal beam or plate on the bilge of a vessel, for protection from rubbing; or, in the case of iron vessels without true keels, to prevent rolling. Used in describing vessels having flat bottoms and light draught. Numerous modern iron-clads, and gun-boats intended for harbor defense, have been constructed with bilge-keels.

bilge-piece, *s.*

Shipwrighting: An angle-iron or wooden stringer placed at intervals along the bilge of an iron ship to stay and stiffen the frame.

bilge-planks, *s.*

Shipwrighting: Strengthening planks, of the inner or outer skin, at the bilge.

bilge-pump or **burr-pump**, *s.*

1. A pump designed to carry off a ship's bilge-water.

2. A pump to withdraw water when the ship is lying over so that the water cannot reach the limbers to which access is had by the main pumps.

bilge-water, *s.* The water which tends to lodge on that portion of the floor of a ship which is beneath the level of the well of her pump. It is derived from leakage or condensation.

" . . . barrels of beer which smelt worse than *bilge-water*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

bilge-water alarm.

Naut.: An alarm for calling attention when there is an abnormal amount of water in the bilge of a vessel. It ordinarily consists of a well in the hold and a float whose rise is made to free an escapement and sound an ordinary clock-alarm mechanism. (*Knight.*)

bilge-water discharge.

Naut.: A device to secure automatic discharge for the bilge-water. A tube extending from the limber through the outer skin has a rear opening, through which a current is induced as the vessel passes through the water. (*Knight.*)

bilge-water gauge.

Naut.: A device for showing the depth of bilge-water in the hold. A graduated stem extending upward from a float in the well where the bilge-water collects. As the float rises, the graduations are read by the officers of the watch. (*Knight.*)

bilge-way, bilgewater, *s.*

Shipbuilding: The foundation of the cradle supporting a ship upon the sliding-ways daring building and launching. The sliding-ways consist of planks three or four inches wide supported on blocks, and the bilge-ways of the cradle slip thereon. The bilge-ways are about five-sixths the length of the ship, and are about two feet six inches square. The cradle is the carriage which bears the ship into the water, and separates from the ship by the act of floating. (*Knight.*)

bilge, *v. i. & t.* [From *bilge*, *s.* (q. v.).] [BULGE.] (*Naut.*)

A. *Intrans.*: To spring a leak; to let in water. (*Skinner.*)

B. *Trans.*: To cause a ship to have her bilge broken in, so that she springs a leak. (*Skinner.*)

bilg'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [BILGE, *v. t.*]

bil-g'ing, *pr. par.* [BILGE, *v.*]

bil'-i-a-rŷ, *a.* [In Fr. *biliaire*; Port. & Ital. *biliario*.] Pertaining to the bile.

"In this way, also, urea, lithic acid, and biliary matters are excreted."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i. (Introd.), p. 12.

biliary duct, *s.* The same as BILE-DUCT (q. v.).

"Voracious animals, and such as do not chew, have a great quantity of gall; and some of them have the *biliary duct* inserted into the pylorus."—*Arbutnot.*

bil'-i-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *bile*; *-ation*.] The excretion of bile. (*Dunglison.*)

***bi-li-bre** (pl. *bi-li-bris*), *s.* [From Lat. *bilibra*=two pounds, prefix *bi*=two, and *libra*=a pound.] A weight of two pounds.

"A *bilibre* of wheete for a peny, and thre *bilibris* of barli for a peny."—*Wycliffe (Purvey)*, Rev. vi. 6.

***bi-lîe'**, ***bileoyen** (*pa. par. bilowen*). [The same as BELIE (q. v.).] (*Piers Plowman*, bk. v., 414.) (*Stratmann.*)

bil-i-füs-çin, *s.* [From Lat. *bilis*=bile, and *foscin*.]

Chem.: Bilifuscin C₁₆H₂₀N₂O₄. It is a dark-green mass, dissolving in alkalies and in alcohol, with a brown color. It is insoluble in water and in chloroform; it occurs in biliary calculi.

***bi-ligh'te**, *v. t.* [From A. S. *pref. ge*, and *leohtan*, *lyhtan*=to enlighten.] To light, to illumine. (*O. Eng. Hom.*)

bi-lîm'-bî, **bi-lîm'-biŋg**, *s.* [The Malay name of a plant.] The fruit of the Averrhoa bilimbi, a Molucca and Ceylonese tree, belonging to the order Oxalidaceæ (Oxalids). The fruit is of oblong form, and obtusely angled. It possesses an agreeable acid flavor, and is sold in Indian bazaars. The tree is a small one, with pinnate leaves. [AVERRHOA.]

***bi-lîme**, ***bi-lîm'-i-en**, *v. t.* [A. S. *pref. bi*, and *lîm*=a limb.] To dismember. (*Arthur and Merlin*, 5,775.) (*Stratmann.*)

***bi-lîm'-pën** (*pret. bilamp*; *pr. par. bilumpen*), *v. i.* [A. S. *belimpan*=to concern, regard, . . . happen; *bilimp*, *gelimp*=an event.] To happen. (*Ormulum.*) (*Stratmann.*)

bi'-lîne, **bi-lîn**, *s.* [In Fr. *biline*; from Lat. *bilis*=bile.]

Chem.: C₂₆H₄₅NSO₇. It is also called Taurocholic Acid. It is obtained from ox bile, the glycocholic acid, mucus and coloring matters being first precipitated by neutral lead acetate; the basic lead acetate is added, which precipitates lead taurocholate, which is decomposed by H₂S, and the free acid separates in needle crystals, which, when heated with water, are resolved into cholic acid and taurine.

bi-lîn'-ě-ar, *a.* [*Pref. bi*=two, and Eng. *linear* (q. v.).] Composed of or relating to two lines.

***bil'-iŋg-gâte**, *s.* [BILLINGSGATE.]

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhŋ; -tion, -şion = zhŋ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

bī-līng'-uəl (u as w), a. [In Fr. *bilingue*=in two languages; Ital. *bilingue*=two-tongued; from Lat. *bilinguis*=two-tongued: prefix *bi*=two, and *lingua*=the tongue, speech, language; suff. -al.]
1. Of persons: Speaking two languages. (*Gent. Mag.*)
2. Of things: Written in two languages.

"A bilingual tablet."—*Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc.*, iii. 496.
†bī-līng'-ūar (u as w), a. [From Lat. *bilingu(is)*, and Eng. suff. -ar.] [BILINGUAL.] In two languages.

bī-līng'-uist (u as w), s. [From Lat. *bilingu(is)*, and Eng. suff. -ist.] [BILINGUAL.] One who speaks two languages. (*Hamilton*.)

bī-līng'-uoūs (u as w), a. [From Lat. *bilingu(is)*, and Eng. suff. -ous.] [BILINGUAL.] Speaking two languages. (*Johnson*.)

bīl'-i-ōūs, a. [In Fr. *bilieux*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *bilioso*; from Lat. *biliosus*=full of bile; Lat. *bilus*=gall, bile.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to bile, consisting of or containing bile; produced to a greater or less extent by bile; affected by bile.

"Why bilious juice a golden light puts on,
And floods of chyle in silver currents run."
Garth: Dispensary, i. 40.

2. *Fig.*: Choleric in temper for the moment or permanently; passionate.

bīl'-i-ōūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *bilious*; -ness.] The quality of being affected by bile.

"... cure costiveness, headache, and biliousness."—*Adv. in London Times*, November 11, 1875.

***bi-lirten**, v. t. To deprive of by fraud.

"Sulen adam bilirten of hise lif."
Story of Genesis and Exodus, 316.

bi-lī-rū'-bīne, **bi-lī-rū'-bīn**, s. [From Lat. *bilis*=bile; *ruber*=red; and suff. -ine.]

Chem.: Bilirubine, $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_3$, forms the chief part of the coloring matter of the bile. It is insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol and ether, but readily soluble in chloroform and carbon disulphide. It dissolves in alkalis, forming an orange solution, which, on exposure to the air, turns green; on the addition of an acid it gives a green precipitate of biliverdine, $C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_5$, which crystallizes out of glacial acetic acid in green rhombic plates.

bī-līt'-ēr-āl, a. [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *literalis*=pertaining to letters or writing; *litera*=a letter.]

Philol., &c.: Consisting of two letters.

"§ 155. *Biliteral roots*: From some appearances in the Hebrew language, it is probable that originally it contained a greater number of *biliteral* roots than at present."—*Moses Stuart: Hebrew Grammar* (ed. 1838), p. 77.

***bi-live**, ***bi-liven** (pret. **bilef*, **bilief*), v. i. [A. S. *belifan*=to remain.] To remain. (*Reliq. Antiq.*) [BELEAVE.]

***bi-live**, ***bi-leve**, ***bi-leave**, s. [A. S. *bigleofa*=food; O. H. Ger. *bilibi*.] Living, sustenance. (*Piers Plowman*, bk. xix., 430.) (*Stratmann*.)

***bī-live**, ***bī-lē've**, ***bȳ-live**, ***blive**, adv. [BE-LIVE.]

"And down to Philoe's house are come *bilive*."
Spenser: Fairy Queen, I. v. 32.

bi-lī-vēr'-dīne, **bi-lī-vēr'-dīn**, s. [From Eng. *bile*, *verd* (ant), and suff. -ine.] [BILIRUBINE.]

bīlk, ***bi-lakke**, v. t. [From Moso-Goth. *bilai-kan*=to mock, to deride; prefix *bi*=Eng. prefix *be*, and *laikan*=to skip or leap for joy.] [LAIK.]

1. With a person for the object:

(1) To cheat a person, to "make a fool" of him by swindling him or in some similar way.

"They never *bilk'd* the poet of his pay."
Churchill: Independence.

(2) To leave in the lurch, to abandon deceitfully.

"... an unknown country-girl was delivered of him under a tree, where she *bilk't* him; he was found by a sexton priest of the church."—*Spence: Transl. of the Sec. Hist. of the House of Medici* (1686), p. 249.

2. With a thing for the object:

(1) Of a debt: Fraudulently to evade payment of.
"He cannot drink five bottles, *bilk* the score,
Then kill a constable, and drink five more."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

(2) Of hope: To disappoint. [See BILKED, 2 ex.]

bīlk, ***bilke**, s. [From *bīlk*, v. (q. v.)]

1. A cheat, a fraud, a swindle.

"A gallant *bilk* . . ."
Halliwel (Contr. to Lexicog.): Ballad.

2. Nothing.

"Tub. He will ha' the last word, though he take *bilke* for it."

Hugh. Bilke! what's that?

Tub. Why, nothing; a word signifying nothing, and borrowed here to express nothing."

Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub, i. 1.

bīlk'ed, pa. par. & a. [BILK, v.] Used—

(1) Of a person cheated.

"*Bilk'd* stationers for yeomen stood prepared."
Dryden.

(2) Of hope: Disappointed.

"What comedy, what farce can more delight,
Than grinning hunger, and the pleasing sight
Of your *bilk'd* hopes?"
Dryden.

bīlk'-līng, pr. par. [BILK, v.]

bill (1), ***bille**, ***bȳlle**, ***bīl**, ***bile**, s. [A. S. *bil*, *bill*= (1) any instrument or weapon made of steel, as an ax, hoe, bill, falchion, sword; (2) a bill, beak, or nib of a bird, a proboscis, horn, fore-part of a ship (*Bosworth*). In O. S.=a sword; Sw. *bila*=an ax, *bill*=a plowshare; Icel. *bíldr*, *bílda*=an ax; Dut. *biel*=an ax, hatchet, a bill; (N. H.) Ger. *beil*=an ax, a hatchet, a bill; M. H. Ger. *bil*, *bile*, *bihel*; O. H. Ger. *bille*, *bial*, *bihel*. Compare Sans. *bhil*=to split.]

A. Of the forms bill, *bille, and *bile:

1. The beak of a bird, or other animal, consisting of two mandibles.

(a) Of a bird:

"... so that when they are ruffled or discomposed, the bird, with her *bill*, can easily preen them."—*Ray: Wisdom of God in Creation* (ed. 1717), p. 148.



Bill of a Bird.

¶ In the figure (a) is the upper mandible, (b) the lower one, (c, d) the commissure formed by the meeting of the mandibles, (e) the tip, point, or apex of the bill, (a, e) the ridge (*culmen*) of the upper mandible, (f) a nostril, (b, g) the keel (*gonyx*) of the lower mandible; (a, f, e, g, c), the fleshy sheath enveloping the base of the bill, is called a *cere*.

(b) Of a species of turtle:

"... is the Hawk's-bill Turtle (*Chelonia imbricata*) ... so called from the curved and pointed form of the upper jaw, which certainly presents no very distant resemblance to the hooked *bill* of a predaceous bird."—*Dallas: Nat. Hist.*, p. 409.

(c) Of a cephalopod: More generally, however, this is called not the *bill*, but the *beak*. It is sometimes found fossil. [RHYNCOLITE.]

2. The front as opposed to the back; or (adverbially) in front, not in the rear.

¶ *Bok and bil*: Back and front.

"... and to hewe the Sarasyns bothe *bok and bil*: hero herte blod mad they swete."—*Sir Ferumb*. (ed. Herrtage), 2, 654.

3. The "boom" or hollow booming noise made by the bittern.

"The bittern's hollow *bill* was heard."—*Wordsworth*.

B. Of the forms bill, *bil, and *bylle: This second use of the word is so rooted in the Teutonic languages as compared with the limited extent that the signification A. obtains among them, that it may be the primary one. On the other hand, it is difficult to resist the belief that such an instrument as a pick-ax was imitated from a bird's beak, in which case the relative arrangement of A. and B. would be as it is here made.

1. Mechanics:

(1) A pick-ax, a mattock.

(2) The point of a hook.

2. Military:

(1) A species of halberd, consisting of a broad blade, with the cutting part hooked like a woodman's bill-hook, and with a spike both at the back and at the top. It was mounted on a staff about six feet long. It was known as a "Black Bill" from the color of the varnish used to protect it from rust, and was largely used by infantry soldiers. Out of a levy of 200 men, in 1584, for the Irish wars, one-fourth were ordered to be furnished with "good Black Bills." The armament of the *Mary Rose* contained as many bills as arquebuses. They were afterward carried by sheriff's officers attending execution, and finally by watchmen. Dr. Johnson states that as late as 1778 they were used by the watchmen of Litchfield.

"But France had no infantry that dared to face the English bows and bills."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

(2) A person whose weapon is a war-bill.

"Lo, with a band of bowmen and of pikes,
Brown bills, and targiteers four hundred strong,
I come."
Edward II. (O. Pl.), ii. 366.

3. *Agric.*: An iron instrument with an incurvated edge, and furnished with a handle. It is used by woodmen for the purpose of lopping trees; plumbers and basket-makers also employ it in their respective vocations. When short it is called a *hand-bill*, and when long a *hedge-bill*. Both forms are sometimes termed *wood-bills* or *forest-bills*.

"Standing troops are servants armed, who use thalence and sword, as other servants do the sickle or the *bill*, at the command of those who entertain them."—*Temple*.

4. *Naut.*: The point on the end of the arm of an anchor beyond the fluke or palm; the *pee*. It is the first part to penetrate the ground, and is made slightly hooked.

5. *Shipwrighting*: The end of a compass or knee timber.

6. *Her.*: *Stone-bill*=A wedge.

bill-boards, s.

Shipbuilding: An iron-covered board or double planking, which projects from the side of the ship and serves to support the innerfluke of the anchor.

bill-cock, s. One of the English names for a bird—the Water-rail (*Rallus aquaticus*).

bill-fish, s.

Ichthy.: A fish (*Belone truncata*) found along our eastern coast.

bill-head, s.

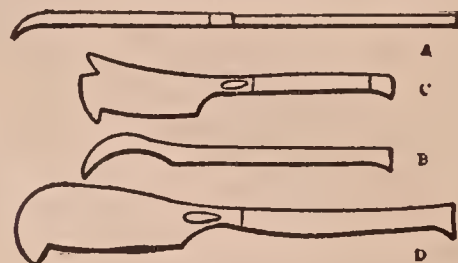
Her.: The head of a bill, whether a wood-bill or a war-bill. It is more frequently borne on a charge than the entire instrument.

bill-hook, s.

Agric. Implem.: A thick, heavy knifo with a hooked end, useful for chopping off small branches of trees or cutting apart entangled vines, roots, &c. When a short handle only is attached, this implement is sometimes called a *hand-bill*.

¶ A long-handled bill (A in the figure) is sometimes called a *scimitar*; it has a handle about four feet long.

A short-handled, light-tool bill (B in the figure) is called a *dress-hook*, and is used for trimming off twigs, pruning or cutting back the smaller limbs to



Bill-hooks.

preserve the shape of a hedge, shrub, or ornamental tree.

Other forms of the implement are C and D.

bill (2), s. A bull.

"As yeld's the *bill*."—*Burns: Address to the Deil*.

bill (3), ***bille**, ***bil**, ***byl**, s. & a. [In Ger. *bill*=only a parliamentary bill, evidently borrowed from Eng. In Fr. and Port. *bill*; O. Fr. *bille*=a label, noting the value of anything; Low Lat. *billa*=a seal, stamp, edict, or roll. Some writers bring the Eng. *bill* from the Low Lat. *billa*. Littré reverses the process, and derives Low Lat. *billa*, from Eng. *bill*; Prov. *bull*, *bolla*=a round piece of metal marked with a seal; Ital. *bolla*=a seal, a stamp; *bolla*= (1) a bubble, a blister, a pimple; (2) a stamp, a seal, a Pope's bull; Class. Lat. *bull*= (1) a bubble, (2) a boss, knob, or stud upon a door, girdle, &c.; (3) a boss worn upon the neck of free-born children.] [BILLET, BULL (2), BULLETIN.]

A. As substantive:

Ordinary Language:

1. Originally: A sealed instrument. (*Wedgwood*.) A formal, solemn, and public document, presumably sealed; or, specially—

(1) A document formally drawn out and presumably sealed, in which complaint is made against a person in a law-court or elsewhere. (*Law: Bill of Indictment*.)

"As doth me right upon this pitous *bill*,
In which I'plaine upon Virginus.
And if that he woll sayn it is not thus,
I wol it prove, and finden good witesse,
That soth is that my *bille* wol expresse."
Chaucer: C. T., 12, 100-4. (*Richardson*.)

(2) A petition.

"This *bil* putteth he fourth in ye pore beggar's name."
—*Sir Thos. More: Works*, p. 302. (*Richardson*.)

(3) A bond or contract under which one is obligated to pay a certain sum of money or other property.

"So he [the unjust steward] called every one of his lord's debtors unto him, and said unto the first, How much owest thou unto my lord? And he said, An hundred measures of oil. And he said unto him, Take thy *bill*, and sit down quickly, and write fifty."—*Luke xvi.* 5, 6 (see also ver. 7).

(4) A Jewish letter of divorce.

"... let him write her a *bill* of divorcement . . ."
—*Deuteronomy xxiv.* 1.

*2. A small billet, written or printed, as, for instance, a fragment of paper, card, or other material, inscribed with a name, to be used as a lottery ticket.

"... in writing of those *billes* or names for the lottery."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 157. (*Richardson*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. A written or printed document issued for public information.

(1) A printed broadsheet given away by hand or affixed to some public place, to serve for an advertisement. Now, the best-known form of such a document is a theatric play-bill.

"And in despair, their empty pit to fill,
Set up some foreign monster in a bill."

Dryden.

(2) *A bill of fare*: A written or printed paper, enumerating the several dishes at a dinner-table; or, in the case of hotels and public eating-houses, enumerating the prices of the several articles which may be ordered for meals. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"It may seem somewhat difficult to make out the bills of fare for some of the forementioned suppers."—*Arbuthnot*.

4. A weekly record of mortality.

"So liv'd our sires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with theirs the weekly bill."

Dryden.

5. A physician's prescription.

"Like him that took the doctor's bill,
And swallow'd it instead o' the pill."

Hudibras.

6. An account specifying the items for which the debtor owes, with the prices of each, and summing up the whole.

"Anticipated rents and bills unpaid,
Force many a shining youth into the shade."

Couper: Retirement.

7. A document for the transfer of money.

[B. IV.]

¶ *Bill of exchange*:

(1) *Lit.* [B. IV.]

"All that a bill of exchange can do, is to direct to whom money, due or taken up upon credit in a foreign country, shall be paid."—*Locke*.

(2) *Fig.*: Exchange of anxiety for composure through resting on the Divine promise.

"The comfortable sentences are bills of exchange, upon the credit of which we lay our cares down, and receive provisions."—*Taylor*.

B. Technically:

I. *Law*: In various senses, which will be understood from the details which follow.

(1) *Bill, chancery practice*: A complaint in writing addressed to the chancellor, or judge sitting on the chancery side of the court, containing: the names of the parties of the suit, both complainant and defendant; a statement of the facts on which the complainant relies, and the allegations which he makes; with an averment that the acts complained of are contrary to equity, and a prayer for relief and proper process. Its office in a chancery suit, is the same as a declaration in an action at law or a libel in a court of admiralty.

(2) *Bill of Attainder*: A bill declaring that the person named in it is attainted and his property confiscated. The constitution of the United States declares that no state shall pass any bill of attainder.

(3) *Bill of Conformity*. [CONFORMITY.]

(4) *Bill of Exceptions*: A bill of the nature of an appeal from a judge who is held to have misstated the law, whether by ignorance, by inadvertence, or by design. This the judge is bound to seal if he be requested by the counsel on either side so to do. The exceptions noted are reviewed by the court to which appeal is taken, and if the objections made to the rulings of the trial judge are well founded, the finding in the case is reversed, and usually the cause is remanded for a new trial.

(5) *Bill of Indictment*: A written accusation made against one or more persons of having committed a specified crime or misdemeanor. It is preferred to and presented on oath by a grand jury. If the grand jury find the allegations unproved, they ignore the bill, giving as their verdict, "Not a true bill;" if, on the contrary, they consider the indictment proved, their verdict is a "True bill." (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.)

(6) *Bill of Particulars*: A paper stating in detail a plaintiff's case, or the set-off on defendant's side.

(7) *Bill of Costs*: A statement of the items which form the total amount of the costs of a suit or action. This is demandable as a matter of right before the payment of the costs.

(8) *Bill of Rights*. [II. Hist.]

II. *Eng. History and Law. Bill of Rights*: A bill which gave legal validity to the "claim of rights," i. e., the declaration presented by the Lords and Commons to the Prince and Princess of Orange on the 13th February, 1688, and afterward enacted in Parliament when they became king and queen. It declared it illegal, without the sanction of Parliament, to suspend or dispense with laws, to erect commission courts, to levy money for the use of the crown on pretense of prerogative, and to raise and maintain a standing army in the time of peace. It also declared that subjects have a right to petition the king, and, if Protestants, to carry arms for de-

fense; also that members of Parliament ought to be freely elected, and that their proceedings ought not to be impeached or questioned in any place out of Parliament. It further enacted that excessive bail ought not to be required, or excessive fines imposed, or unusual punishment inflicted; that juries should be chosen without partiality; that all grants and promises of fines or forfeitures before conviction are illegal; and that, for redress of grievances and preserving of the laws, Parliament ought to be held frequently. Finally, it provided for the settlement of the crown.

In the United States, a *bill of rights*, or, as it is more commonly termed in this country, a declaration of rights, is prefixed to the constitutions of most of the states.

III. *Parliamentary Procedure and Law*: An instrument drawn or presented by a member or committee to a legislative body for its approbation and enactment. After it has successfully passed both houses and received the constitutional sanction of the chief magistrate, where such approbation is requisite, it becomes a law.

IV. *Comm. and Law*: A writing in which one man is bound to another to pay a sum of money on a future day or presently on demand, according to the agreement of the parties at the time when it is drawn; and on which, in the event of failure, execution may be summarily done to enforce payment.

(1) *Bank bill*. [BANK-BILL.]

"... on the forging, altering, or uttering as true when forged, of any bank-bills or notes, or other securities."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 17.

(2) *Bill of Adventure*: A writing signed by a merchant, in which he states that certain goods shipped in his name really belong to another person, at whose risk the adventure is made.

(3) *Bill of Credit*:

(a) *Among merchants*: A letter sent by an agent or other person to a merchant, desiring him to give the bearer credit for goods or money. It is frequently given to one about to travel abroad, and empowers him to take up money from the foreign correspondents of the person from whom the bill or letter of credit was received.

(b) *Among governments*: A paper issued by a government on its credit, and designed to circulate as money.

"... of bills of credit issued from the Exchequer."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 17.

¶ By the amended constitution of the United States it is provided that no state shall issue bills of credit.

(4) *Bill of Entry*: A written account of goods entered at the custom-house, whether imported or designed for exportation.

(5) *Bill of Exchange*: A bill or security originally introduced for enabling a merchant in one country to remit money to a correspondent in the other. It is an open letter of request from one man to another desiring him to pay to a third party a specified sum and put it to the account of the first. If A in London owe \$500 to B in New York, and C be about to travel from New York to London, then C may pay the \$500 to B before departure, and carry a bill of exchange on A in London for the amount. If the last-named gentleman be honest, and if he be solvent, he will repay the money to C on reaching London, and C will have reaped an advantage in having the cash in the form of a bill, which it was safer for him to carry in this form on the passage than if he had had it in notes or gold. In such a transaction, B, the person who writes the bill of exchange, is called the *drawer*; A, to whom it is written, is termed up to the time that he accepts it, the *drawee*, and after he has done so the *acceptor*; and C, his order, or the bearer—in short, whoever is entitled to receive the money—the *payee*. The bill may be assigned to another by simple endorsement; the person who thus transfers it is named the *endorser*, and the one to whom it is assigned the *endorsee* or holder. Every one whose name is on the back of a bill is responsible if the person on whom payment should legitimately fall fail to meet his engagement. The first bills known in commerce were about A. D. 1328. Bills of exchange are also called *drafts*. Formerly it was deemed important to divide them into *foreign*, when they were drawn by a merchant residing abroad or his correspondent, and *inland*, when both the drawer and the drawee resided in the same country. Now, the distinction is little attended to, there being no legal difference between the two classes of bills.

(6) *Bill of Lading*: A document by which the master of a ship acknowledges to have received on board his vessel, in good order and condition, certain specified goods consigned to him by some particular shipper, and binds himself to deliver them in similarly good order and condition—unless the dangers of the sea, fire, or enemies prevent him—to the assignees of the shipper at the point of destination, on their paying him the stipulated freight. Usually two or three copies of a bill of lading are made, worded thus: "One of which bills being accom-

plished, the other stands void." A bill of lading may be transferred by endorsement like a bill of exchange.

(7) *Bill of Parcels*: An account given by a seller to a buyer, giving a list of the several articles which he has purchased and their prices.

(8) *Bill of Sale*: A deed or writing, under seal, designed to furnish evidence of the sale of personal property. It is necessary to have such an instrument when the sale of property is not to be immediately followed by its transference to the purchaser. It is used in the transfer of property in ships, in that of stock in trade, or the good-will of a business. It is employed also in the sale of furniture, the removal of which from the house would call attention to the embarrassed circumstances of its owner; hence the statistics of the bills of sale act as an index to measure the amount of secret distress existing in times of commercial depression. In not a few cases bills of sale are used to defeat just claims against the nominal or real vendor of the goods transferred.

(9) *Bill of Sight*: A form of entry at the custom-house by which one can land for inspection, in presence of the officers, such goods as he has not had the opportunity of previously examining, and which, consequently, he cannot accurately describe.

(10) *Bill of Store*: A license granted at the custom-house to merchants to carry such stores as are necessary for a voyage, without paying customs duty upon them. (*Wharton*.)

V. *Statistics. Bill of Mortality*: A statistical report of the number of deaths within a certain locality in a year or other specified period of time. To make the figures as useful as possible for scientific purposes, the causes of death are now specified.

VI. *Nautical. Bill of Health*: A certificate given to the master of a ship clearing out of a port in which contagious disease is epidemic, or is suspected to be so, certifying to the state of health of the crew and passengers on board.

bill-boards, s. The term used of large hoardings in the public streets on which theater bills and other advertisements are posted.

bill-book, s. A book in which a merchant keeps an account of the notes, bills of exchange, &c., which he issues or receives in the course of business.

bill-broker, s. A broker of bills; one who negotiates the discount of bills.

bill-head, s.

Printing: The printed or lithographed forms used by tradesmen and others at the head of their bills or memoranda.

bill-holder, s.

1. A person who holds a bill.

2. An instrument by means of which bills, memoranda, or other slips of paper are secured from being lost, and retained in order. There are various forms of it. The bills or other papers may be put between an upper and a lower plate of metal, which can be kept to the requisite degree of tightness by screws; or there may be a spring clasp, or a wire on which the bills are impaled.

bills payable, s. Engagements which a merchant has entered into in writing, and which he is to pay on their becoming due.

bills receivable, s. Bills and other securities which a merchant holds, and which are payable to him.

bill-sticker, s. One whose occupation is to stick up bills on walls, hoardings, &c., for advertising purposes.

bill (1), *v. i.* [From *bill, s.* (1), in the sense of the beak of a bird. Referring to the practice of doves to manifest affection for each other by placing their bills in conjunction.] To caress, to fondle, to show special affection for.

(1) *Of doves*:

"Doves, they say, will bill, after their pecking and their murmuring."—*Ben Jonson: Catiline*.

(2) *Of human beings*:

"Still amorous, and fond, and billing,
Like Philip and Mary on a shilling."

Hudibras.

†*bill* (2), *v. t.* [From *BILL* (3), *s.*]

*1. To register, to record. (*Scotch*.)

"In Booke of Llyffe, there shall
I see me billed."

Author's Meditation in Forbes' Eubulus, p. 166.

*2. To give a legal information against; to indict. (*Scotch*.)

"... and thai bill the personis offendouris in that behalf aganis the treatis," &c.—*Acts James VI.*, 1587 (ed. 1814), p. 465.

3. To advertise by means of bills; (*of a building*) to cover with advertising bills.

"His masterpiece was a composition that he billed about, under the name of a sovereign antidote."—*L'Est*.

bil'-lage (age as *ig*), *s.* [BILGE.] The same as BILGE, *v.* (*Naut.*) (*q. v.*)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, þhis; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -þion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious. -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, del

bil'-lard, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A bastard or imperfect capon.
2. A fish akin to the cod.

bil-lar'-dî-ê-ra, *s.* [Named after Jacques Julien LaBillardière, a French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Pittosporaceæ (Pittosporads). The English name of the genus is APPLE-BERRY (q. v.).

billed, *a.* [BILL.] Having a bill. Generally in composition, as *short-billed*, *tooth-billed*, &c.

***bil'-lērs**, ***bil'-lūre**, ***bil'-dērs**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Probably *bilders* is the oldest form.] A plant not yet properly identified. It is called also *bell-ragges* (q. v.). T. Cooper (ed. of Elyots, A. D. 1559) says that some name it Yellow Watercress. The name *Bilders* is still applied to *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, which, however, is white instead of yellow. (Britten and Holland.)

bil'-lēt (1), ***byl'-et**, *s.* [In Sw. *biljett*; Dut. *biljet*; Sp. *bolella*; Port. *bilhete*; Ital. *bulletta*; Dan., Ger., & Fr. *billet*, dimin. of O. & Norm. Fr. *bill*.] [BILL, BULLET.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. A small paper, a note.

"This *billet* was intercepted in its way to the post, and sent up to Whitehall."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

2. A ticket, directing soldiers at what house they are to lodge; also the soldiers' quarters in the house.

¶ In the proverb "Every bullet has its *billet*," the sense of *billet*=appointed end and destination, probably comes from A. 2.

B. Heraldry:

1. A small oblong figure, generally supposed to represent a sheet of paper folded in the form of a letter. Its proportion is two squares. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

2. A staff as a *billet*, raguled and tricked, meaning a ragged staff in pale. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

billet-doux, *s.* [Fr.; from *billet*, and *doux*=sweet . . . soft.] Love-letter.

¶ In the subjoined examples observe the different words with which Pope makes *billet-doux* rhyme in the singular and in the plural.

"'Twas then, Belinda, if report say true,
Thy eyes first open'd on a *billet-doux*."

Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, i. 117-18.

"Here files of pins extend their shining rows,
Puffs, powders, patches, Bibles, *billet-doux*."

Ibid., 137-8.

billet-note, *s.* A folded writing paper six by eight inches.

bil'-lēt, ***byl'-et**, *s.* [From Fr. *billette*=a fagot of wood cut and dry for firing; *billet*=a block, a clog; Prov. *bilho*. *Billot* is dimin. of Fr. *bill*, . . . a piece of wood.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. A small log or fagot of wood for firing.

"Their *billet* at the fire was found."—Prior.

2. A bar, or wedge, or ingot of gold, or anything similar.

B. Technically:

1. Arch. [BILLET-MOLDING.]

2. Saddlery:

- (1) A strap which enters a buckle.

- (2) A pocket or loop which receives the end of a buckled strap.

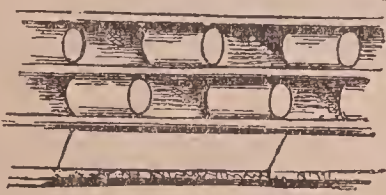
billet-head, *s.*

Naut.: A piece of wood at the bow of a whale-boat around which the harpoon-line runs; a logger-head.

billet-molding, *s.*

Arch.: An ornament used in string courses and the archivolt of windows and doors. It consists

of cylindrical blocks with intervals, the blocks lying lengthwise on the cornice, sometimes in two rows, breaking joints. (*Knight*.)



Billet-molding.

bil'-lēt, *v. t.*

From BILLET (1), *v.* (q. v.)]

I. Military:

1. To direct a soldier by a billet, nete, or ticket where he is to lodge.

"Retire thee; go where thou art *billetted*.
Away, I say."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 3.

2. To quarter soldiers upon householders or others.

"The counties throughout the kingdom were so incensed, and their affections poisoned, that they refused to suffer the soldiers to be *billetted* upon them."—Clarendon.

II. *Fig. (of people in general)*: To send to quarters or temporary residence in any place.

bil'-lēt-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [BILLET, *v.*]

billeted-cable, *s.*

Arch.: Cabled molding with cinctures.

bil'-lēt-ing, *s.* [BILLET, *v.*] The act or operation of directing a soldier where to lodge, or quartering him on a specified house.

billeting-roll, *s.* A set of rollers for reducing iron to shape, to merchantable bar.

bil'-lētŝ, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] One of the English names for the Coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*.

bil'-lēt-tŷ, **bil'-lēt-é**, *a.* [Fr. *billeté*.]

Her.: Sémé of billets.

Billetty counterbilletty: Barry and paly, the divisions of the former being as wide again as those of the latter.

***bil'-iard** (pron. **bil'-yard**) (*pl. bill'-iards*, ***bal-liards**), *s. & a.* [In Sw. *biljard*, *biljardspel* (*s. pl.*); Dan. *billardspil* (*s. pl.*); Dut. *biljartspel* (*s. pl.*); Ger. *billard*, *billardspiel*; Port. *bilhard*; Ital. *bigliardo*; Fr. *billard*=billiards; Burgundian *billard*=a cripple, because he walks with a crutch, also called *billard*. From Fr. *bill*=a piece of wood, which the billiard-cue is.] (*Littre*, &c.)

A. As substantive:

- *1. *Sing. (of the form billiard)*: The same as plural BILLIARDS (q. v.).

"With aching heart, and discontented looks,
Returns at noon to *billiard* or to books."

Cowper: *Retirement*.

2. *Plur. (of the forms billiards, balliards)*: A game of skill, said to have been invented in 1371 by Henricque Devigne, a French artist, though claims have been put forth on behalf of Italy rather than France. It is played on a level and smooth rectangular table with ivory balls, which are driven by a tapering stick called the cue, according to the rules established for the particular game played. (For these games, and the terms used in describing them, see BRICOLE, CARAMBOLE, HAZARDS, POOL, PYRAMIDS, WINNING-GAME, LOSING-GAME, and FOUR-GAME.)

"With dice, with cards, with *balliards* farre unfit."

Spenser: *Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

"Let it alone; let's to *billiards*."—Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 5.

B. As adjective (of the form billiard): Of or pertaining to billiards, or in any way connected with billiards.

billiard-ball, *s.* An ivory ball, to be pushed along in the game of billiards.

"Even nose, and cheek withal
Smooth as is the *billiard-ball*."

Ben Jonson.

billiard-cloth, *s.* The fine green cloth covering a billiard-table.

billiard-cue, *s.* A cue or stick, diminishing gradually to a point of half an inch or less in diameter, with which billiard-balls are pushed along the table.

billiard-mace, *s.* A long straight stick with a head at the point, formerly used for playing billiards.

billiard-marker, *s.*

1. A person, generally a boy or young man, who marks the points and games at billiards.

2. A counting apparatus for automatically registering these.

billiard-stick, *s.* The stick, whether mace or cue, with which billiards are played.

"When the ball obeys the stroke of a *billiard-stick*, it is not any action of the ball, but bare passion."—Locke.

billiard-table, *s.* An oblong table on which billiards are played. In European countries, until a very recent date it was generally about twelve feet long and six feet wide, covered with fine green cloth, surrounded with cushions, and containing six holes or "pockets." In America, the standard billiard tables are smaller, have no pockets, and the game has become a much more scientific performance, depending for its successful issue solely upon the players' knowledge of the laws of reflected motion and angles of incidence and reflection. The legitimate game is what is termed the 14-inch balk-line game.

"Some are forced to bound or fly upward, almost like ivory balls meeting on a *billiard-table*."—Boyle.

¶ Other obvious compounds with the basic word billiard: *Billiard-room*, *billiard-player*, &c.

bil'-līng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BILL, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & participial adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"The strong pounc'd eagle, and the *billing* dove."

Dryden.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of joining bills as doves do in token of affection.

2. The act of caressing or fondling.

"I never much valued your *billings* and cooings."—Leigh Hunt.

Bil'-līngs-gāte, ***Bil'-īngs-gate**, *s. & a.* [Said to have been so called from Belinus Magnus, a somewhat mythic British prince, father of King Lud, about B. C. 400. More probably from some unknown person called Billing.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Topog. & Ord. Lang.*: The celebrated London fish-market existent at least as early as A. D. 979, made a free market in 1699, extended in 1849, rebuilt in 1852, and finally exposed to the rivalry of another market begun 1874, completed 1876. (*Haydn: Dict. Dates*.)

2. Foul abusive language, such as is popularly supposed to be mutually employed by fish-wives who are unable to come to an amicable understanding as to the proper price of the fish about which they are negotiating. *Billingsgate* is used as a synonym of coarse, vulgar abuse.

(a) In a quarrel about fish.

"Much *billingsgate* was exchanged between the boats [of the trawlers and those who objected to trawling], but there was no actual violence."—*Scotsman*.

(b) Fish not being the subject of contention.

"Let Bawdry, *Billingsgate*, my daughters dear,
Support his front, and oaths bring up the rear."

Pope: *Dunciad*, i. 307-8.

B. As adjective: Characteristic of Billingsgate.

" . . . but that Rome, Venice, Paris, and all very large cities have their *Billingsgate* language."—Fuller: *Worthies*, pt. ii, p. 197.

***bil'-līngs-ga-trŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *Billingsgat(e)*; -ry.] Abusive language. [BILLINGSGATE.]

"After a great deal of *Billingsgatry* against poets."—*Remarks upon Remarques* (1673), p. 56. (*J. H. in Boucher*.)

bil'-lŷn, *s.* [In Dut. *biljoen*; Ger. & Fr. *billion*; Port. *bilhao*. From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and (*mi*)llion. *Trillion* is on the same model.] In English notation a million times a million, and in England it is written 1,000,000,000,000, i. e., with twice as many ciphers as a million has. In this country and in France the notation is different, the word *billion* signifying only one thousand million, written 1000,000,000.

***bil'-līt**, *a.* [From A. S. *bil*, *bill*=any instrument or weapon made of steel.] Shod with iron. (*Rudd*.) (*Scotch*.)

"With the wele stetit and braid *billit* ax."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 388, l. (*Jamieson*.)

bill'-man, ***bil'-man**, *s.* [Eng. *bill* (1); and *man*.] A man furnished with, or armed with, or who is in the habit of using, a "bill."

"Advancing from the wood are seen,
To back and guard the archer band
Lord Dacre's *billmen* were at hand."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 14.

bil'-lŷn, *s.* [Fr. *billon*=(1) copper coin, (2) debased coin.]

Numis.: A German coin-alloy of copper and silver, the former predominating.

bil'-lŷt, *s.* [Fr. *billot*=(1) a block, (2) a clog; Prov. *bilho*.] [BILLET.] Gold or silver in the bar or mass.

bil'-lŷw, ***bil'-lŷwe**, *s.* [In Icel. *bylgja*; Sw. *bölja*; Dan. *bølge*; Low Ger. *bulge*; (M. H.) Ger. *bulge*. Cognate with Eng. *bulge* (q. v.).] A great swelling or crested wave of the sea or large lake, or less accurately of a river.

"Are vain as *billows* in a tossing sea."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

billow-beaten, *a.* [Eng. (1) *billow*, and (2) *beaten*.] Beaten by the billows. (*Lit. & fig.*)

" . . . the *billow-beaten* fate
Of towering statists."

Jordan: *Divinity and Morality in Poetry*, 3, b.

bil'-lŷw, *v. i.* [From *billow*, *s.* (q. v.).] To swell into surges; to surge; to become hollow and crested. (*Johnson*.)

†bil'-lŷwed, *a.* [Eng. *billow*; -ed.] Swelled like a billow.

bil'-lŷw-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [BILLOW.]

"The *billowing* snow, . . ."—Prior

bil'-lŷw-ŷ, ***bil'-lŷw-ŷe**, *a.* [Eng. *billow*; -y.]

1. *Of the sea*: Swelling into billows.

" . . . Pontus, the barren and *billowy* sea."—Grote: *Hist. Greece*, pt. i, ch. i.

2. *Of foam*: Tossed from the surface of billows.

"Descends the *billowy* foam, . . ."

Thomson: *Seasons*; *Spring*, 379.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father, wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, sōu; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. *Of the roar or murmur of the sea:* Produced by the billows.

"But thou art swelling on, thou deep!
Through many an olden clime,
Thy billowy anthem ne'er to sleep
Until the close of time."

Hemans: The Sound of the Sea.

4. *Of a grave:* Among the billows.

"But just escaped from shipwreck's billowy grave,
Trembles to hear its horrors named again."

Hemans: Sonnet, 80.

¶ The expression now common is a *watery grave*.

Bil'-lŷ (1), *s.* [Dimin. of *Bill*=William. Such a name might be expected to be given to a bird, as *Robin Redbreast*, *Tom-tit*, &c.]

billy-biter, *s.* A name for a bird, the Blue Tit (*Parus caeruleus*). [BLUE TIT.]

billy-button, *s.*

Hort.: The double-flowered variety of *Saxifraga granulata*.

¶ Other plants are also locally designated by the same name.

billy whitethroat, *s.* A name for a bird, the Garden Warbler or Pettychaps (*Sylvia hortensis*).

bil'-lŷ (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Compare Fr. *bille* = . . . a packer's stick, . . . a rolling-pin.]

1. A policeman's baton.

2. *Wool manufacture*: A slubbing-machine in which the partially-compacted slivers of wool, in the condition of cardings or rolls, are joined end to end and receive a slight twist—the preliminary operation in wool-spinning. [SLUBBING-MACHINE.]

billygate, *s.*

Wool manufacture: The moving carriage in a slubbing-machine.

bil'-lŷ-cock, *s.* [Apparently from *billy*, dimin. of *bill*=William, &c.; *cock*, but why so called is not obvious.]

billycock hat, *s.* A vulgar term for the kind of felt hat technically called a deer-stalker. Another vulgar name for it is a pot-hat. It is stiff in texture, and not to be confounded with the soft felt hats technically named Kossuths, &c.

***bil'-man**, *s.* [BILLMAN.]

†bi'-lō'b-āte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and Gr. *lobos*=(1) the lobe or lower part of the ear, (2) the lobe of the liver, (3) a legume. (LOBE.) In Fr. *bilobé*.] Two-lobed; partly, but not completely, divided into two segments. *Bilobed* is the more common word for the same thing.

bi'-lōbed, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*, Gr. *lobos* (BILOBATE), and suff. -*ed*.] Bilobate (q. v.).

***bi'-lōc**, *pa. par.* [BILUKEN.] Surrounded.

"He *biloc* hem and smette among."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 2,684.

bi'-lōc-u-lar, *a.* [In Fr. *biloculaire*. From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *loculus*=a little place; a coffin, a bier, also a compartment; a small receptacle with compartments; dimin. of *locus*=a place.]

Bot.: Having two cells or compartments. (Specially used of the interior of ovaries and ripe pericarps.)

bi'-lōc-u-lī'-nā, *s.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *loculi*.] [BILOCULAR.] D'Orbigny's name for a genus of Foraminifera.

***bi'-lō-kēn** (*pa. par. beloked*), *v. t.* [From A. S. *gelocian*=behold, see.] To look about. (*Ormulum*, 2,917.)

***bi'-lōn'g**, *prep.* [Eng. prefix *bi*, and *long*.] Alongside of.

"The reching wurth on God *bilong*."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 2,058.

***bi-loved**, *pa. par. or a.* [The same as BELOVED (q. v.).] (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 1,429.)

***bi-lū'-kēn**, *pa. par.* [A. S. *belucan* (pret. *beleac*, *pa. par. belocen*=to lock up, to inclose, to shut up.) Inclosed; shut up. [BELOCK, BILOC.]

"Al is *biluken* in Godes hand."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 104.

***bi-lūm'-pēn**, *pa. par.* [BILIMPEN.]

bil'-wā, *bāle*, *s.* The name given in the Mahratta country, and some other parts of India, to a tree of the Orange family—the Bengal Quince (*Egle Marmelos*), a thorny tree with ternate leaves and a smooth yellow fruit with a hard rind. [EGLE, QUINCE.]

bi-māc'-u-late, **bi-māc'-u-lā-tēd**, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *maculatus*, *pa. par. of maculo*, to make spotted; *macula*, a spot, suff. -*ed*; in Fr. *bimaculé*.]

Biol.: Having two spots.

***bi-mā'-lēn**, *v. t.* [From A. S. prefix *bi*, and *mal*=a spot, a mole.] To spot. (*Piers Plowman*, B. xiv. 4.)

bi-mā'-nā, *s. pl.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *manus*=a hand.]

Zool.: Cuvier's name for the first and highest order of Mammalia. Its characteristic is that the two anterior extremities are formed into hands, while the two hinder ones are real feet. This difference does not obtain even in the highest member of the Monkey or Quadumanous order. Cuvier includes under the Bimana only a single genus—*Homo*, or Man.

†**bi'-māne**, *a.* [Fr. *bimane*. From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *manus*=a hand.] Having two hands.

bi'-mā-noŷ, *a.* [Lat. *bi*=doubly, and *manus*=a hand.] Two-handed.

bi-mān'-u-al, *a.* [Lat. *bi*=two; *manu(s)*=hand; -*al*.] Utilizing both hands.

bi-mar'-gin-ate, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *marginatus*, *pa. par. of margino*=to furnish with a margin or border; *margo*, genit. *marginis*=an edge, a border, margin. In Fr. *bimarginé*.]

Biol.: Double-bordered.

***bi-māt'-tēr**, *s.* [O. Eng. *bi*=by and by, and *matter*.] Unimportant matters.

***bi-mā'ze**, ***bi-mā'-sen**, *v. t.* [The same as BEMAZE (q. v.).] (*Chester Mysteries*.) (*Stratman*.)

bi-mē'-dī-al, *a.* [In Ger. *bimedial*. From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *medius*=middle.]

Geom.: Made up of the sum of two medial lines.

Bimedial line, *First Bimedial Line*: A line produced by adding together two medial lines, commensurable only in power; it is incommensurable with either of these taken singly. Thus, if two straight lines, *a* and $\sqrt{2}a^2$, stand to each other the one as a side and the other as a diagonal of the same square, they are incommensurable, though a^2 and $2a^2$ are not. Their sum (the bimedral line) is $a + \sqrt{2}a^2$, which is incommensurable with both *a* and $\sqrt{2}a^2$.

***bi-mēl'-den**, *v. t.* [In Ger. *bemelden*.] To denounce. (*Wright: Anecdota Literaria*.) (*Stratmann*.)

†**bi-mēm'-bral**, *a.* [From Lat. *bi*=two, *membrum*=members, and Eng. suffix -*al*.] Having two members. (Used chiefly of sentences.)

***bi-mene**, ***by-mene** (pret. **biment*, **bimente*), *v. t.* [A. S. *bemēnan* (pret. *bimēnde*)=to bemoan.] [BEMOAN.]

1. To bemoan, to weep for, to wail for.

2. *Reflexively*: To make one's complaint; to complain.

***bi-mēn'-ing**, *pr. par.* [BIMENE.]

†**bi-mēn'-sal**, *a.* [Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *mensis*, a month.] Occurring once in two months. [BIMONTHLY.]

†**bi-mēst'-rī-al**, *a.* [From Lat. *bimestri(s)*, and Eng. suffix -*al*. In Fr., Sp., Port., & Ital. *bimestre*.] Continuing for two months.

bi-mē-tāl'-lic, *a.*

1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, two metals.

2. Pertaining to the use of two metals, usually gold and silver, as standards of monetary value.

bi-mēt'-al-lism, *s.* The use of a double monetary standard of value, usually of gold and silver. Bimetallists maintain that unsatisfactory conditions of the productive industries of the country are principally due to "the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people," and that the best and most effective remedy is to be secured by the free coinage of both gold and silver at a fixed ratio between the two metals. The platform of the Democratic party of the United States, adopted at Chicago, July 9, 1896, demanded "the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold, at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation," and that "the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private," and favored "such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract."

bi-mēt'-al-list, *s.* One who advocates the use of a double monetary standard of value.

bīm'-mōlle, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A flat, b. [BEMOL.]

bi'-mōnth-lŷ, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*, and Eng. *monthly*.] Happening, leaving, starting, &c., once in two months; as, a *bimonthly* mail, a mail which is dispatched once in two months. [BIMENSAL.]

bi-mūs'-cu-lar, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and Eng. *muscular*=pertaining to the muscles.] [MUSCULAR.]

Conchol.: Having two muscles, and consequently two muscular impressions on the shell. (*Kirby*.)

1. Been. (*Halliwell: Torrent of Portugal*.)

2. Are.

"If thou hast formed right true virtues face herein,
Vertue her self can best discern to whom they
written *bin*."

Spenser: Verses.

3. Were. (*Narcs*.)

4. Is.

¶ It occurs in this sense in some editions of Shakespeare, but in a song which he may have intended to be archaic.

"With every thing that pretty *bin*."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

In the Globe edition of Shakespeare *bin* is altered to *is* in this quotation.

bin, *s.* [A. S. *bin*, *binne*=a manger, crib, bin, hutch, or trough. In Dan. *bing*; Dut. *ben*=a basket, a hamper; Lat. *benna* (originally a Gael. word)=a kind of carriage; Wel. *ben*, *men*=a wain, a cart.] A box, or other inclosed place, where corn, bread, wine, or anything similar is kept. Hence such compounds as *corn-bin*, *coal-bin*, &c.

"The most convenient way of picking hops is into a long, square frame of wood called a *bin*."—*Mortimer*.

bin, *interj.* [Variation of *ban*, v., in the sense of curse, anathema upon.] A curse, an imprecation. (*Jamieson*.)

"*Bin* thae biting clegs."—*Jamieson*.

bi-nâ', vî-nâ', *s.* [In Hindust. *bin*; Hindi, *bina*; Mahratta, *vina*.] An Indian guitar, with a long finger-board, and a gourd attached to each end. Seven strings or wires wound round pegs in the usual way are attached to the finger-board—four on the surface and three at the sides. The instrument has about twenty frets. In the performance, one gourd is rested on the left shoulder and the other on the right hip. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

†**bin-a-cle**, *s.* [BINNACLE.]

†**bi'-nāl**, *a.* [From Lat. *bin(i)*=two, and Eng. suff. -*al*.] [BINARY.] Double, twofold.

"*Binal* revenge all this."

Ford: Witch of Edmonton, iii. 2. (*Richardson*.)

***bi-nam**, *pret. of v.* [BENIM, BINIMEN.]

***bi'-nāme**, *s.* [BYNAME.] (*Chaucer: Boeth.* 2,333.)

bi'-nar-ŷ, ***bi'-nar-ŷe**, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *binaire*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *binario*. From Lat. *binarius*=consisting of two; *bin(i)*=two by two, two apiece; from *bi*, with the distributive term *nus*.]

A. *As adj.*: Consisting of two, double, dual.

*B. *As subst.*: That which constitutes two.

"To make two or a *binary*, which is the first number, add but one unto one."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 307.

¶ *Binary* was of old used as an antithesis to unity; now in such a case *duality* is the word employed.

"In nature are two supreme principles,

As, namely, unity and *binary*."

Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage, G. 4, b.

Binary arithmetic: A method of notation invented by Leibnitz, but which appears to have been in use in China about 4,000 years ago. As the term *binary* implies, there are only two characters in this notation; these are 1 and 0. By it, our 1 is noted by 1, our 2 by 10, 3 by 11, 4 by 100, 5 by 101, 6 by 110, 7 by 111, 8 by 1000, 9 by 1001, 10 by 1010, &c. The principle is that 0 multiplies by 2 in place of by 10, as on the common system. Some properties of numbers may be more simply presented on this plan than on the common one; but the number of places of figures required to express a sum of any magnitude is a fatal objection to its use. Indeed, Leibnitz himself did not recommend it for practical adoption.

Binary compound:

Chem.: A compound of two elements, or of an element and a compound performing the function of an element, or of two compounds performing the functions of elements.

"Among the secondary organic products of the vegetable class, we meet a few instances of *binary* compounds of simple elements."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, Vol. I. (Introd.), p. 8.

Binary engine: Usually an engine having one cylinder, the piston being impelled by steam, which, having done its work there, is exhausted into another part of the apparatus, where it is allowed to communicate its unutilized heat to some liquid volatile at a lower temperature; the vapor of this second liquid, by its expansion in a second cylinder, yields additional useful force. Ether, chloroform, and bisulphide of carbon, have all been tried. (*Knight*.)

Binary form:

Music: The form of a movement which is founded on two principal themes or subjects. [SONATA FORM.] (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

Binary logarithms: A system of logarithms devised by Euler for facilitating musical calculations. Instead of having, like the common system of logarithms, 1 as the logarithm of 10, and 43,429,448 as the modulus, it had 1 as the logarithm of 2, and the modulus 1,442,695.

Binary measure: Common time, that is, in which the time of rising is equal to that of falling. [TONIC SOL-FA.]

bōil, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Binary number: A number composed of two units.

Binary scale:

Arith.: A uniform scale of notation, the ratio of which is two.

Binary star: A star which, closely examined by the telescope, is found to consist of two stars revolving around their common center of gravity. In some cases they are colored differently from each other. In 1803 Sir William Herschel discovered that *Gamma Leonis*, *Epsilon Bootis*, *Zeta Herculis*, *Delta Serpentis*, and *Gamma Virginis* are revolving double stars, and others, including *Castor*, have since been added to the list, a large proportion of the later discoveries having been made by Mr. D. S. Burnham of Chicago. This well known authority is now connected with the observatory of the North Western University. The period of revolution in various cases has been determined. It is found to vary from 43 to more than 1,200 years.

Binary system:

Zoöl., &c.: A system of classification by which each sub-kingdom, class, order, &c., is perpetually divided into two, the one with a positive and the other with a negative character, till genera are reached. For instance, on this system, the animal sub-kingdom is divided into Vertebrata and Invertebrata, that is, animals which have, and animals which have not, vetebre. The first is a natural combination; the second is not so, for several of its more or less subordinate sections, such as *Articulata*, *Mollusca*, &c., are as distinct from each other as the Vertebrata are from the Invertebrata in general. The Rev. Prof. Fleming was the great advocate of the Binary or Dichotomous system, which he carried out in his "Philosophy of Zoölogy" and his "British Animals," while Swainson, one of the great apostles of the rival Quinary system, was its determined foe.

"Binary or dichotomous systems, although regulated by a principle, are among the most artificial arrangements that have been ever invented."—Swainson. *Geog. Class. of Animals*, § 250.

Binary theory:

Chem.: A hypothesis proposed by Davy to reduce the haloid salts (as NaCl) and the oxygen salts (as NaNO₃) to the same type, the monad Cl' being replaced by the monad radical containing oxygen (NO₃)'. Acids are hydrogen salts, as HCl, or H(NO₃)'. A radical is only part of a molecule which can unite with or replace an element or another radical, atomicity for atomicity. Thus the dyad radical (SO₄)" can replace two monad radicals, (NO₃)', as in the equation Pb"(NO₃)₂ + Mg"(SO₄)" = Pb"(SO₄)" + Mg"(NO₃)₂. A radical cannot exist in a separate state. [See RADICAL.]

bi-nāte, a. [From Lat. *bini*=two by two, and Eng. suff. -ate.]

Bot.: Growing two together. Having two leaflets growing from the same point at the apex of the common petiole. The same as *bifoliate*.

bind, *bynde, *bin-dēn, *bȳn'-dȳn (pret. *bound*, **bound*, **bound*; pa. par. *bound*, *bounden*, **bound*, **bound*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *bindan*, pret. *band*, *bunde*, pa. par. *bunden*=(1) to bind, tie, capture, (2) to pretend; *gebīndan* (same meaning); Sw. & Icel. *binda*; Dan. *binde*; Dut. *binden*, *inbinden*, *verbinden*; Ger. *binden*; Goth. *bindan*, *gabindan*; Pers. *bandan*, *bandidan*=to bind, to shut; Hindust. *bāndhna*=to bind; Mahratta *bandhane*; Sansc. *bandh*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To tie or fasten artificially.

(1) To tie a person or thing by means of cords, ropes, chains, or anything similar. In the case of persons this may be to prevent one from becoming free; to bandage a bleeding wound; to serve for utility or ornament, or for any other purpose.

"... binding and delivering into prisons both men and women."—Acts xxii. 4.

"Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them."—Matthew xiii. 30.

"Thou shalt bind this line of scarlet thread in the window, which thou didst let us down by."—Joshua ii. 18.

(2) To keep in shape and strengthen by means of an artificial band or border, boards, backs, or anything similar. *Used*—

(a) Of the border sewed on a carpet, or anything similar.

(b) Of the fastening a wheel by means of a line.

(c) Of the stitching, pressing, and cutting a book, and of placing covers upon it. [BOOKBINDING.]

"Was ever book, containing such vile matter, So fairly bound?"

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 2.



Binate Leaf.

"Those who could never read the grammar, When my dear volumes touch the hammer, May think books best, as richest bound!"—Prior.

2. To confine or restrain by physical action. (Used of the operations of nature under the Divine control.)

(1) *Operating upon persons:* To restrain by moral action from movement. *Specially*—

(a) In the case of one bent double by disease.

"And, behold, there was a woman which had a spirit of infirmity eighteen years, and was bowed together, and could in no wise lift up herself. . . . And ought not this woman, being a daughter of Abraham, whom Satan hath bound, lo, these eighteen years, be loosed from this bond on the Sabbath day?"—Luke xiii. 11, 16.

(b) Any hindering of the flux of the bowels, or making them costive.

"Rhubarb hath manifestly in it parts of contrary operations; parts that purge and parts that bind the body."—Bacon.

(2) *Operating upon things:* To restrain by the operation of the law of gravitation.

"He bindeth the floods from overflowing."—Job xxviii. 11.

II. Figuratively:

1. To exercise restraint or moral compulsion upon the human mind, heart, conscience, or will, or upon the will of any of the inferior animals.

(a) *Upon man:* By natural or by human law, by an oath, a contract, a promise, a vow, considerations of duty, kindness shown to one, an overmastering moral impulse, or some other influence or necessity, to do some act or abstain from doing it.

"The law, by which all creatures else are bound, Binds man, the lord of all."

Cowper: *The Task*, bk. i.

"... traitors who were ready to take any oath, and whom no oath could bind."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., ch. xxii.

(b) *Upon one of the inferior animals.*

"You will sooner, by imagination, bind a bird from singing, than from eating or flying."—Bacon.

2. To establish by a judicial decision; to confirm; to ratify.

"... whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven."—Matthew xvi. 19.

B. Intransitive:

1. To contract its own parts together; to grow stiff and hard.

2. To make costive.

3. To be obligatory.

"The promises and bargains for truck, between a Swiss and an Indian, in the woods of America, are binding to them, . . ."—Locke.

C. In special phrases: (In those which follow, bind is uniformly transitive.)

(1) *Bound in the spirit:* Gr. *dedemenos tō pneumati*, lit., bound to the spirit=bound to one's own spirit, the ardent spirit leading forward the captive body=under a resistless impulse.

"And now, behold, I go bound in the spirit unto Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there."—Acts xx. 22.

(2) *To bind an apprentice.* [Bind out.]

(3) *To bind down:* To restrain one from perfect freedom on any matter by inducing him to come under formal written stipulations with regard to it.

(4) *To bind in:* To shut in, so as to make one feel like a prisoner. *Used*—

(a) *Of a physical restraint around one.*

"In such a dismal place, Where joy ne'er enters, which the sun ne'er cheers, Bound in with darkness, overspread with damps,"

Dryden.

(b) *Of a moral restraint.*

"Now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in To saucy doubts and fears."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

(5) *To bind out*, or simply to bind an apprentice, to draw out indentures, guaranteeing his services to a particular master, on certain conditions, for a specified time.

(6) *Law. To bind over:* To oblige to make appearance in a court of law under penalties for failing to do so.

"Sir Roger was staggered with the reports concerning this woman, and would have bound her over to the county sessions."—Addison.

(7) *To bind to:*

(i.) To place under indentures or contract, or any other obligation to a person.

"Art thou bound to a wife, seek not to be loosed."—1 Cor. vii. 27.

(ii.) To impel to a course of action.

(a) By considerations of duty.

"Though I am bound to every act of duty, I am not bound to that all slaves are free to."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

(b) By the lower propensities of one's nature.

"If still thou dost retain The same ill habits, the same follies too, Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave,"

Dryden.

(8) *To bind up:*

(i.) *Lit.:* To tie up with bandages or anything similar. *Used*—

(a) Of a wound tied up with bandages.

"... and when he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him, and bound up his wounds."—Luke x. 33, 34.

(b) Of anything else.

"Bind up the testimony, seal the law among my disciples."—Isaiah viii. 16.

(ii.) *Fig.:* To confine, to restrain.

"... yet it is not the only cause that binds up the understanding, and confines it for the time to one object, from which it will not be taken off."—Locke.

¶(a) Crabb thus distinguishes the verbs to bind and to tie: "Binding is performed by circumvolution round a body; tying, by involution within itself. Some bodies are bound without being tied; others are tied without being bound; a wounded leg is bound but not tied; a string is tied but not bound; a riband may sometimes be bound round the head, and tied under the chin. Binding, therefore, serves to keep several things in a compact form together; tying may serve to prevent one single body separating from another; a criminal is bound hand and foot; he is tied to a stake." "Binding and tying likewise differ in degree; binding serves to produce adhesion in all the parts of a body; tying only to produce contact in a single part." Similarly, in the figurative use of the terms, a "bond of union is applicable to a large body with many component parts; a tie of affection marks an adhesion between individual minds."

(b) To bind, to oblige, and to engage are thus discriminated: "Bind is more forcible and coercive than oblige; oblige than engage. We are bound by an oath, obliged by circumstances, and engaged by promises. Conscience binds, prudence or necessity oblige, honor and principle engage. A parent is bound no less by the law of his conscience, than by those of the community to which he belongs, to provide for his helpless offspring. Politeness obliges men of the world to preserve a friendly exterior toward those for whom they have no regard. When we are engaged in the service of our king and country, we cannot shrink from our duty without exposing ourselves to the infamy of all the world." "A debtor is bound to pay by virtue of a written instrument in law; he is obliged to pay in consequence of the importunate demands of the creditor; he is engaged to pay in consequence of a promise given. A bond is the strictest deed in law; an obligation binds under pain of a pecuniary loss; an engagement is mostly verbal, and rests entirely on the rectitude of the parties." (Crabb: *English Synonyms*.)

bind, *bȳnde (English), bīnd, *bīnde (Scotch), s. [From *bind*, *v.* (q. v.)]

A. Ordinary Language:

*1. The tendril (?) of a vine, or a thin shoot (?) of a vine.

"Bynde, a twyste of a wyne (wyne, P.): *Capriolus*, O. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*2. A name formerly given to the common Honey-suckle or Woodbine (*Lonicera periclymenum*, Lin.)

"Bynde, or wode bynde: *Corrigiola*, *vitella*, Cath. (*edera volubilis*, K.)."—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ Common bind: Probably both *Convolvulus arvensis* and *C. sepium*. [BINDWEED.]

B. Technically:

I. Hop-growing: A stalk of hops, so called from its winding round a pole or tree, or being tied to it.

"The two best sorts are the white and the grey bind; the latter is a large square hop, and the more hardy."—*Mortimer: Art of Husbandry*.

II. Music:

1. A curved line, , a sign which, when placed over two notes of the same name or same pitch, enharmonically changed, directs that the two are to be sustained as one. It is of frequent occurrence at points of syncopation and suspension. It is not the same as a slur (q. v.).

2. A brace (Fr. *accolade*) which binds together the separate parts of a score. (Stainer & Barrett.)

III. Metal-working: Indurated clay when mixed with oxide of iron.

IV. Fishing. A bind of eels: A quantity consisting of ten strikes, each containing twenty-five eels, or 250 in all.

bind-rail, s.

Hydraulic Engineering: A piece to which the heads of piles are secured by mortising or otherwise, serving to tie several of them together and as a foundation for the flooring-joists or stringers. A cap.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bind'-corn, s. [Eng. *bind*; *corn*. So called from its twining around the stems of corn.] A plant, *Polygonum convolvulus*. (Scotch.)

bind'-ēr, *bīn-dēre, s. [From Eng. *bind*, v., and suff. -er. In Dan., Dut., & Ger. *binder*; Sw., in compos., *bindare*, *binder*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. One who binds.

(a) Sheaves, or anything like them, literally tied up.

"Three binders stood, and took the handfals reapt,
From boys that gather'd quickly up."—Chapman.

(b) Books. (In this sense generally in composition, as *bookbinder*.)

2. That which binds.

(1) A fillet, a band.

"A double cloth of such length and breadth as might serve to encompass the fractured member, I cut from each end to the middle, into three binders."—Wiseman.

(2) An astringent.

"Ale is their eating and their drinking surely, which keeps their bodies clear and soluble. Bread is a binder; and, for that, abolisher even in their ale."—Beaumont & Fletcher: *Scornful Lady*.

B. Technically:

1. *Carp.*: A tie-beam, a binding-joint supporting transversely the bridging-joists above and the ceiling-joists below, to shorten the bearings. (*Knight*.)

2. *Shipbuilding*: A principal part of a ship's frame, such as keel, transom, beam, knee, &c. (*Knight*.)

3. *Woodenware and timber trade* (pl. binders): The long pliant shoots of hazel, ash, willows, and similar trees which have elasticity and strength enough to make them useful in fastening down newly-plucked sedges, in making close fences around rabbit-warrens, sheep-folds, &c.; in forming hurdles, and in tying up faggots and brooms. In various parts of the English speaking world they are called also WITHERS, WEEFS, EDDERS, or RODERS.

4. *Agriculture*:

(1) An attachment to a reaping-machine which binds the gavels into sheaves.

(2) A wisp of straw, a cord, wire, or other band for binding a sheaf of grain.

5. *Weaving*: A lever applied in a shuttle-box to arrest the shuttle and prevent its rebounding.

6. *Sewing-machine*: A device for folding a binding about the edge of a fabric and sewing it thereto.

7. *Bookbinding*: A cover for music, magazines, or papers, forming a temporary binder to keep them in order for convenient reference.

binder-frame, s. A hanger with adjustable bearings by which the angular position of the shafting may be regulated to suit the plane of motion of the belting.

binder's-board, s.

Bookbinding: A thick sheet of hard, smooth, calendered pasteboard, between which printed sheets are pressed to give them a smooth surface. Also the stiff pasteboards which form the basis of the sides of book covers.

†bind'-ēr-ŷ, s. [Eng. *bind*; -ery. In Ger. *buch-binderet*; Dut. *binderij*.] A place where binding is carried on. Specially a place where books are bound.

bind'-hel'-mīte, s. [Named after Bindheim, who analyzed and described it. Eng., &c., suff. -ite. (Min.) (q. v.)] A mineral, called also bleinierite. It occurs amorphous, reniform, spheroidal, encircling, or in other forms or ways. The hardness is 4; the sp. gr. 4.60-5.05; the luster resinous, dull, or earthy; the color white, gray, brownish, or yellowish. Composition: Antimonic acid, 32.71-47.36; oxide of lead, 40.73-61.38; water, 5.43-11.98, with other ingredients. It is produced by the decomposition of various antimonial ores. It occurs in various portions of Europe.

bind'-īng, *byn-dinge, *byn-dynge, pr. par., a. & s. [BIND, v.]

A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As participial adjective. Specially—

1. Astringent.

2. Stiff and hard.

"If the land is a binding land, you must make it fine by harrowing of it."—Mortimer.

3. Hindering; restraining.

"Even adverse navies bless'd the binding gale."
Thomson: *Liberty*, pt. iv.

C. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of binding, tying, fastening, or otherwise restraining; the state of being so tied, fastened, or otherwise restrained.

2. That which binds, ties, fastens, or otherwise restrains.

II. Technically:

1. *Bookbinding. Spec.*: The art of putting covers on a book. [BOOKBINDING.]

2. *Fencing*: A method of securing or crossing an opponent's sword by means of pressure accompanied with a spring of the wrist.

3. *Naut., Shipbuilding, &c.* (pl. bindings):

(a) The timbers of a ship which hold the frames together. Such are the beams, knees, clamps, water-ways, &c.

(b) The iron wrought around the dead-eyes.

binding-cloth, s.

Cloth Manuf.: Dyed and stamped muslin for covering books. The dyed cloth is passed between engraved rollers, or is worked after being cut into patterns of the required size. The engraved cylinders of hard steel confer the impress characteristic of the back and sides along with embossed designs over the surface in sharp relief. It is a cheap and good substitute for leather, which it has nearly superseded for general use.

binding-guide, s.

In Sewing-machines: A device adapted to receive a binding and fold it about the edge of a piece of material to be bound. Two methods have been tried. 1. A flattened tube folded gradually on itself longitudinally from near its receiving to its delivering end, but with a space left for the edge of the material. 2. Adjustable hooks projecting through the face of a guide and facing each other; the binding is directed by the guide and hooks, the material to be bound rests between the hooks, and the latter are adjustable, to lap the binding more or less on either side. Some binders turn in or hem the edges of a bias strip of cloth as it is applied for a binding.

binding-joint, s.

Carp.: A binder, a joist whose ends rest upon the wall-plates, and which support the bridging or floor joists above and the ceiling joists below. The binding-joint is employed to carry common joists when the area of the floor or ceiling is so large that it is thrown into bays. With large floors the binding-joists are supported by girders. [GIRDER.] Binding-joists should have the following dimensions:

Length of Bearing, feet	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
Depth..... inches	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Width..... inches	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½

(*Knight*.)

binding-plate, s. One of the side plates of a puddling or boiling furnace, which are tied together by bolts across the furnace, and by flanges, and serve to bind the parts of the furnace together and prevent the spreading of the arched roofs of the furnace and iron chamber. [PUDDLING-FURNACE.]

binding-rafter, s.

Carp.: A longitudinal timber in a roof, supporting the rafters at a point between the comb and eave.

binding-screw, s. A set-screw which binds or clamps two parts together. The term is applied, especially in instruments of graduation and measurement, to a screw which clamps a part in a given position of adjustment. For instance, the screw by which the wire of a galvanic battery is held in close contact with other metallic portions in the circuit is regarded as a binding-screw. (*Knight*.)

binding-screw clamp, s.

Galvanism: A device used with voltaic batteries; the lower portion is a clamp for the zinc or copper element, which is suspended in the bath; the upper has a hole for the conductor-wire, and a screw which comes forcibly down upon it to insure contact.

binding-strakes, s. pl.

Shipbuilding: Thick strakes, planking, or wales, at points where they may be bolted to knees, shelf-pieces, &c.

binding-wire, s. The wrapping-wire for attaching pieces which are to be soldered together, or to hold in intimate contact the parts concerned in a voltaic circuit.

bind'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *binding*; -ly.] In such manner as to bind.

bind'-īng-nēss, s. [Eng. *binding*; -ness.] The quality of being binding; that is, of having force to bind. (*Coleridge*.)

bind'-īngŝ, s.

Shipbuilding. [BINDING, C.]

bīn'-dle, s. [A. S. *bindele*=a binding, tying, or fastening with bands. In Sw. *bindel*=bandage, a fillet; Dan. & Dut. *bindzel*. From Sw. *binda*; Dan. *binde*; Dut. & Ger. *binden*=to bind.] The cord or rope that binds anything, whether made of hemp or straw. (*Scotch*.) (*Jamieson*.)

bind'-wēed, s. [Eng. *bindā*; *weed*=the weed that binds, so called from its long, slender, twining stem.]

1. The English name of the plants belonging to the extensive genus *Convolvulus*.

† *Bindweeds* (pl.) is the English designation given by Lindley to the order Convolvulaceæ.

2. *Smilax aspera*, a climbing shrub, a native of the south of France, of Italy, &c.

† *Bindweed* is the local name of several other species of plants. It is applied to the Common Ragwort (*Senecio Jacobæa*), but in this case it is really a corruption of *Bunweed* (q. v.).

Black Bindweed: *Polygonum convolvulus*, L.

Blue Bindweed: *Solanum dulcamara*, L. (*Ben Jonson*: *Vision of Delight*.)

Hooded Bindweeds: Plants of the family Convolvulaceæ and the genus *Calystegia*. It is only a book name.

Ivy Bindweed: *Polygonum convolvulus*, L.

Nightshade Bindweed: *Circæa lutetiana*, L.

Sea Bindweed: *Convolvulus soldanella*, L.

Small Bindweed: *Convolvulus arvensis*, L.

bind'-with, s. [Eng. *bind*, and *with*, s. So called because it is used in place of "withs," or withes, for binding up other plants. (*Prior*.)] The *Clematis vitalba*, or Travelers' Joy.

bind'-wood (d of *bind* mute), s. [Eng. *bind*; -wood=the wood that binds.] A Scotch name for Ivy (*Hedera helix*). (*Jamieson*.)

†bine, *bŷne, s. [From *bind*.] The running or climbing stem of a plant. (Used especially of the hop plant.) [BIND, s., B. I.] (*Gardner*.)

† *Great Bines*: A plant, *Convolvulus sepium*, L. [BINEWEED.]

***bīn-ē-ōthe, *bī-nē-then**, prep. & adv. The same as BENEATH (q. v.).

bī-nēr'-vāte, a. [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and Eng. *nervate*=pertaining to a nerve.] [NERVE.]

Bot.: Two-nerved. Applied to leaves which have two raised "nerves" or "veins" along their leaf.

***bi-nethe, *bi-ne-then**, prep. & adv. [BENEATH.]

bīn'-wēed, s. [*Bine*=bind, and *weed*.] A name sometimes given to a plant, *Convolvulus sepium*, more commonly called Bindweed (q. v.). (*Britten & Holland*.)

bing (1), (*Scotch & O. Eng.*), s. [Sw. *binge*=a heap; Icel. *bingr*. *Binge* in Dan. means not a heap, but a bin.]

1. *Gen.*: A heap.

"Quhen thay depulye the mekil bing of quhete."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 113, 49.

"Potato-bings are snugged up frae skaith
O' coming winter's biting, frosty breath."

Burns: *The Brigs of Ayr*.

2. *Spec.*: A pile of wood, immediately designed as a funeral pile.

"The grete bing was vpbeildit wele,
Of aik treis, and fyrren schydis dry,
Wythin the secret cloyes, vnder the sky."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 117, 43.

† *Bing* in the last example is the rendering of Lat. *pyra*.

bing (2), *bynge*, s. [Dan. *bing*=a binn, a bin; A. S. *bin*=a bin, a trough.] A trough. The same as BIN, BINNE (q. v.).

Mining: A place for receiving ore ready for smelting.

bing-hole, s. The opening through which ore ready for smelting is thrown.

bing-ore, s. The largest and best of the ore.

bing-stead, s. The place where the best of the ore (*bing-ore*) is thrown when ready for the merchant.

bing, v. t. [From *bing*, s. (q. v.)] To put into a heap. *Used*—

(a) *Gen.*: Of anything.

"The hairst was ower, the barnyard fill'd,
The 'tatoes bing'd, the mart was kill'd," &c.
Blackwood's Magazine, December, 1822.

(b) *Spec.*: Of the accumulation of money.

"Singin upo' the verdant plain,
Ye'll bing up siller o' yir ain."

Tarras: *Poems*, p. 48. (*Jamieson*.)

***bi-nime, *be-nome, *bi-ni-men, *bi-no-men** (pret. *binam*, pa. par. *benumen*), v. t. [A. S. *beniman*, pret. *benam*, pa. par. *benumen* = (1) to deprive, to take away, (2) to stupefy, to benumb; *be*, and *niman* = to take away.]

1. To take away.

"Fro me thine doutres bi-nimen."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 1, 7.

2. To rescue.

"Io warc al that thu was binumen."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 2, 876.

3. To place.

"His heued under fote bi-numen."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 376.

4. To use.

"Sichem, sithen, hire ille binam."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 1, 706.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thin, †his; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhū. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

bīnk, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To press down, so as to deprive anything of its proper shape. (Used principally of shoes when, by careless wearing, they are allowed to fall down in the heels.) (*Jamieson*.)

bīnk (1), *s.* [In Dut. *bank*=a bench, a pew, a bank, or a shelf.] [BANK, BENCH, BENK.]

1. A bench.

(a) *In a general sense*: Any bench or seat.

(b) *Spec.*: The long seat before the fire in a country-house.

2. A bank; an acclivity.

¶ *Bink of a peat-moss*: The perpendicular part of a peat-moss from which the laborer who stands opposite to it cuts his peats. (*Statist. Acc. of Scotland*.)

3. A plate-rack, consisting of shelves on which plates are kept.

"... while she contemplated a very handsome and good-humored face in a broken mirror, raised upon the *bink* (the shelves on which the plates are disposed) for her special accommodation."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xii.

bink-side, *s.* The side of the long seat before the fire. (*Turris, Poems*.)

bīnk (2), *s.* [From Eng. *bin*, or Scotch *bunker* (?) (q. v.).]

Cotton Manuf.: A sack of cotton in a bin or on the floor, consisting of successive layers of cotton from different bales laid in alternating strata, in order to blend them. The supply of cotton for the machinery is taken by raking down the take so as to mix the cotton of the successive layers at each take.

***binn** (1), *s.* [BIN.]

***binn** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Jamieson suggests Wel. *byddin*=a troop, a company.] The whole of the reapers employed on the harvest-field. (*Jamieson*.)

bīn'-nā, *pres. indic. & 2d per. imper. of v.* [Be, and *nā*=not.] Be not. (*Scotch and Provincial Eng.*)

"I ken naeboddy but my brother, Monkbarns himsell, wad gae through the like o't, if, indeed, it *binna* you, Mr. Lovel."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xi.

bīn'-nā-cle, **†bin'-ā-cle**, ***bit'-ta-cle**, *s.* [In Sp. *bitacora*=a binnacle; Port. *bitacola*=a binnacle; Fr. *habitable*=a habitation, a binnacle; Lat. *habiticulum*=a dwelling-place, a habitation; *habito*=to dwell, to inhabit; frequent of *habeo*=to have.]

Nautical:

1. (Of the older and more correct form *bittacle*): Same meaning as 2 (q. v.).

"*Bittacle*, a timber frame, where the compass stands before the steersman."—*Glossog. Nov.*, 2d ed. (1719.)

¶ The same form is in Martin's Old English Dict. (1754) and Johnson's Dict. (1773). In these and others of similar dates, *bittacle* alone occurs. Sheridan's Dict., 4th ed. (1797), has both *binacle* and *bittacle*, and under the latter these words occur: "now usually called *binacle*." Thus apparently the transition from *bittacle* to *binnacle* was made between the years 1773 and 1797. Todd (2d ed., 1827) omits *binnacle* and goes back to *bittacle*. Webster (ed. 1848) has both *binnacle* and *bittacle*, giving the full explanation of the word under the former spelling.

2. (Of the modern and corrupt spelling *binnacle*, probably from its being erroneously supposed to mean a little binn or bin): A wooden case or box in which the compass on board a ship is kept to protect it from injury. A light is placed within it at night to insure that its indications are seen. It is placed immediately in front of the wheel or steering apparatus, and secured to the deck, usually by metal stays. The after portion has glass windows, so that the compass is at all times visible to the helmsman, who stands at the wheel.

***bīnne**, *s.* [A. S. *binne*=a bin, a trough.] A temporary inclosure for preserving grain. [BIN.] (*Scotch*.)

***bin-nen**, *prep. & adv.* [A. S. *binnan*=within.] Within.

"And it wurth soth *binnen* swile sel."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 1,032.

†**bīn'-nēr**, *v. i.* [Perhaps from Wel. *buancor*=swift; *buanned*=rapid.]

Of wheels: To move round rapidly with a whirling sound. (*Jamieson*.)

bīn'-nīte, *s.* [From the valley of *Binnen*, *Binnin*, or *Binnenthal* in Switzerland, where it occurs; suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Mineralogy:

1. A brittle mineral with isometric crystals; hardness, 4.5; sp. gr., 4.477; luster, metallic; color, brownish, greenish, or on a fresh fracture black; streak, cherry-red. Composition: Snlpur, 27.55 to 32.73; arsenic, 18.98-30.06; copper, 37.74-46.24; lead, 0-2.75; silver, 1.23-1.91; iron, 0-0.82. It occurs in dolomite at Binnen (see etym.). It is called also Dufrenoy-site. (*Dana*.)

2. (In Ger. *binnit*.) The same as Sartorite (q. v.).

†**bīn'-ō-cle**, *s.* [From Fr. *binocle*; Ital. *binocolo*; Lat. *bini*=two by two, and *oculus*=eye.] A binocular telescope (q. v.).

bī-nōc'-u-lar, *a.* [In Fr. *binoculaire*; from *bini*=two by two, and *oculus*=an eye.]

1. Having two eyes.

"Most animals are *binocular*, spiders for the most part octonocular, and some senocular."—*Derham*.

2. Pertaining to both eyes; as, "binocular vision."

3. Having two tubes, each furnished above with an eye-glass, so as to enable one to see with both eyes at once. Many opera-glasses, telescopes, and microscopes are now binocular. (See compound words.)

binocular eye-piece, *s.*

Optics: An eye-piece so constructed and applied to the object-glass as to divide the optical pencil transmitted to the latter, and form, as to each part of the divided pencil, a real or virtual image of the object beyond the place of division.

binocular-glass, *s.*

Optics: An eye-glass or telescope to which both eyes may be applied.

binocular microscope, *s.*

Optics: A microscope with two eye-glasses, so that both eyes may use it simultaneously. When the invention of the microscope by Professor Wheatstone had called attention to the value of binocular vision, attempts were made to render microscopes also binocular. Professor Riddel of New Orleans, Mr. Wenham of London, and Professor Nachet experimented, all more or less successfully, in this direction.

binocular telescope, *s.*

Optics: A pair of telescopes mounted in a stand, and having a parallel adjustment for the width between the eyes. The tubes have a coincident horizontal and vertical adjustment for altitude and azimuth. The inventor of this instrument is said to have been a Capuchin monk, Schyrleus de Rheita. Galileo also made a binocular telescope in 1617.

bī-nōc'-u-lāte, *a.* [From Lat. *bini*=two by two, *oculus*=an eye, and suff. *-ate*.] Having two eyes. [BINOCULAR.]

bī-nōc'-u-lūs, *s.* [From Lat. *bini*=two by two, and *oculus*=an eye.]

Zoöl.: The name given by Geoffroy, Leach, &c., to a genus of entomostracous Crustaceans, now more generally called *Apus* (q. v.).

bī-nō'-dāl, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and Eng. *nodal*=pertaining to a node; from Latin *nodus*=a knot.]

Bot.: Having two nodes. It is used specially of the inflorescence called the *cyme*, as existing in some monocotyledonous plants.

bī-nō'-mī-al, *a. & s.* [Lat. prefix *bi*=two; *nom(en)*=a name; *i* connective; and Eng. suff. *-al*. In Fr. *binome*; Port. *binomo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Phys. Science*: Having two distinct names. [BINOMIAL SYSTEM.]

2. *Algebra*: Pertaining to a quantity consisting of two terms united together by the signs + or -. If × joins them, they are only a *monomial*. A *binomial* is ranked under the general term *polynomial*. [BINOMIAL THEOREM.]

B. As substan.: A quantity consisting of two terms united together by the signs + or -.

binomial system.

Nomenclature of Animals, Plants, &c.: A system (that which now obtains) which gives to an animal, a plant, or other natural object, two names, the first to indicate the genus, and the second the species to which it belongs, as *Canis familiaris* (the dog), *Bellis perennis* (the daisy).

"This system [of zoological nomenclature] is called the *binomial system* from the circumstance that, according to this method, every animal receives two names, one belonging to itself exclusively, the other in common with all the other species of the genus in which it is included."—*Dallas: Nat. Hist.; Anim. King.*, p. 11.

binomial theorem.

Algebra: A theorem, or it may be called a law, discovered by Sir Isaac Newton, by which a binomial quantity can be raised to any power without the trouble of a series of actual multiplications. Actual multiplication shows that the 7th power of $x + a$ is $x^7 + 7x^6a + 21x^5a^2 + 35x^4a^3 + 35x^3a^4 + 21x^2a^5 + 7xa^6 + a^7$. It is evident that the several powers of the two letters x and a and the co-efficients stand so related to each other that study of them might enable one to deduce a law from them. In its most abstract form it is this: If $(x + a)$ be raised to the n th power, that is,

$$(x + a)^n, \text{ it } = xn + nxn-1a + \frac{n \cdot (n-1)}{1 \cdot 2}$$

$$(xn-2a^2 + \frac{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} xn-3a^3 + \dots \&c.$$

bī-o-biāst, *s.* [Gr. *bios*=life, and *blastos*=germ.] A minute mass of living protoplasm.

bī-ōc'-ēl-lāte, *a.* [From Lat. pref. *bi*=two, and *ocellatus*=that which has ocelli; from *ocellus*=an eyelet, a little eye; dimin. of *oculus*=an eye.]

Entom.: Having two ocelli on its wings.

bī-ō-chēm'-īc, *a.* [BIOCHEMISTRY.] Of or pertaining to biochemistry.

bī-ō-chēm'-īst, *s.* One versed in the science of biochemistry.

bī-ō-chēm'-īst-rŷ, *s.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and Eng. *chemistry*.] The science which treats of the vital phenomena dependent upon chemical influences. It has been recently established that light, heat, electricity, and even gravitation influence the lower animals in the same manner as they influence plant life. Certain chemical agents directly attract or repel plant germs and lower animals, and certain plants produce and emit certain agents. Recent investigations by Professors Loeb, Friedlander, and others, prove that by certain excitations certain reflex curves are brought into action with absolute certainty. They show, among other things, that the chemical reaction of food directly causes an appropriate reflex movement of the alimentary organs. The proboscis of a bee, for instance, will sip honey even if the head of the bee is completely severed from the rest of the body. Professor Loeb, biochemist of the University of Chicago, has recently succeeded in prolonging the life of an individual cell by chemical agency, and some enthusiastic biochemic investigators predict that the time is not far distant when the life of an organism itself may be indefinitely prolonged through the application of the principles of biochemistry.

bī-ō-dŷ-nām'-īcs, *s.* [From Gr. *bios*=life, and Eng. *dynamics* (q. v.).] The dynamics of life, the doctrine of vital forces or activity. (*Dunglison*.)

bī-ō-gēn'-ē-sīs, **bī-ō-gēn'-ē-sīs**, *s.* [Gr. *bios*=life, and *genesis*=generation.]

Biol.: A scientific word invented by Professor Huxley, and first used by him in his address, as President of the British Association, at Liverpool, 1870, to indicate the view that living matter can be produced only from that which is itself living. It is opposed to *abiogenesis*. The first who established the doctrine of *biogenesis* was Francesco Redi. He considered that there were two kinds of it; the first, and by far the most common, that in which the offspring passes through the same series of changes as the parent, and the second, that in which the offspring is altogether and permanently unlike the parent. The former is now called *HOMOGENESIS* and the latter *XENOGENESIS* (q. v.). (See also *ABIOGENESIS* and *PARTHENOGENESIS*.) Professor Huxley, after summing up the arguments for and against Redi's great doctrine of biogenesis, adds the words, "Which appears to me, with the limitations I have expressed, to be victorious along the whole line at the present day." (*Huxley: Brit. Assoc. Report*, 1870, pp. lxxvi.)

bī-ōg'-ēn-īst, *s.* A believer in the doctrine of biogeny.

bī-ōg'-ēn-ŷ, **bī-ōg'-ēn-ŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *bios*=life, and *gennao*=to beget, to engender.]

Biol.: The doctrine that life originates only from life. The same as *BIOGENESIS* (q. v.).

bī-ō-grāph, *s.* An instrument for throwing upon canvas lifelike, moving pictures taken by the kinetograph or similar instrument. There are various forms of this instrument, the best known of which is the *vitascop* (q. v.).

bī-ōg'-raph-ēr, *s.* [From Eng. *biograph(y)*; -er. In Sw. *biograf*; Dan. & Ger. *biograph*; Fr. *biographe*; Port. *biographo*; Ital. *biografo*; all from Gr. *bios*=the time or course of life, life, and *graphō*=to write.] [BIOGRAPHY.] One who writes the lives or memoirs of persons deceased.

¶ It is used—

(1) *As a simple word*:

"... that industrious and exact antiquary and biographer, Mr. Anthony à Wood, . . ."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.; Bookseller to the Reader*.

(2) *In compos.*: In the term *autobiographer*=one who is a biographer of himself, *i. e.*, who writes his own life or memoirs. [AUTOBIOGRAPHER.]

***bī-ō-grāph'-ī-a**, *s.* [BIOGRAPHY.]

†**bī-ō-grāph'-īc**, **bī-ō-grāph'-ī-cal**, *a.* [In Fr. *biographique*; Port. *biografico*; from Gr. *bios*=course of life, and *graphikos*=capable of drawing, painting, or writing.] Pertaining to biography. [BIOGRAPHY.]

bī-ō-grāph'-ī-cal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *biographical*; -ly.] After the manner of biography or of a biographer.

bī-ōg'-ra-phīze, *v. t.* [*Biograph(y)*, term. *-ize*.] To write the life of a person.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bi-ōg'-ra-phŷ, ***bi-ō-grāph'-i-a**, s. [In Ger. & Fr. *biographie*; Port. *biographia*; Ital. & Sp. *biografía*. From Gr. *bios*=course of life such as man leads, as opposed to *zōē*, that led by the inferior animals. *Bios* is used also to mean biography. *Graphy* is from Gr. *graphē*=a delineation, a writing, a description; *graphō*=to grave, to write.] The written life of an eminent person. It is supposed to be fuller than memoirs, which simply record the more memorable scenes in his history. The word *biography* is quite recent. As Trench shows, it came into the language first as *biographia*. This latter term, though it looks Greek, or Latin borrowed from Greek, is really in neither tongue, though it occurs in Portuguese, and analogous words exist in French, Italian, and Spanish. [See etym.] Though the term *biography* is modern, the kind of literature which it describes is ancient. In the Book of Genesis there are biographies, or at least memoirs, of Adam, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, and others. Homer's "Odyssey" may be considered to be an extended biography of Ulysses, limited, however, to the most interesting period of his life—that of his wanderings. Though the "Iliad" may be loosely called a history of the Trojan war, yet, more accurately, it is a chapter from the biography of Achilles, describing calamities he brought upon the Greeks by the revenge which he took on Agamemnon for carrying off his female captive Briseis. The most elaborate ancient Greek biography was Plutarch's *Parallel Lives* (*Biōi Parallēloi*) consisting of forty-six memoirs of Greek, Roman, and other celebrities; it was published about A. D. 80. In B. C. 44, Cornelius Nepos had sent forth a biographical work, his *Vitæ Imperatorum*, Lives of Commanders.

In more modern times very extended biographies have been attempted. Thus France has its *Biographie Universelle* in fifty-two volumes, published between 1810 and 1828, and England, among other works, possesses its *Biographia Britannica*, five volumes (1747-1766), its *English General Biographical Dictionary*, eleven volumes (1762), and *Chalmers' Biographical Dictionary*, thirty-two volumes (1812-1817), which was but a larger edition of the before-mentioned *General Biographical Dictionary*.

Among works of more limited aim may be noted various *Lives of the Saints*, Fox's *Book of Martyrs*, various *Lives of the Poets*, Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, and finally, *Men of the Time*, in which last work are memoirs of living instead of dead heroes.

One branch of biography is *autobiography*, in which a person gives his own life or memoirs. *Cæsar's Commentaries* is a most valuable example of this kind of writing.

Biography is properly a department of history which should be a history not solely of eminent personages, but of the people also over whom they rule. The more prominent a person has been, the more nearly does his biography become identical with history in the ordinary sense. A life or memoir of Martin Luther, Napoleon I., Washington, or Lincoln, is, in all essential particulars, history, and that not of a solitary nation, but of the world.

¶ *Biography* is used—

(1) As a simple word.
"Biographia, or the history of particular men's lives, comes next to be considered."—Dryden.

"... no species of writing seems more worthy of cultivation than *biography*, since none can more certainly enchain the heart by irresistible interest, or more widely diffuse instruction to every diversity of condition."—Johnson; Rambler, No. 60.

(2) As a compound, in the term *autobiographer* (q. v.).

bi-ō-lōg'-i-cal, a. [In Fr. *biologique*; from Gr. *bios*=course of life, and *logikos*=pertaining to speech or reason; *logos*=a word, . . . a discourse; suff. *-al*.]

Phys. Science: Pertaining or relating to the science of biology.

"... the state of *biological science* . . ."—Dr. Allen Thomson; Brit. Assoc. Rep. (1871), pt. ii., 114.

"... *biological research* . . ."—Ibid.

bi-ōl'-ō-gist, s. [Gr. *bios*=course of life, and *logistēs*=a calculator, a reasoner; *logizomai*=to count, reckon; from *logos*=a word, a discourse.]

Phys. Science: One who cultivates the science of biology.

"... the problems and argumentations familiar to the professed *biologist*, . . ."—Professor Rolleston; Brit. Assoc. Rep. (1870), pt. ii., 92.

bi-ōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [In Fr. *biologie*; from Gr. *bios*=course of life (BIOGRAPHY), and *logos*= . . . discourse.]

Phys. Science: A term, first introduced by Treviranus of Bremen, recently adopted by the leading English-speaking naturalists, and now obtaining universal currency. It is used in two senses—

(1) (*In a more restricted sense*): Physiology.
"... the word *Biology* is at present used in two senses, the one wider, the other more restricted. In this latter sense the word becomes equivalent to the older and still more currently used word 'Physiology.'"—Professor Rolleston; Brit. Assoc. Rep. (1870), pt. ii., 96.

(2) (*In a wider sense*): The science of life in its widest acceptation. It specially addresses itself to scientific inquiries into the first origin of life and the changes it has undergone from the earliest traceable period until now.

bi-ōl'-sīs, s. [Gr. *bios*=life, and *luein*=to loosen.] The dissolution of a living organism; the devitalization of living tissue.

bi-ō-lŷt'-ic, a. Pertaining to biolysis; tending to destroy life.

bi-ōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. *bios*=life, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for registering a person's vital force, invented in 1898 by Dr. Baraduc, of Paris, France.

bi-ōm'-ē-trŷ, s. [Gr. *bios*=life, and *metron*=a measure.] The estimation of the probable duration of life.

bi-ō-phŷ-tŭm, s. [Gr. *bios*=life, and *phyton*=a plant, *phyō*=to bring forth.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Oxalidaceæ (Oxalids). The *Biophytum sensitivum* (Sensitive Biophytum) has pinnate leaves, irritable or sensitive. It is a very pretty annual.

bi-ō-plāsm, s. [Gr. *bios*=life, course of life, and *plasma*=that which is capable of being fashioned, an image; from *plassō*=to form, mold, or shape.]

Biol.: A term introduced by Prof. L. S. Beale, an English scientist, to designate forming, living, or germinal matter; the living matter of living beings. The term protoplasm had been previously used in an analogous sense, but Dr. Beale felt precluded from adopting it by the fact that it was used by most writers, and notably by Professor Huxley, in a widely extended sense, so as to require the introduction of a word more limited in signification. It is distinguished from formed matter; indeed, the extension of the one and that of the other occur under different and often opposite conditions. All the organs of the body come from bioplasm. (Beale: *Bioplasm*, 1872.)

bi-ē-plāst, s. [Gr. *bios*=course of life, and *plastos*=formed, molded; from *plassō*=to form, to mold.]

Biol.: A little nucleus of germinal matter, many of which are scattered through the tissues of the body. It is from these that the growth of new matter proceeds. In the process of healing of a wound near the surface of the body, "lymph" is poured out, in which may be found bioplasts which have descended from white blood corpuscles. Of these, some produce epithelium, others fibrous connective tissue, unless they be too freely nourished, in which case they grow and multiply rapidly, and no kind of tissue whatever results, but pus is alone formed. (Beale: *Bioplasm*, § 43, 133.)

bi-ō-tine, **bi-ō-ti'-na**, s. [Ital. *biotina*. From Biot, a French naturalist.] A mineral, called also Anorthite (q. v.).

bi-ō-tite, s. [Named after Biot, a French naturalist; suff. *-ite*.]

Min.: A hexagonal and an optically uniaxial mineral, formerly called Magnesia Mica, Hexagonal Mica, and Uniaxial Mica. It exists in tabular prisms, in disseminated scales, or in massive aggregations of cleavable scales. Color: silvery-white, rarely bottle-green, and by transmitted light often fiery-red. Composition a good deal varies. One specimen had: silica, 40.00; alumina, 16.16; sesquioxide of iron, 7.50; oxide of manganese, 21.54; potassa, 10.83; water, 3.0; iron, 0.50; and titanate acid, 0.2. Rubellan is an altered biotite and Eukamptite one of a hydrous type. (Dana.)

bĭp'-ar-ōŭs, a. [Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *parere*=to bring forth, to bear.] Bringing forth two at a birth. (Johnson.)

bi-par'-tĕd, **ĭby-par-ted**, a. [Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and Eng. *parted* (q. v.).] Divided into two.

bi-par'-tĭ-ble, a. [In Fr. *bipartible*. From Lat. *bipartio*=to divide into two parts. Lat. pref. *bi*=two, and *partibilis*=divisible; *partio*=to share, to part; *pars*=a part.]

Bot.: Capable of being parted in two. Example: the Calyx of Protea.

bi-par'-tĭ-ent, a. & s. [Lat. *bipartiens*, *pr. par. of *bipartio*.] [See BIPARTIBLE.]

A. As adjective: Dividing into two parts without leaving a remainder. (*Glossog. Nova*.)

¶ *A bipartient number:* The same as B. substantive (q. v.).

B. As substantive: A number which divides another into two equal parts without leaving a fraction. Thus 4 is a bipartient of 8, and 25 of 50.

bi-par'-tĭle, a. [From Lat. prefix *bi*, *part*, and suff. *-ile*.] Bipartible, which may be divided into two. (Martyn.)

bi-par'-tĭte, a. [In Ital. *bipartito*; from Lat. *bipartitus*, pa. par. of *bipartio*=to divide into two

parts; prefix *bi*=two, and *partio*=to share, to part, *pars*=a part. In Fr. *biparti*.] Divided into two, biparted. *Used*—

1. *Spec.:* Of things material.

"His [Alexander's] empire was *bipartite* into Asia and Syria."—Gregory; Posthuma, p. 159.

2. *Fig.:* Of things not material.

"The divine fate is also *bipartite*; some theists supposing God both to decree and to do all things in us (evil as well as good), or by His immediate influence to determine all actions, and so make them alike necessary to us."—Cudworth: *Intellectual System*, Pref., p. 1.

Bot.: Parted in two from the apex almost but not quite to the base. Applied to leaves, &c.

ĭbi-par-tĭ-tion, s. [In Fr. *bipartition*; from Lat. *bipartitum*, supine of *bipartio*=to divide into two parts; prefix *bi*=two, and *partio*=to share, to part; *pars*=a part.] The act or operation of dividing into two parts. The state of being so divided.

ĭbi-pā-tent, a. [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and Eng. *patent*.] Open on both sides. (*Glossog. Nova*.)

***bi-peche**, **bi-pe-chen** (pa. par. *bipehte*), v. t. [A. S. *bepæcan*; pa. par. *bepæht*=to deceive or seduce.] To deceive. (*O. Eng. Hom.*, i. 91.)

bi-pĕc'-tĭn-āte, a. [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *pectinatus*=sloped two opposite ways, like a comb; *pecten*=a comb; *pecto*=to comb.]

Bot., &c.: Having two margins, each pectinate, *i. e.*, toothed like a comb.

bi-pĕd, a. & s. [In Fr. *bipède*; Port. *bipede*. From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *pes*, genit. *pedis*=foot.]

A. As adjective: Having two feet.

"By which the man, when heavenly life was ceased, Became a helpless, naked, *biped* beast."—Byron: *An Epistle*. (Richardson.)

B. As substantive: A man or other being walking on two feet, as contradistinguished from a quadruped walking on four.

"No serpent or fishes oviparous, have any stones at all, neither *biped* nor quadruped oviparous have any exteriorly."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

bi-pĕd-al, **bĭp'-ĕd-al**, a. [In Fr. *bipédal*; from Lat. *bipes*, genit. *bipedis*=two-footed.] [BIPED.] Having two feet.

"... in this case it would have become either more strictly quadruped or *bipedal*."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, Pt. I., ch. iv.

bi-pĕl'-tā-ta, s. pl. [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *pelta*; Gr. *peltē*=a small, light shield of leather, without a rim. It was generally crescent-shaped.]

Zoöl.: Cuvier's name for a family of Crustaceans, one of two making up the order Stomapoda. It was so called because the testa is divided into two bucklers, whereas in the other family, the Unipeltata, there is but one. The former is now generally called Phyllosomidæ, and the latter Squillidæ, while a third family, the Mysidæ, has been placed with them under the Stomapoda. (See these terms.)

bi-pĕl'-tāte, a. [BIPELTATA.]

Zoöl.: Having a covering like two small shields, or like a double shield.

bi-pĕn'-nāte, **bi-pĕn-nā'-tĕd**, a. [From Latin prefix *bi*, and *pennatus*=feathered, winged. Compare also *bipennis*=having two wings; *bi*=two, and *penna*=a feather, a wing.]

1. **Zoöl.:** Having two wings.

"All *bipennated* insects have poises joined to the body."—Derham.

*2. **Bot.:** The same as BIPINNATED (q. v.).

bi-pĕn-nāt'-ĭ-par'-tĕd, a. [From Latin prefix *bi*=two, and Eng. *pennatiparted* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Twice pennatiparted, doubly divided into partings or partitions—applied to the venation of a leaf and its lobings. (Lindley: *Introd. to Bot*.)

bi-pĕn-nāt'-ĭ-sĕc'-tĕd, a. [From Lat. pref. *bi*=two, and Eng. *pennatisected* (q. v.).] The same as bipennati-parted, except that the double divisions are into segments instead of into partitions. (Lindley: *Introd. to Bot*.)

bi-pĕn'-nĭs, s. [Lat. *bipennis*, as adj.=having two edges; as subst.=an ax with two edges, a battle-ax; from prefix *bi*, and *penna*=a feather; another form of *pinna*=a feather, a wing.] A two-edged ax, a battle-ax.

bi-pĕs, s. [Lat. *bipes*=two-footed; from prefix *bi*=two, and *pes*=foot.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A name given to a lizard from the Cape of Good Hope—the *Anguis bipes* of Linnæus, the *Scelotes bipes* of Gray.

2. **Zoöl.:** A genus of reptiles, belonging to the order Sauria, and the family Gymnophthalmidæ. The hinder legs are imperfect, and thus the first step is taken toward their disappearance in the Ophidia (Serpents), to which these lizards are closely akin. Some species are now transferred to the genus *Pygopus* (q. v.). Example: *Bipes lepidonodus*, Lacepède, now *Pygopus lepidopodus*. It is from Australia.

bōil, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwĭ; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exĭst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = ŝan. -tion, -sion = ŝŭn; -ñion, -ŝion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = ŝŭš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bĕl, dĕl.

bī-pēt'-al-ous, *a.* [From prefix *bi*=two, and Lat. *petalum*=a metal plate. From Gr. *petalon*=a leaf, a petal, a plate of metal.] [PETAL.]
Bot.: Having two petals in the flower.

bī-phōr'-a, **bī-phōr'-ēs**, *s. pl.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*, and Gr. *phērō*; the same as Lat. *fero*=to bear.]

Zool.: An order of Tunicated Molluscs, consisting of free-swimming animals, transparent on glass, and having an aperture at each end of their tubular bodies, the one for the ingress and the other for the exit of water. The typical genus is *Salpa*. The nearest affinity of the Biphora is with the Ascidians. [ASCIDIA.]

bī-pīn'-nāte, **bī-pīn'-nā-tēd**, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*, and Eng. *pinnated*. Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *pinnatus*=feathered; *pinna*=a feather.]

Bot.: The term used when the leaflets of a pinnate leaf are themselves pinnate. A great many of the Acacias, which constitute so marked a feature in tropical jungles, have beautifully bipinnate leaves; so also have their near allies, the Mimosas.

bī-pīn'-nāt'-ī-fīd, ***bī-pēn'-nāt'-ī-fīd**, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two; and Eng. *pinnatifid*, *pennatifid* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Twice pinnatifid. The term used when the lobes or sinuations of a pinnatifid leaf are themselves pinnatifid.



Bipinnate Leaf.

bī-plī'-cāte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *plicatus*=folded; *pa. par. plico*=to fold.]

Bot.: Twice folded together. (Henslow.)

†bī-plīc'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [From Lat. *biplex*, genit. *biplicis*=double, and Eng. suffix *-ity*.] The state of being twice folded, reduplication. (Roget.)

bī-pō'-lar, *a.* [From prefix *bi*=two, and *polar* (q. v.).] Doubly polar. (Coleridge.)

Bī-pōnt, **Bī-pōn'-tine**, *a.* [From Lat. *bipontinus*=pertaining to *Bipontium*, now Zweibrücken, in Bavaria.]

Biblio.: Relating to books published at Zweibrücken, or Deux Ponts, as the town was called by the French. (Etym.)

***bi-pré-nan**, *v. t.* [A. S. pref. *bi*, and *preon*=a clasp, a bodkin.] To pin, to tag. (Old Eng. *Miscellany*, ed. Morris., 101.) (Stratmann.)

bī-pū'nc-tāte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *punctatus*=*punctus*=a puncture, with suffix *-ate*.] [PUNCTATE.]

Entom., &c.: Having two punctures.

bī-pū'nc-tū-al, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *punctus*=a puncture, . . . a point, with suffix *-al*.] [PUNCTURE.] Having two points. (Maunder.)

bī-pū'-pil-lāte, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *pupilla*=(1) an orphan girl; (2) the pupil of the eye.]

Entom.: Having two pupil-like markings, differing in color, in the ocellus of a butterfly's wing.

bī-quād'-rāte, *s.* [In Ger. *biquadrat*. Lat. prefix *bi*=two, and *quadratus*=squared, square; *quadro*=to make square; *quadrum*=a square; *quatuor*=four.] The fourth power of a number or quantity, [BIQUADRATIC.]

"*Biquadrate*, the fourth power in Algebra, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself."—Glossog. Nova.

bī-quād-rāt'-ic, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *biquadratique*; Port. *biquadrado*.] [BIQUADRATE.]

A. As adjective (*Arith.*, *Alg.*, &c.): Twice squared, *i. e.*, squared, and then squared again; raised to the fourth power; containing such a fourth power, or pertaining to that which does so. [See the compound terms which follow.]

B. As substantive (*Arith.*, *Alg.*, &c.): The fourth power; that is, the square multiplied by the square. Thus x^4 is the biquadratic of x , and $a^4 + 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^3 + b^4$ is the biquadratic of $a + b$.

biquadratic equation. An equation containing the fourth power of the unknown quantity in it, whether with or without the powers less than the fourth. Thus $x^4 + 3x + 4 = 2x^2 - x^3$ is a biquadratic equation.

biquadratic parabola. A curve of the third order, having two infinite legs tending in the same direction.

biquadratic root. The square root of a square root; the square root of a number, and then its square root again extracted. Thus 2 is the biquadratic root of 16, because $\sqrt{16}$ is 4, and $\sqrt{4}$ is 2.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; **wē**, **wēt**, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, whō, sōn; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***bi-quash**, *v. i.* [QUASH.] To be rent in pieces. "And al biquashed the roche."—P. Plowman, 12,571.

***bī-quē'st**, *s.* [BEQUEST.]

***bī-que-then**, *v. t.* [From A. S. *be*, and *cwīthan*=to speak or moan in grief, to mourn, to lament.] To bewail.

"And smeren, and winden and biquethen,
And waken is sithen xl nigt."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 2,448-9.

bī-quīn'-tile, *s.* [Lat. *bi*=two, and *quintilis*=pertaining to the fifth month of the old Roman year, afterward July; *quintus*=the fifth; *quinque*=five.]

Astrol.: An aspect of the planets, first noted by Kepler, when their distance from each other is $\frac{2}{3}$ of a circle, *i. e.*, 144°. (Glossog. Nova.)

***bī-quua'd**, *pret. of v.* [From pref. *bi*, and A. S. *cwīthan*=to say, tell.] [BEQUEATH.] Ordered, appointed.

"God biquaad watres here stede."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 117.

***bir**, ***bur**, *s.* [O. Icel. *byrr*.] Rage, fury.

"To him he stirt with bir ful grim."

Iwaine and Gawaine, 1,661.

bī-rā'-dī-āte, **bī-rā'-dī-ā-tēd**, *a.* [From Lat. *bi*=two, and *radius*, *pa. par. of radio*=to furnish with spokes or rays; *radius*= . . . a spoke, a ray.] Having two rays.

bīrch, ***bīrche**, ***bērche**, ***būrche**, ***bīrke** (*Eng.*), **bīrk** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [A. S. *beorc*, *birce*, *byrce*; O. Icel. *björk*; Sw. *björk*; Dan. *birk*, *birke-træ*; Dut. *berk*; (N. H.) Ger. *birke*; M. H. Ger. *birche*, *birke*; O. H. Ger. *bircha*, *piricha*; Russ. *bereza*; Pol. *brzoza*; Serv. *breza*; Lith. *berzas*; all =birch. Skeat quotes from Benfey Sansc. *bharja*=a kind of birch, the leaves or bark of which were used for writing on.] [BYRCHE.]

A. As substantive:

1. The English name of the trees and shrubs belonging to the botanical genus *Betula* (q. v.). The Common Birch (*Betula alba*) has ovate-deltoid, acute, doubly serrate leaves. Its flowers are in catkins, which come forth in April and May. It grows best in heathy soils and in alpine districts. The Drooping or Weeping Birch (*B. pendula*) is a variety of this tree. It grows wild on the European continent and in Asia. The wood of the birch is tough and white. It is used for making brooms; it is often burned into charcoal; twigs are by many employed for purposes of castigation. The oil obtained from the white rind is used in tanning Russia leather. [BIRCH-OIL.] The Russians turn it to account also as a vermifuge and as a balsam in the cure of wounds. In some countries the bark of the birch is made into hats and drinking-cups. The *Betula nana*, or Dwarf Birch, grows in the Highlands of Scotland, in Lapland, &c. It is a small shrub, one or two feet high. The Laplander uses the wood for fuel, and the leaves, spread over with a reindeer's skin, for a bed. *B. lenta* is the Mahogany Birch, Mountain Mahogany, Sweet Birch, or Cherry Birch of North America. Its leaves are fragrant, and have been used as a substitute for tea. The Canoe Birch, of which the North American Indians construct their portable canoes, is the *B. papyracea*.

2. A rod of birch used for castigation.

"Why not go to Westminster or Eton at once, man, and take to Lilly's Grammar and Accidence, and to the birch, too, if you like it?"—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. ii.

B. As adjective or in composition: Of or belonging to the tree described under A. (See the compounds which follow.)

† **Lady Birch**: A name for *Betula alba*, Lin. [BIRCH.] (Lyte, Prior, &c.)

Silver Birch: *Betula alba*, Lin. (Lyte, Prior.)

West Indian Birch: A terebinthaceous tree, *Bursera gummifera*. (Treas. of Botany.)

birch-besprinkled, *a.* Besprinkled with birch. (Used poetically of cliffs.)

birch-camphor, **birch camphor**, *s.* A resinous substance obtained from the bark of the Black Birch (*Betula nigra*).

birch-oil, *s.* An oil extracted from the bark of the birch-tree. It is used in the preparation of Russia leather, to which it imparts a certain fragrance, while at the same time protecting it from becoming moldy or being attacked by insects.

birch-wine, **birchen-wine**, *s.* Wine made from the vernal juice of the birch.

"She boasts no charms divine,
Yet she can carve and make birch-wine."

T. Warton: *Progress of Discontent*.

† Other obvious compounds with *birch* as a basic word are: *Birch-broom*, *birch-canoe* (Longfellow: *Song of Hiawatha*, xiii.), *birch-grove*, *birch-leaf* (*Ibid.*, iii.), *birch-rod*, *birch-tree*, &c.

bīrch, *v. t.* [From *birch*, *s.*] To chastise with a birch rod; to flog.

bīrched, *pa. par. & a.* [BIRCH, *v.*]

†bīr'-chen (*Eng.*), **bīr'-ken** (*Scotch*), *a.* [A. S. *beorcen*, *bircen*, *byrcen*; Dut. *berken*; Ger. *birken*.] Pertaining to birch; composed of birch; made of birch. (Gradually becoming obsolete, its place being supplied by the substantive *birch* used adjectively.) [BIRKEN.]

"She sate beneath the birchen tree."

Scott: *The Lady of the Lake*, iv. 27.

***bīr'-chīn**, *a.* The same as BIRCHEN (q. v.).

bīrch'-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BIRCH, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & participial adj.: In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.

C. As subst.: The act of chastising with a birch twig.

bīrch'-wood, *s. & a.* [Eng. *birch*; *wood*.]

A. As substantive:

1. A wood consisting of birches.

"Foyers came headlong down through the birchwood with the same leap and the same roar."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. The wood of the birch-tree.

B. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to a wood or forest of birch.

"Strewn o'er it thick as the birchwood leaves."

Hemans: *Battle of Morgarten*.

2. Made of, or in any way pertaining to, the wood of the birch-tree.

bīrch'-wōrts, *s.* [Eng. *birch*, and *-worts*, *pl. suff.*] [WORT.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to his order *Betulaceæ* (q. v.).

bird (1), ***byrde**, ***berde**, ***bridde**, ***bryd** (*Eng.*), **bīrd**, ***beird**, ***burd**, ***brid** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [A. S. *brid*, *bridd*=the young of any bird or animal, a brood. Cognate with *beran*=to bear. (*Bosworth*.) Probably a thing bred, from A. S. *bredan*=to breed. (*Mahn*, *Skeat*, &c.) *Bosworth* defines *bredan*: "To nourish, cherish, keep warm . . ." [BROOD.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

†(1) In the Anglo-Saxon sense of the term: The young of any animal; a brood.

*(a) The young of any feathered flying biped; a chicken.

"As that ungentle gull, the cuckoo's bird,
Useth the sparrow . . ."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, v. 1.

*(b) The young of any other animal.

*(c) A child.

"With my brestes my brīd I fed."

Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 133.

(2) A feathered flying biped.

(a) *Gen.*: Any feathered flying biped, great or small, old or young.

" . . . and all the birds of the heavens were fled."—Jeremiah iv. 25.

(b) *Spec.*: A small feathered flying biped, as distinguished from a large one, the latter being called a fowl. Also especially applied in sporting phraseology to game—*e. g.*, partridges. (*Colloquial*.)

2. *Fig.*: As a term of endearment or otherwise.

(1) A lady. *Spec.*, a young lady, a girl, so called probably, not only from her youth [A. 1. (1)], but also from her beauty, her lightness of movement, her ability to sing sweetly, and her liveliness of demeanor. (*Chiefly Scotch*.)

"Lord John stood in his stable door,

Said he was boun to ride;

Burd Ellen stood in her bower door,

Said she'd rin by his side."

Jamieson: *Popular Ballads*, i. 117.

(2) An appellation for a man from a woman who loves him. [*C. Bird of Arabia*.]

(3) An appellation given to a man by one who believes him too soaring in his ambition. [*C. Bird of the Mountain*.]

II. Technically:

Zool.: The English designation of the Aves, the second class of the sub-kingdom Vertebrata, standing between the Mammalia (Mammals) above, and the Reptilia (Reptiles) below. While in their warm blood they are more closely akin to the former than to the latter, they approach the latter rather than the former in various points of anatomical structure, especially in their lower limbs. [ORNITHOSCELIDA.] They agree also with Reptiles, Amphibia, and Fishes in being oviparous, while the Mammalia bring forth their young alive and suckle them for a time. Birds are feathered bipeds, with wings, used by all but a few aberrant species, for flight. To facilitate this, air cells communicating with the lungs permeate the larger bones, and even the huge bills of the hornbill, toucan, &c., the effect being greatly to diminish their weight. The circulation



BIRDS.



- | | | | | |
|--------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| No. 1. | Resplendent Trogon. | <i>Calurus resplendens</i> , | | Central America. |
| 2. | Emerald Bird of Paradise. | <i>Paradisea apoda</i> , | | South America. |
| 3. | Glossy Starling. | <i>Lamprotornis æneus</i> , | | South America. |
| 4. | Red Bird of Paradise. | <i>Paradisea rubra</i> , | | South America. |
| 5. | Wilson's Bird of Paradise. | <i>Diphyllodes wilsoni</i> , | | South America. |
| 6. | Topaz Humming-bird. | <i>Topaza pyra</i> , | | North America. |
| 7. | Bishop Weaver-bird. | <i>Pyromelana oryx</i> , | | Africa. |
| 8. | Scarlet Tanager. | <i>Pranga rubra</i> , | | North America. |
| 9. | Blue Cacreba, | <i>Cæreba cyanea</i> , | | Europe. |



is rapid, the blood warmer than in other vertebrates, and the energy, consequently, great. A bird consists of a head, a body, and limbs, the latter term including the legs, tail, and wings. In the subjoined figure—



a is the bill.
b is the front (frons).
c is the crown or summit (vertex).
d is the ear.
e is the nape of the neck (nucha).
f is the back or interscapular region.
g is the lower back (tergum).

h is the rump (uropygium), the part where the tail feathers are inserted.
i is the tail.
k is the legs.
l is the wings.
m is the belly (abdomen).
n is the breast.
o is the throat.
p is the chin.

¶ For more minute details see BILL, LEG, WING, TAIL, &c.

Linnaeus divided Birds into six orders, Accipitres, Picæ, Anseres, Grallæ, Gallinæ, and Passeres. All of these, except Picæ, are still retained under different names. Cuvier, in 1817, recognized six orders: Accipitres, Passeres, Scansores, Gallinæ, Grallæ, and Palmipedes. Vigors, in 1825, adopted the quinary arrangement into Raptores, Insesores, Rasores, Grallatores, and Natatores. Owen, in 1866, made seven orders: Natatores, Grallatores, Rasores, Cantatores, Volitores, and Raptores; and Huxley, in 1864, separated Birds into Saurururæ, containing only the Archæopteryx; the Ratitæ, including the Ostrich and its allies; and the Carinatæ, comprehending all ordinary birds. Dallas (following Vogt's arrangement of 1851) divided Birds into two sections, the Autophagi, in which the young birds are capable of feeding themselves from the moment of leaving the egg, and the Insesores, in which the young remain in the nest till they are completely fledged, being fed meanwhile by the parents. The former section contains four orders, the Natatores (Swimmers), the Grallatores (Wading Birds), the Cursores (Runners), and the Rasores (Gallinae ceous Birds). The Insesorial section also contains four orders, the Columbæ (Pigeons), the Scansores (Climbing Birds), the Passeres (Perchers), and the Raptores (Birds of Prey). In A. D. 1711, Ray estimated the birds known and described at "near 500." In 1835, Mr. Swainson conjectured that the species, known and unknown, might be about 6,800.

2. *Palæont.*: In certain Triassic strata in Connecticut there are "ornithichnites," or fossil footprints like those which birds would leave upon the mud or fine sand over which they walked. [FOOTPRINTS, ORNITHICHNITE.] The number of joints in each of the three toes is precisely the same as in modern birds; notwithstanding which, some think the imprints may be those of Deinosaurian reptiles, of which remains have been found in the same stratum. The oldest bird of which the actual feathered skeleton has been obtained, comes from the lithographic slate of Upper Oolitic age, quarried at Solenhofen in Bavaria; it is the *Archæopteryx* of Owen (q. v.). Three specimens of it are known at present: one in Bavaria, the second in South Kensington, London, while the third has just been sold to the Berlin University Museum by Herr Haberlein for 80,000 marks, or about £4,000 (\$20,000). This last specimen of *Archæopteryx* has been examined by Professor Carl Vogt, who considers that it is neither bird nor reptile, but something intermediate between the two; or, to be more specific, that while a bird in its integument and hinder limbs, it is a reptile in all the rest of its organization. Bones like those of birds exist in the Wealden; opinion has much wavered as to whether they were true birds or flying reptiles [PTERODACTYL]; there is, however, what appears to be a genuine bird in the Greensand. Professor Marsh found in the cretaceous rocks of this country two remarkable genera of birds: the *Hesperornis* and the *Ichthyornis*, the former furnished with true teeth in a groove, and the latter having them lodged in sockets. In these respects they approach reptiles, besides which the *Ichthyornis*, like reptiles, has its vertebræ concave at each end. Of tertiary birds Owen, in 1846, established four species from the London Clay, described from four or five fragments of bones and skulls found in that Eocene deposit. These include a vulture, a kingfisher, and an ostrich. Bones of birds have been met with somewhat plentifully in the Paris Gypsum and the Lacustrine Limestone of the

Limagne d'Auvergne, both fresh-water strata of Eocene age. From the Miocene beds of France have been obtained about seventy species, among others, parrots, trogons, flamingoes, secretary birds, and marabout storks, suggesting the present fauna of South Africa. There are birds in the Miocene of the Sewalik hills in India. Of Post-tertiary species the finest, and also the best known, are the gigantic Moas from New Zealand, which seem to have been contemporary with man, though now they are extinct. The yet more massive *Æpiornis*, the eggs of which are more than thirteen inches in diameter, and equal in capacity to 148 hens' eggs, is found in surfaco deposits in Madagascar. Thus few fossil birds are known, and those few are mostly from the Tertiary or Post-tertiary rocks.

3. *Her.*: Birds are regarded, some as emblems of the more active, and others of the contemplative life. Among the terms applied to them are Membered, Armed, and Close (q. v.). When birds are mentioned in blazon, without expressing their species, they should be drawn in the form of the blackbird. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

B. *As adjective.*: Of, belonging to, or for a bird. (See the compounds which follow.)

C. In special phrases.

1. *A' the birds in the air* (Eng.: *All the birds in the air*): A play among children. (*Scotch.*)

"A' the birds in the air, and a' the days o' the week, are also common games, as well as the skipping-rope and honey-pots."—*Blackwood: Magazine*, August, 1821, p. 36. (*Jamieson.*)

2. *Arabian Bird.*

(a) *Lit.*: The fabled Phoenix.

(b) One whose reputation or whose power is so genuine, that, even if destroyed, it will rise again.

"Agr. O Antony! O thou Arabian bird!"

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 2.

3. *Bird of Ill-omen.*: The raven, so called from the fact that its appearance on certain occasions is supposed to be a foreboding of evil.

"'Prophet!' said I, 'thing of evil—prophet still, if bird or devil,'" *Poe: The Raven.*

4. *Bird of Jove.*: The eagle.

"I saw Jove's bird, the Roman eagle."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

5. *Bird of Juno.*

(a) The peacock.

(b) The hawk.

"See the bird of Juno stooping."

Pope: *Miscellaneous Poems.*

6. *Bird of Night.*: The owl.

"And yesterday the bird of night did sit
Even at noonday, upon the market place,
Hooting and shrieking."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, i. 3.

7. *Bird of Peace.*: The dove, so called because, on the subsidence of the deluge, it bore to Noah in its bill an olive leaf, the symbol of peace (Gen. viii. 11).

"The rod, and bird of peace, and all such emblems,
Laid richly on her." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 1.

8. *Bird of the Mountain.*

(a) *Lit.*: The eagle.

(b) *Fig.*: A man of soaring ambition.

"Proud bird of the mountain thy plume shall be torn."

Campbell: *Lochiel.*

9. *Bird of the Wilderness.*: The skylark.

"Bird of the wilderness, blythesome and cumberless."
James Hogg: *Ode to the Skylark.*

10. *Birds of a feather; Birds of self-same feather.*: Men of similar tastes or proclivities; hence the phrase.

"For both of you are birds of self-same feather."

Shakesp.: *3 Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

11. *Birds of a feather flock together.*: A prevalent phrase signifying that persons of similar tastes draw together and are generally seen in each other's company—scientists with scientists, religious men with religious men, play-actors with play-actors, thieves with thieves.

bird-bolt, s.

1. *Lit.*: A short arrow with a broad flat end, used to kill birds without piercing them. (*Lit & fig.*) It is sometimes represented in heraldry.

2. *Fig.*: That which smites one's heart or reputation without deeply penetrating either.

"To be generous, guiltless, and of free disposition, is to take those things for bird-bolts that you deem cannon bullets . . ."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

"Ignorance should shoot
His gross-knobb'd bird-bolt."

Marston: *What You Will.*

3. One of the vulgar names for a fish—the Burbot (*Molva Lota*).



Bird-bolt.

bird-cage, s. A cage for birds. It is generally made with wooden bottom and posts, and with wire; or, if large, sometimes with wicker-work bars on the sides and top.

"At the door he hung the bird-cage."

Longfellow: *The Song of Hiawatha*, xii.

bird-call, s.

1. A little stick, cleft at one end, on which is put a leaf of some plant, for imitating the cry of birds. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

2. A short metallic cylinder, with a circular perforated plate at each end; used to make a trilling noise, as a decoy for birds.

bird-catcher, s. One whose occupation it is to catch birds.

"... and indeed," concluded the critic, "from his fondness for flowers and for birds, I would venture to suggest that a florist or a bird-catcher is a much more suitable calling for him than a poet."—*Moore: L. R. (Light of the Haram.)*

bird-catching, s. & a.

1. *As subst.*: The art, operation, or occupation of catching birds.

2. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the catching of birds; a bird-catching apparatus.

bird-cherry, s. A small tree (the *Prunus padus*, &c.). It has pendulous racemes of white flowers, which appear in May, and are succeeded by small black drupaceous cherry-like fruits. (*Hooker and Arnott.*)

bird-class, s. A class for teaching birds to imitate the notes of an instrument. There are generally about seven birds in a class. The principle is to shut the class up in a dark room, half-starving the performers till they imitate the instrument, and gradually let in light upon them and partially feed them as a reward for singing. Learning to associate the singing with the gradual appearance of light and the exhibition of food, they sing to obtain these necessities. (*Mayhew.*)

bird-conjurer, *brydd-coniuerer, s. A diviner by means of birds, an augur.

"Thes gentils . . . brydd-conturers and dynynours."
—*Wycliffe (Deut. xviii. 14).*

bird-diviner, *brid-deuyner, s. The same as BIRD-CONJURER.

"Deunoures and . . . brid-deuyneres." —*Wycliffe (Jer. xxvii. 9).*

bird-duffer, s. A vulgar name for one who sells a brightly-colored and expensive bird, which is found to be a common one of dull hue painted for sale. The species commonly operated upon is the female greenfinch, its light-colored plumage adapting it for such a purpose. (*Mayhew.*)

bird-eye, a. [BIRD'S-EYE.]

bird-eyed, a. Having eyes like those of a bird, that is, possessed of piercing sight.

"Slud, 'tis the horse-start out o' the brown study—
Rather the bird-ey'd stroke, sir."

Ben Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels.*

bird-fancier, s. One who fancies birds. (Used either of an amateur, or of one who makes a livelihood by trapping, keeping, and selling birds.)

bird-grass, s. The name given by seedsmen and others to a grass—the *Poa trivialis*, L.

bird-house, s. An open box for birds, set up on a long pole, to keep it out of the way of cats. It is erected by those who, liking birds, wish to minister to their convenience.

bird-lice, s. pl. The common name given to the small parasites so frequently seen infecting birds. Naturalists place them in the insect order Mallophaga, in immediate proximity to the Anoplura, which contains the human pediculi. [MALLOPHAGA.]

bird-lime, s.

1. *Lit.*: A substance whitish and limy in appearance. (Used, as its name imports, for capturing birds.) It is in general manufactured from the bark of the holly, though the berries of the mistletoe, and also the bark, boiled in water, beaten in a mortar, and then mashed, may also be employed for the purpose.

"Holly is of so viscous a juice, as they make bird-lime of the bark of it."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. *Fig.*: Anything fitted to ensnare one, or restrain his departure from a place.

"Heav'n's bird-lime wraps me round and glues my wings."
Dryden.

bird-limed, a. Smeared with bird-lime. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"I love not those 'viscosa beneficia,' those bird-limed kindnesses which Pliny speaks of."—*Howell: Letters*, i. v. 18.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -slous = şhūs. -ble, -dle &c. = bel, del.

bird-loops, *s. pl.* The bars in a bird's cage.

"To keep the inhabitants of the air close captive
That were created to sky freedom: surely
The merciless creditor took his first light,
And prisons their first models, from such *bird-loops*."
Shirley: The Bird in a Cage, iv. 1.

bird-mouthed, *s.* Mealy-mouthed; not liking to say anything unpleasant, even when it should be done.

"Ye're o'er bird-mouth'd."
Ramsay: S. Prov., p. 86. (*Jamieson*.)

bird-net, *s.* A net used for catching birds. It is about twelve yards square, and laid flat on the ground, to which it is affixed by four iron pins, its sides remaining loose. Upon it is put a cage with a decoy-bird in it, given to singing cheerfully. When other birds congregate around it, the man, who has been lying flat on his face twenty or thirty yards off, pulls a string, which makes the loose sides of the net collapse and fly together, imprisoning the birds around the cage. (*Mayhew*.)

bird-organ, *s.* A small organ used in teaching birds to sing.

bird-pepper, *s.* The fruit of a plant, the *Capsicum baccatum*. When ripe it is gathered, dried in the sun, pounded, and mixed with salt. Afterward it is preserved in bottles with stoppers, and is called Cayenne pepper.

bird-seed, *s.* A name sometimes given to heads of Plantain, *Plantago major* (Linn.), and to Canary grass, *Phalaris canariensis* (Linn.), from their being given to birds for food. (*Prior*, p. 22.)

bird-spider, *s.* A genus of spiders—the *Mygale*, and specially the *M. avicularia*, a large species inhabiting Surinam, which, as both its English and its scientific names import, was formerly believed to catch birds. [*MYGALE*.]

†**bird-swindler**, *s.* [*BIRD-DUFFER*.]

bird-trap, *s.* A two-winged flap-net sprung by hand, or a box-trap supported on a figure-of-four, with a trigger to be touched by the bird, or sprung



Ancient Egyptian Bird-trap.

(From "*Wilkinson's Ancient Egyptians*.")

by a person on watch. The netting of birds by the former method is well pictured in the ancient Egyptian paintings. (*Knight*.) The trap was generally made of net-work, strained over a frame. It consisted of two semi-circular sides or flaps of equal sizes, one or both moving on the common bar or axis upon which they rested. When the trap was set, the two flaps were kept open by means of strings, probably of catgut, which the moment the bait that stood in the center of the bar was touched, slipped aside, and allowed the two sides to collapse, and thus secured the bird. The Egyptian nets were very similar to those used in bird-catching at the present day, but probably larger, and requiring a greater number of persons to manage, which may be attributed to an imperfection in their contrivance for closing them.

bird-witted, *a.* Tending to roam from subject to subject; destitute of concentrativeness; without fixity of attention.

bird's-bill, *s.* A plant (*Trigonella ornithorhynchus*).

bird's-bread, *s.* A name for a plant—*Sedum acre*, which the French call by the corresponding term *Pain d'oiseau*. It is not known why the name is given.

bird's-eye, **bird's-eyes**, **bird-eye**, **bird-eeen** (Scotch *een* is=Eng. eyes), *s. & a.*

A. As substantive:

1. *Zoöl. & Ord. Lang. (Lit.)*: The eye or eyes of a bird.

2. *Bot.*: The name of several plants with small bright, usually blue, flowers.

(1) A widely-diffused name for *Veronica chamædryas*.

(2) A name for a plant, called more fully the Bird's-eye Primrose. It is the *Primula farinosa*. It has pale lilac flowers with a yellow eye. The whole plant is powdered with a substance smelling like musk. It grows in the milder temperate climates of Europe. The American flower bearing the same common name is of a different species, being called by botanists *Primula pusilla*.

(3) A name sometimes given to the *Adonis autumnalis*, and indeed to the whole genus *Adonis*, more commonly designated "Pheasant's eye."

3. *Tobacco Trade*: A variety of manufactured tobacco, in which the ribs of the leaves are cut along with the fiber.

B. As adjective:

1. Resembling a bird's-eye, as "Bird's-eye primrose" (*q. v.*).

2. Seen as a landscape might be by a bird flying over a country; *i. e.*, seen from above. A Bird's-eye view (*q. v.*).

Bird's-eye maple: *Acer saccharinum*, called also the Sugar-maple. [*ACER, SUGAR-MAPLE*.]

Bird's-eye primrose: The same as Bird's-eye, A, 2 (2).

Bird's-eye view, *Bird-eye view*: A view such as must present itself to a bird flying over a country, and consequently looking at the landscape from above. Though a country represented in this way on a map has its prominent features exaggerated, yet to the unimaginative it gives a more lively and even a more correct view of the country than ordinary representations or maps of the normal type could do.

"Viewing from the Pisgah of his pulpit the free, moral, happy, flourishing, and glorious state of France, as in a bird-eye landscape of a promised land."—*Burke: On the French Revolution*.

"That government being so situated, as to have a large range of prospect, and as it were a bird's-eye view of everything."—*Burke: Letter to Thomas Burgh, Esq.*

bird's-foot, *s.*

1. *In Zoöl. (Lit.)*: The foot of a bird.

2. *In Botany*:

(1) The common name of the *Ornithopus*, a genus of papilionaceous plants, comprising numerous varieties, and of widely extended habitat. *O. sativus*, or the Serradilla Bird's-foot, a native of Portugal, has proved a most valuable fodder-plant.

(2) A plant—*Euphorbia ornithopus*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

Bird's-foot clover: Withering's name for the Bird's-foot Trefoil (*q. v.*).

Bird's-foot Trefoil: The English name of the Lotus—a genus of papilionaceous plants, with trifoliate leaves, umbellate flowers, and legumes with a tendency to be divided into many cells. Its home is in the moderate climates of Northern Europe, usually near sea-coasts, or in low-lying meadows. It is easily recognizable by its bright yellow flowers.

bird's-knotgrass, *s.* A book-name for a plant, *Polygonum aviculare* (Linn.).

bird's-mouth, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: The month of a bird.

2. *Carp.*: The notch at the foot of a rafter where it rests upon and against the plate.

bird's-nest, *s. & a.*

A. As substantive:

I. Lit.: The nest of a bird. Those of the several species vary in their minor details so as to be in most cases quite distinguishable from each other.

¶ *Edible bird's-nests* are nests built by the *Collocalia esculenta*, and certain other species of swallows inhabiting Sumatra, Java, China, and some other parts of the East. The nests, which are deemed a luxury by the Chinese, are formed of a mucilaginous substance, secreted by the birds themselves from their salivary glands.

II. Figuratively and technically:

1. Either the popular or book-names of several plants.

†(1) The Wild Carrot, *Daucus Carota* (Linn.).

"The whole tuft [of flowers] is drawn together when the seed is ripe, resembling a bird's-nest; whereupon it hath been named of some *bird's-nest*."—*Gerard: Herbal*, 873.

(2) The Common Parsnip, *Pastinaca sativa*, L. (*Ger. Appendix*.)

(3) The modern book-name of the genus *Monotropa*. (*Hooker and Arnott*.)

¶ *Yellow Bird's-nest*: *Monotropa hypopitys*.

(4) A fern: *Asplenium (Thamnopteris) nidus*.

¶ *Bird's-nest Peziza*: The common name for the species of *Cyathus* and *Nidularia*, two genera of fungi.

2. *Naut.*: A look-out station at a mast-head for a seaman sent up thither to watch for whales. [*CROW'S-NEST*.]

B. As adjective: Resembling a bird's nest; in any way pertaining to a bird's nest. [*A.*, II. (5)]

Bird's-nest Orchis: One of the orchideæ, *Neottia* or *Listera Nidus-avis*, L. The English designation is a translation of the Latin *Nidus-avis*. The plant is so called from having its root composed of numerous fleshy fibers aggregated in a bird's-nest fashion. Gerard indicates the kind of nest which in his view it resembles, saying that it "hath many tangling rootes platted or crossed one over another verie intricately, which resembleth a crow's nest made of stickes." It has dingy brown flowers growing in spikes.

bird-of-freedom, *s.* Formerly a poetical appellation, but now, by constant and jocose use, a slang name for the American National Symbol—the Eagle.

birds-of-paradise, *s.* The English designation of a family of Conirostral birds—the *Paradisæidæ*. They are closely allied to the *Corvidæ* (crows), with which, indeed, they are united by some writers. They have magnificent plumage, especially the males, who can, moreover, elevate quite a canopy of plumes behind their necks. When first discovered they were the subject of many myths. They were supposed to be perpetually on the wing, having no feet, a fable perpetuated by Linnæus in the name *apoda* or footless, given to the best-known and finest species. The fact was, that the inhabitants of New Guinea, their native region, cut off the feet before selling them to white men. The fable of the Phoenix is believed to have been framed from myths current about the Birds of Paradise. [*PHŒNIX*.]

bird's-tare, *s.* A name given to a plant, genus *Arachis*.

bird's-tongue, *s.* A name given to various plants:

1. *Stellaria holostea*. (*Linn.: Ger. Apex*.) Britten and Holland consider the name to have been founded on the shape of the leaves.

2. The fruit of the Ash-tree (*Fraxinus excelsior*), so called from the form thereof being like to a bird's-tongue. (*Coles*.)

3. A tree, *Acer campestre*, the common Maple. (*Evelyn*.)

4. *Senecio paradoxus*, the Great Fen Ragwort, a composite plant.

5. *Anagallis arvensis*, the Scarlet Pimpernel.

6. The book-name for a plant genus, *Ornithoglossum*, belonging to the order *Melanthaceæ* (*Melanths*).

¶ Other obvious compounds with *bird* as a basic word are: *Bird-connoisseur* (*Mayhew: London Labor and the London Poor*); *bird-lover* (*Ibid.*); *bird-note* (*Hemans: Siege of Valentia*); *bird-stuffer*, *bird-stuffing*; *bird-trade* (*Mayhew*), &c.

***bird** (2), *s.* [*BIRTH*.]

bird, *v. t.* [From *bird*. *s.* (*q. v.*)] To catch birds. (Generally in the present participle. [*BIRDING*.])

"I do invite you to-morrow morning to my house to breakfast; after, we'll a *birding* together."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

bird'-ēr, ***bȳr**-dēr, *s.* [*Eng. bird*; -er.] A bird-catcher.

"... wherewith they be caught like as the byrder beguyleth the byrdes."—*Vives: Instruction of Christian Women*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

bird'-die, **bīr**-dȳ, **būr**-dīe, *s. & a.* [*Dimin. of bird*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: A little bird.

"A' the *birdies* lilt in tune-fa' meed."
Tarras: Poems, p. 2. (*Jamieson*.)

2. *Fig.*: A name of endearment for a little girl or for a young woman.

"For æe blink o' the bonnie *birdies*!"

Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the feathered class.

"An' our guidwife's wee *birdy* cocks."

Burns: Elegy on the Year 1788.

bird'-dīng (1), *pa. par., a., & s.* [*BIRD*, *v.*]

A. & B. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive: The act of seeking to shoot or snare birds.

birding-piece, *s.* A gun to shoot birds with, a fowling-piece.

"Mrs. Ford. There they always use to discharge their *birding-pieces*; creep into the kiln hole."

Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.

***bird'-dīng** (2), *s.* [*BURDEN*.]

bird'-like, *a.* Like a bird. (Used specially of a life too much confined.)

"For when I see, how they do mount on high,
Waving their out-stretched wings at liberty;
Then do I think how *birdlike* in a cage
My life I lead, and grief can never suage."

Niccols: Mirror for Magistrates, p. 653.

bird'-man, *s.* [*Eng. bird*; *man*.] A bird-catcher, a fowler.

"As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing. Why, says he, I am laying the foundations of a city, and so the *birdman* drew out of sight."—*L'Estrange*.

bird'-nēst, *v. i.* [*Eng. bird*; *nest*.] To seek after the nests of birds.

bird'-nēst-īng, *a. & s.* [*Eng. bird*; *nest*; -ing.]

A. As adjective: Going after birds' nests.

"I go out *birdnesting* three times a week."—*Mayhew: London Labor*, ii. 82.

B. As substantive: The act or practice of going after birds' nests.

***bi**-reave, ***bireavien**, *v. t.* The same as *BEREAVE* (*q. v.*). (*Layamon*, 301, 311.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

(1) A momentary glimpse or gleam of light directly emitted by a fire, a candle, or other luminous body, or reflected from any surface.

"Of drawin swerdis selenting to and fra
The bricht mettell, and vthir armor fere
Quharon the son *blenkis* betis clere."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 226, 8.

"Gi'e me the *blink* o' a candle."—*Jamieson*.

(2) The reflection of light, not necessarily temporary, from the surface of a body.

¶ *Blink of the ice*. Among Greenland whalers, Arctic navigators, &c.: That dazzling whiteness about the horizon, which is occasioned by the reflection of light from fields of ice. It is now more generally called the *ice-blink* (q. v.). (*Falconer*.)

2. *Spec.*: The act of winking, a wink, or sudden glance of the eye, whether unintentionally or as a signal to some other person.

"The amorous *blinks* flee to and fro."

Turberville: *The Lover Obtaining his Wish*.

"But trow ye that Sir Arthur's command could forbid
the gibe o' the tongue or the *blink* o' the e'e, or gar them
gie me my food wi' the look o' kindness that gars it digest
sae weel . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xii.

II. Figuratively:

1. Of time:

(1) A very brief period of time, taking only about as long as the twinkling of an eye; a "twinkling."

"For nineteen days and nineteen nights,
Of sun, or moon, or midnight stern
Auld Durie never saw a *blink*,
The lodging was sae dark and dern."

Minstrelsy of the Border, iii. 116.

(2) A short period, but by no means so brief as that indicated under II. (1).

"A *blenk*, or *blink*, a twinkling of fair weather."—*Sir J. Sinclair*, p. 113.

"Since human life is but a *blink*,
Why should we then its short joys sink."

Ramsay: Poems, ii. 377.

2. *Of space*: A short distance, a little way, such as may be passed over in a "blink" of time.

"There cam' a fiddler out o' Fife,
A *blink* beyond Balweary, &c."

Jacobite Relics, i. 21. (*Jamieson*.)

3. *Of mental action or emotion*: A spiritual glance.

" . . . soul-refreshing *blinks* of the Gospel, . . ."
—*Walker: Remark, Passages*, p. 85.

4. *Of the Divine favor, or of worldly advantage bestowed*:

(a) A glance of loving favor from God.

(b) A gleam of prosperity during adversity.

"By this *blink* of fair weather in such a storme of
forrain assaults, things were again somewhat changed,
and the Brucians encouraged."—*Hume: Hist. Doug.*, p. 69.

III. *Abnormally (always in the plural, blinks)*: Boughs of trees used to barricade a path in a forest along which deer are expected to pass. (*Crabb*.) [*Comp. BLENCHER*.]

B. *As adjective*: Blinking. [*BLINK-EYED*.]

blink-beer, s. Beer kept unbroached until it is sharp.

blink-eyed, a. Having winking eyes.

" . . . the foolish *blink-eyed* boye."—*Gascoigne Hearbes*.

blink'-ard, s. [*Eng. blink*; and suff. *-ard*.]

1. *Lit.*: He who willingly, or from his eyes being weak, "blinks," i. e., winks.

"Brayneless *blinkards* that blowe at the cole."

Skelton: The Crown of Laurel. (*Trench*.)

2. Figuratively:

(1) One who willfully or inadvertently fails to take notice of something presented to his view.

"Or was there something of intended satire; is the professor and seer not quite the *blinkard* he affects to be?"—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*.

(2) Anything the light of which is feeble and twinkling.

"In some parts we see many glorious and eminent stars, in others few of any remarkable greatness, and in some none but *blinkards* and obscure ones."—*Hakewill*.

blinked, **blinked*, *pa. par. & a.* [*BLINK*, v. t.]

A. *As pa. par.*: See the verb.

B. *As participial adjective*:

1. Dimmed.

" . . . and keepe continually spy
Upon her with his other *blinked* eye."

Spenser: Fairy Queen, III. ix. 5.

2. Evaded.

blink'-ër, s. [*Eng. blink*; *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *In the singular*:

(1) *In contempt*: One who winks at the sight of dangers which he cannot avert.

"There, seize the *blinkers*!"—*Burns: Scotch Drink*.

(2) A person who is blind of one eye. (*Jamieson*.)

2. *In the plural*:

(1) *Literally*: In the sense given under II. *Saddlery* (q. v.).

"On being pressed by her friends, some time after the Restoration, to go to court, 'By no means,' said she, 'unless I may be allowed to wear *blinkers*.'"—*Gilpin: Tour to the Lakes*, vol. ii., p. 154.

(2) *Fig.*: A device to prevent mental vision.

" . . . nor bigots who but one way see,
Through *blinkers* of authority."

Green: The Grotto.

II. *Saddlery*: Prolongations of a horse's bridle on either side, intended to prevent his seeing to the right and left or behind, and thus diminish the likelihood of his shying at imaginary danger or asserting his independence. Called also blinders and blinds. [I.]

blink'-ing, **blënk'-ing*, *pr. par. & a.* [*BLINK*.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Who by a *blinking* lamp consume the night."

Cotton: Epigram.

C. *As subst.*: The act of winking.

"The amorous *blinking*
Of fair Creseide."

Chaucer: The Complaint of Creseide.

**blinking-chickweed*, *blinking chickweed*, s. A plant, *Montia fontana*. (*Prior*.) [*BLINKS*.]

blinks, s. The name of a plant, the Water-chickweed (*Montia fontana*), and the book-name of the genus to which it belongs. (*Prior, Hooker & Arnott, &c.*) [*BLINKING-CHICKWEED*.]

**blinne*, v. i. & t. [*BLIN*.]

**blirt*, v. i. [*Ger. blaerren, plärren*=to bellow.] To make a noise in weeping, to cry.

"I'll gar you *blirt* with both your een."

S. Prov., Kelly, p. 397. (*Jamieson*.)

**blirt'-ie*, a. [*From Scotch blirt*=a burst of wind and rain.]

Lit.: Gusty with wind and rain.

"O! poortith is a wintry day,
Cheerless, *blirtie*, cauld, an' blae."

Tannahill: Poems, p. 19. (*Jamieson*.)

**blisch-en*, v. i. [*BLUSH*, v.]

bliss, **blisse*, **blësse*, **blis*, **blÿsse*, **blÿss*, **blÿs*, **blisce*, s. [*A. S. blis, blÿs*=bliss, joy, gladness, exultation, pleasure. *From blithe*=joyful.] [*BLITHE*.]

I. Happiness of the highest kind, unalloyed felicity. *Used*—

1. Of heavenly felicity enjoyed by angels or ransomed human spirits. [*BLISSÉD*.]

"And blew alle the blessed into the *blisse* of paradise."
Lang.: *Piers Plowman Vision*, ii. 503.

"That if the happie soules, which doe possesse
Th' Elysian fields and live in lasting *blisse*."

Spenser: Fairy Queen, IV. x. 23.

" . . . and antedate the *bliss* above."—*Pope: Ode on St. Cecilia's Day*, 1123.

2. *Less forcibly*: Of earthly felicity enjoyed in certain circumstances.

(1) By man.

"*Bliss* is the same in subject or in king."

Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 58.

(2) By the inferior animals.

"He leapt about, and oft did kiss
His master's hands in sign of *bliss*."

Wordsworth: Blind Highland Boy.

II. Glory.

"And king of *blisse* in come sal he,
Wha es he the king of *blisse* that isse?
Lauerd of mightes es kinge of *blisse*."

Met. Eng. Psalter (bef. 1300), *Psalms* xxiii. (xxiv.) 9, 10.

¶ Formerly it was at times used in the plural.

"Ther may no man have parfyt *blisses* tuo."

Chaucer: Canterbury Tales, 9, 512.

¶ Obvious compound, *bliss-producing*.

**blisse* (1) (pret. *blist*; *pa. par. blisséd, blist*), v. t. [*From A. S. blissian* (i.)=to rejoice (t.), to make to rejoice (not the same as *bletsian*=to bless.)] [*BLESS*.]

1. To fill with bliss, to make happy.

2. To bless.

" . . . and how the ground he kist

Wherein it written was, and how himselfe he *blist*."

Spenser: Fairy Queen, VI. viii. 13.

3. To wave to and fro. [*BLESS* (1), II.] (*Lawson: Secret of Angling*, 1652.) (*Halliwell: Cont. to Lexicog.*)

**blisse* (2), v. t. [*BLESS* (2).] To wound. (*Spenser: Fairy Queen*, VI. viii. 13.)

**blis'-séd*, **blÿs'-sÿd*, *pa. par. & a.* [*BLESSED*.]

"*Blÿssyd*, heavenly: *Beatus*,

Blessyd, earthely: *Benedictus, felix*."

Prompt. Parv.

**blis'-séd-lÿ*, *adv.* [*BLESSEDLY*.]

**blis-sen*, v. t. [*From Dut. bleschen*=to quench.] To lessen.

"For to *blissen* swilk sinnes same."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 553.

bliss'-fûl, **blis'-fûl*, a. [*Eng. bliss*; *-ful*.]

1. *Of persons*:

(1) Full of bliss, as happy as it is conceivable that one could be, or at least very happy.

(2) Causing bliss.

"That bar that *blisful* barne . . ."

Langl.: Piers Plowman Vision, ii. 3.

2. *Of times*: During which bliss has been felt.

"So peaceful shalt thou end thy *blissful* days,
And steal thyself from life by slow decays?"

Pope.

3. *Of places*: Characterized by the presence of bliss.

(a) *Generally*: Characterized by bliss of any kind.

"First in the fields I try the silvan strains,
Nor blush to sport in Windsor's *blissful* plains."

Pope: Pastorals; Spring.

(b) *Spec.*: Characterized by heavenly bliss.

"But none shall gain the *blissful* place."

Cowper: Olney Hymns; A Living and a Dead Faith.

4. *Of things*:

"If Love's sweet music, and his *blissful* cheer,
E'er touch'd your hearts, or mollify'd your ear."

Drayton: The Owl.

¶ *Blissful vision*: [*BEATIFIC VISION*.]

"The two saddest ingredients in hell are deprivation of the *blissful* vision, and confusion of face."—*Hammond*.

**bliss-ful-head*, **blÿs-ful-hede*, s. [*Eng. bliss-ful*; *-head*.] The state of being in bliss.

"Endeles *blÿsfulhede* in alle thyng."—*Hampole: Pricke of Consc.*, 7, 836.

bliss'-fûl-lÿ, *adv.* [*Eng. blissful*; *-ly*.] In a blissful manner, very happily, felicitously.

"But the death of Christians is nothing else but a slepe, from the which they shall awake agayne at the coming of Christ, to lyve a great deale more *blissfully*."—*Udall: Thess.* c. 4.

bliss'-fûl-nëss, **blis'-fûl-nësse*, s. [*Eng. bliss-ful*; *-ness*.] The state or quality of being blissful.

1. *Of beings or persons*: The state or quality of being blissful; intense happiness, joyfulness.

" . . . incapable of admitting any accession to his perfect *blissfulness*."—*Barrow*, vol. i., *Sermon* 8.

2. *Of times, places, or things*: The quality of being characterized by the presence of bliss, or of imparting bliss.

**blissien*, v. t. [*BLESS*, v.] (*Stratmann*.)

"To *blissen* mire dughethe."—*Layamon*, 19, 041.

**blis-sing*, s. [*BLESSING*.] (*Metrical Eng. Psalter*, before A. D. 1300, *Psalms* xxiii. 5.)

**bliss'-lëss*, a. [*Eng. bliss*; *-less*.] Without bliss.

" . . . my *blissless* lot."—*Sydney: Arcadia*.

**blis'-sôm*, v. i. [*O. Icel. blasma*=to be maris appetens, from *blær*=a ram.] To be lustful, to be lascivious. (*Coles*.)

**blist*, *pa. par. & a.* [*BLISSE*.]

blis'-tër, **blis-tre*, s. & a. [*From O. Dut. bluisster*=blister. In Sw. *blåsa*=a bladder, a blister, from *blasa*; *Icel. blása*=to blow. Skeat considers *blister* practically a diminutive of the word *blast*, in the sense of swelling or blowing up. To a certain extent cognate also with Sw. *blåddra*; Dan. *blære*; Dut. *blaar*, all=*blister*; and with Eng. *bladder* (q. v.).]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally* (*Borrowed from the medical and pharmaceutical uses of the word*):

(1) A vesication on the human body or on the body of an animal. [II. 1.]

"In this state she gallops, night by night,
O'er ladies' lips, who straight on kisses dream,
Which oft the angry Mab with *blisters* plagues,
Because their breaths with sweetmeats tainted are."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

"I found a great *blister* drawn by the garlic, but had it cut, which run a good deal of water, but filled again by next night."—*Temple*.

(2) An appliance for producing it. [II. 2.]

2. *Fig.*: Anything resembling a vesication on a plant, on a painted surface, on iron, or anything else. [II. 3.]

II. *Technically*:

1. *Med.*: A vesication produced upon the skin by an external irritating application, or by the friction of something hard. But the special use of the term is for a vesication produced intentionally for medical purposes by the application of a *blister-plaster*, of which the virtue usually consists in the powdered "Spanish" or *Cantharis* flies scattered over the surface [2]. When this is first placed upon the skin there arises a sense of tingling and heat, followed

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șün; -țion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

by redness and pain, after which the cuticle rises into a vesicle or bladder filled with a watery fluid like the serum of the blood. On the puncturing of the bladder this at once escapes. In a few days the destroyed cuticle has its place supplied by new skin. Such blisters by attracting blood to them tend to withdraw it from morbidly gorged internal organs in a state of inflammation, besides setting up a second morbid action of which the tendency is to counterwork the first, with great relief to the system. [BLEB, PEMPHIGUS, VESICATION.]

2. *Pharm.*: A vesicatory designed to act upon the skin. It is generally made of the Spanish or blister-fly [BLISTER-FLY] powdered, mixed with lard and wax. It is commonly applied to the skin of the patient for a number of hours.

3. *Bot.*: A morbid swelling like a vesication in a leaf, produced by the puncture or excavation of insects, or by any other cause.

"Upon the leaves there riseth a tumor like a blister."—*Bacon*.

¶ A blood-blisters is a sac or bleb filled with a mixture of serum and blood which have exuded into the bleb as the result of a blow or bruise.

B. *As adjective*: Producing vesications on the skin, as BLISTER-FLY (q. v.).

blister-fly, s. The name for any "fly," using that term in its widest sense to designate any flying insect. The more common blister-flies are beetles, and they are in consequence sometimes called blister-beetles. That most frequently employed by medical men for raising blisters on the skin is the *Lytta vesicatoria*, formerly called *Cantharis vesicatorius*. It feeds on the ash. It is indigenous in the South of Europe, and being among other places imported from Spain, is often called the Spanish-fly. [CANTHARIS, LYTTE, SPANISH-FLY.]

blister-plaster, s. A plaster medically prescribed to blister the skin. [BLISTER, II. 2, *Pharm.*]

blister-steel, s.

Iron-working: Steel of blistered appearance formed by roasting bar-iron in contact with carbon in a cementing furnace. Two subsequent processes convert it into *shear-steel* and *cast-steel* (q. v.).

blis'-tēr, v. i. & t. [From *blister*, s. (q. v.)]

A. *Intrans.*: To rise in vesications.

"If I prove honey-mouth, let my tongue blister,
And never to my red-look'd anger be
The trumpet any more."
—*Shakesp.*: *Wint. Tale*, ii. 2.

B. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To raise vesications on the skin, unintentionally, by burning; designedly, for medical purposes; or in any other way.

"I blistered the legs and thighs, but was too late; he died however."—*Wiseman*.

(2) To raise small swellings like vesications on a plant.

"... that no part of them [graffes] be seen either scorched drie with the sunne, or cicatrized (as it were) and blistered."—*Holland*: *Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. 14.

2. *Fig.*: To injure, as the reputation, &c.; to annoy, irritate the temper, as a blister acts on the skin.

"Look, here comes one: a gentlewoman of mine,
Who, falling in the flaws of her own youth,
Hath blister'd her report."
—*Shakesp.*: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 3.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Med. & Pharm.*: To produce vesications on the skin by means of a blister-plaster, or in any similar way. [BLISTER, s., A. II.]

2. *Bot.*: [BLISTERED.] [See also I., 1. (2)]

blis'-tēred, pa. par. & a. [BLISTER, v. t.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

II. *Bot.*: Having the surface raised, so as to resemble the elevations on the blistered skin of an animal.

blis'-tēr-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [BLISTER, v.]

A. & B. *As present participle and participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*: The act of raising vesications on the skin; the state of having them raised upon one's skin.

"Blistering, cupping, bleeding are seldom of use but to the idle and intemperate."—*Spectator*, No. 195.

blis'-tēr-wōrt, s. [Eng. *blister*; *wort*.] A plant—the Celery-leaved Crowfoot (*Ranunculus sceleratus*). (*Lyte*.)

†blis'-tēr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *blister*; *-y*.] Covered with blisters.

blite, s. [BLITUM.] A name for various plants.

1. *Amaranthus blitum*.

2. The Good King Henry (*Chenopodium Bonus Henricus*). (*Prior*.)

3. Various species of *Atriplex* and other Chenopodiaceæ. (*Britten & Holland*.)

¶ (a) *Sea-blite*: An English name for plants of the genus *Suaeda*.

(b) *Strawberry Blite*: The English name for plants of the genus *Blitum*. [BLITUM.]

blithe, *blȳthe, *bliþh, *blyth, a. [A. S. *blidhe* = (1) joyful, (2) single, simple, kind, (3) luxurious, lascivious; Icel. *blidhr*; Sw. *blid*=mild, propitious; Dan. *blid*=cheerful, gay; Dut. *bligh*, *blyd*, *blyde*=joyful, cheerful; O. H. Ger. *blidhi*=glad; Mæso-Goth. *bleiths*=merciful, kind.]

1. *Of persons, or, indeed, of any sentient being*: Gay, cheerful, joyous, merry, mirthful.

(a) *Of the human countenance*.

"We have always one eye fixed upon the countenance of our enemies; and, according to the blithe or heavy aspect thereof, our other eye sheweth some other suitable token either of dislike or approbation."—*Hooker*: *Ecol. Pol.*, bk. iv., ch. ix., § 2.

(b) *Of man's thoughts, feelings, or demeanor*.

"Stole in among the morning's blither thoughts."
—*Wordsworth*: *Excursion*, bk. 2.

(c) *Of the lower animals*:

"To whom the wily adder, blithe and glad;
Empress! the way is ready, and not long."
—*Milton*: *Paradise Lost*, bk. ix.

2. *Of things*: Exciting, attended by, or associated with gaiety, cheerfulness, joy, or mirth.

"And the New-year blithe and bold, my friend."
—*Tennyson*: *The Death of the Old Year*.

¶ An old poet uses it for the adverb blithely.

"Than doth the nyghtyngale hir myght,
To make noyse, and syngen blythe."
—*The Romaunt of the Rose*.

***blithe, *blȳthe (O. Scotch), *bli-then, *bly-then (O. Eng.), v. t.** [Compare A. S. *blithsian*=to be blithe or glad; from A. S. *blidhe*.] [BLITHE.] To gladden. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

blithe'-fūl, a. [Eng. *blithe*; *ful*(l).] Full of gaiety; gay, sprightly, mirthful, joyous. (*Minshew*.)

blithe'-lȳ, *bliþh'-lȳ, *blithe-like, *blithe-liche, adv. [Eng. *blithe*; *-ly*. In A. S. *blidhelice*.] In a blithe manner; gaily, cheerfully. [BLEYLY.]

"And he here bitagen blithelike."
—*Story of Genesis and Exodus*, 1,424.

***blithe'-mēat, *blȳth'-mēat, s.** [Eng. & Scotch *blithe*, and *meat*.] The meat distributed among those who are present at the birth of a child, or among the rest of the family.

"Triformis Howdie did her skill
For the blythmeat exert."
—*Taylor*: *S. Poems*, p. 37. (*Jamieson*.)

†bliþhen, *blythyn, v. t. [BLITHE.] To cheer, to make happy. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

blithe'-nēss, *bliþh'-nēss, *bliþh'-nēsse, s. [A. S. *blidhnes*.] The quality of being blithe; gaiety, cheerfulness, sprightliness, joyousness. (*Digby*: *On the Soul*, ch. iii.)

blithe'-sōme, †bliþh'-sōme, a. [Eng. *blithe*; *-some*.]

1. *Of persons*: Somewhat blithe; to a certain extent cheerful or gay.

2. *Of things*: Inspiring cheerfulness.

"On blithsome frōlics bent, the youthful swains."
—*Thomson*: *Winter*, 760.

blithe'-sōme-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *blithesome*; *-ly*.] In a blithesome manner; cheerfully, gaily.

blithe'-sōme-nēss, †bliþh'-sōme-nēss, s. [Eng. *blithesome*; *-ness*.] The quality of being blithesome.

bli'-tūm, s. [In Fr. *blatte*; Prov. *bleda*; Sp. *blēdo*; Ital. *blito*; Mod. Lat. *blitum*; Gr. *bliton*, *blēton*=strawberry blite, or amarant blite. Compare also Ger. *blutkraut*.] [BLITE.]

Bot. Strawberry Blite: A genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiaceæ (Chenopods). The heads of the several species, when ripe, resemble wood-strawberries in color and appearance. They are succulent, and were formerly used by cooks for coloring puddings. Locality, Southern Europe.

***blive, adv.** [BELIVE.] Quickly. (*Spenser*: *Fairy Queen*, II. iii. 18.)

bliz'-zard, s. [Ger. *blitz*=lightning (?).] A storm (snow and wind) which man cannot resist away from shelter, which destroys herds of cattle, blocks railways and generally paralyzes life on the prairies and on the plains; a furious blast that sometimes sweeps across the whole continent, carrying death and destruction in its train.

"Perhaps some of you have seen a blizzard—not one of those amateur disturbances, but a real shrieking, freezing hurricane. If you have, then you will the more readily appreciate one of the several encounters I have had with

the disturbances that occasionally ruffle the snowy mantle that for at least five months together covers the prolific soil of Manitoba. Imagine the dangers and discomforts of a lonely horseback ride over an open piece of country, with not a tree between the traveler and the Arctic ocean, while the direct north wind roared ceaselessly and moved northward at the rate of nearly fifty miles an hour, picking up the fine snow and carrying it along in a never-ending blast. Then bear in mind the fact that the temperature was 27 below zero. Not once in ten minutes was it possible for the rider to see even a yard beyond his pony's nose; there was no semblance of a trail, and no visible landmark. For eight hours the struggle continued, and when it ended there was one of the worst cases of all-over frost bite that had ever been known."—*Geo. H. Harries, of the Washington, D. C., "Star."*

***blō, a.** [A. S. *bleo*; N. Fris. *bla*; O. H. Ger. *blao*.] Blue, livid, pale. (*Story of Genesis and Exodus*, 637.)

blo eryl, blo erthe, s. White clay, potter's earth. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bloached, a.** [BLOTCHED.] Spotted, variegated.

"Those leaves whose middles are variegated with yellow or white in spots, are called bloached."—*Croker*: *Compl. Dict.*

blōat (1), †blote (1), v. t. & i. [Etym. doubtful. Johnson, Todd, Mahn and others derive it from Eng. *blowed*, the pa. par. of *blow*, from which it is supposed by Mahn that it may come by the process *blowed, blowt, bloat*. Webster suggests for comparison Wel. *blyuth* (*bloth*)=a blast, a puff; *blythach*=a fat paunch. Skeat thinks it rather connected with Icel. *blotna*=to become soft, to lose courage; *blautr*=soft, effeminate, imbecile; Dan. *blød*=soft, pulpy; Sw. *blöt*=soft, mellow; *blöta*=to steep, to macerate; from the same root as Lat. *fluidus*=fluid, moist; Gr. *phlyō*=to swell, to overthrow.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To inflate with wind, with watery liquid, with blood, or anything which will make the cheeks or other portion of the human or animal body seem swelled or turgid.

"I cannot but be troubled to see so many well-shaped innocent virgins bloated up, and waddling up and down . . ."
—*Addison*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) *Of persons*: To puff up as with unwonted commendation; to render conceited.

"Then damn not, but indulge his rude essays,
Encourage him, and bloat him up with praise,
That he may get more bulk before he dies."
—*Dryden*: *Prologue to Circe*.

(2) *Of things*: To cast a turgidness upon; to swell out upon; to create inflation.

"... where fear's black banner bloats the troubled sky."
—*Beattie*: *Ode to Hope*.

(3) A term of contempt for a worthless fellow. [*Slang*.]

B. *Intrans.*: To swell; to grow turgid.

"If a person of a firm constitution begins to bloat, from being warm grows cold, his fibers grow weak."—*Arbuthnot*.

blōat (2), †blote (2), v. t. & i. [Comp. Sw. *blöt-fisk*=soaked fish; from *blöta*, v. t.=to steep, to macerate, to sop; *blotna*, *blötna*, v. i.=to soften, to melt, to relent; *blöt*=soft, yielding, pulpy.]

A. *Transitive*: To cause to dry in smoke.

"I have more smoke in my mouth than would blote a hundred herrings."—*Beaumont & Fletcher*: *Isl. Prin.*, ii.

¶ It occurs most frequently in the past participle or as a participial adjective. [BLOATED.]

B. *Intrans.*: To become dry in smoke. [BLOATING (2).]

***blōat (1), a.** [From *bloat* (1), v. (q. v.)] Swelled with gluttony, intemperate use of beer, &c.

"Let the bloat king tempt you again . . ."
—*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

bloat (2), a. [Derived from *bloater* (q. v.).]

***bloat-herring, s.** A dried herring, a bloater.

"... like so many bloat-herrings newly taken out of the chimney."—*Ben Jonson*: *Masques of Augures*.

blōat'-ēd (1), pa. par. & a. [From *bloat* (1), v. (q. v.)]

A. *As past participle*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Literally*: Turgid. Used of human or animal bodies.

"... an overgorg'd
And bloated spider, . . ."
—*Cowper*: *Task*, bk. v.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) *Of mental abstractions, as ease*: Pampered.

"Oh! there is sweetness in the mountain air,
And life, that bloated Ease can never hope to share."
—*Byron*: *Child Harold*, i. 30.

(2) *Of persons*: Inflated with praise or with pride.

"Strange, that such folly, as lifts bloated man
To eminence fit only for a god."
—*Cowper*: *Task*, bk. v.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

blōat'-ēd (2), *pa. par. & a.* [BLOAT (2), *v.*]

"Three pails of sprats, carried from mart to mart,
Are as much meat as these, to more use travel'd,
A bunch of bloated fools!"

Beaumont & Fletcher: Q. of Cor., ii. 4.

blōat'-ēd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *bloated* (1); and suff. *-ness*.] The quality of being bloated; a swelling of the cheeks, the stomach, &c., from intemperate indulgence in the appetites, from disease, or other causes.

"Lassitude, laziness, bloatedness, and scorbutical spots, are symptoms of weak fibers."—*Arbuthnot*.

blōat'-ēr, *s.* [From *blote* (2), *v.* (q. v.), and suff. *-er*.] [BLOTE.] A dried herring; a herring prepared by being cured in smoke. Yarmouth is often prefixed to the word bloater, that seaport being the greatest seat of this industry in England. North Carolinian herrings furnish the best bloaters that are put up in this country.

blōat'-īng (1), *pr. par. & a.* [BLOAT (1), *v.*]

blōat'-īng (2), *pr. par. & s.* [BLOAT (2), *v.*]

As subst.: The act of curing herrings.

"For herrings in the sea are large and full,
But shrink in bloating, and together pull."

Sylvester: Tobacco Batt., p. 101.

blōb, blāb, *s.* [BLEB.] (*Chiefly Scotch.*)

1. Anything tumid. *Spec.*—

(1) A small globe or bubble of any kind, as a soap bubble.

"Gif thay be handillit, they melt away like ane blob of water."—*Bellend.: Descr. Alb., ch. 11.*

(2) A blister, or that rising of the skin which is the effect of a blister or of a stroke.

"Brukis, bylis, blobbis, and blisteris."

Roul.: Curs. Gl. Compl., p. 330.

(3) A plant, the Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*), or the Yellow Water-lily.

(4) A large gooseberry; so called from its globular form, or from the softness of its skin.

2. A circular spot; a spot, a blot, as a "blob of ink." (*Jamieson*.)

blob-lipped, *a.* The same as BLOBBER-LIPPED (q. v.). (*Johnson*.)

blōb'-bēr, ***blōb'-ēr**, ***blūb'-ēr**, ***blob'-ure**, ***blo-byr**, *s.* [BLOBBER, BLEB.]

1. A bubble.

"Blobber upon water (or bubble), bouteillis."—*Palsgr.*

*2. A medusa (?).

"There swimmeth also in the sea a round slimy substance, called a blobber."—*Carew*.

lobber-lip, llobberlip, *s.* Having a thick, blubbery lip.

"They make a wit of their insipid friend,
His llobberlips and beetlebrows commend."

Dryden: Juvenal, sat. iii.

lobber-lipped, llobberlipped, *a.* Having tumid lips; thick-lipped. *Used*—

1. *Of man or the higher animals.*

"His person deformed to the highest degree; flatnosed and llobber-lipped."—*L'Estrange*.

2. *Of shells.*

"A llobberlipped shell seemeth to be a kind of mussel."—*Grew*.

***blōb'-bīt**, *particip. a.* [From *blob*, *s.* (q. v.)] Blotted; blurred.

"... congruit and not rasi [erased], na blobbit of suspect placis."—*Acts James I., 1429, c. 128, edit. 1566, c. 113.* (*Jamieson*.)

***blōb'-tāle**, *s.* [From *blob*, a corruption of *blab*, *v.*, and Eng. *tale*.] A tell-tale; a blab.

"These blobtales could find no other news to keep their tongues in motion."—*Ep. Hackett: Life of Abp. Williams, pt. ii., p. 67.*

***blo'-bure**, ***blo-byr**, *s.* [BLOBBER.]

blōc, *s.* [Fr. *bloc*=a block, lump, . . .] [BLOCK, *s.*]

¶ *En bloc*. [Fr.] In lump, altogether, in mass; without separating one from another.

blōck, ***blok** (*Eng.*), **block**, ***blocke**, ***blok**, ***bloik** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [In Sw. & Ger. *block*; O. H. Ger. *block*; Dan. & Dut. *blok*; Icel. *blegðhr*; Flem. *bloc*; Pol. *kloc*; Russ. *plakha*; Wel. *ploc*, *plocian*, *plocyn*, *plocynan*=a block, a plug; Gael. *pluc*=a lump, a bump, a jumble of a sea; *ploc*=any round mass, a junk of a stick, a potato-masher, a large clod, a very large head; Ir. *ploc*=a plug, a bung. Cognate with *break* and *plug* (q. v.)]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

Literally:

(1) *Gen.*: A massive body with an extended surface, whether in its natural state or artificially smoothed on one or more sides.

"... violently career'd round into our own placid watery vista a huge charging block of waters."—*De Quincey: Works, 2d ed., i. 103.*

(2) *Spec.*: A thick piece of timber, iron, or other material more or less shaped by art; as—

(a) The massive piece of wood on which state criminals when doomed to death are beheaded.

"Slave! to the block!—or I, or they,
Shall face the judgment-seat this day!"

Scott: Rokeby, vi. 31.

(b) Squared timber, as for shipbuilding.

"Thus," said he, "will we build this ship;
Lay square the blocks upon the slip."

Longfellow: The Building of the Ship.

(3) In the same sense as II. 1 (q. v.).

"Though the block is occasionally lowered for the inspection of the curious, the birds have not forsaken the nest."—*Cowper: A Tale, June, 1793.*

(4) The wooden mold on which a hat is formed, or by metonymy the hat itself. [II., 5.]

"He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat; it ever changes with the next block."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 1.*

(5) A row of buildings connected together without the interruption of streets, open spaces, or semi-detached edifices. This term, which is purely American, has become naturalized in England of late.

"The new warehouses of the Pantechnicon, Belgrave Square, erected in detached blocks, are ready for storing furniture, . . ."—*London Times, September 7, 1876. (Advt.)*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Of things*: An obstruction, a hindrance, an impediment, or its effects; as a block on the railway, in the streets, in one of the shafts of a coal-pit, &c.

"... therefore infirmity must not be a block to our entertainment."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.*

(2) *Of persons:*

(a) A stupid person.

"What tongueless blocks were they! would they not speak?"

Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

(b) An obstinate person, one impossible to move.

"All considerations united now in urging me to waste no more of either rhetoric, tallow, or logic, upon my impassive granite block of a guardian."—*De Quincey: Works (2d ed.), p. 67.*

II. *Technically:*

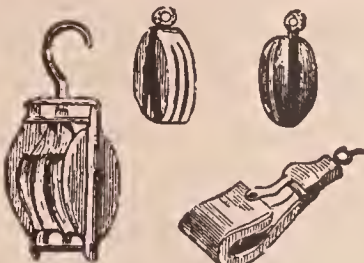
1. *Mech.*: A pulley, or a system of pulleys rotating on a pintle mounted in its frame or shell with its band and strap. The pin or pintle of a block of pulleys is the axis or axle. It passes through the bushing of the shell and the coak of the sheave, and is generally of iron. The sheave or wheel is generally of lignum-vitæ or of iron, and has around its circumference a groove for the rope, called the gorge. It has a bushing, called a coak, around the pintle-hole. The space between the sheave and its block, through which the rope runs, is called the swallow or channel. It answers to the throat of some other machines; the pass in a rolling-mill. The shell, pulley-frame, or body of the block is made of a tough wood, or sometimes of iron; it has one or two grooves, called scores, cut on each end to retain the strap which goes around it. The shell is hollow inside to receive the sheave or sheaves, and has a hole through its center to receive the sheave-pin, called the pintle; this is lined with bronze or gun-metal, called a bushing or bushing. When the shell is made of one piece, it is called a mortise-block; when more than one are employed, it is termed a made block. The side plates of the shell are cheeks. The strap, strop, iron-binding, grommet or cringle, is a loop of iron or rope, encircling the block, and affords the means of fastening it in its place. The hook of iron-strapped blocks is frequently made to work in a swivel, so that the several parts of the rope forming the tackle may not become "foul" or twisted around each other. (*Knight*.)

There are many kinds of blocks, as a pulley-block, a fiddle-block, a fish-block, a fly-block, a heart-block, a hook-block, &c. (See these words.)

¶ *Block and tackle*: The block and the rope rove through it, for hoisting or obtaining a purchase. [TACKLE.]

2. *Sawyers' work*: One of the frames on which an end of a log rests in a saw-mill.

3. *Carp.*: A square piece of wood fitted in the re-entering angle formed by the meeting edges of two pieces of board. The blocks are glued at the rear and strengthen the joint. (*Knight*.)



Blocks.

4. *Wood-cutting*: A form made of hard wood, on which figures are cut in relief by means of knives, chisels, &c.

5. *Hat-making*: A cylinder of wood over which a hat or bonnet is shaped in the process of manufacture.

6. *Saddlery*: A former or block on which a piece of wet leather is molded by hammering or pressing.

7. *Military*:

(a) Short pieces of scantling, used for elevating cannon and supporting them in position a short distance from the ground, or in assisting in their transfer from higher to lower levels, and *vice versa*. These are designated as whole, half, and quarter blocks, and have a uniform length of twenty and width of eight inches, their respective thickness being eight, four, and two inches. (*Knight*.)

(b) The term is used also as part of the compound *gin-blocks* (q. v.).

8. *Falconry*: The perch on which a bird of prey is kept.

9. *Cricket*: The spot where the striker places his bat to guard his wicket; also called *blockhole*. [GUARD.]

10. *Hairdressing*: A barber's block=a stand for a wig.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to or resembling a short, thick, lump of wood or other material. (See the compounds which follow.)

block-book, *s.*

Printing: A book printed not from movable types, but from engraved blocks, each one forming a page. Block-printing had long been known [BLOCK-PRINTING] before the art was used in the preparation of books. In 1438 Laurenza John Koster of Haarlem published his *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis* with blocks; the *Biblia Pauperum*, published early in the fifteenth century, was also a block-book. About 1450 movable types began to be used, and block-books were superseded. [PRINTING.]

block-brush, *s.* [So named because used by butchers to clean their blocks.]

Her.: A bunch of the plant called Butcher's Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*). It is in England borne by butchers as the insignia of their company.

block-furnace, *s.*

Metal.: A blomary.

block-letters, *s. pl.*

Printing: Type of large size cut out of wooden blocks. Block-letters, or wooden type, are generally made of cherry or boxwood, cut endwise. They are made of sizes from two or three-line pica up to 150-line pica, more than two feet in length.

block-letter cutting-machine, *s.* A machine for cutting block-letters. (For various forms of them see *Knight's Practical Dictionary of Mechanics*.)

block-machinery, block machinery, *s.*

Mech.: Machinery for cutting, shaping and adjusting "blocks" to be associated with "tackles" in the navy and in merchant vessels. The machines used for dressing the shells of the blocks are (1) a reciprocating cross saw, (2) a circular cross-cut saw, (3) a reciprocating ripping saw, (4) a boring-machine, (5) a mortising-machine, (6) a corner-saw, (7) a shaping-machine, and (8) a scoring-machine. A reciprocating, a circular, and a crown saw are used for rounding the sheaves and boring the center hole. There are, besides, a coating-machine, a drilling-machine, a riveting-machine, and a facing-lathe.

block-printing, *s.*

Printing: The art or process of printing from blocks instead of from movable types. It is supposed to have been invented by the Chinese about A. D. 593. It has been long employed in calico-printing in that country, as well as in India, Arabia, and Egypt. In Europe the same process was adopted for printing playing-cards, and during the first half of the fifteenth century books were produced by means of block-printing; they were hence called block-books. [BLOCK-BOOK.] Now block-printing is used for printing cotton cloth or paper for hangings. Two stages of progress in the method are to be traced. First the pattern was daubed upon the color and impressed by hand upon the material, which lay upon a table before the workman. When the pattern was in several colors, different blocks of the same size were employed, the raised pattern in each being adapted for its special portion of the design. The exact correspondence of each part, as to position, was secured by pins on the blocks, which pierced small holes in the material and indicated the exact position. Next, an improved system by Perrot was introduced, in which the calico passed between a square prism and three engraved blocks, brought in apposition to three faces of the prism, and delivered their separate impressions thereupon in succession. Each block was inked after each impression, and the

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

cloth was drawn through by a winding cylinder. The blocks were pressed against the cloth by springs. Perrot's system did twenty times as much work in an hour as that which it all but displaced. Now block-printing has been superseded by cylinder or roller-printing, which works twenty times as fast as even Perrot's method. (*Knight*.)

block-system, block system, s.

Railway Traveling: A method of signaling specially designed to prevent collisions between trains traveling on the same line of rails. The route to be traversed is divided into small sections by telegraph boxes erected at intervals. Let A D in the figure be a portion of such a line with signal boxes at A, B, C and D. Let A t' B t' C D t' and t' be two trains —> —> both moving in the direction of the arrows. If t' overtake t there will be a collision, but the block-system prevents this by setting the danger signal at B against the train t' till t has passed C. Then the danger-signal is set at C against train t' till t has passed D, and so in succession. Thus the two trains are never for a moment in the same section of the railway, and cannot therefore come into collision. The advantages derived from the adoption of this system are universally admitted, yet comparatively few of our railways have the system in use.

block-teeth, s.

Dentistry: Two or more teeth made in a block carved by hand from ivory, whale's or walrus' teeth, &c.

block-tin, s. [Eng. *block*, and *tin*. In Sw. *blocktinn*; Dut. *bloktin*; Ger. *blockzinn*.]

Comm.: A name given to an impure tin cast into ingots. When the metal is allowed to cool gradually the upper part is the purest, the impurities being contained in the lower part. Block-tin contains iron, arsenic, lead, &c. [*Tin*.]

block-wire, s. In the railway block-system, a wire connecting adjacent block-signal towers or semaphore poles.

block-wood, blockwood, s. An unknown wood, presumably suitable for being carved into blocks.

"Blockwood, logwood and other forbidden materials, . . ."—*Golden Fleece* (1657). (*Hallinell: Cont. to Lexicog.*)

block, v. t. [From Eng. *block*, s. (q. v.) In Sw. *blockera*, *blockera*; Dan. *blokere*=to block up; Dut. *blokkeeren*; Ger. *blokieren*; Fr. *bloquer*; Sp. & Port. *bloquear*; Ital. *bloccare*.]

1. Literally:

(1) To shut up so as to hinder egress or ingress; to obstruct. (*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, v. 1.) (Often followed by *up*.)

(2) *Eng. Parl. Law*: To block a bill in Parliament is to give notice of opposition and so to bring it within the operation of the Standing Order, which, subject to certain exceptions, provides that "no order of the day or notice of motion be taken after half-past twelve at night, with respect to which order or notice of motion a notice of opposition shall have been printed on the notice paper."

¶ *In cricket*: To stop a ball dead without attempting to hit it.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To plan, to devise. (*Scotch*.) [¶ (2).] "The committee appointed for the first blocking of all our writs."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 75.

(2) To bargain. (*Scotch*.)

¶ (1) To block in:
Art: To get in the broad masses of a picture or drawing.

(2) To block out: Roughly to mark out work afterward to be done.

(3) *Blocked up: Print.*: This phrase signifies that the font of type is all set, and none is available for present use.

blöc-kāde, s. [From Eng. *block*; and suff. *-ade*. In Sw. *blockad*; Dan. *blockade*; Dut. *blokkade*; Ger. *blockade*; Fr. *blocus* (a contraction, according to Littré, of Ger. *blockhaus*; O. Ger. *block-hūs*)=a blockade; Sp. *bloqueo*; Port. *bloqueio*; Ital. *blocatura*.]

I. Mil., Navt. & Ord. Language:

1. *Gen.*: The act of surrounding a town with a hostile army, or, if it be on the sea-coast, of placing a hostile army around its landward side, and ships of war in front of its sea defenses, so as, if possible, to prevent supplies of food and ammunition from entering it by land or water. The object of such an investment is to compel a place too strong or too well defended to be at once captured by assault, to surrender on account of famine.

"It seemed that the siege must be turned into a blockade."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ Almost every siege involves a blockade, but in a siege, properly so called, military approaches are pushed on against the place with the view of ultimately capturing it by assault, whereas in a blockade no assault is contemplated. Most of the sieges of antiquity were only blockades.

2. *Spec.*: The investment of a place by sea, to prevent any ships from entering or leaving its harbor. The practice seems to have been introduced by the Dutch about A. D. 1584.

¶ (1) *To break a blockade*: Forcibly to enter a blockaded port, if not even to compel the naval force investing it to withdraw.

(2) To raise a blockade:

(a) To desist from blockading a place.

(b) To compel the investing force to do so.

(3) *To run a blockade*: Surreptitiously to enter or leave a blockaded port at the risk of being captured.

II. *International Maritime Law*: As a blockade seriously interferes with the ordinary commercial right of trading with every place, international law carefully limits its operation, the principle adopted being this: that belligerents are not entitled to do anything likely to incommode neutrals more than it benefits themselves. Neutrals are therefore entitled to disregard a blockade except it be effective, that is, unless the town be invested by a fleet sufficient to prevent the ingress and the exit of vessels. When on November 21, 1806, the Berlin decree of Napoleon I. declared the whole British Islands in a state of blockade, that blockade, being ludicrously ineffective, was illegal; so also, though to a somewhat less extent, were the British orders in council of November 11 and 21, 1807, which placed France and all its tributary states in a state of blockade. The retaliatory Napoleonic Milan decree of December 27, 1807, extending the previously announced blockade to the British dominions in all quarters, labored to a still greater extent under the same defect. More effective, as being more limited in area, were the blockades of the Elbe by Britain in 1803, that of the Baltic by Denmark in 1848-9 and 1864, and that of the ports of the Confederate States of America by President Lincoln on April 19, 1861. A blockade should be formally notified before it is enforced, permission being granted to neutral vessels then to depart, carrying with them any cargo which they may already have on board; when it terminates, its cessation should also be formally declared. Any one running a blockade does so at his own peril; one's own government cannot by international law protect him from forfeiting his vessel with its cargo and his liberty, if he be captured by the blockading fleet.

blockade-runner, s.

1. *Of things*: A vessel used for the purpose of trading by sea with a blockaded town.

¶ 2. *Of persons*: A man engaged in trading by sea with a blockaded town.

blockade-running, s. The act or occupation of trading by sea with a blockaded town. During our Civil War (1861-1865) many of the British engaged in blockade-running, attempting to enter Charleston, Wilmington, and other harbors of the Confederate States.

blöc-kā'de, v. t. [From *blockade*, s. (q. v.) See also *BLOCK, v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang., Military, &c.*: To surround a town with troops, or, if it be a seaport, to surround its landward portion with troops, and place ships of war in front of its harbor, so as to cut off all supplies from the garrison and inhabitants till they surrender the place.

" . . . the approaches were closed, and the town effectually blockaded."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.* (1858), vol. iv., 437.

2. *Fig.*: To obstruct the passage to anything. Sometimes ludicrously.

"Huge bales of British cloth blockaded the door,

A hundred oxen at your levee roar."

Pope: Mor. Essays, iii. 57.

blöcked, pa. par. & a. [*BLOCK*.]

***blöck-ēr, *blöck-ēr, s.** [*Eng. block; -er.*]

1. One who hinders the progress of anything, an obstructor; *specif.*, one who blocks a parliamentary bill.

2. One who plans or accomplishes a bargain; a broker. (*Scotch*.)

"Oure souverane Lord, &c., vnderstanding of the fraude and frequent abuse committed by many of his Maesties subiectis, byeris and blokeris of victuell."—*Acts James VI.*, 1621 (ed. 1814), p. 614. (*Jamieson*.)

blöck-hēad, s. [*Eng. blockhead; head.*] A person, with a good deal of exaggeration, said to be as destitute of understanding as if his skull inclosed a block of wood in place of hemispheres of brain; a dolt, a fool, an ass, a stupid person.

"The Christian hope is—Waiter, draw the cork—

If I mistake not—Blockhead! with a fork!"

Cowper: Hope.

blöck-hēad-ēd, a. [*Eng. blockhead; -ed.*] Having such a mind as is possessed by a blockhead; stupid, dull.

"Says a blockheaded boy, these are villainous creatures."—*L'Estrange*.

blöck-hēad-ism, s. [*Eng. blockhead; -ism.*] The procedure or characteristics of a blockhead.

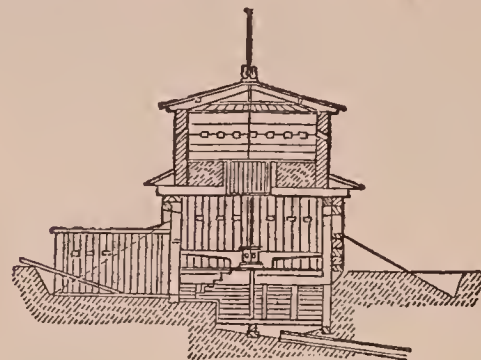
" . . . though now reduced to that state of blockheadism."—*Smart: Notes to the Hilliad*.

blöck-hēad-lŷ, a. [*Eng. blockhead; -ly.*] Like a blockhead.

"Some mere elder-brother, or some blockheadly hero."—*Dryden: Amphitryon*.

blöck-hōuse, †blöck-hāus, s. [*Eng. block= . . . a thick, heavy mass of wood, and house.* In Sw. *blockhus*; Dan. *blockhuus*; Dut. *blokhuis*; Ger. & Fr. *blockhaus*.]

Fortif. & Ord. Lang.: A small fort built of heavy timber or logs, and with the sides loop-holed for mnsketry, or if it be sufficiently large and strong, with ports or embrasures for cannon. It may be built square, rectangular, polygonal, or in the form of a cross. If more than one story high the upper



Blockhouse.

story may project over the lower so as to obtain a fire directly downward. It is generally surrounded by a ditch, and sometimes has earth on its roof that it may be more difficult to set it on fire.

Blockhouses of galvanized iron were used by the British in their war with the Boers (1899-1902). The walls were constructed of sheets of the iron placed four inches apart, with the intervening spaces filled with gravel. They were generally octagonal in shape, with two loopholes upon each face. A network of barbed wire extended from the loopholes to from fifteen to twenty yards out, making an impassable chevaux-de-frise. These, in connection with a system of armored trains (q. v.) patrolling between them, contributed greatly to the success of the British.

blöck-in-cōurse, s. & a. [*Eng. block; in; course.*] A term used only in the subjoined compound.

block-in-course masonry, s.

Masonry: A kind of masonry which differs from ashlar masonry chiefly in being built of smaller stones. The usual depth of a course is from seven to nine inches.

blöck-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [*BLOCK, v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle and participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language*: The act of shutting up or obstructing; the state of being shut up or obstructed; obstruction. [*BLOCK, v.* ¶ 2.]

" . . . by blocking of trade . . ."—*Clarendon*.

II. Technically:

1. *Leather-working*: The process of bending leather for boot-fronts to the required shape. [*CRIMPING*.]

2. *Bookbinding*: The art of impressing a pattern on a book-cover by a plate or association of tools under pressure. It is called blind or gold blocking. In the latter case gold-leaf is used; in the former, the bare block.

3. *Carpentry*: A mode of securing together the vertical angles of wood-work. Blocks of wood are glued in the inside angle.

blocking-course, s.

Architecture: The upper course of stones or brick above a cornice or on the top of a wall.

blocking-down, s.

Metallurgy: The art of adjusting sheet-metal to a mold or shape. This is done by laying above it a thick piece of lead, and striking the latter by a mallet or hammer. This mode is sometimes adopted to bring a plate partially to shape before swaging it between the dies.

blocking-kettle, s.

Hat-making: A hot bath in which hats are softened in the process of manufacture, so as to be drawn over blocks. (*Knight*.)

blocking-press, s.

Bookbinding: A bookbinder's screw-press in which blocking is performed. It has less power than the embossing-press, which operates with large dies, being used for ornamentation, requiring but a comparatively small pressure.

āte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

blöck'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *block*; *-ish*.] Rather stupid, somewhat wanting in intellect.

"Make a lottery;
And, by device, let *blockish* Ajax draw
The sort to fight with Hector."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

blöck'-ish-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *blockish*; *-ly*.] In a blockish manner, stupidly, with deficient intellect. "These brave doctors fail most absurdly and *blockishly* in this so necessary an article."—*Harman: Trans. of Bezu's Sermon*, p. 426.

blöck'-ish-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *blockish*; *-ness*.] The quality of being blockish, stupidity.

"Being dull, and of incurable *blockishness*, he became a hater of virtue and learning."—*Whitlock: Man. of the Eng.*, p. 140.

blöck'-like, *a.* [Eng. *block*; *-like*.] Like a block, stupid.

"Am I twice sand-blind? twice so near the blessing
I would arrive at, and *blocklike* never know it."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Pilgrim.

blöck'-ý, *a.* [Eng. *block*; *-y*.] Photog. Appearing as if printed in blocks, a result of an unequal distribution of light and shade.

***blöd** (1), ***blöde**, *s.* [BLOOD.] (*Layamon*, 23,973.) (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***blöd** (2), *s.* [Morris thinks it is from Welsh *llawd*=a youth, a lad; O.Sw. *glott*. Or it may be an old form of *blood*.]

1. A child.

"And vche *blöd* on that burne blessed schal worthe."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 686.

2. A woman.

"A thusant plates of silver god
Gaf he sarra that faire *blöd*."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 1191, 1192.

***blöd'e-wort**, *s.* [BLOODWORT.] A plant—*Polygonum Hydropiper*. (*Grete: Herball*.) (*Britten & Holland*.)

***blo-di**, ***bloody**, *a.* [BLOODY.] (*Wright: Spec. of Lyric Poet*, 62.) (*Stratmann*.) (*Prompt. Parv.*)

blöe'-dite, ***blö'-dite**, *s.* [In Ger. *blödit*. Named after a chemist and mineralogist, *Blöde*.]

Min.: A mineral classed by Dana with his hydrous sulphate. Color, fast red to blue red or white; fracture, splintery. It occurs massive or crystallized. Composition: Sulphate of soda, 33.34-45.82; sulphate of magnesia, 33.19-36.66; water, 18.84-22.00, &c. It is found in the Old World at Ischl and near Astrakan, and in the New World near San Juan, at the foot of the Andes. (*Dana*.)

***bloik**, ***blok**, *s.* [BLOCK, *s.*] (*Scotch*.) (*Doug.: Virgil*, 148, 4.)

***blok**, ***bloke**, *s.* [BLOCK, *s.*] (*Ear. Eng. Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), *Patience*, 272.) (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bloke, *s.* A term of contempt or derision much in evidence in the argot of the street urchins and other vulgar inhabitants of our large cities.

"'Git on to de *bloke* wid de plug hat,' was a remark frequently heard from the irrepressible gamins."—*Chicago News*.

blôm'-a-rý, **blöom'-a-rý**, *s.* [From A. S. *bloma*=metal, a mass, a lump (*Somner and Lye*) [BLOOM (2)]; and suff. *-ary*.]

Metalurgy: The first forge in an ironworks through which iron passes after having been melted from the ore. The pig-iron, having been puddled and balled, is brought to the hammer or squeezer, which makes it into a bloom. [BLOOM (2).]

***blome**, *s.* [BLOOM.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***blom-yn**, *v. i.* [BLOOM, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***blonc**, *a.* [BLANK, *a.*] (*Reliq. Antiq.*, i. 37.)

***blönc'-kët**, ***blöñ'-kët**, *a.* [Compare A. S. *blanca*, *blanca*=a gray horse, a horse.] (*Kemble*.) *Gray blonket liveries*: Gray coats.

"Our *blonket* liveries bene all to sadde
For thilke same season, when all is ycladd
With pleasaunce."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar, v.

blönd, **blönde**, *a. & s.* [In Dut. *blond*; Sp. *blondo*=fair, flaxen; in Dan. *blondine*=a female with light-colored hair. In Sw. *blonder*, *s. pl.*; Dan. *blonde* (sing.); Ger. *blonde*; Sp. *blonda* are=*blond-lace*. All from Fr. *blond*, adj., *m.*, *blonde*=fair, flaxen, white of complexion; *blond*, *s.*, *m.*=a flaxen color, a man or boy with flaxen hair; *blonde*, *s.*, *f.*=a girl or woman with fair hair; *blond-lace*. Prov. *blon*, *blonda*=fair of complexion. Compare A. S. *blonden feax*=mixed hair, gray-haired (*Bosworth*), from *blonden*=mingled. Professor Skeat, however, thinks that the Fr. *blond* may be altered from Fr. *blanc*=white.] [BLANK.]

A. As adjective: Fair or light in color. *Used*—

1. Of hair.

"The brown is from the mother's hair,
The *blond* is from the child."

Longfellow: The Two Locks of Hair.

2. Of the complexion, which is usually light when the person is fair-haired. [SANGUINE.]

B. As substantive:

1. *Of persons*: A fair-haired person, hence a person of light complexion. [A. 2.]

†2. *Blond-lace* (q. v.).

blond-lace, *s.* [So called from its color.] A silk lace of two threads, twisted and formed in hexagonal meshes.

¶ Obvious compound, *blond-lace-maker*.

***blondir**, ***blond-ren**, *v. i.* [BLUNDER, *v.*]

***blonk**, ***blonke**, ***blonkke**, ***blouk**, ***blunk**, *s.* [A. S. *blonca*, *blanca*=a white horse; Icel. *blakkr*=a horse.] A steed, a horse. (*Scotch*.)

"Syn grooms, that gay is,
On *blonks* that brayis."

Poems, Edin., 1821, p. 221. (*Jamieson*.)

¶ See *Gawayne and the Green Knight*, 434.

***blonket**, *s.* [BLONKET.]

***blont**, *a.* [BLUNT.] (*Spenser: Shep. Cal.* viii.)

***bloo**, *a.* [BLUE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***blooc**, *s.* [BLOCK, *s.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

blöod, ***bloode**, ***bloud**, ***blüde**, ***bläd**, ***blöd**, ***blöde** (*Eng.*), **blüid**, **blüde** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [A. S. *blöd*=blood; Icel. *blodh*; Sw. & Dan. *blod*; Dut. *bloed*; Mæso-Goth. *bloth*; Ger. *blut*; O. H. Ger. *pluot*, *ploot*. From A. S. *blōwan*, *geblowan*=to blow, bloom, blossom, or flourish. (*Bosworth, Skeat, &c.*)] [BLOW (2), *v.*]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*: The fluid circulating by means of veins and arteries through the bodies of man and of the lower animals. [II. 1.]

"For the life of the flesh is in the *blood*: and I have given it to you upon the altar."—*Leviticus* xvii. 11.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Lineage, descent, progeny.

(a) *Of things*: Lineage, descent; specially royal or noble descent, high extraction.

"O! what an happiness is it to find

A friend of our own *blood*, a brother kind!"

Waller.

¶ Formerly it might in this sense have a plural.

"As many and as well-born *bloods* as those,
Stand in his face to contradict his claim."

Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

†(b) *Of persons*: Child, progeny. (In this sense generally combined with flesh.)

"But yet thou art my flesh, my *blood*, my daughter."

Shakesp.: King Lear, ii. 4.

¶ *A half-blood*: A half-breed.

(2) Temper, passions; or one in whom these are prominent.

(a) *Of things*: Temper, passions.

"The Puritan *blood* was now thoroughly up."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(b) *Of persons*: A person of hot temper; a man (in most cases young) of fiery character; one brave, but unrestrained by prudence or perhaps even by moral principle, and from whom in consequence violence may in times of excitement be expected.

"The news put divers young *bloods* into such a fury as the ambassadors were not without peril to be outraged."

—*Bacon*.

(3) Life; the vital principle, especially with reference to the taking away of life. Hence closely allied to (4).

"Shall I not therefore now require his *blood* of your hands?"—2 *Samuel* iv. 11.

(4) The shedding of blood or its consequences.

(a) The shedding of blood; the taking of life away, especially in an unlawful manner; murder.

"*Blood* follows *blood*, and through their mortal span,
In bloodier acts conclude those who with *blood* began."

Byron: Child Harold, ii. 63.

(b) The atoning death of Christ.

"... the *blood* of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin."—1 *John* i. 7.

(c) The responsibility of shedding blood, sacrificing a life, or the soul.

"Your *blood* be upon your own heads . . ."—*Acts* xviii. 6.

¶ *The price of blood*: Reward or retribution for shedding it, or for taking a life.

"It is not lawful for to put them into the treasury, because it is the *price of blood*."—*Matthew* xxvii. 6.

(5) Any liquid resembling blood in color, or in some other obvious character. (Used especially of the juice of a fruit, as the grape.)

"... and thou didst drink the pure *blood* of the grape."—*Deut.* xxxii. 14.

¶ With some similitude to this, the wine in the communion is the sacramental symbol of the blood of Christ.

"And He said unto them, This is my *blood* of the New Testament, which is shed for many."—*Mark* xiv. 24.

3. *In special phrases*, the word *blood* having the same signification:

(1) As in A. I. 1.

Flesh and blood: Human nature. [FLESH.]

"... for flesh and *blood* hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven."—*Matthew* xvi. 17.

(2) As in A. I. 2 (a).

(a) *A prince of the blood*: A prince of royal extraction, not one raised to the dignity of prince by law or mandate.

"They will almost
Give us a prince o' th' *blood*, a son of Priam,
In change of him."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

(b) *The blood-royal*: Royal descent.

(3) As in A. I. 2 (2).

(a) *Bad blood*: A feeling of animosity toward one.

(b) *In cold blood*: With the passions unexcited, coolly, and therefore, presumably, with more or less deliberation.

"Who cannot condemn rashness in *cold blood*?"

Shakesp.: Timon, iii. 5.

(c) *In hot blood*: With the passions excited.

"Upon a friend of mine; who, in *hot blood*,
Hath stepp'd into the law . . ."

Shakesp.: Timon, iii. 5.

(d) *In blood*: In a state of perfect health and vigor; properly a term of the chase.

"But when they shall see, sir, . . . the man *in blood*,
they will out of their burrows like conies after rain."—*Shakesp.*

(4) As in A. I. 2 (3).

**For his blood*: Though his life depended upon it. (*Vulgar*.)

"A crow lay battering upon a muscle, and could not, *for his blood*, break the shell to come at the fish."—*L'Estrange*.

II. Technically:

1. *Physiol.*: The red circulating fluid in the bodies of man and the higher animals. It is formed from chyle and lymph when these substances are subjected to the action of oxygen taken into the lungs by the process of inspiration. It is the general material from which all the secretions are derived, besides which it carries away from the frame whatever is noxious or superfluous. In man its temperature rarely varies from 36° 6' C=98° F., but in birds it sometimes reaches 42° 8' C=109° F. The blood in reptiles, amphibians, and fishes, and the circulating fluid in the invertebrata, is cold, that is, in no case more than a little above the temperature of the surrounding medium. The vessels which conduct the blood out from the heart are called arteries, and those which bring it back again veins. The blood in the left side of the heart and in the arteries, called arterial blood, is bright red; that in the right side of the heart and in the veins, called venous blood, is blackish-purple. Viewed by spectrum analysis, the hæmoglobin of arterial blood differs from that of venous blood, the former being combined with oxygen, and the latter being deoxygenized. The density of blood is 1.003 to 1.057. Its composition in 1,000 parts is as follows:

Water.....	780.15	to	785.58
Fibrine.....	2.10	"	3.57
Albumen.....	65.09	"	69.41
Coloring matter.....	133.00	"	119.63
Crystallizable fat.....	2.43	"	4.30
Fluid fat.....	1.31	"	2.27
Extractive matter of uncertain kind.....	1.79	"	1.92
Albumen, with soda.....	1.26	"	2.01
Sodium and potassium chlorides, carbonates, phosphates, and sulphates.....	8.37	"	7.30
Calcium and magnesium carbonates, phosphates of calcium magnesium and iron, ferric oxide.....	2.10	"	1.42
Loss.....	2.40	"	2.59
	1,000		1,000

Blood has a saline and disagreeable taste, and, when fresh, a peculiar smell. It has an alkaline re-action. It is not, as it appears, homogeneous, but under a powerful microscope is seen to be a colorless fluid with little round red bodies called *blood-discs* or *blood-corpuscles*, and a few larger ones called *white-corpuscles* floating about in it. [BLOOD-DISC, CORPUSCLE.] When removed from the body and allowed to stagnate it separates into a thicker portion called *crutor*, *crassamentum*, or *clot*, and a thinner one denominated *serum*. [See these words.]

"The *blood* is the immediate *pabulum* of the tissues; its composition is nearly or entirely identical with them; it is, indeed, as Borden long ago expressed it, liquid flesh."

Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., i. 43.

2. *Law*:

(1) *Whole blood* is descent not simply from the same ancestor, but from the same pair of ancestors, while *half-blood* is descent only from the one. Thus

böil, böy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

in a family two brothers who have the same father and mother stand to each other in the relation of whole blood, but if the mother die, and the father marry again and have children, these stand to the offspring of the first marriage only in the relation of half-blood. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.)

(2) *Corruption of blood* is the judicial stripping it of the right to carry with it up or down the advantage of inheritance [ATTAINDER]; its *purification* or *restitution* is the restoration to it of the privilege of inheritance. (*Ibid.*, ch. xv., bk. iv., ch. 29, 31.)

B. As adjective: Of lineage or pure breed, and presumably of high spirit or mettle.

"... a pair of blood horses."—*London Times*, September 8, 1876.

¶ *Obvious compounds:* *Blood-besotted* (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, v. 1., Globe ed.), *blood-besotted* (*Ibid.*, *Todd, Schmidt*), *blood-desiring* (*Spenser: Ruines of Rome*; by *Bellay*, xiii.), *blood-drenched* (*Webster*), *blood-dyed* (*Everett*), *blood-like* (*Jodrell*), *blood-marked* (*Webster*), *blood-polluted* (*Pope*), *blood-spiller* (*Quarterly Review*), *blood-spilling* (*Dr. Allen*), *blood-stream* (*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, iii. 11), &c.

blood-band, **blode bande*, s. A bandage to stop bleeding.

"Vs bus have a *blode bande*, or thi ble change."—*Morte Arthure* (ed. Brock), 2,576.

blood-baptism, s.

Theol. & Ch. Hist.: Baptism by means of blood, i. e., by martyrdom. If any one who had not been baptized showed his firm faith in Christianity by dying a martyr's death rather than renounce it, the early Christians regarded him as if he had been baptized, his death being held to be the equivalent of baptism. (*Coleman*.)

blood-besprinkled, a. Besprinkled with blood.

†**blood-boltered**, a. [*Eng. blood*, and *bolter*=a sieve for separating bran from flour, or coarse from fine meal.] Sprinkled with blood, as from a sieve or bolter; having the hair clotted with blood.

"The blood-bolter'd Banquo smiles upon me."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

blood-bought, a. Bought with blood; achieved through the sacrifice of life.

"Incomparable gem! thy worth untold;
Cheap, though blood-bought, and thrown away when sold."
Cowper: Table Talk.

blood-brother, s. A brother by blood, as distinguished from a brother-in-law, brought into that relation by marriage.

blood-cemented, a.

†1. *Lit.*: Cemented by blood.

2. *Fig.*: Cemented together in political or other feeling by being of one blood, or by having shed their blood in a common enterprise.

"(Educating good from ill) the battle groan'd,
Ere, blood-cemented, Anglo-Saxons, saw."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. iv.

blood-color, s.

Her.: Sanguine. It is distinguished from *bloody*, *Her.* (q. v.)

blood-colored, a.

1. Colored by means of blood.
2. Of the color of blood.

blood-consuming, a. Consuming the blood, preying on the blood. (Used of sighs.)

"Might liquid tears, or heart-offending groans,
Or blood-consuming sighs recall his life."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

blood-corpuscule, s. [*CORPUSCLE*.]

blood-descendants, s. Descendants from the blood of a common ancestor. (Used of men or of the inferior animals.)

"... still fewer genera and species will have left modified blood-descendants."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. x., p. 341.

blood-disc, s. The same as *BLOOD-CORPUSCLE*. [*CORPUSCLE*.]

"... certain particles, the blood-discs, which float in it [the blood] in great numbers."—*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.*, i. 60.

blood-drinking, a.

1. *Lit.*: Drinking blood, in the sense of absorbing it or being soaked with it.

"In this detested, dark, blood-drinking pit."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 4.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Preying on the blood.

"I would be blind with weeping, sick with groans,
Look pale as primrose with blood-drinking sighs."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

(2) Bloodthirsty.

"As cognizance of my blood-drinking hate."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 4.

blood-drop, s. A drop of blood.

"Like blood-drops from my heart they dropp'd."
Wordsworth: The Last of the Flock.

blood-drunk, a. Drunk with blood. (*More*.)

blood-extorting, a. Extorting blood; forcing blood from the person. (Used of a screw. Possibly a thumb-screw) (?).

"... knotted scourges,
Matches, blood-extorting screws."
Cowper: Negro's Complaint.

blood-flag, s. A red flag, as a symbol of bloodshed.

"For a sheet of flame, from the turret high,
Waved, like a blood-flag, on the sky."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 29.

blood-friend, s. [*BLOODFRIEND*.]

blood-frozen, a. Having the blood frozen, in a literal or figurative sense.

"Yet nathemore by his bold hartie speach
Could his blood-frozen hart emboldened bee."
Spenser: Fairy Queen, l. ix. 25.

blood-grass, s. [*Eng. blood*, and *grass*.]

Vet. Med. *Bloody urine*: A disease of cows, said to be brought on when they are changed from one kind of pasture to another. (*Ayr: Surv. Suther.*) (*Jamieson*.)

blood-gout, s. [*Eng. blood*, and *gout*. From *Fr. goutte*=a drop.] A drop of blood.

"That hath made fatal entrance here,
As these dark blood-gouts say."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 5.

blood-guiltiness, s. [*BLOODGUILTINESS*.]

blood-happy, a. Happy in having shed or in lapping blood. (Used of a hound which has seized its prey.)

"Blood-happy, hang at his fair jutting chest,
And mark his beauteous checker'd sides with gore."
Thomson: Seasons; Autumn.

blood-heat, s. The ordinary heat of blood in a healthy human body. Arterial is one degree warmer than venous blood. In man the latter stands at 98° Fahrenheit. In fierce inflammation it rises to 105°. In some continued fevers it is 102° (sometimes as in the early stages of typhoid reaching higher, to 104° or 105°, in which case the patient seldom or never recovers) while in the cold fit of ague it falls to 94°, and in cholera during the collapse to 90°, after death rising to a great heat.

blood-horse, s. A horse, the lineage of which is of the purest or best blood.

blood-hot, **blood hot**, a. As hot as blood at its ordinary temperature in a healthy human body.

***blood-iron**, ***bloode-yrn**, s. An instrument for letting blood or bleeding.

"Bloode yryn, supra in Bledynge yryn."—*Prompt. Parv.* (*Fitzherbert: Husbandry*, fo. F. 4.)

blood-letter, s. [*BLOODLETTER*.]

blood-letting, *pr. par.* & s. [*BLOODLETTING*.]

blood-money, ***bloudmoney**, s. The price paid for blood.

"It is not lafull to put them into the God's chest, for it is bloudmoney."—*Coverdale: Matthew*, xxv. 6.

blood-name, s. A national name.

"The blood-name of the bulk of the population."—*Gladstone: Homer*, i. 163.

blood-offering, s. An offering of blood, literally or figuratively.

"Resign'd, as if life's task were o'er,
Its last blood-offering amply paid."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

blood-particle, s. The same as *blood-corpuscule* or *blood-disc*. [*BLOOD, CORPUSCLE*.]

blood-plate, s. One of the numerous minute discoidal bodies contained in the blood of mammals.

blood-poisoning, s. The same as *septicæmia* and *toxæmia*. See titles *ANTITOXIN*, *LISTERISM*, *SERUM-THERAPY*.

blood-pudding, s. [*BLOODPUDDING*.]

blood-receiving, a. Receiving blood, or, figuratively, receiving the atonement.

"Faith too, the blood-receiving grace."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, lxiv.; *Praise for Faith*.

blood-red, a. & s.

A. As adjective:

1. *Strictly*: Red with actual blood, or of the precise color of blood.

"Or on Vittoria's blood-red plain,
Meet had thy death-bed been." *Hemans*.

2. *More loosely*: Of a red which may be poetically compared to that of blood, but is in reality much less bright.

"Tis mine—my blood-red flag!"
Byron: Corsair, iii. 15.

B. As subst.: The color described under A.

"But those scarfs of blood-red shall be redder, before
The sabre is sheathed and the battle is o'er."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 12.

blood-relation, s. A relation by blood, that is, by descent.

"Even if they left no children, the tribe would still include their blood-relations."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. v., p. 161.

blood-shaken, **bloodshaken**, a. Shaken with respect to the blood; having the blood shaken or put in commotion.

"They may, bloodshaken then,
Feel such a flesh-quake to possess their powers."
Ben Jonson: New Inn; Verses at the end.

blood-sized, a. Sized with blood.

"Tell him if he i' the blood-siz'd field lay swoln,
Shewing the sun his teeth, grinning at the moon,
What you would do."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Two Noble Kinsmen.

blood-spavin, s. A disease of horses. (*Ash.*) [*SFAVIN*.]

blood-stain, s. [*BLOODSTAIN*.]

blood-stained, a. [*BLOODSTAINED*.]

blood-swelled, a. Swollen with blood.

blood-swoln, a. Swollen or swelled with blood: *blood-swelled*. *Used—*

(1) *Of the eyes*.

"Their blood-swoln eyes
Do break."
May: Lucan, bk. vi.

(2) *Of the breast*.

"So boils the fired Herod's blood-swoln breast,
Not to be slak'd but by a sea of blood."
Crashaw: Poems, p. 54.

blood-vessel, s. [*BLOODVESSEL*.]

blood-warm, a. As warm as the blood; luke-warm. (*Coles.*) [*BLOOD-HEAT*.]

blood-won, s. Won by blood, or by the expenditure of life.

blood-worthy, a. Of one who, by reason of crime, is counted worthy of or deserving capital punishment.

blōd, v. t. [*From blood*, s. (q. v.)]

1. *Literally*:

†(1) To bleed, to take blood from.

†(2) To stain with blood.

"And, scarce secure, reach out their spears afar,
And blood their points to prove their partnership in war."
Dryden: Fables.

2. *Figuratively*:

* (1) To excite; to exasperate.

"By this means matters grew more exasperate; the auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded one against another."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

(2) To inure or accustom to the sight or to the shedding of blood. (Used of soldiers, of hunting-dogs, &c.)

"It was most important, too, that his troops should be blooded."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

blōd'-ēd, *pa. par.* & a. [*BLOOD, v.*]

blōd'-flower, s. [*From Eng. blood*, and *flower*.]

Bot.: The English name of the *Hæmanthus*, a genus of plants belonging to the order *Amaryllidaceæ* (*Amaryllis*). The allusion is to the brilliant red flowers. The species, which are mostly from the Cape of Good Hope, are ornamental plants. [*HÆMANTHUS*.]

blōd-friend, **blood friend**, s. [*Eng. blood*; *friend*. *Dut. bloedvriend*, *bloodverwant*=relation, relative, kinsman, kinswoman; *Ger. blutfreund*.] A relation by blood.

"The laird of Haddo yields to the earl Marischal, being his bloodfriend and lately come of his house."—*Spalding*, ii. 187. (*Jamieson*.)

blōd'-guilt-i-ness, **blood-guiltiness** (u silent), s. [*Eng. blood*; *guilty*; -ness.] The guiltiness or guilt of having without proper justification shed blood.

"Deliver me from bloodguiltiness, O God, . . ."—*Psalms* li. 14.

blōd'-hōund, ***blood hounde**, ***bloode hounde**, ***bloode hownde**, ***blod honde**, s. [*Eng. blood*; *hound*.]

1. *Lit.*: A variety of hound or dog, so called from the ability which it possesses to trace a wounded animal by the smell of any drops of blood which may have fallen from it. It is the *Canis familiaris*, var. *B. sagax* of Linn., now called var. *sanguinaria*. It is the Sleuth-hound of the Scotch. It has large, pendulous ears, a long curved tail, is of a reddish-tan color, and stands about twenty-eight inches high. The breed is not now often pure. It was formerly employed to track escaped prisoners and other fugitives from justice. There are other sub-varieties, specially the Cuban bloodhound, used in the Maroon wars in Jamaica during the last century,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

as well as more recently against escaped negro slaves in the swamps of the South before the abolition of slavery in this country, and finally the African bloodhound, used in hunting the gazelle.

"The parishes were required to keep bloodhounds for the purpose of hunting the freebooters."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Fig.*: One who relentlessly pursues an opponent till he has done him mortal injury.

"Hear this, hear this, thou tribune of the people!
Thou zealous, public bloodhound, hear and melt."
Dryden.

***blōod'-ied**, *a.* [**BLOODY**, *v.*] Stained with blood from spurring.

"To breathe his bloodied horse."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, i. 1.

***blōod'-i-ly**, *adv.* [*Eng. bloody*; *-ly.*] In a bloody manner, to the effusion of blood; sanguinarily.

"... how mine enemies
To-day at Pomfret bloodily were butcher'd."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 4.

blōod'-i-ness, **blōd-i-ness**, *s.* [*Eng. bloody*; *-ness.*] The state or quality of being bloody.

(a) In the sense of being besmeared or stained with blood.

"It will manifest itself by its bloodiness; yet sometimes the skull is so thin as not to admit of any."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

(b) In the sense of being disposed to shed blood; cruelty.

"Boner, bishop of London, by his late bloodiness, procured an eternal stain of cruelty upon his name."—*Le Neve: Lives of Bishops*, pt. i., p. 32.

blōod'-ing, *pr. par. & s.* [**BLOOD**, *v.*]

As substantive: (1) The act of bleeding.

(2) A bloodpudding.

"Some kinds of meats, as swine's flesh or bloodings."—*Sanderson: Sermon.*

blōod'-less, ***blōod'-less**, *a.* [*Eng. blood*, and suff. *-less*=without. *A. S. blōdleas*; *Dut. bloedloos*; *Ger. blutlos*.]

1. *More or less literally*:

(1) Without blood. Applied to the cheeks in some diseases, or to all parts but the heart in a dead body.

"I will not shrink to see thee with a bloodless lip and cheek."
Hemans: Ulla; or, The Adoration.

(2) Without effusion of blood; without slaughter.

"But beauty, with a bloodless conquest, finds
A welcome sov'reignty in rudest minds."
Waller.

2. *Fig.*: Spiritless.

"Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 2.

blōod'-less-ly, *adv.* [*Eng. bloodless*; *-ly.*] In a bloodless manner; without effusion of blood. (*Byron.*)

†blōod'-lēt, *v. t.* [*A. S. blōdletan*=to let blood.] To let blood. Chiefly in the present participle bloodletting (*q. v.*).

blōod'-lēt-tēr, ***bloode latare**, *s.* [*A. S. blōd lātēre*.] One who lets blood; a phlebotomist; a surgeon; a medical man.

"Bloode latare: Flebotomator . . ."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"This mischief, in aneurisms, proceedeth from the ignorance of the bloodletter, who, not considering the error committed in letting blood, binds up the arm carelessly."—*Wiseman.*

blōod'-lēt-tīng, *pr. par. & s.* [**BLOODLET**.]

A. As present participle: In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.

B. As substantive: The act, process, or art of taking blood from the arm or from some other portion of the body to allay fever, or to effect some similar end. This may be done by the lancet, without or with cupping-glasses, or by means of leeches. It is now much more rarely resorted to than was formerly the case.

"The chyle is not perfectly assimilated into blood by its circulation through the lungs, as is known by experiments in bloodletting."—*Arbuthnot: Aliments.*

blōod'-pūd'-dīng, *s.* [*Eng. blood*; *pudding*. In *Ger. blutpudding*.] A pudding made of blood, suet, &c. [**BLACK-PUDDING**.]

blōod'-rāin, *s.* [*Eng. blood*; *rain*.]

1. *Gen.*: Rain nearly of the color of blood, and which many of the unscientific suppose to be actual blood. It arises either from minute plants, mostly of the order *Algae*, or from infusorial animalculæ. It is akin to *red snow*, which is similarly produced.

2. *Spec.*: A bright scarlet alga or fungus, called *Palmella prodigiosa*, sometimes developed in very hot weather on cooked vegetables or decaying fungi.

"The color of the bloodrain is so beautiful that attempts have been made to use it as a dye, and with some success; and could the plant be reproduced with any constancy, there seems little doubt that the color would stand."—*Rev. M. J. Berkeley, in Treasury of Botany* (ed. 1866), i. 150.

blōod'-rōot, *s.* [*Eng. blood*; *root*.] [**BLOODWORT**.]

I. Ord. Lang. In the Sing.: Various plants.

1. *In America*:

(1) *Sanguinaria canadensis*.

(2) *Geum canadense*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. *In Britain*: The Tormentil (*Potentilla Tormentilla*). (*In Scot. and North of England.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

II. Bot. In the Plur. (Bloodroots): The English name of the endogenous order *Hæmodoraceæ* (*q. v.*). (*Lindley.*)

blōod'-shēd, ***blōud'-shedd**, *s.* [*Eng. blood*; *shed*.] The act of shedding blood. *Specially*—

†1. A murder.

"All murders past do stand excus'd in this;
And this so sole, and so unmatchable,
Shall prove a deadly bloodshed but a jest."
Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 3.

2. Slaughter in war, rebellion, &c.

"... acts of bloodshed, outrage and rapine."—*Arnold: Hist. of Rome*, vol. iii., ch. xlv., p. 283.

†blōod'-shēd'-dēr, *s.* [*Eng. bloodshed*; *-er*; or, *blood*; *shedder*.] One who sheds blood.

"He that taketh away his neighbor's living slayeth him, and he that defraudeth the laborer of his hire is a bloodshedder."—*Ecclesiasticus* xxxiv. 22.

†blōod'-shēd'-dīng, *s.* [*Eng. bloodshed*; *-ing*.]

1. The act or operation of shedding blood.

"These hands are free from guiltless bloodshedding."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iv. 7.

2. The state of having one's own blood shed.

"... our Master and only Saviour Jesus Christ thus dying for us, and the innumerable benefits which by His precious bloodshedding He hath obtained for us."—*Communion Service.*

blōod'-shōt, *a.* [*Eng. blood*; *shot*, *pa. par.* of *shoot*.] With blood shot into it. (Used especially of the small tubular vessels of the iris when injected with blood.)

"Bloodshot his eyes, his nostrils spread."

Scott: Marmion, vi. 27.

†blōod'-shōt-tēn, *a.* [*Eng. blood*, and *M. Eng. shotten*, standing in the same relation to *shot* as *gotten* to *got*.] The same as **BLOODSHOT** (*q. v.*).

***blōod'-shōt-tēn-ness**, *a.* [*Eng. blood*; *shotten*; *-ness*.] The state of being "bloodshot," *i. e.*, bloodshot.

"He saw the enemies of the church's peace could vex the eyes of poor people, first to water or tears, next to bloodshotness and fury."—*Bp. Gauden: Life of Hooker.*

blōod'-snāke, *s.* [*Eng. blood*; *snake*.] The English name of *Hæmorrhus*, a genus of Snakes. (*Ash.*)

blōod'-stāin, *s.* [*Eng. blood*; *stain*.] A stain produced by blood.

"If tears, by late repentance pour'd,

May lave the bloodstains from my sword!"

Hemans: Wallace's Invocation to Bruce.

blōod'-stāined, *a.* [*Eng. blood*; *stained*.] Stained by blood.

(a) *Literally*:

"Turning the leaves with bloodstain'd hands."

Moore: Fire Worshipers.

"The weapon was bloodstained."—*Chicago Record*, January 1, 1894.

(b) *Figuratively*:

"Shrouded in Scotland's bloodstain'd plaid,

Low are her mountain-warriors laid."

Hemans: Wallace's Invocation to Bruce.

blōod'-stick, *s.* (*Farriery*.) A stick weighted at one end with lead, used for striking the fleam into a vein.

blōod'-stōne, *s.* [Named from the small spots of red, jasper-like blood-drops which it contains.]

Min.: Heliotrope, a variety of quartz. Dana places it under his cryptocrystalline varieties of quartz and the sub-variety Plasma.

†blōod'-strānge, ***blōud strange**, *s.* [*Eng. blood*. *Strange* is from *Lat. stringo*=to bind; or from *staunch* (?) (*Skinner*.) Or corrupted from *staying* (?) (*Parkinson*.)] A ranunculaceous plant, the Common Mousetail (*Myosurus minimus*) (*Lyte*). (*Britten & Holland.*)

blōod'-sūck-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. blood*, and *sucker*.]

1. *Lit.*: Any animal which sucks blood, such as leeches, gnats, gaddies, &c.

"Thus the females of certain flies (*Culicidæ* and *Tabonidæ*) are bloodsuckers."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., p. 254.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A person with a propensity to shedding blood; a man prone to cruelty.

"The nobility cried out upon him that he was a blood-sucker, a murderer, and a parricide."—*Hayward.*

(2) A money-lender who financially ruins his debtor by charging him an extortionate rate of interest.

blōod'-sūck-ing, *a.* [*Eng. blood*; *sucking*.]

1. *Lit.*: Sucking blood.

2. *Fig.*: Preying on the blood.

"For this I draw in many a tear,
And stop the rising of bloodsucking sighs."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iv. 4.

blōod'-thīrst, *s.* [*Eng. blood*; *thirst*.] Thirst for blood.

"It was not bloodthirst, nor lust, nor revenge which had impelled them, but it was avarice, greediness for gold."—*Motley: Dutch Rep.*, pt. iv., ch. v.

blōod'-thīrst'-i-ness, *s.* [*Eng. blood*; *thirsty*; *-ness*.] The quality of feeling a certain zest in shedding blood, or at least in cruel deeds. (*Eccl. Rev.*)

blōod'-thīrst-ŷ, ***blood-thirstie**, *a. & s.* [*Eng. blood*, and *thirsty*.]

A. As adjective: Eager to shed blood; delighting in sanguinary deeds. *Used*—

1. *Lit.*: Of man or of beings, real or imaginary.

"... and one of the most bloodthirsty of Barclay's accomplices, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

"... the bloodthirsty god Mars, . . ."—*Ibid.*, ch. xvii.

2. *Fig.*: Of things personified.

"And, high advancing his bloodthirstie blade,
Stroke one of those deformed heaves,"

Spenser: Fairy Queen, I., viii. 16.

B. As substantive (formed by omitting the noun after the adjective bloodthirsty): People delighting in bloodshed.

"The bloodthirsty hate the upright."—*Proverbs* xxix. 10.

blōod'-trēe, *s.* [*Eng. blood*; *tree*.] A euphorbiaceous plant, *Croton gossypifolium*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

blōod'-vēs-sel, *s.* [*Eng. blood*; *vessel*.] One of the numerous vessels, great or small, in the human or animal frame, which convey the blood through the body; an artery or a vein.

"Blood, the animal fluid contained in the tubes called from their office blood-vessels."—*Fen. Cycl.*, v. 3.

***blōod'-wīte**, ***blōod'-wit**, ***blōud'-veit**, *s.* [*A. S. blōdwite*=a fine for drawing blood by a blow or wound; *blōd*=blood, and *wite*= . . . a fine to the king for a violation of the law.] [**WITE**.]

1. *English law*: A fine for shedding blood.

2. *Scots law*: A riot in which bloodshed took place.

blōod'-wood, *s.* [*Eng. blood*; *wood*.] Various shrubs or trees of which the wood may, with some latitude, be called blood-red.

1. *In South America*: The logwood, *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*, which yields, with various mordants, indelible dyes.

2. *In Jamaica*: *Gordonia hæmatoxylon*.

3. *In Victoria*: A myrtaceous tree, *Eucalyptus corymboza*.

4. *In Queensland*: Another myrtaceous tree, *Eucalyptus paniculata*.

5. *In Queensland and Norfolk Island*: *Baloghia lucida*, a euphorbiaceous plant with a blood-red sap, which oozes from the tree if incisions be made in it, and is a pigment of an indelible character. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

blōod'-wōrt, ***blode'-wort**, ***blōd'-wurte**, ***blōud'-worste**, *s.* [*A. S. blōdwyr*, *blōdwyrte*=bloodwort, knot-grass (*Bosworth*); *Dan. blodurt*.]

1. *Of American plants*: *Sanguinaria canadensis*, one of the *Papaveraceæ* (*Poppys*). The English name is given because the plant when wounded in any part discharges a blood-red fluid. The root is tuberous and fleshy; there is but one leaf from each root-bulb, and one scape with a solitary flower, which is very fugacious. It is abundant in the backwoods of Canada, where the Indians stain themselves with the juice. It is also called **BLOOD-ROOT** (*q. v.*), and is used in medicine as an emetic, stimulant and expectorant, being particularly useful in compounding cough syrups.

† *Burnet Bloodwort*. [**BURNET**.]

2. *Of British plants*:

(1) A kind of Dock, *Rumex sanguineus*, called by Hooker and Arnott the Bloody-veined Dock. (*Gerarde, Coles, &c.*)

(2) The Biting Persicaria (*Polygonum hydro-piper*).

"Some call it Sanguinary or bloudworste, because it draweth blond in places yt is rubbed on."—*Treveris.*

(3) The Elder-tree (*Sambucus ebulus*) (*Lyte*). It was called also *Dane's Blood*.

(4) The variety of Dutch Clover (*Trifolium repens*), which has deep-purple leaves. (*Withering.*)

(5) The Common Yarrow or Milfoil (*Achillea mille-folium*). (*Britten & Holland.*)

blōod'-ŷ (1), ***blōud'-dy**, ***blōud'-ie**, ***blōd'-y**, ***blōd'-ye**, ***blōdi** (*Eng.*), **blēed-ŷ**, ***blūd-ŷ** (*Scotch*), *a. & adv.* [*Eng. blood*; *-y*; *A. S. blōdig*; *Sw. & Dan. blodig*; *Dut. bloedig*; *Ger. blutig*.]

blōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally. Of persons or things:

(1) Stained with blood.

"The year before
A Turkish army had marched o'er;
And where the Spahi's hoof hath trod,
The verdure flies the bloody sod."

Byron: *Mazeppa*, ii.

(2) Attended by the shedding of blood on a large scale.

"By Archibald won in bloody work,
Against the Saracen and Turk."

Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 16.

2. More figuratively:

(1) Of persons:

*(a) Related by blood, nearly akin.

"They are my bloody brethren, quod pieres, for God
boughte vs alle."—Piers Plowman, vi. 210.

(b) Cruel, delighting in bloodshed.

"... thou art taken in thy mischief, because thou
art a bloody man."—2 Samuel xvi. 8.

(2) Of communities: Characterized by the extensive prevalence in them of bloodshed.

"Woe to the bloody city! it is all full of lies and robbery."—Nah. iii. 1.

*II. Her.: The same as gules. Example, a "bloody hand" (q. v.).

¶ This differs in color from sanguine.

B. As adverb: In a bloody manner, in a sanguinary way, with effusion of blood. *Bloodily* is more generally used.

bloody-bones, s. An unidentified willow, it may be "the dog-willow" of Nemnich, if willow, indeed, it be.

bloody-dock, s. A plant, *Rumex sanguineus*. [BLOODWORT, 2 (1).]

***bloody-eyed**, a.

1. Lit.: Having eyes of the color of blood.

2. Fig.: Having eyes delighting in the sight of blood.

"He bids them haste their charge; and bloody-eyed,
Beholds his son, while he obeying died."

Ld. Brooke: *Mustapha*.

bloody-faced, a.

1. Literally. Of the face: Having the face stained with blood.

*2. Fig. Of a project: Of a sanguinary complexion, involving the probability of bloodshed.

"In a theme so bloody-fac'd as this."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV*, Pt. II, i. 3.

bloody-flaxwort, s. A composite plant, *Filago minima*.

bloody-flux, s. [Eng. *bloody*; *flux*. In Sw. *blodflod*.] A popular name for the disease called dysentery, the leading feature of which ultimately is a passage from the intestines of mucus mixed with blood.

"Cold, by retarding the motion of the blood, and suppressing perspiration, produces giddiness, sleepiness, pains in the bowels, looseness, *bloody-fluxes*."—Arbutnot: *On Air*.

bloody-hand, s.

1. Ord. Lang.: A hand literally covered, smeared, or stained with blood.

2. Technically:

(1) *Forest laws*: Red-handed, when a person's hands were imbued with blood, presumably of a deer, which he had illegally killed. Any trespasser found in a forest in such a state could be arrested by a forester.

(2) *Her.*: A hand colored gules [GULES], i. e., red. It is an emblem of martial prowess. [BLOODY (1) II.]

bloody-hunting, a. Hunting for blood.

"Mad mothers with their howls confus'd
Do break the clouds, as did the wives of Jewry
At Herod's bloody-hunting slaughtermen."

Shakesp.: *Henry V*, iii. 3.

bloody-minded, a. Having a mind disposed to delight in meditating or gloating over bloodshed.

"And when the old bloody-minded tyrant is gone to his long account."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. vii.

bloody-red, a. Normally of the color of blood, though the word is used with some latitude.

"These flowers are supported by small pedunculi, or flower-stalks, of a bloody-red color, which swell into seed-vessels, having at their base an acute denticle."—Philos. Trans., liii. 81.

bloody-rod, s. A plant, the *Cornus sanguinea*. [BLOODY-TWIG.] (Nemnich.) (Britten & Holland.)

bloody-sceptered, a.

1. Lit.: Having a scepter with actual blood upon it.

2. Fig.: Having a scepter obtained by deeds of blood.

"O nation miserable!

With an untitled tyrant, bloody-scepter'd,
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?"

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

bloody-shirt, s. A political phrase used with great animosity and more or less frequently in the political discussions of the reconstruction period following our late civil war. It arose from the alleged reports made in Congress by Republican members of the finding in localities in the South of shirts stained with blood—such findings being offered as proof that some negro had been murdered by the lawless whites in that section of the Union. Hence, when a person was endeavoring to stir up political and social animosity against the South, he was characterized as "waving the bloody-shirt."

bloody-sweat, ***bloody sweat**, s. A popular name for a disease called by medical men diapedesis, which is transudation of blood through the pores of the vessels. Several instances of it are said to have occurred in the Middle Ages, the causes being, on the one hand, excessive terror of death or outrage, with extreme bodily debility; or on the other, violent anger, joy, or other exciting emotion. No well authenticated modern instance of the disease has been recorded. [DIAPEDESIS.] (Stroud: *Physical Cause of the Death of Christ*; Smith: *Dict. of the Bible*, &c.)

"By thine agony and bloody sweat."—Litany.

bloody-twig, s. The *Cornus sanguinea*. [BLOODY-ROD.] (Pratt.) (Britten & Holland.)

bloody-veined, a.

Of the leaves, petals, calyces, &c., of plants: Having red veins.

Bloody-veined Dock: *Rumex sanguineus*.

bloody-warrior, **bloody-warriors**, s. The wallflower *Cheiranthus cheiri*, and especially the double dark-flowered variety of it. (Prior, &c.)

blōd'-y (2), a. [Derived from Fr. *blé*=wheat; *de*=of.]

Bloody-Mars: [Derived from *blé de Mars*.]

blōd'-dŷ, v. t. [From *bloody*, a. (q. v.).] To stain with blood, to render bloody.

"With my own hands, I'll bloody my own sword."—Beaumont & Fletcher: *Philaster*.

blōd'-dŷ-ing, pr. par. [BLOODY, v.]

blōm (1), ***blōm**, ***blōme** (Eng.), ***bleme**, ***blywm** (O. Scotch), s. & a. [In Icel. *blóm*, *blómi*=bloom; Sw. *blomma*; Dan. *blomster*, *blomst*; Dut. *bloem*; O. Sax. *blōmo*; Mæso-Goth. *blōma*=a flower, a lily; (N. H.) Ger. *blume*, all=bloom; M. H. Ger. *bluome*; O. H. Ger. *bluomo*, *bluama*, *pluama*. From A. S. *blowan*=to blow, bloom, blossom, or flourish [Blow (2)]. Not the same as *blawan*=to blow or breathe, as the wind does.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

*(1) A flower.

"Man his daies ere als hai

Als blome of felde sal he welyn awai."

Metr. Eng. Psalter, Psalm cii. 15.

(2) A delicate blossom, or a blossom in general.

¶ *Bloom*, as Trench justly remarks, is a more delicate inflorescence even than *blossom*; thus we speak of the *bloom* of the cheek, but not of its *blossom*.

"The blemis blywest of blee fro the sone blent."

Houlate, i. l. MS.

"Haste to yonder woodbine bow'rs;

The turf with rural dainties shall be crown'd,
While opening blooms diffuse their sweets around."

Pope: *Spring*, 100.

(3) The very delicate blue color upon newly-gathered plums and grapes, beautiful as that of a blossom, but yet more fleeting.

(4) The similar bloom on a cucumber.

2. Fig.: The state of immaturity in man's youth, or in anything susceptible of growth and development.

"'Tis not on youth's smooth cheek the blush alone,
which fades so fast,

But the tender bloom of heart is gone, ere youth itself
be past."

Byron: *Stanzas for Music*.

"... to a date within the florescence, or bloom, of the Egyptian Empire."—Gladstone: *Homeric Synchronism*, pt. ii., ch. i., p. 165.

II. *Leather Manufacture*: A yellowish, powdery coating on the surface of well-tanned leather. It may consist of a deposit of surplus tannin.

B. As adjective: Having a blossom, or having a blossom of a particular character. [BLOOM-FELL.]

bloom-fell, **fell-bloom**, and **fell bloom**, s. The Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*. (Scotch.)

"Ling, deer-hair, and bloom-fell, are also scarce, as they require a loose spongy soil for their nourishment."—*Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot.*, iii. 524. (Jamieson.)

blōm (2), s. [A. S. *bloma*=metal, a mass, a lump.]

Metallurgy:

*1. Originally: A cubical mass of iron about two feet long.

"Bloom in the iron-works is a four-square mass of iron about two foot long."—Glossog. Nova.

2. Next (plur.): Malleable iron after having received two beatings, with an intermediate scouring.

"The blooms are heated in a chafery or hollow fire, and then drawn out into bars for various uses."—Agr. Surv. Stirl., p. 348. (Jamieson.)

3. Now: A loop or ball of puddled iron deprived of its dross by shingling or squeezing.

bloom-hook, s.

Metal.: A hook or similarly-shaped tool for handling or moving about the heated bloom so as to place it under the hammer or otherwise deal with it.

bloom-tongs, s. pl. A peculiar kind of tongs used for similar purposes.

blōm, ***blōme**, ***blō'-myn** (English), **blōme**, ***blōme**, ***bleme** (Scotch), v. i. & t.

A. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To blossom, to come into flower, especially of a conspicuous kind.

"It is a common experience, that if you do not pull off some blossoms the first time a tree bloometh, it will blossom itself to death."—Bacon: *Nat. History*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To be in a state of immaturity; to give promise of, rather than to have actually reached, full development.

"The spring was brightening and blooming into summer."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

(2) To shine, to gleam.

"—And he himself in broun sanguine wele dicht

Above his vncouth armour blomand bricht."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 393, 2. (Jamieson.)

B. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To cause to blossom.

"The rod of Aaron for the house of Levi was budded, and brought forth buds, and bloomed blossoms, and yielded almonds."—Numbers xvii. 8.

2. Fig.: To produce anything morally beautiful or attractive.

"Rites and customs, now superstitious, when the strength of virtuous, devout or charitable affection bloomed them, no man could justly have condemned as evil."—Hooker.

blōm'-a-rŷ, s. [BLOMARY.]

blōmed (Eng.), ***ble-mit** (O. Scotch), pa. par. & a. [BLOOM, v.]

A. As past participle: In senses corresponding to those of the transitive verb.

B. As adjective: Possessed of bloom; in bloom.

"The low and bloomed foliage."

Tennyson: *Recollections of the Arabian Nights*.

blōm'-ēr (1), s. & a. [Eng. *bloom*; -er. So named because of a "bloom" on a hide treated in the way intimated in the definition.] [BLOOM, s. & a., II.]

bloomer-pit, s.

Leather Manufacture: A tan-pit in which hides are subjected to the action of strong ooze. It is called also a *layer*. Pits containing a weaker solution of the liquid are called *handlers*.

blōm'-ēr, (2), s. & a. [Named after Mrs. Bloomer, an American lady, the originator of the style of dress described under No. 1.]

A. As substantive:

1. A dress for ladies, consisting of a short skirt, and long loose drawers or trousers like those of the Turks, gathered tightly around the ankles. The name is now commonly applied to all kinds of skirtless or zouave costumes worn by ladies.

2. One wearing such a costume.

B. As adjective: Invented by Mrs. Bloomer, as "bloomer dress."

†**blōm'-ēr-izm**, s. [Eng. *bloomer*; -ism.] The views of Mrs. Bloomer considered as a system.

blōm'-iŋg, pr. par. & a. [BLOOM, v.]

A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As participial adjective:

1. Lit.: Coming first in bloom.

(1) As a flower.

"Fresh blooming flowers, to grace thy braided hair."

Thomson: *Seasons*; *Spring*, 499

(2) As a plant, a branch, twig, or spray.

"Hear how the birds, on every blooming spray,

With joyous music wake the dawning day!"

Pope: *Pastorals*; *Spring*, 23, 24.

2. Fig.: Giving promise of something greater or more important than he, she, or it is now. *Used*—

(1) Of a child, a boy, a girl, a young man or young woman, a bride, &c.

"'This blooming child,'

Said the old man, 'is of an age to weep

At any grave or solemn spectacle.'"

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

"The blooming boy has ripen'd into man."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xi., 556.

rāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(2) Of anything.

"O greatly bless'd with every blooming grace!"

Pope: *Odyssey*.

C. As substantive: The state of appearing in blossom.

¶ **Technically:** An appearance resembling the bloom on fruit, which sometimes is seen on the varnish of paintings which have been exposed to damp.

"Change of color, cracking and blooming."—*Timbs & Gullick: Painting Pop. Described* (1859), p. 204.

Metal: The process of depriving iron ore or cast iron of its dross by shingling or squeezing.

blōom'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *blooming*; -*ly*.] In a blooming manner.

blōom'-īng-nēss, s. [Eng. *blooming*; -*ness*.] The state of being in a blooming condition.

blōom'-lēss, a. [Eng. *bloom*; -*less*.] Without blossoms or flowers.

"Amid a bloomless myrtle-wood."

Shelley: *Rosalind and Helen*.

blōom'-ŷ, a. [Eng. *bloom*; -*y*.]

1. Full of blooms; flowery.

"O nightingale, that on yon bloomy spray."

Milton: *Sonnet to the Nightingale*.

2. Having freshness or vigor as of youth.

"The bloomy flush of life."—*Goldsmith*.

bloomy-down, s. A plant, *Dianthus barbatus*

***blōosme, s.** [BLOSSOM.]

***blōos'-mīng, pr. par.** [BLOSSOMING.] (*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar*, v.)

***blōre (1), s.** [BLADDER.]

***blōre (2), s.** [From Eng. *blare* (q. v.). Or from Gael. & Ir. *blor*=a loud noise.] The act of blowing; a blast, as of wind.

"Being hurried headlong with the southwest blore,
In thousand pieces gainst great Albion's shore."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 838.

***blōr'-īnge, *blōr'-ŷnge, pr. par. & s.** [BLORYN.]

As substantive: Weeping, lamentation.

"Blorynge or wepynge (bloringe). *Ploratus, fletus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***blōr'-ŷn, v. i.** [From O. Dut. *blaren*=to weep.] [BLARE.] To weep; to lament.

"Bloryn' or wepyn' (bleren, P.). *Ploro, fleo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***blōsche, v. i.** [From *blusch*, s. (q. v.).] To look.

"The bonk that he blōsched to and bode hym bisyde."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 343.

***blōse, s.** The same as BLAZE (1), s. (q. v.).

[*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems*, ed. Morris, *The Pearl*, 911.)

***blōs'-mē, s.** [BLOSSOM, s.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***blosme, v. i.** [BLOSSOM, v.]

***blōs'-mŷ, a.** [BLOSSOMY.] (*Chaucer*.)

blōs'-sōm, *blōs'-sōme, *blōs'-ōm, *blōs'-sūm, *blōs'-sēme, *blosme, *blostme, *blosstme, *blosme, s. [A. S. *blōsma, blōstma*; Dut. *bloesem*. Cognate with Eng. *bloom*, which, however, is of Scandinavian origin, whereas *blossom* is Teutonic. Compare also Gr. *blastēma*=a sprout, shoot, or sucker; increase, growth.] [BLASTEMA.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.:** The flower of a plant, especially when it is conspicuous and beautiful.

"Bringing thee chosen plants and blossoms blown
Among the distant mountains, flower and weed."

Wordsworth: *Farewell*.

2. **Fig.:** That which is beautiful and gives promise of fruit.

"To his green years your censure you would suit,
Not blast the blossom, but expect the fruit."

Dryden.

II. Technically:

Farriery: A "peach-colored" horse; a horse having white hairs interspersed with others of a sorrel or bay color.

blossom-bearing, a. [A. S. *blōstm-bārende*.] Bearing blossoms.

blossom-bruising, a. Bruising blossoms. (Used of hail.)

"Skin-piercing volley, blossom-bruising hail."

Cowper: *The Task*, bk. v.

blōs'-sōm, *blōs'-sōme, *blōs'-sūm, *blōs'-sēme, *blosme, *blōst'-mī-ēn, v. i. [A. S. *blōst-mian*; from *blōsma, blōstma*=a blossom.] [BLOSSOM, s.]

1. **Lit.:** To come forth into flower, to put forth flowers, to bloom, to blow.

"That blossometh er that the fruyt i-waxe be."

Chaucer: *Canterbury Tales*, 9,336.

"Although the fig tree shall not blossom, . . ."

Isaiah iii. 17.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) To become beautiful, or to be beautiful.

"Blossomed the lovely stars the forget-me-nots of the angels."

Longfellow: *Evangeline*, i. 3.

(2) To give promise of fruit or of development.

"Blossomed the opening spring, and the notes of the robin and blue-bird
Sounded sweet upon the wold, and in wood; yet
Gabriel came not."

Longfellow: *Evangeline*, ii. 4.

blōs'-sōmed, *blosmed, pret. of v. & a. [BLOSSOM.]

1. **Preterite of verb:** To blossom.

2. **Participial adj.:** In bloom, covered with flowers, in flower.

"Where the breeze blows from yon extended field
Of blossom'd beans." Thomson: *Seasons*; *Spring*.

blōs'-sōm-īng, *blōs'-sūm-mŷnge, *blōos'-mīng, *blōs'-mŷnge, pr. par., a. & s. [BLOSSOM.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & participial adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"With greens leaves, the bushes with blossoming buds."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*, v.

"Is white with blossoming cherry-trees, as if just covered with lightest snow."

Longfellow: *The Golden Legend*, iv.

" . . . melt their sweets

On blossoming Caesar"

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 10.

C. As substantive:

1. **Lit.:** The state of coming forth in flower.

"*Blosmynge, blossumyng, Frondositas*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. **Fig.:** The state of giving promise of further and fruitful development.

"She lifts her head for endless spring,
For everlasting blossoming."

Wordsworth: *Song, At the Feast of Brougham Castle*.

blōs'-sōm-lēss, a. [Eng. *blossom*; and suff. -*less*.] Without blossoms.

blōs'-sōm-ŷ, *blōs'-sem-ŷ, *blōs'-mŷ, *blōs'-mī, a. [Eng. *blossom*; -*y*.] Full of blossoms. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"A blossomy tre is neither drye ne deed."

Chaucer: *Canterbury Tales*, 9,337.

blōt, *blōt'-tīn, *blōt'-tŷn, v. t. & i. [Not in A. S., in which *blōt* is=a sacrifice. In Icel. *blett*=a spot, stain; Dan. *plette*=to spot, to stain.] [BLOT, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. **Lit.:** Purposely or by inadvertence to allow a spot of ink or a similar fluid to fall on paper, or on any substance capable of being defiled; to blur, to stain.

"Here are a few of the unpleasant'st words

That ever blotted paper!"

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) **With a material thing for the object:**

(a) **Of paper, &c.:** To obliterate, efface; to erase.

"Blottyn' bokys. *Oblitro*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(b) **Of anything lustrous:** To darken.

"He sung how earth blots the moon's gilded wane."

Cowper.

(c) **Of anything symmetrical, beautiful, or both:** To disfigure.

"Unknit that threat'ning, unkind brow;
It blots thy beauty, . . ."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, v. 2.

(2) **With an immaterial thing for the object:** To sully; to produce a stain of fault, sin or crime upon the moral nature, or of disgrace upon the reputation.

"Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood."

Rowe.

B. Intrans. (formed by the omission of the objective): To let ink or anything similar fall upon paper, &c. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Heads overfull of matter, be like pens overfull of ink, which will sooner blot than make any fair letter."—*Ascham*.

C. As part of a compound. To blot out: To efface, to erase.

1. **Lit.:** Of things written.

" . . . while he writes in constraint, perpetually softening, correcting, or blotting out expressions."—*Swift*.

2. **Fig.:** Of anything.

" . . . that I may destroy them, and blot out their name from under heaven."—*Deuteronomy* ix. 14.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *blot out*, *expunge*, *rase* or *erase*, *efface*, *cancel*, and *obliterate*: "All these terms obviously refer to characters that are impressed on bodies; the first three apply in the proper sense only to that which is written with the hand, and bespeak the manner in which the action

is performed. Letters are *blotted out*, so that they cannot be seen again; they are *expunged*, so as to signify that they cannot stand for anything; they are *erased*, so that the space may be re-occupied with writing. The last three are extended in their application to other characters formed on other substances: *efface* is general, and does not designate either the manner or the object; inscriptions on stone may be *effaced*, which are rubbed off so as not to be visible. *Cancel* is principally confined to written or printed characters; they are *canceled* by striking through them with the pen; in this manner, leaves or pages of a book are *canceled* which are no longer to be reckoned. *Obliterate* is said of all characters, but without defining the mode in which they are put out; letters are *obliterated* which are in any way made illegible. *Efface* applies to images, or the representations of things; in this manner the likeness of a person may be *effaced* from a statue. *Cancel* respects the subject which is written or printed; *obliterate* respects the single letters which constitute words. *Efface* is the consequence of some direct action on the thing which is *effaced*; in this manner writing may be *effaced* from a wall by the action of the elements. *Cancel* is the act of a person, and always the fruit of design. *Obliterate* is the fruit of accident and circumstances in general; time itself may *obliterate* characters on a wall or on paper." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

blōt (1), *blōtt, *blōtte, s. [Icel. *blett*; Dan. *plet*=a spot, blot, stain, speckle, flaw, freckle.]

I. That which blots or causes an erasure.

1. That which blots.

(1) **Lit.:** A spot or stain of ink or any similar fluid on paper or other substance capable of being blurred.

"Blotte vpon a boke. *Oblitum*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) **Figuratively:**

(a) A spot or stain upon the moral nature, or upon the reputation; a blemish, disgrace.

"A lie is a foul blot in a man, yet it is continually in the mouth of the untaught."—*Ecclesiasticus* xx. 24.

(b) Censure, reproach; attack on one's reputation.

"He that reproveth a scorner getteth to himself shame; and he that rebuketh a wicked man getteth himself a blot."—*Proverbs* ix. 7.

2. That which causes an erasure or obliteration of something written, printed or otherwise inscribed. (*Lit. & fig.*)

II. The act of blotting; the state of being blotted.

"A disappointed hope, a blot of honor, a stain of conscience, an unfortunate love, will serve the turn."—*Temple*.

"Let flames on your unlucky papers prey,
Your wars, your loves, your praises, be forgot,
And make of all an universal blot."

Dryden: *Juvenal*.

blōt (2), s. [From Dan. *blot*; Sw. *blott*; Dut. *blot*=bare, naked.]

Backgammon: An exposed piece, a single "man" lying open to be taken up.

To *hit a blot*: To take advantage of the error committed in exposing the "man;" to carry the "man" off.

"He is too great a master of his art, to make a blot which may so easily be hit."—*Dryden: Ded.* prefixed to *Æneid*.

blōtch, *blatche, v. t. [Formed from Eng. *black*, v.=to blacken, in the same way as *bleach* is from *bleak*. (*Skeat*.)] To affect with tumors, rays, pustules, scabs, or anything similar.

"If no man can like to be smutted and *blatched* in his face, let us learn much more to detest the spots and blots of the soul."—*Harmar: Trans. of Beza's Sermons*, p. 126.

blōtch, s. [From *blotch*, v. (*Skeat*.)]

1. **Gen.:** A blot of any kind, as a blotch of ink.

2. **Spec.:** A tumor, a large pustule, a boil, a blain upon the skin.

"Meantime foul scurf and blotches him defile,
And dogs, where'er he went, still barked all the while."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 77.

blōtched, *blatched, pa. par. & a. [BLOTCH, v.]

1. **Ordinary Language.** (*See the verb.*)

"The sick man's gown is only now in price,
To give their blotch'd and blister'd bodies ease."

Drayton: *Moses; his Birth and Miracles*, bk. ii.

2. **Bot., Zool., &c.:** Having the color disposed in broad, irregular patches.

blōtch'-īng, pr. par. [BLOTCH, v.]

blōtch'-ŷ, a. [Eng. *blotch*; -*y*.] Having blotches; full of blotches.

***blote, a.** [O. Icel. *blautr*.] Soft.

"Blote hides of selenth beslis."—*Reliq. Antiq.*, ii. 176.

***blōte, v. t.** [BLOAT, v.] To dry, as herrings.

***blō'-tēd, pa. par.** [BLOTE, v.]

***blō'-tīng, pr. par.** [BLOTE, v.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

blōt'-tēd, *blōt'-tyd, *blōt'-tēn, pa. par. & a. [BLOT, v. t.]

"Blottyd, P. Oblitteratus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"And all true lovers with dishonor blotten."
Spenser: *Fairy Queen*, IV. i. 51.

blōt'-tēr, s. [From *blot*, v., and suff. -er.]

1. *Gen.*: One who blots or defiles.

"Thou tookest the blotting of Thine image in Paradise as a blemish to Thyself; and Thou saidst to the blotter, Because thou hast done it, on thy belly shalt thou creep,"—*Abp. Harsnet, Sermon with Stuart's Sermon*, 1656, p. 131.

2. That which does so. Specially, a device for absorbing the superfluous ink from paper after writing. The blotter may be merely a thin book interleaved with bibulous paper, or a pad or cushion covered with blotting-paper, and having a handle, being used after the manner of a stamp. Another form consists of a roller covered with successive layers of blotting-paper, and revolving on an axis, a handle being attached for convenient use. The layers of paper may be removed as they become soiled, and fresh paper substituted.

blōt'-tīng, *blōt'-tīngē, pr. par., a. & s. [BLOT, v.]

A. & B. *As present participle and participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of blurring or disfiguring anything; that which does so.

"The most accurate pencils were but blottings, which presumed to mend Zeuxis' or Apelles' works."—*Bp. Taylor's Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 35.

2. The act of effacing anything by blackening it over, erasing it, or in any other way.

"Blottynge. Oblitteracio."—*Prompt. Parv.*

blotting-pad, s. An instrument consisting of a few sheets of blotting-paper on the writing-table or desk, to form a soft bed for the writing-paper, and to serve as a blotter.

blotting-paper, s. A thick, bibulous, unsized paper, used to imbibe superfluous ink from undried manuscripts. A coarse variety is used in culinary processes to imbibe superfluous fat or oil.

blōt'-tīng-ly, adv. [Eng. *blotting*; -ly.] By the process of blotting.

***blough'-ty, a.** [From *bloated* (?).] Puffy, swelled out, thick.

"One dash of a penne might thus justly answer the most part of his bloughtie volume."—*Bp. Hall: Honor of the Married Clergy*, b. i, s. 2.

***bloure, *blowre, s.** [Cognate with *bladder*. Cf. Dut. *blaar*.] A pustule, swelling.

"Where thay byte thay make grete blowre."—*Townley Myst.*, p. 62.

blōuse, *blowse, s. [Fr. *blouse*, *blaud*; O. Fr. *bliaus*, *bliaut*; Prov. *blizant*, *bliaut*, *blial*=upper clothing; Sp. *brial*; L. Lat. *bliaudus*, *blialdus*, *bliaus*=a kind of dress of Oriental origin. Mahn suggests comparison with Pers. *baljad*=a garment, a simple cloth.] A name given a light, loose garment originally worn by French workmen, but now applied to any loose-fitting waist, jacket or shirt.

***bloust, v. i.** [Apparently the same as *BLAST*, v (q. v.).] (Scotch.) To boast.

***blout, a.** [Dan. *blot*; Sw. *blott*; Dut. *bloot*=bare, naked.] Bare; naked. (Lit. & fig.) (Scotch.)

"Woddis, forestis, with naket bewis blout,
Stude stripit of thare wede in euery hout."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 201, 15. (Jamieson.)

***blout, s.** [Sw. *blåt*=soft, yielding, pulpy.]

1. The sudden breaking of a storm.

"—Vernal win's, wi' bitter blout,
Out owre our chimlas blaw."
Tarras: *Poems*, p. 63.

¶ "A blout of foul weather;" A sudden fall of rain, snow, or hail, accompanied with wind.

2. A sudden eruption of a liquid substance accompanied with noise. (Jamieson.)

***bloute, a.** [BLEAT, a.]

blōw (1), *blōwe (1), *blōw'-ēn (1), *blōw'-yn, *blāwe, *blāwe, *blāu'-wēn, *blā'-wēn (Eng.), blāw (Scotch) (pret. *blew*, **bleu*, **blu*, **bleou*, **bleow*; pa. par. *blown*, **blauwen*, **blarwen*), v. i. & t. [A. S. *blāwan*, pret. *bleow*, pa. par. *blāwen*=to blow, to breathe; (N. H.) Ger. *blāhen*=to blow up, to swell; O. H. Ger. *blāhan*, *plājan*. Compare Lat. *flo*=to blow.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.* Of air:

(1) To be in motion, so as to produce a strong or a gentle breeze of wind.

"... and the winds blew, . . ."—*Matthew* vii. 27.

¶ In this sense sometimes impersonally.

"It blew a terrible tempest at sea once, and there was one seaman praying."—*L'Esrange*.

(2) To pant, to puff; to be out of breath.

"Here's Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and blowing, and looking wildly."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

(3) To sound, to give forth musical notes. *Used—*

(a) Of the performer on a wind instrument.

"But when the congregation is to be gathered together, ye shall blow, but ye shall not sound an alarm."—*Numbers* x. 7.

(b) Of the instrument itself.

"And brightened as the trumpet blew."

Scott: Rokeby, iv. 14.

2. *Fig.*: To boast. [See also C. III. *To blow hot and cold*.]

"That owte of tyme bostus and blawes."—*Avowynge of K. Arthur*, st. 23.

B. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

(i) *Literally*:

1. To direct the breath or any other current of air against a person or thing.

(1) *The agent in doing so being directly or indirectly man*:

(a) To use the breath, a pair of bellows, a blow-pipe or any other instrument or appliance for directing a current of air into or against anything, either to remove it (as in example), or to fill it with air, as in an organ, or to produce fiercer combustion in a flame.

"... as I blow this feather from my face."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iii. 1.

(b) To warm by breathing upon, or to cool by directing a current of colder air upon.

"When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick, the shepherd, blows his nail."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2. (Song.)

(c) To inflate; to cause to take a balloon-like form by means of the breath. (Often followed by *up*.) [BLOW-UP.]

(d) To sound a wind instrument of music.

"If, when he seeth the sword come upon the land, he blow the trumpet."—*Ezekiel* xxxiii. 3.

(2) *The agent in doing so being natural law, without the intervention of man*:

"What happy gale blows you to Padua?"

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

2. To put out of breath; to cause to be short of breath; to make to pant. (Used chiefly with a horse or horses for the objective.) [Generally in the pa. par. *blown* (q. v.).]

3. To boast.

"The pomp oft the prid furth schawis,
Or ellis the gret boist that it blawis."

Barbour: Bruce, iii. 349.

(ii) *Abnormally*: To deposit upon. (Used of eggs laid by flesh-flies.) Johnson can see no connection between this and the former meanings. Can the connection be that the deposition of the eggs often causes a tumor, inflation or balloon-like swelling on the skin? [B., i. 1. (1) (c).] Or should this significance be transferred to *blow* (2), v. (q. v.)?

"I would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
The flesh-fly blow my mouth."

Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

(iii) *Figuratively*:

*1. To spread as a report; to blaze, to blazon.

"So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his courtesy was blown."

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, i. 593, 594.

*2. To make known, to betray.

"I must not be seen anywhere among my old acquaintance, for I am blown."—*History of Colonel Jack* (1723). (Nares.)

3. To inflate, as ambition. [BLOWN.]

II. *Technically*. [See example under *blown*, as particip. adj.]

1. *Glass Manufacture*: To cause glass to take certain definite forms by blowing through it when in a soft state through the operation of heat.

2. *Metal*: To create an artificial draught of air by pressure. [BLOWER.]

3. *Among some butchers*: To swell and inflate veal.

C. *In special compounds and phrases*:

I. *To blow away*: So to blow as to cause the removal of the object thus treated. (Lit. & fig.)

II. *To blow down*: So to blow that the object thus treated falls down.

III. *To blow hot and cold*: At one time to advocate an opinion or a measure with hot zeal, and soon after speak of it with cold indifference, the motive impelling to action being self-interest, and not mental conviction.

"Says the satyr, if you have gotten a trick of blowing hot and cold out of the same mouth, I've e'en done with ye."—*L'Esrange*.

IV. *To blow off*:

1. *Lit.*: So to blow that the object thus treated loses the hold which it had on something else.

2. *Fig.*: To cast off belief in or responsibility for.

"These primitive heirs of the Christian church could not so easily blow off the doctrine."—*South*.

V. *To blow out*:

1. *Lit.*: To extinguish a fire or light by the operation of wind or the breath directed against it.

"As when a lamp is blown out by a gust of wind at a casement,"
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 5.

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) *Of light or flame*: To appear to extinguish by air directed against anything, while really this is done in another way.

"Moon, slip behind some cloud, some tempest rise,
And blow out all the stars that light the skies."
Dryden.

(b) *Of anything*: To extinguish, to make to cease.

"And now 'tis far too huge to be blown out."

Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

VI. *To blow over*, v. t. & i.:

1. *Transitive*:

(a) *Lit.* *Of storm-clouds*: To blow the storm from the region described to another one. (Used whether the district where the person using the expression "blow over," at the time wholly escapes, or is only temporarily subjected to the tempest.)

"When the storm is blown over,
How blest is the swain." *Granville*.

(b) *Fig.*: To pass away. (Used of a trial, a disturbance, sorrow, &c.)

"But those clouds being now happily blown over, and our sun clearly shining out again, I have recovered the relapse."—*Denham*.

2. *Intrans.*: In a similar sense to the verb transitive. [BLOW-OVER, s.]

"Storms, though they blow over divers times, yet may fall at last."—*Bacon: Essays*.

VII. *To blow up*, v. t. & i.:

1. *Transitive*:

(1) To inflate; to render turgid.

(a) *Lit.*: To inflate as a bladder.

"Before we had exhausted the receiver, the bladder appeared as full as if blown up with a quill."—*Boyle*.

(b) *Fig.*: To render the mind swelled, inflated, turgid, or puffed up, or conceited by means of imagined divine afflatus, by flattery, &c.

"Blown up with the conceit of his merit."—*Bacon*.

(2) To kindle by blowing. *Used—*

(a) *Lit.*: Of fire.

(b) *Fig.*: Of strife, war, &c.

"His presence soon blows up the kindling fight."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, xxii.

(3) To break and scatter in different directions by the action of ignited gunpowder or some other explosive.

(a) *Lit.*: In the foregoing sense.

"Their chief blown up in air, not waves expir'd,
To which his pride presum'd to give the law."
Dryden.

(b) *Fig.*: To scold; to censure severely. (*Colloquial and vulgar*.)

2. *Intrans.*: To explode, to fly in fragments into the air through the operation of gunpowder or some other explosive.

"On the next day, some of the enemy's magazines blew up."—*Tatler*.

VIII. *To blow upon*:

1. *Lit.*: To direct a stream of air against.

"... like dull embers suddenly blown upon, . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., x. 282.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To reduce or diminish in amount by the operation of the Divine displeasure.

"Ye looked for much, and lo, it came to little; and when ye brought it home, I did blow upon it."—*Hag.* i. 9.

(2) To render stale; to discredit. [B., i. iii. 2.]

"... till the plot had been blown upon and till juries had become incredulous."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

blōw (2), *blōwe (2), *blow-en (2), v. i. [A. S. *blōwan*, *geblōwan*=to blow, bloom, blossom, or flourish; O. S. *blōjan*; Dut. *bloeiën*=to bloom, to blossom; (N. H.) Ger. *blühen*; M. H. Ger. *blüon*, *blüen*, *blüejēn*; O. H. Ger. *pluon*, *pluoan*, *pluojan*; Lat. *floro*=to blossom, to come into flower; Gr. *bluō*=to bubble; *phleo*=to gush. Cognate also with Lat. *folium*, and Gr. *phyllon*=a leaf.] [FOLIATE.]

1. *Lit.*: To come into blossom.

"I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

2. *Fig.*: To bloom, to flourish, to come to the maximum of beauty at which the person or thing is susceptible in the course of development.

"This royal fair

Shall, when the blossom of her beauty's blown,
See her great brother on the British throne."

Waller.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

blōw (1), *a. & s.* [From *blow*, *v. i.*]

A. As adjective (chiefly in compos.):

1. Through which blowing takes place. [**BLOW-HOLE**, **BLOW-VALVE**, &c.]

2. Inflated, or by means of which inflation, swelling, or tumor takes place. [**BLOWBALL**, **BLOW-FLY**.]

B. As substantive. [This may possibly be from *blow* (2), *v.*, in place of *blow* (1), *v.*]

1. Chiefly in the plur.: The eggs or larvæ of a flesh-fly so often seen in decaying carcasses.

"I much fear, lest with the *blows* of flies
His brass-inflicted wounds are filled."

Chapman: *Iliad*.

2. The breathing or spouting of a whale.

3. The state or condition of blossoming; as, a tree in full *blow*.

blow-ball, *s.* [**BLOWBALL**.]

blow-fly, *s.* The name popularly given to such two-winged flies as deposit eggs in the flesh of animals, thus making tumors arise. Several species of *musca* do this, so do breeze-flies, &c. [**BREEZE-FLY**, **MUSCA**.]

blow-gun, *s.* A gun for blowing arrows instead of impelling them by a bowstring. It is in use among the Barbados Indians of Brazil and the Malays of the Eastern Archipelago; the latter race of men call it *sumpitan*.

blow-hole, *s.* A hole for blowing through.

Blow-holes of a whale: Two apertures on the top of the head in the more typical Cetacea, but really constituting the nostrils, through which air and water are blown to a considerable height.

Blow-holes in iron or steel: Defects caused by the escape of air or gas during the process of solidification.

blow-milk, *s.* Milk from which cream has been blown. (*Ogilvie*.)

blow-off, *a.* Pertaining to that by which steam or anything else passes out with more or less noise.

Blow-off Cock. Steam-engine: A faucet in a steam-boiler for allowing a quantity of water to escape, to rid the boiler of mud; or, in marine engines, to rid it of a strong solution of salt.

Blow-off Pipe. Steam-engine: A pipe at the lower part of a steam-boiler by which at intervals sediment is driven out.

blow-out, *s.* A vulgar expression for a dancing party, festivity of any kind, or a hearty meal.

blow-over, *s.*

Glass Manufacture: An arrangement in blowing glass bottles or jars in molds in which the surplus glass is collected in a chamber above the lip of the vessel with but a thin connecting portion, so that the surplus is readily broken off without danger to the vessel itself. (*Knight*.)

blow-through, *a.* Designed for allowing steam to pass through with noise.

Blow-through Valve. Steam-engine: A valve commanding the opening through which boiler-steam is admitted to a condensing steam-engine to *blow through* and expel air and condensed water, which depart through the way of the snifting-valve. It is the first operation in starting an engine of this character, the condenser being then brought into operation to condense the vaporous contents of the cylinder and make the first stroke. (*Knight*.)

blow-tube, *s.*

1. The hollow iron rod used by glass-makers to gather "metal" (melted glass) from the pots, to blow and form it into the desired shape; a pontil.

2. A tube through which arrows are driven by the breath. [**BLOW-GUN**.]

blow-up, *a.* Designed for allowing steam to blow up into.

Blow-up Pan. Sugar machinery: A pan used in dissolving raw sugar preparatory to the process of refining. Steam is introduced by means of pipes coiled round within the vessels to dissolve the sugar, which thence becomes a dark, thick, viscous liquid; a small portion of lime-water is admitted to the sugar, and constant stirring with long slender rods assists the process of liquefaction. The *blow-up* pans are generally rectangular, six or seven feet long, three or four feet wide, and three feet deep, with perforated copper pipes near the bottom, through the holes of which steam is blown into the sugar. (*Knight*.)

blow-valve, *s.*

Steam-engine: The valve by which the air expelled from the cylinder escapes from the condenser on the downward stroke of the piston when a steam-engine is first set in motion; the snifting-valve.

blōw (2), *s.* [From Eng. *blow* (2), *v.* In Ger. *blüthe*, *blüte*.] A blossom.

¶ In *blow*: In flower, in blossom.

blōw (3), **blowe*, *s.* [O. Dut. *blauwe*=a blow; (N. H.) Ger. *bleuen*, *bläuen*=to beat; M. H. Ger. *bliuwen*; O. H. Ger. *bliwan*, *pliuwan*; Moeso-Goth. *bligvan*=to kill, to murder. Skeat considers it cognate with Lat. *fligo*=to strike or strike down, and *flagellum*=a whip, a scourge. Compare also Lat. *plaga*; Gr. *plēgē*=a blow, a stroke.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A stroke.

(a) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

"Hee [Sir J. Gates] . . . then refusing the kerchiefe layde downe his head, which was stricken off at three blowes."—Stowe: *Queen Mary*, an. 1553.

(b) *Spec.*: A fatal stroke; a stroke causing death.

"Assuage your thirst of blood, and strike the blow." Dryden.

(2) A series of strokes, fighting, war, assault; resistance by force of arms.

" . . . and that a vigorous *blow* might win it [Hanno's camp] with all its spoil."—Arnold: *Hist. Rome*, vol. iii., ch. xlv., p. 227.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Anything which strikes the senses or the mind suddenly and calamitously, as reproachful language, sad intelligence, bereavement, loss of property, &c.

"A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows." Shakesp. *King Lear*, iv.

†(2) Sickness or other suffering divinely sent on one, even when there is no suddenness in the visitation.

"Remove thy stroke away from me: I am consumed by the blow of thine hand."—Psalm xxxix. 10.

(3) A stroke struck by the voice, the pen, or anything similar.

"A woman's tongue,
That gives not half so great a blow to th' ear,
As will a chestnut!"

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

¶ *Special phrases:*

(1) *At a blow*: As the result of one defeat; all in a moment.

"Every year they gain a victory and a town, but if they are once defeated, they lose a province at a blow."—Dryden.

(2) *To come to blows*:

(a) *Of individuals*: To pass from angry disputation to the use of the fists.

(b) *Of nations*: To cease diplomatic negotiation and send armies to fight.

†(3) *To go to blows*: Essentially the same as *to come to blows*, No. (2).

" . . . to prevent the House of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel from going to blows with the House of Brunswick-Lunenbourg."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

¶ *Precise signification of blow*: Crabb thus distinguishes between *blow* and *stroke*: "*Blow* is used abstractedly to denote the effect of violence; *stroke* is employed relatively to the person producing that effect. A *blow* may be received by carelessness of the receiver, or by a pure accident; but *strokes* are dealt out according to the design of the giver. Children are always in the way of getting *blows* in the course of their play, and of receiving *strokes* by way of chastisement. A *blow* may be given with the hand or with any flat substance; a *stroke* is rather a long-drawn *blow*, given with a long instrument like a stick. *Blows* may be given with the flat part of a sword, and *strokes* with a stick. *Blow* is seldom used but in the proper sense; *stroke* sometimes figuratively, as 'a stroke of death,' or 'a stroke of fortune.'" (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

II. Naut.: A violent wind, a gale.

blōw'-ball, *s.* [From Eng. *blow*; and *ball*. It is called *ball* because the entire compound fruit of the plant when mature is globular like a ball, and the epithet *blow* is applied because children are accustomed to blow away portions of it to ascertain the hour of the day. If the whole sphere of balloons, each with a seed for its ear, depart at the first vigorous puff of breath, it is, in childish estimate, one o'clock, if at two puffs, two o'clock, and so forth.] The fruit of the Dandelion (*Leontodon Taraxacum*). [**DANDELION**, **LEONTODON**.]

"Her treading would not bend a blade of grass,
Or shake the downy *blowball* from its stalk." Ben Jonson: *Sad Shepherd*, l. 1.

***blōw'-ēn**, *pa. par.* [**BLOWN**.]

blōw'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *blow*; -*er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Of persons*:

†(1) *As a separate word*: One who blows.

"Add his care and cost in bnying wood, and in fetching the same to the blowing-house, together with the *blowers'* two or three months' extreme and increasing labor."—Carew.

(2) *In compos.*: As a glass-blower, &c.

" . . . chief captain and trumpet *blower* . . ."—Tyndall: *Works*, p. 25. (*Richardson*.)

2. *Of things*: That which blows. [**II.**]

(1) In the foregoing sense.

(2) A child's name for the downy heads of Dandelion (*Leontodon Taraxacum*). [**BLOWBALL**.]

II. Mechanics:

1. A machine for creating by means of pressure an artificial current of air. It is the same as a *plenum* engine as distinguished from a *vacuum* engine, such as an aspirator. A blower in the form of wooden bellows was used at Nuremberg in 1550. An improved blower with a flat vane reciprocating in a sector-shaped box, with a pipe for the egress of the air, was made about 1621, by F. Fannenschmid of Thuringia. The next type was that of cylinders with pistons, which is still in use. Another one still in use is the fan-blower, believed to have been invented by Teral in 1729. Yet another is the Water-bellows or Hydraulic bellows, first made by Hornblower. The hot-air blast was patented in 1823 by the inventor, James Neilson, of Glasgow, Scotland. The main use of blowers is to increase draughts in furnaces, to ventilate buildings, to dry grain or powder, to evaporate liquids, &c. They have been recently applied to the filling of the bellows of large pipe organs, thus obviating the necessity for old-fashioned pumping arrangements.

2. An iron plate temporarily placed in front of an open fire, to urge the combustion.

3. A simple machine designed to furnish air to an organ or harmonium.

" . . . composition pedals, hand and foot *blowers* . . ."—*London Times*, November 4, 1875.

III. Hat Manufacture: A machine for separating the hair from the fur fibers. [**BLOWING-MACHINE**.] *Blower and Spreader (Cotton Manufacture)*: A machine for spreading cotton into a lap, the action of beaters and blower being conjoined for the purpose. [**COTTON-CLEANING MACHINE**.]

blōw'-īng (1), ***blōw'-yngē**, ***blō'-yngē**, ***blōw'-and**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**BLOW** (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.:

1. The act or operation of directing a current of air to, upon, or through anything.

"*Bloynge* (*blowyngē*, *P.*): *Flacio*, *flatus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Puffing, panting.

"Broken wynded and pursyfyne is but schorte *blowyngē*."—Fitzherbert: *Husbandry*.

II. Technically:

1. *Blowing of Glass*: The art of fashioning glass into hollow tubes, bottles, &c., by directing a current of air through it by means of a blowpipe [**BLOWPIPE**], or in any other way.

2. *Blowing of Firearms*:

Gunnery: The art or operation of constructing firearms in such a way that the vent or touch-hole is run or "gullied," and becomes wide, allowing the powder to blaze out.

3. *Blowing up*: The act of exploding a mine charged with gunpowder or anything similar; the state of being exploded.

"The captains hoping, by a mine, to gain the city, approached with soldiers ready to enter upon *blowing up* of the mine."—Knolles: *History of the Turks*.

¶ *A blowing up*: A scolding. (*Colloquial*.)

blowing-cylinder, *s.*

Pneumatics, &c.: A form of blowing-engine. In 1760 Smeaton introduced the blowing-cylinders, and smelted iron by the use of the coke of pit-coal.

blowing-engine, *s.*

Pneumatics, &c.:

1. *Strictly*: An engine applied to the duty of driving a blower.

2. *Less properly*: A machine by which an artificial draught by *plenum* is obtained.

blowing-furnace, *s.*

Glassmaking: A furnace in which articles of glass in process of manufacture are held to be softened, when they have lost their plasticity by cooling.

blowing-house, *s.*

Metal: The blast-furnace in which tin-ore is fused. (*Stormonth*.)

blowing-lands, **blowing lands**, *s. pl.*

Agric.: Lands of which the surface soil is so light that when dry it crumbles, and is liable to be blown away by the wind.

blowing-machine, *s.*

1. *Iron Manuf.*: A machine for creating an artificial draft by forcing air. [**BLOWER**.]

2. *Hatmaking*: A machine for separating the "kemps" or hairs from the fur fibers.

blōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **þis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. -**cian**. -**tian** = **şan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **şhūn**; -**þion**, -**şion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**. -**cious**, -**sious** = **şhūs**. -**ble**, -**dlē**, &c. = **bel**, **dēl**.

3. *Cotton Manuf.*: A part of the batting-machine, or a machine in which cotton loosened by willowing and scutching, one or both, is subjected to a draught of air produced by a fan, and designed to remove the dust, &c., from the fiber.

blowing off, s.

Steam-engine: The process of ejecting the super-salted water from the boiler, in order to prevent the deposition of scale or salt.

blowing off taps, s.

Steam-engine: A tap for blowing off steam.

"Blowing *on* aps, for use when the pistons are in motion."—*Atkinson: Ganol's Physics*, bk. vi., ch. 10.

blowing-pipe, s.

Glassmaking: A glass-blower's pipe; a bunting-iron; a pontil.

blowing-pot, s.

Pottery: A pot of colored slip for the ornamentation of pottery while in the lathe. The pot has a tube, at which the mouth of the workman is placed, and a spout like a quill, at which the slip exudes under the pressure of the breath. The ware is rotated in the lathe, while the hollows previously made in the ware to receive the slip are thus filled up. Excess of slip is removed, after a certain amount of drying, by a spatula or knife, known as a tournasin.

blowing-through, s.

Steam-engine: The process of clearing the engine of air by blowing steam through the cylinder, valves, and condenser before starting.

blowing-tube, s.

Glassmaking: An iron tube from four to five feet in length, and with a bore from one-third to one inch in diameter. It is used to blow melted glass or metal, as it is called, into some kind of hollow vessel. [GLASS-BLOWING, PONTY, PONTIL.]

blōw'-īng (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [BLOW (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & a.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"... as the bloom
Of blowing Eden fair, ..."

Thomson: The Seasons; Summer.

†C. *As subst.*: The act of blossoming.

"To assist this flower in its blowing."—*Bradley: Family Dictionary*, 1, 725.

blōwn (1), *blōwne, *blowen, *blowun, *blowe, *pa. par. & a.* [BLOW (1), *v.*]

A. *As past participle*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As participial adjective*:

1. *Literally*:

- (1) Driven by the wind, as "blown sands."
- (2) Inflated, as a "blown bladder."

"Grete blowen bladdys."—*Seven Sages*, 2, 181.

2. *Figuratively*:

- (1) Inflated, swollen, tumid.

"No blown ambition doth our arms incite."

Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 4.

"How now, blown Jack, how now, quilt?"—*Ibid.*: *Henry IV., Pt. I.*, iv. 2.

(2) Proud, insolent.

"So summe ben blowun with pride."—*Wycliffe (1 Corinthians, iv. 18.) (Purvey.)*

"I come with no blown spirit to abuse you."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Mad Lover.

blōwn (2), *pa. par.* [BLOW (2), *v.*]

"It was the time when Ouse display'd
His lilies newly blown."

Cowper: Dog and Water Lily.

"Against the blown rose may they stop their nose,
That kneel'd unto the buds."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

blōw-pipe, *s. & a.* [Eng. *blow*; *pipe*.]

A. *As subst.*: An instrument for directing the flame of a lamp, of a candle, or jet of gas, mixed with air, against a spot on which is placed a minute body which the operator designs to subject to the action of more than ordinarily intense heat. The several types of blowpipe are:

1. *The Mouth Blowpipe*: This consists of a conical tube of tin plate about eight inches long, open at the narrow end and closed at its lower part, from the side of which projects a small brass tube about an inch long, at the extremity of which is a brass jet. The jet is inserted about one-eighth of an inch into the flame of a lamp, and a current of air is blown into the flame, which then assumes the form of a pointed cone. In the center there is a well-defined blue cone, consisting of a mixture of air with combustible gases; in the front of which is a luminous portion, containing the unburnt gases at a high temperature. This is the reducing flame; and outside it is a pale yellow one. The part now described contains oxygen at a high temperature, mixed with the products of complete combustion,

being the oxidizing part of the flame. The mouth blowpipe is of great antiquity; a man using one for metallurgic purposes is represented in an ancient painting at Egyptian Thebes. It was used by jewelers during the Middle Ages for fusing metals. Its adoption as an instrument for mineralogical and chemical analysis is mainly due to Antony Swab, a Swedish councilor of mines, in 1738, and Cronstedt, who published a "System of Mineralogy" in 1758. There are various forms of blowpipe, as Gahn's, Wollaston's and Dr. Black's. To use the blowpipe it is necessary to acquire the art of keeping the lungs supplied with air through the nostrils, while securing a steady stream through the blowpipe from the mouth; the communication between the mouth and the lungs being closed by a peculiar action of the tongue, which is drawn back against the orifice. The small body to be subjected to examination may be held in a small forceps, or if easily fusible, in a small silver or platinum spoon, but the ordinary rest, the one used to support metallic oxides and many other minerals, is of well-burnt wood charcoal, in which a small cavity has been made with a knife. The body to be examined should not be larger than a peppercorn.

¶ In chemical analysis the blowpipe is used to examine solid substances.

(a) Heated on charcoal, oxides of lead, copper and silver, &c., yield metallic beads in the reducing-flame, especially when mixed with carbonate of sodium or cyanide of potassium.

(b) The blowpipe is used to make borax-beads (*q. v.*).

(c) Under its operation some substances are found to be fusible and others volatile; in the latter category are ranked mercury, arsenic, and ammonium compounds.

(d) Salts of zinc give a green color when heated on charcoal with $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ cobalt nitrate; aluminum salts, phosphates or silicates a blue color, salts of magnesia a pink color.

(e) Chromium salts fused with potassium nitrate, on platinum foil, give a yellow mass of potassium chromate; manganese salts, a green mass of potassium manganate.

(f) Salts of certain metals give characteristic colors when moistened with hydrochloric acid and heated in the blowpipe flame. Thus sodium salts give yellow, potassium salts violet, strontium and lithium salts crimson, calcium salts orange-red, barium salts yellow-green, thallium salts green, and copper salts blue-green colors.

(g) Certain metals give incrustations on charcoal when heated in the oxidizing flame. Lead gives yellow, bismuth brownish-yellow, antimony bluish-white, and cadmium reddish-brown incrustations.

2. *The Bellows Blowpipe, i. e.*, a blowpipe in which the flame is supplied by air not by the human breath but from a pair of bellows. It is used chiefly by glass-blowers, glass-pinchers, enamellers, &c.

3. *The Oxyhydrogen Blowpipe* is one in which not common air but a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen is used. These being made to issue from two separate reservoirs and afterward unite in a single jet, or to pass from a common bladder through the safety jet of Mr. Hemming, are then directed through the flame, with the result of producing a heat so intense as to fuse various bodies which are found quite intractable under the ordinary blowpipe. The oxyhydrogen blowpipe was invented in 1802 by Prof. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia. One was also made by Sir Humphrey Davy at the suggestion of Mr. Children.

4. *The Airohydrogen Blowpipe*, in which atmospheric air and hydrogen are the two gases used.

5. *Bunsen's Burner* (*q. v.*).

B. *As adjective*: Pertaining to, relating to, or ascertained by the instrument described under A.

"Physical and blowpipe characters."—*Dana: Min.*, 5th ed., p. xx.

blōw-pōint, *s.* [Eng. *blow*; *point*.] A child's play, perhaps like push-pin. Nares thinks that the players blow small pins or points against each other.

"Shortly, boys shall not play
At spancouter or blowpoint, but shall pay
Toll to some courtier." *Donne.*

blōwse (1), *s.* [BLOWSE.]

blōwse (2), *s.* [BLOWZE.]

*blōwth, *s.* [From Eng. *blow*. In Ger. *blüthe*; Ir. *blaith*, *blaith* = blow, blossom, flower.] In the state of blossoming; bloom, blow, flower. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Ambition and covetousness being but green, and newly grown up, the seeds and effects were as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud."—*Raleigh: History of the World*, bk. i., ch. ix., § 3.

¶ Still used by the Americans.

†blōw'-y, *a.* [Eng. *blow*; *-y*.] Windy, as a "blowy day." (*Mon. Rev.*)

*blōw'-yñ, *v. i. & t.* (*Prompt. Parv.*) [BLOW.]

*blōw'-yñge, *blō'-yñge, *s.* [BLOWING.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*blōwze, †blōwse, *blōwesse, *s.* [Cognate with *blush* (*q. v.*). Or from *blow*, *v.*, signifying one who has been well blown upon.] A ruddy, fat-faced woman.

"Sweet blowse, you are a beauteous blossom sure."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

"I had rather marry a faire one, and put it to the hazard, than be troubled with a blowze; . . ."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 628.

*blōwzed, *a.* [Eng. *blowz(e)*; *-ed*.] Rendered of a high color; tanned into a ruddy hue by exposure to the weather; blowzy.

"I protest I don't like to see my daughters trudging up to their pew all blowzed and red with walking."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. x.

blōwz'-īng, *a.* Flaring; flaunting; fluffy.

"That blowing wig of his."—*J. Baillie.*

blōw'-zŷ, *a.* [Eng. *blowz(e)*; *-y*.] Like a blowze high-colored, ruddy, sunburnt.

*blūb, *v. t.* [BLEB.] To swell.

"My face was blown and blub'd with dropsy wan."

Mir. for Magistrates, p. 112.

*blūbbēd (Eng.), blūb'-bīt (Scotch), *pa. par. & a.* [BLUB.] Blubbered.

"Your cheeks are sae bleer't, and sae blubbit adown."

Tarras: Poems, p. 124. (*Jamieson.*)

blūb'-bēr, *blūb'-bīr, *blūb'-ēr, *blōb'-ēr,

*blōb'-ūr, *blōb'-ūre, *blōb'-īr, *blōb'-bēr (Eng.),

*blōb'-ŷr (Scotch), *s.* [From Provenc. Eng. *blōb*,

blēb=a bubble. Imitated apparently from the sound of a stream or spring bubbling up, that is emerging from an aperture as a mixture of water and air, the latter disengaging itself from the former and escaping in the form of bubbles.]

*1. A bubble of air.

"Blubure (blobyr, P.): Burbulium . . . Burbalium."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"And at his mouth a blubber stode of fome."

Chaucer: Test. Cresseide.

2. A thick coating of fat with which whales are enveloped, with the view of preserving the temperature of the body amid the cold ocean. It lies just under the skin. It is chiefly for the blubber that the whale is so remorselessly pursued.

blubber-guy, *s.*

Naut.: A rope stretched between the mainmast and foremast heads of a ship, and serving for the suspension of the "speck-purchase," used in flensing whales. (*Knight.*)

blubber-lip, blubber-lip, *s.* A thick lip.

"His blubber-lips and beetle-brows commend."

Druden.

blubber-lipped, blubber-lipped, *a.* Having thick lips.

"A blubber-lipped shell . . ."—*Grew.*

blubber-spade, *s.*

Naut.: A keen-edged, spade-like knife attached to a pole, used by whalers in removing the blubber which incases the body of a whale. The carcass denuded of the blubber is called *krang*. (*Knight.*)

blūb'-bēr, *v. i. & t.* [From *blubber*, *s.* (*q. v.*)]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To bubble, to foam.

"... nov is a see called

That ay is drouy and dym and ded in hit kynde,

Blo, blubrande, and bluk . . ."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1015-17.

2. To weep in a noisy manner, and so as to make the cheeks swell out blubber or bubble-like.

"Soon as Glumdalclitch miss'd her pleasing care,
She wept, she blubber'd, and she tore her hair."

Swift.

B. *Trans.*: To swell the cheeks with weeping. (Used chiefly as a participial adjective.) [BLUBBERED.]

"And her fair face with teares was foully blubbered."

Spenser: Fairy Queen.

blūb'-bēred, *blūb'-bred, *pa. par. & a.* [BLUBBER, *v. t.*]

1. Swelled with weeping. (Specially of the cheeks or the eyelids.)

"With many bitter teares shed from his blubbed eyne."

Spenser: Fairy Queen, V. i. 13.

2. Swelled; protuberant from whatever cause. (Specially of the lips.)

"Thou sing with him, thou booby! never pipe
Was so profan'd, to touch that blubber'd lip."

Dryden.

blūb'-bēr'-īng, *blub-bring, *blūb'-rande, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BLUBBER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle and participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*: The act of crying so as to swell the cheeks.

"So when her teares were stopt from eyther eye
Her singults, blubbrings, seem'd to make them flye
Out at her oyster-mouth and nose-thrills wide."

Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., § 1.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Blâ'-chër (*ch* guttural), *a. & s.* [Named after the celebrated Prussian field-marshal, Leberecht von Blücher, who was born at Rostock, December 16, 1742, was victorious over the French at Katzbach on August 25, 1813, was defeated by them at Ligny on June 16, 1815, and completed their defeat and rout at Waterloo on the 18th of the same month.]

A. As adjective: Named after Marshal Blücher.

"... pots, tobacco-boxes, Periodical Literature and Blücher Boots."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. iii.

B. As a common substantive (*pl. bluchers*): The kind of boots defined under A.

***blūd'-dēr, *blūth'-ēr, v. t. & i.** [From Sw. *plottra*=to scribble; *plotter*=a scrawl.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To blot paper in writing; to disfigure any writing.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To disfigure the face with weeping, or in any other way.

"On sic afore his een he never set,

Tho' bluddert now with strypes of tears and sweat."

Ross: Helenore, p. 28.

(2) Morally to disfigure.

"... blotted and bluthered with these right-hand extremes and left-hand defections, ..."—*Walker: Remarkable Passages*, p. 57. (*Jamieson*.)

B. Intrans.: To make a noise with the mouth or throat in taking any liquid. (*Jamieson*.)

†**blūde, s.** [**BLOOD**.] (*Scotch*.) (*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.)

blūd'-geōn, s. [Etymology doubtful, Cf. Ir. *blocan*=a little block; Gael. *plocan*=a wooden bammer, a beetle, a mallet, &c., dimin. of *ploc*=any round mass, "a junk of a stick" (*McAlpine*), "a club or bludgeon with a round or large head" (*MacLeod & Dewar*). Compare also *Möso-Goth. bleggwan*=to kill; pa. par. *bluggwuns*.] A short stick, thick, and sometimes loaded at one end, used by roughs, or in desperate emergencies by other persons as an offensive weapon.

"... had armed themselves with flails, bludgeons and pitchforks, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

blūe, *blōo, *bleu, *blwe, *blo (*Eng.*), **blue, blā, blāe** (*Scotch*), *a., adv. & s.* [*A. S. bleo, bleah* (*Somner*), a word the existence of which Skeat doubts; Icel. *blár*=livid; Sw. *blå*=blue, black; Dan. *blaa*=blue, azure; Dut. *blauw*=blue; O. Dut. *bla*; (N. H.) Ger. *blau*; O. H. Ger. *blāo, plāo*; Fr. *bleu*; Prov. *blau, blava*; O. Sp. *blavo*; O. Ital. *biavo*. A Scandinavian word.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

†(1) Originally livid; of the color of a wound produced when one has been beaten "black and blue."

"Bloo coloure: *Lividus, luridus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ The expression "blue" milk, used of skimmed milk, seems to be a remnant of this meaning.

"... skimmed or blue milk being only one-half penny a quart, and the quart a most redundant one, in Grasmere."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 14.

†(2) Blue-black.

(3) Of any other shade of blue. *Spec.*—

(a) Of the veins.

"... and here

My bluest veins to kiss; ..."

Shakesp: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

(b) Of various plants. [**BLUEBELL, BLUEBOTTLE**.]

(c) Of the cloudless sky, azure.

"Three gaudy standards flout the pale blue sky."

Byron: Child Harold, i. 41.

(d) Of water in certain circumstances.

(i.) Of the sea.

¶ Poets conventionally call the sea "blue." Near the shore it is generally green, yellow sand below often affecting its color. Far from the land it is oftener blue. The "Red" Sea may often be seen of a beautiful blue color.

"The sea, the blue lone sea, hath one—

He lies where pearls lie deep."

Hemans: The Graves of a Household.

(ii.) Of lakes. This also is somewhat conventional.

"O'er the blue lake ..."

Hemans: Edith.

(iii.) Of rivers and streams. So also is this somewhat conventional.

"The past as it fled by my own blue streams!"

Hemans: The Land of Dreams.

2. *Figuratively*: Highly derived, aristocratic; as, "blue blood."

II. Technically:

1. *Optics*: The color produced in a body when the blue rays which constitute one component in light are reflected, all other rays being absorbed.

2. *Physic. science, spec. Bot.*: A series of colors containing, besides the typical species, *Prussian blue, indigo, sky-blue, lavender-color, violet, and lilac* (q. v.). The typical blue most nearly approaches indigo, but is lighter and duller than that deep hue. (See *Lindley: Introd. to Botany*, 3d ed., 1839, pp. 479, 480.)

3. *Painting*: For painters' colors see C. II.

4. *Her.*: [**AZURE**.]

Costume, livery, &c.: Formerly blue was the appropriate color worn by persons of humble position in society, and by social outcasts. It was so *spec.*—

(a) Of servants.

"In a blew coat, serving-man like, with an orange," &c.

Mask of Christmas. (*Nares*.)

Prior to A. D. 1608 these blue coats had been exchanged for cloaks not readily distinguishable from those worn by masters.

"... for since blew coats have been turned into cloaks, one can scarce know the man from the master."—*Act ii., Anc. Drama*, v., p. 151. (*Middleton*.) (*Nares*.)

(b) Of beadles. [**BLUEBOTTLE, a.**]

"And to be free from the interruption of blue beadles, and other bawdy officers."—*Middleton: Mich. Term.* (*Nares*.)

(c) Of harlots in the house of correction.

(d) Of beggars. [**BLUE-GOWN**.]

III. Political, religious, and academical symbolism: Now redeemed from former humble associations, see II. 4, it stands—

1. *Politically*: In London and many parts of England, though not everywhere, for a Conservative.

2. *Religiously*:

(1) *In England*: Originally a strict Puritan of Presbyterian views; a rigid Protestant belonging to the Church of England.

(2) *In Scotland*: A rigid Presbyterian supporting the Church of Scotland.

¶ In senses III. (1) and (2) the expression "true blue" is sometimes used. Thus a *true blue* Protestant is one who shows no proclivities toward Roman Catholicism, a *true blue* Presbyterian one very strict in his belief and practice.

"For his religion, it was fit

To match his learning and his wit,

'Twas Presbyterian *true-blue*,

For he was of that stubborn crew."

Hudibras, I, i. 189-91.

3. *Academically*: In the annual boat race and cricket match between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge those in favor of Oxford wear dark-blue colors, and those in favor of Cambridge light-blue. So also dark-blue is worn by partisans of Harrow, and light-blue by those of Eton.

B. As adverb:

1. As if blue. [*To look blue*.]

"The lights burn blue."

Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

2. Into a blue color; so as to look blue.

"There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry."

Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Of things*:

(1) *Lit.*: (a) The color described under A.

"There was scarce any other color sensible besides red and blue; only the blues, and principally the second blue, inclined a little to green."—*Newton*.

(b) The Blue-butterfly.

"On the commons and open downs the lovely little blues are frisking in animated play."—*Gosse: Nat. Hist.*, p. 5.

(c) A substance used in washing clothes.

(2) *Fig. Pl. (blues)*: The same as **BLUE-DEVILS** (q. v.).

2. *Of persons*: Persons dressed in blue. *Specially*—

(1) Either the Dutch troops in general, of which blue is now the uniform, or more probably the blue-clad Dutch troops of life guards which came over with William III. in 1688.

"... while vainly endeavoring to prevail on their soldiers to look the Dutch Blues in the face."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(2) The Royal Horse Guards in the British army. Though the term "the blues" is limited to these, the following regiments are also clad in blue: The 6th Dragoon Guards, the 3d and 4th Hussars, the 5th Lancers, the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Hussars, the Royal Regiment of Artillery and the Royal Marine Artillery.

"If it were necessary to repel a French invasion or to put down an Irish insurrection, the Blues and the Buffs would stand by him to the death."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

(3) Blue-stockings.

"The Blues, that tender tribe, who sigh o'er sonnets."

Byron: Don Juan, canto xi.

(4) Boys educated at Christ's Hospital.

(5) *Boys in blue*: Soldiers of the United States in the late civil war, so called from the fact that they wore blue uniforms, the uniforms of the Confederates being gray.

II. Painting: The chief pigments used are *Prussian blue, Indigo blue, Verditer, Ultramarine, Cobalt blue* and *Smalt*. (See these words.)

D. In special phrases:

1. *To look blue*: To feel disappointed to such an extent that to the imaginative the color seems to change to blue.

2. *To look blue at*: To look angrily at.

blue asbestos, or asbestos, s.

Min.: The same as *Crocidolite* (q. v.).

blue baby, s. [See **BLUE DISEASE** and **CYANOSIS**.]

blue billy, s.

Metal.: A name given to the residue from the combustion of iron pyrites (FeS_2) in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. It is employed as an iron ore, and for the fettling of puddling furnaces in the Cleveland (England) district.

blue-black, a. Of a color produced by the commingling of black and blue, the former predominating.

***blue blanket, s.** The name formerly given to the banner of the craftsmen in Edinburgh.

"The Craftsmen think we should be content with their work how bad soever it be; and if in any thing they be controlled, up goes the *Blue Blanket*."—*R. Ja. Basilicon Dor. and Pennecuik's Hist. Acc. Bl. Blanket*, pp. 27, 28.

blue-blood, s. A phrase applied in Spain (*sangre azul*) to the blood of the nobility; pure aristocratic descent.

blue bonnet, s.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A bonnet of a blue color.

2. One wearing a "bonnet" of a blue color.

II. Technically:

1. *Zoöl.*: A name for the Blue Tit (*Parus caeruleus*). [**BLUE TIT**.]

2. *Botany*:

(1) *Sing.*: A name sometimes given to the *Centaurea cyanus*. [**BLUEBOTTLE**.]

(2) *Plur.* *Blue bonnets*: A plant, *Scabiosa succisa*. (*Jamieson*.)

blue-bottle, s. [**BLUEBOTTLE**.]

blue-breast, s. A name sometimes given to a bird, the Blue-throated Warbler (*Phoenicurus phoeniceus*).

blue-butterfly, s. A name occasionally applied to any butterfly of the genus *Polyommatus*, which has the upper side of its wings blue, their normal color.

blue-cap, s.

1. One of the names for the Blue Titmouse (*Parus caeruleus*).

2. A fish of the salmon family, with blue spots on its head.

blue-cat, s. A Siberian cat valued for its fur. (*Ogilvie*.)

blue-coat, blue coat, s. & a.

A. As subst.: A coat which is blue.

"The whips of furies are not half so terrible as a blue coat."—*Microcosmus*, O. Pl., ix. 161.

B. As adj.: Of which the uniform is a blue coat, as a blue-coat constabulary.

blue-coated, a. Wearing a blue coat.

"Then was brought in the lusty brawn

By old blue-coated serving man."

Scott: Marmion. Introd. to Canto vi.

blue-copper, blue-copper ore, s.

Min.: The same as *Azurite* and *Chessylite* (q. v.).

blue-curls, s. A common plant resembling pennyroyal.

blue-devils, s. pl.

1. Frightful apparitions which present themselves to the excited brain in delirium tremens. (*Colloquial*.)

2. Lowness of spirits; hypochondria.

blue-disease, blue disorder, blue jaundice, s.

Med.: Popular names for a disease or a morbid symptom which consists in the skin becoming blue, purple or violet, especially on the lips, the cheeks, and other parts where the cutaneous capillary vessels are superficial. [**CYANOSIS**.] A new-born baby is sometimes found to be suffering with cyanosis, due to compression and partial strangulation of the circulation brought on by tedious labor. A little blood-letting will generally subdue the trouble. Children born under such circumstances are popularly known as blue-babies. [**BLUE BABY**.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

blue-eyed, a. Having blue eyes. Blue eyes generally go with fair hair and a sanguine temperament. They are more common in the Teutonic race than in the other races of the world.

"Glenalvon's blue-eyed daughter came."

Byron: *Oscar of Alva*.

It is generally believed that blue eyes occasionally occurred in the Greek race; Athene (Minerva) was thought to have possessed them, but *glaukōpis* was originally fierce-eyed or gray-eyed rather than blue-eyed. (*Liddell & Scott*.)

"Thus while he spoke, the blue-eyed maid began."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xiii. 327.

¶ **Blue-eyed grass:** An iridaceous plant, *Sisyrinchium anceps*, or Bermudiana. It grows in Bermuda and in this country.

blue felspar, s.

Min.: The same as Lazulite (q. v.).

blue-fish, s.

1. A species of *Coryphæna* found in the Atlantic. [*CORYPHÆNA*.]

2. *Temnodon saltator*: A fish like a mackerel but larger, found on the Atlantic coast. It is called also Horse-mackerel and Salt-water Tailor.

blue-fly, blue fly, s. A bluebottle, *Musca (Lucilia) Cæsar*.

blue-grass, s. A name given to several species of poa (q. v.). The blue-grass of Kentucky (*Poa pratensis*) is highly valued for forage. The profusion of nutritious, radical leaves constitutes the superior excellence of this grass.

blue haffit, s. The Scotch name for the Hedge-sparrow (*Accentor modularis*).

blue-haired, a. Having blue hair.

"This place,
The greatest and the best of all the main,
He quarters to the blue-hair'd deities."

Milton: *Comus*, 27-9.

blue-hawk, s.

1. The Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*).

2. The Ring-tailed Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).

blue-hearts, s. American name for the botanical genus *Buchnera* (q. v.).

blue iron earth, s.

Min.: The same as Vivianite (q. v.).

blue-jacket, s. A sailor, as distinguished from a marine or soldier who serves on board ship.

blue-jay, s. A common American bird (*Cyanocitta cristata*), about 12 inches long, with a fine crest. It is purplish blue above, black on the neck and purplish gray below, the tail and wings blue, spotted with black and white.

blue-john, s.

Min.: The same as Fluorite or Fluor (q. v.). It is a blue variety of fluor-spar (CaF_2), found in Derbyshire, England.

blue-kite, s. A name for a bird, the Ring-tailed Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).

blue laws, s. pl. [*BLUE*, III. 2.] Severe puritan laws alleged to have existed at New Haven, in Connecticut, and the adjacent parts. They were not laws, but a selection of judicial decisions.

These decisions of the magistrates of the "Dominion of New Haven," became known as the blue laws because they were printed on blue paper. They were as follows:

The governor and magistrates convened in general assembly are the supreme power, under God, of the independent dominion. From the determination of the assembly no appeal shall be made.

No one shall be a freeman or have a vote unless he is converted and a member of one of the churches allowed in the dominion.

Each freeman shall swear by the blessed God to bear true allegiance to this dominion and that Jesus is the only king.

No dissenter from the essential worship of this dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for the electing of magistrates or any officer.

No food or lodging shall be offered to a heretic. No one shall cross a river on the Sabbath but authorized clergymen.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath Day.

No one shall kiss his or her children on the Sabbath or feasting days.

The Sabbath Day shall begin at sunset Saturday. Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace above one shilling per yard shall be presented by the grand jurors and the selectmen shall tax the estate £300 (\$1,500).

Whoever brings cards or dice into the dominion shall pay a fine of £5 (\$25).

No one shall eat mince pies, dance, play cards or play any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet, or jewsharp.

No Gospel minister shall join people in marriage. The magistrate may join them, as he may do it with less scandal to Christ's church.

When parents refuse their children convenient marriages, the magistrate shall determine the point.

A man who strikes his wife shall be fined £10 (\$50).

A woman who strikes her husband shall be punished as the law directs.

No man shall court a maid in person or by letter without obtaining the consent of her parents; £5 (\$25) penalty for the first offense, £10 (\$50) for the second, and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the court.

blue-lead, s.

Min.: A variety of Galena. It is lead sulphide (PbS). [*GALENA*.]

blue-light, s. A signal light which when ignited burns with a steady blue color and reflection. The materials used in the composition of blue lights are saltpeter 9 lb. 10 oz.; sulphur, 2 lb. 6½ oz.; and red orpiment, 11 oz. These are all incorporated together and pressed into cups of wood, covered with cartridge paper, and furnished with a handle.

blue malachite, s.

Min.: The same as Azurite or Chessylite (q. v.).

blue-mantle, s. & a.

A. As substantive: A mantle which is blue.

B. As adjective: Having a blue mantle.

Blue-mantle poursuivant (Her.). [*PURSUIVANT*.]

"As sacred as either garter or Blue-mantle."—*Scott*: *Waverley*, ch. i.

blue-metal, s.

Metal.: Copper at one stage of the process of refining. It is called also *fine metal*.

blue-mold, s. The mold, of the color indicated, so often seen upon cheese. It consists of a fungus, *Aspergillus glaucus*.

blue-Monday, s. The Monday preceding Lent, when, in the sixteenth century, the churches were internally decorated with blue.

blue moor-grass, s. A book-name for a grass, *Sesleria cærulea*.

blue-ointment, s.

Pharm.: Mercurial ointment.

blue-peter, s. [A corruption of *blue repeater*, one of the British signal flags.]

Naut.: A flag, blue with a white square in the center used as a signal for sailing, for recalling boats, &c.

blue-pill, s.

Pharm.: *Pilula Hydrargyri*, a pill made by rubbing two ounces of mercury with three of confection of roses till the globules disappear, and then adding one of liquorice-root to form a mass. It is given when the secretion of the liver is defective as a "cholagogue purgative," i. e., as a purgative designed to promote evacuation of the bile.

blue-poker, s. One of the names of a duck, the Pochard (*Aythya farina*).

†**blue-poppy, s.** A plant, *Centaurea cyanus*, more commonly termed Bluebottle.

blue-pots, s.

Comm.: Pots, also called Black-lead crucibles. They are made of a mixture of clay with a coarse variety of graphite. They are much less likely to crack when heated than those made from fire-clay only.

blue-print, s. A positive print or photographic copy in white lines on a blue ground, of a map, plan, etc., upon paper sensitized with a solution of potassium ferrocyanide.

blue-racer, s. A variety of the common black-snake (q. v.).

blue-rocket, s. Several species of *Aconite* specially *Aconitum pyramidale*. [*ACONITE*.]

†**blue-ruin, s.** A cant name for gin and other strong alcoholic liquors used in England.

blue-shark, s. A shark (*Carcharias glaucus*).

blue-spar, s.

Min.: The same as Lazulite (q. v.).

blue-stocking, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: A stocking of a blue color.

2. *Fig.*: A literary lady, generally with the imputation that she is more or less pedantic. Boswell, in his *Life of Johnson*, states that in his day there were certain meetings held by ladies to afford them opportunity of holding converse with eminent literary men. The most distinguished talker at these gatherings was a Mr. Stillingfleet, who always wore blue stockings. His absence was so felt that the remark became common, "We can do nothing without the blue stockings." Hence the meetings at which he figured began to be called sportively "Blue-stockings Clubs," and those who frequented them blue-stockings.

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to stockings of a blue color.

2. *Fig.*: Pertaining to literary ladies; such as characterizes literary ladies.

"... how much better this was adapted to her husband's taste, how much more adapted to uphold the comfort of his daily life, than a blue-stockings loquacity"—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 133.

blue-stockings, s. The procedure of literary ladies, generally with the imputation of pedantry.

blue stone, s.

Comm.: A name given to cupric sulphate, $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [*CUPRIC SULPHATE*.]

blue-tail, s. A popular name for an American lizard—the Five-lined Plestiodon (*Plestiodon quinelineatus*).

blue tangles, s. The name of a plant, *Vaccinium frondosum*, growing on the New England coast, in Kentucky and in other parts further south. It belongs to the same genus with the *V. resinsum*, or common huckleberry.

blue-throated, a. Having a throat with blue feathers on it.

Blue-throated Redstart: A bird, *Ruticella cyanecula*. [*REDSTART*.]

blue tit, blue titmouse, s. A bird, called also Blue Tomtit, Blue-cap, Blue-bonnet, Hick-mall, Billy-biter and Ox-eye. It is *Parus cæruleus*, L. It has the upper part of the head light-blue, encircled with white; a band around the neck and the spaces before and behind the eye of a duller blue; cheeks white; back light yellowish-green, the lower parts pale grayish-yellow; the middle of the breast dull blue. The male is more brightly colored than the female. Average length to end of tail, which is rather long: male, 4¾ inches; expansion of wings, 7¾; female, 4½ inches; expansion of wings, 7½. It builds its nest in the chink of a wall, under eaves or thatch, or in a hole of a tree, and lays from six to eight, some say twelve or even twenty, eggs of a slightly reddish color, marked all over with irregular small spots of light red.

blue titmouse, c. [*BLUE TIT*.]

blue-veined, a. Having blue veins. (Used of plants rather than of man.)

"These blue-vein'd violets whereon we lean."

Shakespeare: *Venus and Adonis*, 125

blue verditer, s. [*VERDITER*.]

blue-vitriol, blue vitriol, s.

1. *Min.*: The same as Chalcantith (q. v.).

2. *Comm.*: The mineral mentioned under No. 1. It is crystallized sulphate of copper ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$). [*CUPRIC SULPHATE*.]

blue-weed, s. The name given in this country to a plant, *Echium vulgare*, known in England as the Viper's Bugloss. [*BUGLOSS, ECHIUM*.]

blue-winged, a. Having blue wings.

¶ 1. *Blue-winged Jay*: A name for the jay (*Garulus glandarius*). (*Macgillivray*.)

2. *Blue-winged Shoveler*: One of the English names for a bird, the Common Shoveler (*Spathulea clypeata*).

blåe, v. t. [From *blue*, adj. In Sw. *blåna*, *blåa*: Dut. *blauwen*; Ger. *blauen*; Fr. *bleuir*.] To make blue.

Blåe-béard, s. & a. [From Eng. *blue*, and *beard*.]

A. As substantive: A man resembling that children's bogie, the Bluebeard well known in story, though wholly unknown in history.

B. As adjective: Haunted by such another as the mythic personage described under A.

"Except the Bluebeard room, which the poor child believed to be permanently haunted."—*De Quincey: Works*, 2d ed., i. 167.

blåe-béll, blåe-bélls, *blew-bélls (ew as ū), s. [Eng. *blue*; bell, bells. So called from the color and shape of the flowers.] Two plants.

1. The English name of the plant genus *Agrophis*, and specially of the Wild Hyacinth (*Agrophis nutans* of Link, *Scilla nutans* of Smith, *Hyacinthus nonscriptus* of Linnaeus).

2. *The Bluebell of Scotland*: The round-leaved Bell-flower or Harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*).

"The frail bluebell peereth over."

Tennyson: *A Dirge*.



Bluebell.

blâe'-bêr-rÿ, s. [Eng. *blue*, and *berry*.] A name given in this country to the genus *Vaccinium*, that which contains the Bilberry, called in Scotland the Blaeberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*). The commonest species are *V. Pennsylvanicum* and *V. resinolum*.

blâe'-bird, s. [Eng. *blue*; *bird*.] A beautiful bird, the *Sylvia sialis* of Wilson. Its whole upper parts are sky-blue, shot with purple, with its throat, neck, breast, and sides reddish-chestnut, and part of its wings and its tail-feathers black. It is about seven and a half inches long. It has a soft warbling note, which is one of the first harbingers of spring.

"Sent the blue-bird, the Owaisa."

Longfellow: *The Song of Hiawatha*, ii.

blâe'-book, s. [Eng. *blue*; *book*.]

1. Originally and properly: A book which is bound in a blue cover.

2. Subsequently and figuratively:

(a) A name given to any book containing information or subject matter of a special kind, usually to be found nowhere else. Nearly all secret fraternities have their *blue book*, containing the mysteries of their ritual, etc.

(b) The appellation is also given to a roster of any exclusive set or clique of people; e. g., *blue-book* of New York, which contains the names of the so called "four hundred," and other information useful to a society man or woman.

3. *English literature and politics*: Most published Parliamentary papers being bound in blue, the term "bluebook" has come to signify a book containing returns, reports of commissions, Acts of Parliament, &c.; in short, the official record of Parliamentary investigations and regulations.

blâe'-bôt-tle, blue bottle, s. & a. [Eng. *blue*; and *bottle*.]

A. As substantive:

I. (Of the form blue bottle): A bottle which is blue.

II. (Of the forms bluebottle and blue-bottle):

1. Popular zoölogy:

(1) Lit.: A two-winged fly, *Musca* (*Lucilia*) *Cesar*, the body of which has some faint resemblance to a bottle of blue glass. [BLUE-FLY.]

(2) Figuratively:

(a) A servant. (*O. Pl.*, v. 6.)

"Say, sire of insects, mighty Sol,"

A fly upon the chariot pole

Cries out, 'What bluebottle alive

Did ever with such fury drive?'"

Prior: *The Flies*.

(b) A beadle. [See B. adj.]

(c) One who hovers round a celebrated person attracted by the glitter of his fame, as some flies are by a light.

"Humming like flies around the newest blaze,

The bluest of bluebottles you e'er saw."

Byron: *Beppo*, 74.

2. Popular botany: A name given in various parts of England to different plants with bottle-shaped blue flowers. *Spec.*—

(1) The wild Hyacinth. [BLUEBELL, 1. AGRAPHS.]

(2) *Centaurea cyanus*, more fully named the Corn Bluebottle, from its being found chiefly in corn-fields. It belongs to the order Astéracæ (Compositæ), and the sub-order Tubulifloræ. It is from two to three feet high, with the florets of the disk, which are small and purple, and those of the ray few, larger and bright blue. It is common in America and throughout Europe.

"If you put bluebottles, or other blue flowers, into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red."—Ray.

B. As adjective: Wearing a blue garment. (Used of a beadle.) [BLUE, a.]

"I will have you as soundly swung for this, you blue-bottle rogue."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., v. 4.

blâe'-câp, blue cap, s.

I. Of the form blue cap: A cap which is blue.

II. Of the form bluecap and blue-cap: A name given in different localities to various plants. *Spec.*, to two kinds of Scabious—(1) *Scabiosa succisa*, (2) *Scabiosa arvensis*.

blâed, pa. par. [BLUE, v.]

blâe'-îng, †**blu'-îng**, pr. par., a. & s.

blâe'-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *blue*; *-ly*.] With a blue color or tint.

"First clear and white, then yellow, after red,

Then bluey pale."

More: *Infinity of Worlds*, s. 94.

blâe'-nëss, ***blew'-ness**, ***blâ'-nesse**, ***blo'-nesse**, s. [Eng. *blue*; *-ness*.] The quality of being blue.

"... our liquor may be deprived of its blueness, and restored to it again."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 579.

blâes, s. pl. [BLUE, C., I. 1, 2.]

blâ'-êts, s. [From Fr. *bleuet*=a blue plant. *Centaurea cyanus*; dimin. of Fr. *bleu*=blue.]

1. A plant, the *Vaccinium angustifolium*, which grows in this country.

2. The *Hedyotis cœrulea*.

blâ'-ette, s. The same as BLEWIT (q. v.).

†**blâ-eÿ**, a. [Eng. *blue*; *-y*.] Somewhat blue. (*Southey*.)

blâff, a. & s. [Etymology doubtful. Mahn suggests for comparison O. Eng. *bloughty*=swelled, puffed, and Skeat O. Dut. *blaf*=flat, broad. He believes it connected with Eng. *blow* (1), &c. (q. v.)]

A. As adjective:

1. Of banks, cliffs, &c.: Large and steep.

"The northwest part of it, forming a bluff point, bore north, 20° east, two leagues distant."—Cook: *Voyage*, bk. iv, ch. 6.

2. Of persons:

(1) Massive, burly (?).

"Black-brow'd and bluff, like Homer's Jupiter."

Dryden.

(2) Plain-spoken in a good sense, or too abrupt and plain in speech, as some men of massive frame and strong nerve are liable to be.

"Bluff Harry broke into the spence,

And turn'd the cows adrift."

Tennyson: *The Talking Oak*.

B. As substantive: A large, high bank, precipitous on one side, in most cases constituting a promontory jutting out into the sea; or, the bank of a river rising more or less perpendicularly from the water's edge, a common, natural conformation in this country.

"The steep slate-quarry, and the great echo flap

And buffet round the hills from bluff to bluff."

Tennyson: *The Golden Year*.

bluff-bowed, a.

Naut.: Having a broad, flat bow.

bluff-headed, a.

Naut.: Bluff-bowed; having a full, square stem.

"Bluff-headed, so a ship is said to be that hath a small rake forward on, and her stem too straight up."—Glossog. Nov., 2d ed.

blâf'-fle-hëad-ëd, a. [From Eng. *bluff*; *-le=ly*=like, and *headed*.] Having a large head, accompanied with the appearance of dullness of intellect. (*Scotch*.) (*Jamieson*.)

blâf'-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *bluff*; *-ly*.] In a bluff manner, bluntly.

blâf'-nëss, s. [Eng. *bluff*; *-ness*.] The quality of being bluff.

1. Of things material:

(1) Of banks, cliffs, headlands, &c.: Precipitousness.

(2) Of the human face: Broadness, puffiness, bloatedness (?).

"A remarkable bluntness of face, a loud voice, and a masculine air."—*The World*, No. 88.

2. Of things not material: Abruptness of manner. (Used of speech or behavior.)

blâf'-fÿ, a. [Eng. *bluff*; *-y*.] Having bluffs, or bold headlands.

blâid, s. [BLOOD.] (*Scotch*.)

"But feels his heart's bluid rising hot."

Burns: *Earnest Cry and Prayer*.

bluid-tongue, s. [So called because children are accustomed to use it to bring blood from the tongues of their playmates if the latter submit to the operation.] A name for a stellate plant, *Galium aparine* (the Goose-grass or Cleavers). (*Eng. Border & Scotland*.)

***blâid'-vëit**, ***blâid'-wyte**, s. [BLOODWIT.] A fine paid for effusion of blood.

"Bluidreit, an unlaw for wrang or injurie, sik as blood."—Skene. (*Jamieson*.)

blâ'-îng, ***blâe'-îng**, pr. par., a. & s. [BLUE, v.]

A. As present participle and adjective. (See the verb.)

B. As substantive: The act, art or process of rendering blue by means of a dye, or in any other way. 1. Metal: The process of heating steel till it becomes blue.

2. Dyeing: The process of coloring goods by a solution of indigo.

blâ'-ish, ***blâe'-ish**, ***blew'-ish** (ew as û), a. [Eng. *blue*; *-ish*.] Somewhat blue.

"Side sleeves and skirts, round underborne with a bluish tinsel."—Shakesp.: *Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 4.

bluish-green, a. Green with a bluish tinge. A mixture of green and blue, with the former color predominating.

"... both are colored of a splendid bluish-green, one living invariably in the lagoon, and the other amongst the outer breakers."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xx.

bluish-white, a. White with a bluish tinge. A mixture of white and blue, with the latter color predominating.

"... a black mark, surrounded by orange-yellow, and then by bluish-white."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*.

blâ'-ish-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *bluish*; *-ly*.] In a manner as if blue.

blâ'-ish-nëss, ***blâe'-ish-nëss**, s. [Eng. *bluish*; *-ness*.] The quality of being bluish, i. e., somewhat blue.

"I could make, with crude copper, a solution without the bluishness that is wont to accompany its vinegar solutions."—Boyle.

blâi'-tër (1), v. i. [Etym. doubtful. Compare Dut. *blaten*=to bleat. Jamieson derives it from Ger. *plaudern*=to talk nonsense and untruth (?).]

1. To make a rumbling noise.

2. To blatter; to pour forth lame, harsh and unmusical rhymes.

"I laugh to see thee bluiiter.

Glory in thy ragments, rash to rail."

Polwart: *Flying*; Watson's Coll., iii. 7. (*Jamieson*.)

blâi'-tër (2), v. i. [Dimin. from *blout* (q. v.). (*Jamieson*.)] To dilute.

¶ To bluiiter up with water: To dilute too much with water.

blâi'-tër, **blât'-tër**, s. [From *bluiiter*, v. (q. v.)]

1. A rumbling noise, as that sometimes made by the intestines.

2. Liquidfilth. (*Cleland: Poems*, p. 102.) (*Jamieson*.)

***bluk**, s. [Etymology doubtful.] An error for *blunk*=horse (*Sir F. Madden*). Altered from the word *bulk*, i. e.=a trunk (*Morris*).

"He brayde his bluk aboute."

Gaw. and the Green Knight, 440.

***blûm'-dämme**, s. [Derived from *plumbedame*.] A prune. (*Scotch*.) (*Jamieson*.)

blû'-më-a, s. [From the eminent botanist, Dr. Blume, who in 1828 published a Flora of Java.]

Bot.: A large genus of composite plants, with purple or yellow flowers, found in India and the Eastern islands, a few stragglers existing also in Australia and Africa. *Blumea aurita* and *B. lacera*, yellow-flowered species growing in India, are used by the natives of the country in cases of dyspepsia.

blû-men-bach'-i-a (*ch* guttural), s. [From the celebrated J. F. Blumenbach, of Göttingen, who was born in 1752, and died in 1840.]

Bot.: A genus of climbing plants belonging to the order Loasacæ (Loasads). Several species exist, of which two are cultivated, the *Blumenbachia insignis* and the *B. multifida*. Both have large, beautiful flowers and stinging bristles, and are natives of the southern portion of South America.

blû-men-bach'-îte (*ch* guttural), s. [In Ger. *blumenbachit*. Named after Blumenbach, author of a natural history handbook, of which the eighth edition was published at Göttingen in 1807.]

Min.: The same as Alabandite (q. v.).

blû'-mîte, s. [In Ger. *blumit*. Named after the mineralogist Blum.]

Mineralogy:

1. Blumite of Fischer. The same as Bleinierite (q. v.).

2. Blumite of Liebe. The same as Megabasite (q. v.).

blûn'-dër, ***blon-der**, ***blon-dir**, ***blon-dre**, ***blon-dren**, v. i. & t. [Cf. Sw. *blunda*; Dan. *blunde*, all=to sleep lightly, to doze, to nap; Icel. *blundr*, Sw. & Dan. *blund*, all=a wink of sleep, slumber, a doze, a nap. Remotely connected with *blend* and *blind*. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. Originally:

(1) To pore over anything, the sleepy way in which one deals with it preventing his despatching it quickly; or to fall into confusion, to confuse, to confuse one's self, to be mazed.

(2) To run heedlessly.

"Ye been as bolde as Bayard the blinde,

That blundreth forth and peril casteth noon."

Chaucer: *The Chanoun Yemannes Tale*, 1,413-14.

2. Now: To fall into a gross mistake, to err greatly from native stupidity or from censurable carelessness.

"It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and another to blunder upon the reason of it."—*L'Estrange*.

3. To flounder; to reach an object of attainment, as for instance an intellectual inquiry, not directly under the guidance of proper intelligence, but circuitously, with various stumbles, and as if accidentally at last.

¶ Often followed by *round about*, &c.

"He who now to sense, now nonsense leaning,

Means not, but blunders round about a meaning."

Pope: *Prol. Satires*, 186.

B. Trans.: To mistake, to err regarding, to introduce a gross error into, specially by confounding or "blending" things which differ. (Sec etym.)

"... for he blunders and confounds all these together; ..."—*Stillingfleet*.

bôil, bôÿ; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

blūn'-dēr, *blūn'-dūr, *blon'-der, s. [From *blunder*, v. (q. v.)]

1. Confusion, trouble.

"Where werre and wrake and wonder
Bi sythez hatz wont therinne
And oft bothe blysse and blunder,
Ful skete hatz skyfted synne."

Sir Gaw. and the Green Knight (ed. Morris), 16-19.

2. A gross mistake; a great error in calculation or other intellectual work.

"... the wild blunders into which some minds were hurried by national vanity, and others by a morbid love of paradox."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

blūn'-dēr-būss, s. [From Dut. *donderbus*; Sw. *donderbōssa*; Ger. *donnerbüsche*=a blunderbuss. These are from Dut. *donder*, Ger. *donner*=thunder, and Dut. *bus*=the barrel of a gun; Sw. *bōssa*; Ger. *büsche*, all = a box, an urn, the barrel of a gun. Thus *blunderbuss* is a "thunder-gun."]



Blunderbuss.

1. *Mil. & Ord. Lang.*: A short gun, unrifled and of large bore, widening toward the muzzle. It is by no means to be ranked with arms of precision, but is loaded with many balls or slugs, which scatter when fired, so that there is hope of some one of them hitting the mark.

"The hatchway was constantly watched by sentinels armed with hangers and blunderbusses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A controversialist who discharges at his adversary a confused mass of facts, arguments, &c.
(2) (*With a mistaken etymology*): A person who habitually makes blunders.

"Jacob, the scourge of grammar, mark with awe,
Nor less revere him, blunderbuss of law."

Pope: Dunciad, bk. iii.

blūn'-dēred, pa. par. & a. [BLUNDER, v.]

blūn'-dēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *blunder*; -er.]

1. One who blunders; one who habitually makes gross mistakes.

"Your blunderer is as sturdy as a rock."

Cowper: Progress of Error.

*2. One who makes blunt.

"Blunderer or blunt warkere (worker, P.). *Hebefactor, hebefecus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

blūn'-dēr-hēad, s. [Eng. *blunder*; *head*.] A blockhead; a person who is always making blunders.

"At the rate of this thick-skulled blunderhead, every plow-jobber shall take upon him to read upon divinity."—*L'Estrange*.

blūn'-dēr-īng, *blūn'-dēr-ŷnge, pr. par., a. & s. [BLUNDER, v.]

A. & B. *As present participle and participial adjective.* (See the verb.)

"... a series of blundering attacks, . . ."—*Times*, December 12, 1877.

C. *As substantive*: The act of making a gross mistake.

blūn'-dēr-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *blundering*; -ly.] In a blundering manner; with many gross mistakes.

"... they have done what they did in that kind rather ignorantly, supinely, or blunderingly, than out of a premeditated design to cover falsehood."—*Lewis: Trans. of the Bible Diss.*

***blū'-nēsse, s.** [BLUENESS.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

blūn'-gēr, s. [A variation of Eng. *plunger*.] A plunger, a wooden blade with a cross handle, used for mixing clay in potteries. (*Tomlinson*.)

blūn'-gīng, s. [A corruption of *plunging* (q. v.). See also *blunger*.]

Pottery: The process of mixing clays for the manufacture of porcelain.

blūnk, v. t. [BLINK, v.] (*Scotch*.) To spoil a thing; to mismanage any business. (*Jamieson*.)

***blūnk (1), s.** [BLONK.] A steed. (*Gaw. and the Green Knight*, 440.) [BLUK.]

blūnk (2), s. [Etymology doubtful.] A heavy cotton or linen cloth, wrought for being printed; a calico. (*Scotch*.)

¶ Often in the plural *blunks*.

blūnk'-ēr, s. [Probably from *blunk*, v., not *blunk*, s.] (*Scotch*.) *Jamieson* derives it from *blunk*, s., and defines it, "One who prints cloths." In the *Glossary* to Black's edition of Sir Walter Scott's Works, it is rendered, "A bungler; one who spoils every thing he meddles with."

"Ye see, they say Dunbog is nae mair a gentleman than the blunker that's biggit the bonnie house down in the howm."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

blūnk'-ēt, s. [Etym. doubtful.] "Pale blue, perhaps any faint or faded color . . . blanché." (*Sibbald*.)

blūnk'-īt, blīnk'-īt, pa. par. [BLUNK.] (*Scotch*.)

blūnks, s. pl. [BLUNK.] (*Scotch*.)

blūnt (1), *blont, a. & s. [Etym. doubtful. Compare Sw. & Dan. *blund*=a wink of sleep, slumber, a nap; Sw. *blunda*=to shut the eyes; Dan. *blunde*=to sleep slightly, to nap; Icel. *blunda*=to sleep. *Mahn* suggests with some of these provincial Ger. *bludde*=a dull or blunt knife. Compare also Gr. *amblys*=blunt, used of an instrument, the eyesight, or the mind.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Of persons*:

(1) Dull in intellect, not of sharp intelligence, wanting in mental acuteness.

¶ If the etymology given above is correct, then the primary meaning must be dull in intellect, and not dull as the edge of a weapon may be, though the analogy of many other words renders it hard to believe that this is really the correct order.

"Blunt of wytte. *Hebes*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Valentine being gone, I'll quickly cross,

By some sly trick, blunt Thurio's dull proceeding."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 2.

(2) Obtuse in feeling, with emotions, especially the softer ones, the reverse of keen.

"I find my heart hardened and blunt to new impressions; it will scarce receive or retain affections of yesterday."—*Pope*.

* (3) Faint.

"Such a burre myght make myn herte blunt."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *The Pearl*, 176.

2. *Of the products of such mental dullness or such obtuseness of feeling*:

(1) Unintellectual, stupid, foolish. (Used of an opinion, &c.)

"... farr beyond the blunt conceit of some, who (I remember) have upon the same word Farrih, made a very gross conjecture; . . ."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

(2) Abrupt, inelegant. (Used of composition.)

"To use too many circumstances, ere one come to the matter, is wearisome; to use none at all, is blunt."—*Bacon*.

(3) Unpleasantly direct; rude, uncivil, impolite; avoiding circumlocution in making unpleasant communications; not sparing the feelings of others; brusque. (Used of the temperament, of manners, of speeches, &c.)

"Blunt truths more mischief than nice falsehoods do."

Pope.

"To his blunt manner, and to his want of consideration for the feelings of others, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. *Of cutting instruments or other material things*: Having the edge or point dull as opposed to sharp.

"If the iron be blunt, and he do not whet the edge, then must he put to more strength."—*Ecclesiastes* x. 10.

II. *Botany*:

(1) Terminating gradually in a rounded end. This corresponds to the Latin *obtusus*. (*Lindley*.)

¶ *Blunt with a point*: Terminating abruptly in a rounded end, in the middle of which there is a conspicuous point. Example, the leaves of various species of *Rubus* (Raspberry and Bramble). (*Lindley*.)

(2) Having a soft, obtuse termination, corresponding to the Lat. *hebetatus*. (*Lindley*.)

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Needle manufacture* (pl. *Blunts*): A grade of sewing-needles with the points less tapering than they are in *sharp*s or even in *betweens*.

2. *Cant language*: Money. Sometimes it has the prefixed, and becomes "the blunt."

¶ *Compounds of obvious signification*: *Blunt-edged* (*Ogilvie*); *blunt-pointed* (*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ed. 1878, ch. xviii.); *blunt-witted* (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iii. 2).

blunt-file, s. A file which has but a slight taper. It is intermediate in grade between a regular taper and a dead parallel file.

blunt-headed, a. With the head terminating obtusely.

The Blunt-headed Cachalot: A name of the *Spermaceti* Whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*).

blunt-hook, s.

Surgery: An obstetric hook for withdrawing a foetus without piercing or lacerating it.

blūnt (2), a. [From Sw. *blott*; Dan. *blot*; Dut. *bloot*, all=bare, naked.] [BLOUT.] Stripped, bare, naked.

"The large planis schinis all of licht,
And, throw thir hait skaldand flambis bricht,
Stude blunt of beistis and of treis bare."

Douglas: Virgil, 469, 53. (*Jamieson*.)

blūnt (1), *blūn'-tēn, v. t. & i. [From *blunt*, a. Gr. *amblyno*=to blunt.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Of persons*:

(1) To dull the intellect; to weaken passion or emotion of any kind.

"Blunt not his love;
Nor lose the good advantage of his grace,
By seeming cold." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 4.

† (2) To repress the outward manifestation of feeling.

"For when we rage, advice is often seen

By blunting us to make our wits more keen."

Shakesp.: A Lover's Complaint.

2. *Of the edge or point of a cutting instrument, or any other material thing that is sharp*: To dull, to render the reverse of sharp. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"He had such things to urge against our marriage
As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in battle,
And dastardize my courage." *Dryden*.

"Blunt not the beams of heav'n, and edge of day."

Ibid.

B. *Intrans.*: To become blunt.

"Its edge will never blunt."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

blūnt (2), v. i. [Etymology doubtful.] To rush (*Morris*); to enter (?).

"Till he blunt in a blok as brod as a halle."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Patience*, 272.

blūn'-tēd, pa. par. & a. [BLUNT, v.]

"This visitation

Is but to whet thy most blunted purpose."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

† **blūn'-tēr, s.** One who or that which makes blunt. (*Lit. & fig.*)

blūn'-tīe, blūnt'-ŷ, s. [Eng. *blunt*; and suff. -y; O. Eng. *ie*.] (*Scotch*.) A sniveler, a stupid person.

"They snool me sair, and haud me down,

And gar me look like bluntie, Tam!"

Burns: O, For Ane and Twenty, Tam.

blūnt-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [BLUNT, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of dulling the edge or point of anything. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Not impediments or bluntings, but rather as whetstones, to set an edge on our desires after higher and more permanent beauty."—*Ep. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 73.

blūnt'-īsh, a. [Eng. *blunt*; -ish.] Somewhat blunt. (*Ash*.)

"Tabular or bluntish at the top."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, p. 5.

blūnt'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *blunt*; -ly.] In an unpleasantly direct manner, brusquely, without circumlocution, without regard to the feelings of others.

"But came straight to the point, and blurted it out like a schoolboy;
Even the Captain himself could hardly have said it more bluntly."

Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, iii.

"Thou comest in so bluntly."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 3.

blūnt'-nēss, *blūnt'-nēsse, s. [Eng. *blunt*; -ness.]

1. *Of a person's manner*: Unpolite, not to say coarse, plainness of speech, or offensive rudeness of behavior; straightforwardness; want of regard for the feelings of others.

"... expressed that feeling, with characteristic bluntness, on the field of battle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Of a cutting or pointed instrument*: Dull, the reverse of sharp at the edge or point.

¶ Regarding the relative order of 1 and 2, which appears unnatural, see BLUNT (1), a.

blūnt'-wīt-tēd, a. Stupid; doltish; dull; slow of comprehension.

blūr, v. t. [*Mahn* considers this as probably a contraction from Scotch *bludder*, *bluther*. (BLUNDER, BLUTHER.) *Skeat* deems it a different spelling of *blear*. (BLEAR.)]

1. *Of material things*: To make a blot, spot or stain upon anything inadvertently or intentionally, with the effect of marring but not of obliterating it.

2. *Of things immaterial*: To blot, to stain, to sully.

"Such an act,

That blurs the grace and blush of modesty."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

blūr, *blūrre, s. [From *blur*, v. (q. v.)] A dark spot, a blot, a stain, or any other material thing which mars that on which it falls but does not obliterate it.

1. *Lit.*: On any material thing, as on paper.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Fig.*: On any immaterial thing, as on reputation, &c.

"Leste she wil els at length come againe, and being so many times shaken of, will with her railyng sette a greate blurre on myne honeste and good name."—*Udall: Luke*, c. 18.

"... some unmortified lust or other, which either leaves a deep blur upon their evidences for heaven, or ..."—*Hopkins: Works*, p. 756.

blurred, *pa. par. & a.* [BLUR, v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"The writing is coarse and blurred."—*Stubbs: Constit. Hist.*, ii. 625.

2. *Bot.*: Marked by spots or rays which appear as if they had been produced by abrasion of the surface. Rare, Dr. Lindley in his vast experience never having once met with the structure described. (*Lindley.*)

***blūr-rēr**, *s.* One who or that which blurs.

¶ *Paper blurrer*: A contemptuous name for writers.

"I ... am now admitted into the company of the paper blurrers."—*Sidney: Defense of Forsie.*

blūr-rīng, *pr. par.* [BLUR, v.]

blūrt (*Eng.*), ***blirt** (*O. Eng. & O. Scotch*), *v. i. & t.*, also as *interj.* [Mahn derives it from Scotch *bluiter*=to make a rumbling noise, to blurt; while Skeat considers it a mere extension of *blare*=to make a loud noise. (BLARE, BLORE, BLEREN.) *Blurt*, *spurt*, *squirt* and *flirt*, *v. t.*, may possibly be in imitation of the sound of a liquid suddenly jerked forth.]

A. As a verb:

1. *Intrans.*: To hold a person or thing in contempt.

*Followed by *at*: To hold in contempt.

"But cast their gazes on Marina's face,
Whilst ours was blurted at."

Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 3.

"And all the world will blurt and scorn at us."

Edward III., iv. 6. (*Nares.*)

II. Transitive:

1. Followed by *out*: To utter indiscreetly, to emit, to fling forth. (Used specially of uttering words bearing on delicate matters without taking time to consider what effect the remark is likely to produce.)

"... an indiscreet friend who blurts out the whole truth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. With *out* omitted.

"And yet the truth may lose its grace
If blurted to a person's face."

Lloyd: (Goodrich & Porter.)

B. As interjection: An exclamation of contempt. [*A.*, *I.*]

"Shall I? then blurt o' your service!"

O. Pl., iii. 314.

"Blirt! a rime; blirt, a rime!"

Malcontent, *O. Pl.*, iv. 21.

"Blurt, blurt! there's nothing remains to put thee to pain now, captain."—*Puritan*, iv. 2, *Suppl. to Sh.*, ii. 610. (*Nares.*)

¶ *Blurt, master constable*: A fig for the constable. (*Nares.*)

"Blurt, master constable, or a fig for the constable, seems to have been a proverbial phrase; it is the title of a play written by Thomas Middleton, and published in 1602."—*Nares.*

***blūrt**, *s.* [From *blurt*, *v.* (q. v.)] A sudden start; an unexpected blow.

"Polyperchon, ... meaning to give Cassander a slapant and blurt, sent letters patent unto the people at Athens, declaring how the young king did restore unto them their popular state again."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 633.

blūrt-ēd, *pa. par.* [BLURT.]

blūrt-īng, *pr. par.* [BLURT.]

"The blurring, rallying tone with which he spoke."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch.*

blūsh, ***blūsch**, ***blūsche**, ***blösche**, ***blūs-chen**, ***blūs-shen**, ***blis-chen**, ***blȳs-chen**, *v. i. & t.* [*A. S. blysgan*=to redden, to blush; *ablystan*=to blush; *Sw. blygas*=to be bashful, to blush; from *blyg*=bashful; *Dan. blues*=to blush, to be bashful; *blusse*=to blaze, to flush, to blush, to be ashamed; *Dut. blozen*=to blush (not *blusschen*, which is=to extinguish, to quench. See **BLUSH**, *s.*) Cognate with **BLAZE** (q. v.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. (*Chiefly of the form blush*): To become or be red.

1. *Of persons*: To become red in the cheeks, and to a certain extent also on the forehead, from agitation or confusion produced by more or less of shame—that shame springing from consciousness of guilt, demerit, or error, or from modesty or bashfulness.

"The lady blushed red, but nothing she said."

Scott: Eve of St. John.

¶ Formerly the person or thing causing the blush, if mentioned, was generally preceded by *at*; now *for* is much more frequently employed.

(a) Followed by *at*.

"He whin'd, and roar'd away your victory,
That pages blush'd at him."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 5.

"You have not yet lost all your natural modesty, but blush at your vices."—*Calamy: Sermons.*

(b) Followed by *for*.

"To her who had sacrificed everything for his sake he owed it so to bear himself that, though she might weep for him, she should not blush for him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Of things*:

(1) To be of a bright red color. (Used of flowers, of the sky, &c.)

"But here the roses blush so rare."—*Crashaw.*

"In that bright quarter his propitious skies
Shall blush betimes." *Cowper: Tirocinium.*

†(2) To be of any bright color; to bloom.

"Long wavy wreaths

Of flowers, that fear'd no enemy but warmth,
Blush'd on the panels." *Cowper: Task*, v. 158.

***II. (Of the forms blusch, blusche, blosche, blusshen, blyschen)**: To glance, to look.

"As quen I blushed upon that baly."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Pearl*, 1,083.

***B. Trans.**: To offer in the shape or form of a blush.

"I'll blush you thanks . . ."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

blūsh (1), ***blusch**, ***blusche**, *s.* [In *Sw. blygsel*=shame; *Dan. blussen*=blazing, blushing; *Dut. blos*=a blush.] [BLUSH, *v.*]

1. *Lit. Of persons*: The state of blushing; the crimson hue produced in the cheeks, forehead, &c., by remorse, shame, modesty, bashfulness, or any similar cause.

"Here's a light crimson, there a deeper one,
A maiden's blush, here purples, there a white,
Then all commingled for our more delight."

Henry Peacham: Ellis, vol. ii.

¶ *To put to the blush*: To force one unintentionally to become red through shame.

"Ridicule, instead of putting guilt and error to the blush, turned her formidable shafts against innocence and truth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Fig. Of things*:

(1) A crimson or roseate hue. (Used of the color of a rose, of the sky, &c.)

"Hamet, ere dawnsthe earliest blush of day."

Hemans: The Abencerrage.

(2) A look, a glance; sudden appearance.

"To hide a blisful blush of the bryght sunne."

Gaw. and the Green Knight, 520.

¶ *At the first blush*, *at first blush*: At the first glance; at the first and sudden appearance of anything.

"All purely identical propositions, obviously, and at first blush, appear to contain no certain instruction in them."—*Locke.*

†**blūsh** (2), *s.* [From *O. Sw. blosa*=a blister.] [BLISTER.]

1. A kind of low blister. (*Jamieson.*)

2. A boil. (*Jamieson.*)

blūsh-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *blush*; -er.] A person who blushes, or a thing which is red.

"I envy not Arabia's odors, while that of this fresh blusher charms my sense; and I find my nose and eyes so ravishingly entertained here, that the bee extracts less sweetness out of flowers."—*Boyle: Occas. Reflect.*, § 5, ref. 4.

***blūsh-ēt**, *s.* [Dimin. of *blush*.] A young bashful or modest girl prone to blush, with slender cause for doing so.

¶ *Nares* says that it is apparently peculiar to Ben Jonson.

"No Pecunia

Is to be seen, though mistress Bond would speak,
Or little blushet Wax be ne'er so easy."

Ben Jonson: Staple of News, ii. 1.

blūsh-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *blush*; *ful* (l.)] Full of blushes; suffused with blushes. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"While, from his ardent look, the thumgling
Averts her blushful face."

Thomson: Seasons, Summer.

blūsh-fūl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *blushful*; -ly.] In the manner described as blushful.

***blūsh-fūl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *blush*, *ful*; -ness.] The state of being blushful or covered with blushes.

"Let me in your face reade blushfulness."—*Heywood: Brazen Age*, ii. 2.

blūsh-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BLUSH, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

¶ *Blushing honors*: Honors fitted to elicit commendations likely to put the bearer or possessor, if modest, to the blush. Or as **BLUSH**, *v.*, A. 2 (2).

"To-day he puts forth

The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honors thick upon him."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

C. As substantive: The state of having the face, the neck, and even the breast suffused, under the influence of emotion, with a red color.

¶ For the physiological cause of blushing see the subjoined examples.

"Blushing is produced through an affection of the mind, acting primarily on the center of emotion, and through it on the nerves, which are distributed to the capillary vessels of the skin of the face."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. ii., p. 35.

"The region affected by blushing is the face and neck; and the effect arises from the suspension of the cerebral influence that keeps up the habitual contraction of the smaller bloodvessels over that region."—*Bain: The Emotions and the Will*, 2d ed., ch. i., p. 11.

blūsh-īng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *blushing*; -ly.] In a manner characterized as blushing.

blūsh-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *blush*; -less.] Without blush; without blushes.

"Blushless crimes."—*Sandys.*

"Women vow'd to blushless impudence."—*Marston.*

blūsh-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *blush*; -y.] Of the color which a blush produces; crimson. *Used—*

(1) Of the human countenance.

"Stratonica, entering, moved a blusky color in his face; but deserting him, he relapsed into paleness and languor."—*Harvey: On Consumptions.*

(2) Of fruits, or anything similar.

"Blossoms of trees, that are white, are commonly inodorate; those of apples, crabs, peaches, are blusky and smell sweet."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

***blus-nen** (*pret. blisned, blysned*; *pr. par. blusnande, blisnande, blysnande*), *v. i.* [*Dan. blusse*=to glow; *Icel. lysa*=to shine; *L. Ger. bleistern*=to glisten. From *Icel. blys*; *Dan. blus*=a torch; *Dut. blos*=redness.] [BLUSH, *v. & s.*] To shine.

"And brode baneres ther-bi blusnande of gold."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1,404.

***blüss-çhände**, *pr. par.* [BLUSH, *v.*] Blushing, glittering.

"That here blusschände bemez as the bryght sunne."

Gaw. and the Green Knight, 1,819.

blūs-tēr, ***blais-ter**, ***blūs-tren**, *v. i. & t.* [*In A. S. blæstan*=to puff; *Icel. blastr*=a blast, a breath. Modified from *blast* (q. v.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make a blast.

1. *Lit.*: To roar as a storm; to make a loud noise among the branches of trees, the rigging of ships, in the interior of chimneys, &c. (For example see **BLUSTERING**, *particip. adj.*)

2. *Fig.*: To swagger, to adopt a loud, boastful, menacing, defiant manner; to bully, to utter probably hollow threats of what one is able and intends to do.

"Glengarry blustered, and pretended to fortify his house."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

***II. To wander or stray blindly about.**

"That they blustered as blynde as bayard watz euer."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 886.

¶ See also *Piers Plowman*, v. 521.

B. Transitive:

1. To blow with violence.

"Ithand wedderis of the eist draif on so fast,
It all to blaisterit and blew that thairin baid."

Rauf Coilyear Aij, a. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To disfigure in writing. (*Scotch.*) (*Baillie.*)

blūs-tēr, *s.* [From *bluster*, *v.* (q. v.)]

1. *Of things*: Boisterousness, noise with menace of danger. *Used—*

(1) Of the wind in a storm.

"The skies look grimly,
And threaten present blusters."

Shakesp.: Wint. Tale, iii. 3.

"To the winds they sat
Their corners, when with bluster to confound
Sea, air and shore."

Milton.

But also (2) of other sounds.

"So by the brazen trumpet's bluster,
Troops of all tongues and nations muster."

Swift.

2. *Of persons*:

(1) Loud, boisterous menace.

"Indeed there were some who suspected that he had never been quite so pugnacious as he had affected to be, and that his bluster was meant only to keep up his own dignity in the eyes of his retainers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(2) Turbulence, fury.

"Spare thy Athenian cradle, and those kin,
Which in the bluster of thy wrath must fall
With those that have offended."

Shakesp.: Timon, v. 5.

blūs-tēred, *pa. par. & a.* [BLUSTER, *v.*, B. 2.]

"I read to them out of my blustered papers . . ."

Baillie: Lett., i. 125. (*Jamieson.*)

hōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **şan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **şhūn**; -**tion**, -**şion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **şhū**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

blūs'-tēr-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *bluster*; -*er*.]

1. *Of persons*: One who blusters, a swaggerer, a bully.

2. *Of things*: That which makes a loud noise suggestive of danger. (Used chiefly of the wind in a storm.)

blūs'-tēr-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BLUSTER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle and participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Back to their caves she bade the winds to fly,
And hush'd the blustering brethren of the sky,"
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, v. 490-1.

C. *As substantive*: The act of speaking in a noisy, boastful, menacing way.

"Virgil had the majesty of a lawful prince, and Statius only the blustering of a tyrant."—*Dryden*.

blūs'-tēr-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *blustering*; -*ly*.] In a boisterous manner; with noisy bluster and bullying.

blūs'-tēr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *bluster*, and suff. -*y*.] Blustering, blustrous. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"He seems to have been of a headlong, blustery, uncertain disposition."—*Carlyle*: *Frederick the Great*, vol. i., bk. iii., p. 296.

blüst'-rouš, *a.* [Eng. *bluster*; -*ous*.] Full of bluster; boisterous, boastful, noisy, tumultuous.

"The ancient heroes were illustrious
For being benign, and not blustrous."
Hudibras.

***blut-er-nesse**, *s.* [A corruption of bluntness (q. v.).] Bluntness. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***blūth'-ēr**, *v. t. & i.* [BLUDDER.]

A. Trans.: To blot, to disfigure.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make a noise in swallowing.

2. To make an inarticulate sound.

3. To raise wind-bells in water. (*Jamieson*.)

***blūth'-rie, *bleth'-rie**, *s.* [Probably the same as *blatter* (q. v.).] Compare *bluther*=to blot, to disfigure; *bluthrie*, in Ettrick Forest=thin porridge or water-gruel.]

1. *Lit.*: Phlegm.

2. *Fig.*: Frothy, incoherent discourse. (*Jamieson*.)

***blyf**, *adv.* [BELIVE.] (*Sir Ferumbras*, ed. Herrtage, 1,002.)

***blyk-kande, *bly-cande**, *pr. par.* [BLIKIEN.] (*Gaw. and the Green Knight*, 305, 2,485.)

***blykked**, *pret. of v.* [BLIKIEN.] (*Gaw. and the Green Knight*, 429.)

***blyk-nande**, *pr. par.* [BLIKNEN.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems*, ed. Morris, *Cleanness*, 1,467.)

***blyk-ned, *blaykned**, *pret. & pa. par.* The same as *bleakened*. [BLEAK, *a.*, 1.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems*, ed. Morris, *Cleanness*, 1,759.)

***blym, *blyym**, *v. t.* [Contracted from *blithen* (q. v.).] To make glad.

"*Blym*, or gladde, or make glad (*blyym*, or glathyn in herte, K. blithen or gladden, P.). *Letifco*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***blŷnde**, *a.* [BLIND, *a.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*, &c.)

***blynde**, *v. t. & i.* (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems*: *Cleanness*, 1,126.)

***blŷnde'-fŷlde**, *a.* [BLINDFOLD, *a.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***blŷnd'-fēl-lēd**, *pa. par. & a.* [BLINDFOLD, *v.*]

***blŷnd'-fēl-lēn**, *v. t.* [BLINDFOLD, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***blŷnd'-nēsse**, *s.* [BLINDNESS.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***blŷnd'-ŷn**, *v. t.* [BLIND, *v.* See also *blend*.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***blynke**, *v. i.* [BLINK.] (*Robert Mannyng of Brunne*, 5,675.)

***blŷn'-nyn, *blyne, *blynne** (*O. Eng.*), ***blyn**, ***blyne** (*O. Scotch*), *v. i.* [BLIN, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*, &c.)

***blype** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A shred, a large piece. (*Scotch*.)

"An' loot a wince, an' drew a stroke,
Till skin in *blypes* cam haulin'
Affs nieves that night."

Burns: *Halloween*.

***blype** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A stroke or blow. (*Jamieson*.)

***blys-ful, *blys-foi**, *a.* [BLISSFUL.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems*, ed. Morris, *Pearl*, 279, 409.)

blŷs'-mūs, *s.* [Gr. *blysmos, blysmā*, or *blysis*=a bubbling up; from *blyō*=to bubble or spout forth. So called because the plants usually grow near the source of streams.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Cyperaceæ (Sedges). The British flora contains two species, *B. compressus* or Broad-leaved, and *B. rufus*, or Narrow-leaved *Blysmus*. Both are tolerably common.

***blys-nande**, *pr. par.* [BLUSNANDE, BLUSNEN.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems*, ed. Morris, *Pearl*, 163.)

***blysned**, *pret. of v.* [BLUSNEN.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems*, ed. Morris, *Pearl*, 1,048.)

***blŷss, *blŷsse**, *s.* [BLISS.] (*Prompt. Parv.*; *Morte Arthure*, 1,485.)

***blŷsse**, *v. t.* [BLISS, *v.*, BLESS.] To bless.

***blŷs'-sŷd**, *pa. par. & a.* [BLESSED.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***blŷs'-sŷn**, *v. t.* [BLESS, *v. t.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***blyssyng**, *s.* [BLESSING.] (*Morte Arth.*, 4,103.)

blŷthe, *a.* [BLITHE.] Merry, cheerful, gay. In general now only in poetry.

"*Blŷthe* and mery. *Letus, hilaris*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Blythe* Bertram's ta'en him ower the faem."

Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xi. (poetic quotation).

***blŷth'e-lŷ**, *adv.* [BLITHELY.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems*, ed. Morris, *Pearl*, 385.)

***blŷth'e-nēsse**, *s.* The same as BLITHENESS (q. v.). (*Chaucer*: *Boethius*, ed. Morris, p. 37, 957.)

***blŷth'-ŷn**, *v. t.* [BLITHEN.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***blŷve, *blyue** (ue as ve), *adv.* [BELIVE.]

"*Gamelyn*, seyde Adam, 'hye the right *blyve*,
And if I faile the this day, evel mot I thryve!"

Chaucer: *Canterbury Tales*, 581, 582.

B.M. Initials, as well as an abbreviation of, and the symbol for, Bachelor of Medicine.

bō, *bōh, *interj.* [From Gael. *bo* (as subst.)=an exclamation to frighten children, (as adj.)=strange; Wel. *bo*=a bugbear, a scarecrow.]

1. *Of the form bo and boh*: A word of terror. (*Scotch*.)

"I dare, for th' honor of our house,
Say *boh* to any Grecian goose."

Homer Travestied, bk. vii., p. 20. (*Jamieson*.)

2. *Of the form bo (if it ever find its way to paper at all)*: An exclamation used in playing with infants.

***bo**, *a.* [A. S. *begen*=both.] (*Alisaunder*, 6,763.)

bō'-ā, *s.* [In Dan., Fr., &c., *boa*; from Lat. *boa* or *bova* (*Pliny*)=an enormous snake, said to have been anciently found in India. None, however, are at present known to exist there more than six feet long. The spelling *bova* is from *bos, bovis*=an ox, either from the notion that these snakes could carry off oxen, or from the erroneous notion that they sucked the teats of cows.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of serpents, the typical one of the family Boidæ. The species are found native only in America, the analogous genus in the East popularly confounded with it, namely *Python*, being distinguished from it by the presence of intermaxillary teeth.

2. *Ord. Lang.*: A long fur tippet or comforter worn by some ladies around their necks. The name is given on account of its resemblance to the boa constrictor or some other large snake.

boa-constrictor, boa constrictor, *s.* The Mod. Lat. word *constrictor* is=he who or that which binds or draws together; from Class. Lat. *constrictum*, supine of *constringo*=to bind together; *con*=together, and *stringo* (supine *strictum*)=to draw tight. [See 1. *Zoöl.*]

1. *Zoöl.*: The best known species of the genus *Boa*. The specific name *constrictor*, meaning binder or drawer together, refers to the method through which the animal destroys its prey by coiling itself round it and gradually tightening the folds. It is about thirty feet long. It is found in South America. [BOA.]

2. *Ord. Lang.*: Any very large snake which crushes its prey by coiling itself around it. Unscientific persons are not particular as to where the animal came from at first; with them it is a boa constrictor whether its original habitat was in the Eastern or in the Western hemisphere. [1. *Zoöl.*] Used *Lit. & fig.*

"... but what, except perhaps some such Universal Association, can protect us against the whole meat-devouring and man-devouring hosts of *boa-constrictors*."—*Carlyle*: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. x.

***bōad** (1), *pret. of v.* [BIDE.] An old pret. of *bode*=abode.

"Seeing the world, in which they bootles *bōad*."

Spenser: *Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

***bōads** (2), *pres. of v.* [BODE.] An old form of *bodes*=bodes.

"Good on-set *bōads* good end."

Spenser: *Fairy Queen*, VII. vi. 23.

bō-ān-ēr-gēs, *s.* [Gr. *Boanerges*. Translated in Mark iii. 17 "sons of thunder." Of doubtful etymology, but probably the Aramaic pronunciation of Heb. *benei regesh, regesh* in Heb. meaning tumult or uproar, but in Arabic and Aramaean thunder.]

1. *As a proper name, Scripture Hist.*: An appellation given by Christ to two of His disciples, the brothers James and John, apparently on account of their fiery zeal. [See etym.]

"And James the son of Zebedee, and John the brother of James; (and he surnamed them *Boanerges*, which is, The sons of thunder.)"—*Mark* iii. 17.

2. *As a common noun*: An orator who gives forth his utterances in a loud impassioned voice.

bōar (1), **bōre, *bōor, *bōr, *bare, *bar, *bær** (*O. Eng.*), ***bere** (*O. Scotch*), *s. & a.* [A. S. *bār*, cognate but not identical with *bar* unaccented and *bera*=a bear; Dut. *beer*; M. H. Ger. *bēr*; O. H. Ger. *bēr, pēr*. Compare also Ger. *eber*; Fr. *verrat*; Ital. *verro*; Sp. *verraco*; Lat. *verres, aper, &c.*, all=a boar; Lat. *fera*=a wild beast; Sansc. *varāha*=a wild boar.] [BEAR, CAPRA.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang. & Zoöl.*: The uncastrated male of the swine (*Sus scrofa*), or of any other species of the genus.

"... and bente hym brymly as a *bōr* . . ."

Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), 545.

"The fomy *bere* has bet
Wyth hys thunderand awful tuskis grete,
Ane of the rout the hound maist principall."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 458, 54.

¶ **Wild boar**: The male of a swine either aboriginally wild or whose ancestors have escaped from domestication. The Common Wild Boar is *Sus scrofa*; var., *aper*. It is of a brownish-black color; but the young, of which six or eight are produced at a birth, are white or fawn-colored, with brown stripes. It is wild in Europe, Asia and Africa, lives in forests, sallies forth to make devastations among the crops adjacent, is formidable to those who hunt it, turning on any dog or man wounding it, and assaulting its foe with its powerful tusks. *Sus larvatus* is the Masked Boar.

"Eight wild boars roasted whole."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

2. *Palæont.*: Though two extinct species of the genus *Sus* appeared in France as early as the mid-Miocene times, yet the genuine wild boar did not come upon the scene in England till the early Pleistocene. To the palæolithic hunter of the Pleistocene the hog, *Sus scrofa*, was only a wild animal; but the neolithic farmer and herdsman had it in a domesticated state. (*Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins in Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, xxxvi., 1880, pp. 388, 396, &c.)

3. *Ord. Lang. Fig.*: A violent savage.

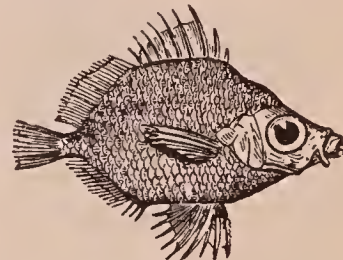
"Sir Christopher, tell Richmond this from me:
That, in the sty of this most bloody boar,
My son George Stanley is franked up in hold."

Shakesp. *Richard III.*, iv. 5.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to a boar; designed for hunting or wounding a boar; in which a boar is the object of pursuit; resembling a boar.

¶ **Obvious compound**: *Boar-hunt*.

boar-fish, *s.* The *Capros aper*, a fish not unlike the dory, but with a more attenuated and protractile mouth, a scaly body, and no long filaments to the dorsal spines. It is pale carmine above, and silvery white below. It is about six inches long. It has the power of extending and contracting its mouth at will. When extended the mouth takes the form of a hog's snout, whence the name. It is a native of the Mediterranean.



Boar-fish.

boar-spear, *s.* [A. S. *bār-spere, bar-spreot*.] A spear with which to attack a boar in a hunt.

"Each held a *boar-spear* tough and strong,
And at their belts their quivers rung.
Their dusty palfreys and array
Showed they had marched a weary way"

Scott: *Marmion*, i. 8.

boar (2), *s.* [A corruption of *bur*.] Only in composition.

boar-thistle, *s.* Two thistles, viz.:

(1) *Carduus lanceolatus*.

(2) *Carduus arvensis*.

†**boar**, *v. i.* [From *boar*, *s.*]

Of a horse: To shoot out the nose, to toss it high in the air.

bōard (1), ***bōrd, *bōrde, *burd, *bōorde**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *bord*= (1) a board, a plank, (2) what is made of boards, a table, a house, a shield, (3) a border; Icel. *bord*; Sw., Dan., O. Fris., O. L. Ger., Gae. & Ir. *bord*; Dut. *bord, board*; Goth. *baurd*; (N. H.) Ger. *bord, bort*; O. H. Ger. *bort*; Wel. *bord, burdd*. Compare also A. S. *brēd*=a surface plank, board, or table; Sw. *brad*=board, deal table; Dan. *bræt*; Ger. *bret*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) *Gen.*: A piece of wood of considerable length, of moderate breadth and thickness, used in the

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

building of houses or other edifices, ships, the making of altars, boxes, &c. (Essentially the same sense as II. 1., but less precise.)

"... and covered the house with beams and boards of cedar."—1 Kings vi. 9.

"They have made all thy ship boards of fir . . ."—Ezekiel xxvii. 5.

"Hollow with boards shalt thou make it [the altar]."—Exodus xxvii. 8.

(2) *Specially:*

(a) A table spread with dishes for food.

"We miss them when the board is spread."

Hemans: *The Deserted House*.

(b) A table around which a council sits for deliberation.

"Both better acquainted with affairs, than any other who sat then at that board."—Clarendon.

(c) *Plur.*: The stage of a theater.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) [Corresponding to 1. (2) (a).] The dishes spread upon a table, a meal or meals.

"And the fire was heap'd, and the bright wine pour'd,

For those, now needing nor hearth nor board."

Hemans: *The Lady of Provence*.

(2) [Corresponding to 1. (2) (b).] A council seated for deliberation around a table; or the members of such a council or other deliberative body wherever they may be, as the Board of Trade, the Board of Education, &c. Some boards are made up of directors elected by shareholders in companies, as a board of directors, a board of management, &c.

"The answer of the board was, therefore, less obsequious than usual."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, cii. vi.

(3) [Corresponding to 1. (2) (c) *Pl.*] The theatrical profession. Specially in the phrase, *To go upon the boards*=to enter the theatrical profession.

¶ Some of the other senses given under II. have made their way into general language.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carpentry, &c.*:

(1) A sawed piece of wood, relatively broad, long, and thin, exceeding 4½ inches in width and less than 2½ inches in thickness.

¶ In this sense *board* is sometimes used as a synonym for *plank*, but, properly speaking, a plank is a grade thicker than a board.

(2) A rived slab of wood, as a card-board.

(3) A flat piece of plank or a surface composed of several pieces, used in many trades; as, a *modeling-board*, a *molding-board*, &c.

2. *Paper manuf.*: A thick kind of paper, composed of several layers pasted together. It is generally called *pasteboard*. [*PASTEBOARD*.] There are several varieties of it; as, *card-board*, *mill-board* (q. v.).

3. *Bookbinding:*

(1) Flat slabs of wood used by bookbinders. They are known by names indicating their purpose; as, *backing*, *burnishing*, *cutting*, *gilding boards*, &c.

(2) A pasteboard side for a book. [No. 2.]

4. *Game-playing:* A level table or platform on which a game is played, as a *chess-board*.

5. *Naut.*: The deck of a vessel or her interior.

"He ordered his men to arm long poles with sharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling which held the mainyard to the mast of their enemy's ship; then, rowing their own ship, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the board."—Arbuthnot on Coins.

(1) *On board:*

(a) In a ship.

"Our captain thought his ship in so great danger, that he confessed himself to a capuchin who was on board."—Addison.

(b) Into a ship.

"Mr. Anson was to take on board three independent companies . . ."—Anson: *Voyages*, 15th ed. (1780), p. 3.

¶ (2) *To fall overboard*: To fall from the deck or from the interior of a vessel into the sea, harbor or dock. (Used of persons.)

(3) *To go by the board*: To fall overboard. (Used of masts.)

(4) *To go on board a vessel*: To go into a vessel.

(5) *To make a good board*: When close reefed to lose little by drifting to leeward; to pursue a tolerably straight course.

(6) *To make short boards*: To tack frequently.

B. *As adjective*: Pertaining to a board in any of the senses given under A; as, *board-wages* (q. v.).

board-cutting, *a.* Cutting or designed for cutting a board or boards.

Board-cutting knife. *Bookbinding*: A hinged knife with a counter-weight and a treadle to assist in effecting the cut.

board-rack, *s.*

Printing: A rack consisting of side-boards with cleats to hold shelves for standing matter.

board-rule, *s.*

Mensuration: A figured scale for finding the number of square feet in a board without the trouble of making a formal calculation.

board-wages, *s.* Wages given to servants in lieu of food, as when the family is from home and they are left in charge of the house. [*BOARD*, *v. t.*, A. 3.]

"And not enough is left him to supply

Board-wages, or a footman's livery."

Dryden: *Juvenal*, sat. i.

böard (2), *s.* [From Fr. *bord*=border, edge, brim, bank, brink, shore, side, party; Sp. *birde*=edge, brim.] The side of a ship.

"Now board to board the rival vessels row."

Dryden: *Virgil*; *Æneid* v. 207.

böard, *v. t. & i.* [From *board* (1), *s.* (q. v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To inclose or cover with boards.

2. To make a forcible entrance into an enemy's ship in a naval combat, or at least in time of war.

(1) *Lit.*: In the foregoing sense.

"Our merchantmen were boarded in sight of the ramparts of Plymouth."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(2) *Figuratively*: (The meaning having been influenced by the Fr. *aborder*=to approach, to accost.)

(a) To accost, to address.

"I am sure he is in the fleet; I would he had boarded me."—Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, ii. 1.

(b) To woo.

"... for, sure, unless he knew some strain in me, that I know not myself, he would never have boarded me in this fury."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

3. To furnish for a periodical payment, generally a weekly one, food and lodging to a person. [B.]

"In 1661 the justices at Chelmsford had fixed the wages of the Essex laborer, who was not boarded, at six shillings in winter and seven in summer."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. *Intrans.*: To obtain food and lodging for a stipulated weekly or other payment from one who engages to do so.

"We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who board in the same house; and, after dinner, one of our company stands up, and reads your paper to us all."—Spectator.

¶ *To be boarded out*: In this country in many instances a national government prisoner (for some civil offense) is incarcerated in a state or municipal prison, and an agreed sum is paid to the common-wealth for his maintenance while in prison; this arrangement has given rise to the phrase "boarding out guests." *English poor law administration*: To be boarded outside the workhouse. [*BOARDING-OUT*.]

***böard'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *board*; -able.] Able to be boarded. (Sherwood.)

böard'-ëd, *pa. par. & a.* [*BOARD*, *v. t.*]

böard'-ër, *s.* [Eng. *board*; -er.]

1. One who for a certain stipulated price, paid weekly or at longer intervals, not merely lodges with a family, but sits with the other members of it at table as if one of themselves. Or a pupil at school, who lives on the premises temporarily on the same footing as the members of the resident master's family.

"... capitation fees, and right to take boarders, with other advantages."—London Times, November 18, 1878. Advt.

2. One told off along with others to board a ship in a naval action, especially if he succeed in the enterprise. (*Mar. Dict.*)

böard'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*BOARD*, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & participial adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. The act of obtaining for money one's food, as well as one's lodging, at a place, the boarder sitting down at the table with the rest of the establishment.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.*, &c.: The act of covering with boards, the state of being so covered; the boards viewed collectively.

2. *Naut.*: The act of going on board a vessel, especially with the design of capturing it.

3. *Leather manuf.*: The process of rubbing leather with a board to raise the grain after it has been shaved, daubed, and dried.

†**boarding-brand**, *s.* A "brand" or sword [*BRAND*] used as an offensive weapon by a person boarding an enemy's vessel.

"Be the edge sharpen'd of my boarding-brand,

And give its guard more room to fit my hand."

Byron: *The Corsair*, i. 7.

boarding-gage, *s.*

Carp.: A graduated scribing tool used as a measurer of width and distance in weatherboarding sides of houses.

boarding-house, *s.* A house in which boarders are accommodated.

boarding-joists, *s. pl.*

Carp.: Joists in naked flooring to which the boards are fixed.

boarding-machine, *s.*

Leather manuf.: A machine for boarding leather. [*BOARDING*.] More than one form exists.

boarding-nettings, *s.*

Naut.: Strong cord nettings designed to prevent a ship from being boarded in battle.

boarding-out, **boarding out**, *a. & s.*

As adj.: Causing to be boarded outside a prison or almshouse.

boarding-school, *s.* A school in which the pupils lodge and are fed as well as receive instruction.

"A blockhead, with melodious voice,

In boarding-schools can have his choice."

Swift.

böar'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *boar*; -ish.] Pertaining to a boar; swinish, hoggish.

"... nor thy fierce sister

In his anointed flesh stick boarish fangs."

Shakesp.: *King Lear*, iii. 7.

bö'-art, *s.* [*BORT*.]

Min.: A variety of diamond.

böast (1), ***böste**, ***bös'-tën**, ***böös'-tön** (Eng.), **böast**, ***boist** (Scotch), *v. i. & t.* [From Wel. *bostio*, *bostiau*=to brag, to boast; Gael. *bösd.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To speak vauntingly.

(1) *In a bad sense*: To speak of vaingloriously, to brag of. *Used—*

(a) *Of things.*

"In youth alone its empty praise we boast."

Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 496.

(b) (*Reflexively*) of one's self.

¶ It was formerly followed in this and other senses by *in*; now *of* is used instead of *in*.

"They that trust in their wealth, and boast themselves in the multitude of their riches."—Psalm xlix. 6.

"Confounded be all they that serve graven images, that boast themselves of idols."—Ibid., xcvi. 7.

(2) *In a good sense*: To speak of with legitimate pride.

(a) *Of things.*

"You who reason boast,"

Pope: *The Basset-table*, ix. 85.

(b) *Of persons (generally of another than one's self)*:

"For if I have boasted any thing to him of you, I am not ashamed."—2 Corinthians vii. 14.

"No braver chief could Albion boast."

Couper: *The Castaway*.

*2. (*Of the forms* *boast* and **boist*): To threaten.

"His majesty thought it not meet to compel or much to boast them . . ."—Baillie: *Letters*, i. 162. (Jamieson.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *In a bad sense*: To brag, to glory, to speak ostentatiously or vaingloriously. (Used generally of one's self or one's own exploits.)

"Sir,

In Cambria are we born, and gentlemen:

Further to boast were neither true nor modest,

Unless I add, we are honest."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

2. *In a good sense*: To talk with becoming pride of the exploits of another, whose good deeds reflect only indirect glory on the speaker.

"For I know the forwardness of your mind, for which I boast of you to them of Macedonia."—2 Corinthians ix. 2.

¶ Formerly it might be followed by *in*, now *of* is used.

"Some surgeons I have met, carrying bones about in their pockets, boasting in that which was their shame."—Wiseman.

"My sentence is for open war; of wiles,

More unexpert I boast not."

Milton: *Paradise Lost*, bk. ii.

böast (2), *v. t.* [Etymology doubtful.]

1. *Masonry*. *Of stones*: To dress with a broad chisel.

2. *Sculp. & Carving*. *Of a marble block*: To shape roughly, for the moment neglecting attention to details.

böast, ***böst**, *s.* [Wel. *bost*; Gael. *bösd.*]

1. An illegitimate or a legitimate vaunt; a vain-glorious speech.

"The world is more apt to find fault than to commend; the *boast* will probably be censured, when the great action that occasioned it is forgotten."—Spectator.

¶ *To make boast*: To boast. (Followed by *of*.) [*Comp.* *BLOW* (1), *v.*, A. 2, and B. 3, "To boast."]

"Nought trow I the triumphe of Julius,

Of which that Lukan maketh moche *bost*."

Chaucer: *Canterbury Tales*, 4,820-21.

böil, böy; pöut, jöw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exíst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = šan. -tion, -sion = šũn; -tion, -šion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = šũš. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.

2. A cause of speaking in a vaunting spirit; occasion of vainglory.

"Edward and Henry, now the *boast of Fame*,"
Pope: *Epistles*, ii. 7.

*3. Threatening. (Douglas: *Virgil*, 274, 29.)

bōast'-ēā, *pa. par. & a.* [BOAST, *v. t.*]

As par. adj.: Made the occasion of boasting.

"Slaves of gold, whose sordid dealings
Tarnish all your *boasted powers*,"
Cowper: *The Negro's Complaint*.

bōast'-ēr (1), *bōs'-tōwre, *bōs'-tare, *s.* [Eng. *boast*; *-er*.] One who boasts, a bragger, a braggadocio, a vainglorious man.

"Then Iago, the great *boaster*,
He the marvelous story-teller,"
Longfellow: *The Song of Hiawatha*, iii.

"The *boaster* Paris oft desir'd the day,
With Sparta's king to meet in single fray,"
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. iii. 537-8.

bōast'-ēr (2), *s.* [BOAST (2), *v.*]

Masonry: A stone-mason's chisel with an edge two inches wide, used for dressing stone. It is intermediate between an inch tool and a broad tool; the former, as the name implies, 1 inch, and the latter 3½ inches wide.

bōast'-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *boast*; *-ful*(l).]

1. *Of persons*: Full of boasting; perpetually and offensively vaunting of one's exploits. (Sometimes followed by *of*.)

"He became proud, punctilious, *boastful*, quarrelsome,"—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

"While his lov'd partner, *boastful of her hoard*,"
Goldsmith: *The Traveler*.

2. *Of language*: Boasting, vainglorious. (Also at times followed by *of*.)

"... to think that we Englishmen and our American descendants, with their *boastful* cry of liberty, have been and are so guilty,"—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xxi., p. 500.

bōast'-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *boastful*; *-ly*.] In a boasting manner, vauntingly, vaingloriously.

"... that vast monarchy on which it was *boastfully* said that the sun never set,"—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

bōast'-fūl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *boastful*; *-ness*.] The quality of indulging in boasting.

bōast'-īng (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [BOAST (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle and participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*: The act of vaunting or speaking vaingloriously.

"But now ye rejoice in your *boastings*: . . ."—James iv. 16.

bōast'-īng (2), *s. & a.* [BOAST (2), *v.*]

1. *Masonry*: The act of dressing the surface of stones with a broad chisel and mallet.

2. *Sculpture & Carving*: The act of roughly hewing out an ornament, so as to give the general contour before attention is paid to details.

boasting-chisel, *s.* A steel chisel with a broad, fine edge, used for dressing marble, so as to bring it to a nearly smooth surface before operating upon it with a "broad tool."

bōast'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *boasting*; *-ly*.] In a boasting manner; boastfully, vauntingly, vaingloriously, ostentatiously.

"We look on it as a pitch of impiety, *boastingly* to avow our sins; . . ."—Dr. H. More: *Decay of Piety*.

†bōast'-īve, *a.* [Eng. *boast*; *-ive*.] Boasting, vainglorious.

"... how must his fellow streams
Deride the tinklings of the *boastive rill*!"

Shenstone: *Economy*, pt. i.

†bōast'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *boast*, and suff. *-less*.] Without a boast.

"Diffusing kind beneficence around,
Boastless, as now descends the silent dew."

Thomson: *Seasons*; *Summer*.

bōas-tōn, *s.* [In Fr. *boston*, from *Boston* in the United States, the siege of which by the English is hinted at in the game (Littré).] A game at cards.

bōat, *bōt, *bōot, *bat (Eng.), bōat, *bait, *bate, *bat (Scotch), *s. & a.* [A. S. *bāt*=a boat, ship, or vessel; Icel. *bátr*; Sw. *båt*; Dan. *baad*; Dut. & Ger. *boot*; Wel. & Ir. *bad*; Gael. *bata*; Fr. *bateau*; Prov. *batelh*; Sp. *batel*; Port. *botl*; Ital. *battello*, *battelletto*, *batto* (*battello* and *battelletto* are diminutives); Low Lat. *batus*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *As a separate word*:

(1) *Literally*:

(a) A very small vessel, generally undecked and propelled by oars, though in some cases sails are employed. Canoes scooped out of the trunk of a

single tree seem to have been the earliest boats; boats made of planks did not come into use till a later period.

"He, with few men, in a *bate*."

Barbour, xiii. 645, MS.

"I do not think that any one nation, the Syrian excepted, to whom the knowledge of the ark came, did find out at once the device of either ship or boat, in which they durst venture themselves upon the seas."—Raleigh: *Essays*.

¶ The boats attached to a large and fully equipped vessel are the launch, the long-boat, the barge, the pinnace, the yawl, the galley, the gig, the cutter, the jolly-boat, and the dingy. The first five are carved built, and the last five clinker built. (*Knight*.)

(b) A steam vessel of whatever size, as "one of the P. and O. boats." (Chiefly colloquial.) [No. 2.]

(2) *Fig.*: Anything like a boat, a shell for instance, as a *sauce-boat* (q. v.).

¶ *Neptune's boat*: A shell, *Cymba Neptuni*.

2. *In compos.*: A ship, small or large, of a particular character, a word being prefixed to *boat* to indicate what that character is; as, an *advice-boat*, a *canal-boat*, a *fishing-boat*, a *life-boat*, a *packet-boat*, a *steam-boat*. (See these and similar words.)

B. *As adjective*: Pertaining to a boat in any of the foregoing senses, as a *boat-hook*.

boat-bill, *s.*

Ornith. The English name of *Cancroma*, a genus of birds belonging to the sub-family *Ardeina*, or True Herons, and specially of the *Cancroma cochlearia*. The bill, from which the English name comes, is very broad from right to left, and looks as if formed by two spoons applied to each other on their concave sides. The *C. cochlearia* is whitish, with the back gray or brown and the belly red; the front is white, behind which is a black cap, changed into a long crest in the adult male. It inhabits the hot and humid parts of South America. [CANCROMA.]



Head of the Boat-bill.

boat-bridge, *s.* A bridge of boats. [BRIDGE, PONTON.]

boat-builder, *s.* One whose occupation it is to build boats.

boat-car, *s.* A car for transporting boats up and down inclined planes. On the Morris and Essex canal, connecting the Hudson and the Delaware rivers, the boats are transported from one level to another by means of boat-cars instead of locks. (*Knight*.)

boat-detaching, *a.* Detaching a boat or boats.

Boat-detaching hooks (pl.). *Naut.*: Hooks designed to disengage themselves simultaneously when a boat is removed into the water. This is done by causing the hooks to upset, by opening sister-hooks, or by the tripping of a trigger.

boat-fashion, *adv.* After the fashion or manner which obtains in boats.

"... sand gets into one's meat, when cooked and eaten *boat-fashion*,"—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. x., p. 224.

boat-fly, *s.*

Entom.: The English name of the water-bugs of the genus *Notonecta*, so called because they swim on their backs, thus presenting the appearance of boats. [BOAT-INSECT.]

boat-head, *s.* The head or bow of a boat, whatever form it may possess.

"... did I turn away

The *boat-head* down a broad canal."

Tennyson: *Recollections of the Arabian Nights*.

boat-hook, *s.*

Naut.: A pole, the end of which is furnished with iron, having a point and hook. It is designed for holding on to a boat or anything else. It is called also a *gaff*, a *setter*, a *setting-pole*, a *pole-hook*, and a *hitcher*.

boat-house, *s.* A house for accommodating a boat.

boat-insect, *s.*

Entom.: The English name of the genus of bugs called *Notonecta*, which, swimming in a reversed position, viz., upon their backs, present a certain resemblance to boats. [BOAT-FLY.]

boat-like, *a.* Like a boat in shape, or in other respects.

"His *boat-like* breast, his wings rais'd for his sail,
And oar-like feet, him nothing to avail
Against the rain." Drayton: *Noah's Flood*.

Cloudlet boats: Small clouds having the appearance or shape of boats.

"All bright and fair as *cloudlet boats* in azure gleam,"
E. P. Roe: *Airy Visions*.

boat-lowering, *a.* Lowering a boat, or designed to do so.

Boat-lowering and detaching apparatus: Apparatus for lowering a boat, keeping it all the while in a horizontal position, and then detaching from both ends of it simultaneously the hooks or anything else by which it is held. [BOAT-DETACHING-HOOK.]

boat-race, *s.* A race on the water between two or more boats. The most celebrated in this country is that between rowers connected with Yale College and Harvard University.

boat-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A rope with which to fasten a boat. It is called also a *painter* (q. v.).

boat-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Resembling a boat; concave, tapering at the ends, and externally keeled. Nearly the same as *KEELED*.

boat-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The English name of the shells ranked under the genus *Cymba* (q. v.). [BOAT, A., 1 (2).]

boat-tails, *s. pl.* [So called from their tails, which are long and graduated, with the sides curving upward like those of a boat.]

Ornith.: The English name for the Quiscalinæ, a sub-family of Sturnidæ (Starlings). They are found in North and South America, moving northward in spring and returning again southward in immense flocks late in the autumn. Though at one time devouring many grubs, yet at others they help themselves freely to the farmer's Indian corn and the other produce of his fields. [QUISCALINÆ.]

boat-wise, *s.* Of a boat shape.

"Full bowls of milk are hung around,
From vessels *boat-wise* form'd they pour a flood
Of milk yet smoking, mix'd with sable blood."
Lewis: *Thebaid of Statius*, bk. vi.

bōat, *v. t. & i.* [From *boat*, *s.* (q. v).]

†A. *Trans.*: To transport in a boat; to carry in a boat.

B. *Intransitive*: To take boat, to enter into a boat, to row in a boat.

"The Lord Aboyn . . . *boats* at the Sandness, and goes aboard of his own ship, and to Berwick sails he."—Spalding, i. 177. (*Jamieson*.)

"I *boated* over, ran
My craft aground, and heard with beating heart."
Tennyson: *Edwin Morris*.

†bōat'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *boat*; *-able*.] That may be traversed by boat; navigable. (*Morse*.)

¶ More common in this country than in England. **bōat'-age** (age as *īg*), *s.* [Eng. *boat*; *-age*.] A toll on articles brought in boats.

"*Droit de rivage*. Shorage or *Boatage*, the Custom or Toll for wine or other wares, put upon, or brought from the water by boats."—Cotgrave.

†bōat'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [BOAT, *v. t.*]

bōat'-ie, *s.* [Dimin. of *boat*.] A small boat, a yawl. (*Scotch*.)

"The *boatie* rows, the *boatie* rows,
The *boatie* rows indeed;
And weil may the *boatie* row,
That wins the bairnies bread."

Auld Song. (*Jamieson*.)

bōat'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BOAT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

(1) The act or practice of transporting in a boat.
(2) The act or practice of sailing or rowing in boats.

2. *In Persia*: A form of capital punishment in which an offender is laid on his back in a boat till he perishes.

*bō-ā'-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *boatum*, supine of *boo*=to cry aloud, to roar.] The act of roaring; a roar, a loud shout.

"In Messina insurrection, the guns were heard from a distance as far as Augusta and Syracuse, about an hundred Italian miles, in loud *boation*."—Der. *Physico-Th.*

bōat'-man, †bōats'-man, *s.* [Eng. *boat*, *boats*, and *man*.]

"Boatsmen through the crystal water show,
To wond'ring passengers, the walls below."

Dryden.

"A chieftain, to the Highlands bound,
Cries 'Boatman, do not tarry!'"

Campbell: *Lord Ullin's Daughter*.

¶ *Boatman's shell*: A shell, *Philine aperta*. It belongs to the family *Bullidae*. It is found about fifty fathoms deep, on sandy bottoms.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bōat'-swain (often pronounced **bōsn**), *s.* [Eng. *boat*; -*swain*. A. S. *bāt-swān*=a boatswain, a boat-mau; *bāt*=boat, and *swān*=a swain, a herdsman, a servant. In Sw. *högboatsman*; Dan. *baatsmand*; Dut. *boatsman*; Ger. *hochbootsmann*.]

1. *Naut.*: An officer on board a ship, whose function it is to take charge of the rigging, cables, cordage, anchors, sails, boats, flags and stores. He must inspect the rigging every morning and keep it in good repair; and must either by himself or by deputy steer the life-boat. If on a ship of war he must call the men to their duty by means of a silver whistle given him for the purpose; besides taking into custody those condemned by a court-martial, and, either by himself or by deputy, inflict on them the punishment awarded.

"The chief ambition of the great conqueror and legislator was to be a good boatswain and a good ship's carpenter."—*Macaulay: History England*, ch. xxiii.

2. One of the English names of a gull, the Arctic Skua (*Cataractes parasiticus*).

bōb ***bōbbe** (*Eng.*), **bōb**, **bab** (*Scotch.*), *v. t. & i.* [Etymology doubtful. It looks, and is by Mahn and others held to be, an onomatopoeic word, *i. e.*, in this case imitated from the sound of a body moving up and down. He considers the substantive the original word (BOB, *s.*). Mahn connects it with Eng. *buff*=to strike. Skeat believes it an altered form of Gael. *bog*=to wag, to shake; Ir. *bogaim*=to wag, to shake, to toss.] [BOB, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Of action operating on things physical:

1. To cause to move with a short jerking motion; to cause to play to and fro loosely.

2. To beat, to strike; to drub, to thump.

"These bastard Bretons, whom our fathers Have in their own land beaten, *bobb'd*, and thump'd."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, v. 3.

†3. To cut the hair of a man, the tail of a horse, or anything similar. [BOBTAIL, BOBTAILED.]

II. Of action operating on the mind:

1. *With a thing for the object*: To cheat, swindle; to obtain by fraud.

"He calls me to a restitution large Of gold and jewels that I *bobb'd* from him."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 1.

2. *With a person for the object*: To cheat, to swindle; to delude, to mock.

"Here we have been worrying one another, who should have the booty, till this cursed fox has *bobbed* us both on't."—*L'Estrange*.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Gen.*: To have a short jerking motion, to move to and fro or up and down, to play to and fro, to play loosely against anything.

"And when she drinks against her lips I *bob*."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

2. Specially:

(1) To dance up and down. (*Scotch.*)

"I swung and *bobb'd* yonder as safe as a gabbart that's moored by a three-ply cable."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxi.

(2) To courtesy.

"When sho cam ben sho *bobb'd*."—*Auld Song. (Jamieson.)*

(3) To angle with a bob, or with a bobbing motion of the bait.

"He ne'er had learned the art to *bob* For anything but eels."—*Saxe*.

bōb, ***bōbbe** (*Eng.*), **bōb**, **bab** (*Scotch.*), *s. & a.* [From *bob*, *v.* (q. v.). Stratmann and Mahn compare it with Icel. *bobbi*=a knot, a cockle-shell.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of bobbing; a jerk, jog, knock, fillip.

"A peece of breade, and therewithal a *bobbe*."—*Gascoigne*, 1, 116.

"I am sharply taunted, yea, sometimes with pinches, nips, and *bobs*."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*.

2. Anything which is "bobbed," struck, or aimed at; a mark, a butt.

3. Anything which bobs or moves freely to and fro. (1) Anything solid hanging loosely, so that it may move backward and forward or up and down. *Specially*—

(a) An ear-ring, a pendant.

"The gaudy gossip, when she's set agog, In jewels drest, and at each ear a *bob*."—*Dryden*.

(b) A bunch of flowers, a nosegay, a parterre, or a thick patch.

"Ane cow of birks in to his hand had he, To keip than weill his face fra midge and fle, With that the King the *bob* of birks can wave."—*Priests of Peblis*, p. 21. (*Jamieson*.)

(c) A bait bobbed up and down.

"Peuren. To take eels in the night with a *bob* of wormes."—*Hexham: Dutch Dict.*

† A *bob* of cherries: A bunch of cherries.

"Have a *bob* of cheris."—*Town. Myst.*, 118.

(d) A branch.

"Bat in this on honde he hade a holyn *bobbe*."—*Gawayne and the Green Knight*, 206.

(e) A wig. [BOB-WIG.]

(2) A gust, a blast of wind. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson*.)

4. *More fig.*: A dry sarcasm, a taunt, a scoff, a jibe.

"Have you not sometimes observed what dry *bobs*, and sarcastical jeers, the most underling fellows will now and then bestow upon their betters?"—*Goodman: Wint. Ev. Conference*, pt. i.

† To give the *bob*: To outwit, to impose upon. A similar phrase once existed, *To give the dor*. [Dor.]

"C. I guess the business. S. It can be no other But to give me the *bob*."—*Massinger: Maid of Honor*, iv. 5.

II. Technically:

1. *Horol., Mech., &c.*: The weight at the lower part of a pendulum. (*Airy: Popul. Astron.*, 6th ed., p. 263.)

2. *Mechanics*:

(1) The suspended ball of a plumb-line.

(2) The shifting weight on the graduated arm of a steelyard.

(3) The working beam of a steam-engine.

3. *Metallurgy*: A small buff-wheel used in polishing the insides of spoons. It is a disk of leather nearly an inch thick, known as sea-cow or bull-neck. It is perforated, mounted on a spindle and turned into a nearly spherical form.

4. *Mining*: A rocking-post framed into a pivoted bar and driven by the crank of the water-wheel or engine-shaft. To one end of the beam is suspended the pump-rod, to balance which the other end is counterweighted.

5. *Music*: A term used by change-ringers to denote certain changes in the working of the methods by which long peals of changes are produced (*Troyte*); a peal consisting of several courses or sets of changes. When there are more than three bells the several changes are called bob-majors, bob-triples, Norwich Court bobs, grandsire bob-triples, and caters (quaters). A *bob* is sometimes opposed to a single (q. v.). (*Stainer & Barrett: Dict. Musical Terms. Grove: Dict. Music, &c.*)

B. *As adjective*: Pertaining to a bob in any of the senses given under A.; as, *bobtail*, *bob-wig* (q. v.).

bob-cherry, **bobcherry**, *s.* A game among children in which a cherry is so hung as to bob against the mouth. The little player tries by jumping up to seize it with the teeth, the assistance of hands in the matter being disallowed.

"*Bobcherry* teaches at once two noble virtues, patience and constancy; the first, in adhering to the pursuit of one end, the latter, in bearing a disappointment."—*Arbutnot & Pope*.

bob-fly, *s.* A kind of fly found upon water.

"You can easily find the *bob-fly* on the top of the water."—*Jesse: Gleanings in Nat. Hist.*, i. 300.

bob major, *s.* [From Latin *major*=greater.]

Music: A peal rung on eight bells.

bob maximus, *s.* [From Lat. *maximus*=great-est.]

Music: A peal rung on twelve bells.

bob minor, *s.* [From Lat. *minor*=less.]

Music: A peal rung on six bells.

bob-sled, *s.* A compound sled composed of two short sleds, one in front and another behind, connected together longitudinally by a reach.

bob-sleigh, *s.* A sleigh made up of two short (bob) sleighs connected by a reach or coupling.

bob-wig, **bobwig**, *s.* A short wig. Short wigs are very ancient, being found on old Egyptian and Assyrian sculptures and tablets. Long wigs are comparatively modern. It is said that they were introduced by Louis XIV., of France, to hide his shoulders, which were not well matched with each other.

"A young fellow riding toward us full gallop, with a *bob-wig* and a black silken bag tied to it, stooped short at the coach to ask us how far the judges were behind."—*Spectator*

bō'-bāc, *s.* [Pol. *bobak*=the animal described below.]

Zoöl.: A burrowing squirrel, *Arctomys bobac*. It is called also the Polish Marmot. It inhabits Poland, Russia, and Galicia.

***bō'-baunçe**, ***bōb'-baunçe**, ***bō'-bançe**, *s.* [Burundian *bobance*; Fr. *bombance*, from *bombe*, altered from Lat. *pompa*=pomp; or from Lat. *bombus*=a humming or buzzing.] Pride, boasting, presumption.

"... and am y-come wyth the to fight! for al thy grete *bobbaunce*."—*Sir Ferumb. (ed. Herrtage)*, 383.



Bob-wig.

† Often combined with *bost*=boasting.

"... and with *bobaunce* and with *bost* brent fell tounes."—*William of Palerne* (ed. Skeat), 1, 071.

bōbbēd, ***bōb'-bīd**, ***bōb'-bīd** (*Eng.*), **bōb'-bīt**, *pa. par. & a.* [BOB, *v.*]

bōb'-bēr, **bab'-bēr**, *s.* [Eng. *bob*, -*er*; Scotch *bab*, -*er*.]

1. *Gen.*: A person who, or a thing which, bobs.

2. *Fly-fishing*: The hook which plays loosely on the surface of the water, as distinguished from the trailer at the extremity of the line. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson*.)

†**bōb'-bēr-ŷ**, *s.* [From *bob*, *v.* (?) (q. v.). Sp. *bob-eria*=folly, foppery.]

1. Nonsense.

2. A disturbance; nonsense.

bōb'-bīn, ***bōb'-īn**, *s.* [From Fr. *bobine*; Sp. *bobina*=a bobbin, reel, or reel. Compare Ir. & Gael. *baban*=a tassel, a fringe; *babag*=a tassel.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A wooden pin with a head on which thread is wound for making lace. [II. 1.]

"Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door, Pillow and *bobbins*, all her little store."—*Couper: Truth*.

II. Technically:

1. *Spinning*: A spool with a head at one or both ends to hold yarn. It has one head when it serves as a cop in spinning, as a thread-holder in shuttles of looms, and as cop in warping-machines. In spinning or warping it is slipped on a spindle and revolves therewith, being held thereon by a spring or by the tightness of its fit.

2. *Sewing-machine*: A small spool adapted to receive thread and to be applied within a shuttle.

bobbin and fly frame. The ordinary roving machine of the cotton manufacture. Its function is to draw and twist the sliver, and wind the roving on a bobbin. The bobbins containing the slivers are mounted in several rows on a creel, which has skewers for their reception. Each sliver passes between a pair of guides, which give it a horizontal traversing motion, so that it shall not bear upon a constant part of the surfaces of the drawing-rollers between which it next passes. These drawing-rollers are arranged in pairs (see *DRAWING-FRAME*), and have a relatively increasing rate of speed, the second revolving faster than the first, and the third faster than the second. The bobbin has two motions—one around the spindle on which it is sleeved, and one up and down on the spindle. The former is for the winding on of the roving, and the latter to distribute the roving in coils alongside each other along the length of the bobbin. Bobbin and fly frames are of two kinds, coarse and fine, or first and second. The coarse, or first, bobbin and fly frame acts upon slivers from cans filled at the drawing-frame and placed at the back of the machine. The fine, or second, bobbin and fly frame acts upon rovings, or slubbings as they are often called, from bobbins filled at the first frame and placed on the skewers of the creel placed behind the roller-beam. (*Knight*.)

bobbin-lace, *s.*

Weaving: Lace made upon a pillow with bobbins. The pillow is a hard cushion covered with parchment, on which the pattern of the meshes is drawn. Pins are inserted into the lines of the pattern and determine the meshes. Thicker thread, called gimp, is interlaced with the meshes, according to the pattern on the parchment. The thread is wound upon bobbins, and is twisted, crossed and secured by pins. [*PILLOW-LACE*.]

bobbin-stand, *s.* A frame for holding the bobbins for warps of a loom, threads of a warping-machine, and yarns of a spinning-machine. The bobbin or reel rotates on a spindle fixed in a base-plate. It is covered with a metallic disk, supported a little above the top of the spool on a shoulder of the spindle, and held down by a screw-nut.

bobbin-winder, *s.*

Weaving: A device for winding thread or yarn upon a bobbin. The bobbin is supported on a fixed shaft, which is made to rotate continuously.

Sewing-machine: A device adapted to receive a shuttle-bobbin and rotate it so that it may be wound with thread. The winders are usually operated by being turned in contact with the driving-wheel, balance-wheel, or band. Some winders are supplied with an automatic thread-distributor, to lay the thread evenly.

bōb'-bīn-ēt, *s.* [Eng. *bobbin*; (*n*) *et.*]

Weaving: A machine-made cotton net, originally imitated from the lace made by bobbins upon a pillow. It consists of a series of parallel threads, which may be considered as warp-threads, and two systems of oblique threads, which proceed from the right to the left, and from the left to the right, respectively. Each weft thread has a single turn around each crossing of a warp, and the contrary strain of the respective weft threads gives a serpentine course to the warps.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**şion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

bobbinet-machine, *s.* A machine for making bobbins. It was originally derived from the stocking-frame, invented in 1589 by William Lee, M. A., of Cambridge, England. Hammond (about 1768) modified a stocking-frame to make a coarse imitation of Brussels ground; this was the pin-machine. In 1784 the warp-frame was invented, for making warp-lace; and in the next decade, the bobbin-frame. In 1809 Heathcote invented the bobbinet-machine. (*Knight*.)

bōb'-bīng, *pr. par. & a.* [*BOB, v.*]

"You may tell her,
I'm rich in jewels, rings, and bobbing pearls,
Pluck'd from Moors' ears." *Dryden.*

bōb'-bīn-wōrk, *s.* [*Eng. bobbin; work.*] Work wrought partly by means of bobbins.

"Not netted nor woven with warp and woof, but after the manner of bobbin-work."—*Grew. Muscæum.*

bōb'-ēt, *s.* [*Dimin. of bob=a blow (Skeat).*] [*BOB, BUFFER.*] A slight blow, a buffet.

***bōb'-ēt-ŷn**, *v. t.* [*From bobet, s. (q. v.)*] To buffet; to give a slight blow to.

***bōb'-ēt-ŷnge**, *s.* [*BOBETYN, v.*]

bō'-bī-bā-tion, *s.* [*From Low Lat. bobisatio, of same meaning.*]

Music: A kind of sol-faing taught by Huberto Walraent at the end of the sixteenth century for scale-practice, the designations of the notes used being *bo, ce, di, ga, la, mi* and *ni*. It was called also *BOCEDISATION* (*q. v.*). The friends and the opponents of the system carried on a controversy which continued till the beginning of the eighteenth century. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

bō'-bī-ēr-rite, *s.* [*Named by Dana after Bobierre, who first described it in 1868.*]

Min.: A colorless mineral occurring in six-sided prisms. It is a tribasic phosphate of magnesia. It was found in Peruvian guano.

bōb'-ō-līnk, **bōb'-līnk**, ***bōb'-līn-cōln**, *s.* [*Evidently from a proper name, Bob Lincoln or Bobo (f) Lincoln.*] A bird belonging to the family Sturnidæ (Starlings), and the sub-family Agelainæ. It is found everywhere in North America below 54° of N. latitude, passing the winter in the West Indies, and going northward in summer. In the United States it is known as the Rice-bird, the Reed-bird, the Rice Bunting, the Rice Troopial; and in the West Indies, when fat, as the Butter-bird. It is the *Emberiza oryzivora* of Linnæus, *Icterus agripennis* of Bonaparte, and *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* of Swainson. It feeds on rice and other cereals, and is in turn itself extensively shot for food. When returning to the north, fresh from the rice fields of the Carolinas, they are so fat that in many cases they cannot fly far and in falling to the ground often burst open from the impact.

bōb'-stāy, *s.* [*Eng. bob; stay.*]

Naut.: One of the chains or ropes which tie the bowsprit end to the stem, to enable it to stand the upward strain of the forestays.

bobstay-piece, *s.*

Naut.: A piece of timber stepped into the main piece of the head, and to which the bobstay is secured. [*STEM.*]

bōb'-tāil, *s. & a.* [*From bob, in the sense of cut, and Eng. tail.*]

A. As substantive: A cut tail; a short tail.

B. As adjective: With a tail cut short or short naturally; resembling a cut tail.

† *Tagrag and bobtail:* [*TAGRAG.*]

bobtail-wig, *s.* A short wig.

bōb'-tāiled, *a.* [*Eng. bob; and tailed.*]

Of a dog or other animal: Having the tail cut short.

bōb'-white, *s.* The popular name of the North American quail, *Odontophorus (Ortyx) Virginianus*. So named from its note.

***boc**, *s. & a.* [*A. S. bōc=(1) a beech, (2) a book.*] [*BOOK.*] (*Story of Genesis and Exodus, 523.*)

bōc'-al, *s.* [*In Fr. & Sp. bocal=a bottle, decanter, or jug with a wide opening and a very short neck; Ital. boccale=a decanter, a mug; Low Lat. baucalis, from Gr. baukalion=a narrow-necked vessel, which gurgles when water is poured in or out, baukalis=a vessel for cooling wine or water.*]

Glass Manuf.: A cylindrical glass jar with a short, wide neck, used for preserving solid substances.

bō'-cāque, **bō'-cāke** (*que as k*), *s.* [*Russian (?)*] A mammal like a rabbit, but without a tail, found on the banks of the Dnieper and elsewhere.

† **bō-car'-dō**, *s.* [*BOKARDO.*]

***bocare**, *s.* [*A. S. bocere; Mæso-Goth. bokæries=a book man.*] A scholar. (*Layamon, 32, 125.*)

bōc'-a-sine, *s.* [*In Fr. boucassin; from O. Fr. bocassin; Sp. bocacín, bocaci; Ital. bocassino.*]



Bocal.

Weaving: A kind of calamanco or woolen stuff; a fine buckram.

boc'-ca, *s.* [*Ital. bocca.*]

Glass Manuf.: The round hole in a glass-furnace from which the glass is taken out on the end of the pontil.

boc-ca-rēl'-lā, *s.* [*Ital. boccarella.*]

Glass Manuf.: A small bocca or mouth of a glass-furnace; a nose-hole.

***bocchen**, *v. t.* [*BOTCH, v.*] (*Wycliffe, 2 Chronicles xxxiv.*)

boc'-cī-ūs light, **boccius-light** (*gh silent*), *s.* [*LIGHT.*]

bōc'-cō'-nī-a, *s.* [*Named after Paolo Boccone, M. D., a Sicilian and Cistercian monk, who published a botanical work in A. D. 1764.*]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Papaveraceæ (Poppyworts). *Bocconia frutescens* (Tree Celandine) has fine foliage. It grows in the West Indies, where its acrid juice is used to remove warts.

***boçe** (1), *s.* [*BOSS, s.*] (*Prompt. Parv.; also Act Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 129.*) (*Jamieson.*)

***boçe** (2), *s.* [*BOOSE, s.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

boçe (3), *s.* [*In Fr. bogue; Sp. & Port. boga; Ital. boca. From Lat. box, genit. bocis; Gr. bōx, boax.*]

Ichthyol.: A name for any fish of the genus Sparus.

bō-çē-diş-a'-tion, *s.* [*Low Lat. bodedisatio, from bo, ce, di, the first three of the abbreviations used in the relation.*] [*BOBINATION.*]

***boc-fel**, *s.* [*A. S. bōc=book, fell=skin, thin parchment.*] A skin prepared for writing, parchment.

***boçh**, ***boçhe**, *s.* [*BOTCH.*] (*Chaucer; Piers Plowman, iii. 70; Boethius (ed. Morris), p. 72, line 1, 977.*)

***bōçh'-çhare**, *s.* [*BOTCHER.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***boçh'-ēr**, ***boçh'-ere**, *s.* [*BUTCHER.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***boçh'-er-ye**, ***boçh'-er-ie**, *s.* [*BUTCHERY.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*) (*Wycliffe (ed. Purvey), 1 Cor. x. 25.*)

***boçh'-mēnt**, *s.* [*BOTCHEMENT.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***boc-hus**, ***boc-house**, *s.* [*A. S. bōchús=a library.*] A library. (*Ayenb. i.*)

***bocilæred**, *a.* [*A. S. bōc, and lærde=learned.*] Learned.

bōck, ***bōk** (*Scotch & O. Eng.*), *v. t.* [*BOLK.*]

1. *Literally:* Of persons:

(1) To belch.

"He bocketh lyke a churle."—*Palsgrave.*

(2) To vomit, or incline to do so.

"Quhill ather berne in that breth bokit in blude."
Gaw. & Gol., ii. 21. (Jamieson.)

2. *Of things:* To cause to gush intermittently.

"While burns, wi' snawy wreaths up-choked,
Wild-eddying swirl,
Or through the mining outlet bocked,
Down headlong hurl."
Burns: A Winter Night.

bōck, *s.* [*From bock, v. (q. v.)*] Vomiting, spitting up.

"Without a host, a bock or glour."
Cleland: Poems, p. 105. (Jamieson.)

bock beer, *s.* [*Ger. bock=a he-goat and bier=beer.*] A kind of strong beer, the first drawn from the vats in the spring when the winter's brew of lager beer is broached. So called on account of the German legend which affirms that, in a competitive trial of the strength of beers brewed by two rival brewers, in which each drank the product of the other, the defeated candidate declared that it was not the beer of his rival which had made him unsteady on his legs and overthrew him, but a young he-goat which some children were chasing and which ran against him and overturned him. As the *bock* was blamed for his fall (although many suspected the beer) that particular variety of beer has been named bock beer in commemoration of the occurrence.

***bock-blood**, *s.* A spitting or throwing up of blood.

"Bock-blood and Benshaw, spewen sprung in the spald,
..."
Polwart's Flying, p. 13. (Jamieson.)

bōck'-ēl-ēt, **bōck'-ēr-ēl**, **bōck'-ēr-ēt**, *s.* [*Etym. doubtful.*] A kind of long-winged hawk.

bōck'-īng (1), *pr. par. & s.* [*BOCK, v.*] Vomiting. (*Scotch.*)

bōck'-īng (2), *s.* [*From Bocking, near Braintree, in Essex, England, where it was originally made.*]

Weaving: A coarse woolen fabric.

***bōck-lēr**, *s.* [*BUCKLER.*] (*Chaucer.*)

† **bōck'-whēat**, *s.* [*BUCKWHEAT.*]

***boc'-land**, ***bock'-land**, ***boo'-land**, ***book'-land**, *s.* [*From A. S. bōc=a book, a volume, & writing, . . . a charter, and land, lond=land.*]

O. Law: Land held by charter or deed, and therefore sometimes called charter-land or deed-land. It was essentially the same as modern freehold, except that the grantee had certain rents and free service to the lord of the manor. It is opposed to folcland, which was somewhat analogous to modern leasehold tenure. [*FOLCLAND.*]

***boc-lar**, *s.* [*A. S. bōc=book, lār=lore, learning.*] Learning.

***bocle**, *s.* [*BUCKLE.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***boclyd**, *pa. par.* [*BUCKLED.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***boc-rune**, *s.* [*A. S. bōc=a book, and run=a letter.*] A letter. (*Layamon, 4, 496.*)

***boc-staf**, *s.* [*A. S. bōc, and stæf=a staff, & letter. In Ger. buchstabe.*] A letter.

***boc-sum**, *a.* [*BUXOM.*]

***boc-sum-nesse**, *s.* [*BUXOMNESS.*]

***bocul**, ***boculle**, *s.* [*BUCKLE.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bōç'-ŷn**, *v. i.* [*From O. Eng. bosse; Mod. Eng. boss=a lump.*] To be tumid, to swell.

"Bocyn' owte or strowtyn'. Turgeo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bōç'-ŷnge**, *pr. par. & s.* [*BOCYN.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As subst.: A swelling, tumefaction.

"Bocynge, or strowtynge. Turgor."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bōd (1), *s.* [*Etymology doubtful.*] A person of small size; a dwarf. (Generally somewhat contemptuously.)

"Like Vulcan, an' Bacchus, an' ither sic bods."
Picken: Poems, ii. 131. (Jamieson.)

***bod** (2), *s.* [*BODE.*] (*Scotch & Eng.*)

bō'-dach, *s.* [*Gael.*] An old man. (*Scott.*)

bōd'-dle, *s.* [*BODLE.*] (*Scotch.*) (*Burns: The Brigs of Ayr.*)

bōd'-dūm, *s.* [*BOTTOM.*] (*Scotch.*)

bōde, ***bō'-dī-ēn**, *v. t. & i.* [*From A. S. bodian, bodigean=(1) to command, to order, (2) to announce, (3) to propose or offer; Icel. bodha; Sw. bāda=to announce.*]

A. Transitive:

*1. *Of persons or of abstractions personified:*

(1) To tell beforehand.

"Whanne Love alle this hadde boden me,
I seide hym: 'Sire, how may it be?'"

The Romaunt of the Rose.

† (2) To forebode; to make shrewd conjectures, founded on the observation of analogous cases, as to the immediate future; to presage, to vaticinate.

2. *Of things:* To forebode, omen, to presage, to foreshadow, to herald; to indicate beforehand by signs.

"... the unfortunate results which it boded to the harmony of a young married couple, . . ."—*De Quincey: Works (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 65.*

B. Intrans.: To be an omen for good or evil. (Generally followed by *well* or *ill*; used almost like substantives.)

"Sir, give me leave to say, whatever now
The omen proved, it boded well to you."

Dryden.

***bōde** (1) (*Eng.*), **bōde**, **bōd** (*Scotch*), *s.* [*From A. S. bod, gebod=a command; O. Fris. bod; O. Icel. bodh=a bid, an offer.*]

1. Corresponding to A. S. *bodian*, *v.*, in the first sense=to command=a command, an order.

"... the balleful burde, that neuer bode kepied."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); Cleanness, 979.

2. Corresponding to A. S. *bodian*, *v.*, in the second sense=to announce. [*See etym. of bode, v.*]

* (1) A message, an announcement.

"Bode or massage (boode, H.). Nuncium."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A foreboding; a foreshadowing.

"The jealous swan, against his death that singeth;
The owl eke, that of death the bode ybringeth."

Chaucer: Asseml. of Fowls, v. 343.

3. Corresponding to A. S. *bodian*, *v.*, in the third sense=to propose or offer, and the Icel. *bodh=a bid, an offer.*

(1) An offer made in order to a bargain; a proffer.
"Ye may get war bodes or Beltan: . . ."—*Ramsay: S. Prov., p. 83.*

(2) The price demanded.

"Ye're ower young and ower free o' your siller—ye should never take a fish-wife's first bode."—*Scott: Anti-quary, ch. xxxix.*

***bode** (2), *s.* [*A. S. boda; O. L. Ger. bodo; O. H. Ger. boto, poto.*] A messenger. (*Layamon, 4, 695.*)

***bōde** (3), ***bōd**, *s.* [*From bode, v. (q. v.)*] Abiding, delay.

"... and as blue, boute bod, he braydes to the
queene." *William of Palerne (ed. Skeat), 149.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōv, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

bōde, *pret. of v.* [Pret. of *bide*; A. S. *bidan* (q. v.).]

1. Abode.

"My body on balke ther bod in sweuen,"
Early Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Pearl*, 62.

2. Delayed, waited.

"I found no entress at a side,
Unto a foord; and over I rode
Unto the other side; but bode."
Sir Eyeir, p. 5. (*Jamieson*.)

***bōde** (1), **bō'-dēn** (1), *pa. par.* [BODE, v.]

***bōde** (2), ***bō'-dēn** (2) (*Eng.*), ***bodyn**, ***bodun** (*Scotch*), *pa. par.* [O. Eng. *bede*=to bid.] [BID.] (*Scots Plover*, ii. 34; *Wycliffe* (Purvey), *Matthew* xxii. 3, *Luke* xiv. 7; *Barbour*, xvi. 103.)

†bōde'-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *bode*; *-ful*.] Ominous, portentous; foreboding or threatening evil.

"... and glide *bodeful*, and feeble, and fearful; . . ."
—*Carlyle*; *Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

***bode-kīn**, *s.* [BODKIN.]

***bōde'-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *bode*; *-ment*.] Presage-ment; partial prognostication.

"This foolish, dreaming, superstitious girl
Makes all these bodements."
Shakesp.: Troilus, v. 3.

***bō'-dēn** (3), ***bō'-dīn**, ***bō'-dŷn**, *a.* [O. Sw. *bo*; Icel. *boa*=to prepare, to provide.] Prepared; provided; furnished, in whatever way.

"Ane halelegioun about the wallis large
Stude waching *bodin* with bow, spere, and targe."
Douglas: Virgil, 280, 53.

† It seems to be used, in one instance, in an oblique sense.

"I trow he suld be hard to sla,
And he war *bodyn* ewynly."
Barbour, viii. 103, MS. (*Jamieson*.)

bō'-dēn-īte, *s.* [From Boden, near Marienberg, in the Saxon Erzgebirge.]
Min.: A variety of Orthite (q. v.).

***bōde'-wōrd**, ***bode'-wurd**, ***bod'-worde**, ***bod-word**, *s.* [O. Eng. *bode*, *s.* (q. v.), and *word*.] 1. Commandment; prohibition.

"And this is gunge beniamin,
Hider brogt after *bode-word* thin."
Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 2, 281-2.

2. Message.

"... *bodeword* and tiding fro gode."
Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 396.

***bōdġe**, *v. t.* [Derived probably from *budge* (q. v.), or from *botch*.] To "budge," to yield, to give way.

"With this we charg'd again; but out, alas!
We *bodġ'd* again; as I have seen a swan,
With bootless labor, swim against the tide."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., i. 4.

***bōdġe** (1) *s.* [A corruption probably from *botch* (q. v.).] A botch, a patch.

"Because it followeth in the same place, nor will it be a bodge in this, . . ."
—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 437.

***bōdġe** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Weights and Measures: A measure of capacity, believed to have been half a peck.

"To the last *bodge* of oats, and bottle of hay."
Ben Jonson: New Inn, i. 5.

***bōd'-ġēr**, *s.* [Derived from *badger*.] One who forestalls the market. [BADGER.]

"They wage one poore man or other to become a *bodger*."
—*Harrison: Descrip. of Eng.*, ch. xviii.

bō'-dī-ān, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Compare Fr. *bodine*=the keel of a ship. Or possibly from some Oriental tongue (?).]
Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, *Diagramma*; family, Scianidae. Cuvier's Bodian, *Diagramma lineatum*, is found in the Eastern seas.

bōd'-īce, **bōd'-dīce**, ***bod'-ies**, *s. & a.* [Derived from Eng. *bodies*, pl. of *body*.]

1. Originally plur. Of the form bodies, plur. of body: A pair of bodies, *i. e.*, of stays or corsets fitting the body.

"But I who live, and have lived twenty years,
Where I may handle silke as free and neare
As any mercer: or the whale bone man
That quilts thae *bodies* I have leave to span."
Ben Jonson: An Elegy.

2. Now, always sing.; if a pl. be required, bodices being used:

(1) *Lit.*: A corset or waistcoat, quilted with whalebone or similar material, worn by women.

"Her *bodice* half way she unlac'd,
About his arms she slyly cast
The silken band, and held him fast." *Prior*.

(2) *Fig.*: Restraint of law, or restraint of any kind.

"It was never, he declared with much spirit, found politic to put trade into straitlaced *bodices*, which, instead of making it grow upright and thrive, must either kill it or force it awry."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

***bōd'-īe**, *s.* [BODY.]

bōd'-īed, *pret. & pa. par. of body*, *v.* (q. v.) [ABLE-BODIED.]

***bōd'-ī-kīn**, *s.* [BODKIN (q. v.).]

bōd'-ī-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *bod(y)*, and suff. *-less*.] Without a body; having no body; incorporeal.

bōd'-ī-lī-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *bodil(y)*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of possessing a body. (*Minsheu*.)

bōd'-ī-lŷ, ***bōd'-ī-lī**, ***bōd'-ŷ-lŷ**, ***bod-i-liche**, ***bod-i-licke**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *body*; *-ly*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of the human or animal body: Pertaining to the body; constituting part of the body; made by the body; affecting the body; incident to the body.

† When the human body is referred to, it is generally as opposed to the mind.

"I would not have children much beaten for their faults, because I would not have them think *bodily* pain the greatest punishment."
—*Locke*.

"... an example of personal courage and of *bodily* exertion."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Gen. Of a body in the sense of anything material*: Composed of matter; pertaining to matter, or to material things; appreciable to the senses.

"What resemblance could wood or stone bear to a spirit void of all sensible qualities, and *bodily* dimensions?"
—*South*.

3. *More fig.*: Real, actual, as distinguished from what is merely thought or planned.

"Whatever hath been thought on in this state,
That could be brought to *bodily* act, ere Rome
Had circumvention."
Shakesp.: Coriol., i. 2.

B. As adverb:

1. Corporeally, united with matter.

"It is his human nature, in which the Godhead dwells *bodily*, that is advanced to these honors and to this empire."
—*Watts*.

† In Col. ii. 9, *bodily* is the rendering of the Gr. *sōmatikōs*, which is an adverb. The precise meaning is uncertain; it may be (1) corporeally, (2) truly, or (3) substantially.

"For in him dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead *bodily*."
—*Colossians* ii. 9.

2. So to act as in some way or other to affect the whole body; wholly, completely, entirely; as "... leaps *bodily* below." (*Lowell*, in *Goodrich & Porter*.)

† So also colloquial phrases like these are used—"The tiger carried off the man *bodily*," or, "the flood carried away the bridge *bodily*."

bōd'-īng, *pr. par. & s.* [BODE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Not free from *boding* thoughts, a while
The shepherd stood; . . ."
Wordsworth: Fidelity.

"Then darkly the words of the *boding* strain
Like an omen rose on his soul again."
Hemans: Sword of the Tomb.

B. As substantive:

1. Of persons: A foreboding, an expectation, a prophecy, a vaticination, a forecast.

"Say—that his *bodings* came to pass."
Byron: The Giaour.

†2. Of things: An omen, a portent.

bōd'-kīn (1), ***bōd'-ī-kīn**, ***bōd'-e-kīn**, ***boy'-de-kīn**, ***bod'-y-kīn**, *s.* [Wel. *bidogan*, *bidogyn*=a dagger, a poignard; dimin. of *bidog*=a hanger, a bayonet; hence *bidog*=to stab, to bayonet, and *bidogwr*, *bidogwyr*=bayoneteer, cut-throat. In Ir. *bideog*; Gael. *biodag*=a dirk, a dagger.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of things:

(1) Originally: A small dagger.

"With *bodkins* was Cæsar Julius
Murder'd at Rome of Brutus Cassius."
Chaucer: Cens. Liter., ix. 369.

"When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare *bodkin*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

† Still used in this sense in poetry of an anti-quarian cast.

"Long after rued that *bodkin's* point."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 9.

(2) Subsequently:

(a) An instrument wherewith to dress the hair.

"You took constant care
The *bodkin*, comb, and essence to prepare:
For this your locks in paper durance bound."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iv. 98.

(b) A large-eyed and blunt-pointed threading instrument for leading a tape or cord through a hem.

"Or plung'd in lakes of bitter washes lie,
Or wedg'd whole ages in a *bodkin's* eye."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, ii. 128.

*2. Of persons. (Of the forms *bodikin*, *bodekin*, *boydekin*, *bodykin*; probably the same word as *bodkin*): Daggers (?). A scurrilous term applied to a human being, or a parenthetical exclamation.

"God's *bodykins*, man, much better."
—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

"*Bodykins*, Master Page, . . ."
—*Ibid.*, *Merry Wives*, ii. 3.

† Some philologists have resolved the oath *God's bodykins* into *God's body kin*=begotten of God, an exclamation cognate with the oath *By Jesus* or *by the body of Christ*.

II. Technically:

1. *Printing*: A printer's awl for picking letters out of a column or page in correcting.

2. *Bookbinding*: A pointed steel instrument for piercing holes, used by bookbinders and others.

bōd'-kīn (2), *s.* [A corruption of *baudkin*, or *baudekin* (q. v.).] A rich kind of cloth worn in the Middle Ages, the web being gold and the woof silk, with embroidery.

† The word *bodkin* (2) does not much occur alone; it is used chiefly in the expression, "Cloth of *bodkin*."

"Or for so many pieces of cloth of *bodkin*,
Tissue, gold, silver, &c."
Massinger: City Madam, ii. 1.

bō'-dle, **†bōd'-dle**, *s.* [Corrupted from *Bothwell*, an old Scottish mint-master, as other coins were called *Achesons* for a similar reason.]

1. *Lit.*: A copper coin, of the value of two pennies Scots, or the third of a cent.

"So far as I know, the copper coins of two pennies, commonly called two-penny pieces, *boddies*, or turners, began to be coined after the Restoration, in the beginning of Charles II.'s reign; those coined under William and Mary are yet current, and our countrymen complain that since the union, 1707, the coinage of these was altogether laid aside, whereby these old ones being almost consumed, there is no small stagnation in the commerce of things of low price, and hindrance to the relieving the necessities of the poor."
—*Rudd: Introd. Anderson's Diplom.*, p. 138. (*Jamieson*.)

2. *Fig.*: Anything of little value.

† *Not to care a bodle* corresponds in Scotch to the American phrase, not to care a cent.

"He cares na' for that a *bodle*."
—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxix.

"Fair play, he cared na dells a *bodde*."

Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

Bōd-lēi'-ān, **†Bōd-lēy'-ān**, *a. & s.* [From Sir Thos. Bodley, who was born A. D. 1544, and died A. D. 1612.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to Sir Thos. Bodley.

B. As substantive: The library described below. (*Lit. & fig.*) [BODLEIAN LIBRARY.]

"... by the gift of many Large-Paper copies, that vast submarine *Bodleian*, which stands in far less risk from fire than the insolent *Bodleian* of the upper world."
—*De Quincey: Works*, 2d ed., i. 145.

Bodleian or **†Bodleyan Library**, *s.* A library founded at Oxford, England, by Sir Thos. Bodley, in 1597, who presented to it about \$50,000 worth of books, and induced others also to become donors to the institution. The library was opened to the public on November 8, 1602. The first stone of a new building to accommodate it was laid on July 10, 1610. At present it contains about 300,000 volumes. All members of Oxford University who have taken a degree are allowed to read in it, as are literary men of all countries.

***bod-rage**, ***bod-rake**, *s.* [BORDRAGE.]

***bod-word**, *s.* [BODEWORD.] (*Barbour: The Bruce*, xv. 423.)

bōd'-ŷ, ***bōd'-ŷe**, ***bōd'-īe**, ***bōd'-ī**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *bodig*=(1) bigness of stature, (2) the trunk, chest, or parts of it, †(3) the body, the whole man (*Somner*); O. H. Ger. *botach*, *potach*=body; Gael. *bodhaig*=the human body; compare also *budheann*=a body in the sense of a hoop or band. Hindust. *badan*; Sansc. *bandha*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

(1) *Lit.*: The material framework of man or of any of the inferior animals, including the bones, the several organs, the skin, with hair, nails, and other appendages.

"And that most blessed *bodie*, which was borne
Without all blemish or reprochfull blame."

Spenser: Hymne of Heavenly Love.

"All the valiant men arose, and went all night, and took the *body* of Saul and the *bodies* of his sons from the wall . . ."
—1 Samuel xxxi. 12.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **†his**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f.**
-clau, **-tian = shān**. **-tion**, **-sion = shŷn**; **-†tion**, **-sion = zhŷn**. **-tious**. **-cious**, **-sious = shŷs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

The following is a list of the quantities of the various elements found in a human body weighing eleven stone, or 154 pounds:

	lbs.	oz.	grs.
Oxygen.....	111	0	0
Hydrogen.....	15	0	0
Carbon.....	20	0	0
Nitrogen.....	3	9	0
Phosphorus.....	1	12	190
Sulphur.....	0	2	217
Calcium.....	2	0	0
Fluorine.....	0	2	0
Chlorine.....	0	2	382
Sodium.....	0	2	116
Iron.....	0	0	100
Potassium.....	0	0	290
Magnesium.....	0	0	12
Silicon.....	0	0	2

The organic, non-metallic, and metallic elements are not found in the body in their pure state, but are mixed together, forming the following compounds, the aggregate of which, as in the preceding table, amounts to 154 pounds:

	lbs.	oz.	grs.
Water.....	111	0	0
Gelatine.....	15	0	0
Fat.....	12	0	0
Albumen.....	4	3	0
Fibrine.....	4	4	0
Phosphate of lime.....	5	13	0
Carbonate of lime.....	1	0	0
Fluoride of calcium.....	0	3	0
Chloride of sodium.....	0	3	376
Chloride of potassium.....	0	0	10
Sulphate of soda.....	0	1	170
Carbonate of soda.....	0	1	72
Phosphate of soda.....	0	0	400
Sulphate of potash.....	0	0	400
Peroxide of iron.....	0	0	150
Phosphate of potash.....	0	0	100
Phosphate of magnesia.....	0	0	75
Silica.....	0	0	3

Out of the body, absent from the body: Dead, having the soul dismissed from the body by death.

"... to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord."—2 Corinthians v. 8.

(ii) Figuratively:

1. Of things:

(1) Bodily strength or ability.

"How he mycht help him, throw body
Mellyt with hey chewalry."

Barbour, x. 516, MS. (Jamieson.)

(2) Matter as opposed to spirit, matter as opposed to other matter; a material substance; a portion of matter; as, a metallic body, a combustible body.

"Even a metalline body, and therefore much more a vegetable or animal, may, by fire, be turned into water."—Boyle.

(3) Substance, essence.

(a) Gen.: In the foregoing sense.

"... to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature; to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure."—Shakespeare: Hamlet, iii. 2.

(b) Of wine: Strength; as, wine of a good body.

(c) Substance as opposed to a shadow; reality as opposed to representation.

"A shadow of things to come; but the body is of Christ."—Col. ii. 17.

(4) The main portion of anything as distinguished from the smaller and detached portions, as the body—i. e., the hull of a ship, the body of a coach, of a church, of a tree, &c.

"... from whence, by the body of Euphrates, as far as it bended westward; and afterward by a branch thereof."—Raleigh.

"This city has navigable rivers that run up into the body of Italy; they might supply many countries with fish."—Addison.

(5) A general collection, a pandect; as, a body of divinity, a body of the civil law.

(6) A garment, a vestment.

"A Body round thy Body, wherein that strange Thee of thine sat snng, defying all variations of climate."—Carlyle: Sartor Resartus, bk. i., ch. ix.

2. Of persons:

(1) Individually.

A person, a human being, with no contempt indicated.

"In this sense it is now rarely used, though it was once, as an independent word; but it still remains in the very common compound terms, *anybody*, *nobody*, *somebody*, *everybody*, &c. (q. v.) [ANYBODY, SOMEBODY, &c.]

"'Tis a passing shame
That I, unworthy body as I am,
Should censure thus on lovely gentlemen."

Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

(2) Collectively.

(a) A corporation; a number of men united by a common tie or organized for some purpose, as for deliberation, government, or business.

"... every peer accused of high treason should be tried by the whole body of the peerage."—Macaulay: History England, ch. xviii.

(b) A mass of men, even when not so united.

"... life and death have divided between them the whole body of mankind."—Hooker.

(c) The main part of an army; the center, as distinguished from the wings, the van-guard, and the rear-guard.

"The van of the king's army was led by the general and Wilmot; in the body was the king and the prince; and the rear consisted of one thousand foot, commanded under Colonel Thelwell."—Clarendon.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *body*, *corpse*, and *carcase*:—"Body, here taken in the improper sense for a dead body, . . . is applicable to either men or brutes, *corpse* to men only, and *carcase* to brutes only, unless when taken in a contemptuous sense. When speaking of any particular person who is deceased, we should use the simple term *body*; the *body* was suffered to lie too long unburied. When designating its condition as lifeless, the term *corpse* is preferable; he was taken up as a *corpse*. When designating the *body* as a lifeless lump separated from the soul, it may be characterized (though contemptuously) as a *carcase*; the fowls devour the *carcase*." (Crabb: English Syn.)

II. Technically:

1. *Geom.*: Any figure having dimensions of length, breadth and thickness; as, a spherical body.

"The path of a moving point is a line, that of a geometric body is another body."—Weisbach: Trans. (Goodrich & Porter.)

2. *Physics*: An aggregate of very small molecules, these again being aggregates of still smaller atoms. The object of physics is the study of the phenomena presented by bodies. (Ganot: Physics (trans. by Atkinson), 5th ed., p. 1.)

3. *Alchem. Pl. (bodies)*: Metallic bodies, metals, answering to the celestial bodies—i. e., to the planets. They are contradistinguished from spirits—i. e., such bodies as can be driven off in vapor; four such spirits and seven bodies were recognized. (See ex.)

"I wol you telle as was me taught also
The foure spiritz, and the bodies seven
By ordre, as ofte herd I my lord neuen.
The firste spirit quiksilver called is;
The second orpiment; the thridde I wis
Sal armoniac, and the ferthe bremstoon.
The bodies seven, eek, lo hem heer anon.
Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe;
Mars yren, Mercurie quiksilver we clepe;
Saturnus leed, and Jubitor is tyn,
And Venus coper, by my fader kyn."

Chaucer: Canterbury Tales, Group C., 819-829.

*4. *Arch.*: The old term for what is now generally called main or middle aisle of the nave of a church, and is perhaps occasionally used for the whole nave, including the aisles.

"And the forsaide Richard sall make the body of the Kirke accordant of widenes betwene the pilers to the quere."—Contract for Catterick Church, p. 9. (Gloss. of Her.)

5. *Fortif.*: By the body of a place is meant—

(1) The works next to and surrounding a town, in the form of a polygon, regular or irregular. (Griffiths.)

(2) The space inclosed within the interior works of a fortification.

6. *Vehicles*: The bed, box, or receptacle for the load.

7. *Agricultural Implements*: The portion of an instrument, a plow for example, engaged in the active work.

8. *Printing*: The shank of a type, indicating size, as agate face on nonpareil body. (Knight.)

9. *Music*: (1) The resonance box of a stringed instrument, (2) the part of a wind instrument which remains after the removal of mouthpiece, crooks and bell. (Stainer & Barrett.)

10. *Painting*: Consistency, thickness.

¶ To bear a body: A term used of colors which can be ground so fine and so thoroughly mixed with oil that they seem a colored oil rather than color to which oil has been added.

11. *Law*:

(1) *Of things*: The main part of an instrument as distinguished from the introduction and signature. (Wharton.)

(2) *Of persons*: The person ordered to be brought up under a *habeas corpus* act. (Wharton.)

B. *As adjective*: Designed for the body; as, *body-clothes*; personal, as, a *body-servant*; in any other way pertaining or relating to the body. (See the compound words.)

body-bending, *a.* Bending the body. (Used of toil.)

"With the gross aims and body-bending toil
Of a poor brotherhood who walk the earth
Pitied, and, where they are not known, despised."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

body-clothes, ***body cloaths**, *s. pl.* Clothing for the body. (Used more of cloths, rugs, or anything similar cast over or wrapped around horses, than of vestments for human beings.)

"I am informed that several asses are kept in *body-cloaths*, and sweated every morning upon the heath."—Addison.

body-colors, *s. pl.* Colors which have "body," thickness, or consistency, as distinguished from tints or washes. (Ogilvie.)

body-heart, *s.* [HEART. (Her.)]

body-hoop, *s.*

Naut.: The bands of a built mast.

body-loop, *s.*

Vehicles: An iron bracket or strap by which the body is supported upon the spring bar.

body-plan, *s.*

Shipbuilding: An end elevation, showing the water-lines, buttock and bow lines, diagonal lines, &c.

body politic, *s.*

1. The collective body of a nation under civil government. As the persons who compose the body politic so associate themselves, they take collectively the name of people or nation. (Bouvier.) (Goodrich & Porter.)

"'The Soul Politic having departed,' says Teufelsdröckh, 'what can follow but that the Body Politic be decently interred, to avoid putrescence?'"—Carlyle: Sartor Resartus, bk. iii., ch. v.

2. A corporation. (Wharton.)

body-post, *s.*

Shipbuilding: The post at the forward end of the opening in the dead-wood, in which the screw rotates.

body-servant, *s.* A valet.

"The laird's servant—that's no to say his *body-servant*, but the helper like—rade express by this e'en to fetch the houndie."—Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. i. (Jamieson.)

body-snatcher, *s.* One who snatches or steals a body from a graveyard for the purpose of dissecting it, or selling it to those who will do so.

body-snatching, *s.* The act of stealing a body from a graveyard for the purpose of dissection. Now that the prejudice against allowing corpses to be anatomized has all but passed away, body-snatching is a nearly extinct offense.

body-type, *s.* The class of type used on book and newspaper work.

body-whorl, *s.*

Conchol.: The last turn of the shell of a Gastropod.

bōd'-y (pret. *bodied*), *v. t.* [From *body*, *s.* (q. v.)] 1. To clothe with a body, to assume a body. (Used reflexively of a spirit or any similar entity.)

"For the spiritual will always *body* itself forth in the temporal history of men; the spiritual is the beginning of the temporal."—Carlyle: Heroes, lect. iv.

2. Mentally to give "body," or a nearer approach to substantiality, to some airy conception.

"As imagination *bodies* forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes."

Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

3. To trace out, to image forth, to foreshadow.

"Of many changes, aptly join'd,
Is *bodied* forth the second whole."

Tennyson: Works (Strahan, 1872), vol. i., p. 269.

bōd'-y-guard (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *body*; *guard*.] A guard of soldiers or other armed men, whose office it is to protect and defend the person of a sovereign, a prince, a general, or a similar dignitary.

"... the drawn swords and cuirasses of his trusty *body-guards* encompassed him thick on every side."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. i.

Boēh-mē'-rī-a, *s.* [After Boehmer, German naturalist.] A large genus of plants resembling the common nettle, growing chiefly in India, China, Siam, etc.

Bœ-ō'-tian (*tian* as *shan*), *a.* [From *Bœotia*. See *Def.* 1.]

1. *Geog.*: Pertaining to Bœotia, a country of ancient Greece, west and north of Attica. Its atmosphere was thick, which was held to make the inhabitants stupid. Nevertheless, the region produced the great military generals Epaminondas and Pelopidas, the historian Plutarch, and the poets Hesiod and Pindar.

2. *Fig.*: Stupid, dull in intellect.

Boer (*bûr*), *s.* [South African Dutch=farmer.] Any one of the descendants of the Dutch colonists who settled at the Cape of Good Hope in 1652. In 1836 most of the Boers migrated northward and founded the Orange Free State and the South African Republic, or Transvaal.

***boet'-ings**, ***buit'-ings**, *s.* [O. Eng. *boet*, *buit*=Eng. *boot*, and dimin. suff. *-ing*.] Half-boots, or leathern spatterdash.

"Thou bring'st the Carrik clay to Edinburgh cross,
Upon thy *boetings* hobbland hard as horn."

Dunbar: Evergreen, ii. 58; also 69, st. 22. (Jamieson.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*bof-et, s. [BOFFET, BUFFET.]

*bof-et-ynge, s. [BUFFETING.]

*bof-fet, *bof-fete, *bof-et, s. [BUFFET.] (Prompt. Parv.)

boffet stole, s. [BUFFET-STOOL.]

*bofte, *bi-hofte, s. [From A. S. *behófian*=to behave.] [BEHOOF.] Behoof.

"And to min louerdas bofte bi-crauen;
For kindes lue he was hire hold."

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 1,388-9.

*bōg, a. [The same as BIG (q. v.).] Big, tumid, swelling, proud.

"The thought of this should cause the jollity of thy spirit to quail, and thy bog and bold heart to be abashed."—Rogers: *Naaman the Syrian*, p. 18. (Trench · On some Def. in our Eng. Dict., p. 14.)

bōg (1), *bōgg, s. & a. [In Ir. *boglach*, *bogach*=a bog, a moor, a marsh; Gael. *boglach*=a marsh, a quagmire, any place where a beast is apt to stick fast; *bogaich*=to moisten, to soften, from *bog*=soft, miry, moist, damp; Ir. *bog*=soft, tender, penetrable.]

A. As substantive:

1. Lit.: A moss, a morass, a quagmire.

(1) As a common noun.

"Birkin bewis, about boggis and wellis."

Gawan and Gol., 1. 3.

"A gulf profound! as that Serbonian bog,
Betwixt Damiat and Mount Casius old,
Where armies whole have sunk."

Milton: *Paradise Lost*, bk. ii.

"... in order to obtain the applause of the Rapparees of the Bog of Allen."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

(2) As a noun of multitude.

"Everything else was rock, bog and moor."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Fig.: Anything in which one is apt to sink hopelessly bemired.

"And thine was smother'd in the stench and fog
Of Tiber's marshes and the papal bog."

Couper. *Expostulation*.

"He walks upon bogs and whirlpools; wheresoever he treads he sinks."—South.

B. As adjective:

1. Growing in bogs; as, *bog-asphodel*, *bog-rush*.

2. Living in bogs; as, *bog-bumper*.

bog-asphodel, s.

Bot.: The English name of a plant genus, the Narthecium, and specially of the *N. ossifragum*, or Lancashire Bog-asphodel. It belongs to the order Juncaceæ (Rushes). It has a yellow-colored perianth, which distinguishes it from ordinary rushes. The leaves are all radical. It is frequent in bogs, on moors and mountains. [NARTHECIUM.]

bog-bean, s. A name for the botanical genus *Menyanthes*, more commonly called Buckbean (q. v.).

bog-berry, s.

Bot.: A name for the Cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccus*).

bog-blaeberry, s. The same as the BLUEBERRY (q. v.). (*Rural Cyclopædia*; Britten & Holland.)

bog-blitter, s. The Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*) (Scotch.)

bog-bumper, s. A name for the Bittern.

bog-butter, s.

Min.: The same as Butyrellite (q. v.).

bog-cutting, a. Cutting, or designed to cut, through a bog.

Bog-cutting plow:

Agric. & Hort.: An instrument for cutting and turning up boggy or peaty soil for fuel or chemical uses.

bog-earth, s. The kind of earth or mud deposited by bogs over an impervious subsoil. It consists chiefly of silica, with about twenty-five per cent of decomposed and decomposing vegetable fiber. Gardeners in this country highly prize it, especially for the culture of native plants.

bog-featherfoil, s. [Eng. *feather*, and O. Eng. *foil*; Fr. *feuille*; from Lat. *folium*=leaf. So named from its feathery leaves.]

Bot.: A book-name for a primulaceous plant, the Water-violet (*Hottonia palustris*.)

bog-gled, s. A bird, the Moor Buzzard (*Buteo æruginosus*).

bog-hay, s. Meadow hay; hay which grows naturally in meadows.

"Meadow hay, or, as it is termed in Renfrewshire, *bog-hay*, . . ."—Wilson: *Renf.*, p. 112.

†*bog-house*, s. A house of office, a privy.

bog iron-ore, *bog-ore*, s.

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Limonite. It occurs in a loose and porous state in marshy places, often inclosing wood, leaves, nuts, &c., in a semi-fossilized state.

2. A variety of Limnite.

bog-jumper, *bog jumper*, s. The Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*). (Scotch.)

bog-land, *bog land*, s. & a.

A. As substantive: Land or a country which is boggy.

B. As adjective: Living in or belonging to a marshy country.

"Men without heads and women without hose,

Each bring his love a bog-land captive home."

Dryden: *Prol. to the Prophetess*.

bog-manganese, s.

Min.: A variety of Wad (q. v.). It consists of oxide of manganese and water, often with lesser amounts of oxide of iron, silica, alumina, &c. Groenlandite and Reissacherite are sub-varieties of it.

bog-moss, s. A common book-name for various species of Sphagnum. (Prior; Britten & Holland.)

bog-myrtle, *bog myrtle*, s.

Bot.: A name for the Sweet Gale or Dutch Myrtle (*Myrica gale*). Though fragrant like the Myrtle, it has no real affinity to it. [GALE, MYRTLE.]

bog-nut, s.

Bot.: The Buckbean, or Marsh Trefoil (*Menyanthes trifoliata*).

bog-oak, s. Oak timber from a bog.

bog-orchis, s.

Bot.: The English name of the orchideous genus *Malaxis*, and specially of the single British species, *M. paludosa*. It is a small plant, from two to four inches high, with minute erect greenish spikes of flowers. It lives in spongy bogs, flowering from July to September.

bog-ore, s. [BOG IRON-ORE.]

bog-pimpernel, *bog pimpernel*, s.

Bot.: A species of Pimpernel, *Anagallis tenella*. It is found in bogs, and not like its congener, the Scarlet Pimpernel (*A. arvensis*), in corn-fields. It is a small creeping plant with rose-colored flowers.

bog-rush, s.

1. Bot.: An English book-name for *Schœnus*, a genus of the order Cyperaceæ (Sedges). As now limited it contains only the Black Bog-rush, a plant found on wet moors, and recognizable on account of its dark brown, nay, almost black, heads of flowers.

2. Ornith.: A species of warbler about the size of a wren.

bog-spavin, s.

Far.: An encysted tumor filled with gelatinous matter inside the hough [hock] of a horse. (White.)

bog-stalker, s. An idle and stupid vagrant. (Scotch.)

"William's a wise, judicious lad,
Has harms mair than e'er ye had,
Ill-bred bog-stalker."

Ramsay: *Poems*, ii. 338. (Jamieson.)

¶ To stand like a bog-stalker; to look like a bog-stalker: To stand or look as if perplexed, as one seeking the eggs of certain birds in boggy ground requires to look anxiously where he puts his foot in the treacherous quagmire.

bog-tract, s. A tract or expanse of land abounding in bogs.

"... the vast moorlands and bog-tracts of West Hants and Dorset . . ."—Hooker & Arnott: *Brit. Flor.*, 7th ed. (1855), p. 418.

bog-violet, *bog violet*, s.

Bot.: A name for the Common Butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*).

bog-whortleberry, *bog-whort*, s.

Bot.: The Great Bilberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*). [WHORTLEBERRY, VACCINIUM.]

*bōg (2), s. [A. S. *boga*=(1) a bow, an arch, (2) anything that bends.] A bough.

"The seuendai eft ut it tog,
And brogt a grene oliues bog."

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 607-8.

bōg, v. t. & i. [From bog (1), s. (q. v.)]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To plunge into a bog.

"Of Middleton's horse three hundred were taken, and one hundred were bogged."—Whitelock: *Mem.* (1682), p. 580.

2. Fig.: To cause to sink into contempt or oblivion.

"'Twas time; his invention had been bogged else."

Ben Jonson: *Every Man out of his Humor*.

B. Intrans.: To be bemired; to stick in marshy ground.

"That . . . his horse bogged; that the deponent helped some others to take the horse out of the bog."—*Trials of the Sons of Rob Roy*, p. 120. (Jamieson.)

*bōge, s. [A. S. *boga*=a bow.] A bow.

"Lamech with wrethe is knape nam,

Vn-bente is boge, and bet, and slog."

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 482-3.

bō-gēy, bō-gŷ, s. [Cognate with *boggart* and *bogle*, s. (q. v.).] A bugbear; anything designed to frighten.

"I am Bogeey, and I frighten every body away."—Thackeray.

"There are plenty of such foolish attempts at playing bogy in the history of nations."—C. Kingsley.

*bo-geys-lŷche, *bōg-gŷsche-lŷ, adv. [Probably from the same root as *bulge*. Cf. Gael. *bulgach*=protuberant. It is, therefore, connected with *bog*.] In a boasting, boisterous, or bold manner.

"... & bogeysliche as a boye • busked to the kychene."—William of Palerne (ed. Skeat), 1707.

bōg'-gart, s. [The same as O. Eng. *bug-word*=a terrifying word. In North of England *boggart*=a specter; from Wel. *bugwan*, *bwgan*, *buganod*=a hobgoblin, a bugbear.] [BOGEY, BUG-WORD.] A bugbear. (Scotch.)

"It is not as men saye, to wit, Hell is but a boggarde to scarre children onelie."—Rolloke: *On the Passion*, p. 132.

*bōg'-gisshe, *bog'-gysche, *bag'-gysch-ŷn, a. [From *bag*, and suff. -ish.] Inflated like a bag. (Used chiefly in a fig. sense = tumid, proud.) (Prompt. Parv.)

bōg'-gle, *bō'-gle, v. i. [Probably from Prov. Eng. *boggle*=Scotch *bogle* (q. v.). See also *boggar* and *bogie*.]

I. Lit.: To shrink back, or to hesitate to move forward along a road on account of real or apprehended dangers in the way.

"We start and boggle at every unusual appearance, and cannot endure the sight of the bugbear."—Glanville.

II. Figuratively:

1. To shrink back, in a figurative sense, from any danger or difficulty; to be timid about moving forward.

"... he bogling at them at first."—Wood: *Athenæ Oxon*.

"Nature, that rude, and in her first essay,
Stood bogging at the roughness of the way;
Us'd to the road, unknowing to return,
Goes boldly on, and loves the path when worn."

Dryden.

2. To hesitate or doubt what conclusion to come to in a matter of doubt presented to the judgment.

"And never boggle to restore

The members you deliver o'er,
Upon demand."

Hudibras.

"The well-shaped changeling is a man that has a rational soul, say you. Make the ears a little longer and more pointed, and the nose a little flatter than ordinary, and then you begin to boggle."—Locke.

*3. To dissemble, to play the hypocrite.

"When summoned to his last end it was no time to boggle with the world."—Howell.

bōg'-gle, s. [BOGLE.] (Scotch and Prov. Eng.)

bōg'-gled, pa. par. & a. [BOGGLE, v.]

†bōg'-glēr, s. [Eng. *boggle*, v., and suffix -er.]

1. Lit.: One who boggles, one who is easily terrified by imaginary or real dangers or perplexed by difficulties.

2. Fig.: A woman who swerves from the path of virtue and becomes bemired in vice.

"You have been a boggler ever:

But when we in our viciousness grow hard—
O misery on't!—the wise gods seal our eyes."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 13.

bōg'-glīng, pr. par. [BOGGLE, v. (q. v.)]

*bōg'-glīsh, a. [Eng. *boggl(e)*; -ish.] Obligated to turn aside when difficulty presents itself.

"What wise man or woman doth not know that nothing is more sly, touchy, and *bogglish*, nothing more violent, rash, and various, than that opinion, prejudice, passion, and superstition of the many, or common people?"—Bp. Taylor: *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 172.

bōg'-glŷ, bōg'-il-lŷ, *bōg'-lŷe, a. [Scotch *bogle*; and suffix -y.] Infested with hobgoblins. (Scotch.)

"... down the boglie causie."

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 94.

"... alone in a boggly glen on a sweet summer's night."—Blackw. Mag., Aug., 1820, p. 515. (Jamieson.)

*bogg-sclent, v. i. [From Eng. *bog*, and Scotch *sklent*=to slant (?).] To avoid action by slanting or striking off obliquely into a bog in the day of battle.

"Some lodg'd in pockets, foot, and horse,

Yet still bogg-sclented when they yocked."

Colvil: *Mock Poem*, pt. i., p. 84. (Jamieson.)

bōg'-gŷ, a. [Eng. *bog*; -y.] Pertaining to a bog, containing a bog or bogs.

"Quench'd in a boggy syrtis, neither sea,

Nor good dry land; less founder'd, on he fares."

Milton: *Paradise Lost*, bk. ii.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün, -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

*bög'-gÿsche, *a.* [BOGGISSHE.]

*bög'-gÿsche-lÿ, *s.* [BOGEYSICHE.] Tumidly, proudly.

"Boggyschely. Tumide."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*bogh, *v. i.* [A. S. *bogan*=to bow.] To bow. [*Cursor Mundi*, 307.]

*bogh, *s.* [BOUGH.] (*Cursor Mundi*, 314.)

*böghe, *s.* [A. S. *boga*=a bow.] A bow.

*boghe-draghte, *s.* Bow-shot.

"With strengthe thay reuled that host a-bak, more than a boghe-draghte."—*Sir Ferumb.* (ed. Herrtage), 3040.

*boghe-schot, *s.* Bow-shot. (*Sir Ferumb.*, ed. Herrtage, 90.)

*bög-hêre, *s.* [BOWYER, BOGTIEN, BOW, *v.*]

*boght (1), *pret. of v.* [BUY.] Bought.

"Lavyne, and thou Lucresse of Rome tounne,
And Polixene, that boghten love so dere."
Chaucer: Prologue to Legende of Goode Women.

*boght (2), *pret. of v.* [BOW, *v.*] Stooped, bent.

"A boght adoun on that tyde, and caught hym by the snoute, and cast him on the ryuer vnyryde, and folghede tho forth the route."—*Sir Ferumb.* (ed. Herrtage), 1760, 1761.

*boght, *s.* [BIGHT.]

bö'-gîe, bö'-gÿ, *s. & a.* [Probably a different spelling of *bogey* (q. v.).] Local, N. of Eng. and Scotland.

A. As subst. Steam-engine: A four-wheeled truck supporting the fore-part of a locomotive. The same as *bogie-frame* (q. v.).

B. As adj.: Pertaining to such an engine, or anything similar.

bogie-engine, *s.*

Steam-engine: A locomotive-engine employed at a railroad station in moving cars and making up trains. The driving-wheels and cylinders are on a truck, which is free to turn on a center-pin. [BOGIE-FRAME.]

bogie-frame, *s.*

Railroad-engineering: A four-wheeled truck turning on a pivoted center, for supporting the front part of a locomotive-engine.

*bö'-gill-bö, *s.* [BOGLE-BO.]

bö'-gle, bö'-gill, bö'-gil (Scotch), *s.* [From Wel. *bygel*, *bygelydd*=a bugbear, a scarecrow, a hobgoblin. Compare also *bygylu*=to threaten; *bugad*=confused noise.] [BOGGLE, BUGBEAR.]

I. Of the forms bogle, bogill, and bugil (Scotch):

1. Of beings:

(1) A hobgoblin, a specter. (Scotch.)

"Ghaist nor bogle shalt thou fear."—*Burns.*

(2) Anything designed to frighten.

(3) A scarecrow, a bugbear; anything which frightens, or is at least designed to frighten.

"The leaf blenkis of that bugil fra his bleirit eyne,
As Belzebub had on me blent, abasit my spreit."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems.

2. Of things, abstract conceptions, &c.: A play of children or young people, in which one hunts the rest around the stacks of corn in a farmyard. Hence it is sometimes called *bogill about the stacks*.

"At e'en at the gloaming nae swankies are roaming
'Mong stacks with the lassies at bogle to play."
Ritson: Songs, ii. 8. (Jamieson.)

¶ *Bogle about the bush:*

1. Lit.: To chase a number of other children round a bush. [BOGEY.]

2. Fig.: To circumvent.

"I played at bogle about the bush wi' them; I cajoled them."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxx.

bö'-gle, *v. t.* [From *bogle*, *s.* Compare also Wel. *bygylu*=to threaten; *bugwth*=to threaten, to scare, to terrify.]

†1. To terrify.

2. To enchant.

"... that you may not think to bogle us with beautiful and blazing words . . ."—*McWard. Contendings.*

bö'-gle-bö, *bö'-gill-bö, *s.* [According to Warton, Bö was the son of Odin, and one of the most formidable Gothic generals, whose very name was a terror. More probably from Wel. *bo*=a bugbear, a scarecrow.]

1. A hobgoblin, a specter.

"Has some bogle-bo

Glowrin frae many auld waur's gi'en ye a fleg?"
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 4.

2. A petted humor.

"Quhat reek to tak the bogill-bo

My bonie burd for ane's."

Philotus: S. P. R., iii. 15.

¶ According to Skinner, used in Lincolnshire to mean a scarecrow.

*bög-ö'-gër, *s.* [From *bog*, and *hogs*=stockings(?).] An article of dress of little value worn when one is engaged in work likely to injure good clothes.

"If ye bot saw me in this winter win
With old bogogers, hotching on a sped
Draiglet in dirt . . ."

Montgomery: Poems, p. 96.

Bö-gö-mil'-i-an (bö-gö-mi'-lēs, *s. pl.*), *a. & s.* [From Mæsan Slav. *bogomilus*=one who implores the Divine mercy, which the founder of the sect, described under B., and his followers constantly did.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to the sect described under B.

"The Bogomilian sect, that strange renaissance of dualism."—*Canon Liddon: The Slavs*, December 8, 1876.

B. As substantive. Ch. Hist.: A Slavonic Christian sect, founded in the twelfth century by a monk called Basil. His tenets were akin to those of the Manicheans and of the Gnostics. He believed that the human body was created not by God, but by a demon whom God had cast from heaven. Basil was burnt alive at Constantinople, for his tenets, under the Emperor Alexius Comnenus. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xii., pt. ii., ch. v., §2.)

*bogt, *pret. of v.* [BOUGHT. A. S. *bōhte*. See also BUY.] Bought.

"So michel fe thor is hem told,
He hauen him bogt, he hauen sold."

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Skeat), 1,993-4.

bög'-tröt-tër, *s.* [Eng. *bog*; *trotter*=one who trots.]

1. Gen.: A contemptuous appellation for an Irishman, as inhabiting a country with many bogs to be traversed.

"... and two Irishmen, or, in the phrase of the newspapers of that day, bogtrotters, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

2. Spec.: An Irish secret society.

"While in Ireland, which, as mentioned, is their grand parent hive, they go by a perplexing multiplicity of designations, such as *Bogtrotters*, *Redshanks*, *Ribbonmen*, *Cottiers*, *Peep-of-Day Boys*, *Babes of the Wood*, *Rockites*, *Poor-slaves*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. x.

bö'-güs, *a.* [Etymology doubtful.] Sham, counterfeit. A cant term first applied to corn, now to anything spurious, as *bogus degrees*, *bogus money*, a *bogus suicide*.

bög'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *bog*; *wood*.] Wood taken from a bog.

"A piece of lighted bog-wood which he carried in a lantern."—*Scott: Fair Maid of Perth* (1828), iii. 107.

bög'-wört, *s.* [Eng. *bog*, and suff. *-wort*.] The same as BOG-BERRY (q. v.).

bö'-gÿ (1), *s.* [BOGEY.]

*bo-gÿ (2), *s.* A kind of fur. [BUDGE.]

*bohçhe, *s.* [BOTCH.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bö'-hê'a, *s. & a.* [From *Wui*, pronounced by the Chinese *Bui*, the name of the hills where this kind of tea is grown.] A kind of tea.

A. As substantive:

*1. *Originally:* Any kind of black tea, the assumption being made that it came from the Wui hills in China, or their vicinity. Green tea was distinguished as *hyson*. Perhaps in the poetic examples *bohea* may mean tea in general.

"As some frail cup of China's fairest mold
The tumults of the boiling bohea braves,
And holds secure the coffee's sable waves."

Tickell.

"To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea,
To muse, and spill her solitary tea."

Pope: Epistle to Mrs. Blunt, 15, 16.

2. Spec.: A designation given to a particular kind or quality of black tea. Nearly all the bohea imported comes from the upland parts of the province of Fokien, the remainder being grown in Woping, a district of the Canton province. Of the black teas, bohea is the least valuable in quality, the order in the ascending scale being bohea, congou, sou-chong and pekoe. Part of the bohea sold consists of the fourth crop of the Fokien teas left unsold in the market of Canton after the season of exportation has passed. Its color is brown, the make rather ragged and irregular, and the flavor coarse.

"... to export European commodities to the countries beyond the Cape, and to bring back shawls, saltpeter, and bohea to England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

B. As adjective: Growing in Wui, brought from Wui (see etymology); consisting of, or in any way pertaining to, the tea described under B.

"Coarse pewter, consisting chiefly of lead, is part of the bales in which bohea tea was brought from China."—*Woodward.*

Bö'-hê'-mī-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Bohemi(a)*; *-an*.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining or belonging to or brought from Bohemia (in Ger. *Böhmen*), an old kingdom now merged in the Austrian empire. Its

present limits are from latitude 48° 33' to 51° 3' N., and from longitude 12° to 16° 46'. It is a saucer-like plateau, surrounded by mountains.

B. As substantive:

1. A native of Bohemia.

2. A literary man, artist or actor, who ignores conventionalities. The French speak of the *Vie de Bohème*, and in most European languages the word has a similar meaning.

Bohemian chatterer, *s.*

Ornith.: A bird, *Ampelis garrula*. The same as BOHEMIAN WAXWING (q. v.). [AMPELIS, CHATTERER.]

Bohemian garnet, *s.*

Min.: Pyrope, a variety of Garnet (q. v.).

Bohemian glass, *s.*

Glass manuf.: A clear crown glass, a silicate of potash and lime, a little of the silicate of alumina being substituted for the oxide of lead. The silica for this glass is obtained by pounding white quartz.

Bohemian waxwing, *s.*

Ornith.: A bird, *Ampelis* or *Bombycilla garrula*. It is called also the Bohemian Chatterer. In the male the chin, the throat, and a band over the eye are velvety-black, the forehead reddish-brown, the erectile crest reddish-chestnut, the upper parts purplish-red, brown and ash-colored, the lower parts purplish-ash and brownish-red, the vent and tail coverts yellow. The wings are black and white, with a yellow spot, and have seven or eight of the secondary feathers tipped with small, oval, flatish appendages like sealing-wax. The female is less bright in colors. Length, about eight inches. It visits the north of Europe in flocks in winter, eating berries, insects when it can obtain them, and indeed almost all sorts of food. It is not specially common in Bohemia. Its breeding-place is not completely known. [AMPELIS, BOMBYCILLA, CHATTERER, WAXWING.]

böi'-är, *s.* [BOYAR.]

böi'-ar-in, *s.* [BOYAR.]

In Russia: A gentleman; a person of distinction; the master of a family.

*bö'-içhe, *s.* [BOTCH.] (Scotch.) (*Aberd. Reg.*, A., 1,534, v. 16.) (Jamieson.)

bö'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *boa* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: A family of Ophidiæ (Serpents) belonging to the sub-order Colubrina. They have no poison fangs. They have the rudiments of hind limbs. The chief genera are *Boa*, *Python*, and *Eryx* (q. v.).

*böie, *s.* [BOY.]

bö'-i-ga, *s.* [From a Bornean language.]

Zoöl.: A small tree serpent, *Ahaetulla lioceros*, from Borneo.

bö'-i'-gua-cû, *s.* [From an American Indian language or dialect.]

Zoöl.: The true Boa Constrictor (q. v.).

bö'-i-kîn (1), *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] The piece of beef called the *brisket*. (Jamieson.)

bö'-i-kîn (2), *s.* The same as *bodkin*, Eng. (q. v.)

böil, *böyl, *böil'-en, *böy'-lÿn, *bul'-lyn, *v. i. & t.* [In Fr. *bouillir*; Prov. & Sp. *bullir*; Ital. *bollire*; from Lat. *bullo*, *bullio*=to be in bubbling motion, to bubble, to be in a state of ebullition (in imitation of the sound of a boiling liquid). Compare A. S. *weallan*=to spring up, to boil.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. Of liquids:

(1) To effervesce, to bubble up, as takes place when water or other liquid reaches what is called the boiling point. [BOILING POINT.]

"The formation and successive condensation of these first bubbles occasion the *singing* noticed in liquids before they beg into boil."—*Ganot: Physics* (trans. by Atkinson), 3d ed., p. 267.

(2) To be agitated and send forth bubbles, the cause being mechanical agitation, as of the sea by the wind, and not great heat.

"He [leviathan] maketh the deep to boil like a pot; he maketh the sea like a pot of ointment."—*Job* xli. 31.

"In descending it may be made to assume various forms—to fall in cascades, to spurt in fountains, to boil in eddies, or to flow tranquilly along a uniform bed."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., xiv. 438.

2. Of anything placed in a liquid: To be for a certain time in a liquid in the state of effervescence through the application of great heat.

"Fillet of a fenny snake,

In the caldron boil and bake."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

3. Of a vessel containing a liquid: To have within it water which has reached the point of ebullition.

"The kettle boil'd . . ."

Cunningham: The Broken China.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Fig. Of human passions: To be intensely hot or fervent, or temporarily effervescent. [See example under **BOILING**, *pr. par. & a.*]

B. Transitive:

1. *Of liquids:* To cause to bubble and rise to a certain point of the thermometer [**BOILING POINT**] by the application of heat.

2. *Of things in such a liquid:*

(1) *Strictly:* To subject to the action of heat in a liquid raised to the point of ebullition, with the view of cooking, or for any other purpose; to seethe.

"In eggs *boiled* and roasted, into which the water entereth not at all, there is scarce any difference to be discerned."—*Bacon*.

(2) *More loosely:* To subject to the action of a liquid heated to a less extent.

"To try whether seeds be old or new, the sense cannot inform; but if you *boil* them in water, the new seeds will sprout sooner."—*Bacon*.

(3) To separate by evaporation; as, to boil sugar.

C. In special compound verbs. To boil over, *v. i.*:

1. *Lit. Of liquids:* So to expand through the influence of heat as to become too large for the vessel or other cavity in which it is contained, and in fact escape over the margin or brim.

"This hollow was a vast caldron, filled with melted matter, which, as it *boiled over* in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain."—*Addison: On Italy*.

2. *Fig.:* To be effusive in the manifestation of affection or other passion.

"A few soft words and a kiss, and the good man melts; see how nature works and *boils over* in him."—*Congreve*.

bōil (1), *bīle, *būle, *s.* [A. S. *bȳl*=a boil, blotch, sore (*Bosworth*); Icel. *bóla*; Sw. *bolde*; Dan. *byld*; Ger. *beule*.] [**BEAL**, **BILE**.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* The disease described under **II. 1. Med.**

"Roynouse scabbes,
Bules and blotches, and brennyng aguwes,
Frenesyes and foul eviles." *Piers Plowman*.

"But houndis camen and lickiden hise *biles*."—*Luke xvi 20*.

"Boils and plagues
Plaster you o'er."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 4.

2. *Fig.:* One who is a morally offensive spectacle.

"... thou art a *boil*,
A plague-sore."

Shakesp.: King Lear, ii. 4.

II. Technically:

1. *Med.:* A disease called by medical men *furunculus* (q. v.). It is a phlegmonous tumor, which arises externally, attended with redness and pain, and sometimes with a violent, burning heat. Ultimately it becomes pointed, breaks, and emits pus. A substance called the core is next revealed. It is purulent, but so thick and tenacious that it looks solid, and may be drawn out in the form of a cylinder, more pus following. The boil then heals.

¶ A blind boil is one which does not suppurate.

2. *The boil of Scripture:* Heb. *shechin* seems to be used for two or three diseases:

(1) In Exod. ix. 9, 10, 11; Lev. xiii. 18, it may be an inflamed ulcer.

(2) In 2 Kings xx. 7, and Isaiah xxxviii. 21, it may be carbuncle, or the bubo of the plague.

(3) In Job ii. 7, it may be black leprosy.

¶ In Deut. xxviii. 27, 35, the same word Heb. *shechin* occurs, though translated *botch*.

"The flesh also, in which, even in the skin thereof, was a *boil*, and is healed. And in the place of the *boil* there be a white rising, . . ."—*Leviticus xiii. 18, 19.*

bōil (2), *s.* [From *boil*, *v.* (q. v.)] (*Scotch.*) The state of boiling.

"Bring your copper by degrees to a *boil* . . ."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans., p. 372. (Jamieson.)*

¶ *At the boil:* Nearly boiling.

bōil'-ar-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *boil*; -ary.] [**BOILERY**.] Water arising from a salt well belonging to a person who is not the owner of the soil.

boiled, *bōyld, *pa. par. & a.* [**BOIL**, *v. t.*]

bōil'-ēr, *s. & a.* [Eng. *boil*; -er.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Of persons:* One who boils anything; *spec.*, one whose occupation is to do so.

"That such alterations of terrestrial matter are not impossible, seems evident from that notable practice of the *boilers* of saltpeter."—*Boyle*.

2. *Of things:* A vessel in which water or other liquid or any solid is boiled.

"This coffee-room is much frequented; and there are generally several pots and *boilers* before the fire."—*Woodward*.

II. Technically:

Pneum.: A vessel in which liquid is boiled.

¶ Most kinds have separate names. Various household boilers are called kettles, saucepans and clothes-boilers; one for raising steam, a steam-

generator; one for dyeing, a copper; one used in sugar-refining, a pan; one for distillation, a still; one for chemical purposes, a retort or an alembic; one for reducing lard and tallow, a digester, or, in some cases, a tank.

B. As adjective: Designed for a boiler, or in any other way pertaining to a boiler. (See the compounds which follow.)

boiler-alarm, *s.* An apparatus or device for indicating a low stage of water in steam-boilers. [**STEAM-BOILER ALARM**, **LOW-WATER ALARM**.]

boiler-feeder, *s.* An arrangement, usually automatic and self-regulating, for supplying a boiler with water.

boiler-float, *s.*

Steam-engine: A float which rises and falls with the changing height of water in a steam-boiler, and so turns off or on the feed water.

boiler-furnace, *s.*

Steam-engine: A furnace specifically adapted for the heating of a steam generator. The shapes vary with those of the boilers themselves.

boiler-iron, *s.* Rolled iron of ¼ to ½-inch thickness, used for making steam-boilers, tanks, the skin of ships, &c.

boiler-maker, *s.* A maker of boilers.

boiler-making, *a. & s.*

A. As adj.: Designed to be used in the making of boilers.

"... *boiler-making shop*."—*Times*.

B. As subst.: The act or occupation of making boilers.

boiler-plate, *s.* A plate or sheet of iron, ¼ to ½-inch thick, used in the construction of boilers.

boiler-protector, *s.* A non-conducting covering to prevent the escape of heat. Among the devices for this purpose may be cited: felt treated in various ways, asbestos and lagging. Allied to the above in position, if not in duty, are water-jackets to utilize the heat, air-flues and shields to protect surrounding bodies against the radiated heat.

boiler-prover, *s.*

Hydraulics: A force-pump with pressure-indicator, used to try the power of a boiler to resist rupture under a given stress of hydraulic pressure.

boiler-stay, *s.*

Steam-engine: A tie-bar by which the flat plates on the opposite sides of boilers are connected, in order to enable them to resist internal pressure. The stays cross an intervening water or steam space.

boiler-tube, *s.*

Steam-engine: The tubes by which heat from the furnace is diffused through the mass of water in locomotive and other boilers of the smaller class. They are usually arranged longitudinally in the boiler, and are fitted by steam and water-tight connections to its heads.

bōil'-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *boil*; -ery or boiler; -y.] In O. Fr. *boillure*.] A salt-house or place where brine is evaporated. [**BOILARY**.]

bōil'-īng, *bōy-lyng, *bōy'-lŷnge, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**BOIL**, *v.*]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"The *boiling* waves and treacherous rocks of the Race of Alderney."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.*

"Their wrath had been heated to such a temperature that what everybody else would have called *boiling* zeal seemed to them Laodicean lukewarmness."—*Ibid., ch. v.*

"Despairing Gaul her *boiling* youth restrains,
Dissolv'd her dream of universal sway."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. v.

C. As substantive:

1. *Chem. & Ord. Lang. (from the intransitive verb):*

(1) Boiling or ebullition is the rapid formation in any liquid of bubbles of vapor of a pressure equal to that of the superincumbent atmosphere at the time. Hence it can be seen that the real boiling point of water varies with the density of the atmosphere, not being invariably 212°.

"Gelatine, obtained by *boiling*, is in combination with a considerable quantity of water."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., vol. i., ch. i., pt. 41.*

(2) (*From the transitive verb.*) The art or operation of cooking by means of heating in water raised to the point of ebullition.

"If you live in a rich family, roasting and *boiling* are below the dignity of your office, and which it becomes you to be ignorant of."—*Swift*.

2. *Fig.:* *Of the human passions:* Inflamed, hot, greatly agitated.

"God saw it necessary by such mortifications to quench the *boilings* of a furious, overflowing appetite, and the boundless rage of an insatiable intemperance."—*South: Sermons, vol. ii., § 10.*

*3. *Law:* Boiling to death was established, as the punishment for poisoning, by 22 Henry III., c. 9. This inhuman enactment was swept away by 1 Ed VI., c. 12.

boiling-furnace, *s.*

Metallurgy: A reverberatory furnace employed in the decarbonization of cast-iron to reduce it to the condition for mechanical treatment by hammer, squeezer, and rolls, by which it is brought into bar or plate iron.

boiling point, **boiling-point**.

Physics, Chem., &c.: The point or degree of the thermometer at which any liquid boils. [**BOILING**.] The boiling point of any liquid is always the same, if the physical conditions are the same. It is altered by adhesion of the liquid to the surface of the vessel in which it is contained, or solution of a solid in the liquid raises the boiling point. Increase of pressure raises, while diminution of atmospheric pressure lowers, the boiling point. The boiling point of distilled water under the pressure of 760 millimeters is 100° C., or 212° F. A difference of height of about 327 meters lowers the boiling point of water about 1° C., or 597 feet ascent lowers it 1° F. The boiling point of organic compounds is generally higher as the constitution is more complex. In a homologous series the boiling point rises about 19° for every additional CH₂ in normal alcohols, and 22° in the normal fatty acids, as ethylic alcohol, C₂H₅(OH) 78.4°; propylic alcohol, C₃H₇(OH) 97°; acetic acid, CH₃·CO·OH 118°; propionic acid, C₂H₅·CO·OH 149.6°. The secondary and tertiary alcohols have lower boiling points than the primary alcohols. The replacement of hydrogen in a hydrocarbon by chlorine, or by a radical, raises the boiling point, as benzene C₆H₆ 82°, chlorobenzene C₆H₅Cl 135°, amidobenzene C₆H₅(NH₂) 182°.

"These are the very solutions, it will be remembered, which behave singularly in respect of their refractive indices, and also of their boiling points."—*Proceedings of the Physical Society of London, p. ii., p. 60.*

Liquids are not increased in heat after they once begin to boil; a fierce fire only makes them boil more rapidly. The following boiling points have been stated:

	Deg. Fahr.
Mercury.....	662
Sulphuric acid.....	610
Olive oil.....	600
Phosphorus.....	554
Iodine.....	347
Naphtha.....	320
Oil of turpentine.....	314
Water.....	212
Nitric acid.....	210
Alcohol.....	173
Sulphuric ether.....	113
Muriatic ether.....	52

bōil'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *boiling*; -ly.] In a boiling state, with ebullition.

"And lakes of bitumen rise *boilingly* higher."—*Byron: Manfred, i. 1.*

*bōisch, *bōusche, *bōysche, *s.* [**BUSH** (q. v.).] (*Wycliffe*.)

bōis-dŭr'-çī (*s. mute*), *s.* [From Fr. *bois*=wood; and *durci*, *pa. par.* of *durcir*=to harden.] A compound of sawdust from hard wood, such as rose-wood or ebony, mixed with blood and other cementing material, and used to obtain medallions or other objects by pressure in molds.

bōist, *bōyste, *s.* [O. Fr. *boiste*; Mod. Fr. *boîte*=a Low. Lat. accus. *boxida*, *buxida*, from Gr. *pyxis*, accus. of *pyxis*=a box, a pyx (*Skeat*).] [**Box**, **Pyx**.]

"And every *boist* ful of thy letuarie."

Chaucer: Canterbury Tales; The Pardoner's Tale, 307.

"Boyste or box. *Pix* (*pixis*, P.), *alabastrum*, C. F."—*Prompt, Parv.*

bōis'-tēr-oŭs, *a.* [In Sw. & Dan. *bister*=furious, outrageous, raging, grim; Icel. *bistr*; Wel. *bwystus*=brutal, ferocious; from *bwyst*=wildness, ferocity.] [**Boast**, **Boistous**.] Wild, unruly, untractable, rough, roaring, noisy, tumultuous, rudely violent, stormy. *Used—*

(1) *Of the wind, the sea, waves, or anything similar.*

"But when he saw the wind *boisterous*, he was afraid; and, beginning to sink, he cried, saying, Lord, save me!"—*Matthew xiv. 30.*

(2) *Of men or animals of violent character or their actions.*

"O, *boisterous* Clifford! thou hast slain
The flower of Europe."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 1.

"Brought hither Henry Hereford thy bold son,
Here to make good the *boisterous* late appeal."
Ibid., Richard II., i. 1.

(3) *Of heat:* Strong, powerful.

"When the sun hath gained a greater strength, the heat becomes too powerful and *boisterous* for them."—*Woodward: Natural History*.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şhŭn**. **-tion**, **-şion** = **zhŭn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **şhŭs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.

(4) *Of hair*: Copious or disheveled.

"As good for nothing else; no better service
With those thy *boisterous* locks, no worthy match
For valor to assail, nor by the sword."

Milton: Samson Agonistes.

boisterous-rough, boisterous rough, a. Boisterously rough, rudely violent.

"Alas! what need you be so *boisterous-rough*?"

Shakesp. King John, iv. 1.

bōis'-tēr-ōūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *boisterous*; -ly] In a boisterous manner, violently, tumultuously.

"A scepter snatch'd with an unruly hand
Must be as *boisterously* maintain'd as gain'd."

Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

bōis'-tēr-ōūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *boisterous*; -ness.] The quality of being boisterous; tumultuousness, turbulence.

"... the *boisterousness* of men elated by recent authority."—*Johnson: Life of Prior.*

***bōi'st-ōūs, *bōy-stōws, *bōyste-ōūs, *bouste-ous, *buys-tous, a.** [Wel. *buystus* = brutal, ferocious; from *buyst* = savage, ferocious.] Boisterous, noisy. [BOISTEROUS, BOYSTOUS.]

"The fader roos and for they shuld here
What that he did, in a *boistous* manere
Vnto his chest . . ."

Occleve: De Regimine Principum (1420), 606.

***bōi'st-ōūs-lŷ, *boysteously, adv.** [Eng. *boistously*; -ly.] In a boisterous manner.

"... inflamed also with anger, spite, and vengeance, they *boysteously* entered among the people."—*Bale: Image*, p. ii.

***bōi'st-ōūs-nēss, *bōi'st-ous-nesse, *boyste-ousnes, *boystowenese, s.** [O. Eng. *boistous*; -ness.] Boisterousness. *Used*—

1. Of the wind.

"... the *boysteousnes* of the winde."

Udall: Matthew, ch. xiv.

2. Of persons temporarily or permanently violent.

"... my *boistousnesse*."—*Chaucer: Dreame.*

***bō-ŷt (1), s.** (*Scotch*.) The same as *boat*, Eng. (q. v.) (*Aberd. Reg.*, v. 15.) (*Jamieson*.)

boit-schipping, s. A company belonging to a boat.

"For him and his *boit-schipping* on that ane part, &c. Gif ony of thaim, or ony of their *boitschipping*, war convict, &c."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, v. 16.

bō-i-tŷ-a'-pō, s. [From a Brazilian Indian name.] A venomous serpent found in Brazil.

***bōiy, s.** [Boy.] A boy.

"And blue in a bourde; borwed *boiyes* clothes."

William of Palerne (ed. Skeat), 1705.

***bōk, v. i.** [Bock.] (*Scotch*.)

***bōk (1), s.** [Bock.] (*Scotch*.)

***bok (2), s.** [Book.] (*Chaucer: Canterbury Tales*, 4,472.)

***bok-lered, a.** Book-learned.

"He bede his burnes bogh to that were *bok-lered*."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1551.

***bok (3), s.** [Back.] The back. [BILL (1), s.]

¶ *Bok and bil*: Back and front.

"... and to—hewe the Sarasyus bothe *bok and bil*; here herte blod mad they swete."—*Sir Ferumb*. (ed. Herrtage), 2,654.

***bōk (4), s.** [Etymology doubtful. Is it O. Eng. *bok* = back? Only in plur. (*boks*).] Corner teeth.

"My *boks* are spruning he and bauld."

Maitland: Poems, p. 112. (*Jamieson*.)

bō-kar-dō, †bō-car-dō, s. [A word without obvious meaning, constructed artificially to contain the vowels *o, a*, and again *o*, these being logical symbols. See def.]

I. Generally of the form bokardo:

Logic: The fifth mood of the third figure of syllogisms. A being the universal affirmative, and O the particular negative, bokardo has a particular negative in the major premise, a universal affirmative in the minor one, and the conclusion, if correctly drawn, will also have a particular affirmative. In logical formula some Y's are not X's, every Y is Z, therefore some Z's are not X's; as, not all the kings of the world are really kingly, all doubtless are called so by the courtiers who surround them, but this only shows that in some cases at least the interested statements of courtiers are wholly untrustworthy. Bokardo is sometimes called Dokamo.

II. Of the form bocardo:

Ordinary Language and Topography:

1. *Lit.*: The old north gate of Oxford, England, taken down in 1771. It was sometimes used as a prison. (*Nares*.)

2. *Gen.*: Any prison. [Eng.]

"Was not this [Achab] a seditious fellow? Was he not worthy to be cast in *bocardo* or little-ease?"—*Latimer: Sermons*, fol. 105, C. (*Nares*.)

***boke, s.** [BOOK.] (*Piers the Plowman; Vision*, vii. 85.)

***boke, pret. tense & pa. par.** [BAKE.] (*Wycliffe*.)

bō-kē'ik, s. [From *bo*, a meaningless monosyllable used in playing with children. *Scotch*, &c., *keik* = peep. (BO-PEEP.) In Mod. Scotch the syllables are now often inverted, and it becomes *keik-bo*.] Bo-peep.

"They play *bokelk*, even as I war a skar."

Lindsay: Pink. S. P. R., ii. 148.

***bok'-el-er, *bokelere, s.** [BUCKLER.]

"'Brother,' sayde Gamelyn, 'com a litel ner,
And I wil teche the a play atte *bokeler*.'"

Chaucer: Canterbury Tales; Cook's Tale of Gamelyn, 135-6.

(See also *Prompt. Parv.*)

***bok'-el-ing, s.** [BUCKLING.] (*Chaucer: The Knightes Tale*, 1,645.)

***bok-el-yn, v. t.** [From *bokel* = a buckle, and O. Eng. suff. -yn = Mod. Eng. -ing.]

"*Bokelyn*, or spere wythe bokylle. *Plusculo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bok'-en, s. pl.** Books.

"Thog he ne be lered on no *boken*,
Lauen god and seruen him ay."

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 4, 5.

***bōk'-ēr-ām, s.** [BUCKRAM.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bōk'-ēt, *bōk'-ēt, s.** [BUCKET.] (*Chaucer: The Knightes Tale*, 675.) (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***boks, s. pl.** [BOK, s. (3)]

***bōk'-yll, *bōk'-ülle, s.** [BUCKLE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bol (1), s.** [BOLE.] (*Sir Gawayne*, 766.)

***bol (2), s.** [BULL.] Bull.

"Bot a best that he be, a *bol* other an *oxe*."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1,682.

***bol'-age, s.** [BULLACE.] (*William of Palerne*.)

bō-l-ār-ŷ, a. [Eng. *bole*; -ary. Fr. *bolaire*.] Pertaining to bole; having the qualities of bole. [BOLE, 5.]

"A weak and inanimate kind of loadstone, with a few magnetical lines, but chiefly consisting of a *bolary* and clammy substance."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

***bol'-as (1), s.** [BULLACE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bō-lās (2), s. [In Sp. *bolas*; from the Paraguay Indian language. But compare also Sp. *bolear* . . . = to throw a ball.] [BOLIS.] A kind of missile consisting of a single stone at the end of a rope, two or more stones connected by a rope, or anything similar, one kind or other of which is used by the Patagonians, the Paraguay Indians, and the Spanish and Portuguese inhabitants of South America. In war a Patagonian uses a one-stone *bolas*, hurling the stone at his adversary while retaining the string in his own hand. The Esquimaux *bolas* is made of a number of walrus' teeth at the end of strings knotted together. For the *bolas* of the South Americans of remote European descent, see the example which follows.

"The *bolas*, or balls, are of two kinds: the simplest, which is chiefly used for catching ostriches, consists of two round stones, covered with leather, and united by a thin plaited thong about eight feet long. The other kind differs only in having three balls united by the thongs to a common center. The Gaucho holds the smallest of the three in his hand, and whirles the other two round and round his head; then, taking aim, sends them like chain-shot revolving through the air. The balls no sooner strike any object, than, winding round it, they cross each other, and become firmly hitched. The size and weight of the balls vary according to the purpose for which they are made. When of stone, although not larger than an apple, they are sent with such force as sometimes to break the leg even of a horse. I have seen the balls made of wood, and as large as a turnip, for the sake of catching these animals without injuring them. The balls are sometimes made of iron, and these can be hurled to the greatest distance. The main difficulty in using either *lazo* or *bolas* is to ride so well as to be able, at full speed, and while suddenly turning about, to whirl them so steadily round the head as to take aim; on foot any person would soon learn the art."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. iii., pp. 44, 45.

bōi-bōc'-ēr-ūs, s. [Gr. *bolbos*, Lat. *bulbus* = a certain bulbous plant, a bulb, and *keras*, a horn = bulbous-horned.]

Entom.: A genus of lamellicorn beetles with bulbous antennæ. They belong to the family Geotrupidæ. In India they often fly into the European bungalows in the evening, attracted, like other insects, by the glare of the lamps. At least sixteen species are known.

***bōi-bōn-āc, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

Popul. Bot.: A cruciferous plant, *Lunaria biennis* (*Lyte*). Another name for it is Honesty.

bōld, *bōlde, *bōold, *bōolde, *bāld, *belde, *beald (Eng.), **bāuld** (*Scotch*), *a., adv. & s.* [A. S. *beald*, *bald*, *bold* = bold; Sw. *bald* = proud, haughty, audacious; Icel. *ballr*; Dan. *bald*; O. H. Ger. *pald*; Gothic *balþis* = bold; Dut. *bout*; Fr. *baud*; Prov. *baudos*, *baut*; Ital. *baldo*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Of persons or other responsible beings capable of action:

(1) *In a good sense*: Heroic, brave, gallant, courageous, daring, brave, intrepid, fearless.

"The wicked flee when no man pursueth; but the righteous are *bold* as a lion."—*Proverbs* xxviii. 1.

"Virtue is *bold* and goodness never fearful."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure.

¶ Some Anglo-Saxon proper names have the A. S. *bald* = bold, in them; as, *Baldewin*, *Balduin* = bold in battle, *win* being = a contest, a battle.

(2) *In an indifferent sense*: Confident, not doubting, with regard to a desired result.

"We were *bold* in our God to speak unto you the gospel of God with much contention."—1 *Thess.* ii. 2.

(3) *In a bad sense*:

(a) Bad.

"'Eue,' seide he, at neddre *bold*,

'Quat oget nu that for-bode o-wold.'"

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 323-4.

(b) Stubborn.

"The wex her hertes nithful and *bold*."

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 1,917.

(c) Impudent, rude; full of effrontery.

"*Bolde*, or to homely. *Presumptuosus*, *effrons*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"But in thy prosperity he will be as thyself, and will be *bold* over thy servants."—*Ecclesiasticus* vi. 11.

"... little Callum Beg (he was a *bauld* mischievous callant that) . . ."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiii.

II. Of things:

1. Of an enterprise: Requiring courage for its execution.

"... the flame of *bold* rebellion."

Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV. (Induction.)

2. Of joy or other mental emotion: Vehement, swelling, exuberant.

"The tather—him at this unlook'd-for gift.

A *bolder* transport seizes."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

3. Of figures and expressions in literary composition, of details in painting, architecture, &c.:

(1) *In a good sense*: Executed with spirit; the reverse of tame.

"Catachreses and hyperboles are to be used judiciously, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and shadows in painting, to make the figure *bolder*, and cause it to stand off to sight."—*Dryden*.

"The cathedral church is a very *bold* work, and a masterpiece of Gothic architecture."—*Addison on Italy*.

(2) *In a slightly bad sense*: Overstepping the usual limits; audacious, even to temerity, in conception or execution.

"The figures are *bold* even to temerity."—*Cowley*.

"Which no *bold* tales of gods or monsters swell,

But human passions, such as with us dwell."

Waller.

4. Of a coast or line of cliff: Standing out to the eye; running out into prominence; high and steep, abrupt, or precipitous.

"And mingled with the pine trees blue

On the *bold* cliffs of Ben-venue."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 5.

5. Of type or handwriting: Conspicuous, easily read. "A good, *bold* type."

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *bold*, *fearless*, *intrepid*, and *undaunted*: "*Boldness* is positive; *fearlessness* is negative; we may therefore be *fearless* without being *bold*, or *fearless* through *boldness*. *Fearlessness* is a temporary state; we may be *fearless* of danger at this, or at that time, *fearless* of loss, and the like; *boldness* is a characteristic, it is associated with constant *fearlessness*. *Intrepidity* and *undauntedness* denote a still higher degree of *fearlessness* than *boldness*: *boldness* is confident, it forgets the consequences; *intrepidity* is collected, it sees the danger, and faces it with composure; *undauntedness* is associated with unconquerable firmness and resolution; it is awed by nothing. The *bold* man proceeds on his enterprise with spirit and vivacity; the *intrepid* man calmly advances to the scene of death and destruction; the *undaunted* man keeps his countenance in the season of trial, in the midst of the most terrifying and overwhelming circumstances." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. As adverb: Boldly.

"And he him answered modi and *old*."

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 2,723.

C. As substantive. *Plur. or collective*. (Formed by the omission of a substantive, such as persons, after the adjective.) Daring persons; as, "the *bold*."

D. In special phrases:

¶ To make *bold*: To take the liberty of saying or doing something audacious.

"I will make *bold* to send them."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

"Making so *bold* . . ."—*Ibid.*, *Haplet*, v. 2.

"I durst not make thus *bold* with Ovid . . ."—*Dryden*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāli, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bold-face, boldface, s. A term for an impudent person.

"How now, *boldface!* cries an old trot; sirrah, we eat our own hens, I'd have you know; what you eat you steal."—*L'Estrange*.

bold-faced, a. Of a bold face; generally in a bad sense; impudent, shameless.

"The other would be said nay, after a little argumentation, and somewhat else; but this *bold-faced* Shame would never have done."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

bold-following, a. [Eng. *bold*; *following*.] Poetical for "boldly following."

"And faced grim Danger's loudest roar,
Bold-following where your fathers led!"

Burns: Address to Edinburgh.

bold-spirited, a. Of a bold spirit; courageous, daring, valiant, brave. (*Scott*.)

***bold, s.** [A. S. & O. Fries. *bold*=a house.] A house.

"Hæh *bold* hi makede."—*Layamon*, 7,094.

***bold, *bolde, v. t.** [From *bold, a.* (q. v.)] To render bold. [BOLDEN.]

"Pallas *bolds* the Greeks."

A. Hall: Transl. of Iliad, iv. (1581.)

***bölde-lých (ch guttural), adv.** [BOLDLY.] (*Chaucer: Canterbury Tales*, 711.)

böl'-den (1) (Eng.), *böl'-dīn, *böl'-dýn, v. t. [From *bold, a.*, and suff. *-en*=to make bold.] To render bold.

"Now *embolden* is the word employed.

"... being *boldened* with these present abilities to say more, ..."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*.

"I am much too venturesome
In tempting of your patience; but am *bolden'd*
Under your promised pardon."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

***böl'-den, (2), v. i.** [Cf. O. Eng. *bolnyn*=to swell.] To swell threateningly.

"The wyndis welteris the se continually:
The huge wallis *boldynnis* apoun loft."

Douglas: Virgil, 74, 8.

†böl'-dēr, s. [BOULDER.]

***bold-hede, s.** [From *bold, a.*, and *hede*=hood=state.] Boldness.

"I fallen is al his *boldhede*."

Owl and Nightingale, 514.

böld'-lý, *bölde-lý, *bölde-lých (ch guttural) (Eng.), *bäuld'-lie (Scotch), adv. [Eng. *bold*; *-ly*. In A. S. *bealdlice, baldlice*.]

1. In a good or in an indifferent sense: In a bold manner, daringly, audaciously, courageously, valiantly, bravely.

"Than may he *boldely* bere up his heed."

Chaucer: Canterbury Tales, 9,232.

"... and the secret bounds
Of jealous Abyssinia *boldly* pierce."

Thomson: Summer.

2. In a bad sense: Impudently, with effrontery.

"For half so *boldely* can ther no man
Swere and lye as a woman can."

Chaucer: Canterbury Tales, 5,809, 5,810.

"*Boldely*, or malapertly. *Effronter*, C. F. *presumptuose*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

böld'-næss, *bölde'-næss (Eng.), bäuld'-næss, *bäuld'-næss (Scotch), s. [Eng. *bold*; *-ness*.] The quality of being bold. Specially—

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of persons:

(1) In a good or in an indifferent sense:

(a) Physical or moral courage, bravery, spirit, daring, intrepidity.

"... that in nothing I shall be ashamed, but that with all *boldness*, as always, so now also, Christ shall be magnified in my body, whether it be by life or by death."—*Phil.* i. 20.

(b) Freedom, liberty of speech or action.

"Great is my *boldness* of speech toward you, great is my glorying of you."—2 Cor. vii. 4.

(c) Confidence in God.

"Having therefore, brethren, *boldness* to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus."—*Hebrews* x. 19.

(d) Self-assurance, freedom from bashfulness.

"Wonderful is the case of *boldness* in civil business; what first? *Boldness*. What second and third? *Boldness*. And yet *boldness* is a child of ignorance and baseness, far inferior to other parts."—*Bacon*.

(2) In a bad sense: Hardihood, shameless audacity or impudence.

"*Boldnesse*, or homelynesse (to-homlynes, K.) *Presumptio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Of things:

(1) Of an enterprise: Necessitating courage, the offspring of courage.

(2) Of figures in composition, painting, sculpture, &c.: The offspring of bold conceptions.

"The *boldness* of the figures is to be hidden sometimes by the address of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind."—*Dryden*.

II. Mental Phil.: For definition, see example.

"*Boldness* is the power to speak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder."—*Locke*.

bôle (1), bōal, s. [Etymology doubtful.]

1. A square aperture in the wall of a house for holding small articles; a small press, generally without a door.

"That done, he says, 'Now, now, 'tis done,
And in the *boal* beside the lum;
Now set the board, good wife, gae ben,
Bring from yon *boal* a roasted hen.'"

Ramsay: Poems, ii. 526.

2. A perforation through the wall of a house for occasionally giving air or light, usually with a wooden shutter instead of a pane of glass; a window with blinds of wood, with one small pane of glass in the middle, instead of a casement. (*Jamieson*.)

"'Open the *bole*,' said the old woman, firmly and hastily, to her daughter-in-law; 'open the *bole* wi' speed, that I may see if this be the right Lord Geraldine.'"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxii.

¶ A perforation in the wall of a barn is called a barn-bole.

***bole (2), s.** [BULL.] [*Chaucer: Boethius* (ed. Morris), p. 148, line 4,274.] (*Fordun*, ii. 376.)

bôle (3), s. [Icel. *bolr*; Dan. *bul*; Sw. *bål*=trunk of a man's body.] The round stem of a tree.

"By *bole* of this brode tre we hyde the here."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 622.

"At thy firmest age

Thou hadst within thy *bole* solid contents,
That might have ribb'd the sides and plank'd the deck
Of some flagg'd admiral."

Couper: Yardley Oak.

***bole (4), s.** [BOLL.] (*Mortimer*.)

bôle (5), s. [In Fr. *bol*; Mod. Lat. *bolus*; from Gr. *bōlos*=a clod or lump of earth.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The kind of clay described under II. *Min*.

†2. A bolus, a dose. [BOLUS.]

II. *Min.* Of the forms *bole* and *bolus*: A brownish, yellowish, or reddish colored unctuous clay. It contains more or less oxide of iron, which is the coloring matter in it; there is besides about twenty-four per cent of water. Dana ranks it as a variety of Halloysite, but considers that some of the specimens belong to other varieties.

***bole-armoniac, *bole armoniak, *bole armoniack, *bole armenie, *bole armeny, *bol Armenian, s.**

Min.: An astringent earth brought from Armenia. It was sometimes called Armenian earth. It was used as an antidote to poison and for stanching of blood, &c.

"As *bole armoniak*, verdigrees, boras."

Chaucer: C. T. (ed. Skeat), *The Chan. Yems. Tale*, 790.

***boleax, *bulax, s.** [O. Icel. *boloxi*.] A poleaxe.

"Two *boleaxys* grete and longe."—*Octonian*, 1,039.

bō-lēc'-tion, s. [BALECTION.]

bolection-moldings, s.

Joinery: Moldings surrounding the panels of a door, gate, &c., and which project beyond its general face.

***bō-lēn, pa. par. of bolge.** [TO-BOLLEN, BOLGE, BULGE.]

böl'-ēr-ō, s. [Sp. *bolero, bolera*; from *bola*=ball.]

1. A favorite dance in Spain. It is lively, in triple time, and slower than the fandango.

2. The air to which it is danced.

böl'-ēt'-ic, a. [Fr. *bolétique*; from *boletus* (q. v.).] Pertaining to, existing in or derived from *boletus*, a genus of fungi.

boletic-acid, s. [Fr. *acide bolétique*.]

Chem.: An acid discovered by Braconnot in the juice of *Boletus fomentarius*, v. *pseudo igniaris*. It has since been shown by Bolley and Dessaignes to be identical with fumaric acid (q. v.).

böl'-ē-tō'-bī-ūs, s. [From Lat. *boletus*, and Gr. *bios*=life, course of life.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles belonging to the section Brachelytra and the family Tachyporidae. The species are active little insects which live in decaying *boleti* and other fungi.

böl'-ē-tūs, s. [In Sp., Port. & Ital. *boletto*; Lat. *boletus*; Gr. *bolitēs*=a kind of fungus; *bōlos*=a clod or clump of earth.]

Bot.: A genus of fungi belonging to the order Hymenomycetæ or Agaricallæ. It may be distinguished at a glance from *Agaricus*, by having the under-surface of the cap or "pileus" full of pores in place of its being divided in a radiated manner, as *Agaricus* is, into lamellæ or gills. Several species, *Boletus edulis*, *B. granulosus* and *B. subtomentosus*, are eatable. Other species are poisonous. They grow on the ground or on the trunks of old trees.

***boley, *bolye, *buala, s.** [Ir. *buailli, buailidh*=an ox-stall, a cow-house, a dairy (*O'Reilly*).] A place situated in a grassy hollow, inclosed by man, in which to put cattle in the spring and summer months, while they are on the mountain pastures; a place which insures safety. (*Henry Kinahan: In the Athenæum*, No. 2,167, May 8, 1869.)

"... to keepe theyr cattell, and to live themselves the most part of the yeare in *boleyes*, pasturing upon the mountayn, and wast wild places."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

***bolge (pa. par. bolen, bollen), v. i.** [BULGE.]

***böl'-i'-mōnge, s.** [BULLIMONG.]

böl'-is (pl. bōl'-i'-dēs), s. [Lat. *bolis*, from Gr. *bolis*=anything thrown, a missile, a javelin, ... a flash of lightning.]

Meteor.: A fire-ball dashing through the air, followed by a train of light.

"*Bolis* is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Aristotle calls it *capra*. There have often been immense balls of this kind."—*Muschenbroech*.

"They explode in small fragments as *bolides* and fire-balls have been observed to do."—*Proctor: Other Worlds*, &c., ch. ix., p. 192.

bō-liv'-i'-an-ite, s. [In Ger. *bolivian*, from *Bolivia*, or Upper Peru, a South American republic situated between lat. 10° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30' and 70° 10' N.]

Min.: A mineral resembling Stibnite. It occurs rhombic, in prisms and tufts, sometimes finely columnar. T. Richter considers it an antimonial sulphide of silver. (*Dana*.)

***bolke (1), s.** [A. S. *balca*=a heap, a ridge.] A heap.

"*Bolke*, or hepe. *Cumulus, acervus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bolke (2), *bolk, s.** [From *bolcyn*, v. (q. v.)] A belch.

***bol-kyn, v. i. & t.** [A. S. *bealcian, bealcettan*=to belch.] [BELCH, v.]

***bol-kyng, *bul-kyng, pr. par., a. & s.** [BOLKYN.]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Belching, eructation.

"*Bolkyng, or bulkyng. Oresis, eructuacio*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***boll (1), s.** [From Dut. *bol*=a globe.] BALL, BOLL, BOWL, &c.] A head, a rounded top.

"He wyll nocht want ane *boll* of beir."

Sir David Lyndsay, bk. iii., 4,694.

böll (2), s. [In Wel. (but from Eng.) *bul, bulion*=the seed-vessel of some plants, the hull; N. and M. H. Ger. *bolle*=a seed-vessel of flax.] [BOLN.] The "pod" or globular capsule of a plant, specially of flax.

***böll (3), *bolle, bole, s.** [A. S. & O. Fries, *bolla*=a bowl.]

I. Ordinary Language: A bowl, specially a wooden one.

"And brought eek with yow a *bolle* or a paune."

Chaucer: C. T. (ed. Skeat), *The Chan. Yem. Tale*, 1,210.

II. Weights and Measures:

1. As a measure: [In Gael. *bolla*=(1) a net or anchor-buoy, (2) a measure of capacity, as "*bolla mine*"=a boll of meal, "*bolla buntata*"=a boll of potatoes (*McAlpine: Gael. Dict.*). But the Gael. *bolla* is simply the O. Eng. *boll*=a bowl, and is in this case=a bowlful.]

* (1) Originally: A bowlful, a bushel.

"He sent thre *bolles* to cartage."

Barbour (ed. Skeat); *Bruce*, bk. iii., 211.

2. As a weight: A boll of meal, 140 pounds avoirdupois. [Eng.]

***böll (4), s.** [BOWL.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

Böl'-land-ist, a. & s. [From *Bolland*, a Jesuit; see def.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to Bolland, a Jesuit of Tillemont, in Flanders, who commenced a large work, the *Acta Sanctorum*, of which vol. I. was published in 1643. Five more were issued during his lifetime. After his death, in 1665, the work was continued by Henschen, a Jesuit of Antwerp, who died in 1682, and Papebroch, also an Antwerp Jesuit, who died in 1714.

B. As substantive (pl. *Bollandists*): The continuators of Bolland's *Acta Sanctorum*, which the original author did not live to finish. [A.]

"... very much the larger portion of the marvels in the vast volumes of the *Bollandists*, have melted away into the dim page of legend, ..."—*Milman: Hist. Jews*, vol. i.

böl'-lard, s. & a. [Probably from *bole*=the stem of a tree.] [BOLE (3).]

A. As substantive:

Nautical:

1. A large post or bitt on a wharf, dock or on ship-board, for the attachment of a hawser or warp, in towing, docking or warping.

böll, böy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -ciouş, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beş, deş.

2. *Often in the Pl. (Bollards):* A rundle in the bow of a whale-boat, around which the line runs in veering; called also **LOGGERHEAD**.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to a bollard in either of the two senses of the substantive. (See the compound.)

bollard-timber, s.

Shipwrighting: A timber, one on each side of the bowsprit near the heel, to secure it laterally; a knighthead.

*bölle, s. [A. S. *bolla*=any round vessel, cup, pot, bowl or measure; Icel. *bolli*.] [BOWL.] A bowl.

"Thagh hit be bot a bassyn, a bolle, other a scole, A dysche other a dobler that dryghtyn onez serued." *Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1,145-6.

†bölled, a. [From *boll* (2), s. (q. v.)]

1. Gen.: Swelled.

2. Specially:

(1) *Of a flower:* Having the petals of the corolla unfolded. In the subjoined example *bölled* is the rendering not of a Heb. adjective, but of a Heb. noun, *gibeol*=either the calyx or the corolla of a flower. The literal rendering is: "for the wheat was on ear (= in ear) and the flax a corolla (*i. e.*, possessed a corolla unfolded)."

(2) *Of sculptures:* Embossed.

"Pinacles pyght ther apert that profert bitwene, And al bōlled abof with braunches & leues." *Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1,463-4.

*böl'-len (1), v. t. [BOLL.]

*böl'-lën (2), v. t. [From Dut. *ballen*=to beat to death.] To beat to death.

"And that samyn tyme he take schir James Stewart the lord of Lornis brother, & William Stewart, & put thaim in pittis, and bollit thaim."—*Addictoun of Scot. Corniklis*, p. 3.

*böl'-lën, *bol'-lun, pa. par. [BOLGE, BULGE.] Bulged, swollen. (*Chaucer*.) (*Wycliffe* (Purvey), 2 *Timothy*, iii. 4.)

*böl'-lët, s. [BULLET.] (*Spenser: Fairy Queen*, I. vii. 13.)

*böl'-lîng (1), s. [From *bollen*, pa. par. of *bolge*.] [BOLLEN, BOLGE, BULGE.] Swelling. (*Piers Plowman: Visions*, vi. 218, vii. 204.)

*böl'-lîng (2), s. [From *bole* (3) (q. v.). Or *polling*, pr. par. of *pole*=to remove the poll or head, to clip, to lop.] [POLL.] A pollard tree, a tree with its top and its branches cut off. (Often in the plural.)

*bol'-lît, pa. par. [BOLLEN.]

*bol'-lynge, pr. par., a. & s. [BOILING.]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive: Boiling; ebullition.

"Bollynge owere as pottys plawyn. *Ebullicio*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*bölme, s. [BOOM.] (*Doug.: Virgil*, 134, 30.)

boln, *bolne, v. i. [Icel. *bolgja*; Sw. *bulna*=to swell; Dan. *bolne*, *bulne*.] To swell.

"... and blossomez bolne to blowe."

Gaw. and the Green Knight, 512.

*bol-nande, pr. par. [BOLNIN.]

*bolne, pa. par. [BOLLEN.]

"Whom cold winter all bolne hid vnder ground." *Surrey: Æneid*, bk., ii. 616.

*bol'-nit, *boln'-yd, pa. par. [BOLNIN.]

"*Bolnyd. Tmidus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*bol'-nyn, v. i. [Dut. *bolne*=to swell.] To swell.

"*Bolnyn. Tumeo, turgeo, tumesco*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*bol'-nyng, *bol'-nynge, *bol-nande, pr. par., a. & s. [BOLN, BOLNIN.]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"As for bobaunce and bost and bolnande pryde."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (Morris); *Cleanness*, 179.

C. As substantive: Tumefaction, swelling; a tumor. (*Ltt. & fig.*)

bō'-lō, s. [Filipino name.] A large dagger-like knife, used by the Filipinos as a war-weapon.

bolo-man, s. A man who uses a bolo.

Bō-lōgn'-a (pronounced Bō-lōn'-ya or Bō-lō'-nā), s. & a. [Ital. *Bologna*.]

A. As substantive: A city of Italy, in lat. 44° 30' N., long. 11° 21' E. It was anciently called Felsina, and subsequently Bononia.

B. As adjective: Made at Bologna; found at Bologna. (See the subjoined compounds.)

Bologna-phials, s.

Glass Manuf.: A small unannealed vessel of glass, open at the upper end and rounded at the bottom end, which is thick. It will withstand a moderate

blow on the bottom, but is cracked by dropping into it a small, angular piece of flint. It is an example of the inherent strain and unstable static condition incident to unannealed glass.

Bologna-phosphorus, s. A composition made by powdering Bologna-stone and uniting it into sticks with gum.

Bologna-sausage, s. [Ital. *salsiccia di Bologna*.] A large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork suet, chopped fine and inclosed in a skin.

Bologna-stone, Bologna stone, s.

Min.: A variety of Barytes, or, to use Dana's term, Barite (q. v.). It is a globular, radiated mineral, often of a reddish-gray color, found at Mount Paterno, near Bologna. Heated with charcoal, it is phosphorescent. [BOLOGNA-PHOSPHORUS.]

Bō-lōgn'-ī-an (g silent), a. [From *Bologna*, and Eng. suff. -an.] Pertaining to Bologna; found at Bologna.

Bolognian-spar, s.

Min.: The same as Bologna-stone (q. v.).

Bolognian-stone, s. [BOLOGNA-STONE.]

bō-lōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. *bolē*=a ray, and *metron*=measure.] An instrument for electrically measuring small differences of radiant heat, used in spectroscopy for exploring invisible parts of the spectrum.

böl'-ōph'-ēr-ite, s. [In Ger. *bolopherit*; from Gr. *bōlos*=a clod, a lump of earth, a lump of anything; *phērō*=to bear; and -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).

Min.: The same as Hendenbergite (q. v.).

böl'-stēr, *böl'-stār, *böl'-stīr, *böl'-stȳr, s. & a. [A. S. *bolster*=a bolster, a pillow; Sw. *bolster*=a bed; Dan. *bolster*=a bed-ticking; Icel. *bolstr*=a bolster; (N. H.) Ger. *polster*; O. H. Ger. *bolstar*, *polstar*. In Dut. there is *bolster*, but it is=a hull, a husk, a cod, a shell.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Something laid along the end of a bed to raise and support the head; a pillow. The name is generally limited to that particular pillow which is longer and more cylindrical than the others, and is placed beneath them.

"... and put a pillow of goats' hair for his bolster, and covered it with a cloth."—1 *Samuel* xix. 13.

2. Any substitute for such an article of bed equipment.

"And here I'll fling the pillow, there the bolster, This way the coverlets, another way the sheets." *Shakesp.*

3. Anything designed as a support to any other part of the bodily frame, or to fill up any vacancy. (*Swift*.)

4. A pad or compress to be laid upon a wound.

"The bandage is the girt, which hath a bolster in the middle, and the ends tacked firmly together."—*Wiseman*.

II. Technically:

1. *Vehicles:* The transverse bar over the axle of a wagon, which supports the bed, and into which are framed the standards which secure the bed laterally.

2. *Machinery:*

(1) A bed-tool in a punching-machine. The perforated part on which a plate rests when the punch drives out the bur or planchet. It has an opening of the same size and shape as the punch itself.

(2) A perforated block of wood on which sheet-metal is laid for punching.

(3) The spindle-bearing in the rail of a spinning-frame. It forms a sleeve-bearing for the vertical spindle some distance above the lower bearing, which is called the step.

(4) The part of a mill in which the axle-tree moves. (*Jamieson*.)

3. *Music:* The raised ridge which holds the tuning-pins of a piano; the pin-block.

4. *Nautical:*

(1) A piece of timber adjoining the hawse-hole, to prevent the chafing of the hawser against the cheeks of a ship's bow.

(2) A cushion within the collar of a stay, to keep it from chafing on the mast.

(3) A piece of wood or roll of canvas, upon which a rope rests, to keep it from chafing something or to give it a proper bearing.

5. *Carpentry:*

(1) A horizontal cap-piece laid upon the top of a post or pillar, to shorten the bearing of the beam of a string-piece above.

(2) One of the transverse pieces of an arch centering, running from rib to rib and supporting the vousoirs.

6. *Saddlery:* A padded ridge on a saddle.

"The bolsters of a saddle are those parts raised upon the bows, to hold the rider's thigh."—*Far. Dictionary*.

7. *Ordinance:* A block of wood fixed on the stock of a siege-gun carriage, on which the breech of the piece rests when it is shifted backward for transportation.

8. *Railroad Engineering:* The principal cross-beam of a railroad truck or car body.

9. *Civil Engineering:* The resting-place of a truss-bridge on its pier or abutment.

10. *Cutlery:*

(1) The shoulder of such instruments and tools as knives, chisels, &c., at the junction of the tang with the blade or the shank, as the case may be.

(2) A metallic plate on the end of a pocket-knife handle.

B. As adjective: In any way pertaining to a bolster in some one of the senses given under A.

bolster-case, s. A case to hold a bolster.

bolster-plate, s.

Vehicles: An iron plate on the under side of the bolster, to diminish the wear caused by its friction on the axle.

böl'-stēr, *böl'-stre, v. t. & i. [From *bolster*, s. (q. v.) In Ger. *bolstern*, *polstern*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To support the head with a bolster.

(2) To support any part of the frame, or fill up a vacancy in the dress.

"Three pair of stays bolstered below the left shoulder."—*Tatler*, No. 245.

2. *Fig. Of things not material:* To support, to keep from falling or collapsing. (*Contemptuously*.)

"We may be made wiser by the public persuasions grafted in men's minds, so they be used to further the truth, not to bolster error."—*Hooker*.

II. Med.: To hold wounds together with a compress.

"The practice of bolstering the cheeks forward does little service to the wound, and is very uneasy to the patient."—*Sharp*.

B. Intrans.: To make a bolster by lying one under the other.

"Damn them then, If ever mortal eyes do see them bolster More than their own!"

Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

C. In compounds or special phrases:

*1. *To bolster out:* To prevent from overturning or collapsing. (*Contemptuously*.)

"The lawyer sets his tongue to sale for the bolstering out of unjust causes."—*Hakewill*.

2. *To bolster up:* To support, to prevent from falling. (*Contemptuously*.)

"It was the way of many to bolster up their crazy doating consciences with confidences."—*South*.

böl'-stēred, pa. par. & a. [BOLSTER, v.]

1. *As participial adjective:* Supported, sustained, held up.

2. Swelled out.

†böl'-stēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *bolster*; -er.] A person who, or a thing which supports the head, any other portion of the bodily frame, or anything material or immaterial.

"That which is commonly reported of great robberies, may fitly serve to satisfy the bolsterers of such lewdness."—*Bp. Bancroft: Dangerous Positions*, iv. 12.

böl'-stēr-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [BOLSTER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive: The act of supporting; the state of being supported.

"Crooked and unequal bodies are made to meet, without a miracle, by some iron bodies, or some benign bolsterings."—*Bp. Taylor: Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 60.

*bol'-straught, a. [From A. S. *bælg*=the belly, and *streccan*=to stretch.] Prostrate, stretched on the belly.

"... and braid him down be the brest bolstraught to the erthe."—*William of Palerne*, 1,852.

bōlt (1), *bölte, s., a. & adv. [From A. S. *bolt*=a catapult; Dan. *balt*=a bolt, a peg; Dut. *bout*=a bolt, a pin; N. H. Ger. *bolzen*, *bolz*=a bolt; M. H. Ger. *bolz*; O. H. Ger. *bolz*, *polz*=a bolt, an arrow; Bret. *bolit*. Skeat thinks that the reference is to the roundness of what is designated a bolt. (Def. A., 1.)]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Properly:* A kind of arrow with a round bob at the end of it; any arrow. [BRD-BOLT.]

(1) *Literally:* In the foregoing sense.

(2) *Figuratively:* Anything capable of inflicting a mental wound.

"Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell: It fell upon a little western flower."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

¶ *To make a bolt upon anything:* To take the risk of anything.

"I'll make a shaft or a bolt on't."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 4.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wēre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. A "thunderbolt."

"As the bolt bursts on high
From the black cloud that bound it."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 12.

3. The bar of a door.

"'Tis not in thee to oppose the bolt
Against my coming in."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

4. Iron to fasten chains; chains, fetters.

"Away with him to prison! lay bolts enough upon him."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Mach.*: A stout metallic pin employed for holding objects together, frequently screw-headed at one end to receive a nut. There are two principal classes of bolts: those which are intended for permanently fastening objects together, and movable bolts, such as lock, sash, door and gate bolts.

2. *Locksmithing*: That portion of a lock which is protruded beyond or retracted within the case or boxing by the action of the key, and which engages with the keeper or jamb to form a fastening. The thick protruding portion is the bolt-head, and the flat part within the lock is the bolt-plate.

3. *Houshold Hardware*: A movable bar protruded or retracted by hand to fasten or release a door, gate, window-sash, &c.

4. *Wood-working*:

(1) A rough block from which articles are to be made; as, a bolt for riving into shingles, spokes, &c.

(2) A number of boards adhering together by the stub-shot.

5. *Fabric*: A piece or roll of cloth; a long narrow piece of silk or stuff.

6. *Naut.*: The iron rod beneath a yard, to which a square sail is attached.

Ordnance: An elongated solid projectile for rifled cannon, as the Whitworth and Armstrong guns.

8. *Bookbinding*: The fold in the fore-edge and head of a folded sheet.

9. *O. Botany*:

(1) A "buttercup;" any species of *Ranunculus*. (*Prior.*)

(2) The Mountain Globe-flower, *Trollius Europæus*. (*Ger. Appendix.*)

B. As adjective: Designed for a bolt; operating on a bolt; in any way pertaining or relating to a bolt. (See the compounds which follow.)

C. As adverb: As a bolt (in the phrase which follows).

Bolt-upright: "Upright" as an arrow, or a bar of iron; unbendingly. [**BOLT-UPRIGHT.**]

bolt-auger, s. An auger used by shipwrights in sinking holes for bolts.

***bolt-bag, s.** A quiver.

"His arrow sheaves they heard, and rattling noise of bolt-bag fire."—*Phaer: Virgil, bk. ix.*

bolt-boat, s. A strong boat for a rough sea.

bolt-chisel, s.

Mach.: A cold chisel for cutting off the extra length of a bolt; a cross-cut chisel; a deep chisel with a narrow edge.

bolt-cutter, s.

Machinery:

(1) A tool for cutting off bolts. It usually consists of a sleeve with a radial cutter setting inwardly, and rotated around the bolt to be cut by means of a handle.

(2) A machine for cutting the thread on bolts.

bolt-extractor, s. A tool or implement for extracting bolts by a lifting force.

bolt-feeder, s.

Milling: A device for regulating the rate of passage of the meal to the flour-bolt.

***bolt-foot, s.** A club-footed person.

"Auld Boltfoot rides into the rear."—*Scott.*

bolt-head (1), *bolt-hed, s. The tip or head of bolt or arrow.

"Hec cuspis, a bolt-hed."—*Wright: Vocab, p. 278.*

bolt-head (2), bolthead, s.

Glass Manuf.: A long glass mattress or receiver with a straight neck.

"This spirit abounds in salt, which may be separated by putting the liquor into a bolthead with a long narrow neck."—*Boyle.*

bolt-header, s.

Mach.: A machine for swagging down the end of a bolt-blank to form a head; the form of this depends upon that of the die.

bolt-making, a. Making, or designed for making, bolts.

Bolt-making machine: A machine in which bolts are threaded and headed, though this is usually done in separate machines, as the threading is done by cutters on the cold iron; heading by swaging upon the end of the hot blank. [**BOLT-HEADER, BOLT-THREADER.**]

bolt-rope, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

Naut.: A rope around the margin of a sail to strengthen it.

B. As adjective: Designed for, or in any way pertaining or relating to a, bolt-rope (See the example which follows.)

Bolt-rope needle:

Naut.: A strong needle for sewing a sail to its bolt-rope.

bolt-sawing, a. A word used only in the compound which follows.

Bolt-sawing machine:

Wood-working: A machine for sawing superfluous wood, such as corners, from stuff to be turned. It has an iron carriage with centers, between which the work is chucked while being fed to the circular saw.

bolt-screwing, a. A word used only in the compound which follows.

Bolt-screwing machine: A machine for cutting screw-threads on bolts, by fixing the bolt-head to a revolving chuck, and causing the end which it is required to screw to enter a set of dies, which advance as the bolt revolves. A bolt-threader.

bolt-strake, s.

Ship-building: That strake or wale through which the beam-fastenings pass.

bolt-threader, s.

Mach.: A machine for cutting screw-threads on bolts.

bolt-upright, bolt upright, adv. [From *bolt*, adv. (q. v.), and *upright*.]

1. *In a strict sense*: Straight as an arrow, and erect. *Used*—

(1) *Of persons*:

"As I stood bolt upright upon one end, . . ."—*Addison.*

†(2) *Of things*:

"Brush iron, native or from the mine, consisteth of long strise, about the thickness of a small knitting needle, bolt upright like the bristles of a stiff brush."—*Grew.*

2. *More loosely*: Straight as an arrow but prostrate. (*Chaucer: Canterbury Tales, 4,263.*)

bōlt (2), s. [From *bolt* (2), v., or *bolter*, s.]

Milling: A sieve of very fine stuff, for separating the bran and coarser particles from flour. [**BOLT (2), v., FLOUR-BOLT.**]

bōlt (1), v. t. & i. [From *bolt*, s. (q. v.)]

A. Transitive:

1. *Literally (of things material)*:

1. To shut or fasten by means of a literal bolt. (Used of a gate or door, or anything similar.)

2. To pin together, to fasten, though not by means of a literal bolt.

"That I could reach the axle, where the pins are
Which bolt this frame, that I might pull them out!"
Ben Jonson.

*3. To support by iron bands.

". . . or bolted with yrne."

Piers Plowman Vis., vi. 138.

4. To put fetters upon a person.

II. Figuratively:

1. *Of things material*: To swallow the food without chewing it.

"Some hawks and owls bolt their prey whole, and after an interval of from twelve to twenty hours disgorge pellets."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xi., p. 362.

2. *Of things immaterial*:

(1) To fetter, to confine, to prevent progress.

"To do that thing that ends all other deeds;
Which shackles accidents, and bolts up change."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

(2) To blurt out, to throw out precipitately.

"I hate when vice can bolt her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to check her pride."
Milton: Comus, 760, 761.

(3) To cause to start; as, to bolt a rabbit, &c.

B. Intransitive:

1. To start suddenly forward, aside, or in any direction, as if a bolt were unexpectedly withdrawn. *Used*—

(1) *Of a horse, springing off suddenly.*

"He bolted, sprung and reared amain."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 12.

(2) *Of any other animal than a horse.*

"As the house was all in a flame, out bolts a mouse from the ruins, to save herself."—*L'Estrange.*

(3) *Of a man.*

(a) *Literally*:

"They erected a fort, and from thence they bolted like beasts of the forest."—*Bacon.*

(b) *Figuratively*:

"I have reflected on those men who from time to time have shot themselves into the world. I have seen many successions of them; some bolting out upon the stage with vast applause, and others hissed off."—*Dryden.*

(c) *U. S. Politics*: To suddenly abandon or refuse to support the nominee of one's party, especially where the person so refusing was a member of the nominating convention.

bōlt (2), *bōult, v. t. [*O. Fr. buttel*=a bolting sieve; *butler*=a bolter or sieve (*Kelham*); *buleter*, *bluter* (*Mahn*); Low Lat. *buleto*; (N. H.) Ger. *beutel*=to bolt or sift; M. H. Ger. *biuteln*.] [**BOLTER (2), s.**]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To separate the coarser from the finer particles of anything; *spec.* thus to separate bran from flour by means of a bolter, or in any other way.

"Saying, he now had bouted all the flour."

Spenser: Fairy Queen, II. iv. 24.

"The fann'd snow,

That's bolted by the northern blast twice o'er."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

2. *Fig.*: To examine by sifting, used, *spec.*, of the search after truth. Often followed by *out*.

"It would be well bolted out, whether great refractions may not be made upon reflections, as upon direct beams."
—*Bacon.*

II. Law: To discuss or argue cases privately for the sake of improvement in one's knowledge and skill in the law.

"The judge, or jury, or parties, or the counsel, or attorneys, propounding questions, beats and bolts out the truth much better than when the witness delivers only a formal series."—*Hale.*

bōlt'-ant, particip. adj. [**BOLTING.**]

Her.: Springing forward. (Used of a hare or rabbit.)

***bōlte, s.** [From *bolt*, *boult*, v.]

O. Law: A moot. (*Stowe: Sur. of London, p. 59.*)

bōlt'-ēd, pa. par. [**BOLT (1), v.**]

"At evening, till at length the freezing blast

That sweeps the bolted shutter, summons home

The recollected powers; . . ."
Cowper: Task, bk. iv.

†**bol-tel, s.** [**BOULTINE, BOWTEL.**]

In Architect.: A name given to a convex molding, such as an ovolo. (*Gwilt.*)

†**bōlt'-ēr (1), s.** [From *bolt* (1), v.] One who suddenly breaks away from his party. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

¶ More common in America than here.

bōlt'-ēr (2), s. [From *bolt* (2), v. In Fr. *bluteau*, *blutoir*; Ger. *beutel*=a bolter, a bolter-bag; Low Lat. *bultellus*, *buletellum*, *buletellus*.] [**BOLT (2), v.**]

1. A sieve to separate the finer from the coarser particles of anything; *spec.*, an instrument to separate meal from bran and husks.

(1) *Literally*: In the foregoing sense.

"Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers' wives, and they have made bolters of them."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 3.*

(2) *Figuratively*: A kind of net.

"These hakes, and divers others of the forecited, are taken with threads, and some of them with the bolter, which is a speller of a bigger size."—*Carew.*

2. A mental apparatus for sifting opinions, testing character, &c.

3. One who refuses to support the nominee of his political party, especially the nominee of a convention of which he was a member.

†**bōlt'-ēred, a.** [Eng. *bolter*; -ed.] Clotted. Only in compos. in the word *blood-boltered*=clotted with blood. [**BLOOD-BOLTERED.**]

bōlt'-īng (1), pr. par., a. & s. [**BOLT (1), v.**]

A. As present participle and adjective:

1. *Ordinary Language*: (See the verb).

2. *Her.*: The same as *boliant* (q. v.).

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of fastening with a bolt.

2. The act of starting off suddenly.

bōlt'-īng (2), pr. par., a. & s. [**BOLT (2), v.**]

A. & B. As present participle & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of sifting.

"In the bolting and sifting of fourteen years of power and favor, all that came out could not be pure meal."—*Wotton.*

2. *Law*: Private arguing of cases for legal practice, in a less formal way than is done in moots.

bolting-chest, s. The inclosure or case of a flouring-bolt.

bolting-cloth, s. Cloth of hair or other substance with meshes of various sizes for sieves.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

omit from the extremity of their abdomen a discharge of acrid smoke or vapor of pungent odor, and attended by a perceptible report. The best known species is *Brachinus crepitans*.

bõm-bard'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BOMBARD, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & participial adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act or operation of attacking with bombs.

"... to the present perfection of gunnery, cannon-eering, bombarding, mining, &c."—*Burke: A Vindication of Natural Society.*

bõm-bar-dî'-nõ, *s.* [Ital. *bombardino*, dimin. of *bombardo* (q. v.).]

Music: A small bombardo.

bõm-bard'-mënt, *s.* [Fr. & Dan. *bombardement*; Port. *bombardamento*; Ital. *bombardamento*.] An attack made upon a fortified place or open city by throwing bombs into it.

"The project of carrying the fort of Kalanga by assault was now relinquished, and recourse was had to a bombardment."—*Wilson: Hist. Brit. India*, ii. 28.

bõm-bar'-dõ, *s.* [Ital. *bombardo*.]

Music: A mediæval wind instrument, a large and coarse species of oboe, and the forerunner of the oboes of smaller and finer make. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

bõm-bar'-dõn, *s.* [From Ital. *bombardo* (?).]

Music: A brass instrument not unlike an ophicleide in tone.

***bõm'-bāse**, ***bām'-bāse**, *s.* [BOMBAST.] Cotton. (*Langham: Garden of Health*.) (*Salluste du Bar-tas*.)

bõm'-ba-şin, *s. & a.* [BOMBASIN.]

bõm'-bāst, *s. & a.* [In Ger. *bombast*. Cognate with Lat. *bombyx*, in the sense of cotton.] [BOM-BYX.]

A. As substantive:

1. The cotton plant.

"Bombast, the cotton-plant growing in Asia."—*Phillips: The New World of Words*.

*2. The cotton wadding with which garments of the Elizabethan period were wont to be stuffed and lined.

"Certain I am there was never any kind of apparel ever invented that could more disproportion the body of man than these doublets, stuffed with four, five, or six pounds of bombast at the least."—*Stubbes: The Anat. of Abuses*, p. 23. (*Trench*.)

3. Inflated speech, fustian; high-sounding words; magniloquent language. (Used on subjects which do not properly admit of it, with the effect of being not sublime but ridiculous.)

"... a hundred and sixty lines of frigid bombast."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. As adjective: Fustian, pretentious, suggesting the idea of something great, but with that greatness made up of what is little worth.

"He, as loving his own pride and purposes,
Evades them, with a bombast circumstance
Horribly stuff'd with epithets of war."

Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.

†bõm-bāst', *v. t.* [From *bombast*, *s.* (q. v.).] To stuff out, to choose what is really meager, to look of imposing bulk. (Used chiefly in a figurative sense.)

"Then strives he to bombast his feeble lines
With far-fetch'd phrase."

Ep. Hall: Satires, i. 4.

†bõm-bās'-tēd, *pa. par. & a.* [BOMBAST, *v.*]

"For Leontinus Gorgias, that bombasted sophister, the greatness of his learning was rather in the people's false opinion and ascription, than in his own true possession."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 190.

bõm-bās'-tīc, ***bõm-bās'-tīck**, ***bam-bas'-tīck**, *a.* [Eng. *bombast*; *-ic*.] Inflated; high-sounding in language but slender in meaning; characterized by fustian.

"Bombastick phrases, solecisms, absurdities, and a thousand monsters of a scholastick brood, were set on foot."—*Shaftesbury*.

bõm-bāst'-ī-çal, *a.* [Eng. *bombastic*; *-al*.] The same as BOMBASTIC.

bõm-bāst'-ī-çal-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *bombastical*; *-ly*.] In a bombastic manner, pompously.

†bõm'-bas-trỹ, *s.* [Eng. *bombast*; *-ry*.] The same as *bombast*, *s.* (q. v.)

"Bombastry and buffoonery, by nature lofty and light, soar highest of all."—*Swift: Introd. Tale of a Tub*.

bõm'-bāx, *s.* [In Sp. *bombasi*; Lat. *bombyx*=(1) the silk-worm, (2) silk, (3) cotton; Gr. *bombyx*=(1) the silk-worm, (2) silk.]

Bot.: Silk-cotton tree. A genus of plants belonging to the order Sterculiaceæ (Sterculiads) and the section Bombacæ. *Bombax pentandrum* is the cotton-tree of India. The fruit is larger than a swan's egg, and when ripe opens in five parts, dis-

playing many roundish pea-like seeds enveloped in dark cotton. This tree yields a gum, given in conjunction with spices in certain stages of bowel-complaints. *B. ceiba*, the Five-leaved Silk-cotton tree, rises to a great height. Its native country is South America and the adjacent West India Islands, where its immense trunk is scooped into canoes.

bõm'-ba-zēt, **bõm'-ba-zētte**, *s.* [Compare *bombazin*.]

Fabric: A kind of thin woolen cloth.

bõm'-ba-zīne, **bõm'-ba-zīn**, **bõm'-ba-şin**, *s.* [In Sw., Ger., & Fr. *bombasin*; Dut. *bombazijn*; Sp. *bombasi*; Port. *bombazina*; Ital. *bombagino*; Lat. *bombycinum* = silk-weaving, *bombycinus* = silken, from *bombyx* (q. v.).]

Fabric: A mixed silk and woolen twilled stuff, the warp consisting of silk and the weft of worsted. Black bombazine has been much in use for mourning garments.

***bõm'-be-sie**, *s.* [Corrupted from Eng. *bombazin*, or directly from Sp. *bombasi*.] Bombazin.

bõm'-bīc, *a.* [From Lat. *bombyx*, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from a "bombyx" or silk-worm. [BOMBYX.]

"The moth of the silk-worm ejects a liquor which appears to contain a peculiar acid, called *bombic acid*."—*Mrs. Marcell: Conv. on Chem.* (1841), ii. 335.

bõm'-bī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *bombus* (q. v.).]

Entom.: A family of Hymenopterous insects, containing the Humble or Bumble-bees. [BOMBUS.]

†bõm'-bīl-āte, *v. t.* [From Low Lat. *bombilo*; Class. Lat. *bombio* or *bombilo*=to buzz, to hum.] To make a humming or murmuring sound.

bõm'-bīl-ā-tion, ***bõm-bu-lā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *bombilat(e)*; *-ion*. In Lat. *bombitatio* not *bombilatio*=humming.] [BOMBILATE.] Sound, noise, report.

"How to abate the vigor or silence the *bombilation* of guns, a way is said to be by borax and butter mixed in a due proportion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

***bõm-bīl'-ī-ouš**, ***bõm-bỹl'-ī-ouš**, *a.* [From Low Lat. *bombilo*.] [BOMBILATE.] Emitting a humming or murmuring sound.

"The wherme or burret-fly is vexatious . . . not by stinging, but by its *bombitious* noise."—*Desham*.

bõm'-bīll, *s.* [From Eng. *bombilate* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.:* Buzzing noise.

2. *Fig.:* Boasting.

"For all your *bombill* y'er warde a little we."

Polwart's Flyting, Watson's Coll. iii. 5.

bõm-bī-nā-tion, *s.* The same as BOMBILATION.

"Humble-bees whose *bombination* may be heard a considerable distance."—*Kirby & Spense: Entomology*, ch. xxiv.

***bõm'-bīng**, *pr. par. & a.* [BOMB, *v.*]

As participial adjective: Humming, murmuring.

"What over-charged piece of melancholy
Is this, breaks in between my wishes thus,
With bombing sighs!" *Ben Jonson: Masques*.

bõm-bõ-lõ, *s.* [From Ital. *bambolo* = an infant (?).]

Glass: A spheroidal retort in which camphor is sublimed. It is made of thin flint-glass, weighs about one pound, and is twelve inches in diameter. It is heated in a sand-bath to 250° Fah., which is gradually increased to 400°. [CAMPHOR.]

***bõm'-bõn**, *v. t.* [BUMYN.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bõm-bu-lā-tion**, *s.* [BOMBILATION.]

bõm'-būs, *s.* [From Lat. *bombus*; Gr. *bombos*=a humming or buzzing. (Imitated from the sound.)]

Entom.: A genus of Apidæ containing the humming bees. They are social, but live in much smaller communities than the hive bee. There are among them male, female, and neuter individuals. *Bombus terrestris* is the common black-and-white banded Humble-bee; *B. hortorum*, like it, but smaller, and with the hinder part of the thorax and the base of the abdomen yellow, is often confounded with it. *B. muscorum*, yellow, with the thorax orange, is the Carder-bee; and *B. lapidarius* is the Red-tailed bee. It is called the lapidary, from its making its nest in stony places. [HUMBLE-BEE.]

bõm-bỹ'-çī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *bombyx*, genit. *bombycis*; and suffix *-idæ*.] [BOMBYX.]

Entom.: A family of moths. They have only rudimentary maxillæ, small palpi, and bipectinated antennæ. The caterpillars are generally hairy, and spin a cocoon for the protection of their chrysalis. [BOMBYX.]

bõm-bỹ'-çīl-lā, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *bombyx*, genit. *bombycis* = . . . silk, and suffix *-illa*. Named from the silk plumage.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the family Ampelidæ and the sub-family Ampelinæ. *Bombycilla garrula* is the Bohemian or rather European Chatterer or Common Waxwing, by some called *Bombycilla garrula*. [AMPELIS, CHATTERER, WAX-WING.]

bõm-bỹ'-çī-noūs, *a.* [Lat. *bombycinus*; from

bombyx, *s.*=the silk-worm, . . . silk.] [BOMBYX.]

1. Made of silk, silken. (*Coles*.)

2. Of the color of the silk-worm, transparent, with a yellow tint.

"The *bombycinous* color of the skin."—*Darwin: Zö-nomia*, ii. 6.

bõm-bỹl'-ī-dæ, **bõm-bỹl'-ī-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *bombyli(us)* (q. v.); Lat. pl. suffix *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of insects belonging to the order Diptera, and the sub-order Brachycera. They have a long proboscis and much resemble humble-bees, with which, however, they have no real affinity, differing from them, among other important respects, in having only two wings. They fly very swiftly. The typical genus is *Bombylius* (q. v.).

bõm-bỹl'-ī-ouš, *a.* [BOMBILIOUS.]

bõm-bỹl'-ī-ūs, *s.* [From Gr. *bombylios*=a buzzing insect, possibly either a humble-bee or a gnat.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Bombyliidæ or Bombyliidæ (q. v.). The species are sometimes called Humble-bee Flies.

bõm'-bỹx, *s.* [Lat. *bombyx*=(1) the silk-worm, (2) silk, (3) any fine fiber such as cotton; Gr. *bombyx*=(1) the silk-worm, (2), silk (3) part of a flute.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, the typical one of the family Bombycidæ. *Bombyx mori* is the silk-worm. It came originally from China. [SILK-WORM.] *B. Cynthia* is the Arrindy Silk-worm of India.

bõme'-spar, *s.* [From Sw. & Dan. *bom*=a bar with which to shut a gate, a boom; and *spar*, *i. e.*, a spar of wood, not a mineral spar.] A spar of a larger kind.

"*Bomespars* the hundred, containing one hundred and twenty, . . . 10 s."—*Rates, A.* 1670, p. 7. (*Jamieson*.)

***bõm'-īll**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Apparently a cooper's instrument [qu. wimble?], as it is conjoined with *eche*, *i. e.*, adze. (*Jamieson*.)

***bon** (1), *s.* [BANE.] Bane, injury.

"Old Saturn his cloudy course had gon,

The quihlk had beyn bath best and byrdis bon."

Wallace, ix. 7. MS. (Jamieson).

***bõn** (2), *s.* [A. S. *bōn*=a bone.] A bone. (*Sit Ferumbras*, ed. Herrtage.) [BONE]

***bõn** (3), *s. & a.* [From Icel. *bón*=boon. Cognate with Sw. *bön*; O. Eng. *bene*=prayer.] [BOON.]

A. As substantive:

1. Boon.

"His felau asked his bon,

And prayed Godd for His mercye."

Homilies in Verse (ed. Skeat & Morris), i. 209, 210.

2. Prayer.

"Our Lauerd grauntes it us son,

Yef sawel hel be in our bon."

Homilies in Verse, ii. 65, 66.

B. As adjective: Obtained by prayer or solicitation; borrowed.

"He that trusts to bon ploughs will have his land lye lazy."—*S. Prov.* (*Jamieson*.)

***bõn** (4) *a.* [BOWNE, BOUN.] Ready, prepared. (*Cursor Mundi*, 110.)

bõn (5), *a. & s.* [Fr. *bon* (m.), *bonne* (f.), adj.=good, as *subst.*=that which is good; Prov. *bon*; Sp. *bueno*; Port. *bom*, as *Bombay*=good-bay; Ital. *buono*; Lat. *bonus*, formerly *buonus*, all adjectives.]

1. *Gen.:* Good.

2. *Spec.:* Voted as a security for something.

bon-jour, *s.* [Fr.] Good-day.

"... we'll give your grace bon-jour."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

bon-mot, *s.* [Fr.] A good saying, a jest, a tale.

"The Scripture was his jest-book, whence he drew

Bon-mots to gall the Christian and the Jew."

Cowper: Truth.

bon-ton, *s.* [Fr.] The height of fashion.

bon-vivant, *s.* [Fr.] *Lit.*, living well. A person fond of the pleasures of the table; a boon companion; a jolly fellow.

bõ-na (1), *a.* [Feminine ablative singular of the Latin adjective *bonus*. For details see the compound words.]

bona-fide, *used as adj.* [From Lat. *bonā*, ablative sing. fem. of *bonus*, *-a*, *-um*=good, and *fide*, ablative sing. of *fides*=faith.] With good faith; with no subterfuge, fraud, or deception.

A bona-fide traveler, guest, etc.:

Law: One who, to entitle himself to obtain refreshments or accommodation at a hotel at certain prohibited hours, proves to the satisfaction of the host that he, in all good faith, has journeyed from a distance that day or is entitled for other reasons to be exempted from the operation of the law.

¶ An example may be found in the operation of a city ordinance of St. Paul, Minn., which commands that no barber shops within the city shall be open to customers on the Sabbath, but provides that bona-fide guests of hotels may be shaven in hotel barber shops.

bõil, bõy; pout, jowi; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -slous = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

bona-fides, *used as s.* [Lat. *bona*, nomin. sing. fem. of *bonus*=good, and *fides*=faith.]
Law: Good faith, as opposed to *mala-fides*=bad faith.

bō'-nā (2), *s. pl. in compos.* [Lat. *bona*=gifts of fortune, wealth, goods, nomin. pl. of *bonum*=a material or moral good.]

Civil Law: All kinds of property movable and immovable.

bona-mobilia, *s.* [*Mobilia* is neut. pl. of Lat. adj. *mobilis*=movable.]

Law: Movable goods or effects.

bō'-nā (3), **buō'-nā**, *a.* [From Ital. *buona*, fem. of *buono*=good.]

bō-nān-zā, *fs.* [Span. *bonanza*=success, prosperity.] A term first applied in the west by the Spanish-speaking people of those regions to a productive gold or silver mine; and now extended in application to any successful business venture.

bona-roba, **buonarobba**, *s.* [*Robba* is from Ital. *roba*=a robe, goods, estate.] A cant term for a handsome but wanton girl.

¶ Cowley seems to have considered it as implying a fine tall figure.

"I would neither wish that my mistress nor my fortune should be a *bona-roba*,—but as Lucretius says, *Parvula . . .*"—Cowley: *On Greatness*. (Nares.)

***bona-socia**, *s.* A good companion.

"Tush, the knaves keepers are my *bona-socias* and my pensioners."—Ben Jonson: *Merry Devil*, O. Pl. v. 268.

***bōn'-a-ble**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps for *banable*=cursable (*Stevens*), or from *boneable*=able in the bones (*Nares*), or *bon*=good, and *able* (*Nares*).] For def. see etym.

"Diccon! it is vengeable knave, gammer, 'tis a *bonable* horson."—Gammer Gurton's Needle, iii. 2.

bōn'-āc-cord, *s.* [From Fr. *bon*=good, and *accord*=agreement.] Agreement; amity.

"Articles of *Bonaccord* to be condescended upon by the magistrates of Aberdeen. . . . We heartily desire your subscriptions and seal to their reasonable demands, or a peremptory or present answer of *bonaccord* or *mal-accord*."—Spalding, i. 214, 216 (2d).

¶ It seems to have been formerly used by way of toast, as expressive of amity and kindness.

"During the time he was in Aberdeen, he got no *bon-accord* drunken to him in wine; whether it was refused, or not offered, I cannot tell."—Spalding, ii. 57.

bōn'-āçe, *s. & a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

bonace-bark, *s.*

Bot.: The name of a shrub, the *Daphne tinifolia*, which grows in Jamaica.

bonaille, **bonalais**, *s.* [BONNAILLIE.]

***bōn'-āir'**, *a.* [BONERE.]

***bōn'-āire-tē**, *s.* [Contr. from Fr. *débonnaireté*=gentlemen.] Gentlemen. (*Chaucer*.)

***bōn'-āir'-nēsse**, *s.* [*Bonere*; *-ness*.] Meekness, humility. (*Wycliffe*: 1 Corinthians, iv. 21.)

bōn-a-par'-tē-a, *s.* [Named after the world-renowned Napoleon Bonaparte. He was born at Ajaccio in Corsica on August 15, 1769, his remote ancestors being Italians emigrant from Tuscany. He compelled the evacuation of Toulon in 1793, became Brigadier-general of French artillery in February, 1794, and was appointed on February 23, 1796, to command the army of Italy, soon after gaining, among other victories over the Austrians, those of Montenotte on April 12, 1796; Lodi on May 10, 1796; and Arcola on November 14-17, 1796. In a Turco-Egyptian campaign were the victories of the Pyramids, July 13 and 21, 1798; Aboukir, July 25, 1799, and others. On December 24, 1799, he became first-consul, and on June 14, 1800, he defeated the Austrians at Marengo; on August 2, 1802, he became consul for life, and on May 18, 1804, emperor. On November 13, 1805, he entered Vienna, and on December 2 he gained the great victory of Austerlitz over the Russians and Austrians, and on October 14, 1806, that of Jena over the Prussians, entering Berlin on October 27. On February 7 and 8, 1807, he fought the indecisive battle of Eylau. On June 14, 1807, he was victorious over the Russians at Friedland. On May 12, 1809, he again entered Vienna. In conflict with Austria, he lost the battles of Aspern and Essling on May 21 and 22, 1809, but was successful at Wagram on July 5 and 6. A victory, but with heavy loss to the victors, was gained over the Russians at the Borodino on September 7, 1812. On the 14th he entered Moscow, from which he began his disastrous retreat on October 19. The battle of Beresina was on November 26 and 27. He was victorious over the Russians and Prussians at Lutzen on May 2, 1813, and at Bautzen on the 21st, but was decisively defeated by the Russians and Prussians at the great battle of Leipsic on October 16, 18 and 19. On April 5, 1814, he renounced the thrones of France and Italy, and consented to have his rule limited to the island of Elba. Reappearing in France on March 1, 1815, he was decisively defeated by Wellington at Water-

loo on June 18, 1815, and, surrendering on July 15 to the English, died in exile in St. Helena on May 20, 1821.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Bromeliaceæ (Bromelworts). The *B. juncea*, or rush-leaved species, is a fine plant with spikes of blue flowers.

Bōn'-a-par'-t-ē-an, *a.* [Fr., &c., *Bonaparte*; Eng. suff. *-an*.] Pertaining or relating to any of the Bonapartes, and especially to Napoleon I. or III. [NAPOLEON.]

Bōn'-a-part-i-ism, *s.* [From Fr. *Bonapartisme*.] The views or procedure of the house of Bonaparte.

Bōn'-a-part-ist, *s.* [From Fr. *Bonapartiste*.]

Hist.: One who supported the Bonaparte family, and especially Napoleon I. or III., or who now seeks to revive their dynasty.

bōn-ā'-gī-a, *s.* [From Lat. *bonasus* (q. v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the family Tetraonidæ, or Grouse tribe. *B. umbellus* is the Ruffed Grouse of this country, called also White Flesher and Pheasant. It is highly prized for food.

bōn-ā'-sūs, *s.* [Lat. *bonasus*; Gr. *bonasos*=a wild ox found in Pannonia, probably the Aurochs or Bison.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.:

A genus of mammals belonging to the family Bovidæ. It contains the Aurochs (*B. bison*) [AUROCHS] and the American Bison (*B. americanus*). [BISON.]



Head of the Bonasus.

***bōn'-at**, *s.*

[BONNET.] (*Barbour*: *The Bruce*, ix. 506.)

bōn-a-vēn'-tūre, *a.* [Fr. *bon*=good, and *aventure*=adventure, hazard, fortune.] Bringing good fortune. (Only in the subjoined compound.)

bonaventure-mizzen, *s.*

Naut.: An additional or second mizzen-mast, used in some large four-masted ships.

***bōn-āyre'**, *s.* [BONER.]

***bōn-āyre-lÿche** (*ch* guttural), *adv.* [From Fr. *de bon, air*=of good mien.] Debonairly, reverently.

"Ryghtuolliche an *bonayrelyche*. Sobrellyche: in ous zelue 'ryghtuolliche: to ousre emcristen' *bonayrelyche*: to God."—Spec. Ear. Eng., pt. ii. (Morris & Skeat), 85-87. (*Dan. Michel*, of Northgate: *Ser. on Matt.* xxiv. 43.)

bōn'-bōn, *s.* [Fr.] A sweetmeat.

" . . . the confectioner who makes *bonbons* for the momentary pleasure of a sense of taste."—J. S. Mill: *Polit. Econ.*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. iii., § 1, p. 56.

***bonc**, *s.* The same as BANK.

bonched, *pret. of v.* [BUNCHEd.]

***bon-chief**, ***bon-chef**, *s.* [Fr. *bon*=good, and suff. *-chief*, *-chef*, corresponding to the suffix in *mischiefs*.] Gaiety, or perhaps innocence, purity. (*Morris*.)

"If I consent to do after your will for *bonchief* or *mischief* that may befall unto me in this life, I were worthy to be cursed."—Thorpe: *Exam. in Fox*, 1407.

bōn'-chrēt'-i-en, *s.* [Fr. *bon*=good; *Chrétien*=Christian. *Lit.*, a good Christian. Probably called after some gardener named Christian.] A kind of pear.

bōnd, ***bōnde**, *s. & a.* [A different spelling of *band* (q. v.). *Band*, *bend*, and *bond* were originally but different methods of writing the same word. (*Trench*: *Eng. Past and Present*, p. 65.)]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. That which ties or restrains.

(1) Of a *physical tie or restraint*:

(a) Cords, ropes, chains, or anything similar with which a person or other living creature is bound.

"Till, gnawing with my teeth my *bonds* in sunder, I gain'd my freedom."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

(b) Anything which holds matter together, as attraction, cohesion, &c.; also that part of a built structure which ties the other portion together. [II. 1, 2, 3, 4.]

"Their round figure clearly indicates the existence of some general *bond* of union in the nature of an attractive force. . . ."—Herschel: *Astronomy*, 5th ed. (1855), § 866.

(2) Of a *moral tie or restraint*: That which restrains the conscience, the affections, the passions, or the will—viz., Divine or human law. *Spec.*—

(a) A vow to God.

"If a man vow a vow unto the Lord, or swear an oath to bind his soul with a *bond*; . . ."—Numbers xxx. 2.

(b) An oath or promise made to a human being; a formally contracted obligation, or its record in writing; a promise. [II. 6.]

"Go with me to a notary, seal me there

Your single *bond*."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

"What if I ne'er consent to make you mine:

My father's promise ties me not to time;

And *bonds* without a date, they say, are void."

Dryden: *Spanish Friar*, iii. 3.

¶ The *hymeneal bond*: The matrimonial bond, the bond of marriage.

(c) The tie of affection.

"It does not feel for man; the natural *bond*

Of brotherhood is sever'd as the flax."

Cowper: *The Task*, bk. ii.

(d) Habit, produced by practice.

"Time was, he closed as he begun the day

With decent duty, not ashamed to pray:

The practice was a *bond* upon his heart;

A pledge he gave for a consistent part."

Cowper: *Tirocinium*.

(e) Other force, power, influence, or constraint.

"Ne wai non so wis than in al his lond,

The kude vn-don this dremes *bond*."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 2, 113-4.

2. The state of being tied or placed under physical or moral restraint.

(1) *Sing.*: Obligation; duty.

"I love your Majesty

According to my *bond*."

Shakesp.: *King Lear*, i. 1.

(2) *Plur.*: Chains taken by metonymy to stand for a state of imprisonment, with the suffering thus resulting.

" . . . but to have nothing laid to his charge worthy of death or of *bonds*."—Acts xxiii. 29.

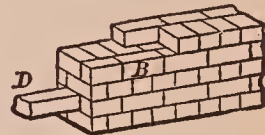
¶ *In bond*: In prison.

"And her wrighteslike holden in *bond*."

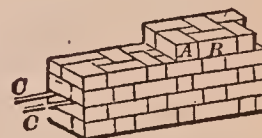
Story of Genesis and Exodus, 2, 076.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Masonry*: A stone or brick which is laid with its length across a wall, or extends through the facing course into that behind, so as to bind the facing to the backing. Such stones are known also as binders, bond-stones, binding-stones, through-stones, perpend-stones and headers. [CROSS-BOND.]



2. *Bricklaying*: A particular mode of disposing bricks in a wall so as to tie and break joint. The *English bond* has courses of headers alternating with courses of stretchers. In the *Flemish bond* each course has stretchers and headers alternately. In the figure, A is a header; B, a stretcher; C, a bond of hoop-iron; D, a timber-bond.



Bonds

3. *Roofing*: The distance which the tail of a shingle or slate overlaps the head of the second course below. A slate 27 inches long, and having a margin of 12 inches gauge exposed to the weather, will have 3 inches bond, or lap. The excess over twice the gauge is the bond.

4. *Carp.*: Tie-timbers placed in the walls of a building, as bond-timbers, lintels, and wall-plates.

5. *Chem.*: A graphic representation of the method in which the atomicity of an element in a molecule is satisfied by combination with another element, or elements, according to their atomicity. Thus a monad is represented as having one bond, a dyad as having two, a triad three, and a tetrad four. These are represented by straight lines connecting the

atoms; thus, H—Cl, H—O—H, N $\begin{smallmatrix} \diagup H \\ -H \\ \diagdown H \end{smallmatrix}$, H $\begin{smallmatrix} H \\ -C \\ H \end{smallmatrix}$ H.

(Example, *Fowne's Inorganic Chemistry*, 12th ed., p. 258.)

6. *Law*: A written acknowledgment or binding of a debt under seal. The person who gives the bond is called the obligor, and he to whom it is given the obligee. A bond is called single when it does not contain a penalty, and an obligation when it does. If two or more persons bind themselves in a bond jointly and severally, the obligee may sue them jointly or single out any one of the number he pleases to sue; but if they are bound jointly, and not severally, he must sue them jointly or not at all. Bonds of an immoral character are void at law. (*Wharton*.) [ARBITRATION BOND, COVENANT, DEFEASANCE, RECOGNIZANCE.]

7. *Customs laws*: When an excisable article is imported or manufactured in this country, the importer or manufacturer has the privilege of postponing the full payment of the duty thereon until such time as he may elect (within certain limits) the goods in the meantime being left in government

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

custody in warehouses that are styled *bonded warehouses*, and bond given for payment of the duty, the goods themselves being said to be *in bond* until they are released by payment of the duty.

B. As adjective:

1. *Of persons:*

(1) In a state of slavery.

"And he caused all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, . . ."—*Revelation* xiii. 16.

(2) Under a legal "bond" [II. 6] or obligation.

2. *Of things:* Involving an obligation; pertaining to an obligation; designed for the printing of bonds.

bond-creditor, *s.* A creditor who is secured by a bond. (*Blackstone*.)

bond-debt, *s.* A debt contracted under the obligation of a bond.

bond-paper, *s.* A thin, uncalendered paper, made of superior stock, and used for printing bonds and similar evidences of value.

bond-stone, *s.* [Eng. *bond-stone*. In Ger. *bindestein*.] [BINDER.]

***bōnd**, *pret. of v.* [BOUND, *pret.*; BIND, *v.*] [*Chaucer* (ed. Skeat): *Canterbury Tales*, Group B., 634.]

bōnd, *v. t.* [From *bond*, *s.* (q. v.).] To secure payment by giving a bond for. Generally in the past participle or participial adjective, *bonded* (q. v.).

bōnd'-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [In O. Fr. *bondage*=a bond-tenant (*Kelham*); Low Lat. *bondagium*. But Skeat considers that it really came from Icel. *bondi*=a husbandman, a short form of *buandi*=a tiller of the soil, from *bua*=to till.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) The state of being bound; the state of being under restraint or compulsion; slavery, captivity, imprisonment.

"For the Lord, our God, He it is that brought us up and our fathers out of the land of Egypt, from the house of bondage, . . ."—*Joshua* xxiv. 17.

(2) The state of being in political subjection.

"Think'st thou the mountain and the storm
Their hardy sons for bondage form?"

Hemans: Wallace's Invocation to Bruce.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The state of being under the restraint of fear or terror, love, or any other emotion.

"And deliver them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage."—*Hebrews* ii. 15.

"If she has a struggle for honor, she is in a bondage to love; which gives the story its turn that way."—*Pope*.

(2) The state of being bound by covenant or other obligation.

"He must resolve by no means to be enslaved, and brought under the bondage of observing oaths, which ought to vanish when they stand in competition with eating and drinking, or taking money."—*South*.

II. Old English Law: Villeinage; tenure of land on condition of rendering various menial services to the feudal lord. In O. Scotch the word in this sense is corrupted into *bonnage*.

***bōnde**, *a. & s.* [BOND.]

***bonde-dogge**, *s.* [BONDOGGE.]

***bonde-man**, *s.* [BONDMAN.] (*Chaucer: Canterbury Tales*, 693.)

***bōnde**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *bōnda*=a proprietor, a husbandman, a boor (*Bosworth*). From Icel. *bōndi*=a husbandman, a short form of *buandi*=a tiller of the soil, from *bua*=to till. It has no connection with *bond*, *s.*, or *bind*, *v.* (*Skeat*)]

A. As substantive:

1. *Originally:*

(1) *Sing.*: A husbandman, an individual of the class described under (2) *plur.*

(2) *Plur.*: *Bondsman*, "villains," as opposed to the orders of barons and burgesses.

"That baronus, burgeys and bonde, and alle other burnes."
William of Palerne, 2,128.

¶ *On bonde manere*: After the manner of a bondman. *Bonde* is the genitive case.

"And me to selle on bonde manere."

Robt. Manning of Brunne, 5,762.

2. *Subsequently*: One in a state of slavish dependence; a serf, a slave.

"Bonde as a man or woman. *Servus; serva.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

B. As adj.: Engaged in husbandry.

"Baronus and burgeis and bonde men also."

Piers Plowman, A., prol. 96.

bōnd'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [BOND, *v.*]

As participial adjective: Secured by bond.

¶ *Bonded goods* are goods left at the custom-house in charge of the appropriate officers, bonds being given for the duties leviable upon them.

bonded-warehouse, *bonded warehouse*, *s.* A warehouse for storing bonded goods.

***bon-del**, ***bon-delle**, *s.* [BUNDLE.]

***bon-den**, *pa. par.* [BOUND, BOUNDEN.] (*William of Palerne*, 2,238.)

bōnd'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *bond*; -er.]

1. One who bonds; one who deposits goods in a bonded warehouse.

2. *Masonry. Generally pl. (bonders)*: Binding-stones. Stones which reach a considerable distance into or entirely through a wall, for the purpose of binding it together; they are principally used when the work is faced with ashlar, and are inserted at intervals to tie it more securely to the rough walling or backing. [PERPENT-STONE, THROUGH-STONE.]

bōnd'-hōld-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *bond*; holder.] A person holding a bond or bonds granted by a private person or by a government, as, for instance, by Turkey or Egypt.

"There is nothing at stake in Egypt for either nation except the bondholders' chances of getting seven per cent."—*London Times*, May 12, 1879.

bōnd'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BOND, *v.*]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.

C. As substantive: The act or practice of leaving goods under the charge of custom-house officers, bond for the payment of the duties leviable upon them being given.

bonding-stones, *s. pl.* [BONDERS.]

***bōnd'-fōlk**, *s.* [Eng. *bond*; folk.] Bondmen and bondwomen, persons in a state of bondage.

"And furthermore, ther as the lawe sayth, that temporel goodes of bondfolk ben the goodes of hir Lord."—*Chaucer: The Persones Tale*

***bōnd'-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *bond*; -ly.] Under bond, as a bondman.

"Such lends as they hold bondly of the lordshyp."—*Paston: Letters*, vol. ii., p. 191.

bōnd'-māid, *s.* [Eng. *bond*; maid.] A slave-girl.
"Or bond-maid at her master's gate."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 25.

bōnd'-man (1), **bonde-man**, *s.* [A. S. *bōnda*=a husbandman; Mæso-Goth. & Dan. *bonde*=a peasant, from A. S. *būan*; Icel. *búa* (pr. par. *buandi*, *bōndi*); Ger. *bauen*; Dut. *bouwen*=to till. No connection with *bind* (*Skeat*; in *Gloss. to Piers Plowman*.)] [BOOR.]

"And as a bondman of his bacouz, his berde was bi-draueled."—*Langley: Piers Plowman*, v. 194.

¶ For *bondeman* see *Havel*, 32.

bōnd'-man (2), ***bōnd'-mānne**, ***bōnd'-mān**, *s.* [Eng. *bond*; man.] A man serving as a slave, a serf.

"Both thy bondmen, and thy bondmaids, which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen that are round about you; of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids."—*Leviticus* xxv. 44.

***bōn'-dōgge**, ***bōnde dogge**, *s.* [Eng. *bonde*=bond, and *dog*.] A bandog.

"Bondogge (*bonde dogge* P.). *Molosus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bond-schepe**, *s.* [Eng. *bond*, and O. Eng. *schepe*=suff. *-ship*.] The state or quality of being bond, or in slavery.

"*Bondschepe. Nativitas.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bōnd'-sēr-vant, *s.* [Eng. *bond*; servant.] A servant not hired, but in slavery.

" . . . thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond-servant."—*Leviticus* xxv. 39.

bōnd'-sēr-vīce, *s.* [Eng. *bond*; service.] The service rendered by one who is in slavery.

"Upon these did Solomon levy a tribute of bond-service."—*1 Kings* ix. 21.

bōnd'-slāve, ***bōnd'-slāue**, ***bōnde-slāue**, *s.* [Eng. *bond*; slave.] A more emphatic term for a slave; a servant who cannot change his master or cease working.

(a) *Lit.*:

"Lower than bond-slave!"

Milton: Samson Agonistes.

(b) *Fig.*:

"The shame of Nature, the bond-slave of spight."

Spenser: The Fate of the Butterflie.

bōnds'-man, *s.* [Eng. *bonds*; man.]

1. The same as BONDMAN. A slave.

" . . . the great majority were purchased bondsman, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Law*: One giving security for another; a surety.

bōnd'-stōne, *s.* [BONDER.]

bōnds'-wōm-an, **bōnd'-wōm-an**, *s.* [Eng. *bonds*; woman.] A woman who is in slavery.

"My lords the senators

Are sold for slaves, their wives for bondwomen.

Ben Jonson: Catiline, ii. 1.

bōnd'-tīm-bēr, *s.* [Eng. *bond*; timber.]

Bricklaying: One put lengthwise into a wall to bind the brickwork together, and distribute the pressure of the superincumbent weight more equally. It also affords hold for the battens, which serve as a foundation for interior finishing.

bōn'-dūc, *s.* [From Arab. *bondog*=a necklace.]

Bot.: The specific name of a plant, *Guilandina bonduc*. It belongs to the leguminous order, and to the sub-order Cæsalpinæ. [GUILANDINA.]

Bonduc nuts, *Bonduc seeds*, *Nicker nuts*, *Grey nicker nuts*: The hard, beautifully-polished seeds of *Guilandina bonduc* and *bonducella*. They are strung into necklaces, bracelets, rosaries, &c. They possess tonic and anti-periodic properties, and are used in India against intermittent fevers.

bōnd'-wōm-an, *s.* [Eng. *bond*; woman.] The same as BONDSWOMAN.]

"The fugitive bondwoman, with her son,

Outcast Nebaioth, . . ."

Milton: Paradise Regained, bk. ii.

bōne (1) ***bōane**, ***bōone**, ***bōn** (Eng.), **bane** (Scotch), *s. & a.* [A. S. *bān*; O. S. & Sw. *ben*; Dan. & Dut. *been*; Icel. & Ger. *bein*. Wedgwood derives this from Wel. *bōn*=a stem or base, which the leg-bone is; and Fick, with the approval of Skeat, from Icel. *beinn*=straight.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Sing.*: In the same sense as II., 1. *Physiol.* (q. v.).

(2) *Plur. Spec.*: The whole articulated skeleton, or even the corpse.

" . . . let no man move his bones. So they let his bones alone, with the bones of the prophet that came out of Samaria."—*2 Kings* xxiii. 18.

(3) Small pieces of wood used by builders, &c., for "setting out" work. [BONING-STICK.]

* (4) Used for the stalks or refuse of flax.

"Youre strengthe schal be as a deed sparcle of bonys. (ether of herdis or flaxe)."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* i. 31, (*Purvey*.)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Plur.*: Dice.

"And watch the box, for fear they should convey
False bones, and put upon me in the play."

Dryden.

(2) (See 3.)

3. *In special phrases:*

(1) *A bone of contention*: Something which incites to quarrel, as dogs often do about a literal bone.

(2) *A bone to pick*: Something to occupy one in an interesting way and keep him quiet, as dogs become silent when they have obtained a bone to gnaw.

¶ *To have a bone to pick with any one* is to have a cause of quarrel with or complaint against him.

(3) *To be upon the bones*: To attack.

(4) *To get one's living out of the bones*:

Amonglace-makers: To get one's living by weaving bone-lace (q. v.). (*Nares*.)

(5) *To make bones*: To hesitate. The metaphor is taken from the idea of wasting time in picking bones.

"When mercers make more bones to swere and lye."

George Gascoyne, 1,087.

(6) *To make no bones*: To swallow whole, not to scruple about doing something.

(7) *To bone an article*: A cant phrase meaning "to steal."

II. Technically:

1. *Physiol.*: A hard, dense, opaque substance used as the internal framework of man, the vertebrata and some cephalopoda, and as the external covering of several classes of animals. It is composed partly of an organic (or animal) and partly of an inorganic (or earthy) material. In a child the earthy material is a trifle under half the weight of the bone, in an adult four-fifths, and in an old person seven-eighths. The animal part of bone consists of cartilage, with vessels, medullary membrane and fat. Three hours' boiling will convert it into gelatine. The earthy part consists of phosphate and carbonate of lime, with smaller portions of phosphate and carbonate of magnesia. The outer portion of a bone is in general compact and strong, the interior reticular, spongy, or cancellated, that is, having spaces or cells (called cancelli) communicating freely with each other. [CANCELLI.] The hard surface of bone is covered by a firm, tough membrane called the periosteum. [PERIOSTEUM.] In the compact tissue are vascular canals called Haversian Canals [HAVERSIAN.] There are in bone pores coalescing into a lacuna beneath. It has blood-vessels and nerves. Bones may be classified into *Long*, *Short*, *Flat* and *Irregular*. A *long bone* is divided into a shaft or central part and two extremities. There are 193 bones in the fully developed human skeleton.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

2. *Chem.*: Bones consist partly of animal and partly of earthy matter. The former is called ossein (q. v.). It yields gelatine on being boiled. The composition of human bones, as analyzed by Berzelius, is—

Animal matter soluble by boiling.....	32.17
Vascular substance.....	1 13
Calcium phosphate, with a little calcium fluoride.....	53.04
Calcium carbonate.....	11.30
Magnesium phosphate.....	1.16
Soda, with a little common salt.....	1.20
	100.00

In the other vertebrates the proportions are slightly different.

3. *Palæont.*: Excepting teeth, no part of a vertebrate animal is more indestructible than bones, and these are so correlated to the teeth, digestive organs, external covering, &c., that in many cases the finding of a single bone will enable a skilled anatomist to reconstruct the whole animal.

4. *Music. Pl. (Bones)*: Four pieces of bone taken from the ribs of horses or oxen, and struck together for the purpose of marking time in accompaniment to the voice or an instrument. Sometimes only two bones are used, or in lieu of these two small wooden maces. The instrument is probably of African origin. It existed in Egypt as far back as the Theban era. Negro minstrels in this country still patronize it. Country people call such bones knickknackers (q. v.).

"Let's have the tongs and the bones."—*Shakesp.*: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

*5. *Weaving*: A kind of bobbins made of troller bones for weaving bonelace (q. v.). (*Johnson*.)

6. *Art*: Bones are used in many of the arts. (See the example.)

"Mechanically considered, the uses of bone are for turning, inlaying, handles of knives and tools, billiard balls, scales, etc. The term includes the ordinary bones of the body, and also the tusks and teeth of the elephant, hippopotamus, walrus, and whale. Bone is also, when deprived of its animal matters by distillation, used as a defecating, bleaching, and filtering material in the treatment of syrups and distilled liquors, and in the purification of water. Bone-black is also used as a pigment in making printer's ink. Bone, while yet fresh, is used by pastry-cooks to prepare a clear and rigid jelly. Bone is used by steel-workers as a carbon in the hardening of steel. Whalebone (so called) is not a bone, but partakes of the nature of horn. Bone is used by husbandmen as a manure. Bones blanched in an open fire, removing the carbon, yield a powder which is used in making the cupels of the assayer, in making phosphorus, and as a polishing material."—*Knight: Pract. Dict. Mechan.*

B. *As adjective*: Of or belonging to bone.

"Item, a bone coffre, and in it a grete cors of gold, with four precious stans, and a chenyne of gold."—*Coll. Inventories* (A. 1488), p. 12. (*Jamieson*.)

C. *In compos.*: Made of bones, in the bones, containing bones, or in any other way pertaining to bones. (See the compounds.)

bone-ace, s.

Card-playing: A game at cards in which he who has the highest card turned up to him wins the "bone," i. e., half the stake.

bone-ache, *bone-ach, s. An ache or pain in one or more of the bones, specially one produced by syphilis.

"... incurable bone-ache."—*Shakesp.*: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 1.

bone-ash, s. [Eng. bone; and ash.]

Commerce: Ash made of calcined bones. It consists chiefly of tricalcic phosphate $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$, mixed with about one-fourth its weight of magnesium phosphate and calcic carbonate.

bone-bed, Axmouth bone-bed, s.

Geol.: A dark-colored bed, so called from the remains of saurians and fishes with which it abounds. It was formerly supposed to be the lowest stratum of the Lias, but Sir Philip Egerton showed, from the character of the fish remains, that it was really referable to the Upper Trias. Its characteristic fishes are *Acrodus*, *Hybodus*, *Gyrolepis*, and *Saurichthys*.

bone-black, s.

Comm.: Animal charcoal. It is obtained by charring bones. It contains about ten per cent. of finely divided carbon disseminated through the porous phosphate of calcium. It has the power of absorbing gases, removing the coloring matter and alkaloids, &c., from their solutions. It is used to disinfect ulcers, &c., also to decolorize sugar and other organic substances; its properties can be restored by heating it to redness in closed vessels. If treated with dilute hydrochloric acid, HCl, for two days the mineral matters are removed, and a black pulverent substance is obtained, which has been used as an antidote in cases of poisoning with vegetable alkaloids.

¶ Among the volatile products obtained when bones are calcined in close vessels is a peculiar oil, which is burned in lamps in close chambers; while the soot which accumulates on the sides is collected and forms the pigment known, according to quality, as bone-black or ivory-black.

Bone-black cleaning apparatus: A device for purifying, screening, and cooling bone-black after treatment in the revivifying retort.

Bone-black cooler: An apparatus for cooling animal charcoal after its removal from the furnace.

Bone-black furnace: A form of furnace for revivifying bone-black.

Bone-black kiln: A chamber or retort mounted in a furnace for re-burning bone-black to remove impurities with which it has become saturated or impregnated during its use as a defecator and filtering material.

bone-breaker, s. [Eng. bone; and breaker. In Ger. *beinbrecher*.]

1. *Gen.*: A person who or a thing which breaks bones.

2. *Spec.*: A name for the sea-eagle, osprey, or fishing-hawk, *Pandion haliaetus*.

bone-breccia, s. [BRECCIA.]

Geol.: An admixture of fragments of limestone and bones, cemented together into a hard rock by a reddish ochereous cement.

bone-brown, s.

Painting: A brown pigment made by roasting bones or ivory till it assumes a brown hue.

bone-cartilage, s.

Physiol.: The soft, glue-like substance or animal matter of bone left after the removal of the earths. Called also *osseine* (q. v.).

bone-cave, s. A cave in which bones of extinct animals are found, sometimes together with the bones of man, or other traces of his contemporaneous existence.

bone-dust, s. Bones ground into dust to be made into manure.

bone-earth, s. The earthy residuum left after bones have been calcined. It is also called *bone-ash*. It consists chiefly of tricalcic phosphate, mixed with about one-fourth its weight of magnesian phosphate and calcic carbonate.

"As the phosphate of lime is the same as bone-earth."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 40.

bone-elevator, s.

Surgery: A lever for raising a depressed portion of bone, as, for instance, a part of the cranium.

bone-grease, s. The oily substance produced from bones which are bruised and stewed on a slow fire.

bone-manure, s. Manure made of bones.

bone-mill, s. A mill for grinding bones for making either manure or bone-black. Bone-grinding is effected by passing the bones through a series of toothed rollers arranged in pairs, the rollers being toothed or serrated in different degrees of fineness, and riddles are provided for sifting the bones into sizes, and they are then sold as inch, three-quarters, half-inch and dust.

bone-oil, bone oil, s.

Comm.: An oil, called also Dippel's Oil (*Oleum animale Dippelii*), obtained by the dry distillation of bones and other animal matter. It contains the following organic tertiary bases: Pyridine, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$; Picoline, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{N}$; Lutidine, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_9\text{N}$; Collidine, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{11}\text{N}$; Parvoline, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{13}\text{N}$; Coridine, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}$; Rubidine, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}$; and Viridine, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}$. Some of these bases have been obtained synthetically; the more important will be hereafter described.

bone-seed, s. The *Osteospermum*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ (Compositæ).

bone-spavin, s.

Farr.: A bony excrescence or hard swelling on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg.

bone-spirit, s. A spirit or spirituous liquor made from bone.

*bone (2), s. [Icel. *bón*=a prayer.] [BOON.] Prayer.

"... nad sche ther noght of hure bone fulich y-mad an ende."—*Sir Ferumb.* (ed. Herrtage), 2, 583.

*bone, a. [From Fr. *bon*=good.] Good.

"For he shall loken on oure lorde with a bone chere."—*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 28.

bōne (1), v. t. [From bone (1), s. (q. v.)]

1. *Ordinary Language*: To take out bones from the flesh of an animal about to be eaten, as, "to bone veal." (*Johnson*.)

2. *Surveying*: To sight along an object, or a number of objects, to see if they are level or in line. (*Knight*.)

*bōne (2), v. t. [BOON.] To pray, beseech.

*bōne-çhiēf, *bōn-çhēff, *bōn-çhēf, s. [From Fr. *bon*=good; and *chef*=head, chief, leader. *Bon-chief* is opposed to *mischief*.] Either gaiety or innocence and purity.

"That al watz blis and bonchef, that breke hem bitwene and wyne."—*Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Kn.*, 1764.

bōned, pa. par. & a. [BONE (1), v.]

A. *As past participle*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As participial adjective*: Possessed of bones of a particular character or dimensions, specially in composition, as *big-boned*.

"Marcus, we are but shrubs, no cedars we; No big-boned men, fram'd of the Cyclops' size."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iv. 3.

*bone-hostel, *bone hostel, s. A lodging.

"Now, 'bone hostel,' cothe the burne . . ."

Gaw. and the Green Knight, 776.

bōne'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [BONING.]

boneing-rods, s. pl. [BONING-RODS.]

bōne'-lāçe, s. [Eng. bone, and lace; the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace, such as women wear on their linen.

"The things you follow, and make songs on now, should be sent to knit, or sit down to bobbins or bonelace."—*Tatter*.

bōne'-lēss, a. [Eng. bone; and suff. -less=without. In Ger. *beinlos*.] Without a bone or bones.

"... his boneless gums."—*Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, i. 7.

bōn'-ēl'-lī-a, s. [From *Bonelli*, named by Rondo, in 1822, after an Italian naturalist.]

Zoöl.: A genus of radiated animals belonging to the class Echinodermata, the order Holothuroidea, and the sub-order Pneumophora. The body is oval, and there is a long proboscis formed of a folded fleshy plate, susceptible of great elongation, and forked at its extremity. *Bonellia viridis* is found in the Mediterranean.

*bō'-nēn, v. i. [BONE, v.]

*bōn'-ēn, a. [A. S. *bānen*=bony.] Made of bone

"Bynde thine tonge with bonene wal."

Proverbs of Hendyng, 19.

*bōn'-ēr, *bōn'-ēyre, *bōn'-āyre, a. [From Fr. *débonnaire*=gentle, easy.] Complaisant.

"He telleth a tale of the Patriarke of Constantinople, that he should be boner and buxom to the bishop of Rome."—*Jewel: Def. of the Apologie*, p. 538.

*bon-er-ness, s. [BONER.] Mildness, gentleness.

"In spirit of bonerness or myldeness."—*Wycliffe*: 1 *Corinthians* iv. 21.

*bōn'-ēr'-tē, s. [O. Eng. *boner*, and suff. -te. Akin to Fr. *bonheur*=happiness, felicity.] Goodness.

"He calde me to his bonerté."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Pearl*, 762.

bōnes, s. pl. [BONE (1), II. 4.]

bōne'-sēt, s. [Eng. bone; set.] Two plants—(1) *Symphitum officinale*, (2) *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. The latter is a much prized domestic remedy in this country, being aperient and diaphoretic in its action.

†bōne'-sēt, v. i. [Eng. bone; set, v.] To set a dislocated bone.

bōne'-sēt-tēr, s. [Eng. bone; setter; from set=to place.] One who sets bones broken or out of joint.

"At present my desire is to have a good bonesetter."—*Denham*.

bōne'-sēt-tīng, pr. par., a. & s. [Eng. bone; setting.] [BONESET, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & participial adj.*: In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.

C. *As substantive*: The act or process of setting bones broken or out of joint.

"A fractured leg set in the country by one pretending to bonesetting."—*Wise man: Surgery*.

*bōn'-ēt, s. [BONNET.] (*Barbour: The Bruce*, ix. 506.) (*Scotch*.)

*bōn'-ētt, *bonet, s. [BONNET (2).]

*bōn'-ēt'-ta, s.

Zoölogy: [BONITO.]

"Sharks, dolphins, bonettas, albicores, and other sea-tyrants."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 39.

*bōne'-wōrke, s. & a.

A. *As substantive*: Work by means of bone, i. e., by bone bobbins.

B. *As adjective*: Worked by means of bone.

"Thomas Wyat had on a shirt of maille, and on his head a faire hat of velvet, with broad boneworke lace about it."—*Stowe: Queen Mary*, an. 1554.

*bōn'-ēyre, s. [BONER.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bōn'-fire, bōne'-fire (*Eng.*), **bāne'-fire** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Probably from *Eng. bone*, and *fire*. Skeat considers the reference to be to the burning of saints' relics in the time of Henry VIII. Or *bōn* may be from *A. S. bune*=a dry stalk or weed; hence applied to any blazing fire of light material.] A large fire lit up in the open air, on occasion of some public rejoicing.

"Before midnight all the heights of Antrim and Down were blazing with bonfires."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

***bon-grâce, s.** [*Fr. bonne grace*=the head-curtain of a bed, a bongrace.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A forehead cloth or covering for the head. A kind of veil attached to a hood. (*Skinner*.)

"I have seen her beset all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about her caul, her peruke, her bongrace, and chaplet."—*Hakewill: On Providence*.

"As you may perceive by his butter'd bongrace, that film of a demi-castor."—*Cleveland* (1687), p. 81.

*2. A large bonnet worn by females. (*Jamieson*.)

"Her dark elf-locks shot out like the snakes of the gorgon between an old-fashioned bonnet called a bongrace."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

"The want of the screen, which was drawn over the head like a veil, she supplied by a bongrace, as she called it; a large straw bonnet, like those worn by the English maidens when laboring in the fields."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxviii.

II. Naut.: A bow-grace or junk-fender.

bongrace-moss, s. A moss, *Splachnum rubrum*. (*Nemnich*.)

***bōn'-grê', adv.** [From *Fr. bon*=good, and *grê*=will, pleasure, from *O. Fr. grê*=will; *Lat. gratus*=pleasing.] Agreeably to, willingly.

"The had bowed to his bode, bongre my hyure." *Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Patience*, 66.

bō-nī', plur. masc. of a. [*Plur. masc. of Lat. bonus, a.*=good.] Good.

Boni Homines, s. [*Lat.*=good men.]

Ch. Hist.: A name given in France to a Paulician Christian sect called Los Bos Homos, also Albigenes, Bulgarians, Publicani, and in Italy Paterini, Cathari, and Gazari. [BULGARIANS, PAULICIANS.] (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xi., pt. ii., ch. v., § 2, 3.)

***bōn'-i, s.** [BUNNY.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bōn'-i-bell, s.** [BONNYBELL.]

bōn'-i-fāçe, s. [*Fr. bon*=good, *-i* connective, and *Eng. face*.] A term applied to a publican or inn-keeper.

†bōn'-i-form, a. [From *Lat. bonus, -a, -um*=good; and *forma*=shape.] Of a good shape; of a good nature or character.

"Knowledge and truth may likewise both be said to be boniform things, and of kin to the chief good, but neither of them to be that chief good itself."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 204.

bōn'-i-fy, *bōn'-i-fie, v. t. [From *Lat. bonus*=good; and *facio*=to make.] To make good, to convert into what is good.

"This must be acknowledged to be the greatest of all arts, to bonifie evils, or tincture them with good."—*Cudworth*.

***bōn'-i-lasse, s.** [BONNILASSE.]

bōn'-i-ŋg, bōne'-i-ŋg, pr. par. & s. [BONE, *v. t.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As substantive: The act of depriving of bones; the state of being so deprived of bones.

II. Technically:

1. *Surveying*: The operation of leveling by means of the eye.

2. *Carp. and Masonry*: The act or operation of placing two straight edges on an object, and sighting on their upper edge to see if they range. If they do not, the surface is said to be in wind.

boning, boneing, or bonning rod, s. The same as *boning-stick* (q. v.).

boning-stick, s. A stick with a head like the letter T, designed to indicate a level for work or construction. A number of such sticks over a site indicate a certain level for the tops of base pieces or foundation blocks.

bōn'-i-tā-r-i-ān, s. [From *bonitas*, in *Class. Lat.*=goodness, in *Low Lat.*=an exacted gift, benevolence, or gratuity (?).] The right of possession. (*Civil Law*.) (*Wharton*.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șũș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bøl, døl.

bōn'-i-tō, s. [In *Ger. bonit*; from *Sp. bonito*; *Arab. baynis*=a bonito.]

Ichthyol.: A fish, *Thynnus pelamys*. It belongs to the family of Scomberidæ (Mackerels), and is nearly allied to the Tunny. It is found in the Mediterranean, and is a great foe to the flying-fish.

† The Belted Bonito, *Pelamys sarda*.
The Plain Bonito, *Alexis vulgaris*.

***bōn'-i-ty, s.** [*Lat. bonitas*.] Goodness.

"We have referred the inquiry concerning God, Unity, Bonity, Angels and Spirits to Natural Theology."—*Bacon: Advanc. of Learning*.

***bōnk, *bōnke, s.** [The same as *bank* (q. v.). (*O. Eng. & O. Scotch*.)] A bank, a height.

"And al the large felldis, bonk and bus."

Douglas: Virgil, 235, 17.

"And bowed to the hygh bonk . . ."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *The Deluge*, 379.

***bōn'-kēr, s. & a.** [BUNKER.] (*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 235.)

bōn-naçe, s. [BONDAGE.] (*Scotch*.)

***bōn'-nāl-lie, *bōn'-nāl-lý, *bōn'-āil-lie, *bōn'-āil-ais, s.** [Derived from *Fr. bon allez*.] A cup drank with a friend, when one is about to part with him, as expressive of one's wishing him a prosperous journey.

"Bonalaïs drunk rycht gladly in a morow;

Syn leiff thai tuk, and with Sanct Jhon to borow."

Wallace, ix. 45, MS. (*Jamieson*.)

***bōn'-nār, s.** [*Low Lat. bonnarium*=a certain measure of land; *Fr. bonnier de terre* (*Du Cange*); *bonna*=a boundary; a limit.] A bond.

"And took three rigs o' braw land,

And put myself under a bonnar."

Jamieson: Popular Ball., i. 312.

bōnne, a. [*Fr., fem. of adj. bon*=good.]

bonne-bouche (pron. būsh), *s.* [*Fr. bonne*=good; and *bouche*=mouth, eating.] A tidbit.

bonne-grace, s. [*Fr.*]

Lit.: Good grace.

"And scarce had he bent to the Red-cross his head,

'Bonne grace, notre Dame,' he unwittingly said."

Scott: Fire King

bōn'-nēt (1), *bōn'-nētte, *bōn'-ēt (Eng.), bonnet, *bon-at (Scotch), s. & a. [*Fr. bonnet*; *Prov. boneta*; *Sp. & Port. bonete*. Originally, about A. D. 1300, it signified a stuff. Skeat thinks that it may be connected with *Hindust. banāt*=woolen cloth, broadcloth.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A head-dress for men worn before the introduction of hats. It is what is now called a cap.

"I prithee now, my son,

Go to them, with this bonnet in thy hand."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

"Next, Camus, reverend sire, went footing slow,

His mantle hairy, and his bonnet sedge."

Milton: Lycidas.

2. The head-dress of boys and of some men of humbler rank in the Highlands of Scotland.

" . . . all the hills round Dunkeld were alive with bonnets and plaids."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

† (1) *To fill one's bonnet*: To be equal to one in any respect.

"May every archer strive to fill

His bonnet, and observe

The pattern he has set with skill,

And praise like him deserve."

Poems on the Company of Archers, p. 33.

(2) *To rive the bonnet of another*: To excel him in whatever respect.

3. A head-dress for women; the portion covering the back of the head cylindrical or hat-shaped, that in front expanding into a funnel-like projection.

II. Technically:

1. Scripture:

(1) The "bonnets" mentioned in *Exodus xxix. 9*; *Leviticus viii. 13*, &c., *Heb. migbaah*, are the round miters of ordinary Jewish priests, as distinguished from the *Heb. mitznepheth*, or head-dress like half an egg in shape worn by the high priest.

"And Moses brought Aaron's sons, and put coats upon them, and girded them with girdles, and put bonnets upon them; as the Lord commanded Moses."—*Leviticus viii. 13*.

† The same word is translated miter in *Exodus xxviii. 4, 39*, &c., and diadem in *Ezekiel xxi. 26*; in the last passage it is worn by a king.

(2) Another kind of head-dress, *Heb. peër*, is believed by Gesenius to have been shaped like a tiara (*Ezekiel xxiv. 17, 23*). It was worn by priests

(*Exodus xxxix. 28*), by bridegrooms (*Isaiah lxi. 10*), and married men (*Ezekiel xxiv. 17*), as well as by women (*Isaiah iii. 20*).

"The bonnets, and the ornaments of the legs, and the head-bands, and the tablets, and the earrings."—*Isaiah iii. 20*.

2. *Her.*: The velvet cap within a coronet.

3. *Fortif.*: A portion of a parapet elevated to a traverse to intercept enfilade fire.

4. Machinery:

(1) A cast-iron plate covering the openings in the valve-chamber of a pump, and removable for the examination and repair of the valve and seat.

(2) A metallic canopy or projection, as of a fire-place or chimney; a cowl, or wind-cap; a hood for ventilation; the smoke-pipe on a railway-car roof, or anything similar.

(3) The dome-shaped wire spark-arresting cover of a locomotive chimney.

(4) A sliding lid for a hole in an iron pipe.

B. As adjective: Having a bonnet, or in any way pertaining to a bonnet.

bonnet à prêtre, s. [*French*=a priest's cap.]

Fortif.: A double redan. [REDAN.]

bonnet-laird, bannet-laird, s. A laird or landed proprietor accustomed to wear a bonnet like a man of the humbler classes; in other words, a petty laird. A person of this description, as a rule, cultivates his own fields instead of letting them out to tenant-farmers. He is sometimes called a *cock-laird*. (*Scotch*.)

"I was unwilling to say a word about it, till I had secured the ground, for it belonged to auld Johnnie Howie, a bonnet-laird here hard by, and many a communing we had before he and I could agree."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. iv.

bonnet limpet, s.

Zoölogy:

1. The English name of Pileopsis, a genus of gastropodous mollusks belonging to the family Calyptræidæ. They are so called from their resemblance to a "bonnet," or cap.

2. In the plural:

(1) The plural of the above.

(2) The designation of the family of mollusks called Calyptræidæ. [CALYPTRÆIDÆ.]

bonnet-pepper, s.

Bot.: A species of Capsicum, the fruits of which are very fleshy and have a depressed form like a bonnet. In Jamaica it is esteemed more than any other Capsicum. [CAPSICUM, PEPPER.]

bonnet-piece, s. [*Eng. bonnet*, and *piece*.] A coin resembling a bonnet in shape. It was a gold coin from the mint of James V., and derived its name from the fact that the king was represented upon it wearing a bonnet.

"My purse, with bonnet-pieces store,

To him will swim a bowshot o'er,

And loose a shallop from the shore."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 20.

bonnet-pressing, s. Pressing or designed to press a bonnet while the latter is in process of manufacture.

Bonnet-pressing machine: A machine by which bonnets while on the forming-block are presented to the flat or presser.

bonnet-shaping, a. Shaping or designed to shape a woman's bonnet.

Bonnet-shaping machine: A machine by which a partially-shaped bonnet is pressed down upon a facing-block to give it a proper shape. One die has the exterior and the other the interior shape. One is usually heated to dry the bonnet and make it rigid in its acquired form. The principle is the same as in the hat-machine.

bōn'-nēt (2), bōn'-ette (*O. pl. bonettez*), *s.* [*Fr. bonnette*, same meaning as *def.* (q. v.); from *Fr. bonnet*=bonnet (q. v.).]

Naut.: An additional part made to fasten with latches to the foot of the sails of small vessels with one mast, in moderate winds. It is exactly similar to the foot of the sail it is intended for. Such additions are commonly one-third of the depth of the sails they belong to.

"Bet bonettez one brede, bet

trede hatches."

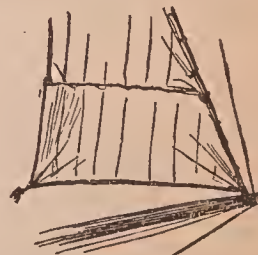
Morte Arthure, 3,656.

† **bōn'-nēt, v. t. & i.** [From *bonnet, s.* (1) (q. v.).]

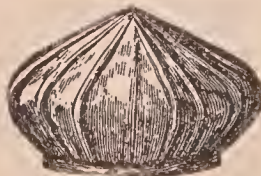
A. Trans.: To knock a man's hat over his eyes. (*Chiefly Scotch*.)

***B. Intrans.**: To take off the "bonnet" or cap in courtesy to a person, to a group of people, &c.

" . . . those who having been courteous and supple to the people, bonnetted, without any farther deed to heave them at all into their estimation and report."—*Shakesp.: Coriol.*, ii. 2.



Bonnet.



Bonnet.

bōn'-nēt-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [BONNET, *v.*]

A. *As past participle:* (See the verb.)

B. *As participial adjective:* Wearing at the moment, or accustomed to wear, a "bonnet" or cap

"When her bonneted chieftains to victory crowd."
Campbell Lochiel's Warning.

***bōn'-nĕtte**, *s.* [BONNET.]

bōn'-nĕy, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Mining: An isolated bed of ore.

***bōn'-nĕe**, *a.* [BONNY.]

***bōn'-nĭ-en**, *v.* [BAN, *v.*] (*Layamon.*)

bōn'-nĭ-lāss, ***bōn'-nĭ-lāsse**, ***bōn'-ī-lāsse**, *s.* [O. Eng. *bonie*=bonny, pretty; Fr. *bonne* (BONNY-BELL); and O. Eng. or Scotch *lass*=a girl.] A pretty girl.

"Their goynge out of Britanye was to be come honest Christen mennys wyues, and not to go on pylgrymage to Rome, and so become byshoppes *bonilasses* or prestes playeferes."—*Bale. English Votaries*, pt. i.

"As the *bonilasse* passed by,
Hey, ho, *bonilasse!*"

Spenser: Shep. Cal., vii.

"Homely spoken for a fair maid or *bonnilasse*."—*E. K. on Spenser's Pastorals*.

bōn'-nĭ-lĭy, **bōn'-nĭ-lĭe**, *adv.* [O. Eng. *bonni(e); -ly.*]

1. Beautifully; finely; handsomely.

"But may ye flourish like a lily,
Now *bonnilie!*"

Burns: On a Scotch Bard.

2. Gaily.

3. Plumply.

bōn'-nĭ-nĕss, ***bōn'-y-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *bonny; -ness.*]

1. Beauty, handsomeness.

2. Plumpness.

3. Gaiety.

bōn'-nĭ-vō-chĭl, *s.* [Gael. *bunbhuaichail* (*bh* being sounded *v*).] Possibly from *buana*=a hewer, and *buaise*=a wave.] The name given in the western islands of Scotland to a bird, the Great Northern Diver (*Colymbus glacialis*).

"The *Bonnavochil*, so called by the natives, and by the seamen Bishop and Carrara, as big as a goose, having a white spot on the breast, and the rest party-colored; it seldom flies, but is exceedingly quick in diving."—*Martin: Western Islands*, p. 79.

bōn'-nĭy, ***bōn'-nĕe**, ***bon'-ĭe** (Eng.), **bōn'-nĭy**, ***bōn'-ĭe**, ***bōn'-y**, ***bōn'-yĕ** (Scotch), *a.* [Generally derived from Fr. *bon*, fem. *bonne*=good (BONNYBELL); but Mahn suggests comparison also with Gael. & Ir. *bain*, *baine*=white, bright, fair, fair-haired.]

I. *Lit.*: Beautiful; pretty. *Used—*

(1) Of a person.

"... the same *bonny* young women tripping up and down in the same (no, not the same) coquettish bonnets."—*De Quincey: Works* (2d ed.), i. 96.

"But, Norman, how wilt thou provide
A shelter for thy *bonny* bride?"

Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 3.

(2) Of a single feature of the human countenance or one part of the body.

"We say that Shore's wife hath a pretty foot,
A cherry lip, a *bonny* eye, a passing pleasing tongue."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

(3) Of one of the inferior animals, or anything else deemed beautiful.

"Even of the *bonny* beast he loved so well."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., v. 2.

"Far from the *bonnie* banks of Ayr."

Burns: Song, ii.

¶ Often used ironically.

(1) The reverse of really beautiful; beautiful only as one speaks of a "beautiful" mess, or a "fine" uproar.

"Ye'll see the toun intill a *bonny* steer."

Ross: Helenore, p. 90.

(2) Plump. (Eng. Colloquial.) (*Johnson.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Gay, merry, frolicsome, cheerful, blithe.

"Then sigh not so, but let them go,

And be you blithe and *bonny*."

Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 3. (*Song.*)

2. Precious, valuable. (*Scotch.*)

"And a *bonny* gift I'll gie to thee."

Border Minstrelsy, v. 65. (*Jamieson.*)

bonny-die, **bonny-dye**, *s.* Beautiful die. A term applied to money, as having the influence of a gewgaw on the eye.

"Weel, weel, gude e'en to ye—ye hae seen the last o' me, and o' this *bonny-die*, too," said Jenny, holding between her finger and thumb a splendid silver dollar."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. x.

bonny-wawlie, *s.* [Scotch *bonny*, and *wawlie*.] A toy; a trinket. (*Scotch.*)

(1) *Lit.*: A daisy.

(2) *Fig.*: Anything beautiful.

"... wi' a' the pictures and black velvet, and silver *bonny-wawlies* belonging to it, . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxix.

***bōn'-nĭy** (2), *s. & a.* [Ir. *bainne*, *baine*=milk, and *clabber*=mud, mire.] Milk. (Only in the subjoined compound.)

bonny-clabber, ***bonny-clabbore**, *s.* Sour milk.

"We scorn, for want of talk, to jabber,
Of parties o'er our *bonny-clabber*." *Swift.*

"The healths in usquebaugh, and *bonny-clabbore*."
Ford: Perk. Warb., iii. 2.

¶ The term is applied to the thick part of milk which has turned or become sour; called also simply *clabber*.

bōn'-nĭy (3), *s.* [From *bonny*, *a.* (?)]

Mining: A round or compact bed of ore which communicates with no vein.

bōn'-nĭy-bĕll, **bōn'-ī-bĕll**, *s.* [Fr. *bonne*, *f.* of *bon*, adj.=good, kind, and *belle*, *f.* of *beau*, or *bel*, fem. *belle*=beautiful of form, feature, &c.] A pretty girl.

"I saw the bouncing bellibone;

Hey, ho, *bonibell!*"

Spenser: Shepheard's Calendar, VII.

***bō-nō**, *portion of a.* [Lat. *bono*, abl. neut. of *bonus*=good.]

Pro bono publico: For the public good, for general use or enjoyment.

bōn'-ōch (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A binding to tie a cow's hind legs when she is milking.

"You are one of Cow Meek's breed, you'll stand without a *bonoch*."—*S. Prov.*, *Kelly*, p. 371.

***bōn'-ōur**, *s.* [From Low Lat. *bonnarium*, *bonuarium*=land defined by boundaries.] A bond (?).

'Yestreen I was wi' his Honour;

I've taen three rigs of bra' land,

And hae bound mysel under a *bonour*."

Herd: Coll., ii. 190.

***bōn'-schāwe**, ***bōn'-shāwe**, *s.* [From O. Eng. *bon*=bone, and A. S. *sceorfa*=itch (?).]

O. Med.: A disease, sciatica.

"*Bonschawe*, sekenesse (*bonshawe*, P.) *Tessedo*, sciaticis."
—*Prompt. Parv.*

bōn'-dōrf-fĭte, *s.* [From *Bonsdorf*, the discoverer.]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Oosite. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

2. A variety of Fahlunite (*Dana*). It is a hydrous lolite, from Abo in Finland.

bōn'-spiĕll, **bōn'-spĕll**, *s.* [Etymology of first syllable doubtful. Probably uot Fr. *bon*=good; rather Sw. *bondely*=village, or *bonding*=habitation, abode; or Dut. *bons*=thump. The second syllable is Sw. *spel*; Dan. *spell*; Dut. *spiel*; Ger. *spiel*=a play.] A match at any game. *Specially—*

1. A match at archery.

"... that so many *Inglisch* men'sould schott againes thame at riveris, buttis, or prick bonnet. The king, heir- ing of this *bonspeill* of his mother, was weil content."—*Pittscottie: Cron.*, p. 348.

2. A match at curling (*q. v.*).

***bōn'-tĕ**, *s.* [Fr. *bonté*=goodness, good-will.] What is useful or advantageous; a benefit.

"All new *bonteis* now appering amang ws ar cummyn only by thy industry."—*Bell.: Cron.*, bk. xvii., ch. 4.

bonte-bok, *s.* [Dut. *bonten*=furred (?), and *bok*=goat.]

Zoöl.: *Gazella Pygarga*, a species of antelope found in South Africa.

bōn'-tĕn, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Fabric: A narrow woolen stuff.

bōn'-tĭ-a, *s.* [Named after James Bont, or Bon-tius, a Dutch physician, who in 1658 published a Natural History of the East Indies.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Myoporaceæ (Myoparads). *Bontia daphnoides* is an ornamental shrub called the Barbadoes Wild-olive.

***bōn'-tĭy-vās-nĕsse**, *s.* [BOUNTEOUSNESSE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bōn'-tĭy-vĕse**, *a.* [BOUNTEOUS.]

bōn'-ūre, *adv.* [Fr. *bonheur*=luckily, fortunately.] Debonairly, politely. [BONAYRELYCHE.]

"Bere the boxumly and *bonure* . . ."

William of Palerne, 332.

bōn'-ūs (1), *a. & s.* [A purely Lat. word, *bonus*, *-a*, *-um*, adj.=good. There is no *bonus*, *s.*, in Class. Lat.]

A. *As adjective:* Good. [BONUS-HENRICUS.]

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Commerce, Law, Banking, &c.*: An extra dividend paid to the shareholders of a joint-stock company, or to those interested in any other commer-

cial undertaking, when the finances are unwontedly flourishing, and beyond what they would otherwise receive either as remuneration or profit.

"... and as to result the *bonuses* paid to existing policy-holders have been somewhat small."—*London Times, City Article*, Feb. 22, 1877.

2. A sum of money paid to the agent of a company or to a master of a vessel, in addition to his share in the profits.

3. A premium given for a loan, a charter, or any other privilege.

4. Any extra compensation paid for services beyond an amount agreed upon.

bonus-henricus, *s.* [Lat.=Good Henry.]

Bot.: A name for a plant, the Good King Henry, *Chenopodium Bonus Henricus*.

bōn'-ūs (2), *a.* [A corruption of Sp. *buenos*=good.]

bonus noches. [A corruption of Sp. *buenos*=good, and *noches*=night.] Good night.

"You that fish for dace and roches,
Carpes or trenches, *bonus noches*."

Lluellin: Men. Mir., p. 53. (*Wits: Recr.*, i. 13, repr.)

bōn'-wōrt, *s.* [A. S. *banwort*; *bān*=bone, and *wort*=vegetable, plant. Probably called from its being supposed to be useful in cases of fractures or diseases of the bones.] A name for the daisy, *Bellis perennis*. (*Archæol.*, xxx. 404.) (*Britten & Holland.*)

bōn'-x-ĭe, *s.* [Probably Scandinavian.] A Shetland name for a gull, the Common Skua, *Cataractes vulgaris*.

"Sea-birds to include auk, *bonxie*, cornish chough . . ."—*British Act for the Preservation of Sea-birds*, passed June 24, 1869.

bōn'-y, *a.* [Eng. *bon(e); -y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: Consisting of bones, full of bones.

"At the end of this hole is a membrane, fastened to a round *bony* limb, and stretched like the head of a drum; and therefore by anatomists called tympanum."—*Rap.*

2. *Figuratively:*

"Creak'd from the *bony* lungs of death."

Langhorne: Fab. 11.

II. *Technically:*

Bot.: Close and hard in texture, so as to present a difficulty in the way of cutting it, but with the fragments detached brittle. Example, the stone of a peach.

bony-pikes, *s. pl.*

Ichthyol.: A recent fish-genus *Lepidosteus*, of great interest from its being of the order Ganoidi, of which nearly all the species are extinct. It belongs to the sub-order Holostei, and the family Lepidosteidae (*q. v.*). Among other peculiarities the Bony-pikes have the antique pattern of heterocercal tail [HETEROCERCAL], so common in the Old Red Sandstone period. They inhabit the rivers and lakes of temperate and tropical America, grow some of them three feet in length, and are used for food. Called also *gar pikes*.

***bōn'-y**, *s.* [BUNNY.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bōn'-yĕ**, *a.* [BONNY.] (*Scotch.*)

***bōn'-y-nĕss**, *s.* [BONNINESS.]

bōnze, *s.* [In Port. *bonzo*; Fr. *bonze*, *bonse*. Corrupted from Japanese *busso*=a pious man.] The name given by the Portuguese to any member of the Buddhist priesthood in Japan. Thence the name spread to the priests of the same faith in China and the adjacent regions.

bōo, *interj.* [Lat. *boo*=to cry aloud.] An exclamation to startle, surprise or frighten children.

bōo-bŷ, *s. & a.* [Fr. *boubie*=a water-fowl; Sp. *bobo*=a booby, a pelican; a dunce, an idiot; Russ. *baba*; Chin. *poopi*, *boobi*=the lesser gannet. All these are swimming birds.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Ornith.*: A name for a natatorial bird, the Soland (*i. e.*, Solent), or Channel-goose, *Sula bassana*. It is of the family Pelicanidae. These birds are found, as their specific Latin name imports, on the Bass Rock, in the Frith of Forth, Scotland. They exist also in other places. They are looked on as stupid in character. [SOLAND-GOOSE, SULA.]

(2) The Brown Gannet, *Sula fusca*.

(3) Any other natatorial bird of similar form and stupidity.

"We found on St. Paul's only two kinds of birds—the booby and the noddy. The former is a species of gannet, and the latter a tern."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. i., p. 10.

2. *Fig.*: A stupid person, a fool, one destitute of intellect.

"Then let the boobies stay at home."

Cowper: The Yearly Distress.

fāw, **fāt**, **färe**, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pĭne, pīt, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gō, pōt. or. wōre. wōlf. wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

B. *As adjective:* Of an intellect so deficient as to suggest the dull instincts of the birds described under A.; dull, stupid.

booby-hatch, s.

Naut.: The covering of the scuttle-way or small hatchway which leads to the forecabin or forepeak of small sailing vessels.

booby-hut, s.

Vehicles: A sleigh with a hooded cover.

booby-hutch, s.

Vehicles: A roughly built covered carriage, used in some parts of England and her colonies.

bôo'-bÿ-ish, a. Silly; like a booby; stupid.

***bôoç, s.** [BOOSE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bôoçe, s.** [BOSS.]

Bôod'-dha, s. [BUDDHA.]

***bôod'-le (le as el) (1), s.** [Etym. doubtful. Compare *boddle*=an old Scotch coin (q. v.).] A plant, *Chrysanthemum segetum*, L. (*Tusser.*)

bôod'-le (2), s. (1) Originally a slang term for counterfeit money, since then enlarged in its use to include all kinds of money, counterfeit or otherwise; (2) the money obtained fraudulently, usually from corporations by officials or private individuals, for a purpose or service which is not legitimate and about which secrecy must be observed. Notable instances of the use of "boddle" were in the Star-route postal frauds in Washington, and the Credit Mobilier scandal, also a Washington instance.

bôod'-lêr, s. One who accepts a bribe.

book, *bōoke, *bōke, *bōc (Eng.), beuk, buik, buke, buk (Scotch), s. & a. [A. S. *bōc* = a book, a volume, a writing, an index; Goth. *boka*; Icel. *bók*; Sw. *bok*; Dan. *bog*; Dut. *boek*; O. S. *buok*; (N. H.) Ger. *buch*; M. H. Ger. *buoch*; O. H. Ger. *pohha*. From A. S. *bōc*=a beech; Ger. *buche*=a beech (BEECH), because Anglo-Saxon and German books were originally made of beechen boards.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) *Of things material:* An article of manufacture, of which a series of forms have existed in bygone ages, but which at present consists of a number of sheets of printed paper stitched together, pressed and covered with boards. [BOOKBINDING.]

¶ The first books were probably of various and diverse types. The Koran is said to have been written on shoulder-blades of sheep. The Anglo-Saxon books were originally written on pieces of beechen board. Boards of other trees were doubtless used in other countries, as was the inner bark of trees. At a remote period of antiquity the papyrus [PAPYRUS] displaced its rivals, and so well held its place as to have given rise to the word *paper*. Parchment, called from Pergamos, where it was first made, arose about B. C. 200. [PARCHMENT.] A nearly and persistent form of book was a roll of papyrus or other material. Jeremiah's book was such a roll (Jer. xxxvi. 4, 14, 23). The charred books found in Herculaneum were also rolls. This form of book is commemorated in the common word *volume*, which is from Lat. *volumen*=a thing rolled or wound up. [VOLUME.] When books were transcribed by hand they were necessarily very expensive. Plato is said to have given about \$1,560 for one, Aristotle about \$2,900 for another; Alfred the Great, about the year 872, an estate for a third volume. Printing cheapened books to an incalculable extent, though heavy prices are still paid for rare and large or copiously-illustrated works. Thus Machlin's Bible, illustrated by Tomkins, was valued at \$2,625, and a superb Bible, in fifty-four large folio volumes, with 7,000 illustrations, was raffled off for tickets in the aggregate amounting to \$25,000. A collection of books is called a library. [LIBRARY.]

"Books! Those poor bits of rag-paper with black ink on them."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, Lecture v.

¶ It is not needful that a printed work shall have many pages to constitute a book; in nursery literature a single page will be enough.

"A book (to please us at a tender age
'Tis called a book, though but a single page)."—*Cowper: Tirocinium*.

¶ So far as known, the first book ever written in English was a poem—"a Paraphrase," as it is called—of the creation, the war in heaven, and of the fall of Satan, about the year 657. The author was Cædmon, a convert from paganism to Christianity. After the Norman conquest there seem to have been no books written in English until the reign of King John, which began in 1199. During this reign Layamon, a priest of Worcestershire, wrote a remarkable poem of 32,250 lines, called "Brut."

(2) *Of things intellectual:*

(a) A written or printed literary composition contained in a roll, or collection of pages in boards, as described under No. 1.

(b) Any writing or paper. (In the subjoined example it means articles of agreement.)

"By that time will our book, I think, be drawn."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 1.

(c) Pre-eminently the Bible.

"I'll be sworn on a book . . ."

Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 4.

†(d) An account book.

(e) A division of a treatise on any subject. Books in this sense are often subdivided into chapters. Thus in the contents of J. Stuart Mill's *Logic*, 2d ed. (1846), the leading divisions and subdivisions are: Book I. Of Names and Propositions. (This is divided into eight chapters.) Book II. Of Reasoning (six chapters). Book III. Of Induction (thirteen chapters).

(f) *Whist:* The first six tricks taken by either party.

(g) *Other card-playing:* The cards remaining in the pack after all the players have received their "hands."

2. *Fig.:* Anything presenting a more or less close analogy either to the material part of a book or to the writing or printing which it contains. *Specially—*

(1) Heaven.

"Paraventure in thilke large booke,
What that is cleped the heven, i-write was."

Chaucer: Canterbury Tales, 4,610-11.

(2) (See 3, *Special phrases.*)

3. *In special phrases:*

(1) *A book of remembrance was written.* *Fig.:* There was undying remembrance. (Malachi iii. 16.)

(2) *God's book:* The Bible.

"Such as by God's book are adjudged to death."

Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 3.

(3) *In the books of, or in the good books of:* Remembered for something of a favorable or pleasant character.

"I was so much in his books that at his decease he left me his lamp."—*Addison.*

(4) *In the bad books of:* Remembered for something for which offense has been taken.

(5) *The book:* The Bible.

"Some herds, weel learn'd upo' the beuk."

Burns: To Wm. Simpson. (Postscript.)

(6) *The book of life.* *Fig.:* A record conceived of as existing in which are written the names of those who shall ultimately obtain eternal life. (Phil. iv. 3; Rev. iii. 5; xiii. 8, &c.)

(7) *Without book:*

(a) Without being compelled to have recourse to a book to help the memory.

"Her friend Miss Kitty repeated, *without book*, the eight best lines of the play."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii. (Note.)*

(b) Without fortifying the assertion by the aid of books; without authority, loosely, inaccurately.

(8) *To bring to book:* To call to account.

II. Technically:

1. *Mercantile affairs (pl. Books):* A register of financial transactions, as of debts, assets, &c. Merchants, traders and other persons, who are desirous of understanding their affairs, and explaining them when necessary, keep: 1, a day-book; 2, a journal; 3, a ledger; 4, a letter-book; 5, an invoice book; 6, a cash-book; 7, a bill-book; 8, a bank-book, and 9, a check-book. Commercial books are kept by single or by double entry. [BOOKKEEPING.]

2. *Eng. Law. Plur. (the books):* All the volumes which contain authentic reports of decisions in English law from the earliest times till now. [REPORTS.] (*Wharton.*)

3. *Gilding:* A package of gold-leaf consisting of twenty-five leaves, each 3¼ x 3 inches square; they are inserted between leaves of soft paper rubbed with red chalk to prevent adherence.

B. As adjective: In any way pertaining, relating to, or connected with a book.

1. *Gen.:* In some one of the foregoing senses.

2. *Spec.:* Recorded in a book; estimated and put on record.

"But for present uses a supplementary table giving the age, original cost, repairs cost, with date of repairs, and present 'book' value of every vessel of the fleet . . ."
—*London Times*, December 2, 1875.

¶ *Obvious compound:* Book-collection. (*De Quincy, 2d ed., i. 144.*)

book-account, s. An account or register of debt or credit in a book.

book-agent, s. [*U. S. Coll.*] A misnomer for a book peddler or canvasser.

book-back, s. & a.

A. As substantive: The back or boards of a book.

B. As adjective: Designed to operate upon the back of a book.

book-back rounder, s.

Bookbinding: A machine which acts as a substitute for the hammer in rounding the back of a book after cutting the edge and ends. It is usually per-

formed upon the book before the cover is put on. In one form of machine, the book is run between rollers, being pressed forward by a rounded strip which rests against the front edge and determines the form thereof. In another form, the book is clamped and a roller passed over the back under great pressure. Another form of machine is for molding the back-covers of books to a given curvature, by pressing between a heated cylinder of a given radius and a bed-plate whose curvature corresponds to the presser.

book-binder, s. [BOOKBINDER.]

book-bosomed, a. Having a book in the bosom.

"As the corslet off he took,
The Dwarf espied the Mighty Book!
Much he marvel'd, a knight of pride
Like a book-bosom'd priest should ride."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 8.

book-canvasser, s. One who goes about from door to door, offering books for sale by subscription.

book-clamp, s.

Bookbinding:

1. A vise for holding a book while being worked. Adjustment is made by the nuts for the thickness of the book, and the pressure is given by the lever and eccentric.

2. A holder for school-books while carrying them. The cords pass through the upper bar and down to the lower bar; they are tightened by the rotation of the handle. (*Knight.*)

book-crab, s. [BOOK-SCORPION.]

book-craft, s. Learning.

"Some book-craft you have and are pretty well spoken."
Ben Jonson: Gipsies Metam.

book-debt, s.

Comm.: A debt for items charged to the debtor by the creditor in his account-book.

book-edge, s. & a.

A. As substantive: The edge of a book.

B. As adjective: Designed to operate on the edge of a book.

Book-edge lock: A lock whereby the closed sides of the book-cover are locked shut.

book-folding, a. Folding or designed to fold a book.

Book-folding machine: A machine for folding sheets for gathering, sewing, and binding.

book-holder, s. A reading-desk top, or other device, for holding an open book in reading position.

***book-hunger, s.** A craving appetite for books.

book-knowledge, s. Knowledge derived from books, and not from observation and reflection.

book-learned, booklearned, a.

1. *Of persons:* Learned, as far as books are concerned; with knowledge derived from books rather than from personal observation and reflection. (Often with more or less contempt.)

2. Resulting or deriving an impulse from such learning.

"Of one, who, in his simple mind,
May boast of book-learned taste refined."

Scott: Marmion. Introd. to Canto I.

book-learning, booklearning, s. Learning derived from books. (Often used with more or less contempt.)

book-madness, s. Bibliomania.

book-man, s. [BOOKMAN.]

book-monger, s. A contemptuous term for one who deals in books.

book-muslin, s.

Weaving: A fine, transparent muslin, usually folded in book form. [BUKE-MUSLIN.]

book-name, s.

Bot. & Zool.: A name found only in scientific books, and not in use among the people at large.

***book-oath, s.** An oath on the Bible.

"I put thee to thy Book-oath."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 1.

book-perfecting, a. Perfecting or designed to perfect anything.

Book-perfecting press (printing): A press which prints both sides of a sheet without intermediate manipulation. Some act upon the respective sides in immediate succession, others have automatic feed between impressions. (*Knight.*)

book-plate, s. A piece of paper stamped or engraved with a name or device, and pasted in a book to show the ownership.

book-post, s. The regulations under which books and other printed matter are conveyed by post.

book-scorpion, s.

Zool.: The name given to Chelifer, a genus of Arachnida (Spiders) found in old books and in dark places. It is not a genuine scorpion, but is the type of the family Cheliferidae, sometimes called Pseudo-scorpionidae.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șûn; -țion, -șion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, del.

book-sewing, a. Sewing or designed to sew books.

Book-sewing machine: A machine for sewing books. (See a description and figure of one in Knight's *Dict. Mechan.*, i. 333.)

book-stamp, s. The stamp or die wherewith the title of a book is impressed upon the cover or back.

book-worm, s. [BOOKWORM.]

book (Eng.), book, beuk (Scotch), v. t. & i. [From *book*, s. (q. v.)]

I. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To put down in a book. Used specially of arrangements for an important engagement requiring two or more persons to meet together at a specified place, and at a specified hour of a certain day.

(1) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

"He made willful murder high treason; he caused the marchers to book their men, for whom they should make answer."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

* (2) *Spec.*: To register a couple in the session records, in order to the proclamation of banns. (*O. Scotch.*)

"... his brother and Betty Bodle were booked on Saturday, that is, their names recorded for the publication of the banns, in the books of the Kirk-Session."—*The Entail*, i. 232. (*Jamieson.*)

(3) To pay, at an office appointed for that purpose [BOOKING-OFFICE], for the transmission by rail, &c., of a parcel or goods.

2. *Fig.*: Unalterably to record in the memory.

"Book both my willfulness and errors down."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 117.

(a) To speak by book: To speak with the certainty of being correct.

(b) To know one by the book: To be intimately acquainted with the details of one's life and character, as though the knowledge were acquired by a study of the biography of the subject.

II. Intrans. To book to a place: To pay for and receive a ticket entitling one to ride by boat, &c., to a certain place.

To be booked for: To have one's course marked out or determined on. "Here I am booked for three days more in Paris." (*C. Reade.*)

book'-bind-ēr, *book'-bynd-ēr, s. [Eng. *book*; *bind-ēr*.]

1. Of persons: One who binds books.

2. Of things: A contrivance of the nature of a temporary cover, for holding together newspapers, pamphlets, or similar articles.

†book'-bind-ēr-ŷ, s. [Eng. *book*; *bindery*.] A place for binding books.

book'-bind-īng, s. [Eng. *book*; *binding*.] The art of stitching or otherwise fastening together and covering the sheets of paper or similar material composing a book. The edge of a modern book constituted by the margin of the paper composing it is called the *binding-edge*.

† When books were literal "volumes," or rolls, the way of "binding" them, if it could be so called, or at least of keeping them together, was to unroll them from one cylinder and roll each again, as it was perused, on another. When books became separate folios the first method of dealing with them seems to have been the tying them together by a string passed through a hole at the margin of the pile. This is still done in the south of India and Ceylon with writings on talipot or other palm leaves. The holding together of folios of a literary man's manuscript by a small clasp at one edge is an essentially similar device. The present method of binding seems to have been invented by or under Attalus, king of Pergamus, or his son Eumenes, about 200 B. C. The oldest bound book known—the binding was ornamental—is the volume of St. Cuthbert, about A. D. 650. Ivory was used for book covers in the eighth century; oak in the ninth. The *Book of Evangelists*, on which the English kings took their coronation oath, was bound in oak boards, A. D. 1100. Velvet, silk, hogskin and leather were used as early as the fifteenth century; needlework binding began in 1471; vellum, stamped and ornamented, about 1510; leather about the same date, and calf in 1550. Cloth binding superseded the paper known as "boards" in 1823; india-rubber backs were introduced in 1841, tortoise shell sides in 1856.

The chief processes of bookbinding are the following: Folding the sheets; gathering the consecutive signatures; rolling the packs of folded sheets; sewing, after saw-cutting the backs for the cords; rounding the backs and gluing them; edge cutting; binding, securing the book to the sides; covering the sides and back with leather, muslin, or paper, as the case may be; tooling and lettering; and, finally, edge-gilding. Books may be *full bound*, i. e., with the back and sides leather; or *half-bound*, that is, with the back leather and the sides paper or cloth.

"About three months after his engagement with De la Roche, Faraday quitted him and bookbinding together."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., xii. 351.

book'-cāse, s. [Eng. *book*; *case*.] A case furnished with shelves for holding books.

"... that celebrated Treatise on Death which, during many years, stood next to the Whole Duty of Man in the bookcases of serious Arminians."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

booked, pa. par. & a. [BOOK, v.]

†book'-ēr-ŷ, s. A bookstore.

***book'-fūl, a.** [Eng. *book*; *ful(l)*.] Full of undigested knowledge derived from books.

"The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head."

Pope: Essay on Criticism, pt. iii., 53.

book'-īng, pr. par., 'a. & s. [BOOK, v.]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of making into a book or anything similar. [*II. Agric.*]

2. The act of recording in a book.

† The booking: The act of recording in the session-book previous to the publication of banns of marriage.

"It was agreed that the booking should take place on the approaching Saturday."—*The Entail*, p. 230. (*Jamieson.*)

II. Agric.: The arrangement of tobacco-leaves in symmetrical piles, the stems in one direction, leaf upon leaf, forming a book.

booking-office, s. (English.) Equivalent to the American "Ticket office."

Railway and other traveling:

(1) An office in which records are made, in a book, of baggage temporarily deposited, a ticket or brass tag (called a "check") being given to enable the owner to reclaim his own.

(2) *More loosely*: An office at which tickets, entitling a passenger to ride to certain places, are obtainable, even though his name is not booked.

book'-ish, a. [Eng. *book*; *-ish*.]

†1. In a good sense: Learned.

"I'm not bookish, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the scape."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

2. Acquainted with books but woefully deficient in knowledge of men.

"Whose bookish rule hath pulled fair England down."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 1.

book'-ish-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *bookish*; *-ly*.] After the manner of a bookish person.

"While she [Christina, Queen of Sweden] was more bookishly given, she had it in her thoughts to institute an order of Parnassus."—*Thurlow: State-Papers*, ii. 104.

book'-ish-nēss, s. [Eng. *bookish*; *-ness*.] The propensity to study, or the habit of studying books. Generally in a less contemptuous sense than bookish (q. v.).

book'-kēep-ēr, s. [Eng. *book*; *keeper*.] One who, as accountant, secretary, or clerk, keeps books, making the requisite entries in them day by day.

"Here, brother, you shall be the bookkeeper;
This is the argument of that they shew."

Kyd: Spanish Tragedy.

book'-kēep-īng, s. [Eng. *book*; *keeping*.]

1. *Arithm. & Comm.*: The art of keeping books in which pecuniary transactions are so unremittingly and so accurately entered that one is able at any time to ascertain the exact state of his financial affairs, or of any portion of them, with clearness and expedition. The art, in a certain undeveloped state, must have existed from immemorial antiquity, but it received such improvement and impulse at Venice as to make that comparatively modern city to be considered its birthplace. The first known writer on bookkeeping was Lucas di Borgo, who published a treatise on the subject in Italian in 1495. It is generally divided into bookkeeping by single and bookkeeping by double entry. In the former every entry is single, i. e., is placed to the debit or credit of a single account, while in the latter it is double, that is, it has both a debtor and creditor account. In other words, by single entry each transaction is entered only once in the ledger, and by double entry twice. Bookkeeping by single entry is imperfect, and is scarcely fitted even for very limited establishments. Bookkeeping by double entry being first practiced in Venice, Genoa, and the adjacent towns, is often called the Italian method. In bookkeeping by double entry all transactions inward fall under four heads: cash, bills, book-debts and stock. There are, moreover, a cash-book, a bill-book, a book for book-debts—called the ledger—and a book for the record of stock, that is, stock on hand. There are various other books in a large establishment. In smaller establishments it is enough to have a cash-book, a day-book, a journal and a ledger. It is in the

ledger that the elaborate classification of all transactions is entered. The ability to make out a balance-sheet is much increased by the simple device of making impersonal entries, that is, entering cash, iron, &c., as if they were mercantile traders, and grouping a number of articles together under the heading sundries. Then there are accounts of the form sundries debtor to cash, or cash debtor to sundries. If a merchant have purchased iron, what he has paid for it is debited to iron, which is expected to meet it when the metal is disposed of, and so with every other expense incurred by the firm for purposes of business. [BILL-BOOK, CASH-BOOK, DAY-BOOK, LEDGER.]

2. *Sarcastically*: The practice of not returning books which one has borrowed. (*Colloq.*)

***book'-lānd, *böck'-lānd, s. & a.** [BOCKLAND.]

book'-lēss, a. [Eng. *book*; *-less*.] Without book. *Used—*

(a) Of persons:

"Why with the cit,
Or bookless churl, with each ignoble name,
Each earthly nature, deign'st thou to reside?"
Shenstone: Economy, pt. i.

(b) Of things:

"Your flight from out your bookless wilds would seem
As arguing love of knowledge and of power."
Tennyson: The Princess.

book'-mā-kēr, s. [Eng. *book*; *maker*.]

1. A betting man, one who keeps a book in which bets are entered.

2. Sometimes applied to the author, compiler or manufacturer of books.

book'-māk-īng, s. [Eng. *book*; *making*.]

1. The art, practice, or occupation of making books.

"He [Adam Smith] had bookmaking so much in his thoughts, and was so chary of what might be turned to account in that way, that he once said to Sir Joshua Reynolds, that he made it a rule, when in company, never to talk of what he understood."—*Boswell: Life of Johnson*, iv. 24.

2. The act, practice, or occupation of noting down bets in books.

book'-man, s. [Eng. *book*; *man*.] A man whose occupation is the study of books.

"This civil war of wits were much better used
On Navarre and his bookmen; for here 'tis abused."
Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, ii. 1.

†book'-māte, s. [Eng. *book*; *mate*.] One who is mate with one or more others at books; a school-fellow.

"A phantasime, a Monarcho, and one that makes sport
To the prince and his bookmates."
Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, iv. 1.

†book'-mīnd-ēd, a. [Eng. *book*; *minded*.] Having a mind which runs much upon books, loving books.

†book'-mīnd-ēd-nēss, s. [Eng. *bookminded*; *-ness*.] The quality of having a mind which highly values books or their teachings.

book'-sēl-lēr, s. [Eng. *book*; *seller*.] One whose occupation it is to sell books. He is the medium between the publisher, on the one hand, and the individual purchaser, on the other. Many book-sellers have commenced by selling books only by retail, then they have ventured on publishing one or two, and, guiding their business with signal ability, have ultimately developed into extensive publishers. The extensive publishing house of J. B. Lippincott & Company, of Philadelphia, is one of the notable American instances of such a course.

"... the lad's master was a bookseller and book-binder."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), xii. 349.

book'-sēl-īng, s. [Eng. *book*; *selling*.] The act or occupation of selling books. It is at present divided into several sections—(1) publishing, (2) wholesale bookselling, (3) retail bookselling, (4) trade in old or second-hand books, and (5) trade in periodicals. [PUBLISHING.]

book'-shōp, s. [Eng. *book*; and *shop*.] A shop where books are sold.

book'-slīde, s. [Eng. *book*; *slide*.] A slide which can be moved laterally so as to reach a support at a second end without losing the first one. It is then available as a shelf for books.

book'-stāll, s. [Eng. *book*; *stall*.] A stall or temporary wooden table or shed in the street, railway stations, &c., designed to accommodate books offered for purchasers.

book'-stand, s. [Eng. *book*; and *stand*, s. (q. v.)] 1. A stand of whatever kind, on which a book or books may rest.

2. A bookstall. [BOOKSTALL.]

book'-stōne, s. [BIBLIOLITE.]

†book'-stōre, s. [Eng. *book*; *store*.] A store for selling books.

ēate, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre. wōlf. wōrk whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

book'-worm, s. [Eng. *book*; *worm*.]

1. *Lit.*: Any "worm" or insect which eats holes in books.

"My lion, like a moth or *bookworm*, feeds upon nothing but paper, and I shall beg of them to diet him with wholesome and substantial food."—*Guardian*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) One always poring over books. (With only slight contempt.)

"Among those venerable galleries and solitary scenes of the university, I wanted but a black gown and a salary to be as mere a *bookworm* as any there."—*Pope: Letters*.

(b) A reader who, always operating upon books, can appreciate little or nothing about them but the paper on which they are printed and the covers in which they are bound. (As a rule used contemptuously.)

bōol (1), s. [BOWL (1).]

bōol (2), s. & a. [From Ger. *bügel*=a hoop (?).]

As *substantive*: Anything hoop-shaped. *Specialty*—

Of a *key*: The rounded annular part of a key, by means of which it is turned with the hand.

bōol (3), s. & a. [BUHL.]

bool-work, s. [BUHL-WORK.]

***bōolde**, a. [BOLD.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bōold'-lŷ**, adv. [O. Eng. *boold*, and *-ly*.] [BOLDLY.] (*Romaunt of the Rose*.)

***bōole**, s. [BULL.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bōo'-lēy, s. [Ir. *buachail*; Gael. *buachaille*=a cowherd. From *oo*=a cow, and *gille, giolla*=boy. In Wel. *bugal*=*bugeiluor*, *bugeiludd*=a shepherd, a herdsman; Arm. *bugel*, *bugul*.] An Irish nomad; one who, Tartar-like, is member of a horde continually moving from place to place, subsisting meanwhile on the milk derived from the cattle which they drive.

"All the Tartarians, and the people about the Caspian Sea, which are naturally Scythians, live in hordes; being the very same that the Irish *boories* are, driving their cattle with them, and feeding only on their milk and white meats."—*Spenser*.

boom, ***bom'-men**, v. i. [From Dut. *bommen*=to sound like an empty barrel. Compare A. S. *bymian*=to sound or play on a trumpet; from *byme*=a trumpet. *Boom* is evidently imitated from the sound.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To make a deep hollow sound, as—

(1) A cannon.

"The ball beyond their bow
Booms harmless."—*Byron: Corsair*, iii. 15.

(2) The ocean.

(3) The bittern.

"And the bittern sound his drum,
Booming from the sedgy shallow."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 31.

2. To swell with a certain hollow sound.

"Booming o'er his head,

The billows clos'd; he's numbered with the dead."

Young.

II. *Naut.*: To rush with noise.

¶ *To come booming*. Of a ship: To make all the sail which she can, in which case she makes a certain amount of noise in cutting through the water.

boom (1), s. [From *boom*, v. (q. v.) In Wel. *bump*=*bymian*=a hollow sound (BUMP); *bumbwr*=a murmur, a roar.] A deep hollow sound like that of a cannon, the ocean, or the voice of the bittern

"Hark! 'tis the boom of a heavy gun."

Mackenzie: Fair Maid of Cabul.

boom (2) (*Eng.*), ***bolme** (*O. Scotch*), s. & a. [Dut. *boom*=a tree, a pole, a bar, beam, or boom; Sw. *bom*=a bar; Dan. *bom*=a bar to shut a passage, a barricade, a turnpike, a boom; Ger. *baum*= (1) a tree, (2) a beam, (3) a bar, a boom.] [BEAM.]

A. As *substantive*:

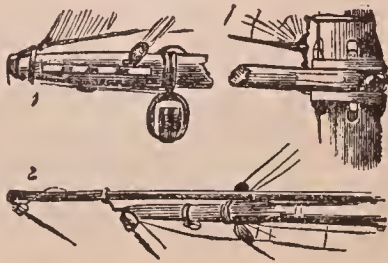
I. *Nautical*:

*1. A boom, a waterman's pole. (*O. Scotch*.)

2. A boom consisting of a pole with bushes, baskets, or other conspicuous thing at the top, set up in a river or harbor, and designed to mark where the channel is sufficiently deep to admit the passage of vessels.

3. A long pole or spar run out for the support of a sail. *Specialty*—

(1) A spar for extending the foot of a fore-and-aft sail.



1. Main Boom. 2. Studding-sail Boom.

"The boom on which a fore-and-aft sail is stretched is commonly provided with jaws, which partially encircle the mast, and are held to it by a half-grommet strung with balls of hard wood to avoid friction."—*Knight: Pract. Dict. Mechan.*

(2) A spar rigged out from a yard to extend the foot of a studding-sail.

"The fore and main lower yards, and the fore and main topsail yards have studding-sail booms. Each is secured by boom-irons on its yard, and is named from the studding-sail whose foot it stretches. The heads of the studding-sails are bent to studding-sail yards, which are slung from the studding-sail booms and the fore and main top-gallant yard-arms. The stays of these booms are called guys. The ring-tailed boom is rigged out like a studding-sail boom at the end of the spanker-boom."—*Knight: Pract. Dict. Mechan.*

(3) *Plur.* (*the Booms*): The space on the spar-deck, between the fore and main masts, where the boats and spare spars are stowed.

II. *Marine Fortif.*: A chain or line of connected spars stretched across a river or channel to obstruct navigation, or detain a vessel under the fire of a fort.

"A boom across the river! Why have we not cut the boom in pieces?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

III. *Lumbering*: A spar or line of floating timbers stretched across a river, or inclosing an area of water, to keep saw-logs from floating down the stream.

B. As *adjective*: Pertaining to or connected with a boom.

bōom (3), s. [*U. S. Colloq.*] A sudden rise in the market value of real estate, stocks or commodities; an enthusiastic popular movement in favor of any person, cause or thing; as, a real estate boom, a political boom; a boom in sugar.

As *verb transitive*: To promote the cause or interest of any person or thing with great enthusiasm; as, to boom town lots, or boom a candidate for Congress.

boom-irons, s.

Naut.: A flat iron ring on the yard, through which the studding-sail boom travels when being rigged out or in. There being more than one the word is often in the plural. One boom-iron, called the yard-arm iron, is fixed at the end of the yard, and another iron, called the quarter-iron, is placed at three-sixteenths of the length of the yard from the outer end.

boom-jigger, s.

Naut.: A tackle for rigging out or running in a topmast studding-sail boom.

boom-sheet, s.

Naut.: A sheet attached to a boom.

bōom'-ŷear-aŋg, s. [Native Australian word.] A missile weapon invented and used by the native Australians, who are generally deemed the lowest in intelligence of any tribe or race of mankind. It is a curved stick, round on one side and flat on the other, about three feet long, two inches wide, and three-quarters of an inch thick. It is grasped at one end and thrown sickle-wise, either upward into the air, or downward so as to strike the ground at some distance from the thrower. In the first case it flies with a rotary motion, as its shape would indicate, and after ascending to a great height in the air, it suddenly returns in an elliptical orbit to a spot near its starting-point. On throwing it downward to the ground, it rebounds in a straight line, pursuing a ricochet motion until it strikes the object at which it is thrown. The most singular curve described by it is when it is projected upward at an angle about 45°, when its flight is always backward, and the native who throws it stands with his back to the object he intends to hit. (*Knight*.)

bōom'-ŷŋg, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [BOOM, v.]

A. & B. As *present participle* and *participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Forsook by thee, in vain I sought thy aid,
When booming billows closed above my head."

Pope.

C. As *substantive*: The act of emitting a deep hollow sound or roar; also the sound thus emitted.

"... the distant booming of cannon was heard."

Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xx.

bōom'-kĭn, s. [BUMKIN (*Naut.*.)]

bōon (1) (*Eng.*), **bōon**, ***bāne**, ***bēen** (*Scotch*), s. [Gael. & Ir. *bunach*=coarse, low; from *bun*=a stump, a root; Wel. *bōn*=stem, base, or stick.] The refuse from dressed flax. The internal woody portion or pith of flax, which is disorganized by retting, the binding mucilage being softened by fermenta-

tion. The boon is partially removed in grassing, and together with the shives is completely eliminated from the hair or fiber in the subsequent operations of braking and scutching.

bōon (2), ***boone**, ***bowne**, ***bone**, s. [Icel. *bón*=a boon; Sw. & Dan. *bøn*; A. S. *bēn*=a prayer.]

*1. A prayer, a petition, an entreaty to God or man.

"He seyde, 'Brother Gamelyn, aske me thy boone,

And loke thou me blame but I graunte sone.'"

Chaucer: Canterbury Tales, 153-4.

2. A favor. (With the sense partly derived from French *bon*=good, advantage, profit.) (*Skeat*.) [Boon, a.]

"Vouchsafe me, for my meed, but one fair look;

A smaller boon than this I cannot beg."

Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

*3. A service done by a tenant to his lord.

boon-dinner, s. The dinner given on the harvest-field to a band of reapers. (*Scotch*.)

"The youths and maidens—gathering round a small knoll by the stream, with bare head and obedient hand, waited a serious and lengthened blessing, from the good-man, of the boon-dinner."—*Blackwood Magazine*, July, 1820, p. 375.

***bōon** (3), s. The same as BONE (q. v.). (*Prologue to the Knights Tale*, 546.)

***boon** (1), a. [BOUND.]

†**bōon** (2), a. [From Fr. *bon*=good.] Kind, bountiful.

"Satiated at length,

And heighten'd as with wine, jocund and boon,

Thus to herself she pleasing began."

Milton: Paradise Lost, bk. ix.

¶ Used specially in the phrase a boon companion.

"To one of his boon companions, it is said, he tossed a pardon for a rich traitor across the table during a revel."

Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.

***boonde**, *pret. of v.* [BIND.]

***bōond'-mān**, s. [BONDMAN.]

***bōone** (1), s. [BOON.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bōone** (2), s. [BONE.] (*Wycliffe* (Purvey): *Matt.* xiii. 27.)

bōon'-ēr-mōst, a. [*Scotch boonmost*, with *er*, the sign of the comparative, interpolated.] Uppermost. [BOONMOST.]

"Wi' his neb boonermōst,"

Jacobite Relics, i. 25.

boonk, s. [Imitated from the sound of its boom (?).] The Little Bittern, *Botaurus minutus*

bōon'-mōst, a. [From *boon*, a contracted form of *boven*=A. S. *bufan*, *bufon*=above; and Eng. *most*.] Uppermost.

"Th' unchancy coat, that boonmost on her lay."

Ross: Helenore, p. 60.

bōon'-sī-late, s. A mixture of silicate of soda and bones finely ground; used in the place of hardwood and ivory in making clocks, canes, &c.

bō'-ŷps, s. [From Gr. *bous*, genit. *boos*=a bullock, an ox, a cow, and *ops* or *ōps*=an eye, the face. Compare also *boōpis*=ox-eyed.]

Ichthyol.: A genus of brilliant-colored fishes belonging to the family Sparidae. Most of them inhabit the Mediterranean.

***bōor** (1), s. [BOAR.]

"Ne hound for hert, or wilde boor, or deer."

Chaucer: Legend of Good Women; Dido.

bōor (2), **†beur**, s. [Dut. *boer*=a peasant, a countryman; A. S. *ge-būr*=a dweller, a husbandman, a farmer, a countryman, a boor (*Bosworth*). From Dut. *bouwen*=to build, till, or plow; A. S. *būan*=to inhabit, dwell, cultivate, or till.]

I. *Literally*:

1. A cultivator of the soil, without reference to the question whether or not he is refined in his manners.

"'Twas with such idle eye

As nobles cast on lowly boor

When, toiling, in his task obscure,

They pass him careless by."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 16.

2. A cultivator of the soil, with the imputation that he is unrefined.

"To one well-born, th' affront is worse and more,

When he's abused and baffled by a boor."

Dryden.

II. *Fig.*: Any unrefined or unmannerly person, whether he cultivate the soil or not. (*Trench*.)

"The bare sense of a calamity is called grumbling; and if a man does but make a face upon the boor, he is presently a malcontent."—*L'Estrange*.

***bōord** (*Eng.*), **bōord** (*Scotch*), s. [BOARD.]

1. *Old English*:

"Byforne him atte boord deliciously."

Chaucer: Canterbury Tales, 10,393.

2. *Scotch*:

"When throwes dissolve the snawy hoord,

An' float the jingling icy-boord."

Burns: Address to the Deil.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhîn**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **†his**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=**f**. **-cian**, **-tian**=**shan**. **-tion**, **-sion**=**shün**; **-†tion**, **-†sion**=**zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious**=**shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c.=**bəl**, **dəl**.

*bōorde (1), s. [BOARD.]

"Boorde. Tabula, mensa, asser."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*boorde (2), s. [BOURD.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*boorde, v. t. [BOARD, v.] To accost. (*Spenser: Fairy Queen*, II. iv. 24.)

*bōo'rde-knyfe, s. [O. Eng. boorde=board, and knyfe=knife.] A table-knife.

"Boordeknyfe. Mensacula, . . ."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*boor-don, v. i. [BOURDEN.]

*bōore, s. [BOAR.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bōor'-ick, s. [BOURACK.]

bōor'-ish, a. [Eng. boor; -ish.] Clownish, unmannerly, rude, uncultivated.

"Therefore, you clown, abandon—which is, in the vulgar, leave—the society—which, in the boorish, is company—of this female."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 1.

bōor'-ish-ly, adv. [Eng. boorish; -ly.] In a boorish manner, clownishly, coarsely. (Used generally of the manners, rarely of the person.)

"A healthy body with such limbs I'd bear
As should be graceful, well proportion'd, just,
And neither weak, nor boorishly robust."

Fenton: Martial, bk. x., Ep. 47.

bōor'-ish-nēss, s. [Eng. boorish; -ness.] The quality of being boorish; coarseness of manners, or rarely of the person.

†bōor'-trēe, bōor'-trīe, s. & a. [BOURTREE.]

*bōos, s. [BOSS.]

bōose, bouse, *bose, *boos, *booc, s. [A. S. bōsig, bōsih, bōsg = a stall, manger, crib; Icel. bas; Sw. bās; Dan. baas = a stall; Ger. banse; Mæso-Goth. bansts = a barn.]

1. Gen.: A stall for a cow or ox.

2. Spec.: The upper part of the stall where the fodder lies.

bōoše, v. i. [BOOZE.]

bōoš'-ēr, s. [BOOZER.]

*bōoš-om, s. [BOSOM.]

boost, pret. of v. [BUS.] Behoooves, must needs. (*Scotch.*)

"Or, faith! I fear, that wi' the geese,
I shortly boost to pasture."

Burns: A Dream.

*bōost, s. [BOAST.] (*Romaunt of the Rose.*)

boost, s. [BUIST.]

bōost, v. t. To lift or push, from behind, one who is endeavoring to climb.

*bōos'-tōn, v. i. [BOAST, v.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*bōoš'-y, a. [BOOZY.]

bōot (1), *boote, *bōte (Eng.), bōte, bâte (*Scotch.*), s. [A. S. bōte, bōtan = a boot, remedy, amends, atonement, offering assistance, compensation, indemnity, redress, correction, cure (*Bosworth*); Goth. bota = boot, advantage, good; Dut. boete = profit, gain, advantage; boete = penitence, fine, mulct; Sw. bot = remedy, cure, penance; Dan. bod = penitence; Dan. bytte = barter, exchange, truck; O. Sax. buota; (N.-H.) Ger. busze = atonement, expiation; O. H. Ger. puoz, puoza.] [Boot, v., 1.]

*1. Help, cure, relief.

"Ich haue bote of mi bale."

William of Palerne, 627.

"God send every trewe man boote of his bale."

Chaucer: Canterbury Tales, 13,409.

2. Anything given in addition to what is stipulated; something given to make a better bargain; a balance of value in barter.

"I'll give you boot, I'll give you three for one."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

"K. Rich. Norfolk, throw down, we bid; there is no boot."—*Shakesp.: King Richard II.*, i. 1.

3. Profit, gain, advantage.

"Give him no breath, but now
Make boot of his distraction."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 1.

*4. Booty, of which it seems to be a contraction.

"And thou that art his mate make boot of this."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 1.

† (1) *Grace to boot*: God be gracious to us. (*Shakesp.: Wint. Tale*, i. 2.)

(2) *Saint George to boot*: St. George be our help. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, v. 3.)

(3) *To boot*: In addition to, besides; over and above what is bargained for.

"Canst thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet sea-boy in an hour so rude,
And in the calmest and most stillest night,
With all appliances and means to boot,
Deny it to a king?"

Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 1.

(4) *To the boot*. (*Scotch.*) The same as *to boot* (Eng.).

"... a panegyric upon Alice, who, he said, was both canny and fendy; and was, to the boot of all that, the best dancer of a strathspey in the whole strath."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

bōot (2), *boote, *bote, s. & a. [Fr. botte = a boot, a bunch, a bundle, a heap, a barrel, butt, &c.; Prov., Sp. & Port. bota = a leather bottle, a butt, a boot; Ital. botte = a cask, a vessel, boots (*BUTT*). In Gael. bōt = a boot; Wel. botas, botasan, botasen = a buskin, a boot, but probably these are from English.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of an article of dress or what relates to it:

(1) *Of things*: One of a pair of coverings for the lower extremities of the body, differing from shoes in reaching a greater or lesser distance above the ankle.

"Shew'd him his room, where he must lodge that night,
Pull'd off his boots, and took away the light."

Milton: On the University Carrier.

† *A knight of the boot*: A sarcastic appellation for a sporting gentleman of position in rural society, but unrefined, who goes out booted to hunt and, still booted, enters the drawing-room after his hard ride.

"These carpets so soft to the foot,
Caledonia's traffic and pride!
Oh spare them, ye knights of the boot,
Escaped from a cross country ride!"

Cowper: Gratitude.

(2) *Of persons (pl.)*: One whose business it is to black the boots of the guests at a hotel.

2. *Of a boot like instrument of torture*: An instrument of torture used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries with the view of extorting confessions from accused persons.

(a) *Generally plural (boots, *bootes)*:

"Lastly, he (Doctor Fian, alias John Cunningham) was put to the most severe and cruel pain in the world, called the boot, who after he had received three strokes," &c.—
"Then was he with all convenient speed, by commandment, conveyed againe to the torment of the bootes, wherein he continued a long time, and did abide so many blowes in them that his legges were crasht and beaten together as small as might bee, and the bones and flesh so bruised that the bloud and marrow spouted forth in great abundance; whereby they were made unserviceable forever."—
News from Scotland, declaring the damnable Life of Doctor Fian, 1591.

(b) *Sometimes in the singular*:

"... those fiery Covenanters who had long, in defiance of sword and carbine, boot and gibbet, worshiped their Maker after their own fashion in caverns and on mountain tops."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. Technically:

1. *Boots and shoes*: The covering for the feet and lower part of the legs.

2. *Coach-making*:

(1) The space between the coachman and the coach.

(2) The part in front and rear of a coach immediately adjacent to where the receptacles for baggage exist.

† Trench quotes an example from Reynolds' *God's Revenge against Murther*, bk. i., hist. 1, to show that the "boot," now ordinarily abandoned to servants and other persons of humble rank, was formerly the chosen seat of the more dignified passengers.

(3) The receptacle for baggage, &c., at either end of a coach.

3. *Liquor traffic*: A leathern case in which to put a filled bottle, so as to guard against accident when corking it.

4. *Farriery*: Protection for the feet of horses enveloping the foot and part of the leg. A convenient substitute for swaddling or bandaging. Such boots are used on the feet of horses while standing in a stable. A sort fitting more closely are employed in varicose veins, splint, speedy cut, strain, and other diseases of horses' legs and feet.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to, or in any way connected with, a boot. (See the compounds subjoined.)

boot-calk, s. A spur for the boot-sole, to prevent the wearer from slipping on ice. In some parts of the country such an appliance is called a boot-clamp, or simply a clamp.

boot-channeling, a. Making or tending to make a channel in the sole of boots.

Boot-channeling machine: A machine for making the slit in a sole to sink the sewing-thread below the surface. It consists of a jack on which the boot is held, an inclined knife gauged in depth, and a guide which causes the knife to make its incision at an equal distance from the sole-edge all round.

boot-clamp, s.

1. A device for holding a boot while being sewed. It consists of a pair of jaws, between whose edge the leather is gripped, and which are locked together by a cam, or by a cord which leads to a treadle.

2. [See BOOT-CALK.]

boot-crimp, s. [Probably so named because formerly the leather made a series of "crimps" or folds over the instep.] A tool or a machine for giving the shape to the pieces of leather designed for boot uppers.

Boot-crimping machine: A machine in which the crimping is performed in succession upon a number of leather pieces cut to a pattern.

boot-edge, s. & a.

A. As substantive: The edge of a boot.

B. As adjective: Anything pertaining to or operating on such an edge.

Boot-edge trimmer: A machine which acts in connection with a guide to pare smoothly the edges of boot-soles. It is a machine substitute for the edge-plane.

boot-grooving, a. Grooving, or designed to groove, a boot.

Boot-grooving machine: A machine for making the groove in a shoe-sole to sink the sewing-threads below the surface. A channeling-machine.

boot-heel, s. & a.

A. As substantive: The heel of a boot.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to or operating upon the heel of a boot.

Boot-heel cutter: A machine for cutting the lifts for making boot-heels.

boot-holder, s. A jack for holding a boot either in the process of manufacture or for cleaning.

boot-hook, s. A device for drawing on boots and shoes, consisting essentially of a stout wire bent into a rectangularly hooked form and provided with a handle.

boot-hose, s. Stockings to serve for boots.

"His lacquey, . . . with a linen stock on one leg and a kersey boot-hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue list."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

boot-jack, s. A board with a crotch to engage the heel of a boot while the boot is being pulled off.

boot-lace, s. The lace of a boot.

boot-last, s. The same as boot-tree (q. v.).

boot-lick, s. A lickspittle; a toady.

boot-making, s. Making or designed to be used in making boots.

Boot-making machine: A machine for making boots.

† "Machines for making boots are adapted for specific parts of the operation; such as heel-machines, which include cutters, randing, heel-cutting, heel-trimming and heel-burnishing machines. There are upper-machines, which include crimping, turning, seam-rolling and trimming machines; sole-machines, which include cutting, channeling, burnishing, and pegging machines; lasting machines, for drawing the upper portion of the boot firmly on to the last; pegging-machines, pegging-jacks, for holding boots while being pegged; and crimping-machines, for stretching and pressing into shape leather for uppers. Besides these there are numerous hand-tools, such as burnishers, edge-planes, and shaves, pegging-awls, etc." (*Knight: Pract. Dict. Mechanics.*)

boot-pattern, s. A templet made up of plates which have an adjustment on one another, so as to be expanded or contracted to any given dimensions within the usual limits of boot sizes. It is used in marking out shapes and sizes on leather ready for the cutter.

boot-rack, s. A rack or frame to hold boots.

boot-seam, s. The seam of a boot.

Boot-seam rubber: A burnishing tool for flattening down the seam where the thicknesses of leather are sewed together. This is usually a hand-tool, but sometimes is a machine in which a boot-leg for instance, is held on a jack while the rubber, either a roller or a burnisher, is reciprocated upon the seam.

boot-shank, s. & a.

1. As subst.: The shank of a boot.

2. As adj.: Designed to operate upon the shank of a boot.

Boot-shank machine: A tool for drawing the leather of the upper or boot-leg over the last into the hollow of the shank.

boot-stretcher, s. A device for stretching the uppers of boots and shoes. The common form is a two-part last, divided horizontally and having a wedge, or a wedge and screw, to expand them after insertion in the boot.

boot-topping, s.

Naut.: The operation of scraping off grass, barnacles, &c., from a vessel's bottom, and coating it with a mixture of tallow, sulphur and rosin.

boot-tops, s. The top part of a boot, especially the broad band of bright-colored leather round the upper parts of top-boots.

boot-tree, s. An instrument composed of two wooden blocks, constituting a front and a rear portion, which together form the shape of the leg and foot, and which are driven apart by a wedge introduced between them to stretch the boot. The foot-piece is sometimes detachable. It is called also a boot-last.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

boot-ventilator, *s.* A device in a boot or shoe for allowing air to pass outwardly from the boot so as to air the foot. It usually consists of a perforated interior thickness, a space between this and the outer portion, and a discharge for the air through some part of the said outer portion above the water-line.

***bōot** (3), *s.* [BOAT.]

"*Boot. Navicula, scapha, simba.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bōot (1), ***boote**, ***bote**, *v. t. & i.* [From Eng. *boot*, *s.*, or from A. S. *bōt*.] [BOOT.] In Mæso-Goth. *botjan*=to boot, advantage, profit; *batan*=to be useful, to boot; A. S. *bētan*=to make better, to improve, to amend; O. S. *buotian*; Icel. *bætá*; Sw. *bōta*=to fine, to pay a fine; Dan. *bodeaude*=to remedy; Dut. *boeten*=to atone, to expiate, to mend; (N. H.) Ger. *büßen*=(1) to repair, to amend; (2) to atone; M. H. Ger. *büezen*; O. H. Ger. *peozan*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To heal, cure, relieve.

"He was *botyd* of mekylle care."

Sir Eglamour, 187.

2. To present into the bargain.

"And I will *boot* thee with what gift beside
Thy modesty can beg."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

B. Intrans.: To avail, to be profitable, to be attended with advantage, to be of use.

"And what I want, it *boots* not to complain."

Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

"What *boots* the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he trails his pompous robe?"

Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 171.

"I saw—but little *boots* it that my verse
A shadowy visitation should rehearse."

Wordsworth: Ode, January, 1816.

bōot (2), *v. i.* [From *boot* (2), *s.*] To put on boots.

"*Boot, boot*, master Shallow: I know the young king is sick for me. Let us take any man's horses."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., v. 3.

bōot, ***būt**, ***bōud**, ***būt** (Scotch), ***bud**, ***bode** (O. Eng.), *pret. of v.* [BUS.]

Personal: He or she was under the necessity of. (O. Eng. & Scotch.)

1. Old English.

"No *bode* I neuer thence go,

Whiles that I saw hem daunce so."

Rom. Rose, fol. 113, b. col. 1.

"And when he saw him *bud* be ded."

Eng. Met. Rom., i. 46. (*Jamieson*.)

2. Scotch.

"They both did cry to him above

To save their souls, for they *boud* die."

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 140.

***bōot'-cāt-çhēr**, ***boot-catcher**, *s.* [Eng. *boot*; *catcher*.] A servant at an inn, whose special functions were to pull off the boots of travelers and clean them.

"The smith, the sadler's journeyman, the cook at the inn, the ostler, and the *bootcatcher*, ought all, by your means, to partake of your master's generosity."—*Swift: Directions to Servants*.

bōot'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [BOOT, *v.*]

"A *booted* judge shall sit to try his cause,
Not by the statute, but by martial laws,"

Dryden.

¶ *Booted and spurred:*

1. *Lit.*: Equipped with boots and spurs previously to riding an animal.

"Dashing along at the top of his speed,
Booted and spurred on his jaded steed,"

Longfellow: The Golden Legend, ii.

2. *Fig.*: Completely equipped for contemptuously domineering over and driving the multitude.

"He [Richard Rumbold] was a friend, he said, to limited monarchy. But he never would believe that Providence had sent a few men into the world ready *booted and spurred* to ride, and millions ready saddled and bridled to be ridden."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***bōo-tēe** (1), *s.* [Eng. *boot*; dimin. suff. *-ee*.] A half boot.

bōo-tēe (2), *s.* [Bengali *bootee*.] A whitespotted Dacca muslin.

bō-ō-tēs, *s.* [From Gr. *boōtēs*=a plowman, *boōtēs*=the constellation defined below.]



Bootes.

Astron.: One of the ancient Northern constellations. It contains the splendid star Arcturus (q. v.), and was often called Arctophylax=the bear-

ward. If the "Great Bear" be looked on as that animal, then Arcturus is its keeper; if as a plow, which it so much resembles, then Bootes is its plowman who stands behind the implement; if as a wagon [ST. CHARLES' WAIN], then Bootes is the wagoner.

"Now less fatigued, on this ethereal plain
Bootes follows his celestial wain."

Cowper: Trans. Milton; Elegy V., The Approach of Spring.

bōoth, ***boothe**, ***bothe**, *s.* [In Icel. *budh*=a booth, a shop; Sw. & Dan. *bod*; (N. H.) Ger. *bude*, *baude*; M. H. Ger. *buode*, *bude*; Gael. *buth*=a shop, a tent; Ir. *both*, *boith*=a cottage, a hut, a tent; Wel. *buth*, *bythod*=a hut, a booth, a cot; Boh. *bauda*, *buda*; Pol. *buda*; Russ. *budka*; Lith. *buda*; Lett. *buhda*; Mahratta *bad*=a tent, wall, inclosure. Compare also Mahratta and Sansc. *bhavana*=a house.] A temporary house or shed built of boughs of trees, wood, or any other slight materials.

1. Of branches of trees.

"... saying, Go forth unto the mount, and fetch olive branches, and pine branches, and myrtle branches, and palm branches, and branches of thick trees, to make *booths*, as it is written."—*Nehem.* viii. 15.

2. Of boards, *spec.*, a stall or tent erected at a fair.

"... the clamors, the reproaches, the taunts, the curses, were incessant; and it was well if no *booth* was overturned and no head broken."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

bōoth'-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [From *booth*; and suff. *-age*.] Taxes levied on booths. (*Wharton*.)

***bōot'-hāle**, ***bōote'-hāle**, *v. t. & i.* [From Eng. *boot*, contraction of *booty*; and *hale*=to draw away.] To plunder.

"Whilst the one part of their army went a foraging and *bootehaling*, the other part stayed with Martheisia to safeguard the country of Asia."—*Stowe: Memorable Antiquities. Amazones*.

***bōot'-hā-lēr**, *s.* [Eng. *boothal(e)*; *-er*.] A robber or plunderer.

"My own father laid these London *boothalers*, the catch-poles, in ambush to set upon me."—*Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi. 103.

***bōot'-hā-līng**, ***bōote'-hā-līng**, *pr. par. & s.* [BOOTHALE.]

***bōoth'-yr**, *s.* [From O. Eng. *bat*, *boot*=a boat(?).] A small vessel for river navigation.

"*Boothy*. Potomium, Cath. C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bōot'-yes, *s.* [BOOTY.]

bōo't-i-kin, *s.* [From Eng. *boot*; *i* connective; and dimin. suff. *-kin*.]

1. Of articles of dress:

(1) *Lit.*: A little boot.

(2) A covering for the leg or hand, used as a cure for the gout.

"I desire no more of my *bootikins* than to curtail my fits [of the gout]."—*H. Walpole*.

2. Of an instrument of torture: An instrument of torture, the same as the boot. [BOOT.]

"He came above deck and said, why are you so discouraged? you need not fear, there will neither thumbikin nor *bootikin* come here."—*Walker: Peden*, p. 26.

***bōot'-īng**, *pr. par. & a.* [BOOT, *v.*]

***booting-corn**, ***boting-corn**, *s.*

O. Law: Rent corn.

***bōot'-īng**, *s.* [BOOTY.] Plunder, booty.

"I'll tell you of a brave *booting*
That befell Robin Hood."

Robin Hood. (*Ritson*.)

bōot'-lēg, *s.* [From Eng. *boot*; *leg*.] Leather cut for the leg of a boot.

bōot'-lēss, ***bōote'-lēsse**, ***bōte'-lēsse**, *a.* [From *boot* (1), and suff. *-less*.] Without profit, success, or advantage; profitless.

"Such evil is not away *botelesse*."

Chaucer: Troilus, b. i.

"Ah, luckless speech, and *bootless* boast!"

Cowper: John Gilpin.

¶ It is sometimes followed by the infinitive.

"The blood of ages, *bootless* to secure,
Beneath an Empire's yoke, a stubborn Isle."

Thomson: Liberty, pt. iv.

bōot'-lēss-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *bootless*; *-ly*.]

"Good nymph, no more; why dost thou *bootlessly*
Stay thus tormenting both thyself and me?"

Fanshawe: Past. Fid., p. 133.

bōot'-lēss-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *bootless*; *-ness*.] The state of being without profit, success or advantage.

bōots, *s. pl.* [BOOR.] Used as a name for the servant in hotels who cleans the boots of guests, etc.

"He began life as a *boots*, he will probably end as a peer."—*Hood*.

bōot'-ŷ, ***bot-ie**, *s.* [In Icel. *byti*; Sw. *byte*=truck, exchange, barter, dividend, booty, pillage; Dan. *bytte*=barter, exchange, truck; Dut. *buit*=booty, sport, prize; Ger. *beute*; Fr. *butin*; Sp. *botin*=... booty; Ital. *bottino*. From Icel. & Sw. *bjta*=to change, to exchange, to truck, to shift, to divide, to share; Dan. *bytte*=to change, to make exchange, to truck; Dut. *buiten*=to get booty, to pilfer; L. Ger. *büten*; (N. H.) Ger. *beuten*, *erbeuten*=to make booty; M. H. Ger. *baten*, *beuten*.]

1. *Lit.*: That which is seized by plunder or by violence. *Specially*—

(1) That which is taken by soldiers in war.

"When the *booty* had been secured, the prisoners were suffered to depart on foot."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

(2) That which a thief or a robber carries off by fraud or by violence.

"They succeeded in stopping thirty or forty coaches, and rode off with a great *booty* in guineas, watches, and jewelry."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

¶ It is rarely used in the plural.

"Aut. If I had a mind to be honest, I see Fortune would not suffer me: she drops *booties* in my mouth. I am courted now with a double occasion."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

2. *Fig.*, in special phrases:

(a) *To play booty*: To play dishonestly, with the intention of losing a game.

"We understand what we ought to do, but when we deliberate, we *play booty* against ourselves; our consciences direct us one way, our corruptions hurry us another."—*L'Estrange*.

(b) *To write booty*: To write in such a way as intentionally to fail in gaining one's professed aim.

"I have set this argument in the best light, that the ladies may not think that I *write booty*."—*Dryden*.

¶ *Precise meaning of booty*: Crabb thus distinguishes between *booty*, *spoil*, and *prey*: "The first two are used as military terms, or in attacks on an enemy; the latter in cases of particular violence. The soldier gets his *booty*; the combatant his *spoils*; the carnivorous animal his *prey*. *Booty* respects what is of personal service to the captor; *spoils* whatever serves to designate his triumph; *prey* includes whatever gratifies the appetite and is to be consumed. When a town is taken, soldiers are too busy in the work of destruction and mischief to carry away much *booty*; in every battle the arms and personal property of the slain enemy are the lawful *spoils* of the victor; the hawk pounces on his *prey*, and carries him up to his nest. Greediness stimulates to take *booty*; ambition produces an eagerness for *spoils*; a ferocious appetite impels to a search for *prey*." (*Crabb: Eng. Syn.*)

***boo-ty-er**, *s.* [BYOUTOUR.]

***bōowe**, *s.* [BOUGH.] (*Chaucer: Canterbury Tales*, *The Kn. Tale*, 2,059.)

bōoze, ***bōoše**, ***bōuse**, *v. i.* [From Dut. *buizen* (*Mahn*); Ger. *busen*, *barsen* (*Mahn*), *büchsen*; from *büchse*=box.] [Box.] To tiddle, to drink to excess. (*Vulgar*.)

bōoz-ēr, **bōoş-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *booz(e)*; *-er*.] One who tipples or drinks to excess.

bōoz'-īng, ***bōoş'-īng**, *pr. par. & a.* [BOOZE.]

"... a *boozing* clown who had scarcely literature enough to entitle him to the benefit of clergy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

boozing-ken, *s.* A slang term for a drinking-shop.

bōoz'-ŷ, ***bōoş'-ŷ**, ***bouş'-ŷ**, *a.* [From *booze*, *v.*, and suff. *-y*.] A little intoxicated, somewhat elevated or excited with liquor, but not wholly under its influence.

bō-peēp, ***bō-peēpe**, ***bō-pepe**, *s.* [From *bo*, an unmeaning word, and *peep*=look.]

1. *Lit.*: A children's game, in which the performers look out from behind anything and then draw back, as if frightened to show face longer. This is done with the intention of impressing each other with a moderate amount of fright. It is the same as Scotch *bokeik* and *keikbo* (q. v.).

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To rush out of a hiding-place in battle and then retreat again promptly in flight. *Used*—

(a) *Of warriors*:

"Rivers,
That serve instead of peaceful barriers,
To part the engagements of their warriors,
Where both from side to side may skip,
And only encounter at *bopeep*."—*Hudibras*.

(b) *Of the devil*:

"There the devil plays at *bopeep*, puts out his horns to do mischief, then shrinks them back for safety."—*Dryden*.

(2) To appear as if in a place and then withdraw from it, leaving spectators deceived.

"He sayth that elles we make the angell a lyer, that sayde he is not here, and also that els we make as though Chrystes bodye in hys ascencion did not goe vpe in the cloude into heauen from the earth, but onely lydde hymselfe in the cloude, and played *bopepe*, and taryed beneath still."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 841.

boil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şhün**; **-tion**, **-şion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **şhüş**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.

bō-pŷr'-ī-dæ (yr as ir), *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *bopyrus* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: A family of Sedentary Isopod Crustaceans of abnormal type, which live in the bronchial cavity, or attached to the ventral surface of shrimps or similar animals.

bō-pŷr'-ūs (yr as ir), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of the crustaceous family Bopyridæ (q. v.).

bō'-quīn, *s.* [Sp.]

Weaving: A coarse Spanish baize.

***bor** (1), *s.* [BORE.]

***bör** (2), *s.* [BOAR.]

***bor** (3), *s.* [BOWER.] (*Far. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Pearl*, 964.)

***bör**, *pret. of v.* [BEAR.] (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 425.)

†bör'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *bor(e)*; *able*.] That may be bored.

bör-a'-chī-ō, *s.* [Sp. *borracha*=a leathern bottle; *borracho*=drunk.]

*1. A bottle or cask.

*2. A drunkard.

"How you stink of wine! D'ye think my niece will ever endure such a *borachio*! You're an absolute *borachio*."—*Congreve*.

bör-äc'-īc, *a.* [In Fr. *boracique*, from Lat. *borax*, genit. *boracis*.] The same as BORIC (q. v.).

boracic acid, *s.*

1. *Chem.*: An acid, now called BORIC ACID (q. v.).
2. *Min.*: Sassolite (*Dana*). Sassoline (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*). [SASSOLITE.]

bör-a'-çite, *s.* [In Ger. *borazit*; Lat. *borax*, genit. *boracis*; and suff. *-ite*, *Min.* (q. v.).]

Min.: An isometric tetrahedral mineral; hardness 4.5 when massive, but 7 in crystals; specific gravity, 2.9; luster, vitreous; color, white or grayish, yellowish and greenish. It varies from being subtransparent to translucent. It is pyroelectric. Composition: Boron, 58.45-69.77; magnesia, 23.80-31.39; sesquioxide of iron, 0.32-1.59; chloride of magnesia, 9.97-11.75; and water, 0-6.20. Boracite is (1) ordinarily either crystallized or massive, or (2) it is iron-boracite. Found in Germany, France, &c. (*Dana*.)

bör-a'-coūs, *a.* [From Lat. *borax*, genit. *boracis* (q. v.), and suff. *-ous*.] Consisting in part of borax; derived from borax.

†bör'-age (age as īg) (1), *s.* [A corruption of *borax* (q. v.).]

borage-grot, *s.*

Numis.: A groat or fourpenny piece of a particular description, formerly current in Scotland.

"Item the auld Englis grot sall pass for xvid., the *borage-grot* as the new grot."

bör'-age (age as īg) (2), *s.* [In Ger. *borago*; Dut. *bernagie*; Fr. *bourrache*; Sp. *borraja*; Port. *borragem*; Ital. *borragine*; Pol. *borak*.] [BORAGO.]

Bot.: The English name of the genus *Borago*. [BORAGO.] The common borage is an exceedingly hispid plant, with large, brilliant, blue flowers, having their stamens exserted. It was once regarded as a cordial; the young leaves may be used as a salad or potherb, and the flowers form an ingredient in cool tankards.

bör'-age-wörts (age as īg), *s. pl.* [Eng., &c., *borage*, and suffix *-worts*.]

Bot.: The English name of the botanical order Boraginaceæ (q. v.).

bör-äg'-īn-a-çē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *borago*, gen. *boraginis*, and *-aceæ*, nom. fem. pl. of adj. suffix *-accus*.]

Bot. (*Borageworts*): An order of plants placed by Lindley under his 48th or Echeal Alliance. They have monopetalous corollas, generally with five, but sometimes with four, divisions, five stamens, a four-parted, four-seeded ovary, producing, when ripe, four nuts distinct from each other. Leaves generally very rough. While the five stamens ally them to Solanaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, and other allied orders, the four seeds bring them near Labiatae. They are natives principally of the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. Six hundred species were known in 1847. The best known species of this order are *Echium*, *Pulmonaria*, *Lithospermum*, *Mertensia*, *Borago*, *Symphytum*, *Lycopsis*, *Anchusa*, *Myosotis*, *Asperugo*, *Echinopspermum*, and *Cynoglossum*.

bör-a'-gīn'-ē-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *borago*, genit. *boraginis*, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Pertaining or relating to the Boraginaceæ, or to the structure by which they are characterized.

bör-ä'-gō, *s.* [Of doubtful etymology. It has been brought from Latin *cor*=the heart, altered into *bor*, and *ago*, to bring, meaning the bringer of

heart or courage. Again, it has been derived from Celtic *borrach*=a courageous or noble person. Or from L. Lat. *borra*, *burra*=rough hair, from its roughness (*Skeat*).] [BORAGE.]

Bot. (*Borage*): A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Boraginaceæ (Borageworts). It has a rotate calyx, its throat closed with five teeth, exserted stamens, with bifid filaments, the inner branch bearing the anther.

Bör'-ak, *s.* [See ALBORAK.]

bör'-a-mēz, *s.* The same as BAROMETZ (q. v.).

bör-as'-sūs, *s.* [From Gr. *borassos*=the fruit of a palm-tree.]

Bot.: A genus of palms, constituting the type of the section Borasseæ. It contains the *Borassus flabelliformis*, or Fan-leaved Borassus, or Palm; called also the Palmyra or Brab-tree. It grows in the East Indies, rising to the height of about thirty feet. It delights in elevated and hilly situations. The fruit is about the size and shape of a child's head. Wine and sugar are made from the sap of the trunk.

bör-äte, *s.* [Eng. *bor(ic)*, and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*).] [BORIC ACID.]

bör-äx, *s.* [In Fr. *borax*; Sp. *borrax*; Ital. *bor-race*; Arab. *burag*; from *baraga*=to shine.]

1. *Chem.*: Biborate of sodium, sodiumpyroborate, $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$. It is found native in Thibet, California, and Peru, and is called tincal; it is also obtained by boiling the crude Tuscan boric acid with half its weight of Na_2CO_3 . It crystallizes at 79° in octahedra, $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$; and below 56° in monoclinic prisms, $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$. When heated in the air it swells up and loses its water, forming a spongy mass. The aqueous solution of borax has a slight alkaline reaction, turning yellow turmeric paper brown.

2. *Phar.*: Borax acts as a mild alkali on the alimentary canal and produces diuresis; it has a peculiar local sedative action on the mucous membranes, and is used as a gargle in aphthous conditions of the tongue and throat, and in cases of mercurial salivation. It is an antiseptic of no mean value, partaking in this respect of the nature of BORIC ACID (q. v.).

3. *Manuf.*: Borax is used in the process of soldering oxidizable metals; being sprinkled over their surface it fuses and dissolves the oxide which would prevent adhesion. It is used for fixing colors on porcelain.

"Boras, ceruce, ne oille of tartre noon."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, *Prolog.*, 630.

4. *Mineralogy*: A monoclinic, rather brittle, sweetish alkaline mineral, with a hardness of 2-2.5, a sp. gr. of 1.716, a vitreous, resinous, or earthy luster, a grayish, bluish, or greenish-white color. Composition: Boric acid, 36.6; soda, 16.2; water, 47.2. It has been called tincal, borate of soda, chrysocolla, &c. Found first in a salt lake in Thibet, and afterward in Ceylon, California, Canada, Peru, &c.

borax beads, *s.*

Chem.: "Beads" made of borax. They are used in blowpipe analysis to distinguish the oxides of the various metals, and to test minerals. A piece of platinum wire is bent to form a small loop at one end; this is heated to redness and dipped in powdered borax. The adhering borax is heated in the flame to drive off the water; it then forms a colorless transparent bead. A minute fragment of the substance to be tested is placed on it, and it is heated in the blowpipe flame till it dissolves. It gives a characteristic color in the reducing and in the oxidizing blowpipe flame.

Reducing flame: Colorless—Silicates of earth metals; Al_2O_3 , SnO_2 ; alkaline earths, earths, lanthanum, and cerium oxides, tantalic acid, manganic oxide, didymium oxide. **Yellow to brown**—Tungstic acid, titanitic acid, molybdic acid; and vanadic acid, when hot. **Red**—Suboxide of copper, Cu_2O . **Green**— Fe_2O_3 , uranic oxide, chromic oxide; and vanadic acid when cold. **Gray**— Ag_2O , ZnO , CdO , PbO , Bi_2O_3 , Sb_2O_5 , tellurous salts and NiO .

Oxidizing flame: Colorless bead—Silicates, alumina, stannic oxide, alkaline earths; Ag_2O , Ta , NiO , Te , salts; titanitic acid, tungstic acid, molybdic acid, ZnO , CdO , PbO , Bi_2O_3 , Sb_2O_5 . **Yellow to brown**— Fe_2O_3 , uranic oxide; vanadic oxide when hot. **Red**— Fe_2O_3 , cerium oxide, and oxide of nickel when cold. **Violet**—Mn salts, didymium oxide; and a mixture of CoO and NiO . **Blue**—Cobalt oxide (CoO), copper oxide (CuO) when cold. **Green**—Chromium oxide (Cr_2O_3), vanadic acid when cold, CuO when hot; and Fe_2O_3 , containing CuO or CoO .

bör-bön'-ī-ä, *s.* [From Gaston de Bourbon, Duke of Orleans, son of Henry IV. of France, a patron of botany.]

Bot.: A papilionaceous genus of plants containing about thirteen species, all from South Africa; yellow flowers.

bor'-bör-ūs, *s.* [From Gr. *borboros*=slime, mud, mire,]

Entom.: A genus of two-winged flies belonging to the family Muscidae. The species are small insects, and frequent cucumber-frames, dung-heaps, and marshy spots.

***bor'-bör-ŷgm**, ***bor-bör-ŷg'-mūs**, *s.* [In Fr. *borborygme*; from Gr. *borborygmōs*=a rumbling in the bowels; *borboryzō*=to have a rumbling in the bowels; from the sound.]

Old Med.: A rumbling in the bowels. (*Glossog. Nov.*, 2d ed.)

bör'-çēr, *s.* [From Eng. *bore*, v.] An instrument for boring holes in large rocks in order to blow them up. (*Stormonth*.)

***borch**, *v. t.* [BORROW.] (*Scotch*.)

***borch**, *s.* [BURROUGH.]

***börd**, *v. t.* [BOARD, v.]

***börd** (1), *s.* [BOARD.]

***börd** (2), *s.* [From Fr. *bord*=border.] [BOR-
DER.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A border.

2. *Mining*: A lateral passage where a shaft intersects a seam of coal.

† *Monthis bord*. [MONTHIS.]

***bord** (3), *s.* [BOURD.]

***bord** (4), *s.* [BURDE.] (*Scotch*.)

***bord alexander**, *s.* A kind of cloth made at Alexandria. (A MS. dated about 1525.) (*Jamieson*.)

***bord** (5), *s.* [O. Fries. *bord*; M. H. Ger. *buburh*; O. Fr. *behourd*.] A joust, a tournament.

"Ful ofte tyme he hadde the *bord* bygonne."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, *Prolog.*, 52.

börd'-age (age as īg), *s.* [In Low Lat. *bordagium*; from O. Eng. & A. S. *bórd*=a board, and Eng., Fr., &c., suff. *-age*.]

Naut.: A ship's side.

***bord-clothe**, ***borde-cloth**, ***burd-cloth**, *s.* [O. Eng. *bord*=board, table; and *cloth*.] A tablecloth.

"Bordeclothe. Mappa, gausape."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***börde** (1), *s.* [BOARD.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems*, ed. Morris; *Cleanness*, 470, 1433, &c.)

***börde** (2), *s.* [BORDER.] A border. (*Sir Gaw. and the Green Knight*, 610.)

***borde** (3), *s.* [BOURDE.] A jest (?). (*Sir Gaw. and the Green Knight*, 1,954.)

***bör'-dēl**, ***bör'-dēle**, ***bör'-dēll**, ***bör'-dēl'-lō**, ***būr-dēl'-lō**, *s.* [In Fr. *bordel* (*Littre*); O. Fr. *bordell* (*Kelham*); Prov. *bordel*; Sp. *burdel*; Ital. *bordello*. From O. & Mod. Fr. *bordel*, in the sense of a hut; dimin. of *borde*=a hut or cabin made of boards; Prov. *borda*=a hut.] [BOARD.] A brothel.

"From the *burdello* it might come as well:

The spittle: or pict-hatch."

B. Jonson: *Every Man in his Humor*, i. 2.

"Making even his own house a stew, a *bordel*, and a school of lewdness, to instill vice into the unwary ears of his poor children."—*South*.

***bör'-dēll-ēr**, ***bör'-dēl-ēr**, ***bör'-dīl-lēr** (*Eng.*), **bör'-dēll-är** (*Scotch*), *s.* [O. Eng., O. Scotch, &c., *bordel*=a brothel, and suff. *-er*.] A frequenter of brothels.

"He had nane sa familiar to hym, as fīdlaris, *bordellaris*, makerellis, and gestouris."—*Bellend.*: *Cron.*, bk. v., ch. i.

***bör'-dēl'-lō**, *s.* [BORDEL.]

bor'-dēr, ***bör'-doure**, ***bör'-dure**, *s. & a.* [From Fr. *bordure* (*Littre*); from Fr. *border*=to border, to edge; Low Lat. *bordura*=a margin. Compare Sw. *brädd*=brim, margin, brink; Dut. *boord*=border, edge, brim, . . .] [BOARD.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language*: The brim, edge, margin, or boundary line of anything. *Spec.*—

1. *Of earthenware*, a looking-glass, a picture, &c.: The brim, the margin, the frame, or anything else surrounding it.

"They have looking-glasses bordered with broad borders of crystal, and great counterfeit precious stones."—*Bacon*.

2. *Of a garment*: The edge or hem, sometimes ornamented with needlework, or at least of a diverse color from the rest. [BORDURE, 1.]

3. *Of a garden, a country, a lake, &c.*: Its limit or boundary.

(1) *Of a garden*: The raised flower or other bed surrounding it.

"All with a border of rich fruit-trees crown'd."

Waller: *On St. James' Park*.

(2) *Of a country*: Its confine, its limit, its boundary line, or the districts in the immediate vicinity.

"Slowly and with difficulty peace was established on the border."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

(3) *Of a lake*: Its bank or margin.

"It was situated on the borders of an extensive but shallow lake, . . ."—*Darwin*: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. vi., p. 114.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *border*, *edge*, *rim* or *brim*, *brink*, *margin*, and *verge*: "Of these terms, *border* is the least definite point, *edge* the most so; *rim* and *brim* are species of *edge*; *margin* and *verge* are species of *border*. A *border* is a strip, an *edge* is a line. The *border* lies at a certain distance from the *edge*; the *edge* is the exterior termination of the surface of any substance. Whatever is wide [thick] enough to admit of space round its circumference may have a *border*; whatever tapers to a narrow extended surface has an *edge*. Many things may have both a *border* and an *edge*; of this description are caps, gowns, carpets, and the like; others have a *border* but no *edge*, as lands, and others have an *edge* but no *border*, as a knife or table. A *rim* is the *edge* of any vessel; the *brim* is the exterior *edge* of a cap; a *brink* is the *edge* of any precipice or deep place; a *margin* is the *border* of a book or a piece of water; a *verge* is the extreme *border* of a place."

(2) *Border*, *boundary*, *frontier*, and *confines* are thus discriminated: "These terms are all applied to countries or tracts of land." The "*border* is the outer edge or tract of land that runs along a country; it is mostly applied to countries running in a line with each other, as the *borders* of England and Scotland; the *boundary* is that which bounds or limits, as the *boundaries* of countries or provinces; the *frontier* is that which lies in the front or forms the entrance into a country, as the *frontiers* of Germany or the *frontiers* of France; the *confines* are the parts lying contiguous to others, as the *confines* of different states or provinces. The term *border* is employed in describing those parts which form the *borders*, as to dwell on the *borders* or to run along the *borders*. The term *boundary* is used in speaking of the extent or limits of places; it belongs to the science of geography to describe the *boundaries* of countries. The *frontiers* are mostly spoken of in relation to military matters, as to pass the *frontiers*, to fortify *frontier* towns, to guard the *frontiers*, or in respect to one's passage from one country to another, as to be stopped at the *frontiers*. The term *confines*, like that of *borders*, is mostly in respect to two places; the *border* is mostly a line, but the *confines* may be a point; one therefore speaks of going along the *borders*, but meeting on the *confines*. "The term *border* may be extended in its application to any space, and *boundary* to any limit. *Confines* is also figuratively applied to any space included within the *confines*, as the *confines* of the grave; *precinct* is properly any place which is encircled by something that serves as a girdle, as to be within the *precincts* of a court, that is, within the space which belongs to or is under the control of a court." (Crabb: *Eng. Syn.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Milling*: The hoop, rim, or curb around a bed-stone or bedplate, to keep the meal from falling off except at the prescribed gap. Used in gunpowder mills and some forms of grain-grinding mills.

2. Printing:

(1) A type with an ornamental face, suitable for forming a part of a fancy border.

(2) Ornamental work surrounding the text of a page.

3. Locksmithing:

The rim of a lock.

4. Weaving:

(1) That part of the cloth containing the selvage.

(2) *Plur.* (*Borders*): A class of narrow textile fabrics designed for edgings and bindings, such as galloons and laces.

5. Her.: Of the form *bordure* (q. v.).

B. As adjective: In any way connected with the borders. [See the compounds.]

"With some old *Border* song, or catch."

Wordsworth: *Fountain*.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Border-guard* (Lewis: *Ear. Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. ii., § 30, vol. ii., 144); *border-line*, *border line* (*London Times*, March 28, 1877); *border-song*, *border song* [B.], *border-stream* (Byron: *Lara*, ii. 13).

border-ax, s. A battle-ax in use on the border land between England and Scotland.

"A *border-ax* behind was slung."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 5.

†**border-day**, s. The day or era when the borders were in their glory, that is, when they figured in poetic lays, but would not have stood well in agricultural statistical returns had these been then in existence.

"Was not unfrequent, nor held strange,

In the old *Border-day*."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, v. 7.

border-pile

, s.

Hydraulic Engineering: An exterior pile of a coffer-dam, &c.

†border-pipe

, s.

Music: A pipe designed to be blown in border wars.

"Through the dark wood, in mingled tone,

Were *Border-pipes* and bugles blown."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 13.

border-plane

, s.

Joinery: A joiner's edging-plane.

border-stone, s. The curbstone of a well or pavement.

border-tide, s. A particular tide or season in border history.

"Demands the Lady of Buccleuch,
Why, 'gainst the truco of *Border-tide*,
In hostile guise ye dare to ride."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 19.

bor'-dër, *bör'-dër-yn, v. i. & t. [From Eng. *border*, s. (q. v.) In Fr. *border*; Sp. *bordar*=to border, to edge.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Of things material*: To confine upon, to be contiguous to, to have the edges of one thing in close proximity to those of another. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"It bordereth upon the province of Croatia, . . ."—Knolles.

2. *Of things immaterial*: To approach closely to.

"All wit which borders upon profaneness, . . ."—Tillotson.

B. Transitive:

1. *Of a garment, &c.*: To adorn with a border ornamented or otherwise.

2. *Of a country*:

(1) *Of the relation of one place to another*: To reach, to touch, to confine upon, to be contiguous or near to.

" . . . those parts of Arabia which border the sea called the Persian Gulf."—Raleigh.

(2) *Of the relation of a traveler to a tract of country*: To keep near a boundary line.

"His chief difficulty arose from not knowing where to find water in the lower country, so that he was obliged to keep bordering the central ranges."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xvi.

***bor-dere**, s. [BOEDYORE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bor'-dëred, *bor'-dyrde, pa. par. & a.

I. *Ordinary Language*: (See the verb.)

II. *Bot.*: A term applied to one color surrounded by a border or edging of another.

bor'-dër-ër, s. [Eug. *border*, v.; and suff. -er.] The dweller on the border or frontier of a country.

"National enmities have always been fiercest among borderers."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

bor'-dër-îng, s. A narrow strip of wall-paper for ornamenting the upper part of the walls of a room.

bor'-dër-îng, pr. par. & a. [BORDER, v.]

" . . . oft on the bordering deep."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. i.

bor'-dërs, s. pl. [BORDER.]

***bord-felawe**, s. [O. Eng. *bord*=board, and *felawe*=a fellow, companion.] A companion, associate.

"Thei youen to him *bordfelawis* thretti."—Wycliffe: *Judges* xiv. 11.

bor'-dîte, s. [From *Bordoë*, one of the Faroë Islands; and suffix -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Okenite (q. v.). It is milk-white, fibrous in texture, and very tough. From *Bordoë*. [See etym.]

börd'-lând, s. [Eng. *bord*; *land*.] Land which a lord keeps in his own hand for the maintenance of his "board," i. e., of his table. (Bracton, *Whar-ton*, &c.)

***börd'-lëss**, *börd'-lees, a. [O. Eng. *bord*=board, table, and hence food; and suffix -less.] Foodless. (*Piers Plowman*.)

börd'-lōde, s. [Eng. *bord*=board; and *lode*=load.]

Old Scots Law: The same as *bordage*.

börd'-mân, s. [O. Eng. *bord*=board; and Eng. *man*.]

Old Law: A tenant of *BORDLAND*, who supplied his lord with provisions. [BORDLAND.]

börd'-râg, s. [Contracted from *bordraging* (q. v.).] A border raid, a "bordraging," ravaging of border lands.

***börd'-râ-giûg**, s. [O. Eng. *bord*=border, and *ragiûg*.] A border raid, a "bordrag."

"Yet oft annoyd with sondry *bordragings*,

Of neighbor Scots, and forrein Scatterlings."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. x. 63.

***bör'-dün**, s. [From Fr. *bourdon*; Ital. *bordone*.] A pilgrim's staff.

" . . . In pilgrimes wedes

He bar a *bördun* I-bounde with a brod lyste."

Piers Plow.: *Vis.*, vi. 7-8.

bor'-düre, s. [Fr. *bordure*.] [BORDER.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: An old form of *border*, s. (q. v.) A hem or border.

" . . . hem or *bordure* of these clothes, . . ."

Chaucer: *Boethius* (ed. Morris), p. 6, line 50.

II. *Heraldry*: The border of an escutcheon. It occupies one-fifth of a shield. It has various significations.

1. It may be the mark of a younger branch of a family.

2. If charged, it may refer to maternal descent. This especially obtains in ancient armory.

3. It may stand for "border company," which should be composed of sixteen pieces, and may imply either augmentation or, in recent heraldry, illegitimacy.

4. It may be an ordinary charge.

¶ In blazoning coats of armor the *bordure* is placed over all ordinaries except the chief, the quarter, and the canton. It has no diminutive, but may at times be surmounted by another of half its width. When a *bordure* is bezanté, billetté, or has similar markings, the number of bezants or billets, unless otherwise mentioned, is always eight. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

***bor'-dyn**, *boor'-don, *bour'-don, v. i. [BOURDON.] To play, joke. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bor'-dÿ-oure**, *bor'-dere, s. [From O. Eng. *bourdyn* (q. v.).]

"*Bordyoure*, or pleyare (*bordere*, P.). *Lusor*, jocator."—*Prompt. Parv.*

böre, *bor'-ÿ-en, *bor-in, *bor-yn, v. t. & i. [A. S. *borian*=to bore; Icel. *bora*; Sw. *borä*; Dan. *bore*; Dut. *boren*; (N. H.) Ger. *böhren*; O. H. Ger. *poran*, *poron*; Lat. *foro*=to bore. Skeat suggests also a connection with Gr. *phar*, in *pharax*=a ravine, and *pharynx*=the pharynx, the gullet.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To perforate or make a hole through anything.

(1) To perforate, to make a hole through any hard substance by means of an instrument adapted for the purpose. *Used*—

(a) Of the action of a gimlet drilling holes in wood, or an analogous but more powerful instrument wrought by machinery perforating iron.

"A man may make an instrument to *bore* a hole an inch wide, or half an inch, not to *bore* a hole of a foot,"—*Wilkins*.

"Mulberries will be fairer if you *bore* the trunk of the tree through, and thrust into the places *bored* wedges of some hot trees."—*Bacon*.

(b) Of the action of a borer perforating the strata of the earth in search of coal or other valuable minerals, for scientific investigation of the succession of strata, or for any purpose.

"I'll believe as soon

This whole earth may be *bored*, and that the moon

May through the center creep."

Shaksp.: *Mid. Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

(c) Of the action of a woodpecker's bill, the jaws of an insect, or any similar instrumentality.

(d) Of an energetic person piercing through or penetrating a crowd.

"Consider, reader, what fatigues I've known,

What riots seen, what bustling crowds I *bor'd*,

How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches roar'd."

Gay.

(2) To hollow out by means of boring.

"Take the barrel of a long gun, perfectly *bored*, . . ."—*Digby*.

(3) To make way by piercing or scraping out

"These diminutive caterpillars are able, by degrees, to pierce or *bore* their way into a tree, with very small holes; . . ."—*Ray*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To weary one out by constant reiteration of a narrative or subject in which one has but slender interest; to fatigue the attention, to weary one.

* (2) To be fool, to trick.

"I am abused, betrayed; I am laughed at, scorned,

Baffled and *bored*, it seems . . ."

Beaumont & Fletcher.

B. Intransitive:

Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) *By omitting the objective after the transitive verb*: To pierce by boring; as, "the auger bores well."

(2) *In its nature intransitive*: To be pierced or penetrated by a boring instrument; as, "the wood is hard to bore."

2. *Fig.*: To push forward.

"Nor southward to the raining regions run,

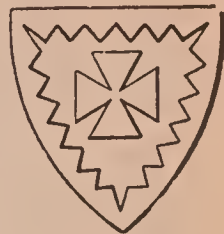
But *boring* to the west, and hovering there,

With gaping mouths they draw prolific air."

Dryden.

böre, pret. of v. [BEAR, v.]

"This *bore* up the patriarchs . . ."—*Tillotson* (3d ed., 1722), vol. i., ser. xiv.



Bordure.

böil, böy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*böre, *pa. par.* [BORN.]

"'Allas' seyde this frankleyn, 'that ever was I bore'!"
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 201.

böre (1) (*Eng.*), böre, *böir, *bör (*Scotch.*), *s.* [From *bore*, *v.* In *A. S.* *bor*=(1) a borer, a gimlet, (2) a lancet, a graving iron; *Sw.* *borr*=an auger, a gimlet; *Dan.* *bor*, *boer*=a gimlet; *Dut.* *boor*=a wimble, a drill; *Ger.* *bohr*=an auger; *bohrloch*=bore, auger-hole.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

* (1) The instrument with which a hole is bored; a borer. [See etym.]

"So shall that hole be fit for the file, or square bore."—*Moxon.*

(2) A hole made by boring. *Used—*

(a) *Gen.*: Of the hole itself, without reference to its size.

"Into hollow engines long and round,
Thick ramm'd, at th' other bore with touch of fire
Dilated, and infuriate." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. vi

(b) *Spec.*: Of its size or caliber.

"And ball and cartridge sorts for every bore."—*Dryden.*

"It will best appear in the bores of wind instruments; therefore cause pipes to be made with a single, double, and so on, to a sextuple bore, and mark what tone every one giveth."—*Bacon.*

(3) A hole made in any other way. *Spec.—*

(a) A small hole or crevice; a place used for shelter, especially for smaller animals.

"A sonne bem ful bright
Schon upon the queene
At a bore."—*Sir Tristrem*, p. 152.

"Schute was the door: in at a boir I blent."—*Palice of Honor*, iii. 69.

"And into hols and bors thame hyd."—*Burel: Pilg.* (Watson's Coll.), ii. 23, 24. (*Jamieson.*)

(b) A rift in the clouds; a similar open space between trees in a wood. (*Scotch.*)

"When, glimmering through the groaning trees,
Kirk-Alloway seem'd in a bleeze;
Through ilka bore the beams were glancing."—*Burns: Tam O'Shanter.*

2. Figuratively:

(1) *Of things*: Importance.

"I have words to speak in thine ear will make thee dumb; yet are they much too light for the bore of the matter."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 6.

(2) *Of persons or things*: A person who wearies one by perpetually calling when there is no time to receive visitors, or by harping on a subject in which one has no interest, or in some similar way. Also a thing similarly wearisome.

3. In special phrases:

¶ (1) *A blue bore*: An opening in the clouds when the sky is thick and gloomy.

"This style pleased us well. It was the first blue bore that did appear in our cloudy sky."—*Baillie: Lett.* i. 171.

* (2) *The bores of hearing*: The ears.

"For mine's beyond beyond—say, and speak thick;
Love's counselor should fill the bores of hearing."—*Shakesp.: Cymbel.*, iii. 2.

II. Technically:

1. Metallurgy:

(1) A tool bored to fit the shank of a forged nail, and adapted to hold it while the head is brought to shape by the hammer. The depression in the face of the bore is adapted to the shape required of the chamfered under part of the head.

(2) The cavity of a steam-engine cylinder, pump-barrel, pipe, cannon, barrel of a fire-arm, &c. In mechanics it is expressed in inches of diameter; in cannon formerly in the weight in pounds of solid round shot adapted thereto, but since the introduction of modern rifled ordnance of the breech loading pattern, the bore of cannon is always expressed in inches of diameter or in the equivalent of inches.

(3) The capacity of a boring tool, as the bore of an auger.

2. *Music*: The caliber of a wind instrument, as the bore of a flute.

böre (2), *s.* [Icel. *bára*=a wave, a billow caused by wind (*Wedgwood and Skeat*); *N. & M. H. Ger.* *bor*; *O. H. Ger.* *por*=height, top. Remotely connected with *A. S.* *beran*, *beoran*=to bear.]

Physic. Geog. & Ord. Lang.:

1. A tidal wave running with fearful height and velocity up various rivers. In India it occurs on the Ganges and the Indus, but, according to an "Anglo-Burman," is nowhere better seen than in the Sittang between Rangoon and Moulmein in the Eastern Peninsula. [*EAGRE, HYGRE.*]

2. *Less properly*: A very high tidal wave, not, however, so abrupt as in No. 1, seen in the English Channel, the Bay of Fundy, &c. (*Dana.*)

*böre (3), *s.* [BOAR.] (*Piers Plow. Vis.*, vi. 31.)

*böre (4), *s. & a.* The "bourtrees" (*q. v.*). (*Tusser.*)

fbör'-ē-al, *a.* [In *Fr.* *boréal*; *Sp.* *boreál*; *Port.* *voreal*; *Ital.* *boreale*; *Lat.* *borealis*; from *Boreas* (*q. v.*).] Northern.

"Crete's ample fields diminish to our eye,
Before the boreal blasts the vessels fly."—*Pope.*

boreal pole, *s.* The north-pointing pole of the magnet.

Boreal Province.

Zoölogy: The second of eighteen provinces within which Mr. S. P. Woodward distributed sea and fresh-water mollusca. The Boreal Province extends across the Atlantic from Nova Scotia and Massachusetts to Iceland, the Farøe and Shetland Islands, and along the coast of Norway from North Cape to the Naze. Seventy-five per cent. of the Scandinavian shells are common to Britain, and more than half of the sea-shells found on the coast of Massachusetts, north of Cape Cod, occur also in the North Sea. Some of the principal species are *Teredo navalis*, *Pholas crispata*, *Mya arenaria*, *Saxicava rugosa*, *Tellina solidula*, *Lucina borealis*, *Astarte borealis*, *Cyprina islandica*, *Leda pygmaea*, *Nucula tenuis*, *Mytilus edulis*, *Modiola modiolus*, *Pecten islandicus*, *Ostrea edulis*, *Anomia ephippium*, *Terebratulina caput-serpentis*, *Rhynchonella psittacea*, *Chiton marmoreus*, *Dentalium entale*, *Margarita undulata*, *Littorina grænlandica*, *Natica helicoïdes*, *Scaloria grænlandica*, *Fusus antiquus*, *Fusus islandicus*, *Trophon muricatus*, *Trophon clathratus*, *Purpura lapillus*, *Buccinum undatum*. Several genera are now living on the coast of the United States which only occur fossil in England, as *Glycymeris*, *Cardita*, &c. (*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca.*)

Bör'-ē-ās, *s.* [In *Fr.* *Borée*; *Sp. & Port.* *Bóreas*; *Ital.* *Borea*; all from *Lat.* *Boreas*; *Gr.* *Boreas*=(1) the North-wind, (2) the North. According to Max Müller, *Boreas* is probably=the wind of the mountains, from *Gr.* *boros*, another form of *oros*=a mountain.] The North-wind, chiefly poetic.

"The blustering Boreas did encroache,
And beate upon the solitarie Brere,"

Spenser: Shep. Cal., ii.

"Never Boreas' hoary path."

Burns: To Miss Cruikshanks.

*bör'-eau (eau as *ō*), *s.* [*Fr.* *bourreau*.] An executioner. [BURIO.]

böre'-cöle, *s.* [From *bore* (1); and *cole* (*q. v.*).] A loose or open-headed variety of the cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*). It is also frequently known in ordinary language as sprouts.

böred, *pa. par.* [BORE, *v. t.*]

böre'-dom, *s.* A condition or place where one is subjected to being bored.

"Some, stretching their legs, presented symptoms of an escape from boredom."—*Disraeli.*

*bör'-ēe, *s.* [In *Ger.* *borée*, from *Fr.* *bourrée*=the North-wind, from the wild and stormy movement which is characteristic of it (*Mahn*).] A kind of dance, of French or Spanish origin.

"Dick could neatly dance a jig,
But Tom was best at borees."—*Swift.*

boreen, *s.* [Ir.]

In Ireland: A bridle-path.

"A little further on branched off suddenly a narrow bridle-path, or boreen, as it is called in this part of the country."—*Dublin Daily News*, Nov. 3, 1880.

bör'-ēl, *s.* [BORRELL.]

borel folk, *borel-folk, *s.* [BORRELL-FOLK.]

*bore-lych, *a.* [BURLY.] (*Sir Gaw. and the Green Knight*, 766.)

*bor'-ēn, *pa. par.* [BORN.]

bör'-ēr, *s.* [*Eng.* *bor(e)*; -*er*. In *Ger.* *bohrer*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Of living beings*: A person who or a living being which bores. [II. *Zool.*]

2. *Of things*: An instrument used for boring.

"The master-bricklayer must try all the foundations with a borer, such as well-diggers use to try the ground."—*Moxon.*

II. Technically:

1. Zoölogy:

(1) A name for a worm-like fish, the *Myxine glutinosa*, called also the Glutinous Hag and the Blind-fish.

(2) A name sometimes given to *Terebella*, a genus of Annelids.

2. *Coopering*: A semi-conical tool used to enlarge bung-holes and give them a flare.

¶ Analogous instruments, used in some other trades, are called by the same name.

bör'-ēth-yl, *s.* [*Eng.* &c., *bor(on)*; *ethyl*.]

Chem.: $B(C_2H_5)_3$. It is formed by acting on boric ether ($C_2H_5)_3BO_3$ (a thin, limpid, fragrant liquid, boiling at 119° , decomposed by water), with zinc ethyl. Borethyl is a colorless, pungent, irritating, mobile liquid, sp. gr. 0.696, and boiling at 95° . It is insoluble in water, takes fire in the air spontaneously, burning with green smoky flame. It unites with ammonia.

*böre'-trée, *s.* [BOURTREE.]

*bor-ewe, *s.* [BORROW.]

*bor-ew-yng, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [BORROWING.] (*Proverbs of Hendyng*, 194.)

*borg, *s.* [BOROUGH.]

*bor-gage, *s.* [From *Eng.* *borg*=a town, and *gage*=a pledge.] A tenement in town held by a particular tenure.

"Ne boughte none Borgages 'beo ye certeyne."
Piers Plow. Vision, iii. 77.

*bor'-gen, *pa. par.* [BERGEN.]

"Into saba to borgen ben."

Story of Gen. & Exod., 2,686.

*bor-ges, *bor'-geys, *s.* [BURGESS.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems*; *Patience*, 366.) (*Sir Ferumbras*, ed. Herriage, 444.)

borgh, *s.* [BORROW, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

*borgh, *v. t.* [BORROW, *v.*] (*Scotch.*) (*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 340.) (*Jamieson.*)

*borghe (1), *s.* [BOROUGH.] (*Piers Plow. Vis.*, ii. 87.)

*borghe (2) (*Eng.*), borgh (*Scotch.*), *s.* [*A. S.* *borh*, genit. *borges*=(1) a security, a pledge, loan, bail, (2) a person who gives security, a surety, bondsman, or debtor; *Dut.* *borg*=a pledge.] [BORROW, *s.*] A pledge; a surety. (*Piers Plow. Vis.*, vii. 83.)

¶ (1) *Lattin to borgh*: Laid in pledge.

"... to have bene lattin to borgh to the saide Alexr."
—*Acts*, Audit A. 1482, p. 100.

(2) *To strek, or stryk, a borgh*: To enter into suretyship or cautionary on any ground.

"Quhare twa partiis apperis at the bar, and the tane strek a borgh apone a weir of law," &c.—*Ja. I.*

*bor-goun, *v. i.* [BURGEON.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1,042.)

*bor-goune, *s.* [BURGEON.] (*Allit. Poems*; *Decline of Goodness*, 1,042.)

bör'-ic, *a.* [In *Fr.* *borique*. From *Eng.* &c., *bor(on)*, and suff. -*ic*.]

boric acid, boracic acid, *s.*

1. *Chem.*: Boric acid, or orthoboric acid, $B(OH)_3$, is formed by dissolving boron trioxide (B_2O_3) in water. It occurs in the steam which issues from volcanic vents in Tuscany called *suffioni*, or fumaroles. These are directed into artificial lagoons, the water of which becomes charged with boric acid, and it is obtained from it by evaporation. Boric acid is supposed to be formed by the action of water on BN (nitride of boron), which is decomposed by it into boric acid and ammonia. Boric acid crystallizes out in six-sided laminae, which are soluble in hot water and in alcohol; it forms salts and borates, which are very unstable, as $Mg_3(BO_3)_2$ (magnesium orthoborate), being a tribasic acid. Its solution in alcohol burns with a green-edged flame. Boric acid turns litmus paper brown, even in the presence of free hydrochloric acid; the brown color thus formed is turned a dirty blue by caustic soda. Pyroboric acid, $H_2B_4O_7$, is obtained by heating for a long time the crystals of orthoboric acid at $140^\circ C$. Its chief salts are borax, $Na_2B_4O_7$, sodium pyroborate, and $Ca''B_4O_7$, calcium pyroborate, which occurs as the mineral borocalcite. Metaboric acid, $B''O(OH)$, is formed when boric acid is heated to 100° ; it is a white powder. Its salts are called metaborates; as, barium metaborate, $Ba''(BO_2)_2$; and calcium metaborate, $Ca''(BO_2)_2$, a white powder precipitated when $CaCl_2$ is added to a solution of borax; the calcium salt is soluble in acetic acid, and in NH_4Cl .

2. *Min.*: A mineral, called also Sassolite (*q. v.*).

3. *Pharm.*: Boric acid is a most valuable antiseptic, and is particularly useful as a dressing for a wound from which it is probable pyemia will result. It has a very marked effect in subduing the attacks of disease germs on the mucous membranes of the body, and used in due season will avert many evil consequences arising from contact with bacilli.

bör'-ick-ite, *s.* [From Boricky, who analyzed it.]

Min.: A reddish-brown opaque mineral of waxy luster, occurring reniform or massive. It contains phosphoric acid, 19.35-29.49; sesquioxide of iron, 52.29-52.99; water, 19.06-19.96; lime, 7.29-8.16; and magnesia, 0-0.41. It occurs in Styria and Bohemia. (*Dana.*)

bor'-il-la, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Metal.: A rich copper ore in dust.

bör'-yng, *bör'-yñge, *bör'-i-inde, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [BORE, *v.*]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. The act, operation, or process of perforating wood, iron, rocks, or other hard substances by means of instruments adapted for the purpose.

"Borynge or percyng. Perforacio."—*Prompt. Parv.*

färe, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whō, sōn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cūr, rüle, füll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. A place made by boring, or where boring operations are in progress.

3. *Pl.*: Chips or fragments which drop from a hole which is in the process of being bored.

boring and tenoning machine, s.

Wheelwrighting: A machine adapted to bore the holes in the felloes and to cut the tenons on the ends of the spokes.

boring-bar, s.

Metal-working:

1. A bar supported axially in the bore of a piece of ordnance or cylinder, and carrying the cutting-tool, which has a traversing motion, and turns off the inside as the gun or cylinder rotates.

2. A cutter-stock used in other boring-machines, such as those for boring the brasses of pillow-blocks. (*Knight*.)

boring-bench, s.

Wood-working: A bench fitted for the use of boring machinery or appliances. [*BENCH-DRILL*.]

boring-bit, s. A tool adapted to be used in a brace. It has various forms, enumerated under the head of *BIT* (q. v.).

boring-block, s.

Metal-working: A slotted block on which work to be bored is placed.

boring-collar, s. A back-plate provided with a number of tapering holes, either of which may be brought in line with a piece to be bored and which is chucked to the lathe-mandrel. The end of the piece is exposed at the hole to a boring-tool which is held against it. (*Knight*.)

boring-faucet, s. One which has a bit on its end by which it may cut its own way through the head of a cask.

boring-gage, s. A clamp to be attached to an auger or a bit-shank at a given distance from the point, to limit the penetration of the tool when it has reached the determinate depth.

boring-instruments, s. [*BORING-MACHINES*.]

boring-lathe, s. A lathe used for boring wheels or short cylinders. The wheel or cylinder is fixed on a large chuck screwed to the mandrel of a lathe.

boring-machines, s. pl. Machines by which holes are made by the revolution of the tool or of the object around the tool, but not including the simple tool itself. Thus an auger, gimlet, awl, or any bit adapted for boring, independently of the machinery for driving it, would not be a boring-machine. A brace is on the dividing line, if such there be, but is not included under the term boring-machines.

boring mollusca, s. The principal boring mollusca are the *Teredo*, which perforates timber, and *Pholas*, which bores into chalk, clay, and sandstone. These shells are supposed to bore by mechanical means, either by the foot or by the valves. But certain shells, as *Lithodomus*, *Gastrochaena*, *Saxicava*, and *Ungulina*, which attack the hardest marble and the shells of other mollusca, have smooth valves and a small foot, and have a limited power of movement—(the *Saxicava* is even fixed in its crypt by a byssus)—so they have been supposed either to dissolve the rock by chemical means, or else to wear it away with the thickened anterior margins of the mantle. The boring mollusks have been called “stone-eaters” (*lithophagi*) and “wood-eaters” (*xylophagi*), and some at least are obliged to swallow the material produced by their operations, though they derive no nourishment from it. No boring mollusk deepens or enlarges its burrow after attaining the full growth usual to its species. The animals do great injury to ships, piers and breakwaters.

boring-rod, s. An instrument used in boring for water, &c. [*BORING-MACHINES*.]

boring-table, s. The platform of a boring-machine on which the work is laid.

boring-tool, s.

Metal-working: A cutting-tool placed in a cutter-head to dress round holes.

***borith, s.** [*BURYT*.] (*Bailey*.)

börk-hâu-sĩ-a, s. [Named after Moritz Borkhausen, a German, who published a botanical work in 1790.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order *Asteraceæ* (Composites) and the sub-order *Ligulifloræ* (*Cichoraceæ*). The three best known of the genus are the species *B. foetida*, *B. taraxacifolia*, and *B. setosa*. They are not common, and no special interest attaches to them.

bor-lā-sĩ-a, s. [From the Rev. Dr. Borlase, F. R. S., an English naturalist and antiquarian, born in Cornwall, England, on February 2, 1695, and died there August 31, 1772.]

Zoöl.: A Ribbon Worm, belonging to the family *Nemertidae*. It is found on the sea-coast of Europe, is of nocturnal habits, and attains the length of fifteen feet.

***bor-lych, a.** [*BURLY*.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1,488.)

***bormyn, v. t.** [*BURN*.]

“*Bormyn*,” or *pulchyn*’ (bormyn, K. P. boornyn, H.). *Potto, Cath.*—*Prompt. Parv.*

börn, börne, *bör-en, *bör-ün, *böre, *ý-böre, pa. par. [*BEAR, v.*]

I. Of born and the other forms given above: Brought into the world, brought into life, brought forth, produced. (Used either of the simple fact of birth or of the circumstances attendant upon it.)

¶ (1) Formerly all the foregoing forms were used except *born*, which is modern.

“For he was ybore at Rome, . . .”—*Rob. Glouc.*, p. 90.

“How he had lyued syn he was bore.”

Robt. Manning of Brunne, 5,646.

“Whanne Jhesus was borun in Bethleem, . . .”—*Wycliffe* (Purvey), *Matt.* ii. 1.

(2) Now *born* alone is used, complete distinction in meaning having been established between it and *borne* II. (2).

“These six were born unto him in Hebron.”—1 *Chron.* iii. 4.

¶ *Special phrase. Born again*: Caused to undergo the new birth; regenerated, transformed in character, imbued with spiritual life.

II. Of the forms borne and *born: Carried, supported, sustained.

¶ (1) Formerly: Of the form *born*, now quite obsolete in this sense.

“ . . . to have born up and sustained themselves so long under such fierce assaults, as Christianity hath done?”—*Tillotson* (3d ed., 1722), vol. i., ser. xx.

(2) Now: Only of the form *borne*.

“From a rock of the ocean that beauty is borne—

Now joy to the house of fair Ellen of Lorn!”

Campbell: Glenara.

borne-down, a. Depressed in body, in mind, or in external circumstances. (Used of individuals or of collective bodies.)

“ . . . opprest and borne-down churches.”—*Pet. North of Irel. Acts Ass.* 1644, p. 215.

***börne, s.** [*A. S. burna*; *Dut. borne*=a stream, a spring. [*BURN* (2).] A stream; the Scotch call a “burn.”

“Vnder a brode banke, bi a bornes side,
And as I lay and lened and loked in the wateres.”

Piers Plow. Vis., *Prolog.*, 8, 9.

***borned, *bornyd, pa. par.** [*BORNYN*.] Burnished. (*Chaucer*.)

“Sheldes fresshe and plates borned bright.”

Lydgate: Story of Thebes, 1,123.

Gold bornyd: Burnished with gold.

bör-nēene, s. [*Eng.*, &c., *Borne(o)*; -ene.] Camphor oil of Borneo, $C_{10}H_{16}$. An oily liquid extracted from the *Dryobalanops camphora*, and isomeric with oil of turpentine. It can also be obtained from oil of valerian by destructive distillation. Borneene is almost insoluble in water, and has the odor of turpentine.

Bör-nē-ō, s. & a. [From *Brunai*, the local name for the capital of the kingdom of Borneo proper.]

A. As substantive: An island, about 800 miles long by 700 broad, in the Eastern Archipelago, between 7° 4' and 4° 10' S. lat. and 108° 50' and 119° 20' E. long.

B. As adjective: Growing in Borneo; in any way connected with Borneo.

Borneo camphor, s. A gum, called also *BORNEOL* (q. v.).

bör-nē-öl, s. [From *Borne(o)*, and (*alcoh*)*ol*.]

Chem.: Borneol, or Borneo camphor, $C_{10}H_{17}(OH)$, is found in the trunks of a tree growing in Borneo, the *Dryobalanops camphora*. It has been prepared by the action of sodium or of alcoholic potash on common camphor. Borneol is a monad alcohol, forming ethers. When heated with HCl in a sealed tube $C_{10}H_{17}Cl$ (camphyl chloride) is formed. By heating borneol with P_2O_5 it is converted into a hydrocarbon borneene ($C_{10}H_{16}$). Borneol forms small transparent crystals, smelling like camphor and pepper; melting at 198°, and boiling at 212°. Its alcoholic solution is dextrorotary. Heated with nitric acid it is converted into ordinary camphor.

bör-nē-šite, s. [From *Borneo* (q. v.).]

Chem.: $O.N.C_7H_{14}O_6$, a crystalline substance melting at 175°. It is found in Borneo caoutchouc.

bör-nīne, s. [In *Ger.*, &c., *bornine*; from Von Born, an eminent mineralogist of the eighteenth century.]

Min.: A mineral, called also *Tetradymite* (q. v.).

***born-ing rod, s.** [*BONING ROD*.]

bör-nite, s. [In *Ger. bornit*. Named after Von Born.] [*BORNINE*.]

Min.: An isometric, brittle mineral, occurring massive, granular, or compact. The hardness is 3, the sp. gr. 4.4-5.5, the luster metallic, the color be-

tween red and brown, the streak pale grayish-black, slightly shining. Composition: Copper, 50-71; sulphur, 21.4-28.24; iron, 6.41-18.3. It is a valuable ore of copper found in this country and in almost every other quarter of the globe in which copper ore exists. It is colloquially called “horseflesh ore.”

***born-shēt, *borne-shet, s.** [From *Ger. borg*=preventer, and *schatz*= . . . tax; *schatzung*: *Dut. schattung*=taxation, tax (?).] A composition for protection from being plundered by an army.

“He joined with Holke, being both as Simeon and Levi—exact great contribution, and *borneshets*, or compositions, pressing an infinite deale of money out of the Duke of Saxon’s hereditary lands.”—*Monro: Exped.*, pt. ii., p. 154.

***bor-nyn, v. i.** [*O. Fr. burnir*=to burnish.] [*BURN, v.*] To burnish. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bor-nyst, pa. par.** [*BURNISHED*.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Pearl*, 77.)

bör-ō-cāl-çite, s. [*Eng.*, &c., *boro(n)*; *calcite*.] *Min.*: The same as *Boronatocalcite* and *Ulexite* (q. v.).

bör-ön, s. [From *borax* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A triatomic element, symbol B. Atomic weight 11. It occurs in nature combined in the form of boracic acid $B(OH)_3$ and its salts. Boron is obtained by fusing boric trioxide B_2O_3 with sodium. It is a tasteless, inodorous, brown powder, a non-conductor of electricity; it is slightly soluble in water, permanent in the air; burnt in chlorine gas it forms boron chloride BCl_3 , a volatile, fusing liquid, boiling at 18° 23, sp. gr. 1.35; it is decomposed by water into boric acid and hydrochloric acid. When amorphous boron is heated with aluminium the boron dissolves in it, and separates out as the metal cools. The aluminium is removed by caustic soda. It crystallizes in monoclinic octohedra, which scratch ruby and corundum, but are scratched by the diamond; the sp. gr. is 2.68. Heated in oxygen it ignites, and is covered with a coating of brown trioxide. Amorphous boron, fused with nitrate of potassium, explodes. Boron forms one oxide B_2O_3 , obtained by heating boric acid to redness; it forms a glassy, hygroscopic, transparent solid, volatile at white heat. It dissolves metallic oxides, yielding colored beads (see *BORAX-BEADS*). Boron unites with fluorine, forming a colorless gas BF_3 , having a great affinity for water. It carbonizes organic bodies; 700 volumes are soluble in one volume of water, forming an oily, fusing liquid. Amorphous boron combines directly with nitrogen, forming boron nitride BN , a light amorphous white solid which, heated in a current of steam, yields ammonia and boric acid.

bör-ō-nā-trō-cal-çite, s. [*Eng.*, &c., *boro(n)*; *natro(n)*; *calcite*.]

Min.: The same as *Ulexite* (*Dana*) (q. v.).

bör-ō-nī-a, s. [Named after Francis Borone, an Italian servant of Dr. Sibthorp, the botanist and traveler in Greece.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order *Rutaceæ* (*Rueworts*). The species are pretty little Australian plants, flowering all the year, and generally sweet-scented.

bör-ō-sil-ī-câte, s. [*Eng.*, &c., *boro(n)*; *silicate*.]

Borosilicate of lime: A compound consisting of a borate and silicate.

Min.: The same as *Datolite* (q. v.).

bör-ōugh (1), *bör-ōw, *bör-rōw (gh silent), *bor-ewe, *borw, *borwe, *borwgh, *borgh, *borghe, *borg, burgh, *burghe, *burw, *burie, s. & a. [*A. S. bȳrh*; *genit. burge*; *dat. byrig*; *genit. plural burga*=: (1) a town, a city; (2) a fort, a castle; (3) a court, a palace, a house; *burg*=a hill, a citadel; *burgh, burig, burug, buruh, bureg*=a city; *burh*=a hill; *Icel. borg*=a fort, a borough; *Sw. & Dan. borg*=a castle, a fort, a strong place; *O. S. burg*; *Dut. & Ger. burg*=a castle, a stronghold; *M. H. Ger. burc*; *O. H. Ger. puruc, purc*; *Goth. baurgs*; *Lat. burgus*=a castle, a fort; *Macedonian byrgos*; *Gr. pyrgos*=a tower, especially one attached to the walls of a city; *plural*=the city walls with their towers; *phyrkos*=same meaning. From *A. S. beorgan*=(1) to protect, (2) to fortify; *beorh, beorg*=a hill; *Mæso-Goth. baigan*=to hide, preserve, keep; *bairgs*=a mountain; *Ger. berg*=a mountain. (*BERG*.) Compare also *Mahratta, &c., pōor, pār*=a town, a city.]

A. As substantive:

I. In England:

1. Formerly:

(1) *Gen.*: A town, a city.

“Notheles thanne thai prikede faste, til thay wer passed the boregh.”—*Sir Ferumb.* (ed. Herrtage), 1,767.

¶ In this sense it might be used of foreign towns and cities.

“Sithen the sege and the assaut watz sezed at Troye
The borgh brittened and brent . . .”

Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Knight, i. 2.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

***(2) Spec.:** A walled town or other fortified place, also a castle.

2. **Now:** A town, corporate or not, which sends a burgess or burgesses to Parliament.

"For you have the whole *borough*, with all its love-makings and scandal-mongeries, contentions and contentments."—*Curlye: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. 9.

II. In Scotland (the form *burgh* being generally used):

1. An incorporated town.

2. In the same sense as I. 2.

III. In Ireland: The same as in England.

"... all the cities and boroughs in Ireland."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

IV. In the United States: An incorporated town or village, especially in Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

B. As adjective: Pertaining or belonging to, or in any way connected with a borough. [See the subjoined compounds.]

borough English, borough-english, *s.* [Called *English* (as opposed to Norman) because it came from the Anglo-Saxons, and *borough* because prevalent in various ancient boroughs (*Blackstone*).] A custom existent in some places in England by which on the death of a father the youngest son inherits the estate to the exclusion of his older brothers. Similarly, if the owner die without issue, his youngest brother obtains the property. (*Blackstone: Comm.*, i., *Introd.*, § 3; *Cowel*, &c.)

"... and therefore called *borough-english*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, *Introd.*, § 3.

***bor'-ow** (1), *s.* [BOROUGH (1).] A borough, a city.

***bor'-ow** (2), ***bor'-owe**, *s.* [BORROW, *s.*] (*Spenser: Moth. Hub. Tale*, 851.)

***bör'-öw-ën**, ***bor'-öw-ÿn**, *v. t.* [BORROW, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bör'-öw-ër**, *s.* [BORROWER.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bör'-öw-ÿng**, *s. & a.* [BORROWING.]

bor'-ra, ***bor'-radh**, *s.* [From Dan. *berg*=a strong place (?).] [BOROUGH (1).]

Archæol.: A term used in the Highlands of Scotland for a congeries of stones covering cells. They have been supposed to be burial-places of heroes or skulking places of robbers, but were more probably receptacles for plunder. [BOURACH, BRUGH.]

"*Borra*, or *borradh*, is also a pile of stones, but differs from a cairn in many respects, viz., in external figure, being always oblong, in external construction, and in its size and design."—*Statist. Acc. Scotland*, xiv. 521. *Kelpelton: Argyleshire*.

bor'-rach (*ch* guttural), *s.* [BOURACH.]

bör'-ra'-chí-ö, **bör'-a'-chí-ö**, *s.* [From Sp. *borra*=a leathern bottle; Ital. *borracia*= (1) coarse, bad stuff, (2) a vessel for wine in traveling.] [BORACHIO.]

bor'-ral, *s. & a.* [So called because boys bore it for their popguns.]

borral-tree, *s.* The "Bourtrees" (*Sambucus nigra*). [BOURTREE.]

"Round the auld borral-tree,

Or bourack by the burn side,"

Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 216-17.

***bor'-rél**, ***bor'-ëll**, ***bor'-rëll**, *s. & a.* [Old Fr. *burel*=a kind of coarse woolen cloth; Low Lat. *burellus*=the cloth now described. Compare Fr. *bure*, *burat*=druggit; Prov. *burel*=brown.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Of fabrics* (generally of the form *borel*):

(1) A coarse woolen cloth of a brown color. (*Chaucer*.)

(2) A light stuff with a silken warp and woolen woof. (*Fleming*.)

2. *Of the wearer of such fabrics:*

(1) One of the inferior order of peasantry; a rustic.

(2) A layman as distinguished from a clergyman.

B. As adjective:

1. Made of coarse cloth.

2. Belonging to the wearer of such cloth, viz., to one of the peasant class; rude, rustic, clownish.

"How be I am but rude and borrell."

Spenser: Shep. Cal., vii.

3. Belonging to a layman.

borrel-folk, borel-folk, *s. pl.*

1. Rustic people.

2. The laity as opposed to the clergy. [BUREL-CLERK.]

"Our orisouns ben more effectuel,

And more we se of goddis secrete thinges

Than borel folk, although that thay ben kinges."

Chaucer: C. T., 7,451.

borrel-man, *s.* An uncultivated peasant.

Bör'-rél-ists, *s. pl.* [From *Borrel*, the founder of the sect.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect in Holland who reject the sacraments and other externals of Christian worship, combining this with austerity of life.

bör'-rër-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. William Borrer, F. L. S., an eminent cryptogamic botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens containing species which grow on trees or on the ground, and are branched, bushy, or tufted little plants, one species *farinaceus*.

bör'-rër'-i-a, *s.* [BORRERA.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads, of which one species, *Borreria ferruginea* and *B. podya*, both from Brazil, yield a bastard ipecacuanha.

***bör'-röw** (1), ***bor'-rowe**, ***bor'-ow**, ***bor'-owe**, ***bor'-ewe**, ***bor'-we**, ***borw**, ***borh**, ***borgh**, ***borghe** (*Eng.*), **borow**, ***borwch**, ***borwgh**, ***bowrch**, ***borgh**, ***borch** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A. S. *borh*, genit. *borges* = (1) a security, pledge, loan, or bail, (2) a person who gives security, a surety, bondsman, or debtor (*Bosworth*); Sw. *borgen*=bail, security, surety; Dan. & Dut. *borg*=pledge, bail, trust, credit; Ger. *borg*=credit, borrowing.]

1. *Of things:*

(1) A pledge, a surety.

"And thar till into *borwch* draw I

Myn herytage all halily.

The king thoct he was traist Inewch

Sen he in *borwch* hys landis drewch."

The Bruce (ed. Skeat), bk. i., 625-28.

"This was the first source of shepherds sorowe,

That now nill be quitt with baile nor borrowe."

Spenser: Shep. Cal., v.

(2) The act of borrowing or taking as a loan.

"Yet of your royal presence I'll adventure

The borrow of a week."

Shakesp.: Wint. Tale, i. 2.

2. *Of Beings or persons:* A surety, a pledge, a bail; one who stands security.

"He that biddeth borroweth, & bringeth himself in

det,

For beggers borowen euer, and their borow is God

Almighty,

To yeld hem that geueth hem, & yet usurie more."

Piers Plow., fol. 37, b.

"But if he liue in the life, that longeth to do wel,
For I dare be his bold borow, that do bet wil heneuer,
Though dobest draw on him day after other."

Ibid., fol. 47, b. (*Jamieson*.)

¶ *Special phrases:* (1) *Have here my faith to borwe:* Have here my faith for a pledge. (*Chaucer*.)

(2) *Laid to borwe:* Pledged. (*Chaucer*.)

(3) *St. John to borrowe; Sanct Johne to borowe, or to borch:* St. John be your protector or cautioner; St. John be or bring your security.

"Thar leyff thai tuk, with conforde into playn,

Sanct Johne to borch thai suld meyt haill agayn."

Wallace, iii. 336.

bör'-röw', **bör'-röw-pit**, *s.* A place of storage for material to be used elsewhere; as, a bank of sand for use in raising or repairing a railway bed.

bör'-röw, ***bor'-rowe**, ***bor'-owe**, ***bor'-we**, ***bor'-ow-en**, ***bor'-wyn**, ***bor'-ewe**, ***boriwen**, ***bor'-o-wyn** (*Eng.*), **bor'-row**, ***borw**, ***borch**, ***borgh** (*Scotch*), *v. t.* [A. S. *borgian*=to borrow, to lend (*Somner*); Icel. & Sw. *borga*; Dan. *borge*; Dut. & Ger. *borgen*=to take or give upon trust. From A. S. *borg*=a loan, a pledge.] [BORROW, *s.*]

I. *Of giving security:*

1 To give security for property.

"Thare borwyd that Erle than his land,

That lay into the kyngis hand."

Wyntoun, vii. 9, 315.

2. To become surety for a person.

"Gif any man borrowes another man to answer to the soyte of any partle, either he borrowes him, as haill forthcummand borgh, . . . then anght he that him borrowed there to appeare, and be discharged as law will."—*Baron Courts*, c. 38.

II. *Of asking in loan:*

1. *Lit.*: To ask and obtain money or property upon loan, with the implied intention of returning it in due time.

(1) *Of money:*

"... the government was authorized to borrow two millions and a half."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

(2) *Of property:*

"Then he said, Go, borrow thee vessels abroad of all thy neighbors."—*2 Kings* iv. 3.

¶ [In Exod. xi. 2, "... let every man borrow of his neighbor, and every woman of her neighbor, jewels of silver, and jewels of gold," the translation is incorrect. The marginal rendering *ask* is accurate. The Hebrew verb is *shaal*, the ordinary one for *ask*, in the sense of request to be given, and is rendered *ask* in Psalm ii. 8, "Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance," &c., and *desired* in 1 Sam. xii. 13, "Now, therefore, behold the King whom ye have chosen, and whom ye have desired."]

2. *Fig.*: Of taking without the obligation, or in some cases even the possibility, of returning what is appropriated. *Used*—

(a) In an indifferent sense.

"These verbal signs they sometimes borrow from others, and sometimes make themselves."—*Locke*.

"While hence they borrow vigor: . . ."

Thomson: The Seasons; Autumn.

(b) In a bad one.

"Forgot the blush that virgin fears impart

To modest cheeks, and borrow'd one from art."

Cowper: Expostulation.

Hence (c) not to borrow is more honorable than to do so.

"It gives a light to every age,

It gives, but borrows none."

Cowper: O. H.; The Light and Glory of the Word.

"Itself a star, not borrowing light,

But in its own glad essence bright."

Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

***bor'-row** (2), *s.* [BOROUGH (1).]

borrow-mail, *s.* [BURROW-MAIL.]

bör'-röwed, *pa. par. & a.* [BORROW, *v.*]

As participial adjective:

1. Obtained on loan.

"... on a borrowed horse, which he never returned."

Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.

2. Not genuine; hypocritical.

"Look, look, how listening Priam wets his eyes,

To see those borrow'd tears that Sinon sheds!"

Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece, 1548-49.

borrowed days, *s.* [BORROWING DAYS.]

"March said to Aperill,

I see three hogs upon a hill;

But lend your three first days to me,

And I'll be bound to gar them die.

The first, it sall be wind and weat;

The next, it sall be snaw and sleet;

The third, it sall be sic a freeze,

Sall gar the birds stick to the trees.

But when the borrowed days were gane,

The three silly hogs came hirplin hame."

Gloss. to Compl. of Scotland. (*Jamieson*.)

bör'-röw-ër, ***bör'-öw-ër**, ***bor'-ware**, *s.* [Eng. *borrow*; -er.]

*1. One who is bound for another; a security, a bail.

"*Borware* (borrower, P.). Mutuator, C. F. sponsor, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. One who borrows; one who obtains anything on loan. In this sense it is opposed to *lender*.

"... an indispensable compensation for the risk incurred from the bad faith or poverty of the state, and of almost all private borrowers, . . ."—*J. S. Mill: Political Economy* (1848), vol. i., bk. i., ch. xi., § 3, p. 207.

3. One who adopts what is another's, and uses it as his own.

"Some say that I am a great borrower; however, none of my creditors have challenged me for it."—*Pope*.

***bor'-röw-gange**, ***bor'-röw-gäng**, ***borghe-gang**, *s.* [A. S. *borh*=a pledge, a surety (BORROW, *s.*), and O. Scotch *gange*=the act or state of; from Sw. suff. -gång, as in *edgång*=the taking of an oath.] A state of suretyship.

"The pledges compeirand in courts, either they confes their *borrowgange* (cautionarie) or they deny the same."—*Reg. Maj.*, iii., ch. 1, § 8.

***bor'-röw-hod**, *s.* [Eng. *borrow*, and suff. -hood=state of.] The state or condition of being security.

bör'-röw-ÿng, ***bor'-wÿng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BORROW, *v.*]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive: The act of obtaining on loan; the act of taking or adopting what is another's as one's own.

borrowing days, *borouing dais, *s. pl.* The last three days of March (old style), which March was said to have borrowed from April that he might extend his power a little longer. He had a delight in making them stormy. [BORROWED DAYS.]

"... because the borial blastis of the thre *borouing dais* of Marche hed chaissit the fragrant flureise of euyrie frute tree far athourt the feildis."—*Compl. of Scotland*, p. 58.

"His account of himself is, that he was born on the *borrowing days*; that is, on one of the three last days of March, 1688, of the year that King William came in, . . ."—*P. Kirkmichael: Dumfr. Statist. Acc.*, i. 57.

bör'-röw's-töun, **bör'-öugh's töwn**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *borough's*; *town*.]

A. As subst.: A royal burgh.

"... like the betherel of some ancient *borough's town* summoning to a burial, . . ."—*Ayrs. Legatees*, p. 26.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to a borough.

"... *borrowstoun* kirks being always excepted."—*Acts Charles I.* (ed. 1814), vi. 142.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bort, s. [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Sw. *bort*=away, hence, avaunt.]

Lapidary work: Small fragments split from diamonds in roughly reducing them to shape, and of a size too small for jewelry. Bort is reduced to dust in a mortar, and used for grinding and polishing.

***bor'-ün**, pa. par. [BORN.] (*Wycliffe* (Purvey): *Matt.* ii. 1.)

bör'-ür-ët, s. [From Eng., &c., *bor(on)*, and suff. -*uret*.]

Chem.: A combination of boron with a simple body.

***borw**, ***borwe**, v. t. [BORROW, v.] (*Piers Plow.*: *Vis.*, v. 257.)

***borw**, s. [A. S. *beorh*= (1) a hill, a mountain, (2) a fortification, (3) a heap, burrow, or barrow.]

"Fast byside the *borw* there the barn was inne."
William of Palerne, 9.

***bor'-wage**, s. [O. Eng. *borw(e)*, and suff. -*age*.] Suretyship, bail.

"*Borwage* (borweshepe, K. borowage, P.). *Fidejussio*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***borwch**, s. [BORROW, s.]

***bor'-we**, s. [BORROW, s.] A pledge, a security.
"When ech of hem hadde leyed his feith to *borwe*."
Chaucer: C. T.; *The Knights Tale* (ed. Morris), 764.

"*Borwe* for a-nothire person, K. borowe, H. P. *Fidejussor*, sponsor."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bor'-wen**, pa. par. [BERGEN.] Preserved, saved.

". . . ben *borwen*, and erue, thurg this red."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 3, 044.

***bor'-we-shepe**, s. [O. Eng. *borwe*, and suff. -*shepe*=*ship*.] Suretyship. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***borwgh**, s. [BOROUGH (1).] A town. (*Sir Ferumb.*, ed. Herbage, 1767.)

***bor'-won**, v. t. [From *borwe* (q. v.).] To bail; to stand security for.

"*Borwon* owt of preson, or stresse (*borvyn*, H. *borwne*, P.). *Vador*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***borw'-ton**, s. [From O. Eng. *borw(e)*=a borough, and *ton*=a town.] A borough town.

"Hit ys nogt semly forzoeth, in cyte ne in *borwton*."—*Piers Plowman*.

***bor'-wÿn**, v. t. [BORROW, v.]

***bor'-wÿnge**, pr. par., a. & s. [BORROWING.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bör'-ÿn**, v. t. [BORE, v.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bör'-ÿnge**, pr. par., a. & s. [BORING.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bos**, ***bus**, pres. indic. of v. [BEHOVE.] Behoves.

"Me *bos* telle to that toltk the tene of my wylle."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 687.

***bos**, a. & s. [BOSS.]

bös, s. [Lat. *bos*, genit. *bovis*=an ox, a bull, a cow. In Fr. *bœuf*; Walloon *boûf*; Prov. *bov*, *buou*; Mod. Sp. *buey*; O. Sp. *boy*; Port. *boi*; Ital. *bove*; Bas Bret. *bü*; Gr. *bous*, gen. *böds*; which Donaldson thinks an imitation of the sound of bellow, and akin to Gr. *boō*=to bellow. *Bous* would therefore be=the bellowing beast. But with *g* substituted for *b* (a not uncommon change) *bous* is=Lett. *gohic*, Zend *gāo*, Mahratta *gāya*, Sansc. *gō*.] [BEEF, COW.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Lit.*: A yearling calf.

*2. *Fig.*: An overgrown sucking child. (*Halliwel*: *Cont. to Lexicog.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the family Bovidae, and the sub-family Bovina. *Bos taurus* is the common ox; *B. Scoticus*, either a variety of the former, or a distinct species, is the Chillingham ox, of which a few individuals still exist in a half-wild state. *B. Indicus* is the Zebu or Brahmin bull.

2. *Paleont.*: In the Upper Pliocene Mammalia of France the genus *Bos* makes its appearance under the form of *Bos elatus*. In the Upper Pliocene Mammalia of Italy *Bos etruscus* occurs. Among the Early Pleistocene Mammalia of Britain are the *Urus* (*B. primigenius*); it still exists in the Mid. Pleistocene and in the Late Pleistocene. Among the Prehistoric Mammalia is found *B. longifrons* of Owen, and among the Historic Mammalia introduced is the "Domestic Ox of *Urus* type," about A. D. 449. (*Prof. Boyd Dawkins*, Q. J. Geol. Soc., vol. xxxvi (1880), pt. i., pp. 379-405.) Professor Dawkins thinks that the *B. longifrons* was the ancestor of the small Highland and Welsh breeds of domestic cattle. (*Ibid.*, xxiii. (1867), p. 184.)

bō'-şa, **boū'-za**, s. [Turk. *bōzah*; Pers. *bōzā*, *bozah*.] A drink used in Turkey, Egypt, &c. It is prepared from fermented millet-seed, some other substances being used to make it astringent.

***bosarde**, s. [BUZZARD.]

tbös'-cage, ***bos-kage**, s. [In Mod. Fr. *bocage*=grove, coppice; O. Fr. *boscage*, *boscaige*, *boschage*; Sp. *boscage*; Prov. *boscalge*; Low Lat. *boscagium*=a thicket.] [BOSKY.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Wood, woodlands, spec., underwood, or ground covered with it; thick foliage.

"The sombre *boscage* of the wood."—*Tennyson*.

II. Technically:

*1. *Old Law*: Food or sustenance for cattle furnished by bushes or trees. (*Cowel*, *Burn*, &c.)

*2. *Painting*: A representation of land studded with trees and bushes, or shaded by underwood.

"Cheerful paintings in feasting and banqueting rooms, graver stories in galleries, laudskips, and *boscage*, and such wild works, in open terraces or summer houses."—*Wotton*.

bös'-chas, s. [Lat. *boscis*; Gr. *boskas*=a kind of duck.]

Ornith.: A genus of ducks, containing the Mallards and Teals.

***bose**, ***boce**, ***boos**, ***booc**, s. [From A. S. *bós*, *bósig*=a stall, a manger, a crib, a booze.] A stall for cattle.

"*Booc* or *boos*, netystalle (*boce*, K. *bose*, netis stall, H. P.). *Boscar*, Cath. *bucetum*, *presepe*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bös'-ë-a, s. [In Dut., Dan., & Sw. *bosea*; Fr. *bosé*. Commemorating Ernst Gottlieb Bosc, a German, who published a botanical work in 1775, and Caspar Bosc, who sent forth one in 1728.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiaceæ (Chenopods). *Bosea Yervamora*, or Free Golden-rod, is an ornamental shrub from the Canary Islands.

bös'-ël'-a-phūs, s. [From Lat. *bos*=an ox (Bos), and Gr. *elaphos*=a deer.]

Zoöl.: A genus of ruminant mammals belonging to the family Antilopidæ. *Boselaphus oreas* is the Eland Antelope. [ANTELOPE, ELAND.]

bösh, s. [Etym. doubtful. Wedgwood says it is of quite recent origin, and is from Turkish *bosh*=empty, vain, useless, curiously agreeing with Scotch *boss*=hollow. Mahn suggests comparison with Prov. Eng. *bosh*=a dash or show, and with Ger. *bosse*=a joke, a trifle. Ital. *bozzo*=a rough stone; *bozzetto*=a rough sketch.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *East Anglian dialect*: A dash, a show.

*2. Outline, figure.

"A man who has learned but the *bosh* of an argument, that has only seen the shadow of a syllogism."—*Student*, ii. 287.

3. Empty talk, nonsense, folly.

II. Comm.: A trade name for a mixture of butter and prepared animal fats, exported from Holland, and sold as a cheap genuine butter. It is a compound analogous to butterine, although differing in manner of preparation, and usually contains about 40 per cent. of butter.

bō'-shah, s. [Turk. *boshah*.]

Weaving: A Turkish-made silk handkerchief.

bösh'-böck, s. [From Dut. *bosch*=wood, forest; and *bok*=goat.] The name of an antelope found in South Africa.

bösh'-ëš, s. [From Ger. *böschung*=a slope.]

Metallurgy: The sloping sides of the lower part of a blast-furnace, which gradually contract from the belly, or widest part of the furnace, to the hearth.

***bös'-ïne**, s. [O. Fr. *bosine*, *busine*; Lat. *buccina*=a crooked horn or trumpet.] A trumpet. (*Ayenb.*, 137.)

bös'-jēm'-an-ite, s. [From the Bosjeman river in South Africa, a cave in the vicinity of which stream is covered by the mineral to a depth of six inches.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in silky, annular, or capillary crystals, as also in crusts of inflorescence. It tastes like alum. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 35.85-36.77; alumina, 10.40-11.52; protoxide of iron, 0-1.06; protoxide of manganese, 2.12-2.5; magnesia, 3.69-5.94; lime, 0-0.27; soda, 0-0.58; and water, 44.26-46. In addition to South Africa it is found in Switzerland, California, &c. (*Dana*.)

***bosk**, v. t. [BUSK.] (*Allit. Poems*: *Deluge*, 351.)

tbösk, ***böske**, ***büsk**, s. [In Prov. *bosc*; Sp. & Port. *bosque*; Ital. *bosco*; Low Lat. *boscus*, *buscus*=a thicket, a wood. Cognate with Fr. *bois*=a wood. In Ger. *busch*, *bosch*; Dut. *bosch*=a wood, a forest; O. Icel. *buskr*, *buski*; Dau. *busk*.] [BUSH.] A bush, a thicket, a small forest.

"Meantime, through well-known *bosk* and dell,

I'll lead where we may shelter well."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, vi. 16.

***boske-adder**, s. An adder, serpent. (*Wickliffe*: *Exod.* iv. 3.)

bös'-kët, **bös'-quët** (que as ke), **büs'-kët**, s. [Fr. & Prov. *bosquet*; Ital. *boschetto*. Dimin. of Prov. *bosc*; Ital. *bosco*.]

Hortic.: A grove, a compartment made by branches of trees regularly or irregularly disposed.

bösk'-i-nëss, s. [Eng. *bosky*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being bosky or wooded. (*Hawthorne*.)

bösk'-ÿ, a. [Eng. *bosk*; -*y*. In Fr. *bosquet*.] Bushy, woody, covered with boscage or thickets.

"And with each end of thy blue bow dost crown

My *bosky* acres, and my unshrubb'd down."

Shakesp.: *Temp.*, iv. 1.

"Well will I mark the *bosky* bourne."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, v. 21.

bös'-öm, ***bō'-şöme**, **bōo'-şölm**, ***bō'-şölm**, ***bō'-şüm**, s. & a. [A. S. *bōsm*= (1) the bosom, (2) (chiefly in compos.) a fold or assemblage of folds in clothes; Fries. *bōsm*; Dut. *boezem*; (N. H.) Ger. *busen*; M. H. Ger. *buosen*; O. H. Ger. *puosam*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The breast of a human being, male or female, but more usually of the latter.

"Therefore lay bare your *bosom*."

Shakesp.: *Mer. of Ven.*, iv. 1.

(2) The portion of the dress which covers the breast.

"Put now thine hand into thy *bosom*. And he put his hand into his *bosom*; and when he took it out, behold, his hand was leprous as snow."—*Exodus* iv. 6.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Of the breast viewed as the seat of emotions, such as the appetites, desires, passions; the appetites, inclinations, or desires themselves.

(a) Of the breast viewed as the seat of the appetites, the desires or anything similar.

"Our good old friend,

Lay comforts to your *bosom*,"

Shakesp.: *Ar.*, ii. 1.

"The meanest *bosom* felt a thirst for

Thomson: *J.*, pt. iii.

(b) Of the breast viewed as the seat of the passions, the gratification of the passions themselves.

"And you shall have your *bosom* or

Grace of the duke, revenges to

And general honor."

Shakesp.: *Meas. for Meas.*, iv. 3.

"Anger resteth in the *bosom* of fools."—*Eccles.* vii. 9.

(c) Of the breast viewed as the seat of tenderness or affection; the affections themselves.

"Their soul was poured out into their mother's *bosom*."—*Lamentations* ii. 12.

"To whom the great Creator thus reply'd:

O Son, in whom my soul hath chief delight,

Son of my *bosom*, Son who art alone

My word, my wisdom, and effectual might."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. iii.

(2) Of the breast viewed as the repository of secrets; secret counsel or intention.

"She has mock'd my folly, else she finds not

The *bosom* of my purpose."

Beau. & Fletch.: *Wit at ser. W.*, ii., p. 271.

"If I covered my transgressions as Adam, by hiding mine iniquity in my *bosom*."—*Job* xxxi. 33.

(3) Of anything which incloses a person or thing, specially in a loving manner, as an object of affection can be clasped to the breast. Inclosure, embrace, compass.

". . . they which live within the *bosom* of that

church . . ."—*Hooker*.

(4) Of any close or secret receptacle, as the bosom of the earth, the bosom of the deep.

"A fiery mass of Life cast up from the great *bosom* of

Nature herself."—*Carlyle*: *Heroes*, lect. ii.

*5) Of a bay.

"Thar is, with an ile invironyt on athir part

To brek the storme and wallis of every art

Within, the watir in ane *bosum* gais."

G. Doug.: *Virgil*, xviii. 8.

(6) (By metonymy) Of a bosom-friend.

"Hor. Whither in such haste, my second self?"

Andr. I faith, my dear *bosom*, to take solem leave

Of a most weeping creature."

First part of Jeron. (O. Pl.), iii. 67.

II. Milling: A recess or shelving depression round the eye of a mill-stone.

B. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or connected with the literal human breast.

2. Pertaining to the human breast in a figurative sense; confidential, completely trusted.

bosom-barrier, s. A barrier against brutality produced by the emotions of the human bosom.

"Who through this *bosom-barrier* burst their way,

And, with revers'd ambition, strive to sink?"

Young: *Night*, 5.

bōil, **bōÿ**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**şion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shüş**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

bosom-cheat, *s.* One clasped affectionately to the bosom, but all the while a cheat.

"A pleasing *bosom-cheat*, a specious ill,
Which felt the curse, yet covets still to feel."
Parnell: The Rise of Woman.

bosom-child, *s.* A very dear child.

"Dear *bosom-child* we call thee."
Wordsworth: To Sleep.

bosom-folder, *s.* A plaiting machine or device for laying a fabric in flat folds, suitable for a shirt-bosom. (*Knight.*)

bosom-friend, *s.* [Eng. *bosom*; *friend*. In Dut. *boezem-vriend*.] A friend so much loved as to be welcomed to the bosom.

"A *bosom-secret* and a *bosom-friend* are usually put together."—*South*, vol. ii., Ser. 2.

bosom interest, **bosome-interest*, *s.* The interest which lies closest to the heart.

"No more that Thane of Cawdor shall deceive
Our *bosom interest*; go pronounce his present death,
And with his former title greet Macbeth."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

bosom lover, **bosome-louer*, *s.* One so loved as to be clasped to the bosom.

"Which makes me think that this Antonio
Being the *bosom lover* of my lord,
Must needs be like my lord."

Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice, iii. 4.

bosom-secret, *s.* A secret locked or hidden within the bosom.

"And must he die such death accurst,
Or will that *bosom-secret* burst?"

Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 26.

(See also example under *bosom-friend*.)

bosom-serpent, *s.* A person taken affectionately to the bosom, who, in return, inflicts upon it an avenging wound.

"A *bosom-serpent*, a domestic evil,
A ght-invasion, and a mid-day devil."

Pope: January and May, 47, 48.

bosom slave, *s.* One taken to the bosom, but all the while a slave.

"... tyrants, from the light of heaven
Their *bosom-slaves*, meanly possess'd
Lifeless, violated form."

Thomson: Seasons; Spring.

bosom-vice, *s.* The vice which one clasps to his bosom, which he loves with intense love; the easily besetting sin.

"... they foolishly imagine that inclination and bias to another sin will be excuse enough for their darling, and *bosom-vice*."—*Hoadly: Of Acceptance*, Ser. 7.

bos'-ōm, *v. t.* [From *bosom*, *s.* (q. v.)]

1. To hide "in the bosom," in a figurative sense, i. e., within the thoughts.

"*Bosom* up my counsel,
You'll find it wholesome."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

2. To hide among material things which will conceal the secreted object from view. (Used specially of trees or shrubs thickly surrounding a house or other edifice.)

"More pleased, my foot the hidden margin roves
Of Como, *bosom'd* deep in chestnut groves."

Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

bos'-ōmed, *pa. par. & a.* [BOSOM, *v.*]

"Or from the bottoms of the *bosom'd* hills,
In pure effusion flow."

Thomson: Seasons, Autumn.

bos'-ōm-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [BOSOM, *v.*]

***bō'-sōn**, *s.* [Corrupted from *boatswain* (q. v.).] *s.* boatswain.

"The barks upon the billows ride,
The master will not stay;
The merry *boson* from his side
His whistle takes, . . ."

Pope.

bōss (1), ***bōsse**, ***bos**, ***boce**, *s.* [In Fr. *bosse*=boss, bunch, lump, knob, swelling, relieve; Prov. *bossa*; Ital. *bozza*=a swelling. In Dut. *bos*=bunch, tuft, bush. Mohn, Wedgwood and Skeat all connect it with N. H. Ger. *bozzan*=to beat; M. H. Ger. *bōzen*; O. H. Ger. *pōsan*, *pozjan*.] [Boss (2).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Anything protuberant:

(a) Gen.: A part rising in the midst of any material body.

"Boce or boos of a booke or other lyke (*booce*, H.).
Purgatorium, Ug."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(b) Spec.: An ornamental stud; a shining prominence raised above that in which it is fixed. (Used frequently of the prominence on the middle of a shield.)

"Thus as he lay, the lamp of night
Was quivering on his armor bright,
In beams that rose and fell,
And danced upon his buckler's boss."

Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 2.

¶ *The boss of a bridle.*

"This ivory, intended for the bosses of a bridle, was laid up for a prince, and a woman of Caria or Mæonia dyed it."—*Pope.*

(2) A ball, or some such ornament.

"The Mule all deckt in goodly rich aray,
With bells and bosses that full lowdly rung,
And costly trappings that to ground downe hung."
Spenser: Moth. Hub. T., 582-4.

(3) Anything thick: A thick body, whether protuberant at one part or not.

"If a close appulse be made by the lips, then is framed M; if by the boss of the tongue to the palate near the throat, then K."—*Holder.*

(4) A conduit, a projecting pipe conveying water.

"Stowe tells us that *Bosse alley*, in Lower Thames Street, was so called from 'a *bosse* of spring water, continually running, which standeth by Billingsgate against this alley.' *London*, p. 104. This *bosse* must have been something of a projecting pipe conveying the water [a conduit]."—*Nares.*

2. Figuratively:

¶ *A silver shield with boss of gold*: The daisy, the silver shield being the white florets of the ray, and the boss of gold the yellow florets of the disk, which in the aggregate constitute a convex knob. (*Poetic.*)

"The shape will vanish, and behold!
A silver shield with boss of gold."

Wordsworth: To the Daisy

II. Technically:

1. Machinery:

(1) An elevated or thickened portion, usually around an aperture.

(2) A swage or stump used in shaping sheet-metal.

2. Arch.: In Gothic architecture, the protuberance in a vaulted ceiling formed by the junction of the ends of several ribs, and serving to bind them together; usually elaborately carved and ornamented.

3. Masonry:

(1) A mortar-bucket slung by a hook from the round of a ladder.

(2) A short trough for holding mortar, hung from the laths, and used in tiling a roof.

4. Saddlery: The enlargement at the junction of the branch of a bridle-bit with the mouthpiece.

5. Ordnance: A plate of cast-iron secured to the back of the hearth of a traveling-forge.

6. Bookbinding: A metallic ornament on a book side to receive the wear.

boss-fern, *s.*

Bot.: A book-name for various species of *Nephrodium*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

***bōss** (2), ***bōs**, ***bois**, ***boiss**, ***bōce**, *a. & s.* [From Eng. *boss* (1) (q. v.).] Wedgwood suggests comparison with Bavarian *buschen*, *boschen*, *bossen*=to strike so as to give a hollow sound; Dut. *bossen*; Ital. *bussare*=to knock or strike.]

A. As adjective (of the forms boss, bos, and bois):

1. Hollow.

"And persit the *bōts* hill at the brade syde."

Doug.: Virgil, 15, 34.

"And *bos* buckleris couerit with corbulye."

Ibid., 230, 23.

¶ *A boss window*: A large window, forming a recess; a bow window.

"... in the *bos window*, . . ."—*Pittscottie: Chron.*, p. 235.

"Into the *boss window*, . . ."—*Ibid.* (ed. 1768), p. 153.

2. Empty. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"Or shou'd her paunch for want grow *boss*."

Morrison: Poems, p. 38.

"He said, he gloom'd, and shook his thick *boss* head."

Ramsay: Poems, i. 285.

3. Resonant; sounding in a hollow manner.

"'A *boss* sound,' that which is emitted by a body that is hollow."—*Jamieson.*

B. As substantive (of the forms boss, boiss, and boce):

1. Gen. (of the forms boss and boce): Anything hollow.

"The Houlet had sick awful cryis
Thay correspondit in the skyis,
As wind within a boce."

Burel: Watson's Coll., ii. 26.

2. Spec. (of the forms boss, boiss, and boce):

(1) Lit. Of things:

(a) A small cask.

"... twa chalders of mele—out of a boce, thre chalders of mele out of his girnale; thre malvysy *bōcis*, price of the pece, viijs. vjd."—*Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1489, p. 129. (*Jamieson.*)

(b) A bottle of the kind now called a "grey-beard;" a bottle made of earthenware or of leather.

"Thair is ane pair of *bossis*, gude and fyne,
Thay hald ane galloun-full of Gaskan wyne."

Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 71.

(c) *The boss of the body*: The forepart of the body, from the chest to the loins.

(d) *The boss of the side*: The hollow between the ribs and the haunch. (*Jamieson.*)

bōss (3), *s.* [From Dut. *baas*=master, or one who beats another; O. H. Ger. *pōsan*, *pozjan*; M. H. Ger. *bōzen*; N. H. Ger. *bozzan*, all=to beat.]

A. Lit.: The master, superintendent, or overseer of an estate or business enterprise. (First used in this country by negroes, but now acclimated.)

B. Fig.: The leader or dictator of a political party, the idea being that he is the strongest man politically, and can beat all others in an elective contest.

¶ The word is often used as a verb transitive in senses corresponding to those of the substantive; e. g.

"General Mahone is the *boss* of 'he Readjuster party; he knows it, and will not neglect his opportunity. He will not only *boss* the party, but will *boss* every job they undertake either in the national congress or in the state legislature."—*Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.*

†bōss, ***bōce**, ***booce**, *v. t.* [From *boss* (1), *s.* (q. v.); O. H. Ger. *bozen*, *possen*=to beat.]

1. To beat out, to render protuberant.

"To *booce* or *boce* out as workemen do a nolowe thyng to make it seem more apparent to the eye."—*Palsgrave.*

2. [See ¶ Boss (3) *s.*]

bōs'-sage, *s.* [Fr. *bossage*; from *bosse*=a boss, a protuberance.]

Architecture:

1. Projecting stones, such as quoins, corbels, roughed out before insertion, to be finished *in situ*.

2. Rustic work, consisting of stones which seem to advance beyond the plane of a building, by reason of indentures or channels left in the joinings. These are chiefly in the corners of edifices, and are called rustic quoins.

***bossche**, *s.* [BUSH.] (*Sir Ferumbras* (ed. Herrtage), 2, 387.)

***bōsse**, *s.* [Boss.]

bōssed, *pa. par. & a.* [Boss, *v.*]

As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Furnished with bosses artificially made.

"Fine linen, Turkey cushions *boss'd* with pearl."

Shakesp.: Tam. of the Shrew, ii. 1.

2. *Bot.*: Rounded in form and with an umbo or boss more or less distinctly projecting from its center, so as to make it resemble many ancient and modern shields. Example, the typical genus of fungi, *Agaricus*.

3. (Usually in composition with a precedent adverb—such as *well*, etc.) Supervised; overseen—as, a "well-bossed job."

bōs'-sī-æ'-a, *s.* [Named after M. Boissieu-Lamartine, who accompanied La Perouse in his voyage round the world.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the sub-order Papilionaceæ. The species are ornamental shrubs from Australia and Van Diemen's Land.

bōs'-sing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [Boss, *v.*]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive. Porcelain-making:

1. The act of ground-laying the surface of porcelain in an unfinished state, to form a basis of adherence for the color, which is deposited by pencil, by cotton-wool, or by stencil, according to the mode.

2. The substance laid on in the ground-laying described under 1. It is a coat of boiled oil to hold the color. The oil is expelled by the heat of the enamel-kiln, and the color vitrified. The bossing is laid on with a hair-pencil, and leveled with a boss of soft leather.

***bōs'-sive**, *a.* [Eng. *boss*; *-ive*.] Crooked, deformed.

"Wives do worse than miscarry, that go their full time of a fool with a *bossive* birth."—*Osborne: Advice to his Son* (1658), p. 70.

***bōss'-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *boss*; *-ness*.] Hollowness, emptiness.

bōs'-sŷ, *a.* [Eng. *boss*; *-y*.] Furnished with a boss or bosses, studded. *Used*—

1. Of a shield.

"His head reclining on the *bossy* shield,
A wood of spears stood by, that, fix'd upright."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. x., 173, 174.

2. Of sculpture.

"Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze, with *bossy* sculptures graven."

Milton: P. L., i. 716.

3. Of anything else.

"The wat'ry juices of the *bossy* root [the turnip]."—*Dyer: Fleece.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, wōr, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*bōst, *bōs'-tēn, v. i. [BOAST.] (*Chaucer: Legend of Goode Women.*)

*bōst, s. [BOAST, s.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*bōs'-tēr, *bōs'-tūr, *bōs'-tare, *bos-towre, s. [BOASTER.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bōs-trich'-i-dæ, s. pl. [From Lat., &c. *bostrichus* (q. v.).]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera (Beetles) of the section Pentamora. The genera most familiar in temperate climates are *Bostrichus*, *Tomicus*, *Hylesinus*, *Scolytus*, and *Hylurgus*.

bōs'-trī-chūs, s. [From Lat. *bostrichus*; Gr. *bostrychos*, as subst.= (1) a curl or lock of hair, (2) anything twisted or wreathed, (3) a winged insect.

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera (Beetles) belonging to the family Xylophagi. The species are found on old trees, in which the larvæ of these insects construct burrows just under the bark, feeding as they proceed upon the woody matter. Three species commonly known are: *Bostrichus dispar*, *domesticus*, and *capucinus*.

*bōs'-trỹ-chite, s. [Lat. *bostrichites*; Gr. *bostrychitēs*=a precious stone, now unknown.] [BOTRICHUS.]

Old Lapidary work: A gem in the form of a lock of hair. (*Ash.*)

*bost-wys, a. [Wel. *bwyustus*=brutal, ferocious.] Rough, fierce. (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Pearl*, 814.) [BOISTOUS.]

*bō'-sum, s. [BOSOM.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*bōs'-vél, s. [Etym. doubtful. Can it be the proper name Boswell slightly altered?] A species of Crowfoot (*Ranunculus*). (*Dr Johnson.*) What species it is has not been ascertained.

bōš-wél'-lī-a, s. [Named after Dr. John Boswell, of Edinburgh, Scotland.]

Bot.: A fine genus of terebinthaceous trees belonging to the order Amyridaceæ (Amyrids). They have a five-toothed calyx, five petals, ten stamens, a triangular three-celled fruit with winged seeds. The leaves are compound. *Boswellia thurifera*, called also *B. serrata*, furnishes the resin called Olibanum [OLIBANUM], which is believed to have been the frankincense of the ancients [FRANKINCENSE.] It is found in India, as also is *B. glabra*, the resin of which is used instead of pitch. The products of the entire genus are more or less used in pharmacy.

†bōš-wél'-lī-ism, s. [From James Boswell of Auchinleck in Ayrshire, Scotland; born in Edinburgh, October 29, 1740; published his celebrated *Life of Johnson* in 1790, and died May 19, 1795.] Biography written with the enthusiasm for its subject and the photographic accuracy of delineation which constitute so marked a feature of Boswell's *Life of Johnson*.

*bot, pret. of v. [BITE.] Bit, cut.

"Tho that swerd wer god it noght ne bot . . ."—*Sir Ferumb.* (ed. Herrtage), 589.

*bot (1), s. [BOOT (1).]

"Bryng bodworde to bot blysse to vus alle." *Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Cleanness.*, 473.

*bot (2), s. [A. S. *beot*=threat, promise.]

"Loke ye bowe now bi bot, bowez fast hence." *Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness.*, 944.

bōt (3), bōtt, s. & a. [From O. Eng. *bot*=bit, pret. of bite.]

A. As substantive (generally plural): The larvæ of the bot-fly and other species of *Æstrus*. [BOT-FLY.]

" . . . his horse . . . begnawn with the bots."—*Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew.*, iii. 2.

" . . . to give poor jades the bots."—*Ibid.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

†Bots on it: An execration. (*Shakesp.: Per.*, ii. 1.)

B. As adjective: Producing the larvæ called bots. bot-fly, s.

Entomology:

1. *Singular*: One of the names given to any species of the genus *Æstrus*, or even of the family *Æstridæ*. These insects are sometimes called also Breeze-flies, Brize-flies, and Gad-flies, the last of these names not being a properly distinctive one, for it is applied also to the Tabanidæ, a totally distinct family of dipterous insects. The bot-fly, which has attracted most notice, is *Gasterophilus equi*, often called the gad-fly of the horse. It is a downy two-winged fly, which in August deposits from 50 to 100 eggs on the legs, the back of the neck, and other parts of a horse accessible to the animal's tongue. Slightly irritated by them the horse licks the part affected, with the effect of bursting the egg and transferring the minute larvæ to its mouth, whence they make way to the stomach and grow to be an inch long. They are ejected with the food, spend their chrysalis state in the earth or dung, and emerge perfect insects but with no proboscis capable of being used for feeding purposes. It is not

food they require, it is to propagate their species and die. A similar insect is *Æstrus hemorrhoidalis*. Sheep, oxen, &c., have parasites of an analogous kind. [BREEZE-FLY, BRIZE, GAD-FLY, *ÆSTRIDÆ*, *ÆSTRUS*.]

2. *Plural*: The English name for the family of *Æstridæ*.

bōt (4). A colloquial expression for the English Board of Trade unit of Electrical Supply. It is formed of the initials of the words "Board of Trade."

*bot, conj. & prep. [BUT.] (*Morte Arthure*, 10; *The Bruce*, v. 91.)

† Bot and, botand: As well as.

"I hav a bow, bot and a vyse."

Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), v. 595.

Bot gif: [BOT IF.]

Bot if: Unless, except.

"Bot if ye bothe for-thynk hit sare . . ."—*Sir Ferumb.* (ed. Herrtage), 319.

bōt-āl'-lack-ite, s. [From the Botallack mine in Cornwall, England, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Atacamite occurring in thin crusts of minute interlacing crystals closely investing killas. (*Dana.*)

bōt-ān'-ic, *bōt-ān'-ick, a. & s. [In Fr. *botanique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *botanico*; Lat. *botanicus*; Gr. *botanikos*=of herbs.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to plants or to the study of them.

" . . . that ancient botanic book mentioned by Galen."—*Cudworth: Intell. Syst.*, p. 326.

*B. As substantive: The same as BOTANIST (q. v.).

"That there is such an herb . . . is by all botanics or herbalists, I have seen, acknowledged."—*M. Casaubon: Of Credulity*, &c., p. 80.

botanic-drawing, s. The art of representing plants for scientific study. To enable the figures to be used for the purpose now mentioned, every effort must be put forth to insure accuracy in the delineations, &c. Microscopic representations of the fully-expanded flower and of the fruit when ripe, or, if possible, of the organs of fructification at successive stages of development, should be super-added to render the drawing complete. (*Lindley.*)

botanic-garden, s. A garden laid out for the scientific study of botany. Sometimes the several plants are arranged, to a certain extent, according to their places in the natural system, and, in any case, opportunity is obtained for seeing the plants pass through their several stages, and obtaining their flowers, fruit, &c., to anatomize and to figure.

botanic physician, s. A physician whose remedies consist chiefly of herbs and roots. Akin to an herbalist; but many herbalists have had no medical education, while any proper "physician" has enjoyed that advantage.

bōt-ān'-i-cal, a. [Eng. *botanic*; -al.] The same as BOTANIC (q. v.).

" . . . the earliest botanical researches of Sloane."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

"The lilies of the field have a value for us beyond their botanical ones."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., v. 104.

botanical-geography, s. A comparison of the plants of different regions of the globe, showing the range and distribution of each. [PHYTOGEOGRAPHY.]

bōt-ān'-i-cal-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *botanical*; -ly.] After the manner adopted in botany; as botanists are accustomed to do. (*Ash.*)

"Your man of science, who is botanically or otherwise inquisitive."—*London Daily News*, August 18, 1869.

†bōt-ān'-ics, s. [In Sw., Dan., & Ger. *botanik*; Fr. *botanique*=botany; Sp., Port., & Ital. *botanica*=botany; Lat. *botanicum*=a herbarium (?).] The same as BOTANY (q. v.).

bōt'-an-ist, s. [Fr. *botaniste*.] One who collects and scientifically studies plants.

† For the names of various botanists see the article Botany (*Hist.*).

"Thus botanists, with eyes acute
To see prolific dust minute,
Taught by their learn'd northern Brahmen
To class by pistil and by stamen,
Produce from nature's rich dominion
Flowers polyandrian, monogynian,
Where embryo blossoms, fruits, and leaves
Twenty prepare, and one receives."
Jones: The Enchanted Fruit.

bōt'-an-ize, v. i. [In Ger. *botanisieren*; Fr. *botaniser*; Gr. *botanizō*=to root up weeds; from *botanē*=an herb.] [BOTANY.] To collect plants with the object of examining them scientifically.

bōt'-an-i'-z-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [BOTANIZE.]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As subst.: The act or operation of collecting, and afterward scientifically examining, plants.

*bōt'-a-nō, s. [Fr. *boutant*=a kind of stuff made at Montpellier. (*Jamieson.*)] A piece of linen dyed blue. (*Scotch.*)

"Botanos or peeces of linnin litted blew, the peece—iii. l."—*Rates*, A. 1611.

"Botanoes or blew lining."—*Rates*, A. 1670.

*bōt'-an-ōl'-ō-gēr, s. [From Gr. *botanologeō*=to gather herbs. Now superseded by *botanist* (q. v.).]

" . . . that eminent Botanologer, . . ."—*Brown: Garden of Cyrus*.

*bōt'-an-ōl'-ō-gỹ, s. [Gr. *botanologeō*=to gather herbs.] A discourse regarding plants. (*Bailey.*) Now superseded by the term *botany* (q. v.).

bōt'-an-ō-mān-çỹ, s. [In Gr. *botanomanteia*; *botanē*=grass, fodder, and *manteia*=divination.] Divination by means of herbs, especially by means of sage (*Salvia*) or by fig-leaves. The inquirer wrote his name and the question he wished answered on the leaves. Afterward he exposed these to the wind, which blew some of them away. Those which remained were then collected, and the letters written on each were placed together, so as, if possible, to bring coherent sense out of them, and any sentence constructed out of them was supposed to be the reply sought for.

" . . . the numberless forms of imposture or ignorance called kapnomancy, pyromancy, arithmancy, libanomancy, botanomancy, keptolomancy," &c.—*Smith: Dict. of the Bible*, i. 442.

bōt'-an-ỹ, s. & a. [Gr. *botanē*=grass-fodder: *boskō*=to feed, to tend cattle or sheep.]

A. As substan.: The science which treats of plants. It embraces a knowledge of their names, their external and internal organizations, their anatomy and physiology, their qualities, their uses, and their distribution over the world, with the laws by which this distribution is regulated, or the geological occurrences by which it has been brought about.

History: From the remotest antiquity plants must have been at least looked at, and to a certain extent studied; and it is reported in Scripture regarding Solomon, that "he spake of trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall" (1 Kings iv. 33). If his sayings on that subject were put in writing they have perished. The first important scientific notices regarding plants which have reached our time are in Aristotle's *Inquiries Concerning Animals*, about B. C. 347. Theophrastus, who succeeded him in B. C. 324, gave great attention to plants, knowing, however, it is said, only about 355. Pliny, among the Romans, was also interested in botanical study, as in natural history generally. The Arabs gave some attention to botany; but up to the year A. D. 1231, according to Sprengel, only about 1,400 plants were known. After the revival of letters, Conrad Gesner, who died in 1565, collected materials and made drawings for a history of plants. Matthew Lobel, a Dutchman at the court of Queen Elizabeth, attempted a natural classification of plants, and some of his orders are still retained. Cæsalpinus, a Roman physician, attached to the court of Pope Sextus VI., made various botanical discoveries. About A. D. 1650, the microscope began to be used for the examination of plants. Grew and Malpighi flourished in the same century; and in 1686 Ray published the first volume of his *Systema Plantarum*. About 1735, Linnæus gave to the world his celebrated *Systema Naturæ*, the botanical portion of which contains his artificial system, which is, even now, obsolescent rather than obsolete. As a rule, his classes were founded on the number, position, &c., of the stamens, and his orders on the number and character of the pistils. He founded twenty-four classes, viz., (1) Monandria, (2) Diandria, (3) Triandria, (4) Tetrandria, (5) Pentandria, (6) Hexandria, (7) Heptandria, (8) Octandria, (9) Enneandria, (10) Decandria, (11) Dodecandria, (12) Icosandria, (13) Polyandria, (14) Didynamia, (15) Tetradynamia, (16) Monadelphia, (17) Diadelphia, (18) Polyadelphia, (19) Syngenesia, (20) Gynandria, (21) Monœcia, (22) Dioœcia, (23) Polygamia, and (24) Cryptogamia. (See these words for further details, and for the orders into which the several classes are divided.) Besides his artificial system of classification Linnæus attempted a natural one. In 1789, Antoine Laurent de Jussieu published his *Genera Plantarum*, in which, following in the direction in which Lobel, Ray, and Linnæus himself had led, he elaborated a natural system, the essential features of which are still retained. In Lindley's *Vegetable Kingdom*, published in 1867, the classification is as follows: Class I. Thallogens, II. Acrogens, III. Rhizogens, IV. Endogens, V. Dictyogens, VI. Gymnogens, and VII. Exogens.

Modern botany, or phytology, as it is sometimes called, comprises a number of subordinate sciences.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Lindley, in the main following Decandolle, divided it into Organography, or an explanation of the exact structure of plants; Vegetable Physiology, or the history of vital phenomena which have been observed in them; Glossology, formerly called Terminology, or a definition of the adjective terms used in botany and phytography, or an exposition of the rules to be observed in describing and naming plants. (*Introd. to Bot.*, 3d ed., 1839, Pref.) All these are introductory to Systematic Botany, which is the classification and description of the several classes, orders, families, genera, species, varieties, &c., of plants in regular arrangement.

Thomé, author of the recognized text-book of botany in use in the technical schools of Germany, divides the science into—I. Morphology, or the Comparative Anatomy of Plants; II. Physiology, which is concerned with their vital phenomena; III. Botanical Geography; IV. Palaeophytology; V. Vegetal Palaeontology; VI. Classification of Plants; and VII. Practical or Applied Botany.

Robt. Brown, jr., in his *Manual of Botany*, published in 1874, divides it into—I. General Anatomy or Histology of Plants: 1. Organography, 2. Morphology, 3. Organogenesis, 4. Phytotomy; II. Physiological Botany; III. Vegetable Chemistry; IV. Nosology, or Vegetable Pathology; V. Teratology, a study of abnormalities; VI. Taxology, Taxonomy, Classification, or Systematic Botany: 1. Terminology, 2. Glossology; VII. Phyto-geography; VIII. Palaeo-phytology, Geological Botany, Vegetable Palaeontology, or Fossil Botany; IX. Medical Botany; X. Agricultural Botany; XI. Horticultural Botany; and XII. Industrial Botany. (See these terms. See also PLANT, VEGETABLE KINGDOM, &c., &c.)

B. As adjective: In which good botany exists, in which interesting plants abound. [BOTANY-BAY.]

Botany Bay, s. & a. [So called from the number of new plants discovered there when Captain Cook's party landed in 1770.]

A. As substantive: An inlet of the sea five miles long and broad, about seven miles north of Sidney Heads in New South Wales.

B. As adjective: Growing at or in any other way connected with Botany Bay. (See the compounds which follow.)

Botany-Bay Oak: *Casuarina*. A genus of trees, nat. order *Casuarinaceae*. The red wood of the trees is used for cabinet work. Also called *Beef-wood*.

Botany-Bay Kino: A gum which exudes from the bark of an Australian tree, *Eucalyptus resinifera*, and other species of the genus. It is an astringent. It has properties like those of Catechu or Kino, and is used in pharmacy, etc., for the same purposes as are the two drugs mentioned.

Botany-Bay Tea: The English name of the *Smilax glycyphylla*, an evergreen climbing-plant, with three-nerved leaves, and petioles with tendrils.

bō-tār'-gō, s. [Sp. *botarga*=a kind of pantaloons, the dress of harlequin; harlequin himself; a sort of sausage. Contracted from *botargua*=a large leather bag.] A relishing sort of food, being a sausage made of the roes of the mullet fish, and eaten with oil and vinegar. It is much used on the coasts of the Mediterranean as *caviar* is in Russia as a "relish" for food and an incentive to drink.

¶ The French editor of *Rabelais* says—

"In Provence, they call *botargues* the hard roe of the mullet, pickled with oil and vinegar. The mullet (*muge*) is a fish which is caught about the middle of December; the hard roes of it are salted against Lent, and this is what is called *botargues*, a sort of *boudins* (puddings), which have nothing to recommend them but their exciting of thirst."

"Because he was naturally phlegmatic, he began his meal with some dozens of gammons, dried neats' tongues, *botargos*, sausages, and such other forerunners of wine."—Ozell; *Rabelais*, b. i., ch. 21.

"*Botargo*, anchovies, puffs too, to taste
The Maronean wines, at meals thou hast,"
Heath: *Clarastella*, in *Heywood's Quintess. of Poetry*, vol. ii., p. 16. (Nares.)

bō-tā'u-rūs, s. [A contraction of *Bos taurus*, the scientific name of the bull, which the several species of *botaurus* remotely resemble in voice.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the family *Ardeidae* or Herons, and the sub-family *Ardeinae* or True Herons. It contains the Bitterns. [BITTERN.]

***bōt'-card, s.** [From the French *bastarde*=a demi-cannon or demi-culverin; a smaller piece of any kind (*Cotgrave*).] A kind of artillery used in the time of James V.

"Two great cannon, thrown-mouthed Mow and her Marrow, with two great *Botcards*."—*Pittscottie*, p. 143. (Jamieson.)

bōtch (1), *boccl-in, *bocch-yn, *bocch-en, v. t. [In Dut. *botsen*=to knock, dash, strike against, clash with; from O. L. Ger. *botzen*=(1) to strike or beat, (2) to repair.]

1. *Lit.*: To patch in any way. (*Wycliffe: 2 Chron.* xxxiv.)

2. *Fig.*: To put together clumsily.

"Go with me to my house,
And hear thou there how many fruitless pranks
This ruffian hath *botch'd* up, that thou thereby
Mayst smile at this."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iv. 1.

"And *botch* the words up fit to their own thoughts."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

bōtch (2), v. t. [From *botch* (2), s. (q. v.)] To mark with botches.

"Young Hylas, *botch'd* with stains too foul to name.

In cradle here renews his youthful frame."

Garth.

bōtch (1), *botche (1), s. [From *botch*, v. (q. v.)]

1. A patch.

2. A part of any work ill-finished, so as to appear worse than the rest.

"With him,
To leave no rubs or *botches* in the work,
Fleance, his son, must embrace the fate."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 1.

3. A part clumsily added.

"If both those words are not notorious *botches* . . ."

—Dryden.

"A comma ne'er could claim
A place in any British name;
Yet, making here a perfect *botch*,
Thrusts your poor vowel from his notch."

Swift.

bōtch (2), *botche (2), *bohche, *bocche, *boche, *boshe, s. [Fr. *bosse*; O. Fr. *boce*=(1) the boss of a buckler; (2) a botch, a boil.] A swelling of an ulcerous character, or anything similar on the skin; a wen, a boil.

"*Boche*, sore (*botche*, P.). *Ulcus*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Botches* and blains must all his flesh imboss,
And all his people." Milton: *P. L.*, bk. xii.

bōtched (1), *bōtcht, pa. par. [BOTCH (1), v.]

"I see, I see, 'tis counsel given in vain,
For treason *botcht* in rhyme will be thy bane."

Dryden: *Absalom & Achitophel*, pt. ii.

bōtched (2), pa. par. [BOTCH (2), v.]

***bōtche'-mēnt, *bōch'-mēnt, s.** [Eng. *botche*=*botch* (1)=a patch; and Eng., &c., suff. -ment.]

"*Bochment* (*botchement*, P.) *Additamentum amplificamentum*, . . ."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bōtch'-ēr (1), *bōtch'-ar, *bōtch'-are, *bōch-chare, s. & a. [Eng. *botch* (1), v.; -er.]

A. As substantive: A mender of old things, especially clothes; an inferior kind of tailor.

"*Botchare* of olde thinges, P. *Resartor*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Botchers* left old cloaths in the lurch,
And fell to turn and patch the church."

Hudibras.

" . . . a *botcher's* cushion, . . ."—Shakesp.: *Coriol.*, ii. 1.

B. As adjective: Bungling, unskillful.

"*Bochchare*, or *vnecrafty* (*botchar*, P.). *Iners*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bōtch'-ēr (2), s. [Eng. *botch* (2), s., from the spotted appearance of the skin.] A young salmon; a grilse.

"Formerly grilse, or *botchers*, were far more plentiful than they have been since the passing of the Fishery Laws."—*London Times*, August 26, 1875.

bōtch'-ēr-ly, a. [Eng. *botcher*; -ly.] Like the work of a botcher; patched in a clumsy way; blundered.

"Publishing some *botcherly* mingle-mangle of collections out of other."—*Hartlib.:* *Transl. of Comen.*, 1642, p. 30.

bōtch'-ēr-ly, s. [Eng. *botcher*; -ly.] The results of botching, clumsy workmanship.

"If we speak of base *botchery*, were it a comely thing to see a great lord, or a king, wear sleeves of two parishes, one half of worsted, the other of velvet?"—*World of Wonders*, 1608, p. 235.

bōtch'-īng (1), pr. par., a. & s. [BOTCH (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive: The act of mending old clothes; the act of bungling.

"Nor is it *botching*, for I cannot mend it."

Browne: *Britannia's Pastorals*, b. i. s.

bōtch'-īng (2), pr. par. [BOTCH (2), v.]

***bōtch'-y, a.** [Eng. *botch* (2); -y.] Marked with botches.

"And those boils did run? say so: did not the general run then? were not that a *botchy* core."—Shakesp.: *Troil. and Cress.*, ii. 1.

***bōt (1), *bōt (Eng.), bote, *bute (Scotch), s.** [Boor (1), s.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. (See *boot*.)

2. A remedy.

"And be borrough for his bale, and biggen hym *bote*
And so amende that is mysdo and euermore the
better." Piers Plow.: *Vis.*, iv. 89, 90.

3. Restoration, amendment.

"And do *bote* to brugges . . . that to-broke were."
Piers Plow.: *Vis.*, vii. 24

4. Safety.

"*Bote* of (or, P.) helthe. *Salus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

5. A savior, the Savior.

"Bot ther on com a *bote* as-tyt."

Ear. Eng. *Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris), *Pearl*, 645.

II. Law: An Anglo-Saxon term, still in use, meaning necessities required for the carrying on of husbandry. The corresponding word of French origin is *estovers* or *estouviers*, from *estoffer*=to furnish. Such necessities in certain cases may be taken from the estate of another. There are many kinds of *bote*. Thus *house-bote* is a sufficient allowance of wood to repair or to burn in the house. If to burn, it is a *fire-bote*. So *plow-bote* and *cart-bote* are wood to be employed in making and repairing all instruments of husbandry; and *hay-bote* or *edge-bote* is wood for repairing hay-edges or fences. [See also KIN-BOTE, MAN-BOTE, THEIF-BOTE.]

***bote (2), s.** [Boor (2).]

"*Bote* for a mannys legge (*bote* or *cokvr*, H. coker, P.) *Bota*, *ocrea*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bote (3), s.** [A. S. *bodian*=to command, to announce; *bod*=command.] A message.

"Charlis sent to thee 'this sond; thou ne ge(ste)st nor othre *bote*."—*Sir Ferumb.* (ed. Herrtage), 401.

***bote (4), s.** [Boat.] (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III., viii. 21.)

***bōte, *bō'-tēn, v. t.** [From *bote* (1), s. (q. v.)] In Sw. *bota*.] To boot, to amend.

***bōte, pret. of v.** [A. S. *bāt*, pret. of *bītan*=to bite.] Bit.

" . . . that he *bote* his lippes."

Piers Plow.: *Vis.*, v. 84.

***bōte, conj.** [BUT.]

***bote-yif, conj.** But if, except that.

***bō'-tēl (1), *bot-ēlle (1), s.** [BOTTLE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bot-el (2), *bot-elle (2), s.** [O. Fr. *botel*.] A bundle, a feed of hay. [BOTTEL (1).]

"*Botelle* of hey. *Fenifascis*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bōt'-ēl-ēr, s.** [BUTLER.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bōte'-lēss, *bōte'-lēsse, a.** [BOOTLESS.]

***bōte'-mān, s.** [BOATMAN.] (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xii. 29.)

***bot-en-en, v. t.** [BOTNEN.] (*Piers Plow.: Vis.* vi. 194.)

***bōt'-ēr-as, v.** [BUTTRESS.] (*Piers Plow.: Vis.* v. 598.)

***bōt'-ēr-as, s.** [BUTTRESS.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bote-rel, s.** [O. Fr. *boterel*.] A toad.

" . . . namore thanne the *boterel*."

Ayenbite, p. 187.

***bote-roll, *bōt-te-rōll, *baute-roll, s.** [Etymology doubtful.]

Her.: The same as *crampet* (q. v.).

***bōt'-ēr-ye, s.** [BUTTERY.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

"*Boterye*. *Celarium*, *boteria*, *pincernaculum* (*promptuarium*, P.)."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bot-ew, s.** [From O. Fr. *boteau*.] A kind of large boat.

"*Botew*. *Coturnus*, *botula*, *crepita*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bōth, *bōthe, *bōathe, *bāthe, *bēthe, *bōthēn, *bō-thene, *bō-thyn (Eng.), bāith, *bāthe, *bāyth, *bāid (Scotch), pro., a. & conj [In Icel. *bathir*, *bæthi*; Sw. *båda*; Dan. *baade*. Mæso-Goth. *bajoths*; Dut. & (N. H.) Ger. *beide*; O. H. Ger. *pēde*.] Two taken together.

¶ It is opposed to the distributives *either*=one of two, and *neither*=none of two. (*Prof. Bain.*)

A. As pronoun:

"During his ride home, he only said, wife and bairr *baith*; mother and son *baith*—Sair, sair to abide!"—*Scott Guy Mannering*, ch. ix.

B. As adjective:

"Both the proofs are extant."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives* v. 5.

C. As conjunction (followed by and): It is a conjunction with a certain disjunctive force, i. e., separating the two conjoined members and bringing each into prominence.

" . . . so that all they which dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus, *both* Jews and Greeks."—*Acts* xix. 19.

"That *bothe* his soule and eek hemself offend."

Chaucer: *C. T.* 3,067.

"That are *both* his and mine."

Shakesp.: *Macb.*, iii. 1.

***bōthe, s.** [BOOTH.]

***bōt'-ēm, s.** [BOTTOM.]

***bōth'-ēm-lēs, a.** [BOTTOMLESS.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōl, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*bōth'-ēn, s. [Cf. A. S. *bothen*=rosemary; darnel (Somner).]

Bot.: A composite plant, *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

¶ White bothen, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

bōth'-ēr (Eng.), bōth'-ēr, *bāth'-ēr (Sc.), v. t. & i. [Etymology doubtful. Wedgwood derives it from Dut. *bulderen*=to rage, to bluster. Mahn and Skeat, with more probability, suggest Ir. *buidhirt*=vexation, trouble; *buidhrim*=to vex, to disturb.]

A. Trans.: To tease, to vex, or annoy one by making continual noise, by dwelling on the same subject, by continued solicitation, or in any other way.

'With the din of which tube my head you so bother, That I scarce can distinguish my right ear from t'other.' Swift.

B. Intrans.: To make many words.

"The auld guidmen, about the grace, Frae side to side they bother."

Burns: *The Holy Fair*.

bōth'-ēr, s. [From *bother*, v. (q. v.)] The act of rallying, or teasing, by dwelling on the same subject. (Colloquial.)

bō-thēr-ā'-tion, s. [From Eng. *bother*, and suff. -ation.] The act of making bother.

bōth'-ēred, pa. par. & a. [BOTHER, v.]

bōth'-ēr-īng, pr. par. [BOTHER, v.]

*both'-ie, s. (Scotch.) A booth, a cottage, a hovel (usually in the agricultural districts), in which rights of occupation seem to be about equally exercised by man and beast, and no attempt is made at privacy for the opposite sexes.

bothie-system, s. A term used in the British newspapers in discussing the degraded condition of the agricultural population in some districts, the phrase arising from the conjunction of affairs described in the preceding article.

*bothil, s. [BOTHUL.]

*bōthne, *bōth'-ēne, s. [Low Lat. *bothena*=a barony, or territory; Arm. *bot*=a tract of land.]

1. A park in which cattle are fed and inclosed. (Skene.)

2. A barony, lordship, or sheriffdom.

"It is statute and ordained, that the King's Mute, that is, the King's court of ilk *Bothene*, that is of ilk schirefedome, salbe halden within fourtie daies."—Skene: *Assis. Reg. Dav.*

*bōth'-ōm, *bōth'-ūm, *bōth'-ē-ūm, s. [From Fr. *bouton*=button, bud, germ.] [BUTTON.] A bud, particularly of a rose.

"Of the bothom the swete odor."

The Romaunt of the Rose.

"That nyght and day from hir she stalle Bothoms and roses over alle." Ibid.

*bōth'-ōn, v. t. [BUTTON, v.]

"Bothon clothys (botonyn, K. boton, P.). Botono, fibulo."—Prompt. Parv.

bōth'-rēn-chy'-ma, s. [From Gr. *bothros*=a pit, and *enghyma*=an infusion; *engheō*=to pour in; *en* and *cheō*=to pour.]

Bot.: Pitted tissue, called also porous tissue or basiform tissue, or dotted ducts, and by Morren *Taphrenchyma*. It consists of tubes which, when viewed under high microscopic power, seem full of holes, which, however, are only little pits in the thickness of the lining. It is of two kinds, articulated and continuous *bothrenchyma*. The former is well seen when its tubes are cut across in a cane or other woody-looking endogen; the latter consists of long, slender, interrupted pitted tubes, found often in connection with spiral vessels in the roots of plants. What Lindley called *granular woody* tissue he ultimately reduced under the second of these types of *bothrenchyma*.

bōth'-rī-ō-çeph'-al-ūs, s. [From Gr. *bothrion*=a small kind of ulcer, dimin. of *bothros*=a hole, a pit, and *kephalē*=the head.]

Zoöl.: An intestinal worm belonging to the class Scolecida, and the order Tæniada or Cestoidea. *Bothriocephalus latus* is the Russian tapeworm.

bōth'-rō-dēn'-drōn, s. [From Gr. *bothros*=a pit, and *dendron*=a tree.]

Palæont.: A tree with dotted stems found in the coal measures.

*bōth'-ūl, *bōth'-ie, *bōth'-ēl, būd'-dle, s. [Dut. *buidel*=a purse, because it bears *gools* or *goldins*=gold coins; *guldin*, a punning allusion to its yellow flowers. Cf. Wel. *bothell*=rotundity; a bottle, a blister.]

Bot.: An old English name for the plant genus *Chrysanthemum*.

¶ *Chrysanthemum segetum* is still called *buddle* in East Anglia.

"Bothel, buddle, chrysanthemum Bothul, bothel, vacinia."—Prompt. Parv.

*both-um, s. [BOTTOM.]

*bō'-tīe, s. [BOOTY.]

*bōt'-il-ēr, *bōt'-lēre, s. [BUTLER.] (*Chaucer*: C. T., 16,620.) (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*bot-inge, pr. par. & s. [BOOT (1), v.]

*bot-less, *bute-lesse, a. [BOOTLESS.]

*bot-me (1), s. [BOTTOM.]

"Botme, or fundament (botym, P.). Basis."—Prompt. Parv.

"And in the pannes botme he hath it laft."

Chaucer: C. T., 13,249.

*botme (2), s. [O. Fr. *bouton*, *boton*=a button, a ball.]

"Botme of threde infra in Clowchen, or clowe (botym, P.)."—Prompt. Parv.

*botme-les, a. [BOTTOMLESS.]

*bōt'-nēn, v. t. [BOTEN, BOOT (1), v.] To better, to cure, to amend, to repair.

"Blisful for thei were botned."

William of Palerne, 1,055.

*bōt'-nīnge, pr. par. & s. [BOTNEN.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: Amendment, healing.

*bōt'-ōme, s. [BOTTOM.]

*bot-on, s. [BUTTON.]

*bot-on, *bot-on-yn, v. t. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*bōt'-ōwre, s. [BOTAEUS.] A bitter.

"Botoure, byrde (botore, K. P.) *Onocrotalus, botorius* C. F."—Prompt. Parv.

bōt'-rōph'-is, s. [From Gr. *botrys*=a cluster or bunch of grapes, *ophis*=a serpent (?).]

Bot.: A genus of *Ranunculaceae* (Crowfoots), allied to *Cimicifuga* and *Actæa*. Its roots are used as an antidote to the bite of the rattlesnake.

bōt'-rých'-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. *botrys*=a bunch of grapes, to which the branched clusters of capsules bear some resemblance.]

Bot.: A genus of ferns belonging to the order Ophioglossaceae (Adder's Tongues). The capsules, which are sub-globose and sessile, are clustered at the margin and on one side of a pinnate rachis; the frond is pinnate, with lunate pinnae and forked veins. *Botrychium lunaria*, or Common Moonwort, occurs in dry mountain pastures in Europe. *B. virginicum*, an American species, is called the Rattlesnake Fern, from its growing in such places as those venomous reptiles frequent.



Botrychium.

bōt'-rýl'-lī-dæ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *botryllus* (q. v.)]

Zoöl.: A family of molluscoids belonging to the order Ascidiae, and containing the compound Ascidians, that is, those which, united together by their mantles, rise generally in stellate form round a common canal. All are marine.

bōt'-rýl'-lūs, s. [Mod. Lat. dimin. formed from Gr. *botrys*=a cluster of grapes.]

Zoöl.: A genus of molluscoids, the typical one of the family Botryllidae (q. v.). The individuals are of an ovoid form, but are united in radiated bunches. They are found on seaweeds, &c.

bōt'-rý'-ō-gēn, s. [From Gr. *botrys*=a cluster of grapes, and *gennaō*=to beget, to engender.]

Min.: A monoclinic, translucent mineral, with a hardness of 2-2.5, a sp. gr. of 2.039, a vitreous luster and hyacinth-red as the normal color, though yellow specimens also occur. Composition: Sulphate of protoxide of iron, 19; sulphate of ferric sesquioxide, 48.3; water, 32.7=100; or sulphuric acid, 36.53-37.87; sesquioxide of iron, 24.77-26.50; magnesia, 5.69-8.95; lime, 0.91-2.76, and water, 30-90. It occurs in a copper mine at Fahlén, in Sweden. (*Dana*.)

bōt'-rý'-ōid', a. [From Gr. *botrys*=a cluster of grapes, and *eidos*=form, shape.] In form resembling a bunch of grapes.

"The outside is thick set with botryoid efflorescences, or small knobs, yellow, bluish and purple, all of a shining metallic hue."—Woodward.

bōt'-rý'-ōī-dal, a. [Eng. *botryoid*; -al (Min., &c.).] The same as *botryoid* (q. v.). (*Phillips*.)

bōt'-rý'-ō-līte, s. [In Ger. *botryolith*, *botriolit*. From Gr. *botrys*=a cluster of grapes, and *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: A variety of Datolite or Datholite (q. v.). It is so called from the botryoidal surface of its radiated columnar structure. It is found at Arendal, in Norway.

bōt'-rý'-tā'-çē-æ, s. [From Mod. Lat. *botrytis* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suffix -aceæ.]

Bot.: A division of fungi containing the species popularly called Blights and Mildews. The sub-order is named also Hyphomycetes (q. v.).

bō-trýte', s. [In Ger. *botryt*, from Gr. *botrys*=a cluster of grapes, and suffix -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as Botryogen (q. v.).

bō-trý'-tīs, s. [From Gr. *botrys*=a cluster of grapes.]

Bot.: A genus of fungi, with clusters of minute globular seeds or seed-vessels. They grow on rotten herbaceous stems, decaying fungi, living leaves, and similar localities. The muscadine disease which destroys so many silk-worms is caused by one species, *Botrytis bassiana*. *B. infectans*, which causes the potato disease, is now removed to the genus *peronospora* (q. v.). (*Treas. of Bot.*)

bōts, s. pl. [BOT.]

*bott, *botte, conj. [BUT.] (*Morte Arthure*.)

bōtt, bōt, s. & a. [BOT.]

bott-hammer, s.

Flax-working: A wooden mallet with a fluted face, used in breaking flax upon the floor to remove the boon.

*botte (1), s. [BAT.]

*botte (2), s. [BOAT.]

bōt'-tēl (1), s. [O. Fr. *botel*, dimin. of *botte*=a bunch or bundle; Gael. *boiteal*.] A bundle of hay, (*Stormonth*.)

*bot-tel (2), s. [BOUTEL.]

*botte-ler, s. [BUTLER.]

*botte-ral, s.

Her.: [BOTEROLL.]

Bōtt'-gēr, s. & a. [The person referred to was a Saxon manufacturer, by whom the ware called after him was first made.]

A. As subst.: The person alluded to in the etymology.

B. As adj.: Made by Bottger.

Bottger-ware, s. The white porcelain of Dresden. Made originally by Bottger, of Saxony, in imitation of the Chinese. It is now made in the old castle, once the residence of the Saxon princes, at Meissen on the Elbe, fifteen miles below Dresden.

bōt'-tīng, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Metalurgy: The act of restopping the tapping-hole of a furnace after a part of its charge has been allowed to flow therefrom. The plug is a conical mass of clay on the end of a wooden bar.

bōt'-tle (1), *bōt'-tēlle, *bōt'-ēlle, *bōt'-ēl, s. & a. [In Sw. *butelj*; Icel. *pytla*; Ger. & Fr. *bouteille*; Gael. *botul*; Wel. *botel* (these two last being from Eng. (?) Norm. Fr. *butuville*; Prov. *botella*; Sp. *botella*, *botilla*=a bottle; *botija*=an earthen jar; Port. *botelha*; Ital. *bottiglia*; Low Lat. *buticula*, *botilia*, *puticla*; Mahratta *boodhule*, *boodhula*=a leathern bottle.] [BOOT (2), s.]

A. Assubstantive:

I. Literally: A vessel with a relatively small neck adapted to hold liquids. The first bottles were of leather (Josh. ix. 4). Such leathern bottles are mentioned by Homer, Herodotus, and Virgil, as being in use among the Greeks, Egyptians and Romans, as they still are in Spain, Sicily, Africa, and the East. Earthenware bottles followed (Jer. xiii. 12); these are generally furnished with handles, and are called flasks. Modern bottles are chiefly of glass, and glass bottles have been found at Pompeii. They are blown into the requisite shape, the whole process of manipulation being divided among six per sons.

"Botelle vesselle. Uter, obba."—Prompt. Parv.

"The shepherd's homely curds, His cold thin drink out of his leathar bottle Is far beyond a prince's delicates."

Shakesp.: *Hen. VI., Pt. III., ii. 5.*

"He threw into the enemy's ships earthen bottles filled with serpents, which put the crew in disorder."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Anything like a bottle.

¶ Blue Bottle: [BLUEBOTTLE.]

White Bottle: A plant, *Silene inflata*.

2. As much liquor as can be held in one bottle.

"Six bottles apiece had well wore out the night."

Burns: *The Whistle*.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to such a vessel, or anything similar. (See the compounds.)

*bottle-ale, s. & a.

A. As substantive: Bottled ale.

"Selling cheese and prunes, And retail'd bottle-ale"

Beaum. & Flet.: *Captain*.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to bottled ale.

"The Myrmidons are no bottle-ale houses."—*Shakesp. Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = hēl, dēl

bottle-boot, *s.* A leathern case to hold a bottle while corking.

bottle-brush, *bottle brush*, *s. & a.*

A. As substantive:

1. *Gen.*: A brush with which to clean bottles, or anything similar.

2. *Bot.*: A plant, *Equisetum arvense*. (*Prior.*)

B. As adjective: Pertaining to such a brush.

Bottle-brush Coralline, *Bottle brush Coralline*.

Zoöl.: A coralline, *Thuiaria Thuia*. It has a waved stem, with the branches dichotomously divided, the cells adpressed or imbedded in the sides of the branches. It is upward of a foot high.

bottle-brushing, *a. & s.*

Bottle-brushing machine: A device for cleansing the interior of bottles. The brushes, fixed on a rotating shaft, are inserted into the bottles, and rotation imparted by means of the treadle. The operator may take a bottle in each hand, cleansing two at once.

bottle-bump, *s.* The Bittern. (*Ogilvie.*)

bottle-case, *s. & a.*

A. As subst.: A case for bottles.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to such a case.

Bottle-case loom: A machine in which the wicker cover is placed upon demijohns and carboys. This is, however, done almost entirely by hand, and is the work of a basket-maker.

bottle-charger, *s.* An apparatus for charging bottles with an aerated liquid under pressure, as, for instance, with water impregnated with carbonic acid, and a graduated amount of syrup with flavoring, the various compounds thus treated being known as soda-water, pop, etc.

bottle-companion, *s.* A companion over the bottle; a companion who drinks with one.

"Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the diversion of his friends."—*Addison.*

bottle-faucet, *s.* A faucet adapted to the uses of a bottle. Sometimes it has a threaded hollow stem to transfix the cork.

bottle-filler, *s.* An apparatus for filling bottles. [**BOTTLING-MACHINE.**]

bottle-fish, *s.*

Ichthyol.: A fish, *Saccopharynx ampulaceus*, like a leathern bottle, with a very long linear tail. The bottle-like portion of the animal can be inflated.

bottle-flower, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Centaurea cyanus*.

bottle-friend, *s.* A "drinking friend," whose attachment to one is manifested chiefly by drinking with him.

bottle-glass, *s.* The glass of which bottles are made. It is composed of sand and alkali.

bottle-gourd, *s.*

Bot.: A gourd, *Lagenaria vulgaris*, called also the White Pumpkin. The Hindoos cultivate it largely as an article of food. There are several varieties. One is the Sweet Bottle-gourd; another is used as a buoy in swimming across Indian rivers, transporting baggage, &c.

bottle-green, *s.* A dark shade of green, the color of green glass.

bottle-head, *s.*

Zoöl.: A Cetacean, *Hyperodon bidens*, called also the Bottle-nosed whale, or *Bottlenose* (q. v.).

bottle-holder, *s.*

1. *Of persons:*

(1) *Lit.*: One who holds a bottle to refresh a pugilist, to whom he is second or supporter.

(2) *Fig.*: Any one who seconds another in an enterprise.

2. *Of things*: An adjustable tool for grasping the bottle by its base while finishing the top.

bottle-imp, *s.*

1. An imaginary imp inhabiting a bottle.

"... the letter would poison my very existence, like the *bottle-imp*, until I would transfer it to some person truly qualified to receive it."—*De Quincey: Works* (2d ed.), i. 106.

2. An amusing toy used to illustrate the pressure of liquids, specific gravity, etc. It is a hollow figure, which may be made to dance up and down in a bottle of water by the operator pressing upon a diaphragm of skin or bladder with which the wide mouth of the receptacle is covered. So called because of the rapidity with which it obeys the slightest pressure on the cover.

bottle-jack, *s.*

1. *Culinary apparatus*: A roasting-jack of a bottle shape, suspended in front of a fire, and giving

ing a reciprocating rotation to the meat which depends therefrom. It is operated by clock-work mechanism.

2. A form of lifting-jack, so called from its resembling a bottle in shape.

bottle-maker, *bottle maker*, *s.* A maker of bottles.

bottle-molding, *s.*

Glass-making: The act or art of molding glass. The process is adopted with most kinds of merchantable bottles of staple kinds. The bulb of glass on the end of the blow-tube is partly expanded, and then placed between the parts of an iron mold which is open to receive it. The parts are closed and locked, and the bulb then expanded by the breath to completely fill the mold.

bottle-nose, *bottlenose*, *s.* A Cetacean, the Bottle-nosed Whale (*Hyperodon bidens*), very destructive to food fishes, and of comparatively little economic value itself. It is the pet aversion of fishermen.

bottle-nosed, *a.* Having a nose narrow at the base and protuberant toward the apex.

"Oh, mistress! I have the bravest, gravest, secret, subtle, *bottle-nosed* kuave to my master, that ever gentleman had."—*Marlowe: The Jew of Malta*, iii. 3.

Bottle-nosed Whale. [**BOTTLE-NOSE.**]

bottle-pump, *s.* A device for withdrawing the fluid contents of a vessel without pouring. This is done by compressing an elastic bulb, which drives air into the bottle, expelling the liquid through the pipe and nozzle.

bottle-rack, *s.* A rack for storing bottles. The rests are so arranged that by inserting the bottles alternately neck and butt, a greater number may be stored within a given space. The hinged frame is for the purpose of securing the bottles in place during transportation.

bottle-screw, *bottlescrew*, *s.* A corkscrew.

"A good butler always breaks off the point of his *bottle-screw* in two days, by trying which is hardest, the point of the screw or the neck of the bottle."—*Swift.*

bottle-stone, *bottlestone*, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Obsidian (q. v.). (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

bottle-stopper, *s.* A device for closing the mouths of bottles. It usually consists of a cork, with sometimes a means of holding it in place against the pressure of the bottle's contents. In some cases a composition is substituted for the cork.

bottle-swagger, *s.* Swagger produced by imbibing the contents of the bottle.

"When at his heart he felt the dagger,
He reel'd his wonted *bottle-swagger*."
Burns: Tam Samson's Elegy.

bottle-tit, *s.*

Ornith.: A name for a bird, *Parus caudatus*. [**BOTTLE-TOM.**]

bottle-tom, *bottle tom*, *s.*

Ornith.: One of the names for a bird, the Long-tailed Tit-mouse (*Parus caudatus*). [**BOTTLE-TIT.**]

bottle-washer, *s.* A device for cleansing the interior of bottles. One who washes bottles.

¶ Chief cook and bottle-washer [colloquial]. One who assumes to be the most important personage in any gathering, enterprise or undertaking.

bôt'-tle* (2), **bôt'-êl*, *s.* [From O. Fr. *botel*; dimin. of *botte*=a bunch, a bundle; *Wel. potel*.] [BOTTLE** (2), v.] A bundle of hay or straw.

"Methinks I have a great desire to a *bottle* of hay; good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow."—*Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

bôt'-tle (1), *v. t.* [From *bottle* (1), *s.*] To put into a bottle, to inclose or confine within a bottle.

"When wine is to be *bottled* off, wash your bottles immediately before you begin, but be sure not to drain them."—*Swift.*

bôt'-tle (2), *v. t.* [From *bottle* (2), *s.* In Fr. *bot-teler*=to bind hay; *Wel. potelu*.] To make up straw in small parcels or "windlins." (*Scotch.*)

bôt'-tled (1), *pa. par.* [**BOTTLE** (1), *v.*]

"There, prison'd in a parlor snug and small,
Like *bottled* wasps upon a southern wall."
Cowper: Retirement.

bôt'-tled (2), *pa. par.* [**BOTTLE** (2), *v.*]

bottled-type, *s.* Type wider at the bottom than at the top.

bôt'-tling (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [**BOTTLE** (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & participial adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or operation of pouring into a bottle, or inclosing within a bottle.

"... and inspected,
At annual *bottlings*, corks selected."

T. Warton: Progr. of Discontent.

bottling-machine, *s.* A machine for filling bottles and corking them.

bottling-pliers, *s. pl.* Pliers specifically adapted for fastening wires over the corks and necks of bottles and for cutting off the surplus.

bôt'-tling (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [**BOTTLE** (1), *v.*]

bot'-tock*, *s.* [BUTTOCK.**]

bôt'-tôm, **bôt'-tôme*, **bôt'-ôme*, **bôt'-im*, **bôt'-ým*, **bôt'-ëm*, **bôt'-ün*, **bôt'-üm*, **bô-thëm*, **bô-thöm*, **bô-thüm*, **bot-me* (*Eng.*), **bôt'-tôm*, **bôd'-düm* (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [A. S. *botm*=a bottom; Icel. & O. Icel. *botn*; Sw. *botten*; Dan. *bund*; O. Dan. *bodn*; O. S. *bodom*; Dut. *bodem*; (N. H.) Ger. *boden*; M. H. Ger. *bodem*; O. H. Ger. *podum*, *podam*; Gael. *bonn*=a sole, a foundation; Ir. *bonn*=the sole of the foot; Wel. *bon*=stem, base, stock; Fr. *fond*; Sp. & Ital. *fondo*; Port. *fundo*; Lat. *fundus*=the bottom of anything; Gr. *pythmên*=the bottom of a cup, of the sea, or of anything, the same as *bythos*=the depth; Mahratta *bôod*=the bottom of anything. Skeat cites Vedic Sanscr. *budhna*=depth.] [**FUNDAMENT.**]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Gen.*: The lowest part of anything.

"... at the bottom of the altar."—*Lev.* v. 9.

¶ In this sense it is opposed to the top.

"And the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom."—*Mark* xv. 38.

(2) *Specially:*

(a) The circular base of a cask, of a cup, saucer, or other vessel.

"... barrels with the bottoms knocked out. . . ."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

"But, said the guide, it will do if taken up and put into a vessel that is sweet and good; for then the dirt will sink to the bottom, and the water by itself come out more clear."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

(b) The bed or channel of the ocean, a lake, a river, or the situation of the water immediately in contact with it.

"... now it is impossible on a moderately shallow bottom, which alone is favorable to most living creatures."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xvi., p. 345.

(c) The lowest part of a valley, a dale, a hollow, low ground.

"Broun muris kythit thare wissinyt mossy hew,
Bank, bray and boddum blanschit wox and bare."
Doug.: Virgil, 201, 7.

"A narrow brook, by rushy banks conceal'd,
Runs in a bottom, and divides the field."
Cowper: Needless Alarm.

(d) The seat, the hips, the fundament.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Of things material:*

(a) A ship, used by metonymy for the hull in distinction from the masts.

"My ventures are not in one bottom trusted;
Nor to one place." *Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven.*, i. 1.

"A bawbling vessel was he captain of,
With which such scathful grapple did he make
With the most noble bottom of our fleet."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

(b) A ball of thread wound up together.

"This whole argument will be like bottoms of thread close wound up."—*Bacon.*

"Silkworms finish their bottoms in about fifteen days."—*Mortimer.*

(2) *Of things not material:*

(a) That on which anything rests. In the example the metaphor corresponds to—

"So deep, and yet so clear, we might behold
The gravel bottom, and that bottom gold."
Dryden: Death of a very young Gentleman, 35, 36.

(b) The foundation, the groundwork, the most important support.

"On this supposition my reasonings proceed, and cannot be affected by objections which are far from being built on the same bottom."—*Atterbury.*

(c) The deepest part.

"I do see the bottom of Justice Shallow."—*Shakesp.: Hen. IV., Pt. II.*, iii. 2.

"His proposals and arguments should with freedom be examined to the bottom."—*Locke.*

(d) The real support, the prime mover.

"He wrote many things which are not published in his name; and was at the bottom of many excellent counsels, in which he did not appear."—*Addison.*

(e) A bound or limit beneath or in any direction.

"But there's no bottom, none,
In my voluptuousness." *Shakesp.: Macb.*, iv. 3.

(f) A hazard, chance, or adventure; in metaphor, that of embarkation on board a ship. [See (1) *a.*]

"He began to say, that himself and the prince were too much to venture in one bottom."—*Clarendon.*

"We are embarked with them on the same bottom, and must be partakers of their happiness or misery."—*Speculator.*

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

(3) *Of a horse*: Power of endurance.

3. *In special phrases*:

(1) *At bottom*:

(a) *Lit.*: At the bottom of any material thing.

"A drawer it chanced at bottom lined."

Cowper: The Retired Cat.

(b) *Fig.*: Fundamentally, on looking how a superstructure of character, argument, &c., is based.

"Over this argument from experience, which at bottom is his argument."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d. ed., iii. 54.

(2) *Bottom of a lane*: The lowest end of a lane. (*Johnson.*)

(3) *Bottom of beer*: The grounds or dregs of beer. (*Johnson.*)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Fort.*: A circular disc with holes to hold the rods in the formation of a gabion.

2. *Shipwrighting*: The planks forming the floor of a ship's hold.

3. *Ordnance*: One of the plates upon which grape or canister is built up into a cylinder suitable for loading into the gun. Cast-iron tops and bottoms for grape; wrought-iron for canister.

4. *Mining (pl. bottoms)*: The deepest workings.

5. *Metallurgy (pl. bottoms)*: Heavy and impure metallic products of refining, found at the bottom of the furnace in some of the stages of the copper-smelting processes.

B. *As adjective*: Pertaining to the lowest part of anything in a literal or figurative sense.

bottom-bed, s.

Geol.: The lowest stratum of the base of a formation; often used in the plural for a series of basal strata.

bottom-discharge, s. & a.

Bottom-discharge water-wheel: A turbine from which the water is discharged at the bottom instead of at the sides.

bottom-fringe, s. A fringe at the bottom of a curtain, a cloud, or anything. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... as roof, the azure Dome, and around me, for walls, four azure-flowing curtains—namely, of the Four azure Winds, on whose bottom-fringes also I have seen gilding."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

bottom-glade, s. A glade in the lower part of a valley, a dale.

"Tending my flocks hard by i' tho' hilly crofts,

That brow this bottom-glade . . ."

Milton: Comus.

bottom-grass, s. The luxuriant grass growing in a bottom or glade.

"Sweet bottom-grass and high delightful plain."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 236.

bottom-heat, s. Artificial temperature beneath the surface of the soil in a forcing-house.

bottom-land, s. Alluvial land of which a bottom is composed.

bottom-lift, s.

Mining: The deepest lift of a mining-pump, or the lowest pump.

bottom-plate, s.

Printing: A plate of iron belonging to a printing press, on which the reciprocating bed is fixed.

bottom-rail, s.

Arch.: The lowest horizontal rail of a frame door.

bottom-rock, s. *Geol.*: A bed or stratum of rock which underlies the geological formation of a particular locality.

bottom-tool, s.

Wood-turning: A turning-tool having a bent-over end, for cutting out the bottoms of cylindrical hollow work.

†bōt'-tōm, v. t. & i. [From *bottom*, s. (q. v.) In *Dut. bodemen*=to put a bottom to a cask.]

A. *Transitive*:

*1. To base, to build up. Accompanied by *on*. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Pride has a very strong foundation in the mind; it is bottomed upon self-love."—*Collier.*

"The grounds upon which we bottom our reasoning are but a part; something is left out which should go into the reckoning."—*Locke.*

"Action is supposed to be bottomed upon principle."—*Atterbury.*

2. To put a bottom upon a cask, into a chair, &c.

*3. To twist upon a "bottom" or ball. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Therefore, as you unwind her love from him,
Lest it should ravel and be good to none,
You must provide to bottom it on me."

Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, iii. 2.

B. *Intrans.*: To have as a bottom or basis; to rest upon as its ultimate support.

"Find out upon what foundation any proposition advanced bottoms; and observe the intermediate ideas by which it is locked to that foundation upon which it is erected."—*Locke.*

† *Machinery*: Cogs are said to bottom when their tops impinge upon the periphery of the co-acting wheel. A piston which strikes or touches the end of its cylinder is said to bottom.

bōt'-tōmed, pa. par. & a. [BOTTOM.]

A. *As past participle*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As participial adjective*: Having a bottom of a particular character; as, a flat-bottomed boat, a cane-bottomed chair.

"There being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats, to transport the land forces under the wing and protection of the great navy."—*Bacon.*

bōt'-tōm-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [BOTTOM, v. (q. v.)]

A. & B. *As present participle and participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Civil engineering*:

(1) The foundation of a road-bed.

(2) The act of laying a foundation for a road.

2. *Railroad engineering*: Ballasting beneath and around ties.

bottoming-hole, s.

Glass-making: The open mouth of a furnace at which a globe of crown glass is exposed during the progress of its manufacture, in order to soften it and allow it to assume an oblate form.

bōt'-tōm-lēss, a. [Eng. *bottom*, and suff. *-less*. In *Sw. bottenlös*; *Dan. bundlos*; *Dut. bodemloos*; *Ger. bodenlös*.]

Strictly: Without bottom; or, more loosely, fathomless in depth, though really having a bottom.

Used—

(1) *Less fig.*: Of places or things conceived of as without bottom, or as fathomless.

"... the beast that ascendeth out of the bottomless pit . . ."—*Rev. xi. 7.*

"Wickedness may well be compared to a bottomless pit, into which it is easier to keep one's self from falling, than, being fallen, to give one's self any stay from falling infinitely."—*Stanley.*

"... but all, were it only a withered leaf, works together with all; is borne forward on the bottomless, shoreless flood of Action, and lives through perpetual metamorphoses."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. ii.

(2) *More fig.*: Of anything infinite in degree, in time, or both, even though not closely resembling a pit, a vessel, or an ocean.

"Him the Almighty Power

Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' ethereal sky

To bottomless perdition." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. 1.

bōt'-tōm-rŷ, *bōt'-tōm-rēe, s. & a. [From *Eng. bottom*, and suff. *-ry*. In *Sw. bodmeri*; *Dan. bodmerie*; *Dut. bodemry*; *Ger. bodmerie*.]

A. *As substantive. Comm. & Naut. Law*: A contract by which the owner of a vessel borrows money on the security of the bottom or keel, by which, a part being put for the whole, is meant the ship itself. [BOTTOM, s., A., 2 (a).] If the ship belost the lender loses all his money. If, on the contrary, it returns in safety, he receives back the principal, with interest at any rate which may be agreed upon between the parties, and this was allowed to be the case even when the usury laws were in force. *Bottomry* is sometimes corrupted into *bummaree*. (See the compounds.)

"A capitalist might lend on bottomry or on personal security; but, if he did so, he ran a great risk of losing interest and principal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. *As adjective*: Relating to such a contract.

bottomry-bond, bottomry bond, s. The bond described under BOTTOMRY, A.

bottomry contract, s. The same as BOTTOMRY-BOND (q. v.).

***bōt'-tōned, *bōt'-ōned, a.** [Old form of *buttoned*. See also BOTTOMNY.]

Her.: Having buttonies, buttons, round buds, or knots, generally in threes. Essentially the same as *treffled*, i. e., trefoiled.

bōt'-tōn-ŷ, *bōt'-ōn-ē, *bōt'-tōn-ē, s. [From *O. Fr. botoné* (Mod. *Fr. boutonné*) =

furnished with buttons or buds; *O. Fr. boton* = button; a bud; *Mod. Fr. bouton*.] [BUTTON.]

Her.: A bud-like projection, of which in general three are together. They may be seen in the cross bottony, which is a cross each of the four extremities of which terminates in three bud-like prominences. They present a certain remote resemblance to the leaf of a trefoil plant.

bōtts, s. [BOT, s.]

bōt'-ul'-i-form, a. [From *Lat. botulus* = a sausage, and *forma* = form, shape.] Sausage-shaped. (*Henslow.*)



Cross Bottony.

***bōt'-ūm, *bōt'-ūne (?), s.** [BOTTOM.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bot-un, s.** [BUTTON.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bō'-tūn, v. t.** [BOOT, v.; BOTE, v.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bōt'-ūre (1), s.** [BUTTER.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bot-ure (2), s.** [BOTAURUS.] A bittern. (*Morte Arthure*, 189.)

***bōt'-ur-flye, s.** [BUTTERFLY.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bot-wrythe, *bōt'-e-wright, s.** [From *O. Eng. bot*=boat, and *wrythe*=wright.] A shipbuilder, a shipmaster. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bot-wyn, s.** [BUTTON.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bot-ym, s.** [BOTTOM.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bot-yn, v. t.** [BOOT, v.; BOTE, v.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bōt'-ynge, s.** [BOOTING.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bot-yr, s.** [BUTTER.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bōuch, *bōuche, *bouge, *bowge, *budge, s. [Fr. *bouche*=mouth, . . . aperture.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Law.* (Of all the forms given): An allowance of food or drink, specially of the kind described in the phrase which follows.

"... that brought bouge for a country lady or two, that fainted, he said, with fasting."—*B. Jonson: Masque of Love Rest*, vol. v., p. 404.

† In the ordinances made at Eltham, in the 17th of Henry VIII., under the title *Bouche of Court*, the queen's maids of honor were to have "for their bouch in the morning, one chet lofe, one manchet, two gallons of ale, dim' pitcher of wine." P. 164.

Bouch, Bouche of Court. †*Bouche in Court*: An allowance of meat or drink to a servant or attendant in a palace. (*Minsheu & Kersey.*) A certain allowance of provision from the king to his knights and servants who attended him on a military expedition. (*Wharton.*)

"They had bouch of court (to wit, meat and drink), and great wages of sixpence by the day."—*Stowe: Survey of London*, bl. l., 4to, sign. C. c., 2.

"... with a good allowance of dyet, a bouche in court as we used to call it."—*Pattenham: Art of English Poesie*, bk. i., ch. xxvii. (*Nares.*)

2. *Tech.* (Of the form bouche only):

Ordnance: A cylinder of copper in which the vent of a piece of ordnance is drilled. It has an exterior screw-thread cut on it, so that it may be removed when the vent becomes worn, and a new bouche substituted.

bōu'-chet (t silent), s. [Fr. *bouchet*.]

Hort.: A kind of pear.

***bōu'-chīng, s.** [BUSHING.]

Mech.: The gun-metal bushing of a block-sheave around the pin-hole.

***bought (1), *bought, v. t.** [*Icel. buhta*; *Ger. bücken*=to bend, to bow, to stoop.] To fold down. (*Jamieson.*)

bought (2), v. t. [From *bought*=a fold.] To inclose in a fold.

***bought (1), *bought (1), subs. & adj.** [BIGHT.] (*Scotch.*)

bought-knot, s. A running knot; one that can easily be loosed, in consequence of the cord being doubled.

bought (2), bought (2), s. [BUGHT.] A sheep-fold. (*Scotch.*)

***bought'-īng (ch guttural), pr. par.** [BOUGHT.]

bouching-blanket, s. A small blanket, spread across a feather-bed, the ends being pushed in under the bed at both sides.

bouching-time, boughting-time, s. That time in the evening when the ewes are milked.

"O were I but a shepherd swain!

To feed my flock beside thee,

At boughting time to leave the plain,

In milking to abide thee."

Katherine Ogie: Herd's Coll., i. 246.

bouck, v. t. [BUCK.]

bouck'-īng, s. [BUCKING.]

***boud, pret. of v.** [BOOT.] Were fated.

"To save thir souls, for they boud die."

Border Minstrelsy, iii. 140. (*Jamieson.*)

***boud, *bowde, s.** [Etymology doubtful.] A weevil breeding in malt.

"Boude, malte-worme (boude of malte . . .) *Gurgulio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

boudoir (pron. bōod'-war), s. & a. [Fr. *boudoir*; from *bouder*=to manifest chagrin to.]

A. *As substan.*: An elegant cabinet connected with the apartments of a lady to which she may retire when she wishes to be alone.

B. *As adjective*: Fitted for a boudoir; such as are seen in ladies' boudoirs.

"... in her graceful treatment of little boudoir subjects, . . ."—*London Times*, Oct. 30, 1875.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șün; -țion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*bou-el, *bou-ell, *bou-elle, s. & v. [BOWEL.]
*bouf, s. [BEEF.] (*William of Palerne*, 1,849.)

bôu'-gain-vil-læ-a, s. [From *Bougainville*, the eminent French navigator, who, between the years 1766 and 1769, circumnavigated the globe.]

Bot.: A genus of Nyctaginaceæ (Nyctagos). They are natives of the tropics and sub-tropics of both hemispheres, although they have been transplanted to hothouse and gardens in the milder temperate climates.

bôu-gars, s. pl. [From A. S. *būgan*, *beōgan*=to bend. Or from Lincolnshire dialect *bulkar*=a beam.] [BALK.] Cross spars, forming part of the roof of a cottage, used instead of laths, on which wattling or twigs are placed, and above these sods, and then the straw or thatch.

"With *bougars* of barnis thay beft blew cappis,
Quhill thay of bernis made briggis."

Chr. Kirk, st. 14.

bôuge, bôwge, v. i. [BULGE.] To swell out.

"Their ship *bouged* . . ."—*Hackluyt*.

bôuge (1), *bôwge, s. [Compare Fr. *bouge*=a middle of a barrel or cask.]

Naut.: A rope fastened to the middle of a sail to make it stand closer to the wind.

bôuge (2), s. [BUDGE.] (*B. Jonson: Masques of Court*.)

*bôuge (3), *bôwge, s. [O. Fr. *boge*, *bouge*; Lat. *bulga*.] [BULGE.] A swelling, a heap.

"*Bowge. Bulga.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*bôu'-gër-ôn, s. [Fr. *bougeron*.] A sodomite.

"If ther be castel or citee

Wherynne that ony *bougerons* be."

Romaunt of the Rose.

bôu'-gët, s. [From Fr. *bougette*=a budget, a small bag; dimin. of *bouge*=a budget, a bag.] [BUDGET.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A budget.

"With that out of his *bouget* forth he drew

Great store of treasure, therewith him to tempt."

Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 29.

II. *Her.*: The representation of a vessel for carrying water.

bôugh (gh silent), *bughe, *boe, *bowe, *bough, *boghe, *bôgh, *bôg, s. [A. S. *bog*=an arm, a shoot; *boh*=an arm, a back, a shoulder, a branch, a bough; C. Icel. *bôgr*=the shoulder of an animal, . . .; Sw. *bog*=the shoulder; O. H. Ger. *puac*=the shoulder. Skeat points out its affinity to Gr. *pēchys*=the forearm, and Sansc. *bāhus*=the arm.] A large arm or branch of a tree.

1. *Literally*:

"Every soldier was to put a green *bough* in his hat."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Figuratively*:

"All the fowls of heaven made their nests in his *boughs*, and under his branches did all the beasts of the field bring forth their young."—*Ezek. xxxi*. 6.

*boughen, v. i. & t. [Bow, v.]

bought, *boughte (pron. bât), pret. & pa. par. of buy (q. v.). [In Dut. *bocht*.]

"Like Dian's kiss, unasked, unsought,
Love gives itself, but is not bought."

Longfellow: Endymion.

¶ *Bought and sold note*.

Among brokers: A note rendered to a party with whom the broker has made a financial transaction, giving particulars of the purchase or sale, as entered in his books.

bought (1), s. [BOUCHT.]

*bought (2) (gh silent), s. [In Dut. *bogt*; Sw. Dan. & L. Ger. *bugt*=a bend, a turning, a coil.] [BIGHT.]

1. A twist, a link, a knot.

"Immortal verse,

Such as the melting soul may pierce,
In notes, with many a winding *bought*
Of linked sweetness, long drawn out."

Milton: L' Allegro.

2. A flexure.

"The flexure of the joints is not the same in elephants as in other quadrupeds, but nearer unto those of a man; the *bought* of the fore-legs not directly backward."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

3. The part of a sling which contains the stone.

bought, bôucht (gh, ch guttural), v. t. [From *bought*, s. (q. v.)] To inclose in a fold. (Used of ewes for milking.)

"At milking beasts, and steering of the ream,
And *bouchting* in the ewes, when they came hame."

Ross: Helenore, p. 31.

bôught-îng, pr. par. & a. [BOUGHT.]

boughting-time, s. [BOUCHTING-TIME, s.]

*bough-ty (pron. bâw'-tý), a. [From *bought* (2), s. (q. v.)] Bending.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bôu'-gie, s. [From Fr. *bougie*=a wax candle, a bougie; Prov. *bogia*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *bugia*=a wax candle; so called from Bougie, a town of Algeria, where such candles were first made.]

Surgery: A smooth, flexible, elastic, slender cylinder, designed to be introduced into the urethra, rectum, or esophagus, in order to open or dilate it in cases of stricture or other diseases. It is formed either solid or hollow, and is sometimes medicated. It was originally made of slips of waved linen, coiled into a cylindrical or slightly conical form by rolling them on a hard, smooth surface. Bougies for surgical purposes are said to have been invented by Aldereto, a Portuguese physician. They were first described in 1554 by Amatus, one of his pupils. The slenderer forms of bougies are adapted for the urethra, the larger for the rectum, vagina, and esophagus.

¶ An *armed bougie* is one with a piece of caustic fixed at its extremity. When an instrument such as is described *supra* is made of metal and is inflexible it is called a CATHETER or SOUND (q. v.)—the former if hollow and the latter if solid.

*bou'-goun, s. [Etym. unknown.] Some kind of musical instrument.

"Symblez and sonetez . . . and *bougounz*."

Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 1,416.

bôu'-il-li, s. [From Fr. *bouillir*=to boil.] Meat stewed with vegetables. (*Mesle*.)

bôu'-il-loñ, s. [Fr., from *bouillir*=to boil.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Broth, soup, which contains no visible ingredients save the clear liquid.

2. *Farriery*: A fleshy excrescence on a horse's foot. (*Buchanan*.)

*bôuk (1) (O. Eng.), bouk, bulk (Scotch), s. [Icel. *bukr*=the body; from *bulka*=to swell.] [BOUKE, s.; BULK, v. & s., BILGE, BILLOW, BULGE.]

1. The body.

"The clothred blood for any leche-craft

Corrumpeth, and is in his *bouk* i-left."

Chaucer: C. T.; *The Knights Tale*, 1887-8.

2. Bulk. (O. Eng.) (*Chaucer*.)

bôuk (2), s. [BUCK (2), s.] A lye for cleansing or whitening foul linen.

bôuk (1), v. i. [BULK, v.]

bôuk (2), *bôu'-kên, v. t. [From *bouk* (2), s. (q. v.)] To dip or steep foul linen in a lye; as, "to *bouk* claise." (O. Eng. & Scotch.)

" . . . applied to their necks and arms blanching poultries; or had them *boukit* an' graithed—as housewives are wont to treat their webs in bleaching."—*Glenfergus*, iii. 84. (*Jamieson*.)

*bôuke, s. [A. S. *bûc*=a solitary and secret place, the belly (*Somner*); Sw. *buk*; Dan. *bug*; Dut. *buk*=the belly.] [BOUK (1), s.] A solitude.

"Under the bowes thei bode, thes barnes so bolde,

To byker at thes baraynes, in *boukes* so bare."

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 4.

bôuk'-îng, *bôuk'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [BOUK (2), v. BOUCKING.]

As substantive: A placing in lye.

bouking-washing, s. Bucking; a washing in lye. [BOUKIT-WASHING.]

" . . . and she and I will hae a grand *bouking-washing*, . . ."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xvii.

bôu'-kit, bôw'-kit, pa. par. & a. [BULKED.] (Scotch.)

A. As past participle: Bulkied out; swollen. (See the verb.)

B. As participial adjective: Bulky, large. [LIT-TLE-BOUKIT, MUCKLE-BOUKIT.]

"In hir *boukit* bysme, that hellis belth

The large fluidis suppis thris in ane swelth."

Doug.: Virgil, 82, 15.

*bôuk'-sum, a. [BUXOM.]

*bôuk'-ÿ, a. [BULKY.]

bôul, bôol, bûle, s. [BOUL (2).] Anything hoop-shaped.

To come to the hand *applied the bôul of a pint stoup*: A proverbial expression applied to anything which takes place as easily and agreeably as the handle of a drinking vessel comes to the hand of a tippler.

bôu-lân'-gër-îte, s. [In Ger. *boulangerit*, from *Boulanger*, a French mineralogist.]

Min.: A mineral (3PbS.Sb₂S₃) existing in plumose crystalline masses, as also granular and compact. Its hardness is 2.5-3, its sp. gr. 5.75-6; its luster metallic; its color bluish lead-gray. Compos.: Sulphur, 18.2; antimony, 23.1; lead, 58.7=100. Found in France, Germany, Bohemia and Tuscany. Embrithite and Plumbostib are considered by Dana as identical with Boulangerite.

bôul'-dên, pa. par. [BOLDEN (2).] Swelled, inflated.

bôul'-dêr, bôwl'-dêr, s. & a. [Wedgwood derives this from the Sw. dialectic word *bullersten*=the larger kind of pebbles, as opposed to *klappersten*=the smaller ones. With this Skeat agrees. Con-

nected with Sw. *bullra*=to make a loud noise, to thunder; Dan. *buldre*=to racket, rattle, make a noise, to chide, to bully; Dut. *bulderen*=to bluster, rage, or roar. From Sw. *buller*=noise; Dan. *bulder*=noise, tumbling noise, bustle, brawl. So called from the noise which boulders make when rolled over a rocky or pebbly beach by a stormy sea or a river in flood.]

A. As substantive:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A large, roundish, smooth stone, bearing marks of abrasion and transport.

II. *Geol.*: A large, rounded block of stone, which, whether lying loose on the surface of the ground or imbedded in the soil, is of different composition from the rocks adjacent to which it now rests, and must, therefore, have been transported from a lesser or greater distance. From the last-mentioned facts, boulders are often called *erratic-blocks* or, simply, *erratics*. [BOULDER-FORMATION, BOULDER-PERIOD.]

B. As adjective: Marked by the presence of boulders; acting as boulders do.

boulder-clay, s. A clay stratified or unstratified, belonging to the *boulder formation* (q. v.).

boulder-formation, boulder formation, s.

Geol.: A formation consisting of mud, sand, and clay, more frequently unstratified than the reverse, generally studded with fragments of rocks, some of them angular, others rounded, with boulders scattered here and there through the mass. As much of the material has been transported from a greater or less distance, it is sometimes called *drift*. The old name *diluvium*, being founded on now-abandoned hypotheses, has become obsolete. [DILUVIUM.] The formation exists only from the poles to about 40° of latitude, unless where the Alps or other high mountains in warmer climes have originated boulder formation of their own. The nearer the poles one travels the larger are the erratic boulders. The rocks on which they rest are furrowed and scored with lines, as if ice with stones projecting from its surface had heavily driven over them. [GLACIATION.] Fossils, where they exist, indicate a very cold climate. [BOULDER-PERIOD.]

boulder-head, s.

Hydraulic Engineering: A work of wooden stakes to resist the encroachment of the sea.

boulder-paving, s. Paving with round, water-worn boulders, set on a graded bottom of gravel.

boulder-period, boulder period, s.

Geol.: The period specially characterized by the scattering over all the colder parts of the world of erratic blocks or boulders, many of them transported by ice. It comprehended specially the Pleistocene period, but extended into the Post-pleistocene. It is now generally called the *Glacial Period* (q. v.).

" . . . in the southern hemisphere the Macrauchenia, also, lived long subsequently to the ice-transporting boulder-period."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. viii., p. 174.

boulder-wall, s.

Masonry: A wall made of boulders or flints set in mortar.

bôul'-dêr-îng, a. [Scotch and Eng. *boulder*; -îng.] A term used only in the subjoined compound.

bouldering-stone, s.

Metal-working: A smooth flint stone, used by cutlers to smooth down the faces of glaze polishers and emery-wheels.

*boule, s. [BOWL.]

*bôu-lê'-nə, s. or interj. [BOWLINE.] A sea cheer, signifying "Hale up the bowlines." (*Gloss. to Complaynt of Scotland*.) (*Jamieson*.)

"Than ane of the marynalis began to hail and to cry, and al the marynalis ansuert of that samyn sound—*Boulana, boulena*."—*Compl. of Scotland*, p. 62. (*Jamieson*.)

*bôu'-lêne, s. [BOWLINE.] "The semicircular part of the sail which is presented to the wind." (*Gloss. to Complaynt of Scotland*.) More probably the bowline, i. e., the rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail.

"Than the master quhislit and cryit, Hail out the mane sail *boulene*."—*Compl. of Scotland*, p. 62.

bôu'-lêt (t silent), †bôu'-lêtte, s. [From Fr. *boulet*=(1) a bullet, . . . (2) . . . (3) see def.]

Veterin.: The fetlock or pastern-joint of a horse when bent forward, being out of its natural position.

bôule'-vard, s. [Fr. *boulevard*, *boulevard*=(see def. 1.); O. Fr. *boulevert*, *boulever*=a bulwark; Sp. *baluarte*; Ital. *baluardo*; Ger. *bollwerk*.] [BULWARK.]

1. *Originally*: The horizontal surface of a rampart, between the internal talus and the banquette.

2. *Now*: A promenade planted with trees surrounding a town; or, by an extension of the signification, a fine broad street planted with trees running through the middle of a town usually smoothly paved or graded and intended as a drive for pleasure vehicles only.

*bou-līm-ŷ, s. [BULIMY.]

*bōult, *boulte, v. t. [BOLT (1), v.]

*bō'ult-ēd, pa. par. & a. [BOLTED (1).]

"He has been bred i' the wars
Since he could draw a sword, and is ill school'd
In *boulte* language; meal and bran together
He throws without distinction,"

Shakesp.: *Coriol.*, iii. 1.

*boul-tel, s. [BOUTELL.]

*boul-tell, a. [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from O. Fr. *boulletie*=a combat, a joust. (*Jamieson*.)] Used in tournaments (?).

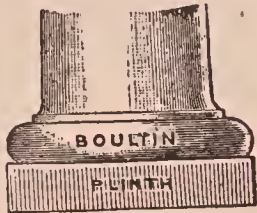
boutell raines, s. pl. Bridle-reins of some kind.

"Boutell raines, the peece, is."—*Rates*, A. 1611.

bō'ul-tin, *bō'ul-tine, s. [Perhaps a corruption of *boulting*, s., from *boulte*=to shoot forth; Fr. *bouter*.] [BOWTELL.]

Arch.:
1. A convex molding, whose periphery is a quarter of a circle, next above the plinth in the Doric and Tuscan orders.

2. The shaft of a clustered column or pillar. [BOULTEL.]



Boulton.

*bō'ult-ing, pr. par. & a. [BOLTING (1).]

*boulting-hutch, s. [BOLTING-HUTCH.]

*boun, *boune, *bown, *bowne (Eng.), *boun, *boune, *bown, *bowne, *bone (Scotch), a. [From Icel. *búinn*=prepared, ready, pa. par. of *búa*=to prepare.]

1. Prepared, ready.

"... aboute sexti thousand,
Alle boun to batayle, . . ."

William of Palerne, 1,087-8.

"The squire—to find her shortly maks him boun."—*Ross*: *Helenore*, p. 93.

¶ Reddy boun: A tautology; for boun=ready.

"Go warn his folk, and haist thaim off the toun,
To kepe him self I sall be redde boun."—*Wallace*, vii. 258. MS.

2. Prompt, obedient. (*Morris*.)

3. Finished.

"With gentyl gemmez an-vnder pyght,
With bantelez twelue on basyng boun."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris), *Pearl*, 991-2.

¶ Bound, in the expression "bound for a place," is a corruption of O. Eng. *boun*. [BOUND.]

*boun, *boune, *bou-nen, *bounne, bowne, v. i. & t. [From *boun*, a. (q. v.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To prepare, make ready.

2. To hasten.

"Now bownes the bolde kynge with his beste knyghtes."
Morte Arthure, 3,591.

3. To depart, to go.

"And then the kynge kenely commandyde hys knyghtez
for to byde with their blonkez and bowne no forthyre."
Morte Arthure, 935-6.

B. Transitive:

1. To prepare, make ready.

"To boune me bernes."
Joseph of Arimathe, 472.

2. (Reflexively): To prepare one's self.

"To bataile he bounnez hym"
Morte Arthure, 783.

bōunçe, *bōunche, *bōunse, *bōun'-sēn, *bun'-sēn, v. i. & i. [Dut. *bunzen*=to bounce, to dismiss; L. Ger. *bunzen*=to knock or to fall with a hollow noise; H. Ger. *bunzen* (same meaning); *bunns*, interj.=bounce. Imitated from the sound of a knock, blow, or fall.] [BOUNCE, s. BUMP.]

†A. Transitive:

1. To drive suddenly and forcibly against anything; to beat violently.

"And wilfully him throwing on the gras
Did beat and bounse his head and brest ful sore."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. xi. 27.

2. To forcibly eject one from a room or other place; to abruptly discharge one from employment. [U. S. Collog.]

To get the grand bounce: To be peremptorily dismissed from office or employment.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To knock against anything so as to make a sudden noise. *Used*—

(1) Of one beating himself or another.

(2) Of a person knocking at a door.

"Just as I was putting out my light, another bounces as hard as he can knock."—*Swift*.

(3) Of the throbbing of the heart.

"The fright awakened Arcite with a start,
Against his bosom bounced his heaving heart."
Dryden: *The Fables*; *Palamon and Arcite*, bk. i.

2. To spring suddenly forth, even when there is no collision with anything.

"Nay, master, said no' I as much when I saw the porpus how he bounced and tumbled?"—*Shakesp.*: *Pericles*, ii. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. To be strong, bold, or, if the female sex, over-masculine. (Used only in the pr. par.) [BOUNCING.]

2. To boast. (*Colloquial*.)

(1) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

(2) *Specially*:

†(a) To threaten, to bully.

(b) To utter falsehood, as boasters are continually tempted to do when sounding their own praises.

bōunçe, s. [Dan. *buns*=a bounce; Dut. *bons*=a bounce, a thump (indicated from the sound).] [BOUNCE, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A sudden and heavy blow or thump; a knock at a door.

"When blustering Boreas tosseth up the deep,
And thumps a louder bounce, . . ."
Ford: *The Lover's Melancholy*, i. 1.

"I heard two or three irregular bounces on my lady's door, and on the opening of it . . ."—*Addison*.

(2) A sudden crack, the noise of an explosion.

"Two hazel nuts I threw into the flame,
And to each nut I gave a sweetheart's name;
This with the loudest bounce me sore amaz'd
That in a flame of brightest color blaz'd." *Gay*.

(3) A sudden spring. (Generally followed by *out*.)

2. Figuratively:

(1) A threat. (*Eng. Colloquial*.)

(2) A lie suddenly, boldly flung forth. (*Eng. Colloquial*.)

II. Technically: The large spotted Dog-fish, *Scyllium Catulus*.

bōunç'-ēr, s. [Eng. *bounc(e)*; -er.] A boaster; one who, speaking of his exploits, so exaggerates as to be chargeable with lying. (*Johnson*.)

¶ In this country an unprovoked lie is, by children, characterized as a *bouncer*, which word among them carries the idea of the most extreme moral turpitude.

bōunç'-ing, pr. par. & a. [BOUNCE, v.]

A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Their wealth the wild deer bounding thro' the glade."
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 17.

B. As adjective: Healthy, strong, robust; if of the feminine sex, then over-masculine in aspect or manner.

"Forsooth, the bounding Amazon."

Shakesp.: *Mid. Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

Bouncing Bet: A plant, the common Soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*).

*bōu n'-çing-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *bouncing*; -ly.] With vain boasting, so as to make an unfounded assertion.

"Pighius said, *bouncingly*, the judgment of the apostolical see, with a council of domestic priests, is far more certain than the judgment of an universal council of the whole earth sans pope."—*Barrow*: *On the Pope's Supremacy*.

bōund (1), *bōunde, s. [In Mod. Fr. *borne*=a limit. From Norm. Fr. *bunde*, *boune*, *bonne*=a bound, a limit; O. Fr. *bonde*, *bonne*, *bodne*; Low Lat. *bodina*, *bodena*, *bonna*; Arm. *boun*=a boundary, a limit; *boden*, *bod*=a tuft, a cluster of trees which may be used to mark a boundary. Cf. also Wel. *bonn*=stem, base, stock; Gael. *bonn*=a sole, a foundation, bottom, base.] A boundary, a limit, a confine, *Used*—

1. *Lit.*: Of material limits:

(a) Set up or conventionally arranged by man.

"The princes of Judah were like them that remove the bound."—*Hos.* v. 10.

"Assyria, and her empire's ancient bounds."
Milton: *P. R.*, bk. iii.

(b) Prescribed by God in nature.

"He hath compassed the waters with bounds, until the day and night come to an end."—*Job* xxvi. 10.

"On earth's remotest bounds how welcome here!"

Campbell: *Gertrude of Wyoming*, pt. i. 21.

2. *Fig.*: Of limits not formed by any material thing:

"And hast thou cross'd that unknown river

Life's dreary bound?"

Burns: *Elegy on Captain M. H. Anderson*.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *bounds* and *boundary*: "*Bounds* is employed to designate the whole space including the outer line that *confines*; *boundary* comprehends only this outer line. *Bounds* are made for a local purpose; *boundary* for a political purpose. The master of a school prescribes the *bounds* beyond which the scholar is not to go; the parishes throughout England have their *boundaries* which are distinguished by marks; fields have likewise their *boundaries*, which are commonly marked out by a hedge or a ditch. *Bounds* are temporary and changeable; *boundaries* permanent and fixed: whoever has the authority of prescribing *bounds* for others, may in like manner contract or extend them at pleasure; the *boundaries* of places are seldom altered, except in consequence of great political changes. In the figurative sense *bound* or *bounds* is even more frequently used than *boundary*: we speak of setting *bounds* or keeping within *bounds*. But, to illustrate a *boundary*: It is necessary occasionally to set *bounds* to the inordinate appetites of the best disposed children, who cannot be expected to know the exact *boundary* for indulgence." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Syn.*)

bōund (2), s. [From BOUND (2), v. (q. v.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A leap, a spring, a jump.

"All, all our own shall the forests be,
As to the bound of the roebuck free,"

Hemans: *Song of Emigration*.

2. A rebound; the leap of something flying back by the force of the blow.

"These inward disgusts are but the first bound of this ball of contention."—*Decay of Piety*.

II. Technically:

1. *Dancing*: A spring from one foot to the other.

2. *Mil.*: The path of a shot comprised between two grazes. [RICOCHET-FIRING.]

bōund (1), *bōwnd, v. t. [From *bound* (1), s. (q. v.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To limit, to terminate. *Used of limits*—

(1) Produced by material obstacles preventing extension.

"Of that magnificent temple which doth bound
One side of our whole vale with grandeur rare."

Wordsworth: *Farewell*.

(2) Produced by obstacles to extension or advancement not of a material character.

"Thus heaven, though all-sufficient, shows a thrift
In his economy, and bounds his gift."

Dryden: *Eleonora*, 75-76.

"Vast was his empire, absolute his power,
Or bounded only by a law."

Cowper: *Task*, bk. vi.

2. To indicate the boundaries of.

II. *Geom.*: In the same sense as No. 1.

"That which bounds a solid is a superficies."—*Euclid*, bk. xi., def. 2.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs *to bound*, *to limit*, *to confine*, *to circumscribe*, *to restrict*: "The first four of these terms are employed in the proper sense of parting off certain spaces. *Bound* applies to the natural or political divisions of the earth: countries are bounded by mountains and seas; kingdoms are often bounded by each other." "*Limit* applies to any artificial boundary: as landmarks in fields serve to show the limits of one man's ground from another; so may walls, palings, hedges, or any other visible sign, be converted into a *limit*, to distinguish one spot from another, and in this manner a field is said to be *limited*, because it has limits assigned to it. To *confine* is to bring the limits close together, to part off one space absolutely from another; in this manner we *confine* a garden by means of walls. To *circumscribe* is literally to surround; in this manner a circle may *circumscribe* a square. There is this difference, however, between *confine* and *circumscribe*, that the former may not only show the limits, but may also prevent egress and ingress; whereas the latter, which is only a line, is but a simple mark that *limits*. From the proper acceptance of these terms we may easily perceive the ground on which their improper acceptance rests: *to bound* is an action suited to the nature of things or to some given rule; in this manner our views are bounded by the objects which intercept our sight: we *bound* our desires according to principles of propriety. To *limit*, *confine*, and *circumscribe*, all convey the idea of control which is more or less exercised . . . Inasmuch as all these terms convey the idea of being acted upon involuntarily, they become allied to the term *restrict*, which simply expresses the exercise of control on the will: we use *restriction* when we *limit* or *confine*, but we may *restrict* without *limiting* or *confining*: *to limit* and *confine* are the acts of things upon persons, or persons upon persons; but *restrict* is only the act of persons upon persons . . .

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, çorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Bounded is opposed to *unbounded*, *limited* to *extended*, *confined* to *expanded*, *circumscribed* to *ample*, *restricted* to *unshackled*. (*Crabb: English Synon.*)

bōund (2), *v. i. & t.* [From Fr. *bondir*=to leap; O. Fr. *bondir*, *bundir*=to resound; Prov. *bondin*=to resound; from Lat. *bombito*=to buzz, to hum; *bombus*=a humming, a buzzing.] [*BOMBUS*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Of man or the inferior animals*: To leap, jump, to spring, to move forward by a succession of leaps.

"Whom my fond heart had imagined to itself
Bounding from cliff to cliff amidst the wilds."

Hemans: The Siege of Valencia.

"Now, while the birds thus sing a joyous song,
And while the young lambs bound
As to the tabor's sound,
To me alone there came a thought of grief."

Wordsworth: Intimations of Immortality.

2. Of things:

(1) To rebound.

"And the mighty rocks came bounding down
Their startled foes among."

Hemans: Song of the Battle of Morgarten.

(2) To throb, run.

"My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister
Bounds in my father's."

Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., iv. 5.

B. Transitive: To make to bound.

"If I might buffet for my love, or bound my horse for her favors . . ."
—*Shakesp.: Hen. V., v. 2.*

"Whose veins bound richer blood than Lady Blanch?"
Ibid. King John, ii. 1.

bōund (1), ***bond** (*Eng.*), **bound**, **bund** (*Scotch*), *pret., pa. par. & a.* [In A. S. & Dan. *bunden*; Dut. *gebonden*; Ger. *verbunden*; Goth. *bundans*.] [*BIND*.]

A. As preterite of bind (q. v.).

" . . . and laid the wood in order and bound Isaac his son . . ."
—*Gen. xxii. 9.*

B. As past participle and participial adjective of bind, v. (q. v.):

1. *Gen.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
"Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven . . ."
—*Matt. xviii. 18.*

2. Abnormal: Pregnant.

"Eul priuely vnkaw of ony wicht
The woman mydlit with the God went bound."
Doug.: Virgil, 281, 41.

3. *Spec. (pa. par.)*: Under legal or moral obligation to do something; or, more rarely, to abstain from doing it.

" . . . they no longer thought themselves bound to obey him."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.*

" . . . I shall not consider you as bound to any attendance . . ."
—*Ibid., ch. xxiv.*

4. *In compos.*: It is often used in composition, as *ice-bound*, *rock-bound*, *weather-bound*, &c. (q. v.)

bound-stane, *s.* [*BOUNDING-STONE*.]

bōund (2), *a.* [Developed from *boun* (q. v.).]

1. *Of persons*: Prepared or ready, and intending to go.

"A chieftain, to the Highlands bound,
Cries, 'Boatman, do not tarry!'"

Campbell: Lord Ullin's Daughter.

2. *Of things*: In process of being directed toward. (Used specially of ships voyaging to any particular port or homeward.)

"Eager, with tearful eyes, to say farewell to the May-
Flower,
Homeward bound o'er the sea, and leaving them here
in the desert."

Longfellow: The Courtship of Miles Standish, v.

bōund-ar-ry, *s. & a.* [From *Eng. bound*; *-ary*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

†1. *Literally. Of things material*:

(1) A visible mark indicating the limit.

(2) The limit thus marked; the line separating two districts, territories, countries, &c. [*BOUNDARY-LINE*.]

"That bright and tranquil stream, the boundary of Louth and Meath, . . ."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

¶ Often in the plural.

"Had ravaged Ulster's boundaries,
And lighted up the midnight skies."

Campbell: O'Connor's Child, xii.

2. *Fig. Of things not material*: Whatever separates or discriminates between two immaterial things.

"Sensation and reflection are the boundaries of our thoughts."
—*Locke.*

¶ For the distinction between *bounds* and *boundaries* see *bound*, *s.*

II. Geom.: The extremity of anything. It is called also a *term*. (*Euclid*, bk. i., def. 13.) A figure is that which is inclosed by one or more boundaries. (*Ibid.*, def. 14.)

B. As adjective: Marking a limit.

boundary-line, *s.*

Shipbuilding: The trace of the outer surface of the skin of a ship on the stem, keel, and stern-post. It corresponds with the outer edge of the rabbet in those parts of the structure.

***bōunde**, ***bōnde**, *s.* [A. S. *bunda*.] A man bound to an estate, a serf. (*Arthur & Merlin*, 691.) [*BONDE*.]

bōund-ēd, *pa. par.* [*BOUND* (1), *v.*]

bōund-en, ***bōn'-den**, *pa. par. & a.* [A *pa. par.* of *bind* (q. v.). A. S. *bunden*=knit; *forbunden*=united, joined, allied, obliged, bound, engaged. In Dan. *bunden*=bound, tied, fastened; Dut. *gebonden*.]

A. As past participle:

1. Bound.

"Gamelyn stood to a post bounden in the halle."

Chaucer: C. T., 383.

2. Bound, obliged; under obligation.

"I rest much bounden to you; fare you well."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 2.

B. As participial adjective: Bound to; to which one is bound. (Now chiefly or only in the expression "bounden duty.")

" . . . their bounden duty of gratitude for the mercy shown them."
—*Arnold: Hist. Rome, vol. iii., ch. xlv., p. 291.*

bōund-en-lý, *adv.* [*Eng. bounden*; *-ly*.] Dutifully, in a dutiful manner; so as to admit and act upon obligation.

"Your ladship's daughter, most boundenly obedient."
—*Transl. of Ochin's Sermons* (1583), *Epist. Dedicat.*

bōund-ēr, ***bōund-üre**, *s.* [*Eng. bound*; *-er*.]

1. *Of beings or persons (of the form bounder)*: A being or a person who bounds or limits anything.

"Now the bounder of all these, is only God himself; who is the bounder of all things."
—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 274.

2. *Of things (of the forms bounder and *boundure)*: A boundary.

"The boundure of Alexander's march into India being in the tract obscure."
—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 254.

"Kingdoms are bound within their bounders, as it were in bands; and shut up within their limits, as it were in prison."
—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 274.

bōund-íng (1), *pr. par. & a.* [*BOUND* (1), *v.*]

"Deep woes roll forward like a gentle flood,
Who being stopp'd, the bounding banks o'erflows."

Shakesp.: Tarquin & Lucrece.

bōund-íng (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [*BOUND* (2), *v.*]

bounding-stone, *s.* A stone to play with. It is called also a *bound-stone*. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"I am past a boy;

A scepter's but a play-thing, and a globe

A bigger bounding-stone."
Dryden.

bōund-less, *a.* [*Eng. bound*, and suff. *-less*=without.] Without bounds; limitless. *Used*—

1. *Of space or anything measurable by actual space.*

(1) *Strictly. Of space or the universe*: Without any bounds.

"Are there not balms

In nature's boundless realm."

Hemans: The Vespers of Palermo.

(2) *Loosely*: Of anything vast in extent, though really limited.

"Or British fleets the boundless ocean awe."

Dryden: Epistle to Dr. Charleton, 26.

2. *Of things immaterial or abstract, not measurable by actual space.*

(1) *Of time.*

"Though we make duration boundless as it is, we cannot extend it beyond all being. God fills eternity, . . ."
—*Locke.*

(2) *Of power, the human desires, or anything.*

"Boundless rapacity and corruption were laid to his charge."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiv.*

"The news was received in London with boundless exultation."
—*Ibid., ch. xviii.*

¶ *Crabb* thus distinguishes between *boundless*, *unbounded*, *unlimited*, and *infinite*: "*Boundless*, or without bounds, is applied to infinite objects which admit of no bounds to be made or conceived by us. *Unbounded*, or not bounded, is applied to that which might be bounded. *Unlimited*, or not limited, applies to that which might be limited. *Infinite*, or not finite, applies to that which in its nature admits of no bounds. The ocean is a boundless object so long as no bounds to it have been discovered; desires are often unbounded which ought always to be bounded; and power is sometimes unlimited which is always better limited; nothing is infinite but that Being from whom all finite beings proceed." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bōund-less-lý, *adv.* [*Eng. boundless*; *-ly*.] Limitlessly; so as not to be confined within any bounds.

" . . . can your constitution be so boundlessly amorous . . ."
—*Marston: The Fawn, D 42* (1606).

bōund-less-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. boundless*; *-ness*.] The quality of being boundless, *i. e.*, without bounds; limitless in any respect.

"God has corrected the boundlessness of his voluptuous desires by stinting his capacities."
—*South.*

***bōund-stōne**, *s.* [*Eng. bound* and *stone*.]

1. A boundary mark.

2. A bounding-stone (q. v.).

***bōune**, *a.* [*BOUN*.]

***bōun-sēn**, *v.* [*BOUNCE*, *v.*]

***bōunt**, *v. i.* [*BOUND* (2), *v.*] (*Scotch.*) To spring to bound.

"As bounding, vp mounting,

Above the fields so fair."

Burel: Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 40.

***bōunt'-ē**, ***bōunt'-ēe**, ***bōunt'-ie**, ***bōunt'-ē**, *s.* [*BOUNTY*.] Worth, goodness, kindness.

"He had feyle off full gret bounté."

Barbour, ii. 228.

bōunt'-ē-ōus, ***bōunt'-y-uōus**, **bōunt'-e-vous**, ***bōnt'-y-vese**, *a.* [From O. *Eng. bounte*; and suff. *-ous*.] Full of bounty, liberal, beneficent, generous, munificent. (Chiefly poetic or rhetoric.)

"*Bontyvese* (bountyuous, P.) *Munificus, liberalis, largus*."
—*Prompt. Parv.*

Used—

1. *Of persons.*

"Bounteous, but almost bounteous to a vice."

Dryden: Eleonora, 86.

2. *Of God or of nature.*

"Every one,

According to the gift which bounteous nature

Hath in him closed."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

3. *Of anything emanating from the bounty of a being or of a person.*

"This was for you a precious greeting,

For both a bounteous, fruitful meeting."

Wordsworth: The White Doe of Rylstone, ch. vii.

bōunt'-ē-ōus-lý, ***bōunt'-ē-ōuse-lýe**, *adv.* [*Eng. bounteous*; *-ly*.] In a bounteous manner, generously, liberally, largely.

"He bounteously bestow'd unenvy'd good

On me."

Dryden.

bōunt'-ē-ōus-nēss, ***bōunt'-y-uōus-nēss**, ***bōnt'-y-vas-nēss**, *s.* [*Eng. bounteous*; *-ness*.] The quality of being bountiful; liberality, munificence.

"*Bontyvasnesse* (bountyuousnesse, P.) *Munificentia, liberalitas, largitas*."
—*Prompt. Parv.*

"To thy blest hand, and bounteousness of mind,

Has giv'n extensive powers, unslacken'd rein."

Boyse: Ode.

***bōunt'-ēth**, *s.* [*BOUNTITH*.]

***bōunt'-e-vous**, *a.* [*BOUNTEOUS*.] (*Lydgate: Story of Thebes, 1,372.*)

***bōunt'-ie**, *s.* [*BOUNTE, BOUNTY*.]

bōunt'-i-fūl, *a.* [*Eng. bounty*; *ful* (l).] Full of bounty, liberal, generous, munificent, bounteous. *Used*—

I. *In an active sense*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) *Of persons.*

"With him went Spragge, as bountiful as brave."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, 694.

(2) *Of God.*

"God, the bountiful Author of our being."
—*Locke.*

2. *Fig.*: *Of nature or anything personified.*

"He that hath a bountiful eye shall be blessed; for he giveth of his bread to the poor."
—*Prov. xxii. 9.*

¶ Sometimes the thing given is preceded by *of* and the recipient of the gift by *to*.

"Our king spares nothing to give them the taste of that felicity of which he is so bountiful to his kingdom."
—*Dryden.*

II. *In a passive sense*: Liberally supplied, given, or furnished; as in such an expression as "there was a bountiful supply of dainties."

bōunt'-i-fūl-lý, *adv.* [*Eng. bountiful*; *-ly*.] In a bountiful manner, bounteously, liberally, abundantly, largely. *Used*—

1. *Of alms given by man.*

"And now thy alms is giv'n,

And thy poor starveling bountifully fed."

Donne.

2. *Of large blessings bestowed by God.*

" . . . for the Lord hath dealt bountifully with thee."
—*Psalms cxvi. 7.*

3. *Of similar blessings unconsciously bestowed by anything in nature.*

"It is affirmed that it never raineth in Egypt; the river bountifully requiting it in its inundation."
—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bount'-i-fŭl-nĕss, s. [Eng. *bountiful*; -ness.] The quality of being bountiful; liberality, generosity, munificence.

"Being enriched in everything to all bountifulness."—2 Cor. ix. 11.

***bount'**-i-hood, ***bount'**-i-head, ***bount'**-y-hed, ***bount'**-i-hed, ***bount'**-i-hede, s. [Eng. *bounty*; and suff. -hood or -head; O. Eng. *hede*.] Goodness, virtue, generosity.

"How shall fraile pen, with feare disparaged,
Conceive such sovaine glory and great bountyhed?"
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. x. 2.

***bount'**-ith, ***bount'**-ĕth, s. [BOUNTY.] (O. Eng. & Scotch.) A bounty given in addition to stipulated wages; something given as a reward for service or good offices.

"... my curse, and the curse of Cromwell, go wi' ye, if ye gi'e them either fee or bountith..."—Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. viii.

bōu'nt'-y, ***bōu'nt'-ēe**, ***bōu'nt'-ē**, ***bōwnt'-ē**, s. & a. [In Fr. *bonté*=goodness, kindness, benignity. From Norm. Fr. *bountee*, *bountez*=goodness (Kelham); O. Fr. *bonteit*; Prov. *bontat*; Sp. *bondad*; Port. *bondade*; Ital. *bontà*; Lat. *bonitas*=goodness; *bonus*=good.]

As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Goodness, excellence, kindness, beneficent feeling in the abstract or in general; the quality of being kind.

"In world nis nonso wyter mon
That al hire bounte telle con."

Spec. Lyr. Poetry (about 1300), *Alysoun*, 29, 30. (Spec. Ear. Eng., Morris & Skeat, pt. ii.)

2. Such beneficent feeling carried into action, specially in the direction of alms-giving; the act of giving money or other favors graciously or munificently; an act of kindness, generosity, liberality, munificence.

"For (as I seide) loo, that was she,
That dide to me so gret bounte."

The Romaunt of the Rose.

3. That which is given liberally or munificently. Alms, a donation of money, or anything similar, the result of generosity.

"To worth or want well-weigh'd be Bounty given."

Pope: *Mor. Ess.*, iii. 229.

II. Technically: A grant or benefaction from the government to those whose services directly or indirectly benefit it, and to whom, therefore, it desires to accord some recompense, or at least recognition.

Law, Comm., & Polit. Econ.: A premium paid by government to the producers, exporters, or importers of certain articles, or to those who employ ships in certain trades. This is done either with the view of fostering a new trade during its infancy, or of protecting an old one which is supposed to be of special importance to the country.

In 1890 Congress passed an Act providing for a premium to be paid to the producers of cane, beet and sorghum sugar by way of bounty. This bounty was in the nature of a contract (made with each and every person in the United States engaged in the cultivation of such varieties of sugar) providing that, in the event their produce attained a given standard of saccharine strength, they should receive the bounty provided therefor by the appropriation from the Treasury. This Act greatly stimulated the sugar-producing industry of the country, and large amounts of money have been invested, and a larger amount of sugar has been produced in the United States during the years that have followed the passage of the Act than in any equal period in the history of the country.

bounty-jumper, s. A term used during the civil war in this country to denote one who enlisted in the U. S. military service to secure the bounty paid by the government for volunteers, and then deserted. Some of these enterprising individuals carried on a regular business of enlisting in one place under a certain name, hurrying to the front, receiving the bounty, deserting at once upon its receipt, and reappearing in some other place under a different name, only to re-enlist and repeat the process. The risks were great, but as the bounty was in some cases quite large, the practice found many votaries.

bōu'-quet (quet as *kā*), s. [Fr. *bouquet*=(1) a thicket, a clump or plantation of trees, (2) a posy of flowers. The same as *bosquet*; Prov. *bosquet*; Sp. *bosquete*; Ital. *boschetto*; Low Lat. *boscum*.] [Bosk.]

1. A nosegay, a bunch of flowers.

2. An agreeable perfume, emanating from flowers, wine, or essence.

bōu'-quĕt'-in, s. [Fr. *bouquetin*, probably at first *boucestain*, dimin. of *bouc*=a he-goat. (Littré.)] A ruminating mammal (*Capra ibex*). It was formerly plentiful in the Alps and other mountains of Europe, but has, by reason of relentless pursuit by hunters, become almost extinct. It is remarkable for its long backward-curved horns.

"From heights
browed by the
bounding bou-
quetin."—Campbell:
Theodric.

***bour**, s. [Bow-
ER.] (Chaucer: *C. T.*, 401.)

***bōur'-ach** (1), s. [BOUROCK.]

1. An inclosure.
2. A cluster of trees.

bōu'r'-ach (2), ***bor'-rach**, s. [Gael. *buarach* (see def.); from *buar*=cattle.] A band put round a cow's hinder legs at milking.

***bōur'-ach**, v. i. [From *bourach* (1), s. (q. v.)] To crowd together confusedly, or in a mass. (Scotch.)

***bōur'-age** (age as *lg*), s. [BORAGE.] (Minshew.)

bōu'r'-bĕe, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The spotted Whistle fish or Weasel fish.

Bōu'r'-bon, s. & a. [Fr. *Bourbon*, the name given in 1642 to the island mentioned under A., previously called Mascarenhas, or Mascareigne. Bourbon was given to it in honor of the royal Bourbon family of France.]

A. As substantive. Geog.: An island in the South Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar, the capital of which, St. Denis, is in lat. 20° 51' 43" S., and long. 55° 30' 16" E.

B. As adjective: Growing in the island described under A., or connected with it.

Bourbon palm, s.

Bot.: The English name of a genus of palms, *Latania*, ranked under the section *Borasseæ*. Two species, the *L. rubra*, or Red, and the *L. borbonica*, or Common Bourbon Palm, have been introduced into hothouses in Britain.

Bōu'r'-bōn-zēs mā'-chĭne, s. [MACHINE.]

bōu'r'-bōul'-ite, s. [From *Bourboule*, in the department of Puy de Dôme, in France.]

Min.: A variety of Melanterite. It is a friable, greenish mineral, partly soluble in water. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 35.22-38.04; sesquioxide of iron, 5.08-8.25; protoxide of iron, 12.99-16.08; and water, 12.99-40.80. (Dana.)

***bourd**, ***bourde**, ***borde**, s. [From O. Fr. *bourde*=a jest, pleasantry; supposed to be a contraction of *bokort*=a mock tournament, knightly exercise; from O. Fr. *bot*=a blow, a stroke, and *horde*=a barrier, the lists. (Skeat, in Chaucer: *Man of Lawes Tale*, Gloss.)] A jest, joke, jeer, mock, sport.

1. Old English:

"Whan Gamelyn was i-set in the justices stede,
Herkneht of a bourde that Gamelyn dede."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 851-2.

2. Scotch: [BOURE.]

"... ane o' the mason-callants ent a ladle on to have a bourd at the bridegroom, . . ."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. iv.

***bourd** (1), ***bourde**, ***boor'-don**, ***bor'-dyn**, v. i. [From *bourd*, s. (q. v.)] To jest, to joke.

"Boordon, or pleyyn' (bordyn, P.) Ludo, jocos."—Prompt. Parv.

"Be wary then, I say, and never gie
Encouragement, or bourd with sic as he."

Ramsay: *Poems*, ii. 175.

***bourd** (2), v. t. [BOORD, v.] To accost.

***bourde**, s. [BOARD.] (*Morte Arthure*, 730.)

***bourde-ful**, a. [O. Eng. *bourde*, and *full*.] Playful, joking.

"This is vndurstondun of a dedly leeing,
Not of a bourdeful leeing."

Wycliffe: *Wisdom*, v. 11.

***bour'-der**, ***bour'-dour**, s. [From O. Eng. *bourd*; -er.] A jester, a joker. (*Huloet*.)

***bourdes**, s., sing. not pl. [O. Fr. *behordes*, pl.=a tournament. Skeat, however, thinks that like many other war terms it may be of Teutonic origin.]

"For he was atte a bourdes ther bachilers pleide."

William of Palerne, 1,477.



Bouquetin.

***bourd'-ing**, ***bour-dyng**, *pr. par.* & s. [BOURD, v.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *subst.*: A joke; sport.

"And efte in her bourdyng that baythen in the morn."
Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Knight, 1,404.

***bourd-ly**, *adv.* [O. Eng. *bourd*; -ly.] In a playful, joking, or trifling manner.

"Bourdly. Nujactier."—Ortus Vocab. in Way.

bōur'-dōn (1), s. [Fr.] A staff. (Chaucer.)

bōur'-don (2), s. [Fr. *bourdon*=a humming or drone of a bagpipe; Lat. *burdo*=a drone-bee.] Music:

1. A pedal stop on a pipe organ.

2. A bass reed on a cabinet organ, with something of the character of the organ bourdon.

*3. A drone bass like that produced by a bagpipe or by a hurdy-gurdy. [BURDEN.]

***bōur'-dōn** (3), s. [Sp. *bordon*=a kind of verse, a refrain; Gael. *bàrdan*.] [BURDEN.] The burden of a song.

Bōur'-dōn (4), s. & a. [Named after Mr. Bourdon of Paris, who invented the barometer described below in 1849.]

A. As substantive: The inventor mentioned in the etymology.

B. As adjective: Invented by him.

Bourdon barometer, s. A barometer consisting of an elastic flattened tube of metal bent to a circular form and exhausted of air, so that the ends of the tube separate as the atmospheric pressure is diminished, and approach as it increases. The Bourdon is commonly known as the *metallic barometer*, although the aneroid is also metallic, and both holosteric.

***bōu'r'-dōn'-asse**, s. [Comp. Low Lat. *burdonēs*, pl.=pilgrims' staffs.] A kind of ornamented staff.

***boure** (1), s. [BOWER.] [*Sir Ferumb*. (ed. Herbage), 1,336.]

boure (2), s. [Derived from *bourde*=a jest (q. v.)] A jest. (Scotch.)

"Off that boure I was blyth; and baid to behald."
Houlate, i. 7, V. the v.

***bourg**, s. [BOROUGH.] A city.

"For the bourg watz so brod and so bigge alce."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1,377.

bourge-ois (1) (pron. bōurj'-wâ), s. & a. [From Fr. *bourgeois*=a citizen.]

A. As *subst.*: A French citizen; a citizen of any country.

B. As *adj.*: Pertaining to such a citizen.

"To get out of one rank in society into the next above it is the great aim of English bourgeois life."—J. S. Mill: *Polit. Econ.* (ed. 1848), vol. i., bk. i., ch. xi., § 4, p. 208.

bōur'-gĕōis (2), **būr'-gĕōis**, s. [Ger. *bourgeois*, *borgois*, *borgis*. Probably from some French printer called Bourgeois. [BOURGEOIS (1).]

Printing: A size of type between brevier and long primer. Brevier, 108 ems to the foot; bourgeois, 96 ems to the foot; long primer, 86.4 ems to the foot, according to the international "point" system of type making—bourgeois having 9-point body.

bourge-oi-sie (pron. bōurj'-wâ-zē), s. [Fr. *bourgeoisie*=freedom of a city; citizens; body of the citizens.] The citizens taken collectively.

"The Commons of England, the Tiers-Etat of France, the bourgeoisie of the Continent generally."—J. S. Mill: *Polit. Econ.* (ed. 1848), *Prelim. Remarks*, p. 22.

tbōur'-gĕōn, ***būr'-gĕn**, ***būr'-gĕōn**, v. i. [From Fr. *bourgeonner*=to bud; from *bourgeon* (q. v.); from Arm. *brousa*, *broñsa*=to bud.] To sprout, to bud, to put forth branches.

"Heaven send it happy dew,
Earth lend it sap anew,

Gaily to bourgeon, and broadly to grow."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 19.

bōur'-gĕōn, **būr'-gĕōn**, s. [From Fr. *bourgeon*=a bud; Arm. *brousa*, *broñsa*=a bud; *brousen*, *broñsen*=a single bud. (Mahn.)] A bud.

"Furthermore looke what is the nature that forked trees have in their boughes, the same hath the vine in her eyes and burgeons."—Holland: *Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. 30.

***bour'-ie**, s. [BURROW.] A hole made in the earth by rabbits, or other animals that hide themselves there; a burrow.

"... faire hunting of ottars out of their bouries."
—Monroe: *Isles*, p. 89. (Jamieson.)

bōu'-rĭgn'-i-ōn'-ism (g silent), s. [Named from M^{me}. Antoinette Bourignon, daughter of a Lille merchant. She was born in 1616, was physically ugly to the last degree, but very eloquent. She published twenty-two volumes. Poirer, a French Protestant divine, wrote her life.]

Theol. & Ch. Hist.: A system of doctrine emanating from M^{me}. Bourignon, mentioned in the etymology. She denied the permission of sin and

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bĕl, dĕl.

condemnation for it, attributed to Christ a twofold human nature, one produced by Adam, the other born of the Virgin Mary, and believed that nature corrupt. She denied the decrees of God, believed in the existence of a good and of an evil spirit in every man before he was born, attributed to man an infinite will, and considered that perfection was attainable.

bourn (1), **bourne**, *s.* [Fr. *borne*=limit; from O. Fr. *bodne*; Low Lat. *bodina*.] [BOUND.] A bound, a limit.

1. *Literally*: Used either of the sea or of a line on land marking the boundary of a country.

"And where the land slopes to its wat'ry bourn,
Wide yawns a gulf beside a ragged thorn."
Cowper: Needless Alarm.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Of the world unseen.

"The undiscover'd country from whose bourn
No traveler returns."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

(2) Of intellect, emotion, or anything.

"I'll set a bourn how far to be beloved."

Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., i. 1.

"To make the doctrine of multiple proportions their intellectual bourne."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), vii. 136.

bourn (2), *s.* [BURN (2).]

bourne, **burne**, *s.* [BARN (2), BAIRN.] A man.

"Where wyster thou euer any bourne abate
Euer so holy in hys prayere."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *The Pearl*, 617-18.

bourn-less, *a.* [Eng. *borne*; and suffix *-less*.] Without a bourne, without a limit.

bourn-nôn-ite, *s.* [Named after its discoverer, Count Bournon, a mineralogist.]

Mineralogy:

1. An orthorhombic, brittle, opaque mineral, of hardness, 2.5-3; sp. gr., 5.7-5.9; metallic luster, with color and streak gray, or iron black. Compos.: Sulphur, 17.8-20.45; antimony, 23.79-29.4; lead, 38.9-42.88; and copper, 12.3-15.16. First found at Endellion, at Wheal Boys, in Cornwall, England, whence it was originally called by Count Bournon *Endelline*. It has since been found in Germany, Austria, and Italy, as well as in Mexico and South America.

2. *Bournonite of Lucas*: A mineral, called also Fibrolite (q. v.).

bourn-nôn-it nick-ël glânz, *s.* [From Ger. *bournonit* [BOURNONITE]; *nickel*, and *glanz*=Eng. *glance* (2), *s.* (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Ullmannite from the Harz mountains.

bourn-nouse, *s.* Same as BURNOUSE (q. v.).

bourn-ock, **bourn-ach**, **bōw-rock**, **bōur-ick**, *s.* [A. S. *beorh*=a hill, a mountain, and dimin. suffix *-ock*; Sw. *borg*=a castle, a fort.]

1. A confused heap.

"'About this bit bournock, your honor,' answered the undaunted Edie; 'I mind the bigging o't.'"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. iv.

2. An inclosure. (Used of the little houses which children build for play, particularly those made in the sand.)

"We'll never big sandy bowrocks together."—*Ramsay: Scotch Prov.*, p. 75. (*Jamieson*.)

3. A cluster, as of trees.

"My trees in bournachs owr my ground
Shall fend ye frae ilk blast o' wind."

Fergusson: Poems, ii. 32. (*Jamieson*.)

bōur-ranș, *s.* [From Russ. *borei*=the north-wind.] The name given to the fierce snowstorms that blow from the northeast over the steppes of Russia. (*Stormonth*.)

bōurse, **burse**, *s.* [Fr. *bourse*; Prov. *borsa*; Sp. *bolsa*; Ital. *borsa*; Ger. *börse*; Lat. *byrsa*; Gr. *byrsa*=the skin stripped off a hide, a cow's skin, the skin of a live animal.] An exchange where merchants, bankers, &c., meet for the transaction of financial business. (Used specially of the Stock Exchange of Paris.)

bōur-trée, **bōor-trée**, **bōre-trée**, **bōun-trée**, **bōwer-trée**, *s.* [On the English border called *butree*. Skinner thinks it means *bore-tree*, i. e., that it can easily be bored into a hollow tube, the pith being extracted.] The elder-tree (*Sambucus nigra*). (*Scotch*.) Formerly it was much planted in hedges of barn-yards.

"The *Sambucus nigra* (elder tree, Eng.) is no stranger in many places of the parish. Some of the trees are very well shaped, and by the natural bending of the branches cause an agreeable shade, or bower, exhibiting an example of the propriety of the name given to that species of plant in Scotland, namely the *Bower-tree*."—*P. Killearn: Stirl'ng Statis. Acc.*, xvi. 110-11.

"*Sambucus nigra*, Bourtrees or Bore-tree. Scot. Aust."—*Lightfoot*, p. 131.

"Or, rustlin', through the boortrees comin'."

Burns: Address to the Deil.

bourtrees-bush, *s.* A very common Scottish designation for the elder. [BOURTREE.]

"We saw—one hut with a peat-stack close to it, and one or two elder, or, as we call them in Scotland, *bourtrees bushes*, at the low gable-end."—*Lights and Shadows*, p. 178.

bourtrees-gun, *s.* A pop-gun made by boring out the pith of an elder bough, and fitting it with an air-tight piston. It is charged with wads of wet paper.

bōuse, **bowse**, *v. t. & i.* [BOOZE, *v.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To drink.

"Then bouses drumly German water."

Burns: The Two Dogs.

2. To hoist, to raise up, to lift up, to heave. (*Scotch*.)

"... as we used to bouse up the kegs o' gin and brandy lang-syne, . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. viii.

B. Intransitive: To drink deeply.

"There let him bouse, and deep carouse,
Wi' bumpers flowing o'er."

Burns: Scotch Drink.

bōuse (1), *s.* [BOOZE.] (*Spenser: F. Q.*)

bōuse (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: A name given in the north of England to lead ores.

bōus-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [BOOZE.]

bousing-can, *s.* [BOOZING-CAN.]

bōus-sîn-gâu'l-tite, *s.* [From J. B. Boussin-gault, a French geologist and scientific traveler.]

Min.: A sulphate of ammonia with part of its alkali replaced by magnesia. It occurs about the boric acid fumaroles of Tuscany. (*Dana*.)

bous-tēr, *s.* [BOLSTER.]

bous-tous, **bous-touse**, **bous-ti-ous**, *a.* The same as BOISTOUS (q. v.). (*Morte Arthure*, 2,175.) (*Sir David Lyndesay*, 5,597.)

bōu-strōph-ē-dōn, *a. & s.* [Gr. *boustrophēdon*, adv.=turning, like oxen in plowing; *bous*=an ox, and *strephō*=to twist, to turn.]

A. As adj.: Containing writing of the kind described under B.

"... he [Prof. Sayce] regarded as written in the *boustrophedon* manner which the Hittites affected. First came the animal's head, . . ."—*Times*, Oct. 6, 1880. *The Hittite Inscriptions*.

B. As subst.: Writing first from left to right and then from right to left, as cattle plowed successive furrows in a field. The early Greek writing was of this kind.

bōus-ŷ, *a.* [BOOZY.]

"Each bousy farmer with his simp'ring dame."

King.

bōut, **bōught**, *s.* [From Dan. *bugt*=a bend, a turn. A different spelling of *bight* (q. v.).]

1. *Gen.*: A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time without interruption; a single part of any action carried on at successive intervals. (*Johnson*.)

"A weasel seized a bat; the bat begged for life: says the weasel, I give no quarter to birds; says the bat, I am a mouse; look on my body: so she got off for that bout."—*L'Estrange*.

Used—

(1) Of the extent of ground mowed while the laborer moves straight forward. (*Scotch*.)

(2) Of as much thread, or anything similar, as is wound on a clew while the clew is held in one position. (*Scotch*.)

2. *Spec.*: A contest, challenge, or assault of any kind. *Used*—

(1) Of a drinking challenge, or of a sitting together for drinking purposes.

"Many a wassail bout
Wore the long winter out."

Longfellow: The Skeleton in Armor.

(2) Of a contest by word of mouth, or by means of material weapons.

"We'll let Tallard out,
If he'll take t'other bout."

Swift: Jack Frenchman's Lamentation.

(3) Of an assault, whether by man or by the forces of nature.

"Speak on our glens in thunder loud,
Inured to hide such bitter bout,
The warrior's plaid may bear it out."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 3.

(4) Of a game.

"The play began; Pas durst not Cosma chace,
But did intend next bout with her to meet."

Sidney.

bout, **bowt**, *v. t.* [From *bolt*, *v.* Or connected with Fr. *bouter*=to put, arrange, . . . drive; Sp. *botar*=(*v. i.*) to rebound, (*v. t.*) to turn or drive out.] To spring, to leap.

"Judge gin her heart was sair;
Out at her mow it just was like to bout."

Ross: Helenore (1st ed.), p. 17. (*Jamieson*.)

***bout** (1), *prep.* [Contracted from *about*.]

"Deepe busied bout worke . . ."

Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 14.

***bōut** (2), ***bōute**, *prep.* [A. S. *būtan*=without.] Without, excluding. (*O. Eng. & Scotch*.) [BUR.]

"And bōute eny liuing lud left was he one."

William of Palerne, 211

"Thou art the life o' public haunts:

Bout thee, what were our fairs and rants?"

Burns: Scotch Drink.

***bōu-tade**, *s.* [Fr. *boutade*=a flight of genius, a whim, freak, or fancy. A word formed, according to Littre, in the sixteenth century, from the Sp. and Ital. *bortee*, from *borter*, being the old form. In Prov., Sp. & Port. *botar*; Ital. *buttare*; from Ger. *boszen*=to strike.] A caprice, whim, or fancy.

"His [Lord Peter's] first boutade was to kick both their wives one morning out of doors, and his own, too."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub*.

bōu-tant, *s.* [ARCABOUTANT.]

***boute-feu**, *s.* [Fr. *boute feu*=(1) (*Ordnance*) a linstock, (2) (*fig.*) an incendiary, a firebrand; from *bouter*=to thrust, and *feu*=fire.] An incendiary; a firebrand.

"Animated by a base fellow, called John a Chamber, a very *boutefeu*, who bore much way among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion."—*Bacon*.

"Beside the herd of *boutefeus*,

We set on work within the house."

Hudibras.

bōu-têl, **bōt-têl**, *s.* [BOWTEL.]

bōut-gâte, *s.* [Eng. (*a*) *bout*; *gate*.]

1. *Lit.*: A circuitous road, a way which is not direct. (*Scotch*, from *about*, and *gait*=way.)

"Nory, wha had aye

A mind the truth of Bydby's tale to try,
Made shift by *bout gates* to put aff the day,
Til night sud fa' and then be forc'd to stay."

Ross: Helenore, p. 79.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A circumvention, a deceitful course. (*Scotch*.)

"... that the *boutgates* and deceites of the hearte of man are infinite; . . ."—*Bruce: Eleven Serms.* (1591), sign. T., 2, a.

(2) An ambiguity, or an equivocation, in discourse.

"... yea, eyther in answere, or oath, to his judge or superior, that hee may vse a *boutgate* of speach (*amphibologia*), whether through a diverse signification of the word, or through the diverse intention of the asker, . . ."—*Bp. Forbes: Eubulus*, pp. 118-19.

***bōu-ti-sâle**, *s.* [From Eng. *booty*, and *sale*.] A sale of booty; a sale at a cheap rate, as booty, or plunder is generally sold.

"To speak nothing of the great *boutisale* of colleges and chantries."—*Sir J. Hayward*.

bouts-rimés (pron. *bū-rîm-â*), *s.* [Fr. *bout*=end, and *rimé*=rhymed, *rime*=a rhyme.] The last words or rhymes of a number of verses given to be filled up.

***bōuv-rage**, *s.* [From O. Fr. *bovraige*, *bevrage*.] [BEVERAGE.] Drink, beverage.

"... to pay for foreign *bouvraige* which supplants the consumption of the growth of our own estates."—*Culloden Papers*, p. 184.

***bouwen**, *v. t. & i.* [Bow, *v.*]

***boux-ome**, ***boux-vme**, *a.* [BUXOM.]

***boux-om-ly**, *adv.* [BUXOMLY.]

bōuz-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [BOOZING.] (*Spenser*.)

bouzing-can, *s.* A drinking can.

"And in his hand did beare a *bouzing-can*."

Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 22.

bō-vâte, *s.* [Low Lat. *bovata*; from Class. Lat. *bos*; genit. *bovis*=an ox.]

O. Law and Measures: An ox-gang, as much land as an ox can plow in a year, fifteen acres. [OX-GANG.]

***bōv-ě-æ**, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *bos*, genit. *bovis*=an ox; and fem. pl. suff. *-eæ*.]

Zoöl.: The typical division of the sub-family Bovinæ. It contained the oxen proper and other cattle.

Bovey-coal, *s.*

Geol.: "Coal" or rather lignite from Bovey Tracy. It belongs to the Miocene period, and that subdivision of it called on the Continent Aquitanian. There have been found in it the fruits of a pine (the *Sequoia Couttsiae*), parts of the leaf of a palm (*Sabal major*), and other fossils. (*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xviii. (1862), p. 369, &c.)

†bōv-ī-cūl-ture, *s.* [From Lat. *bos*, genit. *bovis*=an ox, a bull, a cow; and *cultura*=tilling, cultivating, tending; *cultum*, supine of *colo*=to till, cultivate, tend.] The breeding and tending of cattle for food; the occupations of the cattle-breeder, the grazier, and the butcher.

"... between the old epoch of *boviculture* and the new."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1876.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

ḃōv'-īd, *a.* [From Lat. *bos*, genit. *bovis*=an ox.]
Zoöl.: Pertaining to the family Bovidae, *i. e.*, to the ox and its allies. [BOVIDÆ.]

bōv'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *bos*, genit. *bovis*=an ox; and fem. pl. suff. *-dæ*.]

*1. *Formerly*: A family of ruminating animals, containing not merely the oxen, but many other animals now placed in other families. It was subdivided into Bovina, Cervina, Giraffina, Moschina, and Camelina.

2. *Now*: A family of ruminating animals, consisting of species with simply rounded horns, which are not twisted in a spiral manner. There are no lachrymal sinuses. It contains the genera *Bos*, *Bison*, *Bubalus*, &c. *Ovibos* (Musk-ox), generally ranked under Bovidae, is by some placed with the *Ovidae*.

3. *Palæont.*: The oldest known are various species of *Bos*, *Hemibos*, and *Amphibos* in the Upper Miocene of India. The genera *Bos* and *Bison* are found in the Pliocene. For the order in which the several species of the former genus appear see *Bos* (*Palæont.*).

***bōv'-ī-form**, *a.* [From Lat. *bos*, genit. *bovis*=an ox; and *forma*=form, shape.] Of the form of an ox. (*Cudworth*.)

bō'-vine, *a.* [In Fr. *bovine*; from Lat. *bovinus*.] Pertaining to oxen. (*Barrow*.)

bō'-vis'-tā, *s.* [A barbarous name formed by Dillenius, from the Ger. *bofist*=a puck-fist or puck-ball.]

Bot.: A genus of fungi, of the order Gasteromycetes or Lycoperdaceæ. *Bovista gigantea* (Gigantic Bovista) has a pileus eighteen, twenty, twenty-three or even more inches in diameter.

bōw (1), ***bōwe**, ***bōw'-ēn**, ***bouwe**, ***bōw'-ŷn**, ***bō'-gēn**, ***bu-wen**, ***bu-gen**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *būgan*, *bigan*, *beōgan*=to bow, to bend, to stoop, to give way, to recede, to avoid, flee, submit, or yield (*Bosworth*); Icel. *beygja*=to make to bend; Sw. *böja*=to bend; Dan. *bøje*; Dut. *buigen*; Ger. *biegen*, *beugen*; O. H. Ger. *biugan*, *piocan*; Goth. *biugan*. Skeat connects it with Slav. *bega*=to flee; *bugti*=to terrify; Lat. *fugio*=to flee; Gr. *pheugō*=to flee; Sansc. *bhug*, *bhugāmi*=to bend.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To incline, to cause to bend, to turn. (Often with *down*.)

"Our bolde kynge bowes the blonke be the bryghte brydille."
Morte Arthure, 2,251.

Specialty:

(1) *Of things*: To cause to deviate from straightness, to make crooked or curved.

"We bow things the contrary way to make them come to their natural straightness."—*Bacon*.

(2) *Of persons*: To incline the head or body in token of reverence, submission, or condescension.

"The whole nation bowed their necks to the worst kind of tyranny."—*Prescott*.

"And Abraham bowed down himself before the people of the land."—*Gen.* xxiii. 12.

"Christiana at this was greatly abashed in herself, and bowed her head to the ground."—*Bunyan*: *P. P.*, pt. ii.

"Bow the knee."—*Gen.* xli. 43.

"Lord, bow down thine ear, and hear."—*2 Kings* xix. 16.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To turn, to incline, to exercise strong influence in changing the disposition or procedure.

"For troubles and adversities do more bow men's minds to religion."—*Bacon*.

"Not to bow and bias their opinions."—*Fuller*.

(2) To depress the soul, the spirits, the courage, &c.

"Fear bowed down his whole soul, and was so written in his face that all who saw him could read."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Gen.*: To bend, to suffer flexure, to stoop spontaneously or under pressure. (Used of persons, of animals, or of things inanimate. Often followed by *down*.)

"... likewise everyone that boweth down upon his knees to drink."—*Judges* vii. 5.

"They stoop, they bow down together; they could not deliver the burden."—*Isaiah* xli. 2.

2. Specially. Of persons:

(1) To stoop, to incline the head or body for the sake of expressing respect or veneration for. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Rather let my head
 Stoop to the block, than these knees bow to any,
 Save to the God of heaven and to my king."
Shakesp.: *Hen. VI.*, Pt. II., iv. 1.

(2) To bend one's steps or one's way, to go, to walk.

"Down after a strem that dryly halez,
 I bowed in blys, bred ful my braynez."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *The Pearl*, 125-26.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bēnçh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**;

(3) To bend to, to obey; to acquiesce in.

"They had bowed to his bode, bongre my hyure."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Patience*, 56.

"I bow to heaven's decree."

Hemans: *The Abencerrage*.

bōw (2), *v. t.* [From Eng. *bow* (2), *s.*, in the sense of an instrument for setting the strings of musical instruments in vibration.] To play with a bow.

"... also, that where no directions are given, the passage should be bowed, that is, the notes should be alternately played by an up and down bow."—*Stainer & Barrett*: *Dict. Mus. Terms*, p. 61.

bōw (1), *s. & a.* [From *bow*, *v.* (q. v.)]

A. As substantive:

1. Of things:

(1) A curve, bending, or zigzag in a street.

(2) *Pl. (bows)*: Sugar tongs. (*Scotch*.) So called probably from their being bent.

2. *Of persons*: An act of reverence or acquiescence made by bending the body.

"Some clergy, too, she would allow,
 Nor quarrel'd at their awkward bow."—*Swift*.

B. *As adjective*: Pertaining to or consisting of a curve, bending or zigzag in a street; curved, crooked.

¶ In composition usually pronounced *bōw*.

bow-back, *s.* An arched or crooked back.

"On his bow-back he hath a battle set
 Of bristly pikes, that ever threat his foes."
Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 619-20.

bow-bent, *a.* Crooked.

"For once it was my dismal hap to hear
 A sibyl old, bow-bent with crooked age,
 That far events full wisely could presage."
Milton: *College Exercise*.

bow-file, *s.* A curved file; a riffler.

bow-kail, *s. & a.* [*Bow* refers to the circular form of the plant, and *kail* is Scotch for cabbage.]

A. As substantive: Scotch for cabbage.

"Poor hav'el Will fell aff the drift,
 An' wander'd thro' the bow-kail,
 An' pou't, for want o' better shift,
 A runt was like a sow-tail,
 Sae bow't that night."
Burns: *Halloween*.

B. As adjective: Of or belonging to cabbage.

"Poor Willie, wi' his bow-kail runt,
 Was brunt wi' primsie Mallie."
Burns: *Halloween*.

bow-leg, *s.* A crooked leg.

"Who fears to set straight, or hide, the unhandsome warplings of bow-legs?"—*Bp. Taylor*: *Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 60.

bow-legged, *a.* Having crooked legs.

bow-pen, *s.* A metallic ruling-pen, which has the part intended to hold the ink bowed out to the middle.

bow-pencil, *s.* A form of compasses of the smaller kind, which are capable of delicate adjustment for describing minute circles and arcs of small radius. The mode of adjustment is similar to the bow-pen. A black-lead pencil pared down to a small size, or the lead from a pencil, is clamped in the socket, and is advanced as it wears or is shaved away in sharpening.

bow-window, *s.* [A corruption of *bay-window*.] A bowed window; a window so shaped as to be bent or bowed.

bōw (2), ***bōwe**, ***bouwe**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *boga*= (1) bow, an arch, an arched room, a corner, a bending, a band, (2) anything that bends, a horn, a tail; from *bigan*=to bend (*Bow*, *v.*). In Icel. *bogi*=a blow; Sw. *båge*; Dan. *bue*; Dut. *boog*; (N. H.) Ger. *bogen*; O. H. Ger. *bogo*, *pogo*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of various instruments:

(1) An instrument for propelling an arrow. [II., 1.]

"... take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver and thy bow."—*Gen.* xxvii. 3.

¶ *Bowes and billes*: A phrase used by the English in former times, for giving an alarm in their camp or military quarters.

"The Ingliche souldearis war all asleip, except the watch, whiche was sklender, and yit the schout ryses, *Bowes and Billis! Bowes and Billis!* whiche is a signification of extreim defense, to avoyd the present danger in all tounes of ware."—*Knox*, p. 82. "To your bows and battle-axes." (*Jamieson*.)

(2) An appliance for playing a musical instrument. [II., 3.]

(3) A yoke for oxen, an ox-bow.

"As the ox hath his bow, sir, the horse his curb, and the falcon her bells, so man hath his desires."—*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, iii. 3.

2. *Of anything arched like a bent bow*:

(1) The rainbow.

"I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth."—*Gen.* ix. 13.

(2) An arch; a gateway. (*Scotch*.)

"And first in the Throte of the Bow war slayne, David Kirk, and David Barbour, being at the Proveistis back."—*Knox*: *Hist.*, p. 82.

"The horsemen and sum of those that sould have put order to utheris, overode thair pure brethrein at the entres of the Netherbow (*i. e.*, the lower arch)."—*Ibid.*, p. 190.

(3) The arch of a bridge. (*Scotch*.)

"The falline downe of the three bowis of the brig of Tay bethe greit wattr and of Lowis Vairk on the 20 of Decem-bir in anno 1573."—*MS. quoted, Muses Threnodie*, p. 81.

3. *Of anything looped, or doubled*: The doubling of a string in a slip-knot. Johnson thinks that this may be a corruption of *bight*.

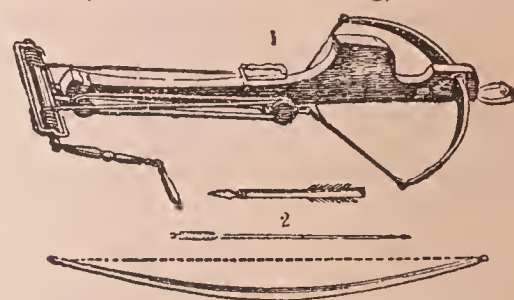
"Make a knot, and let the second knot be with a bow."—*Wiseman*.

4. *Of a measure of distance*: The length of an ordinary bow, which was used in ascertaining the distance from a mark in taking aim.

"No, no, Kate, you are two bowes down the winde."
R. Greene, in *Harl. Mis.*, viii. 384. (*Nares*.)

II. Technically:

1. *Archery*: An instrument for projecting an arrow. It consists of a strip of wood or other material, the ends connected by a string. The bow is bent by retraction of the string, and the recoil



1. Cross-bow and Arrow. 2. Long-bow and Arrow.

imparted to the latter projects the arrow. In its simple state, and when large enough to be used for military purposes or for destroying large animals, it is known as the long-bow; when mounted transversely in a stock, it is a cross-bow. The former is exclusively adapted for shooting arrows; while bolts, or even round projectiles, may be thrown by the latter. (*Knight*.) [For the history of bows and arrows see *ARCHERY*. See also *ARROW*.]

2. *Hat-making*: A piece of elastic wood, six feet long, and having a catgut string stretched between its extremities. The vibrating string operates upon the felting-hair on a grid called a hurdle, lightens up the fibers, assembles them into a bat, and drives out the dust. [*BOWING*.]

3. *Music*: An appliance with which the strings of certain musical instruments of the viol class are set in vibration. It consists of a number of long horse-hairs stretched upon an elastic rod, which are tightened by a nut and screw. It was originally curved, whence its name. The old form is still seen in the *rebeck* or *rebal* of Algeria.

"Their instruments were various in their kind;
 Some for the bow, and some for breathing wind."
Dryden: *The Flower and the Leaf*, 357.

4. *Drawing*: An elastic slip for describing curves; an archograph.

5. *Machinery*: An elastic rod and string for giving reciprocating rotation to a drill. [*BOW-DRILL*.]

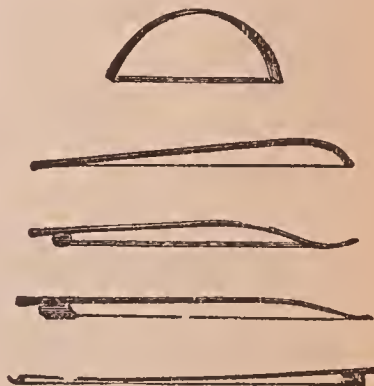
6. *Husbandry*: The bent piece which embraces the neck of an ox, the ends coming up through the yoke, above which they are fastened by a key.

7. *Saddlery*: The arched forward part of a saddle-tree which straddles the horse's back.

8. *Vehicles*: A bent slat to support the hood, canopy, cover, or tilt of a vehicle; otherwise called a slat.

9. *Weapons*: The arched guard of a sword-hilt or of the trigger of a fire-arm.

10. *Lock-making*: The loop of a key which receives the fingers.



Various Forms of Bows.

11. *Naut.*: An old nautical instrument for taking angles. It had one large graduated arc of 90°, three vanes, and a shank or staff.

12. *Masonry*: A projecting portion of a building of circular or multangular plan. The bow-windows of English domestic architecture are known as oriels.

B. *As adjective*: Pertaining to a bow in any of the foregoing senses. (See the subjoined compounds.)

† **Obvious compound:** Bow-making. (*Stainer & Barrett: Mus. Dict.*, p. 61.)

bow-backed, a. Having a back bent like a bow.

bow-bearer, s.

1. *Generally*: The bearer of a bow.

2. *O. Eng. Law*: An under-officer of a forest, who looked after trespasses affecting "vert or venison." (*Cowel, &c.*)

bow-boy, s. The boy bearing a bow, Cupid.

" . . . with the blind bow-boy's butt-shaft."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.

bow-case, s. A cover or case for a bow.

bow-compasses, s.

Mathematical instruments: An instrument for drawing curves of large radius. It consists of a pliable strip which is bent by screws to any curve. An arcograph.

***bow-draucht, *bow draughte, *boghe-draghte, s.** A bow shot; the extent of an arrow's flight.

"With strengthe thay reculede that host a-back; more than a boghe-draghte."

Sir Ferumbas (ed. Hertridge), 3,040.

bow-drill, s. A drill operated by means of a bow, the cord of which is given one or more turns around the handle of the drill, and alternate revolution in opposite directions imparted to it by alternately reciprocating the bow backward and forward.

bow-hand, s.

1. The hand that holds the bow, the left hand.

"Surely he shoots wide on the bow-hand and very far from the mark."—*Spenser: On Ireland*.

† **To be too much of the bow-hand, or to be much of the bow-hand:** To fix it in any design.

"Ric. I hope so,

I am much o' the bow-hand else."

Beau. & Flet.: Coxcomb, i. 1.

2. **Music:** The hand that holds the bow; also a term used in describing the power and skill with which a player on a bow instrument produces his tone. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

bow-instruments, s.

Music: A term including that class of stringed instruments which are played by means of a bow. The violin, violoncello, double bass, &c.

bow-iron, s.

Vehicles: The staple on the side of a wagon-bed which receives the bows of the tilt or cover.

bow-length, s. The same as Bow (2), s., A., I. 4 (q. v.). (*Nares.*)

bow-pin, s.

Husbandry: A cotter or key for holding in place the bow of an ox-yoke.

bow-saw, s. A saw having a thin blade, kept taut by a straining frame in the manner of a bow and string. A sweep-saw or turning-saw. [*FRAME-SAW, DRUG-SAW.*]

"Axes, eitch, drug-saw, bow-saw, &c."—*Depredations on the Clan Campbell*, p. 52.

bow-shot, s. [*BOWSHOT.*]

bow-string, s. [*BOWSTRING.*]

bow-suspension, s. & a.

Bow-suspension truss: A bow-shaped beam used to strengthen a girder beam.

bow-wood, s. [So called because the Indians use it for making bows.]

Bot.: The Osage Orange, *Maclura aurantiacea*, a North American tree, first found in the country of the Osage Indians. It is frequently kept dwarf and used as a hedge-plant. Its fruit has somewhat the appearance of an orange, but is inedible.

bōw (3), s. [From Icel. *bógr*; Dan. *bog*; Sw. *bog*; Dut. *boeg*.] [*BOUGH, BOWLINE, BOWSPRIT.*]

1. **Naut. & Ord. Lang.:** The stem or prow of a vessel, the more or less rounded anterior extremity or fore-end of a ship or boat.

† Sometimes in the plural.

† **On the bow:** On the part of the water or land within 45° on either side of a line drawn from stern to stem, and produced till it reaches the horizon.

† (1) **A bold bow:** A broad bow. (*Johnson.*)

(2) **A lean bow:** A narrow, thin bow. (*Johnson.*)

2. **Fig.:** The oarsman who pulls the oar nearest the bow.

bow-chaser, s.

Naut.: A long-ranged rifled cannon mounted forward on modern warships, having a range of fire of one-fourth of the horizon, but intended mainly for firing straight ahead at an object in pursuit of which the cruiser may be engaged.

bow-fast, s.

Naut.: A hawser at the bow, whereby a ship is secured alongside a wharf or other object.

bow-grace, bow-grease, s.

Naut.: A fender made of junk and ropes, lapping around the bow as a protection against floating ice. It is called also *bongrace*.

bow-grease, s.

Naut.: A corruption for *bow-grace* (q. v.).

bow-lines, s.

Shipbuilding: Curves representing vertical sections at the bow-end of a ship.

bow-oar, s.

1. The oar nearest the bow of a boat.

2. The same as Bow (3), 2.

bow-piece, s. A piece of ordnance carried at the bow of a ship.

bow-timbers, s. pl.

Shipbuilding: The timbers which go to form the bow of a ship.

***bow** (4), s. [*BOUGHT.*] (*Piers Plow.:* *Vis.*, 32.)

bōw'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *bow*, v., and suff. *-able.*] Capable of being bent, flexible, pliable, yielding, influenced without much difficulty.

"If she be a virgin, she is pliable or bowable."—*Wodroephe: Fr. Gram.* (1623), p. 323.

***bōw'-all, s.** [The same as *BOLE* (1), s.] A square aperture in the wall of a house for holding small articles.

***bōw'-alle, s.** [*BOWEL.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bōw'-al-ŷn, v. t.** [*BOWEL, v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bōw'-al-ŷnge, pr. par. & s.** [*BOWELING.*]

***bōw'-and, *bow-ande, a.** [*A. S. búgende*=bowing.] [*BOWING.*]

1. **Of things:** Bowed, crooked.

"The bowand axis, helmes with hye crestes."

Doug.: Virgil, 211, 32.

2. **Of persons:** Bowing, obedient. (*Robert of Brunne*, 5,836.)

***bōw'-at, s.** [*BOWET.*]

***bow'-bert, *bow'-bard, a. & s.** [*Etym. doubtful.* Cf. Scotch *bumbard*=indolent, lazy; *bumbart*=a drone, a driveler.]

A. *As adjective* (of the form bowbert): Lazy; inactive.

"Of thayr kynd thame list swarmis out bryng,

Or in kames incluse thare hony clene—

Or fra thare hyff togiddir in a rout

Expellis the bowbert best, the fenyt drone be."

Doug.: Virgil, 26, 36.

B. *As substantive* (of the form bowbard): A dastard; a person destitute of spirit.

"That ye sal euer sa dullit and bowbardis be,

Vnwrokin sic iniuris to suffir here?"

Doug.: Virgil, 391, 12.

***bōw'-dēn, pa. par.** [*BOLDEN.*] (*Scotch.*)

bōw'-dīch-i-a, s. [From Bowdich, who was born at Bristol, England, in 1790, went to Cape Coast Castle in the West of Africa in 1814, commenced an exploration of that continent in 1822, and died January 10, 1824.]

Bot.: A genus of Papilionaceæ. The species are trees, with alternate, unequally pinnated leaves. *Bowdichia virgilioides*, which has fine blue flowers, is common in Brazil. Its bark is known as Alcorno Bark.

***bowe** (1), s. [*BOUGH.*]

1. A bough. (*Morte Arthure*, 1,711.) (*Prompt. Parv.*)

2. **Pl.:** The shoulders.

"Seyne bowes of wylde bores with the braune lechye."

Morte Arthure, 188.

***bowe** (2), s. [*Bow* (2), s.]

bōwed (Eng.), **bōw'd, bōw't** (Scotch), **pa. par. & a.** [*Bōw, v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Bent.

" . . . bowed down by terror . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Crooked. (*Scotch.*)

"An' pou't, for want o' better shift,

A runt was like a sow-tail,

Sae bow't that night."

Burns: Halloween.

II. Arch.: Arched, curved. It is called also *embowed*.

bōw'-ēl, *bōw'-ēlle, *bōw'-alle, *bōw'-āle ***bōu-el, *bōw'-al-ŷ, *bāw'-ēl-lŷ** (pl. *bowels*), s. [From O. Fr. *boel* (m.), *boelle* (f.) (Mod. Fr. *boyau*); Prov. *budel*; Ital. *budello*; Low Lat. *botellus*=a bowel; Class. Lat. *botellus*=a little sausage, dimin. of *botulus*=a sausage.]

† **I. Sing.:** One of the intestines of man or the inferior animals, an entrail. (Used chiefly in medical works and in composition.)

" . . . retaining the mass longer in its passage through the bowel . . ."—*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, iv. 570.

"Bowalle, or bowelle (bowaly, K. H. dawelly, P.) *Viscus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. Plural (bowels):

1. **Lit.:** The intestines or entrails of man or of the inferior animals.

"He smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and shed out his bowels."—2 Sam. xx. 10.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) **Of the human emotions:**

(a) The seat of pity or tenderness.

" . . . for his bowels did yearn upon his brother."—*Gen. xliii. 30.*

"But whoso hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?"—1 John iii. 17.

(b) Pity, tenderness, compassion.

"For my Master, you must know, is one of every tender bowels, especially to them that are afraid; . . ."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

" . . . having no bowels in the point of running in debt, or borrowing all he could."—*Clarendon.*

(2) **Of things physical:** The inner part, or the midst of anything. (Used specially in the phrase, "The bowels of the earth.")

" . . . and pouring war

Into the bowels of ungrateful Rome."

Shakesp.: Cor. iv. 5.

"And rush'd into the bowels of the battle."

Ibid., Hen. VI., Pt. I., i. 1.

" . . . the bowels of the mountain."—*Addison.*

B. *As adjective*: Pertaining to the bowels; affecting the bowels.

bowel-complaint, s.

Med.: Disease of the bowels causing diarrhœa.

bowel-galled, a.

Farriery: A term applied to a horse when the girth frets the skin between the elbow of the forelegs and the ribs.

bowel-hive, bowel hive, bowel-hyve, s. & a. [From Scotch *hives* (pl.)=an eruption. (*HIVE.*) So called because those afflicted with the disease have often a swelling in the side.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. An inflammation of the bowels, to which children are subject. According to some, it is owing to what medical men call *intussusception*, or to one part of the intestines being inverted; others give a different account of it.

" . . . and the rickets in children, which they call the bowel-hyve."—*Pennecuik: Tweeddale*, p. 7.

"The disease, called, by mothers and nurses in Scotland, the *bowel-hive*, is a dangerous inflammatory bilious disorder; and when not soon relieved, very frequently proves fatal. It is brought on by disorders of the milk, by exposure to cold, and living in low, cold, damp situations."—*Curtis: Medical Observ.*, p. 187.

2. The same as *BOWEL-HIVE GRASS* (q. v.).

B. *As adjective*: Of use in the disease described under A.

Bowel-hive Grass:

Popular Bot.: A plant, *Alchemilla arvensis*. It is not of the grass family, but allied to the Rosaceæ, though very different in appearance.

***bowel-prier, s.** One who prys into the bowels of animals, slain as sacrificial victims, for the purpose of divination.

"And verily, Homer seemeth not to be ignorant of this difference whereof we speak; for of diviners and sooth-sayers, some he calleth *oîonopolous*, i. e., augurs, that is to say, authors or observers of birds; others *hierets*, that is to say, *bowel-priers*, that spie into the inwards of sacrifices."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 995.

bōw'-ēl, v. t. [From *bowel, s.* (q. v.).] To take the bowels from, to disembowel; to eviscerate.

"Bowaylyn', or take owte bowalys. *Eviscero*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

† **bōw'-ēled, pa. par. & a.** [*BOWEL, v.*]

A. *As past participle*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*: Hollow, like the interior of the abdomen with the bowels removed (?). Or having on its walls bowel-like veins.

"But, to the bowel'd cavern darting deep,

The mineral kinds confess thy mighty power."

Thomson: Seasons; Summer.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

†**bōw'-ēl-īng**, ***bōw'-al-ŷnge**, *pr. par. & s.* [BOWEL, v.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:* The act of disemboweling or removing the bowels.

"*Bowalynge, Evisceratio, exenteratio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bōw'-ēl-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *bowel*; suff. *-less*.] Without bowels, in a figurative sense, *i. e.*, destitute of compassion.

"Miserable men commiserate not themselves; *bowelless* unto others, and merciless unto their own bowels."—*Browne: Chr. Morals*, i. 7.

bōw'-ēlŷ, *s. pl.* [BOWEL, s.]

bōw'-ēn-īte, *s.* [From *Bowen*, an American mineralogist, who first described it in 1822.]

Min.: A variety of Serpentine. It is apple-green or greenish-white in color, and akin to Nephrite.

bōw'-ēr (1), ***bowre**, ***bour**, ***boure**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *būr*=a bower, a cottage, a dwelling, an inner room, a bedchamber, a storehouse (*Somner*) (*Bosworth*); O. S. & Icel. *būr*; Sw. *bur*=a cage, a bower; Dan. *buur*=a cage, a pitfall to catch birds; N. H. Ger. *bauer*=a cage; M. H. Ger. *būr*; O. H. Ger. *pūr*. From A. S. *buān*=to inhabit, to dwell, to cultivate, to till; Mæso-Goth. *bauan*=to dwell.]

A. *As substantive:*

*1. *Originally*: A chamber.

"*Bowre, chambyr. Thalamus, conclave.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

(1) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

"And othere maydens elleune; burdes brighte on *boure*; xv. thar were of hem ful euene; duellyng in that toure." *Sir Ferumb.* (ed. Hertridge), 1,336-7.

(2) *Spec.*: A lady's chamber; a retired chamber, such as ladies were wont to possess.

"Resonndis thro baith palice, *boure*, and hall." *Doug.*: *Virgil*, 472, 44.

2. *Next*:

(1) A cottage.

"Courtesie oft-times in simple *bowres* Is found as great as in the stately towres." *Transl. of Arist.*, xiv. 62.

(2) Any residence.

"Like Mars, god of war, inflamed with ire, I forced the Frenchmen t' abandon their *bowers*." *Mir. for Magistrates*, p. 282.

3. *Now*:

(1) *Lit.*: An arbor, a shady retreat in a garden made by bending and twining branches of trees together.

(2) *Fig.*: A blissful place, blissful circumstances.

"There's a *bower* of roses by Bendemeer's stream." *Moore: Lalla Rookh*.

"On steady wings sails through th' immense abyss, Plucks amaranthine joys from *bowers* of bliss." *Cowper: Hope*.

¶ A *bower* differs from an *arbor* in this respect, that the former may be either round or square, whereas the latter is long and arched.

B. *As adjective*: Pertaining to a bower in any of the senses of the substantive.

bower-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The name given to certain birds of the genera *Ptilorhynchus* and *Chlamydera*, which are ranked under the family *Sturnidae* (Starlings). They are found in Australia. The English name is given because these birds are in the habit of building bowers as well as nests. The best known species is *Ptilorhynchus holosericus*.

bower-cod, *s.* The smallest of the cod family of fishes. It is called also Power-cod. (*Rossiter*.)

bower-eaves, *s. pl.* The projecting cavity of interlaced branches in an arbor.

"Look out below your *bower-eaves*." *Tennyson: Margaret*, 5.

bōw'-ēr (2), **bōo'-ēr**, *s.* [BOWYER.] (*Scotch.*) (*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 540.)

***bōw'-ēr** (3), ***bowr**, ***bōwre**, *s.* [From *bow*=to bend; and suff. *-er*.]

Anat.: One of the muscles which move the shoulder.

"His rawbone armes, whose mighty brawned *bours* Were wont to rive steele plates, and helmets hew." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. viii. 41.

bōw'-ēr (4), *s. & a.* [From *bow* (3).]

A. *As subst. Naut.*: An anchor cast from the bow of a vessel.

B. *As adj.*: Cast from the bow.

bower-anchor, *s.* [Eng. *bower*; *anchor*. In Dut. *boeyanker*.] The same as *bower* (4), *s.* (q. v.)

bōw'-ēr (5), *s.* [Derived from Eng. *boor* (q. v.).]

bower-mustard, **boor's mustard**, *s.* A plant, *Thlaspi arvense*. It has been used in the pharmacy of several countries as an ingredient of a counter irritant plaster—the best known of which class of preparations in this country is the *Sparadrap au Thlaspi*.

***bōw'-ēr** (6), *s.* [BOWESS.]

bōwer, ***bowre**, *v. t. & i.* [From *bower* (1), *s.* (q. v.).]

A. *Transitive*:

*1. *Of the form bowre*: To inhabit, to dwell in, to nestle in.

"Spreading pavilions for the birds to *bowre*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. x. 6.

†2. *Of the form bower*:

(1) *Lit.*: To embower, to inclose and shade with branches or foliage.

"Know ye it, brethren! where *bower'd* it lies Under the purple of southern skies?" *Hemans: A Voyager's Dream of Land*.

(2) *Fig.*: To inclose.

"Thou didst *bower* the spirit of a fiend In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh." *Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 2.

B. *Intrans.*: To grow, to dwell upon, to repose upon.

"Which though it on a lowly stalke doe *bowre*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. i. 4.

Bōw'-ēr-bān-kī-a, *s.* [From Mr. J. S. Bowerbank, an eminent naturalist, who flourished in the middle of the 19th century.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Ascidioid Polyzoa, belonging to the family Vesiculariadae. *B. imbricata* is found abundantly on the chains of vessels.

bōw'-ēred, *pa. par. & a.* [BOWER, v.]

†**bōw'-ēr-īng**, *pr. par. & a.* [BOWER, v.]

"He keeps a garden where the spices breathe, Its *bowering* borders kiss the vale beneath." *Parnell: The Gift of Poetry*.

†**bōw'-ēr-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [From Eng. *bower*; *-y*.]

A. *As adj.*: Full of bowers, abounding in bowers, characterized by the prevalence of bowers.

"More happy! laid where trees with trees entwined In *bowery* arches tremble to the wind." *Broome: Epist. to Mr. E. Fenton*.

"Landskips how gay the *bow'ry* grotto yields, Which thought creates, and lavish fancy builds!" *Tickell*.

"Distracted wanders now the *bowery* walk." *Thomson: Seasons; Spring*, 516.

Spec.: Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the Bowery, a street of New York City; swaggering, bullying.

B. *As subst.*:

*1. A farm with its buildings.

2. A well-known street in New York City.

†**bōw'-ēss**, ***bōw'-ēr**, ***bōw'-et**, *s.* [From A. S. *buān*=to dwell. So called because it still dwells in the nest, and is not yet a "brancher." (*Mahn*.) Or (?) from *bow*=bough, from the young birds being just able to get on to the boughs.]

Falconry: A young hawk when it begins to get out of the nest. It is called also *bowet*.

bōw'-et (1), *s.* [BOWESS.]

bōw'-et (2), ***bow-ett** (*O. Eng.*), *s.* A lantern. [BUAT.] (*Scotch.*)

bōwge (1), *v. i.* [BOUGE.] To swell out. [BULGE.]

bōwge (2), *v. t.* [BILGE.] To cause to bilge, to perforate; as, to bowge a ship.

"So offensive and dangerous to *bowge* and pierce any enemy ship which they do encounter."—*Holland*.

bōwge, *s.* [From Lat. *bulga*.] A leathern knapsack.

"*Bowge. Bulga.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bōw'-gēr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The puffin, or coultter-neb; a bird, *Alca arctica* (Linn.).

"The *Bowger*, so called by those in St. Kilda, Coulter Neb, by those on the Farn Islands, and in Cornwall, Pipe, is of the size of a pigeon."—*Martin: St. Kilda*, p. 34.

***bōw'-gle**, ***bu-gill**, *s.* [O. Fr. *bugle*; Lat. *buculus*=a young bullock, a steer. Dimin. of *bos*=an ox.] A wild ox. (*Scotch.*)

"And lat no *bowgle* with his basteous hornis The meik pluch ox oppress, for all his pryd." *Dunbar: Thistle and Rose*, st. 16.

bōw'-ie, ***bōw'-ŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *buie*=a water-pot, a pitcher (*Cotg.*).]

1. A cask with the head taken out. (*Scotch.*)

"God knows, our *bowies*, and our pipkins, and our draps o' milk, and our bits o' bread, are nearer and dearer to us than the bread of life."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xiv.

2. A small washing-tub.

"Item, ane gryt *bowie*, ourgilt.—Item, ane gryt watter pott.—Item, ane gryt *bowy*."—*Coll. of Inventories*, 71, 72.

3. A milk-pail.

"To bear the milk *bowie* no pain was to me, When I at the bughing forgather'd with thee." *Ramsay: Poems*, ii. 105.

bōw'-ie, *a.* [Named after Col. *Rezin Bowie*, its inventor.]

bowie-knife, *s.* A weapon formerly used in the south and southwest parts of the United States. It is a long-bladed sheath knife, double edged near the point, and is still in use as a hunting-knife.

bōw'-īng (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [Bow, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of bending, causing to stoop, or stooping.

"... was that himself should obtain grace by the *bowing* of his knees to God."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. v., ch. lxvi., § 9.

bōw'-īng (2), *s.* [From *bow* (2) (q. v.).]

1. *Music*:

(1) The act or art of managing the bow in playing on stringed instruments so as not only to bring out the best tone the instrument is capable of, but also so to phrase the passages played that the best possible character may be imparted to the music. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

(2) The particular manner in which a phrase or passage is to be executed, and the sign by which such a manner is usually marked. (*Grove: Dict. Music*.)

2. *Hat-making*: A mode of separating the filaments of felting-fur, and distributing them lightly in an openwork frame, called a basket. The oval sheet of fur thus obtained is worked by pressure, and a rubbing, jerking motion, which causes the fibers to interlace (felt), so that the sheet of napping can be handled and shaped by the succeeding processes. (*Knight*.)

bōw'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *bowing*; *-ly*.] In a bowing manner, so as to bend. (*Huloet*.)

bowk, *v. i. & t.* [BOLK, BELCH.] To belch.

bōwk, **bouk**, *s.* [BULK.] Bulk, body. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

"... and down fell the burdane wi' a' his *bowk* abune me."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiv.

***bōwk'-īng**, *s.* [BUCKING.] The process of boiling in an alkaline solution in a kier.

bōwl (1), ***bōlle**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *bolla*=any round vessel, cup, pot, bowl, or measure; Icel. *bolli*; O. Dut. *bolle*=bowl; O. H. Ger. *polla*; Gael. *bol*. Akin to *bowl* (2) (q. v.).]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A hollow vessel for holding liquids. It is shaped like the lower part of a cone reversed in position. Its depth is less in proportion to its width than is the case in a cup, which it also, as a rule, exceeds in size. [WASSAIL-BOWL.]

"Where wine and spices richly steep, In massive *bowl* of silver deep." *Scott: Marmion*, i. 30.

2. The hollow part or concavity of anything. Used for the hollow part or concavity—

* (1) Of a scale.

"*Bolle* of a balaunce, or skole (scoole, H.). *Lanz, Cath.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

† (2) Of a spoon.

"If you are allowed a large silver spoon for the kitchen, let half the *bowl* of it be worn out by constant scraping."—*Swift*.

(3) Of a pipe.

"And whenever the old man paused, a gleam From the *bowl* of his pipe would awhile illumine The silent group in the twilight gloom." *Longfellow: The Building of the Ship*.

* (4) Of a basin or fountain for containing water.

"But the main matter is so to convey the water, as it never stay either in the *bowl* or in the cistern."—*Bacon*.

II. *Scripture*: The calyx of a flower or its representation in architecture.

"Three *bowls* made like unto almonds, with a knop and a flower in one branch; and three *bowls* made like almonds in the other branch."—*Exod.* xxv. 33.

B. *As adjective*: Designed for the manufacture of bowls.

bowl-machine, *s.* A machine for making wooden bowls.

bōwl (2), ***bōwle** (*Eng.*), **bōol** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [From Fr. *boule*=a ball, a bowl, a globe, a sphere, a marble, a taw; Prov., Sp., & Port. *bola*; Dut. *bol*; Lat. *bullā*=(1) a bubble, (2) a boss.] [BOIL, BOWL (1).]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Gen.*: A ball of any material for rolling along a level surface in play.

"As *bowls* go on, but turning all the way."—*Herbert*.

"Like to a *bowl* upon a subtle ground, I've tumbled past the throw." *Shakesp.: Coriol.*, v. 2.

"Madam, we'll play at *bowls*." *Ibid.*, *Richard II.*, iii. 4.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şhūn**; **-tion**, **-şion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **şhūş**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.

2. *Spec.*: A marble or taw for playing with.
(1) *Sing.*: A single marble.
(2) *Plural*:
(a) Marbles taken collectively.
(b) The game of marbles.
II. *Tech. Knitting-machine*: A roller or anti-friction wheel, on which the carriage traverses.

B. *As adjective*: Designed for bowls, in which bowls are played.

*bowl-alley, s. [BOWLING-ALLEY.] (*Earle: Microcosmographia.*)

bōwl, *bow-lyn, v. t. & i. [From *bowl* (2), s.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To roll as a bowl.
2. To pelt with anything rolled.
"Alas! I had rather be set quick i' the earth,
And bowl'd to death with turnips."
Shakesp.: Mer. Wives, iii. 4.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To roll a ball or bowl on a level plane.
2. To play a game at bowls.
"Challenge her to bowl."
Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, iv. 1.
3. To move along smoothly and rapidly like a bowl or ball. (Generally followed by *along*.)

C. *In special phrases. Cricket*:

1. To bowl, v. t. & i.: To deliver the ball at the striker's wicket. (See example under *bowler*.)
2. To bowl, or bowl out, v. t.: To put out the striker by bowling down his wicket. (For example see *bowler*.)

*bōw'-land, a. [From Teut. *bogkelend*, pa. par. of *bogkelen* (?) = to bend as a bow (*Jamieson*).] Hooked, crooked.

"With handis like to bowland birdis clews."
Doug.: Virgil, 74, 52.

*bōwl'-dēr, s. [BOULDER.]

*bowlder-wall, s. [BOULDER-WALL.]

bōwled, pa. par. & a. [BOWL, v.]

bōwl-ēr, s. [Eng. bowl; -er.]

1. *Gen.*: One who plays at bowls.

"Who can reasonably think it to be a commendable calling, for any man to be a profest bowler, or archer, or gamester, and nothing else?"—*Bp. Sanderson: Serm.*, p. 217.

2. *Cricket*: One who delivers the ball or bowls.

"Five bowlers were engaged . . . who bowled 66 overs and three balls for 72 runs."—*London Times*, August 26, 1875.

†bōw'-lēss, a. [Eng. bow, and suff. -less.] Without a bow.

*bōw'-lie, *bōw'-ly, *bōo'-lie, a. [In Ger. *buckelig*=crook-backed, humpbacked; Dan. *bugle*, *bule*=a swelling, a tumor.] Crooked, deformed.

"That duck was the first of the kind we had ever seen; and many thought it was of the goose species, only with short bowly legs."—*Ann. of the Par.*, p. 131.

bowlie-backit, boolie-backit, a. Humpbacked. (Often used of one whose shoulders are very round.)

bōw'-line, *bow'-ling (Eng.), bou'-lene (Scotch), s. & a. [From Eng. bow, and line (*ling* is simply a corruption of *line*); Icel. *bóglina*=bowline; Sw. *boglina*, *bolina*; Dan. *bouline*, *bougline*; Dut. *boelijn*, *boeglijn*; Ger. *boleine*; Fr. *bouline*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *bolina*.]

A. *As substantive*:

Nautical:

- *1. *Originally*: The line of the bow or bend.
- *2. *Next*: A slanting sail to receive a side wind.
3. *Now*: A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail, and designed to make the sail stand sharp or close to the wind. It is fastened to three or four parts of the sail, which are called the *bowline-bridles* (q. v.).
† On a bowline: Sailing close, or close-hauled to the wind.

B. *As adjective*: Designed for a bowline, used in connection with a bowline, or in any other way pertaining to a bowline.

bowline-bridle, s.

Naut.: The span which connects the bowline to several cringles on the leech of a square sail.

bowline-knot, s.

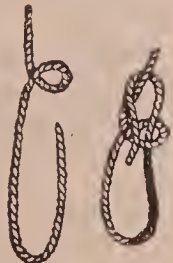
Naut.: A peculiar knot by which the bowline-bridles are fastened to the cringles.

bōw'-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [BOWL, v.]

A. & B. *As present participle and participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of throwing bowls or playing at bowls.
2. The act of delivering a ball at cricket.
3. The "long-bowling" described by Strutt is evidently the game now called skittles. (*Nares*.)



Bowline-knot.

bowling-alley, s. A covered space for playing at bowls when an open area or green could not be obtained.

bowling-green, s. A green, or level piece of greensward or other ground, kept smooth for bowlers.

" . . . and, on fine evenings, the fiddles were in attendance, and there were morris dances on the elastic turf of the bowling-green."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

bowling-ground, s. Ground for bowling. A more general word than *bowling-green*.

"That (for six of the nine acres) is counted the subtlest bowling-ground in all Tartary."—*B. Jonson: Masques*.

*bowline, pa. par. The same as *bolne* (q. v.).

bōwlſ, s. pl. [BOWL (2).]

bōw'-man (1), s. [Eng. bow (2), s.; and *man*.] One who shoots with a bow, an archer.

"The whole city shall flee, for the noise of the horse-men and bowmen."—*Jer.* iv. 29.

bōw'-man (2), s. [Eng. bow (3), s.; and *man*.] The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat.

† Bowman's root:

Bot.: (1) An onagraceous plant, *Isnardia alternifolia*.

(2) A rosaceous plant, *Gillenia trifoliata*, common in this country.

†bōwn, †bōwne, *bōwune, a. [BOUN, a.]

†bōwn, †bōwne, †bōun, *bon, v. t. & i. [From *boun*, *boun*, a. (q. v.).] [BOUN, BOWN.]

A. *Trans.*: To prepare. (Not extinct, but still used in poetry referring to bygone times.)

† Sometimes it is reflective.

"Before some chieftain of degree,
Who left the royal revelry
To bowne him for the war."
Scott: Marmion, v. 20.

B. *Intrans.*: To hasten, to hurry.

"So mourned he till Lord Dacre's band
Were bowning back to Cumberland."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 30.

*bōwnd, v. i. [From O. Eng. *bown*, v.=to prepare.] To lead by a direct course.

"And taught the way that does to heaven bōwnd."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 67.

*bōwnde, s. [BOUND (1), s.]

"Bownde, or marke. *Meta, limes*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bōw'-nēt, bōw nēt, s. [Eng. bow; *net*. From A. S. *boganet*; from *boga*=a bow, an arch; and *net*.] A kind of wicker basket, with another one inside it, used for catching lobsters and crawfish. There is a lip to prevent the return of the entrapped crustaceans. It is called also a bow-wheel. These nets are used almost exclusively in England, but have served for models for the potnets and creels in use along the coasts of the southern Atlantic states, and in some of the rivers of the same section for the capture, not only of crustaceans, but of some species of riverfish, as catfish, etc. The usual method is to bait the bottom of the net with some odoriferous bait, and the fish enter, but are prevented returning by an extension inward of the circular edges of the trap.

*bōwn'-tē, s. [BOUNTY.] (*Barbour: The Bruce*, viii. 23.)

*bowr, s. [From Eng. bow=to bend, and suffix -er.] The muscle which bends the shoulder; a muscle of the shoulder. [BOWER (3).]

*bōwre, s. [BOWER.]

*bōw'-rug'-ie, s. [From the French *bourgeois*.] Burgesses, the third estate in a Parliament or Convention.

"Assemblit ther clerk, barown, and bowrugie."
Wallace, viii. 4, MS. (*Jamieson*.)

*bōws, s. pl. Sugar-tongs. [Bow.]

bōwſe, *bōuſe, v. i. [BOOZE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To booze, to bouze, to carouse. [BOOZE.]

2. *Naut.*: To pull, to haul, to haul upon.

† (1) To bowse away: To pull all together.
† (2) To bowse upon a tack: To pull in a particular direction.

bōw'-shōt (Eng.), *bōw'-schōte (Scotch), s. [Eng. bow; shot. In Dut. *boogshot*.] The distance which an arrow propelled from a bow traverses before coming to the ground.

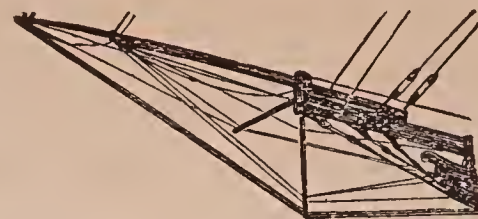
" . . . and sat her down over against him a good way off, as it were a bowshot."—*Gen.* xxi. 16.

"Three bowshots far,
Paused the deep front of England's war."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 13.

bōw'-ſie, a. [From Fr. *bossu*=humpbacked, hunchbacked.] Crooked.

bōw'-sprit, bōit-sprit, s. [In Sw. *bogspröt*; (N. H.) Ger. *bugspriet*, *bogspriet*; L. Ger. *bogspriet*; Dut. *bogspriet*, from *boeg*=the bow of a ship, and *sprit*=Eng. *sprit*. *Boltsprit* is corrupted from *bowsprit*. In Johnson's time, however, it was the more common form of the word.]

Naut.: A spar projecting forward from the bows of a vessel. It supports the jib-boom and flying jib-boom, and to the bowsprit and these spars the



Bowsprit.

fore-stay, fore topmast-stay, &c., are secured. It is tied down by the bobstays and by the gammoning. It is stayed laterally by the bowsprit-shrouds. It rests upon the stem and the apron. The part which rests on the stem is the bed; the inner part from that point is the housing; the inner end is the heel; the outer end the head or bees-seating. The gammoning is the lashing by which the bowsprit is secured to the knee of the head. The martingale [MARTINGALE] is a spar depending from the bowsprit end, and is used for reeving the stays. The heel-chain is for holding out the jib-boom, and the crupper-chain for lashing it down to the bowsprit. The bowsprit has heel, head, fiddle or bees, chock, gammoning, bobstays, shrouds, martingale, and dolphin-striker. Bowsprits are standing, that is, permanent, as in large vessels or sloops; or running in bowsprits, as in cutters.

*bōws'-sen, v. t. [BOOZE.] To drench, to soak.

"The water fell into a close walled plot; upon this wall was the frantic person set, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a strong fellow tossed him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury; but if there appeared small amendment, he was bowssened again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life for recovery."—*Carew: Surv. of Cornwall*.

bōw'-stēr, bōw'-star, s. [BOLSTER.] (*Tarras: Poems*, p. 74.)

*bōw'-stīng, s. [From Eng. bow; and Scotch *sting*.] A pole to be used as a bow.

"Valit [*i. e.*, picked] bowstingis, price of the scoir vi lb. Scottis money."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1551, v. 21.

bōw'-string, s. & a. [Eng. bow; *string*.]

A. *As subst.*: The string of a bow.

1. *Literally*:

"Sound will be conveyed to the ear by striking on a bowstring, if the horn of the bow be held to the ear."—*Bacon*.

"The bowstring twang'd; nor flew the shaft in vain."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xi., 431.

2. *Figuratively*:

"He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the little hangman dare not shoot at him."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 2.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the string of a bow, resembling the string of a bow. (See the compounds.)

bowstring-bridge, s.

Arch.: A bridge in which the horizontal thrust of the arch or trussed beam is resisted by means of a horizontal tie attached as nearly as possible to the chord-line of the arch.

bowstring-girder, s.

Arch.: An arched beam resisting thrust; a horizontal tie resisting tension and holding together the ends of the arched rib; a series of vertical suspending bars by which the platform is hung from the arched rib; and a series of diagonal braces between the suspending bars.

bowstring-hemp, s. [So called because the fibers of the leaves are used for bowstrings by the natives of the country where they grow.]

Bot.: An English name for *Sansevieria*, a genus of Liliaceæ. It is called also African Hemp. The species are stemless perennials, with whitish or yellowish green clusters of flowers. They are found in Africa and Southern Asia. *Sansevieria Roxburghiana* is the Moorva or Marvel of India, the fibers of which are used in the manufacture of string.

bōw'-string, v. t. [From *bowstring*, s. (q. v.).] To strangle by means of a bent bow, the string of which is placed around the neck of the prisoner in a loop. The flexure of the bow is then relieved, and the tension on the string strangles the unhappy victim.

†bōw'-strīnged, pa. par. & a. [BOWSTRING, v.]

A. *As past participle*. (See the verb.)

B. *As participial adjective*: Furnished with a bowstring.

*bōw'-sūm, a. [BUXOM.]

*bōw'-sūm-nēs, *bōw'-sūn-ēs, s. [BUXOMNESS.]

bōw'-ſŷ, a. [BOUSY.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

bōwt (1), **bōwt**, s. [BOLT.] A bolt. (Scotch.)
 " . . . and sex irne bowttis."—*Inventories*, A. 1580, p. 300.

"A fool's bowt is soon shot."—*Ramsay: S. Prov.*, p. 10. (Jamieson.)

bōwt (2), s. [BOUT (1).] As much worsted as is wound upon a clue, while the clue is held in one position.

"Bowt of worsted."—*Aberd. Reg.*

bōw't, pa. par. [BOWIT.] (*Burns: Halloween.*)

bōw'-tēl, **bōw'-tēll**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] Compare Fr. *bouteille*=bottle.]
 Architecture:

1. Generally of the form bowtel: The shaft of a clustered pillar; a shaft attached to the jambs of a door or window.

2. Generally of the form bowtell: A plain circular molding.

bōw'-tīng, a. [From *bout* (1) (q. v.).]

bowting-claith, s. Cloth of a thin texture. [BOLTING-CLOTH.]

bōw'-wood, s. [Eng. *bow*; *wood*.]

Bot.: (1) *Centaurea nigra*, (2) *Centaurea scabiosa*. (*Ger. App.*)

bōw'-wōw, s. & a. [Imitated from the barking of a dog.]

A. As substantive:

1. The sounds emitted by a dog in barking.
 2. A highly expressive but ludicrous appellation for the dog itself.

"Nor some reproof yourself refuse

From your aggrieved bow-wow."

Cowper: On a Spaniel called Beau; Beau's Reply.

B. As adjective: Relating to the sounds emitted by a dog, or to anything similar.

¶ *Philol.* The bow-wow theory of the origin of language: A ludicrous name given by Prof. Max Müller to the philological theory that the several languages, or at least the primitive one, originated from the imitation of the sounds emitted by animals, or the other sounds of nature. He shows that while there was undoubtedly such an origin to a few words, cuckoo, for instance, the immense majority of the vocables in every known language had a different origin. Another theory, that which teaches that the original words were interjections, is similarly derided as the pooh-pooh theory. [POOH-POOH.] (*Science of Lang.* (1861), p. 344, &c.)

bōw'-yēr, ***bow-yere**, ***bower**, s. & a. [From Eng. *bow*, and suffix *-yer*, the same which exists in *lawyer*.]

A. As substantive:

1. An archer, one who uses the bow as his weapon of war or for amusement.

"Bowyer (bowyer, P.) Arcuarius, architenens, Dict."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. One whose trade it is to make bows.

"Good bows and shafts shall be better known to the commodity of shooters; and good shooting may, perchance, be more occupied, to the profit of all bowyers and fletchers."—*Ascam. Toxophilus*.

3. Bowyer's mustard: [A corruption of Boor's Mustard.] A plant, *Thlaspi arvense*.

B. As adjective:

1. Of a single person: Skilled in archery.

"Call for vengeance from the bowyer king."

Dryden: Homer's Iliad, i.

2. Of aggregations of persons: Consisting of archers.

"When, with his Norman bowyer band,

He came to waste Northumberland."

Scott: Marmion, ii. 15.

bōx (1), v. t. & i. [In Icel. *byxa*; Dut. *boksen*. Skeat considers this to be from Dan. *baske*=to beat, strike, or cudgel; Sw. *basa*=to baste, to whip, to beat, to flay, to lash. He considers it another form of *pash*.] [Box (1), s., BASTE, PASH.]

A. Transitive. Of persons: To strike with the clenched fist.

"Cleopatra was in such a rage with him, that she flew upon him, and took him by the hair of the head, and boxed him well-favoredly."—*North. Plutarch*, p. 783. (*Richardson*.)

B. Intransitive:

1. Of persons: To engage in a pugilistic encounter.

"And tells them, as he strokes their silver locks,

That they must soon learn Latin, and to box."

Cowper: Tirocinium.

2. Of animals: To strike with the paw.

"A leopard is like a cat; he boxes with his forefeet, as a cat doth her kittens."—*Grew*.

bōx (2), v. t. [From *box* (2), s. (q. v.).]

1. To inclose in a box.

2. To inclose or confine in anything box-like.

"Box'd in a chair, the beau impatient sits,

While spouts run clatt'ring o'er the roof by fits."

Swift.

3. To furnish with boxes; as, "to box a wheel."

4. To wainscot, to panel with wood. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson*.)

¶ (1) To box a tree: To make an incision into it with the view of obtaining its sap.

(2) To box off: To divide into tight compartments.

bōx (3), v. t. [From Sp. *boxar*=to compass about.]

Nautical:

1. To turn the head of a vessel to larboard or starboard by bracing the headyards aback.

2. To name all round. (Only in the phrase which follows.)

¶ To box the compass: To name the points of the compass in their order all round.

bōx (1), ***bōxe** (1), s. [From *box* (1), v. (q. v.) In Dan. *bask*=a stripe, a blow; Sw. *bas*=a whipping, a beating, a flogging.] [Box (1).] A blow given with the hand. (Much used formerly in the phrase, "box of the ear;" now, "box on the ear" is the expression employed.)

"For the box o' the ear that the prince gave you, he gave it like a rude prince."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Hen. IV.*, i. 2.

"There may happen concussions of the brain from a box on the ear."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

bōx (2), ***bōxe** (2), s. & a. [A. S. *bux*, *box*=the box-tree (*Somner*); Dut. *boks*; Ger. *buchs*; Lat. *buxus*, *buxum*; Gr. *puxos*=the box-tree, *spec.*, the pale evergreen species.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang. & Bot.*: The English name of *Buxus*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ (*Spurge*works). The common box-tree is *Buxus sempervirens*. In its wild state it is a small tree. It is found all over the world in some form of species. It is an evergreen. A dwarf variety of the box is used as an edging along walkways in gardens. The leaves of the box are said to be poisonous to camels; the seeds have been used in intermittent fevers and some other diseases. [*BUXUS*.]

2. *Ichthyol.*: A fish of the family Sparidae.

¶ (1) *Bastard box*: A Milkwort, *Polygala chamaebuxus*.

(2) *Dwarf box*: The small variety of the box, familiar in the gardens of this country, used for edgings.

(3) *Gray box*: The name given in the Australian colony of Victoria to a myrtaceous plant, *Eucalyptus dealbata*.

(4) *Ground box*: The same as DWARF BOX (q. v.).

(5) *Prickly box*: An abnormal liliaceous plant, *Ruscus aculeatus*. It grows in Epping Forest, England.

(6) *Red box*: The name given in New South Wales to *Lophostemon australis*.

(7) *Spurious box*: The name given in Victoria to *Eucalyptus leucocylon*. (See also *Queensland and Tasmanian*.)

B. As adjective: Consisting of box, made of box, resembling box.

box-berry, s. A name given in the United States to the checker-berry or wintergreen tree.

box-elder, **box elder**, s. The English name of *Negundium*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Aceraceæ (*Maples*). It resembles *Acer*, but has pinnate leaves. The Ash-leaved Box-elder, *Negundium americanum*, rises to the height of thirty-five feet, and is an ornamental tree.

box-head, s.

Typography: A heading in tabular work, which is rectangular and surrounded on its four sides by rules; it is generally indicative of one of the main divisions of the subject on which figures are given, having subordinate heads grouped under it.

box-holly, **box holly**, s. A name for *Ruscus aculeatus*. [*PRICKLY BOX*.]

box-slip, s.

Carpenter's tools: A slip of box inlaid in the beechwood of a tongueing, grooving, or molding plane, in order that the edge or the quirk may possess greater durability. The edges and quirks are rabbets or projections, which act as fences or gages for depth or distance. (*Knight*.)

box-thorn, s. The English name of *Lycium*, a genus of Solanaceæ (*Nightshades*). They are ornamental plants. The willow-leaved species, *Lycium barbarum*, so called because it comes from Barbary, is valuable for covering naked walls or arbors. The European box-thorn, *L. europæum*, which is spiny, is used as a hedge-plant in Tuscany. The small shoots are said to be eaten in Spain with oil and vinegar.

box-tree, ***box-tre**, s. The same as Box (2), A. (q. v.)

"On a tall box-tree spyd the god of love."

Fawkes: Bion, Idyl. 2.

bōx (3), ***boxe** (3), ***boyste**, s. & a. [A. S. *box*=a box, a small case or vessel with a cover; Dut. *bus*=a box, an urn, the bowel of a gun; (N. H.) Ger. *büchse*; M. H. Ger. *bühse*; O. H. Ger. *buhsa*, *puhsa*; Low Lat. *buxis*; Class. Lat. *puxis*, *pyxis*; Gr. *puxis*=a box of boxwood, or a box in general.] [*PYX*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A case made of wood, card-board, metal, ivory, or any other material, and generally provided with a lock. It is used to hold articles securely and in order, and keep them from dust.

(1) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

"Box or boyste."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"About his shelves

A beggarly account of empty boxes."

Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul., v. 1.

¶ For boxes of various kinds, see *ballot-box*, *hat-box*, &c.

(2) *Specially*:

(a) A case or receptacle into which money is put; more fully called a money-box.

"So many moe, so everie one was used,

That to give largely to the boxe refused."

Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale, 1223-4.

(b) The case in which a mariner's compass is protected from injury.

2. *Figuratively*:

†(1) *Gen.*: A small house. (*Somewhat contemptuously*.)

"Tight boxes neatly sash'd and in a blaze

With all a July sun's collected rays."

Cowper: Retirement.

(2) *Spec.* (*Shooting-box*, *Hunting-box*, *Fishing-box*): A small house to be occupied during the shooting, hunting, or fishing season.

3. In Theaters, Opera-houses, &c.:

(1) *Originally*:

(a) *Sing.*: A space partitioned off and holding a certain number of sitters. It is still used in the same sense in the expressions private-box, opera-box, stage-box.

(b) *Plur.*: The aggregate of the partitioned off spaces described under (a).

"She glares in balls, front boxes, and the ring;

A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing."

Pope: Epist. to Mrs. Blount, 53.

(c) The occupants of the portion of a theater described under (a).

"'Tis left to you; the boxes and the pit

Are sovereign judges of this sort of wit."

Dryden.

(2) *Now*: A part of a theater which they occupy, or even a part of a theater in which the seats are not partitioned off.

II. Technically:

1. *Machinery*:

(1) A journal-bearing. It usually consists of two brasses with semi-cylindrical grooves; one piece rests upon the journal, which lies in the other piece. [*CAB-AXLE*, *PILLOW-STOCK*.] (*Knight*.)

(2) A chamber in which a valve works.

(3) [*STUFFING-BOX*.]

2. *Hydraulics*:

(1) A pump-bucket; a hollow plunger with a lift-valve.

(2) The upper part of a pump-stock.

3. *Locksmithing*: The socket on a door-jamb which receives the bolt.

4. *Drainage*: A drain with a rectangular section.

5. *Tree-tapping*: A square notch cut into a sugar-tree to start and catch the sugar-water, or sap. It is considered more wasteful of the timber than tapping with the gouge or the auger. (*Knight*.)

6. *Weaving*:

(1) The pulley-case of a draw-loom on which rest the small rollers for conducting the tail-cords.

(2) The receptacle for the shuttle at the end of the shed.

7. *Printing*: A compartment in a "case" appropriated to a certain letter.

8. *Founding*: A flask or frame for sand-molding.

9. *Vehicles*:

(1) The iron bushing of a nave or hub.

(2) The driving-seat of a coach or close carriage; also called *box-seat*.

10. *Vise-making*: The hollow screw-socket of a bench-vise.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a box in any of the above senses.

Box and tap (*Machinery*): A device for cutting wood screws for carpenters' benches, clamps, or bedstead-rails.

box-beam, s.

Metal-working: A beam of iron plates secured by angle-iron, and having a double web forming a cell [*GIRDER*].

bōll, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **þhis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şhün**; **-þion**, **-şion = zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = şhüş**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**. **أبل**

box-bed, s.

1. A bed, in which the want of roof, curtains, &c., is entirely supplied by wood. It is inclosed on sides except in front, where two sliding panels are used as doors. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

"Their long course ended, by Norna drawing aside a sliding panel, which, opening behind a wooden, or *box-bed*, as it is called in Scotland, admitted them into an ancient, but very mean apartment."—*Scott: The Pirate*, ch. xxxviii.

2. A bed resembling a scrutoir or chest of drawers, in which the mattress and bed-clothes are folded up during the day. It is called also a *folding-bed* or *bureau-bed*.

box-car, s.

Railroad Engineering: A closed car intended for freight.

box-coupling, s. A metal collar or small box used to connect two pieces of machinery. (*Rossiter.*)

box-drain, s.

Hydraulic Engineering: An underground drain built of brick and stone, and of a rectangular section.

box-frame, s.

Carpentry: A casing behind the window-jamb for counterbalance-weights.

box-girder, s.

Arch.: An iron beam made of boiler-plate, the four sides riveted to angle-iron.

box-iron, s. A hollow smoothing-iron, heated by a hot iron within.

box-keeper, s. The attendant in a theater who admits to the boxes.

box-key, s. An upright key used for turning the nuts of large bolts, or where the common spanner cannot be applied.

box-lobby, s. The lobby leading to the boxes in a theater.

box-lock, s.

Locksmithing: A rim-lock fastened to the side of a door without mortising.

box-making, a. Making or designed to make a box.

Box-making Machine, s.

Machinery: A machine in which the bottom, side, and end pieces are set in place and their nails driven by advancing punches, which sink them into place.

box-metal, s. An alloy of metals used for bearings. Its formulæ differ. The most usual one in this country is Babbitt's, which comprises copper, zinc and tin; another consists of copper, 32; tin, 5. Strubing's box-metal is of zinc, 75; tin, 18; lead, 45; antimony, 25.

box-opener, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A person who opens boxes.
2. *Carp.*: A tool with a forked claw and a hammer-head, for tearing open boxes by lifting their lids, drawing nails, &c. Some combination tools have also a pincher and screw-driver.

box-plaiting, s. A device to fold cloth alternately. The fold is so formed, that it is caught and secured by the needle-thread, and the material is moved along by the feed for a new plait.

box-scraper, s.

Carp.: A tool for erasing names from boxes. It is a mere scraper with an edge presented obliquely, or, as in the example, works after the manner of a spoke-shave.

box-setter, s.

Wheelwrighting: A device for setting axle-boxes in hubs so as to be perfectly true.

box-sextant, s.

Mathem. Instruments: A small sextant inclosed in a circular frame. Used principally for triangulating in military reconnaissance, &c.

box-slaters, s. pl.

Ord. Lang. & *Zoöl.*: An English name for *Idothea*, a genus of isopodous crustaceans. (*Nicholson.*)

box-staple, s.

Carp.: The *box* or *keeper* on a door-post, into which is shot the bolt of a lock.

box-strap, s.

Machinery: A flat bar, bent at the middle, to confine a square bolt or similar object.

box-tortoise, s. [So named because the animal can withdraw the head and limbs within its box-like shell.]

Zoöl.: A land turtle.

box-turning, a. Turning, or designed to turn anything.

Box-turning Machine, s.

Turnery: A lathe specifically adapted for turning wooden boxes and lids, for matches, spices, or other

matters. Such lathes have convenient chucks, rests for the side-turning and for the bottoming tool which gives the flat bottom.

boxed (1), pa. par. [Box (1), v.]

boxed (2), pa. par. & a. [Box (2), v.]

boxed-shutter, s. A shutter which folds into boxes on the side of the opening or in the interior face of the wall. (*Ogilvie.*)

bōx-en, a. [A. S. *buxen.*]

1. Of box; consisting naturally of box.

"An arbor near at hand of thickest yew,
With many a boxen bush, close clipt between."
Cowper: Anti-Thelyphthora.

2. Made of box.

"As lads and lasses stood around,
To hear my boxen hautboy sound."—*Gay.*

3. Resembling box.

"Her faded cheeks are changed to boxen hue."

Dryden: Ceryx and Alcione.

bōx'-ēr (1), s. [Eng. *box*; -er. In Dut. *bokser.*] One who boxes; one who fights with his fists.

"Thrice with an arm, which might have made
The Theban boxer curse his trade."
Churchill. The Ghost, b. iv.

bōx'-ēr (2), s. [From Col. Boxer, R. A., Superintendent of the Laboratory at Woolwich [England] Arsenal, who invented the diaphragm shrapnel in 1852.] [DIAPHRAGM SHRAPNEL.]

boxer-shrapnel, s.

Ordnance: A shrapnel as modified by the successive improvements made on it by Col. Boxer, the shrapnel-shell for breech-loading and muzzle-loading guns.

"In firing the subsequent twelve rounds of boxer-shrapnel their destructive effect was fully shown, especially upon two targets, which were nearly destroyed."—*London Times*, August 26, 1875.

bōx'-hâul, v. t. [From *box*, and *haul*. (So called because, in carrying out the evolution, the head yards are braced aback.)]

Naut.: To make a ship wear or veer short round on the other tack.

bōx'-hâul-îng, pr. par. & s. [BOXHAUL.]

Naut.: The art or method of making a vessel change from one tack to the other by bracing the yards aback.

bōx'-îng (1), pr. par., a. & s. [Box (1), v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*: The act of fighting with the fists.

boxing-match, s. A match between two persons who fight each other with fists.

bōx'-îng (2), pr. par., a. & s. [Box (2), v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of inclosing in a box, or confining in any way.

*2. The act of cupping a patient.

"Boxing or cupping, . . ."—*Castell of Health*, 1595. (*Halliwel: Contrib. to Lexicog.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Joinery*: The casing of a window-frame into which inside shutters fold.

2. *Shipwrighting*: The scarf-joint uniting the stem with the keel.

3. *Carpentry*:

(1) Wainscoting.

(2) The fitting of the shoulder of a tenon in the surface of the timber, which is mortised for the reception of the tenon.

4. *Tree-tapping*: A mode of cutting a deep and hollow notch into sugar or pine trees to catch the flow. The notch differs in the respective cases, but in each a piece is boxed out, and the process thus differs from the boring or tapping of the maple and from the hacking of the pine.

¶ *Pl. (boxings)*. *Boxings of a window*: Two cases, one at the right, the other at the left side of a window, into which boxed-shutters are folded.

Boxing-day, Boxing Day, s. The 26th of December, the day after Christmas, unless when Christmas falls on Saturday, in which case Boxing-day is on Monday following. Boxing-day is purely English, and is so called because on that day, throughout Great Britain, almost every person of any position is applied to by postmen, newspaper-boys, errand-boys, tradesmen, and others with whom he may have had dealings during the year, for "Christmas-boxes," that is, small Christmas gratuities in acknowledgment of any services which they may have rendered, beyond those which he was entitled to claim, or any care they may have shown in doing their ordinary duty. The custom is spreading in the great cities of this country.

Boxing-night, Boxing Night, s. The night succeeding "Boxing-day," the night in most years of the 26th of December. It is the special night at English theaters for the production of the Christmas pantomimes.

***box-um, *boxome, a.** [BUXOM.]

***box-um-ly, adv.** [BUXOMLY.] (*William of Palerne*, 332.)

***box-um-nes, s.** [BUXOMNESS.]

bōx'-wood, s. & a. [Eng. *box* (2), s., and *wood*.]

A. As *substantive*: The wood of the box-tree. It is very hard and smooth, and is not liable to warp; hence it is used extensively by turners, engravers, carvers, flute-makers, cabinet-makers, &c.

¶ (1) *American boxwood*: A plant, *Cornus florida*.
(2) *Jamaica boxwood*: *Tecoma pentaphylla*.

B. As *adjective*: Made of boxwood; resembling boxwood.

bōy (1), *bōye, *bōie, s. & a. [From E. Fries. *boi*, *boy*=a boy; O. Dut. *boef*=a boy (Mod. Dut. *boef*=a knave, a rogue, a convict); Icel. *bófi*=a knave, a rogue; (N. H.) Ger. *bube*=a boy, a lad; M. H. Ger. *buobe, pube*; Lat. *pupus*=a boy, a child. Cf. Sw. *pojke*=a boy; Dan. *poj*=a smutty boy. Cf. also Arm. *bugel, bugul*=a child, a boy; Gael. *bucach*=a boy; Wel. *bachgen*; Pers. *batch*; Hindust. *bachcha*=a child.] [PUPIL.]

A. As *substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A male child from birth to the age of puberty, especially if he has passed beyond the age of infancy; a lad.

(1) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

"And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof."—*Zech.* viii. 5.

(2) *Spec.*: A page, a young servant. (Often in a somewhat unfavorable sense.)

"Mong boys, grooms, and lackeys."

Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., v. 2.

2. The term is sometimes used of a man. (Common in Ireland.)

"And rent on rode with boyez bolde."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Pearl*, 808.

(1) In affectionate familiarity. Thus seamen are often addressed by their captain, or soldiers by their leader when going into action, as "boys."

"Then to sea, boys, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

(2) In contempt for a young man, the term being intended to reflect upon his immaturity of character or of judgment.

"Auf. Name not the god, thou boy of tears!"
Cor. Boy! O slave!

Boy! false hound!

If you have writ your annals true, 'tis there

That, like an eagle in a dove-cot, I

Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli.

Alone I did it. Boy!" *Shakesp.: Coriol.*, v. 6.

"Men of worth and parts will not easily admit the familiarity of boys, who yet need the care of a tutor."—*Locke.*

II. In special expressions or phrases, such as—

(1) *Angry boy*: The same as ROARING BOY (q. v.).

"Sir, not so young, but I have heard some speech
Of the angry boys, and seen 'em take tobacco."

Ben Jonson: Alchem., iii. 4.

(2) *Roaring boy*: One of a set of lawless young men who, during the reign of James I., took a pleasure in committing street outrages, like the Mohawks of a somewhat later time. They were called also *angry boys, terrible boys, angry roarers*, &c.

"The king minding his sports, many riotous demeanors crept into the kingdom; divers sects of vicious persons, going under the title of *roaring boys, bravadoes, roysters*, &c., commit many insolencies."—*Wilson: Life of Jas. I.* (Nares.)

(3) *Terrible boy*: The same as ROARING BOY (q. v.).

"The doubtfulness of your phrase, believe it, sir, would breed you a quarrel once an hour with the terrible boys."—*Ben Jonson: Epicene*, i. 4.

(4) *Bowery boy*: An habitué of the Bowery, a well known street of New York City; a young man having the characteristics of Bowery street; a swaggerer; a bully; a flashy young man.

(5) *The Old Boy*: Satan.

(6) *Peep-o'-day boys*: A band of Irish insurgents, who in the year 1774, and later, terrorized the country. They took their names from the fact that they generally made their raids at daybreak in search of arms.

(7) *Boy's Mercury*: The female plant of *Mercurialis annua*.

B. As *adjective*: Being a boy; in any way pertaining or relating to a boy.

"The pale boy senator yet tingling stands."

Pope: Dunciad, iv. 147.

boy-bishop, s.

Ecclesiol.: A very youthful functionary in the Mediaeval Church, chosen in some, if not in all, cathedrals on the 6th of December (St. Nicholas' day), and retaining office till Innocent's-day, the

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll: trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

28th of the same month. St. Nicholas was said to have been deeply pious, even from infancy. He was, therefore, held up as a model for imitation by boys. The boy-bishop elected on his day was chosen by the suffrages of children. Once appointed, he had to "hold up the state of a bishop answerably, with a crozier or pastoral-staff in his hand and a miter upon his head." He was attended by a dean and prebendaries, also children. Puttenham describes him as "a bishop who goeth about blessing and preaching with such childish terms as maketh the people laugh at his foolish counterfeit speeches." He was called also a *barne-bishop*. (Old Eng. *barne* is the same as the Scotch *bairn*, meaning a child.) [NICK.]

***boy-blind, a.** Blind as a boy, undiscerning.

"Put case he could be so *boy-blind* and foolish."

Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Pilgrimage.

boy's play, *boyes-play, s. Play such as boys engage in, trifling.

"You shall find no *boy's play* here."

Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 4.

***boy (2), s.** [Bow.] A bow. (*Chevy Chase*, 60.)

bōy, v. t. [From *boy*, s. (q. v.)]

1. To treat as a boy. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta*, ii. 3.)

2. To act as a boy, in allusion to the practice of employing boys to act the parts of women on the early English stage (?). Founded only on the subjoined example.

"Antony

Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Schmidt, in his *Shakespeare Lexicon*, considers the word *boy* as forming, with *Cleopatra*, a compound noun, giving this explanation, "I shall see some *boy* performing the part of *Cleopatra* as my highness."

3. To get with male child. [GIRL, v.]

***bōy'-age (age as īg), s.** [Eng. *boy*; -age.] Youth, boyhood.

bōy'-ar, bōi'-ar, s. [Russ. *bojarin*; O. Slav. *boljarin*, *boljar* = a nobleman; from *bolli* = great, illustrious (*Mahn*).]

In *Russia*: A Russian nobleman, a person of rank, a soldier; what in England would be called a baron.

bōy'-au (au as ō), s. [Fr. *boyau* = (1) a gut, (2) a narrow house, an apartment, (3) seed def.]

Fortif.: A trench of zigzag form, to avoid an enfilading fire, leading from one parallel of attack to another, or to a magazine or other point. Such trenches are often called *boyaus* of communication.

bōy'-cōtt, v. t. [Named from Captain Boycott, of Lough Mask House, in Mayo, Ireland, land agent in 1880 to Lord Erne, an Irish nobleman. The former gentleman having given offense about agrarian matters to the people among whom he lived, during the land-agitation of 1880-1, no one would gather in his crops. The case being reported in the Press, about sixty Orangemen, belonging to the north of Ireland, each man carrying a revolver, organized themselves into a "Boycott relief expedition," as if the captain had been a beleaguered British camp in Afghanistan or Zululand. The Government gave them a strong escort of cavalry, besides foot-soldiers and constabulary, artillery also being added on the return journey. The crops were gathered in and sent away, and the captain himself brought off to a region of greater security.] To put a person outside the pale of the society, high and low, amid which he lives, and on which he depends; socially to outlaw him, to refuse to sell to, and decline to buy from him; to refuse to work for or to employ him.

"They advise that men who pay full rents shall be *boy-cotted*; nobody is to work for them, nobody is to sell them anything, nobody is to buy anything of them."—*Scotsman*, Dec. 4, 1880.

bōy'-cōtt, s. & a. [From Captain Boycott.] [BOYCOTT, v.]

A. As substantive:

1. The land-agent mentioned in the etym. of *boy-cott*, v. (q. v.)

2. The act of "boycotting." [BOYCOTTING.]

B. As adjective: Pertaining to Captain Boycott, or arising out of the boycott case.

"The *boycott* police-tax will be levied . . ."—*London Echo*, Nov. 25, 1880.

bōy'-cōt-tēd, pa. par. & a. [BOYCOTT, v.]

bōy'-cōt-tēr, s. [From Eng. proper name *Boycott*, and suffix -er.] One who takes part with others in boycotting.

bōy'-cōt-tīng, pr. par. & s. [BOYCOTT, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of socially outlawing one. [BOYCOTT, v.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn;

bōy'-cōt-tīsm, s. [Eng. proper name *Boycott*; -ism.] The methods peculiar to boycotters.

***bōy'-de-kŷn, s.** [BODKIN.] (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,958.)

bō-yer, s. [Fr. *boyer*; Dut. *boeijer*; Ger. *bojer*; from *boje* = a buoy, which these vessels were used for laying.] [BUOY.]

Naut.: A Flemish sloop with a castle at each end.

***bōy'-ēr-ŷ, s.** [From Eng. *boy*; -ery.] Boyhood.

"They called the children that were past infancy two years, Irene; and the greatest boys, Melirenes; as who would say, ready to go out of *boyery*. The boy who was made overseer of them was commonly twenty years of age."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 42.

bōy'-hood, s. [From *boy*, and suffix -hood.] The state of being a boy; the time of life at which one is appropriately called a boy.

[Johnson, quoting an example from Swift, says, "This is, perhaps, an arbitrary word." It is now firmly rooted in the language.

***boy-is, s. pl.** [In O. Fr. *buie* = a fetter; Ital. *boia*.] Gyves.

"In prresoune, fettered with *boyis* sittand."

Barbour: The Bruce, x. 763.

bōy'-ish, a. [Eng. *boy*; -ish.] Characteristic of a boy; suitable to a boy; puerile, trifling.

"Is his a *boyish* fault, that you should deem

A whipping, meet and ample punishment?"

Beaumont: Psyche, c. 13, s. 239.

bōy'-ish-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *boyish*; -ly.] In a boyish manner; as a boy is accustomed to do. (*Johnson*.)

bōy'-ish-nēss, s. [Eng. *boyish*; -ness.] The quality of being boyish; the behavior of a boy, puerility. (*Johnson*.)

***bōy'-ism, s.** [Eng. *boy*; -ism.] Puerility.

"He had complained he was farther off by being so near, and a thousand such *boyisms*, which Chaucer rejected as below the subject."—*Dryden: Pref. to Fables*.

†bōy'-kin, s. [Eng. *boy*; and dim. suff. -kin.] A little boy. (Used as a term of affection.)

"Where's my *boykin*?"

Brome: New Academy, i. 1.

Boyle's law. [LAW.]

bōy'-quell-ēr, s. A subduer of boys; a boy-killer. (*Shakesp.*)

†bōy'-ship, s. [Eng. *boy*; and suffix -ship.] A dignified title of mock respect for a boy.

"Or must his *boyship* prey

On all our seniorities?"

Beaumont: Psyche, i. 85.

***boyste, s.** [BOIST.]

***bōy'-stōn, v. t.** [O. Eng., from *boist*.]

O. Med.: To use a cupping-glass. [BLEDYNGE; BOYST.]

"*Boyston. Scaro, ventoso*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bōys'-tōus, *bous-tous, *boystoyse, a.** [BOISTOUS.]

***bōy'-stōus-nēsse, *boys-towes-nesse, s.** [BOISTOUSNESS.]

"*Boystowesnesse* (*boystousnesse*, P.). *Ruditas*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***boys-tows, a.** [BOISTOUS.]

"*Boystows. Rudis*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***boystows garment, s.** A cloak for rainy weather.

"*Boystows garment: Birrus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bōys'-trōus, a.** [BOISTEROUS.]

Of a club: Rough, rude.

"His *boystrous* club, so buried in the grownd."

Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 10.

***boy-ul, s.** [BOTHUL.]

"*Bōyul* or *bothul*, herbe or cowslope (*bothil*, H., *boyl*, P.). *Vaccinia*, C. F., *menelaca*, *marciana*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***boz-zom, *boz-zum, s.** [Eng. *bosom* (?).] A name for two allied plants.

1. *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

2. Yellow bozzum (*Chrysanthemum segetum*).

Bp. An abbreviation for *Bishop*.

Br.

Chem.: The symbol formed (from the two initial letters of the word) for the element Bromine.

†brāb'-ble, v. i. [From Dut. *brabbelen* = to sputter, to speak hastily.] To quarrel, to wrangle.

"This is not a place

To brabble in; Calianax, join hands."

Beaum. & Fl.: Māid's Tragedy.

brāb'-ble, s. [From *brabble*, v. (q. v.).] A quarrel, a clamorous dispute, a wrangle, a broil.

"Here in the streets, desperate of shame and state,

In private *brabble* did we apprehend him."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

***brāb'-ble-mēnt, s.** [Eng. *brabble*; -ment.] A noisy dispute, a quarrel, a broil. [BRABBLE, s.]

" . . . or make report of a quarrel and *brabbement* between him and another, . . ."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 44.

†brāb'-blēr, s. [Eng. *brabbl(e)*; -er.] A quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

"We hold our time too precious to be spent

With such a *brabblēr*."

Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

†brāb'-blīng, *brāb'-lŷng, pr. par., a. & s. [BRABBLE, v.]

A. & B. As present participle & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"If *brabbling* Makefray, at each fair and 'size,

Picks quarrels for to shew his valiantize."

Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 4.

C. As substantive: The act of engaging in noisy wrangling; a quarrel, a broil.

"I omit their *brabblings* and blasphemies."

Sir J. Harrington: Treatise on Play, about 1599.

†brāb'-blīng-lŷ, *brāb'-lŷng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *brabbling*; -ly.] In a brabbling manner; quarrelsome, contentiously.

" . . . yet we will deale herein neither bitterly nor *brabblingly*, nor yet be carried away with anger and heate: though he ought to be reckened neither bitter, nor brabler y^t speaketh ye truth."—*Jewell: Defense of the Apologie*, p. 44.

brā-bē'-jūm, brā-bē'-i-ūm, s. [In Fr. *brabej*; Port. *brabyla*; Gr. *brabeion* = a prize in the Grecian games, which the elegant racemes of flowers are worthy to have been.]

Bot.: African Almond, a genus of plants belonging to the order Proteaceæ (Proteads). *Brabejum stellatum*, the common African Almond, is a tree, about fifteen feet high, from the Cape of Good Hope. The colonists call the seeds wild chestnuts. They roast and eat them.

***bracc, *brac, s.** [A. S. *gebræc*; O. Icel. *brak*; O. H. Ger. *gebreh*.] A breaking, crashing, a noise thence resulting, or simply a noise. (*Ormulum*, 1,178.)

brāc'-câte, a. [From Lat. *braccatus*, *bracatus* = wearing trousers.]

Ornith.: Furnished with feathers, which conceal the feet.

brāce, s. & a. [In Fr. *brace*, *brasse* = a fathom; *bras* = an arm; *brace* = an arm, as of the sea; a lance (*Kelham*); Prov. *brassa*, also *brasse*, *brase*, *braise*, *brache* = an armful, an embrace, a fathom; Sp. & Port. *brazo* = a fathom; Lat. *brachia* = the two arms extended; *brachium* = an arm.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

***1. An arm of the sea.**

"The *brace* of Seynt George that is an arm of the see."—*Maunderville*, p. 126.

***2. A measure of length, perhaps a fathom.**

"A tombe of speckled stone a *brace* and a half high."—*Hakluyt: Voyages*, ii. 211.

***3. That which supports anything, or holds it tightly together.**

"*Brace*, or (of, P.) a balke. *Uncus, loramentum*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(1) Any armlike support of a material structure. [CLASP.]

(2) A cord or ligament keeping anything in a state of tension, or preventing anything from slipping down.

(a) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

"The little bones of the ear-drum do in straining and relaxing it, as the *braces* of the war-drum do in that."—*Derham*.

(b) Spec. (pl.): Two straps to keep trousers up; suspenders, "gallowes."

***4. That which defends any person or thing, armor. Spec., for the arms.**

"Keep it, my Pericles; it hath been a shield

'Twixt me and death (and pointed to this *brace*)."

Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. 1.

***5. A pair, referring primarily to the two arms.** [See etym.]

"*Brace* of howndys."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(1) The word is greatly used in this sense by sportsmen when speaking of the number of birds shot, in which case *brace* is used either as singular or plural.

"He is said, this summer, to have shot with his own hands, fifty *brace* of pheasants."—*Addison*.

(2) Sometimes employed of men, but then contemptuously.

6. The state of being held tightly together; tightness, tension.

"The most frequent cause of deafness is the laxness of the tympanum, when it has lost its *brace* or tension."—*Holder*.

chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl,

7. The state of being defended as if by armor; warlike preparation.

"So may he with more facile question bear it,
For that it stands not in such warlike brace."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 3.

II. Technically:

1. Carpentry:

(1) A diagonal stay or scantling, connecting the horizontal and vertical members of a truss or frame, to maintain them at a prescribed angular relation.

(2) *Pl. (braces)*: The timbers of a roof which serve to "strut" or prop the "backs" or principal rafters into which the upper ends are framed.

2. *Cabinet-making*: A stay for a trunk-lid or similar duty.

3. *Shipwrighting*: One of the eye-bolts on which the hooks of the rudder are secured; the gudgeons or googings.

4. *Naut.*: A rope passing from the end of the yard to another mast, and serving to trim the yards fore and aft.

5. Music:

(1) One of the cords of a drum by which the heads are stretched.

(2) A vertical line, usually a circumflex, coupling two or more staves together, and designed to indicate that the music thus connected is to be performed simultaneously by instruments, voices, or the two hands of one playing such an instrument as the pianoforte.

6. *Boring-tools*: A revolving tool-holder, one end of which is a swiveled head or shield, which rests in the hand or against the chest of the operator; at the other end is a socket to hold the tool. Called also a *stock*, more particularly in metal-working. The various kinds of brace in this sense are the *angle-brace*, which is a corner-drill, the *crank-brace*, the *hand-brace*, and the *lever-brace*. They may be held in the hand or made to act by machinery.

7. Vehicles:

(1) An iron strap passing from the head-block, behind and below the axle, and forward to another portion of the running-gear.

(2) A jointed bar by which the bows of a carriage-top are kept asunder, to distend the carriage-top cover.

(3) A thick strap by which a carriage-body is suspended from C-springs.

8. Printing:

(1) A printer's sign; a crooked line connecting several words or lines. In poetry a triplet is occasionally so marked. Johnson gives the following instance—

"Charge Venus to command her son,
Wherever else she lets him rove,
To shun my house, and field, and grove:
Peace cannot dwell with hate or love." } *Prior*.

(2) The stays of a printing-press, which serve to keep it steady in its position.

9. *Mining*: The mouth of a shaft.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to a brace in any of the foregoing senses.

brace-drill, s.

Metal.: A boring-tool snapped like a brace, the rotation being communicated by the revolution of the handle.

brace-pendant, s.

Naut.: A short pendant from the yard-arms, to hold the brace-block.

*brace-piece, s. The mantle-piece. (Scotch.)

"... the shelf below the brazen sconce above the brace-piece."—*Ayrs. Legat.*, p. 283.

brāce, *brā'-cīn, *brā'-cŷn, v. t. [From *brace*, s. (q. v.); O. Fr. *bracier*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Of things material: To make taut or firm by braces.

"Bracyn, or sette streyte. Tendo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(1) Of wooden beams or anything similar: To support, to prop.

(2) Of defensive armor for the body: To fasten tightly on; to make to embrace the body.

"Since he braced rebel's armor on."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, iii. 5.

"But for helmets braced and serried spears!"

Hemans: *Siege of Valencia*.

(3) Of offensive weapons or equipment for the body: To fasten on tightly.

"And some who spurs had first braced on."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, vi. 21.

(4) Of a drum: To make tense; to strain up.

"The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is braced."—*Holder*.

(5) Of the yards of a vessel. [II. 2., *Naut.*]

2. Figuratively:

*1) Of a person or an animal: To embrace, to encompass.

"For bigge Bulles of Basan brace him about."

Spenser: *Shep. Cal.*, ix.

(2) Of a place personified: [Corresponding to I. 1. (2).] To cause to embrace, to make to surround, to place around.

"Mont Blanc is monarch of mountains,
They crown'd him long ago,
On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,
With a diadem of snow.
Around his waist are forests braced."

Byron: *Manfred*, i. 1.

(3) Of the nerves, or of the mind, as depending on them. [Corresponding to I. 1 (3).] To render tense, to impart vigor to. *Used—*

(a) Of the nerves.

"Ne were the goodly exercises spar'd,
That brace the nerves, or make the limbs alert."
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 9.

(b) Of the mind as dependent on the nerves.

"And every moral feeling of his soul
Strengthen'd and braced, by breathing in content."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

"... more salutary bands which might perhaps have braced his too delicately-constituted mind into steadfastness and uprightness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(c) *Yet more fig.*: Of the "nerves" of a government or other collective body.

"In truth to brace anew the nerves of that paralyzed body would have been a hard task even for Ximenes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

II. Technically:

1. *Carpentry, Joinery, &c.*: To affix "braces" to beams; to hold them together, or support them.

2. *Naut. (of the yards)*: To move around by means of braces.

"Then the yards were braced, and all sails set to the west-wind."

Longfellow: *Courtship of Miles Standish*, v.

¶ (1) *To brace about*: To turn the yards round with the view of sailing on the contrary tack.

(2) *To brace in*: To haul in the weather braces, so as to bring the yard more athwart ship.

(3) *To brace sharp*: To cause the yards to have the smallest possible angle with the keel.

(4) *To brace to*: To check or ease off the lee braces, and round in the weather ones, to assist in tacking.

(5) *To brace up*: To haul in the lee braces, so as to bring the yard nearer the direction of the keel.

brāced, pa. par. & a. [BRACE, v.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

II. *Her.*: Interlaced.

brāce'-lēt (1), s. [In Sp. *brazalete*; Port. *bracelete*; Ital. *braccialeto*; all from Fr. *bracelet*, properly *bracelet*; dimin. of O. Fr. *brachile* (*Kelham*); Low Lat. *brachile*=an armlet, from *brachium*=the arm.] [BRACES, BRACHIAL.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A piece of defensive armor for the arm. A "bracer." [BRACER.]

2. An ornament for the wrist, generally worn by ladies. It is distinguished from an armlet, the latter, as its name implies, being worn on the arm and not on the wrist.

"With bracelets of thy hair . . ."—*Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream*, i. 1.

"With amber bracelets, beads, and all this knavery."—*Ibid.: Tam. of Shrew*, iv. 3.

"Bugle bracelet, necklace amber."—*Ibid.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

II. Technically:

1. Scripture:

(1) *As worn by men*:

(a) An armlet worn as the symbol of sovereign power. The Heb. word is *etsadhah*, from *tsadth*=to ascend. [ARMLET.]

"... and I took the crown that was upon his head, and the bracelet [armlet] that was on his arm . . ."—2 Sam. i. 10.

(b) As the rendering of the Hebrew word *pathil* from *pathal*=to twist together. Gesenius and others believe it to mean a string by which a seal ring was suspended.

"And she said, Thy signet, and thy bracelets . . ."—*Gen. xxxviii*, 18.

"... the signet, and bracelets, and staff."—*Ibid.*, 25.

(2) *As worn on the wrist by women for ornament*:

(a) The rendering of the Hebrew word *tsamid*, from *tsamad*=to fasten, to bind together.

"I put the earring upon her face, and the bracelets upon her hands."—*Gen. xxiv*, 47.

"... bracelets, rings, earrings."—*Numb. xxxi*, 50.

"And I put bracelets upon thy hands . . ."—*Ezek. xvi*, 11.

(b) The rendering of the Hebrew word *Sherah*=a chain, from *sharar*=to twist, to twist together; to be strong.

"The chains, and the bracelets, and the mufflers."—*Isaiah iii*, 9.



Braced.

(c) The rendering of the Hebrew word *chhachh*, which Gesenius thinks means in the example a clasp, buckle, or pin for holding a lady's dress together.

"... and brought bracelets, and earrings, and rings, and tablets, all jewels of gold."—*Exod. xxxv*, 22.

2. *Her.*: The same as *barrulet* (q. v.).

***brāce'-lēt** (2), s. [From Low Lat. *bracelus*=a hound [BRACHE], and *-let*, dimin. suffix.] A hound or beagle of the smaller or slower kind. (*Wharton*.)

brā'-cēr, *bra'-ser, s. [From *brace*, v. (q. v.) In Sw. *brassar*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Gen.*: That which braces anything up, a bandage.

2. *Spec.*: A defense for the arm, a *brassart* (q. v.). "Thorowe bracer of browne stele and the bryghte mayles." *Morte Arthure*, 4,247.

"Brasers burnyste boistet in sondrye."

Ibid., 1,859.

3. *Slang*: Applied to a drink of spirits; a dram.

II. Old Medicine:

1. A cincture, a bandage.

"When they affect the belly, they may be restrained by a bracer, without much trouble."—*Wiseman*.

2. A medicine of constringent power.

brā'-ceș, s. pl. [BRACE, s.]

brāce-ūp', v. i. To call up one's energies or power of endurance; to nerve one's self against despondency, disappointment, or disaster.

brāch, *brache, s. [In Dut. *brak*; (N. H.) Ger. *brack*, *brache*; O. H. Ger. *bruceo*; Fr. *braque*=a brach, a setting dog, a setter; a blunderer, a giddy person; Prov. *brac*; Sp. *braco*; Ital. & Low Lat. *bracco*=a setting dog. Cf. Scotch *rache*=a dog that discovers and pursues his prey by the scent; Icel. *racke*=a keen-scented dog.]

1. *Originally*: A bitch hound, a female hound.

"There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting dogs, and nowhere else in the world; the first kind is called a rache, and this is a foot-scenting creature both of wild-beasts, birds, and fishes also which lie hid among the rocks. The female hereof in England is called a brache; a brache is a mannerly name for all hound-bitches."—*Gentleman's Recreation*, p. 28. (*Jamieson*.)

"Truth's a dog must to kennel; he must be whipped out, when Lady the brach may stand by the fire and stink."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

2. *Afterward*: A kind of dog pursuing its prey by the scent.

"Braches bayed therefore and breme noyse maked."

Sir Gaw. and the Green Knyght, 1,142.

"Brach Merriman, the poor cur is emboss'd;
And couple Clowder with the deep-mouth'd brach."
Shakesp.: *Tam. of Shrew*, *Induc.*, i.

***brāch'-ēll**, s. [From *brach* (q. v.).] A dog; properly, one employed to discover or pursue game by the scent. (*Jamieson*.)

"About the Park thai set on breid and lenth.

A hundreth men chargit in armes strang,
To kepe a hunde that thai had thaim amang;
In Gillisland thar was that brachell brede
Sekyr off sent to folow thaim at fiede."

Wallace, v. 25. MS. (*Jamieson*.)

brāch'-ēl-ŷt'-ra, s. pl. [From Gr. *brachus*=short, and *elytron*=a cover; one of the two wing-cases of a beetle. [ELYTRON.] Animals with short wing-cases.]

Entom.: A large group of beetles characterized by having the elytra so short that they do not nearly cover the abdomen. Some make them a subsection of Pentamera, the tarsi of most, though not all, of the genera being five. Others, we think more justly, consider them a section by themselves, connecting the Coleoptera with the Dermaptera (Earwings). The Brachelytra have large membranous wings folded under the small elytra. They fly well. They are sometimes called Cocktails, from a habit they have of setting up their tails in a threatening attitude when menaced. The families are Pselaphidæ, Tachyporidæ, Staphylinidæ, Stenidæ, and Omalidæ (q. v.).

***brāch'-en**, s. [BRACKEN.]

***brāch'-ēt**, s. [O. Fr. *brachet*; dimin. of *braque*.] [BRACH.] A hound.

"Brachetes bayed that best, as bidden the maysterez."
Sir Gaw. and the Green Knyght, 1,603.

brāch'-ī-al, a. [In Fr. *brachial*; from Lat. *brachialis*=of or belonging to the arm; *brachium*; Gr. *brachion*=the arm.]

1. *Science generally*: Pertaining to the arms, or to one of them.

¶ (1) *The brachial artery*:

Anat.: The portion of the axillary artery between the shoulder and the elbow.

(2) *The brachial plexus*: [From Lat. *plexus*=a fold.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Anat.: The junction of the first dorsal and the lower cervical nerves from which those of the arm issue.

2. Bot.: Measuring twenty-four inches long, or what is conventionally assumed to be the length of the arm. (*Lindley*.)

brāch'-i-ate, a. [From Lat. *brachiatus*=with arm-like branches; *brachium*; Gr. *brachiōn*=the arm.]

Bot.: Presenting a certain resemblance to the extended arms of a man; that is, having horizontal branches standing forth nearly at right angles to a stem, and which, moreover, cross each other alternately; having opposite branches decussate. (*Lindley*, &c.)

brāch-in'-i-dæ, s. pl. [From *brachinus* (q. v.).]

Entom.: A family of predatory beetles belonging to the section Truncatipennes.

brāch-i'-nūs, s. [From Gr. *brachunō*=to shorten.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, the typical one of the family Brachinidae (q. v.). The species have their head and thorax comparatively narrow. Their chief peculiarity is a power which they possess of expelling from their hinder extremity a pungent acrid fluid with a loud report. Hence Latreille called them Bombardiers, or Bombardier Beetles. [**BOMBARDIER.**]

brāch-i-ō-næ'-a, s. [From *brachionus* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: A family of animalcules belonging to the class Rotifera.

brāch-i'-ōn-ūs, s. [From Gr. *brachiōn*, genit. *brachionos*=an arm.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of the family Brachionæa (q. v.). It has a single eye, a furcate foot or tail, a smooth shell with six short spines in front. The family is to be found all over the world.

brāch-i-ōp'-ō-da, s. [From Gr. *brachiōn*=the arm, and oblique cases of *pous*, *podos*=a foot. Animals with arm-like feet. The reference is to two long ciliated arms developed from the sides of the mouth, which are used to create currents in the water and bring food within reach of their mouth.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: One of the great classes into which the molluscous sub-kingdom of the animal kingdom is divided. The Brachiopoda are bivalves, with one shell on the back of the animal, and the other in front; these are called dorsal and ventral valves. The two valves are never equal in size. They differ from the Conchifera (called also *Lamelli branchiata*), or ordinary bivalves, in uniformly having one side of the same valve symmetrical with the other. In technical language, the Brachiopoda are inequivalve and equilateral, while the True Bivalves are equivalve and inequilateral. The organization of the Brachiopoda is inferior to that of the True Bivalves. They are attached to bodies by a pedicle which passes as the wick does in an antique lamp, whence the older naturalists called them "Lamp-shells." The shell is lined by an expansion of the integument or mantle. They are very important in a geological point of view, existing from the Cambrian rocks till now; but culminating apparently both in generic and specific development in the Silurian. In 1875 above 1,800 fossil species were known. In 1879 Dr. Alleyne Nicholson made a much higher estimate, considering that nearly 4,000 extinct species had been described. The recent species are comparatively few. They are all marine, occurring chiefly in the deep sea. The families are—(1) Terebratulidæ, (2) Spiriferidæ, (3) Rhynchonellidæ, (4) Orthidæ, (5) Productidæ, (6) Craniadæ, (7) Discinidæ, and (8) Lingulidæ (q. v.). (*Woodward & R. Tate*.)

A slightly different classification ranges the Brachiopods in two sub-classes—

(1) *Inarticulata* or *Tretenterata*: Fam. (1) Craniadæ, (2) Discinidæ, (3) Lingulidæ.

(2) *Articulata*: Fam. (1) Terebratulidæ, (2) Rhynchonellidæ, (3) Theciidæ, (4) Spiriferidæ, (5) Pentameridæ, (6) Strophomenidæ, and (7) Productidæ.

brāch'-i-ō-pōde, s. [BRACHIOPODA.] A mollusk belonging to the class Brachiopoda (q. v.).

¶ **The age of the Brachiopods:** The Silurian period.

brāch-i-ōp'-ō-dous, a. [Eng. *brachiopod*(e); -ous.] [BRACHIOPODA.]

1. Having arm-like feet.

2. Pertaining to the Brachiopoda.

brāch-i-um, s. [Lat., an arm, particularly the forearm, from the hand to the elbow. In Gr. *brachiōn*.]

Bot.: An ell, ulna, twenty-four inches, considered to be the average length of the arm in men.

Brach'-man (1), (*ch* silent), s. [BRAMIN.]

Brach'-man (2), (*ch* silent), s. [BRAHMAN.]

brāch-ŷ-cāt-a-lēc'-tīc, s. [Lat. *brachycatalecticum*; from Gr. *brachykatalektos*, as adj.=ending with a short syllable, short by a foot; *brachys*=short, and *katalektikos*=leaving off, stopping.] [CATALECTIC.]

Greek and Latin Prosody: A verse wanting a foot; a verse wanting two syllables to complete it.

brāch-ŷ-çēph'-al-ic, a. [From Gr. *brachys*=short, and *kephalikos*=pertaining to the head; *kephalē*=the head.]

Anthropol.: Having a short head. The term was introduced by Retzius.

"... those [crania] exhumed from the Drift, and belonging to the *brachycephalic* type."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i. (1871), pt. i., ch. iv., p. 125.

brāch-ŷ-çēph'-al-ŷ, s. [From Gr. *brachykephalos*=(1) short head, (2) a certain fish.]

Anthropol.: Shortness of head. It is opposed to *dolichocephaly*.

"Welcker finds that short men incline more to *brachycephaly*, and tall men to *dolichocephaly*. . . ."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i. (1871), pt. i., ch. iv., p. 148.

brāch-ŷ-ç'-ēr-a, s. pl. [Gr. *brachys*=short, and *keras*=a horn. Shorthorned animals.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Diptera, consisting of two-winged flies with short "horns" or antennæ, having only three joints, the last one commonly with a long bristle. It contains seven families—Cestridæ, Muscidæ, Dolichopidæ, Syrphidæ, Therevidæ, Leptidæ, Stratiomydæ, Bombyliidæ, Anthracidæ, Acroceridæ, Empidæ, Hybotidæ, Asilidæ, Mydasidæ, and Tabanidæ. (See these terms; also BRACHYSTOMA, NOTACANTHA, and TANYSTOMA.) The sub-order Brachycera includes the greater part of the Dipterous order.

brāch-ŷ-ç'-ēr-ūs, s. [Gr. *brachys*=short, and *keras*=a horn. Animals with short "horns" or antennæ.]

Entom.: A genus of Curculionidæ (Weevils) consisting of wingless, very rough insects, living on the ground. They occur in Africa and the South of Europe.

brāch-ŷ-chī'-tōn, s. [From Gr. *brachys*=short, and *chitōn*=an undergarment.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Sterculiadae (Sterculiads). It consists of trees found in the more tropical parts of Australia. *Brachychiton acerifolium* is called the Flame-tree, its red flowers having an aspect like flame when viewed from a little distance. The aborigines make fishing-nets from its bark. *B. populneum* is used for a similar purpose, besides which its seeds are eaten. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

brāch-ŷ-cō'-mē, s. [From Gr. *brachys*=short, and *komē*=the hair.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants. Tribe, Subuli-floræ. *Brachycome iberidifolia* is the Swan River Daisy.

brāch-ŷ-dī-āg'-ōn-al, s. [Gr. *brachys*=short, and Eng. *diagonal* (q. v.).]

Geom.: The shortest of the diagonals in a rhombic prism.

"... the shorter lateral or *brachydiagonal* . . . the longer lateral or *macrodiagonal* [of a rectangular prism with replaced edges and angles]."—*Dana: Mineralogy* (5th ed.), Introd., p. xxv.

brāch-ŷ-glōt'-tis, s. [From Gr. *brachys*=short, and *glōttis*=the glottis, the mouth of the windpipe.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants allied to Senecio. The leaves of *Brachyglottis Forsteri*, called by the natives of New Zealand Puka-Puka, is used by them for paper.

***brāch-ŷg'-raph-ēr, s.** [In Ger. *brachygraph*; from Gr. *brachys*=short, and *graphō*=to write.] A shorthand writer.

"At last, he asked the *brachygrapher*, whether he wrote the notes of that sermon, or something of his own conception."—*Gayton: Notes on D. Quixote*, i. 8.

***brāch-ŷg'-raph-ŷ, s.** [In Ger. *brachygraphie*; from Gr. *brachys*=short; and *graphē*=delineation, writing.] Shorthand writing, stenography.

"All the certainty of those high pretenders, bating what they have of the first principles, and the word of God, may be circumscribed by as small a circle as the creed, when *brachygraphy* had confined it within the compass of a penny."—*Glanville*.

brāch-ŷl'-ō-gŷ, s. [In Gr. *brachylogia*=brevity in speech; *brachylogeō*=to be short in speech; *brachys*=short, and *logos*=a word, speech.]

Rhet.: Brevity of speech, expression of one's meaning in few words; laconic speech, like that of the ancient Spartans.

¶ **Brachylogy of comparison:** A figure of speech used principally by the Greek poets, but also found more or less in all languages, in which the object of comparison is not compared with the proper corresponding object, but is directly referred to the thing or person of which that object would be, if expressed, the attribute. Thus in the lines—
"They for their young Adonis may mistake
The soft luxuriance of thy golden hair,"

the hair is compared directly with Adonis. The figure is also known to grammarians as *comparatio compendiaria*.

brāch-ŷ-ō-pa, s. [Gr. *brachys*=short, and *ops*, or *ōps*=the eye, the face, the countenance.]

Entom.: A genus of two-winged flies of the family Syrphidæ.

brāch-ŷ-ō-pi'-na, s. [From *brachyops* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A tribe or a family of the Amphibian order Labyrinthodontia. It has a parabolic skull, and the orbits oval, they being central or anterior. The genera are *Brachyops*, *Micropholis*, *Rhinosauros*, and *Bothriceps*. [BRACHYOPS.]

brāch-ŷ-ōps, s. [From Gr. *brachys*=short, and *ops* or *ōps*=the eye, face, countenance.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, the typical one of the family Brachyopina. The only known species, *Brachyops laticeps* (*Owen*), is from rocks of probably Triassic age at Mangali, in Central India.

***brāch-ŷ-pōd-i'-næ, s.** [From Gr. *brachys*=short; and *pous*, *podos*=a foot.] Short-footed.

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to a sub-family of his Merulidæ (Thrushes). It was called from the typical genus *Brachypus*, but *Brachypus* having been previously assigned to a genus of lizards, the ornithological terms *Brachypodina* and *Brachypus* are now disused. *Brachypus* has also been used for a molluscous and for a coleopterous genus.

brāch-ŷ-pō-dī-ūm, s. [From Gr. *brachys*=short, and *pous*, genit. *podos*=a foot, in allusion to the short stalks of the spikelets.]

Bot.: A genus of Gramineæ (Grasses), of which the English book-name is False Brome Grass. The species are numerous, nearly every temperate climate having a representative. The two best known species are *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, and *B. pinnatum*. The family type can be found in the domestic oat of this country.

brāch-ŷp'-ōd-ōus, a. [From Gr. *brachys*=short, and *pous*, genit. *podos*=a foot.]

Bot.: Having a short "foot" or stalk.

brāch-ŷp'-tēr-æ, s. [From Gr. *brachypteros*=short-winged; *brachys*=short, and *pteroeis*=feathered, winged; from *pteron*=a wing.]

Ornith.: Cuvier's name for the diving birds now ranked under Colymbidæ, Alcadæ, and their allies.

brāch-ŷp'-tēr-ōus, a. [From Gr. *brachypteros*=short-winged.] [BRACHYPTERA.] Short-winged. [**BRANDE.**]

brāch-ŷp'-tēr-ŷx, s. [From Gr. *brachys*=short; and *pteryx*=a wing; from *pteron*=a wing.]

Ornith.: Horsfield's name for a genus of Anthrushes (*Formicarinæ*), in which the wings are so short as to render flight short and feeble. *Brachypteryx montana*, the typical species, is found in Java. It is the Mountaineer Warbler of Latham.

brāch-ŷ-pūs, s. [BRACHYPODINÆ.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Brachypodinae (q. v.).

brāch-ŷ-sē'-ma, s. [From Greek *brachys*=short; and *sēma*=a sign, a banner. So called because the vexillum or standard is very short.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants. *Brachysema latifolium* is a handsome climber from Australia.

brāch-ŷ-stēl'-ma, s. [From Gr. *brachys*=short, and *stelma*=a girdle, a belt.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadaceæ (Asclepiads). The edible roots of various species are used in South Africa as a preserve.

brāch-ŷs'-tō-chrōne, s. [In Fr. *brachystochrone*; Gr. *brachistos*=shortest, and *chronos*=time.]

Geom.: The curve of quickest descent, i. e., the curve starting from a given point in which a body, descending by the force of gravity, will reach another point in the curve in a shorter time than it could have done had it traversed any other path. The curve in question is the cycloid (q. v.).

brāch-ŷs'-tō-ma, s. [From Gr. *brachystomos*=having a narrow mouth; *brachys*=short, and *stoma*=the mouth.]

Entomology:

1. A tribe of dipterous insects belonging to the sub-order Brachycera (q. v.). It is so named because the proboscis is short. The tribe contains the families Dolichopidæ, Syrphidæ, Therevidæ, and Leptidæ (q. v.).

2. *Brachystoma* of Meigen: A dipterous genus of the division Tanystoma.

brāch-ŷt'-ēl-ēs, s. [Gr. *brachytelēs*=ending shortly; *brachys*=short, and *telos*=end, extremity, referring to the small development of the thumb.]

Zoöl.: Spix's name for a genus of American monk-eyes, which he separates from Ateleis.

brāch-ŷ-tŷ'-pōus, a. [From Gr. *brachys*=short, and *typos*=a blow, the impression of a blow, a type; *typtō*=to strike.]

Min.: Of a short form.

brāch-ŷ-ūr'-a, s. [From Gr. *brachys*=short, and *oura*=the tail.]

Zoöl.: A sub-order of Decapodous Crustaceans, containing those families in which the abdomen is converted into a short-jointed tail folding closely under the breast. The common edible crab (*Cancer pagurus*) is a familiar example of this structure.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tīon, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

The sub-order contains four families: (1) Oxystomata, (2) Oxyrhyncha or Maiada, (3) Cyclometopa or Canceridæ, and (4) Catometopa or Ocypodidæ.

bräch-ŷ-ür'-oūs, a. [BRACHYURA.]

1. *Gen.*: Short-tailed. (*Pen. Cycl.*)
2. *Spec.*: Pertaining to the Brachyura or short-tailed Crustacea. [BRACHYURA.]

brā'-çlīg, pr. par., a. & s. [BRACE, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective*: Imparting tone or strength.

"I found it clear and strong—an intellectual tonic, as bracing and pleasant to my mind as the keen air of the mountains was to my body."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, iii. 41.

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of bracing; the state of being braced.

2. *Engin.*: Any system of braces; as, the "bracing of a truss."

bracing-chain, s.

Vehicles: The chain which ties together the sides of a wagon, to prevent the load from breaking them apart. (Used especially in wood and freight wagons.)

bräck, s. [Icel. & Sw. *brak*; Dan. *bræk*=a brake, a break, a chink, a fissure; Dut. *braak*=a breaking, a burglary, a break. Cf. A. S. *brecan*=to break, to bruise (*Somner*).] A breach, a break, a flaw, a broken part.

"The place was but weak, and the bracks fair; but the defendants, by resolution, supplied all the defects."—*Hayward*.

"Let them compare my work with what is taught in the schools, and if they find in theirs many bracks and short ends, which cannot be spun into an even piece; . . ."—*Digby*.

bräck-en, brach-en (*ch guttural*). ***braik'-in, bréck-en, bréck'-an** (*Scotch*), ***brak-en,**

***brak-an,**

***brak-ane** (*O.*

Eng.), s. & a.

[From A. S. *bracu*, genit.

sing. and nom.

pl. *braccan*

(*Skeat*). In

Sw. *bräken*=

fern; Icel.

brakne=fern;

Dan. *bregne*=

fern, brake.]

[**BRAKE** (2), s.]

A. *As sub*

stantive:

1. *Gen.*: A

fern of any

kind. (*O. Eng.*)

"As best, byte on the bent of braken & erbes."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1675.

2. *Spec.*: The name uniformly given in Scotland

to the common fern elsewhere known as Brake,

Pteris Aquilina. [**BRAKE** (2).]

"Among the brackens on the brae."

Burns: Halloween.

"But when the bracken rusted on their crags."

Tennyson: Edwin Morris.

"The heath this night must be my bed,

The bracken curtain for my head."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 23.

B. *As adj.*: Consisting of the "bracken" or brake

fern.

"The bracken bush sends forth the dart."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 9.

bräck'-ët, s. & a. [From O. Fr. *braquet*, dimin.

of *brache*; Lat. *brachium*=arm (*Mahn*). From Fr.

braque=a mortise for holding things together (*Cot-*

grave & Wedgwood, with whom *Skeat* hesitatingly

agrees).]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Carpentry, &c.*:

(1) A cramp-iron holding things together.

(*Wedgwood*).

"This effect was aided by the horizontal arrangement

upon brackets of many rare manuscripts."—*De Quincey:*

Works (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 239.

(2) A lateral projection from a wall, post, or

standard, to strengthen or support another object.

Of the parts of a bracket—a is the sole, b the wall-plate, c the

rib, d a snug or flange. This

description of support is also

adapted for shelves, coves, soft-

fits and seats.

"Let your shelves be laid upon

brackets, being about two feet wide,

and edged with a small lath."—*Mortimer*.

2. *Gas or lamp fitting*:

(1) A projecting device for supporting a lamp.

(2) A gas-fixture projecting from the face of a

wall.

3. *Architecture*:

(1) An ornament in the shape of a console stand-

ing isolated upon the face of a wall.

(2) A support placed beneath the eaves, or the

projection at the gable of a building. Its full

name is a roof-bracket. [BRACKETED.]

4. *Ship-building*: A timber knee in a ship's frame

supporting the gratings.

5. *Machinery*:

(1) *Gen.*: Various kinds of brackets are used

in machinery, such as *shafting-brackets, pendent*

brackets or hangers, wall-brackets, wall-boxes, and

pedestal brackets.

(2) *Spec. In steam-engines*:

(a) The pieces by which the boiler of a locomotive

is maintained in position.

(b) The places which hold and guide the slide-

bars.

6. *Ordnance*:

(1) The cheek of a mortar-bed.

(2) The carriage of a ship's or casemate gun.

7. *Printing (pl.)*: The signs or marks which

follow []. They are used to inclose a word or

sentence of explanation, reference, etc.

"At the head of each article, I have referred, by figures

included in brackets, to the page of Dr. Lardner's volume,

where the section, from which the abridgement is made,

begins."—*Paley: Evidences*, pt. ii., ch. vi.

B. *As adjective*: Pertaining to or consisting of a

bracket in any of the foregoing senses.

bracket-crab, s. A hoisting apparatus designed

for attachment to a post, wall, &c.

bracket-light, s. A gas-light projecting from a

side wall.

bracket-shelf, s. A form of console for support-

ing a pier-glass or other object.

brä'ck-ët, v. t. [From *bracket*, s. (q. v.).]

1. To place within brackets, to connect by brackets.

[**BRACKET**, s. 7.] (*Barker*).

2. To couple names with a bracket in a list of

successful candidates, to denote equal merit.

brä'ck-ët-ëd, pa. par. & a. [**BRACKET**, v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Arch.*: The bracketed style is one of which

brackets are a prominent feature.

brä'ck-ët-īng, pr. par. & s. [**BRACKET**, v.]

A. *As present participle*: (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive*: A skeleton support for mold-

ings.

bräck'-ish, a. [From Ger. *brack*; Dut. *brak*=

brackish.]

Of water: Partly fresh, partly salt, as fresh water

becomes when it flows over saline soil or the sea

obtains occasional access to it.

"As springs in deserts found seem sweet, all brackish

though they be,

So midst the wither'd waste of life, those tears would

flow to me." *Byron: Stanzas for Music*.

bräck'-ish-nëss, s. [From Eng. *brackish*; -ness.]

The quality of being brackish, the quality of being

partly fresh and partly salt.

"All the artificial strainings hitherto leave a brackish-

ness in salt water that makes it unfit for animal uses."—

Cheyne.

bräcks, s. [**BRAXY**.] A disease of sheep.

bräck-ŷ, a. [From Ger. *brack*.] [**BRACKISH**.]

Brackish.

"The brackey fountains."—*Drayton: Polyolb.*, song xi.

brä'-cön, s. [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Fr. *braconner*

=to poach.]

Entom.: A genus of Ichneumonids, with a hiatus

between the mandibles and the clypeus, and a

lengthened ovipositor. [**BRACONIDÆ**.]

brä'-cön'-i-dæ, s. pl. [From *bracon* (q. v.).]

Entom.: A family belonging to the Ichneumon

tribe of Hymenoptera. Typical genus, *Bracon* (q. v.).

bräct (*Eng.*), **bräc'-të-a** (*Lat.*), s. [In Ger.

bracktei; Fr. *bractée*. From Lat. *bractea*=a thin

plate of metal or gold-leaf.]

1. *Bot.*: A leaf growing upon the flower-stalk.

Those which occupy this situation have, as a rule,

a different size, form, and

appearance from the ordi-

nary leaves. There are

cases, however, in which it

is difficult to decide to

which of these a particular

foliaceous expansion is to

be referred, and at times a

yet greater uncertainty pre-

vails as to whether one of

those situated close to the

flower is a bract or a sepal.

The involucre in composite

plants, the great spathe in

Araceæ, the paleæ of

grasses, the scales of cat-

kins, &c., are all bracts.

2. *Zoöl.*: A part of a hydrozoön, somewhat resem-

bling the bract of a plant. [**HYDROPHYLLIA**.]

bräc'-të-al, a. [Lat. *bractealis*=of metallic

plates; from *bractea* (q. v.).]

1. Pertaining to a bract. (*Brande*.)

2. Furnished with bracts. (*Brande*.)

bräc'-të-ate, a. & s. [Lat. *bracteatus*=covered

with gold plate; from *bractea* (q. v.).]

A. *As adjective*. In *Bot.*: Furnished with bracts

(*Brande*.)

B. *As substantive*: A silver coin formerly current

in Scotland.

bräc'-tëd, a. [Eng. *bract*; -ed.]

Bot.: Furnished with bracts or with a bract.

bräc'-të-ö-læ, s. pl. [Plural of Lat. *bracteola*

=a thin leaf of gold; dimin. of *bractea* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Small bracts.

bräc'-të-öl-äte, a. [From Lat. *bracteol(a)*; and

Eng. suff. -ate.] [**BRACTEOLE**.]

Bot.: Furnished with small bracts or bractlets.

Applied especially to involucres, which have an

outer row of such foliaceous appendages. (*Lind-*

ley.)

bräc'-të-öle, s. [From Lat. *bracteola*; dimin. of

bractea (q. v.).]

Bot.: A small bract, a bractlet.

bräc'-tëss, a. [Eng. *bract*; and suff. -less.]

Bot.: Devoid of bracts.

bräc'-let, s. [From Eng. *bract*; and dimin.

suff. -let.] A small bract. Used specially of the

exterior bracts of an involucre. When these exist

it is then said to be bracteolate at the base. (*Lind-*

ley.)

***brä'-çyn, v. t.** [**BRACE**, v.]

"Bracyn, or sette streyte. Tendo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bräd, a. & in compos. (compar. **brædder*,

**bradar*). [A. S. *brād*=broad, large, vast (*Bos-*

worth); as, *Bradford*=the broad ford; *Bradgate*=

the broad gate.] Broad. [**BROAD**.] (*O. Eng. &*

Scotch.)

A. *As a separate word*:

"Quhen thai war passit the watir brad."

Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), iii. 467.

"And wele bradar thar-after soyn."

Ibid., iv. 123.

B. *In compos.*: (See etymology.)

bräd, *brod, *brode, s. & a. [Icel. *broddr*=any

pointed piece of iron or steel; Sw. *brodd*=a frost

nail, a blade; Dan. *brodde*=a spur, an ice spur, a

frost nail. Cf. also A. S. *brord*=(1) a prick or point,

the first blade or spine of grass or corn, an herb

(*Somner*), (2) a sword; Dan. *braad*=a prick, a

prickle, a thorn, a sting; *brod*=a prick, a thorn, a

sting.] [**BROD**, v. & s.; **BRISTLE**.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. A thin, square-bodied nail which, instead of a

head, has a lip or projection on one side only.

Brads are used to floor rooms with. They are about

the size of a tenpenny nail. (*Johnson, &c.*)

"Brode, hedlese nayle . . ."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bräd'-y-podš (Eng.), **bräd'-y-pöd'-a** (Mod. Lat.), s. pl. [From Gr. *bradypous*=slow of foot; *bradys*=slow, and *pous*, *podos*=a foot.]
Zoöl. Slow-footed animals. Blumenbach's name for an order of mammalia, containing the genera *Bradypus*, *Myrmecophaga*, *Manis*, and *Dasybus*. Cuvier substituted the term *Edentata*, from the absence in these animals of incisor teeth.

bräd'-y-pūs, s. [Mod. Lat. *bradypus*; from Class. Gr. *bradypous*=slow of foot.] [BRADYPODS.]
1. **Zoöl.** A mammalian genus, the typical one of the family *Bradypodidae* (q. v.). It contains the *Ai*, or Common Sloth (*Bradypus tridactylus*), and other species.

2. **Palæont.** Various genera and species of the family are found in South America. They are gigantic as compared with the modern sloths. The most notable are *Megatherium*, *Myiodon*, *Scelidotherium*, and in the Post-Pliocene of North America *Megalonyx*. (See these words.)

bræ, ***brāy**, ***brā**, s. & a. [Etymology doubtful. Probably from Gael. *braigh*=top, summit. Cf. *braigheath*=a mountaineer; *brigh*=a heap, a pile; *bruthach*=an acclivity, an ascent, a steep, a hillside, a precipice; Wel. *bre*=a peak, a mountain, a hill. But cf. likewise Dan. *bræd*=sloping, declining, steep; *brat*=steep; as also Eng. *brow* (q. v.); A. S. *bræw*, *breag*.] (Scotch.)

A. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. An acclivity, a slope, an incline, a steep bank; whether constituting—
(1) The side of a hill.

"Entryt in ane narrow place
 Betuix a louchside and a bræ,"
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), iii. 109

(2) The bank of a river.

"Endlang the vatter than yeid he
 On ather syde gret quantite:
 He saw the brayis hye standand
 The vatter holl throu slike rynand,"
The Bruce (ed. Skeat), vi. 75-8.

2. A hill.

"... twa men I saw ayont yon bræ,"
Ross: Helenore, p. 60. (Jamieson.)

3. The upland, hilly, or highland parts of a country. *Used—*

(1) *As a separate word* (chiefly in the plural):
 "Thin Reb said he tried him with Erse, for he cam in his youth frae the braes of Glenlivat—but it wadna do."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. ix.

(2) *In compos.*: As *Braemer*.

II. Figuratively: Used of the hill of fame.

"Should I but dare a hope to speel,
 Wi' Allan or wi' Gilbertfield,
 The braes of fame,"
Burns: To William Simpson.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to a "brae" in any of the foregoing senses.

brae-face, s. The front or slope of a hill. (Scotch.)
 "If a kill be built to a brae-face, or the side of a rock, it can have but three vents."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 194.

brae-head, s. The summit of a hill. (Scotch.)
 "All the boys of Garnock assembled at the brae-head, which commands an extensive view of the Kilmarnock road."—*Ayrs: Legatees*, p. 282.

brae-laird, **braes-laird**, s. A proprietor of land on the southern declivity of the Grampians in Scotland. (Scotch.)

"In Mitchell's Opera, called 'The Highland Fair,' a *Braes Laird* is introduced as the natural and hereditary enemy of a Highland chieftain."—*Note from Sir Walter Scott, in Jamieson*.

brae-side, ***brae syd**, s. The declivity of a hill. (Scotch.)

"Ane company of fresch men cam to renew the battell, taking their advantage of the brae syd."—*Pittscottie: Cron.*, p. 105.

bræ'-man, **brāy'-mān**, s. [Scotch *brae*; and Eng. *man*.] One who inhabits the southern side of the Grampian Hills. (Scotch.)

"Humanity strongly invites you to know
 The worm-wasted braeman's fate, laid in yon grave,"
Gairn: Mountain Muse, p. 70. (Jamieson.)

***brā-ēn-gēl**, s. [BRANGILL.] (Scotch.)

brāg, ***brāg'-gen**, v. i. & t. [Wel. *bragio*=to brag; *brac*=boastful; Ir. *bragaim*=I boast; Gael. *bragaireachd*=empty pride, boasting. (Skeat.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To boast, make ostentatious pretences, swagger.
 "He bosteth and braggeth with many bolde othes."—*P. Plowman*, 8 595.

"Thou coward! art thou bragging to the stars?"
Shakesp.: Midsum. N. Dream, iii. 2.

(a) With of before the object.

"Verona brags of him
 To be a virtuous and well-govern'd youth."
Shakesp.: Rom. and Jul., i. 5.

(b) *On* was frequently, though improperly, used for *of*.

"Yet lo! in me what authors have to brag on,
 Reduc'd at last to hiss in my own dragon."
Pope: Dunciad, iii. 285.

***2.** To sound, make a loud noise.

"Whanne the voyce of the trompe . . . in your eeries
 braggieth al the puple shal cry with moost out-crye."—*Wicliffe: Joshua*, vi. 5.

"... the child brags in her belly already; 'tis yours."
Shakesp.: Love's Labor Lost, v. 2.

B. Transitive:

1. To blow loudly.

"The Bretones boldely braggene theire trompez."—*Morte Arthure*, 1,484.

***2.** To praise anything excessively or ostentatiously.

"You shall have a lame jade, bridle and brag it up and down Smithfield."—*Nashe: Plain Percival*.

3. To reproach, upbraid.

"Kyle-Stewart I could hae bragged wide,
 For sio a pair."
Burns: The Auld Farmer's Salutation.

brāg, ***brāgg**, ***brāgge**, s., a. & adv. [BRAG, v.]

A. As substantive:

1. A boast, an ostentatious pretense.

"A kind of conquest
 Caesar made here; but made not here his brag
 Of 'came,' and 'saw,' and 'overcame,'"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 1.

***2.** The thing or matter boasted of.

"Beauty is nature's brag."
Milton: Comus, 745.

3. A game at cards.

"But the late Reverend Doctor Robert Douglas, minister of Galashiels, assured the author, that the last time he saw Andrew Gemmells he was engaged in a game at brag with a gentleman of fortune, distinction, and birth."—*Scott: Advt. to Antiquary*, p. viii.

B. As adjective:

1. *In a bad sense:* Boastful.

"Hi schulde nought beren hem so bragg."
Piers Plowman's Crede, 706.

2. *In a good sense:* Brave.

"... boldest and braggest in armes."
William of Palerne (ed. Skeat), 3,048.

C. As adverb:

1. Boastingly.

"Hy schulde nought beren hem so bragg ne [belden]
 so heyghe."
Piers. Plow. Crede, 706.

2. Proudly, conceitedly.

"Seest howe brag yond Bullocke beares,
 So smirke, so smoothe, his pricked eares?"
Spenser: The Shep. Cal., ii.

***brāg'-ance**, s. [From Eng. *brag*, s., and suff. -ance.] Boasting, arrogance.

brā-gān'-tī-a, s. [Named after the Duke of Braganza.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Aristolochiaceae* (Birthworts). *Bragantia tomentosa*, a species growing in Java, is very bitter, and is used in that island as an emmenagogue. The roots of *B. Wallichii*, rubbed up with lime-juice, are used in the West of India as an appliance in snake bites. The common Virginian Snakeroot, *A. serpentaria*, is the most prominent American representative of the species. It is stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic and diuretic in its action. It had once a great reputation as a cure for snake bites.

***brāg'-at**, s. [BRAGGET, s.]

brāg-gā-dō'-cī-ō, ***brāg-gā-dō'-chī-ō**, s. [BRAG, v. A word invented by Spenser (Skeat).]

1. *As a proper name* (of the forms *Braggadocio* and *Braggadochio*): The name given by Spenser to one of his imaginary knights, "Sir Braggadochio," who is always boasting of the heroic deeds he has done and intends to do, but is all the while a coward at heart.

"Shee, that base *Braggadochio* did affray,
 And made him fast out of the forest ronne;
 Belphoebe was her name, as faire as Phoebus sunne."
Spenser: F. Q., III., v. 27.

2. *As a common noun* (of the forms *braggadocio* and *braggadochio*): A cowardly boaster.

"Elevated to office, whether the office be a clerkship in the Customs or a Captaincy-General, he becomes forthwith a *braggadocio*, self-asserting, and insolent, often grasping and extortionate."—*London Times*, June 2, 1879.

***brāg'-gard**, s. [BRAGGART.]

brāg'-gard-ism, s. [Eng. *braggard*; -ism.] Boastfulness, bragging.

"Why, Valentine, what *braggardism* is this?"—*Shakespeare: Two Gent.*, ii. 4.

***brāg'-gart**, ***brāg'-gard**, s. [From Eng. *brag*; and suffix -art, -ard.]

A. As subst.: A bragger, boastful fellow.

"Who knows himself a *braggart*,
 Let him fear this, for it will come to pass,
 That every *braggart* shall be found an ass."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iv. 3.

"... a shallow *braggart* conscious sincerity."—*Carlyle: Heroes, Hero-worship*, Lect. ii.

B. As adj.: Given to bragging; boastful, vain-glorious.

"The King with scorn beheld their flight.
 'Are these,' he said, 'our yeomen wight?
 Each *braggart* churl could boast before,
 Twelve Scottish lives his baldrick bore!'"
Scott: The Lord of the Isles, vi. 24.

brāg'-gart-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *braggart*; -ly.] Like a braggart, boastful.

"A proud, vainglorious and braggartly spirit."—*Chapman: Homer*, bk. iii.

brāgged, pa. par. & a. [BRAG, v.]

A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adj.: Boasted, vaunted.

"Auf, Wert thou the Hector
 That was the whip of your bragg'd progeny,
 Thou shouldst not 'scape me here,"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 8.

brāg'-gēr, s. [Eng. *bragg*; -er.] One who brags; a vain, ostentatious pretender; a braggart.

"A bretoner, a braggere, Abosted Piers."—*Langland: P. Plowman*, 4,104.

"Such as have had opportunity to sound these braggers thoroughly, by having sometimes endured the penance of their sottish company, have found them in converse empty and insipid."—*South*.

***brāg'-gēr-ȳ**, s. [Eng. *bragger*; -y.] Vain show, pomp.

"All the nobles of the Frenche courte were in garmentes of many colors, so that they were not known from the braggery."—*Hall: Henry VIII.*, an. 12.

***brāg'-gēt**, ***brāg'-gat**, ***brāg'-at**, ***brā'-gōt**, **brā'-gētt**, ***brā'-kēt**, s. [Wel. *bragot*=a kind of mead; Cornish *bregaud*; Ir. *bracat*; Wel. *brag*; Gael. & Ir. *brach*=malt, fermented grain. Connected with *brew*, A. S. *brēowan* (Skeat).] A kind of mead; a liquor made of honey and ale fermented, with spices, &c.

"Bragett, drynke (bragot or braket, K. H. P.) *Mellibrodium*, *bragatum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Hir mouth was sweete as bragat is or meth,
 Or hoord of apples, layd in hay or heth."
Chaucer: The Miller's Tale, 3261-62.

brāg'-gīng, ***brāg'-īng**, pr. par., a. & s. [BRAG, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & part. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. Boasting, arrogance.

"Howbeit he nothing at all ceased from his bragging, but still was filled with pride, breathing out fire in his rage against the Jews, and commanding to haste the journey."—*2 Maccabees*, ix. 7.

2. Loud blowing, noise.

"Thair wes blaving of bemys, bragging and beir."
Gaw. and Gol., ii. 13.

brāg'-gīng-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *bragging*; -ly.] In a bragging manner, boastfully, ostentatiously.

"None bewail more braggingly Germanicus' death in outward show than such as in their hearts are most glad."—*Grenoway: Tacitus; Annales*, p. 53.

brāg'-gīr, s. [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Gael. *braigh*=the top, the summit, or *braigh*, v.=to give a crackling sound; Dan. *brage*=to crack, to crash, *brag*, *bragen*=crack, crash, crackling noise.] The old name given in the island of Lewis, one of the British Western Isles, to the broad leaves of the *Alga Marina* (now supposed to be *Fucus nodosus*).

"They continue to manure the ground until the tenth of June, if they have plenty of *Braggir*, i. e. the broad leaves growing on the top of the *Alga Marina*."—*Martin West. Isl.*, p. 54.

***brāg'-īng**, s. [BRAGGING, s.]

brā-gīte, s. [From *Bragi*, an old Scandinavian deity (?); and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: *Bragite* of Forbes and Dahll. Probably altered *Firein*. It occurs imbedded in orthoclase in Norway and Greenland. Or a variety of *Fergusonite* (q. v.).

brāg'-lēss, a. [Eng. *brag*; -less.] Without boasting or ostentation.

"Dio. The bruit is, Hector's slain, and by Achilles.
 Ajax. If it be so, yet *bragless* let it be;
 Great Hector was a man as good as he."
Shakesp.: Troil. and Cress., v. 9.

***brāg'-lȳ**, adv. [Eng. *brag*; -ly.] In a manner worthy of being boasted of, finely.

"Seest not thilk hawthorn studdie,
 How bragly it begins to budde,
 And utter his tender head?"
Spenser: Shep. Cal., iii.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōw1**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **th1s**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şhūn**; **-t1on**, **-şion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**. **-cious**, **-sious** = **şhūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **be1**, **de1**.

brăg'-wört, brēg'-wört, s. [BRAGGET.] Mead, a beverage made from the dregs of honey.

"To learn that the Scottish *bregwort*, or mead, so plentiful at a harvest supper, is the self-same drink with which the votaries of Kimmon cheered themselves may well alarm a devout mind." &c.—*Blackwood's Mag.*, Jan., 1821, p. 405.

Brah'-ma, *Bra'-ma, †Brah'-man, s. [Ger., &c., *Brama, Brahma*; in Mahratta and the modern languages of India, *Brāhmā*, from Sanscrit *Brāhman*, not *Brahmán*=a member of the Hindoo sacred caste; but (1) *Neut.*=force, power, will, wish, the propulsive force of creation; (2) *Masc.*: (a) Self; (b) The being Brahma (see def.). (*Max Müller: Chips from a German Workshop*, vol. i. (1867), pp. 70-1.)]

Hindu Mythol.: The first person of the Hindu triad, the others being Vishnu and Siva. Speaking broadly, the first is the Creator, the second the Preserver, and the third the Destroyer. The first is scarcely worshiped, except at Pokher, in Ajmere, and Bithoor in the Doab, the residence of the infamous Nana Sahib. He is represented as a man of a red color, with four faces. He has in general four hands, in one of which he holds a portion of the Vedas, in one a lustral vessel, in one a rosary, and in one a sacrificial spoon. For the present state of his worship see BRAHMANISM.

"When *Brama's* children perish'd for his name,"

Campbell: Pleasures of Hope, pt. i.

Brah'-ma (2), s. & a. [BRAHMAPOOTRA.]

Brahma-fowl, s. [BRAHMAPOOTRA-FOWL.]

Brah'-man, Brah'-mīn, *Bra'-mīn, *Brachman, s. & a. [In Sw. &c., *Bramin*; Ger. *Bramine, Brachmane*; Fr. *Bramin, Bramine, Bracmane*; Sp. & Port. *Bramin, Bramine, Brachmane*; Ital. *Bramino*; Lat. pl. *Brachmanae, Brachmanes*; Gr. *Brachmanes*; Mahratta *Brāhman*; Sanscrit *Brahmán*, not *Brāhman*=Brahma (q. v.)=a member of the sacred caste, from *Brāhman*=Brahma (q. v.)]

A. As substantive:

1. **Originally**: One of the Aryan conquerors of India who discharged priestly functions, whose ascendancy, however, over his fellows was intellectual and spiritual, but not yet political or supported by the caste system.

2. **Now**: One of the four leading castes of India, the others, theoretically at least, being *Kshatryas* (Warriors), *Vaisyas* (Merchants), and *Sudras* (Laborers), not reckoning outcasts beyond the pale. [CASTE.] [For the rise of the Brahmins see BRAHMANISM.] The Brahmins in many places at present are about a tenth part of the community. They are the most intellectual of all castes, having great mental subtlety. They are admirably adapted for metaphysical speculation and for mathematical reasoning; but throughout their vast literature they have almost uniformly told monstrous myths in lieu of history. Nor do they care much for natural science. [BRAHMANISM.]

"... the language of the *Brahmins*." [Sic, illustrating one form of the pl. of Brahman, now generally disused.—Ed.]—*Mill: Hist. Brit. India*, i. 334.

"The worshipers of Agni no longer form a distinct class, a few *Agnihotra Brahmins*, who preserve the family, may be met with."—*H. H. Wilson: Religion of the Hindus*.

B. As adjective: In any way pertaining to a member of the caste described under A.

† *Brahmana beads, Brahman's beads*: A name given in India to the corrugated seeds of *Elæocarpus*, used by the Brahmins and others as necklaces. They are sometimes worn as beads by children in East London, having been brought from India by seafaring relatives or friends.

Brahman bull, Brahminy bull, s. The Zebu, a variety of the *Bos taurus*, or Common Ox. It is distinguished by having a large fatty hump on its shoulders. Divine honors are paid to it in India, and it is deemed an act of piety to turn one loose in the streets, without any provision for its maintenance. It therefore helps itself from green-grocers' stalls or from gardens. It is not, as a rule, dangerous to pedestrians, but at times has warlike encounters with its humped compeers, besides systematically persecuting all cattle destitute of a hump. It is unpopular with those who are not of the Hindoo faith, but they dare not for their lives openly injure it.

Brah'-man-ī, s. A female Brahman; the wife of a Brahman. Also written *Brahminee*.

Brah'-mān-ic, Brah'-mīn-ic, a. [From *Brahman, Brahmin*, and suff. *-ic*. In Fr. *Brahmanique*.] Pertaining to Brahmins or to Brahmanism.

"... the corruption of the *Brahminic* religion."—*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, trans. by Murdoch, ed. 1865, p. 716. (Note.)

"The earlier systems of *brahmanic* philosophy."—*Max Müller: Chips from a German Workshop*, vol. i. (1867), p. 225.

Brah-mān-ī-çal, Brah-mīn-ī-çal, a. [From *Brahmanic, Brahminic*; *-al*.] The same as BRAHMANIC (q. v.).

Brah'-man-işm, Brah'-mīn-işm, s. [From Eng., &c., *Brahman, Brahmin*, and suff. *-ism*. In Ger. *Brahmanism*; Fr. *Brahmanisme*.]

Theol., Hist., & Phil.: The system of religious belief and practice introduced and propagated by the Brahmins. This greatly varied with the lapse of ages, but to every successive form of it the name Brahmanism may be applied.

The earliest inhabitants of India seem to have been mainly Turanians. [TURANIAN.] When, at a very remote period of antiquity, these entered the peninsula, an Aryan nation or tribe existed in Central Asia, northwest of India, speaking a language as yet unrecognized, which was the parent of nearly all the present European tongues, our own not excepted. At an unknown date a great part of this Aryan nation migrated to the northwest, and settled in Europe, the remainder taking the contrary direction, and entering India by the way of the Punjab. [ARYAN.] Admiring the glorious Eastern sky, they applied to it, and to the elements of nature, glowing adjectival epithets; these gradually became abstract substantives, then the qualities expressed were personified, and gods ruling over the several elements were recognized. Thus the sky was first called *Deva*, adj.=(1) bright, then (2) brightness, next (3) the Bright God; or, if the adjectival meaning be retained, Divine. This is the familiar Lat. *Deus*=God. Similarly *Dyaus*=the sky, is Gr. *Zeus*, genit. *Dios*, from *Dis*, Latin *Dies piter*=Jupiter. Other divinities worshiped were, *Agni*=fire (Lat. *ignis*), *Surya*=the sun, *Ushas*=the dawn [Gr. *ēōs*], *Marut*=storm (Lat. *Mars*), *Prithivi*=the earth, *Ap*=the waters, *Nadi*=the rivers, *Varuna*=the sky [Gr. *ouranos*], *Mitra*=the sun, and *Indra*=the day. These gods are invoked in the 1,017 hymns of the *Rig-Veda*, the oldest Aryan book in the world. Dr. Haug, of the Sanscrit College at Poonah, thinks the oldest of these may have been composed and uttered from 2400 to 2000 B. C., or at least from 2000 to 1400 B. C. Max Müller, the translator of the *Rig-Veda*, more moderately dates most of them between 1500 and 1200 B. C., believing the collection to have been finished about 1100 B. C. [RIG-VEDA, VEDA.]

Whilst the Aryans were in the Punjab a religious schism took place amongst them, and a large number of them left India for Persia with feelings so bitter that what their former friends left behind called gods they transformed into demons. The venerable *Deva*=God, was changed into *daēva*=an evil spirit. Iran (Persia) was the place to which the seceders went, and there their faith developed into *Zoroastrianism* (q. v.). (See also *Zend-avesta*.)

The *Rig-Veda* was followed by three more, the *Yajur-veda*, the *Sāma-veda*, and the *Atharva-veda*, each with a Sanhit or collection written in poetry, and *Brāhmanas* and *Sātras*, prose compositions; but these are not so valuable as the *Rig-Veda* for tracing the old beliefs.

From about 1000 to 800 B. C. collections were being made of the old sacred literature. From about 800 to 600 B. C. the Brahmanas were composed (Dr. Haug thinks between 1400 and 1200 B. C.). Then the *Sutras* (exegetical compositions), which follow, make Brahmanas as well as Mantras divine.

The exact date of the two great epic poems—the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharat*—is unknown; but the former is believed to be the older. By the time that it appeared the constellation of Vedic gods had set, and one of deified heroes was arising or had arisen. Rama, the deified King of Ayodhya (Oude), the hero of the former poem, is still extensively worshiped, along with Hunooman, the monkey god, and Krishna, the hero of the *Mahabharat*.

During the period of the Brahmanas, the Brahmanic priesthood had arisen to great power; during that of the *Sutras* they were in quiet enjoyment of their caste dignity. By the sixth century Buddha had arisen to preach the equality of all castes, and his system was dominant in India from about 250 B. C. till 750 A. D., that is, for a thousand years. [BOODDHISM.]

When Brahmanism reasserted its sway the Hindoo triad of gods—Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva—had arisen (see these words). Nay, Brahma had become almost obsolete, and the respective advocates of Vishnu and Shiva were at variance. Between the twelfth and the sixteenth centuries monastic reformers formed sects, some Vishnuvite, others Sivaite. New sacred books, called, however, *Puranas* (meaning old), are penned to advocate the tenets of conflicting sects, and, though contradicting each other, were accepted as divine. The Mohammedan invasion somewhat repressed their quarrels. [PURANAS.] At present, the worship of Vishnu under the forms of Krishna and of Rama, and of Siva under that of the *Lingam* with the veneration of Sukti, the power and energy of the divine nature in action; to which must be added the adoration of Hunooman, Rama's friend; and in many places of aboriginal Turanian gods, are the most prevalent forms of popular Hinduism. Reformers are falling back on the Vedas, and Christianity obtains converts from it in every part of the land.

Brah'-mān-ist, s. [From Eng., &c. *Brahman*; and suff. *-ist*.] A professor of the Brahmanic faith. [BRAHMANISM.]

"Berghard, in his 'Physical Atlas,' gives the following division of the human race according to religion . . . *Brahmanists* . . . 13'4 per cent."—*Max Müller: Chips from a German Workshop*, vol. i., p. 215. (Note.)

Brah-ma-pôo'-tra, Brāh-ma-pū'-tra, s. & a. [Sansc. *Brahma* (1) (q. v.), and *pootra, putra*=a son.]

A. As subst. (Geog.): A very large river, rising in southwest Thibet and falling into the Bay of Bengal.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the river described under A.

Brahmapootra or Brahma-fowl, s. A variety of poultry, so called from their being supposed to have been imported from the neighborhood of the Brahmapootra river.

Brah'-mīn-ēe, s. [Eng., &c., *Brahmin*; *-ee*.] A female Brahman.

Brah'-mīn-ēss, s. [Eng., &c., *Brahmin*; *-ess*.] A female Brahman, a Brahminee.

Brah-mo-sa-maj, s. [Hind.=worshiping assembly.] A theistic sect founded in Hindostan in 830 as a protest against idolatry.

brāid (1). ***brāide, *brāyde, *brāi'-dēn, *brēi'-dēn** (Eng.), **brāid, *brāide, *brāyd** (Scotch), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *bredan*=to bend, fold, braid, knit, gripe, lay hold of, draw, drive, or take out or away (*Bosworth*); *bregdan*=to bind, knit, vibrate, or draw forth (*Bosworth*); O. Icel. *bregdha, brigdha*=(1) to braid with, (2) to broder; (*int.*)=to start quickly; O. Fris. *breida, brida*. O. L. Ger. *bregdan*; O. H. Ger. *brettan*.]

A. Transitive:

***I. Of sudden movement** (see O. Icel. *bregdha*): To draw out quickly. (Used of the unsheathing or brandishing of a sword or similar weapon.)

"Then this byrne *braydet* owte a brand."—*Anturs of Arthur*, x.

"Wndyr his hand the knyff he *bradit* owt."

Wallace, i. 223. (M. S.)

† It is sometimes used reflexively.

To *braid one's self*: To depart quickly. [B., I. 1.]

"Hee *bredde* an ai on his barm and *braides* him than."

Alisaunder (ed. Skeat), 1,004.

***II. Of more or less circular movement**: To turn about, to turn round.

"Ane Duergh *braydit* about, besily and bane,

Small birdis on broche, be ane brigh fyre."

Gawan and Gol, i. 7. (*Jamieson*).

***III. Of movement taking the form of assault**: To attack, to assault. (*Ruddman & Jamieson*.)

***† To braid down**: To throw down, to beat down. (*Skeat*.)

"To the erth he *brayd* him downe."

Iwaine and Gaw., 3,248.

IV. Of the interwinding of things together:

1. To weave or entwine together; to twine, to twist, to plat.

"... and the nicest maiden's locks

Less gracefully were *braided*."

Wordsworth: Excurs., bk. vi.

2. To intertwine or interlace around anything.

"This hall, in which a cnild I played,

Like thine, dear Redmond, lowly laid,

The bramble and the thorn may *braid*:

Or, passed for aye from me and mine,

It né'er may shelter Rokeby's line."

Scott: Rokeby, v. 11.

***B. Intransitive (of rapid movement)**:

1. To move quickly; to take a series of long steps in rapid succession.

"And as he *bradis* furth apoun the bent."

Doug.: Virgil, 381, 24.

"Syne down the brae Sym *braid* lyk thunder."

Evergreen, ii. 183, st. 7.

2. To rush.

"As blin with his burnes he *brāide* into prese,

And demened him dou tili with dentes ful rude."

William of Palerne (ed. Skeat), 3,848-49.

3. To awake, to spring; to start, to start up.

"Than the burde in her bed *brāide* of hur slepe,

And whan shee wakyng was shee wondred in hert."

Alisaunder (ed. Skeat), 724-5.

4. To break out; to issue with violence.

"And all enragit thir wordis gan furth *brade*."

Doug.: Virgil, 112, 29.

Furth at the ilk porte the wyndis *brade* in ane

route." *Ibid.*, 15, 35.

"On syde he *bradis* for to eschew the dynt."

Ibid., 142, 3. (*Jamieson*.)

5. To cry out.

"Right in his wo he gan to *brāide*."

Chaucer: Dreame, 662.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mōte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

¶ (1) *To braid up the head*: To toss the head as a high-mettled horse does, to carry the head high.

"I wald na langer beir on brydil, bot *braid* up my heid;

Thair nicht no mollat mak me moy, nor hald my mouth in." *Dunbar: Mait. Poems*, p. 5.

(2) *To braid up the burde*: To put up the leaves of the table (?). A phrase used by James I. (*Jamieson*.)

bräid (2), *v. i.* [*BREED*, *v. i.*]

bräid, ***bräide**, ***bräyde**, *s.* [From A. S. *bragd*, *bregd*; O. Icel. *bragda*, *bragth*=a sudden motion, trick, sleight, look, or expression.] [*BRAID*, *v. (q. v.)*]

*1. *Of sudden motion, or of anything sudden*:

1. A sudden motion, a start, a rush, a charge, a sally.

"Go we ther-for with strengthe of hond; we willen make a *bräide*." *Sir Ferumbas* (ed. Herrtage), 3,122.

2. An assault, a thrust, aim to strike; an attack, an invasion.

"... If the Scottis kyng mistake in any *bräide*, Of treson in any thing, ageyn Henry forsaide." *R. Brunne*, p. 138.

"Syne to me with his club he maid ane *bräid*." *Doug.: Virgil*, 451, 41. (*Jamieson*.)

3. A reproach, a taunt, upbraiding.

"And grieve our soules with quippes and bitter *bräids*." *Rob. E. of Huntingd.*, bl. 1., 1,601.

4. Sudden fate.

"By-thenk ye wel of that *brayde*, that touchede duke Myloun." *Sir Ferumb.* (ed. Herrtage), 2,008.

5. A moment of time.

¶ *At a bräid*, *At a brayde*: At a start, at once.

"And vche best at a *brayde* ther hym best lykez." *Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 539.

In a bräid: In a moment.

"Baltazar in a *brayd* bede vus ther-of." *Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1,507.

6. A grimace.

"And grymly gryn on hym and blere, And hydus *braydes* mak hym to fere." *Richard Rolle de Hampolle*, 2,226-7.

7. The cry of a young child when newly born.

II. *Of something woven*:

1. *Gen.*: Twist, plaiting.

"Nor *braids* of gold the varied tresses bind, That fly disorder'd with the wanton wind." *Pope: Sappho and Phaon*, 85-6.

"Then hasten we, maid, To twine our *bräid*." *Moore: L. R., Light of the Haram*.

*2. *Spec.*:

(1) Braided gold.

"In the fyrst a belt of crammassy hernessit with gold & *bräid*."—*Inventories*, p. 8. (*Jamieson*.)

(2) A narrow woolen fabric used for binding.

***bräid** (1), *a. & s.* [From A. S. *bragd*, *bregd*=deceit, fiction; Icel. *bragdh*=fraud, deceit; from A. S. *bredan*=to weave, . . . to draw (as into a net).] [*BRAID*, *s.*]

A. *As adjective*: Deceitful.

"Since Frenchmen are so *bräid*, Marry that will, I live and die a maid." *Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 2.

B. *As substantive*: Deceit, anything deceitful.

"Dian rose with all her maids Blushing thus at love his *braids*." *Greene: Never too Late*, 1,616.

***bräid** (2), ***bräde**, *a.* [A. S. *brēd* = broad.] [*BROAD*.]

1. Broad.

"Ay, ye might have said in *bräid* Scotland, gude-wife, added the fiddler."—*Scott: Red-gauntlet*, let. x.

2. Plain, intelligible.

"And yit forsoith I set my besy pane, (As that I couth) to make it *bräde* and plain." *Doug.: Virgil*, Pref. 5, 4.

braid-band, *a.* [*BROAD-BAND*.]

braid-cast, *adv.* [*BROADCAST*.]

***bräid**, ***bräde**, *adv.* [*BROAD*.] Widely.

"The heuinly portis cristallyne Vpwarpis *bräde*, the warld till illumyne." *Doug.: Virgil*, 399, 25.

bräid'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [*BRAID*.]

"Of mantles green, and *braided* hair." *Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 4.

"Golden tresses wreathed in one, As the *braided* streamlets run!" *Longfellow: Maidenhood*.

brä'id-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. braid*; -*er*.]

1. *Gen.*: That which braids.

2. *Spec.*: A sewing-machine attachment provided with an opening to guide and lay a braid on the cloth under the action of the needle. The braid-guiding opening may be in the presser and in advance of the needle-hole, or in the cloth-plate, or in a separate attachment secured to the cloth-plate.

bräid'-īng, *pa. par., a. & s.* [*BRAID*, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & part, adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of making braids.

2. Braids taken collectively,

"A gentleman enveloped in mustachios, whiskers, fur collars, and *braiding*, . . ."—*Thackeray. (Goodrich & Porter.)*

braiding-machine, *s.*

Mach.: A machine in which a fabric is made by the laying up of three or more threads by a plaiting process. Mechanism guides the thread-holding bobbins in a serpentine course, to interlace the threads.

bräid'-nēs, *s.* [*BROADNESS*.]

Bräid-ō-män'-cŷ, *s.* A name sometimes applied to the manipulations indulged in by hypnotic operators when exercising their influence upon a subject. The term arose from the fact that Mr. Braid, of Manchester, England, was one of the most expert early authorities on hypnotism.

brā'-īe, **brāy'-īe**, *a.* [*Scotch brae*; suffix -*ie*=*Eng. -y*.]

1. Sloping.

2. Hilly.

***bräie**, ***bräi'-in** (1), *v. t.* [*BRAY*.]

***bräi'-in** (2), *v.* [*BRAY* (2), *v.*]

bräik, *v.* [*Cf. Dut. bræek*]=nausea, qualm; *brakdrank*=vomit.] To vomit. (*Scotch*.)

"Sche blubbirt, bokkit, and *bräik* still." *Lyndsay: S. P. R.*, ii. 87.

***bräik** (1), *s.* [Probably the same as *Eng. brag*, *s.* (q. v.) Or from Icel. *braka*=to make a noise.] A threat. (*Scotch*.)

"All thoct with *bräik*, and boist, or wappinnis he Me doith awate, and manace for to de." *Doug.: Virgil*, 374, 32.

bräik (2), *s.* [*BREAK*.] (*Scotch*.)

bräik (3), *s.* [O. Sw. *braaka*, from *braaka*, *v.*=to break.] (*Jamieson*.) [*BRAKE* (1), *s.*]

1. A kind of harrow. (*Scotch*.)

"While new-ca'd kye rowte at the stake, An' pownies reek in plough or *bräik*." *Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik*.

2. An instrument used in dressing hemp, &c.

***bräik-in**, *s.* [*BRACKEN*.]

***bräik'-it**, *a.* [From Ir. *breac*, *brek*=speckled, pied, motley.] Speckled. (*Scotch*.)

bräil, ***bräyle**, *s.* [From O. Fr. *braiel*, *braiol*, *braioele*, *braieut*=a band placed round the breeches; O. Fr. *braie*, *braye*=breeches; Prov. *braya*; Sp. & Port. *braya*; Ital. *braca*; from Lat. *braca* (sing.), *bracæ* (pl.)=breeches.] [*BREECHES*.]

1. *Falconry*: A piece of leather with which to bind up a hawk's wing.

2. *Naut. (pl. brails)*: Ropes used to gather up the foot and leeches of a sail, preparatory to furling.

¶ The *brails* of a gaff-sail are for hauling the after-leech of the sail forward and upward, previous to furling: toward the head (*peak-brails*); neck (*throat-brails*); and luff (*foot-brails*). The *lee-brails* are hauled upon in furling.

bräil' v. t. [From *brail*, *s.* (q. v.)]

1. *Falconry*: To fasten up the wing of a bird, to confine it from flight. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"By Hebe fill'd; who states the prime Of youth, and *brails* the wings of time." *Urania to the O.*

2. *Naut.*: To haul up into the brails, to truss up with the brails. (Followed by *up*.)

"Cheerily, my hearties! yo heave ho! Brail up the mainsail, and let her go." *Longfellow: The Golden Legend*, v.

bräin, ***bräine**, ***bräyn**, ***bräyne**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *brægen*, *brægen*; Dut. *brein*; O. Dut. *bregen*; O. Fries. *brein*. Cf. Gr. *bregma*, *bregmos*, *brechmos*, *brechma*=the upper part of the head.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*: The soft mass contained within the cavity of the skull, the encephalon. [II., 1.]

"Proceeding from the heat-oppressed *brain*." *Shakesp.: Macb.* ii. 1.

(1) In this sense it may be used in the plural, when the brains of different individuals, human or animal, are compared to each other.

"... at no period of life do their *brains* perfectly agree."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i. (1871), pt. 1, ch. i., p. 3.

(2) When only one individual is referred to.

"Voices were heard threatening, some that his *brains* should be blown out, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. *Figuratively*: The intellect.

"... the *brain* devise laws . . ." *Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven.*, i. 2.

¶ In this sense used also in the plural.

"... to beat this from his *brains*, . . ." *Shakesp.: Hen. VIII.*, iii. 2.

¶ *To cudgel the brains*: To stimulate the faculty of attention, with the view of solving an intellectual difficulty which could not be satisfactorily disposed of in one's ordinary listless mental state.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: That part of the nervous system contained within the cranium, or encephalon, the central part of the nervous system, composed of the cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata (q. v.). It is formed by the continuity of the fibers of the spinal cord upward to the cephalic centers.

¶ (1) *Compar. Anat.*: The center of the nervous system in the lowest of the animals which possess a brain is in the form of a double cord; a step higher, and knots or *ganglia* are developed on one extremity of the cord. Such is the rudimentary structure of brain in the lowest vertebrata. In the lowest fishes the anterior extremity of the double cord shows a succession of five pairs of ganglia; in the higher fishes and amphibia the first two become fused into a single ganglion; then follow only three pairs of symmetrical ganglia. This carries us up in the animal scale to mammalia (q. v.); for instance, in the dog and cat we find a single ganglion, cerebellum, then three pairs following each other, and the primitive ganglia of opposite sides, at first separate, become united by means of transverse fibers, commissures (*commissura*=a joining), for associating in function the two symmetrical portions. Hence the deduction that the brain in the lower animals consists of primitive cords, primitive ganglia upon these cords, and commissures which connect the substance of adjoining ganglia and associate their functions.

(2) *Human Anatomy*:

(a) *In the foetus*: In the human foetus, the earliest sign of the spinal cord is a pair of minute longitudinal filaments side by side; on the anterior extremity of these five pairs of minute swellings are seen, not in a straight line, as in fishes, but curved on each other to correspond with the future cranium. The posterior pair soon become cemented on the middle line, forming one; the second pair also unite; the third and fourth, at first distinct, are soon veiled by a lateral development arching backward to conceal them; and the anterior pair, at first small, become less and almost lost in the development of the other pairs; so that the architecture of the human brain is the same as that of the lower animals, but progressive. [*ARCHEN-CEPHALA*.]

(b) *In the adult*: In the adult the primitive cords, described under 2 (a), have become the spinal cord, at the upper extremity they separate under the name of *crura cerebri*; the first pair of ganglia, developed from the primitive cords, have become the cerebellum; the second pair (the optic lobes of animals) become the corpora quadrigemina of man; the third pair, the optic thalami, and the fourth, the corpora striata, are the basis of the hemispheres, which, the merest lamina in the fish, have become the largest portion, the cerebrum, of the brain in man; the fifth pair (olfactory lobes), so large in the lowest forms, dwindle into the olfactory bulbs of man. The brain is composed of fibers or fasciculi ranged in some parts longitudinally, in others interlaced at various angles by cross fibers, and connected and held together by a delicate areolar web, which is the bond of support of the entire organ. It is enveloped by three lining membranes, the dura mater, the arachnoid, and the pia mater (q. v.). The brain substance is of two kinds, differing in density and color, a gray or cineritious or cortical substance, and a white or medullary substance. The gray substance forms a thin lamella over the entire surface of the convolutions of the cerebrum, and of the laminae of the cerebellum, hence it has been named cortical; but it is likewise found in the center of the spinal cord through its entire length, thence through the medulla oblongata, crura cerebri, thalami optici, and corpora striata; also in the locus perforatus, tuber cinereum, commissura mollis, pineal gland, pituitary gland, and corpora rhomboidea. As clearly shown by Dr. Sieveking, there is a peculiar property in the white matter of the brain, namely, the great elasticity of the medullary substance, and the resiliency afforded by this is the counterpoise of the rigid structures enveloping the brain, and which do not, as erroneously supposed, remove it entirely from the influence of atmospheric pressure.

The microscopic elements of the brain are white nerve-fibers from $\frac{1}{1000}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch in diameter; gray nerve-fibers, one-half or one-third less than the white in diameter (*Heule*); nerve-cells, between $\frac{1}{100}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch in diameter; and nerve-granules, between $\frac{1}{1000}$ and $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch in diameter, with a variable number of pigment-

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.

granules. The division of nerves into cranial and spinal is purely arbitrary, for with respect to origin, all but the first (the olfactory) proceed from the spinal cord or its immediate prolongation into the brain.

The weight of the human brain, according to Sæmmering, is 2 lbs. 5½ oz. to 3 lbs. 1 oz. 7 drs.; Dr. Aitken says from 30 to 52 ounces, with a bulk of from 65 to 84 cubic inches. Dr. John Reid states that there is an average difference of 5 oz. 11 drs. in favor of the male brain. According to Sæmmering, the largest brain of a horse is 1 lb. 7 oz.; that of an elephant dissected by Sir Astley Cooper had a weight of 8 lbs. 1 oz.; and Rudolphi found that of a common whale (*Balæna mysticetus*), 75 feet long, to weigh 5 lbs. 10½ oz.

The average sp. gr. of healthy brain is 1.036; mean of gray matter, 1.034; of white, 1.041. Its blood supply is derived through the *pia-mater* membrane.

2. *Chem.*: The chemical constituents of the brain are albumen; fatty matter, including two acid compounds containing a large amount of phosphorus, from eight to ten parts in 1,000, or one-twentieth to one-thirtieth of the whole solid matter; also salts, and from four-fifths to seven-eighths of water.

3. *Physiol.*: The organ for manifestation of the intellectual faculties, such as the emotions, the passions, and volition, and also of sensation. The evolution of nerve-force connected with mind emanates directly from the hemispherical ganglia. The spinal cord, by its connection with the brain, is the essence of combined movements. The brain alone furnishes conditions necessary for intelligence; the spinal cord for movement; and together they connect the balancing and co-ordination of motor and sensic power.

4. *Path.*: The chief diseases of the brain are—abscess of the organ, aphasia (in which the anterior lobes are affected, with difficulty of expressing thought), apoplexy (q. v.), brain fever, cancer, concussion and compression, epilepsy, hydrocephalus, hysteria, headache, induration, insanity, paralysis, softening, sunstroke, and tumors (q. v.).

B. *As adjective*: Relating to the brain in any of the foregoing senses. (See the compounds which follow.)

[Obvious compound: Brain-development. (Darwin: *Descent of Man*, pt. i., vol. i.)

brain-born, *a.* Generated by one's own brain or mind.

"Each hath his pang, but feeble sufferers groan
With brain-born dreams of evil all their own."

Byron: *Child Harold's Pilgrimage*, ii. 7.

brain-bred, *a.* Engendered in or sprung from the brain.

"Love's brain-bred girl."—J. Taylor: *Works* (1630), p. 111.

brain-case, *s.* The part of the skull which encases the brain.

***brain-child**, *s.* An idea.

"A brain-child of my own."—B. Jonson: *New Inn*, i. 1.

brain-fever, *s.* A term in common use for inflammation of the lining membranes of the brain, meningitis; or of the brain itself, cerebritis. These are generally found in conjunction, seldom separate, and are termed phrenitis or encephalitis. Often associated (a) with tuberculosis, or scrofula; sometimes (b) with gout, rheumatism, or syphilis; in the first instance generally in the case of children and delicate young females, in the others chiefly in adult males; very frequently, also, from injury, or as a consequence of previous diseases. Brain-fever is characterized by violent headache, intolerance of light, excitement, extreme sensitiveness, hyperæmia, delirium, convulsions, and coma. These are the symptoms of *cerebral irritation*, which is often followed by cerebral depression. So real is the delirium that it cannot be distinguished from true perceptions.

brain-pan, *s.* The same as BRAIN-CASE (q. v.). [BRAIN-PAN.]

***brain-wood**, *a.* [BRAINWOOD.]

brain-worm, *s.* (Fig.) A worm infesting the brain. (Used in controversy contemptuously of an adversary.) (Milton: *Colasterion*.)

brain-wright, *s.* One who thinks or devises for another. (Halliwell: *Cont. to Lex.*)

brāin, *v. t.* [From *brain*, *s.* (q. v.)]

1. *Lit.*: To dash out the brains.

"There thou may'st brain him."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 2.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To defeat. (Used of a purpose, &c.)

"That brain'd my purpose."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

(2) To conceive in the brain, to understand.

"Tongue and brain not."—Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 4.

brained, *p. a.* Possessed of brains. (Shakesp.)

brāindge, *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To rush rashly forward.

"Thou never brāindg't, an' fetch't, an' fliskit,
But thy auld tail thou wad hae whiskit."

Burns: *Auld Farmer to his Auld Mare Maggie*.

brāin'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *brain*; -ish.] Brainsick.

"In this brainish apprehension, kills

The unseen good old man."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 1.

brāin'-less, ***brāin'-less**, ***brāin'-lēs**, *a.* [Eng. *brain*, and suff. -less.] Without intellect, dull, stupid. (Fig.)

"If the dull brainless Ajax come safe off."

Shakesp.: *Troil.*, i. 3.

brāin'-pān, ***brāin'-pāne**, *s.* [Eng. *brain*; *pan*.] The pan-like cavity, in other words the skull containing the brain.

"... my brain-pan had been cleft."—Shakesp.: *2 Hen. VI.*, iv. 10.

brāin'-sick, *a.* [A. S. *brægen-seóc*.]

1. *Of persons*: Of diseased brain or mind; not quite in one's mind, with the intellect touched; flighty, one-sided, injudicious.

"What! more fools still! Be ruled by me and go back,
who knows whether such a brainsick fellow will lead
you?"—Bunyan: *P. P.*, pt. i.

2. *Of things*: The product of a diseased brain or mind.

"Because Cassandra's mad; her brainsick raptures

Cannot distaste the goodness of a quarrel."

Shakesp.: *Troil.*, ii. 2.

brāin'-sick-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *brainsick*; -ly.] In a brainsick manner, in such a way as one of diseased brain or mind might be expected to do; with lack of sound judgment.

"You do unbend your noble strength, to think

So brainsickly of things."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, ii. 2.

brāin'-sick-nēss, ***brāin'-sick-nēsse**, *s.* [Eng. *brain*; *sickness*.] Sickness, or any affection of the brain, accompanied by more or less of mental disease.

"... brainsick-
nesses they entitle
promptitude,
quickness, and
celerity."—Hol-
land: *Plutarch*, p.
77. (Richardson.)

brāin'-stone,

s. [Eng. *brain*;

stone.]

Zoöl.: A name for the genus of corals called by naturalists *Meandrina*, in which the surface resembles the convolutions or meanderings of the human brain.

***brāin'-wood**, ***brayn'-wod**, *a.* [O. Eng. *brayn*; Eng. *brain*; *wod*, *wood*=mad.] Mad, out of one's mind.

"Than brayde he braynwod."

William of Palerne, 2,096.

brain'-ȳ, *a.* [U. S. colloq.] Intellectual; having a well-developed and active brain.

†**brāird**, *v. t.* [From *braird*, *s.* (q. v.)] To spring up as seeds. (Ogilvie.)

***brāis**, *v. t.* [From Fr. *bras*=the arm.] [EM-BRACE.] To embrace.

"And leif ane uthir thy baggis to brais."

Dunbar: *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 56, st. 3.

brāise, *s.* [BRAIZE.]

brāise, *v. t.* [Fr. *braiser*=to bake.] To cook in a braising-pan.

brāis'-īng, *s. & a.* [BRAISE, *v.*]

Cookery: A term given to a process of cooking meat, which combines the advantages of baking and stewing. Properly speaking, it is performed in a braising-pan, which is a stew-pan with a closely-fitting lid constructed to hold live embers, so that the meat can be cooked from above and below simultaneously, though it is often done in an ordinary sauce-pan kept tightly closed.

braising-pan, *s.* A pan for cooking meat as described in BRAISING (q. v.).

brāit, *s.* [Cf. Wel. *brith*, *m.*, *braith*, *f.*=mixed, motley, pied, speckled; Ir. *breaith*, *breag*=fine, comely (Mahn.).]

Jewelry: A rough diamond.

***brāith**, *a.* [O. Icel. *bráthr*=swift, headlong, furious; O. Sw. *brather*; Sw. *bråd*; Dan. *bråd*.] Violent, severe.

"Through the brāith blaw, all byrystyt owt of blud;

Butless to ground he smat him quhar he stud."

Wallace, xi. 171, MS. (Jamieson.)

***brāith'-fūll**, ***brēith'-fūl**, *a.* [Scotch *braith*=breath (?); and Eng. suffix -ful(l).] Sharp, violent.

"In sum the greyf and iredyd fast habound,
Rasyt wyth brāithfull stangis full unsound."

Doug.: *Virgil*, 379, 22.

***brāith'-lȳ**, ***brāith'-līe**, *a. & adv.* [O. Icel. *bradhligr*; Scotch *braith*=breath; and -līe=Eng. suffix -ly.]

A. *As adjective*. *Of wind*: Violent.

"This goddes went, quhare Eolus the kyng
In gousty cauis, the windis loud quhisling
And brāithlie tempestis, by his power refranys."

Doug.: *Virgil*, 14, 46.

B. *As adverb*: Violently, with great force.

"Wness a word he mycht bryng out for tayne;
The bailfull ters bryst brāithly fra hys eyne."

Wallace, vi. 208, MS. Also iii. 375. (Jamieson.)

brāize (Eng.), **brāise**, **brāze** (Scotch), *s.* [A. S. *bærs*, *bears*=a perch, a wolfish or voracious fish (*Somner*); Sw. *braxen*=a bream; Dan. & Dut. *brasse*=a bream; Ger. *brassen*=a bream.]

1. *English (of the form braize)*: Braize, the name of the *Pagrus* genus of fishes, and specially of the species *Pagrus vulgaris*, or Common Braize, called also the Becker, the Pandora, and the King of the Sea-breams. It belongs to the family Sparidae. It frequents the waters of the warmer portions of the temperate zones.

***brāk**, *pret. of v.* [A. S. *bræc*, *pret. of brecan*.] [BREAK, *v.*] Broke.

"I trow at Troye whan Pirrus brak the wal."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, *Man of Lawes Tale*, 288.

***brāk**, *s.* [From Dut. *braak*=a breaking; O. Icel. *brak*=breaking, uproar.] An outbreak, uproar, riot.

"Ane uther sorte startis up faithles, every year em-
brayssing with great brak the faith of the starkast party."
—N. Winyelt: *First Tractat. Keilh's Hist.*, App., p. 208.

***brāke**, *pret. of v.* [BREAK, *v.*]

"... he brake his mind to his wife and children."—
Bunyan: *P. P.*, pt. i.

brāke (1), **brēāk** (Eng.), **brāik**, **brēāk** (Scotch), *s. & a.* [In (N. H.) Ger. *brache*; L. Ger. *brake*=an instrument for breaking flax; Dut. *braak*=breaking, burglary, brake. From Dut. *breken*; Ger. *brechen*=to break.] [BREAK, *v.*]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Originally*: An instrument or machine to break flax or hemp. It is toothed.

"When it is dry enough, break it with your breaks, and
afterward rub and scutch it."—Maxwell: *Sel. Trans.*, p. 362.

2. *A cross-bow*.

"And summe scholde schete to the frensche rout with
gunnes and bowes of brake."—Sir Ferumbas, 3,263.

"Not rams, nor mighty brakes, nor slings alone."

Fairf.: *Tasso*, xviii. 43. Also st. 64.

3. *An instrument of torture*.

"Had I that honest blood in my veins again, queen,
that your feats and these frights have drained from me,
honor should pull hard ere it drew me into these brakes."
—Beau. & Fletcher: *Thierry & Theod.*, v. i.

4. *The handle of a ship's pump*.

5. *A baker's kneading-trough*.

6. *A sharp bit or snaffle, a horse-bit*.

7. *A machine in which horses unwilling to be shod
are confined during the operation*.

(1) *Lit. Of horses*: In the foregoing sense.

(2) *Fig. Of persons*: A restraint, a curb of any
kind upon liberty, the appetites, the passions, &c.
(or this may be the figurative sense corresponding
to I., 6.)

"Who rules his rage with reason's brake."

Turberville.

"Drest, you still for man should take him,

And not think he had eat a stake,

Or were set up in a brake."

B. Jonson.

8. *A large and heavy kind of harrow, chiefly used
for breaking rough ground*. (Scotch.)

"A pair of harrows, or brake for two horses, on the best
construction, 1795, £2 2s.; 1809, £4."—Wilson: *Renfr.*, p. 87.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Machinery*:

(1) *The kneading-machine used by bakers*. It
consists, in some cases, of a pivoted lever operating
on a bench.

(2) *Any other machinery for effecting the same
purpose*.

(3) *A friction-strap or band applied on the periph-
ery of the drum of a hoisting-machine, crane, or
crab*.

2. *Hydraulics*: The extended handle of a fire-
engine or similar pump, by which the power is
applied. (Used especially of an extended handle
at which a row of men can work together.)

3. *Vehicles*:

(1) *A vehicle for breaking horses, consisting of
the running-gears, and a driver's seat, without any
carriage-body*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(2) A rubber pressed against the wheel of a vehicle to impede its revolution, and so arrest the descent of the vehicle when going down hill.

(3) The part of a carriage by which it is enabled to be turned. The fore-carriage.

4. *Railroad engineering*: A contrivance for stopping the motion of a car-wheel by friction applied thereto. Railway brakes are of various kinds. There are hand-brakes, air-brakes, &c.

A *hand-brake* is put in action by a winding drum connecting chains and levers, the power of the brakeman being applied to a hand wheel in the carriage. The *air* or *atmospheric brake* operates by means of compressed air. It can bring a train running forty-five miles an hour to a standstill within 250 feet.

5. *Basket-making*: An iron crotch with a sharp-edged, re-entering angle, adapted to peel the bark from osiers drawn therethrough.

B. *As adjective*: Adapted to, pertaining to, or in any way connected with a brake.

brake-beam, s.

Vehicles: The transverse beam connecting the shoes of opposite wheels. A brake-bar.

brake-block, s.

Railroad engineering: The block attached to the brake-beam and holding the shoe or rubber.

brake-shoe, s. That part of a brake which is brought in contact with the object whose motion is to be restrained.

brake-sieve, s.

Mining: A rectangular sieve operated by a forked lever or brake, from which it is suspended in a cistern of water for the agitation of comminuted ore. The meshes are of strong iron wire $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch square. The brake is supported by a rolling axis. [JIGGER.] The poorest light pieces are cuttings. Pieces of poor, sparry, heavy ore are chats.

brake-wheel, s.

1. *Railroad engineering*: The wheel on the platform or top of a carriage by which the brakes are put in action.

2. *Machinery*: A wheel having cams or wipers to raise the tail of a hammer-helve.

brāke (2), *s. & a.* [L. Ger. *brake*=brake, brushwood; connected with Ger. *brache*=fallow-ground; Dut. *braak* (adj.)=fallow; Dan. *brak*=fallow, unplowed; and, perhaps, with Dan. *bregne*=fern-brake. Cf. also Wel. *brug*, *brygan*=growth, brake; Arm. *brūk*, *brug*=heath, heather; Ir. & Gael. *fraoch*=heath; Prov. *bru*=heath.] [BRACKEN.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. A thicket of brushwood or fern; a place overgrown with prickly or thorny shrubs, with brushwood or with fern.

(1) *Literally*:

(a) Overgrown with prickly or thorny shrubs, as brambles and briars, or with brushwood. [CANE-BRAKE.]

"That seem'd to break from an expanding heart:
'The untutor'd bird may found, and so construct,
And with such soft materials line, her nest,
Fix'd in the center of a prickly brake.'"
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

(b) Covered with a growth of the fern described under 2.

"And now at distance can discern
A stirring in a brake of fern;
And instantly a dog is seen
Glancing from that covert green."
Wordsworth: *Fidelity*.

(2) *Fig.*: Trials, difficulties, afflictions.

"If I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor person: let me say,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through."
Shaksp.: *Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

2. The English name of *Pteris*, a genus of ferns belonging to the order Polypodiaceæ. [PTERIS.] It is so called from growing abundantly in such brakes as those described under No. 1. The common brake, called, more especially in Scotland, the bracken, is very abundant in woods and on heaths, and constitutes quite a feature of the scenery in such localities. It forms an excellent covert for game, and where deer exist they love to be among it. The country people believe that, taken medicinally, it will destroy worms, and that to lie upon it will cure the rickets in children. Its astringent quality has led to its employment for dressing and preparing chamois leather, and the ashes are useful in the manufacture of soap and glass. It is sometimes spelled also *brakes*.

"Motley accoutrement—or power to smile
At thorns, and brakes, and brambles—and in truth,
More ragged than need was."
Wordsworth: *Nutting*.

¶ *Brake of the wall*: A local name of the fern *Polypodium vulgare*.

¶ *Rock brakes*: A name of the Parsley Fern, *Allosorus crispus*.

brake-fern, s.

1. *Pteris aquilina*.

2. Any other fern. (Ray.)

brake-nightingale, brake nightingale, s. A book-name for the Nightingale (*Philomela luscinia*). [NIGHTINGALE.]

***brāke, *brak, a.** [Dan. & Dut. *brak*; Ger. *brack*.] Brackish; somewhat salt.

"The entrellis sik fer in the fludis brake,
In your reverence I sall flyng and swake."
Doug.: *Virgil*, 135, 29.

***brā'ke-būshe, s.** [Eng. *brake*; O. Eng. *bushe*.] A brake of ferns.

"Brakebushe, or fernebrake. *Filicetum, flicarium*, UG. in *filax*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

brāke'-hōp-pēr, s. [Eng. *brake*; *hopper*.] A book-name for Sibilatrix, a genus of birds.

¶ *Sibilom Brakehopper*: A book-name for a bird, the Grasshopper Chirper (*Sibilatrix locustella*).

brāke'-mān, brāke's-mān, s. [Eng. *brake, v.*; *man*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A man whose business it is to put on the brake, when it is required, in railway traveling.

2. *Mining*: The man in charge of the winding-engine.

***brak-en, *brak-in, s.** [BRACKEN.]

***brak-ene, *brakenesse, s.** [BRAKE (1).] A baker's pounding or crushing instrument.

"Bray, or brakene. Baxteris instrument. *Pinsa, O. F.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brāk'-ēt, *brāg'-gēt, s.** [BRAGGET.] A sweet drink made of the wort of ale, honey, and spices. It is called also *bragwort*.

"Hir mouth was swete as *braket* or the meth,
Or hord of apples, laid in hay or heth."
Chaucer: *C. T.*; *Miller's Tale*.

"One that knows not neck-beef from a pheasant,
Nor cannot relish *braggat* from ambrosia."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Little Thief*.

brāk'-īng, pa. par. & s. [BRAKE, *v.*]

A. *As present participle*: (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive*:

Flax-manufacture: An operation by which the straw of flax or hemp, previously steeped and grassed, is broken, so as to detach the shives or woody portion from the hair or useful fiber. [FLAX-BRAKE.]

braking-machine, s. A machine for braking flax or hemp, after rotting, to remove the woody portion and pith from the fiber.

brāk'-y, a. [From Eng. *brak(e)*; *-y*.]

1. *Lit.*: Thorny, prickly, brambly; overrun with brushwood and fern.

2. *Fig.*: Choked up with other and rougher things; left in obscurity, hidden from view.

"Redeem arts from their rough and *braky* seats, where they lie hid and overgrown with thorns, to a pure and open light, where they may take the eye, and may be taken by the hand."—Ben Jonson.

***brāk'-yñ, v. t.** [BREAK, *v.*]

"Brakyn' a-sunder cordys and ropis and other lyke. *Rumpo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brā-kýn, v. i.** [O. Dut. *braken*; O. Icel. *braka*.] To vomit.

"Brakyn, or castyn, or spewe. *Vomo, Cath. evomo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brā'-kýnge, pr. par. & s.** [BRAKYN.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.*: The act of vomiting.

"Brakynge, or parbrakynge. *Vomitus, evomit*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brald, pa. par.** [From Sw. *pråld*=bedecked; *pråla*=to cut a figure, to boast.] Decked, dressed; a term used of a woman, who is said to be—

"Rycht bravlie *brald*."

Maitland Poems, p. 319.

***bral-len, v. i.** [BRAWL, *v.*] (Town. Mysteries.)

bra'-mā (1), s. [Lat. *brama*.]

Ichthyol.: A genus of spiny-finned fishes belonging to Cuvier's family Squamipennes, meaning Scaly-finned fishes, now called Chætodontidæ. It contains but one species, the *Brama Raiti*, which is common in the Mediterranean, whence an occasional straggler finds its way to the British seas.

***Bra'-mā (2), s.** [BRAHMA.]

Bra'-mah, s. & a. [From Mr. Joseph Bramah, who was born at Stainborough, in Yorkshire, England, on April 13, 1749, and died December 9, 1814. See A.]

A. *As subst.*: Mr. Bramah, who invented the Bramah-lock, the Bramah-press, &c.

B. *As adj.*: Invented by Mr. Bramah.

Bramah-lock, s. A lock patented by Bramah, in England (1784 and 1798), having a number of slides which are adjusted in the manner of tumblers, by means of a stepped key, so that the slides of unequal length shall be brought into a position where their notches lie in the same plane, that of the locking-plate. [LOCK.]

Bramah-press, s. A machine designed to turn to account Pascal's Law [LAW] of the equality of pressure in a mass of liquid, by using water under pressure to produce a mighty force. It was patented by Mr. Bramah in 1796. It is called also the Hydraulic or Hydrostatic Press. It consists essentially of a large, very strong cylinder, in the collar of which a cast-iron piston or ram works water-tight. Above the ram is a movable cast-iron plate, and at some distance higher a fixed one, both being kept in their places by four strong columns. The portion of the cylinder beneath the ram is full of water, and is connected by a pipe with a small forcing pump. When the latter is put in action it compresses the water in it, and that pressure transmitted by the pipe to the large cylinder in which the ram works, acts equally on every part of it [PASCAL'S-LAW], with the practical effect of enormously increasing the original force. Thus, if the diameter of the piston in the forcing-pump is an inch, and that of the ram in the cylinder four feet, then the pressure on the latter is $(12 \times 4)^2 = 2,304$ times greater than that exerted by the former. Goods to be pressed—bales for cloth, for instance, or hay, are placed on the lower or movable plate, and are forced up against the fixed one. The portions of the Menai tubular bridge over the Menai strait, in Wales, were raised to their positions by means of a powerful Bramah-press.

bra-mā-thē'r-i-ūm, s. [From *Brama*, old spelling of BRAHMA (q. v.); Gr. *thērion*=wild animal.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A genus of Antilopidæ, consisting of a gigantic species with four horns. It is allied to Sivatherium, which also is four-horned. Both occur in the Upper Miocene, or Lower Pliocene beds of the Sewalik hills in India.

bra-man'-tip, s.

Logic: A mnemonic word denoting a syllogism of the fourth figure, with two universal affirmative premises and a particular conclusion.

brām'-ble, *brēm'-bil (Eng.), brām-ble, brām-mle, brām-mles (Scotch & O. Eng.), s. & a. [A. S. *bremel, brember, bræmbel, brembel*=(1) a brier, a blackberry bush, a bramble, a mulberry; (2) a tormenting (*Bosworth*). In Sw. *brombär*=a blackberry; Dan. *bramber*; Dut. *braam*; L. Ger. *brummel-beere*; (N. H.) Ger. *brombeere*; O. H. Ger. *brāmal, brāma, f., brāmo, m.*]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Of plants*:

(1) *Generally*:

(a) The blackberry or any allied plant. [II. 1. Bot.]

"Doth the *bramble* cumber a garden? It makes the better hedge; where if it chances to prick the owner, it will tear the thief."—Greer: *Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. iii., ch. 2.

(b) The common dog-rose, *Rosa canina*. [BRAMBLE-FLOWER.]

(2) *Fig.*: Any thorny shrub.

"The bush my bed, the *bramble* was my bow'r,
The woods can witness many a woful store."
Spenser.

2. *Of animals*: The same as brambling and bramble-finch (q. v.).

II. *Technically*:

1. *Botany*:

(1) The blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*, or any closely allied species of the same genus. The shrub now mentioned runs into a number of well-marked varieties. The species are numerous. The raspberries are associated with the brambles in the same genus *Rubus*.

¶ *Blue bramble* (so called from the blue broom on the fruit): A book-name for *Rubus cæsius*. (Britten & Holland.)

Heath bramble: *Rubus cæsius*. (Lyte.)

Mountain bramble: *Rubus Chamæmoriis*. (Treasury of Bot.)

Stone bramble: A book-name for *Rubus saxatilis*. (J. Wilson.) (Britten & Holland.)

(2) The fruit of the bramble, called also blackberry.

†(3) A book-name for the whole genus *Rubus*, though it contains the raspberry as well as the bramble.

2. *Scripture*:

1. The rendering of Heb. *atad*, translated *bramble* in Judges ix. 14, 15, and thorns in Psalm lviii. 9. The former passage shows that it was little regarded, the latter that it was thorny and used as fuel. *Atad* is supposed to be the same as Arab. *ausuj*=a kind of buckthorn, and is probably a rhamnaceous plant,

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -şious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Zizyphus spina Christi, because it is thought that from it was made the crown of thorns, which for purposes of insult and torture was placed around the forehead of Christ immediately before his crucifixion (John xix. 2, 5).

(2) The rendering of the Heb. *chhoah* in Isaiah xxxiv. 13, probably a thorny tree or shrub of the genus *Prunus*.

(3) [BRAMBLE-BUSH (2).]

B. As adjective: Consisting of or pertaining to the Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*) or any allied species of the genus. (See the compounds.)

bramble-bonds, s. pl. "Bonds" or bands made of the long shoots of the bramble. They were formerly used for thatching roofs. (Ogilvie.)

bramble-bush, s. [In Ger. *brambeer-busch*.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Bot.*: The same as BRAMBLE (q. v.).

2. *Scrip.*: The rendering, in Luke vi. 44, of the Greek word *batos*=a bramble-bush. (Liddell & Scott.)

bramble-finch, s. The same as BRAMBLING (q. v.).

bramble-flower, *bramble-flour, s.

1. The flower of a bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*.

*2. The dog-rose, *Rosa canina*.

"The bramble-flour that berest the red hepe."

Chaucer: C. T., 13,676.

bramble-loop, s. The loop or curve made by the stem of a bramble when the extremity of the long and feeble branch has rooted itself in the ground.

"We have heard of cows that were said to be mouse-crope, or to have been walked over by a shrew-mouse (an ancient way of accounting for paralysis), being dragged through the bramble-loop . . ."—Prof. Buckman, in *Treas. of Bot.* (article *Rubus*).

bramble-net, s. A net to catch birds.

†brām'-bled, a. [Eng. *brambl(e)*; -ed.] Thickly ~rown over with brambles.

"Beneath yon tower's unvaulted gate,
Forlorn she sits upon the brambled floor."

T. Warton: *Ode iii*.

brām'-bling, *brām'-line, s. [From A. S. *bremel* (?).] A bird, *Fringilla montifringilla*, called also Bramble, Bramble-finch, Mountain-finch, and Mountain-chaffinch. [MOUNTAIN-FINCH, FRINGILLA.]

†brām'-blý, a. [Eng. *brambl(e)*; -y.] Full of brambles.

"Hark, how they warble in that brambly bush,
The gaudy goldfinch, and the speckly thrush."

A. Phillips, *Past. 4*.

***brāme, s.** [Of. O. Eng. *breme*=severe, sharp; A. S. *bremman*=to rage, to roar.] Sharp passion.

"But that shee still did waste, and still did wayle,
That, through long languor and hart-burning breme,
She shortly like a pynded ghost became."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III., ii. 52.

bra'-mī-a, s. [From *brami*, the local name of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus or sub-genus of plants belonging to the order Scrophulariaceæ (Figworts). *Bramia serrata* has a slimy penetrating odor. It is used in Brazil in the preparation of bark for rheumatic patients. (Lindley.)

†Bra'-mīn (1), †Bra'-mīn-ēe, s., &c. [BRAHMAN, BRAHMINÉE, &c.]

Bra'-mīn (2), Brach'-man (*ch* silent), *s.* [In Ger. (sing.) *Brachmane*, *Bramine*; Lat. *Brachmanus* (pl. *Brachmani*); Pali *Brahmana*; O. Pali *Bamhana*, *Bahmana*, *Babhana*.] An ancient Indian sect mentioned by the Hindoo Buddha, the Greek historian Arrian, and the Latin father Ambrose, and generally identified by the classic writers with the Gymnosophists. It is matter of dispute whether they were identical with the members of the Indian sacerdotal caste now universally known as Brahmins or were of Buddhistic origin. Col. Sykes strongly maintained the latter view. (*Journal Roy. Asiat. Soc.*, vol. vi., p. 361, &c.)

brān, *brāne, *bren, s. [From Fr. *bran*= (1) the thicker part of the husk of ground corn, (2) sawdust, (3) fecal matter; O. Fr., Pr. & O. Sp. *bren*=bran; Low Lat. *brannum*, *brennum*, *bren*; Wel., Ir. & Gael. *bran*=bran, husk; Arm. *brenn*.]

1. *Lit.*: The skins or husks of ground maize, wheat, rye, or other grain, separated from the flour. The nutritive value of these husks increases as we proceed from the outside of the grain toward the interior. The outer skin, or coarse bran, is very indigestible, owing to the presence of a layer of silica. The inner skins, called pollards, are more nutritious, containing from 12 to 15 per cent. of nitrogenous matter, and from 20 to 30 per cent. of starch. Unless, however, they are ground very finely, they are apt to set up irritation of the bowels and diarrhœa. Though rich in nitrogen, bran appears to possess but little nutritive power. It may be of use to those who are well fed, and need a laxative, but to the poor who need nourishment it

is of very little use. It is, however, of some commercial value, being largely employed in the feeding of horses and cattle, and in brightening goods during the processes of dyeing and calico-printing.

"The citizens were driven to great distress for want of victuals; bread they made of the coarsest bran, . . ."—Hayward.

2. *Figuratively*:

"Nature hath meal and bran, contempt and grace.

I'm not their father; . . ."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

bran-duster, s.

Milling: A machine in which the bran, as turned out of an ordinary bolt, is rubbed and fanned to remove as much as possible of the flour which yet adheres to it.

brān, adv. [A contraction from *brand*.] (Used only in the expression *bran-new*.)

† *Bran-new*, i. e., *brand-new*: The brand was the fire, and *brand-new* was newly forged, fresh from the fire. It was equivalent to Shakespeare's *fire-new*. (Trench: *English Past & Present*, pp. 179, 180.)

" . . . a pair of *bran-new* velvetens, instead of his ancient thicksets."—Scott: *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. i.

***brānc, s.** [Etymology doubtful.] A linen vestment like a rochet, formerly worn by women over their other clothing. (Ogilvie.)

***brānc'-ard, s.** [Fr. *brancard*=a litter, the shafts of a vehicle.] A horse-litter.

"The gentleman . . . proposed, that he would either make use of a boat to Newport or Ostend, or a *brancard* to St. Omer's."—*Life of Lord Clarendon*, iii. 891.

branch, *branche, *braunch, *braunche, s. & a. [From Fr. *branche*; Prov. *branca* (f.), and *brenca* (m.); Ital. *branca*; Low Lat. *branca*=the claw of a predatory animal; Wallachian *brēncē*=a forefoot; Arm. *brank*=a branch; Corn. *brech*=an arm; Wel. *braich*= (1) an arm, (2) a branch, (3) a verse.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A shoot of a tree or other plant, especially one from the main boughs, which again divides into minor branches or branchlets.

"Branches of a tre. Palmes, C. F. (*ramus, ramusculus, P.*)"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"And then he pearcheth on some *braunch* thereby."

Spenser: *The Fate of the Butterflie*.

"By them shall the fowls of the heaven have their habitation, which sing among the *branches*."—Ps. civ. 12.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) *Of things material*:

(a) Anything extending like the branch of a tree from a central column or other support, as the divisions of a chandelier or anything similar.

"And six *branches* shall come out of the sides of it: three *branches* of the candlestick out of the one side, and three *branches* of the candlestick out of the other side."—*Exod.* xxv. 32.

(b) Anything joining another one, to which it is subordinate.

(i) A chandelier, perhaps viewed as connected with, and subordinate to, the roof from which it hangs.

(ii) A river tributary to a larger one; a vein, artery, or anything similar joining another larger than itself; a tributary, an affluent.

"If, from a main river, any *branch* be separated and divided, then, where that *branch* doth first bound itself with new banks, there is that part of the river, where the *branch* forsaketh the main stream, called the head of the river."—*Raleigh*.

"His blood, which disperseth itself by the *branches* of veins, may be resembled to waters carried by brooks."—*Ibid.*

† In rural districts of the eastern portion of this country small streams and brooks are known uniformly as *branches* or *runs*.

(iii) A subsidiary line of railway.

(iv) A division of a stag's antler.

(2) *Of things immaterial or abstract. Spec.*:

(a) *Of human or other descent*.

(i) Any part of a family descending in a collateral line.

"His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient stock planted in Somersetshire, took to wife the widow."—*Carew*.

(ii) Offspring.

"Great Anthony! Spain's well-beseeming pride,
That mighty *branch* of emperors and kings."

Crashaw.

(b) A part of a whole, a section or division of a subject, or anything similar.

"It will be desirable to begin with this *branch* of the subject."—*Lewis: Astron. of the Ancients*, ch. i. § 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: One of the divisions into which a stem separates. Many names are applied to different modifications of branches, and it is on the character of the branches sent forth that the classification of plants into trees, shrubs, under-shrubs, and herbs, at least in part, depends. [See these terms.]

2. *Arch.*: Arches in Gothic vaults, constituting diagonals to other arches arranged in the form of a square, and themselves forming a cross.

3. *Fortification*:

(1) The wing, or long side of a horn or crown work.

(2) One of the parts of a zigzag approach.

4. *Blacksmith's work*: One of the quarters or sides of a horseshoe.

5. *Harness-making*: One of the levers attached to the ends of the stiff bit of a curb-bit, and having rings or loops for the curb-chain, the check-straps, and the reins. [CURB-BIT.]

6. *Mining*: A small vein which separates from the lode, sometimes reuniting. A leader, string, or rib of ore running in a lode.

7. *Hydraulics*: The metallic piece on the end of a hose to which the nozzle is screwed.

8. *Gas-fixtures*: A gas-burner bracket.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to the arm of a tree, or to the projecting part of anything.

branch-chuck, s.

Turning: A chuck having four branches, each of which has a set screw whose end may be made to impinge upon the object.

branch-leaf, s. A leaf growing on a branch.

branch-line, s. A subsidiary line of railway.

branch-peduncle, s. A peduncle growing from a branch.

branch-pilot, s. A pilot who (in this country) holds a public commission, known as a *branch* commission.

branch-spine, s.

Bot.: A spine on the branch of a plant, such as in the sloe, as distinguished from a leaf-spine, of which an example is presented by the holly thorn.

branch-work, s.
[BRANCHED-WORK.]

"Beneath *branch-work* of costly sardonyx,
Sat smiling, babe in arm."



Branch-spine.

Tennyson: *The Palace of Art*.

branch, v. i. & t. [From *branch, s.* (q. v.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit. Of trees*: To separate into actual branches.

" . . . therefore those trees rise not in a body of any height, but *branch* near the ground. The cause of the pyramid is the keeping in of the sap, long before it *branch*, and the spending of it when it beginneth to *branch*, by equal degrees."—*Bacon*.

2. *Fig.*: To separate into divisions. *Used*—

(1) *Of material things. Spec., of a stag's horns*: To separate into antlers.

(2) *Of things immaterial or abstract*:

" . . . that would best instruct us when we should, or should not, *branch* into farther distinctions."—*Locke*.

† *To branch out*:

(1) *Lit. Of trees*: To separate into branches.

(2) *Figuratively*:

(a) *Of things material*: To separate into divisions widely apart.

"The Alps at the one end, and the long range of Appenines that pass through the body of it, *branch* out on all sides, into several different divisions."—*Addison*.

(b) *Of speaking or writing*: To be diffuse, through not confining one's self to the salient points of a subject.

"I have known a woman *branch* out into a long dissertation upon the edging of a petticoat."—*Spectator*.

B. Transitive:

*1. To adorn with needlework, representing the branches of trees.

"In robe of lilly white she was arayd,
That from her shoulder to her heele downe raught;
The traine whereof loose far behind her strayd,
Branched with gold and perle most richly wrought."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ix. 19.

2. To part anything into divisions of branch-like form.

" . . . and are *branched* into canals, as blood is."—*Bacon*.

branched, pa. par. & a. [BRANCH, v.]

1. *Ordinary Language*: (See the verb.)

2. *Bot.*: Separating into many branches of some size. If they are small the term used of the plant is *ramulose*.

branched-work, s.

Arch.: Carved or sculptured branches or leaves in monuments or friezes.

bran'ch-ēr (1), s. [Eng. *branch*; -er.]

1. That which shoots out into branches. (See example under No. 2.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. One who develops fruitful progress in various directions.

"If their child be not such a speedy spreader and brancher, like the vine, yet he may yield, with a little longer expectation, as useful and more sober fruit than the other."—Wotton.

branch-ēr (2), *s.* [Fr. *branchier*.]

Falconry: A young hawk.

"I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the eires, the brancher, and the two sorts of lentners."—Walton.

branch-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [From Eng. *branch*; -er; -y.]

Bot.: The ramifications of the vessels dispersed through the pulpy part of fruit.

brān'-chī-a, *s.* [In Fr. *branchies*. From Lat. *branchia*=a gill of a fish; pl. *branchiæ*=the gills of a fish; Gr. *branchion*=a fin; pl. *branchia*=the gills of a fish.]

Zoöl.: The gills of fishes and various other inhabitants of water. They are the apparatus for enabling the animal to extract oxygen from the water, instead of being dependent on the atmosphere for that life sustaining element.

brān'-chī-al, *a.* [In Fr. *branchial*; Mod. Lat. *branchialis*; from Lat. *branchia*; Gr. *branchia*=the gills.]

Zoöl.: Pertaining to the gills of a fish or other aquatic animal.

¶ (1) *Branchial arches:* Four bony arches which bear the branchiæ in fishes; they are connected inferiorly with the hyoid arch, and above are united with the base of the skull.

(2) *Branchial hearts:* Two contractile dilatations situated one at the base of each gill in the cuttlefishes.

"... the circulation is aided by two additional branchial hearts in the cuttle-fishes."—Woodward: *Mollusca* (1861), p. 30.

(3) *Branchial sac:* A series of quadrangular meshes fringed with vibratile cilia in tunicated mollusks. It is for respiration.

(4) *Branchial sinuses:* Two longitudinal sinuses in the Tunicated Mollusks, one along the hæmal and one along the neural side of the branchial sac.

brān'-chī-ā-ta, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *branchiæ*; Gr. *branchia*=gills.]

Zoölogy:

1. A primary division of the vertebrated sub-kingdom. It contains the Fishes and Amphibia. It is contradistinguished from *Abranchiata*, which comprises Reptiles, Birds and Mammals.

2. A division of Annelids, containing the Tubicola (Tubeworms), and the Errantia (Sandworms).

3. A name sometimes given to the division of Gasteropodous Mollusks, now commonly denominated *Branchifera*, or *Branchiogasteropoda* (q. v.).

"Here the stem is usually divided after a certain distance, and ramified into smaller sub-divisions called branches, and these again into *branchiata* and twigs."—R. Brown; *Manual of Botany* (1874), p. 72.

brān'-chī-āte, *a.* [From Lat. *branchiæ*; Gr. *branchia*=gills.]

Zoöl.: Having gills. (Index to *Dallas' Nat. Hist.*)

¶ The Branchiate, or Branchiferous Annelida, consists of two orders, the Tubicola and the Errantia. The *Abranchiate* Annelids, distinguished from the former, are also divided into two—The Suctorina, or Leeches, and the Scoleana, or Earthworms. (*Dallas: Nat. Hist.*, pp. 94, 95.) [BRANCHIFEROUS.]

brān'-chīf-ēr-a, *s.* [From Lat. *branchiæ*=gills, and *fero*=to bear. Gill-bearing animals.]

Zoöl.: In some classifications: An order of gasteropodous mollusks, including all the species breathing by gills, while the air-breathers are ranked under the Pulmonifera, or lung-bearing mollusks. The Branchifera are divided into two sub-orders, the Opisthobranchiata and the Prosobranchiata (q. v.).

"The gasteropods form two natural groups, one breathing air (pulmonifera) and the other water (branchifera)."—Woodward: *Mollusca*, p. 98.

brān'-chīf-ēr-ous, *a.* [In Fr. *branchifère*. See *branchifera*, and suff. -ous.]

Zoöl.: Having branchiæ, breathing by gills. [BRANCHIATE.]

"The developments of the branchiferous gasteropods may be observed with much facility in the common river snails (*Paludina*)."—Woodward: *Mollusca*, p. 98.

†**branch'-i-ness**, *s.* [From Eng. *branchy*, and suff. -ness.] The quality of being branchy, the tendency to divide into branches, or the aspect presented when such division has taken place.

branch'-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [BRANCH, v.]

"Environ'd with a ring of branching elms."
Cowper: *The Task*, bk. i.

"The swift stag from under ground
Bore up his branching head."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. vii.

"Wide o'er his isles the branching Oronoke
Rolls a brown deluge."
Thomson: *The Seasons*; Summer.

brān'-chī-ō-gās-tēr-ōp'-ōd-a, *s. pl.* [From Gr. *branchia*=gills, *gaster*=the belly, and *podes*, pl. of *pous*=a foot.]

Zoöl.: A name sometimes given to those gasteropodous mollusks which breathe by gills. (*Huxley: Classification of Animals*. Glossary.) It is the same as *branchifera* (q. v.).

brān'-chī-ōp'-ōd-a, *s. pl.* [From Gr. *branchia*=gills, and *podes*, pl. of *pous*=a foot.] Having branchiæ attached to the feet.

Zoölogy:

1. Cuvier's first order of the sub-class Entomostraca. The genera included under it, such as Cyclops, Cypris, Apus, Limnadia, Branchipus, &c., are now generally ranked under several orders, viz., Copepoda, Ostracoda, and Phyllopoda. Milne Edwards places them under two, the Phyllopoda and the Cladocera. [See these terms.]

2. A division or "legion" of the sub-class Entomostraca. It includes the order Cladocera, Phyllopoda and Trilobita, perhaps with Mesostoma.

brān'-chī-ō-pōde, *s.* [In Fr. *branchiopode*.] [BRANCHIOPODA.]

Zoöl.: An animal belonging to the old order Branchiopoda.

brān'-chī-ōp'-ō-dous, *a.* [From Eng. *branchiopod*(e), and suff. -ous.]

Zoölogy:

1. Having branchiæ attached to the feet.

2. Pertaining to the branchiopoda.

brān'-chī-ōs'-tē-gāl, *a.* [In Fr. *branchiostège*; from Gr. *branchia*=gills, and *stegos*=a roof; from *stegō*=to cover closely; suff. -al.]

Zoöl.: Pertaining to the membrane covering the gills.

¶ *Branchiostegal rays.* *Ichthy.:* Parts of the hyoid apparatus supporting this membrane. (*Huxley: Classification of Animals*, Gloss.)

brān'-chī-ōs'-tege, *s.*

Ichthy.: The membrane or carapace covering the gills (*branchiæ*) of a fish or crustacean. It lies beneath the operculum, and is supported by rays or laminae to which the name *branchiostege* is also applied.

brān'-chī-ōs'-tē-gī (Mod. Lat.), **brān'-chī-ōs'-tē-gans** (Eng.), *s. pl.* [From Gr. *branchia*=gills, and *stegos*=a roof; from *stegō*=to cover closely.]

Ichthy.: An old order of fishes with free branchiæ and a cartilaginous skeleton. It was suppressed by Cuvier. (*Griff. Cuvier*, vol. x., p. 19, and note.)

brān'-chī-ōs'-tē-gite, *s.* The large flap of the carapace which covers the *branchiæ* or gills of a crustacean, as the lobster or crayfish.

brān'-chī-ōs'-tē-goūs, *a.* [From Gr. *branchia*=gills, *stegos*=a roof, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Zoölogy:

1. Covering the gills. [BRANCHIOSTEGAL.]

2. Possessed of a membrane covering the gills.

brān'-chī-ōs'-tōm-a, *s.* [In Fr. *branchiostome*. From Gr. *branchia*=gills, and *stoma*=the mouth.]

Ichthy.: Costa's name for the very anomalous genus of fishes now called *Amphioxus* (q. v.).

brān'-chī-ōt'-ō-ca, *s. pl.* [From Gr. *branchia*=branchia; and *tokos*=bringing forth, birth; *tiktō*=to bring forth.]

Zoöl.: The name given by Professor Owen to a division of the Vertebrata comprehending the Batrachia and other Amphibia. He called them also *Dipnoa* (q. v.).

brān'-chī-pōd'-īd-æ, *s. pl.* [From Gr. *branchia*=gills; *pous*, genit. *podos*=a foot; and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -īd-æ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Entomostraca belonging to the order Phyllopoda. It contains the genera *Branchipus* and *Artemia*.

brān'-chī-pūs, *s.* [From Gr. *branchia*=gills, and *pous*=a foot.]

Zoöl.: A genus of small Entomostraca, the typical one of the family Branchipodidæ. *Branchipus stagnalis* is usually to be found in ditches of stagnant water.

brān'-chī-rēme, *s.* [From Lat. *branchiæ*=gills, and *remus*=an oar.]

Zoöl.: An animal which has legs terminating in a bundle of setiform branches, constituting a respiratory apparatus.

brān'-chīte, *s.* [Named after Prof. Branchi, of Pisa.]

Min.: A variety of *Haitite*. It is colorless and translucent, and is found in the brown coal of Mount Vasa, in Tuscany.

branch'-lēss, *a.* [From Eng. *branch*, and suff. -less.]

1. *Lit.:* Without branches.



Branchireme (*Chirocephalus Diaphanus*).

2. *Fig.:* Without any valuable product; naked.

"If I lose mine honor,
I lose myself; better I were not yours,
Than yours so branchless."
Shakesp.: *Ant. & Cleop.*, iii. 4.

branch'-lēt, *s.* [From Eng. *branch*, and -let, a diminutive suffix.] A small branch. (*Crabb*.)

branch'-ŷ, ***braunch'-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *branch*; -y.] Full of branches, widely spread.

"Undir al braunchy tree."—*Wycliffe*: 4 *Kings*, xvii. 10.

"The fat earth feed thy branchy root."
Tennyson: The Talking Oak.

***brān'-corn**, *s.* [Eng. *bran*(d); *corn*.] The smut in wheat, probably the fungus called *Ustilago segetum*. [BRAND, s. I., 5.]

brānd, ***brond**, ***broond**, *s.* [A. S. *brand*, *brond*=a burning; *bērnan*, *byrnan*=to burn; *Icel. brandr*=(1) a brand, (2) a sword-blade; O. H. Ger. *brant*; Fr. *brand*=a large sword wielded by both hands; Prov. *bran. brand*; Ital. *brando*; Dut., Dan., & Sw. *brand*=a fire-brand.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A piece of wood burnt or partially burnt, a bit of wood intended for burning.

"The taylis of hem he wyuede to the taylis, and broordts he boored in the myddil."—*Wycliffe: Judges* xv. 4.

"Recalled the vision of the night,
The hearth's decaying brands were red,
And deep and dusky luster shed."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 34.

2. Used for a staff or stick, generally.

"In pensive posture leaning on the brand,
Not oft a resting-staff to that red hand."
Byron: The Corsair, i. 6.

3. A mark made by or with a hot iron. (Used to mark criminals to note them as such and infamous.)

"Clerks convict should be burned in the hand, both because they might taste of some corporal punishment, and that they might carry a brand of infamy."—*Bacon*.

4. A mark burnt in upon or affixed to goods to denote their quality: hence, generally, used as equivalent to quality, class.

"The most favorable report that can be made is, that makers of the best brands of finished iron would not accept lower prices than the tradescale."—*Mining Review*, Oct. 17, 1860.

5. A disease in vegetables by which their leaves and tender bark are partially destroyed, as though they were burnt; called also *burn*.

¶ "Brands" are the same as blights, and produced chiefly by *Mucoraceæ* and similar fungi. [BLIGHT.]

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A stigma, a mark of disgrace.

"Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,
And rail at arts he did not understand?"
Dryden.

"By what strange features vice has known,
To single out and mark her own!
Yet some there are, whose brows retain
Less deeply stamped her brand and stain."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 15.

2. A sword, from its bright, flashing appearance. (Obsolete, except in poetry.)

"With this brand burnyshyd so bright."—*Townley Myst.*, p. 216.

"He laught out his brond."

William of Palerne, 1,244.

"Thou, therefore, take my brand, Excalibur."
Tennyson. Mort d' Arthur.

*3. A thunderbolt.

"The sire omnipotent prepares the brand,
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand."
Granville.

brand-goose, **brent-goose**, *s.* A kind of wild fowl (*Anser torquatus*), less in size than a common goose, having its breast and wings of a dusky red color.

brand-iron, **brandiron**, **branding-iron**, *s.*

1. An iron instrument used for branding or marking anything.

"Marks e'en like branding iron? to thy sick heart
Make death a want, as sleep to weariness?"
Hemans: Siege of Valencia.

2. The same as *ANDIRON* (q. v.).

brand-new, *a.* [BRANDNEW.]

brānd, ***brān'-dī-ēn**, ***brond-yn**, ***bron-nyn**, *v. t.* [BRAND, *s.* In O. Dut. *branden*.]

1. *Lit.:* To burn a mark into a person, animal, or thing with a hot iron; to burn a person or thing with a hot iron so as to produce a mark or depression.

"Bronnyn (brondyn, P.) wythe an yren. *Cauterizo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Several women were sent across the Atlantic, after being first branded in the cheek with a hot iron."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f** -**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bel**, **döl**.

2. *Fig.*: To mark as infamous, to stigmatize, to impute anything to, with a view to rendering any one infamous or odious.

"Our Punic faith
Is infamous, and branded to a proverb."
Addison.

"Would do the heart that loved thee wrong,
And brand a nearly blighted name."
Byron: *Remember Him whom Passion's Power*.

*bränd'-ēd (1), *bränd'-it, *pa. par. & a.* [Etym. doubtful.] According to Jamieson, having a border or margin, bordered; but is not the meaning= made red, or reddish-colored?

"Here belt was of bluncket, with birdes ful bolde,
Branded with brende golde, and bokeled ful bene."
Sir Gawain and Sir Golt., ii. 3.

bränd'-ēd (2), *pa. par. & a.* [BRAND, *v.*]

1. Marked with a branding-iron, stamped.
2. Of a reddish-brown color, as though singed by fire. A branded bull is one that is almost entirely brown.

"When they saw a branded serpent sprawl
So full amongst them from above, and from Jove's fowl
let fall."
Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xii. 217, 218.

"Twixt the Staywood-bush and Langside hill,
They stole the broked cow and the branded bull."
Minstrelsy of the Border, i. 233.

*bränd'-lēde, *brän'-lēde, *brän'-lēt, *s.* [BRANDER.]

"Brandede (branlet, K., branlede, or Keuet, P.).
Tripes."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*bränd'-let, *brandellet, *s.* [Probably a dimin. of *brand*.] Some part of the arms or accoutrements of a knight, perhaps a short sword.

"And also his brandellet bon."—*R. Cœur de Lion*, 322.

*bränd'-en, *pa. par.* [BRANDER, *v.*] Grilled.

bränd'-ēr, *bränd'-rēth, *s.* [A. S. *brandreda*; O. Icel. *brandreidh*; Dan. *brandrith* = brand-iron.]

1. Generally:
(1) One who brands.
(2) That with which anything is branded, a branding-iron.

2. *Spec.*: A trivet or iron used as a stand for a vessel over a fire; also, in Scotland, a gridiron.

"Til this Jak Bonhowme he mad a crown
Of a brandreth all red hate."
Wyntoun, viii. 44, 41.

†bränd'-ēr, *v. t.* [BRANDER, *s.*] To broil on a gridiron, to grill. (*Scotch.*)

bränd'-led, *a.* [BRANDY, *s.*] Mixed or concocted with brandy.

bränd'-līng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BRAND, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Literally*: The act of marking with a branding-iron. This penalty was inflicted, for various offenses, on offenders who had once been allowed benefit of clergy.

2. *Figuratively*: The act of marking with infamy, stigmatizing.

*brandirne, †brandiron, *s.* [A. S. *brandisern*; M. H. Ger. *brantizen*.] A roasting iron, a gridiron. (*Huloet.*)

bränd'-ish, *braund'-ish, *braund'-ise, *braund'-ysch, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *brandir*; *pr. par.* *brandissant*; O. Fr. *brand*=a sword. BRAND.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Literally*: To wave or flourish about.

"Then fierce Æneas, brandishing his blade,
In dust Orsiloehus and Crethon laid."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. v., l. 669-70.

"He brandishes his pliant length of whip
Resounding oft, and never heard in vain."
Couper: *The Task*, bk. iv.

2. *Figuratively*: To flourish about, display ostentatiously, parade.

"He who shall employ all the force of his reason only
in brandishing syllogisms, will discover very little."
Locke.

B. *Intransitive*: To be flourished about or waved.

"Above the tide, each broadsword bright
Was brandishing like beam of light."
Scott: *The Lady of the Lake*, vi. 18.

bränd'-ish, *s.* [BRANDISH, *v.*] A flourish, waving.

"I can wound with a brandish and never draw bow for
the matter."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*.

bränd'-ished, *pa. par. & a.* [BRANDISH, *v.*]

"Brave Macbeth,
Disdaining fortune, with his brandish'd steel,
Like valor's minion, carved out his passage."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 2.

bränd'-ish-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *brandish*; -er.] One who brandishes or flourishes about.

"But their auxiliary bands, those brandishers of
speares
From many cities drawn are they, that are our hin-
derers,
Not suffering well-rays'd Troy to fall."
Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. ii.

bränd'-ish-līng, *s.* [BRANDISH, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of flourishing or waving about.

2. *Arch.*: A name given to open carved work, as of a crest, &c.

bränd'-i-site, *s.* [In Ger. *brandisit*. Named after Clemens Grafen von Brandis, of the Tyrol.] A mineral—a variety of Seybertite. It occurs in hexagonal prisms, yellowish-green or reddish-gray.

*brän'-dis-sēn, *v. t.* [BRANDISH.]

*brän'-dis-sēnde, *pr. par.* [BRANDISH, *v.*]

*brän'-dle, *brän'-le, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *brandiller*=to shake, waver.]

1. *Transitive*: To shake, move, or confuse.

"It had like to have brandled the fortune of the day."—*Bacon*.

2. *Intransitive*: To be shaken, moved, or affected with fear; to be unsteady.

"Princes cannot be too suspicious when their lives are sought; and subjects cannot be too curious when the state brandles."—*Ld. Northampton: Proceed. against Garnet*, sign. G. g. b.

bränd'-līng, *s.* [Eng. *brand*; and dimin. suffix -ling.] A small, red-colored worm, used as a bait in fishing, so called from its color.

"The dew-worm, which some also call the lob-worm, and the brandling, are the chief."—*Walton*.

bränd'-new (ew as ū), bränd new (*Eng.*), brand new, brēnt new (*Scotch*), *a.* [Eng. *brand*, *s.*, and *new*.] So new that the marks of manufacture have not worn off; perfectly new. (Commonly but improperly pronounced as if *bran-new*.)

"Waes me, I hae forgot,
With hast of coming aff, to fetch my coat.
What sall I do? it was almaist brand new."
Ross: *Helenore*, p. 53.

¶ This term is also used in provincial English. In Scotch it is sometimes written *brent new*.

"Nae cotillion brent new frae France."

Burns: *Tam O' Shanter*.

*bränd'-rēth, *bränd'-rette, *bränd'-rith (1), *s.* [BRANDER.]

bränd'-rith (2), *s.* [Apparently a formation from the following word.] A fence or rail round the opening of a well. (*Provincial.*)

*brän'-dur, *s.* [BRANDAL, *a.*] A border.

"His brene, and his basnet, burneshed ful bene;
With a brandur abought, al of brende golde."
Sir Gaw. and Sir Gal. (*Jamieson.*)

brän'-dŷ, *bränd'-wine, *brän'-dŷ-wine, *s. & a.* [In Fr. *brandevin*; Gael. (from Eng.) *brann-daioh*; Sw. *bränvin*; Dan. *brændevin*; Ger. *brandwein*, *branntwein*. The first part is from Sw. *branna*; Dan. *brænde*; Dut. *branden*, all=to burn, to distill. Sw. *brand*=brand, fire-brand; Dan., Ger. & Dut. *brand*=fire, burning, conflagration. [BRAND, *v. & s.*] The second part is from Fr. & Sw. *vin*; Dan. *viin*; Ger. *wein*; Dut. *wyn*.] [WINE.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Formerly*. (Of the forms *brandywine* and *brandwine*, etymologically meaning burnt or distilled wine.) [BRANDY-WINE.]

2. *Now*. (Of the form *brandy*, being the adjective in the foregoing compound dissevered from its associate *wine*, and made to stand alone as a substantive.) A spirit produced by the distillation of both white and red wines, prepared chiefly in the south of France. A brandy highly esteemed is that of Cognac, which is obtained by distilling white wines of the finest quality. An inferior kind of spirit is frequently prepared from the "marc" of grapes and the refuse of wine vats. When first distilled it is as colorless as alcohol, and continues so if kept in bottles or jars. When stored in casks, however, it acquires from the wood a pale amber tint, and in this state is sold as pale brandy. The dark color of brown brandy is produced artificially, to please the public taste, by means of a solution of caramel, and this is frequently added in excess to give a rich appearance to a brandy of low quality. A large proportion of the brandy sold in this country is simply raw grain spirits flavored and colored. The spirit is imported into France, where it is redistilled and converted into French brandy. Brandy improves in flavor by being kept, but loses in strength. Genuine Cognac brandy has always been both costly and difficult to obtain in this country (the more so on account of the high import tariff collected thereon), the price for the liquor reaching \$20 or more per gallon. Of late years the development of viticulture in the western states, particularly in California, has enabled American enterprise

to produce a brandy that is everywhere a formidable rival to the French article, and for purity and excellence infinitely preferable to the compounded and "doctored" spirit for which we have been accustomed to pay so high a price. Genuine brandy consists of alcohol and water, with small quantities of ænanthic ether, acetic ether, and other volatile bodies produced in the process of fermentation. The value of brandy as a medicine depends on the presence of these ethers and other volatile products; when, therefore, it is adulterated with raw grain spirit and water, the amount of these ethers is so reduced that the brandy becomes almost valueless for medical purposes. Imitation brandy is prepared either by flavoring highly-rectified spirit with essence of Cognac or by distilling the spirit with bruised prunes, acetic ether, argol, and a little genuine brandy, and adding to the distilled spirit tincture of catechu and spirit-coloring. This is said to be greatly improved by keeping. The strength of brandy as sold varies.

B. *As adjective*: Consisting of or containing brandy, resembling brandy, designed for the sale of brandy, or in any way pertaining o. relating to it. (See the compounds.)

brandy-ball, *s.* A sweetmeat; pieces of taffy filled with brandy.

brandy-bottle, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A bottle full of brandy, or designed to hold brandy.

2. *Fig.*: A name for the common yellow water-lily, *Nuphar lutea*.

"Flowers large, smelling like brandy, which circumstance, in conjunction with the flagon-shaped seed-vessels, has led to the name *brandy-bottle*."—*Hooker & Arnott: Brit. Flor.* (ed. 1855), pp. 15, 16.

brandy-fruit, *s.* Fruit preserved in brandy or other alcoholic spirit. (*Ogilvie.*)

brandy-pawnee, *s.* [From Eng. *brandy*; and Hind. *pānee*, *pāni* = water.] Brandy and water. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

*brandy-shop, *s.* A shop for the sale of brandy, a liquor-shop, a public-house.

"Forgets his pomp, dead to ambitious fires,
And to some peaceful brandy-shop retires;
Where in full gills his anxious thoughts he drowns,
And quaffs away the care that waits on crowns."
Addison: *The Play House*.

brandy-sling, *s.* A drink compounded of brandy, sugar, lemon and cracked ice; it is sometimes flavored with liqueur Benedictine.

brandy-snap, *s.* A thin, wafer-like gingerbread biscuit.

brandy-wine, *s.* [The original form in which the word *brandy* appeared in the English tongue.] Brandy. [BRANDY, etym., A. 1.]

"It has been a common saying, A hair of the same dog; and thought that brandy-wine is a common relief to such."—*Wiseman*.

*brane, *s.* [BRAN.]

*brāne'-wōd, *s.* [This has still been generally rendered *brain-mad*, from O. Eng. *wood*=mad. But it seems naturally to signify *wood* for burning, from Eng. *brand*; and *wood*.] For the definition see the etymology.

"Quhyn they had beirit lyk baitit bullis,
And brane-wod brynt in bailis."
Chr. Kirk, st. 22.

*brän'-gill, *braen'-gel, *s.* [Fr. *branle*; O. Fr. *bransle*=a brawl, or daunce, wherein many men and women, holding by the hands, sometimes in a ring, and otherwhiles at length, move all together.] (*Cotgrave.*) [BRANSLE, BRAUL.]

1. (*Of the form brangill*): A kind of dance.

"Vpstert Troyanis, and syne Italianis,
And gan do doubil brangillis and gambettis."
Doug.: *Virgil*, 476, 1.
2. (*Of the form braengel*): A confused crowd.
"Well, you see how the're sparkin' along the side o'
that green upwith, an' siccan a braengel o' them too."—*St. Patrick*, ii. 91. (*Jamieson.*)

brän'-gle, *s.* [Fr. *branle*; or perhaps only a variant of *wrangle* (q. v.).] A dispute, quarrel, litigation.

"The payment of tithes is subject to many frauds, *brangles*, and other difficulties, not only from papists and dissenters, but even from those who profess themselves protestants."—*Swift*.

brän'-gle, *brän'-gil, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *branler*, *brandiller*=to shake, move.] [BRANDLE, *v.*]

A. *Trans.*: To shake, applied to the mind; to confound, to throw into disorder.

"Thus was the usurper's [E. Balliol's] faction *brangled*, then bound up again, and afterward divided again by want of worth in Balliol their head."—*Hume: Hist. Doug.*, p. 64.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To menace, to make a threatening appearance.

"With ane grete spere, quharewith he feil mischeuit,
Went brangland throw the feild all allone."
Doug.: *Virgil*, 347, 10.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, plt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ. Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. To shake, vibrate.

"The sharp point of the *brangland* spere
Throw out amyddis of the scheild can schere."
Doug.: Virgil, 334, 16.

3. To wrangle, squabble, dispute.

"Thus wrangled, *brangled*, jangled they a month,
Only on paper, pleading all in print."
Browning: Ring and Book, i. 241.

†*brān'-gle-mēnt*, s. [Eng. *brangle*; -*ment*.] A
brangle, a squabble.

"Where Yarrow rows among the rocks,
An' wheels an' boils in mony a linn,
A blithe young shepherd fed his flock,
Unused to *branglement* or din."—*Hogg*.

†*brān'-glēr*, s. [Eng. *brangl(e)*; -*er*.] One who
brangles; a quarrelsome, litigious person.

"... and this poor young gentleman (who was hab-
ited like any prince), banished from his own land, was
first drawn into a quarrel by a rnde *brangler*, . . ."—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. xxviii.

**brān'-glīng*, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [BRANGLE, v.]

A. & B. *As subst. participle and participial
adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the
verb.

"When polite conversing shall be improved, company
will no longer pestered with dull story-tellers nor
brangling disputers."—*Swift*.

C. *As substantive*: Quarreling, squabbling.

"Noise and norton, *brangling* and breval."

Pope: Dunciad, ii. 230.

branit, *pa. par.* [BRAWNED.] (*Scotch*.)

brānk (1), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: An old name for the buckwheat, *Fagopyrum
esculentum*.

"Buckwheat, or *brank*, is a grain very useful and advan-
tageous in dry barren lands."—*Mortimer*.

brānk (2), s. [BRANK, v.] In some parts of
England and Scotland, a kind of bridle, a *scolding-
bridle*, an instrument used for the punishment of
solds. It consisted of a headpiece, which inclosed
the head of the offender, and a sharp iron, which
entered the mouth and restrained the tongue.

brānk'-ūr-sīne, **brānc'-ūr-sīne*, **brān'ke
ūr-sīne*, s. [In Fr. *brancursine*, *branque-ursine*,
branche-ursine; Ital. *brancorsina*; Sp. & Port.
branca ursina; from Low Lat. *branca*=a claw, and
Class. Lat. *ursina*, nom. fem. of *ursinus*=of or be-
longing to a bear; *ursus*=a bear, because its leaves
are supposed to resemble the claws of a bear. In
Ger. *bärenklau*=a bear's claw.]

Botany:

1. Bear's-breech, a species of *Acanthus*.

"*Acanthus* is called of the barbarus wryters *branca
ursina*, in English *branke ursyne*."—*Turner: Herbal*.

2. An umbelliferous plant, *Heracleum sphondyl-
ium*. It is common in Europe.

**branle*, s. [BRANSEL.]

brān'-lin, *brān'-līng*, *brān'-lēt*, *brān'-lēde*,
brān'-nōck, s. [Probably so named from the red-
dish-brown color.] [BRANDED, B., 2.] A fish, the
Salmo salmulus, also called the *Samlet* (q. v.).
(*Scotch*.) [PARR.]

brān'-nīng, s. [BRAN, s.]

Dyeing: Preparing cloth for dyeing by steeping
in a vat of sour bran-water.

brān'-nōck, s. [Eng. *brand*=of a reddish-brown
color, and dimin. suffix -*ock*.] The same as the
BRANLIN (q. v.).

brān'-nŷ, a. [BRAN, s.] Having the appearance
of bran; containing an admixture of bran.

"It became serpiginous, and was, when I saw it, covered
with white *branny* scales."—*Wiseman*.

**brān'-sel*, **bransle*, †*branle*, s. [BRANGILL, s.]
A kind of dance.

"Now making layes of love and lovers paine,
Bransles, Ballads, virelayes and verses vaine."
Spenser. F. Q., III. x. 8.

"The Queen commands Lady Fleming to tell her where
she led the last *branle*."—*Scott: Abbot*, ch. xxxi.

brānt (1), s. [Properly from *brand*, in the com-
pound *brand-fox*. In Ger. *brandfuchs*; Dut. *brand-
vos*; Dan. *brandraeve*; Sw. *brandräf*, so called from
its reddish-brown color.] [BRANDED (2), 2.] A spe-
cies of fox, *Vulpes alopec*, smaller than the common
fox, *Vulpes vulgaris*. It is a native of Sweden.

"I have given you roe and reindeer,
I have given you *brant* and beaver."

Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, i.

brānt (2), a. & s. [BRANDED (2), 2.]

A. *As adj.*: The same as BRANDED (2), 2 (q. v.).
A reddish brown.

B. *As subst.*: The Brant-fox (q. v.).

brant-fox, s. [BRANT (1), s.]

brant (3), s. & a. [BRENT.]

brant-geese, s. [BRENT-GOOSE.]

brānt (4), a. & s. [BRENT, a.]

A. *As adj.*: Steep, precipitous.

"A man may . . . cit on a *brant* hill side."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*.

B. *As subst.*: In East Yorkshire, England: A
steep hill. (*Prof. Phillips: Rivers, &c.*, of York-
shire, p. 262.)

brān'-tāil, s. [From the color of the tail.
BRANDED (2), 2.] A provincial name for the Red-
start, *Phœnicura ruticilla*. [REDSTART.]

**brānt'-nēss*, s. [Eng. & Scotch *brant*; -*nēss*.]
Steepness.

†*brān'-ū-lar*, a. [BRAIN.] Pertaining to the
brain, cerebral.

**brānyd*, a. [BRAINED, a.] Full of brains.

"*Branyd*, or full of brayne. *Cerebrosus, cerebro ple-
nus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

**bras*, s. [BRASS.]

"*Bras* (*Brasse P.*). *Es*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"At after souper goth this noble kyng
To see this hors of *bras*, with al his route."

Chaucer: C. T., 10616-17.

"Of irin, of golde, of siluer, and *bras*."

Story of Gen. and Exod., 487.

**bras-pott*, *brass-pot*, s. A brazen pot.

"*Bras-pott*. *Emola, Brit.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

**bras-and*, *pr. par.* [BRASE, v.] Embracing.

"Hecuba thidder with her childer for beild
Ran all in vane and about the altare swarmes,
Brasand the god-like ymage in thare armes."

Douglas: Virgil, 56, 22.

**brase*, **brass*, v. t. [Fr. *bras*=the arm; (em)-
brasser=to (em)brace.] [BRACE, v.]

1. To bind, to tie.

"Eurill (as said is) has this iouell hint,
About his sydis it *brasin*, or he stynt."

Douglas: Virgil, 289, 12.

2. To bind at the edge, to welt.

**brāse*, s. [O. Sw. *brasa*; O. Dut. *brase*=a live
coal.] A live coal. (*Ant. Arthur*, xv. 6.)

**brased* (1), **brasit*, **brazed*, *pa. par.* & a.
[BRASE, v.] Bound, welted, braced.

"Syke giftis eik he had bring with him syne,
Hynt and delinerit from the Troiane rewyne,
Ane ryche garment *brasit* with rich gold wyre."

Douglas: Virgil, 33, 31.

**brased* (2), a. [BRASS.] Brazen.

"*Brasyn* (*brased, P.*). *Ereus, eueus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

**bra-sell*, s. [BRAZIL (1).]

"*Brasell*, tre to dye with, *bresil*."—*Palsgrave*.

**brā'-şen*, **brā'-syn*, a. [BRAZEN, a.]

"*Brasyn* (*brased P.*). *Ereus, eueus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"He removed the high places, and brake the images,
and cut down the groves, and brake in pieces the *brasen*
serpent that Moses had made."—*2 Kings*, xviii. 4.

**brāseris*, **brasaris*, s. pl. [O. Fr. *brassart*,
brassal, from *bras*=the arm.] Vambraces, armor
for the arms. [BRACER.]

"Quhen this was said he has but mare abade
Tua kempis burdouns brocht, and before thayme laid
With all thare harnes and *braseris* by and by."

Douglas: Virgil, 141, 1.

brāsh (1), a. [Compare Ger. & Dut. *barsch*=
sharp, tart, impetuous; Sw. & Dan. *barsk*; L. Ger.
bask, basch.] Hasty in temper, impetuous, reck-
less. [U. S. *Colloq.*]

brāsh (2), a. [Bret. *bresk, brusk*=fragile, brittle.]
Fragile, brittle, frail.

**brāsh* (1), **brasche*, s. [BRASH, v.; BREACH,
s.; BRESCHÉ.]

1. Literally:

(1) An attack, a military assault on a place.

"Thraise at the bak wall wes the *brasche* they gaue."—*Sege Edinb. Castel*. Poem, 16th cent., p. 292. (*Jamieson*.)

(2) A sudden illness. (*Burns*.)

2. Figuratively:

(1) An effort.

"The last *brashe* was made by a letter of the prime
poet of our kingdome."—*Muses Thren.*, Int., p. viii.
(*Jamieson*.)

(2) A transient fit of sickness.

"... but he hadna the saving gift, and he got two
terms' rent in arrear. He got the first *brash* at Whitsun-
day put over wi' fair words and piping; . . ."—*Scott: Red-gauntlet*, let. xi.

† Possibly this use of the word may be from
another root.

brāsh (2), s. [From *brash* (2), a. Cf. also Fr.
brèche=breach.]

Geology:

1. *As an independent word*: A provincial English
word applied to the mass of broken and angular

fragments lying above most rocks, and evidently
produced by their disintegration. It is called also
rubble.

"... but it [the alluvium] often passes downward
into a mass of broken and angular fragments derived
from the subjacent rock. To this mass the provincial
name of "rubble" or "*brash*" is given in many parts of
England, . . ."—*Lyell: Man. of Geol.* (ed. 1852), ch. vii.

2. *In compos.*: The word *cornbrash* is used for the
upper division of the Lower Oolite, which consists
of clays and calcareous sandstones passing down-
ward into the forest marble. [CORNBRAH.]

brāsh'-ŷ (1), **bra'ush-ie*, a. [From *brash*, s.,
and suffix -*y*.]

1. Stormy.

"We've brush'd the beat this monie a speat
O' *braushie* weather."

Rev. J. Nicol. Poems, i. 114. (*Jamieson*.)

2. Delicate in constitution, subject to frequent
ailments. (*Scotch*.)

brāsh'-ŷ (2), s. [BRASH (2), s.] Full of rubble,
composed of rubble.

brā'-şī-ēr (1), *brā'-zī-ēr*, s. [Fr. *brasier*=a fire
of live coals; Sp. *braseiro*; from Fr. *braise*=burning
cinders; Prov. & Sp. *brasa*; Ital. *bracia, brascia*,
bragia; O. Ger. *bras*=fire; Sw. *brasa*=live fire; O.
Scand. *brasa*=to solder. Cf. also Gael. *brath*=con-
flagration. (*Littre*.)] An open pan for burning
wood or coal.

"It is thought they had no chimneys, but were warmed
with coals on *brasiers*."—*Arbuthnot*.

brā'-şī-ēr (2), **brā'-sī-ēre*, **brā'-sŷ-ēre*, s.
[BRAZIER, 2.]

"*Brasyere*. *Erarius*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bra'-şil, s. & a. [BRAZIL.]

bra'-şil-ēt-tō, s. [BRAZILETTO.]

bra'-şil-in, s. [BRAZILIN.]

brass, **brasse*, **bras*, **breas*, **bres*, s. & a.
[A. S. *bræs* (*Somner*); Lith. *waras*=brass (*Mahn*);
O. Icel. *bras*=solder, especially that used in the
working of iron (*Wedgwood*). From Icel. *brasa*=to
harden by fire; *brasa*=to flame; Dan. *brasa*=to
fry; possibly connected with Sansc. *bhraj*=to fry
(*Skeat*). Cf. Wel. *pres*; Ir. *pras*; Gael. *prais*; Corn.
brast, which, however, may be from the English.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The compound metal, consisting of an alloy
of copper and tin, described under II. 1.

†(2) Any article made of brass, a brass fitting.
(Generally in the plural.)

"The very scullion who cleans the *brasses*."—*Hopkin-
son*. (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

(3) A monumental brass. [II. 3.]

"If not by them on monumental *brass*,"

Thomson: Liberty, v.

(4) Money, both in Old English and in modern
slang, on account of the use of the metal in the
coinage. [TIN, COPPERS.]

"And bere here *bras* at thi bakke, to caleys to selle."

Piers Plow.: Vis., iii. 195.

2. Figuratively: Hardness, the typical quality of
the metal. It is frequently in the Bible mentioned
along with iron in a similar sense, as in the fol-
lowing cases—

(1) Strength for defense or attack.

"I will make thine horn iron, and I will make thy hoofs
brass: and thou shalt beat in pieces many people . . ."

—*Micah* iv. 13.

(2) Obstinacy in wickedness.

"They are all grievous revolters, walking with slanders:
they are *brass* and iron; they are all corrupters."—*Jer.*

vi. 28.

(3) Effrontery, impudence, shamelessness; incap-
ability, like that of brass, either to yield or to
change color in circumstances where an ordinary
being composed of flesh and blood would do so.

"Because I knew that thou art obstinate, and thy neck
is an iron sinew, and thy brow *brass*."—*Isa.* xlvi. 4.

"... his forehead of *brass* and his tongue of venom
. . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

II. Technically:

1. Metal: An alloy of copper and zinc.

(1) *In ancient times*: It is said that when the
Roman consul Mummius, after capturing the cele-
brated Grecian city of Corinth, barbarously burnt
the place to the ground, in B. C. 146, various metals,
fused in the conflagration, became united into a
compound or alloy, called from the circumstances
now stated Corinthian brass. This is often sup-
posed to have been the first discovery of brass itself,
but Assyriologists consider it to have been men-
tioned in cuneiform inscriptions, both Chaldean
and Assyrian.

(2) *In modern times*: Before zinc was obtained in
its metallic form brass was manufactured from
calamine (native carbonate of zinc) mixed with

bōil, *bōy*; *pōut*, *jōwl*; *cat*, *çell*, *chorus*, *çhin*, *bench*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *aş*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*. *ph* = *f*.
-*cian*, -*tian* = *şan*. -*tion*, -*sion* = *şūn*; -*tion*, -*şion* = *zhūn*. -*tious*, -*cious*, -*sious* = *şūs*. -*ble*, -*dle*, &c. = *bēl*, *dēl*.

copper and charcoal. Even now this process is easier than the direct fusion together of the two metals. The proportion of copper and zinc vary. Ordinary brass is a yellow alloy of copper and twenty-eight to thirty-four per cent. of zinc. The density of cast brass is 7.8 to 8.4; that of brass wire 8.54. It is harder and yet more fusible than copper, more sonorous and a worse conductor of heat. It may be turned upon a lathe. It is extensively used for candlesticks, handles of doors, the framework of locks, mathematical instruments, &c., while in the state of wire it is much used in pin-making. [DUTCH GOLD.]

2. *Scripture*: The Heb. word for "brass" is *nechhosheth*, from *nachhash*=to shine. The metal thus designated evidently occurs in nature, for it is dug out of hills (Deut. viii. 9) and "molten out of the stone" (Deut. xxxiii. 25), which the artificial alloy, brass, never yet has been. In most parts of the Old Testament "brass" should be altered into "copper," though occasionally in the later books of the Old Testament it may be bronze. In the New Testament, in 1 Cor. xiii. 1, and Rev. ix. 20, the rendering is *chalkos*=(1) copper, (2) bronze; while in Rev. i. and ii. it is *chalkolibanon*, probably=frankincense of a deep color.

3. *Arch. (pl)*: Monumental engravings on brass plates let into slabs in the pavements of ancient churches, representing the effigies, coats of arms, &c., of illustrious personages. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

4. *Mach.*: A pillow, bearing, collar, box, or bush supporting a gudgeon. The name is applied from its being sometimes of brass, though in various instances it is of bronze.

5. *Mining*: Iron pyrites. The name, which is a misnomer, is given from the luster, which resembles that of brass.

B. As adjective: Consisting more or less of brass; brazen, resembling brass, in any way pertaining or relating to brass.

† Compounds of obvious signification: *Brass-bound* (*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. v.); *brass-hoofed* (*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xi. 19); *brass-paved* (*Spenser: F. Q.*, l. iv. 17); *brass-studded* (*Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish*, iv.); *brass-throated* (*Longfellow: The Spanish Student*, iii. 1); *brass-visaged* (*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humor*).



Monumental
Brass.

brass-band, s.

1. *Literally*:

(1) *Gen.*: A band of musicians performing upon instruments of brass.

(2) *Spec.*:

(a) The smaller variety of the military band, employed chiefly in cavalry regiments, on account of the greater ease with which brass instruments can be played on horseback. Those used are various: cornets, saxhorns, euphoniums, one or more bombardons, &c. (*Grove*.)

(b) One of the divisions of the "wind" of a full orchestra, consisting of trumpets, horns, trombones, and occasionally an ophicleide. [BAND.]

2. *Figuratively*. In *political controversy*, *contemptuously*: A party or a section of a party acting noisily in concert.

brass-foil, s. Very thin beaten sheet-brass, thinner than latten. It is called also Dutch gold.

brass-furnace, s. A furnace for fusing the metallic constituents of brass. These are melted in crucibles, the copper being first melted, and the zinc then added piecemeal, as it is vaporized by an excess of heat. The molding-trough is on one side of the pouring or spill-trough, and the furnace is on the other. There is a core-oven, heated by the furnace, and serving to dry the cores for the faucets or other hollow articles which are cast.

brass-powder, s. A powder made of brass, or anything resembling it. Two kinds are made.

1. *Red-colored*: Ground copper filings or precipitated powder of copper with red ochre.

2. *Gold-colored*: Gold-colored brass or Dutch leaf reduced to powder.

† They are mixed with pale varnish, or else they can be applied by dusting over a surface which has been previously covered with varnish.

brass-rule, s.

Printing: Brass strips, type-high, used by printers for cutting into lengths to separate advertisements and columns; also for page-rules and table-work (technically known as rule and figure work).

brass, v. t. [From *brass, s.* (q. v.)]

Metallurgy: To give a brass coat to copper.

***brā's-sage, s.** [O. Fr. *brassage*.] A fine formerly used to defray the expense of coinage.

brā's-sart (pl. *brassarts*), s. [Fr. *brassard*.] [BRACER.] Plate armor for defense of the arm, reaching from the shoulder to the elbow.

brā's-sāte, s. [From Eng. *brass(ic)*; -ate.] A salt of brassic acid (q. v.).

brāsse, s. [A transposition of *barse*. Cf. L. Ger. *brasse*; H. Ger. *brassen*=the bream. (Mahn.)] [BREAM.]

Ichthy.: A kind of perch, *Lucioperca*.

brassed, pa. par. & a. [BRASS, v.]

brās'-sēl-lŷ, s. & a. [Derived from Eng. *bachelor*.]

brasselly-buttons, s. [Derived from *bachelor's buttons* (*Lychnis diurna*).] (Sibthorp.)

brās'-seş, s. pl. [BRASS.]

brā's-sēt, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A casque or head-piece of armor.

brā's-si-ā, s. [Named after Mr. Brass, a gardener who collected seeds and plants in Africa for Kew Garden.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, consisting of four species growing on trees. The flowers are large, and colored pale-yellow, with brown spots.

brās'-sīc, a. [From Lat. *brassica* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. -ic.]

brassic acid, s. Brassic acid or erucic acid, $C_{22}H_{42}O_2$. An acid extracted from colza oil by saponification. It is solid at ordinary temperatures, but melts between 30° and 32° C. It crystallizes from an alcoholic solution in beautiful long needles. Brassic acid occurs also in the oil of white mustard and of rape.

brā's-sī-çā, s. [Lat. *brassica*; Celt. *bresic*=a cabbage.]

Bot.: A genus of cruciferous plants containing several well-known culinary herbs. There are numerous well-known species, among which as the most familiar may be mentioned *Brassica oleracea* (Sea Cabbage), the original of the cabbage of our gardens [CABBAGE]; *B. monensis*, the Wall-flower Cabbage; and the *B. campestris*, or Common Wild Nave. The *B. napus*, the Rape or Cole-seed, and the *B. rapa*, or Common Turnip, have here and there rooted themselves spontaneously, thus producing in many a belief that they are indigenous in localities in which they did not originally exist. The colza of the Dutch is *B. campestris*; *B. præcox* is the Summer Rape of the Germans; and *B. elongata* is cultivated in Hungary for its oil. The various cultivated species, as a rule, require a loamy soil, well manured, and with plenty of water. [BRASSICACEÆ, BRASSICIDÆ.]

"They adorned him [the poet laureate] with a new and elegant garland, composed of vine-leaves, laurel, and brassica, a sort of cabbage!"—*Pope: Of the Poet Laureate*.

brās-sīc-ā-cē-æ, s. pl. [From Lat. *brassica*, and fem. pl. adjectival suffix -aceæ.]

Bot.: An order of plants more generally called Cruciferae (Crucifers). It is placed by Lindley under his Cistal Alliance. The sepals are four, the petals four, cruciate; the stamens six, two shorter than the other four. Ovary superior, with parietal placentæ. Fruit, a silique or silicle one-celled or spuriously two-celled, seeds many or one. It constitutes Linnæus' order Tetradynamia. Lindley divides the order into five sections—Pleurorhizæ, Notorhizæ, Orthoplocæ, and Diplocolobæ. The Brassicaceæ or Crucifers are one of the most important orders in the whole vegetable kingdom. About 1,730 species are known. Their chief seat is in the temperate zones. Among the well-known plants ranked under the order may be mentioned the wall-flower, the stock, the water-cress and other cresses, the cabbage, the turnip, &c.

brās-sīc'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [From Lat. *brassica* (q. v.).] A family of cruciferous plants of the sub-order or section Orthoplocæ. Type, *Brassica* (q. v.).

brās'-sī-dæ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *brassia* (q. v.).] A family of Orchids. Typical genus, *Brassia* (q. v.).

†**brass'-ī-nēss, s.** [Eng. *brassy*; -ness.] The quality of being brassy.

brass'-īng, pr. par. & s. [BRASS, v.]

Metallurgy: The art of giving a brass coat to copper.

brass'-smīth, brass'-smīth, s. [Eng. *brass*; *smith*.] A smith working in brass.

"Has he not seen the Scottish *brassmith's* Idea . . ."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

brass'-vis-aged, a. Brazen; bold-faced.

brass'-work, s. [Eng. *brass*; *work*.] Work in brass.

" . . . old oak carvings, *brasswork*, clocks and candelabra, chairs," &c.—*Times*, Sept. 9, 1876. (Advt.)

†**brass'-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *brass*; -y.]

1. *Lit.*: Resembling brass.

"The part in which they lie is near black, with some sparks of a brassy pyrites in it."—*Woodward*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Hard as brass; unfeeling.

"Losses,
Enow to press a royal merchant down,
And pluck commiseration of his state
From brassy bosoms, and rough hearts of flint."
Shakesp.: *Mer. of Venice*, iv. 1.

(2) Impudent.

***brāst, *braste, *brasten, *brastyn, v.** [BURST, v.] To burst. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

"But with that piercing noise flew open quite or *brast*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, l. viii. 4.

"Mycht nane behald his face,
The fyrie sparkis *brasting* from his ene."
Doug.: *Virgil*, 399, 44.

***brāst, pa. par. & a.** [BURST, pa. par.]

"Mid wounds, and clinging darts, and lances *brast*,
And foes disabled in the brutal fray."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, i. 78.

***brastle, v. i.** [A. S. *brastlian*, *barstlian*; M. H. Ger. *brasteln*=to crack, crackle.] To crack, to make a crackling noise, to be broken.

"Sceldes *brastleden*, helmes tohelden."—*Layamon*, iii. 94.

***brast-yng, pr. par.** [BRAST, v.] (*Gaw. Doug.*, 39.)

***brā'-şŷ-ēre, s.** [BRAZIER (2).] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***brā'-syle, s.** [BRAZIL (1).] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***brā'-şŷn, pa. par. & a.** [BRAZEN.]

brāt (1), *bratt, s. [Wel. *brat*=a rag, pinafore; Gael. *brat*; Ir. *brat*=a mantle, cloak.]

1. A cloak, mantle.

"Ne had they but a shete
Which that they might wrappen hem in a-night,
And a *bratt* to walken in by daylight."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16, 347.

2. An apron, pinafore. (*Provinc. & Scotch.*)

"To mak them *brats*, then ye maun toil and spin,
Ae wean fa's sick, ane scads itsell wi' broe."
Allan Ramsay: *Gent. Shepherd*.

3. Clothing generally. (This seems merely to be an oblique sense of the same word, as used to denote an apron which covers the rest of one's clothes.) (*Scotch.*)

"He ordinarily uses this phrase as a proverb, that he desires no more in the world, but a bit and a *brat*; that is, only as much food and raiment as nature craves."—*Scottish Presb. Elog.*, p. 36.

"God bless your Honors a' your days,
Wi' sowps o' kail and *brats* o' claise."
Burns: *Earnest Cry and Prayer*.

4. Scum. It does not necessarily signify refuse; but is also applied to the cream which rises from milk, especially of what is called a *sour cogue*, or the floatings of boiled whey.

"*Brat*, a cover or scurf."—*Statist. Acc.*, xv. 8, N.

† *The bit and the brat*: Food and raiment. (*Scotch.*)

brāt (2), s. [Etym. doubtful. Said by some to be the same as *brat* (1), but probably the same as *brood*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. A child, originally not used contemptuously.

"O Israel! O household of the Lord!
O Abraham's *brats*! O brood of blessed seed!
O chosen sheep that loved the Lord indeed!"
Gascoigne: *De Profundis*.

"I shall live to see the invisible lady, to whom I was obliged, and whom I never beheld since she was a *brat* in hanging sleeves."—*Swift*.

2. A child, said contemptuously.

"This *brat* is none of mine;
Hence with it, and, together with the dam,
Commit them to the fire."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

"I give command to kill or save,
Can grant ten thousand pounds a year,
And make a beggar's *brat* a peer."—*Swift*.

3. The young of any animal; offspring.

"Jupiter summoned all the birds and beasts before him, with their *brats* and little ones, to see which of them had the prettiest children."—*L'Estrange*.

II. *Figuratively*: Offspring, produce.

"The two late conspiracies were the *brats* and offspring of two contrary factions."—*South*.

brāt (3), s. [Etymol. doubtful. Possibly a shortened form of *brattice*.]

In Coal-mining: A thin stratum of a coarse mixture of coal and carbonate of lime or pyrites, frequently found lying at the roof of a seam of coal.

***brātch'-art, s.** [The same as BRACHELL (q. v.), or formed direct from Fr. *brache*=a hound.] A whelp; the young of an animal.

"That *bratchart* in a busse was born;
They fand a monster on the morn,
War faced than a cat."
Montgomerie: *Watson's Coll.*, iii. 12.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*brätch'-el, s. [A dimin. formation from BRAKE, s. (q. v.)] The husks or refuse of flax. (*Scotch.*)

"She could not help expressing her unfeigned pity for the Lowlanders, whom, what are called flax-mills and fulling-mills, precluded from all the social delights of beating and skutching, the blaze of a *bratchel*, and above all, the superlative joys of a waulking."—*Clan-Albin*, i. 75, 77.

*brat'-ful, a. [In Sw. *bräddful*=brimful, from *brädd*=a brim. O. Eng. *bretful*, *bredful*, from *bred*=brim.] [BRETFUL.] Brimful.

"Til heor Bagges and heore Balies weren *bratful* Ierommet."—*Piers Plow.*: A. Prolog., 41.

*brath, *brothe, a. [O. Icel. *bradhr*=impetuous, eager.] Impetuous, hasty, eager.

"The riche mann iss *brath* and grimme."—*Ormulum*, 1164.

*brath, *brathe, s. [O. Icel. *bradh*=violence.] Wrath, fierceness.

"In the *brath* of his breth that brennez all thinkez."—*Allit. Poems*: Cleanness, l. 916.

*brath'-ly, *brothe'-ly, *brothe'-lych, adv. [BRATH-] Eagerly, hastily.

"*Brathly* thai this werk bigan."—*Cursor Mundi*, 2240.

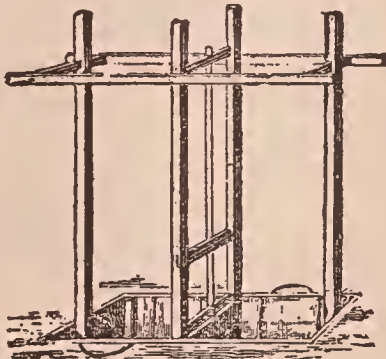
brät'-täch, s. [Gael. *bratach*, *bruttach*.] A banner, a flag, an ensign, colors.

"It is natural I should like the Ruthvens, the Lindsays, the Ogilvys, the Oliphants, and so many others of our brave and noble neighbors, who are sheathed in steel of my making, like so many Paladins, better than those naked, snatching mountaineers, who are ever doing us wrong, especially since no five of each clan have a rusty shirt of mail as old as their *brattach*."—*Scott: Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. vi.

brät'-tice, s. [O. Eng. *bretage*, *bretasce*, *brutasce*, &c.; O. Fr. *bretesche*=a wooden outwork.] [BUTRESS, BRET-TICE, BRET-ASCE.]

Mining: A planking on the inside of a mine shaft or gallery.

"As everybody knows by this time, the workings of the Hartley Mine were reached by a single shaft, the diameter of which was 12 ft. For purposes of ventilation this was divided into two equal parts by a wooden partition, called in mining language a *brattice*, which ran down it from top to bottom."—*London Times*, Jan. 28, 1862.



Brattice.

brät'-ticing, s. [BRATTICE, s.]

1. The act or operation of putting up brattices.
2. Brattice-work, brattices.

"A telegraphic message, sent last night to *The Times*, stated that a fall in the shaft on Saturday night had prevented the sinkers going on with the removal of the ruins of the *bratticing*."—*London Times*, Jan. 21, 1862.

brät'-tish-ing, s. [BRATTICE, s.] Brattice work; a crest of open carved work on the top of a shrine.

*brät'-tle, *brat'-tyl, v. i. [Probably onomatopoeic: as *rattle* (q. v.), but compare *brattle* above.]

1. To make a clashing or clattering noise; to run tumultuously.

"Branchis *brattlyng*, and blaknyt schew the brayis With hirstis harsk of waggand wyndil strayis."—*Doug.*: *Virgil*, 202, 28.

2. To advance rapidly, making a noise with the feet.

"Daft lassie, when we're naked, what'll ye say, Giff our twa herds come *brattling* down the brae, And see us sae?"—*Ramsay: Poems*, ii. 75.

brät'-tle, *brät'-tyl, s. [BRATTLE, v.]

1. A clattering noise, as that made by the feet of horses when prancing, or moving rapidly. (*Rudd.*)

"Now by the time that they a piece had ta'en, All in a *brattle* to the gate are gane."—*Ross: Helenore*, p. 96.

"Thou need na start awa sae hasty, Wi' bickering *brattle*."—*Burns: To a Mouse*.

2. Hurry; rapid motion of any kind.

"Bauld Bess flew till him wi' a *brattle*, And spite of his teeth held him Close by the craig."—*Ramsay: Poems*, i. 261.

3. A short race.

"The sma' droop-rumol't, hunter cattle, Might aiblins waur't thee for a *brattle*; But sax Scotch miles thou try't their mettle, An' gar't them whaizle."—*Burns: Auld Farmer's Salutation*.

4. Fury; violent attack.

"Or silly sheep, wha bide this *brattle* O' winter war, And through the drift, deep-lairing sprattle, Beneath a scaur."—*Burns: Winter Night*.

brätt'-lång, pa. par. & a. [BRATTLE, v.] Noisy; creating a noise.

"A *brattlin* band unhappily Drave by him wi' a binner, And heels-o'er-goudie coupit he."—*Christmas Ba'ing*, *Skinner's Misc. Poet.*, p. 127.

*bräu'-i-tie, s. [Fr. *braverie*.] [BRAVITY.]

1. A show, a pageant.

"All curious pastimes and consaits Cud be imaginat be man, Wes to be sene on Edinburgh gaits, Fra time that *brauttie* began."—*Burel: Entry Q. Anne, Watson's Coll.*, ii. 5.

2. Finery in dress or appearance.

"Syne she beheld ane heuinly sicht, Of Nymphs who supit nectar cauld; Whois *bravities* can scarce be tauld."—*Burel: Entry Q. Anne, Watson's Coll.*, ii. 7.

*brâul, *brâwl, s. [O. Fr. *bransle*=a totter, swing, shake, shocke . . . also a *brawle* or daunce.] (*Cotgrave.*) BRANGILL, s.] A kind of dance.

"It was ane celest recreation to behold ther lycht lopene, galmondng, stendling bakuart and forduart, dansand base dansis, pauuans, galyardis, turdions, *braulis* and branglis, buffons, vitht mony vthir lycht dansis, the quihik are ouer prolit to be reherst."—*Compl. S.*, p. 102.

"Menstrel, blaw up ane *brawl* of France; Let se quha hobbils best."—*Lindsay: S. P. Repr.*, ii. 201.

"Moth. Will you win your love with a French *brawl*? Arm. How meanest thou, brawling in French?"—*Shakesp.*: *L. L. Lost*, iii. 1.

*braun, s. [BRAWN.]

*braunche, *brawnche, s. [BRANCH.]

*braunched, a. [BRANCH, s.]

"*Braunched* as a tree, *branchu*."—*Palsgrave*.

*braunchi, *braunchy, a. [BRANCHY.]

*braun-dise, v. i. [BRANDISH, v.] To fling or prance about (as a horse).

"That hee nas loose in no lime ludes to greene, To byte ne to *braundise* ne to break no woves."—*Alisaunder* (ed. Skeat), 1121-22.

brâ'un-ite, s. [From Mr. Braun, of Gotha. (*Dana.*)]

Min.: A native sesquioxide of manganese, Mn₂O₃. It is crystallized or massive, in the former case tetragonal. Hardness, 6-6.5; sp. gr., 4.75-4.82; luster, sub-metallic color, and streak dark brownish black. Composition: Protoxide of manganese, 86.95; oxygen, 8.08-9.85; baryta, 0.24-2.25; silica, a trace, 8.63; and water, 0.95-1.00.

*braush-ie, a. [BRASHY, a.] Stormy.

brä-vä-dō, brä-va-dō, *brä-vade', s. [Sp. & Ital. *bravata*; Fr. *bravade*.] [BRAVE.] An insolent menace; defiance; boastful behavior.

"The steward departed without replying to this *bravade*, otherwise than by a dark look of scorn."—*Scott: Abbot*, ch. xxxi.

"The English were impatient to fall on. But their general had made up his mind, and was not to be moved by the *bravadoes* of the enemy or by the murmurs of his own soldiers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

bräve (Eng.), bräve, bräw, brâ (Scotch), a. [Fr. *brave*=brave, fine, gay; compare Gael. *breagh*=fine.]

1. Daring, courageous, high-spirited, fearless.

"None but the *brave* deserve the fair."—*Dryden: Alexander's Feast*, l. 15.

"Rest with the *brave*, whose names belong To the high sanctity of song!"—*Hemans: Wallace's Invocation to Bruce*.

2. Gallant, noble.

"I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two, And wear my dagger with a *braver* grace."—*Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven.*, iii. 4.

"And where full many a brave tree stood, That used to spread its boughs and ring."—*Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, vii.

3. Showy, grand, gaudy, gay.

"Rings put upon his fingers, And *brave* attendants near him when he wakes; Would not the beggar then forget himself?"—*Shakesp.: Tam. of the Shrew*, Induct., i.

"Nearer and nearer as they bear, Spears, pikes, and axes flash in air. Now might you see the Tartans *brave*, And plaids and plumage dance and wave."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, ii. 16.

4. Excellent, fine. (It appears to be used simply to express excellence or pre-eminence in any point or quality in men or things.)

"Cel. O, that's a *brave* man, he writes *brave* verses, speaks *brave* words, swears *brave* oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite traverse, athwart the heart of his lover, as

a puisny tilter, that spurs his horse but on one side, breaks his staff like a noble goose; but all's *brave* that youth mounts, and folly guides. Who comes here?"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 4.

5. Handsome.

"Ason was born to him called Absalom, who was the *bravest* man perhaps in the world; he was a man of the greatest perfection from the crown of his head unto the sole of his foot."—*Dickson: Sermons*, p. 109.

6. Pleasant, agreeable.

"O Peggy, dinna say me na; Bu' grant to me the treasure Of love's return; 'tis nka *bra'*, When ilka thing yields pleasure."—*A. Nicol: Poems*, 1739, p. 27.

"It being a *brave* day I walked to Whitehall."—*Pepys: Diary*.

"A fine evening, sir," was Edward's salutation; "Ow, ay, sir, 'ee *bra'* night," replied the lieutenant, in broad Scotch of the most vulgar description."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxix.

7. Stout, able-bodied.

"Five bonnie lasses round their table, And seven *brave* fellows, stout an' able,"—*Burns: A Dedication to Gavin Hamilton*.

¶ A word which came originally from the Romance languages, entering English in the 16th century, while the corresponding term in German, *brav*, entered that language in the 17th century. (From the *Select Glossary*, p. 24.)

bräve, s. [BRAVE, a.]

1. A brave person, a chief. (Used especially among our Indians.)

"Came to parley with Standish, and offer him furs as a present; Friendship was in their looks, but in their hearts there was hatred. *Braves* of the tribe were these, and brothers gigantic in stature."—*Longfellow: Miles Standish*, vii.

- *2. A hectoring, bullying fellow.

"Hot *braves* like thee may fight, but know not well To manage this, the last great stake."—*Dryden*.

- *3. A boast, brag, challenge, defiance.

"And so in this to bear me down with *braves*, 'Tis not the difference of a year or two."—*Shakesp.: Tit. And.* ii. 1.

- *4. Bravado.

"To call my lord mayor knave: Besides, too, in a *brave*."—*Watts: Recreation*, 1654.

bräve, v. t. & i. [BRAVE, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To defy, challenge, dare, set at defiance.

(1) Of persons.
"Sure I shall see yon heaps of Trojans kill'd, Rise from the shades, and *brave* me on the field."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, bk. xxi., l. 64, 65.

- (2) Of things personified.

"Where *braving* angry winter's storms, The lofty Ochils rise."—*Burns: Where Braving Angry Winter's Storms*.

"But no man had in larger measure that evil courage which *braves* and even courts disgust and hatred."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

- *2. To risk, venture on.

"In *braving* arms against thy sovereign."—*Shakesp.: King Richard II.*, ii. 3.

- (1) To present a boastful show of.

"Both particular persons and factions are apt enough to flatter themselves, or, at least, to *brave* that which they believe not."—*Bacon*.

- (2) To make fine or showy, to adorn, set off.

"Gru. Face not me: thou hast *braved* many men; *brave* not me; I will neither be faced nor *braved*. I say unto thee, I bid thy master cut out the gown, but I did not bid him cut it to pieces. Ergo, thou liest."—*Shakesp.: Tam. of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

- (3) To give courage to, encourage.

B. Intransitive: To swagger about, show off.

"As at Troy most dastards of the Greeks Did *brave* about the corpses of Hector colde."—*Spenser: Ruines of Rome*.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to *brave*, to *defy*, to *dare*, and to *challenge*: "We *brave* things; we *dare* and *challenge* persons; we *defy* persons or their actions: the sailor *braves* the tempestuous ocean, and very often *braves* death itself in its most terrific form; he *dares* the enemy whom he meets to the engagement; he *defies* all his boastings and vain threats. . . . *Brave* and *defy* are dispositions of mind which display themselves in the conduct; *dare* and *challenge* are modes of action; we *brave* a storm by meeting its violence, and bearing it down with superior force; we *defy* the malice of our enemies by pursuing that line of conduct which is most calculated to increase its bitterness. To *brave* conveys the idea of a direct and personal application of force to force; *defying* is carried on by a more indirect and circuitous

mode of procedure: men *brave* the dangers which threaten them with evil; they *defy* the angry will which is set up to do them harm. To *dare* and *challenge* are both direct and personal; but the former consists either of actions, words, or looks; the latter of words only. . . . *Daring* arises from our contempt of others; *challenging* arises from a high opinion of ourselves; the former is mostly accompanied with unbecoming expressions of disrespect as well as aggravation; the latter is mostly divested of all angry personality. . . . We *dare* only to acts of violence; we *challenge* to any kind of contest in which the skill or the power of the parties are to be tried." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

brāved, *pa. par. & a.* [BRAVE, *v.*]

brāve-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *brave*; *-ly*.]

1. In a good sense: In a brave manner; courageously, valiantly, nobly.

"Record it with your high and worthy deeds;

"Twas bravely done, if you bethink you of it."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

"Gone they are, bravely, though misled,

With a dear father at their head!"

Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, o. 2.

2. In a bad sense:

*(1) Ostentatiously, defiantly.

" . . . broke forth in a courageous couplet or two upon Sir Richard Blackmore: he has printed it with his name to it, and *bravely* assigns no other reason, than that the said Sir Richard has abused Dr. Swift."—Pope: *Letter to Jervas* (1716).

*(2) Gaudily, finely, gaily.

"And she . . . decked herself bravely to allure the eyes of all men that should see her."—*Judith* x. 4.

brāve-ness, *s.* [Eng. *brave*; *-ness*.] The quality of being brave; bravery.

brā-v-ēr-ly, ***brā-v-ēr-lye**, *s.* [Eng. *brave*; *-ry*. Fr. *braverie*.]

I. Literally:

1. In a good sense: The quality of being brave; courage, valor, high spirit, fearlessness.

"Juba, to all the bravery of a hero,

Adds softest love, and more than female sweetness."

Addison.

"Remember, sir, my liege,

The natural bravery of your isle."

Shakespeare.

2. In a bad sense:

*(1) The act of braving, bravado; false assumption of real bravery.

"In which time one Tait, a follower of Cesford, who as then was of the Lord's party, came forth in a *bravery*, and called to the opposite horsemen, asking if any of them had courage to break a lance for his mistress; . . ."—*Spotswood*, p. 287.

"Some of his soldiers, however, who observed him closely, whispered that all his *bravery* was put on."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

*(2) Showiness, gaudiness, splendor.

"If he [the good yeoman] chance to appear in clothes above his rank, it is to grace some great man with his service, and then he blusheth at his own *bravery*."—*Fuller: Holy State*, bk. ii., ch. 18.

" . . . there the Ionians, with their wives and children, and all their *bravery*, congregated periodically from their different cities to glorify him."—*Grote: Hist. of Greece* (1846), vol. i., pt. i., ch. i., p. 62.

*(3) Ostentation, show.

"I'll court his favors:

But, sure, the *bravery* of his grief did put me

Into a towering passion." Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, v. 2.

"Let princes choose ministers more sensible of duty than of rising, and such as love business rather upon conscience than upon *bravery*."—*Bacon*.

*(4) Fine dress.

" . . . my estate, I wot not how, hath of late been somewhat insufficient to maintain the expense of those *braveries*, wherewith it is incumbent on us, who are chosen and selected spirits, to distinguish ourselves from the vulgar."—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. xvi.

*(5) A showy person.

"A man that is the *bravery* of his age."—*Beaumont & Fletcher*.

II. Fig.: Applied to fine diction or ornate language.

"In the present cause, we must not be pleased or put off with the buskry or *bravery* of language. Clothed and adorned with the busk and *bravery* of beautiful and big words."—*M'Ward: Contendings*, pp. 324, 356.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *bravery*, *courage*, and *valor*: "*Bravery* lies in the blood; *courage* lies in the mind: the latter depends on the reason; the former on the physical temperament: the first is a species of instinct; the second is a virtue: a man is *brave* in proportion as he is without thought; he has *courage* in proportion as he reasons or reflects. *Bravery* seems to be something involuntary, a mechanical movement that does not depend upon one's self; *courage* requires conviction, and gathers strength by delay; it is a noble and lofty sentiment; the force of example, the charms of music, the fury and tumult of battle, the desperation of the conflict, will make cowards *brave*; the *courageous* man wants no other incentives than what his own mind suggests. . . . It is as possible for a man to have *courage* without *bravery* as to have *bravery* without *courage*: Cicero betrayed his want of *bravery* when he sought to shelter himself against the attacks of Cataline; he displayed his *courage* when he laid open the treasonable purposes of this conspirator to the whole senate, and charged him to his face with the crimes of which he knew him to be guilty. *Valor* is a higher quality than either *bravery* or *courage*, and seems to partake of the grand characteristics of both; it combines the fire of *bravery* with the determination and firmness of *courage*: *bravery* is most fitted for the soldier and all who receive orders; *courage* is most adapted for the general and all who give commands; *valor* for the leader and framer of enterprises, and all who carry great projects into execution: *bravery* requires to be guided; *courage* is equally fitted to command or obey; *valor* directs and executes. *Bravery* has most relation to danger; *courage* and *valor* include in them a particular reference to action: the *brave* man exposes himself; the *courageous* man advances to the scene of action which is before him; the *valiant* man seeks for occasions to act. The three hundred Spartans who defended Thermopylæ were *brave*. Socrates drinking the hemlock, Regulus returning to Carthage, Titus tearing himself from the arms of the weeping Berenice, Alfred the Great going into the camp of the Danes, were *courageous*. Hercules destroying monsters, Perseus delivering Andromeda, Achilles running to the ramparts of Troy, and the knights of more modern date who have gone in quest of extraordinary adventures, are all entitled to the peculiar appellation of *valiant*." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

brāv-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BRAVE, *v.*]

†**A. & B.** *As pr. par. & participial adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Barbarossa sent a *braving* letter to Saladin, . . ."—

Fuller: Holy War, bk. v., ch. 13.

"The Florentines and Senoys are by the ears;

Have fought with equal fortune, and continue

A *braving* war."

Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 2.

***C.** *As substantive*: Bravado, boast, show.

"With so proud a strain of threats and *bravings*."

Chapman.

brāv-īng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *braving*, *a.*; *-ly*.] In a braving manner; defiantly.

"*Bravingly*, in your epistle to Sir Edward Hobby, you end thus."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 49.

***brāv-ī-t-ly**, ***brāv-ī-t-lye**, *s.* [Old Fr. *braveté*.]

1. In a good sense: Courage; bravery.

"Let us put on courage in thir sad times; brave times for the chosen soldiers of Jesus Christ to shew their courage into; offering brave opportunities for shewing forth the *bravity* of spirit in suffering."—*Ja. Welwood's Letter, Walker's Remark, Pass.*, p. 23.

2. In a bad sense: An outward show; pomp.

bra'-vō (1), *s.* [Ital. *bravo*.] A bandit, an outlaw, an assassin.

"For boldness like the *bravoes* and banditti, is seldom employed, but upon desperate services."—*Government of the Tongue*.

"The *bravo* was sent to the Tower."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ At first, while as yet not naturalized, it had the plural *bravi*. The *bravi* at first were men whose fierce instincts and the inadequacy of the civil laws led them to avenge wrong, real or imaginary, without recourse to legal process. Gradually a community of sentiment induced fraternity, and they became an oath-bound organization, which, even down to the present day, exists in Sicily, Calabria, and the wilder parts of Italy. The different ramifications of the *bravi* flourished under various names and were transplanted to foreign soils with Italian emigrants—a melancholy proof of which was afforded by the killing of Chief of Police Hennessey, and the subsequent massacre of the suspects of this crime in the city jail in New Orleans, La., a few years ago, the branch of the organization to which it was claimed the assassins belonged being called "The Mafia." The *bravi* have often been the subject of literary composition in both the Old World and the New, and their praises have been sung and they have likewise been denounced under various names. They are at one time characterized as the product of the *mala vita* of Italy, and at another, they are commended as highly as John Hampden, for their courage in resisting what they think wrong.

"Hired fencers, called *bravi*. . . ."—*Morison: Itinerary*, pt. 2, p. 25. (Trench: *On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 29.)

Nares has the plural *bravoes*.

bra'-vō (2), *s.* [BRAVO, *interj.*] A cheer, a hurrah.

bra'-vō, *interj.* [Ital. *bravo* (m.), *brava* (f.)=brave.] Excellently! well or bravely done!

Music: Well or bravely done. An exclamation of applause, which from Italy, its native land, has made way into this country, and has become thoroughly naturalized. For a female performer literary accuracy requires that it should be *brava*, and for more than one performer *bravi*.

bra-vū'-rā, *s. & a.* [Ital. *bravura*; Fr. *bravoure*=spirit, bravery.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit. In music*: An air requiring great skill and spirit in its execution, each syllable being divided into several notes. It is distinguished from a simple melody by the introduction of florid passages. (*Stainer & Barrett*.) A style of both music and execution designed to task the abilities of the artist. (*Grove*.)

"The duet in which Mary obtains the King's promise to befriend Clifford contains a *bravura* for Miss Pyne which is very pleasing, . . ."—*London Sat. Review* Dec. 14, 1861.

2. *Fig.*: A lively display.

" . . . and you, I, and a few others, who have witnessed his [Coleridge's] grand *bravuras* of display, were to have the usual fortune of ghost-seers, . . ."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 50.

B. *As adjective*: Pertaining to or connected with the execution of a *bravura*.

"His *bravura* powers are of the most surprising sort, and as a concerto player he has an aplomb and fire almost phenomenal."—*Cornhill Mag.*, Jan., 1867, p. 35.

brāw, **brā'**, *a.* [BRAVE, *a.*]

braw-warld, *a.* (Scotch.) Showy, gaudy.

" . . . these fine gallants, with their golden chains and looped-up bonnets, with *braw-warld* dyes and devices on them."—*Scott: Quentin Durward*, ch. iii.

***braw-den**, *pa. par.* [BROIDER.] Embroidered.

***braw'-dēr-ēr**, *s.* [BROIDERER.] An embroiderer.

***braw-en**, *pa. par.* [A. S. *browen*, *pa. par.* of *breowan*=to cook, brew (?).] Cooked.

"For fault of cattle, corn and gerse,
Your banquets of most nobility
Dear of the dog *brawen* in the Merse,"

Polwart's Flying, Watson's Coll., iii. 9, 10.

brāwl, ***brall**, ***brawl-yn**, *v. i. & t.* [BRAWL, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive*:

*1. To be in or fall into confusion.

"The Erle with that, that fechtand was,
Quhen he hys fayis saw *brawland* sua,
In hy apon thaim gan he ga."

Barbour, xii. 132. MS.

2. To quarrel noisily and tumultuously.

"What nedys the to *bralle*."

Towneley Myst., p. 150.

"*Brawlyn*, or strywen'. *Litigo, furgo. Quere plura in stryven*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*3. To contend, to strive.

"Aganys him to *brawle*. . . ."

Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), i. 573.

4. To create a disturbance, especially in any consecrated ground or building. [BRAWLING, C. 2.]

†5. Of running water, to make a noise, to babble.

"As he lay along

Under an oak, whose antique root peeps ont

Upon the brook that *brawls* along this wood."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 1.

"So through the Plymouth woods John Alden went on his errand,

Crossing the brook at the ford, where it *brawled* over pebble and shallow."

Longfellow: Miles Standish, iii.

*B. *Reflexive*: To boast, brag, show off.

"Evere ware thes Bretons braggers of olde!

Loo! how he *brawles* hyme for hys bryghte wedes."

Morte Arthure, 1,349.

*C. *Trans.*: To cry or clamor down, overpower by noise.

"Their battering cannon charged to the mouths,
Till their soul-fearing clamors have *brawl'd* down
The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city."

Shakesp.: *K. John*, ii. 1.

brāwl (1), *s.* [Wel. *brawl*, *brol*=a boast; *brolio*=to boast, vaunt; *bragal*=to vociferate; Dut. *brallen*=to brag, boast; Dan. *bralle*=to prattle, jabber. Probably *brawl* is a frequentative of *brag* (Skeat).] A noisy quarrel, a disturbance, a tumult.

"He findeth, that controversies thereby are made bnt *brawls*; and therefore wisheth, that in some lawful assembly of churches, all these strifes may be decided."—*Hooker*.

" . . . in a moment a *brawl* began in the crowd, none could say how or where."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb. cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

brâwl (2), s. [O. Eng. *brangill*, *braul*; Fr. *branle*; O. Fr. *bransle*, from *bransler* = to totter; Mod. Fr. *branler*.] An old round dance in which the performers joined hands in a circle; a country dance. [BRAUL.]

"Then first of all he doth demonstrate plain
The motions seven that are in nature found,
Upward and downward, forth, and back again,
To this side, and to that, and turning round;
Whereof a thousand *brawls* he doth compound,
Which he doth teach unto the multitude,
And ever with a turn they must conclude."
Sir John Davies: Orchestra (1607).

"'Tis a French *brawl*, an apish imitation
Of what you really perform in battle."
Massing. Picture, ii. 2.

***brâwl** (3), ***broll**, ***brole**, ***brol**, s. [Low Lat. *brollus*, *brolla*.] A child, progeny.

"The leeste *brol* of his blood."

Langland: Piers Plow., 1, 767.

"And for the delight thou tak'st in beggars
And their *brawls*." *Jovial Crew* (O. Pl.), x. 357.

brâwl-êr, ***brawl-ere**, s. [Eng. *brawl*; -er.] One who brawls, a noisy wrangler, a quarrelsome fellow.

"*Brawlere*. Litigator, litigious, jurgosus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"To speak evil of no man, to be no *brawlers*, but gentle, showing all meekness unto all men."—*Titus* iii. 2.

brâwl-îng, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [BRAWL, v.]

A. & B. As present participle & participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"It is better to dwell in a corner of the house-top, than with a *brawling* woman and in a wide house."—*Prov.* xxv. 24.

"Whether in after life retired
From *brawling* storms."

Tennyson: Ode to Memory.

C. As substantive: Noisy or tumultuous wrangling, a disturbance.

"*Brawlynge*. Jurgium, litigium."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"She troubled was, alas! that it might be,
With tedious *brawlings* of her parents dear."

Sidney.

†brâwl-îng-lý, *adv.* [BRAWLING, a.] In a brawling or quarrelsome manner.

brâwn, ***braun**, ***braune**, ***brawne**, s. [O. Fr. *braon*=a slice of flesh; O. H. Ger. *bráto*, *práto*, accus. *bráton*; M. H. Ger. *bráte*=a piece of flesh; O. H. Ger. *prátan*; Ger. *braten*=to roast, boil.]

*1. Muscle.

"*Brawne* of mannys leggs or armys. *Musculus, laceratus, pulpa*, O. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"And hadde a noble visage for the noones,
And formed wel of *brawnes* and of boones."

Chaucer: Legende of Goode Women; Dido.

*2. Muscular strength.

"The boist'rous hands are then of use, when I
With this directing head those hands apply;
Brawn without brain is thine." *Dryden.*

*3. It is applied to the arm, the calf of the leg, &c., from their being so muscular.

"Yit, thoct thy *brauns* be lyk twa barrow trammis,
Defend the, man—"

Lyndsay: Works (Chalm. ed.), ii. 193.

4. The flesh of a boar.

"*Brawne* of a bore. *Aprina*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The best age for the boar is from two to five years, at which time it is best to geld him or sell him for *brawn*."—*Mortimer.*

¶ It was also used generally for flesh of any animal.

"*Brawne* of a checun, H. cheken, P. *Pulpa*, O. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Take *braune* of capons or hennes, . . ."—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 12.

5. The flesh of a boar salted and preserved.

"Biforn him stont the *braun* of toskid swyn."

Chaucer: C. T., 11,566.

"Christmas puddings, *brawn*, and abundance of spirituous liquors, . . ."—*G. Eliot: Silas Marner.*

*6. A boar.

"Brokbrestede as a *brawne*, with brustils ful large."

Morte Arthure, 1,094.

brâwn, v. t. [BRAWN, s.]

*1. To make muscular, to strengthen.

"Custom and long continuance in slavery have so hardened and *brawned* their shoulders, [that] the yoke doth not wring them so much."—*Fuller: Holy War* (1639), p. 178.

2. To salt or preserve the flesh of a boar.

***brawn-fall'n**, a. Having the muscles fallen away; shrunk in the muscles; enfeebled.

"The *brawn-fall'n* arms and thy declining back
To the sad burthen of thy years shall yeald."

Drayton: Pastorals, Eccl. 3.

***brâwnch-ýng**, s. [BRANDISHING.]

"*Brawndyschyng* (*brawnchyng*, K.). *Vibratio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brâwn-dish**, ***brawn-dysch**, ***braundesche**, ***braundeschyn**, v. t. [BRANDISH.]

***brâwn-dýsch-ýnge**, s. [BRANDISHING.]

"*Brawndyschyng* (*brawnchyng*, K.). *Vibratio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brâwned**, a. [BRAWN, s.] Brawny, muscular.

"His rawbone armes, whose mighty *brawned* bows
Were wont to rive steels plates, and helmets hew,
Were clene consum'd."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. viii. 41.

brâwn-êr, s. [Eng. *brawn*; -er.] A boar killed and prepared for the table.

"Then if you would send up the *brawner* head,
Sweet rosemary and bays around it spread."

King.

brâwn-î-nëss, s. [Eng. *brawny*; -ness.]

1. Literally: The quality of being brawny; muscular strength.

"He was rather below the middle stature, but the breadth of his shoulders, length and *brawniness* of his arms, . . ."—*Scott: Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. ii.

2. Figuratively: Applied to the mind—strength, force, power.

"This *brawniness* and insensibility of mind, is the best armor against the common evils and accidents of life."—*Locke.*

brâwn-ý, a. [Eng. *brawn*; -y.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Muscular, full of muscle; strong, hardy.

"Whose *brawny* shoulders, and whose swelling chest,
And lofty stature, far exceed the rest?"

Pope: Homer's Iliad, iii. 291-2.

"Thither the *brawny* carpenters repair."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, 142.

2. Med.: For definition see example.

"The pain [in phlegmonous erysipelas] is severe and accompanied with a sensation of burning heat, while in consequence of the effusion which takes place on the subcutaneous cellular membrane, the affected parts communicate a peculiar feeling, which has been expressed by the term *brawny*."—*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, ii. 107.

brawny-built, a. Of muscular build.

"Broad-backed, and *brawny-built* for love's delight."

Dryden: The Hind and Panther, iii.

brăx-ý, **brăx-êş**, **brăx-it**, **brăcks**, s. & a. [Possibly contracted from A. S. *bræceócnas*=the "breaking" sickness, the falling sickness, epilepsy; from *bræc*=broke, past tense of *brecan*=to break; Gael. *bragsaidh*=braxy. Cf. also A. S. *broc*=disease, affliction, misery; and Gael. *brec*=small-pox.]

A. As substantive:

1. A disease in sheep. This term is frequently applied to totally different disorders, but the true braxy is undoubtedly an intestinal affection, attended with diarrhoea and retention of the urine. After some young sheep have been weaned, they are apt to gorge themselves with grass, turnips, &c.; this produces a kind of colic, which usually ends in death. Again, when a lean flock of sheep is placed suddenly on rich food, or on coarse pasture of an indigestible nature, irritation and inflammation of the bowels set in, and this frequently proves fatal. In both cases the sheep are said to die of braxy. The duration of the disease is very short, in some cases terminating fatally in twenty-four hours.

¶ *Dumb braxy*: The dysentery in sheep.

"The *dumb braxy* . . . is distinguished from sickness by the season of the year in which it appears and by dysentery in the common form of a bloody flux."—*Ess. Highl. Soc.*, iii: 416. (*Jamieson*.)

2. A sheep which has died of braxy.

"While Highlandmen hate tolls and taxes;
While moorlan' herds like guid fat *braxies*."

Burns: Epistle to William Simpson.

3. The mutton of such a sheep.

B. As adjective: Of or belonging to a sheep which has died of braxy.

¶ *Braxy-mutton*: The flesh of a sheep which has died of braxy. As the duration of the disease is very short, it may be assumed that the structures of the body have not been affected by it, and that the disease has been limited to the intestines. Every part of the sheep therefore may be eaten, except the liver, the kidneys, and the intestines.

brây (1), ***brayn**, ***bray-yn** (1), v. t. [O. Fr. *breier*, *brehier*; Fr. *broyer*; (M. H.) Ger. *brechen* = to break small, pound. Cognate with A. S. *brecan* = to break.]

1. Lit.:

(1) To pound, or grind small, to beat fine.

"*Brayn*, or stampyn in a mortere, *Tero*. *Brayn*, as baxters her pastys (*brayn*, vide in knedying, K.) *Pinso*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"I'll burst him; I will *bray*
His bones as in a mortar."—*Chapman.*

* (2). To break hemp or flax with a brake.

"I *bray* in a brake, as men do hempe. *Je broye*."—*Palsgrave.*

2. Fig.: To divide into minute parts; to investigate closely or carefully.

" . . . how the savor of the word is more sweet, being *brayed*, and more able to nourish, being divided by preaching, than by only reading proposed."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. v., ch. xxii., § 12.

brây (2), ***brâyne**, ***brây-ýn** (2) (Eng.), **brâ** (Scotch), v. i. & t. [O. Fr. *braire*; Low Lat. *bragire* = to bray; *bragare* = to cry as a child. A Celtic word; compare Welsh *bragal*=to cry out; Gael. *bragh*=an explosion. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make a loud, harsh noise, like an ass.

"*Brayn* in sownde (*brayne* in sowndyng, P.) *Barrio*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Doth the wild ass *bray* when he hath grass? or loweth the ox over his fodder?"—*Job* vi. 5.

2. To make any harsh, discordant noise.

"Arms on armor clashing, *bray'd*

Horrible discord." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. vi., 209.

"Till the huge bolts rolled back, and the loud hinges *brayed*." *Scott: The Vision of Don Roderick*, v. 12.

*3. To make a noise, cry out.

"She cried and *braide* right lowde."—*Merlin.*

"The horryble tyrant with bludy mouth sal *bra*."

Doug.: Virgil, xxii. 13.

B. Transitive:

†1. To utter harshly, or loudly.

"The kettle-drum and trumpet thus *bray* out
The triumph of his pledge."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

*2. To cry out at, to upbraid.

*3. To gasp out.

"*Braies* out her latest breath, and up her eies doth seele."

Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 38.

***brây** (1), s. [BRAY (1), v.] A pestle.

"*Bray*, or brakene, baxteris instrument. *Pinsa*, O. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

brây (2), s. [BRAY (2), v.]

1. The harsh noise of an ass.

"Of peace or ease to creatures clad as we,
Meantime, noise kills not. Be it Dapple's *bray*,
Or be it not, or be it whome it may."

Couper: The Needleless Alarm.

*2. A noise, crying out.

"So gret *bray*, so gret cryingng."—*Alisaunder*, 2,175.

†3. Any harsh, discordant sound.

"Boist'rous untun'd drums,
And harsh resounding trumpets' dreadful *bray*."

Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

brây (3), ***braye**, s. [BRAE.] (Scotch.) (*Barbour: The Bruce* (ed. Skeat), vi. 77.)

"On that steep *bray* Lord Guelpho would not then
Hazard his folk."

Fairfax: Tasso, ix. 96.

***brây** (4), s. [In Mid. Eng. *fausse braye*, from Fr. *fausse braie*=a low rampart encircling the body of a place. Cf. also Scotch *brae*.] [BRAIE.]

Fort.: A tower or blockhouse in the outworks before the port.

"Order was given that bulwarks, *brays*, and walls, should be raised in his castles and strongholds on the sea-side."—*Ld. Herbert: Hist. K. Henry VIII.*, p. 28.

***brayde**, s. [BRAID, s.]

***brâyde** (1), v. t. [BRAID (1), v.] (*Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Knight* (ed. Morris), 1,609.)

***brayde** (2), v. t. [BRAID, s.] To upbraid.

"I *brayde* or lay the wyte of any faute to a mans charge. *Je reprouche*."—*Palsgrave.*

brây-êr (1), s. [BRAY (1), v.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who brays or beats in a mortar, &c.

2. Printing: A wooden muller used on the ink-table to temper the ink.

brây-êr (2), s. [BRAY (2), v.] One that brays like an ass.

"'Hold,' cry'd the queen, 'A cat-call each shall win;
Equal your merits! equal as your din!
But that this well-disputed game may end,
Sound forth, my *brayers*, and the welkin rend.'"

Pope: The Dunciad, b. ii.

brây-êr-a, s. [From Dr. Brayer, a French physician, who discovered the valuable qualities of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Rosaceæ. *Brayera anthelmintica* is a tree indigenous to Abyssinia. It has been used as remedy for tapeworm and with good effect. It is called Cusso, Cabotz, or Kouosso. The dose of the fluid extract is one tablespoonful, repeated in six hours.

brây-îng (1), ***bray-yng** (1), *pr. par.*, a. & s. [BRAY (1), v.]

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thîs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şhñ**; **-tion**, **-şion = zhñ**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-slous = şhş**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. **Ordinary Language:** The act of pounding or grinding small.

"Braynige, or stampynge. Tritura."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. **Woolen Manufacture:** The process of pounding and washing woven cloth in scouring-stocks, to remove the oil applied preparatory to carding; and also soil acquired in the course of manufacture.

brāy'-īng (2), ***bray-yngē** (2), ***bray-indā**, s. & a. [**BRAY** (2), v.]

A. As substantive:

1. The act of making a harsh noise, as of an ass.

"Braynige yn sownde. Barritus, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The harsh noise or bray as of an ass.

"This bird is commonly called the jackass penguin, from its habit, while on shore, of throwing its head backward and making a loud strange noise, very like the braying of an ass."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ix., p. 199.

B. As adjective:

1. Making a harsh noise like an ass.

"For while he spake a braying ass
Did sing most loud and clear."

Cowper: John Gilpin.

2. Making any harsh noise.

"The braying trumpet and the hoarser drum,
Unite in concert with increased alarms."

Byron: Elegy on Newstead Abbey.

***braying-ropes**, s. pl. Part of the harness of a horse. (*Halliwel.*)

***brāyle**, s. [**BRAIL**.]

brāy'-mēn, s. pl. [From Scotch *bray*, the same as Scotch *brae* (q. v.).] The name given to those who inhabit the southern declivity of the Grampian hills. (*Jamieson.*)

***brāyne** (1), v. t. [**BRAIN**, v. t.]

***brayne** (2), v. t. & i. [**BRAY** (2), v.]

***brāyne**, ***brayn**, ***brane**, s. & a. [**BRAIN**, s. & a.]

A. As substantive:

"Nay, by God! sayde they, 'thy drynk is not good,
It wolde make mannes brayne to lien in his hood."

Chaucer: C. T., 593-4.

"Collyn, I see, by thy new taken taske,
Some sacred fury hath enrich thy braynes."

Spenser: F. Q. (Verses.)

B. As adjective: Mad, furious.

"He waxis brane in furoure bellical,
So desirus of dedis marcial."

Doug.: Virgil, 398, 16.

***brāyned**, ***brāy'-nēd**, a. [**BRAIN**, v. t.]

***brāyne-pān**, s. [**BRAIN-PAN**.] (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VII. vi. 30.)

***brāyn'-īng**, pr. par. [**BRAINING**.]

***brāyn'-isshe**, a. [**BRAINISH**.]

"Braynisshe, hedy, folisshe, selfe-wylled. Testu."—*Palsgrave.*

***brāyn'-lēś**, a. [**BRAINLESS**.]

"Braynles. Incerebrosus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brayn-wod**, ***brayne-wode**, a. [O. Eng. *brayn*, *brane*=brain, and *wod*, *wode*=mad.] (O. Eng. & Scotch.) "Brain mad"—i. e., mad, furious, in a state of fury.

"Than brayde he brayn-wod and alle his bakkes rente."

William of Palerne, 2, 096.

"He swa mankyd, as brayne-wode,
Kest fast with the stwmpo the blode
In-til Willame Walays face."

Wyntoun, viii. 13, 51.

***brāyn'-yēd**, pa. par. [**BRAINED**.]

"Braynyd, or kyllyd. Excerebratus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brāyn'-yēn**, v. t. [**BRAIN**, v.]

"Braynyn' (brayne, P.). Excerebro."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brāyn'-yēnge**, pr. par. & s. [**BRAINING**.]

"Braynynge, or kyllynge. Excerebracio."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brayste**, v. t. & i. [**BRASTE**.] To burst. (*Duke Rowlande and Sir Ottuell*, 986.)

***brā'-zars**, s. pl. Armor for the arms. [**BRA-SERIS**.]

brāze, s. [**BRAISE**.] A roach.

brāze, v. t. [From *brass*, s. In Fr. *braser*.]

1. **Literally:**

(1) To fix or solder in with an alloy of brass and zinc.

"If the nut be not to be cast in brass, but only hath a worm brazed into it, this niceness is not so absolutely necessary, because that worm is first turned up, and bowed into the grooves of the spindle; and you may try that before it is brazed in the nut."—*Moxon.*

(2) To cover or ornament with brass.

"Full on the lance a stroke so justly sped,
That the broad falchion lopp'd its brazer head."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 144-5.

2. **Fig.** To harden, to be hardened.

"I have so often blushed to acknowledge him, that now I am brazed to it."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, i. 1.

"If damned custom hath not braz'd it so,
That it is proof and bulwark against sense."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

brā'-zen, **brā'-sen**, a. [A. S. *bræsen*, *bræsen*= (1) brazen, made of brass, (2) strong, powerful. (*Bosworth.*)]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.** Made in whole or in part of brass.

"... inscribed on brazen tablets..."—*Lewis: Ear. Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. v., § 7, vol. i., p. 147.

2. **Fig. (chiefly in poetry):**

(1) **Of an instrument resounding like brass:** Loud, making noisy clangor.

"With loud and dissonant clangor

Echoed the sound of their brazen drum from ceiling and casement." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 4.

(2) **Of the larynx or "throat" in a domineering man:** No more feeling than a trumpet would do the nature or effect of the sounds which it sends forth. (*Contemptuously.*)

"I mourn the pride

And avarice that makes man a wolf to man:

Hear the faint echo of those brazen throats,

By which he speaks the language of his heart."

Cowper: The Task, bk. iv.

(3) **Of the sounds sent forth by an instrument of brass:** Loud, boisterous.

"Trumpeters,

With brazen din blast you the city's ear;

Make mingle with your rattling tabourines."

Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., iv. 8.

(4) **Of the forehead:** As unabashed as if made of brass; possessed of effrontery, impudent, immodest.

"Talbot continued to frequent the court, appeared daily with brazen front before the princess whose ruin he had plotted..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ The real adjective *brazen* is now more rarely used than it once was. It is being gradually displaced by the substantive *brass* used adjectively. The same process is at work with *golden*, *beechen*, &c.

II. Scripture & Theology: In the earlier part of the Old Testament, *brazen*, in the authorized version, means made of copper; in some of the later parts it may mean made of bronze. Nowhere, apparently, in the Old Testament does it signify made of what we now call "brass." [**BRASS**.] Connected with the Jewish tabernacle and the worship there offered there were "brases" (or copper) vessels and utensils, as "brases" censers (Num. xvi. 39), pots (Lev. vi. 28), a "grate of network" (Exod. xxvii. 4, xxxv. 16, xxxviii. 4), rings (ibid. xxvii. 4), a laver (ibid. xxx. 18). (See also *brazen-altar*, *brasesea*, and *brases-serpent*.)

¶ (1) *Brazen age.*

Myth. The third of the four ages into which history was fancifully divided, each marking a new stage in the progress of degeneracy [**AGE**.]

(2) *Brazen altar, brases altar.*

Jewish worship: (a) Connected with the tabernacle: An altar of "shittim wood," overlaid with plates of brass (copper?).

(b) Connected with the temple: An altar of burnt-offering, all of brass (bronze or copper?).

(3) *Brazen dish.*

Mining: The standard after which other "dishes" are constructed. Its dimensions are 28'x4'x6', and it serves as a gauge for all other ore measures, which are called "dishes" by miners.

(4) *Brases sea.*

Jewish worship: A large reservoir or tank of "brass" (bronze or copper?), connected with Solomon's temple, containing at the lowest estimate about 16,000 gallons. (1 Kings, vii. 26; 2 Chron. iv. 5.)

(5) *Brases serpent.*

Jewish History and Theology: A serpent of "brass" (copper?), placed upon a pole and elevated in the sight of the Jewish people in the wilderness, that those bitten by fiery serpents looking at it in faith might be cured. (Num. xxi. 9.) Jesus draws a parallel between the lifting up of the serpent (upon a pole) and His own lifting up (upon the cross), as the object of faith for the attainment of eternal life. (John iii. 14, 15.)

brazen-browed, a. Having a forehead as incapable of blushing as if it were composed of brass; shameless, impudent.

"Noon day vices, and brazen-browed iniquities."

Browne: Chr. Mor., i. 35.

brazen-clawed, a. Having claws of brass, or as capable of inflicting injury as if one had such claws.

"Demons produce them doubtless, brazen-claw'd."

Cowper: Needless Alarm.

brazen-colored, a.

Of the clouds: Of the color of brass; brassy.

The clouds return into the hues of night,

Save where their brazen-colored edges streak

The verge where brighter morns were wont to break."

Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 3.

brazen-face, s. An impudent person, one incapable of being put to shame. (*Vulgar.*)

"Well said, brazen-face! hold it out."

Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iv. 2.

brazen-faced, a. As incapable of feeling abashed, or blushing as if the face were of brass.

"What a brazen-faced varlet art thou, to deny thou knowest me!"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

brazen-headed, a. Having a head or top literally of brass.

"O'erthwarted with the brazen-headed spear."

Tennyson: Enone.

brazen-imaged, a. Resembling a brazen image in being manufactured by man.

"She-wolf! whose brazen-imaged dugs impart

The milk of conquest yet within the dome."

Byron: Child Harold, iv. 88.

brā'-zen, v. t. [From *brazen*, a. (q. v.).] Impudently to maintain. (Generally followed by *it out*, *the matter out*, or some such expression.)

"When I reprimanded him for his tricks, he would talk saucily, lye, and brazen it out."—*Arbuthnot.*

†brā'-zen-ly, adv. [Eng. *brazen*; -ly.] In a brazen manner; shamelessly, impudently.

"... the newest Flagellants' crusade... which brazenly capers about."—*Times*, December 19, 1880. (*Karl Blind: The Jews in Germany.*)

†brā'-zēn-ness, s. [Eng. *brazen*; -ness.] The quality of being brazen.

*1. Of being made literally of brass, or of appearing like brass. (*Johnson.*)

2. Of manifesting brazen impudence. (*Johnson.*)

brā'-zī-ēr (1), s. [**BRASIER** (1).] A pan to hold live coals.

brā'-zī-ēr (2), **†brā'-sī-ēr**, ***brasyere**, s. [From A. S. *bræsiān*=to mix, cover, or counterfeit with brass; Eng. suffix -cr.] An artificer who works in brass.

"Brasyere. Erarius."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The halfpence and farthings in England, if you should sell them to the brazier, you would not lose above a penny in a shilling."—*Swift.*

bra-zil' (1), **braş-īl'**,

***bra-syle**, s. & a. [Fr. *brésil*;

Prov. *brezilh*; Sp. *brasil*;

Ital. *brasile*. From Fr. *braise*=

burning cinders, the wood called in

Fr. *brésil* being flame-colored. It is

not derived from Brazil, the country in South America,

having had the name, which occurs in Chaucer and other writers, before the discovery by Europeans of the western continent. The reverse process has taken place: the country has been called from the wood, not the wood from the country.] [**BRAZIL** (2).]

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Myth. The third of the four ages into which history was fancifully divided, each marking a new stage in the progress of degeneracy [**AGE**.]

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Jewish worship: (a) Connected with the tabernacle: An altar of "shittim wood," overlaid with plates of brass (copper?).

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Brazier (1).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

two most prominent being Admirals Mello and Da Gama. This country was forced to take part in the fighting, in order to protect American interests, Commodore Benham firing on the insurgent fleet. Brazil is situated in the great eastern angle of South America, between lat. 4° 30' N. and 33° 40' S., and long. 34° 49' and 72° W., and contains an area of about 3,275,326 square miles, and a population of about 15,000,000.

B. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the country described under A.

Brazil-nuts, *s. pl.*

Bot., Comm., &c.: The seeds of a Brazilian tree—the *Bertholletia excelsa*. It belongs to the order Lecythidaceæ. The “nuts” or seeds are largely exported from Para, whence they are sometimes called Para-nuts. They are edible, besides which they yield on pressure an oil used by watchmakers and artists.

Brazil-tea, *s.*

Bot., Comm., &c.: A tree—the Mate (*Plex Paraguyensis*), the leaves of which are used in South America as a substitute for Chinese or Indian tea.

Brazil-wood, *s.*

Bot., Comm., &c.: A name often given to the dye-wood *brasil* (1), which occurs in the country of Brazil, though it is not from it that the name was originally derived. [*BRAZIL* (1), etym., def., &c.]

brăz-îl-ët-tō, *s.* [*In Fr. brésillette*; *Port. brasil-ete*; dimin. of *brasil* (q. v.).

Bot.: An English name of *Cæsalpinia*, a genus of leguminous plants constituting the typical one of the sub-order Cæsalpinieæ. The Narrow-leaved Braziletto, *C. sappan*, furnishes the sappan-wood used in dyeing red. [*SAPPAN*.] *C. sepiaria*, the Mysore Thorn, is so spinous that it constitutes an impenetrable fence. Hyder Ali planted it around fortified places. It is a scandent shrub. There are other species from the East or West Indies or South America.

braziletto-wood, *s.* The wood of *Cæsalpinia brasiliensis*. It is used for cabinet work.

Bră-zîl'-î-ân, *a. & s.* [*In Ger. brasilianisch*; *Fr. Brésilien* (s. & a. m.), *Brésilienne* (s. & a. f.).]

A. *As adjective*: Pertaining to Brazil.

B. *As substantive*: A native of Brazil.

“In the land of the Brazilians.”—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xxi., p. 498.

bră'-zîl-in, *s.* [*From Brazil*, and suff. -in.]

Chem.: A coloring matter, $C_{22}H_{20}O_7$, found in Brazil-wood. It crystallizes in yellow prisms, which give a crimson color to a solution of ammonia. Brazilin is converted by nitric acid into styphnic acid, or trinitroresorcin, $C_6H(NO_2)_3(OH)_2$.

brăz'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*BRAZE*, v.]

A. & B. *As present participle and participial adjective*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

Metal.: The act of soldering together the surfaces of iron, copper, brass, &c., with an alloy composed of brass and zinc, sometimes with the addition of a little tin or silver. The surfaces to be united must be rendered perfectly clean and bright. The alloy, in granular form, is usually wetted with ground borax and water, dried, the pieces placed in contact and exposed to the heat of a clear forge-fire, causing the solder to flow between them. This may be assisted by the use of a soldering-iron. (*Knight*.)

brēach, ***brēache**, ***breche** (*Eng.*), ***brache** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [*A. S. brice, bryce, brece, gebrice* = a breaking; *Sw. bräck* = a breach; *Dan. bråk*; *Dut. breuk*; *Ger. bruch* = a breaking, a rupture; *Fr. bris* = a breaking; *brèche* (see A., I., 3 d); *Sp. & Port. brecha*; *Ital. breccia*. **BRECCIA**, **BREAK**.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of breaking, or of breaking out.

(1) The act of breaking.

(a) *A material thing*:

(i) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

(ii) *Spec.*: The breaking of a wave right over a vessel.

(b) *Anything immaterial*:

“From the possible breach of such an oath.”—*Scott: Rob Roy*, *Introd.*

(2) The act of breaking out; an assault.

“The Lord had made a breach upon Uzza.”—*1 Chron. xiii. 11.*

“This breach upon kingly power was without precedent.”—*Clarendon*.

2. The state of being broken.

(1) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

“Could never keep these boys away from church, Or tempt them to an hour of Sabbath breach.”
Wordsworth: The Brothers.

(2) *Spec.*: Bereavement.

3. That which is broken. *Spec.*:

(1) *Of things material*:

(a) The shattered portion of a dilapidated house; the ground after an earthquake, or anything similar.

“The priests had not repaired the breaches of the house.”—*2 Kings xii. 6.*

“Thou hast made the earth to tremble; thou hast broken it; heal the breaches thereof; for it shaketh.”—*Psalms lx. 2.*

(b) A broken limb, or anything similar.

“Breach for breach, eye for eye, tooth for tooth.”—*Lev. xxiv. 20.*

†(c) An opening in a coast; a cliff, or anything similar.

“Till full he dashes on the rocky mounds,

Where, thro' a shapeless breach, his stream resounds.”

Burns: Written with a Pencil; Falls of Fyers.

(d) A hole, chasm, or rent in a fortification, made by battering guns, or anything similar, for the purpose of giving entrance to a storming party.

“Crowds of sailors and camp followers came into the city through the breach.”—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(2) *Of things immaterial or abstract*:

(a) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

“A wholesome tongue is a tree of life; but perverseness therein is a breach in the spirit.”—*Prov. xv. 4.*

(b) *Spec.*: Broken friendship; difference between people mutually alienated; quarrel.

“To finish it; that so untimely breach

The Prince himselfe halfe seemed to offend.”

Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 68.

† The metaphor being that of a broken bone; the expression “to heal a breach” is common.

II. Law:

(1) *Breach of close*, *i. e.*, of what is inclosed in fact or in the eye of the law. The entry into another man's land. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xii.)

(2) *Breach of covenant*: The violation of a written agreement. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. ix.)

(3) *Breach of duty*: Violation of the duty incumbent upon one rightly to discharge the functions imposed upon him by the office or trust which he holds. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. ix.)

(4) *Breach of the peace*: Offenses against the public, involving personal violation of the peace, or incitement or provocation to others to do so. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. xi.)

(5) *Breach of pound*: The act of breaking into a pound, or any similar place, to rescue one's cattle or other property there inclosed. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. ix.)

(6) *Breach of prison*: Escape of a prisoner from prison by breaking the building, or in any other way. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. x.)

(7) *Breach of promise*:

(a) *Gen.*: Violation of one's pledged word, especially if the promise be written down.

(b) *Spec.*: Breach of promise of marriage. An action lies for it on the part of either man or woman, though, as a rule, only the latter is believed to be substantially injured or deserve damages.

(8) *Breach of trust*: The violation of one's duty as trustee, or anything similar.

† Crabb thus distinguishes between *breach*, *break*, *gap*, and *chasm*: “The idea of an opening is common to these terms, but they differ in the nature of the opening. A *breach* and a *gap* are the consequence of a violent removal, which destroys the connection; a *break* and a *chasm* may arise from the absence of that which would form a connection. A *breach* in a wall is made by means of cannon; *gaps* in fences are commonly the effect of some violent effort to pass through; a *break* is made in a page of printing by leaving off in the middle of a line; a *chasm* is left in writing when any words in the sentence are omitted. A *breach* and a *chasm* always imply a larger opening than a *break* or *gap*. A *gap* may be made in a knife; a *breach* is always made in the walls of a building or fortification; the clouds sometimes separate so as to leave small *breaks*; the ground is sometimes so convulsed by earthquakes as to leave frightful *chasms*. *Breach* and *chasm* are used morally; *break* and *gap* seldom otherwise than in application to natural objects.” (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As adjective*: Designed for breaking through the wall of a fortification. (See the compound which follows.)

breach-battery, *s.*

Mil.: A battery erected for the purpose of breaching the wall of a fortification.

brēach, *v. t.* [*From breach*, *s.* (q. v.).] Originally to *breach* and to *breach* were but different ways of spelling the same word. (*Trench: English Past and Present*, p. 65)] To make a breach, *i. e.*, a hole or gap in the wall of a fortification, in a reef of rocks at sea, or anything similar.

“Moreover, in an atoll once breached on opposite sides, from the likelihood of the oceanic and tidal currents passing straight through the breaches, . . .”—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xx., p. 477.

†**brēach'-fūl**, *a.* [*Eng. breach*; *ful*(l).] Filled with breaches.

†**brēach'-y**, *a.* [*Eng. breach*; -y.] Tending or prone to make breaches in fences, walls, or anything similar.

brēad (1), ***breed**, ***bred**, ***brede** (*Eng.*), **bread**, **breid**, **bred**, **brede** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [*A. S. bread*, *breod* = a bit, a fragment, bread; *O. S. brōd*; *Icel. braudh*; *Sw. & Dan. brod*; *Dut. brood*; *Ger. brot*, *brot*. From *A. S. breōwan* = to brew (*Bosworth*). From that verb or better from *A. S. breotan*; imp. *breat* (*Mahn*).]

A. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Wheat or other grain, moistened, kneaded into dough, baked and made into loaves. [*II.*]

“And thor-in bread and other meten.”
Story of Gen. and Exod., 2,079.

“Bred, and a fetles with water fid.”
Ibid., 1,225.

“Item, bread, a halfpenny.”
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.

2. *Fig.*: Food in general.

(1) Means of supporting life; maintenance, livelihood.

“Give us this day our daily bread.”—*Matt. vi. 11.*

“Besides, the man's poor, his orchard's his bread.”
Cowper: Pity for Poor Africans.

(2) *Manna*.

“And gavest them bread from heaven for their hunger.”
—*Neh. ix. 15.*

(3) A kind of food on which bees feed. [*BEE-BREAD*.]

3. *In special phrases*:

(1) *Bread and cheese*, *bread-and-cheese*:

(a) *Lit.*

(b) *Fig.*: The young leaves and shoots of the Hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*), which are sometimes eaten by children in spring.

(2) *Bread and milk*, *bread-and-milk*:

(a) *Lit.*

(b) *Fig.*: A plant, *Cardamine pratensis*.

(3) *Bread and salt*:

(a) *Lit.*

(b) *Fig.*: Oaths were formerly sworn by them, perhaps as symbolizing the necessities of life.

“I will trust him better that offereth to swear by bread and salt than him that offereth to swear by the Bible.”—*B. Rich: Descr. of Ireland*, p. 29.

(4) *Bread and water*: The necessities of life.

“ . . . and He shall bless thy bread, and thy water.”—*Exod. xxiii. 25.*

(5) *Bread and wine*: The elements in the Holy Communion.

“She swore by bread and wine she would not break.”
Shakesp. & Flet.: Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

(6) *Cuckoo's bread*: A plant, *Oxalis Acetosella*.

(7) *Tartar bread*: The fleshy root of a plant, *Crambe tatarica*.

(8) *To be in bad bread*: To be in a plight or dilemma. Probably it meant originally to be on short allowance.

II. Technically:

1. *Baking*: Loaves or cakes made from the flour of wheat, rye, or some other grain, and baked.

(1) *Hist.*: The art of baking bread is very ancient. It was known to the Egyptians, the Hebrews, the Greeks, the Romans, and other nations. In England bread was made with yeast in 1634. Machinery was used in its production in 1858. Aerated bread was made in 1859 in England, having been in use in this country some years earlier.

(2) *Modern process of manufacture*: There are two kinds of bread, leavened and unleavened. Leavened, or fermented bread, is prepared by mixing together certain quantities of flour, warm water, salt and yeast, or *leaven*. After the lapse of some time fermentation sets in, and the dough, or sponge as it is called, becomes permeated with carbonic acid gas, a small quantity of alcohol being also formed. As soon as the mass is in a brisk state of fermentation, fresh portions of flour and water are added, and the whole thoroughly mixed or kneaded. The dough is next cut and shaped into loaves, and these, after being left for about two hours, during which they swell to nearly double their size, are then ready for the oven. The heat of the oven checks the fermentation, and expels all the alcohol, and most of the carbonic acid gas.

The art of bread-making consists in producing a light, porous crumb, and a pale-colored crust. The crumb should consist of dextrine, starch, gluten, and from 35 to 40 per cent. of water. The crust should consist almost entirely of dextrine.

Leaven, which is now seldom used in this country, is a mixture of flour, potatoes and water, kept in a warm place till it begins to ferment.

Unleavened, or unfermented bread, is of two kinds. In the one, flour and water only are used, and this produces a heavy and compact bread. In

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiſ**; **sin**, **aſ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **eſist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **ſhan**. **-tion**, **-ſion** = **ſhūn**. **-tſion**, **-ſion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-ſious** = **ſhūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

the other, an acid and a carbonate are added for the purpose of disengaging carbonic acid gas, which, in imitation of yeast, raises the dough and renders the bread light and porous. The substances used are carbonate of ammonia or carbonate of soda, in combination with hydrochloric or tartaric acids. None of these ingredients are deleterious; but by far the best is carbonate of ammonia, as it is entirely driven off in the oven.

Aerated bread is prepared by forcing pure carbonic acid gas into the dough contained in a strong iron vessel. When this carbonated dough is introduced into the oven the gas expands and escapes, leaving the bread light and porous. Graham bread is ordinary white bread with from 15 to 20 per cent. of fine bran.

Whole meal bread, made from unsifted ground wheat, is the only true Graham bread, being richer in nutrients than white bread. The amount of nitrogenous matter in white bread varies from 5 to 8 per cent., while in whole meal bread it rises to 14 per cent.

Brown bread is bread made of a mixture of wheat, or rye flour, and Indian corn meal. It is sometimes sweetened.

"Pumpernickel" is a German cant name for *schwarz brod*=black bread, made of rye flour and flavored with anise or fennel seeds. It is the common bread of the mass of the German speaking peoples.

The adulteration of bread may be carried on to a large extent. The quality of a loaf is very frequently judged by its whiteness; when, therefore, an unscrupulous baker has used an inferior or damaged flour, he finds that by adding alum or sulphate of copper, he is able to produce a loaf equal in whiteness to one made from the finest flour. These two substances are, however, dangerous adulterants. They not only render the bread indigestible, but when taken into the system for any length of time, are apt to disorder the stomach and produce various diseases. It should also be remembered that sulphate of copper is a poison.

Boiled rice, beans and potatoes are also frequently used to adulterate bread. They are harmless in themselves, but are added for cheapness, and to increase the weight of the loaf, these substances retaining more water than wheat flour. In a recent experiment, it was proved that when half-a-pound of rice flour was substituted for half-a-pound of wheat flour in a two-pound loaf, the loaf was found to contain five per cent. more moisture than that found in a loaf made from pure wheat flour. [SHIP-BREAD, CASSADA-BREAD.]

2. Theology:

(1) The first of the two elements in the communion.

¶ To break bread: To partake of the communion. "And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them."—Acts xx. 7.

(2) With reference to the descent of manna in the wilderness. Christ or His death accepted by faith as the spiritual nourishment of the soul.

"I am the bread of life."—John vi. 35. (See the whole passage, 31-58.)

3. Zool.: Crumb of bread sponge. [CRUMB.]

B. As adj.: Consisting of or resembling bread, or in any way pertaining or relating to it.

bread-artist, s. A contemptuous appellation for one whose thoughts are exclusively occupied with the routine of labor for his daily bread.

"Here, circling like the gin-horse, for whom partial or total blindness is no evil, the Bread-artist can travel contentedly round and round, still fancying that it is forward and forward."—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

bread-crumb, s. A fragment of the soft part of bread; spec., if broken off from the rest.

"... my supper (bread-crumb boiled in milk)."—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

bread-fruit, s. & a.

A. As subst.: The fruit of the tree described below. It is about the size and shape of a child's head. The surface is reticulated; the skin is thick, the eatable part lying between it and the core. The latter is snow-white, and about the same consistence as new bread. It is first divided into three or four parts, and then roasted, or it may be taken boiled, or fried in palm oil. It is extensively used in the South Sea Islands and elsewhere.

B. As adj.: Producing the fruit described under A.

Bread-fruit tree: The English name of *Artocarpus incisa*, a tree of the order Artocarpaceæ. [ARTOCARPUS.] It has pinnatifid leaves with sinuatures, while the allied Jackfruit, *Artocarpus integrifolia*, as its name imports, has them, as a rule, entire. Some, however, think the two species not properly distinct. For the fruit of the bread-tree see above. [BREAD-FRUIT.] The wood is useful; the inner bark may be made into cloth; the male catkins serve for tinder, and the juice for birdlime, or as a cement for broken crockery. The tree grows

in the South Sea Islands and in the East Indies. From the former place it was introduced into the West Indies in 1793, and thence to South America. [BLIGHIA, etym.]

bread-knife, s. A knife for cutting bread.

*bread-lepe, s. [A. S. *bread*, and *leap*=a basket.] A bread-basket.

"... me drempte ic bar bread-lepes thre."—*Story of Gen. & Exod.*, 2, 078.

bread-making, a. Making or designed to be used in making bread.

Bread-making machine: A machine in which flour and water are mixed and kneaded. In some machines of this character the dough is rolled flat and cut into loaves, which are laid aside to rise before baking. [BREAD.]

bread-nut, s.

Bot.: The English name of *Brosimum*, a genus of plants doubtfully placed at the end of the Urticaceæ (Nettleworts). The fruit of the *Brosimum Ali-castrum*, or Jamaica bread-nut, tastes like chestnut, and has been used to sustain negroes and others during times of scarcity.

bread-rasp, s. A rasp used by bakers in removing the burnt crust of loaves and rolls, especially of French rolls.

bread-room, s.

Naut.: A "room," or portion of the hold of a ship separated from the rest, and designed to furnish a place for the bread and biscuit on board.

bread-root, s.

Bot.: The English name of the *Psoralea esculenta*, a papilionaceous plant with quinate leaves and dense axillary spikes of flowers. It is found in the Rocky mountain regions. Its roots are sweet and nutritious, and are eaten like potatoes.

bread-slicer, s. The same as bread-knife (q. v.).

†bread-study, s. An appellation for a profession, calling, or occupation, viewed as a means of gaining a livelihood.

"Is it not well that there should be what we call Professions, or Bread-studies (*Brodzwecke*), preappointed us?"—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

bread-stuff, s. The materials used in making bread.

†bread-tree, s.

1. The same as bread-fruit tree (q. v.).
2. The name given in North Australia to *Gardenia edulis*, called also *Alibertia edulis*.

*bread, in compos. [BROAD.] (O. Scotch.)

*bread (1), v. t. [BRAID.] To braid, to embroider, to twist.

"Then, taking thrise three heares from off her head, Them trebly breaded in a threefold lace."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. ii. 50.

*bread (2), v. t. [A. S. *brædan*, *gebrædan*; Sw. *bræda*; Dan. *bræde*; Ger. *breiten*.] To make broad, to extend, to spread.

*bræd'-chîp-pêr, s. [Eng. *bread*; *chipper*.] One who chips bread; a baker's servant; an under butler.

"No abuse, Hal, o' my honor; no abuse. Not to dispraise me, and call me pantler, and breadchipper, and I know not what?"—Shakesp.: *Hen. IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

†bræd'-corn, *bred-corne, s. [Eng. *bread*; *corn*. In Ger. *brodcorn*.] Corn or grain of which bread is made. Spec., corn to be ground into bread-meal for brown bread. (Skeat.)

"There was not one drop of beer in the town; the bread and breadcorn sufficed not for six days."—Hayward.

"And hange myn hoper at myn hals instead of a scriffe;

A bushel of bredcorne byngre me ther inne."—Piers Plowman: *Vis.*, vi. 63-4.

*bread'-ed, pa. par. & a. [BRAIDED.]

"Her golden lockes she roundly did uptye In breaded tramels, that no looser heares Did out of order stray about her daintie eares."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ii. 15.

†bræd'-en, a. [Eng. *bread*; *-en*.] Made of bread.

bræd'-lëss, a. [Eng. *bread*; and suff. *-less*=without.] Without bread; not having been able to obtain bread.

"Plump peers, and breadless bards alike are dull."—P. Whitehead: *State Dunces*.

*bread'-lin-gis, adv. [Scotch *bread*=broad, and suff. *-lingis*.] Broadwise, with the flat end of a sword or other weapon.

"... and strake aone of them breadlingis with his sword."—Bannatyne's *Journal*, p. 173.

brædth, *brêdethe, *bredth, *brêdthe, *breed, *breede, *brede, s. & a. [A. S. *brædo*, *brædu*; from *brād*=broad. In Sw. *bredd*; Dan. *brede*; Dut. *breede*; Ger. *breite*; Mæso-Goth. *braidei*.] [BROAD, a.; BREAD (2), v.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. Of things material: The width of any surface or solid, as contradistinguished from the length of the former and the length and thickness of the latter. In general it differs from length by being less in amount than it, and from thickness by being more, or by being on the surface while thickness is represented by a certain amount of depth. [HANDBREADTH.]

"That he destroyed this lond in brede & in length."—R. Brunne, p. 41.

"... & the length was as large as the bredth of it, ... & the leght and the bredthe, & the heygth of it were equal."—Bible (1551), *Apocalypse*, cxxi.

"... that a man myght nat se the bredethe of an acre of land fro hym."—Berners: *Froissart*. *Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. 131.

"A cubit shall be the length thereof, and a cubit the breadth thereof."—Exod. xxx. 2.

2. Fig. Of things not material:

(1) Gen.: Mentally conceived of as vast in literal breadth.

"... the breede, and the lengthe, and the highnesse, and the depnesse . . ."—Wycliffe (Purvey): *Eph.* iii. 18.

"May be able to comprehend with all saints what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height; and to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, . . ."—Ephes. iii. 18, 19.

(2) Spec. Of a doctrine or statement: Absence of careful limitation.

II. Technically:

1. Shipwrighting: The thwart measure of a ship at any designated place. The beam is the extreme breadth; that is, at the widest part.

2. Painting: "Breadth" of effect, or simply "breadth," is the quality of giving prominence to the leading features of a painting by colors massively laid on, bright lights, dark shadows, and similar effects, rather than crowding the canvas with a multiplicity of less important details.

B. As adjective: Of or belonging to the width of anything; marking the width.

breadth-line, s.

Shipwrighting: A line of the ship lengthwise, following the curve indicated by the ends of the timbers.

†brædth'-lëss, a. [Eng. *breadth*; and suff. *-less*.] Without breadth.

"The term of latitude is breadthless line."—More: *Song of the Soul*, ii. 2.

bræd'-win-nër, s. [Eng. *bread*; *winner*.]

1. Lit. (of persons): One who, by means of his labor, wins bread. Specially used of a father winning "bread" for his wife and children.

"We were saddled with his family, which was the first taste and preening of what war is when it comes into our hearths, and among the breadwinners."—Ann. of the Par., p. 162.

†2. Fig.: Any instrument of a profession, by the use of which one earns a sustenance. (Jamieson.)

"'Tse gang hame—and then get my breadwinner' [he meant his fiddle]."—Scott: *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiv.

brêak, *brêake, *breke, *brek-en, *bree-ken, *brak-yn, *brek-yn (pret. *broke*, †*brake*, **brec*, **brek*, **brak*, **brac*, **bræc*; pa. par. *broken*, †*broke*, **brok*, **ibroken*), v. t. & i. [A. S. *brecan*, pret. *bræc*, *gebræc*, pa. par. *brocen*, *gebrocen*=(1) to break, vanquish, overcome, weaken, open, move, excite, produce; (2) to sail (*Bosworth*); O. S. *brecan*; Icel. *bráka*, *braka*; Sw. *braka*, *bråka*; Dan. *brække*; Dut. *breken*, *verbreken*; O. Fries. *breka*; Mæso-Goth. *brikan*; Ger. *brechen*=to break, *brocken*=to make into crumbs; O. H. Ger. *prechan*; Lat. *frango*, from the root *frag* [FRAGMENT]; Gr. *rhêgnumi*=to break. Cf. also *ereikō*=to rend, to shiver; Sansc. *bhrag*, *prag*=to break; Heb. *paraq*=to break. Break was manifestly imitated from the sound of wood, or some other material substance, in process of being fractured. Break was originally the same word as *breach*, and it is cognate with *wreck*.] [BREACH, WRECK.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally. With a material thing for an object:

1. To cause any material thing to separate into two or more fragments by means of a blow or other violence applied to it which overcomes its cohesion.

(1) To do so by the hand or by an instrument which produces an irregular fracture instead of a cut.

"The voice of the Lord breaketh the cedars; yea, the Lord breaketh the cedars of Lebanon."—Ps. xxix. 5.

¶ It may be used also of anything composed of separate portions or atoms more loosely cohering than is the case in a material thing of ordinary tenacity.

"... the Puritan warriors . . . never failed to destroy and break in pieces whatever force was opposed to them."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

(2) To do so by means of an instrument causing a clean cut instead of a fracture. [See C. 3. *To break a deer.*]

2. To burst open anything closed or obstructed by applying force to it, to clear a passage, to make a hole through anything.

"Into my hand he forced the tempting gold,
While I with modest struggling broke his hold."
Gay.

"O could we break our way by force!"—Milton.

3. *Of the bones and joints*: To break the bones or to dislocate the joints. [See C. *To break one's arm, leg, &c.*]

4. *Of a blow, a falling body, &c.*: To intercept, to arrest the descent or the progress of, to mitigate the severity or lighten the effects of a fall. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops short, and looks about for some kind shrub
To break his dreadful fall."
Dryden.

"She held my hand, the destin'd blow to break,
Then from her rosy lips began to speak."
Ibid.

5. *Of light*: To penetrate, to pierce, to diffuse itself among.

"By a dim winking lamp, which feebly broke
The gloomy vapor, he lay stretch'd along."
Dryden.

II. *Figuratively*: To tame, to subdue, to teach to obey, to render more or less docile or manageable.

1. *With one of the inferior animals for its object*:

"To break the stubborn colt, to bend the bow."
Dryden.

"Such a horse is well broken; . . ."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. viii., p. 153.

¶ In this sense often followed by *in*, especially when used of a horse as yet untamed. [See *break-in*.]

2. *With man for its object*:

(1) To tame, to subdue.

"Why, then thou canst not break her to the lute?
Why, no; for she hath broke the lute to me."
Shakesp.: *Tam. of the Shrew*, ii. 1.

¶ Often followed by *of* in such an expression as to "break a person of a habit."

(2) To dismiss from office.

"I see a great officer broken."—Swift.

(3) To render bankrupt.

"Attracts all fees, and little lawyers breaks."
Dryden.

"A command or call to be liberal, all of a sudden impoverishes the rich, breaks the merchant, and shuts up every private man's exchequer."—South.

3. *With an immaterial thing for its object*:

(1) *Of the health or strength*: To impair, to shatter. [C. 14 (2) (b).]

"Have not some of his vices weaken'd his body, and broke his health?"—Tillotson.

(2) *Of the will or the temper of one of the inferior animals, or of man*:

"Behold young Juba, the Numidian prince,
With how much care he forms himself to glory,
And breaks the fierceness of his native temper."
Addison.

"For to bend and break the spirits of men gave him pleasure; . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

(3) *Of the heart, the feelings, or emotions*:

"I'll brave her to her face,
I'll give my anger its free course against her;
Thou shalt see, Phoenix, how I'll break her pride."
Philips.

†(4) *Of the "brains" or intellect*: To injure, to weaken.

"If any dabbler in poetry dares venture upon the experiment, he will only break his brains."—Felton.

(5) *Of the voice*: [B., II. 4.]

(6) *Of any immaterial thing capable of violation*: To violate, to infringe; to act contrary to. *Used specially*—

(a) Of hours.

"Lovers break not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time;
So much they spur their expedition."
Shakesp.: *Two Gent. of Verona*, v. 1.

(b) Of promises, vows, contracts, or anything similar.

"When I break this oath of mine."
Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

" . . . and I said, I will never break my covenant with you."—Judg. ii. 1.

(c) Of laws, human or Divine.

"Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause."
Dryden.

(7) *Of any immaterial thing capable of having its continuity interrupted*: To interrupt for a greater or less length of time. *Used of*—

(a) Peace.

"Did not our worthies of the house,
Before they broke the peace, break vows?"
Hudibras.

(b) Sleep.

"Some solitary cloister will I choose,
Coarse my attire, and short shall be my sleep,
Broke by the melancholy midnight bell."
Dryden.

(c) Speech, or the voice.

"Break their talk, Mistress Quickly; my kinsman shall speak for himself."—Shakesp.: *Mer. Wives*, iii. 4.

"The father was so moved, that he could only command his voice, broke with sighs and sobbings, so far as to bid her proceed."—Addison.

(d) Silence.

"The poor shade shiv'ring stands, and must not break
His painful silence, till the mortal speak."—Tickell.

(e) A fast. [BREAKFAST.]

(f) Company or companionship.

"Did not Paul and Barnabas dispute with that vehemence, that they were forced to break company."—Atterbury.

B. *Intransitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Of material things*:

(1) To separate into two or more portions, generally with some suddenness and noise, in consequence of force applied to produce the rupture.

" . . . and like a glass
Did break i' the rinsing."
Shakesp.: *Hen. VIII.*, i. 1.

(2) To open, as an abscess does when it is about to discharge pus.

"Some hidden abscess in the mesentery breaking some few days after, was discovered to be an aposteme."—Harvey.

(3) To curl over and fall to pieces, as a wave upon the sea-shore.

"At last a falling billow stops his breath,
Breaks o'er his head, and whelms him underneath."
Dryden.

" . . . that tumult in the Icarian sea, dashing and breaking among its crowd of islands."—Pope.

(4) To burst as a storm, rain, thunder, &c.

"Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 2.

"The clouds are still above; and, while I speak,
A second deluge o'er our heads may break."
Dryden.

(5) To appear with suddenness, vehemence, or noise, or with a combination of these.

"It is your banner in the skies
Through each dark cloud which breaks."
Hemans: *Queen Glyndwr's War-Song*.

(6) To make way with force and noise.

"Where the channel of a river is overcharged with water more than it can deliver, it necessarily breaks over the banks to make itself room."—Hale.

2. *Of the morning, the day, &c.*: To dawn; to open.

(1) *Of the literal morning*.

"The day breaks not, it is my heart."—Donne.
"See heav'n its sparkling portals wide display,
And break upon thee in a flood of day."
Pope: *Messiah*, 97.

(2) *Fig.*: Of the morning of knowledge, of prosperity, &c.

"Ere our weak eyes discerned the doubtful streak
Of light, you saw great Charles' morning break."
Dryden: *To Sir Robert Howard*.

3. *Of sleep*: To depart.

" . . . and his sleep brake from him."—Dan. ii. 1.

4. *Of human action or agency*: To come forth with suddenness, and, perhaps, with noise; to issue vehemently forth.

"Whose wounds, yet fresh, with bloody hands he strook,
While from his breast the dreadful accents broke."
Pope.

5. *Of darkness (lit. or fig.)*: To dissipate, to break up.

"At length the darkness begins to break; and the country which had been lost to view as Britain reappears as England."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

6. *Of the human heart*: To sink into melancholy, if not even to die of sorrow.

"A breaking heart that will not break."
Tennyson: *The Ballad of Oriana*.

7. *Of man himself or other living beings*:

(1) To give way suddenly by the pressure of external force.

" . . . wherein whose will not bend must break."—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

(2) To fade, to decay, to decline in health and vigor.

"See how the dean begins to break;
Poor gentleman! he drops apace."—Swift.

(3) To become bankrupt.

"I meant, indeed, to pay you with this; which, if, like an ill venture it come unluckily home, I break, and you, my gentle creditors, lose."—Shakesp.: *2 Hen. IV.*, Epilogue.

"He that puts all upon adventures, doth oftentimes break, and come to poverty."—Bacon.

"Cutler saw tenants break, and houses fall,
For very want he could not build a wall."
Pope: *Mor. Ess.*, iii. 323.

(4) To commence words or action with some suddenness, vehemence, and noise.

"Every man,
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, broke
Into a general prophecy."
Shakesp.: *Hen. VIII.*, i. 1.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Cricket. Of a ball*: To twist, generally from the off side of the wicket.

2. *Billiards*:

(1) To make the first stroke in a game. [C. 39.]

(2) The balls are said to break well or badly for a player, according as after a stroke they fall into a favorable or an unfavorable position for the player's next stroke.

3. *Horse-racing*: In a trotting-race a horse is said to break when he alters his pace, even for a moment, into a gallop.

4. *Music (of a boy's voice)*: To lose the power of uttering "childish treble" notes and begin to emit instead of these manly tenor, baritone, or bass.

C. *In special phrases and compounds*: In some of which break is transitive, while in others it is intransitive.

1. *Break your spectacles*: [A translation of the French name *Casse-lunettes*.] A vulgar name for a plant, the Bluebottle or Cornbottle (*Centaurea Cyanus*).

2. *To break a bottle*: To open a full bottle; especially when it is meant only to take out part of its contents. Hence, a broken bottle, one out of which part of its contents has already been taken.

3. *To break a deer, to break a stag*: To apportion the body of a slaughtered deer among the men and animals held to be entitled to share in it.

"Or raven on the blasted oak,
That watching, while the deer is broke,*
His morsel claims with sullen croak?"
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 5.

4. *To break a jest*: To crack a jest or joke; to utter a jest unexpectedly.

"You break jests as braggarts do their blades, which, God be thanked, hurt not."—Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

5. *To break a journey*: To intermit it; temporarily to rest from it.

" . . . or by the Stokes Bay route, breaking the journey at Basingstoke, Winchester, Gosport, or Ryde going or returning."—*London Times*, Sept. 8, 1876.

6. *To break a lance*: To enter the lists for a tournament, or more serious combat. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"What will you do, good gray-beard? break a lance,
And run a tilt at death within a chair?"
Shakesp.: *1 Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

*7. *To break a parle*: To open a parley.

"Rome's emperor, and nephew, break the parle."
Shakesp.: *Tit. Andron.*, v. 3.

8. *To break a stag*: [*To break a deer.*]

9. *To break a word*: To utter a word; to make disclosure.

"Dro. E. A man may break a word with you, sir, and words are but wind;
Ay, and break it in your face, so he break it not behind."
Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iii. 1.

10. *To break across*:

Tilting: Through unsteadiness or awkwardness to suffer one's spear to be turned out of its direction and to be broken across the body of an adversary instead of by the prick of the point. (*Nares.*)

"One said he brake across, full well it so might be."
Sidney: *Arcadia*, bk. iii., p. 278.

11. *To break away*: To escape from the control of the bit. *Used*—

(1) *Lit.*: Of a horse.

"He break away, and seek the distant plain?
No. His high mettle, under good control."
Couper: *Table Talk*.

Or (2) *Fig.*: Of a man.

"Fear me not, man, I will not break away."
Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 4.

12. *To break bulk* (Eng.); *to break bulk, bouk, or bowke*.

(1) *Nautical, &c.*:

(a) To destroy the record or bulk of a cargo or a load by removing a portion of it; to unpack the goods for the purpose of selling any portion of them.

"Accusit—for brakyng of bouk within this havyne, & laying certane geir on land."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1545, v. 19.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

- (b) To transfer in detail, as from boats to carts.
 * (2) *O. Law*: The separation of goods in the hands of a bailee. This rendered him liable to a charge of felony. (*Wharton*.)
13. *To break cover*:
Of game: To break forth or rise from protecting cover.
14. *To break down*, v. t. & i.:
 (1) *Trans.*: To assail, batter, or strike a structure that it falls.
 (a) *Literally*:
 "... and brake down the walls of Jerusalem."—*Jer.* xxxix. 8.
 (b) *Figuratively*:
 "This is the fabric which, when God breaketh down, none can build up again."—*Burnet: Theory*.
 (2) *Intransitive*:
 (a) *Lit.*: To break and fall, to be disabled.
 (b) *Fig.*: To fail in an enterprise, to give way, to be weakened or impaired.
 "One breaks down often enough in the constitutional aloquence of the admirable Pym, with his 'seventhly and lastly.'"—*Carlyle: Hero Worship*, Lect. v.
15. *To break forth*:
 (1) *Followed by upon, or standing alone*: To rush out upon; to make an assault of any kind.
 "... lest the Lord break forth upon them."—*Exod.* xix. 22.
 (2) *Followed by into, or standing alone*:
 (a) *Of persons, or of things personified*: Suddenly to utter words, or perform actions.
 "... break forth into singing, and cry aloud, thou that didst not travail with child."—*Isaiah* liv. 1.
 "Break forth into singing, ye mountains."—*Isaiah* xlv. 23.
 (b) *Of things*: Suddenly to issue forth; to rush out; suddenly to become visible or audible. (*Lit. & fig.*)
 "Or who shut up the sea with doors, when it brake forth, as if it had issued out of the womb?"—*Job* xxxviii. 8.
 "Then shall thy light break forth as the morning."—*Isaiah* lviii. 8.
16. *To break from*: To break or go away from a person or thing with some degree of vehemence or determination.
 How didst thou scorn life's meaner charms,
 Thou who couldst break from Laura's arms,"
Roscommon.
 "This custom makes bigots and sceptics, and those that break from it are in danger of heresy."—*Locke*.
17. *To break ground*:
 (1) *Ordinary Language*:
 (a) *Lit.*: To loosen the cohesion of the particles of the vegetable soil by plowing it up, to plow.
 "When the price of corn falleth, men generally give over surplus tillage, and break no more ground than will serve to supply their own turn."—*Carew*.
 (b) *Fig.*: To make a first rough commencement of an inquiry or project.
 (2) *Technically*:
 (a) *Fortif.*: To open the trenches or begin the works of the siege.
 (b) *Naut.*: To bring the anchor up from the ground in which it is infixed.
18. *To break in*, v. t. & i.:
 (1) *Transitive*:
 (a) *Of a window, a door, &c.*: To drive in by violence.
 (b) *Of a horse*: To tame, to teach obedience to.
 (2) *Intransitive*:
 (a) *Of persons*: To enter without proper intimation of one's coming, to intrude upon. (*Lit. & fig.*)
 "This, this is he; softly awhile,
 Let us not break in upon him."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.
 "The doctor is a pedant, that, with a deep voice, and a magisterial air, breaks in upon conversation, and drives down all before him."—*Addison*.
 (b) *Of things*: Irresistibly to enter the mind. *Used spec.*—
 (i) *Of light*: To illuminate. (*Lit. & fig.*)
 "And yet, methinks, a beam of light breaks in
 On my darkening soul."
Addison.
 (ii) *Of calamity*: Suddenly to affect.
 "Calamities may be nearest at hand, and readiest to break in suddenly upon us, which we, in regard of times or circumstances, may imagine to be farthest off."—*Hooker*.
 (iii) *Of "woman," i. e., womanish feeling, or anything similar*: To overcome, to make way into the mind irresistibly.
 "I feel the woman breaking in upon me,
 And melt about my heart, my tears will flow."
Addison.
19. *To break into*:
 (1) *Lit.*: To enter by breaking a hole, or by forcing a passage against any obstruction.
 "... and then break into his son-in-law's house."—*2 Hen.* VI., iv. 7.
 "And they came up into Judah, and brake into it."—*2 Chron.* xxi. 17.

- (2) *Fig.*: To enter suddenly and irresistibly.
 "Almighty Power, by whose most wise command.
 Helpless, forlorn, uncertain here I stand;
 Take this faint glimmering of thyself away,
 Or break into my soul with perfect day."
Arbuthnot.
20. *To break jail*: To break out of the jail in which one is confined. (*Goodrich & Porter*.)
21. *To break joints*:
Masonry, bricklaying, &c.: To lay bricks, shingles, or anything similar, so that the joints in one course do not coincide with those in that previously deposited.
22. *To break loose*:
 (1) To escape from captivity.
 "Who would not, finding way, break loose from hell,
 Though thither doom'd? Thou wouldst thyself, no doubt,
 And boldly venture to whatever place
 Farthest from pain."
Milton: P. L., bk. iv.
 (2) To shake off moral or other restraint.
 "If we deal falsely in covenant with God, and break loose from all our engagements to Him, we release God from all the promises He has made to us."—*Tillotson*.
23. *To break off*, v. t. & i.:
 (1) *Transitive*:
 (a) *Lit.*: To detach from, as to break a branch from a tree or a geological specimen from a rock.
 (b) *Fig.*: To sever one thing from another, to terminate abruptly.
 "... and break off thy sins by righteousness."—*Dan.* iv. 27.
 "... and Porsena, indignant at the treachery of the Tarquins, breaks off his connexion with them."—*Lewis: Ear. Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. i., § 5, vol. ii., p. 19.
 (2) *Intransitive*:
 (a) *Of things material*: To come apart from anything with which it was joined.
 (b) *Figuratively*:
 (i) To separate from with violence or effort.
 "I must from this enchanting queen break off."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., i. 2.
 (ii) To desist abruptly.
 "When you begin to consider whether you may safely take one draught more, let that be accounted a sign late enough to break off."—*Taylor*.
 (iii) To leave off speaking.
 "Even here brake off and came away."
Shakesp.: Rich. III., iii. 7.
24. *To break one's arm*: To dislocate or fracture one of the bones which form its hard portion.
25. *To break one's back*:
 (1) *Lit.*: To dislocate, or make an approach to dislocating, the vertebræ which support it.
 "I had rather crack my sinews, break my back,
 Than you should such dishonor undergo."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.
 (2) *Fig.*: To disable one's fortune.
 "O, many
 Have broke their backs with laying manors on 'em,
 For this great journey."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., i. 1.
26. *To break one's brains*: To drive mad.
 "Nor his papers so well sorted as I would have had them, but all in confusion, that break my brains to understand them."—*Pepys's Diary* (1661).
- *27. *To break or breke one's day*: To fail to pay upon the stipulated day.
 "When he so trewe is of condicioun
 That in no wyse he breke wol his day,"
Chaucer: C. T. (ed. Skeat), Group C., 1039-40.
28. *To break one's fast*: To eat after a certain time of fasting or abstinence.
 "Now can I break my fast."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., ii. 4.
29. *To break one's head*: To break the skin of one's head, or in an extreme sense of the phrase, to fracture the skull.
 "Weak soul! and blindly to destruction led;
 She break her heart! she'll sooner break your head."
Dryden.
30. *To break one's heart*:
 † (1) *Lit.*: To rupture the heart; a rare disease, but one which occasionally occurs.
 (2) *Fig.*: To cause one to die, or at least to give way to great depression of spirits by inflicting cruelty or being the cause of calamity. *Used—*
 (a) *Of a person*:
 "Were such the wife had fallen to my part,
 I'd break her spirit, or I'd break her heart."
Burns: The Henpeck'd Husband.
 (b) *Of a body of people taken collectively*:
 "The defeat of that day was much greater than it then appeared to be, and it even broke the heart of his army."—*Clarendon*.
31. *To break one's leg*: To dislocate or to fracture one or more of the bones of which it is composed. (*Used non-reflexively or reflexively*).
 "Then came the soldiers, and brake the legs of the first, and of the other which was crucified with Him."—*John* xix. 32.

32. *To break one's mind*: To open one's mind, to make a communication to one.
 "I, who much desir'd to know
 Of whence she was, yet fearful how to break
 My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to speak."
Dryden.
33. *To break one's neck*: To dislocate it, to dislocate or start from their relative positions and conjunction two or more of the vertebræ of the neck.
 "I had as lief thou didst break his neck as his finger."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 1.
34. *To break one's spirit*: To subdue the spirit, to cause one to cease from offering resistance. (*For example, see break one's heart*, 2.)
35. *To break open*: Successfully to apply force with the intention of opening. (*Used of a door, of a lockfast chest, &c.*)
36. *To break out*, v. t. & i.:
 (1) *Trans.*: To break with the effect of making any material thing fall or come out, as to break out a pane of glass.
 (2) *Intransitive*:
 (a) *Of material things, or of things in the concrete*: To burst forth; to escape from control; to come suddenly forth with more or less of violence, to appear suddenly.
 "If fire break out, and catch in thorns . . ."—*Exod.* xxii. 6.
 "The flood breaketh out from the inhabitant; even the waters forgotten of the foot."—*Job* xxviii. 4.
 "Observe those stars breaking out over the white surface."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.) iv. 83.
 (b) *Of persons*:
 (i) To burst through moral restraint.
 (ii) To give way to passion.
 "He thought it sufficient to correct the multitude with sharp words, and brake out into this choleric speech."—*Knolles*.
 (c) *Of immaterial things, or of things in the abstract*: To come with suddenness and violence.
 "From whence at length these words broke out."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 740.
 "There being so many ways by which a smothered truth is apt to blaze and break out."—*South*.
37. *To break sheer*:
Naut.: *Of a ship*: To sheer clear of its anchor; to be forced by wind, wave or current from its position.
38. *To break squares*: To cause trouble, give offense.
 "Give yourself ten thousand airs,
 That with me shall break no squares." *Swift*.
39. *To break the balls*:
Billiards: To lead off, or make the first stroke in a game. [*II.* 2.]
40. *To break the bands which bind one*:
 (1) *Lit.*: To rend asunder such bands.
 (2) *Fig.*: To cast off restraint or authority.
 "Let us break their bands asunder, and cast away their cords from us."—*Ps.* ii. 3.
41. *To break the ice*:
 (1) *Lit.*: To fracture actual ice.
 (2) *Fig.*: To break through icy stiffness; to break through reticence or hesitation about speaking of a delicate matter, or engaging in a delicate enterprise.
 "'I will not,' said Lochiel, 'break the ice. That is a point of honor with me.'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.
42. *To break the neck*:
 (1) *Lit.*: To dislocate the neck. [33.]
 (2) *Fig.*: To destroy.
 † *To break the neck of any work*: To finish the worst or greater part of the task.
43. *To break through*, v. t. & i.:
 (1) *Transitive*:
 (a) *Lit.* With a material thing for an object: To effect a breach through; to make way through any material thing.
 "The three mighty men brake through the host of the Philistines, . . ."—*2 Sam.* xxiii. 16.
 "As deer break through the broom."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 18.
 (b) *Fig.* With a thing not material for the object: To burst forth, overcoming all obstacles in the way of progress.
 "Sometimes his anger breaks through all disguises,
 And spares not gods nor men."
Denham.
 (2) *Intrans.*: (Produced by the omission of an objective after the transitive verb.) Forcibly to make way through anything.
 "He resolved that Balfour should use his utmost endeavor to break through with his whole body of horse."—*Clarendon*.
44. *To break up*, v. t. & i.:
 (1) *Transitive*:
 (a) To lay open.
 "Shells being lodged amongst mineral matter, when this comes to be broke up, it exhibits impressions of the shells."—*Woodward*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***(b) To commit a burglary.**

"If a thief be found *breaking up*, and be smitten that he die, there shall no blood be shed for him."—*Exod. xxii. 2.*

(c) To fracture, and at the same time turn up. (Used specially of land when first it is plowed, or when it is plowed after it has long lain fallow and become hard and not easily penetrable.) (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in mercy; break up your fallow ground."—*Hos. x. 12.*

***(d) To carve.**

(i) *Lit.*: In the foregoing sense.

"Boy, you can carve;
Break up this capon."

Shakesp.: Love's Lab. Lost, iv. 1.

(ii) *Fig.*: To examine, to dissect.

"An it shall please you to break up this, it shall seem to signify."—*Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice, ii. 4.*

*(e) To open an ecclesiastical convention with a sermon.

"The assembly sate down the twenty-first of November, 1638, and old Mr. John Bell, minister of the town, did break up the assembly."—*Guth. Mem., p. 47.*

(f) To dissolve, to scatter in fragments; to disband.

"He threatened, that the tradesmen would beat out his teeth, if he did not retire, and break up the meeting."—*Arbuthnot.*

"After taking the strong city of Belgrade, Solyman, returning to Constantinople, broke up his army, and there lay still the whole year following."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turks.*

(g) To terminate. (Used of household arrangements, &c.) (*Lit. & fig.*)

"He breaks up house, turns out of doors his maid, . . ."—*Herbert.*

(2) Intransitive:

(a) To lose cohesion of its separate parts; to go to pieces. (Used of a wrecked vessel, an empire becoming reduced to fragments, &c.)

" . . . they thought—or, at least, their master thought—that Turkey was about to break up, . . ."—*London Times, Nov. 9, 1875.*

(b) To cease; to intermit.

"It is credibly affirmed, that upon that very day when the river first riseth, great plagues in Cairo use suddenly to break up."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

(c) To be dissolved, to separate. (Used especially of schools.)

"Our army is dispers'd already:

Like youthful steers unyok'd, they took their courses,
East, west, north, south; or, like a school, broke up."

Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

" . . . as soon as the company breaks up, . . ."—*Watts.*

(d) To begin to give way, fail, be impaired. (Used of health.)

45. To break upon: To come suddenly and violently.

" . . . that those rays . . . may be permitted to enter the eye, and to break upon the retina without producing the least luminous impression."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science (3d ed.), ix. 234.*

46. To break upon the wheel: To punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.

47. To break with:

*(1) To make a communication to; to open one's mind to.

"Stay with me awhile,
I am to break with thee of some affairs
That touch me near."

Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., iii. 1.

†(2) To intimate dissent from an opinion, or from those holding it.

" . . . and would break with any church in the world upon this single point; and would tell them plainly, if your religion be too good to be examined, I doubt it is too bad to be believed."—*Tillotson (3d ed., 1722), vol. i., ser. iv.*

(3) To quarrel with; to cease to be friendly with.

"Can there be anything of friendship in snares, hooks, and trepans? Whosoever breaks with his friend upon such terms, has enough to warrant him in so doing, both before God and man."—*South.*

†(a) Crabb thus distinguishes between to break, to rack, to rend, and to tear: "The forcible division of any substance is the common characteristic of these terms. Break is the generic term, the rest specific: everything raked, rent, or torn is broken, but not vice versa. Break has, however, a specific meaning, in which it is comparable with the others. Breaking requires less violence than either of the others: brittle things may be broken with the slightest touch, but nothing can be raked without intentional violence of an extraordinary kind. Glass is quickly broken; a table is raked. Hard substances only are broken or raked; but everything of a soft texture and composition may be rent or torn. Breaking is performed by means of a blow; racking by that of a violent concussion; but rending and tearing are the consequences of a pull."

(b) To break, to bruise, to squeeze, to pound, and to crush are thus discriminated: "Break always implies the separation of the component parts of a body; bruise denotes simply the destroying the continuity of the parts. Hard, brittle substances, as glass, are broken; soft, pulpy substances, as flesh or fruits, are bruised. The operation of bruising is performed either by a violent blow or by pressure; that of squeezing by compression only. Metals, particularly lead and silver, may be bruised; fruits may be either bruised or squeezed. In this latter sense bruise applies to the harder substances, or indicates a violent compression; squeeze is used for soft substances or a gentle compression. The kernels of nuts are bruised; oranges and apples are squeezed. To pound is properly to bruise in a mortar so as to produce a separation of parts; to crush is the most violent and destructive of all operations, which amounts to the total dispersion of all the parts of a body. What is broken may be made whole again; what is bruised or squeezed may be restored to its former tone and consistency; what is pounded is only reduced to smaller parts for convenience; but what is crushed is destroyed."

(c) The following is the distinction between to break, to burst, to crack, and to split: "Break denotes a forcible separation of the constituent parts of a body. Burst and crack are onomatopœias, or imitations of the sounds which are made in bursting and cracking. Splitting is a species of cracking that takes place in some bodies in a similar manner without being accompanied with the noise. Breaking is generally the consequence of some external violence; everything that is exposed to violence may, without distinction, be broken. Bursting arises mostly from an extreme tension; hollow bodies, when over filled, burst. Cracking is caused by the application of excessive heat, or the defective texture of the substance: glass cracks; the earth cracks; leather cracks. Splitting may arise from a combination of external and internal causes; wood in particular is liable to split. A thing may be broken in any shape, form, and degree; bursting leaves a wide gap; cracking and splitting leave a long aperture, the latter of which is commonly wider than that of the former." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

brēak, *brāke, *brek, *breke, s. & a. [A. S. *gebrec*, *gebræc*, *gebrece*=a breaking, crash, noise. In *Dut. break*; *Sw. brott*; *Dan. brud*; *Ger. brechen*, *bruch*.] [BREAK, v.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of breaking.

(1) *Lit.*: The act of breaking any material thing.

(2) *Figuratively*:

(a) The act of breaking anything not material; a breach.

(b) The act of breaking forth.

† The break of day.

"Sleep—and at break of day I will come to thee again!" *Wordsworth: Pet Lamb.*

2. The state of being broken.

"Our reformed churches agreeing soundly in all the substantial points of faith, & without break of communion, . . ."—*Forbes: Defence, p. 5.*

3. The portion of anything broken through.

(1) *Lit.*: Of things material:

(a) *Gen.*: An opening, passage, gap, or hole through anything.

" . . . through the breaks and openings of the woods that grow about it."—*Addison.*

" . . . the currents in the transverse breaks which connect the longitudinal channels, . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World (ed. 1870), ch. xv., p. 32.*

(b) *Specially*:

(i) A kind of furrow in plowing.

"The field which is designed for bear gets two furrows; the one a break, the other clean."—*Surv. Banffs., App., p. 37.*

(ii) Of a hill: A hollow part. [In *Icel. brecka* is = a declivity.]

(iii) A division of land in a farm. (*Scotch.*)

"They shall dung no part of their former crofting, till these four new breaks are brought in. Let them give ten or twelve bolls of lime to each acre of their oat-leave break."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans., p. 216.*

(iv) Of a figure drawn: An interrupted portion.

"The surrounding zones likewise show traces, as may be seen in the drawing (fig. 53), of indentations, or rather breaks, . . ."—*Darwin: Descent of Man (1871), pt. ii., ch. xiv., vol. ii., p. 136.*

(v) Of anything written or printed: A line to mark that the sense is suspended or that something is omitted.

"All modern trash is
Set forth with num'rous breaks and dashes." *Swift.*

(2) *Fig.* Of things not material: A pause, an interruption.

"Thy constant flow of love, that knew no fall,
Ne'er roughen'd by those cataracts and breaks
That humor interposed too often makes."

Cowper: On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture.

4. That which breaks. [II. 10, 11.]

5. An irrelevant, thoughtless, embarrassing or improper speech or action.

† An individual is said to make a "bad break" when he is guilty of improper behavior. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Cricket*: The twist of a ball as it is bowled, generally spoken of a twist or turn from the off side.

2. *Billiards*: A player's turn in the game; also the number of points scored by a player continuously without a miss.

3. *Flax manufacture*: An instrument for taking the rind off flax. (It is also written *brake* and *braik*.)

4. *Agric. & Mach.*: The same as break-harrow (q. v.).

5. *Naut.*: A sudden change of level, as of a deck. The break of a poop-deck is where it ends forward.

6. *Arch.*: A projection or recess from the surface or wall of a building.

7. *Baking*: A wooden bench on which dough is kneaded by means of a lever called a break-staff. The weight of the person, often in a sitting posture, is thrown upon the staff, which moves in a semi-circular orbit around the bench, keeping up a saltatory motion by its flexibility and the dancing action of the operator. By this means the dough is worked up very dry, and makes the best kind of crackers.

8. *Fortif.*: A change from the general direction of the curtain near its extremity in the construction with orillons and retired flanks. [*BRISURE.*]

9. *Geol.*: A "fault," or rather a dislocation in which there is a very great upcast or downcast.

"To describe faults of this kind we want some new technical word. They are neither anticlinal's nor synclinal's, nor are they faults in the technical sense of the word. The word break, if geologists would consent to use that word technically, might perhaps serve for their designation."—*Prof. Sedgworth, in Q. J. Geol. Soc., viii. (1852), pt. i. 39.*

10. *Printing*: The piece of metal contiguous to the shank of a type, so called because it is broken off in finishing. [See also I. 3.]

11. *Telegraphy*: An apparatus to interrupt or change the direction of electric currents. It is called also a rheotome or a commutator.

12. *Engineering*: The same as BRAKE (q. v.).

13. *Railway carriages, vehicles, &c.*: A break-van (q. v.).

14. Music.

(1) Of the human voice: The point of junction in the quality of tenor, soprano and alto voices. A genuine bass voice has no break. The lower range is called *voce di petto*, or chest voice; the upper, *voce di testa*, or head voice; and the place of junction is called the break. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

(2) Of the clarinet: An interruption in the tone of the instrument between B flat and B natural.

(3) Of an organ stop: The sudden alteration of the proper scale-series of the pipes by returning to those of an octave lower in pitch. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

(4) Of the scale of a piano: The points at which in the construction of a modern piano are left intervals between the strings; they are usually two in number, dividing the scale into three parts—bass, middle, and treble. Below the second break the strings are not damped, i. e., furnished with felt blocks to prevent vibration after the finger is lifted from the key, the treble string being too short to need dampers.

break-down, s.

1. *Lit.*: The state of being broken and falling down. (Used of a coach or anything similar.)

2. *Fig.*: The failure of anything.

3. *Tech.*: A kind of dance of a boisterous character specially in favor with negroes.

break-harrow, s. A large harrow. (*Scotch.*)

"Then harrow again with a break-harrow, or larger harrow than ordinary, and spare not."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans., p. 249.*

† It is called more simply a break, or brake. [*BRAKE.*]

break-in, s.

Carp.: A hole made in brickwork with a ripping chisel, and designed to be a receptacle for the end of a beam or anything similar.

break-iron, s.

Carp.: The iron screwed on the top of a plane-bit to bend upward and break the shaving. Its edge is from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch from the edge of the cutting-bit.

break-joint, s. A structure in which the joints of the parts or courses are made to alternate with unbroken surfaces, as in the continuous railroad rail, in brick-laying, shingling, and numerous other mechanic arts.

break-line, s. *Print.*: The last line of a paragraph, when containing blank space.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = chün. -tious, -cious,

in, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -sious = chūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dql

break-up, *s.* The act of breaking up, the state of being broken up.

"The break-up and densification of both of these."—*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, xxiii, pt. i., 410.

brēak'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *break*, and suff. *-able*.] Able to be broken. (*Colgrave*.)

brēak'-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *break*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-age*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of breaking anything.

"In all the sports of children, were it only in their wanton breakages and defacements, you shall discern a creative instinct."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. The state of being broken.

"... though no doubt the degradation of a lofty cliff would be more rapid from the breakage of the fallen fragments."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. ix., p. 286.

3. Damage done to crockery or other goods by being broken *in transitu*.

4. A money compensation for such damage.

II. Naut.: The leaving of empty spaces in stowing the hold. (*Smyth*.)

brēak'-ēr, ***brēk'-ēr**, ***brēk'-ere**, *s.* [Eng. *break*; *-er*. In M. H. Ger. *brechære*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who breaks anything.

(1) *Lit.*: One who breaks any material thing.

(a) As an independent word.

"The breaker is come up before them: they have broken up, and have passed through the gate, . . ."—*Micah* ii. 13.

(b) Often in composition; as, "an image-breaker."
(2) *Fig.*: One who violates a promise, a law, human or divine, or anything not made of matter. (Often also in composition; as, "a law-breaker," "a Sabbath-breaker.")

"... if thou be a breaker of the law, . . ."—*Rom.* ii. 25.

"Without understanding, covenant-breakers, . . ."—*Rom.* i. 31.

2. (*Chiefly in compos.*): An animal which breaks anything. [*BONE-BREAKER*.]

3. An inanimate thing which does so.

4. A crested wave broken into foam while passing over a sand-bank, or flinging itself with fury on the shore. (Generally in the plural.)

"Old sailors were amazed at the composure which he preserved amidst roaring breakers on a perilous coast."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

5. A pier or some similar structure placed in a river to prevent the ice from injuring the supports of the arches.

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: A small cask for ship's use. Employed for bringing water aboard in boats, or for containing the water required for a boat's crew absent from the vessel on duty. The gang-cask is kept on deck, and contains the drinking-water for the ship's company, being replenished from day to day from the tanks. (*Knight*.)

2. *Flax-manufacture*: The first carding-machine which operates upon the parcels of tow from a creeping-sheet. The finisher is the final carding-machine, and operates upon a lap formed of slivers of lime. (*Knight*.)

brēak'-fast, ***brēke'-fast**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *break*; *fast*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. The act of breaking a fast, that is, of eating after having been for some time without food. Specially the first meal in the day.

"... while my wife and daughters employed themselves in providing breakfast, . . ."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. iv.

2. The time when the first meal of the day is eaten.

3. That which is eaten when the fast is broken.

(1) At the first meal of the day.

"A good piece of bread would be often the best breakfast for my young master."—*Locke*.

(2) At any meal which breaks the temporary fast of a man or an animal.

"Had I been seized by a hungry lion,
I would have been a breakfast to the beast."

Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, v. 4.

II. Fig.: That which satisfies one's appetite, desire or aspiration of the human soul at the commencement of one's career. [Corresponding to 3 (2).]

"Hope is a good breakfast, but it is a bad supper."—*Bacon*.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to the first meal of the day, or to the time or place where it is eaten.

"One morn he came not to her hand
As he was wont to come,
And, on her finger perch'd, to stand
Picking his breakfast crumb."

Cowper: Epitaph on a Redbreast.

"Breakfast time, however, is always a cheerful stage of the day; . . ."—*De Quincey: Works*, 2d ed., i. 96.

breakfast-parlor, *s.* A parlor designed for the accommodation of a family at breakfast.

"How jocund was their breakfast-parlor, fann'd
By yon blue water's breath."

Campbell: Theodric.

brēak'-fast, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *break*; *fast*.]

A. Intrans.: To eat the first meal in the day.

"He breakfasted alone; . . ."—*De Quincey: Works*, 2d ed., i. 165.

†B. Trans.: To provide or furnish with the first meal in the morning. (*Milton*.)

brēak'-fast-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*BREAKFAST*.]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. *Gen.*: The act of taking the first meal in the day.

2. *Spec.*: The act of doing so as one of an invited breakfast-party.

"No breakfastings with them, which consume a great deal of time."—*Lord Chesterfield*.

brēak'-ing, ***brēak'-yng**, ***brēk'-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*BREAK*, *v.*]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"As if it bore all peace within,
Nor left one breaking heart behind!"

Moore: The Fire-Worshippers.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Of an act:*

(1) The act of fracturing anything.

"And breaking of windows, which, you know, maketh breaches?"—*Swift: The Famous Speech-Maker*.

(2) The act of coming forth suddenly.

"And Jacob was left alone; and there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of the day."—*Gen.* xxxii. 24.

"Until the breaking of the light."

Tennyson: To—

*** (3) The act of vomiting.**

"Brakyng or parbrakyng. Vomitus, evomitus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Of a state:* The state of being broken or fractured.

(1) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

"Therefore this iniquity shall be to you as a breach ready to fall; swelling out in a high wall, whose breaking cometh suddenly at an instant."—*Isaiah* xxx. 13.

(2) *Spec.*: Bankruptcy.

II. Woolen manufacture: A process in the worsted or long-wool manufacture. The combed slivers are laid upon a traveling-apron and joined endwise, to make continuous lengths.

breaking-down, *s. & a.*

A. As substantive: The act of fracturing and crushing downward.

B. As adjective: Fracturing and making to fall; rolling so as to consolidate. [*Breaking-down rollers*.]

Breaking-down rollers:

Metal.: Rollers used to consolidate metal by rolling it while hot.

breaking-engine, *s.*

Machinery: The first of a series of carding-machines, to receive and act on the lap from the lapper; it has usually coarser clothing than the finishing-cards. [*CARDING-MACHINE*.]

breaking-frame, *s.*

Worsted-manufacture: A machine in which slivers of long-stapled wool are planked or spliced together and then drawn out to, say, eight times their original length. The slivers are made by hand-combs, and taper toward each end. Each is laid lapping half its length upon the preceding sliver, and the passage between rollers of gradually increasing speed attenuates the sliver. (*Knight*.)

breaking-in, *s.*

1. The act of bursting suddenly in upon. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"They came upon me as a wide breaking in of waters; . . ."—*Job* xxx. 14.

2. The act or process of taming a young horse.

breaking-joint, *s.*

Arch.: The same as *BREAK-JOINT* (q. v.).

breaking-machine, *s.*

Flax-manufacture: A machine for shortening flax-staple, to adapt it to be worked by a certain kind of machinery. Long-flax or long-line becomes cut-flax or cut-line. The machine is also known as a cutting-machine or flax-breaker.

breaking-out, **breaking out**, *s.* The act of suddenly breaking forth or appearing.

"... letters informing him of the breaking out of scarlet fever among his children."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., xi. 314.

brēak'-mān, *s.* [*BRAKEMAN*.]

brēak'-neck, ***brēake'-neck**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *break*; *neck*.]

***A. As substantive:**

1. A fall by which the neck is broken.

2. A precipice fitted to break the neck of any one who falls over it. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"I must

Forsake the court; to do 't or no, is certain
To me a breakneck."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2

B. As adjective: Fitted to break the neck; in which the neck is likely to be broken.

"Alas, and the leaps from raft to raft were too often of a breakneck character; . . ."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

"This way the chamois leapt: her nimble feet
Have baffled me; my gains to-day will scarce
Repay my break-neck travail."

Byron: Manfred, i. 2.

***brēak'-prōm-ise**, *s.* [Eng. *break*; *promise*.] One who habitually breaks his promise.

"I will think you the most pathological break-promise and the most hollow lover."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

brēak'-shāre, *s.* [A corruption of *braxy* (?) (q. v.).] Diarrhœa in sheep. (*Ogilvie*.)

brēak'-stōne, *s.* [The Eng. translation of Lat. *saxifraga*—a plant, anciently supposed to dissolve "stones"—i. e., calculi in the bladder.]

1. *Pop. Bot.*: Any plant of the genus *Saxifraga* (*Saxifrage*). (*Prior*.)

2. *Pimpinella Saxifraga*. (*Prior*.)

3. *Alchemilla arvensis*. (*Prior*.)

4. *Sagina procumbens*. (*Prior*.) (*Britten & Hol-*

***brēak'-vōw**, *s.* [Eng. *break*; *vow*.] One who habitually breaks any vows which he may make.

"That daily break-vow, he that wins of all,
Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men, maids."

Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

brēak'-wā-tēr, *s. & a.* [Eng. *break*; *water*.]

A. As substantive:

Ord. Lang. & Hydraul. Engineering: A pier, wall, mole, sunken hulk, or anything similar, placed at the entrance of a harbor, at the exposed part of an anchorage, or in any such situation, with the view of deadening the force of the waves which roll in from the ocean. There are several notable breakwaters in this country—one of the longest and most notable being that in Lake Michigan protecting the harbor of the city of Chicago. It is peculiar in its construction, being built perpendicularly and encased with wooden beams. The Delaware breakwater, in Delaware bay, is built with sloping sides, being much broader at its base than on top. Other notable breakwaters are those at Cherbourg, France, and Plymouth, England. The Chicago breakwater, at the time of its construction, was considered a novel feat of engineering. [*MOLE* (2).]

"The heaviest vessels were therefore placed on the left, highest up the stream, to form something of a breakwater for the smaller craft crossing below."—*Arnold: Hist. of Rome*, vol. iii., ch. xliii., p. 77.

"... at low water its summit is left dry, and it might then be mistaken for a breakwater erected by Cyclopean workmen."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xxi., p. 498.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to the structure described under A.

breakwater-glacis, *s.*

Hydraulic Engineering: A storm pavement. The sloping stone paving next the sea in piers or breakwaters.

brēam, ***brem**, ***breme**, *s.* [Fr. *brème*; Provenc. Fr. *brāme*; O. Fr. *bresme*; L. Lat. *bresnia*, *braximus*; Sw. *braxen*; Dan. & Dut. *brasen*; O. L. Ger. *bressuno*; (N. H.) Ger. *brassen*; M. H. Ger. *brahsen*, *brasme*, *prahse*, *prahsme*; O. H. Ger. *brachse*, *brahsina*, *brahsema*.] [*BARS*, *BASSE*.]

Ichthyology & Ordinary Language:

1. *Spec.*: The Carp Bream, *Abramis brama*. It is of a yellowish-white color, which changes, through age, to a yellowish-brown. The sides are golden, the cheeks and gill-covers silver-white, the fins light-colored, tinged, the ventral one with red and the others with brown. It is found in deep waters and lakes. It is sought after by anglers, who, however, consider the flesh insipid.

"And many a rem and many a luce in stewe."

Chaucer: C. T., Prol., 356.

"The bream, being at full growth, is a large fish."—*Walton: Angler*.

2. *Gen.*: The English name of the several fishes belonging to the family Cyprinidæ and the genus *Abramis*. The best known species are: (1) the Bream or Carp Bream (*Abramis brama*), already described (see 1); (2) the White Bream, or Bream-flat (*A. blicca*); and (3) the Pomeranian Bream (*A. Buggenhagii*). The species are found in this country and in Europe, but are of little value as food.

3. [*SEA-BREAM*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bréam, *†bróom*, *v. t.* [Etymology doubtful. Cf. Ger. *brennen*=to burn. (*Mahn.*)] To burn ooze, seaweed, &c., from the bottom of a vessel.

bréam-lîng, *pr. par. & s.* [BREAM, *v.*]

A. As present participle: (See the verb.)

B. As substantive:

Naut.: The act of cleansing the ooze, shells, seaweed, &c., from the bottom of a ship by a flashing fire and scraping.

†brear, **†breare**, *s.* [BRIER.]

“ . . . by a narrow way,
Scattered with bushy thornes and ragged breares.”
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 35.

bréard, *s.* [BREER (2).]

1. *Sing.*: The first appearance of grain.

2. *Pl.*: The short flax recovered from the first tow by a second hackling. The tow, thrown off by this second hackling, is called backings.

“To be sold, a large quantity of white and blue *breards*, fit for spinning yarn, 4 to 6 lib. per spindle.”—*Edinburgh Evening Courant*, Sept. 1, 1804.

bréas-kit, *s.* [BRISKET.]

bréast, ***bréaste**, ***brest**, ***breste**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *bréost*=the breast, the mind; O. Sax. *bríost*; Icel. *brjóst*; Sw. *bröst*; Dan. *bryst*; Dut. *borst*; Mæso-Goth. *brusts* (pl.); Ger. *brust*. From A. S. *berstan*=to burst; O. Sax. *brestan*.] [BURST, *v.*] Hence the breast is the part which bursts out, that is, swells out beyond the parts around.

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Sing.*: The forepart of the human body in either sex between the neck and the upper part of the abdomen; also the analogous part in animals.

“Sal gliden on hise *breast* nether.”

Story of Gen. & Exod., 370.

“ . . . but smote upon his *breast*, saying, God be merciful to me a sinner.”—*Lu.* xviii. 13.

(2) *Plur.*: The mammæ, paps, or protuberant glands existing in the female sex of man and the higher animals, and in a rudimentary state also in the male sex. They are designed for the secretion of milk.

“ . . . or why the *breasts* that I should suck.”—*Job* iii. 12.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Of symbols or associations directly connected with the human breast:*

**(a) Of the breast viewed as essential to good singing:* A musical voice; voice in general.

“Pray ye stay a little; let's hear him sing, he has a fine *breast*.”—*Beaum. & Flet. Pilgrim*, iii. 6.

“Which said queristers, after their *breasts* are changed, &c.”—*Strype: Life of Abp. Parker*, p. 9.

† *To have a good breast:* To have a good voice; to be a good singer.

“In singing, the sound is originally produced by the action of the lungs; which are so essential an organ in this respect, that to *have a good breast* was formerly a common periphrasis, to denote a good singer.”—*Hist. of Music*, vol. iii., p. 466. (*Nares.*)

(b) *Of the breast viewed as the seat of the emotions, of the appetites, of conscience, of courage, &c.*

(i) As the seat of the emotions in general.

“If happiness hae not her seat

And center in the *breast*.”

Burns: Epistle to Davie, v.

“Needless was written law, where none oppress;

The law of man was written in his *breast*.”

Dryden: Ovid.

(ii) As the repository of secrets.

† *To make a clean breast:*

(a) To confess all that one has kept secret about anything that he has been charged with, or which, without being accused, he still feels constrained to reveal; to make a full and ingenuous confession.

“ . . . to make a *clean breast* of it before she died.”—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxxviii.

(b) To tell one's mind bluntly or without circumlocution.

“To speak truth I'm wearying to mak a *clean breast* wi' him and to tell him o' his unnaturality to his own doohter.”—*The Entail*, iii. 101.

(2) *Of remoter resemblances to the human breast:* The surface of the earth, or anything similar.

“Upon the *breast* of new-created earth

Man walk'd.”

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

“So have ye seen the fowler chase,

O'er Grasmere's clear unruffled *breast*.”

Wordsworth: Blind Highland Boy.

II. Technically:

1. *Machinery, &c.*:

(1) The part of an object against which the breast pushes in some machines, such as the *breast-drill*, *breast-plow*, &c.

(2) A bush connected with a small shaft or spindle.

2. *Agric., &c.*: The forward part of a plow's mold-board.

3. *Metal., &c.*: The front of a furnace.

4. *Sheet-iron Ware*: As applied to milk-cans, coffee and tea pots, and similar articles, this word denotes the bulging or rounded top which intervenes between the lid or cover and the cylindrical portion which forms the body of the vessel.

5. *Vehicles*: The middle, swell, or bulge of a nave or hub.

6. *Hydraul.*: The curved wall up to which the floats of a water-wheel work, and which prevents, as far as possible, the waste of water.

7. *Carp.*: The lower side of a hand-rail, a rafter, the rib of a dome or of a beam.

8. *Architecture*:

(1) That portion of a wall between the window and the floor.

(2) That portion of a chimney between the flues and the apartment.

9. *Mining*: The face of a coal-seam at which a miner is working.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to the breast in any of the foregoing senses. (See the subjoined compounds.)

breast-band, *s.*

Saddlery: A band passing across the breast of a draught animal, and to which the traces or tugs are attached. It is a substitute for a collar.

breast-beam, *s.*

1. *Shipwrighting*: A beam at the break of a quarter deck or fore-castle.

2. *Weaving*: The cloth-beam of a loom.

3. *Railroad Engineering*: The forward transverse beam of a locomotive.

breast-beating, *s.* The act or practice of beating the breast. (*Lit. & fig.*)

“ . . . *breast-beating*, brow-beating (against walls), lion-bellows of blasphemy and the like, stampings, smittings, breakages of furniture, if not arson itself?”—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

breast-board, *s.*

Rope-making: A loaded sled to which are attached the end yarns at the foot of the walk. As the yarns are twisted into a strand they become shorter and draw the sled toward the head of the walk, the load on the sled maintaining the necessary tension. The yarns are usually shortened one-third by the twisting, and lose about thirty per cent. in so doing. The twist is, however, necessary, to give the requisite rigidity, to prevent the fibers sliding on each other, and to partially exclude wet. The addition of tar increases the power of excluding water.

***breast-bundle**, ***brest-bundel**, *s.* A girdle or band for the breast.

“Whether foryete shal the . . . womman spouse of hir *breast-bundel*.”—*Wycklyffe: Jer.* ii. 32.

breast-casket, *s.*

Naut.: The largest and longest caskets, *i. e.*, a sort of strings placed in the middle of the yard. [CASKET.]

breast-chain, *s.*

Saddlery: A chain reaching between the hame-rings, its loop passing through the ring of the neck-yoke, to support the tongue. In carriage-harness the hame is destitute of the rings, and the strap is passed around the lower part of the collar. [NECK-YOKE.]

breast-collar, *s.*

Harness: A pulling strap which passes around the breast of the horse; a substitute for a collar, which encircles the neck and rests against the shoulders. In some cases the breast-strap is padded, and the two pieces are connected by a snap. A plate upon it holds the breast-rings and tug-buckle pieces.

breast-deep, *a.* Sunk so deeply that water, snow, earth, or whatever else the person is in, reaches as high as his breast.

“Seth him *breast-deep* in earth, and famish him;

There let him stand, and rave and cry for food.”

Shakesp.: Titus Andron., v. 3.

breast-drill, *s.*

Metal-working: A drill-stock operated by a crank and bevel-gearing, and having a piece against which the workman bears his breast when engaged in drilling.

breast-fast, *s.* [BREASTFAST.]

breast-harness, *s.*

Saddlery: A horse-gear arranged to pull by a band in front of the breast, instead of a collar.

breast-height, *s.*

Fortif.: The interior slope of a parapet.

breast-high, *a.* So high as to reach the breast of a person in it. (Used of a wall, &c.) Corresponds to BREAST-DEEP (q. v.).

“The river itself gave way unto her, so that she was straight *breast-high*.”—*Sidney.*

“Lay madam Partlet basking in the sun,

Breast-high in sand.” *Dryden: Fables.*

breast-hook, *s.* [BREASTHOOK.]

breast-knees, *s.* Timbers placed in the forward part of a vessel across the stem to unite the bows on each side. (*Stormonth.*)

breast-line, *s.* The rope connecting the pontoons of a military bridge in a straight direction.

breast-locks, *s. pl.* The part of the mane of a lion or other animal hanging down from the breast.

“And as a lyon sculking all in night,
Farre off in pastures; and come home, all dight
In iawes and *breast-locks*, with an oxes blood,
New feasted on him.”

Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, b. xxii.

breast-moldings, *s. pl.*

Carp.: Window-sill moldings; panel moldings beneath a window.

breast-peat, *s.* A peat formed by the spade being pushed into the earth horizontally.

“A perpendicular face of the moss [is] laid bare, from which the digger, standing on the level of the bottom, digs the peat, by driving in the spade horizontally with his arms; this peat is designed *breast-peat*.”—*Agr. Surv. Peeb.*, p. 208.

breast-plate, *s.* [BREASTPLATE.]

breast-plow, *s.*

Agricult.: A shovel whose handle has a cross-piece applied to the breast, and used for paring turf or sods.

breast-pump, *s.*

Surgical (also known as *antlia lactea* or *antlia mammaria*): A pump having a cup adapted to fit over the nipple, in order to withdraw milk from the *mamma* when this cannot be effected in a natural way.

breast-rail, *s.* [BREASTRAIL.]

breast-strap, *s. & a.*

A. As substantive:

Saddlery: A strap passing from the hame-rings or from the gullet of the collar, to support the tongue or pole of the vehicle.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to such a strap.

Breast-strap harness:

Saddlery: That which has a strap around the breast instead of a collar. The breast-collar is supported from the withers, and at its rear ends receives the tug-straps. Other forward attachments are made to the breast-straps, which are connected to the neck-yoke or tongue.

Breast-strap slide:

Harness: An iron loop which slips on the breast-strap, and takes from the latter the wear of the ring on the end of the neck-yoke. The ends of the breast-strap are passed through the rings on the harness.

breast-summer, *s.*

Carpentry: A beam inserted flush with the house-front which it supports, and resting at its ends upon the walls and at intermediate points upon pillars or columns. Common in storefronts. Written also, but incorrectly, *bres-summer*, *brest-summer*. [BRESSOMER.]

breast-wall, *s.*

Masonry:

1. A wall built breast-high.

2. A wall erected to maintain a bank of earth in position, as in a railroad cutting, a sunk fence, &c.

breast-wheel, *s. & a.*

A. As subst.: A wheel to which the water is admitted about on a level with the axle, and maintained in contact with it by a *breasting*, or casing, which incloses from 60° to 90° of the periphery of the wheel. The wheel may have radial or hollow buckets. The peripheral inclosure is sometimes called *breasting* or *soleing*, and the casing at the ends of the wheel is called *shrouding*.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to such a wheel.

Breast-wheel steam-engine: A form of rotary steam-engine in which a jet of steam is made to impinge upon the floats of a wheel rotating in an air-tight case. The first steam-engine of this class was one of the earliest on record.

breast-wood, *s.*

Horticulture: The shoots of fruit-trees which grow out from the front of the branches trained on espaliers or against walls.

bréast, *v. t. & i.* [From *breast*, *s.* (q. v).]

A. Transitive:

†1. *Lit.*: To place the breast of one person against that of another one, or against that of an animal.

bôll, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**, **thin**, **†his**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist.** **ph = f.**
-cian, **-tian** = **shan.** **-tion**, **-sion** = **shŭn**; **-tŭion**, **-sŭion** = **zhŭn.** **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shŭs.** **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **dél.**

- (1) In the foregoing sense.
 (2) To mount a horse by applying a person's breast to the side of the horse, in order to get on.
 2. *Fig.*: To oppose breast to breast, or breast to any obstacle opposed to one's progress.

"The hardy Swiss
 Breasts the keen air, and carols as he goes."
Goldsmith.

"Isle of the free 'twas then thy champions stood,
 Breasting unmoved the combat's wildest flood."
Hemans: Restoration of the Works of Art to Italy.

B. Intransitive:

Of a horse: To spring up or forward. The use of the word is derived from the action of a horse's breast when he leaps forward. (*Scotch.*)

"Thou never lap, and stent, and breastit,
 Then stood to blow."
Burns: The Auld Farmer's Salutation.

brēast-bōne, *s.* [*Eng. breast; bone.*] The bone in which the ribs terminate in front, what is called anatomically the *sternum*.

"The belly shall be eminent, by shadowing the flank, and under the breastbone."—*Peacham.*

brēast'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [*BREAST, v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

†B. *As adjective*:

In compos.: Having a breast of a particular character, as well-breasted, single and double-breasted, &c. (Used of persons or things.)

"Singing men well-breasted,"—*Fiddes: Life of Card. Wolsey*, App. p. 128.

brēast'-fast, *s.* [*Eng. breast; fast.*]

Naut.: A large rope to affix a ship by her side to a quay or to another vessel.

brēast'-hōok, *s.* [*Eng. breast; hook.*]

Naut.: A thick piece of timber shaped like a knee, which is placed across the stem of a vessel to unite the bows on either side, and strengthen the whole forepart.

brēast'-lē, *s.* [*Eng. breast, and Scotch and O. Eng. dimin. suff. -ie=Eng. -y.*] A little breast. (*Scotch.*)

"Oh, what a panic's in thy breastie!"
Burns: To a Mouse.

brēast'-līng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*BREAST, v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. and adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Mill.*: The curved masonry against which the shuttle side of a breast-wheel works, and which prevents the water from slipping past the wheel.

2. *Paper-making*: The concave bed against which the wheel of a rag-engine works; between the two is the throat. [*RAG-ENGINE.*]

brēast'-knōt (*k* silent), *s.* [*Eng. breast; knot.*] A knot or bunch of ribands worn by women on the breast.

"Our ladies have still faces, and our men hearts; why may we not hope for the same achievements from the influence of this breastknot!"—*Addis. Freeh.*

brēast'-pin, *s.* [*Eng. breast; pin.*] A pin worn on the breast to fasten the dress, for ornament or for both; a brooch.

brēast'-plāte, *s.* [*Eng. breast; plate.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally.* *Of plates of a material kind*:

(1) *Of men*:

(a) Armor in the form of a metallic plate worn upon the breast.

"Gainst shield, helm, breastplate, and, instead of those, Five sharp smooth stones from the next brook he chose."
Cowley.

(b) Such a plate, not for defense but for symbolic purposes, on the breast of the Jewish high priest. It was made of richly-embroidered cloth, set with four rows of precious stones each engraved with the name of one of the twelve tribes. (*Exod. xxviii. 15-29, xxxix. 8-21.*)

"And he put the breastplate upon him; also he put in the breastplate the Urim and the Thummim."—*Lev. viii. 8.*

(2) *Of animals*:

(a) A plate upon the breast of the apocalyptic locusts.

"And they [the locusts] had breastplates, as it were breastplates of iron."—*Rev. ix. 9.*

(b) A plate of shell covering the breast of a tortoise or other chelonian reptile.

"While staying in this upper region, we lived entirely upon tortoise-meat; the breastplate roasted (as the Gauchos do carne con cuero) with the flesh on it is very good."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xvii., p. 377.

(c) A leathern band worn round the neck of a horse, attached to the head of the saddle and to the saddle-girths. (Used only for riding purposes.)

2. *Fig. Of defense not material*: Means of defense against spiritual assault.

"... having on the breastplate of righteousness."—*Ephes. vi. 14.*

II. Boring instruments: A plate which receives the hinder end of a drill, and by which pressure is applied. Formerly held against the breast, it still retains its name, even when otherwise supported. [*BREAST-DRILL.*]

brēast'-plōw, *s.* [*Eng. breast; plow.*] A plow driven by the breast, used for paring turf.

"The breastplough, which a man shoves before him."—*Mortimer.*

brēast'-rāil, *s.* [*Eng. breast; rail.*]

Arch., Naut., &c.: The upper rail on a balcony, or on the breastwork of the quarter-deck of a vessel, or any similar place.

brēast'-rōpe, *s.* [*Eng. breast; rope.*]

1. *Naut.*: The same as *breast-band* (q. v.).

2. *Plural.*: Those ropes in a ship which fasten the yards to the parrels, and, with the parrels, hold the yards fast to the mast. (*Harris.*)

brēast'-wōrk, *s.* [*Eng. breast; work.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A rude fieldwork thrown up as high as the breast, or any height, for the purpose of defense; a parapet. [*II. 1.*]

"Sir John Astley cast up breastworks, and made a redoubt for the defense of his men."—*Clarendon.*

2. *Figuratively*:

"In fact, this watery breastwork, a perpendicular wall of water carrying itself as true as if controlled by a mason's plumb-line."—*De Quincey: Works* (2d ed.), i. 103.

II. Technically:

1. *Fortif.*: A hastily-constructed parapet made of material at hand, such as earth, logs, rails, timber, and designed to protect troops from the fire of an enemy.

2. *Arch.* The parapet of a building.

3. *Ship-building*: A railing or balustrade standing athwartships across a deck, as on the forward end of the quarter-deck or roundhouse. The beam supporting it is a breastbeam.

brēath, *breeth, *brethe, *breth, *s.* [*A. S. brēath; O. H. Ger. pradan.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

(i) *Of man and the other animal creation*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The air drawn in and expelled by the lungs in the process of respiration. [*II. 1.*]

"Brethe. Anelitus, alitus, spiramen."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"O messenger, fulfil of drunkenesse,
 Strong is thy breth, thy lymes faltren ay."
Chaucer: C. T., 5191-92.

(2) The act or power of breathing, or of respiration.

"He giveth to all life, and breath."—*Acts xvii. 25.*

(3) A single respiration: hence used figuratively for an instant. [2 (3).] *In a breath*=at one and the same time, together.

"You menace me, and court me, in a breath."
Dryden.

* (4) An odor, smell, exhalation.

"The brethe of the brynston bi that hit blende were."
Allit. Poems: Cleanness, l. 967.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Life; that which gives or supports vitality or inspiration in anything.

"That hadde his breth almost bynomen."
Romaunt of the Rose.

"Quench, oh quench not that flame! It is the breath of your being.
 Love is life, but hatred is death."
Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

(2) Time for breathing (*lit.* or *fig.*), a respite, pause.

"Give me some breath, some little pause, my lord,
 Before I positively speak."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

(3) The duration of a breath, an instant. [1 (3).]

(4) Words, language, anything uttered.

"Evil was this world's breath, which came
 Between the good and brave!"
Hemans: The Kaiser's Feast.

(5) Mere air; emptiness.

"Vows are but breath, and breath a vapor is."
Shakesp.: Love's L. Lost, iv. 3.

"Covenants being but words and breath have no force to oblige."—*Hobbes: Leviathan.*

* (6) Rage, fury.

"His brode eghne
 That fulle brymly for breth brynte as the gledys."
Morte Arthure, 116.

(7) Opinion, sentiments; tendency of thought. For it seems often merely to respect a partial expression of one's mind. "I wad fain hear his breath about this business." (*Scotch.*)

(ii) *Of nature*:

1. *Lit.*: Air gently in motion; a very slight breeze.

"Anon out of the north est the noys bigynes,
 When bothe brethes con blowe vpon blo watteres."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Patience*, l. 138.

"Not a breath of wind; a solemn stillness; all nature fast asleep."—*S. Smith: Letters*, No. 256.

2. *Figuratively*:

"... and at the same time open, as it were, a window to the outer world through which an occasional breath of every day English sentiment might flutter the self-absorption of university life."—*London Times*, Nov. 17, 1877.

II. Technically:

1. *Physiol.*: For details regarding the organic machine on the action of which breathing depends, see LUNGS. For the process of breathing itself see RESPIRATION. From 350 to 400 cubic feet of air are drawn into the lungs in 24 hours. The air expired is different, both in volume and composition, from that which was respired. Each hour an adult man takes in 450 to 550 grains of oxygen, and emits in the same period about 632 grains of carbonic acid, about 45 to 50 grains of nitrogen, and 9,720 grains of watery vapor. Hence a continued supply of fresh air, laden with oxygen, is needful to maintain life. For the want of it, out of 146 prisoners shut up in the "Black Hole" of Calcutta, which was not a hole at all but only a room too small for its occupants, 123 perished in eight hours, as did 260 out of 300 Russian prisoners confined in a cave after the battle of Austerlitz. [*AIR.*]

2. *Music*: The signs to mark where breath is to be taken are—* *✓*. (*Grove.*)

III. In special phrases:

1. *Below one's breath*: The same as *under one's breath*.

2. *In breath*.

(1) Breathing, alive.

"When your first queen's again in breath."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

(2) Able to breathe.

"I am scarce in breath, my lord."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, ii. 2.

3. *Out of breath*: Breathless, exhausted.

4. *Under one's breath*: Very quietly, in fear.

"The result of the adventure used to be spoken of under our breath and in secret."—*H. Miller: Schools and Schoolmasters*, p. 69.

5. *With bated breath*: In a humble, subservient voice.

"Shall I bend low, and in a bondman's key,
 With bated breath, and whispering humbleness."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice, i. 3.

6. *Breath of Life*: The soul.

"Yet one doubt
 Pursues me [Adam] still, lest all I cannot die:
 Lest that pure breath of life, the spirit of man
 Which God inspired, cannot together perish
 With this corporeal clod."
Milton: Par. Lost, x. 782-791.

7. *To take one's breath* (*lit.* or *fig.*): To pause, to recover one's self.

8. *To catch one's breath*. To prevent one from breathing freely.

9. *To hold one's breath*: To be eagerly expectant.

breath-figure, *s.* A figure produced by the breath, after a coin or anything similar has been laid upon a plate of smooth metal or glass. The figure is that of the coin. Electricity may have to do with its production.

breath-giver, *s.* He who gives life, or the power of breathing; God.

"Peace, wicked woman, peace vnworthy to breath, that doest not acknowledge the breath-giver; most vnworthy to haue a tongue, which speakest against him, through whom thou speakest."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 263.

brēath'-a-ble, *a.* [*Eng. breath(e); -able.*] That may be breathed, fit to be breathed.

"The expulsion of carbonic acid from the blood, and the taking in of an equivalent amount of oxygen from the air, go on so long as the air is *breathable*."—*Cornhill Magazine*, 1862, p. 485.

†brēath'-a-ble-ness, *s.* [*Eng. breathable; -ness.*] The quality of being breathable, or fit to be breathed.

brēathe, *brēath, *brethyn, *brethe, *v. i. & t.* [*BREATH, s.*]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally. Of beings:

1. To inhale or exhale air, to respire.

"Whil yit thou art aboue and brethest."—*Wycliffe: Eccles. xxxiii. 21.*

"Brethyn, or ondyn. Spiro, anelo, aspiro."—*Prompt. Parv.*

†2. To have the power of respiration, to live.

"... he left none remaining, but utterly destroyed all that *breathed*, as the Lord God of Israel commanded." *Joshua* x. 40.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk. whē sōn: mūte, cūb, cūre. unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Figuratively:

1. *Of persons*: To take breath, to recover one's self.

"He presently followed the victory so hot upon the Scots, that he suffered them not to breathe, or gather themselves together again."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

2. *Of things*:

(1) To pass as air, to be exhaled.

"Shall I not, then, be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 3.

(2) To live; to be actively in motion.

"Deep thoughts of majesty and might
For ever breathing there."
Hemans: Eryri Wen.

B. Transitive:

1. *With a cognate object*:

I. *Literally*: To inhale or exhale.

"Glad are they who therein sail,
Once more to breathe the balmy gale."
Wilson: Isle of Palms, iii. 208.

II. Figuratively:

1. To emit as a breath, to set in motion softly; to exhale, to be redolent of.

(1) Of air or wind.

"Place me where winter breathes his keenest air."
Cowper: Table Talk.

(2) Of music.

"And, as I wake, sweet music breathes."
Milton: Il Penseroso.

(3) Of odors.

"His altar breathes
Ambrosial odors and ambrosial flowers."
Milton: P. L., bk. ii.

2. To declare or express.

(1) By speech.

(a) *In a bad sense*: To threaten.

"Some recommended caution and delay; others breathed nothing but war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxvi.

(b) *Of prayers or vows*: To utter softly.

"I have toward heaven breathed a secret vow."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice, iii. 4.

(2) By outward signs.

"And his whole figure breathed intelligence."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. 1.

3. To set in motion or act upon with the breath.

"They breathe the flute or strike the vocal wire."
Prior.

ii. *With an object not cognate*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To give time or rest for breathing to.

"After him came spurring hard
A gentleman, almost forspent with speed,
That stopp'd by me to breathe his bloodied horse."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

2. (*Reflexively*): To take recreation; to take exercise.

"I think thou was created for men to breathe themselves upon."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 3. (*Nares.*)

"... they had also of ancient time divers other Manor houses of lesse cost and capacitie, planted in divers parts of this country, in which they used to breathe themselves."—*Lambarde: Peramb. of Kent*, p. 239.

3. To put out of breath; to exhaust.

"Christian began to pant, and said, 'I dare say this is a breathing hill.'"—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

II. Figuratively:

1. To allow to rest for a time.

"Tho, when no more could nigh to him approach,
He breath'd his sword, and rested him till day."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xi. 47.

2. To give air or vent to.

"She sunk down at her feet in fits, so that they were forced to breathe a vein."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vol. viii., lett. 29.

C. In special phrases:

1. *To breathe again*:

(1) *Lit.*: To take breath afresh.

(2) *Fig.*: To recover one's senses or courage, to be relieved in mind.

2. *To breathe out*:

(1) *Lit.*: To emit as breath.

"She is called, by ancient authors, the tenth muse, and by Plutarch is compared to Caius, the son of Vulcan, who breathed out nothing but flame."—*Spect.*

(2) *Figuratively*:

(a) To exhale. [B. i. II. 1.]

"When thei shuld brethen out ther sonlis in the bosom of ther modris."—*Wycliffe: Lament.*, ii. 12.

(b) To utter threateningly. [B. i. II. 2 (1).]

"So desperate thieves, all hopeless of their lives,
Breathe out invectives 'gainst the officers."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 4.

"And Saul, yet breathing out threatenings and slaughter . . ."—*Acts ix. 1.*

3. *To breathe into*: To cause to pass into as a breath.

"He breathed into us the breath of life, a vital active spirit; . . ."—*Decay of Piety.*

*4. *To breathe after*: To aspire to, aim at.

"We disown ourselves to be his creatures, if we breathe not after a resemblance to him in what he is imitable."—*Charnock: Discourses*, ii. 259.

5. *To breathe one's last*: To die

breathed, *pa. par. & a.* [BREATHE, *v.*]

I. *Gen.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Each heart shall echo to the strain
Breathed in the warrior's praise."
Hemans: The Crusaders' War-Song.

II. Specially:

*1. Full of breath; having good breath or wind; stout.

"Thy greyhounds are as swift as breathed stags."—*Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew*, Induct., ii.

2. Wanting in breath; out of breath.

"Mr. Tulkington arrives in his turret-room, a little breathed by the journey up."—*Dickens: Bleak House.*

*breath'-man, *brêthe'-man, *s.* [Eng. *breathe*; -man.] One who blows a horn, trumpet, &c.

"Bremly the brethernen braggies in troumpes."
Morte Arthure, 4, 107.

breath'-ër, *breth-ere, *s.* [Eng. *breath(e)*; -er.]

I. *Literally*:

†1. One who breathes, or lives.

"When all the breathers of this world are dead,
You still shall live."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, 81.

*2. One who utters or publishes anything.

"Saul, yit brethere, or blowere, of manassis and betyng, or sleying, into disciplis of the Lord, cam nygh to the princes of prestis, and axide of hem epistlis into Damaske, to synagogis."—*Wycliffe: Acts ix. 1.*

"No particular scandal once can touch,
But it confounds the breather."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., iv. 4.

II. Figuratively:

†1. An inspirer; one that animates or infuses by inspiration.

"The breather of all life does now expire."
Norris.

2. That which puts out of breath or exhausts.

"It's a breather."—*Dickens: Dombey and Son.*

3. An exercise gallop, to improve the wind.

*breath'-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *breath*; *ful(l)*.]

I. *Literally*: Full of breath or wind.

"And eke the breathfull bellows blew amaine,
Like to the Northren winde, that none could heare."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 38.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Full of odor.

"Fresh Costmarie, and breathfull Camomill."
Spenser: Muirpotmos, 195.

(2) Full of life; living.

breath'-iûg, *breth-ing, *breth-ing, *breth-yng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BREATHE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & participial adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"But, oh! the life in Nature's green domains,
The breathing sense of joy! where flowers are spring-ing."
Hemans: The Release of Tasso.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act or process of inhaling and exhaling breath; respiration.

"The laborious breathing necessary in high regions would, we have some reason to believe, increase the size of the chest."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vi., p. 198.

(2) The breath.

"'Tis her breathing that perfumes."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 2.

(3) Air in gentle motion; a very light breeze, a breath of air.

"No gentle breathings from thy distant sky
Came o'er his path, and whisper'd 'Liberty!'"
Hemans: Elysium.

"Vast as it is, it answers as it flows
The breathings of the lightest air that blows."
Cowper: Retirement.

(4) Exercise taken to promote ease of respiration.

"Here is a lady that wants breathing too."
Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. 3.

(5) A breathing-place, a rent.

"The warmth distends the chinks, and makes
New breathings whence new nourishment she takes."
Dryden.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) An aspiration or earnest desire, accompanied by secret prayer for anything.

"Thou hast heard my voice; hide not thine ear at my breathing, at my cry."—*Lam. iii. 56.*

(2) Any gentle influence or inspiration, as "the breathings of the spirit."

(3) Utterance, publicity by word of mouth.

"I am sorry to give breathing to my purpose."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., i. 3.

II. Technically:

(1) *Grammar*:

(a) Aspiration; the sound produced by the use of the letter *h*.

(b) *Greek Grammar*: A mark placed over the initial vowel of a word to denote aspiration. There are two kinds: the rough breathing (*spiritus asper*), indicated by a turned comma (´), signifies that the vowel is to be pronounced as if preceded by the letter *h*; the smooth breathing (*spiritus lenis*), indicated by a comma over the vowel (ˊ), signifies the absence of any aspirate.

(2) *Hunting*: This word, applied to the stag, has the same meaning as *at gaze*. [GAZE, *s.*]

breathing-place, *s.*

1. An outlet or vent for breathing or the passage of air.

2. A place for taking breath; a pause.

"That cæsura, or breathing-place, in the midst of the verse, neither Italian nor Spanish have, the French and we almost never fail of."—*Sidney: Defence of Poesy.*

breathing-pore, *s.*

Bot.: A pore in the cuticle of plants.

breathing-space, *s.* Room or time for breathing, or recovering one's self. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"There the passions, cramp'd no longer, shall have scope and breathing-space."
Tennyson: Locksley Hall.

breathing-time, *s.* A time or space for recovering one's breath (*lit. & fig.*); a pause; relaxation.

"This breathing-time the matron took; and then
Resumed the thread of her discourse again."
Dryden: The Hind and Panther, iii.

"We have grown wise enough to shrink from unnecessary interference in foreign brawls; and it behoves us to turn this happy breathing-time to the best account."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 1, 1865.

breathing-while, *s.* The space of time in which one could take a breath; a moment, an instant. [BREATH, 4.]

"Bud and blasted in a breathing-while."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1, 142.

breath'-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *breath*; -less.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Wanting in breath; out of breath.

"Urging his followers, till their foes, beset,
Stand faint and breathless, but undaunted yet."
Hemans: The Abencerrage, c. i.

2. Dead, lifeless.

"Defends the breathless carcass on the ground,
Furious he flies, his murderer to engage."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 381-3.

3. Attended with exhaustion or want of breath.

"How I remember that breathless flight."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, iv.

II. *Figuratively*: Excited, eager; holding one's breath in anxiety or eagerness.

"And inspiration beams upon his brow,
While, thronging round him, breathless thousands gaze."
Hemans: The Abencerrage, ii.

breath'-lëss-lý, *adv.* In a manner indicating exhaustion or want of breath.

breath'-lëss-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *breath*; -less; -ness.] The state of being breathless, or out of breath.

"Methinks I hear the soldiers and busie officers when they were rolling that other weighty stone (for such we probably conceive), to the mouth of the vault with much toil and sweat and breathlessness, how they bragged of the sureness of the place."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, ii. 276.

*breath'-ý, *a.* [Eng. *breath*; -y.] Full of air or wind, windy.

"Lightning is less flamy and less breathy."—*Swan. Speculum Mundi* (1635), p. 186.

brecc'-i-à (cc as çh), *s.* [Ital. *breccia*; Fr. *brèche*=(1) a breach, (2) a fragment.]

1. *Building, Comm., &c.*: A kind of marble composed of a mass of angular fragments, closely cemented together in such a manner that when broken they form brèches or notches.

2. *Geol.*: The word has now a more extended signification. It signifies a rock composed of angular as distinguished from rounded fragments united by a cement of lime, oxide of iron, &c. The fragments of course are derived from pre-existing rocks. Presumably these are not far off, for if the fragments had been transported from a distance by water, their angles would have been rounded off. There are quartzite breccias, ferruginous breccias, volcanic breccias, bone breccias, &c.

"... faced with barricades of limestone rock, intermixed with huge masses of breccia, or pebbles imbedded in some softer substance which has hardened around them like mortar."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxii.

"I noticed that the smaller streams in the Pampas were paved with a breccia of bones."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. vii., p. 134.

bôil, bôý; pòut, jòwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tŭion, -sŭion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

brëcc-ī-ā-tëd (cc as *ch*), *a.* [BRECCIA.] Abound-
ing in breccia; consisting of angular fragments
cemented together.

"There are many points in Auvergne where igneous
rocks have been forced by subsequent injection through
clays and marly limestones, in such a manner that the
whole has become blended in one confused and brecciated
mass."—*Lyell: Princ. of Geol.*, iii. 259.

brëcc-ī-ō- (cc as *ch*), *pref.* [BRECCIA.] Of,
belonging to, or in part consisting of a breccia.

breccio-conglomerate, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock consisting partly of angular and
partly of rounded materials. (*Rutley.*)

***brech**, *s.* [BREACH, BREECH.]

***breche**, *s.* [BREECH, BREACH.]

***breck, *brack**, *s.* [BREACH.]

1. A gap in a hedge. (*Bailey.*)

2. A piece of uninclosed arable land; a sheep-
walk.

***brëck-ën**, *s.* [BRACKEN.]

***bred, *breid**, *s.* [BREAD.]

1. Bread.

"Bred, kalues fleis, and flures bred,
And buttere, hem the sondes bed."

Story of Gen. and Exod., 1,013-14.

"Quhow understand ye that is writtin be S. Paul, We
ar mony ane breid and ane body?"—*N. Winyet: Ques-
tions; Keith's Hist.*, App., p. 232.

2. A loaf or mass of bread by itself, whether large
or small. (The term is still vulgarly used by bakers
in this sense.) (*Scotch.*)

"Quhy use ye at your Communion now four, now three
coups, and mony breidis?"—*N. Winyet: Questions; Keith's
Hist.*, App., p. 232.

¶ It is sometimes distinguished by its relative
size.

"Imprimis, daylie xiiij gret bred. To the lavander iij
gret bred. Summa of bred, lix gret bred."—*Royal House-
hold: Chalmers' Mary*, i. 178, 179.

***bred-wrigte**, *s.* [O. Eng. *bred*=bread, and
wright (q. v.)=a maker.] One who makes bread, a
baker.

"Quath this bred-wrigte, 'litheth nu me.'"

Story of Gen. and Exod., 2,077.

bred, *pa. par. & a.* [BREED, v.]

A. & B. As *pa. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses
corresponding to those of the verb.

"Their malice was bred in them."—*Wisdom*, xii. 10.

"Not so the Borderer:—bred to war,

He knew the battle's din afar."

Scott: Marmion, v. 4.

¶ Often in composition. [HALF-BRED, ILL-BRED
WELL-BRED.]

bred-sore, *s.* A whitlow.

brëd-bër-gite, *s.* [From Bredberg, a Swedish
mineralogist.]

Min.: A variety of garnet described by Dana as
Lime-magnesia Iron-garnet. It is from Sala in
Sweden.

***bredde**, *pret. & pa. par.* [BREED.] Bred, gen-
erated. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

"It wirmede, bredde, and rote de thor."

Story of Gen. and Exod., 3,342.

***bred-dit**, *pa. par. or a.* [BRAIDED.] Covered,
as though with embroidery.

"The durris and the windois all war breddit

With massie gold, quhairof the fynes scheddit."

Palice of Honor, iii. 68. (Edin. ed., 1579.)

***brede** (1), *v. t. & i.* [BREED.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***brede** (2), *v. i.* [A. S. *brëdan*=to extend, spread;
or perhaps=breed, grow.] [BREED, *v.*, B., 3, (2).]
To spread out, to extend.

"And blomys bricht besyd thame bredis."

Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), xvi. 68.

***brede** (3), ***breden**, *v. t.* [A. S. *brëdan*.] To
roast, burn.

"His flæsce he gan breden."—*Layamon*, iii. 31.

"Man and hous thei brent and bredden."—*Arthur and
Merlin*, p. 270.

***brede** (4), ***breid**, *v.* [BREED, *v.*] To resemble.

brede (1), *s.* [BRAID, *s.*] A braid, a piece of
braiding or embroidery.

"In a curious brede of needlework, one color falls away
by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly,
that we see the variety, without being able to distinguish
the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance
of the other."—*Addison*.

"Half-lapped in glowing gauze and golden brede."

Tennyson: Princess, vi. 118.

***brede** (2), *s.* [A. S. *brerd*=a brim, . . . a
shore, a bank.] A limit.

"The burne blessed hym belyue & the bredez passed."

Gaw. & the Gr. Knight, 2,071.

***brede** (3), *pa. par. & s.* [A. S. *brëde*=roasted
meat (*Somner*).] Roast meat.

"Sum as brede brochede, and bierdez thame tournede."

Morte Arthure, 1,052.

***brëde** (4), ***bred**, *s.* [BREAD.]

***brede-huche, *bredhitthe**, *s.* A lump of bread.

"Brede-huche (brëdhittthe, P.) Turrundula, UG. in
turgeo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brede** (5), *s.* [A. S. *bred*=a plank, a board.] A
small table.

"Brede, or lytlyl borde. Mensula, tabella, asserulus."
—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brede-chese, *bred-chese**, *s.* [Provenc. Eng.
of Eastern counties *bred*=a braid used to press
curd for cheese; or *bred*=a braid-platter; *chese*=
Eng. cheese.] A cheese freshly taken from the
press or served on a "bred," or broad platter.
(*Way.*)

"Bredechese (bredchese, P.) Juntata (junctata, P.)"—
Prompt. Parv.

***brede** (6), *s.* [BREADTH, BROAD.] Breadth.

"The brigge ys . . . on brede fourty fete."

Sir Ferumbras, 1,688.

"Brede or squarenesse, croissure."—*Palsgrave*.

***bredir**, *s. pl.* [BROTHER.] Brethren.

***bredis**, *s. pl.* [Jamieson says this is certainly
the same with *in brede* as used by Chaucer, which
Tyrwhitt renders *abroad*. Thus *brondyn in bredis*
is "branched out." But it appears more probable
that the MS. has been mis-read, and that we should
read *broudyn in bredis*=embroidered, as with
braids.] [BREDE (1), *s.*]

"The birth that the ground bure was brondyn in
bredis.

With gerss gay as the gold, and granis of grace."

Houlate, 1. 3. MS.

***bredthe**, *s.* [BREADTH.] Breadth.

"Bredthe of anythyng, largour."—*Palsgrave*.

***bred-yn** (1), *v. t.* [BREED.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bred-yn** (2), *v. t.* [BROADEN.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bred-yng** (1), *pr. par. & s.* [BREED, *v.*]
(*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bred-yng** (2), *pr. par. & s.* [BREDYN (2).]
(*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bred-yng** (3), *pr. par., a. & s.* [BRAIDING.]
(*Prompt. Parv.*)

bree (1), **brie**, **brew**, **broo** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A. S.
brīw; Dut. *brīj*; Ger. *brei*; O. H. Ger. *bri*, *brīo*; M.
H. Ger. *brī*, *brie*.] [BREW (1), *s.*]

1. Broth, soup.

"The priest said grace, and all the thrang fell tee,

And ply'd their cntties at the smervy bree."

Ross: Helenore, p. 116.

"Good beef and mutton to be broo,

Dight spits, and then laid the roasts to."

Sir Egeir, p. 66.

2. Juice, sauce.

3. Water, the sea; moisture of any kind.

"Brent in the bre with the breme lowe."

Destruct. of Troy, 12,514.

"A' ye douce folk, I've borne aboon the broo,

Were ye but here, what would ye say or do!"

Burns: The Brigs of Ayr.

***bree** (2), ***broo**, *s.* [A corruption of O. Fr.
brigue; O. Eng. *brige*=contention, quarrel.] Hurry,
bustle, tumult.

"Nae doubt, when ony sic poor chiel' as me

Plays tricks like that; ye'll, in a hurry, see

It thro' the parish raise an unco bree."

Shirref. Poems, p. 67.

bree (3), *s.* [BRE.] The eyebrow.

breea, *s.* [BRAY (3), *s.*]

In East Yorkshire: The bank of a river. (*Prof.
Phillips: Rivers, &c., of Yorkshire*, p. 262.)

breech (pron. *brīch*), **brëch**, ***brëk**, ***brëke**,
***brych** (both sing. and plur.), ***bryche** (sing.),
breeches (pl.) (pron. *brīch-ēs* (*Eng.*), *brëeks*,
breiks (pl.) (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [A. S. *brēc*, *brec* (pl.
brēc, *brēc*)=breeches, trousers, a girdle; O. Icel.
brök (pl. *brækr*); O. Dan. *brög*; Dut. *broek*; O.
Fries. *brëc*; M. H. Ger. *bruoch*; O. H. Ger. *pruoh*;
Provenc. Fr. *brougues*; Lat. *braca*, *bracca* (sing.),
bracæ, *braccæ* (pl.), all=trousers, breeches; Gael.
brìogais; Ir. *brög*.] [BROGUE.]

A. As *substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A garment worn to cover the lower part of the
body; drawers. (Originally used of the dress of
women as well as of men, but now confined to the
latter.)

(a) Very rarely in the singular.

"The women weren breech as well as men."—*Maunde-
ville: Voyage*, p. 250.

"That you might still have worn the petticoat,

And ne'er had stol'n the breech from Lancaster."

Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 5.

(b) Now only in this sense in the plural.

" . . . and shall have linen breeches upon their loins;
they shall not gird themselves with anything that causeth
sweat."—*Ezek.* xlv. 18.

"Young, royal Tarry Breeks."—*Burns: A Dream*.

" . . . stoles, albs; chlamydes, togas, Chinese silks,
Afghaan shawls, trunk-hose, leather breeches, Celtic phil-
ibegs . . ."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. v.

¶ The Jewish priests wore linen breeches (Exod.
xxviii. 42, xxxix. 28; Levit. xvi. 4). In classical times
breeches were worn only by the non-Roman and non-
Grecian nations.

(2) *Sing.*: The hinder part of the person covered
by the trousers. (*Hayward.*)

2. Figuratively:

(1) The hinder part of anything. [II. 1.]

(2) Used, in the sense of authority, rule, superior-
ity, especially in the phrases to have the breeches,
to wear the breeches.

"Terentia being a most cruel woman, and wearing her
husband's breeches."—*North: Plutarch* (Cicero).

"Come, Lopez, let's give our wives the breeches, too,

For they will have 'em."

Beaum. & Fletcher: Women Pleased, v. 3.

II. Technically:

1. *Fire-arms and Ordnance*: The rear portion of
a gun; the portion behind the chamber.

2. *Shipbuilding*: The outer angle of a knee-tim-
ber; the inner angle is the throat.

B. As *adjective*: Pertaining to a breech in any of
the senses given under A.

breech-band, *s.*

Harness: The same as *breeching*, *s.* (2) (q. v.).

breech-belt, *breche-belt, *brek-belt, *s.* A
belt or girdle used to sustain the breeches; a waist-
belt.

"His breche-belt all tobrast."

Huntlyng of the Hare, 205.

breech-block, *s.* A movable piece at the breech
of a breech-loading gun, which is withdrawn for the
insertion of a cartridge and closed before firing, to
receive the impact of the recoil. [FIRE-ARM.]

breech-girdle, *brech-gurdel, *brech-gerdel,
***breck-girdille, *breg-gurdel, *brich-gerdel**,
***brek-gurdel, *bre-gurdel, *bri-gurdel, *bry-
gyr-dyll**, *s.* [Eng. *breech*; O. Eng. *brech*, *breche*,
&c.=breech, and *girdle*.]

1. The same as *breech-belt*.

"Small trees that ben non hyere than a mannes breck-
girdille."—*Maunde-ville*, p. 50.

"Jeremie's brech-gerdel rote de beside the weter."—
Ayenbite of Inwit (ed. Morris), p. 205.

2. The waist, the middle. [BREGGURDEL.]

breech-loader, *s.* A fire-arm in which the charge
is introduced at the rear instead of at the muzzle.

The use of breech-
loaders goes back to
the sixteenth century;
indeed, it is probable
that that form of arm
is about as old as the
muzzle-loader. In the
modern form, however,
it is of quite recent
introduction.

Breech of a Breech-loading
Shot-gun.

"Another and still more
important lesson of the
present war is found in the use at once of intrenchments
and breech-loaders."—*London Times*, Dec. 12, 1877.

breech-loading, *a.* Made to be loaded at the
breech.

Breech-loading gun or cannon: A gun or cannon
made to be loaded at the breech instead of the
muzzle.

Breech-loading rifle: A rifle made to be loaded at
the breech.

breech-pin, *s.*

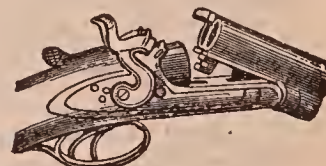
Fire-arms: A plug screwed into the rear end of a
barrel, forming the bottom of the charge-chamber.
Otherwise called a breech-plug or breech-screw.

breech-screw, *s.*

Fire-arms: The plug which closes the rear end of
the bore of a fire-arm barrel. The parts are known
as the plug, the face, the tenon, the tang, and the
tang-screw hole.

breech-sight, *s.*

Fire-arms: The hinder sight of a gun. In con-
junction with the front sight it serves to aim the
gun at an object. It is graduated to degrees and
fractions, their length on the scale being equal to
the tangents of an arc having a radius equal to the
distance between the front and rear sights. The
front sight is merely a short piece of metal screwed
into the gun, usually at the muzzle, but sometimes
between the trunnions, or on one of the rimbases,
with its upper edge parallel to the bore of the gun.
The rear sight may be detached, having a circular
base fitting the base of the gun, or may slide through



fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wët, hère, camel, hër, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt,
or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

a slotted lug, and be retained at any given height by a set screw. The breech-sight, the tangent scale and the pendulum are merely different forms of this device.

breech-wrench, s.

Fire-arms: A wrench used in turning out the breech-pin of a fire-arm.

brēēġh (or as **brīġh**), *v. t.* [From *breech*, s. (q. v.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To put into breeches.
2. To whip upon the breech.

II. Technically:

Of a gun: To fit with a breech; to fasten with breeching (q. v.).

brēēġhed (or as **brīġhed**) (*Eng.*), **brēeked** (*Scotch*). [BREECH, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

- (1) Wearing, or having on breeches.

"But I can perceive that the idea, romantic as it is, is strongly felt by the blue-coated, red-breeched creatures, who are wanted just now to reinforce the maimed armies of the Emperor."—*London Daily News*, September 3, 1870.

- (2) Put into breeches; hence grown up.

- (3) Whipped on the breech. (*Beaum. & Fl.*)

*2. Figuratively: Covered, hidden.

"There, the murderers,
Steep'd in the colors of their trade, their daggers
Unmannerly breech'd with gore."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

II. Technically:

Of guns: Having a breech.

***brēēġh-ēr**, *s.* [Breech; -er.]

1. One who breeches.
2. One who flogs on the breech.

"Fesseur. A whipper, scourger, breecher."—*Cotgrave*.

breeches (pron. **brīġh-ēs**), *s. pl.* [BREECH.]

breeches-bible, *s.* A name given to a bible printed in 1579, and so called from the reading of Genesis iii. 7: "they sowed figge-tree-leaves together and made themselves breeches." As a matter of fact, this bible has no more distinctive right to the name than Wyckliffe's version, in which the same words are also found.

brēēġh-īng (or as **brīġh-īng**), *pr. par., a. & s.* [BREECH, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language: The act of whipping on the breech; the state of being so whipped.

"Memorandum, that I owe Anamnestes a breeching."—*Brewer: Lingua*, iii. 1.

II. Technically:

1. **Ordnance:** A rope secured by a thimble to the breeching-loop of a ship's gun, and attached by its ends to ring-bolts on each side of the port-hole, serving to limit the recoil of the gun when fired. The breeching-loop occupies the place of the ordinary cascabel.

2. **Harness:** The portion which comes behind the buttocks of a horse, and enables him to hold back the vehicle in descending a hill. It is called also a breech-band.

3. **Furnace:** A bifurcated smoke-pipe of a furnace or heater.

breeching-hook, s.

Vehicles: A loop or hook on the shaft of a carriage for the attachment of the strap of the breeching, by which the horse bears backwardly against the load in descending a hill.

breeching-loop, s.

Ordnance: The loop of the cascabel in ships' guns, through which the breeching goes to prevent the recoil.

brēēd, ***brede**, ***breden**, ***bredyn**, ***breede**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *brēdan* = to nourish, keep warm; Dut. *broeden* = to brood, *broeijen* = (1) to hatch, incubate, (2) to brew; O. H. Ger. *pruatan*; Ger. *brüten*; Wel. *brwd* = hot, warm; *brydiaw* = to heat, inflame; Lat. *fovere* = to cherish, nourish.] The word is closely connected with *brew* (q. v.).

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

- 1 To procreate, generate, beget.

- †(1) Of human beings;

"Moght we any barnes brede."

Cursor Mundi, 2,945.

- (2) Of animals: To beget, generate, bring forth.

- (3) Of fowls: To hatch.

"Bredyn' or hetchyn', as byrdys. *Pullifico*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To cause to exist.

"If the sun breed maggots in a dead dog."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

3. To produce, bring into existence.

"Ther I was bred, also that ilke day,
And fostred in a rock of marble gray."

Chaucer: C. T., 1,081-2.

II. Figuratively:

1. To educate, instruct, form by instruction.

"Charged my brother to breed me well."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 1.

"To breed up the son to common sense,
Is evermore the parent's least expense."

Dryden: Juvenal.

2. To rear up.

"Ah wretched me! by fates averse decreed

To bring thee forth with pain, with care to breed."

Dryden.

3. To raise or continue a breed.

"We breed the sheep and we kill it."

Coleridge: The Friend, p. 118.

4. To produce, give birth to.

- (1) Of material things:

"That ever Rome should breed thy fellow."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

"... the worthiest divine Christendom hath bred
for the space of some hundreds of years."—*Hooker*.

- (2) Of immaterial things: To occasion, cause, give rise to, originate.

"Thy love exceedeth

Measure, and many a peine bredeth."

Gower: Conf. Aman., i. 60.

"The danger hid, the place unknowne and wilde,
Breedes dreadfull doubts. Oft fire is without smoke."

Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 12.

5. To be the birthplace of.

"The imperious seas breed monsters."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

"It bred worms and stank."—*Exodus* xvi. 20.

6. To contrive, plot, hatch.

"My son Edgar! Had he a hand to write this? a heart
and brain to breed it in?"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To bear, give birth to young.

"To sitten and soupen . . .
And breden as burghes swyn."

Langland: Piers Plow., 1,075.

"Here nothing breeds."

Shakesp.: Titus And., ii. 3.

2. To raise or continue a breed or kind.

"Choose the kind of animal that you wish to breed
from."—*Gardner*.

3. To have birth, be procreated or produced.

- (1) Of animate beings:

"To the harte and to the hare
That baedus in the rise."

Avowing of Arthur II.

- (2) Of inanimate things:

"Blosmes bredeth on the bowes."—*Wright: Lyric Poems*, p. 45.

II. Figuratively:

1. To be the birthplace or origin of living things. (Compare our expression to *become alive with*.)

"It [manna] wirmede, bredde and rote."—*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 3,342.

2. To take its origin or cause from, arise, be produced, or originated from.

"Heaven rain grace

On that which breeds between them."

Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

¶ To breed of, to breid of, to braid of:

1. To resemble.

"Ye breed of the miller's dog, ye lick your mouth or the
poke be ope."—*Ferguson: Scotch Proverbs*, p. 35.

"Ye breed o' the gowk, . . ." *Ibid.*, p. 35.

2. To appear, to be manifest.

"Sum schames to ask as braids of me."

Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 46, st. 3. (*Jamieson*.)

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to breed and to engender:—"To breed is to bring into existence by a slow operation; to engender is to be the author or prime cause of existence. So, in the metaphorical sense, frequent quarrels are apt to breed hatred and animosity. . . . Whatever breeds acts gradually; whatever engenders produces immediately as cause and effect. Uncleaness breeds diseases of the body; want of occupation breeds those of the mind; playing at chance games engenders a love of money." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***breed-bate**, *s.* A quarrelsome person, one who causes quarrels and disturbances.

"No tell-tale, nor no breed-bate."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 4.

***breed** (1), ***brede**, *s.* [BREAD.]

"And straw her cage faire and soft as silk,

And geve hem sugre, hony, breed, and mylk."

Chaucer. 10,927-8.

"Sufficiently al his lyvyng,

Yit may he go his breed begging;

F o dore to dore, he may go trace."

The Romaunt of the Rose.

breed (2), *s.* [BREED, v.]

I. Literally:

1. A subdivision of species; a class, a caste, a kind
"Butter of kine, and milk of sheep, with fat of lambs,
and rams of the breed of Bashan."—*Deut.* xxxii. 14.

"The greater number of men were of a mixed breed,
between Negro, Indian, and Spaniard."—*Darwin: Voyage
round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. iv., p. 71.

2. A family; a generation (generally contemptuously).

"A cousin of his last wife's was proposed; but John
would have no more of the breed."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of
John Bull*.

3. Offspring.

"Since that the truest issue of thy throne
By his own interdiction stands accursed,
And does blaspheme his breed."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

II. Figuratively:

- *1. Produce of any kind; result, increase.

"For when did friendship take
A breed for barren metal of his friend?"

Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice, i. 3.

- *2. The act of breeding; a brood.

"She lays them in the sand, where they lie till they are
hatched; sometimes above an hundred at a breed."—*Grew*.

***breed** (3), ***bread**, ***breede**, ***brede**, ***breid**, *s.* [BREADTH.]

1. Breadth, width.

"Within the temple of mighty Mars the reede?
Al peynted was the wal in length and breede."

Chaucer: C. T., 1971-72.

2. A breadth of cloth, woolen or linen. (*Scotch*.)

"Of claith of silver—contening threttie lang breiddis,
sevin schort breidis, four lang and small breidis, and tua
small and schort breidis."—*Inventories*, A. 1573, p. 211.

"Ye maun sleeve-button't wi' twa adder-heads;
Wi' unchristened fingers maun plait down the
breeds."

Remains Nithsdale and Galloway Song, p. 111.

(*Jamieson*.)

brēēd-ēr, *s.* [BREED, v. t.]

I. Literally:

1. That which breeds or produces young.

"Yon love the breeder better than the male."

Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

"Get thee to a nunnery; why would'st thou be a breeder
of sinners?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

2. A female that is prolific, and good at breeding.

II. Figuratively:

- †1. That which produces anything, the cause or origin.

"Give sentence on this execrable wretch,
That hath been breeder of these dire events."

Shakesp.: Titus Andron., v. 3.

"Time is the nurse and breeder of all good."

Ibid.: Two Gent. of Ver., iii. 1.

2. One who devotes himself to the breeding and rearing of stock.

"Breeders believe that long limbs are almost always
accompanied by an elongated head."—*Darwin: Origin of
Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 11.

†3. The person or country which gives birth to and rears anything.

"Time was, when Italy and Rome have been the best
breeders and bringers up of the worthiest men."—*Ascham:
Schoolmaster*.

brēēd-īng, ***bred-yng**, ***brod-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BREED, v.]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. The act of procreating or giving birth to.
2. The science of raising or continuing a breed or kind.

"It would indeed have been a strange fact, had atten-
tion not been paid to breeding, . . ."—*Darwin: Origin
of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 34.

II. Figuratively:

1. Education, nurture, rearing.

"She had her breeding at my father's charge."

Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 3.

"Why was my breeding order'd and prescrib'd."

Milton: Agonistes.

2. Manners, deportment, education.

"... and his name was Mr. Brisk; a man of some
breeding, and that pretended to religion, . . ."—*Bunyan:
P. P.*, pt. ii.

"Politely learn'd, and of a gentle race,
Good breeding and good sense gave all a grace."

Cowper: Hope.

†brēēd-īng, *s.* [*Eng. breed*; -īng.] An inhabitant of the Fens of Lincolnshire, England.

"In that dreary region, covered by vast flights of wild
fowl, a half savage population, known by the name of the
Breedings, then led an amphibious life."—*Macaulay: Hist.
Eng.*, ch. xi.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**,
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**;

çhin, **çenç**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **þis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-tion. **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **ˈdɛl**.

*brēm, *brēme, *a. & adv.* [BREME, *a.*]

"That foughten breeme, as it were boores tuo;
The brighte swerdes wente to and fro."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,701-2

brēse, *s.* [BREEZE (3), *s.*]

*breeste, *s.* [BREAST.]

"Breeste of a beste. Pectus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*breeste-bone, *s.* Breast-bone.

"Breeste-bone. Torax, UG. in torqueo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

brēze (1), *brize, *s.* [Fr. *brise*; Sp. *brisa*; Port. *briza* = the northeast wind; Ital. *brezza* = a cold wind.]

1. *Lit.*: A gentle gale, a light wind.

"We find that these hottest regions of the world, seated under the equinoctial line, or near it, are so refreshed with a daily gale of easterly wind, which the Spaniards call breeze, that doth ever more blow stronger in the heat of the day."—*Raleigh.*

"His voice was steady, low, and deep,
Like distant waves when breezes sleep."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 19.

†2. *Fig.*: A slight quarrel or disturbance.

† Crabb thus distinguishes between breeze, gale, blast, gust, storm, tempest, and hurricane. All these words express the action of the wind in different degrees and under different circumstances: "A breeze is gentle; a gale is brisk, but steady; we have breezes in a calm summer's day; the mariner has favorable gales which keep the sails on the stretch. A blast is impetuous: the exhalations of a trumpet, the breath of bellows, the sweep of a violent wind, are blasts. A gust is sudden and vehement: gusts of wind are sometimes so violent as to sweep everything before them while they last. Storm, tempest, and hurricane include other particulars besides wind. A storm throws the whole atmosphere into commotion; it is a war of the elements, in which wind, rain, and the like, conspire to disturb the heavens. Tempest is a species of storm which has also thunder and lightning to add to the confusion. Hurricane is a species of storm which exceeds all the rest in violence and duration. . . ."—(*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

brēze (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *brese*; Fr. *braise* = cinders.]

1. *Brick-making*: Refuse cinders used for burning bricks in the clamp.

"Here the rubbish is sifted and sorted by women and children, and the ashes called 'breeze' are sold by the defendant to be used in brickmaking."—*London Echo, Dec. 9, 1879.*

2. Small coke (*in this sense used in the plural*).

"The manufacture of the small coke called breezes."—*Ure.*

breeze-oven, *s.*

1. A furnace adapted for burning coal-dust or breeze.

2. An oven for the manufacture of breezes or small coke.

brēze (3), *brēse, *s.* [A. S. *brimsa*; Dut. *brems*; Ger. *bremse*; O. H. Ger. *brēmo*; from O. H. Ger. *brēman* = to hum. Skeat says the original form of the word must have been *brimse*.] A gad-fly. **BRIZE.**

"Yon ribaudred nag of Egypt,—
The breese upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoists sail and flies."

Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., iii. 10.

"A fierce loud buzzing breese, their stings draw blood,
And drive the cattle gadding through the wood."
Dryden.

breeze-fly, *s.* [BREEZE (3).]

†brēze, *v. i.* [BREEZE (1), *s.*] To blow gently or moderately.

"For now the breathing airs, from ocean born,
Breeze up the bay, and lead the lively morn."
Barlow.

† In nautical phrase, to breeze up = to begin to blow freshly.

"It was very dark, the wind breezing up sharper and sharper, and cold as death."—*Daily Telegraph, Jan. 10, 1881.*

†brēze-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *breeze*; -less.] Undisturbed by any breeze; still, calm.

"Yet here no fiery ray inflames
The breezeless sky."

W. Richardson: Poems.

"A stagnate breezeless air becalms my soul."
Shenstone: Poems.

brēz-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *breez(e)*; -y.]

1. *Literally*:

1. Rising into a breeze; gently moving.

"The budding twigs spread out their fan,
To catch the breezy air."

Wordsworth: Lines Written in Early Spring.

2. Ruffled by breezes.

"Oh how elate was I, when, stret h'd beside
The murmuring course of Arno's breezy tide."
Cowper: Translations of the Latin Poems of Milton: On the Death of Damon.

3. Blown upon by breezes, open, exposed to the breezes.

"The seer, while zephyrs curl the swelling deep,
Basks on the breezy shore, in grateful sleep,
His oozy limbs."
Pope.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Soft and gentle, like a breeze.

"How shall I tell thee of the startling thrill
In that low voice, whose breezy tones could fill."
Hemans: A Spirit's Return.

2. Lively, full of life and activity; fresh, brisk. [U. S. Colloq.]

*bref-li, *breve-ly, *adv.* [BRIEFLY.]

*bref-nes, *s.* [O. Eng. *bref* = brief; -ness.] Brevity, shortness. (*Coventry Mysteries, p. 79.*)

*breg-aunde, *s.* [BRIGAND.] (*Morte Arthure, 2,096.*)

*bregger, *s.* [O. Fr. *brigueur* = a quarrelsome, contentious, or litigious person; O. Fr. *brigue* = contention.] [BRIGE.] A quarrelsome or litigious person; one given to broils and bloodshed.

"Sic men than, yeken than,
Amangs our selfs we se,
As breggers and tygers,
Delyts in blud to be."
Burel's Pilgrim, Watson's Coll., ii. 46.

*bregge, *v. t.* [A contracted form of *abregge* = abridge.] To shorten, abridge.

"The dayes hadden be breggid."—*Wicliffe: Matt. xxiv. 22.*

*breg-gere, *s.* [BREGGE, *v.*] An abridger, shortener.

"Breggere of wordus."—*Wicliffe: Pref. Epist., i. 72.*

*breg-gid, *pa. par.* [BREGGE.]

*breg-ging, *breg-gyng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BREGGE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & partic. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of abridging, shortening, or contracting.

"The Lord God of oostis schal make an endyng and a breggyng."—*Wicliffe: Isa. x. 23 (Purvey).*

*breg-gur-del, *bry-gyr-dyll, *s.* [BREECH-GIRDLE.]

1. The waist-belt.

2. The waist, the middle.

"Into the breggurdel him gerd."—*Sir Ferumbras, 2,448.*

brēg-ma, *s.* [Gr. *bregma* = the top of the head; from *brechō* = to be wet or soft, because the bone in that part is longest in hardening. In Fr. *bregma*.] *Anat.*: The sinciput, or upper part of the head immediately over the forehead, where the parietal bones are joined.

brē-hōn, *brē-hoon, *s. & a.* [Irish *breathamh*, *breitheamh* = a judge.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. The ancient, unwritten law of Ireland, answering to English common law. It was abolished in the reign of Edward III.

2. Among the ancient Irish, an hereditary judge. "As for example, in the case of murder, the *Brehon* that is their judge, will compound between the murderer and the friends of the party murdered."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

"The *Brehons* were, in North Britain and Ireland, the judges appointed by authority to determine, on stated times, all the controversies which happened within their respective districts. Their courts were usually held on the side of a hill, where they were seated on green banks of earth. The hills were called *mute-hills*. The office belonged to certain families, and was transmitted, like every other inheritance, from father to son. Their stated salaries were farms of considerable value. By the *Brehon* law, even the most atrocious offenders were not punished with death, imprisonment or exile; but were obliged to pay a fine called *Eric*. The eleventh or twelfth part of this fine fell to the judge's share; the remainder belonged partly to the King or Superior of the land, and partly to the person injured; or, if killed, to his relations."—*Dr. Macpherson: Critical Dissertations, D. 13.*

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the laws or magistrates mentioned under A.

*breid, *v. t. & i.* [BRAID.]

*breid, *brede, *s.* [A. S. *brædu* = breadth.] [BREADTH, BROAD.] Breadth, width.

"And all this world off lenth and breid,
In xij yher, throw his douchty deid."

Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), i. 531-32.

† On breid: In breadth.

"That folk our-tuk ane mekill feld
On breid, quhar mony [a schynand] scheld."

Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), xii. 439-40.

*breif, *breve, *breue, *brew, *v. t. & i.* [BRIEF, *v.*]

1. *Trans.*: To compose.

"Quhen udir folkis dois flattir and fenyé,
Allace! I can bot ballattis breif."

Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 65.

"And in the court bin present in thir dayis,
That ballatis breuis lustely and layis."

Lyndsay: Warkis, 1592, p. 185.

2. *Intrans.*: To write, to commit to writing.

"Glaiddie I wald amid this writ haue breuit."
Palice of Honor, iii. 92.

*breif, *s.* [BREEF, BRIEF, *s.*]

*breird, *s.* [A. S. *brerd* = an edge, border.] [BREED.] The surface, the uppermost part, or top, of any thing, as of liquids.

"We beseech you therein to perceive and take up the angry face and crabbed countenance of the Lord of hosts, who has the cup of his vengeance, mixed with mercy and justice, in his hand, to propine to this whole land;—of the which the servants of his own house, and ye in speciall, has gotten the breird to drink."—*Declaration, &c., 1596. (Melville's MS., p. 279.)*

*breird-ing, *s.* [BREER, *v.*, BREER (2), *s.*] Germination. (Used metaphorically in relation to Divine truth.)

"I find a little breirding of God's seed in this town."—*Rutherford: Lett., pt. i., ep. 73.*

breis-lak-ite, *s.* [Named after Breislak, an Italian geologist, who was born of German parentage at Rome in 1748, and died on Feb. 15, 1826.]

Min.: A woolly-looking variety of aluminous pyroxene. It is called also Cyclopeite.

*breith, *a.* [BRIGHT.]

"The breith teris was gret payn to behald,"

Bryst fra his eyn, be he his tale had tald."
Wallace: viii. 1370, MS.

breit-haup-tite, *s.* [In Ger. *breithauptit*. Named after the Saxon mineralogist Breithaupt.]

Mineralogy:

1. An opaque, hexagonal, brittle mineral, called also Antimonial Nickel, Antimoniet of Nickel, and Hartmannite. The hardness is 5.5; the sp. gr., 7.541; the luster metallic, the color copper-red inclining to violet. Composition: Antimony, 59.706-67.4; nickel, 27.054-28.946; iron, 0.842-0.866; and galena, 6.437-12.357. Occurs at Andreasberg, in the Harz Mountains, and has appeared crystallized in a furnace.

2. The same as Covellite (q. v.).

*breith-fül, *a.* [BRAITHFUL.]

"All kynd of wraith and breithfull yre."

Douglas: Virgil, 428, 7.

brē-jeū-ba, *s.* [From a Brazilian Indian dialect.] One of the names given by the Brazilian Indians to a kind of cocoa-nut, called by them also the Airi, from which they manufacture their bows.

*brek, *s.* [BREACH, *s.*, BREAK, *v.*]

I. *Literally*: Breach in a general sense.

"That the said maister James walde not mak him subtenant to him of the said landis, nor enter him tharto, & tharfore he aucht nocht to pay the said soumez because of the brek of the said promitt."—*Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1491, p. 228.*

(1) *Wattir brek*: The breaking out of water.

"The burne on spait hurlis down the bank,
Vthir throw ane wattir brek, or spait of flude,
Ryland vp rede erd, as it war wod."

Dougl.: Virgil, 49, 18.

(2) *Brek of a ship*: The breaking up of a vessel, from its being wrecked; also, the shipwreck itself.

"Gif it chance ony ship of ather of the parties afolrsaid sufferand shipwraik to be brokin, the saidis gudis to be saiffie kept to thame be the space of ane yeir, from the newis of the shipwraik, or brek of the ship to be comptit."—*Balfour's Pract., p. 643.*

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Quarrel, contention of parties.

"It is to be provided for remede of the gret brek that is now, & apperand to be, in diuersis partis of the realme; and specially in Anguse betuix the erle of Buchane & the erle of Eroule & thar partijs."—*Parl. Ja. III. 1478, ed. 1814, p. 122.*

2. Uproar, tumult.

"For all the brek and sterage that has bene."

Douglas: Virgil, 467, 21.

*brēk, *brēke, *v. t. & i.* [BREAK, *v.*] To break.

"Syne gert brek doune the wall."

Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), ix. 322.

† To brek aray: To break the ranks or line.

"Luke he in no vay brek aray."

Barbour: The Bruce, xii. 217.

*brēk-and, *pr. par.* [BREAK, *v.*] Breaking. (*Barbour: The Bruce, iii. 699.*)

*brēk-bēn-ach, *s.* [Gael. *bratach* = a banner; *beannuichte* = blessed; Lat. *benedictus*.] A particular military ensign.

"The Laird of Drum held certain lands of the Abbot of Arbroath for payment of a yearly reddendo, et ferendo vexillum dicti Abbatis, dictum Brekbenach, in exercitu regis."—*Old Chart.*

*breke, *breken, *brekyn, *v. t. & i.* [BREAK, *v.*]

"Brekyn or breston (brasten P.). Frango."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*brēke, *s.* [BREAK, *s.*, BREACH, *s.*] The act of breaking; a breach, fracture.

"Breke or brekyng Ruptura, fractura."—*Prompt. Parv.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr. rūle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*brĕk'-il, *a.* [BRITTLE.]

*brĕk'-lesse, *a.* [O. Eng. *brek*=breeches, and suff. *esse*=less=without.] Without breeches, naked.

"He bekez by the bale-fyre, and breklesse hymesemed." *Morte Arthure*, 1,048.

*brĕk'-yl, *a.* [BRITTLE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 177.)

*brĕk'-ynge, *s.* [BREAKING, *s.*] A breaking, fracture.

"Brekyng. Fraccio."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bre-luche', *s.* [Fr. *bréluche*.] A French floor-cloth of linen and worsted.

*brēm'-bīl, *brēm'-ble, *brēm'-mīl, *brēm'-bēr, *s.* [BRAMBLE.] A briar, a bramble.

"Brembil and thorn it sal te yeild."

Cursor Mundi, 924.

*breme, *breem, *breeme, *brim, *brime, *brym, *bryme, *a. & adv.* [A. S. *brēme*, *brýme*=famous, notable; *bremman*=to roar, rage; Dut. *brommen*; M. H. Ger. *brimmen*; O. H. Ger. *breman*; Lat. *fremo*; Gr. *bremō* all=to roar, rage.]

A. As adjective:

1. Famous, splendid, widely spoken of.

"Thilke feste was wel breme

For ther was alle kunnes gleo."

Florice and Blanch, 792.

2. Fierce, furious, raging.

"Of the breme bestes that beres ben called."

William of Palerne (ed. Skeat), 1699.

3. Sharp, severe, cruel.

"But eft, when ye count you freed from feare,

Comes the breme Winter, with chamfred browes."

Spenser: The Shep. Cal., ii.

"Or the brown fruit with which the woodlands teem;
The same to him glad summer or the winter breme."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 7.

4. Full, complete.

"Vchonez blysse is breme & beste."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Pearl*, 863.

B. As adverb: Boldly, loudly.

*breme, *s.* [BREAM.]

"Breme, fysche. *Bremulus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*breme-ly, *brem-ly, *brem-lich, *brim-ly, *brym-ly, *bremli, *brem-lych, *adv.* [O. Eng. *breme*, *a.*; *-ly*.] Furiously, fiercely.

"Bremly his bristeles he gan tho arise."

William of Palerne, 4,342.

"... his brode eghne,

That fulle brymly for breth brynte as the gledys."

Morte Arthure, 116.

Brē'-men, *s. & a.* [From Bremen, a city in Germany.]

Bremen-blue, *s.* A pigment made of carbonate of copper, alumina and carbonate of lime.

Bremen-green, *s.* A pigment akin in composition to Bremen-blue.

*brēm'-mýll, *s.* [BRAMBLE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*brem-stoon, *brem-ston, *s.* [BRIMSTONE.]

"And evermore, wher that ever they goon,

Men may hem knowe by smel of bremstoon."

Chaucer: C. T., 12,812-3.

*brez, *brin, *bryn, *s.* [BRAN.]

"In stede of mele yet wol I geve hem bren."

Chaucer: C. T., 4,051.

"Bren, or bryn, or paley. *Cantabrum, furfur, Cath.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*bren, *brenn, *brenne, *bren-nyn, *brin, *v. t. & i.* [BURN, *v.*] To burn. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The more thine herte brenneth in fier."

The Romaunt of the Rose.

"Closely the wicked flame his bowels brent."

Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 16.

*brend, *brende, *brent, *pa. par. & a.* [BREN, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: Burnt.

"Brent child of fier hath mych drede."

Chaucer: The Romaunt of the Rose.

2. *Fig.*: Burnished so as to glow like fire.

"Branded with brende gold, and bokeled ful bene."

Sir Gawan and Sir Gol., ii. 3.

*brend-fier-rein, *s.* Rain of burning fire.

"Sone so loth wit of sodome cam

Brend-fier-rein the burge bi-nam."

Story of Gen. & Exod., 1,110.

*brene (1), *s.* [A. S. *bryne*=a burning.] Burning fire.

"... bol of brene on-tholyinde."

Dan Michel in Spec. Ear. Eng. (Morris & Skeat), pt. ii, p. 100, line 56.

*brĕn'-e (2), brĕn'-ie, *s.* [BIRNIE.] Corslet, tabergeon.

"With his comly crest, clere to beholde;

His brene and his basnet, burneshed ful bene."

Sir Gawan and Sir Gol., ii. 4.

*breng-en, *v.* [BRING.]

*brenn, *v.* [BREN, *v.*]

bren-nage, *s.* [O. Fr. *brenage, brenaige*; Low Lat. *brennagium, branagium*.] [BRAN.] *Old Law*: A tribute paid by tenants in feudal times to their lord in lieu of bran, which they were bound to furnish for his hounds.

*bren-nand, *brin-nand, *pr. par. & a.* [BREN-NING.]

*bren-nar, *s.* [BREN, *v.*] One who sets on fire or burns anything.

"Brennar, or he that settythe a thyng a-fyre. *Combustor*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*brenne, *v. t. & i.* [BREN, *v.*]

"In culpouns well arrayed for to brenne."

Chaucer: The Knights Tale, 2,868-9.

*brĕn'-nīng, *brĕn'-nyng, *brĕn'-nyng, *brĕn'-nand, *brin'-nand (*North*), *pr. par., a. & s.* [BREN, *v.*]

A. & B. As present participle & participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Of brennyng fyre a blasyng bronde."

The Romaunt of the Rose.

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act of burning, the state of being burnt.

"As doth a wete brond in his brennyng."

Chaucer: C. T., 2,339-40.

†2. *Fig.*: The state of earnest desire.

"The lasse for the more wynnnyng,

So covelt is her brennyng."

The Romaunt of the Rose.

*brĕn'-nīng-lý, *brĕn'-nyng-lý, *brĕn'-nyng-lī, *adv.* [Old Eng. *brenning*; *-ly*.] Hotly, fiercely, strongly.

"Love hath his fry dart so brenningly

Ystiked thurgh my trewe careful hert."

Chaucer: The Knights Tale, v. 1,566.

*bren'-ston, *brun'-stone, *s.* [BRIMSTONE.]

brĕnt, *brant, *a.* [A. S. *brand*=steep, high; O. Icel. *brátrr*; Sw. *brant*, *bratt*; Dan. *brat*=steep.]

I. Literally:

*1. Steep, high, precipitous.

"Hyghe bonkkez and brēt."—*Sir Gawaine*, 2,165.

"The grapes grow on the brant rocks so wonderfully."—*Ascham: Lett. to Raven*.

2. Straight, unbent.

"My bak, that sumtyme brēt hes bene,

Now cruikis lyk ane camok tre."

Maitland: Poems, p. 193.

II. Fig.: Now in Scotch applied especially to the forehead, in the sense of high, smooth, unwrinkled.

"Your locks were like the raven,

Your bonnie brow was brēt."

Burns: John Anderson, my Jo.

brent-brow, *s.* A smooth, unwrinkled brow.

brent-browed, *a.* Having a smooth brow, unwrinkled by care or age.

*brĕnt, *brĕnte, *brĕnde, *pret. of v., pa. par. & a.* [A. S. *burnan, brennan*=to burn.] [BREND, BURN, BURN.]

A. As pret. of v.: Burnt. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Of cruell Juno the drede brēt her inwart."

Doug.: Virgil, 34, 6.

B. As past participle and adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Burnt, baked.

"A wal imade of brēt tile."—*Trevisa*, i. 221.

2. *Fig.*: Burnished.

"The borgh watz al of brende golde bryght."

Allit. Poems, Pearl, 988.

*brĕnt, *s.* [Icel. *brandar*=pillar.] According to Jamieson a door-post.

"'I wad gie a' my lands and rents

I had that ladie within my brēnts,'

'Keep still yere lands, keep still yere rents;

Ye hae that ladie within yere brēnts.'"

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 216.

brent-goose, *s.* [BRANT-GOOSE.]

*brent-new, *a.* [BRAND-NEW.] (*Scotch.*)

"Warlocks and witches in a dance:

Nae cotillon brēt-new frae *Shanter*."

Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

brĕn'-tī-dēs, *s. pl.* [From Med. Lat. *brentus*, and pl. suff. *-ides*.]

Entom.: A family of beetles belonging to the section Rhynchophora, and the sub-section Recticornes. They resemble Curculionidæ (Weevils), but have straight and moniliform antennæ. They are long, with long snouts.

brĕn'-tūs, *s.* [From Gr. *brenthos*=an unknown water bird of stately bearing; *brenthuomai*=to cock up one's nose.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, the typical one of the family Brentides (q. v.).

*brĕn'-ý, *s.* [BIERNIE.]

*bren-y-e, *bryn-y-e, *a.* [From O. Eng. *brene, breny*=a cuirass. BIRNIE.] Armed with or wearing a cuirass.

"I salle to batelle the brynge, of brenyede knyghtes."

Morte Arthure, 315.

*breord, *s.* [BREED.]

*breost, *brest, *breest, *s.* [BREAST.]

*breost-bane, *s.* [BREASTBONE.]

*breost-broche, *breest-broche, *s.* [O. Eng. *breost*=breast, and *broche*=brooch.] A brooch worn on the breast.

"The breest-broche of dow thou shalt make with werk of dyuerse colors."—*Wicliffe: Exod.* xxviii. 15.

*breost-plate, *s.* [BREASTPLATE.]

*breothan, *v. i.* [A. S. *abreotan, abreottan, abreothan*=to bruise, break or destroy.] To fall, to perish. (*Layamon*, 5,807.)

*brē-phōt'-rō-phý, *s.* [Gr. *brepheotropheion*=a nursery or hospital for children; *brepheos*=a child; *tropheion*=a nursery, place for learning; *trophō*=to rear, nurse.] A nursery or hospital for children.

brĕq-uēt'-čhāin, *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Cf. O. Fr. *braque*=the claw of a crab.] [BRACKET.] A chain for securing the watch in the vest pocket to a button or button-hole of the vest.

*brerd (1), *s.* [Etymology doubtful. (?) A. S. *brerd*.] According to Jamieson, the whole substance on the face of the earth; but it may be a copyist's error for *breid*=broad.

"I will nocht turn myn entent, for all this world brerd."

Gawan and Gol., iv. 7.

*brerd (2), *brerde, *breord, *brurd, *s.* [A. S. *brerd*=the edge, side; O. H. Ger. *brant, brort*. Cf. *braird*.] An edge, margin, or brim of a vessel, &c.

"He made to it a goldun brerde."—*Wicliffe: Exod* xxxvii. 11.

*brerd-ful, *breord-ful, *brurd-ful, *a.* [O. Eng. *brerd*, and suffix *ful(l)*.] [BRETFUL.] Full or filled to the brim.

"Er vch bothom watz brurdful to the bonkez eggez."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 383.

*brere, *v. i.* [BREER, *v.*]

*brere, *s.* [BRIAR.]

"Brere, or brymmeylle (*bremmyll*, or *brymbyll*, P.), *Tribulus, vepris*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*bres, *s.* [BRASS.]

*bresche, *s.* [BREACH, *s.*] A breach.

"The bresche was not maid so grit upoun the day, bot that it was sufficiently repaired in the night."—*Know Hist.*, p. 226.

*brese, *s.* [BREEZE (3).] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*bre-sed, *a.* [Cf. Scotch *birs*=bristle.] Rough, like bristles.

"Bende his bresed broyze, bly-cande grene."

Gaw. & the Gr. Knight, 305.

*brē'-sen, *v.* [BRUISE, *v.*]

*bress, *s.* [BRACE.] The chimney-piece, the back of the fireplace.

"The craw thinks its ain bird the whitest; but for a' that, it's as black's the back o' the bress."—*The Entail*, ii. 277.

*bress, *s. pl.* [BRISTLE, *s.*] Bristles.

"As bress of ane brym bair his berd is als stiff."

Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 48.

*brēs'-sīe, *s.* [Etymology unknown. Compare BRAIZE.] A fish, supposed to be the Wrasse, or Old Wife, *Labrus tinca* (Linn.). (*Jamieson*.)

"Turdus vulgarissimus Willoughbaei; I take it to be the same our fishers call a bressie, a foot long, swine-headed, and mouthed and backed; broad-bodied, very fat, eatable."—*Sibb., Fife*, 128.

brēs'-sōm-ēr, brēs'-sum-ēr, brest'-sum-mēr, brēast'-sum-mēr, *s.* [Eng. *breast*, and *summer*; Fr. *sommier*=a rafter, a beam.] [SUMMER (2), *s.*] A beam supporting the front of a building, &c., after the manner of a lintel. It is distinguished from a lintel by its bearing the whole superstructure of wall, &c., instead of only a small portion over an opening; thus the beam over a common shop-front, which carries the wall of the house above it, is a bressumer; so, also, is the lower beam of the front of a gallery, &c., upon which the front is supported.

*brēst, *brast, *brestyn, *pret. of v. & pa. par.* [BREST, *v.*] Burst, dashed, broken away.

"With the cloudis, heuynnys, son and dayis lycht

Hid and brest out of the Troianis sycht;

Derknes as nycht beset the see about."

Douglas: Virgil, 15, 46.

*brĕst, *brēste, *brast, *brist, *brast-en, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *berstan*.] [BRIST, BURST, *v.*]

I. Trans.: To break to pieces, destroy, burst.

"The wyn shal breste the wynvessellis."—*Wycliffe: Mark* ii. 22. (*Purvey*.)

"Breste downe (*brast*, P.). *Sterno, dejicio, obruo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Breste clottys as plowmen. *Occo*."—*Ibid.*

boīl, boý; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

II. Intransitive:

1. To burst, break to pieces.

"So wolde God myn herte wolde *brest*."Chaucer: *C. T.*, 6,685.2. To break out. (*Lit. & fig.*)"Brestyn owte. *Erumpo, eructo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*"When they shall see the elect so shining in glorie, they shall *brest* forth in crying, Glorie, glorie, glorie, and nothing shall be heard but glorie euer more."—*Rollock: On 2 Thes.*, pp. 32-3.*brĕst* (1), *brĕast*, *s.* [*BREAST*, *s.*]*Arch.*: That portion of a column called also the *torus*, or *tore*.*brest*-summer, *s.* [*BRESSOMER*.]**brĕst* (2), *s.* [*BURST*.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness*, 229.)**brĕst* (3), *s.* [From Dan. *bröst*=default (*Way*).] Want."Brest or wantynge of nede (at nede; *P.*). *Indigencia.*"—*Prompt. Parv.***brĕste*, *v.* [*BRIST*.]**brest-yn*, *v. t. & i.* [*BREST*, *v.*]**brĕst-yng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*BREST*, *v.*]*A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)*C. As subst.*: The act of bursting, dashing down, or breaking in pieces."Brestynge, *supra* in *brekyng*."—*Prompt. Parv.*"Brestynge downe. *Prostracio, consternacio.*"—*Ibid.**brĕt*, *s.* [*BURT*.] A fish of the turbot kind; also called *burt* or *brut*.

"Bret, samon, congrur, sturgeon."—

Book of Nurture, 583.**brĕt-age* (age as *ig*), *s.* [*BRETASCE*.]*Hēr.*: Having embattlements on each side.*brĕ-tagnes* (pron. *brĕ-tanz'*), *s.* [*Fr.*] A linen fabric, named from Bretagne (Brittany), where it is manufactured.**bre-tasce*, **bre-taske*, **bre-tage*, **bri-tage*, **bru-tage*, **bre-tays*, **bre-tis*, **bret-tys*, **bry-taske*, **bru-taske*, *s.* [*O. Fr. breteche, bretesque, bertesche*; *Ital. bertesca, baltresca*; *Sp. & Port. bertresca*; *L. Lat. bretechia, breteschia, bertesca*.] A battlement, rampart."Betrax of a walle (*bretasce*, *K. bretays*, *A. P.*). *Pro-pugnaculum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*"Atte laste hii sende
Al the *brutaske* withoute."*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 536.**bre-tas-ing*, **bre-tas-yng*, *s.* [*BRETASCE*.] A battlement, rampart.**bre-tex-ed*, *a.* [*O. Fr. brescher*; *Ital. berte-scare*=to embattle.] Embattled."Every tower *bretexed* was so clene."—*Lydgate (Way)*.**brĕt'-fūl*, **brĕt'-fūll*, *a.* [Properly *brerdful*=full to the brim; *A. S. brerd*=brim, edge; and *Eng. full*.] Full to the brim, perfectly full. [*BRERDFUL*.]"His wallet lay before him in his lappe,
Bretful of pardons come from Rome all hote,"Chaucer: *Prolog. C. T.*, 689."With a face so fat, as a full bladdere,
Blowen *bretful* of breath."*Piers Plowman's Crede*, l. 442.**brĕth*, **brethe*, *s.* [*A. S. bræth*.] [*BREATH*.]1. *Lit.*: The breath.2. *Fig.*: Rage, wrath."I see by my shaddow, my shap has the wyte
Quhame sall I bleme in this *brēth*, a besum that I be?"
Houlate, i. 6. *MS.***brĕth'-ē-līng*, **brith'-ē-līng*, *s.* [*O. Eng. brothel*, and *dimin. suff. -līng*.] A low fellow."Thral ynbussum, Atheling *britheling*."—*Old Eng. Miscell.* (ed. Morris), p. 184.**brē-thēn*, **brē-thyn*, *v. t. & i.* [*BREATHE*.]**brĕth'-ir*, **brĕth'-ēr*, **brĕth'-ēre*, *brĕth'-rēn*, *s. pl.* [*BROTHER*.] Brothers."Tho *brethere* seekes hauen he flit."*Story of Gen. & Exod.*, 2,213."Twa *brethir* war [into] that land,
That war the hardiest off hand."*Barbour: The Bruce* (ed. Skeat), iii. 93.**brĕth'-ir-hōde*, **breth'-ur-hede*, **breth'-er-hede*, *s.* [*BROTHERHOOD*.]"Or with a *brethurhede* be withholde;
But dwelte at hoom, and kepte wel his folde."Chaucer: *C. T.*, 513-14.**brĕth'-lȳ*, *adv.* [From *O. Eng. brēth*; and *Eng. suffix -lȳ*.] Angrily."Ffro the wagande wynde owte of the weste rysses,
Brethly bessomes with byrre in berynes sailles."*Morte Arthure*, 3,660-1.*brĕth'-rēn*, *s. pl.* [*BROTHER, BRETHIR*.]"Peace be to the *brethren*, and love with faith, from
God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ."—*Ephes.*
vi. 23.*Brethren in White*:*Ch. Hist.* [*WHITE BRETHREN*.]*Brethren of Alexius*:*Ch. Hist.*: A sect in the fourteenth century, the same as *Cellites* (q. v.). (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xiv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 36.)*Brethren and Sisters of the Community*:*Ch. Hist.*: A name given to the laxer of the Franciscan sect, as distinguished from the *Brethren of the Observation*, who were the stricter Franciscans. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xiv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 24.)*Brethren of the Free Spirit*:*Ch. Hist.*: A sect which first attracted notice in the eleventh century. By *Mosheim* it is identified with the Paulicians and the Albigenses, the Beghards, the Beghins, the Adamites, and Picards. In the thirteenth century they spread themselves over Italy, France and Germany. They are alleged to have derived their name from Rom. viii. 2-14, and to have professed to be free from the law. They are charged with going to prayer and worship in a state of nudity, and were treated with great severity both by the Inquisition and by the Hussites. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xi., pt. ii., ch. v.; cent. xiii., pt. ii., ch. v.; cent. xv., pt. ii., ch. v., § 2.)*Brethren of the Holy Trinity*:*Ch. Hist.*: A fraternity of monks who lived in the thirteenth century. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xiv.)*Brethren of the Observation*:*Ch. Hist.*: The stricter Franciscans, or Regular Observantines. [*BRETHREN OF THE COMMUNITY*.] (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xiv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 34.)*Brethren of the Sack*:*Ch. Hist.*: A fraternity of monks who lived in the thirteenth century. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xiii., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 19.)**Brĕt'-ōn-ēr*, **Bri-ton-ere*, *s.* [*Eng. Briton*; -er.] A native of Britain or Brittany, a Breton."A Bretoner, a bragger."—*Langland: Piers Plow.*, 4,104.**Brĕts*, **Brĕt'-tȳs*, **Brĕts*, *s. pl.* [*A. S. bryttas, brittas*=Britons.] Britons, the name given to the Welsh, or ancient Britons, in general; also, to those of Strathclyde, as distinguished from the Scots and Picts."Of langagis in Bretayne sere
I fynd that sum tym fyf thare were:
Of *Bryttys* fyrst, and Inglis syne,
Peycht, and Scot, and syne Latyne."Wyntoun: *Cron.*, i. 13, 41.*brĕtt*, *s.* [*BRITZSKA*.] A short term for *britzska*, a four-wheeled carriage having a calash top and seats for four persons in addition to the driver.**bret-tene*, **bret-tyne*, *v. t.* [*BRITTENE*.]*brĕt'-tice*, *s.* [*BRATTICE*, *s.*]*Min.*: A vertical wall of separation in a mining-shaft which permits ascending and descending currents to traverse the respective compartments, or permits one to be an upcast or downcast shaft, and the other a hoisting shaft; otherwise written *brattice*. Also a boarding in a mine, supporting a wall or roof.**bret-tyne*, *v. t.* [*BRITTENE*.]**bret-tys*, *s.* [*BRETASCE*.] A battlement."And dwis and wyndows gret alsua,
To mak defens and *brettyss*."

Wyntoun, viii. 26, 233.

**breuk*, *s.* [Apparently the same with *bruick* (q. v.).] A kind of boil."She had the cauld, but an' the creuk,
The wheezlock an' the wanton yeuk;
On ilka knee she had a *breuk*."*Mile aboon Dundee, Edin. Mag.*, June, 1817, p. 238.*breūn'-nēr-ite*, *s.* [Named after M. Breuner.]*Min.*: A variety of Ankerite (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*). The ferriferous variety of Magnesite (*Dana*). It is called also *Brown-spar*. It is found in the Tyrol, in the Hartz, &c.**brĕve*, *a.* [*BRIEF*, *a.*]"Withinne this *breue* tretis."—*The Booke of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 1."Jesu spak with wordis *breue*."—*Hymns to the Virgin*, p. 55.*brĕve*, **brĕyfe*, *s.* [*BREIF, BRIEF*, *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Gen.*: A writ, a summons, a proclamation."His *brēyfe* he gert spede for-thi
Til swmmownd this Ballyole bodyly."

Wyntoun, viii. 10, 37.

2. *Spec.*: A brief from the Pope; an episcopal letter or charge; a letter of indulgence."The *breve* rather than the bull should have larger dispensation."—*Lord Herbert: Hist. of Hen. VIII.*, p. 227."Neither the popes themselves, nor those of the court, the secretaries and dataries, which pen their bulls and *breves*, have any use or exercise in Holy Scripture."—*Bishop Bedell: Letters*, &c., p. 356.

II. Technically.

1. *Music*: A note or character of time, equal to two semibreves or four minims. It was formerly square in shape, but is now oval. It is the longest note in music."Yes, and eyes buried in pits on each cheek,
Like two great *breves* as they wrote them of yore."

R. Browning.

2. *Printing*: A mark [—] used to designate a short syllable or vowel.**brĕve*, *v. t.* [*BREIF*, *v.*, *BREVE*, *s.*] To tell, narrate briefly or shortly."As hit is *breued* in the best boke of romaunce."—*Str. Gaw. & the Gr. Knight*, 2,521.**brĕve'-lȳ*, *adv.* [*BRIEFLY*.]"A tretice in Englisch *breuely* drawe out of the book."—*The Book of Quinte Essence*, p. 1.**brĕve'-mēnt*, *s.* An account.**brĕv'-en*, *v. t.* [*Lat. brevis*.] To shorten, abbreviate.**brĕv'-ēr*, *s.* An account. (*Ord. and Regulations*, p. 70.)*brĕv'-ēt*, **bre-vette*, *s. & a.* [In *O. Fr. breviet*, a *dimin. form of breve*.]*A. As substantive*:1. *Generally*:

*(1) A little breve or brief.

"He bonched hem with his *brevet*."*Langland: Piers Plow.*, prol. 72."I wol go fecche my box with my *brevettes*."*Ibid.*, xiv. 55.

(2) An authoritative order or document conferring a title, dignity or rank.

"The *brevet* or privilege of one of the permitted number consequently brings a high price in the market."—*J. S. Mill: Economy* (ed. 1848), vol. i., bk. ii., ch. ii., § 7, p. 277.2. *Specially*: An honorary rank in the army. If the individual receiving it is a member of the regular army of the United States, the commission must emanate from Congress and pass through the hands of the President and Secretary of War; if he be a member of the national guard of one of the States he receives his commission from the governor of the State by virtue of authority vested in that functionary by the laws and constitution of the State.*B. As adjective*:*Mil.*: Conferring or carrying with it an honorary rank or position.†*brĕv'-ēt*, *v. t.* [*BREVET*, *s.*]*Mil.*: To grant an honorary rank or position to."A *brevet* rank gives no right of command in the particular corps to which the officer *brevetted* belongs."—*Scott*.†*brĕv'-ēt-ey*, *s.* [*BREVET*, *s.*]*Mil.*: An honorary rank or position; the state of holding a brevet rank.**bre-vet-owre*, *s.* [*O. Eng. brevet*=a little brief, and suffix *-owre*=*our*=*Eng. -er*.] A carrier of letters or briefs."Breuetoure. *Brevigerulus*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.***brev-i-all*, *s.* A breviary. (*Wright*.)*brĕ'-vī-a-rȳ*, *s.* [*Lat. breviarium*; *Fr. bréviaire*; *Ger. brevier*; from *Lat. brevis*=short.] [*BRIEF*, *a.*]*1. *Lit.*: An abridgement, epitome."Cresconius, an African bishop, has given us an abridgement, or *breviary* thereof."—*Ayliffe*.2. *Eccles.*: A book containing the daily services of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches."My only future views must be to exchange lance and saddle for the *breviary* and the confessional."—*Scott: Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. xvii.**brĕ'-vī-at*, **brĕ'-vī-ate*, *s.* [*BREVIATE*, *v.*]

1. An epitome, compendium.

"It is obvious to the shallowest discourses, that the whole counsel of God, as far as it is incumbent for man to know, is comprised in one *breviat* of evangelical truth."—*Decay of Piety*.

2. A service in the Roman Catholic Church, according to the breviary.

"Wearied with the eternal strain
Of formal *breviats*, cold and vain."Hogg: *Queen's Wake*.**brĕ'-vī-āte*, *v. t.* [*Lat. breviatus*, *pa. par.* of *breviare*=to shorten; from *brevis*=short.] To abridge, shorten, abbreviate."Though they *breviate* the text, it is he that comments upon it."—*Hewyt: Funer. Sermon*, 1658, p. 92.**brĕ'-vī-a-tūre*, *s.* [*Low Lat. breviatura*=a shortening; from *breviatus*, *pa. par.* of *breviare*; *brevis*=short.]

1. A shortening, an abbreviation.

2. A note of abbreviation.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

brēv'-i-çite, s. [From Brevig in Norway, where it occurs.]

Min.: The same as Natrolite (q. v.).

brē-viēr', s. [Probably from having been employed in the printing of breviaries. Ger. *brevier*.]

Printing: A size of type between bourgeois and minion. Bourgeois, 96 ems to the foot; brevier, 108 ems to the foot; minion, 123.4 ems to the foot, according to the standard lately adopted by typefounders, known as the "point system."

This line is printed in brevier type.

brēv'-i-līn'-guī-a, s. pl. [From Lat. *brevis* = short, and *lingua* = a tongue.]

Zoöl.: A tribe or section of Lacertilia (Lizards) having their tongues short. They are called also Pachyglossa. Example, the Geckos and Agamids.

brēv'-vil'-ō-quēnce, s. [From Lat. *breviloquentia* = brevity of speech, *breviloquens* = speaking briefly, *brevis* (mas. and fem.), *breve* (n.) = short, and *loquor* = to speak.] Brevity of speech. (*Maunder*.)

brēv'-i-mā'-nū, used as adv. [Lat. *brevi* (ablat. sing. fem. of *brevis*) = short, and *manu* (ablat. sing. of *manus*) = a hand. *Lit.*, with a "short hand."]

Scots Law: Summarily. (Used of a person who does a deed on his own responsibility without legal authorization.)

brēv'-i-pēd, a. & s. [In Fr. *brévipède*, from Lat. *brevis* = short, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

A. As adjective: Having short "feet," meaning legs.

B. As substantive:

Of birds: A short-legged bird. (*Smart*.)

brēv'-i-pēn, s. [From Lat. *brevis* = short, and *penna* = a feather, in pl. = a wing.]

Of birds: A short-winged bird. Example, the Ostrich.

brēv'-i-pēn-nā'-tæ, s. pl. [From Lat. *brevis* = short, and *pennatus* = feathered, winged; *penna* = a feather, a wing.]

Ornith.: A family of Natatorial Birds, containing the Penguins, Auks, Guillemots, Divers, and Grebes.

brēv'-i-pēn'-nāte, a. [From Lat. *brevis* = short, and *pennatus* = feathered, winged, from *penna* = a feather, a wing.]

Ornith.: Short-feathered, short-quilled. (*Brande*.)

brēv'-i-pēn-nā'-tēs, s. pl. [BREVIPENNATE.]

Ornith.: Short-winged birds.

brēv'-i-pēn'-nēs, s. [In Fr. *brévipenne*, from Lat. *brevis* = short, and *penna* = a feather, a wing.]

Ornith.: The name given by Cuvier to a family of birds, which he classes under Grallæ, from the typical families of which, however, they differ in having wings so short as to prevent them flying. Example, the Ostrich and its allies.

brēv'-i-rōs'-trāte, a. [Lat. *brevis* = short, and *rostratus* = beaked.]

Ornit.: Having a short bill.

brēv'-i-tŷ, s. [In Fr. *brévité*; Sp. *brevidad*; Port. *brevidade*; Ital. *brevità*; from Lat. *brevitas* = shortness, from *brevis* = short.]

1. *Gen.*: Shortness, "as the brevity of human life."

2. *Spec.*: Conciseness of statement in words or written composition.

"Virgil, studying brevity, and having the command of his own language, could bring those words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without circumlocutions."—*Dryden*.

"... brevity is the soul of wit."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

brew (as brū), *brue, *brew-en, *brou-en, v. t. & i. [A. S. *brēowan*; Dut. *brouwen*; Icel. *brugga*; Dan. *brygge*; Sw. *brygga*; O. H. Ger. *prūwan*; Ger. *brauen*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Literally*:

*1. To cook.

2. To prepare a liquor from malt and hops, or other materials, by a process of boiling, steeping and fomenting. [BREWING, II. 1.]

"Who so wicked ale breweth,

Full ofte he mot the worse drinke."

Gower, i. 334.

3. To convert into a liquor by such processes.

"I boughte hir barley malte: she breweth it to selle."

Langland: *Piers Plowman*, v. 219.

4. To prepare, concoct.

"Take away these chalices. Go brew me a pottle of sack finely."—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives*, iii. 5.

II. Fig.: To contrive, plot, set on foot, foment.

"Hys wyf . . . brewed the childys deth."—*Seven Sages*, 1, 284.

"Thy doghtur bryht as blome,

That brewyd hath all thys care."

Le Bone Florence, 686.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To perform the duties or acts of a brewer.

"I keep his house; and I wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat and drink, make the beds, and do all myself."—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives*, i. 4.

2. *Fig.*: To be set on foot, started, preparing.

"Your baille now brewys."

Townley Mysteries, p. 314.

"Here's neither bush nor shrub, to bear off any weather at all, and another storm brewing."—*Shakesp.*: *Tempest*, ii. 2.

*brew, *brewe, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of bird.

"Curlewe, brewe, quayle, . . ."—*Boke of Keruing*, in *Babees Book*, p. 271.

brew (as brū) (1), s. [BREE.] Broth, soup.

brew (as brū) (2), s. & a. [BREW, v.]

A. As substantive:

1. A manner or process of brewing.

2. A product of the process of brewing, anything brewed or concocted.

"Trial would be made of the like brew with potato roots, or burr roots, or the pith of artichokes, which are nourishing meats."—*Bacon*.

B. As adjective: In composition.

brew-house, *brewhouse, s. A house or place where brewing is carried on.

"In al the toun nas brewhous ne taverne

That he ne visited with his solas,

Ther as that any gaylard tapster was."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 3, 334.

brew-kettle, s. The kettle or vessel in which the wort and hops are boiled in the process of brewing.

*brew-lede, s. The leaden cooling vessel used in brewing.

brew-age (pron. brū'-ig), s. [Eng. *brew*; and suff. -age.] A mixture, a concoction of several materials, drink brewed.

"The infernal brewage that goes round

From lip to lip at wizard's mysteries,"

Beddoes: *The Bride's Tragedy*, v. 4.

brewed (ew as ū), pa. par. & a. [BREW, v.]

"Hence with thy brewed enchantments, foul deceiver!"

Milton: *Comus*.

brew'-ēr, *brew-ere, *breow-ere (ew as ū), s. [Eng. *brew*; -er.] One whose calling or occupation is to brew malt liquors.

"In the years 1851 and 1861 the cowkeepers and milk-sellers amounted to 14,386 and 17,964; . . . maltsters (masters and men), 10,566 and 10,677; brewers (masters and men), 17,380 and 20,352."—*English Census Report for 1861*, vol. iii., 37.

brew'-ēr-ŷ (ew as ū), s. [Eng. *brew*; -ery.] A place where malt liquor is brewed, a manufactory of malt liquor.

"... and particularly of the concerns of the brewery, . . ."—*Boswell*: *Life of Johnson*.

*brew-et, s. [BREWIS.]

brew'-īng (Eng.), brew'-īn' (Scotch) (ew as ū), pr. par., a. & s. [BREW, v.]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"He saw mischief was brewin'."

Burns: *The Ordination*.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1 (q. v.).

(2) The quantity of malt liquor brewed at one operation.

"A brewing of new beer, set by old beer, maketh it work again."—*Bacon*.

*2. *Fig.*: The act of mixing different things together.

"I am not able to avouch anything for certainty, such a brewing and sophistication of them they make."—*Hotland*.

II. Technically:

1. *Liquor manufacture*: The art of making malt liquor. This term is also applied to the first operation of the distiller, viz., the extracting of the wort from grain, malt, or any other saccharine substance.

(1) *History*: According to Herodotus, the Egyptians made wine from barley. The Greeks learned the process from them, and, according to Xenophon, used a barley-wine. Tacitus informs us that beer was a common beverage among the Germans, and Pliny adds that it was so among all the nations of Western Europe.

(2) *Modern methods of operation*: There are six operations in brewing, viz., grinding or crushing, mashing, boiling, cooling, fermenting and cleansing.

(i) *Grinding*: The malt or corn is bruised or crushed by smooth metal rollers, and left in a heap

for a few days before brewing, by which it becomes mellow, and is more easily exhausted by the water in the mashing.

(ii) *Mashing*: The crushed or bruised malt is now thrown into the mash-tub, and water added at a temperature of from 158° F. to 172° F. After a maceration of three or four hours, assisted during the first half hour by constant stirring, the liquid portion is strained off through finely-perforated plates in the bottom of the mash-tub, into the underback, and pumped into the copper. In mashing, the aim of the brewer is, not only to dissolve out the sugar in the malt, but also to cause the so-called diastase contained in the malt to act on the starch and convert it into sugar. If the heat of the mash-liquor stands below 140° F., the diastase will be inactive; if above 185° F., it is apt to be destroyed. A medium temperature of 165° F. is found to be the most suitable for mashing.

(iii) *Boiling*: As soon as all the wort is collected in the copper, the hops are added, and the whole boiled for about three hours. The object of boiling is to coagulate and precipitate the excess of albumen present, and to extract the aromatic oil and bitter of the hop.

(iv) *Cooling*: In order to prevent as much as possible the formation of acid, it is necessary to cool the wort as quickly as possible. This is done by exposing it to a current of air in large shallow vessel, or running it over refrigerating pipes.

(v) *Fermenting or fermentation*: As soon as the temperature has fallen to 60° F. the wort is run into the fermenting vats, and yeast added. In about four hours fermentation begins, and is allowed to continue for forty-eight hours, when the yeast is skimmed off and the beer run into large casks. Fermentation is the most delicate operation of the brewer, as on it chiefly depends the quality and condition of the beer. His aim is, not to decompose all the sugar in the wort, but to leave a sufficiency to give body to the beer and keep up the evolution of carbonic acid gas.

(vi) *Cleansing*: The ordinary practice in cleansing is to run the liquid from the fermenting vats into a series of casks placed with their bung-holes slightly inclined, so that the yeast still generated may pass over into vessels placed to receive it. The object of cleansing is to check the action of the yeast. When sugar is used it is dissolved in the copper. The finished beer varies in specific gravity from 1,002° to 1,030°, and contains from four to twenty-four per cent. of proof spirit, together with a sugar, called maltose, dextrine, coloring matter, and various salts.

2. *Naut.*: A collection of dark clouds portending a storm.

brewing-tub, s. A tub for brewing.

"... we shall then have the loan of his cider-press and brewing-tubs for nothing."—*Goldsmith*: *Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xvii.

*brewis, *brouwys, *browesse, *brewet, s. [A. S. *brīw*, *brīwes* = brewis, the small pieces of meat in broth, pottage, frumenty (*Somner*, *Bosworth*); (N. H.) Ger. *brei* = pottage; M. H. Ger. *brī*, *brīe*; O. H. Ger. *pri*, *prio*; from A. S. *brēowan* = to brew.] [BREW, BREE, BROSE.]

1. Broth; liquor in which beef and vegetables have been boiled. (Eng. & Scotch.)

"What an ocean of brewis shall I swim in!"

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Dioclesian*.

"... there bubbled on the aforesaid bickering fire a huge pot, or rather caldron, steaming with beef and brewis; while before it revolved two spits."—*Scott*: *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xii.

2. A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.

*brew'-stēr, *breū'-stēr, *brēwe-stere (ew as ū), s. [Eng. *brew*; and O. Eng. fem. term. -ster.]

1. *Feminine*: A female brewer.

"Bakers, Bochers, and Brewsters monye."

Piers Plowman: *Vis.*, Prol. 98.

2. A brewer of the male sex, or without reference to sex at all. (*Trench*.)

¶ It is still used in the north of England.

brew'-stēr-ite (ew as ū), s. [Named after Sir David Brewster, the eminent natural philosopher, with suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral with a hardness of 4.5-5; a specific gravity of 2.432-2.453; a luster pearly on some faces and on others vitreous, a white color and weak double refraction. Composition: Silica, 53.04-54.32; alumina, 15.25-17.49; sesquioxide of iron, 0.08-0.29; baryta, 6.05-6.80; strontium, 8.32-9.99; lime, 0.80-1.35, and water, 12.58-14.73. It is found at Strontian, in Argyshire, Scotland; at the Giant's Causeway, in Antrim, Ireland; in the Isle of Staffa, and on the continent of Europe. (*Dana*.)

brew-stēr-lī'-nīte, brew-stēr'-line, brew-stō'-line (ew as ū), s. [Named after Sir David Brewster. The second part may be from Lat. *linea* = line, or Gr. *linon* = flax, a flaxen end, a thread; suffix -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tīon, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Min.: A new fluid of unknown composition, first found by Sir David Brewster, and occurring in the cavities of various crystals in Scotland, Brazil and Australia.

brēx'-ī-ā, s. [From Gr. *brexis*=a wetting, *brechō*=to wet, possibly because the fine large leaves afford one a protection against rain.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Brexiaceæ (Brexiads). The species are Madagascar trees, commonly called by gardeners Theophrastas. They have firm, spiny, or entire leaves, and axillary green flowers.

brēx'-ī-ā-çē-æ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *brexia* (q. v.), fem. pl. adjectival suffix *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Brexiads, an order of plants placed by Lindley under his Forty-third or Saxifragal Alliance. He distinguishes them as Saxifragal Exogens, with consolidated styles and many-leaved calyx, alternate leaves, and non-albumen.

brēx'-ī-ads, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *brexia* (q. v.), and Eng. pl. suffix *-ads*.]

Bot.: The English name of the order Brexiaceæ (q. v.).

***brēy, v. t.** [A. S. *bregean*, *bregan*=to frighten.] To terrify.

"Bot a serpent all wgly,
That bregd thame all standand thare-by."
Wyntoun, vi. 4, 36.

***breyde, v. t.** [BRAID (1), v.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***brey-dyn, v. t.** [BRAID (1), v.] To upbraid. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***breyel, s.** [BROTHEL.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***breyfe, s.** [BREVE, s.]

***breythe, v. i.** [BRAID (1), v.] To rush.

"And breythed uppe into his brayn and blemyst his mynde."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1,421.

brēz'-ī-līn, s. [BRAZILIN.] The same as BRAZILIN (q. v.).

brī'-ar, s. & a. [BRIER.]

briar-rose, s. [BRIER-ROSE.]

briar-tooth, s. [BRIER-TOOTH.]

†Bri-ār'-ē-an, a. [From Lat. *Briareus*=pertaining to Briareus, and Eng. suffix *-an*.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: Pertaining to Briareus, a son of Coelus and Tellus, or of Æther and Tellus, who had a hundred hands and fifty heads.

2. *Ord. Lang.*: Having a hundred hands.

bribe, *brȳbe, s. [O. Fr. *bribe*=a present, gift.]

*1. Robbery, plunder.

"Brybery, or brybe. *Manticulum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A reward or consideration of any kind given or offered to any one corruptly, with a view to influence his judgment or conduct.

"Glo. Who can accuse me? wherein am I guilty?"

York. 'Tis thought, my lord, that you took bribes of France,

And, being protector, stay'd the soldiers' pay;

By means whereof, his highness hath lost France."

Shakesp.: 2 *Hen. VI.*, iii. 1.

†bribe-devouring, a. Eager for bribes.

***bribe-pander, s.** One who procures bribes.

†bribe-worthy, a. Worthy of a bribe; worth bribing.

bribe, *brȳbe, *brȳ-bȳn, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *briber*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To plunder, pillage, rob, or steal.

"Ther is no thief without a lowke
That helpeth hym to wasten and to sowke
Of that he brybe kan, or borwe may."

Chaucer: C. T., 4,417.

"Brybyn. *Manticulo, latrocinor*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To give or offer to any person a reward or consideration of any kind, with a view to influence his judgment or conduct; to hire for a corrupt purpose; to secure a vote by illegal or corrupt means.

"Or would it be possible to bribe a juryman or two to starve out the rest."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

3. To influence or bring over to one's side in any way.

"How pow'rful are chaste vows! the wind and tide
You bryb'd to combat on the English side."

Dryden.

B. Intrans.: To offer or give bribes.

"The bard may supplicate, but cannot bribe."

Prologue to Good-natured Man.

†bribe'-a-ble, brī'-ba-ble, a. [Eng. *bribe*; and *able*.] Capable of being bribed; open to a bribe.

"Can any one imagine a more dangerous and more bribable class of electors?"—*Edwards: Polish Captivity*, c. 9.

†brī'-bēe, s. [BRIBE, s.] One who receives a bribe.

"... were scheduled as *bribees* without being examined."—*The Boston Election. Times*, March 30, 1876.

†bribe'-lēss, a. [Eng. *bribe*, and suff. *-less*.] Free from bribes; incapable of being bribed.

***brīb'-en, v. t. or i.** [BRIBE, v.]

brīb'-ēr, *brīb-our, *bryb-our, *bryb-oure, *brey-bowre, s. [O. Fr. *bribeur*=a beggar, a scavenger, also a greedy devourer; *briber*=to beg; and this from *bribe*=(1) a lump of bread given to a beggar (*Cotgr.*), (2) a present, a gift; *bribe* (anc. MSS.)=bullet; from Welsh *briw*=a morsel, a fragment.]

*1. A thief, robber, plunderer.

"Alle othere in bataille beeth yholde *brybours*,
Pilours and pyke-herneys, in eche parshe a-corsede."
Langland: P. Plowman, xxiii. 263.

"Who saveth a thefe when the rope is knet,
With some false turne the *bribeur* will him quitee."
Lydgate.

*2. A low, beggarly fellow.

"That pedder *brybour*, that scheip-keipar,
He tellis thame ilk ane caik by caik."

Bannatyne Poems, p. 171, st. 7.

3. One who offers or gives bribes.

*4. He who or that which in any way influences or tries to influence corruptly or wrongfully.

"Affection is still a *briber* of the judgment; and it is hard for a man to admit a reason against the thing he loves; or to confess the force of an argument against an interest."—*South*.

brīb'-ēr-ȳ, *brī'-bēr-īe, *brȳb'-ēr-ȳ, s. [Eng. *bribe*; *-ry*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Robbery, theft, plunder. [See quotation under *BRIBE*, s., 1.]

2. The act or practice of bribing, or of giving or offering bribes; the act of receiving bribes.

"For the congregation of hypocrites shall be desolate, and fire shall consume the tabernacles of *bribery*."—*Job* xv. 34.

II. Law: In this country the term bribery is applied to an attempt to corruptly influence, by means of offers of reward, the course of legislation, the result of an election, the verdict of a jury, the decision of a magistrate, &c. It is not necessary to constitute an indictable offense that the bribe be accepted. The tender of the bribe is the essence of the crime. If a bribe be offered a witness to swear falsely the crime is not bribery, but is merged into subornation of perjury. The penalty for bribery is fine or imprisonment, or both.

brīb'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [BRIBE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive: The act of giving or offering a bribe, bribery.

bric-à-brac, s. & a. [Fr.]

A. As subst.: Fancy ware, curiosities, knick-knacks.

"I've no taste for *bric-à-brac*."—*Cornhill Mag.*, January, 1867, p. 117.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or containing curiosities, knick-knacks, &c.

"The old china, the lace and glass, were all for sale. In fact, the chief show house in Brock was a *bric-à-brac* shop. Finally, she took us into a room and introduced us to 'Mign Vader.'"—*Daily Telegraph*, January 5, 1866.

***briche, *bruche, s.** [BREACH, s.] A breach, rupture.

***briche, *bryche, a.** [A. S. *brice*, *bryce*=fragile.] Weak.

"Now ys Pers bycome *bryche*,
That er was bothe stoute and ryche."

Robert of Brunne.

***bricht, *brycht (ch guttural), a. & s.** [BRIGHT.]

† Used substantively for a young woman, strictly as conveying the idea of beauty.

"Wallace hyr saw, as he his eyne can cast,
The prent off luff him punyeit at the last,
So asprely, through bewte off that *brycht*,
With gret wness in presence bid he mycht."

Wallace, v. 607, MS.

brick (1), *brique, s. & a. [O. Fr. *brique*=(1) a fragment, (2) a brick; O. Dut. *brick*, *bricke*=a fragment, bit; *brick*, *brick*=a tile, brick. Compare A. S. *brice*, *bryce*=brittle, a breaking, from *brecan*=to break.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A mass of clay and sand dried in the sun, tempered, and burned in a kiln, made in a rectangular shape, and used in building. [II. 2.] Bricks well made, well dried and well burned are almost impervious to the changes of the weather, and the subtle influences of the atmosphere. There are bricks in some houses and public buildings in Europe, still in good condition, that are seven hundred years old.

"Ye shall no more give the people straw to make *brick*, as heretofore: let them go and gather straw for themselves."—*Exod.* v. 7.

"Not a brick was made but some man had to think of the making of that brick."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-worship*, lect. v.

(2) Bricks collectively, as a material.

"Augustus was accustomed to boast that he had found his capital of *brick*, and that he had left it of marble."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, i. 44.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A species of loaf, so called from its shape somewhat resembling a brick. It is applied to bread of different sizes; as, a *penny brick*, a *three-penny brick*, a *quarter brick*, i. e. a quarter loaf.

"... a penny *brick*, on which we made a comfortable meal."—*Smollet: Roderick Random*.

(2) A good fellow. (*Colloquial*.)

"He's a dear little *brick*."—*Thackeray*.

(3) In this country the gold and silver of the mines are made up in the form of bricks, and are known as gold or silver bricks.

(4) *Brick in his hat*, used of a person intoxicated.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A molded and burned block of tempered clay. The word is also applied to the block in its previous conditions as a molded plastic mass, and as a dried block in which the water hygrometrically combined with the clay is driven off. When this condition is accepted as a finality, the block so dried is an adobe. The burning of the previously dried brick drives off the chemically combined water, and forever changes the character of the mass. An adobe may become re-saturated with water, and resume its plasticity; a brick may become rotten and disintegrated, but not plastic. *Air-brick* is an iron grating the size of a brick, or a perforated brick, let into a wall to allow the passage of air. *Arch-brick* usually means the hard-burned, partially vitrified brick from the arches of the brick-clamp in which the fire is made and maintained. A brick made *voussoir*-shaped is known as a *compass-brick*. A *capping-brick* is one for the upper course of a wall; *clinker*, a brick from an arch of the clamp, so named from the sharp glassy sound when struck; a *coping-brick*, one for a coping course on a wall; *feather-edged brick*, of prismatic form, for arches, vaults, niches, etc.; *fire-brick*, made of intractable material, so as to resist fusion in furnaces and kilns; *hollow-brick*, with openings for ventilation; *stocks*, a name given to the best class of bricks, and also locally to peculiar varieties, as gray-stocks, red-stocks, etc.; *pressed brick*, another name for that class of stock brick, in which the process of manufacture has been to largely reduce the bulk of the plastic material by hydraulic pressure before burning, giving to the completed brick a smooth surface and great density of body. *Pecking, place, sandal, semel brick*, are local terms applied to imperfectly burned or refuse brick. Bricks vitrified by excessive heat are termed *burr-bricks* or *burrs*.

2. *Hist.*: Bricks were manufactured at a remote period of antiquity by the Egyptians, the Babylonians, the Assyrians, &c., and some of them, being inscribed with written characters, have been of priceless value in conveying historic facts to the present age. About A.D. 44, bricks were made in England by the Romans, and in A.D. 886 by the Anglo-Saxons under King Alfred. Under Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth the manufacture greatly flourished. The size was regulated by Charles I. in 1625.

3. *Her.*: A charge resembling a billet, but showing its thickness in perspective.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to bricks or brickwork.

brick-ax, s.

Bricklaying: An ax with two ends, which are presented like chisels. It is used in chopping off the soffits of bricks to the saw-kerfs, which have been previously made in the brick to the required depth, in order to prevent the brick from spalling.

brick-bat, s. [BRICKBAT.]

brick-built, a. Built or constructed of brick.

"Yet, enter'd in the *brick-built* town, he try'd."

Dryden: Juv. Sat., 10.

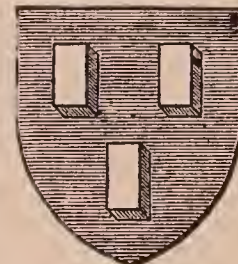
brick-burner, s. One whose trade or occupation it is to superintend the burning of bricks in the kiln.

brick-clamp, s. A stack of bricks in order for burning.

brick-clay, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Clay used for making brick.

"I observed it in pits wrought for tile and *brick-clay*."—*Woodward*.



Bricks.



Brick-ax.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Geol.*: The term brick-clay occurs frequently in descriptions of geological formations. Brick-clays abound in almost every locality in which the land formation has been subject to glacial action. The deposit of brick-clays have many modifying characteristics, due to their impregnation, to a greater or less extent, with foreign metallic elements. In this country the ferruginous clays are the most esteemed, owing to the fine color of the brick manufactured of them.

brick-color, brick color, s. & a.

A. *As subst.*: The color of brick. [B.]

B. *As adj.*: Dull scarlet mixed with gray.

brick-dryer, s. An oven in which green bricks are dried, so as to fit them for building up in clamps or kilns for burning. A series of drying-chambers are separated from each other by iron folding-doors, through which chambers a railroad track is laid. Under one end of the structure is a furnace, and hot air of increasing degrees of temperature is introduced successively into the separate chambers. (*Knight.*)

brick-dust, brickdust, s. Dust made or arising from pounded bricks. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"This ingenious author, being thus sharp set, got together a convenient quantity of brickdust, and disposed of it into several papers."—*Spectator.*

brick-earth, s.

1. *Ordinary Language*: Earth used for brick-making.

2. *Geology*:

(1) The term is sometimes used in the singular.

"From the sub-aërial conditions under which the brick-earth was formed."—*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, xiii. 63.

(2) *Pl. (brick-earths)*: A term specially used of two beds or series of beds, the Upper and the Lower Brick-earths. The names were given by Mr. Searles Wood, jr. The latter are especially interesting. They exist in England, near London, at Ilford, Gray's Thurrock, Crayford, Erith, and Wickham. Besides freshwater and terrestrial shells, &c., they contain no fewer than twenty-four species of mammals, among others the Wolf (*Canis lupus*), the Beaver (*Castor fiber*), and the Wild Cat (*Felis catus*); a fossil horse (*Equus fossilis*), a Hyæna (*Hyæna spelæa*); and, yet more remarkable, *Elephas antiquus*, *primigenius* and *priscus*; *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, *leptorhinus* and *megarhinus*, and *Hipopotamus major*. Prof. Boyd Dawkins considers them Pleistocene and Pre-glacial. He believes that in a descending order the following is the sequence of the several beds: (1) Post-glacial deposits, climate severe, but gradually becoming temperate; (2) Glacial deposits, climate severe; (3) Lower Brick-earths of Thames Valley, climate comparatively temperate; (4) Forest bed of Norfolk, climate temperate. (*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, xxiii. (1867) 91-109.) Mr. Searles Wood, jr., on some points differs from Prof. Boyd Dawkins. (*Ibid.*, 394-417.)

brick-elevator, s. An apparatus for raising materials used in construction. Usually endless chains are carried over wheels above and below, and the material is carried up on boxes supported by frames attached to the chains.

brick-field, s. A field in which bricks are made. "The newer deposits of the brick-field."—*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, xix. 304.

brick-furnace, s. A furnace for burning bricks. In Hoffmann's annular brick-furnace there is a central chimney and removable divisions for separating the annulus into different chambers. These are filled and emptied through doors. The chambers being charged with brick, heat is applied to one chamber, and the volatile material thence resulting is led through the next one, so as to heat and dry the bricks in the next in series. The bricks in chamber one being burned, the fire is applied to number two, and so on to the end.

brick-kiln, s. [BRICKKILN.]

brick-layer, s. [BRICKLAYER.]

brick-machine, s. A machine for making bricks. Many such machines exist diverse in type from each other, patents for their construction, in the aggregate amounting to hundreds, having been taken out in the United States or in England.

brick-maker, s. [BRICKMAKER.]

brick-making, s. The operations of brick-making may be said to consist in: Preparing the brick-earth, tempering, molding, drying, and burning. The qualities of bricks may be thus enumerated: Soundness, that is, freedom from cracks and flaws; hardness, to enable them to withstand pressure and strain; regularity of shape and size, to enable them to occupy their proper place in the course; infusibility, in those intended for furnace-work. *Fire-bricks* are made from a compound of silica and alumina, and the clay owes its refractory quality to the absence of lime, magnesium, potash, and metallic oxides, which act as fluxes. *Hollow bricks* are made for purposes of warming, ventilat-

ing, and removing moisture from the wall. In some cases the hollows form flues, or shafts for ventilation, or discharge of dust from the upper stories. In other cases the hollows have no mechanical function other than to form air-chambers for warmth, as it is well known that an imprisoned body of air is a very poor conductor of heat. (*Knight.*)

"... a dark grayish-blue clay worked for brick-making."—*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, xxxiv. 826.

brick-mason, s. A bricklayer. (*Ogilvie.*)

brick-mold, s. A box in which clay for bricks is molded into shape. It is sometimes of wood lined with iron or brass; sometimes it is made of sheet-iron in four pieces, riveted together at the angles, and strengthened with wood at the sides only.

brick-molder, s. One who molds bricks.

brick-nogging, s. & a.

A. *As substantive*:

Building: Brick and stud work. [B.]

B. *As adjective*: Consisting of brick and stud work.

"[A brick-nogging wall or partition is one in which the spaces between the timbers or scantling are filled up with brick laid in mortar. In a brick-nogging partition the wooden portions are called *nogging-pieces*."

brick-pit, s. A pit from which bricks are dug.

"The brick-pit at Lexden is situated . . ."—*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, xix. (1863).

brick-press, s. A kind of brick-machine, which effects its object by compressing the bricks into shape. [BRICK-MACHINE.]

brick-red, s. Of a reddish color, like that of bricks.

brick-tea, subst. The larger leaves and young shoots of the tea-plant first softened by steam and then molded into a brick-shaped mass. In Asia brick-tea is employed to facilitate commerce, articles being valued by bricks of tea.

brick-trimmer, s. [TRIMMER.]

Arch.: A brick arch abutting against a wooden trimmer in front of a fire-place, to guard against accidents by fire.

brick-trowel, s. [TROWEL.] A trowel used by bricklayers.

brick-truck, s. A truck with wide tires to travel over the flat surface of the brick-yard in moving brick from the hack to the kiln.

brick-wall, s. & a.

A. *As subst.*: A wall of brick.

B. *As adj.*: Consisting of such a wall.

"And they, that never pass their brick-wall bounds, To range the fields, and treat their lungs with air."—*Couper: The Task*, bk. iv.

brick-work, s.

Bricklaying: The regulation brick is $8\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Of such, one foot of brick-work ($1\frac{1}{2}$ bricks thick) contains 17 bricks. One foot superficial of Flemish bond requires 8 bricks. One cubic foot comprises 125 bricks, or 95 pounds of sand, or 135 pounds of clay, or 126 pounds of common earth. One great ton weight (2,240 pounds) comprises 330 bricks, or $23\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of sand, or $17\frac{1}{2}$ of clay, or 18 of earth. One cubic foot of brick-work weighs 120 pounds; 1 rod of fresh brick-work ($11\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards) weighs 35,840 pounds. (*Knight.*)

brick-yard, s. A "yard" or inclosure, or simply a place, in which bricks are made.

***brick** (2), s. [Corruption of *break*, s. (?)]

Brick of land: A division, a portion distinguished from other portions.

"... the bricks of land vnderwritten, viz., that brick of land lyand north and south . . ."—*Acts Parl.*, Jas. V., vii., p. 516. (*Jamieson.*)

brick, v. t. [From *brick*, s. (q. v.)]

Building:

1. To lay or construct with bricks.

"The sexton comes to know where he is to be laid, and whether his grave is to be plain or *bricked*."—*Swift.*

2. To imitate or counterfeit a brick-wall by smearing a wall with red ocher, cutting divisions in it, and filling the latter with plaster.

brick-bāt, s. [From Eng. *brick*, and *bat* (1), s.] A broken piece of brick.

"Earthen bottles, filled with hot water, do provoke in bed a sweat more daintily than *brickbats* hot."—*Bacon.*

brick-ing, s. [BRICK, s.] The imitation of brick-work on a plastered or stuccoed surface.

brick-kiln, *bricke-kill, s. [Eng. *brick*, and *kiln*.] A chamber in which green bricks are loosely stacked, with spaces between them for the passage

of the heat, and in which they are burned by fires placed either in arched furnaces under the floor of the kiln, or in fire-holes placed in the side walls.

"Draw thee waters for the siege: fortify thy strong-holds, goe into clay, and tread the mortar: make strong the *brickekill*."—*Nahum* iii. 14. (*Old Bible.*)

"Moses took the ashes of the furnace, perhaps the *brick-kiln* in which the wretched slaves were laboring, cast them into the air, and where they fell the skin broke out in boils."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews*, vol. i., bk. ii., p. 83.

brick-lāy-ēr, s. [Eng. *brick*, and *layer*.] A man whose trade it is to lay or set bricks.

"In the course of a hundred and twenty years, the daily earnings of the *bricklayer* have risen from half a crown to four and tenpence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

bricklayer's-hammer, s.

Bricklaying: A tool having a hammer-head and a sharpened peen, forming an ax for dressing bricks to shape.

bricklayer's-hoist, s. A winch and tackle for lifting bricks and mortar in building.

bricklayer's-itch, s.

Med.: A disease to which bricklayers are subject, caused by the particles of brick-dust entering the skin and producing great irritation.

bricklayer's-laborer, s. A laborer who assists the bricklayer by supplying him with bricks, mortar, &c.

bricklayer's-trowel, s. [BRICK-TROWEL.]

brick-lāy-ing, s. [Eng. *brick*, and *laying*.] The art or trade of building with bricks, or of laying or setting bricks.

"Who is to judge how much cotton-spinning, or distributing goods from the stores, or *bricklaying*, or chimney-sweeping is equivalent to so much plowing?"—*J. S. Mill: Political Economy* (ed. 1849), vol. i., bk. ii., ch. i., § 3, p. 246.

"[The implements of the bricklayer are a trowel, for spreading mortar and breaking bricks when a piece smaller than a whole brick is required; a hammer, for making openings in the brick-work and for driving or dividing bricks, for which purposes one end is formed like a common hammer, and the other is broad and flattened, somewhat after the manner of an ax; the plumb-rule, made generally of wood, having a longitudinal opening down its middle and a plummet suspended from its upper end, for carrying walls up perpendicularly; the level, consisting of a long horizontal arm, having a perpendicular branch carrying a vertical arm from which a plummet is suspended; a large square, for laying out the sides of a building at right angles; a rod, usually five or ten feet long, for measuring lengths; compasses, for traversing arches and vaults; a line and line-pins, for keeping the courses straight and level as the work progresses; and a hod, for carrying bricks and mortar to the workman. In this country of late the labor of brick-laying has been greatly lessened. Bricks and mortar are borne from tier to tier of the building, not on the shoulders of laborers, but by portable elevators.

***brīc'-kle-ness, s.** [O. Eng. *brickle*; -ness.] The quality of being brickle or fragile, brittleness.

brīc'-lŷ, *brīc'-kle, *bro-kel, *bro-kle, *bru-kel, *bru-kle, a. [O. Dut. *brokel*=fragile, brittle; A.S. *brice*, *bryce*=brittle, *brecan*=to break.]

1. *Lit.*: Brittle, fragile, easily broken.

"The parke oke is the softest, and far more spalt and *brickle* than the hedge oke."—*Harrison: England*, p. 221.

"But th' Altare, on the which this Image staid, Was, O great pitie! built of *brickle* clay."—*Spenser: Ruins of Time*, 498-9.

2. *Fig.*: Fickle, variable, uncertain, unsteady.

"The *brickle* and variable doctrine of John Calvin in his institutions."—*Stapleton: Fortress of the Faith* (1665), f. 24, b.

"... when I think how I am to fend for ye now in these *brickly* times."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

brīc'-mā-kēr, s. [Eng. *brick*; *maker*.] One whose trade it is to make bricks.

"They are common in clayspits; but the *brickmakers* pick them out of the clay."—*Woodward.*

brīc'-māk-ing, a. & s. [BRICK-MAKING.]

brickmaking-machine, s. A machine for making bricks. [BRICK-MACHINE.]

brīc'-nōg-gīng, s. [BRICK-NOGGING.]

brīc'-wōrk, s. [BRICK-WORK.]

brīc'-ŷ, a. [Eng. *brick*; -y.] Full of or composed of bricks. (*Cotgrave.*)

brī-cōl', *brī-cōl'e, s. [Fr. *bricole*.]

Military:

1. Harness for men employed in dragging heavy guns, when horses, &c., cannot be used or procured.

2. A species of engine of war, the same as a springold.

"Some kind of *bricol* it seemed, which the English and Scots called an *Espringold*, the shot whereof K. Edward the first escaped saire at the siege of Strivelin."—*Camden: Remaines.*

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*briet, a. [BRIGHT.] (*Story of Gen. & Exod.*, 1,910.)

*brid, *bridde, s. [BIRD.]

"The king to souper is set, served in halle—
Briddes branden, and brad, in bankers bright."
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 1.

"As *briddes* doon, that men in cage feede."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,925-6.

"With *briddes*, lybardes, and lyouns."
Romaunt of the Rose.

"That me thought it no *briddis* songe."—*Ibid.*

*brid-devyner, s. [O. Eng. *brid* = bird, and *devyner*=diviner.] An augur.

"Sweueneres and *brid-devyneres*."—*Wickliffe: Jer.* xvii. 9.

*brid-lime, s. [BIRD-LIME.]

brid'-al, **bride-ale*, **bri-del*, **bred-ale*, **brid-ale*, **brid-hale*, **bryd-ale*, **bruid-ale*, s. & a. [Properly Eng. *bride*, and *ale*; *ale* being the common term for a feast. Compare *church-ale*, *leet-ale*, *scot-ale*, &c.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The nuptial ceremony or festival, marriage.

"Thefole maydenes . . . weren beset wythoute uram the *bredale*."—*Ayenbite of Inwit* (ed. Morris), p. 233.

"A man that's bid to *brideale*, if he ha' cake
And drink enough, he need not veare (fear) his stake."
Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub, ii. 1. (*Nares*.)

2. *Fig.*: Any union.

"Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The *bridal* of the earth and sky." *Herbert*.

¶ A *crow's bridal*: The designation given to a flight of crows, if very numerous.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to a bride, or a bridal; nuptial, connubial.

"And let them eke bring store of other flowers,
To deck the *bridale* bowers."
Spenser: Epithalamion, 46-7.

¶ Ordinary compounds are, *bridal-bed*, *bridal-cake*, †*bridal-feast*, *bridal-flowers*, *bridal-hymn*, *bridal-ring*, *bridal-song*, *bridal-wreath*, *bridal-tour*, etc.

*bridal-cheer, *bridale cheare, s. The wedding feast.

"And askt him where and when her *bridale cheare*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 3.

bridal-knot, s. The bond of marriage.

"Be joy and happiness her lot!
But she hath fled the *bridal-knot*."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 14.

†bridal-link, s. A bridal-knot, marriage.

"The union of our house with thine,
By this fair *bridal-link*!"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 4.

*brī-dāl'-ī-tŷ, *brī-dāl-tēe, s. [Eng. *bridal*; *-ity*.] A bridal, a marriage.

"At quintin he,
In honor of this *bridaltee*,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee."
B. Jonson: Underwoods.

*brīd'de, s. [BIRD.]

*briddes-nest, s. A plant. [BIRD'S-NEST.] (*Cockayne*, iii. 315.)

*briddes-tunge, s. A plant. [BIRD'S-TONGUE.] (*Cockayne*, iii. 315.)

bride, **brid*, **brude*, **bryde*, **burde*, **buirde*, **berde*, s. [A. S. *brȳd*; Icel. *brudhr*; Dut. *bruid*; Sw. & Dan. *brud*; O. H. Ger. *prut*; Ger. *braut*, all = a girl, a bride. Compare Wel. *priod*; Bret. *pried* = a spouse. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A girl; an unmarried female. [BIRD.]

"He wayted a-boute
To haue bi-holde that *burde*, his blis to encrease."
William of Paterne (ed. Skeat), 683.

(2) A woman newly married or on the point of being married.

"Were it better, I should rush in thus.
But where is Kate? where is my lovely *bride*?"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

2. Figuratively:

(1) That on which one fixes his affections, and which becomes as near and dear to him as a wife.

"The youth went down to a hero's grave,
With the sword, his *bride*."
Hemans: The Death-day of Korner.

(2) Applied in Scripture to the Church as the bride of Christ, to denote the close union between them.

"And the Spirit and the *bride* say, Come."—*Rev.* xxii. 17.

II. Med.: The covering of a small-pox vesicle by binding down its center.

" . . . at the maturation of the pustule the *bride* ruptures."—*Ency. Metrop.* (1845.)

*bride-ale, s. [BRIDAL.]

*bride-bowl, s. A bowl of spiced ingredients formerly handed about with cake at bridals. The cake remains; the bowl is obsolete. [BRIDE-CUP.]

*bride-bush, s. A bush hung out by the ale-house at bridals.

bride's-cake, s. [BRIDECAKE.]

*bride-cup, s. The same as BRIDE-BOWL (q. v.).

"Get our bed ready, chamberlain;
And host, a *bride-cup*; you have rare conceits
And good ingredients."
New Inn, v. 4.

bride's-maid, s. [BRIDESMAID.]

bride's-man, s. [BRIDEMAN.]

*bride, v. t. [BRIDE, s.] To make a bride of, to wed.

"I knew a man
Of eighty winters, this I told them, who
A lass of fourteen *brided*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Two Nob. Kinsmen.

brīde'-bēd, s. [Eng. *bride*, and *bed*.] The marriage-bed.

"I hoped, thou shouldst have been my Hamlet's wife;
I thought thy *brided* to have deck'd, sweet maid,
And not have strew'd thy grave."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

brīde'-cāke, s. [Eng. *bride*, and *cake*.] The cake distributed to the guests at a wedding.

brīde'-chām-bēr, s. [Eng. *bride*, and *chamber*.] The nuptial chamber.

"Can the children of the *bridechamber* mourn, as long
as the bridegroom is with them?"—*Matt.* ix. 15.

*brīd'-ēd, pa. par. & a. [BRIDE, v.] Made a bride; wedded.

brīde'-grōom, *bride-grome, *brid-gume, *bred-gome, s. [A corruption of A. S. *brȳd-guma*, from *brȳd*=bride, and *guma*=man; Dut. *bruidegom*; Icel. *brúdgumi*; Sw. *brudgumme*; Dan. *brudgom*; O. H. Ger. *brūtegomo*; Ger. *bräutigam*.] A man newly married or on the point of being married.

"The wyse maydines . . . yeden in mid the *bred-gome* to the *bredale*."—*Ayenbite of Inwit* (ed. Morris), p. 235.

"To decke their *Bridegromes* posies
Against the *Brydale* day, which was not long."
Spenser: Prothalamion.

*brī-dēl, s. [BRIDLE, s.]

"He strepeth of the *bridel* right anon,
And whan the hors was loos, he gan to goon."
Chaucer: The Reeves' Tale, 4061-62.

*brīde'-lāce, s. [Eng. *bride*, and *lace*.] A kind of broad ribbon or small streamer, often worn at weddings.

brī-dēl'-ī-a, s. [Named after Prof. Breidel.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceae, and the section Phyllanthæ. The bark of the Asiatic *Bridelia* is astringent.

brīde'-māid, s. [Eng. *bride*, and *maid*.] A bridesmaid (q. v.).

*brīde'-man, s. [Eng. *bride*, and *man*.] A man who attends on the bride and bridegroom at a wedding; a best man.

"My vertuous maid, this day ile be your *bride-man*."
Beaum. & Fl.: A Wife for a Month, v. 1.

brīdes'-māid, s. [Eng. *bride*, and *maid*.] An unmarried woman who attends on the bride at her wedding.

*brīde'-stāke, s. [Eng. *bride*, and *stake*.] A stake or pole set in the ground, round which the guests at a wedding danced, as round a Maypole.

"Round about the *bridestake*."—*Ben Jonson*.

*brīde'-wāin, s. [Eng. *bride*, and (?) *wain* (q. v.).] A meeting of the friends and neighbors of a couple about to be married, for the purpose of raising a little money to enable the young folks to commence housekeeping. (*Halliwel: Cont. to Lexicog.*)

brīde'-wēll, s. [Originally a palace or hospital built near *St. Bridget's* or *St. Bride's Well*; subsequently converted into a workhouse.] The name is now generally used of a house of correction for disorderly persons or criminals; a prison.

"Such as in London commonly come to the hearing of the Masters of *Bridewell*."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*.

brīde'-wōrt, s. [O. Eng. *bride*, and *wort* (q. v.).] So called from its resemblance to the white feathers worn by brides (*Prior*), or perhaps because it was used for strewing the houses at wedding festivities.] Two plants, viz.:

1. *Spiræa ulmaria*, L.
2. *Spiræa salicifolia*, L. (*Loudon: Arboretum*.) (*Britten & Holland*.)

brīdge, *brigge, *bregge, *brugge, *brygge (Eng.), *brig (*Scotch & North of Eng. dial.*), s. & a. [A. S. *brycg*, *bricg*, *bryc*, *bric*, *brig*; Icel. *bryggja*, *brú*; Sw. *brygge*, *bro*; Dan. *brygge*, *bro*; Dut. *brug*; Fries. *bregge*; (N. & M. H.) Ger. *brücke*; O. H. Ger. *prúcca*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1 (q. v.).
(2) Anything laid across a stream, gap, or hollow, to afford means of passing over.

"Thai drou it [a tree] then and mad a *brig*
Ouer a litel burn to lig." *Cursor Mundi*, 8,945.

2. *Fig.*: Anything similar to a literal bridge. [II. 1.]

¶ (1) Of the nose: The upper bony part of the nose.

"The raising gently the *bridge* of the nose, doth prevent the deformity of a saddle nose."—*Bacon*.

(2) To break down a bridge behind one:

Mil.: To do as described with the view of preventing an enemy from following. It has the additional effect of preventing one's self from easily retreating again across the water. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"He had broken down all the *bridges* behind him. He had been so false to one side that he must of necessity be true to the other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A structure consisting of an arch or series of arches supporting a roadway above it, designed to unite the two banks of a river or the two sides of an open space.

(1) *History of bridges*: Bridges seem to have existed in China from a period of considerable antiquity. The word bridge does not occur in the authorized version of the Bible. Temporary bridges, for military purposes, were constructed before permanent structures for the convenience of the inhabitants were erected. The former were often of boats. Thus, Cyrus constructed such bridges about 536 B. C., Darius Hystaspes about 490, and Xerxes about 480 B. C. Bridges of stone or brick seem to have been first used by the Romans; there were none erected in Greece till after the Roman conquest. The first Roman bridge is said to have been one spanning the Tiber between the Janiculum and the Aventine Mountain, built by or under Ancus Marcius. Now they are universal in properly-civilized countries, though in countries of imperfect civilization even yet they are few. In India they are not numerous, and most of those which exist have been erected since the occupation of the country by the British.

Following is a list of the notable bridges of the world:

Trajan's magnificent bridge over the Danube, 4,770 feet in length, built A. D. 115.

London Bridge. One existed at the end of the tenth century. One built of wood, 1014. A stone bridge, by Peter of Colechurch, begun 1176, was finished 1209. The new London Bridge is constructed of granite, from the designs of L. Rennie; it was commenced in 1824, and completed in about seven years, at a cost of \$7,290,000.

The bridge at Burton, over the Trent, was formerly the longest bridge in England, being 1,545 feet. It is now partly removed. Built in the twelfth century.

The Bridge of the Holy Trinity, at Florence, Italy, was built in 1569. It is 322 feet long, constructed of white marble, and stands unrivaled as a work of art.

The Rialto, at Venice, is said to have been built from the designs of Michelangelo. It is a single marble arch, 98½ feet long, and was completed in 1591.

The Bridge of Sighs, at Venice, over which condemned prisoners were transported from the hall of judgment to the place of execution, was built in 1589.

Brooklyn Bridge, the largest suspension bridge in the world, was commenced, under the direction of J. Roebling, in 1870, and completed in about thirteen years. It is 3,475 feet long, and 135 feet high. The cost of building was nearly \$15,000,000.

The Cantilever Bridge over the Niagara is built almost entirely of steel. Its length is 810 feet, the total weight is 3,000 tons, and the cost was \$900,000.

The Niagara Suspension Bridge was built by Roebling, in 1852-55, at a cost of \$400,000. It is 245 feet above water, 821 feet long, and its strength is estimated at 1,200 tons.

The bridge at Havre de Grace, over the Susquehanna, is 3,271 feet long, and is divided into twelve wooden spans, resting on granite piers.

Coalbrookdale Bridge, England, was the first cast-iron bridge. It was built over the Severn in 1779.

The Menai Bridge, forming part of the line of road between London and Holyhead, having an interval of 560 feet between the supporting points of suspension. It rests on seven stone arches, 52½ feet from one another, and is 100 feet above the level of the sea. Designed and executed by Telford, 1825.

The Tubular Suspension Bridge, over the Menai Strait, forming part of Chester and Holyhead Railway, consists of two lines of tubes, each 1,513 feet

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

long, supported on three towers, besides the shore abutments. One hundred feet above the sea. Weight, 10,540 tons. Commenced 1846, finished 1850.

Tay Bridge, 10,612 feet, of 85 spans, across the Tay, 90 feet above the sea. Begun 1871, completed 1877. Cost \$10,750,000. Destroyed by a gale 1879. New Bridge.

Clifton Suspension Bridge, at Bristol, England, has a span of 705 feet at a height of 245 feet above the water. The carriageway is 20 feet wide, and the footways 5½ feet wide. Cost \$500,000.

Forth Bridge, over the Firth of Forth, near Edinburgh. Total length 2,765 yards (1½ miles). There are two cantilever spans of 1,710 feet each (the longest in the world). Fifty-one thousand tons of steel. Extreme height above meanwater level, over 370 feet. About 25 acres of surface to be painted. Cost about \$15,000,000. Commenced April, 1883; opened by Prince of Wales, March 4, 1890.

High Bridge, New York, by which Croton Aqueduct is carried across Harlem River, is of granite throughout. It is 1,450 feet long, 114 feet high, and supported on 14 massive piers.

Victoria Bridge, which spans the St. Lawrence at Montreal, Canada. It is tubular, and 9,194 feet, or nearly two miles, long. The massive tube through which the railway track is laid is 22 feet high and 16 feet wide. It was formally opened in 1860. The total cost of the bridge was \$6,300,000.

The St. Louis Bridge, across the Mississippi River, from St. Louis, Mo., to East St. Louis, Ill., is regarded as one of the greatest triumphs of American engineering. It was designed by James B. Eads, and was begun in 1869, and completed in 1874. It consists of three spans, resting on four piers. The piers are composed of granite and limestone, and rest on the bed-rock of the river, to which they were sunk through the sand, from 90 to 120 feet, by the use of wrought-iron caissons and atmospheric pressure. The center spans 520 feet, and the side ones are each 500 feet in the clear; each of them is formed of four ribbed arches, made of cast steel. The rise of the arches is 60 feet, sufficiently high to permit the passage of steamboats at all stages of the water. The bridge is built with two platforms, the lower one containing a double car-track, and the upper one two 8-foot footways and a carriageway 30 feet in width. It passes over a viaduct of five arches (27 feet span each) into Washington Ave., St. Louis, where the lower roadway runs into a tunnel 4,800 feet long, which passes under a large part of the city. The total cost of the bridge and tunnel was over \$10,000,000.

Besides the bridges here enumerated, there are many other notable specimens of bridge architecture in this country, the Mississippi River alone being crossed many times from its source to its mouth by magnificent structures.

Over the Ohio river, at the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky., there are several fine specimens of bridge building—one at the former city for a long time ranking as first among suspension bridges in this country. The other bridges at these points are railway and passenger bridges, of the pier-and-girder or pier-and-truss-arch type.

(2) *Construction and parts of a modern bridge*: A bridge is generally made of wood, of iron, of stone, or of brick. The extreme supports of the arches at the two ends are called *abutments* or *abutments*; the solid parts between the arches *piers*, and the fences on the sides of the road or pathway *parapets*.

(3) *Different kinds of bridges*: Among these may be mentioned a *basculer-bridge*, *boat-bridge* or a *bridge of boats*, *bowstring-bridge*, *chain-bridge*, *draw-bridge*, *floating-bridge*, *flying-bridge*, *foot-bridge*, *furnace-bridge*, *girder-bridge*, *lattice-bridge*, *pontoon-bridge*, *raft-bridge*, *rope-bridge*, *skew-bridge*, *suspension-bridge*, *swing-bridge*, *swivel-bridge*, *trestle-bridge*, *truss-bridge*, *tubular bridge*, *viaduct*, *weigh-bridge*. (See these words.)

2. *Shipbuilding*: A partial deck extending from side to side of a vessel amidships. It is common in steam vessels, affording a convenient station for the officer in command, and extends over the space between the paddle-boxes. It is also known as the hurricane-deck or bridge-deck.

3. *Mining*: The platform or staging by which ore, limestone, fuel, &c., are conveyed to the mouth of a smelting-furnace.

4. *Metallurgy, furnaces, boilers, &c.*:

(1) A lower vertical partition at the back of the grate space of a furnace. [WATER-BRIDGE, HANGING-BRIDGE.]

(2) The middle part of the fire-bars in a marine boiler, on either side of which the fires are banked. (*Admiral Smyth*.)

(3) The low wall of division between the fuel-chamber and hearth of a reverberatory furnace.

(4) The wall at the end of the hearth toward the stack compelling the caloric current in puddling to ascend and then descend toward the foot of the stack.

5. *Music*: A thin wooden bar placed beneath the strings of a musical instrument to elevate them above the sounding-board and to terminate at

one end their vibrating portion. The tone of an instrument is largely influenced by the position of the bridge.

6. *Ordnance*: The pieces of timber between the transoms of a gun-carriage.

7. *Horology*: A piece raised in the middle and fastened at both ends to the watch-plate, and forming a bearing for one or more pivots. When supported at one end it is a cock.

8. *Engraving*: A board resting on end-cleats, used by an engraver to span the plate on which he is working, to support the hand clear of the plate.

9. *Electricity*: A device used for measuring the resistance of an element to an electric circuit. [ELECTRIC-BRIDGE.]

B. *As adjective*: Pertaining to a bridge in any of the foregoing senses.

bridge-board, s.

1. *Carp.*: A notched board on which the ends of the steps (technically the treads and risers) of wooden stairs are fastened. It is called also a *notch-board*.

2. The bridge of a steamboat. [A., II. 2.]

bridge-equipage, s. An "equipage" designed to accompany armies in the field and provide them with materials whence to construct bridges across any rivers which may impede them in their progress.

bridge-gutter, bridged gutter, s. A gutter formed of boards covered with lead and supported on bearers.

bridge-head, s.

Fortif.: A work commanding the extremity of a bridge nearest to the enemy; a *tête de pont*.

bridge-islet, s. A portion of land which becomes insular at high-water.

bridge-master, s. One who has charge of a bridge, a bridge-warden.

bridge-over, a.

Carpent.: A term showing that certain parts lie across and rest on others; as, common joists, bridge-over binding-joists, &c.

bridge-pile, s.

Civil Engineering: A pile driven to support a timber of a bridge.

bridge-rail, s.

Railroading: A railroad-rail having an arched tread and lateral foot flanges. It has been adopted by nearly all well-equipped modern railways. It is laid on a longitudinal sleeper in cross-ties. Felt saturated in pitch, or its equivalent, is placed beneath the rail over the sleeper, and gives a certain resiliency to the track. The other rails are known as *edge-rails* and *foot-rails* (q. v.). (*Knight*.)

bridge-stone, s.

1. *Masonry*: A stone, laid from the pavement to the entrance-door of a house, spanning a sunken area.

2. *Road-making*: A flat stone serving as a bridge across a gutter or narrow area.

bridge-train, s. A military bridge composed of portable boats. The same as *bridge-equipage*, or *pontoon-bridge* or *train* (q. v.). A bridge-equipment or pontoon-train, consisting of a military bridge composed of portable boats.

bridge-tree, s.

Milling: The beam which supports the spindle of the runner in a grinding-mill. On the upper surface of the bridge-tree is the socket of the spindle. The bridge-tree is capable of vertical adjustment, to vary the relative distance of the grinding-surfaces, by moving the runner toward or from the bedstone. The adjusting device is called a lighter-screw. (*Knight*.)

bridge-truss, s. A structure of thrust and tension pieces, forming a skeleton beam, in a viaduct. It has several varieties: the lattice, the arched truss (or combination of arch and truss), the deck-truss, in which the road-bed is on the straight stringers. (*Knight*.)

bridge-ward (1), s. [Eng. *bridge*, and *ward* (2), s.]

Locksmithing: The main ward of a key, usually in the plane of rotation.

***bridge-ward (2), *brige-ward, *brigge-ward, s.** [Eng. *bridge*; O. Eng. *brigge*, and *ward* (1), s.]

1. The warden or keeper of a bridge.

"A geant ys maked *brigge-ward*."

Sir Ferumbras, 1,700.

2. A number of men set to guard a bridge.

"That nyght as it ful by cas,

The *brigge-ward* foryete was."

Sir Ferumbras, 3,559.

bridge, v. t. [From Eng. *bridge*, s. (q. v.)]

1. *Lit.*: To build a bridge over a river, a valley, or road.

"Came to the sea: and, over Hellespont

Bridging his way, Europe with Asia joined."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. x.

2. *Fig.*: To establish a passage across anything.

"Till, *bridged* with Moslem bodies o'er,

It bears aloft their slippery tread."

Moore: *Lalla Rookh*; *The Fire-Worshippers*.

bridged, pa. par. & a. [BRIDGE, v.]

bridged-gutter, s. [BRIDGE-GUTTER.]

bridge-less, a. [Eng. *bridge*, and suff. *-less*.] Without a bridge. (*Southey*.)

bridg'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [BRIDGE, v.]

A. & B. *As present participle and participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*:

Carp.: Short cross-pieces connecting adjacent floor-joists to prevent lateral deflection. [CHIMNEY.]

¶ *Single bridging* has one pair of diagonal braces at the mid-length of the joists. *Double bridging* consists of two pairs of cross-braces, dividing the joist into three lengths.

bridging-floor, s.

Carp.: A floor in which bridging-joists are used without girders.

bridging-joist, s.

Building: A joist in a double floor, resting upon the binder or binding-joist, and supporting the floor; a floor-joist.

bridging-piece, s.

Carp.: A strut-piece nailed between joists or beams, to prevent lateral deflection; a strutting or straining piece.

bridg'-y, a. [Eng. *bridg(e)*; *-y*.] Full of bridges. (*Sherwood*.)

brī'-dle, *brī'-dēll, *brī'-dēl, *brī'-dīl, *brī'-dýlle, s. & a. [A. S. *bridel*, *bridels*, *brýdel*; Icel. *beisl*; Sw. *betsel*; Dan. *bidsel*; Dut. *breidel*; M. H. Ger. *britel*; O. H. Ger. *bridel*, *brittil*, *priddel*; Fr. *bride*; O. Fr. *bridel*; Prov. Sp. & Port. *brida*; Ital. *briglia*=a bridle, and *predella* . . . the reins of a bridle.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.*: A curb or restraint of any kind.

" . . . that place, which some men fancied to be a *bride* upon the city."—*Clarendon*.

" . . . a continual *bride* on the tongue."—*Watts*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Saddlery*: A head-stall, bit, and bearing or riding rein, completing the head-gear of a horse's harness. The modern bridle of Europe and America consists of the following pieces: The crown-piece, the brow-band, the cheek-strap, the throat-latch or lash, the rein, and the bit. Sometimes also there are a nose-band, blinkers or blinders, and a hitching-strap.

2. *Machinery*:

(1) A link attachment, limiting the separation of two pieces.

(2) *Of a slide valve*: The flanges which keep it in place, and serve to guide and limit its motion.

3. *Nautical*:

(1) One of the ropes by which the bowline is fastened to the leech of a sail.

(2) A mooring-hawser.

4. *Agric.*: The piece on the forward end of a plow-beam, to which the draft-shackle is attached; the clevis; also called the muzzle or plow-head.

5. *Fire-arms*: That piece in a gun-lock which serves to bind down the sear and tumbler, and prevent their lateral motion.

B. *As adjective*: Pertaining to a bridle. (See the compounds which follow.)

bridle-bit, s. A bit connected with a bridle. Such bits are seen in Assyrian and Egyptian paintings and sculptures, and are subsequently mentioned by Xenophon. Bridle-bits may be classed under three heads: Snaffles, curb-bits and stiff-bits. The snaffle has two bars, jointed together in the middle of the mouth, and has rings at the end for the rein. It sometimes has cheek-pieces, to keep the ring from pulling into the mouth of the animal. The curb-bit consists of the following parts: Cheek-pieces or branches with eyes for the cheek-straps and for the reins, and holes for the curb-chain; a mouth-piece, uniting the cheek-pieces and forming the bit proper; sometimes a bar uniting the lower ends of the branches; a curb-chain. The elastic bit consists of a chain covered by closely coiled wire between the bit-rings. Another form of elastic bit is made of twisted wire with a soft rubber covering.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

oridle-cable, s.

Naut.: A cable proceeding from a vessel to the middle of another cable which is moored at each end.

bridle-cutter, s. One who makes bridles, spurs, &c.

bridle-hand, s. The hand which holds the bridle when one is riding; the left hand.

"The Gaucho, when he is going to use the lazo, keeps a small coil in his *bridle-hand*,"—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. iii., p. 44.

bridle-maker, s. A maker of bridles.

bridle-path, s. A path sufficiently wide to allow of the passage of a horse, though not of a cart.

bridle-ports, s.

Shipbuilding: A port in the bow for a maindeck chase-gun; through it mooring-bridles or bow-fasts are passed.

bridle-rein, s. A rein passing from the hand to the bit, or from the check-hook to the bit; or, in wagon-harness, from the top of the hames to the bit.

"Selected champions from the train,
To wait upon his *bridle-rein*."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 21.

bridle-way, s. A horse-track, a bridle-path.

brī'-dle, *brȳ'-dēl-ŷn, v. t. & i [From *bridle*, s. (q. v.)]

A. Transitive:

1. *Literally*. Of a horse or any similar animal:

(1) To restrain by means of an actual bridle.

(2) To furnish or equip with a bridle.

"The steeds are all *bridled*, and snort to the rein."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, 22.

2. *Fig.*: To curb, to restrain, to govern.

"But the thoughts we cannot *bridle*

Force their way without the will."

Byron: Fare Thee Well.

B. Intransitive: To hold up the head and draw in the chest, as an expression of pride, scorn or resentment.

"Dick heard, and tweedling, ogling, *bridling*,
Turning short round, strutting, and sideling."

Cowper: Pairing-time Anticipated.

¶ In this sense it is often followed by *up*. [**BRID-LING**.]

bridle-in, v. t. To hold in or restrain by means of a bridle or curb. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"I *bridle-in* my struggling muse, with pain,
That longs to launch into a bolder strain."

Addison: A Letter from Italy.

brī'-dled, pa. par. & a. [**BRIDLE, v. t.**]

brī'-dlēr, s. [Eng. *bridl(e); -er*.] One who bridges or curbs an animal, a person, or anything. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The prelates boast themselves the only *bridlers* of schism."—*Milton: Reason of Ch. Gov.*, bk. i., ch. vii.

brīd'-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [**BRIDLE, v.**]

A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As participial adjective:

"He swells his lifted chest, and backward flings
His *bridling* neck between his towering wings."

Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

C. As substantive: The same as *bridling-up* (q. v.).

bridling-up, s. The act of proudly rearing the head.

"By her *bridling-up* I perceived that she expected to be treated hereafter not as Jenny Distaff, but Mrs. Tranquillius."—*Tatler*.

Brīd'-līng-tōn (sometimes pron. Būr'-līng-tōn), ***Brēl'-līng-tōn, s. & a.** [From O. Eng. *Brelling* (etymology doubtful), and *ton*=town.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: A market town and parish on the sea-coast of Yorkshire, England; lat. 54° N.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to or found at or in the place named under A.

Bridlington crag, s.

Geol.: A deposit belonging to the Newer Pliocene. It consists of sand and bluish clay with fragments of various rocks. It contains mollusks, of which four species are extinct, *Natica oclusa*, *Cardita analis*, *Nucula cobboldia*, and *Tellina obliqua*; most of the remaining species are arctic shells. It appears to have been deposited during the period of the greatest cold.

brī'-dōon, s. [From Fr. *bridon*=a snaffle.]

Saddlery: The snaffle-bit and rein used in European military equipments in connection with a curb-bit which has its own rein.

brīēf, *breēf, *bref, *breve, *breff, a. [O. Fr. *brief*; Fr. *bref*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *breve*; Lat. *brevis*; Gr. *brachys*=short.]

A. Of things:

1. *Of language*: Short, few, concise.

"A play there is, my lord, some ten words long,
Which is as *brief* as I have known a play;
But by ten words, my lord, it is too long,
Which makes it tedious."

Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, v. 1.

2. *Of time*: Short in duration, not lasting.

"*Brief* as the lightning in the collied night."

Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream.

†3. *Of length, size, or extent*: Short, narrow, contracted.

"The shrine of Venus, or straight pight Minerva,
Postures beyond *brief* nature."

Shakesp.: Cymbel., v. 5.

B. Of persons: Concise in language; short, abrupt.

"To finish the portrait, the bearing of the gracious Duncan was *brief*, bluff, and consequential, . . ."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xlv.

¶ In *brief* (O. Icel. *on brefa*): Shortly, in short, briefly.

"In *brief*, we are the King of England's subjects."

Shakesp.: K. John, ii. 1.

To be *brief*: To speak briefly or shortly, without many words.

brīēf, *bref, *brefe, *breve, s. [In Dan. *brev*; O. H. Ger. *brief*; O. Fr. *bref*; Sp., Ital., & Port. *breve*.] [**BRIEF, a.**]

I. Ordinary language:

*1. A short abstract; an epitome.

"I doubt not but I shall make it plain, as far as a sum or *brief* can make a cause plain."—*Bacon*.

"Each woman is a *brief* of woman-kind."—*Overbury*.

*2. A writing of any kind.

"Bear this sealed *brief*

With winged haste to the lord marshal."

Shakesp.: Hen. IV., Pt. I., iv. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles.*:

(1) A papal letter or license.

"The apostolical letters are of a two-fold kind and difference; viz., some are called *briefs*, because they are comprised in a short and compendious way of writing."—*Ayliffe*.

(2) An episcopal letter or charge.

"Then also (if occasion be) shall . . . *Briefs*, Citations, and Excommunications be read."—*Book of Common Prayer; Rubric in Communion Service*.

2. *Law*:

(a) (See definition in quotation.)

"A writ whereby a man is summoned to answer to any action; or it is any precept of the king in writing, issuing out of any court, whereby he commands any suing to be done."—*Covel*.

(b) The abstract of the evidence, &c., given to the counsel, to enable them to plead a case.

"It seems, indeed, from the reports of the trials that he did as little as he could do if he held the *briefs* at all, and that he left to the judges the business of browbeating witnesses and prisoners."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* (c) Letters patent, authorizing any charitable collection for any public or private purpose.

"A *brief* was read in all churches for relieving the French Protestants, who came here for protection from the unheard-of cruelties of the king."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, ii. 262.

3. *Scots Law*: A writ directed to any judge ordinary, requiring and authorizing him to hear a case before a jury and give sentence thereon.

4. *Music*. [**BREVE**.]

†**brief-man, s.**

1. One who prepares *briefs*.

2. One who copies manuscripts.

†**brīēf, *breve, v. t.** [**BRIEF, a.**] To write concisely; to set forth briefly.

"Bot neuer yet in no boke *breued* I herde

That euer he wrek so wytherly on werk that he made."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 197.

brīēf'-lēss, a. [Eng. *brief*, and suff. *-less*.] Having no *briefs*; without clients; unemployed. Referring exclusively to the legal profession.

brīēf'-lēss-nēss, s. [Eng. *briefless*; *-ness*.] The state of being *briefless* or without clients.

brīēf'-lȳ, *bref-ly, *breve-ly, adv. [Eng. *brief*; *-ly*.]

1. *Of language*: In few words, concisely, shortly.

"To say *breftly*."—*Merlin*, I, ii. 190.

2. *Of time*: Shortly; in or after a short time.

brīēf'-nēss, *breff-nes, s. [Eng. *brief*; *-ness*.] The quality of being *brief* or short. *Used*—

1. *Of language*: Conciseness, brevity.

"I hope the *briefness* of your answer made

The speediness of your return."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

2. *Of time*: Shortness.

"We passe ovyr that, *breffnes* of tyme consydeyng."

—*Coventry Myst.*, p. 79.

3. *Of length, size, or extent*: Shortness, narrowness.

brī'-ēr, brī'-ar, *brȳ'-ar, *breere, *brere, s. & a. [A. S. *brēr*=a briar; Ir. *briar*=a prickly, a thorn, a briar, a pin; Gael. *preas*, gen. *prearis*=a bush, a shrub, a thicket, a wrinkle, a plait; Wel. *prys*, *prysys*=covert, brushwood.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) *Gen.*: A thorny or a prickly shrub, without precisely indicating the species.

"But that that is brynginge forth thornes and *breris* is repreuable . . ."—*Wicliffe: Ebrewis*, ch. vi.

"What subtle hole is this,

Whose mouth is cover'd with rude-growing *briers*?"

Shakesp.: Titus Andron., ii. 2.

(2) *Spec.*: The same as II. Bot., 1.

"From off this *brier* pluck a white rose with me."

Shakesp.: Hen. VI., Pt. I., ii. 4.

2. *Fig.*: Anything sharp or unpleasant to the feelings.

". . . leaue vs, your friendes, in the *briers* and betray vs, . . ."—*Stow: Edward VI.* (1552.)

" . . . some harsh, 'tis true,

Pick'd from the thorns and *briers* of reproof."

Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

II. Technically:

Bot.: Various species of roses of larger growth.

Spec., the Dog-rose (*Rosa canina*). (*Treas. of Bot.*)

¶ 1. *Slightly scented brier*, or *briar*: *Rosa inodora*.

(*Hooker & Arnott*.)

2. *Small-flowered sweet brier*, or *briar*: *Rosa micrantha*.

3. *True sweet brier*, or *briar*: The Eglantine (*Rosa rubiginosa*).

B. As adjective: Pertaining to any of the plants described under A.

brier-bush, *bryer-bushe, *brere-bushe, s.

1. *Rosa canina*.

2. *Rosa arvensis*.

brier-rose, briar-rose, s. A rose (*Rosa canina*).

(*Spec. on the Eng. border*.)

"For, from their shivered brows displayed,
Far o'er the unfathomable glade,
All twinkling with the dew-drop sheen,
The *briar-rose* fell in streamers green."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 11.

brier-scythe, s.

Agric.: A stout, short-bladed scythe in a nearly straight handle, used for cutting down brambles and the like.

brier-tooth, a. Resembling the teeth of a brier leaf.

Brier-tooth saw: A saw whose interdental spaces are deeply depressed by oblique filing on alternate sides. [**GULLET-SAW**.]

†**brier-tree, s.** A rose (*Rosa canina*).

brī'-ēred, a. [Eng. *brier*; *-ed*.] Set with *briers*.

(*Chatterton*.)

brī'-ēr-ȳ, a. & s. [Eng. *brier*; *-y*.]

A. As adjective: Full of *briers*; thorny. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"It taketh no rote in a *briery* place, ne in marice, neither in the sande that fleeteth awaye, but it requirerh a pure, a trymme and a substauncial grounde."—*Udall: James I.*

B. As substantive: A place where *briers* are growing.

***brīēve, s.** [**BRIEF**.]

brig, s. [Contracted from Eng., &c., *brigantine*

(q. v.)]

Naut.: A vessel with two masts, square-rigged on both. [**SNOW**.]

" . . . though the arrival of a *brig* in the port was a rare event."

—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ *Hermaphrodite brig*: A two-masted vessel, square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft. (*Totten*.)

brī-gā'de, brīg'-ade, *brī'-gad, s. & a. [In Sw. *brigad*; Dan., Dut., Ger. & Fr. *brigade*; Sp. *brigada*=brigade, shelter; Port. *brigada*;

Ital. & Low Lat. *brigata*=a company, a troop, a crew, a brigade. From O. Fr. *brigue*=contention, quarrel, dispute, faction; Ital. *briga*=trouble, disquiet; Ital. & Low Lat. *brigare*=to strive, to shift, to be busy.]



Brig.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ. Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

A. As substantive:

1. *U. S. Mil.*: A portion of an army, whether infantry, cavalry, or artillery, consisting of two or more *regiments*, under the command of a brigadier-general. A *division* consists of two or more brigades under the command of a major-general; and an *army corps*, or *corps d'armée*, the largest division of our army, consists of two or more *divisions*, and is commanded by a major-general.

2. Figuratively:

(1) An aggregation, meeting, or union of several hosts as for warfare. (*Poetic.*)

"Thither, wing'd with speed,
A numerous *brigade* hasten'd; as when bands
Of pioneers, with spade and pickaxe arm'd."
Milton: P. L., bk. i.

(2) A similar gathering of females intending to make a conquest of human hearts.

"Then say what beauteous general wilt thou choose,
To lead the fair *brigade* against thy rebel foes?"

Hughes: Cupid's Review.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to some kind of brigade, like one of those described under A.

"*Brigade* depots are to be considered a portion of a force to be inspected, . . ."—*The Queen's Orders and Regulations* (1873), § 5.

brigade-major, s.

Mil.: A staff officer attached to the brigade to assist the officer by whom it is commanded.

brī-gā'de, v. t. [From Eng., &c., *brigade*, s. (q. v.).]

Mil.: To form into one or more brigades.

"It [brevet rank] gives precedence when corps are *brigaded*."—*James: Mil. Dict.* (4th ed.), p. 61.

brī-gā-dēd, pa. par. & a. [BRIGADE, v.]

brīg-a-dier', s. [In Dan. *brigadeer*; Fr. *brigadier*; Port. *brigadeiro*; Ital. *brigadiere*.]

Mil.: An abbreviation of *brigadier-general* (q. v.). It is in common use in the armies of modern civilized nations, the forces being divided into brigades in charge of brigadiers.

" . . . to raise the best officer in the Irish army to the rank of *Brigadier*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

brigadier-general, s.

Mil.: A military officer of intermediate rank, between a major-general and a colonel.

brī-gā-dīng, pr. par., a. & s. [BRIGADE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the formation of men into brigades.

" . . . regiments finding their way on to the ground as they mustered, with seemingly small attention to the *brigading* regulations prescribed in the War-office memorandum."—*London Daily News*, July 24, 1871.

C. As subst.: The act of forming men into brigades.

*brīg'-an, s. [BRIGAND.]

*brīg'-an-çie, s. [BRIGAND.] Robbery, depredation, violence.

" . . . their be way of hame sukkin, *brigancie* and forthocht felony, maist vyldlie, vnmercifullie and treasounable slew and murtherit him, . . ."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1584 (ed. 1814), p. 305.

brīg'-and, *breg'-aund, *brīg'-an, *brīg'-ant, & [Fr. *brigand*; Low Lat. *brigans*=a light-armed soldier; Ital. *brigante*, pr. par. of *brigare*=to strive; *briga*; O. Fr. *brigue*=strife.]

*1. A light-armed soldier.

"Bekyrde with *bregaundez* of fesse in tha launde." *Morte Arthure*, 2,096.

"Besides two thousand archers, and *brigans*, so called in these days of an armor which they wore named *brigandines*."—*Holinsh.*, ii., N n, 5 b.

2. A robber, a bandit, an outlaw.

"Lure on the broken *brigands* to their fate." *Byron: Lara*, ii. xi.

brīg'-and-age (age as īg), s. [Fr. *brigandage*=robbery; from *brigand*.] The practices of brigands; robbery, theft.

" . . . which not only brings them to neglect their proper trades . . . but in time inevitably draws them on to robbery and *brigandage*."—*Warburton: Alliance of Ch. and State* (1st ed.), p. 129.

*brīg'-and-ēr, *brīg'-and-ēr, s. [BRIGANDINE (2).]

"He anone apparaylled hym with the knyghtes apparayll, and dyd on hym his *bryganders*."—*Fabyan*, bk. vii., p. 623.

†brīg'-and-ess, s. [Eng. *brigand*; and fem. suff. -ess (q. v.).] A female brigand.

"These *brigandesses* have an average of eighteen crimes against them in common with the men."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 12, 1865.

*brīg'-and-īce, s. [BRIGAND.] Brigandage.

*brīg'-and-īne (1), s. [BRIGANTINE.]

brīg'-and-īne (2), *brīg'-and-ēr, s. [Fr. *brigantine*; Ital. *brigantina*; from O. Fr. *brigand*; Low Lat. *brigans*=a light-armed soldier.] [BRIGAND, BRIGANETINE.]

1. A coat of mail composed of light, thin jointed scales; also a coat of thin, pliant plate-armor.

"They have also armed horses, with their shoulders and breasts defenced; they have helmets and *brigandines*."—*Hakluyt: Voyages*, i. 62.

"Nor waving plume, nor crest of knight:
But burnished were their corselets bright,
Their *brigantines*, and gorgets light,
Like very silver shone."

Scott: Marmion, v. 2.

2. A jacket quilted with iron, much worn by archers during the reign of Elizabeth and James I.

*brīg'-and-īsm, s. [Eng. *brigand*, and suff. -ism (q. v.).] Brigandage.

*brīg'-ant, s. [BRIGAND.]

*brīg'-ant-īne, (1), s. [BRIGANDINE (2).]

"Their defensive armor was the plate-jack, hauberk, or *brigantine*."—*Scott: Note to Marmion*, st. iii.

brīg'-ant-īne (2), s. [Fr. *brigantin*; Ital. *brigantino*=a pirate-ship: Sp. *bergantin*.] [BRIGAND.]

*1. A pirate-ship.

"The *brigantines* of the rovers were numerous, no doubt; but none of them was large."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

2. A two-masted vessel rigged on the foremast, but having no square sails on the after or mainmast.

*brīg'-bōte,

*brūg'-bote, s. [O. Eng. *brig*=bridge, and *bote* (q. v.).] (For def. see the quotation.)

"*Brig-bote*, or *brugbote*, signifies a tribute, contribution or aid toward the mending of bridges, whereof many are freed by the king's charter, and hereupon the word is used for the very liberty or exemption from this very tribute."—*Blount: Glossographia*.

*brīge, *bryge, s. [O. Fr. *brigue*; Ital. *briga*; Sp. & Port. *brega*=a dispute, quarrel.] A quarrel, a contention.

"Myne adversaries han bygonne this debate and *brige*." *Chaucer: Melibæus*, p. 187.

*brīg'-gēn, *brēg'-gēn, v. t. [Lat. *breviare*; Fr. (a) *bréger*.] [ABRIDGE.] To shorten, abridge, cut short.

"He wild haf *briggid* the fals leue and enoure."—*Langtoft: Chronicle*, p. 247.

*brīg'-ge-ward, *brīg'-ge-warde, s. [BRIDGE-WARD.]

bright (gh silent), *brīht, *bricht, *brīct, *brigt, *brith, *brīt, *bryght, *bryth, *bryth, a., adv. & s. [A. S. *beorht*; O. Sax. *berht*; Goth. *bairhts*; Icel. *bjartr*; O. H. Ger. *pēraht*; M. H. Ger. *bērt*=shining. Cognate with Sansc. *bhrāj*=to shine; Lat. *flagro*=to flame, blaze (*Skeat*).]

A. As adj. (Of all the foregoing forms):

I. Literally:

1. Shedding light, luminous, clear; opposed to dark.

"She saw therinne a lithful schier
Also *brith* so it were day." *Havelock*, 588.

"As the sonne with his bemys qwhan he is most *bryth*." *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 117.

2. Radiant, reflecting light, shining; opposed to dull.

"Now I am a devyl ful derke
That was en aungelle *bryght*."
Coventry Mysteries, p. 21.

" . . . a presence *bright*
Returns to her."
Wordsworth: The White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

3. Clear, pure, transparent.

"Bonkez bene of beryl *bryght*."
Allit. Poems; Pearl, 110.

"From the brightest wines
He'd turn abhorrent." *Thomson*.

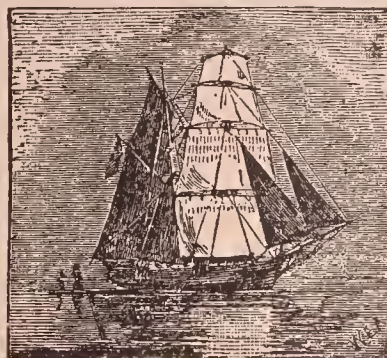
4. Unclouded, clear.

"And why they pine beneath the *brightest* skies."
Thomson: Seasons; Winter.

"The evening *bright* and still."
Pope: Satires, iii. 138.

5. Resplendent with beauty or charms.

"How fareth that byrde *bryght*?"
Erle of Tolouse, 843.
"O Liberty, thou goddess heav'nly *bright*."
Addison.



Brigantine.

6. Gay; of brilliant colors.

"Here the *bright* crocus and blue violet grew."
Pope: Spring, 31.

II. Figuratively:

1. Cheerful, gay, happy.

"*Bright* hours atone for dark ones past."
Moore: Lalla Rookh; The Fire-Worshippers.

"To-day the grave is *bright* for me."

Tennyson: In Memor., 73.

2. Witty, clever, highly accomplished. [In this country the word is used especially to indicate the promise that is manifest in the young. A "bright" boy, refers not so much to what he is, as to what he gives promise of being.]

"Great in arms, and *bright*."

Anonymous.

"If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shin'd,
The wisest, *brightest*, meanest of mankind."

Pope: Ess. on Man, iv. 282.

*3. Clear, plain, evident.

"That he may with more ease, with *brighter* evidence,
and with surer success, draw the learner on."—*Watts: Improvement of the Mind*.

*4. Distinct, clear, audible.

"God sente a steuene *bright* and heg."
Story of Gen. and Exod., 2,780.

5. Illustrious, noble, celebrated.

"This is the worst, if not the only stain
I' th' *brightest* annals of a female reign."

Cotton.

B. As adv. (Of the forms bright, brighte, and brihte): Brightly.

"Than sulde we *brighte* sen
Quile yure sal God quemest ben."

Story of Gen. & Exod., 3,763.

The moon shines *bright*."

Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., v. 1.

C. As subst. (Of the forms bright, brigt, and briht):

1. Brightness.

"Swile the sunnes *bright*
Is more thanne the mones ligt."

Story of Gen. & Exod., 143.

"Drawn round about thee, like a radiant shrine,
Dark with excessive *bright* Thy skirts appear."

Milton: P. L., bk. iii.

2. A plant, *Ranunculus ficaria*, L., called by Gerard *Chelidonia*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

¶ Obvious compounds are *bright-brown*, *bright-burning*, *bright-colored*, *bright-eyed*, *bright-faced*, *bright-green*, *bright-haired*, *bright-hued*, *bright-red*, *bright-shining*; also *bright-dyed*, and *bright-tinted* (*Carlyle*). The following are less frequent—

bright-curling, a. Shining with bright curls.

" . . . *bright-curling* tresses."

Longfellow: The Children of the Lord's Supper.

bright-harnessed, a. Wearing bright or shining armor.

"And all about the courtly stable
Bright-harness'd angels sit in order serviceable."

Milton: Ode on the Nativity.

bright-studded, a. Studded brightly, as the sky with stars.

"*Bright-studded* to dazzle the eyes."

Cowper: Gratitude.

*bright (gh silent), *brīht, v. t. [BRIGHT, a.] To make bright or clear. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Al is ase nout ayeane luue, thet schireth and *brihteth* the heorte."—*Ancren Riwele*, p. 384.

"The sun *brightis* all the burghe, and the brode valis."
Quest. of Troy (ed. Donaldson and Panton), 814.

Bright's-disease, s. [Named after Dr. Bright.] [ALBUMINURIA.] A granular disease of the cortical portion of the kidneys, so called because it was first diagnostically described by Dr. Robert Bright, an English physician. It is first emphasized by the secretion of urine containing a large amount of albumen, and this symptom is followed by other complications, usually in rapid sequence. The most commonly observed pathological effects are dropsy, uræmia, and in some cases petrification of the kidneys and ureters. It is uniformly fatal, no remedies known seeming to have more than a slightly palliative effect upon it. It is aggravated, and indeed, in the opinion of some physicians, induced by indulgence in alcoholic drinks, and similar errors of diet.

bright'-en (gh silent), *brīh-ten, v. t. & i. [A. S. *beorhtan*, *brihtan*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To make gradually bright or clear (frequently followed by up.)

"Full fain was he when the dawn of day
Began to *brighten* Cheviot gray."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 24.

"The purple morning, rising with the year,
Salutes the spring, as her celestial eyes
Adorn the world, and *brighten* up the skies."

Dryden.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. To cause to shine or sparkle.

"And tears bedew'd and brighten'd Julia's cheek."
Campbell: *Theodric*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To make bright or cheerful, as though by removing or dissipating the shadows of care or trouble; to relieve from gloom.

"Hope elevates, and joy
Brightens his crest." Milton: *P. L.*, bk. ix.

*2. To make clear or plain; to explain.

"This word is deok, auh nime the gode yeme hu ich
hit wulle ou brihten."—Ancoren Riwele, p. 148.

3. To make illustrious.

"There were two honors lost; yours and your son's.
For yours, the God of heaven brighten it."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, ii. 3.

"The present queen would brighten her character, if
she would exert her authority to instil virtues into her
people."—Swift.

†4. To make less dark or grievous; to alleviate.

"An ecstasy, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart, and brightens all my sorrow."
Philips.

†5. To make sharp or witty, to enliven. (Generally with *up*.)

"Yet time ennobles or degrades each line;
It brighten'd Craggs', and may darken thine."
Pope: *Satires*, iv. 45.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become gradually bright or clear; to clear up.

"The flowers begin to spring,
The skies to brighten, and the birds to sing."
Pope: *Spring*, 72.

2. To become spirited, lively, cheerful, or less gloomy.

(1) *Of persons* (generally applied to the countenance):

"On me she bends her blissful eyes
And then on thee; they meet thy look
And brighten like the star that shook
Betwixt the palms of paradise."
Tennyson: *In Memor.*

(2) *Of things* (applied to style of language):

"How the style brightens, how the sense refines."
Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 421.

bright'-ened (*gh* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [BRIGHTEN.]

A. & B. *As past participle and participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Thus I presumptuous: and the Vision bright,
As with a smile more brightened thus replied."
Milton: *P. L.* viii. 368.

bright'-en-ing (*gh* silent), *pr. par., a. & s.* [BRIGHTEN.]

A. & B. *As present participle and participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Enid listen'd brightening as she lay."
Tennyson: *Enid*, 733.

"Yon cannot shut the windows of the sky,
Through which Aurora shows her brightening face."
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 3.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of making bright or clear.

2. The process or state of becoming bright or clear.

bright'-ly (*gh* silent), *bright-like, *briht-liche, *bright'-liche, *brigt-like, *adv.* [Eng. *bright*; -ly.]

I. *Lit.*: Brilliantly, splendidly, clearly.

"Safely I slept, till brightly dawning shone
The morn, conspicuous on her golden throne."
Pope.

"Its battled mansion, hill and plain,
On which the sun so brightly shone."
Scott: *Rokeby*, ii. 23.

II. Figuratively:

*1. Clearly, audibly.

"The so spae God brightlike
That alle he it herden witterlike."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 3,491.

*2. Plainly, clearly, perfectly.

"Thenne schnele ye al this brihtlike understonden."
Ancoren Riwele, p. 154.

†3. Cheerfully, gaily.

"He faced this morn of farewell brightly."
Tennyson: *Enoch Arden*, 183.

¶ Obvious compound: *Brightly-colored* (Darwin).
brightly-headed, *a.* Having a bright or gleaming point.

"Thus below
A well-joyn'd boord he laide it, and close by
The brightly-headed shaft."
Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xxi.

bright'-ness (*gh* silent), *bright'-nes, *briht'-nes, *briht-nesse, *brigt-nesse, *brict-nesse, *brit-nesse, *s.* [A. S. *bryhtnesse*, *beorhtnesse*.]

I. *Lit.*: The quality of being bright; luster, brilliancy, clearness.

"A gold ring that wit brightness scain."
Cursor Mundi, 3,320.

"A sword, by long lying still, will contract a rust,
which shall deface its brightness."—South.

†II. Figuratively:

1. Cheerfulness, comfort.

"Vex'd with the present moment's heavy gloom,
Why seek we brightness from the years to come?"
Prior.

2. Sharpness, acuteness.

"The brightness of his parts, the solidity of his judgment, and the candor and generosity of his temper, distinguished him in an age of great politeness."—Prior.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *brightness*, *luster*, *splendor*, and *brilliancy*: "*Brightness* is the generic, the rest are specific terms: there cannot be *luster*, *splendor*, and *brilliancy* without *brightness*; but there may be *brightness* where these do not exist. These terms rise in sense; *luster* rises on *brightness*, *splendor* on *luster*, and *brilliancy* on *splendor*. *Brightness* and *luster* are applied properly to natural lights; *splendor* and *brilliancy* have been more commonly applied to that which is artificial: there is always more or less *brightness* in the sun or moon; there is an occasional *luster* in all the heavenly bodies when they shine in their unclouded *brightness*; there is *splendor* in the eruptions of flame from a volcano or an immense conflagration; there is *brilliancy* in a collection of diamonds. There may be both *splendor* and *brilliancy* in an illumination: the *splendor* arises from the mass and richness of light; the *brilliancy* from the variety and *brightness* of the lights and colors. *Brightness* may be obscured, *luster* may be tarnished, *splendor* and *brilliancy* diminished. The analogy is closely preserved in the figurative application. *Brightness* attaches to the moral character of men in ordinary cases, *luster* attaches to extraordinary instances of virtue and greatness, *splendor* and *brilliancy* attach to the achievements of men. Our Savior is strikingly represented to us as the *brightness* of His Father's glory, and the express image of His person. The humanity of the English in the hour of conquest adds a *luster* to their victories which are either *splendid* or *brilliant*, according to the number and nature of the circumstances which render them remarkable." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

bright'-some (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *bright*, and suff. -some (*q. v.*)] Bright, clear.

"Let the brightsome heavens be dim."

Marlowe: *Jew of Malta*, ii. 2.

*bright'-some-ness, *bright'-some-nēs (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *brightsome*; -ness.] The quality of being brightsome; brightness.

"So that by the brightsomenes of the gold the flowers appeared so freshly that they seemed as they were growyng in dede."—Hall: *Chronicle*; Hen. VIII., anno 19.

*bri-gose, *bry-goos, *a.* [Low Lat. *brigosus*; Ital. *brigoso*; from Low Lat. *briga*=strife, contention.] [BRIGE.] Contentious, quarrelsome, tending to cause contention.

"Brygous, or debate-maker. *Brigosus*."—Prompt. Parv.

"Which two words, as conscious that they were very *brigose* and severe (if too generally taken, therefore), he softens them in the next immediate words by an apology."—Fuller: *Moderation of the Ch. of Eng.*, p. 324.

*brigte, *adv.* [BRIGHT.] Clearly.

*brigt-like, *adv.* [BRIGHTLY.] (Story of Gen. and Exod., 3,491.)

*brigue, *s.* [Fr. *brigue*; Ital. & Low Lat. *briga*; Sp. *briga*=strife, contention; Gael. & Ir. *bri*, *brigh*=anger, power.] [BRIGE.] Solicitation, canvassing for power or office, emulation.

"The politicks of the court, the *brigues* of the cardinals, the tricks of the conclave."—Ld. Chesterfield.

*brigue, *v. i.* [Fr. *briguer*; Ital. *brigare*; Sp. *brigar*=to contend, strive.] To solicit, canvass, strive for.

"You may conclude, if you please, that I am too proud to *brigue* for an admission into the latter."—Hurd.

†brîg-uîng (*u* silent), *pr. par., a. & s.* [BRIGUE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. and particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*: Canvassing, soliciting.

"*Briguing*, intriguing, favoritism, . . ."—Carlyle: *Fr. Revol.*, bk. v., ch. 5.

*brik, *brike, *s.* [A. S. *bric*=a fracture, breaking. [BREACH, *s.*] A breach, violation of, or injury done to anyone. (Scotch & O. Eng.)

"That sum men and women professing monastik lyfe, and vowing virginite, may efter marry but *brik* of conscience."—N. Winyet: *Quest. Keith*, App., p. 228.

*brik-cane-tyne, *s.* [BRIGANDINE (2).] A very curiously-corrupted spelling of *brigandine*.

"Assignis continuacioun of daïs to pref that the said Schir Mongo haid the *brikcanetynes* contentit in the smm-mondis, & the avale," &c.—Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 132.

*brike, *s.* [BRIK.] A breach, fracture.

brîl, *s.* [Cf. Dut. *bril*; Ger. *brille*=spectacles.] The merry thought of a fowl. (Scotch.)

"Os, quod vulgo *bril* appellatur, adeo, in hac ave cum pectore connexum est, ut nulla vi avelli queat."—Sibb. Scot., p. 20.

brîll, prîll, *s.* [From provinc. Eng. *pearl* (?).]

Ichthyol.: A flat-fish, *Pleuronectes rhombus*, resembling the turbot, but inferior to it in flavor, besides being smaller in size. It is common in the markets.

brîl-lan'te (pron. brîl-lyan'-tā), *adv.* [Ital. & Fr. *brillante*.]

Music: Brilliantly; in a showy, sparkling style. (Stainer and Barrett.)

brîl'-lî-ange, brîl'-li-ange, brîl'-lî-ang-çy, brîl'-li-ang-çy, *s.* [From Eng. *brillian*(t), -ce; -cy.]

1. *Lit.* (*Of material things*): The state or quality of being brilliant, luster.

2. *Fig.* (*Of things not material*):

" . . . all those striking events which give interest and *brilliancy* to the Roman history, particularly in the pages of Livy."—Lewis: *Ear. Rom. Hist.*, ch. iv.

" . . . fertility of thought and *brilliancy* of diction . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

"Often also our talk was gay; not without *brilliancy*, and even fire."—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

¶ For the distinction between *brilliancy*, *brightness*, *luster* and *splendor* see BRIGHTNESS.

brîl'-lî-ant, brîl'-li-ant, *a. & s.* [In Sw. *briljant*, *s.*; Dan. *brilliant*, *s.*; Ger. *brillant*, *s.*; Sp. & Ital. *brillante*, *a. & s.*; Port. *brilhante*, *a. & s.*; Fr. *brillant*, *s.*, and *brillant*, *pa. par.* of *briller*; Prov. & Sp. *brillar*; Port. *brilhar*; Ital. *brillare*=to shine. From Lat. *berillus*, *beryllus*; Gr. *beryllos*.] [BERYL.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Literally.* (*Of anything material capable of reflecting light*): Shining very brightly, emitting splendid rays, sparkling, highly lustrous.

"Replete with many a brilliant spark." Dorset.

2. *Figuratively.* (*Of things not material*): Lustrous, shining, sparkling, fitted to excite admiration.

"Cornbury was not a man of brilliant parts . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

(1) *Lit.*: The same as II. 1.

(2) *Fig.*: A person of illustrious reputation.

"In deference to his virtues, I forbear
To shew you what the rest in orders were;
This *brilliant* is so spotless and so bright,
He needs not foil, but shines by his own proper light."
Dryden.

II. Technically:

1. *Diamond-cutting*: A diamond of the finest cut, consisting of lozenge-shaped facets alternating with triangles. The variations are known as the half brilliant, the full brilliant, the split or trap brilliant, the double brilliant or Lisbon cut. [CUTTING-GEMS.]

A diamond cut as a brilliant has two truncated portions, one above and one below the girdle, which is at the largest circumference. The upper portion, which projects from the setting, is called the *bizet*, and is one-third the whole depth of the gem. The remaining two-thirds are embedded. They are called the *culasse*. (Knight.)

2. *Printing*: A very small type, smaller than diamond.

3. *Fabric*: A cotton fabric woven with a small raised pattern, and printed or plain.

4. *Pyrotech.*: A form of pyrotechnics for making a bright light. The filling is gunpowder 16 and steel-filings 4; or gunpowder 16, and borings 6.

brîl'-lî-ant-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *brilliant*; -ly.] In a brilliant manner, lustrously, shiningly. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"No other large Irish town is so well cleaned, so well paved, so *brilliantly* lighted."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.* ch. xvi.

brîl'-lî-ant-ness, *s.* [Eng. *brilliant*; -ness.] The quality of being brilliant, luster, splendor. (Johnson.)

brîlls, *s.* [Cf. Ger. *brille*; Dut. *bril*=a pair of spectacles (*Mahn*).] The hair on the eyelids of a horse. (Bailey.)

brîm, *brîmme, *brÿm, *brÿmme, *s.* [A. S. *brim*; Icel. *brim*=surf; M. H. Ger. *brēm*; Ger. *brame*, *brāme*=a border. From Sansc. *bhram*=to whirl; M. H. Ger. *brēmen*=(1) to roar, (2) to border; Lat. *fremo*=to roar.]

I. *Lit.*: The edge or border of anything. *Used*—

1. *Of a stream*: A bank or shore.

"A balgh bergh bi a bonke the brÿmme bysyde."

Sir Gawaine, 2,172.

"Not lighter does the swallow skim
Along the smooth lake's level brîm."

Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 15.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Of a fountain*: The edge or brink.
"It told me it was Cynthia's own,
Within whose cheerful *brims*
That curious nymph had oft been known
To bathe her snowy limbs." *Drayton*.
3. *Of any vessel*: The upper edge.
"Thus in a bason drop a shilling,
Then fill the vessel to the *brim*." *Swift*.
"Froth'd his bumpers to the *brim*."
Tennyson: Old Year, 19.
4. *Of the horizon*: The margin.
"As the bright sunne, what time his fierie teme
Towards the western *brim* begins to draw,"
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 35.
5. *Of a hat*: The edge or leaf.
"... seeing that his hat
Was moist with water-drops, as if the *brim*
Had newly scoop'd a running stream."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. 1.
6. *Of a pit*: The edge or side.
"He his ne to the *brimme*
Hath leide."
Gower: Conf. Amant., ii. 293.
- *II. Fig.**: The edge or brink of anything; as, the *brim* of the grave, but in this sense we now use *brink*.
"I was in the very pangs of death and brought downe to the very *brimme* of the grave."—*Hall: On Hard Texts* (1633), p. 211.
- *brim** (1), *a.* [A. S. *brēme*, *bryme*=famous, celebrated.] Well-known, spoken of, public.
"That thou dost hold me in disdain,
Is *brim* abroad, and made a gibe to all that keep this plain."
Warner: Albion's England.
- *brim** (2), ***brym**, ***bryme**, ***breme**, *a.* [BEME.]
1. Raging, swelling. (Applied to the sea.)
"The yeir of God i. M. iiii. o. lxxxvi yeris certaine marchandis wer passand betuix Forth and Flanderis (quhen hastellie come sic ane thud of wynd) that sail, mast and taikillis wer blawin in the *brym* seis, throw quhilk the schip beleuit nocht bot sicker deith."—*Belend.: Cron.*, bk. viii. ch. 20.
2. Fierce, violent.
"The *brim* battil of the Harlaw."—*Evergreen*, i. 90.
3. Stern, rugged. (Applied to the countenance.)
"But this sorrowfull boteman with *bryme* luke,
Now thir, now thaire within his wescheil tuke,"
Douglas: Virgil, 174, 20.
4. Denoting a great degree either of heat or of cold, as we say, "a fierce heat."
"Vulcanis oistis of *brym* flambis rede
Spredand on bred vpblesis euery stede,"
Douglas: Virgil, 330, 48.
- †brim** (1), *v. t. & i.* [BRIM, *s.*]
- A. Transitive**:
(1) To fill to the brim; to fill to overflowing.
"This said, a double wreath Evander twin'd:
And poplars black and white his temples bind:
Then *brims* his ample bowl."
Dryden.
"Arrange the board and *brim* the glass,"
Tennyson: In Memor., 106, 16.
"A beaker *brimm'd* with noble wine."
Ibid.: Day Dream, 56.
- (2) To skirt; to coast along near.
"Where I *brim* round flowery islands."—*Keats*.
- B. Intrans.**: To be full to the brim, or to overflowing. (Seldom used except in the present participle.)
"The *brimming* glasses now are hurl'd
With dire intent." *Philips*.
- †brim** (2), ***brime**, ***brimen**, ***brimmen**, *v. i.* [M. H. Ger. *brimmen*; O. Icel. *brima*.]
1. To be fruitful, to bear fruit.
"God biquaad watres here stede,
And erthe *brimen* and beren dede."
Story of Genesis and Exodus, 117.
2. To be *maris appetens*.
"The sonner wol thei *brimme* ayein,
And bringe forth pigges moo,"
Palladius, iii. 1,070.
- *brim'-ēll**, *a.* [Etymology doubtful; ? A. S. *bryme*=fierce.] Rough, boorish (?).
"Laith we war, but owther offens or ryme,
Ane *brimell* body suld interstrike my ryme,"
Douglas: Virgil, 19, 12.
- *brim'-fill**, *v. t.* [Eng. *brim*; and *fill*.] To fill (to the brim or to overflowing. (*Lit. & fig.*))
"His damnation will be the sooner wrought up, the cup of his iniquity *brimfilled*."—*Adams: The Blacke Devill*, 1615, p. 71.
- *brim'-filled**, *pa. par.* [BRIMFILL.]
- *brim'-fir**, ***brim'-fire**, *s.* [Either an error for *brinfire*=burning-fire, or=fire, *i. e.*, brimstone, from A. S. *bryme*, *brēme*=fierce, wild.]
"For mannes sinne thus it is went,
Brent with *brimfir*, sunken and shent,"
Story of Genesis and Exodus, 754.

brim'-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *brim*, and *ful*(l).]

1. *Lit.*: Full to the brim, overflowing.

"The good old king at parting wrung my hand,
His eyes *brimful* of tears." *Addison: Cato*.
"Her *brimful* eyes that ready stood,
And only wanted will to weep a flood."
Dryden: Stigismonda and Guiscardo, 681, 682.

2. *Fig. (of the feelings, &c.)*:

(1) Overflowing, full.

"My heart
Brimful of those wild tales."
Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women, 182.

(2) Completely prepared; in full and complete number.

"Our legions are *brimful*, our cause is ripe."
Shakesp: Julius Caesar, iv. 3.

†brim'-fūl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *brimful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being brimful; complete fullness.

"The Scot on his unfurnish'd kingdom
Came pouring, like a tide into a beach,
With ample and *brimfulness* of his force."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

brim'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *brim*; less.] Without a brim; having no brim.

"They [the Jews] wear little black *brimless* caps, as the Moors red."—*L. Addison: State of the Jews*, p. 10.

***brim'-lŷ**, ***brŷm'-lŷ**, *a. & adv.* [BRIM.]

A. As adjective: Fierce.

"That *brŷmly* best so cruell and unryd."
Songs and Carols (ed. Wright), p. 26.

B. As adverb:

1. Fiercely.

"His brode eghne
That fulle *brŷmly* for breth brynte as the gledys."
Morte Arthure, 116.

2. Clearly, distinctly.

"A man sees better, and discerns more *brimly* his colors."—*Puttenham: The Art of Poetry*, p. 256. (*Trench on some def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 18.)

brimme, *a.* [BEME.]

†brimmed, *a.* [BRIM.]

1. Having a brim or edge. (Obsolete except in compounds, as *broad-brimmed*, *wide-brimmed*, *narrow-brimmed*, &c.)

2. Full to the brim or edge, almost overflowing.

"May thy *brimmed* waves for this
Their full tribute never miss."
Milton: Comus.

***brim-men**, *v. i.* [BRIM (2), *v.*]

brim'-mēr, *s.* [Eng. *brim*; -er.]

†1. A glass or drinking vessel filled to the brim, a bumper.

"Round to his mates a *brimmer* fills."

Scott: Marmion.

"When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers* flow."

Dryden.

*2. A hat.

"Now takes his *brimmer* off."

Brome: Songs, 1661 (*Nares*.)

brim'-mīng, *a.* [BRIM, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: Filled to the brim.

"And twice besides her beestings never fail
To store the dairy with a *brimming* pail."
Dryden.

"I loved the *brimming* wave that swam
Thro' quiet meadows round the mill."
Tennyson: The Miller's Daughter.

2. *Fig.*: Overflowing.

"Her eyes . . . were all *brimming* over with tears."
—*Kingsley: Water Babies*, ch. vi.

***brims**, ***brim'-sey**, *s.* [A. S. *brimse*; O. Dut. *bremse*.] [BREESE.] A gad-fly.

brim'-stōne, ***brem'-ston**, ***brim'-ston**, ***brim-stane**, ***brim'-stoon**, ***brin'-stan**, ***brum'-ston**, ***brun'-stane**, ***brym'-stoon**, *s.* [O. Icel. *brenni-steinn*, from *brenna*=to burn, and *steinn*=a stone; Sw. *brännsten*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Burnt-stone, sulphur.

"It rayned fire fra heven and *brunstone*."
Hampole: Prick of Consc., 4853.

"The whole land thereof is *brimstone*, and salt, and burning."—*Deut.* xxix. 23.

†**Vegetable brimstone**: The inflammable spores of two flowerless plants, *Lycopodium clavatum* and *Lycopodium Selago*. These are used in the manufacture of fireworks. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. *Entom.*: A species of butterfly, so called from its bright canary or brimstone color, the *Rhodocera Rhamna*.

"It is very interesting to watch the female *Brimstone* hovering about the hedge."—*Newman: Brit. Butterflies*, p. 147.

brimstone-butterfly, *s.* [BRIMSTONE, 2.]

brimstone-match, *s.* A match the tip of which is steeped in sulphur.

"The vapor of the *grotto del Cane* is generally supposed to be sulphureous, though I can see no reason for such a supposition; I put a whole bundle of lighted *brimstone* matches to the smoke, they all went out in an instant."—*Addison on Italy*.

brimstone-moth, *s.* A species of moth, *Rumia crataegata*, one of the Geometers. It derives its name from its bright yellow color.

"The curious twig-like caterpillars of the *Brimstone Moth*."—*Coleman: Woodlands, Heaths, &c.*, p. 112.

brimstone-wort, *s.* [So called from "its yellow sap or liquor, which quickly waxeth hard or dry, smelling not much unlike brimstone" (*Coles*); or from the sulphureous odor of the leaves (*Skinner, Prior*).] (*Britten & Holland*.) The plant *Peucedanum officinale*.

***brim'-stōn-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *brimston(e)*; -ish.] Somewhat resembling brimstone in nature or appearance.

brim'-stōn-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *brimston(e)*; -y.] Full of or resembling brimstone; sulphureous.

"This continual fiery or *brimstony* spirit."
Tryon: Way to Wealth, p. 72.

***brin**, ***brin-nen**, *v. t. & i.* [BURN, *v.*] (*Scotch*.)

brin (1), *s.* [From Dan. & Sw. *bryn*; O. Icel. *brun*=the eyebrow.] The eyebrow. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

brin (2), *s.* [Etymology unknown.] One of the inner radiating sticks of a fan. The outermost ones, which are larger and longer, are called *panaches*.

***brinch**, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To drink to, in answer to a pledge; to pledge.

"I carouse to Prisius and *brinch* you."

Lilly: Mother Bombie.

brin'-dēd, *a.* [A variant of *branded* (q. v.). Icel. *brondottr*=brindled, *brandr*=a flame, *brenna*=to burn; A. S. *byrnan*, *brinnan*=to burn.] Of different colors, streaked, spotted.

"Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mew'd."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

"My *brinded* heifer to the stake I lay."

Dryden.

†brin'-dle, *a. & s.* [A shortened form of *brindled* (q. v.).]

A. As adjective: Brindled.

"The first a *brindle*, the second a yellow."

Miss Mitford: Our Village, I, 65.

B. As substantive: The state of being brindled, spottedness.

"A natural *brindle*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*.

brindle-moth, *s.* A name applied to several kinds of moths, from their streaked and spotted appearance. The best known is, perhaps, the *Brindle Beauty*, *Biston hirtaria*.

brin'-dlēd, *a.* [An extended quasi-diminutive form of *brinded*. (*Skeat*.)]

"Where mountain wolves and *brindled* lions roam."

Pope: Odyssey, x., 242.

"And there the wild-cat's *brindled* hide
The frontlet of the elk adorns."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 27.

brine, ***briyn**, ***bryne**, *s.* [A. S. *bryne*; O. Dut. *brijn*; Dut. *brem*=brine, pickle.]

I. Literally:

1. *Gen.*: Water strongly impregnated with salt.

"*Bryne* of salt. *Salsugo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"A mariner . . . with incrusted *brine* all rough."
Cowper: Odyssey, xxiii., 278.

2. *Spec.*:

(1) The sea, the ocean.

"Not long beneath the whelming *brine*,
Expert to swim, he lay."

Cowper: The Castaway.

"Lashed into foam, the fierce conflicting *brine*
Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn."

Thomson.

(2) Applied to tears, from their saltiness.

"What a deal of *brine*
Hath wash'd thy shallow cheeks for Rosaline."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

***II. Fig.**: Unfruitfulness, barrenness.

"He shall dwelle . . . in the lond of *briyn* and vnhabitable."—*Wicliffe: Jer.* xvii. 6.

brine-evaporator, *s.* An apparatus for evaporating brine so as to produce salt.

brine-gauge, *s.* An instrument for testing the amount of salt in a liquid. [SALINOMETER.]

brine-pan, *s.* The pan or vessel in which the brine is kept while being evaporated in the process of manufacturing salt.

"A minute crustaceous animal (*Cancer salinus*) is said to live in countless numbers in the *brine-pans* at Lymington."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. iv., p. 67.

brine-pit, *s.*

1. *Literally*: A pit or receptacle in which brine is collected, a brine-well.

"The salt which was obtained by a rude process from *brine pits* was held in no high estimation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*2. *Figuratively*:

"And made a *brine-pit* with our bitter tears."

Shakesp.: Titus Andron., iii. 1.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

brine-pump, s.

Marine engineering: A pump for changing the water in the boilers, so as to prevent an excess of saturation of salt.

brine-shrimp, brine-worm, s. A small entomostracan, *Artemia salina*, living in brine-pans or salt-pans. [ARTEMIA.]

"The little creature is a sort of shrimp, and is commonly known as the *brine-shrimp*."—Gosse: *Rom. of Nat. Hist.*, p. 74.

brine-spring, s. A spring of water saturated with salt.

"The *brine-springs* of Cheshire are the richest in our country."—Lyell: *Princ. of Geol.*, ch. xvii.

brine-valve, s.

Boilers: A blow-off valve; a valve which is opened to allow water saturated with salt to escape from a boiler.

brine-worm, s. [BRINE-SHRIMP.]

brine, v. t. [BRINE, s.] To steep in brine, to pickle, cure.

"Some corneth, some *brineth*."—Tusser.

***brin'-fire, s.** [BRIMFIRE.] (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 1, 163.)

bring, *breŋg, *bringē, *bringen, *bryng, *brynge (pret. *brought, *brohte, *brogt, *brogte, *brocte*; pa. par. *brought, *brogt*), v. t. [A. S. *bringan*; Dut. *brenge*; Goth. *briggan*; O. H. Ger. *pringan*; Ger. *bringen*.]

I. Of material things:

1. To bear, carry, convey to the place where the speaker is, or is supposed to be; as opposed to *taking* to another place.

"The trumpety in my house, go, *bring* it hither."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv. 1.

2. To lead, conduct. (Used of persons.)

(a) *Lit.*: To a place or person.

"I'll *bring* you where you shall hear music."—*Shakesp.: Two Gent.*, iv. 2.

¶ *To bring forward on a journey*: To help on; to conduct.

"Whom if thou *bring* forward on their journey after a goodly sort, thou shalt do well."—*John* iii. 6.

(b) *Fig.*: To a mental state.

"Sithen ghe *brocte* us to woa,

Adam gaf hire name eua."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 1, 237.

3. To carry in one's own hand, or with one's self or itself.

¶ Followed by the preposition *to* (of the place or person to which or to whom the thing or person is carried or conducted). Before a person the preposition is usually omitted.

"*Bring* me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread in thine hand."—1 *Kings* xvii. 11.

4. To attract, draw with it.

"The water ascends difficultly, and *brings* over with it some part of the oil of vitriol."—*Newton: Optics*.

5. To induce, persuade, prevail on. (*Fig.*)

"I cannot *bring*

My tongue to such a pace."—*Shakesp.: Coriol.*, ii. 3.

¶ Also used reflexively.

"It seems so preposterous a thing to men to make themselves unhappy in order to happiness, that they do not easily *bring* themselves to it."—*Locke*.

II. Of immaterial things:

1. To procure; cause gain for one.

"There is nothing will *bring* you more honor and more ease, than to do what right in justice you may."—*Bacon*.

2. To cause to come. Especially in such phrases as the following—

"... which *bringeth* their iniquity to remembrance."—*Ezek.* xxix. 16.

"But those, and more than I to mind can *bring*."

Dryden.

¶ Frequently with *back*.

"*Bring back* gently their wand'ring minds."—*Locke*.

3. To lead by degrees, draw, guide.

"The understanding should be *brought* to the difficult and knotty parts of knowledge by insensible degrees."—*Locke*.

III. In special phrases:

1. *To bring about*:

(1) To cause to change from the party of one's opponents to one's own party.

"Now my new benefactors have *brought* me about, And I'll vote against peace, with Spain or without."

Swift: An Excellent New Song.

(2) To cause, effect, bring to pass.

"It enabled him to *bring about* several great events, for the advantage of the public."—*Addison: Freeholder*.

(3) To complete.

"How many hours *bring* about the day,
How many days will finish up the year,
How many years a mortal man may live,"

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 5.

*2. *To bring again*: To bring back.

"The Lord said, I will *bring again* from Bashan; I will *bring* my people again from the depths of the sea."—*Psalms* lxxviii. 22.

†3. *To bring down*:

(1) *Lit.*: To cause to make a literal descent.

"So he *brought down* the people unto the water."—*Judg.* vii. 5.

(2) *Fig.*: To humble, abase.

"And I will tread down the people in mine anger, and make them drunk in my fury, and I will *bring down* their strength to the earth."—*Isaiah* lxiii. 6.

4. *To bring forth*:

(1) To bear, produce, give birth to. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... thy seed, that the field *bringeth forth* year by year."—*Deut.* xiv. 22.

"The good queen,

For she is good, hath *brought* you forth a daughter."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

(2) To lead out, deliver.

"And Moses said unto God, Who am I, that I should go unto Pharaoh, and that I should *bring forth* the children of Israel out of Egypt?"—*Exodus* iii. 11.

5. *To bring forward*:

(1) To produce.

(2) To assert, produce as a statement.

(3) To hasten, promote, forward; as, to bring forward the harvest, or the business.

6. *To bring home*:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) *Literally*:

(i) *Gen.*: To bring to one's house. (Used specially of a bride.)

(ii) *Spec.*: To bring into the world, to give birth to.

"Margaret, our young queene, *brought home* a ne sone."—*Pittscottie: Cron.*, p. 256.

(b) *Fig.*: To prove conclusively.

"Several prisoners to whom Jeffreys was unable to *bring home* the charge of high treason were convicted of misdemeanors, and were sentenced to scourging not less terrible than that which Oates had undergone."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, i. 649.

(2) *Naut.*: To *bring home* the anchor—to work in the cable and raise the anchor to its position at the side of, or on, the ship.

7. *To bring in*:

(1) To produce, afford a return.

"The sole measure of all his courtesies is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will *bring him in*."—*South*.

(2) To gain over.

"Send over into that realm such a strong power of men as should perforce *bring in* all that rebellious rout and loose people."—*Spenser: Ireland*.

(3) To introduce into a legislative body.

"It was resolved that a Resumption Bill should be *brought in*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

(4) To return a verdict.

(5) To introduce.

"Since he could not have a seat among them himself he would *bring in* one who had more merit."—*Tatler*.

8. *To bring off*:

(1) To procure an acquittal; clear; make to escape.

"Set a kite upon the bench, and it is forty to one he'll *bring off* a crow at the bar."—*L'Estrange*.

(2) To accomplish, to cause to happen.

9. *To bring on*:

(1) To cause, give rise to.

"And poverty *brought on* a pettish mood."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

(2) To hasten, further, forward.

"Hel. Yet, I pray you:

But with the word the time will *bring on* summer."

Shakesp.: All's Well, iv. 4.

10. *To bring out*:

†(1) To show, prove.

"Another way made use of to find the weight of the denari, was by the weight of Greek coins; but those experiments *bring out* the denarius heavier."—*Arbutnot*.

(2) To expose, make manifest.

"*Bring out* his crimes, and force him to confess."

Dryden.

(3) To introduce into society.

"Begg'd to *bring up* the little girl, and 'out,'

For that's the phrase that settles all things now."

Byron: Don Juan, xii. 31.

(4) To publish.

11. *To bring over*: To convert to one's side.

"The protestant clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to *bring* great numbers over to the church."—*Swift*.

12. *To bring under*: To subdue.

"That sharp course which you have set down, for the *bringing under* of those rebels of Ulster, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

13. *To bring to*:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: To resuscitate, revive.

(2) *Naut.*: To check the course of a ship; to lie to.

"We *brought-to* in a narrow arm of the river."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. vii. p. 136.

14. *To bring up*:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*:

(a) To educate, rear.

"They frequently conversed with this lovely virgin, who had been *brought up* by her father in knowledge."—*Addison: Guardian*.

(b) To raise, start; as, "to *bring up* a subject."

(c) To cause to advance, bring forward.

Bring up your army."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 2.

(d) To lay before a meeting; as, "to *bring up* a report."

(e) To reject food from the stomach; to vomit.

(2) *Naut.*: To cast anchor.

¶ *To bring up the rear*: To come last.

15. *To bring word*: To bring intelligence of anything.

"And Benaiah *brought* the king word again, saying, Thus said Joab, and thus he answered me."—1 *Kings*, i. 30.

¶ (1) Other special applications of the word are *bring to book* [BOOK]; *bring to pass* [PASS]; *bring to justice*=to charge, bring to trial; to *bring down* the house—to be enthusiastically received; *bring to nought*=utterly destroy; *bring to reason*=induce one to listen to reason; to be *brought to bed*, *brought abed*=to be delivered of a child; to *bring a person on his way*, or to *bring him onward*=to accompany him.

(2) Crabb thus distinguishes between to *bring*, to *fetch* and to *carry*: "To *bring* is simply to take [an object] with one from the place where one is; to *fetch* is to go first and then *bring* it; to *fetch*, therefore, is a species of *bringing*. Whatever is near at hand is *brought*; whatever is at a distance must be *fetched*: the porter at an inn *brings* a parcel, the servant *fetches* it. *Bring* always respects motion toward the place in which the speaker resides; *fetch*, a motion both to and from; *carry*, always a motion directly from the place or at a distance from the place. . . . *Bring* is an action performed at the option of the agent; *fetch* and *carry* are mostly done at the command of another. Hence the old proverb, 'He who will *fetch* will *carry*,' to mark the character of the gossip and tale-bearer, who reports what he hears from two persons in order to please both parties." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bring'-ēr, *bring'-are, s. [Eng. *bring*; -er.] He who, or that which, brings anything.

"Yet the first *bringer* of unwelcome news

Hath but a losing office."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 1.

"Is he not an eye to us all; a blessed heaven-sent *Bringer* of Light?"—*Carlyle: Heroes*, lect. iii.

bringer-in, s. He who, or that which, brings in or introduces.

"Lucifer is a *bringer-in* of light; and therefore the harbinger of the day."—*Sandys: Christ's Passion; Notes*, p. 79.

bringer-out, s. He who brings forward, leads out, or publishes.

"Sold, Mock not, Enobarbus.

I tell you true: best you safed the *bringer-*

Out of the host." *Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop.*, iv. 6.

bringer-up, s. One who rears or educates.

"Italy and Rome have been breeders and *bringers-up* of the worthiest men."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*.

bring'-īng, *brýng'-ýnge, pr. par., a. & s. [BRING.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & partic. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*: The act of conveying, carrying, or fetching.

bringing-forth, s.

1. The act of bearing or being delivered of.

*2. That which is brought forth or uttered.

"Let him be but testified in his own *bringings-forth*, and he shall appear to the envious a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier."—*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.*, iii. 2.

bringing-to, s.

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Gen.*: The act of carrying or conveying to.

2. *Spec.*: The act of resuscitating, or *bringing* back to consciousness.

II. *Naut.*: The act of checking the course of a vessel.

Bringing-to bolt: A screw-bolt or forelock-bolt used in keying up a structure.

bringing-up, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Education, rearing.

2. *Printing*: The operation of overlaying, underlaying, or cutting portions of woodcuts, so as to equalize the impression by giving proper prominence to the dark and light portions.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōl, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*brin'-ie, s. [BIRNIE.]

†brī'-nī-ness, s. [Eng. *briny*; -ness.] The quality of being briny; saltness.

brī'n-ish, a. [Eng. *brin(e)*; -ish.] Somewhat briny; having the taste of brine.

"To hear and see her plaints, her *brinish* tears."
Shakesp.: *Hen. VI.*, Pt. III., iii. 1.

"The restless groans, *brinish* tears."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. 2.

†brī'n-ish-ness, s. [Eng. *brinish*; -ness.] The quality of being brinish; a tendency to saltness.—(Johnson.)

brīn'-jal, brīn'-jall, s. [From Arab. *bydendjan* = the egg-plant. (Forskhal.)] The name given in parts of India to the fruit of the egg-plant (*Solanum melongena*).

brīn-ja'r-rīe, *bīn-ja'r-rī, bēn-ja'r-ŷ, bān-ja'r-ŷ, bun-ja'r-ee, s. [From Hind. *bonjara*, *banjari*.] A grain-merchant. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

brīn'-jar-ēe, s. An East Indian variety of greyhound, said to be the best hunting-dog in India.

brīnk, *brīnke, *brīnke, *brenke, s. [Dan. & Sw. *brink*=an edge; Icel. *brekka*=a slope; Wel. *bryncu*=a hillock.]

1. *Lit.*: An edge, margin, or border, as of a precipice, or pit, or river.

"Beside the *brink*
Of haunted stream."
Thomson: *Seasons*; *Summer*.

2. *Fig.*: The edge, verge.

"To misery's *brink*."
Burns: *To a Mountain Daisy*.

† The *brink* of the grave: The verge or point of death.

"The old man stood . . . upon the *brink* of the grave."—Robertson: *Sermons*.

*brīnk'-fūl, a. [Eng. *brink*; *ful(l)*.] Full to the brink or brim; brimful.

*brīnt, *pa. par. & a.* [BURNT.]

*brīnt-stōne, *brīn-stāne, s. [BRIMSTONE.]

brī'-nŷ, a. [Eng. *brin(e)*; -y.] Full of brine; excessively salt.

"Fool that he was! by fierce Achilles slain,
The river swept him to the *briny* main."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, ii. 1064-5.

brī'-ō-nine, s. [BRYONY.] The active chemical principle extracted from bryony.

brī'-ōn-ŷ, s. [BRYONY.]

*brise, *v. t.* [BRUISE.]

brī-sīn'-ga, s. [Etymology doubtful. Cf. Mod. Lat. *brissus*.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Star-fishes, the typical one of the family *Brisingidæ* (q. v.). The only species found in the Norwegian seas that resembles the fossil *Protaster*.

brī-sīn'-gī-dæ, s. *pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brisinga*, and Lat. fem. pl. suffix *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of *Asteroideæ* (Star-fishes), with long and rounded arms and two rows of ambulacral feet; the ambulacral grooves not reaching the mouth.

brīsk, a. [Wel. *brysg*=nimble, quick; Gael. *briosg*; Fr. *brusque*.] Lively, animated, active. *Used*—

1. *Of persons*:

(1) Active, lively.

"Shaftesbury's *brisk* boys."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(2) Gay, sprightly.

"A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a *brisk*, gamesome lass, was so altered in a few days, that he was liker a skeleton than a living man."—*L'Estrange*.

2. *Of things*:

* (1) Vivid, bright.

"Objects appeared much darker, because my instrument was overcharged; had it magnified thirty or twenty-five times, it had made the object appear more *brisk* and pleasant."—Newton.

(2) Gay, lively.

"These most *brisk* and giddy-paced times."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 4.

(3) Excited, sharp, rapid.

"Christian had the hard hap to meet here with Apollon, and to enter with him into a *brisk* encounter . . ."—Bunyan: *P. P.*, pt. ii.

(4) Clear, sharp.

"The air was *brisk*."—Disraeli: *Venetia*, ch. ii.

(5) Fresh, moderately strong. (Used of the wind.)

"With fair weather and a *brisk* gale."—Voyages, ch. vii.

* (3) Powerful, active.

"Our nature here is not unlike our wine:
Some sorts, when old, continue *brisk* and fine."
Denham.

brīsk'-ale, s. Ale of a superior quality. (*Hall-i-well*.)

brisk-awakening, a. Awakening sharply or quickly.

"First to the lively pipe his hand addrest,
But soon he saw the *brisk-awakening* viol."
Collins: *The Passions*.

brisk-looking, a. Having a brisk or bright and animated appearance.

†brīsk, *briske, *v. t. & i.* [BRISK, a.]

A. *Trans.*: To exhilarate, enliven, animate. (Generally with *up*.)

"I will suppose that these things are lawful, and sometimes useful and necessary for the relief of our natures; for the *brisking up* our spirits."—Killingbeck: *Sermons*, p. 223.

"I like a cup to *briske* the spirits."
Feltham: *Resolves*.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To prepare one's self briskly, or with animation and speed.

"Susan *brisked up* a little for the occasion."—A. Trollope: *Tales of all Countries*.

2. To come up quickly.

*brīsked, a. [Eng. *brisk*, *v. t.*] Exhilarated, enlivened.

"Such a vast difference there is in the arteries newly *brisked* in the fountain, and that in the veins lowered and impoverished with its journey."—Smith: *On Old Age*, p. 103.

brīsk'-ēt, s. [O. Fr. *brischet*, *bruschet* (*Skeat*); Bret. *bruched*=the breast. The word is evidently connected with breast.] That part of the breast of an animal which lies next to the ribs, the breast.

"See that none of the wool be wanting, that their gums be red, teeth white and even, and the *brisket* skin red."—Mortimer.

"An' spread abroad thy weel-fil'd *brisket*."
Burns: *The Auld Farmer's Salutation*.

brisket-bone, s. The breast-bone.

brīsk'-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *brisk*; -ly.] In a brisk or lively manner; actively.

"We have seen the air in the bladder suddenly expand itself so much and so *briskly*, that it manifestly lifted up some light bodies that leaned upon it."—Boyle.

brīsk'-nēss, s. [Eng. *brisk*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being brisk.

2. Liveliness, quickness, activity.

"Some remains of corruption, though they do not conquer and extinguish, yet will slacken and allay the vigor and *briskness* of the renewed principle."—South.

3. Liveliness of spirits, gaiety.

"But the most distinguishing part of his character seems to me to be his *briskness*, his jollity, and his good humor."—Dryden.

*brīsk'-ŷ, a. [Eng. *brisk*; -y.] Brisk.

"Most *brisky* juvenal and eke most lovely Jew."
Shakesp.: *Mid. Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

*brisle, s. [Etymology doubtful.]

*brisle dice, s. A kind of false dice.

"Those bar size aces; those *brisle* dice. Clown. 'Tis like they *brisle*, for I'm sure theille breede anger."
Nobody and Somebody, 4to, G. 3 b. (Nares.)

brīš'-mäck, s. [Etym. unknown. Probably Scandinavian.] One of the English names for a fish, the Common Tusk (*Brosmus vulgaris*).

brīs'-sal, a. [Fr. *brésiller*=to break, to shiver.] Brittle.

*brissed, *pa. par.* [BRUISED.]

brīs'-sēl, *v. t.* [BIRSE, *v.*] To broil.

brissel-cock, s. A turkey-cock.

*bris-sen, *v. t.* [BRUISE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

brīs'-sī-dæ, s. *pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brissus* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: A family of *Echinoidea*, more generally called *Spatangidæ*. Their English name is Heart-urchins.

*brīs'-sour, *brīs-soure, *brys-sure, s. [Fr. *brisure*=a broken piece.]

1. A shaking, concussion, collision.

"Brisyng, or *brisoure*, K., brysnyge, or *brysurre*, H. Quassatio, contusio, collisio."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A sore, a chap.

brīs'-sūs, s. [From Gr. *brissos*, *bryssos*=a kind of sea-urchin. (*Aristotle*.)]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of the family *Brissidæ* (q. v.).

*brist, *bryst, *v.* [BURST.]

brīs'-tle (t silent), *bros-tle, *brus-tel, *brys-tel, *brys-tylle, *brus-tylle, *burs-tyll, s. [A. S. *byrst*=a bristle, with dimin. suffix *-el*; Dut. *borstel*; Icel. *burst*; Sw. & Ger. *borste*, all=a bristle.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A short, stiff, coarse hair, particularly of swine.

"Two boars whom love to battle draws,
With rising *bristles*, and with frothy jaws."
Dryden: *Palamon & Arcite*, ii. 204, 205.

† To set up one's bristles: To show pride or temper.

2. *Bot.*: A species of pubescence on plants, resembling stiff, roundish hairs or bristles. Example, the stem of the Viper's Bugloss (*Echium vulgare*).

† Compounds of obvious signification: *Bristle-armed*, *bristle-backed*, *bristle-bearing*, *bristle-brush*, *bristle-like*, *bristle-shaped*.

bristle-fern, s. A modern book-name for a species of fern, *Trichomanes radicans*.

bristle-grass, s. A species of grass, *Agrostis setacea*.

bristle-moss, s. A species of moss, *Orthotricum striatum*.

bristle-pointed, a.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having sharp points like bristles.

"As *bristle-pointed* as a thorny wood."
Marlowe: *1 Tamburlaine*, iv. 1.

2. *Bot.*: Terminating gradually in a very fine sharp point; setose.

brīs'-tle (t silent), *v. t. & i.* [BRISTLE, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

†1. *Lit.*: To cause to stand up, as the bristles on a swine.

"Poor Stumah! whom his least halloo
Could send like lightning o'er the dew,
Bristles his crest, and points his ears."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iii. 17.

*2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To raise, as in pride or rage.

"His heart *bristled* his bosom."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, i. 192.

† Sometimes with *up*.

"Which makes him prune himself, and *bristle up*
The crest of youth." Shakesp.: *1 Henry IV.*, i. 1.

(2) To cover as with bristles, to surround for protection.

"*Bristle* yourselves around with cannon."—Carlyle: *French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. 4.

† To *bristle a thread*: To fix a bristle to it.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To stand erect as bristles on a swine.

"His hair did *bristle* upon his head."
Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, ii. 16.

2. To stand thick and close together, as bristles do.

"A forest of masts would have *bristled* in the desolate port of Newry."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To be thickly covered, to abound in. (Generally of something rough or horrible.)

(1) *Of material things*:

"The land soon *bristled* with castles."—Freeman: *Norm. Conq.*, ii. 193.

(2) *Of immaterial things*:

"The twilight *bristles* wild with shapes."
Mrs. Browning: *Dreams of Exile*.

4. To show pride and indignation, or defiance. (Generally with *up*.)

"The glover's youthful attendant *bristled up* with a look of defiance."—Scott: *Fair Maid*, ch. i.

brīs'-tled (t silent), *brīs'-teled, *brīs'-tlede, *pa. par. & a.* [BRISTLE, *v. t.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Covered with thick hairs or bristles.

"With his Amazonian chin he drove
The *bristled* lips before him."
Shakesp.: *Coriol.*, ii. 2.

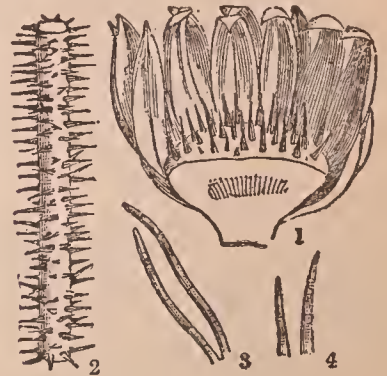
2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Standing erect as bristles.

"Pard, or boar with *bristled* hair."
Shakesp.: *Mid. Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

(2) Thickly covered as though with bristles.

"Flashing with steel and rough with gold,
And *bristled* o'er with bills and spears."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, vi. 14.



Bristled.

1. Section of *Psiadia coronopus*, showing bristle receptacle. 2. Stalk of *Echium*. 3 & 4. Plain and jointed bristles from *Echium* and the root of a fern.

II. *Bot.*: Echinate, covered with a kind of pubescence or stiff hairs resembling bristles.

"The ears are *bristeled* or bearded."—Lyte, p. 505.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -šion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

brīs'-tle-wōrts (*t* silent), *s. pl.* [From Eng. *bristle*, and *wort* (*q. v.*).]

Bot.: Lindley's name for the endogenous order Desvaxiaceæ (*q. v.*).

brīs'-tli-nēss (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *bristly*; *-ness*.] The state of being bristly or covered with bristles.

brīs'-tliŋg (*t* silent), *pr. par. & a.* [BRISTLE, *v. i.*]

1. Standing erect as bristles.

"With chatt'ring teeth, and bristling hair upright."

Dryden.

"Erect and bristling like a cat's back."—*Hazlitt.*

2. Thickly covered. [BRISTLE, II. 2.]

"Renowned throughout the world for its haven bristling with innumerable masts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ii. 415.*

3. Thick, close, rough.

"His bristling locks of sable, brow of gloom,
And the wide waving of his shaken plume,"

Byron: Lara, I. xi.

brīs'-tly, (*t* silent), *a.* [Eng. *bristly*; *-y*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Thickly covered with bristles; rough, hairy.

"A yellow lion and a bristly boar."—*Pope: Thebais.*

"If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest microscope, the sight of our ourselves would affright us; the smoothest skin would be beset with rugged scales and bristly hairs."—*Bentley.*

II. *Natural Science*: Echinate, furnished with numerous bristles, as the fruit of the Common Chestnut (*Castanea vesca*).

"Thus mastful beech the bristly chestnut bears,
And the wild ash is white with bloomy pears."

Dryden.

"The leaves of the black mulberry are somewhat bristly, which may help to preserve the dew."—*Bacon.*

Brīs'-tōl, ***Brīs'-tow**, ***Bric'-stow**, *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Probably from A. S. *bric*=a break, a breach, and *stow*=a place; a free rendering of its former name, viz., Wel. *Caer Odor*, from *caer*=wall, fort, city, and *O. Wel. odor*=a break, a breach.]

Geog.: A city and seaport of England on the Avon, mainly in Gloucestershire, but partly, also in Somersetshire. From this city numerous cities, towns and villages in this country have taken their name.

Bristol-board, *s.* A kind of thick pasteboard, with a very fine and smooth, sometimes glazed, surface. Specially used by architects and artists for drawing purposes, and by printers for printing cards, etc.

Bristol-brick, *s.* A material used for cleaning steel, originally manufactured at Bristol, and made in the form of a brick.

Bristol-diamond, ***bristow-diamond**, *s.* A species of rock-crystal, sometimes colored, sometimes transparent. Specimens of the latter kind have frequently considerable beauty, only inferior to diamonds. It is found chiefly in the St. Vincent rocks near Bristol, and is also known as Bristol-stone.

"Such bastard pearles, *Bristow diamonds*, and glasse bugles are these poore pedlars, like pety-chapmen, faine to stuffe their packets with."—*Gataker on Transubstantiation, 1,624, p. 65.*

Bristol-stone, *s.* The same as Bristol-diamond (*q. v.*).

"Although in this ranke but two were commonly mentioned by the ancients, Gilbertus discovereth many more, as Diamonds, . . . Chrystall, *Bristoll stones*."—*Browne: Vulg. Errors, p. 78.*

Bristol-water, *s.* The water from certain springs at Clifton, a suburb of Bristol, England, greatly in use for diseases of the lungs and consumption. It is tepid, and contains iron in combination with sulphur.

***brīs'-tōw**, *a. & s.* [BRISTOL.]

A. *As adjective*: Pertaining to or brought from Bristol.

B. *As substantive*: A crystal set in a ring.

" . . . the brooch of Rob Roy's wife, the Scottish Amazon. Its circle appears to be of silver, studded with what was once the vogue, *bristow*."—*Edin. Ev. Cour., 22d Oct., 1818.*

brīs'-ūre, *s.* [Fr. *brisure*=a fracture, a broken piece; *briser*=to break.]

In *Fortification*: Any part of a rampart or parapet which deviates from the general direction.

brīs'-wōrt, **brī'se-wōrt**, *s.* [BRUISEWORT.]

1. *Symphytum officinale*, L. (*Cockayne, iii. 316.*)

2. *Bellis perennis*. (*Ibid.*)

***brīs'-yng**, ***brys-synge**, *s.* [BRUISING.]

"*Brisyng*, or *brisoure* K.; *brys-synge* or *bryssure* H. *Quassatio, contusio, collisio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

brīt (1), **brītt**, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Ichthy.: A fish of the herring kind, *Clupea minima*, found in great quantities, in some seasons, on the eastern coast of New England.

"The pilchards were wont to pursue the *brīt*, upon which they feed, into the havens."—*Carew.*

***Brīt** (2), *s.* [A. S. *bryt*=a Briton.] A Briton.

Brīt'-ain, ***Pry-dhain**, *s.* [Lat. *Britannia*; from Celt. *brith*, *brīt*=painted. (*Camden.*)] Originally the words Britain and Brittany were almost interchangeable terms. The island comprising England, Scotland and Wales.

"He [Henry VII.] was not so averse from a war but that he was resolved to choose it, rather than to have *Britain* [meaning what we call Brittany—the ancient Armorica] carried by France, being so great and opulent a duchy and situate so opportunely to annoy England either for coast or trade."—*Bacon: Hist. of King Henry VII.*

***Britain-crown**, *s.* A gold coin worth about five shillings=\$1.20 of U. S. money. (*Snelling: Coins, p. 24.*)

***Brīt'-ain-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *Britain*; *-er*.] A native of Britain.

"The *Britainers*, *Hollanders*, and from the Azores Islands."—*Peacham.*

Brī-tān'-nī-a, *s.* [Lat.] Britain.

Britannia metal, *s.*

Comm.: An alloy of brass, tin, antimony, and bismuth. It is used to make cheap spoons and teapots.

"*Britannia metal*, which has almost superseded pewter, and is undoubtedly far more beautiful, as in appearance it nearly approaches silver, is composed of 3½ cwt. of best block tin, 28 lbs. of martial regulus of antimony, 8 lbs. of copper, and 8 lbs. of brass."—*Wright: Scientific Knowledge (1846), p. 60.*

Brī-tān'-nīc, *a.* [Lat. *britannicus*=pertaining to Britain.] Of or pertaining to Britain, British.

" . . . having first well nigh freed us from Anti-Christian thraldom, didst build up this *Britannic* Empire to a glorious and enviable height, with all her daughter-islands about her."—*Milton: Reform. in Engl.*

***britch**, *s.* [BREECH.]

brite, **bright**, *v. i.* [BRIGHT, *a.*] To become bright or pale in color. (Said of barley, wheat, or hops, when they grow over-ripe.)

***brith**, *a.* [BRIGHT.]

brīth'-ēr, *s.* [BROTHER.] Scotch for brother.

***brīth'-ēr-ēn**, *s. pl.* [BROTHER.] A form of the plural of brother.

Brīt-i-ōism, *s.* A form of speech, or word or phrase peculiar to and characteristic of the British people. The word was coined by an American writer in an article answering one from Richard Grant White, in which the latter criticised American phraseology, denominating our peculiarities of speech "Americanisms." As an example:

Americanism: "'Git!' said the man with the gun.

"'You bet!' said the burglar.

"And he dusted."

Briticism: "'Go off now, or I'll fire,' said the Englishman.

"'All right, mister, I'll go,' said the thief.

"And he went away."

Brīt'-ish, ***Brīt'-tish**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *bryttisc*; *bryt*=a Briton.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to Britain.

"Imploring Divine assistance, that it may redound to His glory, and the good of the *British* nation, I now begin."—*Milton: Hist. of England, bk. i.*

"The *British* cannon formidably roars."

Dryden: Threnod. Augustalis.

2. Of or pertaining to the language of the ancient inhabitants of Britain, or Welsh.

"What I here offer to the public, is an explication of the antient *British* tongue, once the common language of Britain, and still preserved in the principality of Wales."—*Richards: Brit. Dict. Preface.*

"*Iren*. The Gaulish speech is the very *Brittish*, the which was very generally used heere in all *Brittayne* before the coming in of the Saxons; and yet is retayned of the Walshmen, the Cornishmen, and the *Brittons*."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

B. *As substantive*:

The British: The inhabitants of Britain.

British-gum, *s.* A substance of a brownish color, and very soluble in cold water, formed by heating dry starch at a temperature of about 600° Fahr.

British-tea, *s.* A kind of "tea" made from elm leaves.

British tobacco, **British herb tobacco**. A plant, *Tussilago farfara*.

***brīt'-nen**, ***bret'-nen**, ***bret'-tene**, ***bret'-tyne**, ***brut'-nen**, ***brut'-ten-en**, ***bryt'-tyne**, *v. t.* [A. S. *brytnian*.] To cut in pieces, break.

"Sythen he *brītnēz* out the brawen in bryght brode cheldez."

Sir Gawaine, 1611.

"The doughti duk . . . bet adoun burwes

And *brūtned* moche peple."

William of Palerne, 1073.

Brīt'-ōn, *a. & s.* [A. S. *Bryten*, *Bryton*=Britain.]

A. *As adjective*: Pertaining to or inhabiting Britain; British.

"I'll disrobe me
Of these Italian weeds, and suit myself
As does a *Briton* peasant."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. i.

B. *As substantive*: A native of Britain.

"He hath done no *Briton* harm."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

"Aspiring, thy commands to *Britons* bear."

Thomson: Liberty, pt. i.

brītt, *s.* A species of fish. [BRIT.]

brīt'-tle, ***bretil**, ***brickle**, ***brekyll**, ***britel**, ***brotel**, ***brutel**, ***brotul**, *a.* [From A. S. *breótan*=to break; Icel. *brjóta*; Sw. *bryta*=to break.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*: Liable to break or be broken, fragile.

"The *bretil* vessel, forsothe, in the which it is sothun, shall be broken."—*Wyclif, Levit. vi. 22.*

"If the stone is *brittle*, it will often crumble, and pass in the form of gravel."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. *Figuratively*: Not lasting, fickle, uncertain.

"A *brittle* glory shineth in this face:

As *brittle* as the glory is the face;

For there it is, crack'd in a hundred shivers."

Shakesp.: Rich. II., iv. 1.

II. *Metal*: This term is applied to those metals which are not malleable. Arsenic, antimony, bismuth and manganese are, among other metals, distinguished by this character.

brittle silver ore, *s.* A mineral called also Stephanite (*q. v.*).

brittle-star, *s.* The name of a long-rayed starfish (*Ophiocoma rosula*). It is applied also to other starfishes of the order Ophiuroidea (*q. v.*).

brīt'-tle, *v. t.* [From *brittle*, *a.* (*q. v.*)] To render friable.

"Early in the spring harrow it, to mix the clay brought to top (which will be *brittled* by the winter frosts) with the ashes, . . ."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans., p. 109.*

brīt'-tle-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *brittle*; *-ly*.] In a brittle manner, so as easily to break. (*Sherwood.*)

brīt'-tle-nēss, ***brōt'-ēl-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *brittle*; *-ness*.] The quality of being brittle, fragility; tending to break easily. *Used*—

1. *Literally*:

" . . . in the tempering of steel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or lesser in the flame, give it very differing tempers, as to *brittleness* or toughness."—*Boyle.*

2. *Figuratively*: Uncertainty, fickleness.

"Swich fyn hath fals worldes *brotelnesse*!"

Chaucer: Troilus, v. 6.

"A wit quick without brightness, sharp without *brittleness*."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

brīt'-tle-wōrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *brittle*, and *wort* (*q. v.*)]

Botany:

1. The English name given by Lindley to the order Diatomaceæ (*q. v.*).

2. A name for Nitella, two genera of Characeæ. [CHARACEÆ.] (*Thomé: Bot., trans. by Bennet, pp. 292-3.*)

brīt-z-skā, *s.* [Russ. *britshka*; Pol. *bryczka*, dimin. of *bryka*=a freight-wagon.] A traveling carriage with a calash top. It is so constructed as to give space for reclining while traveling.

"In the evening
I set out . . . in
Sir Charles' Eng-
lish coach: my
britzka followed
with servants."—
*Sir A. Wilson: Pr.
Diary, 1813, ii. 66.*

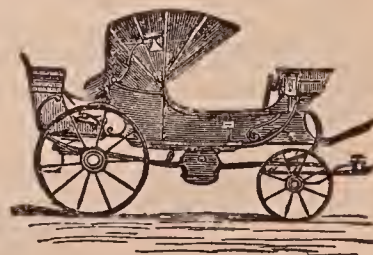
Britzska.

***brīx'-lēn**, *v. t.* [O. Icel. *brísla*.] To reprove. (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems*, ed. Morris, iii. 345.) (*S'ratmann.*)

brī'-za, *s.* [Sp. & Ital. *briza*; Fr. *brize*; Gr. *briza*=some kind of grain. Either (1) Old Æolic for *rhiza*, a root, or (2) *brithō*, to be heavy, . . . to incline or droop to one side, as the delicately-suspended spikelets do.] Quaking-grass. A genus of grasses with panicles consisting of awnless spikelets much compressed laterally, and cordate-deltoid in form.

***brīze**, *s.* [In Ger. *bremse*.] The breeze, breeze-fly, or gad-fly. [BREEZE.]

"A *Brize*, a scorned little creature,
Through his faire hide his angrie sting did threaten."
Spenser: Visions of the World's Vanitie, ii.



fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

brōach (1), **brōoċh**, ***brōċhe**, ***broch**, *s.* [O. F. *broche*; Mod. Fr. *broche*=a spit; Low Lat. *brocca*=a pointed stick, from *broccus*=a sharp tooth or point.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Anything pointed, as a spit. [TURN-BROACH.]
"Broche or spete, when mete is vpon it, P. Verutum."
—*Prompt. Parv.*

"He was taken into service to a base office in his kitchen: so that he turned a *broach*, that had worn a crown."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

*2. A pin.

"Ande now stonde a deuylle at myne hede, with a longe *broche*, and puttes it in atte crowne of myne hede; ande anothire deuylle at my fete, with anothere longe *broche*, ande puttes it in atte soules of my fete; ande when they mete togedre at myn herte, I shalle deye."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 407.

*3. A wooden pin on which yarn is wound. (*Scotch*.)

"Hir womanly handis nowthir rok of tre
Ne spyndil vsit nor *brochis* of Minerve
Quhilk in the craft of claith making dois serve."
—*Doug.: Virgil*, 273, 18.

*4. A spur.

*5. A spire or steeple. (Still in use in some parts of England, where it is used to denote a spire springing from the tower without any intermediate parapet. [SPIRE.] The term "to broche" is also used in old building accounts, perhaps for cutting the stones in the form of voussoirs and rough-hewing.)

"There is coming home stone to the *broach* ten score foot and five."—*Acts relating to the Building of South Steeple, &c.*, 1500-18; *Archæol.*, vol. x., pp. 70-1.

"In one houres space ye *broch* of the steeple was brent downe to ye battlementes."—*Archæol.*, vol. xi., pp. 76-7.

*6. A clasp used to fasten a dress, so called from the pin which formed a part of it. [BROOCH.]

*7. A jewel, ornament, or clasp, not necessarily used for fastening. [BROOCH.]

"A peire of bedes gaudid al with grene:
And theron heng a *broch* of gold ful schene."
—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 160-61.

"Of *broches* ne of rynges."
—*King Alisaunder*, 6842.



Broach.

II. Technically:

*1. *Thatching*: A sharp-pointed pin of wood used by thatchers to secure the gavels or layers of straw.

"Broche for a thaastare. *Firmaculum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*2. *Candle-making*: The sharp-pointed ridge of wire on which short pieces of candles were stuck.

*3. *Liquor-traffic*: An instrument for tapping casks.

*4. *Hunting*: A start of the head of a young stag, growing sharp like the end of a spit. (*Johnson*.)

*5. *Music*: A musical instrument, the sounds of which are made by turning round a handle. (*Johnson*.)

*6. *Embroidery*: An instrument used by embroiderers.

*7. *Watchmaking, &c.*: A tapering steel tool of prismatic form, the edges of which are used for reaming out holes. It is in use among watchmakers, dentists, and carpenters. When smooth, it is called a burnisher.

*8. *Locksmithing*: That pin in a lock which enters the barrel of the key.

*9. *Mason-work*: A narrow pointed iron instrument in the form of a chisel, used by masons in hewing stones. It is called also a *puncheon*. (*Jamieson*.)

broach-post, *s.*

Carpentry: A king-post.

***broach-turner**, ***broche-turner**, *s.* [TURN-BROACH.] A turnspit.

"As the *broche-turner* that sitteth warme by the fyre may let the spitte stande, and suffre the meate to burne."
—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 549.

brōach, ***broche**, ***brochyn**, *v. t.* [BROACH, *s.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

*1. To spit, transfix on any sharp instrument.

"He felled men as one would mow hay, and sometimes *broached* a great number of them upon his pike, as one would carry little birds spitted upon a stick."—*Hakewill*.

*2. To spur a horse.

"Ther lances alle forth laid, and ilk man *broched* his stede."
—*Robert of Brunne*, p. 305.

*3. To tap a cask.

"*Brochyn*, or settyn a vesselle *broche* (a-*broche*, K. P.) *Attamino*, *clipsidro*, KYLW."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Barell ferrers they *brochede*, and broghte theme the wyne."
—*Morte Arthure*, 2,714.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To pierce; shed, as blood; allow any liquid to flow.

"Cade. Brave thee! ay, by the best blood that ever was *broached*."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry VI.*, iv. 10.

†2. To open, produce.

"I will *broach* my store, and bring forth my store."—*Knolles*.

*3. To vent, make public; start a subject; publish.

"This error, that Pison was Ganges, was first *broached* by Josephus."—*Raleigh*.

*4. To commence, set on foot.

"And afterwarde they gan with fowle reproch
To stirre up strife, and troublous contecke *broch*."
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. i. 64.

B. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: To turn a vessel to windward.

"Then *broach* the vessel to the westward round."
—*Falconer: Shipwreck*.

2. *Masonry*: To indent the surface of a stone with a "broche" or puncheon; to rough-hew. [BROACH, *s.*, II. 9; BROACHED, *v.*]

brōached, *pa. par. & a.* [BROACH, *v.*]

broached-stones, *s. pl.*

Masonry: Stones rough-hewn, as distinguished from ashlar, or squared and smoothed stones.

broached-work, *s.*

Masonry: Work rough-hewn, as distinguished from ashlar work.

brōach'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *broach*, *v.*; -*er*.]

I. Lit.:

1. He who, or that which, broaches.

*2. A spit.

"On five sharp *broachers* ranked, the roast they turned."
—*Dryden: Homer; Iliad*, i.

II. Fig.: One who makes public or divulges anything; one who starts or first publishes.

"The first *broacher* of an heretical opinion."—*L'Estrange*.

brōach'-īng, ***broch-īnge**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BROACH, *v.*]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of broaching or tapping.

2. *Masonry*: The act of cutting or rough-hewing.

"To hewinge, *broching*, and scaplyn of stone for the chapel, 3s. 4d."—*Chapel Bill*, Durham Castle, 1544.

II. Fig.: The act of publishing or divulging.

broaching - thurmal, **broaching - thurmer**, **broaching - turner**, *s.* A chisel for executing broached-work. (*Ogilvie*.)

brōād, ***brood**, ***brod**, ***brad**, ***brode**, *a., s. & adv.* [A. S. *brād*; Icel. *breidhr*; Sw. & Dan. *bred*; O. H. Ger. *preit*; Ger. *breit*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Widely spread; extended in breadth; wide.

"Brode or large of space. *Spaciosus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*
"And in his hond a brod myrour of glas."
—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 10,395-6.

*2. Fully opened, full-blown.

"For brode roses, and open also."
—*Romaunt of the Rose*.

*3. Extending far and wide.

"So when the Sun's broad beam has tir'd the sight."
—*Pope: Moral Essays*, Epistle ii., 253, 254.

II. Figuratively:

1. Open; not hidden or concealed; fully exposed or developed.

"Now when broad day the world discovered has."
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. iii. 21.

*2. Large, wide, extensive.

"Cunning, which has always a broad mixture of falsehood."—*Locke*.

*3. Taken as a whole, not minutely examined in detail; general.

"On the broad basis of acknowledged interest."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.* (1858), vol. iv., p. 204.

*4. Bold, free.

"Who can speak broader than he that has no house to put his head in?"—*Shakesp.: Timon*, iii. 4.

*5. Broadly marked, plain, strong.

"... his broad Scotch accent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

*6. Coarse, obscene (said of language or actions).

"If open vice be what you drive at,
A name so broad we'll ne'er connive at."
—*Dryden*.

¶ *Broad as long*: Equal upon the whole.

"For it is as *broad as long* whether they rise to others, or bring others down to them."—*L'Estrange*.

B. As substantive:

1. *Naut.*: A term for a fresh-water lake, in contradistinction to rivers or narrow waters.

2. *Wood-turning*: A bent turning-tool, or one formed of a disc with sharpened edges secured to a stem. It is used for turning down the insides and bottoms of cylinders in the lathe.

C. As adverb: In such a phrase as *broad awake*=thoroughly awake.

"I have been broad awake two hours and more."
—*Shakesp.: Tit. And.*, ii. 2.

¶ Obvious compounds are *broad-backed*, *broad-breasted*, *broad-brimmed*, *broad-chested*, *broad-fronted*, *broad-headed*, *broad-horned*, *broad-shouldered*, *broad-spread*, *broad-spreading*, *broad-tailed*, *broad-wheeled*, *broad-winged*.

broad-arrow, ***brode arow**, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A broad-headed arrow.

"And ten brode arowis hilde he there."
—*Romaunt of the Rose*.

2. *Technically*: The mark cut or stamped on all English government property and stores. It was the cognizance of Henry, Viscount Sydney, Earl of Romney. Master-general of the ordnance, 1693-1702, and was at first placed only on military stores. It is also the mark used in the Ordnance Survey to denote points from which measurements have been made. [ARROW, BROAD.]

broad-ax, *s.*

1. *Gen.*: An ax with a broad edge.

*2. *Spec.*: A broad-edged military weapon, a battle-ax.

"He [the Galloglass, or Irish foot-soldier] being so armed in a long shirt of mayle down to the calfe of his leg, with a long *broad-ax* in his hand."—*Spenser: On Ireland*.

broad-band, **braid-band**, *s.* Corn laid out in the harvest-field on the band, but not bound.

¶ 1. *Lying in broad-band*: Lying opened up to dry when wet with rain.

2. *To be laid in broad-band*:

(1) *Lit.* Of corn: To be laid open. [1.]

(2) *Fig.*: To be fully exposed.

"... the very evill thoughts of the wicked shal be spread out and laide in *broad-band* before the face of God."—*Boyd: Last Battell*, p. 643. (*Jamieson*.)

broad-based, *a.* Having a broad or firm base or foundation. (*Lit.* or *fig.*)

"Broad-based flights of marble stairs."

—*Tennyson: Recol. of the Arabian Nights*, 88.

"Which kept her throne unshaken still
Broad-based upon her people's will."

—*Ibid: To the Queen*.

broad-bean, *s.* A well-known leguminous plant, *Faba vulgaris*. Known in this country as the Lima-bean.

broad-bill, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. A species of wild duck, *Anas clypeata*. The shoveler.

2. The Spoon-bill, *Platalea leucorodia*.

†**broad-blown**, *a.*
Fully-blown, full-blown. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

"His face, as I grant,
in spite of spite,
Has a broad-blown
comeliness, red and
white."

—*Tennyson: Maud*, xiii. 1.

"With all his crimes broad-blown, as fresh as May."
—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 3.

broad-bottomed, *a.* Having a broad bottom.

"... in some of the level, *broad-bottomed* valleys."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ix., p. 197.

***broad-brim**, **broadbrim**, *s.*

1. A hat with a broad brim.

"... half-buried under shawls and broadbrims."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. ix.

2. By metonymy, a Quaker, from the broad-brimmed hats worn by them.

"... this, added to the rest of his behavior, inspired honest Broadbrim with a conceit."—*Fielcing: Tom Jones*, p. 332.

broad-cast, **broadcast** (*Eng.*), **braidcast** (*Scotch*), *s., adv. & a.*

***A. As substantive**: The act or process of scattering seeds by throwing them from the hand as one advances over a field, in place of sowing them in drills or rows.



Broad-bill.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **şan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **şhñ**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhñ**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **şhş**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **ðəl**.

B. As adverb:

1. *Lit.*: So as to scatter seeds in all directions.
2. *Fig.*: Widely spread, scattered freely or indiscriminately.

"For sowing broadcast the seeds of crime."

Longfellow: *Golden Legend*, v.

C. As adjective: Cast in all directions, in place of being sowed in drills. (*Lit. & fig.*)

¶ *Broadcast sower. Agric.*: A machine for sowing seeds broadcast.

broad-cloth, s. & a.

A. As subst.: A kind of fine woolen cloth, exceeding twenty-nine inches in width.

B. As adj.: Made of broad-cloth.

"Or else, be sure, your broad-cloth breeches
Will ne'er be smooth, nor hold their stitches."

Swift.

broad-gauge, s.

(1) The distance, 4 feet 8½ inches, between the lines of track on the standard or broad-gauge railroads in the U. S. in contradistinction from the narrow-gauge, which is anything less than 4 feet 8½ inches in width.

The narrow-gauge has been extensively used in constructing lines in the mountainous country of the western part of the U. S., also in lumber and logging localities.

broad-glass, s. Glass in large sheets for cutting into panes.

broad-halfpenny, s. [BORD HALFPENNY.] (*Wharton*.)

***broad-head, s.** The head of a broad-arrow.

broad-leaf, s. A tree, *Terminalia latifolia*, a native of Jamaica. The wood is used for staves, scantlings, and shingles. It is sometimes mistaken for the almond-tree, from the similarity of the fruit.

broad-leaved, a. [BROAD-LEAVED.]**broad-leaved, a.****1. Lit.**: Having broad leaves.

"Narrow and broad-leaved cyprus grass."—Woodward: *On Fossils*.

2. Fig.: Having a broad brim; broad-brimmed.***broad-mouthed, a.****1. Lit.**: Having a broad mouth.**2. Fig.**: Chattering, talking freely or coarsely.

"Had any broad-mouthed, slanderous villain said it."

Southerne: *Disappointment*, i. 1.

broad-open, a. Wide open.

"To walk with eyes broad-open to your grave."

Dryden.

broad-pennant, s. A swallow-tailed tapering flag at the mast-head of a man-of-war. It is the distinctive sign of a commodore.

broad-piece, s. An obsolete English gold coin in use before the guinea.

"... those who muttered that, wherever a broad-piece was to be saved or got, this hero was a mere Euclio, a mere Harpagon."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

broad-seal, s. The authoritative seal of any nation or state, especially the Great Seal of England.

"Is not this to deny the king's broad-seal?"

Sheldon: *Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 61.

"Under whose [the chancellor's] hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king, corroborated or strengthened with the broad-seal."—Jus Sigilli, p. 3.

broad-seal, v. t.**1. Lit.**: To seal with the Great Seal.**2. Fig.**: To seal, to assure.

"Thy presence broad-seals our delights for pure."

B. Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*.

broad-seed, s. The English name of *Ulospermum*, a genus of umbelliferous plants. The solitary species is from Barbary.

broad-set, a. Thickly, strongly framed.

broad-sheet, broadsheet, s. The same as BROAD-SIDE, 3 (q. v.).

"... and oral recitation anticipated the advent of the broadsheet and the book."—Skeat: *Introd. to Chaucer* (ed. Bell).

broad-side, broadside, s.

1. The side of a ship as contra-distinguished from its bow and stern.

"The vessel northward veers
Till all its broadside on its [the whirlpool's] center bears."

Falconer: *Shipwreck*, c. i., 296.

2. A volley fired simultaneously from all the guns on one side of a ship of war.

"The crash reverberates like the broadside of a man-of-war through the lonely channels."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), chap. xi., p. 246.

3. A publication consisting of one large printed sheet constituting but a single page or leaf.

"Broadside of prose and verse written in his praise were cried in every street."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***broad-sighted, a.** Having a wide view.**†broad-speaking, a.**

1. Speaking broadly or coarsely; using coarse or obscene language.

"The reeve and the miller are distinguished from each other, as much as the lady prioress and the broad-speaking, gap-toothed wife of Bath."—Dryden.

2. Speaking with a broad accent.

***broad-spoken, a.** Broad-speaking; using coarse or obscene language.

broad-stone, broadstone, s.

Masonry: An ashlar.

broad-sword, broadsword, s.**1. A sword with a broad blade.**

"From his belt to his stirrup his broadsword hangs down."

Scott: *Rokeby*, v. 20.

†2. By metonymy, those soldiers who were armed with broadswords.

"The whole number of broadswords seems to have been under three thousand."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

broad-tool, s.

Masonry: A stone-mason's chisel, which has an edge 3½ inches wide. It is used for finish-dressing. Tools used for the preliminary rougher work are the point or punch, the rush-tool, and the booster (q. v.).

broad-way, s. A wide, open road or highway.

broad-wise, broadwise, adv. In the direction of the breadth, as contra-distinguished from length-wise, in the direction of the length. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"If one should with his hand thrust a piece of iron broadwise against the flat ceiling of his chamber."—Boyle.

"Too much of him longwise, too little of him broad-wise, and too many sharp angles of him anglewise."—Dickens: *Our Mutual Friend*, i. 151.

broād'-en, v. i. & t. [BROAD, a.]**A. Intransitive:****1. Lit.**: To become broader, to spread.

"Low walks the sun and broadens by degrees."

Thomson: *Seasons; Summer*.

2. *Fig.*: To widen out, become more diffused or extended.

"His principles broadened and enlarged with time; and age, instead of contracting, only served to mellow and ripen his nature."—S. Smiles: *Self-Help*, p. 18.

"Where Freedom broadens slowly down
From precedent to precedent."

Tennyson: *Works* (Strahan, 1872), p. 262.

†B. Transitive: To render broader.**broād'-en-ing, pr. par. & a.** [BROADEN, v. i.]

"When, lo! her own, that broadening from her feet
And blackening, swallow'd all the land."

Tennyson: *Guinevere*.

†**broād'-ish, a.** [Eng. broad, and suffix -ish.] Somewhat broad.

"The under part of the tail is singularly variegated white and black, the black in long, broadish, streaks."—Russell: *Acc. of Indian Serpents*, p. 27.

broād'-ly, adv. [Eng. broad; -ly.]**1. Lit.**: In a broad manner; widely.

"Great Alphæus flood,
That broadly flows through Pylos fields."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, v.

2. Fig.: Plainly, openly.

"Custine has spoken out more broadly."—Burke: *Pres. State*.

broād'-ness, *brood-ness, s. [Eng. broad; -ness.]

*1. *Literally*: The quality of being broad; breadth.

"Thei stigenen vp on the broodnesse of erthe."

Wycliffe: *Apoc.*, xx. 8.

"... three breidis in braidnesse, . . ."—Inventories, A. 1562, p. 160. (Jamieson.)

2. *Fig.*: Coarseness; or, specially, indelicacy of statement or allusion.

"I have used the cleanest metaphor I could find, to palliate the broadness of the meaning."—Dryden.

brób, s. [Cf. Gael. *brog*=a probe, a poker.]

Carp.: A peculiar form of spike driven alongside a timber which makes a butt-joint against another, to prevent the former from slipping. (*Knight*.)

Brób-dig-năg'-

i-an, a. [From *Brobdignag*, the name of an imaginary place in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, where everything was of a gigantic size.]

"Even the equestrian statue of the Iron Duke has little human specks of figures standing out black against the

evening sky, under the horse's girth, like a *Brobdignagian* field-marshal among a crowd of cockney Lilliputians."—*London Daily Telegraph*, May 30, 1864.

***bro'-bil-lande, pr. par. or a.** [Comp. Ital. *borbogliare*; Sp. *borbollar*; Port. *borbulhar* = to burble, bubble.] Weltering. [BURBLE.]

"Many a balde manne laye there swykede,
Brobillande in his blode."

MS. Linc. A. i. 17, f. 115 (*Halliwell*).

***bróc (1), s.** [A. S. *broc* (?).] A menace (?).

"This was hire broc."—Layamon, 21,029. (*Stratmann*.)

broc (2), s.** [BROOK.]broc (3), s.** [BEECH, s.] A rupture.***broc (4), s.** [BROCK.] A badger.**broc skynne, s.** A badger's skin.

"... that wenten aboute in broc skynnes and skynnes of geet, . . ."—Wycliffe (*Purvey*): *Heb.* xi. 37.

brō-cād'e, *brō-cā'-dō, s. [Sp. *brocado*.]

1. A kind of silken stuff, variegated or embossed with gold or silver flowers or other ornaments. The manufacture of brocades was established at Lyons in 1757.

"In this city [*Ormus*] there is very great trade for all sorts of spices, drugges, silke, cloth of silke, *brocado*, and divers other sortes of merchandise come out of Persia."—Hakluyt: *Voyages*, ii. 216.

"... all the finest jewels and brocade worn by duchesses at the balls of St. James's and Versailles."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. In India: A cloth of gold and silver.

brocade-shell, s. A variegated species of shell. *Conus geographicus*.

brō-cā'-dēd, pa. par. & a. [BROCADE, s.]***1. Drest in brocade.****†2. Worked in the style of brocade.**

"A brocaded petticoat was stained."—Johnson: *Rambler*, No. 157.

***brō-cā'-dō, s.** [BROCADE.]

brōc'-age, *brōk'-age (age as ĭg), s. [BROKE, v. BROKERAGE.]

1. The management of any business by means of an agent.

"He woveth hire by mene and by brocage,
And swor he wolde ben hir owne page."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 3,375.

2. Agency for another.

"I entremet me of brocages;
I make pees and mariages."

Chaucer: *Rom. of Rose*, 6,971.

"So much as the quantity of money is lessened, so much must the share of every one that has a right to this money be the less; whether he be landholder, for his goods, or laborer, for his hire, or merchant, for his brocade."—Locke.

3. The gain got by acting as agent.

"He made small choyce; yet sure his honestie
Got him small gaines, but shameless flatterie,
And filthie brocade, and unseemly shifts."

Spenser: *Moth. Hubb. Tate*, 849-51.

4. The price or bribe paid unlawfully for any office or place of trust.

"After some troubles in the time of King Richard II. it was enacted, that none shall bee made justice of the Peace, for any gift, brocade, favor, or affection."—Lambarde: *Eirenarcha*, ch. vi.

***brōc'-ale, *brōk'-a-lŷ, s.** [BREAK, v.] Broken fragments, broken meat.

"Brocale, or lewynge of mete (*brokaly* of mete, P.) Fragmentum, Comm."—Prompt. Parv.

brōc'-ard, s. [Perhaps from *Brocardica*, *Brocardicorum opus*, a collection of ecclesiastical canons by Burkhard, Bishop of Worms, who was called by the Italians and French *Brocard*. (*Heyse*.)] A principle or maxim; a canon.

"The scholastic brocard, which has been adopted as the tenth counter-proposition, is the fundamental article in the creed of that school of philosophers who are called 'the sensualists.'"—Ferrier: *Metaph.*, p. 261.

brōc'-a-těl, brōc'-a-těl-lō, s. [Sp. *brocatel*; Fr. *brocatelle*; Ital. *brocatello*.]

1. A kind of coarse brocade, generally made of cotton and silk, or sometimes of cotton only, and used for tapestry, linings of carriages, &c.

"The Vice-Chancellor's chair and desk, . . . covered with brocatelle (a kind of brocade) and cloth of gold."—Evelyn: *Nemoirs*, ii. 43.

2. A kind of clouded marble, called also Sienna marble. The full name is Brocatello de Sienna. It is yellow-veined or clouded with bluish red, sometimes with a tinge of purple.

broc-cel-lo, s. [From Fr. *brocatelle*.]

Fabrics: A light, thin, silky stuff, used for lining vestments. (*Ogilvie*.)



Brob.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bröc-cō-lī, *s.* [Ital. *broccoli*=sprouts; pl. of *broccolo*=a sprout.] A culinary herb, the *Brassica oleracea*; a variety of the common cabbage, var. *botrytis*.

"*Broccoli*—*Brassica cymosa*.—The *Brassica Pompeiana*, aut *Cypria*, was a cauliflower or broccoli, according to Dodonæus, p. 552: 'The third kind of white colewurtis is very strange, and is named Flowrie or Cypress Colewurtis. It hath grayishe leaues at the beginning lyke to the White Colewurtis, and afterwarde in the middle of the same leaues, in the steede of ye thicke cabbaged, or lofed leaues, it putteth forth many smal white stemmes, grosse and gentle, with many short branches, growing for the most part al of one height, thicke set and fast throng together. These little stemmes so growing together, are named the flower of these Colewurtis.' There are white, green, and purple broccoli; of the former, the varieties are numerous, and every year brings forth a new one. The leaves of broccoli are of a deeper green, and the heads of a less pure white, than those of cauliflowers."—*Delamer: The Kitchen Garden*, p. 63.

bröch-an (1), ***brachan**, *s.* [Gael. & Ir. *brochan*; Wel. *brwchan*.] Thick gruel, porridge. It differs from crowdie in being boiled. [CROWDIE.]

"When the cough affects them they drink *brochan* plentifully, which is oatmeal and water boiled together, to which they sometimes add butter."—*Martin: West. Isles*, p. 12.

bröch-an (2), *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] An article of Highland equipment (?).

"... basket hilts, Andra-Ferraras, leather targets, brogues, *brochan*, and sporrans?"—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

brō-chan-tīte, *s.* [From *Brochant de Villiers*, a French mineralogist.]

Min.: An orthorhombic transparent or translucent mineral, with its hardness, 3.5-4; its specific gravity, 3.78-3.90; its luster vitreous, pearly, on one cleavage face. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 15.8-19.71; oxide of copper, 62.626-69.1; oxide of zinc, 0-8.181; oxide of lead, 1.03-1.05. It is found in all portions of the world. It can be produced artificially. Dana makes two varieties—(1) Ordinary *Brochantite*, (2) *Warringtonite*, with which *brongnartine* may be classified. (*Dana*.)

***brōche**, *s.* [BROACH, *s.* BROOCH.] A spit.

"... carry that ower to Mrs. Sma'trash, and bid her fill my mill wi' mishing, and I'll turn the *broche* for ye in the meantime; and she will gie ye a gingerbread snap for your pains."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xii.

bro-ghé, *a.* [Fr. *broché*, *pa. par.* of *brocher*=to embroider.]

"... blak velvot *broche* with gold."—*Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 147. (*Jamieson*.)

broché-goods, *s. pl.*

Fabric: Goods embroidered or embossed.

***brōche**, *v. t.* [BROACH, *v.*]

1. To pierce, spur.

"Then he *broched* his blonke, upon the bent bare." *Yvaine and Gawaine*.

"And hasteliche ys swerd adrow; and aye til him a gos. To han *i-broched* Roland thorw; a caste tho his porpos." *Sir Ferumbras*, 3,389.

2. To stitch.

***brōched**, *pa. par. & a.* [BROACHED.]

bro-ghêtte, *s.* [Fr. *brochette*=a skewer.]

In Cookery: A particular method of cooking chickens.

***brōch-ing**, ***brōch-ying**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BROACHING.]

bröcht (*ch guttural*), *s.* [Perhaps from *break*, *v.*, or cf. Wel. *broch* = ... froth, foam.] The act of vomiting.

"Ben ower the bar he gave a *brocht*, And laid among them sic a locket, With eructavit cor meum."

Leg. Ep. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent., p. 313.

bröcht (*ch guttural*), *pret. & pa. par.* [BROUGHT.]

broch-ûre, *s.* [Fr. *brochure* = a pamphlet; *brocher*=to sew, stitch.] A small pamphlet, consisting of a few leaves of paper stitched together.

bröck, ***brok**, *v. t.* [From *break*, *v.* or *s.* (?).] To cut, crumble, or fritter anything into small shreds or fragments. (*Jamieson*.)

bröck (1), ***brocke**, ***brokk**, *s.* [A. S. *broc*; Wel. *brock*; Gael. *broc*=a badger. Probably, as suggested by Wedgwood, from Gael. *breac*, Wel. *brech*=spotted, variegated. Compare Dan. *broc*=a badger, *broget*=variegated.]

1. A badger.

"*Brok*, best K. *brocke*. *Taxus, Castor*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Bores and *brockes* that breketh adown myne hegges." *Langland: P. Plowman*, vi. 31.

"The thummart, wil'-cat, *brock*, and tod." *Burns: The Two Herds*.

2. A brocket. [BROCKET.]

***brock-breasted**, ***brok-brestede**, *a.* Having a breast spotted or variegated like a badger.

"*Brok-brestede* as a brawne, with brustills fulle large."—*Morte Arthure*, 1,095.

***brock-skin**, ***brock-skyne**, ***brokskyne**, *s.* A badger-skin.

"Thei wenten aboute in *brokskynnes* [*brockskynnes P.*], and in skyntes of geet, nedy, augwyschid, turmentid."—*Wycliffe: Hebrews xi*, 37.

***bröck** (2), ***brok**, *s.* [From Ger. *brocke*=a fragment.] A fragment of any kind, specially of meat. (*Scotch*.)

"The kaill are sodden,
And als the laverok is fast and loddin,
When ye half done, tak hame the *brok*." *Bainatyne Poems*, p. 160, st. 10.

"I neither got stock nor *brock* (*i. e.*, neither money nor meat)."—*Kelly: Scotch Proverbs*.

***brock** (3), *s.* [BRUGH.]

***bröck-ed**, ***brock-it**, *a.* [BROCK (1).] Variegated, spotted.

"... and I wad wuss ye, if Gowans, the *brockit* cow, has a quey, that she suld suck her fill of milk."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Loth.*, ch. xxxix.

***brock-el-hempe**, *s.* [From Eng. *brock*, and *hemp*.] The same as BROOKLINE (*q. v.*).

bröck-ët, ***brock-it**, ***brok-it**, *s.* [O. Fr. *brocart*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A red deer, two years old, according to some, but according to others, a stag three years old.

"Heirdis of hertis throw the thyck wod schaw,
Bayth the *brokittis*, and with brude burnist tyndis." *Doug.: Virgil*, Prol. to bk. xii.

2. *Zoöl.*: Major Hamilton Smith, an English naturalist, called the Subulonine group of his large genus *Cervus* Brockets, instancing the Pita Brocket (*Cervus rufus*), the Apará Brocket (*C. simplicicornis*), and the Bira Brocket (*C. Nemorivagus*), all from Brazil.

***bröck-ish**, *a.* [Probably only a variant of *blockish* (*q. v.*).] Beastly, brutal.

"*Brockish* boors."—*Hale*.

bröck-it, *a.* [BROCKED.]

***brockle**, ***brokele** (*Eng.*), **brocklie**, *a.* [BRITTLE, *a.*]

"Of *brokele* kende."—*Shoreham*, p. 3.

***brō-cōur**, *s.* [BROKER.]

"His *brocours* that renne aboute." *Gower*, ii, 274.

þbrōd, *v. t.* [PROD, *v.*]

I. *Lit.*: To prick, spur.

"And passand by the plewis, for gadwandis
Broddis the oxin with speris in our handis." *Doug.: Virgil*, 299, 26.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To pierce.

"His words they *brodit* like a wumil,
Frae ear to ear." *Fergusson: Poems*, ii. 82.

2. To incite, to stimulate. (Used of the mind.)

"Hundreth versis of Virgil, quhilkis he markis
Aganis Romanis, to vertew thame to *brod*." *Doug.: Virgil*, 159, 22.

***brod** (1), ***brode** (1), *s.* [BRAD.]

"*Brode* hedlese nayle. *Clavus acephalus*."—*Prompt Parv.*

***brod** (2), *s.* [PROD, *s.*]

I. *Literally*:

1. A goad, a spur.

"Fling at the *brod* was ne'er a good ox."—*Kelly: Scotch Proverbs*.

2. A stroke with a goad, spur, or any other sharp-pointed instrument.

"Ane ox that repugnais the *brod* of his hird he gettis
doubil *broddis*."—*Compt. of Scott.*, p. 43.

II. *Fig.*: An incitement, an instigation.

"Bridellis hir sprete, and as him lest constrenis,
From hyr hart his feirs *brod* withdrawing." *Doug.: Virgil*, 166, 22.

***brod** (3), ***brode** (2), *s.* [BROOD.]

brod-hen, *s.* [BROOD-HEN.]

brod-sow, **brod sow**, *s.* [BROOD-SOW.]

***brod** (4), ***brodde**, *s.* [BOARD, *s.*]

1. A board.

"... be copyit and affixt vpoun ane *brod*, ..."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1598 (ed. 1814), p. 174.

2. An escutcheon on which arms are blazoned.

"Other abuses in hinging of pensils and *brods*, affixing of honors and arms, hath crept in."—*Acts Ass.* 1643, p. 171.

3. The vessel for receiving alms in churches, most probably from its being formerly a circular board, hollowed out so as to resemble a plate. (*Jamieson*.)

brod-den, *v. i.* [From *brod*, *s.*=brood, *s.* (*q. v.*)] To sprout. (*Ormulum*, 10,769.) (*Stratmann*.)

brod-dit, *pa. par. & a.* [BROD (1), *v.*] (*Scotch*.)

As adjective: Sharp-pointed.

broddit aitis, *s. pl.* Bearded oats (?). [BROD.]

"... lxvi. bolle of clene *broddit aitis*, ..."—*Act. Audit.*, A. 1478, p. 63.

broddit staff, *s.* A staff with a sharp point at the extremity. (*Gl. Sibb.*) Also called a *pike-staff*. The same as BROGGIT-STAFF (*q. v.*).

***brode**, *a. & adv.* [BROAD.]

A. *As adjective*: Broad.

"The *brode* ryver som tyme wexeth dreye." *Chaucer: The Knightes Tale*, 3,026-7.

B. *As adverb*:

1. Broadly, plainly.

"... but now *brode* sheweth the errour, ..." *Chaucer: Boethius* (ed. Morris), p. 49, line 1,298.

2. Broadly, wide awake.

"For though ye looke neuer so *brode*, and stare." *Chaucer: C. T.; The Chan. Yem. Tale* (ed. Skeat), 1,420.

***brode** (1), *s. & a.* [From *bord* (*q. v.*).]

brode-halfpenny, *s.* [BORD-HALFPENNY.] (*Wharton*.)

***brode**, *v. t.* [From O. Eng. *brode*=broad, *a.* (*q. v.*)] To publish abroad.

"Too bidden them battle, and *brodes* in haste
For to lache hym as lorde, ..." *Alisaunder* (ed. Skeat), 122-3.

***brode** (2), *s.* [BROOD.]

"*Brode* of byrdys. *Pullificacio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brōd-ē-kin**, *s.* Fr. *brodequin*; Sp. *borcegin*; O. Dut. *brosekin*; dimin. of *broos* = a buskin; Lat. *byrsa*=leather.] A buskin or half-boot.

"... instead of shoes and stockings, a pair of buskins or *brodekens*."—*Echard: Hist. of Eng.*, ii. 836.

***bro-del**, *s.* [BROTHEL.]

***brōde-quin**, *s.* [The same as *brodekin*.]

***bro-der**, *v. t.* [BROIDER.]

***brod-er-ed** (*Eng.*), ***brod-er-rit** (*O. Scotch*), *pa. par. & a.* [BROIDERED.]

"With *brodered* workes."—*Bible* (1551), *Judges v.* 30.

"Item, ane gown of cramasy sating, *broderrit* on the self with threidis of gold, ..."—*Inventories*, A. 1542, p. 80.

***brōd-ēr-ies**, *s. pl.* [Fr. *broderie*=embroidery, embellishment.]

Music: Ornaments wherewith to cover a simple melody.

brō-dī-æ-a, *s.* [Named after James Brodie, Esq., a Scottish botanist.]

1. A genus of Iridaceæ or Irids. *Brodiaea excoides* is an ornamental Chilian plant.

2. A genus of Liliaceæ or Lilyworts, apparently belonging to the section *Hemerocallideæ*. The species are curious little plants with blue flowers, from Georgia and Chili.

***brod-i-en**, *v. t.* [BRAID, *v.*]

***brōd-in-stäre**, ***brōd-in-stēr**, *s.* [From O. Eng. *brodien*=to braid, to embroider, and fem. suff. *-ster*.] An embroiderer.

"Certane werkluemes for ane *brodinstäre*."—*Coll. Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 238.

"Item, ten single blankettis quhilkis servit the beddis of the *brodinsters*, quha wrocht upoun the great pece of *broderie*."—*Ibid.*, p. 140.

***bro-dir**, *s.* [BROTHER.] (*Scotch*.)

brodir-dochter, *s.* [BROTHER-DAUGHTER.] (*Scotch*.)

***brod-mell**, **brod mäle**, *s.* [From A. S. *brod*=brood, and O. Ger. *mael*=a consort, an associate (?).] Brood (?).

"Ane grete sow ferryit of grises thretty hede,
Liggung on the ground milk quhite, al quhite *brod mäle*,
About hir pappis soukand." *Doug.: Virgil*, 81, 16.

***bro-dyn**, *v.* [BROOD.]

"*Brodyn*, as byrdys (and fowles, P.). *Foveo, fetifico*, C. F. in *alcyon*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bro-dynge**, *s.* [BROODING.]

"*Brodyng* of byrdys. *Focio*, Cath. (*focacio*, P.)."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bro-dyr**, ***bro-dyre**, *s.* [BROTHER.]

þbröğ, *s.* [A variant of *brod*=prod.] A pointed steel instrument used by joiners to make holes in wood for nails, a *brad-awl*.

"The young preacher, who was present in Mr. Shirra's pew, was prayed for as a promising laborer in the vineyard, but, withal, as much in need of a thorough handling in regard to style and manner, the *modus operandi* in reference to which being suggested in the following petition, delivered with great fervor:—'But oh! please tak a *brog* and prod him weel, and let the wind out o' him.'"—*Ramsay: Recollections*, Ser. ii, p. 59.

þbrög, *v. t.* [BROG, *s.*] To pierce, stab, prod.

"'And to see poor Grizzy and Grumbie,' said his wife, 'turning back their necks to the byre, and routing while the stony-hearted villains were *brogging* them on wi' their lances.'"—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. iii.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

brög'-anș, *s.* [BROGUE.] A kind of strong, coarse shoe; a brogue.

***brog'-gēr**, *s.* [BODGER.] A dealer in corn.

brög'-gīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* (Scotch.) [BROG, *v. & s.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* (See the verb.)

"D'ye think I was born to sit here brogging an elshin through bend-leather."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. ii.

C. As subst.: The act of pricking with a sharp-pointed instrument.

brög'-gle, *v. i.* [A frequentative formation from *brog* (q. v.).] To sniggle or fish for eels. (North.)

brögue, ***brog**, *s.* [Ir. & Gael. *brog*=a shoe.]

1. A coarse, rough shoe.

"I thought he slept; and put
My clouted brogues from off my feet,"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

"A peasant would kill a cow merely in order to get a pair of brogues."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. An accent; such a manner of pronunciation as would be used by the wearers of brogues.

"The Irish brogue, then the most hateful of all sounds to English ears."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

brogue-maker, *s.* One who makes brogues.

†**brögue**, *v. i.* [BROGUE, 2.] To utter in a brogue.

"There Paddy brogued 'By Jasus!'"

Byron: The Vision of Judgment, 59.

***bröid**, ***browd**, *v. t.* [BRAID, BROIDER.] To plait the hair.

***bröid'-ēd**, ***brow-did**, *pa. par. & a.* [In old editions of the Bible for *broidered* (q. v.).]

"Hire yolve heer was browdid in a tresse."

Chaucer: C. T., 1051.

"Not with broided haire, or gold, or pearles, or costly aray."—*1 Timothy*, ii. 9.

***bröid'-ēr**, ***brod-er**, *v. t.* [Fr. *broder*; Sp. & Port. *bordar*=to embroider, literally to work on the edge, to hem; Fr. *bord*=the edge.] [EMBROIDER.]

1. *Lit.:* To embroider, ornament with needlework. Trench says that this word was never used for plaiting the hair till our translators introduced it into the authorized version of the Bible, 1 Tim. ii.

9. (*English Past and Present*, p. 198, note.)

2. *Fig.:* To cover as though with embroidery.

"Under foot the violet,
Crocus and hyacinth, with rich inlay
Broider'd the ground."

Milton: Paradise Lost, bk. iv.

†**bröid'-ēred**, *pa. par. & a.* [BROIDER.]

1. *Literally:*

1. Covered with embroidery, embroidered.

"... another stripped me of my rags, and gave me this broidered coat which you see."—*Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

"With broider'd scarf and gem-bestudded mail."
Hemans: The Abencerrage, c. 3.

2. Worked in embroidery or needlework.

"In hosen black, and jerkins blue,
With falcons broider'd on each breast."

Scott: Marmion, i. 8.

†**II. Fig.:** Adorned with fine figures of speech.

"Had she but read Euphues, and forgotten that accursed mill and shieling-hill, it is my thought that her converse would be broidered with as many and as choice pearls of compliment, as that of the most rhetorical lady in the court of Feliciania."—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. xxix.

***bröid'-ēr-ēr**, *s.* [BROIDER, *v.*] One who embroiders or works in embroidery.

"There mote he likewise see a ribbald train
Of dancers, broiderers, slaves of luxury."

West: On the Abuse of Traveling.

***bröid'-ēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *broider*; *-y*; Fr. *broderie*.]

1. *Lit.:* Embroidery, ornamental needlework.

"Her mantle rich, whose borders, round,
A deep and fretted broiderie bound."

Scott: Marmion, vi. 3.

2. *Fig.:* Any ornamental covering resembling embroidery.

"Rare broid'ry of the purple clover."

Tennyson: A. Dirge, 6.

bröil, ***breull**, *s.* [O. Fr. *brouiller*=to jumble, trouble, disorder, confound, mar, by mingling together, &c. (*Cotgrave*).] Probably of Celtic origin. Compare Gael. *broighleadh*=bustle, confusion, turmoil; *broighlich*=noise, bawling, confusion, tumult. Also Wel. *broch*=din, tumult, &c. Probably from the same root as *brawl*. (*Skeat*.) A tumult, disturbance, contention.

"Say to the king thy knowledge of the broil,
As thou didst leave it."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

"Stop, or all will fall in broil."

Ibid.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

"... those fiends whom blood and broils delight."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 46.

bröil, ***broille**, ***broyl-yn**, ***bro-ly-yn**, *v. t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps a frequentative form from Gael. *bruich*=to boil, seethe. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.:* To cook by roasting over hot coals, or on a gridiron.

"Brolynn", or broylyn'. *Ustulo, ustillo, torreo*, Cath.—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Some on the fire the reeking entrails broil."—*Dryden*.

¶ The difference between *frying* and *broiling* lies in the fact that in the former operation a frying-pan with hot grease is used, while in broiling a gridiron or pan and no grease is used.

2. *Fig.:* To heat greatly, to affect strongly with heat. (Said especially of the sun, and used almost exclusively in the *pr. par.*) [BROILING, *pr. par.*]

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.:* To perform the operation described under A. 1.

"He cowde roste, sethe, broille, and frie."

Chaucer: C. T., 335-6.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To be in the heat, to be subjected to heat.

"Where have you been broiling?"

—Among the crowd i' the abbey."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 1.

(2) To be heated with passion or envy.

"So that her female friends, with envy broiling."

Byron: Beppo, v. 69.

bröiled, ***broyl-yd**, *pa. par. & a.* [BROIL, *v.*] Cooked over hot coals.

"Brolyd mete, or rostyd only on the colys. *Frixum, frizatura*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bröil'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *broil*; *-er*.]

1. *Literally:*

1. One who broils, or cooks meat by broiling.

2. That on which food is cooked over hot coals; a gridiron.

***II. Figuratively:** One who raises broils, or quarrels. [BROIL, *s.*]

"What doth he but turn broiler and boutefeuf, make new libels against the church, &c."—*Hammond: Serm.*, p. 544.

bröil'-īng, ***broly-yng**, ***broyl-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BROIL, *v.*]

A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.:* Cooking over hot coals, or on a gridiron.

2. *Fig.:* Heating excessively.

"As dry as three months of a broiling sun could make them."—*Sherard Osborn: Quedah*, ch. xviii.

C. As substantive: The act or process of cooking over hot coals, or on a gridiron.

"Brolyynge, or broylinge, K. *Ustulacio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bröil'-lēr-īe, *s.* [Fr. *brouillerie*=confusion.] [BRULYIE.] A state of contention.

"... have cast themselves, their country, and all into confused broillerie, . . ."—*Hume: Hist. Douglas*, p. 92. (*Jamieson*.)

***brok** (1), *s.* [A. S. *broc*; O. Icel. *brokkr*.]

1. *Lit.:* A poor inferior kind of horse.

"This carter, smoot and cryde as he wer wood,
'Hayt! brok, hayt! stot.'"—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 7,124.

2. *Fig.:* An old sword or dagger. (*Ash*.)

***brok** (2), *s.* [BROCK.] A badger.

***brok** (3), *s.* [A. S. *broce*; Icel. *broke*. From Eng. *brook*, *v.*=to use, to enjoy.] Use.

***brok** (4), *s.* [BROOK, *s.*]

***brok** (5), *s. & v.* [BROCK, *s. & v.*] A fragment. (*Scotch*.)

***brok'-age** (age as *īg*), *s.* [BROCAGE.]

***brö-kar**, *s.* [BROKER.] (*O. Scotch*.)

***brok-dol**, *a.* [A variant of *brokel*=brittle.]

"*Brokdol*, or frees (brokyl or fres, H. brokill or feers, P.) *Fragilis*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***broke**, *s.* [BROOK, *s.*]

bröke, *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from O. S. *brouken*; A. S. *brucan*=to have the use of a thing. Compare Dan. *brug*=use, custom, trade, business. (*Skeat*.) Some authorities say from O. Fr. *brocancer*=to buy; L. Lat. *abrocator*=a broker; O. E. *brogger*=a badger, or bodger, a dealer in corn.] To act as agent or middle-man for others.

"He does indeed,
And brokes with all that can, in such a suit,
Corrupt the tender honor of a maid."

Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 5.

"Prithee, what art thou? or whom dost thou serve or broke for?"—*Brome: City Wit*, ii. 2.

brök'-en, ***bröke**, *pa. par. & a.* [BREAK, *v.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:* Parted into two or more pieces or fragments.

"'Twas neither broken wing nor limb."

Burns: Epistle to J. Rankine.

II. Figuratively:

1. *Of material things:*

(1) *Of land:*

(a) Opened up with the plow.

(b) Disconnected.

"On the two great continents in the northern hemisphere (but not in the broken land of Europe between them), we have the zone of perpetually frozen under-soil in a low latitude."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xi., p. 249.

(c) Rough, intersected with hills and small valleys.

(2) *Of animals:* Weakened, enfeebled.

"More especially amongst broken and failing groups of organic beings."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xiv., p. 460.

(3) *Of food, &c.:* Meat that has been cut up; fragments of meat. Also applied to fragments of food of any kind, not necessarily meat.

"And they did all eat, and were filled: and they took up of the broken meat that was left seven baskets full."—*Matt.* xv. 37.

¶ Similarly remnants of beer were formerly called broken-beer.

2. *Of immaterial things:*

(1) Crushed in spirit.

(a) *Of persons:*

"... reduced in numbers and broken in spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(b) *Of the heart, &c.:*

"A broken and a contrite heart."—*Psalms* li. 17.

(2) Uttered disjointedly, ejaculated, uttered in a broken voice.

"Broken prayers to God, that He would judge him and this Cause."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, Lect. vi.

3. *Of promises, laws, &c.:* Violated, unfulfilled, unobserved.

"God pardon all oaths that are broke to me!"

Shakesp.: Rich. II., iv. 1.

4. *Of weather:* Rough, unsettled.

"The weather proved broken and rainy."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxvii.

5. *Of health:* Weakened, failing. [BROKEN-DOWN.]

B. Technically:

1. *Comm.:* Bankrupt.

"... and whether Lintot be not yet broke?"—*Pope: Letter to Jervas* (1714).

"But he is abroad; the place is to be sold."

John. Oh, lies. He was not broken.

Tennyson: Walking to the Mail.

2. *Music:*

(1) *Of a cadence:* Interrupted.

(2) *Of chords:* Arpeggio.

(3) *Of time:* Unobserved, unkept.

"Ha, ha! keep time: how sour sweet music is,
When time is broke, and no proportion kept!"

Shakesp.: Rich. II., v. 5.

(4) Arranged for several instruments.

"And so, likewise, in that music which we call broken-music or consort-music, some consorts of instruments are sweeter than others, a thing not sufficiently yet observed."

—*Bacon: Works* (ed. 1765), vol. i.

(5) Played on harps, guitars, or lutes, because the sounds of these instruments cannot be sustained at will. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

3. *Painting. Of colors:* Those produced by the mixture of different pigments.

4. *Arith. Of a number:* A fraction.

5. *Dioptrics:* The line into which an incident ray is "broken" or refracted in crossing the second medium.

6. *Naut. Of water:* The contention of currents in a narrow channel. Also, the waves breaking on or near shallows, choppy water.

7. *Mil.:* Cashiered.

8. *Bot. Of a whorl:* Not on the same plane, but constituting part of an exceedingly short spiral. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

9. *Comp. Grammar:* Not distinct in sound or value.

"... exhibit the greatest proclivity toward the use of these broken vowels."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Arya*

Lang. of India, vol. i. (1872), ch. ii., p. 141.

10. *Of language:* Not fluent, ungrammatical.

"Break thy mind to me in broken English."

Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

broken-backed, ***broke bakkyde**, ***broke-bak**, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having a broken back, crippled. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Broke bakkyde. *Gibbosus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"God save you alle, lordynges, that now here be!
But broke-bak scherrevre, evel mot thou the!"

Chaucer: C. T., 713-14.

"A few even sprawl-out helplessly on all sides, quite broken-backed and dismembered."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. iv.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**. **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

2. *Naut.*: The state of a ship so loosened in her frame by age, weakness, or some great strain from grounding amidships, as to droop at each end, causing the lines of her sheer to be interrupted, and termed *hogged*. (*Smyth.*)

broken-bellied, a.

1. *Lit.*: Ruptured.

2. *Fig.*: Deformed, corrupted.

"Such is our *broken-bellied* age, that this *astutia* is turned into *versutia*; and we term those most astute which are most *versute*."—*Sir M. Sandys: Essays*, p. 168.

broken-down, a. Which has failed or become useless from breaking down, either literally or from disease or other cause.

"I left Osbaldistone Hall on the back of a *broken-down* hunter, with ten guineas in my purse."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. ii.

broken-footed, a. Having deformed or crippled feet.

"Or a man that is *broken-footed* or *broken-handed*."—*Lev.* xxi. 19.

broken-handed, a. Crippled in the hand. (See quotation under *broken-footed*.)

broken-hearted, a. Having the spirits broken or crushed through grief or anxiety. [*BROKEN, A.*, II. 2 (1) (b).]

"He hath sent me to bind up the *broken-hearted*."—*Isa.* lxi. 1.

broken-legged, *broke-legged, a. Having the leg or legs broken or crippled.

"If he be *blind* or *broke-legged*."

Langland: Piers Plowman, 4,068.

broken-man, s. An outlaw, bankrupt.

broken-matter, s. *Print.*: Pages of type distributed and somewhat intermingled.

broken-space, s. & a.

¶ *Broken-space saw*: A fine hand-saw.

broken-spirited, a. Having the spirits crushed by fear or trouble; broken-hearted.

"Humbled and *broken-spirited*, yet glad that they had come off so well, they stole forth through the crowd of stern fanatics."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

broken-stowage, s.

Naut.: The space in a ship not filled by her cargo. (*Wharton.*)

broken-twill, s.

Fabrics: A variety of twill or textile fabrics.

broken-winded, a. [*BROKENWINDED.*]

broken-ēn-lŷ, adv. [*Eng. broken; -ly.*]

1. Not continuously, interruptedly.

"Sir Richard Hopkins hath done somewhat of this kind, but *brokenly* and glancingly."—*Hakewill.*

2. In a broken or crushed state, broken-hearted.

"And thus the heart will break, yet *brokenly* live on."—*Byron: Child Harold's Pilg.*, iii. 32.

3. In broken language; not fluently.

"King.—O fair Katharine, if you will love me soundly with your French heart, I will be glad to hear you converse *brokenly* with your English tongue."—*Shakesp.: Hen. V.*, v. 2.

broken-ēn-nēss, s. [*Eng. broken; -ness.*] The quality or state of being broken. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Those infirmities that are incident to them [the teeth] whether looseness, hollowness, rottenness, *brokenness*."—*Smith: Old Age*, p. 85.

"It is the *brokenness*, the ungrammatical position, the total subversion of the period that charms me."—*Gray: Letter to Mason.*

broken-ēn-wind, s. [*Eng. broken; wind.*]

Farrery: A disease of the organs of respiration in horses, commonly produced by the rupture of the lung cellular tissue. *EMPHYSEMA.* (q.v.)

broken-ēn-wind-ēd, *brōke-wind-ēd, a.

1. *Farr.*: Suffering from broken wind; affected in the organs of respiration.

2. *Fig.*: Dull, heavy.

"*Brokenwinded* murmurs, howlings, and sad grones."—*May: Lucan*, bk. v.

brōk-ēr, s. [*In Fr. brocanteur.*] [*BROCAGE.*]

1. One who acts in business for another, a middleman, agent, or commissioner.

"Brokers, who, having no stock of their own, set up and trade with that of other men; buying here, and selling there, and commonly abusing both sides to make out a little paltry gain."—*Temple.*

2. One who deals in merchandise or securities, acting as agent between the seller and the buyer, or between the importer and the consumer. [*STOCK-BROKER.*]

*3. An agent generally, a go-between,

"... a person who had long acted as a *broker* between Jacobite plotters and people who dealt in cutlery and firearms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*4. A match-maker, a pimp, a pander of either sex; a bawd, a procuress.

"Of *brokaris* and sic baudry how suld I write?

Of quham the fylth stynketh in Goddis neis."

Doug.: Virgil, 96, 51.

5. One who deals in old or second-hand goods.

brōk-ēr-age (age as *īg*), s. [*Eng. broker; and suffix -age* (q.v.).]

*1. The business or profession of a broker.

*2. The pay or commission received by brokers.

"The compensation, which they allow in this plan to their masters for their *brokerage*, is, that if (after deducting all the charges, which they impose) the amount of the sales should be found to exceed two shillings and two pence for the current rupee of the invoice account, it shall be taken by the Company."—*Burke: Works*, vol. ii., p. 72.

brōk-ēr-lŷ, a. [*Eng. broker; -ly.*] Like a broker; hence, mean.

"We had determin'd that thou shouldst ha' come, In a Spanish suit, and ha' carried her so; and he, A *brokerly* slave, goes, puts it on himself."

Ben Jonson: Alchemist, iv. 4.

brōk-ēr-ŷ, *brōk-ēr-ŷe, s. [*Eng. broker; -y.*] The business or pursuit of a broker, brokerage.

"Let them alone for me,

Busie their brains with deeper *brokerie*."

Bp. Hall: Sat. ii. 2.

"More knavery, and usury,

And foolery and *brokerie*, than dogs-ditch."

Beaum. & Flet.: Tamer Tamed.

brōk-il, a. [*BRITTLE.*]

brōk-īng, a. [*BROKE, v.*]

1. Practiced by brokers, pertaining to brokers.

"Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemish'd crown, Wipe off the dust that hides our scepter's gilt."

Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

2. Acting as a broker.

"Adie, a drab, and filthy *broking* knaves."

Marston: Sc. of Villanie.

brōkke, v. i. [*Etymology doubtful. Compare Scotch brok; O. H. Ger. brochon; Ger. brocken.*] To sing, carol.

"Aye the crokkere to *brokke*."—*Shoreham*, p. 106.

brōk-kētte, *brōk-ītt (pl. *brokkettis, brokittis*), s. [*BROCKET.*] A red deer two years old. (*Doug.: Virgil*, 402, 19.)

brōk-kiŋg, pr. par. & a. [*BROKKE, v.*] Quavering, throbbing.

"He singeth *brokking* as a nightingale."

Chaucer: The Miller's Tale, v. 3,377.

brōk-lembe, s. [A corruption of *brooklime* (q.v.).]

brōk-yll, a. [*BRITTLE.*]

brōk-yng, pr. par. & s. [*BROOK, v.*]

A. As present participle. [See the verb.]

***B. As substantive:** Digestion.

"*Brokyng* of mete and drinke."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brōl, *brōll, *brōlle, s.** [*Low Lat. brollus, brolla*=poor, miserable, contemptible.] A brat.

"Of that beggares *brōl* an abbot schal worthen."

Piers Plowman's Crede, 1,941.

"The leeste *brōl* of his blood a barones piere."

Langland: Piers Plowman, 1,767.

***brōl-y-yn, v.** [*BROIL, v.*]

***brōl-y-yng, s.** [*BROILING, s.*]

***brōm, s.** [*BROOM.*]

brōm-āç-ēt-ate, s. [*Eng., &c., brom(ine); acetate.*] A salt of bromacetic acid.

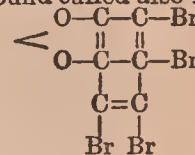
brōm-ā-cēt-ic, a. [*Eng. brom(ine), and acetic.*] bromacetic acid, s. An acid obtained from a mixture of crystallizable acetic acid and bromine in the proportion of equal equivalents, introduced with a sealed tube, and heated in an oil bath to 150° C. Its salts are called bromacetates.

brō-māl, s. [*Eng., &c., brom(ine); al(dehyde).*] Bromine, from aldehyde.

Chem.: Also called Tribromaldehyde $\text{CBr}_3\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{H}$, obtained by the action of dry Bromine on absolute alcohol. It is a liquid boiling at 172°, and unites with water to form a solid hydrate which melts at 43°. It is decomposed by alkalies into formic acid $\text{HCO}\cdot\text{OH}$, and bromoform CHBr_3 . It unites with hydrocyanic acid, forming $\text{CBr}_3\cdot\text{CH}\cdot\text{CN}$, which, by the action of acids, is converted into tribromolactic acid $\text{CBr}_3\cdot\text{CH}(\text{OH})\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{OH}$. By the action of nitric acid on Bromal it yields tribromacetic acid $\text{CBr}_3\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{OH}$.

brō-mān-il, s. [*From Eng. brom(ine); and Port. anil*=indigo.]

Chem.: An aromatic compound called also Tetra-bromoquinone $\text{C}_6\text{Br}_4\text{O}_2$ or



It is prepared by heating one part of phenol $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{OH})$ with ten parts of bromine, three parts of iodine and water to 100°. It crystallizes in golden yellow scales, which are sparingly soluble in carbon disulphide.

brōm-ār-gŷr-ite, s. [*In Ger. bromargyrit; Eng., &c., brom(ine); Gr. argyros*=silver; and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as bromyrite (q.v.).

brō-māte, s. [*Eng. brom(ine); -ate (Chem.).*] [*BROMIC ACID.*]

brō-mā-tōl-ō-gŷ, s. [*From Gr. brōma, genit. brōmatos*=that which is eaten, food, meat; and *logos*=a discourse.] A discourse, dissertation, or treatise on ailments.

brōm-bēn-zēne, s. [*Eng., &c., brom(ine); benzene.*]

Chem.: A compound called also phenyl-bromide $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Br}$. It is a liquid boiling at 154°, obtained by the action of daylight on a mixture of bromine and benzene; also by the action of PBr_5 , phosphorus pentabromide on phenol $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{OH})$.

***brōme** (1), s. [*BROOM.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

brōme (2), s. & a. [*In Fr. brome. From Gr. bromos*=a kind of oat.] [*BROMUS.*] A word used in the compound which follows.

brome-grass, s.

Bot.: The English book-name for the genus *Bromus* (q.v.).

brō-mēl'-ī-a, s. [*In Fr. bromélie. Named after Bromelius, who published a Gothic flora.*]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Bromeliaceæ (q.v.).

brō-mēl'-ī-ā'-çē-æ, s. pl. [*From Lat., &c., bromelia* (q.v.); and Lat. fem. pl. adjectival suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Bromelworts, an order of endogenous plants, placed by Dr. Lindley under his Narcissal Alliance. The calyx is sometimes herbaceous-looking, but sometimes colored. Petals, three, colored; stamina, six or more; ovary, three-celled, many-seeded, as is the fruit, which is capsular or succulent. The stem is wanting or, if present, very short. Sometimes it consists of fibrous roots, consolidated round a slender center with rigid channeled leaves spiny at the edge or point. The fruit is sometimes eatable. Lindley estimated the known species at 170, all American. They have been introduced into Africa, the East Indies, and elsewhere. The well-known pineapple is the *Bromelia Ananas*. [*ANANAS, PINEAPPLE.*] Ropes are made in Brazil from another species of the same genus. All the species of Bromeliaceæ can exist without contact with the earth; they are therefore suspended in South America in houses, or hung to the balustrades of balconies, whence they diffuse fragrance abroad.

brō-mēl-wōrts, s. pl. [*From Lat. bromelia, and Eng. wort.*]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the natural order Bromeliaceæ.

brōm-hŷ-drīng, s. pl. [*From Eng., &c., brom(ine); hydr(ate); and suff. -in (Chem.)* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Haloid ethers formed by replacing the 1, 2 or 3 (OH) radicals in the triatomic alcohol glycerin by Br. Monobromhydrin $\text{CH}_2\text{Br}\cdot\text{CH}(\text{OH})\cdot\text{CH}_2(\text{OH})$, an oily liquid boiling at 130°, obtained by the action of HBr on glycerin $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_3$. Symmetrical Dibromhydrin, $\text{CH}_2\text{Br}\cdot\text{CH}(\text{OH})\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$, a liquid boiling at 219°, obtained by the action of bromine on monobromhydrin. Unsymmetrical Dibromhydrin $\text{CH}_2\text{Br}\cdot\text{CHBr}\cdot\text{CH}_2(\text{OH})$, boiling at 212° by the action of bromine on allyl alcohol ($\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}\cdot\text{CH}_2(\text{OH})$). Tribromhydrin or Allyltribromide $\text{CH}_2\text{Br}\cdot\text{CHBr}\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$, a crystalline substance melting at 16°, and boiling at 220°; it is obtained by the action of excess of bromine on allyl iodide. [*CHLORHYDRINS.*]

brō-mīc, a. [*From Eng., &c., brom(ine), and suff. -ic.*] Pertaining to bromine; having bromine in its composition.

bromic acid, s.

Chem.: HBrO_3 . A monobasic acid, forming salts called bromates. When bromine is dissolved in caustic potash a mixture of bromide and bromate of potassium are obtained, which can be separated by crystallization, $3\text{Br}_2+6\text{KHO}=5\text{KBr}+\text{KBrO}_3+3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Free bromic acid can be prepared by passing chlorine into bromine water, $\text{Br}_2+\text{Cl}_2+\text{H}_2\text{O}=2\text{HBrO}_3+10\text{HCl}$. The acid is best obtained by decomposing potassium

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thìn, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

bromate by argentic nitrate acid acting on the resulting argentic bromate by bromine, $5\text{AgBrO}_3 + 3\text{Br}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} = 5\text{AgBr} + 6\text{HBrO}_3$. Bromic acid is a strongly-acid liquid, reddening and then bleaching litmus paper. On concentration at 100° it decomposes into bromine and oxygen. It is decomposed by sulphur dioxide (SO_2), sulphide of hydrogen (H_2S), and by hydrobromic acid (HBr). Bromates are with difficulty soluble in water, and are decomposed on heating into oxygen and bromides.

bromic silver, s.

Min.: The same as Bromyrite and Bromargyrite (q. v.).

brō'-mīde, s. [Eng. *brom(ine)*; -ide (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A combination of bromine with a metal or a radical. Bromides are soluble in water, except silver and mercurous bromides; lead bromide is very slightly soluble. They are detected in analysis by the following reactions: Argentic nitrate gives a yellowish precipitate of AgBr , insoluble in dilute nitric acid, and soluble in strong ammonia. Chlorine liberates bromine, and, if the liquid is shaken up with ether, a yellow ethereal solution floats on the liquid. Heated with sulphuric acid and MnO_2 , bromides yield vapors of Br , which turns starch yellow.

¶ *Bromide of silver, Bromid of silver:*

Min.: The same as Bromyrite (q. v.).

brō'-mīn-ā-tēd, a. [Eng. *bromin(e)*; -ated.] Made to have bromine in the composition.

"... water and its chlormated and brominated congeners."—*Fownes: Chem.* (ed. 1873), p. 944.

brō'-mīne, s. [From Gr. *brōmos*=a stink; Mod. Lat. *bromium*.]

1. *Chem.*: A non-metallic element. Symbol, Br ; atomic weight, 80. Bromine was discovered in 1826 by Balard in the salts obtained by the evaporation of sea-water. Bromine is liberated from the sodium and magnesium salts by the action of free chlorine, and is separated by ether, which dissolves the bromine. This red-colored solution is removed, saturated with potash, evaporated, and heated to redness, and the bromide of potassium is heated with manganese dioxide and sulphuric acid. The bromine is liberated in the form of a deep-red vapor, which condenses into a dark, reddish-black liquid. Specific gravity, 2.97; it boils at 63° ; its vapor density is 5.54 times that of air. It has an irritating smell, and when inhaled is poisonous. It dissolves in thirty parts of water, and the solution has weak bleaching properties. Bromine and hydrogen do not unite in the sunlight, but do when they are passed through a red-hot porcelain tube, forming hydrobromic acid (HBr), which is also obtained by the action of phosphorus and water on bromine. It is a colorless, fuming gas, which liquefies at 73° , very soluble in water. The concentrated solution contains 47.8 per cent. of HBr , it boils at 126° , and has powerful acid properties; it neutralizes bases, forming bromides and water. Hypobromous acid, HBrO , is only known in solutions; it has bleaching properties. Bromine can displace chlorine from its compounds with oxygen, while chlorine can liberate bromine from its compound with hydrogen. Free bromine turns starch yellow.

2. *Pharm.*: Bromine has been applied externally as a caustic, but rarely. Its chief official preparations are bromide of ammonium, useful in whooping-cough, infantile convulsions, and nervous diseases generally; and bromide of potassium, now very extensively used, especially in epilepsy, hysteria, delirium tremens, diseases of the throat and larynx, bronchocele [GOITER], enlarged spleen, hypertrophy of liver, fibroid tumors, &c. Also, as an antaphrodisiac, for sleeplessness, glandular swellings, and skin diseases. Its alterative powers are similar to but less than that of the iodides. Its preparation is the same as iodide of potassium, substituting an equivalent quantity of bromine for iodine— $6\text{KHO} + \text{Br}_6 = 5\text{KBr} + \text{KBrO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It has a pungent saline taste, no odor, and occurs in colorless cubic crystals, closely resembling the iodide. As a hypnotic its usefulness is much increased by combining it with morphia or chloral hydrate.

***brōm'-īng-hām**, s. & a. [A corruption of *Birmingham*.] [BRUMMAGEM.]

***Bromingham groat**: Counterfeit money.

"In other places whole lines are bodily transferred and portions of lines minted into spurious *Bromingham groats*, as counterfeit money was called in those days."—*Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel*, pt. ii. (Note.)

brō'-mīte, s. [In Ger. *bromit*; Eng., &c., *brom(ine)*, and -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).] The same as Bromyrite and Bromargyrite (q. v.).

brōm'-līte, s. [From *Bromley Hill*, near Alston, in Cumberland, where it occurs; suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic, translucent mineral, with hardness 4-4.5, specific gravity 3.71-3.72, luster vitreous. It is colorless, snow-white, grayish, pale cream-

colored, or pink. Composition: Carbonate of baryta, 60.63-65.71; carbonate of lime, 30.19-34.29; carbonate of strontia, 0-6.64; and carbonate of manganese 0-9.18. It is found near Hexham, in Northumberland, and in Cumberland (etym.). It is called also Alstonite (q. v.).

brō-mō-ar-gēn'-tō-tŷpe, s. [Eng. *bromo*; from *bromine* (q. v.); Lat. *argentum*, and Gr. *typos*=type.]

Photog.: A photographic agent of very delicate action made by nitrate of silver, bromide of potassium, and again nitrate of silver, brushed over paper.

brō'-mō-form, s. [From Eng., &c., *brom(inc)*, and *form(ate)*, from Lat. *formica*=an ant.]

Chem.: Bromoform CHBr_3 , or Tribromomethane. It is a heavy volatile liquid, obtained by adding bromine to a solution of caustic potash in ethyl alcohol. It boils at 152° . Heated with caustic potash, it is converted into potassium bromide and potassium formate.

brō'-mō-quī-nōne, s. [Eng., &c., *bromine*, and *quinone*.] [BROMANIL.]

***brōm'-ū-rēt**, s. [BROMIDE.]

brō'-mūs, s. [In Fr. *brome*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *bromo*; Lat. *bromos*; Gr. *bromos*=a kind of oat, *obvena salina*.]

Bot.: Brome-grass. A genus of grasses having two unequal glumes and two herbaceous glumes, the outer one bifid and with an awn from below the extremity. The seeds of *Bromus mollis*, or Soft Brome-grass, when eaten by man or the larger animals, produce giddiness, and they are said to be fatal to poultry. *B. secalinus*, or Smooth-rye Brome-grass, is common in rye and wheat-fields. When the seeds are accidentally ground with the flour, they impart a bitter taste to bread, and are narcotic like the seeds of *Lolium temulentum*.

brōm'-ŷr-īte, s. [From Fr. *bromure d'argent*=bromuret of silver, i. e., a combination of bromine and silver.]

Min.: An isometric yellow, amber, or green splendid mineral, with a hardness of 2-3 and specific gravity of 5-8.6, consisting of bromine 4-2.6, and silver 5-7.4, from Mexico and Chili. It is the same as *bromargyrite*, *bromic silver*, or *bromide of silver* (q. v.).

***brōnche**, s. [BRANCH.]

brōn'-chī, s. pl. [Latinized word, from Gr. *brōngchia*=the bronchial tubes.]

Anatomy:

1. *Gen.*: Any of the air-passages, great or small, in the lungs.

"Thus a *bronchus* of the size of a straw . . ."—*Dr. C. J. B. Williams, in Cycl. P. M., art. Bronchitis*.

2. *Spec.*: The two great tubes into which the trachea divides beneath, just before entering the lungs.

brōn'-chī-ā, **†brōn'-chī-æ**, s. pl. [In Fr. *bronches*; Med. Lat. *bronchie*. From Gr. *brōngchia*, the bronchial tubes; *brōnghos*, the trachea, the windpipe. Akin to *brānghion*=a fin, pl. the gills of fishes.]

Anat.: The bronchial tubes, the numerous ramifications into which the two bronchi divide within the lungs.

brōn'-chī-āl, a. [From Gr. *brōngchia*=the bronchia (q. v.).]

Med.: Belonging to the bronchus, or to the bronchia (q. v.).

Bronchial respiration of Andral and Laënnec=a whiffling sound, sometimes rising nearly to a whistle, which is heard in the respiration at a certain stage of pneumonia. It resembles the sound produced by blowing through a crow's quill. (*Dr. C. J. B. Williams, Cycl. P. M., art. Pneumonia*.)

Bronchial tubes: The same as the bronchia (q. v.).

brōn'-chīc, ***brōn'-chīck**, a. [From Gr. *brōnghos*=the windpipe, and Eng. suffix -ic.] Bronchial; pertaining to the bronchi.

brōn'-chī-ēc-tā-sīs, s. [From Gr. *brōnghos*=the windpipe, and *ektasis*=extension; *ekteinō*=to extend; *ek*=out, and *teinō*=to stretch.]

Med.: Dilatation of the bronchi. [BRONCHI.] The most important forms are:—(1) *The general or uniform*, with cylindrical or fusiform dilatation of a tube, or several tubes; (2) *The saccular*, or ampullary [AMPUL], in which there is abrupt dilatation of a tube at a particular point or points. The breath and sputum are fetid, and general health impaired, followed by lung consolidation, ulceration, abscess, or gangrene. Death may result from exhaustion, but recovery may take place by formation of a sort of fibrous capsule, or from penetration of the pleura and thoracic walls and discharge of the contents outward. Bronchiectasis is not uncommon, and is of interest and importance on account of its alliance with some forms of phthisis.

brōn'-chī-tīs, s. [Gr. *brōngchia*=the bronchia, or *brōnghos*=the bronchus or windpipe (q. v.), and Gr. *itis* (*Med.*), denoting inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of the air-tubes leading to the pulmonary vesicles, accompanied by hoarseness, cough, increase of temperature, and soreness of the chest anteriorly. The natural mucous secretion is at first arrested, but increases afterward, and is altered in quality, becoming more corpuscular. Its forms are: (1) *Acute bronchitis*, (a) of the larger and medium-sized tubes; (b) capillary bronchitis, and bronchitis of the tubes generally—the *peripneumonia notha* of the older writers. (2) *Chronic bronchitis*. (3) *Plastic bronchitis*. (4) *Mechanical bronchitis*, such as knife-grinder's disease—carbonaceous bronchitis or black phthisis. (5) *Bronchitis secondary to general diseases*, such as measles or typhoid fever. (6) *Bronchitis secondary to blood diseases*. (7) *Syphilitic bronchitis*. All varieties are generally preceded by feverishness, but oftener by "a cold in the chest." The uneasy sensations begin about the region of the frontal sinuses, passing from the nasal mucous passages, trachea, and windpipe to the chest, with hoarseness, cough, and expectoration; but in capillary bronchitis the cough is dry and without expectoration. In acute cases the sputum is first thin, then opaque and tenacious, lastly purulent; the breathing is hurried and laborious, the pulse quickened, and the skin dry. The danger increases in proportion as the finer bronchial tubes become involved, and instead of the healthy respiratory sound we have sharp, chirping, whistling notes, varying from sonorous to sibilant. The sharp sound is most to be feared, as arising in the smaller tubes; the grave, sonorous notes originate in the larger tubes. Spitting of blood sometimes occurs, and in severe cases persons actually die suffocated from the immense quantity of mucous thrown out, obstructing the tubes and causing collapse of the vesicular structure of the lungs. The ratio of the respiration to the pulse is high, going up to 60 or even 70 in the minute, with a pulse-rate of 120 or 130. Chronic bronchitis, or bronchial catarrh, is extensively prevalent, especially among the aged, recurring once or twice a year in spring or autumn, or both, till it becomes more or less constant all the year round. For chronic bronchitis the resinous oils are the best remedies. Five drops of oil of Eucalyptus on a cube of sugar three or four times daily will do much to ameliorate the recurrent paroxysms. In acute attacks a physician had best be at once consulted.

brōn'-chō, s. The same as BRONCO.

brōnch'-ō-gēle, s. [In Fr. *bronchocèle*. From Gr. *brōngkokēlē*=a tumor in the throat, goiter; from *brōnghos*=the windpipe, and *kēlē*=a tumor.]

Medical: An indolent tumor on the forepart of the neck, caused by enlargement of the thyroid gland, and attended by protrusion of the eyeballs, anæmia, and palpitation. [EXOPHTHALMIC GOITER.]

brōnch'-ō-phōn-īc, a. [Eng. *bronchophon(y)*; -ic.]

Med.: Pertaining to bronchophony (q. v.).

"... the bronchophonic resonance."—*Cyclop. Pract. Med.*, iii. 423.

brōnch'-ōph-ōn-ŷ, s. [In Fr. *bronchophonie*; Gr. *brōnghos*=the windpipe, and *phōnē*=a tone, a sound, the voice.]

Med.: The natural sound of the voice, or pectoral vocal resonance, over the first divisions and subsequent larger subdivisions of the trachea—the larger bronchial tubes. The French word *bronchophonie*, from which the English bronchophony was derived, was first introduced by Laënnec. Bronchophony is different from pectoriloquy (q. v.).

brōnch'-ō-pneū-mō'-nī-a, s. [From Gr. *brōnghos*=the windpipe, and *pneumonia*=a disease of the lungs; *pneumōn*=the lungs; *pneō* fut. *pneusomai*=to blow, to breathe.]

Med.: Inflammation of the substance of the lung [PNEUMONIA] associated with inflammation of the air-tubes. [BRONCHITIS.]

brōnch'-ōr-rhē-ā, s. [In Fr. *bronchorhée*. From Gr. *brōnghos*=the windpipe; and *rheō*, fut. *rheusomai*=to flow.]

Med.: Excess of the serous liquid thrown out in bronchitis, especially in chronic diseases.

brōnch'-ō-tōme, s. [From Gr. *brōnghos*=the windpipe, and *tomē*=a cutting.]

Surg.: A knife used for bronchotomy, now called tracheotomy.

***brōnch'-ōt'-ō-mŷ**, s. [In Fr. *bronchotomie*. From Gr. *brōnghos*=the windpipe; and *tomē*=a cutting, from *temnō*=to cut.] An obsolete term for tracheotomy (q. v.).

brōnch'-ūs, s. [Gr. *brōnghos*=the trachea, the windpipe.]

Med.: The sing. of bronchi (q. v.). One of the two great tubes into which the trachea divides beneath.

***brond**, ***bronde**, s. [BRAND, s.]

brōn'-cō, **brōn'-chō**, s. [Sp.=crusty; sturdy; morose.] A small sturdy horse of western United States and Mexico.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*brönd'-ir-ön, s. [From O. Eng. *brond*=brand (II. 2.), and Mod. Eng. *iron*.] A sword.

"But with stout courage turned upon them all,
And with his *brondiron* round about him layd."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iv. 32.

*bron-dyde, *pa. par.* [BRONDYN, BRONNYN.] (Prompt. Parv.)

*bron-dyn, *v. t.* [BRONNYN.] (Prompt. Parv.)

*bron-dyn, *a.* [From Fr. *brande*=heath, furze, gorse, poor land.] Branched. (Scotch.)

"The birth that the ground bore was *brondyn* in bredis."
Houlate, i. 3.

*bron-dynge, *pr. par. & s.* [BRONNYN, BRONDYN, BRAND, *v.*] (Prompt. Parv.)

brondynge yren, *s.* [BRANDING-IRON.] (Prompt. Parv.)

brön'-gîe, *s.* Etymology doubtful, probably Icelandic. The name given in the Shetland Islands to a bird, the Common Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).

brön'-gnar-tine (*gn* silent), *s.* [From Alexandre Brongniart.] [BRONGNIARDITE.]
Min.: A variety of brochantite (*q. v.*): It is found in Mexico.

brön'-gnî-ar-dite (*gn* silent), *s.* [From Alexandre Brongniart, the very eminent mineralogist and zoölogist, nay, even "the legislator in fossil zoölogy," born in Paris in 1770, died October 14, 1847; suff. -ite (*Min.*) (*q. v.*.)]

Min.: An isometric, grayish-black mineral with metallic luster, having a hardness of about 3, and a specific gravity of 5.95. Composition: Sulphur, 19.14-19.38; antimony, 29.75-29.95; silver, 24.46-25.03; lead, 24.74-25.05; besides copper, iron and zinc. Occurs in Mexico.

brön'-gnî-ar-tine, brön'-gnî-ar-tin (*gn* silent), *s.* [In Ger. *brongniartin*. From Alexandre Brongniart.] [BRONGNIARDITE.]

Min.: The same as Glauberite (*q. v.*).

*brön'-nÿn, *bron-dyn, *v.* [BRAND, *v.*] (Prompt. Parv.)

brönse, *v. t.* [From Icel. *bruni*=inflammation; Mæso-Goth. *brunsts*=a burning, conflagration. Cf. also Ital. *brunzio*=sunburnt (?).] To overheat one's self in a warm sun, or by sitting too near a strong fire. (Scotch.)

*bron-ston, *s.* [BRIMSTONE.]

*brönt, *pa. par.* [BRUNT, BURNT.] (Scotch.) (Doug.: *Virg.*, 257, 11.)

*bront, *s.* [BRAND.] (*Sir Gaw.*, 1,584.)

brön-të'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *bronteus* (*q. v.*), and suff. -*idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobites, containing only the genus *Bronteus* (*q. v.*).

brön'-tërn, *s.* [From Gr. *brontē*=thunder.] A brass vessel in the basement below a stage, used to produce an imitation of thunder.

brön'-të-üs, brön'-tëš, *s.* [From Gr. *brontēs*=Thunderer, one of the three Cyclopes.]

Palæont.: A Devonian trilobite, with a broad, radiating, fan-like tail. Type of the family *Bronteidae* (*q. v.*).

brön-töl'-ö-gÿ, *s.* [In Ger. *brontologie*; from Gr. *brontē*=thunder, and *logos* . . . discourse.] A discourse or treatise upon thunder.

brön-tö-thër'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brontotherium* (*q. v.*), and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -*idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of ungulate mammals belonging to the order Perissodactyla, formed for the reception of the large North American Miocene Mammals, with toes in number like those of the Tapir, while in other characters these animals are like the elephant. The family was founded by Professor Marsh.

brön-tö-thër'-i-üm, *s.* [From Gr. *brontē*=thunder, and *thērion*=a wild animal.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the *Brontotheridæ* (*q. v.*).

brön-tö-zö'-üm, *s.* [Latinized from Gr. *brontē*=thunder, and *zōon*=a living creature.]

Palæont.: A genus of animals founded on the largest footprints in the Triassic Sandstones.

*bron-ys, *broun-ys, *brown-is, *s. pl.* [From Fr. *brande*=heath, furze, gorse, &c.] Branches, boughs.

"Of sowpill wandis, and of *brounys* sere."

Doug.: Virgil, 362, 7.

"*Bronys* of the olyue twistis."

Ibid., 402, 5.

"*Brownis*, . . ."—*Palice of Honor*, Prol., st. 9.

brönze, *s. & a.* [In Sw. & Dut. *brons*; Ger. *bronze*; Dan., Fr., & Port. *bronze*; Sp. *bronce*; Ital. *bronzo*; Low Lat. *bronzium*. Muratori and Diez derive this from Ital. *brunezza*=swarthinness; *brun-azzo*=brownish, swarthy; *bruno*=brown.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) An alloy of copper and tin. [In the same sense as II. 1 (*q. v.*).]

"As monumental bronze unchanged his look."

Campbell: Gertrude of Wyoming, i. 23.

(2) A statue or a figure in relief cast in bronze.

"How little gives thee joy or pain:

A print, a bronze, a flow'r, a root,

A shell, a butterfly can do 't."

Prior.

" . . . old Roman and French bronzes, . . ."—*London Times*, September 9, 1876. Advt.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The color of bronze, brown. [BRONZED.]

(2) Brazen effrontery, impudence.

"Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henley stands
Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands."

Pope: Dunciad, iii. 199.

II. Technically:

1. *Metal., Archæol., & Hist.*: An alloy composed of copper and tin, sometimes with a little zinc and lead.

(1) *Archæol. & Hist.*: Bronze was in use in ancient China, Egypt, Assyria, Europe and Mexico. The tin used in parts of the Eastern world was brought from Cornwall or from the peninsula of Malacca. [BRONZE AGE.]

(2) *Characters, properties, and uses*: Bronze, as already stated, is an alloy of copper and tin. It is harder and more fusible than copper itself. The proportions of the two constituents vary according to the purpose for which the alloy is produced. It oxidizes very slowly, even when the air is moist, which renders it well adapted for statues and similar works of art.

2. *Cotton manufacture*: One style of calico-printing peculiar rather from the character of its colors than from any specific novelty in treatment.

B. As adjective: Made of bronze, characterized by the presence of bronze in a literal or figurative sense.

bronze age, *s.*

1. *Archæol.*: The age of bronze, the second of three ages believed by MM. Nilsson, Steenstrup, Forchhammer, Thomsen, Worsæ, and other Danish archæologists, to have followed each other in the peninsula of Jutland and elsewhere in the following order: (1) The stone age, (2) the bronze age, and (3) the iron age. During the first stone, or sometimes bone, was used for weapons or implements, the working of metal being as yet unknown. Then weapons were made of bronze, the method of alloying the two metals having been discovered, but that of working in iron being undiscovered. Finally iron took the place of bronze. These views have been generally adopted by geologists and archæologists, though some believe an age of copper to have intervened between those of stone and bronze. The allegation that the use of stone came first; that of bronze next, and that of iron last is not inconsistent with the fact that all still exist contemporaneously in portions of the world.

During the age of bronze the oak was the dominant tree in Denmark, the Scotch-fir, now extinct in that country, having flourished during the earlier part of the stone age; while the beech was, and remains, the characteristic tree of the iron age. Lake-dwellings of the bronze period have been found in western and central Switzerland, and one has been discovered in the lake of Constance. Geologically even the stone age belongs only to the recent period. (*Lubbock, Lyall, &c.*)

2. *Fig.*: The Age of Bronze: The unheroic age of impudence, the age wanting in veneration for what is good and great, the groveling age.

¶ Byron has a poem called "The Age of Bronze," or *Carmen seculare et annus haud mirabilis*.

bronze-liquor, *s.*

Chem.: A solution of chloride of antimony and sulphate of copper used for bronzing gun-barrels.

bronze-powder, *s.* Finely pulverized metal, or powder having a metallic base, applied to the surface of paper, leather, and other materials, for imparting a metallic color and luster.

brönze, *v. t.* [From Eng. *bronze*, *s.* (*q. v.*) In Sw. *bronsera*; Dut. *bronzen*; Ger. *bronzieren*; Fr. *bronzer*; Port. *bronzear*.]

1. *Lit.*: To give metals a luster resembling that of bronze. [BRONZING.]

2. *Fig.*: To brazen, to render hard or unfeeling.

"Art, cursed art, wipes off the indebted blush

From nature's cheek, and bronzes every shame."

Young: Night Th. 5.

"The lawyer who bronzes his bosom instead of his forehead."—*Scott, in Goodrich and Porter*.

brönzed, *pa. par. & a.* [BRONZE, *v. t.*]

¶ *Bronzed-skin*: Addison's disease. Disease of the supra-renal capsules, with discoloration of the skin, extreme prostration, loss of muscular power,

and failure of the heart's action. Death occurs in from one year and a half to four or five years, from asthenia, with every sign of feeble circulation, anæmia, and general prostration. The discoloration of the skin is characteristic, and covers the whole body, especially the face, neck, and arms.

brönz'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BRONZE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As *subst.*: The process of giving a bronze-like or antique-metallic appearance to the surface of metals. The processes vary; they may be classed as coating with a melted alloy; coating with a metal in paste, solution, or vapor; corrosion; coating with a gum, application of bronze-powder, and painting.

bronzing-machine, *s.* A machine for bronzing wall-paper or printed sheets.

brönz'-îte, *s.* [In Ger. *bronzit*. Named from the pseudo-metallic luster, which somewhat resembles that of bronzc.]

Mineralogy:

1. The ferriferous variety of Eustatite found at Cape Lizard, in Cornwall, in Moravia.

2. A variety of diallage (*q. v.*).

3. The same as Seybertite (*q. v.*).

brönz'-ÿ, *a.* [Eng. *bronz(e)*; -*y*.] Bronze-like.

brôo (1), *s.* [BREE.] Broth, juice.

brôo (2), *s.* [Etymology doubtful, but probably a Scotch form of *brev* (*q. v.*).] Opinion founded on report; favorable opinion.

brôoçh, *brôche, *s.* [In Fr. *broche*=a broach, a knitting-needle, a task; O. Fr. *broche*=a lance, a needle, a packing-needle (*Kelham*); Prov., Sp. & Port. *broca*; Ital. & Low Lat. *brocca*; Ital. *brocco*=a peg, a stump of a tree; Class. Lat. *brochus*, *brochus*=projecting (used of teeth); Wel. *procio*=to thrust, to stab; *procian*=a thrust, a stab; Gael. *brog*=a probe, a poker.] [BROACH, *s.*; PROG.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Lit.*:

(1) A sharp point. (*Skeat.*)

(2) A pin. (*Skeat.*)

(3) A spear.

"Breme was the *broche* in the brest pan,"

Destr. of Troy, 10,870.

(4) An ornamental clasp, with a pin, for fastening the dress. It is called in the Bible an *ouch* (*q. v.*).

"Her golden *brooch* such birth betray'd."

Scott: The Lady of the Lake, i. 19.

*2. *Fig.*: Ornament.

"Laer. I know him well, he is the *brooch*, indeed,
And gem of all the nation."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

II. *Painting*: A painting all of one color, as in sepia or india-ink.

brôoçh, *v. t.* [From *brooch*, *s.* (*q. v.*).] To adorn as with a brooch.

"Not the imperious show
Of the full-fortuned Cæsar ever shall
Be *brooch'd* with me."

Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., iv. 15.

brôoçhed, *pa. par. & a.* [BROOCH, *v. t.*]

brôod (1), *brod, *brode, *brud, *s.* [A. S. *brôd*=that which is bred; from A. S. *brédan*=to breed; Dut. *broed*; M. H. Ger. *bruot*; Ger. *brut*=a brood.] [BREED.]

I. Literally:

*1. The act of breeding or hatching.

"Brode of byrdys. *Pullificatio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Offspring, progeny.

(1) Of birds.

"Ich not to hwan thu breist thi brod."

Owl and Nightingale, 1,631.

"Ælian discourses of storks, and their affection toward their brood."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

(2) Of other animals.

"The lion roars and gluts his tawny brood."

Wordsworth.

(3) Of human beings, but generally only used in contempt.

"To that noble brood

Of Priamus his blood."

Trevisa: Polychron., i. 395.

3. That which is bred, a species generated, a breed, a race.

(1) Of birds and other animals, &c.

"Among hem [beasts] al the brood is liche to the same kynde."—*Trevisa: Polychron.*, ii. 201.

(2) Of human beings. (Most frequently in an unfavorable sense.)

"Who yet will shew us good?

Talking like this world's brood."

Milton: Translations, Psalm iv.

†(3) Generally of anything generated or produced.

"Have you forgotten Lybia's burning wastes,
Its barren rocks, parch'd earth, and hills of sand,
Its tainted air, and all its broods of poison?"

Addison.

bôil, bôÿ; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -ñion, -ñion = zhün. -tious. -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, ðel.

4. A hatch, the number hatched at one time.
"A hen followed by a brood of ducks."—*Spectator*.
- II. Figuratively:**
- †1. The act of brooding over anything.
"O'er which his melancholy sits on brood."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.
- †2. The produce, offspring.
"Such things become the hatch and brood of time."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 1.
- †3. A number, hatch.
"A new brood of false witnesses, among whom a villain named Dangerfield was the most conspicuous, infested the courts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.
- brood-hen**, *s.* A hen inclined to sit, or kept for sitting on eggs.
"The auld brood-hen."—*Scott: Bride of Lammer.*, ch. vii.
- brood-hen star**, *s.* An old name for the constellation Ursa Major.
"This constellation [Great Bear] was also formerly called the Brood-hen in England."—*Penny Cyclop.*, vi. 510.
- brood-mare**, *s.* A mare kept for the purpose of breeding from.
"I'll gie ye Dimple, and take the brood-mare mysell."
—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxv.
- brood-sow**, ***brod-sow**, *s.* A sow which has a litter. (*Polwart.*)
- brood-stock**, *s.* Stock or cattle kept for breeding from.
- †**brood** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Any heterogeneous mixture among tin or copper ore, as muddick, black-jack, &c.
- brôod**, *v. i. & t.* [**BROOD**, *s.*]
- A. Intransitive:**
- I. Literally:**
- *1. To sit as a hen on eggs.
"Dove-like sat'st brooding on the vast abyss,
And mad'st it pregnant." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 21.
- †2. To breed.
"The happy birds, that change their sky
To build and brood."
Tennyson: In Memor., cxv. 16.
3. To cover for protection, as a hen covers her chickens with her wings.
"They breed, they brood, instruct, and educate."
Dryden.
- †II. Figuratively:**
1. To settle down, envelop, cover.
"Above him broods the twilight dim."
Tennyson: Two Voices, 263.
2. To meditate long and anxiously, to be engrossed in thought or study.
"When with downcast eyes we muse and brood."
Tennyson: Early Sonnets, i.
- (1) Generally with *on* before the subject meditated upon.
"When I would sit, and deeply brood
On dark revenge, and deeds of blood."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 6.
- (2) Frequently with *over*.
"The mind that broods o'er guilty woes."
Byron: The Giaour.
- *B. Transitive:**
- I. Literally:** To sit upon, as a hen on eggs.
- †II. Figuratively:**
- *1. To cherish, brood over, meditate anxiously and long over.
"You'll sit and brood your sorrows on a throne."
Dryden.
- *2. To produce, bring into operation.
"Hell and not the heavens brooded that design."
Fuller: Worthies, iii. 362.
- *brood**, ***broode**, ***brode**, *a. & adv.* [**BROAD**.]
"Crist spak himself ful broode in holy writ."
Chaucer: C. T., 739.
- *brood-axe**, *s.* [**BROAD-AX**.]
"Brood-axe, or exe. *Dolabrum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*
- brôod'-êd**, *a.* [**BROOD**, *v.*] Anxiously meditated on.
"In despite of brooded watchful day,
I would into thy bosom pour my thoughts."
Shakesp.: K. John, iii. 3.
- *brôod'-fûl**, ***brode'-ful**, *a.* [*Eng. brood*; *ful*(l).] Fruitful, prolific.
"Thai schepe brodeful."—*Early Eng. Psalter. Psa.* cxliii. 13.
- brôod'-îng**, ***bro'-dyng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**BROOD**, *v.*]
- A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)
- B. As adj.:** Broody, inclined to sit.
- C. As substantive:**
1. *Lit.*: The act of hatching or sitting on eggs.
"Brodyng of byrdys. *Focio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*
2. *Fig.*: The act of meditating on or plotting anything.

- *brôod'-nëss**, ***brôod'-nësse**, *s.* [*Eng. brood*; *-ness*.] The act of breeding.
"And he seide to Gad, Gad is blessid in broodnesse."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* xxxiii. 20. (*Purvey.*)
- brôod'-ÿ**, ***brud'-y**, ***brôod'-ie**, *a.* [*Eng. brood*; *-y*.] *A. S. brodige*=brooding.]
1. *Lit.*: Inclined or ready to sit on eggs.
". . . breeds of fowls which very rarely or never become 'broody,' that is, never wish to sit on their eggs."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vii, p. 215.
2. *Fig.*: Sullen, morose; inclined to brood over matters. (*Provincial.*)
- brook**, ***brooke**, ***brouke**, ***broke**, ***bruk-en**, ***bruc** (*Eng.*), **bruk**, **brwk** (*Scotch*), *v. t. & i.* [*A. S. brúcan*=to use, eat, enjoy, bear, discharge, fulfill; *Sw. bruka*=to use of, to cultivate, to use, to be wont; *Dut. gebruiken*=to use, spend, enjoy; *Icel. bruka*; *Goth. brukjan*=to use, to partake of; (*N. H.*) *Ger. brauchen, gebrauchen*; *M. H. Ger. brâchen*; *O. H. Ger. prâhan, prâchan*; *Lat. fruor*=to enjoy.]
- A. Transitive:**
- *1. To use.
"So mote I brouken wel min eyen twey."
Chaucer: The Nonnes Prestes Tale, v. 15,306.
- *2. To continue to use, to enjoy, to possess.
"He sall nocht bruk it but bargane."
Barbour: The Bruce, v. 236.
- " . . . Robert Steward suld be
Kyng and bruk [all] the Rialte."
Ibid., xx., 131-2.
- *3. To retain on the stomach. (Used of food and drink.) (*Prompt. Parv.*)
4. To endure, to stand, to support, to put up with, to tolerate, to submit to, to be submissive under. (*Used*—)
- (1) *Gen.*: Of anything unpleasant.
"A thousand more mischances than this one
Have learned me to brook this patiently."
Shakesp.: Two Gent., v. 3.
- (2) *Spec.*: Of an affront.
- B. Intrans.:** To endure. [*A. 4.*]
- " . . . he could not brook that the worthy prince Plangus was by his chosen Tiridates preferred before him."—*Sidney.*
- brook**, ***broc**, ***brok**, ***broke**, *s. & a.* [*A. S. bróc*, *brooc*; *Dut. broek*=a marsh, a pool; *O. H. Ger. pruoek*; *Ger. bruch*=a marsh, a bog; *A. S. brecan*=to break, from the fact of the water breaking out or forcing its way through the earth.]
- A. As subst.:** A small stream, a rivulet.
"Ther goth a brook, and over that a brigge."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,920.
- "Ill habits gather by unseen degrees,
As brooks make rivers, rivers run to seas."
Dryden: Ovid.
- B. As adj.:** Pertaining to a brook; growing in a brook.
- † Obvious compound: *Brook-side*.
- brook-betony**, *s.* A plant, *Scrophularia aquatica*.
- brook-owzel**, *s.* One of the English names for a bird—the water-rail (*Rallus aquaticus*).
- brook-tongue**, *s.* [*A. S. brocthung*.] A plant—the *Cicuta virosa*. (*Cockayne.*)
- †**brook'-a-ble**, *a.* [*Eng. brook*; *able*.] Able to be borne or endured.
- brook'-bëan**, *s.* [*From Eng. brook*; *bean*.] A name for the *Menyanthes trifoliata*, the Buck-bean, or Marsh-trefoil, a plant of the order Gentianaceæ, or Gentianworts.
- brookèd** (1), *pa. par.* [**BROOK**, *v.*]
- brookèd** (2), **brooket**, **brukit**, **bruket**, **broukit**, *a.* [*In Dan. broget*=variegated, speckled, checkered, spotted.] (*Scotch.*) [**BROCK**.]
1. *Of persons:* Partly clean, partly dirty.
(1) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.
"The bonie bruket lassie."—*R. Burns: Letters*.
- (2) *Of a child* which has wiped tears off its face with a dirty hand.
"Cried, Let me to the brooket knave."
Cock: Simple Strains.
2. *Of sheep:* Streaked or speckled in the face. (*Jamieson.*)
- brook'-ie**, *a. & s.* [*From brookèd* (2) (*q. v.*).] (*Scotch.*)
- A. As adj.:** Dirtied with soot, sooty.
- B. As subst.:**
1. A ludicrous designation for a blacksmith, from his face being begrimed.
"The blacksmith niest, a rampan chiel,
Cam skelpin thro' the breem;
The pridefu' tailor cockit's ee,
Ban't Brookie as wanwordy."
Turris: Poems, p. 66.
- † Hence the term is applied to Vulcan.
2. A designation given to a child whose face is streaked with dirt.

- brook'-ite**, *s.* [Named after Mr H. J. Brooke, an English crystallographer and mineralogist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (*q. v.*).]
- Min.*: A native form of titanic oxide, TiO_2 . It is trimetric, brittle, and has a hardness of 5.5-6; specific gravity, 4.12-4.23. Composition: Titanic acid, 94.09-99.36; sesquioxide of iron, 1.36-4.50; alumina, 0-0.73, &c. It is found in this country, in Wales, in Sicily and on the continent of Europe.
- brook'-lët**, *s.* [*Eng. brook*, and *dimin. suff. -let*.] A little brook or stream.
"Stood in her holiday dress in the fields, and the wind and the brooklet
Murmured gladness and peace, God's peace."
Longfellow: The Children of the Lord's Supper.
- brook'-lime**, *s.* [*From Eng. brook*, and *A. S. lim*=that which adheres, cement.] The English name of a Veronica or Speedwell, *Veronica beccabunga*. The leaves and stem are glabrous and succulent; the latter is procumbent at the base, and rooting. The flowers are in opposite racemes. The flowers are generally bright blue, but in one variety they are pink or flesh-colored. The plant is common in ditches and watercourses. It is sometimes used as a spring salad.
- brook'-mînt**, *s.* [*A. S. brocmynte, brocmynte*.] The Water-mint, *Mentha hirsuta*, or *aquatica*.
- brook'-wëed**, *s.* [*From Eng. brook*; *weed*.] The English name of Samolus, a genus of plants somewhat doubtfully referred to the order Primulaceæ (Primworts). The capsule is half inferior, and opens by valves. The stem is eight or ten inches high, with racemes of numerous small white flowers.
- *brook'-ÿ**, *a.* [*Eng. brook*; *-y*.] Abounding in brooks.
"Lemster's brooky tract."—*Dyer.*
- *brôom**, *v. t.* [*BREAM*, *v. t.*]
- brôom**, ***brôme**, ***brome**, ***brom**, *s. & a.* [*A. S. bróm*; *O. Dut. brom*; *Dut. brem*; *Ir. brum*.]
- A. As substantive:**
1. The English name of a common shrub, *Sarothamnus*, formerly *Cytisus scoparius*, and of the genus to which it belongs. It has large, beautiful yellow flowers. [**BROOM-TOPS**.]
- † (1) *Butchers' Broom*: The English name for the liliaceous genus *Ruscus*, and specially for the *Ruscus aculeatus*.
- (2) *Irish Broom*: *Sarothamnus patens*, a native of Spain and Portugal.
2. A besom for sweeping, so called because it is occasionally made of broom, though other material is often employed.
- B. As adjective:** Pertaining to the plant described under A. or to a besom. (See the compounds which follow.)
- broom-corn**, *s.* A name for two plants of the order Grammeæ (Grasses).
1. *Sorghum vulgare*. Its panicles are made into brooms for sweeping and into clothes-brushes.
2. *Sorghum saccharatum*, of which a species of molasses or syrup is made.
- † *Broom-corn, Seed-stripper*: A machine like a flax-ripple, for removing the seed from broom-corn. It is like a comb, over which the corn-brush is thrown, and the seeds stripped off by pulling the brush between the teeth.
- broom-cypress**, *s.*
- Bot.*: A name given to the plant-genus *Kochia*, which belongs to the order Chenopodiaceæ (Chenopods).
- broom-grove**, *s.* A grove composed of late broom; a place overgrown with broom.
- broom-handle**, *s. & a.*
- Broom-handle machine*: A lathe with a hollow mandrel and internal cutters. The stick is passed longitudinally through the mandrel and rounded through its length.
- broom-head**, *s.* A clasp or cap for holding the bunch of broom-corn, so that a worn stump may be removed and fresh brush substituted.
- broom-plant**, *s.*
- Her.*: "Planta genista."
- broom-sewing**, *a.* Sewing or designed to sew brooms.
- Broom-sewing machine*: A machine for pressing a bunch of broom-corn into shape for a broom, and sewing it in its flattened form.
- broom-tops**, *s. pl.*
- Pharm.*: The fresh and dried tops of *Cytisus scoparius* (Common Broom). There are two official preparations; the decoction (*Decoctum scoparii*), consisting of a pint of distilled water to an ounce of the dried tops; and the juice (*Succus scoparii*), made of three ounces of the fresh expressed juice to

fâte, fât, fâre. amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or. wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

a pint of rectified spirits. They are valuable diuretics, especially in cardiac dropsies. Scopolamine and Sparteia are the two active principles; the action of Sparteia is analogous to that of Conia (q. v.).

***broom-tree, s.** A broom shrub.

"Ye schulen be as broom-trees."—*Wickliffe; Jer. xlviii. 6. (Purvey.)*

brōom'-īng, s. [BREAMING.]

Naut.: The same as BREAMING (q. v.).

†brōom'-lānd, s. [Eng. *broom*; *land*.] Land on which broom grows or adapted for its growth.

"I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far gone with it, by being put into broomlands."—*Mortimer.*

brōom'-rāpe, s. [Eng. *broom*; *rape*.]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: The English name of *Orobancha*, a genus of plants constituting the typical one of the order Orobanchaceae (Broom-rapes). All are parasitic on other plants. They grow upon furze, broom, a galium, on thymus, a centaurea, a picris, on clover, milfoil, on hemp-roots, &c. Some broomrapes confine themselves to a single genus or even species of plants, while others range over a considerable variety. The Greater Broomrape, one of the eleven which grows on leguminous plants, especially on furze, broom, and clover, is so destructive to the last-named genus of plants in Flanders that it prevents many farmers from attempting their cultivation. The Tall Broomrape (*Orobancha elatior*), though preferring *Centaurea scabiosa*, also attacks clover, as does the Lesser Broomrape (*Orobancha minor*).

brōom'-stāff, s. [Eng. *broom*; *staff*.] A broomstick.

"They fell on; I made good my place; at length they came to the broomstaff to me: I defied 'em still."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 4.*

brōom'-stick, s. [Eng. *broom*; *stick*.] The stick which serves for a handle to a broom.

"At the cry of 'Rescue,' bullies with swords and cudgels, and termagant hags with spits and broomsticks, poured forth by hundreds."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*

†brōom'-y, a. [Eng. *broom*; *-y*.]

1. With much broom growing upon it.

"If land grow mossy or broomy, then break it up again."—*Mortimer.*

2. Pertaining to broom; derived from broom.

"The youth with broomy stumps began to trace
The kennel edge, where wheels had worn the place."—*Swift.*

brōoše (1), brūše, bruiše, s. [From *Moeso-Goth. brūthe*; Ger. *bräut*=a bride (?).]

1. A race at country weddings, who shall first reach the bridegroom's house on returning from the church.

"At brooses thou had ne'er a fellow."

Burns: Auld Farmer's Salutation.

2. Hay contest.

"To think to ride, or run the bruiše
Wi' them ye name."

R. Galloway: Poems, p. 156.

***brōoše (2), s.** [BROSE.]

***brōost, s.** [The same as O. Eng. *brast*, s.=a burst (?).] A burst (?), a spring.

"The yaud she made a broost,
Wi' ten yauds' strength and mair."

Auld Gray Mare. Jacobite Relics, i. 71.

brōs'-cūš, s. [From Gr. *bibrōskō*=to eat.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles belonging to the family Harpalidae. *Broscus cephalotes* is found on the sea-coast. It is from nine lines to an inch in length. Its elytra are nearly smooth. When captured it feigns death.

brōše, *brew-is, *brow-esse, *browes, *browyce, s. & a. [From Gael. *brothas*=brose.]

A. As substantive:

*1. A kind of food which is fat or greasy. (O. Eng.)

"Browesse (browes, H. P.). *Adipatum*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"... browesse made with bread and fat meat."—*Huloet.*

"That tendre browyce made with a mary-boon."
Lydgate. Order of Fooles. (Way.)

2. A kind of pottage, made by pouring boiling water on oatmeal; stir-about. (Scotch.)

B. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to brose; fitted for making brose. [BROSE-MEAL.]

2. Suitable for taking brose. [BROSE-TIME.]

brose-meal, s. Meal of pease much parched.

brose-time, s. Supper-time.

***brō'-sen, a.** [From Old Eng. *brasten*.] [BRAST.] Burst.

***bro-sen, v. t.** [BRUISE.]

brōs'-i-mūm, s. [From Gr. *brōsimos*=eatable; *brōsis*=eating; *bibrōskō*=to eat.]

Bot.: A genus of plants doubtfully referred to the order Urticaceae (Nettleworts). It contains *Brosimum alicastrum*, the Bread-nut of Jamaica (q. v.), *B. Galactodendron*, the Cow-tree of South America, &c. [COW-TREE.]

brōs'-mī-ūs, s. [Latinized from *brismak*, the Shetland name of the Torsk (?).]

Zoöl.: A genus of fishes belonging to the family Gadidae. There is a single dorsal fin, which is long, as is the anal one; the ventral fins are small and fleshy, and there is but one barbule to the mouth.

brōs'-sīte, brōs'-īte, s. [From the Brossa valley in Piedmont.]

Min.: A columnar variety of feriferous Dolomite.

***bros-ten, *bros-tyn, pa. par. & a.** [BURST.]

"That yet aswowne lay, bothe pale and wan:

For with the fal he brosten had his arm."

Chaucer: C. T., 3,826-7.

***brostyn man, s.** A man ruptured.

"*Brostyn man*, yn the cod. *Herniosus*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bro-sure, s.** [BRISURE.] A fracture, breaking; a part broken off.

brōs'-y, brōs'-īe, a. [From Scotch *brose*; *-y*.]

1. Semifluid.

2. Bedaubed with brose or porridge.

"Out o'er the porritch-pingle takes a sten,

Laying the brosy weans upo' the floor

Wi' donsy heght." *Davidson: Seasons, p. 28.*

bro-sy-faced, a. A term used of the face when very fat and flaccid. (Scotch.)

"A square-built, brosy-faced girl."—*St. Johnstown, i. 240*

***bros-yn, v. t.** [BRUISE, v.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

brō'-tē-kin, brō'-tī-kin, s. [Fr. *brodequin*.] [BRODEKIN, BUSKIN.]

Generally pl.: Buskins; a kind of half-boots. (Scotch.)

"For I can mak schone, brotekens and buittis."

Lindsay: S. P. R., ii. 237.

"A pair of brotekens on his feet, to the great of his legs."—*Pitcottie, p. 111.*

***brot-el, a.** [BRITTLE.]

***brot-el-ness, *brot-el-nesse, s.** [BRITTLE-NESS.]

broth (pron. *brāth*), ***brothe, s.** [A. S. & Icel. *broth*; O. H. Ger. *brōt*; M. H. Ger. *brōt*; Ger. *geb-rāude*, all=broth; A. S. *broðwan*=to cook, to brew.] The liquor in which flesh has been boiled; a kind of thin soup.

"*Brothe. Brodium, liquamen*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brothe, *broth, a.** [BRAITH.] Angry, fierce. (*Sir Gaw., 2,233.*)

brōth'-el, *bord'-el, *brod-el, s. [According to Wedgwood, a form of O. Eng. *bordel*; but Skeat points out that the original phrase was not a *brothel*, but a *brothel-house*, and considers *brothel*=a prostitute, and derived from A. S. *abrodhen*=degenerate, base.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A prostitute, a debauchee.

"Stynt, brodels, youre dyn."—*Towneley Myst., p. 142.*

2. A place of resort for prostitutes; a bawdy-house.

II. Law: In the Middle Ages brothels were allowed in England in certain places, especially in Southwark, London, but they were legally suppressed by a proclamation in the 37th year of Henry VIII. To keep a brothel is now an offense at common law.

In the United States, brothels, or, as they are here more commonly called, bawdy-houses or houses of ill-fame, are deemed common nuisances, and the keepers of them may be fined and imprisoned.

***brothel-haunting, a. & s.**

A. As adjective: Frequenting brothels; dissipated.

B. As substantive: The act or practice of frequenting brothels; dissipation.

brothel-house, *brodelhouse, s. A brothel.

"They [the monks] wrought off great wickednesse, and made those endowes little better than brodel-houses, especially where nunries were far off."—*Holinshead: Desc. of England, ch. xiii.*

brothel-keeper, brothel-monger, s. One who keeps a brothel; a pimp.

brōth'-el'-ēr, s. [Eng. *brothel*; *-er*.] A frequenter of brothels; a dissolute, abandoned fellow.

"Gamesters, jockeys, brothelers, impure."

Cowper: The Task, bk. ii.

brōth'-el'-rȳ, *broth-el-rie, s. [Eng. *brothel*; *-ry*.]

1. Prostitution, lewdness.

"Shall Furia brook her sister's modesty,
And prostitute her soul to brothelry?"

Marston: Scourge of Vill., i. 3.

2. Obscenity.

"With *brothelry*, able to violate the ear of a pagan."—*B. Jonson: Fox, Dedication.*

***brōthe-lȳ, *broth-ly, *brothe-liche, *brothe-lych, adv.** [BRAITHLY.]

1. Hastily, quickly.

2. Fiercely, violently.

"Thay wer *brothely* broght to Babiloyn,

Ther bale to suffer."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,256.

brōth'-ēr, *bro-der, *bro-dire, *bro-dyr, *broith-er, *broth-ir, *broth-ur, broth-re, *broth-yr (plur. **brodhru, *brothre, *brothren, brethren, brothers*), s. [A. S. *broðhor, broðher*; dat. s. *broðher*; nom. plur. *broðhru*; O. Icel. *bróðhar*; O. Fris. *bróther, bróder*; O. H. Ger. *bruodar*; Goth. *bróthar*; Dan. *broder*; Gael. & Ir. *brathair*; Wel. *brawd*, plur. *brodyr*; Lat. *frater*; Gr. *phratēr*; Sansc. *bhrātī*. From a root *bhar*=to bear (*Skeat*).]

I. Literally: A male kinsman born of the same father and mother as is the individual to whom the relationship refers.

"The term is also frequently applied to men who have only one parent in common, but, strictly speaking, such are only *half-brothers*."

"*Brodyr* by the modyr syde onely (alonly by moder, P.) *Germanus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. Figuratively:

1. One closely resembling or nearly akin to another in manner or character.

"He also that is slothful in his work is *brother* to him that is a great waster."—*Prov. xviii. 9.*

2. One closely connected with another, an associate, one of the same community. [BROTHER-IN-ARMS.]

"The peers, however, by sixty-nine votes to fourteen, acquitted their accused *brother*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.*

"In these senses the plural was formerly in the forms *brethren* and *brothers*, but the latter is now used almost exclusively."

3. In theological language: Man in general, our fellow-men.

"Men and *brethren*, let me freely speak unto you of the patriarch David."—*Acts ii. 29.*

*4. In the Bible and elsewhere brother is frequently applied to persons of a more distant degree of relationship. [BROTHER-BAIRN.]

"Because thou art my *brother*, shouldest thou therefore serve me for nought?"—*Gen. xxix. 15.*

"In these uses the plural is *brethren* only."

"Is not this the carpenter's son? is not his mother called Mary? and his *brethren*, James, and Joses, and Simon, and Judas?"—*Matt. xiii. 55.*

brother-angel, s. An angel viewed as akin to a person whom it is designed extravagantly to compliment.

"Thy *brother-angels* at thy birth

Strung each his lyre, and tun'd it high."

Dryden: To the Memory of Mrs. A. Killigrew, 44-5.

brother-bairn, s. The child of an uncle. (Used to denote the relation of a cousin.) (Scotch.) [BROTHER, II. 4.]

"Sir Patrick Hamilton was brother-german to the Earl of Arran, and sister and *brother-bairn* to the king's majesty."—*Pitcottie* (ed. 1720), p. 104.

"There was a corresponding word *sister-bairn* (q. v.)."

brother-beast, s. One of the bestial fraternity viewed in its relation to another.

"And like the sheep, his *brother-beast*, is slain."

Dryden: The Fables, Palamon and Arcite, bk. i.

brother-brutes, s. Brutes to which man is akin.

"No arts had made us opulent and gay;

With *brother-brutes* the human race had graz'd."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 51.

brother-daughter, s. A niece. (Scotch.)

brother-german, brother-germain, s. A full brother.

"See the example under *brother-bairn*."

brother-in-law, s. The brother of one's husband or wife; a wife's brother, or a sister's husband.

"His *brother-in-law*, the foolish Mortimer."

Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

brother-love, s. The love shown by a brother; brotherly love.

"With a true heart

And *brother-love* I do it."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 3.

"The City of Brotherly Love"—Philadelphia, Pa.

brother-son, s. A nephew. (Scotch.)

brother-uterine, s. One born of the same mother but of a different father.

brother-warden, s. A warden acting as one's colleague.

"Ill could the haughty Dacre brook

His *brother-warden's* sage rebuke."

Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 31.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

brōth'-ēr, *v. t.* [From *brother*, *s.* (q. v.)] To admit to a state, and to the privileges, of brotherhood in any corporation or society; or to make the mirthful imitation at a convivial party of the ceremonies of initiation into such a body.

brōth'-ēr-hood, ***brīth-ēr-hōd**, ***brīth-ēr-hēd**, ***brō'th-ēr-hēed**, *s.* [A. S. *brōthorhād*.]

*1. The state of being a brother.

(1) The state of being a brother in the literal sense; a son of the same immediate parent as another.

(2) An association of men of the same profession, society, fraternity, religious profession, or religious order.

"... in pitee, love of brotherhood, and in love of brotherhood charite."—Wycliffe (*Purvey*), 2 *Pet.*, i. 7.

"There was a fraternity of men-at-arms called the brotherhood of St. George."—Davies.

(3) The relationship of a member of the human family at large, viewed as a child, with the rest of mankind, of one common Father.

"To cut the link of brotherhood, by which One common Maker bound me to the kind."

Couper: *The Task*, bk. iii.

2. The love thence resulting.

"... finds brotherhood in thee no sharper spur." *Shakesp.*: *Richard II.*, i. 3.

†brōth'-ēr-kin, *s.* [From *brother*, *s.*, and dimin. suff. *-kin*. In Ger. *brüderchen*.] A little brother. (*Carlyle*.)

brōth'-ēr-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *brother*, and suff. *-less*.] Without a brother.

"Cain. Who makes me brotherless?"

Byron: *Cain*, iii. 1.

brōth'-ēr-like, *a.* [Eng. *brother*; *like*.] Like a brother, what might be expected of a brother.

"Welcome, good Clarence; this is brotherlike."

Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, v. 1.

†brōth'-ēr-lī-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *brotherly*; *-ness*.] The quality of acting to one like a brother. (*Dr. Allen*.)

brōth'-ēr-lī, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *brother*; *-ly*.]

A. As adj.: Like that of a brother; natural or becoming to a brother.

"Upon whose lapse, or error, something more Than brotherly forgiveness may attend."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

B. As adv.: After the manner of a brother.

"Of the men he had loved so brotherly."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, ii. 20.

***brōth'-ēr-rēde**, ***brōth'-ēr-rēd-ine**, *s.* [A. S. *brōthoræden*.] Fraternity. (*O. Eng. Hom.*, i. 41.) (*Ayenb.*, 110.)

brōth'-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [BROTHE.]

"The callour wine in cave is sought, Mens brothing breists to cule."

A. Hume: *Chron. S. P.*, iii. 389.

brōt'-ū-lā, *s.* [From Gr. *protos*=gore (*Agassiz*).] *Ichthy.*: A genus of fishes belonging to the Gadidae, or cod family. *B. barbatus*, the only known species, is from the Antilles.

***brōu'-āge**, *s.* [SALT BROUAGE.] (*Scotch*.)

brougħ, *s.* [BROOCH.] (*John of Trevisa*, 1387.)

***brouded**, ***browded**, *pa. par. & a.* [BROWDYN, *v.*; BROIDER.] Embroidered. (*Chaucer*.)

***broud-ster**, *s.* [From Fr. *broder*, to embroider, and O. Eng. fem. suffix *-ster*.] An embroiderer. (*Scotch*.)

"... harness-makers, tapesters, broudsters, taylors."—*Pittscottie*, p. 153.

***brouet**, *s.* [O. Fr. *brouet*.] Pottage, caudle. (*Prompt. Parv.*) [BREWET.]

brōu-ette, *s.* [Fr. *brouette*.] A small two-wheeled carriage or frame, contrived by Dupin about A. D. 1671.

brougham (pron. *brōm* or *brū'-am*), *s.* [Originally from Fr. *brouette*, named after Lord Brougham, who was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, September 19, 1778, and died at Cannes, in the south of France May 7, 1868.]

Vehicles: A two-wheeled closed carriage with a single inside seat for two persons, or a four-wheeled close carriage with two seats, each adapted for two persons. The seat for the driver is elevated.

brought, ***broughte** (pronounced *brāt*), ***brogt**, ***brogte**, ***brout**, *pret. & pa. par.* [BRING.]

***brouke**, ***brouk-en**, *v. t.* [BROOK, *v.*] (*Chaucer*: *C. T.*; *The Nonnes Priestes Tale*, 479.)

brōu'-kit, *a.* [BROOKED (2).] (*Scotch*.)

***broun**, *a. & s.* [BROWN.] (*Sir Gav.*, 1,162.)

***bround**, *s.* [BRAND.] (*Sege of Melayne* (ed. Herrtage), p. 126, l. 671.)

brōuse, **brōuse**, *s.* [Etymol. unknown.]

Metal.: Partially reduced lead ore mixed with slag and cinders.

brōus-sōn-ēt'-a, *s.* [Named after P. N. V. Broussonet, a naturalist who traveled in Barbary, and published a work on fishes in 1782.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Urticaceæ (Nettleworts). *Broussoneta papyrifera* is the paper-mulberry. It has 3-5 lobed leaves. [PAPER-MULBERRY.] There is another species of the genus, *B. spatulata*, or Entire-leaved Broussoneta.

***brōus'-tare**, *s.* [BROWSTER.] (*Scotch*.)

***brout**, *pret. & pa. par.* [BROUGHT.]

†brōuze, ***brōuys**, *s.* [BROWZE, *s.*]

***brōuze**, *v. i.* [BROWZE, *v.*]

brōw (1), ***brōwe**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *bru*=a brow, an eyebrow, an eyelid. Cf. also *bruwa*=the eyelashes; O. S. *braha*; Icel. *bra*, *brún*, *bryn*; Dut. *brauw*; Goth. *brahw*; N. H. Ger. *braue*, *braune*; M. H. Ger. *brā*, *brāwe*; O. H. Ger. *prā*, *prāwa*; O. Fr. *bre*; Ir. *bra*, *brai*; Ir. & Gael. *abhra*; Arm. *abrañt*; Pol. *brwi*; Russ. *brov*; O. Slav. *br'v*; Gr. *ophrys*=the eyebrow; Sansc. *brhū*.]

A. As substantive:

1. More or less literally (of the human body):

(1) The prominent ridge over the eye with the hair upon it; the orbital arch.

"... the right arched beauty of the brow, . . ."
—*Shakesp.*: *Mer. Wives*, iii. 3.

(2) The hair covering the arched prominence above the eye. [EYEBROW.]

"'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, iii. 5.

(3) *Sing. or pl.*: The forehead.

"... she kissed his brow, his cheek, his chin."

Shakesp.: *Venus & Adonis*, 59.

"With myrtle wreaths my thoughtful brows inclose."
Dryden: *Ovid's Amours*, bk. i., eleg. i., 33.

(4) The countenance generally.

"To cloak offenses with a cunning brow."

Shakesp.: *Lucrece*, 749.

2. *Figuratively (of anything)*:

(1) Aspect, appearance.

"This seeming brow of justice, . . ."

Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

(2) The projecting edge of a cliff or hill.

"Yon beetling brow."

Scott: *Rokeby*, ii. 15.

¶ *To knit the brow*: To frown, to scowl.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to the brow in any of the foregoing senses.

brow-ague, *s.*

Med.: A disease, called also hemicrania, or migraine. It is a combination of neuralgia with headache, paroxysmal, and confined to one side of the head or brow. The eyes are extremely sensitive to light and the ears to sound, the pulse very slow. Common in childhood, with a tendency to diminish after middle age. Women are more usually affected than men. It is often due to mental excitement.

brow-antler, *s.* The first start that grows on a deer's head.

brow-band, *s.*

Saddlery: A band of a bridle, headstall, or halter, which passes in front of a horse's forehead, and has loops at the end through which the cheek-straps pass.

brow-bound, *a.* Bound as to the brow; crowned.

"Was brow-bound with the oak."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

brow-sick, *a.* Sick as to the brow.

"But yet a gracious influence from you May alter nature in our brow-sick crew."

Suckling. Prologue of the Authors.

brōw (2), *s.* [From *brew* (q. v.). (*Jamieson*.)] An opinion. (*Scotch*.) [BROO (2), *s.*]

¶ 1. *An ill brow*: An opinion preconceived to the disadvantage of any person or thing.

2. *Nae brow*: No favorable opinion.

"I hae nae brow o' John; he was wi' the Queen whan she was brought prisoner frae Carberry."—*Mary Stewart*: *Hist. Drama*, p. 46.

brōw, *v. t.* [From *brow*, *s.* (q. v.)] To be at the edge of; to bound, to limit.

"Tending my flocks hard by, i' th' hilly crofts That brow this bottom glade."—*Milton*: *Comus*.

brōw-āl'-li-a, *s.* [Named after John Browallius, Bishop of Abo, who wrote a botanical work in 1739.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Scrophulariaceæ (Figworts). The species are handsome plants with blue flowers. They are natives of South America.

brōw'-bēat, *v. t.* [From *brow*, and *beat*.]

1. *Lit.* Of persons: To beat down the brow, or make one abashed by dogmatic assertions or stern looks.

"The bar and the bench united to browbeat the unfortunate Whig."—*Macaulay*. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Fig.* Of things: To bend the brow down upon (?).

"Half God's good sabbath, while the worn-out clerk

Browbeats his desk below."

Tennyson: *Early Sonnets II.* (To J. M. R.)

brōw'-bēat-en, *pa. par. & a.* [BROWBEAT.]

"It was, indeed, painful to be daily browbeaten by an enemy."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

brōw'-bēat-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BROWBEAT.]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive: The act of abashing a person by insolent words or looks.

"What man will voluntarily expose himself to the imperious browbeatings and scorns of great men?"—*L'Estrange*.

brōw'-dēn (1), **brōw'-dīn** (1), *a.* [From Eng. *brood* (?).] Fond, warmly attached to.

"As scho delysts into the low,

Sae was I browdin of my bow."

Cherrie and Slae, st. 13.

"We are fools to be browden and fond of a pawn in the loof of our hand."—*Rutherford*: *Letters*, P. i. Ep. 20.

***brow'-den** (2), *pa. par. or a.* [BROWDYN.] (See example under *browdyd*.)

***brōw'-dēr-ēr**, ***brōw'-dēr-ēre**, *s.* [BROIDERER.]

Brodyoure (*browderere*). *Intextor*, *frigio*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brōw'-dīn** (2), *a.* [From *browdyn*=embroidered (q. v.).] Embroidered in a ludicrous way—i. e., clotted, defiled, foul, filthy.

"His body was with blude all browdin."

Chr. Kirk, st. 18.

***brōw'-dīn-stēr**, ***brōw'-dīn-star**, *s.* [In Dan. *brodere*=to embroider; fem. suff. *-star*=Eng. *-ster*.] An embroiderer (male or female).

"... the browdinstaris that wrocht upon the tapeserie of the crammose velvois."—*Collect. of Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 150.

***brōw'-dīn-stēr-schīp**, *s.* [From Scotch *browdinstier*; suffix *-schīp*=Eng. suffix *-ship*.] The profession of an embroiderer.

"... the office of browdinsterschip, and keping of his hienes wardrop."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1592 (ed. 1814), p. 608.

***brōw'-dyd**, *pa. par.* [BROWDYN, *v.*]

"*Browdyd*, or ynbrowdyd (browdred, or browden, P.) *Intextus*, *acupictus*, C. F. *frigatus*, Ug."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brōw'-dŷn**, *v. t.* [A. S. *bregdan*=to braid, *pa. par. brōden*, *brogden*.] To embroider.

"*Browdyn*, or imbrowdyn' (inbrowdyr, P.) *Intexo*, C. F. *frigio*, Ug. in *frigid*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brōw'-dŷn**, *pa. par.* [BROIDER, *v.*] Embroidered.

"Scepter, ryng, and sandalys,

Browdyn welle on Kyngis wys."

Wyntoun, vii. 8, 446.

***brōw'-dŷne**, *pa. par.* [A. S. *brædan*=to make broad, to extend, to expand.] Displayed, unfurled.

"Thai saw sa fele browdyne baneris,

Standaris and pennownys."

Barbour, xi. 464, MS.

***brōw'-dŷng**, *s.* [BROWDYN, *v.*] Embroidery.

"Of goldsmithrye, of browdyng, and of steel."

Chaucer: *The Knightes Tale*, 1,640.

***brōw'-dŷ-oure**, *s.* [O. Eng. *browdy(n)*; and suff. *-oure*=*or*, *-er*.]

"*Browdyoure* (*browderere*, P.). *Intextor*, C. F. *frigio*, Cath. Ug."—*Prompt. Parv.*

brōwed, *a.* [Eng. *brow*; *-ed*.]

In compos.: Having a brow as described in the word preceding it, as *dark-browed*, *low-browed*.

***brōw'-esse**, *s.* [BREWIS, BROSE.]

"*Browesse* (*browes*, H. P.). *Adipatum*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brōw'-ētt**, *s.* [BREWET, BREWIS.] Pottage.

"*Browett*. *Brodiellum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brōw'-īn**, *pa. par.* [BREW, *v.*] Brewed.

"... to haue bakin breid, browin aill."—*Acts Mary*, 1555, ed. 1814, p. 495.

***brōw'-īs**, *s. pl.* [BROL.] Brats. (*Scotch*.)

"... his dame Dalila, and bastard browis?"—*N. Winyet's First Tractat*, *Keith's Hist.*, App., p. 206.

***brōw'-ītt**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Wel. *bríwod*=driven snow.] A silver-bellied eel. (*Halkiwell*: *Cont. to Lexicog.*)

***brōw'-kēn**, *v. t.* [BROOK, *v.*]

"Wel browken they hire service or labor."

Chaucer: *Prol. to Legende of Goode Women*.

brōw'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *brow*; *-less*.] Without shame.

"So browless was this heretic [Mahomet], that he was not ashamed to tell the world, that all he preached was sent him immediately from heaven."—*L. Addison*: *Life of Mahomet*, p. 84.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

brown, ***brōwne**, ***brōune**, ***broun**, ***brūn**, *adv. & s.* [A. S. *brūn*=brown, dark, dusky; Icel. *brúnn*; Sw. *brun*; Dan. *brun*; Dut. *bruin*; O. Fries. *brān*; (N. H.) Ger. *braun*; M. H. Ger. *brān*; O. H. Ger. *prān*; Fr. & Prov. *brun*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *bruno*; Low Lat. *brunneus*. From A. S. *bryne*=a burning; Icel. *brúni*=burning.] [BURN, v.]

A. As adjective:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Of the color produced when certain substances—wood or paper, for example—are scorched or partially burned.

"I like the new tire within excellently, if the hair were a thought browner."—*Shakesp.*: *Much Ado*, iii. 4.

"Land of brown heath and shaggy wood."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Optics*: Brown is not one of the primary colors in a spectrum. It is composed of red and yellow, with black, the negation of color.

2. *Bot.*: A genus of colors, of which the typical species is ordinary brown, tinged with grayish or blackish. The other species are *chestnut-brown*, *deep-brown*, *bright-brown*, *rusty*, *cinnamon*, *red-brown*, *rufous*, *glandaceous*, *liver-colored*, *sooty*, and *lurid*. (*Lindley*: *Introd. to Bot.* (3d ed., 1839), p. 478.)

¶ *Brown gum-tree*. [GUM-TREE.]

3. *Zool.*: *Brown Bee-hawk*. [BEE-HAWK.]

B. As adverb: Into a brown color.

¶ 1. *To boil brown*. [*To play brown*.]

2. *To play brown*: A phrase used of the broth-pot when the contents are rich. It is the same as *to boil brown*.

"Yere big brose pot has nae played brown."

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 102. (*Jamieson*.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The color described under the adjective brown.

"The browns of a picture often present the appearance of the bloom of a plum."—*Tyndall*: *Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., vii. 146.

2. *Painting*: The chief browns employed as pigments are Terra di Sienna, Umber, and Bistre.

brown-bess, *s.* The name familiarly given in England to the smooth-bore, flint-lock, musket in use until the percussion fire-lock was introduced there in 1839. So designated from the brown color of the barrel, produced by oxidization. At first the musket barrels were kept bright. It weighed 12 lb., and carried a leaden bullet of fourteen and a half to the pound.

brown-bill, **browbill**, *s.* A kind of halberd formerly used as an offensive weapon by the English foot soldiers. Called *brown* from its being generally left rusty, and thus distinguished from the *black-bill* which was painted black; the edge in both cases was kept sharp and bright. The brown rusty surface, which was possibly oiled, corresponds to the "browning" of modern rifle barrels.

"And brown-bills, levied in the city,
Made bills to pass the grand committee."

Hudibras.

brown-bread, *s.* [Skeat thinks it uncertain whether it is from *brown* or *bran*.] [BREAD.]

brown-bugle, ***browne-begle**, *s.* A plant, *Ajuga reptans*. [AJUGA.]

brown-coal, *s.* [Named from its brown or brownish-black color. In Ger. *braun-kohle*.] A variety of Lignite (q. v.).

brown-cress, *s.* A plant, the Water-cress (*Nasturtium officinale*).

brown-eagle, *s.* A name for the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*).

brown-gannet, *s.* A bird (*Sula fusca*) from the South Seas. It is called also the Brown-gull or Booby.

brown-glede, *s.* A name for the Ring-tailed Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).

brown-gull, *s.* [BROWN-GANNET.] A name for the Brown-gannet.

brown gum-tree, *s.* The English name of an evergreen tree, the *Eucalyptus robusta*, from New South Wales.

brown hematite, **brown hæmatite**, *s.* [HÆMATITE.]

Min.: (1) Limonite (q. v.). (2) Göthite (q. v.).

brown iron-ore, **brown iron-stone**, *s.*

Min.: (1) Limonite (q. v.). (2) Göthite (q. v.).

brown-kite, *s.* A name for the Ring-tailed Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).

brown-lizard, *s.* An eft, the *Triton vulgaris*. It is not properly a lizard.

brown man of the moors, or **muirs**, *s.* An imaginary being supposed to frequent moors; a dwarf; a subterranean elf.

brown-mint, *s.* A plant, *Mentha viridis*.

brown-ochre, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Limonite (q. v.).

brown-owl, *s.* A name given to the Tawny Owl (*Syrnium stridula*), called also the Ivy Owl.

brown-paper, *s.* A coarse variety of wrapping paper made from unbleached material, such as junk, hemp, the refuse of flax, &c.

brown-pink, *s.* A vegetable yellow pigment forming one of the yellow lakes. (*Ogilvie*.)

brown-red, *s.* Dull red, with a slight mixture of brown.

brown-rust, *s.* A kind of rust made by or consisting of a small parasitic fungus, which converts the farina of cereal plants into a brown powder.

brown sandpiper, *s.* One of the English names for a bird, the Dunlin (*Tringa variabilis* or *alpina*).

brown-spar, *s.* [In Ger. *braunspath*.]

Mineralogy: (1) A variety of Chalybite. (2) A variety of Magnesite. (3) Ferriferous Dolomite. It graduates into Ankerite (q. v.). (See also Brossite and Tharandite.) (4) A variety of Ankerite (q. v.).

brown-stout, *s.* A superior kind of porter.

brown-study, **browstudy**, **brown study**, *s.* A study of a gloomy complexion, in which the individual is absent in mind and absorbed in meditations, and these of a profitless character.

"They live retired, and then they doze away their time in drowsiness and brown-studies."—*Norris*.

"Faith, this brown study suits not with your black."

Case alter'd, iv. 1.

brown-ware, *s.*

Pottery: A common variety of ware, named from its color.

brown, ***brōun**, *v. t. & i.* [From *brown*, *a.* (q. v.) In Ger. *bräunen*; Fr. *brunir*; Ital. *brunire*.]

I. *Trans.*: To make brown.

II. *Intrans.*: To become brown.

"Whan note browne in haselrys."—*Alisaunder*, 3, 293.

***browne**, ***brow-yn**, *v. t.* [BREW, v.] To brew.

"Browne ale, or other drynke (brwyn, K. P. brwyn, H. browyn, W.). *Pandoxor*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

brown-ē-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Patrick Browne, who in 1756 published a Natural History of Jamaica.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the leguminous order and to the sub-order Cæsalpiniæ. *Brownea coccinea* (the Scarlet Brownea) is a splendid evergreen tree from the West Indies.

†**browned**, *pa. par. & a.* [BROWN, v. t.]

Brown-i-an, *a.* [From Dr. Brown, discoverer of the "Brownian motion" (q. v.).] Pertaining to the Dr. Brown mentioned in the etymology.

Brownian motion, **Brownian movement**, *s.* A rapid whirling motion seen in minute particles of matter, whether vegetable or mineral. Its origin is obscure. It is sometimes called molecular motion.

"Filippi proved him wrong, and showed that the motion of the corpuscles was the well-known Brownian motion."—*Tyndall*: *Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., xi. 305.

brown-īe, **brown-ỹ**, ***broun-ỹ**, *s.* [From Eng. *brown*, and suff. -y, as opp. to *fair-ỹ*.]

Scotch Mythology:

1. *In Shetland*: An imaginary being, to whom evil properties were attributed.

"Not above 40 or 50 years ago, almost every family had a *Brouny* or evil spirit so called, which served them, to whom they gave a sacrifice for his service."—*Brand*: *Description*, p. 112. (*Jamieson*.)

*2. *In other parts of Scotland*: A domestic spirit or goblin, meager, shaggy, and wild, till lately supposed to haunt many old houses, especially those attached to farms. He was the Robin Goodfellow of Scotland. In the night he helped the family, and particularly the servants, by doing many pieces of drudgery. If offered food or any other recompense for his services, he decamped and was seen no more. The diffusion of knowledge has been more potent in its operation, and the "brownie" may now be reckoned almost an extinct species. [BAWSY-BROWN.]

"All is bot gaistis, and elrische fantasis,
Of brownyis and of bogillis full this buke,"

Doug.: *Virgil*, 158, 26.

"... one might almost believe in brownties and fairies, Lady Emily, when your ladyship is in presence."—*Scott*: *Waverley*, ch. lxxi.

Brownies. A series of quaint little figures whose antics create great amusement for children—drawn or originated in their present form by Palmer Cox.

brownie's stone, *s.* An altar dedicated to a brownie.

"Below the chappels there is a flat thin stone, call'd *Brownie's stone*, upon which the antient inhabitants offered a cow's milk every Sunday."—*Martin*: *West Islands*, p. 67.

brown-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BROWN, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Gen.*: The act or process of making anything brown.

2. *Spec.*: A process by which the surfaces of gun-barrels and other articles made of iron may acquire a shining black luster. This may be effected by chloride of antimony or in other ways. One recipe for browning gun-barrels is to mix sulphate of copper 1 oz., sweet spirit of niter 1 oz., with a pint of water. (*Knight*.)

browning-liquid, *s.* The same as BEONZING-LIQUID (q. v.).

brown-ish, *a.* [Eng. *brown*; -ish.] Somewhat brown. [BROWNY.]

"A brownish gray iron-stone, lying in thin strata, is poor, but runs freely."—*Woodward*.

Brown-ism, *s.* [From Robert Brown [1. *Ch. Hist.*], and Eng., &c., suffix -ism.]

1. *Ch. Hist.*: The scheme of church government formed by Robert Brown about A. D. 1581. He considered that each congregation of Christians should be self-governing, and should be exempt from the jurisdiction of Bishops or of Synods. He was in favor of the election by each congregation of a pastor, but allowed others than him to preach and exhort. Propagating these views in England he met with so much opposition that he removed to Holland, but ultimately he returned to England and conformed to the Established Church. His views, slightly modified by Robinson, are those of the Independents or Congregationalists. [CONGREGATIONALISM.]

"That schism would be the sorest schism to you; that would be *Brownism* and Anabaptism indeed."—*Milton*: *Reason of Ch. Gov.*, B. 1.

2. *Med.*: The views of John Brown, founder of the medical system called after him *Brunonian* (q. v.).

Brown-ist, *s.* [From Robert Brown [BROWNIISM], and Eng., &c., suff. -ist.]

1. *Ch. Hist.*: A follower of Robert Brown, mentioned above. The Brownists soon became extinct in Holland and in England, but the Congregationalists, who hold similar views, are a flourishing sect.

2. *Med.*: A follower of Dr. John Brown.

"I had as lief be a *Brownist* as a politician."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

brown-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *brown*; -ness.] The quality or state of being brown.

"... that lovely, indeed most lovely, brownness of Musidorus' face."—*Stdney*.

brown-wört, *s.* [Eng. *brown*; wort. In Dut. & Ger. *braunwurtz*.] Various plants, viz: (1) The Penny-royal (*Mentha Pulegium*). (2) *Asplenium ceterach*. (3) *Scrophularia aquatica*. (Turner & Johnson.) (4) *Scrophularia nodosa*. (Lyte & Johnson.) (5) *Prunella vulgaris*. (Cockayne.) (Britten & Holland.)

"*Brownwort* herbe (brother wort, P.) *Pulio*, *peruleium* (*puleium*, P)."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brown-ỹ**, *a.* [Eng. *brown*; -y.] Somewhat brown.

"His brownie locks did hang in crooked curls."

Shakesp.: *Lover's Complaint*.

brow-pōst, *s.* [Eng. *brow*; post.]

Carp.: A beam which goes across a building.

browſe, **browze**, ***brouſe**, ***brouze**, ***brooze**, *v. t. & i.* [From O. Fr. *brouster*=to browse; Sp. *brosar*=to brush; N. H. Ger. *brossen*=to sprout; M. H. Ger. *brozzen*; O. H. Ger. *prozzen*; Arm. *brousta*=to eat, to graze. From O. Fr. *bross*, *broust*.] [BROWSE, s.]

A. *Transitive*: To nibble or eat off the tender shoots of trees or shrubs, as deer, goats, and similar animals do.

"... the fields between
Are dewy-fresh, browsed by deep-udder'd kine."

Tennyson: *The Gardener's Daughter*.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Of the higher quadrupeds*: To feed upon the tender shoots of trees or shrubs. [A.]

"Wild beasts there browse, and make their food
Her grapes and tender shoots."

Milton: *Translat. of Psalm lxxx.*

†2. *Of man*: To feed upon.

"There is cold meat i' the cave; we'll browse on that."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 6.

browſe (1), *s. & a.* [From O. Fr. *brost*, *broust*=a sprout, a shoot; Sp. *broza*=dust that falls from worm-eaten wood; M. H. Ger. *brosz*; O. H. Ger. *broz*; Arm. *brous*, *broſs*.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aſ; expect, Xenophon, exiſt. ph = f. -cian, -tian = ſhan. -tion, -ſion = ſhſn; -tſion, -ſion = zhſn. -tious, -ciouſ, -ſiouſ = ſhſs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, ðəl.

A. *As subst.*: The tender shoots of trees and shrubs, regarded as food on which certain animals browse or feed.

"Astonish'd how the goats their shrubby browse
Gnaw pendent."—*Philips*.

B. *As adj.*: Suitable for browsing upon.

browse-wood, *s.* The same as **A.**, brushwood.

brōwse (2), *s.* [**BROUSE**.]

brōws'-ēr, *s.* [**Eng. brows(e); -er.**] An animal which browses.

brōws'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**BROWSE, v.**]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"The browsing camels' bells are tinkling."
Byron: The Giaour.

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of nibbling or eating off the tender shoots of shrubs and trees.

2. A place adapted for browsing, or where it takes place.

"... for groves and browsings for the deer . . ."
—*Howell: Lett.*, i. ii. 8.

brōwst, ***browest**, *s.* [From **A. S. brēowan**=to brew.]

1. The act of brewing.

2. That which is brewed.

(1) *Lit.*: As much as is brewed at one time.

"... 'a sour browst o' sma' ale that she sells to folk
that are ower drouthy wi' travel to be nice' . . ."
—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xli.

(2) *Fig.*: The consequences of one's conduct. (Generally in a bad sense.)

† *An ill browst*: Evil results of improper conduct.

***brōws'-tēr**, ***brōws'-tare**, ***brōus'-tare**, *s. & a.* [**BREWSTER**.] A brewer. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

browster wife, *s.* A female ale-seller, especially in a market.

"But browster wives and whiskey stills."

Burns: Third Epistle to John Lapraik.

***broy'-dȳn**, *pa. par.* [**BRAID, v.**] Ensnares, entangled.

"Broydyn (broyded, P.) *Laqueatus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***broy'-lȳd**, *pa. par.* [**BROILED**.]

"Broylyd. *Ustulatus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

Brū'-cē-a, *s.* [Named after James Bruce, the Abyssinian traveler, who was born at Kinnaird in Stirlingshire, Scotland, on December 14, 1730; was consul-general in Algiers from 1763 to 1765, traveled in Abyssinia from 1769 to the end of 1770, and died at home on April 27, 1794.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Xanthoxylaceæ (Xanthoxyls). The green parts of *Brucea sumatrana* are intensely bitter. *B. antidysenterica* contains a poisonous principle called Brucia (q. v.). The bark of another species is bitter, and has qualities like those of *Quassia Simarouba*. *B. ferruginea* is from Abyssinia.

***bruche** (1), *s.* [**BROCHE, BROOCH**.] (*Morte Arthure*, 3,256.)

***bruche** (2), *s.* [**BREACH**.]

brū'-chūs, *s.* [From Lat. *bruchus*; Gr. *broukos* or *brouchos*=a wingless locust, which the modern *bruchus* is not.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles belonging to the section Tetramera, and the family Rhynchophora or Curculionidæ. The antennæ are fourteen-jointed, and are filiform, serrate, or pectinated, not geniculated as in the more normal Curculionidæ. It contains small beetles which deposit their larvæ in the germs of leguminous plants, and when hatched devour their seed. *Bruchus Pisi* is destructive to the garden-pea.

brū'-cīne, **brū'-cī-a**, *s.* [In Ger. *brucin*. Named from the plant *Brucea antidysenterica*, from which it is derived.]

Chem.: (C₂₂H₂₆N₂O₄). An alkaloid found along with strychnine in *nux vomica*, also in false *Angustura* bark. Brucine is a tertiary base; it is more soluble in alcohol and water than strychnine, and is less bitter and poisonous. It forms crystalline salts, and turns a bright red color when moistened with nitric acid.

Brū'-cīte, *s.* [In Ger. *brucit*. Named after Dr. Bruce of New York, editor of the *New American Mineralogical Journal*.]

Mineralogy:

1. A rhombohedral translucent or subtranslucent sectile mineral, with broad, often tubular crystals, foliated, massive, or fibrous, with the fibers elastic. Hardness, 2½; specific gravity, 2.35-2.46. Luster between waxy and vitreous, but on a cleavage face pearly, and on the fibrous variety silky; colors white, grayish, bluish, or greenish. Composition: Magnesia, 62.89-70; oxide of iron, 0.5-63; water, 29.48-31.43, &c. Found in this country, at Sumaness in

Unst, the most northern of the Shetland Isles, Scotland, in Sweden and in the Ural Mountains. Variety 1, foliated; var. 2 (*Nemalite*), fibrous. (*Dana*.)

2. The same as Chendrodite.

brück'-it, *a.* [**BROOKED**.]

brück'-le, *a.* [**BRICKLE, BRITTLE**.] (*Scotch.*) (*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxvii.)

***brück'-lȳ**, *a.* [**Eng. bruckl(e)**; and suffix -y.] Brittle. (*Halliwel: Contrib. to Lexicog.*)

Bräck'-nēr-ēl-līte, *s.* [Named after the chemist and mineralogist Brückner.]

Min.: A mineral separated from the yellowish-brown "brown coal" of Gesterwitz. It crystallizes in white needles from an alcoholic solution. Composition: Carbon, 62.61; hydrogen, 9.56; oxygen 27.83=100. (*Dana*.)

***brud**, ***bruid**, ***brude**, *s.* [**BIRD, BRIDE**.]

***brud-ale**, *s.* [**BRIDAL**.]

***brūd'-ēr-it**, *a.* [From Scotch *brodir*=a brother.] [**BROTHER, s.**] Fraternized.

"Sen thay are bowit and bruderit in our land."

Siege Edin. Castel. Poems, 16th Cent., p. 289.

***brūd'-ēr-māist**, *a.* [From Scotch *brodir*=brother, and *maist*=most.] Most brotherly; most affectionate. (*Scotch.*)

"Quhais faythful brudermaist freind I am."

Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 92.

***brud-gume**, *s.* [**BRIDEGROOM**.]

brud'-ȳ, *a.* [**BROODY**.] (*Scotch.*)

***brue**, *s.* [**BREE**.]

***brug**, ***brugge**, *s.* [**BRIDGE**.] (*William of Palerne*, 1,674.)

brūgh, ***brogh**, ***brock**, ***brough**, **burgh**, *s.* [**BURGH**.] (*Scotch.*)

1. An encampment of a circular form.

2. The stronger kind of "Picts' houses," chiefly in the north of Scotland.

"We viewed the Pechts' Brough, or little circular fort."

—*Neill's Jour.*, p. 80.

3. A burgh. (*Scotch.*)

"In some bit brugh to represent

A bailie name?"

Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik.

4. A halo round the sun or moon.

"For she saw round about the moon

A mickle brough."

The Farmer's Ha', 28. (*Jamieson*.)

brūg-mān'-sī-a, *s.* [Named after Professor S. J. Brugmans, author of botanical works, one of which was published in A. D. 1783.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Solanaceæ (Nightshades). *Brugmansia arborea*, or the Downy-stalked Brugmansia, is a small evergreen tree about ten feet high, with large corollas protruding from a spathe-like calyx nearly four inches long. The flowers are pale yellow outside and white within. They are so fragrant that one tree will perfume the air of a large garden. The tree grows in Chili.

brū-guī-ē-ra, *s.* [From Bruguière, a French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhizophoraceæ (Mangroves). It consists of trees, natives of the East Indies, the wood of which is used as an astringent, as also for dyeing black. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

***brüick**, *v. t.* [**BRUIK, BROOK**.]

***brüick**, ***brüik**, *s.* [**Icel. bruk**=a tumor.] A kind of boil. (*Scotch.*)

"Brükis, bylis, bobbis, and blisteris."

Roult's Cursing, Gl. Compl., p. 330.

"To heal brück, byle, or blister."

Polwart: Flyting. Watson's Coll., iii. 11.

***brüik**, ***brüick**, *v. t.* [**BROOK, v.**]

bruil'-zie (z silent), *s.* [**BRULYIE**.]

brū'-īn, *s.* [The name of the bear in the notable beast epic of the Middle Ages, termed *Reineke Fuchs* (*Reynard the Fox*). (*Trench: English Past and Present*, p. 61.) Bruin the animal was from Dut. *bruin*=brown, implying that the animal was of that color.] [**BROWN**.] A familiar name given to a bear.

"Meanwhile th' approach'd the place where Bruin

Was now engag'd to mortal ruin."

Butler: Hudibras, I, ii. 131-2.

brūise, ***broos-en**, ***broy-sen**, ***bre-sen**, ***brisen**, *v. t.* [From O. Fr. *brusser, brussier, bruser, briser*=to break, to shiver; Mod. Fr. *briser*; A. S. *brysan*=to bruise (*Somner*). Skeat thinks Somner invented this word. Gael. *bris*=to break.] To crush, indent, or discolor by the blow of something blunt and heavy.

1. *Of the human or animal body.* (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Fellows in arms, and my most loving friends,

Bruised underneath the yoke of tyranny."

Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 2.

2. *Of stones, wood, grain and other seeds, &c.*: To beat into pieces, to grind down.

"As if old chaos heav'n with earth confus'd,
And stars with rocks together crush'd and bruis'd."
Waller.

brūise, *s.* [From *bruise*, *v.* (q. v.) In Ger. *brausche*.]

1. The act of bruising.

"One arm'd with metal, th' other with wood,

This fit for bruise, and that for blood."

Hudibras.

2. A contusion, an injury to, and discoloration on the body of a sentient being by the blow of something blunt and heavy.

(1) *Literally*:

"... the sovereign'st thing on earth

Was parmaceti for an inward bruise."

Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

(2) *Figuratively*:

"To bind the bruises of a civil war."—*Dryden*.

brūised, *pa. par. & a.* [**BRUISE, v. t.**]

"With bruised arms and wreaths of victory."

Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece.

brūi'-șēr, *s.* [**Eng. bruis(e); -er**.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Of persons*: One who bruises. *Spec.*, a pugilist (*Vulgar*.)

"Be all the bruisers cull'd from all St. Giles'."

Byron: The Curse of Minerva.

2. *Of things*: That which bruises or crushes.

II. Among Opticians: A concave tool used in grinding lenses or the speculums of telescopes.

brūise'-wōrt, ***brūise'-wōrte**, ***brūse'-wōrt**, ***brīs'-wōrt**, ***brōoze'-wōrt**, *s.* [**Eng. bruise**, and *wort*.] Various plants—

1. The Common Comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*). (*Cockayne*.)

2. The Daisy (*Bellis perennis*).

"The leaves stamped taketh away bruises and swellings if they be laide thereon, whereupon it was called in olde time bruise-worte."—*Gerarde: Herbal*, p. 612.

3. The Common Soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*). (*Britten & Holland*.)

brūiș'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**BRUISE, v. t.**]

A. & B. *As present participle and participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"They beat their breasts with many a bruising blow."

Dryden.

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The act, operation, or process of injuring and discoloring the skin of a sentient being, or of crushing an inanimate body to powder, by a blow from a heavy and blunt instrument; the state of being so bruised.

II. Leather Manufacture: The act of extending and rubbing on the grain-side of curried leather after it has been daubed, dried, grained, and rubbed with a crippler.

bruising-machine, *s.*

Agric.: A machine for bruising rough feed to make it more palatable and digestible for stock.

bruising-mill, *s.*

Milling: A hand-mill in which grain for feed, malt for brewing, and flax-seed for pressing, are coarsely ground.

brūt, ***brute**, *s.* [Fr. *bruit*=noise, disturbance, . . . rumor, fame; Prov. *bruit*, *bruida*; Sp. & Port. *ruido*; Ital. *bruito*; Low Lat. *brugitus*; Arm. *brūd*; Wel. *brud*=chronicle, surmise, conjecture; *broth*, *brwth*=stir, tumult; Gael. *bruidhneach*=talkative, babbling, loquacious, *broighleadh*=bustle, confusion.]

I. Ord. Lang.:

*1. Noise, tumult.

"Than aroos soche brut and soche noyse."

Merlin, iii. 574.

†2. Rumor, report.

"A brutt ran from one to the other that the king was slain."—*Sidney*.

"Upon some bruitts he apprehended a fear, . . ."
Hayward.

"And therefore being inform'd by bruit

That Dog and Bear are at dispute."

Butler: Hudibras, I. i. 721-2.

II. Med.: The name given to various murmurs or sounds heard during auscultation, such as *cardiac bruit*, *placental bruit*.

brūt, *v. t.* [From *bruit*, *s.* (q. v.) In Fr. *bruire*=to roar, rattle, or peal; *ébruiter*=to make public; Prov. *brugir*, *bruzir*; Ital. *bruire*=to bustle, to rumble; Low Lat. *brugire*=to rustle, roar, or rattle. Skeat suggests also Gr. *brychaomai*=to roar.] To rumor, to report, to noise abroad.

"... and thy wild name

Was ne'er more bruited in men's minds than now."

Byron: Child Harold, iii. 37.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

brūt'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [BRUIT, *v. t.*]
brūt'-īng, *pr. par.* [BRUIT, *v. t.*]
***brūk**, ***bruken**, *v.* [BROOK, *v.*]
***bruk**, ***bruke**, *s.* [Lat. *bruchus*; Gr. *brouchos*; Ital. *bruco*.] A locust.

"As is *bruk* in his kynde, that is the kynde of locust or it haue wenges."—*Wickliffe: Lev. xi. 22.*

***brū'-kēt**, ***brū'-kit**, *a.* [BROOKED (2).]
***brū'-kil**, ***bru-kill**, ***brū'-kyl**, ***brō'-kyl**,
***brōk'-lie**, *a.* [BRICKLE, BRITTLE.]

***brūk'-il-nesse**, ***brūk'-le-nesse**, ***brōk'-il-ness**, *s.* [BRICKLENESS, BRITTLENESS.]

brāl'-yē, **brāl'-yie**, **brāl'-zie** (*z* silent), *s.* [From Fr. *brouiller*=to mix confusedly; *se brouiller*=to grow dark, . . . to quarrel.] A brawl, broil, fray, or quarrel. (*Scotch.*)

" . . . like a proper lad of his quarter's that will not cry barley in a *brulzie*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlii.

***brul'-ye**, ***brul'-yie**, *v. t.* [From Fr. *brûler*=to burn.] Broiled, scorched.

"Within with fyre, that thame sa *brulyett*."
Barbour: The Bruce, iv. 151.

brāl'-yie-mēnt, **bruil'-lie-ment**, *s.* [From Scotch *brulyie*, and Eng. suff. *-ment*.]
 1. The same as BRULYIE (*q. v.*).
 "And quat their *brulyement* at anes."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 260.

†2. A battle.
 "An hundred at this *brulliment* were killed."
Hamilton: Wallace, p. 45.

brāl'-zie, *s.* [BRULYIE.] (*Scotch.*)
Brū-māi're, *s.* [Fr. *Brumaire*; from *bruma*=the winter solstice.] The name adopted in October, 1793, by the French Convention for the second month of the republican year. It extended from October 23d to the 24th of November, and was the second autumnal month.

***brū'-māl**, *a.* [In Fr. *brumal*; Ital. *brumale*; from Lat. *brumalis*=pertaining to the winter solstice; from *bruma*.] [BRUME.] Pertaining to winter; wintery.

"About the *brumal* solstice, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. x.

***brāme**, *s.* [From Fr. *brume*=mist, fog; Sp. & Port. *bruma*=a fog at sea; Ital. *bruma*=winter; Lat. *bruma*=(1) the shortest day in the year, (2) the winter.] Mist, fog, vapor. (*Longfellow.*)

Brūm-mā'-gēm, *s. & a.* [The word Birmingham altered.]

A. *As subst.*: An imitation or counterfeit article.

B. *As adj.* *Of goods*: Imitation, counterfeit.

brū-mōūs, *a.* [Lat. *bruma*=the winter season.] Pertaining to winter; hence foggy; misty; as, a *brumous* climate.

***brūn**, **brāne**, *a.* [BROWN.]

***brune**, *s.* [BURN, *s.*]

***brune**, *a.* [BROWN.]

brū'-nēl, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *brunella*, *prunella*.] [PRUNELLA.] (*Britten & Holland.*)

***brū'-nēn**, *v. t.* [From O. Eng. *brun*=brown.] [BROWN.] To become brown.

brū-nēt'te, ***būr'-nēt'te**, *s.* [Fr. *brunette*, from *brun*=brown.] A girl or woman of a dark complexion, eyes and hair.

brū-nēt'te, *a.* [BRUNETTE, *s.*] Dark-hued; having the characteristics of a brunette.

Brūn-hil'-dā, *s.* [A Scandinavian female name.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 123d found. It was discovered by Peters on July 31, 1872.

Brū'n-i-ā, *s.* [Named after Cornelius Brun, a traveler in the Levant and Russia about the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Bruniacæ (Bruniads). The species are small, pretty, evergreen, heath-like shrubs or under-shrubs from the Cape of Good Hope.

brūn-i-ā'-čē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brunia* (*q. v.*); and fem. plur. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of plants classed by Lindley under his 55th, or Umbellal Alliance. They have a five-cleft calyx, five petals, five stamina, inferior fruit, two or one-celled, with seeds solitary or in pairs. Leaves small, imbricated, rigid. Appearance heath-like. Nearly all from the Cape of Good Hope. (*Lindley.*) [BRUNIA.]

***brūn'-ied**, *a.* [From *bruny*; *-ed*.] Clothed with a coat of mail, protected against attack.

brūn'-i-ōn, *s.* [From Fr. *brugnon*; Ital. *brugna*, *prugna*.] [PRUNE.]

Hort.: A nectarine, a novel variety of the peach fruit.

Brūn'-nēr's-glands, *s.* [GLAND.]

brū-nō'-nī-ā, *s.* [Named after Robert Brown, the celebrated botanist, who was born at Montrose in 1773, and died in London in 1858.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Brunoniaceæ (*q. v.*). The species are scabious-looking blue-flowered Australian herbs.

brū-nō'-nī-ā'-čē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brunia* (*q. v.*); and fem. plur. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Brunoniads, an order of plants placed by Dr. Lindley under his 48th or Echial Alliance. The ovary is superior and one-celled, with a single erect ovule. The fruit is a membranous utricle. The leaves are radical and entire, the flowers are blue; they are collected in heads surrounded by enlarged bracts. Two species are described, both from Australia.

brū-nō'-nī-āds, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brunia* (*q. v.*); and plur. suffix *-ads*.]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Brunoniaceæ (*q. v.*).

brū-nō'-nī-ān, *a.* [Named after Dr. John Brown, who was born at Dunse in 1735, and died in London in 1788.] Pertaining to or emanating from the person mentioned in the etymology.

Brunonian theory.
Med.: A theory or rather hypothesis, according to which the living system was regarded as an organized machine endowed with excitability, kept up by a variety of external or internal stimuli, that excitability constituting life. Diseases were divided into sthenic or asthenic, the former from accumulated and the latter from exhausted excitability. [STHENIC, ASTHENIC.] Darwin, author of the Zoonomia, adopted the theory with enthusiasm, and Rasori introduced it into Italy, where it flourished for a time, and then had to be abandoned, as it ultimately was everywhere.

Brūn'-fēl'-šī-ā, *s.* [Named after Otho Brunfels of Mentz, who in 1530 published figures of plants.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Solanaceæ or Nightshades. The species are handsome tropical shrubs, with neat foliage and showy white or purple flowers. They come from the West Indies.

***brūn'-stōne**, ***brun'-ston**, ***brun'-stōon** (*O. Eng.*), **brūn'-stāne** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* Brimstone, sulphur. [BRIMSTONE.]

brunstane-match, *s.* A match dipped in sulphur. (*Scotch.*)

***brūn'-stōn-ŷ**, *a.* [BRUNSTON.] Of or resembling brimstone.

"Thei that saten on hem hadden fyry haberiouns, and iacynctines and *brunston*."—*Wickliffe: Apoc. ix. 17.*

Brūn'-wick, *s. & a.* [See def.]

A. *As subst.*: A city and duchy in Germany.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to this city or duchy.

Brunswick-black, *s.* A composition of lamp-black and turpentine, used for imparting a jet black appearance to iron articles.

Brunswick-green, *s.* [Eng. *Brunswick*, and green. In Ger. *Braunschweiger-grün*. So called because it was first made in Brunswick by Gravenhorst.] A green pigment, prepared by exposing copper turnings to the action of hydrochloric acid in the open air. It is a pale bluish green, insoluble, cupric oxychloride, $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 3\text{CuO} \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

***brūn'-swyne**, *s.* [O. Eng. *brun*=brown, and *swyne*=swine.] A porpoise.

"*Brunswyne*, or delfyne. *Foca*, *delphinus*, *suillus*, *Cath.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

brūnt, *s.* [Icel. *bruna*=to advance with the heat of fire; *brenna*=to burn.]

1. A violent attack, a furious onset.
 } "*Brunt. Insultus, impetus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ Now only used in the phrases: *the brunt of the battle*=the heat of the battle, the place where it burns most fiercely; and *the brunt of the onset* or attack.

"These troops had to bear the first *brunt* of the onset."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

*2. A blow, attack. (*Lit. & fig.*)
 "And heavy *brunt* of cannon-ball."
Hudibras, pt. i., ch. 2.

"Thy soul as ample as thy bounds are small,
 Endurest the *brunt*, and darest defy them all."
Cowper: Expostulation.

†3. A contact or conflict with.
 "Our first *brunt* with some real affair of common life."
 —*Isaac Taylor.*

***brūnt**, ***brun-tun**, *v. i.* [BRUNT, *s.*] To make a violent attack, to rush upon.

"*Bruntun*, or make a soden stertynge (*burtyn*, *P.*) *Insilio*, *Cath.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

brūnt, *pret. of v., pa. par. & a.* [BURN, BURNT.] Scotch for, did burn, burnt.

***bru-ny**, ***bruni**, ***brunie**, ***brenie**, ***breni**, ***brini**, ***burne**, *s.* [BIENIE.] A corslet, a breast-plate.

"He watz dispoyled of his *bruny*."
Gaw. & Green Knight, 860.

***brurd** (1), *s.* [BROOD.]

***brurd** (2), *s.* [BRERD.]

***brurd-ful**, *a.* [BRERDFUL.]

***brus**, *v.* [BRUSCH.]

***brus**, *s.* [From O. Scotch *brus*, *brusch* (*q. v.*).] Force, impetus.

"And with his *brus* and fard of watir broun,
 The dykys and the schorys betis down."
Doug.: Virgil, 55, 34.

***brusch**, ***brus**, *v. t. & i.* [From Ir. and Gael. *bris*=to break, or from Eng. *bruise* (*q. v.*).]

A. *Trans.* (*Of the forms brusch and brus*): To force open, to press up.
 "Wpe he stwily *bruschyd* the dure,
 And laid it flatlyngis in the flure."
Wyntoun, v. 93.

B. *Intrans.* (*Of the form brusch*): To burst forth, to rush, to issue with violence.

"The how cauerne of his wounde ane flude
 Furth *bruschit* of the blaknit dedely blude."
Doug.: Virgil, 303, 10.

***brusch-alle**, ***brush-a-ly**, *s.* [Fr. *broussailles*=brushwood.] [BRUSH, *s.*] Brushwood.

"*Bruschalle* (*brushaly*, *K.*) *Sarmentum*, *Cath. ramentum*, *Ug. in rado*, *ramalia*, *arbutum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bruse**, *v. & s.* [BRUISE.]

"That, through the *bruses* of his former fight,
 He now unable was to wreake his old despight."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 39.

bruse, **bruise**, *s.* [BROOSE.] (*Scotch.*)

¶ *To ride the bruse*:
 1. To run a race on horseback at a wedding.
 2. To strive, to contend in anything.

***brūse'-wōrt**, *s.* [BRUISEWORT.]

brūsh (1), ***brusche**, ***brusshe**, *s.* [O. Fr. *broce*, *broche*, *brosse*=brushwood; Low Lat. *brustia*, *brucia*=underwood, a thicket. Compare M. H. Ger. *broz*=a bud; Fr. *broussailles*=brushwood.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:
 *(1) Brushwood, underwood.
 (2) An instrument for cleaning clothes, &c., by sweeping up or away particles of dirt, dust, &c. Probably from the original implements having been made of twigs or brooms.

"Wyped it with a *brusshe*."—*Langland: Piers Plow.*, bk. xiii., 460.

(3) The pencils used by painters.
 "Artists, attend—your *brushes* and your paint—
 Produce them—take a chair—now draw a saint."
Cowper: Truth.

¶ *To gie a brush* at any kind of work, to assist by working violently for a short time. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Figuratively*:
 *(1) An attack, assault.
 "And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war."
Shakesp.: Troil. and Cress., v. 3.

(2) A slight skirmish.
 "He might, methinks, have stood one *brush* with them, and have yielded when there had been no remedy."
Bunyan: P. P., pt. i.

II. Technically:

1. A portion of an electro-magnetic machine, which, like a brush of bristles, projects, and coming in contact with the bearings of the journals of the armature, communicate the current to that part of the mechanism.

2. The bushy tail of a fox.
 "As if he were a hunted fox, beginning to droop his *brush*."—*Macmillan's Mag.*, Aug., 1862, p. 280.

¶ Obvious compound: *Brush-maker*.

brush-apple, *s.* The name given in Australia to *Achras australis*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

brush-cherry, *s.* The name given in Australia to *Trochocarpa laurina*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

brush-hat, *s.* A hat in which the surface is continually brushed by a hand-brush during the process of sizing, so as to bring a nap to the surface.

brush-puller, *s.*
Agric.: A machine for pulling up brushwood by the roots.

brush-scythe, *s.* A long-handled bill for cutting hedges, brushwood, &c.

brush-shaped, *a.*

1. Corresponding to Lat. *muscariformis*: Shaped like a brush—slender, and terminated by a tuft of long hair. Example, the style or stigma of numerous composite plants.

2. Corresponding to Lat. *aspergilliformis*. [ASPERGILLIFORM.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gēm; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

brush-turkey, s.

Ornith.: A large gregarious species of bird, *Tallegalla Lathamii*. It is an inhabitant of Australia. It makes its nest in large mounds of brushwood, which it collects, and from which it takes its name.

brush wattle-bird, s. The Wattled Honey-eater, *Anthochaera carunculata*, one of the Meliphaginae. It is a native of Australia.

brush-wheels, s. pl.

1. Toothless wheels used in light machinery for driving other wheels by the contact of anything brushlike or soft, as bristles, cloth, &c., with which the circumferences are covered.

2. Revolving brushes used by turners, lapidaries, silversmiths, &c., for polishing.

***brush** (2), s. [BREEZE (2), s.] A locust. (*Wickliffe*: Isa. xxxiii. 4.)

brüşh, *brüsche, v. t. & i. [BRUSH, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To sweep or remove dust or dirt from anything by means of a brush.

"The robes to kepe well, and also to *brusche* them clenly."—*Babees Book* (ed. Furnivall), p. 180.

"He *brushes* his hat o' morning."—*Shakesp.*: *Much Ado*, iii. 2.

2. To remove with a light touch as with a brush; to sweep off.

"And from the boughs *brush* off the evil dew."—*Milton*.

3. To touch lightly or quickly, as in passing.

"High o'er the billows flew the massy load,
And near the ship came thund'ring on the flood.
It almost *brush'd* the helm."—*Pope*.

*4. To paint or make clean, as with a brush; to decorate, renovate.

"I have done my best to *brush* you up like your neighbors."—*Pope*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To set in motion or move as a brush; to cause to pass lightly.

"A thousand nights have *brush'd* their balmy wings
Over these eyes."—*Dryden*.

¶ To *brush up* or *brush down*: To tidy, make neat and clean. To *brush aside*: To remove from one's way. To *brush away*: To remove.

"A load too heavy for his soul to move,
Was upward blown below, and *brush'd away* by love."—*Dryden*: *Cymon and Iphigenia*, 228, 229.

2. To thrash, beat.

"... and yet, notwithstanding, they had their coats soundly *brushed* by them."—*Bunyan*: *P. P.*, pt. i.

B. Intransitive:

1. To move quickly by touching, or almost touching, something in passing. (Generally with the prep. or adv. *by*.)

"Nor took him down, but *brush'd* regardless by."—*Dryden*.

2. To pass lightly over, to skim.

"And *brushing* o'er, adds motion to the pool."—*Dryden*.

¶ To *brush along*: To succeed, fare (*colloquial*). To *brush against*: To touch, or come in contact with lightly.

brush-a-ly, s. [BRUSCHALLE.]

brüşhed, pa. par. & a. [BRUSH, v.]

brüşh'-ēr, s. [Eng. *brush*; -er.] One who uses a brush.

brüşh'-i-nëss, s. [Eng. *brushy*; -ness.] The quality of being brushy; roughness.

"Considering the *brushiness* and angulosity of the parts of the air."—*H. More*: *Immort. of the Soul*, b. iii., Ax. 31.

brüşh'-iñg, pr. par., a. & s. [BRUSH, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As *subst.*: The act of removing dirt or dust by means of a brush.

brushing-machine, s.

1. *Hat-making*: A machine for brushing hats to remove the dust after pouncing, or to lay the nap smoothly.

2. *Woollen manufacture*: A machine used to lay the nap on cloth before shearing. It has a cylinder covered with brushes.

3. *Flax manufacture*: A machine for scutching flax, in which the beaters are superseded by stiff brushes of whalebone.

brüşh'-ite, s. [Named after Prof. G. J. Brush, suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A monoclinic transparent or translucent mineral, on some faces of its crystals pearly, on others vitreous, and on others splendid. Hardness, 2-2.5; specific gravity, 2.208. It is colorless to

pale yellowish. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 39.95-41.50; lime, 32.11-32.73; water, 25.95-26.33, &c. It is found among the rock guano of Aves Island and Sombrero in the Caribbean Sea. (*Dana*.)

brüşh'-like, a. [Eng. *brush*; *like*.] Like a brush.

brüşh'-wood, s. & a. [Eng. *brush*, and *wood*.] [BRUSH, s.]

A. As substantive:

1. Brush, underwood, low, scrubby thickets.

"The *brushwood* of the mountain of Somma was soon in a flame."—*Herschel*: *Pop. Lectures*, p. 27.

2. Small branches cut for firewood, &c.

"Her scanty stock of *brushwood*, blazing clear."—*Cowper*: *The Task*, bk. iv.

*B. As adjective: Rotten, useless.

"What safety from such *brushwood* helps as these?"—*Dryden*: *Religio Laici*.

†brüşh'-y, a. [Eng. *brush*; -y.] Resembling a brush; rough, shaggy. (*Boyle*.)

***brus-it**, pa. par. [Low Lat. *brusdus*, *brustus*=ornamented with needle-work.]

"With nedil werk *brusit* riche and fyne."—*Doug.*: *Virgil*, 298, 13.

*brusk, a. [BRUSQUE.]

brusque (pron. brüşk), a. [Fr. *brusque*=rude; Ital. *brusco*=sharp, sour.] Rough, rude, blunt, unceremonious.

"The speech verged on rudeness, but it was delivered with a *brusque* openness that implied the absence of any personal intention."—*G. Eliot*: *Felix Holt*, p. 61.

brusque'-nëss, *brüşk'-nëss, s. [Eng. *brusk*, *brusque*; -ness.] The quality of being brusque; bluntness of manner.

***brussch-et**, s. [Dimin. of *brush* (q. v.). Cf. Fr. *brusc*=butcher's-broom.] A thicket, underwood.

"And in that like *brusschet* . . ."—*Sir Ferumbras* (ed. Hertridge), p. 34, l. 800.

Brüş'-sels, s. [The capital of Belgium.]

Brussels-carpet, s. [CARPET.]

Brussels-lace, s. A kind of lace made originally at Brussels.

"No, let a charming chintz, and *Brussels-lace*."—*Pope*: *Mor. Ess.*, Ep. i.

Brussels-point: Brussels-lace with the network made by the pillow and bobbins.

Brussels-ground: Brussels-lace with a hexagonal mesh, formed by plaiting and twisting four flaxen threads to a perpendicular line of mesh.

Brussels wire-ground: Brussels-lace of silk with the meshes partly straight and partly arched.

Brussels-sprouts, s. pl. The small sprouts or heads, each a perfect cabbage in miniature, springing from the stalks of a species of cabbage. They were originally brought from Belgium.

***brust**, ***brusten**, inf. & pret. of v., pa. par. & a. [BURST.]

"Low i' the dust,
An' screechin' out prosaic verse,
An' like to *brust*!"

Burns: *Earnest Cry and Prayer*.
"Eftsoones shee grew to great impatience,
And into termes of open outrage *brust*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. i. 48.

*brust (1), s. [BREAST.]

***brust** (2), s. [A. S. *byrst*=loss; O. H. Ger. *brust*=fracture.] Damage, defect. (*Layamon*, 1,610.)

***brus-tel**, ***brus-tle**, ***brus-tyl**, ***brus-tylle**, s. [BRISTLE, s.] A bristle.

"*Brustyl* of a swyne, K. P. Seta."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brüş-tle**, ***brus-tel**, v. i. [A. S. *brastlian*.] [BRETTLE.]

1. To make a crackling noise; to crackle.

"He writeth with a slepy noise,
And *brustleth* as a monkes poise,
Whan it is throwe into the panne."—*Gower*: *C. A.*, ii. 93.

2. To rise up against one fiercely; to bustle.

"'Sbud I'll *brustle* up to him."—*Otway*: *The Atheist*, 1684.

*brüşt'-liñg, pr. par., a. & s. [BRUSTLE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As *subst.*: The act of making a crackling noise; a crackling, rustling.

***brusur**, ***brusure**, s. [BRISURE.] A fracture, a breaking of anything.

"*Brusur* for *brusur*, eye for eye."—*Wicliffe*: *Levit.* xxiv. 20.

***brut**, v. i. [Fr. *brouter*; O. Fr. *brouster*.] [BROWZE.] To browze, graze. (*Evelyn*.)

brű-ta, s. [Lat. *bruta*, n. pl. of adj. *brutus*=(1) heavy, unwieldy; (2) dull, stupid, also irrational.] *Zoöl.*: Linnæus' name for the second of his seven orders of the class Mammalia. He includes under it the genera *Elephas*, *Trichechus*, *Bradypus*, *Myrmecophaga*, *Manis*, and *Dasybus*.

***bru-tag**, ***bre-tage**, s. [Fr. *breteche*.] A parapet of a wall, a rampart.

"Trwe tulkkes in toures teuelede wyth-inne,
In bigge *brutage* of borde, bulde on the walles."—*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1,189-90.

brű-tal, *brű-tall, a. [In Dan., Ger., Fr. and Port. *brutal*; Sp. *brutal*; Ital. *brutale*=fierce; all from Lat. *brutus*.] [BRUTA.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to the inferior animals.

"To me so friendly grown above the rest
Of *brutal* kind . . ."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, bk. ix.

2. Figuratively:

(1) *Of persons*: Having a disposition like that of the inferior animals.

(a) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

(b) *Spec.*: Fierce, cruel. [BRUTALITY.]

"By *brutal* Marius and keen Sylla first."—*Thomson*: *Liberty*, pt. iii.

(2) *Of character, action, or conduct*: Characteristic, or which might have been expected from brutes rather than from men; resulting from ungoverned passion or appetite.

(3) *Of the manners*: Unrefined.

"His *brutal* manners from his breast exil'd."—*Dryden*: *Cymon and Iphigenia*, 218-19.

"See how the hall with *brutal* riot flows."—*Thomson*: *Liberty*, pt. v. 160.

brű-tal-i-se, v. t. [BRUTALIZE.]

†brű-tal-i-sm, s. [Eng. *brutal*; -ism.] Brutality.

brű-tal'-i-tý, s. [From Fr. *brutalité*. In Dan. *brutalitet*; Ger. *brutalität*; Sp. *brutalidad*; Port. *brutalidade*; Ital. *brutalità*.] Resemblance to th' brutes in disposition or conduct. *Used—Specially*:

(1) *Of violence, cruelty, or inhumanity*.

¶ The brutality of an animal, a bull for instance, when one intrudes upon the field in which it is grazing, manifests itself in three respects—it takes offense when no insult was intended; secondly, it would not have mind enough to appreciate or even comprehend any explanation or apology were one offered it; and finally, in its criminal code there is but one penalty for even trifling offenses—death. Those men who act similarly may justly be called *brutal*, and their conduct *brutality*.

(2) *Insensibility to shame; indecency*.

"These Epicureans . . . discovering in their writings, as well as throughout all their lives, mere beastly *brutality*."—*Holland*: *Plutarch*, p. 907.

brű-tal'-i-zā'-tion, †brű-tal'-i-sā'-tion, s. [Eng. *brutaliz(e)*; -ation.] The act of making brutal; the state of being made brutal.

brű-tal-ize, brű-tal-i-se, v. t. & i. [Eng. *brutal*; -ize; Fr. *brutaliser*=to treat brutally.]

A. Trans.: To render brutal.

"Strange! that a creature rational, and cast
In human mold, should *brutalize* by choice
His nature."—*Cowper*: *The Task*, bk. i.

B. Intrans.: To become brutal.

"... he mixed, in a kind of transport, with his countrymen, *brutalized* with them in their habit and manners."—*Addison*.

brű-tal-ized, brű-tal-i-sed, pa. par. or a. [BRUTALIZE.]

brű-tal-iz-iñg, brű-tal-i-s-iñg, pr. par., a. & s. [BRUTALIZE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive: Brutalization.

brű-tal-i-ly, adv. [Eng. *brutal*; -ly.] In a brutal manner; cruelly or indecently, as a brute rather than a man might be expected to do.

"Mrs. Bull aimed a knife at John, though John threw a bottle at her head, very *brutally* indeed."—*Arbuthnot*.

brűte, a. & s. [Fr. *brut* (m.) and *brute* (f.) (adj.), and *brute* (s.); Prov. *brut*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *bruto*; Lat. *brutus*=(1) heavy, unwieldy, immovable, (2) dull, stupid; Gr. *brithys*=weighty, heavy; *brithō*=to be heavy or weighed down; *barys*=heavy; *baros*=weight.]

A. As adjective:

1. Literally:

(1) Inanimate, unconscious.

"... not the sons of *brute* earth, . . ."—*Bentley*.

(2) Pertaining to the inferior animals; irrational.

"... which exalts

The *brute* creation to this finer thought."

Thomson: *Seasons*; *Spring*.

2. *Fig.*: Bestial; resembling the inferior animals, or some of them.

(1) In violence or cruelty.

"*Brute* violence, and proud tyrannio pow'r."—*Milton*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rūle, fūll: trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(2) In inability to appreciate the higher emotions; unpolished.

"One whose *brute* feeling ne'er aspires
Beyond his own more *brute* desires."
Scott: *Marmion*, ii. 22.

B. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: Any one of the inferior animals.

"Made nothing but a *brute* the slave of sense."
Cowper: *Progress of Error*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A man of coarse character, or deficient in sense or culture; an ignoramus.

"And get the *brutes* the power themselves,
To choose their herds."
Burns: *The Two Herds*.

"While brawny *brutes* in stupid wonder stare."
Byron: *The Curse of Minerva*.

(2) The brutal part of the nature.

"Again exalt the *brute* and sink the man."
Burns: *Stanzas*. (*The Prospect of Death*.)

† Compound of obvious signification: *Brute-like*.

**brute*, s. [BRUIT.]

**brûte*, v. t. [BRUIT, v.]

"This, once *bruted* through the army, filled them all with heaviness."—Knolles.

**bru-tel*, a. [BRITTLE.]

**bru-tel-ness*, s. [BRITTLENESS.]

brûte-lý, adv. [Eng. *brute*; -ly.] Violently, like a brute; rudely, impetuously. (Milton.)

**bru-ten*, v. t. [From A. S. *brytan*=to break, *breotan*=to bruise, to break; Sw. *bryta*; Dan. *bryde*.] To break to pieces.

"... setten al on fure
And do *bruten* alle the burnes, that be now ther-inne."
William of Palerne, 3,759-60.

**brûte-nëss*, s. [Eng. *brute*; -ness.]

1. Brutality.

"Thou dotard vile,
That with thy *bruteness* shendst thy comely age."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. viii. 12.

2. The state of being brute, or inanimate.

"The *bruteness* of matter."—Emerson.

†*brût'-i-fý*, v. t. [Lat. *brutus*; *i* connective; and *facio*=to make.] To make brutal.

"... am I then *brutified*?"—Congreve.

"Hopeless slavery effectually *brutifies* the intellect."—J. S. Mill: *Polit. Econ.* (ed. 1848), vol. i., bk. ii., ch. v., § 2, p. 295.

**bru-til*, a. [BRITTLE.]

brût'-ish, a. [Eng. *brut(e)*; -ish.]

1. Pertaining to the inferior animals; animal, bestial.

"Osiris, Isis, Orus, and their train,
With monstrous shapes and sorceries abus'd
Fanatic Egypt, and her priests to seek
Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in *brutish* forms."
Milton: *P. L.*

2. Resembling some, or the generality of the inferior animals; manifesting animal rather than distinctively human characteristics.

(1) In a coarse organization leading to cruelty or inhumanity: Rough, brutal, ferocious, cruel, inhuman.

"Brutes, and *brutish* men, are commonly more able to bear pain than others."—Grew.

(2) In the undue or unseasonable indulgence of the appetites: Gross, carnal, indecent in conduct.

"As sensual as the *brutish* sting itself."
Shaksp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 7.

"... he staggers to his table again, and there acts over the same *brutish* scene."—South.

(3) In dullness or stupidity: Dull, stupid, senseless.

"Every man is *brutish* in his knowledge."—Jer. x. 14.

(4) In absence of knowledge or refinement: Ignorant, uncivilized.

"They were not so *brutish*, that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God."—Hooker.

†*brût'-ish-lý*, adv. [Eng. *brutish*; -ly.] In a brutish manner, after the manner of a brute rather than a man, with cruelty, indecency, stupidity, or brutal ignorance.

"... and afterward are carried *brutishly* into all palpable impiety."—Bp. Hall: *Cont. Golden Calv.*

†*brût'-ish-nëss*, s. [Eng. *brutish*; -ness.] The quality of being brutal, resemblance to the inferior animals in some marked respects; animality, brutality, savageness.

"All other courage, besides that, is not true valor, but *brutishness*."—Sprat.

†*brût'-ism*, s. [Eng. *brut(e)*; -ism.] A quality or the qualities or characteristics of a brute.

**brut-nen*, v. t. [BRITNEN.]

brütte, v. i. & t. [BROWSE, v.]

A. *Intrans.*: The same as *browse* (q. v.).

"What the goats so easily *brutted* upon."
Evelyn: *Acetaria*, after sect. 82.

B. *Transitive*:

"The cow *bruts* the young wood."—Grose.

**brut-ten*, v. t. [A. S. *bryttan*; O. Icel. *brytja*. (Rob. Manning: *Hist. Eng.* (ed. Furnivall), 244, 10.) (Stratmann.)] To break.

**brut-ten-et*, pa. par. [A. S. *bryttan*, *bryttian*; Sw. *bryta*; Dan. *bryde*=to destroy; A. S. *brytse*=a fragment; Eng. *brittle*.] Destroyed, slain.

"The emperor entred in a wey euene to attelle
To haue *bruttenet* that bor and the abaie seththen."
William of Palerne, 205-6.

brüt'-tîng, pr. par. & s. [BRUTTE.]

A. *As present participle*: (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive*: The act of browsing.

"Of all the foresters, this [horn beam] preserves itself best from the *bruttings* of the deer."—Evelyn, i. vi. 2.

brû'-tûm fûl-mën, a. [Latin. Literally, a senseless lightning-flash or "thunderbolt."] A threat which has a formidable sound, but ends by doing no damage.

**brux-le*, v. t. [A. N. *brixla*=to reprove, to reproach.] To upbraid, to reprove.

"Thenne a wynde of goddez worde eft the wyghe
bruxlez."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Patience*, 345.

**bruý'-dåle*, s. [BRIDAL.]

**bruze*, v. t. [BRUISE.] (Spenser: *F. Q.*, III., ix. 19.)

brý'-a, s. [Lat. *brya*; Gr. *brya*=a shrub, one of the tamarisks, *Tamarix gallica*, *africana*, or *orientalis*.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants. *Brya elenus* is the Jamaica or West Indian Ebony-tree. [EBONY.] The rough, twiggy branches are used for riding-whips. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

brý'-ä'-çë-æ, s. [From Mod. Lat. *bryum* (q. v.); and fem. plur. adj. suffix -*aceæ*.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: Urn-mosses, a natural order of Muscals, distinguished by having the spore-cases valveless, with an operculum without elaters. Lindley enumerated forty-four genera and, with a query, 1,100 species as belonging to the order. They are found in all humid climates, but abound in the temperate rather than in the polar regions. [BRYUM.]

2. *Spec.*: A large group of acrocarpous mosses having a double row of teeth, the inner united at the base by a common plicate membrane. It constitutes part of the order Bryaceæ. [No. 1.] (*Treas. of Bot.*)

**brýbe*, v. & s. [BRIBE.]

**bryche*, a. [A. S. *bryce*=liable to break.] Frail, vain (*Grein*) reduced, poor (Morris & Skeat).

"Now ys Pers bycome *bryche*,
That er was bothe stoute and ryche."
Robert of Brunne, 5,821-22.

**bryd*, **brydde*, s. [BIRD.] (Prompt. Parv., &c.)

**brýde*, s. [BRIDE.] (Chaucer: *C. T.*, 9,764.)

**bryde-lyme*, s. [BIRDLIME.]

**bry-del-yn*, v. t. [BRIDLE, v.]

**brý'-dille*, **brý'-dýlle*, s. [BRIDLE, s.] (Prompt. Parv.)

**bryge*, s. [BRIGUE.] Debate, contention.

"Bryge, or debate (*bryggung*, K.) *Briga*, *discensio*."
—Prompt. Parv.

**brygge*, s. [BRIDGE.] (Prompt. Parv.)

**bryg-gyng*, s. [BRIGUE.] Debate, contention. (See example under *bryge*.)

**bryght*, **bryghte*, **bryht*, a. [BRIGHT.] (Prompt. Parv., &c.)

**bryghte-swerde*, s. A bright sword.

"*Bryghte-swerde*. *Splendona*."—Prompt. Parv.

**bry-gows*, s. [Low Lat. *brigosus*=quarrelsome; *briga*=quarrel, contention.]

"*Brygows*, or debate-makar. *Brigousus*."—Prompt. Parv.

**bry-gyr-dyll*, **breke-gyr-dle*, s. [O. Eng. & Scotch *breek*=breeches; and *gyrdle*=a girdle.] A girdle round the body.

"*Brygyrdyll*. *Lumbare*, *renale*."—Prompt. Parv.

**bryl-lare*, s. [From O. Eng. *bryllyn* (q. v.); and O. Eng. suff. -*are*=-er.] One who drinks to a person's health, or who gives a toast.

"*Bryllare* of drynke, or schenkare (drinkshankere, P.) *Propinator*, *propinatrix*."—Prompt. Parv.

**bryl-lyn*, v. t. [From A. S. *byrlan*=to drink; *byrle*=a cup-bearer.] To give a toast, to drink to one's health.

"*Bryllyn*, or schenk drynke. *Propino*."—Prompt. Parv.

**bryl-lynge*, pr. par. & s. [BRYLLYN.]

"*Bryllynge* of drynke (of ale, K.) *Propinacio*."—Prompt. Parv.

**bry-löck*, s. [Gael. *brailag*, *breigh'lac*.] The whortleberry, or *Vaccinium vitis idæa*. (Scotch.) "Here also are everocks, resembling a strawberry, and *brylocks*, like a red currant, but sour."—Papers Antiq. Soc. Scott., i. 71.

**brym*, **bryme*, a. [BRIM (2), a.]

"*Brym*, or fers. *Ferus*, *ferox*."—Prompt. Parv.

**brym-ble*, **brym-byll*, s. [BRAMBLE.] (*Huloet*.) (Prompt. Parv.)

**brým'-lý*, adv. [O. Eng. *brim*; and Eng. suffix -ly.] Fiercely, keenly. (Wall., vii. 995.)

**brymme*, a. & adv. [BRIM, a. & adv.]

"Ther were, and also thisteles thikke,
And breres *brymme* for to prikke."
The Romaunt of the Rose

**brymme*, s. [BRIM.] A flood, a river.

"A balgh bergh bi a bruke the *brymme* bysyde."
Sir Gaw., 2,172.

**bryn*, **brin*, **birn*, v. t. [BURN, v.] To burn.

"And gert his men *bryn* all Bowchane
Fra end till end, and sparyt nane."
Barbour, ix. 296.

**bryne* (1), s. [BRINE, s.]

"*Bryne* of salt. *Salsugo*, Cath. C. F."—Prompt. Parv.

**bryne* (2), s. [Sw. *bryn*=brim, edge, surface; O. Icel. *brán* (sing.); *brynn* (plur.).]

"*Bryne*, or brow of the eye. *Supercilium*."—Prompt. Parv.

**brýng*, **brýnge*, **brýng-en*, **brýng-yn*, v. t. [BRING, v.] (Prompt. Parv., Chaucer, &c.)

**bryng-are*, s. [BRINGER.]

"*Bryngare*. *Allator*, *lator*."—Prompt. Parv.

**brynke*, s. [BRINK.]

**brynne*, s. [BRAN.]

"*Brynne* of corn, K. *Cantabrum*, *furfur*."—Prompt. Parv.

**bryn-ston*, **bryn-stane*, **brynt-stane*, s. [Sw. *braensten*.] [BRIMSTONE.]

"Quhill all inuiron rekitt lyke *bryntstane*."

Doug.: *Virgil*, 62, 14

**bryn-ye*, s. [BRENE, BIRNIE.]

**bryn-yede*, a. [BRYNYEDE.]

brý-öl'-ö-gíst, s. [From Gr. *bryon*=a kind of mossy seaweed; *logos*=a discourse; and suffix -*ist*.] One who makes a special study of mosses.

brý-öl'-ö-gý, s. [From Gr. *bryon*=a kind of mossy seaweed, and *logos*=a discourse.] The department of botany which treats of the Bryaceæ (Urn-mosses).

brý'-ön-ý (Eng.), *brý'-ön'-i-a* (Lat.), s. [In Dut. & Fr. *bryone*; Ital. *brionia*; Lat. *bryonia*; Gr. *bryōnia*, *bryōnē*, *bryō*=to be full of, to swell or teem with.]

I. *Of the form bryony*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A plant, *Bryonia dioica*. It has a large root, white and branched. Its stem is long and weak, with tendrils which enable it readily to cling to bushes in the hedges and thickets where it grows. The inflorescence consists of short axillary racemes of whitish dioecious flowers with green veins. The berries are red. The plant abounds in a fetid and acrid juice.

2. *Bot.*: The English name of the genus *Bryonia*. [II.]

II. *Of the form bryonia*:

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Cucurbitaceæ (Cucurbits). (For *Bryonia dioica*, the Red-berried Bryony, see I. 1.) *B. alba*, or Black-berried Bryony, which grows on the continent of Europe, is by some believed to be only a variety of the *dioica*. Several other species are found in the East Indies.

† (1) *Black Bryony*: Two plants—

(a) *Tamus communis*. (Prior.)

† (b) *Actæa spicata*. (Lyte.)

(2) *Red Bryony*: *Bryonia dioica*. (Lyte.) (Prior.)

(3) *White Bryony*: *Bryonia dioica*. (Lyte.) (Prior.)

III. *Of both forms. Pharm.*: An eclectic medicine, much used in this country.

brý-ö-phýl'-lûm, s. [Gr. *bryō*=to be full of, to swell, to burst forth, and *phyllon*=leaf. So named because if the leaves are laid upon damp earth they will put forth roots and grow.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Crassulaceæ (Houseleeks). There are eight stamina and four ovaries. *Bryophyllum calycinum*, the Large-cupped Bryophyllum, has succulent, oval, crenate leaves, and long, pendulous, cylindrical flowers. Its native country is the East Indies, whence it has been carried to other places. In Bermuda, where it is naturalized and grows abundantly, it is called Life-plant.

bóil, bōw; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect. Xenophon. exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhš. -bie, -dle, &c. = bel, dei.

brȳ-ō-zō'-ā, s. [Gr. *bryon*=moss, and *zōon*=animal.]

Zoöl.: The name given by Ehrenberg to a class of molluscoid animals, the peculiarities of which had been previously observed by Mr. J. V. Thompson, who had called them Polyzoa (q. v.).

brȳ-ō-zō'-ōn, s. [BRYOZOA.]

Zoöl.: Any species belonging to the class Bryozoa (q. v.).

***bryr'-īe** (yr as īr), s. [A. S. *bryrdan*=to prick, goad, infuriate (?).] Madness. (Scotch.)

¶ **Lyk bryrie**: Equivalent to the vulgar phrase, "like daft."

"For if I open wp my anger anes—
My tongue is lyk the lyons; vhair it liks,
It brings the flesh, lyk bryrie, fra the banes."
Montgomery: Poems, p. 94. (Jamieson.)

***bryste**, v. i. [BURST, v.]

***brys'-tȳlle**, s. [BRISTLE.]

"*Brystylle*, or *brustylle* (burstyll, P.). *Seta*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brys-yde**, a. [A. S. *brysan*.] [BRUISE, v.]

"*Brysyde* (brissed, P.). *Quassatus*, *contusus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

brȳ'-tasque, s. [From O. Fr. *br̄task*=a fortress with battlements (*Kelham*); "a port or portall of defense on the rampire or wall of a town." (*Cotgrave*.)] A battlement.

"And the *brytasques* on the tour an heye . . ."
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), p. 105, l. 3,315.

***bryt-tene**, ***bryt-tyne**, v. t. [BRITNEN.]

***brȳt'-tlȳnge**, pr. par. [A. S. *bryttan*=to break; Sw. *bryta*; Dan. *bryde*.] Breaking up, cutting up.

"To the qurry then the perse went to se the *bryttlynge* off the deare."
Chevy Chase.

brȳ'-ūm, s. [Gr. *bryon*=a kind of mossy seaweed.]

Bot.: A genus of mosses, the typical one of the family Bryaceæ (q. v.).

***brȳ'-zē**, s. [BRIZE, BREEZE.]

¶ For omitted words commencing **bry-* see the spelling *bri-*.

bu, **bue**, v. i. [From the sound.] To emit the sound which a calf does. (Scotch.)

bu, **boō**, s. [From Wel. *bo*=a scarecrow.]

1. A sound meant to excite terror. (Scotch.)

"*Boo* is a word that's used in the North of Scotland to frighten crying children."—*Presbyterian Eloquence*, p. 138.

2. A bugbear, an object of terror. (*Presbyterian Eloquence*, p. 138.)

bu-kow, s. [From *bu*, and Scotch *kow*, cow=a goblin.]

1. *Gen.*: Anything frightful, as a scarecrow.

2. *Spec.*: A hobgoblin. (Scotch.)

bu-man, s. A goblin, the devil. (Scotch.) [BU-KOW.]

bu-at, **boo-it**, **bou-at**, **bow-at** (Scotch), **bow-et** (2), **bow-ett**, s. [Fr. *boîte* = a box; Low Lat. *boieta*.]

1. *Lit.*: A hand-lantern.

"*Bowett* or *lanterne*. *Lucerna*, *lanterna*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Fig.*: The moon.

"He muttered a Gaelic curse upon the unseasonable splendor of M'Farlane's *buat*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxviii.

būb (1), **bob**, s. [From Eng. *bob*=to beat. Cf. Gael. *bobgournach*=a blast.] A blast, a gust of severe weather.

"Ane blusterand *bub*, out fra the north braying,
Gan ouer the foreschip in the bak sail ding."
Douglas: Virgil, 16, 19.

būb (2), s. [Etymology doubtful. Probably connected with *bubble*, from the bubbling or foaming of the liquor.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A cant term for strong maltliquor.

2. *Distilling*: A substitute for yeast, employed by the distiller. It is prepared by mixing meal or flower with a little yeast in a quantity of warm water.

***būb**, v. t. A contracted form of *bubble* (q. v.). To bubble, throw up bubbles, foam.

"Rude Acheron, a loathsome lake to tell,
That boils and *bubs* up swelh as black as hell."
Sackville: Induct. Mir. for Magistrates.

bū-bāl-īne, a. [From Mod. Lat. *bubalus* (q. v.), and Eng. suffix *-īne*.] Pertaining or relating to the bubalus or buffalo.

"The *Bubaline* group."—*Griffith: Cuvier*, iv. 378.

***bu'-balle**, s. [Lat. *bubalus*.] An ox. (*Douglas*.)

bū-bāl-ūs, s. [Lat. *bubalus*; Gr. *boubalos*=a kind of African stag or gazelle.]

Zoöl. *Buffaloes*: A genus of Bovidae (Oxen), to which belong (*Bubalus bubalis*) the Common Buffalo, and (*Bubalus Caffer*) the Cape Buffalo. [BUFFALO.]

būb'-ble, s. [Sw. *bubbla*; Dan. *boble*; Dut. *bobbel*=a bubble; *bobbelen*=to bubble; Ger. *bubbeln*, *poppeln*; Maharratta *budhbudha*; Pali *bubbulakam*, *bubbulam*=a bubble, a blister, a pimple.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: A small bladder or vesicle of liquid filled with air.

2. *Figuratively*:

†1. Anything unsubstantial or unreal; a false or empty show; mere emptiness.

"Seeking the *bubble* reputation,
Even in the cannon's mouth,"

Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

"At manhood's touch the *bubble* burst."

Scott: Rokeby, v. 18.

†2. A cheat, a fraud, a swindling project.

"In truth, of all the ten thousand *bubbles* of which history has preserved the memory, none was ever more skillfully puffed into existence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

*3. A person cheated or victimized by some swindling speculation; a gull.

"Cease, dearest mother, cease to chide;
Gany's a cheat, and I'm a *bubble*."—*Prior*.

*II. *Leveling*: The bubble of air in the glass spirit-tube of a level.

bubble and squeak, s. A mixture of meat, greens and potatoes, which have been already cooked, fried up together.

bubble-company, s. A sham company promoted for purposes of fraud and cheating.

"*Bubble-companies* for trading with the antipodes have been the rage before."—*Edinburgh Review*, Jan., 1865, p. 231.

bubble-shells, s. pl. A name for the shells of the family Bullidae (q. v.).

bubble-trier, s. An instrument for testing the delicacy and accuracy of the tubes for holding the spirit in leveling-instruments.

būb'-ble, v. i. & t. [BUBBLE, s.]

A. *Intransitive*:

I. *Literally*: To rise up in bubbles.

"The same spring suffers at some times a very manifest remission of its heat, at others as manifest an increase of it; yea, sometimes to that excess, as to make it boil and *bubble* with extreme heat."—*Woodward*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To run along with a gentle gurgling noise.

"Not *bubbling* fountains to the thirsty swain."

Pope: Pastorals; Autumn, 43.

*2. To make a gurgling or warbling sound.

"At mine ears

Bubbled the nightingale."—*Tennyson*.

*B. *Transitive*:

Fig.: To cheat, swindle.

"'Tis no news that Tom Double

The nation should *bubble*."—*Swift: Ballad*.

būb'-blēr, s. [Eng. *bubbl(e)*; -er.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A cheat, a swindler.

"... the great ones of this part of the world; above all, the Jews, jobbers, *bubblers*, subscribers, projectors, directors, governors, treasurers, etc., etc., in *saecula saeculorum*."—*Pope: Letter to Digby* (1720).

2. *Ichthyol.*: A kind of fish found in certain rivers of America, so called from the peculiar noise it makes.

būb'-blīng, ***bub-blyng**, ***byb-blyng**, pr. par., a. & s. [BUBBLE, v.]

A. & B. *As present participle and participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"The crystal treasures of the liquid world,
Through the stirr'd sands, a *bubbling* passage burst."
Thomson: Autumn.

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of making a gurgling noise.

*2. The act of dabbling in the water.

"*Bubbling* or *bybbling* in water, as ducks do. *Amphibolus*."—*Huloet*. (*Wright*.)

būb'-blȳ, a. [Eng. *bubbl(e)*; -(l) y.] Full of bubbles.

"They would no more live under the yoke of the sea, or have their heads washed with this *bubbly* spume."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuff* (1599), p. 8.

būb'-bȳ (1), s. [Cf. Prov. Ger. *bübr*; O. Fr. *poupe*; Prov. *popa*; Ital. *poppa*=a woman's breast, a teat (*Mahn*).] A woman's breast. (*Vulgar*.)

†**būb'-bȳ** (2), s. [A corruption of *brother*.] Brother. A word applied to small boys. (*U. S. Colloquial*). (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

bū'-bō (1), s. [In Fr. & Sp. *bubon*; Port. *bubão*; Ital. *bubbone*; Low Lat. *bubo*; Gr. *boubōn*=the groin.]

Med.: Hardening and enlargement of lymphatic glands, generally the inguinal, as in the Oriental or Levantine plague, syphiloid, gonorrhœa, &c., always, unless dissipated by medical interference, followed by suppuration. In cases of true infecting syphilis a suppurating bubo is a rare complication, although induration of the glands in the later forms of the disease is almost invariably present.

bū'-bō (2), s. [From Lat. *bubo*, genit. *bubonis*=an owl, specially the long-horned owl (*Strix bubo*) (*Linnaeus*). Cf. Gr. *buas*, *buza*=the eagle-owl.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the family Strigidae, or Owls. They have a small ear aperture, two large feathered tufts like horns on the sides of the head, and the legs feathered to the toes. *Bubo maximus* is the Eagle Owl, or Great Owl. It is a native of Europe. The corresponding American species is *Bubo virginianus*.

bū'-bōn, s. [In Fr., Sp. & Ital. *bubon*; from Lat. *bubonium*; Gr. *boubōnion*=a plant, *Aster atticus*, useful against a *boubōn*=a swelling in the groin. This, however, has no affinity to the botanical genus *bubon*.]

Bot.: A genus of umbelliferous plants from Southern Europe, the Cape of Good Hope, and elsewhere. *B. galbanum* furnishes the drug called by that name. [*GALBANUM*.] In parts of the East *B. macedonicum* is put among clothes to imbue them with scent.

bū'-bōn'-īc, a. [From Gr. *boubōn*=... a bubo, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Of which buboes or swellings are a feature.

¶ *Bubonic Plague*. [*PLAGUE*.]

bū'-bōn'-īn-æ, s. pl. [From Lat. *bubo*, genit. *bubonis*, and pl. fem. suff. *-īn-æ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Strigidae (Owls). It contains the Horned Owls. [*BUBO*.]

bū'-bōn'-ō-çele, s. [Gr. *boubōnokēlē*; from *boubōn*=the groin, and *kēlē*=a tumor.]

Med.: Incomplete inguinal hernia, or rupture.

bū-brō'-ā, s. [Gr. *bous*=an ox; *brōma*=food, as if producing food fit for cattle.]

Botany: Bastard cedar. A genus of plants belonging to the order Byttneriaceæ (Byttneriads). *B. guazuma* is the Elm-leaved Bastard Cedar. [*BASTARD CEDAR*.]

bū'-būk-le, s. [Corrupted from Eng., &c. *bu*(bo), and (car) *bu*(n)cle.] A red pimple.

"His face is all *bubukles*, and wheelks and knobs."—*Shakesp.: Hen. V.*, iii. 6.

bū'-bū-līn, s. The name of a substance existing in the dung of certain beasts, which is copiously precipitated by metallic salts, tincture of galls, and alum, and therefore employed in the application of cow-dung to calico printing.

bū-car-a-mān'-gīte, s. [From Bucaramanga, where it was found.]

Min.: A resin resembling amber in its pale-yellow color; specific gravity about 1. Composition: Carbon, 82.7; hydrogen, 10.8; oxygen, 6.5=100.

būc'-cāl, a. [In Fr. *buccal*; Port. *bocal*. From Lat. *bucca*=the cheek when puffed out by speaking, eating, &c.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the cheek.

¶ (1) *Buccal artery*: A branch of the internal maxillary artery.

(2) *Buccal glands*: Small glands situated under the cheek, which secrete saliva.

būc-can-ēr, **bū-can-ēr**, **bū-can-iēr**, s. [In Dut. *boekaneer*; Fr. *boucanier*=a buccaneer; Fr. *boucaner*=to cure flesh or fish by smoking it. From Caribbee Indian *boucan*=flesh or fish thus prepared.]

*1. *Gen.*: The name given in the West Indies to any one who cured flesh or fish in the way described in the etymology. This was done continually by the men described under 2.

2. *Spec.*: An order of men, not quite pirates, yet with decidedly piratical tendencies, who, for nearly two hundred years, infested the Spanish main and the adjacent regions. A bull of Pope Alexander VI., issued in 1493, having granted to Spain all lands which might be discovered west of the Azores, the Spaniards thought that they possessed a monopoly of all countries in the New World, and that they had a right to seize, and even put to death, all interlopers into their wide domain. Enterprising mariners belonging to other nations, and especially those of England and France, naturally looked at the case from quite an opposite point of view, and considered themselves at liberty to push their fortunes within the prohibited regions. Being cruelly treated, when taken, by the Spaniards, their comrades made reprisals, and a state of war was established between the Spanish governments in the New World and the adventurers from the Old, which continued even when the nations from which they were drawn were at peace in Europe. The association of buccaneers began about 1524, and continued till after the English revolution of 1688, when the French attacked the English in the West Indies, and the buccaneers of the two countries, who had hitherto

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

been friends, took different sides, and were separated forever. Thus weakened, they began to be suppressed between 1697 and 1701, and soon afterward ceased to exist, pirates of the normal type to a certain extent taking their place. The buccaneers were also called "filibustiers," or "filibusters"—a term which was revived some years ago in connection with the adventures of "General" Walker in Spanish America. [FILIBUSTER.]

būc-čan-ēer', būc-an-ēer', v. i. [From Eng. &c., *buccaneer*, s. (q. v.).] To act the part of a buccaneer; to be a more respectable pirate.

būc-čan-ēer'-īng, būc-an-ēer'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [BUCCANEER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of doing as the historical buccaneers did. [BUCCANEER, s.]

2. The act of committing semi-piracy, or piracy outright.

†būc-čēl-lā'-tion, s. [In Fr. *buccellation*; from Lat. *buccella*, *bucca*=a small mouthful, a morsel; *bucca*=cheeks, mouthful.] The act of breaking into large pieces.

†būc'-čīn-āl, a. [From Lat. *buccina*=a crooked horn or trumpet, as distinguished from *tuba*=a straight one.]

1. Shaped like a trumpet. (Ogilvie.)

2. Sounding like a horn or trumpet. (Christian Observer.)

būc'-čīn-ā-tōr, s. & a. [In Fr. *buccinateur*. From Lat. *buccinator*=one who blows the trumpet; *buccino*=to blow the trumpet; *buccina*=a crooked horn or trumpet.] [BUCCINAL.]

A. As substantive:

Anat.: The trumpeter's muscle, one of the maxillary group of muscles of the cheek. They are the active agents in mastication, and are beautifully adapted for it. The buccinator circumscribes the cavity of the mouth and, aided by the tongue, keeps the food under the pressure of the teeth; it also helps to shorten the pharynx from before backward, and thus assists in deglutition.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to or analogous to a trumpeter.

† *Buccinator muscle*: The same as A. (q. v.)

būc-čīn'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *buccinum*=a whelk (q. v.), and plur. adj. suffix *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of mollusks belonging to the order Prosobranchiata, and the section Siphonostomata. They constitute part of Cuvier's Buccinoida. They have the shell notched in front, or with the canal abruptly reflected so as to produce a varix on the front of the shell. The leading genera are *Buccinum* *Terebra*, *Eburna*, *Nassa*, *Purpura*, *Cassia*, *Dolum*, *Harpa*, and *Oliva*.

būc'-čīn-ūm, s. [From Lat. *buccino*.] [BUCCINAL.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of the family Buccinidae (q. v.). In English they are called Whelks, which are not to be confounded with the Periwinkle, also sometimes called whelks. *Buccinum undatum* is the Common Whelk.

2. **Palæont.:** Species of the genus exist in the cretaceous rocks, but it is essentially tertiary and recent.

būc'-cō, s. [From Lat. *bucco*=one who has distended cheeks.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Bucconidae, or the sub-family Bucconinae (q. v.). They belong to the Old World, though closely analogous genera are in the New.

būc-cōn'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *bucco* (q. v.); and fem. plur. adj. suffix *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of birds, sometimes called from the stiff bristles around their bills Barbets, and sometimes denominated Puff-birds, from the puffed-out plumage. They have been placed as a sub-family Bucconinae, under the family Picidae (Woodpeckers), as a sub-family Alcedinidae, and as a family under the order Scansores. The genus called *Bucco* by Linnæus and Cuvier is the same as *Capito* of Vieillot. [BARBET (1).]

būc-cōn'-ī-næ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *bucco*; and fem. plur. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of birds. [BUCCO, BUCCONIDÆ.]

bū-čēl'-las, s. [From *Bucellas*, a Portuguese village fourteen miles north of Lisbon.] A white wine, somewhat resembling hock, the produce of a peculiar kind of vine cultivated in Portugal. A genuine *Bucellas* should contain not more than 26 per cent. of proof spirit. It is one of the most highly-prized of the white wines of Spain, and is rarely met with in a pure state outside of the immediate vicinity of its manufacture, the demand for it instigating adulteration.

bū-čēn'-tāur, s. [From Gr. *bous*=an ox; and *kentauros*=a centaur, a monster of double shape, half man and half horse.]

1. **Class. mythol.:** A monster, half ox and half man.

2. The state barge of Venice.

bū-čer'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [BUCCEROTIDÆ.]

bū-čēr-ōs, s. [Lat. *buceros*; Gr. *boukerōs*=having the horns of a bullock, ox-horned: *bous*=an ox, and *keras*=a horn.]

Ornith.: Hornbills, the typical genus of the family Bucerotidae, or Buceridae (q. v.). The best known species is *Buceros galeatus*.

bū-čēr-ōt'-ī-dæ, bū-čēr'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [From Lat. *buceros*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: Hornbills, a family of conirostral birds. They have a huge bill, surmounted by a casque. The plumage is greenish black. They are found in the tropics of the Old World, and especially in the Atlantic and African islands.

Bu-čān-ā'-nī-a, s. [Named after Dr. Buchanan Hamilton, a well-known Indian botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceæ (Anacards). *Buchanania latifolia* is a large Indian tree, the kernel of the nut of which is much used in native confectionery. It abounds in a bland oil. A black varnish is made from the fruits. The unripe fruits of *B. lancifolia* are eaten by the natives of India in their curries.

būch'-an-ites (ch guttural), s. pl. [Named after their founder.] An extraordinary sect of fanatics, founded by one Lucky Buchan in the west of Scotland in 1783. They appear to have lived in the grossest immorality, and they gradually diminished in number, the last member of the sect dying in 1846. (Chambers's Encyclopædia.)

bū'-chōl'-zīte, s. [In Ger. *bucholzit*.]

Min.: A variety of fibrolite (q. v.). It is found in the Swiss and Austrian Tyrol.

būcht (ch guttural), s. [BOUGHT, s.] (Scotch.) A bending, a fold, a pen in which ewes are milked.

buch-u, s. [BUCKU.]

***buch'-y-mēnt, s.** [From Fr. *embûche*; O. Fr. *embusche*, *embosche*=ambush, and Eng. suff. *-ment*.] Ambush.

"Y leuede yond on a buchymēt; sarasyns wonder fale." *Sir Ferumbras* (ed. Herrtage), i. 798.

bū-čīd-a, s. [From Gr. *bous*=an ox, and *eidos*=form. So named because the ripe fruit is shaped like the horn of an ox.]

Bot.: Olive Bark-tree, a genus of plants belonging to the order Santalaceæ (Sandal-woods). *Bucida buceras* is the Jamaica Olive Bark-tree, which grows in the island just named in low swampy places, is an excellent timber tree, and has bark much valued for tanning.

būck (1), s. [A. S. *bóc*=a beech-tree; Icel. & Sw. *bok*; Dut. *beuke*; Russ. *buk*; Ger. *buche*.] [BEECH.] A beech-tree. (Scotch.)

"There is in it also woodes of buck, and deir in them." *Descr. of the Kingdom of Scotland*.

buck-finch, s. One of the English names for the chaffinch, *Fringilla cælebs*.

būck (2), *būkke, s. [A. S. *bucca*=a he-goat, a buck; *buc*=a stag, a buck; Icel. *bukkr*=a he-goat; *bokki*=(1) a he-goat, (2) a dandy; Sw. *bock*; Dan. *buk*; Dut. *bok*; (N. H.) Ger. *bock*; M. H. Ger. *boc*; O. H. Ger. *poch*; Low Lat. *buccus*; Fr. *bouc*; Prov. *boc*; Sp. *boque*; Ital. *becco*; Arm. *buch*; Corn. *byk*; Wel. *buch*, *bouch*; Ir. *boch*, *poc*; Gael. *boc*, *buic*; Hind. *bakrá* (m.), *bakri* (f.)=a goat; Mahratta *bukare* (n.), *bakara* (m.), *bakari* (f.).]

1. **Lit. - Of the inferior animals:**

(1) A he-goat. [BUKKE.]

(2) The male of the fallow deer.

"Bucks, goats, and the like, are said to be tripping or saliant, that is, going or leaping." *Peacham*.

(3) The male of various other mammals more or less analogous to the foregoing. *Spec.*, the male of the sheep, the hare, and the rabbit.

"The same gentleman has bred rabbits for many years, and has noticed that a far greater number of bucks are produced than does." *Darwin: The Descent of Man*, vol. i, pt. ii, ch. viii, p. 305.

2. **Fig. Of man:**

(1) A gay, dashing young fellow.

"Again, wert not thou, at one period of life, a Buck, or Blood, or Macaroni, . . ." *Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i, ch. ix.

(2) An adult male Indian or negro.



Bucantaur.

būck (3), s. A Western term used in card-playing, a corruption of *book* (of cards).

"Ante and pass the buck."—*Mark Twain: Roughing It*.

buck's-beard, s.

1. An unidentified plant. (*Mascal*.)

2. A plant, *Tragopogon pratense*.

buck's-horn, s. A name sometimes given to the plant genus *Rhus*.

buck-jumper, s. An epithet for a kicking horse, used in the Western states and Australia.

***būck (4), s.** [BUICK, BOUK, BULK.] The body, a carcass. (Scotch.)

" . . . sic derth is rasis in the cuntrie that ane mut-ton *buck* is deirar and far surmountis the price of ane boll of quheit."—*Acts Ja. VI*, 1592 (ed. 1814), p. 577.

būck (5), s. & a. [In Sw. *byk*; Dan. *byk*; (N. H.) Ger. *bäuche*, *beuche*; Fr. *buée*; Prov. & Sp. *bugeda*; Ital. *bucato*. From Ital. *bucare*=to pierce holes in; *buca*=a hole, because the ashes are strained through a pierced dish (*Littré*, &c.); from Gael. *bog*=moist, soft, tender (*Wedgwood*), from Ir. *buac*=lye; Gael. *buac*=dung used in bleaching the liquor in which cloth . . . linen in the first stage of bleaching. (*Skeat*.)]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The liquid in which linen is washed.

"*Buck!* I would I could wash myself of the *buck!* I warrant you, *buck*; and of the season too it shall appear."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

2. The clothes washed in such a liquid.

" . . . she washes *bucks* here at home."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI*, Pt. II, iv. 2.

† To beat a buck: To beat clothes at the wash. [BUCKING.]

"If I were to beat a buck I can strike no harder."

Massinger: Virgin Martyr, iv. 2.

II. Tech. Sawyer's work and carpentry: A frame of two crotches to hold a stick while being cross-cut.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to a buck in any of the foregoing senses.

buck-basket, s. A basket to hold linen about to be washed.

"They conveyed me into a *buck-basket*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 5.

buck-board, s.

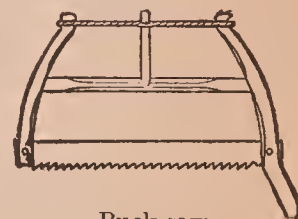
Vehicles: A plank bolted to the hind axle and to a bolster on the fore axle, being a cheap substitute for a bed-coupling and springs. (*Knight*.)

buck-saw, s.

Carp.: A frame saw with one extended bar to form a handle, and adapted to a nearly vertical motion in cross-cutting wood held by a saw-buck.

buck-wagon, buck-wagon, s.

Vehicles: A rude wagon formed of a single board resting on the axle-trees, and forming by its elasticity a spring-seat for the driver.



Buck-saw.

***buck-washing, s.**

The act of washing dirty linen, a laundering.

"You were best meddle with *buck-washing*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

būck (1), *buk-en, *buk-ken, v. t. [In Sw. *byka*; Dan. *byge*; (N. H.) Ger. *bouchen*, *bäuchen*, *beuchen*; O. Fr. *buer*.] [BUCK (5), s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit. rally:** To wash clothes.

"Alas, a small matter *bucks* a handkerchief."

Puritan, Sh. Sup., ii. 540.

2. **Figuratively:** To soak or deluge with rain.

" . . . fell such plente of water that the grounde was therewith *bucked* and drowned."—*Fabian: Chron.*, i. 243.

II. Mining: To break or pulverize. (Used of ores.)

būck (2), v. i. [From *buck* (2), s. (q. v).]

1. To copulate as bucks and does.

2. To kick or jump about. (Said of horses.)

būck (3), v. i. [BOLKE, BELCH.] To gurgle.

† To buck out: To make a gurgling noise like that of liquids issuing from a straight-necked bottle. (*Jamieson*.)

būck'-ā-čy, būck'-ā-sie, *buk-ke-sy, s. [From Fr. *boccasin*=a kind of fine buckram resembling taffeta . . . callimanco. (*Cotgrave*.)]

Fabrics: A species of buckram or callimanco.

"Five quarters of *buckacy*, for a doublet to littill Bell, 10s."—*Acct. John Bishop of Glasgow, Treasurer to K. James III*, A. 1474.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, čell, chorus, čin, bench; go, gem; thin, thī; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = šan. -tion, -sion = šūn; -tion, -šion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = šūš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

buck-bean, *buck'-bāne, *bog-bean, s. [In Ger. *buckbohne*; Dut. *bocksboonen*. From Eng. *bog, bean*; but cf. Dan. *bukke, blad* =goat's leg.]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: The English name of *Menyanthes*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Gentianaceae (Gentian-worts). Specially the name of *Menyanthes trifoliata*, called also Marsh Trefoil. It has densely creeping and matted roots, ternate leaves, and a compound raceme or thyrses of white flowers, tipped externally with red, and beautifully-fringed within with white thread-like processes. An infusion of its leaves is bitter, and is sometimes given in dropsy and rheumatism. In Sweden two ounces of the leaves are substituted for a pound of hops. In Lapland the roots are occasionally powdered and eaten.



Buckbean.
1. Plant and flower.
2. Section of corolla.

bucked, *pa. par.* [BUCK (1 & 2), v.]
buck'-ēt, *bok-et, s. & a. [A. S. *buc*=a bucket, a flagon, a vessel or water-pot, a pitcher; Gael. *bucaid*. Cf. also Fr. *baquet*=a tub, a washing-tub, a trough.] [BACK.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: In the same sense as II. 1 (q. v.)

II. Technically:

1. A vessel of wood, leather, or any suitable material, provided with a handle, and adapted for holding or carrying water or other liquid or solid material, or being hauled up.

2. *Water-wheels*: The vane or float of a water-wheel.

3. *Hydraulic Engineering*: The scoop of a dredging-machine, which has usually a hinged bottom, closed while raising mud, and then opened to deposit the load.

4. *Naut.*: A globe of hoops covered with canvas, used as a recall signal for whale-boats. (*Knight*.)

B. As adjective: Pertaining to a bucket in the foregoing senses.

¶ Compound of obvious signification: *Bucket-making*.

bucket-engine, s.

Hydraul. Engineering: A series of buckets attached to an endless chain, which runs over sprocket wheels. It is designed to utilize a stream of water which has a considerable fall but only a moderate quantity of water.

bucket-hook, s.

Sugar Manuf.: A device for holding a bucket against a tree to catch sugar-maple sap.

bucket-shop, s. Any place other than a commercial exchange where betting on current prices of stocks, grain, &c., is carried on in a small way; where deals in grain are made by "the bucketful" or in smaller quantities than usual on a board of trade.

bucket-valve, s.

Steam-engines: The valve on the top of an air-pump bucket.

bucket-wheel, s.

Hydraul. Engineering: An ancient device for raising water. It consists of a wheel, over which passes a rope having pots or buckets, which dip into the water of the well and discharge their contents at the surface. It is used also in grain elevators and in carburetors. (*Knight*.)

buck'-ēt-fūl, s. [Eng. *bucket*; *ful(l)*.] As much of anything as will fill a bucket.

buck'-ēye, s. [Eng. *buck*, and *eye*.] The American horse-chestnut tree, the *Æsculus ohioticus* of botanists. Its fruit, root, and leaves are all said to be poisonous to men and animals. (*Lindley: Veg. King*. (1847), p. 384.)

buck-horn, s. [BUCK'S-HORN.]

buck'-īng, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [BUCK (1), v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.* (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

*I. Ord. Lang.: The act of washing dirty clothes. This was formerly done by beating the clothes in water on a stone with a pole flattened at the end. (*Nares*.)

"Here is a basket, he may creep in here; and throw foul linen upon him, as if it were going to bucking."—*Shakesp.: Mer. Wives*, iii. 3.

II. Technically:

1. *Bleaching*: The act of soaking cloth in a lye. This alternates with crofting, i. e., with exposing the cloth on the grass to air and light.

2. *Mining*: The act of breaking up masses of ore by means of hammers.

bucking-iron, s.

Mining: A massive hammer used in breaking up masses of ore.

bucking-keir, s. An apparatus for removing the dirt and grease from linen or cotton by boiling it with lime in a pan.

bucking-plate, s. The miner's table on which ore is broken.

***bucking-stool**, s. A washing-block.

"... no bigger than a toad upon a bucking-stool."—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quixote*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

buck'-īng, *pr. par.* [BUCK (2), v.]

†**buck'-ish**, a. [Eng. *buck*; -ish.] Pertaining to a "buck" in a figurative sense, that is, to a gay and frivolous young man. (*Grose*.)

†**buck'-ism**, s. [Eng. *buck*; -ism.] The quality of a buck. (*Smart*.)

buck'-land-ite, s. [Named after the very eminent geologist, Dean Buckland, who was born at Axminster, in Devon, England, in 1784, was reader in mineralogy, and in 1818 reader in geology in Oxford University; in 1818 became F. R. S., was twice President of the Geological Society, and died in 1856.]

Min.: Two minerals—

1. *Bucklandite of Hermann*: A variety of Epidote.

2. *Bucklandite of Levy*: A variety Allanite (*Dana*), called Orthite in the *British Museum Catalogue*. The former authority terms it anhydrous Allanite. It is found at Arendal, in Norway.

buck'-le (1), ***boc-le**, ***bok-ele**, ***bek-ille**, ***bok-ylle**, ***bo-cul**, ***bok-ulle**, s. [O. Fr. *bocle*; Fr. *boucle*=the boss of a shield, a ring; O. Sp. *bloca*; from Low Lat. *bucula*=the boss of a shield; a dimin. of *bucca*=the cheek.] A link of metal, with a tongue or catch, made to fasten one thing to another.

"*Bocle* or *boculle* (*bocul*, *bokyll*, or *bocle*). *Pluscula*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Fifti bokelis* of bras."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* xxxvi. 18. (*Purvey*.)

¶ From a very early period buckles have been marks of honor and authority. [See 1 *Macc.* x. 89.]

"Ribands, buckles, and other trifling articles of apparel which he had worn, were treasured up as precious relics by those who had fought under him at Sedgemoor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ Compound of obvious signification: *Buckle-maker*.

buckle-chape, s.

Saddlery: The part by which the buckle is secured to the band.

buckle-tongue, s. The tongue or catch of a buckle.

buck'-le (2), s. [BUCKLE (2), v.]

I. Literally:

1. A bend, a bow, a curl.

*2. The state of the hair crisped and curled; a curl.

"The greatest beau was dressed in a flaxen periwig; the wearer of it goes in his own hair at home, and lets his wig lie in buckle for a whole half year."—*Spectator*.

II. Fig.: A distorted expression.

"'Gainst nature armed by gravity,
His features too in buckle see."—*Churchill*.

buck'-le (1), ***bok-el**, ***bok-el-yn**, v. t. & i [BUCKLE (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit. To fasten with a buckle.

"*Bokelyn*, or spere wythe bokylle. *Plusculo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Took from the nail on the wall his sword with its scabbard of iron,
Buckled the belt round his waist, and frowning fiercely, departed."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, iv.

II. Figuratively:

*1 To confine.

"How brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage,
That the stretching of a span
Buckles in his sum of age."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.

*2. To join in battle.

"The lord Gray, captain of the men at arms, was forbidden to charge, until the foot of the avantguard were buckled with them in front."—*Hayward*.

3. To join in matrimony. (*Scotch*.)

"Soon they loo'd, and soon ware buckled,
Nane took time to think and rue."

Macneill: Poems, i. 10.

B. *Reflex*: To set one's self to do anything; to prepare to do anything. (A metaphor taken from the buckling on of armor.)

"The Sarazin, this hearing, rose amain,
And, catching up in hast his three-squared shield
And shining helmet, soone him buckled to the field."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 41.

C. Intransitive:

1. To be joined in matrimony, to wed, to be married. (*Scotch*.)

"May, though it is the sweetest month in a' the year, is the only month that nobody in the north country ever thinks o' buckling in."—*Reg. Dalton*, iii. 163.

"Is this an age to buckle with a bride?"—*Dryden*.

2. To join in a contest with, to engage.

"In single combat thou shalt buckle with me."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 2.

3. To apply one's self to any work; to set to.

"This is to be done in children, by trying them, when they are by laziness unbent, or by avocation bent another way, and endeavoring to make them buckle to the thing proposed."—*Locke*.

¶ To buckle to: To be married, to wed.

"To her came a rewayl'd draggel,
Wha had bury'd wives anew,
Ask'd her in a manner legal,
Gin she wadna buckle too."

Train: Political Reveries, p. 61.

buckle-the-beggars, s. One who marries others in a clandestine and disorderly manner. (*Scotch*.)

buck'-le (2), v. t. & i. [Fr. *boucler*=to buckle, to ring, to curl.]

A. Trans.: To bend, put out of shape, crinkle up.

"Supposing, therefore, a ship to be plated on the Lord Warden style, then even a single cannon-shot that pierced and buckled a slab would compel the removal (for repairs) of a mass weighing over seven tons, and costing nearly £300. . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 10, 1864.

B. Intrans.: To bend, bow, get out of shape.

"The wretch, whose fever-weakens'd joints,
Like strengthless hinges, buckle under life,"

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 1.

"Go buckle to the law."—*Dryden*.

buck'-led (1), ***boc-lyd**, ***bok-eled**, ***buc-lede**, *pa. par.* & a. [BUCKLE (1), v.] Fastened with a buckle.

"*Boclyd* as shone or botys (*boked*, *P.*). *Plusculatus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Now han they buclede shoon."—*P. Ploughman's Crede*, (ed. Skeat), 595.

buck'-led (2), *pa. par.* & a. [BUCKLE (2), v.]

buckled-plates, s. pl.

Arch.: A form of iron plates for flooring, having a slight convexity in the middle, and a flat rim round the edge called the fillet. They are usually square or oblong, and are laid upon iron beams or girders, the convexity being placed upward.

buck'-lēr (1), s. [BUCKLE, v.] One who buckles.

buck'-lēr (2), ***boc-el-er**, ***bok-el-er**, ***boc-ler**, s. [O. Fr. *bocler*; Fr. *bouclier*, so named from the *bocle* or boss in its center (*Skeat*); or perhaps from its being worn buckled on the left arm.]

I. Ordinary Language: A kind of shield, anciently made of wicker-work, and covered with skin or leather.

"With good sword and with
bocler by her side,"

Chaucer: C. T., 4,016.

"One laced the helm, an-
other held the lance;
A third the shining buck-
ler did advance."

Dryden: The Fables; Palamon and Arcite, bk. iii.

¶ 1. To give the bucklers, to yield the bucklers: To yield.

"I give thee the bucklers."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 2.

2. To lay down the bucklers: To cease to contend.

"If you lay down the bucklers, you lose the victory."
Every Woman in her Humor.

3 To take up the bucklers: To contend.

"Charge one of them to take up the bucklers
Against that hair-monger Horace."

Decker: Satiromastix.

II. Technically:

1. *Palæont.*: The anterior segment of the carapace or shell in trilobites. (*Dana*.)

2. *Nautical*:

(1) *Plur.*: Two blocks of wood fitted together to stop the hawse-holes, leaving only sufficient space between them for the cable to pass through, and thereby preventing the vessel from taking in much water in a heavy head-sea. They are also called *riding* or *blind bucklers*. (*Smyth*.)



Buckler.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ȃ. au = kw.

(2) *Sing.*: The lower half of a divided portlid, or shutter.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Buckler-head*, *buckler-headed*.

buckler-beak, s.

Palæont.: A name sometimes given to a fish which has a beak-shaped upper jaw. It is a Jurassic Ganoid, allied to *Lepidosteus*, but having a homocercal tail.

buckler fern, buckler-fern, s.

Bot.: A modern book-name for the fern-genus *Lastrea*.

buckler-mustard, s. The English name of *Biscutella*, a genus of cruciferous plants. They are small annual or perennial hispid plants, with bright yellow flowers of no great size. [*BISCUTELLA*.]

buckler-shaped, a.

Bot.: Of the appearance of a small round buckler. The term is akin in meaning to lens-formed, but differs in implying that there is an elevated rim or border.

buckler-thorn, s. A plant, the same as Christ's-thorn (*Paliurus aculeatus*).

bück'-lēr, v. t. [From *buckler*, s. (q. v.)] To defend as with a buckler. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"I'll buckler thee against a million."

Shakesp.: *Tam. of Shrew*, iii. 2.

"Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right,
Now buckler falsehood with a pedigree?"
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iii. 3.

bück'-lērs, s. pl. [*BUCKLER*, s.]

bück'-līng (1), *bück'-ēl-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [*BUCKLE* (1), v.]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of fastening with a buckle; the state of being so fastened.

"At buckling of the faulchion belt!"

Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 12.

2. The act of engaging in a contest.

"... it was set up at the first buckeling."—*Holland*: *Livy*, bk. viii., ch. 38.

bück'-līng (2), pr. par., a. & s. [*BUCKLE* (2), v.]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: Bending, bowing, causing to get out of shape.

"... the danger of a plate dropping off is proportional to the buckling power which breaks the screws or bolts."—*London Daily Telegraph*, August 10, 1864.

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of bending or putting out of shape.

2. *Tech.*: The act of twisting or warping; the state of being twisted or warped.

"In fact, however, the tendency to twist or warp technically called buckling."—*Herbert Spencer*: *Psychol.*, vol. ii.

bück'-mast, bück mast, s. [From Scotch *buck* = the beech-tree, and *mast*; and *A. S. mæste* = food, specially that on which animals are fattened, such as acorns, berries, and nuts (*Lye*). In Ger. *buckmast*.] The mast or fruit of the beech-tree. (*Skin-ner*.)

bück'-rā, s. & a. [Calabar-negro, *buckra* = a demon, a powerful and superior being. (*J. L. Wilson*.) (*Mahn*.)]

A. As subst.: A white man. (Negro-English, whether African or American.)

B. As adj.: White. (*Bartlett*.) (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

bück'-ram, *bok-er-am, s. & a. [In Fr. *bougran*; *O. Fr. boucaran*; Prov. *bocaran*; Ital. *bucherame*; M. H. Ger. *buckeram*, *buckeran*, *buggeram*; Low Lat. *buchiramus*, *boquerannus*, *boquena* = goat's-skin. From Fr. *bouc* = a he-goat, or, in the opinion of some, derived by transposing the letter *r* from Fr. *bouracan*, *baracan*, *barracan* = barracan; strong, thick camlet.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A kind of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum or glue, in order to keep it in the form intended, used by tailors and stay-makers. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Our men in buckram shall have blows enough,
And feel they too 'are penetrable stuff.'"

Byron: *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

†2. *Bot.* (*Pl. Buckrams*): Two plants; (1) Wild Garlic (*Allium ursinum*); (2) Cuckow pint (*Arum maculatum*). (*Ger. Appendix*.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.* (of things): Consisting of the fabric described under A.

"I have peppered two of them; two, I am sure, I have paid; two rogues in buckram suits."—*Shakesp.*: *Hen. IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

2. *Fig.* (of persons): Starched, stiff, precise, formal, trim.

"A few buckram bishops of Italy, and some other epicurean prelates."—*Fulke against Allen*, p. 301.

"One that not long since was the buckram scribe."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Span. Curate*.

bück'-ram, v. t. [From *buckram*, s. (q. v.)] To stiffen by means of buckram. (*Cowper*.)

bück'-shish, bück'-shēish, s. [*BAKSHEESH*.]

bücks'-horn, †bück'-horn, *bukes horne, s. & a. [From Eng. *buck's* (possess. case of *buck*), and *horn*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Of plants:*

1. *Senebiera Coronopus*.

"Bukes horns, or els swynes grese (grass), and has leues slaterde as an hertys horne, and hit groyes gropyng be the erthe. And hit has a letell white floure and groyes in the ways."—*M. S. Bodl.*, 356 Cockayne, iii. 316. (*Britten & Holland*.)

2. *Lycopodium clavatum*. (Local.)

3. *Plantago coronopus*.

4. *Plantago maritima*.

5. The English name of a plant—the *Lobelia coronopifolia*, from the Cape of Good Hope.

B. As adj.: Resembling the horn of a buck, or resembling, in some particular or other, the more typical of the plants now described.

¶ *Buckshorn plantain*: [So called because the deeply-cut leaves somewhat resemble the horns of a buck.]

1. The ordinary English name of a plant—*Plantago coronopus*—which has linear pinnatifid or toothed leaves, and slender cylindrical spikes of flowers. It is not uncommon on sterile soils, especially near the sea.

2. A name for an allied plant—*Plantago maritima*, the Sea-side Plantago.

bück'-shōt, s. [From Eng. *buck*, and *shot*.] A kind of leaden shot larger than swan-shot. About 160 or 170 of them weigh a pound. They are especially designed to be used in hunting large game.

bück'-skin, s. & a. [Eng. *buck*; *-skin*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) The skin of a buck.

(2) A native of Virginia. (*Burns*.)

2. *Leather Manufact.*: A kind of soft leather, generally yellow or grayish in color, prepared originally by treating deer-skins in a particular way, but now in general made from sheep-skins. This may be done by oil, or by a second method, in which the skins are "grained," "brained," and "smoked." (For details, see *Knight's Dict. Mechan.*)

B. As adj.: Made of the skin of a buck.

"... a pair of buckskin breeches."—*Tatler*, No. 42.

***bück'-sōme, a.** [*BUXOM*.]

***bück'-sōme-nēss, s.** [*BUXOMNESS*.]

bück'-stáll, *bück'-stál, s. [Eng. *buck*; and *stall* (q. v.)] A toil or net to take deer.

"Knit thy torne buck-stals with well-twisted threds,
To be forsaken?" *Brown*: *Brit. Past.*, ii., p. 108.

bück'-thorn, s. [Eng. *buck*, and *thorn*.]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: The English name of *Rhamnus*, a genus of plants, the typical one of the order Rhamnaceæ (*Rhamnads*). The berries of the common species are black, nauseous, and, as the specific name *Rhamnus catharticus* imports, highly cathartic; they afford a yellow dye when unripe, as the bark of the shrub does a green one. They are sold as "French berries." The alder buckthorn, again, has dark purple purgative berries, which, in an unripe state, dye wool green and yellow, and when ripe bluish gray, blue, and green. The bark dyes yellow, and, with iron, black. Of the foreign species, the berries of the Rock-buckthorn, or *Rhamnus saxatilis*, are used to dye the Maroquin or Moroccan leather yellow, whilst the leaves of the Tea-buckthorn, *R. thezans*, are used by poor people in China as a substitute for tea. The species best known to the pharmacopœia of this country is the *R. purshiana*, otherwise called *Cascara sagrada*. [*RHAMNUS*.]

bück'-tôoth, *bück'-tâth, s. [Eng. *buck*; *tooth*.] Any tooth that juts out from the rest.

büc'-kâ, buch'-u, †buc'-û, s. [*Caffre* (?).] A South African name for several species of *Barosma*, especially *B. crenata*, *crenulata*, and *serratifolia*. They belong to the order Rutaceæ and the section *Endiosmeæ*. They have a powerful and usually offensive odor, and have been recommended as antispasmodics and diuretics.

bück'-üm-wood, s. [*BUKKUM-WOOD*.]

bück'-wheat, *böck'-wheat, s. & a. [From *O. Eng. buck* = beech, which the "mast" of its triangular seed resembles. In Dan. *boghvede*; Dut. *bockweit*; Ger. *buchweizen*.]

A. As substantive:

Ord. Lang. &

Bot.: A plant, the Polygonum Fagopyrum. In the United States its flour is extensively used as a breakfast dish in the shape of buckwheat cakes. Its native country is Asia, where it is extensively cultivated as a bread corn. In Europe its flowers are employed in the making of bread, cakes, etc., and its seeds for feeding horses and poultry.



Buckwheat.

B. As adj.: Resembling buckwheat; designed to grind buckwheat.

buckwheat huller, s.

Grinding: A form of mill, or an ordinary mill with a particular dress and set of the stones, adapted to remove the hull from the grains of buckwheat.

buckwheat-tree, s. The English name of *Mylocarpum*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Ericaceæ (*Heathworts*). The Privet-like Buckwheat-tree, *Mylocarpum ligustrinum*, is a native of Georgia.

bück'-y, bück'-ie, *bück'-kÿ, s. [From Lat. *buccinum* (q. v.), or from Ger. *bücken* = to bow, to bend.]

1. *Lit.*: Any spiral shell.

"Triton, his trumpet of a Buckie."

Muse's Threnodie, p. 2.

"Cypræa pecticulus, or John o' Groat's bucky, is found on all the shores of Orkney."—*Neill*: *Tour*, p. 16.

Specially:

(1) The whelk (*Buccinum undatum*).

(2) The periwinkle (*Turbo littoreus*).

"And there will be partans and buckies."

Ritson: *S. Songs*, i. 211.

¶ (1) The dog-bucky (*Purpura lapillus*).

(2) The roaring-buckie (*Buccinum undatum*).

2. *Fig.*: A perverse or refractory person.

"Gin ony sour mou'd girning bucky
Ca'me conceity keckling chucky."

Ramsay: *Poems*, ii. 350.

¶ (1) *A deevil's bucky or buckie*: A person with a moral twist in his nature.

"'It was that deevil's buckie, Callum Begg,' said Alick."—*Scott*: *Waverley*, ch. lviii.

(2) *A thrawn bucky*: The same as No. 1, but more emphatic, thrawn meaning twisted.

***bucled, a.** [*BUCKLE*.]

bü-cöl'-ic, bü-cöl'-ick, a. & s. [In Fr. *bucolique*, a. & s.; Sp. & Port. *bucolico*, a.; *bucolica*, s. f.; Ital. *bucolico*, a., *buccolica*, s. f. From Lat. *bucolicus*; Gr. *boukolikos* = pertaining to shepherds, pastoral; *boukolos* = a cowherd, a herdsman; *bous* = an ox, and *koleō* (in compos. only) = to . . . tend, to take care of.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the life and occupations of a shepherd; pastoral, rustic, often with the imputation of deficiency in intelligence, culture, and refinement.

†**B. As substantive:**

1. A pastoral poem.

"Theocritus and Moschus had respectively written a bucolic on the deaths of Daphnis and Bion."—*Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems*.

2. The writer of a pastoral poem.

"Spenser is erroneously ranked as our earliest English bucolic."—*Warton*: *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, iii. 51.

bü-cöl'-i-cal, a. [From Eng. *bucolic*, a., and suffix *-al*.] The same as *bucolic*, a. (q. v.)

"Old Quintilian, with his declamations,"

Theocritus with his bucolical relations."

Skelton: *Poems*, p. 19.

büd (1), *büdde, s. [From Wel. *budd* = profit gain (?). (*Jamieson*). Or from A. S. *bót* = a . . . remedy, . . . compensation. (*Skinner*).] A gift, spec. a bribe.

"Thay pluck the puir, as thay war powand hadder;
And taks buds fra men baith neir and far."

Priests of Peblis, p. 24.

böil, böy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

būd (2), *būdde, s. [Apparently from Dut. *bot* = a bud, an eye, a shoot; *butz* = a core. [Fr. *bouton* = a button, a bud, a germ.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1 (q. v.).

"... every tree displays the same fact, for buds must be considered as individual plants."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ix. 203.

2. *Fig.*: The germ of anything.

"Boys are, at best, but pretty buds unblown."
Cowper: *Tirocinium*.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.* (*A Bud or Leaf-bud*): The germ of future leaves which arises from a node immediately above the base of a leaf, or, in other words, from the axil of a leaf. Any one appearing in a different situation is regarded as latent or adventitious. A bud consists of scales imbricated over each other, the outer series being the hardest and thickest, as being designed to afford protection to those within against the weather. In the center of the scales is a minute but all-important cellular axis, or growing point, whence the future development is to take place.

"Buds are distinguished into stem-buds (*plumules*), leaf-buds, and flower-buds."—*Thomé: Struct. & Physiol. Bot.* (transl. by Bennet), 3d ed., 1879, p. 82.

2. *Zoöl.*: A protuberance, or gemmule, on polypes and similar animals, which ultimately develops into a complete animal.

bud-scales, s. pl.

Bot.: Scales protecting buds which persist through the winter. They are dry, viscid, covered with hairs, or smooth.

būd (1), v. t. [From *bud* (1), s. (q. v.)] (*Scotch*.) To bribe.

"I have nothing that can hire or bud grace, for if grace would take hire, it were no more grace."—*Rutherford's Letters*, 86.

būd (2), *būd'-dūn, v. i. & t. [From *bud* (2), s. (q. v.) In Dut. *botten*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.* (of plants): To put forth buds.

"The rose is fairest when 'tis budding new,
And love is loveliest when embalmed in tears."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 1.

2. *Fig.* (of animals or of anything):

(1) To begin to grow.

"There the fruit, that was to be gathered from the conflux, quickly budded out."—*Clarendon*.

(2) To be blooming.

B. Transitive: [BUDDING, C. 1.]

būd (3), būde, v. *impers.* Behooved.

"When first this war i' France began,
Our blades bude hae a meddlin' hand."
Hogg: *Scot. Pastorals*, p. 15.

būd'-dēd, pa. par. & a. [BUD, v.]

*būd'-dēr, s. [Eng. *bud*; -er.] That which buds; a plant, a flower.

"Now while the early budders are just new."
Keats: *Endymion*, i. 4.

Būd'-dha, s. [Pali *booddho* = known, understood, possessing knowledge, enlightened, wise; *Booddha* = the personage described in this article. Sometimes the word is spelled with one *d*, but this is erroneous, *Boodh* in Sanscrit being = not the religious teacher but the planet Mercury.]

1. *Gen.*: A man possessed of infinite or infallible knowledge (*Childers*); a deified religious teacher. There was said to be a series of them, a number having come and gone before Gautama, the personage described under No. 2. When no Buddha is on earth, the true religion gradually decays, but it flourishes in pristine vigor when a new Buddha is raised up. He is not, however, entitled at once to that honorable appellation; it is only after he has put forth arduous exertions for the faith that he attains to Buddhahood. Most of the Buddhas preceding the personage described under No. 2 appear to have been purely fabulous. His immediate predecessor, Kasyapa or Kassapo, may have been a real person.

"... Sakya Muni, who is usually looked upon as the founder of Buddhism; but so far from this being the case, Sakya Muni was the fourth Buddha of the actual age or second division of the Kappo."—*Col. Sykes in Jour. Asiat. Soc.* (1841), vol. vi., p. 261.

2. *Specialty*: A distinguished personage of Aryan descent, whose father was king of Kapilavastu, an old Hindu kingdom at the foot of the Nepalese mountains, about 100 miles north of Benares; he was of the Sakhya family, and the class of the Gautamas, hence his distinguished son was often called Sakhya Muni or Saint Sakya, and Gautama or Guadama. The Chinese call him Fo, which is the name Buddha softened in the pronunciation. The Aryan invaders of India looked down with contempt upon the Turanian inhabitants of that land,

and to keep their blood uncontaminated developed the system of caste. Buddha, whose human sympathy was wide-reaching, broke through this old restraint, and though he was himself an Aryan, preached the equality of races, a doctrine which the oppressed Turanians eagerly embraced. By the common account he was born in B. C. 622, attained to Buddhahood in 580, and died in 543, or in the opinion of some in B. C. 477, and other years than these, such as 400 B. C., or even lower, have been contended for. Buddha became deified by his admiring followers. Those images of an Oriental god made of white marble, so frequently seen in museums and even in private houses, are representations of Buddha.

Būd'-dha-hōod, s. [Sansk. *Booddha*; and Eng. suff. -hood.] The state of a Buddha.

Būd'-dha-shīp, s. [Sansk. *Booddha*; and Eng. suff. -ship.] The degree or condition of a Buddha.

Būd'-dhism, s. [Sansk. & Pali *Booddha* (BUD-DHA), and Eng. suff. -ism.]

Theol., Phil. & Hist.: The system of faith introduced or reformed by Buddha. [BUDDHA.] In its origin Buddhism was a reaction against the caste pretensions of the Brahman and other Aryan [ARYAN] invaders of India, and was therefore eminently fitted to become, as it for a long time was, the religion of the vanquished Turanians [TURANIAN.] As might have been anticipated, the equality of all castes was, and is, one of its most fundamental tenets. [CASTE.] Another tenet is the deification of men who, when raised to Buddhahood, are called Buddhas. Professors of the faith enumerate about one hundred of these personages, but practically confine their reverence to about seven. Preëminent among these stands Buddha himself. Personally, he never claimed divine honors. It was his disciples who first entitled him Sakya Muni, i. e., Saint Sakya. (For other names, such as Gautama, &c., given to him, see BUDDHA.) As Gautama, though adored as superhuman, is, after all, confessedly only a deified hero, it has been disputed whether his followers can be said to admit a Supreme Intelligence, Governor of this and all worlds. In philosophy, they believe the universe to be a *māyā*, an illusion or phantom. The later Brahmanists do the same; but in the opinion of Krishna Mohun, Banerjee, and others, these latter seem to have borrowed the tenet from the Buddhists rather than the Buddhists from them. Of the six schools of Hindu philosophy, those which Buddhism most closely approaches are the Sankhya philosophy of Kapila and the Yoga philosophy of Patanjali. Buddhism enjoins great tenderness to animal life. The felicity at which its professors aim in the future world is called Nirvāna, or, more accurately, Nibbanam. It has been disputed whether this means annihilation or blissful repose. Mr. Robt. Cæsar Childers, in his dictionary of the Pali language, uses strong arguments in favor of the former view. Buddhism was attended by an enormous development of monasticism.

The language in which Gautama or Buddha taught was the Magadhī or Pali, the language of Magadha, now called Bahar or Behar. [PALI.] It was a Prakrit or Aryan vernacular of a province, but has now been raised to the dignity of the Buddhist sacred tongue throughout the world. Gautama's followers believe that his sayings were noted down in the Tripitaka, or "Three Treasuries of Discipline, Doctrine and Metaphysics," which constitute the Buddhist scriptures. What their real age is has been a matter of dispute; the discovery by General Cunningham, in 1874, of allusions to them in the *Bharhut Sculptures*, which are of date third century B. C., is in favor of their genuineness and antiquity. [BUDDHIST ARCHITECTURE.] This work is in Pali; the Sanscrit Buddhist books discovered by Brian Hodgson in Nepal are much more modern, and present a corrupt form of Buddhism.

The first general council of the Buddhist Church was held at Rajagriha, the capital of the Magadha kingdom, in B. C. 543; the second at Vesal (Allahabad [?], or a place near Patna) about B. C. 443 or 377 (?), and a third at Pataliputra (Gr. Palibothra = modern Patna), on the Ganges, in B. C. 307 or 250. This last one was called by Asoka, an emperor ruling over a great part of India, who had been converted to Buddhism, and is sometimes called the Constantine of that faith, having established it as the state religion of his wide realm. He sent missionaries into Western, Central and Southern India, and also to Ceylon and to Pegu. Buddhism was dominant in India for about 1,000 years after its establishment by Asoka. Then, having become corrupt and its vitality having decayed, reviving Brahmanism prevailed over it, and all but extinguished it on the Indian continent, though a modification of it, Jainism, still exists in Marwad and many other parts. It has all along held its own, however, in Ceylon. On losing continental India, its missionaries transferred their efforts to China, which they converted, and which still remains

Buddhist. The religion of Gautama flourishes also in Thibet, Burmah and Japan, and is the great Turanian faith of the modern as of the ancient world. [BUDDHISTS.] [BRAHMANISM.]

The Rev. G. Smith points out resemblances between Buddhism and Roman Catholicism (these, it may be added, were first discovered by the Jesuit missionaries, who were greatly perplexed by them): "There is the monastery, celibacy, the dress and caps of the priests, the incense, the bells, the rosary of beads, the lighted candles at the altar, the same intonations in the services, the same ideas of purgatory, the praying in an unknown tongue, the offerings to departed spirits in the temple." The closest similarity is in Lamaism, an amplification of Buddhism in Thibet. [LAMAISM.] But most of the resemblances are ceremonial; there is no close similarity in doctrine between the two faiths.

"There is also something stronger than a presumption of the existence of Buddhism previous to Sakya Muni's ministry."—*Col. Sykes in Jour. Asiat. Soc.*, vi. 261.

Būd'-dhist, a. & s. [Sansk., *Booddha*, Eng., *Buddh* (a), and Eng. suff. -ist.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining or relating to Buddha or to Buddhism.

"Besides the Buddhist Scriptures, which are the oldest Buddhist writings extant, . . ."—*Times*, December 2, 1875.

B. As substant.: One professing the Buddhist faith. The Buddhists are not less than from 350 to 455 millions in number, and constitute between one-fourth and one-third of the human race.

Būd'-dhis-tic, a.

Būd'-dhistic architecture. A style of architecture characteristic of the Indian or other Buddhists. There is no known specimen of architecture in India, the date of which carries us beyond the third century before Christ. When the curtain rises the architecture visible is Buddhist. In 250 B. C. the great emperor Asoka introduced the first great era of Indian architecture, that of the Buddhists proper. Up to this time all erections had been wood; with him the use of stone commenced. He engraved edicts, enjoining tenderness and humanity to animals, on *lats* (pillars) [LAT], in Cuttack, Peshawur, and Surastra, in the Dhun or Dhon, and other parts of the Himalayas and Thibet. He built innumerable *topes* (mounds). [TOPE.] No built temples or monasteries of Buddhist origin have come down to our times, if indeed any ever existed; but multitudes of rock-cut temples and monasteries assembled in groups have been found in Behar, Cuttack, the Bombay presidency, and elsewhere. Those of Behar, which are cut in granite, are the oldest, and it is from *bihar* = a monastery, that Behar itself is called. Those of Cuttack followed. Those of the Bombay presidency, embracing nine-tenths of the whole, were the last; they are cut in amygdaloidal trap. The Buddhist architecture, though essentially independent, yet showed a tinge of Greek influence. It originated the Jaina system of architecture. [JAINA ARCHITECTURE.] (*Fergusson*.)

būd'-dīng, pr. par., a. & s. [BUD (2), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"'Tis true your budding Miss is very charming."
Byron: *Beppo*, 39.

C. As substantive:

1. *Hortic.*: The operation of grafting a bud from one plant upon the stock of some nearly-allied species. A bud, with the leaf to which it is axillary, is cut with a sharp knife from the stem on which it grew. It is inserted into an incision shaped like a capital T (T) in the stock of the allied tree, and then tied round by a ligature of matting.

2. A variety of fissure. [GEMMIPARITY.] (*Rossiter*.)
¶ The so-called budding of yeast: A continual formation or sporidia, under special circumstances, in yeast. (*Thomé*.)

būd'-ding-knife, s. A knife used in the operation of budding.

būd'-dle, s. [Etymology doubtful. Cf. Ger. *buteln*, *bütteln* = to shake. (*Mahn*.)]

Mining: An oblong, inclined vat, in which stamped ore is exposed to the action of running water, that the lighter portions may be washed away. There are trunk-buddles or German chests, stirring-buddles, nicking-buddles or sleeping-tables, and buddle-holes or sluice-pits.

būd'-dle, v. i. [From *buddle*, s. (q. v.)]

Mining: To wash ore.

būd'-lē-a, būdd'-lēi-a, s. [Named after Adam Buddle, a discoverer of localities for many rare plants.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Scrophulariaceæ (Figworts). The species are evergreen or deciduous shrubs from this country, Africa or Asia. *Buddlea Neemda* is one of the most beautiful plants in India. *B. globosa*, from Chili, is also highly ornamental. Fully sixty species of Buddlea are known.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

būd'-dlīng, *pr. par. & s.* [BUDDLE, *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *subst.*:

Mining: The act of separating ore from the refuse by means of a stream of water passing down an inclined trough or cistern.

***bude**, *v. t.* [BID, *v.*] To offer.

"How answerest thou a fiantail womman, that *budeth* the no wronge."

Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), 1,235.

***bude**, ***budde**, *s.* [BOWD.]

"Budde, flye."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bu-del**, *s.* [BEADLE.]

bude'-light (*gh* silent), *s.* [From Bude, in Cornwall, England, where Mr. Gurney, the inventor of the light, lived.] An oil or gas burner supplied with jet of oxygen gas; the flame is very brilliant.

budge, ***boudge**, *v. i.* [Fr. *bouger*=to stir; Prov. *bolegar*=to disturb one's self; Ital. *bulicare*=to bubble up; from Lat. *bullire*=to boil. (*Skeat.*)] To stir; to move from one's place.

"I thought th' hadst scorn'd to budge For fear."

Hudibras.

budge (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *boulge*; Fr. *bouge*=a budget, vallet, or traveling-bag; Lat. *bulga*=a little bag; from Gael. *bolg*, *builg*=a bag, budget.] A bag or sack.

budge-barrel, *s.*

Milit.: A small barrel, used for carrying powder from the magazine to the battery in siege or sea-coast service. The head was formed by a leather hose or bag, drawn close by a string, so as to protect the powder from danger of ignition by sparks.

budge (2) (*Eng.*), ***buge** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably connected with Fr. *bouge*=a budge, a wallet.] [BUDGE (1), *s.*]

A. As *substantive*: A kind of fur made of lamb-skin with the wool dressed outward; formerly commonly worn as a trimming to cloaks, &c. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Item, ane nycht gown of lycht tanny dalmes, lynit with blak buge."—*Inventories*, A. (1542), p. 78.

"A happy sight! rarely do bude and budge Embrace, as do our soldier and the judge."

Gayton: Fest. Notes, iv. 15, p. 251.

B. As *adjective*:

1. **Literally:** Working budge-fur, alluding to the lamb-skin fur worn by those who had taken degrees. "O foolishness of men! that lend their ears To those budge doctors of the Stoic fur."

Milton: Comus.

*2. **Figuratively:** Looking learned, or like a doctor; scholastic, stern, severe.

"The solemn fop; significant and budge."

Cowper: Conversation.

***budge-bachelors**, *s. pl.* A company of men dressed in long gowns lined and trimmed with budge-fur, who formerly accompanied the Lord Mayor of London in his inaugural procession.

***budge-face**, *s.* Well-furred—*i. e.*, well-bearded face (?) or solemn face (?). (*Nares.*)

"Poor budge-face, bowcase sleeve, but let him passe."

Scourge: III., x.

***budge** (3), *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Perhaps connected with O. Fr. *bougeon*=a bolt or arrow with a large head.] A kind of bill; a warlike instrument.

"Nane vyle storkis nor wappinnis had thay thare, Nouthir spere, budge, staf, pol-ax, swerd, nor mace."

Doug.: Virgil, 354, 21.

***budge'-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *budge*; -ness.] Sternness, severity.

"A Sara for goodnesse, a great Bellona for budgenesse."

—*Stanyhurst*, cited by Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, iii. 401.

būdg'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *budg(e)*; -er.] One who budges.

"Let the first budger die the other's slave."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 8.

būdg'-ēr-ōw, **būdg'-ēr-ō**, *s.* [A native word.]

1. A large Bengal pleasure-boat.

†2. A vessel called also a *buggalow* (q. v.).

būdg'-ēt, ***bow-get**, ***bou-get**, *s.* [Fr. *bougette*=a little coffer or trunk, diminutive of Fr. *bouge*=a budget, wallet, or great pouch (*Cotgrave*); O. Fr. *boulge*; from Lat. *bulga*=a little bag; from Gael. *bolg*, *builg*=a bag, budget.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.:** A little bag, generally of leather.

"His budget, often filled, yet always poor, Might swing at ease behind his study door."

Cowper: Charity,

2. **Fig.:** A store, stock.

"It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the fox's whole budget of inventions failed him."—*L'Estrange.*

II. Technically:

1. **Political Economy:** The annual statement relative to the finances of a country, made by the proper financial functionary, in which is presented

a balance-sheet of the actual income and expenditure of the past year, and an estimate of the income and expenditure for the coming year, together with a statement of the mode of taxation proposed to meet such expenditure.

2. **Her. Water-bouget:** A water-bucket.

3. **Tiling:** A pocket used by tilers for holding the nails in lathing for tiling.

būdg'-y, ***būdg'-ie**, *a.* [Eng. *budg(e)*; -y.] Made of or resembling budge, well-furred—*i. e.*, well-bearded.

"On whose furr'd chin did hang a budgie fleece." *Thule, or Virtue's Historie*, by F. R. 1598, sign. R. 2. b.

ībūd'-lēt, *s.* [Eng. *bud*, and dimin. suff. -*let*.] A little bud.

"We have a criterion to distinguish one bud from another, or the parent bud from the numerous budlets which are its offspring."—*Darwin.*

Būd-nē'-ans, **Būd-nā'-ans**, *s. pl.* [Named after Simon Budny, who was deposed from the ministry in 1584, though afterward restored to office.]

Ch. Hist.: A Unitarian sect, followers of Budny (see etymology), who in the 16th century flourished for a time in Russian Poland and Lithuania. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xvi., § iii., pt. ii., ch. iv.)

***būd'-ta-kar**, *s.* [O. Scotch *bud*=a gift, and *takar*=taker, receiver.] One who takes or receives a bribe.

būd'-y-tēs, *s.* [From Gr. *boudoutēs*=the wagtail.] **Ornith.:** A genus of birds, family Sylviidae and sub-family Motacillinae. Motacillinae may be raised into the family Motacillidae.

***bue-gle**, *s.* [BUGLE (2).]

***bu-en**, *v.* [BE.] To be.

"Forte buen hire owen make."

Specim. Ear. Eng. Lyric Poetry (1300). (*Morris & Skeat.*)

buf, **baf**, *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Cf. *buff* (1), and Scotch *buff*.] An expression of contempt for what another has said.

"Johann Kmox ansuerit maist resolutlie, buf, baf."—*Nicol Burne*, F. 128, b.

***būff** (1), ***būffe**, *s.* [Ital. *buffa*=a puff; O. Fr. (*re*)*bouffer*=to repulse, drive back; Norm. Fr. *bufe*=a blow (*Kelham*).] A blow, a buffet.

"Yet so extremely did the buffe him quell, That from thenceforth he shund the like to take."

Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 24.

būff (2), ***būffe**, *s. & a.* [A contraction of *buffe*=a buffalo.]

A. As *substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A buffalo.

"We saw many Buffes, Swine, and Deere."—*Purchas: Pilgrimage*, bk. v., c. 5.

2. A kind of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo.

"Costly his garb—his Flemish ruff Fell o'er his doublet, shaped of buff."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 16.

3. Applied also to the leather prepared from the skins of other animals, as elks and oxen, and even of man, in the same manner as buff-leather proper.

"A fool of a colder constitution would have staid to have flead the Pict, and made buff of his skin."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 43.

† A thick tough-felted material of which military belts were made was also called, probably from the color, *buff*.

*4. A military coat made of buff-leather.

"A fiend, a fury, pitiless and rough; A wolf, nay worse, a fellow all in buff."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

5. A color intermediate between light pink and light yellow.

†6. The bare skin. To be in buff=to be naked.

II. Technically:

1. **Medical:** A gray coat or crust, called *buffy-coat*, found on blood drawn from a vein during the existence of intense inflammation, pregnancy, and specially in pleurisy. [BUFFY-COAT.]

2. **Mech.:** A slip, a lap, wheel, or stick covered with buff-leather, used in polishing.

"The points are then set and the needles polished, being held in the hand after the manner of pointing, and rotating on a wheel covered with prepared leather, which is called a buff."—*Marshall: Needle-making*, p. 34.

3. **Military:**

* (1) **Sing.:** The beaver of a helmet.

"They had helmets on their heads fashioned like wild beasts' necks, and strange bevers or buffes to the same." *Holland: Livy.*

(2) **Pl. (the Buffs):** A name given to the third British regiment of the line from the color of their facings.

"The third regiment, distinguished by flesh-colored facings, from which it had derived the well-known name of the Buffs, had, under Maurice of Nassau, fought not less bravely for the delivery of the Netherlands."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. As *adjective*:

I. Literally:

1. Made of buff-leather.

"... wearing the buff coat and jackboots of a trooper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Of the color described in A., I. 5.

*II. **Figuratively:** Firm, sturdy.

"And for the good old cause stood buff, 'Gainst many a bitter kick and cuff."

Butler: Hudibras.

† Obvious compound: *Buff-colored*.

buff-belt, *s.* A soldier's belt, made of buff-leather.

buff-coat, *s.* A military coat made of buff-leather.

"The rest of his dress was a loose buff-coat, which had once been lined with silk and adorned with embroidery but which seemed much stained with travel, and damaged with cuts, received probably in battle."—*Scott: Abbot*, ch. xx.

buff-hide, *s.* Buffalo hide or buff-leather.

buff-jerkin, *s.* A leathern waistcoat, one of a buff color, worn by sergeants and catchpoles, and used also as a military dress.

"O heavens, that a Christian should be found in a buff-jerkin! Captain Conscience, I love thee, captain."—*Malcontent* (O. Pl.), iv. 91.

buff-leather, *s.* A strong oil-leather prepared from the hide of the buffalo, elk, or ox. Formerly it was largely used for armor. It was said to be pistol-shot proof, and capable of turning the edge of a sword. It was tanned soft and white. Its place is now filled by the leather of cow-skins for a common, and of the buffalo or bison of this country for a superior article. It is still, however, much used in the saber, knapsack, and cartridge-box belts of armies, as well as occasionally to cover the buffers and buff-wheels of the cutler, lapidary, and polisher.

buff-stick, *s.* [BUFF (2), *s.*, II. 2.]

buff-wheel, *s.*

Polishing: A wheel of wood or other material, covered with leather, and used in polishing metals, glass, &c.

būff (3), *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] Nonsense, foolish speech or writing.

"Or say it only gi'es him pain

To read sic buff."

Shirref: Poems, p. 338.

būff (4), *s.* [From Eng. *buff*, *v.* (q. v.) (?).] A term used to express a dull sound.

būff (5), ***bufe**, *s.* [Etymology doubtful. *Buf.*]

Bufe ne buff: Neither one thing nor another; nothing at all.

"A certaine persone being of hym [Socrates] bidden good speede, saied to hym againe neither *bufe ne buff* [that is, made him no kind of answer]. Neither was Socrates therewith any thing discontented."—*Udall: Apophth.*, fol. 9.

† To ken, or know, neither buff nor styte: To know nothing. The phrase is used concerning a sheepish fellow, who from fear loses his recollection.

"Who knew not what was right or wrong, And neither buff nor sty, sir."

Jacobite Relics, i. 80.

būff (1), ***boffen**, ***buffen**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *bouffer*; O. Fr. *buffer*; Sp. & Port. *bufar*; Ital. *buffare*=to puff; M. H. Ger. *buffen*; Ger. *puffen*=to puff, pop, strike; Dan. *puffe*=to pop. Essentially the same word as *puff* (q. v.).]

*A. **Intransitive:** To puff, blow; hence, to stammer or stutter.

"Renable nas he noight of tonge, ac of speche hastyf, Boffyng and meste wanne he were in wraththe othe in stryf."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 414.

B. Transitive: To strike, beat.

"A chield wha'll soundly buff our beef; I meikle dread him."

Burns: The Two Herds.

† 1. To buff corn: To give grain half thrashing. A field of growing corn, much shaken by the storm, is also said to be buffed.

2. To buff herring: To steep salted herrings in fresh water, and hang them up.

būff (2), *v. i.* [Probably a variant of *puff* (q. v.).] To emit a dull sound, as a bladder filled with wind does.

"He hit him on the wame a wap, It buft like ony bladder."

Ch. Kirk, st. 11.

† To buff out: To laugh aloud.

būf-fa-lō, ***buf-fa-loe**, ***buff-fō-lō**, ***buf-fle**, ***bufe**, *s. & a.* [In Sw. & Dut. *buffel*; Dan. *bøffel*; Ger. *büffel*; Fr. *buffle*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *bufalo*; Pol. *bawół*; Bohem. *biewol*; Lat. *bubalus*; Gr. *bubalos*=a species of African antelope, probably *Antilopus bubalus* of Linnæus.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The European bison. [BISON.]

"... those neat, or buffles, called uri, or bisontes."
—Holland: *Pliny*, pt. 11, p. 323. (Trench.)

"Become the unworthy browse
Of buffaloes, salt goats, and hungry cows."
Dryden.

2. An ox-like animal, with long horns, ungainly aspect, and fierce countenance, domesticated in India and southern Asia generally, whence it has been introduced into Egypt and the south of Europe. The domestic buffalo is descended from a wild one still found in the Indian jungles. It is the *Bubalus bubalis* of zoölogists.

2. Any analogous species. *Spec.* (1) The Cape Buffalo (*Bos caper*), a native of Southern Africa, fierce and dangerous to those who molest it, or even intrude upon its haunts. (2) The bison of this country.

II. Technically:

1. *Zoöl.*: The English name of the genus *Bubalus* (q. v.).

*2. *Her.* (Of the form *buffaloe*): A name given by some of the older writers on heraldry to the common bull.

3. *Cotton manuf.*: A hamper of buffalo-leather used in a factory to convey bobbins from the throstle.

B. As *adj.*: Used as food by the buffalo; derived from the buffalo, or in any way pertaining to it.

buffalo-berry, s. A plant—*Shepherdia argentea*.
buffalo-clover, s. The English name of a plant—the *Trifolium pennsylvanicum*. It is so called because it covers the great plains of the west where the "buffalo," or more properly the bison, feeds.

buffalo-grass, s.

1. A grass, *Sesleria dactyloides*.

2. The same as *buffalo-clover* (q. v.).

buffalo-robe, s. The skin of the bison or buffalo with the hair still upon it.

***buff-ard**, s. [O. Fr. *bouffard*; from *bouffer*.] [BUFF, v.] A foolish, silly fellow.

"Yet wol she take a *buffard* riche of gret vilesse."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 32.

buff-fel, s. [BUFFALO.] A duck—the Buffel's-head, i. e., Buffalo's head duck (*Anas bucephala*), a bird with a head looking large on account of the fullness of its feathers. It is found, in winter, in the rivers of North and South Carolina.

buff-er, s. [O. Eng. *buff* = to puff, blow, strike, stammer.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. One who stammers or stutters.

"The tunge of *bufferes* swiftly shal speke and pleylnly."
—Wickliffe: *Isaiah xxxii.* 4.

*2. A foolish fellow. [BUFFARD.]

II. *Engineering*: A cushion or mechanical apparatus formed with a strong spring to deaden the concussion between a body in motion and one at rest. Buffers are chiefly applied to railway carriages, there being two at each end.

buffer-spring, s. That which gives resiliency to the buffer, and enables it to moderate the jar incident to the contact of two carriages or trucks.

buff-ët (1), ***boff-et**, ***bof-et**, ***boff-ete**, s. [O. Fr. *bufet*=a blow on the cheek; *buffer*, *bufer*=to strike, puff; Sp. & Port. *bofetada*. The word is radically the same with *bobet* (q. v.), and is closely allied to the Gael. *boc*; Wel. *boch*=cheek; Lat. *bucca*.]

I. Literally:

1. A blow with the fist, especially a box on the ears.

"He had not read another spell,
When on his cheek a *buffet* fell."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 10.

*2. A blast of a trumpet, &c.

"They blwe a *bofet* in blnde that banned peple."
Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 885.

II. *Fig.*: Hardships, trials.

"A man that fortune's *buffets* and rewards
Has ta'en with equal thanks."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

buff-ët(2), **buff-ët'**, ***bof-et**, ***buff-ët**, ***boff-et**, s. [Fr. *buffet*; O. Fr. *bufet*; Ital. *buffetto*; Sp. *bufete*; Low Lat. *bufetum*=a cupboard.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A three-legged stool.

"*Bofet*, three fotyð stole (*bofet* stole, P.) *Tripes*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A cupboard or sideboard, movable or fixed, for the display of plate, china, &c.

"The rich *buffet* well-color'd serpent's grace,
And gaping Tritons spew to wash your face."

Pope: Mor. Ess., iv. 153.

3. A refreshment bar.

II. *Music*: An organ-case, a keyboard-case. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

buff-ët, ***bof-et-en**, ***buff-et-yn**, v. t. & i. [BUFF-FET, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To strike with the hand, especially on the cheek.

"Ha *buffeted* the bretoner aboute the cheekes."—*Langland: Piers Plow.*, 4, 148.

"Ah! were I *buffeted* a day,
Mock'd, crown'd with thorns, and spit upon."

Couper: Olney Hymns, xliii.; *Prayer for Patience*.

2. *Fig.*: To strike or beat in contention, to contend against.

"The torrent roar'd, and we did *buffet* it
With lusty sinews, throwing it aside."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, i. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To box, contend, strike.

2. *Fig.*:

(1) To smite the mind or heart.

"Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his
But *buffets* better than a fist of France."

Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

(2) To make one's way by struggling or contention.

"Strove to *buffet* to land in vain."—*Tennyson*.

(3) To struggle, contend.

"Year after year the old man still kept up
A cheerful mind, and *buffeted* with bond,
Interest, and mortgages; at last he sank."

Wordsworth: The Brothers.

buff-ët-ëd, pa. par. & a. [BUFFET, v.]

†**buff-ët-ër**, s. [Eng. *buffet*; -er.] One who buffets. (*Johnson*.)

buff-ët-îng, ***buff-fët-ÿnge**, ***bof-et-ynge**, pr. par., a. & s. [BUFFET, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & partic. *adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of striking.

"*Buffetynge. Alapacio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Bofetynge. Alapizacio*."—*Ibid.*

2. A blow, a buffet.

"From the head these hysterick *buffetings* descended,
and were plentifully bestowed upon the members."—*Warburton: Doct. of Grace*, i. 122.

***buff-et-yn**, ***bof-et-yn**, v. t. [BUFFET, v.]

buff-fie, **buff-fle**, a. [Fr. *bouffé* = blown up, swollen, pa. par. of *bouffer* (t.)=to blow, (i.)=to blow up.] Fat, puffed up. (Applied to the face.)

***buf-fil**, ***buff-ill**, a. & s. [BUFFLE.]

A. As *adj.*: Of or belonging to the buffalo, made of buffalo's hide; buff.

"Belts called *buffil* belts, the dozen iii. s."—*Rates A.* 1611.

B. As *subst.*: A buffalo's hide; also, buff in color.

"Hingers of *buffil*," &c.—*Rates A.* 1611. (*Jamieson*.)

***buff-in**, s. & a. [Probably so called from resembling *buff-leather*.]

A. As *subst.*: A kind of coarse stuff, used for gowns.

B. As *adj.*: Made of this coarse stuff.

"My young ladies

In *buffin* gowns, and green aprons! tear them off."

Massing.: City Mad., iv. 4.

¶ The stage direction says, that they come "in coarse habits, weeping." (*Nares*.)

***buff-îng**, pr. par. & a. [BUFF, v.]

buffing-apparatus, s. A mechanical contrivance for deadening the shock of a collision between railway carriages, consisting of powerful springs inclosed in a case, the springs being compressed at the time of collision by a rod attached to them, which, proceeding outward, is terminated by cushions called *buffers*, placed there to receive the first impact. [BUFFER.]

Buffing and polishing machine: A machine having a wheel covered with what is technically known as buff-leather, though not usually made of buffalo-hide. The leather holds the polishing material, crocus, rouge, &c.

buffing-block, s. The part of a buffer which receives the concussion in railway coaches.

***buff-le**, ***buffil**, ***bufle**, s. [Fr. *buffle*=a buffalo.] [BUFFALO.]

1. *Lit.*: A buffalo.

2. *Fig.*: A stupid fellow.

3. A common North American duck (*Bucephala albeola*), so called from the apparent largeness of its head, caused by an extraordinary fullness of feathers. Also called *buffle-head*, *dipper*, *buffle-duck*, *buffle-headed duck*, *spirit-duck*, *buffle-duck*, and *butterball*.

buffle-head, s. One who has a large head, like a buffalo; a heavy, stupid fellow.

buffle-headed, a. Having a large head, like a buffalo; heavy, stupid.

buffle-hide, s. The hide or skin of a wild ox.

***buff-fle**, v. i. [A variant of *baffle* (q. v.).] To puzzle, to be at a loss.

"This was the utter ruin of that poor, angry, *buffling*, well-meaning mortal, Pistorides, who lies equally under the contempt of both parties."—*Swift*.

buff-fô, s. [Ital. *buffo*. Essentially the same word as *buffoon* (q. v.).] A comic singer or actor in an opera.

"By one of these, the *buffo* of the party."

Byron: Don Juan, iv. 81.

buff-fôn, ***buff-fôon**, s. [Ital. *buffo*=a humorous melody.] A pantomime dance.

"Braulis and branglis, *buffoons*, vitht mony vthir lycht dansis."—*Compl. S.*, p. 102.

buff-fôn'-i-a, **buff-fô'-nî-a**, s. [Named after Count Buffon, the well-known naturalist.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Caryophyllaceæ (Clove-worts). The sepals are four, as are the petals and stamina. The capsule is one-celled, two-valved, two-seeded.

buff-fôon, s. [Sp. *bufon*; Fr. *bouffon*; Ital. *bufo*, *bufone*, from Ital. *buffa*=a trick, joke; Sp. *bufa*=a scoffing, laughing; Ital. *buffare*=to joke, jest, orig. to puff out the cheeks, in allusion to the grimaces of the jesters (*Skeat*); or from *buff*=a blow, because they amused the spectators by *buffing* or cuffing each other (*Mahn*).]

1. A man whose profession it is to amuse spectators by low antics and tricks; a jester, a clown, a mountebank.

"No prince would think himself greatly honored, to have his proclamation canvassed on a public stage, and become the sport of *buffoons*."—*Watts*.

"... part squandered on *buffoons* and foreign court-esans."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. One who makes use of indecent raillery.

*3. Buffoonery, scurrility.

"Closed with mummery and *buffoon*."

4. Applied to animals, a mimic.

"Next her the *buffoon* ape."

Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 39.

buffoon-like, a. & adv. Like a buffoon.

***buff-fôon**, v. t. & i. [BUFFOON, s.]

A. *Trans.*: To make ridiculous.

"Religion, matter of the best, highest, truest, honor, despised, *buffooned*, exposed as ridiculous."—*Glanville: Sermon*, ix. 343.

B. *Intrans.*: To act or play the part of a buffoon.

buff-fôon'-ër-ÿ, s. [Fr. *bouffonnerie*.]

1. The art or profession of a buffoon.

2. Indecent or low jests and tricks; scurrility.

"The carnival was at its height, and so
Were all kinds of *buffoonery* and dress."

Byron: Beppo, v. 21.

buff-fôon'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [BUFFOON, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & participial *adj.*: (See the verb.)

"Let not so mean a style your muse debase,
But learn from Butler the *buffooning* grace."

Sir W. Soame's and Dryden's Art of Poetry.

C. As *subst.*: The act of behaving like a buffoon, buffoonery.

"Leave your *buffooning* and lying: I am not in humor to bear it."—*Dryden: Amphitryon*.

†**buff-fôon'-ish**, a. [Eng. *buffoon*; -ish.] Like buffoon. (*Blair*.)

†**buff-fôon'-îsm**, s. [Eng. *buffoon*; and suffix -ism.] The conduct or procedure of a buffoon, buffoonery. (*Minsheu*.)

†**buff-fôon'-îze**, v. i. [From Eng. *buffoon*, s., and suffix -ize.] To play the buffoon. (*Minsheu*.)

***buff-fôon'-lÿ**, a. [Eng. *buffoon*; -ly.] Like a buffoon, characteristic or suitable for a buffoon; low, scurrilous.

"Such men become fit only for toys and trifles, for apish tricks and *buffoonly* discourse."—*Goodman: Wint. Ev. Conference*, p. 1.

buffs, s. pl. [BUFF (2), s., II. 3.]

buff-wheel, s. An emery-wheel; also called glazer.

buff-fÿ, a. [From *buff*, a. & s. (q. v.).]

Med.: Of a buff color; consisting of what is medically called *buff* (q. v.).

buffy-coat, s. A layer of fibrine at the top of the coagulum, formed on blood drawn from the veins of a patient during severe inflammation, and especially during pleurisy. The term buffy is applied to it because the red corpuscles being of heavier specific gravity fall to the bottom, leaving the lighter-colored on the top. The buffy-coat varies from less than one line to one or two inches in thickness. It is called also *buff* and *size*.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ. Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bū'-fo, s. [Lat. *bufo*=a toad.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Batrachians, the type of the family *Bufo* (q. v.). The body is inflated, the skin warty, the hind feet of moderate length, the jaws without teeth, the nose rounded. At least twenty species are known. [TOAD.]

bū-fō'-nī-a, s. [BUFFONIA.]

bū-fōn'-i-dæ, s. pl. [From Lat. *bufo*=a toad, and fem. pl. suffix *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Batrachians. They are distinguished from the Pipidæ by their possessing a well-developed tongue, and from the Ranidæ (Frogs) by the absence of teeth.

bū-fōn'-ite, s. [Lat. *bufo*=a toad.] Literally toad-stone; a name given to the fossil teeth and palatal bones of fishes belonging to the family of Pycnodonts (thick teeth), whose remains occur abundantly in the oolitic and chalk formations. The term *bufonite*, like those of "serpents' eyes," "batrachites," and "crapaudines," by which they are also known, refers to the vulgar notion that those organisms were originally formed in the heads of serpents, frogs, and toads.

būg (1), **būgge**, s. & a. [In Dan. *bægge*lūs= (bug-louse)=the insect called a bug: Wel. *bug*=a hobgoblin; *bwgan*=a bugbear, a hobgoblin; *bwgwth*=to threaten, to scare, from *bw*=a threat, terror, a bugbear; Ir. & Gael. *bocan*=a bugbear; Ir. *pucka*=an elf, a sprite, Puck (*Shakesp.*: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1, 40, 148; iv. 1, 69; v. 438, 442). Cf. *Mahratta bagul*=a bugbear, a boggie.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Of terrifying objects:* An object of terror, a bugbear (q. v.). (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Matrimony hath ever been a blacke bugge in their sinage and church."—*Bale: Votaries* (Pref.). (*Richardson*.)

2. *Of insects, whether contemptible or annoying:*

(1) *Of contemptible insects:* Any insect of diminutive size, or in other ways contemptible.

(2) *Of annoying insects:* The bed-bug (*Cimex lectularius*). [II.] Its unattractive form and manner of life are too well known to require description. The eggs, which are white, are deposited in the beginning of summer. They are glued to the crevices of bedsteads or furniture, or to the walls of rooms. Before houses existed, the bug probably lived under the bark of trees.

(3) Any similar insect.

"Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt which stinks and stings."
Pope: Prol. to Satires, iii. 309.

II. Zoölogy:

1. The English name of the genus *Cimex*, to which the bed-bug [A. I. 2 (2)] belongs.

2. The English name of the family *Cimicidæ*, of which *Cimex* is the type.

3. The English name of the sub-order *Heteroptera*, one of two ranked under the order *Hemiptera* or *Rhyncota*. Most of the species essentially resemble the bed-bug, except that they have wings. Some suck the blood of animals, and others subsist on vegetable juices. Not a few species are beautiful, but many have the same unpleasant smell which emanates from the bed-bug.

III. Electricity: Any fault or defect in the operation of an electrical apparatus.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to bugs, designed to destroy bugs.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Bug-destroyer*, *bug-powder*.

bug-agaric, s. An agaric or mushroom which used to be smeared over bedsteads to destroy bugs. (*Prior*.)

būg (2), ***bouge**, s. & a. [BUDGE.]

bug-skin, s. A lamb's skin dressed.

"...ane hundredth bug skinned . . ."—*Act. Dom. Conc. A.* 1491, p. 199.

***būg**, a. [BIG.] (*More: Song of the Soul*, pt. ii, bk. ii, ch. iii, § 63.)

būg'-a-bō, s. [From Eng. *bug* (1), (q. v.); and *bo* (q. v.).] A bugbear.

"For all the bugaboos to fright you."—*Lloyd: Chit Chat*. (*Richardson*.)

būg'-a-gīne, s. [From Fr. *boccasin*=a kind of fine buckram resembling taffeta, also callimanco. (*Cotgrave*.) A name for calico. [BUCKASY.]

"Bugasines or callico 15 ells the piece—4s."—*Rates*, A. 1670.

būg'-bāne (1), s. [From Eng. *bug*; and *bane*.] A name given in this country to *Cimicifuga*, a plant of the order *Ranunculaceæ* (Crowfoots). It is called in England bugwort.

būg'-bāne (2), s. [A variation of *bog-bean* (q. v.).]

būg'-beär, s. & a. [From Eng. *bug* (1)=an object of terror (q. v.), and *bear*=the animal so called.]

A. As substantive: A specter or hobgoblin; any frightful object, especially one which, being boldly confronted, vanishes away. [BUG (1).] (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Invasion was the bugbear with which the court tried to frighten the nation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

B. As adjective: Terrifying.

"... such bugbear thoughts."—*Locke*.

būg'-bêar, v. t. [From *bugbear*, s. (q. v.).] To frighten with idle phantoms. (*Abraham King*.)

"To the world no bugbear is so great
As want of figure, and a small estate."
Alex. Pope.

***buge** (1), s. [BOUGH.] (*Story of Gen. and Exod.* 2,060.)

***buge** (2), s. [BUDGE, s.]

būg'-gā-lōw, s. [Mah. *bagala*.]

Naut.: An East India coasting-vessel or pleasure-boat, german to the yacht of this country, with one mast and a lateen sail, which navigates the Indian seas from the Gulf of Cutch. It was in existence as early as the time of Alexander the Great. [BUDGE-ROW.]

***būgge**, s. [BUG (1), s.] A bugbear. [BOGGARDE.]

***bug-ge**, ***bug-gen**, v. t. & i. [A. S. *bycgan*, *bycgan*.] [BUY.] To buy.

"Ac vnder his secret seel treuthe sent hem a lettre
That they shulde bugge boldly."
Piers Plowman: Vis., vii. 24.

būg'-gēr, s. [Fr. *Bougre*, *bougré*=(1) (*Bougre*), the name of certain so-called heretics, the Bulgarians or Paulicians, some of whom passing into Western Europe were supposed to have originated or become identified with the Albigenses. (2) One guilty of sodomy. No proof exists of the truth of the imputation conveyed in the etymology that members of the Bulgarian sect were ever guilty of the crime against nature.] [PAULICIAN.]

1. One guilty of buggery (q. v.).

2. A low, vile wretch.

būg'-gēr-ŷ, s. [From O. Fr. *bougrerie*, *bogrerie*=heresy.] [BUGGER.] Sodomy. (*Blackstone*.)

būg'-gī-nēss, s. [Eng. *buggy*; suffix *-ness*.] The condition of being infested with bugs.

būg'-gŷ, a. [Eng. *bug*; *-y*.] Infested with bugs.

būg'-gŷ, s. & a. [Etymology doubtful.]

A. As substantive:

Vehicles: A light four-wheeled vehicle, having a single seat. The top, when it has one, is of the calash kind. In this case it is commonly known as a top-buggy.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

buggy-boat, s. A boat having a provision for the attachment of wheels, so as to be converted into a land vehicle.

buggy-cultivator, s.

Agriculture: A machine called a cultivator, having wheels and a seat so that the person may ride.

buggy-plow, s. A plow having usually several plows attached to a single frame, and having a seat for the plowman, who rides and drives.

buggy-top, s.

Vehicles: The calash top of the single-seated vehicle known as a buggy.

***bughe**, s. [BOUGH.]

būght (gh guttural), s. [BOUGHT.] A pen in which ewes are milked.

būght (gh guttural), v. t. [From *bught*, s. (q. v.).] To collect sheep into the pen to be milked.

būght-in (gh guttural), pr. par. & a. [BUGHT, v.] **bughtin-time**, s. Scotch for the time of collecting the sheep in the pens to be milked.

"When o'er the hill the eastern star
Tells bughtin-time is near, my jo."
Burns: My ain kind dearie, O!

***bū'-gī-ard**, s. [From Ital. *bugiardo*=a liar; from *bugiardo*=false.] A liar.

"Like an egregious bugiardo, he is here quite out of the truth."—*Hacket: Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. i., p. 71. (*Trench: On some Deficiencies in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 53.)

***bug-larde**, s. [From Wel. *bug*, *bwgan*=a hobgoblin.] The same as BUG (1) (q. v.).

"Bugge or buglarde. Maurus, Ducius."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bū'-gle (1), ***bu-gel**, ***bu-gele**, ***bu-gill**, ***bou-gle**, ***bow-gle** (Eng.), **boo-gle** (North of England dial.), ***bow-gle**, ***bow-gill** (Scotch), s. [From O. Fr. *bugle*; Lat. *buculus*=a young bullock or steer; *bucula*=a heifer.] A kind of wild ox.

"He beareth azure, a buffe. Or some call it a *bugill*, and describe it to be like an ox."—*R. Holme: Acad.*, II. ix., p. 170.

"These are the beastes which ye shall eat of, oxen, shepe, and gootes, hert, roo, and *bugle* [now rendered fallow-deer.] *Deut.* xiv. 4, 5."—*Phillips: World of Words*.

bū'-gle (2) (Eng.), **bū'-gle**, ***bū'-gil**, ***bū'-gill** (Scotch), s. & a. [A contraction of *bugle-horn*=the horn of a bugle, i. e., of the wild-ox so called. [BUGLE (1).] (*Skeat*.)]

A. As substantive:

1. *Gen. Of things bent or curved:* *Spec.*—*(1) The head of a bishop's crozier, (2) the handle of a kettle, (3) the handle of a basket.

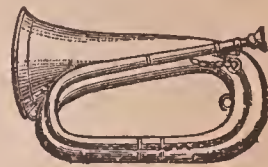
2. *Of musical instruments:*

(1) *Literally:*

(a) A small hunting-horn. [BUGLE-HORN.]

"Or hang my bugle in an invisible baldric."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, i. 1.

(b) A treble instrument of brass or copper, differing from the trumpet in having a shorter and more conical tube, with a less expanded bell. It is played with a cupped mouth-piece. In the original form it is the signal-horn for the infantry, as the trumpet is for the cavalry. (*Grove's Dict. of Music*.)



Bugle.

"Our bugles sang truce for the night-cloud had lowered."
Campbell: The Soldier's Dream.

"Blow, bugle, blow; set the wild echoes flying."
Tennyson.

(2) *Figuratively:* The shrill sounding wind.

"Sa bustuouslie Boreas his bugill blew
The dere full derne down in the dalis drew."
Douglas: Virgil, 281, 17.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Bugle-blast* (*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, vi. 4); *bugle-call* (*Scott: War Song of the Royal Edinburgh Light Dragoons*); and *bugle-clang* (*Scott: Rokeby*, vi. 34).

bugle - coralline, s. *Fareimia fistulosa*, a zoöphyte of the family *Flustradæ*. It is dichotomous, the joints lengthened, cylindrical, with lozenge-shaped impressed cells. Its height is from two to three inches, its diameter the twentieth of an inch or less.

bugle-horn, s. [Eng. *bugle-horn*. In Ger. mil. *bugle-horn*.] Originally the horn of the bugle-ox.]

1. The musical instrument described above.

*2. A horn of a similar shape used for quaffing wine.

"And drinketh of his bugle-horn the wine."
Chaucer: The Frankleiner Tale, 11,565.

***bugle-rod**, s. A bishop's crozier. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

bū'-gle (3), ***bue-gle**, s. [Low Lat. *bugolus*=an ornament, stated by Muratori to have been worn by the ladies of Placentia, A. D. 1388. (*Wedgwood*.) Ger. *bügel*=a bent piece of metal or wood. *Skeat* considers *bugle* a dimin. from M. H. Ger. *bouc*, *bouch*=an armlet; A. S. *beág*=an armlet, neck ornament, &c.]

A. As substantive: A long, slender glass bead; sometimes arranged in ornamental forms and attached to various articles of ladies' wearing apparel.

"I wonne her with a gyrdle of gelt
Embost with buegle about the belt."
Spenser: Shep. Cal., ii.

B. As adjective:

1. *Literally:* Consisting of glass beads. [A.]

"Bugle bracelet, necklace amber,
Perfume for a lady's chamber."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4 (Song).

2. *Figuratively:*

"'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your worship."
Ibid.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

bugle-lace, s. Apparently a kind of lace resembling bugle-beads.

bū'-gle (4), s. [Apparently derived from Lat. *bugillo* or *bugula*, this again being a contracted diminutive of *buglossum*, which the plant fairly resembles.]

1. The English name of *Ajuga*, a genus of plants belonging to the order *Lamiaceæ*, or *Labiates*. [AJUGA.]

2. The same as BUGLE-WEED.

bugle-weed, s. The name given in this country to a labiate plant—the *Lycopus virginicus*.

bū'-gloss, s. & a. [In Fr. *buglos*; Ital. *buglossa*; Lat. *buglossos* or *buglossa*=a plant, the *Anchusa italica* (?); Gr. *bouglossos*; from *bous*=an ox, and *glōssa*=the tongue, which the long, rough leaves faintly resemble.]

A. As substantive:

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: A name for several plants belonging to the order *Boraginaceæ* (Borageworts). *Spec.*—

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiſ**; **sin**, **aſ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exiſt**. **ph = f**
-cian, **-tian** = **ſhan**. **-tion**, **-ſion** = **ſhŭn**; **-tſion**, **-ſion** = **zhŭn**. **-tious**, **-ciſious**, **-ſious** = **ſhŭs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**. **deſ**

1. *Echium vulgare*. [*Viper's bugloss*.]
2. *Lycopsis arvensis*, more fully called the Small or Wild Bugloss. It is very hispid and has bright blue flowers.

3. An Alkanet (*Anchusa officinalis*).
4. *Helminthia echinodes*. (Britten & Holland.)
¶ *Viper's Bugloss*: [So called from being of old believed to be of use against the bite of serpents.] The genus *Echium*. The *E. vulgare*, or Common, and the *E. violaceum*, or Purple-flowered Viper's Bugloss, occur in Britain. The latter is a rare plant found in Jersey, while the former is not uncommon. Its stem is hispid with tubercles, and its large blue flowers, with protruding stamens, are arranged in a compound spike or panicle.

B. As adjective: [BUGLOSS COWSLIP.]

bugloss cowslip, s.

1. A plant, *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

2. *Pulmonaria angustifolium*.

būg'-wōrt, s. [Eng. *bug*; and A. S. *wyrt*=wort, an herb.] The English name of *Cimicifuga*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Ranunculaceæ, or Crowfoots. [CIMICIFUGA.] It is called also SNAKE-ROOT (q. v.).

Bühl, s. & a. [Named from André Buhl or Boule, an Italian, who was born in 1642. He died in 1732; lived in France in the reign of Louis XIV., and made the work since called after him.] Unburnished gold, brass, or mother-of-pearl, worked into patterns for ornamenting furniture. Set as an ornament into surfaces of ebony or dark wood, or tortoise-shell.

buhl-saw, s. A saw resembling a frame or bowsaw in having the thin blade strained in a frame.

buhl-work, s. Artistic work in dark-colored tortoise-shell or wood, inlaid with brass and ornamented with the graver.

bühr, s. [BURE.]

bühr-stone, s. [BURSTONE.]

***buick**, pret. [BECK, v.] Courtesied.

"The lass paid hame her compliment and buick."
Ross: *Helenore*, p. 66. (Jamieson.)

***buige**, v. i. [A. S. *bugan*=to bend.] To bow.

"I hate thraldome, yet man I buige and bek."
Arbuthnot: *Maitland Poems*, p. 150. (Jamieson.)

***bui**, ***buke**, pret. [A. S. *bóc*, pret. of *bacan*=to bake.] Bakcd.

"Wald hald one boll of flour quhen that scho buik."
Dunbar: *Maitland Poems*, p. 73. (Jamieson.)

bũik, **buke**, s. [BOOK.] A book. (Scotch.)

¶ *The buik*: The Bible.

¶ *To take the buik*: To perform family worship.

bui-lare, s. Book-learning. (Scotch.)

bui-leard, **book**-lear'd, a. Book-learned. (Scotch.)

"I'm no book-lear'd."

A. Nicol: *Poems*, p. 84. (Jamieson.)

build, ***beld-en**, ***bild-en**, ***buid-en**, ***bulld'-en**, ***bylde** (u silent), (pret. and pa. par. **builted*, **uilt*, **uilt*, **uilt*), v. t. & i. [O. Swed. *bylja*=to build; *bol*, *böle*=a house; Dan. *bol*; Icel. *böle*=a farm; *byle*, *bæli*=a house; A. S. *bold*=a house.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To erect an edifice on the ground by uniting various materials into a regular structure.
"He bildede a citee."—Wicliffe: *Genesis* iv. 17.

2. To construct or frame a fabric of any kind.

"The desirability of building rigged turret ships for sea-going purposes."—Brit. Quarterly Rev., January, 1873, p. 112.

"The earlier voyagers fancied that the coral-building animals instinctively built up their great circles to afford themselves protection in the inner parts."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xx., p. 466.

3. To construct a nest.

II. Figuratively:

1. To construct, frame, or form.

"The Lord God bildede the rib . . . into a woman."
—Wicliffe: *Genesis* ii. 22. (Purvey.)

2. To raise or bring into existence anything on any ground or foundation; to found.

"Love built on beauty, soon as beauty, dies."—Donne.

†3. To compose, put together.

"Himself to sing and build the lofty rhyme."

Milton: *Lycidas*, v. 11.

*4. To strengthen, establish, conform (frequently with the adverb up.)

(1) Of persons:

"I commend you to God, and to the word of His grace, which is able to build you up."—Acts xx. 32.

(2) Of things:

"The Lord doth build up Jerusalem."—Ps. cxlvii. 2.

***B. Reflexively:** To establish, strengthen.

"Building up yourselves on your most holy faith."—Jude 20.

C. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To exercise the art or science of a builder or architect.

"To build, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the arch to bend."—Pope.

2. To construct a nest.

"Bryddez busken to bylde."

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, 509.

"Sparrows must not build in his house-eaves."—Shakesp.: *Meas. for Meas.*, iii. 2.

II. Figuratively:

1. To ground one's self on; to depend, rest on.

"Some build rather upon the abusing of others, and putting tricks upon them, than upon soundness of their own proceedings."—Bacon.

*2. To live dwell.

"Brittens the baronage, that bieldex tharein."—Morte Arthure, 1241.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *build*, to *erect*, and to *construct*: "The word *build* by distinction expresses the purpose of the action; *erect* indicates the mode of the action; *construct* indicates contrivance in the action. What is *built* is employed for the purpose of receiving, retaining, or confining; what is *erected* is placed in an elevated situation; what is *constructed* is put together with ingenuity. All that is *built* may be said to be *erected* or *constructed*; but all that is *erected* or *constructed* is not said to be *built*; likewise what is *erected* is mostly *constructed*, though not *vice versa*. We *build* from necessity; we *erect* for ornament; we *construct* for utility and convenience. Houses are *built*, monuments *erected*, machines are *constructed*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

build, ***bild**, ***buid**, ***bylde**, s. [BUILD, v.]

1. The form, style, or mode of construction; figure.

*2 A building, edifice, structure.

"Bryng me to that byggy bylde."

Early Eng. Allit. Poems: Pearl, 962.

build'-ēr, s. & a. [Eng. *build*; -er.]

A. As subst.: One who builds.

"But what we gain'd in skill we lost in strength,
Our builders were with want of genius curs'd."

Dryden: *Epistle to Mr. Congreve*, 12, 13.

B. As adj.: Fitted for building; of use in building

"The builder Oake, sole king of forrests all."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I, i. 8.

¶ Used largely in composition, as *boat-builder*, *carriage-builder*, &c.

builder's-jack, s. A kind of scaffold which is supported on a window-sill and against the wall, and extends outwardly, to enable a workman to stand outside while repairing or painting.

build'-ing, ***beld-ing**, ***bild-ing**, ***bild-yng**, ***buid-ing**, pr. par., a. & s. [BUILD, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & partic. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of constructing or erecting.

"In buyldynge thei spende it."—Langland: *P. Plowman*, 10, 274.

"Busy with hewing and building."

Longfellow: *Courtship of Miles Standish*, viii.

2. The art, science, or profession of a builder.

3. That which is built; a fabric, an erection, an edifice.

"Among the great variety of ancient coins which I saw at Rome, I could not but take particular notice of such as relate to any of the buildings or statues that are still extant."—Addison.

building-block, s.

Shipbuilding: One of the temporary structures resting upon the slip and supporting the keel of a ship while building.

building-lease, s. A lease of land for a term of years, the lessee covenanting to erect certain buildings upon it.

building-mover, s. A heavy truck on rollers or wide track-wheel, used in moving houses.

building-place, s. A place in which to build a nest; a nesting-place.

"A small green parrot (*Conurus murinus*), with a gray breast, appears to prefer the tall trees on the islands to any other situation for its building-place."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (new ed., 1870), ch. vii., p. 138.

building-permit, s. An official authorization to erect a building within the corporate limits of a city or town, a feature pertaining uniformly to municipal governments in this country.

building-slip, s.

Shipwrighting: A yard prepared for shipbuilding.

building-society, s. A joint stock benefit society, for the purpose of raising by periodical subscriptions a fund to assist members in obtain-

ing small holdings of landed property and houses, which are mortgaged to the society till the amount of the shares drawn on shall be fully repaid with interest. Called also *building and loan association*.

***build'-rëss**, s. [Eng. *builder*; and fem. suff. -ess.] A now obsolete feminine form of builder.

"Sherah, the daughter of Ephraim the younger, the greatest buildress in the whole Bible."—Fuller: *A Pisgah Sight of Palestine*, pt. i., bk. 2, c. 9. (Trench, on Some Def. in our Eng. Dict., p. 19.)

***buile**, v. t. & i. [BOIL.]

built, ***bult**, pa. par., a. & s. [BUILD, v.]

A. & B. As pa. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb. (Lit. & fig.)

"He is tall, well and athletically built."—Daily Telegraph, December 1, 1865.

***C. As substantive:**

1. The form, style, or general figure of a structure (now replaced by *build*).

"As is the built, so different is the fight."

Dryden.

2. A species or class of construction.

"There is hardly any country which has so little shipping as Ireland; the reason must be, the scarcity of timber proper for this built."—Temple.

¶ Used largely in composition, as *brick-built*, *clinker-built*, *half-built*, &c.

built-beam, s.

Carp.: A beam or girder formed of several pieces of timber, fitted and bolted, or strapped together, in order to obtain one of a greater strength than is usually obtainable in one balk of timber. (*Gwilt*.)

built-rib, s.

Carpentry: An arched beam made of parallel plank laid edgewise and bolted together.

built-up, a. A term used of masts made of pieces and hooped; and of cannon having an inner core and outer reinforcements.

büird'-lŷ, a. [BURDLY.] (Scotch.)

***bui**, s. [Etym. doubtful. From O. Eng. *buysh*=bush (?).] A bush, a tree (?), a gallows.

To shoot the buie: To be hanged.

***bui**ssh, s. [BUSH.] (Chaucer.)

***būist** (1), ***būste**, ***bōost**, ***bōoste**, ***bōyste**, s. The same as *boist* (2), s. (q. v.)]

1. Lit.:

(1) A box.

"The Maister of the money sall answer for all gold and silver, . . . and put it in his buist."—Ja. II., Parl., 1451, c. 33, 34 (ed. 1566).

(2) A brand or mark set upon sheep or cattle by their owner. (Scotch.)

2. Fig.: The distinctive characteristic of a fraternity.

"He is not of the brotherhood of St. Mary's—at least he has not the buist of these black cattle."—Scott: *Monastery*, ch. xxiv.

būist (2), s. [The same as Eng. *busk* (?) (Scotch).] An article of female dress, intended to give fullness to the figure.

būist, v. t. [From *buist* (1) s. (q. v.)]

1. To box, in the sense of inclosing in a box or shutting up. (Generally with up.)

"This barme and blaidry buists up all my bees."

Montgomery: *MS. Chron. S. P.*, iii. 500.

2. To brand or mark sheep or cattle.

***buist-ows**, a. [BOISTOUS.]

***buit**, s. [Gael. *buite*=a firebrand (Shaw); Ir. *brute*=fire (Lhuyd and O'Brien). (Jamieson).] A match for a firelock.

" . . . there were no lighted buits among the musquetry."—Gen. Baillie: *Letter*, ii. 275.

***būith**, s. [BOOTH.] A shop. (Scotch.)

būith-häv-ēr, s. [From Scotch *buith*=a booth; Eng. *have*, and suffix -er.] A keeper of a booth or shop.

***būit'-ing**, s. [BOOTH.] (Scotch.)

"Ransounes, buittings, raysing of taxes, impositions,"—Acts Ja. VI. (1572), c. 50.

***buk** (1), s. [BUCK (2).] (Prompt. Parv.)

buk (2), **buke**, s. [BOOK.] (Scotch.)

buke-muslin, s. [BOOK-MUSLIN.]

būk'-a-sŷ, **būk'-kě-sŷ**, s. [BUCKASIE.]

***buk-hid**, **buk-hud**, s. [From Sw. *bock*=a buck, a he-goat; *hufvud*=head.] A game, probably blindman's buff.

"So day by day scho plaid with me buk hud."

Bannatyne MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 237. (Jamieson.)

***buk**k, v. t. [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Ger. *bocken*=to butt.] To incite, to instigate.

"Sym to half bargain culd not blin

But bukkit Will on weir."

Evergreen, ii. 181, st. 12.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ. Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*bukke, s. [BUCK (2).]

*bukkes-horne, s. A buck's horn.

¶ To blowe the bukkes horne: To employ one's self in any useless amusement.

bŭk'-kŭm, s. [Bukkum or wukkum, name of the wood in some of the languages of India.]

bukkum-wood, s. The wood of *Cæsalpinia Sappan*. It is used as a dye-stuff.

bŭk'-shēesh, bŭk'-shish, s. [BAKSHISH.]

*bŭk'-sŭm, *bŭk'-sōme, *bōuk'-sŭm, *bŭk'-sōme, a. [BUXOM.]

*bul (1), s. [BOLE.]

*bul (2), s. [BULL.]

bŭl (3), s. [Heb. & Phen. *Bul*=(1) rain, (2) the rainy month; from *yabal*=to flow copiously.] The eighth month of the Jewish year. (1 Kings vi. 38.)

bŭlb, s. & a. [In Fr. *bulbe*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *bulbo*; from Lat. *bulbus*; Gr. *bolbos*=a certain bulbous plant.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1. (q. v.)

2. A protuberance shaped more or less like a bulb, as the bulb of a chronometer.

"If we consider the bulb or ball of the eye."—Ray.

II. Technically:

1. Botany: A scaly body, formed at or beneath the surface of the ground, sending roots downward from its lower part and a stem upward from its center. It propagates itself by developing new bulbs in the axils of the scales of which it is formed. There are two kinds of bulbs:

(1) a *tunicated bulb*, literally a coated bulb, that is, a bulb furnished with a tunic or covering of scales, the outer series of which is thin and membranous, example, the onion; and (2) a *naked bulb*, or one in which the outer scales are not membranous and united but distinct and fleshy like the inner ones, example, the lilies. The so-called solid bulb of the crocus is, properly speaking, not a bulb at all, but an underground stem with buds upon it, technically called a corm [CORM], whereas a proper bulb is analogous not to an underground stem but to a bud only.

2. Hort.: Bulbs placed in water tend to rot; they flourish best when fixed in very light soil or even in the air an inch above water, into which their roots enter. They should have abundance of light.

B. As adjective: [BULB-TUBER.]

bŭlb-tuber, bulbo-tuber, s. A corm.

bŭlb, v. i. [From *bulb*, s. (q. v.)] To take or possess the form of a bulb.

"Bulbing out in figure of a sphere."

Cotton: *Wonders of the Peake* (1681), p. 11.

bŭlb-ā'-çē-oŭs, a. [From Lat. *bulbaceus*.] Pertaining to a bulb, bulbous.

bŭlb'-ar, a. [Eng. *bulb*; -ar.] Pertaining to the "bulbus" specially so called—i. e., to the *Medulla oblongata*.

bulbar paralysis, s. *Myelitis bulbi acuta*, acute inflammation of the medulla oblongata, with difficulty of swallowing and speaking, and considerable affection of the extremities. The chronic form is characterized by muscular paralysis of the tongue, soft palate, lips, pharynx and larynx, which derive their nervous supply primarily from the bulbous, from atrophy of the gray nuclei in the floor of the fourth ventricle. (Erb. *Ziemssen: Cyclop. of Pract. of Med.*, London, 1878.)

bŭlbed, a. [Eng. *bulb*; and suffix -ed.] Having the figure of a bulb, swelling into a sphere at the lower part.

bŭl'-bēr-rŭ, bŭl'-bēr-rŭ, s. [From *bull* (1), and *berry*.] The fruit of *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [BILBERRY.]

bŭlb-if-ēr-oŭs, a. [In Fr. *bulbifère*. From Lat. *bulbus* (q. v.), i connective, *fero*=to bear, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Botany: Bearing bulbs. Example, *Globba marantina*.

bŭl'-bŭl (Eng.), bŭl'-bŭl-lŭs (Mod. Lat.), s. [From Class. Lat. *bulbulus*, dimin. of *bulbus*=a bulb.]

Botany: The same as BACILLUS (q. v.). (Lindley.)

bŭl'-bŭl-nē, s. [Gr. *bolbos*=a certain bulbous plant much prized in Greece.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceæ (Lilyworts), and the section Anthericeæ. The species, which are all ornamental, are common in flower-gardens.

bŭlb'-lēt, s. [From Eng. *bulb*, and dimin. suff. -let.]

Bot.: A small bulb growing above ground on some plants, and which ultimately drops off, and, rooting itself in the ground, becomes a new plant.

bŭlb'-ōse, a. [In Sp., Port., & Ital., *bulboso*; from Lat. *bulbosus*.] The same as BULBOUS (q. v.).

bŭlb'-oŭs, a. [In Fr. *bulbeux*.]

Of plants, roots, &c.: Having a bulb, consisting of a bulb. Example, *Cyperus*.

bŭl'-bŭl, s. [Pers. *bulbul*=a bird in voice like the nightingale.] The Indian name of any bird belonging to the Pycnonotinæ, a sub-family of Turdidæ, or Thrushes. The bulbuls are admired in the East for their song, as are the nightingales. Some species are found in Africa. *Pycnonotus jocosus*, which can be easily tamed, is kept for this end, and *P. hæmorrhous* for fighting purposes.

"... the Bulbuls (*Pycnonotus hæmorrhous*), which fight with great spirit, . . ."—Darwin: *The Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xiii., p. 41.

"The peaceful sun, whom better suits

The music of the bulbul's nest."

Moore: *Lalla Rookh; The Fire-Worshippers*.

bŭlb'-ŭle, s. [From Lat. *bulbulus*=a little bulb; dimin. of *bulbus*.]

Botany:

1. A little bulb.

2. One of the little seeds growing along the shoots of plants.

bŭl'-card, s. [Etym. doubtful.] One of the English names of a fish, the Smooth Shan (*Pholis lævis*).

*bŭl'-chŭn, s. [Dimin. of Eng. *bull* (q. v.). Really a double dimin., being a contraction of *bullockin*.] A young male calf.

"And better yet than this, a bulchin two years old, A curl'd pate calf it is, and oft might have been sold." Drayton: *Polyolb.*, S. xxi., p. 1,050.

*bulde, pret. of v. [BUILT, BULD.]

"Of Cadmus, the which was the furst man

That Thebes bulde, or first the toun bygan."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, l. 549-50.

*bŭld'-rie, s. [O. Eng. *buld(e)*=build, and suff. -rie=-ry.] Building, method of building.

"This muldrie and buldrie

Wes maist magnificall."

Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll., ii. 36.

*bŭle (1), s. [BULL.]

bŭle (2), s. [BOUL.] (Scotch.)

bŭlge, bŭlge, s. [From Sw. & Dan. *bölga*=the belly; A. S. *bœlg*, *belg*=a bulge, budget, bag, purse, belly; Gael. *bolg*=belly.] [BELLY.]

1. The protuberant part of a cask.

2. The flat portion of a ship's bottom.

¶ The same as BILGE, s. (q. v.)

bŭlge, v. i. [From O. Sw. *bulgja*=to swell out; A. S. *belgan*.]

1. To jut out; to be protuberant.

"The side, or part of the side of a wall, or any timber that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is said to batter, or hang over the foundation."—Moxon: *Mech. Ex.*

2. To take in water, to leak.

"Thrice round the ship was tost,

Then bulg'd at once, and in the deep was lost."

Dryden.

"And scattered navies bulge on distant shores."

Broome.

bŭlg'-ēt, *bul-yet, s. [O. Fr. *boulgette*=a mast, a point, a budget, bag, a pouch (?).] A bag or pouch (?).

"Coffenis, bulgettis, fardellis, money, jewellis," &c.—Keith: *Hist.*, p. 217.

"Brekis the cofferis, boullis, packis, bulgettis maillis."—Balfour: *Pract.*, p. 635. (Jamieson.)

bŭlge'-wāys, s. pl. [BILGEWAYS.]

bŭlg'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [BULGE, v.]

"... the oddest mixture of these plants and bulging rocks. . . ."—Arthur Young.

bŭ-lim'-ŭ-a, s. [BULIMY.]

bŭ-lim'-ŭ-lŭs, s. [From Lat. *bulimus* (q. v.); and dimin. suffix -ulus.]

Zoöl.: A sub-genus of *Bulimus* (q. v.). Above three hundred species are known.

bŭ-lim'-ŭs, s. [From Lat. *bulimus*; Gr. *boulimos*=(1) extreme hunger, (2) weakness of the stomach, fainting; *bous*=an ox, and *limos*=hunger, famine.]

Zoöl.: A large genus of mollusks, family *Helecidæ* (Land-snails). The shell is oblong or turreted, with the longitudinal margins unequal. The animal is like that of *Helix*. The genus is widely distributed. The European species are mostly small, but *Bulimus ovatus* of South America is six inches long. In 1875 the known recent species were 1,120, the fossil thirty, the latter from the Eocene upward.

"The tropical *bulimi* cement leaves together to protect and cement their large bird-like eggs."—Woodward: *Mollusca*, p. 15.

bŭ-lim'-ŭ, bŭ-lim'-ŭ, bŭ-lim'-ŭ-a, s. [From Gr. *boulimia*=ravenous hunger.] [BULIMUS.]

*I. Ord. Lang. (Of the forms *bulimy* and *boulimy*):

1. Lit.: The same as II.

2. Fig.: Insatiable desire for anything.

"It stretches out his desires into an insatiable *boulimy*."—Scott: *Serm.* (1687), *Works*, ii. 75.

II. Med. (Chiefly of the form *bulimia*): A most inordinate appetite utterly disproportioned to the wants of the body; the stomach is greatly enlarged, hanging down like a pouch. This affection is very rare.

bŭlk (1), *bolke (Eng.), bouk, buik (Scotch), s. [Icel. *bŭlki*=a heap; Dan. *bulk*=a lump; O Sw. *bolke*=a heap; Wel. *bulg*=a swelling. Connected with *bulge* (q. v.).]

I. Lit.: Magnitude of material substance; mass, size, extent.

"Bulk without spirit vast."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*.

II. Figuratively:

1. The extent or importance of immaterial things.

"Things, or objects, cannot enter into the mind as they subsist in themselves, and by their own natural bulk pass into the apprehension."—South.

2. The gross, the main body or part, the majority.

"These wise men disagreed from the bulk of the people."—Addison: *Freeholder*.

3. The main part of a ship's cargo; as, to *break bulk*, is to open the cargo.

*4. A part of a building jutting out; a stall.

"Clambering the walls to eye him: stalls, bulks, windows." Shakesp.: *Coriol.*, ii. 1.

*5. The body.

"My liver leaped within my bulk."—Turberville.

"He raised a sigh so piteous and profound

As it did seem to shatter all his bulk

And end his being." Shakesp.: *Ham.*, ii. 1.

bulk-head, s.

1. A partition made across a ship, whereby one part is divided from another.

"The creaking of the masts, the straining and groaning of bulk-heads, as the ship labored in the weltering sea, were frightful."—W. Irving: *Sketchbook*, p. 18.

2. A wood or stone construction designed to prevent earth or water from falling or flowing into the space protected by a bulk-head.

3. Bulk-head line: A line a given distance from the shore, beyond which it is not permissible to build a dock, according to the rules of the War Department at Washington, under the charge of the secretary of which such matters are.

bŭlk (2), s. [A. S. *bolca*=a balk, beam, stem of a ship, ridge; O. H. Ger. pl. *balkun* (Morris).] The stern of a ship.

*bŭlk (1), v. i. [BOLK, BELCH.] To belch.

*bŭlk (2), *bulk-yn, v. i. [BULGE, v.] To bend, bow.

"Bowyn', or lowtyn' (lowyn, bulkyn, or bowyn, H. P.). Inclino."—Prompt. Parv.

bŭlk'-ēr (1), s. [Eng. *bulk*; -er.]

Naut.: A person whose business it is to ascertain the bulk or capacity of goods, so as to fix the amount of freight or dues payable on them.

"From humble bulker to haughty countess."

Shadwell: *The Scourers*, I. 1

bŭlk'-ēr (2), s. [Probably from *balk*, s.] A beam or rafter. (Provincial.)

bŭlk'-i-nēss, s. [Eng. *bulky*; -ness.] The quality of being bulky; greatness in bulk.

"Wheat, or any other grain, cannot serve instead of money, because of its bulkiness, and change of its quantity."—Locke.

*bŭlk'-īng, *bulk'-ynge, *bolk'-ynge, s. [BELCHING.]

*bŭlk'-sōm-nēss, s. [Eng. *bulk*, *som(e)*, and suff. -ness.] Bulkiness, size.

bŭil, bŭy; pŭut, jŭwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șŭn; -tion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bŭl, dŭl.

bŭlk'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *bulk*; *-y*.] Of great bulk or dimensions; large.

"Latreus, the *bulkiest* of the double race,
Whom the spoil'd arms of slain Halesus grace."
Dryden.

As these despatches were too *bulky* to be concealed in the clothes of a single messenger, it was necessary to employ two confidential persons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *bulky* and *massive*:—"Whatever is *bulky* has a prominence of figure; what is *massive* has compactness of matter. The *bulky*, therefore, though larger in size, is not so weighty as the *massive*. Hollow bodies commonly have a *bulk*; none but solid bodies can be *massive*. A vessel is *bulky* in its form; lead, silver, and gold, *massive*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bŭll (1), ***bŭlle**, ***bŭl**, ***boole**, ***bolle**, ***bule**, ***bole**, *s., v. t. & a.* [In O. Icel. *boli*; Dan. *bulle*; Dut. *bul*, in compos. *bulle*; O. Dut. *bulle*, *bolle*; Ger. *bulle*; Ir. *bolan*=a full-grown cow; *bolog*=a heifer; Wel. *buid*; Lith. *bullus*; Lett. *bolis*; Slav. *vol*; Bohem. *wole*; Pol. *wol*. From A. S. *bellan*=to bellow, roar, or bark (*Somner*). Or from Celt. *buile*=fine, large, comely, beautiful.] [B. 2, ¶.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) The male of the bovine mammal (*Bos taurus*) of which the cow is the female.

"Dew-lapp'd like *bulls*, whose throats had hanging at
'em
Wallets of flesh?" *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 3.

(2) The male of any other bovine mammal.

"Pliny's Æthiopian bull with blue eyes might refer to this species, . . ."—*Griffith: Cuv.*, iv. 401.

(3) The male of some other large mammals; the elephant, for instance.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Scripture:* A rough, fierce, cruel man.

"Many *bulls* have compassed me; strong *bulls* of Bashan have beset me round."—*Ps.* xxii. 12.

(2) *Literature:* One whose aspect and procedure somewhat suggest those of a bull.

¶ *John Bull*: A satirical personification of the English people, derived from Arbuthnot's *History of John Bull*. Some points of resemblance between Mr. Bull and the quadruped after which he is named may be indicated. Compared with the slimmer natives of southern climes, he is a massive, and even ungainly, animal; certain spectacles, especially if defiantly presented, powerfully excite him, and when danger is in his path his general practice is to shut his eyes and run forward.

¶ *To take the bull by the horns*: Boldly, if not even rashly, to attack a difficulty, regardless of the consequences which will result from failure.

II. Technically:

1. *Zoölogy*: [A. 1.]

2. *Astron.*: The constellation Taurus (q. v.).

"And the bright *Bull* receives him."

Thomson: Seasons; Spring.

3. *Stock Exchange*: One who operates in expectation of the rise of stock, and, perhaps to render his speculation profitable, takes means with others, if he can, to help them up, even as a bull tries to fling people in the air with his horns. His natural and unceasing foe is called a bear. [BEAR (1), *s.*, II. 1.]

B. As adjective: In compos.—

1. *Specially:*

(1) Pertaining to the quadruped defined under A.

(2) Male, as opposed to female. [BULL-CALF.]

2. *Gen.*: Large; as, *bull-head*, *bulrush*.

¶ A writer in *All the Year Round* for June 5, 1880, considers that *bull* in this sense is not from *bull* the animal, but from Oelt. *buile* = fine, large, comely, beautiful. He thinks it has this meaning in the words *bull-dog*, *bull-rush*, *bull-frog*, *bull's-eye*, *bull-finch*, *bull-trout*, *bull-beggar*, *bull-fly*, *bull-weed*, *bull-wort* and *bull-speaking*, in the epithet *John Bull*, and in the American salutation "*Bully* (*i. e.*, fine) for you."

¶ Compound of obvious signification: *Bull-bearing* (*Shakesp.: Troil. & Cres.*, ii. 3).

bull, *v. t.* To operate on exchange in such a manner as to raise the price of stocks, &c.

bull-baiting, ***bull bayting**, *s.* The baiting of a bull; the setting dogs upon a bull to harass it. In Queen Elizabeth's time, and subsequently, it was a common amusement.

"Entertained the people with a horse-race or *bull-baiting*!"—*Addison.*

bull-bat, *s.* [So named (1) from a booming sound which it makes in the air when flying, and (2) from the resemblance of its flight to that of a bat.] A name given in this country to a bird, the American Goat-sucker (*Caprimulgus americanus*.)

bull-bee, *s.* The same as BULL-FLY (q. v.).

bull-beef (pl. *bull-beeves*), *s.* Beef derived from a bull. It is coarse in character.

"They want their porridge and their fat *bull-beeves*."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

bull-brier, *s.* A species of large brier (*S. Pseudo China*) growing in many parts of North America, from the root of which the Indians obtain a farinaceous substance, used by them in making bread. Called also *Bamboo-brier* and *China-brier*.

bull-calf, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A he-calf, a male calf.

2. *Fig.*: A stupid fellow.

bull-doze, *s.* [BULLDOZE.]

bull-faced, *a.* Having a face like a bull; large-faced.

bull-feast, *s.* The same as BULL-FIGHT.

"Victorious still in *bull-feast*, or in fight."

Scott: The Vision of Don Roderick, 30.

bull-fight, *s.* A barbarous amusement of great antiquity, having been practiced by the Egyptians, by the Thessalians, and others, but now associated chiefly with Spain, into which it seems to have been first introduced by the Moors. [BULL-BAITING.]

bull-finch, *s.* [BULLFINCH.]

bull-fish, *s.* One of the names for the Great Seal (*Phoca barbata*). It is not a fish, but a mammal.

bull-fly, *s.* An unidentified insect; also called a bull-bee. (*Phillips: World of Words*.)

bull-frog, *s.*

1. *Gen.*: Any frog which croaks with a deep rather than a sharp sound.

"The *bull-frog's* note from out the marsh,
Deep-mouth'd arose, and doubly harsh."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, 33.

2. *Spec.*: Some American frogs.

(1) A species of frog (*Rana pipiens*) found in Carolina and the parts adjacent, which has a voice not unlike that of a bull. It is six or eight inches long, by three or four broad, without the legs. It swallows ducks and young goslings whole. It is difficult to catch from its length of leap, besides which it is generally left unharmed because it is said to purify rather than to pollute the waters in which it lives. (2) *Rana ocellata*. (3) *Rana clamitans*. (4) *Rana grunniens*.

bull-grape, *s.* The English name of a plant, the *Vitis rotundifolia*, a North American species of the vine genus with polished reniform cordate-toothed leaves. [BULLER-GRAPE.]

bull-grass, *s.* A grass, *Bromus mollis*, or some other species of *Bromus*.

bull-head, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: Various fishes having large heads, *Spec.*:

(1) The River Bull-head, a spiny-finned fish *Cottus gobio*. It is called also the Miller's Thumb and the Tommy Lugge. It has a broad and flat head, the preopercle with one spine, the body dusky clouded with yellow, the belly whitish. Its length is about four inches. The bullhead in this country is confounded with the CATFISH (q. v.).

(2) The fish-genus *Aspidophorus*, of the same family Triglidae. *Aspidophorus europæus* is the armed bull-head.

(3) A name given to several species of plover, the black-bellied and the golden.

2. *Fig.*: A stupid person, a blockhead.

bull-headed, *a.* Having a head like a bull's; determined, perverse, stubborn; persistent in having one's own way, right or wrong.

bull-hide, *s.* The hide of a bull, a shield made of bull-hide.

bull-hoof, *s.* A plant of the Passion-flower order, *Murucuja ocellata*.

bull-nose, *s. & a.*

Bull-nose ring: A hook whose knobs enter the nostrils and clamp the dividing cartilage or septum of the nose. It is used to lead vicious or obstinate bulls, and occasionally to fasten or hitch them.

bull-nut, *s.* A large kind of hickory nut.

bull-of-the-bog, *s.* The bittern (*Scotch, specially of Liddesdale*).

" . . . the deep cry of the bog-blitter, or *bull-of-the-bog*, a large species of bittern."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. i.

bull-rush, *s.* [BULRUSH.]

bulls-and-cows, *s.* [So called because the spadices, which are sometimes dark-red and sometimes pale-pink or nearly white, give an idea of male and female (*Prior*).] The flowers of the Cuckow-pint (*Arum maculatum*).

bull's-eye, *s.*

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The eye of a bull.

2. *Fig.*: A dark lantern with a thick glass reflector on one side.

II. Technically:

1. *Nautical:*

(1) A small pulley of hard wood, having a groove round the outside and a hole in the middle, answering the purpose of a thimble.

(2) A bulb or thick disc of glass let into a ship's side or deck.

(3) One of the perforated balls on the jaw-rope of a gaff.

2. *Target practice*: The center of a target.

3. *Glass-making*: The central boss which is attached to the bunting-iron or pontil, in the operation of making crown-glass.

4. *Optical instruments*:

(1) The lens of a dark lantern. [I. 2.]

(2) A plano-convex lens, used as an illuminator to concentrate rays upon an opaque microscopic object.

5. *Confect.*: A kind of large round balls made of coarse sugar.

Bull's-eye cringle:

Naut.: A wooden ring or thimble used as a cringle in the leech of a sail.

bull's-head, ***bullis head**, *s.* The head of a bull.

¶ It has been asserted and again denied that in the old turbulent times in Scotland the presentation of a bull's head to a person was the signal for his execution or for his assassination.

" . . . after the dinner was endit, once all the delicate courses taken away, the chancellor (Sir William Crichton) presentit the *bullis head* befor the earle of Douglas, in signe and token of condemnation to the death."—*Pittscottie*, p. 405.

bull's-horn, *s. & a.*

Bull's-horn coralline: [So named because the shape of the cells is like a bull's horn.] A zoöphyte of the family Cellariadæ. It is the *Eucratia loricata*. It is branched subalternate, has the cells conical, with a raised orifice, beneath which is a spinous process.

bull's-nose, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: The nose of a bull.

2. *Carp.*: A term sometimes applied to the angle formed by the junction of two plane surfaces.

bull-terrier, *s.* A variety of dog, a cross-breed between the bull-dog and terrier.

bull-trout, *s.* An English name for *Salmo erior*, called also the Gray-trout, and the Round-tail. It is a British fish.

bull-weed, *s.* A plant, the Black Centaury (*Centaurea nigra*).

bull-wort, *s.* [Prior thinks this should be *pool-wort*, from growing near pools. This is doubted by Britten and Holland.]

Botany:

1. A name for the Scrophularia genus of plants.

2. An umbelliferous plant, *Ammi majus*.

bŭll, (2) ***bŭlle**, *s.* [In Fr. & Ger. *bulle*; Ital. *bulia*, *bolla*. From Low Lat. *bulia* = a seal or stamp, a letter, an edict, a roll; Class. Lat. *bulia* = (1) a bubble, (2) a boss, a knob, a stud.]

I. Ecclesiastical:

1. *Literally:*

(1) The seal appended to the edicts and briefs of the pope.

(2) A letter, edict, brief, or rescript of the pope sealed with such a seal. Such a writing is issued by the pope to the large portion of Christendom of which he is the head, to convey to the churches intimations of his will.

" . . . by publishing that very noted decree, the *Bull Unigenitus*."—*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*

The value of the discovery of America to Spain was seriously jeopardized by the existence of papal bulls authorizing discoveries, and conferring title in 1452, 1454, 1479 and 1481 on Portugal; and the claims of this power were so technically strong that on the familiar principle of "a hair of the dog that bit him," another bull had to be issued to protect Spain; and the famous line of demarkation from north to south pole was drawn by Pope Alexander VI. on May 4, 1492.

So strong still remained the technical claims of Portugal, that it was not till 1750 that the details of a controversy, interesting but fit only for a larger history than this, were finally arranged.

Up to the time of the discovery of America, it will be remembered, the influence of the pope had been paramount and almost universally recognized in international affairs. The law of nations was, in effect, a code of morals demanding for its interpretation and enforcement a spiritual arbiter.

This arbiter, apart altogether from the spiritual authority he claimed and exercised, was at least an acceptable witness to priority of enterprise and to the subsequent title by discovery—a title which, though in the case of most nations, owing to negligence in perfecting it by occupation, is the most precarious of titles, has always been urged with remarkable persistence even as collateral to papal authority.

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

It may, indeed, be contended that title by discovery arose originally from the recognition extended papal authorization and ratification; but at a later period the nations of Europe ceased to solicit bulls, and set up title by discovery on their own authority.

The more recent and important papal documents issuing from the Vatican have taken the form of encyclical letters addressed to the whole Catholic church through the pastors and bishops. These encyclicals have attracted the attention of millions of thoughtful minds from the fact that they have not dealt with dead issues, but the living interests of the hour. Notably among these is the remarkable encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. on "The Labor Question," 1892.

2. *Fig. In ridicule of the papal edicts described under No. 1.* (2): A one-sided statement with an aspect of cleverness, but in which there is an absurdity unperceived by the speaker which renders the sentence ridiculous. (Often used with the word Irish prefixed.)

II. Technically:

1. History:

(1) An imperial edict.

† *Golden bull*: So named from its seal, which was of gold.

(2) An edict sent forth by the Emperor Charles IV. in 1356, containing an imperial constitution which became the fundamental law of the German empire.

2. *Law*: To procure, publish, or put in use a papal bull was made treason. (28 *Hen. VIII.*, c. 16; 13 *Eliz.*, c. 2; and 7 *Anne.*, c. 21.)

bull (3), *s. & a.* [Etym. doubtful. From *bull* (2) (*Johnson*). From Eng. *bold* (*Skinner*) (?).]

bull-beggar, bull-begger, s. A kind of hobgoblin used to frighten children with.

"A scarebug, a *bullbagger*, a sight that frayeth and frighteth."—*Coles*, 469 b.

"These fulminations from the Vatican were turned into ridicule; and as they were called *bull-beggars*, they were used as words of scorn and contempt."—*Aylife*.

bull (pron. bill), *v. i.* [From *bull*, *s.* (q. v.).] *Of a cow*: To take the bull.

būl'-lā, s. [Lat. *bulla*=a bubble.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of mollusks called from the thinness of their shells bubble-shells. The shell is oval, ventricose, convoluted externally, or only partially invested by the animal. The animal has a large cephalic disk bilobed behind; the lateral lobe is much developed. It occurs in temperate and tropical seas from twenty-five to thirty fathoms. Over fifty recent species are known and seventy fossil, the latter from the Oölite onward. (*Woodward & Tate*.)

2. *Med.*: [BULLÆ.]

būl'-lāce, *bol'-āce, *bol'-las, *bol'-as, s. & a. [In Mod. Norm. Fr. *beloce*; O. F. *beloce* (*Littre*); from Ir. *bulos*=a prune; Gael. *bulaistear* (*Skeat*).]

A. As substantive:

1. The fruit of the tree described under 2.

"*Bolas frute (bollas, P.).* *Pepulum, mespilum*, Kylw. Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Bolaces and blake-beries that on breres growen.*"

William of Palerne (ed. Skeat), 1,809.

2. The English name of a tree, the *Prunus communis*, var. *insititia*. It is akin to the var. *spinosa* (the sloe), but differs in having the peduncles and underside of the leaves pubescent and the branches slightly spinous, whereas the *spinosa* has the peduncles glabrous, the leaves ultimately so also, and the branches decidedly spinous.

"In October, and the beginning of November, come services, medlars, *bullaces*: roses cut or removed, to come late."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Gardens*.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

bullace-plum, s. The name of a fruit.

† *The Jamaica Bullace-plum*: The fruit of *Melicocca biguga*.

bullace-tree, *bolas tre, s. [BULLACE, 2.]

"*Bolas tre. Pepulus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

būl'-lā-dæ, s. pl. [BULLIDÆ.]

būl'-læ, s. pl. [Lat. *bulla*=(1) a bubble, (2) a boss, knob, or stud.] Blains, or blebs.

Med.: Miniature blisters, or blebs. They are larger than vesicles, with a large portion of cuticle detached from the skin and a watery transparent fluid between. The skin beneath is red and inflamed.

būl'-lān'-tic, a. & s. [Fr. *bullantique*; from Lat. *bulla*=a bull.] [BULL (2).]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to or used in apostolic bulls, as *bullantic* letters. [B.] (*Fry*.)

B. As substantive: Capital letters used in papal bulls.

būl'-lar-ŷ (1), s. [In Fr. *bullaire*; Low Lat. *bullarium*; from *bulla*=a bull.] [BULL (2), *s.*] A collection of papal bulls.

"The whole bull is extant in the *bullary* of Laertius Cherubinus."—*South: Sermons*, v. 224.

***būl'-lār-ŷ (2), s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A bucket of brine. (*Wharton*.)

būl'-lāte, a. [Lat. *bullatus* is either fleeting like a bubble or inflated like one.]

Bot.: Blistered, puckered. (Used when the parenchyma of a leaf is larger than the area in which it is formed.)

būll'-dōg, s. & a. [From Eng. *bull*, and *dog*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang. & Zoöl.*: A variety of the common dog, *Canis familiaris*, variety *taurinus*, sometimes called variety *molossus*, from Molossia (Southern Epirus or Lower Albania), where similar dogs are said anciently to have existed. The bulldog has a thick, short, flat muzzle, a projecting underjaw, thick and pendent lips, a large head, a flat forehead, a small brain, half-pricked ears, a thick and strong body, but of low stature. Its courage and tenacity of hold are well known.

2. *Bot. (pl. Bulldogs)*: The name of a plant, *Antirrhinum majus*. (*Pratt*.)

3. *Metal.*: A very refractory, gray, lustrous substance used for the lining of puddling furnaces. It is obtained by roasting the top cinder (principally ferrous silicate) for several days in kilns, the silicate is oxidized, and fusible silicious slag separates from the infusible bulldog.

B. As adjective: Resembling that of a bulldog. [A, 1.]

"... that *bulldog* courage which flinches from no danger, however terrible, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

būll'-dōze, v. An Americanism, signifying to over-awe, to terrify, to silence by threats. In Louisiana, about 1876, it was alleged that the negroes were "bulldozed" by the whites, by which they were prevented from exercising the elective franchise.

***būlled, a.** [BOLLED (q. v.).] Swelled or embossed.

"And hang the *bulled* nosegays 'bove their heads."

B. Jones: Sad Shep., i. 3.

būl'-lēn, s. [Cf. Wel. *bulion*=the seed-vessel of some plants.] The awn or chaff from flax or hemp.

būl'-lēn, a. [From Eng. *bull*, a.=large. Or from *bulion*.]

bulle-nail, s.

Upholstery: An upholsterer's nail, with a round head, a short shank, turned and lacquered.

***būl'-lēr, v. i. & t.** [From Sw. *bullra*=to make a noise; Dan. *buldre*=to racket, rattle, make a noise; Dut. *bulderen*=to bluster, rage or roar; Sw. *buller*; Dan. *bulder*=noise, tumbling noise.] [BOULDER.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To emit such a sound as water does, when rushing violently into any cavity, or forced back again.

"Fast *bulle*rand in at euery rift and bore."

Douglas: Virgil, 16, 54.

2 To make a noise with the throat when it is being gargled with a liquid, or when one is in the agonies of death.

"... quhare the kyng was lyand *bulle*rand in his blude."—*Cron. B. vi.*, c. 14.

B. Trans.: To impart the impetus which is attended by or produces such a sound.

***būl'-lēr, *bul'-loure, s.** [From *bulle*, v. (q. v.).] (*Scotch*.) A loud gurgling noise.

bulle-fish, s. One of the English names of a fish—the Common Gunnel (*Gunnellus vulgaris*).

būl'-lēt, s. & a. [Fr. *boulet*, dimin. of *boule*=a ball; from Lat. *bulla* (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A small ball.

2. *Of firearms:*

(1) A cannon ball.

(2) A ball, generally of lead, made to fit the bore of a rifle or musket, and designed to be propelled thence with great force as an offensive instrument or weapon. Bullets are now usually cylindrical, with conical or conoidal points.

II. Technically:

1. *Military*: [I. 2.]

2. *Her.*: A name sometimes given to the ogress or pellet. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

bullet-compasses, s. pl. A pair of scribing compasses with a bullet on the end of one leg to set in a hole. The same as CONE-COMPASSES and CLUB-COMPASSES.



Bullet.

bullet-extractor, s. A pair of pincers with projecting claws, adapted to imbed themselves in a bullet so as to draw it from its bed and extract it. When closed, these form a smooth, blunt surface, like a probe, and are opened against the bullet so as to spread apart the vessels which might oppose the retraction.

bullet-hook, s. A hook-ended tool for extracting bullets. An iron bullet-hook was disinterred at Pompeii in 1819 by Dr. Savenko, of St. Petersburg.

bullet-ladle, s. A ladle for melting lead to run bullets.

bullet-making, a. Making, or designed to be used in making bullets, as *bullet-making machine*.

bullet-mold, s. A mold for making bullets. It is an implement opening like a pair of pincers, having jaws which shut closely together, and a spherical or other shaped cavity made by a cherry-reamer, with an ingate by which the melted lead is poured in.

bullet-probe, s. A sound for exploring tissue to find the *situs* of a bullet. It is usually a soft steel wire with a bulbous extremity.

bullet-proof, a. Strong enough to prevent its being penetrated by a bullet.

bullet-screw, s. A screw at the end of a ramrod to penetrate a bullet and enable the latter to be withdrawn from the piece. [BALL-SCREW.]

bullet-shell, s. An explosive bullet for small-arms. In experiments made with them at Enfield in 1857, caissons were blown up at distances of 2,000 and 2,400 yards; and brick walls much damaged at those distances by their explosion. [BULLET.]

bullet-tree, s. [BULLY-TREE.]

bullet-wood, s. The wood of the Bully, or Bullet-tree No. 1 (q. v.).

būl'-lē-tin, s. [In Ger. *bulletin*; Dut. & Fr. *bulletin*; Ital. *bulletino*=a bill, a schedule; from *bulletta*=a ticket, a warrant; dimin. of *bulla*, *bolla*=an edict of the pope.]

1. A brief narrative of facts issued for the information of the public after a battle, during the sickness of a distinguished personage, or in any similar circumstances.

"Lord Beaconsfield's condition had not improved since the issue of the last *bulletin*."—*Daily News*, March 31, 1881.

2. A public announcement of news recently arrived, or anything similar.

3. A periodical publication reporting the proceedings of a society.

būl'-lēt'-stāne, s. [Eng. *bullet*; Scotch *stane*. A round stone. (*Scotch*.)

būl'-finch, būl'-finch, s. [Eng. *bull*; *finch*.] A well-known bird, the *Pyrrhula vulgaris* [PYRRHULA], locally known as the Norskpipe, the Coal-hood, the Hoop, or the Tony Hoop, the Alp, and the Hope. In the male the head, the part surrounding the bill, the throat, and the tail are lustrous black; the nape, the back and the shoulders bluish-gray; the cheeks, neck, breast, the forepart of the belly and the flanks red; the rump and the vent white. A pinkish-white bar runs transversely across the wing. Its length is about 6½ inches. The female is less brightly colored. It feeds on pine, fir, and other seeds, on grain, on berries, on buds, &c. Its nest is usually of moss, the eggs, generally four, bluish-white, speckled and streaked with purplish or pale-orange brown at the thicker end. Its song is much prized. It is often domesticated. It is found in many lands.

"The blackbird whistles from the thorny brake,

The mellow *bull-finch* answers from the groves."

Thomson: Seasons.

† *Pine Bullfinch*: A name for the Pine Grosbeak (*Pinus enucleator*).

būl'-lī-dæ, būl'-lā-dæ, s. [From Lat. *bulla* (q. v.), *i* connective, and fem. pl. suff. *-dæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of mollusks, the second of the section Tectibranchiata, of the family Opisthobranchiata. They have thin, globular, convoluted shells without an operculum. The animal more or less invests the shell. The head is in the form of a single or lobed disk, frequently with its lateral lobes much developed. It contains the genera *Bulla*, *Akera*, *Aplustrum*, &c. It has existed since the deposition of the Lower Oölites.

būll'-ied, pa. par. & a. [BULLY, v. t.]

būl'-lī-mōn-ŷ, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A plant, *Polygonum Fagopyrum*. (*Gerarde*.)

būll'-iŋg (1), s. [From *bull*, *s.* (q. v.).]

On the Stock Exchange: The system of contracting to take stock at a specified future time, making it one's interest during the interval to raise its value.

būll'-iŋg (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Blasting: Parting a piece of loosened rock from its bed by means of exploding gunpowder poured into the fissures.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tñon, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

bull'-i-on (1), ***bull'-y-on**, s. & a. [From Low Lat. *bullio*, genit. *bullionis* = (1) the ebullition of boiling water, (2) a mass of gold and silver; from *bullare* = to stamp, to mark with a seal.] [BULLA.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. (Of the forms *bullyon* and *bullion*): A stud, a boss, a globular hollow button; a series of copper plates put on the breastleathers or bridles of horses for ornament.

"The clasps and bullions were worthe a M. pounce."
Skelton: *The Crown of Laurel*.

*2. A kind of dress.

*3. Coin not allowed to pass, or not current at the place where it is tendered.

"... and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions."
—Locke: *Further Considerations*.

4. Uncoined gold and silver in bars or in the mass.

(1) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

U. S. standard bullion contains 900 parts of pure gold or pure silver and 100 parts of copper alloy. The coining value of an ounce of pure gold is \$20.67183, and the coining value of an ounce of standard gold is \$18.60465. The coining value in standard silver dollars of an ounce of pure silver is \$1.2929, and the coining value of an ounce of standard silver is \$1.1636. [COINAGE, SEIGNIORAGE.]

*2) *Spec.*: Pure gold.

"The royal riches and exceeding cost
Of every pillour and of every post,
Which all of purest bullion framed were."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. i. 32.

5. Metallic, as contradistinguished from paper money.

II. Technically:

1. *Coinage*. [I. 3 & 4.]

2. *Goldsmith-work*:

(1) A showy metallic ornament or metal-covered fringe; if genuine, of gold or silver, but sometimes a mere colorable imitation in baser metal.

(2) A form of heavy-twisted fringe, the cords of which are prominent, as the strands of a cable. Bullion-fringe for epaulets is made of silk covered with fine gold or silver wire.

3. *Glass-making*: The extreme end of the glass bulb at the end of the blowing-tube. The bulb having assumed a conical form is rested on a horizontal bar called the *bullion-bar*, to assist in bringing it to the spherical form. (*Knight*.)

B. As adjective:

Of coin:

1. (*Lit. or fig.*): Not now current.

"Words whilom flourishing
Pass now no more, but banished from the court,
Dwell with disgrace among the vulgar sort;
And those which eld's strict doom did disallow,
And damn for bullion, go for current now."
Sylvester: *Divine Works of Du Bartas*; *Babylon*

2. Pertaining to uncoined gold and silver, or to metallic money.

Obvious compounds: *Bullion-bar*, *bullion-fringe*.

bull'-i-on (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A wild plum, a large sloe (*Wright*), *Prunus insititia* (?). (*Britten & Holland*.)

bull'-i-on-ēr, s. A dealer in bullion. [BULLION (1), q. v.]

bull'-i-on-ist, s. [From Eng. *bullion*, and suff. *-ist*.] An advocate for a metallic currency, or for the limitation of a paper one to an amount which renders it always convertible into gold.

bull'-li-rag, ***bull'-lŷ-rag**, v. t. [Provenc. Eng. *balarag* (*Lye*); from Icel. *baul*, *bol* = a curse, and *raegia* = to reproach (*Lye*; also *Jamieson*).] To rally in a contemptuous way; to abuse one in a hectoring manner. (*Scotch*.)

"The gudeman bullragged him sae sair, that he begude to tell his mind."—*Campbell*, i. 331.

†bull'-ish, a. [Eng. *bull* (2); suff. *-ish*.]

Of a statement or argument: Containing a bull; having in it a blunder.

"A toothless satire is as improper as a toothed sleek-stone, and as *bullish*."—*Milton*: *Animadv. Rem. Defence*.

†bull'-ist, s. [From Eng., &c., *bull* (2), and suff. *-ist*; Ger. *bullist*; O. Fr. *bulliste*.] A writer of papal bulls.

"... penitentiaries, proctors in the court ecclesiastical, dataries, bullists, copyists."—*Harmer*: *Tr. of Beza's Sermons*, p. 134.

***bull'-i-tion**, s. [From Lat. *bullitum*, sup. of *bullio*, or *bullo* = to bubble, to be in a state of ebullition.] The same as EBULLITION (q. v.).

"There is to be observed, in these dissolutions, which will not easily incorporate, what the effects are, as the *bullition*, . . ."
—*Bacon*.

bull'-lock, ***bul-lok**, ***bul-loke**, s. & a. [A. S. *bulluca* = a bullock. *Bullock* is a dimin. of *bull* (q. v.).]

A. As substantive: A young bull.

"... one young bullock, one ram, and seven lambe of the first year; . . ."—*Numb.* xxix. 8.

B. As adjective: Drawn by bullocks; as, *bullock-carriage*, *bullock-cart*, *bullock-wagon*.

"... it was in so bad a state that no wheel vehicle, excepting the clumsy bullock-wagon, could pass along."—*Darwin*. *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ii, p. 26.

bullock's eye, s.

1. *Lit.*: The eye of a bullock.

2. *Bot.*: A plant, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

bullock's heart, s.

1. *Lit.*: The heart of a bullock.

2. *Bot.*: The fruit of a tree, *Anona reticulata*.

bull'-lŷ (1), s. & a. [Probably from Dan. *buldre* = to racket, make a noise, chide, and scold or bully; Sw. *bullra* = to make a noise; Dut. *bulderen* = to bluster, rage, or roar. [BOULDER.] Cognate also with *bull* (1).]

A. As substantive:

*1. A brisk, dashing fellow.

"I love the lovely *bully*."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 1.

2. A noisy, insolent man, who habitually seeks to overbear by clamor or by threats.

"... he became the most consummate *bully* ever known in his profession."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

B. As adjective: Brisk, dashing. (*Vulgar*.)

"Bless thee, *bully* doctor!"—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives*, ii. 3.

Among the most usual compounds are: *Bully-boy*, *bully-monster*, *bully-rook* (*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives*, i. 3; ii. 1).

bull'-lŷ (2), s. & a. [Probably a corruption of *bullet*.]

bully-tree, s. [Probably a corruption of *bullet-tree*.]

Botany:

1. According to Sir R. Schomburgk the name given in Guiana to a species of *Mimusops*, one of the Sapotaceæ (Sapotads). The fruit is about the size of a coffee-berry, and tastes delicious. The wood is solid, heavy, cross-grained, and durable.

2. A name given in the West Indies to the species *Bumelia*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Sapotaceæ (Sapotads). [BUMELIA.] They have fine leaves, but their flowers possess little attraction. *Bumelia ingens* is the Bastard, and *B. nigra* the Black Bully-tree.

3. The Jamaica Bully-tree, *Lucuma mammosa*, is also a Sapotad. Its fruit is egg-shaped, from three to five inches long, and has been called Marmalade or Natural Marmalade.

bull'-lŷ, v. t. & i. [From *bully*, s. (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To attempt to overbear by clamor, insult, or threats.

"The Jacobites, who hated Smith and had reason to hate him, affirmed that he had obtained his place by *bullying* the Lords of the Treasury, and particularly by threatening that, if his just claims were disregarded, he would be the death of Hampden."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. Intrans.: To act as a bully, to behave with noise, insolence, and menace.

"He fawned, *bullied*, and bribed indefatigably."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

bull'-lŷ-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [BULLY, v. t.]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive: The act of attempting to overbear by means of noise, insult, or menace.

***bul'-lyn**, v. i. & t. [BOIL, v.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bully-rook, s. A bully.

"What says my *bully-rook*?"—*Shakesp.*

bull'-rŷsh, bull'-rŷsh, s. & a. [From Eng. *bull*, a. = large; and *rŷsh*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang. and Botany:

1. *In the singular*:

(1) A name sometimes given to the botanical genus *Typha*, called also Cat's-tail or Reed-mace (q. v.). [See also TYPHA.]

(2) The name of the genus *Scirpus*, called also Club-rush. Specially used of the species *Scirpus lacustris*, Lake Club-rush. [CLUB-RUSH, SCIRPUS.]

2. *In the plural*. (*Bulrushes* or *Typhads*): The name given by Dr. Lindley to the order of plants called Typhaceæ.

II. Scripture and Botany: The bulrush of Scripture is the translation of two distinct Hebrew words, *agmon*, possibly an *Arundo* or some similar genus, in Isaiah lviii. 5, and *gome*, evidently the *Papyrus nilotica* (Ex. ii. 3, Isaiah xviii. 2).

B. As adjective: Resembling any of the plants described under A.

† *Bulrush pencillaria*: The English name of a grass, *P. spicata*, from India.

bull'-rŷsh-wŷrts, s. pl. [From Eng. *bulrush*, and *wŷrts*.]

Bot.: Lindley's name for the Typhaceæ (q. v.).

†bŷlse, s. [From Port. *bolsa* = a purse, a bag.] A purse, a bag. (Used only of a receptacle for diamonds.)

"... *buls*es of diamonds and bags of guineas."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

***bul'-stare**, v. t. The same as BOLT (2), v., ***BULTE**, v. (q. v.) (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bult**, ***bulte**, pr. & pa. par. [BUILD, v.]

***bulte**, ***bult'-en**, v. t. [From Sw. *bulta* = to beat.] [BOLT (2).] (*Chaucer*: *C. T.*)

***bult-ed**, pa. par. & a. [BULTE, v.]

***bulted bread**, s. The coarsest bread. (*Wharton*.)

***bŷl'-tēl**, s. [Low Lat. *bultellus*.] [BOLT, v.]

1. A bolter or bolting-cloth.

2. The bran after sifting.

bŷlt'-ēr, ***bŷlt'-ēr**, ***bŷlt'-er**, ***bult'-ure**, ***bult'-ar**, s. [From O. Fr. *bultier* = a bolter or sieve.] [BOLTER.]

1. The bran or refuse of meal after it is dressed.

2. The bag in which it is dressed.

3. (*Of the form bultier*): A deep-sea line.

***bult'-ure**, ***bult'-ar**, s. [From O. Eng. *bulte*, and suff. *-ure*, *-ar* = modern Eng. *-er*.] One who or that which bolts. [BOLTER (2).]

***bult'-yd**, pa. par. [BULTE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bult'-ynge**, pr. par., a. & s. [BULTE, v.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bŷl'-wark, s. [Dan. *bulværk*; Sw. *bolverk*; Dut. & Ger. *bollwerk*; from Dan. *bul* = a stump, log, and *værk* = work.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A rampart or fortification, properly one made of stumps of trees, &c.; a bastion.

"They oft repair
Their earthen *bulwarks* 'gainst the ocean flood."

Fairfax.

2. *Fig.*: Any shelter or screen against an enemy. "Our naval strength is a *bulwark* to the nation."—*Addison*.

II. Naut.: That part of the sides of a ship which rises above the level of the upper deck.

"Like leviathans afloat,
Lay their *bulwarks* on the brine."

Campbell: *Battle of the Baltic*, 2.

bŷl'-wark, v. t. [BULWARK, s.] To fortify; to secure with bulwarks.

"And yet no *bulwark'd* town, or distant coast,
Preserves the beauteous youth from being seen."

Addison.

***bul'-yette**, s. [BULGET.]

***bŷl'-yie-mēnt**, s. [HABILIMENT.] (*Scotch*.) Habilitments; specially such as constitute part of a military equipment.

"Gird on their *bulyiment* and come along."

Ross: *Helenore*, p. 121.

bŷm, v. i. [In Dut. *kommen* = to sound like an empty barrel; O. Dut. *bom* = a drum. Imitated from the sound.] To make a humming noise. (*Chiefly Scotch*.) *Used*—

1. Of bees.

"Shall let the busy, grumbling hive,
Bum o'er their treasure."

Burns: *To William Simpson*.

2. Of the confused hum of a multitude.

"For English men *bum* there as thick as bees."

Hamilton: *Wallace*, bk. x., p. 253. (*Jamieson*.)

3. Of the drone of a bagpipe.

"At glomin now the bagpipe's dumb
Whan weary owsen hameward come;
Sae sweetly as it wont to bum,
And *Pibrachs* skreed."

Fergusson: *Poems*, ii. 24.

bŷm (1), s. [In Dut. *bomme*. Contr. of Eng. *bottom*.] The buttocks. (*Vulgar*.) [BUM-BAILIFF, etym.]

bŷm (2), s. & a. [From *bum*, v. (q. v.).]

A. As substantive: A humming noise, the sound emitted by a bee.

"... I ha' knowne

Twenty such breaches piec'd up, and made whole,
Without a *bum* of noise."

B. Jonson: *Magnetic Lady*; *Works*, ii. 49.

B. As adjective: Emitting a humming sound.

bŷm (3), s. An Americanism. The name given to a bar-room loafer; a vagabond.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, q̄, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

bum-clock, *s.* A humming beetle which flies in the summer evenings. Probably it is what entomologists call *Geotrupes stercorarius*.

"The bum-clock humm'd wi' lazy drone."

Burns: *The Two Dogs*.

***bum**, *prep.* with *pro.* [Contracted from Eng. *by my*.]

***bum troth.** By my troth.

"No, *bum troth*, good man Grumbe, his name is Stephano."—*Damon and Pythias*, O. Pl., i. 211.

***bum-ladie.** By my lady, *i. e.*, by the Virgin Mary.

"Nay, *bum-ladie*, I will not, by St. Anne."

Promos and Cassandra, iv. 7. (Nares.)

bū-mās'-tūš, *s.* [From Gr. *boumasthos*, *boumas-tos*=a kind of vine bearing large grapes; *bous*=a bullock or ox, a cow, and *mastos*=a breast, *spec.* the swelling breast of a woman. Named from being large like a cow's nipple.]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of Silurian Trilobites ranked under the genus *Illænus*. The *Illænus* (*Bumastus*) *barriensis* is from Barr, in Staffordshire, England. It is called the Barr Trilobite.

būm'-bāi-liff, *s.* [Generally believed to be a corruption of *bound bailiff*, but Todd and Skeat think *bum* is=*bum* (1) (q. v.), and that it was applied by the common people contemptuously to the functionary, as implying that he caught those of whom he was in pursuit by the hinder part of their garments. Hall and Wharton think it is from *bum* (2) =a humming, droning, or dunning noise.] An under bailiff, employed to dun and arrest one for debt.

"Go, Sir Andrew, scout me for him at the corner of the orchard, like a *bumbailiff*."—*Shakesp.*: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

būm'-bāized, **būm'-bāzed**, **bōm'-bāzed**, *a.* [From Scotch *bum*, *v.*, and *bazed* (q. v.).] Amazed, confused, stupefied.

"Conscience! if I am na clean *bumbazed*—you, ye cheat, the wuddy rogue . . ."—*Scott*: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

būm'-bard (1), *s. & a.* [BOMBARD, *s. & a.*]

būm'-bard (2), **būm'-bart**, *s. & a.* [From Ital. *bombare*=a humble-bee. (*Jamieson*.)] [BOMBUS, BUMBEE.]

A. As substantive (of the form *bumbart*): A drone, a driveler.

"An *bumbart*, ane dron bee, ane bag full of fleume."

Dunbar: *Mailland Poems*, p. 48.

B. As adjective (of the form *bumbard*): Indolent, lazy.

"Mony sweir *bumbard* belly-huddroun."

Dunbar: *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 29, st. 7.

***būm'-bast**, *s.* [BOMBAST.]

***būm'-bast**, *v. t.* [BOMBAST, *v.*] To stuff out, to pad out. (*Gascoigne*: *The Steel Glass*, 1, 145.)

būm'-bāze, *v. t.* [From Dut. *bommen*=to resound as a barrel, and *verbaaze*=to astonish, to amaze.] To stupefy; to confuse.

"By now all een upon them sadly gaz'd,

And Lindy looked blate and sair *bumbaz'd*."

Ross: *Helenore*, p. 85.

būm'-bāzed, *pa. par.* [BUMBAZE.] (*Scotch*.)

būm'-bēe, *s.* [From *bum*, *v.* or *s.*, and *bee*.] A humble-bee. (*Lit. & fig.*)

bumbee-byke, *s.* A nest of humble-bees.

"Auld farnyear stories come athwart their minds,
Of *bumbee-bykes*." Davidson: *Seasons*, p. 5.

būm'-bē'-lō, **būm'-bō'-lō**, *s.* [Cf. Ital. *bombola*=a pitcher.] A thin, spheroidal glass vessel or flask with a short neck, used in the sublimation of camphor.

"In a large chemical factory near Birmingham the camphor-refining room contained about a dozen sand baths . . . each containing about ten *bumboloes*."—*Tomlinson*, in *Goodrich & Porter*.

***būm'-ble**, *v. t. & i.* [From Lat. *bombito*; O. Dut. *bommelen*=to buzz or hum.] To make a humming noise like the humble-bee or the bittern. (*Chaucer*.) [BUM, *v.*]

"As a bitour *bumbleth* in the mire."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 6, 554.

būm'-ble, ***bom'-bēll**, ***būm'-mīl**, ***būm'-mle**, *s.* [From *bumble*, *v.* (q. v.).]

1. A wild bee. (*In Galloway*.)

2. [BUMBLE.]

bumble-bee, *s.* A humble-bee, *Bombus terrestris*, or any of its congeners. Sometimes the Bumble or Humble-bees are elevated into a family, *Bombidæ*.

būm'-ble-bēr-rŷ, *s.* [A combination of Eng. *bramble*, with *berry*.] The fruit of the bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

būm'-ble-kite, *s.* The fruit of the bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

būm'-bōat, *s.* [From Eng. *bum* (1), and *boat*. So called from its clumsy form.]

Naut.: A boat used to carry provisions to vessels.

bū-mēl'-ī-a, *s.* [Lat. *bumelia*; Gr. *boumelia*=a large kind of ash.]

Bot.: A genus of trees belonging to the order Sapotaceæ (*Sapotads*). *Bumelia nigra* has a bitter and astringent bark, which is used in fevers. *B. retusa* has a milky fruit. The fruit of *B. lyciodes*, partly sour, partly sweet, is useful in diarrhoea. [BULLY-TREE.]

būm'-kīn, **bōom'-kīn**, *s.* [From Eng. *boom*, and dimin. suff. *-kin*.]

Nautical:

1. A boom on each side of the bow, to haul the fore-tack to.

2. A boom on the quarter for the standing part of the main-brace.

3. A boom over the stern to extend the mizzen.

būm-lēr,

bum'-mel-ēr,

s. [From Scotch

bummil, *v.*; *-er*.]

A blundering fellow. (*Jamieson*.)

būm'-līng, *s.* [From Lat. *bombilo*=to hum.]

[BUMBLE, *v.*] The humming noise made by a bee. (*Scotch*.)

***būmme**, *v. t.* [Probably from Wel. *bump*=a hollow sound; Dut. *bommen*=to sound hollow; *bom*=a drum (*Skeat*), referring to the sound made with the lips. Cf. Eng. *boom* (q. v.).] To taste.

"The best ale lay in my boure or in my bedchambre;

And who-so *bumped* ther-of boughte it ther-after."

Piers Plowman, v. 222-3.

būm'-mērs, *s. pl.* [From *bum*=to hum.] A play of children. (*Scotch*.)

būm'-mīl, *v. t. & i.* [From *bumble*, *v.* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To bungle.

"'Tis ne'er be me

Shall scandalize or say ye *bummil*

Ye'r poetrie."

Ramsay: *Poems*, 11, 330.

B. Intrans.: To blunder.

būm'-mīng, **būm'-mīn'**, *pr. par. & a.* [BUM, *v.*]

būm'-mle, *s.* [From *bummle*, *v.* (q. v.).] A blunderer. (*Scotch*.)

"O fortune, they ha'e room to grumble!
Had'st thou ta'en aff some drowsy *bummle*,
Wha can do nought but fyke an' fumble."

Burns: *On a Scotch Bard*.

***būm'-mŷn**, ***būm'-bŷn**, ***bōm'-bōn**, *v. t.* [Imitated from the sound.] To hum as a bee. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

būmp (1), *s.* [BUMP (1), *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A thump, a blow.

"Those thumps and *bumps* which flesh is heir to."

Th. Hook: *Gilbert Gurney*, i. 5.

2. A swelling, a protuberance.

"It had upon its brow

A *bump* as big as a young cockerel's stone."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 3.

II. Technically:

1. *Phrenology*: A protuberance on the cranium, believed by phrenologists to be associated with distinct faculties or affections of the mind.

2. *Boating*: In college races the boats are not started in line, but at certain intervals in succession, in the order of their "place on the river." When any boat succeeds in overtaking the one immediately in front, and runs into it with its bow, it is said to *bump* it, and the two boats change places in seniority.

bump-supper, *s.* A supper given in one of the colleges to celebrate the boat of that particular college having bumped its predecessor in the races, and thus gained a step toward "the head of the river."

būmp (2), *s.* [BOOM (1), *s.*] The loud booming noise of the bittern.

"The bitter with his *bump*,

The crane with his *trump*."

Skelton: *Poems*, p. 227.

būmp (1), *v. t. & i.* [Wel. *bump*=a lump; *pumpio*=to bump, bang; Ir. & Gael. *beum*=a blow.]

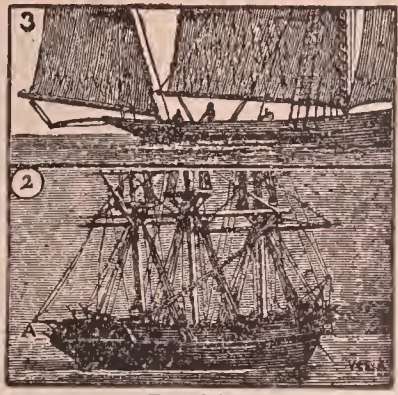
A. Transitive:

1. *Gen.*: To strike forcibly against anything, to beat, thump.

"I *bumped* the ice into three several stars."

Tennyson: *The Epic*.

2. *Spec. (Boating)*: To effect a bump.



Bumkins.

B. Intransitive: To strike against anything, to bob up and down.

"And thumping and plumping and *bumping* and jumping."

Southey: *Cataract of Lodore*, p. 77.

†būmp (2), *v. t.* [BOOM (1), *s.*] To make a loud booming noise, to bumble. (Said only of the bittern.)

"And as a bittour *bumps* within a reed."

Dryden: *Wife of Bath's Tale*, 194.

būmp'-ēr, *s.* [A corruption of *bombard*, *s.*, I. 3.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A glass filled to overflowing.

"The purple *bumper* trembling at his lips."

Cowper: *Hope*.

"One of those nobles swallowed so many *bumpers* that he tumbled into the turf fire."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: Logs of wood placed over a ship's side to keep off ice.

2. *Rail.*: A projecting head at the end of a railway-car, to receive or deliver the impact when cars come together, and, by transferring the force to a spring, moderate the force of the collision; a buffer.

†A *bumper game*: One in which the scoring is all on one side.

būmp'-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [BUMP, *v.*]

bumping-post, *s.*

Railway Engineering: A timber or set of timbers at the termination of a railway track, to limit the motion of the train in that direction.

būmp'-kīn, ***būm'-kīn**, *s.* [A word of doubtful origin. Skeat and Mahn consider it the same as *boomkin*=a small boom or luff-block, and hence, metaphorically, a wooden-headed fellow, a block-head.] [BOOMKIN.] A country lout; an awkward clumsy, thick-headed fellow.

"'Twas April, as the *bumpkins* say."

Cowper: *Raven*.

***būmp'-kīn-lŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *bumpkin*; *-ly*.] Like a bumpkin, having the manners of a bumpkin, clownish.

"Who, aiming at description, and the rustic wonderful, gives an air of *bumpkinly* romance to all he tells."—*Richardson*: *Clarissa*.

†būn (1), ***būnne** (1), *s.* [A. S. *bune*=a hollow pipe, a cup.] The inner part or core of the stalks of flax. (Still in use colloquially.)

"Ryse, or *bunne*, or drye weed. *Calamus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

būn (2), ***bonne**, ***būnn**, ***būnne** (2), *s.* [O. Prov. Fr. *bugne*=a kind of fritters; Fr. *bigne*=a swelling; Sp. *buñuelo*=a sort of sweet bread. Compare O. H. Ger. *bungo*=a bulb; Eng. *bunch*.] A small cake of sweet bread.

"*Bunne*, brede. *Placenta*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

†būn (3), ***bwn**, *s.* [Gael. *bun*=bottom, foundation; Ir. *bon*, *bun*=the bottom of anything.] [BUM.] (*Scotch*.) (*Lyndsay*: *Works*, p. 208. *A. Scott*: *Poems*, p. 50.) (*Jamieson*.)

***būn**, *a.* [BOUN, *a.*] Ready, prepared.

"Fodder and hai thou sal find *bun*."

Cursor Mundi, 3, 317.

būnch, ***bonche**, ***būnche**, *s.* [Icel. *bunki*=a heap, pile; O. Sw. *bunke*; Dan. *bunke*; Dut. *bonken*=to beat.]

I. Ordinary Language:

†1. A lump, a knob, a prominence.

"Mid brode *bunches* on heore bak."—*Mapes*, p. 344.

"They will carry their treasures upon the *bunches* of camels."—*Isa.* xxx. 6.

2. A cluster of several things of the same kind growing naturally together.

"For thee, large *bunches* load the bending vine."

Dryden.

3. A number of things tied together.

"If I fought not with fifty of them, I am a *bunch* of radish."—*Shakesp.*: *Hen. IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

"A *bunch* of ponderous keys he took."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, vi. 12.

4. A tuft or little bundle of things fastened in a knot or bow.

II. Technically:

1. *Mining*: A miner's term for an irregular lump of ore—more than a pocket, and not so much as a continuous vein. A mine is said to be *bunchy*, when the yield is irregular—sometimes rich, sometimes poor.

2. *Flax Manufacture*: Three bundles, or 180,000 yards, of linen yarn. [BUNDLE.]

bunch-backed, ***bunchbacked**, *a.* Having a prominence on the back; humpbacked.

"To help thee curse that poisonous *bunch-back'd* toad."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 3.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn;

-tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle. &c. = bel, dēl.

þbunch, ***bunch**-on, ***bun-sen**, *v. t. & i.* [**BUNCH**, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

*1. To beat, bump.

"Bunchon. Tundo, trudo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"He buncheth me and beateth me."—*Palsgrave.*

2. To tie up or form into a bunch or cluster.

B. Intransitive: To grow or form into a cluster or bunch; to swell out, or grow into a protuberance or bulb.

"It has the resemblance of a champignon before it is opened, bunching out into a large round knob at one end."—*Woodward.*

bunch-i-ness, *s.* [*Eng. bunchy; -ness.*] The quality of being bunchy.

þbunch-ing, ***bunch**-inge, ***bunch**-ýnge, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**BUNCH**, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

*1. The act of beating.

"Bunchinge. Tuncio."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The act of forming into a bunch.

þbunch-ý, *a.* [*Eng. bunch; -y.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Forming a cluster or bunch; humpy, swelling.

"He is more especially distinguished from other birds, by his bunchy tail."—*Grew.*

2. *Mining:* [See **BUNCH**, *B.*]

bũn-cō, **bũn**-kō, *v. t., a. & s.* [From the name of an old swindling game of chance.]

A. As verb transitive: To swindle; to cheat; *esp.*, to swindle by means of an ingenious device.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to, or connected with, a bunko swindle; as, a *bunko* "steerer," or agent.

C. As subst.: The name of an old unfair game of chance.

***bũn**-cōmbe, *a. & s.* [**BUNKUM**.]

bund, ***bun**-din, ***bun**-dyn (*Scotch*), ***bun**-dyn (*O. Eng.*), *pa. par. & a.* [**BIND**, *v.*]

bund-sack, *s.* A person of either sex engaged to be married. (*Scotch.*) (*Vulgar.*) (*Jamieson.*)

bũnd, *a.* [**BOUND**, *a.*] Ready, prepared; bound for. (*Scotch.*)

bũnd, *s.* [A native word.]

In India: An embankment.

***bũnd**-ēl-ēt, *s.* [*O. Eng. bundel*=bundle, and *dimin. suff. -et.*] A little bundle.

"A bundelet of myrre my lemman is to me."—*Wycliffe; Song of Solomon*, i. 12.

bun-dēr, *s. & a.* [*Hind. bundar*, from Arab. *bāndār*=a city, an emporium, a port, a harbor, a trading town (*Catafago*).]

bunder-boat, *s.* The surf-boat of the Malabar coast of India.

bũn-dle, ***bun**-del, ***bun**-delle, *s.* [*A. S. byndel*, *dimin. of bund*=a bundle, things bound together; *bindan*=to bind up; *Dut. bondel*; *Ger. bündel*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) A number of things bound together.

"Observe the dying father speak,
Try, lads, can you this bundle break?"

Swift: The Fagot.

(2) A roll, a package, a parcel.

(3) *Printing:* Two reams of paper.

2. *Fig.:* A collection, a number.

"So that this and the whole bundle of those following sentences may be applied."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes.*

II. Flax manuf.: Twenty hanks, or 60,000 yards, of linen yarn.

bundle-pillar, *s.*

Arch.: A column or pier with others of smaller dimensions attached to it.

bũn-dle, *v. t. & i.* [**BUNDLE**, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.:* To tie up in a bundle or parcel.

"As if a man in making posies,
Should bundle thistles up with roses."—*Swift.*

2. *Fig.:* To heap together roughly.

"We ought to put things together as well as we can, doctrine causa; but, after all, several things will not be bundled up together, under our terms and ways of speaking."—*Locke.*

¶ *To bundle off:* To start any one off hurriedly.

To bundle up: To pack up hurriedly.

þB. Intransitive:

1. To prepare for departure; to pack up.

2. To sleep together without undressing. (Applied to the custom of a man and woman so doing.) (*W. Irving.*)

bũn-dled, *pa. par. & a.* [**BUNDLE**, *v.*]

"By tricks and lies as numerous and as keen

As the necessities their authors feel;

Then cast them, closely bundled, every brat."

Cowper: The Task, bk. ii.

bũnd-lĩng, *pr. par. & a.* [**BUNDLE**, *v.*]

bundling-machine, *s.* A machine for grasping a number of articles into a bundle ready for tying. Machines of this character are used for fire-wood, asparagus, and many other things sold in tied bundles.

bundling-press, *s.* A press in which hanks of yarn are pressed into cubical packages for transportation, storage, or sale.

***bune**, *s.* [*A. S. bune* (*Somner.*)] [**BUN** (1).] A reed, a pipe, a flute. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bũng (1), ***bũnge**, *s. & a.* [*Wel. bung*=(1) a hole, (2) a bung; *O. Gael. buine*=a tap, a spigot; *Ir. buinne*=a tap. Cf. *O. Dut. bonne*=a bung, stopple; *O. Fr. bonde*=a bung.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* [II. 1.]

"Bunge of a wesselle, as a tonne, barelle, botelle, or othere lyke. Lura."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"After three nights are expired, the next morning pull out the bung, stick, or plug."—*Mortimer.*

2. *Fig.:* Applied—

(1) To the landlord of a public house. (*Slang.*)

(2) To a sharper or pickpocket. (*Slang.*)

"Away, you cut-purse rascal! you filthy bung, away!"

Shakesp.: 2 *Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

(3) To a pocket or a purse. (*Slang.*) (*Nares.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Coopering:* A stopper for the large opening in the bulge of a cask called the *bung-hole*.

2. *Pottery:* A pile of seggars forming a cylindrical column in a kiln.

3. *Shoemaking:* The instep of a shoe. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

B. As adj.: Tipsy, intoxicated. (*Scotch.*)

"But changed her maid when bung."

Ramsay: Poems, i. 268. (*Jamieson.*)

bung-borer, *s.*

Coopering: A conical auger for reaming out a bung-hole.

bung-cutter, *s.* A machine for cutting bungs. There are four forms: The annular borer, a lathe which turns the circular bung, a cylindrical saw, and a descending tubular knife.

bung-fu, *a.* Quite intoxicated. (*Scotch.*) (*Vulgar.*) (*Picken: Poems*, 1785, p. 52.)

bung-hole, *s.* The hole in a cask through which it is filled, and which is then stopped up with a bung.

"To what base uses we may return, Horatio! Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a bung-hole?"—*Shakesp.:* *Hamlet*, v. i.

bung-starter, *s.*

Coopering: A stave shaped like a bat or a mallet, which, applied to either side of the bung, causes it to start out.

bung-vent, *s.* A passage for admitting air through the bung of a cask, to allow a free flow of liquid from the tap.

***bũng** (2), *s. & a.* [Imitated from the sound. In *Ger. bunge*=a drum.]

A. As substantive:

1. The sound emitted when a stone is forcibly thrown from a sling.

2. The act of throwing a stone from a sling.

B. As adjective: Humming. (See the compound.)

bung-top, *s.* A humming-top.

bũng, *v. t.* [**BUNG**, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To close, stop with a bung.

"They bung up the said vessels, and give them vent sometimes."—*Markham: Country Farm.*

2. *Fig.:* To close up, stop in any way.

"If Ronalds had heard these speeches from the poor knave, he had bunged up his mouth, that he should not have spoken these three years."—*Shelton: Don Quixote.*

bũng-ā-lōw, *s.* [From Bengali *bānglá*; *Mah-ratta bāngāla*.] The name applied to the kind of houses erected by Europeans in India. They are generally of one story, and with the roof thatched, the ceiling being often of white-washed cloth. They are not well adapted for defense against a foe.

bũng-le, *v. t. & i.* [Etymology doubtful. *Skeat* suggests *bongle*, *bangle*, a formation from *bangand*=to strike often or clumsily. Cf. *Sw. bangla*=to work ineffectually. *Mahn* says a *dimin.* of *Prov. Ger. bungen*=to beat.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.:* To botch; mend clumsily.

"They make lame mischief, though they mean it well;
Their int'rest is not finely drawn, and hid,
But seams are coarsely bungled up, and seen."

Dryden.

2. *Fig.:* To manage clumsily or awkwardly, to spoil.

"You have bungled this business."—*Thackeray: Adv. of Philip*, i. 240.

B. Intransitive: To mismanage, botch, act clumsily or awkwardly.

"I do not use to bungle."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Maid's Trag.*, iii. 1.

bũng-le, *s.* [**BUNGLE**, *v.*] A botching, awkward mismanagement; clumsiness.

"Errors and bungles are committed when the matter is inapt or contumacious."—*Ray on the Creation.*

bũng-lēr, *s.* [**BUNGLE**, *v.*] One who bungles; a botcher, a clumsy fellow.

"Hard features every bungler can command;
To draw true beauty shows a master's hand."

Dryden: Epistle to Mr. Lee, 53, 54.

bũng-lĩng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**BUNGLE**, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

"He must be a bungling gamester who cannot win."—*Macaulay.*

"Name it not faith, but bungling bigotry."

Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 141.

"When men want light

They make but bungling work."—*Dryden.*

C. As substantive: A botching, clumsy or awkward performance.

bũng-lĩng-lý, *adv.* [*Eng. bungling; -ly.*] In a bungling manner; clumsily, awkwardly.

"To denominate them monsters, they must have had some system of parts, compounded of solids and fluids, that executed, though but bunglingly, their peculiar functions."—*Bentley.*

bũn-gō, *s.* [**PUNGY**.]

Boat.: A kind of canoe used by the native Indians.

bũn-ion (*ion* as *yũn*), **þbũn**-yōn, ***bũn**-i-an, ***bũn**-ne-an (*Eng.*), **bũn**-yan (*Scotch*), *s.* [*In Ital. bugnone, bugno*=a round knob or bunch, a boil or blain; *O. Fr. bugne, bune, buigne*=a swelling; *Icel. bunga*=an elevation, a convexity. (*Skeat.*)]

Med.: An enlargement and inflammation of the joint of the great toe. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"He was not aware that Miss Mally had an orthodox corn or *bunyan* that could as little bear a touch from the royné slippers of philosophy . . ."—*Ayrs. Leggt.*, p. 198. (*Jamieson.*)

bũ-nĩ-ũm, *s.* [*Lat. bunion; Gr. bounion*=probably the earth-nut; from *bounos*=a hill, because the plant grows in hilly situations.]

Botany: A genus of umbelliferous plants. *Bunium flexuosum* is the Common Earth-nut. What was formerly called *B. bulbocastanum* is now removed to the genus *Carum* (*q. v.*). [**EARTH-NUT.**]

bũnk, *s.* [*Sw. dunke*=a flat-bottomed bowl; *Dan. bynke*=a meal-tub.] [**BUNG.**]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A wooden case or box, which serves for a seat in the daytime and a bed at night.

2. *Naut.:* One of a series of berths arranged in vertical tiers. (*Chiefly, but not exclusively, American.*)

"But the rooms are divided by upright boards into bunks, and the berths are in pairs, one above the other."—*Times*, May 21, 1874. *The Emigrants' Depot at Blackwall.*

bũnk-ēr (*Eng.*), **bũnk**-ēr, **bũnk**-art (*Scotch*), *s.* [**BUNK.**]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Of the forms* bunker, bunkart.

(1) A bench, or sort of long low chests that serve for seats.

(2) A seat in a window, which also serves for a chest, opening with a hinged lid.

"A bunker, a window-seat."—*Sir J. Sinclair: Observations*, p. 169.

2. *Of the form* bunker only (*Eng.*): A large bin or receptacle for anything; for example, coals.

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.:* A space in steamers below decks for the accommodation of coal.

2. *In the game of golf:* An obstacle.

bũn-kō, *s., v. t. & a.* [**BUNCO**.]

bun-kum, **bun**-cōmbe, *s.* [From *Buncombe*, a county in the western part of North Carolina. When, in the Sixteenth Congress of the United States, the "Missouri Compromise" was being discussed, Felix Walker, the member for part of North Carolina, persisted in speaking when the House was impatient to vote. He was implored to desist,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn' mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

but would not, declaring that he must make a speech for Buncombe, meaning for his constituents in that then uncelebrated region.] A term applied to the subject matter of magniloquent, irrelevant speeches.

þbunn, *bünne, s. [BUN.]

bün'-nërts, s. [From Sw. *björn*=a bear, and Eng. *wort*. In Sw. *björn-ram*, and in Ger. *bärenklau*, are names of this plant, and are=the bear's paw.] The same as BUNNLE (q. v.).

bün'-nÿ, s. [Gael. *bun*, a stump.] A familiar name for a rabbit, especially in the southern portions of the United States.

bün'-ô-dônts, bün'-ô-dôn'-ta, s. pl. [From Gr. *bounos*=a hill, a height, a heap, a mound, and *odous*=genit. *odontos*=a tooth.]

Zoöl.: Kowalewsky's name for one of two sections of the Artiodactylate Mammalia. It is so called because the teeth have tuberculated crowns. It contains the families Hippopotamidæ and Suidæ. (Nicholson: *Zoöl.*)

Bün'-sën, s. & a. [From Herr Bunsen, professor of chemistry at Breslau.]

Bunsen-battery, Bunsen's battery, s.

Electricity.: A modification of the Grove-battery, plates or bars of gas-coke being used instead of platinum. The electro-motive force is slightly less than that of the Grove-battery.

Bunsen's burner, s. [BURNER.]

Bunsen's photometer, s. [PHOTOMETER.]

bün'-sën-ite, s. [From Professor Bunsen of Breslau, who observed artificial crystals of the mineral.]

Min.: An octohedral translucent mineral of a vitreous luster and pistachio-green color, a pure protoxide of nickel, found in Saxony.

bünt (1), s. [A corruption of *bent* (Skinner).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. **Gen.**: A swelling part, an increasing cavity.

"The wear is a frith, reaching slopwise through the ooze, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a *bunt* or cod, with an eye-hook, where the fish entering, upon the coming back with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, forsaken by the water, and left dry on the ooze."—Carew.

2. **Spec.**: A swelling arising from a blow.

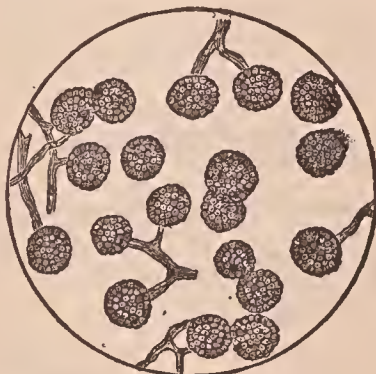
II. Ordinary Language, Botany, &c.:

1. A weed, a herb. (Halliwell: *Contr. to Lexicog.*)

2. Two fungi.

* (1) A puff-ball, *Lycoperdon bovista*.

(2) *Tilletia caries*, which attacks the ears of wheat, completely filling the grains with a black, foetid powder. This powder is a mass of spherical, reticulated spores, which, when crushed, give out a most disagreeable smell. It was formerly called *Uredo foetida*, or stinking-rust. Bread made from flour containing this fungus has a disagreeable flavor and a dark color. Such flour, however, is said to be sometimes used in the manufacture of gingerbread, the molasses effectually disguising the flavor. The presence of bunt is readily detected by the microscope.



Spores of Bunt (Magnified 200 Diameters).

III. Naut.: The middle perpendicular portion of a sail.

bunt-lines, s. pl. [BUNTLINE.]

bünt (2), s. [Provenc. Scotch *bun*=the tail or brush of a hare. Cf. Ir. *bon*, *bun*; Dan. *bund*=the bottom of anything (Jamieson). Cf. also *bundt*=bundle, . . . bottle of hay, faggot of branches.] The tale or brush of a hare or rabbit.

" . . . a strolling hound

Had near hand catch'd me by the bunt."

The Hare's Complaint, A. Scott's Poems, p. 79.

bünt, v. i. [From *bunt* (1), s. (q. v.).] To swell out; as, the sail *bunts* out.

bünt'-ër (1), s. [Cf. *bunt* (1), s. (q. v.).]

1. **Spec.**: A cant term for a woman who picks up rags about the streets.

"Punks, strolers, market dames, and bunters."

Hudibras Redivivus (1707). (Halliwell: *Cont. to Lex.*)

2. **Gen.**: Any low, vulgar woman.

"Her two marriageable daughters, like *bunters*, in stuff gowns, are now taking sixpennyworths of tea at the White-conduit House."—Goldsmith: *Essays*, Ess. 15.

bünt'-ër (2), s. & a. [From Ger. *bunt*=particolored, variegated, pied, motley.]

A. As substantive.: The same as BUNTER SANDSTONE (q. v.).

"Many plants have been obtained from the '*bunter*,' especially conifers of the extinct genus *Voltzia*."—Lyell: *Man. Geol.* (4th ed.), ch. xxii.

B. As adjective.: Variegated; pertaining to the bunter and sandstone.

bunter sandstone, s. [Ger. *bunter sandstein*.]

Geol.: One of the three great divisions of the Triassic formation. It is the lowest, i. e., the oldest of the series. It corresponds to the *Grès bigarré* (variegated freestone or grit) of the French. In the Hartz it is more than 1,000 feet thick; in Cheshire and Lancashire, England, about 600. The footprints of old called *Chirotherium*, now known to be *Labyrinthodont*, are found in the Bunter; the plants are chiefly ferns, cycads, and conifers.

bünt'-ing (1), pr. par. & a. [BUNT, v.]

bunting-iron, s.

Glass-making.: The glassblower's pipe.

bünt'-ing (2), *bünt'-yngë, *bount'-ing (Eng.), bünt'-lin (Scotch), s. & a. [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Bret. *bounta*, *bunta*=to push, knock, or shove; Eng. dial. *bunt*=to shove, to push with the head. Cf. Wel. *buntin*=the rump; *buntinog*=large-buttocked (Skeat, &c.). From Ger. *bunt*=variegated, motley, because it is covered with a great many small black spots like grains of millet (?). Cf. *bunt-drossel*=a redwing (Mahn).]

A. As substantive.: The Common Bunting.

I. Ord. Lang.: A bird, *Emberiza miliaria*. [Il. 1.]

"*Buntynge* byrde. *Pratellus*."—Prompt. Parv.

"I took this lark for a bunting."—Shakesp.: *All's Well*, ii. 5.

II. Ornith.: The English name of *Emberizinae*, a sub-family of *Fringillidae* (Finches).

¶ The birds of the genus *Plectrophanes* are sometimes called Lark-buntings. [LARK-BUNTING.]

B. As adjective.: Resembling some of the species described under A., specially the first.

bunting-crow, s. One of the names for the Hooded Crow (*Corvus cornix*).

bunting-lark, s. One of the English names for a bird, the Common Bunting (*Emberiza miliaria*).

bünt'-ing (3), þbün'-tine, s. [Etym. doubtful. In Dut. *bont* (s.)=fur, printed cotton, (a.)=particolored, motley. Mahn derives *bunting* from Ger. *bunt*=variegated; Wedgwood from Eng. Somersset dial. *bunt*=to sift; Bret. *bounta*=to push, knock, shove.]

Ord. Lang. & Fabric.: A thin woolen stuff of which flags are made. (Used also for a display of flags.)

"The bridges, the private houses had broken out in *bunting*."—*Daily News*, Sept. 24, 1870.

bünt'-lin, s. [BUNTING.] (Scotch.)

bünt'-line, s. & a. [From Eng. *bunt*=the cavity of a sail, and *line*.]

A. As substantive.

Naut.: One of the ropes attached to the foot-rope of a sail, which passes in front of the canvas, and is one of the means of taking it in, turning it up forward so as to spill the wind and avoid bellying.

B. As adjective.: Pertaining to such a rope.

buntline-cloth, s.

Naut.: The lining sewed up a sail under the buntline, to prevent the rope from chafing the sail.

bün'-wänd, bune'-wand, s. [From Eng. dial. *bun*=the inner part of flax, the core, and Eng. *wand* (Jamieson).] A plant, *Heracleum sphondylium*.

***bun'-wede, s.** [BINWEED.]

1. *Senecio Jacobææ*. (Jamieson.)

2. *Polygonum convolvulus*.

***bün'-yön, s.** [BUNION.]

***buothe, pl. of a.** [BOTH.]

buöy (u silent), s. & a. [In Fr. *bouée*; Norm. Fr. *boie*; Sp. *boya*; Port. *boia*; Sw. *boj*; Ger. *boje*, *boie*; M. H. Ger. *boije*. From Dut. *boei*=a shackle, fetter, a handcuff, a buoy. Cf. Sw. *boja*=fettters, irons; Dan. *boie*=bilboes; Fr. *bouée*; Ital. *bove*=an ox, fetters, shackles; Low Lat. *boia*=a fetter, a clog; Lat. *boiæ*, plur.=a collar. A buoy then is that which is fettered.]

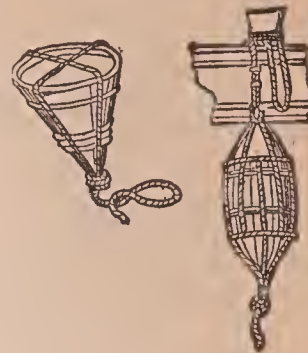
A. As substantive.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.**: In the same sense as II.

2. **Fig.**: Anything that supports a person or his hopes.

II. Naut.: A floating body anchored or fastened in the vicinity, and employed to point out the position of anything under water, as a ship's anchor, reef, shoal, or danger of any kind. Buoys, in general, are divided into three kinds: the cask-buoy, the can-buoy, and the nun-buoy (q. v.). (See also *spar-buoy*.) [BELL-BUOY, WHISTLING-BUOY.]



Buoys.

B. As adjective. (See the compounds.)

buoy-rope, s. [Eng. *buoy*; *rope*.]

Naut.: The rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor.

buoy-safe, s. A metallic body divided into compartments, by which it is braced, and having water tight doors opening to the inside. The buoy has an encircling armor of cork.

buöy (u silent), v. t. & i. [From *buoy*, s. (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To place a buoy upon, to mark as with a buoy. (Lit. & fig.)

" . . . not one rock near the surface was discovered which was not buoyed by this floating weed."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xi., p. 239.

2. To cause to keep afloat, or to ascend, to bear up. (Lit. & fig.) (Often followed by *up*.)

" . . . wherever there was heat enough in the air to continue its ascent, and buoy it up."—Woodward: *Nat. Hist.*

B. Intrans.: To rise to the surface, or at least to rise. (Fig.)

"For rising merit will buoy up at last."

Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 461.

buöy'-age (u silent), (age as ig), s. [Eng. *buoy*; and Eng., &c., suff. -age.]

1. The act of providing buoys.

2. Buoys taken collectively, a series of buoys used to render the entrance into a port more safe, or for any similar purpose.

þbuöy'-añce, buöy'-an-çÿ (u silent), s. [From Eng. *buoyant* (t), and suffix -cy.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.** *Of material things*: Tendency to rise to the surface of water or other liquid, or of the air or other gas.

2. **Fig.** *Of things not material*: Lightness, tendency to rise or to sink. (Often used of the temperature or the spirits.)

II. Nat. Phil.: The buoyancy of a material substance depends on the relation between its specific gravity on the one hand and that of the volume of the fluid which it displaces.

buöy'-ant (u silent), a. [From Eng. *buoy*, and suffix -ant.]

1. **Lit.** *Of a liquid or gas*:

(1) Tending to rise to the surface of a liquid or gas.

(2) Tending to buoy up a particular thing placed in it. [2 (2).]

2. **Fig.** *Of things not material*:

(1) Tending to rise instead of sinking.

"And days, prepared a brighter course to run,

Unfold their buoyant pinions to the sun!"

Hemans: *Dartmoor*.

"His once so vivid nerves

So full of buoyant spirit."

Thomson: *Autumn*.

(2) Fitted to sustain or even to raise up anything in contact with it.

" . . . the weight of thirty years was taken off me while I was writing. I swam with the tide, and the water under me was buoyant."—Dryden: *Eleonora*, Dedication.

buöy'-ant-lÿ (u silent), adv. [Eng. *buoyant*; -ly.] In a buoyant manner. (Coleridge.)

buöyed (u silent), pa. par. & a. [BUOY, v.]

buöy'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [BUOY, v.]

bü'-pal-üs, s. [From Gr. *boupalis*=wrestling like a bull, hard struggling, from *bous*=an ox . . . bull, and *palë*=wrestling.]

Entom.: A genus of *Lepidoptera*, family *Geometridæ*. *Bupalus piniarius* is the Bordered White Moth. It flies during the daytime in the vicinity of pine trees, on which its larvæ feed.

bü'-phag-a, s. [From Gr. *bouphagos*=ox-eating; *bous*=an ox, and *phagein*=to eat.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family *Buphaginæ* (q. v.). *Buphaga africana*

böll, böy; pöut, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, þhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. pr = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

is the African Ox-pecker, so called because, sitting on the backs of cattle, it picks out the bot-flies which annoy them. It is found in Senegal, as well as in Southern Africa.

bū-phāg'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *buphaga* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: In some classifications a family of Ciconiiform birds; in others it is reduced to a sub-family of Sturnidæ. [BUPHAGINÆ.]

bū-phāg'-i-næ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *buphaga* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Sturnidæ (Starlings). Type, Buphaga (q. v.).

būph-thāl'-mūm, *s.* [In Fr. *bufthalme*; Sp. & Ital. *bufthalamo*; Lat. *buphthalmum*; Gr. *buphthalmos*=ox-eye, probably an anthemion or a chrysanthemum; *bous*=an ox, and *ophthalmos*=eye.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants belonging to the sub-order Tubulifloræ.

bū-pleūr'-ūm, *s.* [In Fr. *bupleire*; Sp. *buplero*; Port. & Ital. *bupleuro*; Russ. *bupleur*; Lat. *bupleuron*; Gr. *bupleuron*; *bous*=ox, and *pleuron*=a rib.]

Bot.: Hare's-ear. A numerous genus of umbelliferous plants with simple leaves.

bū-prēs'-tīd-æ (Lat.), **bū-prēs'-tīd-ans**, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *buprestis* (q. v.).]

Entom.: A family of insects, section Pentamera, sub-section Sternoxi. They are akin to the Elateridæ, or Click-beetles, but cannot leap like them. They are splendidly colored, green being the most common hue, after which follow blue, red, gold, and copper. More than 500 species are known.

bū-prēs'-tīs, *s.* [From Gr. *buprēstis*=a poisonous beetle (the Spanish fly?), which, eaten by cattle in their grass, makes them swell up and die, from *bous*=ox, and *prēstō*=to blow up.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Buprestidæ (q. v.). The Buprestis of modern entomologists is not identical with that of the etymology.

***būr** (1), ***būrre**, ***bir**, ***birre** (Eng.), ***byr** (Scotch), *s.* [Icel. *byr*=a tempest; Sw. & Dan. *bör*=a wind. Cf. Wel. *bur*=violence, rage.]

1. A wind.

"The bur ber to hit [the bote] baft."

Allit. Poems; *Patience*, 148.

2. Force.

"... no buerne might ffor the birre it abide."—*Wycliffe* (Purvey): *Lu.* viii. 33.

3. A blow, an assault.

"And I shal bide the first bur, as bare as I sitte."

Sir Gaw. and the Green Knight, 290.

būr (2), *s. & a.* [In Fr. *bourre*=wadding; Ital. *borra*=hair to stuff saddles. From Gael. *borr*=a knob, bunch, or swelling.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of anything annular:

(1) *Artificial*: The broad ring of iron behind the place for the hand on a tilting spear. (*Holmes, Nares, and Skeat*.)

"He thurst hymself wyth the myght that he had vp to the bur of King Arthur's spere."—*Le Morte D'Arthur. Spec. Ear. Eng. Lit.* (1394-1579) (ed. Skeat).

(2) *Natural*:

(a) The rough annular excrescence at the root of a deer's horn. (*Nares*.)

(b) A halo round the moon.

2. Of anything knobbed or projecting: The lobe of the ear.

3. Of anything swelled, though irregular in form: The sweetbread or pancreas of the sheep or any other of the inferior animals.

II. Technically:

1. Weapons: [I. 1.]

2. Tools:

(1) A triangular chisel.

(2) A fluted reaming-tool.

(3) A dentist's instrument of the nature of a drill, but having a serrated or file-cut head, larger than the shank.

3. Machinery:

(1) A small circular saw or toothed drum used on a mandrel placed between the centers of a lathe.

(2) A wheel with thin plates or projections inclined to the axis of the bur in a knitting-machine, and used to depress the thread between the needles and below the beads; it is then called a sinker. It becomes a knocker-off when it raises the loops over the top of the needle. [*SINKER*.]

4. Metallurgy, &c.:

(1) A roughness left on metal by a cutting tool, such as a graver or turning-chisel. The bur of a graver is removed by a scraper; that of a lathe-tool by a burnisher or in the polishing process. A bur is purposely made on a currier's knife and a comb-maker's file, and in each case constitutes the cutting edge.

(2) A planchet driven out of a sheet of metal by a punch.

(3) A washer placed on the small end of a rivet before the end is swaged down.

(4) The jet, sprue, or neck on a cast bullet.

5. *Brick-making*: A clinker, a partially vitrified brick.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to a bur in any of the foregoing senses.

bur-chisel, *s.* A triangular chisel used to clear the corners of mortises.

bur-cutter, **bur-nipper**, *s.*

Metal.: A nipper for cutting away the flange from a leaden bullet.

bur-drill, *s.* A drill with an enlarged head used by operative dentists.

bur-gauge, *s.*

Metal.: A plate perforated with holes of graduated sizes, whose numbers determine the trade sizes of drills and burs.

***būr** (3), *s.* [Derived from *bird* (?).]

***bur-bolt**, *s.* A bird bolt. (*Ford*.)

***bur** (4), *s.* [*BOWER*.] (*Ormulum*, 3,323.)

***bur** (5), *s.* [In Icel. *bara*; O. Ger. *bare*; Dut. *baar*=a wave.] [*BORE* (2), *s.*] A high tidal wave.

"The bur ber to hit baft that braste alle her gere,

Then hurled on a hepe the helme and the sterne,"

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Patience*, 148.

būr (6), **būr** (1), ***būrre**, ***borre**, *s. & a.* [Sw. *kardborre*=a burdock; *borre*=an echinus, a sea-hedgehog; Dan. *borre*=a bur. Fick and Skeat cite Gr. *berron*, *beiron*=rough, rugged. (*Hesychius*.)]

A. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. Of fruits:

(1) *Gen.*: Any prickly or spinous fruit, calyx, or involucre.

"Burre. Lappa, glis."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"And fast like burres they cleife baith ane and all,

To bald, O God, thy word and vs in thrall."

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 97.

(2) *Spec.*: The involucre of the burdock, which are covered with hooked scales. [*BURDOCK*.]

"... its heads of flowers [those of the burdock] under the name of burs, . . ."—*Treas. of Bot.* (ed. 1866), i. 86.

2. Of plants:

(1) The burdock.

"Rough thistles, kecksies, burs, . . ."—*Shakesp.*: *Hen. V.*, v. 2.

(2) A thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus*. (*Scotch*.)

(3) The English name of a grass, *Cenchrus lap-paceus*. It is a native of India.

II. *Fig.*: A person whom, or a thing which, one cannot easily shake off.

"I am a kind of burr; I shall stick."—*Shakesp.*: *Meas. for Meas.*, iv. 3.

B. As adjective: Of or belonging to a bur in any of the senses given under A.

bur-bark, *s.* [Named from the hooked fruits.] The fibrous bark of *Triumfetta semitriloba*.

bur-flag, *s.* A plant, *Sparganium ramosum*.

bur-marigold, *s.*

Bot.: A book-name for *Bidens tripartita*.

bur-parsley, *s.* [So called from resembling parsley, and from having prickly fruit.] The English name of *Caucalis*, a genus of umbelliferous plants. The Small Bur-parsley, *Caucalis dancoides*, is common in a chalky soil in cornfields.

bur-reed, *s.*

Bot.: An English book-name of *Sparganium*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Typhaceæ (*Typhads* or *Bulrushes*).

bur-thistle (Eng.), **bur thistle** (Scotch), *s.* A thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus*.

bur-weed, *s.* [*BURWEED*.]

būr (7), *s. & a.* [From *bore* (q. v.).]

bur-tree, *s.* The same as *BORE-TREE*—*i. e.*, *Sambucus nigra*.

***bur-al**, *a.* [*BORREL*.]

būr-a-tite, *s.* [Named by Delessert after a mineralogist Burat.]

Min.: A doubtful variety of Aurichalcite. It was called Lime-aurichalcite, but the lime is from an adventitious source. It is found in France, in Tuscany, and in the Altai mountains.

būr-ble, ***būr-bēl-yn**, ***būr-blōn**, *v. i.* [Cf. Dut. *borrelen*=to bubble. Perhaps imitated from the sound.]

1. To bubble up, to froth up. (*O. Eng.*)

"Burblo as ale or other lykore (*burbelyn*, P.). *Bullo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To purl.

†būr-blīng, *pr. par. & a.* [*BURBLE*, *v.*]

"Throw burbling brookes, or throw the forest grene."—*Hudson: Judith*, p. 60. (*Jamieson*.)

būr-bōt, **būr-bōlt**, *s.* [Fr. *barbote*; from *barbe*=a beard.] A fresh-water fish (*Lota vulgaris*) of the family Gadidæ. In some places it is called the Eelpout, its lengthened form resembling that of the eel, and the Coney-fish, from hiding itself under stones like a rabbit. [*LOTA*.]

***būr-bülle**, ***būr-býll**, *s.* [From *burble* (q. v.).]

"Burbulle or burble (*burbyll*, P.). *Bulla*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bur-byll**, *v. i.* [*BURBLE*.]

***būrch** (pl. ***būrch-īs**), *s.* [*BURGH*, *BOROUGH*.] (*Barbour: Bruce* (ed. Skeat), iv. 213.)

***bur-cniht**, *s.* [O. Eng. *bur*=bower, and *cniht*=knight.] A chamberlain. (*Layamon*, ii. 372.)

būrd (1), ***burd**, ***burde** (*O. Eng.*), *s.* [*BIRD*.]

būrd (2), *s.* [*BIRTH*.]

***burd** (3), ***burde** (1), ***boord**, *s.* [*BOARD*.]

† *Burd* (*pl.*), in the following example, is= movable tables.

To lay *burdis* down: To set aside the tables when a feast is over. (*Skeat*.)

būrd'-a-lāne, *s.* [Scotch *burd*=bird, and *alane*=alone.] The only child left in a family. (*Scotch*.)

būrd'-clāith, *s.* [From *burd* (3), and Scotch *claithe*.] A tablecloth.

"Aft for ane cause thy *burdclaithe* needs nae spredding,
For thou has nowther for to drink nor eit,"

Dunbar: Evergreen, ii. 58, st. 20.

***burde**, *impers. v.* [O. Icel. *byrjar*; Dan. *bør*.]

1. *Pres.*: Behoooves, is fitting.

"A nobill suerde the *burde* not wolde."

Roland and Ottuell (ed. Herrtage), 1,253.

2. *Past*: Ought, behooved.

"Me thynk the *burde* fyrst aske leue."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Pearl*, 316.

***burde** (1), *s.* [*BOARD* (3).]

***burde** (2), *s.* [From Dan. *borde*=border.] A border, a strip. [*BORDE* (2), *s.*]

"And of ane *burde* of silk, richt costlie grein."

Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 70.

***burde** (3), *s.* [*BEARD*.] (*King Alisaunder*, 1,164.)

***burde** (4), *s.* [*BURD*, *BIRD*.]

1. A bird.

2. A woman, a lady. *Spec.*, a maiden, a damsel.

"But geten of a-noother gome in that gaye *burde*."

Alisaunder, 670.

† *Burde no barne*: Neither maid nor man.

"He fond there *burde nobarn* in that bour thanne."

William of Palerne, 1,971.

būr-dē-lāis, *s.* [Fr. *bourdelais*, *bourdelois*, *bourdelai*; from *Bourdeaux*; Lat. *Burdigala*=a French commune and city, the latter on the Garonne.] [*BURLACE*.] A kind of grape. (*Johnson*.)

būr-dēl'-lō, *s.* [*BORDEL*.]

būr-dēn (1), **†būr-then**, ***bur-don**, ***bur-doun**, ***bir-thun** (Eng.), **bur-dēn**, ***bir-ding** (Scotch), *s.* [A. S. *byrdhen*, *berdhen*, *byrden*=a burden, load, weight, or faggot; Icel. *byrdhr*, *byrdhi*; Sw. *börda*; Dan. *byrde*; M. Dut. *borde*; Goth. *baurthei*; (N. H.) Ger. *bürde*; O. H. Ger. *burdi*. From A. S. *beran*; O. S. *beran*; Dut. *baren*; Goth. *bairan*; Ger. *gebären*.] [*BEAR*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) *Gen.*: Anything material which is borne or carried.

"... and bear no *burden* on the sabbath day."—*Jer.* xvii. 21.

(2) *Spec.*: Anything material which is heavy, and therefore difficult to be carried or sustained by the person or thing supporting it.

"Did here the trees with ruddier *burdens* bend."

Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 203.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Anything not material which is difficult or grievous to bear or to be borne, or is tedious to the mind.

(a) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

"So you, great Lord, that with your counsell sway
The *burdeine* of this kingdom mightily."

Spenser: F. Q. Verses.

(b) *Specially*: Childbirth.

"Thou hadst a wife once, call'd *Æmilia*,
That bore thee at a *burden* two fair sons."

Shakesp.: Com. of Errors, v. 1.

(2) A prophetic utterance directed against a country. "The *burden* (Heb. *massa*=a load . . . an oracle against a place) of Babylon" (*Isaiah* xiii. 1); "the *burden* (Heb. *massa*) of Moab" (*Ibid.* xv. 1).

† Possibly it should be arranged under *burden* (2), but see the Hebrew words.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fāll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: The tonnage or carrying capacity (by weight) of a vessel.
 2. *Metallurgy*: The charge of a furnace.
 3. *Mining*: The tops or heads of stream work, which lie over the stream of tin.
 4. *Logic*. Of proof: Logical obligation.
- Burden of proof* (Lat. *onus probandi*): The logical obligation to prove an assertion. This naturally falls upon the person who makes the assertion, not on his opponent.

būr'-dēn (2), **būr'-tšen**, ***bour-don**, ***bur-done**, ***bur-doun**, ***bor-doune**, *s.* [From Fr. *bourdon*= (1) the pipe which makes the bass sound in an organ; (2) a church-bell (*Littre*); Prov. *bordos*; Sp. *bordon*; Ital. *bordone*; Gael. *būrdan*; Low Lat. *burdo*. (*Littre*, &c.).]

Ordinary Language and Music:

1. Of the form *burdoun*: The drone of a bag-pipe. (*Scotch.*) (*Ruddiman*.)
2. Of all the forms:

- (1) The chorus or refrain of a song.

"The awful burthen of the song—
Dies iræ, dies illa."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 31.

- (2) The chorus; the tune sung as an accompaniment to a dance when there were no instruments.

"Foot it featly hear and there;
And, sweet spirits, the burthen bear."

Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

"Belike it hath some burden then."

Ibid., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, i. 2.

***būr'-dēn** (3), ***būr'-doūn**, *s.* [From Fr. *bourdon*=a pilgrim's staff; Prov. *bordo*; Sp. *burdo*; Ital. *bordone*; Low Lat. *bordonus*, *bordo*, *burdo*, *burdus* (*Littre*).] A pilgrim's staff.

"I fonde hym cruel in his rage,
And in his honde a gret burdoun."

The Romaunt of the Rose.

būr'-dēn, **būr'-tšen**, *v. t.* [From *burden* (1), *s.* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To lay a heavy material load upon.

2. Figuratively:

- (1) To lay upon one anything immaterial, which is difficult to be borne.

"For I mean not that other men be eased, and ye burdened."—2 Cor. viii. 13.

"Burdening the heart with tenderness."

Hemans: Come Home.

- †(2) To lay the responsibility for an act upon a person or party.

"It is absurd to burden this act on Cromwell and his party."—*Coleridge*.

***būr'-dēn-a-ble**, *a.* Eng. *burden*; *able*. Burden-some.

"They were but silly poor naked bodies, burdenable to the country, and not fit for soldiers."—*Spalding*, i. 291.

būr'-dēned, *pa. par. & a.* [BURDEN, *v.*]

†**būr'-dēn-ēr**, *s.* Eng. *burden*; *-er*.] One who burdens.

†**būr'-dēn-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BURDEN, *v.*]

***būr'-dēn-oūs**, ***būr'-tšen-oūs**, *a.* [Eng. *burden*; and suffix *-ous*.

1. Of things: Constituting a burden, grievous to be borne, burdensome. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"His burthenous taxations notwithstanding."

Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

2. Of persons: So idle or useless that it is a grievance to have to support him.

"But to sit idle on the household-hearth,
A burdensome drone; to visitants a gaze."

Milton: Samson Agonistes.

būrd'-ēn-sēck, *s.* [BERTHINSEK.] (*Scotch.*)

būr'-dēn-sōme, †**būr'-tšen-sōme**, *a.* [From Eng. *burden*; and suffix *-some*.] Constituting a material or an immaterial burden, onerous, grievous, forming an incubus upon.

"... burdensome to himself, and almost useless to his country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

"The decay'd
And burthensome."

Wadsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

†**būr'-dēn-sōme-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *burdensome*; *-ly*.] In a burdensome manner. (*Dr. Allen*.)

†**būr'-dēn-sōme-nēss**, ***būr'-dēn-sōme-nēsse**, *s.* [Eng. *burdensome*; *-ness*.] The quality of being burdensome, heaviness, weight.

būr'-dēt, *s.* [Named after Sir William Burdett. *Fabric*: A cotton stuff.

būr'-dōck, *s.* [Eng. *bur*, and *dock*.] The English name of *Arctium*, a genus of plants belonging to the order *Asteraceæ* (Composites), and the sub-order *Tubulifloræ*. The common burdock, *Arctium lappa*, is well known.

***bur-don**, ***bur-doun**, ***bur-downe**, *s.* [BURDEN (3).] A pilgrim's staff.

***būr'-doūn**, *s.* [BURDEN (2).] The drone of a bagpipe. (*Scotch.*)

***bur-dour**, *s.* [BORDYOURE.] A jester.

"... to make gamen and glee

Burdours in to the haulte thay brynge."

Roland and Ottuell (ed. Herrtage), 34.

***bur-down**, *s.* [BURDEN (1), *s.*]

"I take two burdowns charge fro the lond."—*Wicliffe*; 4 *Kings*, v. 17.

***būr'-dŷn**, *a.* [From A. S. *bōrd*=a board; and *-yn*=Eng. *-en*.] Of boards: Wooden.

"*Burdyn* duris and lokis in thair ire,

All werk of tre thai brynt wp in a fyr."

Wallace, iv. 509. MS.

***bur-dynge**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BORDYN.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & participial adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: Joking, merriment.

"Ne in thy burdynge say."

Sege of Melayne (ed. Herrtage), 1,419.

būre, *pret. of v.* [BEAR, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

"Aft bure the gree, as story tells."

Burns: To William Simpson.

bū'-reau (eau as ō), *s.* [Fr. *bureau*=a writing-table or desk, an office, the people engaged in such an office; from *bureau*=drugget, Low Lat. *burellum*, such writing-tables being at first covered with this kind of cloth.]

1. A desk or writing-table with drawers for papers; a chest of drawers with a writing-board.

"For not the desk with silver nails,

Nor bureau of expense,

Nor standish well japann'd, avails

To writing of good sense."

Swift.

¶ It is used analogously for a chest of drawers, even without such a board, especially one of an ornamental character.

2. Now:

- (1) An office in which such a bureau is used; an office where business is transacted.

(2) The occupants of such an office; the officers working in an office, especially a state one, under a chief.

(3) A subordinate department of the Government; as, the Pension bureau, in the Interior Department of the United States.

bureau-system, *s.* Government by a bureau, bureaucracy.

bū-reauc'-ra-čŷ (eauc as ōc), *s.* [Fr. *beaureaucratie*; from Fr. *bureau*, and Gr. *kratoō*=to be strong; *kratos*=strength.] Government by departments of state, acting with some measure of independence of each other, instead of government by the heads of those departments acting as a cabinet on their joint responsibility.

"Free the citizen from monopoly and the tutelage of the bureaucracy. . . ."—*London Times*, Oct. 30, 1875.

†**bū-reauc'-crāt'-ic** (eau as ō), *a.* [From Fr. *bureaucratique*.] Pertaining or relating to, or constituting a bureaucracy. (*Westm. Rev.*)

bū-reauc'-rāt-ist (eauc as ōc), *s.* [From Fr. *bureaucrat*; *-ist*.] One who advocates bureaucracy, or supports it when in existence.

***bur'-ěl**, ***būr'-eil**, *a.* [BORREL.]

būr'-ēt'te, *s.* [From Fr. *burette*=a cruet, a small decanter, a crystal bottle or flask; dimin. of *buire*=flagon.]

Chem. & Phar.: A small, graduated glass tube with a small aperture and a stop-cock, used in pharmacy or in the laboratory for measuring or transferring small quantities of liquid. It was invented by Gay-Lussac.

būrg (1), *s.* [BOROUGH.]

As an independent word:

1. A city. (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 812.)

2. A small walled town or place of privilege. (*Wharton*.)

¶ The names of various continental cities, towns, districts, or territories end in *burg*. These are often anglicized by appending a final *h*; as, St. Petersburg, Mecklenburgh Square.

burg-grave, *s.* [BURGRAVE.]

būrg (2), *s.* [From A. S. *burg*=a hill, a citadel (?).] [BERG.] (See the phrase which follows.)

¶ A *burg of ice*:

Among whale-fishers: A field of ice floating in the sea. (*Scotch.*)

būr'-gam-öt, *s.* The same as BERGAMOT (q. v.).

būr'-gan-ēt, ***bur-gant**, *s.* [BURGONET.]

***burge**, *s.* [BURG.]

***burge-folc**, *s.* Townsfolk. (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 1,854.)

būr'-gee, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Comm.*: A kind of small coal suitable to be burned in the furnaces of engines.

2. *Naut.*: A flag ending in two points. It is used in cutters, yachts, and merchant vessels.

būr'-gein, *v. i.* [BURGEON, *v.*]

būr'-geōis, **boūr'-geōis**, **boūr'-geōlse**, *s.* [BOURGEOIS.]

Printing: A size of type. [BOURGEOIS.]

***būr'-geōn**, ***būr'-gein**, ***būr'-rŷn**, ***būr'-gŷn**, ***bur'-gion** (O. Eng.), ***būr'-geoun** (O. Scotch), *v. t.* [BOURGEOIN, *v.*] (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VII. vii. 43.)

"*Burgyn* or *burryn* as trees. *Germino*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***būr'-geoun**, *s.* [BOURGEOIN, *s.*] (*Douglas: Virgil*, 116, 5.)

būr'-gëss, ***būr'-gësse**, ***būr'-gëis**, ***būr'-gëys**, ***bor'-gëys** (plur. *burgesses*, *burgeyses*, *burgeiss*, *burgeys*), *s.* [O. Fr. *bourgeois*; from Low Lat. *burgensis*=a citizen; Fr. *bourg*; Ital. *borgo*=a city.] [BOROUGH, BURGH.]

1. *Gen.*: An inhabitant of a borough.

¶ A burgess of a borough corresponds with the citizen of a city.

"*Burgeys. Burgensis*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Specially:

- (1) The freeman of a borough, one who possesses a tenement in a borough.

"That barouns, burgeys, and bonde, and alle other burnes."—*Wm. of Palerne*, 2,128.

- (2) A leading craftsman in a guild or trade belonging to a borough.

"Wel semed eche of hem a fair burgeys."

Chaucer: C. T., 371-2.

- (3) A member of the corporation, the latter consisting of a mayor and burgesses.

"He was welcomed at the North Gate by the magistrates and burgesses in their robes of office."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*(4) A borough magistrate.

†(5) A member of the English Parliament for a borough.

būr'-gëss-shīp, *s.* [Eng. *burgess*; and suff. *-ship*.] The office of a burgess.

"One of our *burgess-ships* is vacant by the promotion of Sir Heneage Finch."—*Smith: Lett. to Bathurst*, *Warton's Life of Bathurst*, p. 174.

burgh (pron. būrrŭ), ***burghe**, *s.* [A. S. *burh*.] [BOROUGH.] The same as BOROUGH (q. v.).

"And byde with my balde mene within the *burghe*

ryche." *Morte Arthure*, 1,968.

¶ (1) The spelling *borough* is the common one in England, whilst *burgh* is that which chiefly obtains in Scotland. Examples—Scar-borough, Edin-burgh.

(2) A *burgh of barony*, in Scotland, is a certain tract of land created in a barony by the feudal superior, and placed under the authority of magistrates.

(3) A *royal burgh* in Scotland is a corporate body created by a charter from the crown. There is a convention of royal burghs.

***burgh-breche**, *s.*

Old English Law: A fine imposed upon the inhabitants of a town for a breach of the peace.

burgh-folc, *s.* People of a town. (*Layamon*, i. 416.)

burgh-master, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as BURGOMASTER (q. v.).
2. *Mining*: A barmaster or bailiff who lays out the "meers" for the workmen.

***burgh-yat**, *s.* A town gate. (*Layamon*, ii. 317.)

būrg'h'-al, *a.* [Eng. *burgh*; *-al*.] Pertaining to a burgh.

***burgh-bote**, ***burg-bote**, *s.* [A. S. *burh-bót*; from *burh*=an English town, a city; and *bót*=boot, remedy, atonement, compensation.] [BOOT (1).]

Old Law: A contribution toward the expense of building or repairing castles or walls for the defense of a town.

būrg'h'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *burg*; *-er*.]

L. Ord. Lang.: The inhabitant of a burgh, especially if he is a freeman of the place.

In South Africa the term is applied to the Boer citizen soldiery.

"... and the burghers, or inferior tradesmen, who from their insignificance happily retained, in their socage and burgage tenures, some points of their ancient freedom."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iv., ch. 33.

2. *Church Hist. & Ecclesiol.*: A former subdivision of the Scottish Secession Church. The Secession, which originated through the withdrawal of Ebenezer Erskine and some other ministers from the Scottish establishment in 1732, split into two in 1747, part having felt free to take, whilst others refused what they deemed an ensnaring burgess oath. They reunited in 1820 under the name of the Associate Synod, and joining with the "Relief" [RELIEF] in 1847, formed the United Presbyterian Church.

būrg'h'-ēr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *burgher*; *-ship*.] The position and privileges of a burgher.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***būrgh-man**, s. [O. Eng. *burgh* = borough, and *man*.] A burgess.

***būrgh-môte**, s. [BURGMOTE.]

ībūrgh-hōld-ēr, s. [BORSHOLDER.] The same as BORSHOLDER (q. v.).

būrg-lār, ***būrg-lāy-er**, ***bourg-lair**, ***burg-lar-er**, s. [In Norm. Fr. *burgessour*; from Fr. *bourg* — a borough (BOROUGH, BURGH), and O. Fr. *laire, lairre, leire, liere* (Mod. Fr. *larron*) = a thief; Prov. *laire, lairo, lairon*; Sp. *ladron*; Port. *ladrão*; Ital. *ladro*; from Lat. *latro* = a hired servant, a mercenary soldier, a freebooter. One guilty of house-breaking; one who commits the crime of burglary.

1. Literally:

"The definition of a *burglar*, as given by Sir Edward Coke, is 'he that by night breaketh and entereth into a mansion-house with intent to commit a felony.'—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. 24.

2. Figuratively:

"Love is a *burglarer*, a felon."

Hudibras, ii. 1.

burglar-alarm, s. A device to be attached to a door or a window, to make an alarm when it is opened from without.

Burglar-alarm lock: A lock so constructed as to sound an alarm if it is tampered with.

***būrg-lār-i-an**, s. [From Eng. *burglary*, and suff. *-an*.] One who commits burglary.

būrg-lār-i-ōus, a. [From Eng. *burglary*, and suff. *-ous*.] Pertaining to burglary; involving the crime of burglary. (*Blackstone*.)

būrg-lār-i-ōus-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *burglarious*; *-ly*.] After the manner of a burglar; with the intention of committing a burglary.

būrg-lār-ŷ, s. [Eng. *burglar*; *-y*. In Norm. Fr. *burgerie*.]

1. *Law & Ord. Lan.*: The crime of breaking into an inhabited house, a church, or the gates of a town by night with the intention of committing a felony.

"Burglary, or nocturnal housebreaking, *burgi latrocinium*, which by our ancient law is called *hame-secken*, as it is in Scotland to this day, . . ."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 16.

2. *Ord. Lang. Fig.*: To steal from a man's mind or heart.

"To pilfer away his thoughts, his affections, his purposes, may well be deemed a worse sort of *burglary* or theft, than to break open doors, to rifle trunks, or to pick pockets."—*Barrow*, vol. i., Ser. 21.

būrg-môte, ***būrgh-môte**, s. [From A. S. *burgh*, and *mōt*=a moat, an assembly.] A court of a borough.

"The king sent a notification of these proceedings to each *burgmote*, where the people of that court also swore to the observance of them."—*Burke: Abridg. Eng. Hist.*

būrg-ō-mas-tēr, s. [From Dut. *burgemeester*. In Sw. *borgmäster*; Dan. *borgemester*; Ger. *bürgermeister*; Fr. *bourgmestre*; Norm. Fr. *bourchemester*; Sp. *burgomaestre*; Port. *burgomestre*; Ital. *borgomastro*; from Dut. *burge*; Low Lat. *burghus*=a borough (BURGH), and Dut. *meester*, Eng. *master* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A burgh-master, the chief magistrate of a municipal town in Holland, Switzerland, and Germany.

" . . . and that great body of citizens which was excluded from all share in the government, looked on the *Burgomasters* and Deputies with a dislike . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Ornith.*: An arctic gull. *Larus glaucus*.

būr-gōn-ēt, **būr-gan-ēt**, s. [From O. Fr. *bourguignote*. So called because the Burgundians (O. Fr. *Bourguignons*) were the first to wear it. In Sp. *borgoñota*; Ital. *borgognotta*.] A helmet or steel cap, worn chiefly by foot soldiers; a Spanish morion.

"This day I'll wear aloft my *burgonet*."

Shakesp.: 2 *Hen.*, VI., v. 1.

Būr-gōs, s. & a. [Burgos, a city and province of Spain.]

Burgos lustre: Double sulphide of gold and potassium. (*Rosseter*.)

būr-gout (out as ū) (Provenc. Eng. *bur-good*), s. [Etym. doubtful. From Wel. *burym*=yeast, and *cawl*, *gawl*=cabbage, gruel (?).] A kind of oatmeal porridge or thick gruel used by seamen.

būr-grāve, s. [In Sw. *borggreve*; Dan. *borggreve*; Dut. *burggraaf*; Ger. *burggraf*; M. H. Ger. *burggrāve*; Low Lat. *burggravius*; from Ger. *burg*=a fortress, and *graf*, M. H. Ger. *grāve*, O. H. Ger. *grāvo*=a count.]

*1. *Originally*: The commandant of a fortified town.

2. *Then*: The head of such a town and the adjacent domain, with the right of transmitting it to his descendants.

"Foure marquesses, foure landgraves, foure *burggraves*, foure earles, &c."—*Bate: Acts of Eng. Votaries*, pt. ii., sign. B, 8, b.

ībūr-grā-vi-āte, s. [In Fr. *burgraviat*.] The office, position, or dignity of a burgrave.

***būrgt**, s. & a. [BURG.] (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 727.)

***burgt-folk**, s. Townfolk, townspeople. (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 1,063.)

būr-gūl-li-an, s. [A corruption of *Burgundy* (q. v.), and conjectured to be a term of contempt, invented upon the overthrow of the Bastard of Burgundy in a contest with Anthony Woodville, in Smithfield, in 1467 (*Nares*).] A bully, a braggadocio (?).

"When was Bobadill here, your captain? that rogue, that foist, that fencing *burgullian*."—*B. Jonson: Every Man in his Hum.*, iv. 2.

Būr-gūn-di-an, a. & s. [From Eng. *Burgundy*, and suff. *-an*. In Fr. *Bourguignon*.] [BURGUNDY.]

A. *As adjective*: Pertaining or relating to Burgundy.

B. *As substantive*: A native of Burgundy.

Būr-gūn-dŷ, s. & a. [In Sw. *bourgogne*; Ger. *burgunder*=a kind of wine (def. 2). From Sw., Dan., & Ger. *Burgund*; Dut. *Bourgondië*; Fr. *Bourgogne*=a country (def. 1).]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Geog. (Burgundy)*: An old province of France, inhabited originally by a Germanic people, who invaded and settled in it in Roman times. The capital was Dijon. It now forms the Departments of Côte-d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, Ain, and part of Yonne.

2. *Ord. Lang. (Burgundy)*: The finest of all the French wines, the produce of vines cultivated in the Côte-d'Or, a portion of the ancient province of Burgundy. The most noted of the red wines of Burgundy are Richebourg and Chambertin. The white wines are less celebrated.

B. *As adjective*: Pertaining to or brought from the place indicated under A. 1.

Burgundy-hay, s. A plant, *Medicago sativa*.

Burgundy-pitch, s.

1. *Bot., Chem. & Comm.*: *Pice Burgundica*, the resinous exudation of the stem of the Spruce-fir, *Abies excelsa* or *Pinus Abies*, melted and strained. It is got from Switzerland, but seldom genuine. It is hard and brittle, opaque, of a dull reddish-brown color, empyreumatic odor, and aromatic taste. It gives off no water when heated, is not bitter, and is free from vesicles. It consists chiefly of resin and a little volatile oil, whence its odor. The resin resembles that of turpentine.

2. *Pharm.*: Offic. prep., *Emplastrum picis, pitch-plaster*. It acts externally as a slight stimulant to the skin. It enters also into the composition of the iron-plaster.

Burgundy wine, s. The same as BURGUNDY, 2 (q. v.).

***bur-gyn-yng**, ***bur-gynge**, *pr. par. & s.* [BURGEON, v.]

"*Burgynnye* (*burgynge*, K. P.). *Germen, pullulacio*"—*Prompt Parv.*

***bār**, s. [From A. S. *burg*, *burgh*.]

I. *As an independent word*:

1. A city.

2. A castle, house, or tower.

II. *In compos.*: A defense; as *Cuthburh*=eminent for assistance. (*Gibson*.)

***burh-man**, ***burh-mon**, s. A citizen, townsman.

***burh-town**, s. [BOROUGH-TOWN.]

***burh-wall**, s. A town wall.

***bur-i-al**, ***bur-i-all**, ***bur-i-el**, ***bīr-i-el**, ***bur-ŷ-el**, ***bur-ŷ-els**, ***bur-i-els**, (bur as bē), s. & a. [Eng. *bury*; *-al*; A. S. *birgels*=a sepulcher; *birgen, byrgan, byrgen*=a burying, a burial, a tomb; O. S. *bargisl*=a sepulcher. From Eng. *bury*; A. S. *byrian, byrgian, birian, burian*=to bury.] [BURY.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary language*:

*1. *Originally*. (Of the forms *burials*, *buryels*, *biriel*, *burial*): A tomb, a burying-place.

" . . . that bidden sepulchris of profetes and maken faire the *birielis* of iust men."—*Wycliffe*. (*Purvey*), *Matt.* xxiii. 29.

2. *Now*. (Of the form *burial*): The act of burying, the state of being buried, interment, sepulture.

(1) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

" . . . the duke take order for his *burial*."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 4.

(2) *Spec.*: The act of placing anything under earth or water.

"We have great lakes, both salt and fresh; we use them for *burials* of some natural bodies; for we find a difference of things buried in earth, and things buried in water."—*Bacon*.

II. Technically:

1. *Archæol. & Hist.*: Most nations have selected burial as the best method to dispose of their dead; the practice of burning them on a funeral pile, prevalent to a limited extent among the Greeks and the Romans and nearly universal among the Hindoos, being the exception and not the rule. About 1860 (?) B. C. Abraham buried Sarah. The Egyptians, and, at least, in some special cases, the Jews, embalmed their dead (Gen. i. 3, 26; John xix. 39, 40). [EMBALMENT.] In Europe, according to Sir John Lubbock, interments in which the corpse is in a sitting or contracted posture belong to the stone age, those in which it has been burnt and only the ashes interred to the bronze age, and those in which the corpses extended, presumably to the age of iron. During the first French Revolution a proposal was made to adopt the process of cremation, but it failed. The project was revived on the continent during this century, and recommended in England in 1873 by Dr. Henry Thompson, but as yet it has met with little acceptance from the public. In 1875 Mr. Seymour Hadden advocated the "earth to earth" system of sepulture, and in the same year wicker coffins were exhibited at Stafford House, but this innovation, too, has as yet been unpopular.

Several crematories are in operation in the United States, the best known of which are those at St. Louis, Mo., Albany, N. Y., Fresh Pond, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill.

2. *Law*: In 1693, 1733 and 1783 Acts were passed in England imposing a tax on burials, but it has been long since repealed. A *felo de se* or suicide was formerly buried in the highway with a stake driven through his body, and all his goods and chattels were forfeited to the king. (*Blackstone*, bk. iv., ch. 14.)

B. *As adjective*: (See the compounds.)

¶ Obvious compound: *Burial-plain*.

burial-aisle, s. An aisle in which a body has been interred. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Looks he also wistfully into the long *burial-aisle* of the Past."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. xi.

burial-board, s. A board of persons appointed to regulate burials.

burial-case, s. A mummy-shaped form of coffin, alleged to be an improvement on the ordinary one in the lids, in having glass over the face, in the means of fastening, in hermetical sealing, and in the complete isolation of the body from air by enveloping the corpse in a resinous or other air-excluding compound.

burial-ground, s. Ground set apart or used for the interment of the dead.

1. *Literally*:

"Their mingled shadows intercept the sight
Of the broad *burial-ground* outstretched below."

Scott: Don Roderick.

2. *Figuratively*:

" . . . we at the time exclaimed that it was the *burial-ground* of all the goats in the island."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. viii., p. 168.

burial-place, s. A place for burying the dead.

¶ A more general word than *burying-ground*. When one is interred in a church or committed to the deep the church or the ocean-bed is to him a *burial-place*, but it is not the *burial-ground* in which he sleeps. The Romans interred their dead outside the cities; the early Christians imitating them in this respect. Then the latter began to bury around their churches. Haydn makes the first Christian *burial-place* be instituted in 596, burial in cities in 742, in consecrated places in 750, and in churchyards in 758.

"At rest on the tombs of the knightly race,
The silent throngs of that *burial-place*."

Hemans: The Lady of Provence.

burial-service, **burial service**, s.

The funeral service conducted at the interment of the dead.

bur-ied (bur as bē), *pa. par. & a.* [BURY.]

***bur-i-el** (1) ***bur-i-els**, s. [BURIAL.]

***būr-i-el** (2), s. [From Fr. *burell*; Low Lat. *burellus*.] A coarse and thick kind of cloth (?). [BORREL.]

"Item, three bannurs [banners] for the procession, and two *buriels* with their brists with a bairns cap for the crosse."—*Inventory of Vestments*, A. 1559; *Hay's Scotia Sacra*, p. 189.

bur-i-ēr (bur as bē), s. [Eng. *bury*; *-er*.] One who buries, one who performs the act of interment. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"And darkness be the *burier* of the dead."

Shakesp.: 2 *Hen.* IV., i. 1.

***bur-i-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BURYING.]

būr-in, ***būr-ine**, s. [Fr. *burin*; Sp. *buril*, Port. *boril*; Ital. *bulino*, *borino*; from Ger. *bohren*; O. H. Ger. *poron*=to pierce.]

1. *Engraving*: The cutting-tool of an engraver on metal; a graver.

"Who indeed handled the *burin* like few in these cases."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. iii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Masonry*: A triangular square-shaped steel tool whetted off obliquely at the end, so as to exhibit a diamond. It is shaped like a graver, and is used by the marble-worker.

***bur-i-nesse**, ***bur-i-næsse**, *s.* [A.S. *bebyrig-niss*.] Burial. (*Layamon*, 25,852.)

bu-rī-ōn, *s.* A species of house-sparrow having a red breast. It is found in California.

bur-iown-yng, *pr. par.* [BURGEON, *v.*] Springing up, germinating. (*Lit. & fig.*)

“ . . . that no roote of bitternesse *burtownynge* upward lette, and many ben defouled bi it.”—*Wycliffe* (Purvey); *Heb.* xii. 15.

†**būr-k**, ***būr-ke**, *v. t.* [From Burke, an Irishman, who, when popular prejudice against allowing human corpses to be dissected had run up their price to a high figure, tried to make a living by luring the unwary into his house and suffocating them, to sell their bodies to the doctors. After he had admittedly made away with fifteen people in this manner, he was executed in Edinburgh on January 28, 1829.]

1. *Lit.*: To smother or suffocate after the manner adopted by Burke. [See *etym.*]

2. To kill a person for the purpose of selling his body for dissection.

3. *Fig.*: Quietly to put out of existence, as a parliamentary motion or anything similar, making as little noise as possible over the transaction. (*Inelegant.*)

†**būrked**, *pa. par. & a.* [BURK.]

†**būr-k-ing**, *pr. pa.* [BURK.]

†**būr-k-ism**, *s.* [From the Burke mentioned in *burk* (*etym.*), and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] The system of procedure which justly doomed Burke to death and infamy. (*Wharton.*)

būrl, ***būrle**, *s.* [In Fr. *bouurre*, *bouurlet*, *bouurrelet* = flocks or locks of wool, hair, &c., used for stuffing saddles, balls, &c. (*Cotgrave*); Fr. of Languedoc *bourel*, *bouurrel* = a flock or end of thread which disfigures cloth (*Wedgwood*); Sp. *borla* = a tassel, a bunch of silk, gold or silver.] A knot or lump in thread or cloth.

būrl (1), *v. i. & t.* [From Low Ger. *burreln*.]

***A. Intrans.**: To boil, to welter.

“*Burland yn hys owne blode.*”—*Erie of Tolous*, 98.

B. Trans.: To cause to boil, to whirl.

“Thou, Winter, *burling* thro’ the air

The roaring blast.”

Burns: Elegy on Captain M. Henderson.

būrl (2), *v. t.* [From *burl*, *s.* (q. v.)]

1. To dress cloth by fulling it. [BURLING.]

2. To pick knots, loose threads, &c., from cloth, so as to finish its manufacture.

būr-lāçe, *s.* [Corrupted from Eng. *burdelais*.] A kind of grape. (*Johnson.*)

***bur-la-dy**, *interj.* An oath, a corruption of *by our Lady*.

būr-lāp, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Fabric: A coarse, heavy goods for wrapping, made of jute, flax, manilla, or hemp.

***būr-lāw**, ***bīr-law**, ***būr-lāw**, *s. & a.* [The original form of *by-law* (q. v.); Icel. *bæjarlog* = a town-law, from *bær* = a town, *lög* = law.] (For def. see the example.)

“Laws of *Burlaw* ar maid & determined be consent of neichtbors, elected and chosen be common consent, in courts called the *Byrlaw* courts, in the quhilk cognition is taken of complaints, betuixt nichtbour & nichtbour. The quhilk men sa chosen, as judges & arbitrators to the effect foresaid, ar commonly called *Byrlaw-men*.”—*Skene: Burlaw.*

būrlled, *pa. par. & a.* [BURL, *v.*]

būr-lēr, *s.* [Eng. *burl*; *-er*.] One who burls cloth. [BURL, *v.*] (*Dyer.*)

būr-lēs-que (que as *k*), †**būr-lēs-k**, *a. & s.* [From Fr. *burlesque*; Ital. *burlesco*. In Dan. *burlesk*, *a. & s.*; Ger. *burlesk*, *a.*; *burleske*, *s.*; Sp. *burlesco*, *a. & s.*; Port. *burlesco*; from Sp. & Port. *burlo*; Ital. *burlare* = to jeer, to banter; Port. & Ital. *burla* = mockery, raillery.]

A. As adj.: Mocking, jocular, ludicrous, calculated and intended to excite laughter.

“ . . . writing *burlesque* farces and poems.”—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. As substantive:

1. Verbal language or a literary or other composition in which a subject is treated in such a way as to excite laughter. This may arise from the nature of the subject chosen or from the manner of treating it.

“ . . . epistles much resembling *burlesques* of those sublime odes in which the Hebrew prophets foretold the calamities of Babylon and Tyre.”—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. The act of turning anything into ridicule.

“Their chief pastimes consisted in the *burlesque* of their gravest convictions.”—*Skeat: Introd. to Chaucer.*

būr-lēs-que (que as *k*), *v. t. & i.* [From *burlesque*, *a. & s.* (q. v.)]

A. Trans.: To treat anything in a ludicrous way, to parody.

“Prior *burlesqued*, with admirable spirit and pleasantry, the bombastic verses . . .”—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

B. Intrans.: To comment with ridicule.

“Dr. Patrick joins hands with them in *burlesquing* upon the doctrine.”—*Du Moulin: Adv. of the Ch. of Eng. towards Rome* (1680), p. 81.

būr-lēs-que (qu as *k*), *pa. par. & a.* [BURLESQUE, *v.*]

būr-lēs-quēr (qu as *k*), *s.* [From Eng. *burlesque*, *v.*; and suffix *-er*.] One who burlesques.

būr-lēs-quing (qu as *k*), *pr. par., a. & s.* [BURLESQUE, *v.*]

būr-lēt, *s.* [Fr. *bouurlet*, *bouurclet* = “a wreath, or a roule of cloth, linnen, or leather, stuffed with flockes, haire, &c. . . . also, a supporter (for a ruffe, &c.) of satin, caffata, &c., and having an edge like a roule.” (*Cotgrave.*)] A standing or stuffed neck for a gown.

“A lang taillit gowne of layn sewit with silver & quhit silk, laich neecat [necked] with *burlettis*.”—*Inventories*, 4. 1578, p. 219. (*Jamieson.*)

†**būr-lēt-ta**, *s.* [Ital. *burletta*.] A comic opera, a farce interspersed with songs, what the French call a vaudeville.

“The curtain dropped, the gay *burletta* o’er.”

Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

***bur-liche**, *a.* [BURLY.]

būr-lie, *s.* [BURLAW.]

***burlie-bailie**, *s.*

Scots Law: An officer employed to enforce the laws of the Burlaw-courts.

“Jud tuk him for a *burlie-bailie*.”

Ramsay: Poems, ii. 536. (*Jamieson.*)

būr-lī-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *burly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being burly.

***būr-līng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BURL, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As subst. *Woolen manufacture*: A process in which woolen cloth is examined for rents, flaws, knots, defective yarns, &c., a deficiency being made good with a needle, and offensive matters removed. This is done after scouring and before fulling.

burling-iron, *s.*

Woolen manufacture: A sort of pinchers or nippers, used in burling cloth.

burling-machine, *s.* A machine for removing knots and foreign matters projecting from the surface of woolen cloth before fulling.

būr-līns, *s.* [Etymology doubtful. From *burn* (1).] The bread burnt in the oven in baking. (*Scotch.*)

būr-lŷ, ***boor-ly**, ***boore-ley**, ***bor-lic**, ***bur-li**, ***bur-liche**, ***bur-lyche**, ***bure-lyche**, ***buir-lie**, *a.* [From Eng. *boor*; and *like*. Cf. also O. Eng. *burle* = a knot or lump (*Mahn*). From Gael. & Ir. *borra* = a knob, a bunch, grandeur (*Skeat*).]

I. Of persons:

1. *In a good sense*: Tall, stately, grand.

“Of Babyloyn and Baldake the *burlyche* knyghtes.”

Morte Arthure, 586.

2. *In a slightly bad sense*: Great of bulk, overgrown, and probably boisterous in manners.

“And some ascribe the invention to a priest

Burly and big, and studious of his ease.”

Cowper: The Task, bk. i.

***II. Of the inferior animals**: Stately, fine in aspect, splendid.

“And alle the *burliche* birdes that to his boure lengez.”

Morte Arthure, 2,190.

***III. Of things**: Great, large, huge.

“Wallace gert brek thai *burly* byggyngis bayld,

Bathe in the Merse, and als in Lothiane.”

Wallace, viii. 402. MS.

būr-mān-nī-ā, *s.* [Named after Nicholas Laurant-Burman, who was born at Amsterdam in 1734, and died in 1793.]

Bot.: A genus of endogens, the typical one of the order Burmanniaceæ (q. v.). The species, few in number, are natives of Asia, Africa and the warmer parts of this country, one, however, extending as far north as Virginia.

būr-mān-nī-ā-čē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *burmannia* (q. v.); and Lat. fem. plur. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Burmanniads, an order of endogenous plants, placed by Lindley under the alliance Orchidales. They have regular flowers with three to six distinct stamens, consisting of a tubular perianth with six teeth and a three-cleft style, an inferior

three-celled ovary, with numerous minute seeds. They are herbaceous plants with blue or white flowers, nearly all found in the tropics.

būr-mān-nī-āds, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *burmannia*; and suffix *-ds*.]

Bot.: Lindley’s name for the Burmanniaceæ.

***būr-māy-dēn**, *s.* [A. S. *būr* = a bower, and *maghden* = a girl.] A “bower-maiden”—that is, a chambermaid.

būrn (1), ***burne**, ***ber-nen**, ***bær-nen**, ***brēnne**, ***brēn-nen** (Eng.), **būrn**, ***byrne**, ***brenn**, ***brin**, ***bryn** (Scotch), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *byrnan*, *birnan*, *bernan*, *bærnan*, *brennan*; O. S. *brinnan*, *brennian*; Icel. *brenna*; Sw. *bränna*, *brinna*; Dan. *brände*; Gut. *branden*; O. Dut. *bernen*; Goth. *brinnan*, (ga) *brannjan*; (N. H.) Ger. *brennen*; O. H. Ger. *brinnan*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To consume more or less completely by means of fire.

“ . . . thou shalt *burn* their chariots with fire.”—*Joshua* xi. 6.

(2) More or less to scorch or injure by means of fire, as to burn meat in roasting it, to burn one’s clothes at the fire.

(3) To subject to the action of the sun’s or similar heat, without actual contact with fire. [SUN-BURN.]

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To create a sensation of heat in the human frame by something eaten or drunk, or by the inflammatory action of fever, or of the artificial cautery.

†(2) To cause to suffer in any enterprise or action. [C. 3.]

(a) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

“It seems our people were so ill *burnt*, that they had no stomach for any farther meddling.”—*Baillie: Lett.*, ii. 396.

†(b) *Spec.*: To overreach, to cheat, to defraud, to swindle.

II. Technically:

1. *Surgery*: To cauterize with actual fire or by caustic.

“A fleshy excrescence, becoming exceeding hard, is supposed to demand extirpation, by *burning* away the induration, or amputating.”—*Sharp: Surgery.*

2. *Chem.*: To combine with oxygen.

3. *Engin.*: The same as *to burn together*. [C. 5.]

4. *Lime manufacture*: To calcine calcareous substances as shells, that they may be subsequently pulverized.

5. *Pottery*: To subject pottery with colors impressed to the action of fire, to fix the pattern by heat.

6. *Charcoal manuf.*: To expel the volatile elements from wood to reduce it to charcoal.

7. *Brick manuf.*: To bake dry, or to harden, by means of fire.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To be on fire, to flame.

“ . . . the bush *burned* with fire, and the bush was not consumed.”—*Exod.* iii. 2.

(2) To emit light, to shine.

“And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide,

Where it should not be quenched day or night,

For feare of evil fates, but *burnen* ever bright.”

Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 37.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) *Of feeling or emitting heat*:

(a) To feel a sensation of heat in the physical frame.

(b) To be under the influence of passion, affection, or desire.

(i) *Of anger or hatred*.

(ii) *Of affection or desire*.

“She *burns*, she raves, she dies, ’tis true;

But *burns*, and raves, and dies for you.”

Addison.

¶ Sometimes it is followed by *with*.

“Raleigh, the scourge of Spain, whose breast with all The sage, the patriot, and the hero *burn’d*.”

Thomson: Seasons; Summer.

(c) To flame or glow as that passion, affection, or desire itself.

“ . . . shall thy wrath *burn* like fire?”—*Psalms* lxxxix. 46.

(d) To carry passion into action with destructive effect.

“The nations bleed where’er her steps she turns,

The groan still deepens, and the combat *burns*.”

Pope.

(2) *Of shining or emitting light*: To shine, to sparkle.

“Oh prince; oh wherefore *burn* your eyes? and why?”

Rowe.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shñ**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhñ**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shš**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **del**.

II. Technically. *Children's games:* To be near the concealed object of which one is in quest. It is generally worded "You are a burning."

"I flatter myself that I *burn* (as children say at hide-and-seek, when they approach the person or thing concealed): yes, I do flatter myself that I *burn* in the conclusion of this paper."—*Blackw. Mag.*, Jan. 1821; p. 355. (Jamieson.)

C. In special compounds and phrases:

1. *To burn a bowl:*
Games: To displace a bowl accidentally while the game of bowls is being played. (Ogilvie.)

2. *To burn daylight:* To lose one's time.

3. *To burn one's fingers:*

(1) *Lit.:* To do so literally.

(2) *Fig.:* To hurt oneself by meddling with something dangerous, as with financial speculation, quarrels not belonging to one, &c.

4. *To burn out*, v. t. & i.: To flame or burn as long as combustible material is accessible, and then to expire.

¶ *To be burnt out* means (1) to be compelled by fire to quit a place, (2) to be completely burnt.

5. *To burn together*, or simply *to burn*.

Metal.: To fuse two surfaces of a metal together by pouring over them some of the same metal in a melted state.

6. *To burn up*, v. t.:

(1) Wholly or almost wholly to consume.

"O that I could but weep, to vent my passion!

But this dry sorrow burns up all my tears." Dryden.

(2) To expel the sap or moisture from a plant and thus cause it to wither.

**burn* (2), v. t. [BURNISH, v.] To burnish.

burn (1), **burne*, **brene*, **brune* (Eng.), **burn*, **birn*, **birne* (Scotch), s. & a. [A. S. *bryne*. In Icel. *bruni*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Sing.:* Any burnt mark upon the flesh or skin. *Spec.:*

(1) An injury to the flesh produced by the operation, in most cases accidental, of fire. A *burn* is produced by a heated solid, a *scald* by a heated fluid.

(2) A brand or burnt mark intentionally made upon the noses or other portions of the bodies of sheep, to mark their ownership.

"Fourscore o' breeding ewes of my ain *birn*." Gentle Shepherd, iii. 2.

¶ *Skin and birn:* The whole number of people connected with anything, the whole of anything.

2. *Plur.* (Of the form *birns*): Roots, the stronger stems of burnt heath, which remain after the smaller twigs are consumed.

"And some wore toasting bannocks at the *birns*."

Pennecuik: Poems (1715), p. 25. (Jamieson.)

B. As adjective: (See some of the compounds.)

burn-airn, s. An iron instrument used for impressing letters or other marks on sheep. (Scotch.)

burn-grenge, s. One who sets fire to barns or granaries. (Scotch.)

"A *burn grenge* in the dirk."

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 92.

burn-wood, s. Wood for fuel. (Scotch.)

**burn* (2), **burne*, s. [A. S. *beorn*=a warrior, a chief.] A man, a knight, a noble. [BAIRN.]

"... but hath him bore so buxumly . . . that ich *burn* him preyseth, & vch a *burn* of this world . . . worchipeth him one."—William of Palerne, 510-11.

"Now blysse *burne* mot the bytyde."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems: The Pearl, 397.

burn (3), s. & a. [A. S. *burne*=a bourn, a stream, a fountain, a well; Icel. *brunnr*; Ger. *brunnen*=a fountain, a spring.] A bourn, water, a rivulet, a stream. [BOURN.]

"Where three lairds' lands met at a *burn*."

Burns: Halloween.

¶ *Burn* in the names of English and Scotch towns implies that the latter are near a stream, as Blackburn, Bannockburn. It corresponds to the more common English word *bourne*, as Eastbourne.

burn-brae, s. The acclivity at the bottom of which a rivulet runs. (Scotch.)

burn'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *burn*, v.; and suffix -able.] Able to burn or be burnt. (Cotgrave.)

**burne* (1), **buyrne*, s. [BAIRN.] A child, a man.

**burne* (2), s. [BIRNIE.]

burned (1), *burnt*, **berned*, **barnde*, **brend*, **brende*, **brent* (Eng.), *burnt*, *brunt*, **bront*, **brende*, **brent* (Scotch), pa. par. & a. [BURN, v.; BURN'T.]

**burned* (2), **bourned*, **boined*, **brenned*, **brend*, **brende*, pa. par. & a. [BURN (2), v.] Burnished.

"Wrought al of burned steel, . . ."

Chaucer: C. T., 1, 935.

būr'-nēr, s. [Eng. *burn*; -er. In Ger. *brenner*, *verbrenner*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Of persons:* One who burns any thing or person.

2. *Of things:* A thing which does so. (Often used in composition, as a gas-burner.)

II. Technically:

1. Lighting:

(1) The part of a lighting apparatus at which combustion takes place.

(2) The corresponding portion of a gas-heater or of a gas-stove.

2. *Chem.:* [BUNSEN'S BURNER.]

¶ *Bunsen's Burner:* [Named from Herr Bunsen, professor of chemistry at the University of Breslau.]

Chem.: A Bunsen's burner consists of a jet surmounted by a wide brass tube, at the bottom of which are several holes for the admission of air.

The air and gas mix in the wide tube in such proportion that they burn with a non-luminous flame.

The flame has the following structure. It consists of (1) a dark cone *a*, consisting of cold unburnt coal-gas, mixed with 62 per cent. of air.

(2) The flame-mantle *b*, composed of burning coal-gas mixed with air.

(3) A luminous point *c*, seen only when the air-holes at the base of the lamp are partly closed; the area of this zone may be regulated by opening or shutting the holes to a greater or less extent.

The flame of a Bunsen's burner:

(1) *At a low temperature*, is suitable for observing the flame colorations of volatile substances.

(2) *At the highest temperature*, is suitable for fusions at high temperatures.

¶ *The lower oxidizing flame* is suitable for oxidation of substances in borax or other beads.

The lower reducing flame is suitable for reductions on charcoal, and for fusing borax or other beads in the reducing flame.

The upper oxidizing flame (obtained by admitting the maximum of air) is suitable for oxidation at lower temperatures than are found at (2) (q. v.).

The upper reducing flame is suitable for reductions, and possesses greater reducing power than the lower reducing flame already mentioned.

būr'-nēt (1), a. & s. [From Fr. *brunette*=a dark brown stuff formerly worn by persons of quality; Low Lat. *bruneta*, *brunetum*; from Fr. *brun*=brown.] [BROWN, BRUNETTE.]

A. As adj.: Of a brown color.

"Sum peirs, sum pale, sum *burnet*, and sum blew." Doug.: Virgil, 106.

B. As subst.: A brown color.

"Burnet colore. *Burnetum*."—Prompt Parv.

burnet-moth, s.

Ord. Lang. & Entom.: The name for the genus of Hawkmoths called *Anthrocera*, or by some *Zygæna*.

Anthrocera Flipendula is the Six-spot Burnet-moth. The six spots, which are on the superior wings, are red, while the rest of the wings are green. It is common in England in June. Its caterpillar, which feeds on the plantain, trefoil, dandelion, &c., is yellow, spotted with black. *A. Loti* is the Five-spot Burnet-moth. It is less common. The caterpillar feeds on honeysuckle, bird's-foot, trefoil, &c.

būr'-nēt (2), s. & a. [From Eng. *burn*, v. (1), or s. (1), because the root of the *Poterium* (def.) is acrid or pungent in taste.]

A. As substantive:

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: The English name for *Poterium*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Rosaceæ (Roseworts). It is also called Salad-burnet and Lesser Burnet. The Common, or Garden Salad-burnet (*Poterium sanguisorba*) is a herbaceous plant one or two feet high, with pinnate leaves and dull purplish flowers. The leaves taste and smell like cucumber, and are eaten in salad. The Muricated Burnet, or Salad-burnet (*A. muricatum*), has larger fruit than the former, to which it is closely allied. It is not common. There are other species. The Great Burnet is *Sanguisorba officinalis*.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

burnet-bloodwort, s. A plant, *Sanguisorba officinalis*.

burnet-ichneumon, s.

Entom.: An ichneumon, the larva of which preys upon the caterpillar of the Burnet-moth.

burnet-rose, s. A book-name for *Rosa spinosissima*.

burnet-saxifrage, s. A book-name of *Pimpinella*, a genus of umbelliferous plants, of which the Common Burnet-saxifrage (*Pimpinella saxifraga*)

and the Greater Burnet-saxifrage (*P. magna*) are species. The former is frequent, the latter inclining to rare. The root of the common species is acrid, and is used as a masticatory in toothache, also as an external application to remove freckles, and in gargles to dissolve viscid mucus.

**būr'-nētte*, s. [BURNETTE.]

"In mournyng blak, as bright burnettes." The Romaunt of the Rose.

būr'-nēt-tize, v. t. [Named after Burnett, who patented the process in 1837.] To use a certain process to prevent decay in wood and fibrous fabrics. [BURNETTIZING.]

būr'-nēt-tiz-ing, pr. par. & s.

A. As present participle: (See the verb.)

B. As substantive: A process for preventing decay of wood and fibrous materials or fabrics. The wood or fiber is immersed in a solution of chloride of zinc, 1 pound; water, 4 gallons for wood, 5 gallons for fabrics, 2 gallons for felt, contained in a wooden tank. Timber is saturated two days for each inch of thickness, and then set on end to drain for from two to fourteen weeks. Cotton, yarns, cordage, and woollens are immersed for forty-eight hours. (Knight.)

būr'-nē-wīn, s. [From Eng. *burn*; Scotch *e*=the, and *wīn*=wind. Burn the wind.] A ludicrous appellation for a blacksmith.

"Then *Burnewin* comes on like death At ev'ry chaup."

Burns: Scotch Drink.

būr'-nīe, †*būr'-nīy*, s. [From Scotch *burn*=a stream, and diminut. suff. -ie=little.] A little "burn," bourn, or stream. (Scotch.)

"Ye burnies wimplin' down your glens, Wi' toddlin din."

Burns: Elegy on Captain Mathew Henderson.

būr'n-īng, **brēn'-nīng*, **bern-inde*, pr. par. a. & s. [BURN, v.]

A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. *Flaming.*

"Thus once, when Troy was wrapped in fire and smoke, The helpless gods their burning shrines forsook."

Dryden: To the Lord Chancellor Hyde.

2. *Hot.*

"I know that from thine agony Is wrung that burning rain."

Hemans: The Vaudois Wife.

II. Figuratively:

1. *Of the body:* Producing or feeling a sensation of bodily heat.

"Her burning brow, or throbbing breast."

Hemans: Tale of the Secret Tribunal.

2. *Of the heart or the emotions:*

"... that burning shame Detains him from Cordelia."

Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 3.

3. *Of the utterance of the lips, or of the pen, or of anything similar:*

"Every burning word he spoke."

Cowper: Boadicea.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language.

1. & 2. The act or operation of consuming by fire, or the state of being so consumed.

"... burning for burning, wound for wound, . . ."

—Exod. xxi. 25.

3. Fire, flame. (Lit. or fig.)

(1) *Literally:*

"In liquid burnings, or on dry, to dwell, Is all the sad variety of hell."

Dryden.

(2) *Figuratively:*

"The mind surely, of itself, can feel none of the burnings of a fever."—South.

II. Technically:

1. *Law:*

(1) Maliciously to burn a house, barn, &c., is felony. [ARSON.]

(2) Burning was once itself a penalty.

(a) *Burning in the hand:* [BRANDING.]

(b) *Burning alive:* Women were formerly burned alive in England for treason, as men were for the crime against nature, and under Edward I. for arson. It was also the punishment during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries for so-called heresy; the first person who thus suffered being Sir William Sawtre, priest of St. Osyth, London, 12th February, 1401. The cruel practice reached its consummation in Queen Mary's reign (1553-8), during three years of which 277 persons, most of them religious reformers, were consumed at the stake. (Blackstone: Comment. &c.)

2. *Metal-working:* Joining metals by melting their adjacent edges, or heating the adjacent edges and running into the intermediate space some molten

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pāt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

metal of the same kind. It differs from soldering in this: In burning a heat is required sufficient to melt the original metal, and a flux is seldom used. In soldering a lower heat is used and a more fusible metal employed, assisted by a flux. (*Knight*.)

3. *Ceramics*: The final heating of clay ware, which changes it from the dried or biscuit condition to the perfect ware. The glaze or enamel is applied to the baked ware, and is vitrified in the burning. (*Knight*.)

burning-bush, burning bush, s.

1. *Lit.*: The bush of Exod. iii. 2-4.

2. *Botany*:

(1) The Artillery plant, *Pilea serpyllifolia*, an articeous species.

(2) *Euonymus atropurpureus*, and *E. americanus*.

(3) *Dictamnus fraxinella*, a garden plant, which is said to give off so much essential oil that if a light be brought near it it will ignite.

burning-glass, s.

1. *Lit. Optics*: A convex lens of large size and short focus, used for causing an intense heat by concentrating the sun's rays on a very small area. The larger the circular area of the lens and the smaller the area of the spot on which the concentrated rays fall, the greater is the effect produced. Concave mirrors have been used for similar purposes, and are also called burning-glasses. Their power was known to Archimedes, and it is mythically stated that by their aid he burned a fleet in the harbor of Syracuse, 214 B. C. Their powers were increased by Settalla; Tschirnhausen, 1680; Buffon, 1747; and Parker and others more recently. The following experiments were made about 1800, with a lens or burning-glass which cost \$3,500, and is said to have been the largest ever made. It was sold to Capt. Mackenzie, who took it to China, and left it at Pekin.

SUBSTANCES FUSED.	WEIGHT.	TIME.
Pure gold	20 grains	4 seconds
Silver	20 "	3 "
Copper	33 "	20 "
Platina	10 "	3 "
Cast iron (a cube).....	10 "	3 "
Steel	10 "	12 "
A topaz	3 "	45 "
An emerald	2 "	25 "
A crystal pebble.....	7 "	6 "
Flint	10 "	30 "
Cornelian	10 "	75 "
Pumice stone	10 "	24 "

Green wood takes fire instantaneously, water boils immediately, bones are calcined, and things not capable of melting at once become red-hot, like iron.

2. *Fig.*: Anything which produces the heat of passion. *Spec.*, love.

"Dazzling and rich, as through love's burning-glass."
Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

burning-house, s.

Metal.: A miner's term for a kiln or roasting-furnace, in which volatile mineral matters are expelled, as the sulphur from tin pyrites; a kiln.

burning-mirror or reflector, s.

Optics: A concave mirror, or a combination of plane-mirrors, so arranged as to concentrate the rays of the sun into a focus and thus produce heat. Its operation is the same as that of a convex lens.

¶ Archimedes is stated to have burnt the Roman fleet of Marcellus before Syracuse, by concentrating on them the force of several large burning-mirrors. [*BURNING-GLASS*.]

burning-nettle, s. *Urtica urens* or *Urtica pilulifera*.

burning-on, s.

Metal.: A process of mending castings by uniting two fractured portions, or by attaching a new piece to a casting.

***burning thorny-plant, s.**

Bot. or Ord. Lang.: A species of Euphorbia.

būr'-nīsh, *būr'-nīsh, *būr'-nīsch, *būr'-nīšs, v. t. & i. [From Fr. *brunissant*, *pr. par.* of *brunir*=to make brown, from *brun*=brown.] [*BURN* (2), *v.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Of things*:

(1) To polish by rubbing, to render smooth, bright, and glossy.

(2) To render bright and glossy without friction.

"Others whose fruit, *burnish'd* with golden rind,
Hung amiable, . . ." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. iv.

2. *Of persons*: To wash or scrub clean.

"Thenne watz her blythe barne *burnyst* so clene."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1, 985.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To become bright or glossy.

"I've seen a snake in human form,
All stained with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghill in a trice,
Burnish and make a gaudy show,
Become a gen'ral, peer, and beau." *Swift*.

2. *Fig.*: To shine forth, to grow, to spread out, to develop.

"Ere Juno *burnish'd*, or young Jove was grown."
Dryden.

"To shoot, and spread, and *burnish* into man." *Ibid.*

†**būr'-nīsh, s.** [From Eng. *burnish*, *v.* (q.v.) In Fr. *brunissage*.] Polish, gloss. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The *burnish* of no sin."—*Crashaw: Poems*, p. 126.

burnish-gilding, s.

Gilding: A process for gilding and burnishing picture-frames, &c.

būr'-nīshed, *būr'-nīscht, *būr'-nēschte, *būr'-nīst, *būr'-nīst, *būr'-nēste, *būr'-nīste, pa. par. & a. [*BURNISH*, *v.*]

"He Trulla loved, Trulla more bright
Than *burnish'd* armor of her knight."

Butler: Hudibras, l. ii. 365-6.

būr'-nīsh-ēr, s. [From Eng. *burnish*; -er.] In Fr. *brunisseur*.]

1. *Of persons*: One who burnishes anything.

2. *Of things* (*Engraving, Bookbinding, Gilding, &c.*): A tool for smoothing or pressing down surfaces to close the pores or obliterate lines or marks. The engraver's burnisher is made of steel, elliptical in cross-section, and coming to a dull point like a probe. Some burnishers are made of the canine teeth of dogs. Burnishers of bloodstone are used for putting gold-leaf on china-ware. Agate burnishers are used by bookbinders. The gilder's burnisher is of agate or porphyry.

būr'-nīsh-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [*BURNISH*, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & part. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive: The act or operation of polishing metal, or anything similar, by friction; the state of being so polished.

burnishing-machine, s. A machine for giving a polish by compression. Such are the machines for burnishing paper collars and boot-soles.

burnishing-stone, s. [Eng. *burnishing*; -stone. In Ger. *brunirstein*.] A stone used for burnishing. [*BURNISHER*, 2.]

būr'-nōose, būr'-nōs, s. [Fr. *bournois, burnous*; Port. *albornos*; Sp. *albornos*; from Arab. *burnus, al-bornos*.] An upper cloak or garment with a hood on it, worn by the Moors and the Arabs.

" . . . a cloak of sufficient weight as well as compass, or an Arab's *burnoose* . . ."—*De Quincey: Works*, 2nd ed., i. 132.

***būr'-rōpe, s.** [Corruption of Eng. *burden* and *rope*.] A rope for carrying a burden of hay or straw.

būrt (Eng.), brunt (Scotch), pa. par. & a. [*BURN*, *v.*, *BURNED*.]

¶ *Ill burnt*: Having suffered severely. [*BURN*, *v.*, *A.*, l. 2 (2).]

burnt claret, s. Claret made hot.

¶ The term *burnt* is used similarly of other liquors.

burnt ear, s.

Bot.: A disease in grain caused by a fungus, *Uredo carbo*, which covers the seed-coat with a black dust, while leaving the interior apparently uninjured, but abortive.

burnt-offering, burnt offering, s. [Eng. *burnt*; offering. In Ger. *brandopfer*.]

Script. & Theol.: One of the sacrifices divinely enjoined on the Hebrew Church and nation. It is called in their language *olah*, or *olah*, from the root *alah*=to ascend, because, being wholly consumed, all but the refuse ashes was regarded as ascending in the smoke to God. In the New Testament it is called *holokautōma*, meaning a whole-burnt offering, an offering wholly burnt. In the Vulgate it is called *holocaustum*, which has the same meaning. [*HOLOCAUST*.] Stated burnt-offerings were presented daily, every Sabbath, at the new moon, at the three great festivals, on the day of atonement, and at the feast of trumpets. Private ones might be presented at any time.

***burnt silver, *brint silver, s.** Silver refined in the furnace. (*Scotch*.)

" . . . that their be strikin of the vnce of brint siluer, or bulyeoun of that fynes, . . ." *Acts Ja. II.*, 1451, c. 34, ed. 1566.

burnt-up, a. [Eng. *burnt*, *a.*, and *up*, *adv.*] Completely scorched so as to render destitute of verdure.

"Leaving Santiago we crossed the wide *burnt-up* plain on which that city stands."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xv., p. 314.

***bur-nys, v. t.** [*BURNISH*.]

***bur-nyste, pa. par. & a.** [*BURNISHED* 1]

***burowe, s.** [*BOROUGH, BURGH*.]

būrr, v. t. [Imitated from the sound.] To make a guttural sound in which *r* is prominent, as is done in portions of Britain.

"And Johnny *burrs*, and laughs aloud,
Whether in cunnning or in joy
I cannot tell." *Wordsworth: Idiot Boy*.

būrr (1), s. [From the verb or from the sound.] Guttural pronunciation in which *r* is unduly prominent.

"From that river [Tweed] southward, as far I believe as Yorkshire, the people universally annex a guttural sound to the letter *r*, which in some places goes by the name of the Berwick *burr*."—*P. Coldstream: Berw. Statist. Acc.*, iv. 420.

būrr (2), *būrre, s. [*BUR*.]

būrr (3), būr, s. [*BUR* (2), *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language, &c.: Anything in the form of a knob.

II. Technically:

1. The waste or refuse of raw silk.

2. A vitrified brick.

burr-pump, s.

Naut.: A form of bilge-water pump in which a cup-shaped cone of leather is nailed by a disk (*burr*) on the end of a pump-rod, the cone collapsing as it is depressed, and expanding by the weight of the column of water as it is raised. It is called also *bilge-pump*.

būrr (4), būrr, s. [From O. Eng. *bur*=a whetstone for scythes.] The same as *BURR-STONE* or *BUHR-STONE*. [*BURR-STONE*.]

Metallic buhr: A grinding plate of metal made as a substitute for the real buhr-stone, and used for some coarse work, such as grinding corn for stock.

burr millstone, buhr millstone, s. The same as *BURR-STONE*, *BUHR-STONE* (q.v.).

burr-stone, buhr-stone, s. The name given to certain siliceo-calcareous rocks, coarse, flinty, and cavernous, like coarse chalcodony. Their cellular texture renders them suitable for millstones. The separate blocks which are hooped together to form a buhr-stone are known as panes. The best, which are of a whitish or cream color, are from the Upper Fresh-water beds of the Paris basin, which are of Eocene age. So are those of South America, whilst the buhrs of Ohio, Washington, and other parts of North America, come from much older rocks.

būr'-ra, s. [*Hindustani*.]

In India: Great, as opposed to *chota*=small. (Continually used by natives in their intercourse with Europeans.)

būr'-ras, a. [*Etymology doubtful*.]

burras-pipe, s. A tube to contain lunar caustic or other corrosive.

būr'-rēl, s. [O. Fr. & Prov. *burel*; Sp. *burriel*; from O. Lat. *burnis*=red, reddish.] A sort of pear, otherwise called the red butter-pear, from its smooth, delicious, and soft pulp. (*Phillips*.)

burrel-fly, s. [So called from the color. An insect, the breeze-fly.]

burrel-shot, s. [So called either from annoying the enemy like a burrel-fly, or, more probably, from Fr. *bourreler*=to sting, to torture. (*Mahn*.)]

Projectiles: A medley of shot, stones, chunks of iron, &c., to be projected from a cannon at short range; emergency shot; langrel.

būr'-rēl, a. [*BORREL, a.*]

burrel ley, s. An old term in husbandry.

"The inferior land, besides the outfields, was denominated faughs, if only ribbed at midsummer; was called one fur ley, if the whole surface was plowed; or *burrel ley* where there was only a narrow ridge plowed, and a large stripe or baulk of barren land between every ridge."—*Agr. Surv. Aberd.*, p. 235.

būr'-riāg, pr. par. & s. [*BURR, v. t.*]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive. *Woolen manufacture*: A process in the manufacture of wool by which burs and foreign matters are removed from the wool, which has been opened by the willowing process.

burring-machine, s. A machine for picking and burring wool. It follows the willowing machine and precedes carding.

burring-saw, s. A serrated wheel or blade which works in a burring-machine to seize the fibres of wool and draw them away from the burs, which cannot pass the opening through which the saw works.

burring-wheel, s. A circular or annular wheel with serrated periphery, used in burring wool or ginning cotton.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*būr'-rī-ōūr, *būr'-ī-ōr, *būr'-rī-ō, *būr'-ī-ō, *bōr'-eau' (eau as ō), s. [Fr. *bourreau*.] An executioner.

"Sum burriouris ye sall gar come yow to."
Claridodus, MS. Gl. Compl.

būr'-rōck, s. [From A. S. *beorg*, *beorh*, *burg*=a hill; and Eng. dim. suffix *-ock*.]

Hydraulic Engineering: A small weir or dam in a river to direct the stream to gaps where fish-traps are placed.

būr'-rōw, *būr'-rōwe, *burwe, *burwehe, *burwth, *borwgh, s. [A. S. *beorh*.] [BOROUGH.]

*1. A place of shelter.

"Fast byside the borwgh there the barne was inne."
Wm. of Palerne, 9.

*2. A borough town.

"Burwthe towne (burwth K., burwe H., burrowe P.).
Burgus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. A hole in the ground made by a rabbit or other small mammal to serve as its abode.

"... they will out of their burrows like conies after rain."—*Shakesp.*: *Cor.*, iv. 5.

¶ *Burrow of habitation*:

Zoöl.: The name given by Nicholson to the temporary hole or burrow of an annelid. (*Nicholson*: *Palaeont.*, i. 317.)

burrow-duck, s. One of the names of a duck, the Sheldrake, *Tadorna vulpanser*.

būr'-rōw, v. i. & t. [From *burrow*, s. (q. v.)]

A. *Intrans.*: To excavate a hole in the ground, to serve as a place of concealment or as a special abode. (Used most frequently of rabbits.)

"On Yarrow's banks let herons feed,
Hares couch, and rabbits burrow!"

Wordsworth: *Yarrow Unvisited*.

†B. *Trans.*: To dig, to excavate.

*būr'-rōwe (1), s. [BURROW.]

*būr'-rōwe (2), s. [From *burr* (1) (q. v.) (?) (*Way*).]

"Burwhe, sercle (burrowe, P.). *Orbiculus*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

būr'-rōwed, pa. par. & a. [BURROW, v.]

būr'-rōw-ēr, s. One who burrows; specifically, an animal which excavates and inhabits a burrow in the earth.

būr'-rōw-īng, pr. par. & a. [BURROW, v.]

"In South America, a *burrowing* rodent, the *tucutuco*, or *Otenomys*, is even more subterranean in its habits than the mole."—*Darwin*: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. v., p. 137.

burrowing-owl, s.

Ornith.: An owl, the *Athene cuniculoria*. In the West Indies these birds dig burrows for themselves, in which they form their nests and deposit their eggs, while in the western part of the United States they occupy the holes of the prairie dogs jointly with the dogs.

būr-rȳ, a. [From Eng. *burr*=the prickly spine of the burdock.]

Bot.: Covered with stiff hooked prehensile hairs, like those of the burdock.

"Indian mallow with an elm-leaf and single seeds armed with three *burry* prickles."—*Philip Miller*: *Gardener's Dictionary* (ed. 8, 1768), 1214.

būr'-sā, s. [From Lat. *bursa*; Gr. *byrsa*=a hide stripped off, a wine-skin.]

Med.: A cavity interposed between surfaces which move on each other, as between the integument and front of the patella (knee-cap), containing fluid. There are two varieties, *Bursæ mucosæ* and *Synovial bursæ*.

būr-sāl'-ō-gȳ, s. [From Lat. *bursa*; Gr. *byrsa*=a hide stripped off, a wine-skin, the skin of a live animal; and *logos*=a discourse.]

Med.: A discourse or treatise concerning the *Bursa mucosa*.

būr'-sār, s. [From Low Lat. *bursarius*=(1) a treasurer, (2) a bursar; from *bursa*=a purse; Gr. *byrsa*=the skin stripped off a hide.]

1. A treasurer.

¶ Originally *bursar* and *purser* were but different methods of writing the same word. (*Trench*.)

"The name of *bursar*, or *bursarius*, was anciently given to the treasurer of an university or of a college, who kept the common purse of the community."—*Univ. Glasgow*, *Statist. Acc.*, xxi.; App., p. 18. (*Jamieson*.)

2. A resident at a university who has for his complete or partial support a bursary. [BURSARY.]

būr'-sār-ship, būr'-sēr-ship, s. [From Eng. & Scotch *bursar*, and Eng. suff. *-ship*.] The office of a bursar.

"... but the contriving of a *bursership* of twenty nobles a year, . . ."—*Hales*: *Rem.*, p. 276.

būr'-sār-ȳ, s. [From Low Lat. *bursaria*.] [BURSAR.]

1. The treasury of a college or a monastery.

2. An exhibition in a university. The word is much used in Scotland in connection with Aberdeen

University, where many bursaries exist. Of these a large number are given by open competition, while the remainder are bestowed by presentation on various grounds. In some places merit bursaries are called scholarships, and the name bursary is limited to those given by presentation.

"... and appoint the rent to be paid annually as a bursary to the student whom they have chosen, . . ."—*P. Dron*: *Perths. Statist. Acc.*, ix. 480.

"There are four bursaries at the King's college of Aberdeen for boys educated here."—*Statist. Acc. of Scotland*, xvii. 433.

*būrse (Eng.), *būrse, burss (Scotch), s. [BURSE.]

1. (Of the forms *burse* and *burss*): A bursary, an endowment given to a student in a university.

"That name sall bruik ane burss in ony facultie bot for the space of foure yeiris."—*Acts Jas. VI.* (1579), ed. 1814, pp. 179-80.

2. (Of the form *burse*):

¶ In the Elizabethan time, and for a certain period afterward, two London *burses* figure in English literature, as "Britain's Burse" or simply the Burse, which was the New Exchange in the Strand. After the Royal Exchange was opened in 1571, the former became the Old Exchange.

"She says, she went to the burse for patterns,

—You shall find her at St. Kathern's."

Roaring Girl (O. Pl.), vi. 81.

"Afer hath sold his land and bought a horse,
Wherewith he pranceth to the royal Burse."

Wit's Recreations (1663), Epigr. 106. (*Nares*.)

*būrse-hōld-ēr, s. [BORSHOLDER.]

*būr'-sen, *būr'-sin, pa. par. [BURST, pa. par.] (Scotch.)

būr'-sēr-a, s. [Named after Joachim Burser, a friend of Caspar Bauhin, and professor of botany at Sara, in Naples.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Burseraceæ, now again suppressed. [BURSERACEÆ.] The *Bursera gummifera* of Jamaica is an evergreen tree, rising to the height of twenty feet. It has unequally pinnate leaves and axillary racemes of flowers. It abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which becomes thicker by exposure to the air. The root is said to possess the same properties as quassia. The South Americans, who call it *Almacigo*, plant it for hedges.

būr-sēr-ā-çě-æ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *bursera* (q. v.).]

Bot.: An order of plants constituting part of the old order of Terebinthaceæ, or Terebinths, which is now divided into several distinct ones. Some again suppress the Burseraceæ, as Lindley does, reducing them under his Amyridaceæ (Amyrids).

būr-sic'-ū-lāte, a. [From Low Lat. *bursa*=a purse, *-ulus*, dimin. suffix, and Eng. suffix *-ate*.] Shaped like a little purse.

būr'-sī-form, a. [From Low Lat. *bursa*=a purse, and *forma*=form, shape.] Shaped like a purse, subspherical. (*Nicholson*.)

burst, *berst-en, *bras'-ten, *bros'-ten, *prest-en, v. t. & i. [A. S. *berstan*, *brestan* (pret. *beorst*, *swurston*, *borsten*); O. S. *brestan*; O. Icel. *bresta*; Sw. *brista*; Dan. *briste*; Dut. *bersten*; O. Fris. *bersta*; Ger. *bersten*; M. H. Ger. *bresten*; O. H. Ger. *prestan*; Gael. *bris*, *brisd*=to break.]

A. *Transitive*:

*1. To break.

"*Brasten*, supra in breken, P."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"You will not pay for the glasses you have burst."

Shakesp.: *Tam. Shrew*, Induct. 1.

"... and then he burst his head for crowding among the marshal's men."—*Ibid.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, iii. 2.

2. To break, to rend asunder with suddenness and violence; to force open with suddenness and violence.

"*Bursting* their waxen bands."

Cowper: *Transl. of Milton. On the Death of Damon*.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To break, to fly open, to open.

(1) To fly open with violence, suddenness, and noise; to explode.

"No—though that cloud were thunder's worst,

And charged to crush him—let it burst!"

Byron: *The Siege of Corinth*, 21.

(2) To do so without these accompaniments; as, "the tumor burst."

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To rush with suddenness and energy or force; to rush in, out, or away from.

(a) *Of persons*:

"When bursts Clan-Alpine on the foe."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iii. 23.

(b) *Of things*:

"And tears seem'd bursting from his eye."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, v. 3.

"Had from their sheaths, like sunbeams, burst,"

Moore: *L. R.*; *The Fire-Worshippers*.

(2) To be subjected to sudden and powerful impression upon the senses, or yield to sudden and overpowering emotion.

"He burst into tears . . ."—*Carlyle*: *Heroes*, Lect. iv.

burst (1), *būrst-en (Eng.), būrst, būs-tēn, *būr'-sēn, *būr'-sīn (Scotch), pa. par., a. & s. [BURST, v. t.]

A. & B. *As pa. par. & particip. adj.* (Of all the forms): In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

*¶ A burst man, a bursten man: A man affected by the disease called hernia or rupture.

C. *As subst.* (Of the form *burst*): A sudden and violent breaking forth of anything, as of thunder, speaking, passion, tears, &c.

"What is known at Kirkwall as a burst of razor or spout-fish (*Solen siliqua*) commenced on an extensive scale last Sunday morning on the Broadbay Sands."—*Weekly Scotsman*, February 2, 1881.

"The snatches in his voice,

And burst of speaking, were as his: I am absolute,

'Twas very Cloten."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

būrst (2), s. [A. S. *byrst*=a loss, a defect.] An injury. (*Wright*.)

*būrst'-ēn-nēss, s. [From **bursten*, pa. par. (q. v.); and Eng. suff. *-ness*.] The state of having a rupture, the state of being affected with hernia. [HERNIA.]

būrst'-ēr, s. & a. [Eng. *burst*; *-er*.] One who or that which bursts. (*Cotgrave*.)

burster-bag, s.

Ordnance: A bag to hold the charge designed to burst.

būrst'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [BURST, v.]

A. & B. *As present participle and participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*: The act, operation, or process of flying asunder, or rushing with suddenness and violence.

bursting-charge, s.

1. *Mining*: A small charge of fine powder, placed in contact with a charge of coarse powder or nitro-leum to insure the ignition of the latter. It is usually fired by voltaic means.

2. *Ordnance*: The charge of powder required for bursting a shell or case-shot; it may be poured in loose, or placed in a burster-bag.

būrst'-wōrt, s. [Eng. *burst*, and *wort*; A. S. *wyrt*=a herb, a plant.] A name sometimes given to the botanical genus *Herniaria* or *Rupture-wort*; all the English names referring to the fact that the species were supposed to be of use in the disease called rupture or hernia. [HERNIARIA.] It belongs to the Illecebraceæ (Knotworts). [RUPTURE-WORT.]

*būrt, *bur-ton, v. t. [Cf. Eng. *butt* (q. v.).] To butt like a ram, to make an indentation of anything. (*Huloet*.)

burt, *birt, *bret, *brut, s. [Cf. Norm. Fr. *bertonneau* (*Mahn*).] A flat fish of the turbot kind.

būr'-tah, s. The flesh of the Suleah, a fish allied to the Shark. It is considered a great relish in Bengal.

*būr'-tēr, s. [From O. Eng. *burt*, v. (q. v.); and Eng. suff. *-er*.] An animal which butts with its forehead or its horns.

"Burtare, beste (burter, P.). *Cornupeta*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*burth, *burthe, s. [BIRTH.] (*Chaucer*: *Boethius*.)

*burth-tide, s. The time of birth.

*burthe-time, *burtyme, s. Birth.

"From owre Lordes burthe-time to the worldes ende."—*R. of Gloucester*, p. 9.

*burth-tonge, s. Native tongue. (*John of Trevisa*.)

būr'-then, s. [BURDEN.]

¶ For the compounds *burthenous*, *burthensome*, *burthensomeness*, &c., see *burdenous*, *burdensome*, *burdensomeness*, &c.

*bur'-tōn, v. t. [BURT, v. (q. v.)]

būr'-tōn, s. [Cf. O. Eng. *burton* v.]

Naut.: A peculiar style of tackle. It has at least two movable blocks or pulleys and two ropes. The weight is suspended to a hook-block in the bight of the running part.

burton-tackle, s. The tackle described under *burton* (q. v.); an arrangement of pulleys.

*bur-tre, *bur-tree, s. [BOURTREE.]

*burt-yng, pr. par. & s. [BURT, v. (q. v.)]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.*: The act of butting or pushing at with the horns.

"Burtyng. *Cornupetus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***burw**, ***burwgh**, *s.* [A. S. *burh*=(1) a town, a city; (2) a fort, a castle; (3) a court, a palace.] [BOROUGH.]

1. A town.
" . . . but bet a-doun *burwes* & brutned moche peple."
—*William of Palerne*, 1,073.
2. A castle or large edifice.
3. A convent.

"For one buldeth a *burw*, a brod and a large,
A churohe and a chapaile with chambers a-lofte,"
Piers Plow. Crede, 118-9.

***burwgh mayden**, *s.* A "bower maiden," an attendant.

" . . . but on of hire *burwgh maydenes* that she loued most,"—*William of Palerne*, 3,071.

būr'-wēed, *s.* [Eng. *bur*; *weed*.]

1. A plant, *Xanthium strumarium*.
2. A plant, genus *Sparganium*.

bur'-y (ur as *ēr*), ***bur-ye**, ***bur-i-en**, ***bir-ye**, ***bir-ie**, ***ber-ye**, *v. t.* [A. S. *byrgan*, *byrigean*, closely allied to A. S. *bergan* = to protect. (*Mahn & Skeat*.)]

1. *Lit.*: To place the body of a deceased or even a living person under the ground, rubbish, the water of the ocean, or anything similar.

(1) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

(2) *Spec.*: To commit the body of a deceased person to the grave or to the ocean, with the appropriate ceremonies; to inter.

" . . . Go up, and bury thy father, . . ."—*Gen.* 1. 6.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To place anything in the ground.

"To bury so much gold under a tree,"

Shakesp.: *Titus. Andron.*, ii. 3.

(2) To hide or conceal under heaps of anything.

"That is the way to lay the city flat,
And bury all," *Shakesp.*: *Coriol.*, iii. 1.

(3) *Reflexively or otherwise*: To place in retirement or in an obscure position, involving death to one's influence and name.

"And, seeking exile from the sight of men,
Bury herself in solitude profound,"

Cowper: *Truth*.

(4) To cause to forget, also to forget; to get rid of, to hide.

"When he lies along,
After your way his tale pronounced, shall bury
His reasons with his body,"

Shakesp.: *Coriol.*, v. 6.

†būr-y (1), *s.* [BURROW.]

†1. A burrow.

"It is his nature to dig himself *buries*, as the coney doth; which he doth with very great celerity."—*Grew*.

*2. A receptacle for potatoes. (*Contr. to Lexicog.*)

bur'-y (2) (ur as *ēr*), ***ber'-y**, *s.* & *in compos.* [BOROUGH.] A borough. (Used chiefly in the names of places.)

***bur'-yēd** (ur as *ēr*), *pa. par.* [BURIED.]

***bur'-y-ēl** (ur as *ēr*), *s.* [BURIAL.]

bur'-y-īng (ur as *ēr*), ***bur-y-inge**, ***bur-y-ying**, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [BURY, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*: The act or operation of interring the dead; the state of being interred.

" . . . she is come aforehand to anoint my body to the burying,"—*Mark* xiv. 8.

† Obvious compounds: *Burying-ground*, *burying-place*.

burying-beetles, *s.*

Entom.: The English name for the beetles of the genus *Necrophorus*. They belong to the family Silphidae. Some are beautiful, having two orange-colored bands across the elytra. They receive their name from a practice they have of burying the carcasses of moles, mice, or other small quadrupeds to afford nutriment to their larvae.

***buryt**, ***borith**, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A plant, *Saponaria officinalis*. (*Bailey: Dict.*, 1736.)

***būs** (1), ***būss**, *s.* [BUSH.] (*Doug.*: *Virgil*, 232, 16.)

***būs** (2), *s.* [BUSS (1), *s.*]

†**bus** (3), *s.* [Contr. for *omnibus*.] An omnibus. (*Colloquial*.)

***bus**, ***buse**, *v. impers.* [Contracted from *behooves*.] Behooves, must.

"Then sal ye say, nedes *bus* me take,"

F. M., Rom. i. 46. (*Jamieson*.)

bus'-bar, *n.* A copper conducting rod or bar used in electric-power stations to receive the current from all the generators.

būs-āu'n, **būs-ā'in**, **būz-ā'in**, *s.* [Cf. Eng., &c., *bussoon* (q. v.).] A reed-stop on the organ. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

***bus-cayle**, ***bus-kayle**, *s. pl.* [O. Eng. *busk*. From Sw. *buske*=a bush, and *-ayle*=*-al* (?).] Bushes.

"On blonkez by yone *buscayle*, by yone lythe stremez."
Morte Arthure, 895.

"In the *buskayle* of his waye, on blonkkes fulle hugge."
Ibid., 1,634.

***busch** (1), ***busche**, *v. i.* [BUSK (1), *v.*]

***busch** (2) (pret. *buschyt*), *v. i.* [Cf. O. Fr. *embuscher*=to set an ambush. From Ger. *busch*=a bush.] [BUSH, AMBUSH.] To lay an ambush.

"The ost he maid in gud quyet to be,
A space fra thaim he *buschyt* prewal6."

Wallace, viii. 588, MS.

***busch** (3), ***busche**, ***buschen**, *v. i.* [BUSKE, *v.*] (*William of Palerne*, 173.)

***busch**, *s.* [BUSS (1).] (*Parl.*, *Jas. III.*, A. 1471.)

***busch-el**, ***busch-elle**, *s.* [BUSCHEL.]

***būsche-mēnt**, *s.* [BUSHMENT.]

"Buschement or verement. *Cuneus*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***busch-en**, *v. i.* [BUSK, *v.*] To go.

"Til hit big was and bold 'to *buschen* on felde."

William of Palerne, 173.

***busch-ope**, *s.* [BISHOP, *s.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***buse**, *v. impers.* [BUS, *v. impers.*]

***buse-mare**, ***buse-mere**, *s.* [BISMARE.] Blasphemy.

būsh (1), ***bushe**, ***busshe**, ***busch**, ***buysh**, ***buysch**, ***bosshe**, ***busk**, ***buske** (*Eng.*), **būsh**, ***buss**, ***bus** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [In Fr. *buisson*=a bush, a thicket; Sp. & Port. *bosque*; Ital. *bosco*=a wood; Ger. *busch*; Dut. *bosch*; Dan. *busk*; Sw. *buske*. *Skeat* considers that the word is of Scandinavian origin, the Fr., Ital., and similar forms being from the Teutonic.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A thicket, a wood, a grove, a forest, a place overrun with shrubs.

"Ther as by aventure this Palamon
Was in a *bush* that ne man might se
For sore afered of death was he,"

Chaucer: *C. T.*; *The Knightes Tale*, 1,519.

† This sense, or one akin to it, is still common among Australians and Canadians.

2. A single shrub with numerous and close-set branches.

"And stud intill a *busk* lurkand."

Barbour: *The Bruce*, vii., 71.

"And the Angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a *bush*: and he looked, and behold, the *bush* burned with fire, and the *bush* was not consumed."—*Exod.* iii. 2.

† To beat about the bush: To take circuitous methods of hinting at one's meaning in a matter of special delicacy, instead of blurting out one's desires and intentions in a way to startle and repel. The metaphor is taken probably from sportsmen beating about bushes to start game.

*3. The branch of ivy (as sacred to Bacchus) hung out in front of a tavern to indicate that liquor was sold inside.

"If it be true that good wine needs no *bush*, 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue."—*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, Epil.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot., Hortic., &c.*: A perennial ligneous plant (usually with several stems issuing from its root), which in its normal or natural state of growth does not attain a girth of more than six inches, and in consequence does not furnish timber. The same as a shrub.

*2. *Hunting*: The tail of a fox cut off as a trophy of victory.

B. *As adjective*: (See the compounds.)

† Compound of obvious signification: *Bush-exploring* (*Cowper: Task*, bk. vi.).

bush-bean, *s.* The kidney bean or French bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

bush-beater, *s.* One who beats among the cover to rouse game.

bush-creeper, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The English name of the Uncotillinae, a sub-family of the Sylviidae. These birds have sharply-conical bills and long pointed wings. They are usually diminutive in size, active in habits, have a twittering note, and build their nests in thickets, solitary bushes, or trees. They are found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres, some of them, however, being migratory.

bush-extractor, *s.*

Husbandry: An implement for pulling out bushes and grubs. It is of the nature of a claw-bar or cant-hook, or a pair of claws.

bush-fighting, *s.* Irregular warfare in a woody country.

bush-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A grass, *Calamagrostis Epigejos*.

bush-harrow, *s.*

Agric., &c.: An implement consisting of a number of limbs or saplings confined in a frame and dragged over ground to cover grass-seed.

bush-quails, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The name given to the Turnicidae, a family of gallinaceous birds, found in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

bush-ranger, *s.* [BUSHRANGER.]

bush-scythe, *s.*

Agric., &c.: A stout short scythe for cutting brush and briers.

bush-shrikes, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The English name of the *Thamnophilinae*, one of the two sub-families of the Laniidae (Shrikes). They have the upper mandible of the bill straight, and arched only at the tip, whereas it is curved in the Laniinae. The typical genus, *Thamnophilus*, is a native of this country; the rest belong chiefly to the Old World.

bush-syrup, **bush syrup**, *s.* A saccharine fluid obtained in the Cape Colony from the flowers of *Protea mellifera*.

***bush-tree**, *s.* A shrub, the Common Box, *Buxus sempervirens*.

bush-whacker, *s.* A name given during the Civil War to a sort of guerrilla of the South, analogous to the northern and western "bummers" and "Jay-hawkers" of that time.

būsh (2), *s. & a.* [From Fr. *bouche*=a mouth (*Knight*); from Dut. *bus*=a box (*Skeat*).]

A. *As substantive*: The metal box in which the axle of a machine works. (*Skeat*.) A bearing for a spindle or arbor, as in the case of the wooden chocks; called also followers, which surround the spindle within the eye of a bed-stone, and form the upper bearing of the spindle. A piece of metal or wood inserted into a plate to receive the wear of a pivot or arbor. A thimble, sleeve, or hollow socket placed in a hole in a plate or block, and adapted to receive a spindle, gudgeon, or pivot. It forms a lining for a bearing-socket. (*Knight*.)

B. *As adjective*: (See the compounds.)

bush-hammer, *s.*

Masonry:

1. A mason's large breaking-hammer.

2. A hammer for dressing millstones. The steel bits are usually detachable from the sockets of the heads, to enable them to be dressed on a grindstone.

bush-metal, *s.*

Metallurgy: Hard brass, gun-metal (q. v.).

***būsh** (1), *v. t. & i.* [From *bush*, *s.* (q. v.).]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To furnish with a bush.

2. To support with bushes.

3. To use a bush-harrow upon.

B. *Intrans.*: To grow thick. [Chiefly in the *pr. par.* *bushing* (1) (q. v.).]

būsh (2), *v. t.* [From *bush* (2), *s.* (q. v.).]

Of the wheels of carriages: To inclose in a case or box, to sheathe.

būsh'-chāt, *s.* [From Eng. *bush*, which the species, not excepting the so-called *stonechat*, frequent; and suffix *-chat*.]

Ornith.: A name given by Macgillivray to his genus *Fruticula*.

būsh-cōn, *s.* [Sp.]

U. S. Min.: A searcher or prospector for ore

***bushe** (1), *s.* [BUSH (1).]

***bushe** (2), *s.* [BUSS.]

***bushe-fishing**, *s.* [BUSS-FISHING.]

būsh'-ēl, ***bussh-el**, ***bush-ell**, ***bous-sel**, *s. & a.* [In Fr. & Nor. Fr. *boisseau*; Low Lat. *bustellus*, *bussellus*, *bissellus*, *bustula*, *buxula*. From Low Lat. *buta*, *buta*=a vat, a large brewing vessel (*Du Cange*); or from O. Fr. *boissel*, *boucel*; Prov. *bossel*; Ital. *botticello*=a small barrel; O. Fr. *boiste*, *boist*=a box.] [Box.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 2.

"Gif us a *busshel* whet, or malt, or reye."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 7,327-8.

2. *Fig.*: A large quantity, without precisely indicating how much. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The worthies of antiquity bought the rarest pictures with *bushels* of gold, without counting the weight or the number of pieces."—*Dryden*.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiſ**; **sin**, **aſ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exiſt**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **ſhan**. **-tion**, **-ſion** = **ſhſn**; **-tion**, **-ſion** = **zhſn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-ſious** = **ſhſ**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

II. Technically:

1. *Vehicles. Of a cart-wheel (plur. bushels):* Irons within the hole of the nave, to preserve it from wearing. (Johnson.)

2. *Weights and Measures:* A measure of capacity used for corn or what is called dry measure. It contains thirty-two quarts, eight gallons, or four pecks.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Bushe full, bushel-maker, bushel-making.* [MEASURES, WEIGHTS.]

bûsh-el-man, s. A term used in the United States for a tailor's assistant in the repair of garments; also called *busheler*.

bûsh-el-age (age as *îg*), s. [Eng. *bushe* and suff. *-age*.] A duty on commodities estimated by their bushel bulk.

bûsh-et, s. [Dimin. of Eng. *bush* (v.).]

1. A small bush. (*Glossog. Nov.*, 2d ed)

2. A wood. [BUSKET, BOSKET.]

"Near Creek, in a *bushet* or wood on a hill far from the way-side."—Ray: *Rem.*, p. 251.

3. A common.

"We rode through a *bushet*, or common, called Rodwell Hake."—Ray: *Rem.*, p. 153.

bûsh-î-nêss, s. [Eng. *bushy*; *-ness*.] The quality of being bushy. (Johnson.)

†bûsh-îng, pr. par. & a. [BUSH (1), v.]

As participial adj.: Spreading *ush-like*; becoming bushy.

"The roses *bushing* round

About her glow'd." Milton: *P. L.*

"The *bushing* alders form'd a shady scene."

Pope: *Odyssey*.

bûsh-îng, pr. par. & s. [BUSH (2), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & participial adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A lining for a hole. Often called a *bush* (q. v.).

bûsh-mân, s. [Eng. *bush*; *man*.]

†1. *Gen.* (Ord. *Lang.*): A man who habitually resides among bushes.

2. *Spec.* (*Ethnol.*, pl. *bushmen*): A tribe of men, diminutive in size and very far behind in culture, who exist in South Africa, and have not met with kind treatment either from the other dark races of the district or from the European settlers.

***bûsh-mênt**, ***bûshe-ment**, ***bûsshe-ment**, s. [A contracted form of *abushment*=embushment (q. v.).] A thicket, a bushy place, a clump of bushes.

"Princes thought how they might discharge the earth of woods, briars, *bushments*, and waters, to make it more habitable and fertile."—Raleigh.

bûsh-rân-gêr, s. [Eng. *bush*; *ranger*.] One who ranges through the bush, especially for predatory purposes, bushrangers often being escaped convicts. (*Anglo-Australian*.)

bûsh-rân-gîng, s. [Eng. *bush*; *ranging*.] The act or practice of ranging through the "bush." (*Anglo-Australian*.)

bûsh-ÿ, a. [Eng. *bush*; *-y*. In Sw. *bûskig*; Dan. *busket*; Ger. *buschig*, *gebûschig*.] [BOSK.]

1. Of literal bushes or vegetation of a similar character:

(1) With many branches, but not tall enough to constitute a tree; shrubby, thick.

"Of stone, and ivy, and the spread

Of the elder's *bushy* head."

Wordsworth: *The White Doe of Rylstone*, i.

(2) Full of bushes, studded with bushes, over-spread with bushes.

"... spaces which were generally *bushy* ..."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. viii., 167.

2. Of anything thick, like a bush: Thick, like a bush.

"... with a thick, *bushy* beard ..."—Addison.

bus-î-ed (us as *îz*), ***bes-yed**, pa. par. [BUSY, v.]

***bus-i-hede**, ***bis-y-hed**, ***bys-i-hede**, s. [O. Eng. *bisy*=Eng. *busy*; and O. Eng. *hede*=Eng. *hood*.] The state of being full of business or care.

"Alle the *bisyhede*s and the grete *niede*s of the wordle."—Ayenbite, p. 164.

bus-î-ly, ***bus-y-ly**, ***bus-i-li**, ***bis-i-ly**, ***bes-î-ly**, ***bus-î-lîche** (us as *îz*), adv. [Eng. *busy*; *-ly*.]

1. In a good sense:

(1) Laboriously.

"... & wyth besten blod *busily* anoynted."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1446.

(2) Eagerly, carefully.

"... Debated *busily* about tho giftes."

Sir Gaw., 68.

"Bi-thought hire ful *busily*, howe best were to werche."

William of Palerne, 650.

Industriously.

"... how *busily* she turns the leaves."

Shakesp.: *Tit. Andron*, iv. 1.

In a sense not so good: Curiously, inquisitively.

"Or if too *busily* they will inquire

Into a victory which we disdain."—Dryden.

business (pron. *bîz'-nêss*), ***bus-î-nêsse**, ***bus-ÿ-nêsse**, ***bus-y-nes** (us as *îz*), ***bis-y-nêsse**, ***bis-î-nêsse**, ***bes-i-nesse**, s. & a. [Eng. *busy*; *-ness*.]

As substantive:

I. Subjectively:

†1. The state of being industriously engaged.

"The fantasy and the curious *busynesse*

Fro day to day gan in the soule imprese."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 9,451-2.

¶ To do business; to be in active business: To apply one's self steadily to any work.

"The pilours didn *business* and cure."

Chaucer: *The Knightes Tale*, 149.

"We don't believe that any man in this country had enough money 126 years ago to live on without being in 'active *business*.' The business men of those days were accumulating the fortunes that their sons had enough to do in caring for."—*New York Sun*, Dec. 24, 1893.

2. The state of being anxious; anxiety, care.

3. The act of engaging industriously in certain occupations.

(1) The act of forming mercantile or financial bargains. More generally an abundance of such acts done by separate individuals.

"Apparently *business* was partial in the Discount Market."—*Daily Telegraph*, October 8, 1877.

(2) The act of engaging in serious work, as distinguished from mere pastime.

"Pastime and *business* both it should exclude."

Cowper: *Progress of Error*.

II. Objectively: That with which one is engaged; that about which one is or should be busy or anxious. *Specially*—

1. A multiplicity of affairs. [†1.] Specially mercantile transactions, commercial intercourse.

2. A single affair or transaction.

"You are so much the *business* of our souls, ..."—Dryden.

¶ In this sense it may have a plural.

"... so full of *businesses* ..."—Shakesp.: *All's Well*, i. 1.

3. An affair of honor, a duel. (*Affectedly*.)

"For that's the word of tincture, the *business*. Let me alone with the *business*. I will carry the *business*. I do understand the *business*. I do find an affront in the *business*."—*Masque of Mercury*, &c., vol. v., p. 431.

4. A calling or occupation; also special province, sphere or duty.

"The great *business* of the senses being to take notice of what hurts or advantages the body."—Locke.

"... the management of a wine and spirit *business*, or other position of trust."—*London Times*, November 18, 1878.

5. Legitimate occupation.

"What *business* has a tortoise among the clouds?"—*L'Estrange*.

6. That which requires to be done, an object.

"... a perpetual spring will not do their *business*; they must have longer days, a nearer approach of the sun."—Bentley.

*7. Labor and endeavor.

"To drawe folk to heven by fairnesse,

By good ensample, this was his *busynesse*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, Prologue, 520.

¶ Special phrases:

1. A man of business: A man naturally gifted with capacity, adaptation, and love for managing a great commercial enterprise, a department of the political government, or anything similar.

"He was one of the most skillful debaters and men of *business* in the kingdom."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. To do the business for one: To kill one, destroy or ruin one, that being the most serious thing which can be done to him. (*Colloquial*.)

3. That's business: An Americanism expressive of faith in the honest intention of another to do serious work.

4. To have no business in a place or to do anything: To have no occupation calling one thither, or no obligation or even right to do the thing.

(1) Lit.: Of persons.

(2) Fig.: Of things.

"A frown upon the atmosphere,

That hath no *business* to appear

Where skies are blue and earth is gay."

Byron: *The Prisoner of Chillon*, x.

¶ (a) Crabb thus distinguishes between *business*, *occupation*, *employment*, *engagement*, and *avocation*: "*Business* occupies all a person's thoughts, as well as his time and powers; *occupation* and *employment* occupy only his time and strength; the first is mostly regular, it is the object of our choice;

the second is casual, it depends on the will of another. *Engagement* is a partial employment, *avocation* a particular engagement: an engagement prevents us from doing anything else; an *avocation* calls off or prevents us from doing what we wish. ... A person who is *busy* has much to attend to, and attends to it closely; a person who is *occupied* has a full share of *business* without any pressure; he is opposed to one who is idle; a person who is *employed* has the present moment filled up; he is not in a state of inaction; the person who is *engaged* is not at liberty to be otherwise employed; his time is not his own; he is opposed to one at leisure."

(b) *Business*, *trade*, *profession*, and *art* are thus discriminated: "These words are synonymous in the sense of a calling, for the purpose of a livelihood: *business* is general, *trade* and *profession* are particular; all *trade* is *business*, but all *business* is not *trade*. Buying and selling of merchandise is inseparable from *trade*; but the exercise of one's knowledge and experience, for purposes of gain, constitutes a *business*; when learning or particular skill is required, it is a *profession*; and when there is a peculiar exercise of *art*, it is an *art*; every shop-keeper and retail dealer carries on a *trade*; brokers, manufacturers, bankers, and others carry on *business*; clergymen, medical, or military men follow a *profession*; musicians and painters follow an *art*."

(c) The following is the distinction between *business*, *office*, and *duty*: "*Business* is what one prescribes to one's self; *office* is prescribed by another; *duty* is prescribed or enjoined by a fixed rule of propriety; mercantile concerns are the *business* which a man takes upon himself; the management of parish concerns is an *office* imposed upon him often, much against his inclination; the maintenance of his family is a *duty* which his conscience enjoins upon him to perform. *Business* and *duty* are public or private; *office* is mostly of a public nature: a minister of state, by virtue of his *office*, has always public *business* to perform; but men in general have only private *business* to transact; a minister of religion has public *duties* to perform in his ministerial capacity; every other man has personal or relative *duties*, which he is called upon to discharge according to his station." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

business-like, a. Like business, with proper accuracy, with attention to details, and a careful adaptation of means to the end aimed at, such as is seen in men expert in business, and is one of the most important elements in their success.

"There is no need, however, that it should diminish that strenuous and *business-like* application to the matter in hand, ..."—J. S. Mill: *Political Economy* (1848), vol. i., bk. i., ch. vii., § 3, p. 125.

bûsk (1), ***bûske**, ***bûsk-ÿ**, ***bôsk**, ***busch**, ***busche** (Eng.), ***bûsk** (Scotch), (pret. *buskit*), v. t. & i. [Icel. *búask* = to prepare one's self; from *búa* = to prepare.] [BOUN.] (*Skeat*.)

A. Transitive:

1. To prepare, to make ready.

2. To dress, to array.

"Thou burne for no brydale art *busked* in wedez."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; *Cleanness*, 142.

3. To fasten. (Used of an article of dress.) (*Scotch*.)

"... cockernony she had *busked* on her head at the kirk last Sunday."—Scott: *Old Mortality*, ch. v.

B. Reflexive:

1. To prepare one's self.

"He *buskyt* hym ..."—Barbour: *The Bruce* (ed. Skeat), i. 142.

"All thay *buskede* tham fit to bere,

Helme and hawberke, schelde and spere."

Roland and Ottuell (ed. Herrtage), 43.

2. To go, to hurry.

"... The Iustices somme

Busked hem to the boure ..."

Piers Plow., iii. 13, 14.

C. Intransitive:

1. To get ready.

"The king *busket* and mad him yar."

Barbour: *The Bruce*, viii. 409.

2. To begin.

"Than hamvardis *buskit* he to fair."

Barbour: *The Bruce* (ed. Skeat), vii. 492.

3. To direct one's steps toward a place, to go.

"And *buskit* theddirward but bard."

Barbour: *The Bruce*, x. 404.

4. To brush about, to hurry about, to hurry, to hasten.

"Than bad he a baroun *buske* to here chamber."—William of Palerne, 1,968.

¶ To busk or buske of: To hurry from. (Wm. of Palerne, 1,653, 1,997.)

***bûsk** (2), v. [Etym. doubtful.] To pulverize, as fowls do in the dust. (*Halliwell: Cont. to Lexicog.*)

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

*bŭsk (1), s. [From Eng. *busk* (1), v. (q. v.)]

1. *Lit.*: Dress.
2. *Fig.*: Decoration.

"... the *busk* and bravery of beautiful and big words . . ."—*M' Ward: Contendings*, p. 356.

bŭsk (2), *buske (1), s. & a. [Fr. *busc.*]

A. As substantive: A stiffening bone or plate in a corset, to maintain its shape and prevent its gathering in folds and wrinkles around the waist. The busk is made of wool, steel, brass, whalebone, or vulcanite.

"Her long slit sleeves, stiffe *buske*, puffed verdingall."
Marston: Scourge, ii. 7.

B. As adjective: (See the compound.)

*busk-point, s. The lace, with its tag, which secured the end of the busk.

*busk (3), *buske (2), s. [Low Lat. *boscus*, *buscus* = a bush.] [BUSH.] A bush.

"And stud intill a *busk* lurkand."

Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), vii. 71.

"And range amid the *buskes* thy selfe to feede."

Davidson: Poetical Rhapsodie (1611), p. 39.

*busk-ad-dre, *bosk-ed-dre, s. [From *busk* (3); and *adder*.] An adder, a snake.

"Be it turned into a *boskeddre*."—*Wycliffe: Exodus* vii. 9.

*bŭs'-kāyle, s. [BUSCAYLE.]

bŭsk'-ed (Eng.), bŭsk'-it (Scotch), pa. par. & a. [BUSK, v.]

"Th[er]e were beddes *busked* . . . for any burn riche."
William of Palerne, 3, 196.

"Nae joy her bonnie *buskit* nest."

Burns: Epistle to William Creech.

†bŭsk'-ed, a. [From *busk* (3), s.] Wearing a busk. (*Pollok*.)

*bŭsk'-ēr, s. [O. Eng. & Scotch *busk*, v.; -er.] One who dresses another.

"Mistress Mary Seaton . . . is praised, by the queen, to be the finest *busker*, that is, the finest dresser of a woman's head of hair, that is to be seen in any country."—*Knolly: Lett. Chalmers' Mary*, i. 285.

*bŭsk'-et, s. [Fr. *bosquet*=a grove, a thicket.] [BOSKET, BOSQUET.] A small bush or branch with flowers and foliage. (*Spenser: Shep. Cal.*, v.)

*bŭsk'-ie (1), a. [From *busk* (1), and suff. -ie.] Fond of dress.

"... kintra lairds, an' *buskie* cits,

A' gather roun' some sumphs."

Tarras: Poems, p. 136.

*bŭsk'-ie (2), a. [BOSKY.]

†bŭs'-kin, *bus-kyn, s. [Etym. doubtful. In *Dut. broos*=a buskin; *O. Dut. brosekin*; *Fr. bottine*, *brodequin*= (1) an ancient boot, which covered the foot and part of the leg; (2) a boot worn by actors in comedies; *Sp. borseguí*; *Ital. borzacchino*. Remotely from *Low Lat. byrsa*; *Gr. byrsa*=a hide, leather. Skeat considers that it may be cognate with *brogue*.]

1. A boot covering the foot and the lower part of the leg, so as to defend it against mud, thorns, &c. (1) As worn by men.

"The hunted red deer's undressed hide

Their hairy *buskins* well supplied."

Scott: Marmion, v. 5.

(2) As worn by women.

"My Mary's *buskins* brush the dew."

Scott: Glenfinlas.

*2. A similar boot worn among the ancients by actors in tragedy. Sometimes it had thick cork soles so as to make the wearer look taller than he really was.

(1) *Lit.*: In the foregoing sense.

"In her best light the comic muse appears,
When she with borrow'd pride the *buskin* wears."

Smith.

(2) *Fig.*: Tragedy.

"Great Fletcher never treads in *buskins* here,

No greater Jonson dares in socks appear."

Dryden.

†bŭs'-kined, a. [Eng. *buskin*; -ed.] Provided with or wearing buskins, tragic.

"Ennobled hath the *buskin'd* stage."

Milton: Penseroso.

*bŭsk'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [BUSK, v.]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. Dressing, manner of dressing. (*Skeat*.)

"... either a stoningle *busking* or an ouerstaring frounced hed."—*Roger Ascham: The Schoolmaster*, bk. i.

2. Headdress or other dress or decoration.

"That none weare upon their heads, or *buskings*, any feathers."—*Acts Ja. VI*, 1621, c. 25, § 2.

bŭsk'-it, pa. par. & a. [BUSK (1), v.] (*Scotch*.)

*bŭsk'-rŭ, s. [From *busk* (1), v.; and suffix -ery. The same as BUSK (1), s.]

1. Dress.
2. Decoration, outward show. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... put off with the *buskry* or bravery of words, when the thing itself is lost and let go, . . ."—*M' Ward: Contendings*, p. 324.

*bŭsk'-ŷ, *bŭsk'-ie (2), a. [BOSKY.] The same as *bosky*, i. e., woody, shaded with woods.

"How bloodily the sun begins to peer

Above yon *busky* hill."

Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

†bŭss (1), *bŭsse, *basse, s. [In *Sw. puss*=a puddle, a splash, a smack, a kiss; *O. H. Ger. bus*; *Fr. baiser*, s.; *Sp. beso*; *Port. beijo*; *Ital. bacio*; *Lat. basium*; *Gael. busag*=a smacking kiss; *bus*=the mouth; *Wel. bus*=the lip. Perhaps imitated from the sound.] A smacking kiss.

*1. *Originally*: Of the form *basse*, from *Fr. baiser*.
2. *Then*: Of the forms *busse*, *buss*, from the Teutonic.

"But every Satyre first did give a *busse*

To Hellenore: so *busses* did abound."

Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 46.

bŭss (2) (Eng.), buss, *busse, *busshe, *busch, *busche (Scotch), s. [In *Dut. buis*; *Ger. büse*; *O. Fr. busse*; *Prov. bus*; *Low Lat. bussa*, *busa*.]

*1. *Originally*: A large vessel, wide, capacious, and well adapted for stowage.

"Ane *busche* quihlk was takin be the Franchemen."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, v. 16.

*2. *Then sometimes*: A hulk.

"Hulks or *busses* . . ."—*Howell: Letters* (1650). (*Halliwel: Contr. to Lexicog.*)

3. *Afterward and now*: A two-masted fishing-vessel of from fifty to seventy tons burden, with a cabin at each end. It is employed chiefly in the herring fishery.

"... to drive the Dutch whalers and herring *busses* out of the Northern Ocean."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

buss-fishing (Eng. & Scotch), *bushe-fishing (O. Scotch), s. The act of fishing in busses.

"That there be no *bushe-fishing* betwix the ylands and the mayne land . . ."—*Acts Cha. I.*, ed. 1814, V. v. 238.

buss (3), s. [BUSH, s.]

1. *Lit.*: A bush.

"I like our hills an' heathery braes,

Ilk burdie, *buss*, an' burnie."

Picken: Poems, ii. 163.

2. *Fig.*: Shelter.

"My trunk of elid, but *buss* or bield,

Sinks in Time's wintry rage."

Burns: The Auld Man.

bŭss (4), s. [BUS (3).]

†bŭss (1), *basse, v. t. [From *buss* (1), s. (q. v.) In *Sw. pussa*; *Provenc. Ger. bussen*; *Fr. baiser*; *Norm. Fr. beser*; *Sp. besar*; *Port. beijar*; *Ital. baciare*; *Lat. basio*.] [Buss, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To give a smacking kiss to. (Now vulgar, but not so formerly.)

"... that I lye *bassing* with Besse."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 557. (*Richardson*.)

"Come, grin on me, and I will think thou smilest,

And *buss* thee as thy wife."

Shakesp.: K. John, iii. 4.

2. *Fig.*: To come in close contact with.

"Yond towers, whose wanton tops do *buss* the clouds."

Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., iv. 5.

"Thy knees *bussing* the stones, . . ."

Ibid., Coriol., iii. 2.

*bŭss (2), v. t. [Buss (3), s.] To place in ambush.

"Saladyn prinely was *bussed* beside the flom."

R. de Brunne, p. 187.

*bussche'-mënt, *busse'-mënt, *busche'-ment, *buysche'-ment, s. [BUSHMENT.] Ambush.

"Leulyn in a wod a *bussement* he held."

R. Brunne, p. 242.

*bŭssh'-ōp, s. [BISHOP.]

*bus'-sie, a. [BUSHY.]

bŭss'-ing, *bass'-ing, pr. par. & s. [Buss, v.]

A. As present participle: (See the verb.)

B. As substantive: The act of kissing with a smacking sound.

"Kissing and *bussing* differ both in this,

We *busse* our wantons, but our wives we kiss."

Herrick: Works, p. 219.

*bŭss'-ing, s. [From Eng. *busking* (q. v.), or from *Ger. busch*=a bundle, a fardel (?).] Covering.

"The folk was fain

To put the *bussing* on thair theis."

Redsquair: Evergreen, ii. 230.

*bust (1), s. [BUIST.] (*Scotch*.)

1. A box.

2. A tar mark upon sheep, generally the initials of the proprietor's name.

bŭst (2), s. [In *Ger. büste*; *Fr. buste*; *Prov. bust*; *Sp. & Port. busto*; from *Ital. busto*=bust, stays, bodice; *Low Lat. bustum*=the trunk of a body without the head. *Mahn* thinks that it is from *Ger. brust*=breast.] [BREAST, BUSTO.]

Ordinary Language & Sculpture:

1. A statue of the upper part of the body, i. e., the head, shoulders, and breast, without the arms.

"His library, where *busts* of poets dead

And a true Pindar stood without a head,

Received of wits . . ."

Pope: Prologue to Satires, 235.

2. The chest or thorax of the human body, the trunk, more specifically the portion of the human body between the head and the waist; whether—

(1) In the actual person.

Or (2) in a statue.

*bust, v. t. [Etymology doubtful. Cf. *bustle*, v.] To beat.

"Beateth the and *busteth* the as his ibohte threl."

Hali Meidenhad, p. 31.

bŭs'-tam-ite, s. [Named after Mr. Bustamente, its discoverer, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Rhodonite (q. v.). *Dana* makes it the equivalent of his calciferous Rhodonite. It is grayish-red in color.

bŭs'-tard, s. [In *Fr. outarde*; *Provenc. & O. Fr. bistarde*, *bostarde*, *boustarde*; *Prov. austarde*; *Sp. avutarda*; *Port. abetarda*, *betarda*; *Ital. ottarda*; from *Lat. avis tarda* (*Pliny*)=slow bird.]

Ornith.: The name of a genus of European birds, the Otis, which is the typical one of the family Otidae. [OTIS, OTITIDÆ.] The Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*), the Little Bustard (*O. tetrax*), and Macqueen's Bustard (*O. Macqueeni*) are the best known species. The Great Bustard was formerly common in Wiltshire and in Norfolk, England. It has the plumage on the back of a bright-yellow traversed by a number of black bars, the rest of the plumage being grayish. It runs and flies well. It is still common on parts of the European Continent. The Little Bustard (*O. tetrax*) is a Mediterranean bird. It is brown dotted with black above, and beneath is whitish. The male has a black neck with two white collars.

† Thick-kneed bustard: One of the English names for a bird, the Common Thick-knee (*Oidicnemus Bellonii*).

*bŭs'-tē-ōus, *bŭs'-tī-ōus, a. [BUSTUOUS.]

*bŭs'-tine, a. [Corrupted from Eng. *fustian*, or from *Fr. buste*= "the long, small, or sharp-pointed, and hard-quilted belly of a doublet." (*Cotgrave*.) (*Jamieson*.)] Fustian, cloth.

"Neat, neat she was, in *bustine* waistcoat clean."

Ramsay: Poems, ii. 70.

bŭs'-tle, *bŭs'-tāl (t silent), *bŭs'-le, *bŭs'-kle, *bŭss'-kle, v. i. & t. [*Bustle* is probably from *Icel. bustla*=to bustle, to splash about in the water; and *bustla* from A. S. *bysgian*=to be busy. (*Skeat, Mahn, &c.*)]

A. Intransitive:

1. In a good sense: To be active.

"Come, *bustle, bustle*; caparison my horse."

Shakesp.: Rich. III., v. 3.

2. In a slightly bad sense: To move about in a fussy manner; to go hither and thither with agitation, and generally with unnecessary noise or stir.

"Wherefore now began the bisshopes to *bussle* and bear rule."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ii.

"Awing the world, and *bustling* to be great!"

Granville.

"Of idle busy men the restless fry

Run *bustling* to and fro with foolish haste,

In search of pleasures vain that from them fly."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 49.

†B. Transitive: To cause to move about with unnecessary noise or stir; to jostle, to push about.

bŭs'-tle (1) (t silent) (Eng.), bŭs'-sle (Scotch), s. [From *bustle*, v. (q. v.) In *Icel. bustla*=a bustle, the splashing about of a fish.] The act of hurrying about with much noise, generally to an unnecessary extent; stir, agitation, tumult.

"The *bustle* of the mariners,

In stillness or in storm."

Wordsworth: The Blind Highland Boy.

† Crabb thus distinguishes between *bustle*, *tumult* and *uproar*: "*Bustle* has most of hurry in it; *tumult* most of disorder and confusion; *uproar* most of noise; the hurried movements of one, or many, cause a *bustle*; disorderly struggles of many constitute a *tumult*; the loud elevation of many opposing voices produces an *uproar*. *Bustle* is frequently not the effect of design, but the natural consequence of many persons coming together; *tumult* commonly arises from a general effervescence in the minds of a multitude; *uproar* is the consequence either of general anger or mirth. A crowded street will always be in a *bustle*; contested elections are always [not even in the olden time

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhŭn; -țion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

'always,' and now under the ballot rarely] accompanied with a great tumult; drinking parties make a considerable uproar, in the indulgence of their intemperate mirth." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

būs'-tle (2) (*t* silent), *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Perhaps connected with *bust* (q. v.).] A pad or cushion, formerly worn by ladies beneath their dress to expand their skirts behind, and relieve the wearer of part of their weight. It was called also a bishop.

†būs'-tlēr (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *bustle*; -*er*.] One who bustles; an active, stirring man.

"Forgive him, then, thou *bustler* in concerns
Of little worth, an idler in the best."

Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

būs'-tlīng (*t* silent), **būs'-tēl-ŷng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [BUSTLE, *v.*]

***būs'-tō** (pl. *bustoes*), *s.* [Ital. *busto*.] [BUST, *s.*] A bust (*prose and poetry*).

"... a vestibulo supported with pillars, with some antic bustoes in the niches."—*Ashmole, Berk.* iii. 115.

"Worn on the edge of days, the brass consumes
The busto molds, and the deep-cut marble,
Unsteady to the steel, gives up its charge."

R. Blair: The Grave.

***bus-tu-ous, *bus-te-ous, *bus-ti-ous, *boustous, s.** [BOISTOUS.] Large in size; strong, powerful; terrible, fierce; rough, unpolished, boisterous, rude. (*Dunbar: The Thrissel and the Rose*, 5; *Doug.: Virgil*, 131, 27; *Lyndsay: Warkis* (1592), p. 167.)

***bus'-tu-ous-ness**, *s.* [BOISTOUSNESS.] (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*) (*Doug.: Virgil*, 374, 45.)

bus'-ŷ, *bus'-ie, *bus'-i (us as *iz*), ***bes'-y, *bes'-i, *bis'-y, *bis'-i** (Eng.), **bus'-ŷ, *biz'-zy** (*Scotch.*), *a.* [A. S. *bysig, bisig, bysi* (*Somner*); Dut. *bezig*.] [BUSINESS.]

1. Of persons, or of the inferior animals: Occupied so that the attention is fixed on what is being done; occupied, with much work to be done.

(1) Occupied at the time to which attention is being directed.

"Gude ale keeps me bare and bizzzy,
Gauris me tippie till I be dizzy,"

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 90. (*Jamieson.*)

"Sir, my mistress sends you word
That she is busy and she cannot come,"

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

(2) Troublesome; vexatiously meddlesome.

"The Christians, sometimes valiantly receiving the enemy, and sometimes charging them again, repulsed the proud enemy, still busy with them."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

(3) Habitually occupied, with only necessary remission; bustling, active, industrious.

(a) In a good or in an indifferent sense: Occupied.

"... or the controversy of opinions, wherein the busy world has been so much employed."—*Temple.*

(b) In a bad sense: Fussy, meddling.

"On meddling monkey, or on busy ape."

Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, ii. 1.

2. Of things personified: At work temporarily or habitually. *Used*—

(1) Of the hands, feet, &c., or other material instruments of man's action.

"Display with busy and laborious hand
The blessings of the most indebted land."

Cowper: Expostulation.

(2) Of the powers or faculties of the human mind.

"This busy pow'r is working day and night."

Davies.

(3) Of such abstract conceptions as rumor, scandal, science, culture.

"Rumors strange,
And of unholy nature, are abroad,
And busy with thy name."

Byron: Manfred, iii. 1.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Busy-looking* (*Pope*), *busy-minded*.

bus'-ŷ (us as *iz*), ***bus-i-en, *bis-i-en** (pret. *busied*), *v. t. & i.* [From *busy*, *a.* (q. v.) A. S. *bysigan, bysgian*.]

A. *Trans.*: To make or keep busy, to engage, to employ industriously or with unremitting attention.

"Laverd *bisted* es of me."—*E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. xxxix*, 18.

¶ It is followed by *with, in, about, amid, &c.*, or by an infinitive.

"Be it thy course to busy giddy minds
With foreign quarrels."

Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

"... *busied* with dice and claret, love letters and challenges."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"The learning and disputes of the schools have been much *busted* about genus and species."—*Locke.*

¶ It is often used reflexively.

"For the rest, it must be owned he does not *busy* himself by entering deep into any party."—*Swift.*

*B. *Intrans.*: To be active, to be much engaged.

"Martha *bisyede* aboute moche seruyce."—*Wickliffe: Luke* x. 40.

"Naf I now to busy bot bare thre dayez."

Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Knight, 1,066.

bus'-ŷ-bōd-ŷ (us as *iz*), *s.* [Eng. *busy*; *body*.] A person at a certain period or habitually engaged with things with which he has no duty or no clear call to intermeddle. (Used of either sex.)

"And withal they [the younger widows] learn to be idle, wandering about from house to house, and not only idle but tattlers also, and *busybodies*, speaking things which they ought not."—*1 Tim.*, v. 13.

"William thought him a *busybody* who had been properly punished for running into danger without any call of duty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

bus'-ŷ-bōd-ŷ-ism, *s.* The habit of intermeddling in affairs with which one has no concern.

"The most common effect of this mock evangelical spirit, especially with young women, is self-inflation and *busybodyism*."—*Coleridge.*

bus'-ŷ-īng (us as *iz*), *pr. par.* [BUSY, *v.*]

***bus-y-ship, *bis-i-schipe, *bes-i-ship**, *s.* [O. Eng. *bisi, besi*=Eng. *busy*, and suffix *-ship*.] Business, exercise.

"Licomliche *bisischepe* is to lutel wurth."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 384.

būt (1), ***būtte, *bute, *bot, *bote, *buton, *boute, *buten**, *prep., conj., adv. & s.* [A. S. *būtan, būton, būtun, būta, būte*, as *prep.*=without, except; as *conj.*=unless, except, save, but (*Bosworth*), from A. S. *be, Eng. bi*=by, *ūtan, ūte*=without, beyond; O. Sax. *biūtan, batan*. [OUT.] In Dut. *buiten*=without, out, besides, except.]

A. As preposition:

¶ Technically it is one of separation or exclusion. (*Bain: Higher Eng. Gram.*) Its signification is excepting.

1. Except, unless, besides, save.

"... and we have no objection *but* the obscurity of several passages by our ignorance in facts and persons."—*Swift.*

2. Except with, unless with, without.

"'Touch not the cat *but* a glove,' the motto of the Macintoshes." (*Jamieson.*)

B. As conjunction:

I. Ordinary Language:

¶ Technically it is a co-ordinate conjunction of the division called adversatives, and the subdivision arrestives, that is, it is a conjunction in which the second sentence or clause is in opposition to the one preceding it, and arrests an inference which that first sentence or clause would else have suggested. (*Bain: Higher Eng. Gram.*) Its significations are:

1. Properly or strictly:

(1) Yet still, notwithstanding which, contrary to what might have been expected.

¶ It expresses that the inference which would naturally be deduced from the first of the two clauses which it couples together cannot legitimately be drawn, there being a disturbing element which destroys its validity.

"The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but war was in his heart; his words were softer than oil, yet were they drawn swords."—*Psalms*, lv. 21.

†(2) Excepting that, except that, unless that, were it not that, had it not been that.

¶ Properly it is an ellipsis for *but that*.

"And, *but* my noble Moor
Is true of mind, and made of no such baseness
As jealous creatures are, it were enough
To put him to ill thinking."

Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

(3) Except, unless, otherwise than, otherwise than that.

"I should sin
To think *but* nobly of my grandmother."

Shakesp.: Temp., i. 2.

"Who shall believe
But you misuse the reverence of your place?"

Ibid.: 2 *Hen. IV.*, iv. 2.

2. More loosely: Yet, still, however, added to which; as a complementary statement to which.

¶ In the second sense it is used, though there is no disappointment of expectation with regard to the inference derivable from the first clause.

(1) Yet, still, however, nevertheless.

"... he [Naaman] was also a mighty man in valor; *but* he was a leper."—*2 Kings*, v. 1.

(2) Added to which, as a complementary statement to which.

"By the blessing of the upright the city is exalted; *but* it is overthrown by the mouth of the wicked."—*Prov.* xi. 11.

¶ In the foregoing example there is an opposition between the words exalted and overthrown, and between upright and wicked, but the second clause, taken as a whole, is complementary and not antithetical to the first.

(3) Without this consequence following.

"Frosts that constrain the ground,
Do seldom their usurping power withdraw,
But raging floods pursue their hasty hand,"

Dryden.

(4) Than.

"The full moon was no sooner up and shining in all its brightness, *but* he opened the gate of Paradise."—*Guardian.*

(5) Therefore, but that, that, for anything otherwise than that.

"It is not therefore impossible *but* I may alter the complexion of my plays."—*Dryden.*

"... many looking *but* he should have died."—*Spalding*, i. 18. (*Jamieson.*)

* (6) Provided that.

"But only he have the crystendom."

Robt. of Brunne, 5,764.

II. Technically:

*1. *Logic*: The connecting word which introduced the minor term of a syllogism.

"God will one time or another make a difference between the good and the evil. *But* there is little or no difference made in this world; therefore there must be another world, wherein this difference shall be made."—*Watts: Logic.*

¶ The word *but* in such a case being useless, and even incorrect, is omitted by Whately and other modern logicians.

"All wits are dreaded; some who are admired are wits; therefore some who are admired are dreaded."—*Whately: Logic*, II., iii., § 5.

2. *Math.*: As assumed or formally proved.

"... therefore the side DB is greater than the side BC; *but* DB is equal to BA and AC."—*Simson: Euclid*, bk. I., prop. 20.

C. As adverb:

*1. Without.

"Whose wule mei beon *buten*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 418.

2. Not more than, only.

"... there is *but* a step between me and death."—*1 Sam.* xx. 3.

D. As substantive:

1. The word *but* or the idea which it expresses.

"If they [a man's virtues] be like a clear light, eminent, they will stab him with a *but* of detraction."—*Feltham*, pt. I., Res. 50. (*Richardson.*)

2. A hindrance, an impediment. (*Jamieson.*)

E. In special phrases and compounds:

1. *But-and, but and, botand, bot and, conj.* [O. Eng. *but, bot, &c.*] Besides.

"Or I sall bränn yoursel therein
Bot and your babies three."

Edom o' Gordon, Percy's Reliques, i. 83.

2. *But for*: Without, had it not been for.

"Rash man, forbear! *but* for some unbelief,
My joy had been as fatal as my grief."—*Waller.*

3. *But-if, bot if, but if, but gif, bute if*: Unless, except.

"*But gif* he wold in ani wise . . . him-self schewe forrest."—*William of Palerne*, 939.

"I cannot gif you that pre-emyence and place, *but gif* I knew some excellent godlie learning and gude lyfe in you mair than all the aneant Doctouris."—*Kennedy of Corsraguell in Keith's Hist.*, App., p. 197. (*Jamieson.*)

4. *But persaving*: Without being seen.

"Thai set thair ledderes to the wall,
And *but persaving*, com vp all."

Barbour: Bruce, xvii. 91-2.

5. *But that, bote that, bute that, buttan thatt, buton that*: Unless, except.

"He wolde al his kinelond selten on heore lond, *bute* that he ideoped weore king of than londe."—*Layamon*, iii. 252.

6. *But yet*: Yet, still, notwithstanding, stated more emphatically.

"*But yet*, Madam—

I do not like *but yet*; it does allay
The good precedence; fie upon *but yet*!
But yet is as a gaoler, to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor."

Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., ii. 5.

but-and, prep. [BUT, E (1).]

but-if, conj. [BUT, E (3).]

būt (2), **bütt, prep., adv. & s.** [From A. S. *būtan, būton, būtun* (prep.)=without, except. From prefix *be* and *ūtan*=without, beyond.]

A. As prep.: Toward the outer part of the house.

"Lifts up his head, and looking *butt* the floor."

Ross: Helenore, first ed., p. 74.

"Flaught bred upon her *but* the house he sprang."

Ibid., p. 76.

B. As adverb:

1. Toward the outer apartment of a house.

"And *but* scho come into the hall anone;
And syne sho went to se gif ony come,"

Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 70.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or; wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. In the outer apartment.

" . . . to the bernis fer but sweit blenkis I cast."
Dunbar: *Maitland Poems*, p. 63. (Jamieson.)

¶ *But-and-ben*, a.: Outside and inside; pertaining to the two rooms of a two-roomed cottage.

C. As substantive: The outer room in a two-roomed cottage. It is the kitchen, while the "ben" (be-in), or inner room, is the parlor. [BEN.] (Scotch.)

"Mony blenkis ben our the but [that] full far sittis."
Dunbar: *Maitland Poems*, p. 62. (Jamieson.)

büt (3), s. & a. [BUTT.] The thick end of anything. [BUTT.]

but-end, butt-end, s.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The thick end of anything; thus the butt-end of a musket or rifle is the end opposite to the muzzle.

"Another had rudely pushed back a woman with the but end of his musket."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

*2. Fig.: The most important portion of anything.

"Amen; and make me die a good old man!
That is the butt-end of a mother's blessing."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, ii. 2.

II. Gardening: In a similar sense.

¶ The but end of a tree: The part of the stem nearest the root; the part at which the lowest measurement is taken.

but-hinges, s. pl. [BUTT HINGES.]

*büt (4), s. [Dut. *bot*: Sw. *butta*; Ger. *bütt*.] The pecten or scallop-shell. [BUTT (6).]

"But, fische. Pecten."—*Prompt. Parv.*

büt (1), v. t. [Contracted from Eng. *abut* or Fr. *abouter*.] To abut.

*but (2), v. impers. [BOOT, v. impers.]

büt-äl'-an-ine, s. [Eng., &c., *butyl*; *alanine*.]

Chem.: Amidoisovaleric acid $C_5H_9(NH_2)O_2$ or $(H_3C)_2CH.CH(NH_2).OC(OH)$. It occurs in the pancreas of the ox. It can be formed by heating bromoisovaleric acid with ammonia. It crystallizes in shining plates, which can be sublimed. It is soluble in alcohol and in water.

bū-tāne, s. [From Eng., &c., *butyl*; suff. -ane.]

Chem.: A compound, also called Tetrane, C_4H_{10} . It exists in two modifications: (1) *Normal Butane*, $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.CH_3$ or Diethyl, a paraffin hydrocarbon occurring in petroleum, also obtained by heating ethyl iodide with zinc in sealed tubes to 100°. It is a colorless gas which may be condensed into a liquid boiling at 1°C. (2) *Isobutane*, $CH_3-CH < \begin{smallmatrix} CH_3 \\ CH_3 \end{smallmatrix}$, is obtained from tertiary butyl alcohol by converting it into tertiary butyl iodide and acting on that with nascent hydrogen. It is a gas which liquefies at 17°.

bütch'-ēr, *boch'-ēr, *boch'-ere, *bowch'-ēr, *bough'-ēr, s. & a. [Fr. *boucher*; Prov. *bochier*; Ital. *beccaiolo*, *beccaro*; Low Lat. *bocherius* = (1) a killer of goats, (2) a butcher generally. From O. Fr. *boc*; Fr. *bouc*; Ital. *becco* = a goat, a buck.] [BUCK (2), s.]

A. As substantive:

1. Lit.: One who makes a livelihood by killing sheep, oxen, and other animals, and selling their flesh as human food.

"The barbor and the bowcher, and the smyth."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 2,027.

"Bochere. Carnifex, macellarius."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The captains were butchers, tailors, shoemakers."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Fig.: A person of sanguinary character; a man delighting in bloodshed.

" . . . now fastened on the prince who had put down the rebellion the nickname of Butcher."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

butcher-bird, s.

Ornithology:

1. Sing.: A shrike. [2 Pl.]

2. Plural (butcher-birds):

(1) One of the English names of the genus *Lanius*. The species are so denominated because they cruelly impale on a thorn the small birds, small quadrupeds, insects, and worms on which they feed. They are also called shrikes.

(a) The Great Gray Butcher-bird, or Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*).

(b) The Red-backed Shrike or Butcher-bird (*Lanius collurio*).

(c) The Woodchat Shrike (*Lanius rutilus*.) LANIUS, SHRIKE.]

(2) A name for the True Shrikes, or Laniinae, the first sub-family of Laniidae. [LANIINAE, SHRIKES.]

butcher-broom, s. The same as BUTCHER'S-BROOM (q. v.).

butcher-knife, s. A knife for cutting meat. The tang of the blade is usually riveted between two scales, which form the handle.

butcher-meat, s. [BUTCHER'S-MEAT.]

*butcher-row, s. A row of shambles.

"How large a shambles and butcher-row would such make!"—Whitlock: *Manners of the Eng.*, p. 97.

*butcher-sire, s. One who kills his child.

"Or butcher-sire that reaves his son of life."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 766.

butcher's-broom, s. [So called because the green shoots of the plant were formerly used by butchers to sweep their blocks.] The English name of the *Ruscus*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceae (Lilyworts), and the section Asparagaeae. It has a rigid branched stem, very rigid and pungent, with ovate, acuminate leaf-like expansion, with a solitary inconspicuous white flower on their upper surface. This is succeeded by a red berry almost as large as a cherry. The tender shoots are sometimes gathered by the poor in spring and eaten like asparagus.

butcher's-meat, butcher-meat, s. Such animal food as a butcher deals in, beef, mutton, lamb, &c., as distinguished from fish, fowl, shellfish, and such like.

butcher's prick-tree, s. Two plants—(1) *Rhamnus frangula*, (2) *Euonymus europaeus*.

†butcher-work, s. The work of a butcher. (Contemptuously applied to slaughter in war.)

"That those who loath alike the Frank and Turk,
Might once again renew their ancient butcher work."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, ii. 67.

bütch'-ēr, v. t. [From *butcher*, s. (q. v.)]

†1. Lit.: To kill an animal, in butcher fashion, for food.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To put a human being to death with sanguinary and remorseless cruelty.

" . . . to strip and butcher the fugitives who tried to escape by the pass."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(2) To destroy (anything).

"And shamefully by you my hopes are butcher'd."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 3.

bütch'-ēred, pa. par. & a. [BUTCHER, v.]

bütch'-ēr-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [BUTCHER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive: The trade of a butcher. (Lit. & fig.)

"Six thousand years are near hand fled,
Sin' I was to the butcher's ring bred."

Burns: *Death and Doctor Hornbook*.

butchering-tool, s. A contemptuous appellation for a sword.

"But as yet, though the soldier wears openly, and even parades, his butchering-tool, nowhere, far as I have traveled, did the schoolmaster make show of his instructing-tool."—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

bütch'-ēr-lī-nēss, s. [Eng. *butcherly*; -ness.]

The quality of being butcherly or resembling a butcher. (Johnson.)

†bütch'-ēr-lý, *boch'-ēr-lý, a. [Eng. *butcher*; -ly.]

1. Of persons: Butcher-like, sanguinary, cruel.

2. Of things:

†(1) Subjectively: As if inspired by a butcher; as if one were being butchered.

"There is a way, which brought into schools, would take away this butcherly fear in making of Latin."—Ascham.

(2) Objectively: Butcher-like, cruel.

"What stratagems, how fell, how butcherly,
This deadly quarrel daily doth beget!"

Shakesp.: *Hen. VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 5.

bütch'-ēr-ý, *boch'-ēr-ý, *boch'-ēr-īe, s. [Eng. *butcher*; -y. In Fr. *boucherie*.]

I. Literally:

1. The procedure of a butcher in killing animals for food.

"Yet this man, so ignorant in modern butchery, has cut up half an hundred heroes, and quartered five or six miserable lovers, in every tragedy he has written."—Pope.

*2. A slaughter-house, a place where animals are killed or human beings in large numbers put to death.

"This is no place; this house is but a butchery;
Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 3.

II. Figuratively: Cruel and remorseless slaughter of human beings, especially on an extensive scale.

"I did suborn

To do this ruthless piece of butchery."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 3.

"The butchery was terrible."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*büte, v. t. [From Icel. & Sw. *býta*=to change, to exchange, to truck, to shift, to divide, to share; Dan. *bytte*=to exchange; Dut. *buiten*=to pilfer, to get booty.] [BOOT (1), v.; BOOTY, BUTING.] (Scotch.)

*O. Scots Law: To divide for a prey. (Used specially of prizes at sea.)

" . . . to bute and part the prizes takin ather in thair presence or absence."—Balfour: *Pract.*, p. 636.

*bute, pret. of v. [BEAT, v.] Beat.

"By that he haueed y-blowe a blaste,
On the toun thay bute tabours faste, and made noyse horryble."

Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), 3,895-96.

*büte, s. [BOOT (1), s. From *bute*, v.]

1. Remedy, help. (Rowlande and Ottuell (ed. Herrtage), 495.)

2. Booty.

"And gif it beis mair, it sall remane to bute and parting."—Balfour: *Pract.*, p. 640.

*bute, prep. & conj. [BUT.]

bute if, conj. [BUT IF.]

bū-tě-a, s. (Named after the late John, Earl of Bute, a munificent patron of botany.)

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, consisting of trees and scandent shrubs. *Butea frondosa* (Downey-branched Butea) is a large tree called in India *pullus*, whence the name Plassy, the locality of the celebrated battle on June 23, 1757, which laid the foundation of the British Indian empire. It has large axillary and terminal racemes of deep-red downy flowers, which dye cotton cloth, previously impregnated with a solution of alum, or of alum and tartar, a fine yellow color. They are used also as a discutient to indolent tumors. The gum lac of commerce comes from the same tree.

*büte'-īng, pr. par. & s. [BUTE, v.]

A. As present participle: (See the verb.)

B. As substantive:

1. The act of dividing goods captured; the state of being so divided.

" . . . the hail richt that thay sall haue to the said prize, and buteing of gudis, . . ."—Balfour: *Pract.*, p. 636.

2. The goods divided.

"Of all pillage, the capitane, the master, &c., gettis na part nor buteing, bot it sall be equallie dividit among the remanent of the companie marineris that mak watch, and gangis to the ruder."—Balfour: *Pract.*, p. 640.

büte'-lang, s. [From O. Scotch *bute*=a butt, and *lang*=long, length.] The length or distance between one butt, used in archery, and another.

"As his maiestie wes within tua pair of butelangis to the towne of Perth, . . ."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1600 (ed. 1814), p. 203.

*büte'-lěsse, *bote'-lěsse, a. [BOOTLESS.] (Morte Arthure, 981 & 1,014.)

*bu'-ten, prep. & adv. [A. S. *būtan*.] About.

"Those buten noe long swing he dreg."

Story of Gen. & Exod., 566.

bū-tēne, s. & a. [Eng. *but* (yin), and -ene, a termination used for hydrocarbons having the formula C_nH_{2n} .]

A. As substantive:

Chem.: An organic, diatomic, fatty radical, $C_4H_8^*$, called also Butylene, Quartene, and Tetrene. There are three modifications of it, having the formula C_4H_8 . Normal Butene, $CH_3-CH_2-CH=CH_2$; Pseudo-butene, $CH_3-CH=CH-CH_3$; Iso butene, $\begin{smallmatrix} H_3C \\ H_3C \end{smallmatrix} > C = CH_2$.

Normal-butene is produced by the chemical action of alcoholic potash upon primary-butyl-iodide ($CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2I$), or by the action of zinc ethide $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$ on brom-ethene ($CH_2=CHBr$). It is a gas at ordinary temperatures; at 10° it is condensed into a liquid.

Pseudo-butene is formed by the chemical action of alcoholic potash on a pseudo-butyl-iodide ($CH_3-CH_2-CHI-CH_3$). It boils at 3°. It can also be obtained by the decomposition of amyl alcohol at red heat.

Iso-butene is formed by the action of alcoholic potash and tertiary-butyl-iodide, or by the electrolysis of isovaleric acid. It boils at 6°. It is absorbed by strong H_2SO_4 ; on diluting with water and distilling, tertiary-butyl-alcohol is obtained, $C(CH_3)_3OH$. The di-bromides of the three isomeric butenes, $C_4H_8Br_2$, boil—normal at 160°, iso at 159°, and pseudo at 143°.

B. As adjective: (See the compound.)

butene glycols, s. pl. Chemical compounds, $C_4H_8(OH)_2$, called also butylene alcohols and quartene alcohols. They are diatomic alcohols. Six are theoretically possible. The following have been examined:

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

1. Normal Butene Glycol:

$\text{CH}_3=\text{CH}(\text{OH})-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2(\text{OH})$. Formed by leaving a cold mixture of acetic aldehyde and dilute hydrochloric acid for a few days, when aldol, the aldehyde of butene glycol, is formed; this is treated with sodium amalgam. It is a thick liquid, boiling at 204° . By oxidizing with chromic acid mixture it is converted, first into crotonic aldehyde, then into acetic and oxalic acids.

2. Ethyl Glycol:

$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}(\text{OH})-\text{CH}_2(\text{OH})$, obtained from normal butene bromide by saponification with caustic potash. It is a viscid liquid, boiling at 192° . By rapid oxidation it is converted into oxalic acid, but by dilute nitric acid into glycollic and glyoxylic acids.

3. Isobutene Glycol: $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}(\text{OH})-\text{CH}_2(\text{OH})$, or dimethyl glycol. It is prepared by heating isobutene bromide for several days with potassium carbonate. It boils at 178° . Oxidized by potassium permanganate into carbonic and acetic acid.

bū-tē-ō, *s.* [Lat. *buteo*=a buzzard.]

Ornith.: A genus of raptorial birds, the typical one of the sub-family Buteoninae. The American turkey-buzzard, *Cathartes aura*, is the best known species of bird bearing the name of buzzard in this country but does not belong to this genus.

bū-tē-ō-nī-næ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *buteo*=a buzzard, and *f. pl. suff. -inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Falconidae, containing the Buzzards. It is placed near the Aquilinae (Eagles), and has a certain remote affinity to the Vulturidae (Vultures). [BUZZARD.]

***but-er**, *s.* [BITTERN.] (Scotch.)

***buth**, ***buthe**, 1, 2, and 3 pers. *pl. pr. indic. of v.* [BEN.] Are.

"Ne *buth* here in this *bour* but our *selue* tweyne."

William of Palerne, 4,447.

"[&] if thay two ne *buth* noght bolde! aghen me to fighte on stoure."

Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), p. 4, l. 100.

***buths-carle**, *s. pl.* [A. S. *būtse-carl*=a sailor.]

O. Law: Mariners, seamen. (Selden: *Mare Clausum*, 184.) (Wharton.)

būt-lēr, ***būt-tel-ar**, ***bu-tel-er**, ***bot-tel-er**, ***bot-il-er**, ***bōt-ēl-ēr**, ***bōt-lēr**, *s.* [Fr. *bouteiller*; Norm. Fr. *butuiller*; Prov. *boteillier*; Sp. *botillero*; Ital. *bottigliere*; Low Lat. *buticularius*. From Fr. *bouteille*; Norm. Fr. *butuille*=a bottle.] [BOTTLE.]

*1. A cup-bearer.

"This *buteler* Ioseph sone for-gat."

Story of Gen. & Exod., 2,092.

Botiere (*boteler*, P.). *Pincerna*, *promus*, *propinator*, *acalculis*, Cath.—Prompt. Parv.

"... and thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's cup into his hand, after the former manner when thou wast his *butler*."—Gen. xl. 13.

2. An officer in the houses of monarchs, noblemen, and wealthy individuals generally, whose special function it is to take charge of the beer, wine, and other liquors, and also of the plate. As it would be injudicious to trust these to an inferior menial, the butler in many cases is the head servant in the house.

"This letter, notwithstanding the poor *butler's* manner of writing it . . ."—Spectator.

būt-lēr-age (age as *īg*), *s.* [Eng. *butler*, and *suff. -age*.] An ancient hereditary duty belonging to the crown. It was the right of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more into England. This right, which is mentioned in the great roll of the Exchequer in 8 Richard I., was commuted under Edward I. for a duty of two shillings on every tun imported by merchant strangers. The proceeds were given to the king's butler, whence the name *butlerage*. It was called also *prisage* of wines. (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. i. ch. 8.)

"These ordinary finances are casual or uncertain, as be the *escheats*, the *customs*, *butlerage*, and *impost*."—Bacon.

būt-lēr-ship, ***būt-tēl-lar-shýppe**, *s.* [Eng. *butler*, and *suff. -ship*.] The office or functions of a butler.

"... and restored the chiefe *buttelar* vnto hys *buttelarshýppe*."—Bible (1551), Gen. xl.

"And he restored the chief butler unto his *butlership* again; and he gave the cup into Pharaoh's hand."—Gen. xl. 21.

būt-ment, *s.* [Contr. from Eng. *abutment* (q.v.).] Architecture:

1. The buttress of an arch; the supporter, *i. e.*, the part which joins it to the upright pier. [ABUTMENT.]

2. The mass of stonework at the extremities of a bridge to give lateral support to its arches, or support to the ends of the beams if the bridge be a wooden one.

butment-cheek, *s.*

Carp.: The part of a mortised timber surrounding the mortise, and against which the shoulders of the tenon bear.

bū-tō-mā'-çě-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *butomus* (q.v.), and *fem. pl. suff. -aceæ*.]

Bot.: Butomads, an order of plants placed by Dr. Lindley under his seventeenth or Alismal alliance. The sepals are three, generally herbaceous. The petals are three, colored, and petaloid, being generally purple or yellow. The flowers are in umbels. There are three, six, or more ovaries distinct, or united into a single mass. The seeds are numerous and minute. The leaves, which are very cellular, have parallel veins, and often a milky juice. The species are found in marshes in tropical America and in Europe. Dr. Lindley estimated their number at seven, in four genera.

bū-tūm-adş, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *butomus* (q.v.), and Eng. *pl. suff. -ads*.]

Bot.: Lindley's name for the order Butomaceæ (q.v.).

bū-tōm-ūs, *s.* [In Fr. *butome*; Sp. & Ital. *butomo*; Gr. *boutomos*; *boutomon*; from *bous*=an ox, and *temnō*=to cut. So called because the sharp leaves cut the mouths of oxen which feed upon them.]

Bot.: Flowering-rush, formerly called also Water-gladiolus, or Grassy-rush. A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Butomaceæ. It has nine stamens, a very unusual number, and six capsules. It is a highly ornamental plant, with the leaves, which are all radical, two or three feet long, and an umbel of many rose-colored flowers.

bütt (1), **büt**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *bout*; O. Fr. *bot*=an end.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The end, the furthest limit of anything.

II. Technically:

1. Tools, weapons, &c.:

(1) *Gen.*: The hinder, larger, or blunter end or an object; as of a gun, a connecting-rod, a crow-bar, &c.

(2) *Spec.*: The shoulder-end of a gun-stock covered with a heel-plate.

2. Tanning, &c.:

(1) The thick part of an ox-hide.

(2) *Pl. (butts)*: Those parts of the tanned hides of horses which are under the crupper. (Jamieson.)

B. As adjective: (See the compound.)

butt-end, *s.* [BUT-END.]

bütt (2), *s. in compos.* [From *butt* (1), *v.* = to abut.] An abuttal.

¶ *Butts and bounds*: The abutments and boundaries of land. (Holloway.)

"But or bertel or bysselle (berselle, P.) *Meta*."—Prompt. Parv.

1. Joinery, &c.:

(1) The end of a connecting-rod against which the boxing is attached by the strap, cotter, and gib.

(2) The end of an object where it comes squarely against another.

(3) A joint where the ends of two objects come squarely together without scarfing or chamfering.

2. *Shipbuilding*: The meeting-joint of two planks in a strake. The joint between two strakes is a seam.

3. *Door-hinges*: A form of door-hinge which screws to the edge of a door, and butts against the casing, instead of extending out across the face of a door, like the strap-hinge. It consists of two oblong plates, one edge of each of which is dentated to fit its fellow, a pintle traversing each interlocking portion to form a joint. [BUTT-HINGE.]

4. *Fire-engines*: The standing portion of a half-coupling at the end of a hose.

butt-chain, *s.*

Saddlery: A short chain, two of which reach from the leather tugs to the single-tree, to each end of which they are hooked.

butt-hinge, **but-hinge**, *s.* A hinge formed of two plates and interlocking projecting pieces which are connected by a pintle.

butt-howel, *s.*

Coopering: A howeling-adze used by coopers.

butt-joint, *s.*

Carp.: A joint in which the pieces come square against each other, endwise. In ironwork the parts are welded, and the term is used in contradistinction to a lap-joint or weld.

butt-weld, *s.*

Forging: A weld in which the edges are square-butteted and jammed against each other, and then welded; a jump-weld.

bütt (3), *s. & a.* [From Fr. *but*=a butt, a mark, aim, a laughing-stock; *butte*=a hillock, a mark, a mound of earth, point, aim, goal, butt.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A place or person aimed at.

(1) *Lit.*: A place on which a mark is placed to be shot at; a target. [II., 1.]

¶ Often in the plural, referring to a line of marks to be aimed at rather than a single one.

"But chief, beside the *butts*, there stand

Bold Robin Hood and all his band."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, v. 22.

¶ *A butt's length*: The distance at which the butt is from the person aiming at it.

(2) *Figuratively*:

(a) A place which one aims at reaching.

"Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,

The very sea-mark of my utmost sail."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, v. 2.

(b) A person or persons viewed as an object for angry attack, or for ridicule.

"The papists were the most common-place, and the butt against whom all the arrows were directed."—Clarendon.

"Finds thee, at best, the butt to crack his joke on."

Pope: *Satire*, 1,740.

2. Ground appropriated for practising archery.

3. A piece of ground which in plowing does not form a proper ridge, but is excluded at an angle; a piece of land in any way disjoined from the rest.

"And that other rig or butt of land of the same land in the field called the Gallowbank, or the tail or south end thereof."—Act Chas. II. (ed. 1814), viii. 295.

¶ Hence a small piece of land is sometimes called the butts.

II. Technically:

Rifle and Artillery Practice:

1. A target.

2. A wooden structure consisting of several thicknesses of boards, separated by small intervals for the purpose of ascertaining the depth of penetration of bullets.

3. A frame of iron and wood, representing a large section of armor-plating, and moored in position for determining the destructive power of shot, shell, and given charges of powder.

4. A mound of earth to receive the bullets in the proof of gun-barrels.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

***butt-shaft**, ***but-shaft**, *s.* A kind of arrow, used for shooting at butts; formed without a barb, so as to stick into the butts, and yet be easily extracted. (Nares.)

"The very pin of his heart cleft with the blind bow-boy's *butt-shaft*."—Shakesp.: *Rom. & Jul.*, ii. 4.

"Cupid's *butt-shaft* is too hard for Hercules' club."—Shakesp.: *Love's Labor Lost*, i. 2.

bütt (4), *s.* [From *butt* (1), *v.* = to strike as a ram does; Fr. *botte*=a blow in fencing with a foil or sword; Sp. & Port. *bote*=a thrust, a blow, a rebound; Ital. *botta*= . . . a blow, a stroke; *botto*=a stroke, a blow.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or operation of aiming a blow.

2. A blow given by a ram, or other animal, with its forehead.

***II. Fencing:** A stroke given in fencing.

"If disputes arise

Among the champions for the prize,

To prove who gave the fairer butt,

John shews the chalk on Robert's coat."

Prior.

bütt (5), *s.* [Fr. *botte*=a boot, a vessel, a butt; O. Fr. *bout*, *bous*, *bouz*; Sp. *bota*=a leather bottle, a butt, a boot; Ital. *botte*=a cask, a vessel, a boot.] [BOOT, *s.*]

1. *Of wine*: A cask containing 126 gallons.

"... he, being adjudged for a traitor, was privily drowned in a butt of malmsey."—Fox: *Acts and Monuments* (ed. Cattley), vol. iii. p. 755.

2. *Of beer*: A vessel containing 108 gallons.

3. *Of currants*: A vessel containing from 15 to 22 cwt.

bütt (6), ***bütte**, ***but**, *s.* [In Sw. *butta*=a turbot; Dut. *bot*; Ger. *bütt*, *butte*=a flounder.]

1. (*Of the form but*): A pecten, a scallop-shell (?).

"But, fysche. Pecten."—Prompt. Parv.

*2. (*Of the form butte*): A turbot (?). (Havlok the Dane, 759.) (Herbert Coleridge.)

3. (*Of the form butt*): A name given at Yarmouth, England, to the flounder (*Platessa flesus*).

bütt (1), ***butten**, ***button**, *v. i. & t.* [Norm. Fr. *buter*; O. Fr. *boter*=to push, to strike; Sp. *botar*=to rebound; Port. *botar*=to throw; Ital. *buttare*=to throw.]

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle. füll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

A. Intrans.: To strike against with the forehead, as a ram or a bull does.

"For bigge Bulles of Basan brace hem about,
That with their hornes *budden* the more stoute."
Spenser: *Shep. Cal.*, ix.

"He seeks the fight; and, idly *butting*, feigns
His rival gor'd in every knotty trunk."
Thomson: *The Seasons*; *Spring*.

B. Trans.: To strike with the forehead, as a ram; to drive. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Come, leave your tears; a brief farewell:—the beast
With many heads *butts* me away."
Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

bütt (2), *v. i.* [Contracted from *abut*, *v. (q. v.)*]
To *abut*, to join at the extremity or at the side, to be as a boundary to.

"And Burnsdale then doth *butt* on Don's well-watered
land."
Drayton.

büt-téd, *pa. par.* [But (1), *v. t.*]

büt-téd, *a.* [From *but* (2), *v.*]

büt-tër (1), *büt-tëre, *büt-tîre, *büt-türe, *büt-tÿr, *büt-ëre, *bot-ure, *bot-ere, *bot-yr, *s. & a.* [A. S. *butere*, *butyre*, *butera*; Fries. *butere*; Dut. *boter*; Ger. *butter*; Fr. *beurre*; Prov. *buire*, *boder*; Ital. *burro*; Lat. *butyrum*, *butyron*, *buturium*; Gr. *boutyros*=(1) butter, (2) a kind of salve; *bous*=an ox, bullock, or cow, and *tyros*=cheese.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1 (*q. v.*).

"Boture (*botyr*, *x.*). *Butirum*."—Prompt. *Parv.*

(2) *The butter of Scripture:* In most cases curdled or inspissated milk.

"And he took *butter*, and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set it before them . . ."—Gen. xviii. 8.

2. Fig.: A substance resembling butter in consistency, or in any other obvious quality. [II. 2.]

II. Technically:

1. Dairy-work, Comm., &c.: The fatty portion of milk or cream solidified by churning. In the making of butter, the cream is collected from time to time and kept in covered jars. When a sufficient quantity of cream has been obtained, it is transferred to a churn, or other suitable apparatus, and kept constantly agitated, until the butter forms. In order to preserve the flavor and color, it is important that the agitation should be as regular as possible, and that the temperature in the churn should never exceed 64° Fahr. As soon as the churning is finished, the butter is thoroughly washed with cold water to free it from the adhering butter-milk, and a small quantity of salt, not exceeding 2 per cent., is worked into it.

Pure butter should consist entirely of milk fat, with a small and variable quantity of water; but in the process of manufacture it is found impossible to exclude altogether the other constituents of the milk. We find, therefore, in genuine butter, from 0.8 to 2.0 per cent. of caseine, or curd, and a trace of milk sugar. The "fat" of butter consists of the glycerides of the insoluble fatty acids—stearic, palmitic, and oleic—in combination with from 5 to 7 per cent. of the glycerides of the soluble or volatile fatty acids, principally butyric. The characteristic taste and smell of butter are chiefly due to the presence of these volatile acids.

For many years it was held by chemists of considerable repute that milk fat was similar in every respect to pure beef and mutton fats, and that there were no means of detecting foreign fat, when added to butter. The whole subject has been thoroughly investigated by various chemists, and two methods of examination have been devised. One of them is based on the fact that the amount of the insoluble fatty acids in butter is less than that found in the other animal fats, and that these fats are almost devoid of the soluble fatty acids. The other method consists in determining the specific gravity of the butter fat, at a temperature of 100° Fahr. The estimation of the insoluble fatty acids is a tedious process, attended with difficulty, and requiring great care. On the other hand, the specific gravity of the butter fat can be ascertained with ease and rapidity by any chemist of ordinary skill. Each of these methods is valuable in itself, but when taken together they render the detection of fat adulterants comparatively easy.

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF BUTTER AND OTHER ANIMAL FATS.

Description of Sample.	Per cent. of insoluble fatty acids.	Specific Gravity at 100° Fahr.
Butter.....	86 to 88	911 to 913
Mutton fat.....	95.8	902.8
Beef fat.....	95.9	903.7
Lard.....	95.2	903.8

Butter is an article of food very frequently adulterated, the chief adulterants being water, curd, and prepared animal fats. The quantity of water in butter should never exceed 15 per cent. In some

cases as much as 30 per cent. has been found. Curd is sometimes used to increase the bulk and weight of the butter; any excess above 4 per cent. should be considered an adulteration. Animal fats, as the fat of beef, mutton, and pork, are prepared on a large scale and sold under the names of "butterine," "oleo-margarine," &c. These are frequently added to butter to the extent of from 50 to 70 per cent. [BUTTERINE.] So long as the fats used are pure and good, and the purchasers know that they are not buying butter, but a mixture of butter and fat, there can be no objection to its sale; but when this mixture is sold as genuine butter, at a genuine-butter price, the seller renders himself justly liable to the penalties prescribed by law. An excessive quantity of common salt is sometimes added to butter for the purpose of causing it to absorb and hold more water. Fresh butter should not contain more than 2 per cent. of salt, whilst salt butter should never exceed 6 per cent.

2. Botany:

Butter and eggs: Several plants, the flowers of which are of two shades of yellow; *spec.*, (1) *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*; (2) *N. incomparabilis*; (3) *N. biflorus*; (4) *N. poeticus*; (5) the double-flowered variety of *N. aurantiacus*; and (6) *Linaria vulgaris*, with other plants of which the name *butter* and *eggs* is known only locally. (Britten & Holland.)

3. Vegetable Chem.: A name given to certain concrete fat oils, which continue of a butyraceous consistence at ordinary temperatures.

(1) *Butter and Tallow:* A greasy juice found in various parts of the butter and tallow tree, but specially in the fruit.

¶ *Butter and Tallow Tree:* The *Pentadesma butyracea*, a Sierra Leone tree belonging to the order Clusiaceæ, or Guttifera. It has large handsome flowers, and opposite coriaceous leaves with parallel veins. [(1).]

(2) *Butter of Cacao:* A concrete oil, obtained from the seeds of *Theobroma cacao*.

(3) *Butter of Canara:* A solid oil, obtained from the fruits of *Vateria indica*, and called Piney-tallow.

*4. *Inorganic Chem.:* Old names for various chemical compounds, specially for chlorides. They were so-called from their soft butyraceous consistence.

¶ (1) *Butter of Antimony:* Sesquichloride of antimony, terchloride of antimony. [ANTIMONY.]

(2) *Butter of Arsenic:* Sesquichloride of arsenic.

(3) *Butter of Bismuth:* Chloride of bismuth.

(4) *Butter of Sulphur:* Precipitated sulphur.

(5) *Butter of Tin:* Sublimated muriate of tin, protochloride of tin.

(6) *Butter of Zinc:* Chloride of zinc.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

butter-ball, *s.*

1. A species of small duck (*Charitonetta albeola*). Called also *buffel duck*.

2. A small portion of butter served in the form of a ball at the dining table.

butter-bird, *s.* A name given in Jamaica to the Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*.)

butter-boat, *s.* A small vessel for holding melted butter at table.

"Nae doubt it was for fear of the soup, and the *butter-boats*, and the like."—Scott: *St. Ronan's*, ch. xxii.

butter-bur, *s.* [So called because the country housewives used to wrap their butter in the large leaves of these plants.] The English name of *Petasites*, a genus of Composites. The Common Butter-bur (*Petasites vulgaris*) is a rank weed growing commonly in wet meadows and by roadsides. The root creeps to a distance. The pale flowers, which appear before the leaves, are attractive to bees. The leaves are very large.

butter-dock, *butter dock*, *s.* A plant, *Rumex obtusifolius*.

butter-fish, *s.* [So called from a copious mucous secretion on its skin.]

Ichthyol.: The Spotted Gunnel (*Murcenoides guttatus*).

butter-jags, *s. pl.* Two plants: (1) *Lotus corniculatus*, (2) *Medicago falcata*.

butter-mold, *s.*

Husbandry: An implement by which pats of butter of a given size are shaped and printed for market. (Knight.)

butter-print, *s.* A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter. It is called also a BUTTER-STAMP.

"A *butter-print* in which were engraven figures of all sorts and sizes, applied to the lump of butter, left on it the figure."—Locke.

butter-scotch, *s.* A kind of candy composed mainly of butter and sugar.

butter-stamp, *s.* The same as BUTTER-PRINT (*q. v.*).

butter-tongs, *s.* An implement for cutting and transferring pieces of butter.

†**butter-tooth**, *s.* An incisor tooth.

butter-tree, *s.*

Bot.: A name given to several trees belonging to the order Sapotaceæ.

1. Indian Butter-tree (*Bassia butyracea*). It is called also the Phulwara. It is a native of Nepaul and the Almorah hills. A white fatty substance is pressed from its seeds. It can be burnt, makes good soap, and is used to adulterate ghee, to dress the hair, and as an application in rheumatism. The juice of the flowers furnishes a kind of sugar.

2. The African Butter-tree, or Shea-tree (*Bassia Parkii*). It produces the galam-butter mentioned by Mungo Park. The "butter" is a white fatty substance extracted from the seeds by boiling them in water. It is an important article of commerce at Sierra Leone.

butter-worker, *s.*

Agric.: An implement for pressing and rolling butter to free it of the buttermilk. It may be a fluted roller working in a bowl or on a board, or a conical roller on a slanting board, which permits the buttermilk to run off. (Knight.)

*büt-tër (2), *s.* [BITTERN.] (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)

butter-bump, *s.* The bittern.

büt-tër (3), *s.* [BUTT, *v.*]

Wood-working: A machine for sawing off the ends of boards, to render them square and to remove faulty portions.

büt-tër, *v. t.* [From Eng. *butter*, *s. (q. v.)* In Ger. *buttern*; Fr. *beurrer*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: To spread with butter.

2. Figuratively:

(1) *With "bread" for the object:* To make any thing in one's lot more palatable.

¶ *To butter both sides of one's bread:* To attempt to obtain advantages from more sides than one.

"Upon all topics; 'twas, besides, his bread,
Of which he *butter'd* both sides; 'twould delay."

Byron: *The Vision of Judgment*, 96.

(2) *With a person for the object:* To flatter, to coax. (*Vulgar.*)

*II. *Gaming:* To increase the stakes every throw or every game. (*A cant term.*) [BUTTERING.]

*büt-tër-aced, *a.* [BUTRESSED.]

"Imbattalled, vaulted, and chareroofed, sufficiently *butteraced*, . . ."—*A Journey through England (1724)*. (Halliwell: *Contrib. to Lexicog.*)

büt-tër-cüp, **büt-tër-cüps**, *s.* [Eng. *butter; cup*.] [BUTTERFLOWER.] A name given to the *Ranunculus* genus, and specially to *Ranunculus acris*, *R. bulbosus*, *R. repens*, *R. ficaria*, and *R. auricomus*. (Britten & Holland, &c.)

Water Buttercup: Two plants: (1) *Ranunculus aquatilis*, (2) *Caltha palustris*.

büt-tër-flip, *s.* One of the names of a bird, the Scooping Avocet (*Recurvisora avocetta*).

büt-tër-flöw-ër, *s.* [Eng. *butter; flower*.] So called, apparently, because ignorant people once thought that the yellow color of butter arose from the cattle eating these plants, which they never do. (Curtis.)

1. Gen.: The same as *buttercup*; the popular English name of the plants belonging to the genus *Ranunculus*.

2. Specially:

(1) One of the names popularly given to a plant, the *Ranunculus bulbosus*, or Bulbous Crow-foot. It is called also Buttercups, King's-cups, and, by Shakespeare, Cuckoo-buds of yellow hue. It flowers in May, and may, without digging for its root, be accurately identified by observing that the segments of its calyx are reflexed, whereas in *R. repens*, often confounded with it, they are tolerably erect.

"The watered meadows are yellow with *butterflowers*."—Aubrey: *Nat. Hist. of Wilts.* (Britten & Holland.)

(2) *Ranunculus acris*.

(3) *R. repens*.

(4) *R. ficaria*.

(5) *R. auricomus*.

Great butterflower: A ranunculaceous plant (*Caltha palustris*).

büt-tër-flÿ, *büt-tër-flie, *bot-ur-flÿe, *s. & a.* [Eng. *butter; fly*; A. S. *buter-flege* (*Sommer*); *butter-fleoge*; Dut. *boter-vliege* (*Skeat*); Ger. *butterfliege*. Why so called is not certain. It may be from appearing at the beginning of the season for butter, or because some species are yellow, or because the droppings of some are butter-like.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II.

2. Fig.: A person who is dressed attractively, but is shallow in intellect and of no perceptible use to society.

"The fops are painted *butterflies*."

Pope: *To Moore, the Worm Doctor*, 17.

böl1, böy; pöüt, jöw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aʒ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = şan. -tion. -sion = şün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

II. Entom.: The English name for any species of the Diurnal Lepidoptera, or Rhopalocera. The antennæ end in a club; the wings in repose are generally quite upright, and there are no bristles on the hinder pair. They fly by day, while their allies the Hawk-moths do so by twilight, and the Moths by night. Before coming to the perfect state they exist first as the caterpillar, and afterwards in the chrysalis state. Butterflies exist in all climates except those marked by extreme cold; the tropical species are, however, most numerous, besides being the largest in size and, as a rule, the brightest in coloring. The Butterflies, or Diurnal Lepidoptera, are divided into four families: Papilionidæ, Nymphalidæ, Lycenidæ, and Hesperidæ (q. v.).

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

butterfly-cock, s. A valve having two semi-circular wings pivoted on a central cross-bar. A butterfly-valve.

butterfly-fish, s. [Named from the color.] A name for a fish, the Ocellated Blenny (*Blennius ocellaris*). It has the dorsal fin bilobate. Its anterior lobe is elevated and marked with a round and black spot, surrounded with a white circle and a black one. It is found on the English coast.

butterfly-net, s. A net of very fine gauze, attached to a handle, and used by entomologists for capturing butterflies, moths, &c.

butterfly-nut, s.

Mach.: A nut having two wings attached, so that it may be easily turned by hand.

butterfly orchid, s.

Bot.: A common book-name for two varieties of orchids, viz.: (1) *Habenaria chlorantha*; (2) *Habenaria bifolia*.

butterfly-plant, s.

Botany:

1. The name of an Orchid (*Oncidium papilio*) brought from Trinidad. It is so called because its large yellow and red blossoms, poised on slender footstalks so as to vibrate with every breath of wind that blows, resemble butterflies hovering on the wing.

2. The Indian Butterfly Plant, *Phalænopsis amabilis*, of Lindley, not of Blume, is another Orchid. It is a very beautiful epiphyte.

butterfly-shaped, a.

Bot.: Somewhat resembling the aspect of a butterfly on the wing. Used especially of the corolla, in what have been called, from the same circumstances, papilionaceous flowers. [PAPILIONACEOUS.]

butterfly-shell, s. Any shell of the genus *Voluta*.

butterfly-valve, s. A double clack-valve, each leaf of which is hinged to a bar crossing the passage-way. There are butterfly pump-valves and butterfly throttle-valves.

butterfly-weed, s. A plant (*Asclepias tuberosa*).

büt'-tēr-ine, s. [From Eng. *butter*, and suff. *-ine*.] A substance prepared in imitation of butter from animal or vegetable fats. The fat is first freed from all impurities, and by heat converted into oleine. The oleine is then transferred to a churn containing a small quantity of milk, and churned into butterine. Lastly, it is colored, in imitation of butter. Freshly prepared, it is sweet and palatable, and when spread on bread or cold toast, is but slightly inferior to a fair quality of butter. The process has attained such perfection in the matter of manufacture in the United States that it takes an expert to distinguish it from genuine butter, and laws have been passed compelling tradesmen to label each package containing it so that none can be deceived. [BUTTER.]

büt'-tēr-īng (Eng.), **büt'-tēr-īn'**, *pr. par. & s.* [BUTTER, v.]

A. As present participle: (See the verb.)

"It is a fine simile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a *buttering* gamester, that stakes all his winning upon one cast: so that if he loses the last throw he is sure to be undone."—*Addison*.

B. As substantive: Flattery.

büt'-tēr-īs, s. [From Fr. *boutoir*=a tool used by curriers and farriers; Prov. *boutevan* (?).]

Farriery: A knife with a bent shank, used by blacksmiths to pare the hoofs of horses. It has a blade like a chisel, and is operated by a thrust movement, the handle resting against the shoulder.

büt'-tēr-man, s. [Eng. *butter*; *man*.] A man who sells butter.

büt'-tēr-milk, s. [Eng. *butter*; *milk*. In Gr. *buttermilch*.] That part of the milk which remains when the butter is extracted.

"A young man, fallen into an ulcerous consumption, devoted himself to *buttermilk*."—*Harvey*.

buttermilk ore, s.

Min.: Dana's rendering of the German term *Buttermilcherz*, a mineral, the same as Cerargyrite (q. v.).

büt'-tēr-nūt, s. [Eng. *butter*; *nut*.] The English name of an American tree, called also the Oil-nut and the White Walnut. It is the *Juglans cinerea*. It has oblong, lanceolate, serrate leaflets, downy beneath. The petioles are viscid and the fruit oblong ovate. It grows to the height of thirty feet. The North American Indians use the nuts as cathartics. The bark is used, as is the bark of several other species of the *juglans*, in the economy of the housewife as a dyeing agent.

büt'-tēr-wēed, s. [Eng. *butter*; *weed*.] A composite plant, *Erigeron canadensis*.

büt'-tēr-wife, s. [Eng. *butter*; *wife*.] A woman who sells butter. [BUTTERWOMAN.]

***büt'-tēr-wōm-an, s.** [Eng. *butter*; *woman*.] A woman who sells butter. [BUTTERWIFE.]

"Tongue, I must put you into a *butter-woman's* mouth, . . ." *Shakesp.:* *All's Well*, iv. 1.

büt'-tēr-wōrt, s. [From Eng. *butter*, A.S. *butere*, and A.S. *wyrt*=wort, an herb, a plant. The leaves coagulate milk, like rennet.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* The English name of Pinguicula, a genus of plants constituting the typical one of the order Lentibulariaceæ (Butterworts). The Common Butterwort has the leaves, which are thick and greasy to the touch, all radical. The flowers are in single-flowered scapes, purple in color, with a spur. The capsule is one-celled. There are other well-known species of the genus, as for instance the Large-flowered (*pinguicula grandiflora*), the Alpine (*P. alpina*), and the Pale (*P. lusitanica*). The alpine one has yellowish flowers.

2. *Plur.:* Lindley's name for the order Lentibulariaceæ. The type is Pinguicula. [See 1.]

büt'-tēr-ŷ, a. & s. [Eng. *butter*; *-y*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having the appearance of butter.

2. Possessing the qualities of butter.

"Nothing more convertible into hot choleric humors than its *buttery* parts."—*Harvey*.

B. As substantive:

1. A room in which butter, milk, &c., are kept; a pantry.

2. The room in which provisions are kept. (Now chiefly at colleges, and universities.)

"Now sought the castle *buttery*."

Scott: *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 8.

büt'-tīng, *but-tinge, pa. par. & s. [BUTT, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of striking.

"*Buttinge* with sharpe speres."—*Havelok*, 2,320.

butting-joints, s.

Carp.: The same as *butt-joint* (q. v.).

butting-machine, s.

Machinery: A machine having planing-cutters on the face of a disc-wheel, and used for smoothing, cornering, or rounding the ends of joists or small timbers used in the frames of agricultural implements, etc. The stuff is laid alongside to fence or gage, and is fed up endwise to the cutter.

butting-ring, s.

Vehicles: A collar on the axle against which the hub butts, and which limits the inward movement of the wheel, as the linch-pin or axle-nut does the outward.

butting-saw, s. A cross-cut saw attached to a stock at one end, and used for butting logs on the carriage of a saw-mill.

***bütt-nē'r-ī-ā, s.** [BYTTNERIA.]

***bütt-nēr-ī-ā'-çē-æ, s. pl.** [BYTTNERIACEÆ.]

büt'-tōck, *büt-tōcke, *büt-tōk, *büt'-tōke, *bot-tok, *bot-ok, s. & a. [From Eng. *butt* (1), s., and dimin. suff. *-ock*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.* (generally in the pl. *buttocks*): The rump, the protuberant part behind.

"The tail of a fox was never made for the *buttocks* of an ape."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

2. *Shipbuilding:* The round-in, overhanging part on each side and in front of the rudder; terminating beneath by merging into the run.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

buttock-lines, s. pl. The curves shown by a vertically longitudinal section of the after-part of a ship's hull, parallel to the keel. A similar section forward exhibits the bow-lines, and a continuous section through the whole length of the ship the buttock and the bow-lines.

***buttock-mail, s.** A fine imposed on any one convicted of fornication, in lieu of his sitting on stool of repentance.

" . . . yer *buttock-mail*, and yer stool of repentance." *Scott:* *Waverley*, ch. xxx.

büt'-tōcked, *büt'-tōckt, a. [Eng. *buttock*; *-ed*.]

In compos.: Having buttocks of a particular type.

" . . . sharp rumped and pin *buttockt* also."—*Holland: Plinie*, xxix. 6.

büt'-tōn, *bot-hum, *bot-on, *bot-vn, *bot-wyn, *bot-wn, *bot-un, s. & a. [From Fr. *bouton*=a bud, a button (*Littre*); Norm. Fr., Prov. & Sp. *boton*; Port. *botão*; Ital. *bottone*. Cf. Gael. (from Eng. *putan*; Wel. *botwm*. From Fr. *bouter*=to put, to thrust; Norm. Fr. *botier*=to put.)]

A. As substantive:

†1. A bud; *spec.*, a small bud.

"The canker galls the infants of the spring
Too oft before their *buttons* be disclosed."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 3.

"Fair from its humble bed I reared this flow'r,
Suckled, and cheer'd with air, and sun, and show'r;
Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread,
Bright with the gilded *button* tipt its head."
Pope: *Dunciad*, iv. 408.

2. A knob or protuberance fastened to another body.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"We fastened to the marble certain wires, and a *button*."
Boyle.

(2) *Specially:*

(a) A knob on a cap. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"On fortune's cap we are not the very *button*."—*Shakesp.:* *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

(b) A catch to fasten the dress. It fits into a button-hole. (The most common sense of the word.) [II., 1.]

"*Botwn* (*botun*, P.) *Boto, fibula, nodulus*, DICT."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Pray you, undo this *button*."

Shakesp.: *King Lear*, v. 3.

"One *button* of gold thread."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. v.

¶ *Not worth a button:* Not of any value.

"And once but taste of the Welse mutton,
Your Englis sheeps not worth a *button*."
Witt's Recreations, 1654.

†3. A name for the sea-urchin (*Echinus*).

II. Technically:

1. *Button-manufacture:* A small circular disk or knob of mother-of-pearl, horn, metal, or other material, with a shank or perforations through its center for attachment to an object, and made to fit into a hole formed in another one for its reception, the two fastening the objects together. Its chief use is to unite portions of a dress together. The ancient method of fastening dresses was by means of pins, brooches, buckles and tie-strings. Buttons of brass are found on dresses of the 16th century. Gilt buttons were first made in 1768, and those of papier mâché in 1778.

2. *Carpentry, &c.:*

(1) A small piece of wood or metal, swiveled by a screw through the middle, and used as a fastening for a door or gate.

2. A knob on a sliding bolt.

3. *Metallurgy:* A globule of pure metal formed in the cupel by fusion.

4. *Harness.* The *button of the reins or bridle:* A leathern ring with the reins passed through which runs along the length of the reins.

5. *Music:*

(1) *Of an organ:* A small round piece of leather which, when screwed on the tapped wire of a tracker, prevents it from jumping out of place. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

(2) *Of an accordion:* One of the keys of the first-made accordions. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

6. *Bot.:* [BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.] (See also the subjoined compounds.)

B. As adj.: (See the subjoined compounds.)

Compounds of obvious signification: *Button-maker, button-manufacturer.*

button-and-loop, *button and loop, s.

Naut.: A short piece of rope, having at one end a walnut knob crowned, and at the other end an eye. It is used as a becket to confine ropes in. (*Ogilvie*.)

button-blank, s. A circular blank cut out of any material and designed to be fabricated into a button.

button-brace, s. A tool for making buttons. The handle is like the common brace; the bit has cutters, but no router, and removes a circular blank or planchet of bone, pearl, wood, or whatever the material may be; an *annular bit* operating like a crown-saw or trephine.

button-bung, s. [From Eng. *button*, and *bung*=a cant term for a pocket or purse.] A stealer of buttons. (*An Age for Apes*.)

fâte, făt, fâre, amidst, whăt, fâll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thêre; pîne, pīt, sîre, sîr, marine; gō, pôt, or, wöre, wôlf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rôle, füll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***button-bur**, *s.* A plant—*Xanthium Strumarium*. (Johnson: *Mercurius Botanicus*.)

button-bush, *s.* The *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, a plant belonging to the order Cinchonaceæ (Cinchonads). It is a bushy shrub, with leaves either simply opposite or in whorls of three, and yellowish-white flowers in globular heads.

button-flower, *s.* The English name of *Gomphia*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Ochnaceæ (Ochnads). It has very beautiful flowers, with serrated, shining leaves and long spikes of brilliant yellow flowers. Two species have been introduced from Jamaica.

button-hole, *s.* [BUTTONHOLE.]

button-hook, *s.* A hook for grasping a button below the head, in order to draw it through the button-hole and fasten it.

button-key, *s.* A spring loop, the free ends of which, being passed through the shank of a button, expand so as to hold the loop in position and keep the button in place. A piece of coiled wire, making two or more turns, is also used for this purpose. It is called also a *button-fastener*.

button-lathe, *s.* A machine for cutting round disks for buttons. The material consists of plates of horn, bone, ivory, wood, mother-of-pearl, &c.

button-loom, *s.*

Weaving: A loom for weaving button-blank coverings.

button-mold, *s.* A disk of bone, wood, or metal, to be covered with fabric to form a button.

button-riveting, *a.* Riveting, or designed to rivet, a button.

Button-riveting machine: A tool for fastening buttons to garments by swaging down on the back of the washer the end of the rivet which forms the shank of the button.

button-tool, *s.* A tool for cutting out buttons or circular blanks for them.

button-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The English name of *Conocarpus*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Combretaceæ (Myrobalsans). The species are trees or shrubs from the tropics of both hemispheres.

button-weed, *s.*

Botany:

1. The English name of *Spermacoce*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Cinchonaceæ (Cinchonads). The species are inconspicuous weeds, growing in cultivated grounds in the East and West Indies, &c.

2. A common name for *Diodia*, also a Cinchonad.

button-wood, *s.*

1. The *Cephalanthus occidentalis*. [BUTTON-BUSH.]

2. A common name for the genus *Platanus*, containing the true plane-trees.

3. A colloquial name (used principally in Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky) given to any kind of hardwood used in the construction of tobacco "caddies."

büt'-tôn (1), *büt'-tēn, *v. t.* [From Eng. *button*, *s.* (q. v.) In Gael. (from Eng.?) *putanaich*; Fr. *boutonner*; Sp. *abotonar*; Port. *abotoar*; Ital. *abbottonare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Literally*:

1. To fix with a button, or with a row of buttons; having the coat buttoned.

"An honest man, close button'd to the chin."

Couper: *An Epistle to Joseph Hill*.

*2. To dress, to clothe.

"He gave his legs, arm, and breast to his ordinary servant, to button and dress him."—Wotton.

II. Figuratively:

†1. To fasten around as with buttons.

†Sometimes it is followed by *up*.

"One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 2.

†2. To gather one's thoughts together to place defenses in front of or around one.

†Sometimes it is used reflexively.

"... the first mad paroxysm past, our brave Gneschen collected his dismembered philosophies, and buttoned himself together."—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

büt'-tôn (2), *v. t. & i.* [BUTT (1), *v.*] To drive or cast forth.

"Button or caste forth (butt, P.) Pello."—Prompt. Parv

büt'-tōned, *büt'-tēned, *pa. par. & a.* [BUT-TON, *v. t.*]

büt'-tōn-hole, *s. a. & v. t.* [Eng. *button*; *hole*.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -ñion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

A. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: A hole, slit, or loop made in the dress for the reception of a button.

"Without black velvet breeches, what is man?"

I will my skill in buttonholes display." Bramston.

*† To take one a buttonhole lower: To speak to one without ceremony (?). (Schmidt.)

"Let me take you a buttonhole lower."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*.

II. Hort.: A small bouquet of flowers designed to be worn in the buttonhole.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

C. As verb transitive:

To buttonhole:

To take one by the buttonhole; to take one aside and endeavor to influence him; as to buttonhole a voter.

buttonhole-cutter, *s.* A device on the shears principle, specially adapted for cutting buttonholes.

buttonhole sewing-machine, *s.* A sewing-machine specially adapted for working buttonholes.

buttonhole-scissors, *s.* A pair of scissors having an adjustability for length of cut, for the purpose of cutting buttonholes.

büt-tōns, *s.* A boy page. (Dickens.)

*büt'-tour (tour as tūr), *s.* [BOTAURUS, BIT-TERN.] A bird, the Bittern (*Ardea stellaris*).

büt'-trēss, *büt'-tēr-ēsse, *büt'-rasse, *böt'-ēr-açe, *böt'-ēr-aş, *s.* [Cf. Norm. Fr. *britask*=a fortress with battlements; *bretage*=a battlement (Kelham); O. Fr. *brelesque* (Cotgrave), *brelesche* (Skeat).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1, the word being properly a technical one.

"Boteras of a walle. Machinis, muripula, muripellus, futura."—Prompt. Parv.

"When buttress and buttress, alternately, Seem framed of ebon and ivory."

Scott: *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, ii. 1.

2. *Fig.*: Legal, moral, or any other support or prop to that which without it would be deficient in stability.

"It will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adversaries are still setting up against us, as the ground pillar and buttress of the godd old cause of nonconformity."—South.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A pier or lean-to pillar on the exterior of a wall, to enable it to withstand an interior thrust, as in the case of a retaining or breast wall.

† *Flying Buttress*:

A buttress which is in the form of a section of an arch, springing from a wall or pillar.

2. *Fortif.*: A counterfort or sustaining wall or pillar, built against and at right angles to the wall to which it forms a revetment. [COUNTER-FORT.]

büt'-trēss, *v. t.* [From *buttress*, *s.* (q. v.)] To support by a buttress, to prop. (*Lit. & fig.*)

† Sometimes, though rarely, followed by *up*.

"... the remainder are in quite angular attitudes, buttressed up by props (of parentheses and dashes), ..."—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. iv.

büt'-trēssed, *pa. par. & a.* [BUTRESS, *v.*]

"Fain would he hope the rocks 'gan change

To buttressed walls their shapeless range"

Scott: *The Bridal of Triermain*, iii. 3.

bütts, *s. pl.* [BUTT.]

büt'-tý, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

1. *Of persons*: The deputy acting for another. (Wharton.) A partner in work. (*Local*.)

2. *Of things*: Whatever is held in common. (Wharton.)

† The term *butty* was often used in connection with an arrangement, now illegal and obsolete, by which workmen were remunerated by their employers, partly in articles furnished from certain stores and only partly in money.

bü'-týl, *s.* [From Gr. *boutyron*, *boutyros*=buttered, and *kylē*=... matter as a principle of being.]

Chem.: An organic monad fatty radical, having the formula (C₄H₉)'; also called Quartyl, or Tetryl, from its containing four carbon atoms.

butyl alcohols, *s. pl.*

Chem.: C₄H₁₀O=quartyl alcohols, or tetryl alcohols. Four alcohols having this formula are known, two primary, one secondary, and one tertiary; they are metameric with ethylic ether. They are, (1) *Normal Butyl Alcohol*, or *Propyl Carbinol*,

C $\begin{cases} \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \text{OH} \end{cases}$ (2) *Isobutyl Alcohol*, or *Isopropyl Carbinol*, C $\begin{cases} \text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2 \\ \text{H}_2 \\ \text{OH} \end{cases}$ (3) *Secondary Butylic Alcohol*, or *Methyl-ethyl Carbinol*, C $\begin{cases} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \text{H} \\ \text{OH} \end{cases}$

C₄H₉(OH)₄, and (4) *Tertiary Butyl Alcohol*, or *Trimethyl Carbinol*, C $\begin{cases} (\text{CH}_3)_3 \\ \text{OH} \end{cases}$

butyl aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: CH₃.CH₂.CH₂.CO.H. It is obtained by distilling a mixture of butyrate and formate of calcium. It boils at 75°. By the action of iodine and phosphorus it is converted into normal butyl iodide, and by that of nascent hydrogen into normal butyl alcohol. Butyl, or butyric aldehyde, heated with alcoholic ammonia, forms dibutylamine, C₁₈H₁₇ON, which distilled yields paraconine.

butyl carbinol, *s.*

Chem.: [AMYL ALCOHOL.]

bü'-týl'-a-míde, *s.* [Eng., &c., *butyl*, and *amide* (q. v.).]

Chem.: C₄H₇O.NH₂ is a crystalline compound which melts at 115°, and boils at 216°.

bü'-týl'-a-míne, *s.* [Eng. *butyl*; *amine*.]

Chem.: C₄H₁₁N, or C₄H₉ $\begin{cases} \text{H} \\ \text{H} \end{cases}$ N. There are a Normal

Butylamine, CH₃.(CH₂)₃.NH₂; an Isobutylamine, CH(CH₃)₂.CH₂.NH₂; a Secondary Butylamine, H₃C >CH.NH₂; and a Tertiary Butylamine, or Katabutylamine, (CH₃)₃.C.NH₂.

bü'-týl'-ēne, *s.* [From Eng., &c., *butyl*, and suff. -ene.]

Chem.: The same as BUTENE (q. v.).

bü'-týr'-a-çě-oūs, *a.* [In Fr. *butyracé*. From Lat. *butyrum*=butter, and suff. -aceus.] Having the consistency of butter.

bü'-týr'-āte, *s.* [From Lat. *butyr(um)*; and Eng., &c., suff. -ate.] [BUTYRIC ACID.]

bü'-týr'-ēl'-líte, *s.* [From Lat. *butyrum*=butter, and dimin. suff. -ellum, with Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: An acid hydrocarbon, called also Bog-butter and Butyrite. Its consistency is like that of the substance after which it is named. It crystallizes in needles. It is soluble in alcohol or ether. Its color is white. Composition: Carbon, 75.0; hydrogen, 12.5; oxygen, 12.5=100. It is derived from the Irish peat bogs. (Dana.)

bü'-týr'-ic, *a.* [Lat. *butyr(um)*; and Eng. suff. -ic.] Connected with *butter* (q. v.).

butyric acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₄H₈O₂.

Normal Butyric Acid: C $\begin{cases} \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \text{O} \\ \text{OH} \end{cases}$

=propyl formic acid, or ethyl acetic acid. Obtained by the oxidation of normal butyl alcohol with chromic acid; also by the action of alkalis on normal propyl cyanide, or by the action of hydriodic acid on succinic acid; also by saponification of butter which contains tributyrin; and by the fermentation of sugar in contact with putrid cheese and chalk, calcium lactate is first formed which decomposes into butyrate, which is then distilled with sulphuric acid. Butyric acid is a colorless liquid, boiling at 164°. Its salts are called *butyrates*, and are soluble in water. By oxidation with nitric acid it yields succinic acid. *Isobutyric acid*, C₄H₈O₂+3O yields H₂O+C₂H₄

(CO.OH)₂ C $\begin{cases} \text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2 \\ \text{O} \\ \text{OH} \end{cases}$ =Isopropionic formic acid,

or dimethyl-acetic acid, obtained by oxidizing isobutyl alcohol, or by the action of alkalis on isopropyl cyanide. It is a colorless liquid, boiling at 154°. Both these acids form fragrant ethers with ethyl.

† Butyric acid has an odor of rancid butter. It is found in sweat, urine, and other fluids, and, as a neutral fat, in small quantities in milk. It is the chief product of the second stage of lactic fermentation. [DEXTROSE.]

butyric ether, *s.* The same as ETHYL BUTYRATE (q. v.).

bü'-týr'-íte, *s.* [From Lat. *butyr(um)*, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as Butyrellite (q. v.).

bū-tŷr-ōne, s. [Lat. *butyrum*, and Eng., &c., ketone.]

Chem.: A ketone of the fatty series, also called *dipropyl ketone*, $\text{CO} \cdot \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 \end{array} \right.$. It boils at 144°, and, by the action of oxidizing agents, it is converted into butyric acid, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO.OH}$, and propionic acid, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CO.OH}$. It can be obtained by the dry distillation of calcium butyrate.

bū-tŷr-ōus, a. [From Lat. *butyrum*=butter, and Eng. suff. -ous.] Having the properties of butter.

"Its oily red part is from the *butyrous* parts of chyle." *Floyer*.

būx-bāu'-mī-a, a. [Named after John Christian Buxbaum, a German who published a botanical work on Asia Minor in 1728.]

Bot.: A genus of mosses containing a solitary species (*Buxbaumia aphylla*), so like a fungus that it might be easily mistaken for one.

¶ *Buxbaumia* is by some made the type of an order, *Buxbaumiaceae*.

būx'-ē-ōus, a. [From Lat. *buxus*=(1) of boxwood; (2) of the color of boxwood; *buxus*=the box-tree.] Pertaining to the box-tree.

būx'-ōm (1), ***būx'-ōme**, ***būck'-sōme**, ***būx'-ūm**, ***box-ome**, ***box-some**, ***bo-som**, ***boc-sum**, ***boux-some** (Eng.), ***bousum**, ***bowsom** (Scotch), a. [A. S. *bocsum*, *būhsom*=obedient, flexible, tractable, *buxom* (Somner). In Dut. *buigzaam*; Ger. *biegsam*, *beugsam*=pliant, flexible. From A. S. *būgan*, *beōgan*=to bow, bend, stoop, give way, submit, yield.]

1. Of persons, whether male or female, but spec. the latter:

* (1) Pliable, compliant, obedient to those to whom obedience is due, polite or courteous to those who can claim no more than these.

"For who can be so *buxom* as a wyf?

Who is so trewe and eek so ententyf."

Chaucer: C. T., 9, 163-4.

¶ In this sense often followed by *to*.

"To make thee *buxom* to her lawe."

The Romaunt of the Rose.

"... to make them more tractable and *buxome* to his government ..."*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

* (2) Merry, blithe, gay, lively.

"Sturdy swains,

In clean array, for rustic dance prepare,

Mixt with the *buxom* damsels hand in hand."

Philips.

* (3) Wanton, jolly.

"She feign'd the rites of Bacchus! cry'd aloud,
And to the *buxom* god the virgin vow'd."—*Dryden*.

(4) Stout, besides being rosy with health; healthy, hearty.

"Which made thy closet much frequented

By *buxom* lasses." *Swift: Horace*, bk. ii, ode i.

* 2. Of animals: Meek, tractable, docile; essentially the same sense as 1 (1).

"And bene of ravenous Wolves yrent,
All for they nould be *buxome* and bent."

Spenser: Shep. Cal., ix.

"So wilde a beast so tame ytaught to bee,
And *buxome* to his bands is joy to see."

Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale, 625-6.

* 3. Of inanimate things:

* (1) Yielding.

"And therewith scourge the *buxome* aire so sore,
That to his force to yelden it was faine."

Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 37.

"... then with quick fan

Winnows the *buxom* air."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. v.

* (2) Lively, fresh, brisk.

"Bardolph a soldier, firm and sound of heart,
And of *buxom* valor."—*Shakesp.: Hen. V.*, iii. 6.

(3) Rosy, or cheerful.

"I'm born

Again a fresh child of the *buxom* morn,
Heir of the sun's first beams." *Crashaw*.

(4) Lavish, prodigal; opposed to penurious.

"There *buxom* Plenty never turns her horn."

Thomson: Liberty, pt. i.

***būx'-ōm-lŷ**, ***būx'-ūm-lŷ**, ***būx'-ūm-lī**, ***box'-ūm-lŷ** (compar. *buxumlier*), adv. [Eng. *buxom*; -ly.] In a *buxom* manner.

1. Obediently; reverently.

"And they with humble herte ful *buxomly*,
Kneeling upon thir knees ful reverently,
Him thankeð." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 8, 062.

"And netheless full *buxomly*

He was redy to do that she bad."

Gower: Conf., bk. vii.

2. Civilly.

"And louted to the ladies, and to the lord also,
Buxumli as any best, bi any resoun schola."

William of Palerne, 3, 716-17.

"For-thi me [bi-]houes the *buxumlier* me bere."

Ibid., 723-4.

3. Wantonly, amorously. (*Johnson*.)

būx'-ōm-nēss, ***būx'-ōm-nēs**, ***būx'-ūm-nēsse**, ***būx'-ūm-nēs**, ***būx'-sōm-nēsse**, ***būck'-sōme-nēss**, ***bōw'-sōme-nēsse**, ***bough'-sōme-nēsse**, ***bōc'-sūm-nēsse** (Eng.), ***bow'-su-nēs** (Scotch), s. [A. S. *bocsumnes* (Somner), *būhsomnes*=obedience, pliantness, *buxomness*.] The quality of being *buxom* in any of the senses of that word. Specially—

* (1) Obedience, pliability.

"*Buxomnesse* or *boughsomnesse*. Pliableness or bow-somenesse, to wit, humbly stooping or bowing doune in sign of obedience. Chaucer writes it *buxsomnesse*."—*Verstegan: A Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*. (*Richardson*.)

"But on the other part, if thou by vertuous living and *buxumnes*, givest him cause to love thee, ..."*Vices: Instruction of a Christian Woman*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

* (2) Wantonness, amorousness.

(3) Healthiness, heartiness.

būx'-ūs, s. [In Ger. *buchs*; Fr. *buis*; Sp. *box*; Ital. *busso*; Pol. *bukspan*; Lat. *buxus* or *buxum*; Gr. *pyxos*.]

Bot.: Box-tree, a genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceae (Spurge-worts). It contains three species, *Buxus sempervirens*, or the Common Box [Box-tree]; *B. balearica*, or the Minorca Box; and *B. chinensis*, or the Chinese Box. [Box.]

buŷ, ***bye**, ***bie**, ***beye**, ***bey-en**, ***beg-gen**, ***big-gen**, ***beg-gin**, ***bug-gen** (pret. *bought* [pron. *bāwt*], *boght*, *boghte*, *bouhte*, *bohte* (Eng.), *buy*, *by* (pret. *bocht*) (Scotch), v. t. & i. [A. S. *bycgan*, *bycgan*, *biegan*, *biegean*, *gebicgan* (pret. *bōhte*, *gebōhte*)=to buy; O. S. *buggean*; O. L. Ger. *buigean*; Mæso-Goth. *bugjan*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To purchase, to acquire an article or property of any description, or the right and title to it by giving for it a sum which the owner is willing to accept as an equivalent for what he surrenders. Such a purchase may be with ready money or on credit.

"Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou wilt sell thy necessities."—*Benjamin Franklin*.

2. *Fig.*: To acquire for some consideration any real or imagined advantage.

(1) *With a thing for the object:*

(a) In the foregoing sense.

"Buy the truth, and sell it not; ..."*Prov. xxiii. 23*.

"... means are gone that buy this praise."—*Shakesp.: Tim.*, ii. 2.

* (b) To exact atonement for. (*King Horn*, 912.) (*Herbert Coleridge*.)

(2) *With a person or persons for the object:* To bribe, to gain over.

"Judges and senates thou canst buy for gold."

Pope: Ess. on Man, iv. 187.

B. Intrans.: To make a purchase or purchases, to deal.

"I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you."—*Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven.*, i. 3.

C. In special phrases and compounds:

1. *To buy in:*

(1) *Of stock, &c.*: To purchase it in any partnership.

(2) *Of an article offered at an auction:* To buy it for the vendor, and temporarily withdraw it from sale, when a price deemed too low is bidden for it.

2. *To buy off:*

(1) *Lit.* *With a person for the object:* To induce one, by a pecuniary or other consideration, to desist from opposition to, or join in forwarding the projects of, the buyer.

* (2) *Fig. Of conscience:* To offer some consideration to induce the inward monitor to acquiescence in an act or in conduct against which it had protested.

"What pitiful things are power, rhetoric, or riches, when they would terrify, dissuade, or buy off conscience!"—*South*.

3. *To buy on credit:* To buy, with a promise of paying at a future time.

4. *To buy out:*

* (1) To cause to cease to act against one.

"Dreading the curse that money may buy out."

Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

¶ *To buy out the law:* To quit the penalty of the law. (*Schmidt*.)

* (2) To redeem.

(a) Generally.

"And not being able to buy out his life."

Shakesp.: Com. of Err., i. 2.

(b) Of a soldier out of the army.

(3) To substitute one's self for another person in a partnership by purchasing his shares or interest in the concern.

5. *To buy the refusal of anything:* To give money for the right, at a future time, of purchasing it for a fixed price.

6. *To buy up:* A more emphatic expression for *to buy*. (Used specially when the whole supply of a commodity is purchased for speculative purposes.)

***būye**, v. t. & i. [A contracted form of O. Eng. *abiggen* or *abyen*; A. S. *abigcan*, *abyccan*=to buy again, to pay for, to recompense.] To suffer or have to pay for. (*Chaucer, &c.*)

buy'-ēr (uy as ī), ***bŷ'-ēr**, ***bī'-ēr**, ***bīg'-gēr**, s. [Eng. *buy*; -er.]

1. *Gen.*: One who buys, a purchaser.

"It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer ..."*Prov. xx. 14*.

* 2. *Spec.*: A redeemer. (*Herbert Coleridge*.)

buŷ'-īng, ***bī'-ŷīng**, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [BUY, v.]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive: The act of purchasing.

"... to have the advantage in the buying of them."—*Golden Boke*, i. 26.

"... all buyings and sellings ..."*Holland: Plinie*, xxxiii. 3. (*Richardson*.)

* **buyrde**, s. [BIRD.]

* **buyrne**, s. [BURNE.] A man. (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems: Patience*, 340.)

* **buysch**, s. [BUSH (1), s.] (*Wycliffe (Purvey)*, *Mark* xii. 26.)

* **buysch'-el**, s. [BUSHEL.] (*Wycliffe (Purvey)*, *Luke* xi. 33.)

* **buy'-stous**, a. [BOISTOUS, BUSTOUS.] Rough, rude, strong.

"And no man putteth a clout of *buystous* clothe into an oide clothing ..."*Wycliffe (Purvey)*, *Matt.* ix. 16.

† **būzz**, † **būz**, *interj.* [A sibilant sound.] An utterance to command silence.

"Pol. The actors are come hither, my lord."

Ham. Buz, Buz!" *Shakesp. Hamlet*, ii. 2.

būzz, † **buz** (Eng.), **bīzz**, † **bŷsge** (Scotch), v. i. & t. [Imitated from the sound. In Ital. *buzzicare*=to sneak away, to whisper.]

A. Intrans.: To make a sound, partly like a hum, partly as if the letter z, or as if two z's, were being pronounced. *Used*—

1. Of the hum of bees, wasps, some flies, and similar insects.

"Like a wasp it buzzed and stung him."

Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, iii.

"As bees bizz out wi' angry fyke

When plundering herds await their byke."

Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

† 2. Of the whispering by human beings, singly or in numbers.

"Through his teeth he buzzed and muttered

Words of anger and resentment."

Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xvii.

† 3. Of things inanimate, as the waves of the sea. [BUZZING, a.]

B. Trans.: To whisper; to spread abroad secretly.

"Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity,

That is not quickly buzz'd into his ears."

Shakesp.: Rich. II., ii. 1.

"I will buz abroad such prophecies,

That Edward shall be fearful of his life."

Ibid.: 3 *Henry VI.*, v. 6.

būzz, s. & a. [From *buzz*, v., or imitated from the sound.]

A. As subst.: A hum attended with a hissing sound, as if the letter z or s were being continuously pronounced. *Used*—

(1) Of insects.

"The buzz of an insect."—*Taylor: New Zealand*.

† (2) Of the hum of crowds.

"With Midas' ears they crowd: or to the buzz

Of masquerade unblushing."

Thomson: Liberty, pt. v.

"I found the whole room in a buzz of politics."—*Addison*.

B. As adj.: (See the compound.)

buzz-saw, s. [Named from the buzzing sound produced by the rapidity of revolution.] A circular saw.

* **būz-zard** (1), s. [From *buzz*, and suffix -ard.]

1. *Lit.*: A buzzing insect. Specially—

(1) A lamellicorn beetle [BEETLE], or a fly.

"Pet. Should be! should—buzz!

Kath. Well ta'en, and like a buzzard."

Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew, ii. 1.

¶ *As blind as a buzzard:* As blind as such a beetle. (*Nares*.)

(2) A kind of hawkmoth—"the buzzard moth" (q. v.). (*Nares*.)

"O owle! hast thou only kept company with bats, *buzzards*, and beetles?"—*Gayt.: Fest. Notes*, p. 188.

* 2. *Fig.*: Any person wanting in foresight.

"Those blind *buzzards* who, in late years, of willful maliciousness, would neither learn themselves, nor could teach others, anything at all."—*Ascham*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk. whō, sōn; mūte, cāh, cūre, wāte, cūr rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

büz'-zard (2), *büz'-ard, *büs-zarde, *büs-sarde, *bü-sard, *büs-arde, *bos-arde, s. & a. [In O. Dut. *buizert*; Ger. *bussaer*, *buszaar*; Ital. *bozzago*; Prov. *buzart*, *buzac*; Nor. Fr. *buzac*=a kite; Fr. *busard*; O. Fr. *buzart*, *busart*; suffix -art, appended to Fr. *buse*; Low Lat. *busio*; Class. Lat. *buteo*=a buzzard (not *butio*, which is=the bit-tern).]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The bird or birds described under II. 1.

"Bosarde, byrde. Capus, vultur."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*2. Fig.: A bird or any person or thing of inferior gifts or character.

¶ *Between hawk and buzzard*: Between a good and a bad thing, with some relation to each other.

"'Between hawk and buzzard' means, between a good thing and a bad of the same kind; the hawk being the true sporting bird, the buzzard a heavy, lazy fowl of the same species, *buteo ignavus*, the sluggish buzzard."—*Comenii Janua*, Lond., ed. 1662, § 146.

II. Zoölogy: The English name of the *Buteo*, a genus of birds, and specially of three species. These are—

1. The Turkey Buzzard (*Cathartes aura*). This genus is more a carrion vulture than a raptorial bird, like some of the other genera described below. They are natives of our Southern states, where they are very useful as scavengers, and are so much appreciated in this regard that in most of the states they are protected by law. In consequence they grow quite tame, and in some places may be considered almost a domesticated fowl. They are about the size of a common turkey, and the species gets its name from a distant resemblance between the two. They are of a dirty black color, and are from 25 to 36 inches long, having an immense span of wing (proportionate), being remarkable for their powerful and graceful flight. Its nest is a mere hollow in the ground with a rampart of loose dead branches around it. These birds may be seen by hundreds in one locality, hovering over and lighting upon the carcass of a dead animal. They are rarely found north of Pennsylvania.

2. The Brown Buzzard (*Buteo vulgaris*), called also the Glead, Glede, Glade, Kite, or Puttock. The male is deep-brown above, the margins of the feathers paler, the under parts yellowish-white with brown spots, the lace with brown and pale bands. The female is deep brown above and below, with whitish streaks on the throat, and spots of the same color on the breast. It feeds on small mammalia, birds, lizards, worms, and insects. It makes its nest in trees and ledges of rock.

3. The Rough-legged Buzzard (*Buteo lagopus*), which is feathered to the toes.

¶ *Bald-buzzard*: One of the names for the Fishing Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*).

Capped-buzzard: [HONEY-BUZZARD.]

Honey-buzzard: The English name of a predatory bird, the *Pernis apivorus*, called also the Beehawk, or the Brown Beehawk. [HONEY-BUZZARD.]

Moor-buzzard: The Marsh-harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*).

*B. As adj.: Senseless, stupid.

"Those who thought no better of the living God, than of a buzzard idol."—*Milton: Eiconoclastes*, ch. i.

"Thus I reclaimed my buzzard love to fly

At what, and when, and how, and where I choose."

Donne: Poems, p. 47.

buzzard-cock, **buzzard cock**, s. The male of the buzzard.

"Sometimes he'll hide in the cave of a rock,
Then whistle as shrill as the buzzard cock."

Wordsworth: Address to a Child During a Boisterous Winter Evening.

buzzard-moth, s. A kind of Sphinx or Hawk-moth. (*Nares*.)

büz'-zar-dët, s. [Eng. *buzzard*, and suffix -et. In Ger. *buszaar*.]

Ornith.: A bird of prey resembling the common buzzard in most respects, except in having slightly longer legs.

*büz'-zër, s. [Eng. *buzz*, and suffix -er.]

1. A whisperer.

"And wants not buzzers to infect his ear
With pestilent speeches of his father's death."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

2. An electric device which gives an alarm or call produced by a rapid vibration of electric make-and-break mechanism, which is often magnified by inclosure in a resonance chamber, resembling a bell, but which is not struck or touched by the vibrating parts. Sometimes a square wooden box is used as a resonance chamber.

büz'-ziŋg, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [Buzz, v.]

A. & B. As *pres. par.* & *participial adjective*: (See the verb.)

"But here, where murder breathed her bloody steam;
And here, where buzzing nations choked the ways."

Byron: Child Harold, iv. 142.

C. As *subst.*: A buzz, whispering; talk in an undertone.

"A buzzing of a separation

Between the king and Katharine?"

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 1.

† **büz'-ziŋg-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *buzzing*; -ly.] Buzzing in manner; in a low tone.

***bwnte**, s. [BOUNTY.] (*Scotch*.) (*Barbour: Bruce*, x. 294.)

***bwrg**, s. [BOROUGH, BURGH.]

bŷ, ***bī**, ***be**, *prep.*, *adv.* & *in compos.* [A. S. *be*, *bi*, *big*= (1) by, near to, to, at, in, upon, about, with; (2) of, from, about, touching, concerning; (3) for, because of, after, according to; (4) beside, out of (*Bosworth*); O. S. & O. Fries. *bi*, *be*; Dut. *bij*; Goth. & O. H. Ger. *bi*; (N. H.) Ger. *bei*; Dan. (in compos. only) *bi*.] [BE, *prep.*; BI.]

A. As *preposition*:

1. Of *place*:

(1) Near, not far from, beside, in proximity to, whether the person or thing referred to be as near another, be at rest or in motion.

"They passed *by* me."—*Shakesp.: Troilus*, iii. 3.

"There is a light cloud *by* the moon."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, 21.

(2) On, upon. (Used often in such phrases as *by sea*, *by land*, *by water*.) (*Bacon, Pope, Dryden, &c.*)

"I would have fought *by* land, where I was stronger."

Dryden.

¶ E. *by* N., according to the compass card, means east but slightly round to the north.

2. Of *time*:

(1) During, throughout the continuance of.

"... have ye offered to me slain beasts and sacrifices by the space of forty years in the wilderness?"—*Acts*, vii. 42.

(2) In.

"... that he could not do it *by day*, that he did it *by night*."—*Judges*, vi. 27.

¶ *By the morrow*: In the morning. (*Chaucer*.)

(3) Not later than, by the time of. (Followed by a substantive.)

"Hector, *by* the fifth hour of the sun,

Will with a trumpet, 'twixt our tents and Troy,

To-morrow morning call some knight to arms."

Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 1.

¶ Often used in the phrases *by this time*, *by that time*, *by to-morrow*, &c.

* (4) By the time that. (Followed by the clause of a sentence.)

"By thir words were said, his men were so enraged."—*Pittscottie*, p. 31.

(5) After, succeeding.

"Thus year *by* year they pass, and day *by* day."

Dryden.

3. Of *agency, conjoint agency, causation, and instrumentality*.

(1) Of *agency*: Noting the agent by whom or by which anything is done.

"By Hector slain, their faces to the sky,

All grim with gaping wounds our heroes lie."

Pope: Iliad, xix. 201-2.

(2) Of *conjoint agency or action*: By aid of, by conjoint action of.

"The sons of Abraham *by* Keturah."—*Gen.* xxv. (title.)

(3) Of *causation*: Noting the cause by which any effect is produced.

"Fissures near Serocarne, in Calabria, caused by the earthquake of 1783."—*Lyell: Prin. of Geol.*, ch. xxix.

(4) Of *instrumentality*: Noting the instrument or means by which anything is done.

"... and the brasen altar shall be for me to inquire *by*."—*2 Kings*, xvi. 15.

"Such a danger England and Holland might lawfully have averted by war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

¶ Of the *part in relation to the whole*:

"He tok his chylde *by* the hande."—*Isumbras*, 325.

¶ Regarding the distinction between *with* and *by*, Johnson says that *by* is commonly used after a verb neuter, while *with* would be put after an active one. Blair says both these particles express the connection between some instrument, or means of effecting an end, and the agent who employs it; but *with* expresses a more close and immediate connection, *by* a more remote one. We kill a man *with* a sword; he dies *by* violence. The criminal is bound *with* ropes by the executioner. In a passage of Dr. Robertson's *History of Scotland*, we are told that when one of the old kings was making an inquiry into the tenure by which his nobles held their lands, they started up and drew their swords; "By these," said they, "we acquired our lands, and *with* these we will defend them." (*Blair: Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres*, ed. 1817, vol. 1., p. 233.)

4. Of the *effect of causation*: Used to denote ground of judgment or comparison in reasoning back from effect to cause, in constructing an *à posteriori* argument, in reasoning from a fact or occurrence to any similar one.

"By this I know that thou favorest me."—*Psalms*, xli. 11.

5. Of *relation with respect to number or magnitude*:

(1) Measured by, estimated by.

"Bullion will sell *by* the ounce for six shillings and five pence unclipped money."—*Locke*.

(2) By the magnitude or number of.

"Meantime she stands provided of a Laius,

More young and vigorous too *by* twenty springs."

Dryden.

(3) Of *addition to*: Besides, over and above; in Scotch *foreby*. (*Scotch*.)

"... she [the ship] wasted all the woods in Fife, which was oak-wood, *by* all timber that was gotten out of Norrway."—*Pittscottie: Cron.*, p. 107.

(4) In succession to, after, following.

"The best for you is to re-examine the cause, and to try, it even point *by* point, argument *by* argument."—*Hooker*.

* (5) In the case of.

"Als it fales *bi* a tre."—*Psalms*, i. 3.

"So faeth it *by* a ryotous servaunt."

Chaucer: C. T., 4,406.

6. Of *specification*: In specification of. (Used in naming one, or doing anything similar.)

"Greet the friends *by* name."—*3 John*, 14.

7. Of *taking of oaths and of adjuration*:

"Swear not at all; neither *by* heaven, for it is God's throne, nor *by* the earth."—*Mat.*, v. 34-5.

"I adjure thee *by* the living God."—*Ibid.*, xxvi. 63.

8. Of *duty, conduct, or action toward*:

"He had discharged his duty *by* them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

9. Of *accordance with*: According to, noting permission or conformity.

"It is excluded. *By* what law? of works? Nay; but *by* the law of faith."—*Rom.*, iii. 27.

10. Of *preference for*: Beyond, above, more than, in preference to. (*Scotch*.)

"For thou may rew *by* all the rest."

Davidson: Schort Discurs., st. 7. (*Jamieson*.)

*11. Of *absence of or contrariety to*, implying the passing of anything *by*: Without, without regard to, contrary to. (*Scotch*.)

"... tuik him to be hir husband, *by* the adwyse and counsall of the lordis, for they knew nothing thair of a long time thairafter."—*Pittscottie: Cron.*, p. 284.

*12. With regard to, with reference to. (*Scotch*.)

"I speake not this *by* English courtiers."

George Gascoigne, 763.

*13. Against.

"I know nothing *by* [Rev. Ver. *against*] myself."—*1 Cor.* iv. 4.

B. As *adverb*:

1. Near; situated or temporarily resting in proximity to.

"... I also was standing *by*, and consenting unto his death ..."—*Acts* xxii. 20.

2. Near, passing near; moving past; past.

"I did hear

The galloping of horse; who was't came *by*?"

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

3. Aside, beside.

*4. Though a certain contingency take place, as "I carena *by*"=I don't care, though I agree to your proposal. (*Scotch*.) (*Jamieson*.)

C. In *special phrases*:

1. *By and by*, *by-and-by*, *adv.* & s.:

(1) As *adverb*:

* (a) Of *place*: Hard by. (*Chaucer*.)

* (b) Of *numbers, or of a plurality of persons or things*:

(i) From time to time.

"By and by. *Sigillatim*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ "The Medulla renders *sigillatim* [(?) *singillatim* or *singulatim*], fro seel to seel." (*Harl. MS.*, 2,257.) (*Way*.) Probably *sigillatim* is a mistake for *singulatim*.

(ii) One by one, singly.

"Nature did yeeld thereto; and *by-and-by*

Bade Order call them all before her Majesty."

Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 27.

(c) Of *time*:

* (i) At once, as soon as possible, quick, immediately.

"I will that thou give me *by and by* in a charger the head of John the Baptist."—*Mark* vi. 25.

¶ In the Greek of this verse, *by and by* is *ex autē*=at the very point of time; at once; from *ex autē*. *tēs hōras*=from this very time. (*Trench*.)

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f, -cian, -tian=șan. -tion, -sion=șăn; -țion, -șion=zhăn. -tious, -cious, -sious=șhș. -ble, -dle, &c.=bël, dël.

(ii) After a short time; after a time. As Trench well shows, the tendency of mankind to procrastination has altered the meaning of this phrase from "at once, immediately," to "after a time."

† (2) *As subst.*: The future.

"In the sweet *by* and *by*,
We shall meet on that beautiful shore."
Sankey: *Hymn* 9.

2. *By himself* or *herself* (Eng.); *By himsell* or *hersell* (Scotch), adv. phrase.

(1) Alone.

"Solyman resolved to assault the breach, after he had, *by himself*, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in his tent."—Knolles: *History of the Turks*.

¶ The expressions *by one's self*, *by itself*, have a similar meaning.

(2) Beside himself or herself; destitute of reason, insane.

*3. *By one's mind* or *minde*: Deprived of reason.

"... bot raged in furie as if they had beine *by* thair myndis."—Pittscottie: *Chron.*, p. 416.

†4. *By that*: By the time that.

"... thou shalt deliver it unto him *by that* the sun goeth down."—Exodus xxii. 26.

5. *By the head*, a.:

Naut.: Having the bow lower in the water than the stern.

6. *By the lee*:

Naut.: So far fallen off from her course that the wind takes the sails on the wrong side.

7. *By the run*, adv.:

Naut.: Altogether; in the phrase "To let go *by the run*"=to let go altogether, instead of slacking off.

8. *By the stern*:

Naut.: Having the stern lower in the water than the bow.

9. *By the way*:

†(1) In coming along the way.

"... See that ye fall not out *by the way*."—Gen. xlv. 24.

(2) In passing. (Used to introduce an incidental remark.)

"... and one that is your friend: I can tell you that *by the way*..."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, i. 4.

10. *To come by*, v. t.: To gain possession of, to obtain.

"... everything that he can come *by*..."
Shakesp.: *Two Gent.*, iii. 1.

11. *To do by*: To do to one; to behave to one.

"I would not *do by* thee as thou hast done."
Byron: *On Hearing that Lady Byron was ill*.

12. *To set by*, v. t.: To value.

13. *To stand by*, v. t. & i.:

(1) *Trans.*: To render one countenance by deliberately standing by his side on a trial.

"Now, brother Richard, will you *stand by* us?"

Glouc. Ay, in despite of all that shall withstand you."
Shakesp.: *3 Henry VI.*, iv. 1.

(2) *Intrans.* (*Naut.*): To be in readiness.

**by-coming*, s. The act of passing by or through a place.

"He had gotten in Paris at his *by-coming* Bodin his method of historie..."—Melvill: *Diary (Life of A. Melville)*, i. 429. (Jamieson.)

**by-common*, a. Beyond common; what is uncommon.

"They were represented to me as lads *by common* in capacity."—Ann. of the Par., p. 253.

by-east, adv. Toward the east.

**by-going*, s. The act of passing.

"In our *by-going*, being within distance of cannon to the towne."—Monro: *Exp.*, pt. ii., p. 15.

by-hand, adv. Over. [HAND.]

**by-lyar*, s. [Eng. & Scotch *by*; and Scotch *lyar*=who lies down.] A neutral.

"Item, In case it be inquyred of all *By-lyars*, and in speciall of my Lord of Huntlie in the Northe."—Knox, 222.

**by-ordinar*, adv. More than ordinary. (Scotch.)

by-past, *by-passed*, a. Passed by; past.

"To put the *by-pass'd* perils in her way."

Shakesp.: *Lover's Complaint*.

"... for these three hundred years *by-past*..."
—Cheyne.

by-product, s. Something produced in the course of manufacture, secondarily, or in addition to the principal product; as coal-tar is a *by-product* in the manufacture of gas from coal.

by-west, adv.

1. *Lit.*: To the west of.

*2. *Fig.*: Beyond the power of.

"Whereupon grew that *by-word*, used by the Irish, that they dwelt *by-west* the law, which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow."—Davies: *On Ireland*.

bȳ (1), *bȳe*, s. & a. [From Eng. *by*, pref. &c. (q. v.).]

A. *As substantive*: A subordinate object; anything not the main aim, but taken incidentally. Specially in the phrases—

1. *By the by*, adv. phrase.

(1) Meanwhile.

"So, while my lov'd revenge is full and high,
I'll give you back your kingdom *by the by*."

Dryden: *Conq. of Granada*.

(2) *By the way* (half figuratively).

"This wolf was forced to make bold, ever and anon, with a sheep in private, *by the by*."—L'Estrange.

(3) *By the way* (quite figuratively), in passing, incidentally.

*2. *In the by*, adv.: Not as one's main object, incidentally, as a subordinate aim.

"They who have saluted her [Poetry] *in the by*, and now and then tendered their visits, she hath done much for."

—B. Jonson: *Discoveries*.

*3. *Upon the by*, *on the by*, adv.: Incidentally.

"In this instance, there is *upon the by*, to be noted the percolation of the verjuice through the wood."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*

B. *As adj.*: Aside, apart. *Used*—

(1) *Of roads, lanes, paths, &c.*: Out of the main thoroughfares.

(2) *Of incidental remarks, &c.*: Out of the main thread of a speech or discourse.

(3) *Of purposes or aims*: Secret, unavowed, crooked.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *By-passage, by-place, by-purpose*.

†*by-bidder*, s. One who bids at an auction on behalf of the owner or of the auctioneer, with the view of running up the price.

by-blow, s.

1. A blow which strikes a person or thing against whom or which it was not aimed.

"... how also with their *by-blows* they [Christian and Apollyon] did split the very stones in pieces."—Bunyan: *The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. 2.

2. A bastard.

**by-business*, s. A business which is not one's leading occupation.

**by-coffeehouse*, s. A coffeehouse situated out of the main thoroughfares.

"I afterward entered a *by-coffeehouse*, that stood at the upper end of a narrow lane."—Addison.

**by-concernment*, s.

1. *Gen.*: A subject of concern or thought which is not one's main occupation.

"Our plays, besides the main design, have underplots or *by-concernments*, or less considerable persons and intrigues, which are carried on with the motion of the main plot."—Dryden.

*2. *Spec.*: The underplot in a play.

by-corner, s. A private corner; an obscure corner.

"In *by-corners* of
This sacred room, silver, in bags heap'd up."

Massinger: *City Madam*.

by-dependence, s. An accessory circumstance.

"These,
And your three motives to the battle, with
I know not how much more, should be demanded;
And all the other *by-dependencies*."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

**by-design*, s. An incidental design.

"And if she miss the mouse-trap lines,
They'll serve for other *by-designs*."

Hudibras.

**by-drinking*, s. Drinking between meals.

"You owe money here besides, Sir John, for your diet and *by-drinkings*."—Shakesp.: *1 Hen. IV.*, iii. 3.

†*by-end*, s. Private interest; secret advantage.

"All people that worship for fear, profit, or some other *by-end*."—L'Estrange.

¶ One of Bunyan's characters in the "Pilgrim's Progress" is called *By-ends*.

"They overtook one who was going before them, whose name was *By-ends*."—Bunyan: *P. P.*, pt. i.

by-gate, *bye-gate*, **byget*, s. A byway. (Scotch.)

"... seikand refugis and *bygets*."—J. Tyrie: *Refutation of Knox's Answer*, Pref. 7.

"Aff to the Craigs, the hale forenoon,
By a' the *bye-gates* round and round,
Crowds after crowds were flocking down."

Mayne: *Siller Gun*, p. 31.

**by-hours*, s. pl. Hours or time not allotted to regular work.

"... who, it was thought, might give the necessary repairs at *by-hours*. These *by-hours*, however, seldom occurred."—Agr. Surv.

**by-interest*, s. Interest apart from that of the community in general; private interest.

"Various factions and parties, all aiming at *by-interest*, without any sincere regard to the public good."—Atterbury.

by-lane, s. A lane not leading to any public place, and therefore but little traversed.

"She led me into a *by-lane*, and told me there I should dwell."—Burton: *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 504.

**by-matter*, s. A matter distinct from the chief one on hand.

"I knew one that when he wrote a letter, he would put that which was most material into the postscript, as if it had been a *by-matter*."—Bacon.

by-name, *byname*, s.

1. An additional name.

"... that suffisaunce power noblesse reuerence and gladnesse ben only dyuerse *bynames*."—Chaucer; Boethius (ed. Morris), p. 84, l. 2,333.

2. A nickname.

by-name, v. t. To nickname.

"Robert, eldest son to the Conqueror, used short hose, and thereupon was *by-named* Court-hose, and shewed first the use of them to the English."—Camden.

by-path, **bypathe*, s.

1. *Lit.*: A private or unfrequented path.

"*Bypathe. Semita, orbita, callis, C. F., trames, U. G.*"—Prompt. Parv.

2. *Fig.*: Indirect means.

"Heav'n knows, my son,
By what *by-paths* and indirect crook'd ways
I met this crown."

Shakesp.: *Hen. IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 5.

by-play, s.

Drama:

1. A play apart from and going on simultaneously with the main one.

2. The play of feature or gesture used by actors when not speaking or engaged in the principal business of the scene.

**by-respect*, s. A private end, aim, or purpose.

"Augustus, who was not altogether so good as he was wise, had some *by-respects* in the enacting of this law; for to do anything for nothing was not his maxim."—Dryden.

by-road, s. A road little frequented, as not leading to any important place, or as not the most important one leading to a place. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Through slipp'ry *by-roads*, dark and deep,
They often climb, and often creep."—Swift.

**by-room*, s. A room opening out of another.

"Do thou stand in some *by-room*, while I question my puny drawer."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

by-speech, s. An incidental speech different from the main one.

"... their common ordinary practice is to quote *by-speeches*, in some historical narration or other, and to use them as if they were written in most exact form of law."—Hooker.

by-stander, s. [BYSTANDER.]

by-street, s. An obscure or unfrequented street.

"He seeks *by-streets*, and saves th' expensive coach."

Gay.

by-stroke, s. A casual or insidiously-inflicted stroke. [BY-BLOW.]

by-time, s. Time not required for one's primary work; odds and ends of time. (Scotch.)

by-turning, s. A turning or current of road away from the main one.

"The many *by-turnings* that may divert you from your way."—Sidney: *Defense of Poesy*.

by-view, s. A private or self-interested view, aim, or purpose.

"No *by-views* of his own shall mislead him."—Atterbury.

by-walk, s.

1. *Lit.*: A walk away from the main one; an obscure or unfrequented walk.

"The chief avenue ought to be the most ample and noble; but there should be *by-walks*, to retire into some times for ease and refreshment."—Broome.

2. *Fig.*: An unavowed aim or purpose.

"He moves afterward in *by-walks*, or underplots, as diversions to the main design, lest it should grow tedious, though they are still naturally joined."—Dryden.

by-way, s. [BYWAX.]

by-wipe, s. A side stroke of raillery.

"Wherefore that conceit of Legion with a *by-wipe*?"—Milton: *Animadv. Rem. Defense*.

bȳ (2), s. & suff. [Dan. *by*=a city, town, or borough; Sw. *by*=a village, a hamlet.]

A. *Assubst. (as an independent word)*: A town. (*Cursor Mundi.*) (*Skeat.*) [BYLAW.]

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. As suff.: A termination of various towns in England, originally Danish, or at least named by the Danes, as Derby, Appleby, Naseby.

¶ Trench says that in Lancashire, one of the chief seats of Danish immigration, nearly a fourth of the towns and villages have this ending; while in Hampshire and other places, uninvaded by the Danes, the termination *by* is almost unknown. (Trench: *The Study of Words*.)

bȳ, prefix. [*Bi* as a prefix; *be* as a prefix.] A number of words have passed through three stages. First they have been spelled with *by*, then with *bi*, and finally with *be*; as *byhynde*, *bihynd*, *behind*.

As Bi: Compounds of A. S. *bi* not found under *bi* should be looked for under *be*. They may exist also as *by*, as *byse*, *bise*, *besee*.

As Be: The chief articles on the following compounds of *by*, *bi*, or *be*, will be found at *be*: **Bycause* (=because); **bycom*, **bycome*, **bycorn*, **bycorne*, **bydaffe*, **byfalle*, **byfyl*, **byget*, **bygyle*, **byggonne*, **byggonnen* (pa. par.=begun); **byggyn*, **byggynne*, **byggynner*, **byggynnyng*, **byhest*, **byheste*, **byhete* (v. t.=behigh); **byholde*, **byhote* (v.=behott, behote), **byhyght* (=behigh); **byhynde* (=behind), **byjape*, **bykenne* (=bekenne, 2), **byknowe*, **byknownen* (=beknow), **byloved* (=beloved), **bylyve*, **bylyue* (=belive), **bymene* (=bemene, bemoan), **bymoorn*, **bymorne*, **bymurne*, (=bemourn), **bynethe*, **bynethen*, **bynnythe* (=beneath), **byquethe* (=bequeath), **byraft* (=bereft), **byreyne* (=berain), **byschrewe* (=beshrew), **byschne* (=besline), **byse* (=besee), **bysech*, **byseche*, **byseme* (=beseem), **byseye*, **byset*, **byside*, **bysmoke*, **bysoughte* (=besought), **byspote* (=bespot), **bysprent*, **bystowe* (=bestow), **bystrood* (=bestrode), **byswyke* (=beswike), **bysyde* (=beside), **bytake*, **bythuxte* (=betwixt), **bythought*, **bytide*, **bytok*, **bytoke*, **bytraie* (=betray), **bytraised*, **bytrende*, **bytweene* (=between), **bytwixte*, **bytwixen*, **bytwyste*, **bytyde* (=betide), **bywayle*, **byweyle* (=bewail), **bywave*, **bywepe*, **byweop* (=beweep), **bywreye* (=bewray), **bywreyinge* (=bewraving).

**by* (1), v. t. [BUY.] (*Acts, Mary*, 1563.) (*Chaucer*.)

**by* (2), v. i. [A. S. *beón*=to be.] [BE, v.] To be.

"... to moche slac and wylles-uol ssel by."—Dean Michel of Northgate, *Sermon on Matt. xxiv. 43. Spec. Ear. Eng.* (Morris and Skeat), pt. ii.

**by*, part of an interj. [BYE.]

**bȳ'-ar*, s. [BUYER.] (*Scotch*.)

**bȳ'-ard*, s. [Etymology doubtful.]

Mining: A leather breaststrap used by miners in hauling the wagons in coal-mines.

**bȳ'-are*, s. [BUYER.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

**bȳ'-ass*, s. [BIAS.] (*Tillotson*.)

**bȳ'-bill*, s. [BIBLE.] A large writing, a scroll so extensive that it may be compared to a book. (*Queen Mary: 2d Letter to Bothwell*.) (*Jamieson*.)

**by'-calle*, v. t. [O. Eng. prefix *by*=bi or be, and *calle*=call.] To call, to arouse. [BICALLE.]

"Neuer the lese cler I yow bycalle."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *The Pearl*, 913.

**by'-calt*, pa. par. [BYCALLE.]

"Out of that caste I watz bycalt."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; *The Pearl*, 1,163.

**by'-case*, adv. [Eng. *by*, and *case* (q. v.).] By chance.

**byc'-kar*, v. i. [BICKER, v.]

**by'-clyppe*, **by-clappe*, v. t. [BECLIP.] (*Chaucer*.)

**bȳd*, **bȳdde*, **byde*, v. t. & i. [BID (1), v.]

**bȳd'-dȳng*, **bȳd'-dȳnge*, pr. par. & s. [BID (1).]

**bȳde*, v. i. [BIDE, BID, v.] (*Spenser: Shep. Cal.*, x.)

**bydene*, **by-dene*, **bidene*, adv. [Perhaps from Dut. *bij dien*=(1) by that, thereby, (2) forthwith.]

1. Quickly.

"Down the bonke con boghe bydene."

The Pearl, 196.

2. At once, besides.

"And other doghty men bydene."

Laurence Minot: Political Songs, B. 54; *Spec. Ear. Eng.* (Morris & Skeat), pt. ii.

**by-dol-ven*, pa. par. [A. S. *bedolfen*=buried, from *bedelfan*=to dig in or around.] Buried.

"... and found here a gobet of gold bydoluen."

Chaucer: Boethius (ed. Morris), p. 151, 4,348.

**bȳ'-dȳng*, pr. par. [BIDING.]

bȳe, adv. & a. [From *by*, prep. & adv. (q. v.).] Near. (*Scotch*.)

bye-wash, s.

Hydraulic Engineering: A channel to divert past a reservoir water of streams which would otherwise flow into it, and which are impure or otherwise undesirable. The outlet of water from a dam; a waste. Called also a *by-lead* and a *diversion-cut*.

bȳe (1), s. [From *by*, prep. & adv.]

Cricket: A run obtained when the ball has passed the longstop without being touched by the striker. [LONGSTOP, LEG-BYE.]

bȳe (2), s. & a. [BY (1), s. & a.]

***bȳe** (3), ***bee**, s. & in compos. [A. S. *bȳ*, *bȳe*=a dwelling, a habitation; from *būan*=to inhabit, to dwell.]

A. As an independent word (of the form bye): [By.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A dwelling, a habitation. (*Gibson*.)

2. *Game-playing*: The place occupied by an individual player in some games.

B. In compos. (of both forms): A habitation; as, *bying*, i. e., a dwelling-house. (*Wharton*.)

***bye** (4), ***boye**, s. [Etymology doubtful. It may be simply Eng. *boy*.] An ox-driver.

"Bye or boye. *Bostio*, U. G."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bȳe**, part of an interj. [Eng. *be*, with, *you*.] A word used only in the subjoined salutation.

Good-bye, *good-by*. [*Good*=God; *bye*, *by*=be with you.] God be with you.

***bȳe** (1), v. t. [Contracted from *aby*.] [ABIE (2).] To pay for, to suffer, to expiate, endure.

"Thou, Porrex, thou shalt dearly *bye* the same."

Ferr. and Forr., O. Pl., i. 140.

***bȳe** (2), v. t. [BUY, v.] (*Wycliffe* [Purvey], *Matt. xiv. 15*.)

***byear**, s. [BIER.] A bier. (*Chevy Chase*, 117.)

***by-efthe**, s. [BEHOOF, s.] (*Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 354.)

***byeth**, pl. of pres. indic., also imperat. pl. of v. [A. S. *beoth*.]

1. Are.

"The bokes *byeth* y-write all the zennen of men."—Dean Michel of Northgate: *Sermon on Matt. xxiv. 46* (A. D. 1340).

2. Be ye.

"*Byeth* sleghe an waketh ine youre bedes."—*Ibid.*, 44. *Spec. Ear. Eng.* (Morris and Skeat), pt. ii.

***by-fore**, ***by-forn**, ***by-forne**, ***by-for-en**, prep. & adv. [BEFORE.]

"*Byforn* hem alle."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 5,434.

***byg**, v. t. [BIGG, v.] (*Barbour: Bruce*, v. 453.)

***by-get**, v. t. [BEGET.] To get.

"For when he hath oht *bygeten*."—*Proverbs of Hendyng*, 221.

***bȳgge**, ***bȳg'-gȳn**, v. t. [BIGG, v.]

"*Byggyn*", or *bydyn*. *Edifco*.—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bȳg'-gȳd**, pa. par. [BYGGE.]

***bȳg'-gȳng**, ***bȳg'-gȳnge**, ***byg-yn**, pa. par., a. & s. [BYGG.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & a.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Building.

"That tham thoghte that alle the *byggynge* brake."

Sege of Melayne (ed. Herrtage), 467.

***byghe**, s. [A. S. *beāh*, *beāg*=ring, collar, diadem.] A crown.

"Thy heued hatz nauther greme ne gryste,

On arme other fynger, thaz thou ber *bygghe*."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *The Pearl*, 465-6.

***by-ghyte**, s. [BEGET.] (*Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 388.)

***bȳg'-lȳ**, a. [BIG, a.] Great, strong.

"Bryng me to that *bygly* belde."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *The Pearl*, 963.

***by-go**, ***by-gon**, a. [From Eng. *by*, and *go*.]

1. (*Of the form bygo*): Ruined, deceived.

"Many ys the manlich man, that thorw womman ys *bygo*."

Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), p. 68, l. 2,013.

2. (*Of the form bygon*): Overrun, covered.

"A messenger til him to schape,

For al the contre wyth-uten lys so full *bygon* wyth enymys,

That non ne schold hem scape."

Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), p. 108, l. 3,428-30.

***bȳ'-gōne** (Eng.), ***bȳ'-gane**, a. & s. [Eng. *by*; gone.]

A. As adj.: Gone by.

"Tell him, you are sure

All in Bohemia's well; this satisfaction

The *bygone* day proclaim'd."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

B. As subst. (pl. bygones, Eng.; byganes, Scotch): Things past, and spec. of offenses against the state, lovers' quarrels, and arrears of money owed. (*Jamieson*.)

¶ (1) *Let bygones be bygones*: Let the past be forgotten.

(2) *Byganes suld be byganes*: The past should not be brought up against one. (1.)

"Ye see, I spoke to them mysell, and tauld them *byganes suld be byganes* . . ."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xvii.

***by-gonne**, pret. & pa. par. [BEGUN.]

"Ye knowe wel that myne adversaries han *bygonne* this debate and brige by here outrage."—*Chaucer: The Tale of Melibæus*.

***by-gyns**, s. pl. [BEGUN.] An order of quasi-religious women not bound by vows. (*Chaucer*.)

***bȳ-hāte**, v. t. [From O. Eng. prefix *by*=prefix *be* or *bi* (q. v.), and Eng. *hate*, v.] To hate.

"This is to seyn that it was he *byhated* alle folk."

Chaucer: Boethius (ed. Morris), p. 75, l. 2,051.

***by-hirne**, v. t. [From A. S. prefix *by*=bi, and *hirne*=a corner.] To hide in a corner, conceal.

"That thei may henten they holden, *byhirneth* it sone."

Piers Plowman Crede, 642.

***by-hod**, ***by-hede**, v. imper. [A contracted form of *behooved*. Cf. O. Eng. *bud*=behooved.] Behooved.

"... and that so foule and so felle that fight hym *byhode*."

Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Knight, 717.

***by-hynde**, ***by-hyn-den**, prep. & adv. [BEHIND.]

***by-inge**, pr. par. & s. [BUYING.]

***by-knyf**, ***by-knife**, s. [From A. S. *bȳ*=beside, and *cniþ*=a knife.] A knife worn at the side, a dagger. (*Scotch*.)

"With that his *byknife* furth hes tane."

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems, 16th Cent., p. 323.

***by-lafte**, pret. & pa. par. of v. [A. S. *belifan*=to remain.] (*Sir Ferumbras*, 1,595.)

***by-lave**, v. t. [O. Eng. *by*, and *lave* (q. v.).] To wash, smear over.

"Naked and *bylaued* myd blode."—*O. Eng. Miscell.* (ed. Morris), p. 140.

bȳ'-lāw (Eng.), **bīr'-lāw**, **bur'-lāw** (*Scotch*), s. [*Icel. bæjar-lög*; Sw. *bylag*; Dan. *bylov*=the community of a village. From *Icel. bæ*, *byr* (genit. *bæjar*)=a town, a village; Sw. & Dan. *by*=a village, a city, town, or borough.] [By.]

1. An organic law or regulation made by the members of a corporation for the better government of their body. The power to make bylaws is usually conferred by express terms of the charter creating the corporation, though when not expressly granted, it is given by implication, and it is incident to the very existence of a corporation. When there is an express grant, limited to certain cases and for certain purposes, the corporate power of legislation is confined to the objects specified, all others being excluded by implication.

2. A rule or regulation adopted by a society for the government of its members.

***byld**, v. t. [BUILD.]

***bylde**, s. [From *build*, s. (q. v.).] A building.

"Quen such ther cnoken on the *bylde*."

Early Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *The Pearl*, 727.

***bȳle**, v. t. [BOIL, v.]

***bȳle**, s. [BOIL, s.]

***by-leeve**, s. [BELIEF.] Belief, creed. (*Chaucer*.)

***by-leve** (1), ***by-leue**, v. i. [A. S. *belifan*=to be left, to remain.] [BELEIF (2), v.] To stay, to remain.

"The kynge *byleues* there still."

Sege of Melayne (ed. Herrtage), 207.

***by-leve** (2), v. t. & i. [BELIEVE.]

***by-leyn**, pa. par. [BELAY, v.]

***byl-len**, ***bol-lyn**, v. t. & i. [From *bylle*=bill (1), s.] To peck with the bill.

"*Bollyn*' or *jowyn*' wythe the *bylle* as *byrdys* (*byllen* or *jobben* as *bryddys*, K. *lobbyn* with the *byl*, H. P.) *Rostro*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***byl-lerne**, s. [BILLURS.]

"*Byllerne*, watyr herbe. *Berula*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***byl-lyn**, v. t. & i. [From *bylle*=bill (1).] To dig with a mattock.

"*Byllyn* with *mattocks*." *Ligonizo, marro*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***by-loke**, v. t. [From O. Eng. prefix *by*, and *loke*=to look.] To look after, to take care of.

"... and before al thyng bad me kepe thys, and faste hit her *byloke*."—*Sir Ferumbras*, 2,127.

***bȳ'-lȳn'ne**, ***blinne**, ***byllynne**, v. t. [A. S. *blinnan*=to rest, cease, leave off; from *blin*=rest, intermission.] To delay.

"They hyeden faste, wold they nought *byllynne*,

Til they come to the gate, ther Gamelyn was inne."

Chaucer: C. T., 553-4.

***by-mole**, v. t. [Cf. A. S. *māl*=a spot, stain.] To stain, disgrace.

"Shal nereve cheeste *bymolen* it."—*P. Plow.*, 8,946.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

*bynd, *bynde, *bynden, *v. t.* [BIND.]
 "Whateuer thou shalt bynde vpon erthe shal be bounden and in heuenes."—*Wickliffe: Matt.* xvi. 19.

*bynd-ynge, *pr. par. & s.* [BINDING.]

*by-nempt, *pa. par.* [BENEME.] Named, appointed; promised.

*bynge, *v. i.* [BEENGE.] (*Scotch.*)

*bynk, *s.* [BENK.] (*Scotch.*) (*Barbour: Bruce*, vii. 258.)

*bynne, *prep.* [A. S. *binnan*=within.] Within.

"That the burne bynne borde byhelde the bare erthe." *Allit. Poems; The Deluge*, 452.

*by-nome, *by-no-men, *pa. par.* [BYNOME, BENIM.] Taken from or away.

"Huntynge or haukyng if any of hem use, His boste of his benefys worth bynyme hym after." *Piers Plow.*, iii. 311-2.

"... for shrewes were bynomen hem so that thei ne myghten nat anoyen or don harme to goode men."—*Chaucer; Boethius* (ed. Morris), p. 124, l. 3,527.

*by-nyme, *v. t.* [BENIM.] To deprive, to take away.

"... ne fortune may not bynyme it the, . . ."—*Chaucer; Boethius*, p. 43, l. 1,117.

*bȳ-pās-siŋg, *s.* [Eng. *by; passing.*] Lapse.

"And gif they fail at the bypassing of everie one of the saidis termes, to denunce and eschete."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1621 (ed. 1814), p. 603.

*byp-ti-çit, *pa. par.* [BAPTIZED.] (*Scotch.*) (*Houlate*, ii. 4, MS.) (*Jamieson.*)

*by-quide, *s.* [BEQUEST.] (*Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 384.)

*byr, *s.* [BUR (†).]

by'r (pron. būr), *prep. & pron.* [Contraction for *by our.*] A word or words used only in the subjoined phrase.

By'r lakīn: By our lady (*i. e.*, by our lady kin).

"By'r lakīn, a parolous fear."

Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, iii. 1.

*by-rad, *pret. of v.* [A. S. *rádan*=to advise, determine.] Determined, resolved, self-advised.

"Anon he was byrad,

To werk that he hem lad

For nyht nolde he nout wonde."

Spec. of Lyric Poetry, Parable of the Laborers, 22-4.

*byrche, *s.* [BIRCH.]

"Byrche, tre. *Lentiscus, cinus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*byrd, *v. impers.* [Icel. *byrja*=to behoove.] It behooved, it became.

"And said, thaim byrd on na maner

Dreid thair fais"

Barbour: Bruce, vi. 316.

bȳre, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A cow-house.

"... there is not a farmer but shall sing well-a-way over a burnt barnyard and an empty byre."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxii.

*by-reve, *by-ræfe, *v. t.* [BEREAVE.]

*byr-law-man, *s.* [BIRLIEMAN, BURLAW.]

*byr-ler, *s.* [O. Eng. *birle*=to pour out.] One who serves out drink, a butler.

*byrn, *byrne, *v. t.* [BUEN (1), *v.*] To burn. (*Barbour: Bruce*, xvii., 431, 525.)

*byrn-y, *byrn-ie, *s.* [BIRNIE.] (*Barbour: Bruce*, 11,352.)

bȳr-rhī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *byrrhus* (q. v.).]

Entom.: A family of insects, often termed, from their roundish or oval shape, Pill-beetles. With the Histeridae, they constitute the tribe Helocera of the pentamerous Coleoptera.

byr-rhūs (yr as ūr), *s.* [From Lat. *birrus*=a cloak for rainy weather. From Gr. *pyrrhos*=yellow.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, the typical one of the family Byrrhidae. They are nearly globose insects, which, when alarmed, pack their legs away into cavities on the lower part of the body and counterfeit death.

byr-son-īm-a (yr as ūr), *s.* [From Gr. *byrsa*=a hide, and suff. *nimos* (?).]

Bot.: A large genus of plants, belonging to the order Malpighiaceae (Malpighiads). The bark of *Byrsonima Cumingiana*, a small tree found in Panama, &c., is used in skin diseases, the wood for building purposes, and the small acid berries are eaten. The bark of *B. spicata* is the Muraxi bark of Brazil, used in that country for tanning. A coloring matter from it is used in the Indies as a dye-stuff; the berries are eaten, and are said to be good in dysentery. The roots and branches of *B. verbascifolia* are used in Brazil and Guiana for washing ulcers. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

*byrth, *s.* [BIRTH.] Size, bulk, burden, burthen. (*Scotch.*): (*Doug.: Virg.*, 131,27.)

*by-run, *bi-run, *a. & s.* [Eng. *by; run.*] (*Scotch.*)

A. As *adj.*: Past.

"Byrun anuuel restand awand."—*Aberd. Reg.*

"Biran rent."—*Ibid.*

B. As *subst.* (pl. *byrunis*): Arrears.

"The Maister or Lord may not recognose the lands for the byrunis of his fermes."—*Skene: Index, Reg. Maj., vo. Maister.*

*bys, *s. & a.* [BYSS.]

"This wommon woneth by west, Brihtest vnder bys."

Specimens of Lyric Poetry: A Plea for Pity, 37-8.

*bȳsch-ōp-hōod, *s.* [BISHOPHOOD.]

"Of the ordinance of byschophood."—*Wickliffe: 1 Tim., Prologue.*

bȳs-īm, *bīs-sōme, *būs-sōme, *bw-sōme, *s.* [BESOM.]

1. (Of the last three forms):

(1) Anything shaped like a besom or broom, *spec.*, a comet.

"... A comet of that kind which the Astronomers call kōgon, the vulgars a fire Bissome, shined the whole months of November, December and January."—*Spotswood*, p. 94.

"It was callit, The fyrey Bussome."—*Knor: Hist.*, p. 92. M. S., i., *bussome.* (*Jamieson.*)

(2) A woman of bad character (*contemptuously*).

(3) (Of the form bysim): A woman of bad character (*contemptuously*).

*by-skorne, *s.* [O. Eng. *by*, and *skorne*=scorn.] A disgrace.

"Broghte to byskorne and bysmere."—*Trevisa*, i. 179.

*bys-mare, *bys-mere, *s.* [BISMARE.]

*by-smot-er-ud, *a.* [BESMOTRED.] (*O. Eng.*) Smutted. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 76.)

*bys-ning, *s.* [Icel. *bysn*=a prodigy; *bysna*=to portend.] A monster.

"Yone lustie court will stop or meit,

To justifie this bysnyng quhilk blasphemit."

Palace of Honour, ii. 7 (ed. 1579).

*bys-om, *a.* [BISSON.] Blind.

"The bysom ledys the bynde."—*Reliq. Antiq.*, ii. 239.

*by-spell, *s.* [A. S. *bigspell*=a parable, story, fable, comparison, proverb, example. (*Bosworth.*)] A proverb.

*byss, *bisse, *s.* [From Lat. *byssus* (q. v.).] Flaxen or silky-looking cloth.

"Bisse, fine white, whether it be silk or linnen."—*Tyndall: Table for Expounding Words in Genesis.*

bȳs-sā-çē-ōūs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *byssaceus*, from Lat. *byssus* (q. v.), and Lat. suffix *-aceus*.] Divided into fine, entangled fibers, like those of wool. Example, the roots of some fungi.

*bȳsse, *v.* [BIZZ, *v.*] (*Scotch.*) (*Doug.: Virg.*, 257,16.)

*bys-shop-pyng, *pr. par. & s.* [O. Eng. *byssshop*=bishop. BISHOP, *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *subst.*: Confirmation.

"Bysshopping of chylidren, confirmation."—*Palsgrave.*

bȳs-sī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *byssi*, pl. of *byssus*.] [BYSSUS.]

Bot.: A name formerly employed to designate certain cryptogamous plants of low organization, now separated and ranged according to their several affinities.

bȳs-sīne, *bys-syn, *bis-sen, *a. & s.* [From Lat. *byssinus*; Gr. *byssinos*=made of fine flax or linen.] [BYSSUS.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Made of fine flax.

2. Having a flaxen or silky appearance.

B. As *subst.*: Fine linen. [BIES.]

"And it is youun to hir that sche kyure hir with white byssyn schynyng, for whi byssyn is iustifyngis of seyntis."—*Wickliffe* (ed. Purvey): *Apocal.* xix. 8.

bȳs-sōld, *a.* [Gr. (1) *byssos* [BYSSUS]; and (2) *eidos*=appearance.]

Bot.: Having a fringed appearance, with the threads or fascicles unequal in length.

bȳs-sō-lite, *s.* [In Gr. *bissolith*; Gr. (1), *byssos* [BYSSUS]; and (2) *lithos*=a stone. Named on account of the flaxen appearance of its asbestiform and fibrous varieties.]

Min.: A variety of Dannemorite (*Dana*). The same as Tremolite (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*). [DANNE-MORITE, TREMOLITE.]

*bys-sop, *s.* [BISHOP.]

"Byssopes and abbates."—*Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 376.

bȳs-sūs, *s.* [Lat. *byssus*; Gr. *byssos*=(1) a fine yellowish flax; (2) the linen made from it; Heb. *butz*=fine white linen (1 Chron. xv. 27, &c.); from *butz*=to be white.]

*I. Ord. Lang.: Linen.

"The line called *byssus* [is] the fine lawne or tiffania whereof our wives and dames at home set so much store by for to trim and decke themselves."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xix., ch. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Zoöl.*: The flaxen or silky-looking fibers by which mollusks of the genus *Pinna* and the family *Mytilidae* attach themselves to rocks, stones, or other bodies.

"Pinna L . . . Foot elongated, grooved, spinning a powerful *byssus*, attacked by large triple muscles to the center of each valve. . . . The *byssus* has sometimes been mixed with silk, spun, and knitted into gloves, &c."—*Woodward: Man. of the Mollusca* (1851), p. 264.

2. *Bot.*: The stipes of certain fungi. [BYSSI.]

*3. *Min.*: An old name for asbestos.

*bys-sym, *s.* [BYSYM.]

*bys-syn, *bys-yn, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from the noise made.] To lull asleep, to soothe. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*bys-synge, *bys-ying, *pr. par. & s.* [BYSSYN, *v.*]

A. As *present participle*: Lulling, designed to lull, soothing.

† *Byssynge songys*: Lullabies, cradle songs.

"Byssynge songys (byssing, H.). *Fascinnina*, C. F. *nenia*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

B. As *substantive*: The act of lulling.

"Byssynge of chylidre (bysying, H.). *Sopicio*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*by-stad, *pa. par.* [BESTAD, BESTEAD.] Situated.

"As men that ben hungry, and mow no mete fynde,

And ben harde bystad uuder woode lynde."

Chaucer: C. T., 669-70.

bȳ-stānd-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *by*=near; *stand*, *v.*; and suff. *-er*.] One standing near when anything is being done; an onlooker, a spectator, as opposed to an actor in any event.

"This dastardly outrage roused the indignation of the bystanders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

*by-stole, *pa. par.* [Eng. pref. *bi*, and *stole*=stolen.] [STEAL.] Stolen, escaped.

"An now comth on of hem prykyng,

Fram the othre y-sent to Charlis kyng,

And ys bystole awaye."

Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), p. 121, 3,875-76.

*by-stride, *v. t.* [BESTRIDE.]

"He stede bystrod."—*R. Cœur de Lion*, 475.

*by-sulpe, *v. t.* [From O. Eng. prefix *by*, and O. Eng. *sulp*, *sulpe*, *sulúe*=to defile, to soil; M. H. Ger. *besulwen*; Provinc. Ger. *sulpern*=to defile (*Morris*).] To defile.

"The venym and the vylanye and the vycios fylthe,

That bysulpez mannez saule in vnsonde hert."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 57-45.

*bys-y-hede, *s.* [From O. Eng. *bysy*=busy, and suff. *-hede*=suff. *-hood*.] "Busyhood," continual care.

"Vor zothe yef he hym a lyte of his bysyhede wyth-draght."—*Dean Michel of Northgate: Sermon on Matthew xxiv.* 43.

*byt (1), 3 pers. sing. pres. indic. of *v.* [BYD, BID.] Bids. (*Chaucer.*)

*byt (2), byt-en, *v.* [BITE, *v.*]

*byt, *s.* [BITE, *s.*]

*by-taughte, *bȳ-taghte, *by-taht, *pret. of v.* [BETAUGHT, *pret. of O. Eng. betech.*]

*byte, *a.* [From A. S. *bita*=a biter, a fierce animal, a wild beast.] Fierce.

"Thy prayer may hys pyte byte,

That mercy schal hyr craftz kythe."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Pearl*, 355-6.

*by-thenk, *v. t.* [BETHINK.] To repent. (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 582.)

*by-tokne, *v. t. & i.* [BETOKEN.]

*by-tok-nyng, *s.* [BYTOKNE.] A token.

"In bytoknyng of trawthe, bi tytlye that hit habbez."

Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Knight, 626.

*by-toure, *s.* [BITTERN.] A bittern. (*Chaucer.*)

bȳ-tōwn-ite, *s.* [From Bytown, in Canada, where it was first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Anorthite (q. v.). It is a greenish-white mineral resembling felspar.

bȳtt-nē-r-i-a, būtt-nē-r-i-a, *s.* [Named after David Sigismund Augustus Büttner, professor of botany at Göttingen, who published a botanical work in 1750.]

Bot.: A genus of plants constituting the typical one of the order Byttneriaceae (q. v.). The species are curious rather than ornamental herbaceous plants.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, fatī; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

být-ner-í-ā-čě-æ, [být-ner-í-ā-čě-æ, s. pl.] [From Mod. Lat. *byttneria* (q. v.).]

Bot.: An order of plants placed by Lindley under his Twenty-eighth or Malval alliance. They resemble the Sterculiads, to which they are allied in having two-celled anthers, and in other respects, but differ in having a part of the stamens sterile and small petals bagged at the base. The species mostly come from the West Indies, a few are East Indian or Australian, and one is from Persia. Lindley estimated the known species at 400.

***byt-ylle, s. [BEETLE.]**

"Bytyle, worrne. *Buboscus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bý-wāy, *bī-wey, s. [Eng. by, and way.]

1. **Lit.:** A secluded or unfrequented way; a way aside from the main one.

"Night stealths are commonly driven in *byways*, and by blind fords, unused of any but such like."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

2. **Fig.:** A secret method of doing anything; an unavowed aim or purpose, or method of reaching an object.

"A servant, or a favorite, if he be in want, and no other apparent cause of esteem, is commonly thought but a *byway* to close corruption."—*Bacon.*

***by-welde, v. t. [BEWIELD.]** To wield one's self, i. e., to have free and full power over one's self.

"And at leysere hom ageyn resorte,
Whan he myght *byweld* hym at his large."
John Lydgate (B): The Story of Thebes, 1,366-7.

***by-went, a. [Eng. by=past, and went.]**

Of time: Bygone, past.

"Consider of Romanis, in all their time *by-went*."
Bellend.: Prol. T. Liv., vi.

***by-weve, v. t. [A. S. biwevan.] [BEWEVE.]** To entwine, to inlay. (*Rowland & Ottuelli, ed. Herrtage, 1,202.*)

bý-wōrd, *bī-wōrd, s. [Eng. by; word.]

1. A common saying, a proverb. (Generally in a bad sense.)

"... a mere *byword* of contempt."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

2. The object of such a saying, the individual whose speech or action has originated or given currency to the common saying.

"And now am I their song, yea, I am their *byword*."—*Job. xxx. 9.*

***byye, *bý-ýn, v. t. [BUY, v.]**

***bý-ýnge, pr. par. [BUYING.]**

bý-zānt, s. [BEZANT.]

Bý-zān'-tian, a. [Lat. &c., Byzanti(um)=the city (BYZANTINE), and suff. -an.] Pertaining to Byzantium.

Býz'-an-tine, Bý-zān'-tine, a. & s. [In Ger. byzantinisch; Fr. byzantin; Lat. Byzantinus. From Lat. Byzantium; Gr. Byzantion=Byzantium. From a probably mythic Byzas, a Megarian, said to have been its founder.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to Byzantium, a Doric-Greek city on the European side of the Bosphorus, alleged to have arisen about B. C. 656. A new and more magnificent quarter, added by Constantine between A. D. 328 and 330, was called Constantinople, and occupied the site of part of the modern Turkish city.

¶ (1) **Byzantine architecture:**

Arch.: The style of architecture prevalent at Byzantium while it was the capital of the Greek empire in the East. The Byzantine churches are usually built in the form of a Greek cross, the center being covered by a large cupola, and the four arms or projections by semicupolas. The arches are generally semicircular, but sometimes segmental or horse-shoe shaped. The capitals, which taper downward, are square blocks, ornamented with foliage or with basket-work. The masonry is varied by horizontal and sometimes by vertical lines of bricks, besides which tiles, arranged so as to constitute the Greek letter *gamma*, or other figures, are often found on the exterior of the building. Interiorly, there is fine Mosaic ornamentation. The moldings, which have a bold projection, with the angles rounded off, are ornamented with foliage, and sometimes also with morocco or painting. A zigzag ornament with stiff foliage may be seen under the eaves and elsewhere. The apse is continually present. The Byzantine style of architecture has been divided into three periods—the first from the time of Constantine to that of Justinian in the middle of the sixth century; the second extends to the eleventh century; and the third to the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. Few specimens of the first period remain; many of the second and third do so, the former being considered pure Byzantine, the latter Byzantine mingled with Italian, from the influence produced by Venice. [See *Gloss. of Architecture* (Oxford, 1845).]

(2) **Byzantine historians:**

Hist.: Numerous historians proper, and chroniclers who lived in the Byzantine empire between the fourth and fifteenth centuries A. D., and wrote its history. The most celebrated was Procopius, of Cæsarea.

B. As subst.: The same as *bezant, bizant, byzant*. [BEZANT.]

¶ If any obsolete words have been omitted in *by*, their modern spelling will probably be found at *bi, be, or bu*.

¶ A list of words in which *by* is a prefix has been given. The following more simple words have the modern spelling *bi*, at which they may be found: **Examples:** **bycche, *bycke* (=bitch), **byde, *bygs* (=big), **byke, *bykere, s.* (=bicker, s.), **bykker, *bykkir, *byker, *bykkyr, v.* (=bicker, v.); **byl, *bylle* (=bill), **bynde, s.* (=bind), **bynge, s.* (=bing (2), s.), **byrde* (=bird), **byrk* (=birk) (Scotch), **byrle* (=birl, 1), **byrthe, *byschop* (=bishop), **byschypryche* (=bishopric), **bysme* (=bism, Scotch), **bysquyte* (=biscuit), **bysshope* (=bishop), **bysshoperike* (=bishopric), **byte* (=bite), **bytt* (=bit, s.), **byttyr* (=bitter), **bytterly* (=bitterly), **byttynesne* (=bitterness), **byttyswete* (=bittersweet), **bytyne* (=bite), **bytynge* (=biting).

(2) A very few others are found with the spelling *be*. **Examples:** **bynggere* (=benger), **bytyle* (=beetle).

(3) Sometimes the old *by* becomes *bu* in a modern word. **Examples:** **byrdune, *byrdene* (=burden), **byryle* (=burial), **byrgyn, *byryyn* (=bury), **byryyd* (=buried), **byschelle, *bysshel* (=bushel), **bysy* (=busy), **bysily* (=busily), **bysinesse* (=business).



IN Anglo-Saxon was taken directly from the Latin alphabet, the source, it is believed, whence it has passed into various languages. In English words immediately derived from Anglo-Saxon, the *c* of the Anglo-Saxon often becomes *k* in English, as *A. S. cyng*=Eng. king; *A. S. cyn*=Eng. kin, or kindred. Sometimes the *A. S. c* becomes *q* in

English, as *A. S. cwen*=Eng. queen. At others it is changed into *ch*, as *A. S. cild*=Eng. child. (See *Bosworth: A. S. Dict.*) In Modern English *c* has two leading values. Before *i* and *e* it is sounded as *s* (examples: *certain, cincture*), and before *a, o* and *u* as *k* (examples: *cat, cost, curtly*). It is mute before *k*, as *trick*.

C. As an initial is used:

1. **In Chronol.:** Chiefly for Christ, as *B. C.*=(Before Christ).

¶ In the ambiguous letters *A. C.*, *C* may be (1) Christ, and *A. C.*=After Christ. Or it may be (2) Christum, and *A. C.*=ante-Christum, before Christ; or (3) Christi, and *A. C.*=Anno Christi, the year of Christ. See also *A* as an initial.

2. **In Music:** For counter-tenor, or contralto.

3. **In University degrees:** For Civil, as *D. C. L.*=Doctor of Civil Law.

C. As a symbol is used:

1. **In Numer.:** For 100. Thus *CII* is=102, *CC*=200, *CCC*=300, *CCCC*=400.

¶ *C* in this case is the initial of Lat. *centum*=100.

2. **In Chem.:** For the element carbon, of which it is also the initial letter.

3. **In Music:**

(1) For the first note of the diatonic scale, corresponding to *do* of the Italians.

(2) For the natural major mode, that in which no sharps or flats are employed.

(3) For common or four-crotchet time.

4. **In Biblical Criticism:** For the Ephraem manuscript of the Greek New Testament, *A* being the Alexandrian manuscript, *B* the Vatican manuscript, *D* the manuscript of Beza, and the Hebrew letter *Alaph*, the Sinaitic manuscript. [CODEX.]

C barré. [Fr.]

Music: The term for the time indicator. *C* with a dash through it. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

C clef. [Fr.]

Music: The clef showing the position of middle *C*, in which are written the alto, tenor, and (in old music) other parts. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

C dur. [Ger.]

Music: *C* major. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

C moll. [Ger.]

Music: *C* minor.

ca' (1), v. t. [CALL.] To call. (Scotch.)

"It's unco' silly—the neighbors *ca'* me a Jacobite—but they may say their say, . . ."—*Scott: Waverley, ch. lxiii.*

ca' (2), v. t. [CATCH.] To drive. (Scotch.)

"... and the young lads haena wit enough to *ca'* the cat frae the cream."—*Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xxxiv.*

Ca' the shuttle: Scotch for drive the shuttle.

"... it suld be done and said unto him, even if he were a *puir ca' the shuttle* body."—*Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xxvi.*

ca' (1), s. [CALL.] A motion, direction. (Scotch.)

¶ *Ca' o' the water:* The motion of the waves as driven by the wind, as *the ca' o' the water is west*=the waves drive toward the west. (*Jamieson.*)

ca' (2), s. [CAW.]

ca'-throw, s.

1. Disturbance. (Scotch.)

2. Prevention. (Scotch.)

Ca.

Chem.: The symbol for the element calcium.

***ca, *co, *coo, *ka, *kaa, *koo, s. [A. S. cea; O. H. Ger. caha; Dan. kaa; Sw. kaja.]** A crow or chough, a jackdaw. [CADDOW.]

"*A ka. Monedula.*"—*Cath. Angl. in Prompt. Parv.*

ca'-ā-bā, ka'-ā-bā, ka'-ā-bah, ka-bah', s. [Arab. ka'bah=a square building; ka'b=a cube.] The Mohammedan temple at Mecca, especially a small oratory within, adored by Mohammedans as containing the black stone said to have been given by an angel to Abraham on the occasion of building the original Caaba. The Caaba is described by Burton, who visited Mecca, disguised as a Mussulman pilgrim, as an oblong massive structure, eighteen paces in length, fourteen in breadth, and from thirty-five to forty feet in height. It was entirely rebuilt in A. D. 1627. It is of gray Mecca stone in large blocks of different sizes, joined together in a very rough manner with bad cement.

cā-am, s. [Wel. cawnen=a reed; cawn=reeds, stalks.]

Weaving: The weaver's reed; the sley or slaie.

cā-am-ing, s. [From Technical Eng. caam (q. v.).] The setting of the reed by the disposing of the warp threads.

***caas (1), s. [CASE (1).] (Chaucer.)**

***caas (2), s. [CASE (2).] (Chaucer.)**

ca-a-ti-guā, s. [Native name.] A Brazilian name for a plant, the *Moschoxylon catigua*, a plant of the Meliaceæ or Meliad order. It dyes leather bright yellow.

cāb (1), s. [Abbreviation of cabriolet (q. v.).]

1. A covered public carriage having two or four wheels, and drawn by one horse. Cabs were first used for hire in London in 1823.

¶ In a *Hansom cab* the driver's seat is behind, not in front.

2. The covered part at the rear end of a locomotive which protects the engineer and fireman, and shields the levers, &c.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Cab-driver, cab-fare, cab-horse, cab-man, cab-stand, &c.*

cāb (2), s. [Heb. qab=a hollow or concave (vessel); from quabab=to render hollow.] A Jewish measure of capacity, mentioned only in 2 Kings vi. 25. The Rabbins make it $\frac{1}{2}$ of a *seah* or *satum*, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ephah. This would equal two and five-sixths pints of American corn measure.

cāb, v. t. [CAB (1), s.] To travel in a cab, as in the popular phrase, "Do you mean to cab it?"

***cab-age, s. [CABBAGE.]**

ca-bāl', s. [In Ger. cabala; Fr. cabale=a club or society. Cognate with Heb. cabala, and, perhaps, Eng. cavil (q. v.).]

1. A small number of persons closely united for some purpose, and not making their proceedings public. At first not necessarily in a bad sense.

"She often interposed her royal authority to break the *cabals* which were forming against her first ministers."—*Addison.*

2. A junto, a small number of persons in secret conclave carrying out their purposes in Church and State by intrigue and trickery. This bad sense was acquired in the time of Charles II. of England. (See the example.)

"During some years the word *cabal* was popularly used as synonymous with cabinet. But it happened by a whimsical coincidence that in 1671, the Cabinet consisted of five persons, the initial letters of whose names made up the word *cabal*, Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale. These ministers were therefore emphatically called the *Cabal*; and they soon made the appellation so infamous that it has never since their time been used except as a term of reproach."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ii.*

"In dark *cabals* and nightly juntos met."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 54.

3. Intrigues, secret machinations.

"The numerous members of the House of Commons who were in town, having their time on their hands, formed *cabals*, and heated themselves and each other by murmuring at his partiality for the country of his birth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiv.*

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

ca-bäl', v. i. [In Ger. *cabaliren*; Fr. *cabaler*.] To join a cabal, to intrigue secretly with others in the hope of gaining some coveted object or end.

"... that the men who held those offices were perpetually *caballing* against each other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

căb'-a-lă, căb'-bal-ah, kăb'-bal-ah, s. [In Ger. *cabala*; Fr. & Ital. *cabala*; all from Heb. *qabala* = (1) reception, (2) a doctrine derived from oral tradition; *gibbel*, peel of an obsolete root *qabal* = to receive, to accept a doctrine.]

1. *Historically*: A system of Jewish theosophy, bearing a certain similarity to Neo-Platonism. Its founders are considered by Dr. Ginsburg to have been Isaac the Blind and his disciples Ezra and Azariel of Zerona, who flourished between A. D. 1200 and 1230. It was designed to oppose the philosophical system of Maimonides. The cabala represented God, called *Ain Soph*, meaning Without End or Boundless, as being utterly inconceivable. He has become known, however, by means of ten intelligences, named Crown, Wisdom, Intelligence, Love, Justice, &c., whom he has brought into being, and by whom he created and now governs the world.

2. *Popularly*: An occult system of doctrine, something hopelessly mystical and unintelligible.

"Eager he read whatever tells
Of magic, cabala, and spells,
And every dark pursuit allied."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 6.

căb'-al-ism, căb'-bal-ism, s. [Eng. *cabal(a)*; -ism. In Ger. *cabbalism*.] The system of Jewish belief called cabala (q. v.).

"Vigorous impressions of spirit, ecstasies, pretty allegories, parables, *cabbalisms*."—*Spencer: On Prodigies*, p. 287.

căb'-al-ist, s. [Eng. *cabal(a)*; -ist. In Ger. *cabalist*; Fr. *cabaliste*; Ital. *cabalista*.]

1. One who professes acquaintance with and faith in the Jewish mystic doctrines of the Cabala.

"Not thine, immortal Neufgermain!
Cost studious *cabalists* more time."—*Swift*.

†2. A factor or broker in French commerce. (*Wharton*.)

căb'-a-lis'-tic, căb'-a-lis'-tick, căb'-a-lis'-i-cal, a. [Eng. *cabalist*; -ic, -ical. In Ger. *cabbalistisch*; Fr. *cabalistique*; Ital. *cabalistico*.]

1. Pertaining to the cabala.

2. Mystical, mysterious, occult; hard to be understood, like the cabala.

"The letters are *cabalistical*, and carry more in them than it is proper for the world to be acquainted with."—*Addison*.

"He taught him to repeat two *cabalistic* words, in pronouncing of which the whole secret consisted."—*Spectator*.

căb'-a-lis'-t-i-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *cabalistical*; -ly.] After the manner of the cabala; in an occult manner; mystically, unintelligibly.

"Rabbi Elias—from the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis, where the letter aleph is six times found, *cabalistically* concludes that the world shall endure just six thousand years; aleph in computation standing for a thousand."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 123.

***căb'-a-lizec, căb'-bal-ize, v. i.** [Eng. *cabal(a)*; -ize.] To speak, write, or believe like a cabalist.

"Here St. John seems to *cabalize*, as in several places of the Apocalypse, that is, to speak in the language of the learned of the Jews."—*More: Myst. of Godliness*, i. 8.

†căb'-ăl-lēr, s. [Eng. *cabal*; -er. In Fr. *cabaleur*.] One who joins in a cabal; one who secretly intrigues with others to gain a certain end.

"Cautious in the field, he shunn'd the sword,
A close *caballer*, and tongue-valiant lord."

Dryden.

†căb'-al-line, a. [From Lat. *caballinus* = pertaining to a horse; *caballus* = a pack-horse, a nag, a pony; Gr. *kaballēs* = a nag. Cf. also Sp. *caballo*; Ital. *cavallo*; Fr. *cheval* = a horse; *cavale* = a mare; Fr. *capall*; Rus. *kobila*, *kobiela* = a mare.] Pertaining to a horse.

Caballine Aloes: Horse Aloes (*Aloe caballina*). [ALOE.]

†căb'-ăl-lîng, pres. par. & a. [CABAL, v.] Joining a cabal, intriguing secretly with others.

"What those *caballing* captains may design
I must prevent, by being first in action."

Dryden.

***căb'-ăl-list, s.** [Eng. *cabal*; -ist.] One who cabals, a caballer, intriguer.

"We now see plainly that the *caballists* of this business have, with great prudence, reserved themselves until due preparations should be made for their design."—*King Charles I's Answer to Propositions by both Houses of Parliament*, ed. 1642, p. 11.

***ca-ban, *ca-bane, s.** [CABIN.]

căb'-a-rét, s. [Fr.] A public-house, an ale-house.

"... passing by some *cabaret* or tennis-court where his comrades were drinking or playing . . ."—*Bramhall against Hobbes*.

***ca'-barr, s.** [GABERT.] (Scotch.) A lighter. (*Spalding*.)

ca-bă's-sou, s. [French.] A French name for a mammal, the Giant Tatoo, or Armadillo (*Dasypus gigantus*). It is the largest of the Armadillos, being sometimes three feet long without the tail.

cab-back, s. [KEBBUCK.] (Scotch.)

căb'-bage (1), *căb'-age (age as ig), *căb'-bysshe, *căb'-bidge, s. [O. Fr. *choux cabus* = a cabbage (*Cotgrave*); O. Fr. *cabus, cabuce* = round-headed, great-headed. Indirectly from Lat. *caput* = head; Ital. *capuccio* = a little head; *latugga-capuccia* = cabbage-lettuce. (*Skeat*.)]

1. *Gardening*: Specially those garden varieties of the *Brassica oleracea* which have plain leaves and "hearts," but sometimes employed in a more general sense for the genus *Brassica* itself.

"Good worts! good cabbage."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

"The leaves are large, fleshy, and of a glaucous color; the flowers consist of four leaves, which are succeeded by long taper pods, containing several round acrid seeds. The species are, *cabbage*, *Savoy cabbage*, *Broccoli*, *The cauliflower*. The *musk cabbage*. Branching tree cabbage from the sea-coast. *Colewort*, *Perennial Alpine colewort*, *Perfoliated wild cabbage*, &c."—*Miller*.

2. *Ordinary Language*:

(1) In the same sense as 1.

(2) The huge terminal bud of some palm trees.

"Their 'cabbage' (that of the trees of *Saguerus saccharifer*) is moreover eatable, like that of the West Indian Cabbage-palm (*Areca oleracea*), whose huge terminal bud is known by this name."—*Lindley: Veg. King*, (ed. 1853), 137.

† *Brazil Cabbage*: An aroid plant, *Caladium sagittifolium*.

Dog's cabbage: A plant—the *Thelygonum Cynocrambe*—which belongs either to the *Chenopodiaceæ* or the *Urticaceæ*. Though subacid and somewhat purgative it is occasionally used as a potherb.

St. Patrick's Cabbage: One of the names of the *Saxifraga umbrosa*, the London-pride, or "None-so-pretty," called St. Patrick's, because it is a native of Ireland.

The Skunk Cabbage: An orontiaceous plant, the *Symplocarpus foetidus*.

† See also *Sea-cabbage*.

cabbage-bark, s. Bark resembling cabbage.

Cabbage-bark tree: The Worm-bark, *Andira inermis*, a leguminous plant of the sub-order *Cæsalpinieæ*.

cabbage-beetle, s. [CABBAGE-FLEA.]

cabbage-butterfly, s. (1) *Pontia brassicæ*, †(2) *P. Rapæ*.

cabbage-eater, s. He who or that which eats cabbage.

"*Lychnocharis*, one who loves the lake.
Crambophagus, cabbage-eater."

Pope: Battle of the Frogs and Mice. (Names of the Mice.)

cabbage-flea, s.

Entom.: The name sometimes given to a small leaping beetle, the *Altica*, or *Haltica consobrina*, the larvæ of which destroy seedling cabbages, as those of the allied species, *A. nemorum*, do young turnips. [ALTICA.]

cabbage flower, s. The flower of the cabbage.

"Yet the pistil of each cabbage-flower is surrounded not only by its own six stamens, but by those of the many other flowers on the same plant."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 99.

cabbage-lettuce, s. A variety of lettuce, with leaves forming a low, full head like a cabbage.

cabbage-moth, s. A moth of the family *Noctuidæ* (*Mamestra brassicæ*).

cabbage-net, s. A small net to boil cabbage in.

cabbage-palm, s. [CABBAGE-TREE.]

"Here the woods were ornamented by the cabbage-palm, one of the most beautiful of its family."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ii., p. 25.

cabbage-rose, s. The *Rosa centifolia*.

"... one of which afforded a most accurate if not picturesque view of Margate, while the other glowed with a huge wreath of cabbage-roses and jonquils."—*Disraeli: Henrietta Temple*, bk. vi., ch. x.

cabbage-tree, s.

1. The English name for the palm-genus *Areca*, and specially for the *A. oleracea*, the cabbage-palm of the West Indies. It is so called because the bud at the top of its stem is like a cabbage, and the inner leaves which form this bud are eaten like the vegetable now mentioned, though the removal of its bud for the sake of these leaves is the destruction of the magnificent tree.

2. A garden name for *Kleinia nervifolia*, a composite plant.

Australian cabbage-tree: A palm-tree—the *Corypha australis*. Its leaves are made into hats, baskets, &c.

Bastard cabbage-tree: *Andira inermis*, a leguminous plant of the sub-order *Cæsalpinieæ*.

cabbage-wood, s.

1. *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, a tree belonging to the *Bombacæ*, a family of the *Sterculiaceæ*, or *Sterculiads*.

2. The wood of the cabbage-tree.

"Cabbage-wood . . . is sometimes used in ornamental furniture; but does not answer very well, as the ends of the fibers are too hard and the medullary part is too soft for holding glue. The surface is, also, very difficult to polish, and cannot be preserved without varnish. The trunk, after the center part is rotted out, forms a durable waterpipe."—*Waterston: Cyclopædia of Commerce*.

cabbage-worm, s.

Entom.: The caterpillar, or larva of several species of moths or butterflies, especially that of the *Pontia*, or *Pieris brassicæ*, which attacks cabbages. [CABBAGE-BUTTERFLY.]

căb'-bage (age as ig) (2), s. [Fr. *cabas* = a basket.] Cant word for the shreds and clippings made by tailors.

"For as tailors preserve their *cabbage*,
So squires take care of bag and baggage."

Second Part of Hudibras (spurious), p. 56: 1663.

căb'-bage (age as ig) (1), căb'-bidge, v. i. [From the substantive.] To form a head like that of the cabbage.

"*Cabusser*, to *cabidge*; to grow to a head, or grow round and close together as a cabbage."—*Cotgrave*.

"To make lettuce *cabbage*, they transplant it, taking care during the great heats to water it; otherwise, instead of poming, it runs to seed."—*Rees: Cyclopædia*.

căb'-bage (age as ig) (2), v. t. [Fr. *cabasser* = to put into a basket; *cabas* = a basket.]

A cant term among tailors: To steal a portion of the cloth used when a tailor is cutting out some article of dress.

"Your tailor, instead of shreds, *cabbages* whole yards of cloth."—*Arbutnot*.

căb'-baged (age as ig), pa. par. & a. [CABBAGE, v.]

căb'-bag-ing (ag as ig), pr. par. & s. [CABBAGE, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.*: The act or process of forming a head like that of a cabbage.

"*Cabbaging*, among gardeners, is sometimes used to denote the knitting and gathering of certain potherbs into round bunched heads; in which case it amounts to the same with what Evelyn calls poming, pommer, *q. d.* appling or growing applewise."—*Rees: Cyclopædia*.

căb'-bă-lă, s. [CABALA.]

căb'-ble, v. t. [Contracted from *scabble* (q. v.) (?).] To break up into pieces. [CABBING.]

căb'-bled, pa. par. & a. [CABBLE, v.]

căb'-blēr, s. [CABBLE.] One who breaks up the iron in the process of cabbling.

căb'-blîng, pr. par. & s. [CABBLE, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive*:

Metal.: A colloquial term among metallurgists, also called "scabbling." "Finery," that is the cast or pig iron, after it has been subjected to the influence of the refinery, is smelted with charcoal; it is then worked up with iron bars into a large ball of 2-2½ cwt., which is afterward hammered into a flat oval from 2-4 inches thick; this is allowed to cool, and then the process of *cabbling* commences, which is simply breaking up this flat iron into small pieces. These pieces are again heated almost to fusion, hammered, and drawn out into *bar-iron*.

ca-bē'-cā, s. [Port. *cabeca*.]

Fabrics: The finest kinds of India silk, as *dis*, distinguished from the *bariga*, or inferior kind; *cabesse*. (*Simmonds*.)

***ca-bel, s.** [CABLE.]

ca'-beld, pa. par. [CABLED.] (Scotch.)

că'-bēr, s. [CABIR.]

*1. A rafter, a joist.

2. Along pole. (Used specially in the game of tossing the caber.)

ca-bēr-ē-ā, s. [Etymology unknown.] A genus of Infundibulate Polyzoa (Bryozoa) of the sub-order Cheilostomata, and family Cabereadæ.

ca-bēr-ē-ā-dæ, s. [*Cabere(a)*; fem. pl. suff. -adæ.] A family of Infundibulate Polyzoa, distinguished by the unjointed polypidom, the narrow branches, the cells in two or more rows, with vibracula (whips) or sessile aviculariæ at the back. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

căb'-i-ai, s. [Brazilian *cabiai*.] Buffon's name for a South American mammal—the Capybara. [HYDROCHÆRUS CAPYBARA.]

căb'-în, *cab-an, *cab-ane, s. [Fr. *cabane*; Wel., Ir. & Gael. *caban* = a booth, cabin, dimin. of *cab* = a booth.]

fâte, făt, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thêre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

1. A little hut or house; a small cottage.

"Caban, lytyle howse,"—*Prompt. Parv.*
"Crope into a cabane,"—*P. Plowman*, 1,739.

"... on the south side of the ford were a few mud cabins and a single house built of more solid materials,"—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Any temporary shelter or dwelling-place.

"Some of green boughs their slender cabins frame,
Some lodged were Tortosa's streets about,"—*Fairfax.*

- *3. A little room. [CABINET.]

"So long in secret cabin there he held
Her captive to his sensual desire,"—*Spenser.*

4. A compartment or small room in a ship.

"Give thanks you have lived so long, and make yourself ready in your cabin for the mischance of the hour, if it so hap,"—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, 1. 1.

"Men may not expect the use of many cabins, and safety at once, in the sea service,"—*Raleigh.*

cabin-boy, s. A boy whose office it is to attend in the cabin or elsewhere on the officers of a ship.

"... two weatherbeaten old seamen who had risen from being cabin-boys to be admirals,"—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***cabin-mate, s.** One who shares the same cabin with another.

"His cabin-mate, I'll assure ye."
Beaum. & Fl.: Sea-voyage.

***căb'-în, v. i. & t.** [From *cabin, s.*]

I. Intrans.: To live in a cabin, or in some similarly humble dwelling.

"I'll make you feed on berries and on roots,
And feed on curds and whey, and suck the goat,
And cabin in a cave,"—*Shakesp.: Titus Andron.*, iv. 2.

II. Trans.: To confine closely, as in a cabin or cell. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"They feel themselves in a state of thralldom, they imagine that their souls are cooped and cabined in, unless they have some man or some body of men dependent on their mercy,"—*Burke: Speech at Bristol* in 1780.

căb'-îned, pa. par. & a. [CABIN, v.]

†**A. As pa. par.:** Confined closely, as in a cabin or small cell.

"I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in,
To saucy doubts and fears,"—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 4.

"Though from our birth the faculty divine
Is chain'd and tortured—cabin'd, cribb'd, confined,
And bred in darkness,"—*Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 127.

B. As adjective:

1. Containing or furnished with cabins.
*2. Pertaining to a cabin.

"The nice morn, on the Indian steep,
From her cabin'd loophole peep,"—*Milton.*

căb'-î-nět, s. [In Ger. *cabinet*. From Fr. *cabinet*, dimin. of *cabane*=a hut; Sp. *gabinete*; Ital. *gabinetto*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

- * (1) A little hut or cottage.

"Hearken awhile, from thy greene cabinet,
The rurall song of carefull Colinet,"—*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar*, xii.

"Their groves he feld; their gardins did deface;
Their arbors spoyle; their Cabinets suppress,"—*Ibid.: F. Q.*, II. xii. 83.

- * (2) A closet, a small room.

"At both corners of the farther side, let there be two delicate or rich cabinets, daintily paved, richly hanged, glazed with crystalline glass, and a rich cupola in the midst, and all other elegancy that may be thought on,"—*Bacon.*

- * (3) A private room, used for consultations, &c.

"You began in the cabinet what you afterward practiced in the camp,"—*Dryden.*

(4) A piece of furniture, containing drawers or compartments in which to keep curiosities and other articles of value.

"In vain the workman shew'd his wit,
With rings and hinges counterfeit,
To make it seem, in this disguise,
A cabinet to vulgar eyes,"—*Swift.*

(5) A receptacle in a printing office in which cases for job type are arranged after the manner of sliding drawers.

2. Figuratively:

- * (1) Any place of rest or shelter.

"Lo! here the gentle lark, weary of rest,
From his moist cabinet mounts up on high,"—*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.*

(2) Any thing in which articles of value are preserved.

"Who sees a soul in such a body set,
Might love the treasure for the cabinet,"—*Ben Jonson.*

"Young ladies and young gentlewomen too
Do no small kindness to my Pilgrim show:
Their cabinets, their bosoms, and their hearts,
My Pilgrim has; 'cause he to them imparts
His pretty riddles in such wholesome strains,"—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii. Introd.

II. Tech.: A kind of deliberative committee of the executive. It consists of the principal members of the Government. The cabinet of the President of the United States is composed of the heads of the several administrative departments of the Government. These heads of departments are termed members of the cabinet. They are: 1. The Secretary of State. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury. 3. The Secretary of War. 4. The Secretary of the Navy. 5. The Secretary of the Interior. 6. The Postmaster-General. 7. The Attorney-General. 8. The Secretary of Agriculture. 9. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

"The cabinet council, shortly termed the cabinet, forms only part of the ministry or administration. . . . Its [the privy council's] duties of advising the crown and conducting the government of the country, are almost exclusively performed by the principal ministers of state, who form another section of it called the cabinet council. This is so termed on account of its being originally composed of such members of the privy council as the king placed most trust in, and conferred with, apart from others, in his cabinet, or private room. Speaking constitutionally, however, there is no difference between a cabinet and a privy councillor,"—*A. Fonblanque, Jun.: How we are Governed*, let. 6.

"Few things in our history are more curious than the origin and growth of the power now possessed by the cabinet. From an early period the kings of England had been assisted by a privy council, to which the law assigned many important functions and duties. During several centuries this body deliberated on the gravest and most delicate affairs of state. But by degrees its character changed. It became too large for dispatch and secrecy. The rank of privy councillor was often bestowed as an honorary distinction on persons to whom nothing was confided, and whose opinion was never asked. The sovereign, on the most important occasions, resorted for advice to a small knot of leading ministers. The advantages and disadvantages of this course were early pointed out by Bacon, with his usual judgment and sagacity; but it was not till after the Restoration that the interior council began to attract general notice. During many years old-fashioned politicians continued to regard the cabinet as an unconstitutional and dangerous board,"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

cabinet-edition, s. An edition of a small neat size.

"He is, indeed, a walking cabinet-edition of Goethe, in all the externalities of manner and style; elevating neatness almost into sublimity; witching prettiness that it looks like beauty,"—*Foreign Quarterly Review*, No. 1.

cabinet-file, s.

Cabinet-making and Joinery: A smooth, single-cut file, used in wood-working.

cabinet-maker, s. One whose trade it is to make cabinets or receptacles for curiosities and valuables. Also applied more widely to a maker of household furniture in general.

"The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs, so that they would be of great use for the cabinet-makers, as well as the turners and others,"—*Mortimer.*

cabinet-making, a. & s.

A. As adjective: Pertaining to the making of household furniture.

B. As substantive:

- *1. The making of cabinets in a political sense.

"Excepting for cabinet-making, I doubt
For that delicate purpose, they're rather worn out,"—*Moore: Twopenny Post-bag, Sale of the Tools.*

2. The trade or business of a maker of household furniture.

cabinet-meeting, s. A meeting of the Cabinet for consultation.

"A Cabinet-meeting was hastily called yesterday morning, presumably for the purpose of considering the Hawaiian matter,"—*New York World.*

cabinet-organ, s.

Music: A superior class and size of reed organ.

cabinet-picture, s. Properly small valuable pictures or paintings from the old masters, on copper, panel, and canvas; such as, from their size and value, would be preserved in cabinets. Any picture or painting of a small size. Also applied to photographs of a size larger than *cartes-de-visite*, and generally to anything of value of a small, neat size, fitted for preservation in a cabinet. (*Lit. & fig.*)

***cabinet-secret, s.** A close secret.

"And if all that will not serve our turn, but we must press into his cabinet-secrets, invade the book of life, and oversee, and divulge to all men *abscondita Domini Dei nostri*, then are God's mercies unworthily repaid by us, and those indulgences which were to bestow civility upon the world, have only taught us to be more rude,"—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., p. 629.

căb'-î-net, v. t. [CABINET, s.] To inclose as in a cabinet or casket.

"This is the frame of most men's spirits in the world; to adore the casket, and contemn the jewel that is cabined in it,"—*Hewyt: Sermon*, p. 87.

căb'-în-ing, pr. par. & a. [CABIN, v.]

cab'-îr, kab'-âr, keb-bre, s. [From Wel. *ceibre*, *ceibren*=a rafter; Ir. *ceabar*=a coupling; Gael. *cabar*=a pole, lath.] (*Scotch.*)

1. A rafter.

2. The transverse beams in a kiln on which grain is laid to be dried.

†**Că-bî-rē'-an, †Căb-îr'-î-an, a. & s.** [CABIRI.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to the Cabiri or their worship.

B. As substantive: One of the Cabiri.

Că-bî-rî, s. pl. [Gr. *kabeiroi*. Strabo says that the name came from Mt. Cabeirus, in Berezynthia.] **Ethnic. & Class. Myth.:** Certain Pagan deities of whom very little is known. They were supposed to have considerable influence over storms of the sea. They were specially worshiped in Samothrace, Lemnos, Imbros, and the Troad.

Că-bî-rîc, a. [CABIRI.] Of or pertaining to the Cabiri or their worship.

***Că-bî-rît'-îc, a.** [CABIRI.] The same as CABIRIC.

că'-ble, *ca'-bel, *ca'-belle, *ca'-bulle, *ca'-byl, s. & a. [O. Fr. *cabel*, *caable*, *chaable*; Fr. *câble*; Low Lat. *caplum*; Lat. *capio*=to take hold of; M. Gr. *kaplion*; Dut., Dan., Sw. & Ger. *kabel*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Nautical, in Telegraphy, &c.:

1. A strong, thick rope, exceeding ten inches in circumference, originally only made of hemp, but now also of iron or copper wire, or most commonly of iron links. A rope less than ten inches in circumference is called a *hawser*.

† Hemp is laid up right-handed into yarns. Yarns are laid up left-handed into strands. Three strands are laid up right-handed into a hawser. Three hawsers laid up left-handed make a cable. (*Knights.*)

(1) The rope or chain to which a ship's anchor is attached. [CHAIN-CABLE.]

"Cable, or cabulle (caby, or schyp roop, A. P.). *Curcula*,"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Cachen vp the crossayl, cables thay fasten,"—*Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Patience*, 102.

(2) The wire rope used for the support of suspension bridges.

(3) The wire rope used for submarine telegraphs. 2. A nautical measure of distance=120 fathoms, or 720 feet, by which the distances of ships in a fleet are frequently estimated. This term is often misunderstood. In all marine charts a cable is deemed 607.56 feet, or one-tenth of a sea mile. In rope-making the cable varies from 100 to 115 fathoms; cablet, 120 fathoms; hawser-laid, 130 fathoms, as determined by the Admiralty in 1830. (*Smyth.*) According to Ure, a cable's length is 100 to 140 fathoms in the merchant service; in the Royal Navy four cables are employed, each of 100 fathoms, two cables being attached end to end.

II. Mechanical Engineering: The subterranean wire rope used for the purpose of moving the kind of street cars commonly called cable cars or grip cars.

"Another very serious phase of the cable system is the fact that by far the greater per cent. of the initial power is required to simply haul the cable without cars attached, or when the cable is a little worn it is easily overloaded,"—*Chicago Herald*, January 1, 1894.

III. In Architecture:

1. A wreathed or torus convex molding made in the form of a rope. [CABLE-MOLDING.]

2. A molding representing a cable or spiral scroll.

† Cable is used in many nautical phrases, e. g.:

1. A shot of cable: Two cables spliced together.

2. To bend the cable: To make it fast to the anchor.

3 To bit the cable: To fasten it round the bits. [Brit.]

4. To drag the cable: Said of a ship when the cable fails to hold it securely, owing to roughness of weather.

5. To fleet the cable: To allow it to surge back on the whelps of the capstan or windlass, as the cable climbs on to the larger part of the cone.

6. To keckle the cable: [To serve the cable.] [CACKLE (2), v.]

7. To pay out the cable: To let it run out.



Cable-molding.

8. *To pay the cable cheap*: To let it run out fast; to hand it out apace.

9. *To plait the cable*: To serve it.

10. *To serve the cable*: To bind it round with ropes, canvas, &c., so as to prevent it from being galled in the hawser.

11. *To slip the cable*: To let it run out, and leave it, when there is no time to weigh anchor.

12. *To splice the cable*: To join the ends of two cables, or of a broken cable, by working the strands into one another. In the case of iron cables the splice is effected by means of shackles.

13. *To veer the cable*: To let more out.

14. *To worm the cable*: To fill the spiral crevices between the lays with strands.

B. *As adjective*: (See the compounds.)

† Compounds of obvious signification: *Cable-length*, *cable-maker*.

cable-bends, *s. pl.* Two small ropes for lashing the end of a hempen cable to its own part, to secure the clinch by which it is fastened to the anchoring. (*Smyth*.)

cable-bit, *s.* [BIT.]

cable-bitted, *a.* So bitted as to enable the cable to be nipped or rendered with ease.

cable-buoy, *s.* A buoy or cask used to keep a rope cable to prevent it from being cut in rocky anchorages. Also used to support the end of a broken cable, to assist in recovering it.

cable-cane, *s.* A species of Palm, *Calamus rudentum*, a native of the East Indies, Cochinchina, &c.

cable-car, *s.* A car used for intramural transportation in our larger cities, the motive power of which is a wire cable, forming an endless belt, that is dragged through a subterranean channel, over pulleys, by powerful stationary engines at some point along the line, generally where two loops of the rope meet. The cable, by reason of its great weight and liability to accident, is divided into sections (each consisting of an endless belt), especially if the line of direction of the road be changed to an angle equal to or greater than 90°.

"*Cable-cars* and horse cars dart this way and that way, to the imminent danger of life and limb, to say nothing of impeding all sorts of traffic incident to so large and active a city as Chicago is to-day."—*Chicago Herald*, January 1, 1894.

cable-gram, *s.* [CABLEGRAM.]

cable-grip, *s.* A grip or clamp acting on the cable rope, and used for controlling the movement of cable-cars.

cable-gripper, *s.*

Naut.: A lever compressor over the cable-well, by which the cable is stopped from running out.

***cable-hatband**, *s.* Twisted gold or silver cord worn as a hatband.

"... more cable till he had as much as my *cable-hatband* to fence him."—*Marston: Ant. & Mellida*, ii. 1.

cable-hook, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A hook for attachment to the messenger by which the cable is hauled in on a man-of-war, or other ship having a large number of hands, without having recourse to the capstan. It may also be attached to a hawser, under-running the cable.

2. A hook by which a cable is handled. Each seaman has a hook in lighting-up the cable or packing in tiers.

cable-laid, *a.* Twisted in the manner of a rope or cable, in which each strand is a hawser-laid rope.

cable-molding, *s.* [CABLE, A. 2.]

cable-nipper, *s.*

Naut.: A device serving to bind the messenger to the cable, and composed of a number of rope-yarns or small stuff marled together. (*Knight*.)

***cable-rope**, *s.*

Naut.: A thick, strong rope, a cable.

cable-shackle, *s.*

Naut.: A D-shaped ring or clevis, by which one length of cable is connected to another, or, upon occasion, the cable connected to an object such as the anchor-ring. (*Knight*.)

cable-sheet, **sheet-cable**, *s.* The spare bower anchor of a ship.

cable-stage, *s.* The place in the hold or cable-tier for coiling ropes and hawsers.

cable-stopper, *s.*

Naut.: A device to stop the playing-out of the cable.

cable-tier, *s.*

Nautical:

1. That part of the deck where the cables are stowed.

2. The coils of a cable.

cable-tire, *s.*

1. *Naut.*: The coils of a cable.

2. *Mech.*: Any large rope used in raising weights, as in pulleys, cranes, etc.

3. *Arch.*: A molding of a convex form at the back of the flutes, representing a rope or a staff laid in a flute.

4. *Milit.*: The large rope used in dragging guns.

cable-well, *s.*

Naut.: The part of the ship where the cable is coiled away.

cā'-ble, *v. t. & i.* [CABLE, *s.*]

I. *Transitive*:

1. *Naut.*: To fasten or secure with a cable.

2. *Arch.*: To fill the flutes of columns with cable-molding.

3. *Tele.*: Now very frequently used, especially in this country, in the sense of to send a message by the submarine telegraph cable.

"Had Messrs. . . . cabled the refusal of the order, or even written by return mail, there could have been no possibility of any misunderstanding."—*London Daily News*, Sept. 19, 1873.

II. *Intrans.*: To send a message by the submarine telegraph cable.

"Mr. . . . cables to-day that large numbers of English proxies will be revoked and new ones given in his favor."—*London Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 31, 1880.

cā'-bled (*Eng.*), **cā'-beld** (*Scotch*), *a.* [CABLE, *s.*]

*1. *Naut.*: Fastened or secured to a cable.

"Cautious approaching, in Myrina's port
Cast out the cabled stone upon the strand."

Dyer: Fleece, ii.

2. *Arch.*: Filled with cable-molding, as the flutes of columns.

3. *Tele.* *Of a message*: Sent by the submarine telegraph cable.

4. *Her.*: The same as CABLEE (*q. v.*).

"Cabled, in Heraldry, is applied to a cross formed of the two ends of a ship's cable; sometimes also to a cross covered over with rounds of rope; more properly called a cross corded."—*Rees: Cyclopædia*.

cabled-columns, *s.*

Arch.: Columns, the flutes of which are filled with cable-molding.

cā-blē', *a.* [Fr. *câble*.] [CABLED, 4.]

Her.: Applied to a cross in coat-armor, composed of two cable ends.

cā'-ble-grām, *s.* [A coined word, formed on the supposed analogy of *anagram*, *chronogram*, &c. From *Eng. cable*, and *Gr. gramma*=a writing, message, *graphō*=to write.] A message sent by the submarine telegraph cable.

"A cablegram from New York states that the steamer *Scandinavia* collided with the *Thiorva*."—*London Standard*, April 12, 1880.

cā'-blēt, *s.* [Eng. *cabl(e)* and dimin. suff. *-et*; or Fr. *câlot*.] A little cable; one less than ten inches in circumference; a tow-rope.

"*Cablet*, in sea-language, denotes any cable-laid rope under nine inches in circumference."—*Rees: Cyclopædia*.

cā'-bling, *s.* [CABLE, *v.*]

Architecture:

1. The act of filling up the flutes of columns with cable-molding.

2. The same as cable-molding.

***cāb'-lish**, *s.* [O. Fr. *chablis*.] Brushwood, branches blown down by the wind.

cāb'-man, *s.* [Eng. *cab*, and *man*.] A driver of a cab.

ca-bōb, *v. t.* [CABOB, *s.*] To roast, as a cabob.

ca-bōb', *s.* [Pers. *cobbob*=roasted meat.]

1. A small piece of meat roasted on a skewer. (So called in Turkey and Persia.)

2. A leg of mutton stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs. (*Sir T. Herbert*.)

ca-bō'che (1), *s.* [From Fr. *cabas*=a wicker-basket, an old and paltry carriage.] Things pertaining to a chariot.

"*Caboche*. *Currulia*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***ca-bō'che** (2), *s.* [Fr. *caboche*=a large head.] The Bullhead, or Miller's-thumb; also applied to the tadpole.

"*Nomina piscium* . . . Hic (sic) caput, a *caboche*. Hic capito, a bulhede."—*Nominate* (? 15th century); *Vocabularies in Library of National Antiquities*. (*Wright*.)

ca-bō'ched, **ca-bos'hed**, **ca-boss'ed**, *a.* [Fr. *caboche*=a large head; O. Fr. *cap*=head; Lat. *caput*.]

Heraldry: Beasts' heads, borne full-faced, and without any part of the neck visible.

"*Caboched*, *caboshed* or *cabossed* . . . is where the head of a beast is cut off behind the ears by a section parallel to the face; or by a perpendicular section, in contradistinction to *couped*, which is done by a horizontal line; besides that it is further from the ears than *cabossing*. The head, in this case, is placed full-faced, or *affrontée*, so that no part of the neck can be visible. This bearing is by some called *Trunked*."—*Rees: Cyclopædia*.

ca-bō'-chōn, *s.* [Fr. *cabocho*, from *caboche*=head.] A method of cutting precious stones.

cāb'-ō-cle, *s.* [A Brazilian word.]

Min.: A doubtful mineral, of a pale or dark brick-red color, resembling red jasper. Dana calls it "Hydrous Phosphate of Alumina and Lime." It is found in rolled pebbles with the diamond sand of Bahia.

cāb'-ōk, *s.* [KEBBUCK.]

ca-bom'-ba, *s.* [Etymology unknown.]

Bot.: A genus of aquatic plants, with shield-like floating leaves, and finely-cut submerged ones, like the *Ranunculus aquatilis* and its allies. It grows in this country, and is the type of the order Cabombaceæ.

ca-bom-bā'-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [Named from the typical genus *cabomba* (*q. v.*), fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of water-plants, placed by Lindley in his 31st or Nymphal alliance. They have 3-4 sepals, 3-4 petals, 6-13 stamens, and 2-18 carpels, distinct from each other, with fine seeds. Only two genera are known, *Cabomba* and *Hydrapeltis*. The species are three, and are found in this country and in Australia. They are sometimes called Water-shields.

ca-bōo'se, **cam-bōo'se**, *s.* [Dut. *kombuis*=a cook's room. The origin is doubtful. Dan. *kabys*; Sw. *kabya*; L. Ger. *kabuse*, *kabuse*=a little room or hut. Allied to Wel. *cab*=hut, and Eng. *booth*; Ger. *büse*; Low Lat. *busa*. (*Mahn*.)]

1. *Nautical*:

(1) The cook's house, or galley, on the deck of a ship.

(2) A box covering the chimney in a ship.

2. *Rail. Engineering*: A car attached to the rear of a freight train fitted up for the accommodation of the conductor, brakeman, and chance passengers.

cā'b-ōs, *s.* [Fr. *caboche*=a large head.]

Zoöl.: A species of eel-pout, about two feet long.

ca'-bōtz, *s.* [An Abyssinian word.] The Cusso or Kouso. [BRAYERA.]

ca-brēr'-ite, *s.* [From the Sierra Cabrera, in Spain.]

Min.: A mineral of a pearly luster, and translucent, apple-green color, resulting from the alteration of arsenids of nickel and cobalt. Composition: Arsenic acid, 42.37; protoxide of nickel, 20.01; oxide of cobalt, 4.06; magnesia, 9.29; water, 25.80. It is found in the Sierra Cabrera, in Spain. (*Dana*.)

†cāb-rī-ō'le, **†cāb-rī-ō-le't** (*et as ā*), *s.* [Fr. *cabriolet*, dim. of *cabriole*=a caper, a leap, from the fancied friskiness and lightness of the carriage; Ital. *capriola*=a caper, *caprio*=a wild goat. (*Skeat*.)] A covered carriage, drawn by two horses; now contracted into *cab* (*q. v.*).

"In those days men drove gigs as they since have driven stanhopes, tillburys, dennets, and *cabriolets*, and I rather piqued myself upon my 'turn-out.'"—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii., ch. i.

cāb'-rit, *s.* [Sp. *cabrito*, a kid.] The American antelope, or pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*). [PRONGHORN ANTELOPE.]

cāb'-üre, *s.* [Brazilian name.]

Zoöl.: The name of a small Brazilian bird of the owl kind, very beautiful and very easily tamed. It is of a brown color, variegated with white, and is feathered down to its toes.

cā'-būrns, *s. pl.* [Probably from *cable*.]

Naut.: Small lines made of spun yarn, to bind cables.

"*Caburns*, in sea-language, denote small lines made of spun yarn, wherewith to bind cables, seize tackles, and the like."—*Rees: Cyclopædia*.

ca-cā'-lī-ā, *s.* [Gr. *kakalia*=coltsfoot.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants of the sub-order Tubulifloræ, and the family Senecioneæ. They are perennials, and have some of them fleshy stems and dingy leaves. Those of *C. procumbens* are eaten by the Chinese, and those of *C. ficoides* by the natives of Cape Colony.

ca-cā'-ō, *s.* [A Mexican word, *cacauatl*, adopted from the Spanish.]

1. The specific name of the *Theobroma cacao*, the tree from the seeds of which chocolate is prepared. It is a native of tropical America.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. The seeds of the *Theobroma cacao* mentioned above. They are called also Cocoa (q. v.).

¶ *Wild cacao*: A plant, *Herrania purpurea*.

cacao-mill, s.

Grinding: A mill for grinding the nut of the *Theobroma cacao*, to reduce it to the condition of flake cacao. It differs from chocolate in being ground with a portion of its hull, instead of being carefully hulled before grinding. It is mixed in the hopper with flour, sugar, &c., and passed through a number of steel mills resembling paint-mills, by which the nut is reduced and the ingredients intimately incorporated therewith by means of friction, heat, and the oil evolved from the nut.

cacao-nuts, s. The fruit of the Cacao-tree, from which chocolate is made.

cacao-tree, s. [CACAO.]

*cāc-a-tōr-ŷ, a. [Lat. *caco*=to go to stool.] Attended with diarrhoea.

cacatory-fever, s.

Med.: An intermittent form of fever, accompanied with looseness of the bowels, and sometimes with gripes.

ca-cāt-u-a, s. [Imitated from the note of the birds.] [COCKATOO.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family *Cacatuinae*. *Cacatua galerita* is the Great Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, and *C. sulphurea*, the Small Sulphur-crested Cockatoo.

cāc-a-tu'-in-æ, s. pl. [From *cacatua* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Psittacidae (Parrots), containing the Cockatoos. The head is furnished with an erectile crest, and the tail is broad and even. They are found in the Eastern Archipelago and Australia.

*cācche, v. t. & i. [CATCH.]

cāce, *cāis, s. [In Fr. *cas*, from Lat. *casus*=chance.] Chance, accident. (Scotch.)

¶ In *cace*: By chance.

cāch'-a-lōt, s. [Fr. *cachalot*; Dut. *kazilot*; Len. *kaskelot*; Sw. *kaselot*; Ger. *kaschelot*.]

1. A cetacean of the family *Balenidae*. It is the *Physeter macrocephalus*, called also the Sperm or Spermaceti Whale. The male is from forty-six to sixty, or even seventy feet long; the female from thirty to thirty-five. It is black, becoming whitish below. The cachalots feed chiefly on squids or cuttle-fishes. They are gregarious, and go in what the fishermen call schools, sometimes with as many as 500 or 600 individuals. There are two kinds—female schools and schools of males not fully grown. With each female school are from one to three large bulls, or, as the whalers call them, schoolmasters. The cachalot inhabits the Northern seas, but straggles through a great part of the ocean.

2. The Mexican Sperm-whale (*Catodon Colneti*), found in the North Pacific, the South Seas, and the Equatorial Ocean.

3. The South Sea Sperm-whale, found, as the name imports, in the Southern Ocean.

¶ Cachalots or Sperm-whales is the book-name for the family *Physeteridae* (q. v.).

cāch-a-ra'-dō, s. [Sp.] A kind of Spanish linen.

*cācche, v. t. [CATCH, v.]

cāche, s. [Fr. *cache*=a hiding-place; *caché*=to hide.] A hiding-place, specially a hole dug in the ground in Northern regions, in which to deposit provisions for safety for a time, when it is inconvenient to carry them.

*cāche (1), v. t. [CADGE.]

*cāche (2), v. i. [From O. Fr. *cachier*=to agitate, to expel.] To wander, to go astray. (Scotch.) (Rauf *Coilyear*.)

ca-chēc'-tīc, *ca-chēc'-tīck, ca-chēc'-tī-cal, a. [Fr. *cachectique*; from Lat. *cachecticus*; Gr. *kachektikos*=pertaining to, having cachexy.] In an ill condition of body; affected with cachexy.

"Young and florid blood, rather than vapid and cachectical."—*Arbuthnot: On Air*.

"The crude chyle swims in the blood, and appears as milk in the blood, of some persons who are cachectick."—*Floyer: Animal Humors*.

*cāche-pol, s. [CATCH-POLL.]

*cāch-ēre, s. [CATCHER.]

*cāch-ēr-ēl, s. [O. Fr. *cachereau*; Low Lat. *cacherellus*=a catch-poll.] A catch-poll.

"Ayeyn this *cachereles* cometh, thus I mot care."

Wright: *Political Songs*, p. 151.

cāch-et' (et as ā), s. [Fr. *cachet*; from *caché*=to hide.] A stamp, seal of a letter.

Lettre de cachet: A letter, signed with the secret seal of the King of France, giving a warrant for the imprisonment of any person without trial. It was formerly much abused, being resorted to for the

purpose of imprisoning any one who gave offense to the king or his ministers. *Lettres de cachet* were swept away during the revolution of 1789.

ca-cheū'-ta-ite, s. [From Cacheuta, in the province of Mendoza, in Chili, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Clausthalite. (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*)

ca-chēx'-ī-a (Lat.), ca'-chēx'-ŷ (Eng.), s. [Fr. *cachexie*; Lat. *cachexia*; Gr. *kachexia*; *kakē*, fem. of *kakos*=bad, and *hexis*=habit.]

Med.: This is a peculiarly bad or unhealthy state of the body, which occurs in certain malignant and formidable diseases, as cancer, tuberculosis (consumption), syphilis, intermittent fever (ague), excessive use of alcohol, &c., and is characterized by wasting of the body, pinched and anxious expression of countenance, sallow complexion, and great exhaustion.

"The defects of digestion are the principal cause of scurvy and cachexy."—*Bp. Berkeley: Siris*, § 96.

cach'-ī-bou, s. & a. [A West Indian word.]

Bot.: A West Indian name for the *Bursera gum-mifera*. [BURSERA.]

cachibou resin, s. A gum-resin obtained from *Bursera gum-mifera*, a plant belonging to the Amyridaceæ.

†cāch-in-nā-tion, s. [Lat. *cachinnatio*, from *cachinno*=to laugh aloud.] Loud laughter.

"Haste what they could, this long-legged specter was still before them, moving her body with a vehement *cachinnation*, a great unmeasurable laughter."—*Satan's Invisible World Discovered*, para. 4. (1685.)

†cāch-in'-na-tōr-ŷ, a. [Lat. *cachinno*=to laugh loudly.] Attended with loud laughter.

"On which timely joke there follow *cachinnatory* buzzes of approval."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. iv.

*cāch-in'-nūs, s. [Latin.] Loud laughter; giggling.

"Thus neither the praise nor the blame is our own, No room for a sneer, much less a *cachinnus*; We are vehicles, not of tobacco alone, But of anything else they may choose to put in us."—*Cowper: From a Letter to the Rev. Mr. Newton*.

cāch-ir'-ī, s. [Native word.] A fermented liquor made in Cayenne from the root of the manioc, and resembling pear cider.

cāch-ō-lōng, s. [Fr. *cacholong*; from *Cach*, the name of a river in Bucharica, and *cholon*=a Calmuc word for stone; Tartar and Calmuc, *kaschtschilon*=beautiful. In Ger. *kascholong*.]

Min.: An opaque or milk-white, sometimes pale yellow, chalcedony; a variety of opal.

cā-çhou', s. [Fr.] A confection for sweetening the breath.

cāch'-rŷs, s. [Gr. *kachrys*=(1) parched barley; (2) the capsules of rosemary; (3) or catkins of amentaceous trees.] A genus of umbelliferous plants. The Cossacks are said to chew the seeds of *C. odontalgica*, that the salivation thus produced may allay the pains of toothache.

ca-çhū'-çha, s. [Spanish.]

1. An Andalusian dance, closely resembling the Bolero.

2. The music for the same, in 3-4ths time.

"Vict. That thou mayst dance before them!

Now viva la *cachucha*!"

Longfellow: *The Spanish Student*, i. 3.

ca-çhūn'-dê, s. [Spanish.] An aromatic medicinal lozenge, highly esteemed in India as an antispasmodic.

ca-çiq'ue (que as k), s. [Sp. *cacique*.] [CAZIQUE.]

*cāck'-ēr-ēl, *cāck'-rēll, s. [From Eng. *cack*; -er: with the dimin. suff. -el.] A fish, the flesh of which is said to have laxative properties.

"A cackrell, so called, because it maketh the eater laxative."—*Nomenclator*, 1585. (Nares.)

"Fish, whose ordinary abode is in salt waters, namely porpoise, cackrel, skate, soles, &c."—*Sir T. Herbert*.

cāck'-le (1), v. i. [Dut. *kakelen*; Sw. *kackla*; Dan. *keegle*; Ger. *gackern*, all=to cackle, gaggle. The word is onomatopoeitic. Compare A. S. *ceahhe-tan*=to laugh loudly. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Literally:

1. To make a noise like a goose; to gaggle.

"The nightingale, if she should sing by day, When every goose is cackling, would be thought No better a musician than the wren."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

2. To make a noise as a hen or other fowl.

"Sometime cackleth as a hen."

Gower: *Conf. Aman.*, ii. 264.

*II. Figuratively:

1. To chatter.

"Howe these women cackyll."—*Palsgrave*.

"Rob the Roman geese of all their glories, And save the state by cackling to the Tories."

Pope: *Dunciad*, i. 192.

2. To laugh, giggle, chuckle.

"Nic grinned, cackled, and laughed, till he was like to kill himself, and fell a frisking and dancing about the room."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull*.

†cāck'-le (2), v. t. [KECKLE, v.]

Naut.: To protect a cable with an iron chain.

"It is expedient, in this case, to cackle or arm the cables with an iron chain."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. i., p. 162.

cāck'-le, s. [CACKLE (1), v.]

I. *Lit.*: The noise made by a goose, or by a hen after laying her egg, by a crane, &c.; gagging.

"The craing and cackling of hens."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 507.

"The goose let fall a golden egg

With cackle and with clatter."

Tennyson: *The Goose*.

*II. Figuratively:

1. Idle talk, chattering.

2. Silly laughing, giggling.

cāck'-lēr, s. [CACKLE, v.]

1. *Lit.*: A fowl that cackles.

2. *Fig.* Of a person: A tell-tale, chatterer.

†cāck'-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [CACKLE, v.]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"The trembling widow, and her daughters twain,

This woful cackling cry with horror heard,

Of those distracted damsels in the yard."

Dryden: *Cock & Fox*, 718.

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act of crying like a goose; the noise made by a goose or other fowl.

2. *Fig.*: Idle talk, chattering.

"Yes, 'tis the same: I will take no notice of ye,

But if I do not fit ye, let me fry for 't.

Is all this cackling for your egg?"

Beaum. & Fl.: *Humorous Lieutenant*, i. 1.

cackling-cheat, s. A hen. (*Beaumont & Fletcher*.)

ca-cō'-a, s. [CACAO.]

cāc-ō-chŷm'-ī-a (Lat.), cāc-ō-chŷm'-ŷ (Eng.), s. [In Fr. *cacochymie*; from Gr. *kakochymia*; from *kakos*=bad, and *chymia*=a state of the humors; from *chymos*=humor, juice.] A diseased state of the body, arising from the bad condition of the humors.

"Strong beer, a liquor that attributes the half of its ill qualities to the hops, consisting of an acrimonious fiery nature, sets the blood, upon the least *cacochymy*, into an orgasmus."—*Harvey*.

†cāc-ō-chŷm'-īc, *cāc-ō-chŷm'-īck, †cāc-ō-chŷm'-ī-cal, a. [CACOCHYMY.] Having the humors corrupted; dyspeptic.

"It will prove very advantageous, if only *cacochymic*, to clarify his blood with a laxative."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

"... this is to be explained by an effervescence happening in a particular *cacochymical* blood."—*Floyer: On the Humors*.

cāc-ō-dē-mōn, *cac'-ō-dē-mōn, s. [From Gr. *kakos*=evil, and *daimōn*=a demon.]

1. *Lit.*: An evil spirit, a demon, a devil.

"The prince of darkness himself, and all the wicked demons, by an historical faith, believe there is a God."—*Howell: Lett.*, ii. 10.

2. *Fig.*: A person or an animal of demoniacal character.

"Q. Mar. Hie thee to hell for shame, and leave this world,

Thou *cacodæmon*! there thy kingdom is."

Shakesp.: *Rich. III.*, i. 3.

"Nor was the dog a *cacodæmon*,

But a true dog." *Hudibras*, pt. ii., ch. 3.

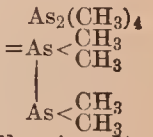
cāc-ō-dē-mō-nī-āl, a. [From Eng., &c., *cacodæmon*, and suff. -āl.] Pertaining to an evil spirit in the literal or in the figurative sense. (*Skelton: Why Come ye not to Court*.)

cāc-ō-dōx'-ī-cal, a. [Gr. *kacodoxia*=perverted opinion.] Of the nature of heterodoxy; heretical; pertaining to cacodoxy.

cāc'-ō-dōx'-ŷ, s. [Gr. *kakos*=bad, and *doxa*=doctrine.] False doctrine; heterodoxy; heresy.

cāc'-ō-dŷl, cāk'-ō-dŷle, s. [Gr. *kakōdēs*=ill-smelling, from *kakos*=bad, *odmē*=smell, and *hulē*=matter as a principle of being.]

Chemistry: Arsendimethyl Cacodyl is a colorless transparent liquid, boiling at 170°. It takes fire in the air, and is obtained in an impure state by distilling equal weights of potassium acetate and arsenious oxide. It is called *Cadets' Fuming Liquid* or *Alkarsin*. Its vapor is very poisonous. The chloride, iodine, and cyanide are known.



bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn;

-tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle. &c. = bēl, dēl.

sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle. &c. = bēl, dēl.

căc-ô-dyl'-ic, căk'-ô-dyl'-ic, a. [From Eng. *cacodyl*; suff. *-ic*.] Consisting to a greater or lesser extent of cacodyl, pertaining to cacodyl.

cacodylic acid, s. [CACODYL.]

căc-œ-côn'-ô-mŷ, s. [Gr. *kakos*=bad, and *oikonomia*=economy.] Bad government; maladministration.

căc-ô-ē'-thēs, s. [Gr. *kakoēthēs*=ill-disposed, from *kakos*=bad, and *ēthos*=a disposition.]

1. An ill and irrepressible propensity or habit. (Chiefly used in the phrase *cacoethes scribendi*=an itch for writing books.)

"Juvenal terms [this distemper] a *Cacoethes*, which is a hard word for a disease called in plain English, 'The itch of writing.' This *Cacoethes* is as epidemic as the small-pox, there being very few who are not seized with it some time or other in their lives."—*Spectator*, No. 582.

2. *Med.*: A bad quality or disposition in a disease; a malignant ulcer.

căc-ô-gās'-trīc, a. [Gr. *kakos*=bad, and *gastēr*=the stomach.] Pertaining to a disordered stomach; dyspeptic.

căc-ô-gēn'-ē-sīs, s. [Gr. *kakos*=bad, and *genesis*=generation.] An abnormal birth.

căc-ôg'-raph-ŷ, *căc-ôg'-raph-īe, s. [Fr. *cacographie*; from Gr. *kakos*=bad, and *graphē*=writing.] Incorrect or bad writing or spelling.

"The orthography or *cacography*, style and manner of the English language in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. are very remote from the mock Saxon of Rowley."—*Walpoliana*, i. xxxv.

"... his clerk used a certain kinde of *cacographie*, that admitted a multitude of superfluous letters."—*Comical History of Francion* (1655).

căc-ôl'-ô-gŷ, s. [Fr. *cacologie*; from Gr. *kakos*=bad, and *logos*=a word, speech.] The use of bad or incorrect and improper words; a bad choice of words.

căc-ô-phôn'-īc, *căc-ô-phôn'-ī-cal, a. [Eng. *cacophon(y)*; suff. *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to cacophony; uncouth, harsh-sounding, cacophonous.

căc-ô-phôn'-ī-ous, a. [Eng. *cacophon(y)*; suff. *-ious*.] Cacophonous.

†căc-ôph'-ôn-ous, a. [Gr. *kakophōnos*=having a bad voice or sound; *kakos*=bad, *phōnē*=voice, sound.] Ill-sounding, harsh, unctious.

†căc-ôph'-ôn-ŷ, s. [In Fr. *cacophonie*; from Gr. *kakophōnia*=an ill sounding; from *kakos*=bad, ill, and *phōnia*=a sound or sounding; from *phōnē*=a voice, sound.]

1. *Music*: A discord; a combination of discordant sounds.

2. *Rhet.*: A rough, discordant style, arising from the use of harsh-sounding letters or words.

"But these things shall lie by, till you come to carp at 'em, and alter rhymes, and grammar, and triplets, and *cacophonies* of all kinds."—*Pope, To Swift*, April 2, 1733.

3. *Med.*: An unhealthy state of the voice.

căc-ô-tēch'-nŷ, s. [Gr. *kakotechnia*=an ill state of art; from *kakos*=bad, ill, and *technia*=art, craft; from *technē*=art.] A bad or depraved state or style of art.

căc-ô-t'-rôph-ŷ, s. [Fr. *cacotrophie*; from Gr. *kakotrophia*=ill nourishment; from *kakos*=bad, ill, and *trophia*=the act of nourishment; *trophē*=nourishment.]

Med.: Bad or defective nourishment.

căc-ôx'-ēne, căc-ôx'-ēn-ite, s. [In Ger. *kakoxen*. From Gr. *kakos*=bad, evil, *oxus*=sharp, pungent, acid. Cf. also *kakoxenos*=... inhospitable; suffix *-ene, -ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A mineral, supposed to be an iron-wavelite. It occurs in radiated tufts of a yellow or brownish-yellow color, becoming brown on exposure, at the Arbeck mine in Bohemia. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 9.20-25.71; sesquioxide of iron, 36.32-41.46; alumina, 0-10.01; lime, 0-1.1; silica, 0-8.90; hydrofluoric acid, 18.98-32.83.

căc-tă'-gē-æ, s. pl. [Named from the *Cactus* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Indian Figs, an order of exogenous plants, placed by Lindley under his fifty-second alliance, the Cactules. The sepals and petals are numerous and confounded with each other. The stamens are indefinite, the ovary fleshy, inferior, one-celled; the fruit succulent, one-celled, many seeded. The flowers are sessile, and usually last only one day or night. The leaves are generally wanting, but an experienced observer might mistake for them the usually angular foliaceous stems. The Cactaceæ are natives of this country, whence they have been imported into the warmer parts of the Eastern hemisphere. About 800 are known. The fruit of some species is refreshing and agreeable, that of others insipid. The juice of *Mammillaria* is slightly sickly, being at the same time sweet and insipid. The fruit of *Opuntia* stains red the urine of those who eat it. Many of the Cactaceæ are of very abnormal forms.

căc-tă'-gē-ous, a. [Cactaceæ.] Pertaining to the Cactaceæ.

căc-tă'-lēš, s. pl. [From Lat. *cactus* (q. v.), and pl. adj. suff. *-ales*.] Lindley's fifty-second alliance of plants. It stands between Myrtales and Grossales, and belongs to the fourth sub-class, or Epigynous Exogens.

căc-tūs, s. [Lat. *cactus*; Gr. *kaktos*=a prickly plant.]

Bot.: An old and extensive genus of Linnæus, in four sections: (1) The Echinomelocacts; (2 & 3) Cerei of two kinds; and (4) Opuntiae. It is now broken up into a number of genera. It is still popularly used as the designation of nearly the whole of the Cactaceæ, to which order, moreover, it has given its name. Cacti are sometimes called Melon Thistles.

Hedgehog cactus: A designation of the genus *Echinocactus*.

Leaf cactus: The Epiphyllum.

Melon thistle cactus: The Melocactus.

Nipple cactus: The Mammillaria.

† The Hindoos compare Europeans in the East to the species of *Cactus* (*Opuntia Dillenii*), which they know best.

The plant, though now seen all over India, undoubtedly came at first from a foreign and a distant country. It grows very extensively in the western and southwestern part of the United States and all over tropical America, usually on arid lands.



Indian Cactus.

Once rooted in a place, it spreads so widely abroad that it is difficult to get it out again, and it is believed to impoverish the land of which it takes possession. It is of so abnormal a type that none but itself can be its parallel. An unpleasant feature about it is that from whatever side you approach it, you are met in all directions by fixed bayonets.

***ca-cū'-mīn-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *cacumino*; from *cacumen* (genit. *cacuminis*)=a top, an apex.] To make sharp or pyramidal; to reduce to a point or an apex.

cad (1), s. [A short form of *cadet* (q. v.).] A low, vulgar fellow.

† The word was formerly specially applied to the conductor of a bus. In a wider sense it is used as a synonym for the English term "snob."

cad (2), s. [CADE (2), s.]

cad (3), s. [An abbreviation of *caddis* (q. v.).]

cad-bait, s. The larva of the caddice-fly, which is largely used as bait by anglers.

"... this is the moment when the large fish come to the surface, and leave their *cad-bait* search and minnow-hunting."—*Sir H. Davy: Salmonia*, Second Day.

căd'-a-ba, s. [From Arab. *kodhab*=the name of one of the species of the genus.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Capparidaceæ. The species are found in Africa, India, and Australia. The root of *Cadaba indica* is said to be aperient and anthelmintic. (Lindley.)

***cad-as, s.** [CADDIS (2).]

†cad-ās'-tēr, căd-ā's-tre, s. [Fr. *cadastre*.]

Law: An official assessment of the value of real property for the purposes of taxation.

†cad-ās'-tral, a. [Cadastr(e); -al.] Pertaining to a cadastre, or to real estate.

†cad-āv'-ēr, s. [Lat. *cadaver*; from *cado*=to fall.] A corpse, a carcass.

"Who ever came From death to life? Who can *cadavers* raise? Thus their blasphemous tongues deride the truth."—*Davies: Wit's Pilgrimage*, v. 2. b.

cad-āv'-ēr-īc, a. [CADAVER.] Pertaining to or resembling a corpse; cadaverous.

"*Cadaveric* softening of the stomach is not uncommonly found when death has occurred suddenly from an accident, soon after a meal, and when the body has been kept in a warm situation."—*T. H. Tanner: Manual of Med.* (ed. 1861), 418.

cad-āv'-ēr-īne, s. [CADAVER.] A slightly toxic ptomaine (C⁵ H¹⁴ N²) occurring in decomposing animal tissues and cultures of the comma-bacillus.

cad-āv'-ēr-īze, v. t. [Eng. *cadaver(ous)*; -ize.] To cause to become cadaverous.

cad-āv'-ēr-īz-ā'-tion, s. [Eng. *cadaveriz(e)*; -ation.] The process of becoming cadaverous.

cad-āv'-ēr-ous, a. [Lat. *cadaverosus*=of or pertaining to a corpse; *cadaver*=a corpse.]

1. Of or pertaining to a corpse or a carcass.
2. Having the qualities of a corpse or a carcass.

"The urine, long detained in the bladder, as well as glass, will grow red, fetid, *cadaverous*, and alkaline. The case is the same with the stagnant waters of hydropical persons."—*Arbuthnot: On Ailments*.

cad-āv'-ēr-ous-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *cadaverous*; -ly.] In a cadaverous manner or form.

†cad-āv'-ēr-ous-nēss, s. [Eng. *cadaverous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being cadaverous.

căd'-dīe, căd'-īe, s. [CAD, CADET.] A person; a young fellow; a person of inferior rank.

"E'en cove the caddie!
And send him to his dicing-box
An' sportin' lady."
—*Burns: Earnest Cry and Prayer*.

căd'-dis (1), căd'-des (2), căd'-dīe, s. [In Ger. *käder, käderle*.] The larva of the caddis-fly, a species of trichopterous insect, genus *Phryganea*. It lives in cylindrical cases, open at each end, and covered with pieces of broken shell, wood, gravel, &c. It is a very favorite bait with anglers.



Caddis-worm.

"He loves the mayfly, which is bred of the cod-worm, or *caddis*; and these make the trout bold and lusty."—*Walton: Angler*.

caddis-fly, caddice-fly, s. Any insect of the genus *Phryganea*, or of the family *Phryganeidae*, or the order *Trichoptera*, after it has reached the perfect state.

caddis-shrimp, s.

Zool.: A small crustacean, *Cerapus tubularis*. (Rossiter.)

caddis-worm, s. The larva of the caddis-fly. [CADDIS, CADDIS-FLY.]

căd'-dis (2), s. [Ir. & Gael. *cadás, cadán*=cotton, fustian; Wel. *cadás*=a kind of stuff or cloth; Fr. *cadis, caddis*=serge, woolen cloth.] A kind of worsted lace or ribbon.

"*Cadas, Bombicinum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"He hath ribbons of all the colors i' the rainbow; inkles, *caddisses*, cambrics, lawns; why, he sings 'em over as if they were gods or goddesses."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

caddis-garter, s. A garter made of caddis.

"Wilt thou rob this leathern jerkin, crystal-button, not-pated, agate-ring, puke-stocking, *caddis-garter*, smooth-tongue, Spanish-pouch."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

†căd'-dōw, *cad-aw, *cad-dawe, *ca-dowe, *kid-daw, s. [Gael. *cadhag, cathag*.] A jackdaw, a chough.

"*Cadaw*, or *keo*, is chowghe (*cadowe*, or *koo*, K. P. K. H.). *Monedula*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"A *caddow*, a jackdaw; *Norf.*; In Cornwall they call the guilliam a *kiddaw*."—*Ray*.

căd'-dŷ, s. [Malay, *kati*=a catty or weight, whereof 100 = a pillay, or 135¼ lbs. avoirdupois (*Skeat*). Dimin. of *cade* (1) (*Mahn*).] A small box in which tea or manufactured tobacco is packed and kept.

"Tea *caddy*, a tea-chest, from the Chinese *catty*, the weight of the small packets in which tea is made up."—*Wedgwood: Dictionary of English Etymology*.

†cåde, a. [Etymology doubtful. Cf. *coddle*.] Delicate, soft, domesticated, brought up by hand.

"He brought his *cadz* lamb with him."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antich.*, 224.

***cåde, v. t.** [CADE, a.] To bring up tenderly and delicately; to coddle.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô. sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cāde (1), *s. & a.* [Fr. *cade*; Lat. *cadus*; Low Lat. *cada*=a cask.] A barrel of 500 herrings or of 1,000 sprats

"Cade of herynge (or spirlinge, K. P.), or other lyke. *Cada, lacista.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Cade. We, John Cade, so termed of our supposed father,—

Dick: Or rather, of stealing a cade of herrings."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 2.

cade-oil, *s.*

Med.: A name given to an oil much in use in some parts of France and Germany. It is supposed by some to be the *pisselæum* of the ancients, but improperly; it is made of the fruit of the oxycedrus, which is called by the people of these places, *cada*. (*Chambers.*)

cade-worm, **caddice-worm**, **case-worm**, *s.* [**CADDIS.**]

†**cāde** (2), ***cad**, *s.* [**CADE**, *a.*] A pet lamb brought up by hand.

"*Hec cenaria, a cad.*"—*Wright: Vocabularies*, p. 219.

cā'-dence, **cā'-den-čy**, *s.* [Fr. *cadence*=a falling; Lat. *cadentia*, neut. pl. of pr. par.; from *cado*=to fall; Sp. & Port. *cadencia*; Ital. *cadenza*.]

***I. Ordinary Language**:

1. *Lit.*: The act of falling or sinking; the state of having set.

"Now was the sun in western cadence low
From noon." *Milton: P. L., x. 92.*

2. *Fig.*: The act or process of passing from one subject or thought to another.

"The cadence or manner how Paul falls into those words."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 687.

II. Technically:

1. *Rhetoric*:

(1) The fall or sinking of the voice in singing or speaking, especially at the end of a sentence.

"The length of the verse keepeth the eare too long from his delight, which is to heare the cadence or timeable accent in the ende of the verse."—*Puttenham: Art of Poesy*, bk. ii., p. 60.

"... for it is inconceivable how much weight and effectual pathos can be communicated by sonorous depth and melodious cadences of the human voice to sentiments the most trivial."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 100.

(2) The modulation of the voice generally, specially in reading or speaking.

(a) *Of human beings*:

"Listen'd intensely; and his countenance soon
Brighten'd with joy; for murmurings from within
Were heard—sonorous cadences! whereby
To his belief, the monitor express'd."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

(b) *Of animals*:

"Around him feeds his many-bleating flock,
Of various cadence."
Thomson: Seasons; Spring, 833.

(3) The rhythm or flow of language, a kind of blank verse or poetic prose.

"Bookes, songes, and ditties,
In rime, or else in cadence."
Chaucer: House of Fame, 627.

"The cadency of one line must be a rule to that of the next; as the sound of the former must slide gently into that which follows."—*Dryden*.

(4) The modulation of any tone or sound.

"How soft the music of those village bells,
Falling at intervals upon the ear
In cadence sweet, now dying all away,
Now pealing loud again, and louder still."
Cowper: Task, vi. 8.

2. *Mil.*: A regularity and uniformity of pace in marching.

"Elizabeth kept time to every cadence with look and finger."—*Scott: Kenilworth*, ch. xvii.

3. *Music*:

(1) *Spec.*: A close, the device which in music answers the use of stops in language. The effect is produced by the particular manner in which certain chords succeed one another, the order being generally such as to produce suspense or expectation first, and then to gratify it by a chord that is more satisfying to the ear. They are commonly divided into three kinds: the *perfect cadence* (again subdivided into *authentic* and *plagal*), the *imperfect cadence*, and the *interrupted cadence*. (*Grove.*)

(2) *Gen.*: The closing phrase of a musical composition.

"A strain of music closed the tale,
A low, monotonous funeral wail,
That with its cadence, wild and sweet,
Made the long Saga more complete."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn, Interlude.

4. *Her.*: The various steps in the descent of a family; the distinction of houses.

†5. *Horsemanship*: (For definition see example.)

"Cadence is an equal measure or proportion which a horse observes in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed."—*Farrier's Dictionary*.

***cā'-denced**, *a.* [**CADENCE**, *s.*]

1. In cadence, regulated, in measure.

"A certain measured, cadenced step, commonly called a dancing step, which keeps time with, and as it were beats the measure of, the music which accompanies and directs it, is the essential characteristic which distinguishes a dance from every other sort of motion."—*A. Smith: On the Imitative Arts*.

2. Sung or written in cadence.

"These parting numbers, cadenc'd by my grief."
Philips: To Lord Carteret.

cā'-den-čy, *s.* [**CADENCE.**]

***ca'-dene**, *s.* [Fr. *cadène*; Sp. *cadena*; O. Fr. *cadène*; Fr. *chaîne*; Lat. *catena*=a chain, from the chain-like appearance of the warp.] An inferior description of Turkey carpet.

cā'-dent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *cadens*, accus. *cadentem*, pr. par. of *cado*=to fall.]

A. As adjective:

***I. Ordinary Language**: Falling, dropping.

"With cadent tears fret channels in her cheeks."
Shakesp.: King Lear, i. 4.

II. Technically:

*1. *Music*: In cadence; regulated, in measure.

2. *Astrol.*: Applied to a planet when it is in a sign opposite to that of its exaltation.

3. *Geol.*: The tenth of the fifteen series of beds into which Professor Rogers subdivides the palæozoic strata of the Appalachian chain. It corresponds in age to the Lower Middle Devonian rocks of the British Isles.

B. As substantive:

Geol.: The series of rocks described under A., II. 3.

ca'-dēn'-za, *s.* [Ital. *cadenza*.] [**CADENCE.**]

Music: A flourish of indefinite form introduced upon a bass note immediately preceding a close.

cad-ět, *s.* [Fr. *cadet*=a younger brother; Prov. Fr. *capdet*, from Lat. *capitulum*=a little head; the eldest son being called the *caput*, or head of the family.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*:

(1) A younger brother, the youngest son.

"Joseph was the youngest of the twelve, and David the eleventh son, and the cadet of Jesse."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

(2) The younger of two brothers in a gentleman's family.

"Walter Buck was a cadet of the house of Flanders."—*Sir G. Buck: Hist. of Richard III.*, p. 68.

2. *Mil.*: Formerly a volunteer who served in the army, with or without pay, with the chance of gaining a commission. Now applied to students at military or naval academies, colleges, and schools.

3. *Spec. U. S. Military and Naval Cadets*: The United States Military Academy, at West Point, was founded by act of March 16, 1802, constituting the corps of engineers of the army, a military academy with fifty students or cadets, who were to receive instruction under the senior engineer officer as superintendent. Later acts established professorships of mathematics, engineering, philosophy, etc., and made the academy a military body, subject to the rules and articles of war. In 1815, a permanent superintendent was appointed, and a year later an annual board of visitors was provided for, to be named by the president, the speaker of the house, and the president of the senate. In 1843 the present system of the appointment of cadets was instituted, which assigns one cadet to each congressional district and territory in the union, to be named by the representative in congress for the time being, and ten appointments at large, specially conferred by the president of the United States. The number of students is thus limited to 312. A large proportion of those appointed fail to pass the examination, and many others to complete the course, the proportion being stated at fully one-half hitherto. The course of instruction requires four years, and is largely mathematical and professional. The discipline is very strict, even more so than in the army, and the enforcement of penalties for offenses is inflexible rather than severe. Appointees to the military academy must be between 17 and 22 years of age, at least five feet in height, and free from infirmity, and able to pass a careful examination in various branches of knowledge. Each cadet admitted must bind himself to serve the United States eight years from the time of admission to the academy. The pay of cadets is \$540 per year, with no allowance for rations.

The United States Naval Academy was opened October 10, 1845, and the credit of its foundation is attributed to Hon. George Bancroft, then secretary of the navy under President Polk. The course of instruction, designed to train midshipmen for the navy, at first occupied five years, of which three were passed at sea. Various changes have been made in the course of instruction, which was made seven years in 1850, four years in 1851, and six years

(the last two of which are spent at sea) March 3, 1873, where it now remains. The Naval Academy, first located at Annapolis, Maryland, was removed to Newport, R. I., in May, 1861, but re-established at Annapolis in September, 1865, where it now is, occupying lands formerly known as Fort Severn. The academy is under the direct care and supervision of the navy department. There are to be allowed in the academy one naval cadet for every member or delegate to the House of Representatives, appointed at his nomination, one for the District of Columbia, and ten appointed at large by the president. The number of appointments which can be made is limited by law to twenty-five each year, named by the secretary of the navy after competitive examinations, the cadets being from 14 to 18 years of age. The successful candidates become students of the academy, and receive the pay of naval cadets—\$500 per annum. Cadets who graduate are appointed in the order of merit to the lower grades of the line and engineer corps of the navy and of the marine corps as fast as vacancies occur. But such appointments cannot be made in excess of vacancies, and graduates who receive no appointments get an honorable discharge with one year's sea pay. The course of instruction is thorough, involving a close pursuit of mathematics, steam engineering, physics, mechanics, seamanship, ordnance, history, law, etc.

ca-dět'-ship, *s.* [Eng. *cadet*; -ship.] The rank or position of a cadet.

cād'-ew (ew as ū) (1), *s.* [A corruption of *cad-dis*.] A caddis-worm.

***cad-ew** (2), *s.* [**CADDOW.**]

cādge, *s.* [**CADGE**, *v.*]

1. A circular frame on which falconers carried hawks for sale.

2. A frame or board on which hawkers and peddlers carried their goods.

3. The trade of begging. (*Scotch.*)

***cādge** (1), ***catche**, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To bind, edge.

"I cadge a garment, I set lystes in the lynnyng to kepe the plyghtes in order."—*Palsgrave*.

cādge (2), (*Eng.*) ***cache**, ***caich** (*Scotch.*), *v. t. & i.* [Probably the same as O. Eng. *cacche*=to drive.] [**CATCH**, *v.*]

A. Transitive:

*1. To carry a load.

"Another Atlas that will cadge a whole world of injuries."—*Optic Glass of Humors*, 1,607.

2. To beg. (*Slang.*)

B. Intransitive:

*1. To carry goods, or travel about as a hawker or peddler.

2. To beg, seek for in any mean or low manner. (*Slang.*)

"Now, about what I call cadding for news."—*London Daily News*, March 23, 1881.

cādg'-ēr, *s.* [**CADGE**, *v.*]

1. A carrier; huckster. (*Scotch.*)

"But ye ken cadders maun aye be speaking about cart-saddles."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

2. A beggar, a tramp; a poor wretch. (*Slang.*)

"To be cut by lord or cadger."—*Hood: Miss Kilmansegg*.

cādg'-i-lŷ, *adv.* [*Scotch cadgy*; -ly.] In a lively, merry manner. (*Scotch.*)

"My daughter's shoulders he gan to clap,
And cadgily ranted and sang,"
Ramsay: Tea-Table Miscellany.

cādg'-i-něss, ***cāid'-gi-něss**, *s.* [*Scotch cadgy*; -ness.] Gaiety, wantonness. (*Scotch.*)

cādg'-y, ***caidg-y**, ***caig-y**, ***cai-gie**, ***cad-y**, ***kead-ie**, *a.* [Derived by Jamieson from Dan. *kaad*=wanton; but perhaps it is=Eng. *catchy*, and is from *catch* in the sense of hastening, hurrying, and hence lively.] Lively and frisky; wanton. (*Scotch.*)

"... ye nar saw him sae cadgy in your life."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xii.

ca'-dī, *s.* [*Turk.*] An officer among the Turks and Persians answering to our magistrate.

"In Persia, the *cadi* passes sentence for a round sum of money."—*Ld. Lyttelton*.

cād'-le, **cād'-dīe**, *s.* [A corrupted form of either *cadger* or *cadet* (q. v.).] (*Scotch.*)

1. *Spec.*: A porter, a messenger; one who gains a livelihood by running errands, or delivering messages. In this sense, the term was appropriated to a society in Edinburgh, instituted for this purpose. (*Jamieson.*)

"The *cadies* are a fraternity of people who run errands. Individuals must, at their admission, find surety for their good behavior. They are acquainted with the whole persons and places in Edinburgh; and the moment a stranger comes to town, they get notice of it."—*Arnot: Hist. Edin.*, p. 503.

"A tattered *cadie*, or errand-porter."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxi.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şūn**; **-tion**, **-şion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cions**, **-sious** = **şhūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **del**.

2. *Gen.*: A low, poor fellow.

"A prosperity of which every Scotchman, from the peer to the *cadie*, would partake."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

ca-dil'-lăc, ca-dil-leck, s. [From Cadillac, a town in the Department of the Gironde, in France.] A kind of pear. (*Wright.*)

căd'-jii, s. [A corruption of a native word.] [*CASHEW.*]

Bot.: The native name for the *Anacardium occidentale*, a tree, a native of South America. It is commonly called *CASHEW-TREE* (q. v.).

cadjii gum, s. A gum obtained from the *Anacardium occidentale*.

căd'-lôck, s. [Etymology doubtful.]

Bot.: Three plants—(1) *Sinapis arvensis*, (2) *S. nigra*, (3) *Brassica Napus*. No. 1 is sometimes called Rough Cadlock, and No. 3 Smooth Cadlock.

Căd'-mê-an, Căd-mă'-an, a. [Lat. *Cadmeus*=pertaining to Cadmus, the mythical founder of Thebes.] Of or belonging to Thebes, Theban.

"In Theban games the noblest trophy bore, . . .

And singly vanquished the *Cadmean* race."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiii. 788.

căd'-mî-um, s. [From Lat. *cadmia* (*Pliny*); Gr. *kadmia*, *kadmia*=calamine, an ore of zinc.]

Chem.: A diatomic metallic element, discovered in 1818; symbol, Cd; atomic weight, 112; specific gravity, 8.6; melting point, 315°, boils at 860°. Cadmium is a white, ductile, malleable metal. It scarcely tarnishes in the air; it burns when heated in the air, forming a brown oxide, CdO. It dissolves readily in nitric acid; it decomposes water at red heat. Its vapor density is 3.9 compared with air. Cadmium is found in some zinc ores; when these are distilled it rises in vapor before the zinc does so. It also occurs in the form of sulphide in greenockite. Cadmium is easily separated from zinc by passing HS₂ into their solution in HCl; the cadmium is precipitated as yellow sulphide, CdS. Cadmium can be separated from copper in analysis by dissolving their sulphides in nitric acid and adding ammonia in excess, filtering off oxides of other metals; then potassium cyanide is added till the precipitate first formed redissolves, then H₂S gas is passed through the liquid, from which it throws down the cadmium as sulphide.

cadmium-blende, s.

Min.: The same as GREENOCKITE (q. v.). Formerly called also Sulphuret of Cadmium.

cadmium-yellow, s. A pigment, consisting of cadmium sulphide. [*CADMIUM.*]

căd'-ouk, căd'-douck, s. [Fr. *caduc*; Lat. *caducus*=falling; *cado*=to fall.] A casualty; forfeited or escheated property.

"As their service to his Majestie was faithfull and yall, so his Majestie was liberrall and bountifull, in advancing them to titles of honor; as also in bestowing on them *cadouks* and casualties, to enrich them more than others," &c.—*Monro: Exped.*, pt. ii., p. 123.

***cad-owe, s.** [*CADDOW.*]

"Moreover this bird [the crow] only feedeth her young *cadowes* for a good while after they are able to flie."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. x., ch. 12.

căd'-ranş, s. [In Fr. *cadran*, from Lat. *quadrans*, as pr. par.=agreeing, as s.= $\frac{1}{4}$ of an as; $\frac{1}{4}$ of anything.]

Lapidary Work: An instrument for measuring the angles in cutting and polishing gems. It is sometimes called an *angulometer*. The gem is cemented on to the end of a rod clamped between jaws, and a small graduated disk enables the angle to be marked.

***ca'-duc, a.** [*CADUKE.*]

***căd'-û-căr-ŷ, a.** [Lat. *caducus*=falling; *cado*=to fall.]

1. *Old law*: Relating to escheat, forfeiture, default, or confiscation.

"Being *ultimus hæres*, and therefore taking by descent, in a kind of *caducary* succession, . . ."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, vol. ii., ch. 15.

2. The same as CADUCOUS (q. v.).

ca-dû'-cê-an, a. [*CADUCEUS.*] Pertaining to the caduceus of Mercury.

ca-dû'-cê-ûs, s. [Lat. *caduceus*, or *caduceum.*]

1. *Gen.*: A herald's staff.

2. *Spec.*: The winged staff of Mercury, borne by him officially as messenger of the "gods."

". . . and Mercury, lose all the serpentine craft of thy *caduceus*, if ye take not that little less than little wit from them that they have!"—*Shakesp.: Troil. & Cres.*, ii. 3.

ca-dû'-cî-brăń'-chî-âte, a. [From Lat. *caducus*=inclined to fall easily, falling, and *branchia*=the gills of a fish.] [*BRANCHIA.*]

Zoöl.: Having a want of permanency in their gills, having gills which fall off before maturity is reached. Example, frogs. It is opposed to *perenni-branchiate*.

"Some of these are perennibranchiate, retaining the branchiæ through life; others lose the branchiæ, becoming thus *caducibranchiate*."—*Nicolson: Palæont.*, ii. 175.

ca-dû'-cî-tŷ, s. [Fr. *caducité*; from Low Lat. *caducitas*; from Lat. *caducus*=falling; *cado*=to fall.] Feebleness, weakness.

"An heterogeneous jumble of youth and *caducity*."—*Lord Chesterfield.*

ca-dû'-coûs, a. [Lat. *caducus*=falling; *cado*=to fall.]

Bot.: Dropping off; falling off quickly, or before the time, as the calyx of a poppy or the gills of a tadpole.

***ca-dû'-ke (Eng.), *ca-duc (Scotch), a.** [Fr. *caduc*; from Lat. *caducus*=falling; *cado*=to fall.] Failing, perishable.

"All their happiness was but *caduke* and unlasting."—*Hicks: Lucian.*

cad'-ŷ, a. [*CADGY.*] (*Scotch.*)

çæ'-çal, s. [From Lat. *cæcum* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. -al.] Terminating blindly, i. e., in a closed end; pertaining to the cæcum.

çæ'-çî-ăs, s. [Gr. *kaikias*=the northeast wind.] A northeast wind.

"Now from the north,
Boreas' and Cæcias, and Argestes loud,
And Thracias, rend the woods, and seas upturn."
Milton: P. L., x. 669.

çæ'-çî-gên'-î-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *cæcus*=blind; *genitus*=brought forth, pa. par. of *gigno*=to beget.]

Entom.: A sub-tribe of insects, order Hemiptera. The species are generally bright-scarlet with black spots.

***çæ'-çîl'-î-a, çæ'-çîl'-î-a, s.** [Lat. *cæcilia*=a kind of lizard, probably the blindworm (q. v.); *cæcus*=blind.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of serpent-shaped amphibians, the type of the family Cæciliadæ (q. v.).

2. *Ichthy.*: A name used by some authors for the fish more usually known by the name of the Acus. It is common in the Mediterranean, and is called by the Venetian fishermen *Biscia*, that is, Viper-fish.

çæ'-çîl'-î-a-dæ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *cæcilia* (q. v.).]

Zoölology: Cæcilians, serpent-shaped amphibians. They belong to the order Gymnophiona. The young have internal branchiæ, while the adults breathe by lungs. Of the genera, Cæcilia is found in India, Africa and South America; Siphonops and Rhinatrema in America; and Epicrion in Asia. None have been found fossil.

çæ'-çîl'-î-anş, s. pl. [From Lat. *cæcilia*; Eng. pl. suff. -ans.]

Zoöl.: The English name for the family Cæciliadæ (q. v.).

***çæ'-çît-ăs, s.** [Lat. *cæcitas*=blindness, from *cæcus*=blind.]

Med.: Blindness.

çæ'-cûm, s. [Neut. of Lat. *cæcus*=blind, invisible.]

1. *Anat.*: The beginning of the great gut, commonly called the blind-gut, because it is perforated at one end only; it is the first of the three portions into which the intestines are divided.

2. *Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A genus of mollusks, by some considered to be the type of the family Cæcidæ, but generally placed under the family Turritellidæ. The species are recent or tertiary, commencing in the Eocene period.

çæ'-lûm, s. [Lat. *cælum*=a chisel or burin of a sculptor or engraver, a graver; from *cædo*=to fall, . . . to cut.]

Cælum sculptoris: The sculptor's tool.

Astron.: One of Lacaille's constellations.

çæ'-nănth'-î-um, s. [From Lat. *cæna* or *cœna*=dinner, supper; and *anthium*=Mod. Lat. dimin. from Gr. *anθος*=a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: A kind of inflorescence seen in the fig-trees (*Ficus*) in Dorstenia and Ambora. (*R. Brown.*)

ca'-er, in compos. [Wel. =a wall, a fort, a city.] A town, a city, as Caerleon.

çæ'-rê-ba, s. [Etymology doubtful. Agassiz calls it "a barbarous word."]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Cærebinae (q. v.).

çær-ê-bî'-næ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *cæreba* (q. v.), and fem. pl. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of the Promeropidæ, or Sun-birds.

***çær'-ule, *çer'-ule, a.** [From Lat. *cæruleus*=azure blue.] Azure blue. [*CERULEAN.*]

"Whose *cærule* streame, rombling in Pible stone."
Spenser: Virgil's Gnat.

***çær-u-lës'-çënt, çer-u-lës'-çënt, a.** [Formed by analogy as if from Lat. *cærulesco*, from *cæruleus*=azure blue; and Eng. suff. -escent.] Becoming more or less sky-blue.

çæ-săl-pîn'-î-a, s. [Named after Andreas Cæsalpinus, chief physician to Pope Clement VIII., in the latter part of the sixteenth century.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the leguminous sub-order Cæsalpinieæ (q. v.). They are trees or shrubs, with showy yellow flowers, ten stamina, and bipinnatifid leaves. About fifty species are known. The intensely astringent *Cæsalpinia coriaria* has legumes which contain so much tannin that they are valuable for tanning purposes. They are known in commerce as Dividivi, Libidivi, or Libidibi, and come from the West Indies and South America. *C. crista*, also West Indian, *C. echinata*, from Brazil, and other species, produce valuable red, orange, and peach blossom dyes. The wood of the latter, given in powder, is tonic. *C. brasiliensis*, which, however, is not from Brazil, and is now called *Peltophorum Linnæi*, is said to produce the Brazil-wood of commerce. [*BRAZIL-WOOD.*] *C. Sappan*, from India, furnishes the Sappan-wood. [*BUKKUM-WOOD, SAPPAN-WOOD.*] An oil is expressed from the seeds of *C. oleosperma* and other species. The roots of *C. Nuga* and *C. Moringa* are diuretic; the seeds of *C. Bonducella* are intensely bitter. Several Chinese species bear soap-pods, that is, pods which may be used as a substitute for soap. (*Lindley: Treas. of Bot., &c.*)

çæ-săl-pîn'-î-ê-æ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *Cæsalpinia* (q. v.); pl. fem. adjectival suff. -æ.]

Bot.: One of the great sub-orders into which the Leguminosæ are divided. They have an irregular flower, but not at all so much so as the Papilionaceæ. The petals are spreading, the stamens adhere to the calyx. They are mostly ten in number, though in rare cases less than five. They have purgative qualities. They constitute a notable and attractive feature of the vegetation in tropical countries. Lindley divides them into eight tribes: (1) Leptolobieæ, (2) Eucæsalpinieæ, (3) Cassieæ, (4) Swartsieæ, (5) Amherstieæ, (6) Bauhinieæ, (7) Cynometreæ, (8) Dimorphandree.

çæ-săr'-î-ân (1), a. [From Lat. *Cæsarianus*, *Cæsarius*=pertaining to Cæsar, i. e., spec., to Caius Julius Cæsar.] Pertaining to any of the Cæsars, and especially to the great Caius Julius Cæsar.

çæ'-săr'-î-an (2), çê-săr'-î-an, a. [From Lat. *cæsura*=a cutting, an incision; or possibly the same as (1); see def.] Involving the act of cutting, specially in the operation described under the compound terms.

cæsarían operation, s.

Surgery and Midwifery: The most serious operation in midwifery, and only resorted to in extreme cases, to save life; as, for example, when a woman fully pregnant dies suddenly, by accident or otherwise, the child being still alive *in utero*; or when, by reason of deformity, the birth cannot take place naturally or with the aid of ordinary obstetrical instruments, *per naturales vias*. The operation consists in making an incision in the abdomen and removing the child with the contents of the womb *en masse*, and then sewing up the wound thus made in the usual way. As might be expected, the danger is very great to the living mother. Certain cases, however, have survived the operation—some have even gone through a repetition of it, and the number of successful cases is happily increasing, owing to the improvements in modern surgery, particularly in the knowledge of the correct use of antiseptics, as the great danger lies in septicæmia ensuing. The Cæsarían operation is of very ancient origin, being known to the Greeks and called by them *hysterotomokê*. The Romans also practiced it, and it was considered by them a fortunate circumstance to be so born. According to Pliny, Scipio Africanus was delivered in this way (*Auspiciatus enecta matre nascuntur sicut Scipio Africanus prior natus*). This author, with others, also asserts that the name of Cæson, afterward Cæsar, was first given to those thus born (*Quia cæso matris utero in lucem prodeunt*). It is more probably, however, from Lat. *cæsaries*=a head of hair.

çæ'-sî-a, s. [In honor of Frederico Cæsio, an Italian naturalist.]

Bot.: A genus of lilaceous plants, belonging to the order Anthericeæ.

çæ'-sî-ô, s. [Named after Frederico Cæsio.]

Ichthyol.: A genus of acanthopterygious fusiform fishes, having the dorsal and anal spines much larger than the others, and their base thickly covered with small scales. Family, Chaetodonidæ.

çæ'-sî-ouş, a. [Lat. *cæsius*=bluish-gray. (Used generally of the eyes.)]

Bot.: Bluish-gray, lavender color. Akin to glaucous, but greener. (*Lindley.*)

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

çæ'-sī-ūm, s. [From Lat. *cæsius* = bluish-gray, sky-colored.]

Chem.: A monad metallic element; symbol, Cs., at. weight 133. It was discovered in 1860 by spectrum analysis in mineral waters and in several minerals, as mica, felspar, &c., also in the ashes of plants. It is separated by the greater insolubility of the double chloride with platinum. The hydrate is a strong base. Cæsium carbonate can be separated from rubidium carbonate by its solubility in absolute alcohol. Cæsium gives characteristic blue lines in its spectrum.

çæs-pīt'-ōse, a. [From Mod. Lat. *cæspitosus*; Class. Lat. *cæspes* (genit. *cæspitis*) = a turf, a sod.]

Bot.: Growing in tufts.

çæs-pīt'-ū-lōse, a. [From Lat. *cæspes* (genit. *cæspitis*) = a turf, a sod; dimin. suffix *-ul*; and Eng. suffix *-ose*, from Lat. *-osus*.] Growing in small tufts forming dense patches, as the young stems of many plants.

çæs-tūs, **†çēs-tūs**, s. [Lat. *cæstus* = cestus.] A boxing-glove. It was of leather, in certain cases loaded with lead or iron.

"The prizes next are order'd
To the field,
For the bold champions who
the *cæstus* wield."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxiii.
753-4.

çæ-sū'-lī-a, s. [Lat. *cæsus* = beaten.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, consisting of a single species, *C. axillaris*, a native of India. It is a small weed, growing in moist places, and has purple or white florets.

çæ-sūr'-a, **çæ-sūr'-a**, ***çæš-ūre**, ***çēa'-šūre**, s. [In Fr. *césure*; Sp. & Ital. *cesura*; Lat. *cæsura* = a cutting off, from *cædo* = to cause to fall, to fall, to cut.]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: Of the forms *ceasure* and *caesure*.

"Vulgar languages that want
Words and sweetness, and be scant
Of true measure,
Tyran rime hath so abused,
That they long since have refused
Other *ceasure*."

B. Jonson: *A Fit of Rime against Rime*.

"And I beyond measure,
Am ravish'd with pleasure,
To answer each *ceasure*."

Drayton: *Third Nymphal*.

II. Prosody: A pause in a verse. If in all cases such a rest for the breath occurred only at the termination of the several words, a painful sense of monotony would be experienced; hence the *cæsura*, as a rule, cuts off the last syllable from a word, and on the syllable so separated the stress is laid. In the line—

"Armā vī | rūmqūē cā | nō Trō | jē qūī |
primūs āb | ōris,"

no is the *cæsura*.

In the following lines from Milton's *Paradise Lost*, bk. ii:

"Orcs | and Ha | des, and | the dread | ed name
Of Dem | ogor | gon; Ru | mour next | and Chance,
And Tu | mult and | Confu | sion, all | embroil'd,
And Dis | cord, with | a thou | sand va | rious mouths,"

des, *gon*, *mult*, and *cord* are the chief *cæsuras*.

çæ-sūr'-æd, a. [From Lat. *cæsura*, and Eng. suff. *-ed*.] Pronounced with a *cæsura*, slowly drawled.

"No accents are so pleasant now as those,
That are *cæsura'd* through the pastor's nose."

Brome: *A Satire on the Rebellion*.

çæ-sūr'-al, **çē-sūr'-al**, a. [From Lat. *cæsura* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. *-al*.] Pertaining to a *cæsura*, produced by a *cæsura*.

çæ'-tēr-is pār'-ī-būs, used as adv. [Lat.]

Logic and Ord. Lang.: Other things being equal.

"These characters are all *cæteris paribus*, in an inverse relation to one another."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 7, p. 190.

***caf**, ***cof**, ***kof**, ***kafe**, a. [A. S. *caf*.] Quick, eager. (*Rel. Antiq.*, i. 212.) (*Stratmann*.)

cā'-f-ē, s. [Fr. *café* = (1) a coffee-bean, (2) the tree which produces it, (3) the beverage formed from it, (4) a coffee-house.] A coffee-house enlarged by American usage to include restaurants of all descriptions.

cāf-fa, s. [Native name.]

Fabrics: A kind of painted cloth goods manufactured in India.

cāf-fē'-ic, a. [Fr. *café*; and Eng. suffix *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from coffee, as *caffèic acid*.

cāf-fē'-ine, s. [From Fr. *café* = coffee; and Eng. suffix *-ine*.]

Chem.: $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$. The same as THEINE (q. v.). A feeble organic base occurring in tea, coffee, and the leaves of *Guarana officinalis* and *Ilex paraguensis*. A decoction of tea is mixed with excess of basic lead acetate, filtered, then H_2S is passed in to precipitate the excess of lead, filtered, evaporated, then neutralized by ammonia; the caffeine crystallizes out on cooling. It forms tufts of white silky needles; it has a bitter taste; it forms double salts with platinum and gold chlorides. It is a methyl substitution compound of the bromine, and is used as a nerve sedative and a hypnotic.

cā'-f-ēr, s. [CAFFRE.]

caffer-bread, **caffir-bread**, s. A name given in South Africa to various cycadaceous trees, of the genus *Encephalartos*; the pith of the trunk and cones of which are used as bread by the Caffres. (*Lindley*, &c.)

cā'-f-re, **kāf-re**, **cāf-fer**, a. & s. [From Arab. *kafir* = infidel, i. e., not Mohammedan.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to a series of tribes woolly-headed but not of the proper negro race, inhabiting the southeast of Africa.

B. As subst.: A person belonging to the series of tribes described under A.

cā'-f-il-a, **cā'-f-il-lā**, **kā'-f-il-a**, s. [Arab.] A company of traveling merchants; the name applied in North Africa to what in parts of Asia is called a caravan.

cā'-f-tān, s. [From Fr. *captan*; Russ. *cæftan*; Turk. *qaf-tān*.] A Turkish or Persian vest or garment.

cāf-tāned, a. [Eng., Russ., &c., *caftan*; Eng. suffix *-ed*.] Clothed in a caftan. (*Sir Walter Scott*.)

***cāg** (1), s. [KEG.] (*Scott*: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xlv.)

***cāg** (2), s. [Etym. unknown.] The thread wound round every hank or skein of yarn, cotton, &c., to keep each separate. It is also called helching. (*Hal-liwell*: *Contr. to Lexicog.*)

cāge, s. & a. [O. Fr. *cage*; Lat. *cavea* = a hollow place; from *cavus* = hollow.]

A. As substantive:

I. Generally:

1. An inclosed place in which birds or animals are kept. It is generally of wire, though sometimes of wicker, slats, splints, or strips of metal.

"Ase untowe bird ine cage."

Ancren Riwe, p. 102.

*2. A small place of confinement for malefactors.

"His father had never a house but the cage."—*Shakesp.*: *Hen. VI.*, Pt. II., iv. 2.

"A market-place, or cage

Jickens: *Pickwick*.

II. Specially:

1. *Carp.*: An outer work of timber inclosing another. Thus the cage of a stair is the wooden inclosure that encircles it. (*Gwillt*.)

2. *Mech.*: Something placed over a valve to keep it secure in its place. *Spec.*:

(1) A skeleton frame to confine a ball-valve within a certain range of motion.

(2) An iron guard placed over an eduction-opening to allow liquid to pass while retaining solids from escaping.

3. *Mining*:

(1) A cage-like structure in which miners stand while being raised from or lowered into a mine.

(2) The trundle-wheel of a whin on which the rope is wound. It is called also a *drum* or a *turn-tree*.

4. *Microscope*: A minute cup having a glass bottom and cover, between which a drop of water containing animalculæ may be placed for examination.

B. As adjective: (See the compound.)

cage-bird, s. A bird kept, or suitable to be kept, in confinement.

"They will here learn what the German naturalist, Bechstein, the greatest of authorities upon the natural history and treatment of *cage-birds*, has written."—*Translation* (edited by G. H. Adams) of *Bechstein's Handbook of Chamber and Cage-birds*, preface.

cāge, v. t. [CAGE, s.] To shut up in a cage or other place of confinement.

"The goodly members . . . after they had caged him awhile, at last set up a mock court of justice."—*Dr. M. Griffith*: *Sermon* (1660), p. 25.

cāged, *pa. par.* & a. [CAGE, v.] Imprisoned or shut up in a cage; confined, cramped.

"Like an eagle caged, it had striven, and worn
The frail dust, ne'er for such conflicts born."

Hemans: *The Indian City*.

"He swoln, and pamper'd with high fare,
Sits down, and snorts, cag'd in his basket chair."

Donne.

†cāge'-līng, s. [Eng. *cage*, and dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A little or young cage-bird.

"As the *cageling* newly flown returns."

Tennyson: *Vivien*.

***cag-gen**, v. t. [CADGE.]

†cāg'-ing, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [CAGE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive: The act of shutting up in a cage.

cāg'-it, s. [Probably a corruption of a native term.]

Ornith.: A parrot of a beautiful green color. It is a native of the Philippine Islands.

cāg'-māg, **kāg'-māg**, s. & a. [A corruption of Gael. *cagnadh* = mastication, chewing, gnawing; *caginn* = to chew.]

A. As substantive:

1. A tough old gander or goose.

"Superannuated geese and ganders called the *cag-mags*."—*Pennant*: *Tour in Scotland*, p. 10.

2. Any poor meat. (*Vulgar*.)

B. As adjective: Trumpery, worthless.

"No *kagmag* wares are sold."—*Temple Bar*, vol. x., p. 185.

çā-gui (gui as gwē), s. [A native name.]

Zoöl.: A monkey of Brazil, of which there are two species: one, the larger, also called Pongi, the other not exceeding six inches in length.

***cahçh'-are**, s. [CATCHER.]

***cahçh'-pelle**, s. [CATCH-POLE.]

***cahçh'-yng**, *pr. par.* & s. [CATCHING.]

***çā'-hier** (hier as e-ā'), s. [Fr. *cahier*; O. Fr. *caier*, *quayer*; Sp. *cuaderno*; Ital. *quaderno*; Low Lat. *quaternus* = four each.] [QUIRE.]

1. A number of sheets of paper loosely put together; a quire.

2. The report of a committee; a memorial.

çā'-hoots, s. Colloquial term, implying association or partnership, sometimes in a questionable way, as "Johnson and Wilson were in cahoots to rob Anderson."

***çā'-houn**, s. [From the Honduras name of the tree.]

Bot. & Comm.: A palm tree, *Attalea Cahune*, a native of Honduras.

cahoun-nuts, s. *pl.* The fruits of the cahoun. They yield a valuable oil.

***çā'-hute**, s. [Fr. *cahot* = "the jumpe, hop, or jodge of a coach, &c., in a rugged or uneven way" (*Cotgrave*); hence, an uneven or winding way.] A twisting, turning.

"Neuer sa feile *cahutte* and wayis."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 66, 22.

caib, s. [Gael. *ceibe* = a spade.] The iron employed in making a spade or any such instrument.

"This John Sinclair and his master caused the smith to work it as (*caibs*) edgings for laboring implements."—*P. Assint*, *Sutherl. Statist. Acc.*, xvi. 201.

çā'-ic, s. [CAIQUE.]

***cāiçe-a-ble**, a. [CASEABLE.] What may happen, possible.

"I believe that no man can say, it is bot *caiceable* to aye man to fall in aye offence. For it becomes aye that hee fallen in error, to becom penitent, and amend his lyffe," &c.—*Pittcottie*: *Cron.*, p. 115.

***cāiche**, s. [CAITCHE.]

cāick'-līng, *pr. par.* & s. [CAICKLING.]

" . . . less *caickling* wad serve ye on sic a gravami-nous subject."—*Scott*: *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xi.

***cāidge**, v. i. [CAIGE.]

***cā'idg'-ī-nēss**, s. [CADGINESS.]

***cā'idg'-y**, ***cā'i-gie**, a. [CADGY.]

***cāige**, ***cāidge**, v. i. [CADGY.] To be wanton, to wax wanton.

***cāik**, s. [CAKE.] (*Scotch*.)

***caik-bakster**, s. [*Scotch caik* = cake, *bakster* = baker.] A biscuit-baker. (*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1551, v. 21.)

cāil, s. [KAIL.]

cail-liach, s. [Gael. *cailleach*.] An old woman, a hag.

"The *cailliachs* (old Highland hags) administered drugs, which were designed to have the effect of philtres."—*Scott*: *Rob Roy*, Introd.

çā'-ī-mā-çan, **çā'-ī-māi-kīn**, s. [Turk.] A Turkish governor of a town.

cāi'-mān, s. [CAYMAN.]

cā'-ī-mē, s. [Turk.] A Turkish *caimé* varies in value from fifty to one thousand piastres, and can be offered in payment of taxes. It thus resembles one of our exchequer bills.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **†his**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şhūn**; **-tion**, **-şion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **şhūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

cāimed, *pa. par. & a.* [COMBED.] (Scotch.)

ca-in'-ca, **ca-hin'-ca**, *s.* [A Brazilian word.]

Botany:

1. A Brazilian plant (*Chiococca densifolia*), the root of which furnishes *cainic acid*.

2. The drug derived from it.

ca-in'-cic, *a.* [From Brazilian *cainca*, and suffix *-ic*.] Pertaining to cainca, existing in cainca or cainic acid.

cā-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [CA', *v.*]

ca'ing-whale, *s.* Scotch for calling-whale.

Cāin'-iteş, *s. pl.* [Named after Caiu, the eldest son of Adam. (*Gen. iv.*)]

Hist.: A small gnostic sect of the second century. They appear to have held that the God of the Jews was a rebel against the true God, and honored the memory of Cain, Korah, Dathan, and others for resisting Him. They cannot have been even a semi-Christian sect, if it is true, as has been stated of them, that they had deep respect also for the traitor Judas. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist., Cent. II., pt. ii., cap. 5.*)

cāi-nī'-to, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: *Chrysophyllum cainita*, the Star-apple of the West Indies, a plant belonging to the order Sapotaceæ. [CHRY SOPHYLLUM.]

†cāin-ō-zō'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *kainos* = new, recent; *zōē* = life.]

Geol.: The same as TERTIARY (q. v.).

cāi-oph'-ōr-a, *s.* [Gr. *kaiō*=to burn; *pherō*=to bear.]

Bot.: A genus of loasads, distinguished from its congeners by having on the calyx ten spirally-arranged ribs; the divisions of the corolla notched at the tip or with three teeth; style or appendage on the ovary single, bifid at the end, the two pieces approximate. The species are herbaceous, natives of Peru and Chili, of branched or climbing habits, and bearing numerous stinging hairs, from which they derive their name.

***caip** (1), *s.* [A. S. *cofa*=a cove, a cave, a chamber.] A coffin. [*Henryson*.]

***caip** (2), *s.* [Sw. *kaffa*=a cloak.]

***caip** (3), *s.* [COPE, *s. & a.*]

***caip**, *v. t.* [COPE, *v.*]

ca-f'que (que as *k*), *s.* [Turk.] A kind of boat used upon the Bosphorus.

"Glanced many a light *caique* along the foam,
Danced on the shore the daughters of the land."

Byron: Child Harold's Pilg., ii. 81.

***cair**, ***kair**, *v. t.* [A. S. *ceran*, *cirran*; O. L. Ger. *keran*; O. H. Ger. *cherren*; O. Fris. *kera*=to drive away. CHARE.] To drive backward and forward.

***cair**, *s.* [CARE.]

cair-weeds, *s. pl.* Weeds of care; *i. e.*, mourning weeds.

***cair**, *a.* [KER.] Left. (Used of a hand.)

***cair-handit**, *a.* Left-handed. (Scotch.)

***cāir-bān**, *s.* [Cf. Gael. *cairbhinn*=a car-case.] The basking shank.

cāird, *s.* [Ir. *ceard*.]

1. A tinker.

"Her charms had struck a sturdy *cāird*,
As weel as poor gutscraper."

Burns: Jolly Beggars.

2. A sturdy beggar.

***caire**, *v. t.* [A. S. *ceran*=to turn, to avert, to pass over or by.] To return, to travel, to go. (*Morte Arthure*, 5,184.)

cāirn, *s.* [Ir., Gael. & Wel. *carn*=a rock; Gael. *carn*; Wel. *caran*=to pile up, heap together.]

*1. A heap of stones erected by the early inhabitants of Great Britain, probably as sepulchral monuments over those slain in battle.

"Now here let us place the gray stone of her *cāirn*."
Campbell: Glenara.

2. A similar heap piled up as a landmark, or to protect articles deposited under them.

"Hark, from yon misty *cāirn* their answer tossed."
Scott: The Vision of Don Roderick, Intro., v. 7.

3. A heap of loose stones piled as a memorial of some individual or occurrence.

"... nor has the world a scene that would console me for the loss of the rocks and *cāirns*, wild as they are, that you see around us."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxv.

"A *cāirn* is a heap of stones thrown upon the grave of one eminent for dignity of birth, or splendor of achievements."—*Johnson: Jour. to the Western Islands.*

Cāirn'-gōrm, *s. & a.* [Gael. & c., *carn*=a rock, and *gorm*=azure, or sea-green color.]

A. *As substantive*: A mountain in Banffshire, Scotland.

B. *As adjective*: (See the compound.)

Cairngorm-stone, *s.* A mineral; a variety of quartz of a smoky yellow to smoky brown, and often transparent, but varying to brownish-black, and then nearly opaque in thick crystals. The color is probably due to titanitic acid, as crystals containing rutile are usually smoky. It is extensively used among all classes in Scotland for ornaments of various kinds.

cā'ir-nŷ, *a.* [Scotch *cāirn*; *-y*.] Abounding with cairns, or heaps of stones.

cāirt, *s.* [CHART.] (Scotch.)

1. A chart.

2. *Pl.*: Card.

cair-tare, *s.* [From Scotch *cāirt*; and suff. *-are* =er.] A player at cards. (*Knorr*.)

***cāi'-şēr**, ***caŷ'-şēr**, *s.* [CZAR.]

cāis'-sōn (*kās'-ūn*), *s.* [Fr. *caisson*, from *caisse* =a case, chest.]

*1. *Military*:

(1) A wooden chest to hold ammunition; formerly applied to the ammunition-wagon itself.

(2) A wooden box containing shells and loose powder, which was buried in the ground and ignited by means of a fuse when the enemy was passing over it. (*Fougasse*.)

2. *Engineering*: A wooden case or frame sunk in the beds of rivers, &c., to keep out the water during the laying of the foundations of a bridge, &c. It is constructed of strong timbers, firmly and closely joined together.

The modern form of caisson has compressed-air chambers into which the workmen are admitted through suitable air-locks (q. v.).

3. *Arch.*: The sunk panels of various geometrical forms symmetrically disposed in flat or vaulted ceilings, or in soffits generally.

4. *Naut.*: A frame, or flat-bottomed boat, used in the dockyards, instead of flood-gates, for getting ships in and out.

***cāit**, *v. i.* [CATE, *v.*]

caitche, *caiche*, *s.* [Dan. *ketser*= . . . battledore, racket.] A kind of game with the hand-ball. (*Jamieson*.)

caith-ie, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A large-headed fish, *Lophius piscatorum*.

***cāi'-tīf-dōm**, *s.* [M. Eng. *caitif*; *-dom*.] The state of being a captive; captivity.

"It is led into *cāitfidom*."—*Wycliffe: Ezek. xxv. 3.*

cāi'-tīf, ***cāi'-tīf**, ***cā'-tīf**, ***cāi'-tēf**, ***cāy'-tīf**, ***cāy'-tīve**, ***cāy'-tīff**, ***kāi'-tēf**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *cāitif*; Fr. *chétif*; Ital. *cattivo*; from Lat. *captivus* =a captive, a poor, mean person. In derivation, from the same Latin root as *captive*, the only difference in the process of transmission being that *captive* came directly from the Latin into the English, while *cāitiff* arrived circuitously through the medium of the Norman-French.]

A. *As substantive*:

*1. A captive, without any reflection on the moral character of the person who has lost his liberty.

"Aristark, myne evene *cāituf* (concaptivus, *neus*, Vulg.) greeteth you wel."—*Wycliffe: Col., iv. 10.* (*Trench: Select Glossary*, pp. 28-9.)

†2. A mean, despicable wretch; a cowardly fellow.

"O the pernicious *cāitiff*!

How came you, Cassio, by that handkerchief
That was my wife's?" *Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

"They were either patricians high in rank and office, or *cāitiffs* who had long been employed in the foulest drudgery of faction."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

B. *As adj.*: Mean, cowardly, despicable.

"Huge numbers lay

Of *cāitive* wretched thralls, that wayled night and day." *Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 45.*

"Menaced, and wept, and tore his hair,
And cursed their *cāitiff* fears."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 31.

***cāi'-tīf-lŷ**, ***cāi'-tīf-lī**, ***cā'-tīfe-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *cāitiff*; *-ly*.] Like a *cāitiff*; in a mean, cowardly manner.

"Think ze na lak and schame into your mynd,
To do sa grete outrage to strang Enee,
In his absence thus *cāitiffely* to fle?"

Douglas: Eneados, bk. ix., p. 306.

***cāi'-tīf-nēss**, ***cā'-tīf-nēs**, *s.* [M. Eng. *cāitif*; *-ness*.] Captivity.

"The day is comen of *cāitiffnes*."—*Towneley Myst.*, p. 315.

***cāi'-tīve**, *a.* [CAITIFF.]

"For that *cāitive* folk to prai."—*Cursor Mundi*, 1,827.

***cāi'-tīve**, ***cāy'-tīve**, *v. t.* [CAITIFF.] To enslave.

"To Sathan *cāytiuende* the soules."—*Wycliffe: Jer.*, prol., p. 343.

cā-jā-nŷs, **cā'-jan**, *s.* [From Malay *catjang*, the name of one of the species.] A genus of papilionaceous plants of the tribe Phaseoleæ and sub-

tribe Cajanææ. They are shrubs with trifoliate leaves. *C. indicus*, the Dhal, Dhor, or Urhur, from the East Indies, is now cultivated in warm countries. The variety *bi-color* is called in Jamaica the Congo-pea, and the variety *flavus* the No-eye Pea.

ca-ja-put, **ca-je-put**, *s.* [CAJUPUT.]

ca-jō'le, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *cageoler*=(1) to chatter like a bird in a cage, (2) to chatter idly; *cage*=a cage.]

A. *Transitive*: To coax, allure, or deceive by flattery.

"They whose chief pretense is wit, should be treated as they themselves treat fools; that is, be *cajoled* with praises."—*Pope: Letter to Trumbull* (1713).

"The prisoners then tried to *cajole* or to corrupt Billop."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

B. *Intransitive*: To deceive, coax by flattery.

"My tongue that wanted to *cajole*
I try'd, but not a word would troll."

Rymer.

ca-jō'led, *pa. par. & a.* [CAJOLE, *v.*]

ca-jōle'-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *cajole*; *-ment*.] The act of cajoling, cajolery.

ca-jōl'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *cajol(e)*; *-er*.] One who cajoles; a coaxer, wheedler, allurer by soft words or flattery.

"Cajoler, that confidest in thy face,
I would to God thou born hadst never been."

Hobbes: Homer.

ca-jōl'-ēr-ŷ, ***ca jōl'-lēr-ŷe**, *s.* [Fr. *cajolierie*=idle talk, chatter.] The act of cajoling, coaxing, wheedling; deceitful persuasion.

"To heare one of those infamous *cajoleries*."—*Evelyn: Liberty*.

"Such *cajoleries* would perhaps be more prudently practiced than professed."—*Burke: Letter to Richard Burke, Esq.*

ca-jōl'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CAJOLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

"After a *cajoling* dream of good fortune."—*Smollett: Reginide*.

C. *As substantive*: Cajolery.

ca-jū'-pūt, **ca-ju-pu-ti**, *s. & a.* [For etym. see quotation.] A tree, *Melaleuca minor*, of the order Myrtaceæ. It is a native of the Moluccas.

"This tree was described by Rumphius under the names of arbor alba minor, *cajuputi*, daun kitsjil, and *caju-kilan*. It has got its name from its color *kayuputi*, which signifies white wood, and hence its appellation, as given to it by Rumphius, arbor alba. *Cajuput* oil is usually imported in green glass bottles; . . . its color is green; . . . it is transparent, liquid, of a strong penetrating smell."—*Pereira: Elements of Materia Medica*.

cajuput-oil, **cajeput-oil**, *s.* A very liquid, volatile oil, having a pungent camphoraceous odor, and capable of dissolving caoutchouc. It is used medicinally as a stimulant and antispasmodic.

cāke (Eng.), **cāke**, **cā'k** (Scotch), *s. & a.* [Icel. & Sw. *kaka*=a cake; Dan. *kage*; Dut. *koek*=a cake, dumpling; Ger. *kuchen*=a cake. All from Lat. *coquo*=to cook. (*Skeat*.)]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. A small mass of dough baked.

"*Cake*. Torta, placenta, colirida, C. F., Libum."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Ye shall offer up a *cake* of the first of your dough for an heave offering."—*Num.* xv. 20.

2. A kind of bread, compounded with fruit, &c.

"A bokeler hadde he made hym of a *cake*."

Chaucer: C. T., 663.

¶ In Scotland applied specially and particularly to a cake of oatmeal.

"The oat-cake, known by the sole appellative of *cake*, is the gala bread of the cottagers."—*Notes to Pennecuik's Descr. Tweedd.*, p. 89.

3. A kind of food for horses and cattle, composed of linseed.

"How much *cake* or guano this labor would purchase we cannot even guess at."—*Ansted: Channel Islands*, p. 467.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Anything resembling a cake in form; flat, and rising to only a little height.

"There is a *cake* that groweth upon the side of a dead tree, that hath gotten no name, but it is large, and of a chestnut color, and hard and pithy."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

2. Coagulated or congealed matter.

"Yet when I meet again those sorcerers' eyes,
Their beams my hardest resolutions thaw,
As if that *cakes* of ice and July met."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Martial Maid.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

¶ *My cake is dough*: My plan has failed.

"My cake is dough, but I'll in among the rest,
Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 1.
"Steward! your cake is dough as well as mine."
B. Jonson: The Case is Altered.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

cake-basket, s. A basket or tray for cakes.

"... a pierced cake-basket, date 1768, 28 ounces;
another, date 1759, 27 ounces."—*Times, Oct. 30, 1875. (Advt.)*

***cake-bread, *cakebreed, s.** A cake.

"Thai eten calves flessh and cakebreed."
P. Plowman, 11, 271.

cake-cutter, s.

Baking: A device for cutting sheets of dough into round or ornamental forms, as heart-shaped, &c.

cake-mixer, s.

Baking: A device for incorporating together the ingredients of cake.

cake-urchins, s. pl.

Zool.: Sea-urchins (Echinoidea), of a form more irregular than the typical Echinidae.

cake-walk, s. An exhibition of graceful walking peculiar to the colored people of the southern part of the United States, in which a large cake is awarded as a prize to the couple regarded as the most graceful walkers.

cāke (1), v. t. & i. [CAKE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.:* To form into a cake, to coagulate.

*2. *Fig.:* To harden in heart.

B. Intrans.: To become coagulated, or formed into a cake.

"This burning matter, as it sunk very leisurely, had time to cake together, and form the bottom, which covers the mouth of that dreadful vault that lies underneath it."
—*Addison: Travels in Italy.*

cāke (2), v. i. To cackle as geese.

¶ In the north of England geese are said to cake and hens to cackle. (*Todd, from Ray & Grose.*)

cāked, pa. par. or a. [CAKE (1), v.]

caked-breast, s. A colloquial name for *mastitis*, or "broken breast," which has arisen from the common idea among old women that the cause of the inflammation in the *mamma* of a nursing mother is the caking or curdling of the milk.

cā-kīle, s. [In Fr. *caquille*; from Arab. *kakile* = a kind of sea-rocket.]

Botany: A genus of cruciferous plants, the type of the tribe *Cakilineæ*. They have short, angular, two indehiscent, one-seeded joints, the upper one having an upright sessile seed, and the lower an abortive or pendulous one.

cāk-īl'-i-dæ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *cakile* (q. v.), and Class. Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Cruciferae, tribe *Pleurorhizæ* (*Lindley*). The same as *CAKILINÆ*. (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

cāk-īl'-i-nā'-æ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *cakile* (q. v.), and Class. Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ*.]

Bot.: The same as *CAKILIDÆ* (q. v.).

cāk'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CAKE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive: The act or process of coagulating or forming into a hard mass.

cāk'-ō-dyle, s. [CACODYL.]

cāk'-ō-dyl'-ic, a. [CACODYLIC.]

cal, s. [Etym. unknown.] A Cornish miner's name for Wolfgram, an ore of Tungsten. It is found in the bryle and backs of lodes, and is of the color of old iron.

cāl'-a-bā, s. [Port. calaba.]

Bot.: A tree, *Calophyllum calaba*. [*CALOPHYLLUM*.]

Cāl'-a-bar (1), s. & a. [A West African word.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: A region on the west coast of Africa, in the vicinity of the old and new Calabar rivers.

B. As adj.: From or pertaining to the region described under A.

Calabar-bean, s. *Physostigma venenatum*, a leguminous plant, called also the Ordeal-bean. In trials for witchcraft the accused person has to swallow the poisonous seeds. If he vomit, he is reputed innocent; if he do not vomit, and in consequence dies, this is held to be proof positive of guilt.

cāl'-a-bar (2), s. [O. Fr. *calabre* = the fur of the squirrel described under the compound.]

calabar-skin, s. The skin of the Siberian squirrel, used in the manufacture of muffs and trimmings.

***cāl'-a-bās, s. [Etym. doubtful.]** An early light form of musket which came in use in 1578.

cāl'-a-bāsh, s. [Sp. calabaza=a gourd, a pumpkin, which the fruits superficially resemble.]

1. A tree, the *Crescentia Cujete*, the typical one of the order *Crescentiaceæ*, or *Crescentiads*. It is a tree about thirty feet high, found in some places wild, in others cultivated, in the West Indies and other tropical parts of America. Its flowers are variegated with green, purple, red, or yellow; its leaves are narrowly elliptical. Its fruits are oval or globular, and are so hard externally that where they grow they are used as household utensils, such as basins, water-bottles, and even kettles. They are not easily broken by rough usage or burnt by exposure to fire. The pulp is purgative, and considered useful in chest diseases; when roasted, it is employed as a poultice for bruises and inflammations.

2. The fruit of the above tree, which is inclosed in a shell used by the natives of the Caribbee Islands for drinking-cups, pots, musical instruments, and other domestic utensils.

3. A cup or utensil made of the shell inclosing the fruit of the above tree.

calabash-nutmeg, s. The *Monodora myristica*, a tree of the order *Anonaceæ*, introduced into Jamaica probably from Western Africa. The fruits resemble small calabashes; hence the name. It is called also American nutmeg, or Jamaica nutmeg.

calabash-tree, s. [CALABASH.]

Sweet Calabash: The *Passiflora maliformis*.

cāl'-a-boose, s. [Sp. calabozo=a dungeon.] A city prison; a local jail.

cāl'-ā-de, s. [Fr. calade; from caler=to lower; Sp. & Port. calar; Ital. calare; Lat. chalo; Gr. chalō=to slacken, let down.]

Horsemanship: The slope of a riding-ground, down which a horse is ridden in a gallop to teach him how to ply his haunches.

cāl'-a-dē'-nī-a, s. [Gr. kalos=beautiful; adēn=a gland.]

Bot.: A genus of Australian plants, belonging to the order *Orchidaceæ*, or *Orchids*. The flowers are covered in a very remarkable way with glandular hairs, which have suggested the name.

cāl'-a-dī'-ē'-æ, s. [From caladium, with fem. pl. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A family of plants belonging to the natural order *Aroideæ*, or *Araceæ*. The genera have the stamens and pistils numerous, contiguous, or separated by the rudimentary bodies; spadix usually naked at the point and the cells of the anthers with a very thick connective.

cāl'-ā-dī-ūm, s. [Etymology unknown.] The name was first introduced by Rumphius.

Bot.: A genus of endogenous plants, the typical one of the family *Caladiæ* (q. v.). They are cultivated in greenhouses here, and flourish in warmer parts of the world. The leaves of *Caladium sagittifolium* are boiled and eaten as a vegetable in the West Indies. The rootstocks or rhizomes of others are eaten there and in the Pacific, the process of cooking destroying the dangerous acidity.

***ca'-lad-rie, s. [Sp. calandria, caladre; Ital. calandra; Gr. kalandra.]** A bird, either a jay or a lark.

"A cormeraunt and a caladrie . . ."—*Wycliffe: Deut. xiv. 18.*

ca-lā'-ite, s. [Lat. callais; Gr. kalais or kallais = a topaz or chrysolite.]

Min.: The same as *Turquois* (q. v.).

cāl'-ām-a-grōs-tis, s. [Lat. calamus=a reed; agrostis=a grass.]

Bot.: A genus of the grasses belonging to the *Arundinaceæ*, or *Reed* family. Two species, *Calamagrostis epigejos* and *C. stricta*, are used as diuretics and emmenagogues.

cāl'-a-mān'-cō, s. [Low Lat. calamancus, calamacus, calamantus; Mod. Gr. kamelankion=a head-covering of camels' hair; Sp. calamaco; Fr. calmande; Ger. kalmank; Dut. kalmink, kalemink.]
Comm.: A kind of woolen stuff made in the Netherlands, which has a fine gloss, and is



Calabash.

checkered in the warp, so that the checks are seen on one side only. It was fashionable in Addison's time.

"He was of a bulk and stature larger than ordinary, had a red coat, flung open to show a gay calamanco waistcoat."—*Tatler.*

cāl'-a-mān'-dēr, s. [COROMANDEL.]

calamander-wood, s. "A valuable furniture wood from India and Ceylon, of a hazel-brown color with black stripes, very hard in texture; called also coromandel wood." (*Simmonds.*)

cāl'-a-mār-ŷ, s. [From Lat. calamus; Gr. kalamos=a reed, a cane; an object made of reeds, a pen.]

Zoology:

1. The English name of the cephalopodous genus *Loligo*, and specially of the *Loligo vulgaris*, or Common Calamary.

2. *Pl.:* The English name for the Cephalopod mollusks of the family *Teuthidæ*. The shell consists of an internal expansion or "pen," with a central shaft and two lateral wings. The species are called also Squids. [*TEUTHIDÆ*.]

ca-lām'-bāc, s. [O. Fr. calambac, calambouc; Sp. calambac, calambuco; Port. calamba, calambuco; from Pers. kalambak=a fragrant kind of wood.]

Bot.: Aloes-wood, the product of a tree growing in China and some of the Indian isles. It is of a very light, spongy texture, containing a soft, fragrant resin, which is chewed by the natives. [*AGALLOCH, ALOES-WOOD*.]

ca-lām'-boūr, s. [CALAMBAC.]

Bot.: A species of *Calambac*, less fragrant, and of a dark, mottled color; much used by cabinet-makers.

†cāl'-ām-īf-ēr-oūs, a. [Lat. calamus=a reed; fero=to bear.] Bearing reeds, reedy.

cāl'-a-mīne, cāl'-a-mīn-ār'-is, s. [In Ger. galmei. From Low Lat. calaminaris, in the term lapis calaminaris, a former name for this mineral. Lat. calamus=a reed, in allusion to the stalactitic form of one variety; or more probably a corruption of Lat. cadmia, cadmea; Gr. kadmeia; kadmia=calamine.]

Min.: A transparent or translucent brittle orthorhombic mineral, of a vitreous or even adamantine luster, its color white yellowish or brown, its hardness 4.5-5, its specific gravity 3.16-3.90. It possesses double refraction. Composition: Silica, 23.2-25.23; oxide of zinc, 62.85-68.30; and water, 4.4-10.8. It is a native carbonate of zinc, $ZnCO_3$. It is often associated with Smithsonite. [*SMITHSONITE*.] It is found in this country, in Scotland, Wales, England, and on the continent of Europe. Dana makes three varieties: 1. Ordinary (1) In crystals (2) Mammillary or Stalactitic, the latter including Wagite. 2. Carbonated. 3. Argillaceous. (*Dana, &c.*)

***Earthy calamite: [HYDROZINCITE.]**

cāl'-a-mīnt (Eng.), cāl'-a-mīn'-thā (Lat.), s. [Lat. calamintha; Gr. kalaminthē; kalaminthos=catmint, mint; kala, fem. of Eol. adj. kalos=beautiful; and mintha, minthē, minthos=mint.] [MENTHA, MINT.]

Botany:

1. (*Of the form Calamintha*): A genus of labiate plants, tribe *Melisseæ*. Among the species may be named *Calamintha officinalis*, *C. clinopodium*, and *C. acinos*.

2. (*Of the form Calamint*): The English name of *Calamintha officinalis*. It is a perennial plant, with opposite leaves and second cyruces.

***cāl'-a-mīst, s. [Lat. calamus=a reed.]** One who plays upon a pipe or reed instrument.

***cāl'-a-mīs'-trāte, v. t. [O. Fr. calamistrer; Lat. calamistratus, pa. par. of calamistro=to curl the hair; calamister, calamistrum=a curling-iron; calamus=a reed.]** To curl or frizzle the hair.

"Which belike makes our Venetian ladies, at this day, to counterfeit yellow hair so much; great women to calamistrate and curl it up, to adorn their heads with span-gles, pearls, and made-flowers; and all courtiers to affect a pleasing grace in this kind."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel., p. 469.*

***cāl'-a-mīs'-trā'-tion, s. [CALAMISTRATE.]** The act or process of curling the hair.

"Those curious needle-works, variety of colors, jewels—embroideries, calamistrations, ointments, &c., will make, the veriest dowdy otherwise, a goddess."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel., p. 475.*

cāl'-a-mīs'-trūm, s.; pl., cāl'-a-mīs'-trā. [Lat. Calamistrum=a hair-curling tube.] *Biol.:* One of the curved movable spines occurring on the hind legs of certain spiders, used in arranging the silk into a web as it issues from the spinnerets.

cāl'-a-mīte, †cāl'-a-mīt (Eng.), cāl'-a-mī-tēs (Lat.), s. [Fr. calamite; Lat. calamus=a reed.]

1. *Bot. & Paleont.:* A coal fossil plant recurring in the form of jointed fragments, formerly cylindrical, and perhaps hollow, but now crushed and

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, †his; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

flattened. The stems are branched, and there appears to have been a distinct wood and bark. Both stems and branches are ribbed and furrowed. Some refer the numerous species of Calamites to Equisetaceæ, but the presence of wood and bark has led others to place them among the Dicotyledons.

"Calamites are the stems of fossil Equisetaceæ."—Thomé (transl. by Bennet) (1879), p. 322.

*2. *Min.*: An obsolete name for TREMOLITE.

ca-lām'-it-ōūs, a. [Fr. *calamiteux*; Lat. *calamitosus*=full of calamity or misery; *calamitas*=calamity, misery.]

1. *Objectively*: Causing distress or unhappiness; attended with misery; unhappy, wretched

"Meanwhile abridged

Of daily comforts, gladly reconciled

To numerous self-denials, Margaret

Went struggling on through those calamitous years."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

"And he in that calamitous prison left."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 1,480.

*2. *Subjectively*: Wretched, unfortunate; involved in calamity.

"This is a gracious provision God Almighty hath made in favor of the necessitous and calamitous."—Calamy.

ca-lām'-it-ōūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *calamitous*; -ly.] In a calamitous or wretchedly unfortunate manner or state.

"... these negotiations, which have resulted so calamitously."—*London Daily News*, July 20, 1870.

†ca-lām'-it-ōūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *calamitous*; -ness.] The state of being in calamity; misery, wretchedness.

ca-lām'-it-ŷ, s. [Fr. *calamité*; Lat. *calamitas*, the origin of which is uncertain, but generally supposed to be *calamus*=a reed.]

1. That which causes extreme misfortune, misery, or distress.

"Another ill accident is drought, and the spindling of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; inasmuch as the word *calamity* was first divided from *calamous*, when the corn could not get out of the stalk."—Bacon.

2. The state of extreme misery or distress.

"... for yet my prayer also shall be in their calamities."—*Psalms* cxli. 5.

"This infinite calamity shall cause

To human life, and household peace confound."

Milton: *P. L.*, x. 907.

cāl-am-ō-dēn'-drōn, s. [Gr. *kalamos*=a reed, and *dendron*=a tree.]

Bot. & Palæont.: A doubtful genus of fossil plants found with Calamites, and by some believed to be identical with it, while others maintain them to be different.

cāl-am-ō-dŷ'-tā, s. [From Gr. *kalamos*=a reed, and *dytēs*=a diver, from *dyō*=to sink, to get into.]

Ornith.: A genus of insessorial birds, belonging to the sub-family Sylviinæ, or True Warblers. *Calamodyta arundinacea* is the Reed-Warbler, which supports its nest by the help of three or four reed stems.

cāl-a-mōp'h-il-ūs, s. [Gr. *kalamos*=a reed; *phileō*=to love.]

Ornith.: A genus of Paridæ, *Calamophilus biarmicus* (Yarrell), and *C. Parus biarmicus* (Pennant), is the Bearded Tit.

ca-lām'-pēl-is, s. [Gr. *kalos*=beautiful; *ampelis*=a vine.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, natives of China, belonging to the order Bignoniaceæ. [ECCREMOCARPUS.]

cāl'-a-mūs, s. [Lat. *calamus*; Gr. *kalamos*=a reed or cane.]

1. *Scripture*: A sort of reed or sweet-scented wood, mentioned in Scripture with the other ingredients of the sacred perfumes. It is a knotty root, reddish without and white within, which puts forth long and narrow leaves, and is brought from the Indies. The prophets speak of it as a foreign commodity of great value. These sweet reeds have no smell when they are green, but when they are dry only. Their form differs not from other reeds, and their smell is perceived upon entering the marshes.

"Take thou also unto thee principal spices of pure myrrh, of sweet cinnamon, and of sweet calamus."—*Exodus*, xxx. 23.

2. *Music*: A reed-flute. Probably a simple rustic instrument like our oaten-pipe. But some suppose it to have been similar in construction to the *syrix*, or pau-pipes, and to have been synonymous with *arundo*. From *calamus* is derived the post-classical *calamauulos*, a flute made of reed, whence *calamaulis*, *kalamaulēs* and *kalamaulētēs*, a player on reed-pipes; hence, too, *chalamearu*, *schalmey*, *shawm*, the precursor of the modern clarionet, one of the registers of which is still said to be of *chalamearu* tone. (Stainer & Barrett.)

3. *Botany*:

(1) A fistular stem without any articulation.

(2) A genus of palm trees. Upward of 80 species are known, nearly all from Southern Asia. *Calamus rotang*, *C. rudentum*, *C. verus*, *C. viminalis*, furnish the rattans or canes used for the bottoms of chairs and couches, and *C. Scipionum* the Malacca canes employed in walking.

calamus arom. ticus, s.

1. *Popul. Bot.*: A plant, *Diotis maritima*.

2. *Popul. Bot. & Comm.*: *Acorus calamus*.

calamus-scriptorius, s. [Lat. *scriptorius*=pertaining to writing or a writer; *scribo*=to write.]

Anat.: A canal at the bottom of the fourth ventricle of the brain, so called from its resemblance to the *calamus scriptorius*, or writing-pen of the ancients.

†ca-lan'-dō, pr. par. [Ital. *calando*, pr. par. of *calare*=to decrease, lower.]

Music: Gradually diminishing in loudness and rapidity; becoming softer and slower.

ca-lā'n-dra, s. [Ital. *calandra*; Fr. *calandre*; Sp. *calandria*; Low Lat. *calandra*; Gr. *kalandra*=a kind of lark.]

1. *Ornith.*: A species of lark, *Melano corypha calandra*, with a thick bill, the upper part of the body of a reddish brown spotted with black. It is larger than the skylark.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of coleopterous insects of the family Rhyncophora, one species of which, *C. granaria*, the Corn-weevil, in its larva state, is very destructive to corn. Another species, *C. oryzae*, attacks rice.

ca-lā'n-dre, ca-lā'n-dēr, s. [CALANDRA.]

ca-lān-drin'-i-a, s. [Named in honor of J. C. Calandrini.]

Bot.: A genus of South American plants, belonging to the order Portulacæ. They are chiefly natives of California and South America.

ca-lā'n-drōne, s. [Ital. *calandra*=a wood-lark.]

Music: A small reed instrument of the shawm or clarinet character, with two holes, much used by the Italian peasantry. (Stainer & Barrett.)

***ca-lā'n-gāy, s.** A species of white parrot.

ca-lān'-thē, s. [Gr. *kalos*=beautiful; *anthos*=a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of herbaceous orchids, the type of the order Calanthideæ. They are natives of the East Indies and Madagascar; a few are American. About thirty species are known. The flowers are white, lilac, purple, or copper-colored.

ca-lān-thid'-ē-æ, s. pl. [*Calanthe*, and fem. pl. suff. -ideæ.]

Bot.: A family of orchideous plants.

cāl'-a-pitte, s. [Malay *calappa*=the cacao-tree.] A small, stony concretion sometimes found in the pulp of the coconut. Also called *cocoanut-pearl*.

ca-lā'p-pā, s. [Etymology doubtful.]

Zoöl.: A Fabrician genus of decapod Crustaceans. Tribe, Brachyura. It is composed of the single species *Calappa granulata*.

cā-lā'sh, *cā-lē'che, s. [Fr. *calèche*; Ger. *kalesche*, from Russ. *koliaska*=a calash carriage.]

1. A light pleasure or traveling carriage, with low wheels, having a top or hood removable at pleasure.

"Daniel, a sprightly swain, that

used to slash

The vigorous steeds that drew

his lord's calash."—King.

"The ancients used calashes, the figures of several of them being to be seen on ancient monuments. They are very simple, light, and drove by the traveler himself."—*Arbutnot: On Coins*.

2. The hood of a carriage.

*3. A hood for a lady's head, made of silk, supported with hoops of cane or whale-bone, and projecting considerably over the face. (Latham.)

calash-top, s.

Vehicles: A folding leather top, with bows and joints; sometimes called a half-head.

ca-la'-tā, s. [Ital.] An Italian dance in two-fourths time, of a sprightly character. (Stainer & Barrett.)

ca-lā'-thē-ā, s. [Gr. *kalathos*=a basket, from their being woven in baskets (Craig), or from the form of the stigma (Loudon).]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Marantaceæ, the Cannæ of Jussieu. The species are natives of tropical America, and several are in cultivation for the sake of their handsome foliage.

ca-lā'th-i-an, s. [Lat. *calathiana*=the blue violet.] A term used only in the subjoined compound.

calathian-violet, s.

Bot.: A plant so called (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*).

"It is called *Viola autumnalis*, or autumnal violet, and seemeth to be the same that Valerius Cordus calleth *Pneumonanthe*, which he says is named in the German tongue *Lungen Blumen*, or lung-floure; in English, *Autumnal floures*, *Calathian Violets*, and of some *Harvest-bels*."—*Gerarde: Herbal*, p. 438, ed. 1633.

cāl-a-thī'd-i-ūm, ca-lā'-thī-ūm, s. [Gr. *kalathos*=a basket.]

Bot.: A name given by some continental botanists to an umbel, in which all the flowers are sessile. (Craig.)

ca-lāth'-i-form, a. [Lat. *calathus*; Gr. *kalathos*=a basket.]

Bot.: Having the form of a basket; basket-shaped, cup-shaped.

cāl-a-thō'-dēs, s. [Gr. *kalathos*=a basket; *eidos*=appearance, likeness.]

Bot.: A genus of Ranunculaceæ, comprising a single species, *Calathodes palmata*, from Sikkim. It is a perennial herb, with large terminal and solitary flowers; petals none.

cāl'-a-thūs, s. [Lat. *calathus*; Gr. *kalathos*=a basket.]

*1. A kind of hand-basket, made of light wood or rushes. Used by women sometimes to gather flowers, but chiefly, after the example of Minerva, to put their work in. It was narrow at the bottom and widening upward.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of coleopterous insects of the tribe Carabidæ.

ca-lā'v-ēr-ite, s. [From *Calaveras*, where it is found.]

Min.: A telluride of gold, from the Stanislaus mine, Calaveras Co., California. It occurs massive without crystalline structure; color, bronze yellow; streak, yellowish gray; brittle. Compos.: Tellurium 55.53, gold 44.47.

cāl'-ca-dīs, s. [Arab.]

Med.: A name given by the Arabs to white vitriol or to some white vitriolic mineral.

cāl'-cāire, s. [Fr., as *a.*=calcareous, limy; as *s.*=a calcareous rock.]

Geol.: A word used in English only in the two subjoined terms.

calcaire grossier, s. [Fr. *grossier*=thick, coarse.]

Geol.: A rock or stratum consisting of a coarse limestone often passing into sand. It occurs in the Paris basin, and is used as a building stone. It is of Middle Eocene age. It abounds in shells, especially species of *Cerithium*. In other parts there is Miliolite Limestone, consisting of millions of microscopic foraminifera. (Lyell.)

calcaire siliceux, s. [Fr. *siliceux*=siliceous, flinty.]

Geol.: A compact siliceous limestone associated with the Calcaire Grossier, and coeval with it.

cāl-cān'-ē-āl, a. [From Mod. Lat. *calcaneum* (q. v.), and Eng. suffix -al.] Pertaining to the calcaneum or bone of the heel.

cāl-cān'-ē-ūm, s. [From Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*).]

Anat.: The bone of the tarsus which forms the prominence of the heel or the hock. (Huxley.)

cāl'-car (1), s. [Lat. *calcaria*=a lime-kiln; *calcarius*=pertaining to lime; *calx* (genit. *calcis*), =lime.]

1. *Glass-making*: A name given to a small furnace in which the first calcination is made of sand and potash, for the formation of a frit, from which glass is made. [FRETTING-FURNACE.] (Ure.)

2. *Metal*: An annealing arch or oven. (Knight.)

cāl'-car (2), s. [Lat. *calcar*=a spur; from *calx* (genit. *calcis*)=the heel.]

Bot.: A spur, a projecting hollow or solid process, from the base of an organ, as in the flowers of Larkspur and Snapdragon; such flowers are called calcarate, or spurred. (Balfour.)

cāl'-car-āte, a. [*Calcar* (2); -ate.]

Bot.: Spurred [For definition see CALCAR (2), s.]

"By the irregular development of one or more sepals the spurred (*calcarate*) only of Larkspur and of Indian Cress is produced."—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 202.

cāl-cār'-ē-ā, a. [Lat. *calcaria*, nom. pl. of *a. calcarius*=pertaining to lime.]

Zoöl.: The same as CALCEPONGIÆ (q. v.).

cāl-cār'-ē-ō, only in compos. [Eng. *calcareo(us)* (q. v.).]

calcareo-argillaceous, s.

Min.: Consisting of or containing calcareous and argillaceous earths.

calcareo-barite, s.

Min.: A white barite from Strontian, in Argyleshire, containing, probably as mixture, 6.6 per cent. of lime and some silica and alumina.



Calash.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre. unite. cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ. Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

calcareo-bituminous, a.

Min.: Consisting of or containing calcareous and bituminous earths.

calcareo-silicious, a.

Min.: Consisting of or containing calcareous and silicious earths.

calcareo-sulphurous, a.

Min.: Consisting of or containing calcareous and sulphurous earths.

cāl-cār'-ē-ōūs, a. [Lat. *calcarius* = pertaining to lime; *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime.]

1. *Min.*: Consisting of or containing carbonate of lime; of the nature of limestone.

2. *Geol.*: Calcareous rocks are generally of animal origin. They consist of fragments of shells, corals, encrinites, or of globigerinae, and other foraminifera. Even when so wholly crystalline that no traces of old organisms can be detected, there is reason to believe that these previously existed and have been destroyed by metamorphic action.

calcareous barytes, s.

Min.: A variety of barytes, with an abnormal quantity of carbonate of lime in its composition.

calcareous earth, s. [In Fr. *terre calcaire*; Ger. *Kalkerde*.] A term commonly applied to lime in any form, but properly to pure lime. It is also frequently applied to marl, and to earths containing a considerable proportion of lime.

calcareous marl, s.

Min.: A soft, earthy deposit, often hardly at all consolidated with or without distinct fragments of shells; it generally contains much clay, and graduates into a calcareous clay. (*Dana*.)

calcareous spar, s.

Min.: Calcite, crystallized native carbonate of lime, of which there are many varieties. The usual composition is carbonic acid 44.0, lime 56.0, but it often contains impurities, upon which depend the colors assumed by the crystal. Carbonates of lime are widely distributed in nature, as marbles, chalk, &c. [ICELAND-SPAR, MARBLE.]

calcareous sponges, s. pl. An order of sponges—the Calcispongiae (q. v.).

calcareous tufa, s.

Min.: A term applied to varieties of carbonates of lime, formed by evaporation of water containing that mineral in solution, occurring in fissures and caves in limestone rocks, and near springs, the water of which is impregnated with lime.

cāl-cār'-ē-ōūs-ness, s. [Eng. *calcareous*; -ness.] The quality of being calcareous, or partaking of the nature of limestone.

cāl-car'-if-ēr-ōūs, a. [Lat. *calcaria* = a lime-kiln; *fero* = to bear.] Producing lime, calciferous.

cāl-cār'-i-form, a. [Lat. *calcar* = spur; *forma* = form, appearance.]

Bot.: Shaped like a calcar, or spur; spur-shaped.

cāl-car'-i-na, s. [Lat. *calcar* = a spur; neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.] One of the Rotaline Foraminifera. It is coated with exogenous shell growth, as granules, spires, &c. Shell thick. Common in several tertiary strata, and living abundantly in the Mediterranean and other warm seas. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

cāl-ca-vāl'-lā, s. [Port.] A kind of superior sweet wine from Portugal.

cāl-çē-ā'-tēd, a. [Lat. *calceatus*, pa. par. of *calceo* = to shoe; *calceus* = a shoe.] Furnished with shoes, shod.

cālçed, a. [Lat. *calceatus* = shod.]

1. *Gen.*: Wearing shoes or boots, not sandals.
2. *Spec.*: Pertaining or belonging to that branch of the Carmelite Order, which did not accept the reform of St. Teresa. [DISCALCED.]

"Subject to the Father-General of the calced Carmelites."—*Miss Lockhart: Life of St. Teresa* (Note C.).

cāl-çē'-dōn, s. [CALCEDONY.] A fowl vein like calcedony in some precious stones. (*Ash*.)

cāl-çē'-dōn-ic, cāl-çē'-dō'-nī-an, a. [Lat. *calcedonius* = a calcedony.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of calcedony.

***cāl-çē'-dōn-ŷ, s.** [CHALCEDONY.]

cāl-çē'-i-form, a. [Lat. *calceus* = a shoe; *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: The same as CALCEOLATE (q. v.).

cāl-çē'-ō-lā, s. [Lat. *calceolus* = a little shoe or slipper; *calceus* = a shoe.]

Zool.: A genus of brachiopod mollusca, of the family Orthidae, the bivalve shell of which is somewhat slipper-shaped. It is fossil only, being found in the Devonian rocks.

cāl-çē'-ō-lār'-i-a, s. [Lat. *calceolarius* = a shoe-maker, from *calceolus* = a little shoe, a slipper; *calceus* = a shoe.]

Bot. & Hort.: A well-known and beautiful genus of plants—order Scrophulariaceae. The resemblance to a shoe is in the bilabiate corolla of the best known species, the elongated lower lip of which is inflated and turned down. The stamens are only two. The species, which are numerous, come from South America, chiefly from the western slope or side of the Andes. The greater number have yellow flowers, others are purple, while in a few the two colors are intermingled. The roots of *Calceolaria arachnoida* are collected in Chili, where they are called *reibun*, and are used for dyeing woolen cloth crimson. Various calceolarias are cultivated in this country.

cāl-çē'-ō-lāte, a. [Lat. *calceolus* = a little shoe, a slipper, and Eng. suff. -ate.]

Bot.: Having the form of a shoe or slipper. Examples, the petals of the orchid *Cypripedium* and the *Calceolaria*, or Slipper-plant.

cāl-çēs, cāl'-xes, s. pl. [CALX.]

cāl'-çic, a. [From Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime, and Eng. suff. -ic.] Pertaining to or composed in whole or in part of lime, as *calcic carbonate*, *calcic oxide*.

cāl-çif-ēr-ōūs, a. [Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime, chalk; *fero* = to bear.]

Min.: Containing or producing calcite or carbonate of lime.

cāl-çif-ic, a. [Eng. *calcif*(y); -ic.] Calciferous, calcic. (*Huxley: Physiology*, ch. 12.)

†cāl-çif-i-cā'-tion, s. [Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime; *facio* = to make.] The process of being converted into a stony substance containing lime.

"... and it seems probable that the solid mass of fully formed bone is formed by the calcification of this tissue."—*Carpenter: Principles of Physiology*, p. 203.

cāl'-çī-fied, pa. par. or a. [CALCIFY.]

"Calcified teeth are peculiar to the vertebrates, and may be defined as bodies primarily, if not permanently, distinct from the skeleton, consisting of a cellular and tubular basis of animal matter containing earthy particles, a fluid, and a vascular pulp."—*Owen: Anat. of Vertebrates*.

†cāl'-çī-form, a. [Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime; *forma* = form, appearance.] In the form of chalk or lime.

cāl'-çī-fŷ, v. t. [Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime; *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To convert into lime.

"Were this sheath actually dentinal in tissue and united to the jaw-bone, the resemblance to the Lepidosiren would be closer; but it is never calcified, and is shed during the progress of the metamorphosis."—*Owen: Anat. of Vertebrates*.

cāl-çī-mān'-gīte, s. [From Lat. *calcium*; Eng. *mang(anese)*, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as SPARTHITE (q. v.).

cāl'-çī-mine, s. [Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime.] White or colored wash for walls (usually made of ground anhydrous or calcined gypsum) much finer than common whitewash. Various coloring substances are used.

cāl'-çī-mine, v. t. [CALCIMINE, s.] To wash over with calcimine; as, "to calcimine walls."

†cāl-çī'-nā-ble, a. [Eng. *calcin*(e); -able.] Capable of being calcined; that may be calcined.

"Not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire."—*Hill: Fossils, Of Granite*.

cāl'-çin-āte, v. t. [Low Lat. *calcinatus*, pa. par. of *calcino* = to calcine.] To calcine.

"... first, it indurates, then maketh fragile, and lastly it doth calcinate."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

cāl-çin-ā'-tion, *cāl-çin-ā'-cioun, s. [Low Lat. *calcinatus*, pa. par. of *calcino* = to calcine.]

1. The operation of expelling from a substance by heat, either water or volatile water combined with it. Thus, the process of burning lime, to expel the carbonic acid, is one of *calcination*. The result of exposing the carbonate of magnesia to heat, and the removal of its carbonic acid, is the production of *calcined magnesia*. The term was, by the earlier chemists, applied only when the substance exposed to heat was reduced to a *calx*, or to a friable powder, this being frequently the oxide of a metal. It is now, however, used when any body is subjected even to a process of wasting. (*Ure*.) Marble, limestone, and chalk, which are all carbonates of lime, are deprived of their carbonic acid and water by calcination. It also deprives copper and other ores of their sulphur, the sulphurets being oxidized and sulphuric acid being disengaged and volatilized.

"Oure fourneys eke of calcinacioun."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,732.

"Adustion causeth blackness and calcination whiteness."—*Bacon: Works* (ed. 1765), vol. i., ch. xi.

2. The operation of reducing a metal to an oxide; oxidation.

*3. The result of the process of calcining.

calcination-pot, s. A sort of crucible used for preparing animal charcoal.

†cāl'-çī-nā-tōr-ŷ, s. [Low Lat. *calcinatorium*.] A vessel or crucible used in calcination.

cāl'-çine, v. t. & i. [Fr. *calciner*; Low Lat. *calcino*; Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = chalk.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To reduce to a powder.

"Moses, with an actual fire calcined, or burnt the golden calf unto powder."—*Sir T. Browne: Religio Medici*.

"The turf being, as it were, calcined by the scorching hoofs of their diabolical partners."—*Scott: Black Dwarf*, ch. ii.

2. To reduce a metal to an oxide; to oxidize.

*3. To utterly consume.

"This earth at last shall be calcined."
H. More: Enthous. Triumph.

***II. Figuratively:** To consume.

"You by a chaste chimicke Art,
Calceine fraile love to pietie."
Habington: Castara.

B. Intransitive: To be reduced to a powder; to become calcined.

"... in a very strong heat, calcining without fusion."—*Newton: Optics*.

cāl'-çined, pa. par. & a. [CALCINE, v.]

1. Reduced to a powder.

"Antimony calcined or reduced to ashes."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. Oxidized.

"When a decoction of meat is effectually screened from ordinary air, and supplied solely with calcined air, putrefaction never sets in."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., xi. 301.

†cāl'-çī-nēr, s. [CALCINE.]

1. *Gen.*: One who, or that which, calcines.

2. *Spec.*: A calcining or roasting furnace.

cāl'-çī-nīng, *cal-çen-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [CALCINE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & partic. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive: The act of reducing to a powder; calcination.

"In amalgamyng and calcenyng."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,699.

calcining-furnace, s. A large reverberatory furnace, having a fire at one end, two chimneys at opposite corners, four doors at which the operation is observed, the rabbles introduced, and the material withdrawn, and hoppers above by which the ore is introduced.

cāl-çī-nī'-tre, s. [Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime, and *nitre* (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as NITROCALCITE (q. v.).

***cāl'-çin-ize, v. t.** [CALCINE.] To calcine. (*Sylvester: Du Bartas*.)

cāl-çī-ō-çē-lēs-tīte, s. [Lat. *calcis* = pertaining to lime; *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime; *caelestis, celestis* = heavenly, sky-blue; *cælum* = heaven.]

Min.: A variety of Celestite (q. v.), containing a large proportion of lime.

cāl-çī-ō-fēr'-rite, s. [Lat. *calcis* = pertaining to lime; *calx* (gen. *calcis*) = lime; *ferr(um)* = iron; suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A sulphur, yellow or yellow mineral, from Battenberg, in Bavaria. Specific gravity, 2.52-2.529. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 34.01; sesquioxide of iron, 24.34; alumina, 2.90; magnesia, 2.65; lime, 14.81; hydrogen, 20.56.

cāl-çī-spōn'-gī-æ, s. pl. [From Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime, and *spongia* = a sponge.] [SPONGE.]

1. *Zool.*: Calcareous sponges. One of the leading divisions of Spongia (sponges), the others being Keratoda (horny sponges), Silicispongiae (siliceous sponges), and Myxospongiae (sponges with neither a horny nor a siliceous skeleton). The living species of calcareous sponges have a skeleton composed of spicules of lime, and are generally free and independent of each other.

2. *Palæont.*: What fossil genera should be referred to this group has not yet been finally determined.

cāl'-çite, s. [Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = chalk, and suff. -ite (q. v.).] Crystallized carbonate of lime. [ICELAND-SPAR.]

cāl-çī-trā'-pā, s. [From Mod. Lat. *calciatrapa*; Gael. *calg* = a bristle, and Eng. *trap*.] [CALTROP.] *Bot.*: A name for the Star-thistle, *Centaurea calciatrapa*.

cāl'-çī-trāte, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *calcitrer*; Lat. *calcitro* = to kick, from *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = a heel.] To kick, to spurn. (*Cotgrave & Cockeram*.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

cāl-qi-trā-tion, s. [From Eng. *calcitrate* (q.v.), and suff. *-ion*.] The act of kicking.

cāl-qi-ūm, s. [From Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime.]

Chem.: A dyad metallic element. Symbol, Ca; atomic weight, 40; specific gravity, 1.57. Obtained by Davy by decomposing the chloride by electricity; also by heating the iodide with sodium in a closed vessel. Calcium is a brass-yellow, ductile, malleable metal, which oxidizes in damp air; it decomposes water, and dissolves easily in dilute acids. Heated in the air, it melts at red heat, and burns with a bright orange light. Calcium occurs in nature chiefly as a carbonate, silicate, and sulphate. Calcium oxide, CaO, called also Lime, is obtained by heating the carbonate of calcium to redness. It is a white, earthy, infusible powder, phosphorescent at high temperatures; it is strongly alkaline, and readily absorbs carbonic anhydride. It unites vigorously with water, throwing out great heat, and forms a hydrate, CaOH₂O, which is slightly soluble in cold water; it is used in medicine as lime-water. Impure lime mixed with sand forms mortar.

Calcium sulphate, CaSO₄, found as hydride as gypsum, CaSO₄·2H₂O, and selenite and alabaster. The water is given off by heating it, and a white powder is left, which dissolves in 500 parts of cold water. Mixed with water, it sets in a hard substance; it is used under the name of plaster of Paris for making casts of medals and statues, &c.

Calcium carbonate, CaCO₃, forms the chief constituent of limestone, marble, chalk, &c. It occurs crystallized as calc-spar and aragonite. Calcium carbonate is insoluble in water, but is dissolved by water containing carbonic acid gas; it is deposited from this solution by boiling, hence boiler deposits.

Calcium phosphates occur in the bones of animals and are native in Apatite. [PHOSPHATES.] Calcium chloride, CaCl₂, is obtained by dissolving the carbonate in hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in white prismatic crystals; it is very deliquescent. Fused calcium chloride is used to dry gases, &c. It absorbs ammonia gas.

Calcium fluoride, CaF₂, occurs as fluor spar.

Calcium sulphides and phosphides have been obtained. Salts of calcium are not precipitated by H₂S, either in an acid or alkaline solution. Alkaline carbonates and ammonia carbonate give a white precipitate insoluble in excess; oxalate of ammonia gives a white precipitate from a neutral solution; the precipitate is not soluble in acetic acid. A solution of sulphate of calcium gives no precipitate. The chloride gives an orange-red flame with alcohol. The spectrum of calcium gives several characteristic lines, especially an orange-red and a green line. Chloride of lime, or bleaching powder, is a mixture of calcium chloride and calcium hypochlorite.

¶ **Calcium Arsenate (Min.)** is = Pharmacolite; **Calcium Borosilicate** = Datholite; **Calcium Carbonate** = (1) Calcite, (2) Aragonite; **Calcium Columbate** = (1) Microlite, (2) Azorite; **Calcium Phosphate** = Apatite; **Calcium Silicate** = (1) Wollastonite, (2) Okenite; **Calcium Sulphate** = Selenite; and **Calcium Tungstate** = Scheelite, all which see.

calcium-carbide, s. A compound of calcium and carbon (CaC₂) discovered by Henry Moisson, a French chemist, in 1894, while experimenting with an electric furnace. It is a powder of a grayish color, which, when subjected to the action of water, rapidly generates acetylene (q.v.), the lime being precipitated.

calcium-light, s. The Drummond or oxyhydrogen light, in which streams of oxygen and hydrogen are directed and inflamed upon a ball of lime whose incandescence gives a very vivid and brilliant light. [DRUMMOND-LIGHT.] (*Knight*.)

†cāl-qi-v-ōr-oūs, a. [From Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = limestone, lime, and *voro* = to devour.

Bot.: Eating into or corroding a limestone rock. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

cāl-cō-graph-i-cāl, a. [From Eng. *calco-graph(y)*; *-ical*.] Pertaining to calcography (q.v.).

cāl-cōg-rāph-ŷ, s. [Gr. *kalkos* = brass and *graphē* = a writing, drawing, from *graphō* = to write.] The art of engraving on brass.

cāl-cōur-ān-ite, s. [From Ger. *calcouranit*, *kalk-uranit*; *kalk* = chalk, and *uranit* = uranite (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as AUTUNITE (q.v.).

cāl-c-šin-tēr, s. [Ger. *kalk* = chalk, and *sinter* = dross.] The incrustations of carbonate of lime upon the ground; or the pendulous conical pieces, called stalactites, attached to the roofs of caverns, &c. (*Ure*.)

cāl-c-spar, s. [Ger. *kalk* = chalk, and Eng. *spar* (q.v.).] Crystallized carbonate of lime or calcite. [CALCAREOUS-SPAR.]

cāl-c-tūff, s. [Ger. *kalk* = chalk, and *tuff* = tufa (q.v.).] A formation of carbonate of lime from the deposits of springs, &c. [CALCAREOUS-TUFA.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

†cāl-c-u-lā-bīl-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *calcul(ate)*; *ability*.] Possibility or capability of being calculated, estimated, or provided for.

cāl-c-u-lā-ble, a. [Fr. *calculable*.] Capable of being calculated.

"I have made every calculable provision."—*W. Taylor: Monthly Mag.*

cāl-c-u-lār-ŷ, a. & s. [Lat. *calcularius*, from *calculus* = a little stone; *calx* = (1) lime, chalk; (2) a pebble.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or caused by the disease of stone in the bladder.

"Motion was tedious and noxious to him, by reason of his calculary infirmity and corpulency."—*Bp. Gauden: Life of Bp. Brownrigg*, 1660, p. 218.

B. As subst.: A mass of small stony lumps found in the pear and other fruits.

cāl-cūl'-a-graph, s. An instrument employed in long distance telephony for registering the time a line is in continuous use.

cāl-c-u-lāte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *calculatus*, pa. par. of *calculo* = to reckon by means of pebbles; from *calculus* = a little stone, a pebble; dimin. of *calx* = (1) lime, chalk; (2) a stone, pebble. In Fr. *calculer*; Sp. *calcular*; Ital. *calcolare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To compute, to reckon up in number.

"If, in calculating the numbers of the people, we take in the multitudes that emigrate to the plantations."—*Goldsmith: Essay x*.

*2. To divine or prognosticate by the situation of the planets at a certain time.

"A cunning man did calculate my birth."

Shakesp.: Hen. VI., Pt. II., iv. 1.

"Who were there then in the world, to observe the births of those first men, and calculate their nativities?"—*Bentley*.

II. Figuratively: To arrange or adjust for a purpose. (Seldom used except in the pa. par.)

"I calculate my remedy for this one individual kingdom of Ireland."—*Swift: Modest Proposal*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make calculations; prognosticate.

"Why all these fires, why all these gliding ghosts, Why old men fool and children calculate?"

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

2. To form one's opinion on; to reckon or depend on; to expect. (*Colloquial, and chiefly American*.)

¶ Generally used with the prep. on before the matter on which the opinion is formed.

cāl-c-u-lā-tēd, pa. par. & a. [CALCULATE, v.]

"Cæsar . . . did set forth an excellent and perfect kalendar, more exactly calculated, than any other that was before."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 612.

cāl-c-u-lā-tīng (1), pr. par., a. & s. [CALCULATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"With his cool, calculating disposition, he easily got the better of his ardent rival."—*Godwin: St. Leon*.

C. As substantive: The act or process of computing, reckoning, or estimating.

calculating engine, s. The same as CALCULATING MACHINE (q.v.).

"Such are the facts which, by a certain adjustment of the calculating engine, would be presented to the observer."—*Babbage: Ninth Bridgewater Treatise*, ch. ii.

calculating machine, s. A machine for making arithmetical calculations with speed and accuracy. The simplest one is the abacus (q.v.). The best known of such machines is that which Babbage was employed by the British Government to construct. He began the work in 1821, and continued it for about twelve years, till 1833, at an expense of £15,000, after which it was abandoned. The part completed is preserved in the library of King's College. The machine and its operations are too complex to be described here. [COMPTOMETER.]

***cāl-c-u-lā-tīng** (2), a. [Lat. *calculus* = a stone, pebble.] Turning into, or forming into a calculus or stone in the bladder.

†cāl-c-u-lā-tīng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *calculating* (1); *-ly*.] In the manner of one calculating; by way of calculation.

cāl-c-u-lā-tion, s. [Lat. *calculus* = a small stone, a pebble, because pebbles were of old used in this country, as they still are among some uncivilized tribes, as aids in counting; Eng. suff. *-ation*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act of calculating, reckoning, or computing in numbers.

"One Bartholomew Scullet . . . hath by calculation found the very day."—*Raleigh: Hist. of World*, bk. iii., ch. 25.

"And, leaving it to others to foretell,

By calculation sage, the ebb and flow."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. The result of an arithmetical computation or reckoning.

"If we suppose our present calculation, the Phoenix now in nature will be the sixth from the creation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act or process of estimating the force and result of circumstances.

2. The result of such estimation; the opinion formed of circumstances.

"The fate of the Triennial Bill confounded all the calculations of the best informed politicians of that time."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

cāl-c-u-lā-tive, a. [Formed by analogy of other adjectives from an imaginary Lat. *calculativus*; from *calculus* = a pebble, stone.] Pertaining to calculation; involving calculation.

"Persons bred in trade have in general a much better idea, by long habits of calculative dealings, . . ."—*Burke: On the Popery Laws*.

cāl-c-u-lā-tōr, ***cāl-k'-ē-lā-tour**, s. [Fr. *calculateur*; Lat. *calculator* = one who reckons; *calculus* = a pebble, stone.]

I. Ordinary Language (of persons):

1. One who reckons or computes by numbers; a computer.

*2. One who prognosticates by astrology.

" . . . calkelatours and astronomye."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, p. 408.

3. One who estimates the force or effect of causes; one who calculates results.

"Ambition is no exact calculator. Avarice itself does not calculate strictly when it games."—*Burke: On Shortening the Duration of Parliaments*.

II. Technically (of things):

1. An arithmometer or calculating machine for simple mathematical operations, the most improved form being the comptometer (q.v.).

2. A kind of orrery (q.v.) invented by Ferguson.

cāl-c-u-lā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Lat. *calculatorius* = pertaining to calculation; *calculus* = a pebble, stone.] Pertaining to calculation.

"That other calculatory or figure-casting astrology . . ."—*Hail: Cases of Conscience*.

***cāl-c-ūle**, s. [Lat. *calculus* = a pebble used in counting.] Reckoning, computation, calculation.]

"The general *calcule*, which was made in the last perambulation, exceeded eight millions."—*Hewel: Vocal Forest*.

***cāl-c-ūle**, ***cāl-cu-len**, ***cal'-kyll**, **cal'-kil**, ***cal'-cle**, v. t. [Fr. *calculer*; Lat. *calculo* = to calculate; from *calculus* = a pebble used in counting.] [CALCULATE.] To calculate, compute.

"Full subtilly he *calculated* all this."

Chaucer: Frankl. Tale.

***cāl-c-ūled**, ***cal'-kled**, ***cal'-kiled**, pa. par. or a. [CALCULE, v.]

"Astromomyers al so aren at ere whittes end Of that was *calculated* of the clymat the contrarye they fyndoth."

Piers Ploughman, p. 291.

cāl-c-u-ll, s. pl. [CALCULUS.]

***cāl-c-u-llīng**, **cāl'-ku-lŷnge**, ***kal'-ku-lŷnge**, pr. par., a. & s. [CALCULE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & partic. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive: The act of calculating; calculation.

"When this kalkas knew by *calculyng*."

Chaucer: Troilus, i. 71.

***cāl-c-u-lōse**, ***cāl-c-u-lōus**, a. [Lat. *calculosus* = full of pebbles or stones; *calculus* = a pebble, a stone.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Full of stones, stony, gritty.

"The felde *calculose*, eke harde and drie."

Palladius, ii. 40.

2. **Medicine**:

(1) Affected with stone in the bladder; suffering from calculus.

"I have found, by opening the kidneys of a *calculosus* person, that the stone is formed earlier than I have suggested."—*Sharp*.

(2) Of the nature of a calculus.

"The volatile salt of urine will coagulate spirits of wine; and thus, perhaps, the stones or *calculose* concretions in the kidney or bladder, may be produced."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

cāl-c-u-lūs, s. [In Fr. *calcul*; Sp. *calculo*; Port. *calculo* = the mathematical calculus; *calculo* = a calculus (in Med.); Ital. *calcolo*, or *calculo*; all from Lat. *calculus* = (1) a small stone or pebble, (2) a stone in the bladder, (3, 4, &c.) a stone used for voting or one for reckoning, &c.]

1. **Among the old Romans**: A stone used for voting. At trials white and black stones were thus employed, the white expressing a vote for acquittal and the black for condemnation.

2. **Med.**: The medical term for what is popularly known as stone. Calculi vary in size from a pin's

head to a pigeon's egg, and even larger, and weigh from a few grains to several ounces. They derive their special name and character as well from the organs of the body in which they are found as from the constituents of which they are composed. Thus, for example, a calculus found in the kidney or ureter is called renal, in the bladder vesical, and so on; but, according to its chemical composition, it would also be called either (1) uric (lithic) acid calculus, or (2) oxalic (mulberry) calculus, or (3) phosphatic calculus. Calculi derived from the bile are also found in the gall-bladder, and in the biliary and intestinal ducts, where they receive the name of gall-stones, or biliary calculi. Those found in the salivary glands are called salivary calculi.

3. *Math.*: Any branch of mathematics which may involve or lead to calculation. In this sweeping sense it embraces the whole science, with the exception of pure geometry. Thus there may be a calculus of functions, a calculus of variations, &c., but the leading divisions of the subject are the Differential and the Integral Calculus.

Calculus of functions: The calculus in which what is sought is the form of a function, and not its value in any particular case, nor the condition under which it may have a particular value.

Calculus of variations: A method in which the laws of dependance, binding together variable quantities, are themselves subject to change.

The *Differential Calculus* is a method of investigating mathematical questions by measuring the ratio of certain indefinitely small quantities called differentials. [DIFFERENTIAL.]

Imaginary Calculus: A method of investigating the nature of imaginary quantities required to fulfill apparently impossible conditions. The result proves that all absurdities in geometry may be ultimately resolved into attempts to measure a straight line in a direction different from that of its length.

The *Integral Calculus* reverses the process which obtains in the differential calculus; that is, it reasons out from the ratio of the indefinitely small changes of two or more magnitudes, the magnitudes themselves; or, as it is technically stated, from the differential of an algebraic expression it finds the expression itself. [INTEGRAL.]

*câld, *a. & s.* [COLD.] (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

"Thy corse in clot mot calder kene."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 320.

câl'-dêr-a, *s.* [Sp.] A Spanish term for the deep caldron-like cavities which occur on the summits of extinct volcanoes. (*Stormonth.*)

câl'-dêr-îte, *s.* [Apparently from the proper name *Calder*, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A doubtful mineral from Nepaul, said by Dana to be nothing but massive garnet. Some authorities, however, recognize it as a special variety of garnet.

câld'-rife, *a.* [CAULDRIFE.] (*Scotch.*)

câl'-drôn, caul'-drôn, *cau'-drôn, *s.* [O. Fr. *caldron*, *caudron*, *chaudron*; from O. Fr. *caldaru*; Lat. *caldaria*=caldron; *calidus*=hot; from *caleo*=to be hot; Sp. *calderon*; Ital. *calderone*.] A large kettle or boiler.

"And he struck it into the pan, or kettle, or caldron, or pot; . . ."—1 Sam. ii. 14.

"The limbs yet trembling, in the Caldrons boil."

Dryden: Virgil; Æneid, i. 296.

*câle (1), *s.* [KAIL, KALE.]

*câle (2), *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] Some kind of serpent.

"A feolle worm, cales and manticores."

King Alisaunder, 7,094.

câl'-ê-a, *s.* [Gr. *kalos*=beautiful.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, containing upward of thirty species, natives of Mexico and Brazil. They are herbs or small shrubs. *C. zacate-chichi*, a Mexican species, is known there by the name of Juralillo, and is said to contain, in a fresh state, a considerable quantity of camphor. The leaves of *C. jamaicensis* are said to be powerfully bitter, and steeped in wine or brandy are used as a stomachic in the West Indies. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

câl'-ê-â'-na, *s.* [Gr. *kalos*=beautiful.]

Bot.: A name applied to a few brown-colored terrestrial orchids, natives of New Holland. They are noticeable for their lip, which is posticous, peltate, unguiculate, and highly irritable. In fine weather or when undisturbed this lip bends back and leaves the column uncovered; but if it rains, or the plant is jarred, down goes the lip over the column, which it boxes up securely.

câl'-ê-che', *s.* [CALASH.]

Câl'-ê-dô'-nî-ân, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Caledonia*=Scotland.]

A. *As adjective*: Of or pertaining to Caledonia, the ancient name of Scotland.

B. *As substantive*: A native of Caledonia; a Scotchman.

câl'-êd'-ôn-îte, *s.* [In Fr. *calédonite*; Eng. *Calédonia*; -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral consisting of carbonate of copper and sulphate and carbonate of lead. It is found in minute bluish-green crystals, in association with other ores of lead. It is orthorhombic, rather brittle, translucent, and of a verdigris or bluish-green color. Specific gravity, 6.4. Composition: Sulphate of lead, 55.8; carbonate of lead, 32.8; carbonate of copper, 11.4. (*Dana.*)

câl'-ê-dûct, *s.* [CALIDUCT.]

†câl'-ê-fâ'-ci-ent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *calefaciens*, par. of *calefacio*=to make hot; *calidus*=hot; *facio*=to make.]

A. *As adj.*: Causing or exciting heat or warmth.

B. *As substan.*: A medicine or preparation calculated to produce heat or warmth.

†câl'-ê-fâc'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *caléfaction*; Lat. *calefactio*=a making hot or warm; *calidus*=hot; *factio*=a making; from *facio*=to make.]

1. The act or process of making anything hot or warm. (*Lit. & fig.*)

" . . . by a motion contrary to that of *calefaction*, by which the internal parts are called outwards."—Hobbes.

" . . . thou seekest in humility to be enabled to a devout luster and *calefaction* of others."—Waterhouse: *Apol. for Learning*, 1653, p. 135.

2. The state or condition of being hot or warm. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"As [if] the remembrance of *calefaction* can warm a man in a cold frosty night."—More: *Philos. Poems*, ch. 2. Pref.

câl'-ê-fâc'-tîve, *a.* [Formed by analogy from Lat. *calefactus*, pa. par. of *calefacio*=to make hot.] Having the property of exciting heat or warmth.

"*Calefactive*, lucid, and penetrating the elementary matter."—Hale: *Prim. Orig.*

câl'-ê-fâc'-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *calefactor*=he who or that which makes hot; Fr. *caléfacteur*.]

1. *Gen.*: Anything which excites warmth or heat.

2. *Spec.*: A kind of stove. (*Tozer.*)

†câl'-ê-fâc'-tôr-ÿ, *a. & s.* [Lat. *calefactorius*; from *calefacio*=to make hot.]

A. *As adj.*: Producing heat or warmth; communicating heat.

"These *calefactory* engines they popped down under their stalls, . . ."—London Daily Telegraph, Jan. 11, 1866.

B. *As substan.*: A place or room for producing heat or warmth; a vessel in which to heat things. (*Ash.*)

†câl'-ê-fÿ, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *calefio*=to become hot; *calidus*=hot; *fio*=to become.]

A. *Intrans.*: To become or be made hot; to be heated.

"Crystal will *calefy* unto electricity."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

B. *Trans.*: To heat, make hot or warm.

*câl'-êm-bôurg, *s.* [Of uncertain origin; derived probably from a German count named Kahleberg, celebrated for his blunders in French. Or from the "Jester of Kahleberg," whose name was Wigand von Theben, a character introduced in "Tyll Eulenspiegel," a German tale. (*Brewer: Phrase and Fable.*)] A pun.

câl'-ên-dar, *câl'-ên-dere, *kâl'-ên-dar, *kâl'-ên-dêr, *s. & a.* [Lat. *calendarium*=an account-book of interest kept by money-lenders, so called from the interest being due on the calends (Lat. *calendæ*), or first of each month.] [CALENDS.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A register or list of the days of the year, according to its divisions into days, weeks, and months, showing the various civil and ecclesiastical holidays, festivals, &c.

"Cursed be the day when first I did appear;

Let it be blotted from the calendar."

Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 90.

"What hath this day deserved? what hath it done,
That it in golden letter should be set
Among the high tides in the calendar?"

Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

*(2) An almanac.

"Give me a calendar.

Who saw the sun today?"

Shakesp.: Rich. III., v. 3.

*2. *Figuratively*:

(1) An artificial almanac.

"Do you, for your own benefit, construct
A calendar of flow'rs, pluck'd as they blow."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

(2) A list or register, a roll.

" . . . the care I have had to even your content, I wish might be found in the calendar of my past endeavors."—Shakesp.: *All's Well*, i. 3.

(3) A compendium, an abstract, or epitome.

"Indeed, to speak feelingly of him, he is the card or calendar of gentry, for you shall find in him the continent of what part a gentleman would see."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, v. 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. A catalogue or abstract of state papers.

2. *Law*: A list or register of cases to be tried in a court of law; a register of the names of prisoners.

"The usage is for the judge to sign the calendar, or list of all the prisoners' names."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 30.

"Rhadamanthus, who tries the lighter causes below, leaving to his two brethren the heavy calendars . . ."—Lamb: *Last Essays of Elia*.

3. *Astron. & Chron.*: The Roman calendar is said to have been introduced by Romulus about 738 B. C., and modified by Numa Pompilius about 713 B. C. In 46 B. C., Julius Cæsar, giving effect to the calculations of Sosigenes, an Alexandrian mathematician and astronomer, reformed the calendar, and introduced the Julian style, by which the year was made to consist of 365 days, with 366 every fourth or leap year. He commenced it also with January 1st, the adjustment producing one year of confusion, which contained 445 days. Had the solar year consisted of 365 days, 6 hours, the Julian calendar would have been perfect; but its real length is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45½ seconds. The operation of the odd minutes and seconds continued during the next fifteen centuries, having again deranged the calendar ten days. Pope Gregory XIII. made A. D. 1582 consist of 355 days only, and otherwise adjusted the calendar. Roman Catholic countries at once adopted the reform. Protestant states one after another followed the example, while Russia and the Greek Church conserved the old Julian arrangement. When the new style was adopted in England by Act of Parliament in 1752, eleven days required to be struck out, the 3d of October being called the 14th. From this time the difference began between new and old style. To prevent further derangement the Gregorian arrangements provide that only one in four of the years ending centuries shall be leap-years; thus the years 1700 and 1800 were not leap-years, nor will 1900 be, but 2000 will.

As a result of the different arrangements made and the final disposition of the matter, the following facts have been observed:

The 1st of April and the 1st of July in any year, and in leap year the 1st of January, fall on the same day of the week.

The 1st of September and the 1st of December in any year fall on the same week day.

The 1st of January and the 1st of October in any year fall on the same week day, except it be a leap year.

The 1st of February, of March, and of November of any year fall on the same day of the week, unless it be a leap year, when Jan. 1, April 1, and July 1 fall on the same week day. The 1st of May, 1st of June, and 1st of August in any year never fall on the same week day, nor does any one of the three ever fall on the same week day on which any other month in the same year begins, except in leap year, when the 1st of February and the 1st of August fall on the same week day.

To find out on what day of the week any date of the 19th century fell, divide the year by four and let the remainder go. Add the quotient and the year together, then add three more. Divide the result by seven, and if the remainder is naught March 1 of that year was Sunday; if one, Monday; if two, Tuesday; and so on.

For the 18th century do the same thing, but add four instead of three. For the 20th century add two instead.

Christmas of any year always falls on the same day of the week as the 2d of January of that year, unless it be a leap-year, when it is the same week day as the 3d day of January of that year.

Easter is always the first Sunday after the full moon that happens on or next after March 21. It cannot occur earlier than March 22 or later than April 26 in any year.

B. *As adjective*: (See the compounds.)

calendar-clock, *s.* A clock which indicates not merely the hour and minute of the day, but also the day of the week and month, and in some cases even the year and the phases of the moon.

calendar-month, *s.* A month which, if it be January, has 31 days, if February, has 28 or 29, if March, has 31, &c.

câl'-ên-dar, *v. t.* [CALENDAR, *s.*] To register: set down in a list. Especially said of inserting in the Calendar of Saints.

"Than many just and holy men, whose names

Are register'd and calendar'd for saints."

Tennyson: St. Simeon Stylites.

"Twelve have been martyrs for religion, of whom ten are calendar'd for saints."—Waterhouse: *Apol. for Learning*, 1653, p. 237.

bôil, bôÿ; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = be¹, de¹.

cal'ên-dar'-i-al, *a.* [CALENDAR, *s.*] Of or pertaining to a calendar.

cal'ên-dar-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CALENDAR, *v.*]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive: The act of registering or inserting in a calendar or list.

***cal'ên-dêr-ÿ**, *a.* [Lat. *calendarius*=of or pertaining to a calendar.] Pertaining to or contained in the calendar.

***cal'ên-de**, *s.* [CALENDAR, *s.*]

cal'ên-dêr, *v. t.* [CALENDAR (1), *s.*] To smooth cloth, linen, &c., by pressing, so as to give it a glaze or gloss. (Johnson.)

cal'ên-dêr (1), *s.* [Fr. *calandre*; Low Lat. *calendra*; from *cylindrus*; Gr. *kyliindros*=a cylinder, roller; Fr. *calendrer*; Port. *calandrar*=to smooth or calendar cloth.]

1. A press or machine in which cloth or paper is smoothed and pressed for the purpose of giving it a glaze or gloss.

2. A calendarer; a person whose occupation is that of working on the machine described in (1).

"And my good friend the calendarer
Will lend his horse to go."

Cowper: John Gilpin.

cal'ên-dêr (2), ***kāl'ên-dêr**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] One of an order of dervishes among the Mohammedans.

"Thirty nobles in the habit of pilgrim kalenders."—Sir Thomas Herbert: *Travels*, p. 70.

***cal'ên-dêr** (3), *s.* [CALANDRA.] A weevil.

cal'ên-dêred, *pa. par. & a.* [CALENDAR, *v.*]

cal'ên-dêr-êr, *s.* [CALENDARER.]

cal'ên-dêr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CALENDAR, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.

C. As *subst.*: The act or business of a calendarer; the act or process of passing cloth or paper through a calendar, in order to give them a smooth or glazed surface.

calendar-ing-machine, *s.* A machine between the loaded rollers of which cloth or paper in process of being calendaried is passed, to give it the requisite finish and luster.

cal'ên-dôg'-raph-êr, *s.* [Lat. *calendarium*=a calendar, and Gr. *graphô*=to write, compose.] One who writes or draws up calendars or almanacs.

"This is that eclipse which Dr. Pell sent word of to the society, that Eichstadius himself, and almost all calendarographers had skipped over."—Boyle: *Works*, vol. vi., p. 164.

cal'ên-drêr, **cal'ên-dêr-êr**, *s.* [Fr. *calendreur*.] One whose business or profession it is to calendar cloths. (Johnson.)

cal'ên-dri-cal, *a.* [M. Eng. *calendr(e)*=a calendar; suff. *-ical*.] Relating to or characteristic of a calendar.

cal'ên-ds, ***cal'ên-de**, **kā'lênds**, **ka'lendis**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *calendar*; from an old verb *calo*=to call; Gr. *kaleō*; A. S. *calend*.]

I. Literally:

1. The first day of each month in the Roman calendar.

"Calendis (Calende, J.). Calende."—Prompt. Parv.

"Another division of their months into ides, nones, and calends, . . ."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

2. Applied by Wycliffe to the Jewish feast of the New Moon.

"Loo! kalendis ben to-morwe."—Wycliffe: 1 Kings xx. 5.

***II. Fig.**: The first or beginning of anything.

"Nowe of hope the kalendis begynne."

Chaucer: *Troil.*, ii. 5.

¶ To fix anything for the Greek Calends: To postpone it indefinitely; the term *calends* not being used among the Greeks. In naming the day of the month the Romans did not count straight forward, but backward; thus, they did not say the 25th or 26th of June, but the 6th or 5th day before the calends of July.

cal'ên-du-la, *s.* [Lat. *calendæ*, from their flowering almost every month.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, of which *Calendula officinalis*, the Garden Marigold, is a species. They are showy plants, and are in some places used in cookery. Distilled water or vinegar was formerly made from the flowers, and they are still sometimes used to adulterate saffron.

cal'ên-du-line, **cal'ên-du-lin**, *s.* [Lat. *calendula*.]

Chem.: A gum extracted from the marigold.

***ca-lenge**, ***ca-lengen**, *v. t. & i.* [CHALLENGE, *v.*]

cal'ên-tûre, *s.* [Fr. *calenture*; Sp. *calentura*=heat, fever; from *calentar*=to heat; Lat. *caleo*=to be hot.] A distemper occurring in warm climates,

and peculiar to natives of colder regions, in which, according to Quincy, sailors imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it.

"So by a calenture misled,

The mariner with rapture sees,

On the smooth ocean's azure bed,

Enameled fields and verdant trees." Swift.

ca-lêp'-têr-ÿx, *s.* [Gr. *kalos*=beautiful; *pteryx*=a wing.]

Entom.: A genus of Neuropterous insects belonging to the family Libellulidæ. *Calepteryx virgo* is a beautiful species, with its body of a steel blue color, and a large dark patch on its wings. It is found in Britain.

cal'ês'-cênce, *s.* [Lat. *calescens*, *pr. par.* of *calesco*=to grow warm, an inchoative form from *caleo*=to be hot.] Increasing heat, growing warmth.

***cal-ewe**, *s.* [From A. S. *calu*=bald.] [CALLOW.] A bald pate, a shaveling.

"Out! what hath the calewe ido, what hath the calewe ido."

Robert of Gloucester, 89. (Spec. Ear. Eng. (Morris & Skeat), pt. ii.)

cale-weis, *s.* [O. Fr. *caillouët*.] A kind of pear. (Chaucer.)

calf (1), ***kalf**, ***kelf** (*pl. calves*) (*l* silent), *s. & a.* [A. S. *cealf*; Dut. & Sw. *kalf*; Dan. *kalv*; Ger. *kalb*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The young of a cow.

"The colt hath about four years of growth; and so the fawn, and so the calf."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

(2) The young of other mammals, as the elephant, rhinoceros, &c.

2. Figuratively:

(1) In contempt:

(a) A silly person, so called because the calf is not remarkable for intelligence.

"Some silly doting brainless calf,
That understands things by the half."

Drayton: *Nymph*.

(b) A coward.

(c) A person fond of drinking milk. (*Colloquial*.)

(2) **Geog.**: A Norwegian name, also used in the Hebrides, for islets lying off islands, and bearing a similar relation to them in size that a calf does to a cow, as "the Calf of Man," "the Calf at Mull." (Smyth.)

(3) **Script.**: "Calves of the lips": Sacrifices, probably of thanksgiving, offered to God as calves were in Jewish worship. Or possibly actual sacrifices vowed by the lips.

"Turn to the Lord, and say unto Him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciously: so will we render the calves of our lips."—Hosea xiv. 2.

II. Book-binding: A fine leather made of the hide or skin of a calf, much used in the binding of books.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

¶ Compound of obvious signification: *Calf-like*.

calf-bound, *a.*

Book-binding: Bound in calf-skin leather.

"I have been toiling and moiling lately, for a purpose, among dusty old bookstall treasures, and assiduously collected as many tattered, dog's-eared, once *calf-bound* volumes as I could find of the British essayists of the eighteenth century."—Sala: *Secret of Muley Mogrebbin Beg*.

calf-country, *s.* The place of one's nativity. It is called also CALF-GROUND. (Scotch.)

calf-ground, *s.* The same as CALF-COUNTRY. (Scotch.)

calf-love, *s. & a.* (Scotch.)

A. As subst.: Love in the stage of a calf, that is, an attachment formed before reason has developed.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the kind of affection described under A.

calf's-foot, ***calfes-foot**, *s.*

Bot.: A name applied to the *Arum maculatum*, in allusion to the shape of the leaf, and its appearance in calving-time.

"The common cuckow pint is called in Latin, *Arum*; in Low Dutch, *kalvsfoet*; in French, *pied d'veau*; in English, *cuckow pint* and *cuckow pintle*, wake robin, priest's pintle, *aron*, *calfesfoot*, and *rampe*, and of some scratchwort."—Gerarde: *Herball*, p. 834 (ed. 1633).

Calf's-foot jelly, **Calf's-feet jelly**: A kind of animal jelly, made from the feet of calves, boiled gently for six or seven hours, to which are subsequently added sugar, sherry, brandy, whites of eggs, the rind and juice of lemon, with a little isinglass.

calf-skin, **calf's skin**, *s. & a.*

A. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The skin of a calf.

2. **Tech.**: The same as CALF (1), II.

"A duodecimo of 'precious conceits,' bound in *calf-skin*—I know the man well; does he not dress decently, Pelham?"—Lytton: *Pelham*.

B. As adj.: Foolish. (The term was so applied because fools kept for diversion in great families were often dressed in coats of calf's skin, with buttons down the back. (Nares.)

"His calf's-skin jests from hence are clear exiled."

Prol. to *Wily Beguiled*.

calf-snout, **calves' snout**, *s.* Two plants: (1) *Antirrhinum Orontium*, (2) *A. majus*.

calf-ward, *s.* A small inclosure for rearing calves. (Scotch.) (Burns.)

calf (2) (*l* silent), *s.* Icel. *kalfi*; Ir. & Gael. *kalpa*; Dut. *kalf*.]

The calf of the leg: The protuberant hinder portion of the leg below the knee, formed by the powerful muscles designed to move the feet.

"Into her legs I'd have love's issues fall,

And all her calf into a gouty small." Suckling.

"The calf of that leg blistered."—Wiseman: *Surgery*.

***cāl'-fāt**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *calfater*.] To calk a ship.

cāl'-i-ān'-rid-æ, *s.* [CALLIANRIDÆ.]

cāl'-i-a'-tōur, *s. & a.* [Native name (?).]

callatour-wood, *s.* A kind of wood used for dyeing. It is brought from India, and by some is identified with red sandal-wood.

Cāl'-i-bān, *s.* [The name of a character in Shakespeare's *Tempest*, his distinguishing features being roughness, almost amounting to savageness.] A savage, a boor.

"To the most of men this is a Caliban,

And they to him are angels."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

cāl'-i-bêr, **cāl'-i-bre**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *calibre*; Ital. *calibro*. The origin of the word is uncertain. Littré suggests Arab. *kālib*=a form, mold; Pers. *kālab*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The internal diameter or bore of a gun or tube of any sort.

¶ Caliber is expressed in three ways: (1) by the diameter in inches, as, an 8-inch gun, a 10-inch cylinder; (2) by the weight of the shot adapted to the bore, as, a 6-pounder, a 12-pounder gun; (3) by the hundredths of an inch expressed decimally, as, carbines and rifles of '44, '50, '55 inch caliber.

"It is easy for an ingenious philosopher to fit the caliber of these empty tubes to the diameter of the particles of light."—Reid: *Inquiry*, c. vi., § 19.

(2) The diameter of a ball or shot.

2. **Fig.**: Compass or extent of mind; mental capacity.

"Coming from men of their calibre, they were highly mischievous."—Burke.

II. Technically:

1. **Mil.**: The diameter of the bore of a gun in inches. In rifled ordnance, measured across the "lands," or spaces between the grooves.

2. **Horology**:

(1) The plate on which the arrangement of the pieces of a clock is traced, the pattern plate.

(2) The space between two plates of a watch which determines the features of the movement. (Knight.)

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

caliber-compass, *s.*

1. A form of calipers adapted to measure the size of bores.

2. A form of compasses adapted to measure shot and shell. (Knight.)

caliber-rule, *s.* A gunner's instrument, containing a scale for ascertaining the weight of a ball from its diameter, and *vice versa*. [CALIPER.]

cal'î-bêred, *a.* [CALIBER.] Of a certain caliber or diameter.

cal'î-brâte, *v. t.* [CALIBER.] To determine the caliber of a tube.

cal'î-brâ'-tion, *s.* [From Fr. *calibre*=bore, and Eng. &c., suff. *-ation*.] The act of measuring the caliber or bore of a tube.

2. The determination by experiment or calculation of the value of the readings of an instrument, such as a *galvanometer* or *eudiometer*.

cāl'-i-bre, *s.* [CALIBER.]

cāl'-i-câte, *a.* [CALYCATE.]

***cāl'-îce**, ***cal-is**, ***cal-iz**, *s.* [Fr. *calice*; Lat. *calix* (genit. *calicis*).] [CHALICE.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A cup, a chalice.

"There is a natural analogy between the ablution of the body and the purification of the soul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred calice, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ."—Taylor.

"The crouchen, the calices, the creyme."—Ayenbite, p. 41.

2. **Zoöl.**: A cup-shaped depression which contains the polype of a coralligenous zoöphyte, or actinozoön. (Nicholson.)

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

ca-lic-i-æ, *s. pl.* [*Calicium*; fem. *pl. suff. -æ*.]

Bot.: A family of gymnocarpous lichens, characterized by their circular or globular, more or less stalked apothecia, furnished with special excipulum, and filled with a compact pulverulent mass.

ca-lic-i-um, *s.* [*Lat. calix*.]

Bot.: A genus of gymnocarpous lichens, the typical one of the family Calicieæ, containing a large number of species growing upon bark, old palings, or epiphytically on other lichens. The spermatia, produced in the spermatogonia, are stick-shaped, and curved; the spores are double, and six or eight exist in each long tubular theca. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

cāl-i-cle, *s.* [*Lat. caliculus*, dim. of *calix* = a cup.] A small cup-shaped cell.

"Surface [of corals] covered with *calicles*, or prominent polyp cells about a line in diameter."—*Dana: Man. of Geology*, § 1.

cāl-i-cō, ***cāl-i-cō**, ***cāl-i-cōe**, *s. & a.* [*Fr. calicot*.] So called because brought to Europe at first from Calicut, on the Malabar coast.]

A. As substantive:

Cotton cloths, having colored patterns printed on them. These cloths are coarser than muslin. In England calicoes include shirtings, &c., of a superior white cloth. Though early calico-printing is associated with India, yet other oriental nations were acquainted with the art, as were the Mexicans. It came from Asia into Europe. About the close of the seventeenth century Augsburg was one of its chief seats. A Protestant refugee from France, who had to leave that country on account of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, introduced it into England about 1696. It is now one of our great staple manufactures.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

calico-printer, *s.* One whose business or occupation it is to print calicoes.

"Suppose an ingenious gentleman should write a poem of advice to a *calico-printer* . . ."—*Tatler*, No. 3.

calico-printing, *s.* The business or art of printing or impressing figured patterns on calicoes in mordants or colors.

"The first record of *calico-printing* as an art is that of Pliny."—*Ure: Dict. of Arts, &c.*

cāl-i-cō-phor-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *Lat. calyx*, and *Gr. phorēō* = to bear.]

Zoöl.: A family of Hydrozoa, with cup-shaped swimming organs.

***cāl-i-rāt**, *s.* [According to Jamieson from *Callicrates*, a Grecian artist, who, as we learn from Pliny and Aelian, formed ants, and other animals, of ivory, so small that their parts could scarcely be discerned.] An ant or emmet.

"The *Calicrat* that lytle thing,
Bot and the honny bie."

Burel: Pilg. (Watson's Coll.), ii. 26.

cāl-i-c-ū-lā, *s.* [Dimin. of *Mod. Lat. calix* = a cup.]

Bot.: "A little calyx." Various bracts in unison at the base of the calyx proper. Example, *Fragaria*, *Malva*. (*R. Brown, &c.*)

cāl-i-c-ū-lar, *s.* [*Lat. calicularis*; from *calix* (genit. *calicis*) = a cup.] Cup-shaped.

"Even the autumnal buds, which await the return of the sun, do after the winter solstice multiply their *calicular* leaves."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, pt. ii, ch. 3.

†cāl-i-c-ū-lar-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. calicular*; *-ly*.] In manner or shape of a cup. (*Dana*.)

cāl-i-c-ū-lāte, *a.* [*Lat. caliculus* = a little cup; *calix* = a cup.]

Bot.: (For definition see quotation.)

"When the tracts are arranged in two rows, and the outer row is perceptibly smaller than the inner, the involucre is sometimes said to be *caliculate*, as in *Senecio*."—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 175.

***cāl-i-d**, *a.* [*Lat. calidus* = hot; *caleo* = to be hot.] Hot, burning.

cāl-i-d-ē-a, *s.* [*Gr. kalos* = beautiful; *eidōs* = form, appearance.]

Entom.: A genus of Hemiptera, of an elegant elongated shape, and bright metallic coloring. Family, Pentatomidæ.

***cāl-i-d-i-tŷ**, *s.* [*Lat. caliditas*, from *calidus* = hot; *caleo* = to be hot.] The quality or state of being hot; heat.

" . . . the potential *calidity* of many waters."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

ca-lid-ris, *s.* [*Etymology unknown*.]

Ornith.: A genus of grallatorial or Wading birds, family Charadriadæ. It contains the Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*).

†cāl-i-duct, ***cāl-i-ē-duct**, *s.* [*In Fr. caliduc*; *Lat. cali*, stem of *calidus* = hot, and *ductus* = a leading, conveying; *duco* = to lead, convey.] A pipe used for the conveyance or transmission of heat.

"Since the subterranean *caliducts* have been introduced."—*Evelyn*.

***cā-lif**, ***cā-liffe**, **cā-liph**, ***cā-liphe**, *s.* [*CALIPH*.]

"Ayein the *caliphe* of Egipte."

Gower: C. A., i, 245.

cāl-i-f-āte, *s.* [*CALIPHATE*.]

Cāl-i-for-niā, *s.* [Possibly from the Arabic *khalafa* = to succeed.] One of the States of the U. S. A., nicknamed "the Golden State." It is bounded W. by the Pacific ocean, N. by Oregon, E. by Nevada and Arizona, S. by the Mexican Territory of Lower California. Area, 158,360 square miles. The climate is much milder than in the same latitude on the Atlantic border, and the various agricultural and horticultural products of temperate and semi-tropic climates are produced in abundance. Its mineral wealth is very great, its gold mines being among the most important in the world. The principal cities are San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, the capital, San Jose, and San Diego.

cāl-i-gā-tion, *s.* [*Lat. caligatio* = darkness, from *caligo* = to obscure, make dark.] Darkness, obscurity.

"Instead of *caligation*, or dimness, we conclude a cecity, or blindness."—*Brown*.

cal-ig-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. caligus*, and fem. *pl. suff. -idæ* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: A family of entomostracous Crustaceans, characterized by the presence of a shell resembling an oval or semi-lunar shield. They have twelve feet and two inferior antennæ.

†cāl-i-g-in-ōus, *a.* [*Lat. caliginosus* = dark; *caligo* = to obscure, make dark.] Dark, obscure, full of darkness.

"It is filled with such a thick and *caliginous* air, that the ground cannot be seen."—*Ricaut: Greek Church*, p. 65.

†cāl-i-g-in-ōus-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. caliginous*; *-ly*.] In a dark manner, darkly, obscurely.

†cāl-i-g-in-ōus-ness, *s.* [*Eng. caliginous*; *-ness*.] The quality of being caliginous; darkness, obscurity. (*Bailey*.)

ca-li-gō, *s.* [*Lat. caligo* = darkness.]

Med.: A disease of the eye, attended with dimness of sight or blindness, of which there are various kinds; *C. lentis*, or true cataract; *C. cornea*, or opacity of the cornea; *C. pupilla*, blindness from an obstruction in the pupil; *C. humorum*, blindness from a fault in the humors of the eye; *C. palpebrarum*, blindness from disorder of the eyelids. [*CATARACT*.]

cāl-i-grāph-ic, *a.* [*CALLIGRAPHIC*.]

cāl-i-g-rāph-ist, *s.* [*CALLIGRAPHIST*.]

cāl-i-g-rāph-ŷ, *s.* [*CALLIGRAPHY*.]

cāl-i-gūs, *s.* [*Lat. caligo* = shade, darkness.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Caligidæ. The head is in the form of a large buckler; antennæ small, flat and two-jointed. There are four species known, which are found on the brill, cod, mackerel, plaice, &c.

cāl-im-ēr-is, *s.* [*Gr. kalos* = beautiful, *meros* = a part, division.]

Bot.: The generic name of plants belonging to the composite order, having the flowers in heads, those at the circumference in one row, strap-like, the heads surrounded externally by two to four rows of nearly equal scale-like leaves. The fruit is flat and hairy. The species are perennial herbs, natives of middle and northern Asia. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cāl-in, *s.* [*Etymology doubtful*.] A metallic compound of lead and tin of which the Chinese make tea-canisters, &c.

cāl-i-ōl-ō-gŷ, *s.* [*Gr. kalia* = a dwelling and *-ology*.] That department of ornithology which treats of birds' nests.

***cal-ion**, ***cal-i-oun**, ***cal-yon**, *s.* [*O. Fr. cal-lau*, *caillo*; *Port. calhão*.] A stone or flint. [*CALYON*.]

cāl-i-pāsh, *s.* [*Fr. carapace*; *Sp. galapago* = a fresh-water tortoise.] That part of a turtle next to the upper shell, containing a gelatinous substance of a dull greenish tinge.

cāl-i-pēe, *s.* [*CALIPASH*.] That part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shell, containing a gelatinous substance of a light yellowish color.

"Instead of rich sirloins we see
Green *calipash* and yellow *calipee*."

Prologue to the Dramatist.

cāl-i-pēr (*pl. calipers*), *s.* [*CALIBER*.]

caliper-compasses, *s.* Compasses with bowed



Caliper-compasses.

legs, used for measuring the internal or external diameter of any round body.

caliper-square, *s.* A square having a graduated bar and adjustable jam or jams.

cā-liph, ***cā-liphe**, **kā-liph**, *s.* [*Fr. calife* = a successor of the Prophet; *Arab. khalifah* = a successor, *khalafa* = to succeed.] [*CALIF*.] The title assumed by the successors of Mahomet.

cāl-i-ph-āte, **cāl-i-ph-at**, ***cāl-i-f-āte**, ***kāl-i-f-āte**, *s.* [*Fr. califat*.]

1. The office or dignity of a caliph.

"The former part of this period may be called the era of the grandeur and magnificence of the *caliphate*."—*Harris: Philolog. Inq.*

2. The palace of a caliph; the seat of government of the caliphs.

"Emerged, I came upon the great
Pavilion of the *Caliphate*."

Tennyson: Recol. of Arabian Nights.

cāl-i-phrū-r-i-ā, *s.* [From *Gr. kalos* = beautiful, and *phourion* = a watch, fort.]

Bot.: A genus of Amariyllids, forming a link between Eurycles and Griffinia, and consisting of a single species, *C. Hartwegiana*, a native of New Grenada.

†cā-liph-ship, *s.* [*Eng. caliph*, and *suff. -ship*.] The dignity or rank of a caliph; the reign of a caliph.

cāl-ip-pic, *a.* [From *Calippus*, the person mentioned in the definition.] Pertaining to or invented by Calippus, an Athenian astronomer.

calippic-period, *s.* A cycle of seventy-six years, proposed by Calippus, as an improvement on that of Meton, which was one of nineteen years. This cycle, according to its proposer, would bring round the new and full moon to the same day and hour.

cāl-is-thēn-ic, *a.* [*CALLISTHENIC*.]

cāl-is-thēn-ics, *s.* [*CALLISTHENICS*.]

***cāl-i-vēr**, ***ca-lee-vēr**, ***cal-ie-vēr**, *s.* [*CALIBER*.] A hand-gun; a musket.

"The negroes . . . discharged *calievers* at vs."—*Hakluyt*, vol. ii, pt. ii, p. 34.

" . . . such as fear the report of a *caliver* worse than a struck fowl or a hurt wild-duck."—*Shakesp.: Hen. IV.*, Pt. I., iv. 2.

cā-līx, **cā-lŷx**, *s.* [*Lat. calix*.]

Bot.: The outer envelope or protective covering of a flower. [*CALYX*.]

"The *calyx* is the outer covering, formed of whorled leaves called sepals."—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 186.

***ca-līx-tin** (1), *s.* [Named after the founder of the sect.]

Eccles. Hist.: A follower of George Calixtus, a celebrated Lutheran divine, and professor at Helmstadt, Brunswick, who died in 1656. He opposed the opinion of St. Augustine on predestination, and endeavored to form a union among the various members of the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Reformed Churches. (*Staunton*.)

***ca-līx-tin** (2), *s.* [*CALIXTINES*.]

Cāl-i-x-tīnēs, *s. pl.* [From *Lat. calix* = a cup, which the sect or party wished restored to the people in the Lord's Supper.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect in Bohemia, the more moderate of the two great sections into which the Hussites were divided in 1420. Unlike the Taborites—the other and extremer section—they did not seek to subvert the constitution and government of the Church of Rome, but demanded (1) the restoration of the cup to the people in the celebration of the Supper; (2) the preaching of the Gospel in primitive simplicity and purity; (3) the separation of the priests from secular, and their entire devotion to spiritual concerns; and, (4) the prevention or punishment, by lawful authority, of "mortal" sins, *e. g.*, simony, debauchery, &c. The council of Basle, in 1433, to end the disastrous Bohemian war, invited envoys from the Hussites. Procopius Rasa—their

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beī, deī.

leader since the death of the famous John Ziska in 1424—and others appeared, but the effort failed. Afterward the council sent Æneas Sylvius into Bohemia. He, by conceding the use of the cup to the Calixtines, reconciled them to the Church of Rome [Hussites.]

calk (1), ***câlke**, **câulk** (1 silent), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *cauquer*; Lat. *calco*=to tread, press down, tread in; from *calx* (genit. *calcis*)=the heel. Cf. fr. *calcadh*=driving, caulking; *cailcaim*=to harden, fasten; *calccin*=a caulker; Gael. *calc*=to caulk, drive, ram; *cul aire*=a driver, hammer.] To fill the seams or leaks of a vessel with oakum, to prevent the water from penetrating into the ship.

"The caulking of Seull is so substantially done that in one day one calker doeth not thoroughly calke past one yarde and an halfe in one seame, or two yards at the most."—*Hakluyt: Voyages*, xii. 864.

calk (2) (1 silent), *v. t.* [Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*)=a heel, hoof.]

Farriery: To furnish the shoes of horses with sharp points or projections; to rough horses' shoes.

***calk** (3), ***calke**, ***calk'-ên**, ***calk'-ÿn** (1 silent), *v. t. & i.* [CALCULATE.]

A. Transitive:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: To calculate.

"*Calkyn, Calculo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. **Astrol.**: To work out by calculation, to prognosticate.

"Two priests also, the one hight Bolenbroke, The other Southwell, clerks in conjuration, These two chaplaines were they that undertooke To cast and calke the king's true constellation." *Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 320.

B. Intrans.: To calculate, prognosticate.

"He calketh vpon my natyute."—*Horman: Vulgaria*.

calk (4), **câlque** (1 silent), *v. t.* [Fr. *calquer*; from Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*)=chalk.] [CALKING (2), *s.*]

calk (1) (1 silent), *s.* [CALKIN.]

"Where would the poor horse be without the 'calks' on the hind feet?"—*London Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 17, 1881.

calk-sharpener, *s.* An instrument for sharpening horse-shoe calks. [CALKING-TONGS.]

calk-swage, *s.* A swage (q. v.) for forming horse-shoe calks.

calk (2) (1 silent), *s.* [CAUK.]

***câlke** (1 silent), *s.* [CHALK.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

calked (1), ***calkt** (1 silent), *pa. par. & a.* [CALK (1), *v.*]

1. **Lit.**: Having the seams stopped with oakum.

"A gallant ship . . . well calk't."

Heywood: Maid of the West, iv.

2. **Fig.**: Closely fastened or stopped up in any way.

"The windows close shut, and calked."

B. Jonson: Silent Woman, i. 1.

calked (2) (1 silent), *pa. par. & a.* [CALK (2), *v.*]

Farriery: Having the shoes furnished with sharp points of iron to prevent slipping on ice, &c.

***calked** (3) (1 silent), *pa. par. & a.* [CALK (3), *v.*] Calculated; prognosticated.

calk'-êr (1), **câulk'-êr** (1 silent) (*Eng.*), **câwk'-êr** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Eng. *calk*; -er.]

1. **Lit.**: One whose trade it is to calk.

"The ancients of Gebal and the wise men thereof were in thee thy calkers."—*Ezek.* xxvii. 9.

2. **Fig.**: A dram of spirits taken by a habitual drinker.

"Wi' here tak' a caulker, and there tak' a horn."

Scotch Songs, iii. 89.

3. **Shoemaking**: A semicircular iron ring nailed to the bed of a boot or shoe to make it wear longer.

***calk'-êr** (2) (1 silent), *s.* [CALK (2), *v.*] A calkin.

***calk'-êr** (3) (1 silent), *s.* [CALK (3), *v.*] One who calculates or prognosticates; a calculator, an astrologer.

"Fyrst the eleccyon of their monstrouse Pope, the next yeare after was taken clerely from the common people by the clergy, and gyuen to hys owne famylars; which an a after were call'd the college of calkers; cardynall's Ishcul' say."—*Bale: Actes of Englysh Votaries*, pt. ii., ch. ii. (*Rich.*)

***câl'-ÿl**, ***câl'-kÿll**, ***câl'-cle**, ***câl'-cule**, ***câl'-le**, ***kâl'-cule**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *calculer*; Lat. *calcul*.] [CALCULATE.]

Trans.: To calculate, to reckon.

"E. calceth the ages of the world by thowsendes"—*Trevisa*, ii. 237.

II. Intransitive:

1. To calculate by means of numbers.

"By this you may calkyl what twa thousand futemen and three hundredth horsemen will take monethlie, whiche is the least number the Lords desyris to have furnesat at this tyme."—*Lett. H. Balnavis, Keith's Hist.*, App., p. 44.

2. To prognosticate, calculate by the stars.

"I calkyll as an astronomer doth whan he casteth a fygure, je calcule."—*Falsgrave*.

calk'-in, **calk-yn** (1 silent), *s.* [CALK (2), *v.*]

Farriery: A sharp iron point or projection placed in the shoe of a horse to prevent his slipping. [ROUGHING, *s.*]

"Causyng a smyth to shoe three horses for him contrarily, with the calkyns forward, . . ."—*Holinshed: Hist. of Scott.*, sign. U, 3 b.

". . . above all, that the system of adding calkins to the heels, particularly the fore ones, should be entirely discontinued, as they must be highly destructive to feet and legs."—*London Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 17, 1881.

calkin-pin, *s.* A very large pin. It is sometimes corrupted into **corking-pin**. (*Todd.*)

calk'-ing (1), ***câulk'-ing** (1 silent), *pr. par., a. & s.* [CALK, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In the sense of the verb.

C. As subst.: The act or process of stopping the seams of a ship with oakum; the trade of a calker.

"The shippe of what burthen souer shee bee must giue a carena, as they call it in the Spanish tongue, which is in English, she must be thoroughly calked, and fortified, as well with carpenters to set knees into her, and any other tymbers appertaining to the strengthening of a shippe, as with caulking; which is to put occum into her sides."—*Hakluyt: Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 864.

calking-anvil, *s.* A blacksmith's anvil, adapted for turning over, forming, and sharpening horse-shoe calks.

calking-chisel, *s.* A chisel for closing the seams between iron plates

calking-iron, *s.* An iron instrument resembling a chisel, but with a blunter edge, used by calkers to drive the oakum into the seams of a ship.

"So here some pick out bullets from the side; Some drive old oakum through each seam and rift; Their left hand does the calking-iron guide, The rattling mallet with the right they lift." *Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, cxlvi.

calking-tongs, *s. pl.* An implement for sharpening the calks of horse-shoes. [CALK-SHARPENER.]

calk'-ing (2) (1 silent), *s.* [CALK (4), *v.*] A term in painting, used where the back side is covered with black lead, or red chalk, and the lines traced through on a waxed plate, wall, or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point which leaves an impression of the color on the plate or wall. (*Chambers.*)

***calk'-ing** (3) (1 silent), *pr. par., a. & s.* [CALK (3), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & par. adj.: In the same sense as the verb.

"A king he was, and to king Turnus deere his calkings kest, But not with calking craft could he his plague bewitch that day." *Phaer: Translation of Virgil*, ix. (*Rich.*)

C. As subst.: The act of calculation.

***calk'-ÿn**, ***calk'-ên** (1 silent), *v. t.* [CALK (3), *v.*]

call (1), ***calle**, ***cal-len**, ***kâl-len**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *ceallian*; Icel. & Sw. *kalla*; Dan. *kalde*; O. H. Ger. *challon*; M. H. Ger. *kallen*=to call, speak loudly. Cognate with Gr. *gêryō*=to speak, proclaim, not with Gr. *kaleō*=to call (*Skeat.*)]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

†1. To utter aloud.

"He callez a prayer to the hyghe prynce for pyne."

E. E. Allit. Poems: Patience, 411.

"Nor parish clerk, who calls the psalm so clear."

Gay.

2. To summon before one, or to one's presence; send for, or command one's attendance.

"And it shall come to pass, when Pharaoh shall call you, and shall say, What is your occupation?"—*Gen.* xlvii. 33.

† Sometimes with two objects, by the omission of the prep. *to* before the person calling.

"And King David said, Call me Zadok the priest, and Nathan the prophet, and Benaiah the son of Jehoiada. And they came before the king."—1 *Kings*, i. 32.

3. To arouse, awake, bid to arise; as, "call me in the morning." (*Colloquial.*)

4. To convoke, summon an assembly.

"The king being informed of much that had passed that night, sent to the lord mayor to call a common council immediately."—*Clarendon*.

5. To read the roll or list of members of a council, &c.; to call over.

*6. To invite, request one's attendance.

"And both Jesus was called, and his disciples."—*John*, ii. 2.

II. Figuratively:

1. To summon or exhort to any moral duty.

" . . . they shall call the husbandman to mourning."—*Amos* v. 16.

2. To appoint or designate for any office or position, as by divine authority.

"Separate me Barnabas and Paul for the work whereunto I have called them."—*Acts* xiii. 2.

*3. To bring into public view; declare, point out.

"See Dionysius Homer's thoughts refine, And call new beauties forth from ev'ry line."

Pope: Essay on Criticism, 666.

4. To designate, give a name to.

"Jacob calde that stede Betel."—*Gen. & Exod.*, 1631.

"The grete sikenesse that men caller the fallingngt eyvyle."—*Mandeville*, p. 140.

5. To reckon, consider, count, attribute a quality to.

"'Tis phrase absurd to call a villain great."

Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 230.

"Misty with tender gloom, I call'd it naught

But the fond exile's pang, a lingering thought."

Hemans: The Forest Sanctuary.

6. To address in contempt (only in the phrase, *to call names*=to abuse).

"Deafness unqualifies men for all company, except friends; whom I can call names, if they do not speak loud enough."—*Swift to Pope*.

7. To invoke, appeal to.

"I call God for a record upon my soul."—2 *Cor.*, i. 23.

*8. To invite, demand.

"His gardens next your admiration call."

Pope: Moral Essays, iv. 113.

9. To summon to one's aid.

"Be not amazed; call all your senses to you."—*Shakesp. Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

B. Reflex.: To summon, exhort one's self.

"Call yourselves to an account, what new ideas, what new proposition or truth, you have gained."—*Watts*.

C. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To cry out or aloud; to address in a loud voice.

"And the seventh day he called unto Moses out of the midst of the cloud."—*Exod.* xxiv. 16.

"Cheerily called the cock to the sleeping maids of the farm-house." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 5.

2. To cry loudly, with the view of securing the attendance or presence of an inferior.

"Calls my lord?"—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

3. To invoke; appeal for help or relief. (*Generally with the prep. to, on, or upon.*)

"Upon her knees she gan down falle,

With humble hert, and to him calle."

Gower: C. A., i. 148.

"Bothe holyche to Rome the parties call."

Langtoft (ed. Hearne), p. 208.

"Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me."—*Psalms* i. 15.

II. Figuratively:

1. To address an exhortation or appeal to.

"Unto you, O men, I call."—*Prov.* viii. 4.

2. To invite.

"When twilight call'd unto household mirth,

By the fairy tale or the legend old."

Hemans: The Spells of Home.

*3. To summon or exhort to any moral duty.

"In that day did the Lord God of hosts call to weeping, and to mourning."—*Isaiah* xxii. 12.

4. To pay a short visit. (*Colloquial.*) Originally the meaning no doubt was that the visitor signaled his presence by a call; but the phrase is now used very widely and freely. Thus we speak of ships calling at or off a port; we call on or in on a person, or at a place. [*Call at, call in on, call on, call off.*]

"Say the neighbors when they call."

Tennyson: Amphion, 5.

D. In special phrases:

1. To call again:

(1) To call a second time.

(2) To revoke, draw back.

"Calle ageyn thin oth."—*Langtoft*, p. 215.

2. To call at: To make a short stop on its way. (*Said of ships.*)

"These steamers only call at Halifax, sailing from Victoria Docks."—*London Times*, Jan. 3, 1881.

3. To call away: To turn aside, divert.

4. To call back: To revoke, withdraw.

"He . . . will not call back his words."—*Isaiah* xxii. 2.

5. To call down:

(1) To pray for.

"Calling down a blessing on his head."

Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 324.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

- (2) To imprecate.
 6. To call for:
 (1) Literally:
 (a) To require or desire the attendance (of persons).
 "Madam, his majesty doth call for you,
 And for your grace; and you, my noble lord."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.
 (b) To order, give an order for a thing to be supplied; to demand.
 "Call for pen and ink to show our wit."
Pope: Satires, v. 180.
 "So they called for rooms, and he showed them one."
Bunyan: P. P., ii.
 (2) Figuratively:
 †(a) To desire anxiously; wish for.
 "He commits every sin that his appetite calls for."
Rogers.
 (b) To demand; need.
 "All that the contest calls for; spirit, strength."
Cowper: Task, v. 376.
 (c) To call at or make a visit to any place, in order to fetch away a person or an article; as, I will call for her, or for a parcel. (*Colloquial.*)
 7. To call forth: To surmount into action.
 (1) Of persons:
 "Are you call'd forth from out a world of men,
 To slay the innocent?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.
 (2) Of things:
 "Till kings call forth the ideas of your mind."
Pope: Moral Essays, iv. 516.
 8. To call in:
 (1) To summon to one's aid or counsel.
 "He fears my subjects' loyalty,
 And now must call in strangers."
Denham: Sophy.
 (2) To collect; withdraw from circulation.
 "If clipped money be called in all at once."
Locke.
 (3) To demand back money or other things lent.
 "Horace describes an old usurer as so charmed with the pleasures of a country life, that, in order to make a purchase, he called in all his money."
Addison: Spectator.
 (4) To revoke, withdraw an authority or license.
 (5) To pay a short visit (with the preps. to, at, of places, on, of persons).
 "That I might begin as near the fountain-head as possible, I first of all called in at St. James's."
Addison.
 "We called in at Morge, where there is an artificial port."
Ibid.: On Italy.
 9. To call in doubt: To dispute the accuracy or authenticity of a statement.
 10. To call in question:
 * (1) To be interrogated or put on one's trial regarding anything.
 "Of the hope and resurrection of the dead I am called in question."
Acts xxiii. 6.
 (2) The same as to call in doubt.
 11. To call off:
 (1) Transitive:
 (a) Lit.: To withdraw, remove.
 "Then by consent abstain from further toils,
 Call off the dogs, and gather up the spoils."
Addison: Transformation of Actæon.
 (b) Fig.: To draw one's attention away.
 "Drunkenness calls off the watchmen from their towers; and then evils proceed from a loose heart, and an untied tongue."
Taylor: Holy Living.
 (2) Intrans.: To make a short visit to. (Said of ships making a brief stay at any port on their way, to receive or disembark passengers or goods. It differs from call at, in that the ship does not actually touch the place mentioned, but comes to anchor a little off.) [*Call at.*]
 12. To call on:
 (1) To invoke.
 "The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, went to the shores, and calling thrice on their names, raised a cenotaph, or empty monument, to their memories."
Broome: On the Odyssey.
 (2) To solicit for a favor.
 "I would be loath to pay him before his day. What need I be so forward with him, that calls not on me?"
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., v. 1.
 (3) To demand an account or explanation from.
 "Call on him for it."
Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., i. 4.
 (4) To pay a short visit to anyone.
 "I'll call on you."
Shakesp.: Timon, i. 2.
 13. To call out:
 (1) To call loudly; ejaculate.
 (2) To summon into active service.
 "When their sov'reign's quarrel calls 'em out,
 His foes to mortal combat they defy."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic, iv. 319.
 "The territorial reserve, comprising men from thirty to forty years, is to be called out at once."
London Daily Telegraph, March 31, 1881.

- (3) To challenge to a duel.
 14. To call over: To recite a roll of names or a list of items.
 "... to call over the names of the competitors in business-like fashion."
London Daily Telegraph, Jan. 6, 1881.
 15. To call over the coals: To reprove, find fault with. (*Colloquial.*)
 16. To call the jury:
 Law: To call over jurymen in the order in which their names have been drawn out of a box. The full twelve are sworn unless they are objected to, or, for some reason, allowed exemption.
 17. To call the plaintiff:
 Law: To demand that a plaintiff who is withdrawing from an action shall appear by himself or by counsel, to go on. If he do not he is nonsuited, his case is at an end, the defendant obtaining costs; but the plaintiff may prosecute again, which he could not have done had a verdict been given against him.
 18. To call to account: To demand an account from. [*ACCOUNT.*]
 19. To call to mind:
 †(1) To bring to the recollection of another; to remind another of a thing.
 (2) To bring to one's own recollection, to remember.
 20. To call to order:
 (1) To open a meeting.
 (2) To intimate to any person or persons at a meeting that he is or they are transgressing the rules of debate, or otherwise disturbing the progress of business.
 21. To call to the bar: To grant license to practice as an attorney in any court of law. [*BAR, s.*]
 "A year or two before
 Call'd to the bar."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden.
 22. To call up:
 (1) Of persons: To bring to the presence of one. (*Lit. & fig.*)
 "Or call up him that left half told
 The story of Cambuscan bold."
Milton.
 (2) To bring to one's remembrance; produce as evidence.
 "Why dost thou call my sorrow up afresh?
 My father's name brings tears into my eyes."
Addison: Cato, i. 4.
 "Ask now of history's authentic page,
 And call up evidence from every age."
Cowper: Expostulation.
 (3) To summon to arise.
 "The salutations of the morning tide
 Call up the sun: those ended, to the hall
 We wait the patron, hear the lawyers bawl."
Dryden: Juvenal, i.
 (4) Financial: To require the payment of installments of a loan subscribed to. [*CALL, s.*]
 "It is not contemplated to call up more than £2 per share."
London Daily Telegraph, Dec. 4, 1880.
 23. To call upon:
 (1) To invoke, appeal to.
 "In my distress I called upon the Lord, and cried to my God."
2 Sam. xxii. 7.
 (2) To pay a visit to.
 "At that place call upon me."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., iii. 1.
 24. To call upon a prisoner:
 Law: To invite an accused person, who has been found guilty, to say why judgment should not be given against him.
 call-me-to-you, s. A plant, the *Viola tricolor*. (*Coles, &c.*)
 câll (2), ca', v. t. & i. [*Etymology doubtful.*] (*Scotch.*)
 A. Transitive:
 1. To drive.
 "Gert call the wayn'deliverly."
Barbour: Bruce, x. 227.
 2. To search by traversing.
 "I'll caw the haill town for 't."
Jamieson.
 B. Intransitive:
 1. To submit to be driven.
 2. To strike (followed by at).
 câll (1), *câl, s. [*CALL, v.*]
 A. Ordinary Language:
 1. Literally:
 (1) A loud cry, a shout, an ejaculation.
 "... they gave but a call, and in came their master."
Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress, pt. i.
 2. A loud noise of any kind.
 "The silver trumpet's heavenly call
 Sounds for the poor."
Cowper: Truth, 349.
 3. A summons by word of mouth.
 "When thay knewen his cal that thider com schulde."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 61.
 "He knocked fast, and often curst and sware,
 That ready entrance was not at his call."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 16.

4. Any instrument used to summon people together. [*B. 2, 3, 4, 6.*]
 5. An invocation or prayer for help or relief.
 "Hear thy suppliant's call."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 403.
 "But death comes not at call, justice divine
 Mends not her slowest pace for prayers or cries."
Milton: P. L., x. 858.
 II. Figuratively:
 1. A divine summons to any office or duty.
 "Yet he at length, time to himself best known,
 Rememb'ring Abraham, by some wond'rous call,
 May bring them back repentant and sincere."
Milton: P. L., iii. 434.
 "Impious preach his word without a call."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 94.
 2. A summons or invitation from a congregation to undertake the duties and responsibilities of minister.
 "The call is unanimous on the part of the parishioners—a real harmonious call, Reuben."
Scott: Heart of Mid Lothian.
 "... had he not accepted a call to Northampton, his services would have been eagerly welcomed . . ."
The [English] Baptist, Dec. 31, 1880.
 3. An impulse or inclination toward anything.
 "A terrier of the hills,
 By birth and call of nature pre-ordained
 To hunt the badger, and unearth the fox."
Wordsworth: Prelude, bk. v.
 4. An obligation, need.
 "Walker was treated less respectfully. William thought him a busybody who had been properly punished for running into danger without any call of duty, . . ."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.
 5. A public claim or demand for material help; a requisition.
 6. A demand, claim.
 "Dependence is a perpetual call upon humanity . . ."
Addison: Spectator.
 *7. A business, profession. (*Calling is now the more usual word.*)
 "And like a primitive apostle preached;
 Still cheerful, ever constant to his call."
Dryden: Character of a Good Parson, 129.
 8. Power, authority, option.
 "Oh, Sir! I wish he were within my call or yours."
Denham.
 9. A short visit.
 10. The daily attendance of a tradesman to solicit orders, &c.
 "Dependent on the baker's punctual call."
Cowper: Task, i. 244.
 11. The reading over of the roll or list of members of any council, &c.
 B. Technically:
 1. Hunting: A lesson blown on the horn to encourage the hounds.
 2. Mil.: A term for the variations of certain musical notes played on a trumpet or bugle, or a special sort of beat upon the drum, each call being the signal for a definite duty. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)
 3. Naut.: A whistle or pipe used by the boat-swain or his mate to summon sailors together.
 4. Fowling: An artificial note or cry to imitate that of birds, and act as a decoy.
 "For those birds or beasts were made from such pipes or calls, as may express the several tones of those creatures, which are represented."
Wilkins: Mathematical Magic.
 5. Stockbroking:
 (1) (See definition below.)
 "Options" are resorted to in nearly every kind of shares, and might be used in all. They consist in either what is called a 'put and call,' or a 'put' or 'call.' A 'put and call' is when a person agrees to give a certain sum for the choice of buying or selling a certain amount of stock at a certain time, the price and date being there and then fixed. A 'put' is where the money is given for the option of only selling stock; and a 'call' where the party reserves to himself the right of buying, price and date being in both cases agreed upon, and the 'option' money paid at the time of the agreement."
Public Opinion (London).
 (2) A requisition for the payment of installments of a loan to which one has subscribed.
 "No calls will be made without two clear months' notice; nor will any call exceed \$10 per share, and at least three months shall intervene between the making of calls."
London Daily Telegraph, Dec. 4, 1880.
 6. Music: A toy instrument made by winding a narrow tape round two small oblong pieces of tin, so that one fold of the tape may be set in vibration when blown through. The call is used by men who work the drama of "Punch and Judy." (*Stainer & Barrett.*)
 7. Law:
 (1) A license or authority to practice as a barrister in any court of law.
 "The first brief after your call to the bar . . ."
Macmillan's Magazine, June, 1861, p. 203.
 (2) The ceremony or epoch of election. (*Wharton.*)
 (3) The number of persons elected. (*Wharton.*)

boil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șün; -țion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

C. In special phrases:

1. *A call to arms*: An alarm.
2. *A call of the house*: A calling over a list of names of the members of either house of congress, or of any legislative body.

"By a rising vote of 58 to 124 the house decided not to consider the resolution. The yeas and nays were then demanded. The call of the house developed the presence of 240 members."—*Washington dispatch in The Chicago Record*, Jan. 5, 1894.

3. *At one's call* (frequently also, *at one's beck and call*): Subject to one, under his orders.

4. *At call*: Money is said to be deposited *at call* in a bank when it can be withdrawn at any moment without any previous notice being given, as in the case of money on deposit. [DEPOSIT.]

5. *Within call*: Sufficiently near to hear the voice of one calling.

"I saw a lady within call."

Tennyson: *Dream of Fair Women*, 85.

call-bell, s.

1. A small stationary hand-bell.
2. An electric bell (rung by pressing a button) to call the attention of a person at a distance.

call-bird, s. A decoy-bird. [DECOY, s.]

"The birdcatcher who lays his nets most to the east, is sure of the most plentiful sport, if his *call-birds* are good."—*Goldsmith: Nat. Hist.*, vol. 5, ch. 1.

*call-book, s. A muster-roll.

call-boy, s. A boy whose duty it is to call actors when their turn comes to appear on the stage.

call-button, s. A button used for ringing an electric call-bell. The button is provided with a spring, so that when pushed in and released it springs back. Thus the electric circuit is closed only as long as the button is pressed.

call-note, s. The note used by birds in calling to each other.

"... but the actual song, and even the *call-notes*, are learnt from their parents or foster parents."—*Darwin: The Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. ii., vol. i, p. 55.

call (2), s. [Etymology doubtful, but perhaps the same word as CALL (1), s.] A brood of wild ducks. (Halliwell.)

call (3), calle, s. [CAUL.]

"Then, when they had despoiled her tire and call."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. viii. 46.

call (4), *caw*, s. [From *call* (2), v. (q. v.).] Motion. (Used specially in the phrase "*caw of the water*"=motion of the water, driven or acted on by the wind.)

cāl'-lā, s. [Gr. kalos=beautiful.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the order Araceæ. The species are perennials. They are natives of North America and Northern Europe. They are herbaceous marsh plants. The most familiar of the species is the beautiful calla lily.

cāl-lā-as, s. [From Gr. *kallaion*=a cock's comb. Cf. also *kalais*, *kalais*=a precious stone of a greenish blue.] [CALAIS.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Callætinæ (q. v.). *Callæas cinerea* is the New Zealand Crow. It is greenish-black, but with a small bright-blue wattle on each side of the head. (Dallas.)

cāl-lā-a-tī-næ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *callæas*, and fem. pl. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of crows containing the Tree Crows.

cāl-lā-in-ite, s. [Lat. *callaina*=a precious stone (? turquoise) (Pliny), and suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A massive, translucent mineral of apple-green to emerald-green color, spotted or lined whitish and bluish. Specific gravity 2.50-2.52. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 42.39; alumina, 30.75; water, 26.86. (Dana.)

cāl-lā-ite, s. [Lat. *callais* (Pliny), suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: The same as Turquoise (q. v.).

cāl-lān, *cāl-lānt*, s. [Gael. *gallan*=a youth, stripling.] A boy, a lad. (Scotch.)

"Guidwife, could you lend this gentleman the guidman's galloway, and I'll send it ower the Waste in the morning wi' the callant."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

"In days when mankind were but callans

At grammar, logic, an' sic talents,

They took nae pains their speech to balance,

Or rules to gie."

Burns: *To Wm. Simpson*. Postscript.

*cālle, s. [CAUL.] A caul.

"Maude the huveor calle maker mayteneth her wisely; she selleth dere her calles or huues."—*Caxton: Boke for Travellers*.

called, pa. par. & a. [CALL, v.]

cāl-lē-i-dā, s. [Gr. kallos=beauty, and eidos=form, appearance.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects belonging to the tribe Carnivoræ.

cāl-lē-ēr (1), s. [CALL, v.] He who or that which calls.

cāl-lē-r (2), s. [From *call* (2), v.] One who drives cattle or horses under the yoke. (Scotch.) (Barry.)

cal'-ler, **cal'-lar*, **cal'-lour*, **caul'-er*, a. [Icel. *kaldr*=cool.] [COOL.] (Scotch.)

1. Cool, fresh, refreshing.

"The callour are, penetrative and pure."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 201, 37.

"I walked forth to view the corn,

An' snuff the caller air."

Burns: *Holy Fair*.

2. Freshly caught, fresh, not having been long kept.

"The recent spreith and fresche and callour pray."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 235, 44.

"However, I hae some dainty caller haddies, . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxix.

**cāl-lēt*, **cal'-lat*, s. [Gael. *caile*=a girl, hussey, quean, strumpet; Fr. *caillette*, femme frivole et babillarde. (Dict. Langued.) The French uses the quail as the type of an amorous nature. 'Chaud comme une quaille.' (Cotgrave.) *Caille-coiffée*=a woman. The Slavonic languages have the same metaphor. Boeh. *korotwicka*=a little partridge, and also a prostitute. (Wedgwood: *Dictionary of English Etymology*.) Nares thinks it is from one Kitty Callot, a gipsy.]

1. A common woman, a prostitute.

"To make this shameless *callet* know herself—

Helen of Greece was fairer far than thou."

Shakesp.: *Hen. VI.*, Pt. III., ii., 2.

2. A scold, an abusive woman.

"A *callat*

Of boundless tongue, who late hath beat her husband."

Shakesp.: *Wint. Tale*, ii. 3.

**cāl-lēt*, v. i. [CALLET, s.] To scold, use abusive language.

"To hear her in her spleen

Callet like a butter-quean."

Brathwaite: *Care's Cure in Panedone* (1621).

cāl-lī-an-ās'-sa, s. [Gr. kallos=beauty, and anassa=a queen.]

Zoöl.: A genus of decapod crustaceans.

cāl-lī-ān-dra, s. [Gr. kallos=beauty; anēr, genit. andros=a stamen.]

Bot.: A beautiful genus of leguminous plants peculiar to this country. A few are herbs not more than a foot high, but the greater number are shrubs or small trees. The corollas are small, and hidden by the very numerous long filaments of the stamens, which are almost always of a beautiful red color. Many of the species are in cultivation as hot-house plants. More than sixty species are known, all more or less ornamental. (Treas. of Bot.)

cāl-lī-cān-thūs, s. [Gr. kallos=beauty; kanthos=a spine or thorn.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes of the sub-family Acanthurinæ. They have the head sloping, caudal spines, two on each side; ventral fins immediately under the pectoral; caudal fin large, lunated, and the points attenuated. (Craig.)

cāl-lī-car-pā, s. [Gr. kallos=beauty; kalos=beautiful; and karpos=fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the order Verbenaceæ. The species are shrubs, from the tropical and sub-tropical districts of America and Asia. The bark of *Callicarpa lanata* has a peculiar sub-aromatic and slightly bitter taste, and is chewed by the Chinese when they cannot obtain betel leaves. The Malays reckon the plant diuretic. (Lindley.)

cāl-lī-ēr-ūs, s. [Gr. kallos=beauty, and keras=a horn.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera.

cāl-lī-chrō-mā, s. [Gr. kallos=beauty, and chrōma=color.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family Longicornes. *Callichroma moschata* is of a beautiful metallic-green color. It has a musky odor.

cāl-lī-chrūs, s. [Gr. kallos=beauty; chrysos=gold.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes of the order Siluridæ, with large depressed heads.

**cāl-lī-lich-thūs*, s. [Gr. *kallichthys*=a beautiful fish; from kallos=beauty; ichtys=beautiful; and ichtys=a fish, a "beauty fish."]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ. The species live in rivers and streams, migrating to others overland if the first become dry.

**cāl-lī-cō*, s. [CALICO.]

cāl-līd, a. [Lat. *callidus*.] Shrewd, cunning, crafty.

cāl-līd-ē-ā, s. [From Gr. kallos=beauty, and eidos=form, appearance.]

Entom.: A genus of bugs, order Hemiptera, tribe Scutata. They are golden green in color.

cāl-lī-dī-nā, s. [Gr. kallos=beauty; eidos=form, appearance.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Rotatoria, belonging to the family Philodinaea. They are aquatic. The eye-spots are absent; the rotatory organ is double, and not furnished with a stalk; the foot is elongate, forked, and with four accessory horn-like processes.

cāl-līd-i-tŷ, s. [Lat. *calliditas*=cunning, shrewdness; *callidus*=cunning, shrewd.] Cunning, shrewdness.

"Her eagle-ey'd *callidity*, deceit,

And fairy faction rais'd above her sex,

And furnished with a thousand various wiles,"

Smart: *The Hop Garden*.

cāl-līd-i-ūm, s. [Gr. kallos=beauty, and eidos=appearance.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family Cerambycidae. The larva of *Callidium Bajulus* lives on fir timber. Some of the species are very destructive to fences, ships, houses, &c.

**cāl-līd-nēss*, s. [Eng. *callid*: -ness.] Cunning, shrewdness.

*cāl-lī-fāc'-tion, s. [CALIFACTION.]

cāl-līg-ōn-ūm, s. [Gr. kallos=beauty; gony=a knee, a joint.]

Bot.: A genus of plant shrubs belonging to the Polygonaceæ. They are leafless plants, with small flowers. The branches are jointed; dichotomous. The fruit is a large, four-cornered nut. The root of *Calligonum Pallasia*, a leafless shrub found in the sandy steppes of Siberia, furnishes from its roots, when pounded and boiled, a gummy, nutritious substance like tragacanth, on which the Calmucks feed in times of scarcity, at the same time chewing the acid branches and fruit to allay their thirst. (Lindley: *Veg. Kingd.*)

cāl-lī-grāph', s. The name given to a mechanical device for printing, much used in this country in business letter-writing; a species of type-writing machine. It is operated by means of a key-board, as are most of the devices of this nature. [See TYPEWRITER.]

cāl-līg'-raph-ēr, s. [Gr. *kalligraphos*=a fine or beautiful writer; kallos=beauty; kalos=beautiful.] One who writes a fine or beautiful hand.

cāl-lī-grāph'-ic, **cāl-lī-grāph'-ick*, **cāl-lī-grāph'-i-cal*, a. [Gr. *kalligraphos*=a fine writer, and Eng. suff. -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to calligraphy, or fine handwriting.

"At the end is an inscription importing the writer's name, and his excellence in the *calligraphic art*."—*Watson: Hist. of E. P.*

cāl-līg'-raph-ist, s. [Gr. *kalligraphos*=a fine writer, and Eng. suff. -ist.] One who writes a beautiful hand; a calligrapher.

cāl-līg'-raph-ŷ, *cāl-līg'-raph-ŷ*, s. [Fr. *calligraphie*; Gr. *kalligraphia*; from kallos=beauty, kalos=beautiful, and graphē=writing, graphō=to write.] Beautiful or fine handwriting.

"My *caligraphy*, a fair hand,

Fit for a secretary."

Ben Jonson: *Magnetic Lady*, iii. 4.

cāl-lī-māh'-cō, s. [CALAMANCO.]

cāl-lī-mor'-phā, s. [Gr. kallos, and morphē=form.]

Entom.: A genus of lepidopterous insects belonging to the Nocturna (Moths), and the family Lithosiidæ of Stephens. *Callimorpha Jacobæa* is the Pink Underwing, a very beautiful moth, having the upper wings greenish-black with two pink spots and a dash of pink, the lower ones almost entirely pink; head, thorax, abdomen, and legs black. Expansion of wings, 1½ inches. Larvæ found in June, feeding on *Senecio Jacobæa* (Ragwort), and *S. vulgaris* (Groundsel).

cāl-līng, **cāl-līng*, **cāl-līng*, pr. par., a. & s. [CALL, v.]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. A crying out loudly; a cry, a shout.

"*Callunge* or clepyng, *Vocacio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*2. A proclamation.

"Thurgh the cuntre of Caldee his *callung* con spryng."—*E. E. Allit. Poems: Cleanness*, 1362.

3. The cry of animals.

"Where he had herd . . . the *callunge* of the oxen at the plowhe."—*Maundeville*, p. 184.

4. The act of summoning; a summons.

"What, stand'st thou still, and hear'st such a *calling*."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV. Pt. I.*, ii. 4.

*5. An invitation.

"*Callunge* or clepyng to mete. *Invitacio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

6. The act of convoking an assembly. (Generally with the adv. *together*.)

"A Bill for the frequent calling and meeting of Parliaments."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

II. Figuratively:

1. A divine or preternatural summons to any office or duty.

"Who hath saved us, and called us with an holy calling."—2 Tim. i. 9.

"Niebuhr regards Manlius as one of those strong-minded men who have received a calling to be the first among their countrymen."—*Lewis: Credibility of the Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. i., § 4, vol. ii., p. 370.

2. That duty or position to which one is called; one's occupation or profession, implying that everyone who discharges the functions of any profession or vocation in the world has a call or summons, we presume a divine one, to undertake it, or he could not have succeeded in doing so in an efficient manner.

"... should be permitted, on taking the Oath of Allegiance, to resume any calling which he had exercised before the Revolution."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

"In this sense it is even loosely applied to other than human beings.

"One English fireship had perished in its calling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

*3. Position, rank.

"I am more proud to be Sir Rowland's son, His youngest son, and would not change that calling To be adopted heir to Frederick."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 2.

*4. The persons of any occupation or profession.

"It may be a caution to all Christian churches and magistrates, not to impose celibacy on whole callings."—*Hammond*.

*5. One's name, title, or designation.

"For the meanings of the noun in combination with the various adverbs and prepositions, see the verb.

calling-crabs, *s. pl.* [So named because they put out one of their claws, which is proportionately very large, as if they beckoned another animal to come to them, their real intention however being to threaten it if it venture to approach.] The name given to crustaceans of the genus *Gelasimus*. They belong to the tribe Brachyura (Short-tailed Crustaceans), and the sub-tribe Catometopa, sometimes made a family Ocypodidae.

calling-hares, *s. pl.* A name given to the rodents of the family Lagomys, and specially of the typical genus Lagomys. They do not differ to any great extent in size, and there is no visible tail. They are found in North America, Russia and Siberia. (*Nicholson*.)

cāl-lī-ō-dōn, *s.* [Gr. *kallos* = beauty; *odous*, genit. *odontos* = a tooth.]

Ichthyol.: A genus of Chætodontidae, in which the mouth is obliquely vertical, the profile obtuse, and the caudal fins enormous and truncate.

cāl-lī-ō-ným-i-næ, *s. pl.* [*Callionymus*, one of the genera.]

Ichthyol.: A sub-family of the Gobiidae, or Gobies, in which the head and body are depressed, and the ventral fins distinct and very large.

cāl-lī-ōn-ým-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *kallos* = beauty; *onoma* = a name.]

Ichthy.: The Dragonets, a genus of fishes of the family Gobiidae, or Gobies, the typical one of the sub-family Callionyminae. The anterior dorsal fin, supported by a few setaceous rays, is frequently very elevated; the second dorsal and anal are elongated.

cāl-lī-ō-pē, *s.* [Lat. *Calliope*; Gr. *kalliope* = the beautiful-voiced; *kallos* = beauty; *ops*, genit. *opos* = voice.]

1. *Myth.*: The chief of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne (Memory), who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry. She was the mother of Orpheus.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the twenty-second found. It was discovered by Hind, on the 16th of November, 1852.

3. *Music*: A series of steam whistles, pitched to produce musical notes, grouped together and operated by a key-board. The instrument is much in evidence in the traveling circus of this country, and is sometimes placed on steamboats for the delectation of passengers and the astonishment of the natives along shore. It is an American device.

cāl-lī-pēp-lā, *s.* [Gr. *kallypepos* = beautifully robed.] An American genus of crested quails of the subfamily Odontophorinae (q. v.). The best-known species is the scaled or blue quail.

cāl-līp-ērs, *s.* [CALIPERS.]

"Callipers measure the distance of any round, cylindrical, conical body; so that when workmen use them, they open the two points to their prescribed width, and turn so much stuff off the intended place, till the two points of the callipers fit just over their work."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises*.

cāl-lī-sau-rūs, *s.* [Gr. *kallos*, and *sauros* = a lizard, a saurian.]

Zoöl.: A genus of the great-hellied or frog-lizards, Agamidae. It contains the *C. draconoides* of Blainville.

cāl-līs-thēn-ic, **cāl-līs-thēn-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *kallisthenēs* = adorned with strength; *kallos* = beauty; *kalos* = beautiful, fine; *sthenos* = strength; Fr. *callisthenie*.] Pertaining to callisthenics.

cāl-līs-thēn-ics, **cāl-līs-thēn-ics**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *kallisthenēs* = adorned with strength; *kallos* = beauty; *sthenos* = strength.] The art or science of healthful exercise for the body and limbs, to promote gracefulness and strength.

cāl-līs-tūs, *s.* [Gr. *kallistos*, super. of *kalos* = beautiful.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Carabidae. It is a beautiful beetle of about a quarter of an inch long, with a greenish-black head, a reddish-yellow thorax, and yellow elytra with six reddish-black spots.

cāl-lī-thām-nī-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *kallos* = beauty; *thamnon* = a little hush; *thamnos* = a hush.]

Bot.: A genus of Ceramiaceae (Florideous Algæ), containing a large number of species, some common, many rare. The favellæ are naked, and the tetraspores are tetrahedrally arranged. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)

cāl-lī-thrīx, *s.* [Gr. *kallos*, and *thrīx*, genit. *trichos* = hair.]

Zoöl.: The *Cercopithecus sabæus*, or Green Monkey, a species very common in menageries.

cāl-līt-rīch-ā-čē-æ, *s. pl.* [Eng. *callitriche*, and nom. fem. pl. suff. *-acæ*.]

Bot.: The Starworts, a genus of small aquatic plants, with simple entire opposite leaves and minute unisexual axillary flowers. The genus has been most frequently associated with other minute flowered aquatic plants, under Haloragaceae, but, more recently, it has been proposed, upon more plausible grounds, to consider it as a much-reduced aquatic Euphorbiaceae. *C. aquatica* is common in our ponds and still waters, and is found in most parts of the world.

cāl-līt-rīch-ē, *s.* [Gr. *kallos*, and *thrīx*, genit. *trichos* = hair.]

Bot.: Water Starwort, a genus of aquatic plants, the typical one of the order Callitrichaceae (q. v.).

cāl-lī-trīs, *s.* [Corrupted from Gr. *kallistos* = most beautiful, superlative of *kalos* = beautiful.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, natural order Coniferae. *Callitris quadrivalvis* is believed by Lindley to furnish sandarach. Consequently it is called the Sandarach-tree. It is from Barbary, where its hard and durable mahogany-like wood is extensively used in the construction of mosques.

cāl-ō-mā-nī-ā, *s.* [Gr. *kalos* = beautiful, and *mania* = madness.] *Pathol.*: Beauty madness; a monomania in which the patient imagines herself to be endowed with extraordinary grace and beauty.

cāl-lō-rhyn'-chūs, *s.* [Gr. *kallos* = beauty, *rhynchos* = a snout.]

Ichthyol.: A genus of fishes having the snout terminating in a fleshy lobe, which curves over in front of the mouth, and caudal fin surrounding the sides of the tail, which is pointed.

cāl-lōs-i-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *callosité*; Lat. *callositas*.] A kind of swelling or hard skin on any part of the body; preternatural hardness of skin, such as is caused by hard labor.

"The surgeon ought to vary the diet of his patient, as he finds the fibers loosen too much, are too flaccid, and produce funguses; or as they harden, and produce callosities; in the first case, wine and spirituous liquors are useful, in the last hurtful."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*.

cāl-lō-sō, *in compos.* [From Lat. *callosus* = with a hard skin; *callum* = hardened skin.] With a hard skin.

calloso-serrate, *a.*

Bot.: Having serratures which are also callosities. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cāl-lo-sō-mā, *s.* [CALOSOMA.]

cāl-lō't, *s.* [CALOTTE.]

cāl-lōur, *a.* [CALLER, *a.*]

cāl-loūs, *a.* [Fr. *calleux* = thick or hard-skinned; Lat. *callosus*, from *callus*, *callum* = a hard skin; *calleo* = to have a hard or thick skin.]

1. *Lit.*: Having the skin or outer covering hardened; indurated.

"In progress of time, the ulcers became sinuous and callous, with induration of the glands."—*Wiseman*.

2. *Fig.*: Unfeeling; hardened in feeling.

"... duped into the belief that divine grace had touched the most false and callous of human hearts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

cāl-loūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *callous*; *-ly*.] In a callous manner. (*Lit. & fig.*)

cāl-loūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *callous*; *-ness*.]

1. *Lit.*: The state of having the skin or outer covering hardened; induration of the fibers.

"The oftener we use the organs of touching, the more of these scales are formed, and the skin becomes the thicker, and so a callousness grows upon it."—*Cheyene*.

2. *Fig.*: The state of being hardened in feeling; insensibility.

"... but there were instances when this seeming callousness struck the observer as being inexpressibly shocking."—*London Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 28, 1881.

†cāl-lōw, ***cal-u**, ***cal-ugh**, ***cal-ewe**, ***cal-ouwe**, *a.* [A. S. *calu*; Dut. *kaal*; Sw. *kal*; Ger. *kahl*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *calvo*, all = bald, from Lat. *calvus*.]

*1. Bald.

"A man of whos heed heeris fleten awei is *calu*."—*Wycliffe: Levit.*, xiii. 40. (*Purvey*.)

2. Unfledged, destitute of feathers.

"The egg, that soon Bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclosed Their callow young." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 420.

"The callow throstle lispeeth."

Tennyson: Claribel.

cāl-lū-nā, *s.* [From Gr. *kallynō* = to make beautiful.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Ericaceae (Heaths). *Calluna vulgaris*, sometimes called the Ling, is the Common Heath or Heather. Ornamental varieties are sometimes grown in gardens, in which it forms an excellent edging for flower-pots. Its twigs are also made into brooms. The plant is astringent, and is employed both by laundrymen and dyers, and the flowers are very attractive to bees.

†cāl-lūs, *s.* [Lat. *callus* = a hard or thickened skin.]

1. *Med.*: Any unnatural hardening of the skin, arising from friction or pressure.

"A callus extending up the forehead."—*Pennant: Zoölogy*, ii. 494.

2. *Anat.*: An osseous formation serving to join the extremities of broken bones.

3. *Bot.*: A leathery or hardened thickening on a limited portion of an organ.

calm, **calme** (*l* silent), *a. & s.* [Fr. *calme*; Prov. *chaume* = a resting-time for flocks; O. Fr. *chaumer* = to be at rest; Low Lat. *cauma* = heat of the sun; Gr. *kauma* = great heat; *kaiō* = to burn; Sp., Port. & Ital. *calma*; Dut. *kalm*. The radical meaning is thus a rest during the heat of the day.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Of the elements*: Still, quiet, serene; undisturbed by any wind or other cause.

"As the wilde wode rage
Of winde maketh the see salvage,
And that was *calme* bringeth into waive,"
Gower: Conf. Amant., iii. 230.

"The seas waxed calm."

Shakesp.: Com. of Errors, i. 1.

2. *Of human beings*: Quiet in manner or temperament; unexcited in gesture or language.

"And, not dispraising whom we praised (therein
He was as *calm* as virtue), he began
His mistress' picture." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

"Tamed are the warrior's pride and strength,
And he and earth are *calm* at length."

Hemans: Alaric in Italy.

3. *Of things*: Undisturbing, quieting, soothing, quiet in tone or language.

"All is calm in this eternal sleep."

Pope: Eloisa to Abelard, 313.

"... 'mid the calm, oblivious tendencies
Of nature, . . ."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. 1.

B. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Of the elements*: Stillness, quiet.

"And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm."—*Mark* iv. 39.

"A motion from the river won
Ridged the smooth level, bearing on
My shallop thro' the star-strewn calm,"
Tennyson: Recol. of the Arabian Nights.

2. *Of human beings*: Quietness in temperament or actions, serenity.

"Our bloods are now in calm."

Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress. iv. 1.

3. *Of things generally*: Quietness, peacefulness, freedom from disturbance.

"Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repose."

Pope: Eloisa to Abelard, 251.

II. *Meteor. & Hydrol.*: In the same sense as B. 1. A part of the Atlantic immediately north of the equator, intermediate between the regions swept by the north-east and south-east trade winds, is called the *Region of Calms*. It varies in extent and position, being affected by the annual course of the

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem, thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

sun. The calm within the area is not perpetual; it is disturbed for a brief period every day by a passing squall.

¶ Blair thus discriminates between *tranquillity*, *peace*, and *calm*: *Tranquillity* respects a situation free from trouble, considered in itself; *peace*, the same situation with respect to any causes that might interrupt it; *calm* with regard to a disturbed situation going before or following it. A good man enjoys *tranquillity* in himself, *peace* with others, and *calm* after the storm. (*Blair: Lect. on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres* (1817), vol. i., p. 231.)

calm-browed, a. With a brow undisturbed by care or excitement.

calm weather, *calme wedyr, s. A calm at sea, a dead calm.

"*Calme wedyr Malacia, calmacia, C. F.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

calm, *calme (l silent), *v. i. & t.* [CALM, s.]

***A. Intrans.:** To become quiet, or still.

"Than gan it to *calme* and clere all aboute." *Deposit. of Rich. II.*, p. 27.

B. Transitive:

1. *Of the elements:* To render still or quiet.
2. *Of human beings:* To pacify, appease, soothe, free from excitement.

"To *calme* the tempest of his troubled thought." *Spenser, F. Q.*, IV. ii. 3.

"Oh, *calm* thee, Chief!" the Minstrel cried." *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, vi. 13.

calm'-a-tive, s. & a.

1. *As substantive:* Any medicine or agency for soothing or calming the nerves; an anodyne or hypnotic.

2. *As adjective:* Having a tendency to soothe or calm.

calmed (l silent), *pa. par. & a.* [CALM, v.]

calm'-ēr (l silent), *s.* [Eng. *calm*; -er.] He who or that which calms or quiets; a soother, a sedative.

"Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a procurer of contentedness."—*I. Walton: Complete Angler*.

***calm'-ēr-age** (age as ig), *a.* [CAMMERAGE.] Of or belonging to cambric.

"Ane stick of *calmerage* claitht."—*Aberd. Reg.*

calmes, caums (pron. câms), *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful. Jamieson suggests Ger. *quemen*, *bequemen*=to fit, prepare.]

I. Literally:

1. A mold; a frame, for whatever purpose. Thus it is used for a mold in which bullets are cast.

"Euerie landit man within the samin, sall haue an hagbute of founde, callit hagbute of crochert, with thair *calmes*, bullettis and pellokis of leid or irne, with powder convenient thairto, for euerie hundreth pund of land, that he hes of new extent."—*Acts &c. V.*, 1540, c. 73, ed. 1566, c. 194.

2. A name given to the small cords through which the warp is passed in the loom. Synon. with *heddles* (q. v.).

II. Fig.: Used to denote the formation of a plan or model.

"The matter of peace is now in the *caulms*; i. e., they are attempting to model it."—*Baillie's Lett.*, ii. 197.

¶ *Caum*, sing., is sometimes used, but more rarely. Anything neat is said to look as if it had been "casten in a *caum*." (*Scotch.*)

***cal-mewe, s.** [COLMOSE.]

calm'-ing (l silent), *pr. par., a. & s.* [CALM, v.]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As subst.: The act of quieting or making calm.

calm'-lŷ (l silent), *adv.* [Eng. *calm*; -ly.] In a calm or quiet manner. *Said—*

1. Of the elements:

"In nature, things move violently to their place, and *calmly* in their place; so virtue in ambition is violent, in authority settled and calm."—*Bacon*.

2. Of human beings:

"*Calmly* he looked on either life." *Pope: Epistles*, x. 7.

"Is it some yet imperial hope,
That with such change can *calmly* cope?"

Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

calm'-ness (l silent), *s.* [Eng. *calm*; -ness.] The state of being calm. *Said—*

1. Of the elements:

"*Calmness* silver'd o'er the deep."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, x. 108.

2. Of human beings:

"Defend yourself
By *calmness* or by absence."

Shakesp.: Coriol., iii. 2.

"Could this mean peace? the *calmness* of the good!
Or guilt grown old in desperate hardihood?"

Byron: Lara, i. 24.

calm'-y (l silent), *a.* [Eng. *calm*; -y.] Calm, peaceful, quiet.

"Six *calmy* days and six smooth nights we sail."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xv., 511.

cāl-ō'-cēr-ā, s. [Gr. *kalos*=beautiful; *keras*=a horn.]

Bot.: A genus of Clavariæ (Hymenomycetous Fungi), differing from *Clavaria* in the subcartilaginous texture and viscid hymenium. *C. viscosa*, which occurs on decayed pine stumps, is one of the most beautiful fungi. (*Griffith & Henfrey*)

cāl-ō'-chōr'-tūs, s. [Gr. *kalos*=beautiful, *chortos*=grass.]

Bot.: A genus of beautiful bulbous plants, order Liliacæ. They are natives of Colombia, Mexico, &c. They have tunicated bulbs, and produce rigid ensiform leaves, and an erect scape, supporting a few large showy flowers, which are racemously arranged, and remain open for several days. *Calochortus venustus* is one of the handsomest. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cāl-ō'-dēn'-drōn, s. [From Gr. *kalos*=beautiful, and *dendron*=a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Rutacæ (Rueworts). *Calodendron capense* is a tree with beautiful flowers and leaves, a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

cāl-ō'-dēr-ā, s. [Gr. *kalos*=beautiful; *deros*=a skin.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Staphylinidæ.

cāl-ō'-drā'-cōn, s. [From Gr. *kalos*=beautiful, and *drakōn*=dragon.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliacæ. *Calodracon Jacquinii*, sometimes called *Dracaena ferrea* and *terminalis*, is often seen in hothouses, where it is prized for its bright red leaves. Other species are cultivated for their variegated leaves.

cā-lā'-nās, s. [Gr. *kalos*=beautiful, and *oinas*, rock-pigeon.] A genus of pigeons containing but one species (*Caloenas nicobarica*), inhabiting India. It possesses plumage of brilliant colors.

***cāl-ōg'-raph-ŷ, s.** [CALIGRAPHY.]

cāl'-ō-mēl, s. [In Fr. *calomel*; Ger. *kalomel*; from Gr. *kalos*=good, beautiful, and *melas*=black; from the qualities and color of the Æthiops mineral, or black sulphuret of mercury, to which the name was originally applied.]

1. *Pharm.:* Mercury sub-chloride, Hg₂Cl₂. For its preparation see *mercury*. It is insoluble in water, and blacked by ammonia. It is used in liver complaints, and in any of the complaints for which mercury internally administered, is indicated. Care should be exercised in its use, as it is likely to induce salivation. It should be tested to see if it contains any mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate), which is soluble in boiling water.

"He repeated lenient purgatives with *calomel*, once in three or four days."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

2. *Min.:* A translucent or subtranslucent mineral, consisting of chlorine, 15.1, and mercury, 84.9=100. The hardness is 1.2, the specific gravity, 6.48, the luster adamantine, the color white gray or brown. It occurs in Germany, Austria, and Spain. (*Dana*.)

cāl-ō-phŷl'-lŭm, s. [From Gr. *kalos*=beautiful, and *phŷllum*, a Latinized form of Gr. *phŷllon*=a leaf. Named from the shining leaves, marked by fine transverse veins.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Clusiaceæ (Guttifers). Sepals, 2-4; petals, 4; stamina, many; style, 1; stigma, peltate-lobed. Flowers in racemes, sometimes unisexual. About twenty-five species are known, mostly from the eastern hemisphere, though a few are from the western world. *Calophyllum Calaba* is the Calaba-tree of the West Indies and of Brazil. [*CALABA.*] *C. inophyllum*, from the East Indian and Malayan regions, is a large tree sometimes 100 feet high. Its timber is used for masts and spars. A greenish-colored resin from the trunk constitutes a kind of tacamahac. Its seeds furnish a dark-green, thick, sweet-scented oil, used in India to burn and in medicine. *C. tomentosum*, of Ceylon, also furnishes timber and oil. *C. Tacamahaca*, on the Isle of Bourbon and Madagascar, and *C. brasiliense*, in Brazil, also yield resin. The fruits of *C. spurium*, of Malabar, and *C. edule* and *Madrano*, of South America, are eaten.

cāl-or'-ēs-çence, s. [Formed from Lat. *calor*=heat, on analogy of *calescence*, &c.] The change of invisible into visible heat.

"... for the new phenomena here described I have proposed the term *calorescence*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., viii. 8, p. 192.

cāl-ōr'-ŷc, s. & a. [In Fr. *calorique*; Lat. *calor*=warmth, heat, glow; from *caleo*=to be warm or hot.]

A. As subst.: The principle of heat, the natural agency by which heat is produced.

"*Caloric* expands all bodies."—*Henry*.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the principle of heat or the natural agency which produces it.

caloric engine, s. The name given by Ericsson to his hot-air engine.

caloric paradox, s. The assumption by drops of water, when thrown on a hot metallic surface, of the spheroidal form, each liquid spheroid being surrounded by an atmosphere of its own vapor, which prevents it from being properly in contact with the metal. It is called also *Leidenfrost's phenomenon*.

†cāl-ōr'-ŷc'-ŷ-tŷ, s. [Lat. *calor* (genit. *caloris*)=heat; Eng. suff. -ity.] A faculty in living beings of developing heat to resist external cold. (*Dana*.)

cāl-ōr'-ŷ-dŭct, s. [Lat. *calor* (genit. *caloris*)=heat; *ductus*=a leading, a duct; *duco*=to lead.] A pipe or passage for conducting heat.

cāl'-ō-rie, s. [Fr.] The same as *calory* (q. v.).

†cāl-ōr'-ŷ-fēr, a. [Lat. *calor* (genit. *caloris*)=heat; *fero*=to bear, carry.] Carrying or conducting heat.

†cāl-ōr'-ŷf'-ŷ-ant, a.. [Lat. *calor* (genit. *caloris*)=heat; *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make, cause.] Heating, calorificient.

cāl-ōr'-ŷf'-ŷc, *cāl-ōr'-ŷf'-ŷck, a. & s. [In Fr. *calorifique*; from Lat. *calorificus*; from *calor* (genit. *caloris*)=heat, *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make, cause.]

A. As adj.: Having the property or quality of producing heat; heating.

"A *calorific* principle is either excited within the heated body, or transferred to it, through any medium, from some other."—*Grew*.

***B. As subst.:** An apparatus for conveying or conducting heat in houses, &c.; a hot-water apparatus.

***cāl-ōr'-ŷf'-ŷ-cāl, a.** [Eng. *calorific*; -al.] Calorific.

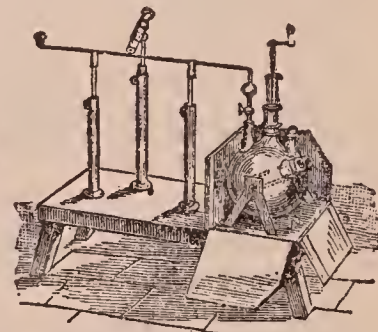
†cāl-ōr'-ŷf'-ŷ-cā'-tion, s. [Eng. *calorific*; -ation.] The production of heat, especially animal heat, in bodies.

cāl-ōr'-ŷf'-ŷc'-ŷ-ent, s. [Lat. *calor* (genit. *caloris*)=heat; *faciens* (genit. *facientis*), pr. par. of *facio*=to make.] Having the power or property of causing or producing heat; heating.

cāl-ōr'-ŷf'-ŷcs, s. [CALORIFIC.] The science which treats of appliances for producing or communicating heat.

cāl-ōr'-ŷm'-ē-tēr, s. [Fr. *calorimètre*; from Lat. *calor*=warmth, heat, and Gr. *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of heat

which a body parts with or absorbs when its temperature sinks or rises through a certain number of degrees, or when it changes its condition. An ice-calorimeter was invented by Lavoisier and Laplace. It is now superseded by the mercury-calorimeter of Favre and Silbermann, which is a very delicate instrument. It is essentially a thermometer with a very large bulb and a capillary tube. (See *Atkinson: Ganot's Physics; Heat*, ch. ix.)



Mercury-calorimeter.

cāl-ōr'-ŷ-mēt'-ric, a. [Eng. *calorimetr(y)*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to calorimetry.

cāl-ōr'-ŷm'-ēt-rŷ, s. [Lat. *calor*=warmth, heat, and Gr. *metron*=a measure.] The measurement of *caloric* in the way described under *Calorimeter* (q. v.). (See *Atkinson: Ganot's Physics; On Heat*, ch. ix. *Calorimetry*.)

cāl-ōr'-ŷ-mō'-tōr, s. [Lat. *calor* (genit. *caloris*)=heat, and *motor*=a mover; *moveo*=to move.] A galvanic instrument for evolving caloric.

***cā-lōr mor'-dīc-anŷ, s.** [Lat. *calor*=heat; *mordicans*=biting; *mordico*=to bite.]

Med.: An old term for the almost burning heat of the skin in ardent fevers, which causes an unpleasant sensation on the fingers after touching the patient. (*Hooper*.)

cāl-ō-rŷ, s. [Lat. *calor*=heat.]

Phys.: The unit of heat, being the quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of a kilogram of water one degree centigrade.

cāl-ō-sō'-mā, s. [Gr. *kalos*=beautiful, *sōma*=a body.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects of the family Carnivora and tribe Carabidæ

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, cōr, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*cāl-ō-stig'-ma, s. [Gr. *kalos*=beautiful; *stigma*=a stigma.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadaceæ, consisting of three species of climbing shrubs, natives of Brazil. The calyx is five-parted, corolla bell-shaped, and the elongated projecting stigma has a prominent apex.

cāl-ō-thām'-nūs, s. [From Gr. *kalos*=beautiful, and *thamnos*=a bush, a shrub.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrtaceæ. Various beautiful species grow in Australia.

cāl-ō-thrix, s. [Gr. *kalos*=beautiful; *thrix*=hair.]

Bot.: A genus of Oxillatoriæ (Confervoid Algæ), growing in tufts, the filaments forming a branched frond, by lying in apposition. *C. mirabilis* is a rare freshwater species found on mosses in small streams, æruginous green, growing blackish.

cāl-lōt'-rōp-is, s. [Gr. *kalos*=beautiful, and *tropis*=a keel, from the shape of the flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiads, consisting of three species, which form shrubs or small trees, and are natives of the tropics of Asia and Africa. Their flowers have a somewhat bell-shaped corolla, expanding into five divisions. *Calotropis gigantea*, the largest of the genus, forms a branching shrub or small tree about fifteen feet high, with a short trunk four or five inches in diameter. Its flowers are of a pretty rose-purple color. Cloth and paper have been made from the silky down of the seeds. The bark of the roots of several of the species furnishes the substance called *mudar*, which is used in India as a diaphoretic. The juice has been found very efficacious in the cure of elephantiasis, in syphilis, and anasarca. From the bark of the plant is made a substance called *Mudarine* (q. v.). The bark of the young branches also yields a valuable fiber. The leaves warmed and moistened with oil are applied as a dry fomentation in pains of the stomach; they are a valuable rubefacient. The root, reduced to powder, is given in India to horses. An intoxicating liquor, called *Bar*, is made from the *mudar* by the hillmen about Mahabuleswar, in the Western Ghats.

ca-lō'tte, ca-lō't'e, *cal-lōt', s. [Fr. *calotte* = a cap.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A cap or coif worn by ecclesiastics in France.

"We
That tread the path of public businesses
Know what a tacit shrug is, or a shrink,
The wearing the callot, the politic hood,
And twenty other parerga."

B. Jonson: *Magn. Lady*, i.

*2. Anything shaped like a cap; the hilt of a sword.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A concavity in the form of a cap or niche, lathed and plastered, serving to diminish the height of a chapel, alcove, or cabinet, which otherwise would appear too high for the breadth. (*Gwilt*.)

2. *Math.*: The section of a sphere having a circle for its base.

cāl-ō-type, s. [From Gr. *kalos* = beautiful, and *typos* = a blow; an impression.]

Photog.: A process invented by Fox Talbot, by which paper saturated with iodide of silver is exposed to the action of light, the latent image being subsequently developed and fixed by hyposulphite of soda.

*cal'-ouwe, a. [CALLOW.]

†cā-lōy'-ērs, *cā-lōg'-ēr-i, s. pl. [Fr. *caloyer*; from Mod. Gr. *kalogeros* = a monk; Gr. *kalos* = beautiful, good; *geron*, M. Gr. *geros* = an old man.] *Ch. Hist.*: Monks of the Greek Church, who resided chiefly on Mount Athos, and were celebrated for their extreme austerity.

"Here dwells the caloyer, nor rude is he,
Nor niggard of his cheer,"
Byron: *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, ii. 49.

cāl-p, s. [Etym. doubtful. Probably derived from Wel. *calch* = lime.]

Chem.: A sub-species of carbonate of lime of a bluish-black color with a streak of white; it is intermediate between compact limestone and marl.

cāl'-pāc, s. (For def., see quotation.)

"The calpac is the solid cap or center part of the head dress; the shawl is wound round it, and forms the turban."—Byron: *Note in the Giaour*.

"Angel of Death! 'tis Hassan's cloven crest!
His calpac rent—his caftan red."

Ibid.: *The Giaour*.

*cālque (l silent), v. t. [CALK.]

*cālqu'-ing (l silent), s. [CALKING.]

cāl'-sāy, s. [CAUSEWAY.]

cāl'-shie, a. [Perhaps from Icel. *kalsa*=to deride.] Crabbed, perverse, cross. (*Scotch*.)

*cal-sounds, s. [CALZOONS.]

*cal'-stocke, s. [CUSTOCK.]

cāl-strōn-bār-ite, s. [Eng. & c. *cal(cium)*, *stron(tia)*, *barite*.]

Min.: A variety of Barite, found in New York.

*cāl'-sŷ-dōyne, s. [CHALCEDONY.]

cāl'-thā, s. [Contracted from Gr. *kalathos*=a goblet, on account of the form of the corolla.]

Bot.: A genus of herbaceous plants belonging to the Ranunculaceæ, distinguished from Ranunculus by the absence of a green calyx, and from Helloborus by the absence of tubular petals. *Caltha palustris*, the Marsh Marigold, is a stout herbaceous plant with hollow stems, large glossy roundish notched leaves, heart-shaped at the base, and conspicuous bright yellow flowers, each of which is composed of five roundish petals or sepals. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cāl'-trāp, cāl'-thrōp, cāl'-trōp, s. [A. S. *col-træppe*=a thistle; Fr. *chausse-trape*=star-thistle; Ital. *calcatreppo*, *calcatreppolo*=star-thistle; from *calcare*=to tread, and *tribolo*=a star-thistle, a steel-trap; Lat. *tribulus*=a caltrop, a thistle.]

1. *Mil.*: An instrument also called "crows-feet," formed of four iron spikes, three inches long, joined together at their bases, so that, when thrown down, one point always stands upward. Used to obstruct the advance of cavalry and increase the difficulty of a ford.

"The ground about was thick sown with caltrops, which very much incommoded the shoeless Moors."—Dr. Addison: *Account of Tangier*.

2. *Her.*: [CHEVAL-TRAPS.]

3. *Bot.*: The common name for Tribulus.

Water Caltrops: A common name for Trapa.

*cāl'-trāp-pŷn, v. t. [From *callrap*, *caltrop*, s. (q. v.).] To catch with a hook.

"Caltrappyn. Hamo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

cāl-lūm'-ba, cāl-lūm'-bō, cāl-lōm'-ba, cō-lōm'-bō, s. [Kalumb, the native name.]

Med.: The root of a plant, *Menispermum palmatum*, a native of Mosambique, having a very bitter taste, and used as a tonic and antiseptic.

American calumba: The roots of *Frasera Walteri*, a North American biennial. It is a mild tonic usually very grateful to the stomach. (*Lindley*.)

cāl-lūm'-bīne, s. [Eng. *calumb(a)*, suffix *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The bitter principle extracted from the root of the *Menispermum palmatum*.

cāl-lūm'-bō, s. [CALUMBA.]

cāl'-ū-mēt, s. [Fr. *calumet*, from Lat. *calamus*=a reed; Fr. *chalumeau*; O. Fr. *chalemel*, from Low Lat. *calamellus*=a little reed.] A kind of pipe for smoking used by the North American Indians. The bowl is generally of stone, and the stem is ornamented with feathers, &c. The calumet is the emblem of peace and hospitality. To refuse the offer of it is to make a proclamation of enmity or war, and to accept it is a sign of peace and friendship.

*cāl'-ūm-nēr, s. [Eng. *calumn(y)*; *-er*.] A calumniator.

"To the calumners of Lysimachus he promiseth he will not recriminate."—*Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason*, ii. 38. (*Latham*.)

cāl-ūm-nī-āte, v. t. & i. Lat. *calumniatus*, pa. par. of *calumnior*=to slander; *calumnia*=a slander; from *calueo*=to deceive.

A. *Trans.*: To misrepresent falsely and maliciously the words or actions of another; to slander, to accuse falsely.

"He falls again to his old trade of downright calumniating our doctrine."—*Bishop Patrick: Answer to the Touchstone*, &c., p. 199.

†B. *Intrans.*: To spread calumnies about; to make false charges.

"Created only to calumniate."

Was Cressid here?"

Shakesp.: *Troil. & Cress.*, v. 2.

cāl-ūm-nī-ā-tēd, pa. par. & a. [CALUMNIATE.]

cāl-ūm-nī-ā-ting, pr. par., a. & s. [CALUMNIATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: Slandering.

"Love, friendship, charity, are subjects all,

To envious and calumniating time."

Shakesp.: *Troil. & Cress.*, iii. 3.

C. *As substan.*: The act of slandering; slander, calumny.

cāl-ūm-nī-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *calumniatio* = a slandering; from *calumnior*=to slander; *calumnia*=a slander.] The act of spreading a false and malicious misrepresentation of any person's actions or words; a false and malicious slander.

"That which we call calumination, is a malicious and false representation of an enemy's words or actions, to an offensive purpose."—*Ayliffe*.

cāl-ūm-nī-ā-tōr, s. [Lat. *calumniator*; from *calumnior*.] One who willfully spreads any false and malicious calumny or misrepresentation of the actions or words of another; a slanderer.

"This, I know, you will laugh at as well as I do; yet I doubt not but many little calumniators and persons of sour dispositions will take occasion hence to bespatter me."—*Pope: Letter to Addison*.

cāl-ūm-nī-ā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *calumniator*; *-y*.] Pertaining to or containing slander; slanderous.

"Upon admission of this passage, as you yourselves have related it in your calumnious information."—*Montagu: Appeal to Caesar*, p. 17.

cāl-ūm-nī-ōūs, a. [Fr. *calomnieux*.] Falsely and maliciously misrepresenting one's words or actions; slanderous, calumniating.

"Virtue itself 'scapes not calumnious strokes."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 3.

"... warrants were out against him on account of a grossly calumnious paper of which the government had discovered him to be the author."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

cāl-ūm-nī-ōūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *calumniously*; *-ly*.] In a calumnious manner; after the manner of a calumniator.

"Dealing in the case so insincerely, and calumniously, in their informations."—*Montagu: Appeal to Caesar*, p. 26.

*cāl-ūm-nī-ōūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *calumnious*; *-ness*.] Calumny, slander.

"The bitterness of my stile was plainness, not calumntousness."—*Bp. Morton: Discharge of Imputations, &c.*, p. 227.

cāl'-ūm-nŷ, s. [Fr. *calomnie*; Lat. *calumnia*=a false accusation; from *calueo*=to deceive.] A false and malicious misrepresentation of the words or actions of another; slander, a false charge.

"Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow,
Thou shalt not escape calumny."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

¶ It is frequently followed by *upon*.

"It is a very hard calumny upon our soil or climate, to affirm, that so excellent a fruit will not grow here."—*Sir W. Temple*.

cāl-ūr'-ūs, s. [Gr. *kalos*=beautiful, *oura*=a tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the Trogon family, and tribe Fissirostres. The head is surmounted by an elevated crest, and the tail-coverts excessively developed.

cāl-vā'-rī-a, s. [CALVARY.]

Anat.: That portion of the cranium, or skull, which is above the orbits, temples, ears, and occipital protuberance. Sometimes also called *calvarium*.

Cāl'-vā-rŷ, s. [From Lat. *calvaria*, †*calvarium*=the skull; *calva*=the bald scalp; *calvus*=bald, without hair. Calvary (Luke xxiii. 33), is the rendering of the "Hebrew," i. e., the Aramaean word Golgotha=the place of a skull. Cf. Matt. xxvii. 33, Mark xv. 22, John xix. 17.] The English designation of the spot upon which the crucifixion of Jesus Christ is recorded as having taken place.

calvary-cross, s.

Her.: A charge representing the cross on Mount Calvary, with three steps, supposed to imply the three Christian graces, Faith, Hope, and Charity.

calve (l silent), v. i. & t. [Eng. *calv*; Dut. *kalven*; Dan. *kalve*; Sw. *kalfva*; Ger. *kalben*.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To bring forth a calf; to bear young. (Said of a cow.)

"Their bull gendereth, and faileth not; their cow calveth, and casteth not her calf."—*Job* xxi. 10.

¶ Applied also to other animals.

"Knowest thou the time when the wild goats of the rock bring forth? or canst thou mark when the hinds do calve?"—*Job* xxxix. 1.

*2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To bring forth, bear. (Applied even to inanimate things.)

"The grassy clods now calv'd; now half appear'd
The tawny lion, pawing to get free
His hinder parts."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. vii.

(2) Of icebergs: To break off from a glacier which has reached deep water.

*B. *Trans.*: To bear; to bring forth. (Applied contemptuously or reproachfully to human beings.)

"I would they were barbarians, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd; not Romans, as they are not,
Though calv'd in the porch o' th' capital."

Shakesp.: *Coriol.*, iii. 1.

cāl'-vēr, cal-vur, v. t. & i. [Etymology doubtful. Wedgwood suggests Scotch *callour* or *callar*=fresh.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhũn; -tion, -şion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhũş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

A. Trans.: To cut salmon into thin slices, while fresh, and then pickle these.

"Calvur as samoon, or othyr fysshe."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"My foot-boy shall eat pheasants, calvered salmons."—*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, ii. 1.

"Provide me then chines fried, and the salmon calver'd."—*Killigrew: Parson's Wedding* (1664).

B. Intrans.: To bear being so sliced and pickled.

"His flesh [the grayling's], even in his worst season, is so firm, and will so easily calver, that in plain truth he is very good meat at all times."—*Cotton: Complete Angler*.

calv'-ēr (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *calve*, *v.*; and suff. -*er*.] A cow with calf. (*Scotch*.)

cāl'-vēr-ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CALVER, *v.*] Sliced and pickled.

¶ Calver'd salmon is a dainty celebrated by all our old dramatists. "May's Accomplished Cook," if that be sufficient authority, gives an ample receipt for preparing it. It is to be cut in slices, scalded with wine and water and salt, then boiled up in white-wine vinegar, and set by to cool; and so kept, to be eaten hot or cold (p. 354). It now means, in the fish trade, only crimped salmon. (*Nares*.)

"Great lords, sometimes,
For a change leave calvered salmon, and eat sprats."
Massinger: Guardian, iv. 2.

"... but even Prince George, who cared as much for the dignity of his birth as he was capable of caring for any thing but claret and calvered salmon, submitted to be Mr. Morley."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

cāl'-vēr-keys (*eys* as *ēs*), *s.* [CULVERKEYS.]

calves (*l* silent), *s. pl.* [CALF.]

"Like heifers, neither bulls nor calves."

Lloyd: Charity; A Fragment.

calves-foot, *s.* [CALF'S FOOT.]

calves-snout, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, so called from a fancied resemblance to the snout of a calf—*Antirrhinum*, better known as Snap-dragon, or Toad-flax.

calves-tongue, *s.*

Arch.: A sort of molding, usually made at the caps and bases of round pillars, to taper or hance the round part to the square.

cāl'-ville, *s.* [French, from Lat. *calvus* = bald, smooth-skinned.] A kind of apple.

calv'-ing (*l* silent), *pr. par., a. & s.* [CALVE, *v. t.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The act of giving birth to a calf.

"I heard of late of a cow in Warwickshire, which in six yeeres had sixteen calves; that is, foure at a once in three calvings, and twice twins . . ."—*Holinshead: Descript. of Engl.*, bk. iii., ch. i.

2. **Naut.:**

Of icebergs: The act of breaking or the state of being broken off a glacier when the latter reaches deep water. Glaciers tend to form on mountain tops when the temperature is low enough for the purpose. Then they gradually descend, new glacial material behind pressing them down. On reaching the ocean they are pushed into it, and finally they calve or give birth to icebergs, which have an independent existence of their own.

Cāl'-vin-ism, *s.* [Fr. *calvinisme*. From John Calvin, the celebrated reformer, born at Noyon, in Picardy, July 10, 1509; died May 27, 1564. For further details see definition.]

1. **Theol.:** The tenets of the above-mentioned John Calvin. Sometimes the term Calvinism comprehends his views regarding both theological doctrine and ecclesiastical polity; at others it is limited to the former, and specially to his views on the doctrines of grace. These are sometimes called the five points of Calvinism, or, more briefly, the five points; but this latter curt appellation is not sufficiently specific, for the rival system of Arminianism was also presented by the Remonstrants at the Synod of Dort in five points. Those of Calvinism are the following: 1. Original Sin; 2. Total Depravity; 3. Election, or Predestination; 4. Effectual Calling; 5. Final Perseverance of the Saints. (For the rival Arminian five points see ARMINIAN.) Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, who was born in 354, and died in 430, held theological views essentially the same as those afterward promulgated by Calvin. In addition to what may be called the doctrines of grace, Calvin held the spiritual presence of Christ in the Holy Eucharist, but not the doctrine of consubstantiation. He was thus essentially Zwinglian, and not Lutheran.

2. **Eccles.:** Calvin's views of Church government were essentially what are now called Presbyterian. He held also that the Church should be spiritually independent of the State, but was willing that the discipline of the Church should be carried out by the civil power. This last opinion, followed to its logical conclusion, involved him in heavy

responsibility for the death of his Socinian antagonist Servetus, the capital punishment of whom for alleged heresy was approved of not merely by Calvin, but by the other reformers, not excepting the gentle Melancthon. No one in those days seems to have clearly understood religious liberty.

3. **Ch. Hist.:** The work which first made this system known to the world was Calvin's *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, published in 1536. In August of the same year he visited Geneva, and, at the earnest request of Farel, its leading reformer, made it his residence. In 1538 both were expelled from the city, when Calvin, going to Strasburg, originated the French church there on the model which he deemed scriptural. In 1541 he was invited back to Geneva, and returning to it was the leading spirit there till his death, in 1564. Various Protestant churches adopted Calvin's theological views with his ecclesiastical polity; thus Knox carried both of these to Scotland, where the first Presbyterian General Assembly was held in 1560.

Bishop Burnet states that the 17th article of the Church of England is framed according to St. Augustine's doctrine, which, as stated, is essentially Calvinistic. The early reformers of the English Church, mostly held his views of the doctrines of grace, which prevailed to the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Afterward they imperceptibly declined. When the rival system of Arminius was brought to trial at the Synod of Dort, in Holland, in 1618, the English clerical representatives gave Calvinistic votes, notwithstanding which Arminianism took deep root in the English as in various other churches. Archbishop Laud was its warm friend and advocate, as were the High Church party generally, while Low Churchmen continued Calvinistic, a generalization which still remains correct. The ecclesiastical polity of Calvin was embraced by the Puritan party, but never had a majority of the English people in its favor, and an attempt in the early days of the Long Parliament to set it up, though under the control of the civil government, was successful only to a limited extent, and for a brief period of time. Most of the clergymen whom the passing of the Act of Uniformity, in 1662, dis severed from the Church, were Calvinists.

Of the two great English revivalists of the eighteenth century, Whitfield was Calvinistic [CALVINISTIC METHODISTS], and Wesley Arminian [WESLEYAN].

cāl'-vin-ist, *s.* [Fr. *calviniste*.] A follower of Calvin; one who adopts the theological teaching of Calvinism.

"The Calvinist is tempted to a false security, and sloth; and the Arminian may be tempted to trust too much to himself, and too little to God."—*Burnet on the Articles*, Art. 17.

cāl'-vin-is-tic, ***cāl'-vin-is-tick**, ***cāl'-vin-is-tī-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *calvinist*; -*ic*, -*ical*.] Pertaining to Calvin or Calvinism.

"... the petty states and republics abroad, where the calvinistic discipline was adopted."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ii. 458.

Calvinistic Methodists, *s. pl.*

Ch. Hist. & Ecclesiol.: A section of the Methodists, distinguished by their Calvinistic sentiments from the ordinary Wesleyans, who are Arminian. Wesley and Whitfield, the colleagues in the great evangelistic movement which did so much spiritually and morally to regenerate England in the 18th century, differed with regard to the doctrines of grace, Wesley being Arminian, and Whitfield Calvinistic; the latter revival preacher may be looked on as the father and founder of Calvinistic Methodism. Other names, and specially that of Mr. Howell Harries, of Trevecca, should be mentioned in connection with it. In its distinctive form it dates from 1725, but did not completely sever its connection with the English Church till 1810. In government it is now Presbyterian. Its great seat is Wales.

cāl'-vin-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *calvin*; -*ize*.] To convert to Calvinism.

cāl'-ish (*l* silent), *a.* [Eng. *calf*; -*ish*.]

1. **Lit.:** Pertaining to or like a calf.

2. **Fig.:** Silly, stupid.

"He was holden unworthy to be made a parish-priest, as having made a calvish answer."—*World of Wonders* (1608), p. 240.

"You seem like to Waltham's calf, that went nine miles to suck a cow; and when he came thither, the cow proved a bull; perhaps in your calvish meditation you thought, for your pains in advertising the picture-mother, to have sucked her dug."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 141.

cāl'-vit'-i-ēs, *s.* [Latin, from *calvus* = bald.]

Physiol.: The term for the want or loss of hair, more particularly on the sinciput; baldness.

cāl'-vīt'-y, *s.* [Fr. *calvitie*; Lat. *calvities*.] Baldness; absence of hair. [CALVITIES.]

calx, *s.* [Lat. *calx*, genit. *calcis*.]

1. **Glass-making:** Broken or refuse glass, which is restored to the pots.

2. **Chem. & Min.:** A kind of ashes or fine powder, remaining from metals, minerals, &c., after they have undergone calcination by the violent action of fire, and have lost all moisture.

"Gold, that is more dense than lead, resists peremptorily all the dividing power of fire; and will not be reduced into a calx, or lime, by such operation as reduces lead into it."—*Digby*.

Calx viva: Quicklime, or lime in its most caustic state.

Calx extincta: Slacked lime, or lime that has been quenched with water after it has been burnt.

Calcis aqua, or liquor: Limewater; a solution of lime in water.

cāl'-y-cānth-ā'-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *calycanthus*; and fem. pl. suff. -*acēæ*.]

Bot.: An order of Rosal Exogens consisting of two genera. The species, which are shrubs, bear delightfully fragrant flowers, thrive in open loamy soil, and are propagated by layers.

cāl'-y-cān'-thēm-y, *s.* [From Gr. *kalyx*, genit. *kalykos* = a calyx, and *anthemoeis* = flowery.] The conversion wholly or partially of sepals into petals. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

cāl'-y-cānth's, *s. pl.* [CALYCANTHUS.]

Bot.: Lindley's English name for the Calycanthaceæ.

cāl'-y-cānth'-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *kalyx* = a cup, a calyx, and *anthos* = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the family Calycanthaceæ. It consists of shrubs with opposite, oval, or ovate-lanceolate entire leaves, generally rough on the surface. There are but two species. *C. floridus* (Carolina All Spice) is a native of the Carolinas; *C. abai*, or *Nobai* (Japan All Spice), a native of Japan.

cāl'-y-c-ēr-ā'-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [*Calycer* (a), and fem. pl. suffix -*acēæ*.]

Bot.: A natural order of gamopetalous calycifloral dicotyledons included in Lindley's Campanal alliance. Herbs with alternate leaves, without stipules, and with flowers collected in beads; calyx superior, of five unequal divisions; corolla regular, funnel-shaped, with a five-divided limb; stamens, five thin filaments united, as well as the lower part of the anthers; ovary one-celled, style smooth, stigma capitate. The order occupies an intermediate space between *Compositæ* and *Dipsacaceæ*, and comprises about twenty species, all natives of South America.

cāl'-y-c-ēr-ā, *s.* [Gr. *kalos* = beautiful; *keras* = a horn.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Calyceraceæ. They are small annual or perennial herbs, from four to eight inches high, but possess little interest for any but the botanist.

cāl'-y-cēs, *s. pl.* [CALYX.]

cāl'-y-c-ī-flō'-ræ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *calyx* (genit. *calycis*), and *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A sub-class of exogenous or dicotyledonous plants, characterized by having both calyx and corolla, petals separate and stamens attached to the calyx.

†**cāl'-y-c-ī-flō'-roūs**, *a.* [CALYCIFLORÆ.]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to the Calycifloræ.

cāl'-y-c-ī-form, *a.* [Lat. *calyx* (genit. *calycis*), *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: In the form of a calyx; an epithet applied to the involucre when it has the appearance of a calyx.

cāl'-y-c-īn-al, **cāl'-y-c-īne**, *a.* [Lat. *calyx* (genit. *calycis*) = a case, a bud; Gr. *kalyx* = a seed-vessel, a calyx; suff. -*al*.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to a calyx; in the form of a calyx; an epithet applied to the scales or thorns which are on the calyx.

cāl'-y-c-ī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *kalykion* = a little cup, from the appearance of the reproductive organs.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens belonging to the tribe Coniothalmææ.

†**cāl'-y-cle** (*cle* as *cēl*), *s.* [Lat. *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A row of small leaflets placed at the base of the calyx on the outside. A partial involucre containing but one, or perhaps two flowers. [CALYCULE.]

†**cāl'-y-cōld**, *a.* [From Gr. *kalyx* = a calyx, and *eidos* = form.]

Bot.: Calyx like.

†**cāl'-y-cōld'-ē-ōūs**, *a.* [Gr. *kalyx* = a calyx; *eidos* = form, appearance.]

Bot.: Having the form or appearance of a calyx.

cāl'-y-c-ō-mīs, *s.* [Gr. *kalos* = beautiful; *komē* = hair.]

Bot.: A genus of Cunoniaceæ, now called *Acrophyllum* (q. v.).

cāl'-y-cōph-ōr'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Gr. *kalyx*, genit. *kalykos* = a cup, and *phoreō* = to bear, to carry.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō. sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

1. *Zoöl.*: An order of Siphonophora (Oceanic Hydrozoa). They are so called because their swimming organs are cup-shaped. Example, Diphyes.

2. *Palæont.*: Being soft-bodied, they have left no traces of themselves which have yet been detected in the rocks.

cāl-ŷc'-u-lāte, cāl-ŷ-cled, a. [Lat. *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx* (q. v.)] [CALICULATE.]

ŷcāl'-ŷ-cūle, s. [Lat. *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx* (q. v.)].

Bot.: A little calyx. A bundle or row of small bracts, which forms a verticil immediately beneath the calyx, and resembling an exterior calyx; example, the Pink. In the *Potentilla* the calycul is formed by the stipules united two by two, which are a dependence of the sepals.

cāl-ŷm'-ē-nē, s. [Gr. *kalymma*=a veil, a covering; *kalyptō*=to veil, cover.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Trilobites, occurring in the Silurian rocks. They appear to have possessed the power of rolling themselves up into a ball, as some recent allied genera do, for the purpose either of safety or of concealment. *Calymene Blumenbachii* is the well-known Dudley Trilobite.

cāl-ŷ-mēn'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *calymene* (q. v.), and pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobites. [CALYMENE.]

cāl-ŷ-ōn, s. [CALION.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A hard, round stone. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

2. *Masonry*: Flint or pebble stone used in building walls.

cāl-ŷ-phŷ-ōm-ŷ, s. [From Gr. *kalyx*, genit. *kalykos*=a calyx, and *phŷō*=to bring forth, to produce.]

Bot.: Abnormal adhesion of the calyx, to the corolla. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

cāl-ŷp'-sō, Cāl-ŷp'-sō, s. [Gr. *kalypsis*=a covering, *kalyptō*=to cover, conceal.]

1. *Mythol.*: The goddess of silence, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and Queen of Ogyia, who tried by every art to detain Ulysses on his way home from Troy.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the fifty-third found. It was discovered by the astronomer Luther, on the 4th April, 1858.

3. *Bot.*: A genus of Orchids, found in this country. *Calypso borealis* is the most beautiful of northern orchids. It is a tuberous terrestrial plant, with one leaf and one flower only. The rose-colored flower appears at the end of a slender sheathed stem. The leaf is thin, many nerved, either ovate or cordate. (*Treas of Bot.*)

cāl-ŷp'-tēr, s. [CALYPTRA.]

cāl-ŷp'-tō-blās'-tīc, s. [From Gr. *kalyptos*=covered, and *blastos*=a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Zoöl.: Pertaining to those Hydrozoa in which the nutritive or generative buds are provided with an external protective receptacle. (*Allman*.)

calyptoblastic hydroids, s. pl.

Zoöl.: The hydroids above described. It comprehends the Sertularians and the Campanularians.

cāl-ŷp'-tō-lite, s. [Gr. *kalyptō*=to hide, conceal; suff. *-lite* (*Min.*)=Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: The same as ZIRCON (q. v.).

cāl-ŷp'-tō-rhŷn'-chūs, s. [Gr. *kalyptō*=to hide; *rhynchos*=a beak, or snout.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds of the Psittacidae or Parrot family.

cāl-ŷp'-trā, s. [Gr. *kalyptra*; from *kalyptō*=to hide, cover.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: A hood-like body connected in some plants with the organs of fructification. It exists in some flowering plants and in mosses. Used specially for—

(1) A number of bracts united to cover the flower. Example, Pileanthus.

(2) A lid or operculum to the stamens. It may be made of consolidated sepals or petals. Examples: *Eucalyptus*, *Eudemia*.

2. *Spec.*: The hood of an urn-moss, covering the top of the theca like a cup.

cāl-ŷp'-trā'-a, s. [Lat. *calyptra*; Gr. *kalyptra*=a hood, covering.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Gasteropods, furnished with a patelliform shell, to the cavity of which a smaller conical one adheres, like a cup in a saucer. It is the typical genus of the family Calyptræidae. The species are called Cup-and-Saucer Limpets. Tate estimates the known recent species at fifty and the fossil at thirty one, the latter from the chalk, if not from the carboniferous formation on till now. They are called Bonnet Limpets.

cāl-ŷp'-trā'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [From *calyptræ*(a), and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Gasteropods comprising, among other genera, *Calyptræa* and *Crepidula* of Lamarck.

cāl-ŷp'-trān'-thēs, s. [From Gr. *kalyptra*=a cover, as of a quiver (?), a woman's veil, and *anthos*=a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrtaceæ. The species are American. The flowers of *Calyptranthes aromatica* might be used for cloves.

cāl-ŷp'-trāte, a. [Lat. *calyptra*; Gr. *kalyptra*; and Eng. suff. *-ate*.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: Having a veil or covering lik a calyptra or hood.

"Such a calx is operculate or calyptrate."—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 184.

2. *Of a calyx*: Bursting on one side at the period of falling. Example, *Eschscholtzia*. (*Lindley*.)

cāl-ŷp'-trī-form, a. [Lat. *calyptra*=a hood; *forma*=form.]

Bot.: Having the form or appearance of a calyptra or hood.

cā-lŷ-sāç'-çi-ōn, s. [From Gr. *kalyx*=a calyx, and *sakkion*=a small bag.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Clusiaceæ (Guttifers). Only known species, *Calysaccion longifolium*. It is from India and China. The flower buds are very fragrant. They are used in India for dyeing silk yellow and orange.

cāl-ŷs-tē'-gi-a, s. [Gr. *kalyx*=a calyx, and *stegē*=a covering.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the order Convolvulaceæ, containing about twelve or fourteen species.

cā-lŷx, s. [Lat. *calyx*; Gr. *kalyx*, strictly=any covering, but used only of flowers and fruits, i. e. (1) a seed vessel; (2) the calyx or cup of a flower; from *kalyptō*=to cover, to conceal.]

1. *Bot.*: The outermost integument of a flower, consisting of several verticillate leaves, either united by their margins or distinct, usually of a green color and of a ruder and less delicate texture than the corolla. (*Link, Lindley, &c.*) When only one series of floral integuments is present, that single one is considered as a calyx, and not as a corolla. The divisions of a calyx are called *sepals*. A *superior* or *adherent* calyx is one not able to be separated from the ovary; an *inferior* or *free* one is actually separate. A *calyceolate calyx* is one surrounded at the base by a ring of bracts. The term *æstivation* (q. v.) may be used of a calyx as well as of a complete flower. A calyx is not the same as a *perianth*, the latter being a calyx and corolla combined, as in a tulip or an orchid, and not a solitary calyx. A *common calyx* is called an *involute* (q. v.).

2. *Zoöl.*: The cup-shaped body of a Crinoid or that of a Torticella.

***cāl'-zōonŷ, *cāl'-sōundŷ, s.** [O. Fr. *calçons*; Fr. *caleçon, caleçons*; Ital. *calzoni*; Sp. *calzones*, augment. of Ital. *calzo*; Sp. *calzas*; Fr. *chausse*=hose, stockings, from Lat. *calceus*=a shoe, *calx*=a heel.] Drawers. (*Sir T. Herbert*.)

"The next that they weare is a smocke of callico, with ample sleeves, much longer than their armes; under this, a paire of calsoundŷ of the same, which reach to their ancles."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 63.

cām, *kām, *kamme, a., adv. & s. [Gael, Ir., & Wel. *cam*=crooked. [CAMBER.]]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Crooked, curved.

2. *Fig.*: Crooked in temper, perverse, cross, peevish. (*Provincial*.)

**B. As adv.*: Wrong, out of the right course.

"This is clean *kam*."

Merely awry. *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

"Against the wooll, the wrong way, cleane contrary, quite *kamme*."—*Cotgrave*.

C. As substantive:

1. The projecting part of a wheel or curved plate, so shaped as to cause an eccentric or alternating motion of any required velocity or direction in another piece pressing against it.

2. A ridge or mound of earth. (*Provincial*.) (*Wright*.)

cam-ball, s. & a.

¶ *Cam-ball valve*: A valve acted upon by a cam on the axis of a ball-lever, so that, as the float in a cistern, the cam may press against the stem of the valve and close it, preventing the ingress of water.

cam-gear, s. & a.

¶ *Cam-gear wheeling*:

Mach.: A certain arrangement of gearing.

cam-shaft, s.

Mach.: A shaft having cams or wipers for raising the pestles of stamping-mills. It is called also a *tumbling-shaft* or *wallower*. (*Knight*.)

cam-wheel, s.

Mach.: A wheel so constructed as to move eccentrically, and cause an alternating or reciprocating motion in another part of the machine.

***cām, pret. of v.** [COME.] (*O. Eng. & Scotch*.) Came.

1. *Old English*:

"Tho cam the thriddle dais ligt." *Story of Gen. & Exod.*, 114.

2. *Scotch*:

"The poor Hieland body, Dugald Mahoney, cam here a while syne."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiii.

***cām'-a-ca, s.** [Low Lat. *camoca, camaca*; O. Fr. *camocas*; Mod. Gr. *kamouchas*.] A kind of fine cloth.

"Your curtaines of *camaca*." *Squire of Low Degree*, 835.

***ca-māil, s.** [Ital. *camaglio*.]

**I. Ord. Lang.*: A camel.

II. Technically:

1. *Fabric*: A capuchin, or short cloak, sometimes made of fur, but probably originally of camel's hair.

2. *Mil. (Ancient Armor)*: A neck guard of chain-mail which was added to the bascinet, or head-piece, in the time of Edward III.

Cām-āl-ḍu'-lēn-si-aŷ, s. pl. [From Camaldoli or Campo Malduli, a desert spot on the lofty heights of the Apennine chain of mountains.]

Ch. Hist.: A monastic fraternity founded in 1023 by Romuald, an Italian, at the place described in the etymology. It still flourishes, especially in Italy. Some are cœnobites and others eremites.

***cām'-a-mēl, *cām'-a-mēlle, *cām'-a-mile, *cām'-ma-mŷle, s.** [CAMOMILE.]

cām-ar-a (1), s. [From Gr. *kamara*=anything with an arched cover, a vaulted chamber.]

1. *Bot.*: A carpel.

2. *Comm.*: The hard, durable timber of *Dipteryx odorata*, a leguminous plant, a native of Guiana. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cām-ar-a (2), s. [Native Guiana name.] The same as Ackawar Nutmeg. It is produced by *Acrodididium camara*, a species of the Laurel order. It is considered in Guiana to be one of the most efficacious remedies in colic, diarrhœa, and dysentery. It is a powerful astringent, and has been used with great success in the treatment of mucous discharges.

***cām-a-rīl'-la, s.** [Sp. *camarilla*=a little room, dim. of *camara*=a chamber.]

1. The audience chamber or private room of a king.

2. A band or company of conspirators; a cabal, a clique. (*Wright*.)

cām-ar-lēn'-go, s. [Sp. *camarlengo*=a chamberlain (q. v.).] A high functionary chosen when the decease of a Pope is expected not to be far distant, to govern the church during the interregnum, and to see that irregular practices and all foreign or personal influence shall be excluded from the election.

"If the *Camarlengo* has only moderate abilities, he is greater than the Pope, for he can make the Pope."—*London Times*, September 28, 1877.

ca-mās'-sī-a, s. [From North American Indian *quamash*, the name of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Liliaceæ. The bulbs of *Camassia esculenta* are eaten by the North American Indians.

cām'-a-yeū, cām'-a-ŷ-eū, s. [CAMEO.]

1. [CAMEO.]

2. *Painting*: A term used where there is only one color, and where the lights and shadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground. This kind of work is chiefly used to represent bassi relievi.

camb (1), s. [COMB.]

camb (2), s. [CAMBIUM.]

cām'-bāyeŷ, s. pl. [From Cambay, formerly an important seaport, on the gulf of the same name in India, lat. 22° 21' N., long. 72° 48' E.]

Fabrics: Cotton cloth made in Bengal, Madras, and other parts of India. (*Knight*.)

cām'-bēr (1), s. [O. Fr. *cambre*=crooked. Cf. *cam, a.*]

1. (See the example.)

"*Camber*, a piece of timber cut arching, so as a weight considerable being set upon it, it may in length of time be induced to a straight."—*Mox. Mech. Exer.*

2. *Arch.*: An arch on the top of an aperture or on the top of a beam.

3. *Nautical*:

(1) The curve of a ship's plank.

(2) The part of a dockyard where cambering is performed.

(3) A small dock in navy yards, for the convenience of loading and discharging timber.

camber-beam, s.

Arch.: That which forms a curved line on each side from the middle of its length. All beams should, to some degree, be cambered, if possible; but the

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aŷ; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.

cambered beam is used in flats and church platforms, wherein, after being covered with boards, these are covered with lead, for the purpose of discharging the rain-water.

camber-keeled, *a.* Having the keel slightly arched upward in the middle of the length, but not actually hogged.

camber-slip, *s.*

Bricklaying: A strip of wood with one edge curved equal to a rise of one inch in six feet. It is used for sinking the soffit lines of straight arches to give them a slight rise that they may settle straight.

***cām'-bēr** (2), *s.* [CHAMBER.]

***camber-maid**, *s.* A chambermaid.

cām'-bēr, *v. t. & i.* [CAMBER, *s.*]

1. *Trans.*: To make a beam camberwise or arching.

2. *Intrans.*: To bend or curve camberwise.

cām'-bēred, *pa. par. & a.* [CAMBER, *s.*] Arched, curved. (*Totten.*)

cām'-bēr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CAMBER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of making a beam cambered or arched.

cām'-bī-āl, *a.* [Low Lat. *cambialis*; from *cambio*=to exchange.] Pertaining or relating to exchange.

cām'-bī-form, *a.* [From Lat. *cambium* (CAMP), and *forma*=form, shape.]

¶ **Cambiform tissue**:

Bot. Physiol.: Narrow, thin-walled, elongated succulent cells often found in connection with sieve tubes in the structure of plants. They are called also permanent cambium. (*Thomé.*)

†cām'-bīst, *s.* [Fr. *cambeste*; Sp. & Ital. *cambista*; from Lat. *cambio*=to exchange.] One skilled in the science of exchange; a bill-holder; a money-changer.

"... *camdist* is not only a word of legitimate derivation, but is also a term much wanted in the English language, as there is none other to express the same meaning except Exchange, which seems too general and indefinite."—*Kelly: Universal Cambist* (pref. 1811).

cām'-bīs-trý, *s.* [Eng. *camdist*; -ry.] The science of exchange of moneys, &c.

cām'-bī-ūm, *s.* [Lat. *cambium*=exchange, bartering; from *cambio*=to exchange, barter.]

Bot.: The viscid substance which appears, in the spring, between the wood and bark of exogenous trees when the new wood is forming, and again disappears as soon as the wood is completely formed. It re-appears whenever the plant is again called into growth, as at midsummer, in those species which shoot twice a year.

cambium-sheath, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: An annular layer of formative tissue separating the very young cortex of a plant from the subjacent tissue. (*Thomé.*)

***cām'-blēt**, *s.* [CAMLET.]

cām-bō'ge, *s.* [GAMBOGE.]

cām-bō'-gī-ā, *s.* [Cambodja, or Cambodia, in the Eastern Peninsula, from which much of the gamboge of commerce is obtained.]

Bot.: An old genus of plants, order Clusiaceæ (*Guttifers*). It is now merged in *GARCINIA* (q. v.).

***cām'-bōk**, *s.* [CAMMOCK.]

cām-bōo'se, *s.* [CABOOSE.]

cām-brā'-sīne, *s.* [CAMBRIC.] A sort of fine linen resembling cambric, made in Egypt.

Cām'-brāy, †**cām'-brāi**, *s. & a.* [Altered from *Cambracum*, the Roman name of the city.]

A. *As subst.*: A city of France, department of the Nord, lat. 50° 10' N. and long. 3° 14' E.

B. *As adj.*: Brought from or in any other way pertaining to the city described under A.

Cambray-stone, *s.*

Min.: A name for Moss Agate, or Mocha-stone.

cām'-brēl, ***cām'-mēr-ell**, *s.* [CAMBER.] A piece of bent wood, by which butchers hang up carcasses of slaughtered animals.

Cām'-brī-ān, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Cambria*=Wales.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or belonging to Wales.

"Him answer'd then his loving mate and true,
But more discreet than he, a *Cambrian* ewe."

Cowper: The Needless Alarm.

II. *Geol.*: Of or belonging to the series of rocks described under B. II. (See the terms *Cambrian formation*, *group*, or *system*.)

B. *As substantive*:

*I. *Ord. Lang.*: A native of Wales.

II. *Geology*:

1. *Formerly*: In 1835 Sedgwick gave this name to some much-disturbed and apparently unfossiliferous old strata, until then known as "Grauwacke," which he had traced out in Cumberland and North Wales. Just previously, Murchison had fixed the term "Silurian" to a series of fossiliferous deposits in Shropshire and Wales, known by him afterward as the Ludlow, Wenlock, Llandovery, Caradoc, Llandeilo, and Lingula groups. These were all regarded as younger than, and lying above, Sedgwick's "Cambrian" series; the position, however, of the Bala limestone (equivalent to the "Caradoc Sandstone" of Shropshire) was mistaken, and consequently the boundary-line provisionally fixed by the two observers was misplaced. Fossils characteristic of the "Silurian" were afterward found in strata thus placed in the "Cambrian" series, and hence the latter name became limited to the lowest beds. This nomenclature was generally adopted, until Sedgwick, renewing his work, criticized it. A better knowledge of the fossils has of late modified the classification, as given below.

2. *Now*: As defined by Hicks and others, the Cambrian is a thick series of slates, schists, sandstones, and conglomerates, with both intruded and intercalated igneous rocks, linked by similarity of fossils, and older than the Silurian series. They are found in Wales and elsewhere, contain many Trilobites and Brachiopods, with other fossils, and are known as: 1. Tremadoc Slates (uppermost); 2. Lingula-flags; 3. Menevian-beds, and 4. Longmynd group, consisting of Harlech grits and Llanberris slates. The Geological Surveyors (following Murchison) limit the term to the Longmynd Group; but others (after Sedgwick) include all Murchison's "Lower Silurian" (Bala and Llandeilo groups) in the "Cambrian."

Cambrian formation:

Geol.: The series of rocks described under B. II.

Cambrian group:

Geol.: Lyell's name for the Cambrian rocks belonging to what is more commonly termed the Cambrian formation, the word group in this sense now tending to obsolescence.

Cambrian system: The same as *Cambrian formation* and *Cambrian group* (q. v.).

cām'-brīc, ***cām'-brīck** (1), *s. & a.* [In Dut. *kamerijck*; Ger. *kammertuch*; Fr. *toile de Cambrai*; from *Cambray*, a town in France, where it was originally made.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. A kind of very fine white linen cloth.

"He hath ribbons of all the colors of the rainbow; inks, caddises, *cambricks*, and lawns."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. A fabric consisting of hard-spun cotton yarn, of various colors, in imitation of linen cambric.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or made of the material described in A 1.

"And *cambric* handkerchiefs reward the song."—*Gay.*

***cām'-brīck** (2), *s.* [CAMMOCK.]

cām-būr'-ā, **chām'-būr-ū**, *s.* [Brazilian *chamburu*.]

Bot.: A plant, *Carica digitata*, order Papayaceæ (*Papayads*). It is regarded, where it grows, as a deadly poison.

cām'-buý, *s.* [A Brazilian word.] The native name of a fruit derived from a species of *Eugenia*. It is said by Von Martins to be excellent for desserts.

Cām'-dēn'-ī-ān, *a.* [From William Camden, founder, in 1622, of the Professorship mentioned in the example.] Founded by Camden.

"He was *Camdenian* Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

cām'-dū-ī, *s.* [From Gael. *cam*=crooked, and *dubh*=black.] A kind of trout. (*Jamieson.*)

cāme, *pret. of v.* [COME.]

cāme (1), *s.* [COMB.]

cāme (2), *s.* [CAMES.]

cām'-el, ***cam-eil**, ***cam-ail**, ***cham-ayle**, ***cham-el**, ***cham-ail**, ***cham-elle**, ***cam-elle**, ***kam-el**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *chamel*, *camel*; Sp. & Ital. *camelo*; Gael. *camhal*; Lat. *camelus*; Gr. *kamēlos*; from Heb. *gimel*; Arab. *jamal*.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The name given to two animals, the *Camelus dromedarius* and *C. bactrianus* [CAMELUS], the former generally called the Arabian Camel, or simply the Camel, and the latter the Bactrian Camel.

1. The Arabian species, which has but one hump on its back. Of this there are two varieties: Variety 1 is large and full of flesh, and able on an emergency to carry burdens of 1,000 lbs. weight, though 500 or 600, or at most 800 lbs., are a more appropriate

load. The soft-cushioned foot is admirably adapted to support the animal in traversing the desert, and its stomach can be converted into watertanks, from which a supply of the precious fluid can be obtained when the animal has no other method of slaking its thirst. So admirably is it adapted for the arid wastes, that it has been called the ship of the desert. Variety 2 is leaner and of a smaller size. It is often called the Dromedary (from Gr. *dromas*=running), the name being given because of its swiftness. It is unfit to bear heavy burdens, but will go one hundred miles a day. It is generally used for riding by men of quality.

2. The Bactrian species, which is stouter and more muscular than the Arabian Camel, from which it differs in having two humps on its back.

"Him and his men and hire *camel*."

Story of Gen. and Exod., 1, 398.

"*Camelle* or *chamelle*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Camels have large solid feet, but not hard. Camels will continue ten or twelve days without eating or drinking, and keep water a long time in their stomach, for their refreshment."—*Calmet.*

II. *Technically*:

1. *Naut. (Pl.)*: Hollow cases of wood, constructed in two halves, so as to embrace the keel, and lay hold of the hull of a ship on both sides. They are first filled with water and sunk, in order to be fixed on. The water is then pumped out, when the vessel gradually rises, and the process is continued until the ship is enabled to pass over a shoal or sill. Similar camels were used at Rotterdam about 1690.

2. *Stocking frames*: A bar mounted upon four wheels, and capable of being drawn forward and backward through a small space. Upon it are mounted the jacks with their springs, and the slidebar upon which traverses the slur by which the jacks are actuated successively. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adjective*: (See the compounds.)

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Camel-backed*, *camel-hide*.

camel-back, *s.* The name given to a species of locomotive engine in use upon some of our Eastern railways, particularly among the Appalachian mountains. They are a powerful, compound type of machine, and are used principally for heavy freight traffic. The name camel-back is applied on account of the contour of the upper portion of the engine.

camel-bird, *s.* A name given to the ostrich.

camel-insects, *s. pl.* A name sometimes given to the insects of the genus *Mantis* (q. v.).

camel-locusts, *s. pl.* The same as *CAMEL-INSECTS* (q. v.).

camel's-hair, **camel-hair**, ***camel-hare**, *s. & a.*

*A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The hair of a camel.

2. *Fabric*: A rough fabric made of the hair of a camel.

"Wit *camelhare* was he cledde."—*Metrical Homilies*, p. 10.

B. *As adj.*: Made of the hair of a camel.

"Bees will act like a *camel-hair* pencil."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 97.

camel's-hay, *s.*

Bot.: A kind of sweet-smelling rush—the *Andropogon schœnanthus*—growing in Eastern countries.

camel's-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Alhagi Camelorum*.

cā-mē'-lē-ōn, *s.* [CHAMELEON.]

cameleon-mineral, *s.* [CHAMELEON-MINERAL.]

cām-ēl'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *camelus* (q. v.), and fem. pl. suffix *-idæ*.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A family of Ruminants, containing the Camels and Llamas. The dentition differs from that of the typical Ruminantia. In the upper jaw there are three teeth on each side in front separated by slight intervals. There are a conical incisor, a canine, and a premolar. Then after a gap the rest of the molars follow. There are no horns. The lower surface of the foot is applied to the ground. There are two toes inclosed in skin, and the hoofs are reduced almost to the size of nails. There are two recent genera—*Camelus* in the eastern hemisphere, *Auchenia* in the western.

2. *Paleont.*: Various extinct genera of *Camelidae* have been found in the Lower Miocene and in the Pliocene of North America. In the eastern world no species has been found earlier than the Upper Miocene (?) of the Sewalik hills on the flanks of the Himalayas. It is a genuine *Camelus*, *C. sivalensis*.

cām-ēl'-ī-nā, *s.* [Lat. From Gr. *chamai*=on the ground, and *linon*=flax.]

Bot.: A small genus of cruciferous plants (*Brassicaceæ*), containing two or three European and North American species. They are dwarf annual or perennial herbaceous plants, with stem-clasping leaves, and terminal racemes of yellow flowers. The most interesting species is the *Camelina sativa*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, fōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

sometimes called Gold of Pleasure. It is cultivated for the fiber and oil obtainable from its seeds. By pressure they yield a clear yellow-colored oil, something like linseed-oil, and the residual cake has been recommended as food for cattle. The fiber is used in many parts for making brooms.

cām'-ē-line, a. & s. [O. Fr. *cameline*; Fr. *cameline*; Ital. *camellino*; Low Lat. *camelinus*=pertaining to a camel; *camelus*=a camel.]

†**A. As adj.**: Pertaining to or of the nature of a camel.

***B. As subst.**: A coarse fabric, made originally of camel's-hair. [CAMLET.]

"Dame Abstinence streyned, toke on a robe of *cameline*." Rom. of Rose, 7,366.

cām-ēl'-ī-nē-æ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *camellina*, and fem. pl. suffix *-eæ*.] The same as *Camellinidæ* (q. v.). (Hooker & Arnott.)

cām-ēl'-ī-nī-dæ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *camellina*, and fem. pl. suffix *-idæ*.] Bot.: A family, sub-tribe, or sub-section of the Brassicaceæ or Cruciferae (Crucifers), and the tribe or section Notorhizeæ. [CAMELINEÆ.]

***ca-me'-li-on**, s. [Eng. *camel*, and *lion*.] Apparently used for CAMELOPARD (q. v.).

"*Camelion*, that is, a beast lijk a camele in the heed, in the bodi to a paard."—Wickliffe: Deut. xiv. 5.

ca-mēl'-lī-a, s. [From *Camelli*, a Jesuit, by whom the flower was introduced from the East.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Ternströmiaceæ (Theads). It is very near akin to *Thea*, which contains the tea plant; indeed, some botanists combine the two genera into one. The native countries of the *Camellias* are the eastern side of the Himalaya mountains, Cochinchina, China, Japan and the Eastern Islands.

camelopard (pron. cām'-ēl-ēp'-ard), s. [From Lat. *camelus*=a camel; and *pardus*=a panther. He is so named because he has a neck and head like a camel; he is spotted like a pard, but his spots are white upon a red ground. (Trevour.)]

Zoöl.: A name sometimes given to the Giraffe, *Camelopardalis Giraffa*. [CAMELOPARDALIS, GIRAFFE.]

cām-ēl-ō-par'-dāl-is, cām-ēl-ō-par'-dāl-ūs, s. [CAMELOPARD.]

1. Zoöl. (of the form *camelopardalis*): The typical genus of the family *Camelopardalidæ* (q. v.).

2. Astron. (of the form *camelopardalus*): The Camelopard, a northern constellation, first so named by Hevelius. A straight line, drawn from Capella to the pole-star, passes through its center.

cām-ēl-ō-par'-dēl, s. [From Eng. *camelopard*, and suff. *-el*.]

Her.: An imaginary animal, being a Camelopard with two straight horns, more prominent than those of the real Camelopard (the Giraffe).

cām-ēl-ō-par'-dī-dæ, cām-ēl-ō-par'-dāl'-ī-dæ, a. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *camelopardalis* (q. v.), and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. Zoöl.: A family of Ruminants, containing only one known species, the *Camelopardalis Giraffa*. The dentition is the same as in the Deer. [CAMELOPARDALIS.]

2. Palæont.: Some species of the *Camelopardalis* occur in Miocene rocks in the Old World.

cām'-ē-lot, s. [CAMLET.]

ca-mē'-lūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *kamēlos*.]

1. Zoöl.: A genus of mammals, the typical one of the family *Camelidæ* (q. v.). The species differs from those of *Auchenia* in having the toe separate, and in possessing one or two humps on its back. [AUCHENIA.] There are two species, *Camelus dromedarius*, the Dromedary or Arabian Camel, and *C. bactrianus*, or the Bactrian Camel. [CAMEL.]

2. Palæont.: [CAMELIDÆ.]

cā-mē'-nēs, s. Logic: A mnemonic word to express a syllogism in the fourth figure, having one universal affirmative and one universal negative premise and a universal negative conclusion.

cām'-ē-ō, cām-māi-eu, cām-māy-eu (eu as ū), s. & a. [Ital. *cammeo*, *cameo*; Fr. *camée*, *caméïeu*, *camayeü*; O. Fr. *camahéu*; from Low Lat. *camahutus*, *camahotus*=*cammaeus altus*: *cammaeus*, from a hypothetical Lat. *camma*, *camma*=*gemma*=a gem; Fr. *gemme*; O. Fr. *game* and *gemme*; *hutus*, *hotus*=Fr. *haut*; Lat. *altus*. (Mahn.)]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A precious stone carved in relief, such as the onyx or agate. The stone used should have two or more layers of different colors, and the art consists in cutting away portions of the stone so as to expose these different colors in the various parts of the work to which they are appropriate. Shells, especially the strombus or stromb shell, a genus of wing shells, are frequently used for the same purpose.

"... we will call the attention of our readers to the forms of engraving entitled *camaiëu* and *intaglio*. . . .

We refer our readers to Winkelman's interesting account of the celebrated *cameos* which are handed down to us. . . ."—*Foreign Quarterly Review*, No. 1.

† The accent is rarely on the second syllable.

"Each nicer mold a softer feature drinks,
The bold *cameo* speaks, the soft *intaglio* thinks."
Darwin: Botanic Garden.

*2. Any carved work in low relief.

II. Painting. [CAMAIËU (2).]

B. As adj.: Salient as opposed to *intaglio*.

cameo-incrustation, s. A bas relief cast of a bust or of a medal inclosed within a coating of white flint-glass. It was first introduced by the Bohemians.

cām'-ē-ō-týpe, s. [Eng. *cameo*; *type*.]

Phot.: A small vignette daguerreotype for mounting in a jewel case like a *cameo*.

cām'-ēr-a (1), s. [Ital. *kamera*=a chamber; Lat. *camera*=a vault; Gr. *kamara*, anything with an arched cover, . . . a vaulted chamber.] [CHAMBER.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Any instrument having a dark chamber, and especially the camera-obscura and the camera-lucida (q. v.).

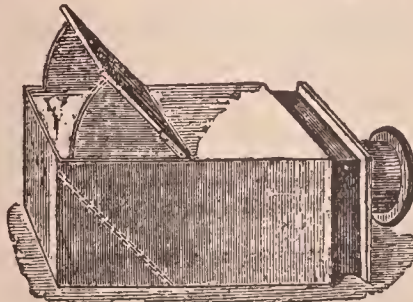
2. Law: A judge's chamber.

† To hear a cause in *camera*: To hear a cause privately in the judge's own room instead of in open court.

3. Naut.: A kind of ship used in the Black Sea.

camera-lucida, s. [In Ger. *kamera lucida*; from Lat. *camera* (q. v.), and *lucida*=containing light, full of light, bright; opposed to *obscura*=dark.] An instrument invented by Dr. Woolaston in 1804 or 1807, and subsequently improved by Professor Amici, of Modena. Its design is to produce on a plane surface such a representation of a landscape, an object of natural history, or other visible thing, as may enable one to delineate it with accuracy. In Dr. Woolaston's instrument there is a glass prism of such a form that its base or its apex (it is the same with both) has the following angles: 90°, 67½, 135°, and 67½. An object placed at a proper distance, in a horizontal direction, from one of the planes inclosing the right angle, will send forth rays, which in their passage through the prism will be twice totally reflected, and finally reaching the observer's eye, placed near one of the acute angles and looking downward, will enable it to see the object of which it is in quest depicted on a surface placed in proper focus beneath. It is difficult for the eye, however, to take in both the figure and the point of the pencil at the same moment. In Professor Amici's instrument, designed to cure this defect, there is a rectangular glass prism with one of the perpendicular faces turned, as in the former case, to the object which is designed to be depicted, while the other is at right angles to an inclined plane of glass. The point of the pencil is seen distinctly through the inclined glass plate, and there is every facility for tracing the picture.

camera obscura, s. [In Ger. *kamera obskura*; Fr. *chambre obscure*; Ital. *camera oscura*. From Lat. *camera* (q. v.), and *obscura*, f. adj.=obscure, dark.] An instrument of which, as the name imports, the essential feature is a dark chamber. It was invented, according to some, by Friar Bacon, about the 13th century; but is generally attributed to Baptista Porta, who published a work at Antwerp in 1560 in which it was described. If in the window of a chamber from which light is everywhere rigidly excluded a hole is made, about an inch in diameter, the rays streaking in will depict on the opposite wall a rude picture of the moving panorama seen in the street, or any other objects which may rest or pass before it. The delineation is, however, very shadowy, but may be made better defined by placing a double convex lens in the aperture and a sheet of paper in proper focus for the picture. The lens will reverse the figures, which may be put right again by making the rays fall on a mirror at an angle of 45°. Brewster discovered that the images became very bright by receiving them on the silvered back of a mirror. In the room now described are all the essentials of a *camera obscura*, and all that is needful is to imitate the procedure now described in an artificial "camera" or "room" made small enough to be portable. For the walls may be substituted a rectangular wooden box, formed of two parts sliding in each other, like the joints of a telescope, so as to adjust the focus to



Camera Obscura.

bodies more or less distant. A tube with a lense is fixed in one side of it, and is turned to the object to be represented. The rays entering fall on a mirror sloped at an angle of 45°, which reflect them upward to the observer's eye. It is convenient that they may be made to pass through a horizontal plate of glass, on which tracing paper may be placed so as to enable one to draw the figure if he be so disposed, but now this is generally done not by the hand but by photography (q. v.). Alid to the box is of use in ridding the observer of superfluous light. The improvement in cameras has kept pace with progress in photography. Numerous inventions have had their origin in this country, particularly in the line of perfected cameras for tourists, all of which are constructed with a view to facilitate the process of quick-exposure or instantaneous photography. Of this class of instruments the best known among us is the *Kodak* (q. v.).

There are other forms of camera. One with a triangular prism which acts both as condensing lens and mirror, and casts downward on a table or screen a representation of the surrounding scene or landscape. Such an instrument placed on a hill in a city, and so adjusted that more or less distant objects may be brought into focus, presents a beautiful panorama of the streets with their moving population.

camera-stand, s.

Phot.: A frame on which the camera rests, and which is adjustable to vary the height, horizontal presentation, or inclination of the optic axis as may be required.

***cām'-ēr-āde**, ***cām'-ēr-ā-dō**, s. [Fr. *camarade*; Ital. & Sp. *camerada*, from *camera*=a chamber.] [COMRADE.] One who occupies the same chamber; hence, a companion, an associate, especially in arms.

"Comrades with him, and confederates in his design."
—Ryder.

cām'-ēr-al-is'-tīc, a. [Fr. *caméralistique*; Ger. *cameralistik*, from Low Lat. *cameralista*=a money-changer, financier, from Low Lat. *camera*=a vault, treasury; Lat. *camera*=a chamber.] Pertaining to finance or the public revenue.

cām'-ēr-al-is'-tīcs, s. pl. [CAMERALISTIC.] The science of public finance, or the raising and disposition of taxes and public revenue.

cām'-ēr-ār'-ī-a, s. [Named after J. Camerarius, a botanist of Nuremberg, who died in 1721.]

Bot.: A genus of handsome flowering shrubs, order Apocynaceæ. *Cameraria latifolia* is the Bastard Manchineel-tree. It is so called from possessing properties like those of the True Manchineel (*Hippomane Manchinella*), which is of the Euphorbiaceæ order.

cām'-ēr-āte, v. t. [Lat. *cameratus*, pa. par. of *camero*=to vault; *camera*=a vault, chamber.]

*1. Arch.: To build in the form of a vault, to arch over or ceil.

†2. Zoöl. (of shells): To divide into a series of chambers by transverse partitions.

cām'-ēr-ā-tēd, a. [Lat. *cameratus*.]

*1. Arch.: Built in the form of an arch or vault, ceiled over.

†2. Zoöl. (of shells): Divided into a series of chambers by transverse partitions; chambered.

"The *camerated* and siphoniferous structure of one of its constituent parts."—Owen: Comp. Anat., lect. xxiii.

cām'-ēr-ā-tīng, pr. par., a. & s. [CAMERATE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

*C. As subst.: The act of building in the form of a vault, or of arching over and ceiling a compartment.

cām'-ēr-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *cameratio*, from *camero*=to arch.] A vaulting or arching over, the constructing of a vault or arch.

"We have shewed their use where two arches intersect, which is the strongest manner of *cameration*."—Evelyn: On Architecture.

***cam'-er-elle**, s. [Low Lat. *camerella*, dim. of *camera*=a chamber.] A little chamber, a closet.

"A *camerelle*; *camerella*."—Cathol. Anglicum.

cām'-ēr-ō-nī-an, a. & s. [Called after the Rev. Richard Cameron, a noted Scotch Presbyterian Covenanter and field preacher, who, entering the little town of Sanquhar, in Dumfriesshire, on June 22, 1680, boldly issued a proclamation renouncing his allegiance to Charles II., and declaring him deposed for breach of covenants, tyranny, and other alleged crimes. Mr. Cameron was killed in a conflict with the military at Airdsmoss, in Kyle, and those with him slain, taken, or dispersed. His followers became a separate denomination soon after the revolution of 1688, and developed into the Reformed Presbyterians.] [REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.]

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or in any way connected with the afore-mentioned Richard Cameron or his followers.

¶ *Cameronian regiment*: The 26th of the British army. [B.]

"The Earl of Angus was able to raise a body of infantry, which is still, after the lapse of more than a hundred and sixty years, known by the name of the *Cameronian Regiment*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. As substantive:

Ch. Hist.: A follower of the Rev. Richard Cameron. At the time of his death, his adherents had not separated from their Presbyterian brethren. They did so, however, after the Revolution of 1688, and became a distinct denomination. Though in certain respects they disapproved of the settlement then made, yet they considered it a vast improvement on that of the preceding Stuart dynasty, and gave it active support. The government of William and Mary, in consequence, when in some danger from the Jacobites, raised two regiments from the Cameronians, one of which (that mentioned above), still remains part of the British army. [CAMERONIAN REGIMENT.] For the subsequent history of the Cameronians, see *Reformed Presbyterians*.

†*cām'-ēr-ŷ*, s. [Etymol. unknown.]

Farriery: The frounce, a disease in horses.

cāmeš, s. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *cam*, a. (q. v.)] Small slender rods of cast lead used in glazing, twelve or fourteen inches long, of which, when drawn separately through a species of vise, forming a groove on each side of the lead, the glaziers make the patterns for receiving the glass of casements, and for stained-glass windows. (*Gwilt*.)

**ca-mēše*, s. [CAMIS.]

"O! who is more brave than a dark Suliote, In his snowy *camese* and his shaggy capote?"—*Byron: Child Harold's Pilgrimage*, ii. 72.

cām'e-stēr, **kēm'e-stēr*, s. [From *Scotch came* = a comb, and suffix *-ster*.] A wool-comber. (*Balfour*.)

**cām'-ī-ōn*, s. [Fr.]

Mil.: A small three-wheeled cart drawn by two men, formerly used to convey ammunition.

**cām'-is*, s. [Sp. *camisa*; Ital. *camicia*; Fr. *chemise*; from Low Lat. *camisia* = a shirt or thin dress.] [CHEMISE.] A light thin dress of linen.

"All in a *camis* light of purple silke."

Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 2.

**cām'-ī-sāde*, **cām'-ī-sā-dō*, s. [Fr. *camisade*, from O. Fr. *camise* = a shirt.]

Military:

1. A shirt or white dress worn by soldiers so that they might recognize each other in a night assault or sally.

2. A night assault or surprise, in which the soldiers wore their shirts over their armor.

"Sit in your shirtsleeves, as if meditating a *camisade*."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), ii. 230.

"They had appointed the same night, whose darkness would have increased the fear, to have given a *camisado* upon the English."—*Hayward*.

**cām'-ī-sa'rdš*, s. [Fr. *camisade*, from O. Fr. *camise*; Low Lat. *camisia*.] A sect of French Huguenots, who in their war against Louis XIV. wore their shirts over their armor.

cām'-is-ā-tēd, a. [Lat. *camisa* = a shirt.] Having the shirt outside the other dress.

ca-mī'se, s. [CAMIS, CHEMISE.]

cām'-lēt, **cam'-e-lot*, s. & a. [Fr. *camelot*; Sp. *camelote*; Ital. *cambelotto*; O. Ital. *camelotto*; from Lat. *camelus*; Gr. *kamēlōtē* (*dora*) = camel's skin or hair; *kamēlos* = a camel.]

A. As substantive:

1. Rough cloth made of camel's hair.

2. A rough fabric composed of wool and cotton, or hair and silk, with a wavy or variegated surface.

"... some finer weave of *camelot*, grogram, or the like; ..."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

B. As adj.: Made of the material described under A.

"They were all in white *camlet* cloaks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

cām'-lēt-ēd, **chām'-lēt-ēd*, a. [Eng. *camlet*; -ed.] Wavy, streaked, or variegated like *camlet*. (*Herbert*.)

"The paper become sleek and *chamletted* or veined in such sort, as it resembles agate or porphyry."—*Sir T. Herbert: Trav.*, p. 294.

**cām'-line*, s. [CAMELINA.]

Bot.: Withering's name for *Camelina sativa* (q. v.).

**cām'-ma-mŷld*, s. [CAMOMILE.] Camomile. (O. Scotch.)

"The clavyr, cateluke, and the *cammyld*."

Gawain Douglas, 116.

cām'-mas, **cām'-as*, s. [Probably a native name (?).]

Bot.: An esculent plant, *Camassia esculenta*, of Northwestern America, the bulbs of which are eaten by the natives.

**cām'-mēde*, **cām'-mŷd*, a. [CAM, a.] Having a crooked or flattened nose; pug-nosed.

"*Cammyd* or short nosyd. *Simus*."—*Prompt. Parv*

cām'-mēd-nesse, **chām'-mŷd-nesse*, s. [From Mid. Eng. *cammyd*, and suff. *-nesse*.] The quality of possessing a short nose.

"*Cammydnesse* (*cammednesse*, P.). *Simitas*."—*Prompt. Parv*.

**cām'-mēr-age*, **cām'-ōr-age* (age as *īg*), **cam-roche*, s. [From *cambray*.] [CAMBRIC.] Cambric. (O. Scotch.)

**cammes*, s. [CAMES.] (O. Scotch.)

cām'-mōck, **cām'-mīck*, **cām'-mōke*, s. [A. S. *cammoc*; Gael. *cam* = crooked.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A crooked stick. (*Scotch*.)

II. *Botany*: The name given to several plants, enumerated below.

1. The Rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*, a plant characterized by its long, crooked and strong roots. [REST-HARROW.]

2. *Hypericum perforatum*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

3. *Achillea millefolium*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

cammock-whin, s. *Ononis arvensis*.

**cam-mus*, a. [CAMOUS.]

†*cām'-nōsed*, a. [Eng. *cam*, and *nosed*.] Flat-nosed, pug-nosed. (*Scotch*.)

**cam-ok*, a. [CAM (1).] Crooked. (*Scotch*.) [CAMY.]

cām'-ō-mile, **cām'-ō-mīll*, *chām'-ō-mile*, **cām'-mō-myle*, **cām'-ō-myle*, **cām'-a-mēl*, s.

[In Dan. *kameelblomst*, *kamille*; Dut. & Ger. *kamille*; Fr. *camomille*; Low Lat. *camomilla*; from Gr. *chamai-mēlon* = earth-melon. So called from the smell of its flower.] The common camomile, *Anthemis nobilis*. [ANTHEMIS.]

¶ 1. *Blue Camomile*: *Aster trifolium*.

2. *Dog's Camomile*: (1) *Anthemis cotula*, (2) *Matricaria inodora*, (3) *Anthemis arvensis*.

3. *German Camomile*:

Pharm.: The flower-heads of *Matricaria chamomilla*.

4. *Purple Camomile*: (1) *Aster Tripolium*, (2) *Adonis autumnalis*.

5. *Red Camomile*: *Adonis autumnalis*.

6. *Roman Camomile*: *Anthemis nobilis*.

7. *Scotch Camomile*:

Pharm.: *Anthemis nobilis*.

8. *Unsavory Camomile* (*Unsavory* is here = without smell): *Matricaria inodora*.

9. *White Camomile*: *Anthemis nobilis*.

10. *Wild Camomile*: Various species of *Anthemis*. *Camomile goldins*: A plant, *Matricaria inodora*.

cām'-ōr-ōche, s. [Etym. doubtful. Cf. A. S. *cammec*, *cammoc*, *cammic*, *camruc* = madder-weed, bog fennel, red harrow.] [CAMMOCK.] A plant, *Potentilla anserina*. (*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 204.)

†*ca-mōr'-rīsm*, s. [Cf. Wel. *camoresgyn* = to usurp.] The usurpation of the authority of law by an organization which should be subject to it; complete paralysis of the law so that it forbears even to demand obedience.

"It is not too much to say that law is not so much successfully resisted as that it is too completely paralyzed to demand obedience . . . But the triumph of *camorism*, that is the proper word, is complete."—*R. Bagwel: Letter from Clonmel in the London Times*, January 6, 1881.

ca-mou'-flēt (t silent), s. [Fr. *camouflet* = a whiff.]

Fortif.: A small mine, with a 10-lb. charge, placed in the gallery of a defensive mine to blow in that of a besieger.

**cā'-mōūs*, **ca'-mois*, **ca'-mus*, **cam'-mus*, **ca'-moys*, a. [O. Fr. *camus*; Ital. *camuso*. Cf. *cam*, a.] Flat, squat. (Applied only to the nose.)

"Round was his face, and *camois* was his nose."

Chaucer: C. T., 3,932.

"Many Spaniards . . . have not worn out the *camoys* nose unto this day."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

**cā'-mōūsed*, **cā'-mūsed*, a. [Mid. Eng. *camous*; -ed.] Flattened (applied only to the nose); pug-nosed.

"Though my nose be *camus'd*, my lips thick."

B. Jonson: Sad Shepherd.

**cā'-mōūs-lŷ*, adv. [Mid. Eng. *camous*; -ly.] So as to be flattened; awry.

"Her nose some dele hoked, And *camously* croked."

Skelton: Poems, p. 124.

cām'-ō-vŷne, **cam-o-wyne*, s. [A corruption of Eng. *camomile* (?).]

1. *Anthemis nobilis*.

2. *Anthemis cotula*. (*Scotch*.) (*Jamieson*.)

¶ *Dog's Camovine*: "Weak-scented Feverfew"—either *Matricaria inodora* or *M. chamomilla*.

cāmp, s. [A. S. *camp*; Fr. *camp*; Ital. & Sp. *campo*; Lat. *campus* = a field.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

* (1) A field, a plain, a level surface.

* (2) The same as II. 1.

"... shall one carry forth without the *camp*."—*Lev.* xvi. 27.

"Beyond the limits of his *camps* and fortresses he could scarcely be said to have a party."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* (3) A division of a settlement.

"And the children of Israel shall pitch their tents, every man by his own *camp* . . ."—*Numb.* i. 52.

2. *Figuratively*:

* (1) Applied to any level surface, even to the sea, as a plain.

"To search all corners of the watery *camp*."

Sylvester: Du Bartas.

* (2) The army or number of persons encamped together in tents or other temporary lodgings.

"Both *camps* approach, their bloody rage doth rise."

Sylvester: Du Bartas.

"Dismiss thy *camp*."—*Marlowe: Mass. at Paris*, ii. 6.

* (3) An army in the field.

"... and in this situation, carrying more show than real force with it, the *camp* arrived at Bernice."—*Hume: History of England*, v. 319.

(4) Military service, "the field."

* (5) A multitude, a host.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mil.*: The space occupied by an army halted with tents pitched.

(1) *Old British Camp*: A camp not angular occurring in England is, as a rule, of British origin; one with angles is presumably Roman.

(2) *Old Roman Camp*: A Roman encampment was, as a rule, a square, each side of it 2,150 Roman or 2,077½ English feet. Each of the sides had a gate. The *principia*, or principal street, ran from side to side, not quite bisecting each of them.

In the rear of it was another one parallel to the first. Behind this, part of the allied forces were encamped. In the center, between the two streets, were the quarters of the prætor commanding and his staff. Between the *principia* and the front of the camp the body of the troops were encamped. A street called *quintana* ran parallel to the others through the center of this main part of the camp, and five streets crossed it at right angles.

(3) *Modern Camps*: If not near the enemy, infantry are distributed on dry ground, the cavalry near water, the artillery near good roads, the hospital and transport in rear. If near the enemy, they are arranged in order of battle. An *intrenched camp* is one surrounded by earthworks. A *flying camp* is one to be occupied for a very brief period. A *camp of instruction* is one formed for the reception of troops to be maneuvered.

2. *Agric.*: A mound of earth under which potatoes and other vegetables are stored, as a protection against frost.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Camp-bedstead*, *camp-boy*, *camp-fire*, and *camp-followers*.

camp-bed, s. A small light cot or bedstead, generally of iron, for the use of military men or travelers.

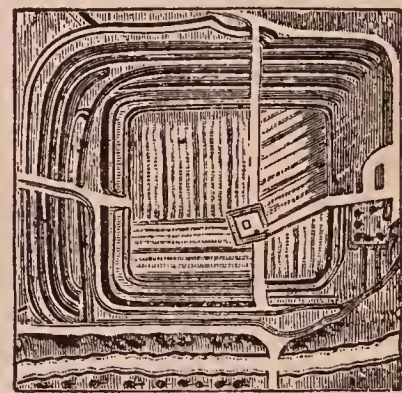
camp-ceiling, s.

Arch.: A ceiling in which the marginal portion is sloping, following the line of the rafters, while the mid-portion is level.

camp-chair, s. A form of folding chair adapted to be carried by a pedestrian, or packed away in an ambulance or wagon when on the march. [FOLDING-CHAIR.]

camp-fever, s.

Med.: The name popularly given to all those forms of fever which occur during a campaign, when large bodies of men are camped out and huddled together in a limited space, without a proper



Plan of Old Roman Camp, Ardoch, Perthshire, Scotland.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

regard to the laws of sanitation and to the necessary supply of pure air, water, and food. The fever most likely to occur under such circumstances would be typhus, malignant, and common typhoid, intermittent (ague), dysentery, diarrhoea, &c.

camp-fight, *s.* The decision of any dispute by combat; a trial by arms.

"For their trial by *camp-fight*, the accuser was, with the peril of his own body, to prove the accused guilty."—*Hakewill*.

camp-follower, *s.* One who follows an army without being in the service; as a sutler, &c.

camp-itch, *s.* A species of itch prevalent among bodies of men who come in intimate contact. It is supposed by some authorities to gather intensity as it rages, growing upon that on which it feeds. It is occasioned by the entrance beneath the skin of a minute animal parasite, the *Acarus scabiei*. The best remedy is iron internally (where indicated), and sulphur flour, in grease of some kind, well rubbed in the skin.

camp-kettle, *s.* An iron or tin kettle used by soldiers when camping out.

camp-kit, *s.* A box, with its contents, for containing soldiers' cooking and mess utensils, such as the camp-kettle, plates, &c.

camp-meeting, *s.* A meeting held in the open air or in a tent for religious purposes.

camp-mill, *s.* A mill adapted for the use of an army, to grind grain on the march or in camp. It is carried on a wagon or running-gears, and is sometimes driven by the wheels in traveling; sometimes by a sweep operated by horses or men after the wheels are anchored or sunk in the ground.

camp-sheeting, *s.*

Hydraulic Engineering: A piling erected at the foot of an embankment to prevent the out-thrust or the washing by the current or waves. It consists of guide-piles exteriorly, against which are placed wale-pieces, which are horizontal timbers. Within these are driven vertical planks of the nature of pile-sheeting.

camp-stool, *s.* A chair whose frame folds up into a small compass for convenience of packing or carriage. Camp-stools were known in ancient Egypt, and were constructed in a manner similar to ours.

camp-stove, *s.* A light sheet-iron stove, specially arranged with a view to portability, and adapted for heating a tent or hut, and for cooking purposes.

camp-table, *s.* A table adapted to fold into a small space for transportation.

camp-vinegar, *s.* A mixture of vinegar with cayenne pepper, soy, walnut catchup, anchovies, and garlic.

cāmp (1), *v. t. & i.* [CAMP, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To lodge an army in tents.

"Now troops can be landed at the port in the morning, and camped here ere darkness falls."—*London Daily Telegraph*, March 23, 1881.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To pitch tents; to lodge in tents.

"We boldly *camp'd* beside a thousand sail."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xviii., 306-7.

¶ *To camp out*: To lodge in a tent away from houses in the open country.

***2. Fig.**: To rest.

"The great grasshoppers, which *camp* in the hedges in the cold day."—*Nah.* iii. 17.

***cāmp** (2), ***camp-yn**, ***kempe**, ***kampyn**, *v. i.* [A. S. *campian*; O. Fris. *kampa*, *kempa*; Ger. *kämpfen*; Dut. *kampen*; O. H. Ger. *kampfjan*, *kemfan*.] [CHAMPION.]

1. To contend, strive.

"No kynge vndire Criste may *kempe* with hym one."—*Morte Arthure*, 2,634.

2. To romp. (*Scotch*.)

3. To play football.

"*Campyn*, *kampyn*. *Pedipilo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***camp-ball**, *s.* A foot-ball.

cāmpagn-a (*pagna* as *pan-ya*), *s.* [Ital. *campagna*; from Lat. *campania*.] [CAMPAIGN.]

1. Gen.: An open, level tract of country.

2. Spec.: The level district in Italy near Rome. [CHAMPAGNE.]

cāmpagn-ol (*pagnol* as *pan-yöl*), *s.* [Fr. *campagnol*; from *campagne* = field; Ital. *campagnuolo*.]

Zoöl.: A small species of mouse, called also the Meadow-mouse, *Arvicola arvalis* or *agrestis*, which is very destructive to roots and seeds in fields and gardens.

cāmpaign' (*g* silent), **cāmpain'**, *s.* [Fr. *campaigne*; Sp. *campaña*; Ital. *campagna*; Lat. *campania*.]

***1. Ord. Lang.**: A large open tract of country without hills.

2. Mil.: Those operations of armies which terminate in a decisive result, after which follows a

temporary cessation of hostilities or the conclusion of peace.

"For I am sure I am fitter to direct a *campaign* than to manage your Houses of Lords and Commons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. Metal.: The period during which a furnace is continuously in operation.

4. Political: The period antecedent to an election, during which the candidates take the field, meetings are held and speeches delivered. The imagery of all such contests is taken from the battlefield.

†cāmp-paign' (*g* silent), *v. i.* [CAMPAIGN, *s.*] To serve in the field with an army.

"... the officers who *campaigned* in the late rebellion..."—*Sir R. Musgrave: History of the Irish Rebellion*, p. vi.

cāmp-paign'-ēr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *campaigner*; -er.] One who serves in a campaign, a soldier.

"Both horse and rider were old *campaigners*."—*Smollett: Expedition of Humphry Clinker*.

cāmp-paign'-ing (*g* silent), *pr. par. & s.* [CAMPAIGN, *v.*]

A. As pr. par. (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of serving with an army in the field.

cāmp-pā'-na, *s.* [Low Lat. *campana* = a bell. In Sp. & Ital. the flower is also called *campana*, from the shape of the flowers.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A bell, especially one for a church.

2. Bot.: The pasque flower.

"*Campana* here he crops, accounted wondrous good."—*Drayton: Polyolb.*, s. 13.

cāmp'-pa-nal, *a. & s.* [From Low Lat. *campana* = a bell; and suff. -al.]

A. As adjective:

Bot.: Pertaining to the genus *Campanula*, as, "the Campanal alliance."

B. As subst. (Pl. Campanals): The English name given by Lindley to his alliance Campanales (*q. v.*).

cāmp-pan-ā'-lēš, *s. pl.* [From Low Lat. *campana* = a bell; and pl. in. or f. suff. -ales.]

Bot.: Campanals, an alliance of plants, epigynous Exogens, containing dichlamydeous monopetalous flowers and an embryo with little or no albumen. Lindley places in it the orders Campanulaceæ, Lobeliaceæ, Goodeniaceæ, Stylidiaceæ, Valerianaceæ, Dipsacæ, and Asteraceæ (*q. v.*).

†cāmp-pā-ne, *s.* [Lat. *campana* = a bell.]

Her.: A bell, or bell-shaped vessel borne on coat-armor.

†cāmp-pā-ned, *a.* [Lat. *campana* = a bell.]

Her.: Furnished with or bearing bells.

cāmp-pan-ē'-rō, *s.* [From *campana*.]

Zoöl.: A bird, a native of Brazil.

†cāmp-pān'-i-form, *a.* [Lat. *campana* = a bell; *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Bell-shaped; an epithet applied to flowers which resemble a bell in shape.

cāmp-pān'-ile, *s.* [Ital. & Low Lat. *campanile* = a bell-tower, steeple; *campana* = a bell.] A tower for the reception of bells, principally used for church purposes, but now sometimes for domestic edifices. The campanile at Cremona is very celebrated, being 395 feet high. That at Florence, by Giotto, is 267 feet high, and 45 feet square. The most remarkable of the campaniles is that at Pisa, commonly called the "Leaning Tower." It is cylindrical in form, and surrounded by eight stories of columns, placed over one another, each having its entablature. The height is about 150 feet to the platform, whence a plumb-line lowered falls on the leaning side nearly thirteen feet outside the base of the building. (*Gwillt*.)

cāmp-pan-il'-i-form, *a.* [Ital. *campanilla* = a little bell; dimin. of Lat. *campana* = a bell; *forma* = shape, form.] Bell-shaped.

cāmp-pan-ōl'-ō-gist, *s.* [Eng. *campanolog(y)*; -ist.] One skilled in the science of campanology or bell-ringing.

cāmp-pan-ōl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Lat. *campana* = a bell, and Gr. *logos* = a treatise, discourse.] The science of bell-ringing; a treatise on bell-ringing.

cāmp-pān'-u-lā, *s.* [Low Lat. *campanula* = a little bell, dim. of *campana* = a bell.]

Bot.: The Bell-flower, so called from the shape of its flowers. An extensive genus of herbaceous plants, giving the name to the order Campanulaceæ. *Campanula rapunculus*, *Rampion*, is much cultivated for the roots, which are boiled tender and eaten hot with sauce, or cold with vinegar and pepper. The best known species is *C. rotundifolia*, the Harebell, or Blue-bell of Scotland. A blue ink is made of its juice. *Campanula glauca* is said by the Japanese to be a tonic.

cāmp-pān-ū-lā'-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *campanula*, and fem. pl. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: A natural order of plants, chiefly natives of this country, of the north of Asia and Europe. More than 200 species of this family are known.

cāmp-pān-ū-lār'-ī-a, *s.* [Low Lat. *campanula* = a little bell.]

Zoöl.: A genus of corals of the family Campanulariadae, in which the polypi assume a bell shape.

cāmp-pān-ū-lār'-ī-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *campanularia*, the typical genus, and fem. pl. suff. -adæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of marine Polypi belonging to the order Hydroida. Cells terminal, stalked campanulate; polypes with a large trumpet-shaped proboscis. There are six genera. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)

cāmp-pān-ū-lār'-ī-da, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *campanularia* (*q. v.*), and neut. pl. suff. -da.]

Zoöl.: An order of hydroid Zoophytes. They are closely allied to the Sertularida, but their hydrothecæ, with their containing polypites, are supported on conspicuous stalks, and are terminal, while those of the Sertularida are sessile or sessile and placed laterally. Nicolson thinks the two orders not properly distinct.

cāmp-pān'-ū-lāte, *a.* [Low Lat. *campanulatus*, from *campanula* = a little bell, dim. of *campana* = a bell.]

Bot., &c.: Having the shape or form of a bell, bell-shaped.

cāmp-pān-ū-lī'-nā, *s.* [Low Lat. *campanula* = a little bell; neut. pl. suff. -ina.]

Zoöl.: A genus of marine Polypi, the typical one of the family Campanulinidae. There are three species. Stem simple or branched rooted; cells pointed above; polypes cylindrical, with webbed tentacles. Reproduction by free medusa webs, single in each capsule. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)

cāmp-pān-ū-līn'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *campanulina*, the type; and fem. pl. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of marine Polypi with ovato-conic cells, stalked; polypes long, cylindrical, with a small conical proboscis.

Campbellites (**cāmp'-bēl-ītes**), *s. pl.* [See def.] The followers of Rev. John McLeod Campbell, of Dumbartonshire, who was deposed from the Church of Scotland, May 24, 1831, for teaching the universality of the Atonement. He established a church at Glasgow in 1833. The name is sometimes erroneously applied to the church founded in this country by Thomas and Alexander Campbell, and by its members called Christians, Christian Church, or Disciples of Christ (*q. v.*).

cāmp-çēil'-īng, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *cam* = crooked, curved, and *ceiling*.]

Arch.: A ceiling whose form is convex inwardly.

Cāmp-pē'a-çhỹ, **cāmp'-pēaçh-ỹ**, *s. & a.* [From the Gulf of Campeachy, in Mexico, whence the wood is imported.]

campeachy-wood, **campeche-wood**, *s.* The red dye-wood better known by the name of Log-wood, obtained from the *Hæmatoxylon Campechiannum*.

cāmp-pē'-phag-a, *s.* [Gr. *kampē* = a caterpillar; *phagēin* = to eat.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the Laniadæ or Shrike family. It is the typical one of the sub-family Campephaginae (*q. v.*).

cāmp-pē-pha-gī'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. (from Gr.) *campephaga* (*q. v.*), and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Ampelidæ (Chatterers). They are found chiefly in the warmer parts of the Old World.

†cāmp'-ēr (1), *s.* [CAMP (1), *v.*] One who encamps or lodges in a tent in the field.

cāmp'-ēr (2), ***cam-par**, *s.* [CAMP (2), *v.*] A football-player.

cāmp-pēs'-tral, ***cāmp-pēs'-tri-an**, *a.* [O. Fr. *campestre*; Fr. *champêtre*; from Lat. *campestris* = pertaining to the field; *campus* = the field.] Growing in the fields or country, wild.

"The mountain beech is the whitest; but the *campestral*, or wild beech, is blacker and more durable."—*Mortimer*.

cāmp'-phāte, *s.* [Eng. *camph(ic)*, and suff. -ate.] *Chem.*: A salt formed by the union of camphic acid with a base. [CAMPHIC ACID.]

cāmp-phēn'e, **cāmp-phī'ne**, *s.* [Eng. *camph(or)*, and suff. -ene (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: C₁₀H₁₆. A crystalline hydrocarbon, obtained by the action of sodium stearate or acetate on a solid compound of HCl and turpentine.

camphene-lamp, *s.* A lamp in which camphene is burned.

***cāmp'-phēr-īe**, *s.* [COMFREY.]

cāmp'-phīc, *a.* [Eng. *camph(or)*; -ic.] Pertaining to camphor.

cāil, **boŷ**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. -cian, -tian = **shan**. -tion, -sion = **shün**; -t̃ion, -çion = **zhün**. -tious, -cious, -sious = **shüs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bēl**, **deŷ**.

camphic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$. Obtained by heating camphor with alcoholic soda solution in sealed tubes to 170° – 180° along with camphol. The solution is neutralized with H_2SO_4 , dissolving out the sodium camphate with alcohol, evaporating and adding H_2SO_4 which precipitates the camphic acid, which is insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol. Its salts are called *camphates*.

cām-phîn'e, s. [CAMPHENE.]

cām-phôid, s. [Eng. camph(ory); -oid.] A substitute for collodion, composed of a solution, one in 40, of pyroxilin, in equal parts, by weight, of camphor and absolute alcohol. It is used as a vehicle for applications to the skin, and dries rapidly, leaving an elastic, opaque film, not easily washed off.

cām-phôl, s. [From Low Lat. camphora=camphor, and oleum=oil.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{17}(OH)$. A monatomic alcohol; there are several modifications, distinguished by their action on polarized light, as, Borneo camphor or Borneol, obtained from dryobalanops camphora, dextro 34.4° . Another dextro, 44.90° , is formed together with camphic acid by the action of alcohol potash on common camphor. A third dextro, 4.5° , by distilling amber with potash. A fourth, called lævo-camphol lævo, 33.40° , is found in the alcohol obtained by the fermentation of madder-root sugar. Dextro-rotary camphol forms small transparent colorless hexagonal prisms, which melt at 198° and distill at 212° ; soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water. Lævo-rotary camphol forms a crystalline white powder slightly soluble in water. Camphol distilled with P_2O_5 gives a hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$. Boiled with nitric acid it is reduced to common camphor, giving off two atoms of H.

cām-phôl-âte, s. [From Eng., &c., camphol, and suff. -ate (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Camphor fused with potash unites directly with it and forms potassium campholate, $C_{10}H_{17}KO_2$.

cām-phôr, *cām-phîre, s. & a. [In Sw. & Dut. kamfer; Dan. kamfer; Ger. kampher; Wel. camphyr; Fr. camphre; Sp. canfor, canfora, alcanfor; Port. alcanfor, camphora; Ital. & Low Lat. canfora; O. Ital. cafura; Gr. (from Arab.) kaphoura. Cf. also Gr. karpion=an Indian tree; Arab. & Pers. kâfrâ; Malay kâpûr; Hindust. kâpura; Sansc. kar-pâra.]

A. Assubstantive:

I. Ordinary Language: The substance described under II. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: [See 2 Chem.]

¶ *Borneo or Sumatra Camphor:* A kind of camphor made from *Dryobalanops aromatica* or *Dryobalanops camphora*, a genus of the order Diptera-cæ or Dipterads. It differs from ordinary camphor in having six-sided crystals.

2. Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}O$. It is called also Laurel Camphor. Camphor is obtained by distilling with water the leaves and wood of the camphor-tree, *Camphora officinarum*, formerly called *Laurus camphora*. It is a solid white volatile crystalline mass, tough and difficult to powder, has a peculiar odor; thrown on water it revolves and is slightly soluble. It is very soluble in alcohol, ether, and strong acetic acid. It has a dextro-rotary action on polarized light. Many essential oils deposit an inactive variety.

3. Comm.: Most of the camphor of commerce comes from Formosa. It is used to preserve natural history collections and clothes in drawers from the ravages of insects.

4. Pharm.: A powerful diffusible stimulant and antispasmodic, very useful, combined with extract of henbane, in genito-urinary irritation. It enters into union with opium, as a sedative, under the name of compound tincture of camphor or paregoric. It is useful in adynamic fevers, and has been employed in the treatment of hysteria, epilepsy, chorea, and whooping-cough and externally, as a stimulant to stiff and painful parts, as a liniment. Official preparations: Aqua camphoræ, linimentum C., linim. C. comp., spiritus camphoræ, and tinctura camphoræ composita. Camphor is a poison to the lowest forms of animals and plants. It is antiseptic. In large doses it lowers the pulse and temperature, and produces headache, sickness, coldness of the extremities, feeble circulation, unconsciousness, and even death. Undiluted it is a powerful irritant to mucous membranes and raw surfaces. "An artificial camphor can be made by passing hydrochloric acid gas through volatile oil of turpentine" (Garrod). The virtue imputed to it of preventing infectious diseases is not founded on correct observation.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

camphor-gland, s.

Bot.: The gland in the camphor-tree which secretes the substance after which it is named.

camphor-ice, s. A preparation used as an application to chapped skin, the formula for which is given in the *National Formulary* under the title of *ceratum camphoræ compositum*.

camphor-oil, s. An aromatic oil obtained from the *Dryobalanops* before mentioned. It has been used for scenting soap.

camphor-tree, s. A tree belonging to the order Lauracæ, which furnishes camphor. It is the *Camphora officinarum*. It has ribbed leaves, nine stamens, and four-celled anthers. It grows in Formosa. The chopped branches of the tree are boiled



Branch of the Camphor-tree.

in water, the camphor being deposited after a time and then sublimated in order to remove its impurities. There are two sorts of this tree: one is a native of the island of Borneo, from which the best camphor is taken, which is supposed to be a natural exudation from the tree, produced in such places where the bark of the tree has been wounded or cut. The other sort is a native of Japan, which Dr. Kempfer describes to be a kind of bay, bearing black or purple berries, from whence the inhabitants prepare their camphor, by making a simple decoction of the root and wood of this tree, cut into small pieces; but this sort of camphor is, in value, eighty or a hundred times less than the true Bornean camphor. (Miller.)

†**cām-phôr, *cām-phîre, v. t. [CAMPHOR, s.]** To impregnate or combine with camphor, to wash with camphor.

cām-phôr-a, s. [CAMPHOR.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Lauracæ. *Camphora officinarum* is the Camphor-tree or Camphor Laurel. [CAMPHOR-TREE.]

cām-phôr-â-çê-ous, a. [Eng. camphor, and -aceous.] Of the nature of or containing camphor.

cām-phôr-âte, v. t. [CAMPHORATE, a.] To impregnate, combine, or wash with camphor.

cām-phôr-âte, a. & s. [Eng. camphor, and suff. -ate (q. v.). In Sp. alcanforado.]

A. As adjective: Impregnated or saturated with camphor, camphorated.

"By shaking the saline and camphorate liquors together, we easily confounded them into one high-colored liquor." —Boyle.

B. As substantive: [CAMPHORIC ACID.]

cām-phôr-â-têd, *cām-phîr-â-têd, pa. par. or a. [CAMPHORATE, v.] Impregnated or combined with camphor.

cām-phôr-îc, a. [From Eng., &c., camphor, and suff. -ic.] Pertaining to camphor; occurring in or derived from camphor.

camphoric acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$. Formed by the action of hot nitric acid on camphor. Camphoric acid is slightly soluble in cold water; it crystallizes in small colorless needles. By distillation it yields a colorless crystalline substance, camphoric anhydride or oxide, $C_{10}H_{14}O_3$. Calcium camphorate, by dry distillation, yields a ketone volatile oil called *Phorone*, $C_9H_{14}O$.

cām-phôr-ôç'-ma, s. [From Mod. Lat. camphora, and Gr. osmê=smell.]

Bot.: A genus of Chenopodiaceæ, the plants of which have a smell like that of camphor. All are found in Asia, except one on the Mediterranean.

cām-phÿl, s. & a. [Eng. camphor, and suffix -yl; from Gr. hulê= . . . matter, as a principle of being.]

Chem.: A mouad radical ($C_{10}H_{17}$). [BORNEOL.]

camphyl chloride, s.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}HCl$. A crystalline lævo-rotary substance, isomeric with the hydrochloride of turpentine oil. It is prepared by heating camphol in a sealed tube with HCl.

cāmp'-îng (1), *cāmp'-ÿnge (1), pr. par., a. & s. [CAMP (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

"I, his despicable Juno, sent him forth
From courtly friends, with camping foes to live."
Shakesp. *All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 4.

C. Assubstantive:

1. The act of pitching a camp.
2. The act of lodging temporarily in a tent or in the open air.

cāmp'-îng (2), *cāmp'-ÿnge (2), pr. par., a. & s. [CAMP (2), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Foot-ball, or any similar sport.

cāmp'-î-ôn, *cām'-pî-ōun, *cām'-pÿ-ôn, s. [CHAMPION.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A champion.

"Quhen dangeir occurrit, thay refusit na maner of besines nor labour that mycht pertene to forsy campionis." —Bellend. *Descr. Alb.*, c. 16.

2. Botany:

(1) A book-name for various species of *Lychnis*. Prior thinks the name was given because the plant was used in chaplets with which champions at the public games were crowned.

(2) A name for various species of *Silene*.

(3) A name for the *Cucubalus baccifer*, a sileneaceous plant.

¶ *Lychnis chalcedonica* is the Champion of Constantinople; *L. Githago* is the Corn Champion; *L. Flos-cuculi*, the Meadow Champion; *Silene acaulis*, the Moss Champion; *Lychnis diurna*, the Red Champion; *L. coronaria*, the Rose Champion, and *L. vespertina*, the White Champion.

cām-pō'-dē-a, s. [From Gr. kampē=a bending, a joint; and pous, genit. podos=a foot (?).]

Entom.: A genus of Thysanura. The insects, like their allies the Lepismæ, live under stones and in other dark places. Sir John Lubbock thinks it a modern representative of an ancient type form from which the higher insects originally took their rise. (Nicolson: *Zool.*)

cām-pōph'-î-lūs, cām-pēph'-î-lūs, s. [Gr. kampe=a caterpillar, and philos=loving.] A genus of large woodpeckers, of which the Ivorybill (*C. principalis*) is a well-known American species.

cāmp-tō-çēr'-cūs, s. [Gr. kamptos=bent, curved; kerkos=a tail.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Entomotraca, of the order Cladocera, and family Lynceidæ. There is only one species, *Camptocercus macrourus*. Carapace striated longitudinally, slightly sinuated and ciliated on the anterior margin; beak rather blunt. It is aquatic. (Griff. & Henfrey.)

cāmp-tōt'-rō-pal, a. [Gr. kamptos = curved, bent, and tropē=a turning, a turn.]

Bot.: For definition and example see CAMPULITROPOUS.

cāmp-tÿ'-lî-cōn, s. [From Gr. kamptō=to bend, curve; oulê=a wound scarred or skinned over, and eikōn=image.]

Fabrics: A compound used as a substitute for carpet or oil-cloth. It is made by a combination of powdered cork and the poorer qualities of india-rubber, and is painted or ornamented on the surface like oil-cloth. It is not suitable for chambers, as being a good conductor of heat, and feeling as cold to the bare feet as wood or oil-cloth. It may be employed for cleaning knives, which is done by covering a strip of wood with it; then sprinkling the surface with the cleaning powder, and rubbing on the knife. The surface does not wear away, and the result is very satisfactory.

cāmp-u-lî't'-rō-poūs, cām-pÿ-lî't'-rō-pal, cām-pÿ-lôt'-rō-poūs, a. [Gr. kampylos=curved, and tropē=a turning.]

Bot.: Having the ovule so bent or curved that the micropyle, chalaza, and hilum are near each other.

"Such ovules are called *campylotropal* or *campylotropous*, when the portions either side of the line of curvature are unequal, or *campitotropal* when they are equal." —Balfour: *Botany*, p. 236.

cāmp'-ÿ, a. [CAMP (2), v.]

1. Brave, heroic.

2. Ill-natured, quarrelsome.

cāmp'-ÿl-îte, s. [Gr. kampylos=bent, crooked, curved, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Mimetite or Mimetesite. Dana places it under his third variety, i. e., that containing much phosphoric acid.

cāmp-ÿl-ô-dîs'-cūs, s. [Gr. kampylos=curved, bent; diskos=a disk.]

Bot.: A genus of Diatomacæ, with frustules single, free, disk-shaped; the disk curved or twisted (saddle-shaped); furnished with mostly radiate markings, frequently interrupted. They are aquatic and marine. Smith describes nine species. (Griff. & Henfrey.)

cāmp-ÿl-ôp'-tēr-ūs, s. [Gr. kampylos=curved; pteron=a wing.]

Zoöl.: A genus of birds, of the family Trochilidæ, or Humming-birds.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

cămp-ŷl-ō-spēr'-mate, *căm-pŷl-ō-spēr'-mōus, *a.* [Gr. *kampylos*=curved, *sperma*=a seed.] *Bot.*: Having the edges of the seed curved so as to form a channel or groove, as in some umbelliferous plants.

cămp-ŷl-ōt-rō-pal, *a.* [From Gr. *kampylos*=bent, crooked, and *tropos*=a turning, and Eng. suff. -al.] The same as CAMPYLOTROPOUS (q. v.).

cămp-ŷl-ōt-rō-poŷs, *a.* [From Gr. *kampylos*=bent, crooked, and *tropos*=a turn, a direction.] [CAMPULITROPOUS.]

Bot.: A term used of an axis of an ovule when, in place of being straight, it is curved down upon itself to such an extent that the form almost touches the hilum. Example, the Mignonette.

cămp-ŷl-lŷs, *s.* [Gr. *kampylos*=crooked, bent.] *Entomol.*: A genus of coleopterous insects of the tribe Elateridae.

***camp-yon**, *s.* [CAMPION, CHAMPION.]

căm'-schō, căm'-schol, *a.* [Etymology doubtful. Cf. *camous*.]

1. Crooked.

"The hornyt byrd quhilk we clepe the nicht onle,
Within hir cauerne hard I schoute and youle,
Laithely of forme, with crnkut *camoscho* beik;
Ugsum to here was hir wyld elrische shreik."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 202, 2.

2. Ill-humored, contentious, crabbed; denoting crookedness or perverseness of temper.

căm-shach-le, căm-shauch-le (*ch* guttural), *v. t.* [From Scotch *cam*=crooked, and *shauchle* (q. v.).] To distort.

† *Shauchle* is to distort in one direction, *cam-shauchle* in two.

căm-stēa-rŷ, căm-stē-rie, căm-stai-rie, *a.* [Gael. *comhstri*=striving together.] Froward, perverse, unmanageable.

"... lies a *camsteary* child, and fasheous about marches."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. 1.

căm-stōne, *s.* [Etymol. of first syllable doubtful. Cf. Gael., & *cam*=bent, and Eng. *stone*.]

1. Common compact limestone, probably of a white color.

"At the base of the hill, immediately after the coal is cut off, you meet with several layers of *camstone* (as it is termed with us), which is easy [easily] burned into a heavy limestone."—P. Campsie: *Stirlings. Statist. Acc.*, xv. 327.

2. White clay, somewhat indurated.

căm-strūd'-geōŷs, *a.* [Probably from the same as *Camsteary*.] Perverse, unmanageable. (Scotch.)

***cā-mŷs**, *s.* [CAMIS.]

"And was yelad, for heat or scorching air,
All in silken *camus*, lily white,
Purled upon with many a folded plight."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. iii. 26.

cā-mŷs, cā-mŷse, *a.* [CAMOUS.]

***cā-mŷsed**, *a.* [CAMOUSED.]

"She was *camused*."—Gower: *C. A.*, ii. 210.

căm-wood, *s.* [From the native word *kambi*.] A wood produced by a leguminous plant, *Baphia nitida*. It is a dyewood, used with alum and tartar as a mordant; but the color is not permanent. It is employed for dyeing bandana handkerchiefs, the hue being deepened by the addition of sulphate of iron. Turners use it for making knife-handles, and cabinet-makers for ornamental knobs to furniture. Camwood is called also BARWOOD and RINGWOOD.

"A red dyewood first brought from Africa by the Portuguese. It is principally obtained from the vicinity of Sierra Leone, where it is called *kambi*; whence its name of *cam* or *kamwood* has obviously been derived. The coloring matter which it affords differs but little from that of ordinary Nicaragua wood."—McCulloch: *Dictionary of Commerce*.

***cam-y**, *a.* [Cam, *a.*; -y.] Crooked, rugged.

"Of *camy* ege and holtis fare to se."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 237, 1.

căn, *con, *conne, *cun, *kan (*pres.*), *could, *couth, *kuth, *couthie, *kuthie*, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *cunnan*=(1) to know, (2) to be able, which has the present tense as follows: *ic can, thu canst, he can, we, ye, they cunnan*; in the past tense the forms are *cudhe* in the sing., and *cudhon* in the plur., whence comes the modern *could*, the *l* in which is a pure blunder, and has been inserted from a supposed analogy with *would* and *should*, in which the *l* belongs to the root. Icel. *kenna*; Swed. *känna*; Dan. *kende*; Dut. *kennen*; O. H. Ger. *kunnan*; M. H. Ger. *kunnen*; Ger. *kennen*. The root of the word is the same as that of Gr. *gignōskō*, and Lat. *noscere*=to know, and the Eng. *ken* and *know*.]

***A. Transitive:**

*1. To know.

"He was litel worthe, and lesse he *coud*."

Chaucer: *Troilus*, ii. 5.

"She *could* the Bible in the holy tongue."

Ben Jonson: *Magnetic Lady*, i. 1.

"And *can* you these tongues perfectly?"

Beaum. & Flet.: *Coxcomb*.

† In this sense we have the phrases *to can thanks, con thanke*=to acknowledge or recognize one's obligation, to render thanks to another, and *to can maugre*, the reverse in meaning=to feel no indebtedness, or almost to owe a grudge to another. [MAUGRE.] (Compare the German *dank wissen*; the French *savoir gré*; and the Lat. *gratias meminisse*.)

"I *con* the grete *thanke*."—William of Palerne, 207.

"I *can* thee *thanke* that thou canst such answers deuine."—Udall: *Roister Doister*, p. 17.

*2. To have the power of, to be able to do.

"To change the will
Of Him who all things *can*."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 310.

"The queen of love her favor'd champion shrouds
(For gods *can* all things) in a veil of clouds."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. iii., l. 466-7.

B. Intransitive:

1. To know how, to be able; to have the power, either physically or morally, of doing anything. *Used—*

(1) With a following infinitive to express the act, the power of doing which is claimed.

"They *conne* nought here shippes sterc."

Gower: *Conf. Amant.*, i. 59.

"He lies down when I sit, and walks when I walk, which is more than many good friends *can* pretend to."—Pope: *Letter to H. Cromwell*.

† *Can* is frequently used in an elliptical construction, as in "he will do all that he *can*," where the verb *do* is to be understood after *can*.

* (2) Absolutely.

"In evil, the best condition is not to will; the second, not to *can*."—Bacon.

*2. To know, understand, be skilled in.

"Thy wif hath this day spoken with a man that *can* of nigromancye."—Gesta Romanorum (ed. Herrtage), p. 2.

†3. Used as a simple auxiliary verb, with the force originally of *began*, but eventually coming to mean simply *do, did*.

"Thus said Ilioneus and thus *can* he ceis."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 30, 37.

† I *can* away with a thing=I can put up with it.

"I *can* away with a thyng, I *can* abyde it, *Je puis durer*. I *can* away with this fare."—Palsgrave.

"He *can* away with no company, whose discourse goes beyond what claret and dissoluteness inspire."—Locke.

***căn (1), *cann**, *s.* [CAN, v.]

1. Knowledge, skill.

"Thae auld world fowls had wondrous *cann*
Of herbs that were baith good for beast and man."

Ross: *Helenore* (Song), p. 15.

2. Power, ability.

"But if my new rock were cutted and dry,
I'll all Maggie's *can* and her cantraps defy."

Ross: *Helenore* (Song), p. 134.

căn (2), *canne, *kan, *s. & a.* [A. S. *canna, canne*; Dut. *kan*; Icel. & Sw. *kanna*; Dan. *kande*; O. H. Ger. *channā*; M. H. Ger. & Ger. *kanne*, all=a can, tankard, or measure. Possibly borrowed from Lat. *canna*; Gr. *kannē*=a reed. If so it must have been borrowed at a very early period. (Skeat.)]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Generally:

* (1) A vessel, made of any material, for holding water.

"There weren sett sixe stonun *cannes*."—Wycliffe: *John* ii. 6. (Purvey.)

(2) Now, a vessel made of metal, generally tin.

"I hate it as an unfilled *can*."

Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

"Fill the cup and fill the *can*."

Tennyson: *Vision of Sin*, 95.

2. Spec.: A measure for liquids. (Jamieson.) (Scotch.)

"The corn teind, when commuted, is paid in butter and oil, in the proportion of about three-fourths of a *can* or gallon of oil."—Edmonstone: *Zetl.* i. 163.

II. Carding: The tin cylinder which receives a sliver from the carding-machine.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

can-buoy, *s.*

Naut.: A small buoy employed to mark out shoals and rocks. It is sometimes spelled *cone-buoy*, and as the shape is that of a cone, it is possible that this is the correct spelling.

can-cart, *s.* A lightly framed two-wheeled vehicle supporting a large can for containing milk, &c.

can-frame, *s.*

Cotton Manuf.: A cotton-roving machine, in which the "roving" is received into cans. [CAN-ROVING FRAME.]

can-hook, *s.* A rope with hooks at each end for raising casks by the projecting ends of the staves.

can-knife, *s.* A knife for cutting open the lids of tin cans. [CAN-OPENER.]

can-opener, *s.* An implement for opening cans containing fruit, oysters, &c.

can-roving, *a.*

Cotton Manuf.: Designed to manufacture "roving" (q. v.).

Can-roving machine or frame:

Cotton Manuf.: A machine or frame for giving sliver a slight twist, so as to constitute it a "roving," which is coiled up in a regular manner within a can.

căn (3), s. [An abbreviated form of CANTEL (q. v.).] A broken piece of earthenware.

căn-ā'-an-ite (1), a. & s. [Canaan; -ite.]

1. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or of the land of Canaan.

2. *As subst.*: A native of the land of Canaan.

căn-ā'-an-ite (2), s. [See def.]

Min.: A grayish-white or bluish-white rock, occurring with dolomite in Canaan, Connecticut, and referred to as massive scapolite by some authors, is massive whitish pyroxene, a mineral common in crystals in the dolomite of the region. (Dana.)

căn-ā'-an-it'-ish, a. [Eng. *Canaanit(e)*; -ish.]

Of or pertaining to Canaan.

***căn-ā'-cle**, *s.* [Low Lat. *canicella*.] A little box or chest.

"The cooperounes of the *canacles* that on the cupperes."—Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (Cleanness), 1461.

Căn-ā'-da, s. & a. [Etym. doubtful; said to be from Sp. *aca*=hither, here, and *nada*=nothingness, nothing. When the Spaniards had searched in the region unsuccessfully for gold they were wont to exclaim, *Aca nada*=there is nothing here. When the French next presented themselves in quest of the precious metals, the Indians, wishing to discourage them from settling, used the same Spanish words—*Aca nada*, which they mistook for the name of the country. Objections to this explanation will at once suggest themselves. More probably Canada is from some Indian word.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: A widely-extended region on the north or left bank of the St. Lawrence River and its great lakes. The country is said to have been discovered by Giovanni and Sebastian Cabot in 1497. The French assumed nominal possession of it in 1525, but did not establish the first permanent settlement in it till 1608. In 1759, Quebec, the capital of Canada (Lower Canada), was taken by General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory was formally ceded to the English by the Treaty of Paris. In 1867, Upper and Lower Canada (Ontario and Quebec), with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were united into a Dominion, to which it is expected that other provinces will yet adhere.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

Canada-balsam, *s.* A pale balsam, resin, or oleo-resin, obtained by incision from a Canadian tree, the American Silver-fir, sometimes called the Balm of Gilead Fir (*Abies balsamea*). Canada-balsam is of the consistence of thin honey, drying slowly by exposure to the air into a transparent adhesive varnish. It is used to mount objects for the microscope and for other optical purposes. Thus, when it is sought to cut thin a piece of fossil wood, or anything similar, so as to subject it in favorable circumstances to microscopic examination, it is affixed to a more massive body by Canada-balsam.

Canada-rice, *s.* A grass, *Zizania aquatica*.

Canada-tea, *s.* A plant, *Gaultheria procumbens*. It is of the Heath family.

Căn-ā'-di-an, a. & s. [From Eng., &c., *Canada*, and Eng. suffix -ian.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or in any way connected with Canada.

† *Canadian region:*

Zool. & Bot.: The sixteenth of the twenty-seven geographical land regions, established to indicate the distribution of land and fresh-water shells. The botanical regions of Prof. Schouw are almost the same. (Woodward: *Mollusca*.)

B. As subst.: A native of Canada.

Canadian-soldier, *s.* A name given in the U. S. to a species of May-fly (*Ephemera Canadensis*), from the fact that it comes in swarms across the lakes from Canadian territory and descends on the lower lake cities, where it perishes, under the glare of the electric lights, in countless hosts. See EPHEMERA.

căn-nāl'-grē, s. A plant indigenous to the arid plains of western Texas, Arizona and New Mexico. For years it has been used by the Mexicans as a

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhün; -țion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

medicine and for tanning. The commercial parts of the plant are its tuber-like roots. In habit of growth it is very like the sweet potato. These roots vary in weight from a few ounces to a pound.

căn-ail', căn-ail'le, s. [Fr. *canaille*=the viler part of the people; O. Fr. *kienaille, chienaille*; Sp. *canalla*; Port. *canalha*; Ital. *canaglia, canagliaccia*, originally like *cani di caccia*=a pack of hounds.]

1. The rabble, the mob, the dregs or scum of the people.

2. "Shorts," low grades of flour.

căn-ā-kîn, s. [Dimin. of *can* (2), *s.* (q. v.)] A little can or cup.

"And let me the *canakin* clink, clink;
And let me the *canakin* clink."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 3.

ca-nāl' (1), tcañ'-nal, s. & a. [Fr., Sp., & Port. *canal*; Dut. *kanaal*; Ital. *canalo*; Lat. *canalis*=a channel, trench, conduit.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An artificial water-course or channel, especially used for the passage of boats.

"The walls, the woods and long *canals* reply."

Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, iii. 100.

"Turn away

The boat-head down a broad *canal*."

Tennyson: *Arab. Nights*, 25.

*2. Any channel or means of communication.

II. Technically:

1. *Hydraulic Engineering*: In the same sense as I. 1.

2. *Hist.*: The Egyptians very early made a canal connecting the Nile and the Red Sea. It was reopened by Pharaoh Necho about 605 B. C., and at intervals by others after him. Most of the ancient nations had canals. The great canal of China was constructed partly in the seventh and partly in the ninth century, A. D.; it is 825 miles long. The first known English canal was cut by the Romans at Caerdike. The Trent and the Witham were joined in 1134, and the Bridgewater canal was commenced in 1759. The Caledonian canal was projected in 1803, but not opened till 1822. The Erie canal was begun in 1817 and completed in 1825. The Amsterdam, or Great North Holland canal, was completed in 1825. It is 125 feet wide at the water surface, 88 feet and 7 inches wide at the bottom, and has a depth of 20 feet; it extends from Amsterdam to the Helder, 51 miles. The Languedoc, or Canal du Midi, connecting the Atlantic with the Mediterranean, was completed in 1861; its length is 148 miles; it has more than 100 locks and about 50 aqueducts, and its highest part is 600 feet above the sea; it is navigable for vessels of upward of 600 tons. The Suez canal, connecting the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, was opened on November 17, 1869. Its length is 99 miles, with a width of 327 feet for 77 miles, and 196 for the remaining 22 miles. Its depth is 26 feet. Its success suggested the project of cutting through the isthmus joining North and South America. This undertaking, begun by the renowned engineer of the Suez canal, M. de Lesseps, was, after a prosecution to a stage near completion, temporarily abandoned in the year 1892, as a result of a terrific scandal, in which nearly every functionary connected with the enterprise was involved. In June, 1902, Congress authorized the purchase of the French company's property for \$40,000,000, and provided for the completion of the canal by the U. S. government provided the French company could give title and the Colombian government were willing to give the U. S. control of the necessary tract of land. The great Manchester ship canal, extending from Eastham (the head of navigation of the Mersey river near Liverpool) to Manchester, England, was formally opened January 1, 1894. The Corinth ship canal across the Isthmus of Corinth was formally opened by King George of Greece Aug. 6, 1893. It is nearly 4 miles long, 80 feet 8 1/2 inches wide, 24 feet 3 inches deep, and cost \$15,000,000. June 20, 1895, the great Baltic and North Sea canal was formally opened by the German emperor in presence of a navy representing all nations. Work began on the great Chicago drainage canal September 7, 1892, and was completed by January 18, 1900. The main channel is 29 miles long, of which about 9 miles was cut through solid rock. The total length of the waterway is 42 miles. In rock the minimum depth of the channel is 22 feet, with a width of 160 feet on the bottom in rock, which makes it the largest artificial channel in the world.

3. *Anat.*: A duct in the body for the passage of liquids or solids.

"In the cells of the Brain, and *Cannals* of the Sinewes . . ."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, No. 30.

4. *Zoölogy*:

(1) A channel or groove into which the aperture of carnivorous univalve mollusks is produced. In distinction from this, vegetable feeding univalves have the aperture of the shell entire.

(2) A channel in some actinzoa.

(3) A channel or tube in some sponges. Such tubes are of two kinds, incurrent or afferent canals, and excurrent or efferent canals.

5. *Bot.* (of the petal of a flower): A canal leading to the central cell of the archegonium.

¶ (1) *Air-breathing cells*: The name given by Meyen and Leitgib to lacunæ in cellular tissue produced simply by the amplification of the intercellular spaces, and the separation of the cells without tearing.

(2) *Intercellular canals*: Canals arising from the spaces left between cells which do not completely touch each other. (R. Brown.)

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

Compound of obvious signification: *Canal-boat*.

**canal-bone*, **cannel-bone*, **canel-boon* (Eng.), **cannell-bayne* (Scotch), *s.* The collar-bone.

"Withouten hoole or *canelboon*."

Chaucer: *Book of Duchess*, 941.

"Wallace returned besyd a burly ayk,
And on him set a fellone sekry straik;
Baith *cannell-bayne* and schuldur blaid in twa,
Through the mid cost the gud suerd gart he ga."

Wallace, v. 823, MS.

canal-lift, s. A hydro-pneumatic elevator for raising boats from one level to another.

canal-lock, s. [LOCK.]

**căn'-al* (2), *s. & a.* [CANNEL.]

**canal-coal, s.* [CANNEL-COAL.]

"Even our *canal-coal* nearly equals the foreign jet."—Woodward.

**căn-al-ic'-u-lā, s.* [Lat.] The Dog-star.

căn-al-ic'-u-lāte, căn-al-ic'-u-lāt-ed, a. [Lat. *canaliculatus*=channeled; from *caniculus*, dimin. of *canalis*=a channel.]

1. *Bot.*: Channeled, having a longitudinal groove or furrow.

"Not unfrequently the upper surface is somewhat channeled (*canaliculate*)."—Hensley: *Botany*, p. 48.

2. *Zoölogy*: Having a groove or gutter, occurring in different parts of certain spiral univalves, in zoophagous mollusca, fitted for the protrusion of the long cylindrical siphon possessed by these animals.

"A buccinum of the *canaliculated* kind."—Da Costa: *Conchology*, p. 289.

†*ca-nāl-i-zā'-tion, s.* [Eng. *canaliz(e)*; -ation.] The act or process of cutting a canal through.

†*căn'-a-lize, v. t.* [Eng. *canal*; -ize.] To make a canal through, to intersect by a canal.

"Having successfully *canalized* one isthmus, . . . he has undertaken a similar work across the Atlantic."—Graphic, Jan. 1, 1881.

can-al-yie, can-nail-yie, s. [Fr. *canaille*.] The rabble. (Scotch.)

"The hale *cannailye*, risin, tried
In vain to end their gabblin."

Nicol: *Poems*, i. 37.

ca-nard', s. A false report; a silly rumor.

The word was coined from the French *canard*=a duck, and arose from the story of cannibalism among a flock of ducks, who ate one of their number each day until at last they were reduced to one individual, the survivor having thus, it was argued, eaten all his companions. The story was the "rage" in Paris for a time, and afterward when any marvelous recital was heard, the auditor would shrug his shoulders and exclaim, "C'est une *canard*!"

căn-ar-i'-na, s. [From Eng., &c., *Canary*=the islands where the plant grows [CANARY], and fem. sing. suff. -ina.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Campanulaceæ. *Canarina campanula* is said to be eatable. (Lindley.)

can-är'-i-üm, s. [From Lat. *canarius*, as *a.*=pertaining to dogs; as *s.*=a kind of grass, from *canis*=a dog.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Amyridaceæ. The gum of *Canarium commune* has the same properties as Balsam of Copaiva. The nuts are eaten in the Moluccas and Java, but are apt to bring on diarrhoea. An oil is expressed from them, used at table when fresh and burned in lamps when stale. (Lindley.) *C. strictum* is the White Dammar-tree of Malabar. [DAMMAR.]

ca-när'-y, cā-nā'-ra, s. & a. [From the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, said to be so named from the size of the dogs (Lat. *canes*) there bred.]

A. As substantive:

†1. A light kind of sweet wine, also called Sack (q. v.).

"Farewell, my hearts; I will to my honest knight Falstaff, and drink *canary* with him."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

¶ In this sense seldom in the plural.

"But, i' faith, you have drunk too much *canaries* . . ."—Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

*2. A kind of dance or romp.

" . . . make you dance *canary*,
With sprightly fire and motion."

Shakesp.: *All's Well*, ii. 1.

3. A common cage-bird, *Carduelis canaria*, much valued for its singing. It is usually of a light-yellow color, and was first brought from the Canary Islands in the sixteenth century, but now is bred extensively in various countries.

4. A pale-yellow color like that of the bird. [3.]

B. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to the Canary Islands. (See compounds below.)

2. Of a pale-yellowish color.

canary-bird, s. [CANARY, I. 3.]

"The *canary-bird* is now so common, and has continued so long in a domestic state, that its native habits as well as its native country, seem almost forgotten."—Goldsmith: *Animated Nature*, bk. iv., ch. 4.

canary-creeper, s. A garden name for *Tropæolum aduncum*, commonly but wrongly called *T. canariense*. It is cultivated in gardens.

canary-finch, s. The same as CANARY-BIRD (q. v.).

canary-grass, s.

Bot.: A plant, *Phalaris canariensis*, chiefly cultivated at Sandwich, in Kent. *Canary-seed*, the grain of the *canary-grass*, is much used as food for singing-birds.

canary-seed, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The seeds of *Canary-grass* (q. v.).

2. *Botany*:

(1) The same as CANARY-GRASS (q. v.).

(2) *Plantago major*, or Waybread. (Britten & Holland.)

canary-wood, s. The timber of *Persea indica* and *P. canariensis*, from South America. It is a sound, light, orange-colored wood, used for cabinet-work, musketry, and turning. (Weale: *Dict. of Terms*.)

**ca-när'-y, v. i.* [CANARY, s., 2.] A cant word, which seems to signify to dance, to frolic.

" . . . jig off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humor it with turning up your eyelids."—Shakesp.: *Love's Lab. Lost*, iii. 1.

ca-nās'-tēr, ka-nās'-tēr, s. [Sp. *canasta*=a basket.] A particular kind of tobacco, so called from the rush baskets in which it was originally put up in this country, specially for exportation.

căn-çel, v. t. [Fr. *canceler*; Low Lat. *cancellō*=to obliterate by drawing lines across in lattice-form; from *cancellus*=a grating; pl. *cancelli*=lattice-work.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To fence in, to inclose or surround with a fence or railing.

"Casting up a bank of sand, or *canceling*, and railing it with posts."—Fuller: *Pisgah Sight*, bk. iv., ch. 3.

(2) To obliterate any writing by drawing the pen through it.

"Delivering it up to be *canceled*; that is, to have lines drawn over it in the form of lattice work or *cancelli*; though the phrase is now used figuratively for any manner of obliteration or defacing."—Blackstone: *Comment.*

2. Figuratively:

(1) To obliterate, wipe out, annul.

"The end of life *cancels* all Bands."—Shakesp.: *Hen. IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 2.

"Retreat

Cannot indeed to guilty man restore
Lost innocence, or *cancel* follies past."

Cowper: *Task*, iii. 678.

(2) To exclude as by a fence, to shut out.

"The other sort . . . by doom *canceled* from Heaven."—Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 379.

II. Technically:

1. *Math.*: To strike out equal factors.

2. *Printing*: To condemn one or more pages of a book after they have passed through the press, substituting others in their places.

"The booksellers agreed . . . to have the leaf *canceled*."—Boswell: *Life of Johnson*, ii. 377.

¶ For the distinction between *cancel*, *obliterate*, *expunge*, *blot out*, *rase* or *erase*, and *efface*, see *BLOT OUT*.

căn-çel, s. [O. Fr. *chancel*; Lat. *cancelli*=cross-bars, lattice-work.] [CHANCEL.]

*I. *Ord. Lang.*: A boundary, bar, limit.

"Where spirit desires an enlargement beyond the *cancels* of the body . . ."—Jeremy Taylor: *Life of Christ*, pt. 3., sect. 13, § 9.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

II. Printing:

1. The act of canceling one or more pages during their passage through the press.

"Send me down a whole set of the sheets that I may see what *cancels* are necessary."—*Southey: Letters.*

2. The pages canceled.

căn'-çel-ēd, căn'-çell-ēd, pa. par. & a. [CANCELED, v.]

căn'-çel-īng, căn'-çel-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [CANCEL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of obliterating, annulling or abolishing.

canceling-press, s. A press having a plunger which defaces a printed stamp. These presses are usually worked by a blow or by a lever.

canceling-stamp, s. A press for defacing printed stamps, to prevent their re-use. [CANCELING-PRESS.]

căn-çel-lār'-ē-an, a. [Lat. *cancellarius*.] The same as CANCELLAREATE (q. v.).

căn-çel-lār'-ē-ate, a. [Lat. *cancellarius*=(1) a doorkeeper, (2) a secretary, (3) a chancellor.] [CHANCELLOR.] Of or pertaining to a chancellor or his office.

căn-çel-lār'-ī-a, s. [Lat. *cancellarius*; from *cancelli*=lattice-work.]

Zoöl.: A genus of univalve Testacea, belonging to the family Muricidae, and Swainson's sub-family Scolyminae, in which the shell is turbinate, scabrous and generally reticulated, the spire and aperture nearly equal, and the body ventricose. Tate in 1875 estimated the known recent species at seventy-one, and the fossil ones at sixty, the latter from the Upper Chalk till now.

căn-çel-lāte, a. [Lat. *cancellatus*, pa. par. of *cancellō*=to make like a lattice; *cancelli*=cross-bars, lattice-work.]

***I. Ord. Lang.:** Inclosed by a fence.

II. Bot.: Consisting of a network of veins; lattice-like.

***căn-çel-lāte, v. t.** [CANCELLATE, a.] To inclose with a fence, shut in. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"This act was like to *cancellating* . . . the holy mysteries."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar*, Disc. 18.

căn-çel-lā-tēd, pa. par. & a. [CANCELLATE, v.]

***I. Ord. Lang.:** Inclosed with a fence, shut in.

II. Technically:

1. **Zoöl.:** Cross-barred; marked with cross lines like lattice-work.

"The tail of the castor is almost bald, though the beast is very hairy; and *cancellated*, with some resemblance to the scales of fishes."—*Grew.*

2. **Anatomy:** Open or cellular, as some porous bones, owing to some intersecting plates.

†căn-çel-lā-tion, s. [Fr. *cancellation*=a canceling; Lat. *cancellatio*=a making of a boundary, or lattice-work.]

1. **Law:** A canceling. According to Bartolus, an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an instrument, by two lines drawn in the manner of a cross. (*Ayliffe.*)

" . . . which enactment excludes the mode which was sanctioned by the former law of *Cancellation* or striking the will through with a pen."—*Lord St. Leonards: Property Law*, p. 146.

2. **Math.:** The process of striking out common factors, as in the divisor and dividend.

căn-çel-lī, s. pl. [CANCELLUS.]

căn-çel-loūs, a. [CANCELLUS.]

Anat.: Having an open or porous structure, cellular. (*Owen.*)

căn-çel-lūs, s. [Lat. *cancellus* (pl. *cancelli*)=an inclosure of wood, a railing, lattice, or anything similar, by which a place is inclosed or protected.]

1. **Arch. (generally in the pl. cancelli):**

(1) Latticed windows made with cross-bars of wood, iron, lead, &c.

(2) The rails or balusters inclosing the bar of a court of justice or the communion table of a church.

*2. **Law:** Lines drawn across a will or other legal document with the intention of revoking it. (*Wharton.*)

3. **Anat.:** A reticulated structure existing in bones.

"In the *cancelli* of bones there is a large deposit of fat."—*Todd & Bowman: Physical Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 3., p. 80.

†căn-çel-mēnt, s. [Eng. *cancel*; -*ment*.] The act of canceling, cancellation.

căn-çēr, *căn-cre, *căn-kēr, *căn-kyr, *kăn-kir, s. & a. [Fr. *cancre*; Ital. *cancro*; Sp. & Lat. *cancer*=a crab.] [CANKER.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: Chiefly in the sense II. 4.

II. Technically:

1. **Zoöl.:** A genus of Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Canceridae (q. v.). *Cancer pagurus* is the common edible crab of this country. It is found in suitable localities along our shores, multitudes being caught annually for the market. It casts its shell between Christmas and Easter.

2. **Palæont.:** A cancer appears in the Cretaceous period, and others exist in the Tertiary.

3. **Astron.:** The Crab, the fourth of the twelve signs of the zodiac. It is one of Ptolemy's constellations. It denotes the northern limit of the sun's course in summer, and hence is the sign of the summer solstice. The sun enters it on June 21st.

"When now no more th' alternate Twins are fir'd,
And *Cancer* reddens with the solar blaze,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night."

Thomson.

† **Tropic of Cancer:** [TROPIC.]

4. **Med.:** A malignant growth which is found in different parts of the human body, having a tendency to spread more or less rapidly and ultimately to terminate in death. Cancer is an inherited disease, and its growth is in all probability due to some peculiar morbid material separated from the blood, and which is constantly being renewed. Two kinds of cancer are usually described, viz., schirrus or hard cancer, and medullary or soft cancer; but there are several varieties of the latter. Hard cancer occurs most frequently in the female breast, axilla, parotid gland in the neck, and in the rectum. Soft cancer affects for the most part the internal organs, as the liver, spleen, kidneys, stomach, &c.; but there is scarcely any organ or tissue of the body which may not become the seat of this form of the disease. Hard cancer rarely occurs until after forty years of age, and is usually slow in its progress. Soft cancer, on the other hand, is most common in early life, and generally runs a very rapid course. Cancers may, under certain circumstances, be removed by surgical operation, but they are almost certain to return.

"*Canker*, sekenesse. *Cancer.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The word of him crepith as a *kankir*."—*Wickliffe: 2 Tim.*, ii. 17.

"Any of these three may degenerate into a schirrus and that schirrus into a *cancer*."—*Wiseman.*

*5. **Bot.:** A plant, perhaps the same as *Cancerwort* (q. v.).

"To seeke th' hearbe *cancer*, and by that to cure him."—*Great Brittaines Troye*, 1609. (*Wright.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

cancer-cell, s. A cell characterized by a large nucleus, bright nucleolus, and the irregular form of the cell itself; found in many malignant tumors.

cancer-powder, cancer powder, s.

Pharm.: Martin's cancer-powder, once famous in this country, is believed to have consisted of an orobanchaceous plant, *Epiphegus virginiana*, with oxide of arsenic.

cancer-root, s. A name given to various orobanchaceous plants. *Specialty:* (1) *Epiphegus*. [CANCER-POWDER.] (2) *Conopholis*. (3) *Aphyllon uniflorum*, sometimes called *Orobanche uniflora*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

***cancer-wort, *cancerwoort, s.** [Eng. *cancer*, and *wort* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A plant, *Linaria spuria*, L. [CANKER-WORT.]

căn-çēr-āte, v. i. [Lat. *canceratus*, pa. par. of *cancero*=to grow into a cancer.] To become cancerous, to canker.

"But striking his fist upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand *cancerated*, he fell into a fever, and soon after died on't."—*L'Estrange.*

***căn-çēr-ā-tēd, pa. par. or a.** [CANCERATE, v.]

"Nature seemed to make a separation between the *cancerated* and sound breast, such as you often see where a caustic hath been applied."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 647.

căn-çēr-ā-tion, s. [Eng. *cancerat(e)*; -*ion*.] The act or state of growing into a cancer, or of becoming cancerous.

căn-çēr-ī-dæ, s. pl. [From Lat. *cancer* (q. v.), and fem. pl. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoöl.: The typical family of the brachyurous (short-tailed) crustaceans. They are sometimes called Cyclometopa (circular forheads). [CANCER.]

căn-çēr-ōūs, a. [Eng. *cancer*; -*ous*.] Having the nature or qualities of a cancer.

"How they are to be treated when they are strumous, schirrous, or *cancerous*, you may see in their proper places."—*Wiseman.*

†căn-çēr-ōūs-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *cancerous*; -*ly*.] In the manner of a cancer, cancer-like.

†**căn-çēr-ōūs-nēss, s.** [Eng. *cancerous*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being cancerous.

căn-çēr-wōrt, s. [Eng. *cancer*, and *wort* (2) (q. v.).] [CANKERWORT.]

căn-çil-lā, s. [Lat. *cancellus*=lattice-work.]

Zoöl.: A genus of univalves, in which the spire and aperture are of nearly equal length; the whorls crossed by transverse linear ribs, crossed with transverse striæ and bands. They belong to the sub-family Mitranæ, and family Volutidae or Volutes.

***căn-cred (cred as kērd), pa. par. & a.** [CANKER.]

"That conning Architect of *cancerd* guyle,
Whom Princes late displeasure left in bands."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 1.

†**căn-çrī-form, a.** [Fr. *cancriforme*; from Lat. *cancer* (genit. *cancris*)=a crab, cancer; and *forma*=form, shape.]

1. Having the form of or resembling a crab.

2. Having the appearance or qualities of a cancer.

căn-çrīne, a. [CANCER.] Having the form or nature of a crab; crab-like.

căn-çrīn-ite, s. [From Lat. *cancer* (genit. *cancris*)=a crab, and suff. -*ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A mineral closely resembling Nephelite, and probably identical with it in atomic ratio. It is found at Miask, in the Urals, and is of a citron-yellow, whitish or pale-yellowish color. It is in luster sub-vitreous and transparent. Specific gravity, 2.42-2.5. Hardness, 5-6. (*Dana.*)

căn-crōid, a. Like a cancer or crab; of the nature of a cancer or crab.

căn-crō-mā, s. [In Lat. *cancroma*, *canceroma*, and the corruption *carchrema*; in Gr. *karkinōma* means a cancer, the disease; but here *cancroma* is simply from *cancer*=a crab, and means crab-eater, as does the French name for the genus *Cancroma*=*Crabier*, but it is supposed to be a mistake that the known species eat crabs.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the sub-family Ardeinæ. [BOAT-BILL.]

cănd, s. A miner's term for fluorspar.

căn-dā, s. [Etym. unknown.]

Zoöl.: A genus of infundibulate polyzoa, of the sub-order Cyclostomata, and family Cellularidae.

cand-a-vaig, s. [Gael. *caann*=head, and *dubhach*=a black dye; fowl salmon being called "black fish."] A salmon that lies in the fresh water till summer, without going to the sea, and, of consequence, is reckoned very foul.

"We have a species of salmon called by the country people *candavaigs*."—*A. Birse: Aberd. Statistical Acct.*, ix. 109, N.

***căn-dēl, s.** [CANDLE.]

***candel-staff, *candelstaf, s.** A candlestick.

"To be brought forth out of the *candelstaf*."—*Wickliffe: Exod.* xxv. 33.

căn-dē-lā-brūm, s. [Lat. *candelabrum*, **candelaber*, **candelabrus*=a candlestick, a chandelier, from *candela*=a candle.] A lamp-stand. Its tripodal form among the ancients is believed to have been derived from the shape of its predecessors—braziers or basins for holding fuel, mounted on tripods. Among the Greeks and Romans they were highly ornamental, and made of bronze and marble. They survived until lately in the branched sticks for the candles whereby halls and stately dinner-tables were illuminated. (*Knight.*)

candelabrum-tree, s. A tree (*Pandanus candelabrum*).

***căn-dēn-çỹ, s.** [Lat. *candentia*.]

1. **Lit.:** A white heat.

2. **Fig.:** Excessive heat, fervor.

"Have you not made a sad division here—your paper bewraying so much *candency* for the one, and coolness in the other?"—*McWard: Contendings*, p. 181.

căn-dēnt, a. [Lat. *candens*, pr. par. of *candeo*=to shine, to glow, to burn, to be white-hot.]

1. **Lit.:** In a state of the greatest heat, next to fusion; white-hot.

"If a wire be heated only at one end, according as that end is cooled upward or downward, it respectively acquires a verticity, as we have declared in wires totally *candent*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. **Fig.:** Hot, impassioned.

"Some men . . . are keen and *candent* against any who will do this."—*McWard: Contendings*, p. 170.

căn-dēr-os, s. [Lat. *candidus*=white; *ros*=(1) dew, (2) any liquid distilling in drops.] An East Indian resin of a semi-transparent white color, from which small ornaments and toys are sometimes made.

***căn-dēs-çent, a.** [Lat. *candescens*, pr. par. of *candescō*=to become white-hot; frequent. of *candeo*=to be white-hot.] The same as INCANDESCENT (q. v.).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũ; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

Căn-dĩ-a, *s.* The name given sometimes to the Isle of Crete, in the Mediterranean Sea. The island is 135 miles long and from 6 to 30 miles broad, and has a population of 15,000. It is under the dominion of Turkey. [CRETE.]

***căn'-dĩ-cant**, *a.* [Lat. *candicans*, *pr. par.* of *candico*=to be whitish; *candeo*=to be white.] Becoming white; whitish.

căn'-dĩd, *a.* [Fr. *candide*=(1) white, bright, (2) innocent, upright, &c.; Lat. *candidus*=white, bright, clear; *candeo*=to be bright or white.]

I. *Lit.*: White.

"Sending Him back to Pilate in a white or *candid* robe."—*Jackson: On the Creed*, bk. viii.

"The box receives all black; but poured from thence, The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence," *Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses* xv.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. *Of persons*: Frank, fair, ingenuous, open.

"Laugh where we must, be *candid* where we can, And vindicate the ways of God to man."

Pope: Epistle i. 15.

2. *Of things*: Fair, unbiased.

căn'-dĩ-date, *s.* [Lat. *candidatus*=white-robed; *candidus*=white. The term was applied because of the fact that men seeking office in ancient Rome clad themselves in a white toga. (*Trench: On the Study of Words*, p. 193.)] One who proposes himself for or solicits an office or appointment.

"Three States would have left the Democratic *candidate* in a minority of one vote."—*Times*, Nov. 13, 1876.

1. Generally used with the prep. *for* before the office or position sought.

"One would be surprised to see so many *candidates* for glory."—*Addison*.

*2. Sometimes with the prep. *of*.

"While yet a young probationer, And *candidate* of heav'n."—*Dryden*.

***căn'-dĩ-dā-tēd**, *a.* [CANDIDATE.] Raised to or made fit for the position of a candidate.

"Without quarreling with Rome, we can allow this purgatory, to purify and cleanse us, that we may be the better *candidated* for the court of Heaven and glory."—*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 57.

căn'-dĩ-date-ship, *s.* [Eng. *candidate*; -*ship*.] The position or state of being a candidate; candidature.

căn'-dĩ-dat-üre, *s.* [Fr. *candidature*; Low Lat. *candidatura*, from *candidus*=white.] The same as CANDIDATESHIP (q. v.).

"The birth of a son and heir to the throne of Italy has caused the *candidature* of the Duke of Aosta for that of Spain to be revived."—*London Daily News*, November 22, 1869.

căn-dĩ-dā'-tūs, *s.* [Lat.] A candidate.

"Be *candidus*, then, and put it on, And help to set a head on headless Rome."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

căn'-dĩd-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *candid*; -*ly*.] In a candid manner, openly, frankly, ingenuously.

"We have often desired they would deal *candidly* with us."—*Swift*.

căn'-dĩd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *candid*; -*ness*.] The quality of being candid, frankness, openness of heart.

"The *candidness* of a man's very principles, and the sincerity of his intentions."—*South: Sermons*, ii. 454.

căn'-dĩed, ***căn'-dỹed**, *a.* [Eng. *candy*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Converted into sugar or candy.

2. Preserved in sugar.

"Lick up the *candy'd* provender."

Butler: Hudibras, III. i. 402.

"*Candied* apple, quince and plum."

Keats: Eve of St. Agnes.

3. Coated or covered over with sugar, or some material to represent sugar.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. Covered with any white substance resembling sugar.

"Will the cold brook, Candied with ice, caudle thy morning taste, To cure thy o'er-night's surfeit?"

Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

2. Having its falseness covered over or hidden with flattering and deceptive words; honied.

"Why should the poor be flatter'd?"

No, let the *candied* tongue lick absurd pomp, And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee Where thrift may follow fawning."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

candied-peel, *s.* Preserved lemon or citron peel, used in pastry and confectionery.

***căn'-dĩ-fỹ**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *candifico*=to make white; *candidus*=white; *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.]

A. *Trans.*: To make white, to whiten.

B. *Intrans.*: To become white.

căn'-dĩte, *s.* [From the town of Candy.]

Min.: Also called Ceylonite, a variety of Spinel (q. v.). It is found at Candy, in Ceylon. Its color is dark green to black, mostly opaque or nearly so. Specific gravity=3.5-3.6. (*Dana*.)

căn-dĩ-tē'er, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fort.: A protection for miners, consisting of brush-wood, &c.

căn'-dĩe, ***căn'-dĩl**, ***căn'-dēlle**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *candela*=(1) white wax-light, (2) any taper; *candeo*=to be white.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. A light made of a wick of cotton or other material enveloped in prepared wax or tallow.

"Candles are primarily divided into *dipped* or *mold* candles, sometimes called *dips* and *molds* according to the method of their manufacture. Named from the materials employed in their construction, they are paraffine, spermaceti, composition, stearine, tallow, palm-oil, or wax candles.

"Her eyes two were clear and light, As only *candelle* that brenneth bright."

Romaunt of the Rose.

"Candles for an illumination were disposed in the windows."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. *Electricity*: The unit of illuminating power; a carbon, as the Jablochhoff candle.

*II. *Fig.*: Anything which affords light.

"The spirit of man is the *candle* of the Lord, searching all the inward parts of the belly."—*Prov.* xx. 27.

(1) Applied to the stars.

"Night's candles are burnt out."

Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul., iii. 5.

(2) Used for the spirit of man; life.

"Out, out, brief *candle*!

Life's but a walking shadow."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 5.

B. *As adjective*: (See the compounds.)

Compounds of obvious signification: *Candle-flame*, *candle-light*.

candle-bomb, *s.* A small glass bubble filled with water, which, if placed in the flame of a candle, bursts by the expansion of the steam generated from the inclosed water.

candle-coal, *s.* [CANNEL-COAL.]

"At Blair—beds of an inflammable substance, having some resemblance of jet, here called *candle-coal*, or light coal; much valued for the strong bright flame which it emits in burning."—*P. Lesmahagoe: Stat. Acc.*, viii. 424.

candle-dipping, *a.* Designed to dip candles.

Candle-dipping machine: A frame by which a large number of dependent wicks are dipped into a cistern of melted tallow and then lifted out of it, the process being repeated until a sufficient thickness of tallow has accumulated on the wick.

candle-ends, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: The short pieces or remains of burned-out candles.

*2. *Fig.*: Anything which will last but a very short time.

"Our lives are but our marches to our graves, . . . We are but spans, and *candles ends*."

Beaum. & Fletch.: Hum. Lieutenant.

candle-fir, *s.* Fir that has been buried in a morass, moss-fallen fir, split and used instead of candles.

"Fir, unknown in Tweeddale mosses, is found in some of these, [of Carnwath, Lanarkshire] long and straight, indicating its having grown in thickets. Its fibers are so tough that they are twisted into ropes, halters, and tethers. The splits of it are used for light, by the name of *candle-fir*."—*Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

candle-fish, *s.* A small fish peculiar to our Pacific coast. It is so oily that when dried and a wick is drawn through it, it will burn like a candle. It is allied to the Smelt family.

candle-holder, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: One who or that which holds or supports a candle.

*2. *Fig.*: An assister.

"I'll be a *candle-holder*, and look on."

Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul., i. 4.

candle-match, *s.*

Mining: A match made of the wick of a candle—or a piece of greased paper—formerly used for blasting. (*Weale: Dict. of Terms*.)

***candle-mine**, *s.*

Fig.: A mine or lump of tallow or fat; a fat lump.

"You whoreson *candle-mine*."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

candle-mold, *s.* A mold for making candles. The Sieur le Brez of Paris is said to have been the inventor of molding candles. At the present day, candle-molds are usually made of pewter or tin; in some cases glass has been employed. They may be inserted in a wooden frame, the upper part of which serves as a trough; or several molds may be permanently attached to a tin trough, the whole constituting a single mold. Each mold consists of a cylindrical tube having a conical tip, with a circular aperture through which the double wick is drawn, by means of a hooked wire, allowing the loop to project a little beyond the open end of the mold; while the other end of the wick projects beyond and closes the aperture in the conical tip. Sticks or wires are passed through the loops, their ends resting on the edges of the mold-frame. The mold is placed open end up, and the melted tallow poured into the trough by means of a ladle. When sufficiently hard, they are withdrawn by means of the wires or sticks passing through the loops.

candle-nut, *s.* The fruit of the Candleberry-tree.

Candle-nut tree: The Candleberry-tree.

"The *candle-nut tree* grows in the Polynesian Islands."—*Simonds: Commercial Products of the Vegetable Kingdom*.

***candle-quencher**, ***candel-quencher**, *s.* An extinguisher.

"*Candel-quenchers* . . . be thei maad of moost puyr gold."—*Wicliffe: Exod.* xxv. 38.

candle-rush, *s.* The common rush, *Juncus communis*, so called from its pith being used for making rushlights.

candle-shears, *s. pl.* Snuffers.

"*Candle-shears*, the dozen pair xxx s."—*Rates*, A. 1611.

candle-snuff, ***candlesnuffe**, *s.* The snuff or wick of a candle.

"The fungous excrescence growing about the *candle-snuffe*."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxviii., ch. 11.

candle-snuffer, *s.* An instrument for cutting off the snuff or wick from candles.

"I snuffed the candles, and, let me tell you, that, without a *candle-snuffer*, the piece would lose half its embellishments."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, vi.

***candle-snyting**, ***candylsnytynge**, *s.* The act of snuffing a candle; a candle-wick.

"A *candylsnytynge*; *licinus*, *licinum*."—*Cathol. Anglicum* (ed. Herrtage).

candle-stuff, **candlestuff**, *s.* Grease, tallow, or other kitchen stuff from which candles may be made.

"By the help of oil, and wax, and other *candlestuff*, the flame may continue and the wick not burn."—*Bacon*.

candle-tree, ***candel-treow**, *s.*

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A candlestick.

2. *Bot.*: A tree, *Parmentiera cerifera*. It is of the crescentiad order, that to which the Calabash-tree belongs.

"Here we may take notice of the *candletrees* of the West Indies, out of whose fruit, boiled to a thick fat consistence, are made very good candles."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

Candle-tree oil: Oil made from the fruit of the Candle-tree.

candle-waster, *s.*

Fig.: Applied in contempt to a spendthrift, a drunkard, or a poor scholar.

"Patch grief with proverbs; make misfortune drunk With *candle-wasters*." *Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. 1.

candle-wick, ***candylweke**, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The wick of a candle.

"Why doth the fire fasten upon the *candle-wick*?"—*Bunyan: P. F.*, pt. ii.

*2. *Bot.*: A plant, *Verbascum Thapsus*, Great Mullein, used for wicks of candles.

căn'-dĩe-bēr-rỹ (1), *s.* The fruit of *Aleurites triloba* (the Candleberry-tree). So named because the kernels, when dried and stuck on a reed, are used by the Polynesians as candles. Called also *candle-nut* (q. v.).

căn'-dĩe-bēr-rỹ (2), *s. & a.* [Eng. *candle*, and *berry*.]

A. *Assubst.*: The same as CANDLEBERRY-MYRTLE (q. v.).

B. *As adj.*: (See the compounds.)

candleberry-myrtle, *s.*

Bot.: A shrub, a native of this country, *Myrica cerifera*. Natural order, Myricaceæ. It is also called the Wax-myrtle. Other species of *Myrica* are also sometimes termed Candleberry Myrtles.

candleberry-tree, *s.*

Bot.: A tree, *Aleurites triloba*, natural order, Euphorbiaceæ, the nuts of which are commercially called candle-nuts, and furnish a greenish-colored wax when put into hot water.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

căn'-dle-mas, *candelmesse, *condel-messe, s. [A. S. *candel-mæsse*; from *candel*, and *mæsse* = mass.] The feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, February 2d; so called from being formerly celebrated with processions and shows of candles. It was instituted in the sixth century, during the reign of Justinian, and came in lieu of the Roman festival of Lupercalia, which had been also celebrated in the month of February, and with candles.

"Come Candlemas nine years ago she died."—Gay.

"In Scotland, the period in contracts of landlord and tenant is often dated from Lammass or Candlemas."—Lewis: *Astron. of the Ancients* (ed. 1862), ch. i., § 6, p. 29.

candlemas-bells, s. A plant, *Galanthus nivalis*, the Snowdrop. (Gloucester.) (Britten & Holland.)

***candlemas crown, s.** A badge of distinction, for it can scarcely be called an honor, conferred, at some grammar-schools, on him who gives the highest gratuity to the rector, at the term of Candlemas. (Scotch.)

"The scholars . . . pay . . . a Candlemas gratuity, according to their rank and fortune, from 5s. even as far as 5 guineas, when there is a keen competition for the *Candlemas crown*. The king, i. e., he who pays most, reigns for six weeks, during which period he is not only entitled to demand an afternoon's play for the scholars once a week, but he has also the royal privilege of remitting punishments."—P. St. Andrews, *Fife Statistical Account*.

căn'-dle-stick, *can-del-stikke, *can-del-stik, *can-del-stykke, s. [Eng. *candle* and *stick*.] I. Ord. Lang.: The stand or apparatus for holding or supporting a candle.

"Candelstykke. Candelabrum, lucernarium."—Prompt. Parv.

"And the table and all his vessels, and the candlestick and his vessels, and the altar of incense."—Exod. xxx. 27.

II. Technically:

1. *Jewish Archæol.*: A golden candelabrum diverging above into three branches on each side, six in all, was part of the furniture of the tabernacle. (Exod. xxxvii., 17-24.) Its appropriate situation was in the tent of the congregation, opposite to the table on the south side of the tabernacle. (Ibid., xl. 24.)

2. *New Test. (Fig.)*: A church, specially applied to one of the seven churches of Asia.

" . . . and the seven candlesticks which thou sawest are the seven churches."—Rev. i. 20; see also ii. 1, 5.

3. *Bot.*: Various plants with more or less remote resemblance to a candlestick. *Spec.*—

(1) *Lady's Candlestick*: A plant, *Primula elatior*.
(2) *Devil's Candlestick*: A plant, *Nepeta glechorna*.

căn'-dle-wood, s. [Eng. *candle*; *wood*.] The name of a tree, *Gomphia guianensis*, found in Jamaica.

***căn'-dōck, *căn'-dōck, s.** [Eng. *can*, and *dock* (q. v.). Cf. Ger. *kannenkraut* (lit. = can-weed) = horse-tail or marsh horse-tail.]

Botany:

1. A plant or weed growing in rivers, *Nymphaea alba*, from the half unfolded leaves floating on the water being supposed to resemble cans.

2. *Nuphar lutea*, so called from its broad leaves, and the shape of its seed-vessel like that of a can or flagon. (Britten & Holland.)

" . . . the water-weeds, as water-lilies, candocks, reate, and bulrushes."—Walton.

căn'-dōr, căn'-dōur, s. [Lat. *candor* = whiteness; *candeo* = to be white.]

*1. *Lit.*: The state of being white; whiteness.

2. *Fig.*: Frankness; openness of heart.

"Such was their love of truth,

Their thirst of knowledge, and their candor, too!"

Cowper: *Task*, ii. 544.

cănd'-rōy, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A machine used in preparing cotton cloths for printing. It spreads out the fabric as it is rolled round the lapping roller.

căn'-dỹ, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. "*se candir*" = to candie or grow candid, as sugar after boiling] (*Cotgrave*); Ital. *candire* = to candy; *candi* = candy; *zucchero candi* = sugar-candy; Arabic & Pers. *qand* = sugar; *qandah* = sugar-candy; *quandi* = sugared.]

A. Transitive:

I. *Lit.*: To preserve with sugar, to sugar, to coat over with crystallized sugar (most commonly used in the pa. par.).

"They have in Turkey confections like to candied conserves."—Bacon.

*II. Figuratively:

1. (*Applied to frost*): To cover over with congelations, to crystallize.

"Th' excessive cold of the mid air anon,

Candies it all in balls of icy stone."

Du Bartas, Day 2.

2. To coat over or incrust with any foreign substance.

"I have seen . . . a skull brought thence, which was candied over with stone, within and without."—Fuller: *Worthies*, ii. 500.

3. To sweeten; cover over any bitterness or unpleasantness.

"This candied bitterest tortures with delight."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Psyche*, s. 198.

*B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To become coated with sugar.

2. *Fig.*: To become congealed.

candy-broad-sugar, s. Loaf or lump sugar.

căn'-dỹ (1), †khan-dy, s. [Tamil and Malayalam *kandi*; Mahratta *khandee*; from Sansc. *khand* = to divide, to destroy.] A weight in use in India—at Madras, 500 lbs.; at Bombay, 560 lbs.

căn'-dỹ (2), s. & a. [Fr. *candi*, *sucré candi*; Sp. *candi*, *azúcar candi*; Ital. *candi* or *zucchero candi*; from Arab. and Pers. *qand* = sugar, sugar-candy; from Sans. *khanda* = a piece of sugar, *khand* = to break.]

A. *As subst.*: allized sugar, made by boiling sugar or syrup several times to render it hard and transparent.

"Like flies o'er candy Buzz round."—Byron: *Don Juan*, xii. 32.

*B. *As adj. (Fig.)*: Candied over externally; sweetened or smoothed over.

"Why, what a candy deal of courtesy This fawning greyhound then did proffer me!"
Shakesp.: *1 Henry IV.*, i. 3.

căn'-dỹ (3), s. & a. [From *Candia* or Crete, a well-known island in the Mediterranean; south-east of the Morea.]

candy-mustard, s. The same as CANDY-TUFT (q. v.). (Britten & Holland.)

candy-tuft, s. A name applied to several species of *Iberis* (q. v.). The name was originally given to the *I. umbellata*, first discovered in Candia.

căn'-dỹ-ing, pr. par. a. & s. [CANDY, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of becoming candied or crystallized.

câne (1), *canne, s. & a. [Fr. *canne*; O. Fr. *canes* (pl.) = woods; *canes*, *canes*, *keynes* = oaks (*Kelham*); Wel. *cawnen* = cane, reed; Sp. & Port. *cane*; Ital. & Lat. *canna*; Gr. *kanna*, *kannē* = a reed or cane, or anything made from it; Arab. *qanāt*; Heb. *qāneh*. See II. 2.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A name given to various plants with reedy stems. (II. 1.)

(1) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

(2) *Specially*:

(a) The rattan (*Calamus rotang*). [CALAMUS, RATTAN.]

(b) The sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*).

"Has God then given its sweetness to the cane,
Unless His laws be trampled on—in vain?"
Cowper: *Charity*, 190.

2. Anything made of small plants with reedy stems.

(1) A lance or dart of cane.

"Judge-like thou sitt'st, to praise or to arraign
The flying skirmish of the darted cane."
Dryden: *Conquest of Granada*, Pt. I., i. 1.

(2) A slender walking-stick, thicker than a switch and more slender than a staff.

"With cane extended far I sought
To steer it close to land."

Cowper: *The Dog and the Water Lily*.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot. & Com.*: A name for various endogenous plants of thin but tenacious woody stem. These belong chiefly to the orders Grammeæ and Palmaceæ. For different kinds of "canes," see bamboo, rattan, reed, sugar-cane, &c.

2. *Script.*: The "sweet cane" of Scripture, Heb. *qāneh* (Isaiah xliii. 24); *qāneh hattob* lit. = the good cane (Jerem. vi. 20), is probably a grass, *Andropogon calamus aromaticus*, which is a native of India.

"Thou hast bought me no sweet cane with money . . ."
—Isa. xliii. 24.

"To what purpose cometh there to me incense from Sheba, and the sweet cane from a far country."—Jer. vi. 20.

† The same word, *qāneh*, is translated *calamus* in the Song of Solomon iv. 14, and Ezekiel xxvii. 19, and may be the above-mentioned *Andropogon*; or, if not, then *Acorus calamus* (q. v.). The *calamus* of Exodus xxx. 23 is in Heb. *qāneh bosem*, *qāneh* being the constructive state of *qāneh*. It may be *Acorus calamus*. The reed of Isaiah xxxvi. 6 is also *qāneh*, and may not be limited to one species.

3. *Weights & Meas.*: A measure of length used in some parts of Europe. At Naples it is 7 feet 3¼ inches; at Toulouse, 5 feet 5½ inches, and in Provence 6 feet 5½ inches.

4. *Hydraul.*: A device for raising water. [HYDRAULIC CANE.]

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or resembling the cane; consisting of canes.

cane-apple, s. A plant, *Arbutus Unedo*.

cane-brake, s.

1. *Lit.*: A brake or thicket composed of cane; what is called in India *bamboo-jungle*, or anything similar. (Chiefly American.)

2. *Bot. & Ord. Lang.*: The English name of the genus *Arundinaria*.

cane-chair, s. A chair constructed entirely of, or having its seat alone made of rattan (*Calamus rotang*), either in its integral form or riven in splints. The latter are plaited together after the fashion of a loose-woven web or wicker work to form the seat, back, &c., of the chair.

cane-gun, s. A weapon comprising a gun-barrel with its discharging devices, arranged within the shaft of a cane so as to present the appearance of an ordinary walking-stick. (Knight.)

cane-harvester, s. A machine for cutting sugar-cane or sorghum in the field. Essentially, it differs but little from the CORN-HARVESTER (q. v.).

cane-hole, s. A hole or trench on sugar plantations, in which canes are planted.

cane-juice, s. The juice of the sugar-cane.

"The first of these writers [Lucan] in enumerating Pompey's eastern auxiliaries, describes a nation who made use of the cane-juice as a drink."—Grainger: *Sugar-Cane*, bk. i., note.

Cane-juice bleacher: An apparatus for decolorizing cane-juice by means of sulphurous acid vapor. (Knight.)

cane-knife, s. A knife like a sword or Spanish machete, used for cutting standing cane. It has a blade from 18 to 24 inches long, and is made in various patterns for the Southern or South American market. (Knight.)

cane-mill, s. A machine for grinding sugar-cane or sorghum-stalks.

cane-polishing, a. Polishing or designed to polish canes.

Cane-polishing machine: A machine for polishing the hard siliceous cuticle of rattan-splints after they are split and rived from the cane. [RATTAN, CANE-WORKING MACHINE.]

cane-press, s.

Sugar-making: A machine for pressing sugar-canes. In that of Bessemer there is a plunger reciprocating in a trunk into which the cane is introduced transversely. At each stroke of the plunger a length of cane is cut off, and jammed against the mass of cut cane, which is ultimately drawn out at the open end.

cane-scraper, s.

Chair-making, &c.: A machine for cutting away the woody fiber from the back of a splint of rattan, to make it thin and pliable. (Knight.)

cane-splitter, s.

Chair-making, &c.: A machine for cutting and riving splints from rattan. [CANE-WORKING MACHINE.]

cane-stripper, s.

Sugar-making: A knife for stripping and topping cane-stalks.

cane-sugar, s. [SUGAR.]

cane-sword, s. A long dagger inserted into a walking-cane, the handle of the cane forming the hilt of the dagger, and the body of the cane serving as a sheath or scabbard. [See SWORD-CANE.]

cane-trash, s. Refuse of sugar-canes or macerated rinds of cane, reserved for fuel to boil the cane-juice.

cane-working, a. Working or designed to work cane.

Cane-working machine:

Chair-making, &c.: A machine for working cane. (Used specially of cane-splitters, planers, scrapers, shavers dressers, reducers, and polishers.) (Knight.)

câne (2), cāin, kāin, s. & a. [From Low Lat. *canum*, *cana* = tribute; Gael. *ceann* = the head.]

A. *As subst.*: A duty paid by a tenant to his landlord in kind. (Jamieson.)

B. *As adj.*: Designed to be given to a landlord, as *cane-cheese*, *cane-fowls*. [CAIN, CANAGE.]

câne, v. t. [From *cane* (1), s. (q. v.)]

1. *Of a chair, &c.*: To affix rattan to suitable parts of it.

2. *Of a person*: To beat with a cane or thin stick.

"Or would it tell to any man's advantage in history that he had *cand* Thomas Aquinas."—De Quincey: *Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii. p. 93.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, †his; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

cāned (1), *pa. par. & a.* [CANE, v.]

cāned (2), *a.* [Lat. *canus*=white, from the color of the mold.] Molded or turned sour. (Applied to vinegar or ale.)

"*Caned. Acidus.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum* (ed. Hertridge).

***can-el** (1), ***can-ele**, ***can-elle**, ***can-ylle**, *s.* [Fr. *cannelle*; Sp. *canela*; Ger. *kaneel*; Dan. *kanel*; probably from Lat. *canalis*, from the hollowness of the stalks.] Cinnamon.

"In Arabia is store mir, and canel."—*Trevisa*, i. 99.

***can-el** (2), ***chan-elle**, *s.* [CANAL.]

"*Canel or chanelle. Canalis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***canel-bone**, ***canelboon**, *s.* [CANAL-BONE.]

ca-něl-lā, *s.* [Lat. dim. of *canna*=a reed, from the shape of the rolled-up bark.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the order Guttiferae, but of which the affinities are so doubtful that it has been made the type of a distinct order, Canellaceae (q. v.). They are ornamental shrubs or trees. *Canella alba* is a common West Indian aromatic evergreen shrub. It is called also Wild Cinnamon.

canella alba, *s.*

Bot. & Com.: The botanical and commercial name of a cheap aromatic bark, chiefly obtained from the Bahamas. (*Craig.*)

canella-bark, *s.*

Bot.: The bark of *Canella alba*. [CANELLA.] It is called in the Bahamas White-wood Bark, from the color of the trees from which it has been stripped. It yields by distillation a warm aromatic oil, which is carminative and stomachic. In the West Indies it is often mixed with oil of cloves. (*Lindley, &c.*)

canella de chevro, *s.* The Brazilian name for an oil distilled from the fruit of *Oreodaphne opifera*, a lauraceous tree growing abundantly in South America between the Orinoko and the Parime rivers. The oil is limpid and volatile, of a yellow wine color, an aromatic acrid taste, and a smell as if old oil of orange-peel had been mingled with that of rosemary. An oil which gushes copiously from the tree itself when incisions are made into it, is considered to be a powerful discutient.

cān-ěl-lā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *canella* (q. v.), and fem. pl. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: A family of plants established by Von Martius, though not universally accepted by other botanists. Calyx leathery, of three imbricated sepals; petals five, twisted in aestivation; stamens about twenty, united into a column, with the anthers sessile on the outside; ovary one-celled, with two or three ovules. Of doubtful affinity. Probably akin to Bixaceae. (*Lindley, &c.*) [CAN-ELLA.]

cān-ěl-lē-ā-çē-oūs, *a.* [Lat. *canella*; Eng. adj. suff. -*aceous*.]

Bot.: Pertaining to the order of plants of which Canella is the type. (*Craig.*)

cā-nēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *canis*=a dog.]

canes venatici, *s. pl.* [Lat. *canes*=dogs; *venatici*=pertaining to hunting; *venor*=to hunt.]

Astron.: The Greyhounds, the name of two northern constellations, in which Hevelius, by whom it was formed, reckoned twenty-five stars, but the British catalogue only ten.

†ca-nēs-çent, *a.* [Lat. *canescens*; pr. par. of *canesco*=to become white, *canéo*=to be white.] Become white in color, assuming a white color.

***cān-ē-vās**, *s.* [CANVASS.]

"On the floor y-cast a canevas."

Chaucer: C. T., 12,866.

cāng, *s.* [Chinese.] A wooden collar, generally of fifty to sixty pounds weight, worn around the neck as a legal punishment in China. It is called also *kea*. (*Sir George Staunton, J. F. Davis, &c.*)

cān-gān, *s.* [Chinese.]

Fabrics: Chinese coarse cotton cloth. It is in pieces six yards long, nineteen inches wide, and has a fixed currency value. (*Knight.*)

cān-gī-çā, *s. & a.* [A Brazilian word.]

cangica-wood, *s.* Called also *Angica*. It is of a rose-wood color, and is imported from Brazil in trimmed logs, from eight to ten inches in diameter. As a variety in cabinet work small quantities of this wood are employed. (*Ure.*)

cān-gle (*g* silent), *v. i.* [Perhaps a variant of *jangle*, or from Gael. *caingnam*=to argue, plead.] To quarrel, argue, dispute.

"Ye cangle about uncoft kids."—*Ramsay: Scotch Prov.*, p. 81.

cāng-lēr, *s.* [*Cangl(e)*; -*er*.] A jangler. (*Scotch.*)

cangue (*ue* silent), *s.* [Chinese *kang*=to bear, and *kia*=a yoke or wooden collar.] A portable pilory used in China for the punishment of convicts, petty offenders sometimes being required to wear it for a period of ninety days, during which time they are utterly unable to help themselves.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hère**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thère**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wolf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**. Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

can-ic-u-lā, **cān-ic-ūle**, *s.* [Lat. *canicula*; dim. of *canis*=a dog.]

Astron.: The constellation known as the Dog-star, the principal star in which, Sirius, rises heliacally between the 15th of July and 20th of August.

"Among all these inconveniences, the greatest I suffer is from your departure, which is more afflicting to me than the canicule."—*Addison: Letter in the Student*, ii. 89.

can-ic-u-lar, *a.* [Fr. *caniculaire*; Lat. *canicularis*; from *canicula*=a little dog; dimin. of *canis*=a dog.] Of or pertaining to Canicula, or the Dog-star.

canicular days, *s. pl.* The dog-days—the period during which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun, viz., July to August. In old, and indeed till comparatively recent times, the great heat, and the consequent diseases which are prevalent at this time of the year, were popularly ascribed to the influence of this star.

"In regard to different latitudes, unto some the *canicular days* are in the winter, as unto such as are under the equinoctial line; for unto them the dog-star ariseth when the sun is about the tropic of Cancer, which season unto them is winter."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

canicular year, *s.* The Egyptian year, computed from one heliacal rising of the dog-star to another.

cān-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *canis*=a dog, and fem. pl. suff. -*idæ*.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A family of mammals belonging to the order Carnivora, and the section Digitigrada. The muzzle is more or less pointed, the tongue smooth, and the claws non-retractile, the last-named character distinguishing it from the Felidae. The fore feet have five toes each, and the hind ones four. Molar teeth, $\frac{5}{5}$ or $\frac{7}{7}$. The carnassial has a heel or process. It contains the Dogs, Wolves, Foxes, and Jackals. It is akin to the Hyænidæ (q. v.).

2. *Palæont.*: Canidæ have been found in the Eocene, but this may not have been the first appearance of the family in geological time. There are fossil as well as recent genera known.

can-īe, **cān-nīe**, *a.* [CANNY.] Gentle, mild; dexterous.

"Then cannie, in some cozie place,

They close the day."

Burns: To James Smith.

***ca-nī-nal**, *a.* [Lat. *caninus*.] The same as CANINE (q. v.).

"Too much caninal anger . . ."—*Fuller*.

ca-nīne, *a. & s.* [Fr. *canin*; Lat. *caninus*=pertaining to a dog; *canis*=a dog.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to dogs, having the nature or qualities of a dog; dog-like.

"A kind of women are made up of canine particles: these are scolds, who imitate the animals out of which they were taken, always busy and barking, and snarl at every one that comes in their way."—*Addison*.

"Savages now sometimes cross their dogs with wild canine animals, to improve the breed."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 34.

2. *Med.*: Unnatural, insatiable.

"It may occasion an exorbitant appetite of usual things, which they will take in such quantities till they vomit them up like dogs; from whence it is called canine."—*Arbuthnot*.

B. As subst.: A canine-tooth.

"The more perfect quadrupeds have three sorts of teeth, termed incisors, canines, and molars. . . . The canines follow the incisors, and occupy an intermediate station between them and the molars; they are only employed in tearing or holding; hence they are chiefly confined to quadrupeds who live upon animal matter, and are wanting in the herbivorous ruminants, to whom, in fact, they are unnecessary."—*Swainson: Natural History of Quadrupeds*, § 71.

canine-letter, *s.* The letter *r*, from its sound.

canine-madness, *s.* [HYDROPHOBIA.]

canine-teeth, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The sharp-pointed teeth on each side, between the incisors and bicuspid, so called from their resemblance to those of a dog.

cān-īng (1), *pr. par. & s.* [CANE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of flogging with a cane; the strokes given.

***cān-īng** (2), ***cān-īngē**, *s.* [Lat. *canus*=white.] [CANED (2), *a.*] The act of becoming sour or molded; the state of being molded.

Canyngē of ale: Acor. (Cathol. Anglicum, ed. Hertridge.)

cān-ī-ple, *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *canif*; Port. *canivele*=a pen-knife; and Eng. suff. -*ple*.] A small knife or dagger. (*Ogilvie.*)

cā-nīs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of mammals, having six upper fore-teeth and six lower, tusks solitary, and grinders six or seven. It includes the Common Dog (*Canis familiaris*), with all his varieties, as Spaniel, Hound, Greyhound, Pointer, Setter, Retriever, &c. (see these words), the Wolf (*Canis lupus*), and the Jackal (*Canis aureus*). The Fox is often named *Canis vulpes*, but now more frequently *Vulpes vulgaris*. The genus *canis* is spread over the whole world.

2. *Palæont.*: It is difficult to distinguish the genera of Canidæ in a fossil state. The typical one, *Canis*, seems to exist in the Miocene, and abounds in the Pliocene of this country.

canis-major, *s.* [Lat.=the greater dog.]

Astron.: A constellation in the southern hemisphere, consisting, according to the *British Catalogue*, of thirty-two stars. Within its limits shines the brightest fixed star in the whole heavens, Sirius, the "Dog-star." [SIRIUS.]

canis-minor, *s.* [Lat.=the lesser dog.]

Astron.: Another southern constellation, consisting, according to Ptolemy, of only two stars. Its chief star is Procyon (q. v.), which is of the first magnitude.

cān-īs-tēr, *s.* [Fr. *canastre*; Lat. *canistrum*; from Gr. *kanastron*=a basket of reeds; *kannē*=a cane, a reed.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A small basket, originally made of reeds.

"White lilies in full canisters they bring,

With all the glories of the purple spring."

Dryden: Virgil: Ecl. ii. 61.

2. A metal box or case.

"The glittering canisters are heap'd with bread.

Viands of various kinds invite the taste."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. vii., 235-6.

3. A tin or metal box or case for holding tea, coffee, &c.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: Metal cases containing lead or iron bullets, which burst after leaving the guns. [CASE-SHOT.]

"A masked battery of canister and grape could not have achieved more terrible execution."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. iv., ch. xiv.

*2. *Cooperage*: An instrument used by coopers in racking off wine. (*Phillips.*)

*3. *Weights and Measures*: A quantity of tea, 75 to 100 lbs. weight. (*Phillips.*)

canister-shot, *s.* [CANISTER, B. 1.]

cān-kēr, ***cān-cre**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *chancre*; Lat. *cancer*=a crab.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A cancer, an eating or corroding ulceration, especially in the mouth.

(2) Anything material which eats away or corrodes. [CANKER-WORM.]

*2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Anything which corrupts or consumes.

"O, that this good blossom could be kept from cankers!"—*Shakesp.: Hen. IV., Pt. II.*, ii. 2.

"It is the canker and ruin of many men's estates, which, in process of time breeds a public poverty."—*Bacon*.

(2) Rust. (*Wright.*)

(3) A mental wound or sore.

" . . . heal th' inveterate canker of one wound

By making many." *Shakesp.: King John*, v. 2.

(4) Corruption, virulence.

"As with age his body uglier grows,

So his mind with cankers."

Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1 (in some editions).

"Banish the canker of ambitious thoughts."

Ibid.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 2.

II. Technically:

1. The same as CANKER-WORM (q. v.).

" . . . in the sweetest bud

The eating canker dwells."

Shakesp.: Two Gent., i. 1.

2. *Botany*:

*1) *Rosa canina*, the Dog-rose.

"I had rather be a canker in the hedge than a rose in his grace."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, i. 3.

(2) *Papaver rhæas*, the Red Field-poppy, from its red color and its detriment to arable land.

(3) *Leontodon taraxacum*, Dandelion. [In Dut. *Canker-bloemen*.] (*Britten & Holland.*)

(4) A toadstool. (*Wright.*)

(5) A fungus growing on and injuring trees. [CARCINOMA.]

"The calf, the wind-shock, and the knot,

The canker, scab, scurf, sap, and rot."—*Evelyn*.

3. Farriery:

(1) A disease of the horse's foot, often incurable, generally originating in a diseased thrush. It consists of a fungous excrescence with fibrous roots.

(2) A disease in the ears of dogs.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

canker-bloom, s.

Bot.: The Dog-rose or Wild-brier. [CANKER, B., 2 (1).]

*canker-blossom, s. A worm or caterpillar eating away fruit, &c. (Lit. & fig.)

"O me! you juggler! you canker-blossom!

You thief of love; what, have you come by night?"

Shakesp.: *Mid. Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

canker-flower, s. A plant, *Rosa canina*. (Heywood: *Love's Mistress*, 1636.) (Britten & Holland.)

*canker-fly, s.

Entom.: An insect feeding on fruit.

"There be of flies, caterpillars, canker-flies, and bear flies."—Walton: *Angler*.

canker-fret, s.

1. Copperas.

2. An ulcer or sore in the mouth.

canker-nail, s. A strip of flesh torn back above the root of a finger-nail; a hang-nail.

canker-root, s. A plant, the Common Sorrel. (Nemnich.)

canker-rose, s. Two plants, (1) *Papaver Rhæas* and (2) *Rosa canina*.

canker-worm, s.

1. Lit. Entom.: A caterpillar, especially that of the Geometer moths.

"And I will restore to you the years that the locust hath eaten, the canker-worm, and the caterpillar, . . ."—Joel ii. 25.

"The canker-worms upon the passers-by,
Upon each woman's bonnet, shawl, and gown."
Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn*; *The Poet's Tale*.

2. Fig.: Anything which corrupts or corrodes.

"A huffing, shining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,"

A canker-worm of peace, was raised above him."

Otway: *The Orphan*, i. 2.

căn-kêr, v. t. & i. [CANKER, s.]

†A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To corrode, consume, or eat away as rust.

"Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, . . ."—James v. 3.

*II. Figuratively:

1. To corrode, corrupt, undermine.

"Restore to God his due in tithe and time.

A tithe purloin'd cankers the whole estate."

Herbert.

2. To pollute, infect.

" . . . an overgrown estate, that is cankered with the acquisitions of rapine and exaction."—Addison.

†B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To become cankered, to be eaten away by rust, as by a canker.

"Silvering will sully and canker more than gilding;
 . . ."—Bacon.

2. Fig.: To become corrupt.

"As with age his body uglier grows,

So his mind cankers."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iv. 1.

*căn-kêr-bít, a. [Eng. *canker*, and *bit*=bitten.]

1. Lit.: Touched or eaten with canker.

2. Fig.: Consumed away by anything venomous or slanderous.

"Know, thy name is lost,

By treason's tooth baregnawn and cankerbit."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, v. 3.

căn-kêred, *can-ker-rit, pa. par. or a. [CANKER, v.]

1. Lit.: Eaten away with canker.

*2. Fig.: Envenomed, cross, peevish, perverse.

"Nor satisfyt of hir auld furie nor wroik,

Rolling in mynd full mony cankerit bloik."

Doug.: *Virgil*, 148, 4.

" . . . a will! a wicked will;

A woman's will; a canker'd grandam's will!"

Shakesp.: *King John*, ii. 1.

"The cankered spoil corrodes the pining state,

Starved by that indolence their mines create."

Couper: *Charity*, 63.

căn-kêred-lỹ, *căn-kârd-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *cankered*; -lỹ.] Venomously, spitefully.

"Our wealth through him waxt many times the worse,
So cankerdly he had our kin in hate."

Mir. for Mag., p. 401.

căn-kêr-ĩng, pr. par. & a. [CANKER, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

†B. As adj.: Corroding, consuming, destroying.

"And in each ring there is a chain;

That iron is a cankering thing."

Byron: *The Prisoner of Chillon*, 2.

căn-kêr-ous, a. [Eng. *canker*; -ous.]

1. Lit.: Eating or corroding as a canker.

†2. Fig.: Consuming, destroying, wearing out.

"Another species of tyrannic rule,

Unknown before, whose cankerous shackles seiz'd

The envenom'd soul." Thomson: *Liberty*, pt. iv.

căn-kêr-weed, s. [Eng. *canker*; *weed*.] A name sometimes given to various composite plants, specially to (1) *Senecio Jacobæa*, (2) *S. sylvaticus*, (3) *S. tenuifolius*.

căn-kêr-wört, căn-çêr-wört, s. [From Eng. *canker* and *wort*; A. S. *wyrt*, *wurt* = an herb, a plant.] Several plants, viz:

1. (Of the single form Cankerwort): *Leontodon Taraxacum*.

2. (Of both forms):

(1) *Linaria spuria*. (2) *L. Elatine*. (Britten & Holland.)

căn-kêr-ỹ, *căn-krỹ, a. [Eng. *canker*; -y.]

I. Lit.: Of the nature of or resembling a canker.

II. Figuratively:

1. Worn, eaten away, as though by a canker.

"It [the MS.] had the plain mark of age, the ink being turned brown and cankry."—Wogan, in *Burton's Genuineness of Lord Clarendon's Hist.*, p. 140.

2. Peevish, perverse, cantankerous.

căn-krĩ-ẽn-ĩ-a, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of Primulaceæ, consisting of a single species from Java—a beautiful Alpine plant, with erect radical leaves, often half a foot in diameter, verticillate nodding flowers, and erect fruit. (Treas. of Botany.)

căn-na (1), s. [Lat. *canna*; Gr. *kanna*, *kannē* = a reed.]

Botany:

1. Sing.: A genus of plants belonging to, if not even typical of, the endogenous order Marantaceæ. [CANNACEÆ.] They have beautiful red or yellow flowers. *Canna indica* is the Indian shot or Indian bead, a native of Asia, Africa, and America; it is common and in flower most of the year in Indian gardens. The seeds have been used as a substitute for coffee, and they moreover furnish a beautiful but not a durable purple. A kind of arrowroot is extracted in the West Indies from a species believed to be *C. Achiras*. The fleshy corms of some cannas are said to be eaten in Peru, and according to Von Martius those of *C. aurantiaca glauca* and others are diuretic and diaphoretic, acting like orris-root.

2. Pl.: Jussieu's name for an old endogenous order of plants, now separated into two, viz., Zingiberaceæ and Marantaceæ (q. v.).

†căn-na (2), s. & a. [Contracted from Scotch *cannach* (q. v.).]

canna-down, s. [CANNACH.]

căn-na, v. [Eng. & Scotch *can*; Scotch *na* = not.] Can not, or cannot. (Scotch.)

"Troth, Sir, I canna weel say—I never take heed whether my company be lang or short, if they make a lang bill."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxii.

†căn-na-bĩc, a. [Lat. *cannabis*=hemp.] Of or pertaining to hemp.

cannabic-composition, s.

Arch.: A composition, the basis of which is hemp, amalgamated with a resinous substance, prepared and worked into thick sheets. From it ornaments in high relief are formed by the pressure of metal disks, and are less than half the weight of *papier mâché*. It is thin and elastic, and adapted for walls of houses. It will stand a blow of a hammer, or the effects of weather, and admits of being painted, varnished, or gilded.

*căn-na-bĩc, s. [CANOPY.]

"Item, ane cannabie of grene taffetie, freinyeit with grene, quhilk may serve for any dry stuill or a bed."—*Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 138.

căn-na-bĩn-ã-çẽ-æ, s. pl. [From Lat. *cannabis* = hemp, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Hempworts, an order of plants, of the Urtical alliance. They have a solitary suspended ovule, and a hooked exalbuminous embryo with a superior radicle. They inhabit the temperate parts of the eastern hemisphere. Only two genera are known, *Cannabis* or Hemp, and *Humulus* or Hop. (Lindley.)

căn-na-bĩne, a. & s. [Lat. *cannabinus*=pertaining to hemp; Gr. *kannabinos*, from *kannabis*=hemp.]

*A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to hemp; hempen.

B. As subst.: A narcotic gum resin obtained from the hemp (*Cannabis sativa*).

căn-na-bĩs, s. [Lat. *cannabis*; Gr. *kannabis*=hemp.]

1. Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the Cannabinaceæ. *Cannabis sativa* is the Common Hemp. It is a native of India and Persia. The dried plant or portions of it are sold in the bazaars

of India, under the names of Gunjah or Bhang, and are used by the natives as stimulants and intoxicants; the former is smoked like tobacco, the latter is pounded with water, so as to make a drink. [HEMP, BHANG.]

2. Pharm.: [HEMP.]

căn-nã-çẽ-æ (Agardh), căn-nẽ-æ (R. Brown), s. pl. [From Lat. *canna* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ or eæ.]

Bot.: An order of endogenous plants, now more commonly called Marantaceæ (Marants) (q. v.).

căn-nãch, s. [Gael. *canach*=cat's tails; moss-crops.]

Bot.: Cotton-grass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*). (Linn.)

"*Cannach* is the Gaelic name of a plant common in moory ground, without leaf or lateral outshoot of any kind, consisting merely of a slender stem supporting a silky tuft, beautifully white, and of glossy brightness."—Mrs. Grant: *Poems*, N. p. 115.

*căn-næ, s. pl. [Pl. of Lat. *canna*=a reed, a cane. CANNA, CANE.]

Bot.: [CANNA (1), 2. pl.]

căn-nãgh, cõn-nãgh, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A disease to which hens are subject, in which the nostrils are so stopped that the fowl cannot breathe, and a horn grows on the tongue; apparently the *Pip*. (Scotch.)

căn-nãs, cãn-nẽs, s. [CANVAS.]

"A puff o' wind ye cudna get,

To gar your cannas wag,"

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 10.

canned, a. [Eng. *can*, s.] Preserved or packed in cans or tins.

"We have many eminent native firms of preparers of 'tinned' and 'canned' provisions."—*London Daily Telegraph*, October 16, 1880.

*căn-nẽl (1), s. [CHANNEL.]

căn-nẽl (2) (Eng.), can-nell (Scotch), s. & a. [Eng. *cannel* is a corruption of candle.]

cannel-coal, candle-coal (Eng.), cannell-coal, candle-coal (Scotch), s.

Min.: A variety of the species called by Dana Mineral Coal. It is bituminous and often cakes. It has little luster; its color is dull bluish or grayish black. On distillation it furnishes forty to sixty-six per cent. of volatile matter. It is used for the manufacture of oils. Parrot-coal and Horn-coal are essentially the same as Cannel-coal. (Dana.)

*căn-nẽl (3), s. [CANEL, s.]

"Aromatics, of *cannel*, cardamoms, clowes, ginger," &c.—*St. Germain: Royal Physician*, p. 50.

cannel-waters, s. pl Cinnamon-waters.

"Aquavitæ with castor, or tryacle-water—*cannel-water*, and celestial water."—*St. Germain: Royal Physician*, p. 50.

căn-nẽll, s. [CANAL.]

cannell-bayne, s. [CANAL-BONE.]

căn-nẽ-quin, s. [Local oriental name.] A kind of white cotton cloth made in the East Indies, about eight ells long.

căn-nẽr-ỹ, s. A place where fruits, meats, &c., are canned.

căn-nẽt, s. [Etym. unknown.]

Her.: A charge in coats of arms in which ducks are represented without beaks or feet.

căn-nĩ-bal, *căn-ĩ-bal, s. & a. [Sp. *cannibal*, a corruption of *Caribal*=a Carib. Probably the form of the word has been influenced by the Lat. *canis*=a dog; *caninus*=pertaining to a dog, as descriptive of or applicable to the low or revolting practice of cannibalism. (Trench: *On the Study of Words*, p. 136-7.)]

A. As subst.: One who eats human flesh, a man-eater; an anthropophagite.

"The Caribes learned to be men-eaters or *cannibals*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 576.

"The cannibals that each other eat;

The anthropophagi."—Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 3.

"There is an island in the Gulf of California, not more than sixty miles from the Mexican mainland, which is inhabited by the remnants of a race of giant cannibals. This startling discovery was made by a West Coast naturalist early in 1891, and has since been confirmed both by United States and Mexican explorers. Some of them are over seven feet in height. The island upon which they were found is known as the Island or Isle of Leri. There is every evidence of cannibalism among them."—*St. Louis Republic*.

B. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Of or pertaining to a man-eater.

*2. Fig.: Applied to anything exceedingly barbarous or revolting.

" . . . but cannibal terror has been more powerful than family influence."—Burke: *On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 2.

bõil, bõy; pout, jowł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şũn; -tĩon, -şĩon = zhũn. -tĩous, -clous, -şĩous = şũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

căn-nĩ-bai-lĩm, *s.* [Eng. *cannibal*; and suff. *-ism* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: The act or practice of eating human flesh; man-eating.

"The Scythians esteem *cannibalism* a sober and religious custom."—*Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason*, ii. 37. (Latham.)

2. *Fig.*: Barbarity, atrocities.

"Unless a warm opposition . . . to the spirit of proscriptio, plunder, murder, and *cannibalism*, be adverse to the true principles of freedom."—*Burke*.

căn-nĩ-bai-lĩ, *adv.* [Eng. *cannibal*; *-ly*.] In the manner of or like a cannibal.

"Had he been *cannibally* given, he might have broiled and eaten him too."—*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

căn-nĩ-kĩn, *s.* [Dim. of Eng. & Scotch *can*, *s.* (q. v.).] A drinking vessel. (*Scotch.*) [*Poems of 16th Cent.*]

căn-nĩ-lĩ, *adv.* [Scotch *canny*, *cannie*; *-ly*.] Skillfully, cautiously, dexterously.

" . . . whereas, if he had had a wee bit rinnin ring on the snaffle, she wud ha' rein'd as *cannily* as a cadger's pownie."—*Scott*: *Waverley*, ch. xlvii.

căn-nĩ-nĩss, *s.* [Scotch *canny*; *-ness*.]

1. Caution, forbearance, moderation in conduct.

"He is not likely to carry himself with any *canniness* in time coming."—*Baillie*: *Letters*, i. 66.

2. Crafty management.

"When the *canniness* of Rothes had brought in Montrose to our party, his more than ordinary and civil pride made him very hard to be guided."—*Baillie*: *Letters*, ii. 92.

***căn-nĩp-ĩr**, *s.* [A corruption of *callipers*.] Calipers.

"The square is taken by a pair of *cannipers*, or two rulers clapped to the side of a tree, measuring the distance between them."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

căn-nĩ, *s.* [CANDLE.] (*Scotch.*)

" . . . in a grand chamber, a' hung wi' black, and lighted wi' wax *cannie*."—*Scott*: *Antiquary*, ch. xxvi.

căn-nĩn (1), *s.* & *a.* [Trench thinks it was derived from Gr. *kanna*=a reed or cane, to which the hollowness and comparative straightness of cannon give some resemblance. He points out that the word *rohr*, in German, also first signified a cane or reed, but was afterward applied also to the barrel of a gun. (*Trench*: *On the Study of Words*, p. 191.) A doublet of CANON (q. v.). (*Skeat*.)]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

*1. A tube. [CANON.]

2. A piece of ordnance. [II.]

"If I say sooth, I must report they were
As cannons overcharged with double cracks."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 2.

"Then banners rise, and cannon-signal roars."
Scott: *The Vision of Don Roderick*, v. 56.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: A conical tube of iron, brass, or steel for discharging projectiles. Its external parts are called cascabel, first re-enforce, second re-enforce, chase, muzzle. It is supported on carriages by short arms on each side, forming part of the gun, called trunnions. The bore may be cylindrical or chambered, smooth or rifled. It may be loaded at breech or muzzle. It was first introduced in Europe in the fourteenth century; made of longitudinal iron bars hooped with rings; charge contained in a separate chamber placed in a socket in the breech; shot of lead, iron, or stone. Used by Edward III., at Calais, 1346; by Venetians, at Chioggia, 1366; in the field at Cressy, 1346; at Bruges, by the Gantois, 1382; and at Constantinople, by Turks, in 1394. Brass guns, introduced in the fifteenth century, as the "Messenger," at Aberystwith, throwing a 30-lb. shot; the "King's Daughter," at Harlech, one of 45 lbs. Mons Meg, at Edinburgh, caliber twenty inches; the Great Gun of Ghent, twenty-six inches; the English guns at Mont S. Michel, fifteen inches and nineteen inches, are bombards of this period. Designations of guns: Cannon Royal, Bastard Cannon, Half Cartham, Culverins, Demy-Culverins, Basilisk, Serpentine, Aspick, Dragon, Syren, Moyens, Rabinet, Falcon, Falconet, and Saker; the last three for field service. Sixteenth century: hollow bronze and iron guns first cast in England (1521 and 1547); made very long and charged with meal-powder; portable "hand-cannon" and small breech-loaders, as the "Paterara," still used; seige-guns threw a 79½-lb. shot. Seventeenth century: lighter field-guns and cartridges invented; Gustavus Adolphus employed copper guns covered with leather or rope. Eighteenth century: guns cast solid and then bored; carronades introduced. Nineteenth century: Rifled field-guns first employed, in 1859; since then rifling applied to all calibers. [GUN.]

2. *Mach.*: A metallic hub or sleeve, fitted to revolve on a shaft, or with it.

3. *Printing*: A large size of type, used for bills, posters, &c. [CANON, 3.]

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

cannon-ball, *s.*

Mil.: Applied generally to all iron projectiles fired from smooth-bore ordnance. They consist of solid and hollow cast-iron shot, steel or wrought-iron shot, grape, case, sand shot, common shells, diaphragm shrapnel shells, improved shrapnel shells, Martin's shells, carcasses, light balls (ground and parachute), and smoke balls. Stink balls and poisoned balls were formerly used by barbaric nations.

"Like feather-bed 'twixt castle wall,
And heavy brunt of cannon-ball,"
Butler: *Hudibras*.

Cannon-ball tree:

Bot.: A name given to a South American tree—*Couropita guianensis*—from the large size and globular shape of its fruit. It belongs to the order Lecythidaceæ. The fruit is vinous and pleasant when fresh, but emits an intolerably offensive odor when in a state of decay. It is known in Cayenne as the "Abricot Sauvage," i. e., Wild Apricot. The shells are used as drinking utensils; the seeds are eaten by monkeys.

cannon-bone, canon-bone, *s.*

Farriery:

1. The metacarpal bone, between the knee and fetlock joint of the fore-leg.

2. The metatarsal bone, between the hock and fetlock joint of the hind-leg.

***cannon-bullet**, *s.* A cannon-ball.

"The fixt stars are so remote from the earth, that, if a cannon-bullet should come from one of the fixt stars with as swift a motion as it hath when it is shot out of the mouth of a cannon, it would be 700,000 years in coming to the earth."—*Locke*: *Elements of Natural Philosophy*, c. 3.

cannon-casting, *a.* & *s.*

A. As adj.: Casting or designed to cast cannon.

B. As subst.: The art or operation of casting a cannon. The molds for brass cannon are formed by wrapping a long taper rod of wood with a peculiar soft rope, over which is applied a coating of loam, which, as the work proceeds, is dried over a long fire, a templet being applied to form the proper outline. This model is made about one-third longer than the gun is to be. It is next, when dry, blackwashed, and covered with a shell of loam not less than three inches thick, secured by iron bands, which is also carefully dried. The model is next removed by withdrawing the taper rod and the rope, and extracting the pieces of loam. The parts for the cascabel and trunnions are formed upon wooden models, and then attached to the exterior of the shell; handles, dolphins, or ornamental figures, are modeled in wax, and placed on the clay model previous to molding the shell, from which they are melted out before casting. The melted metal is then admitted to the bottom of the mold through two gates, one on each side, or in some similar way. Cannon are made solid, and are then bored by being made to revolve around a drill.

cannon-clock, *s.*

Ordnance: A cannon with a burning-glass over the vent, so as to fire the priming when the sun reaches the meridian. Such pieces were placed in the Palais Royal and in the Luxembourg, at Paris.

cannon-lock, *s.*

Ordnance: A contrivance placed over the touch-hole of a cannon to explode the charge.

cannon-metal, *s.* The same as GUN-METAL (q. v.).

cannon-mouth, *s.*

Saddlery: A round but long piece of iron, a part of the bit, designed to keep the horse in subjection. [CANON-BIT.]

cannon-pinion, *s.*

Horol.: A squared tubular piece, placed on the arbor of the center-wheel, and adapted to hold the minute-hand.

cannon-proof, *s.* & *a.*

***A. As substantive**: A state of safety from cannon-shot; hence, generally, safety.

"If I might stand still in *cannon-proof*, and have fame fall upon me, I would refuse it."—*Beaum.* & *Fl.*: *King and no King*.

B. As adj.: Proof against the attacks of cannon.

cannon-shot, *s.*

*1. A cannon-ball.

"He reckons those for wounds that are made by bullets, although it be a *cannon-shot*."—*Wiseman*: *Surgery*.

2. The distance to which a ball can be projected from a cannon.

cannon-stove, *s.*

Heating apparatus: A cast-iron stove, somewhat cannon-shaped, the lower portion, or bosh, forming the fire-pot, and the upper a radiating surface. It has no flues proper, but the stove-pipe stands upon the top, encircling the thimble.

căn-nĩn (2), ***căn-nĩm**, *s.* [Derived from the Fr. *carambole*.]

Billiards: A stroke in which the player's ball touches each of the other two balls in succession. [CARROM.]

***căn-nĩn** (1), *v. t.* & *i.* [CANNON (1), *s.*] The same as to CANNONADE (q. v.).

căn-nĩn (2), *v. i.* [CANNON (2), *s.*]

Billiards: To make the stroke described under CANNON (2), *s.*

căn-nĩn-ã-de, *s.* [Fr. *canonnade*, from *canon*.] A continued discharge of cannon-balls against a town, fortress, &c.

"A *canonnade* was kept up on both sides till the evening."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

căn-nĩn-ã-de, *v. t.* & *i.* [CANNONADE, *s.*]

I. *Trans.*: To attack or batter with cannon, to discharge cannon against.

II. *Intrans.*: To discharge cannons or heavy artillery.

"Both armies *cannonaded* all the ensuing day."—*Tatler*.

căn-nĩn-ã-dĩd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CANNONADE, *v.*]

căn-nĩn-ã-diĩg, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [CANNONADE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

"The Duke of Savoy lost no time, but continued *cannonading* the place, while the fleet came up to bombard it."—*Burnet*: *Own Time*, an. 1707.

C. As subst.: The act of discharging cannon, a *canonnade*.

căn-nĩn-ĩr, ***căn-nĩn-ĩr**, *s.* [Fr. *canonnier*, from *canon*.] The gunner or artilleryman who manages the laying and firing of a cannon.

"It is an old tradition that those that dwell near the cataract of Nilus are struck deaf; but we find no such effect in *canonniers*, nor millers, nor those that dwell upon bridges."—*Bacon*: *Works*; *Nat. Hist.*, cent. iii., § 276, p. 194.

căn-nĩn-ĩr-ĩng, *s.* [CANNONEER, *s.*] The act or science of shooting with a cannon, *bombarding*.

"The present perfection of gunnery, *cannoneering*, bombarding, mining, and all these species of artificial, learned, and refined cruelty."—*Burke*: *Vindict. of Nat. Society*.

***căn-nĩn-ĩng**, *s.* [CANNON, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: A loud noise caused by cannon.

2. *Fig.*: Any loud noise, as of cannon.

"Nay, the loud *cannoning* of thunderbolts,
Screaking of wolves, howling of tortur'd ghosts,
Pursue thee still." *Brewer*: *Lingua*, i. 1.

***can-now**, ***căn-nowe**, *s.* [CANOE.] A canoe.

"They have abundance of monoxyls or *cannows*, which pass through narrow channels."—*Randolph*: *State of the Morea*, p. 15 (1686).

"A boat like the *cannowes* of Inde."

W. Browne: *Britannia's Pastorals*, i. 2.

căn-nũ-lã, *s.* [Lat. *cannula*=a little pipe or tube; dimin. of *canna*=a cane, a pipe.]

Surgery: A small tube introduced by means of a *stilette* into a cavity or tumor to withdraw a fluid.

căn-nũ-lãr, *a.* [Lat. *cannula*.] Of or pertaining to a tube or pipe; tubular.

căn-nỹ, **căn-nĩe**, ***can-na**, ***kan-ny**, *a.* & *adv.* (*Scotch.*) [CAN, *v.*]

A. As adjective:

I. *Of persons*:

1. Knowing, wise, far-seeing.

"I trust in God, to use the world, as a *canny* or cunning master doth a knave-servant."—*Rutherford*: *Let.*, P. L., ep. II.

2. Attentive, wary, skilled.

"His wife was a *canna* body, and could dress things very weel for ane in her line o' business."—*Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 107.

3. Possessed of knowledge supposed by the superstitious to proceed from a preternatural origin, possessing magical skill.

"He gave these persons to understand that his name was Elshender the Recluse; but his popular epithet soon came to be *Canny* Elshie, or the Wise Wight of Muckle-stane-Moor."—*Tales of my Landlord*, i. 89.

4. Fortunate, lucky. (Used in a superstitious sense.)

"In this sense frequently used negatively, and applied to a person or thing with whom it is as well not to have anything to do.

"She fley'd the kimmers ane and a',—
Word gae'd she was na *kanny*."

Ramsay: *Poems*, i. 272.

II. *Of things*:

1. Prudent, cautious, wise.

"The Parliament is wise, to make in a *canny* and safe way, a wholesome purgation, that it may be timeous."—*Baillie*: *Let.*, ii. 138.

fãte, fãt, fãre, amidst, whãt, fãll, father; wẽ, wẽt, hẽre, camẽl, hẽr, thẽre; pĩne, pĩt, sĩre, sĩr, mĩrine; gõ, põt, or, wõre, wõlf, wõrk, whõ, sãn; mũte, cũb, cũre, unite, cũr, rũle, fũll; trỹ, Sỹrian. æ, œ = ẽ; ey = ă. qu = kw.

2. Artful, crafty.

"Mr. Marshall, the chairman, by *canny* conveyance, got a sub-committee nominate according to his mind."—*Baillie: Lett.*, ii. 67.

3. Fortunate, lucky.

"Now by a *kanny* gale,
In the o'erflowing ocean spread their sail."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 324.

¶ See also I. 4.

4. Safe, not dangerous; not difficult to manage. Thus "a *canny* horse" is one that may be ridden with safety.

"Ye ne'er was donsie
But hamely, tawie, quiet, an' *cannie*,
An' unco sonsie."
Burns: The Auld Farmer's Salutation.

B. As adv.: In a *canny* manner; cautiously, prudently.

"Speak her fair and *canny*, or we will have a ravelled hasp on the yarn-windles."—*Scott: The Pirate*, ch. v.

"There—that will do!—*canny* now, lad—*canny* now."—*Ibid.: Antiquary*, ch. vii.

canny-moment, cannie moment, s. The designation given to the time of fortunate child-bearing; otherwise called "the happy hour."

"Ye'll be come in the *canny moment* I'm thinking, for the laird's servant—rade express by this e'en to fetch the howdie, and he just staid the drinking o' twa pints o' tippenny, to tell us how my leddy was ta'en wi' her pains."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. ii.

canny-wife, cannie wife, s. A common designation for a midwife.

"The *canny wives* came there conven'd,
All in a whirl."
Forbes: Dominie Deposed, p. 36.

căn-nỹ-něss, s. [CANNINESS.]

***ca-noa, s.** [Obsolete form of CANOE (q. v.).]

ca-nôe', *ca-noa, *can-now, *can-nowe, s. & a. [Sp. *canoa*, probably a West Indian or Caribbean word.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Originally*: A kind of boat in use among uncivilized nations. It is made either of the trunk of a tree hollowed out, or of pieces of bark or hide joined together. Some of the larger size carries sails, but they are generally propelled with paddles. The North American Indian made his canoe of cedar-wood covered with an unbroken sheet of the bark of the white birch. The Indians of the plains used buffalo-hide. In the wooded regions devoid of birch the canoe was a shaped and hollowed log, which was probably the primeval form throughout the world. The canoes of the Feejees are double, of unequal size, the smaller serving as an outrigger. Large ones are 100 feet in length. Captain Cook estimated the naval force of the Society Islands at 1,700 war-canoes, manned by 68,000 men.

"In a war against Semiramis they had four thousand monoxyla or canoes of one piece of timber."—*Arbutnot: On Coins*.

2. *Now*: A very little boat, narrow in the beam, propelled by paddles. It is generally of wood, but may be of galvanized iron, caoutchouc, and even of paper. One form of gentleman's canoe is about 13 feet long, 26 inches wide, 12 inches deep, and has a "comber" of two inches. The opening in the deck in which the voyager places himself is 4 feet long and 1 foot 8 inches wide. A canoe for two persons, sitting face to face, should be about two-thirds larger. Mr. McGregor traveled in the Rob Roy canoe about 3,000 miles. The favorite type of canoe in New York is called a Nautilus (q. v.). (*Knight, &c.*)

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

canoe-birch, canoe birch, s. A kind of birch—*Betula papyracea*.

canoe-wood, canoe wood, s. A magnoliaceous plant—the Tulip-tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).

ca-nôe', v. i. [CANOE, s.] To row or paddle in a canoe.

ca-nôe'-lîg, pr. par. & s. [CANOE.]

A. As pr. par.: In the same sense as the verb.

B. As subst.: The act or science of rowing or paddling a canoe.

ca-nôe'-ist, s. [Eng. *canoe*, and suff. *-ist* (q. v.).] One who rows or paddles in a canoe. (*American*.)

ca-nôe'-man, s. One who rows a canoe.

***can-ois, a.** [CANOUS.]

căn-ôn (1), s. & a. [Lat. *canon*; Gr. *kanôn*=(1) a straight rod or bar, (2) a rod used in weaving, (3) a rule or level used by masons in building. Metaphorically a rule as for the guide of conduct. In the ecclesiastical writers the books received as the rule of faith and practice; *kanē* or *kannē*=a reed or cane.] [CANNON.]

A. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A rule, a regulation, a law.

"What is it, for example, that constitutes the difference between a fiction which observes all the *canons* of probability . . . and a true narrative?"—*Lewis: Credibility of the Early Roman History* (1855), ch. xiv.

(1) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

(2) *Spec.*: A rule in ecclesiastical matters.

2. That which is established by rule. [II. (i) 1 (1).]

3. A person bound by rule. [II. (i) 2 (1).]

II. Technically:

(1) *Ecclesiol., Ch. Hist., &c.*:

1. *Of things*:

(1) The ordinances made by ecclesiastical councils for the regulation of religious matters. [CANON-LAW.]

(a) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

"By an ancient *canon*, those who ministered at the altars of God were forbidden to take any part in the infliction of capital punishment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

(b) *Spec.*: The rules and regulations laid down as the rule of life for those clergy who reside in community.

(2) The list or catalogue of saints.

(3) *Of the mass*:

(a) A rule instituted by Gregory the Great, providing for the celebration of the mass with more splendid accompaniments than had hitherto been in use.

"The new mode of administering the Lord's Supper, magnificently and with a splendid apparatus, or the *Canon of the Mass* as it is called, was an institution of Gregory the Great; or if it will be more satisfactory, he enlarged and altered this old *Canon*."—*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.* (ed. Murdock), Cent. VI., pt. ii., ch. iv., § 3.

(b) A portion of the service of the Mass, known as the *secreta*. It begins with the words, "*Te igitur*," &c.

2. *Of persons*:

(1) *In the Church of Rome*: A member of an order of religious persons intermediate between the regular monks and the secular clergy. The canons lived together, ate at the same table, joined in united prayer at stated hours, but did not take vows like those of the monks, besides which they officiated in certain churches. Chrodegang, Bishop of Metz, about the middle of the eighth century, is said to have instituted the order. At first the members were called *Fratres Domini* (the Lord's brethren), but afterward canons. Lewis the Meek caused rules to be drawn up for their guidance by the Council of Aix-la-Chapelle, A. D. 817, and instituted an order of canons. Having become corrupt, efforts for their reformation were made by Nicolaus II. in the Council at Rome, A. D. 1059. About the same time, some canons influenced by Ivo, afterward Bishop of Chartres, renounced private property, and became virtual monks. Hence arose the distinction between *secular* and *regular* canons, the former obeying the rule of Nicolaus II. and the latter following that of Ivo. Ivo's rule being almost the same that St. Augustine had before introduced in his see, the regular canons were often called Canons under the rule of St. Augustine, or simply Canons of St. Augustine. In the twelfth century mutual jealousy created a long and bitter controversy between the monks and the canons. An effort was made in the 17th century to restore the monastic and semi-monastic orders to their pristine purity, and the Reformed Canons regular of St. Augustine arose. Three other regular orders were abolished in 1668 by Pope Clement IX. (*Mosheim*.)

(2) *In the Church of England*: A certain dignity in cathedral churches; a residentiary member of a cathedral chapter.

"Swift much admires the place and air,
And longs to be a *canon* there.
A *canon*! that's a place too mean:
No, doctor, you shall be a dean.
Two dozen *canons* round your stall,
And you the tyrant o'er them all."—*Swift*.

¶ The name *Cannon* Street in London, having reference to the cathedral chapter of St. Paul's, is an indication of the identity of the two words *canon* and *canon*.

(ii) *Biblical Criticism and Church History*: Those books of Scripture which are received as inspired and canonical, as distinguished from the apocrypha. [II. 1.]

"*Canon* also denotes those books of Scripture, which are received as inspired and canonical, to distinguish them from either profane, apocryphal, or disputed books. Thus we say, that Genesis is part of the sacred *canon* of the Scripture."—*Ayliffe: Parergon Juris Canonici*.

¶ It is also applied to any one of the received books of the Old or New Testament.

1. *Old Testament Canon*: The ancient canon of the Old Testament is ordinarily attributed, on the

authority of Jewish Talmudic tradition, to Ezra (Esdras of the Apocrypha), and the most modern research admits that he at least took the first step in the work by lending strong public sanction to the Pentateuch, and giving it increased currency (Ezra vii. 6, 10, 11; Neh. viii. 1-8, 13-18; 1 Esdr. viii. 3, 7, 9, 19, 23; ix. 39, 40, 42, 45, 46; 2 Esdr. xiv. 21, 22, 25, 26).

A great addition to this first canon seems to have been made by Nehemiah, of whom it is said in 2 Macc. ii. 13, "The same things also were reported in the writings and commentaries of Neenias, and how he, founding a library, gathered together the acts of the kings and the prophets, and of David, and the epistles of the kings concerning the holy gifts." By these designations probably were meant the books from Joshua to 2 Kings, inclusive, the four greater and most of the minor prophets, with some of the Psalms.

A third canon seems hinted at in 2 Macc. ii. 14: "In like manner also Judas gathered together all those things that were lost by reason of the war we had, and they remain with us." By Judas is meant Judas Maccabæus. His canon seems to have added Proverbs, the Song of Solomon, Daniel, some of the Psalms, &c., or, speaking broadly, the books called Kethubim in Hebrew, or in Greek Hagiographa. Doubts about the canonicity of parts of Ezekiel, and the whole of Ecclesiastes, Canticles, Esther, and Proverbs, were not set at rest till a decision in their favor was obtained from the Jewish Synod of Jabneh, or Jamnia, about A. D. 90. Josephus soon afterward arbitrarily fixed the Old Testament books at twenty-two, to make them agree in number with the letters of the Hebrew alphabet, and the Talmud at twenty-four, because that is the number of the Greek alphabet. All the thirty-nine books in our modern Bibles found a place, separate or combined, in those enumerations. Jerome also, like Josephus, made twenty-two, a number which the Council of Carthage, A. D. 397, much enlarged by taking in the Apocrypha. [APOCRYPHA.]

2. *New Testament Canon*: The germ of what afterward became the New Testament canon was in existence when the Second Epistle of Peter was written (2 Pet. iii. 15, 16). About A. D. 144 the "heretic" Marcion came from Pontus to Rome, bringing with him a collection of sacred books, viz., the Gospel of St. Luke and ten Pauline epistles, those of Timothy and Titus being omitted. According to Dr. Samuel Davidson, the idea of an inspired New Testament canon and of a Catholic church came into existence together about 170 A. D. The canon which then grew up consisted of two parts, the Gospel [Gr. *to euangelion*], and the Apostle [Gr. *ho apostolos*], the former containing the four gospels, the latter the Acts of the Apostles, thirteen epistles of St. Paul, one of St. Peter, one of St. John, and the Revelation. The canon of Muratori, about the same date, differs in omitting 1 Peter and including 2 and 3 John, as also Jude. Irenæus, Clement of Alexandria, and Tertullian, had all their separate canons. Origen, about A. D. 254, recognized three classes of books—those generally admitted, those not authentic and those doubtful. Similarly Eusebius, A. D. 340, divided the sacred writings into three classes—those generally received [Gr. *homologoumena*] and those controverted [Gr. *antilegomena*], and those heretical. The canon of the New Testament, in the form in which we now have it—except that the Apocalypse was ignored—was settled by the Council of Laodicea, A. D. 367, and confirmed by the 14th Council of Carthage, A. D. 397, one of the members present at which being the celebrated Augustine. (*Dr. Samuel Davidson: Canon, &c.*) [BIBLE.]

(iii) *Law*:

1. *Eccles. Law*: [CANON LAW.]

2. *English Civil Law*: A rule. Used specially in the expression *Canons of Inheritance*, which are the rules regulating the descent of real property when the owner or "purchaser" dies intestate. The Act of Parliament determining such cases is 3 and 4, Wm. IV., c. 106. (*Wharton*.)

(iv) *Music*: A species of musical composition, written according to strict rule (hence the term), in which the different voices take up the same melody, one after another, either at the same or at a different pitch.

"A *canon* at the unison becomes a round, if the antecedent has a cadence before the entry of the consequent."—*Stainer & Barrett*.

(v) *Printing*: A size of type equal to 4 lines pica, probably so called from having been first employed in printing the canons. It is used for posters and handbills.

(vi) *Math.*:

1. A general rule for resolving all problems of the same kind.

2. A set of mathematical tables, as "a canon of logarithms," "a canon of sines," &c.

(vii) *Surg.*: An instrument used in binding up wounds.

(viii) *Farriery*: Canon-bone. [CANNON-BONE.]

(ix) *Mech.*: The part of a bell by which it is suspended; otherwise called the ear.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

***canon-bitt, s.** That part of the bit which is placed in the horse's mouth.

"A goodly person, and could manage fair
His stubborn steed with *canon-bitt* . . ."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 37.

canon-law, s. The body of ecclesiastical law as laid down by the canons.

"This is mere moral babble, and direct
Against the *canon-laws* of our foundation."
Milton: Comus, 808.

History of the Canon Law:

(1) *Before the Reformation:* A community, civil or religious, no sooner comes into existence than it requires rules for its government, and those first formed require to be modified and developed and added to during the whole period that the community exists. Hence the first germs of the canon law are to be sought for in apostolic times, while its complete development took place at the period when the power of the papacy reached its height. The oldest canons are called Apostolic canons (q. v.). The canons of the Councils of Nice (A. D. 325), Constantinople (A. D. 381), Ephesus (A. D. 431), and Chalcedon (A. D. 451), obtained civil sanction by decree of Justinian. Till the twelfth century the canon law consisted mainly of these canons collected, together with the capitularies of Charlemagne and the decrees of the popes, from Siricius, A. D. 398, to Athanasius IV., A. D. 1154. In A. D. 1114 Ivo, Bishop of Chartres, commenced to collect the decrees made by popes and the cardinals; Gratian, a Benedictine monk, methodized the collection, and published it in 1150. There followed the Decretals of Gregory IX., in A. D. 1234. [DECRETAL.] Next came the "Sext" of Boniface VIII., A. D. 1298 [SEXT], the Clementines or Constitutions of Clement V., A. D. 1308 [CLEMENTINE], and the Extravagants of John XXII., A. D. 1317. [EXTRAVAGANT.] These, with some more recent "Extravagants," constitute the "*Corpus Juris Canonici*" (The Body of Canon Law). Some lawyers graduated in canon and others in civil law, while not a few did so in both. As the fully-developed canon law greatly exalted the ecclesiastical over the civil power, it was never very cordially accepted by the English Parliament, and there was a national canon law composed of legatine and provincial constitutions.

(2) *Since the Reformation:* By 25 Hen. VIII., c. 19, repealed by 1 Phil. and Mary, c. 8, but re-enacted by 1 Eliz., c. 1, a revision of canon law was ordered, and only those parts of it were left binding which were not repugnant to the common or statute law. In the 27th year of Henry VIII., degrees in canon law were abolished, not however by Parliament, but by mandate. In 1603, under James I., certain ordinances analogous to canons were enacted by the clergy, but never received the sanction of Parliament. It has therefore been adjudged that where they introduce anything new they are not binding on the laity.

canon-lawyer, s. One skilled in or practicing canon-law.

canon-type, s. [CANON, II. v.]

***canon-wise, a.** One learned in ecclesiastical law.

" . . . reviled and ruffled by an insulting and only *canon-wise* prelate . . ."—*Milton: Of Reformation in England, bk. i.*

***căn-ôn (2), s.** [CANNON.]

cañon (3) (pron. can-yon), s. [Spanish.] A mountain gorge, a defile.

căn-ôn-ess, s. [Fr. *chanoinesse*; Low Lat. *canonissa*; from *canon*, and fem. suff. *-issa*.] A woman who holds a canonry, or is a member of an order of canons.

"There are, in popish countries, women they call secular *canonesses*, living after the example of secular canons."—*Ayliffe.*

***ca-nô-ni-âl, a.** [CANON.] Canonical.

ca-nôn-ic, ca-nôn-i-cal, *căn-ôn-ique', a. [Fr. *canonique*; Eng. *canon*; *-ic, -ical*.]

1. Pertaining to or according to the canons.

"With neither hands, nor feet, nor faces,
Put in the right *canonic* places."

Moore: Twopenny Postbag.

2. Constituting or contained in the canon of Holy Scripture. As a distinctive term applied to the received Scriptures, first used by Origen, Opp. v. 3, p. 36 (ed. de la Rue). (*Trench: On the Study of Words, p. 96.*)

"Public readings there are of books and writings, not *canonical*, . . ."—*Hooker.*

3. Fixed or regulated by the canons.

"His Christian church—imposed the obligation of *canon* hours . . ."—*Donne: Letters.*

4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical.

" . . . to whom they swore *canonical* obedience."—*Ayliffe.*

canonical books, or scriptures, s. pl. Those books which compose the canon of Scripture.

canonical epistles, s. pl. Those epistles of the New Testament which are called catholic, or general.

canonical hours, s. pl. Stated hours of the day appointed and set apart by the canons for devotional exercises. They are: Matins, Lauds, Sexts, Nones, and Vespers. (See these words.)

***canonical letters, s. pl.** Letters which formerly passed between the orthodox clergy, as testimonials of their faith, to keep up the Catholic communion and to distinguish them from heretics.

canonical life, s. The rule of life prescribed for the ancient clergy who lived in community.

canonical obedience, s. The submission due from the inferior clergy to their ecclesiastical superiors.

canonical punishments, s. pl. Those spiritual punishments which the Church may inflict, as excommunication, degradation, penance, &c.

***canonical sins, s. pl.**

In the Ancient Church: Those for which capital punishment was inflicted, as idolatry, murder, adultery, heresy, &c.

ca-nôn-i-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *canonical*; *-ly*.]

*1. According to or in a straight line.

"I defy him to go on coolly, critically, and *canonically* planting his cabbages one by one in straight lines."—*Sterne: Trist. Shandy.*

2. In a canonical manner; according to the canons or canonical law.

"It is a known story of the friar, who on a fasting day bid his capon be carp, and then very *canonically* eat it."—*Government of the Tongue.*

ca-nôn-i-cal-ness, s. [Eng. *canonical*; *-ness*.]

The quality of being canonical or in accordance with canonical law.

"How then is the Church an infallible keeper of the canon of Scripture, which hath suffered some books of canonical Scripture to be lost? and others to lose for a long time their being canonical, at least, the necessity of being so esteemed, and afterward, as it were by the law of *Postliminium* hath restored their authority and *canonicity* unto them."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants, pt. i., ch. 8.*

ca-nôn-i-cal-s, s. pl. [CANONICAL.] The full robes of a clergyman, as appointed by the canons.

ca-nôn-i-cate, s. [Fr. *canonicat*; Low Lat. *canonicatus*.] The dignity or office of a canon; a canonry.

"The church, willing to testify the high opinion she entertained of his merit, presented him with a *canonicate* in the cathedral of Paris."—*Berington: Abelard, p. 18.*

căn-ôn-i-çi, s. pl. [Lat. *canonicus*; from *canon* = a rule.]

Music: A name given to followers of the Pythagorean system of music, as opposed to Musici, the followers of the Aristoxenian system. [PYTHAGOREANS.] (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

căn-ôn-ic-i-ty, s. [Fr. *canonicité*.] The quality of being canonical or in accordance with the canons; *canonicity*.

"The *canonicity*, that is, the divine authority, of the books of the New Testament, . . ."—*Newman: Development of Christian Doctrine, bk. iii., § 4.*

căn-ôn-iz-â-tion, s. [CANONIZATION.]

căn-ôn-ist, s. [Fr. *canoniste*.] A professor of canon-law.

"Of whose strange crimes no Canonist can tell

In what commandment's large contents they dwell."
Pope: Satires of Dr. Donne, Sat. ii. 43-4.

"Among the priests who refused the oaths were some men eminent in the learned world, as grammarians, chronologists, *canonists*, and antiquaries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

căn-ôn-is-tic, a. [Eng. *canonist*, suff. *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a canonist.

"They became the apt scholars of this *canonistic* exposition."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

***căn-ôn-is-tre (tre=ter), s.** [Eng. *canonist*; *-re=-er*.] A canonist.

"Caton and Canonistres counsellen us to leve."

Langland: P. Plowman, 4, 193.

căn-ôn-iz-â-tion, căn-ôn-iz-â-tion, s. [Fr. *canonisation*; Ital. *canonizzazione*; from Low Lat. *canonizo*=to canonize.]

1. The act of canonizing or enrolling any person in the canon or list of saints. In the Roman Catholic Church this is preceded by *beatification*. The practice of giving saintly honors to deceased Christians arose among the common people. In the 9th century some restraint was put upon it by the ecclesiastical councils. The first instance of the enrollment by the Roman bishop of a deceased person among the saints was that of Udalrich, Bishop

of Augsburg, by John XV., in A. D. 993. In the third Lateran Council, A. D. 1179, the right of conferring such honor was limited to the Pope.

"It is very suspicious, that the interests of particular families, or churches, have too great a sway in *canonizations*."—*Addison.*

"Even at the *canonization* of a saint, . . ."—*Mill: Liberty, ch. ii.*

2. The state of being canonized.

căn-ôn-ize, căn-ôn-ize, v. t. [Fr. *canoniser*; Sp. *canonizar*; Ital. *canonizzare*; Low Lat. *canonizo*=to enroll in a canon or list; *canon*=a list, register.]

I. *Literally.*

1. To enroll any person in the canon or list of saints; to declare any person a saint.

" . . . would give my frank consent to his being *canonized*."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well, ch. xxvi.*

*2. To install in any ecclesiastical dignity or office.

"Thus was the pope *canonized*
With great honor, and intronized."

Gower: Conf. Amant., i. 254.

*3. To rate as highly as if included in the canon of Scripture.

"Bathsheba was so wise a woman, that some of her counsels are *canonized* for divine."—*Bishop Hall: David's End. (Latham.)*

II. *Figuratively:* To raise to the highest rank of honor and glory.

" . . . fame, in time to come, *canonize* us."

Shakesp.: Troil. & Cres., ii. 2.

căn-ôn-ized, căn-ôn-ized, *can-on-yz-yde, pa. par. & a. [CANONIZE.]

căn-ôn-iz-êr, căn-ôn-iz-êr, s. [CANONIZE.] He who canonizes, or raises any person to the rank of a saint.

căn-ôn-iz-ing, căn-ôn-iz-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CANONIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substan.: Canonization.

"If the people resolve to take him sainted at the rate of such a *canonizing*, I shall suspect their calendar more than the Gregorian."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

căn-ôn-r'y, s. [Eng. *canon*, and suff. *-ry* (q. v.).] The dignity, position, or emoluments of a canon; an ecclesiastical benefice in a cathedral or collegiate church. (*English.*)

"Bishops must therefore be allowed to keep their sees in Scotland, in order that divines not ordained by Bishops might be allowed to hold rectories and *canonries* in England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

†căn-ôn-ship, s. [Eng. *canon*, suff. *ship* (q. v.).] The same as CANONRY. (*English.*)

"As a *canonship* is given by the giving of a book, . . ."—*Baxter: Inf. Baptism, p. 322.*

căn-ô-pied, *can-o-pyed, a. [CANOPY.] Covered with a canopy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

Ca-nô-pus, s. [Lat. *Canopus* (Pliny); Gr. *kanô-bos* (Ptolemy).] The name of a city in Egypt.

Astron.: The name given to the bright star in the constellation Argo. It is *Alpha Argo navis*. It is situated in the rudder of the imaginary ship.

"Lamps which outburn'd *Canopus*."

Tennyson: D. of F. Women, 146.

căn-ô-pỹ, s. [Ital. *canopé*; O. Fr. *canopée*; Fr. *canapé* = a tent, canopy; Lat. *canopeum*; Gr. *kônôpeôn* = a bed with curtains to protect from mosquitoes, &c.; *kônôps* = a mosquito.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A covering of state over a throne or bed.

"There William and Mary appeared seated under a *canopy*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Applied to the heavens or the clouds.

"The cloud *canopy* above us may be thick enough to shut out the light of the stars."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science, 3d ed., i. 8.*

(2) Applied to any natural arch or covering.

" . . . through the high *canopies* of trees."—*Pope: Letter to Digby, Oct. 10.*

II. *Arch.:* An ornamental arched or roof-like projection over a niche or doorway, especially in Gothic architecture.

"The entrances are decorated with richly carved pillars and *canopies*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*

căn-ô-pỹ, v. t. [CANOPY, s.] To cover as with a canopy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"When lofty trees I see barren of leaves,
Which erst from heat did *canopy* the herd."

Shakesp.: Sonnets.

†căn-ô-pỹ-ing, pr. par. & a. [CANOPY, v.]

***căn-or, s.** [Lat. *canor* = a melody; *cano*=to sing.] A melody, or sweet singing. (*Blount: Glossographia.*)

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wă, wét, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrkh, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

ca-nör'-oüs, *a.* [Lat. *canorus*=singing, musical; *cano*=to sing.] Tuneful, musical, melodious.

"Birds that are most *canorous*, and whose notes we most commend, are of little throats, and short."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

ca-nör'-oüs-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *canorous*; *-ly*.] In a tuneful or musical manner, melodiously. (*H. More.*)

ca-nör'-oüs-ness, *s.* [Eng. *canorous*; *-ness*.] The quality of being tuneful or musical, melodiousness.

ca-nö'-tí-ër, *s.* [Fr.] A canoeman.

***cā'-noüs**, ***cā'-nös**, ***can'-ois**, *a.* [Lat. *canus*=white.] Hoary, gray.

"—Vnfrendlye eild has thus byspret
My hede and haffettis baith with *canous* hair."
Douglas: Virgil, 141, 29.

canse, *v. i.* [Icel. *kallza*=to scold, abuse. Compare Gael. *cainnteach*=peevish.] To speak in a pert and saucy style, as displaying a great degree of self-importance. (*Scotch.*)

can-sie, **can-shie**, *a.* [CANSE.] Cross, ill-humored, saucy. (*Scotch.*)

***cān'-stick**, *s.* [An abbreviation of *candlestick* (q. v.).] A candlestick.

"I had rather hear a brazen *canstick* turned."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 1.

***can-stow**, *pr. of v.* [A contracted form of *canst thou*.] Canst thou.

"Allas! Constaunce, thou ne has no champion,
Ne fighte *canstow* nat, so welaway!"
Chaucer: C. T., 5,051-2.

cānt (1), ***cante**, *s. & a.* [Dut., Dan., & Sw. *kant*=a border, edge, margin; Ger. *kante*=a corner.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

***1. A slope, declivity.**

"Vnder the *cante* of a hille."

Sege of Melayne, 1495.

2. An inclination, slope.

"The helm had been lashed with a small *cant* to leeward."—*London Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 23, 1881.

II. Technically:

1. Arch.: An external angle or quoin of a building; a bevel, a chamfer, an arris.

"The first and principal person in the temple was Peace; she was placed aloft in a *cant*."—*B. Jonson: Coron. Entertainment.*

2. Naut.:

(1) A cut made in a whale between the neck and fins, to which the cant-purchase is made fast for the purpose of turning the animal round in the process of flensing.

(2) A piece of wood laid upon the deck of a vessel, to support the bulkheads.

3. Coopering: One of the segments forming a side-piece in the head of a cask.

4. Shipbuilding: The angle, as of the head of a bolt. A bolt with a hexagonal or octagonal head is said to be six or eight *canted*.

5. Gearing: A segment of the rim of a wooden cog-wheel.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

cant-blocks, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Large purchase-blocks, used by whalers to cant the whales round during the process of flensing.

cant-board, *s.* A division in the conveyer-box of a flour-bolt, to separate the different qualities of flour or offal.

cant-chisel, *s.* A long and strong chisel with the basil and a rib on one side.

cant-falls, *s. pl.*

Naut.: The ropes and blocks used by whalers to sling the animal to the side of the vessel.

cant-file, *s.* A file having the shape of an obtuse-angled triangle in its transverse section; used in filing the inner angles of spanners and wrenches for bolts with hexagonal and octagonal heads.

cant-hook, *s.*

Naut.: A lever with a hook at one end, for raising heavy articles.

cant-molding, *s.*

Arch.: A molding with beveled instead of curved surfaces.

cant-purchase, *s.*

Naut.: This is formed by a block suspended from the mainmast head, and another block made fast to the cant cut in the whale.

cant-ribbons, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Those ribbons or painted moldings along a ship's side which do not lie horizontally or level.

cant-robin, *s.*

Bot.: The dwarf dog-rose, with a white flower. (*Scotch.*)

cant-spar, *s.*

Naut.: A hand-mast pole fit for making small masts or yards, booms, &c.

cant-timbers, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Timbers at the ends of a vessel rising obliquely from the keel; the upper ends of those on the bow are inclined to the stern, as those in the after-part incline to the stern-post above. The forward pair of cant-timbers are called the *knight-heads*, and form a bed for the reception of the bowsprit. The timber at the extreme angle is built in solid, and is called the *dead-wood*.

cānt (2), *s. & a.* [Lat. *cantus*=a singing, a song, from *canto*=a frequent form of *cano*=to sing.]

A. As substantive:

1. A monotonous whining; the whine of a beggar.

2. A whining or hypocritical pretension to goodness; hypocritical sanctimoniousness.

"Clear your mind of *Cant*! Have no trade with *Cant*."
—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-worship*, lect. v.

"Roundheads freed

From *cant* of sermon and of creed."

Scott: Rokeby, iii. 12.

3. Hypocritical talk of any kind.

"But the Dutch are too shrewd to listen to the mischievous *cant* which the spirit of conquest borrows from what is called the doctrine of nationalities."—*London Times*, Nov. 11, 1876.

4. The special phraseology or speech peculiar to any profession, trade, or class.

"Immorality has its *cant* as well as party."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. viii.; *Augustan Age of England*.

"One plotter used the *cant* of the law."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

5. A slang jargon.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of *cant*.

"The affectation of some late authors, to introduce and multiply *cant* words, is the most ruinous corruption in any language."—*Swift*.

"She answered in the same tone of under-dialogue, using the *cant* language of her tribe."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iv.

***cānt** (3), *s.* [Probably from Fr. *quant*=how much; Ger. *gant*=an auction.] An auction.

"Numbers of these tenants, or their descendants, are now offering to sell their leases by *cant*, even those which were for lives."—*Swift*.

cānt (4), *s.* [CANTRIP.] An old trick, a juggle.

"Superstition holes peep thro',
Made by nae mortal's han's,
Experiencing plans
O' auld *cants* that night."

D. Anderson: Poems, p. 81.

***cant**, ***kant**, ***kaunt**, *a.* [Probably connected with *can*, *ken*, and the same as *canny* (q. v.).]

1. Fierce.

"For to assege yone castel
With *cant* men and cruel."

Gaw. & Golagras, ii. 2.

2. Sprightly, lively, fresh.

"Ane young man stert in to that steid
Als *cant* as ony colt."

Peblis to the Play, st. 6.

cānt (1), *v. t.* [Dan. *kantre*=to cant, upset; Ger. *kanten*, *kantern*=to cant, tilt.] [CANT (1), s.]

1. To incline or place on the edge, to tilt.

2. To give a sudden impulse to as to anything standing on its edge; to throw with a jerk or sudden force.

"The sheltie . . . at length got its head betwixt its legs, and at once *canted* its rider into the little rivulet."
—*Scott: The Pirate*, ch. xi.

¶ **To cant over:**

(1) *Trans.:* To turn over; to overturn.

(2) *Intrans.:* To fall over, to fall backward, especially if completely overturned. (*Jamieson.*)

cānt (2), *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *canto*, frequent. of *cano*=to sing. *Cant* and *chant* were originally the same word. (*Trench: On the Study of Words*, p. 157.)] [CANT (2), s.]

A. Transitive:

***1. To sing.** [CHANT, v.]

***2. To repeat in a monotonous and whining voice.**

"Walking and *canting* broken Dutch for farthings."
Shirley: Gamester, iii. 3.

3. To use the special phraseology of any trade, profession, or class.

"Of all the *cants* which are *canted* in this *canting* world, the *cant* of criticism is the most tormenting."—*Sterne: Trist. Shandy*.

B. Intransitive:

***1. To sing.**

"Sweet was the sang the birdies plaid along,
Canting fu' cheerfu' at their morning mang."

Ross: Helenore, p. 69.

2. To use any slang jargon; to use technical terms affectedly.

"The Doctor here,
When he discourseth of dissection,
Of vena cava and of vena porta,
The meseraics and the mesentericum,
What does he else but *cant*? or if he run
To his judicial astrology,
And trowl the trine, the quartile and the sextile, &c.
Does he not *cant*? who here does understand him?"
Ben Jonson: Staple of News, iv. 1.

3. To talk or whine hypocritically.

cān'-tā-bānk, *s.* [Lat. *canto*, frequent. of *cano*=to sing, and Ital. *banco*=a bench.] One who sings on a bench; a ballad-singer.

cānt (3), *v. i.* [An abbreviated form of *canter* (q. v.).] To *canter*. (*Scotch.*)

***cānt** (4), *v. t.* [CANT (3), s.]

1. To sell by auction.

"Is it not the general method of landlords to wait the expiration of a lease, and then *cant* their land to the highest bidder?"—*Swift: Against the Power of Bishops*.

2. To bid a price for anything at an auction.

"Two monks were outvying each other in *canting* the price of an abbey."—*Swift: Hist. Eng., Reign of W. II.*

***cānt** (5), ***cānt-ŷn**, *v. t.* [CANT (1), s.] To break up into fragments, to divide, to share.

"*Cantyn* or *departyn*. *Partior*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

Cān'-tāb, *s.* [An abbreviated form of *Cantabrigian* (q. v.).]

cān-tā'-bī-lê, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: In an easy, flowing style.

Cān-tā'-brī-ān, *a.* [Lat. *cantaber*=an inhabitant of *Cantabria*, the ancient name of the north part of Spain.] Of or pertaining to *Cantabria*.

Cān-tā'-brīg'-i-ān, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Cantabrigia*=Cambridge.]

A. As adj.: Of or relating to Cambridge or its University.

B. As subst.: A native or a resident of Cambridge. (Applied especially to members of that University.)

***can-tail-lie**, *s.* [Fr. *chanteau*, *chantel*.] [CANTEL.] A corner-piece.

"Item, ane bed maid of crammosie velvot enriched with phenixes of gold and teares, with a litle *cantailie* of gold."—*Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 135.

†cānt-ā-lī-vēr, *s.* [CANTILEVER, s.]

cān'-tā-lōn, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Fabric: A species of woolen stuff.

cānt'-ā-loupe, **cānt'-ā-leup**, *s.* [Fr. *cantaloupe*; Ital. *cantalupo*, so called from the castle of Cantalupo in the Marca d'Ancona, in Italy.] A kind of small, round, ribbed muskmelon.

"An acre well planted will produce 400 bushels of *cantaloups*."—*Gardner*.

cān-tān'-kēr-oüs, *a.* [Etymology doubtful, but possibly from O. Eng. *contek*=strife, quarrel.] Disagreeable, quarrelsome, crotchety. (*Colloquial.*)

cān'-tar, **cān-tā'-rō**, *s.* [Sp.]

1. A weight in use in Europe and the East, varying considerably in different countries. At Rome it is 75 lbs.; at Cairo, 45 lbs.; in Sardinia, nearly 44 lbs.; and in Syria, about 500 lbs.

2. A Spanish liquid measure, ranging in capacity from two to four gallons.

cān-tar'-e (e as a), *v. t.* [Ital.] To sing.

cantare di maniera, **cantara di maniera**, *phrase.* [Ital.] To sing in a florid or ornamental style. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

***cānt'-ā-rīde**, *s.* [CANTARIDES.]

cān-tā'-ta, *s.* [Ital. *cantata*=a song; Low Lat. *cantata*=a chant, an anthem.] A poem or dramatic composition set to music, with solos and choruses.

"A *cantata* consisted originally of a mixture of recitative and melody, and was given to a single voice, but the introduction of choruses altered the first character of the *cantata*, and gave rise to some confusion in the manner of describing it."—*Stainer & Barrett*.

***cān-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *cantatio*=a singing; *canto*=to sing.] The act of singing.

"*Cantation*, singing or enchanting."—*Blount*.

cān-tā-tōr'-ê, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A male singer. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

cānt'-ā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *cantator*; *-y*.] Con-taining or pertaining to *cant* or affectation.

cānt'-ēd (1), *a.* [CANT (1), s.]

1. Sloping, slanting.

2. Having an angle. [CANT (1), II. 4.]

cānt'-ēd (2), *pa. par. or a.* [CANT (2), v.]

canted column, *s.*

Arch.: A polygonal column; one whose flutes are formed in *cants* instead of curves.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**,
-cian, **-tian** = **shān**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**;

chin, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**;
-tion, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**,

sin, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-slous = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

canted molding, s.

Arch.: A molding which has angular turns, but no quirks or circular work.

canted pillar, canted post, s. One from which the angles have been removed, or are absent.

canted wall, s. One which forms an angle with the face of another wall.

căn-tê-n, s. [Fr. *cantine*=a bottle-case, *canteen*; Ital. *cantina*=a cellar; O. Fr. *cant*, Ital. & Sp. *canto*=a corner.] [CANT (1), s.]

†1. A bottle or vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor for drink.

"... the canteens were opened; and a tablecloth was spread on the grass."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. A chest or box in which the mess-utensils are carried for officers of the army; a mess-chest.

3. The place in a garrison in which drink is sold to the soldiers; a suttlng-house.

"... the king of France established a sufficient number of canteens for furnishing his troops with tobacco."—*Rees: Cyclopædia*.

canteen-sergeant, s. A non-commissioned officer in charge of the canteen.

"... the pay and position of non-commissioned officers of the army appointed to be canteen-sergeants."—*London Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 7, 1881.

*căn-tel, v. [CANTLE, v.]

*căn-tel (1), căn-telle, s. [CANTLE, s.]

*căn-tel (2), s. [CANT, s.] Jamieson gives this word as meaning a trick, a juggle, but in the quotation it is evidently a misprint or misreading for *cantel* (q. v.).

"With castis and with cantelis."

Houlate, iii. 2.

căn-tê-lêin, s. [From Lat. *cantilena*=an old song, gossip.]

1. Properly: An incantation.

2. A trick.

cânt-êl-êup, cânt-êl-êup, s. [CANTALOUPE.]

*căn-tel-mele, adv. [Mid. Eng. *cantel*, and A. S. *mæl*=a bit.] In bits, bit by bit.

"Men gete it now by cantelmele."—*Caxton: Book of Curtesy*, 409.

căn-têr (1), s. [An abbreviation of *Canterbury*. *Canterbury gallop* or *Canterbury paces* were phrases applied to the easy, ambling pace at which pilgrims went to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury.] An easy gallop.

"The canter is to the gallop very much what the walk is to the trot, though probably a more artificial pace."—*Youatt: The Horse; On Draught*, p. 547.

cânt-êr (2), s. [CANT (2), s.] One who cants; a hypocritical talker about religious subjects.

"Nor is her talent lazily to know,
As dull divines, and holy canters do."

Oldham: On Presenting a Book to Cornelia.

cânt-êr, v. t. & i. [CANTER (1), s.]

A. *Trans.*: To cause a horse to move in an easy gallop.

B. *Intrans.*: To ride at a canter or an easy gallop.

"For the rest, he loved trotting better than cantering,
..."—*Sir E. L. Bulwer: Pelham*, ch. xlii.

Cânt-êr-bûr-ÿ, s. & a. [From the name of the early inhabitants of Kent. It was known under the Saxons as Caer Cant.]

A. *As subst.*: The capital of Kent, seat of the Metropolitan See of all England. The first Archbishop of Canterbury was St. Augustine, A. D. 597, and one of the most celebrated was Thomas à Becket, who was murdered in the cathedral, 1170. It was to his shrine (demolished 1538) that the celebrated Canterbury pilgrimages were made.

B. *As adjective*: (See the compounds.)

Canterbury-bell, s.

Botany:

1. The common name for *Campanula medium*, L.

2. *Campanula trachelium*, L.

3. *Cardamine pratensis*, L.

Canterbury tale, s.

Originally: A tale told to relieve the weariness and monotony of a journey, so named from the celebrated tales told by the pilgrims in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*.

cânt-êred, pa. par. [CANTER, v.]

cânt-êr-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [CANTER, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & partic. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of riding at a canter.

căn-thă-pleu-ră, s. [Gr. *akantha*=a spine; *pleura*=the side.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Cyclobranchia, or Chitons, in which the mantle is rough, with movable spines, prickles, setaceous hairs, or granules; plates of the shell the same as in Chiton. (*Craig*.)

căn-thar-êl-lüs, s. [Mod. Lat. equivalent of the plant.] The scientific name of the Chantarelle (q. v.).

căn-thăr'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *canthar(is)*, and suff. *-ideæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera, distinguished by the hooks of the tarsi being deeply cleft; the head is unusually large, wide, and doubled behind.

căn-thăr'-i-dēs, s. pl. [CANTHARIS.]

†căn-thăr-îd'-i-an, a. [Eng. *cantharid(es)*; *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to cantharides; hence, blistering, powerful.

căn-thăr'-i-dîne, căn-thăr'-i-dîn, căn-thăr'-i-dêne, s. [Eng. *cantharid(es)*; suff. *-in, -ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The active principle extracted from cantharides. Its formula is C₅H₁₂O₂. It is soluble in chloroform.

căn-thar-is (pl. căn-thăr'-i-dēs), s. [Lat. *cantharis*, genit. *cantharidis*; Gr. *kantharis*, genit. *kantharidos*.]

1. *Entom.* (*Sing.*): The Spanish-fly or Blister Beetle-fly, *Cantharis vesicatoria*, a coleopterous insect, the typical one of the family Cantharidae. They are collected principally in Hungary, Russia, and the south of France, and are imported in cases of 100 to 175 pounds weight. In several parts of England they have become so naturalized as to be almost native. They are about eight lines long; the elytra are a fine green color. They have a disagreeable odor and a burning taste, and contain a crystalline substance, Cantharidine (q. v.).

"The flies, cantharides, are bred of a worm, or caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

2. *Pharm.* (*Pl. Cantharides*): The insects described under 1. Externally used as a rubefacient in the form of a liniment, also as a vesicant in the form of the common blister. They are applied to diseased and painful joints, also in cases of pleuritis, pericarditis, pneumonia, and other internal inflammations. Internally they are given in chronic affections of the nervous system, especially of the spinal cord. They have also a diuretic action. They have, among the ignorant, acquired a great reputation as an aphrodisiac. But if they have such an effect it is (outside of their diuretic action) simply irritation, which will result in strangury and inflammation. They should never be administered except by a physician.

*căn-thar-üs, s. [Gr. *kantharos*.]

1. A fountain or cistern in the porches of ancient churches, in which persons washed their hands on entering.

2. *Ichthy.*: A genus of spiny-finned fishes, family Sparidae. *Cantharus griseus* is commonly called the Black Bream, or the Black Sea-bream.

căn-thê-dêr'-mîs, s. [Gr. *akantha*=a spine; *derma*=the skin.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the order Plectognathes, having the body covered with minute spines or prickles, exclusive of the larger ones on the tail. (*Craig*.)

căn-thê-rîn'-êş, s. [Gr. *akantha*=a spine; *rhîs*, genit. *rhînos*=the snout.]

Ichthy.: A genus of cheliform fishes, with smooth or granulated bodies, belonging to the family Balistidae.

căn-thî. Plural of canthus.

căn-thî-tis, s. [Eng. *canthus*; *-itis*.] Inflammation of the canthus.

căn-thîd'-ô-mûs, s. [Gr. *akantha*=a spine; *domos*=a house.]

Zoöl.: A sub-genus of turbinated Univalves, belonging to the sub-family Melaniana, in which the spine is generally short, the whorls coronated with spines or marked with longitudinal ribs, the base obtuse.

căn-thî-găs'-têr, s. [Gr. *akantha*=a spine; *gaster*=the belly.]

Ichthy.: A genus of cheliform fishes, belonging to the family Balistidae and order Plectognathes. The muzzle is much prolonged, and the belly covered with spines. (*Craig*.)

căn-thî-lêp'-têş, s. [Gr. *akantha*=a spine; *leptos*=little.]

Ichthy.: The Mail-cheeks, a genus of fishes having the bones of the head greatly developed, and generally terminating in large spines; scales rough and prickly, pectoral fin highly developed, and the gill-opening much contracted. (*Craig*.)

căn-thî-rhynch'-ûs, s. [Gr. *akantha*=a spine; *rhynchos*=a snout.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, belonging to the family Agonidae, having very long, linear bodies, the snout armed with two spines, and the body covered with smooth plates. (*Craig*.)

căn-thî-ûm, s. [Latinized from *canti*, the Malabar name of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, consisting of spiny, rigid plants, with solitary fragrant white flowers.

The fruit is a two-celled berry. *Canthium parviflorum*, an Indian plant, makes good fences, while the leaves are occasionally added to curries; but they have also medicinal properties. (*Treas. of Botany*.)

cănth-ô-phrÿs, s. [Gr. *akantha*=a spine; *ophrys*=the eyebrow.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, belonging to the family Cobitidae, having a movable prickle reposing in a groove beneath the eye and the mouth furnished with cirri. (*Craig*.)

căn-thô-plăs'-tîc, a. [CANTHOPLASTY.] Pertaining to canthoplasty.

căn-thô-plăs-tÿ, s. [Gr. *kanthos*=the angle of the eye, and *plassein*=to form.] *Surg.*: Cutting of the outer canthus to increase the size of the palpebral fissure.

cănth-or'-bîs, s. [Gr. *akantha*=a spine; Lat. *orbis*=an orb.]

Conchol.: A genus of shells belonging to the Trochinea, or Tops, in which the operculum is shelly, the aperture very oblique, broad, and narrow, the basal whorl much flattened. (*Craig*.)

căn-thûs, s. [Lat. from Gr. *kanthos*.] The corner of the eye, where the upper and under eyelids meet. The internal is called the greater, the external the lesser canthus. (*Quincy*.)

căn-tî-ci (ci as tschê), s. pl. [Ital. [Another name for the *Laudes spirituales*, or songs sung in the old Romish church in praise of God, the Blessed Virgin and Saints, and Martyrs. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)]

can-tîck, s. & a. [From *cant*, s. (1) (?)] A word used only in the compound which follows.

cantick-quoïn, s.

Naut.: A triangular block of wood, used in chocking a cask, to keep it from rolling when stowed.

căn-tî-cle, s. [Lat. *canticulus*=a little song, dimin. of *cantus*=a song; *canto*=to sing.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

*(1) A little song, a short hymn. [II. 1.]

"... expressed by Moses in his canticles."—*Bacon: Holy War*.

*(2) A canto, or division of a poem.

2. *Fig.*: Used of the songs of birds.

"Where robins chant their Litanies,
And canticles of joy."

Longfellow: The Golden Legend, v.

II. *Ecclesiastical*:

1. Certain detached psalms and hymns used in the service of the Anglican Church, such as the *Venite exultemus*, *Te Deum laudamus*, *Benedictio omnia opera*, *Benedictus*, *Jubilate Deo*, *Magnificat*, *Cantate Domino*, *Nunc dimittis*, *Deus misereatur*, and the verses used instead of the *Venite* on Easter-day.

2. *Pl.*: A name applied to that book of the Old Testament also known as the *Song of Solomon* (q. v.).

*căn-tî-cûm, s. [Latin.]

1. *Gen.*: A song.

2. *Spec.*: A song in the Roman comedy accompanied by music and dancing. Sometimes one person sang the song while another went through the appropriate gesticulation. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

căn-tîl-ê-na, s. [Lat. *cantilena*, a frequent form of *cantus*.]

1. An oft-repeated, old song.

2. In mediæval music, singing exercises, in which were introduced all the intervals of the scale, &c.

3. In old church-song the plain-song or *canto-fermo* sung in unison by one or more persons to an organ accompaniment.

4. A ballad. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

cânt-i-lê-vêr, cânt-a-li-ver, s. [Eng. *cant*=an external angle, and *lever* (q. v.).] A piece of wood, metal, or stone framed into the front or other sides of a house, to sustain the molding and eaves over it. (*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises*.) The cantilever has been utilized in the construction of railroad bridges and structures of a similar character. The first instance of the application of this mechanical form of support is described below:

The Cantilever Bridge which spans the Niagara river just over the head of the Whirlpool Rapids and in full view of the cataract, is the first bridge of the kind ever built. It is constructed entirely of steel. Its essential principle is that of a trussed beam supported at its center on a steel tower, the landward end being securely anchored. The cantilever arms meet each other at the center of the bridge. The total length of the bridge is 895 feet; height of clear span above the river, 245 feet; length of clear span across the river, 500 feet; height of steel towers, 130 feet; length of cantilevers, 375 and 395 feet; total weight resting on columns, 1,600 tons. There is a double railroad track over the bridge.

căn-tî-lîe, adv. [From Scotch *canty*, and suff. *-lie*=*-ly*.] Cheerfully.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw

căn-til-lā'-tion, s. [Lat. *cantillatio*=chanting, from *cantillo*=to chant.] Chanting or intoning; declamation in a singing style, applied to a method of reading the Epistles and Gospels in the church.

căn'-tîng (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [CANT (1), v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of inclining tilting, or placing on the edge.

2. *Arch.:* The cutting away of an angular body at one of its angles, so that its horizontal section becomes thereby the portion of a polygon of a greater number of sides whose edges are parallel from the intersection of the adjoining planes.

canting-wheel, s. A star-wheel for an endless chain. The cogs are canting; that is, the corners are cut off. [STAR-WHEEL.]

cănt'-îng (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [CANT (2), v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:*

I. Ord. Lang.: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

"Pleased at heart because on holy ground,
Sometimes a canting hypocrite is found."

Cowper: Truth, 233.

"The poor man weeps—here Gavin sleeps,
Whom canting wretches blam'd."

Burns: Epitaph, for Gavin Hamilton, Esq.

II. Her.: Canting arms are the same as *Allusive* or *Punning* arms. [ALLUSIVE.] The French call them *Armes Parlantes*. (*Gloss. of Her.* (Oxford, Parker), 1847.)

C. As subst.: The act or practice of making use of cant; hypocrisy; sham goodness.

"It has been held by some, that the art of canting is ever in greatest perfection, when managed by ignorance; which is thought to be enigmatically meant by Plutarch, when he tells us, that the best musical instruments were made from the bones of an ass. The art of canting consists in skillfully adapting to whatever words the spirit delivers, that each may strike the ears of the audience with its most significant cadence."—*Swift: On the Mechanical Operation of the Spirit.* (Latham.)

cănt'-îng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *canting*; -ly.] In a canting, hypocritical manner, or voice.

"I dread nothing more than the false zeal of my friends, in a suffering hour, as he [Whitfield] cantingly expresses it."—*Trial of Mr. Whitfield's Spirit* (1740), p. 40.

***cănt'-îng-něss**, s. [Eng. *canting*; -ness.] The quality of being canting; hypocritical pretense to goodness; cant.

căn-tî-nô, s. [Italian; Fr. *chanterelle*.] The smallest string upon the violin; the E string. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

***căn'-tion**, s. [Lat. *cantio*=a singing, song; *cano*=to sing.] A song or enchantment; a sorcery or charm. (*Blount: Glossographia.*)

"In the eighth Æglogue the same person was brought in, singing a *Cantion* of Colins making."—*Spenser: Shep. Cal.*, x., *Glossary.*

***căn'-tle**, ***căn'-têle**, ***căn'-têr**, ***kăn'-têll**, s. [O. Fr. *cantel*; Sp. *cantillo*; dimin. of O. Fr. *cant*=a corner.] [CANT (1), s.]

1. Ordinary Language:

(1) A small corner or fragment, a little piece, a bit.

"Cantel of what ever hyt be. *Quadra, minutal.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"A cantel of kynde witt, here kynde to save."

Piers Plowman, p. 238.

"Scar. The greater cantle of the world is lost
With very ignorance."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 8.

(2) The back part of the head. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Saddlery:* The upwardly projecting portion at the rear part of a saddle. [POMMEL.]

***căn'-tle**, ***căn'-têl**, ***căn'-têle**, *v. t.* [CANTLE s.] To cut up into pieces; to divide.

"For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That must be cantled, and the judge go snack."

Dryden: Juvenal, vii.

cănt'-lêt, s. [Eng. *cantl(e)*, and dimin. suffix -et.] A small piece or fragment.

"Huge cantlets of his buckler strew the ground."

Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses xii.

cănt'-lîng, s. [Eng. *cantl(e)*, and dimin. suff. -ling.] [CANTLE, s.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of cutting into small pieces; a small piece.

2. *Brickmaking:* The lower of two courses of burnt brick which inclose a brick-clamp.

***cant'-lý**, *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *cant* (3); -ly.] Fiercely, proudly.

"Comen into Cagent cantly and kene."—*Minot*, p. 20.

căn'-tô, s. [Ital. *canto*; Lat. *cantus*=singing, a song; *cano*=to sing.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A song, a ballad.

2. One of the principal divisions of a poem.

"And sends his goods to market—all alive!
Lines forty thousand, cantos twenty-five!"

Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

II. Music: The upper voice-part in concerted music, so called because it usually has the melody or air. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

Canto a capella: [Ital.] Sacred music; *cantore di cappella*, the præcentor. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

canto fermo, s. [Ital.] The plain ecclesiastical chant used in cathedral music.

canto plano, s. [Ital.] Plain chant. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

canto primo, s. [Ital.] First soprano. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

canto recitativo, s. [Ital.] Declamatory singing; recitative. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

canto ripieno, s. [Ital.] Additional soprano chorus-parts. [RIPIENO.] (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

canto secondo, s. [Ital.] Second soprano. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

căn'-tôn (1), s. [Fr. *canton*=a corner or cross-way in a street; also a *canton*=a hundred (*Cotgrave*); Ital. *cantone*=a canton, a district; Sp. *canton*=a corner, canton; Low Lat. *cantonum*=a region, district, from *canto*=(1) a squared stone; (2) a district, province. Compare *cantle* and *cant*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A corner, an angle; or an angular piece of anything.

"In a canton of the wall . . . there is a clift in the rooke."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 191.

" . . . made the inclosure of the Colledge disproportionall, wanting a canton upon that quarter, . . ."—*Craufurd: Univ. Edin.*, p. 129.

2. A corner of a shield. [II.]

*3. A piece, division, or portion of anything.

"There is another piece of Holbein's in the Stadthouse, of about three or four foot square, in which, in six several cantons, the several parts of our Savior's Passion are represented with a life and beauty that cannot be enough admired."—*Bishop Burnet: Travels*, p. 255.

4. A small portion or division of land.

"That little canton of land called the English Pale."—*Davies: Ireland*, p. 228.

5. A small district, constituting a distinct government; a clan.

"The same is the case of rovers by land; such, as yet, are some cantons in Arabia, and some petty kings of the mountains adjacent to straits and ways."—*Bacon: Holy War*.

¶ Applied specially to the political divisions of Switzerland.

"The Swiss citizen may pass freely from Canton to Canton, and can claim political rights in the Canton of his adoption."—*Brit. Quart. Review* (1873), p. 318.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.:* One of the honorable ordinaries. A small division in the corner of a shield. It generally occupies the dexter corner, and is less than a quarter of the shield. When it is in the left side of the shield it is called a *canton sinister*.

2. *Arch.:* A salient corner formed of a pilaster or quoins which project beyond the general faces of the wall.

canton-flannel, s. Cotton cloth upon which a nap is raised in imitation of wool.

canton's phosphorus, s. [PHOSPHORUS.]

***căn'-tôn** (2), s. [CANTO.] A canto.

"Write loyal cantons of contemned love."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

căn'-tôn, *v. t.* [CANTON. s.]

*1. To divide into parts.

"Families shall quit all subjection to him, and canton his empire into less governments for themselves."—*Locke*.

†2. To billet soldiers; to provide with quarters.

†**căn'-tôn-al**, *a.* [CANTON, s.] Of or pertaining to a canton; of the nature of a canton.

"While ordinary Federal legislation cannot touch the Cantons, ordinary cantonal legislation can touch the communes."—*Brit. Quart. Review* (1873), p. 317.

căn'-tônéd, *a.* [CANTON, v.]

†**I. Ord. Lang.:** Divided; distributed into districts.

"The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories cantoned out into parcels by other princes, . . ."—*Swift*.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.:* An epithet for a building, the angles of which are adorned with columns, pilasters, rustic quoins, &c.

2. *Her.:* [Fr. *cantonné*.] Applied to a shield in which the four cantons or spaces round a cross or saltier are filled up with any pieces.

***căn'-tôn-êr**, s. [Eng. *canton*; and suff. -er.] One who resides in a canton, an inhabitant of a canton. (*Hacket: Life of Williams.*)

***căn'-tôn-îng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CANTON, v.]

A. & B. *As present participle and participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of dividing, or distributing into districts.

2. The act of billeting soldiers.

căn'-tôn-ite, s. [From the Canton mine in Georgia where it is found.]

Min.: A variety of Covellite occurring in cubes and with a cubical cleavage.

căn'-tôn-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *canton*; -ize.] To divide into cantons.

"Thus was all Ireland cantonized among ten persons of the English nation."—*Davies: On Ireland*.

căn'-tôn-měnt, s. [Eng. *canton*; -ment.]

1. *Sing.:* A lodging.

"There were no cities, no towns, no places of cantonment for soldiers."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*

2. *Plural:* Quarters for soldiers. Troops during prolonged operations, when not in close proximity to the enemy, and not in regular camp or bivouac, are often distributed among villages, which are then called cantonments.

"The British army had taken up its cantonments with their right at Guarda their left extending toward the Douro and the advanced posts on the Coa."—*Wellington: Desp.*, 1811.

căn'-tôn, s. [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Fr. *cantonnière*=an additional curtain over bed furniture.] A substantial material of the nature of fustian, with a fine cord on one side and a surface of satiny yarns on the other.

†**căn'-tor**, s. [Lat. *cantôr*=a singer, from *cano*=to sing.]

1. *Gen.:* A singer.

2. *Spec.:* The precentor of a choir.

cănt'-rêd, ***cănt'-rêf**, s. [Wel. *cant*=a hundred; Lat. *centum*; and Wel. *tre* or *tref*=a dwelling-place.] A division of land; a hundred. [HUNDRED, s.]

"The king regrants to him all that province, reserving only the city of Dublin, and the cantreds next adjoining."—*Davies: On Ireland*.

căn'-trip, **can-trap**, ***can-traip**, s. [Etym. doubtful. Jamieson suggests that it is a word taken from juggling, from *cant*=to turn over, and *raip*=a rope. Webster says from Icel. *O. Dan.* & *O. Swed. gan*=witchcraft, and Icel. *trapp*=trampling. Cf. Eng. *trap*.] (*Scotch.*)

1. A spell, incantation, charm, bewitchery.

"Tak heed the auld Whig deevil played him nae cantrip."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxix.

2. A trick, a piece of mischief.

cantrip-time, s. The season for practicing magical arts.

"I mauna cast thee awa on the corse o' an auld carline, but keep thee cozie against cantrip-time."—*Blackw. Mag.* (August, 1820), p. 513.

căn-tu-ar, *a.* [An abbreviation for *Cantuarensis*=pertaining to Canterbury.] Thus the present primate signs himself "A. C. Cantuar."

căn'-tý, s. [Cant(a); -y.] Lively and cheerful. (*Scotch.*)

"Their house is muckle enough, and cleeking time's aye canty time."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. 1.

"Then at her door the canty dame

Would sit, as any linnet gay."

Wordsworth: Goody Blake and Harry Gill.

că-nũck, s. A Canadian.

căn'-u-lă, s. [Lat. *cannula*, dim. of *canna*=a pipe, a tube.] A little pipe or tube. [CANNULA.]

"In order to guard against the access of atmospheric air, we used to draw off the matter by means of a *cannula* and trocar, such as you see here, consisting of a silver tube with a sharp-pointed steel rod fitted into it, and projecting beyond it."—*Lister*, quoted in *Tyndall's Frag. of Science* (3rd. ed.), xi, 317.

căn-ũn', **kăn-ũn'**, s. [Turk.]

Music: An instrument strung with cat-gut, in form like a dulcimer, with which the women in the harems accompany their singing. The sound is brought out by means of plectra—thumbles made of tortoiseshell pointed with cocoanut wood, and worn upon the ends of the fingers. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

¶ A modification or this instrument (strung with wire) is to be found in the Zither, a German device, and a still further modification and improvement in an instrument, manufactured in New York, called the auto-harp. In the latter instrument, by means of depressible dampers, the thirds and other tonal subdivisions can be effected. Both these are played as the original instrument, with plectra.

căn'-văs, s. [CANVASS.]

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thîs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f.**
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhũn; -tîon, -şion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël,

*căn-vas-a-dō, s. [Ety. unknown.] A kind of stroke or thrust in fencing. (*Locrine*.)

căn'-vass, v. t. & i. [In O. Fr. *canbasser*, *canabasser*=to search or sift out]. [CANVAS, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

*1 To toss in a blanket.

*2. To have carnal intercourse with. (*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 4.*)

II. Figuratively:

1. To sift or examine thoroughly.

"Most delicately hour by hour
He canvass'd human mysteries."

Tennyson: A Character.

2. To debate, discuss.

"He did believe that such a thing was possible, and when he canvassed it in his mind, he trembled, and looked over his shoulder." *Marryat: Snarley-yow*, vol. ii., ch. iii.

3. To scrutinize.

4. To solicit the votes or support in one's candidature for any office or dignity.

*5. To seek the accomplishment of any object or desire.

B. Intransitive:

1. To solicit any office or dignity.

"Elizabeth being to resolve upon an officer, and being, by some that *canvassed* for others, put in some doubt of that person she meant to advance, said, she was like one with a lantern seeking a man."—*Jacon*.

2. To solicit orders for goods.

"Wanted, a man . . . to canvass for subscriptions."—*London Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 29, 1881.

căn'-vass, *cane-vas, cãn'-vas, s. & a. [Fr. *canavas*; Ital. *canavaccio*; Sp. *canamazo*; Low Lat. *canabacius*=hempen cloth, canvas. From Lat. *cannabis*; Gr. *kannabis*=hemp; Sansc. *cana*=hemp.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A kind of coarse unbleached linen cloth, used in old times for sifting, now for sails, tents, paintings, &c. Canvas for sails is made from 18-24 inches wide, and numbered 0-8, No. 0 being the thickest. A bolt is 39-40 yards long, and weighs 25-48 lbs.

"The mullok on an heap iswoped was,
And on the floor yeast a *canavas*."

Chaucer: C. T., 12,866.

"By glimmering sails and walls of *canvas* led."

Tennyson.

(2) A clear, unbleached cloth, woven regularly in little squares, used for tapestry work.

2. Figuratively:

*1) A thorough examination or sifting of a subject, as though through a sifter, the bottoms of which were originally made of canvass. [Compare with *BOLT*.]

"I deem it worthy the *canvass* and discussion of sober and considerate men."—*Dr. H. More: Pre-existence of the Soul*, preface.

(2) The act or process of soliciting for votes or the sale of any article of merchandise, by canvassing or personal solicitation.

"He must go through all the miseries of a *canvass*, must shake hands with crowds of freeholders or free-men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

II. Technically:

1. The sails of a ship.

"With such kind passion hastes the prince to fight,
And spreads his flying *canvass* to the sound."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cix.

"In the north her *canvas* flowing."

Tennyson: Captain, 27.

2. A tent, in the expression "under canvass."

"I should enjoy the prospect of being on horseback and under *canvass* again."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. The ground of a picture; the picture itself.

(a) Literally:

"From her the *canvass* borrows light and shade."

Couper: Charity, 107.

"The fantastic peaks bathed, at sunrise and sunset, with light rich as that which glows on the *canvass* of Claude."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(b) Fig.: A mental picture.

"History is not a creed or a catechism; it gives lessons rather than rules; it does not bring out clearly upon the *canvass* the details which were familiar to the ten thousand minds of whose combined movements and fortunes it treats."—*Newman: Development of Christian Doctrine*, introd., p. 7.

¶ To get or receive the *canvas*: To be dismissed. Compare the modern slang "to get the sack."

"I lose my honor if the Don receives the *canvas*."—*Shirley: Brothers*, ii. p. 14. (*Nares*.)

B. As adj.: Made of canvass.

"Your white *canvas* doublet will sully."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.

"Their *canvass* castles up they quickly rear,
And build a city in an hour's space."

Fairfax.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Canvass-cutter*, *canvass-stretcher*.

canvas-back, s.

Ornith.: A species of duck, *Fuligula* or *Aythya valisneria*. It is a great favorite with huntsmen in this country. It lives mainly on a species of wild celery, which makes its flesh a great delicacy. It derives its name from the speckled feathers on the back.

canvas-backed, canvass-backed, a. Having a back of the texture or color of canvass.

Canvass-backed duck: [CANVAS-BACK.]

*canvass-climber, s. A name applied to a sailor, from his having to climb aloft.

"A sea

That almost burst the deck and from the ladder-tackle
Wash'd off a *canvass-climber*."

Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 1.

canvas-frame, s.

Calico-printing: A diaphragm of canvas in a paint-vat used in a certain process of calico-printing. The color is admitted by a stop-cock below, and up to the level of the canvas.

cãn'-vassed, pa. par. & a. [CANVASS, v.]

cãn'-vass-sêr, s. [CANVASS, v.]

¶1. One who canvasses or examines thoroughly into a subject.

2. One who scrutinizes the returns of votes at an election.

3. One who solicits votes.

4. One who solicits orders for goods, books, &c.

cãn'-vass-sîng, pr. par., a. & s. [CANVASS, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & partic. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

I. Literally:

¶1. The act or process of sifting any subject.

2. The act of soliciting votes.

" . . . on this occasion the *canvassing* was eager."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

*II. Fig.: The act of making a trial of.

"I invited the hungry slave sometimes to my chamber to the *canvassing* of a turkey pie, or a piece of venison, . . ."—*Return from Parnassus*. (*Latham*.)

†cãn'-y, a. [Eng. *can(e)*; -y.]

1. Full of canes.

2. Consisting or made of canes.

"Where Chinese drive

With sails and wind their *cany* wagons light."

Milton: P. L., iii. 439.

cãn-yõn, s. The same as cañon (q. v.).

cãn'-zõn'-a, cãn'-zõne, s. [Ital. *canzona*.]

1. A short song, in which the music is of much more importance than the words. It is one of the ancient forms of measured melody, and when the older writers employed it, it was usually made the vehicle for the display of skill and contrivance in the treatment of the phrases in fugal imitation. A secondary meaning of the word, *scoffing* or *banter*, perhaps accounts for the use of a *form* in which a musical imitation or *mocking* was shown.

2. In the early part of the last century the word was used to describe an instrumental composition, similar to the sonata as then known. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

cãn'-zõn'-êť, s. [Ital. *canzonetta*, dimin. of *canzone*, *canzona* (q. v.).]

Music.: A short song, one brief compared with the sacred airs of the oratorio, or with the aria of the Italian opera.

"You find not the apostrophes, and so miss the accent: let me supervise the *canzonet*."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 2.

caoinan, s. [Ir.] A funeral song (Keeners). (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

caõut'-chĩn, s. [From Eng., &c., *caoutch(ouc)*, and suff. -in (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: C₁₀H₁₆. An aromatic hydrocarbon, boiling at 171°, obtained by the destructive distillation of india-rubber.

caõut'-chõuc, s. [A South-American-Indian word.]

1. Bot.: India-rubber, so called because its primary use was, and is, the removal of pencil marks from paper. It is an elastic, gummy substance, consisting of the inspissated juice of various more or less milky species of plants. The greater part of the caoutchouc of commerce is the product of four euphorbiaceous trees, *Siphonia elastica*, from French Guiana, *S. braziliensis*, *lutea*, and *brevifolia*

from Brazil. It is furnished also by *Ficus elastica*, sometimes called by way of pre-eminence the India-rubber tree. It is derived also from some arto-carpads, specially *Castilloa elastica*, and some Apocynaceæ, notably *Urceola elastica*. It exists to a certain extent in most milky plants.

2. Comm., manuf., &c.: Caoutchouc was first exported to Europe early in the eighteenth century. Dr. Priestly pointed out that it might be used to rub out pencil marks, crumb of bread having been previously employed for that purpose. In 1791 Samuel Piat obtained a patent for making water-proof fabrics by a caoutchouc dissolved in spirits of turpentine. Hancock, in 1823, and Macintosh followed in the same direction. Mr. Chas. Goodyear invented the vulcanizing process, which by compounding with it a small amount of sulphur renders it as hard as horn, and well adapted for various purposes to the arts.

¶ *Mineral Caoutchouc*:

Min.: A name for Elaterite (q. v.).

caõut'-chõu'-cĩn, (a silent), s. [From Eng., &c., *caoutchouc*, and suff. -in (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A volatile, oily liquid obtained by the destructive distillation of caoutchouc, which dissolves caoutchouc easily. It consists of two hydrocarbons, caoutchin, C₁₀H₁₆, boiling at 171°, and Isoprene, C₅H₈, boiling at 37°.

cãp (1), *cappe, s. & a. [A. S. *cæppe*; Low Lat. *cappa*=a cape, a cope; Dut. *kap*; O. H. Ger. *chappa*; Ger. *kappe*; Icel. *kápa*; Ital. *cappa*; Sp. & Port. *capa*; Fr. *cape*, *chape*=a cloak. From Lat. *capio*=to receive, contain.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) An article of dress used to cover the head.

"Thei usen nouthur *cappe* ne hood."—*Maundeville*, p. 247.

"It was Eyvind Kallda's crew

Of warlocks blue,

With their *caps* of darkness hooded!"

Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; The Musician's Tale, v.

(2) Any covering, as the cap of a gun, &c. [II., 1.]

*2. Figuratively:

(1) The highest of anything. (Of things and persons.)

"Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

(2) The mark or ensign of any dignity.

"Henry the fifth did sometimes prophesy,

If once he came to be a cardinal,

He'd make his *cap* coequal with the crown."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 1.

(3) A mark of respect or reverence shown by uncovering the head. [CAP, v.]

"Should the want of a *cap* or a cringe so mortally discompose him, as we find afterward it did."—*L'Estrange*.

II. Technically:

1. Gunnery:

(a) *Cap of a cannon*: A piece of lead placed over the vent to keep the priming dry. [APRON.] (Formerly in this sense of smaller arms.)

(b) *Cap of a gun or pistol (Mod.)*: A small copper cylinder lined at the head with explosive matter, placed on the nipple of the piece, and exploded by the descent of the hammer.

"One ball struck the *cap* of his pistol."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Her. (*cap of maintenance*): The cap of state carried before the sovereign at his coronation. It is also sometimes used as a bearing in a coat of arms.

3. Nautical:

(1) A square piece of wood placed over the head or upper end of a mast.

(2) *Cap of a block*: A semicircular projection from the sides and round the ends of a block above the pins.

(3) A covering of tarred canvas at the end of a rope.

4. Arch.: The uppermost part of any assemblage of principal parts. It is applied to the capital of a column, the cornice of a room, the capping or uppermost member of the subbase of a room, &c.

5. Bot.: The convex top of an agaric or fungus, in general shaped like a plate or bonnet.

¶ *Friar's cap*: *Aconitum Napellus*.

Soldier's cap: The same as *Friar's cap* (q. v.).

Turk's cap:

(1) *Aconitum Napellus*.

(2) *Lilium Martagon*.

6. Agric. (*the cap of a flail*): The band of leather or wood through which the middle-band passes.

"Cappe of a fleyle. Meditentum."—*Prompt. Parv.*

7. Bee-keeping: An extra box or case put upon the top of a hive, which the bees are encouraged to fill with honey.

8. Carpentry:

(1) The lintel of a door or window-frame.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

(2) A beam joining the tops of a row of posts in a frame; a plate.

(3) The hand-rail of a stairs or balustrade.

9. *Engineering*: The horizontal beam connecting the heads of a row of piles of a timber bridge.

10. *Paper-making*: A size of paper. Flat cap is 14 by 17 inches; double cap is 17 by 28; foolscap and legal cap are of various sizes, from 7½ by 12 to the size of a flat cap sheet folded, 8½ by 14; foolscap is folded on the long edge, and legal cap on the top or short edge.

11. *Millwrighting*: The movable upper story of a windmill.

12. *Bookbinding*: The covering of a head-band or the envelope of a book while binding.

13. *Horology*: The inner case which covers the movements of some forms of watches. It is now nearly discontinued.

14. *Machinery*:

(1) The tire of lead and tin on the periphery of a glazing-wheel.

(2) The upper half of a journal-box. The lower half is the *pillow*. [PILLOW-BLOCK.]

(3) The iron-banded piece on the end of a wooden pump-rod or pitman by which it is connected with a working-beam.

¶ *To set one's cap at*: To take measures to gain the affections of a man.

B. *As adjective*: (See the compounds.)

cap-a-pie, *cap-a-pe, adv. [O. Fr. *de cap à pied* = from head to foot; Fr. *de pied en cap* = from foot to head.] From head to foot; completely.

"A figure like your father,

Armed at point exactly, *cap-a-pe*."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 2.

"A woodlouse,

That folds up itself in itself for a house,

As round as a ball, without head, without tail,

Inclod'd *cap a pe* in a strong coat of mail."

Swift.

cap-box, s. A box in which to keep caps or bonnets; a bonnet-box, a band-box.

cap-case, s. [CAPCASE.]

cap-ful, cap full, s. [CAPFUL.]

cap-making, s.

1. The art or trade of making caps or hats.

"It is worth our pains to observe the tenderness of our kings to preserve the trade of *cap-making* . . ."—Fuller: *Worthies*; *Monmouthshire*.

2. The art or trade of making percussion-caps.

cap-merchant, s. The purser of a ship.

cap-out, v.

To drink cap-out: In drinking to leave nothing in the glass or vessel.

"Drink clean *cap-out*, like Sir Hildebrand."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxix.

cap-paper, s.

(1) A kind of coarse brownish paper, used by grocers and others in which to wrap up sugar, &c.

"Having, for trial sake, filtered it through *cap-paper* there remained in the filter a powder."—Boyle.

(2) A kind of writing paper. Ruled with blue lines and folding on the back it is *foolscap*; with red lines to form a margin on the left hand, and made to fold on the top, it is *legal cap*.

(3) A size of paper from 7½ by 12 inches to 8½ by 14. [CAP (1), s., II. 10.]

cap-peak, s. A peak or projecting piece in front of a cap, usually made of leather, and intended to shade the eyes, as well as for facility in removing the cap from or placing it on the head.

cap-pot, s.

Glass-making: A covered glass pot or crucible.

cap-scuttle, s.

Naut.: A framing composed of coamings and head-ledges raised above the deck, with a top which shuts closely over into a rabbet.

cap-sheaf, s. The top sheaf of a stack of corn.

cap-shore, s.

Naut.: A supporting spar between the cap and the tressel-tree.

cap-square, s.

Mil.: A strong piece of plate iron, covering the trunnion of a gun and keeping it in its place.

cap-stone, s. [CAPSTONE.]

căp (2), s. [CUP, s.]

1. A vessel.

"It is observed, that a barrel or *cap*, whose cavity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not serve a diver above a quarter of an hour."—Wilkins.

2. Applied especially in Scotland to—

(a) A wooden bowl for containing food, whether solid or fluid.

"Meikle may fa' between the *cap* and the lip."—*Ram-say*: *Scotch Prov.*, p. 53.

(b) The cell of a honeycomb.

(c) *Plur.*: The combs of wild bees.

¶ *To kiss caps with one*: To drink out of the same vessel; as, "I wadna *kiss caps wi'* sic a fallow." (Scotch.)

cap-ambry, s. A press or cupboard, probably for holding wooden vessels used at meals.

" . . . they brake down beds, boards, *cap ambries*, glaz. windows," &c.—*Spalding*, i. 157.

cap-full, cap-fou, cap-fu, s. The fourth part of a peck.

căp (1), v. t. & i. [CAP (1), s.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To form the cover to anything; to spread over.

"The bones next the joint are *capped* with a smooth cartilaginous substance, serving both to strength and motion."—*Derham*.

"These instruments consist of the hypapophyses of the seven or eight posterior cervical vertebrae, the extremities of which are *capped* by a layer of hard cement, . . ."—*Owen*: *Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

†2. To put a cover on anything.

*3. To take the cap from another.

"If one, by another occasion, take anything from another, as boys sometimes use to *cap* one another, the same is straight felony."—*Spenser*: *On Ireland*.

4. To salute by taking the cap off. The uncovering of the head as a token of reverence and respect.

"He that will give a *cap* and make a leg in thanks for a favor he never received, deserveth rather to be blamed for want of wit, than to be praised for store of manners."—*Thomas Fuller*.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. To render complete; to consummate.

2. To match; to produce or bring forward in emulation. (Compare Dan. *kuppe* = to contend with, rival.)

"Where Henderson, and th' other masses,

Were sent to *cap* texts, and put cases."

Butler: *Hudibras*.

" . . . there being little need of any other faculty but memory, to be able to *cap* texts."—*Government of the Tongue*.

¶ *To cap verses*: To compose or recite a verse beginning with the final letter of one composed by the preceding speaker.

"Now I have him under girdle, I'll *cap verses* with him to the end of the chapter."—*Dryden*: *Amphitryon*.

*B. *Intransitive*:

1. To take off the cap in salutation. [A., I. 4.]

"Three great ones of the city,

In personal suit to make me his lieutenant,

Off *cap*'d to him." Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 1.

†2. To collect money for the huntsman in his cap after the death of a fox.

*căp (2), v. i. [Lat. *capio* = to seize.]

1. To seize by violence; to lay hold of what is not one's own; to arrest.

2. Used especially in the sense of seizing vessels in a privateering way.

"In Scotland some private persons made themselves rich by *caping* or privateering upon the Dutch, . . ."—*Wodrow*: *Hist.*, i. 220.

3. To entrap, to ensnare.

"Twelve shillings you must pay,

Or I must *cap* you."

Beau. & Fleet.: *Knight of Burning Pestle*, iii.

*căp (3), v. t. & i. [Fr. *cap*; Lat. *caput* = the head.]

A. *Trans.*: To direct the course of anything, to steer.

B. *Intrans.*: To direct one's course.

"Thair may cum stormes, and caus a lek,

That ye man *cap* be wind and waw."

Dunbar: *Maitland Poems*, p. 133.

că-pă-bil'-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *capable*, and suff. *-ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being capable, capacity.

"Sure he that made us with such large discourse,

Looking before and after, gave us not

That *capability* and godlike reason

To rust in us unus'd." Shakesp.: *Ham.*, iv. 4.

"To find by study of yourself, and of the ground you stand on, what your combined inward and outward *Capability* specially is."—*Carlyle*: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

2. Used in the plural in the sense of—

(1) Attainments, mental qualifications, or ability.

(2) The power of being converted or applied to any use or object.

"He was immensely struck with Hauteville, particularly with its *capabilities*. It was a superb place, and might be rendered unrivaled."—*Disraeli*: *Young Duke*, bk. i., ch. vi.

căp'-a-ble, a. [Fr. *capable*; Lat. *capabilis* = able or fit to contain; *capio* = to take hold.]

I. *Lit.*: Able or fit to contain or receive in.

†(a) Sometimes with the infinitive.

"When we consider so much of that space, as is equal to, or *capable* to receive a body of any assigned dimensions, . . ."—*Locke*.

(b) Generally with the prep. *of*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. *Of the mind, intellect, &c.*:

(1) Fit or qualified for any particular thing; intelligent.

"Achil. Come, thou shalt bear a letter to him straight. Ther. Let me bear another to his horse; for that's the more *capable* creature."—*Shakesp.*: *Troil. & Cress.*, iii. 3.

"To say, that the more *capable*, or the better deserver, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsorily bring under the less worthy, is idle."—*Bacon*.

(2) (With the prep. *of*): Having intellectual power or capacity; able to comprehend; qualified or fitted for any act.

"But at what time a man may be said to have attained so far forth the use of reason, as sufficeth to make him *capable* of those Laws, whereby he is then bound to guide his actions."—*Hooker*: *Ecel. Pol.*, bk. i., ch. vi., § 5.

"He is as *capable* of writing an heroic poem as making a fervent prayer."—*Guardian*, No. 3.

*2. *Of inanimate things*: Intelligent, able to understand.

"Look you, how pale he glares;

His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones,

Would make them *capable*."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

3. (With the prep. *of*):

(1) Able or fitted to comprehend anything by the senses.

"Yet went she not, as not with such discourse

Delighted, or not *capable* her ear

Of what was high." Milton: *P. L.*, bk. viii.

* (2) Susceptible, subject to.

"The soul, immortal substance, to remain

Conscious of joy, and *capable* of pain."—*Prior*.

* (3) Ready or willing to receive or be subject to.

"What secret springs their eager passions move,

How *capable* of death for injured love!"

Dryden: *Virgil*; *Aeneid*, v. 9.

4. Legally qualified or competent; free from legal impediment or disqualification.

"Of my land,

Loyal and natural boy! I'll work the means

To make thee *capable*." Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 1.

†**căp'-a-ble-něss, s.** [Eng. *capable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being capable; capability, capacity.

"The efficacy of these does not depend upon the mere opus operatum; but upon the *capableness* of the subject."—*Killingbeck*: *Sermons*, p. 322.

†**că-păc'-i-fŷ, v. t.** [Lat. *capax* (genit. *capacis*) = that which can hold or contain, capable; *capio* = to seize, take, and *facio* (passive *fio*) = to make.] To render capable or fit, to qualify. (Used either with an infinitive following, or with the prep. *for*.)

" . . . thereby *capacifying* us to enjoy pleasantly and innocently all those good things the Divine goodness hath provided for, and consigned to us."—*Barrow* (ed. 1741), vol. i., Ser. 1.

cap-ă'-cious, a. [Lat. *capax* (genit. *capacis*) = able to hold or contain; *capio* = to take, hold; Ital. *capace*.]

1. *Lit. (of material things)*: Containing or able to contain much; wide, large, extensive.

"It is provided with a very good and *capacious* harbor."—*Anson*: *Voyages*, ix. 129.

" . . . to the world's

Capacious field forth went the adventurer."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

¶ Sometimes with the prep. *of*.

"Posts *capacious* of the frame I raise,"

Pope: *Odyssey*, xxiii. 201.

2. *Fig. (of immaterial things)*: Comprehensive, extensive, liberal.

" . . . I have ever perceived that where the mind was *capacious*, . . ."—*Goldsmith*: *Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xv.

că-pă-cious-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *capacious*; *-ly*.] In a capacious manner; to a capacious degree; largely, freely.

†**că-pă-cious-něss, s.** [Eng. *capacious*; *-ness*.] The quality of being capacious, or capable of containing; capacity, extent.

"A concave measure, of known and denominate capacity, serves to measure the *capaciousness* of any other vessel."—*Holder*: *On Time*.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *capaciousness* and *capacity*: "*Capacity* is an indefinite term simply designating fitness to hold or receive; but *capaciousness* denotes something specifically large. Measuring the *capacity* of vessels belongs to the science of mensuration; the *capaciousness* of rooms is to be observed by the eye. They are marked by

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, ðel.

the same distinction in their moral application: men are born with various *capacities*; some are remarkable for the *capaciousness* of their minds." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ca-păç'-i-tăte, *v. t.* [Formed from Lat. *capax* (genit. *capacis*)=capacious, on the analogy of English verbs formed from Latin past participles in *-atus*.] To make capable of or for anything; to qualify, to render legally competent.

"By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe those errors."—*Dryden*.

¶ Frequently with the prep. *for*.

"These sort of men were sycophants only, and were endowed with arts of life, to *capacitate* them for the conversation of the rich and great."—*Tatler*.

ca-păç'-i-tă-těd, *pa. par. & a.* [CAPACITATE.] Rendered capable or competent; qualified.

"... he is fully *capacitated* and enabled to be our advocate with the father, ..."—*Ep. Beveridge*, vol. 1, Ser. 69.

ca-păç'-i-tă-tion, *s.* [CAPACITATE.] The act of rendering capable or qualified; a qualification.

ca-păç'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *capacité*; Lat. *capacitas* (acc. *capacitatem*)=power of receiving, from *capax* (genit. *capacis*)=able to receive or contain; *capio*=to receive, to contain.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. Power of receiving, holding, or containing; capaciousness.

"There is a certain Degree of *Capacity* in the greatest Vessel, ..."—*Sir W. Temple: Essay on Learning*.

"Space, considered in length, breadth and thickness, I think, may be called *capacity*."—*Locke*.

*2. Vacant space, hollow.

"There remained, in the *capacity* of the exhausted cylinder, store of little rooms, or spaces, ..."—*Boyle*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Mental or intellectual receiving power; ability of mind to receive.

"... which requires the duty of a soldier, and the *capacity* and prudence of a general."—*Dryden: Juvenal (Dedication)*.

2. (Followed by the prep. *for*): Fitness or ability to receive.

"Distinguish'd much by reason, and still more By our *capacity* for grace divine."

Cowper: Task, bk. vi., l. 603

3. Power, ability.

"... a virtuous disposition, a *capacity* to discharge the duties of our places, a due qualification to enjoy the happiness of the other world."—*Barrow* (5th ed., 1741), vol. 1, Ser. 1.

4. A state or condition of fitness or preparation for any act.

5. A position or condition of being; a character, rank, or degree.

"A man that served them in a double *capacity*, to teach and cobbe."—*Butler: Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. 2, l. 432.

"You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the same in both *capacities*."—*Swift*.

B. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: (For definition see example.)

"The thermal *capacity* of a body at a stated temperature is the limiting value of the mean thermal *capacity* as the range is indefinitely diminished."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (ed. 1875), ch. ix., p. 40.

2. *Electrostatics and Electro-magnetics*: (For definition, see example.)

"The *capacity* of a conductor is the quotient of the quantity of electricity with which it is charged by the potential which this charge produces in it."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (ed. 1875), ch. xi., p. 64.

3. *Physics*: Power of holding or retaining, as the capacity of a body for heat.

4. *Math.*: Volume, content. [CONTENT.]

5. *Naut.*: The tonnage or burden of a ship.

6. *Law*: Competency; the state of possessing the fitness or qualification necessary to do any legal act or to hold any office. Ability or fitness to do or to receive, to sue or to be sued.

"Persons attainted of felony or treason have no *capacity* in them to take, obtain or purchase, save only to the use of the king."—*Bacon*.

"The ecclesiastical court is the judge of every testator's *capacity*."—*Blackstone: Comment*.

¶ For the distinction between *capacity* and *capaciousness* see CAPACIOUSNESS.

că-păde', **cap'-a-dos**, *s.* [Fr. *cap-à-dos*=a cape or covering for the back.] A hood or close cap.

ca-păr'-i-sôn, *s.* [O. Fr. *caparasson*; Sp. *caparazon*=a cover for a saddle or coach; from *capa*=a cloak.]

I. Literally:

1. A cloth or covering spread over the trappings or furniture of a horse; a horse-cloth; also the bridle, saddle, and housing of a charger.

"Tilting furniture, emblazoned shields, Impresses quaint, *caparisons* and steeds, Bases and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights At joust and tournament; then marshaled feast Served up in hall."—*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 35.

*2. Applied to fine dress worn by human beings.

"My heart groans beneath the gay *caparison*."

Smollett.

"With dye and drab I purchas'd this *caparison*."—*Shakesp: Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

*II. *Fig.*: Applied to the retinue or attendants of a noble.

"O general, Here is the steed, we the *caparison*."—*Shakesp: Coriolanus*, i. 9.

ca-păr'-i-sôn, *v. t.* [CAPARISON, *s.*]

1. To cover with caparisons.

*2. To dress finely or pompously, or simply to dress.

"Don't you think, though I am *caparisoned* like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition?"—*Shakesp: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

ca-păr'-i-sôned, *pa. par. & a.* [CAPARISON, *v.*] Covered with or wearing caparisons.

ca-păr'-i-sôn-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CAPARISON, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of dressing with caparisons.

***căp'-bar**, ***căp'-barre**, *s.* [Eng. *cap* (for *capstan*), and *bar*; Mid. Eng. *barre*.] A capstan bar.

"Serving of schippis [with *capbarres*]."—*Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

căp'-câse, *s.* [Eng. *cap*, and *case*.]

1. A box or case in which to keep hats or bonnets.

*2. A small chest or traveling case.

"He asked his wife whether she shut the trunks and chests fast, whether the *capcase* be sealed, and whether the hall door be bolted."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 116.

căpe (1), *s. & a.* [Fr. *cap*=a promontory, *cape*; Ital. *capo*=a head, from Lat. *caput*=a head.]

A. As substantive:

1. A headland, a promontory; a piece of land extending some distance into the sea.

"From Gothland to the *cape* of Fynestere."

Chaucer: C. T., 410.

"The parting sun, Beyond the earth's green *cape* and verdant isles Hesperian, sets."—*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 631.

¶ A *cape* ending in an acute angle is often called a *point*.

2. Applied more especially to the Cape of Good Hope, whence—

3. A kind of light wine made at the Cape of Good Hope.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

cape-aloes, *s.* An inspissated juice, obtained chiefly from the *Aloe spicata* and *Commelini*, growing wild at the Cape of Good Hope.

cape anteater, *s.* A mammal (*Orycteropus capensis*).

cape jasmine, *s.* A very fragrant plant, *Gardenia florida*, order Cinchonaceæ.

cape marmot, *s.* A mammal (*Hyrax capensis*).

cape region, *s.*

Zoöl. (Of Mollusca): The fourth of twenty-seven land regions, containing a species of land and fresh water mollusca peculiar to it or peculiarly grouped. (*Woodward*.)

cape-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Rocella tinctoria*, a dye lichen, obtained from the Cape de Verd Islands. (*Treas. of Botany*.)

căpe (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *cape*; A. S. *cæppe*; Low Lat. *capa*; Sp. & Port. *capa*; Ital. *cappa*; Icel. *kápa*; Sw. *käpa*, *kappa*; Dan. *kaabe*, *kappe*; Dut. *kap*; Ger. *kappe*. Originally the same word with *cap* and *cope*.] A kind of small cloak covering the shoulders; also the neck-piece of a cloak.

"*Tai*. With a small compass' d *cape*;

Gru. I confess the *cape*."

Shakesp: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

căpe (3), *s.* [COPE.]

cape-stane, *s.* (*Scotch*.)

1. *Lit.*: A cope-stone; keystone.

2. *Fig.*: The finish, the completion.

"Our bardie's fate is at a close,

Past a' remead;

The last sad *cape-stane* o' his woes,

Poor Mailie's dead!"

Burns: Poor Mailie's Elegy.

căpe (4), *s.* [Lat. *cape*; imper. of *capio*=to take, to seize.]

Eng. Law: A judicial writ relative to a plea of lands and tenements, so named from its first word.

căped (1), *pa. par. & a.* [CAP (2), *v.*] Seized or captured by pirates.

"The late author of *Jus Maritimum*, c. 4, of Piracy, shows that the buyers of *caped* goods in England are not liable in restitution; but our countryman, Wellwood, in his *Sea-Laws*, c. 25, *Of things taken on the Sea*, shows a decision to the contrary; but it is in 1487, near 200 years old."—*Fountainhall: Decisions*, i. 80.

căped (2), *a.* [CAPE (2), *s.*] Having a cape attached; wearing a cape.

căp'-ěl (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A kind of stone, consisting of blended quartz, schorl, and hornblende.

căp'-ě-lăn, **căp'-ě-lîn**, *s.* [Fr. *capelan*, *caplan*; Sp. *capelan*.]

Ichthy.: A small species of fish of the trout family, *Mallotus villosus*, found on the coast of Newfoundland, and used as a bait for cod and other fish.

ca-pěl'-lă, *s.* [Lat. *capella*=a little goat, dim. of *caper*=a goat.]

1. **Astron.**: A star, remarkable for its brilliancy, in the constellation Auriga. In this country it is circumpolar, passing very near the horizon when lowest in the north, and almost overhead when highest in the south. Capella is called also *Alpha Aurigæ*. It is a double star with parallax. (*Prof. Airy: Popular Astron.*)

2. **Archæology**:

(1) An oratory for religious worship.

(2) A chest for holding relics or anything similar.

***căp'-ěl-lâne**, *s.* [CHAPLAIN.]

căp'-ěl-lět, **căp'-ě-lět**, **căp'-ű-lět**, *s.* [Fr. *cap-elet*.]

Farriery: A sort of swelling resembling a wen, growing on the heel of the hock of a horse, and on the point of the elbow, probably caused by bruises and lying down.

căp'-ěl-lî'-nă, *s.* [Sp.] The bell or cover of the pile of amalgam bricks (*pina*) in the Spanish process of separating the mercury from the metal.

ca-pěl'-lône, *s.* A silver coin of Modena, of the value of 6 cents.

că'-pěr, *v. i.* [According to Skeat a shortened form of *capreoll* (q. v.), from Ital. *capriolare*=to leap about as goats or kids; *capriolo*=a kid, dim. of *caprio*=a wild goat; Lat. *capra*=a she-goat; *caper*=a he-goat; Gr. *kapros*=a boar.]

1. To dance or skip about, to cut capers.

"The truth is, I am only old in judgment; and he that will *caper* with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him."—*Shakesp.: Hen. IV., Pt. II.*, i. 2.

2. To dance. (Said contemptuously.)

"The stage would need no force, nor song, nor dance, Nor *capering* monsieur brought from active France."—*Rowe: Ambitious Step-mother*. (Prol.)

că'-pěr (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *capriole*; Ital. *capriola*; Low Lat. *capriola*, dimin. of *capra*=a she-goat.] [CAPER, *v.*]

I. Literally:

1. A frolicsome leap or spring, a skip, antics.

"Flinnap, the treasurer, is allowed to cut a *caper*, on the strait rope, ..."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels*.

2. Strange or ridiculous conduct or actions.

3. **The proper caper**: The right thing to do; the correct style.

"We, that are true lovers, run into strange *capers*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 4.

II. Fig.: A start or leap of the heart for joy.

"My bosom underwent a glorious glow,

And my internal spirit cut a *caper*."

Byron: Don Juan, x. 3.

caper-cutting, *s.* Cutting capers, frolicsome [CUT, *v.*]

"I am not gentle, sir, nor gentle will be,

Till I have justice, my poor child restored,

Your *caper-cutting* son has run away with."

Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

că'-pěr (3), *s.* [Etym. unknown.] (See extract.)

"She gave the deponent a dram, and gave him bread, butter, and cheese, which they call a *caper*."—*Trials of the Sons of Rob Roy*, p. 197.

că'-pěr (4), *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *capre*, *cappre*; Fr. *capre*; Lat. *capparis*, from Gr. *kapparis*=the caper-plant, from Pers. *kabar*=capers. (*Skeat*.)]

A. As substantive:

1. **Botany**:

(1) A plant, *Capparis spinosa*, belonging to the natural order Capparidaceæ. It grows freely in the south of Europe.

(2) The flower-buds of the plant described in (1), which are largely used in sauces and pickles. They are pickled in vinegar, and are extensively exported

făte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wē, wět, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

from Sicily and the south of France. The flower-buds of the *Zygophyllum fabago*, or Bean-caper, are often used as a substitute.

(3) The American Nasturtium fruit, which is extensively pickled and sold under the name capers. They are the product of that species of the family known as *Tropaeolum majus*, and have a warm pungent flavor said by some to resemble that of the cress.

"We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the animal ferment in taste and virtue, as mangoes, olives, and capers."—Floyer: *On the Humors*.

2. *Comm.*: A kind of tea. [CAPER-TEA.]

B. *As adj.*: (See the compounds.)

¶ Obvious compound: *Caper-sauce*.

Wild Caper: A plant, *Euphorbia lathyris*. Its seeds are purgative.

caper-bean, s.

Bot.: A plant, *Zygophyllum fabago*. [CAPER (4), s. (2)]

caper-bush, s.

Bot.: The same as CAPER-SPURGE. (Wight.)

caper-spurge, s.

Bot.: A plant, *Euphorbia lathyris*, sometimes called *Caper-bush*. It is used as a purgative.

caper-tea, s. A kind of black tea-shrub, of which the Caper-congou and Scented Caper are two varieties.

caper-tree, caper tree, s.

In New South Wales: A tree, *Busbeckia* (or *Busbeckea*) *arborea* of Endlicher, not of Martius. Order, Capparidaceæ.

cāp-ēr-cāil'-zie, cap-er-cal'-i, cap-er-cail'-ye, cāp-ēr-kāl'-ly, cāp-ēr-cālze, s. [From Gael. *cabar*=a branch, and *caolach*=a cock. (*Jamieson*.) Or from Gael. *capull-coille*=the great cock of the wood; (*lit.*) the horse of the wood, from Gael. *capull*=a horse, and *coill, coille*=a wood. (*Skat.*)]

Ornith.: The Wood-grouse, Mountain Cock, or Cock of the Woods—a species of grouse, *Tetrao urogallus*, of large size, formerly indigenous in the Highlands of Scotland, but which became extinct, and had to be reintroduced from the Scandinavian Peninsula, where it is abundant in the pine forests, feeding on the seeds. The general color is black and green, with white marks on the wing and tail.

"Money vthir fowls ar in Scotland, quhilkis ar sene in na vthir partis of the world, as *capercaillye*, ane fowl mair than ane raun, quhilk leiffis allanerlie of barkis of treis."—*Bellend: Descr. Alb.*, c. 11.

cā-pēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *caper, v.*; *-er*.] One who capers about, or performs antics.

"The tumbler's gambols some delight afford;

No less the nimble caperer on the cord."

Dryden: Juvenal, xiv.

cā-pēr-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CAPER, v.]

A. & B. *As present participle and participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.*: The act of cutting capers or antics.

Ca-pēr-na-īte, s. An inhabitant of Capernanm, an ancient city of Palestine.

Ca-pēr-na-īt'-īc, a. Of or pertaining to the Capernaïtes; as, the doctrine held by the Capernaïtes (*John 6:52*), that the body and blood of Christ are materially present in the Eucharist, is called by Lutherans a "Capernaïtic error."

cāp-ēr-nōi'-tēd-nēss, s. [Scotch *capernoited*; and Eng. suff. *-ness*.] Obstinacy, perversity. (*Dr. Chalmers*.) (*Longmuir's Jamieson*.)

cap-er-noi-tie, cap-er-noi-ted, a. [Perhaps from Icel. *kappi*=a strife, a quarrel; *nyta*=to use.] Crabbed, irritable, peevish. (*Scotch*.)

"I thought I shou'd turn capernoited."

Hamilton: Ramsay's Poems, ii. 336.

cap-er-noi-tie, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The nod-dle, the head.

"His capernoitie's no oure the bizzin' yet wi' the sight of the Loch fairies."—*Saint Patrick*, iii. 42.

¶ Perhaps the seat of peevish humor.

cap-er-oil-ie, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Heath pease, *Orobis tuberosus*, Linn.; the Knapparts of Mearns, and Carmele, or Carmylie of the Highlands of Scotland.

cāpes, s. pl. [Etymology doubtful. Perhaps the pl. of CAPE (2), s.] Flakes of meal which come from the mill when the grain has not been thoroughly dried. They are generally mixed with the seeds for the purpose of making sowens, or flummery. (*Scotch*.)

cāp'-fūl, s. [Eng. *cap* and *ful*(1).]

1. *Lit.*: As much as would fill a cap.

2. *Fig.*: A little quantity, a little.

"I was whistling to Saint Antonio

For a capful of wind to fill our sail."

Longfellow: The Golden Legend, v.

cap-i-ai, s. [CABIAI.]

cā'-pī-ās, s. [Lat. *capias*=you may take or seize; pr. subj. 2 pers. sing. of *cipio*=to take, to seize.]

Law: A writ of several sorts: (1) *capias ad respondendum*, to answer the plaintiff in a plea of debt, trespass, or the like; (2) *capias ad satisfaciendum*, to satisfy the plaintiff after judgment in his favor; (3) *capias on mesne process*, under which, on an affidavit of debt being filed, a man's person could be arrested until payment was made or bail given. This last is now abolished except in cases where the creditor has good reason to believe that the debtor is about to leave the state to defeat collection, or has secreted assets to the same end; or if the debt was made by virtue of false representations as to solvency of the debtor; or if fraud in any way has been practiced upon the creditor. The element of fraud is the essence of the procedure.

capibara, s. The same as CAPYBARA (q. v.).

capie-hole, s. A game at marbles, in which, as a rule, three holes are made in the ground, and the players, each in turn pitching or rolling his marble, tries to be the first to put it in succession into the three holes. The game is known in this country as "knucks," the player failing to successfully gain the three holes having, as a forfeit, to allow his clenched knuckles to be a target for a shot with a marble from each of his successful fellows. Winning out is technically called "going gumbo."

**cap-il, *cap-ul, *cap-ulle, *cap-ylle, s.* [CAPLE.]

"To kepe him and his capil out of the slough;

And if he falle fro his capil eftsome . . .

Chaucer: Munciple's Tale, prol. 16,996-7.

cāp-il-lā'-ce-ōūs, a. [Lat. *capillaceus*=hairy, from *capillus*=a hair.]

Bot.: Thread-like, capillary.

cāp-il-lā'-cē-ōūs-ly, adv. [Eng. *capillaceous*; *-ly*.] In a thread-like or capillary manner.

capillaceously-multifid, a.

Bot.: Divided into many slender hair-like segments.

cāp-il-lāire, s. [Fr. *capillaire*=maiden hair; *sirap de capillaire*=capillaire, from Lat. *capillaris*=pertaining to hair, hairy; from *capillus*=a hair.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A kind of syrup prepared from the Maidenhair. It is pectoral and slightly astringent, but a strong decoction made from it is, according to Ainslie, a certain emetic.

2. Any syrup flavored with orange-flower water.

"The term Maidenhair or Capillary has been applied to several species of fern which have been used in medicine. . . . The syrup sold in the shops under the name of capillaire is nothing but clarified syrup flavored with orange-flower water."—*Pereira: Materia Medica and Therapeutics*.

II. *Bot.*: The Maidenhair Fern, *Adiantum capillus-veneris*. [CAPILLARY, B. 2.]

**ca-pil'-la-mēt, s.* [Fr. *capillament*; Lat. *capillamentum*, from *capillus*=a hair.]

1. *Bot.*: A small fine thread or hair growing up in the middle of a flower; a filament.

2. *Anat.*: One of the fine fibers or filaments of the nerves.

"The solid capillaments of the nerves."—*Bishop Berkeley: Siris*, § 224.

**ca-pil'-lar, a.* [Lat. *capillaris*=hairy; *capillus*=a hair.] Capillary or hair-like.

ca-pil-lar-im'-ē-tēr, s. [Eng. *capillary*; and *meter*.] An instrument for testing the quality of oils by indicating the quantity which falls from a given-sized point under certain circumstances of temperature, &c.

cāp-il-lār'-i-tŷ, s. [Fr. *capillarité*, from Lat. *capillaris*=pertaining to the hair; *capillus*=a hair.] In the theory of capillarity, the mean curvature of a surface at a given point is the arithmetical mean of the curvatures of any two normal sections normal to each other. If 4 stands for length, then its dimensions are $\frac{1}{4}$. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ed. 1875, ch. i., p. 7.)

ca-pil'-lar-ŷ, a. & s. [In Fr. *capillaire*, from Lat. *capillaris*=pertaining to the hair; *capillus*=a hair.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. Pertaining to or resembling hair.

2. Pertaining to capillary tubes or vessels.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: Resembling hair, hair-like, having the form of a hair. Strictly the twelfth part of a line broad.

¶ Capillary implies greater firmness and delicacy than filiform (q. v.).

"Capillary or capillaceous plants, are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head."—*Quincey*.

2. *Anat.*: Very fine, or minute as hair; applied to the minute vessels by which the arteries and veins communicate with each other.

"Ten capillary arteries in some parts of the body, as in the brain, are not equal to one hair; and the smallest lymphatic vessels are an hundred times smaller than the smallest capillary artery."—*Arbuth: On Alim*.

3. *Surg.*: Applied to a linear fracture of the skull, unattended with any separation of the parts of the injured bones.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Anat.*: One of the very fine minute vessels or tubes connecting the arteries and veins.

" . . . entering the minutest capillaries, and dislodging obstructions."—*Bishop Berkeley: Further Thoughts on Tar-Water*.

2. *Bot.*: The Maidenhair Fern, *Adiantum capillus-veneris*.

capillary attraction, s.

Nat. Phil.: The molecular attraction or repulsion, specially the former, which takes place when one end of a tube of slender bore is immersed in a fluid. In the case supposed the fluid ascends it to a considerable height. Capillary attraction aids the passage upward of sap in the vessels of plants. It may be gravity acting at minute distances.

capillary-filter, s. A simple mode of freeing water of its larger impurities by means of a cord of loose fiber, such as cotton candle-wick.

capillary-multifid, a.

Bot.: The same as CAPILLACEOUSLY-MULTIFID (q. v.).

capillary-pyrites, s.

Min.: The same as Millerite (q. v.).

capillary-repulsion, s.

Nat. Phil.: The cause which determines the descent of a fluid in a capillary tube, below the level of the surrounding fluid, when the tube is dipped in that fluid. It is the opposite to *capillary attraction*.

capillary system, s.

Anat.: The system or series of minute tubes described under *capillary vessels* (q. v.).

capillary vessels, s. pl.

Anat.: Vessels of hair-like minuteness, into which both the arteries and the veins divide, thus giving rise to the distinction of arterial and venous capillaries. The arteries which afford a channel to the blood immediately on its departure from the heart are large in breadth and capacity, but they divide again and again, as a tree does into branches, till they terminate in minute tubes of $\frac{1}{100}$ th to $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of an inch in diameter. Fitting most closely to the mouth of these are the venous capillaries, which unite into larger and larger veins, as stream-lets do to constitute a river. The action of the capillaries can be well seen under a powerful microscope in the partly transparent foot of a frog.

**cāp-il-lā'-tion, s.* [Lat. *capillatio*; from *capillus*=hair.] A hair-like filament or tube; a capillary-vessel.

ca-pil'-lī, s. pl. [CAPILLUS.] *Biol.*: The hairs on the front and top of an insect's head.

ca-pil'-lī-cūl-tūre, s. [Lat. *capillus*=hair, and *cultura*=culture.] Treatment for the growth and restoration of the hair.

ca-pil'-lī-fō'-lī-ūs, a. [Lat. *capillus*=hair, and *folium*=leaf.] *Bot.*: Having the leaves hair-like.

†ca-pil'-lī-form, a. [Lat. *capillus*=hair; *forma*=form, shape.] Having the form or shape of a hair.

cāp-il-līt'-ī-ūm, s. [Lat. *capillus*=a hair.]

Bot.: Entangled filamentary matter in fungals bearing sporidia. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

†cāp-il'-lōse, a. & s. [Lat. *capillosus*=hairy; *capillus*=hair.]

A. *As adj.*: Hairy, covered with hair.

B. *As subst.*:

Min.: The same as Millerite (q. v.).

ca-pil'-lūs, s.; pl. capilli. [Lat. *capillus*=hair.] A hair; the hair of the head.

cāp'-il-mūte, s. [CAPLEMUTE.]

ca-pīs'-trāte, a. [Lat. *capistratum*=a collar.] Hooded; banded.

ca-pīs'-trūm, s. [Lat.=a collar, a band.]

Surg.: A bandage, used chiefly in cases of injury or fractures of the lower jaw.

cāp'-ī-tāl, a. [Fr. *capital*; Ital. *capitale*; Lat. *capitalis*=pertaining to the head; *caput* (genit. *capitis*)=a head.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

*1. Of or relating to the head.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. Applied to letters of a larger size and different form, which are placed at the head of a book, a chapter, or a sentence.

"The first is written in capital letters, without chapters or verses."—Grew: *Cosmologia Sacra*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Of or pertaining to the head or chief town of a country or kingdom; metropolitan, chief.

2. Applied to circumstances of any kind involving or affecting life.

*3. Important in the highest degree; chief, principal, essential.

4. Excellent; good or fine in the highest degree.

"Those who were on the ground had the pleasure of witnessing some capital play, . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 13, 1881.

B. Technically:

1. *Comm.* (*Capital stock*): The sum of money raised by the joint contributions of the partners in a company, to be employed in the business of that company.

2. *Fortif.* (*Capital line*): An imaginary line dividing any work into similar and equal parts.

3. Law:

(1) *Of crimes*: Criminal in the highest degree. Affecting the head, i. e., the life of any person: involving in old times the loss of one's head.

"Edmund, I arrest thee

On capital treason."

Shakesp.: King Lear, v. 3.

(2) *Of the punishment*, involving the loss of one's head or life.

"Due by the law to capital punishment."

Milton: Sams. Agon., 1, 225.

"The abolition of capital punishment would not cause more murders."—*Times*, May 3, 1864. *Mr. Bright's Speech*.

4. *Printing* (*Capital letters*). [CAPITAL, s., A. 1.3.]

capital offense, s. Crime involving capital punishment.

capital punishment, s. The penalty of death.

căp'î-tăl, **cap-i-tale*, **cap-i-tel*, s. [O. Fr. *chapitel*, *capitel*; Sp. & Port. *capitel*; Lat. *capitellum*=a little head; dimin. of *caput*=a head.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. In the same sense as B. 1 (q. v.).

2. The head or chief city of any country or kingdom; the metropolis. [II. 2.]

"Pandæmonium, the high capital

Of Satan." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 756.

3. A letter of a larger size than, and of a different form from, those ordinarily used; a capital letter. [B. 6.]

*4. A heading or chapter of a book; a section. [CAPITULE.]

"Holy St. Bernard hath said in his 59th capital . . ."—*Scott*.

II. Figuratively:

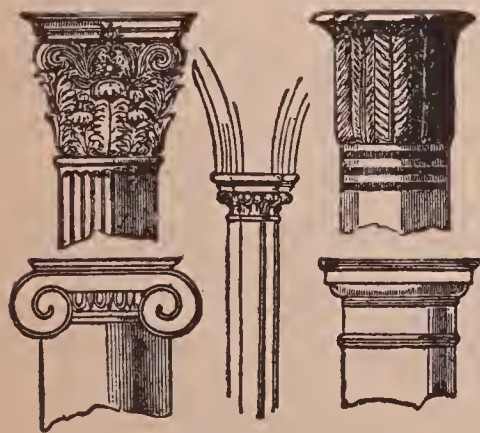
1. Applied to the political views or opinions, which form, as it were, the capital on which a politician trades. Thus, the Republicans make political capital out of the errors of the Democrats, and vice versa.

2. The inhabitants of the chief city of any country.

"The general opinion, at least of the capital, seems to have been that Burnet was cruelly treated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The head or upper portion of a column.



Capitals.

"The pilers . . . with har base and capitale."—*Land of Cockayne*, 69.

"You see the volute of the Ionick, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the novoli of the Dorick, mixed, without any regularity on the same capital."—*Addison: Travels in Italy*.

2. *Fortif.*: An imaginary line bisecting the salient angle, formed by the intersection of two projecting lines of parapet, of a fortification.

3. *Polit. Econ.*: The surplus of individual or national wealth which remains after current necessities have been met. It consists of what are popularly called savings. It is available for the employment of new labor, and if this be done judiciously, it will produce a further surplus; or, in other words, the capital will increase. In every well-ordered community it tends to do so indefinitely. Capital and labor mutually require each other, and are not natural foes but natural friends.

4. Commerce, &c.:

(1) The stock or fund employed in any trade or manufacture.

In commerce, as applied to individuals, it is those objects, whether consisting of money or other property, which a merchant, trader, or other person adventures in an undertaking, or which he contributes to the common stock of a partnership. (2. *Bouv. Inst.* n. 1458.)

(2) The fund of a trading company or corporation. It is generally called *capital stock*.

5. *Distilling*: The head of a still.

6. *Printing*: A large or upper-case letter.

†*căp'î-tăled*, a. [CAPITAL, s.] Having a capital or capitals.

căp'î-tăl-ism, s. [Eng. *capital*, and suff. *ism*.]

1. The state of possessing capital.

2. The power or influence of concentrated capital.

3. The system or policy which promotes the concentration of the control of capital.

căp'î-tăl-ist, s. [Eng. *capital*; -ist. Fr. *capitaliste*.] One who has capital; one who has accumulated wealth or capital.

"The strength which is derived from the confidence of capitalists . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

"I take the expenditure of the capitalist, not the value of the capital, as my standard."—*Burke*.

căp'î-tă-lis'tic, a. [Eng. *capitalist*, and suff. -ic.] Pertaining to or favoring capital or capitalism.

căp'î-tăl-î-ză-tion, *căp'î-tăl-î-șă-tion*, s. [CAPITALIZE.]

1. The act of converting into capital.

"The demand for a capitalization of income points to that side of the grievance."—*London Times*, Jan. 22, 1856.

2. The act of estimating or assessing an income or annual payment at its capital value.

*3. The use of capital letters in printing or writing.

căp'î-tăl-ize, *căp'î-tăl-î-șe*, v. t. [Eng. *capital*, and suff. -ize (q. v.).]

1. To convert into capital.

2. To estimate or assess the capital value of an income or annual payment.

"As to the project of capitalizing incomes, that is another affair, . . ."—*London Times*, Jan. 22, 1856.

*3. To make use of capital letters in printing or writing.

căp'î-tăl-ized, *căp'î-tăl-î-șed*, pa. par. & a. [CAPITALIZE.]

căp'î-tăl-ly, adv. [Eng. *capital*; -ly.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Excellently, finely.

"Miss Baillie's play went off capitally here."—*Scott: To Mr. Morritt*.

†2. *Law*: In a capital manner; in a manner involving capital punishment.

"If any man swore by the king's head, and was found to have sworn falsely, he was punished capitally."—*Bishop Patrick: Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament; Genesis xliii. 15*.

†*căp'î-tăl-ness*, s. [Eng. *capital*; -ness.] The state or quality of being capital; excellence, pre-eminence.

căp'î-tăn, s. [CAPTAIN.]

capitan-pacha, *captain-pasha*, s. The title of an admiral in the Turkish navy.

**cap'î-tane* (1), s. [Lat. *captio*=a taking; *capio*=to take, to seize.] The act of seizing; a seizure or capture.

"Sone efter the faderis [the Senate] convenit, and fell in syndry communicationis concernyng the capitane of Caratak."—*Bellendene: Cron.*, bk. iii., ch. 16.

**cap'î-tane* (2), s. [CAPTAIN.]

**căp'î-tăn-rȳ*, s. [Mid. Eng. *capitan*=captain, and suff. -ry.] The office or dignity of a captain, captainship.

căp'î-tăte, a. [Lat. *capitatus*=having a head, headed; *caput* (genit. *capitis*)=a head.]

Bot.: Pin-headed, or terminating in a rounded head, as the stigma of a primrose, or as certain hairs. Also, growing in heads or terminal close clusters, as the flowers of composites.

"They are capitata, having a distinct rounded head."—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 31.

căp'î-tă-tion, s. & a. [Fr. *capitation*; Lat. *capitatio*=a numbering by heads; *caput*=a head.]

A. As substantive:

*1. The act of numbering by heads.

2. A tax or fee paid for each head; poll-money.

"He suffered for not performing the commandment of God concerning *capitation*; that, when the people were numbered, for every head they should pay unto God a shekel."—*Brown*.

B. As adj.: Paid by the head or polls. (See the compounds.)

capitation-grant, s. A grant of a certain sum of money made by government for each person fulfilling certain specified conditions; as, for instance, a grant paid to volunteers, proportioned to the amount of heads—that is, men—they can muster who have rendered themselves efficient.

capitation-tax, s. A tax paid for each head or person; a poll-tax.

"The Greeks pay a *capitation* tax for the exercise of their religion."—*Guthrie*.

**căp'î-te*, a. [O. Fr. *cappette*=a little hood.]

**capite bern*, s. [*Bern* is from O. Fr. *berne*=“a hood or mantle such as ladies wear” (*Cotgrave*).] A kind of cloak or mantle, as would seem, with a small hood.

"Item, be Androu Balfoure, fra Will. of Kerkettill, two elne and ane halve of blak, for a clok and *capite bern* for the Queen, price elne 36 s. sum 4: 10: 0."—*Borthwick: Brit. Antig.*, p. 138.

căp'î-tă-lâte, a. [Lat. *capitellum*=a little head, dim. of *caput*=a head.]

Bot.: The diminutive of *capitate* (q. v.). Terminating in very small heads.

**căp'î-tle*, **cap-i-tele*, **cap-y-tle*, **chap-i-tele*, **chap-y-tylle*, s. [O. Fr. *capitel*; Sp. *capitulo*; Ital. *capitolo*; Lat. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*=a head.] [CAPITAL, CHAPTER.]

1. A chapter, or section of a book.

"Thise byess the *capiteles* of the boc uolynde."—*Ayenbite*, p. 1.

"Hyt ys wretyn in Genesye, In the foure and thyrtty *chapytylle*."

Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 147.

2. A summary, epitome.

"But a *capitle* on those things that ben seid."—*Wycliffe: Heb.* viii. 1.

căp'î-tō, s. [From Lat. *caput*=head. So named from having a large head.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family *Capitoninae* (q. v.). The species are natives of South America.

căp'î-tōl, **cap-i-toile*, s. [In Fr. *capitole*, from Lat. *capitolium*, from *caput*=a head; said to have been so called from a human head (*caput*) found when digging the foundations of the fortress of Rome, on the hill Tarpeius. Here a temple was built to Jupiter Capitolinus. The foundation was laid by Tarquinius Priscus, 616 B. C.; the building was continued by Servius Tullius; completed by Tarquinius Superbus, but not dedicated till 507 B. C., by the consul Horatius. It was destroyed by lightning 183; burnt during the civil wars, 83; rebuilt by Sylla, and dedicated again by Lutatius Catulus, 69; twice again burnt A. D. 69, 80; rebuilt 70, 82; sacked by Genseric, June, 455. The Roman consuls made large donations to this temple, and the Emperor Augustus bestowed on it 2,000 pounds weight of gold, of which metal the roof was composed: its thresholds were of brass, and its interior was decorated with shields of solid silver. The *Capitoline games*, instituted 387 B. C. to commemorate the deliverance from the Gauls, were revived by Domitian, A. D. 86. The Campidoglio in Rome contains palaces of the senators, erected on the site of the Capitol by Michael Angelo soon after 1546.]

1. The citadel of Rome.

"This Julius to the *Capitoile* went."

Chaucer: C. T., 16, 189.

"Come to the *Capitol*."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

2. The citadel or hall of any city.

" . . . the *Capitol* in the center of Richmond. . ."

3. *Spec.*: The building in which the Congress of the United States meets.

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.—The southeast corner-stone of the Capitol was laid September 18, 1793, "by Brother George Washington, assisted by the Worshipful Masters and Free Masons of the surrounding cities, the military, and a large number of people." The north wing was ready for occupancy in 1800, the south wing in 1808; but both were partially destroyed by the British in 1814. The foundation of the main building was laid in 1818 (March 24), the restoration of the wings having been commenced three years earlier; and the whole was completed in 1827. July 4, 1851, the corner-stone of the south extension was laid by President Fillmore, and this was finished in 1857. The north extension

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

was occupied by the Senate in 1859. The present dome, commenced in 1855, was completed eight years later, and December 12, 1863, the American flag floated from its summit. The cost of the entire building has been \$13,000,000; main building, \$3,000,000; dome, \$1,000,000; extensions, \$8,000,000; miscellaneous items, \$1,000,000. The length of the entire building is 751 feet 4 inches; its greatest breadth, 324 feet, and it covers a little over $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The distance from the ground to the top of the dome is 307½ feet; the diameter of the dome, 135½ feet.

căp'-i-tōl'-i-an, *a.* [Lat. *capitolium*.] Of or relating to the Capitol. The same as CAPITOLINE. (*Ash*.)

căp'-i-tō-line, *a.* [Lat. *capitolinus*=pertaining to the capitol, from *capitolium*=the capitol; Fr. *capitolin*.] Of or pertaining to the Capitol of Rome.

capitoline-games, *s. pl.* Annual games celebrated at Rome, originally instituted by Camillus in honor of Jupiter, by whom, as was supposed, the capitol was saved from the Gauls.

că-pit'-ō-ni'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *capito* (q. v.), and fem. pl. suff. *-næ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of birds, by some placed under the family Picidae (Woodpeckers), while the species contained in it are by others arranged with the Bucconinae, a sub-family of Halcyonidae (Kingfishers). They are often called Barbets. They have stout conical bills, bristly at the base, and short wings and tails. Found in the hotter parts of both hemispheres.

†cap-it'-u-lant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *capitulans*, pr. par. of *capitula*.] [CAPITULATE.]

A. *As adj.*: Capitulating.

B. *As subst.*: One who capitulates.

"Gaining possession of the fortress which the *capitulants* held."—*Alison: Hist. Europe*, ch. xxvii., § 99.

că-pit'-u-lar, *a.* [CAPITULAR, *s.*]

1. Eccles.: Of or pertaining to an ecclesiastical chapter; capitular.

"The high aristocracy of the church from the pope to the member of the *capitular* body."—*Milman*.

"The *capitular* authorities got a set of chimes not long ago by public subscription."—*London Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 23, 1880.

2. Bot.: Growing in small heads, as the dandelion.

† **Capitular process**:

Anat.: A small process, prominence, or projection on a vertebra.

că-pit'-u-lar, **că-pit'-u-lar-ŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *capitulum*, *capitularium*=a collection of small heads or sections; *capitulum*=a little head, dimin. of *caput*=a head; Fr. *capitulaire*.]

1. A collection of civil and ecclesiastical laws compiled by Charlemagne.

"That this practice continued to the time of Charlemagne, appears by a constitution in his *capitular*."—*Tay*.

2. Any collection or body of laws.

3. A member of a chapter.

"... shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members or *capitulars*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

"The dean of Strasburg, the *capitulars* and domiciliars capitularly assembled."—*Sterne: Trist. Shandy*.

4. An index.

că-pit'-u-lăr'-i-ŷm, *s.* [Lat.] [CAPITULAR, *s.*]

că-pit'-u-lăr-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *capitular*; *-ly*.] [CAPITULAR, *a.*] In the manner or according to the rules of an ecclesiastical chapter.

"The keeper, Sir Simon Harcourt, alleged you could do nothing but when all three were *capitularly* met."—*Swift: Letter to Mr. St. John*.

***că-pit'-u-lăr-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [CAPITULAR, *a.*]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Ord. Lang.: Capitular.

"In the register of the *capitulary* acts of York cathedral it is ordered, etc."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 302.

2. Bot.: Growing in small heads; capitular.

B. *As substantive*:

Law, &c.:

1. Gen.: A code of laws.

2. Spec.: The code of laws formed under the first two dynasties or races of the French kings.

că-pit'-u-lâte, *v. i. & t.* [Low Lat. *capitula*=to reduce to heads; *capitulum*=a little head; *caput*=a head; Ital. *capitolare*; Fr. *capituler*.]

A. Intransitive:

***1.** To enter into an agreement; to combine.

"The archbishop's grace of York, Douglas, Mortimer, *Capitulate* against us, and are up."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 2.*

***2.** To reduce articles of a treaty to heads without its being implied that the party capitulating is the vanquished one, and is arranging about a surrender; to enter into an agreement.

"Gelon, the tyrant, after he had defeated the Carthaginians near to the city Hunera, when he made peace with them, *capitulated*, among other articles of treaty, that they should no more sacrifice any infants to Saturn."—*Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 405.

3. To surrender or yield on certain conditions drawn up under various heads.

"But at length the supplies were exhausted; and it was necessary to *capitulate*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

"But many of the Irish chiefs loudly declared that it was time to think of *capitulating*."—*Ibid.*, ch. xvii.

***B. Trans.**: To yield or surrender anything on certain stipulated terms.

că-pit'-u-lă-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *capitulatio*=a reducing to heads; *caput*=a head.]

***1.** An enumeration or arrangement by heads.

***2.** An agreement reduced to heads, and not necessarily implying defeat or inferiority on either side; also the heads of such an agreement.

"Whilst these ambassadors go to and fro, and reason upon the *capitulations* of the desired peace."—*Knolles: Hist. Turks*, p. 119.

"In those *capitulations* of peace. . . I find this express article."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxiv., ch. xiv.

3. An agreement to surrender or yield, on certain terms laid down.

"It was not a complete conquest, but rather a dedition, upon terms and *capitulations*, agreed between the conqueror and the conquered."—*Hale*.

"Then at length a *capitulation* was concluded."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

că-pit'-u-lă-tôr, *s.* [Low Lat. *capitulor*, from *capitula*.] One who capitulates.

***că-pit'-u-lă-tôr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *capitulat(e)*; *-ory*.] Recapitulating, declaring briefly in heads or sections.

"What pleasure should we take in their tedious genealogies or their *capitulatory* brass monuments."—*Lamb: Blakesmoor in H-shire*, p. 414.

***căp'-it-ŷle**, *s.* [Lat. *capitulum*=a little head; *caput*=a head.] [CAPITULE.] A little head or section; a summary. (*Wycliffe*.)

că-pit'-u-lŷm (*pl. că-pit'-u-lă*), *s.* [Lat. *capitulum*=a little head, dimin. of *caput*=a head.]

1. Bot.: A thick head or cluster of flowers in a very short axis, as a clover-top or dandelion.

"The *capitulum* is mostly formed by the floral axis expanding into a thickened mass."—*Henfrey: Botany*, p. 78.

"The flowers in the *capitula* of the Compositae are called florets."—*Ibid.*, p. 79.

2. Anat.: A small head or protuberance of a bone, received into the concavity of another bone.

3. Zool.: The body of a barnacle supported upon a peduncle. It consists of a case composed of several calcareous plates, united by a membrane inclosing the remainder of the animal. It corresponds to the shell of the Balanoids.

***4. Mil.**: A transverse beam with holes, through which the cords passed, by which war engines were worked.

cap-iv-i, *s.* [COPAIBA.]

căp'-le-mŷte (le as el), **căp'-il-mŷte**, **căb'-al-mŷte**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *caple*, *capl*, &c.=a horse, &c.; and *mute*=a debate, judgment.] The legal form or action by which the lawful owner of cattle that have strayed, or been carried off, proves his right to them and obtains restoration.

căp'-lŷss, *a.* [Eng. *cap*, and *-less*.] Having no cap; destitute of a cap.

"With arms bare and heads *capless*."—*London Daily News*, April 9, 1881.

***cap-leyne** *s.* [Ger. *kaplein*=dim. of *kapp*=a cap.] A small helmet.

"A habergione vndyr his gowne he war,
A steylle *capleyne* in his bonnet but mar."—*Wallace*, iii. 88. MS.

căp'-lin (1), **căp'-lŷng**, *s.* [A corruption of *cape-lan* (q. v.).]

Ichthy.: A species of fish. [CAPELAN.]

căp'-lin (2), **căp'-lŷng**, *s.* [Eng. *cap* and dim. suff. *-lin(g)*.] The cap or coupling of a flail, through which the thongs pass which connect the handle and swifle. [CAP (1), *s.*]

căp'-lin (3), **cape-lin**, **cape-lan**, *s.* [CHAPLAIN.]

căp'-nŷte, *s.* [From Gr. *kapnos*=smoke; and suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as Smithsonite (q. v.).

***căp'-nô-măn-ŷŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *capnomancie*; Gr. *kapnos*=smoke; and *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] Divination by means of the motion or ascent of smoke.

"Philosophy will very probably direct us to the true original of divination by prodigies, and the other species thereof, chiromancy, *capnomancy*, etc."—*Spencer: On Prodigies*, p. 296.

cap-no-mor, *s.* [Gr. *kapnos*=smoke, and *mora* or *moira*=a part, a portion.] An unctuous, colorless substance, obtained from the tar of wood.

ca-pô, *s.* [Ital.]

† **Da capo**: [Ital.]

Music: A direction to return to the first or other indicated movement. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

capo tasto, *s.* [Ital.=head-stop.]

Music: A mechanical arrangement by which the pitch of the whole of the strings of a guitar is raised at once. The capo tasto, or capo dastro as it is sometimes called, is screwed over the strings on to the finger-board and forms a temporary nut. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

ca-poc, *s.* [Probably a native word.] A kind of cotton, so short and fine that it cannot be spun; used in India to make mattresses, &c.

că-pôc'-chŷ-a, *s.* [Ital. *capocio*=a thick head or knob.] A blockhead.

"Alas, poor wretch! a poor *capocchia*!"—*Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress.*, iv. 2.

***ca-poch**, ***ca-pouch**, *s.* [Sp. *capucho*; Ital. *cappuccio*; Fr. *capuce*=a hood, a cape; from Low Lat. *capucium*, a dim. of *cappa*=a cape, a hood.] A hood, a cape.

ca-poch, *v. t.* [CAPOCH, *s.*] To cover with a hood; hence to hoodwink, blind, cheat. Latham, however, thinks the meaning to be to strip off the hood, and so cheat.

"Capoch'd your rabins of the synod,

And snap the canons with a why not."

Hudibras.

că-pôn, ***ca-pun**, ***cha-poun**, *s.* [A. S. *capun*, from Lat. *capo*; Gr. *kapôn*=a capon; from a root *kap*=to cut; Fr. *chapon*; Sp. & Port. *capon*; Dan. *kapoen*; Ger. *kapaun*.]

I. Lit.: A cock chicken castrated for the purpose of improving his flesh for the table.

"Item, a capon, 2s. 2d."—*Shakesp.: Hen. IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.*

***II. Fig.**: A eunuch. (Applied to human beings in contempt.)

"Mome, malthouse, capon, coxcombe, idiot."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

capon's-feather, *s.*

Bot.: A book-name given to two plants—(1) Columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*); (2) Herb Benet, All-heal (*Valeriana officinalis*). (*Britten & Holland*.)

capon's-tail, ***capon's-taile**, *s.*

***1.** The plant Cetywall (*Valeriana pyrenaica*), (*Turner*.)

"Generally the Valerians are called by one name—in Latin, *Valeriana*; in English, *Valerian*, *Capons-tail*, and *Setwall*."—*Gerarde: Herball* (ed. 1633), p. 1078.

2. The herb Columbine.

Capon's-tail grass: A species of grass (*Festuca myurus*).

că-pôn, *v. t.* [CAPON, *s.*] To castrate, as a capon.

că-pôn-ŷt, *s.* [Eng. *capon*, and dimin. suffix *-et*.] A young capon.

că-pôn-i-ê-re, **că-pôn-nŷ-ê-re**, *s.* [Fr. *caponnière*; Sp. *caponera*; It. *capponiera*. Perhaps allied to Fr. *caponner*=to dissimulate in order to succeed. (*Mahn*.)]

Fortif.: A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet of about two feet high, serving to support planks laden with earth. This lodgment contains fifteen or twenty soldiers, and is usually placed at the extremity of the counterscarp, having little embrasures made in them, through which they fire. (*Harris*.)

† Certain differences in construction give rise to the following names: *Covered*, or *casemated caponiere*; *open caponiere*; *single*, *simple*, or *half caponiere*; *palisade caponiere*. (*Knight*.)

că-pôn-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *capon*, and suffix *-ize* (q. v.).] To castrate, as a capon.

"... an operator who *caponized* a young blackbird of about six weeks old."—*Barrington: On the Surgery of Birds*.

căp-or'-ŷi-an-ite, *s.* [From Monte Caporciano, in Tuscany, where it is found; suff. *-ite*.]

Min.: A variety of *Laumontite* (q. v.). It occurs in pearly monoclinic crystals of a flesh-red color; specific gravity, 2.47; hardness, 2.5-3.5; composition: silica, 53.0; alumina, 22.7; lime, 12.4; water, 11.9.

†ca-pôt, *s.* [Fr. *capot*, *être capot*=to be balked; *faire capot*=to capot; Ger. *caput*=ruined, broken; probably abbreviated from Lat. *caput mortuum*=a dead person or body.] When one player wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet he has effected a *capot*.

†ca-pôt, *v. t.* [CAPOT, *s.*] To effect a capot on one's antagonists in picquet.

"That last game I had with my sweet cousin, I *capotted* her."—*Lamb: Essays of Elia*; *Mr. Battle's Opin. on Whist*.

că-pô-te, *s.* [Fr. & Sp. *capote*; from Lat. *capa*=a cloak.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A long cloak or mantle reaching to the feet, worn by women.

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thŷs**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=**f**. **-cian**, **-tian**=**shan**. **-tion**, **-sion**=**shŷn**; **-tion**, **-sion**=**zhŷn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious**=**shŷs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c.=**bŷl**, **dŷl**.

2. *Mil.*: A coat with a hood, worn by soldiers, sailors, &c.

"The cloak of white, the thin *capote*,
That decks the wandering Candiot."
Byron: The Bride of Abydos, ii. 9.

**ca-pōūch*, **ca-poch*, s. [CAPOCH.]

"He [the youth, Dorothea] wore a little brown *capouch*, girt very near to his body with a white towel."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, bk. iv., ch. 1.

căp-pa'-dīne, s. [Etymology doubtful.] A sort of silk flock or waste obtained from the cocoon after the silk has been reeled off, and used for shag in making rugs. (*Simmonds*.)

**Căp-pa-dō'-cī-ō*, **cap-er-doch-y*, s. [A corruption of *cappadocia*. (*Nares*.)] An old slang term for a prison.

"How, captain, idle? My old aunt's son, my dear kinsman in *Cappadocio*."—*Puritan*. (*Nares*.)

Cap-pagh, s. & a. [From *Cappagh*, near Cork, in Ireland.]

cappagh-brown, s. Manganese brown. There are two shades of it, light and dark *cappagh brown*. (*Ogilvie*.)

căp-pān'-ūs, s. [Etymology unknown.] A kind of worm, very hurtful to ship's bottoms, to which it adheres.

căp-pār'-ē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *cappar(is)*, fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of the *Capparidaceæ*, comprising those species in which the fruit is a berry.

**căp-pār-īd*, s. [Lat. *capparis* (genit. *capparis*)]

Bot.: The English form of the name of the *Capparidaceæ*.

"*Capparids* are chiefly tropical plants."—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 402.

căp-pār-ī-dā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *capparis* (genit. *capparis*), and fem. pl. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A natural order of thalamifloral dicotyledons, placed by Lindley in his Cistal alliance. They are herbs, shrubs, or trees with alternate leaves and solitary or clustered flowers. The ovary is generally stalked, with parietal placentas and reniform seeds. They are akin to *Cruciferae*. The order is divided into two sub-orders—1. *Clomeæ*, with dry, dehiscent fruit; 2. *Cappareæ*, the fruit of which is a berry. The plants are principally tropical, and have pungent and stimulant qualities. The flower buds of *C. spinosa* constitute capers. [*CAPER* (4), s.] There are thirty-three known genera and 355 species.

căp-par-is, s. [Lat. from Gr. *kapparis*.] [*CAPER* (4), s.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order *Capparidaceæ*. It consists of shrubs having simple leaves, frequently with two little spines at their base, and showy flowers with a four-parted calyx, four petals, and numerous stamens. The most generally known species is the *Capparis spinosa*, the Common Caper (q. v.), which grows on walls, &c., in the south of Europe and Mediterranean regions. Its mode of growth resembles a bramble. It is a stimulant, antiscorbutic, and aperient. So also are *C. rupestris*, a native of Greece; *C. Fontanesii*, from Barbary; and *C. ægyptiaca*, from Egypt. The bark of the root of *C. cynophallophora*, *amygdalina*, and *ferruginea* blisters like cantharides. (*Lindley, &c.*) *C. Sodada* is one of the characteristic features of the vegetation of Africa, from the desert to the Nile. The small berries, which have a pungent taste, form an important article of food, and the roots, when burnt, supply salt. It has a narcotic odor, and its acrid stimulating fruits are employed by women to produce fecundity.

**cappe*, s. [*CAP*.]

"A vernicle hadde he sowed on his *cappe*,
His walet lay byform him in his lappe."
Chaucer: The Prologue, l. 687-8.

căpped, **cap-pyd*, pa. par. & a. [*CAP*. v.]

"*Cappyd*, *sappatus*."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

capped quartz, s.

Min.: A variety of Quartz. (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*)

capped rail, s.

Railroad Engineering: A railroad rail which has a steel cap attached to an iron body. It is generally made by so disposing the steel in a *fagot* as to form the edge of that metal, in rolling. It is otherwise known as a *steel-topped* or *steel-headed* rail. (*Knight*.) [*RAIL*.]

căp-pēl, s. [From Eng. *cap* (?).] The iron at the ends and middle of a horse-tree, whipple-tree, or cross-bar, used in plowing or harrowing, into which the hooks of the traces are placed. (*Halliwel*.)

căp-pēl-īne, s. [*CAPLEYNE*.] A small iron skull-cap worn by archers in the middle ages. (*Ogilvie*.)

**căp-pēr* (1), s. [*CAP* (2), s.] Apparently cup-bearer; a person in the list of the king's household servants. (*Pittscottie*, ed. 1763, p. 204, in ed. 1814, *Copperis*.) [*COPPER*.]

căp-pēr (2), **cap-par*, s. [Eng. *cap*, and suffix -*er*.] One who makes or sells caps.

"*Cappar*, *bonnettier*."—*Palsgrave*.

căp-pēr (3), s. [Apparently from *coppe*, the last portion of *A. S. attorcoppe*=a spider.] A spider. (*Scotch*.)

căp-pēr (4), s. A decoy bidder at an auction; a decoy gambler; a stool-pigeon.

căp-pēr-nōit'-y, *căp-pēr-nōit'-ed*, a. [*CAPER-NOITIE*.]

căp-pīe, s. [From Eng. & Scotch *cap*, and dimin. suff. -*ie*.]

1. A little cap.

2. A kind of beer between table-beer and ale, formerly drunk by the middle classes, which seems to have been thus denominated, because it was customary to hand it round in a little *cap* or quail. It is called also *cap-ale*. (*Scotch*.)

căp-pīl-ōw, v. t. [A softened form of Dan. *kapplober*=to run with emulation, to contest. (*Jamieson*.)] To distance another in reaping. In Roxburghshire, one who gets a considerable way before his companions on a ridge is said to *cappilow* them. In an old game the following phrase is used: "Kings, Queens, *Capilow*."

căp-pīng (1), pr. par., a. & s. [*CAP* (1), v.]

A. & B. *Aspr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of presenting with caps, in sign of a degree having been taken.

"The 'capping' of the medical students of Glasgow University took place on Tuesday."—*Weekly Scotsman*, Aug. 4, 1877.

capping-off, s.

Glass-making: The mode of detaching the closed end of a blown cylinder by drawing a circle around it, bringing it into the shape of an open-ended cylinder ready for splitting longitudinally. (*Knight*.)

capping-plane, s. [*CAP*, v.]

Joinery: A plane used for working the upper portion of staircase-rails.

căp-pīng (2), a. [A corruption of, or perhaps rather an early form of, *coping* (q. v.).]

capping-brick, s. A coping-brick.

că-prā, s. [Lat. *capra*=a she-goat; *caper* (genit. *capri*)=a he-goat.]

Zoöl.: A genus of ruminant mammals containing the true goats. There are horns in both sexes, and lachrymal sinuses are absent. There is a beard or long hair on the throat in both sexes, or in some species in the male only. *Capra hircus* is the domestic goat. It is thought to be a descendant of *C. ægagrus* of Persia and the Caucasus. *C. ibex* is the *ibex* of the Alps, and *C. pyrenaica* that of the Pyrenees. [*GOAT*.]

Palæont.: *Capra* has not been found earlier than the Post-Pliocene beds.

căp-rāte, s. [From Eng. *capr(ic)*; and suff. -*ate*.] [*CAPRIC ACID*.]

**căp-rēl*, s. [A dimin. of *caper* (q. v.).] A caper.

"Sik a mirthless musick their minstrels did make,
While ky cast caprels behind with their heels."
Polwart Flying: Watson's Coll., iii. 22.

că-prēl'-lā, s. [Latin dimin. of *caper*=a goat.]

Zoöl.: A genus of crustaceans, the typical one of the family *Caprellidæ* (q. v.). *Caprella Phasma* is the best known species. *Phasma* is a genus of *Mantidæ*, to which these crustaceans present a superficial resemblance, but no real affinity.

că-prēl'-lī-dæ, s. pl. [From Lat. *caprella*, and fem. pl. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of crustaceans, order *Læmodipoda*.

că-prē'-ō-lāte, a. [In Mod. Lat. *capreolatus*, from Class. Lat. *capreolus*=a tendril.]

Bot.: Winding and clasping with tendrils, cir-
rhus.

"Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are termed, in botany, *capreolate* plants."
—*Harris*.

**că-prē-ōll*, v. i. [*CAPER*, v.] To caper, to skip like a roe. (*Sir Philip Sydney*.)

că-prē'-ō-lūs, *că-præ'-ō-lūs*, s. [Lat. *capreolus*=a kind of wild goat, *capreolus*, or roebuck.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of mammals, family *Cervidæ*. *Capreolus caprea* is the Roebuck (q. v.).

2. *Palæont.*: There is in the Pliocene an extinct fossil species allied to the roebuck.

*3. *Bot.*: A tendril.

**căp-rēt*, s. [Ital. *capretto*; dimin. of *cappero*=a goat.] A young goat, a kid.

"As *capret* and hert thou shalt eete."

Wycliffe: Deut., xii. 15.

căp-rīc, a. [From Lat. *capra*=a she-goat; *caper*=a he-goat.]

capric-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{20}O_2 = C_9H_{19}O.CO.OH$. The same as *RUTIC ACID*. A monatomic, fatty acid which exists as a glyceride in butter and cocoa-nut oil, in fusel oil, and is formed by the oxidation of oleic acid, and of oil of rue. It is a colorless crystalline body, having a slight odor of the goat. It melts at 28°. It is insoluble in cold water, soluble in alcohol and ether. It forms crystalline salts called *caprates* or *rutates*, sparingly soluble in cold water.

că-prīc'-ī-ō (çc as tch), s. [Ital. *capriccio*.] [*CAPRICE*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A caprice.

2. *Music*: A name which has been given at different times to different kinds of musical compositions. Now it is generally applied to a piece composed on original subjects, or to a brilliant transcription of one or more subjects by other composers.

"Will this *capriccio* hold in thee, art sure?"

Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 3.

că-prīc'-ī-ō-sō (çc as tch), adv. [Ital. *capriccioso*=capricious, humorsome.]

Music: In a whimsical, humorous manner; after the style of a *capriccio*.

că-prī-çe, **că-prī-çh*, **că-prī-çh-ī-ō* (ch as sh), **că-prī-ç-ī-ō*, s. [Fr. *caprice*; Sp. and Port. *capricho*; Ital. *capriccio*=shaking in a fever; whim, fancy. Probably from *capo*=head, and *rezza*=an agree fit (*Wedgwood*, approved by *Skeat*), though most etymologists derive it from *caper*, m., *capra*, f.=a goat, in which case it would mean the frisk of a goat, a caper.] A whim adopted by a sudden change of opinion, and probably to be cast off in a little while for some new one; a freak, a fancy.

"Not that the Former of us all, in this,

Or aught He does, is governed by *caprice*."

Cooper: Truth, 346.

¶ For the difference between *caprice* and *humor* see HUMOR.

**cap-rich*, s. [*CAPRICE*.]

**căp-rī'-cī-ō*, **căp-rī'-chī-ō*, s. [Ital. *capriccio*.] A freak, fancy, caprice.

"To have viewed the soul stark naked, watched her loose in her frisks, her gambols, her *capriccios*."—*Sterne: Trist. Shandy*, ch. xxiii.

căp-rī'-cious, a. [Fr. *capricieux*; Ital. *capriccioso*, from *caprice* (q. v.).] Subject to, or full of caprice; whimsical, fanciful.

"The lower animals are, as we shall hereafter see, *capricious* in their affections, aversions, and sense of beauty."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i. (1871), pt. i., ch. ii., p. 65.

¶ For the difference between *capricious* and *fanciful* see FANCIFUL.

căp-rī'-cious-lý, adv. [Eng. *capricious*; -*ly*.] In a capricious manner; in caprice; whimsically, fancifully.

"But on the same continent the species often range widely and almost *capriciously*."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xii., p. 384.

căp-rī'-cious-nēss, s. [Eng. *capricious*; -*ness*.] The quality of being capricious, or full of caprice.

"A subject ought to suppose that there are reasons, although he be not apprised of them; otherwise, he must tax his prince of *capriciousness*, inconstancy, or ill design."—*Swift*.

Că-pri-corn, *Căp-rī-cor'-nūs*, s. [Lat. *capri-cornus*; from *caper*=a goat, and *cornu*=a horn.]

Astronomy:

1. The tenth of the twelve signs of the zodiac, represented on globes in the form of a goat. It is the first of the winter and fourth of the summer signs.

2. The term is applied also to the part of the ecliptic between 270 and 300 E. long. The sun enters it about the 21st of December, at the winter solstice.

"Let the longest night in *Capricorn* be of fifteen hours, the day consequently must be of nine."—*Notes to Creech's Manilius*.

"And, what was ominous, that very morn

The sun was entered into *Capricorn*."

Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 598.

Tropic of Capricorn: [*TROPIC*.]

căp-rīd, a. [Lat. *caper*=a wild goat.] Of or pertaining to the goat tribe.

căp-rī-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *caper* (genit. *capri*); fem. pl. suffix -*idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of ruminant mammals, of which the genus *Capra*, or goat, is the type.

†că-prīf'-ī-cāte, v. t. [Lat. *caprifico*; from *caprificus*=the wild fig; *caper*=a wild goat; *ficus*=fig.]

Bot.: To fertilize by the operation known as caprification.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

†cāp-rīf-i-cā-tion, s. [Lat. *caprificatio*; from *caprificus* = a wild fig; *caper* = a wild goat; *ficus* = a fig.] A process of fertilizing or accelerating the production of fruit, practiced in the Levant, particularly with the wild fig. It consists in suspending on the cultivated fig branches of the wild fig, which bring with them a small insect which penetrates the female flowers, carrying the pollen of the male flower on its body, or punctures the fruit in order to lay its eggs, which hastens the ripening, and may be the only effect. The Egyptians pretend to obtain the same result by puncturing the eye of the fruit with a needle dipped in oil.

"The process of caprification being unknown to these savages, the figs come to nothing."—Bruce: Travels, iii. 74.

ca-prīf-i-cūs, s. [Lat., from *caper* = a wild goat; *ficus* = a fig.]

Bot.: A plant—the Wild Fig—which, according to Theophrastus and Pliny, is a tree of a wild kind which never ripens its fruit, but has the power of conferring on other trees the virtue which it does not possess itself. [CAPRIFICATION.]

cāp-rī-fōle, ***cāp-rī-fō-lī-ūm**, s. [O. Fr. *caprifole*; Low Lat. *caprifolium*; from *caper* = a wild goat, and *folium* = a leaf.]

Bot.: The Woodbine, or Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Periclymenum*), a climbing shrub, the typical genus of the order Caprifoliaceae, noted for the very fragrant clusters of trumpet-shaped, cream-colored flowers. [HONEYSUCKLE, WOODBINE.]

"And Eglantine and Caprifole among,
Fashion'd above within their inmost part."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 44

cāp-rī-fō-lī-ā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Low Lat. *caprifoli* (um); fem. pl. suffix *-acē-æ*.]

Bot.: A natural order of plants, the Honeysuckle family. They are gamopetalous calycifloral dicotyledons, and are classed by Lindley in his Cinchonalliance. They are shrubs or trees, generally climbing, and are found in the northern parts of America, Europe, and Asia. The best known species is the Common Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Periclymenum*). The Elder, the Guelder Rose, the Laurustinus, and the Snowberry belong to this family, in which there are sixteen genera and 230 species known.

cāp-rī-form, a. [Lat. *caper* = a wild goat; *forma* = form, shape.] Goat-shaped, resembling a goat in shape or appearance.

ca-prīg'-ēn-oūs, a. [Lat. *caper* = a wild goat; *gigno* (pa. ten. *genui*) = to beget, produce.] Begotten by a goat.

cāp-rī-mūl'-gīd-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *caprimulgus*; fem. pl. suffix *-id-æ*.]

Ornith.: The Goatsuckers, or Night-jars, a family of birds akin to the Swallows (*Hirundinidae*) and the Swifts (*Cypselidae*), and constituting with them the typical section of the tribe Fissirostres. They have large eyes and soft plumage; the bill is short, depressed, and very broad, with an extremely wide gape. The ears are very large, the wings long and pointed, the legs short. The species are widely spread over the world. There are three sub-families, *Caprimulginae*, *Podagrinae*, and *Steatorninae* (q. v.). [CAPRIMULGUS.]

cāp-rī-mūl'-gī-næ, s. pl. [From Lat. *caprimulgus* (q. v.), and fem. pl. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the family *Caprimulgidae* (q. v.). They have a very short and weak bill, and the middle claw pectinated; the precise use of the pectination is matter of dispute. For *Caprimulgus europæus* see *Caprimulgus*. *C.* or *Antrostomus vociferus* is the Whip-poor-Will of this country, and *C. carolinensis* the Chuck-Will's-widow, the names being imitated from their notes.

cāp-rī-mūl'-gūs, s. [Lat. *caper* = a wild goat; *mulgeo* = to milk.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the family *Caprimulgidae*, and the sub-family *Caprimulginae*. One species, *Caprimulgus europæus*, is called the Goatsucker, from the old and erroneous belief that it sucks goats. Another name given to it is Night-jar, from a jarring noise, like that of a rapidly revolving spinning-wheel, made by the birds when sitting on trees; their note is a different one when flying about in search of droning-beetles and moths, on which they principally live, and which they catch on the wing. They hunt about by night, and the wheel-sound, which strikes up punctually at sunset, is one of the most notable of our ornithological phenomena on summer evenings. The bird is also called a Night-hawk, as resembling a hawk, or, still better, a gigantic hawk-moth, as it hovers on the wing. Other names given it are Bull-bat, Night-churn or Fern Owl.

cāp-rī-ne, a. [Lat. *caprinus* = pertaining to a goat; *caper* = a wild goat.] Of or pertaining to goats; goat-like.

"Their physiognomy is canine, vulpine, caprine."—Bishop Gauden: Life of Bishop Brownrigg, p. 236 (1660).

cāp-rī-ōle, s. [Fr. *capriole*.]

Horsemanship: A leap in the air without advancing, but in which the animal jerks out its hinder feet.

¶ A capriole is akin to a croupade and a ballotade, but in the former of these movements the horse does not show his shoes, which he does in a capriole, and in the latter of them he does not jerk out his hinder feet.

†cāp-rī-pēd, a. [Lat. *capra* = a goat; *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.] Having feet like a goat, goat-footed.

cāp-rō-āte, s. [From Eng. *capro*(ic), and suff. *-ate*.] [CAPROIC ACID.]

ca-prō-īc, a. [From Lat. *capra* = a she-goat, *caper* = a he-goat, with allusion to Gr. *kapros* = a boar, *spec.* a wild boar.]

caproic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_2 = C_5H_{11}.CO.OH$. A monatomic, fatty acid, which occurs as a glyceride in the butter of cow's milk, and in cocoa-nut oil; it is produced by the action of alkalis on amyl-cyanide, and as a sodium salt by the action of CO_2 on sodium amyl. It is a clear oil, specific gravity 0.931 at 15°, boils at 195°, solidifies at -9°. Its salts are called caproates; they are soluble and crystallizable. A strong solution of the potassium salts yields, by electrolysis, diamyl $C_{10}H_{22}$.

cāp-rō-mys, s. [From Gr. *kapros* = a boar, *spec.* the wild boar, and *mys* = a mouse.]

Zoöl.: A genus of rodent mammals, family *Psammoryctidae*, or Sand-rats. Some of the species, however, inhabit not sand but the branches of trees. They are found in South America and the West Indies. Some genera have spines mixed with ordinary hairs, and have in consequence been described as porcupines.

cā-prōs, s. [From Gr. *kapros* = a boar.]

Ichthy.: A genus of spiny-finned fishes, family *Scomberidae*. *Capros aper* is the Boar-fish, sometimes called *Zeus aper*. [BOAR-FISH.]

cā-pry-lāte, s. [From Eng. *capryl*(ic), and suff. *-ate* (Chem.) (q. v.).] [CAPRYLIC ACID.]

cā-pry-līc, a. [Lat. *capra* = a she-goat; Gr. *kapros* = a boar, and *hylē* = . . . matter as a principle of being.]

caprylic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_8H_{16}O_2 = C_7H_{15}.CO.OH$. A monatomic, fatty acid, which occurs as a glyceride in butter and in cocoa-nut oil, also in fusel oil. It is prepared by the saponification of cocoa-nut oil; its baryta salt is less soluble than that of caproic acid. Caprylic acid is an unpleasant liquid which solidifies at 12°. It boils at 233°. Its salts are called Caprylates.

cāp-sā, s. [Lat. = a case.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Mollusca, placed by Cuvier between *Venus* and *Petricola*, having two teeth on the one hinge, and a single but bifid one on the other; lunula wanting, shell convex, and the fold indicative of the retractor of the foot considerable.

cāp-sēl-lā, s. [Lat. *capsella* = a small box or coffer.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order *Cruciferae*. *Capsella Bursa pastoris* is the Shepherd's Purse, so common at roadsides in this country.

cāp-shēaf, s. The top sheaf; the capping or highest part of any structure.

cāp-sī-čīne, s. [Lat. *capsic*(um), and suff. *-ine* (Chem.).]

Chem.: The active principle extracted from the capsules of cayenne pepper. It has a resinous appearance, and a hot, acrid taste, so pungent that if half a grain of it be volatilized in a large room, it will cause all who respire the contaminated air to sneeze and cough.

cāp-sī-cūm, s. [Lat. *capsa* = a case; so named from the seed-pods.]

I. Botany:

1. A genus of plants of the order *Solanaceae*, consisting of annual or biennial plants, bearing membranous pods containing several seeds, noted for their hot, pungent qualities. *Capsicum annuum*, a native of South America, furnishes the fruits known as chillies. These, as well as the fruits of *C. frutescens* and other species, are used to form cayenne pepper. For this purpose the ripe fruits are dried in the sun or in an oven, and then ground to powder, which is mixed with a large quantity of wheat flour. The mixed powder is then turned into cakes with leaven; these are baked till they become as hard as biscuit, and are then ground and sifted. Cayenne pepper is largely adulterated with red lead and other substances. [CAYENNE.] (*Treas. of Bot.*, &c.)

2. The fruit-pods of the plants described in 1.

II. Pharm.: *Capsici Fructus*, the dried ripe fruit of *Capsicum fastigiatum*, imported from Zanzibar. It is a small, oblong, scarlet, membranous pod, divided internally into two or three cells containing numerous flat white reniform seeds. It has no odor; its taste is hot and acrid. Capsicum fruits are used medicinally, in powder or as a tincture, externally, or as a gargle in cases of malignant sore throat, and internally as a stimulant in cases of impaired digestion.

cāp-sill, s. The upper horizontal beam in the timber-framing of bridges, viaducts, &c.

cāp-sī'ze, v. t. & i. [Etymology doubtful. *Mahn* suggests from *cap* = head, and *seize*, because it is properly to move a hoghead or other vessel forward by turning it alternately on the head. Skeat suggests that it is a nautical corruption of Sp. *cabeccar* = to nod one's head in sleep; from *cabeza* = the head; from Low Lat. *capitum* = a cowl, hood; Lat. *caput* = the head. Cf. Sp. *capuzar un bascal* = to sink a ship by the head.]

A. Transitive:

1. To upset or overturn any vessel. (Said especially of ships.)

"It is a pleasant voyage perhaps to float,
Like Pyrrho, on a sea of speculation;
But what if carrying sail *capsize* the boat?"
Byron: Don Juan, ix. 18.

2. To upset, overturn any thing or person.

B. Intrans.: To be upset or overturned.

cāp-sī'zed, pa. par. or a. [CAPSIZE.]

cāp-sī'z-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CAPSIZE.]

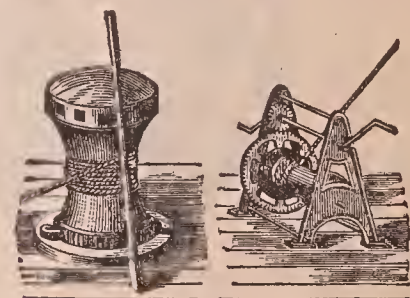
A. & B. As pr. par. & participial adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of overturning or upsetting; the state of being overturned or upset.

" . . . having reference to the loss of the *Ellen Southard* and the *capsizing* of the Liverpool Lifeboat, . . ."—*London Times*, November 6, 1875. (Adv.)

cāp-stān, s. [O. Fr. *cabestan*; Sp. *cabrestante*, *cabestrante* = a capstan; *cabestrar* = to tie with a halter; Lat. *capistro* = to halter, tie, pa. par. *capistrans*; *capistrum* = a halter; *capio* = to hold, seize.]

Naut.: A strong, massive apparatus of wood made to revolve, and shaped like a truncated cone, and having the upper part provided with holes for the reception of bars or levers with which to cause it to revolve, and thus raise a heavy weight by winding a rope round it. It is especially used on shipboard



Capstans.

for weighing the anchor. Capstans are single or double, according as they have one or two barrels upon the same spindle. The double capstan is revolved by two sets of men on two decks. They are known as "fore" or "aft" capstans, according to position. The fore capstan stands about midway between the fore and main masts; the aft capstan about the same distance abaft the main-mast. The drum capstan, for weighing heavy anchors, was invented by Sir Samuel Morland about 1661.

"The weighing of anchors by the capstan is also new."—*Raleigh: Essays*.

¶ 1. *To man the capstan*: To cause the men to stand in readiness at the capstan.

2. *To rig the capstan*: To fix the capstan-bars in their holes in the capstan.

3. *To paul the capstan*: To drop all the pauls into their sockets to prevent the capstan from recoiling during any pause of heaving. (*Smyth.*)

4. *To surge the capstan*: To slacken the rope which is wound round the barrel while heaving to prevent it from riding or fouling. (*Smyth.*)

capstan-bar, s. A long piece of wood, of the best ash or hickory, one end of which is thrust into one of the square holes of the drumhead of the capstan, like the spokes of a wheel. They are used to heave the capstan round, by the men setting their hands and chests against them and walking round.

capstan-bar pin, s. A little iron pin or bolt inserted through the ends of the capstan-bars to prevent their unshipping.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aʃ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

capstan-barrel, s.

Naut.: The main post of the capstan.

capstan-swifter, s.

Naut.: A rope passed horizontally through notches in the outer ends of the bars, and drawn very tight. The intent is to steady the men as they walk round when the ship rolls, and to give room for a greater number to assist, by manning the swifters both within and without. (*Smyth.*)

căp'-stōne, s. [Eng. *cap* (1), *s.*, and *stone*.]

*1. *Arch.*: A coping-stone or coping. [*COPESTONE*.]

*2. *Naut.*: A capstan.

*3. *Palæont.*: A fossil echinite of the genus *Conalulus*. It derives its name from a supposed resemblance to a cap.

căp'-sū-lar, *căp'-sū-lar-ŷ, a. [Fr. *capsulaire*; Low Lat. *capsularis*, from *capsula*=a little case; dimin. of *capsa*=a case, chest, or receptacle.]

Bot., &c.: Pertaining to or resembling a capsule; hollow like a capsule.

"It ascendeth not directly unto the throat, but ascending first into a *capsular* reception of the breast-bone, it ascendeth again into the neck."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

capsular arteries, s. pl.

Anat.: The arteries of the renal gland, so called because they are inclosed in a bag or capsule.

capsular ligament, s.

Anat.: A membranous elastic bag or capsule enveloping the joints in the animal system.

căp'-sū-lâte, *căp'-sū-lâ-těd, a. [Eng. *capsul(e)*; -*ate*.] Inclosed or contained in a capsule, or anything resembling a capsule or case, as a walnut in its shell.

"Seeds, such as are corrupted and stale, will swim; and this agreeth unto the seeds of plants locked up and *capsuled* in their husks."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

căp'-sulo (Eng.), căp'-sū-la (Lat.), s. [Lat. *capsula*=a little case or receptacle; dimin. of *capsa*=a case or receptacle; *capio*=to hold.]

1. Botany.

(1) Any dry dehiscent seed-vessel, internally consisting of one or more cells, splitting into several valves, and either discharging its contents through pores or orifices, or falling off entire with the seed. Capsules are distinguished by the number of their cells, as 1. Foxglove. 2. Thorn apple. 3. Iris. *unilocular*=single-celled, *bilocular*=two-celled, *triocular*=three-celled, &c.

"On threshing I found the ears not filled, and some of the capsules quite empty."—*Burke: On the Scarcity*.

(2) Applied among fungals to denote certain kinds of perithecia or receptacles.

*2. *Anat.*: A membranous envelope or sac, as the capsule of the crystalline lens.

3. Chemistry:

(1) A small vessel for containing ores, &c., while being washed or melted; a crucible.

(2) A small shallow saucer, of porcelain, used in evaporation.

*4. *Med.*: A small hollow case of gelatine, to contain a medicine, so as to allow it to be swallowed without being tasted. When in the stomach the gelatinous envelope melts, and allows the medicine to act.

*5. *Comm.*: A metallic cap or cover for the mouth of a bottle.

*6. *Milit.*: The shell of a metallic cartridge.

căp'-suled, a. [*CAPSULE*.]

1. Contained in a capsule.

2. Furnished or protected with a capsule, or metallic cap. [*CAPSULE*, 5.]

căp'-sū-lôt-ô-mŷ, s. [Lat. *capsula*=a capsule, and *tomia*=a cutting.] *Surg.*: Incision of the capsule of the crystalline lens in operations for cataract.

căp'-tain, *cap-i-tain, *cap-i-tein, *cap-i-teyn, *cap-i-thyn, s. [O. Fr. *capitain*; Fr. *Capitaine*; Sp. *capitan*; Ital. *capitano*; Ger. *capitän*; Dut. *kapitein*; from Low Lat. *capitaneus*, *capitanus*=a captain; *caput*=the head.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A head or chief officer; the headsman of a clan; the chief commander of an army.

"David . . . killed Shophach the captain of the host."—1 *Chron.* xix. 18.

"Two brethren were their *Capitayns*, which hight Hengist and Horsus, well approv'd in warre, . . ." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x. 65.

2. A subordinate officer in command of any number of men.

"And David numbered the people that were with him, and set *captains* of thousands and *captains* of hundreds over them."—2 *Sam.* xviii. 1.

3. One skilled in war; a general.

"Foremost captain of his time." *Tennyson*.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: An officer in command of a company of infantry, a troop of cavalry or a battery of artillery. [*COMPANY*.]

"A *captain*! these villains will make the name of *captain* as odious as the word occupy; therefore, *captains* had need look to it."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

2. *Naval*: A captain in the U. S. navy; ranks next to a commodore. His rank corresponds to that of colonel in the army.

3. *Naut.*: The master of a merchant ship.

"The Rhodian *captain*, relying on his knowledge, and the lightness of his vessel, passed, in open day, through all the guards."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins*.

4. *Mining*: An overseer or superintendent of a mine.

5. *Educ. (Of a school)*: The head boy of the highest class.

6. *Sports*: The head or manager of any number of persons engaged in any game or sport; as, the captain of a nine at base-ball; of an eleven at cricket, or at foot-ball.

7. *Ichthy.*: A name given to the Crooner, Crowner, or Gray Gurnard, *Trigla Gurnardus*.

captain-general, s.

Mil.: The general in chief of the military forces of a country or province. In this country the President of the United States is captain-general of all the military forces of the nation, when in the national (active) service. In times of peace the supreme command of the state troops is vested in the governor of each State, who is captain-general thereof.

"He [the Earl of Marlborough] was declared *captain-general*."—*Burnet: Own Time*, an. 1702.

Civil Government: The title given to colonial governors of several of the European nations, notably Spain. These functionaries exercise both civil and military powers.

captain-pacha, captain-pasha, s. A Turkish high admiral.

icăp'-tain, a. [Low Lat. *capitaneus*=head, chief; from *caput*=head.] Head, chief, superior.

"Like *captain* jewels in the carcanet."

Shakesp.: Sonnets.

icăp'-tain, v. t. [*CAPTAIN*, *s.*] To direct the movements of, to command, to manage, to act as captain of.

" . . . who will again *captain* the team."—*London Daily Telegraph*, March 16, 1881.

căp'-tain-ŷy, s. [Eng. *captain*; and suff. -*cy* (q. v.).] The rank or position of a captain; leadership.

This [the Catalan conquest of Athens] took place under the *captaincy* of Walter de Brienne."—*Dr. R. G. Latham: Nationalities of Europe*, vol. ii., ch. ii.

captaincy-general, captain-generalcy, s. The rank or position of a captain-general.

***căp'-tain-ěss, s.** [Eng. *captain*; and fem. suff. -*ess*.] The now obsolete feminine form of *captain*.

"Dost thou counsel me

From my dear *captainess* to run away."

Sir P. Sidney: Astrophel and Stella, 88. (*Trench: On some Def. in Our Eng. Dict.*, p. 19.)

icăp'-tain-lěss, a. [Eng. *captain*; -*less*.] Without a captain or leader; without order or discipline.

"But *captainless*,

Confusedly they deale . . ."

Warner: Albion's England, iii. 19.

***căp'-tain-rŷ, s.** [Eng. *captain*, and suff. -*ry* (q. v.).] The office or dignity of a captain or governor over a district; a governorship.

"There should be no rewards taken for *captainries* of counties."—*Spenser: Ireland*.

căp'-tain-ship, s. [Eng. *captain*, and suff. -*ship* (q. v.).]

1. The rank or dignity of a captain, captaincy.

The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant *captainship* in the same regiment."—*Wotton*.

2. The rank or position of a leader.

"And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take

The *captainship*."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 2.

*3. The position of a chief of a clan; a chieftanship.

"To diminish the Irish lords, he did abolish their pretended and usurped *captainships*."—*Davies: On Ireland*.

†4. Skill in military science.

***căp'-tâte, v. t.** [Lat. *captatum*, sup. of *capto*=to catch after.] To catch, seek after, strive for.

" . . . and this to *captate* a reputation of his love to scholars."—*Randal Taylor*.

***căp'-tă-tion, s.** [Lat. *captatio*=an endeavor to catch, a reaching after; *capto*=to catch.]

1. The practice of catching at applause or favor; flattery.

2. A captivating quality; an attraction.

"I am content my heart should be discovered without any of those dresses, or popular *captations*; which some men use in their speeches."—*King Charles*.

căp'-tion, s. [Lat. *captio*=a seizing, from *capio*=to seize.]

A. Ordinary Language:**I. Literally:**

1. *Gen.*: The act of taking or seizing.

†2. *Spec.*: The act of arresting under a warrant.

"He had been sentenced by letters of horning and *caption* (legal writs so called), as well as the seizure of his goods, and adjudication of his landed property."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, Intro.

II. Figuratively:

*1. A cavil, objection, fault-finding, quibbling.

"It is manifest that the use of this doctrine is for *caption* and contradiction."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, ii.

*2. The heading or title of a chapter of a book; an introduction.

B. Law: The beginning or heading of a warrant, commission, or indictment, which sets forth when, where, and by what authority it was taken, found, or executed.

"The *caption* is no part of an indictment, it is merely the style of the court where the indictment was preferred."—*Wharton: Law Lexicon*.

căp'-tious, a. [Fr. *captieux*; Lat. *captiosus*=ready to seize or catch; *capto*=to seize, catch.]

1. Ensnaing, insidious, captivating, alluring.

"She taught him likewise how to avoid sundry *captious* and tempting questions which were like to be asked of him."—*Bacon*.

"Away with despair, no longer forbear

To fly from the *captious* coquette."

Byron: Hours of Idleness; Reply to some Verses.

2. Cavilling, fault-finding, censorious; peevish, perverse.

"A *captious* question, sir (and yours is one),

Deserves an answer similar, or none."

Cowper: Tirocinium, 903.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *captious*, *cross*, *peevish*, *fretful*, and *petulant*: *Captious* marks a readiness to be offended; *cross* indicates a readiness to offend; *peevish* expresses a strong degree of crossness; *fretful* a complaining impatience; *petulant* a quick or sudden impatience. *Captiousness* is the consequence of misplaced pride; *crossness* of ill-humor; *peevishness* and *fretfulness* of a painful irritability; *petulance* is the result either of a naturally hasty temper or of a sudden irritability. Adults are most prone to be *captious*; . . . spoiled children are most apt to be *peevish*; . . . sickly children are most liable to *fretfulness*; . . . the young and ignorant are most apt to be *petulant* when contradicted." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

căp'-tious-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *captious*; -*ly*.]

1. In a captious or fault-finding manner; peevishly.

*2. Insidiously, cunningly.

"Use your words as *captiously* as you can, in your arguing on one side, and apply distinctions on the other."—*Locke*.

icăp'-tious-něss, s. [Eng. *captious*; -*ness*.] The quality of being captious, or ready to find fault; peevishness.

"*Captiousness* is a fault opposite to civility; it often produces misbecoming and provoking expressions and carriage."—*Locke*.

***căp'-tî-vanŷe, s.** [Eng. *captive*, and suff. -*ance*.] Captivity.

"With that he gan at large to her dilate

The whole discourse of his *captivance* sad."

Spenser: F. Q., V. vi. 17.

căp'-tî-vâte, v. t. [In Fr. *captiver*; Lat. *captivatus*, pa. par. of *captivo*=to make captive.]

*1. *Lit.*: To make prisoner, capture.

"How ill beseeeming is it in thy sex,

To triumph like an Amazonian trull,

Upon their woes, whom fortune *captivates*."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., i. 4.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wět, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Figuratively:

1. To charm into subjection; to ensnare, to allure.

"And this I do, to *captivate* the eye
Of the fair breeder that is standing by."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 281.

*2. (With the prep. to): To enslave.

"They lay a trap for themselves, and *captivate* their
understandings to mistake, falsehood, and error."—*Locke*.

căp'-tî-văte, a. [Lat. *captivatus*, pa. par. of *captivo*=to capture, make captive.]

1. Lit.: Made captive, reduced to bondage.

"Wasted our country, slain our citizens,
And sent our sons and husbands *captivate*."
Shakesp.: Hen. VI., Pt. I., ii. 3.

2. Fig.: Ensnared, charmed.

"Tush! women have been *captivate* ere now."
Shakesp.: Hen. VI., Pt. I., v. 3.

¶ For the distinction between *captivate* and *charm*, see CHARM, v. For that between *captivate* and *enslave*, see ENSLAVE.

căp'-tî-vă-ted, pa. par. & a. [CAPTIVATE, v.]

*1. Lit.: Made captive, reduced to bondage.

2. Fig.: Captured, ensnared.

"I no sooner met it [the widow's eye], but I bowed like
a great surprised booby, and knowing her cause to be the
first which came on, I cry'd like a *captivated* calf as I was
—Make way for the defendant's witnesses."—*Spectator*,
No. 113.

**căp'-tî-vă-tēr*, s. [Eng. *captivat(e)*; -er.] One
who *captivates* or *ensnares*.

"... *captivaters* of the best of their brethren."—
Baxter.

căp'-tî-văt-îng, pr. par. & a. [CAPTIVATE, v.]

*1. Lit.: Making captive, reducing to bondage.

2. Fig.: Ensnaring, alluring.

"Conscience, in some awful silent hour,
When *captivating* lusts have lost their power . . .
Reminds him of religion." *Cowper: Hope*, 216.

căp'-tî-vă-tion, s. [Low Lat. *captivatio*; from
captivatus, pa. par. of *captivo*=to capture, make a
capture.] The act of making one captive or subject.
(*Ép. Hall.*)

**căp'-tîv-aunçe*, s. [CAPTIVANCE, s.] Captivity,
bondage.

"At length he spyde whereas that wofull Squyre,
Whom he had reskewed from *captivaunce*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 45.

căp'-tîve, s. & a. [Fr. *captif*; Lat. *captivus* = a
captive; from *captus*, pa. par. of *capio* = to take.]
[CAITIFF.]

A. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. One taken prisoner in war; one reduced to
bondage.

"You have the *captives*,
Who were the opposites of this day's strife."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

"Thou Timour! in his *captiv*'s cage—
What thoughts will there be thine."
Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

¶ With the preposition to before the captor or
person to whom the captive is subject.

"If thou say Antony lives, 'tis well,
Or friends with Cæsar, or not *captive* to him."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., ii. 5.

2. One confined; a prisoner, not necessarily taken
in war.

II. Fig.: Captivated, charmed, or ensnared by
excellence or beauty.

"My woman's heart
Grossly grew *captive* to his honey words."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 1.

B. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Taken prisoner in war; reduced to bondage.

2. Confined, imprisoned.

"But fate forbids; the Stygian floods oppose,
And with nine circling streams the *captive* souls in-
close." *Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 595.

3. Prevented from rising in the air by being tied
to the earth by a rope, as a *captive* balloon.

*II. Fig.: Captivated, charmed, entranced.

"But hold! see foremost of the *captive* choir,
The master prophet grasps his full-ton'd lyre."
Goldsmith: An Oratorio, A. ii.

**căp'-tîve*, v. t. [CAPTIVE, s.]

1. Lit.: To make captive, to reduce to captivity.

"Thus when as Guyon Furor had *captivd*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 16.

2. Fig.: To captivate, charm, entrance.

"Beauty, which *captives* all things, sets me free."
Dryden: To the Lady Castlemaine.

**căp'-tîved*, pa. par. & a. [CAPTIVE, v.] Made
captive, brought into captivity.

¶ In the following example the accent is on the
second syllable, but this is only a rare poetical use.

"Betrayed, *captived*, and both my eyes put out."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 33.

căp'-tîv-ēr, **căp'-tîv-ēr*, s. [Eng. *captiv(e)*;
er.] A captor, one who leads into captivity.
(*Scotch.*)

căp'-tîv'-î-tŷ, s. [Fr. *captivité*; Low Lat. *cap-
tīvitas*=captivity; *capio*=to take, to seize.]

I. Literally:

1. The state of being captive or in bondage or
servitude to enemies.

"... Lewis Sforza sold into *captivity* by his own
Switzers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

¶ In the Bible specially applied to the carrying
away of the Jews into servitude by Nebuchadnezzar.

"... and I asked them concerning the Jews that
had escaped, which were left of the *captivity*, . . ."
Nehem. i. 2.

2. The state of being a prisoner or in confinement.

"The gentle birde feels no *captivity*
Within her cage; but singes, and feeds her fill."
Spenser: Sonnets, lxxv.

II. Figuratively:

1. The state of being in subjection generally.

"For men to be tied, and led by authority, as it were
with a kind of *captivity* of judgment."—*Hooker*.

¶ With the preposition to before the person or
thing to which one is subject.

"The apostle tells us, there is a way of bringing every
thought into *captivity* to the obedience of Christ."—*Dr.
H. More: Decay of Christian Piety*.

*2. The state of being in misery or misfortune.

"And the Lord turned the *captivity* of Job, when he
prayed for his friends."—*Job* xlii. 10.

¶ For the distinction between *captivity* and *con-
finement*, see CONFINEMENT.

căp'-tôr, s. [Lat. *captor*; from *capio*=to take.]
One who captures. (*Johnson.*)

**căp'-tur-a-ble*, a. [Eng. *captur(e)*; *able*.]
Possible to be captured; liable to capture.

"Instead of Breslau *capturable*, and a sure magazine
for us, . . ."
Carlyle: Fred. Great, bk. xx., ch. iii.

căp'-ture, s. [Fr. *capture*; Lat. *captura*; from
capio=to take.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of capturing or seizing.

"The great sagacity, and many artifices, used by birds
in the investigation and *capture* of their prey."—*Derham*.

2. The thing captured or seized; a prize.

"As a member of a good English house of business he
would be a valuable *capture*."—*Times*, Nov. 11, 1876.

II. International Law: The arrest or seizure of
a person or of ships by an enemy during war.
[MARQUE, PRIVATEERING.]

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *capture*,
seizure, and *prize*: "*Capture* and *seizure* differ in
the mode; a *capture* is made by force of arms, a
seizure by direct and personal violence. The *cap-
ture* of a town or an island requires an army; the
seizure of property is effected by the exertions of
one individual. . . . A *capture* may be made on
an unresisting object; a *seizure* supposes much
eagerness for possession on the one hand, and
reluctance to yield on the other. . . . A *capture*
is general, it respects the act of taking; a *prize* is
particular, it regards the object taken and its value
to the captor; many *captures* are made by sea
which never become *prizes*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

căp'-ture, v. t. [In Fr. *captureur*; from *capture*,
s.] To seize, or make captive.

"... and how his sword
Tizona clear'd its way through turban'd hosts,
And *captured* Afric's kings."
Hemans: The Siege of Valencia.

căp'-tured, pa. par. & a. [CAPTURE, v.]

"The cat plays with the *captured* mouse, and the cor-
morant with the *captured* fish."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*
(1871), pt. ii., ch. xiii., vol. ii., p. 54.

căp'-tur-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [CAPTURE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the
verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making captive or seiz-
ing; capture.

**că-pû'-ccio* (cio as tschô), s. [Ital.] A capu-
chin or hood. [CAPOCH.]

"That at his back a broad *capuccio* had."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 10.

că-pû'che, s. [CAPOCH.]

**că-pû'ched*, a. [Eng. *capoch*, *capuche*=a hood;
suff. -ed.] Covered as with a hood; hooded.

"They are differently cuculleted and *capuched* upon
the head and back."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*.

căp'-u-çhîn, s. [Fr. *capucin*=a monk who wears
a cowl or hood; *capuce*, *capuchon*=a hood, a cowl.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A female garment, consisting of a cloak and
hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin
monks, whence its name is derived.

"The moment we were seated, my aunt pulled off my
uncle's shoes, and carefully wrapped his poor feet in her
capuchin."—*Smollett: Expedition of Humphry Clinker*.

2. One of the order of monks described in II.

II. Technically:

1. *Ch. Hist.*: A branch of the Franciscan order of
monks, so called from their peculiar *capuche* or
cowl—a pointed hood attached to the ordinary
Franciscan coat, and said to have been worn by
St. Francis himself. This branch was founded by
Matthew de Baschi, an Italian, but with him may
be named the famous Lewis de Fossembrun. The
Capuchins sought to restore the original rigor of
the institutes of St. Francis, which Pope Innocent
IV. had relaxed by granting the right to possess
property to the members of the Franciscan order.
In 1525 they received the solemn sanction of Pope
Clement VII. Because of their severe austerity, and
especially for the innovation of the *capuche*, they
were much persecuted by the other Franciscans.
Bernardo Ochino—their first Vicar-General—be-
came a Protestant, as, afterward, did also their
third. Eventually, however, they spread in great
numbers over Italy, Germany, France, and Spain.
In the seventeenth century they showed much zeal
in prosecuting missions to Africa. (*Mosheim: Ch.
Hist.*, cent. 16, 17.) [FRANCISCANS.]

"To *Copuchins*, Carthusians, Cordeliers
Leave penance, meager abstinence, and prayers."
Oldham: Satires upon the Jesuits.

2. *Ornith.*: A species of pigeon, a variety of the
Jacobin, whose head is covered with feathers, bear-
ing a fancied resemblance to a cowl or hood.

3. *Zoöl.*: A species of monkey, *Cebus capucinus*, a
native of Guinea, distinguished by having the hair
on the crown and back part of the head black,
resembling a monk's hood or cowl, the remainder
of the body being grayish.

căp'-u-çine, s. [Fr. *capuce*, *capuchon*=a hood,
a cowl, from the shape of the flowers.]

Bot.: The Nasturtium.

căp'-u-lêt, s. [Fr. *capelet*.]

Farriery: The same as *Capellet* (q. v.).

căp'-u-lîn, s. [Sp. *capulin*, *capuli*.]

Bot.: A kind of cherry peculiar to Mexico.

căp-u-lôl'-dă, s. [CAPULUS.]

Zoölogy: A family of pectinibranchiate Gastero-
pods, partially separated by Cuvier from the Patel-
las, which they resemble in having a widely opened,
scarcely turbinated shell, with neither operculum,
emargination, nor siphon. (*Craig*.)

că-pût, s. [Lat.]

1. Anatomy:

(1) The head, or superior part of the body, divided
into the skull (*cranium*) and the face (*facies*).
The skull consists of the crown (*vertex* or *fontanella*),
the posterior part (*occiput*), the anterior part (*sin-
ciput*), and the lateral parts—the temples (*tempora*).

(2) It is also used in the simple sense of top or
superior part, as *caput coli*=the head or top of the
colon, the cæcum or blind intestine.

2. Bot.: The peridium of certain fungals.

*3. A name formerly given to the council or ruling
body of the university of Cambridge. [Eng.]

"Your *caputs*, and heads of colleges, care less than any
body else about these questions."—*Lamb: Essays of Elia*.

Caput Draconis, s.

Astron.: The Dragon's Head, a star of the first
magnitude in the constellation Draco.

Caput Medusæ, s.

Palæont.: A species of Pentacrinite, *Pentacrinus
Caput Medusæ*.

**caput mortuum*, s. [Lat.=a dead head; *caput*
=head; *mortuum*=dead, pa. par. of *morior*=to die.]

1. Literally:

O. Chem.: The residuum or fæces remaining after
distillation or sublimation.

2. Fig.: A worthless residue.

"Poetry is of so subtle a spirit, that, in pouring out of
one language into another, it will all evaporate: and if a
new spirit be not added in the transfusion, there will
remain nothing but a *caput mortuum*."—*Denham: Trans.
of Æneid*, Pref.

caput radicis, s.

Bot.: The crown of a root; the very short stem, or
rather bud, which terminates the roots of herbaceous
plants.

Că-pû-tî-ă-tî (ti as shî), s. pl. [Mod. Lat.
caputiati, pl. of *caputiatius*, a., from Lat. *caput*=
the head, so named from their headdress.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect which arose in France
in the 12th century. They wore on their heads a

bôil, boÿ; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhîn, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion. -sion = şûn; -tion. -şion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

lead image of the Virgin Mary. They wished "liberty," equality, and the abolition of all civil government. Hugo, Bishop of Auxerre, suppressed them by military force. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xii., pt. ii., ch. v., § 15.)

căp-ŷ-ba'-ra, s. [Brazilian *cabiai*.]

Zoöl.: The *Hydrochaerus capybara*, or Water-cavy of Brazil, an animal allied to the Guinea-pig. It is about three feet in length, and has the general appearance of a hippopotamus in miniature. It is of the rodent family *Cavidae*.

car (1), **caer**, **char**, s. [Gael. *cathair*=a city; Wel. & Cornish, *caer*.]

1. *In Wales*: Directly from Wel. *caer* (see etym.). A city or town, as *Car-diff*.

2. *In Scotland*: Probably in most cases only indirectly from Wel. *caer*, through Gael. *cathair*: A fortified place or town. It occurs as the initial syllable of many names of places in the west and south of Scotland, as *Car-stairs*, *Car-michael*, *Car-laverock*, &c.

car (2), ***carre**, ***char**, ***chare**, ***chaar**, s. & a. [O. Fr. *car*; Fr. *char*; Sw. *karra*; Dan. *karre*; Dut. *kar*; Gael. & Ir. *carr*; Wel. *car*; Ital. *carro*; from Lat. *carrus*=a four-wheeled carriage.]

A. As substantive:

1. **Ordinary Language**:

1. **Literally**:

* (1) A chariot.

"Chare, carrus, quadriga."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Made him steigh upon his secound chaar."—*Wycliffe: Gen.* xli. 43.

(2) A small two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse.

"Did ye not hear it? No; 'twas but the wind,

Or the car rattling o'er the stony street."

Byron: Child Harold's Pilgrimage, iii. 22.

* (3) A sledge, a hurdle.

"With carres that have no wheeles that thei clepen ecleyes."—*Maundeville: Travels*, p. 130.

* (4) A cart, a wagon.

"Carre, carte. Carrus, currus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(5) A carriage constructed with flanged wheels for running on lines of rails either of a railway or of a tramway. [*CABLE-CAR*, *HORSE-CAR*.]

2. **Fig.**: Applied poetically to any vehicle of dignity or splendor.

"And the gilded car of day,

His glowing axle doth allay."—*Milton*.

II. Technically:

* 1. **Astron.**: A constellation, called also Charles' Wain (or Wagon), and the Great Bear.

"Ev'ry fixt, and ev'ry wand'ring star

The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern Car."

Dryden: Virgil; Georgic, i. 210.

2. **Mil.**: A small two-wheeled carriage, fitted with boxes to contain ammunition, and to carry the artillerymen attached to it.

B. As adj.: (See the subjoined compounds.)

¶ The manufacture of railway cars in this country has surpassed a like industry anywhere else in the world, and we have large establishments devoted entirely to the production of sleeping, dining and drawing-room cars, to say nothing of others building the various forms of freight, refrigerator and ordinary passenger cars. This immense mechanical industry has given rise to the following obvious compounds: *Car-axle*, *car-axle box*, *car-axle box-cover*, *car-axle lathe*, *car-basket*, *car-buffer*, *car-bumper*, *car-cab*, *car-couch*, *car-coupling*, *car-door lock*, *car-heater*, *car-indicator*, *car-jack*, *car-lamp*, *car-lantern*, *car-lounge*, *car-register*, *car-replacer*, *car-seat*, *car-seat arm-lock*, *car-spittoon*, *car-spring*, *car-stake*, *car-starter*, *car-stove*, *car-truck*, *car-ventilator*, *car-wheel*, *car-wheel furnace*, *car-window fastening*.

†car, v. t. [*CAR* (2), s.]

1. To convey in a car.

2. (With the pronoun *it*): To travel in a car.

car, **kēr**, a. [Gael. *car* (s.) = a twist, a bend; (a.) = crooked, bent, unlucky.] Left, applied to the hand; sinister; fatal. To go a *car gate*, or a *gray gate*, means, to come to an ill end; to take the left hand road, which leadeth to destruction. [*KER*.]

car-handit, a. [Scotch *car* and *handit*=handed.] Left-handed, awkward.

car-sham-ye! An exclamation used at the game of shintie, when the antagonist strikes the ball with the club in his left hand.

car-ăb'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *carab* (us), and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ* (q. v.).]

Entomol.: A family of predatory coleopterous insects, having the antennæ filiform, feelers mostly six, thorax flat and margined, and eyes prominent. Section *Pentamera* of Latreille, and sub-section *Geodephaga* of Stephens. They are sometimes called Ground-beetles and Garden-beetles. Some are large and richly colored. Swainson divided the family into five sub-families—*Carabidæ*, *Harpalinæ*, *Brachininæ*, *Scaritiinæ*, and *Elaphrinæ*.

car-a-bin, s. [*CARB*, s.]

***cār'-a-bine**, s. [*CARBINE*.]

***cār'-a-bin-ē'er**, s. [*CARBINEER*.]

†cār'-ă-bōid, a. [Gr. *karabos*=a beetle; *eidos*=form, appearance.] Pertaining to or resembling *Carabidæ*.

cār'-a-būs, s. [Gr. *karabos*=a kind of beetle; Lat. *scarabæus*.]

1. **Entomology**:

* (1) A very large genus of insects founded by Linneus, and including nearly the whole modern family *Carabidæ*.

(2) The Crab-beetles, a genus of Coleoptera, the typical one of the family *Carabidæ*. The bodies are elongated, and of a bronze golden-green, copper, or violet color. They are large, fine, active insects of highly predatory habits. The genus is not at all the same as the *Scarabæus*, to which the term *karabos* was applied by the Greeks (etym.).

2. **Zoöl.**: A species of crab.

***cār'-ac**, ***car-ack**, ***car-rik**, ***car-rycke**, ***car-ricke**, s. [Fr. *caraque*; Sp. & Ital. *carraca*; Dut. *kraecke*; Ger. *karrache*; from Low Lat. *car-raca*.]

Naut.: A large ship of burden, formerly used by the Portuguese in their trade with the East Indies; a galleon.

"Carrycke, a great shippe. Caraque."—*Palsgrave*.

"The bigger whale, like some huge carack lay,

Which wanteth sea-room with her foes to play."

Waller: Battle of Summer Islands, 147.

cār'-a-cāl, s. [Fr. *caracal*; from Turk. *qarah-qootag*; from *qarah*=black, and *qootag*=ear.]

Zoöl.: A species of lynx, the *Felis caracal* of Linneus, of a reddish-brown color, with black ears, tipped with long black hairs. It is a native of Africa, India, Persia, and Turkey.

"The *caracal* has always been considered to be the lynx mentioned by the ancients as possessing such wonderful power of sight."—*Library Nat. Hist.*

car-a-ca'-ra, s.

Ornith.: The name given to the birds of the sub-family *Polyborinæ*, which is an aberrant one belonging to the *Falconidæ*, but constituting apparently the point of transition to the *Vulturidæ*. They are found in South America, and feed on carrion. [*POLYBORINÆ*.]

cār'-a-cōle, **cār'-a-cōl**, s. [Fr. *caracole*=a wheeling about; O. Fr., Sp. & Port. *caracol*=a winding staircase, a snail; Catalan *caragol*=a screw.]

1. **Arch.**: A winding or spiral staircase.

2. **Horsemanship**: A half turn or wheel made by a horse.

"When the horse advance to charge in battle, they ride sometimes in *caracoles*, to amuse the enemy, and put them in doubt."—*Farrier's Dictionary*.

†cār'-a-cōle, v. i. [*CARACOLE*, s.]

Horsemanship: To turn or wheel about in *caracoles*, to prance.

"Prince John *caracoled* within the lists at the head of his jovial party."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. vii.

cār'-a-cōl'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [*CARACOLE*, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of prancing about; a *caracole*.

cār'-a-cōl'-lā, s. [O. Fr., Sp. & Port. *caracol*=a snail.]

Zoöl.: A genus of the *Lucerninæ* (Land-volutes or Lamp-snails), in which the aperture of the shell is circular, the two lips united, teeth wanting, umbilicus open. Family, *Limacinæ*.

cār'-a-cōl'-ŷ, **car-a-cō'-lī**, s. [Etymology doubtful. Cf. *caracole*.] An alloy of gold, silver, and copper, used for manufacturing inferior kinds of jewelry.

cār'-a-cōre, s. [A Bornean word (?).]

Naut.: A light vessel used by the natives of Borneo and the adjacent islands, and by the Dutch as a coast-guard vessel in their East Indian possessions.

***cār'-ăct** (1), ***cār'-ăct**, s. [*CHARACTER*.]

1. A figure, sign, or mark.

"Thorough *caractes* that Crist wroot,

The Jewes knewe hemselve giltier than the womman." *Langland: P. Plowman*, 7,600.

2. A book.

"Rede his *carect* in the wise

As she him taught."

Gower: C. A., ii. 247.

Cār'-a-dōc, s. & a. [Wel. *Caradoc*, the place described under A., from Wel. *caer*=city.] [*CAR* (1).]

A. As substantive:

1. **Geog.**: The name of certain hills in Shropshire (the *Caradoc hills*).

2. **Geol.**: The formation described under B.

B. As adj.: Found at, belonging to, or in any way connected with the place mentioned under A. 1, or with the formation described under A. 2.

Caradoc formation, s.

1. **Geol.**: The upper, i. e., the more modern, of two series of strata into which the Lower Silurian Rocks are divided. It consists chiefly of sandstone, some years ago estimated at 2,500 feet in thickness, abutting against the trappean chain called the *Caradoc hills*. The name *Caradoc* was first given by Sir Roderick Murchison in his "Silurian System." Sedgwick called it the *Bala formation*. It is closely allied to the *Llandeilo rocks* beneath it. The *Caradoc rocks* were deposited in a shallow sea.

2. **Palæont.**: About 600 fossils are known in the *Caradocs*; 146 are Crustacea, 106 of them being peculiar. The *Hydrozoa*, *Cœlenterata*, and *Echinodermata* are also well represented. The bivalves exceed in number those of any known formation below the Carboniferous Limestone.

Caradoc sandstone, s. A sandstone constituting the chief rock in the *Caradoc formation* (q. v.).

ca-ra'fe, **cā-ra'ff**, s. [Fr. *carafe*; Ital. *caraffa*.] A decanter; a water-bottle.

"A heavy *carafe* of water is supplied among six guests."—*Continental Excursions by Vialor Verax*.

¶ Frequently pronounced and written *croft*.

cār'-a-ga'-na, s. [Tartar *carachana*.]

Bot.: The Siberian Pea-tree, a genus of leguminous Asiatic plants, belonging to the sub-tribe *Galegeæ*. Flowers solitary or crowded, of a pale-yellow color, with the exception of one species, *C. jubata*, in which they are white, tinged with red. *C. spinosa* is a thorny shrub, plentiful in China, about Pekin, where the branches are stuck in clay upon the tops of walls, in order that the spines may keep off intruders. The bark of *C. arborescens* is used as a substitute for rope, &c.

***car'-age** (age as *ig*), s. [*CARRIAGE*.]

cār'-ag-ēn-ine, s. [Eng. *caragheen*, and surf. *-ine* (Chem.).]

Chem.: A mucilaginous or resinous substance, obtained from *Caragheen-moss*.

cār'-a-ghēen, s. & a. [Cf. Gael. *carraig*=a rock; *carraighin*=the thick part of buttermilk.]

caragheen-moss, **carrageen-moss**, s.

Bot.: Irish moss, *Sphærococcus* (or *Chondrus*) *crispus*, a species of sea-weed, from which a kind of nutritious jelly is manufactured. It is of a purplish-white, nearly transparent color.

***car-ain**, s. [*CARRION*.]

cār'-aī-pa, s. [Cf. *caraiipa*, the Guiana name of *carapa* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A genus of *Ternströmiaceæ*, distinguished among the group having the petals contorted, and the capsule septicidially dehiscent, by its leaves being alternate, its stamens usually free, with the anthers glanduliferous at the apex and fixed near the base; and by its having two or three pendulous ovules in each of the three cells of the ovary. The species, about eight in number, grow in tropical America, and are trees bearing white-scented flowers. The celebrated Balsam of Tamacoari is obtained from *Caraiipa fasciculata*, and is of great use in the cure of itch, a single application curing the most inveterate case in twenty-four hours. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cār'-aī-ū-ra, s. [The Orinoco name.] A red coloring matter, obtained from *Bignonia chica*. [*CHICA*.]

***car'-alde**, s. [Etymology doubtful; perhaps *CAROL*, s.] Perhaps a writing-desk.

"Her kysttes and her coferes, her *caraldes alle*,"

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience, 157.

car-āl'-lī-a, s. [*Carallie* in the Telinga language.]

Bot.: A genus of East Indian plants, belonging to the order *Rhizophoraceæ*.

cār'-āl-līe, s. [Fr.]

Bot.: A plant, *Ranunculus glacialis*.

cār'-āl-lū'-ma, s. [An Indian native name.]

Bot.: A genus of East Indian plants belonging to the order *Asclepiadaceæ*. The species, which are few in number, are fleshy, leafless, herbaceous plants.



Caragheen-moss.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*cār'-a-lŷng, *pr. par. & s.* [CAROLLING.]

"Fair ladyis in ringis,
Knychtis in caralyngis,
Bayth dancis and singis;
It semyt as sa."—*Houlate*, iii. 12, MS.

cār-am-bō'-lā, *s.* [Port. & Sp. *carambola*; Mah-ratta *kurmūl*.]

Bot., &c.: The acutely-angled front of an oxalidaceous tree, *Averrhoa carambola*. It is very sour, but is eaten by the natives of India. The leaves of the tree are very sensitive.

†cār'-ām-bōle, *s.* [Fr. *carambole*.]

Billiards: The same as a *carrom* or *cannon* (q. v.).

car-a-meile, *s.* [CARMELE.]

cār'-a-mēl, *s.* [Fr. *caramel*; Sp. *caramelo*; from Low Lat. *canna mellis*, *cannamalla*=sugarcane; from *canna*=a reed, cane; *mel* (genit. *mellis*)=honey.]

1. *Chem.*: A mixture of several compounds, formed by heating sugar to 210°. Water is given off and caramel, a brown substance, remains. It is used as a coloring material for spirits, wines, &c.

"At a temperature a little above its fusion . . . sugar becomes brown, swells up and becomes a black, porous, shining mass, which is known as *caramel*, losing nothing but two atoms of water."—*Graham: Elements of Chemistry*.

2. *Comm.*: A species of confection made of gelatine, sugar, and other ingredients, the whole flavored and colored with caramel, usually offered to the public in the form of small squares or cubes, wrapped in greased paper.

ca-ra'-nā, ca-rān'-nā ca-rāu'-nā, *s.* [Sp. *caraña*.]

1. A tree, a native of South America.

2. A resinous gum of an aromatic flavor, extracted from the tree. It is used as a remedy for toothache.

cār'-ānx, cār'-a-nāx, *s.* [Fr.]

Ichthy.: A fish, a kind of mackerel. The most common is *Caranx vulgaris*, also called the Scad, or Horse-mackerel. They are distinguished by the lateral line of the body having a series of scaly plates.

*car-an-ye, *s.* [CARRION.]

"Caranye or careyn. Cadaver."—*Prompt. Parv.*

cār'-ap, *s.* [A Guiana word.] An oil obtained by pressure from the *carapa* (q. v.).

cār'-a-pa, *s.* [CARAP.]

Bot.: A small genus of trees with abruptly-pinnate leaves, belonging to the order of Meliaceae (Meliads), and native of tropical America, the West Indies and Guinea. Their flowers have a calyx of four or sometimes five distinct sepals, and a corolla of the same number of oblong, egg-shaped spreading petals. The fruit is large, and contains numerous oily seeds, from which is extracted by pressure a liquid oil called *Carap*, or *Crab-oil*, suitable for burning in lamps. The bark of *Carapa guianensis* possesses febrifugal qualities, and is also used for tanning. (*Treas. of Bot., &c.*)

cār'-a-pāce, †cār'-a-pāx, *s.* [Fr. *carapace*.]

Zoöl.: A protective shield. *Spec.*:

1. The upper shell of crabs, lobsters, and other crustaceans.

2. The upper half of the immovable case inclosing a tortoise, turtle, or other chelonian. [CALLIPASH.]

"This casing is composed of two shields, covered with horny plates; the upper one, which is more or less highly arched, is termed the *carapace*."—*Carpenter: Physiology*, § 324.

3. The case in which certain infusoria are inclosed.

cār'-a-pīch'-ē-a, *s.* [*Carapiche*, the native name of one of the species.]

Bot.: A genus of flowering shrubs, belonging to the Cinchonaceae. They are natives of the Caribbean Islands.

cār'-a-pūs, *s.* [Lat. *carabus*; Gr. *karabos*=a crab, a crayfish.]

Ichthy.: A sub-genus of eel-shaped fishes, including such species of the genus *gymnotus* as have long tapering tails, and the body compressed and furnished with scales. (*Craig*.)

cār'-at, *cār'-act, *s.* [Fr. *carat*; from Arab. *qirāt*=a carat, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce; from Gr. *keration*=the fruit of the locust-tree; Ital. *carato*; O. Port. *quirate*.]

I. Literally:

*1. The fruit of the Carob-tree, also called *carot*.

2. *Weights and Measures*:

(1) A weight of 3½ grains.

(2) The twenty-fourth part of an ounce. It is used by jewelers to express the fineness of gold, the whole mass being supposed to be divided into twenty-four parts and said to be so many carats fine, according to the number of twenty-fourth parts of pure gold contained in it. Twenty-four carat

means all gold, eighteen carat three-quarters gold. Fine gold consists of twenty-two carats of pure gold and two of alloy. The United States gold coinage is in these proportions. A double eagle weighs 516 grains, 46¼ grains of this being fine gold.

"A mark, being an ounce Troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called *caracts*, and each *carat* into four grains: by this weight is distinguished the different fineness of their gold; for if to the finest of gold be put two *caracts* of alloy, both making, when cold, but an ounce, or twenty-four *caracts*, then this gold is said to betwenty-two *caracts* fine."—*Cocker*.

(3) A weight used by jewelers in weighing diamonds and other precious stones. It equals 3½ grains Troy.

II. *Fig.*: Fineness, purity.

"Thou best of gold, art worst of gold;

Other, less fine in *carat*, is more precious."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 4.

car'-a-tōe, *s.* [A native word.]

Bot.: A West Indian name for *Agave americana*.

cār'-a-vān', *s.* [Fr. *caravane*; Sp. & Ital. *caravana*; from Arab. *qairawān*; Pers. *kārwan*, *qirwān*=a caravan.]

I. Literally:

1. A number of travelers, pilgrims, or merchants traversing the deserts of Arabia, Africa, or other countries, in company for purposes of safety and convenience.

"When Joseph, and the Blessed Virgin Mother, had lost their most holy Son, they sought him in the retinues of their kindred, and the *caravans* of the Galilean pilgrims."—*Taylor*.

2. A large covered cart or wagon, such as those used by gipsies, and for the conveyance of beasts of a menagerie; also a similar vehicle employed for moving furniture. A train or number of such wagons.

*II. *Fig.*: A flight or number of birds flying together.

"They set forth

Their airy caravan, high over seas

Flying." *Milton: P. L., vii. 428.*

caravan-boiler, *s.* A wagon-shaped boiler.

cār'-a-vān'-ēer', *s.* [Eng. *caravan*; suff. -eer=er.] The driver or conductor of a caravan.

cār'-a-vān'-sēr-ŷ, cār'-a-vān'-sēr-a, cār'-a-vān'-sēr-ai, *s.* [Fr. *caravansérail* or *caravansérai*; from Pers. *kārwan-sarai*; from *kārwan*=a caravan; *sarai*=a palace, large house, or inn.] A kind of inn in Eastern countries, where caravans put up for the night.

"For the spacious mansion, like a Turkish *Caravansérail*, entertains the vagabonds."—*Pope: Letter to Jervas* (1716).

"The furniture of this *Caravansera* consisted of a large iron Pot, two oaken Tables, two Benches, two Chairs, and a Bothen Noggin."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. x.

cār'-a-vēl, *car-vel, cār'-a-vēl'le, *s.* [Fr. *caravelle*; Ital. *caravella*; Sp. *carabela*, a dimin. of *caraba*=a vessel; from Lat. *carabus*; Gr. *karabos*=(1) a crab, (2) a light vessel.]

1. *Naut. (of the forms caravel and carvel)*:

(1) A light, round, old-fashioned ship, with a square poop, galley-rigged, formerly used in Spain and Portugal.

"In Turkey, this name [*caravel*] is given to large ships. In Portugal it is a small vessel carrying lateen sails. The three vessels which composed the expedition of Columbus on the occasion of his discovering America were *caravels*, but there is said to be no authentic account of their form, size, or rig."—*Young: Nautical Dictionary*.

(2) A small boat employed in the herring fishery on the coast of France.

" . . . she spreads sattens, as the king's ships do caucas every where, she may spare me her misen, and her bonnets, strike her main petticoat, and yet out sail me. I am a *carvel* to her."—*Baume & Fletcher: Wit without Money*, i. 1.

2. *Hort. (of the form caravelle)*: A kind of pear.

cār'-a-wāy, *car-a-waie, *cār'-a-wāy, *car-wy, *s. & a.* [Fr. & Ital. *carvi*; Sp. *carvi* and *alcaravea*; from Arab. *karwiya*, *karawiya*; from Gr. *karos*, *karon*; Lat. *careum*.]

A. As substantive:

1. An umbelliferous plant, *Carum carui*, a biennial belonging to the parsley family. It has a taper root like a parsnip, and is cultivated principally in Holland and Lincolnshire, England.

"Caraway, herbe. Carwy sic scribitur in campo florum."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The seeds of the plant described in 1. They are strongly aromatic, and have a warm, pungent taste. They are much used in confectionery, and in medicine. [CARAWAY-FRUIT.]

*3. A kind of sweetmeat containing caraway-seeds.

" . . . we are wont to eate *carawaies* or biskets, or some other kind of comfits or seedes together with apples, thereby to breake winde ingendred by them; and surely it is a very good way for students."—*Cogan: Haven of Health* (1595).

"Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbor, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting, with a dish of *caraways*, and so forth . . ."—*Shakesp.: Hen. IV., Pt. II., v. 3.*

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

caraway-comfit, *s.* A comfit or sweet containing caraway-seed.

caraway-fruit, *s.*

Pharm.: *Carui fructus*, the dried fruit of *Carum carui* or Caraway. These seeds (mericarps) are of a brown color, slightly curved, with fine filiform ridges containing a single vitta in each channel. They have a peculiar aromatic odor, and a warm taste. The oil is of a pale-yellow color. They are used in medicine as an aromatic, stomachic, and carminative, in cases of flatulence; the oil is added to purgative medicines to prevent griping.

caraway-seeds, *s. pl.* [CARAWAY, 2.]

cār'-a-wāyŷ, *s. pl.* [CARAWAY, 2.]

*car-ayn, *s.* [CARRION.]

carb, *prefix*.

Chem.: Having carbon in its composition. Many compounds occur with this prefix. Only the important substances are here given.

carb, car-a-bin, *s.* [CARP, v.] A rawboned, loquacious woman. (*Jamieson*.)

carb, car-ble, *v. i.* [Either a variant of Eng. *carp* (q. v.), or from Icel. *karp*=bragging; *karpa*=to brag, boast.] To cavil, to carp. (*Jamieson*.)

car-bal-lŷl'-āte, *s.* [Eng., &c., *carballyl(ic)*; -ate (*Chem.*) (q. v.).] [CARBALLYLIC ACID.]

car-bal-lŷl'-ic, *a.* [From Eng., &c., *carb(on)*; *allyl*; -ic.]

Chem.: A term used chiefly or exclusively in the compound which follows.

carballylic acid, *s.*

Inorganic Chem.: Tricarballic acid, $C_6H_8O_8 = (C_3H_5)(COOH)_3$. A triatomic, tribasic, fatty acid, formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on acetic acid, or by the action of alcoholic potash on propenyl tricyanide. It forms colorless trimetric crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. Its alkaline salts, called carballylates, are soluble in water. Its melting point is 158°.

car-bā-māte, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *carbam(ic)*; and -ate (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $(CO)(NH_2)(ONH_4)$. Ammonium carbamate is formed by passing a mixture of perfectly dry carbon dioxide and ammonia gas into cold absolute alcohol, and heating the crystalline deposit with absolute alcohol in a sealed tube to 100°. The liquid, on cooling, deposits ammonium carbamate in crystalline laminae, which, when heated in a sealed tube to 140°, split into ammonium carbonate and urea. Ammonium carbamate is converted by water into acid ammonium carbonate. It can be distinguished by its precipitating calcium very slowly from a solution of $CaCl_2$ and ammonia.

car-bām'-ic, *a.* [From Eng., &c., *carb(on)*, and *amic* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A term used chiefly or exclusively in the compound which follows.

carbamic ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Both acid and neutral ethers are known.

(1) *Acid Ethers*: The ethylammonium salt of ethylcarbamic acid. $(CO)(NH(C_2H_5)ONH_3(C_2H_5))$, a snow-white powder, is obtained by passing CO_2 into anhydrous ethylamine cooled by a freezing mixture.

(2) *Neutral Ethers* (called also *Urethanes*): Ethyl carbamate $(CO)(NH_2)OC_2H_5$. It is formed by the action of ammonia on alcohol saturated with carbonyl chloride, also by aqueous ammonia and ethyl carbonate. It forms colorless crystals soluble in water.

car'-bā-mide, *s.* [From Eng., &c., *carb(on)*, and *amide* (q. v.).] [UREA.]

Chem.: $CN_2H_4O = N_2(CO)H_4$. It is produced by the action of ammonia gas on carbonyl chloride, or upon ethyl carbonate, also by the decomposition of oxamide at red heat. Carbamide is decomposed by soluble hypobromites and hypochlorites with evolution of nitrogen, as $CN_2H_4O \times O_3 = CO_2 \times 2H_2O \times N_2$.

car'-bā-mine, *s.* [From Eng., &c., *carb(on)*, and *amine*.] [AMINE, s.]

Chem.: Isocyanide. These compounds are obtained by distilling a mixture of an alcoholic ammonia base and chloroform with alcoholic potash. They are oily, stinking liquids. The isocyanides of plemyl, ethyl, and amyl are known.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, †his; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -†ion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious. -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

că-r-bă'-sě-a, s. [Lat. *carbasus*; Gr. *karbasos* = flax, linen, a sail.]

Zoöl.: A genus of infundibulate Polyzoa of the sub-order Cheilostomata, and family Flustridae. They are distinguished by the expanded, leafy, flexible, erect polypidoms; cells arranged in many rows, on one side only. What was formerly called *Flustra carbacea* is now named *Carbacea papyrea*. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

car-bă'-zō-tă-te, s. [From Eng., &c., *carb(on)*; *azot(ic)*; and suff. -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of carbazotic acid.

car-bă'-zōt'-ic, a. [From Eng., &c., *carb(on)*, and *azotic* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A term used chiefly or exclusively of the compound which follows.

carbazotic acid, s. [Carbon, *azote*=nitrogen.]

Chem.: Trinitrophenol, Nitrophenic acid, Picric acid, Gr. *pikros* = bitter, $C_6H_3N_3O_7 = C_6H_2(NO_2)_3(OH)$. Prepared from the impure nitrophenic acid. It is also obtained by the action of nitric acid and indigo, silk, wool, resin, &c. It crystallizes in yellow crystals, soluble in water, has a very bitter taste, and dyes silk and wool yellow, but does not dye cotton, hemp, and flax. Its salts are called *picrates*. Potassium picrate is very slightly soluble in water; when heated it explodes with great energy. Carbazotic acid is a nitro-substitution compound of phenol.

car'-bide, s. [From Eng., &c., *carb(on)*, and suff. -ide (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A compound formed by the union of carbon with an element, as iron or hydrogen.

car'-bin, **cair-ban**, ***car-fin**, s. (Scotch.) [Gael. *cairbean*.] The basking-shark, *Squalus maximus*, L.

car'-bine, **car'-bine**, ***că-r-ă-bine**, s. & a. [O. Fr. *carabin*; Fr. *carabine*; Ital. *carabino* = a little gun, corrupted from O. Fr. *calabrien*, *calabrin* = a light-armed soldier; O. Fr. *calabre*, *caable* = an engine of war; from Low Lat. *chadabula* = a catapult; Gr. *katabolē* = a throwing down, destruction; *kata* = down; *bolē* = a throwing; *ballō* = to throw.]

A. As substantive:

Military:

*1. A musketeer, a carbineer.

"When he was taken, all the rest they fled,
And our carbines pursued them to the death."

Kyd's Spanish Tragedy.

2. A short fire-arm, similar in bore and nature to, and carrying the same ammunition as, the infantry rifle.



1. Carbine. 2. Carbine-lock.

"... continued to fly on foot, throwing away carbines, swords, and even coats as incumbrances."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

carbine-lock, s. The lock of a carbine.

"Sling on thy bugle—see that free from rust
My carbine-lock springs worthy of my trust."

Byron: The Corsair, i. 7.

carbine-thimble, s. A stiff leathern socket, secured to a D-ring on the off-side of the saddle by a strap and buckle. It receives the muzzle of the horseman's carbine.

car-bîn-ě'e'r, **că-r-ă-bîn-ě'e'r**, s. [Fr. *carabinier*.]

Mil.: Formerly applied to mounted infantry armed with a short carbine, and intended to fight on foot.

¶ Name still retained in England by the 6th Dragoon Guards.

car'-bin-ōl, s. [From Lat. *carbo* (genit. *carbonis*) (?), and Eng., &c. (*alcoh*)ol.]

Chem.: A name given to methyl alcohol, $C(OH)H_3$, by Kolbe, and the alcohols formed from it, by substitution of methyl, ethyl, &c., for an atom of hydrogen, are named according to the radicals which they contain, as Trimethyl carbinol, or Tertiary Quartyl alcohol, $C(OH)(CH_3)_3$.

car'-bin-yl, s. [From Eng., &c., *carbin(ol)*, and -yl, or *carb* (chem. pref.).]

Chem.: The name given to the alcohol radicals of the corresponding carbinols, as Dimethyl carbinol $C(CH_3)_2H.OH$ contains the radical Dimethyl-carbinyl ($C(CH_3)_2H$).

***car'-bō**, s. [Lat. = coal, from the jet black color of its wings.]

Ornith.: The Cormorant, an old genus of water-fowl, allied to the Pelicans, and belonging to the sub-family Pelicanine. [CORMORANT.] The Cormorant is now generally called *Phalacrocorax carbo*.

fâte, **fât**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fâll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hère**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thère**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **müte**, **cüb**, **cüre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trÿ** **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

car-bō-hÿ'-drâte, s. [Eng. *carbo(n)*; -hydrate.] Any one of a large group of compounds, containing six carbon atoms or some multiple of six, and hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion in which they form water: that is, twice as many hydrogen as oxygen atoms.

car-bō-hÿ'-droūs, a. [Eng. *carbohydr(ate)*; -ous.] Of the nature of carbohydrate.

car-bōl'-ic, a. [From Eng., &c. *carbo(n)*; (*alcoh*)ol; and Eng. suff. -ic.]

Chem.: A term used chiefly or exclusively in the compound which follows.

carbolic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_5.OH$ = Phenyl Alcohol, Phenol, Phenic acid, Coal-tar Creasote. Phenol is a secondary monatomic aromatic alcohol, obtained by the dry distillation of salicylic acid. It is also formed by the dry distillation of coal, in the coal-tar oil. When pure it forms white deliquescent crystals melting at 35° to an oily liquid, which boils at 184° . It has a penetrating odor and burning taste; it is neutral; it coagulates albumen and has powerful antiseptic properties. It is used as a disinfectant, and to preserve meat, &c. It dissolves in alkalies, forming compounds called *phenates*. Potassium phenate crystallizes in white needles; when it is heated with iodides of ethyl, methyl, &c., double ethers are formed, as methyl-phenate, $C_6H_5OCH_3$. Chlorine, bromine iodine, and nitric acid form with it substitution compounds. [CHLOROPHENESIC ACID, CARBAZOTIC ACID.] Phenol is benzene with one molecule of (OH) substituted for one atom of H.

car'-bōn, s. [Fr. *carbone*; from Lat. *carbo* = a coal.]

Chem.: A tetrad non-metallic element, symbol C. Atomic weight, 12. Carbon occurs in three allotropic forms—two crystalline (diamond and graphite), and one amorphous (charcoal). Diamond crystallizes in forms belonging to the regular system. It is transparent, either colorless, or yellow, pink, blue, or green. The hardest substance known, refracts light strongly, is infusible, but is burned into CO_2 in oxygen gas at white heat. Specific gravity, 3.5. It is a non-conductor of electricity. It is found in gravel in India, Brazil, &c. [DIAMOND.] Graphite crystallizes in six-sided prisms. Specific gravity, 2.3. It is gray-black, with a metallic luster. It is a good conductor of electricity. Graphite often separates in scales from molten iron; it is used for lead pencils; it is often called black-lead. [GRAPHITE.] Amorphous carbon occurs more or less pure in lampblack, wood charcoal, coal, coke, and animal charcoal. Specific gravity, from 1.6 to 2. It is porous, absorbs gases, removes color from organic liquids, is used as a disinfectant, and burns in the air at red heat, forming CO_2 . When boiled with H_2SO_4 , it is oxidized to CO, and SO_2 is also formed, which escape in gas used as a reducing agent. Carbon forms two oxides with oxygen, CO and CO_2 , carbonic oxide and carbonic anhydride.

carbon-battery, s.

Elect.: [BUNSEN-BATTERY.]

carbon chlorides, s. pl.

Chem.: Carbon monochloride. This compound has been discovered to be hexa-chlor-benzene C_6Cl_6 by determination of its vapor density. It is obtained by passing the vapor of chloroform through a red-hot tube. It forms white silky needles, melting at 226° , and boiling at 331° .

Carbon-dichloride, $C_2Cl_4 = \begin{array}{c} Cl-C-Cl \\ | \quad | \\ Cl-C-Cl \end{array}$ analogous to ethene, obtained by passing the vapor of carbon-trichloride through a red-hot tube. It is a colorless liquid. Specific gravity, 1.6. It boils at 117° .

Carbon-trichloride, $C_2Cl_6 = \begin{array}{c} Cl-C-Cl \\ | \quad | \\ Cl-C-Cl \\ | \quad | \\ Cl-C-Cl \end{array}$ analogous to ethane, obtained by placing ethene chloride into a glass vessel containing Cl and exposing it to sunshine. A white crystalline aromatic substance melting at 160° , and boiling at 182° .

Carbon-tetrachloride, $CCl_4 = Cl-C-Cl$, a colorless liquid, specific gravity 1.56, and boiling at 77° ; obtained by passing the vapor of Cl and CS_2 through a red-hot tube, and distilling the liquid formed with potash. Also formed by the action of Cl on CH_4 in direct sunlight. By the action of sodium amalgam on its alcoholic solution the atoms of Cl are replaced by atoms of hydrogen.

carbon dioxide, s.
Chem.: Carbonic acid gas, Carbonic anhydride, Carbonic oxide (of some chemists) = CO_2 . Carbon dioxide is a colorless gas 1.524 times as heavy as

air, and 22 times as heavy as hydrogen. It is evolved in large quantities from fissures in active and extinct volcanic districts. It is given off in the process of fermentation, from decaying animal and vegetable matter and by animals during respiration, and it contaminates crowded rooms. It accumulates also in the bottom of pits and wells, and forms a great part of the afterdamp or choke-damp of coal mines. It is also contained in most waters from springs, and water charged with it has the power of dissolving carbonates of calcium, magnesium, and iron. It is always produced when carbonaceous matter is burned in excess of air or oxygen. It has an agreeable pungent odor, but it cannot be respired, as it produces insensibility and death. It extinguishes the flame of a lighted taper. At the pressure of 38.5 atmospheres at 0° it is converted into a colorless limpid liquid insoluble in water, but soluble in ether and alcohol; it solidifies, on exposure to the air, into a snow-white mass, which is a bad conductor of heat; when mixed with ether it is used as a freezing mixture. Carbon dioxide exists in the air, and is decomposed by the green leaves of plants, which retain the carbon and liberate oxygen in sunlight. About four volumes of CO_2 are contained in 10,000 volumes air. The total quantity is estimated at about three billions of tons. Cold water dissolves about its own volume of carbon dioxide, whatever be the density of the gas with which it is in contact, the solution reddens blue litmus paper, and converts oxides of the alkaline and alkaline earth metals into carbonates (q. v.). Carbon dioxide is contained in aerated waters and in sparkling wines. Carbon dioxide can be obtained by burning carbon in excess of oxygen; but by passing CO_2 over red-hot charcoal it is converted into carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide is usually prepared by decomposing a carbonate with one of the stronger acids, as by the action of hydrochloric acid on marble, which gives calcium chloride, water, and CO_2 . Carbon dioxide can be distinguished by its giving a white precipitate when passed into a solution of lime or baryta water, by its quick absorption by caustic alkalies, and by its extinguishing the flame of a lighted taper. [CARBONATE.] Carbon dioxide is decomposed by heating potassium in it, forming an oxide and liberating carbon.

carbon disulphide, s. [BISULPHIDE OF CARBON.]

carbon-holders, s. pl.

Elect.: The fixed clamps for holding the ends of the carbons in electric arc lamps.

carbon-light, s.

Elect.: The light produced between and upon two carbon points, between which passes a current of electricity. [ELECTRIC LIGHT.]

carbon monoxide, s.

Chem.: Carbonous oxide, Carbonic oxide, Carbonyl = CO . Carbon monoxide is a colorless, inodorous, tasteless gas, insoluble in water, specific gravity 0.967. It burns with a light-blue flame, forming CO_2 . It is intensely poisonous, even when mixed with large quantities of air, producing faintness, insensibility, and death. It is formed when CO_2 is passed over red-hot charcoal, also by heating oxalic acid $C_2H_2O_4$ with sulphuric acid, which decomposes it into H_2O , CO_2 , and CO. The CO_2 is removed by passing the gas through limewater. It unites with KHO at high temperatures, forming formate of potassium. It unites with Cl when exposed to sunlight, forming phosgene gas $COCl_2$. Carbon monoxide can also be formed by heating powdered ferrocyanide of potassium with ten times its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid. Carbon monoxide (Carbonyl) in organic chemistry acts as a diatomic radical.

carbon oxychloride, s.

Chem.: Phosgene gas, Carbonyl chloride, $COCl_2$. Obtained by exposing dry CO and Cl_2 to direct sunlight, also by passing carbon monoxide into boiling antimony pentachloride, and by the oxidation of chloroform. It is collected over mercury. It condenses into a liquid at 0° . It is decomposed by water forming carbon dioxide and hydrochloric acid. Treated with dry ammonia gas NH_3 , it forms urea $CO(NH_2)_2$ and ammonium chloride.

carbon-printing, s.

Photog.: A photographic process introduced by Poitevin in 1855. It is as follows: Paper is coated with a compound of bichromate of potassa, gelatine, and lamp-black, in cold distilled water; this is allowed to dry in a dark room, subsequently exposed between a negative for a few minutes, according to the character of the solution and of the light, then dissolving off with hot water the parts not affected by the actinic action of the light. The picture resulting from this treatment is a positive print in black and white, of which the shades are produced by the carbon of the lamp-black. Poitevin also introduced various colors into the same process. Poitevin, later, introduced another process

for carbon-printing under a *positive*. The paper is floated in a bath of gelatine dissolved in lukewarm water and colored with lamp-black. Such paper is sensitized in a dark room by immersion in a solution of sesquichloride of iron and tartaric acid. This renders the gelatine insoluble, even in boiling water. The sheets are dried and exposed under transparent positives in the printing-frame. The parts of the film acted upon by light become soluble in hot water, the iron salts, under the influence of light, being reduced by the tartaric acid, restoring the organic matter to its natural solubility. The sheet is then washed in hot water, which removes the ferruginous compound and develops the picture. Improvements were subsequently introduced by Swann and others.

¶ *Argentotype* is a modified form of carbon picture introduced by Wenderoth, in which the print is backed by a polished plate, to bring up the high lights. Johnson proposed tin as a substitute, cheaper and less likely to tarnish. (*Knight*.)

carbon sulphochloride, s.

Chem.: CSCl_2 , a yellow, irritating liquid, decomposed by potash into K_2S , K_2CO_3 , and CCl_4 . It is not acted upon by water. It is obtained by the action of dry chlorine on carbon disulphide.

carbon tool-point, s. An application of the diamond to mechanical purposes. These points are used to point, edge, or face tools for drilling, reaming, sawing, planing, turning, shaping, carving, engraving, and dressing flint, grindstones, whetstones, emery, corundum, tanite, or tripoli wheels, iridium, nickel, enamel, crystals, glass, porcelain, china, steel, hardened or otherwise, chilled iron, copper, or other metals. Twenty-eight forms of it are figured in *Knight's Practical Dictionary of Mechanics*.

car-bō-nā'-gē-ōūs, a. [From Lat. *carbo* (genit. *carbonis*)=charcoal, and Eng. suffix *-aceous*, from Lat. suffix *-aceus*.]

Min. & Geol.: Consisting mainly of carbon, the simple element of charcoal.

¶ In geology the term is applied to strata wholly or in large part formed by the accumulation of such vegetable material as sunken forests, massed drift-wood, turf, and moss-bogs. Coal, lignite, and peat have hydrogen as well as carbon in their composition, and often mineral impurities. Anthracite and graphite (metamorphosed coal) consist of nearly pure carbon. Diamond is pure carbon. Bituminous shales, fossil pitch, petroleum, and naphtha are some other of the carbonaceous materials found in the earth. In exceptional cases the carbon of carbonaceous rocks may be of animal origin, thus the oily matter with which the bituminous shales of Caithness are impregnated seems to have been derived from the decomposition of fossil fishes rather than of plants.

"In India, the great heat of the climate brings into play that law already pointed out, by virtue of which the ordinary food is of an oxygenous rather than of a carbonaceous character."—*Buckle: History of Civilization in England*, p. 63.

***car-bō-nā'-de, *car-bō-nā'-dō, s.** [Fr. *carbonade*; from O. Fr. *carbon*; Lat. *carbo* (genit. *carbonis*)=charcoal.] A piece of fish, flesh, or fowl, cut in slices, seasoned, and broiled.

"If I come in his way willingly, let him make a carbonado of me."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, v. 3.

***car-bō-nā'-dēd, *car-bō-nā'-dōed, pa. par. or a.** [CARBONADE, v.]

***car-bō-nā'-dīng, *car-bō-nā'-dō-īng, pr. par. & s.** [CARBONADO, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.*: The act or process of slicing fish, &c., and broiling it over the coals.

car-bō-nā'-do, s. [CARBONADE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as CARBONADE.

2. *Min.*: Large pebbles or masses of diamonds, occasionally 1,000 carats in weight. They consist of pure carbon, excepting 0.27-2.07 per cent. (*Dana*.) A variety of the diamond. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

***car-bō-nā'-dō, v. t.** [CARBONADO, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To cut or slice fish, fowl, &c., and broil them on the coals.

"A hare dainty carbonadoed."—*Beaum. & Fletcher*.

2. *Fig.*: To hack, cut to pieces.

"Draw, you rogue, or I'll so carbonado Your shanks." *Shakesp.*: *King Lear*, ii. 2.

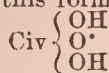
car-bō-na'-r-ism, s. [*Carbonar*(i); *-ism*.] The principles of the Carbonari.

car-bō-na'-ro (pl. *carbonari*), s. [Ital. *carbonaro*=a collier.] A member of a secret association established in Italy in the beginning of the present century, with the object of setting up a republic. The Carbonari took charcoal [Ital. *carbone*] as their symbol of purification, and adopted as their motto, "Revenge on the wolves who devour the lambs." The origin of the society is uncertain.

car-bōn-a-tā'-tion, s. [From Eng. *carbonate*.] The process of saturating with carbonic acid gas; as is done with purified beet juice in making beet sugar.

car-bōn-āte, s. [From Eng. *carbon*(ic), and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: Carbonates are salts. The corresponding acid, H_2CO_3 , is not known in a free state; it may be formed when CO_2 is dissolved in water; it is dibasic; the carbonates of the alkaline metals are soluble in water, and are either acid or neutral salts according as one or both atoms of H are replaced, as KHCO_3 and K_2CO_3 . The acid salts are often called bicarbonates. The carbonates of the other metals are insoluble. Basic carbonates are mixtures of carbonates and oxides. Carbonates liberate CO_2 when treated with an acid, which may be recognized by passing it into a solution of baryta water, in which it throws down a white precipitate of BaCO_3 , soluble in HCl. Carbonic acid may be theoretically considered to have this formula and belong to the lactic acid series—



car-bōn-ā-tēd, a. [CARBONATE.]

Chem.: Combined or impregnated with carbonic acid. Carbonated water is either pure or holding various saline matters in solution, impregnated with carbonic acid gas. For general sale in this country the water contains a little soda, which being charged with the gas is called soda water. (*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines*.)

car-bōn-īc, *car-bōn-īck, a. [Eng. *carbon*; *-ic*.] Containing carbon, pertaining to carbon.

"Corn, and particularly wheat, contains more of the carbonic principle than grasses."—*Kirwan: On Manures*, i., § 2.

carbonic acid, s.

1. *Chem. & Ord. Lang.*: The old but still well-known name for what is called by modern chemists *carbon dioxide* (q. v.).

2. *Physiol.*: Air exhaled from the lungs is saturated with moisture, and, moreover, contains about 4.35 per cent. of carbonic acid. The amount is increased by active exercise. By breathing the same air again and again, it is possible to increase the carbonic acid to about 10 per cent., but with very deleterious effects. Air in which animals had been suffocated was found by Mr. Courthope to contain 12.75 per cent. of carbonic acid, but less than half that amount (5 to 6 per cent.) will endanger life.

Carbonic acid engine:

1. An engine driven by the expansive power of condensed carbonic acid gas.

2. A machine for impregnating water with carbonic acid gas as a beverage.

3. A form of fire-engine, in which water is ejected by the pressure due to the evolution of carbonic acid in a closed chamber over water, or in which carbonic acid is ejected with the water, to assist in extinguishing the fire by the exclusion of oxygen from it.

carbonic oxide, s. The old name for *carbon monoxide* (q. v.).

car-bōn-īf-ēr-ōūs, a. [Lat. *carbo* (genit. *carbonis*)=coal; *fero*=to bear, produce, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Geol.: A term applied to the extensive and thick series of strata with which seams of palaeozoic coal are more or less immediately associated. It is applied as well to that great system of formations which yield our main supply of coal as to some divisions of that system, such as the Carboniferous Limestone and the Carboniferous Slates. It is also applied to the fossils found in any stratum belonging to the system.

carboniferous system or formation, s.

Geol.: The Carboniferous succeeds the old Red Sandstone or some other member of the Devonian system, and passes upward into the Permian series. Its constituent groups vary much in the thicknesses of their sandstones, clays, limestones, and coals in different parts of the world, according to their conditions of deposition in conterminous seas, estuaries, and lagoons.

Carboniferous fossils comprise labyrinthodont and other amphibia; heterocercal fishes of many forms; numerous insects, myriapods, and arachnids; crustaceans (including the last of the trilobites and the eurypterids) of all orders except the highest decapods; mollusks of all the known orders; polychaeta; corals of the "rugose" kind; foraminifera; and some plants of the conifer and cycad groups, but far more of the fern, equisetum, and lycopod orders.

The Carboniferous Limestone consists of the corals, encrinites, shells, and foraminifera of a great sea, with muds, sands, and coal-beds on its margins, both at first (Tuedian), and afterward (Yoredale). These constitute the coal-measures of Russia, Styria, Italy, Corsica, the Boulonnais, &c., and the Lower Coal-measures of Scotland.

The Millstone Grit next formed, in shallow water, of widespread sheets of sand and shingle, has a few scattered fossil plants and shells, and thin seams of coal.

"Measures" is a mining term for *strata*, retained for the coal-measures, which consist of numerous successive groups of (1) clay, (2) coal, (3) shale, and (4) sandstone, each varying from a few inches to some feet in thickness. These originated as maritime flats with luxuriant jungles, subjected to inundations of fresh and brackish waters, with mud and sand, and sometimes of sea-water, leaving a limestone of sea-shells.

The thick forests of gigantic lycopods, equisetes, and ferns covered their floors with accumulated exuviae, and thick layers of each season's spore-lust. Storms tore down the clustered trunks, and covered them with the mud and sand of inundations.

[COAL.] The "underclay," or "seat-earth," under each coal-seam was the soil in which the trees (*Sigillaria*, *Lepidodendron*, and *Calamites*) grew, and is a pure clay used for firebricks, encaustic tiles, &c.

The "roof-shale" over the coal, forming a tough roof to the galleries in mining, was brought by floods, together with its water-logged fern-fronds and trunks and branches of the larger plants. This and other shales ("batt," &c.) contain some beds of Anthracosia and other aquatic mollusks, also a few land shells, numerous entomotheca, and some higher crustacea, a few arachnids, insects, and myriapods, with occasional amphibia, and abundant remains of heterocercal fishes. These fossils are often imbedded in ironstone, concreted in the shales.

Thick sand-drifts, of frequent occurrence, formed the sandstones ("post," &c.), containing scattered plant-remains. (*Prof. T. R. Jones, F. R. S.*)

car-bōn-ī-zā'-tion, car-bōn-ī-gā'-tion, s. [Eng. *carboniz*(e); *-ation*.] The act or process of carbonizing, or converting into carbon. (*Ure*.)

car-bōn-īze, car-bōn-īse, v. t. [Eng. *carbon*; *-ize*.] To convert into carbon by the action of fire or acids.

car-bōn-īzed, car-bōn-īsed, pa. par. or a. [CARBONIZE.]

car-bōn-īz-ēr, s. [Eng. *carbonize*; *-er*.] A tank or vessel containing benzole or other suitable liquid hydrocarbon, and through which air or gas is passed in order to carry off an inflammable vapor. [CARBURETOR.]

car-bōn-īz-īng, car-bōn-īš-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CARBONIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substan.*: The act or process of converting into carbon; carbonization.

carbonizing-furnace, s. An apparatus for carbonizing wood, disintegrating rocks, &c. It is composed of a furnace or fire-chamber, movable upon a stationary frame, both vertically and horizontally, and provided with a nozzle by which the flame is directed upon the object.

car-bōn-ōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Eng. *carbon*, o connective, and *meter*.] An instrument for detecting the presence of an excess of carbonic acid by its action on lime-water.

car-bōn-ōūs, a. [Eng. *carbon*; *-ous*.] The same as CARBONIC (q. v.).

car-bōn-ŷl, s. & a. [From Lat., &c., *carbon*=charcoal, and Gr. *hulē*= . . . matter as a principle of being.] A diatomic radical having the formula CO'' .

carbonyl chloride, s. [CARBON OXYCHLORIDE.]

car-bō-rūn'-dūm, s. The name given to a newly discovered substance, composition yet undetermined.

"Incidentally to an attempt to produce diamonds by artifice, an American chemist discovered a mineral hitherto unknown—the hardest substance in existence with one exception. It is called 'carborundum.' The inventor for making his gems obtained from a concern in Lockport, N. Y., the use of its aluminum-smelting apparatus. In reducing that metal electricity is employed, generating an enormously high temperature. As a chance experiment he put into the furnace a lump of clay together with a piece of graphite, which is pure carbon. The result was some small wine-colored crystals of rhomboidal shape. On examination it was found that they were harder than sapphire. Diamond is the hardest of natural minerals; sapphire comes next, and then ruby."—*Philadelphia Times*.

car-bō-trī'-a-mīne, s. [From Eng. *carbo*(n); Lat. prefix *tri*=three, and Eng. *amine*.] [AMINES.]

Chem.: Guanidine, CH_5N_3 or Civ $\begin{array}{c} \text{NH}_2 \\ \text{NH} \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{array}$. An organic base produced by the action of ammonia on chloropicrin, also by heating cyanamide, CH_2N_2 , in alcoholic solution with ammonium chloride. Also

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

by oxidizing guanine with HCl and KClO₃. Guanine forms colorless crystals, forming an alkaline solution with water, which absorbs CO₂. Guanine boiled with baryta water yields ammonia and urea. Methyl, phenyl, &c., guanidines are known. (See *Watts: Dict. of Chemistry*.)

car-bōv'-in-āte, *s.* [From Eng. *carbovin(ic)*, and suff. *-ate* (Chem.).] A salt of carbovinic acid.

car-bō-vin'-ic, *a.* [From Eng. *carbo(n)*, and *vinic* (q. v.).] A salt of carbovinic acid.

carbovinic acid, *s.* The same as ETHYL CARBONIC ACID (q. v.).

car'-bōy, *s.* [Probably from Gael. & Ir. *carb* = a basket. Cf. Lat. *corbis*.] A large globular glass vessel, protected with wicker-work, and used for containing sulphuric acid and other corrosive liquids.

"Boil the whole . . . set it . . . aside in a corked carboy before it be bottled. Stir it well, and set it aside in carboys."—*Ure: S. V. Liqueurs*.

car'-būn'-cle, ***car-bōn'-cle**, **char-bōn'-cle**, ***char-buc'-le**, ***car-boc'-le**, ***char-buk'-elle**, ***char-bok'-ull**, *s.* [Fr. *carbuncle*; Ital. *carbuncolo*; Sp. *carbunco*; Ger. *karbunchel*; all from Lat. *carbunculus* = a little coal, dimin. of *carbo* = a coal.]

1. *Min.*: A precious stone, a variety of garnet, of a deep-red color, found in the East Indies. When held up to the sun its deep tinge becomes exactly the color of a burning coal. In the Middle Ages it was popularly supposed to have the power of giving out light. It is cut in a form called concave cabochon.

"The stone noblest of alle
The which that men *carbuncle* calle."
Gower: C. A., i. 57.

"And they set in it four rows of stones: the first row was asardius, a topaz, and a carbuncle . . ."—*Exod. xxxix. 10.*

2. *Script.*: The carbuncle of *Exod. xxxix. 10*, Heb. *bareketh*, and that of *Ezek. xxxviii. 13*, Heb. *bar-kath*, is probably the emerald; that of *Is. liv. 12*, Heb. *ekdachh*, is an unidentified flashing gem.

3. *Med.*: A malignant boil or ulcer, forming a hard round tumor, and differing from an ordinary boil in having no core.

car-būn'-clēd, *s.* [CARBUNCLE.]

1. Set with carbuncles.

"An armor all of gold; it was a king's.—
—He has deserved it; were it *carbuncled*
Like holy Phoebus' car."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., iv. 8.

2. Affected or marked with carbuncles; suffering from a carbuncle.

car-būn'-cu-lar, *a.* [Eng. *carbuncle*; *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a carbuncle; of the nature of a carbuncle. (*Johnson*.)

***car-būn'-cu-lāte**, *a.* [Lat. *carbunculatus*, *pa. par.* of *carbunculo* = (1) to suffer from carbuncles, (2) (of plants) = to be blasted.]

O. Bot.: Blasted by excessive heat or cold.

car-būn'-cu-lā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *carbunculation*; from *carbunculo* = (1) to suffer from carbuncles, (2) (of plants) = to be blasted.] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat or excessive cold. (*Harris*.)

car'-bu-rēt, *s.* Same as CARBIDE.

car'-bu-rēt-ēr, **car'-bu-rēt-ōr**, *s.* [CARBURETOR.] In motor vehicles, a chamber for exchanging liquid fuels, such as gasoline, into gas or vapor, by a process of evaporation, and then mixing this gas or vapor with a proper percentage of air to render it suitable for use in operating the motor.

car-bu-rēt'-tēd, *a.* [Eng. *carbureted*; *-ed*.]

Chem.: Combined with carbon, or holding carbon in solution. The gas known among miners as *fire-damp* is pure carburetted hydrogen.

car-bu-rēt'-tōr, **car-bu-rēt'-ōr**, *s.* [Eng. *carburetor*; *-or*.]

Chem.: An apparatus for making carburets, through which coal gas, hydrogen, or air is passed through or over a liquid hydrocarbon, to increase or confer the illuminating power. They may be said to be of two kinds, though the purpose differs rather than the construction: (1) for enriching gas, (2) for carbureting air. The former of the two was the primary idea; the latter was suggested as the matter was developed.

car-bu-ri-zā-tion, *s.* [From Eng. *carbureted*; *-iz*; and *-ation*.]

Of iron: The act of combining it with carbon with the view of converting it into steel.

car'-bŷl, *a.* [From Eng. *carb(on)*, and Gr. *hylē* = . . . matter as a principle of being.]

carbysulphate, *s.* [ETHIONIC OXIDE.]

car-ca-jōu, *s.* [Fr.]

Zoöl.: The badger, *Meles labradorica*, a native of North America; also called the Wolverine (q. v.).

†car-ca-nēt' (Eng.), ***car-cant** (Scotch), *s.* [A diminutive of Fr. *carcan* = a chain or collar; Dut. *karkant*; Low Lat. *carcanum*; Ital. *carcarne*; (?) from Armor. *kerchen* = the bosom, *kelchen* = a collar, from *kelch* = a circle.]

1. A jeweled chain or collar.

"Round thy neck in subtle ring
Make a carcanet of rays."
Tennyson: Adeline, 5.

2. A pendant ornament of the head.

"Upon their forebrows they did beir
Targats and tablets of trim warks,
Pendants and carcants shining cleir."
Watson's Coll., ii. 10.

car'-cass, **car'-case**, ***car-cais**, ***car-cays**, ***car-keys**, ***car-kasse**, ***car-kas**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *carquasse* = "a carkasse or dead corps" (*Cotgrave*); Fr. *carcas*; Ital. *carcassa* = a bomb, a shell; *car-casso* = a quiver, hulk; Sp. *carcasa*; Low Lat. *tarcasius* = a quiver; Pers. *tarkash* = a quiver.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

†(1) A body.

"Lovely her face; was ne'er so fair a creature,
For earthly carcass had a heavenly feature."
Oldham: Poems.

¶ Now only used in contempt.

(2) A dead body, a corpse.

"Carkeys. Corpus, cadaver."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Could I myself the bloody banquet join!
No—to the dogs that carcass I resign."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxii. 437-8.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The decayed or ruined remains of anything.

"A rotten carcass of a boat, not rigg'd,
Nor tackle, sail, nor mast."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

(2) Any rotten or corrupt body.

"'Society,' says he, 'is not dead: that *Carcass*, which you call dead Society, is but her mortal coil which she has shuffled off, to assume a nobler . . .'"—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus, bk. iii., ch. v.*

(3) The unfinished framework or skeleton of anything; thus, the *carcass* of a house = the walls; the *carcass* of a ship = the ribs, with keel, stem, and stern-post, after the planks are stripped off.

II. Mil.: A cast-iron, thick-metalled, spherical shell, having three fire-holes. Filled with a composition of saltpeter, sulphur, rosin, sulphide of antimony, tallow, and Venice turpentine, which burns about twelve minutes. Fired from smooth-bore guns, howitzers and mortars. Used to ignite combustible materials.

¶ For the distinction between *carcass* and *body*, see *BODY*.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

carcass-flooring, *s.*

Carpent.: That which supports the boarding, or floor-boards above, and the ceiling below, being a grated frame of timber, varying in many particulars. (*Guillt*.)

carcass-roofing, *s.*

Carpent.: The grated frame of timber-work which spans the building, and carries the boarding and other covering. (*Guillt*.)

carcass-saw, *s.* A kind of tenon-saw. The blade is strengthened by a metallic backing, which is bent over and closed upon it with a hammer. (*Knight*.)

***car-cat**, ***car-kat**, **car-ket**, **car-cant**, *s.* [CARCARET.]

1. A necklace. (*Scotch*.)

"Their collars, carcats, and hals beids."
Maitland Poems, p. 327.

2. A pendant ornament of the head. (*Watson: Coll.*)

3. A garland of flowers worn as a necklace. (*Discipline*.) (*Jamieson*.)

***car-çer**, ***car-çēr**, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *carcero*. *CARCER*, *s.*] To imprison.

"This Felton had been tuyse *carceired* by the Duke [of Buckingham] . . ."—*Gordon: Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 406.*

car'-çěl, *s.* The light of a carcel lamp = 9½ candle-power.

carcel-lamp, *s.* A French lamp, in which the oil is raised to the wick by clock-work. It is used in lighthouses.



Carcass.

***car'-çěl-age** (age as *īg*), *s.* [Sp. *carcelage*; Low Lat. *carcelagium*, *carceragium* = a prison fee; from *carcer* = a prison.] Prison fees.

car'-çēr, *s.* [Lat. *carcer* = a goal, a prison.] A prison; a starting-post or goal.

car'-çēr-āl, *a.* [Lat. *carceralis* = belonging to a prison; *carcer* = a prison.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of a prison.

"Notwithstanding through favour they were contented, that he should be released from his *carcer*al indurance, . . ."—*Fox: Martyrs; Henry VI., 1.*

car-çēr'-ū-lar, *a.* [From Eng. *carcerule* (q. v.), and suff. *-ar*.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to a carcerule. (*Lindley*.)

car'-çēr-ūle, *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *carcer*.]

Bot.: An indehiscent many-celled, superior fruit, such as that of the linden. Also employed among fungals to denote their spore-case. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

car-chār'-ī-ās, *s.* [Gr. *karcharias* = a kind of shark.]

Ichthy.: A genus of sharks, the typical one of the family *Carcharidæ*. *Carcharias vulgaris* is the White Shark, *C. vulpes* the Fox Shark, *C. glaucus* the Blue Shark.

car-chār'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Gr. *karcharias* = a kind of shark, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: The most typical family of Sharks, placed under the fish-order *Selachia* and the sub-order *Plagiostomata*. They have large triangular sharp teeth, two dorsal fins, both without spines, a head of the ordinary form (not hammer-shaped as in the allied family *Zygænidæ*), and no spiracles. [CARCHARIAS.]

car-chār'-ō-dōn, *s.* [Gr. *karcharos* = jagged, pointed; *karcharias* = a kind of shark; *odontos* = a tooth.]

Palæont.: Various fossil sharks known by their teeth, which have been found in the Eocene of Sheppey, as well as in the cretaceous rocks, while some dredged up by the "Challenger" expedition are believed to be Miocene.

car-chār-ōp'-sis, *s.* [Gr. *karcharos* = jagged, pointed; *karcharias* = a kind of shark, and *opsis* = a face.]

Geol.: A genus of carboniferous shark-like fishes. (*Stormonth*.)

car-çin-ō-dēs, *s.* [Gr. *karkinōdēs* = cancerous.]

Bot.: A term applied to what is commonly called canker in trees, which may in general be characterized as a slow decay inducing deformity. The appearances are very different in different plants, and the same plant, as the apple, may even exhibit three or four different varieties.

car-çin-ō-lōg'-ī-cal, *a.* [Eng. *carcinolog(y)*; *-ical*.] Pertaining to carcinology.

car-çin-ōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *karkinos* = a crab; *logos* = a treatise, discourse.] The science which treats of the crab and other crustaceans.

car-çin-ō-mā, *s.* [Lat. *carcinoma*; from Gr. *karkinōma*; from *karkinos* = a crab, a cancer.]

1. *Med.*: A name given to cancer, owing to a certain resemblance which some forms of the disease present to a crab. [CANCER.]

"When this process commences it is in that stage which has been denominated *carcinoma*, or cancer."—*Copland: Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

2. *Bot.*: A disease in trees when the bark separates; an acrid sap exuding and ulcerating the surrounding parts.

car-çin-ōm'-a-toŷs, *a.* [Lat. *carcinoma*; Gr. *karkinōma*, genit. *karkinōmatos*; and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to carcinoma or cancer. (*Ash, &c.*)

car'-çin-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *karkinos* = a crab, a cancer.]

1. *Pathol.*: A cancer.

2. *Zoöl.*: A genus of short-tailed Crustacea. *Carcinus Maenas* is a small crab common around the shores of Britain. It is eaten by the poor, but is not equal to the larger crab, *Cancer pagurus* (q. v.).

card (1), *s. & a.* [Fr. *carte*; Ital. & Sp. *carta*, Ger. *karte*; Dut. *kaart*; from Lat. *charta*; all = paper.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) *Gen.*: A piece of pasteboard, or material made of several sheets of paper united.

(2) *Specially:*

(a) A small oblong piece of fine pasteboard, on which is printed a person's name and (sometimes) address, to be left by visitors calling at a house.

"Our first cards were to Carabas House. My Lady's are returned by a great big flunky; and I leave you to fancy my poor Betsy's discomfiture as the lodging-house maid took in the cards, and Lady St. Michael's drives away, though she actually saw us at the drawing-room window."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs, ch. xxviii.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(b) The same as *Post-card* (q. v.).

(c) The same as II. 1 (q. v.).

(d) The programme of any sports, especially races.

"The card was a pretty good one, and the stands and rings received a fair amount of patronage."—*London Daily Telegraph*, May 11, 1881.

(e) A queer character; synonymous with "an odd fish," "a sly old coon."

"Such an old card as this, so deep, so sly."—*Dickens*.

(f) An attractive feature of any theater, opera, or other public entertainment. Common in the expression, *A drawing card*.

"During the latter part of last week Miss Amelia Glover, who is the best card 'About Town' has to offer, was out of the cast on account of illness."—*Chicago Tribune*, Jan. 8, 1894.

¶ On the cards; Possible. (Colloquial.)

2. Fig.: An indicator or guide.

"On life's vast ocean diversely we sail,

Reason the card, but passion is the gale."

Pope: *Essay on Man*, ii. 108.

(a) To speak by the card: To be very exact or careful in one's words; to speak from official or certain information.

"How absolute the knave is! we must speak by the card, or equivocation will undo us."—*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, v. 1.

(b) That was my best trump card: My best chance; the best thing for me to do.

(c) He had the cards in his own hands: He had the advantage, and could do as he liked.

II. Technically:

1. Games: One of a number of small oblong pieces of thin pasteboard marked with divers points and figures, and used in games of chance or skill.

"Soon as she spreads her hand, th' aerial guard Descend, and sit on each important card."

Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, iii. 32.

¶ Playing-cards were probably invented in the East. In Italy they originally bore the name of *Naibi*, and they are still, in Spain and Portugal, called *Naipes*, signifying, in the Eastern languages, divination. Cards were first painted by hand. The art of printing cards was discovered in Germany between 1350 and 1360. It has been stated that cards were in use in Spain in 1332. In 1387, John I., king of Castille, prohibited their use. In France card-playing was practiced in 1361, and at the end of the fourteenth century we find Charles VI. amusing himself with cards during his sickness. The figures on modern cards are of French origin, and are said to have been invented between 1430 and 1461.

2. Naut.: A circular sheet of paper on which the points of the compass are marked.

"The very ports they blow,
All the quarters that they know,
I th' shipman's card."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 3.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Card-basket*, *card-case*, *card-making*, *card-party*, *card-playing*, *card-rack*, *card-table*.

card-cutter, s. A machine for reducing card-board to pieces of uniform and proper size for cards.

card-grinding, a. (See the subjoined compound.)

Card-grinding machine:

Mach.: A machine having a rotary emery-wheel revolving in a central position relatively to flats and card cylinders, which are arranged around it.

card-leaf tree, s.

Bot.: A West Indian name for *Clusia*.

card-maker (1), ***cardemaker**, s. A maker of playing-cards.

card-match, **cardmatch**, s. A match made by dipping pieces of card into melted sulphur.

"Take care that those may make the most noise who have the least to sell; which is very observable in the vendors of *cardmatches*."—*Addison*.

card-press, s.

Printing: A small press adapted for printing cards.

card-sharper, s. One who cheats at cards.

card-sharping, a. & s. [Eng. *card*, and *sharp*, v. (q. v.).]

1. As adj.: Cheating at cards.

2. As subst.: The act or practice of cheating at cards.

card (2), **carde**, s. & a. [Fr. *carde*; Dut. *kaart*; Ger. *karde*; Dan. *karde*; Sw. *carda*; Sp. *carda*; Ital. *cardo*; all from Low Lat. *cardus*; Lat. *carduus* = a thistle, a teasel.]

A. As substantive:

*I. Ord. Lang.: The head of the thistle or teasel used for combing wool or flax.

II. Technically:

1. Cotton and Wool Manufacture, &c.:

(1) An instrument for combing wool, flax, or cotton, to disentangle or tear apart the tussocks, and lay the fibers in parallel order that they may be spun. It is a wire-brush in which the teeth are inserted obliquely through a piece of leather, or of cotton, linen, or india-rubber, which is then nailed to a wooden back.

"Cards are instruments which serve to disentangle the fibers of wool, cotton, or other analogous bodies, to arrange them in an orderly lap or fleece, and thereby prepare them to bespun into uniform threads. . . . Cards are formed of a sheet or fillet of leather, pierced with a multitude of small holes; in which are implanted small staples of wire, with bent projecting ends called teeth."—*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

"Carde, wommanys instrument. Cardus, discerpiculum."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A sliver of fiber from a carding-machine.

2. *Menage*: A currying tool formed of a piece of card-cloth mounted on a back with a handle, and used as a substitute for a currycomb.

3. *Weaving*: One of the perforated pasteboards or sheet-metal plates in the Jacquard attachments to looms for weaving figured fabrics.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

card-cloth, s. The garniture of a carding-machine.

card-maker (2), s. A maker of a carding instrument.

"Cardmaker. Cardifactor."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Am not I Christophero Sly, by occupation a card-maker."—*Shakesp.*: *Taming of the Shrew*, Induct.

card-setting, a. (See the subjoined compound.)

Card-setting machine: A machine for setting the bent wire teeth (dents) in the bands or fillets of leather, or alternate layers of cotton, linen, and india-rubber, which form the backing of the wire brush of the carding-machine.

card (1), v. i. [CARD (1), s.] To play at cards, to gamble.

card (2), ***car-dyn**, ***kar-dyn**, v. t. [CARD (2), s.]

I. Lit.: To comb, to disentangle, cleanse, and straighten wool or flax with a card.

"Cardyn wolle. Carpo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The while their wives do sit

Beside them, carding wool."

May: *Virgil*.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To clean or clear, to expurgate.

"If it be carded with covertise."—*P. Plowman* (5628).

"This book must be carded and purged."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*.

*2. To mix, mingle.

"It is an excellent drink for a consumption to be drunk either alone, or carded with some other beer."—*Bacon: Natural and Experimental History*.

3. To scold sharply. (Scotch.)

card-a-mine, s. [Gr. *cardaminē*, a dimin. of *kardamon* = water-cress, from the taste of the leaves.]

Bot.: An extensive genus of herbaceous cruciferous plants. *Cardamine pratensis*, the Cuckoo-flower or Lady's-smock, is a common but pretty meadow-plant, with large pale lilac flowers. A double variety is sometimes found wild. *C. hirsuta* is a common weed everywhere, varying in size, according to soil, from six to eighteen inches in height. The leaves and flowers of this species form an agreeable salad. This species produces young plants from the leaves, all that is necessary being to place them on a moist grassy or mossy surface. *Cardamine amara* is also not unfrequent.

card-a-môm, s. [Lat. *cardamomum*; from Gr. *kardamōmon*.]

1. *Bot.*: [AMOMUM.]

2. *Comm.*, &c.: The aromatic tonic seeds of various zingiberaceous plants, as *Elettaria cardamomum*, and *Amomum cardamomum*, which, besides their medicinal use, form an ingredient in curries, sauces, &c.

"The cardamoms of commerce are produced by the *Alpinia cardamomum*, a plant of the order Zingiberaceæ (Ginger-worts). In Eastern Bengal the fruit of the *A. aromaticum* is similarly employed."—*Lindl.: Vegt. Kingd.* (1847), pp. 166-7.

3. *Pharm.* (pl. *cardamoms*): Cardamomum is the seed of *Elettaria cardamomum*, a native of Malabar, an endogenous plant belonging to the order Zingiberaceæ. The dark-colored triangular seeds are contained in oblong triangular capsules of a light-yellow color. The seeds have a fragrant odor and an aromatic taste. They are used in the form of tincture as an aromatic stimulant and carminative, often given with purgative medicines to prevent griping.

card-böard, s. [Eng. *card*, and *board*.] Pasteboard paper stiffened by several layers being joined together. Bristol board is all white paper, and is made of two or more sheets according to the thickness required. Other qualities are made by inclosing common thick paper between sheets of white or colored papers of the required quality.

cardboard-press, s. A press having a pair of rolls adapted to be closed together with great force, and used to smooth and polish sheets of card passed therethrough.

card'-éd, pa. par. & a. [CARD (2), v.]

***card'-ër** (1), s. [CARD (1), v.] One who is addicted to card-playing, a gambler.

" . . . coggers, carders, dicers, sellers of lands, and bank-routs, issewe out of that lake and filthy poddell."—*Woolton: Christian Manual*, sign. I. vi., 1576.

card'-ër (2), s. & a. [CARD (2), v.]

A. As subst.: One who, or an instrument which, cards wool.

"The clothiers all have put off

The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

B. As adj.: (See the subjoined compound.)

carder-bee, s. A social bee, *Bombus muscorum*, found wild in various portions of the temperate zone. It is yellow in color. It cards or teases out the moss or other material to be used in making its nest comfortable. A file of carder-bees stand out in a line from their nest; the first takes a piece of moss, teases it with its fore legs, then pushing it under the body to the next bee. This second one picks it up and repeats the process. So does the next and the next, till the last of the file pushes the carded moss under its body into the nest.

car'-dī-a, s. [Gr. *kardia*=the heart.]

Anat.: The upper orifice of the stomach, where the oesophagus enters it.

car'-dī-ăc, ***car'-dī-ăck**, ***car'-dī-acke**, ***car'-di-ake**, **car'-dī-a-cal**, a. & s. [Fr. *cardiaque*; Lat. *cardiacus*; Gr. *kardiakos* = pertaining to the heart; *kardia*=the heart.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Shaped like a heart. [CARDIAC-WHEEL.]

II. Technically:

1. *Anatomy*:

(1) Of or pertaining to the heart.

"These impulses act through the cardiac nerves."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 7.

(2) Of or pertaining to the upper orifice of the stomach.

2. *Med.*: Applied to medicines which act as stimulants by exciting the action of the heart through the stomach; cordial, stimulant.

"The stomachic, cardiac, and diuretic qualities of this fountain . . ."—*Bishop Berkeley: Siris*, § 64.

B. As substantive:

1. *Medical*:

(1) A medicine which stimulates by exciting the action of the heart through the stomach; a cordial, stimulant or tonic.

(2) A cardiacle.

"A cardiakylle or cardiake; *cardia*, *cardiaca*."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

*2. *Bot.* (of the form *Cardiacke*): A plant, *Alliaria officinalis*.

***cardiac-passion**, s. A disorder of the stomach, now called syncope (q. v.).

cardiac-wheel, s.

Mech.: A heart-shaped wheel, acting as a cam. [HEART-WHEEL.]

***car'-di-acke**, s. [CARDIAC, B. 2.]

car'-dī-a-cle, ***car'-dī-a-cle**, ***car'-dī-a-kylle**, s. [CARDIAC, a.] A disorder or disease of the heart.

"Cardyacle. Cardiaca."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"I have almost y-caught a cardiacle;

By corpus boones, but I have triacle."

Chaucer: *The Prologe of the Pardoner*, 13,728-9.

car'-dī-a-dæ, s. pl. [From Lat. *cardi(um)*, the typical genus, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ*.]

Zool.: A family of the acephalous Testaceæ, with equivalve, convex, bivalve shells, having salient summits curved toward the hinge, which, when viewed sideways, give them the appearance of a heart. (*Craig*.) [CARDIUM.]

†**car'-dī-ăg'-răph-ŷ**, s. [Gr. *kardia*=the heart, *graphê*=a writing, treatise; *graphō*=to write.]

Anat.: An anatomical description of the heart.

car-dī-ăl'-gī-a (Lat.), **cār'-dī-ăl-gŷ** (Eng.), s. [Gr. *kardia*=heart; *algos*=pain, from *algeō*=to suffer pain.]

Med.: The medical term for what is popularly known as heartburn, a form of indigestion in which

h6il, b6y; p6ut, j6wl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -çion, -çion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

there is excessive acidity and flatulence of the stomach, attended frequently with considerable pain and discomfort. [HEARTBURN.]

"Cardialgia chiefly occurs during the period of digestion . . ."—*Copland's Practical Medicine (Indigestion)*.

†*car-dī-āl'-gic*, *a.* [Eng. *cardialg(y)*; -*ic*.] Of or pertaining to cardialgia or heartburn.

car-dī-ān'-dra, *s.* [Gr. *kardia*=a heart.]

Bot.: A genus of Hydrangeaceæ, consisting of a single species from Japan. It is a shrub; the anthers are heart-shaped, whence its name.

car-dī-ēl-cō'-sis, *s.* [Gr. *kardia*=the heart; *helkōsis*=suppuration, ulceration.]
Med.: Suppuration of the heart.

car-dī-eūr-ŷs'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *kardia*=the heart; *eury*=broad.]

Med.: A morbid dilatation of the heart.

car'-dī-nal, **car-den-alle*, **car-den-ale*, *a. & s.* [Fr. *cardinal*; Lat. *cardinalis*; from *cardo*=a hinge. A letter, professing to have been penned by Pope Anacletus I., in the first century, but in reality forged in the ninth, says: "Apostolica sedes cardo et caput omnium Ecclesiarum a Domino est constituta; et sicut cardine ostium regitur, sic hujus S. Sedis auctoritate omnes Ecclesie reguntur." "The Apostolic chair has been constituted by the Lord the hinge and head of all the Churches; and as a door is controlled by its hinge, so all Churches are governed by this Holy Chair." Pope Leo IX. points out the relation in which the word cardinal stood to the idea of a hinge: "Clerici summæ Sedis Cardinales dicuntur, cardini utique illi quo cætera moventur vicinum adhærentes." "The clerics of the supreme Chair are called Cardinals, as undoubtedly adhering more nearly to that hinge by which all things are moved." (Trench: *On the Study of Words*, 2d ed., pp. 76, 77.)]

A. As adj.: That on which a thing or matter revolves or depends; the most important, chief, principal.

" . . . holy men I thought ye,
Upon my soul, two reverend cardinal virtues;
But cardinal sins, and hollow hearts, I fear ye."
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 1.

B. Assubstantive:

1. *Church Hist.*: The highest dignitary in the Roman Catholic Church under the Pope. They are seventy in number, in allusion to the seventy disciples sent out by Christ and have the right of electing the Pope. They include six cardinal bishops, fifty cardinal priests, and fourteen cardinal deacons, who constitute the sacred college, and are chosen by the Pope. The dress of a cardinal is a red cassock, a rochet, a short purple mantle, and a red hat. Before the reign of Nicolaus II., in the eleventh century, the Roman pontiffs were elected by the whole clergy of the city of Rome, and by the prominent laity—nay, even by the body of the citizens. This pontiff transferred the election primarily to the cardinals, the other parties signifying their assent, and, finally, Alexander III., in the Third Lateran Council (A. D. 1179), limited the election to the cardinals, two-thirds of whom must vote for the person elected. This is the method of election which still prevails.

"Cardenale. Cardinalis."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Good father cardinal, cry thou, amen,"
Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 1.

*2. *Ord. Lang.*: A red cloak worn by women, and so called from a supposed resemblance in form or color to a cardinal's cape.

"Where's your cardinal? Make haste!"—*Lloyd*.

"Wearied of barred plaids, they betook themselves to Stirling ones, and now duffle cardinals begin to have the ascendant."—*P. Kirkmichael: Banffs. Statist. Acc.*, xii. 468.

† A name given to mulled red wine.

cardinal-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: *Pyrochroa coccinea*.

cardinal-bird, *s.* The same as CARDINAL-GROSBEAK (q. v.).

cardinal-flower, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Lobelia cardinalis*; (2) *Cleome cardinalis*.

cardinal-grosbeak, *s.*

Ornith.: A bird (*Cardinalis virginianus*), a native of this country, also called the Cardinal-bird. It belongs to the Coccothraustinæ or Grosbeaks, a sub-family of the Fringillidæ. It is distinguished by its bright scarlet plumage and crested head. The male has a loud, clear note. It is colloquially called the redbird.

cardinal-numbers, *s. pl.* The numbers one, two, three, &c., in distinction from the ordinal numbers first, second, third, &c.

cardinal-points, *s. pl.* The four points of the compass—east, west, north, and south.

cardinal's-cap, *cardinal-flower*, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, the *Lobelia cardinalis*, so called from its resemblance in color to a cardinal's hat.

"The species are: 1. Greater rampions, with a crimson spiked flower, commonly called the scarlet cardinal's flower. 2. The blue cardinal's flower."—*Miller*.

cardinal-teeth, *s. pl.*

Conchol.: Those teeth placed immediately behind the bases, and between the lateral teeth, where such exist; central teeth, those immediately below the umbo, as in the common cockle, *Cardium edulis*.

cardinal-virtues, *s. pl.* The four virtues of prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude.

**car'-dīn-āl-āte*, *v. t.* [CARDINALATE, *s.*] To raise to the rank of cardinal.

"What though it were granted that Panovantan was cardinalated by an intruding pope?"—*Bishop Hall: Honor of Married Clergy*, § 20.

car'-dīn-āl-āte, *s.* [Fr. *cardinalat*; Lat. *cardinalatus*.] The office or dignity of a cardinal; cardinalship.

†*car'-dīn-āl-i'-tī-āl*, *a.* [Eng. *cardinal*; -*ital*.] Of the rank of or pertaining to a cardinal.

"He raised him to the cardinalial dignity."—*Wise-man: Lives of Four Last Popes*.

†*car'-dīn-āl-ize*, *v. t.* [Eng. *cardinal*; -*ize*.] To raise to the office or dignity of cardinal.

**car'-dīn-āl-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *carnal*; -*ly*.] A corruption of carnally.

"Eib. Marry, sir, by my wife; who, if she had been a woman cardinally given, might have been accused in fornication, adultery, and all uncleanness there."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

car'-dīn-āl-ship, *s.* [Eng. *cardinal*; -*ship*.] The office or rank of a cardinal. (*Bp. Hall*.)

**car'-dīng* (1), **car'-dyng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CARD (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of playing at cards; gambling.

"Carding and dicing have a sort of good fellows also going commonly in their company, as blind fortune, stumbling chance, &c."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*.

card'-īng (2), *car'-dīnge*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CARD (2), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or process of combing, cleaning, and preparing wool, &c., for spinning.

2. A roll of wool as it comes from the carding-machine.

carding-machine, *s.*

Woolen Manuf.: A machine for combing, cleansing, and preparing wool, hemp, flax, or cotton for spinning. In 1748, Lewis Paul patented two different machines for carding. They were not brought into extensive use; and twelve years afterward Hargreaves brought out a similar invention under the auspices of Mr. Robert Peel, of Bamber Bridge, grandfather of the famous Sir Robert Peel. Arkwright subsequently introduced improvements. The invention of the carding-machine has been of immense importance to this country.

car'-dīn-i-a, *s.* [From Lat. *cardo* (genit. *cardinis*)=a hinge.]

Palæont.: A genus of shells, family Cyprinidæ. No recent species. Fossil ranging from the Silurian to the Inferior Oolite 71, not counting the sub-genus Anthracosia, of which there are forty species, extending from the Upper Silurian to the Carboniferous period, inclusive. Anthracosia is the "mussel" of the "mussel-band," which, in some places, constitutes a marked feature of the carboniferous strata. (*Woodward & Tate*.)

car-dī-ō-car'-pōn, *s.* [From Gr. *kardia*=heart, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Palæont.: A heart-shaped fruit, probably gymnospermous, found in the Carboniferous and Devonian rocks.

**car-dī-ōg'-raph-ŷ*, *s.* [CARDIAGRAPHY.]

car'-dī-ōid, *s.* [From Gr. *kardia*=the heart; and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Math.: An algebraic curve, so named by Castellan, from its resemblance in figure to a heart.

car-dī-ōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [From Gr. *kardia*=the heart; and *logos*=a discourse, treatise.]

Anat.: A treatise or discourse on the heart and its diseases.

†*car-dī-ōm'-ēt-rŷ*, *s.* [From Gr. *kardia*=the heart; and *metron*=a measure.]

Med.: Heart measurement, the process of ascertaining the size or condition of the heart.

car-dī-ō-spēr'-mūm, *s.* [From Gr. *kardia*=the heart; and *sperma*=seed; so named in allusion to the heart-shaped scars on the seed at the point of attachment.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the order Sapindaceæ (Soapworts). It consists of a number of climbing shrubs, or herbs, mostly annuals, having tendrils like the vine. The leaves are twice ternate or very compound, and the leaflets vary considerably in form. There are upward of a dozen species known, the greater number of which are natives of South America. The Common Heart-seed (*Cardiospermum halicacabum*), also called Winter-cherry or Heart-pea, is a widely distributed plant, found in all tropical countries. In the Moluccas the leaves are cooked and eaten as a vegetable, and on the Malabar coast are used with castor-oil, and taken internally for lumbago, &c. The root is laxative, diuretic, and demulcent. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

car-dī-ōt'-ō-mŷ, *s.* [Gr. *kardia*=a heart; *tomē*=a cutting; *temnō*=to cut.]

Surg.: Dissection of the heart.

car-dī-sō'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *kardia*=a heart; *sōma*=the body.]

Zoöl.: A genus of decapod crustaceans, belonging to the family Brachyura. *Cardisoma carnifex* is a West Indian species of land-crab living in mangrove swamps, feeding on a species of annona (custard-apple), but making holes also in graveyards, where they can conveniently be reached, to eat the bodies. Those which abstain from the latter diet are eaten by the West Indians.

car'-dis-sa, *s.* [Gr. *kardia*=a heart.]

Zoöl.: A sub-genus of bivalve-shelled mollusca, allied to the *Cardium*; the shell is heart-shaped, and excessively compressed; the anterior side truncate and often concave; posterior side rounded. (*Craig*.)

car-dī-ta, *s.* [Gr. *kardia*=the heart.]

Zoöl.: A genus of mollusca, belonging to the family Cyprinidæ; shell bivalve, cardiform, sub-transverse, ribbed; cardinal teeth, 1-0, or 2-1; lateral, 1-1. Recent species known, fifty-four, chiefly from tropical seas; fossil 170, from the Trias onward.

car-dī-tis, *s.* [Gr. *kardia*=the heart, and *med. suff. -itis*, expressing inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of the pericardium and endocardium, the serous membranes which invest the heart and line its cavities. Carditis is usually the sequel of acute rheumatism, of which it is a dangerous complication, and it is then called rheumatic carditis.

car-dī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *kardia*=the heart; from the shape.]

Zoöl.: The Cockle. A genus of testaceous animals, having the shell bivalve, ventricose, the umbones prominent, the margins crenulated. *Cardium edule* is the Cockle (q. v.); *C. aculeatum*, the Great Prickly Cockle. There are 200 recent species known and 300 fossil, the latter from the Upper Silurian onward.

car'-dōl, *s.* A pungent, oily liquid, extracted from the cashew-nut (*Anacardium occidentale*). It is used for blistering.

car-dōon, *s.* [Sp. *cardon*; Fr. *cardon* and *char-don*; from Lat. *carduus*=a thistle.]

Bot.: A plant, *Cynara cardunculus*, of the sub-order Cynarocephalæ, resembling the artichoke.



Cardoon
1. Flowers. 2. Leaf.

The blanched leaves and leaf-stalks are eaten in salads.

"In consequence, there were immense beds of the thistle, as well as of the cardoon."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. viii., p. 148.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, tather; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

car'-dow, cur'-dow, v. t. [Jamieson suggests Fr. *cuir*=leather, and *duire*=to fashion, frame.] To botch, to mend, to patch, as a tailor. (Used in Tweeddale.)

car'-dow-er, s. [Scotch *cardow*; -er.] A botcher or mender of old clothes.

card'-this-tle, *carde'-this-tle (tle as *el*), s. [Lat. *carduus*=a thistle, and Eng. *thistle*.] Bot.: A plant, *Dispsacus sylvestris*. (Lyte.)

car-du-ā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *cardu(us)*=a thistle; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: The Thistles, a sub-order of asteroid or composite plants, of which the *Carduus*, or Thistle, is the type.

***car-due, s.** [Lat. *carduus*.] A thistle, teasle.

"A *cardue*, ether a tasil . . . sente to the cedre of the Liban and seide, . . ."—*Wycliffe*; 2 *Paralip.*, xxv. 18. (Purvey.)

car-du-ē'-lis, s. [Lat. *carduelis*, from *carduus* =a thistle, from its being the food of the bird.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, family Fringillidae, and sub-family Fringillinae (True Finches). *Carduelis elegans* is the Goldfinch. It is one of the handsomest of birds. [GOLDFINCH.] *C. canaria* is the Canary-bird [CANARY], and *C. spinus* the Aberdeen or Siskin (q. v.).

car-dūn-çēl'-lūs, s. [A dimin. from Lat. *carduus*.]

Bot.: A genus of the thistle group of Compositae. Nine species are known, all natives of the Mediterranean district. Some are stemless herbs, others grow to a height of from one to two feet.

car'-du-ūs, s. [Lat.]

Bot.: The Thistle, a genus of composite plants, comprising numerous species. About 100 species are known. *Carduus lanceolatus* (Spear Thistle), is the emblem of Scotland and the badge of the clan Stewart. *C. marianus* is the Holy Thistle.

carduus benedictus, s. [Lat. *benedictus*=blessed; *benedico*=to bless.]

Bot.: A plant, the Blessed Thistle (q. v.), so called from its supposed extreme efficacy in many diseases. The leaves were used in medicine as a stomachic and diaphoretic.

cāre, *kare, s. & a. [A. S. *cearu*, *caru*; O. S. & Goth. *kara*; O. H. Ger. *kara*; *chara*=sorrow, lamentation; M. H. Ger. *karn*=to lament.]

A. As substantive:

*1. Sorrow, grief.

"Profit of berthe is sorwe and care in luyngge."—*Trevisa*, ii. 215.

"Hir rewed of hir self ful sare
And hauid for hir sin slik kare."

Metrical Homilies, p. 15.

2. Solicitude, anxiety, concern.

"I can be calm and free from care
On any shore, since God is there."

Cowper: The Soul that Loves God.

3. Caution, heed (especially in the phrases, to have a care, to take care).

"My lady prays you to have a care of him."—*Shakesp.*; *Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

"King Olaf, have a care!"—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-worship*, lect. 1.

4. Regard, charge, solicitude for, oversight.

"If we believe that there is a God, that takes care of us, . . ."—*Tillotson*.

" . . . we, and our affairs,
Are part of a Jehovah's cares."

Cowper: A Poetical Epistle to Lady Austen.

5. The object of one's regard or solicitude.

"Flushed were his cheeks, and glowing were his eyes;
Is she thy care? is she thy care? he cries."

Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. x. 33.

"Our fathers live (our first most tender care),
Thy good Menæcius breathes the vital air."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 19.

6. It is vaguely used in the sense of inclination or desire.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *care*, *solicitude*, and *anxiety*: "These terms express mental pain in different degrees; *care* less than *solicitude*, and less than *anxiety*. *Care* consists of thought and feeling; *solicitude* and *anxiety* of feeling only. *Care* respects the past, present, and future; *solicitude* and *anxiety* regard the present and future. *Care* is directed toward the present and absent, near or at a distance; *solicitude* and *anxiety* are employed about that which is absent and at a certain distance. We are *careful* about the means; *solicitous* and *anxious* about the end; we are *solicitous* to obtain a good; we are *anxious* to avoid an evil. The *cares* of a parent exceed every other in their weight. He has an unceasing *solicitude* for the welfare of his children, and experiences many an *anxious* thought lest all his *care* should be lost upon them."

(2) He thus discriminates between *care*, *concern*, and *regard*: "*Care* and *concern* consist both of thought and feeling, but the latter has less of thought than feeling; *regard* consists of thought only. We *care* for a thing which is the object of our exertions; we *concern* ourselves about a thing when it engages our attention; we have *regard* for a thing on which we set some value and bestow some reflection. *Care* is altogether an active principle; the *careful* man leaves no means untried in the pursuit of his object; *care* actuates him to personal endeavors; it is opposed to negligence. *Concern* is not so active in its nature; the person who is *concerned* will be contented to see exertions made by others; it is opposed to indifference. *Regard* is only a sentiment of the mind; it may lead to action, but of itself extends no further than reflection. The business of life is the subject of *care*; religion is the grand object of *concern*; the esteem of others is an object of *regard*."

(3) In his view the following is the difference between *care*, *charge* and *management*: "*Care* will include both *charge* and *management*; but, in the strict sense, it comprehends personal labor; *charge* involves responsibility; *management* includes regulation and order. . . . *Care* is employed in menial occupations, *charge* in matters of trust and confidence; *management* in matters of business and experience. The servant has *care* of the cattle; an instructor has the *charge* of youth; a clerk has the *management* of a business." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(4) For the distinction between *care* and *heed*, see *HEED*.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Care-crazed*, *care-defying*, *care-encumbered*, *care-killing*, *care-untroubled*, *care-wounded*.

Care-bed lair: A disconsolate situation; as "lying in the bed of care."

"Her heart was like to loup out at her mou',
In care-bed lair for three lang hours she lay."

Ross: Helenore, p. 56.

***Care Sunday, s.** According to Bellenden, the Sunday immediately preceding Good Friday; but generally used to signify the fifth in Lent. (Scotch.)

"Thus entrit prince James in Scotland, & come on Care Sunday in Lentern to Edinburgh."—*Bellend.: Cron.*, xvii. 1.

care-taker, s. One put in charge of a house or other property to take care of it.

care-tuned, a. Influenced or set in motion by anxiety.

"More health and happiness betide my liege,
Than can my care-tuned tongue deliver him."

Shakesp.: Rich. II., iii. 2.

care-worn, careworn, a. Worn out with care; anxious.

"At the helm sat a youth, with countenance thoughtful
and careworn." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 2.

cāre (1), *kāre, v. i. & t. [CARE, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To be troubled, or grieved; to be in trouble or grief.

"For hire love y carke aut care."

Lyric Poetry, p. 54.

2. To be anxious or solicitous about anything.

"Equal in strength; and rather than be less,
Cared not to be at all." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 48.

"Thinking thus of mankind, Charles naturally cared
very little what they thought of him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. With for:

(1) To have a liking, affection, or desire for anything.

"The remarks are introduced by a compliment to the works of an author, who, I am sure, would not care for being praised at the expense of another's reputation."—*Addison*.

"He answers, 'Well, I care not for it.'"

Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 238.

(2) To take care for, be anxious about.

" . . . Kares nought for your kyng."

Alisaunder (ed. Skeat), 563.

" . . . not care for us; neither if half of us die, will they care for us."—2 *Sam.* xviii. 3.

(3) To be influenced by respect or fear of any person or thing.

" . . . Master, we know that thou art true, and carest for no man . . ."—*Mark* xii. 14.

4. To be inclined or disposed toward anything, to be-solicitous or desirous of anything.

"Not caring to observe the wind,
Or the new sea explore."—*Waller*.

"She cried, 'I care not to be wife.'"

Tennyson: Elaine, 933.

*B. Reflexive: To trouble, worry one's self.

"Therof ne are the nought."

Chaucer: C. T., 3,298.

*C. Transitive:

1. To regard, to care for. (Scotch.)

"He will either have it, or els fight with you—for ne cares yf not in his just quarrell."—*Pittscottie: Cron.*, p.301.

2. To store with care, to preserve carefully.

"The way to make honor last is to do by it as men do by rich jewels, not incommon them to the everyday eye, but care them up, and wear them but on festivals."—*Feltham: Resolves*, i. 76. (Latham.)

cāre (2), v. t. [CAIR.]

1. To drive.

2. To rake.

car-ē'en, *car-ī'ne, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *carine*; Fr. *carène*; Lat. *carina* = a keel; O. Fr. *cariner*; Fr. *caréner* = to careen.]

A. Trans.: To cause a ship to heel over, or lie on one side, so as to show the keel, for the purpose of calking, cleaning, or repairing.

" . . . he could not prevail on them to careen a single ship."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

B. Intransitive:

1. To perform the operation described in I.

"We careen'd at the Marias."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. ii., c. 13.

*2. To be inclined to one side.

"The fleet careen'd, the wind propitious fill'd
The swelling sails."

Shenstone: Love and Honor.

car-ēen'-age (age as *ig*), s. [Fr. *carénage* = (1) the act of careening; (2) a dock or place for careening.]

1. A place for careening vessels.

2. The expense of careening vessels.

car-ē'ened, *car-ī'ned, pa. par. & a. [CAR-EEEN, v.]

"She's come to moorage—
To lie aside until carin'd."

Otis Sacra (Poems), p. 162: 1648.

car-ēen'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CAREEN, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

Naut.: The act or process of causing a ship to incline over to one side; the operation of exposing a part of a ship's bottom by a purchase applied to the masts to tilt them laterally from the perpendicular. It was careening that upset the "Royal George" in 1782 at Spithead.

ca-rē'er, s. [Ital. *carriera* = a race-course; Fr. *carrière* = "an highway, rode or streete; also, a careere on horseback." (Cotgrave.) From O. Fr. *carriere*=a road for carrying; *carier*=to carry, transport in a car; Low Lat. *carrus*=a car.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

*1. A race-course; the course on which a race is run.

"They had run themselves too far out of breath to go back again the same career."—*Sidney*.

2. A race, a course, swift motion.

"To give the rein, and, in the full career,
To draw the certain sword, or send the pointed spear."—*Prior*.

II. Figuratively:

1. A rapid course.

"What rein can hold licentious wickedness,
When down the hill he holds his fierce career?"

Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 2.

2. A course or line of life; conduct.

"But know that Wrath divine, when most severe,
Makes Justice still the guide of his career."

Cowper: Expostulation, 715.

" . . . the new careers which open to the classes which once gave us soldiers and sailors, . . ."—*London Times*, November 11, 1876.

B. *Falconry*: A flight or tour of the bird, about 120 yards; if it mount higher, it is called a *double career*; if less, a *demi-career*.

ca-rē'er, v. i. [CAREER, s.] To move or run very rapidly.

"Sounds, too, had come in midnight blast,
Of charging steeds, careering fast
Along Benharrow's shingly side."

Scott: The Lady of the Lake, iii. 7.

ca-rē'er-ing, ca-rē'er-in', pr. par., a., adv. & s. [CAREER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

"[Their] wings were set with eyes; with eyes the wheels
Of beryl, and careering fires between."

Milton: P. L., vi. 756.

C. As adv.: Cheerfully. (Scotch.)

"Syne, wi' a social glass o' strunt,
They parted aff careerin'."

Burns: Halloween, 28

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tiau = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -t̃ion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

D. As subst.: The act of moving or running very rapidly.

cäre'-fül, *cär'-fül, *cäre'-fülle, a. [Eng. *careful* (l).]

*1. *Of things:* Causing or accompanied by care, trouble, or anxiety.

"Thei craked the cournales with *carefull* dyntes."
Alisaunder: Nag., 295.

"By him that raised me to this *careful* height."
Shakesp.: Rich. III, i. 3.

2. *Of persons:*

*1. Full of care, trouble, or concern; anxious, solicitous.

"He cryed hym after with *careful* steuen."
Eur. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 770.

"God kepe the prisoners out of sorwe, for *carful* thay were that day."
Sir Ferumbras, i. 115.

†(2) With *of, for, or to:* Anxious, studious, concerned.

"Behold, thou hast been *careful* for us with all this care; what is to be done for thee?"—2 *Kings* iv. 13.

"... we are not *careful* to answer thee in this matter."—*Dan.* iii. 16.

(3) Watchful, circumspect (with *of*).

"It concerns us to be *careful* of our conversations."—*Bay.*

(4) Provident, careful, exact, attentive, heedful.

"A *careful* student he had been
Among the woods and hills."

Wordsworth: Oak and the Broom.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *careful*, *cautious*, and *provident*: "We are *careful* to avoid mistakes, *cautious* to avoid danger, *provident* to avoid straits and difficulties. *Care* is exercised in saving and retaining what we have; *caution* must be used in guarding against the evils that may be; *providence* must be employed in supplying the good or guarding against the contingent evils of the future. *Care* consists in the use of means, in the exercise of the faculties for the attainment of an end; a *careful* person omits nothing. *Caution* consists rather in abstaining from action; a *cautious* person will not act where he ought not. *Providence* respects the use of things; it is both *care* and *caution* in the management of property; a *provident* person acts for the future by abstaining for the present." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) *Careful* and *attentive* are thus distinguished: "These epithets denote a fixedness of mind: we are *attentive* in order to understand and improve; we are *careful* to avoid mistakes. An *attentive* scholar profits by what is told him in learning his task; a *careful* scholar performs his exercises correctly. *Attentive* respects matters of judgment; *care* relates to mechanical action: we listen *attentively*; we read or write *carefully*."

cäre'-fül-lý, *care-ful-liche, *car-ful-li, adv. [Eng. *careful*; -ly.]

*1. In a manner exhibiting care or anxiety.

"For the inhabitant of Maroth waited *carefully* for good . . ."—*Mic.* i. 12.

"*Carfulli* to the kiug crieande sche saide."
Will. of Palerne, 4,347.

2. Attentively, heedfully, cautiously, with exactness and care.

"Sons, let it be your charge, as it is ours,
To tend the emperor's person *carefully*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 2.

"Some hundreds of athletic youths, *carefully* selected, were set apart, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

cäre'-fül-nëss, *cäre'-fül-nësse, *cär'-fül-nësse, s. [Eng. *careful*; -ness.]

*1. Anxiety, solicitude, concern, vigilance.

"*Carefulnessse. Sollicitude.*"—*Palsgrave.*

"The death of Selymus was, with all *carefulness*, concealed by Ferhates."—*Knolles.*

2. Exactness, attention.

***car-eine, s.** [CARRION.]

cäre'-lëss, *cäre'-lësse, *cäre'-lës, a. [Eng. *care*; and -less.]

1. *Of persons:* Free from care or solicitude; unconcerned, heedless, thoughtless.

"If you return—ah why these long delays?"

Poor Sappho dies, while *careless* Phaon stays."
Pope: Sappho to Phaon, 248-9.

"Dryden . . . sighed for the golden days of the *careless* and good-natured Charles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

¶ With *of or about* before the object neglected or disregarded.

"He is held
In silly dotage on created things,
Careless of their Creator."

Cowper: Task, v. 587.

"A woman, the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more *careless* about her house."—*Ben Jonson.*

2. *Of things:*

(1) Cheerful, undisturbed.

"In my cheerful morn of life,
When nurs'd by *careless* solitude I liv'd."
Thomson.

"To me myself, for some three *careless* moons,
The summer pilot of an empty heart."
Tennyson: The Gardiner's Daughter.

(2) Done or uttered thoughtlessly, or without care.

"The freedom of saying as many *careless* things as other people, without being so severely remarked upon."—*Pope.*

*3. Not according to art; rude.

"He framed the *careless* rhyme."—*Beattie.*

*4. Not cared for; neglected.

"Their many wounds and *carelesse* harmes."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iv. 38.

¶ For the difference between *careless* and *indolent*, see *INDOLENT*. For that between *careless* and *negligent*, see *NEGLIGENT*.

careless-ordered, a. Laid out so as to look carelessly or negligently arranged.

"All round a *careless-ordered* garden."
Tennyson: To Maurice, 15.

cäre'-lëss-lý, adv. [Eng. *careless*; -ly.] In a careless manner, without care. (*Waller.*)

cäre'-lëss-nëss, *cäre'-lës-nës, s. [Eng. *careless*; -ness.] The quality of being careless, or without care; heedlessness, want of care, negligence.

"I who at sometimes spend, at others spare,
Divided between *carelessness* and care."
Pope: Satires, vi. 291.

"And o'er the spot the crowd may tread
In *carelessness* or mirth."
Byron: And Thou art Dead, as Young as Fair.

cäre'-lined', a. Marked by lines caused or deepened by care.

"The hollow, *carelined* cheek."—*J. Baillie.*

***cär'-en-çý, s.** [Lat. *caerentia*, neut. pl. of *carens*, pr. par. of *careo*=to be without, to want.] A want, lack.

"This sense of dereliction and *carency* of Divine favor for the time, it was the Father's pleasure to have it so."—*Bp. Richardson: On the Old Testament*, 1655, p. 185.

***car-ën'e, s.** [Low Lat. *carena*.] [QUARANTINE.] A fast of forty days on bread and water.

***cär'-ën-täne, s.** [QUARANTINE.] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties.

"In the church of St. Vitus and Modestus, there are, for every day in the year, seven thousand years, and seven thousand *caerentanes* of pardon."—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive against Popery*.

ca-rëss', v. t. [CARESS, s. In Fr. *caresser*; Ital. *carezzare*.]

1. *Lit.*: To fondle, embrace, treat with kindness and affection.

2. *Fig.*: To court, flatter.

"They whom the world *caresses* most
Have no such privilege to boast."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xxxviii.; *Looking Upward in a Storm*.

"All political parties esteemed and *caressed* him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

Crabb thus distinguishes between *caress* and *fondle*: "Both these terms mark a species of endearment. . . . We *caress* by words or actions; we *fondle* by actions only." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ca-rëss', s. [Fr. *caresse*=a cheering, cherishing; *caresser*=to cherish, hug, make much of (*Cotgrave*); Ital. *carezza*; Low Lat. *caritia*=dearness, value; *carus*=dear, valuable. Cf. Ir. *cara*=a friend; *caraim*=to love.]

1. *Lit.*: An embrace, a fondling, an act of affection and endearment.

"He, she knew, would intermix
Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute
With conjugal *caresses*."

Milton: Par. Lost, viii. 56.

"The common people crowded to gaze on him wherever he moved, and almost stifled him with rough *caresses*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Fig.*: Flattery, courting.

"... he exerted himself to win by indulgence and *caresses* the hearts of all who were under his command."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

ca-rëss'sed, pa. par. & a. [CARESS, v.]

ca-rëss'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CARESS, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

"... his *caressing* manners, his power of insinuation, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

C. As subst.: The act of fondling or embracing; a caress.

ca-rëss'-ing-lý, adv. [Eng. *caressing*; -ly.] In a caressing or fond manner; fondly, lovingly.

"It was evidently a case of love at first sight, for she swam about the new-comer *caressingly*, . . ."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xiv., vol. ii., p. 115.

cär'-ët, s. [Lat. *caret*; 3d person sing. pres. indic. of *careo*=to be wanting, or lacking.] A mark [A] used to show that some words omitted in the line, and inserted in the margin or above the line, should be read in that place.

cär'-ëx, s. [Lat. *carex*, probably from *careo*=to want, to be without, from the fact that the upper spikes are without seeds.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, of the natural order Cyperaceæ (Sedges). There are numerous species found in cold, damp climates, the genus *Cyperus* taking the place of *Carex* in the tropics. Carices are in nutritious to cattle. *Carex arenaria* binds together the sand of the sea-shore. Its rootstock, with those of *C. disticha* and *C. hirta*, is used under the name of German sarsaparilla in skin diseases and in secondary syphilis, being reputed to be diaphoretic and diuretic. The Laplanders protect their hands and feet against frost-bites by placing the leaves of *C. sylvatica* in their gloves and shoes. The leaves of some species are used for tying the hops to the poles in English hop-grounds, and in Italy they are placed between the staves of wine casks, are woven over Florence flasks, and sometimes used for making chair bottoms.

cär'-ëy-a, s. [Named after Rev. Dr. W. Carey, of Serampore, an Indian botanist and missionary.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Barringtoniaceæ or Barringtoniads. The species are trees from India and Australia. They have large-stalked, serrate, and obovate leaves, large red or greenish-yellow flowers, in spikes or corymbs. *Careya arborea* has an eatable fruit, of which, however, the seeds are suspicious. Its bark is made into rough cordage or into slow-matches for firelocks. Its wood, which may be polished like mahogany, is made into boxes, &c. The bark of *C. sphærica*, a Malay species, is also used for cordage.

***carf, *carfe, v. i.** [CARVE, v.]

"Carf him of fet and honde."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 560.

carfe, *carffe, s. [CARVE, s.]

*1. A cut, a wound.

"When the *carffes* ware clene."

Morte Anthere, 2,712.

2. A cut in timber, for admitting another piece of wood, or any other substance. (*Scotch.*)

car-fín, s. [CARBIN.]

***car-fowgh, *car-foukes, s.** [O. Fr. *carrefor*, *carrefour*, *quarrefour*, from Lat. *quadrifurcus*=having four forks or spurs.] [CARFAX.]

1. A place where four roads meet.

"No place thei had, neither *carfoukes* non."

Romance of Partenay, 1829.

2. A place where any number of roads meet.

"Than thei enbushsed hem agein a *carfowgh* of vi weyes."—*Mertin*, i. ii. 273.

car-fud-dle, car-fuf-fle, v. t. [Apparently connected with *fuddle*=muddle. Probably *car*=*Scotch gar*=make, cause.] To disorder, tumble, discompose. (*Scotch.*)

car-fud-dle, car-fuf-fle, s. [CARFUDDLE, CURFUDDLE, v.] A tremor, alarm, agitation. (*Scotch.*)

"Weel, Robin," said his helpmate calmly, "ye needna put yoursell into ony *carfuffle* about the matter; ye shall hae it a' your ain gate."—*Petticoat Tales*, i. 333.

***cär'-fül, *cär'-fülle, a.** [CAREFUL.]

car-fum-ish, cur-fum-ish, v. i. & t. [Etym. doubtful. The latter part of the word is evidently from Fr. *fumeux* (fem. *fumuse*)=smoky.] (*Scotch.*)

1. *Intrans.*: To diffuse a disagreeable smell.

2. *Trans.*: To overcome or overpower with a disagreeable smell.

***car'-ga-sön, s.** [Sp. *cargason*.] A cargo.

"My body is a *cargason* of ill humors."—*Howell: Lett.*

***carge, s.** [CHARGE.]

"He had leuer haiff had him at his large,
Fre till our croun, than off fyne gold to *carge*."

Wyntoun, viii. 396.

car-gil'-lî-a, s. [Named after Dr. Cargil, of Aberdeen.]

Bot.: A genus of the ebony family (Ebenaceæ), natives of tropical Eastern Australia. Two species are known; trees with alternate leathery oblong obtuse entire leaves. The fruits are abundant, and are eaten by the natives.

car'-gō, s. & a. [Sp. *cargo*, *carga*=a burden, freight; Fr. *charge*; from Low Lat. *carrico*=to load, from Lat. *carrus*=a car.]

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

A. As subst.: A freight; the merchandise or goods loaded into and conveyed in a ship.

"Thus going to market, we kindly prepare
A pretty black cargo of African ware." Cowper.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

car-gio-jack, s.

Naut.: An implement like a lifting-jack, but sometimes used upon its side for stowing heavy cargo.

car-gio-port, s.

Naut.: An opening in the side of vessels having two or more decks, through which the lading is received and delivered. It is closed by a shutter, and made watertight before proceeding to sea.

car'-gōose, gar'-gōose, s. [Etym. doubtful. Mahn suggests from Gael. & Ir. *cir*, *cior* (pron. *kir*, *kior*=a crest, comb.)]

Ornith.: A fowl belonging to the Colymbus or diver family, the *Podiceps cristatus* or Crested Grebe. It is about the size of a goose.

cār'-ī-a-cōu, s. [Native name of a deer in South America.] A name commonly applied to deer of the genus *Cariacus*.

ca-rī'-a-cūs, s. A genus of deer smaller than the stag. The common white-tailed or Virginia deer of North America is typical of the genus.

çār'-ī-a'-mā, sār'-ī-a'-mā, s. [Port., from the Brazilian *Seriema* or *Ceriema*.]

Ornith.: A bird, a native of Brazil and Paraguay, the *Palamedea cristata* of Gmelin, *Dicholop-trus cristatus* of Illiger, and *Cariama cristata* of some other ornithologists. It is of most retired habits. It is doubtful to what family it belongs, resembling, as it does in various points, the Grallatores, the Struthionidae, and the Gallinaceæ. The head is crested.

Cār'-īb, s. [Sp. *carib*=a cruel, barbarous man. Probably derived from *carina*, *callina*, and *calli-nago*, the native name of the race described below.]

Ethnol.: An American-Indian race formerly inhabiting a part of the West Indies, but now nearly extinct.

Cār'-ī-bæ'-an, Cār'-ī-bē'-an, s. [From Sp. *carib*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ean*.] Pertaining to the Caribs or the region which they inhabited.

¶ **Caribæan bark:** The bark of a plant, *Exostema floribundum*, one of the Cinchonaceæ. (*Treas. of Bot.*) It is also known as Piton bark.

cār'-ī-bōo, cār'-ī-bōu, s. [Canadian Fr. *cari-bou*.]

Zoöl.: An animal, the *Cervus silvestris*, or American Woodland Reindeer, the Attehk of the Cree, and Tantseeah of the Copper Indians. It is employed by the Laplanders to draw their sledges.

"The caribou deer of America, who have to contend still more with deep snow than the reindeer of the old continent, have their horns broader and better adapted to the purpose; besides, both varieties, in addition to these natural shovels, have broad feet, not only to sustain them better on the snow, but also to clear it away."—Swainson: *Natural History of Quadrupeds*, § 292.

cār'-ī-çā, s. [From Caria, a district of Asia Minor, whence it was supposed to have come.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order of Papayads (Papayaceæ). It contains about ten species, all natives of tropical America. They are small trees without branches, and with large, variously-lobed leaves, resembling those of some kinds of palm. They exude an acrid, milky juice when wounded. The most remarkable species is the *Carica Papaya*, the Papaw-tree, a small tree, seldom above twenty feet high, with a stem about a foot in diameter, tapering gradually to the top, where it is about four or five inches. The fruit is of a dingy orange-yellow color, oblong, about ten inches long by three or four broad. The juice of this tree is believed in the West Indies to have the remarkable property of rendering the toughest meat tender, and even the flesh of pigs or poultry fed on the fruit or leaves is certain to be tender. The ripe fruit is made into sauce or preserved in sugar, and the juice of the unripe fruit is used to remove freckles. The leaves are employed as a substitute for soap. *C. digitata*, a tree which grows in Brazil, where it is called *chamburu*, is regarded almost with superstitious awe as a deadly poison.

cār'-ī-çā-türe, *cār'-ī-çā-tür'-ā, s. [Ital. *caricatura*=a satirical picture, one overloaded with exaggeration; from *caricare*=to load; Low Lat. *carrico*=to load; *carrus*=a car.]

1. A drawing or picture of a person in which certain points are so exaggerated as to give a ludicrous effect to the whole.

"From all these hands we have such draughts of mankind as are represented in those burlesque pictures which the Italians call *caricaturas*; where the art consists in preserving, amidst distorted proportions and aggravated features, some distinguishing likeness of the person, but

in such a manner as to transform the most agreeable beauty into the most odious monster."—*Spectator*, No. 537.

"... a hideous caricature of the most graceful and majestic of princes, was dragged about Westminster in a chariot."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*2. A parody of a book.

"A new exhibition in English of the French caricature of this most valuable biographer . . ."—Warton: *Hist. of Eng. Poet.*, iii. Diss., p. xx.

cār'-ī-çā-tür'e, v. t. [CARICATURE, s.] To represent in caricature.

"He could draw an ill face, or caricature a good one, with a masterly hand."—Lord Lytton.

cār'-ī-çā-tür'ed, pa. par. or a. [CARICATURE, v.]

cār'-ī-çā-tür'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CARICATURE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or art of representing in caricature.

cār'-ī-çā-tür'-ist, s. [Eng. caricature; -ist.] One who caricatures others.

"That circumstance would afford sufficient ground to a professed caricaturist for denying him that fertility which unquestionably he possessed, . . ."—Malone: *Life of Dryden*, p. 492.

***cār'-ī-cōg'-raph-ŷ, s.** [Lat. *carex* (genit. *caricis*), and Gr. *graphē*=a writing, treatise, *graphō*=to write.] A discourse or treatise on the plants belonging to the Carex or Sedge genus.

cār'-īc-ōus, a. [Lat. *caric(a)*=a fig, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a fig; resembling a fig in shape.

caricous tumor, s.

Med.: A swelling resembling a fig in its shape.

car-ie, a. [Perhaps the same as Eng. *chary*.] Soft. (Scotch.)

***car-ie, *car-i-en, v.** [CARRY.]

cār'-ī-ēs, s. [Lat. *caries*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Rottenness, decay, mortification, especially that which is peculiar to a bone or the teeth.

"Fistulas of a long continuance are, for the most part, accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and *caries* in the bone."—Wiseman: *Surgery*.

2. **Bot.:** Decay of the walls of the cells and vessels.

carillon (pron. *car-ēl'-yōn*), s. [Fr. *carillon*, *carrillon*=a chime of four bells; Lat. *quadrilio*, from *quatuor*=four.]

1. **Bell-ringing:** A species of chime, played by hand or clockwork on a number of bells, forming a complete series or scale of tones or semi-tones, like those of the organ or harpsicord.

"And every night the dance and feast and song, Shared with young boon companions, marked the time As with a carillon's exulting chime."

Hon. Mrs. Norton: *The Lady of Garaye*.

2. **Bot.:** *Campanula Medium*.

cār'-ī-nā, s. [Lat. *carina*=a keel.]

Botany:

1. The two partially-united lower petals of papilionaceous flowers; the three anterior in a milk-wort or similar flower. Also the thin, sharp back of certain parts, as that of a glume of Phalaris, &c.

2. The median ridge on the mericarp of an umbelliferous fruit. (*Thomé*.)

†**cār'-ī-nāl, a.** [*Carin(a)*; -al.] Pertaining to the carina; resembling a keel.

"In flowers, such as those of the Pea, one of the parts, the vexillum, is often large and folded over the others, giving rise to vexillary aestivation; or the *carina* may perform a similar part, and then the aestivation is *carinal*."—Balfour: *Botany*, p. 180.

cār'-īn-ār'-ī-ā, s. [Lat. *carin(a)*=a keel, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

Zoöl.: A genus of heteropodous Mollusca, having the heart, liver, and organs of generation covered by a slender, symmetrical, and conical shell, the point of which is bent backward, and frequently relieved by a crest, under the anterior edge of which float the feathers of the branchiæ. (*Craig*.) It belongs to the order Nucleobranchiata and the family Firolidae. The species are found far out upon the ocean, where they feed upon floating medusæ and other Acalephæ. Eight are known recent, and one fossil, from the miocene of Turin.

cār'-ī-nā'-tæ, s. pl. [Lat. f. pl. of *carinatus*=keeled, from *carina*=a keel.]

Ornith.: An order of birds classified by Professor Huxley. They have the sternum raised into a median ridge or keel. To it belong all ordinary birds, those ranked under his other two orders, Ratitæ and Saururæ, being of an abnormal or aberrant character. If *Carinatus* be considered a sub-class, then its divisions Natatores, Grallatores, Rasores, Scansores, Insessores, and Raptores, will rank as orders; if it be called an order, then these will be sub-orders.

cār'-īn-āte, cār'-īn-ā-tēd, a. [Lat. *carinatus*, from *carina*=a keel.]

1. **Bot.:** Bent or crooked like the keel of a ship, as the *folium* and *nectarium* *carinatum*=a keeled leaf and nectary, i. e., having a longitudinal prominence upon the back like the keel of a ship.

2. **Conchol.:** Having a longitudinal prominence resembling a keel.

cār'-īn-ī-form, a. [Lat. *carina*=a keel, and *forma*=shape.] Carinated; applied to the keel-like fins of certain fishes.

cār'-ī-nā'-to, a., in compos. [From Lat. *carinatus*=keeled.]

carinato-plicate, a.

Bot.: So folded that each fold resembles a keel. Example, the peristome of some urn-mosses (*Bryaceæ*).

cār'-īn-ē-ā, s. [Lat. *carin(a)*=a keel, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ea*.]

Zoöl.: A genus of the Cypræidæ or Cowry family, in which the shell is oblong; the extremities are not produced; the aperture is nearly straight, almost central, contracted above, and very effuse below; and the lips are equal, the outer being slightly toothed. (*Craig*.)

cār'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CARE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As subst.: The act of taking care, or thought; care carefulness.

"If the god of indolence is a mightier deity with you than the god of caring for one, tell me, and I won't dun you . . ."—Horace Walpole: *Letters*, i. 39.

cār'-ī-nīd'-ē-ā, s. [Lat. *carina*=a keel; Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Zoöl.: A genus of univalve Mollusca, belonging to the Trochidæ or Top-shells. It is placed by Swainson next to the Trochus, and is so named from the basal whorl being carinated round its circumference. (*Craig*.)

Car'-īn-thī-an, a. [From *Carintha*(a), and Eng., &c., suff. *-an*.] Pertaining to Carinthia, a duchy of the Austrian empire, noted for its mines.

Carinthian method of smelting silver:

Metal.: A reduction by the roasting of galena with a little silver in it. It was first practiced in Carinthia. (*Rositer*.)

car'-īn-thīn, car'-īn-thīne, s. [From the place where it is found.] [CARINTHIAN.]

Min.: By some described as a variety of augite, or of hornblende, of a dark-green or black color, occurring at Sauvalpe in Carinthia. Specific gravity, 3.08-3.10. A sub-variety of Amphibole (*Dana*), a variety of Hornblende (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*). Hornblende is placed by Dana under his great genus Amphibole.

†**cār'-ī-ōle, s.** [Fr. *cariole*; Sp. *carriola*; Ital. *carriola*, dimin. of *carro*; Lat. *carrus*=a car.] [CARRY-ALL.]

1. A small and light open carriage, somewhat resembling a calash, but having only one seat, and drawn by one horse.

"A person touching the earth only by . . . the points of contact of the wheels of his *cariole*, may not be sensible to a very considerable vibration, &c."—S. Laing: *Residence in Norway*, ch. iii.

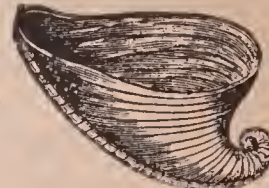
2. A covered cart.

3. A kind of calash. (*Knight*.)

cār'-ī-ōp'-sis, s. [CARYOPSIS.]

***cār'-ī-ōs'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Lat. *cariositas*, from *caries*.] [CARIES.] The quality or state of being carious or affected with caries.

"This is too general, taking in all cariosity and ulcers of the bones."—Wiseman: *Surgery*.



Carinate.



Carina.

1. Of papilionaceous flower.
2. Of Milkwort.
3. Of Phalaris.



Cariole.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tjon, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

cār'-i-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *cariosus* = rotten, from *caries*.] [CRIES.] Affected with caries; rotten.

"I discovered the blood to arise by a *carious* tooth."—*Wiseman*.

***cār'-i-ōūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *carious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being carious; cariosity.

cār'-is, *s.* [Gr. *karis*=a shrimp, a prawn.]

Entom.: A genus of round-bodied spiders, belonging to the order Tracheariæ and the tribe Acarides.

cār'-is-sā, *s.* [In Mahratta, *korinda*. Probably from Sanscrit, there being various similar names of plants in that tongue.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Apocynaceæ. *Carissa* *Carandas* furnishes a substitute for red currant jelly. It is used in India for fences, for which its thorny character renders it well adapted.

***cār'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *caritas*.]

1. Dearness.

2. [CHARITY.]

***cark** (1), ***carke**, ***karke**, *s.* [A. S. *cearc*, *carc*; Icel. *kargr*.] Care, trouble, anxiety.

"Now I see that all the *cark*
Shall fallen on myn heed."—*Gamelyn*, 754.

"He downe did lay
His heavie head, devoide of careful *carke*,"

Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 44.

cark (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A load or weight, originally of wool, and=40 tod.

***cark**, ***carke**, ***cark-en**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. (be) *carcan*, (be) *cearcian*.]

A. Trans.: To trouble, grieve.

"Als men war *carked* al wit car."—*Metrical Homilies*, p. xviii.

"Thee nor *carketh* care nor slander."

Tennyson: A Dirge, 2.

B. Intrans.: To be troubled in mind, to be grieved or anxious.

"She began to *carke* and care."

Squyr of Lowe Degre, 924.

"What can be vainer, than to lavish out our lives in the search of trifles, and to lie *carking* for the unprofitable goods of this world?"—*I' EStrange*.

cark'-ā-nēt, *s.* [CARCANET.]

***car-kas**, ***car-keys**, *s.* [CARCASS.]

***cark-et**, *s.* [CARCAT.]

***cark'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CARK, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

"I do find what a blessing is chanced to my life, from such muddy abundance of *carking* agonies, to states which still be adherent."—*Sidney*.

C. As subst.: The act of grieving or causing anxiety; the state of being grieved or anxious.

"Nothing can supersede our own *carkings* and contrivances for ourselves, but the assurance that God cares for us."—*Decay of Piety*.

car'-kīn-īng, *s.* [CARCAT.] A collar. (Scotch.) (*Houlate*.)

***carl**, ***carle**, ***karl**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *ceorl*; Dut. *karel*=a clown; Dan. & Sw. *karl*; Icel. *karl*=a man; O. H. Ger. *charal*; Ger. *kerl*.] [CHURL.]

A. As substantive:

1. A man.

"The meller was a stout *carl* for the nones."

Chaucer: C. T., 547.

¶ *Carl and Cavel*: An honest man and a rogue. (*Proverbial*.) (Scotch.)

2. A rough country fellow; a churl, a boor, a gruff old man.

"Peace, *carles*, I commaunde."—*Townley: Myst.*, p. 172.

3. A kind of hemp. [CARL-HEMP.]

"The fible to spin and the *karl* for hir seede."

Tusser: May's Husbandry.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

carl-cat, *s.* A male cat.

carl-crab, ***carle-crab**, *s.*

Zoöl.: The male of the Black-clawed crab, *Cancer pagurus*. (*Linn.*)

"*Cancer marinus vulgaris*, the common sea-crab; our fishers call it a Partan; the male they call the *Carle* crab, and the female the Baulster crab."—*Sibb.: Fife*, p. 132.

carl-doddie, *s.* [Scotch *doddie* is = bald.] A flower stalk of Rib-grass (*Plantago lanceolata*).

carl-hemp, ***carle-hemp**, ***charle hempe**, *s.* [CHURL-HEMP.]

1. *Lit.*: The male hemp, but the name is curiously always given to the female plant of *Cannabis sativa*.

"The male is called *Charle Hempe* and Winter Hempe; the female Barren Hempe and Sommer Hempe."—*Gerarde: Herball*, p. 572.

2. *Fig.*: Used for strength or firmness of mind.

"Come, Firm Resolve, take thou the van;

Thou stalk o' *carl-hemp* in man!"

Burns: To Dr. Blacklock.

carl's-cross, **carl's cress**, *s.* The same as *Churl's cress* (q. v.).

***carl**, ***carle**, *v. i.* [CARL, *s.*] To act as a churl; to be gruff or rough.

"They [old persons] *carle* many times as they sit, and talke to themselves; they are angry, waspish, displeased with everything."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 59.

car-lē-mān'-nī-ā, *s.* [Named after Dr. C. Leman, whose herbarium is now in the possession of the University of Cambridge, England.]

Bot.: A genus of cinchonaceous plants, consisting of a single species, a native of Khasia and the Himalayas. It has leaves with saw-toothed margins and minute stipules; the flower is four-parted, with only two stamens. (*Treas. of Bot.*, &c.)

car'-lēt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A three-angled, single-cut file or float used by comb-makers. (*Knight*.)

car'-lie, *s.* [Dim. of *carl* (q. v.).] (Scotch.)

1. A little man. (*Cleland*.)

2. A boy who has the appearance or manners of an old man. (*Gall*.)

car'-lin, **car'-line** (1), **car'-ling** (1), *s. & a.* [Feminine of *carle*.]

A. As subst.: A woman of gruff, disagreeable manners. (Scotch.)

"But what can ail them to bury the auld *carlin* in the night time?"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxvi.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

carlin-heather, *s.* Fine-leaved heath, *Erica cinerea* (*Linn.*). It is also called Bell-heather.

carlin-spurs, *s. pl.* Needle furze or petty whin, *Genista anglica* (*Linn.*).

Carlin-Sunday, *s.* The second Sunday after Easter. (Scotch.)

carlin-teuch, *a.* [Scotch *carlin*, and *teuch*=tough.] As hardy as an old woman.

car-lī'-nā, *s.* [CARLINE.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, sub-order Tubulifere, tribe Cynareæ, and sub-tribe Carlineæ. *Carlina vulgaris* is the Carline-thistle (q. v.). *C. acaulis* was formerly used in incantations. Its bark abounds in resinous matter, and a strong-scented bitter caustic oil, which acts as a drastic purgative. *C. gummifera*, called by the Greeks *ixia* or *ixine*, has from time immemorial been used as an anthelmintic, while its great fleshy roots and its flowerheads yield a gum which hardens into tears like mastic. The root, when fresh, is said to be injurious to man and to the inferior animals, but the fleshy receptacles of the flower, preserved with honey and sugar, are eaten. (*Lindley*, &c.)

car'-line (2), **car'-ō-line**, *s.* [Fr. *carlin*; Ital. *carlino*; from *Carlo* (Charles) VI. of Naples.] A silver coin until recently commonly current in some parts of Italy. It is worth about three-pence half-penny.

car'-line (3),

s. & a. [Carolin-

us, adj. of Caro-

lus=Charles.] A

word constituting

the first element

in the subjoined com-

compound.

carline-this-

tle, *s.* A kind of

thistle, *Car-*

lina vulgaris.

Named, accord-

ing to the legend,

after Charles the Great (Charlemagne), to whom it

was pointed out by an angel as the cure for a pesti-

lence which had broken out in his army.

car'-line (4), **car'-līng** (2), *s.* [Fr. *carlingue*,

escarlingue; Sp., Port., & Ital. *carlina*.]

Shipbuilding (in the plural): Pieces of timber

about five inches square, lying fore and aft, along

from one beam to another. On and athwart these

the ledges rest, whereon the planks of the deck and

other portions of carpentry are made fast. The

carlines have their ends let into the beams, called

"culver-tailwise," or scored in pigeon fashion.

There are other carlines of a subordinate character.

(*Smyth*.)

carline-knees, **carling-knees**, *s. pl.*

Shipbuilding: Timbers going athwart the ship

from the sides to the hatchway, serving to sustain

the deck on both sides.



Carline Thistle.

1. Plant. 2. Flower from the disk.

car'-ling (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The name of a fish (Fife); supposed to be the Pogge, *Cottus cataphractus* (*Linn.*).

"*Cataphractus Shonfeldii*, *Anglis septentrionalibus*, a Pogge: I take it to be the fish the fishers call a *carling*."—*Sibb.: Fife*, p. 126.

car'-lings, *s. pl.* [Probably from *care*, and suff. -ling.] [CARE.] Peas birsled or broiled; according to Sibbald, peas broiled on Care-Sunday.

"With sybows, and ryfarts, and *carlings*,
That are both sodden and ra."

Ritson: Scotch Songs, i. 21.

***carl'-ish** (Eng.), ***car'-lage**, ***carl'-ich** (Scotch), *a.* [O. Eng. *carl*=churl, and suff. -ish.] Churlish, rough, rude.

"But scho can nevir the corchat cleif,

For harshnes of hir *carlich* throt."

Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 64.

"He woulde not seeme

Like one of *carlish* abiecte minde,

So vyle a thing t' esteme."

Drant: Horace, bk. i., Sat. 2.

***carl'-ish-nēss**, *s.* [O. Eng. *carlish*; -ness.] Churlishness. (*Huloet*.)

car'-lōck (1), *s.* [Fr. *carlock*; from Russ. *kar-luck*; Pol. *karuk*.] A sort of isinglass imported from Russia. It is prepared from the bladder of the sturgeon, and is used for clarifying wine.

***car-lock** (2), *s.* [CHARLOCK.]

***carl'-ōt**, *s.* [O. Eng. *carl*, and dim. suff. -ot=-ct.] A churl, a rough fellow, a boor.

"And he hath bought the cottage and the bounds,

That the old *carlot* once was master of."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

Carl'-ō-vīn'-gī-an, *a.* [Fr. *carlovingien*.] Pertaining to or descended from Charlemagne.

Carls'-bad, *s.* [The name of a town in Bohemia, celebrated for its mineral waters.]

Carlsbad-twins, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Large felspar crystals which are porphyritically embodied in a regularly constituted rock, as in the granite of Carlsbad in Bohemia, and the granite of some other parts of the world.

cār-lū-dōv'-ī-çā, *s.* [Named after Charles IV. of Spain and his queen Louisa.]

Bot.: A genus of plants placed by Lindley in the order Pandanaceæ (Screw-pines). The species are found in the tropical parts of South America. The "Panama hats" are made from *Carludovica palmata*.

car-magn-ole (magn-ole as *man-yōle*), *s.* [From *Carmagnola*, in Piedmont.] A dance accompanied by singing. Many of the wildest excesses of the French revolution of 1792 were associated with this dance. It was afterward applied to the bombastic reports of the French successes in battle. The name was also given to a sort of jacket worn as a symbol of patriotism.

car'-man, *s.* [Eng. *car*, and *man*.] A man employed to drive a cart, or to carry goods in a cart.

"Alas! the people curse, the *carman* swears;

The drivers quarrel, and the master stares."

Pope: Satire, 1740.

***carme**, *s.* CARMELITE.] A carmelite friar.

"To the freris gray and *Carmes* fifty."—*Oocleve*.

car'-mēl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A substance used by confectioners to cover sweetmeats.

car'-mele, **car-myl-ie**, **car-a-meil**, *s.* [Gael. *cairmeal*.] Heath peas, a root, *Orobis tuberosus* (*Linn.*) (*Jamieson*); *Lathyrus macrorrhizus* (*Britten & Holland*).

"We have one root I cannot but take notice of, which we call *carmeles*: it is a root that grows in heaths and birch woods to the bigness of a large nut, and sometimes four or five roots joined by fibers; it bears a green stalk, and a small red flower."—*Shaw: App. Pennant's Tour in Scotland*, p. 310.

car-mel-in, *a.* [CARMELITE.] The same as CARMELITE.

car'-mēl-ite, *s.* [In Fr. *carmélite*=a nun; *carme*=a monk, named from Mount Carmel in the Holy Land, where they were established in the twelfth century; suffix -ite.]

1. *Eccles. Hist.*: An order of mendicant friars, who wear a scapulary, or small woolen habit of a brown color, thrown over the shoulders. They claim to be in direct succession from Elijah, but their real founder was Berthold, a Calabrian, who, with a few companions, migrated to Mount Carmel about the middle of the twelfth century, and built a humble cottage with a chapel, where he and his associates led a laborious and solitary life. In 1209, Albert, patriarch of Jerusalem, gave the solitaries a rigid rule, containing sixteen articles, and enjoining the most severe discipline. After their establishment in Europe, their rule was in some respects altered, the first time by Pope Innocent IV., and afterward by Eugenius IV. and Pius II. The order

fāte, *fāt*, *fāre*, amidst, whāt, *fāll*, father; *wē*, *wēt*, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; *pīne*, *pīt*, *sīre*, *sīr*, marine; *gō*, *pōt*, or, -wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; *mūte*, *cūb*, *cūre*, unite, *cūr*, *rūle*, *fūll*; *trŷ*, *Sŷrian*. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

is divided into two branches, viz., the Carmelites of the ancient observance, called the moderate or mitigated; and those of the strict observance, who are known as the barefooted Carmelites.

2. *Hortic.*: A sort of pear.

car'-mēn-īte, s. [From *Carmen* island, in the Gulf of California, where it is found; suffix *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An impure variety of Chalcocite, containing much Covellite (q. v.). (*Dana.*) The same as Digenite.

car-mī-chael'-ī-a, s. [Named after Capt. Carmichael, who published an account of the plants of the island of Tristan d'Acunha.]

Bot.: A genus of New Zealand shrubs belonging to the pea-flowering group of leguminous plants. Flowers small, very numerous, pink or lilac, disposed in short racemes.

***car-mīl-ī-tā-nīs**, s. pl. [An old form of *Car melites*.] The same as CARMELITES (q. v.).

***car'-mīn-āte**, v. t. [Low Lat. *carmino*=to charm, dispel by charms; *carmen* (genit. *carminis*)=a song, a charm.] To drive away or expel wind from the stomach.

"To carminate ventosities."—Holland.

car'-mīn-ā-tēd, pa. par. or a. [Eng. *carmine*, and suffix *-ated*.] Pertaining to or made of carmine.

car'-mīn-ā-tive, a. & s. [Lat. *carminatus*; pa. par. of *carmino*=to charm away; *carmen*=a song, a charm.]

Pharmacy:

A. As *adj.*: Having the power or calculated to cure colic and flatulency.

"Carminative and diuretic

Will damp all passion sympathetic."—Swift.

B. As *subst.* (pl.): Substances which act as a stimulant to the stomach, causing expulsion of flatulence, also allaying pain and spasm of the intestines. They generally contain a volatile oil; most of the ordinary condiments, as pepper, mustard, ginger, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, oil of peppermint, &c., are carminative. They are used in cases of distension, and colic of the stomach or intestines from flatulence, also as adjuncts to purgatives to prevent griping, and to promote digestion in cases of atonic dyspepsia.

"Carminatives are such things as dilute and relax at the same time, because wind occasions a spasm, or convulsion, in some parts."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*.

car'-mine, s. & a. [Fr. *carmin*; Ital. *carminio*; from Low Lat. *carmesinus*=purple.] [CRIMSON.]

A. As *substantive*:

1. *Commerce, &c.*: A powder or pigment of a beautiful red or crimson color, bordering on purple. It is used principally in miniature painting, and is very expensive.

2. *Chem.*: Carmine is prepared by making an aqueous decoction of an insect called *Coccus cacti*, and precipitating the coloring matter by lead acetate, and decomposing the precipitate by H₂S. This is repeated, and it is purified from absolute alcohol. Cochineal is impure carmine containing phosphates, &c.

"Carmine is, according to Pelletier and Caventou, a triple compound of the coloring substance and an animal matter contained in cochineal, combined with an acid to effect the precipitation. . . . There is sold in the shops different kinds of carmine, distinguished by numbers, and possessed of a corresponding value."—Ure: *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

3. *Bot.*: The purest red without any admixture.

B. As *adj.*: Of the color described in A.

" . . . a most beautiful carmine-red fibrous matter . . ."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. i., p. 14.

carmine-spar, s.

Min.: The same as CARMINITE (q. v.).

car-mīn'-ic, a. [Eng. *carmin(e)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or prepared from carmine.

carminic-acid, s.

Chem.: C₁₄H₁₄O₈. It constitutes the coloring matter in carmine.

car'-mīn-ite, s. [Eng. *carmin(e)*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, of a color carmine to tile-red, translucent and brittle. It occurs at Horhausen in Prussia, with beudantite and quartz, in a mine of limonite. Specific gravity, 4.105; hardness, 2.5. Composition: Arsenic acid, 49.11; sesquioxide of iron, 30.29; oxide of lead, 24.55.

cār'-mī-rī, s. [From a native word.]

Zoöl.: The name given by Buffon to the Squirrel Monkey, the *Callithrix scuireus* of Cuvier, and *Titi* of Humboldt. It is a native of the banks of the Orinoco.

***car-myl-ie**, s. [CARMELE.]

carn, s. [CAIRN.]

carn-tangle, s. The large long fucus, with roots not unlike those of a tree, cast ashore on the beach after a storm at sea.

***car-na-cione**, s. [A short form of *incarnation* (q. v.).] The incarnation.

"These beleuid not in vergyn Mary,

Ne treuly in Cristis carnacione."

Old Eng. Miscell. (ed. Morris), p. 216.

car'-na-dine, s. [A corruption of *carnation* (q. v.).] The Carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

car'-nage (age as īg), s. & a. [Fr. & O. Sp. *car-nage*; O. Ital. *carnaggio*, from Lat. *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh.]

A. As *substantive*:

1. Slaughter, massacre.

"During four hours the carnage and uproar continued."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*2. Dead bodies, corpses.

"Soon a multitude of dogs came to feast on the carnage."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *carnage*, *slaughter*, *massacre*, and *butchery*: "*Carnage* respects the number of dead bodies made; it may be said either of men or animals, but more commonly of the former; *slaughter* respects the act of taking away life, and the circumstances of the agent; *massacre* and *butchery* respect the circumstances of the objects who are the sufferers of the action; the latter three are said of human beings only. *Carnage* is the consequence of any impetuous attack from a powerful enemy; soldiers who get into a besieged town, or a wolf who breaks into a sheepfold, commonly make a dreadful *carnage*; *slaughter* is the consequence of warfare . . . A *massacre* is the consequence of secret and personal resentment between bodies of people . . . *Butchery* is the general accompaniment of a *massacre*; defenseless women and children are commonly *butchered* by the savage furies who are most active in this work of blood." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. As *adj.*: Pertaining to slaughter or massacre.

"But ceased not yet, the hall within,

The shriek, the shout, the carnage-din, . . ."

Scott: *Rokeby*, v. 35.

car'-nal, ***car-nall**, ***car-nell**, a. [O. Fr. *carnel*; Fr. *charnel*; Sp. *carnal*; Ital. *carnale*, from Lat. *carnalis*=pertaining to the flesh; *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh.]

I. Of persons:

*1. In respect of relationship: Pertaining to the flesh or the natural body; connected by birth.

"Thei were noble knyghtes . . . and many of hem carnell frendes."—Merlin, I. ii. 117.

*2. In respect of natural disposition or qualities:

(1) Human, affected with human nature and infirmities.

"For ye are yet carnal; for whereas there is among you envying, and strife, and divisions, are ye not carnal, and walk as men?"—1 Cor. iii. 3.

(2) Sensual, lustful, lecherous.

"This carnal cur

Preys on the issue of his mother's body."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 4.

II. Of things:

¶1. Pertaining to the human body, natural, human, as opposed to spiritual.

"Thou dost justly require us to submit our understandings to thine, and deny our carnal reason, in order to thy sacred mysteries and commands."—King Charles.

"From that pretense

Spiritual laws by carnal pow'r shall force

On every conscience." Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 521.

2. Fleshly.

"That myghte have childe withowte carnall knowynge of man."—Merlin, I. ii. 17.

3. Sensual, lustful.

"Not sunk in carnal pleasure; for which cause,

Among the beasts no mate for thee was found."

Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 693.

carnal-minded, a. Worldly-minded, having one's mind engrossed by things of this world.

"Abusing the credulous and carnal-minded, thereby to be masters of their persons and wealth."—More: *Antid. against Idolatry*, ch. 10.

carnal-mindedness, s. The quality or state of being carnal-minded.

"They made their own virtue their god, which was the most cursed piece of carnal-mindedness and idolatry."—Ellis: *Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 282.

†car'-nal-ism, s. [Eng. *carnal*; *-ism*.] Indulgence of sensual pleasures; carnality.

car'-nal-ist, s. [Eng. *carnal*; *-ist*.] One given up to self-indulgence in sensual pleasures.

"They are in a reprobate sense mere carnalists, fleshly-minded men."—Burton: *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 686.

***car'-nal-ite**, s. [Eng. *carnal*; *-ite*.] A carnal-ist; a worldly-minded person. (Apparently used here in a punning sense.)

"We feare not what the pope or any other carnalite can do against us."—Anderson: *Expos. upon Benedictus* (1573), fol. 7. b.

car-nāl'-ī-tŷ, s. [Lat. *carnalitas*, from *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh.]

*1. The state of having a human body.

†2. The quality or state of being carnal or sensual.

"He did not institute this way of worship, but because of the carnality of their hearts, . . ."—Tillotson.

†3. Fleshly or sensual pleasures, sensuality.

"An inciter of lust, and the waker of carnality."—Feltham: *Resolves*, ii. 36.

car'-nal-ize, v. t. [Eng. *carnal*; *-ize*.] To make carnal; to debase by indulgence in carnal desires and pleasures, to sensualize.

"A sensual and carnalized spirit, that understands no other pleasures but only those of the flesh."—Scott: *Christian Life*, i., § 2.

car'-nal-ized, pa. par. or a. [CARNALIZE.]

car'-nal-lite, s. [In Ger. *Carnallit*. Named after Von Carnall, of the Prussian mines.]

Min.: A milk-white mineral from Strassfurt and Persia. It is strongly phosphorescent, massive and granular. Composition: Chloride of magnesium, 34.20; chloride of potassium, 26.88; water, 33.92.

car'-nal-ly, adv. [Eng. *carnal*; *-ly*.]

*1. According to the flesh, naturally (as opposed) to spiritually.

"In the sacrament we do not receive Christ carnally, but we receive Him spiritually . . ."—Taylor: *Worthy Communicant*.

*2. In a sensual or worldly manner.

"Where they found men in diet, attire, furniture of house, or any other way observers of civility and decent order, such they reproved, as being carnally and earthly-minded."—Hooker.

3. By way of sexual intercourse.

"Thou shalt not lie carnally with thy neighbor's wife, to defile thyself with her."—Levit. xviii. 20.

*4. Humanly, like a man.

"So the sense requires; it being spoken carnally, or like a man, to charge God with injustice."—Translation of Knatchbull's Annotations, p. 157.

***car'-nal-ness**, s. [Eng. *carnal*; *-ness*.] Carnality. (*Johnson.*)

***car'-nar-dine**, s. [CARNADINE.]

1. O. Bot.: The Carnation.

2. A carnation color, red.

"Gograms, satins, velvet fine,

The rosy colored carnardine."

Any Thing for a Quiet Life.

car-nār'-ī-a, s. [Lat. *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria*.] The Latinized form of *carnassiers* (q. v.).

†car-nās'-sī-al, a. & s. [Lat. *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh.]

1. As *adj.*: Adapted for eating flesh.

2. As *subst.*: (*Comp. Anat.*) A tooth adapted for eating flesh.

car-nās'-sī-ērs, s. pl. [Fr. *carnassier*=carnivorous, voracious.]

Zoöl.: The name given by Cuvier to a large assemblage of mammalia subsisting on animal food. They are divided into Cheiroptera, Insectivora, and Carnivora. The Marsupials were at first included by Cuvier, but afterward rejected.

car'-nāt, s. [From Lat. *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh. So named from its color.]

Min.: A ferruginous variety of Kaolinite (q. v.).

car-nā'-tion, s. & a. [Fr. *carnation*=flesh-color; from Lat. *carnatio*=fleshiness; from *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh.]

A. As *substantive*:

1. *Painting*:

(1) Those parts of a picture which represent flesh, or are left naked without drapery.

(2) A flesh-color; the natural color of the flesh; a light rosy pink.

"A could never abide carnation; 'twas a color he never liked."—Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, ii. 3.

"Her eyes were of the deepest blue; her complexion of the most delicate carnation . . ."—Sir E. L. Bulwer: *Pelham*.

2. *Bot.*: The general name for garden varieties of the pink, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*.

"Each flower of tender stalk, whose head, though gay

Carnation, purple, azure, or specked with gold."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 429.

¶ Spanish carnation: *Poinciana pulcherrima*.

B. As *adj.*: Of the color described in A 1 (2).

"How much carnation ribbon may a man buy?"—Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iii. 1.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

carnation-grass; s.

Bot.: Two plants—(1) *Carex glauca*, (2) *Aira cæspitosa*.

carnation-tree, s.

Hort.: *Kleinia neriifolia*, a composite plant allied to *Senecio*.

car-nā-tioned, a. [Eng. *carnation*; -ed.] Of a flesh color; flesh-colored.

"Carnation'd like a sleeping infant's cheek."

Byron: *Manfred*, ii. 2.

car-nat-ite, s. [Named from the Carnatic; where it occurs.]

Min.: A felspar, described by Beudant, occurring at the localities of corundum and indianite in the Carnatic India; pronounced by Breithaupt and Von Kobell to be labradorite. (*Dana*.)

car-na-ū-bā, s. [The Brazilian name of the plant.] A palm-tree, *Corypha cerifera*, the leaves of which yield a wax used for making candles.

car-nēl (1), **car-nēll**, s. [A dimin. of *carn*=carn.] A little heap.

"In this region [Gareoch] is ane *carnell* of stanis, liand togiddir in maner of ane croun . . ."—*Belend: Descr. Alb.*, c. 10.

car-nēl (2), s. [KERNEL.]

***car-nēl** (3), ***ker-nēl**, ***ker-nell**, ***kir-nell**, ***kyr-nelle**, s. [O. Fr. *carnel*, *crénau*=battlements; Low Lat. *quarnellus*.] A battlement, rampart; also the embrasure in a battlement.

"The *carnels* so stondeh opriht."—*Castel of Love*, 695.

"And at the *kernels* be hymen stode."

Sir Ferumbas, 3,234.

carnel-work, s.

Shipbuilding: The putting together the framework of the vessel—the timbers, beams, and planks, as distinguished from *clinch-work*.

***car-nēl**, s. [CARNAL.]

***car-neled**, ***ker-neled**, a. [O. Fr. *quernelē*; Fr. *crenelé*=protected with battlements; from *crenaux*=battlements.]

"Alle the walles ben of wit . . . and kernalled with Cristendom."—*P. Plowman*, 3,680.

car-nē-lī-an, **car-nē-lī-on**, s. [Mediæv. Lat. *carneolus*; from *carneus*=fleshy; *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh; Ger. *carneol*, from its flesh-like color. In Fr. *cornaline*; Port. *cornelina*; Sp. *cornerina*; Ital. *corniola*; from Lat. *cornu*=a horn, from the horn-like appearance of the white variety, from which it is also called in Gr. *onyx*=a nail.] [ONYX.]

Min.: A reddish variety of chalcedony, generally of a clear, bright tint; it is sometimes of a yellow or brown color and sometimes white. It is largely used for engraving seals on. It is found principally at Cambay, in Gujerat, India. Composition: Silica, 97.869; peroxide of iron, 0.050; alumina 0.081; magnesia, 0.028; potash, 0.0043; soda, 0.075.

"The common *carnelion* has its name from its flesh color, which is, in some of these stones, paler, when it is called the female *carnelion*, in others deeper, called the male."—*Woodward*.

†car-nē-ous, a. [Lat. *carneus*=of or pertaining to flesh; *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh.] Consisting of or like flesh; fleshy.

"In a calf, the umbilical vessels terminate in certain bodies, divided into a multitude of *carneous papillæ*."—*Ray*.

***carn-ēy**, s. [Lat. *carneus*, from *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh.]

Farriery: A disease in horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat.

car-nif-i-cā-tion, s. [Fr. *carnification*; Lat. *carnificatio*, from *carnifico*=to make or form into flesh; *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh; *facio*=to make.]

*1. **Ord. Lang.**: A turning into or forming flesh.

*2. **Med.** (*Carnification of the lung*): The term used in medical science to describe a solid or fleshy condition of the lung, due to the absence of air. The lung of a still-born child is said to be in a state of *carnification* (in this instance called *fætal*), because it has not yet breathed. The test of whether or not the child has ever drawn breath is to throw the lung into water. If it floats, the child was born alive. In criminal investigations important issues very often hinge upon this point. In fatal cases of whooping-cough the lungs have frequently been found collapsed or *carnified*, owing to death having immediately supervened upon a violent expiratory paroxysm.

car-nī-fied, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CARNIFY.]

car-nī-fy, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *carnifico*=to become flesh; from *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.]

I. **Trans.**: To form into flesh.

II. **Intrans.**: To form flesh; to turn nutriment into flesh.

" . . . in inferior faculties, I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I sanguify, I *carnify*."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

The word rests chiefly, if not entirely on the authority of Sir Matthew Hale.

***car-nī-āte**, *v. t.* [CARNEL (3), s.] To embattle. (*Harrison: England*, p. 206.)

car-nī-val, ***car-na-val**, s. [Fr. *carnaval*; Ital. *carnevale*=farewell to flesh or meat; from Lat. *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh; *vale*=farewell, imper. sing. of *valeo*=to be strong; to be well.]

1. **Lit.**: The festival celebrated in Roman Catholic countries, and especially at Rome and Naples, with great mirth and freedom during the week before the beginning of Lent.

"This feast is named the *Carnival*, which being interpreted, implies 'farewell to flesh'."

So called, because the name and thing agreeing. Through Lent they live on fish both salt and fresh."

Byron: *Beppo*, vi.

2. **Fig.**: Any time of excess and unrestrained license.

"The whole year is but one mad *carnival*, . . ."—*Decay of Piety*.

This festival, under the name of the *Mardi gras*, is celebrated with great enthusiasm in New Orleans and Mobile.

car-niv-ōr-a, s. [Lat. *carnivora*, neut. pl. of *carnivorus*=flesh-devouring; *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh; *voro*=to devour.]

Zoöl.: A principal division of the Carnassiers or flesh-eating Mammalia. [CARNIVOROUS.] The name is given to those animals, including the feline, canine, and ursine families, which have their teeth peculiarly fitted for the mastication of animal matter. The incisors, except in some seals, are generally 3-3, the canines generally 1-1. They are, moreover, larger and longer than the incisors. The clavicles are rudimentary, or wanting. They are divided into two great groups, or sub-orders, one terrestrial the other aquatic. The first is the group of the *Fissipedia*, or "split-feet," so called from the fact that their feet are divided into well-marked toes; the second is the group of *Pinnipedia*, or "fin-feet" (seals, &c.), so called because the toes are bound together by skin-forming fins or flappers rather than feet. Another classification is into three sections or tribes—(1) *Pinnigrada*, or *Pinnipedia*, examples, the Seals and Walruscs. (2) *Plantigrada*, example, the Bear, and (3) *Digitigrada*, examples, the Cat and the Dog.

car-niv-ōr-āç-i-tŷ, s. [Lat. *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh; *vorax* (genit. *voracis*)=devouring.] A preternatural desire for flesh; greediness, gluttony.

"Mr. Cleland is at Tunbridge, wondering at the superior *carnivorous* of our friend."—*Pope: To Gay*, vi. 25. (*Latham*.)

†car-nī-vōre, s. [Lat. *carnivorous*.] A *carnivorous* animal.

car-niv-ōr-ōus, a. [Lat. *carnivorus*; from *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh, and *voro*=to devour.]

1. **Zoöl.**: Eating or living on flesh; applied to those animals whose nature it is to live on the flesh of other animals.

"In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth, but in such as are not *carnivorous*, it is immediately swallowed in to the crop or craw."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

2. **Surg.**: Applied to those caustic substances which are used to eat away or destroy the fungous excrescences of wounds and ulcers.

3. **Bot.**: A term applied to plants belonging to the genera *Drosera*, *Pinguicula*, *Nepenthes*, &c., which appear to have the power of absorbing nitrogenous substances through their leaves and digesting them within their tissues.

†car-niv-ōr-ōus-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *carnivorous*; -ly.] In a *carnivorous* manner, like *carnivora*.

†car-nō-se, a. [Lat. *carnosus*; from *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh.] [CARNOUS.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Of or pertaining to flesh.

2. **Bot.**: Fleshy, pulpy, having a fleshy consistence. (Said of fruits, &c.)

car-nō-si, s. *pl.* [Lat. *carnosus*, masc. pl. *carnosus*=fleshy, from *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh.]

Zoöl.: An order of polypi, consisting of the species *Actinia*, *Zoanthus*, and *Lucernaria*. They are flesh animals which usually fix themselves by their base, though some have the power of crawling by it, or even detaching it altogether, and swimming or suffering themselves to be carried away by the current.

car-nōs-i-tŷ, s. [Fr. *carnosité*; Lat. *carnositas*, from *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh.]

I. **Literally**:

Med.: A fleshy swelling or excrescence.

"By this method, and by this course of diet, with sudorifics, the ulcers are healed, and that *carnosity* resolved."—*Wiseman*.

II. **Fig.**: Fleshiness.

"Consciences overgrown with a hard *carnosity*."—*Spelman*.

car-nōus, ***car-nō-se**, a. [O. Fr. *carneux*; Fr. *charneux*; Lat. *carnosus*; from *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh.] Of or pertaining to the flesh, fleshy, *carnous*.

"The first or outward part is a thick and *carnous* covering, like that of a walnut . . ."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*.

car-nŷ, *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To cajole a person with soft words. (*Smart*.)

***car-nŷx**, s. [Gr. *karnyx*.] An ancient Greek trumpet of a shrill tone, known afterwards to the Celts and Gauls. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

cār-ōb, s. [Derived from the Gr. *keration*=a little horn; *keras*=a horn, from the shape of the pods.]

1. **Bot.**: A tree, the *Ceratonia siliqua*, a native of the Levant. It is an evergreen, and produces long horn-like pods filled with a mealy, succulent pulp of a sweetish taste, used for food for horses, and sometimes even for human beings, and called St. John's bread. The root is purgative. The fruits, of a carob-tree were probably the "husks" which the prodigal in his depressed condition would fain have eaten. (Luke xv. 16.)

2. **Comm., &c.**: The pods of the tree described in 1; also called the Algaroba Bean.

*3. The same as a *carat*.

Carob.

***ca-rō-che**, ***ca-rosse**, s. [O. Fr. *carroche*; Fr. *carrosse*; Ital. *carrozza*, from Lat. *carrus*=a car.] A kind of two-wheeled pleasure-carriage. (*Albunazar*.)

***ca-rō-ched**, ***ca-roached**, a. [Eng. *caroche*; -ed.] Placed or seated on a *caroche*.

"Then maintaining her *Caroached* in cloth of tissue."

Beaum. & Flet.: Little French Lawyer, i. 1.

cār-ō-cōl-lā, s. [Lat. *caro*=flesh; Gr. *kollē*=glue.]

Zoöl.: A genus of land-snails, so named from the tenacity with which their fleshy feet adhere to limestone rocks. Woodward makes it a section of *Helix*.

***car-oigne**, ***car-oine**, ***car-oyne**, s. [CAR-RION.]

"The *caroigne* in the busshe with throte ycorve."

Chaucer: C. T., 2,015.

cār-ōl (1), ***car-olle**, ***car-al**, ***kar-olle**, ***car-ole**, ***car-owl** (Eng.), ***car-rale** (Scotch), s. [O. Fr. *carole*, *carolle*; from Bret. *koroll*=a dance; *korolla*=to dance; Manx *carval*; Corn. *carol*; Wel. *carol*=a carol, a song; *caroli*=to carol; Gael. *car-ull*, *caireall*=harmony, melody. Cf. Ir. *cor*=music; Wel. *cor*=a choir, a circle; Gael. *car*, *cuir*=a movement; Sansc. *char*=to move. (*Skeat*.)]

I. **Literally**:

*1. A circle.

*2. A round dance.

"Many *carollis* and great daunsyng."—*Sir Cleges*, 103.

*3. A song sung as an accompaniment to dancing.

"Alle the dameselles to synge *carolles* and to go ageins hem syngeinge oute of the town."—*Merlin* I. ii. 132.

4. A song of praise sung at Christmas-tide. It originally meant a song accompanied with dancing, in which sense it is frequently used by the old poets. It appears to have been danced by many performers, by taking hands, forming a ring, and singing as they went round. Bishop Taylor says that the oldest carol was that sung by the heavenly host when the birth of the Savior was announced to the Shepherds on the plains of Bethlehem. It is probable that the practice of singing carols at Christmas-tide arose in imitation of this, as the majority of the carols declared the good tidings of great joy; and the title of Noels, nowells, or novelles, applied to carols, would seem to bear out this idea. Carol singing is of great antiquity among Christian communities, as the carol by Aurelius Prudentius, of the fourth century, will show. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

"Singers of *carrales* . . ."—*Acts James VI.*, 1581, c. 104.

"No night is now with hymn or *carol* blest."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*5. A song in general. *Arch.* Ornamented with sculptured leaves and branches.
 "This carol they began that hour,
 How that a life was but a flower."
Shakesp. As You Like It, v. 3, song.

II. *Fig.*: Applied to the songs of birds.
 "And every bird of Eden burst
 In carol, every bud to flower."
Tennyson: The Day-Dream.

cār-ōl (2), ***cār-rōl**, *s.* [Low Lat. *carola*: from Lat. *choreola*, dimin. of *chorus*=a circle or round dance.]

Architecture.
 1. A closet or small cell in a monastery for study.
 2. A bow window; a seat fitted within the opening for a window; a bay-stall.
cār-ōl, ***car-o-len**, ***car-oo-lyn**, ***car-ole**, ***kar-ole**, *v. i. & t.* [CAROL, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive*:
 I. *Literally*:
 *1. To dance in a round dance.
 2. To sing in joy and exultation.

"Caroolyn, or syngye carowlys. Psalmody."—*Prompt. Parv.*
 "I sawgh hir daunce so comelily,
 Carole and syngye so sweetly."
Chaucer: Boke of the Duchess, 847.

II. *Fig.*: Applied to birds, &c., to warble, to sing.
 "The thrush is busy in the wood,
 And carols loud and strong."
Wordsworth: The Idle Shepherd Boys.

*B. *Transitive*:
 1. To utter joyfully in song.
 "And carol what, unbid, the Muses might inspire."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 35.

2. To proclaim or celebrate in song.
 "For which the shepherds at their festivals
 Carol her goodness loud in rustick lays."
Milton: Comus, 847.

car-ō-la, *s.* [Ital.] A dance accompanied by singing, which grew into unenviable notoriety during the Republic of 1792 in France. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

car-ōl-ath-ine, *s.* [Named after the Prince of Carolath, in Silesia.]

Min.: An amorphous, subtranslucent mineral from the coal-bed of the Königin-Louisa mine, at Zabize, Upper Silesia. A variety of Allophane (q. v.), containing less water. Color, honey to wine-yellow; hardness, 2.5; specific gravity, 1.515. Compos.: Silica, 29.62; alumina, 47.25; water, 15.10; carbon, 1.33; hydrogen, 0.74. (*Dana*.)

cār-ō-lin, *s.* [Lat. *Carolus*=Charles; the name of several German sovereigns.] A gold coin formerly current in Germany, and worth about \$4.85.

cār-ō-lī-nā (1), *s.* [Named after the Princess Sophia Caroline, Margravine of Baden, a distinguished patroness of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants of the order Bombacæ, not uncommon in our hot-houses. They are natives of tropical America, and are either small trees or shrubs, with digitate leaves like the chestnut. The large handsome flowers are generally white, but sometimes deep-rose or scarlet. *Carolina alba*, a native of South America, is a tree growing to twenty feet in height, with flowers about six inches long. The bark supplies cordage, which is strong and durable. [*PACHIRA*.]

Cār-ō-lī-nā (2), *s.* [Lat. *Carolus*=Charles.]

Geog.: The name of two of the Southern States, called after Charles II. [NORTH CAROLINA; SOUTH CAROLINA.]

carolina-pink, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Spigelia marylandica*. Its roots are used in medicine as anthelmintics.

cār-ōl-īng, **cār-ōl-līng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CAROL, *v.*]

A. & B. As present participle and participial adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As subst.: The act of singing carols; a carol, a song of joy and exultation.

"And heare such heavenly notes and carolings
 Of God's high praise."
Spenser: Hymne of Hear. Beautie.

Cār-ō-līn-ī-an, *a. & s.* [From *Carolina*, named after Charles; in Lat. *Carolus*.]

A. As adjective:
 1. Of or pertaining to the Carolinas.

"It is not a song
 Of the Scuppernong,
 From warm Carolinian valleys."
Longfellow: Birds of Passage; Catwba Mine.

2. Of or pertaining to the kings named Charles.
 B. As substantive: A native of North or South Carolina.

cār-ōl-it-ic, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch. Ornamented with sculptured leaves and branches.

cār-ōl-līng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CAROLING.]

cār-ōl-lite, *s.* [CAROLITE.]

cār-ōl-ūs, *s.* [Lat. *Carolus*=Charles.] An English gold coin current in the reigns of the Charleses; value, twenty shillings (\$4.80), and subsequently twenty-three shillings (\$5.52).
Carolus.

"... when an accept-
 ance was presented to him, told down the crowns and
 Caroluses on his own counter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xx.*

cār-ōm, *s.* [CARROM.]

cār-ō-mēl, *s.* [CAMEL.]

***car-ome**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A license by the Lord Mayor of London to keep a cart. Used chiefly about the time of Edward VI. (*Wharton*.)

***car-ōs se**, *s.* [CAROCHE.]

cār-ō-tēl, **car-ō-tēel**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Comm.: A measure or weight, varying in value according to the commodity sold. Thus, a *caroteel* of mace is about 3 lbs.; that of nutmegs from 6 to 7½ lbs.; and that of currants from 5 to 9 lbs. weight. (*Crabb*.)

ca-rōt-īd, *s.* [Gr. *karōtides*=the great arteries of the neck; from *karōō*=I make drowsy, put to sleep, from the old belief that sleep or drowsiness was caused by the flow of blood through them.]

Anat.: The name of an artery on each side of the neck. The common carotids are two considerable arteries that ascend on the fore part of the cervical vertebra to the head to supply it with blood. The right common carotid is given off from the *arteria innominata*; the left arises from the arch of the aorta.

"The carotid, vertebral, and splenic arteries, are not only variously contorted, but also here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

ca-rōt-īd-al, *a.* [Eng. *carotid*; -al.] Of or pertaining to the carotid arteries; carotid.

"The two carotid, and the two vertebral arteries are this golden quaternion."—*Smith: Old Age, p. 220.*

car-ō-tin, *s.* [Lat. *carot* (a)=a carrot; suff. -in (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A crystalline principle extracted from the common carrot; *Daucus carota*.

ca-rōu-s-al, *s.* [Eng. *carous* (e); -al.]

1. A boisterous merry-making; a drinking bout.

"Borne of high lineage, link'd in high command,
 He mingled with the magnates of his land;
 Join'd the carousals of the great and gay,
 And saw them smile or sigh their hours away."
Byron: Lara, i. 7.

*2. A game of skill, sport.

"This game, these carousals, Ascanius taught,
 And building Alba, to the Latins brought."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 777.

For the distinction between *carousal* and *feast*, see FEAST, *s.*

ca-rōu-se, ***ca-row-se**, *v. i. & t.* [CAROUSE, *adv.*]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To drink deeply or freely.

"Now hats fly off, and youths corouse,
 Healths first go round, and then the house,
 The brides come thick and thick."
Suckling.

2. *Fig.*: To make merry.

"I said, 'O soul, make merry and carouse,
 Dear soul, for all is well.'"
Tennyson: The Palace of Art.

*B. *Trans.*: To drink deeply.

"To Desdemona hath to-night carous'd
 Potations pottle-deep."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

***ca-rōu-se**, ***ca-row-se**, *adv.* [Ger. *garau*=all out; *garau trinken*=to drink all out, to empty the glass.] All out; completely; so as not to leave a drop behind.

ca-rōu-se, *s.* [CAROUSE, *adv.*]

1. A drinking bout.

"The swains were preparing for a carouse."—*Sterne: Trist. Shandy.*

*2. A bumper, a full glass of liquor.

"Red Roland Forster loudly cried,
 'A deep carouse to you fair bride!'"

Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 8.

ca-rōu-sed, *pa. par. & a.* [CAROUSE, *v.*]

ca-rōu-s-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *carous* (e); -er.] One who carouses; a dissipated fellow.

"The bold carouser, and advent'ring dame."
Glanville.

ca-rōu-s-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CAROUSE, *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.* (See the verb.)

B. As *adj.*: Pertaining to or used for a carouse.

"Sit long and late at the carousing board."
Cowper: Truth, 60.

C. As *subst.*: A carouse.

"The churches were filled in the morning; the afternoon was spent in sport and carousing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.*

ca-rōu-s-īng-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *carousing*; -ly.]

In a carousing manner; like a carouser.

carp, ***carpe**, ***carpen**, ***karpe**, *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *karpa*=to find fault.]

A. *Intransitive*:

*1. To speak, to talk.

"I shalle carp unto the kyng."—*Townley Myst., p. 60.*

*2. To cavil, to find fault.

"Not only, sir, this your all-licens'd fool,
 But other of your insolent retinue,
 Do hourly carp and quarrel, breaking forth
 In rank and not-to-be endured riots."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.

¶ Usually followed by *at*.

*B. *Transitive*:

1. To utter, to speak or tell.

"With corage kene he carpes thes wordes."—*Morte Arthure, 1725.*

2. To censure, find fault with, cavil at.

"Which my saying divers ignorant persons, not used to reade old auncient authors nor acquainted with their phrase and maner of speche, did carpe and reprehend, for lacke of goode understanding."—*Abp. Crammer: Doct. of the Sacrament, fol. 100.*

3. To sing (Scotch). (*Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*.)

¶ For the distinction between *to carp* and *to censure*, see CENSURE, *v.*

***carp** (1), *s.* [CARP, *v.*]

1. Power of speech.

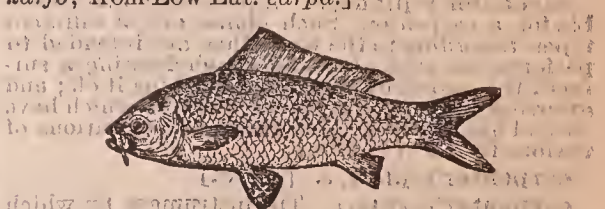
"Gef hit hym bi samples, that he ful clanely bienu his carp."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness, 1326.*

2. A speech, a parable.

"Kryst kydde hit hymself in a carp onez."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 23.

3. One who carps.

carp (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *carpe*; Icel. *karfi*; O. H. Ger. *karfo*; from Low Lat. *carpa*.]



Carp.

Ichthy.: A fresh-water fish, *Cyprinus cyprio* (Linn.), the type of the family Cyprinidae. It is a native of Asia, but has been extensively introduced into Europe and America. It has been widely distributed in this country by the U. S. fish commissioners. It is often bred in ponds.

"Carpe, fische. Carpius."—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ The plural is now *carp*, the same as the singular; but formerly *carps* was used.

"A friend of mine stored a pond of three or four acres with carps and tench."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

carp-bream, *s.*

Ichthy.: A British fish, *Abramis brama*. [*BREAM*.]

car-pā-in, *s.* *Chem.*: An alkaloid (C₁₄H₂₇NO₂) extracted from the leaves of the *carica papaya*. It is used in the subcutaneous treatment of heart disease.

carp-al, *a.* [Lat. *carpus*; Gr. *karpos*=the wrist.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the wrist.

Carpal bones:

Anat.: The bones constituting the wrist.

***car-pare**, *s.* [*CARPER*.]

Car-pā-thī-an, *a.* [Lat. *Carpathes*.]

Geog.: Pertaining to the Carpathians, a range of mountains lying between Poland, Hungary, and Transylvania.

car-pēl (Eng.), **car-pēl-lūm** (Lat.), *s.* [Lat. *carpellum*, from Gr. *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: The leaf forming the pistil. Several carpels may enter into the composition of one pistil.

boil, **bōy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gēm**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **ph = f**.
-clan, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

car-pěl-lar-ý, a. [Eng. *carpel*; -ary.]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to the carpels; containing carpels. (*Lindley*.)

***carpe-meals, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A coarse cloth, used about the time of James I. (*Wharton*.)

***car-pente, s.** [CARPET.]

***car-pen-tar-ye, s.** [CARPENTRY.]

car'-pën-tër, *car-ben-tar, s. & a. [O. Fr. *carpentier*; Fr. *charpentier*; Sp. *carpintero*; Ital. *carpentiere*; from Low Lat. *carpentarius*=a wheelwright, cartwright; from Lat. *carpentum*=a wagon.]

A. As subst.: An artificer in wood; one who prepares and fixes the woodwork of houses, ships, &c.

"Of his craft he was a carpenter."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3, 189.

"And the Lord showed me four carpenters."—*Zech.* i. 20.

B. As adj.: In compounds like the following:—**carpenter-bee, s.**

Entom.: A name applied to several species of hymenopterous insects belonging to the order Xylocopa, from the manner in which they construct their nests of pieces of decayed wood, &c. They are capable, if left unmolested, of scooping the rafters out for their cell-chambers to such an extent as to make them insecure.

carpenter-grass, *carpenter-grasse, s.

Botany:

1. *Prunella vulgaris*.

2. *Achillea millefolium*.

"In some places is called *carpenter-grasse*; it is good to relieve and soudre wounds."—*The Grete Herball*.

carpenter-herb, carpenter's herb, s.

Botany:

1. *Prunella vulgaris*.

2. *Ajuga reptans*.

carpenter's-chisel, s. A chisel made of moderately hard steel. Chisels of this type have one plane and one beveled edge, and are divided into firmer and framing or mortise chisels.

carpenter's-clamp, s. A frame in which work, such as doors, sashes, shutters, &c., is forced up into place, and held while being nailed or pinned. Also a kind of vise for grasping several parts and holding them while the glue sets, or for other purposes.

carpenter's-gauge, s. A scribing tool for depth or width, according to the construction and uses. It commonly has a point projecting from the shank, and a movable head or fence, which is adjusted for distance from the point, and secured by a set-screw.

carpenter's-plane, s. A plane of a kind suitable for a carpenter. Such planes are of different types, according to the work they are intended to perform—as, jack plane, for rough-dressing a surface; the smoothing-plane, for finishing it off; and grooving and molding planes, some of which have special names, for making grooves or elevations of various forms. [PLANE.]

carpenter's-plow, s. [PLOW.]

carpenter's-rule, s. The instrument by which carpenters take their dimensions, and by the aid of a brass slide, which makes it a sliding rule, they are enabled to make calculations in multiplication and division, besides other operations. (*Gwilt*.)

carpenter s-square, s. An instrument whose stock and blade consists of an iron plate of one piece. The leg is eighteen inches long, and numbered on the outer edge from the exterior angle with the lower part of the figures adjacent to the interior edge. The other leg is twelve inches long, is numbered from the extremity toward the angle, the figures being read from the internal angle, as on the other side. This instrument is not only used as a square, but also as a level and measuring rule. (*Craig*.)

carpenter's-vise, s. [CARPENTER'S-CLAMP.]

car-pën-tër-i-a, s. [Named after Dr. Carpenter.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Foraminifera allied to Globigerina, but ceasing at an early age to grow spirally, and then forming expanded tent-like chambers, which inclose the first-formed cells, attached by the base to shells or corals, and with a crater-like common aperture at the apex. Siliceous spicules occur in the cells. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)

2. *Bot.*: A genus of Philadelphaceæ. The only known species is from California.

car'-pën-tër-îng, s. & a. [CARPENTER.]

A. As subst.: The act of following the trade of a carpenter; carpentry.

B. As adj.: Following or practicing the trade of a carpenter.

car'-pënt-rý, *car-pen-tar-ye, *car-pent-rie, s. [Eng. *carpenter*; -y.]

1. The trade or art of a carpenter.

"It had been more proper for me to have introduced carpentry before joinery, . . ."—*Mozon: Mechanical Exercises*.

"Werkis of carpentarye, of browdrye, and of werkyng with nedlis."—*Wycliffe: Exodus*, xxxv. 33.

(2) An assemblage of pieces of timber connected by framing or letting them into each other, as are the pieces of a roof, floor, center, &c. It is distinguished from joinery by being put together without the use of any other edge tools than the ax, adze, saw, and chisel, whereas joinery requires the use of the plane. The leading points that require attention in sound carpentry are (1) the quality of the timber used; (2) the disposition of the pieces of timber, so that each may be in such direction with reference to the fibers of the wood, as to be capable of performing its work properly; (3) the forms and dimensions of the pieces; (4) the manner of framing the pieces into each other, or otherwise uniting them by means of iron or other metal. (*Gwilt*.)

"Thei' maken the werkis of carpentarye, . . ."—*Wycliffe: Exodus*, xxxv. 33.

SYN.—Carpenter, joiner.—The carpenter frames and puts together roofs, partitions, floors, and other essential parts of the building. The joiner only commences where the carpenter leaves off, by supplying and fitting stairs, cupboards, furniture, and other parts necessary, but not essential, to the building."—*Tomlinson*.

carp'-ër, *carp-are, s. [Eng. *carp*; -er.]

1. A speaker, a story-teller, a tale-bearer.

"Carpere. Fabulator, garulator, garula."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. One who finds fault; a caviling, captious person.

"I have not these weeds,
By putting on the cunning of a carper."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

car-pë-si-üm, s. [Gr. *karpēsion*=an aromatic wood from Asia.]

Bot.: A genus of smooth or pubescent erect branching shrubs, natives of South Europe, the Caucasus, and the Himalayas, of the order Compositæ. Leaves ovate or lanceolate toothed; florets in all dull yellow, tubular; achenes beaked, with slender furrows, and without pappus.

car'-pët, *car-pette, *car-pente, *car-pyte, s. & a. [O. Fr. *carpite*=a carpet; Ital. *carpita*; Dut. *karpit*, from Low Lat. *carpita*, from *carpo*=to card wool.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: A woolen fabric manufactured in patterns of various colors. *Used*—
(a) For a floor-covering.

"Be the Jacks fair within, the Jills fair without, carpets laid, and everything in order?"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

(b) For a table-cover.

"Private men's halls were hung with altar-cloths; their tables and beds covered with copes, instead of carpets and coverlets."—*Fuller: The Church History of Britain*, p. vii., § 2, 1. (*Trench: Select Glossary*, p. 29.)

¶ The use of rugs is of great antiquity in Egypt, India, China, and Babylon. In the East at present Persia, Asiatic Turkey, and India are great seats of carpet manufacture. Carpets were introduced into England during the Crusades, but long afterward, indeed even to the time of Queen Elizabeth, the floors of palaces, not to speak of inferior habitations, were strewn with rushes. The practice of hanging the walls of palatial edifices with tapestry and cloth is older than that of carpeting the floors; thus in Hampton Court, built by Cardinal Wolsey, the floors are bare, while the walls are covered with tapestry. The manufacture of carpets was introduced into France from Persia about A D 1606, and workmen from France brought the art to England about 1750. Carpets are manufactured very extensively in the Eastern States. The largest industry of that kind in the world is at Philadelphia.

2. *Figuratively*—

(1) Anything used for or serving as a carpet.

"It was in vain that Schomberg tried to teach them to improve their habitations, and to cover the wet earth with a thick carpet of fern."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(2) Applied to the sward, beds of flowers, or other natural covering of the earth.

"The whole dry land is, for the most part, covered over with a lovely carpet of green grass and other herbs."—*Ray*.

II. Entom.: An abbreviation for CARPET-MOTH (q. v.).

¶ To be on (or upon) the carpet (in Fr. *sur le tapis*): To be under consideration; to be an affair in hand.

"These three brothers, whose lives are upon the carpet, . . ."—*North: Lives*.

To bring on the carpet: To bring under consideration; to bring forward.

B. As adj.: Pertaining in any way to a carpet or the manufacture of carpets.

¶ For the various descriptions of carpet, see BRUSSELS, DRUGGET, FELT, KIDDERMINSTER, PILE, and RUG.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Carpet-broom, carpet-maker, carpet-loom, carpet-strip*.

carpet-bag, s. & a.

1. *As subst.:* Properly a bag made of carpet, but applied also to a traveling-bag made of leather or other material.

"Coningsby, who had lost the key of his *carpet-bag* . . ."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. i., ch. v.

2. *As adjective:*

Carpet-bag Frame. The iron frame which distends the cloth covering of a traveling-bag or satchel.

carpet-bagger, s. A term for those petty politicians who, after the civil war, migrated into the Southern States for temporary residence and personal advantage, and whose sole property was the carpet-bag or valise they carried with them.

carpet-beater, s.

1. *Gen.:* A man whose trade it is to clean carpets by beating.

2. *Spec.:* A machine in which carpets are beaten and brushed.

carpet-beetle, s. A common name for the *Anthrenus scrophulariae*, a beetle of the family Dermestidae (q. v.). Its larvæ feed on, and are very destructive to, woolen carpets; hence its name. It is not native here, but was recently brought from Europe.

carpet-cleaning s. & a.

1. *As subst.:* The act or process of cleaning carpets.

2. *As adjective:*

Carpet-cleaning Machine: A brushing-machine for carpets, which is unrolled from the beam.

carpet-dance, s. A dance or a dancing party of an unceremonious character, for which the carpet is not taken up as for a ball.

carpet-fastener, s. A screw-knob and screw-socket inserted in the floor with the carpet between them.

carpet-garden, s. A name given to a garden laid out with beds of ornamental-leaved plants grown in a precise and formal pattern.

***carpet-ground, s.** Ground smooth and soft as carpet.

"The carpet-ground shall be with leaves o'erspread."

Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. i. 115.

***carpet-knight, s.** A knight whose deeds of valor are done, not on the field of battle, but in a drawing-room.

" . . . hold thy valor light

As that of some vain carpet-knight."

Scott: The Lady of the Lake, v. 14.

carpet-monger, s. The same as CARPET-KNIGHT (q. v.).

" . . . carpet-mongers, whose names yet run smoothly in the even road of a blank verse."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 2.

carpet-moth, s.

Entom.: The name given to several varieties of Geometer moths from the variegated pattern of their coloring.

***carpet-peer, *carpet-peere, s.** A carpet-knight.

"The insinuating curtesie of a *carpet-peere*."—*Nash: Pierce Penilesse* (1592).

carpet-planner, s. One whose trade it is to plan or fit carpets to a room.

carpet-rag, s. & a.

1. *As subst.:* A fragment or strip of carpet.

2. *As adj.:* Used for fastening together strips of carpet.

Carpet-rag Looper: A stabbing tool with a large eye, to carry one end of a carpet-strip through the end of the strip preceding, when one is looped over the other, to save the trouble of sewing.

carpet-rod, s. A brass rod used to keep a stair-carpet in its place. [STAIR-ROD.]

carpet-snake, s. An Australian snake, so called from the variegated pattern of its skin.

***carpet-squire, s.** A lady's man; an effeminate fellow.

carpet-stretcher, s. A toggle-jointed frame to stretch carpets on floors preliminary to tacking down; a tool used in laying down carpets.

carpet-sweeper, s.

1. *Gen.:* One who cleans carpets by sweeping.

2. *Spec.:* A mechanical broom for sweeping carpets and collecting the dust and dirt in trays. The brush-shaft is rotated by a corrugated pulley driven by contact with the rubber periphery of one of the sustaining wheels.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

carpet-trade, s.

1. The trade or business of making and selling carpets.

*2. The behavior of a carpet-knight, flattery.

"This noble duke had no manner of skill in carpet-trade."—*Riche: Farewell to Militarie Profession* (1581).

*carpet-walk, s. A walk over which a carpet is laid; a grass walk, closely mown, and smooth as a carpet.

"Mow carpet-walks, and ply weeding."—*Evelyn*.

carpet-way, s. A soft path.

"To keep rank and file in his march, nor to break order, though all be not carpet-way."—*More*.

carpet-weed, s.

Bot.: A common name for the genus *Mollugo*.

car'-pēt, v. t. [CARPET, s.]

I. Literally:

1. To spread or cover over with carpets.

"We found him in a fair chamber, richly hanged and carpeted under foot."—*Bacon*.

*2. To cover or roll up in carpet.

"Haidee and Juan carpeted their feet

On crimson satin, border'd with pale blue."

Byron: Don Juan, iii. 67.

II. Fig.: To bring upon the carpet; to find fault with.

"Mr. . . . was received with hoots and groans, and he too was carpeted before the Stewards."—*London Standard*, March 28, 1881.

car'-pēt-ēd, pa. par. & a. [CARPET, v.]

1. Lit.: Covered over with carpets.

"The ladies' parlors and the carpeted corridors at the hotels—I particularize herein, for some of the corridors are not carpeted—are veritable hotbeds of flirtation."—*London Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 9, 1864.

2. Fig.: Covered with anything as with a carpet.

"The dry land we find everywhere naturally carpeted over with grass, and other agreeable wholesome plants."—*Derham*.

car'-pēt-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CARPET, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Carpets or other material used for covering floors.

"... the New York papers ask in amazement how many miles of carpeting can be bought for 70,000."—*London Daily News*, Sept. 20, 1871.

car'-pēt-less, a. [Eng. carpet; -less.] Not covered with carpet.

car'-phō-lite, s. [Named by Werner in allusion to its color; from Gr. *karphos*=straw; and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in radiated and stellated tufts and groups of acicular crystals. Hardness, 5.55; specific gravity, 2.935. Color, pure straw-yellow to wax-yellow; opaque, and very brittle. It occurs in the tin mines of Schlackenwald. Composition: Silica, 36.15; alumina, 28.67; sesquioxide of manganese, 19.16; protoxide of iron, 2.29; carbon, 0.27; water, 10.78; hydrofluoric acid, 1.47. (*Dana*.)

car-phō-lōg'-ī-a (Lat.), car-phōl'-ō-gŷ (Eng.), s. [Gr. *karphos*=straw, chaff; *legō*=to pluck, pick.]

Med. Pathol.: A term for the movements of delirious patients in searching for or grasping at imaginary objects, plucking at the bedclothes, &c.

car-phō-sid'-ēr-ite, s. [Gr. *karphos*=straw; *sideros*=iron; and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A pale or dark straw-yellow mineral from Labrador, occurring in uniform masses and incrustations. Hardness, 4-4.5; specific gravity, 2.49-2.5. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 25.52; sesquioxide of iron, 40.00; water, 10.67; sand, 14.78; gypsum, 9.03; and a trace of manganese. (*Dana*.)

car-phō-stīl'-bīte, s. [From Gr. *karphos*=a straw, and Eng. *stilbite* (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Thomsonite. It is found in straw-yellow reed-shaped crystals at the Beruford in Iceland. (*Dana*.)

car-pīl'-ī-ūs, s. [Gr. *karpos*=fruit.]

Zoöl.: A genus of decapod crustaceans, belonging to the order Brachyura, having the front tridentated, and the shell with an overlapping projection or posterior tooth.

carp'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CARP, v.]

A. As pr. par. (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Captious, censorious.

"This fellow here, with envious carping tongue."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iv. 1.

C. As substantive:

*1. Narration. (*Scotch*.)

2. The act or habit of finding fault; censoriousness.

"Sure, sure, such carping is not commendable."

Shakesp.: Much Ado, iii. 1.

carp'-īng'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. carping; -lŷ.] In a carping or censorious manner; captiously.

car-pī'-nūs, s. [Lat. *carpinus*=hornbeam. According to Hooker and Arnot, from Celt. *car*=wood, and *pin*=a head. In Fr. *charme* is=the hornbeam.]

Bot.: Hornbeam, a genus of plants belonging to the order Corylaceæ (Mastworts). *Carpinus americana*, is the Common Hornbeam-tree. It is very common in some localities, and may be distinguished by its beautiful doubly serrate leaves. The wood is white, tough, and hard, and burns like a candle. It is used in turnery-work for implements of husbandry, cogs of wheels, &c. The inner bark yields a yellow dye. There are various foreign species, *C. Betulus* the European Hornbeam, *C. orientalis*, the Oriental Hornbeam, and others.



Carpinus.

1. Portion of plant in flower. 2. Female flower. 3. Male flower.

*carp'-mēals, s. [Etymology unknown.]

Fabric: A kind of coarse cloth made in the north of England. (*Phillips*.)

car-pō-bāl'-sā-mūm, s. [Gr. *karpos*=a seed; *balsamon*=balsam.] An aromatic oil obtained by pressure from the nuts of the *Balsamodendron gileadense* or *opobalsamum*.

car-pō-clō'-nī-ūm, s. [Gr. *karpos*=fruit, and *klōnion*=a young shoot.]

Bot.: A free case or receptacle of spores found in certain algae.

Car-pō-crā'-tian, s. [Named after their leader.]

Ecclesiastical History: A follower of Carpocrates, a heretic in the second century, who revived and added to the errors of Simon Magus, Menander, and other gnostics. He owned, with them, one sole principle and father of all things, whose name as well as nature were unknown. The world, he said, was created by angels, and he opposed the divinity of Christ, accounting him only as a superior man. (*Staunton*.)

car-pōd'-ē-tūs, s. [Gr. *karpos*=fruit; *detos*=bound; *deō*=to bind.]

Bot.: A genus of New Zealand shrubs belonging to the order Escalloniaceæ. The name is derived from the fruit being girt round by the calyx. Petals five, not overlapping; stigma viscid, fruit leathery and succulent. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

car-pō-līte, s. [Gr. *karpos*=fruit; suffix -lite=Gr. *lithos*=a stone.] Any fruit which by silification has become converted into stone.

car-pō-lō'-bī-a, s. [Gr. *karpos*=fruit; *lobos*=a capsule or pod.]

Bot.: A genus of shrubs, natives of West Tropical Africa, belonging to the Polygalaceæ, or Milkworts. Calyx five-leaved, petals five, one keeled and crested at the apex; stamens eight, five bearing anthers, the others sterile. Ovary two-celled; fruit small, fleshy, somewhat three-angled.

car-pō-lōg'-ī-cal, a. [From Eng., &c. *carpology* (y); -ical.] Relating to carpology. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, bk. i., ch. ii.)

car-pōl'-ō-gŷt, s. [Eng. *carpology* (y); -ist.] One skilled in carpology.

car-pōl'-ō-gŷ (1), s. [Gr. *karpos*=fruit; *logos*=a discourse, treatise; *legō*=to tell, speak.]

Bot.: That branch of the science of botany which treats of the structure of fruits and seeds.

car-pōl'-ō-gŷ (2), s. [CARPOLOGY.]

car-pō-mā'-nī-a, s. [Gr. *karpos*=fruit; *mania*=madness.]

Bot.: A disease in quinces, medlars, pears, &c., called also Phytolithes, in which the fruit becomes full of gritty matter.

car-pō-mī'-tra, s. [Gr. *karpos*=fruit; *mitra*=a head-band, miter.]

Bot.: A genus of Sporodiniaceæ (Fucoid Algæ), consisting of a single rare British species, *Carpomitra cabreræ*, which is remarkable for the peculiar miter-shaped conceptacle containing the spores. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

car-pō-morph'-a, s. [Gr. *karpos*=fruit; *morphē*=shape, form.]

Bot.: A term applied to those parts in cryptogamic plants which resemble true fruits without being really such; the spores of lichens. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

car-pōph'-a-ga, s. pl. [From Gr. *karpophagos*=living on fruits; *karpos*=a fruit, and *phagō*=to eat.]

Zoöl.: A section of the sub-class Marsupialia, Type, the Phalangiers (q. v.).

car-pōph'-a-goūs, a. [Gr. *karpophagos*=living on fruits.] [CARPOPHAGA.]

Zoöl.: Living on fruits.

"The typical group of the *karpophagous* Marsupials is that of the Phalangistidæ or Phalangiers."—*Nicolson: Manual of Zoöl.* (ed. 1878), p. 638.

carp'-ō-phōre, s. [Gr. *karpos*=fruit; *phoros*=bearing; *phērō*=to bear.]

Bot.: A stalk bearing the pistil, and raising it above the whorl of the stamens, as in *Passiflora*. Also applied to the stalk between the achenes of *Umbelliferæ*.

car-pō-ptō'-sis, s. [Gr. *karpos*=fruit; *ptosis*=a falling; *piptō*=to fall.]

Bot.: A term applied to the sudden falling off of fruit after it has become well-formed and impregnated. It may arise from more fruit being set than the tree is capable of nourishing; or the nourishment may be too great, from want of root-pruning. It is not a case of mere over-ripeness, which can be avoided by early gathering.

car-pō-zī'-mā, s. [Gr. *karpos*=fruit, and *zŷmē*=ferment.] Bot.: A genus of fermentative micro-organisms.

Carpozyma apiculata: A widely diffused alcoholic ferment found in all kinds of fruits.

car'-pūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *karpos*=the wrist.]

1. *Human Anat.*: The wrist, so named by anatomists, which is made up of eight little bones, of different figures and thickness, placed in two ranks, four in each rank. They are strongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the radius, and by the annular ligament. (*Quincy*.)

"I found one of the bones of the carpus lying loose in the wound."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

2. *Compar. Anat.*: The "knee" in a horse is the analogue of the carpus in man.

car'-quaise (qu as k), s. [Fr. *carquaise*, *carcaise*.]

Glass Manuf.: The annealing arch of the plate-glass manufacture, heated by a fireplace called a tisar.

carr, g. & a. [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Eng. *car*.]

carr-swallow, s. A tern, *Sterna fassipes*.

*cār'-rāck, s. [CARACK.]

"... the hot breath of Spain, who sent whole armadas of carracks to be ballast at her nose."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

cār'-rā-cle, s. [CARRICLE.]

*cār'-ract, s. [CARAT.]

cār'-rā-gēen, car'-ri-geen, s. & a. [CARAGHEEN.]

carrageen-moss, s. [CARAGHEEN-MOSS.]

*car-raine, s. [CARRION.]

car-rānch'-a, s. [The La Plata name of the bird.]

Ornith.: A South American vulture, *Polyborus brasiliensis*.

Car-ra'-ra, s. & a. [From Carrara, in Tuscany, where the quarries are worked.]

A. As subst.: The name of the place described in the etymology.

B. As adj.: Produced at Carrara.

Carrara-marble, s.

1. *Lithol. & Building*: The name of a species of white marble, so named from Carrara, Italy, where it is found in large beds and in a state of perfection. It was called *Marmor lunense* and *ligustrum* by the ancients, and differs from Parian marble in being harder in texture and less bright in color.

2. *Geol.*: Carrara marble is a limestone of Oolitic age, rendered crystalline by metamorphic influence.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -tion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

cār'-riage, *cār'-iage, *car-riadge, *car-yage, s. & a. [O. Fr. *cariage*; Low Lat. *carriagium*.] [CAR, CARRY.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of carrying, transporting, or conveying anything.

"The unequal agitation of the winds, though material to the carriage of sounds farther or less way, yet do not confound the articulation."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

(2) That which is carried, such as baggage, furniture, accoutrements.

"And David left his carriage in the hand of the keeper of the carriage, and ran into the army."—*1 Samuel, xvii. 22.*

"... he spared the charge of the carriages, and the exactions of the country likewise."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

(3) That in which anything is carried, a vehicle.

"What horse or carriage can take up or bear away all the loppings of a branchy tree at once?"—*Watts.*

"... all the carriages of the monde, that brought vitale."—*Merlin, I. ii. 144.*

(4) A vehicle for pleasure or passengers.

"The Supervisor of Excise who prosecuted said that the word 'carriage,' as defined by the Act of Parliament, meant any vehicle not used for carrying merchandise or any kind of goods."—*London Echo, October 23, 1875.*

(5) Any means of conveyance.

"They are the most useful animals of this country, not only affording excellent fleeces and wholesome flesh, but serving as carriages over rocks and mountains where no other beast can travel."—*Johnson: Life of Drake.*

(6) The cost of carrying or conveying anything.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Conquest, acquisition, gain.

"Solyman resolved to besiege Vienna, in good hope that, by the carriage away of that, the other cities would, without resistance, be yielded."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

†(2) Manners, behavior, deportment.

"Let them have ever so learned lectures of breeding, that which will most influence their carriage will be the company they converse with, and the fashion of those about them."—*Locke.*

†(3) Conduct, practices.

"Yesterday Mr. Steele's affair was decided: I am sorry I can be of no other opinion than yours, as to his whole carriage and writings of late."—*Pope: Letter to Congreve (1714-15).*

(4) Management; manner of carrying out or transacting business.

"The manner of carriage of the business was as if there had been secret inquisition upon him."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

(5) Meaning, intent.

"As, by the same covenant,
And carriage of the article design'd."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Vehicles: In the senses I. 1 (3) and (4). Carriages of one kind or other have existed from immemorial antiquity. One of the earliest forms was a bullock carriage, of which some specimens of primitive type may yet be seen in India. The simplest is a short plank of wood, which the passenger bestrides, holding on by two upright handles, and inserting his toes between the wheels and the body of the vehicle. The practice of laagering wagons was known to the Romans, and is not a modern discovery, made by the South African Dutch Boers. Horne considers that the making of coaches in England commenced in A. D. 1555. Stage-wagons were introduced into England in 1564, and coaches plied for hire in London in 1625. [CAR, CART, COACH.]

2. Military:

(1) The frame on which a gun is mounted and carried. [GUN-CARRIAGE.]

"He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon carriages, . . ."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

(2) A sword-belt.

"The carriages, sir, are the hangers."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.*

3. Carp: The timber framework on which the steps of a wooden staircase are supported.

†**4. Drainage:** A channel cut for the conveyance of water to overflow or irrigate ground; a carrier.

5. Mach: A portion of a machine which moves and carries an object; as—

(1) The *log-carriage* of a sawing-machine.

(2) The *bit-carriage* of a boring-machine, which carries the bit and is advanced to the work.

(3) The *carriage* of a mule-spinner, which travels toward and from the creel on which the bobbins are skwered.

(4) *Of a horizontal shaft:* The bearings in which it turns.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *carriage*, *gait*, and *walk*: *Carriage* is here the most general

term; it respects the manner of *carrying* the body, whether in a state of motion or rest; *gait* is the mode of *carrying* the limbs and body whenever we move; *walk* is the manner of *carrying* the body when we move forward to *walk*. A person's *carriage* is somewhat natural to him; it is often an indication of character, but admits of great change by education; we may always distinguish a man as high or low, either in mind or station, by his *carriage*; *gait* is artificial; we may contract a certain *gait* by habit; the *gait* is therefore often taken for a bad habit of going, as when a person has a limping *gait*, or an unsteady *gait*; *walk* is less definite than either, as it is applicable to the ordinary movements of men; there is a good, a bad, or an indifferent *walk*; but it is not a matter of indifference which of these kinds of *walk* we have; it is the great art of the dancing-master to give a good *walk*.

(2) For the difference between *carriage* and *behavior*, see *BEHAVIOR*.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

Compounds of obvious signification: *Carriage-builder, carriage-horse, carriage-house.*

carriage-bolt, s. A screw-bolt, with a chamfered head, square neck, and threaded shank, for use in carriage-building.

carriage-brake, s. A retarding apparatus, to reduce the speed of a carriage in descending a hill. [BRAKE.]

carriage-bridge, s.

Milit.: A roller bridge to be moved up a glacis, and form a bridge from counterscarp to scarp, for the passage of the attacking column.

carriage-coupling, s.

1. The coupling of a carriage unites the fore and hind carriages. It is called the perch or reach in carriages that possess it, but in many modern carriages is dispensed with, the bed resting on the fore and hind carriages, forming the only coupling. In wagons, the coupling is a pole, whose forward end is held by the king-bolt in the fore-carriage; the hind end passes through an opening between the hind axle and bolster, and the hounds of the hind axle are fastened to the pole by a pin.

2. A means of uniting the bed to the fore-carriage. It usually consists of a king-bolt, which forms the pintle on which the fore-carriage turns, and the fifth wheel, which is bolted to keep the portions from bouncing apart. (*Knight.*)

carriage-guard, s. A plate on the bed of a carriage where the fore-wheel rubs in turning short.

carriage-jack, s. A lever-jack, designed to raise the axle so as to lift the carriage off the ground for the purpose of removing the wheel from the spindle for repair or greasing. [JACK.]

carriage-lock, s. A fastening for a carriage-wheel, to restrain its rotation or impede its freedom of movement in descending a hill.

carriage-lubricator, s. A self-acting appliance for lubricating a carriage-wheel box and spindle without removing the wheel from the axle.

carriage-piece, s.

Carp.: One of the slanting pieces on which the steps of a wooden staircase are imposed; a rough-string. The upper end rests against the apron-piece or pitching-piece, which is secured to the joists of the landing.

carriage-shackle, s. The bar which connects the axle-slip to the thill or shaft.

carriage-spring, s. An elastic device interposed between the bed of a carriage and its running-gears, to lessen the jar incident to inequalities in the road, and the saltatory and rolling motion of the bed itself.

carriage-step, s. A step, usually on a jointed dependent frame, to afford means for mounting into a carriage.

carriage-top, s.

1. The cover of a carriage. Permanent in coaches; double calash in barouches and landaus; calash in some gigs, buggies, phaetons, &c.; curtained in ambulances and spring-wagons.

2. A shifting-rail on the back and ends of a buggy-seat, to make a high-back, or, by removal, a low-back buggy.

carriage-wheel, s. The wheel of a carriage. This has usually a hub or nave, spokes, fellyes, and tire. A box fitted in the hub runs in contact with the spindle or arm of the axle, and the wheel is held on the spindle by a linch-pin, nut, or other device.

†**cār'-riage-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *carriage*; -able.]

1. Able to be carried.

2. Passable by carriages. (*Barnes.*)

cār'-rī-bō, s. [CARIBOU.]

cār'-rick, *car-rike, *car-rack, s. & a. [CARACK.]

1. A carack.

"And now hath Sathanas, sayth he, a tayl
Broder than a carrike in the sayl."

Chaucer: The Sompnoures Prool., v. 7270.

2. In Kinross and Perth, Scotland, the bat of wood driven by clubs, or sticks hooked at the lower end, in the game of shintie. (*Jamieson.*)

carrick-band, carrick-bend, s.

Naut.: A particular kind of knot, used for connecting hawsers and other ropes; a knot formed on a bight by putting the end of a rope over its standing part, so as to form a cross; and reeving the end of the other rope through the bight, up and over the cross and down through the bight again, on the opposite side from the other end.

carrick-bitts, s.

Naut.: The bitts which support the windlass; the vertical posts or cheeks which support the barrel of the windlass.

***cār'-rick-in', s.** [From Scotch *carrick*.] A meeting among the boys employed as herds, at Lammas, for playing at shinty, on which occasion they have a feast. (*Jamieson.*)

cār'-rī-cle, cār'-ra-cle, s. [Eng. *carrick, car-rack*; suff. -le.] A ship of great burden. (*Wharton.*)

cār'-rīe, s. [A dimin. of *car*.] In the Lothians, a two-wheeled barrow. (*Jamieson.*)

"Alexander then asked a loan of her *carrie* (two-wheeled barrow) . . ."—*Caled. Merc., 20th July, 1820.*

cār'-ried (Eng.), cār'-rī-it (Scotch), pa par. or a. [CARRY, v.]

I. *Gen.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

II. *Specially, in Scotland:*

1. Applied to a person whose mind is in so abstracted a state, that he cannot attend to what is said to him, or to the business he is himself engaged in.

2. In a wavering state of mind, not fully possessing recollection, as the effect of fever.

3. Elevated in mind, overjoyed at any event, so as not to seem in full possession of one's mental faculties; as "Jenny's gotten an heirscaip left her, and she's just *carryit* about it." Sometimes, *carryit up in the air.*

¶ *Carried in nubibus. Lit.:* Carried in the clouds; hence, rendered exceedingly elevated in mind or spirits; abstracted.

cār'-rī-ēr, s. [Eng. *carry*; -er.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.:* One who or that which carries anything.

"You must distinguish between the motion of the air, which is but a *vehiculum causæ*, a carrier of the sounds, and the sounds conveyed."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. *Specially:*

(1) One whose trade or occupation it is to carry or convey goods.

"... the path was sometimes blocked up during a long time by *carriers*, neither of whom would break the way."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*

(2) One who carries a message, a messenger.

"The welcome news is in the letter found;

The *carrier's* not commissioned to expound;

It speaks itself." *Dryden: Religio Laici, 367.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law.:* Two kinds of carriers are recognized by the law, namely, *private carriers* and *common carriers*.

Private carriers are persons who, although they do not undertake to transport the goods of all who may choose to employ them, yet agree to carry the goods of some particular person for hire, from one place to another. In such case the carrier incurs no responsibility beyond that of any other bailee for hire, that is to say, the responsibility of ordinary diligence.—*Story on Bailm., Sec. 495.*

Common carriers are persons or companies who undertake for hire to carry goods for the general public from one place to another. A common carrier is bound to provide safe and suitable conveyances, with proper care and management, failing in which he is not exempt from responsibility, though a providential interference (snow, ice, fire, etc.) be the immediate occasion of loss. Carriers are responsible for all losses, except by providential calamity, act of an enemy in time of war, and fault of the shipper. Carriers may limit their responsibility by special contract, but they cannot free themselves from it wholly, nor escape the duty of ordinary care. If a sender misrepresents the character or value of the goods sent, the carrier is not liable if the goods be stolen. But the sender need not disclose the contents of his package unless asked. Common carriers are responsible for the acts of all their agents. Carriers must deliver goods in as good order as when received. They may

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

refuse to take goods not prepared properly for shipment. They may demand prepayment of freight. If payable at the end of the route, they may hold the goods until payment is made. Baggage may be retained for unpaid fare.

Bills of Lading, Shipment Slips, Receipts, etc., usually specify all the conditions on which goods are carried, but the law does not sustain all the announcements thus made.—2 *Kent*, 471-492.

2. *Elect.*: A proof plane, used to transmit small charges of electricity. It consists of a small piece of gilt paper, with a non-conducting handle.

3. Mechanics:

(1) A piece fastened by a set screw, or otherwise, to work in a lathe, and connecting it with the face-plate; a dog.

(2) A distributing roller in a carding machine.

(3) A roller between the drum and the feeding rollers of a scribbling-machine for spinning wool.

(4) A spool or bobbin-holder in a braiding-machine which follows in the curved path which intersects the paths of other bobbins, and thus lays up the threads into a braid. (*Knight*.)

4. *Drainage*: A small channel for the conveyance of water.

5. *Ornith.*: A carrier-pigeon.

"There are tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there are croppers, carriers, runts."—*Walton*: *Angler*.

carrier-pigeon, s. A name given to a species of pigeon, from their being used to convey letters from any place to their home, now generally called homing pigeons (q. v.).

"Mr. Brent informs me that a friend of his had to give up flying carrier-pigeons from France to England, as the hawks on the English coast destroyed so many on their arrival."—*Darwin*: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xi., p. 362.

carrier-shells, s.

Zoöl.: The English name given to the molluscous genus *Phorus*, which is ranked under the family Trochidae. The name is given because the Phori attach foreign substances to their shells, some preferring stones and others shells or corals. Hence collectors call some of them mineralogists and others conchologists. Nine recent species are known and fifteen fossil, the latter from the Chalk or from the Eocene onward till now. (*Woodward*: *Mollusca*, ed. Tate.)

cār'-rī-ōn, *car-oigne, *car-oine, *car-eine, *car-aine, *car-en, *car-i-on, *car-yon, s. & a. [O. Fr. *caroigne*; Fr. *charoigne*; Ital. *carogna*; Sp. *carroña*; Low Lat. *caronia*, from Lat. *caro*=flesh.]

A. As substantive:

1. Literally:

*1. A dead body, a corpse.

"The caroigne in the busshe with throte ycorve,"
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 2,015.

"They did eat the dead carrions, and one another soon after, . . ."—*Spenser*: *On Ireland*.

*2. A body of a living person. (Used in contempt or depreciation.)

"A sely litylle clout for to wrappen in ourē careynes."—*Maundeville*, p. 293.

3. A carcass; the flesh of anything not fit for food.

"Till, warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found
To lodge their loathsom carrion under ground,"
Dryden.

4. Putrified, rotten flesh.

"Stynkand als carayne."—*Hampole*: *Prick of Conscience*, 7926.

II. Figuratively:

*1. A worthless person. (Applied in reproach or contempt.)

"Shall we send that foolish carrion, Mrs. Quickly, to him, and excuse his throwing into the water?"—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

2. Prey, booty.

" . . . the unclean birds of prey which swarm
wherever the scent of carrion is strong."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

B. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to carcasses; feeding on carcasses.

"Match to match I have encounter'd him,
And made a prey for carrion kites and crows,
Ev'n of the bonny beasts he lov'd so well."
Shakesp.: *Hen. VI.*, Pt. II., v. 2.

*2. Rotten, putrifying.

"That this foul deed shall smell above the earth
With carrion men, groaning for burial,"
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, iii. 1.

carrion-bird, s. Any bird feeding on carrion.

"And oft the hateful carrion-bird,
Heavily flapping his clogg'd wing,
Which reek'd with that day's banqueting."
Moore: *Lalla Rookh*: *The Fire Worshippers*.

carrion-crow, s.

Ornith.: A bird, a species of the *Corvidæ*, or Crows, *Corvus corone*, which feeds on carrion, small animals, poultry, &c. It is not uncommon in England.

carrion-feeder, s. A bird or animal which lives on carrion.

"And will not the manner of its descent proclaim throughout the district the whole family of carrion-feeders, that their prey is at hand."—*Darwin*: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ix., pp. 185-6.

carrion-flower, s.

Bot.: (1) A garden name for *Stapelia*; (2) *Smilax herbacea*. (*American*.)

carrion-hawk, s. A carrion-eating hawk, *Milvago leucurus*.

"The puma, with the condor and other carrion-hawks in its train, follows and preys upon these animals."—*Darwin*: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ix., p. 179.

carrion-vulture, s. A carrion-eating vulture.

"When an animal is killed in the country, it is well known that the condors, like other carrion-vultures, soon gain intelligence of it and congregate in an inexplicable manner."—*Darwin*: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ix., p. 184.

cār'-rīs, s. [Gael. *cathbrith*, *cathbruith*=boiled pollard; *cath*=pollard, husks; *bruith*=boiled.] Flummery. (*Scotch*.)

cār'-rītch (sing.), cār'-rītch-eş (pl.), s. [A corruption of Eng. *catechism*.]

1. Catechism. (*Scotch*.)

"My Mother gar'd me learn the Single Carritch, whilk was a great vex . . ."—*Scott*: *Old Mortality*, ch. xxxvii.

2. Often used in the sense of reproof—

"I gae him his carritch: I reprehended him with severity."

cār'-rōl-lite, s. [From *Carroll* county, Maryland, where it is found, and suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric massive mineral of a light steel-gray color, with a faint reddish hue. Hardness, 5.5; specific gravity, 4.85. It is found associated with chalcopryite and chalcocite. Dana thinks it may prove to be identical with the Bastnaes linnæite, both being cupriferous. Composition: Sulphur, 41.93; cobalt, 37.25; nickel, 1.54; iron, 1.26; copper, 17.48, with a trace of arsenic.

cār'-rōm, s. [Fr. *carambole*=a carrom.] A stroke in billiards in which the cue ball is driven (in reflection) against both object balls, or includes both object balls and the cushion, in its angles of impact.

***cār'-rōn-āde, s.** [From *Carron*, in Scotland, where they were first manufactured, and suff. -ade.]

Mil.: Short cast-iron, smooth-bore guns, made at Carron Foundry, having thinner metal than guns of similar caliber. They have powder-chambers, but no swell to muzzle and no trunnions, being attached to the carriage by a bolt passing through a loop on the under-side of the piece. Formerly used to throw large shot up to 600 yards.

"The carronade is a gun of intermediate length and weight between the cannon and the howitzer . . . The first gun of this nature was cast and constructed, according to the suggestions of General Melville, at Carron, 1779."—*Rees*: *Cyclopædia*; *Cannon*.

cār'-rōng, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A variety of the Wild Cherry or Gean, *Prunus Avium*.

***car-rō'on, s.** [CAR.] A rent received for the privilege of driving a cart.

cār'-rōt, s. & a. [Fr. *carotte*; Ital. *carota*; from Lat. *carota*.]

A. As substantive:

Bot.: An umbelliferous plant, *Daucus carota*, the esculent root of which is well known.

"Carrots, though garden roots, yet they do well in the fields for seed."—*Mortimer*.

Candy carrot: *Athamanta cretensis*.

Cretan carrot: The same as *Candy carrot*.

Deadly carrot: A common name for *Thapsia*. This plant is used in medical practice as a rubefacient plaster. It is excessively irritating.

Native carrot: A Tasmanian name for the tubers of *Geranium parviflorum*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

carrot-head, s. A head with red hair.

carrot-pow, s. The same as CARROT-HEAD (q. v.). (*Scotch*.)

carrot-tree, s. *Monizia edulis*, an umbelliferous plant, somewhat arborescent, which grows on one of three uninhabited islands near Madeira.

īcār'-rōt-ī-nēss, s. [Eng. *carrot*; -ness.] The quality or state of being carroty. (*Ash*.)

cār'-rōt-ī, a. [Eng. *carrot*; -y.] Resembling a carrot in color (applied to the hair); red.

***car'-rōwş, s. pl.** [Ir. & Gael. *carach*=cunning, deceitful.] Vagabonds, strolling gamblers.

"The carrows are a kind of people that wander up and down to gentlemen's houses, living only upon cards and dice; who, though they have little or nothing of their own, yet will they play for much money."—*Spenser*: *On Ireland*.

cār'-rŷ, *car-i-en, *car-ri-en, *car-y, *car-yn, *car-ye, *car-rye, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *carier*=to convey in a cart, from O. Fr. *car*=a cart, a car; Fr. *charier*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Transitive:

1. Literally:

(1) To convey or transport goods on a car or cart, or any similar means of conveyance.

"Caryn, or cary. Veho, transveho."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Upon camaylles and other bestes men caryen here merchandise thidre."—*Maundeville*, p. 122.

(2) To convey or bear in any way.

(a) Of material things:

"The dedo body . . . they carry till they come at kaire."—*Gower*, i. 248.

"And devout men carried Stephen to his burial, . . ."

—*Acts*, viii. 2.

(b) Of immaterial things:

"Another took the coast road, and carried the intelligence to Russell."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

(3) To bear about with one.

"Do not take out bones like surgeons I have met with, who carry them about in their pockets."—*Wiseman*: *Surgery*.

(4) To have attached.

(5) To convey by force. (Generally with the adverbs *away* or *off*.)

"Go, carry Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet,
Take all his company along with him."
Shakesp.: *Hen. IV.*, Pt. II., v. 5.

(6) To support, sustain, uphold.

"Warriors carry the warrior's pall."
Tennyson: *Ode on Death of Duke of Wellington* 6.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Of material things:

(a) To lead, conduct.

" . . . he should prevail on them to desert and to carry their ships into some French or Irish port."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(b) To bear, as trees, plants, &c.

"Set them a reasonable depth, and they will carry more shoots upon the stem."—*Bacon*: *Nat. Hist.*

(c) To move or push forward; to extend or continue in any direction.

"His chimney is carried up through the whole rock, so that you see the sky through it, . . ."—*Addison*: *On Italy*.

(d) To win or gain after resistance. [B. 2.]

"What a fortune does the thick lips owe,
If he can carry her thus?"
Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 1.

(e) To propel, urge, or drive forward. [B. 3.]

(f) To support, sustain the weight of. [B. 5.]

(2) Of immaterial things:

(a) To take or bear with one.

"If the ideas of liberty and volition were carried along with us in our minds, a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts would be easier resolved."—*Locke*.

(b) To receive, endure, accept.

"Some have in readiness so many odd stories, as there is nothing but they can wrap it into a tale, to make others carry it with more pleasure."—*Bacon*.

(c) To convey annexed to or as a result.

"The obvious portions of extension, that affect our senses, carry with them into the mind the idea of finite."—*Locke*.

(d) To contain, comprise.

"He thought it carried something of argument in it, to prove that doctrine."—*Watts*: *On the Mind*.

(e) To imply, import, convey the idea or impression of.

"It carries too great an imputation of ignorance, lightness, or folly, for men to quit and renounce their former tenets, presently, upon the offer of an argument which they cannot immediately answer."—*Locke*.

(f) To exhibit outwardly; to present the external appearance of.

"The aspect of every one in the family carries so much satisfaction that it appears he knows his happy lot."—*Addison*.

(g) To urge forward with some external or internal impulse, to cause to advance.

"It is not to be imagined how far constancy will carry a man; . . ."—*Locke*.

"Ill nature, passion, and revenge, will carry them too far in punishing others; . . ."—*Ibid*.

(h) To push forward habits, ideas, arguments, &c., in any direction.

"There is no vice which mankind carries to such wild extremes as that of avarice."—*Swift*.

(i) To transfer, bring forward, as from one page, column, or book to another. [C., 6 (2).]

(j) To cause to pass over to another place.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çim, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***(k)** To trace back the history of anything.

"Manetho, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath carried up their government to an incredible distance."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

(l) To effect one's purpose, succeed in completing or effecting anything.

"Of times we lose the occasion of carrying a business well thoroughly by our too much haste."—*Ben Jonson: Discovery*.

(m) To succeed in bringing into effect or to a successful issue against opposition, as a measure in Congress, or a motion in debate. [C. 14.]

"The friends of Halifax moved and carried the previous question."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

(n) With the pronoun *it*.

(i) To gain, prevail.

"Are you all resolv'd to give your voices?

But that's no matter; the greater part carries it."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.*

***(ii)** To behave, conduct oneself.

"He carried himself so insolently in the house and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious."—*Clarendon*.

***(iii)** To present or continue an outward appearance.

"My niece is already in the belief that he's mad; we may carry it thus, for our pleasure and his penance."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night iii. 4.*

***(o)** To transact business, to manage.

"And therefore they do cunningly carrye theyr course of government, . . ."—*Spenser: Ireland*.

(p) To persuade, influence by words, as "he carried his audience with him."

***II. Reflexive:** To behave, conduct oneself.

"He attended the king into Scotland, where he did carry himself with much singular sweetness and temper."—*Wotton*.

III. Intransitive:

***1** To run or travel about, to wander.

"As ancre and heremites
That holden hem in hir selles
And coveiten noght in contree,
To carien about."

Langland: P. Plowman, 55.

2. To fetch and bring, as dogs.

"Each does her studious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and carry."—*Prior*.

3. To have a propelling power. [B. 3.]

B. Technically:

1. Arith.: To hold over in a calculation a number to a higher or lower place in numeration.

2. Mil.: To gain possession of by attack, as "to carry the outworks of a place." [A. 2 (d).]

3. Gunnery, archery, &c.:
Intrans.: To have the power of projecting a ball to a certain distance.

"For, on my soul, as far as Amiens
She'll carry blank."

Beaum & Fletcher: Tamer Tamed.

4. Naut. War: To be armed with, to be provided with for offense or defense.

"It was desired that she could carry thirty-six 68-pounder guns."—*Brit. Quart. Review, 1873, p. 105.*

5. Building: To sustain the weight of, support.

6. Horsemanship: A horse is said to carry well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; but when his neck is short, and ill-shaped, and he lowers his head, he is said to carry low.

7. Hunting: A hare is said by hunters to carry, when she runs on rotten ground, or on frost, and it sticks to her feet.

8. Hawking: A hawk is said to carry, when it flies away with the game instead of bringing it to its master.

C. In special phrases:

1. To carry along, v. t. & i.:

(1) Trans.: The same as to carry away. (*Colloquial*.)

(2) Intrans.: To fare.

2. To carry arms (Mil.):

(1) To serve in the army.

(2) To hold the rifle in the position for saluting a subaltern. Arms so held are said to be "at the carry."

3. To carry away:

(1) Ordinary Language:

(a) Lit.: To carry off forcibly, to abduct.

" . . . for he mourned because of the transgression of them that had been carried away."—*Ezra, x. 6.*

(b) Figuratively:

(i) To overcome, overpower.

" . . . having an honest and sincere mind, he was not so carried away by a popular prejudice."—*Tillotson* (ed. 1722), vol. i. ser. 1.

(ii) To transport in mind, to lead away.

"Ye know that ye were Gentiles, carried away unto these dumb idols, even as ye were led."—*1 Cor. xii. 2.*

(2) Naut.: To break or lose a spar, &c., to part a rope.

"We carried away our mizen-mast."—*Byron: Narrative, p. 4.*

***4. To carry coals:** To bear injuries.

"I advise those who are sensible that they carry coals, and are full of ill-will, and entertain thoughts of revenge, . . ."—*Whitchcot: Sermons*.

5. To carry forth, v. t.: To convey outside.

" . . . carry forth the ashes without the camp unto a clean place."—*Lev. vi. 11.*

6. To carry forward:

(1) Ordinary Language.

(a) Lit.: To convey or conduct forward.

(b) Fig.: To help forward, to promote, advance.

(2) Book-keeping: To transfer from one page, column or book, to its successor.

"Four quarterly dividends, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, have been paid during 1880, beside carrying forward a balance to the present year."—*London Standard, March 5, 1881.*

7. To carry off, v. t.:

(1) Literally:

(a) To seize and convey away by force.

" . . . the Seres returning, carried off either their goods or money, as they liked best."—*Arbutnot*.

(b) To conduct away by means of a channel.

(2) Fig.: To kill (said of a disease).

"Old Parr lived to one hundred and fifty-three years of age, and might have gone further, if the change of air had not carried him off."—*Sir W. Temple*.

¶ **To carry it off:** To bear out, face through.

"If a man carries it off, there is so much money saved."—*L'Estrange*.

8. To carry on, v. t. & i.:

(1) Transitive:

(a) To exercise, manage, or conduct.

"The internal government of England could be carried on only by the advice and agency of English ministers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.*

(b) To continue; put forward from one stage to another.

" . . . begun by our Blessed Savior, carried on by his disciples, . . ."—*Bishop Sprat*.

(2) Intrans.: To conduct or behave one's self in a particular manner. (*Colloquial*.)

9. To carry out, v. t.:

(1) Lit.: To convey to a spot outside.

(2) Figuratively:

(a) To conduct to an issue; to prosecute a design; to complete.

"Other duties, however, interfered with the carrying out of this intention."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), iii. 42.

***(b)** To transport.

"These things transport and carry out the mind."—*Sir J. Davis: On the Immortality of the Soul, st. 35.*

10. To carry over, v. t.:

(1) Ord. Lang.: To gain over to a side, to prevail to leave any party and join another.

"Marlborough had promised to carry over the army, Russell to carry over the fleet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxii.*

(2) Stock Exch.: To put off a settlement of an account to the next account day.

"The carrying-over rates were much the same as on last occasion, . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph, May 12, 1881.*

11. To carry sail (Naut.): To have the sails spread.

***12. To carry the colors:**

Mil.: To serve as an ensign.

13. To carry through, v. t. & i.:

(1) Transitive:

(a) Lit.: To convey anything through the midst of other things.

(b) Figuratively:

(i) Of persons: To support or lead to a successful end in spite of obstacles or dangers; to suffice for.

"That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, victoriously through all difficulties."—*Hammond*.

(ii) Of things: To complete, bring to a successful issue.

***(2) Intrans.:** To support to a successful end in spite of obstacles or dangers.

14. To carry one's point: To succeed in one's object. [A. 2 (m).]

"They were bent upon placing their friend Littleton in the Speaker's chair; and they had carried their point triumphantly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiv.*

15. To carry up: To build, or raise higher.

16. To carry weight:

(1) Lit.: To ride or run with a weight on one's back or saddle.

"He carries weight, he rides a race;

'Tis for a thousand pounds!"

Cowper: John Gilpin.

(2) Fig.: To be of importance, to influence.

¶ For the distinction between *to carry* and *to bear*, see BEAR, v. For that between *to carry*, *to fetch*, and *to bring*, see BRING. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

carry-all, s. [A corruption of *carriole*.] A light four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse.

***carry-knave, s.** A common prostitute.

"The superfluous number of all our hireling hackney carryknaves."—*Taylor: Works, 1630. (Nares.)*

carry-tale, s. A tale-bearer.

"Some carry-tale, some pleasesman, some slight zany."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.*

čār'-rŷ, s. [CARRY, v.]

1. A term used to express the motion of the clouds. They are said to have a great carry, when they move with velocity before the wind.

2. The bulk or weight of a burden.

†3. The position of a musket when under the order to carry arms. [CARRY, v., C. 2 (2).]

cār'-rŷ-ŭng, pr. par., a. & s. [CARRY, v.]

A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the conveyance of goods, &c.

C. As subst.: The act or business of conveying goods, &c.

carrying-capacity, s.

1. The extent of any thing's ability to carry; as the carrying-capacity of a steamboat.

2. The extent of power possessed by an electric conductor for carrying a current without becoming unduly heated or fusing.

cars (pl. car-sēs), s. [CRESS.] (*Gerarde, &c.*)

car-sad-dle, s. [CART-SADDLE.]

carse, kerss, s. [Sw. *karr*=a fen, a marsh.] Low and fertile land; generally that which is adjacent to a river. (*Scotch*.)

"Tharfor thai herberyd thaim that nycht

Doune in the Kers."—*Barbour, xii. 392, 395. MS.*

cār'-stāng, s. [Eng. *car*, and *stang*=a pole.] The shaft of a cart. (*Jamieson*.)

cart, *carte, s. & a. [A. S. *cræt*; O. Icel. *karti*, *kartr*; Gael. & Ir. *cairt*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Generally:

***(1)** A carriage or vehicle of any sort.

"There was bought a fourewheled cart."—*Wycliffe: 3 Kings, x. 29.*

"The Scythians are described by Herodotus to lodge always in carts, and to feed upon the milk of mares."—*Temple*.

(2) A vehicle with two wheels, used for the conveyance of heavy or rough goods, and more especially by farmers; distinguished from a wagon, which has four wheels.

"He had cartes and waines nimen."

Story of Genesis and Exodus, 2,362.

"My friend, just ready to depart,

Was packing all his goods in one poor cart."—*Dryden: Juvenal, iii.*

2. Spec.: A vehicle in which criminals were carried to execution, or at the tail of which they were whipped.

"Now fitted the halter, now traversed the cart,

And often took leave, but was loath to depart."

Prior: The Cordelier.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Cart-horse, cart-load, cart-rut, cart-way, cart-wheel, cart-whip*.

cart-band, *carte-band, *carbond, s. A plate of iron on a cart; also, the tire of a wheel.

"A carte band (carbond A.): Crusta, crustula, diminutivum."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

***cart-body, s.** The body or main part of a cart.

cart-jade, s. A poor, miserable cart-horse.

"He came out with all his clowns, horsed upon such cart-jades, so furnished, I thought if that were thrift, I wished none of my friends or subjects ever to thrive."—*Sidney*.

cart-rope, s. A strong rope used for fastening a load on a cart; hence, any strong rope.

"Whiplash wel knotted, and cartrope ynough."—*Tusser, p. 36.*

"Woe be vnto wayne persones, yt drawe wyckednes vnto the, as it were wt a corde; and synne, as it were with a cart-rope."—*Bible, 1551. Essay, c. 5.*

cart-saddle, *cart-sadel, *cart-sadle, car-saddle, s. The small saddle put on the back of a carriage-horse, for supporting the trams or shafts of the carriage.

"A timmer long, a broken cradle,

The pillion of an auld car-saddle."

Herd. Coll. ii. 143.

"Cart-sadle, the commissarie,

Oure cart shal he lede."

Langland: P. Plowman, 1,242.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***cart-spur**, ***carte-spurre**, *s.* [Eng. *cart*, and *spurre*=spoor (q. v.).] A cart-wheel rut.

"A *Carte spurre; orbita*."—*Cathol. Anglicum* (ed. Herrtage).

cart-tire, *s.* The tire of a cart-wheel.

cart-way, *s.* A driveway for a cart.

cart-wright, ***cartwright**, *s.* One who makes carts.

"A *Cartwright: carectareus*."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

"After local names, the most names have been derived from occupations or professions; as Taylor, Potter, Smith, *Cartwright*."—*Camden: Remains*.

cārt, ***carten**, ***cartyn**, *v. t. & i.* [CART, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To carry or convey goods in a cart.

"*Cartyn*, or lede wythe a *carte*. *Carruco*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*2. To expose in a cart by way of punishment.

"Mounts the Tribunal, lifts her scarlet head,
And sees pale Virtue carted in her stead."

Pope: Epilogue to the Satires, Dial, i. 149-50.

"She chuckled when a bawd was carted."—*Prior*.

B. Intrans.: To use carts for carriage of goods.

"Oxen are not so good for draught when you have occasion to *cart* much, but for winter plowing."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

car-tā-fil-ā'-go, **car-tā-phīl-ā'-go**, *s.* [From Lat. *carta*, and *filago*.]

Bot.: Two composite plants—(1) *Graphalium sylvaticum*, and (2) *Filago Germanica*. (*Turner*.)

cart-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *cart*; -age.]

1. The act of carting or transporting goods in a cart.

"... goods intrusted to his master for *cartage* to the docks, ..."—*London Standard*, February 27, 1881.

2. The money paid for the carting or transporting of goods in a cart.

*3. A cartful, as much as a cart will hold. (*Scotch*.)

"Ful mony *cartage* of thare oxin grete
About the fyris war britnit and doun bet,
And bustuous boukis of the birst swine,"

Doug.: Virgil, 367, 53.

¶ It is possible that *cartage* in this instance may be a mistake for *carcage*=carcass.

carte, *s.* [Fr. *carte*; Ital. *carta*; Lat. *carta*.] [CARD.]

1. Ordinary Language:

* (1) A card.

"Then we'll steek the shop, and cry ben Baby, and take a hand at the *cartes* till the gudeman comes hame."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

(2) A bill of fare.

2. *Fencing*: A movement of the sword, as tierce and *carte*. [QUARTO.]

"He thrust *carte* and tierce uncommonly fierce."

Barham: Ingoldsby Legends, p. 68.

carte-blanche, *s.*

Lit.: A blank sheet of paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is given may think proper; hence absolute freedom of action.

"... Lord Grey was armed with what was then called a *carte blanche* to create any number of peers necessary to insure its success."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, b. i. ch. ii.

carte-de-visite, *s.*

Phot.: A small likeness affixed to a card, so called from photographs of very small size having been originally used as visiting cards.

cart'-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CART, *v.*] Conveyed or transported in carts.

"Horse and man have to be fed by victual *carted* hundreds of miles out of Poland."—*Carlyle: Fred. the Great*, bk. xviii, ch. 13.

car'-tēl, *s.* [Fr. *cartel*; Ital. *cartello*; Sp. & Port. *cartel*; Low Lat. *cartellus*, from *chartula*, dimin. of *charta*=a writing.] [CHART.]

*1. A writing of any sort, more especially a paper containing the heads of an agreement between enemies, or stipulations respecting the exchange of prisoners.

"As this discord among the sisterhood is likely to engage them in a long and lingering war, it is the more necessary that there should be a *cartel* settled among them."—*Addison: Freeholder*.

†2. A challenge to a battle or duel, a defiance.

"... as to perjur'd duke of Lancaster,

Their *cartel* of defiance they prefer."

Daniel: Civil War.

cartel-ship, *s.*

Naut.: A ship commissioned in time of war to exchange the prisoners of any two hostile powers, or to carry a proposal from one to the other; for this reason she had only one gun, for the purpose of firing signals, as the officer who commanded her was particularly ordered to carry no cargo, ammunition, or implements of war. In late wars, how-

ever, the term has been applied to ships of war fully armed, but under cartel, carrying commissions for settling peace, as flags of truce.

***car'-tēl**, *v. t.* [CARTEL, *s.*] To send a cartel or challenge to; to challenge.

"Come hither, you shall *cartel* him;—you shall kill him at pleasure."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humor*, i. 4.

car'-ēr, ***cart-are**, ***cart-ere**, *s.* [Eng. *cart*; -er.] One whose business it is to drive a cart.

"Thay seigh a cart that *chargid* was with hay,
Which that a *carter* drof forth in his way."

Chaucer: C. T., 7, 121.

"It is the prudence of a *carter* to put bells upon his horses, to make them carry their burdens cheerfully."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy*.

carter-fish, *s.* A kind of flat fish, *Pleuronectes megastoma*.

car-tēs-i-an, *a. & s.* [From René Descartes, a celebrated French philosopher, who was born at La Haye, in Turaine, on March 31, 1596, and died at Stockholm, on February 11, 1650, aged 53.

A. As adj.: Pertaining to Descartes or to his teaching; taught by Descartes.

"The *Cartesian* philosophy begins now to be almost universally rejected, ..."—*A. Smith: Hist. of Astronomy*.

B. As subst.: One who adopts the philosophical tenets of Descartes.

cartesian-devil, *s.* A contrivance to illustrate the effect of the compression or expansion of air in changing the specific gravity of bodies. It is a small glass figure, hollow, and sometimes provided with a hollow bulb on its head. This is to be partly filled with water, and placed in a tall vessel, nearly full of water, and having a piece of caoutchouc secured tightly over the top. On pressing the caoutchouc the air of the vessel will be compressed; this will compress that within the figure or bulb, so admitting more water by a small aperture, and causing the figure to sink. On removing the pressure the air in the figure or bulb will expand, forcing out some of the water, and causing it to rise. (*Francis*.) It is called also a cartesian diver and bottle-imp (q. v.).

car-tēs-i-an-ism, *s.* [Eng. *cartesian*; -ism.] The system of philosophy taught by Descartes. René Descartes in his twentieth year resolved as far as possible to eliminate from his mind all that had ever been taught him by books or by instructors, and think out for himself the entire circle of knowledge. His first postulate was "Cogito, ergo sum"—"I think, therefore I exist." Inquiring next into ideas, which he defined as "all that is in our mind when we conceive a thing, in whatever way we conceive it," he regarded clearness and distinctness as the criterion of a true as distinguished from a false idea. Of all ideas in the human mind that of a God is the clearest, therefore there is a God. As in this clear conception of God infinite veracity is attributed to Him, it is impossible that He could make our faculties deceive us in mathematical and metaphysical demonstrations; these sciences, therefore, are trustworthy. The actual existence of the external world is proved by the prior truth, the existence of God. Creation was and is a manifestation of the Divine will.

Descartes revolutionized mathematics, imparting to it a beneficial impulse. He did likewise to metaphysics. Among his immediate followers in the latter science were Geulinx, Malebranche, and Spinoza. A celebrated opponent was Gassendi. The method of Descartes was adopted by all the philosophers of the rationalistic school who flourished during the latter half of the seventeenth and the whole of the eighteenth centuries. In physics he discovered the law of the refraction of a ray of light through a diaphanous body, but his *a priori* method was not the proper instrument for physical investigation, and his researches in that department were comparative failures. [VORTEX.]

cart'-fūl, ***cart'-fūll**, *s.* [Eng. *cart*, and *ful* (l).] The quantity which will fill a cart.

"The king hath licenc'd certain victuals into the town, and wood upon intreaty of the Cardinal Gondii at twenty-five crowns the *cart-full*, and a cow eight."—*Reliquiae Wottonianae*, p. 614.

car-thā-gīn'-i-an, *s. & a.* [Lat. *carthaginiensis*=pertaining to Carthage; *Carthago* (genit. *Carthagini*).]

A. As subst.: A native of Carthage.

B. As adjective:

Geog.: Of or pertaining to Carthage, a famous city on the north coast of Africa, said to have been founded by Dido about 869 B. C., and for many years the great rival of Rome for the supremacy of the Mediterranean. After a protracted struggle, lasting from 265 B. C. to 147 B. C., it was finally conquered and burnt by Scipio in the latter year.

carthaginian-apple, *s.*

Bot.: *Punica granatum*, the Pomegranate.

car'-thā-mine, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *carthamus*, and Eng. suff. -ine (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{16}O_7$. A red coloring matter, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, extracted from the flowers of the safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius*.

car'-thā-mūs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Arab. *qurtum*, *qirtim*, from Heb. *garthami*=bastard saffron.]

Bot.: A small genus of composite flowers, containing two annual species, of which one, the Safflower plant or Bastard Saffron (*Carthamus tinctorius*), is extensively cultivated in India, China, &c., as well as Southern Europe. Under the name of Safflower the flowers of this plant are extensively imported into this country, principally from India, for the sake of the two coloring matters, yellow and red, contained in them, which are used for dyeing silk, &c. Mixed with finely powdered talc it forms the well-known substance known as rouge. It is also used to adulterate saffron. According to Col. Sykes the seeds of *C. persicus* produce a useful oil, eatable when fresh. The oil-cake formed from it is very nourishing to milch cattle. In times of scarcity the seeds themselves are eaten while the leaves of the plant are used as greens.

"*Carthamus*, the flower of which alone is used, is an annual plant cultivated in Spain, Egypt, and the Levant. There are two varieties of it; one which has large leaves, and the other smaller ones. It is the last which is cultivated in Egypt, where it is a considerable article of commerce."—*Brande: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

***car'-thoun**, *s.* [CARTOW.]

Mil.: An ancient gun, weighing 90 cwt., and throwing a 48-lb. shot; used in the fifteenth century. Also known as the Cannon Royal.

car-thū'-gī-an, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *Carthusianus*, *Cartusienis*.]

A. As Adjective:

Eccles. Hist.: Of or pertaining to a religious order founded in A. D. 1086 by Bruno, and named from the place of their institution, Chartreux, in France. They were remarkable for the austerity of their rule, which binds them to perpetual solitude, total abstinence from flesh—even at the risk of their lives—and absolute silence, except at certain stated times. Their habit was white, except an outer plaited cloak, which was black. They were brought over to England in A. D. 1180 or 1181 by King Henry II.

"Silent he seems externally

As any *Carthusian* monk may be."

Longfellow: The Golden Legend, iv.

B. As substantive:

One of the order of monks described in A.

car'-tīl-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Fr. *cartilage*, from Lat. *cartilago*.]

In Animal Physiol.: A texture or substance possessed of elasticity, flexibility, and considerable cohesive power. *Temporary cartilage* is present in place of bone in very early life, and as development goes on ossifies. *Permanent cartilage*, on the contrary, retains its character to the last, never ossifying. It is of two kinds: *Articular cartilage*, used in joints, and *membraniform cartilage*, employed in the walls of cavities. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 4, pp. 88-93.) [FIBRO-CARTILAGE.]

"Canals by degrees are abolished, and grow solid; several of them united grow a membrane; these membranes further consolidated become *cartilages*, and *cartilages* bones."—*Arbuthnot*.

car-tīl-ā-gīn'-ē-ī, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *cartilagineus*=gristly.]

Ichthy.: The same as CHONDROPTERYGII (q. v.).

car-tīl-ā-gīn'-ē-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *cartilaginosus*, from *cartilago* (genit. *cartilaginis*).] Consisting of cartilage, cartilaginous.

"By what artifice the *cartilaginous* kind of fishes poise themselves ... is as yet unknown."—*Ray*.

†**car-tīl-ā-gīn'-if-i-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *cartilago* (genit. *cartilaginis*), and *facio*=to make.] The act or process of forming into cartilage.

car-tīl-āg'-in-ōūs, *a.* [Fr. *cartilagineux*; Lat. *cartilaginosus*, from *cartilago* (genit. *cartilaginis*).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of cartilage, gristly.

"The larynx gives passage to the breath, and, as the breath passeth through the rimula, makes a vibration of those *cartilaginous* bodies, which forms that breath into a vocal sound or voice."—*Holder: Elem. of Speech*.

2. *Ichthyol.*: Having the internal skeleton in a state of cartilage or gristle, the bones containing little or no calcareous matter. (*Owen*.)

"... the means whereby *cartilaginous* fishes raise and sink themselves in the water, and rest and abide in what depth they please, ..."—*Ray: Creation*.

cart'-ing, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [CART, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of conveying in a cart.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. çcian, -tli = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -tîon, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = be! de!

cart-ô-graph-êr, s. [Lat. *charta* = a leaf of paper; Fr. *carte* = a card, a chart; and Gr. *graphô* = to write, engrave.] One who makes or compiles charts.

cart-ô-graph-ic, ***cart-ô-graph-i-cal**, a. [Lat. *charta*; Fr. *carte* = a card, a chart; Gr. *graphô* = writing, engraving; *graphô* = to write, engrave.] Of or pertaining to cartography.

cart-ô-graph-i-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *cartographic*, *-ly*.] According to or by cartography.

cart-ô-graph-ÿ, s. [Fr. *carte* = a card, a chart; Lat. *charta*; Gr. *chartê* = a sheet of paper; *graphê* = a writing, a treatise; *graphô* = to write.] The art or business of making charts and maps.

car-ton, s. [CARTOON.]

carton-pierre, s. [Fr. *pierre* = a stone.]

1. A species of papier-maché, imitating stone or bronze sculpture. It is composed of paper-pulp mixed with whiting and glue. It is used for picture-frames, statuettes and architectural ornaments.

2. Very hard pasteboard.

câr-tô-nê-ma, s. [Gr. *kartos* = chopped, cut; *nêma* = the thread of a spider's web.]

Bot.: The generic name of one of the spider-worts, having the filaments of the stamens without any hair. Only one species, *Cartonema spicatum* (with blue flowers), a native of New Holland, is known.

car-tôn, ***car-ton**, s. [Sp. *carton*; Ital. *cartone*; Fr. *carton*: from Lat. *carta*, *charta* = paper.]

Painting & Drawing.

1. (Of the form Carton): Pasteboard for paper-boxes.

2. A design drawn on strong, large paper, to be afterwards traced through and transferred to the fresh plaster of a wall, to be painted in fresco.

3. A design colored for working in mosaic, tapestry, &c.

"It is with a vulgar idea that the world beholds the cartoons of Raphael, and every one feels his share of pleasure and entertainment."—Watts; *Logic*.

4. A drawing of a larger size than usual in a paper or periodical.

car-touch, s. [Fr. *cartouche*; Ital. *cartoccio* = an angular roll of paper, a cartridge, from *carta* = paper; Lat. *carta*, *charta*; Gr. *chartês* = a leaf of paper.]

1. **Military**:

(1) A wooden case containing bullets formerly fired from howitzers. [CARTIDGE.]

(2) Leather cases, used for conveying ammunition from the magazine to the gun.

(3) A cartridge.

(4) A roll of paper containing a charge.

(5) (*Cartouches*, Fr.): French military passes, once given to soldiers going on furlough.

2. **Architecture**:

(1) A name given to the modillion of a cornice used internally.

(2) A scroll of paper, usually in the form of a tablet, for the reception of an inscription.

3. **Egyptian**.

Antiq.: An elliptical oval on ancient monuments and in papyri, containing hieroglyphics.

"Still a part of it [the Rosetta stone] was deciphered. If the reader will refer to the plate of it he will see two names in an oblong inclosure called a *cartouche*."—Sharpe; *Hist. of Egypt*.



Cartouches.

cartouch-box, s. The same as CARTIDGE-BOX (q. v.).

***car-tow**, s. [Dut. *kartouw*; Ger. *kartann*, from Lat. *quartana*, from *quatuor* = four, from the measure of powder used. (Jamieson).] [CARTHOUN.]

"The earl Marischal sends to Montrose for two *cartows*.—The earl had stiled his *cartows* and ordinance just in their faces."—Spalding, i. 172.

cart-ridge, ***car-trage**, s. & a. [A corruption of Fr. *cartouche*.] [CARTOUCH.]

A. As substantive:

Mil.: A case of paper, flannel, parchment, or metal, fitting the bore of a gun, and containing an exact charge of powder. It is called a ball-cartridge when it contains a projectile, and blank when no projectile is used. For muzzle-loading small-arms cartridges consist of paper cases to which a leaden bullet is fixed; for breech-loaders, thin brass or cardboard cases with a metal



Cartridge.

disc, containing the detonator at the base, and a hardened bullet or charge of shot (in the case of shot-gun cartridges), choked or crimped in at the other; for artillery, serge or silk, separate from the projectile, and cylindrical in shape. After filling, the mouth is choked, and it is then hooped with worsted or braid.

Our monarch stands in person by,
His new-cast cannons' firmness to explore;
The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try
And ball and cartrage sorts for every bore."
Dryden: *Annus Mirab.*, 149.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

cartridge-bag, s.

Ordnance: A flannel bag, having a charge of powder for a cannon.

cartridge-belt, s. A belt having pockets fixed for carrying ammunition.

cartridge-box, s. A box or case for the safe storage and carriage of cartridges.

cartridge-filler, s. A device for charging the cartridge-cases with the proper quantity of powder.

cartridge-paper, s. Strong thick paper, such as was used for the cases of cartridges. Also used for large rough drawings covering a good deal of space. It is made in two widths, fifty-four and sixty inches, and any length that may be required; it is then called continuous cartridge.

cartridge-priming, a. Priming or designed to prime a cartridge.

Cartridge-priming machine: A machine by which the fulminate is placed in the copper capsule of the metallic cartridge.

cartridge-retractor, s. That part of a breech-loading fire-arm which catches the empty cartridge capsule by its flange and draws it from the bore of the gun.

cartridge-wire, s.

1. **Blasting**: The priming wire by which the cartridge is connected with the connecting-wire of the voltaic battery.

2. **Ordnance**: The needle by which the cartridge envelope is pierced that the priming may be connected with the powder of the cartridge.

car-tu-lar-ÿ, **char-tu-lar-ÿ**, s. [Fr. *cartu laire*, from Low Lat. *cartularium*, *chartularium*, from *charta*, *carta* = paper.]

1. A register or record of a monastery or church.

"Entering a memorial of them in the *chartulary* or ledger-book of some adjacent monastery."—Blackstone; *Commentaries*.

2. An ecclesiastical officer in charge of public records.

***car-tuw**, s. [Dut. *kartouw* = a great gun.] A great cannon or battering-gun. (*Spalding*) (*Scotch*). [CARTHOUN, CARTOW.]

***câr-u-câge**, s. [Lat. *caruca* = a plow, and Eng. suff. *-age*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The act of plowing.

2. **O. Law**: A tax or duty imposed on every plow.

câr-u-câte, s. [Low Lat. *carucata*, *carrucata*, from *caruca* = a plow.] As much land as could be plowed with a single team in a year.

"The hide was the measure of land in the Confessor's reign; the *carucate*, that to which it was reduced by the Conqueror's new standard.—Twelve *carucates* of land made one hide.—It [the *carucate*] must be various according to the nature of the soil, and custom of husbandry, in every county."—Keltam; *Domesday Book*, p. 168.

câr-ûm, s. [From Caria, a district of Asia Minor, of which it is a native.]

Bot.: A genus of Apiaceæ or Umbelliferae, with finely-cut leaves and compound umbels, which in the true Caraway have but few bracts surrounding them, or sometimes none at all; petals broad, with a point bent inwards; fruit oval, curved with five ribs, and one or more channels for volatile oil under each furrow. The Caraway, *Carum carui*, is cultivated in Essex and elsewhere. [CARAWAY.] *C. bulbocastanum* is called Pignut; its tubers are quite wholesome.

ca-rûn'-cle (Eng.), **ca-rûn'-cu-lâ** (Lat.), s. [Fr. *caruncule*; Lat. *caruncula* = a little piece of flesh; *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.]

1. **Anat.**: A small excrescence or protuberance of flesh, either natural or morbid.

"Caruncles are a sort of loose flesh arising in the urethra by the erosion made by virulent acid matter."—Wiseman.

2. **Bot.**: A wart or protuberance round or near the hilum of a seed.

3. **Zoöl.**: A naked fleshy excrescence on the head of a bird, as the wattles of a turkey, &c.

†ca-rûn'-cu-lâr, a. [Lat. *caruncula* = a little piece of flesh; *caro* = flesh.] Pertaining to or of the form of a caruncle.

ca-rûn'-cu-lâr'-lâ, s. [Lat. *caruncula*], and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

Bot.: A generic name given to a few plants from the Cape of Good Hope, separated by Haworth from *Stapelia*, but with characteristics scarcely sufficient to establish a new genus. (*Treas. of Botany*.)

ca-rûn'-cu-lâte, **ca-rûn'-cu-lâ-têd**, a. [Lat. *caruncula*], and Eng. adj. suff. *-ate*, *-ated*.] Affected with a caruncle; having a caruncle; of the nature or form of a caruncle; caruncular.

"The carrier, more especially the male bird, is also remarkable from the wonderful development of the carunculated skin about the head."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i. p. 21.

ca-rû'-tô, s. [From the native name.] A dye obtained from the fruit of the *Genipa americana*, a native plant of British Guiana. It is of a beautiful bluish-black color. (*Ure*.)

carve, ***ker-vyn**, ***ker-uen**, ***kurue**, ***keor-ven**, v. t. & i. [A. S. *ceorfan* (pt. t. *cearf*, pa. par. *cearfon*, *ceorfen*, *ceorvyn*); O. Fris. *kerod*; Dut. *kerven*; Ger. *kerben*; Dan. *karvê*; Sw. *karfoa*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. **Lat.**: To cut.

"Kervyn, or cutton. *Scindo, seco*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The shepherds there robben one another,
And layen baytes to beguile her brother;
Or they will buy his sheepe out of the cote,
Or they will *carven* the shepheards throte."

Spenser: *Shep. Cal.*, ix.

2. **Figuratively**:

*1. To deprive, take away.

"His estate fortune from him *carf*."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 15,943.

*2. To make into furrows, to wrinkle.

"And there the Ionian father of the rest;
A million wrinkles *carved* his skin."
Tennyson: *The Palace of Art*.

*3. To provide, secure.

"He hath been a keeper of his flocks both from the violence of robbers, and his own soldiers, who could easily have *carved* themselves their own food."—South.

† Frequently with out.

"... many noble private fortunes were *carved out* of the property of the Crown."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

*4. To fashion.

"With lounes thre that square are *ceorvyn*."
Book of *Cyrtasye*, 667.

"I have known when he would have walked ten mile a-foot to see a good armour; and now will he lie ten nights awake, *carving* the fashion of a new doublet."—Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

(5) To force or succeed in making way against resistance.

"To such let others *carve* their way,
For high renown, or hireling pay."

Byron: *The Giaour*.

(6) To engrave.

"Run, run, Orlando, *carve* on every tree
The fair, the chaste, the unexpressive she."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, iii. 2.

II. Technically:

1. To cut meat at table.

"A capon, the which if I do not *carve* most curiously, says my knife's naught."—Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

2. To cut in wood, stone, ivory, or other substance, as a sculptor.

(1) **Of the thing cut**:

"Had Democrats really *carved* mount Athos into a statue of Alexander the Great, . . ."
Bentley.

(2) **Of the figure made**:

"And *carved* in ivory such a maid, so fair,
As nature could not with his art compare."
Dryden: *Pygmalion and the Statue*.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.

2. To perform at table the office of supplying the company from the dishes.

"I do mean to make love to Ford's wife; I spy entertainment in her; she discourses, she *carves*, she gives the leer of invitation."—Shakesp.: *Mer. Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

*II. **Fig.**: To fashion matters, to arrange.

"He that stirs next to *carve* for his own rage,
Holds his soul light; he dies upon his motion."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 3.

***carve**, s. [Low Lat. *carva*; O. Fr. *carue*, *carue*, a contracted form of *carucate*. (q. v.)] A carucate of land.

"As cantreds are diversely estimated, so are also *carves* or plowlands."—Sir J. Ware: *On Spenser's Ireland*.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

carved, *pa. par. & a.* [CARVE, *v.*] **car-vel** (1), *s.* [A contraction of *caravel* (q. v.)] **carvel built**, *pa. par. & a.* Said of a ship or boat in which the planks are all flush; that is to say, their edges are all fayed to each other, and not overlapping, as in clinkerwork.

carvel-joint, *s.*

Naut.: A flush joint. Used of ships' timbers or plates. It is opposed to a "clinker."

car-vel (2), *s.* [Ety. doubtful.] The *Urtica marina*, or sea-blubber. "The carvel is a sea-fume, floating upon the surface of the ocean, of a globous form, like so many lines throwing abroad her stings, which she can spread at pleasure, angling for small fishes, which by that artifice she captivates."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 26.

***car'-ven**, *pa. par. & a.* [The now obsolete form of the *pa. par.* of *carve*; Mid. Eng. *i-carven*, *corvyn*.] Carved.

"Right to the carven cedarn doors,"
Tennyson: Recol. of the Arabian Nights.

carv'-er, **ker-vare*, **ker-vere*, *s.* [Eng. *carv(e)*; *-er*.]

1. Literally.

1. One who carves, or works in wood, marble, ivory, &c.; a sculptor or engraver.

"I contended tools of carpentry, of *ker-vares*,"
Langland: P. Plowman, 5, 966.
"The master painters and the carvers came,"
Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 455.

2. One who cuts up meat at table.

"*Kervare* before a lord," *Escari*.—*Prompt. Par.*
"The carver, dancing round each dish,"
Dryden: Juvenal, v.

A carving knife and fork are often spoken of as the carvers.

II. Figuratively.

1. One who arranges matters, apportioning and providing at his own discretion.

"I have had feeling of my cousin's wrongs
And labored all I could to do him right;
But in this kind to come, in braving arms,
Be his own carver, and cut out his way,
To find out right with wrong, it may not be,"
Shakespeare: Richard II, ii. 3.

2. A contriver, a plotter.

"Art, hid with art, so well perform'd the cheat,
It caught the carver with his own deceit,"
Dryden: Pygmalion and the Statue, 17, 18.

carv'-ing, *pr. par. a. & s.* [CARVE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*.

1. The act, process, or art of acting as a carver. The act, process, or art of cutting wood into ornamental forms by means of chisels, graters, scorpers, &c. The art is one of great antiquity.

"and in carving of wood, to make any manner of cunning work,"—*Exod. xxxv. 33.*

2. Carved work.

"They can no more last like the ancients, than, excellent carvings in wood like those in marble and brass,"—*Temple*.

"Paintings and carvings, which had escaped the fury of the first generation of Protestants,"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

Obvious compounds: *Carving-knife*, *carving-fork*.

carving-chisel, *s.* A chisel having an oblique edge, and a basil on both sides; a skew-chisel.

carving-machine, *s.* A machine for roughly preparing wood for the carver's chisels, gouges, and scorpers.

carving-table, *s.* A table heated with hot water, in which are depressions forming pans to hold joints of meat.

car'-vist, *s.* [A corruption of *carry-vist*.] *Falconry*. A hawk of sufficient age to be carried on the fist or wrist; a hawk in its first year.

***car'-vy**, ***car'-vey**, ***car'-vic**, *s. & a.* [CARRY-WAY.]

1. Carraway.

"Mix with them two pound of fine flour, and two ounce of carvy seeds,"—*Receipts in Cookery*, p. 21.

2. A confection in which carraway seeds are inclosed.

"The remainder of the two ounces of carvey,"—*Blackw. Mag.*, October, 1820, p. 14.

carvy-seed, *s.* Carraway-seed.

"that a carvy-seed would sink the scale,"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xvi.

cār'-y-a, *s.* [Gr. *karya*, pl. of *karyon*=a nut.]

Bot.: A genus of North American plants, allied to the Walnut, and belonging to the order Juglandaceae. *Carya alba* is the common hickory (q. v.). The seeds of *C. amara*, with oil of chamomile, are useful in colic.

cār'-y-a-tēs, **cār'-y-a-t-id-ēs**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Caryates*; Gr. *karyatides*=women of *Carya*.] According to Vitruvius, from *Carya*, in Laconia, from whence, at its conquest by the Greeks, the women were led away captive, and, to perpetuate their slavery, were represented in buildings as charged with burdens.

Arch.: Figures of females, used instead of columns for the support of an entablature. Male figures in this position and relation are called Atlantes, Telamones, or Persians.



Caryatides.

cār'-y-āt'-ic, *a.* [Lat. *caryatēs*; suffix *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to caryatides. (*Pen. Cycl.*)

cār'-y-āt'-id, *a. & s.* [Gr. *karyatides*.]

A. As *adjective*.

Arch.: Pertaining to or of the nature of a caryatid. (*Pen. Cycl.*)

B. As *substantive*.

Arch.: A single female figure sustaining an entablature.

ca'-ryb-dē-a, *s.* [Lat. *Charybdis*.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Medusæ, order Acephala, class Simplicia, in which no traces of vessels can be perceived internally.

cār'-y-ō-car, *a.* [Gr. *karyon*=a nut.]

Bot.: One of two genera, forming the order Rhizobolaceæ (Rhizobols). There are about eight species, all hardwooded trees, and natives of the tropical regions of South America. The most interesting is *Caryocar nuciferum*, which produces the Souari, or Butter-nuts. These nuts are shaped something like a kidney, having an exceedingly hard, woody shell, inclosing a large white kernel, which has a pleasant nutty taste, and yields a bland oil on pressure. The timber also is valuable for ship-building, mill-work, &c.

cār'-y-ō-crī-nī-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *karyon*=a nut; *krinon*=a lily.]

Palæont.: A genus of Crinoidea, or Stone-lilies, found in the palæozoic limestones of this country.

cār'-y-ō-dāph-nē, *s.* [Gr. *karyon*=a nut; *daphnē*=a laurel.]

Bot.: A genus of Javanese trees, belonging to the Laurel family. The bark of *Caryodaphne densiflora* is bitter in taste; its leaves are aromatic, and used in cases of spasms of the bowels.

cār'-y-īl'-ō-phā, *s.* [Gr. *karyon*=a nut; *lophos*=the back of the neck, a crest.]

Bot.: A section of *Anchusa*, a genus of Boraginaceæ, containing *A. sempervirens*, a plant with a salver-shaped corolla, with very short straight tube, and the ring at the base of the nuts prolonged on the inner side into an appendage.

cār'-y-ōl'-y-sis, *s.* [Gr. *caryon*=a nut, nucleus, and *lysis*=dissolution.] The process of cell nuclei dissolution.

cār'-y-ō-lýt'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *karyon*=nucleus, and *lysis*=dissolution.] Pertaining to caryolysis.

cār'-y-ō-phýl-lā'-cē-ōs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *caryophyll(um)*=the clove gillflower, one of the species, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A natural order of, thalamifloral dicotyledons, classed by Lindley under his Silenalliance. There are three sub-orders: 1. Sileneæ, the Pink tribe, with united sepals opposite the stamens, where the latter are of the same number; 2. Alsineæ, the Chick-weed tribe, with separate sepals; 3. Mollugineæ, the Carpet-weed tribe, in which the petals are wanting, and the stamens are alternate with the sepals when of the same number. They are all natives of cold and temperate regions. The Clove-pink (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*) is the origin of all the cultivated varieties of carnations, picotees, bizarres, flakes, &c. There are about 60 genera and 1,100 species.

cār'-y-ō-phýl-lā'-cē-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *caryophyll(um)*; and Eng. adj. suff. *-aceus*.]

Bot.: Applied to a corolla whose petals have long distinct claws, as in the clove-pink.

cār'-y-ō-phýl-lē-ōus, *a.* [*Caryophyllæ*], and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: The same as *CARYOPHYLLACEOUS* (q. v.).

cār'-y-ō-phýl-lā, *s.* [Lat. *caryophyll(um)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia*.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A genus of Madrepor Polypi, in which the coral is branched, and the stars confined to the end of the branch. At each star is a mouth, surrounded by numerous tentacula. *Caryo-*

phyllia cespitosa is a common Mediterranean coral, and at Galieri, near Vizzini, in Sicily, a bed a foot and a half thick of the same species occurs fossil in Newer Pliocene deposits. The genus ranges from the Chalk to modern times.

cār'-y-ō-phýl-līc, *a.* [Lat. *caryophyll(um)*; and Eng. suff. *-ic* (Chem.).]

caryophyllic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained from the oil of cloves by means of alcohol. It is composed of twenty atoms of carbon, twelve of hydrogen, and four of oxygen.

cār'-y-ō-phýl-līnē, *s.* [Lat. *caryophyll(um)*; and Eng. suff. *-ine* (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}O$. A crystalline substance obtained from cloves by means of alcohol.

cār'-y-ō-phýl-lōid, *a.* [Fr. *caryophylloide*; Gr. *karyophyllon*, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Bot.: Resembling the *Caryophyllus*, or Clove.

cār'-y-ō-phýl-lūs, *s.* [Gr. *karyon*=a nut; *phyl-lon*=a leaf.]

cār'-y-ō-plāsm, *s.* [Gr. *karyon*=nucleus, and *plasma*=form.] The plasma of a cell nucleus; nucleoplasm.

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Myrtaceæ, containing *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, the tree producing the well-known spice called cloves. It is a handsome evergreen, rising from fifteen to twenty feet high. [CLOVE.] It grows in the East Indian Islands. The trees are now extensively cultivated in the West Indies and elsewhere. All parts of the plant are aromatic from the presence of a volatile oil.

2. *Pharm.*: Cloves, the unexpanded flowerbud, dried, of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, or Clove-tree. The clove has a small tapering, nail-like, reddish-brown body, consisting of a four-toothed calyx, and the unopened corolla.

Caryophylli oleum, oil of cloves, the essential oil distilled from cloves. It is of a light yellow color when fresh, gradually becoming brown-red; specific gravity, 1.055. It consists of a hydrocarbon $C_{10}H_{16}$, containing in solution eugenol $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, and a crystalline body caryophyllin (q. v.). Cloves contain tannin. Cloves and the oil are stimulant, aromatic, and carminative, and are employed in atonic dyspepsia, to allay vomiting in pregnancy, and to relieve flatulence; also the oil is used to allay by counter irritation the pain of carious teeth.

cār'-y-ōp-sis, *s.* [Gr. *karyon*=a nut; *opsis*=appearance.]

Bot.: A name applied to dry fruit containing a single seed, which is united by all parts with a thin pericarp. This fruit has the aspect of a seed; such is the fruit (commonly called seed) in the family of grasses. (Balfour.)

cār'-y-ō-tā, *s.* [Gr. *karyotos phoinix*=the date-palm; *karyon*=a nut.]

Bot.: A genus of very elegant, lofty palms, with graceful twice pinnate leaves. Nine species are known, all natives of India and the Indian Islands.

They have flowers of different sexes borne upon the same spike, or sometimes on different spikes. From the flower-spikes of *C. urens* a large quantity of the juice called toddy or palm-wine is obtained, and this on boiling yields excellent palm-sugar and sugar-candy. The sago of commerce is prepared from the central or pithy part of the trunk. The fiber of the leaf-stalks is used for making ropes, brooms, mats, &c., and a woolly kind of scurf scraped off the leaf-stalk for calking boats.

***cas**, *s.* [CASE.]

cā sā, *phr.* [An abbreviation of *Capias ad satisfaciendum*.] [CAPIAS.]

***cas-ak-ene**, *s.* [Ital. *casachino*; O. Fr. *casacquin*.] A kind of surtout. [CASOCK.]

ca-sar-ca, *s.* [Russ. *kazarka*; Bashkir *karakas*.]

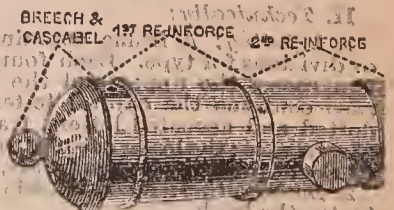
Ornith.: A fresh-water fowl of the Duck family Anatidæ (*Tadorna casarca*), called also Nuddy-geese. It is a native of Russia.

cās'-cā-bél, *s.* [Sp. *cascabel*, *cascabullo*=a little ball, a button or knob at the end of a cannon. Probably a corruption from the Lat. *scabillum*, *scabellum*.]

Mil.: The space between the button or knob on the rear of a muzzle-loading gun, and the first re-enforce or greatest circumference of the breech. Rifled breech-loading guns have none.

cās'-cā-de, *s.* [Fr. *cascade*; Sp. *cascada*; Ital. *cascata*, from *cascare*=to fall; from Lat. *caso*=to be ready to fall, from *cado* (sup. *casum*)=to fall. *Cascabel*.]

Orn. *Lang.*: A fall of water over a precipice; a waterfall, a little cataract.



boil, **boy**, **pout**, **owl**, **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**, **go**, **gem**, **thin**, **this**, **sin**, **as**, **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **ph=f**, **cian**, **-tian**, **shan**, **-tion**, **-sion**, **shun**, **-tion**, **-sion**, **zhun**, **-tions**, **-cious**, **-sious**, **shun**, **-ble**, **-dile**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

II. Technically:

1. Electricity:

(a) An electric charge sent through a number of Leyden jars in succession, and not simultaneously.
(b) A series of Leyden jars arranged on insulating supports for the purpose of charging and discharging.

2. *Pyrotechnics*: A device to imitate sheets or jets of water. Chinese fire is used.

cās'-cā-rā, s. [Sp.=bark.] The bark of the *cas-cara amarga*, a tree native to Mexico, much used as an alterative tonic in skin affections.

cās-cal'-ho, s. [Port.=a chip of stone or gravel; Sp. *cascajo*, from *casca*=to crack, to break in pieces, from Lat. *quasso*=to break in pieces.]

Geol.: A deposit of gravel, pebbles, and sand in which the Brazilian diamond is commonly found.

cās-ca-ril'-lā, s. [Sp. *cascarilla*=a piece of thin bark; dimin. of *casca*=bark, rind; *casca*=bark for tanning; *casca*=to break in pieces.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Cinchonaceæ.

2. *Phar.*: The same as *CASCARILLA BARK* (q. v.).
[*Mexican Cascarilla*: *Cascarilla Pseudo-China*. It is called by the Spaniards *Quina blanca*.

cascarilla bark (Eng.), **cascarillæ cortex** (Lat.), s.

Pharm.: The bark of *Croton Eleuteria*, or *Eleutheria*, a tree belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ. It is a native of the Bahama Islands, being most abundant in Eleuthera, one of that group. The bark occurs in the market as small quilled pieces, about the size of a pencil, fissured in both directions, of a dull, brown color, spotted white with lichens. It has a spicy smell and a bitter and aromatic taste. It contains a crystalline substance, *Cascarilline*. It is highly esteemed as an aromatic bitter tonic, without astringency, in case of indigestion; also as a stimulant expectorant in chronic bronchitis. When burnt it emits a fragrant smell, on which account it has been at times mixed with tobacco.

cās-ca-ril'-line, s. [From Sp., &c., *cascarilla*; and Eng., &c., suff. -ine (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A crystalline substance found in *Cascarilla* (q. v.).

cās'-cō, s. [Sp.=hull of a ship.] A craft used for coast and river commerce in the bay and river of Manila. It is from 70 to 90 feet in length, and has a beam of 10 to 12 feet and draws 2½ to 3 feet of water when loaded. It is built of light, tough wood, and is hooded with bamboo. The crew numbers from 5 to 10 men, and their families live on the boat fore and aft. The casco man is the water rat of the Philippines. The casco is slow and cumbersome, and is fast being replaced by lighters.

cāse (1), ***caas** (1), ***cas** (1), ***casse**, ***kace** (1), s. & a. [O. Fr. *casse*=box, case, or chest, from Lat. *capio*=to hold, to contain.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) That which contains or incloses something else; a box, covering, or sheath.

"Kace or casse for pynns. Cupella."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Other caterpillars produced maggots, that immediately made themselves up in cases."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

(2) A box or chest with its contents.

(3) A couple or set of any article.

(4) The framework or carcass of a house.

"The case of the holy house is nobly designed and executed by great masters."—*Addison: On Italy.*

2. Figuratively:

(1) The body, as that which covers or incloses the heart.

"O cleave, my sides!
Heart, once be stronger than thy continent,
Crack thy frail case."—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 12.

(2) The skin.

"For generally, as with rich furred conies, their cases are far better than their bodies, . . ."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 474.

II. Technically:

1. *Printing*: A frame containing compartments or divisions for type. Each fount of type requires two cases, the upper and the lower. The upper case contains the capital letters, small capitals, dotted and accented letters, fractions, and marks of reference; the lower case the small letters, figures, marks of punctuation, quadrats, and spaces.

2. *Bookbinding*: A cover made ready for its contents—the book.

3. *Masonry*: An outside facing of a building, of material superior to that of the backing.

4. Joinery:

(1) An inclosing frame; as, the sash-casing; a hollow box on the sides of the window frame, in which the weights work.

(2) The frame in which a door is hung.

(3) The inclosure of a stair.

5. *Weaving*: The pulley-box of a button-loom.

6. *Pyrotech.*: The paper cylinder or capsule of a firework.

7. *Mining*: A small fissure which lets water into the workings.

8. *Comm.*: The guts of sheep, used as cases or covers for sausages.

"The agreement was for the purpose of securing to the plaintiffs a monopoly of the supply of sheep's cases, or the guts of sheep, for covering sausages in New York and Canada."—*London Standard*, Sept. 22, 1881.

[For the distinction between *case* (1) and *frame*, see *FRAME*.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

case-bays, s. pl. The joists framed between a pair of girders in naked flooring. (*Gwilt*.)

case-bottle, s.

1. A bottle constructed to fit into a case with others.

"The first thing I did was to fill a large square case-bottle with water; and set it on my table, in reach of my bed."—*De Foe: Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, p. 98.

2. A bottle protected against breakage by a case or covering of wickerwork.

case-charr, s.

Ichthy.: A species of Salmon, *Salmo salvelinus*. It is called also the Charr, the Alpine Salmon, and the Salvellian Charr.

case-harden, v. t. [Eng. *case*, and *harden*.]

1. *Lit.*: To harden the outside or case of an iron tool, thus converting the surface into steel, while the interior still retains the toughness of malleable iron.

"The manner of casehardening is thus: Take cow horn or hoof, dry it thoroughly in an oven, then beat it to powder; put about the same quantity of bay salt to it, and mingle them together with stale chamberlye, or else white wine vinegar. Lay some of this mixture upon loam, and cover your iron all over with it; then wrap the loam about all, and lay it upon the hearth of the forge to dry and harden. Put it into the fire, and blow up the coals to it, till the whole lump have just a blood-red heat."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises*.

2. *Fig.*: To strengthen one's self, at least outwardly, against any influence.

case-hardened, pa. par. & a. [CASE-HARDEN, v.]

1. *Lit.*: Having the outside or surface of an iron tool hardened, so as to be converted into steel.

2. *Fig.*: Strengthened against any external influence.

"Adieu, old fellow, and let me give thee this advice at parting; e'en get thyself case-hardened; for though the very best steel may snap, yet old iron, you know, will rust."—*Guardian*, No. 95.

case-hardening, pr. par., a. & s. [CASE-HARDEN, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act or process of hardening the outside or surface of iron so as to convert it into steel.

2. *Fig.*: The act of strengthening against external influences.

case-knife, s. A large table-knife, usually carried in the olden time in a sheath or case.

"The king always acts with a great case-knife stuck in his girdle. . . ."—*Addison: On Italy*.

case-lock, s. A box-lock screwed on to the face of a door.

case-man, **caseman**, s.

Printing: One who works at a case; a compositor. [*Colloquial*.]

case-mated, a. [CASEMATED.]

case-paper, s. The outside quires of a ream.

case-rack, s.

Printing: A wooden frame to receive printers' cases when not in use.

case-shot, s. The same as *CANISTER-SHOT*. Common for smooth-bore guns: a cylinder of tin filled with small iron balls packed in sawdust and having a wooden or iron bottom; range 300 yards. For rifled guns: a number of sand-shot or lead and antimony bullets packed, with coal-dust, in a thin iron or tin case. It has a wooden top and a wrought-iron disc, at the bottom, on which rest three curved iron plates, forming a lining to prevent injury to the bore in firing. For spherical case (diaphragm, shrapnell, and improved shrapnell), see *SHELLS*.

"In each seven small brass and leather guns charged with case-shot."—*Clarendon*.

case-weed, ***casse-weed**, s.

Bot.: A cruciferous plant, the Shepherd's Purse (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*).

case-winding, a. Wound or intended to be wound up by a case.

[*Case-winding watch*: A watch so constructed that the opening of the cover winds up the works. It cannot be overwound. Theurer, of Switzerland, took out a patent in the United States for a watch of this kind in 1866, and Guizot for another in 1870. Several other devices of this nature have been invented.

case-work, s.

Bookbinding: A book glued on the back and stuck into a cover previously prepared.

case-worm, **caseworm**, s. The same as the Caddis (q. v.), so called from the case which it constructs for itself.

"Cadises, or caseworms, are to be found in this nation, in several distinct counties, and in several little brooks"—*Floyer*.

cāse (2), ***caas** (2), ***cas** (2), ***kace** (2), s. & a. [O. Fr. *cas*; Ital., Sp. & Port. *caso*; Lat. *casus*=a chance, from *cado*=to fall.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A chance, accident.

"Kace, happe. Casus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Case fell that this kyng . . . was with sickness of sought."—*Alisaunder: Frag.* (ed. Skeat), 24.

2. The condition or state—

(a) Of things:

"There he bileuede mid is ost, betere cas to abide."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 553.

"The bird-catchers assert that this is invariably the case."—*Darwin: The Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. ii, ch. viii., p. 259.

(b) Of persons:

"In such caas often tymes they be . . ."—*Nugæ Poeticæ*, p. 9.

" . . . If the case of the man be so with his wife, it is not good to marry."—*Matt.* xix. 10.

*3. A condition of the body.

" . . . our sick were many, and in very ill case."—*Bacon*.

4. Questions or matters concerning particular persons or things.

"Well do I find each man most wise in his own case."—*Sidney*.

5. A question or point to be decided on. [II. 1.]

" . . . so hard and perplex a case."—*Tillotson* (3d ed., 1722), vol. i., ser. ii.

II. Technically:

1. Law:

(1) The state of facts juridically considered; as, the lawyers cited many cases in their pleas.

"If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call up one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyer's cases . . ."—*Bacon: Essays*.

(2) A statement of the facts of any matter *sub judice*, drawn up for the consideration of a higher court.

(3) A cause appointed for trial, whether criminal or civil.

(4) The name of an action in very general use which lies for damages where covenant or trespass will not lie.

2. Medicine:

(1) The history of a disease.

(2) A particular instance of any disease.

"Chalybeate water seems to be a proper remedy in hypochondriacal cases."—*Arbuthnot: On Ailments*.

"Blabbing the case of his patient."

Tennyson: Maud, II., v. 37.

3. *Gram.*: The different forms assumed by a word according to its different relations in a sentence. The movable or variable terminations of a noun are called its *case-endings*. In the oldest English there were six cases: Nominative, vocative, accusative, genitive, dative, and instrumental. In modern English only one case, the possessive (the representative of the older genitive), retains a case-ending, but we find traces of others, as in the adverbs *whilom*, *seldom*, and in the pronoun *whom*, where the *m* is the relic of the dative and accusative cases in old English.

III. In special phrases:

1. In case, *in cas.

(1) If it should happen that, supposing that, lest.

"For in case it be certain, hard it cannot be for them to shew us where we shall find it . . ."—*Hooker*.

(2) In a fit condition for anything.

"Thou lyeest, most ignorant monster, I am in case to justle a constable."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

(3) Perhaps.

2. If case (be): If by chance, supposing.

3. *Of case, of caise: By chance, accidentally.

"Because eic reuersionis may of case betynt."—*Acts James III.* (an. 1469; ed. 1814), p. 96. (*Of caise*, ed. 1566.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. *On or upon case, *on cas: By chance.
5. To put a case *putte caas: To suppose or propose an hypothetical instance or illustration of any case.

"I putte caas that he ha space
Fforth to procede day by day." Lydgate.
"Profits it to put an idle case."
Tennyson: *In Mem.*, xxxv. 18.

6. To set case, *sette cas: The same as to put case.
"I sette cas that a thefe make an hole in a hous, for to take out good."—*Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage), p. 10.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between a case and a cause: "The case is matter of fact; the cause is matter of question; a case involves circumstances and consequences; a cause involves reasons and arguments; a case is something to be learned; a cause is something to be decided. A case needs only to be stated; a cause must be defended; a cause may include cases, but not vice-versa."

(2) For the distinction between case (2) and situation, see SITUATION.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

case-book, s. A book in which a medical man enters the particulars and history of each case treated by him.

case-ending, s. The inflections by which the different cases of a noun, &c., are distinguished. [CASE (2), A. II. 3.]

"The second stage is that in which some words have lost their power of being used as nouns or verbs, and can only be employed as particles, in which capacity they are added to nouns to form case-endings, and to verbs to form tense and person endings."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.*, vol. i. (1872). Intro., p. 42.

*case-putter, s. One who puts forward arguments, a lawyer.

"A battered, worm-eaten case-putter."
Otway: *Soldier's Fortune*, ii. 1.

case, s. A slang name given, for some inscrutable reason, to the American dollar, although different writers have ascribed many derivations to the word. Some trace it to the Hebrew *kaser*=a crown, but the better supposition is that it arose among the French-speaking negroes of New Orleans, who, accustomed to hearing a cash-box called *caisse*, by metonymy applied *case* to the contents of the box. The dollar being the unit of American cash the name has naturally been restricted to it. Or it may have been applied by the Chinese denizens of our western cities in commemoration of their native coin—the Cash (q. v.).

cāse (1), v. t. [CASE, s.]

I. Literally:

1. To encase, put in a case or covering.

"The friend with ardour and with joy obey'd.
He cas'd his limbs in brass."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xvi., l. 161-2.

"You spurn me hence, and he will spurn me hither:
If I last in this service, you must case me in leather."
Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, ii. 1.

2. To cover or envelop as a case.

"Then comes my fit again; I had else been perfect,
As broad and general as the casing air."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

3. To cover on the outside; to surround with a casing of a material different to that of which the interior is composed.

"Then they began to case their houses with marble."—*Arbutnot*.

- *4. To strip off the case or covering; to skin or flay.

"We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we case him."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 6.

II. Fig.: To cover, hide.

"If thou would'st not entomb thyself alive,
And case thy reputation in a tent."

Shakesp.: *Troil. & Cress.*, iii. 3.

*cāse (2), v. i. [CASE, s.] To put cases; to propose or suggest hypothetical instances or cases.

"They fell presently to reasoning and casing upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions before him."—*L'Estrange*.

*cā-se-a-ble, a. [Eng. case; -able.] Naturally belonging to a particular situation or case.

"Some convulsions he had, where in the opening of his mouth with his own hand, his teeth were somewhat hurt. Of this symptom, very caseable, more din was made by our people than I could have wished . . ."—*Baillie: Lett.*, i. 185.

cās-ē-ār'-ī-a, s. [Named after Casearius, a missionary at Cochin, who assisted Rheede in the *Hortus Malabaricus*.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Samydaceae (Samyds). In Brazil the leaves of *Casearia ulmifolia* are applied to wounds, and as an antidote to the bite of serpents, while the juice is drunk by the sick. A decoction of the leaves of *C. lingua* is used internally in inflammatory disorders and malignant fevers. *C. astringens* is employed as a poultice or

lotion for badly-healed ulcers. The root of *C. esculenta*, an East Indian species, is bitter and purgative; the foliage is edible. Finally, *C. Anavinga*, also an Indian species, has very diuretic pulp, while the leaves are used in medicated baths.

cā-se-āte, v. t. [Lat. caseus=cheese; -ate.] To become cheese-like.

cā-se-ā'-tion, s. [Eng. caseat(e); -tion.]

1. The precipitation of casein during the coagulation of the milk.

2. Pathol.: Fatty degeneration of pus, tubercle, etc., in which the structure is converted into cheese-like substance.

cāsed, pa. par. or a. [CASE, v.]

cā-se-ic, a. [Fr. caseique, from Lat. caseus=cheese.] Pertaining to cheese.

caseic-acid, s.

Chem.: A name given to an acid obtained from cheese, the existence, however, of which has been denied.

cā-se-in, cā-se-ine, s. [Fr. caseine; Lat. caseus=cheese.]

Chem.: An albuminoid substance found in milk, soluble in alkali. It is coagulated by animal membranes. It dries into a yellow mass, and contains less nitrogen than albumin. A similar substance, called vegetable caseine or legumin, occurs in peas, beans, &c.

¶ Vegetable caseine: A substance essentially the same as animal caseine, of which from twenty to twenty-seven per cent. occurs in the pea and bean, while the seeds of leguminous plants in general contain a considerable proportion of it. (Brown.)

cā-se-in'-ō-gēn, s. [Lat. caseus=cheese, and Gr. gennaō=to produce.] Chem.: A proteid substance occurring in milk. When acted upon by a digestive ferment it produces casein. It is analogous to fibrinogen.

cāse-māte, *cas-a-mat, s. [Fr. casemate; Sp. & Port. casamata; Ital. casamatta, from casa = a house, and matto, fem. matta=mad, foolish; also in the sense of Eng. "dummy."]

1. Fortification:

(1) A kind of bomb-proof vault or arch of stonework, in that part of the flank of a bastion next the curtain, somewhat retired or drawn back toward the capital of the bastion, serving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch.

(2) The well, with its several subterranean branches, dug in the passage of the bastion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine. (Harris.)

2. Arch.: A hollow molding, such as the cavetto. (Gwilt.)

casemate-gun, s.

Mil.: A gun is mounted in casemate when it is placed in a protected chamber and fires through an embrasure. The construction of the carriage differs somewhat from that of the barbette.

casemate-truck, s.

Vehicles: A truck for transporting guns, &c., in casemate galleries or through posterns.

cāse-mā-tēd, a. [Eng. casemat(e); -ed.] Furnished with or formed like a casemate.

"Casemated batteries are sometimes used in the sea faces of works."—Campbell.

cāse-mēnt, s. & a. [An abbreviation of encasement; from O. Fr. encasser=to frame, to case; casse = a case, a chest.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Properly a small portion of an old-fashioned window, made to open on hinges fastened to one of its vertical sides, the rest of the window being fixed.

"Why, then may you have a casement of the great chamber window, where we play, open, and the moon may shine in at the casement."—*Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

(2) Now applied to the whole window; a window.

†(3) Sometimes applied to the frame only of a window.

*2. Fig.: Applied to the heart or breast.

"Thy casement I need not open, for I look through thee."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 3.

II. Technically:

*1. Mil.: A loop-hole in a wall to shoot through. (Coles.)

*2. Carp.: The name given by carpenters to the kind of planes called by tradesmen hollows and rounds.

B. As adjective: In the compounds; as, casement-curtain, casement-edge.

†cāse-mēnt'-ēd, a. [Eng. casement; -ed.] Furnished with a casement.

cās'-ē-ōūs, a. [In Fr. caséux; Lat. caseus=cheese.] Pertaining to or resembling cheese; consisting of cheese.

"Its fibrous parts are from the caseous parts of the chyle."—*Floyer: On Humors*.

caseous-oxide, s. [In Ger. kdsorxyd.]

Chem.: A name for a combination of cheese with oxygen; also called APOSEPIDIN (q. v.).

cas-er'n, s. [Fr. & Ger. caserne; Sp. & Port. caserna; Ital. caserina, from Lat. casa=a cottage.] A little room or lodgment erected between the rampart and the houses of fortified towns, to serve as apartments or lodgings for the soldiers of the garrison, with beds. (Harris.)

cās'-ē-ūm, s. [Lat. caseus=cheese.] The same as CASEINE (q. v.).

cāsh (1), s. & a. [O. Fr. casse=a box, case, or chest; Fr. caisse; Lat. capsa.]

A. As substantive:

*1. A chest or money-box.

"Casse. A box, case, or chest, to carry or keep wearers in; also a merchant's cash or counter."—*Cotgrave*.

"This bank is properly a general cash, where every man lodges his money."—*Sir W. Temple: United Prov.*, ch. ii.

" . . . 20,000l. are known to be in her cash."—*Winwood: Memorials*, iii. 281.

2. Properly ready-money; coin or specie. It is also applied to valuable securities capable of being readily converted into money.

"Who sent the Thief that stole the Cash away . . ."

Pope: *Horace*, bk. II., epistle ii. 24-5.

" . . . the minister received only from four to eight pounds sterling in cash."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

Cash down: Money paid at the time of making a purchase or of closing a bargain. Also called spot cash.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between cash and money: "Money is applied to everything which serves as a circulating medium; cash is, in a strict sense, put for coin only; bank notes are money, guineas and shillings are cash: all cash is therefore money, but all money is not cash." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

Compounds of obvious signification: Cash-box cash-keeper.

cash-account, s.

1. Bookkeeping: An account in which only cash or ready-money transactions are entered.

2. Banking: An account of advances made to a customer on security.

cash-balance, s.

Bookkeeping: The amount which stands on the debtor side of the cash-account.

cash-book, s. A book in which is kept a record of money received or paid out.

"The cash-book contains an account of all money transactions. It is kept in a folio form like the ledger, with Dr. marked on the left-hand page, and Cr. on the right. On the Dr. side is entered all money received; and on the Cr. all money paid."—*Rees: Cyclopædia; Bookkeeping*.

" . . . little that is truly noble can be expected from one who is ever pouring on [poring over] his cash-book or balancing his accompts."—*Spectator*, No. 174.

cash-boy, or } s. A messenger employed in large

cash-girl, } retail establishments to carry the money received by clerks from customers to a cashier, and bring back the proper change.

cash-credit, s. The privilege of drawing money from a bank, on personal or previously deposited security; a cash-account.

cash-price, s. The price of anything when sold for cash, as distinguished from the price when sold on time.

cash-register, s. An instrument for registering the amount of money paid on every purchase made at a store, barroom, restaurant, &c. Its principal purpose is to operate as a check upon dishonesty in the salesman, barkeeper or cashier.

cash-sales, s. Sales made for money to be paid on a cash basis, as opposed to those on which time is allowed.

cāsh (2), s. A native Chinese copper or brass coin, perforated with a square hole, and strung on threads; in value about one mill.

*cāsh (1), v. t. [A shortened form of cashier (q. v.).] [CASH, v.] To disband, dismiss.

"And thereupon cashing the greatest part of his land army, he only retained one thousand of the best soldiers."—*Sir A. Gorges, in Purchas's Pilgrim*.

cāsh (2), v. t. [CASH (1), s.] To change or convert into cash; to exchange for money.

cāshed, pa. par. or a. [CASH, v.]

cāsh'-ēr, s. & a. [Etym. doubtful.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

cashier-box, s.

Glass manufacture: A table covered with coal cinders, on which the globe of glass is rested while the blowing-tube is detached and a rod attached to the other pole of the globe, preparatory to flashing. [CROWN-GLASS.] (*Knight.*)

ca-shew' (shew as shoo), s. & a. [A corruption of *acajou*, the French form of the native Brazilian name *acajaiba*.]

A. As substantive:

Bot.: The seed of the *Anacardium occidentale*, a tree of the family *Anacardiaceæ*. It is a large tree, somewhat like a walnut. The fruit or nut is kidney-shaped, of an ash color; the shell consists of three layers, the outer and inner of which are hard and dry, but the intermediate layer contains a quantity of black, extremely acrid, caustic oil, which is destroyed by roasting the nuts before eating them. The oil is applied to floors in India to protect them from the attacks of white ants. [ANACARDIUM.]



Cashew.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

cashew-bird, s. The Jamaica name for a Tanager, *Tanagra zena*. (*Ogilvie.*)

cashew-nut, s.

Bot.: The fruit or nut of the *Anacardium occidentale*. [CASHEW.]

cashew-tree, s. [W. Indian name.] The *Acacia tortuosa*. Its timber is hard and tough. (*Dr. Royle: Descrip. Catalog. of Woods, 1843.*)

cāsh-hor-nīe, s. [Etym. unknown.] A game played with clubs by two opposite parties of boys, the aim of each party being to drive a ball into a hole belonging to their antagonists, while the latter strain every nerve to prevent this. (*Scotch.*)

cāsh'-īe (1), a. [Icel. *koes*=congeries, whence *kas-a*=to heap, to amass; or perhaps rather allied to Icel. *karskr*, *kaskr*=quick, nimble, as radically the same with *hasky*=rank (q.v.). (*Jamieson.*) Or perhaps the same as *CATCHY* (q.v.).]

1. Luxuriant and succulent. (Spoken of vegetables and the shoots of trees.)

"Deep down in the sauchie glen o' Trows,
Aneth the cashie wud."

Ballad, Edin. Mag., October, 1818, p. 328.

¶ Thomas of Ercildoune, it is said in an old rhyme—

"—gade down to the cashie wud
To pu' the roses bra."

Ballad, Edin. Mag., September, 1818, p. 153.

2. Transferred to animals that grow very rapidly.

3. Delicate, not able to endure fatigue.

¶ This is only a secondary sense of the term, as substances, whether vegetable or animal, which shoot up very rapidly and rankly, are destitute of vigor.

4. Flaccid, slabby. (Applied to food.)

cash'-īe (2), a. [Perhaps the same as *Calshie*. (*Jamieson.*)]

1. Talkative.

2. Forward.

cāsh-iēr', s. [Fr. *caissier*; Ital. *cassiere*, from *caisse*, *cassa*=cash.] He who has charge of money; a cash-keeper; one who keeps the books of cash payments and receipts of a firm.

"If a steward or cashier be suffered to rnn on, without bringing him to a reckoning, such a sottish forbearance will teach him to shuffle."—*South.*

cāsh-iēr', ***casseere**, v. t. [Ger. *cassiren*=to cashier, to destroy; Fr. *casser*=to break, burst . . . quash asunder, also to casse, *casseere*, discharge" (*Cotgrave*); Ital. *cassare*; Lat. *casso*=to bring to nothing, annihilate; *cassus*=empty, void.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To invalidate, annul, render of none effect.

"Seconds in factions many times prove principals; but many times also they prove cyphers, and are cashiered."—*Bacon.*

*2. To dismiss from one's service, discharge. (Of persons, as II.)

"They have already cashiered several of their followers as mutineers."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

*3. To discard, dismiss. (Of things.)

"Connections formed for interest, and endeared, By selfish views [are] censured and cashiered."—*Cowper: Tirocinium, 496.*

II. *Mil.*: To dismiss an officer from service; to annul one's commission. [Generally in a bad sense.]

"He had the insolence to cashier the captain of the lord lieutenant's own body guard."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.*

cāsh-iēr'-ed, pa. par. & a. [CASHIER, v.]

īcāsh-iēr'-ēr, s. [Eng. *cashier* (v.); -er.] One who cashiers, discharges, or dismisses.

cāsh-iēr'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CASHIER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of discharging or dismissing from service; the state of being discharged or dismissed.

cāsh'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CASH, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or operation of converting into cash; encashment.

***cāsh'-līte**, s. [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Wel. *casglu*=to collect, *casgl*=collection.] A mulct. (*Wharton.*)

cāsh-mar'-ies, s. pl. [Fr. *chassemarée*, from *chasser*=to hunt, to drive, and *marée*=the tide . . . fresh sea fish.] Fish-carriers; people who drive carts of fish through villages for sale.

"Na muletis thair his cofferis carries,
Bot lyk a court of auld cashmaries,
Or cadyers coming to ane fair,"

Legend Bp. St. Androis; Poems 16th Cent., p. 328.

cāsh'-mère, s. & a. [Named from the country whence it is imported.]

A. As substantive:

1. A material for shawls, of a rich and costly kind, made from the fine wool of a species of goat, a native of Thibet.

2. A fine woolen stuff, made in imitation and substitution of real cashmere.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or composed of the materials described in A.

cāsh-mēr'-ette, s. [From Eng., &c., *cashmere* (q.v.), and suff. -ette.]

Fabrics: A lady's dress-goods, made with a soft and glossy surface in imitation of cashmere.

Cāsh-mēr'-ī-an, a. [Eng. *cashmer(e)*; -ian.] Of or pertaining to cashmere.

ca-shōo', s. [Fr. *cachou*, from the Cochinchinese *caycau*.] The same as *CATECHU* (q.v.).

cas-im-īr-ō'-a, s. [Named after a certain Casimir Gomez, of whom nothing is known.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order *Aurantiaceæ*. *Casimiroa edulis* is cultivated in Mexico. The pulp is agreeable to the taste, but induces sleep; the seeds are poisonous. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cās'-īng (1), pr. par., a. & s. [CASE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of inclosing in a case or covering.

2. A case or covering.

II. Technically:

1. *Metal-working*: The middle wall of a blast-furnace. Beginning from the inside, we find the *lining*, *stuffing*, *casing*, and *mantle*. [BLAST-FURNACE.] (*Knight.*)

2. *Shipbuilding*: The cylindrical curb around a steamboat funnel, protecting the deck from the heat.

3. *Blasting*: A wooden tunnel for powder-hose in blasting. [HOSE-TROUGH.]

***cās'-īng** (2), s. [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from Fr. *gazon*=turf.] [CAZZON.] Dried cow-dung, used as fuel.

"God permitted him to take other fuel, namely, cow's dung, dried casings, to bake his bread with."—*Waterland: Script. Vindic., iii. 94.*

***cas-ī'-nō**, s. [Ital. *casino*=a summer-house, a small villa; dimin. of *casa*=a house; Lat. *casa*=a cottage.] A public house or room for dancing and music.

2. A small country house or summer retreat.

3. The same as *cassino* (q.v.). *Casino* is the usual spelling in this country.

***caske**, ***kaske**, a. [Icel. *karskr*, *kaskr*; Sw. & Dan. *karsk*.] Brave, doughty.

"The laddes weren kaske and teyle."

Havelok, 1,841.

***caske** (1), s. [CASQUE.]

caske (2), ***caske**, s. [Fr. *casque*; Sp. & Ital. *casco*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A barrel, a wooden vessel used for inclosing liquor or provisions.

"The victuallers soon found out with whom they had to deal, and sent down to the fleet casks of meat which dogs would not touch."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

¶ It has *caske* in a kind of plural sense, to signify the commodity or provision of casks.

"Great inconveniences grow by the bad *caske* being commonly so ill seasoned and conditioned, as that a great part of the beer is ever lost and cast away."—*Raleigh.*

2. The quantity contained in a cask.

*3. A casket.

"A jewell lockt into the woofullest *caske*."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 2.*

II. Technically:

1. In the same sense as I. 1.

2. *Dyeing*: One form of steam-apparatus for steaming cloths which have been printed with a mixture of dye-extracts and mordants, in order to fix the colors. It is a hollow cylinder, within which the cloths are suspended for the application of the steam admitted to the interior of the drum. (*Knight.*)

cask-buoy, s. [BUOY.] (*Knight.*)

īcask, v. t. [CASK, s.] To put into a cask.

cask'-ēt, s. [Corrupted from Fr. *cassette*=a casket; dimin. of *casse*=a box, case; Lat. *capsa*=a chest; *capio*=to hold, contain. (*Skeat.*)]

I. Literally:

1. A little chest or coffer, a jewel-case.

"All, my lord, are ready:

Here is the key and casket."

Byron: Manfred, iii. 1.

"Here, catch this casket; it is worth the pains."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

2. A coffin.

" . . . all heads were reverently uncovered as the casket was removed from the hearse."—*Evening Telegram, April 3, 1893.*

*II. Figuratively:

1. The body, as inclosing the soul.

"They found him dead, and cast into the streets,
An empty casket, where the jewel, life,
By some damned hand was robbed and ta'en away."

Shakesp.: King John, v. 1.

2. The breast.

"O ignorant poor man! what dost thou bear

Locked up within the casket of thy breast?"

Davies.

*3. The tomb, as inclosing the body.

"Mine eye hath found that sad sepulchral rock,
That was the casket of heav'n's richest store."

Milton: Ode on the Passion.

cask'-ēt, v. t. [CASKET, s.] To inclose or shut up in a casket.

"I have writ my letters, casketed my treasure, and given order for our horses."—*Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 5.*

cās'-père, s. [Etymology doubtful.]

Bot.: A plant—*Alliaria officinalis*.

***cās'-īpe-cāws**, ***cas-pī-tāws**, ***cas-pīe-lāws**, ***cas-chīe-lāwis**, s. [Possibly from Dut. *kous*; Fr. *chausse*=a stocking, and Dut. *lauw*=lukewarm.] An instrument of torture formerly used in Scotland. (*Longmuir's Jamieson.*)

īcasque (que as k), ***caske**, s. [Fr. *casque*; Ital. Sp., & Port. *casco*=a skull, cask, helmet.] Armor for the head, a head-piece.

"Old Nestor shook the casque."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. vii. 220.

"There came a youth from Georgia's shore,—
A military casque he wore."—*Wordsworth: Ruth.*

¶ Obvious compound: *Casque-shaped*.

īcasqued (que as k), a. [CASQUE, s.] Wearing a casque.

"He was clothed in a dragoon's dress, belted and casqued, and about to mount a charger."—*Scott: Antiquary, ch. vi.*

īcas'-quēt-ēl (quet as kēt), s. [Dimin. of *casque* (q.v.).] A light helmet. (*Southey.*)

***cass**, ***casse**, s. [CASE.]

***cāss**, v. t. [Fr. *casser*; Ital. *cassare*; Low Lat. *casso*; either from *cassus*=empty, or from *quasso*=to shake.]

1. To render useless; to annul.

"When this election came to the Pope he cased it."—*Cotgrave: Chronicle, p. 153.*

2. To discharge, release, dismiss.

"They were cased and discharged of their militarie oath."—*Holland: Ann. Marcellianus.*

"The verb to cass was once naturalized in the English tongue, but it is now obsolete."—*Trench: English Past and Present, p. 35.*

3. To vanquish, defeat.

"Of the Vitellians he both cased and also chasticed very many."—*Holland: Suetonius, p. 245.*

"Thay war cassin, but array, at thair spulye."—*Bellenden: T. Livius, p. 21.*

cās'-sa-da, **cās'-sa-dō**, s. [CASSAVA.]

cassada-bread, s. [CASSAVA-BREAD.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kv.

'cās-sā-mūn'-āir, s. [An Eastern word. Cf. *Mahratta katchoramu*=a zingiberaceous plant, *Curcuma zerumbet*, and *Krishna tamara*=*Canna Indica*.]

Phar.: The name of a root brought from the East Indies in irregular cut pieces of various shapes. The cortical portion is marked with circles of a dusky brown; the inner part is paler and unequally yellow. It is warm, bitter, and aromatic, and smells like ginger. It is used in hysterical, epileptic, and paralytic affections. It is sometimes referred to the species *Zinziber cassamuniar*.

cās'-sā-rēep, s. [From Eng., &c., *cassa*(va), with suff. *-reep*, of doubtful etym.] The inspissated juice of the cassava, which is highly antiseptic, and forms the basis of the West Indian pepper-pod.

***cās'-sāte**, v. t. [Fr. *casser*; Ital. *cassare*; Low Lat. *casso*; from *cassus*=empty, or *quasso*=to break in pieces.] To render void or null, to abrogate, to quash.

"This opinion supersedes and *cassates* the best medium we have."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

cās-sā'-tion, s. [Fr. *cassation*; Low Lat. *cassatio*, from *casso*=to quash.] The act of making null and void, or quashing.

¶ *The Court of Cassation*, in France, is the Supreme Court of Appeal, so named from its having the power to quash [Fr. *casser*] or alter the decisions of the courts below.

cās'-sā-va, s. [Fr. *cassave*; Sp. *casabe*, *cazabe*, from the native Haytian name, *kasabi*.]

1. **Comm., Bot., &c.:** A purified and nutritious fecula (starch) obtained from the roots of some euphorbiaceous plants, and specially from those of *Jatropha* or *Janipha manihot*, and *J. loeflingii*.

2. **Bot.:** A plant, the Mandioc or Manihot, *Manihot utilisima* (*Jatropha* or *Janipha manihot*, Linn.) It is a native of the warmer parts of this country, where the root, after being freed of its poisonous juice by pressure, &c., is ground to the starch or flour called cassava, and then made into cakes of bread. It is also used as a sauce, and, mixed with molasses, to form an intoxicating drink. Tapioca is purified granulated cassava.



Cassava (1. Flower. 2. Root).

cassava-bread, s. Bread made from cassava.

cassava-plant, s. The same as CASSAVA (2) (q. v.).

cās'-ā-war-ŷ, s. [CASSOWARY.]

***cās'-ē-dōne**, s. [CHALCEDONY.]

"Item in a box beand within the said kist, a collar of *cassedonis* with grete hingar of moist, two rubeis, two peris, contanand xxv small *cassedonis* set in gold.—Item a beid [bead] of a *cassedone*."—*Inventories*, p. 9, 12.

cāsse-grān'-ī-an, a. [Named after a Frenchman, M. Cassegrain.] Pertaining to Cassegrain (see etym.), who in 1672 invented the telescope called after him.

Cassegrainian-telescope, s. A form of the reflecting-telescope in which the great speculum is perforated like the Gregorian, but the rays converging from the surface of the mirror are reflected back by a small convex mirror in the axis of the telescope, and come to a focus at a point near the aperture in the speculum, where they form an inverted image, which is viewed by the eye-piece screwed into the tube behind the speculum.

cās-sē'-na, s. The yaupon-tree (*Ilex cassine*), of the southern United States.

cāsse'-pā-pēr, s. [Fr. *papier cassé*; from *casser*=to break, destroy; Low Lat. *casso*.] [CASS.] Broken paper; the two outside quires of a ream.

cās-sēr'-ī-an, a. [From Julius Casserius of Padua.] Pertaining to Julius Casserius (see etym.).

casserian-ganglion, s.

Anat.: A large semi-lunar ganglion formed by the fifth nerve. It is at the point of sub-division into the ophthalmic, the superior, and the maxillary nerves.

cās'-sēs, **cassh'-ēs**, s. [CASHES.]

cās'-sī-a, s. & a. [Lat. *cassia*; Gr. *kassia* and *kasia*; Ital. *cassia*; Fr. *casse*. For Heb., &c., see 1 Scripture.]

A. As substantive:

1. **Scrp., &c.:** *Cassia* occurs in the following places: (1) Exod. xxx. 24, where the Heb. is *qiddah*, Sept. Gr. *ireōs*, genit. of *iris*; (2) Psalm xlv. 8 (Heb. 9), where it is *getsioth*, which is the fem. pl. of *getsiah*, from *qatsa*=to cut off, to peel off, used of bark, Sept. Gr. *kasia*; and (3) Ezek. xxvii. 19, where it is *qiddah* (see No. 1). In the Septuagint there is a different reading. *Qiddah* is from *qadad*=to

cleave. According to Dr. Royle *qiddah* was probably what is now called *Cassia-bark* (q. v.), and the *getsiah* the same as Syriac *kooshta*, Arab. *koosh* and *koost*, the *Aucklandia Costus*, a composite plant growing near Cashmere, and allied to the Carline-thistle.

"All thy garments smell of myrrh, aloes, and *cassia*."—Ps. xlv. 8.

2. **Bot.:** A genus of plants, order Leguminosæ, suborder Cæsalpiniæ, and tribe Cassiæ. It has five unequal sepals, five petals all yellow, unequal in size but not papilionaceous, ten stamina distinct from each other, the three lowest the longest, the four intermediate ones shorter and straight, and the remaining three sterile or abortive; ovary stalked, usually curved, leaves simply and abruptly pinnated with opposite leaflets, generally with glands on the peduncles. Between 200 and 300 species are known. They are trees, shrubs, or herbs. They are found in India, Africa and the warmer parts of this country. Several furnish Senna. [3. **Pharm.** SENNA.] The seeds of *Cassia Absus*, which are very bitter, are brought to Cairo from the interior of Africa; they are called *Chicin* or *Cismatan*, and are regarded as the best of remedies for Egyptian ophthalmia. The bark of *C. aurata* is used in India medicinally, and also for dyeing and tanning leather. The roasted seeds of *C. occidentalis*, which, notwithstanding its specific name, is found in the East as well as in the West Indies, are used in the Mauritius for coffee, and as a remedy in asthma.



Cassia Occidentalis.

"When, turning round a *cassia*, full in view,
Death, walking all alone beneath a yew."
Tennyson: *Love and Death*.

¶ **Clove Cassia:**

Comm.: The bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*, a lauraceous tree from Brazil.

3. **Pharm.:** Alexandrian senna consists of leaflets of *Cassia officinalis*, var. *lanceolata*, and of *C. obovata*. Indian senna consists of leaflets of *C. officinalis*, var. *elongata*. [SENNA.]

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

4. **Socially:** *Cassia* is a plant regarded as sacred in the tenets of Free Masonry, and whenever a brother of the order is interred, sprigs of evergreen, (supposed to represent *Cassia*) are cast into the grave. The allusion is to a beautiful legend in connection with one of the ancient princes of the order, Hiram Abiff, and also to the evergreen memory in which the brother just departed will be held.

cassia-bark (Eng.), **cassia lignea** (Lat.), s.

Pharm.: *Cassia-bark*, or Chinese Cinnamon, is the bark of the *Cinnamomum cassiæ*. It is used to adulterate Ceylon Cinnamon, which is the inner bark of *C. zeylanicum*. It is detected by its greater thickness and roughness, and by having a less aromatic odor and taste. These trees belong to the order Lauraceæ. Dr. Wight has discovered that *cassia-bark* is produced also by several and perhaps by all the species of *Cinnamomum*.

cassia-buds, s. A commercial name for the flower-buds of *Cinnamomum aromaticum*. They are used like those of cinnamon and cloves.

cassia-lignea, s. [CASSIA-BARK.]

cassia-oil, s. The same as OIL OF CINNAMON. It is produced from *cassia-bark* and *cassia-buds*.

cassia-pods, s. pl. The legume of *Cathartocarpus* (*Cassia*) *fistula*.

cassia-pulp (Eng.), **cassia-pulpa** (Lat.), s.

Pharm.: The pulp of the pods of *Cassia fistula*, Pudding pipe-tree or Purging Cassia. The pulp has a brown-black color, a sweet, disagreeable taste, and contains sugar, pectin, mucilage, and a bitter substance. It is a slight laxative, but is apt to produce flatulence; it is contained in *Confectio Sennæ*.

cās'-sī-da, s. [Lat. *cassida*=a little helmet, dimin. of *cassis*=a helmet.]

Entom.: A genus of monilicorn coleopterous insects, the Tortoise Beetles, in which the body is short, oval, and frequently concealed beneath the shield of the head and case wings.

cās-sīd'-ē-ōūs, a. [Lat. *cassida*=a little helmet; *cassis*=a helmet; suff. *-eous*.]

Bot.: Having the form of a helmet, as the upper sepal in the flower of an aconite.

cās-sī-dī'-ā-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *cassida*=a little shield.]

Entom.: A family of monilicorn coleopterous insects, the Tortoise or Helmet Beetles. [CASSIDA.] They are of the section Tetramera, and sub-section Cyclica. The thorax and elytra are dilated so as to constitute a shield, whence their name. The expanded front of the thorax quite envelops the head. When captured they feign death. The tail of the larvæ ends in a fork.

cās-sīd'-ī-nā, s. [From Lat. *cassis* (genit. *cassidis*)=a helmet, and suff. *-ina*.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Cursorial Isopod Crustaceans, containing the little animals popularly known as shield-slaters.

cās-sīd'-ōn-ŷ, **cās'-sīd-ōine**, s. [Fr. *cassidoine*; Low Lat. *cacedonius*, *chalcedonius* from Chalcedon, a town in Bithynia.]

Botany:

1. A species of *Lavendula stæchas*, or French Lavender.

2. A species of *Gnaphalium*, Cottonweed, Cudweed, or Goldlocks.

cās-sīd'-ū-lā, s. [Dimin. of Lat. *cassis*=a helmet.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of the family Cassidulidæ (q. v.).

cās-sī-dū'-lī-dæ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *cassidul(a)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Echinida, roundish or oval in form, with very fine spines. It is sometimes separated into two families, Echinobrissidæ and Echinolampadæ (q. v.).

cās-sīd'-ū-lī-nā, s. [From Mod. Lat. *cassidul(a)*=a little helmet, and suff. *-ina*.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Foraminifera, the typical one of the family Cassidulinidæ. *Cassidulina lævigata* and *crassa* are common in England; they are found also fossil with other species from the Miocene onward.

cās-sīd'-ū-līn'-ī-dæ, **cās-sīd'-ū-līn'-ī-dē-a**, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *cassidulina* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Foraminifera, sub-order Perforata.

cās'-sīe, **cāz'-zīe**, s. [O. Fr. *casse*; Ital. *cassa*; from Lat. *capsa*=a case.] A sort of basket made of straw.

"Neither do they use pocks or sacks as we do; but carry and keep their corns and meal in a sort of vessels made of straw, called *cassies*."—Brand: *Orkney*, p. 28.

***cās'-iēr**, v. t. [CASHIER.]

"Moreour, if the Tartars draw homeward, our men must not therefore depart and *cassier* their bandes, or separate themselves asunder."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, vol. i., p. 63.

cās'-ī-mère, s. [CASHMERE. Fr. *cassimir*; Sp. & Ital. *casimiro*.] A thin, twilled woolen cloth used for men's clothes. *Kerseymere* is probably a corruption. *Kersey* is a local name for a coarse worsted cloth of Scotland and Ireland. (*Knight, &c.*)

cās-sī'-næ, s. pl. [Lat. *cassis*=a helmet, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zoöl.: A sub-family of the Muricidæ (Murices), the shells of which are large, ventricose, and generally smooth; spire very short; the base truncate and emarginate, or with recurved channel; inner lip toothed and plaited.

cās-sī'ne, s. [A native name.]

Bot.: A genus of South African plants belonging to the Celastraceæ, or Spindle-tree family. Seven species are known. The wood takes a good polish, and is particularly adapted for the manufacture of musical instruments.

cās-sīn-ēt'te, s. [Sp. *casinete*; Ger. *casinet*.]

Fabric: A fabric made of very fine wool, sometimes mixed with silk or cotton. It differs from valentia and tolinette in having its twill thrown diagonally.

cās'-sīn-īte, s. [Etym. doubtful. No explanation given by the introducer.]

Min.: A variety of Orthoclase, of a dull bluish-green subtransparent color, and containing minute particles bright and hexagonal (hematite?). It occurs at Blue Hill, Pennsylvania. (*Dana*.)

cās-sī'-nō, s. [Ital. *casino*=a small house, dimin. of *casa*=a cottage; Fr. *casin*.] A game at cards usually played by four persons (although more can enter the game), two on each side. In it the ten of diamonds, technically called *great cassino*, or *great cass*, counts two; and *little cassino*, or *little cass*, the two of spades, counts one. The points possible to be scored in one deal (exclusive of sweeps) number 9. They are: Big cassino, 2; little cassino, 1; cards, 1; spades, 1; each ace, 1 = 4. A sweep is counted when a player takes up all the cards on the table. The object sought in the game (besides the points already enumerated) is to arrange the cards on the board in combination so that the sum of the

spots on the cards thus combined may equal those on one card in the hand of the player, who has the right to take as many cards from the board as he can thus combine; or he may capture any card from the board the counterpart of which he has in hand.

cās'-sīn-ōid, s. [Named after Cassini, a celebrated mathematician.]

Math.: An elliptic curve, wherein the product of any two lines, drawn from the foci to a point in the curve, shall be equal to the rectangle under the semi-transverse and semi-conjugate diameters.

cās'-sī-ō-bēr-rŷ, s. [Mod. Lat. *cassine*, from the native name, and Eng. *berry*.]

Bot.: The fruit of the *Viburnum laevigatum*.

Cās-sī-ō-pē-i-a, s. [Gr. *Kassiepeia*.]

1. **Ancient Myth.**: The wife of Cepheus, a mythical king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda.

2. **Astron.**: A constellation in the northern hemisphere, situated between Cepheus and Perseus.

cās'-sis, s. [Lat. *cassis*=a helmet.]

Zoölogy:

1. The Helmet-stone, an echinite, a section of the class of Catacysti.

2. A genus of gasteropodous mollusks, family Bucconidae. Their English name is Helmet-shells. They are ventricose univalves; the aperture is longitudinal and sub-dentated, and terminating in a short reflected canal. This genus of shells is found both recent and fossil.

cās-sīt-ēr'-ī-a, s. [Gr. *kassiteros*=tin; Lat. *cassiterum*.] A genus of crystals, in which there appears to be an admixture of particles of tin.

cās-sī-tēr'-ite, s. [Gr. *kassiteros*=tin; suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: SnO₂, native stannic dioxide, a tetragonal nearly transparent mineral of a brown or black, sometimes red, gray, white, or yellow color. Hardness, 6-7; specific gravity, 6.4-7.1. Composition: oxide of tin, 89.43-95.26; tantalic acid, 0.2-4; sesquioxide of iron, 1.02-6.63; sesquioxide of manganese, 0-0.8; silica, 0-6.48; alumina, 0-1.20. (*Dana*.)

***cās-sī-tēr-ō-tān'-ta-lite**, s. [Gr. *kassiteros*=tin, and Eng. *tantalite* (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Tantalite with stannic acid replacing part of the tantalic.

***cas-sob**, s. [Arabic.]

Chem.: Alkali, or alkaline salt.

cās'-sōck, s. [Fr. *casaque*; Ital. *casacca*=a great coat; from *casa*=a house, a covering. Cf. Gael. *casag*=a long coat.]

*1. A soldier's overcoat.

*2. A dress of any kind, even for women.

3. A kind of close-fitting garment worn by clergymen, either with or without other robes, and by choristers and choirmen under their surplices.

cās'-sōcked, a. [Eng. *cassock*; -ed.] Wearing or dressed in a cassock.

"A cassocked huntsman and a fiddling priest."

Cowper: *Progress of Error*, 110.

†cās'-sō-lēt, **cās'-sō-lē'tte**, s. [Fr. *cassolette*.] A box made of ivory, &c., with the cover perforated to allow of the escape of the odor of perfumery kept or placed in it; a censer.

"Fresh wood of aloes was sent to burn in the cassolets."—Moore: *The Fire-Worshippers*. (Note.)

cās'-sōn-ā'de, s. [Fr. *cassonade*; O. Fr. *casson*; from *caisson*=a chest; so called from its being imported in large chests or casks.] Cask or raw sugar, unrefined.

***cās'-sō'on**, s. [Fr. *caisson*=a chest.]

Mil.: A kind of ordnance.

cas-sōm'-ba, s. [An Amboynan word.] A pigment made by the Amboynians from the burnt capsules of a tree, *Sterculia Balanngas*.

cās'-sō-war-ŷ, **cās'-sī-ō-war-ŷ**, s. [In Ger. *kasuar*; Nat. Science Lat. *casuaris* (Brisson). From the Malay name *cassuwaris*, according to Clusius.] A bird, the *Casuaris galeatus*. That called in Banda Eme or Eume, and hence by the Portuguese Emu. It is nearly as large as an ostrich, being about five feet high. It has on its head a crest helmet, or casque, and pendent caruncles like those of the turkey. Instead of having feathers on its wings like the ostrich, it has stumps somewhat resembling pendent hair, and while the ostrich has two toes on the feet, this has three, with a large claw on the inner toe. It is a native of the Indian Archipelago, where it



Head and Foot of Cassowary.

feeds on fruits, seeds, and leaves, deposits its eggs in the sand, and runs with great rapidity when pursued.

"I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick, between the two *cassuwaris* in St. James's Park."—Locke.

cās-sū-mūn'-ar, **cās-sū-mūn'-ī-ār**, s. [CASSA-MUNAIR.]

cāss'-wēed, **cāse'-wēed**, **cāsse'-wēed**, s. [Mid. Eng. *case*=case, and *weed*.]

Bot.: A common weed, also called Shepherd's-pouch (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*).

cās-sŷ'-thā, s. [From Gr. *kasytas*; *kadytas*=the dodder plant, which this genus much resembles.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Cassythaceæ (q. v.). In parts of Australia Cassythas make almost impenetrable thickets; they are called Scrub-vines. The drupes of one species, *Cassytha cuscuthiformis*, are eatable. *C. filiformis*, a thread-like leafless parasite, spreading over hedges and trees in the Concan and various other parts of India, is used by the Hindoos for cleansing ulcers, as a hair-wash, and for other purposes. (*Treas. of Bot.*, &c.)

cās-sŷ'-thā'-çē-æ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *cas-sytha* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Dodder-laurels, an order of Exogens, alliance Daphnalia. They have anthers bursting by recurved valves, scales instead of leaves, and fruit buried in a succulent permanent calyx. Found in the tropics. Known genera in 1845 one, species nine. (*Lindley*.)

cast, ***caste**, ***kest**, s. [Icel., Dan., & Sw. *kast*=a throw.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The act of casting or throwing anything.

2. That which is thrown.

"Yet all these dreadful deeds, this deadly fray,

A cast of dreadful dust will soon allay."

Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* iv. 132.

3. The distance to which anything is or can be thrown.

"And he was withdrawn from them about a stone's cast, and kneeled down and prayed."—Luke xxii. 41.

II. Figuratively:

1. *Of the eye*: A motion or turn, a glance.

"He conueyen him con with cast of his yghes."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems: *Cleanness*, 768.

"They are the best epitomes in the world, and let you see, with one cast of an eye, the substance of above an hundred pages."—Addison: *On Ancient Metals*.

† A cast of the eye=a slight squint.

*2. Advice, counsel.

"This is my cast."—Coventry Myst., p. 129.

*3. A plan, design.

"Sche knew it bet than he

What al this quiente cast was for to seye."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 3604.

*4. One's object or desire, the thing planned for.

"There is na sege for na schame that schrynkis at shorte, May he cum to hys cast be cloyng but coist."

Doug.: *Virgil*, 238, a. 26.

†5. A short attempt at flight.

"... making short semicircular casts, and all the time rapidly vibrating its wings and antennæ."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ii., p. 36.

*6. Skill, art.

"He a wys man wes of cast,

And in hys deyde wes rycht wylly."

Wyntoun, vi. 18. 168.

*7. A trick, juggle.

"In come jaland the Ja, as a Jugloure,

With castis, and with cautelis, a quynt caryare."

Howlate, iii. 11.

*8. Fashion, form, pattern.

"To makie a tur after this cast."

Florice and Blanchefleur, 338.

"The whole would have been an heroic poem, but in another cast and figure than any that ever had been written before."—Prior.

†9. A shade, or tendency toward any color; a tinge.

"A flaky mass, gray, with a cast of green, in which the talcky matter makes the greatest part of the mass."—Woodward.

10. A variety of expression.

"The native hue of resolution

Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

11. A chance, a venture. [B. 1.]

"Were it good,

To set the exact wealth of all our states

All at one cast

Shakesp.: *Hen. IV.*, Pt. I., iv. 1.

*12. A touch, a stroke.

"This was a cast of Wood's politicks; for his information was wholly false and groundless."—Swift.

*13. Accident, chance, lot, fortune.

"What cast has fashen you sae far frae towns?"

Ross: *Helenore*, p. 77.

"Black be their cast! great rogues, to say no more."

Hamilton: *Wallace*, p. 323.

B. Technically:

1. Gaming:

(1) The act of throwing dice.

(2) That which is thrown, a throw.

"Plutarch just now told me, that 'tis in human life as in a game at tables, where a man may wish for the highest cast, . . ."—Pope: *Letter to Steele* (1712).

2. **Agric.**: The act or manner of casting seed.

"Some harrow their ground over, and sow wheat or rye on it with a broad cast; some only with a single cast, and some with a double."—Mortimer

3. **Hawking**:

* (1) A pair of hawks.

"A cast of merlins there was besides, which, flying of a gallant height, would beat the birds that rose down unto the bushes, . . ."—Sidney.

* (2) A brood or flight of hawks.

"Caste of hawks, niee doiseaux."—Palsgrave.

(3) The feathers, &c., cast by a hawk.

4. **Metallurgy**:

* (1) The act of taking a mold, a form.

(2) The mold or form; the thing molded.

"Take the cast of those dead lineaments,"

Tennyson: *Coquette*, iii. 7.

5. **Bee-keeping**: A swarm of bees led out by a maiden queen. The first swarm of the year in each hive is accompanied by the old queen; the second, which follows from eleven to thirteen days later, takes a maiden queen, and is called a *cast*. Sometimes a third and even a fourth swarm may follow.

6. **Theatrical**: The allotment of the different parts in a play.

"The scenic accessories are quite adequate to the occasion, and the general cast is efficient."—*London Daily Telegraph*, March 28, 1881.

7. **Hunting**: The act of causing the hounds to sweep round in a wide circle, so as to recover a lost scent.

8. **Fish-trade**: A cast of herrings, haddocks, oysters, &c., four in number in Scotland, but three in England.

*9. **Baking**: A batch of bread.

"Out of one bushell of meale . . . they make thirtie cast, euerie lofe weighing eightene ounces."—Harrison: *Description of England*, p. 168.

cast, ***caste**, ***cast-en**, ***kest-en** (Eng.), ***cassin**, ***cais-sen** (Scotch), v. t. & i. [Icel. *kasta*=to throw; Sw. *kasta*; Dan. *kaste*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To throw.

"They had compassed in his host, and cast darts at the people from morning till evening."—1 Maccabees, vii. 80.

(2) To place or throw hurriedly.

"And he saith unto him, Cast thy garment about thee, and follow me."—Acts xii. 8.

(3) To hurl as from an engine.

"A gret ston into the town was keste."

Rich. Cœur de Lion, 4, 116.

(4) To throw, as a net or snare.

"... unto a net, that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind . . ."—Matt. xiii. 47.

(5) To hurl down from a height.

"Bear him to the rock Tarpeian, and from thence

Into destruction cast him."

Shakesp.: *Coriol.*, iii. 1.

(6) To drive by violence, to force.

"Pharaoh's chariots and his host hath he cast into the sea."—Exodus xv. 4.

(7) To drive by force of weather, to shipwreck.

"Howbeit we must be cast upon a certain island."—Acts xxvii. 26.

(8) To emit, to send out.

"This fumes off in the calcination of the stone, and casts a sulphureous smell."—Woodward.

(9) To throw or place in confinement by superior force or authority.

"John was cast into prison."—Matth. iv. 12.

(10) To throw away, as useless or noxious.

"If thy right hand offend thee cut it off, and cast it from thee."—Matt. v. 30.

(11) To vomit, eject from the stomach.

"But some way on her they fuish on a change,

That gut and ga' she keest wi' braking strange."

Ross: *Helenore*, p. 56.

(12) To scatter, spread. (Used of sowing seed.)

(13) To throw down, as in wrestling.

"Though he took my legs sometime, yet I made a shift to cast him."—Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, ii. 3.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(14) To shed, to let fall, to lose.

"The bird of conquest her chief feather *cast*."

Fairfax.

(15) To cause to fall on or appear at a certain spot, to throw by reflection.

"I now *cast* upon the screen before you the beautiful stream of green light from which these bands were derived."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), ix. 227.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To turn, to direct (of the sight).

"Far eastward *cast* thine eye, from whence the sun, And orient science, at a birth, begun."

Pope: Dunciad, iii. 73.

(2) To cause suddenly or unexpectedly to come upon a person, to impose.

"Content themselves with that which was the irremediable error of former time, or the necessity of the present hath *cast* upon them."—*Hooker*.

(3) To submit, to rest, to refer or resign (with on or upon).

"*Casting* all your care upon him, for he careth for you."—1 *Peter* v. 7.

"Cast all your cares on God."

Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 222.

¶ To cast one's self upon. [B., II. 2.]

* (4) To defeat. [II. 3.]

"No martial project to surprise,
Can ever be attempted twice;
Nor *cast* design serve afterward, . . ."

Hudibras.

(5) To ruin, to destroy. [To cast down.]

* (6) To surpass, to overcome.

"In short, so swift your judgments turn and wind,
You *cast* our fleetest wits a mile behind."—*Dryden*.

* (7) To turn (the balance), to influence.

"How much interest *casts* the balance in cases dubious."—*South*.

(8) To sum up, to compute, to calculate. [II. 9.]

"Peace, brother, be not over exquisite
To *cast* the fashion of uncertain evils."

Milton: Comus, 360.

"I have lately been *casting* in my thoughts the several unhappinesses of life, . . ."—*Addison*.

* (9) To contrive, to plan.

"The cloister facing the south is covered with vines, and would have been proper for an orange house; and had, I doubt not, been *cast* for that purpose, . . ."—*Temple*.

* (10) To divide, arrange, set down.

"Alle mans lyfe *casten* may be
Principally in this partes thre."

Hampole: Prick of Conscience, 432.

† (11) To cause to fall into any state.

"Atthy rebuke both the chariot and horse are *cast* into a deep sleep."—*Psalms* lxxvi. 6.

(12) To mold, to fashion, to frame. [II. 7.]

"Under this influence, derived from mathematical studies, some have been tempted to *cast* all their logical, their metaphysical, and their theological and moral learning into this method."—*Watts: Logic*.

"That we are bound to *cast* the minds of youth
Betimes into the mould of heavenly truth, . . ."

Cowper: Tirocinium.

* (13) To refer to for decision.

"If things were *cast* upon this issue, that God should never prevent sin, till man deserved it, the best would sin and sin forever."—*South*.

(14) To inflict, to impose.

"The world is apt to *cast* great blame on those who have an indifferency for opinions, especially in religion."—*Locke*.

(15) To shed or throw upon, to reflect.

"So bright a splendor, so divine a grace,
The glorious Daphnis *casts* on his illustrious race."

Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. v. 50.

* (16) To bind, tie, fasten.

"*Cast* a strait ligature upon that part of the artery."—*Ray: Creation*, p. 316.

* (17) To beat up (applied to eggs).

"For a rice pudding.—When it is pretty cool, mix with it ten eggs well *cast*, . . ."—*Receipts in Cookery*, p. 7.

(18) To drop eggs for the purpose of divination; a common practice at Hallowe'en.

"By running lead, and *casting* eggs—
They think for to divine their lot."

(*Poem in Jamieson*.)

* (19) To empty (a pond, &c.).

II. *Technically*:

1. *Gaming*: To throw (dice or lots).

"And Joshua *cast* lots for them in Shiloh."—*Joshua* xviii. 10.

2. *Military*:

* (1) To raise a mound or trench round a besieged city.

"The king of Assyria shall not come into this city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with shield, nor *cast* a bank against it."—2 *Kings* xix. 32.

(2) To cashier.

"You are but now *cast* in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

3. *Legal*: To condemn, to be defeated in a trial, either in a criminal case or in a civil suit.

4. *Farriery*:

(1) To reject as useless.

(2) To drop, lose (a shoe).

(3) To throw a horse down by a rope disposed in a certain way, for any operation requiring confinement of the limbs.

* 5. *Medical*: To judge, to diagnose.

"If thou couldst, doctor, *cast*

The water of my land, find her disease, . . ."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

6. *Theatrical*:

(1) To allot the parts in a play.

"Our parts in the other world will be new *cast*, and mankind will be there ranged in different stations of superiority."—*Addison*.

(2) To assign actors to the different characters in a play.

"It might have been *cast* better at Drury Lane."—*Sheridan: Critic*, i. 1.

7. *Metallurgy*:

(1) To found, to run into a mold.

"The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith spreadeth it over with gold, and *casteth* silver chains."—*Isaiah* xl. 19.

(2) To form figures by running molten metal into a mold.

"Which wise Prometheus temper'd into paste,
And, mixt with living streams, the godlike image *cast*."—*Dryden: Ovid's Metamorphoses*, bk. i. 105-6.

8. *Old Physiol.*: To bear prematurely.

"Thy ewes and thy she-goats have not *cast* their young."—*Genesis* xxxi. 38.

9. *Arith.*: To compute, to sum up, to calculate. [CAST-UP, CAST-OFF.]

"*Cast* my reckoning, mine host, and let your groom lead forth my nag."—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. xxix.

¶ Hence, To *cast* a horoscope = to calculate it.

10. *Nautical*:

(1) To fall off, so as to bring the direction of the wind on one side of the ship, which before was right ahead. This term is particularly applied to a ship riding head to wind, when her anchor first loosens from the ground. To pay a vessel's head off, or turn it, is getting under weigh on the tack she is to sail upon, and it is *casting* to starboard or port, according to the intention. (*Smyth*.)

* (2) To rectify or adjust a compass.

11. *Building*: To give a coat of lime or plaster. (*Scotch*.)

"Our minister theeked the toofalls of the kirk, the steeple, and Gavin Dumbard's isle, with new slate, and *keest* with lime that part where the back of the altar stood, that it should not be kent."—*Spalding*, ii. 63, 64.

* 12. *Falconry*:

(1) To let the hawk fly after the quarry.

(2) To set a hawk on a perch.

(3) To purge a hawk.

13. *Hunting*: To make a cast, when the scent is lost. [CAST, s., B. 7.]

* 14. *Agric.*: To clean threshed corn by throwing it from one side of the barn to the other.

"Some winnow, some fan,
Some *cast* that can,
In *casting* provide,
For seede lay aside."

Tusser: Husbandry, ch. xx., st. 3.

15. *Printing*: To stereotype.

B. *Reflexive*:

I. *Lit.*: To throw one's self.

"And on the slope, an absent fool,
I *cast* me down, nor thought of you."

Tennyson: The Miller's Daughter.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To set or devote one's self to anything.

"Your comaundemente to kepe I *cast* me forsothe."—*Destr. of Troy*, 6, 233.

2. To yield or submit one's self (with upon).

" . . . in making God our friend, and in carrying a conscience so clear as may encourage us with confidence to *cast* ourselves upon him."—*Southey*.

C. *Intransitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. To hurry in any direction.

"To while that kyng Richard was *kast* and to the toure."—*Langtoft*, p. 165.

* 2. To consider, to reflect, to plan.

"The Jewes *castiden* to sle him, . . ."—*Wycliffe: Works*, ii. 103.

"But first he *casts* to change his proper shape;
Which else might work him danger or delay."

Milton: P. L., iii. 634.

3. To compute, to calculate. [A., II. 9.]

"Hearts, tongues, figure, scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, *cast*, write, sing, number, ho!
His love to Antony."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 2.

* 4. To suspect, to presage, to expect.

* 5. To vomit.

"These verses too, a poison on 'em, I cannot abide 'em; they make me ready to *cast*, by the banks of Helicon."—*B. Jonson: Poetaster*.

* 6. (*Of the weather*): To become dull or overcast.

II. *Technically*:

* 1. To take a form, by casting or melting.

"It comes at the first fusion into a mass that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, so as to *cast* and mold, unless mixed with poorer ore, or cinders."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

* 2. To warp, to grow out of form.

"Stuff is said to *cast* or warp, when, by its own drought, or moisture of the air, or other accident, it alters its flatness and straightness."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises*.

3. (*Of bees*): To swarm. [CAST, s., B. 5.]

"When the hive grows very throng, and yet not quite ready to *cast*, the intense heat of the sun upon it, when uncovered, so stifles the bees within it, that they come out, and hang in great clusters about the hive, which frequently put them so out of their measures, that a hive, which, to appearance, was ready to *cast*, will ly out this way for several weeks."—*Maxwell: Bee-master*, p. 34.

D. *In special phrases*:

1. To cast about:

(1) *Trans.*: To throw about.

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) *Lit.*: To ponder, to devise, to plan.

(b) *Fig.*: To turn.

" . . . the people . . . *cast* about and returned, . . ."—*Jer.* xli. 14.

(3) *Hunting*: To make a cast. [CAST, s., B. 7.]

2. To cast anchor: To let fall, to drop.

"They let down the boat into the sea, as though they would have *cast* anchor."—*Acts* xxvii. 30.

3. To cast aside: To throw aside as useless or inconvenient.

"I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not *cast* aside so soon."—*Shakesp.: Macb.*, i. 7.

4. To cast away:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) *Literally*:

(i) To throw away.

" . . . all the way was full of garments and vessels, which the Syrians had *cast* away in their haste."—2 *Kings* vii. 15.

(ii) To lavish, to waste.

"France, hast thou yet more blood to *cast* away?"—*Shakesp.: King John*, ii. 2.

(b) *Fig.*: To dismiss, to reject.

"And *cast* our hopes away."—*Lord Dorset*.

"*Cast* away the works of darkness."—*Book of Comm. Prayer; Coll. 1st Sunday in Advent*.

(2) *Naut.*: To shipwreck. (*Lit. & fig.*)

" . . . meeting with a storm, it thrust John Thomas upon the islands to the South, where he was *cast* away."—*Sir W. Raleigh: Essays*.

* 5. To cast back: To keep back, to hinder.

"Your younger feet, while mine *cast* back with age
Came lagging after."

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 336.

* 6. To cast behind: To reject, neglect, or despise
" . . . and *cast* thy law behind their backs . . ."—*Neh.* ix. 26.

" . . . and *castest* my words behind thee."—*Ps.* i. 17.

* 7. To cast beyond the moon: To attempt impossibilities.

* 8. To cast by: To throw or push aside with neglect or dislike.

"Old Capulet and Montague
Have made Verona's ancient citizens
Cast by their grave beseeching ornaments."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

9. To cast count: To make account of, to care for. (*Scotch*.)

10. To cast down:

(1) *Literally*: To throw down.

(2) *Figuratively*:

(a) To deject, to depress in spirit.

"For thee, oppressed king, I am *cast* down."

Shakesp.: King Lear, v. 3.

(b) To hurl from power, to destroy, to ruin.

" . . . God hath power to help, and to *cast* down."—2 *Chron.* xxv. 8.

"The stars of human glory are *cast* down;
Perish the roses and the flowers of kings."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

11. To cast forth:

(1) To eject, to throw away.

" . . . I *cast* forth all the household stuff . . ."—*Neh.* xiii. 8.

bōl, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șün; -țion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

(2) To send out, to emit.
 "He shall grow as the lily, and cast forth his roots as Lebanon."—Hosea xiv. 5.
 12. To cast in: To throw into the bargain.
 "Such an omniscient church we wish indeed;
 'Twere worth both Testaments, cast in the creed."
 Dryden: *Religio Laici.*, 283.
 ¶ To cast in one's lot with any one: To take the same chance, share the fortune of any one.
 "Baxter cast in his lot with his proscribed friends,"
 . . .—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.
 To cast in one's nose: The same as to cast in one's teeth.
 "I caste in the tethe or I caste in the nose, as one doth that reproveh another of a fault."—Palsgrave.
 To cast in one's teeth: To revile, to abuse any one for, to twit.
 "The thieves also, which were crucified with him, cast the same in his teeth."—Matt. xxvii. 44.
 13. To cast a traverse:
 Naut.: To calculate and lay off the courses and distances run over with the chart.
 14. To cast off.
 (i) Ordinary Language:
 (1) Lit.: To throw off, to put off or aside.
 (2) Figuratively:
 (a) To discard, to reject, to forsake.
 (i) Of persons:
 "The prince will, in the perfectness of time, Cast off his followers."
 Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 4.
 (ii) Of things:
 " . . . a whole society of men should publicly and professedly disown and cast off a rule, . . ."—Locke.
 (b) To free one's self from the power or influence of.
 "All conspired in one to cast off their subjection to the crown of England."—Spenser: *Ireland.*
 (ii) Technically:
 †(1) Hunting:
 (a) To let loose, to throw off.
 * (b) To throw off the scent; hence, to escape.
 "Away he scours cross the fields, casts off the dogs, and gains a wood."—Sir R. L'Estrange.
 (2) Naut.: To put off from the share by casting off the holding rope or cable.
 (3) Knitting: To slip a stitch off the needle and fasten it off.
 (4) Printing: To estimate the amount of printed matter a certain quantity of manuscript will make.
 15. To cast on (in knitting): To form stitches on the needle at the beginning of the work.
 16. To cast out, v. t. & i.:
 (1) Transitive:
 (1) Lit.: To throw out.
 " . . . and the guard and the captains cast them out, . . ."—2 Kings x. 25.
 (2) Figuratively:
 (a) To reject, to turn out of doors.
 "Thy brat hath been cast out, like to itself, no father owning it."—Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.
 (b) To cause to pass out, to expel.
 " . . . he gave them power against unclean spirits, to cast them out, . . ."—Matt. x. 1.
 * (c) To give vent to, to utter.
 "Why dost thou cast out such ungenerous terms Against the lords and sovereigns of the world?"
 Addison: *Cato*, i. 1.
 (ii) Intrans.: To fall out, to quarrel.
 "The gods coost out, as story gaes,
 Some being friends, some being faes."
 Ramsay: *Poems*, ii. 487.
 17. To cast up, v. t. & i.
 (1) Transitive:
 (i) Ordinary Language:
 (a) To compute, to calculate.
 "Some writers, in casting up the goods most desirable in life, have given them this rank,—health, beauty and riches."—Sir W. Temple.
 (b) To vomit, to eject (lit. & fig.).
 "Their villainy goes against my weak stomach, and therefore I must cast it up."—Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. 2.
 * (c) To give up, to resign.
 "I cast up, I forsake a thynge.—J'abandonne. She hath ven his sovereignty lady this tenne yerres, and now he casteth her up."—Palsgrave.
 (d) To upbraid, to cast in one's teeth. (Scotch.)
 "For what between you twa have ever been,
 Nane to the other will cast up, I ween."
 Ross: *Helenore*, p. 115.
 (e) To throw up a scum; particularly applied to milk, when the cream is separated on the top. (Scotch.)
 (ii) Printing: The same as to cast off (q. v.).
 (2) Intrans.: To clear up, to brighten. Applied to the sky after rain or very lowering weather. (Scotch.)
 18. To cast a damp on: To cause discouragement, or loss of spirits.
 19. To cast a stone at one:
 Fig.: To renounce all connection with him. (Scotch.)

20. To cast peats or turfs: To dig them by means of a spade. (Scotch.)
 "Peats and fire was very scarce, through want of servants to cast and win them."—Spalding, i. 166.
 21. To cast a stack: To turn over a stack of grain when it begins to heat, that it may be aired and dried. (Scotch.)
 cast, pa. par. & a. [CAST, v.]
 *cast-bye, s. A castaway. (Scotch.)
 "Wha could tak interest in sic a cast-bye as I am now?"
 —Scott: *Heart Mid-Loth.*, ch. xx.
 cast-iron, s. & a.
 1. As subst.: [IRON.]
 2. As adj.: Very strong, as we say, "a man of a cast-iron constitution."
 cast-me-down, *cast-me-downe, s. A corruption of *Cassidonie* (q. v.). Skinner and Prior consider this again a corruption of *Stæchas sidonia* = *Stæchas* from *Sidon*, where the plant is indigenous.
 "Some simple people imitating the said name [cassidonie] doe call it *Cast-me-downe*."—Gerarde, p. 470. (*Holland & Britten.*)
 cast-off, pa. par. or a. Rejected (lit. & fig.)
 "Cast-off clothes for export."—*London Times*, September 7, 1876. (Advt.)
 cast-out, pa. par. or a. & s.
 A. & B. As pa. par. or particip. adj.: Expelled, rejected (lit. & fig.).
 C. As subst.: A quarrel. (Scotch.)
 "A bonny kippage I would be in if my father and you had only cast out!"—*Petticoat Tales*, i. 267.
 cast-steel, s. & a.
 A. As subst.: Blister steel which has been broken up, fused in a crucible, cast into ingots, and rolled. The blocks of steel are melted in crucibles of refractory clay, and the molten metal is poured into ingot-molds of cast iron. These are opened to let out the red-hot ingot, which is then passed to the rolls. [CRUCIBLE, INGOT-MOLD.] The process of making cast-steel was invented by Benjamin Huntsman, of Attercliffe, near Sheffield, in 1770.
 B. As adj.: (See the compound.)
 Cast-steel furnace: A furnace in which steel is cast. It has a strong wind-draft, and is lined with a very refractory composition. Each furnace is adapted to contain two crucibles, each of which is about two feet high, and holds a charge of thirty pounds of blister-steel. The heat generated in the cast-steel furnace is said to be greater than in any other manufacture. (*Knight, &c.*)
 cast-up, pa. par. or a. [CAST, v., D. 17.]
 cast (2), s. [CASTE.]
 cas'-täck, cas-tock, cus-toc, s. [A corruption of Scotch *kail*=cole (q. v.), and Eng. *stock*.] The core or pith of the stalk of colewort or cabbage. (Scotch.)
 "The swingle-trees flew in flinders, as gin they had been as freugh as *kail-castacks*."—*Journal from London*, p. 5.
 cäs-täl'-i-an, a. [Fr. *castalia*=a fountain at Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses, the waters of which were supposed to have the power of inspiring with the gift of poetry those who drank of them.]
 1. Lit.: Pertaining to the fountain named in the etymology.
 2. Fig.: Poetical.
 "True prayer
 Has flowed from lips wet with *Castalian* dews."
 Cowper: *Task*, iii. 251.
 cäs-tän'-ě-a, s. [Lat. *castanea*=the chestnut, or the fruit of the chestnut-tree; Gr. *kastanos*.]
 Bot.: A genus of trees, order *Corylaceæ* (Mast-worts). The barren flowers are in a long cylindrical interrupted spike; the fertile ones within a four-leaved involucre; the nuts 1-2 together within the enlarged prickly involucre. *Castanea vulgaris* is the Spanish Chestnut. [CHESTNUT.]
 cäs'-ta-net, s. [Sp. *castañeta*; Fr. *castagnette*; Ital. *castagnetta*; Port. *castanheta*, from Ital. *castagna*; Sp. *castana*; Lat. *castanea*=a chestnut, from the resemblance to a pair of chestnuts.] A small slightly concave, spoon-shaped instrument of ivory or hard wood, of which a pair are fastened to the thumb and beaten together with the middle finger. Castanets were used by the virgins as an accompaniment to hymns sung in honor of Diana. They are used by the Spaniards and Moors as an accompaniment to their dances and guitars. They are known also in India and Java.
 "Shame! shame! to treat a feeble woman thus!
 Be you but kind, I will do all things for you.
 I am ready now,—give me my *castanets*."
 Longfellow: *The Spanish Student*, ii. 11.



Castanets.

"This use of *castanets*, or something of the sort, and indeed the whole idea of this song or song-dance of women without men, is foreign to Homer."—Gladstone: *Homeric Synchroism*, pt. i., ch. iv., p. 116.
 cäs-tan-ō-spēr'-mūm, s. [Gr. *kastanon*=a chestnut; *sperma*=a seed.]
 Bot.: A genus of plants, so named from the fancied resemblance of the seeds to the edible chestnuts of Europe. It comprises only one species, and belongs to the papilionaceous section of leguminous plants. It is found at Moreton Bay, in Queensland, Australia, where it grows to a height of from forty to fifty feet. The pea-like flowers are produced in racemes, and are of a bright yellow color. The fruit is a pendulous cylindrical pod, six or eight inches in length, and tapering to both ends. It generally contains four seeds, rather larger than chestnuts, which are roasted and eaten, but are far inferior to the European chestnut, and have an astringent taste.
 *cas'-tan-ŷ, s. [CHESTNUT.]
 "Castany (*Chesteyne*, P.) frute or tre. *Castanea*."—*Prompt. Parv.*
 cast'-a-wāy, a. & s. [Eng. *cast*, and *away*.]
 *A. As adj.: Rejected as worthless, useless.
 "We only prize, pamper, and exalt this vassal and slave of death; or only remember, at our *castaway* leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul."—*Raleigh: Hist.*
 B. As substantive:
 1. One rejected or forsaken by God, a reprobate.
 "Neither give any leave to search in particular who are the heirs of the kingdom of God, who *castaways*."—*Hooker*.
 2. One forsaken or abandoned by man.
 "Why do you look on us, and shake your head,
 And call us—orphans, wretches, *cast-aways*?"
 Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, ii. 2.
 *cas-tayne, s. [CHESTNUT.]
 caste, s. [Fr. *caste*; Sp. & Port. *casta*=a race, lineage, from Lat. *castus*=pure, chaste.]
 1. Literally: An hereditary class of society in India, the members of which are theoretically equal in rank, and, as a rule, follow the same profession or occupation. Formerly it was customary to add "and in Egypt;" but Dr. Birch, the most distinguished Egyptologist of his time, says that the Egyptians, strictly speaking, had not castes, though the son often succeeded to the office of the father. Caste must therefore be viewed in connection with India chiefly, if not exclusively. There it sprung primarily from the distinction of ethnological race and from conquest.
 The aborigines of India seem to have been Turanians. In pre-historic times a second influx of Turanians appears to have taken place, the newcomers conquering the old inhabitants or driving them to the hills and jungles. Thus were produced two classes, what may be called Turanian caste people and Turanian outcasts. Next, but still at a remote period of antiquity, say 1700 B. C., or even earlier, an Aryan people from central Asia invaded the land, and after a struggle, continued for many centuries, became dominant nearly everywhere. Long before this conquest was effected, three occupations among them had hardened into castes the Brahmans or Priests, the Kshetriyas or Warriors, and the Vaisyas or Merchants.
 The fourth Hindoo caste, that of the Sudras, or Artizans and Laborers, was constituted mainly of the Turanian caste-people, while the Pariahs and other outcasts and the wild tribes of the hills and the jungles are the older Turanian aborigines. When the real origin of the four leading castes and the outcasts beyond the pale had been forgotten, the Brahmans attempted to base the structure of society on what was alleged to be divine revelation. It was gravely asserted that the Brahmans came out of the mouth of the Supreme God to instruct men, the Kshetriyas from his arms to defend them, the Vaisyas from his stomach to feed them, and the Sudras from his feet to serve them.
 Buddhism did its best to destroy caste, but after a struggle of about 1,250 years (say from 500 B. C. to 750 A. D.), during 1,000 years of which (from B. C. 250 to A. D. 750) it was victorious, it had to quit the field. [BUDDHISM.] For the next 300 years caste was dominant and tyrannical in a high degree. Then the Mussulman conquest began to break its power. Now Anglo-Indian influences, political, religious, and social, are sapping its authority, especially at the Presidency seats.
 Through the long ages during which Indian caste has existed, the original four castes have split into an immense multitude, and at present in almost any locality from 100 to 200 may be met with. Different castes refuse to eat together or to intermarry, and as a rule they follow hereditary occupations, but nature is often too powerful for artificial and arbitrary restrictions. [ARYAN, BRAHMANISM, EURASIAN, MUTINY, MISSION.]
 2. Fig.: Any distinct rank or class of society, especially if it shut its ranks against the ingress of strangers.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wēre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

¶ *Caste* and *rank* are not the same, though in many cases they interpenetrate and support each other. The man of highest rank in India is the Governor-General, who takes precedence even of the highest Hindoo Rajahs (kings); but by caste law he is an outcast, not higher than a Pariah. The relations between white and dark men, specially if the latter be negroes, are essentially caste relations. The generality of Americans or Europeans would never think of legally intermarrying with negroes, regarding them as doomed by their color to be forever the inferiors of the white man. The hereditary nobility of Britain are not, strictly speaking, a caste, despite their legislative privileges; one born a commoner can be created a nobleman, but no Sudra can, by any process of creation known to man, be made a Brahman.

"But to be subjugated by an inferior caste was a degradation beyond all other degradation."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

"Her manners had not that repose
Which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere."
—*Tennyson: Lady Clara Vere de Vere*.

¶ *Caste Christians*: Hindoo converts who have not been required at baptism to surrender their castes. The converts of the great missionary, Christian Frederick Swartz, who labored in India from 1750 to 1798, and those of many of his successors, were caste Christians; but the great majority of modern Protestant missionaries insist on caste being renounced at baptism; those of the Roman Catholic Church, on the other hand, permit it to be retained.

**cast-ēd*, *pa. par.* or *a.* [An improper formation from *cast*, *v.*] *Cast*.

"When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organs, tho' defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With *casted* slough and fresh legerity."

—*Shakesp: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

†*cās'-tēl-lan*, **cas-tel-laine*, **cas-tel-ein*, *s.* [O. Sp. *castellano*; O. Fr. *castellain*; Fr. *châtelain*; Ital. *castellano*; Sp. *castellan*, from Lat. *castellanus* = pertaining to a castle; *castellum* = a castle, a fort; dimin. of *castrum* = a fortified place.] The governor or constable of a castle.

"Of this castell was *castellaine* Elda."—*Gower: Conf. Amant.*, i. 184.

"These are the rights which belong to Robert Fitzwalter, *castellan* of London."—*Blount: Ancient Tenures*, p. 116.

cās'-tēl-lan-ŷ, *s.* [Low Lat., Ital., & Sp. *castellania*; Fr. *châtellenie*, from *castellanus* = pertaining to a castle; *castellum* = a castle, a fort.] The lordship or jurisdiction appertaining to a castle. (*Kelham*.)

cās'-tēl-lā-tēd, *a.* [Low Lat. *castellatus*, *pa. par.* of *castello* = to fortify; *castellum* = a castle, a fort.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Inclosed with a building.
2. *Arch.*: Furnished with battlements and turrets as the old castles.

cās'-tēl-lā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *castellatio*, from *castello* = to fortify; *castellum* = a fort, a castle.] The act of fortifying or making into a castle.

cas'-tēl-lite, *s.* [Fr. *castellit*.]

Min.: A variety of Titanite. It is a monoclinic mineral, of a vitreous, somewhat adamantine luster, and a wine-yellow to wax-yellow color. Hardness, 5.5-6.0; specific gravity, 3.150. It occurs in the phonolite of Hohenkluk Mountain, and in Sollodiz. (*Dana*.)

**cas-tel-man*, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *castel*, and *man*.] A castellan, a governor of a castle. (*Scotch*.)

"Giff ane burges do ane fault to ony *castelman*, he sall seik law of him within burgh. *Leg. Burg.*, c. 49."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 54.

cās'-tēl-nau'-dite, *s.* [Named after a mineralogist, M. de Castelnau. (*L'Ins itut*, 1853, p. 78.)]
Min.: The same as XENOTIME (q. v.).

**cast'-ēn*, *v.* & *pa. par.* [CAST, *v.*]

"Dyverse men divers thinges seyde,
The argumentes *casten* up and down."
—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,631-2.

cast'-ēr, **cast-ere*, **cast'-ōr*, *s.* [CAST, *v.*]

I. *Generally*:

1. One who casts or throws anything.

"If with this throw the strongest *caster* vie,
Still, further still, I bid the discus fly."
—*Pope: Homer: Odyssey*, viii. 231.

†2. One who calculates or casts up accounts.

II. *Specially*:

1. *Of persons*:

(1) One who casts nativities, a fortune-teller.

"In licesse of a deupnour and of a fals *castere*."—*Wycliffe: Proverbs* xxiii. 7.

"Did any of them set up for a *caster* of fortunate figures, what might he not get by his predictions?"—*Addison*.

(2) A gambler; one addicted to throwing dice.

"The jovial *caster's* set, and seven's the nick,
Or—done!—a thousand on the coming trick."
—*Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

(3) *Metal*: One who makes castings.

"Soon after his accession, he issued an order, exempting from military service all printers, and all persons immediately connected with printing, such as *casters* of type, and the like."—*Buckle: History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii., ch. ii.

2. *Of things*:

(1) A small box in which dice are shaken, and out of which they are cast.

(2) A small vessel or cruets with a perforated top, used for sprinkling pepper, spices, &c. [PEPPER-CASTER.]

(3) A stand of cruets, holding salt, pepper or vinegar.

(4) A small wheel attached to the legs of various articles of furniture, the axis of which is fixed to a swivel, that it may move more easily in any direction.

"... even the big Mrs. Bagswash rolled herself into the hall, like a fillet of veal upon *castors*, to do me honor."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i., ch. v.

caster-wheel, *s.* A wheel adapted to rotate on its axis in the stock in which it is journaled, and with the stock itself rotating on a vertical axis, according to the direction of propulsion of the carriage or article to which it is attached. The *caster-wheel* is used as a support to the front parts of machines, such as harvesters, gang-plows, spading, digging, excavating, and plowing machines, to enable them to be steered or to turn short around at the end of the row.

cās'-tēr, *çēs'-tēr*, *çhēs'-tēr*, *s.* [A. S. *ceaster*, from Lat. *castrum* = a tent; in pl. = a camp.] A termination of the names of many places in England, as *Doncaster*, *Cirencester*, *Chichester*, showing that at one time a Roman camp was there pitched.

**cās-tī-fī-cā'-tīon*, *s.* [Low Lat. *castificatio* = a making chaste; *castifico* = to make chaste; *castus* = chaste; *facio* = to make.] Chasteness, purity, chastity.

"Let no impure spirit defile the virgin purities and castifications of the soul."—*Ep. Taylor: Sermon at Golden Grove*, 1653, p. 226.

cās-tī-gāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *castigatus*, *pa. par.* of *castigo* = to chasten, chastise; properly, to make chaste or pure, from *castus* = chaste, pure.]

1. *Of material things*:

(1) To make pure, to free from anything hurtful or impeding, to amend, to correct.

"These lower powers are worn, and wearied out, by the toilsome exercise of dragging about and managing such a load of flesh; whereof being so *castigated*, they are duly attuned to the more easy body of air again."—*Glanville: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

(2) To chastise, to chasten, to punish.

2. *Of immaterial things*: To correct, chasten.

"If thou didst put this sour cold habit on,

To *castigate* thy pride, 'twere well."

—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

cās-tī-gā'-tēd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CASTIGATE, *v.*]

cās-tī-gā-tīng, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [CASTIGATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of chastising or correcting; castigation.

cās-tī-gā'-tīon, *s.* [Lat. *castigatio* = a chastening, a chastising; *castigo* = to chasten.]

*1. The act of making pure, or correcting; emendation, remedy.

"The ancients had these conjectures touching these floods and conflagrations, so as to frame them into an hypothesis for the *castigation* of the excesses of generation."—*Hale*.

2. A punishment, chastening, or correction. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Their *castigations* were accompanied with encouragements; which care was taken to keep me from looking upon as mere compliments."—*Boyle*.

3. Penance, discipline.

"This hand of yours requires

A sequester from liberty; fasting and prayer,

Much *castigation*, exercise devout."

—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 4.

cās-tī-gā-tōr, *s.* [Lat. *castigator* = (1) one who chastises, (2) one who improves or corrects; *castigo* = (1) to chastise, (2) to correct.]

1. *Gen.*: One who castigates or chastises.

*2. *Spec.*: One who corrects or amends faults.

"The Latin *castigator* hath observed, that the Dutch copy is corrupted and faulty here."—*Barneveldt: Apology with Marginal Castigations* (1618), F. ii. b.

cās-tī-gā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *castigatorius* = pertaining to castigation; *castigo* = to chastise.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or of the nature of castigation or punishment, punitive.

"There were other ends of penalties inflicted, either probatory, *castigatory*, or exemplary."—*Bramhall against Hobbes*.

*B. *As subst.*: An instrument of punishment for scolds; a ducking-stool.

"For which offense she [a common scold] may be indicted; and, if convicted, shall be sentenced to be placed in a certain engine of correction called the *tre-bucket*, *castigatory*, or cucking-stool, which in the Saxon language is said to signify the scolding-stool."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., c. 13.

Cās-tī'le, *s.* & *a.* [Low Lat. *Castilia*, a province of Spain.]

A. *As subst.*: The district mentioned in the etymology.

B. *As adj.*: Made at, or imported from Castile.

Castile-soap, *s.* A kind of fine, highly-purified soap, originally made in Castile, from olive oil and soda.

Cās-tīl'-ī-an, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *Castil(e)*; *-ian*; in Sp. *Castellano*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. A native of Castile.

2. The language spoken in Castile.

B. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Castile.

Castilian-furnace, *s.*

Metallurgy: A lead-smelting furnace invented by an Englishman called Goundry, but which was first used in Spain. Its chief peculiarity is the arrangement for running off a constant stream of slag for future treatment, the slag running into cast-iron wagons, which succeed each other as their predecessors become filled. (*Ure*.)

cās'-tīl-līte, *s.* [In Fr. *castillit*.]

Min.: A foliated mineral of metallic luster, hardness 3, and specific gravity 5.186-5.241. Composition: Sulphur, 25.65; copper, 41.11; zinc, 12.09; lead, 10.04; silver, 4.64; and iron, 6.49. It occurs in Mexico. (*Dana*.)

cās-tīl-lō'-a, *s.* [From Sp. *Castilla*, an ancient kingdom in Spain.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Artocarpaceæ. *Castilloa elastica* contains a milky juice, from which caoutchouc is made.

cast'-īng, **cast-ynge*, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [CAST, *v.*]

A. *As pres. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Machometus was a wonderful man and fer *castynge*."—*Trevisa*, vi. 23.

"Like to *casting* bees so rising up in swarms."
—*Drayton: Polyolbion*.

*B. *As adj.*: Flexible.

"*Castynge* as a bowe; *flexibilis*, vt *Arcus meus est flexibilis* ance. *velocastynge*."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of throwing anything.

(2) That which is cast.

¶ Used in the plural for old clothes, cast-clothes = the perquisite of a nurse or waiting maid. (*Scotch*.)

"Another said, O gin she had but milk,
Then sud she gae frae head to foot in silk,
With *castings* rare and a gued nourice fee,
To nurse the king of Elfin's heir Fizzee."
—*Ross: Helenore*, p. 63.

2. *Figuratively*:

*1. A forecasting, forethought.

*2. A contrivance, a plan, an arrangement.

"Distributio is that useful *casting* of all rooms for office, entertainment, or pleasure."—*Sir H. Wotton: Elements of Architecture*.

(3) The act or process of computing or adding up figures, accounts, &c.

*4. The act or science of divination.

*5. The act of vomiting, vomit.

"The hound turnyde agen to his *castynge*, and a sowe is waischen in walewing in fenne."—*Wycliffe: 2 St. Peter*, ii. 22.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Metallurgy*:

(1) The act of forming metal in a mold.

¶ It is believed that the art of shaping metal by the hammer, chisel, and graver is older than that of casting it in a melted state in a mold. But casting is of very considerable antiquity, thus the golden calf made by Aaron was first "molten," *i. e.*, melted and then graven (Exod. xxxii. 4, 24), and the brass (copper or bronze) vessels for Solomon's temple were also cast (1 Kings vii. 46, 47). Cast-iron statues are mentioned by Pausanias about A. D. 120, but nothing else of cast-iron is known to have existed in classic times. About A. D. 1709, John Thomas, a Welsh boy, devised an effective method of casting iron, and he and his employer successfully carried out the process (which was long kept a secret). It is now one of the great industries. [FOUNDING.]

"After this manner he made the ten bases; all of them had one *casting*, one measure, and one size."—*1 Kings* vii. 37.

"... everything betokens great perfection in the *casting* of metals during the bronze period."—*Kemble: Hore Ferales*, p. 54.

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bēnç; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

(2) That which is cast in a mold.

2. *Nat. Hist.*:

(1) The act of molting.

"The casting of the skin is, by the ancients, compared to the breaking of the secundine, or cawl, but not rightly; for that were to make every casting of the skin a new birth."—*Bacon: Natural and Experimental History.*

(2) The cast feathers, excrements of hawks, &c.

3. *Bee-keeping*: A swarm. [CAST, s., B. 5.]

4. *Building*: A coating of lime or plaster.

5. *Joinery*: The bending of the surfaces of a piece of wood from their original position, either by weights, or by unequal exposure to the weather.

6. *Sculpture*: The taking casts of impressions of figures, busts, medals, &c.

7. *Pottery*: The act of stamping clay ware. Delicate objects, which cannot be readily molded by pressing the clay into the mold, are cast by the following process: The plaster mold being closed, the slip or creamy clay is poured in, and the portion nearest to the mold becomes hardened by the absorption of the water by the mold. The fluid portion is then poured out, and the mold partially dried. A second filling of slip yields another coating, and the process is repeated as often as may be necessary to give the required thickness to the casting. (*Knight*.)

8. *Theat.*: The assigning of actors or actresses to take a certain part or parts in a play.

¶ *Casting* is used in combination with many prepositions; as, a casting away, a casting off, &c.; for the meanings of all which see the corresponding uses of the verb.

Casting of the heart: A mode of divination used in Orkney.

**casting-bottle*, s. A bottle for casting or sprinkling perfume.

casting-box, s.

Founding: A flask containing the mold, [FLASK.]

casting-ladle, s.

Founding: An iron vessel with handles for conveying molten metal from the cupola and pouring it into the mold.

casting-net, s. A net thrown into the water and moved along so as to sweep the bottom.

casting-off, s.

Printing: Estimating how many pages a certain quantity of copy will make in type.

casting-press, s.

Founding: A press in which metal is cast under pressure, as in the car-wheel press.

casting-shop, s. That part of a foundry or factory where castings are made.

casting-slab, s.

Glass-manufacture: The flat piece on which the metal is poured in making plate-glass; the casting-table.

casting-table, s.

Glass-manufacture: The table in a plate-glass factory upon which the molten glass is poured from the cuvette, and rolled to a thickness by a roller which rests upon the marginal ledges of the table, whose height determines the thickness of the plate.

casting-up, s. A casting or calculating of the future.

casting-voice, *casting-vote*, s. The deciding vote; that given by the chairman or president of any assembly when the votes for and against any proposition are equal.

"Not many years ago, it so happened, that a cobbler had the casting vote for the life of a criminal, which he very graciously gave on the merciful side."—*Addison: Travels in Italy.*

casting-weight, s. A weight which turns a scale when exactly balanced.

cas'-tle (t silent), **cas-tel*, **cas-telle*, **kas-tel*, **cas-tyl*, s. & a. [Da. *kastel*; Fr. *castel*; Ital. *castello*; Sp. *castillo*; Lat. *castellum*, dimin. of *castrum*=a fort.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A village.

"Go ye into the castel which is ayens you."—*Wycliffe: Luke xix. 30.*

*2. A tent; in the pl.=a camp. (Compare the similar use of the Latin *castrum* and *castra*.)

"And the fellen down in middis of her castels."—*Wycliffe: Ps. lxxvii. 28.*

*3. A strongly-built car or tower borne on the backs of elephants.

"He make the certeyn men of armes for to gon up into castelles of tree . . . that craftily ben sett up on the olifantes bakkes."—*Maundeville*, p. 191.

*4. A small tower or raised part on the deck of a ship. [FORECASTLE.]

"The toppe castelles hs stuffed with toyelys."

Morte Arthure, 3, 616.

*5. A small species of helmet.

"Stand fast and wear a castle on thy head."

Shakesp.: Troilus, v. 2.

*6. A movable wooden tower, used in sieges.

"In that same tre castel weren maked stages thre."

Sir Ferumbas, 3, 255.

7. A fortified building, residence, or fortress, usually belonging to a nobleman or a prince.

"The house of every one is to him as his castle and fortress for his defense against injury and violence, as for his repose."—*Coke: Translation of the Old Latin Motto: "Et domus sua cuique tutissimum refugium."*

"Our castle's strength will laugh a siege to scorn."

Shakesp.: Macbeth.

II. *Chess*: A piece shaped like a tower, otherwise called a Rook (q. v.).

¶ *Castles in the air*; *Castles in Spain*: Mere empty, visionary projects.

"These were but like castles in the air, and in men's fancies vainly imagined."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Castle-barber*, *castle-bell*, *castle-ditch*, *castle-gate*, *castle-hall*, *castle-roof*, *castle-turret*, *castle-wall*, *castle-moat*, *castle-rampart*, *castle-keep*, &c., &c.

castle-builder, s.

1. *Lit.*: The builder of a castle.

2. *Fig.*: One who builds castles in the air; who fancies imaginary ideas and pictures.

"The poets—are the greatest castle-builders in the world."—*Student*, i. 223.

castle-building, s.

1. *Lit.*: The act or operation of building a castle.

2. *Fig.*: The act or habit of building castles in the air, or of forming fanciful projects and pictures.

"*Castle-building*, or the science of aerial architecture, is of much too vague a nature to be comprehended in a concise regular definition: but, for the sake of custom and method, I define it to be the craft of erecting baseless fabrics in the air, and peopling them with proper notional inhabitants for the employment and improvement of the understanding."—*Student*, i. 223.

castle-court, s. The court of a castle.

"And man and guard the castle-court."

Scott: The Lord of the Isles, v. 27.

castle-crowned, a. Crowned or surmounted with a castle.

"It was my chance in walking all alone,

The ancient castle-crowned hill to scale."

Mir. for Mag., p. 776.

**castle-guard*, **castle-gard*, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The guard of a castle.

2. *Old Law*: A kind of tenure by which the tenant was bound to defend his lord's castle. [CASTLEWARD, s., 2.]

"One species of knight-service was *castleguard*, differing from it in nothing, but that whoever held by that tenure, performed his service within the realm, and without limitation to any certain term."—*Lord Lyttleton*.

**castle-man*, s. A castellan; the constable of a castle.

**castle-soap*, s. [CASTLE-SOAP.]

"I have a letter from a soap-boiler, desiring me to write upon the present duties on *Castle-soap*."—*Addison*.

**castle-town*, **castelltun*, s. A fortified town.

"He was neh an castelltun."

Ormulum, 17, 918.

**castle-ward*, **castel-wart*, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as CASTLE-GUARD (q. v.).

"The castelwardis on the marche."

Wyntoun: Chronicle, VIII. xxxviii. 129.

2. *Old Law*: An imposition laid upon such of the king's subjects as dwell within a certain compass of any castle, toward the maintenance of such as watch and ward the castle. (*Cowel*.)

**castle-work*, **castelwerk*, s. Fortifications, battlements.

"A cite nobel enclosed comeliche aboute with fyn castelwerk."

William of Palerne, 2, 219.

cas'-tle (t silent), v. i. [CASTLE, s.]

Chess: By a certain move, to protect the king with the castle or rook, the latter being moved to the side of the king, which is then placed on the square on the other side.

cas'-tled (t silent), a. [CASTLE, s.]

1. Furnished or provided with castles.

"The horses' neighing by the wind is blown,

And castled elephants o'erlook the town."

Dryden: Aurungzebe, i. 1.

2. Fortified, embattled.

"He fought the Moors—and, in their fall,

City and tower and castled wall

Were his estate."

Longfellow: Translations; Coplas de Manrique.

**cas'-tle-ry* (t silent), s. [Eng. *castle*, and -ry (q. v.).] The government of a castle.

"The said Robert and his heirs ought to be and are chief banner bearers of London in fee, for the *castelry*, which he and his ancestors have, of Baynard's castle in the said city."—*Blount: Anc. Tenures*, p. 116.

cast'-lēt, s. [O. Fr. *castelet*; Ital. *castelletto*, diminutive of Fr. *castel*=a castle.] A little castle.

"There was in it a castlet of stone and brick."—*Leland: Itinerary.*

**cast'-līng* (1), s. [Eng. *cast*, and dimin. suff. -ling.] Anything born before its time; an abortion.

"We should rather rely upon the urine of a *castling's* bladder, a resolution of crabs' eyes, or a second distillation of urine, as *Helmont* hath commended."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

cas'-tlīng (2), (t silent), s. & a. [CASTLE, v.]

A. As subst.: The act of performing the operation in chess, described in CASTLE, v.

B. As adj.: Performing such an operation.

cast'-nī-a, s. [An abbreviation for Lat. *castanea* (q. v.).]

Entom.: A genus of Hawk-moths, the typical one of the family *Castniidae* (q. v.). The best-known species is *Castnia Licus*, which is South American.

cast-nī-i-dæ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *castnia*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Hawk-moths (*Sphingides*), one of those connecting the tribe with the Butterflies. Swainson and Shuckard call them *Moth Sphinxes*, and say that they fly with great rapidity during the heat of the day. [CASTNIA.]

cas'-tōck, *cas'-tack*, *cas'-tōc*, s. [CASTACK.]

1. The core or pith of a stalk of colewort or cabbage.

2. The stems or "roots" themselves.

"There's could kail in Aberdeen,

An' castocks in Strathbogie."

Scotch Song.

cas'-tōr (1), s. & a. [In Fr., Sp. & Port. *castor*; Ital. *castoro*; from Lat. *castor*; Gr. *kastōr* = a beaver. From Sansc. *kastūri*=musk.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Gen.*: A beaver.

"Like hunted *castors*, conscious of their store,

Their waylaid wealth to Norway's coast they bring."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, xxv.

*2. *Spec.*: A hat made of the fur of a beaver. (*Slang*.)

II. Technically:

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Rodent Mammals, containing the Beavers. *Castor fiber* is the common Beaver. [BEAVER.]

2. *Palæont.* [BEAVER.]

3. *Pharm.*: *Castoreum*, the dried follicles of the prepuce of the Beaver. The follicles contain a dark-colored matter of a peculiar odor. It is used in the form of tincture as a stimulant and antispasmodic in cases of hysteria and epilepsy.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

castor-bean, s.

Bot.: The bean or seed of the Castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*, from which the oil is expressed.

cas'-tōr (2), s. & a. [From *Agnus castus*, the old name of the Castor-oil plant.] (For definition see etymology.)

castor-oil, s.

Pharm.: *Ricini Oleum*, a thick, viscid, pale oil, of a peculiar odor, and slightly acrid taste. It is expressed from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*, the Castor-oil plant (q. v.). Castor-oil is soluble in alcohol. It is a mild, quick, safe purgative, causing only evacuation of the bowels, and is used in cases of gastritis, enteritis, and dysentery, or wherever there is irritation, or inflammation of the mucous membrane of the digestive tract. Castor-oil expressed from the seeds without the aid of heat is called "cold-drawn castor-oil." It usually gripes the patient to an appreciable extent, and in administering it to children it is well to boil it, as the boiling has a tendency to mollify the acrid properties and prevent griping at stool.

Castor-oil plant:

Bot.: A plant, belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ, growing in the East Indies. The seeds are oval, compressed, about the size of small beans, of a light ash color marbled with dark spots and veins. It has been introduced into the milder climates of this country; in the Southern States being cultivated as a garden plant. It is generally called *Palma Christi*=Palm of Christ, in allusion to the fancied resemblance of its leaves to a human hand.



Castor-oil plant.

Cas'-tôr (3), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *kastôr*.]

1. *Old Mythol.*: One of the twin sons of Jupiter and Leda, the other being Pollux. After their death they were placed among the stars, forming the constellation now known as Gemini or the Twins.

2. *Astron.*: One of the two bright stars constituting the constellation Gemini (the Twins). It is *Alpha Geminorum*. It is a binary star, one of the two into which a telescope resolves it revolving around the other in about 1,000 years.

3. *Min.*: A mineral described at the same time as another one named Pollux. [CASTORITE.]

Castor and Pollux, s.

1. *Meteorol.*: A fiery meteor, which appears sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of one, two, or even three or four balls. When one is seen alone, it is called Helena, which portends the severest part of the storm to be yet to come; two are denominated *Castor and Pollux*, and sometimes *Tyndarides*, which portend a cessation of the storm. [Chambers.] [CORPOSANT.]

2. *Astron.*: The name of a constellation, also called Gemini, or the Twins.

cas'-tôr (4), *s.* [In Fr. *castorin*; from Lat. *castor* (1) (q. v.).]

Fabric: A heavy milled cloth for overcoats.

cās-tôr'-ě-ŭm, s. [Lat., from *castor*=a beaver.]

Pharm.: The pharmacopœial name for the peculiar mucilaginous substance found in the two inguinal sacs of the beaver. It is very odorous, soft, and almost fluid when first taken from the animal, but becomes dry and of the consistence of resin. It has an acrid, bitter, and nauseous taste.

cās-tôr'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *castor*=a beaver; fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A family of Rodents, of which the Castor, or Beaver is the typical genus. They are of stout make, possess distinct clavicles, and have five toes, those of the hind feet being connected by a web or membrane. Genera, *Castor* and *Myopotamus* (q. v.).

2. *Palæont.*: No Castoridae have as yet been found earlier than the Miocene. Among the genera two contain animals of large size, *Trogonotherium* and *Castoroides*; the former is Pliocene and Post-Pliocene, the latter Post-Pliocene only.

cās-tôr-in, cas'-tôr-ine, s. [Eng. *castor*; suff. *-in, -ine* (Chem.).]

Chem.: A crystallizable substance obtained from castor by the action of alcohol.

cās-tôr-ite, s. [Eng. *castor* (3), and suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of *Petalite* (q. v.), occurring in Elba in attached crystals; specific gravity, 2.38-2.405. Composition: Silica, 78.01; alumina, 18.86; lithia, 2.76. (*Dana*.)

cās-tôrş, s. [CASTER, II. 2 (4).]

***cās'-tôr-ŷ, s.** [CASTOREUM.] An oil drawn from the castoreum, and used in the preparation of colors.

"Polisht ivory
Which cunning Craftesman hand hath overlayd
With fayre vermilion or pure Castory."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ix. 41.

***cās-tra-mē-tā'-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *castra*=a camp; *metatio*=a measuring; *metor*=to measure.] The art or science of arranging a camp.

"Between Chadlington and Saresden is also an unmentioned camp, either Saxon or Danish, for both are concerned in this question; and their *castrametation*, even under the most practicable and commodious circumstances of ground, is sometimes ambiguous."—*Warton: History of Kiddington*, p. 50.

"Plunged, nothing loath, into a sea of discussion, concerning wars . . . and the rules of *castrametation*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. i.

cās-trā-te, v. t. [Lat. *castratus*, pa. par. of *castrare*=to geld.]

1. *Lit.*: To geld, emasculate.

"Origen—having read that scripture, 'There be some that castrate themselves for the kingdom of God,' which was but a parabolical speech, he did really, and therefore foolishly, castrate himself."—*Bishop Morton: Discharge of five Imputations from the Romish Party*, p. 138.

II. *Figuratively*:

*1. To mortify, to deaden, to deprive of power or vigor.

"Ye castrate the desires of the flesh, and shall obtaine a more ample reward of grace in heaven"—*Martin: Treatise on the Marriage of Priests*, Y. i. b. 1554.

2. To expunge obscene passages from a book; to expurgate.

cās-trā-tēd, pa. par. & a. [CASTRATE, v.]

cās-trā-tīng, pr. par., a. & s. [CASTRATE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of gelding or emasculating; castration.

2. *Fig.*: The act of freeing from obscenity; expurgation.

castrating-clamp, s. A clamp used in confining the cords and vessels in the operating of orchotomy by excision of the parts, as in the case of the horse.

cās-trā'-tion, s. [Lat. *castratio*=a gelding, *castrare*=to geld.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of castrating.

"The largest needle should be used, in taking up the spermatic vessels in castration."—*Sharp: Surgery*.

" . . . the proportion of males would be somewhat greater at birth than at the age of castration."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), Part ii., ch. viii., vol. i., p. 304.

2. *Fig.*: The act of freeing from obscenity; expurgation.

II. *Criminal Law*: The act of emasculating a man upon any other plea than that of a surgical necessity is a felony at the common law, and in some of the states the penalty is very severe—especially if the act be accompanied by force or is accomplished by stratagem. It is a mayhem in all of the states, even though it be done with the consent of the victim, under any other than conditions of necessity. The penalty therefor varies in the different states.

cās-trā'-tôr, s. [Low Lat. *castrator*=one who gelds; Lat. *castrare*=to geld.]

1. *Lit.*: One who gelds.

2. *Fig.*: One who cuts out obscene passages from a book; an expurgator.

***cās'-trēl, *casteril, s.** [KESTREL.]

***cās-trēn'-sī-āl, a.** [Lat. *castrensis*=belonging to a camp; *castra*=a camp.] Of or pertaining to a camp.

"Sixty miles is the measure of three days' journey, according unto military marches, or *castrensis* mansions."—*Brown: Cyrus' Garden*.

***cās-trēn'-sī-an, a.** [Lat. *castrensius*=belonging to a camp; *castra*=a camp.] The same as CASTRENSIAL.

cās'-ŭ-āl, a. & s. [Fr. *casuel*; Ital. *casuale*; Lat. *casualis*=pertaining to chance; *casus*=chance.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Happening by chance, accidental.

"Of the broad vale, casting a *casual* glance
We saw a throng of people—wherefore met?"
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

2. Dependent on chance; uncertain.

"The revenue of Ireland, both certain and *casual*, did not rise into ten thousand pounds."—*Dav.: On Ireland*.

3. Trivial, commonplace.

"The commissioners entertained themselves by the fire-side in general and *casual* discourses."—*Clarendon*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *accidental*, *incidental*, *casual*, and *contingent*: "*Accidental* is opposed to what is designed or planned; *incidental* to what is premeditated; *casual* to what is constant and regular; *contingent* to what is definite or fixed. A meeting may be *accidental*, an expression *incidental*, a look, expression, &c., *casual*, an expense or circumstance *contingent*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) He thus distinguishes between *occasional* and *casual*: "These are both opposed to what is fixed or stated; but *occasional* carries with it more the idea of unfrequency and *casual* that of unfixedness, or the absence of all design. A minister is termed an *occasional* preacher who preaches only on certain occasions; his preaching at a particular place on a certain day may be *casual*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As substantive*:

1. A tramp, a vagrant; one who receives relief and shelter for one night in the workhouse of a parish to which he does not belong.

2. A laborer or artisan employed irregularly. (*Mayhew*.)

casual-ejector, s.

Legal: A nominal defendant in the action of ejectment, who continues such until appearance by or for the tenant in possession. (3 *Bl. Com.* 201.)

casual-ward, s. A ward or portion of a workhouse or hospital reserved for the accommodation of casual paupers or patients.

***cās-ŭ-āl'-i-tŷ, s.** [CASUALTY.]

cās'-ŭ-āl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *casual*; *-ly*.] In a casual manner; by chance, fortuitously.

"Go, bid my woman
Search for a jewel, that too *casually*
Hath left mine arm."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

***cās'-ŭ-āl-nēss, s.** [Eng. *casual*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being casual; chance.

cas'-ŭ-āl-tŷ, *cas-ŭ-āl'-i-tŷ, s. [Fr. *casualité*; Lat. *casualis*=pertaining to chance; *casus*=a chance.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A chance, an accident, a fortune.

"With more patience men endure the losses that befall them by mere *casualty*, than the damages which they sustain by injustice."—*Raleigh: Essays*.

2. Chance or accident attended with injury or death. (Especially applied to the losses of an army in the field.)

"It is observed in particular nations, that, within the space of two or three hundred years, notwithstanding all *casualties*, the number of men doubles."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

II. *Technically*:

Mining: A term applied among tanners to any strange matter separated from the ore by washing.

cās-ŭ-ar-i'-nā, s. [So named by Rumphius, probably from a fancied resemblance in the foliage to the feathers of the Cassowary. (*Graham: Flora of Bombay*.)]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Casuarinaceæ (q. v.).

cās-ŭ-ar-i-nā'-çē-æ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *casuarina*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of abnormal exogens, alliance Amentales. Only one genus is known, *Casuarina*. They have a one-celled ovary, one or two ascending ovules, and a superior radicle. There are no leaves, but in place of them short, toothed, riched sheaths. They are trees like Giant Equiseta (Horse-tails). They have closer affinities, however, with Myricaceæ or with Coniferae. They occur in Australia, New Caledonia, and the Indian Archipelago. They are generally called Beefwoods, their timber being of the color of raw beef. In Australia they are often termed oaks. In *Graham's Flora of Bombay* one species is called the Cassarina or Tinian Pine. The heavy war-clubs of the native Australians are of *Casuarina*. The bark of *Casuarina equisetifolia* is slightly astringent; that of *C. muricata* is used as infusion in India as a tonic. The young cones of *C. quadrivalvis*, when chewed, yield a pleasant acid, and are useful to those who cannot obtain water. Cattle also are exceedingly fond of them. About thirty-two species are known.

cās-ŭ-ār-ŷ-ŷs, s. [CASSOWARY.]

Zoöl.: A genus of birds, family Struthionidæ (Ostriches). *Casuarina galeatus* is the Cassowary (q. v.).

cās'-ŭ-ist, s. [Fr. *casuiste*; Lat. *casus*=a chance.] One who studies and settles cases of conscience.

"Do not flatter yourselves that the ingenuity of lawgivers will ever devise an oath which the ingenuity of *casuists* will not evade."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***cās'-ŭ-ist, v. i.** [CASUIST, s.] To argue about or decide cases of conscience; to act as a casuist.

"We never leave subtilizing and *casuizing*, . . ."—*Milton: Doct. and Dis. of Divorce*, ii. 20.

***cās-ŭ-ist'-ic, cās-ŭ-ist'-i-cal, a.** [Eng. *casuist*; *-ic, -ical*.] Of or relating to casuistry, or the study of cases of conscience.

" . . . surely the practical, *casuistical*, that is, the principal, vital part of their religion savors very little of spirituality."—*South*.

†cās-ŭ-ist'-i-cal-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *casuistical*; *-ly*.] In a casuistical manner.

" . . . obtained in that house much of that learning, wherewith he was enabled to write *casuistically*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon*.

cas'-ŭ-ist-rŷ, s. [Eng. *casuist*; *-ry*.] The doctrine, tenets, or method of a casuist.

" . . . that immoral *casuistry* which was the worst part of Jesuitism."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

cā-sūs bēl'-li, phrase. [Lat. *casus*=a chance; and *belli* (genit. of *bellum*)=war.] The cause which produces, and is held by one side at least, to justify war.

"He did not say what was to be the *casus belli* or the *casus armandi*."—*London Times*, Feb. 2, 1878.

căt, *kăt, s. & a. [A. S. *cat*; Dut. & Dan. *kat*; Sw. *katt*; Icel. *köttr*; L. Ger. *katte*; O. H. Ger. & Ger. *kater*; Ger. *katze*; O. Fr. *cat*; Fr. *chat*; Sp. *gato*; Ital. *gatto*; Gael. & Ir. *cat*; Wel. *cath*; Russ. *kot*; Turk. *kedi*; from Low Lat. *catus*.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The same as II. 1.

(2) A handful of reaped grain or straw laid on the ground without being put into a sheaf. (*Scotch*.)

(3) A small bit of rag, rolled up and put between the handle of a pot and the hook which suspends it over the fire, to raise it a little.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; xo, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tŷion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -ciious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2 *Fig.*: Applied to the common people.

"'Twas you incens'd the rabble:
Cats, that can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries, which Heaven
Will not have earth to know."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Zoöl.*: The common name of certain species of the genus *Felis*, a family of Carnivora, in which the organs of destruction reach their highest development. They have the following teeth: Incisors, six above and six below; canines, two above and two below; molars, four above and four below. The domestic cat (*Felis domesticus*) is divided into numerous varieties—the Tabby, the Tortoise-shell, the Angora, &c. The Wild Cat (*F. catius*) is much larger and stronger than its domesticated relative.

"Thrice the brindled cat hath mew'd."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

† *The cat tribe*: The English name for the family Felidae (q. v.).

*2. Military:

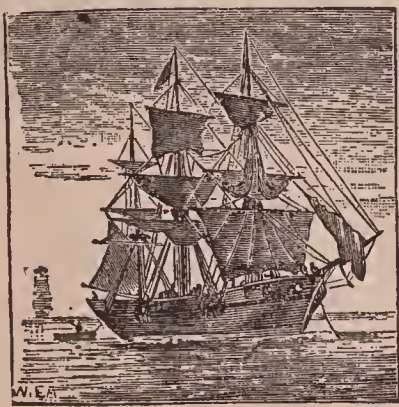
(1) A shed used for cover for soldiers employed in filling up a trench, repairing a breach, &c.; so called because the men crouched under it as a cat for her prey.

Castellated Cat: A cat with crenelles or loop-holes for the discharge of arrows, &c.

(2) The same as CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS (q. v.).

3. Nautical:

(1) A ship formed on the Norwegian model, and usually employed in the coal and timber trade. These vessels are generally built remarkably strong, and may carry 300 tons; or, in the language of their own mariners, from twenty to thirty keels of coal. A cat is distinguished by a narrow stern, projecting quarters, a deep waist and no ornamental figure on the prow. (*Smyth.*)



Cat.

(2) A strong tackle or combination of pulleys, to hook and draw up an anchor to the cathead of a ship.

4. Sports:

(1) A double tripod, having six feet.

(2) A game, also called "tip-cat," and also an instrument used in the game. [CAT-STICK.]

† *Cat i' the hole*: The designation given to a game especially popular in Fife.

"*Tine Cat, tine Game*. An allusion to a play called *Cat i' the Hole*, and the English Kit-Cat. Spoken when men at law have lost their principal evidence."—*Kelly: Sc. Prov.*, p. 325.

Cat in the pan: To turn the cat in the pan is to make a sudden change of one's party in politics or religion for the sake of being in the ascendant.

"There is a cunning which we, in England, call the turning of the cat in the pan; which is, when that which a man says to another, he lays it as if another had said it to him."—*Bacon*.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

Compounds of obvious signification: *Cat-eyed*, *cat-like*, *cat's-meat*.

cat-and-clay, s. [*Colloq.*] The materials of which a mud-wall is constructed in many parts of Scotland. Straw and clay are well wrought together, and being formed into pretty large rolls, are laid between the different wooden posts, by means of which the wall is formed, and carefully pressed down so as to incorporate with each other, or with the twigs that are sometimes plaited from one post to another.

cat-and-dog, s.

† *Cat-and-dog life*: One full of quarreling; from the usual antipathy between dogs and cats.

"I am sure we have lived a *cat-and-dog life* of it."—*Coleridge*.

cat-band, s.

1. A bar of iron for securing a door. This name is given to the strong hook used on the inside of a door or gate, which, being fixed to the wall, keeps it shut.

"He had his entrance peaceably; the ports made open, and the *cat-bands* casten loose."—*Spalding: Troubles*, ii. 159-60.

2. A chain drawn across a street for defense in time of war.

"The town of Aberdeen—began to make preparations for their own defense; and to that effect began to have their *cat-bands* in readiness, their cannon clear, . . ."—*Spalding: Troubles*, i. 109.

cat-beam, s.

Naut.: This, also called the *beakhead-beam*, is the broadest beam in the ship, and is generally made of two beams tabled and bolted together. (*Smyth.*)

cat-beds, s. pl. A child's game. [CAT'S-CRADLE.]

cat-bird, s.

Ornith.: A bird (*Mimus Carolinensis*), belonging to the Turdidæ, or Thrushes, whose cry resembles the mewling of a cat. Very common in this country.

cat-block, s.

Naut.: A two or three-fold block, with an iron strop and large hook to it, which is employed to cat or draw the anchor up to the cat-head, which is also fitted with three great sheaves to correspond.

cat-chop, s. A plant, *Mesembryanthemum felinum*.

cat-cluke, *cat-luke*, s. [CATCLUKE.]

cat-fall, s.

Naut.: The rope rove for the cat-purchase, by which the anchor is raised to the cat-head, or catted.

cat-fish, s.

Ichthy.:

1. The Sea-wolf (*Anarrhicas lupus*), a native of the West Indian seas, so called from its round head and large glaring eyes.

"*Lupus marinus Schonfeldii et nostras*: our fishers call it the *sea-cat*, or *cat-fish*."—*Sibbald: Fife*, p. 121.

2. A fresh-water fish of different species of the genus *Pimelodus*, *P. catus*, the common cat-fish, called also *horned pout*, and *bull-head*. In the western waters of North America it often attains a very large size. (*S. F. Baird.*)

cat-gold, s. A kind of mica, having a yellowish appearance, somewhat resembling gold.

cat-harpings, s. pl.

Naut.: Ropes under the tops at the lower end of the futtock shrouds, serving to brace in the shrouds tighter, and affording room to brace the yards more obliquely when the ship is close hauled. They keep the shrouds taut for the better ease and safety of the mast.

cat-haw, s. The fruit of the Hawthorn (*Cratægus Oxyacantha*).

cat-head, cathead, s.

1. *Geol.*: A local name for a nodule of ironstone, containing an organism or a fragment of one. [NODULE.]

"The nodules with leaves in them, called *catheads*, seem to consist of a sort of ironstone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near Whitehaven, in Cumberland, where they call them *catscaups*."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

2. *Mining*: A broad-bulky hammer used by miners; a miner's name for a small capstan.

3. *Naut.*: A piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is fastened a great iron hook, to trice up the anchor from the hawse to the top of the fore-castle. (*Sea Dictionary.*)

cat-head stopper, cat-stopper, s.

Naut.: A piece of rope or chain rove through the ring of an anchor, to secure it for sea, or singled before letting it go.

cat-heather, s. A finer species of heath, *Erica tetralix* or *E. cinerea*, which is low and slender, growing more in separate upright stalks than the common heath, and flowering only at the top.

cat hip, *cat-hip*, s. Two roses, (1) *Rosa spinosissima*, (2) *R. canina*.

cat-holes, s.

1. Ordinary Language:

(1) The name given to the loop-holes or narrow openings in the walls of a barn.

"'He has left the key in the *cat-hole*,' to signify that a man has run away from his creditors."—*Kelly*, p. 145.

(2) A sort of niche in the wall of a barn, in which keys and other necessities are deposited in the inside, where it is not perforated.

2. *Naut.*: Two little holes astern above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawser through them to the capstan, when there is occasion to heave the ship astern. (*Sea Dict.*)

cat-hook, s.

Naut.: A strong hook, which is a continuation of the iron strop of the cat-block, used to hook the ring of the anchor when it is to be drawn up or catted.

*cat-house, s.

Mil.: The same as CAT, s., II., 2 (1).

cat-hud, s. The name given to a large stone, which serves as a back to a fire on the hearth, in the house of a cottager.

"The fire, a good space removed from the end wall, was placed against a large whinstone, called the *cat-hud*."—*Rem. of Nithsdale Song*, p. 259.

cat-loup, s. A very short distance as to space; as far as a cat may leap.

"That sang-singing haspin o' a callant—and that—light-headed widow-woman, Keturah, will win the kirk;—they are foremost by a lang *cat-loup* at least."—*Blackw. Mag.*, January, 1821, p. 402.

cat-o'-nine-tails, s.

1. *Lit.*: An instrument of punishment formerly used for flogging on board ships in the navy. It is commonly made of nine pieces of line or cord, about half a yard long, fixed upon a piece of thick rope for a handle, and having three knots on each at small intervals nearest the end.

*2. *Fig.*: A corrector, castigator.

"You dread reformers of an impious age,
You awful *cat-o'-nine-tails*, to the stage."

Prologue to Vanbrugh's False Friend.

**cat-pipe*, s. The same as *catcall*; an instrument that makes a squeaking noise.

"Some songsters can no more sing in any chamber but their own; than some clerks can read in any book but their own; put them out of their road once, and they are mere *cat-pipes* and dunces."—*L'Estrange*.

cat-posy, s.

Bot.: The Daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

cat-rake, s.

Mech.: A name for a ratchet-drill.

cat-rig, s.

Naut.: A rig which in smooth water surpasses every other, but, being utterly unsuited for sea or heavy weather, is only applicable to pleasure-boats of those who can choose their weather. It allows one sail only, an enormous fore-and-aft main-sail, spread by a gaff at the head and a boom at the foot, hoisted on a stout mast, which is stepped close to the stem.

cat-rope, s.

Naut.: A line for hauling the cat-hook about; also *cat-back-rope*, which hauls the block to the ring of the anchor in order to hook it.

cat-rushes, s. pl.

Bot.: A book-name for various species of *Equisetum*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

cat-salt, s. A beautiful granulated kind of common salt, formed out of bittern or leach-brine in the salt-works.

cat-scaup, s. A kind of fossil. The same as CAT-HEAD (q. v.).

cat-ship, s. [CAT, II., 3 (1).]

*cat-silver, s.

Min.: An obsolete name for mica. The resemblance to silver is in the pseudo-metallic luster, while the epithet "cat" implies that it is not the real metal.

"*Cat-silver* is composed of plates that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elastic, and is of three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

cat-sloes, s. The fruit of *Prunus spinosa*.

cat-squirrel, s. *Sciurus cinereus*.

cats-and-dogs, s. pl.

Bot.: The blossoms of *Salix*.

cats-and-keys, s. pl. The fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior*; ash-keys (q. v.). [CAT'S-KEYS.]

cat-steps, s. pl. The projections of the stones in the slanting part of a gable.

cat-stick, s. A stick or bat used in the game of "Cat." [CAT, II. 4 (2).]

cat-stopper, s.

Naut.: [CAT-HEAD STOPPER.]

cat-tackle, s.

Naut.: A tackle to raise the anchor to the cat-head.

cat-tail, *cattyle, catalle, s. [CAT'S-TAIL.]

"A *cattyle* (*catalle* A.); *lanugo*, herba est."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

"—Some

Sovereign places held among the watry train,

Of *cat-tails* made them crowns, . . .

Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 20.

cat-thyme, s.

Bot.: *Teucrium Marum*.

cat-tree, s.

Bot.: *Euonymus europæus*.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or. wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre. unite, cûr, râle, fûll: trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cat-whin, s.

Bot.: A name applied to several plants—(1) *Rosa canina*, the Dog-rose; (2) *Rosa spinosissima*; (3) *Olea nanus*; (4) *Genista anglica*; (5) the herb Set-wall or Valerian (?). (*Britten & Holland.*)

cat-whistles, s. pl.

Bot.: A book-name for *Equisetum palustre*.

cat-wood, s.

Bot.: A book-name for *Euonymus europæus*.

cat's-carriage, s. The same play as "King's-cushion" or *cat's-cradle* (q. v.).

cat's-claws, s. pl.

Bot.: (1) *Anthyllis vulneraria*, (2) *Lotus corniculatus*.

cat's-cradle, s. A plaything for children made of packthread on one's fingers, and transferred from them to those of another.

"The whale claims a place among mammalia, though we might fancy that, as in the child's game of *cat's-cradle*, some strange introsusception had been permitted, to make it so like, yet so contrary, to the animals with which it is itself classed."—*Newman: Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. 1.

cat's-ear, s.

Botany:

(1) A common book-name for *Hypochaeris radicata*. (*Prior.*)

(2) *Antennaria dioica*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cat's-eye, s.

1. *Bot.*: A name applied to several plants—(1) *Veronica Chamædrys*, (2) *Veronica Buxbaumii*, (3) *Myosotis sylvatica*, (4) *Epilobium angustifolium*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

2. *Naut.*: [CAT-HOLE.]

3. *Min.*: [Ger. *katzenauge*; Fr. *œil de chat*.] A phenocrystalline or vitreous variety of quartz. It exhibits opalescence, but without prismatic colors, especially when cut *en cabochon*, an effect due to fibers of asbestos. The finest specimens are brought from Ceylon. Composition: Silica, 95.0; alumina, 1.75; lime, 1.25; oxide of iron, 0.25.

"Cat's-eye is of a glistening gray, interchanged with a straw color."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

cat's-faces, s.

Bot.: A name given to the Heartsease.

cat's-foot, s.

Botany:

(1) Ground Ivy. (*Gerarde.*)

"It is commonly called *Hedera terrestris*, in English Ground-ivy, Ale-hoofe, Gill-go-by-ground, Tune-hoofe, and *Cat's-foot*."—*Gerarde: Herball*, p. 856 (ed. 1633).

(2) *Nepeta glechoma*, from the shape of its leaves. (*Gerarde.*)

(3) *Antennaria dioica*, from its soft flower-heads. (*Prior.*)

cat's-hair, s.

(1) The down that covers unfledged birds; pad-dock-hair.

(2) The down on the face of boys before the beard grows. (*Scotch.*)

cat's-head, s.

1. (*Sing.*) *Hortic.*: A kind of apple.

"Cat's-head, by some called the go-no-further, is a very large apple, and a good bearer."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. (*Pl.*) *Bot.*: The catkins of *Salix caprea*.

cat's-keys, s.

Bot.: The fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior*.

cat's-lug, s.

Bot.: Bear's-ear, *Auricula ursi*. (*Scotch.*)

cat's-milk, s.

Bot.: A book-name for *Euphorbia helioscopia*.

cat's-paw, s.

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: The paw of a cat.

2. *Fig.*: A dupe used as a tool (in allusion to the fable of the monkey who used the cat's paw to pick some roasting chestnuts out of the fire).

"They took the enterprise upon themselves, and made themselves the people's *cat's-paw*. But now the chestnut is taken from the embers, and the monkey is coming in for the benefit of the cat's subserviency."—*London Times*, July 20, 1864.

II. Nautical:

(1) A light air perceived at a distance in a calm by the impressions made on the surface of the sea, which it sweeps very gently, and then passes away, being equally partial and transitory.

(2) A name given to a particular twisting hitch made in the bight of a rope, so as to induce two bights, in order to hook a tackle on them both. (*Smyth.*)

* (3) Good-looking seamen employed to entice volunteers.

cat's-pellet, s. A game, perhaps the same as tip-cat.

"Who beats the boys from *cat's-pellet* and stool-ball?"—*Brit. Bellman*, 1648, *Harl. Misc.*, vii. 625.

cat's-purr, s.

Physiol.: A sound in the lungs of man or in the heart, like the purring of a cat, heard by means of the stethoscope.

cat's-skin, s.

Naut.: A light partial current of air, as with the cat's-paw.

*cat's-smere, s.

Bot.: An old name for a plant, *Axungia*. (*Wright.*)

cat's-spear, s.

Bot.: *Typha latifolia*. (*Gerarde.*)

cat's-tail, *catstaile, s.

Botany:

1. The book-name of several plants—(1) *Equisetum*, Horse-tail, various species, especially *E. arvense*, (2) *Typha latifolia*, (3) *Typha minor*, or smaller Bulrush, (4) *Aconitum napellus*, (5) *Phleum pratense*, from the shape of the spike [CAT'S-TAIL GRASS], (6) *Echium vulgare*, (7) *Amaranthus caudatus*.

2. The catkins of the hazel or willow.

3. The catkins of *Juglans regia*.

4. A long round substance that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, &c.

Cat's-tail grass, cats-taile grasse:

Bot.: A general book-name for *Phleum pratense* and other species. (*Britten & Holland.*)

căt, v. t. [CAT, s.]

Naut.: To bring up to the cat-head.

"When the cat is hooked, and cable enough veered and stoppered, the anchor hangs below the cat-head, swings beneath it; it is then hauled close up to the cat-head by the purchase called the cat-fall. The cat-stopper is then passed, and the cat-block unhooked. (*Smyth.*)

**căt-a-băp'-tist, s.* [Gr. *katabaptistēs*, from *kata*=down, against, and *baptistēs*=a baptizer; *baptizō*=to baptize.] One who abuses or is against baptism.

"Of these anabaptists, or catabaptists, who differ no more than Bavius and Mœvius, Alstedius maketh fourteen sorts."—*Featley: Dippers Dipt*, p. 23.

ca-tăb'-ô-lîsm, s. [Gr. *katabole*=a throwing down, and suff. -ism.] Destructive metabolism, in which complex bodies are broken down into simpler and simpler waste bodies; opposed to *anabolism*.

cat-a-brô'-şa, s. [From Gr. *katabrōsis*=an eating up, a devouring. So named from the erose appearance of the glumes.]

Bot.: Whorl-grass. A genus of Gramineæ (Grasses). Tribe, Festucæ.

căt-a-căus'-tic, a. & s. [Fr. *catocaustique*, from Gr. *katakaustikos*, from *kata*=down, and *kaustikos*=burning; *kaiō*=to burn.]

A. As adjective:

Geom. & Optics: Relating to or of the nature of the curve described in B.

B. As substantive:

Geom. & Optics:

1. *Sing.*: A curve formed by joining the points of concurrence of several reflected rays proceeding from one radiating point.

2. *Pl.*: The caustic curves formed by the reflection of the rays of light.

căt-a-chrê'-sis, s. [Low Lat. *catachresis*; Gr. *katachrêsis*=a misuse, from *katachrêsthai*=to misuse; *kata*=back, against, and *chrêsthai*=to use.]

Rhet.: The abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification; or when one word is abusively put for another, for want of the proper word, as, *a voice beautiful to the ear*. (*Smith: Rhetoric.*)

*căt-a-chrê'-tic, *căt-a-chrê'-ti-căl, a.* [Gr. *katachrêstikos*=of or pertaining to catachresis.] In the manner of a catachresis, involving a catachresis; improper, far-fetched.

"A catachrestical and far derived similitude it holds with men, that is, in a bifurcation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

**căt-a-chrê'-tic-al-lŷ, adv.* [Eng. *catachrestical*; -ly.] In a catachrestic manner; in a forced or exaggerated manner.

"Where, in divers places of Holy Writ, the denunciation against groves is so express, it is frequently to be taken but *catachrestically*."—*Evelyn*, iv., § 4.

căt-a-clê'-sis, căt-a-clî'-sis, s. [Gr. *katakleisis*=a closing down.]

Pathol.: A morbid closure of the eyelids by adhesion or by spasm.

căt'-a-clŷm, s. [Fr. *catactysme*, from Gr. *kataclysmos*=a deluge, from *kata*=down, and *klyzō*=to wash over.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A deluge, an inundation.

"The opinion that held these *catactysms* and empty roses universal, was such as held that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

2. *Geol.*: A sudden or violent rush of water, considered as the efficient cause by which certain phenomena have been produced, rather than by the gradual action of moderate currents, or by that of ice.

căt-a-clŷ'-măl, a. [Eng. *catactysm*; -al.] Of or pertaining to a catactysm; caused by or arising from a catactysm.

căt-a-clŷ'-mist, s. One who believes in the catactysmal theory regarding certain geological phenomena.

căt'-a-cômb (b silent), s. [Fr. *catacombe*; Ital. *catacomba*; Sp. & Port. *catacumba*, from Low Lat. *catacumba*=a catacomb, from Gr. *kata*=down, and *kymbē*=a hole, a hollow.] Subterranean cavities for the burial of the dead, those near Rome being supposed to be the caves and cells where the primitive Christians hid and assembled themselves, and where they interred the martyrs; which are accordingly visited with devotion. These are the most celebrated, but there are many others in various parts of the world. The catacombs of Paris are simply charnel-houses. The word is also occasionally used in the general sense of an excavated burying-place.

căt'-a-cor-nêred, adv. Diagonally; catercornered. (*Colloq.*)

căt-a-côus'-tics, s. [In Fr. *catacoustique*, from Gr. *kata*=against, and *akoustikos*=pertaining to hearing; *akouō*=to hear.]

1. *Physics*: That science which treated of reflected sounds or echoes.

2. *Fortific.*: Small galleries which communicate with a gallery parallel to the covertway. (*Crabb.*)

căt-a-dî-ôp'-tric, căt-a-dî-ôp'-tri-căl, a. [Fr. *catadioptrique*, from Gr. *kata*=against, and *dioptrikos*=pertaining to the *dioptra*=a leveling staff, from *dia*=through, and *opticos*, verb. adj. from *horaō*=to look, to see.] [DIOPTRICS.]

Optics: Pertaining to or involving both the reflection and refraction of light, as a catadioptric telescope.

catadioptric-light, s. A mode of illumination for lighthouses in which reflection and refraction are unitedly employed. It was suggested by Robert Stevenson in 1834. From their subjecting the whole of the available light to the corrective action of the instrument, they have been called holophotal lights.

căt-a-dî-ôp'-trics, s. [CATADIOPTRIC.] The science which treats of or is connected with the use of catadioptric instruments.

căt'-a-drôme, s. [Gr. *katadromos*, from *kata*=down, *dromos*=a course; *dramein*, second aorist infinitive of *trechō*=to run.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A race-course.

2. *Mech.*: A machine for hoisting heavy weights.

**căt'-a-dûpe, s.* [Fr. *catadupe*, *catadoupe*, from Low Lat. *catadupa*; Gr. *katadoupoi*=falling with a heavy noise—a term applied to the cataracts of the Nile; *kata*=down, and *doupos*=a dead, heavy sound.]

1. A cataract or water-fall, especially one of those of the Nile.

2. A person living in the neighborhood of the Nile cataracts.

*căt'-a-fălque (fălque as fălk), *căt-a-făl'-cô, s.* [Ital. *catafalco*=a scaffold, funeral canopy; Sp. *cadafalso*; O. Fr. *escadafaud*; Fr. *catafalque* and *échafaud*; from O. Sp. *catar*=to see, to view, and Ital. *falco*, for *palco*=a scaffold, a stage.]

1. A temporary bier or structure of carpentry-work, decorated with paintings, &c., and used in funeral solemnities.

2. A kind of open hearse or funeral car.

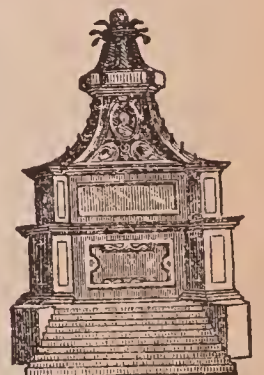
căt-a-gên'-e-sis, s. [Gr. *kata*=down, and *genesis*=generation. *Biol.*: Creation by retrograde metamorphosis of energy or by the specialization of energy.]

căt-ag-măt'-ic, a. & s.

[Fr. *catagnatique*, from Gr. *katagma*=a fracture, from *katagnymi*=to break; *kata*=down, *agnymi*=to break.]

A. As adjective:

Surg.: Having the property or quality of uniting or consolidating broken parts or fractures.



Catafalque.

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhın; -tion, -şion = zhın. -ticus, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del-

B. As subst.: A medicine having such property or quality.

***căt'-a-grăph, s.** [Gr. *katagraphē*=a drawing, a delineation; from *kata*=down, and *graphē*=a drawing; *graphō*=to write, describe.] The first draught or outline of a picture; also, a profile.

căt'-a-lan, a. & s. [Catalonia, a district of Spain.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Catalonia.

B. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A native of Catalonia.

2. **Blasting:** A blast-furnace for reducing iron ores, extensively used in the north of Spain, particularly in the province of Catalonia. It consists of a four-sided cavity or hearth, which is always placed within a building and separated from the main wall thereof by a thinner interior wall, which in part constitutes one side of the furnace. The blast-pipe comes through the wall, and enters the fire through a tuyere which slants downward. The bottom is formed of a refractory stone, which is renewable. The furnace has no chimneys. The blast is produced by means of a fall of water, usually from 22 to 27 feet high, through a rectangular tube, into a rectangular cistern below, to whose upper part the blast-pipe is connected, the water escaping through a pipe below. This apparatus is exterior to the building, and is said to afford a continuous blast of great regularity; the air, when it passes into the furnace, is, however, impregnated with moisture.

căt-a-lēc'-tīc, *căt-a-lēc'-tīck, a. & s. [Lat. *catalecticus*, from Gr. *katalēktikos*=stopping short, from *kata*=down, and *lēktikos*=stopping, from *lēgō*=to stop.]

A. As adjective:

Pros.: Stopping short; used of a rhythm which is incomplete by reason of its being short by a syllable (or more) of the full measure.

"A stanza of six verses, of which the first, second, fourth, and fifth, were all in the octosyllable meter, and the third and last *catalectic*; that is, wanting a syllable, or even two."—*Tyrwhitt: On Chaucer's Versification.*

B. As subst.: A verse which is incomplete, wanting a syllable at the end.

***căt-a-lēc'-tīcs, s.** [Gr. *katalassō*=to exchange; from *kata*=down, back, and *allassō*=to change.] The science of exchanges, now called political economy.

căt-a-lēp'-sīs, căt-a-lēp'-sỹ, s. [Gr. *katalēpsis*=a sudden seizure; from *kata*=down, and *lēpsis*=a seizing; from *lambanō*=to take, to seize.]

Med.: A form of mental disorder, akin to hysteria, which is characterized by the person affected falling down suddenly in a state of real or apparent unconsciousness, and, save for some occasional muscular twitchings of the face and body, remaining rigid and statue-like for a period of time, which varies from one minute to some hours or even days, and then all at once recovering consciousness as if aroused from sleep—as a rule with no bad consequences to follow. Catalepsy almost invariably affects hysterical people only, and it is the prolongation of the unconscious condition to some days in certain extreme cases which has given rise to the fear which some people have of being buried alive under such circumstances.

căt-a-lēp'-tīc, a. [Gr. *katalēptikos*=liable to catalepsy; *lēptikos*=liable to be seized; *lambanō*=to seize.] Pertaining to or of the nature of catalepsy; subject to catalepsy.

†căt-āl'-ō-gīze, v. t. [Gr. *katalogizomai*=to reckon up, to compute; *katalogos*=a reckoning, a catalogue; *kata*=down; *logos*=a telling; *legō*=to tell.] To enumerate in a catalogue, to catalogue. (Coles.)

căt-a-lōgue (ue silent), *căt-a-log, *căt-log, s. [Fr. *catalogue*; Lat. *catalogus*, from Gr. *katalogos*=a reckoning, a catalogue; *kata*=down; *logos*=a telling, an enumerating; *legō*=to tell.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A list or systematic enumeration of articles generally in alphabetical order.

II. Astron.: A list of stars, with materials appended for indicating their latitudes and longitudes, or their declinations and right ascensions.

catalogue raisonné, s.

Bibliography: A catalogue of books in which they are subdivided and classed according to their subjects.

†căt-a-lōgue (ue silent), v. t. [CATALOGUE, s.] To enumerate in a catalogue, to make a list or catalogue of.

căt-a-lōg-uēr, căt-a-lōg-uīst, s. One who makes catalogues.

căt-a-lōg-uēr, s. A person who makes catalogues.

căt-a-lōg-uīng (u silent), pr. par., a. & s. [CATALOGUE, v.]

As subst.: The act of enumerating or setting down in a list or catalogue.

căt-āl'-pa, s. [From the native Indian name in Carolina, where it was discovered by Catesby in 1726.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceæ, comprising four or five species of trees, natives of North America, the West Indies, Japan, and China. They have been introduced into Europe, and are cultivated in France, Germany, and the south of England. The wood is remarkably light, of a grayish-white color, and fine in texture. It is capable of receiving a brilliant polish, and when properly seasoned is very durable. The bark is reputed tonic, stimulant, and antiseptic, and the honey from its flowers poisonous. A decoction of the pods of *Catalpa syringifolia* is used in Italy as a remedy for catarrhæal dyspnoea and coughs.

***căt'-als, s. pl.** [CATTLE, CHATTEL.]

Law: Goods and chattels. (Wharton.)

ca-tāl'-y-sīs, s. [Gr. *katalysis*=a dissolving; *katalyō*=to dissolve; *kata*=down, *lyō*=to loosen.]

1. **Physics:** The effect produced by the presence of a substance, which itself undergoes no permanent change, in facilitating a chemical reaction.

2. **Ord. Lang. (Fig.):** A dissolution or ending, decay.

"While they were in thoughts of heart concerning it, the sad *catalysis* did come, and swept away eleven hundred thousand of the nation."—*Bp. Taylor.*

căt-a-lỹs'-ō-tỹpe, s. [From Gr. *katalysis*=a dissolving, and *typos*=a blow; the impress of a blow; an outline, a type.]

Photog.: A calotype process in which the paper is first prepared with a syrup of iodide of iron, instead of the iodide of potassium. The name was given to the process to indicate the supposed fact that the gradual self-development of the picture is the result of a catalytic action. The true chemical reaction is now understood.

căt-a-lỹt'-īc, a. [Gr. *katalytikos*, from *katalyō*=to dissolve.]

Chem.: Of or pertaining to the action or power called catalysis; having power to dissolve.

catalytic force, s.

Physics: That modification of the force of chemical affinity which determines catalyses.

"An interesting class of decompositions has of late attracted considerable attention, which, as they cannot be accounted for on the ordinary laws of chemical affinity, have been referred by Berzelius to a new power, or rather new form of the force of chemical affinity, which he has distinguished as the *catalytic force* and the effect of its action as *catalysis*."—*Graham: Elem. of Chemistry*, p. 196.

căt-a-mar-ān, s. [Ceylonese native name *cāthā-mārān*=floating trees. (Mahn.)]

1. A kind of boat, vessel, or, more accurately, raft or float used by the Hindoos of Madras, the island of Ceylon, and the parts adjacent. It is formed of three logs of timber, secured together by means of three spreaders and cross lashings through small holes. The central log is much the largest, with a curved surface at the fore-end, which terminates upward in a point. The side logs are very similar in form, but smaller, and with their sides straight; these are fitted to the central log. The length of the whole is from twenty to twenty-five feet. The crew consist of two men. In the monsoons, where a catamaran is able to bear a sail, a small outrigger is placed at the end of two poles as a balance, with a bamboo mast and yard, and a mat or cotton sail. Frail as such a structure may appear, it can pierce through the surf on the beach at Madras and reach a vessel in the bay when a boat of ordinary construction would be sure to founder.

"The *catamarans* used in the Brazils, and which are also common in the East Indies, consist of three logs of wood tapered at one end and lashed together. They are furnished with paddles, and are said to pull as fast as boats, the men being squatted in a kneeling position, and managing them with wonderful dexterity in passing the surf which beats on the shores. Those used in the Brazils also carry sail."—*Young: Nautical Dictionary.*

2. An incendiary raft. Used specially of those rafts which on October 2, 1804, Sir Sydney Smith in vain attempted to use for the destruction of the Boulogne flotilla designed by Napoleon I. for the invasion of England.

3. A scolding woman, a termagant.

căt-a-mē'-nī-a, s. [Lat., from Gr. *katamēnia*=menses; *kata*=down, *mēn*=a month.]

Med.: The discharge of a sanguineous fluid from the womb, which, in the case of healthy women,

occurs every month. The discharge is due to certain peculiar changes which take place in the Graafian vesicles of the ovaries. It begins at the age of puberty, a period which varies under varying conditions of climate and civilization, and terminates in what is popularly called the "change or time of life," which occurs usually between the ages of forty and forty-nine. The interval between these two periods is called the "child-bearing period." The term *catamenia*, though used largely by medical men, is not so well known as another, which has exactly the same meaning, viz., *menses*.

"Two ancient Hindoo sages are of opinion, that if the marriage is not consummated before the first appearance of the *catamenia*, the girl becomes 'degraded in rank.'"—*Dunn: On the Unity of the Human Species.*

căt-a-mēn'-ī-āl, a. [Lat. *catameni(a)*; -al.] Of or pertaining to catamenia or the menstrual discharge.

"The only marked exception occurs in the case of the Hindoo females, with whom, on an average, the *catamenial* flux appears about two years earlier than it does among other nations."—*Dunn: On the Unity of the Human Species.*

***cat'-a-mint, s.** [CATMINT.]

†căt-a-mīte, s. [Fr., from Lat. *catamitus*=an old form of *Ganymedes*; Gr. *Ganymēdēs*=Ganymede, a boy who, for his exceeding beauty, was taken up to heaven by Jupiter's bird, the eagle, and made cup-bearer to the chief of the gods.] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

căt-a-mōunt'-ain, *kăt'-a-mōunt'-ain, căt'-a-mōunt, s. [Eng. *cat*, and *mountain* or *mount*; Sp. *gato montes*=cat of the mountain.]

Zoöl.: The North American tiger, *Felis* (or *Puma*) *concolor*, the Cougar or Puma.

"Would any man of discretion venture such a gristle to the rude claws of such a *katamountain*?"—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Custom of the Country.*

"The black prince of Monomotapa, by whose side were seen the glaring *catamountain*, and the quill-darting porcupine."—*Arb. and Pope: Mart. Scriblerus.*

¶ Used as separate words.

"As *cattes of the mountayn*, they are spotted with diverse fylke fantasies."—*Bale: Discourse on the Revelation*, p. 2, sign. d. vi., 1550.

căt-an-ād'-rō-mōūs, căt-ān'-drō-mōūs, a. [Gr. *kata*=down, *ana*=up, and *dromos*=a running, a course; from *dramein*, second aorist infinitive of *trechō*=to run.]

Ichthy.: Applied to those fishes which pass once a year from salt water into fresh, and return again from the fresh to the salt.

căt-a-nān'-ch-ē, s. [Gr. *katanankē*, a strong incentive used by Thessalian women in their incantations; from *kata*=down, and *anankē*=necessity.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the chioraceous tribe of compound flowers, distinguished by its scarious involucre and the awned chaffy scales which crown its fruit. They are principally natives of the south of Europe, and have white or blue flowers. They are perennials.

căt-a-pāsm, s. [Gr. *katapasma*=a sprinkling, a powdering; from *katapassō*=to sprinkle, to powder, from *kata*=down, and *passō*=to sprinkle.]

Med.: A dry medicine in powders, used for sprinkling on ulcers, for absorbing perspiration, &c. They were divided into *diapasm*s, *empasm*s, and *sym-pasm*s. (See these words.)

***căt-a-pēl'-tīc, a. & s.** [Gr. *katapeltikos*=pertaining to a catapult; *katapeltēs*=a catapult.] [CATAPULT.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a catapult.

B. As subst.: A catapult.

***căt-a-pēt'-al-ōūs, a.** [Gr. *kata*=down, *petalon*=a leaf, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Having the petals slightly united by their inner edge near the base, as in the mallow; a form of polypetalous.

"If the petals adhere to the bases of the stamens so as to form a sort of spurious monopetalous corolla, as in *Malva* and *Camellia*, such a corolla has been occasionally called *catapetalous*, but this term is never used, all such corollas being considered *polypetalous*."—*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3d ed., p. 167.

căt-a-phā'-sī-a, s. [Gr. *kataphasis*=affirmation.]

Pathol.: A condition of imperfect consciousness, in which the patient repeatedly utters the same word or words spontaneously, or in answer to a question.

căt-a-phōn'-īc, a. [Fr. *cataphonique*; from Gr. *kata*=down, back, and *phōnē*=a voice.] Of, or relating to, cataphonics.

căt-a-phōn'-īcs, s. The doctrine or science of the reflection of sounds, a branch of acoustics.



Catamaran.



Catapetalous.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ca-tăph-ô-ra, s. [Gr. *kata*=down, and *phero*=to bear.] A state of somnolency attended by short intervals of imperfect waking, sensation and speech.

căt-ă-phrăct, s. [Lat. *cataphractes*, from Gr. *kataphraktēs*=a fully-armed soldier, from *kata-phrassō*=to cover; *kata*=down, quite, *phrassō*=to inclose, to cover.]

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A horse-soldier in complete armor.

"... before him pipes
And timbrels; on each side went armed guards,
Both horse and foot; before him and behind,
Archers, and slingers, *cataphracts* and spears."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*.

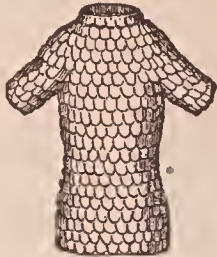
***2. Armor, defense. (Lit. & fig.)**

"In a battle we fight not but in complete armor. Virtue is a *cataphract*: for in vain we arm one limb, while the other is without defense."—Feltham: *Resolves*, ii. 8.

II. Technically:

1. Ichthy.: The armor or plate covering some fishes. (*Dana*.)

***2. Mil.:** A piece of ancient armor formed of cloth or leather, strengthened with iron scales or links, covering either a part or a whole of the body; and sometimes the warrior's horse as well.



Cataphract.

căt-ă-phrăc-tă, s. pl. [CATAPHRACT.]

Ichthy.: A name sometimes given to the Triglidae or Gurnard family of fishes. [TRIGLIDÆ.]

căt-ă-phrăc-tiēd, a. [Eng. *cataphract*; -ed.]

Zoöl.: Covered with a cataphract, or armor of plates, scales, &c., or with hard, bony, or horny skin.

căt-ă-phrăc-ti-ānș, s. pl. [In Lat. *cataphryges*, so named because Montanus and others of their leaders came originally from Phrygia.]

Ch. Hist.: A "heretical" sect which arose in the second century A.D. They are said to have followed the opinions of Montanus. If their accuser may be believed they forbade marriage, baptized their dead, and mingled the blood of young children with the bread and wine in the Eucharist. They were sometimes called simply Phrygians.

căt-ă-phyl-lar-ŷ, a. [From Gr. *kataphylltos*=leafy, and Eng. suff. -ary.] Inclosing true leaves.

¶ *Cataphyllary leaves:* Scale leaves. They are colorless, yellowish, reddish brown, or rarely green; often fleshy, leathery, or membranous, and for the most part buried in the ground. (*Thomé*.)

***căt-ă-phŷs-ŷc-āl**, a. [Gr. *kata*=down, against; and Eng. *physical* (q. v.).] Against nature; infra-natural.

"Falling under hyper-physical or cataphysical laws."—*De Quincey: Autob. Sketches*, I. 337.

căt-ă-plăsm (Eng.), **căt-ă-plăș-mă** (Lat.), s. [Fr. *cataplasme*; Lat. *cataplasma*; from Gr. *kata-plasma*, from *kataplassō*=to spread over; *kata*=down, *plassō*=to mold.]

Med.: A soft and moist preparation locally applied as a poultice. The basis is linseed meal, which is sometimes mixed with bread or flour. The most important Cataplasmata are: (1) *Cataplasma fermenti* (yeast poultice), (2) *Cataplasma lini* (linseed poultice), and (3) *Cataplasma sinapis* (mustard poultice). [POULTICE.]

"I bought an unction of a mountebank,
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no cataplasma so rare,
Collected from all simples that have virtue
Under the moon, can save."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 7.

căt-ă-plēc-tic, a. [CATAPLEXY.] **Pathol.:** Of the nature of, or pertaining to, cataplexy; sudden and overwhelming.

căt-ă-plēi-ite, s. [In Ger. *katapleii*.]

Min.: A hexagonal, opaque mineral of a dull, weak, vitreous luster, and a light yellowish-brown color. It occurs in the island Lamsø, near Brevig, Norway. Hardness, nearly 6.0; specific gravity, 2.8. Composition: Silica, 46.83; zirconia, 29.81; alumina, 0.45; soda, 10.83; lime, 3.61; sesquioxide of iron, 3.63; water, 8.66. (*Dana*.)

căt-ă-plēx-ŷ, **căt-ă-plēx-ŷs**, s. [Gr. *kataplex*=stricken; *kata*=down, and *plēxō*=to strike.]

Pathol.:

1. Sudden prostration by a nervous shock, or by the onset of a disease.

2. Hypnosis.

căt-ăp-tō-sis, s. [Gr. *kata*=down, and *ptosis*=a falling.] Apoplexy.

căt-ă-pūlt (Eng.), **căt-ă-pūlt-ta** (Lat.), s. [Low Lat. *catapulta*; from Gr. *katapeltēs*=an engine of war for hurling heavy stones; *kata*=down, *pallō*=to brandish, to hurl.]

***1.** An ancient military engine for throwing arrows, darts, or stones, consisting of a strong wooden framework supporting a bow of wood or steel, which was bent by means of a windlass, the cord being finally released by a spring. It is said to have been invented in 399 B. C. by Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse.

"The Syrians invented the *catapult*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii., ch. lvi.

"The balista violently shot great stones and quarrels, as also the *catapults*."—*Camden: Remains*.

2. A toy made of a forked stick and a strong piece of india-rubber, used by boys for shooting small stones; a "grit-slinger," or "gravel-shooter."

***căt-ă-pūlt-tiēr**, s. [Eng. *catapult*; -er.] One who worked a catapult.

"The besiegers . . . sent forward their sappers, pioneers, *catapultiers*."—*Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xliii.

căt-ă-răct, ***cat-e-racte**, s. & a. [Lat. *cata-racta*; from Gr. *katarrhaktēs*=a waterfall. This, according to Mahn, is from Gr. *katerrhagēn*, aorist passive of *katarrēnymī*=to break, to dash down; or from *katarrassō*=to dash down. (*Wedgwood*.)]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: A great stream or rush.

(1) Primarily and specially of water, a great waterfall.

"For folks that wander up and down like you
To see an acre's breadth of that wide cliff
One roaring *cataract*."
Wordsworth: *The Brothers*.

(2) Of other things, as fire.

"What if all
Her stores were opened, and this firmament
Of hell should spout her *cataracts* of fire?"
Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 176.

2. Fig.: A great quantity, specially of a voluble flow of words.

"Cataracts of declamation thunder here."

Cowper: *Task*, iv. 73.

II. Technically:

1. Surg.: An affection of the sight, in which the crystalline lens of the eye is more or less permeated by opaque matter, and objective vision either wholly or partially prevented. Cataract is of two kinds, viz., hard and soft. Hard cataract is most common among old people. Soft may occur at any age, but is found most frequently among children, and especially among those who have been born with this condition; in the latter case it is called congenital cataract. Traumatic cataract is so called when it is the result of a wound of the lens. Cataract is very recognizable in children, in whom it presents a bluish-white appearance like milk and water in the pupil of the eye; in aged persons the color is much darker and less distinct, and therefore more difficult to see, but a careful examination will detect the opacity in the lens. Cataract is usually amenable to surgical treatment.

"Saladine hath a yellow milk, which hath likewise much acrimony; for it cleanseth the eyes: it is good also for cataracts."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. Mech.: A kind of water-governor for regulating the action of an engine. (*Weale*.)

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

cataract-knife, s.

Surg.: A small keen-edged knife used in the operation of removing cataracts.

cataract-needle, s.

Surg.: A pointed instrument used for depressing the crystalline lens in the operation of couching.

căt-ă-răc-tōŷ, a. [Eng. *cataract*; -ous.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cataract in the eye.

căt-ă-rhîn-ă, s. [Gr. *kata*=down, and *rhis*, genit. *rhinos*=the nostril. So called from their having their nostrils looking downward, as those of man.]

Zoöl.: The same as CATARHINE, s. (q. v.)

căt-ă-rhîne, a. & s. [CATARHINA.]

A. As adj.: Having nostrils of the type described under B.

B. As subst. (catarhines, pl.):

1. Zoöl.: A section or tribe of the order Quadrumana. They have the nostrils oblique, and the septum between them narrow, so as to place them close together. The section *Catarhina* contains the Apes and the more typical Monkeys of the Old World. They are restricted to Asia and Africa, with the exception of one species, the Barbary Ape (*Macacus Inuus*), a colony of which inhabits the rock of Gibraltar. The other great division of monkeys is called Platyrrhine (q. v.).

2. Palæont.: Catarhine Monkeys have been found in the Miocene of France and Italy, Greece and India, and in the Pliocene of the south of England, and in that of Italy.

ca-tar'rh, ***cat-tare**, s. [Lat. *catarrhus*; from Gr. *katarrhoos*=a flowing down, a catarrh; *kata*=down, *rheō*=to flow.]

Med.: A running or discharge which takes place, under certain circumstances, from the various outlets of the body. When it occurs in the eyes and nose it usually receives the name of "a cold in the head" [COLD]; in the back part of the mouth and throat it is called post-nasal and pharyngeal catarrh; in the windpipe and bronchial tubes it is called laryngeal and bronchial catarrh; in the stomach and alimentary canal it is known as gastric and intestinal catarrh; and, lastly, in the bladder, as vesical catarrh.

ca-tar'-rhal, a. [Eng. *catarrh*; suff. -al.] Pertaining to or arising from a catarrh.

"The *catarrhal* fever requires evacuations."—*Floyer*.

catarrhal-syringe, s.

Med.: A nasal irrigator or douche as a remedy for or alleviator of catarrh.

căt-ă-rhēc-tic, a. [Low Lat. *catarrhæcticus*; from Gr. *katarrhēnymī*=to break forth; *kata*=down, *rhēnymī*=to break.]

Med.: A name given to medicines having power to cause the bowels or bladder to act by provoking the flow of urine or fæces.

†ca-tar'-rhoŷs, a. [Eng. *catarrh*; suff. -ous.] The same as CATARRHAL (q. v.).

căt-as'-pīl-ite, s. [In Ger. *kataspilit*; from Gr. *kataspilazō*=to spot, to stain, from *kata*, here intensive, and *spilazō*=to stain, to soil.]

Min.: An ash-gray pearly mineral, pseudomorphous, after iolite. Composition: Silica, 40.05; alumina, with sesquioxide of iron, 28.95; magnesia, 8.20; lime, 7.43; soda, 5.25; potassa, 6.90; loss by the action of fire, 3.22. Found in Sweden. (*Dana*.)

căt-ă-stāl-tic, a. [Gr. *katastaltikos*=checking; *kata*=down, back, *stellō*=to send, drive.]

Med.: Applied to medicines which have the property of checking evacuation by their astringent or styptic qualities.

cat-as'-tā-sis, s. [Gr. *katastasis*; from *kathistēmi*=to set in order; *kata*=down, *histēmi*=to set, to place.]

1. Rhet.: The exordium of a speech; that part in which the speaker sets forth the subject-matter to be discussed, and the order and manner in which it is proposed to be treated.

2. Med.: The state or condition of a person; constitution.

cat-as'-tēr-ism, s. [Gr. *katasterismos*; from *katasterizō*=to place among the stars; *kata*=down, *asterismos*=a collection of stars, a constellation; *astēr*=a star.]

1. The act of placing among the stars.

2. A catalogue of the stars.

cat-ās'-tōm-ŷs, s. [Gr. *katā*=down, and *stoma*=a mouth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes allied to the Carps. It is of the family Cyprinidæ.

cat-ās'-trō-phē, ***căt-as'-trōph-ŷ**, s. [Gr. *katastrophē*=an upsetting, overthrowing; from *kata*=down; *strophē*=a turning; *strophō*=to overturn, to upset.]

I. Literally:

1. Generally:

(1) The change, or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatic piece.

"Pat! He comes like the *catastrophe* of the old comedy."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

(2) A final event; a conclusion, generally unhappy; a great misfortune.

"Here was a mighty revolution, the most horrible and portentous *catastrophe* that nature ever yet saw . . ."
—*Woodward: Natural History*.

2. Spec.: The name of a game mentioned in Arthur Wilson's Autobiography. (*Halliwel*.)

***II. Fig.:** The buttocks. (*Shakesp.: Hen. IV., Pt. II., ii. 1.*)

căt-as'-trōph-ŷc, a. [Eng. *catastroph(e)*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of a catastrophe.

cat-ās'-trōph-ŷst, s. [Eng. *catastroph(e)*; -ist.]

Geol.: One who holds the view that the geological changes of the world and the formation of rocks have been produced by the action of catastrophes or violent physical changes. In France, the distinguished geologist, Elie de Beaumont, was a great advocate of this theory, and had many followers.

căt-ă-tō-ni-ă, **kăt-ă-tō-ni-ă**, s. [Gr. *kata*=down, and *tonos*=tension.] **Pathol.:** A form of mental derangement progressing from melancholia, successively through mania and stupidity to imbecility and tonic convulsions.

căt-ă-tō-ni-ăc, s. [Eng. *catatonia*; -ac.]

Pathol.: A person affected with catatonia.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -ñion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

cat-ay'-a, s. [Brazilian Indian.]

Bot.: The name given to a plant—a Polygonum, an infusion of the ashes of which is used to purify and condense the juice of the sugar-cane, and is used in enlargements of the colon produced by the constipations attendant on debility.

căt'-câll, *căt'-câl, s. [Eng. *cat*, and *call*.]

1. *Lit.*: A squeaking instrument, formerly used in play-houses to condemn plays.

"Lift up your Gates, ye Princes, see him come!
Sound, sound ye Viols, be the Catcall dumb."
Pope: Dunciad, bk. i., 301-2.

*2. *Fig.*: Applied to those using this instrument.

"A young lady, at the theater, conceived a passion for a notorious rake that headed a party of *catcalls*."—*Spec-tator*.

***căt'-câll**, v. t. [CATCALL, s.] To call shrilly.

"His cant, like merry Andrew's noble vein,
Catcalls the sect to draw them in again."
Dryden: Prolog. to Pilgrim.

cătch, *cacche, *cache, *cacchen, *cachien, *cachyn, *katch, *kacche, *kecchen (*past tense caught, *caute, *caucht, *caght, *catcht, *kaght, *katched, *kaughte, *caht, *cought, *keight* (Eng.), *caucht* (Scotch), v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *cachier*, *cacier*; Fr. *cacher*; Ital. *cacciare*; Sp. *cazar*; all=to hunt, chase, from Low Lat. *cacio*=to chase; corrupted from **captio*, from Lat. *capto*, a frequentative form of *capio*=to take, to seize.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To drive or chase away.

"Cachyn away (catching away, P.). *Abigo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The Inglis, the katched out."—*Langtoft*, p. 331.

(2) To lay hold of, to grasp, to seize.

"He . . . cachez that weppen."
Sir Gawaine, 368.

"And when he arose against me, I caught him by his beard, and smote him, and slew him."—*1 Sam. xvii. 35*.

"So saying he caught him up, and without wing
Of Hippogrif bore through the air sublime
Over the wilderness and o'er the plain."
Milton: P. R., iv. 541.

(3) To stop or meet anything in progress or motion; to be impeded in one's progress by.

"Others, to catch the breeze of breathing air,
To Tusculum or Algidio repair."
Addison: On Italy.

"Catching the wind, however, near the Doves, they dropped to 32, . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*, March 28, 1881.

(4) To seize anything by pursuit.

"I saw him run after a gilded butterfly, and, when he caught it, he let it go again; and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again; and caught it again."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 3.

(5) To take in a snare, to ensnare, to entrap.

"This men of this wyld bestes caghte and schete ynowe."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 14.

"After we had fished some time and caughted nothing, . . ."
De Foe: Robinson Crusoe.

(6) To come upon suddenly or by surprise.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To reach to, to arrive at.

"Till they the haven of Troie caught."
Gower, II. 387.

(2) To gain, to obtain.

"That I may cacche slepe on honde."
Gower, II. iii.

(3) To meet with, to receive.

"In the fyue woundez that Cryst kaght on the croys."
Sir Gawaine, 642.

(4) To seize upon anything eagerly.

"Laying wait for him, and seeking to catch something out of his mouth, that they might accuse him."—*Luke xi. 54*.

(5) To ensnare, to entrap. [CATCHPENNY.]

"And they sent unto him certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to catch him in his words."—*Mark xii. 13*.

(6) To please, to take the affections, to charm, to attract.

"For I am young, a novice in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractic'd to persuade,
And want the soothing arts that catch the fair."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 327.

"Nor let it be thought that some great deviation of structure would be necessary to catch the fancier's eye."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 39.

(7) To win or gain over.

"And Jesus said unto Simon, Fear not; from henceforth thou shalt catch men."—*Luke v. 10*.

†(8) To seize upon or attack so as to cause danger.

"The fire caught many houses."—*Carlyle: Fred. Great*, bk. xii., ch. 6.

(9) To take any disease or receive infection or contagion.

"Those measles,
Which we disdain should tetter us, yet seek
The very way to catch them."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

"Or call the winds thro' long arcades to roar,
Proud to catch cold at a Venetian door."
Pope: Moral Essays, iv. 36.

(10) To receive suddenly.

"The curling smoke mounts heavy from the fires,
At length it catches flame, and in a blaze expires."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 182.

(11) To seize the mind, to affect suddenly.

(12) To receive or admit a feeling.
"Presumptuous Troy mistook th' accepting sign,
And catch'd new fury at the voice divine."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xv., 438-9.

"He catches without effort the tone of any sect or party with which he chances to mingle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(13) To hit upon, meet with, encounter.

"This caught the girl's eye, and she shivered."—*Dickens: Our Mutual Friend*, ch. i.

(14) To overtake (generally with up).

"Caught in a storm coming back."—*Johnson: Idler*, No. 33.

(15) To be in time for; as, "to catch the train," "to catch the post."

(16) To apprehend with the mind, to understand, as "to catch a person's words, or his meaning."

II. Cricket:

1. To seize the ball after it has been struck by the batsman, and before it touches the ground. [A., I. 1 (3).]

2. To put a batsman "out," by catching a ball struck by him as in 1.

" . . . was caught at cover point, having batted patiently for nine."—*London Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 1, 1881.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To hurry to a place.

"He cached to his cobhouse and a calf brynges."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 629.

2. To seize, to become fastened or attached suddenly; as, "the lock catches," "the clothes caught in the briars."

3. To endeavor to seize. [C. 1.]

*4. To spread epidemically, as by contagion or infection.

"Does the sedition catch from man to man,
And run among the ranks?" *Addison: Cato*.

"Thy wit is as quick as the greyhound's mouth; it catches."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. 2.

¶ Only used now in the present participle in this sense.

C. In special phrases:

1. To catch at:

(1) To attempt to seize. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Make them catch at all opportunities of subverting the state."—*Addison: State of the War*.

"The youth did ride, and soon did meet
John coming back again,
Whom in a trice he tried to stop
By catching at his rein."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

*2) To guess at.

"You may be pleased to catch at mine intent."
Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., ii. 4.

2. To catch away: To snatch away, to take away suddenly.

"Thay caght away that condelstik."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,275.

3. To catch up:

(1) To snatch up suddenly. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"They have caught up every thing greedily, with that busy minute curiosity, and unsatisfactory inquisitiveness, which Seneca calls the disease of the Greeks."—*Pope*.

(2) To raise up, to lift.

" . . . he was caught up into paradise, and heard unspeakable words, . . ."—*2 Cor. xii. 4*.

(3) To overtake.

(4) To interrupt a person while speaking.

"You catch me up so very short."—*Dickens: Barnaby Rudge*, ch. xl.

4. To catch hold of: To seize, to take hold of, to become fastened to.

" . . . the mule went under the thick boughs of a great oak, and his head caught hold of the oak, . . ."—*2 Sam. xviii. 9*.

5. To catch as catch may, or can: To seize indiscriminately. (Used particularly by sporting and athletic writers of a haphazard hold in wrestling.)

"Mine or thine be nothing, all things equal,
And catch as catch may, be proclaim'd."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Loyal Subject.

6. To catch, or catching a Tartar: To be caught in the trap one has laid for another; instead of taking an enemy, to be taken by him. (*Colloquial*.)

7. To catch a crab:

Rowing: To let one's oar get so far below the surface of the water, that the rower cannot recover it in time to prevent his being knocked backward.

"Not a half-mile had been got over before . . . caught a crab, and nearly went overboard."—*London Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 1, 1881.

8. To catch on: An Americanism, by which is meant to be expressed a full apprehension of a subject, or the acquisition of knowledge relative thereto, as, "I catch on"=I understand; or, "I caught on to what he meant"=I began to have an idea of his purpose.

cătch, a. & s. [CATCH, v.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of seizing or grasping anything; a grasp.

"Taught by his open eye,
His eye, that ev'n did mark her trodden grass,
That she would fain the catch of Strephon fly."
Sidney: Arcadia.

(2) That by which anything is caught, held, or fastened. [II. 3.]

(3) The thing caught. [II. 4.]

2. Figuratively:

(1) The posture of seizing, watch.

"Both of them lay upon the catch for a great action."
—*Addison: Ancient Medals*.

(2) The act of taking up quickly one after another. [II. 1.]

"Several choirs, placed one over against another, and taking the voice by catches anthemwise, give great pleasure."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Masques*.

(3) An advantage seized, a profit.

"Hector shall have a great catch, if he knock out your brains; . . ."—*Shakesp.: Troil. and Cres.*, ii. 1.

(4) A snatch; fits and starts.

"It has been writ by catches, with many intervals."—*Locke*.

(5) A taint, a slight contagion or memory.

"We retain a catch of those pretty stories, and our awakened imagination smiles in the recollection."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*.

(6) A trap, a snare. (*Colloquial*.)

II. Technically:

1. **Music**: A part-song, also called a round (q. v.), where each singer in turn catches up, as it were, the words from his predecessor, the second singer beginning to sing the first line as soon as the first has finished it, the third beginning after the second has finished it, and so on. Originally the words were simple; subsequently it was contrived that by the singers catching at each other's words they should completely alter the meaning. Ludicrous effects were aimed at, and in the time of Charles II. most of the catches were indelicate. At present the difference between the catch and the round seems to be the humorous or fantastic character of the former.

"He joined in their ribald talk, sang catches with them, and, when his head grew hot, hugged and kissed them in an ecstasy of drunken fondness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. **Cricket, Baseball, &c.**: The act of seizing the ball after it has been struck by the batsman, and before it touches the ground; as, a good catch.

" . . . had several catches missed from his bowling, . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 3, 1881.

*3. **Dress**: The eye of a hook or buckle.

"A catch. Spinter."—*Withal*, 1608, p. 210.

4. **Fishing, &c.**: The number taken at one time.

5. **Naut.**: A kind of swift-sailing vessel, less than a hoy, that will ride on any sea whatever. [KETCH.]

"One of the ships royal with the catch were sent under the command of Captain Love."—*Howell: Letters*, I. iv. 1.

6. **Mechanics**:

(1) A spring bolt for hinged doors or lids.

(2) (*Plur.*): Those parts of a clock or watch which hold by hooking.

7. **Rowing**: The grip or hold of the water taken with the oar.

"The shallow waters of the Cam, and the many corners and turnings of the river, make it very difficult for a crew to imitate the catch at the beginning of the stroke. . . ."—*London Standard*, March 30, 1881.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

catch-bar, s.

Knitting-machine: A bar employed to depress the jacks.

catch-basin, s.

Drainage: A cistern at the point of discharge into a sewer, to catch heavy and bulky matters which would not readily pass through the sewers, but which are removed from time to time. (*Knight*.)

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, her, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

catch-bolt, *s.* A cupboard or door bolt which yields to the pressure of closing and then springs into the keeper in the jamb. It is usually drawn back by a small knob. (*Knights*.)

***catch-cloak**, *s.* A highwayman, a robber.

catch-club, *s.* A musical society in England meeting together for the purpose of singing catches and glees. It was formed in 1761. Among those whom it has had as members may be mentioned George IV. and William IV. It is still in existence.

catch-drain, *s.* An open ditch or drain along the side of a hill to catch the surface-water; also a ditch or channel at the side of a canal to catch the surplus water.

catch-fake, *s.*

Naut.: An unseemly doubling in a badly-coiled rope.

catch-feeder, *s.*

Hydraulic Engineering: An irrigating ditch.

catch-hammer, **catchie-hammer**, *s.* A small, light hammer. (*Scotch*.)

catch-honors, *s.* A game at cards.

catch-line, *s.* *Print*: A short line, consisting of one or more unimportant words, placed between two display lines in job printing.

catch-meadow, *s.* A meadow which is irrigated by water from a spring or rivulet on the side of a hill.

catch-motion, *s.*

Mach.: A motion in a lathe by which speed is changed.

catch-penny, *a. & s.* [CATCHPENNY.]

catch-rogue, *s.*

Bot.: The same as CATCH-WEED (q. v.).

catch-the-lang-tens, **catch-the-ten**, *s.* A game at cards; catch-honors.

catch-water, *a. & s.*

A. As adj.: Consisting of catch-drains; as, "a catch-water system of drainage."

B. As subst.: A catch-drain.

Catch-water drain: A drain to intercept waters from high lands, to prevent their accumulation upon lower levels.

catch-weed, *s.*

Bot.: A plant or weed which catches hold of and clings to whatever touches it. Specially (1) Cleavers, also called Goose-grass, Robin-run-the-hedge (*Galium aparine*) (Linn.), and (2) *Asperago procumbens*.

catch-word, *s.*

I. Ord. Lang.: A popular cry; a word or phrase adopted by any party for political objects.

II. Technically:

1. Printing: The first word on any page of a book or MS., which was formerly printed or written at the foot of the preceding page, as a guide to the reader, but has now fallen into disuse.

"John de Tambaco wrote also a Consolation of Theology in fifteen books, 1366. It was very early printed, without name, date, signature, paging, or catch-word."—*Park*: Note on Warton's *History of British Poetry*, ii. 255, sect. 20.

2. Theatrical: The last word of an actor's speech, which furnishes a guide to his successor; a cue.

"Yet more demands the critic ear

Than the two catch-words in the rear
Which stand like watchmen in the close
To keep the verse from being prose,"

Lloyd: On Rhyme.

catch-work, *s.* An artificial water-course or system of drainage for irrigating lands lying on the slope of a hill; a system of catch-drain.

catch (2), catch, *s.* [CATECHU.]

***catch (3), s.** [KEDGE.]

†cătch'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *catch*; -able.] Possible or liable to be caught.

"The eagerness of a knave maketh him often as catchable, as the ignorance of a fool."—*Lord Halifax*.

***cătched**, *pret. & pa. par.* [An obsolete form from *catch*.]

A. As pret. of verb:

"An' aye he cătch'd the tither wretch,
To fry them in his caudrums,"

Burns: The Ordination.

B. As pa. par.:

"[They] the dire hiss renewed, and the dire form
Cătched, by contagion; like in punishment,
As in their crime." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 544.

cătch'-ēr, ***cahchare**, *s.* [Eng. *catch*; -er.]

**1. One who drives away.*

"Cahchare or dryvare (*catcher, P.*). *Minator, abactor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. One who catches anything.

**3. That in which anything is caught; a trap.*

"Scallops will move so strongly, as oftentimes to leap out of the catcher wherein they are caught."—*Grew: Musæum Reg. Soc.*

**4. One who joins in the singing of a catch.*

"Where be my catchers? come, a Round."—*Brome: Joviall Crew*, iv. 1.

cătch'-fly, ***cătch'-fle**, *s.* [Eng. *catch*, and *fly*.]

Botany:

**1. A name bestowed by Gerarde upon Silene armeria, which was called Muscipula and Muscaria by old writers.*

"If flies do light upon the plant . . . they will be so intangled with the limynesse [of the leaves and stalks] that they cannot flie away; insomuch that in some hot day or other, you shall see manie flies caught by that meanes: whereupon I have called it *catchflie*, or lime woort."—*Gerarde: Herbal*, p. 482. (*Britten & Holland*.)

2. A name now generally applied in books to the species of Lychnis and Silene.

cătch'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CATCH, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As part. adj.: Infectious. [CATCH, *v. t.*, 2 (9).]

"Lest his infection, being of catching nature,
Spread farther." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

C. As subst.: The act of seizing or taking hold of.

catching bargain, *s.*

Law: A purchase made from an expectant heir for an inadequate consideration.

catching-hook, *s.* A crochet-hook; a crook or animal-catching hook.

cătch'-mënt, *s.* [Eng. *catch*; -ment.] A surface of ground on which water may be caught and collected in a reservoir for irrigation or domestic purposes.

cătch'-pën-nŷ, *s. & a.* [Eng. *catch*; *penny*.]

A. As subst.: Anything worthless, or made to catch purchasers.

B. As adj.: Utterly worthless. (*Quar. Rev.*)

cătch'-pôle, **cătch'-pöll**, ***cahch'-polle**, ***cache'-pol**, *s.* [Eng. *catch*, and *poll*=the neck.] A bumbailiff, an officer.

"Mere vermin, worthy to be trapped

And gibbeted, as fast as catchpole claws." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 684.

"Catchpoll, though now it be used as a word of contempt, yet, in ancient times, it seems to have been used without reproach, for such as we now call sergeants of the mace, or any other that uses to arrest men upon any cause."—*Cowel*.

catchpole-ship, *s.* The office or position of a catchpole.

"This catchpoleship of Zacchæus carried extortion in the face."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, ii. 386.

cătch'-ŭp, **căt'-sŭp**, **kětch'-ŭp**, *s.* [Of doubtful origin, but probably East Indian.] A sauce originally made from mushrooms or walnuts, but the term has been extended to include condiments of a like nature using various substances as a base.

cătch'-ŷ, **cătch'-ie**, *a.* [Eng. *catch*; -y.]

1. Disposed to take the advantage of another. It is sometimes applied to language; but more commonly to conduct, as denoting one who is ready to circumvent.

2. Merry, playful.

3. Difficult, not easy to learn or to execute. (Colloquial.)

căt'-clăke, *s.* [From Eng. *cat*, and Scotch *cluk*=to catch as by a hook, or Eng. *clutch*. In Sw. *katt-klor*=the plant described below; from *katt*=cat, and *klor*=a claw. So named from the fanciful resemblance which the papilionaceous flowers have to a cat's claws.]

Bot.: A plant, the Bird's-foot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*).

"In battil gers burgeouns, the banwart wyld,
The claur, catcluke, and the cammomyld." *Douglas: Virgil*, 401, 11.

cate, ***cait**, *v.* [Either from the name of the animal, or Sw. *kaat*=lascivious.] To desire the male or female. (A term used only of cats.)

***câte**, *s.* [Shortened from Mid. Eng. *acat*, *achat*; from O. Fr. *acat*; Fr. *achat*=a purchase; from Low Lat. *accaptatum*, from *accapto*=to purchase; *ad*=to, *capto*, frequent. form of *capio*=to take.] [ACATE.] A delicacy, food. (Seldom used except in the plural.)

" . . . even the Christmas-pie, which in its very nature is a kind of consecrated cate, and a badge of distinction, is often forbidden to the druid of the family."—*Tatler*, No. 255.

"The plenteous board high-heap'd with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine!" *Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, bk. ix, 9, 10.

†căt-ě-chět'-ic, **căt-ě-chět'-i-cal**, ***căt-ě-chět'-ick**, *a.* [Gr. *katēchētēs*=an instructor; *katēcheō*=to din into one's ear, to instruct; *kata*=down, and *ēchē*=a sound, a ringing in the ear.] Consisting of question and answer, pertaining to the catechism.

"Socrates introduced a catechetical method of arguing; he would ask his adversary question upon question, till he convinced him, out of his own mouth, that his opinions were wrong."—*Addison: Spectator*.

" . . . the catechetical instruction of the youth of his parish."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, § 1.

căt-ě-chět'-i-cal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *catechetical*; -ly.] In a catechetical manner; by way of question and answer.

†căt-ě-chět'-ics, *s.* [CATECHETIC.] The science or practice of instructing catechetically, or by way of question and answer.

căt-ě-chŷne, *s.* [Eng. *catech(u)*, and suff. -ine (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_4$. A weak acid extracted from catechu by hot water. It crystallizes in colorless needles. When heated it yields pyrocatechine, $C_6H_6O_2$. It gives a green color with ferric salts; does not form insoluble compounds with gelatine.

***căt-ě-chŷs**, *s.* [CATECHISM.]

"And of thir wellis of grace ye haue large declaratioun maid to yow in the third part of this catechis, quihilk intraittis of the seuin sacramentis."—*Abp. Hamilton: Catechism* (1551), fol. 79, b.

***căt-ě-chŷ-ŷa'-tion**, **căt-ě-chŷ-ză'-tion**, *s.* [Low Lat. *catechizatio*; from *catechizo*.] The act or practice of catechising.

" . . . the catechization of young chaplains in the rudiments of our faith, . . ."—*Burnet: Records*, pt. ii, bk. i., No. 53. *Oglethorpe's Submission*.

căt-ě-chŷe, **căt-ě-chŷe**, *v. t.* [From Low Lat. *catechizo*=to catechise; from Gr. *katēchō*=to din into one's ears; *kata*=down, and *ēchē*=a sound; *ēchos*=a ringing in one's ears.]

1. Lit.: To instruct by means of question and answer.

" . . . his memory was long cherished with exceeding love and reverence by those whom he had exhorted and catechised."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To question closely, to examine.

"I'm stopp'd by all the fools I meet,
And catechis'd in ev'ry street."—*Swift*.

**2. To chastise, to reprove.*

"And as it were in catechising sort,
To make me mindful of my mortal sins." *Marlowe: Jew of Malta*, ii. 2.

***căt-ě-chŷe**, *s.* [CATECHISE, *v.*] A catechism.

"The Articles, Creeds, Homilies, Catechise and Liturgy."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 55.

căt-ě-chŷed, **căt-ě-chŷed**, *pa. par. or a.* [CATECHISE, *v.*]

"This is an admirable way of teaching, wherein the catechised will at length find delight, and by which the catechiser, if he once get the skill of it, will draw out of ignorant and silly souls even the dark and deep points of religion."—*G. Herbert: Country Parson*, ch. xxi.

căt-ě-chŷ-ēr, **căt-ě-chŷ-zēr**, *s.* [Eng. *catechis(e)*; -er.] One who catechises.

"In 1550 he [Jewell] was admitted to the reading of the sentences, and during the reign of King Edward VI. became a zealous promoter of reformation and a preacher and catechiser at Sunningwell, near to Arlington, in Berks."—*Wood: Athene Oxon.* vol. i., p. 169.

căt-ě-chŷ-ing, **căt-ě-chŷ-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CATECHISE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As subst.: The act or process of instructing or examining by way of question and answer.

"O God, defend me! how am I beset!
What kind of catechising call you this?"

Shakesp.: Much Ado, iv. 1.

căt-ě-chŷm, *s.* [Low Lat. *catechismus*; from *catechizo*.] [CATECHISE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A form of instruction, *vivâ voce*, by means of question and answer, especially in the principles of religion; the act of so instructing or being instructed.

" . . . for the first introduction of youth to the knowledge of God, the Jews even till this day have their catechisms."—*Hooker*.

(2) An elementary book in which the principles of religion are familiarly explained by way of question and answer.

"To say, ay, and no, to these particulars, is more than to answer in a catechism."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiŷ**; **sin**, **aŷ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, -tian = **shan**. -tion, -sion = **shŷn**; -tŷion, -ŷion = **zhŷn**. -tious, -cious, -sious = **shŷs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

(3) Any primer or elementary book of instruction in any branch of art or science by way of question and answer.

*2. *Fig.*: Anything which affords instruction.

"He had no *catechism* but the creation, needed no study but reflection, and read no book but the volume of the world."—*South*.

II. Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: In the same sense as I. (2) (q. v.). The first germ whence the idea of a Christian "catechism," formally so called, grew, was furnished by St. Paul, when, in 1 Cor. xiv. 19, he said "*hina kai allous katēchēsō*." (Authorized Version), "that by my voice I might teach others also" (literally, might catechise others also). The first Christian catechisms are said to have been composed in the eighth or ninth century. Luther published a short catechism in 1520, and his larger and smaller ones in 1529. The Geneva Catechism was sent forth in 1536. The Church of England Catechism was first published in 1549 or 1551, but in a shorter form than now; the additions which enlarged it to its present dimensions being made by James I.'s bishops by his order in 1604, and the work issued in its complete form in 1612. The catechism of the "orthodox" Greek Church was published in 1542. In 1566 the Council of Trent produced a catechism, of course Roman Catholic in its teaching; the Rakovian Catechism, which is Socinian, was put forth in 1574, and the shorter and larger catechisms of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, now used in the Church of Scotland and other Presbyterian churches, appeared, the former in 1647, and the latter in 1648. Catechisms of other sects have been published, some of great literary merit, among others, a notable specimen being that of the M. E. Church.

cāt'-ē-chīst, s. [Gr. *katēchistēs*.] One who instructs others, *vivā voce*, by way of question and answer, in the rudiments of religious knowledge.

"None of years and knowledge was admitted, who had not been instructed by the *catechist* in this foundation, which the *catechist* received from the bishop."—*Hammond: Fundamentals*.

cāt'-ē-chīst'-tīc, cāt'-ē-chīst'-tī-cal, a. [Eng. *catechist*; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to the office of a catechist, or to the act of instructing by way of question and answer.

"S. Cyril was the author of those *catechistical* sermons or institutions which are mentioned by S. Jerome."—*Bp. Cosin: Canon of Scripture*, § 58.

cāt'-ē-chīst'-tī-cal-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *catechistical*; -ly.] Catechetically; by way of question and answer.

"The principles of Christianity, briefly and *catechistically* taught them, is enough to save their souls."—*South: Sermon*, vii. 100.

cāt'-ē-chū, s. [Fr. *cachou*; Ger. *katchu*; Mod. Lat. *catechu*; from the Cochinchinese *caycau*.]

1. A gum furnished by the *Acacia catechu*. It is called also *Terra Japonica*. In the west of India it obtains the name of *Kutti*, and is collected by a tribe of people called Kuttoorees. (*Proceed. of Bomb. Geog. Society*, May, 1838.)

2. *Phar.*: *Catechu pallidum*, or Pale Catechu, is an extract from the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria gambir*; it is prepared at Singapore. It occurs in cubical, yellowish-brown, porous pieces, with a dull, earthy fracture and a bitter, astringent taste; specific gravity, 1.4. It is soluble in alcohol. It consists chiefly of catechin, a white powder melting at 217°, formula $C_{20}H_{18}O_8$; and of catechu-tannic acid, a yellow porous substance, $C_{18}H_{18}O_3$. It is soluble in water; on exposure to the air the solution turns red. Catechu has been used to prevent the formation of boiler incrustations. Catechu is a very powerful astringent; it is used in diarrhoea and in cases of hæmorrhage and mucous discharge, especially in diseases of the urinary or procreative tract. It is chewed, and the juice gradually swallowed in relaxed conditions of the uvula, palate, &c.

"*Catechu*, absurdly called *Terra japonica*, . . . is prepared by boiling the slips of the interior of the wood in water, evaporating the solution to the consistence of syrup over the fire, and then exposing it to the sun to harden. It occurs in flat rough cakes, and under two forms. The first, or Bombay, is of uniform texture, and of specific gravity 1.39. The second is more friable and less solid. It has a chocolate color, and is marked inside with red streaks. Arca nuts are also found to contain *catechu*."—*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

catechu-tannic, a. An expression used chiefly or exclusively in the subjoined compound.

Catechu-tannic acid: [CATECHU, Pharm.]

cāt'-ē-chū'-īc, a. [Catechu; -ic.] Of or pertaining to catechu.

catechuic acid, s. [CATECHINE.]

cāt'-ē-chū'-mēn, s. [Gr. *katēchoumenos* = one who is being instructed; from *katēcheō* = to din in;

kata = down, and *ēchē* = a noise, a din.] One who is still under instruction in the principles of the Christian religion; a neophyte.

"The prayers of the church did not begin in St. Austin's time, till the *catechumens* were dismissed."—*Stillingfleet*.

¶ In the first century, according to Mosheim, all who professed faith in Christ were immediately baptized; but in the second century the practice arose of requiring applicants for baptism to submit for a time to be instructed as catechumens before the initiatory rite was administered to them. While they continued in this preparatory state they were regarded as the lowest order of Christians. They were distinguished from the *fideles* (or faithful), not only by name, but also by their place in the church, where they sat in the gallery. They were not allowed to assist at the celebration of the Holy Communion, but were dismissed after the sermon with the words, "*Ite, catechumeni, missa est*" = "Go, catechumens; you are dismissed." Nor were they allowed to vote at meetings of the church. The instructions given them varied according to the mental capacity which they severally displayed.

cāt'-ē-chū'-mēn-āte, s. [Eng. *catechumen*; -ate.] The state or condition of a catechumen.

cāt'-ē-chū'-mēn'-ī-cal, a. [Eng. *catechumen*; -ical.] Of or pertaining to catechumens.

cāt'-ē-chū'-mēn'-ist, s. [Eng. *catechumen*; -ist.] A catechumen.

" . . . those *catechumenists* spoken of, . . ."—*Bishop Morton: Catholic Appeal*, p. 248.

***cat-e-cu-mel-yng, s.** [Eng. *catechume(n)*; dim. suff. -ling.] A young catechumen.

"To baptize barnes that ben *catecumelynges*."—*Langland: P. Plowman*, 6728.

cāt'-ē-gōr-ēm, s. [Gr. *katēgorēma*.] Categorematic word.

"Similarly, names are called categorematic words, or *categorems*, because they can be predicated independently of any other word. Some logicians would exclude adjective names from the class of *categorems*, and reduce the latter to substantive names only. . . . As a proof of this, they say that an adjective cannot stand as subject of a proposition unless accompanied by the definite article, and in the plural number."—*Shedden: Elements of Logic*, ch. ii.

cāt'-ē-gōr-ē-māt'-īc, a. [Gr. *katēgorēma* = a predicate.] [CATEGORY.]

Logic: Capable of being used as a term (used of a word).

†cāt'-ē-gōr-ē-māt'-ī-cal, a. [Eng. *categorematic*; -al.] The same as CATEGOREMATIC (q. v.).

"Can there possibly be two *categorematic*, that is, positive substantial infinities?"—*Jeremy Taylor: Real Presence*, sec. 11, § 14.

†cāt'-ē-gōr-ē-māt'-ī-cal-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *categorematic*; -ly.] In a categorematic manner.

"By this rule it is necessary (against Aristotle's great grounds) that some quantitative bodies should not be in a place, or else that quantitative bodies were *categorematically* infinite."—*Jeremy Taylor: Real Presence*, sec. 11, § 29.

cāt'-ē-gōr'-ī-cal, a. [Eng. *category* (y); -ical.]

1. Of or pertaining to a category.

"A single proposition, which is also *categorical*, may be divided again into simple and complex."—*Watts: Logic*.

2. Absolute, positive; not admitting of conditions or exceptions.

"They could never obtain a *categorical* answer."—*Clarendon*.

cāt'-ē-gōr'-ī-cal-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *categorical*; -ly.] In a categorical manner; absolutely, positively, expressly.

"I dare affirm, and that *categorically*, in all parts wherever trade is great, and continues so, that trade must be nationally profitable."—*Child: Discourse of Trade*.

cāt'-ē-gōr'-ī-cal-nēss, s. [Eng. *categorical*; -ness.] The quality of being categorical, or positive.

"The word of Mr. Bayes's that he has made notorious is *categoricalness* . . ."—*Marvell: Works*, vol. ii., p. 136.

cāt'-ē-gōr'-ize, v. t. [Eng. *category* (y); -ize.] To insert in a category or list; to class.

cāt'-ē-gōr'-ŷ, s. [Lat. *categoria*; Gr. *kategoria* = an accusation, a speech; *katēgorēō* = to accuse, to affirm, to predicate; *kata* = against, and *agoreuō* = to harangue, to assert; *agora* = an assembly.]

1. *Logic*: One of the predicaments or classes to which the objects of thought or knowledge can be reduced, and by which they can be arranged according to a system.

"The absolute infinitude, in a manner, quite changes the nature of beings, and exalts them into a different category."—*Cheyne*.

¶ Aristotle made ten categories, *viz.*, substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation, and habit.

2. A condition, state, class or predicament.

"Twelve *categories* were framed, some of which were so extensive as to include tens of thousands of delinquents; and the House resolved that, under every one of these *categories*, some exceptions should be made."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Used to denote a list or a class of persons accused.

"Thir noblemen and others should get no pardon, whether forfaulted or not—by and attour princes and noblemen in England set down in the same *category*."—*Spalding*, ii. 261.

***catel, s.** [CHATTLE.]

cāt'-ē-lēc'-trōde, s. [Gr. *kata* = down, against, and Eng. *electrode* (q. v.).]

Electro-chem.: The negative electrode or pole of a galvanic battery. [CATHODE.]

cāt'-ē-na, s. [Lat. *catena* = a chain.] A chain or series of things connected with each other.

" . . . an undoubtedly logical *catena* of proposals . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*, March 14, 1877.

Catena di trilli: [Ital.]

Music: A chain, or succession, of short vocal or instrumental shakes. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

catenæ patrum.

Ch. Hist.: Lit., chains of the Fathers. A series of extracts from commentaries by the Fathers on particular portions of Scripture. From about the sixth to at least the ninth century these almost wholly superseded personal effort on the part of professed expositors.

cāt'-ē-nār'-ī-an, a. [Lat. *catenarius* = of or belonging to a chain; *catena* = a chain.] Of the nature of or resembling a chain.

catenarian-arch, s.

Arch.: A form of arch, the reverse of the curve taken by a chain or heavy rope when suspended between two points. (*Cassell's Technical Educator*, vol. i., p. 197.)

catenarian-curve, s.

Geom.: A curve formed by a chain or rope of uniform density, hanging freely from any two points not in the same vertical line. It is of two kinds, the *common*, which is formed by a chain equally thick or equally heavy in all its points; or *uncommon*, formed by a thread unequally thick, that is, which in all its points is unequally heavy and in some ratio of the ordinates of a given curve. The catenarian curve, or catenary, was first observed by Galileo, who proposed it as the proper figure for an arch of equilibrium. He imagined it to be the same as the parabola. Its properties were first investigated by John Bernoulli, Huygens, and Leibnitz. It is now universally adopted in suspension-bridges. Each wire assumes its own catenary curve, and the cable is formed of bunches of aggregated strands.

"The back is bent after the manner of the *catenarian-curve*, by which it obtains that curvature that is safest for the included marrow."—*Cheyne: Philosoph. Prin.*

cāt'-ē-nār'-ŷ, a. & s. [Lat. *catenarius* = of or pertaining to a chain; *catena* = a chain.]

A. As adj.: Of the nature of or resembling a chain.

B. As subst.: A catenarian-curve (q. v.).

cāt'-ē-nāte, v. t. [Lat. *catenatus*, pa. par. of *cateno* = to connect by a chain; *catena* = a chain; O. H. Ger. *kétina*, *chétinna*; M. H. Ger. *kétenne*.] To connect by a chain; to join into a continuous series. (*Bailey*.)

***cāt'-ē-nā-tēd, pa. par. or a.** [CATENATE, v.] Connected by a chain; made into a series.

***cāt'-ē-nā-tiŋg, pr. par., a. & s.** [CATENATE, v.] **A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of joining by a chain, or of forming into a continuous series.

cāt'-ē-nā-tion, s. [Lat. *catenatio*, from *cateno* = to chain; *catena* = a chain.] The act of joining into a continuous series; a regular or connected series.

"This *catenation*, or conserving union, whenever his pleasure shall divide, let go, or separate, they shall fall from their existence."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

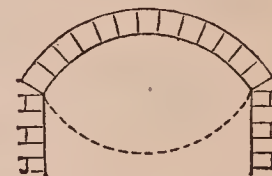
cāt'-ēn'-ū-lāte, a. [Lat. *catenula* = a little chain, dimin. of *catena* = a chain.]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: Consisting of little links, as in a chain.

II. Technically:

1. *Nat. Hist.*: Having on the surface a series of oblong tubercles resembling the links of a chain.

2. *Bot.*: Formed of parts united end to end like the links of a chain.



Catenarian Arch.

ŷate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

cā'-tēr (1), *v. i.* [CATER (1), *s.*] To purchase provisions; to supply food.

"He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea providently caters for the sparrow,
Be comfort to my age."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 3.

cā'-tēr (2), ***ca-tre**, *v. t.* [CATER (2), *s.*] To cut diagonally.

cā'-tēr'-cor-nēred, *a.* Diagonal, placed diagonally. [Eng. Provinc.]

cā'-tēr (3), *v. i.* [CATE, *v.*] A term applied to a female cat, in the same sense with *cate*; as, "the cat's *caterin*."

***cā'-tēr** (1), ***ka-ter**, ***ca-tour**, *s.* [O. Fr. *aca-tour*, *achatur*; Fr. *acheteur*; Dut. *kater*=one who buys; Low Lat. *accaptator*, from *accapto*=to purchase.]

1. *Lit.*: One who buys or provides food; a caterer.

"Cator of a gentylmans house, *despensier*?"—Palsgrave.

2. *Fig.*: Anything which provides for another.

"The oysters dredged in this Lyner, find a welcomer acceptance, where the taste is *cater* for the stomach, than those of the Tamar."—Carew: *Survey of Cornwall*.

cāt'-tēr (2), *s.* [Fr. *quatre*; Ital. *quattro*; Lat. *quatuor*, all=four; Gr. *tettara*, *tessara*; Sansc. *chatur*.]

1. *Gaming*: The number four on cards or dice.

2. *Music*: The name given by change-ringers to changes on nine bells. (Grove.)

cater-cousin, *s.* [Etymol. questioned. Derived by some from *cater* (2), *s.*, from the ridiculousness of calling cousin a relation to so remote a degree, which is probably correct; by others from *cater* (1), *s.*, as though meaning one connected only remotely, as eating together.]

"His master and he, saving your worship's reverence, are scarce *cater-cousins*."—Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

cāt'-ēr-an, *s.* [Ir. *ceatharnach*=a soldier.] A freebooter; a Highland or Irish irregular soldier.

"Alexander ab Alexander proposed they should send some one to compound with the *caterans*."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xv.

***cat-er-brall**, *s.* [Eng. *cater* (2), *s.*, and *brawl* (q. v.).] A sort of dance, in which four persons took part.

"Foote fine horne-pipes, jiggs and *caterbralls*."—Davies: *An Ecstasie*, p. 94.

cāt'-ēr-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *cater*, *v.*, and suff. *-er*.] One who caters for others; one whose business or office it is to buy provisions for others; a provider.

"Let the *caterer* mind the taste of each guest,
And the cook in his dressing comply with their wishes."

Ben Jonson: *Tavern Academy*.

cāt'-ēr-ess, *s.* [Eng. *cater*, *s.*, and fem. suff. *-ess*.] A female caterer or provider of food, &c.

"She, good *cateress*,
Means her provision only to the good."

Milton: *Comus*, 763.

cāt'-ēr-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CATER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or business of providing food, &c., for others.

cāt'-ēr-pil-lar, ***cat-yr-pel**, ***cat-yr-pyl-lar**, ***cat-er-pil-ler**, *s. & a.* [From Eng. *cates*=food, and Fr. *pillier*=to rob, plunder (*Mahn*). A corruption of O. Fr. *chattepeleuse*=a hairy cat; primarily applied to the hairy caterpillar. (*Skeat*.)]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: The larva or larval state of a lepidopterous insect. Its body has thirteen segments. In this state it is like a worm, generally with numerous feet, but sometimes with none. The anterior feet are six-jointed; the others, called pro-legs, are fleshy and without joints. From the caterpillar or larva stage it passes into a pupa, chrysalis, or nymph, and lastly it becomes a perfect active insect, with wings and antennæ.

"*Catyrpel*, wyrm amonge frute. *Erugo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The *caterpillar* breedeth of dew and leaves; for we see infinite *caterpillars* breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are consumed."—*Bacon*.

*2. *Fig.*: An extortioner.

"Near of kin to these *caterpillars* is the unconscionable tallyman."—*Four for a Penny*, 1678. (*Harl. Miscell.* iv. 148.)

II. *Botany*:

1. A garden name for *Scorpiurus sulcatus*.

"Our English gentlewomen and others do call it *Caterpillers*, of the similitude it hath with the shape of that canker worm called a *Caterpillar*."—*Gerarde*.

2. *Pl. (caterpillars)*: A name for *Myosotis palustris*.

B. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the larva described in A.

"... peculiarities in the silkworm are known to appear at the corresponding *caterpillar* or cocoon stage."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 14.

caterpillar-catcher, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. A bird belonging to the Shrike family, living mainly on caterpillars. [CEBLEPYRINÆ.]

2. A sub-family of Ampelidæ (Chatterers), found chiefly in the warmer parts of the Eastern hemisphere, though one genus is native in this country.

caterpillar-eater, *s.*

Ornith.: The same as CATERPILLAR-CATCHER (q. v.).

caterpillar-fungus, *s.*

Bot.: Various fungals of the genus *Cordiceps*, which grow on the bodies of living caterpillars.

cāt'-ēr-wāul, ***cat-er-waw-en**, *v. i. & t.* [From Eng. *cat*, and *waul*, *waw*, an imitative word to represent the noise made by a cat.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To make a noise as cats in rutting time.

"The very cats *caterwauled* more horribly and pertinaciously there than I ever heard elsewhere."—*Coleridge: Table Talk*.

2. To make any harsh or disagreeable noise.

*B. *Trans.*: To woo. (Said of cats.)

"She licks her fair round face, and frisks abroad,
To show her fur and to be *catterwaw'd*."

Pope: *The Wife of Bath*, 146-7.

cāt'-ēr-wāul'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CATER-WAUL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Was no dispute between
The *caterwauling* brethren?"—*Hudibras*.

C. *As subst.*: The act of making a harsh, disagreeable noise; squalling.

"What a *caterwauling* do you keep here!"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

***cāt'-ēr-ỹ**, *s.* [O. Fr. *acaterie*.]

1. A place where provisions are kept.

2. The office or duty of a caterer.

cāteş, *s. pl.* [Said to be a contraction of Eng. *delicates*=luxuries, but more probably from O. Eng. *acate*, *achate*=provisions.] [CATE.] Provisions, food; especially dainties or delicacies.

"We'll see what *cates* you have,
For soldiers' stomachs always serve them well."

Shakesp.: *Hen. IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 3.

"... for, if the worlds
In worlds inclos'd should on his senses burst,
From *cates* ambrosial, and the nectar'd bowl."

Thomson: *Summer*.

cāteş-bæ'-a, *s.* [From *Catesby*, who wrote on the botany of the West Indies.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads, found in the West Indies. The fruit of *Catesbea spinosa* is yellow, pulpy, and of an agreeable taste. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cāt'-gūt, *s.* [Eng. *cat*, and *gut*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The name given to the material of which the strings of many musical instruments are formed. It is made from the intestines of the sheep, and sometimes from those of the horse, but never from those of the cat. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

"With wire and *catgut* he concludes the day,
Quav'ring and semiquav'ring care away."

Cowper: *Progress of Error*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Tannery*: The string which connects the fly and the mandril.

2. *Bot.*: Thread fucus, or Sea Laces, *Fucus filum* (Linn.); Bay of Scalpa, Orkney (*Neill: Tour*, p. 191).

cāth'-a, *s.* [From the Arabic name *kāt*, or *cafta*.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order *Celastraceæ*. The species are mostly natives of Africa, forming small shrubs, sometimes with spiny branches. *Catha edulis* is a native of Arabia, and from the leaves the Arabs make a beverage possessing properties analogous to those of tea or coffee. Under the name of *kāt*, or *cafta*, the leaves form a considerable article of commerce among the natives. Chewed, they produce wakefulness and hilarity of spirits.

ca-thāi'-an, *a.* [CATHAY.] Of or pertaining to Cathay, or China.

"From the destined walls
Of Cambalu, seat of Cathaian Cham."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 388.

Cāth'-a-rine, **Cāth'-ēr-ine**, *s. & a.* [Probably from Gr. *catharos*=clean, pure.]

A. *As substantive*: A frequent female Christian name. The name of several saints in the Roman calendar. The most celebrated was a virgin of royal descent in Alexandria, who publicly confessed the Christian faith at a sacrificial feast appointed by the emperor Maximinus; for which confession she was put to death by torture by means of a wheel like that of a chaff-cutter. (*Brewer: Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*.) [CATHARINE-WHEEL.]

¶ To braid St. Catharine's tresses or hair: To live a virgin.

"Thou art too fair

To be left to braid St. Catharine's hair."

Longfellow: *Evangeline*.

B. *As adj.*: (See the compounds.)

catharine-pear, *s.* A variety of pear, small in size.

catharine-wheel, *s.* [In Fr. *roue de Ste. Cathérine*; Ger. *Katharinenrad*.]

1. *Arch.*: In mediæval buildings, a window or compartment of a window of a circular form, with radiating divisions or spokes. Also called a *Rose*, or *Marigold-window*. Memorial of St. Catharine's martyrdom.

2. *Pyrotech.*: A kind of firework in the shape of a wheel, and made to revolve automatically when lighted; a pin-wheel.

cāth'-ar-ist, *s.* [Low Lat. *catharista*, from Gr. *katharos*=clean, pure.] One who aimed at or pretended to more purity of life than others around him. The term was specially applied in reproach to the Paulicians of the seventh and following centuries.

"*Catharists*—deny children baptism, affirming that they have no original sin, and pretending themselves to be pure and without sin."—*Pagitt: Heresiography*, p. 28.

cāth-ar-i-zā'-tion, *s.* [Gr. *katharizō*=to cleanse.] The art of cleansing thoroughly; the state of being so cleansed. (*Rossiter*.)

***cath-ar'-ma**, *s.* [Gr. *kathairō*=to purify, to make clean; *katharos*=clean, pure.]

Med.: Anything purged from the body naturally or by art.

cath-ar'-sis, *s.* [Gr. *katharsis*=a purifying, a making clean; *kathairō*=to make pure; *katharos*=pure, clean.]

Med.: Purgation of the excrements or humors of the body, either naturally or by art.

cath-ar'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *kathartēs*=a purifier, a scavenger; *katharos*=pure, clean.]

Ornith.: A genus of rapacious birds of the family *Vulturidæ* (Vultures). They are, with one exception, natives of this country. *Cathartes aura* is the Turkey Buzzard or Turkey Vulture. [CATHARTIDÆ.]

cath-ar'-tic, ***cath-ar'-tick**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *kathartikos*=purifying; *katharos*=pure, clean.]

A. *As adj. (Med.)*: Having the property or power of cleansing the bowels by promoting the evacuations of excrements, &c., purgative. Cathartics cause increased action of the bowels, that is, an unloading of the large and small intestines, with more or less alteration in the character of the evacuations. They are employed (1) to unload the bowels; (2) to remove irritating matters; (3) to cause an increased elimination of secretions from the liver, and from the glands of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal; (4) to unload the veins of the canal, by causing an increased watery secretion from the membrane, in cases of congestion of the kidneys; (5) to produce counter-irritation, and an increased secretion from a large mucous surface, to relieve distant parts, as the head, &c. Cathartics are divided by Garrod into *laxatives*, *simple purgatives*, *drastic purgatives*, *hydragogue purgatives*, *saline purgatives*, and *cholagogue*, or *hepatic purgatives* (q. v.).

"A considerable number of *cathartic* substances have been detected in the blood and secretions."—*Pereira: Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, p. 242.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit. (Med.)*: A medicine having a purgative power of promoting evacuation of excrements, &c.; a purge, a purgative.

"Relate how many weeks they kept their bed,

How an emetic or *cathartic* sped."

Cowper: *Conversation*, 316.

2. *Fig.*: Anything which purifies or frees from impurity or corruption.

"Lustrations and *cathartics* of the mind were sought for, and all endeavor used to calm and regulate the fury of the passions."—*Decay of Piety*.

cath-ar'-tic-al, *a.* [Eng. *cathartic*; *-al*.] The same as CATHARTIC (q. v.).

"Quicksilver precipitated either with gold, or without addition, into a powder, is wont to be strongly enough *cathartical*."—*Boyle: Seep. Chym.*

cath-ar'-tic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *cathartical*; *-ly*.] In the manner of a cathartic.

bóil, **bóy**; **póut**, **jówl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = t**
-cian, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şhñ**; **-tñon**, **-şñon** = **zhñn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **şhş**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

cath-är'-ti-cal-nëss, s. [Eng. *cathartical*; -ness.] The quality of being cathartic or purgative. (Johnson.)

cath-ar'-ti-dæ, s. pl. [From Gr. *kathartēs* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Ornith.*: A family of Raptorial birds, containing the American Vultures [CATHARTES], as distinguished from the Vulturidæ, or Vultures of the Old World.

2. *Palæont.*: *Lithornis vulturinus* of the London clay (an Eocene formation) belongs to this family.

cath-ar'-tin-a, ca-thar'-tine, s. [Eng. *cathartic*]; suff. -ine (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A bitter, nauseous, purgative substance obtained from the leaves of *cassia senna*, and *cassia lanceolata*.

cath-ar-tō-car'-pūs, s. [Gr. *kathartikos*=cathartic, and *karpos*=fruit; so called from the pulp contained in the pods being cathartic.]

Bot.: Purging Cassia, a genus of leguminous trees, with racemes of yellow flowers, the same as Cassia, but differing in the long, cylindrical, woody, indehiscent pods, which are filled with a soft black pulp, used as a gentle laxative in small doses. It is a native of the East and West Indies and Egypt, where it grows to a height of from forty to fifty feet.

cāth-cart'-i-a, s. [Named in honor of Mr. Cathcart, an Indian judge, who investigated the botany of the Sikkim Himalayas.]

Bot.: A beautiful plant of the Papaveraceæ, or Poppy family, having lobed leaves and golden drooping flowers. It is covered with soft, yellow hairs. It was discovered by Dr. Hooker. (*Treas. of Botany.*)

cāth-ēd-rā, ca-thē'-drā, s. [Lat. *cathedra*; from Gr. *kathedra*=a seat; *kata*=down, and *hedra*=a chair, from *hezomai*, fut. *hedroumai*=to sit; Ital. *cattedra*; O. Sp. *caderra*; O. Fr. *chayere*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A chair; the seat of any person in authority or office, especially the throne of a bishop.

2. *Bot.*: A genus of Brazilian trees, belonging to the family Olacaceæ, having alternate, shortly-stalked, elliptical, leathery leaves, and small axillary clusters of nearly sessile flowers.

***cāth-ē-drā'-i-cal**, a. [Lat. *cathedra*, and Eng. suff. -ical.] Of or pertaining to a cathedral.

"The author endeavored to prove them one and the same with the cathedral duty."—*Dege: Parson's Counsellor*, p. 284.

ca-thē'-drāl, s. & a. [Fr. *cathédral*; Low Lat. *cathedralis* (ecclesia)=(the church) containing the bishop's throne; from *cathedra*=a seat, a throne; Ital. *cattedrale*.]

A. As substantive.: The principal church of a province or diocese; that in which the archbishop's or bishop's throne is placed. The throne is usually on the south side of the choir.

"A gray, old man, the third and last,
Sang in cathedrals dim and vast."
Longfellow; *The Singers*.

B. As adjective.

1. *Literally*:

1. Of the nature or in the position of a head church of a province or diocese; containing the archbishop's or bishop's throne. This use of the word did not arise till the tenth century, and even yet it is confined to the Western churches.

"A cathedral church is that wherein there are two or more parsons, with a bishop at the head of them, that do make as it were one body politic."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

2. Pertaining to a church containing a bishop's throne.

"His constant and regular assisting at the cathedral service was never interrupted by the sharpness of weather."—*Locke*.

***II. Figuratively.**

1. Ancient, from cathedrals being, as a rule, ancient; venerable, or it may be with the idea of the resemblance of an avenue of trees to the aisle of a cathedral.

"Here aged trees cathedral walks compose,
And mount the hill in venerable rows."—*Pope*.

2. Emanating from a bishop's seat of authority; hence, authoritative, official.

"What solemnity can be more required for the pope to make a cathedral determination of an article?"—*Bp. Taylor*.

cathedral-church, *cathedrall-church, s. The same as CATHEDRAL, A., I. 1.

"Her body [Mary of Scotland] was embalmed, and ordered with due and usual rites; and afterward interred with a royal funeral in the cathedral-church of Peterborough."—*Camden: Eliz.*, an. 1587.

cathedral-music, s. A term applied to that music which has been composed to suit the form of service used in our cathedrals since the Reformation. It includes settings of canticles and also of anthems. The first writers of this class of music were Marbecke, Tallis, Tye and Byrd. The style of

the earliest cathedral music was formed on the model of the Italian motets and other sacred compositions, and with the exception of a difference in the words was identical with the secular music of that period. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

cathedral-preferments, s. pl.

Eccles. Law: All dignities and offices in a cathedral or collegiate church inferior to that of the bishop. They are chiefly deaneries, archdeacons and canonries. (*Stephens, Wharton, &c.*)

cathedral-wise, adv. After the manner followed in a cathedral.

"Two of the best voices came in time enough, and the service was performed cathedral-wise, tho' in a manner, to bare walls, with an anthem suitable to the day."—*Guardian*, No. 80.

***cāth-ē-drā-tēd**, a. [Lat. *cathedra*=a chair, a throne.] Pertaining to the chair or office of a teacher or professor.

"If his reproof be private, or with the *cathedrated* authority of a prælector or public reader."—*Whitlock: Manners of the Eng.*, p. 385.

***cāth-ē-drāt'-ic**, s. [From Lat. *cathedra*; and Eng. suff. -ic.]

Law, &c.: A sum of two shillings paid by the inferior clergy to the bishop. Its more common appellation is, however, *synodals*, from its being usually paid at the bishop's synod. (*Burn.*)

cāth-ēr-ine, s. & a. [CATHARINE.]

catherine-pear, s. [CATHARINE-PEAR.]

"For streaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a Catherine pear,
The side that's next the sun."—*Suckling*.

cāth-ē-tēr, s. & a. [Lat. *catheter*; Gr. *kathetēr*=a thing let down or put in, from *kathiēmi*=to send down; *kata*=down, and *hiēmi*=to send.]

A. As substantive.

Surg.: A long, hollow, and somewhat curved tube, used by surgeons to be introduced into the bladder to draw off urine, when the patient is unable to pass it naturally.

"A large clyster, suddenly injected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder; but if it fail, a catheter must help you."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

B. As adj.: (See the compound.)

catheter-gage, s.

Surg.: A plate with perforations of a graduated size, forming measures for diametric sizes of catheters.

cāth-ē-tōm-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. *kathetos*=perpendicular; from *kathiēmi*=to let or send down; *kata*=down, and *hiēmi*=to send.] An apparatus for measuring minute differences in the heights of fluids in vertical columns. It consists of a finely graduated scale and a magnifying instrument through which the different registrations are read.

cāth-ē-tūs, s. [Gr. *kathetos*=perpendicular, from *kathiēmi*=to send or let down; *kata*=down, and *hiēmi*=to send.]

1. *Geom.*: A line or radius falling perpendicularly on another; thus the catheti of a right-angled triangle are the two sides containing the right angle.

2. *Architecture*:

(1) A perpendicular line passing through the center of a cylindrical body, as of a baluster or column.

(2) A line falling perpendicularly, and passing through the center or eye of the volute of the Ionic capital. (*Gwilt.*)

3. *Optics*:

(1) *Cathetus of incidence*: A right line drawn from a point of the object perpendicular to the reflecting eye.

(2) *Cathetus of reflection*: A right line drawn from the eye perpendicular to the reflecting line.

(3) *Cathetus of obliquation*: A right line drawn perpendicular to the speculum, in the point of incidence or reflection. (*Craig*.)

cāth-ī-ōn, s. [CATION.] The electropositive ion or element into which the molecule of an electrolyte is decomposed by electrolysis. Also called *cation* and *electropositive element*.

-cāth-ōde, s. [Gr. *kathodos*=a way down, a descent; *kata*=down, and *hodos*=a way.]

Electro-chem.: That part of a galvanic battery by which the electric current leaves substances through which it has passed, or the surface at which the electric current passes out of the electrolyte; the negative electrode of a bath, vacuum tube, &c.

cathode-rays, s. pl. Rays that proceed from the cathode in a discharge tube. Like the Roentgen rays they have the power of exciting phosphorescence.

cāth-ōl-ic, *cāth-ōl-ick, *cath-ol-yke, a. & s. [Lat. *catholicus*, from Gr. *katholikos*=universal; *kata*=down, and *holos*=whole.]

A. As adjective.

1. *Literally*:

*1. *Gen.*: Universal or general.

2. *Specialty*:

(1) Pertaining to or recognized by the whole Christian Church. [CATHOLIC EPISTLES.]

(2) Orthodox, not heretical or schismatic.

"... the palace of the Catholic King."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(3) Pertaining to or belonging to the Roman Catholic Church or its members.

"England might once have been schismatical, she had become Catholic when the Bishops deprived by Elizabeth had ceased to live."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

†II. *Fig.*: Liberal, not narrow-minded.

B. As substantive.

1. A member of the Christian Church.

2. Now generally applied to a member of the Roman Catholic branch of the Christian Church.

Catholic Church, s.

1. *Ecclesiol.*: (For definition see example.)

"The first and largest sense of the term *Catholic Church*, is that which appears to be the most obvious and literal meaning of the words in the text (Heb. xii. 23): 'The general assembly and church of the first-born which are written in heaven;' that is, the whole number of those who shall finally attain unto salvation. Secondly, The *Catholic* or *Universal Church*, signifies in the next place, and indeed more frequently, the Christian Church only: the Christian Church, as distinguished from that of the Jews and patriarchs of old; the Church of Christ spread universally from our Savior's days over all the world; in contradistinction to the Jewish Church, which was particularly confined to one nation or people. Thirdly, The *Catholic Church* signifies very frequently, in a still more particular and restrained sense, that part of the Universal Church of Christ, which in the present age is now living upon earth; as distinguished from those which have been before, and shall come after. Fourthly, and lastly, The term *Catholic Church* signifies in the last place, and most frequently of all, that part of the Universal Church of Christ, which in the present generation is visible upon earth, in an outward profession of the belief of the Gospels, and in a visible external communion of the word and sacraments. The Church of Rome pretends herself to be this Whole *Catholic Church*, exclusive of all other societies of Christians."—*Clarke*, vol. i., Ser. 62.

2. *Church History*:

(1) *Previous to the Reformation*: Like most other words used in ecclesiology, the term *Catholic* was borrowed at first from the New Testament. It occurs in some editions of the Greek original—including that issued in connection with the recent revision—in the titles prefixed to the Epistles of James, 1 & 2 Peter, 1 John, and Jude [CATHOLIC EPISTLES], and is the word translated "general" in the Authorized Version of the Bible. The first to apply it to the Church was the Apostolic Father Ignatius. When he and his successors used it they meant to indicate that the church of which they constituted a part comprised the main body of believers, and was designed, as it was entitled, to be universal. In this sense the Church was opposed to the sects and separate bodies of heretics who had separated themselves from it and were now outside its pale. This is the fourth sense given in the example under No. 1.

When, in the eighth century, the separation between the Eastern and Western Churches took place, the latter retained as one of its appellations the term "Catholic," the Eastern Church being contented with the word "Orthodox," still used by the Russian emperors in their politico-ecclesiastical manifestoes. [ORTHODOX.] The history of this earlier portion of the Catholic Church will be best treated of in the article *Christianity* (q. v.). (See also *Greek, Latin, Eastern, and Western*.)

(2) *Subsequently to the Reformation*: When the Protestant churches separated from their communion with Rome in the sixteenth century, those whom they had left naturally regarded them as outside the Catholic pale. They, on the other hand, declined to admit that this was the case, and the term "Catholic Church" is used in the English Liturgy apparently in the sense of all persons making a Christian profession. "More especially we pray Thee for the good estate of the Catholic Church . . . that all who profess and call themselves Christians . . ." (For the history of the Church of Rome, see ROMAN CATHOLICS.)

Catholic Emancipation Act:

Hist. & Law: An act passed for the relief of the Roman Catholics in the United Kingdom from very serious political disabilities, under which they had previously labored. It was 10 Geo. IV. c. 7. [EMANCIPATION, ROMAN CATHOLICS.]

Catholic epistles, s. pl.

Canon.: The epistles in the New Testament addressed not to individual men or to individual churches, but to the general body of Christians. They are James, 1 & 2 Peter, 1 John, and Jude.

"Catholic or canonical epistles are seven [five] in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three [one] of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called *catholic* because they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and canonical, because they contain excellent rules of faith and morality."—*Calmet*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, plt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

**ca-thōl'-i-cal*, **ca-thōl'-i-call*, *a.* [Eng. *catholic*; *-al*.]

1. Catholic, universal, general.

"These *catholic* natiivities were so much believed by the ancient kings, saith Haly, that they inquired into the genitures of the principal nati under their dominions."—*Gregory: Works*, p. 31.

2. Pertaining or belonging to the Christian Church.

3. Pertaining or belonging to the Roman branch of the Catholic Church.

ca-thōl'-i-çism, *s.* [Fr. *catholicisme*.]

1. Literally:

1. The quality of being catholic or universal.

"... holiness and *catholicism* are but affections of this church."—*Bishop Pearson: Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

2. The doctrines or faith of the Catholic Church.

3. The doctrines or faith of the Roman Catholic Church. [ROMAN CATHOLICISM.]

"The subject then varied to Roman *Catholicism*."—*Coleridge: Table Talk*.

4. Adherence to the Roman Catholic Church.

"... all the gipsies I have conversed with, assured me of their sound *catholicism*."—*Swinnburne: Travels through Spain*, let. 29.

II. *Fig.*: Liberality or breadth of sentiment.

cāth-ōl'-ic-ity, *s.* [Eng. *catholic*; *-ity*.]

1. Literally:

1. The quality of being catholic; catholic character.

"An appeal to the *catholicity* of the church, in proof that its doctrines are true, is an appeal to the voice of the multitude upon a dispute as to truth."—*Newman: Christian Doctrine*, ch. iv.

2. The doctrines or faith of the whole Christian Church.

3. The doctrines of the Church of Rome.

II. *Fig.*: Catholicism; liberality of sentiments.

ca-thōl'-i-çize, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *catholic*; *-ize*.]

I. *Trans.*: To make Catholic; to convert to Catholicism.

II. *Intrans.*: To become Catholic; to be converted to Catholicism. (*Cotgrave*.)

cāth-ōl'-ic-ly, **cāth-ōl'-ick-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *catholic*; *-ly*.]

*1. Universally.

"No druggist of the soul bestow'd on all
So *Catholicly* a curing cordial."

Sir L. Cary: Elegy on the Death of Donne.

†2. According to the teaching of the Catholic Church.

cāth-ōl'-ic-ness, **cāth-ōl'-ick-ness*, *s.* [Eng. *catholic*; *-ness*.]

*1. The quality of being catholic or universal; universality.

"One may judge of the *catholicness*, which Romanists brag of, and challenge on two accounts."—*Brevint: Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 10.

†2. The act or state of holding the doctrines of the Catholic Church.

ca-thōl'-i-cōn, *s.* [Gr. *katholikon*, *pharmakon* or *iama* = a universal drug or remedy; *katholikos* = universal, general.] [CATHOLIC.]

I. Literally:

Med.: A universal medicine, one supposed to have the virtue of purging the body of all ill humors.

"Meanwhile permit me to recommend,
As the matter admits of no delay,
My wonderful *Catholicon*,"

Longfellow: The Golden Legend, I.

II. Figuratively:

1. Any universal remedy; a panacea.

"Preservation against that sin, is the contemplation of the last judgment. This is indeed a *catholicon* against all; but we find it particularly applied by St. Paul to judging and despising our brethren."—*Government of the Tongue*.

2. A term applied to a dictionary.

ca-thōl'-i-cōs, *s.* [Gr.] [CATHOLIC.]

Eccles. Hist.: The Patriarch or Head of the Armenian Church, who ordains bishops, and consecrates the holy oil used in religious ceremonies.

Cāt-il-in-ār'-i-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Catilinarius* = of or pertaining to Catiline, a young Roman noble, who conspired against the Republic, and was accused by Cicero in the famous Speeches *In Catilinam*, delivered B. C. 65.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or connected with the Catiline named in the etymology.

"Cicero, in defending himself against the charge of having recorded a false report of the oral evidence given by the informers to the Senate in the *Catilinarian* conspiracy, . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. of Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. v., § 2, vol. i., p. 137.

B. *As subst.*: A follower or adherent of Catiline.

cāt-il-in-ism, *s.* [Eng. *Catiline*(e); *-ism*.] The projects or practices of Catiline, the Roman conspirator; conspiracy. (*Cotgrave*.)

cat'-i-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *kata*=down, and *iōn*=going, pr. par. of *eimi*=to go.]

Chem.: An electro-positive substance, which in electro-decomposition is evolved at the cathode. (*Faraday*.)

cāt'-kin, *s.* [Eng. *cat*, and dimin. suff. *-kin*, from their resembling a cat's tail; O. Dut. *katteken*.]

Bot.: The pendulous unisexual inflorescence of the willow, birch, poplar, and other amentiferous plants. It differs from the spike in falling off the stem by an articulation, after its temporary office as the support of the organs of reproduction is accomplished. Also called *Ament* or *Amentum* (q. v.).

cat'-lill, *v. t.*

[KITTLE.] To thrust the finger forcibly under the ear; a barbarous mode of chastising.

† To gie one his *catlills*: To punish him in this way.

cāt'-līng, *s.* [Eng. *cat*, and dimin. suff. *-ling*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A little cat, a kitten.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The down or moss growing about walnut trees, and resembling the hair of a cat.

2. *Surg.*: A sharp-pointed, double-edged knife, used by surgeons in amputations of the fore-arm and leg for dividing the interosseous ligaments.

3. *Music*:

(1) Used by Shakespeare apparently for catgut (q. v.).

"But I am sure, none, unless the fiddler Apollo get his sinews to make *catlings* of."—*Shakesp.: Troilus*, iii. 3.

(2) The smallest sized lute-strings. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

cāt'-līn-ite, *s.* [Named after Catlin, the celebrated American-Indian traveler.]

Min.: Properly a rock and not a definite mineral species. It forms a bed of red clay of considerable extent in the Coteau de Prairies, Upper Missouri region, and is referred by Hayden to the cretaceous formation. Composition: Silica, 48.2; alumina, 28.2; sesquioxide of iron, 5.0; magnesia, 6.0; lime, 2.6; sesquioxide of magnesia, 0.6; water, 8.4. (*Dana*.)

cāt'-mīnt, *s.* [Eng. *cat*, and *mint*. So called because it is a favorite food with cats.]

Bot.: A book-name for two plants.

1. *Nepeta cataria*, also called Catnep or Catnip. The flowers are white, tinged and spotted with rose-color. They are in sub-peduncled, dense, many-flowered whorls. The leaves are whitish, pubescent beneath. It is found in hedges and waste places, especially in a chalky or gravelly soil. It has a great reputation among old-wives as the basis of a drink for young infants, and is in great demand in this country among the newborn and colicky population. Its action is antispasmodic, carminative and sudorific.

2. *Calamintha officinalis*, Calamint. (*Britten & Holland*.)

cāt'-nēp, *cāt'-nīp*, *s.* [Eng. *cat*, and *nep*, *nip*=to nibble, to eat.]

Bot.: The same as CATMINT (1) (q. v.).

cāt-ō-blep'-as, *s.* [Gr. *kata*=down, and *blepō*=to look.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Ruminants, with the horns curved outward, the base broad, approximating, the tips turning downward; neck and throat maned; tail hairy as in the horse. The best known species is *Catoblepas gnu*, the Gnu (q. v.). It is from South Africa.

cāt-ō-cā'-la, *s.* [From Gr. *katō*=down, downward, and *kalos*=beautiful. So called from the beauty of their under-wings.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, family Noctuidæ. Under-wings of rich crimson and red, with a bar of intense black.

†*cāt-ō-cāth-ar'-tic*, **cāt-ō-cāth-ar'-tick*, *a.* [Gr. *katō*=downward, and *kathartikos*=purifying, purging; *kathairō*=to purify; *katharos*=pure.]

Med.: Purging by causing evacuation by stool.

**cāt'-ō-chūs*, *s.* [Gr. *katochos*=holding down; *katechō*=to hold down; from *kata*=down, and *echō*=to hold, to keep.]



Catkins.

Med.: A species of catalepsy, in which the body is rigidly kept in an erect posture.

cāt-ō-cō-ma, *s.* [Gr. *kata*=down, and *komē*=hair, foliage.]

Bot.: A genus of climbing shrubs, natives of the tropical parts of South America, and belonging to the Milkwort family. Upward of a dozen species are known. The roots of *Catocoma floribunda*, a climber from Brazil, are used in that country against snake-bites.

cāt-ō-dōn, *s.* [From Gr. *katō*=down, downward, and *odous*, genit. *odontos*=a tooth.]

Zoöl.: An old genus of Cetaceans, founded on the specific name of the *Physeter catodno* of Linnæus. The Cachalot, the same species, is called *Catodon macrocephalus* in Griffith's *Cuvier*; now it is termed *Physeter macrocephalus*. [CATODONTIDÆ.]

cāt-ō-dōn'-ti-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cato-don*, and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A family of Cetaceans containing the Sperm Whales. They are sometimes called *Physeteridæ*, *Physeter* instead of *Catodon* being made the typical genus. There are no baleen-plates, but in the lower jaw there are about fifty-four pointed teeth.

2. *Palæont.*: Their remains occur in the Pliocene, if not even in the Miocene beds.

cāt-ō-mēt-ō'-pa, *s. pl.* [From Gr. *katō*=down, downward, and *metōpon*=the forehead.]

Zoöl.: A family of decapod Crustacea called also *Ocypodidæ* (q. v.).

**cāt-ō-mōun'-tain*, *s.* [CATAMOUNT.]

cā-tō-nī-an, *a.* [From Lat. *Cato* (genit. *Catonis*), the Roman Censor, celebrated for his sternness and austerity of manners.] Resembling Cato in sternness and inflexibility; austere, stern, grave.

cat-ōp'-sīs, *s.* [Gr. *katopsis*; from *kata*=down, and *opsis*=a looking.]

Med.: A morbid quickness of sight.

**cat-ōp'-tēr*, **cat-ōp'-trōn*, *s.* [Gr. *katoptēr*=a spy; *katoptron*=a mirror; from *kata*=down, back, and *horaō*=to see.] A reflecting optical instrument; a mirror.

cat-ōp'-trīc, **ca-tōp'-trī-cal*, *a.* [Gr. *katoptikos*=pertaining to a mirror; from *katoptron*=a mirror.]

Optics: Pertaining to catoptrics, or the laws of reflection.

"A *catoptrical* or dioptrical heat is superior to any, vitrifying the hardest substances."—*Arbutnot: On Air*.

catoptric cistula, *s.*

Optics: A box with several sides, lined with looking-glasses, so as to multiply images of any object placed in the box. (*Knight*.)

catoptric dial, *s.*

Optics: A dial which shows the hour by means of a piece of looking-glass, adjusted to reflect the solar rays upward to the ceiling of a room on which the hour-lines are delineated; a reflecting dial. (*Knight*.)

catoptric light, *s.*

Optics: A mirror, or series of concave mirrors, preferably parabolic, by which the rays from one or more lamps are reflected in a parallel beam, so as to render the light visible at a great distance. (*Knight*.)

cat-ōp'-trīcș, *s.* [CATOPTRIC, *a.*]

Optics: That part of optics which treats of reflex vision and the laws and properties of reflection.

cat-ōp'-trō-mān-çy, *s.* [Gr. *katoptron*=a mirror; *manteia*=prophecy, divination; *mantis*=a prophet, a diviner.]

Antiq.: A species of divination practiced by the Greeks, in which a mirror was let down by a cord into a fountain in the temple of Ceres, in Achaia, into which sick persons looked. If the observer's face appeared in it sickly or ghastly the omen was considered unfavorable, and the sick person would not recover; but if, on the other hand, it appeared fresh and healthy, the omen was considered favorable.

cāt-ō-stēm'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *kata*=downward, and *stemma*=a stem, a root.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the Tea family, consisting of a single species, *Catostemma fragrans*, which is a tree growing to fifty feet in height.

cāt'-rick, *s.* [From Eng. *cat*=the animal so called, and *rick*, of doubtful etym.] The same as CATTER (2), *s.* (q. v.)

Cāts'-kill, *s.*

Geology: The name given by geologists to the closing-period of the Devonian age in America. Named from the Catskill Mountains, where the rocks of this period are quite prominent.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***căt'-sô**, s. [Ital. *cazzo*.] A low fellow, a rogue. (*Beaum. & Fletcher*.)

"These be our nimble spirited catsos."—*B. Jonson: Every Man Out of his Humor*, ii. 1.

căt'-stôp-pēr, s. [CATHEAD-STOPPER.]

căt'-sûp, s. [CATCHUP, KETCHUP.]

"And for our home-bred British cheer,
Botargo, catsup, and caviar."—*Swift*.

căt-tě-mũn'-dôo, **căt-tě-măn'-dôo**, s. [Tamil or Telugu *cattamandoo*, *cattemundo*.] A gum elastic furnished by a plant, *Euphorbia antiquorum*.

căt'-tên, a. [Eng. *cat*; *in*.] An expression used only in the subjoined compound.

catten-clover, **cat-in-clover**, s. The lotus.

căt'-tēr, s. [Eng. *cat*.] A disease to which the roots of the fingers are subject, said to be caused by handling cats too frequently.

căt'-tēr-bătçh, s. [Ger. *kater*=a he-cat; and "Teut." *boetse*=a quarrel (*Jamieson*.)] A broil, a quarrel; a cat's quarrel.

căt-tēr-băt'-tēr, v. i. [CATTERBATCH.] To wrangle.

căt'-tēr-idge, s. & a. [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Wel. *cateri*, *caterw*=spreading oaks.] A word used only in the subjoined compound.

catteridge-tree, s. A tree, *Cornus sanguinea*. [CORNUS.] It grows wild in almost all temperate climates, and is commonly called the Dogwood, Dogberry, or Hound's Tree. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

***căt'-tēr-ÿ**, s. [Eng. *cat*; *-ery*.] An establishment of cats.

"An evil fortune attended all our attempts at re-establishing a cattery."—*Southey: The Doctor*, p. 684.

căt'-tle, ***ca-tel**, s. & a. [A different form of the word *chattel*. In the pastoral age the wealth of any man of substance was naturally estimated by the number of cattle that he possessed. Hence the word *cattle* came to mean what we now should call a man's *chattels*; on the same principle as the Latin word *pecunia*=money, from *pecus*=cattle.]

A. As substantive:

I. Literally:

*1. Property, wealth, goods.

"A woman that hadde a flux of blood twelve year and hadde spended all hir oatel [Gr. *bion*=life, or living; Vulgate: *omnem substantiam suam*; Auth. Eng. Vers.: all her living] in leechis."—*Wycliffe: Luke* viii. 43, 44.

*2. Property consisting of live stock, as distinguished from goods.

"The first distinction made of live stock from other property was to call the former quick *cattle*."—*Sir J. Harrington: Epigrams*, i. 91. (*Trench: Select Glossary*, pp. 30, 31.)

¶ Afterward the word *chattel* was introduced for property without life.

*3. Beasts of pasture, not wild nor domestic.

¶ The word *cattle* is generally limited to the varieties of the ox and its congeners.

"And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and *cattle* after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind."—*Gen.* i. 25.

II. Fig.: Used in a slighting sense of human beings.

"Boys and women are for the most part *cattle* of this color."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

Obvious compounds: *Cattle-breeding*, *cattle-dealer*, *cattle-lifter*, *cattle-market*, *cattle-pen*, *cattle-show*, *cattle-stealer*, *cattle-tie*.

cattle-feeder, s. An arrangement in a cattle stable for supplying the feed in regulated quantities to the rack or manger.

cattle-gate, s. [A legal term.] Common for one beast. (*Wharton*.)

cattle-leader, s. A nose-ring or gripper for the septum of the nose, whereby dangerous cattle may be fastened and led. (*Knight*.)

cattle-plague, s.

1. *Gen.*: Any plague by which large numbers of cattle are destroyed. Such plagues have existed at intervals, more or less, in all countries and in all ages. Among the severer visitations in centuries preceding the nineteenth may be mentioned a great plague which arose in Hungary in 1711, whence it spread to other countries, destroying in the next three years about one and a half millions of cattle. A second visitation, which affected England and the West of Europe between 1745 and 1756, caused the death of about three millions of cattle.

2. *Spec.*: The name given in this country specifically to the disease known as "Texas fever," the scientific name of which is *pleuro-pneumonia*. Although this pest has from time to time broken out epidemically, there has never been any general epidemic here, such as has afflicted other countries. The appellation "cattle plague" is also loosely given to

another disease among cattle in this country, which is otherwise known as the "lumpy-jaw," a most virulent and incurable affection. Experiments have been time and again ineffectually tried to find a cure for this, although large governmental encouragement has been offered. A plague broke out in 1865 in a dairy at Barnsbury, near London, England, and spread rapidly through the country, reappearing more than once after being "stamped out." By a return to the Privy Council it appears that no fewer than 248,965 cattle had been attacked, of which 124,187 had died of the disease, 80,597 had been slaughtered, 32,989 had recovered, and 11,192 had not been properly reported on. [FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.]

cattle-pump, s. A pump which is operated by the cattle coming to drink, either by their weight upon a platform or by pressing against a bar which gives way before them, they following it around in a circular track and operating the piston. (*Knight*.)

cattle-range, s. Any open space over which cattle may range or feed.

cattle-stall, s. A means for fastening cattle at their mangers or racks other than by halter or tie. It usually consists of a pair of parallel vertical stanchions, at such distance apart as to admit the neck of the animal. One stanchion is movable to allow the head of the animal to pass, and is then replaced and held by a latch or pin. (*Knight*.)

căt'-lě-ÿa, s. [Named by Lindley after William Cattley, Esq.]

Bot.: An extensive genus of orchids, natives of Central America and Brazil, where they are found on the bark of trees and on rocks. The species bear two or more flowers, generally rose-colored, but occasionally yellow.

căt'-tÿ, s. [Malay and Japanese *kati*=a weight of 1½ lb.] [CADDY.]

1. An East Indian weight, equal to 1½ lb.
2. The Bill-hook or Machete of Ceylon. (*Knight*.)
3. A Siamese coin, value about \$48.50. Also called *chang*.

***cat-tylle**, ***cat-alle**, s. [CAT'S-TAIL.] The plant Cat's-tails.

"A Cattylle (*catulle* A.); *lanugo*, *herba est*."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

***ca-ture**, s. [CATER, s.]

"A *Cature*; *Escarius*."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

cat-ür'-i-dæ, s. pl. [From Gr. *kata*=down, and *oura*=a tail.]

Ichthy.: In Professor Owen's classification the seventh family of his Lepidoganoidei, the second sub-order of ganoidean fishes. (*Owen: Palæontology*, ed. 1860.)

***cat-ür'-üs**, s. [From Gr. *katta*=a cat; and *oura*=tail. So called because it has long spikes of flowers, in the aggregate like a cat's tail.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Euphorbiaceæ. The flowers of *Caturus spiciflorus* give a tone to the stomach, and taken in decoction or conserve, are a specific for diarrhoea. The plant is now placed in the genus *Acalypha*. (*Lindley*.)

căt'-ÿ-ög-le, ***kat-y-o-gle**, s. [KATOGLE.] In Shetland a species of owl.

"Strix Bubo, (Linn. syst.) *Katyogle*, Great horned Owl." *Edmonstone: Zett.*, ii. 230.

***cat-zer-ie**, s. [CATSO.] Cheating, roguery.

"And looks
Like one that is employed in *catzerie*
And crosbiting."

Jew of Malta, O. P., viii. 374.

câu'-cal-is, s. [From Gr. *kaukalis*=an umbelliferous herb.]

Bot.: A genus of umbelliferous plants, consisting of herbs with multifid leaves. All the species are natives of Europe and the temperate parts of Asia and Africa. *Caucalis daucoides*, Bur-parsley, is a common British plant, growing in corn-fields in chalky districts. None of the species are attractive in appearance.

Câu-că'-şî-an, **Câu-că'-sě-an**, a. & s. [Lat. *Caucasius*. From Mount Caucasus in Asia.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Mount Caucasus.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An inhabitant of Mount Caucasus or the district about it.

2. *Ethnol.*: A member of the Indo-European family of the human race.

caucht, v. t. [CATCH.] To catch, to grasp. (*Scotch*.)

"And sum tyme wald scho Ascanes the page
Caucht in the fygure of his faderis ymage,
And in hir bosom brace—"
Douglas: Virgil, 102, 36.

***câu'-cion**, ***caw'-cion**, s. [CAUTION.]

câu'-cũs, s. [A corruption of *calker's-house*=a calker's shed. (*Chambers' Encyc.*, i. 206.) On March 2, 1770, a quarrel occurred in Boston between

the soldiers and some ropemakers, in which the latter were overpowered and beaten. The people were greatly exasperated at this, and sought opportunities for retaliation. On the 5th of the same month, in a similar affray, the soldiers fired upon the people of the town, killing and wounding several. This induced the ropemakers and calkers, whose occupations, brought them into contact, to form a society, at the meetings of which inflammatory addresses were delivered, and the most violent resolutions passed against the British government and its agents and instruments in America. The Tories in derision called these assemblies calkers' meetings, and the term was at length corrupted to *caucus*.] A private meeting of the representatives of any political party previous to an election, for the purpose of selecting candidates and making other arrangements for the promotion of party interests; or a private meeting of senators or congressmen or legislators for conference during the progress of legislation.

câu'-dal, a. [Lat. *cauda*=a tail.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a tail; tail-like.

"The male widow-bird, remarkable for his caudal plumes, certainly seems to be a polygamist."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii, ch. viii, vol. i, p. 269.

câu'-däte, ***câu'-dä-těd**, a. [Low Lat. *caudatus*, from *cauda*=a tail.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having a tail.

"How comate, *caudate*, crinite stars are fram'd, I know."—*Fairfax: Tasso*.

2. *Bot.*: Tail-pointed, exceedingly acuminate, so that the point is long and weak, like the tail of some animals. Examples: the petals of *Brassica caudata* and the calyx of *Aristolochia trilobata* (*Lindley*.)

†**câu'-dä'-tion**, s. [Lat. *caudatus*=having a tail; *cauda*=a tail.] The state or condition of having a tail.

"He really suspected premature *caudation* had been inflicted on him for his crimes."—*Reade: Never too Late to Mend*, ch. lxxvi.

***caude**, s. [Etym. unknown.] Apparently used in the sense of care.

"And thou these *caudes* and labors seriously . . ." *Feele: Epitogue*, 1589.

câude'-bëck, s. [From Caudebec, a town in France, where it was first made.] A sort of light hat.

câu'-dëx, s. [Lat. *caudex*, *codex*.]

Bot.: The axis of a plant, consisting of stem and root.

"The stem . . . receives the name of *Caudex* in shrubs."—*Batfour: Botany*, p. 35.

caudex descendens, s. The root.

caudex repens, s. [Lat. *repens*=creeping, pr. par. of *repo*=to creep.] A creeping stem, what is now called a rhizome.

câu'-dĩ-cle, s. [A dimin. of Lat. *cauda*=a tail.]

Bot.: The cartilaginous strap which connects certain kinds of pollen masses to the stigma in orchid. aceous plants.

***câu'-dĩ-tëer**, s. [O. Fr. *caudataire*=a support for a train, a frame.]

Fortif.: Frames on which to lay fagots or brushwood for covering workmen from the effects of an enemy's fire. [BLINDAGE.]

†**câu'-dle**, ***cau'-del**, ***caw'-delle**, s. [O. Fr. *chaudel*; Fr. *chaudeau*; from Low Lat. *caldellum*, a dimin. from Lat. *calidum*, neut. of *calidus*=hot.]

1. *Lit.*: A kind of warm drink, consisting of wine beaten up with eggs, bread, sugar, and spices.

"*Caudelle*. *Vitellium*, *caldearium*, *caldellum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"He had good broths, *caudle*, and such like; and I believe he did drink some wine . . ."—*Wiseman: Surger*.

*2. *Fig.*: A remedy, a cure.

"Ye shall have a hempen *caudle* then, and the help of hatchet."—*Shakesp.: Hen. VI., Pt. II.*, iv. 7.

***câu'-dle**, v. t. [CAUDLE, s.] To make into a caudle, to act as a caudle to.

"Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning taste,
To cure thy o'ernight's surfeit?"

Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

câu'-drôn, **câu'-drũn**, s. [CALDRON.] A caldron. (*Scotch*.)

"An' aye he catch'd the tither wretch,
To fry them in his *caudrũns*."

Burns: The Ordination.

câuf (1), s. [Celt. *caff*, *cav*; Lat. *cavus*=hollow; or *cophinus*, from Gr. *kophinos*=a basket.]

*1. A chest with holes in the top, to keep fish alive in the water. (*Phillips: World of Words*.)

2. The same as CORVE (q. v.).

câuf (2), s. [CALF. (1).]

cauf-ward, s. [CALF-WARD.]

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or. wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

câuff, *s.* [CHAFF.]

câuf'le, *s.* [COFFLE.]

câught (*gh* silent), *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [CATCH.]

A. As preterite:

"And caught a young man of the men of Succoth, and inquired of him . . ."—*Judg.* viii. 14.

B. As pa. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

câuk, câwk, *s.* [The same as CHALK.]

1. Chalk.

2. An opaque, compact variety of baryta, or heavy spar.

Cauk and keel: Chalk and red clay. (*Scotch.*)

"O' stature short, but genius bright,
That's he, mark weel—
And wow! he has an unco slight
O' cauk and keel."

Burns: Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

câuk (1), *v. t.* [CALK.]

***cauk** (2), *v. i.* [Lat. *calco*=to tread.] To tread, to copulate as birds.

"Whan the pocok caukede therof ich took kepe."

Langland: P. Plowman, xiv. 171.

câuk'-êr, *s.* [CALKER.]

câuk'-îng, *pr. par. & s.* [CAUK (1), *v.*]

A. As present participle: (See the verb.)

B. As substantive:

Joinery: A dovetail, tenon and mortise joint by which cross timbers are secured together. It is used for fitting down tie-beams or other timbers upon wall-plates.

câuk'-ÿ, *a.* [Eng. *cauk* or *cawk*; *-y.*] Pertaining to or resembling cauk; chalky.

"A white, opaque, *cauky* spar, shot or pointed."—*Wood: On Fossils.*

câul, *calle, *kalle, *kelle, *s.* [O. Fr. *cale*=a kind of little cap; *lr. calla*=a veil, a hood; O. Gael. *call*=a veil. (*Skeat.*)]

I. Ordinary Language:

***1.** A net for the hair, worn by women.

"On hire hed a comeli *calle*."

King of Tars, 364.

"*Kelle. Reticulum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Her head with ringlets of her hair is crowned;
And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vii. 1, 111.

***2.** Any kind of small net.

"An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread."—*Grew: Muscæum.*

II. Technically:

1. Anatomy:

(1) The omentum, or adipose membranous integument of the abdomen, in which the guts are inclosed.

"And he took all the fat that was upon the inwards, and the *caul* above the liver, . . ."—*Lev.* viii. 16.

(2) The amnion, or membrane enveloping the foetus, which occasionally is around the head of a child at its birth. It was, and to a less extent still is, thought to bring luck to its owner, and was especially sought after by sailors as a sure preservative against drowning. According to Chrysostom the midwives frequently sold them for magic uses.

"A person possessed of a *caul* may know the state of health of the party who was born with it."—*Grose: Popular Superstitions.*

2. Joinery: A heated board used in laying down large veneers.

caul-work, *s.* Net-work.

câuld, *a.* [COLD.] Cold. (*Scotch.*)

"It's ower *cauld* for my stomach," said Dinmont, setting down the glass (empty, however).—*Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. xxxvi.*

câuld, caul, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful. Jamieson suggests "Teut." *kade*=a small bank; Fr. *chaussée*=the banke or damme of a pond or of a river." More probably from Gael. *clad*=a bank, a dyke.] To lay a bed of loose stones from the channel of the river backward, as far as may be necessary, for defending the land against the inroads of the water.

câuld, caul, *s.* [CAULD, *v.*] A dam, an embankment.

"He commanded him to build a *cauld*, or dam-head, across the Tweed at Kelso . . ."—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, note.*

câuld'-rife, *a.* [Scotch *cauld*, and Eng. *rife*; Icel. *ryf*=prevalent, abounding; Dut. *rijk*=rich.] Chilly; susceptible of cold. (*Scotch.*)

"There's but *cauld'rife* law-wark gaun on yonder—carnal morality, . . ."—*Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xx.*

câuld'-rife-nëss, cöld'-rife-nëss, *s.* [Scotch *cauld'rife*, and Eng. suff. *-ness*.]

1. *Lit.*: Coldness.

2. *Fig.*: Want of ardor in a pursuit.

***câul'-drôn, *câu'-drôn, *câu'-drün, *cau'-droun**, *s.* [CALDRON.]

"In the *cauldron* boil and bake:
Eye of newt, and toe of frog."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

***caule**, *s.* [Lat. *caula*.] A sheep-pen, or fold.

"A *caule*, pen, *caula*."—*Levins: Manip. Vocab.*

câul'-êr, *a.* [CALLER.]

câu-lêr'-pâ, *s.* [From Gr. *kaulos*=the stalk of a plant, and *herpo*=to creep.]

Bot.: A very beautiful genus of green-seeded Algæ, comprising a very large number of species, and assuming very different forms. They are all natives of warm climates. They form the principal food of turtles, by which they are eaten greedily. The nearest approach to the genus on our coasts is seen in *Codium* (q. v.).

câu-lêr'-pi'-têş, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *caulerp* (a), and suff. *-ites* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fucoid plants found in various marine formations.

câu-lêş'-çent, *a.* [Fr. *caulescent*; from Lat. *caulis*=a stem, a stalk.]

Bot.: Provided with an evident stem, as distinguished from those which have a subterranean one, however short it may be.

"Plants with a distinct stem are called *caulescent*."—*Balfour: Botany, p. 36.*

câu'-lêş, *s.* [COLEWORT.]

câu'-lî-cle, *s.* [Lat. *cauliculus*=a little stem or stalk, dimin. of *caulis*=a stem, a stalk.]

Botany:

1. A small stem produced at the neck of a root without the previous production of a leaf.

2. The imaginary space between the radicle and cotyledons of an embryo.

3. The stipe of certain fungals.

câu'-lî-côle, *s.* [Lat. *cauliculus*, dimin. of *caulis*=a stem, a stalk.]

Arch.: One of the small volutes under the flowers on the sides of the abacus in the Corinthian column, representing the curled tops of the acanthus stalk. (*Parker.*)

câu-lîş'-êr-ouş, *a.* [Lat. *caulis*=a stalk, and *fero*=to bear.]

Bot.: Having a stalk; caulescent.

câu'-lî-flôw'-êr, *s. & a.* [Lat. *caulis*=(1) a stem, a stalk; (2) a cabbage; and Eng. *flower*; Ital. *cavolfiore*; Sp. *coliflor*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Bot.*: A garden variety of *Brassica oleracea*, in which the inflorescence, while young, is condensed into a depressed, fleshy, esculent head.

"Toward the end of the month, earth up your winter plants and sallad herbs; and plant forth your *cauliflowers* and cabbage, which were sown in August."—*Evelyn: Calendar.*

2. *Medical*: An excrescence, due to venereal disease, usually appearing upon the prepuce immediately contiguous to the *fossa navicularis*.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to, or resembling a cauliflower.

cauliflower-wig, *s.* A kind of wig, so called from its supposed resemblance to that vegetable.

câu'-lî-form, *a.* [Lat. *caulis*=a stem, a stalk; *forma*=form, appearance.]

Bot.: Having the form of a caulis.

câu'-lîne, *a.* [Lat. *caulis*=a stem, a stalk.] Of or pertaining to a caulis; growing on a caulis or stem.

câu'-lîş, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: The stem or ascending axis; a name given only to the part, in its customary state, growing in the air.

câulk (*l* silent), *v. t.* [CALK.]

câulk'-îng (*l* silent), *pr. par., a. & s.* [CAULK, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or used in the process of calking.

"He repaired to Amsterdam, took a lodging in the dockyard, assumed the garb of a pilot, put down his name on the list of workmen, wielded with his own hand the *caulking* iron and the mallet, fixed the pumps, and twisted the ropes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiii.*

C. As subst.: (See extract.)

"*Caulking*, or *calking* in shipbuilding [is] the operation of driving a quantity of oakum, or old ropes untwisted and drawn asunder, into the seams of the planks."—*Rees: Cyclopædia.*

***câulme'-nëş**, *s.* [CALMNESS.]

"*Caulmenes. Tranquillitas, intempestas.*"—*Huloet.*

câu-lô-câr'-poûş, *a.* [Lat. *caulis*=a stem, a stalk; Gr. *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: Applied to a stem which lives many years, repeatedly bearing flowers and fruit, as a shrub or tree.

câu-lôp'-têr-is, *s.* [From Gr. *kaulos*=a stalk, and *pteris*=a kind of fern.]

Palæont.: A fossil fern stem occurring in the Devonian and Carboniferous strata.

câu-lô-trê'-tûş, *s.* [From Gr. *kaulos*=a stalk, and *trêtos*=bored through.]

Bot.: A genus of plants called also *Schnella*. They are of the sub-order *Cæsalpinieæ*, and the tribe *Bauhinieæ*. The leaves of *Caulotretus microstachyus* are used, as are those of various *Bauhinias* in Brazil, where they are termed *Unha de Boy* and *Oxhoof*, as mucilaginous remedies. (*Lindley.*)

caum, *v. t.* [CAM.] To whiten with camstone or pipe-clay.

cau-mâ, *s.* [Gr. *kauma*=a burning heat; *kaiō*=to burn.]

Med.: Excessive heat of the body, as in fever.

câu-mât'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *kauma*, genit. *kaumatos*; and Eng. suff. *-ic*.]

Med.: Of or pertaining to a feverish heat; excessively hot, as in fever.

câunt'-êr, câunt'-îng, *a.* [CONTRA.]

caunter-lode, *s.*

Mining: A lode which inclines at a considerable angle to the other contiguous veins.

***cau-pô'-nâ**, *v. or interj.* [From Fr. *à un coup*=at once, all together.] A sailor's cheer on heaving the anchor.

***câu'-pôn-âte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *cauponatus*; *pa. par.* of *cauponor*=to keep an inn; *caupo*=an innkeeper; *caupona*=an inn, a shop.] To keep an inn or a victualing house.

***câu-pô-nâ'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *cauponatus*; *pa. par.* of *cauponor*=to keep a shop or inn; *caupona*=a shop, an inn.] Petty dealing; traffic; hence, unfair dealing.

"Without *cauponation* and adulterization of the word."—*Latimer (Trench: Def. of Eng. Dict.).*

***câu'-pôn-îş**, *v. i.* [Lat. *caupo* (genit. *cauponis*)=an innkeeper; and Eng. suffix *-ise*.] To retail provisions.

" . . . the wealth of our rich rogues, who *cauponised* to the armies in Germany in this last war."—*Warburton to Hurd, Lett. 171.*

cauş'-â-ble, *a.* [Eng. *caus*(e); *-able*.] Capable of being caused, effected, or produced.

"That may be miraculously effected in one, which is naturally *causable* in another."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

cauş'-âl, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *causalis*=pertaining to cause; *causa*=a cause.]

A. As adj.: Relating to causes; implying or containing causes; expressing a cause.

"*Causal* propositions are where two propositions are joined by *causal* particles . . ."—*Watts: Logic.*

B. As subst.: A word which expresses a cause, or introduces the reason.

"A peculiar class of *causals* in Hindi, formed by inserting *l* before the characteristic long vowel."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India, vol. i. (1872), ch. iii., p. 240.*

câu-şâl'-î-tÿ, *s.* [Low Lat. *causalitas*; from Lat. *causa*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The agency of a cause; the quality or property of causing.

"As he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, in his very essence, as being the soul of their *causalities*, and the essential cause of their existences."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

2. *Phrenol.*: The supposed faculty of tracing events to their causes.

cauş'-âl-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *causal*; *-ly*.] According to causes; in the order or series of causes.

"Thus may it more be *causally* made out, what *Hippocrates* affirmeth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

cauş'-âl-tÿ, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Min.: The lighter or earthy parts of ore which are carried away by washing.

îcauş'-â'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *causatio*=a dispute, a controversy; *causor*=to dispute.]

1. The act, power, or process of causing.

"Thus doth he sometimes delude us in the conceits of stars and meteors, besides their allowable actions, ascribing effects thereunto of independent *causation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

2. The act or agency by which anything is caused.

"He speaks of the point of contact of supernatural power with the chain of *causation* being so high up as to be wholly, or in part, out of sight, . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science (3d ed.), iii. 46-7.*

cauş'-â-tive, *a.* [Low Lat. *causo*=to cause.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Effective as a cause, reason, or agent.

" . . . it appeareth to be one of the essential forms of things; as that that is *causative* in nature of a number of effects."—*Bacon: On Learning, bk. i.*

2. Expressing a cause, causal.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şûn; -tion, -şion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şûş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

¶ *Gram.*: Applied to certain changes of form whereby neuter verbs become transitive (thus *raise*, *make* or *cause* to *rise*), also to the class constituted by such change.

"Let any Hebrew reader judge whether *pihel* can properly be said, in general, to augment the signification, or *hiphel* to be *causative*."—*Student*, ii. 308.

câus'-a-tive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *causative*; -*ly*.] In a causative manner.

"Several conjugations are used very indiscriminately; and whether they are to be taken actively, passively, *causatively*, or absolutely, must be determined by the context."—*Student*, ii. 308.

câu-șă-tôr, *s.* [Low Lat. *causator*, from *causo* = to *cause*.] He who or that which causes or produces an effect or result.

"Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, and the invisible condition of the first *causator*, it was out of the power of earth, or the areopagus of hell, to work them from it."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*.

câuse, *s.* [O. Fr. *cause*; Ital. & Sp. *causa*, from Lat. *causa*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which produces, effects anything; that from which anything proceeds or arises, the relative to effect.

"Cause is a substance exerting its power [into act, to make one thing begin to be]."—*Locke*.

"Remember, Man, 'the Universal Cause Acts not by partial, but by gen'ral laws,'"—*Pope: Essay on Man*, Ep. iv., l. 35-6.

2. A reason; ground or motive of action. [BE-CAUSE.]

"They begynne to declare the *cause* of her comynge."—*Deposit. of Richard II.*, p. 28.

"... fought against me without a *cause*."—*Psalms* xix. 3.

*3. Sake, interest, advantage.

"I did it not for his *cause*."—2 Cor. vii. 12.

4. A side or party in a dispute or controversy; a principle.

"The ryght of hys *cause*."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 456.

"The minority in both Houses, it was said, would be true to the cause of hereditary monarchy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

†5. A matter in dispute; a question.

"The *cause* was ihanded and itreted bytwene the forsaide primates."—*Trevisa*, ii. 141.

"O madness of discourse,

That *cause* sets up with and against thyself!"

Shakesp.: Troilus, v. 2.

*6. An accusation, an indictment, a charge.

II. *Law*: A suit, an action, ground of action.

"To corte quen thou schal com

Ther alle oure *causez* schal be tryed."

Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Pearl*, 700.

"Hear the *causes* between your brethren, . . ."—*Deut.* i. 16.

III. Special phrases:

1. *Cause of action* (*Law*): A right to sue. (*Wharton*.)

2. *Material cause*: That of which anything is made.

3. *Final cause*: The motive inducing an agent to act; the object or purpose for which a thing is done or made.

4. *Efficient cause*: The agent effecting or producing a result.

5. *Formal cause*: The elements of a conception which make a conception or the thing conceived to be what it is, or the idea viewed as a formative principle and co-operating with the matter.

6. *To make common cause with*: To join in aims or objects with another; to side with and support one.

"Thus the most respectable Protestants, with Elizabeth at their head, were forced to *make common cause* with the Papists."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *cause*, *reason*, and *motive*: "*Cause* respects the order and connection of things; *reason* the movements and operations of the mind; *motives* the movements of the mind and body. *Cause* is properly generic, *reason* and *motive* are specific; every *reason* or *motive* is a *cause*, but every *cause* is not a *reason* or *motive*. *Cause* is said of all inanimate objects; *reason* and *motive* of rational agents. Whatever happens in the world happens from some *cause*, mediate or immediate; the primary or first *cause* of all is God. Whatever opinions men hold they ought to be able to assign a substantial *reason* for them, and for whatever they do they ought to have a sufficient *motive*. As the *cause* gives birth to the effect, so does the *reason* give birth to the conclusion, and the *motive* gives birth to the action." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *cause*, *s.*, and *case*, *s.*, see *CASE*, *s.*

cause-list, *s.*

Law: A printed roll of actions to be tried in the order in which they are entered, and with the name of the attorneys engaged for each litigant.

câuse, *v. t. & i.* [CAUSE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To act as an agent in producing, to effect, to bring into existence.

"He apologized to those who had stood round him all night for the trouble which he had *caused*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. To produce an effect, to make (with an infinitive following).

"Wilt thou judge them, son of man, wilt thou judge them? *cause* them to know the abominations of their fathers."—*Ezek.* xx. 4.

*B. Intrans.: To show cause or reason.

"But he, to shifte their curious request,

Gan *causen* why she could not come in place."

Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 26.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to cause*, *to occasion*, and *to create*: "What is *caused* seems to follow naturally; what is *occasioned* follows incidentally; what is *created* receives its existence arbitrarily. A wound *causes* pain, accidents *occasion* delay, but bodies *create* mischief. The misfortunes of the children *cause* great affliction to the parents; business *occasions* a person's late attendance at a place; disputes and misunderstandings *create* animosity and ill-will." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

câused, *pa. par. or a.* [CAUSE, *v.*]

"They *caused* great joy to all the brethren."—*Acts* xv. 3.

***câuse'-fûl**, *a.* [Eng. *cause*; -*full*.] Having a sufficient cause, reason, or excuse.

câuse'-lëss, ***câuse'-lës**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *cause*; -*less*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having no cause or creative agent, uncreated, original, self-existent.

"... we have our philosophical persons, to make modern and familiar things, supernatural and *causeless*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 3.

"Reach th' Almighty's sacred throne,
And make his *causeless* pow'r, the cause of all things,
known."

Blackmore: Creation.

†2. Without cause or reason.

"... the curse *causeless* shall not come."—*Prov.* xxvi. 2.

"Alas! my fears are *causeless* and ungrounded."

Denham.

*B. As *adv.*: Causelessly, without cause, reason, or excuse.

"Ther is on specially hath don me harme,

God wote *causeless*."

Generydes, 723.

câuse'-lëss-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *causeless*; -*ly*.] Without a cause or reason.

"They [sin against the ninth commandment] that secretly raise jealousies and suspicion of their neighbor *causelessly*."—*Jeremy Taylor: Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, viii. § 4.

câuse'-lëss-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *causeless*; -*ness*.] The quality of being causeless.

"Discerning and acknowledging the *causelessness* of your exceptions."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 196.

***câus'-en**, *v. t. & i.* [CAUSE.]

câus'-ër, *s.* [Eng. *cause*; -*er*.] He who or that which causes anything; the agent by which any effect is produced.

"You have in that forsworn the use of eyes;

And study too, the *causer* of your vow."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, iv. 3.

câuse'-wây, ***câus'-ây**, †**câus'-ëy**, ***caws-e**, ***caws-ee**, **câus'-wây**, ***câuce'-wây** (Eng.), **cal-sey**, **cas-ey** (Scotch), *s.* [A popular corruption from O. Fr. *caucie* (*chaucie*); Fr. *chaussée*, from Low Lat. *calciata* (*via*) = a paved (road); *calcio* = to make up a wall with lime, &c.; *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime.]

1. Literally:

(1) A way raised above the level of the surrounding ground, and paved.

"Hoppand on the thak and the *causay*."

Douglas: Virgil, 202, 32.

"Whose *causeway* parts the vale with shady rows,

Whose seats the weary traveler repose."

Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 259.

(2) A built way across a swamp or the like, and supported by an embankment or by a retaining wall. It is contradistinguished from a viaduct, which is supported by trestle-work, or by arches or trusses resting on piers.

2. *Fig.* A path or road of any kind.

"The Lord our Savior hath cast up such a *causway*, as it were, to heaven, that we may well travel thither from all coasts and corners of the earth."—*Simeon Ashe: Fast-day Sermon* (1642).

¶ Several natural causeways exist in different parts of the world, the most noted probably being the Giant's Causeway, in the county of Antrim, Ireland.

†**câuse'-wây**, †**câus'-ey**, *v. t.* [CAUSEWAY, *s.*] To pave.

"These London kirkyards are *causeyed* with through-stanes."—*Scott: Nigel*, ch. vi.

câuse'-wâyed, **câus'-eyed**, *a.* [CAUSEWAY, *v.*] Raised and paved. (Said of a street.) (Scotch.)

"... buttèd be in her shanks for she gangs on a *causeway'd* street, unless . . ."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxvi.

†**câus'-ey**, *s. & a.* [CAUSEWAY, *s.*]

¶ To take the crown of the *causey*: To appear with pride and self-assurance.

***causey-clothes**, *s. pl.* Dress in which one may appear in public.

"From that day [17th November] to Monday, I think the 20th, we kept in, providing for *causey-clothes*."—*Baillie: Lett.*, i. 398.

***causey-faced**, *a.* One who may appear on the street without blushing, or has no reason for shame before others.

***causey-tes**, *s. pl.* Common news; street news.

¶ Ye needna mak *causey-tes* o't: Do not publish it.

***causey-webs**, *s. pl.* A person is said to make *causey-webs* who neglects his or her work, and is much on the street.

†**câus'-ey-ër**, *s.* [CAUSEY.] A maker of a causeway.

câu-sid'-ic-al, *a.* [Lat. *causidicus* = a pleader, a lawyer; *causa* = a cause, a case; *dico* = to tell, to plead.] Pertaining or relating to an advocate, or the pleading of causes.

câus'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CAUSE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act or process of producing or effecting anything; cause.

caus-son, *s.* [CAVEZON.]

Horsemanship: A nose-band for breaking-in young horses.

câus'-tic, ***câus'-tick**, **câus'-tî-cal**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *causticus*; Gr. *kaustikos* = burning; *kaiō*, future *kausō* = to burn.]

A. As adjective (of all the forms):

1. *Lit.*: Burning hot, corrosive. Applied to a medicine or substance which destroys the tissue of the animal parts to which it is applied, changing it into a substance like burnt flesh, which in a little time, with detergent dressing, falls off, and leaves a vacancy in the part.

"Air too hot, cold, and moist, abounding perhaps with *caustic*, astringent, and coagulating particles."—*Arbuthnot*.

"If extirpation be safe the best way will be by *caustical* medicines or escharotics."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

2. *Fig.*: Sharp, bitter, cutting. Applied to language full of bitter satire or sarcasm.

"... and mirth he has a particular knack in extracting from his guests, let their humor be never so *caustic* or refractory."—*Smollett: Expedition of Humphry Clinker*.

B. As substantive (of the first two forms only):

1. *Med.*: Any substance which, on being applied to the flesh, destroys the animal tissue. Specially, a term applied to *Nitras argenti*, or nitrate of silver, commonly called Lunar Caustic, which is stimulant and sedative in its action rather than destructive, except on the mere surface to which it is directly applied. The stronger caustics produce an eschar, and are therefore called escharotics. They act either by their intense affinity for water, or by forming compounds with the albuminous substances, as sulphuric acid, caustic potash, bromine, chromic acid, arsenic, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, carbonic acid, glacial acetic acid, chloride of zinc, chloride of antimony, nitrate of silver, red oxide of mercury, sulphate of copper. Caustics are employed (1) To destroy poisonous bites of serpents, rabid animals, syphilis; (2) To remove exuberant and morbid growths, as excessive granulations, polypi, cancerous deposits, warts, and to improve the character of ulcerated surfaces; (3) To act on healthy skin, so as to form issues, and to open abscesses.

"... retired to his own lodgings, where he applied *caustic* to the wart."—*Smollett: Expedition of Humphry Clinker*.

2. *Optics*: A caustic curve.

caustic-curve, *s.*

Geom. and Optics: A curve to which the rays of light, reflected or refracted by another curve, are tangents. [CATACAUSTIC CURVE, DIACAUSTIC CURVE.]

fâte fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

caustic potash, s.

Chem.: Potassium hydrate KHO (q. v.).

caustic soda, s.

Chem.: Sodium hydrate NaHO (q. v.).

câus'-tîc-âl-lý, adv. [Eng. *caustical*; -ly.]

1. *Lit.*: In a caustic manner; like a caustic.

2. *Fig.*: Bitingly, bitterly, sarcastically.

câus-tîc'-î-tý, s. [Eng. *caustic*; -ity.] The quality which distinguishes caustic substances; that of having so strong a tendency to combine with organized bodies or substances as to destroy their texture; a quality belonging to concentrated acids, pure alkalies, and some metallic salts.

"Causticity, and fluidity, have long since been excluded from the characteristics of the class, by the inclusion of silica and many other substances in it . . ."—*J. S. Mill: System of Logic*, p. 159.

câus'-tîc-něss, s. [Eng. *caustic*; -ness.] The quality of being caustic; causticity. (*Scott.*)

câus'-tîs, s. [Gr. *kautos*=burnt; *kaiō*=to burn.] *Bot.*: A genus of plants of the order Cyperaceæ, or Sedges.

***câu-těl, *cau-tele, *caw-tel, *caw-tele, *cau-tîl, s.** [Lat. *cautela*, from *cautus*=cautious, wary.]

1. A trick, stratagem, or piece of cunning.

"Cavtele, or sleight. *Cautela.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Perhaps he loves you now,
And now no soil nor cautel doth besmirch
The virtue of his will." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 3.

2. Caution, wariness.

"*Cautele*. A taking heed."—*Cockeram*.

***câu-těl-ous, *câu-těl-loŭs, a.** [Eng. *cautel*; -ous.]

1. In a good sense: Cautious, wary.

"Palladio doth wish, like a cautelous artisan, that the inward walls might bear some good share in the burden."—*Wotton*.

2. In a bad sense: Treacherous, cunning, tricky.

"Ypocritis ben cautellous for to take men in wordis."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 223.

"Swear priests, and cowards, and men cautelous,
Old feeble carriages, and such suffering souls."—*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

***câu-těl-ous-lý, adv.** [Eng. *cautelous*; -ly.]

1. In a good sense: Cautiously, warily.

"The Jews, not resolved of the sciatica side of Jacob, do cautelously, in their diet, abstain from both."—*Browne*.

2. In a bad sense: Treacherously, cunningly.

"All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, under pretense of a retirement, and the other party doth cautelously get the start and advantage, yet they will set back all things in statu quo prius."—*Bacon: War with Spain*.

***câu-těl-ous-něss, s.** [Eng. *cautelous*; -ness.] The quality of being cautelous; caution, wariness.

"Let it not offend you, if I compare these two great Christian virtues, Cautelousness, Repentance."—*Hales: Rem.* p. 254.

câu-těr, s. [Fr. *cautère*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *cauterio*; Lat. *cauterium*; Gr. *kautērion*=a branding-iron; from *kautē*=a burner, from *kaiō*=to burn.] A searing hot iron; a burning or branding-iron.

câu-těr-ant, s. [CAUTERIZE.] A cauterizing substance, such as caustic. (*Landon.*)

câu-těr-ism, s. [Cauter(ize); -ism.]

1. The use or application of cauterants.

2. A cauterant.

"Some use the cauterisms on the legs."—*Ferrand: Lo. Melancholy*, p. 262.

câu-těr-î-ză-tion, s. [Fr. *cautérisation*; Lat. *cauterizatio*; from *cauterizo*=to burn with a branding-iron.]

Surg.: The act of burning or searing morbid flesh with cauterants, or caustic substances.

"They require, after cauterization, no such bandage, as that thereby you need to fear interception of the spirits."—*Wiseman*.

câu-těr-ize, v. t. [Fr. *cautériser*; Sp. & Port. *cauterizar*; It. *cauterizzare*; Lat. *cauterizo*; from Gr. *kautērizō*=to burn with a branding-iron; *kautērion*=a branding-iron; *kautē*=a burner; *kaiō*=to burn.]

1. *Lit.*: To burn or sear with cauterants.

*2. *Fig.*: Of the heart or conscience, as if "seared with a hot iron," and so rendered insensible to any influence.

"The more habitual our sins are, the more cauterized our conscience is, the less is the fear of hell."—*Jeremy Taylor: Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, i. 603.

câu-těr-ized, pa. par. or a. [CAUTERIZE.]

câu-těr-iz-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CAUTERIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & partic. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"No marvel though cantharides have such a corrosive and cauterizing quality . . ."—*Bacon: Natural and Experimental History*.

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act of burning with caustic.

2. *Fig.*: A burning to the heart.

"For each true word a blister! and each false
Be as a caut'izing to the root of the tongue,
Consuming it with speaking."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 2.

¶ The first folio reads *cautherizing*.

câu-těr-ý, s. [Gr. *kautērion*=a branding-iron, from *kaiō*=to burn, to brand.]

1. An instrument for burning or searing the flesh, either with a hot iron, or with caustic medicines.

"In heat of fight it will be necessary to have your actual cautery always ready, . . ."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

2. The act of cauterizing.

"Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustic medicines. The actual cautery is generally used to stop mortification, by burning the dead parts to the quick, or to stop the effusion of blood, by searing up the vessels."—*Quincy*.

câu-thěe, s. [A word from one of the Hindoo languages.]

Fabrics: A coarse East India cotton cloth.

câu-tiŭg, a. [Shortened from *cautering* (q. v.).]

cauting-iron, s.

Fa'rriery: An iron used for cauterizing the flesh of horses.

câu-tion, *cau-ci-on, *kau-cy-on, *cau-ci-oun, s. [Fr. *caution*; Sp. *caución*; It. *cauzione*, from Lat. *cautio*=a taking care, from *cautus*=careful, cautious, from *caveo*=to take care, to be cautious.]

1. Security, pledge, guarantee.

"*Kaucyon* they nolde give, ne bidde."

K. Alisaunder, 2811.

"He that objects any crime, ought to give caution, by the means of sureties, that he will persevere in the prosecution of such crimes."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

¶ In this sense the word only survives in Scots law, and at the Universities. [CAUTION-MONEY.]

*2. A bill, an account.

"Take thi caucioun, and sitte soone and write fifti."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xvi. 6.

3. Provision or security against danger, &c.; prudence, wariness, provident care and heedfulness.

"In despite of all the rules and cautions of government . . ."—*L'Estrange*.

"Schomberg and some other officers recommended caution and delay."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. A warning, advice to be careful and provident.

"Indulge, my son, the cautions of the wise."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxiii. 114.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between an *admonition*, a *warning*, and a *caution*: "An *admonition* respects the moral conduct; it comprehends reasoning and remonstrance. *Warning* and *caution* respect the personal interest or safety in. We *admonish* a person against the commission of any offense; we *warn* him against any danger; we *caution* him against any misfortune." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

Law:

Cautiopro expensis: Security for costs or expenses. In nearly all the countries of Europe, an alien plaintiff, whether resident there or not, is required to give caution *pro expensis*; that is, security for costs. In some of the states of this country, when such plaintiff has real estate, or a commercial or manufacturing establishment within the state, he is not required to give such caution.

caution-money, s. A sum of money deposited by a person as security, as by a student on his matriculation at the English Universities.

¶ To find caution: To bring forward a sufficient surety. (*Scotch.*)

"Caution must be found by the defender for his appearance, and to pay what shall be decreed against him."—*Spottiswoode: MS. vo. Caution*.

To set caution: To give security. (*Synon.* with the preceding phrase.)

"He was ordained also to set caution to Frenndraught, . . ."—*Spalding*, i. 45.

câu-tion, v. t. [CAUTION, s.] To give a warning to, to warn.

(a) *Absolutely*:

"How shall our thought avoid the various snare?"

Or wisdom to our caution'd soul declare . . ."

Prior.

(b) *With against.* (Used principally of persons.)

"You cautioned me against their charms,

But never gave me equal arms."—*Swift*.

câu-tion-ar-ý, a. & s. [Low Lat. *cautiono*=to give security.]

A. As adjective:

1. Given as a pledge or security.

"I am made the cautionary pledge,

The gage and hostage of your keeping it."

Southerne.

2. Containing a caution or warning.

"Nay, if you look a little farther, you will see that these ways are made cautionary enough."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. Wary, provident, cautious.

"Most of the doctrines of the Philosophers are more fearful and cautionary than the nature of things requireth."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learning*, bk. ii.

B. As subst.: A pledge, a security or guarantee.

câu-tioned, pa. par. & a. [CAUTION, v.]

câu-tion-ěr, s. [Eng. *caution*; -er.]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: One who cautions or warns another.

II. Scots Law: One who is bound as security for the performance by another of a specific act; a surety or guarantor.

"All bandes, acts and obligationes maid or to be maid, . . . for the gude rule, quietnesse of the Bordoures and Hielandes—sall be extended against the aires and successeurs, of their soverties and cautioners."—*Acts Ja. V.*, Parl. 1587, c. 98.

câu-tion-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CAUTION, v.]

A. & B. As pres. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of warning or giving a caution to another.

***câu-tion-ize, v. t.** [Caution; -ize.] To place under security or guarantee, to secure.

"The captaine of the Janissaries rose and slew the Ballur, and gave his daughter in marriage to one Aslan Begh, a pretender to the antient inheritance of a bordering province, to cautionize that part."—*Continuation of Knolles*, 1414. (*Latham.*)

câu-tion-ry, s. [Eng. *caution*; -ry.] The act of becoming security for another; suretyship, guarantee.

"That the true creditors and cautioners of the saide forfaitured persons—should no wayes be prejudged by the foresaid forfaiturer—anent their relief of their just and true ingagements, and cautionries, . . ."—*Acts Cha. I.*, 1814, vi. 167.

câu-tious, a. [Lat. *cautus*=heedful, wary, from *caveo*=to be careful or wary.] Full of caution, wary, heedful, careful.

1. *Of persons*:

" . . . my Lord Clarendon will do well to be cautious for the future."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Of qualities*:

"With cautious reverence from the outer gate,
Slow stalks the slave, whose office there to wait, . . ."

Byron: The Corsair, ii. 3.

¶ With of before the person or thing to be guarded against.

"Be cautious of him, for he is sometimes an inconstant lover, because he hath a great advantage."—*Swift*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *cautious*, *wary*, and *circumspect*: "These epithets denote a particular care to avoid evil; but *cautious* expresses less than the other two; it is necessary to be *cautious* at all times; to be *wary* in cases of peculiar danger; to be *circumspect* in matters of peculiar delicacy and difficulty. . . . A tradesman must be *cautious* in his dealings with all men; he must be *wary* in his intercourse with designing men; he must be *circumspect* when transacting business of particular importance and intricacy." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *careful*, *cautious*, and *provident*, see CAREFUL.

câu-tious-lý, adv. [Eng. *cautious*; -ly.] In a cautious manner, warily, heedfully.

"This well employed, he purchased friends and fame,
But cautiously concealed from whence it came."

Dryden: The Fables; Palamon and Arcite, bk. i.

" . . . in return for money cautiously doled out, . . ."

—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

câu-tious-něss, s. [Eng. *cautious*; -ness.] The quality of being cautious; vigilance, circumspection.

"I could not but approve their generous constancy and cautiousness."—*King Charles: Elton Basil*.

ca'-vạ, ka'-vạ, s. [A Polynesian word.] An intoxicating beverage prepared from *Macropiper methysticum*.

că-vạ'-dĩ-ũm, s. [Lat., from *cavum ædium*=the hollow part of a house; *cavum*, neut. sing. of *cavus*=hollow; *ædium*, genit. of *ædes*=a house.]

Arch.: An open quadrangle or court within a house. Vitruvius describes five varieties—*Tuscanicum*, *Corinthium*, *tetrastylon* (with four columns), *displuviatum* (uncovered), and *testudinatum* (vaulted). Some authors have made the *caveditium* the same as the atrium and vestibulum, but they were essentially different. (*Gwilt.*)

căv'-al-căde, s. [Fr. *cavalcade*=a riding of horse. (*Cotgrave.*)] A procession or train of men on horseback.

"Whose loveliness was more resplendent made

By the mere passing of that cavalcade."

Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; Sicilian's Tale.

bôl, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*cāv'-al-cāde, *v. i.* [CAVALCADE, *s.*] To go or ride in procession.

"He would have done his noble friend better service than *cavalcading* with him to Oxford."—*North: Examen.*, p. 112.

†cāv'-al-ēr'-ō, cāv'-a-liēr'-ō, *s.* [CAVALIER.] A quasi-Spanish form of the word *cavalier*, used generally with somewhat of a burlesque meaning.

"Nothing, good monsieur, but to help *cavalero* Cobweb go scratch."—*Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

cavalero-justice, *s.*

"How now, bully-look? thou'rt a gentleman; *cavalero-justice*, I say."—*Shakesp.: Mer. Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

cāv'-a-liēr', *s. & a.* [Fr. *cavalier*; Ital. *cavaliere*; Sp. *caballero*; all from Low Lat. *caballarius*=a horseman, from *caballus*=a horse.] [CAPLE.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Generally:*

(1) A knight, a horseman.

"Now joy to the crest of the brave *Cavalier*!
Be his banner unconquered, resistless his spear."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 20.

(2) A gallant.

"For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
These cull'd and choice drawn *cavaliers* to France?"
Shakesp.: Hen. V., iii. Prologue.

2. *Spec.*: Applied to themselves by the royalist party in the civil war under Charles I.

"During some years they were designated as *Cavaliers* and Roundheads. They were subsequently called Tories and Whigs; nor does it seem that these appellations are likely soon to become obsolete."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

*II. *Fortif.*: A work situated behind another, over which it has a command of fire.

"Our casemates, *cavaliers*, and counterscarps,
Are well survey'd by all our engineers."
Heywood: Four P's.

B. As adjective:

1. Knightly, warlike.

*2. Noble, generous, brave.

"The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier*."—*Suckling*.

3. Belonging to the Cavalier or Royalist party.

"... an old *Cavalier* family, . . ."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

4. Haughty, disdainful.

cāv'-a-liēr'-ism, *s.* [Eng. *cavalier*; -ism.] The principles or customs of cavaliers. (*Scott.*)

cāv'-a-liēr'-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *cavalier*; -ly.]

1. *Lit.*: Like a cavalier.

2. *Fig.*: Arrogantly, haughtily, as with a sense of superiority.

*cāv'-a-liēr'-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *cavalier*; -ness.] Arrogance, haughtiness.

*cāv'-a-li-ēr'-ō, *s.* [Ital.] A cavalier.

"In short he was a perfect *cavaliero*,
And to his very valet seem'd a hero."
Byron: Beppo, v. 33.

cāv'-a-lot, *s.* [Fr. *cavalot*.]

Mil.: An ancient cannon five feet long, throwing a 1-lb. ball, with a charge of 1 lb.; range, 900 paces.

cāv'-al-rŷ, *cāv'-āl-lēr'-ie, *s.* [O. Fr. *chevalerie*; Fr. *cavalerie*; Sp. *caballeria*; Ital. & Port. *cavalleria*.] [CAVALIER.]

Mounted soldiery: That part of a military force that serves on horseback.

¶ The cavalry of the United States army consists of ten regiments, each containing twelve companies or troops. They are really intended (in addition to forming a nucleus for organization in case of war) to act as mounted police, and while they are thoroughly drilled in modern military evolutions for their particular branch of the service, they are at the same time assimilated as closely to the infantry as possible, and are trained to maneuver either as mounted cavalry or as foot soldiers. They are armed with swords and with breech-loading (generally repeating) rifles. Of the ten regiments two are composed of negroes, commanded by white commissioned officers. They are chiefly stationed in the west, garrisoning the forts and stations designed to hold the Indians in check.

Originally *cavalry* and *chivalry* were but two different ways of spelling the same word. (*Trench: Eng. Past and Present*, p. 65.)

*cā-vāte', *v. t.* [Lat. *cavatus*, pa. par. of *cavo*=to hollow out.] To hollow or dig out; now superseded by *excavate* (q. v.). (*Bailey.*)

cāv'-a-tin'-a, *s.* [Ital.] A melody of a more simple form than the aria. A song without a second part and a *da capo*. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

*cāv'-āt-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CAVATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & partic. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of hollowing out or excavating.

*cāv'-ā-tion, *cāv'-ā'-zion, *s.* [Low Lat. *cavatio*=a hollowing or excavating; *cavo*=to hollow out, to excavate.]

Arch.: The hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellars or foundations; according to Vitruvius it should be the sixth part of the height of the whole building.

cāve (1), *kāve, *s. & a.* [Fr. *cave*; Sp. & Ital. *cava*=a hollow place; from Lat. *cavea*, from *carus*=hollow.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A hollow place or cavern under the earth; a subterranean habitation.

"Thor he bigged in a *cave*, the was thor in roche graven."
Story of Gen. and Exod., 1, 137.

"Thou magic lyre, whose fascinating sound
Seduced the savage monsters from their *cave*."
Cowper: Ode on the Marriage of a Friend.

*2. Any hollow place or part.

"The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly, whereas the *cave* of the ear doth hold off the sound a little."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

II. Technically:

1. *Geol.*: Caves in many cases are scooped out by the sea or by the action of inland streams. They are most numerous in limestone countries, and are of great interest geologically. [CAVE-DEPOSITS.]

2. *Glass Manufacture*: The ash-pit of a glass furnace.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

¶ Obvious compound: *Cave-keeper*.

¶ The best known American cave is the Mammoth Cave, in Edmonson County, Kentucky. It is near Green River, about six miles from Cave City, and twenty-eight miles from Bowling Green. The cave consists of a succession of irregular chambers, some of which are large, situated on different levels. Some of these are traversed by the navigable branches of the subterranean Echo River. Blind fish are found in its waters. Another prominent candidate for public notice is the Luray Cave, situated near the Village of Luray, in Page County, Virginia. This latter has been said by some to surpass the Mammoth Cave in almost every particular.

cave-bear, *s.*

Palæont.: *Ursus spelæus*, a fossil bear, more gigantic than any now known to exist. It is found in Post-Pliocene cave-deposits.

cave-breccia, *s.*

Geol.: A breccia, generally of marine origin, frequently met with in caverns at the base of sea-cliffs. It often contains organic remains. [CAVE-DEPOSITS.]

cave-deposits, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Deposits made in sea-caves. Water washed in some of the materials which were afterward fixed in their place by the formation of stalactite pendulous from the roof, and stalagmite rising in irregular columns from the floor. According to the celebrated chemist Liebig, the vegetable soil above the limestone rock, when acted on by moisture and air, evolves carbonic acid (carbon dioxide). Falling rain, becoming impregnated with this chemical compound, is capable of dissolving the limestone, and subsequently losing by evaporation a portion of the carbonic acid, parts with the calcareous matter, which it leaves in the form of stalactite. The dropping of water impregnated with carbonate of lime from the tips of the pendulous stalactites, generates the stalagmites, and hermetically seals the aqueous deposits beneath for geological examination. It is remarkable that, tested by these organic remains, caverns do not, as might be anticipated, range over a succession of formations; they seem to be all but limited to the Newer-Pliocene and Post-Pliocene periods.

cave-dwellers, *s. pl.* A name given to the prehistoric people who dwelt in caves. [TROGLODYTE.]

cave-earth, *s.*

Geol.: A stratum of earth constituting the old floor of a cave, previous to the deposition of the stalagmite by which, as a rule, it is now covered.

cave-guarded, *a.* Guarded or protected in a cave.

cave-hyena, cave-hyæna, *s.*

Palæont.: *Hyæna spelæa*, a fossil, a hyena akin to *H. crocuta* of South Africa, of which it may be only a variety.

"The *cave-hyena* and *cave-tiger* are found associated with the *Ursus spelæus* in the caverns."—*Lubbock: Prehistoric Times*, p. 238.

cave-keeping, *a. Secret, retired from sight, as though hidden in a cave.

"In men, as in a rough-grown grove, remain
Cave-keeping evils that obscurely sleep."
Shakesp.: Lucrece, 1249-51.

cave-lion, *s.*

Palæont.: A fossil lion, *Felis spelæa*, akin to if not even identical with the *F. leo* of modern times.

cave-pika, *s.*

Palæont.: A fossil species of *Lagomys* found in Post-Pliocene deposits in Europe.

cave-rat, *s.* A species of rat living underground.

cāve (2), *s.* [Icel. *akafr*=with force.]

1. A stroke, a push.

2. A toss.

cāve (1), *v. t. & i.* [CAVE, *s.*]

***A. Transitive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To hollow out.

"Under a steepe hilles side it placed was,
There where the moldred earth had *cav'd* the banke."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 33.

2. *Tech.*: To separate grain from the broken straw.

"I *cave* corne. J'escouse le grain."—*Palsgrave*.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To dwell in a cave.

"It may be heard at court, that such as we
Cave here, hunt here, are outlaws, . . ."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

†2. To sink or fall down, to give way.

¶ To *cave in*: To give way, to yield. (*Slang.*)

"A puppy . . . joins the chase with heart and soul,
but *caves in* at about fifty yards."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffrey Hamlyn*, ch. xxviii.

To *cave over*: To fall over suddenly. (*Scotch.*)

"Sitting down [on] a bedside, he *caves back over* so that his feet stack out stiff and dead."—*Melville: MS.*, p. 32.

To *cave the head*: To toss it in a haughty or awkward way.

"Up starts a priest, and his hug head claws,
Whose conscience was but yet in dead thraws,
And did not cease to *cave*, and paut,
While clyred back was prickt and gald."
Cleland: Poems, p. 66.

cāve (2), *v. t.* [CA'.] To drive backward and forward; to toss.

cāv'-ē-āt, *s.* [Lat. *caveat*=let him beware, 3d per. sing. pr. subj. of *caveo*=to beware.]

I. Technically:

1. *Law*: A notice or warning given by any person interested to some public officer not to do a certain act until the party giving the notice has been heard in opposition.

"A *caveat* is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts in such or such an affair."—*Ayliffe*.

2. *Patent Laws*: A description of some invention designed to be patented, lodged in the office before the patent right is taken out, operating as a bar to applications respecting the same invention from any other quarter.

II. Ord Lang. (fig.): A warning, a caution, a protest.

"As, however, there is scarcely any one of the principles of a true method of philosophizing which does not require to be guarded against errors on both sides, I must enter a *caveat* against another misapprehension, of a kind directly contrary to the preceding."—*J. S. Mill: System of Logic*, § 3.

Caveat emptor (Lat.): Let the purchaser beware, i. e., let him examine what he is buying before he completes the bargain; in other words, the risk of the purchase lies with the purchaser.

*cāv'-ē-ā'-tīng, *s.* [Lat. *caveat*, and Eng. suff. -ing.]

Fencing: The act of moving the sword alternately from one side to the other of that of the adversary.

*cāv'-ē-ā'-tōr, *s.* [Lat. & Eng. *caveat*; suff. -or.]

Law: One who enters a caveat.

cāv'-ēl (1), *cāv'-ell, cāv'-īll, *s.* [A modification of Eng. *cowl* (q. v.). Cf. *cavle*.] A low fellow.

"Ane *cavell* quhilk was never at the schule."
Chalmers: Lyndsay, ii. 60.

*cāv'-ēl (2), *cāv'-il, *cāv'-le, *kāv'-el, *kēv'-il, *s.* [KAVEL.]

1. A rod, a pole. (*Christ Kirk on the Green.*)

2. A lot.

"Syne *cavlis* cast quha sall our master be."
Wallace, vii. 378.

3. The response of an oracle.

"Quhillis he says, the *cavillis* of Licia."
Douglas: Virgil, 112, 55.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. Fortune, lot.

"I should be right content
For the kind *cavel* that to me was lent."

Ross: *Helenore*, p. 128.

5. A division or share of property; an allotment.

"They got about 40 chalders of victual and silver sent out of the bishop's *kavil*."—*Spalding*, i. 230.

6. A ridge of growing corn.

**cav-el*, *v. t.* [CAVEL (2), *s.*] To divide by lot, to apportion.

"The heritors of Don met every fortnight after the *cavelling* of the water in April."—*State. Leslie of Powis*, &c., 1805, p. 123.

**cav-en-ard*, *s.* [Fr. *cagnard*, *caignard*, from Lat. *canis*=a dog.] A rascal, a villain. [CAYNARD.]

"Hede, *cavenard*!"

What dos thee here at this pathe?"

Havelok, 2,389.

căv-ăn-dish, *s.* [Named after Thomas Caven-dish, the circumnavigator and buccaneer, who died in 1592.] A kind of tobacco softened and pressed into cakes.

căv-ăn, *s. & a.* [Fr. *caverne*; Lat. *caverna*=a cavern; *cavus*=hollow.]

A. *As subst.*: A cave or den.

"Patience whispered the oaks from the oracular *caverns* of darkness."—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 3.

B. *As adj.*: (See the compounds.)

†*cavern-cell*, *s.* A dwelling in a cavern.

"And mothers with their infants, there to dwell
In the deep forest or the *cavern-cell*."

Hemans: The Abencerrage.

†*cavern-damp*, *s.* The damp, stagnant atmosphere pervading caves.

"She fails—she sinks—as dies the lamp
In charnel airs or *cavern-damp*."

Moore: Lalla Rookh; Paradise and the Peri.

cavern-deposits, *s. pl.* [CAVE-DEPOSITS.]

cavern-fern, *s.*

Bot.: A book-name for Antrophyum. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căv-ănred, *a.* [CAVERN, *s.*]

†1. Full of caverns or caves.

"The wolves yell'd on the *cavern'd* hill
Where echo roll'd in thunder still."

Byron: The Siege of Corinth, bk. xxxiii.

"'Twas seen from Dryden's groves of oak,
And seen from *caverned* Hawthornden."

Scott: Last Minstrel, vi. 24.

*2. Formed in or through a cavern.

"Now pass'd the rugged road, they journey down
The *cavern'd* way descending to the town."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xvii. 230-1.

*3. Living in caverns.

"No *cavern'd* hermit, rests self-satisfy'd."

Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 42.

†4. Found in caverns.

"And *cavern'd* gems their lustre throw
O'er the red sea-flowers' vivid glow?"

Hemans: The Vespers of Palermo.

căv-ăn-noŭs, *a.* [Fr. *caverneux*; Sp. & Ital. *cavernoso*; Lat. *cavernosus*=full of caverns; *caverna*=a cavern.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Full of caverns.

(2) Deep, low down in caverns.

"... scarcely heralded

By one deep moan, forth from his *cavernous* depths
The earthquake burst ..."

Hemans: The Vespers of Palermo.

2. *Fig.*: Resembling a cavern.

II. *Anat.*: With cavities in the anatomical sense. In this usage the accent is commonly on the second syllable.

"... in the Lamprey the lacteals pass forward, and enter the abdominal *cavernous* sinus beneath the aorta"—*Owen: Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

căv-ăn-u-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cavernula*, dim. of *caverna*=a cavern; *cavus*=hollow, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Full of little cavities or hollows.

"Unless poured out in a very liquid state, that is, of very great heat, copper will not cast either solid or tenacious, but is *cavernulous* and weak; in its best state it seems porous."—*Black: Lectures*, iii. 326. (*Latham*.)

cav-es-on, **cav-es-son*, *s.* [CAVEZON.]

**ca-vē-to*, *s.* [Imper. of *v. caveo*=to be wary or cautious.] Be cautious or wary.

"Therefore, *caveto* be thy counsellor.
Go, clear thy crystals."

Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 3.

†*cav-ēt-tō*, *s.* [Ital. *cavetto*=a hollow, from *cavo*, Lat. *cavus*=hollow.]

Arch.: A concave molding, the curvature of whose section does not exceed the quadrant of a

circle. It is the reverse of the ovolo or quarter-round, and is sometimes used in cornices, pedestals, &c.

"The Roman moldings are all formed of parts of circles ... is the *Cavetto* or hollow. This is a quarter-round, the curve turning inward."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, vol. iii, p. 199.

cav-e-zon, **ca-ves-son*, **cav-e-son*, *s.* [Fr. *caveçon*, *cavesson*; Sp. *cabezon*; Ital. *cavezzone*=a covering for the head; from O. Fr. *chevece*; Sp. *cabeza*=head; Ital. *cavezza*, for *capezza*=a halter, a bridle, from Lat. *caput*=head; *capistrum*=a bridle, a halter.] A sort of noseband, sometimes made of iron and sometimes of leather or wood; sometimes flat and sometimes hollow or twisted; which is put upon the nose of a horse, to forward the suppling and breaking of him.

căv-î-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from the native Brazilian name *cabiai*.]

Zoöl.: A genus of animals of the class Mammalia, order Rodentia, having the foreteeth two-wedged, grinders eight, tail and clavicles none. The principal species are the *C. aperœa* (Guinea-pig), *C. aguti* (Long-nosed Cavy), &c. They are natives of South America.

căv-i-ar, *căv-i-ar-ě*, *s.* [In Fr. *caviar*; Ital. *caviale*; Sp. *cabial*, *cabiar*; Romaic, *kabiari*. The etymology is uncertain, but perhaps from Lat. *garum*=sauce or pickle (*Mahn*), or from the Turk. *havyâr* or *havyâr*=caviare (*Skeat*).]

1. *Lit.*: The roes of sturgeon and other fish caught in the rivers of Russia, dried, salted, and eaten as a relish.

"The eggs of a sturgeon, being salted and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians, and called *caviare*."—*Grew: Museum*.

2. *Fig.*: Anything displeasing or not according to the taste. (So used from the fact of the relish being seldom appreciated at first use, a liking for it being an acquired taste.)

"... for the play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas *caviare* to the general."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

¶ The pronunciation of this word is unsettled. It is found variously, as *ca-veer'*, *că-vě-ăr'*, *că-vě-ă-rě*, *că-vě-ă-rě*, the first being the more usual.

căv-î-cörn, *s.* [Lat. *cavus*=hollow, and *cornu*=a horn.]

Zoöl.: Any ruminant animal whose horns are hollow and planted on a bony recess of the fronts, as the antelope. (*R. Owen*.)

căv-î-cör-ni-a, *s. pl.* [CAVICORN.]

Zoöl.: The typical section of the order Ruminantia, containing the Hollow-horned Ruminants. [CAVICORN.] There are three families, the Antilopidae, Ovidae, and Bovidae.

căv-î-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cavia* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

1. *Zoöl.*: The Cavies, a family of Rodents, having no clavicles, ungulate toes, a rudimentary tail, and, as a rule, eight rootless molars in each jaw. It contains the Cavybaras, Agoutis, and Pacas. The family is almost exclusively South American.

2. *Palæont.*: Species of Cavidæ exist in South America, in Post-Pliocene beds and caves.

căv-îe, *s.* [A corrupted form of *cavalier* (q. v.).]

"And when both houses vote agen, the *cavies* to be gone."—*Brome: Songs* (1661). (*Halliwel*.)

căv-îl, **cau-yll*, **cau-il*, **cav-ill*, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *caviller*=to cavil, wrangle, reason crossly (*Cotgrave*); Lat. *cavillor*=to banter; *cavilla*, *cavillum*, or *cavillus*=a jeering, a caviling (*Skeat*).]

A. *Intrans.*: To raise empty or frivolous objections, to argue captiously.

"... as thou lovest and honor'st arms,
Let's fight it out, and not stand *caviling* thus."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. III., i. 1.

¶ With *at*:

"He *cavils* first at the poet's insisting so much upon the effects of Achilles' rage."—*Pope: Notes on the Iliad*.

*B. *Trans.*: To object to or to find fault with frivolously or captiously.

"Thou didst accept them: wilt thou enjoy the good,
Then *cavil* the conditions?"

Milton: Paradise Lost, bk. x.

¶ For the difference between *cavil* and *to censure*, see CENSURE, *v.*

căv-îl (1), *s.* [CAVIL, *v.*] A captious or frivolous objection.

"That's but a *cavil*: he is old."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 1.

căv-îl (2), *s.* [KEVEL.]

1. *Naut.*: A large cleat.

2. *Archæol.*: A small stone ax with a flat face and a pointed peen. It resembles a jedding-ax.

căv-îl-ěr, *s.* [Eng. *cavil*; -er.] A man fond of making objections; an unfair adversary; a captious disputant.

"The candor which Horace shews is that which distinguishes a critic from a *caviler*."—*Addison: Guardian*.

căv-îl-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CAVIL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

"... notwithstanding his depreciatory and *cavilling* criticism of that great writer."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. vii., § 2, vol. i., p. 246.

C. *As subst.*: The act or habit of raising frivolous objections.

căv-îl-îng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *caviling*; -ly.] In a caviling or captious manner; captiously.

**căv-îl-îng-ness*, *s.* [Eng. *caviling*; -ness.] The quality of being caviling or captious.

**căv-îl-lă-tion*, *s.* [Lat. *cavillatio*=the act of caviling, from *cavillor*=to cavil.] A disposition to make captious objections; the practice of objecting frivolously or captiously; caviling.

"I might add so much concerning the large odds between the case of the eldest churches in regard of heathens, and ours in respect of the Church of Rome, that very *cavillation* itself should be satisfied."—*Hook*.

**cav-il-on*, **cav-el-loun*, *s.* [CAVIL, *v.*] A dispute.

"As knyghtez in *caveloun*."—*Sir Gawayne*, 683.

căv-îl-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *cavil*, and suff. -ous.] Fond of raising frivolous or captious objections; caviling.

"Those persons are said to be *cavilous* and unfaithful advocates, by whose fraud and iniquity justice is destroyed."—*Ayliffe*.

căv-îl-oŭs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *cavilous*; -ly.] In a caviling manner, captiously.

"Since that so *cavilously* is urged against us."—*Milton: Art. of Peace between the E. of Orm. and the Irish*.

căv-îl-oŭs-ness, *s.* [Eng. *cavilous*; -ness.] The quality of being cavilous or fond of raising frivolous objections; captiousness.

ca-vin (1), *s.* [Fr.; from Lat. *cavus*=hollow.]

Mil.: An old term for a natural hollow large enough to shelter troops when attacking a fortress. Also a hollow way running round the works of a fortified place.

**ca-vin* (2), *s.* [CONVENT.]

căv-î-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CAVE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of separating short, broken straw from the grain.

căv-ing-rake, *s.* A rake for separating the chaff from the grain when spread on the barn floor.

căv-î-îngs, *căv-î-îngs*, *s. pl.* [CAVE, *v.*] Short broken straw raked from the grain.

căv-î-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *cavité*; Lat. *cavitas*=a hollow, from *cavus*=hollow.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A hollow place.

"The vowels are made by a free passage of breath, vocalized through the *cavity* of the mouth; the said *cavity* being differently shaped by the postures of the throat, tongue and lips."—*Holder: Elem. of Speech*.

†2. The state of being hollow.

"The *cavity* or hollowness of the place."—*Goodwin*.

II. *Anat.*: (For definition see extract.)

"*Cavity* ... in Anatomy ... is used to signify any excavation or even depression of more than ordinary depth, which may exist in or between the solid parts. Hence we find *cavities* existing in bones or formed by the junction of one or more bones. ... But we have likewise large excavations whose walls are of a more complicated arrangement, and which are destined to receive and protect those organs which are concerned in the functions of innervation, respiration, and digestion ... namely the cephalic or cranial *cavity* containing the brain, the thoracic *cavity* containing the organs of respiration, and the abdominal *cavity* containing the organs of digestion and of the secretion of urine. To this last is appended, as a continuation, the pelvic *cavity*."—*Todd: Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*.

¶ For the difference between a *cavity* and an opening, see OPENING, *s.*

ca-vō, *a.* [Ital. *cavo*=hollow; Lat. *cavus*.]

cavo-relievo, *s.* An Egyptian style of sculpturing, in which the higher relief is only on a level with the plane of the stone, the rounded sides of the figures being cut into the material.

căv-ō-lŷ-na, *s.* [Fr. *cavoline*; Ital. *cavolino*=division, because the tentacles are foliated.]

Zoöl.: A genus of nudibranchiate Gasteropods furnished with four tentacula above and two on the sides of the mouth, and radiating retiform branchiæ arranged in transverse rows on the back. It is now reduced to a sub-genus of *Æolis*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -ñion, -ñion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, ðel.

cāv-ō-lī-nīte, *s.* [Named after Cavolini, a Neapolitan naturalist, with Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Nephilite (q. v.). The longitudinal rifts within give it a silky luster. It is from Vesuvius, where it occurs in hexahedral crystals with other minerals lining the cavity of a geode.

***cā'-voūs**, *a.* [Eng. *cav(e)*; suff. *-ous*.] Abounding in caves, hollow.

cā'-vỹ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cavia*, from Brazil. *cabiai*.]

Zoöl.: A genus of South American Rodents. It includes the Guinea-pig (*Cavia cobaya*). All have a short tail, or none at all, and bear a slight resemblance to a pig.

cāw (1), *v. i.* [An onomatopœic word. Cf. A. S. *ceo*; Dut. *ka, kae*; Scotch *ka*=a crow.] To make a noise like a rook or crow.

cāw (2), *v. t.* [CA'.] To drive.

cāw (1), *s.* [CAW, *v.*] The noise or cry made by a crow, rook, or raven.

cāw (2), *s.* [CA'.]

cāwf, *s.* [CALF.]

cāw'-ill, *s.* [CAVEL.] A lot.

cāw'-līng (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [CAW, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

"The cawing rooks, and sea-mews from afar."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

C. *As subst.*: The cry or caw of a crow, rook, or raven.

***cāw'-līng** (2), ***cāw'-yng**, *pr. par. & s.* [CALL, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.*: The act of driving.

"The cawing of wedderis in grit [in flocks] furth of the schyir."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1545, V. 19.

cāwk, *s.* [CAUK.]

***cāwk**, ***cāuk**, *v. i.* [Fr. *cauquer*=to tread, as a cocke dothe a henne" (*Cotgrave*); Lat. *calco*=to tread.] To breed.

"Some briddes at the bile thorough brethyng conceived,
And some *cawkede*."
Langland: *P. Plowman*, 7,292.

cāwk'-ēr, **cāuk'-ēr**, *s.* [CALKER.]

1. The hinder part of a horse-shoe sharpened and turned downward, so as to prevent slipping on ice.
2. A dram; a glass of ardent spirits.

"The magistrates wī loyal din,
Tak aff their *caw'kers*."
Mayne: *Siller Gun*, p. 89.

cāwk'-līng, *s.* [CAUKING.]

cāwk'-ỹ, *a.* [CAUKY.]

cāw'-līe, *s.* [From Eng. *cowl*.] A man (*in contempt*). (*Scotch.*)

cāwm'-ēr, *v. t.* [CALM.] To quiet, to calm.

cawmys, *s.* [CALMES.] A mold.

"That every mercheande—sall bring hame as oft as he salis or sendis his gudis at euery tyme twa hagbutis—with powder and *cawmys* for furnessing of the samin," &c.—*Acts Ja. V.*, 1535, ed. 1814, p. 346.

cāw'-quāw, *s.* [For etym. see def.] The name given by the Cree Indians to the Canada Porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*).

cāx'-ēs, *s.* [CASHES.]

***cāx'-ōn**, *s.* [From the name of a celebrated maker of wigs.] A wig.

"The other, an old, discolored, unkempt, angry *caxon*, denoting frequent and bloody execution."—*Lamb: Christ's Hospital Five-and-Twenty Years Ago*.

cāx'-ōu, *s.* [Sp. *caxon*=a box or chest, a weight of 50 cwt. of ore, augment. of *caxa*=a chest; from Lat. *capsa*.] A chest of ores of any metal that has been burnt, ground, and washed, and is ready to be refined. (*Chalmers*.)

Cāx'-tōn, *s.* [From William Caxton, the introducer of printing into England, born in Kent, about 1412, died at Westminster, 1492. His printing-press was in the Almonry at Westminster. Sixty-four books are known to have been printed by him. His first work was the *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye*, printed at Cologne about 1476. This was the first work printed in the English language.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The printer named above.

2. *Bibliog.*: A book printed by William Caxton.

cāy, **kāy**, **cāy'-ō** (*sing.*), **kēys** (*pl.*), *s.* [Sp. *cayos*, *pl.*=shelves, sand-banks, rocks, islets in the sea.] [KEYS.]

cāy-a-pō-nī-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Probably the name of the plant in one of the Brazilian-Indian languages.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Cucurbitaceæ. The species, which are Brazilian, are drastics of great energy.

cāy'-ēnne, *s. & a.* [From Cayenne, in South America.] [CAPSICUM.]

cayenne pepper, *s.* The dried powdered fruits of various species of Capsicum. Specially those of the West Indian *Capsicum annum*.

cāy'-man, **cāi'-man**, *s.* [From the native word in Guiana.]

Zoöl.: A genus of American reptiles, belonging to the Crocodile family. It is distinguished from the true crocodile by having its feet only half-webbed. An alligator.

"The slaves, on their arrival from Africa, at sight of a crocodile gave it immediately the name of *cayman*."—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal, Sauri*, ix. 196.

***cay-nard**, *s.* [CAVENARD.] A rascal, a villain.

"See, olde *caynard*, is this thin array?"
Chaucer: Wife of Bath, Prol., 5,817.

***cāy'-tīf**, *a. & s.* [CAITIFF.]

***cāy'-tīve**, *a. & s.* [CAITIFF.]

ca-zīc', **ca-zīque** (*que as k*), *s.* [Sp. *cacique*, from the native Haytian word.] A king or chief among some Indian tribes of this country.

"The principal *cacique* of the island came to visit Cortes. . . ."—*Townsend: Conquest of Mexico*, i. 15.

***cāz'-ī-mī**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An old astrological term, denoting the center or middle of the sun. A planet is said to be in *cazimi* when not distant from the sun, either in longitude or latitude, above 17 minutes; or the apparent semi-diameter of the sun, and of the planet. Kersey says 17 degrees, and the annotator on the Old Plays, who copies him, has raised it, by a new error, to 70 degrees. (*Nares*.)

"I'll find the cuspe, and Alfridaria,
And know what planet is in *cazimi*."
Album, O. Pl., vii. 171.

cā-zō, *s.* [Sp. *cazo*=a stew-pan, a saucepan, a great spoon.]

Metal.: A vessel with a copper bottom in which ores of silver are treated in the hot process.

cāz'-zīe, *s. & a.* [CASSIE.] A sack or net made of straw.

cazzie-chair, *s.* A sort of easy-chair of plaited straw.

***cāz'-zōn**, *s.* [Fr. *gazon*=turf (*Latham*).] [CAS-ING (2), *s.*] Dried dung of cattle, used for fuel. (*Provincial*.)

Cd. *Chem.*: The symbol for the element Cadmium.

Ce. *Chem.*: The symbol for the element Cerium.

cē-an-ō'-thūs, *s.* [Gr. *keanōthos*=a kind of thistle.]

Bot.: Red-root, a genus of smooth, pubescent, shrubby plants, order Rhamnaceæ, natives of this country, with erect branches, and white, blue or yellow flowers disposed in terminal panicles, or in axillary racemes. In America *Ceanothus americanus* is generally known by the name of New Jersey tea. The leaves having been formerly used for the same purpose as those of the Chinese plant. In Canada it is used for dyeing wool a nankeen or cinnamon color.

cēase, ***cessen**, ***cesen**, ***ceesen**, ***ceçyn**, ***sesse**, ***seasse**, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *cesser*; Sp. *cesar*; It. *cessare*, from Lat. *cesso*=to go slowly, cease, frequent. of *cedo*=to give way, yield.]

I. *Intransitive*:

1. To come to an end, leave off, give over, desist. (1) *Absolutely*:

"Cecyn. Cesso."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"We shalle not seasse, but ding all downe."—*Townley: Mysteries*, p. 65.

(2) *With an infinitive following*:

"The stream will cease to flow."
Tennyson: All Things will Die.

(3) *With the preposition from*:

"The lives of all who cease from combat, spare."
Dryden.

2. To be at an end, to exist no longer.

"All charite shal cease among the men."
Gower, i. 38.

*3. To become extinct, to pass away.

"The inhabitants of the villages ceased, they ceased in Israel. . . ."—*Judges* v. 7.

4. To rest, leave off for a time, desist from

" . . . without ceasing I have remembrance of thee in my prayers night and day."—*2 Tim.* i. 3.

II. *Trans.*: To put a stop to, to end.

"But he, her fears to cease,
Sent down the meek-eyed peace."
Milton: Nativity, 45.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to cease*, *leave off*, and *discontinue*: "*To cease* is neuter; *to leave off* and *discontinue* are active; we *cease* from doing a thing; we *leave off* or *discontinue* a thing.

Cease is used either for particular actions or general habits; *leave off* more usually and properly for particular actions; *discontinue* for general habits. A restless spoiled child never *ceases* crying until it has obtained what it wants; it is a mark of impatience not to *cease* lamenting when one is in pain. A laborer *leaves off* his work at any given hour. A delicate person *discontinues* his visits when they are found not to be agreeable. It should be our first endeavor to *cease* to do evil. It is never good to *leave off* working while there is anything to do, and time to do it in. The *discontinuing* a good practice without adequate grounds evinces great instability of character." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***cēase**, *s.* [CEASE, *v.*] The end, extinction or failure.

"The cease of majesty
Dies not alone; but, like a gulf, doth draw
What's near it with it."
Shakspeare: Hamlet, iii. 3.

ceased, *pa. par. & a.* [CEASE.]

cēase'-less, *a.* [Eng. *cease*; *-less*.] Incessant, unceasing, unending.

"Till, *ceaseless* in its growth, it claim'd to stand."
Cowper: On the Ice Islands seen floating in the German Ocean.

cēase'-less-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *ceaseless*; *-ly*.] Unceasingly, incessantly, without ceasing.

cēas'-līng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CEASE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of leaving off, or desisting from anything; a stoppage.

" . . . he did not mean by abrogation a *ceasing*, but an alteration and abatement."—*Warburton: Remarks on Ocas. Reflect.*, pt. ii.

čēa'-sūre, *s.* [CÆSURA.] The rhythm of verse.

"Divine du Bartas, hid his heavenly *ceasures*,
Singing the mighty world's immortal story?"
Sylvester: Du Bartas.

čēb-a-dīl'-lā, *s.* [CEVADILLA.]

***če-bell**, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Music: The name of an air or theme in common time of four bar phrases, forming a subject upon which to execute "divisions" upon the lute or violin. This style of air, although frequently found in books for the violin in the 17th century, is now obsolete; its principal feature was the alternation of grave and acute notes which formed the several strains. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

cē-bī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *ceb(us)* (q. v.), and fem. *pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Quadrumana (Monkeys), consisting of species with long and prehensile tails. There are 36 teeth, 6 of them in either jaw being molars. They have neither cheek-pouches nor callosities. They occur in tropical America. [CEBUS.]

cē-bī-næ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *ceb(us)*, and fem. *pl. adj. suff. -inæ*.]

Zoöl.: The typical sub-family of the cebidæ (q. v.).

cē-brī-ōn'-ī-dēs, **cē-brī-ōn'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [From *cebrío*, the typical genus; and Lat. *pl. suff. -idæ, -ides*.]

Entom.: A family of coleopterous insects, in which all the joints of the tarsi are entire, and without pellets, and the posterior thighs not larger than the others. The European species appear in great numbers after heavy rains. (*Craig*.)

cē-būs, *s.* [From Gr. *kebos*=a long-tailed monkey.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of American monkeys, of which the type is the *Simia apella* of Linnæus. It has a short muzzle and prehensile tail, with a facial angle of 60°.

2. *Palæont.*: It is found in Post-Pliocene strata in South America.

cēb-ỹ-ū'-ra, *s.* The name of a large Brazilian tree, the bark of which is used in decoctions for baths and fomentations in rheumatism of the limbs and cutaneous diseases. Called also *Cebipara*.

***čec**, ***čeke**, *a.* [SICK.]

"Cec, or seeke. (*Ceke* or *sekenes*.) *Infirmus. eger languidus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

čēc'-chīn, *s.* [SEQUIN, ZECHIN.] An Italian gold coin, a sequin.

"Here I have brought a bag of bright *cecchines*,
Will quite weigh down his plate."
Ben Jonson: Fox, i. 1.

cē-čīd-ō-mỹ'-ī-a, *s.* [From Gr. *kēkis*, genit. *kēkidos*= . . . a gall-nut, and *myia*=a fly.]

Entom.: A genus of two-winged flies, Diptera, of the family Tipulidæ, having the wings resting horizontally with three longitudinal nervures; head hemispherical; antennæ as long as the body, and generally 24-jointed, the joints hairy (in females 14-jointed); the two basal joints short, legs long;

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

basal joint of tarsi very short, second long. Stephens enumerates twenty-six species, all of which are of small size. *Cecidomyia tritici*, the Wheat-fly, is well known from its attacks on wheat.

çē-çil'-i-anş, s. [Fr. *cécilies*, from Lat. *cæcilia* = a slow-worm or blind-worm; *cæcus*=blind.]

Zoöl.: A family and genus of naked vertebrates, placed by Linnaeus and Cuvier among serpents, but now known to be amphibians. The eyes are exceedingly small, whence the name given to them; the skin is smooth, viscous and striated, with annular folds. It is not properly naked, but the scales are very minute and indistinct. All the species are natives of warm climates. [CÆCILIADÆ.]

***çē-çī-tŷ**, s. [Fr. *cécité*; Lat. *cæcitas*=blindness; *cæcus*=blind.] Blindness.

"They are not blind, nor yet distinctly see; there is in them no *cecuty*, yet more than a *cecutenoy*; . . ."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

***çē-cle**, s. [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Gael. *sgail*=a cover, a veil, *sgaileach*=a veil, a curtain.] A canopy. (Weale.)

çēc'-ō-grāph, s. [Lat. *cæcus*=blind; Gr. *graphō*=to write.] A French writing-machine for the blind; a chiragon.

çē-crōp'-i-a, s. [Named after Cecrops, a fabulous king of Athens.]

Bot.: A genus of large-leaved, soft-wooded milky trees, natives of tropical South America, and belonging to the order of Artocarpads. More than twenty-five species are known. *C. peltata*, the Trumpet-tree of the West Indies, is so called from its hollow branches being used for musical instruments, especially a species of drum called by the native Indians Amboobas. It grows very rapidly and attains a height of upward of fifty feet. The wood is very light, and is commonly used in the West Indies for making floats for fishing-nets.

çē-crōps, s. [The fabulous first king of Athens.] **Zoöl.**: A genus of Crustacea, of the order Siphonostoma, and family Caligina or Caligidæ.

***çē-cū-ti-en-çŷ**, s. [Lat. *cæcutiens*, pr. par. of *cæcutio*=to be blind; *cæcus*=blind.] A partial blindness; a tendency to blindness. (See instance under *Cecity*.)

çē-dar, ***çē-dir**, ***ce-dre**, ***sē-dyr**, s. & a. [A.S. *ceder-beām*, *ceder-treow*; Sw. *ceder*, *ceder-träo*; Dan. *ceder trä*; Dut. *ceder boom*; Ger. *ceder*; Gael. *seudar*; Wel. *cedr*; Fr. *cedre*; Prov. *cedre*, *sedre*; Sp. & Port. *cedro*; Ital. *cedra*; Lat. *cedrus*; Gr. *kedros*=(1) the cedar of Lebanon, (2) a kind of juniper.]

A. As substantive:

I. Scrip. & Bot.: A tree or trees called in Heb. *erez*, from *araz*, the root of *aruz*=coiled, compressed. In Sept. Gr. it is *kedros*. *Erez* still continues in the Arab. *arz*, and seems to be a generic word, almost like the English *cedar*, but limited apparently to species of the pine family, of which several are on Mount Lebanon, the three most notable being "the cedar of Lebanon," pre-eminently so called [II. 1], the Deodar [II. 1, and Deodar], and the Scotch fir (*Pinus sylvestris*). The masts for ships spoken of in Ezek. xxvii.5 were probably from the Scotch fir; while the tree, of which it is said that "his boughs were multiplied and his branches became long," is plainly the typical "Cedar of Lebanon." The wood of that species is soft, and not specially valuable; and, contrary to the received opinion, the *erez* which furnished the beams, &c., of Solomon's temple, may have been from another species of Lebanon pine.

II. Ord. Lang. & Bot.: The English name given to various trees, chiefly of the orders Pinacæ (Conifers) and Cedrelacæ (Cedrelads).

1. (Of the order Pinacæ):

(1) The Cedar of Lebanon (*Abies cedrus*, often called *Cedrus Libani*). From the allusion to it in Scripture it has, for many centuries, been an object of interest, and more than one hundred years ago Miller thus described it: "It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than those of the pine-tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle, resembling a painter's pencil; it has male flowers, or katkins, produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are produced in large cones, squamose and turbinate. The extension of the branches is very regular in cedar trees; the ends of the shoots declining and thereby showing their upper surface, which is constantly clothed with green leaves so regularly as to appear at a distance like a green carpet, and, in waving about, make an agreeable prospect. The wood of this famous tree is accounted proof against the putrefaction of animal bodies. The sawdust is thought to be one of the secrets used by the mountebanks who pretend to have the embalming mystery. This wood is also said to yield an oil, which is famous for preserving books and writings; and the wood is thought by Bacon to continue above a thousand years sound."

(2) Various junipers: *Spec.* (a) the Virginian Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*, (b) the Bermuda Cedar (*J. bermudiana*), and (c) the Barbadoes Cedar (*J. barbadensis*), &c.

2. (Of the order Cedrelacæ (Cedrelads): Various trees. *Spec.*, Bastard cedar=any species of the genus *Cedrela*; Bastard Barbadoes Cedar (*C. odorata*); Cedar of Australia (*C. australensis*).

3. Of other orders: Various trees belonging to the Meliaceæ, Byttneriacæ, &c.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or made of the tree described under A.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Cedar-beam*, *cedar-like*, *cedar-top*.

cedar-bird, s.

Ornith.: A species of Chatterer, *Ampelis carolinensis*, also called the American Wax-wing. It derives its name from its partiality to cedars, upon the berries of which it is popularly supposed to feed.

cedar-wood, s.

1. Gen.: The wood of any of the ordinary cedars.

2. Spec.: A name given in Guiana to an easily worked and very aromatic wood, called also *Curana*, *Samaria*, *Acuyari*, and *Mara*.

çē-dared, a. [CEDAR.] Covered with or full of cedars. (Milton.)

†çē-darn, a. [Eng. *cedar*, with adj. suff. -(e)n.] Made or consisting of cedar, cedrine.

"Right to the carved cedarn doors."

Tennyson: *Recol. of the Arabian Nights*.

çēde, v. t. & i. [Lat. *cedo*=to yield, give way; Fr. *céder*.]

I. Transitive:

1. To give up, surrender, yield.

"By the peace of Paris in 1763, it [Dominica] was *ceded* in express terms to the English."—Guthrie: *Geography*.

2. To acknowledge as due, to ascribe.

"That honor was entirely *ceded* to the Parthian royal race."—Drummond: *Travels*, p. 256 (1754).

†**II. Intrans.**: To give way, to yield, to pass over to.

"This fertile glebe, this fair domain,
Had well nigh *ceded* to the slothful hands
Of monks libidinous."

Shenstone: *Ruined Abbey*.

¶ For the difference between *cede* and *give up* see GIVE UP.

çēd'-ēd, pa. par. & a. [CEDE.]

***çē-dent**, s. [Lat. *cedens* (genit. *cedentis*), pr. par. of *cedo*=to yield, surrender.]

Scots Law: He who assigns or executes a deed of assignment.

"That na assignatioun or vther euident alleagit, maid in defraud of the creditour, salbe a valiable title to persew or defend with, gif it salbe than instantlie verifiet be wreit that the *cedent* remanis rebell and at the horne for the same caus vnrelaxt."—Acts Ja. VI., 1592, ed. 1814, p. 574.

çē-dil'-lā, s. [Sp. *cedilla*; Fr. *cédille*; Ital. *zediglia*; dimin. of *zeta*, the name of the Greek letter corresponding to z, from this letter being formerly written after the c to give it the sound of s.] A mark (,) placed under the French c, in order to give it the sound of s.

çēd'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CEDE.]

A. & B. As pr. par., & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. Assubst.: The act of yielding or surrendering.

çē-drāt, s. [Fr. *cédrat*; Ital. *cedrato*; from Lat. *cedrus*=a cedar.]

Bot.: A variety of citron-tree (*Citrus medica*.)

çē-drā'-tī, s. [From Gr. *kedros*=the cedar-tree.] A perfume derived from a variety of the aurantiaceous Lime, *Citrus acida*.

çē-drē'-lā, s. [A dimin. from Lat. *cedrus*=a cedar.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Cedrelacæ. *Cedrela odorata*, or Barbadoes Bastard-cedar, a native of South America, has wood of a brown color, very fragrant, and is imported under the name of *flonduras*, or Jamaica Cedar. *C. Toona*, a native of Bengal, furnishes timber much like mahogany. The bark is very astringent, and has been found valuable in fevers, dysentery, &c. The flowers are used for producing a red dye. The bark of *C. febrifuga* is used against the intermittent fevers of Java.

çē-drēl'-ā'-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cedrel(a)*; and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: A natural order of tharmifloral dicotyledons, placed by Lindley in his Rutal alliance. There are two sub-orders: 1. Swietenieæ; 2. Cedreleæ. They are natives of the tropics of America and India, and, very rarely, of Africa. They are generally very fragrant, aromatic, and tonic. Many supply compact and beautifully-veined timber, such as the mahogany of tropical America (*Swietenia mahoganii*); the Satin-wood of India (*Chloroxylon Swietenia*); the

Yellow-wood of New South Wales (*Oxleya xanthoxyla*); the Red-wood of Coromandel (*Soyimida febrifuga*), &c. The barks of *Cedrela febrifuga* and others are used as remedies in intermittent fevers and dyspeptic complaints. There are nine known genera and twenty-five species. (*Treas. of Botany*, &c.)

çē-drē'-lě-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cedrel(a)*, and fem. pl. suff. -æe.]

Bot.: A sub-order of the order Cedrelacæ (q. v.).

çē-drīn, s. [Lat. *cedrinus*=pertaining to cedar; *cedrus*=a cedar.]

Chem.: A crystallizable substance extracted from cedron by the action of alcohol. It has an intensely and persistently bitter taste.

çē-drīne, a. [Lat. *cedrinus*; from Gr. *kedrinos*=pertaining to cedar; Lat. *cedrus*; Gr. *kedros*=cedar.] Of or pertaining to the cedar-tree; made of cedar.

çē-drī-ūm, s. [Lat., from *cedrus*=a cedar.]

Bot.: The pitch or resin of the great cedar-tree, which is used to rub over books and other articles to preserve them from moths, bookworms, &c.

çē-drōn, s. [From Lat. *cedrus*.]

Bot.: A tree, *Simaba Cedron*, a native of the hottest parts of New Granada. It yields to alcohol the crystallizable substance cedrin.

çē-drōn-ēl'-lā, s. [From Gr. *kedron*=the fruit of the cedar-tree, and Lat. dimin. suff. -ella.]

Bot.: A small genus of Labiatæ, natives of North America and the Canary Islands. They are sweet-scented, perennial herbs, or rarely shrubs, with pale purplish flowers.

çē-drŷ, s. [Eng. *cedar*; -y.] Like to or resembling cedar; having the nature or properties of cedar.

". . . of a yellow or more cedry color, . . ."—Evelyn: ii. 3, § 2.

***çēd'-ule**, s. [SCHEDULE.]

"Having brought up the law to the highest point against the viceroy of Sardinia, and that in an extraordinary manner, as may appear unto you by that printed *cedule* I sent you in my last."—Howell: *Familiar Letters*, 1650.

çē-du-ōūs, a. [Lat. *ceduus*; from *cedo*=to cut down, fell.] Fit or suitable to be felled.

"These we shall divide into the greater and more *ceduous* fruticant, and shrubby."—Evelyn: *Sylva* (Introd.), § 3.

çēil, ***çeelyn**, ***çiel**, ***çiele**, ***syle**, v. t. [Fr. *ciel*=(1) heaven, (2) a canopy, an inner roof; from Lat. *cælum*=heaven, cognate with Gr. *kóilos*=hollow; Low Lat. *cclō*=to arch, cover; Sp. & Ital. *cielo*=heaven, a roof, ceiling.] To overlay or cover over the interior roof of a room; to line the top or roof.

"Ceelyn wythe syllure. Celo."—Prompt. Parv.

"And the greater house he *ceiled* with fir-tree, which he overlaid with fine gold."—2 Chron. iii. 5.

çēiled, pa. par. or a. [CEIL, v.]

"How will he, from his house *ceiled* with cedar, be content with his Savior's lot, not to have where to lay his head?"—Decay of Piety.

çēil'-īng, pr. par. & s. [CEIL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The inner roof, or upper horizontal or curved surface of an apartment opposite the floor, usually finished with plaster work.

2. Fig.: Applied to any covering, as to the sky as the roof of the earth.

"O'er heaven's expanse like one black ceiling spread."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xvi. 355.

II. Technically:

1. Arch.: The upper surface of a room. Ceilings may be *plane*, *domed*, *cylindrical* or *groined*, *coved*, &c. (See these words.)

2. Shipbuilding: That portion of the inside skin of a vessel between the deck-beams and the limber-strakes on each side of the keelson. Also called the foot-waling. The strakes of the ceiling immediately below the shelf-pieces which support the deck-beams are called clamps. The outside planking is distinctively called the skin.

ceiling-joists, s. pl.

Carp.: Small beams which are either mortised into the sides of the binding-joists, or notched upon and nailed up to the under sides of those joists. The last mode diminishes the height of the room, but is more easily executed, and is by some thought not so liable to break the plaster as when the ends of the ceiling-joists are inserted into pulley mortises. (Gwilt.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1

çeil'-lînged, *a.* [Eng. *ceiling*; -*ed.*] Furnished or finished with a ceiling.

çêl'-a-dôn'-îte, *s.* [Fr. *céladonite*. In Ger. *sela-donit*, from Fr. *céladon*=sea-green, from *Celadon*, an insipidly tender person described in the French romance of *Astrée*. He was named after a mythological hero in Ovid. Remotely from Gr. *keladôn*=sounding with din or clamor (*Littré*).]

Mîn.: A soft green greasy mineral. Composition: Silica, 53; sesquioxide of iron, 28; magnesia, 2; potassa, 10; water, 6. Found in amygdaloid rocks at Mount Baldo, near Verona. (*Dana*).

çêl'-an-dîne, *s.* [Fr. *chélidoine*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *celidonia*; Lat. *chelidonia* (*herba*)=(plant) pertaining to the swallow, from Gr. *chelidonios*=pertaining to a swallow; *chelidôn*=a swallow.]

Bot.: The common name for *Chelidonium*, Swallow-wort. [CHELIDONIUM.]

"The swallows use *celandine*, the linnet 'euphrasia.'"—*More*.

Brave Celandine: A name invented by Lyte for *Caltha palustris*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

Great Celandine: *Chelidonium majus*. (*Lyte*.)

Lesser Celandine: *Ranunculus Ficaria*. (*Lyte*.)

Small Celandine: *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

Tree Celandine: *Bocconia frutescens*.

çêl'-â-rênt, *s.* [A coined word of no etym.]

Logic: A syllogism having the second proposition a universal affirmative, and the other two universal negatives, as "no animals are devoid of sense: all men are animals: therefore, no men are devoid of sense."

çê-lâs-trâ'-çê-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *celastr(us)*; and fem. pl. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: Spindle-trees, a natural order of calycifloral polypetalous dicotyledons, classed by Lindley in his Rhamnal alliance. They are shrubs or small trees, and are widely spread. There are two sub-orders: (1) *Euonymææ*, fruit dry and capsular; (2) *Elæodendreææ*, fruit drupaceous or cherry-like. They are all more or less acrid in their properties. They have a beautiful scarlet aril, which is derived from the sides of the opening in the seed. The wood of the European Spindle-tree is used in the manufacture of powder. There are thirty-five known genera and 280 species.

çê-lâs-trûs, *s.* [Gr. *kēlastros*=privet or holly.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Celastraceæ. *Celastrus scandens* is a climbing North American shrub, popularly known as Bitter-sweet or Wax-work. The seeds possess narcotic and stimulating qualities, while the bark is purgative and emetic. The scarlet-coated seed of *C. paniculatus*, a common Brazilian species, yields an oil which is used for burning in lamps. All the plants are widely spread.

***çê-lâ-tion**, ***çê-lâ-tioune**, *s.* [Lat. *celatus*, *pa. par.* of *celo*=to conceal.] Concealment.

"Neuirtheles he come to the said burght at the saide tyme accompaniit with fivetene hundreth men, to the effect he mycht performe his vickit purpoiss foirsaid; and in occultation and *celatioune* of the premissis," &c. —*Acts Mary*, 1567, ed. 1814, p. 572-3.

***çêl'-a-tûre**, *s.* [Lat. *cælatura*=engraving; *cælo*=to engrave in relief.]

1. The art or act of engraving.
2. That which is engraved or embossed.

"These *celatures* in their drinking cups were so framed, that they might put them on or take them off at pleasure, and were therefore called emblemata."—*Hackewill: Apology*, p. 372.

***çêl'-dom**, *adv.* [SELDOM.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***çêldr**, ***çeldre**, *s.* [CHALDER.]

"George of Gordoun—occupies a *celdre* of atis sawyne pertenant to Dunmetht and of the Bischoppis land be properte."—*Chart. Aberd.*, fol. 140.

***çêle**, *v. t.* [Fr. *celer*; Lat. *celo*=to conceal, to hide.] To conceal, to keep secret.

"Your counsall *celand* that ye schaw me; the best counsall that I can to gif to you, quhen ye charge me. In verbo Dei."—*Form. Jurament.*, Balfour's *Pract.*, p. 23.

***çêl'-ê-brâ-ble**, *a.* [O. Fr. *çêlêbrable*; Ital. *celebrabile*; Lat. *celebrabilis*.] Fit or worthy to be celebrated.

"Hercules is *celebrable* for hys hard trauaile."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 147.

çêl'-ê-brant, *s.* [Lat. *celebrans*, *pr. par.* of *celebro*.] One who celebrates or officiates in any solemn office; especially applied to the minister who administers the Holy Communion.

"They had their orders of clergy, bishops, priests, and deacons; their readers and ministers; their *celebrants* and altars; their hymns and litanies."—*Newman: Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. iv., § 2.

çêl'-ê-brâte, *v. t.* [Lat. *celebratum*, sup. of *celebro*=to frequent, solemnize; *celeber*=frequented, populous.]

I. Generally:

1. To perform or keep with solemn rites.

"Ye shall *celebrate* it in the seventh month."—*Lev. xliii. 41.*

"On the feast day, the father cometh forth, after divine service, into a large room, where the feast is *celebrated*."—*Bacon*.

2. To commemorate in any set form, either of joy or sorrow.

"This pause of power 'tis Ireland's hour to mourn; While England *celebrates* your safe return."—*Dryden: To the Duchess of Ormond*, 93.

3. To praise, extol, make famous or renowned.

"The songs of Sion were psalms and pieces of poetry, that adored or *celebrated* the Supreme Being."—*Addison*.

II. Spec.: To administer the Holy Communion.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *celebrate* and to *commemorate*: "Everything is *celebrated* which is distinguished by any marks of attention, without regard to the time of the event, whether present or past; but nothing is *commemorated* but what has been past. A marriage or a birthday is *celebrated*; the anniversary of any national event is *commemorated*. . . . *Celebrating* is a festive as well as social act; it may be sometimes serious, but it is mostly mingled with more or less of gaiety and mirth: *commemorating* is a solemn act; it may be sometimes festive and social, but it is always mingled with what is serious and may be altogether solitary. . . . The Jews *celebrate* their feast of the Passover; as Christians, we *commemorate* the sufferings and death of our Savior, by partaking of the Lord's Supper." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

çêl'-ê-brâ-têd, *pa. par. & a.* [CELEBRATE, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adj.: Famous, renowned.

¶ For the difference between *celebrated* and *famous* see FAMOUS.

***çêl'-ê-brâ-têd-nêss**, *s.* [Eng. *celebrated*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being celebrated; celebrity, fame. (*Scott*.)

çêl'-ê-brât-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CELEBRATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & part. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As subst.: The act of performing with solemn rites, or of praising; a commemoration, a celebration.

"But this Abuse is not sufficient Reason for us to give over the *Celebrating* of the Memory of such holy Men, as the Apostles and Martyrs of Christ were."—*Tillotson* (3d ed., 1722), vol. i., Ser. xxii.

çêl'-ê-brâ-tion, *s.* [Fr. *célebration*; Lat. *celebratio*, from *celebro*=to frequent, to solemnize.]

I. Generally:

1. A solemn performance of any ceremony or rites.

"He labored to drive sorrow from her, and to hasten the *celebration* of their marriage."—*Sidney*.

2. A commemoration of any occurrence, whether of joy or of sorrow.

"What time we will our *celebration* keep."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iv. 3.

3. The act of praising or making famous; praise, renown.

"No more shall be added in this place, his memory deserving a particular *celebration*, than that his learning, piety and virtue, have been attained by few."—*Clarendon*.

II. Spec.: The act of administering the Holy Sacrament.

"During the *celebration* of this holy sacrament, you attend earnestly to what is done by the priest."—*Taylor*.

çêl'-ê-brâ-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *celebrator*, from *celebro*.] One who celebrates, a praiser, an approver.

"It [Scripture] has, among the wits, as well *celebrators*, and admirers, as disregards."—*Boyle: Style of Heb. Script.*, p. 174.

***çêl'-êb'-rî-oûs**, *a.* [Lat. *celeber*, *celebris*=famous, renowned.] Famous, renowned, celebrated.

"The Jews, Jerusalem, and the Temple, having been always so *celebrious* . . ."—*Grew*.

***çêl'-êb'-rî-oûs-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *celebrious*; -*ly*.] In a famous or renowned manner.

***çêl'-êb'-rî-oûs-nêss**, *s.* [Eng. *celebrious*; -*ness*.] The state or quality of being celebrated or famous; fame, renown.

çêl'-êb'-rî-tý, *s.* [Fr. *çêlêbrité*; Lat. *celebritas*=fame, from *celeber*, *celebris*=famous.]

*1. The act of celebrating, a celebration.

"The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence."—*Bacon*.

2. The state or quality of being celebrated or famous; fame, renown.

3. A celebrated or renowned person (generally in the plural).

***çêl'-ê-brou's**, *a.* [Lat. *celeber*, *celebris*.] Famous, celebrated.

"From the Greek isles philosophy came to Italy, thence to this western world among the Druids, whereof those of this isle were most *celebrious*."—*Howell: Familiar Letters*, 1650.

***çêl'-êr**, *s.* [CELLAR.]

***çêl'-êr-êre**, *s.* [CELLARER.]

"*Celerere* of the howse. *Cellerarius*, *promus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***çêl'-êr-êş'**, *s. pl.* [From pl. of Lat. *celer*=a light-armed horse-soldier.]

"The king administered justice publicly in the market-place, accompanied by his body-guard of 300 *celeres*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xi., § 1., vol. i., p. 415.

***çêl'-êr-î**, *s.* [CELERY.]

çêl'-êr-î-ac, *s.* [CELERY.] A species of parsley; also called turnip-rooted celery.

***çê-lêr-î-pê-dî-an**, *s.* [Lat. *celer* (genit. *celeris*)=swift, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot; Eng. suff. -*an*.] A swift footman. (*Cockeram*.)

çêl'-êr-î-tâ', *con, adv.* [Ital.]

Music: With speed, haste; quickly. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

çê-lêr-î-tý, *s.* [Fr. *çêlêrité*; Sp. *celeridad*; Ital. *celerità*, from Lat. *celeritas*=speed, celerity; *celer*=quick, speedy.] Speed, swiftness, velocity of motion. *Used*—

1. *Lit.*: Of things.

"Three things concur to make a percussion great; the bigness, the density, and the *celerity* of the body moved."—*Digby*.

2. *Fig.*: Of the mind, thought, &c.

"He carried his point with characteristic audacity and *celerity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

¶ For the difference between *celerity* and *quickness* see QUICKNESS.

çêl'-êr-ý, *s.* [Fr. *çêleri*, from Prov. Ital. *seleri*, from Lat. *selinon*; Gr. *selinon*=parsley.]

Bot.: The common English name of *Apium graveolens*, a species of parsley. The blanched leaf-stalk of the cultivated varieties is used extensively for salads, &c. In its native state the seeds and whole plant are acrid and poisonous, and over indulgence in the cultivated plant is said to induce urinary disorders.

çê-lêš-tî-âl, ***çê-lêš-tî-âl**, *a., s. & adv.* [O. Fr. *çêlestiel*, from Lat. *cælestis*=pertaining to heaven; *cælum*=heaven.]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Pertaining to the spiritual heaven.

"Against a solemn day, harnessed at hand, *Celestial* equipage."—*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 203.

2. Pertaining to the heavens.

"There stay, until the twelve *celestial* signs Have brought about their annual reckoning."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

II. Figuratively:

1. Surpassing earthly things in excellence; angelic; divine.

"Their fortitude and wisdom were a flame *Celestial*, though they knew not whence it came."—*Cowper: Truth*, 532.

2. Inspired.

"Such the bard's prophetic words, Pregnant with *celestial* fire."—*Cowper: Boadicea*.

B. As substantive:

1. *Gen.*: An inhabitant of heaven.

"For who can tell (and sure I feare it ill) But that shee is some powre *celestial*?"—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iii. 44.

"Thns affable and mild the prince precedes, And to the dome th' unknown *celestial* leads."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, i. 166.

2. *Spec.*: A native of China.

***C. As adverb**: In a celestial manner; divinely.

"In his face Youth smiled *celestial*, and to every limb Suitable grace diffused."—*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 638.

D. Special phrases:

Celestial-City: Heaven is so called by John Bunyan in his *Pilgrim's Progress*.

Celestial Empire: China; so called because its emperors are reputed to receive their authority from heaven, and assume the title "Son of Heaven."

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *celestial* and *heavenly*: ". . . *Celestial* is applied mostly in the natural sense of the heavens; *heavenly* is employed more commonly in a spiritual sense. Hence we speak of the *celestial* globe, as distinguished from the terrestrial, of the *celestial* bodies, of Olympus as the *celestial* abode of Jupiter, of the

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sire, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

celestial deities; but on the other hand of the *heavenly* habitation, of *heavenly* joys or bliss, of *heavenly* spirits and the like. There are doubtless many cases in which *celestial* may be used for *heavenly* in the moral sense, but there are cases in which *heavenly* cannot so properly be substituted for *celestial*." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

†çĕ-lĕs'-tĭ-āl-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *celestial*, and suff. -ize (q. v.).] To make celestial or heavenly. (Quar. Rev.)

çĕ-lĕs'-tĭ-āl-ized, *pa. par. & a.* [CELESTIALIZE.] **†çĕ-lĕs'-tĭ-āl-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *celestial*; -ly.] In a celestial or heavenly manner; divinely.

***çĕ-lĕs'-tĭ-āl-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *celestial*; -ness.] The quality or state of being celestial or heavenly.

çĕ-lĕs'-tĭ-fied, *pa. par. & a.* [CELESTIFY.]

***çĕ-lĕs'-tĭ-fy**, *v. t.* [Lat. *cœlestis*=heavenly, and *fio*=to be made, *facto*=to make.] To celestialize or convert into a heaven.

"Heaven but earth terrestriated, and earth but heaven celestified."—Browne: *Vulg. Err.*, bk. iv, ch. xiii.

***çĕ-lĕs'-tĭ-fy-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CELESTIFY.] **A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making celestial.

çĕ-lĕs'-tĭn, **çĕ-lĕs'-tĭne** (1), *s.* [CELESTINES.] One of the order of monks known as Celestines (q. v.).

çĕ-lĕs'-tĭne (2), *s.* [From Lat. *cœlestis*=(1) heavenly, (2) sky-blue; Fr. *célestine*; Ger. *cölestin*.]

Min.: Native sulphate of strontia, SrO.SO₃. It occurs in prismatic or tabular crystals, belonging to the rhombic system. Specific gravity, 4. Its name refers to the sky-blue color sometimes presented by it. It is pretty widely distributed. By the action of nitric acid it is converted into nitrate of strontia, which is used for red-fire in theaters, fireworks, &c. It is called also Celestite.

Cĕ-lĕs'-tĭnes, *s.* [From Pope Celestine V.]

Eccles. Hist.: A monastic order instituted about 1254 by Pietro di Morone, afterward Pope Celestine V. Their first convent was at Morone, in the Apennines of Abruzzo. The order was a reform of that of St. Bernard. It became a very rich order both in France and Italy. In 1776-8 it was suppressed by Pope Pius VI.

cĕl'-ĕs-tĭte, *s.* [From Lat. *cœlest(is)*=heavenly, and Eng., &c., suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).] *Min.:* The same as Celestine (q. v.).

çĕ-lĕs'-tō-bār'-ĭte, *s.* [First called *baryto-celestine*. Then the relative position of the two words in the compound were reversed. From *celestine*, connective, and Eng. *barite* (q. v.).] *Min.:* A variety of barite containing much sulphate of strontian. Found in Switzerland.

çĕ'-lĭ-ăc, ***çĕ'-lĭ-ăck**, *a.* [Lat. *cœliacus*, from Gr. *kôilos*=hollow, paunch.] Relating to the lower belly. In anatomy applied to the arteries and nerves thereof.

"The blood moving slowly through the *celiac* and mesenteric arteries, produces complaints."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*.

çĕl'-ĭ-baç-ÿ, *s.* [Lat. *cœlibatus*, from *cœlebs*=an unmarried man, single.] The state of being unmarried, single life.

***çĕl'-ĭ-bat-ăire**, *s.* [Fr.] A bachelor.

"The despairing *celibataire* descanted on his whole course of love."—Godwin: *Mandeville*, ii. 268.

***çĕl'-ĭ-bat-ăr'-ĭ-an**, *s.* [Eng. *celibat(e)*, and suff. -arian.] A celibate.

çĕl'-ĭ-bate, *s. & a.* [Lat. *cœlibatus*. CELIBACY.]

A. As substantive:

***1. Single life, celibacy.**

"If any persons, convict of this unchastity, are in the state of *celibate*, they are only chastised with scourges."—L. Addison: *Description of West Barbary*, p. 172.

2. One who devotes himself to a single life, a bachelor.

B. As adj.: Unmarried, single.

***çĕl'-ĭ-bate**, *v. i.* [CELIBATE, *s.*] To lead a life of celibacy.

"The males oblige themselves to *celibate*, and their multiplication is hindered."—Graunt.

çĕl'-ĭ-bat-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *celibat(e)*, -ist.] A celibate. (For. Quar. Rev.)

***çĕl'-ĭ-bite**, *s.* [Lat. *cœlebs* (genit. *cœlibis*)=single, unmarried.] The same as CELIBATE, *s.*

çel'-ĭ-call, *a.* [Lat. *cœlicus*=heavenly; from *cælum*=heaven.] Heavenly, celestial.

"Furth of his palice riall ischit Phebus—Defoundand from his sege etheriall Glade influant aspectis *cœlicall*."—Douglas: *Virgil*, Prol., 399, 47.

çĕl'-ĭ-dōg'-raph-ÿ, *s.* [Fr. *célidographie*, from Gr. *kēlis*=a spot, and *graphō*=to write.] A description or treatise of the spots on the sun. (Crabb.)

***çĕl'-ĭ-dōn-ÿ**, ***çĕl'-ÿ-dōn-ÿ**, *s.* [CHELIDONIUM.]

Bot.: A plant, *Chelidonium majus*. (Prompt. Parv.)

çĕll, ***çĕlle**, ***çeele**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *celle*; Lat. *cella*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A small room or apartment in a monastery or convent inhabited by a person devoted to religion.

"A monke of a *celle*."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 267.

(2) A small room in a prison or asylum.

"... regarded as fit only for a *cell* in Saint Luke's."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(3) A small religious house, attached to a monastery or convent.

"As loud as doth the chapell belle,

There as this lord was keeper of the *celle*."

Chaucer: C. T., 172.

(4) A cottage, or small place of residence.

"In cottages and lowly *cells*."

Somerville: *Epitaph on Hugh Lumber*.

(5) A small cavity or hollow place.

2. Fig.: A place of existence, a seat.

"Mine eyes he closed, but often left the *cell*

Of fancy, my internal sight."

Milton: P. L., viii. 460.

II. Technically:

1. Entom.: The compartments of a honey-comb.

2. Bot.: The substance of plants is not homogeneous, but is composed of small structures, generally indistinguishable by the naked eye; and each of those, at least, for a time, is a whole complete in itself, being composed of solid, soft, and fluid layers, different in their chemical nature, and disposed concentrically from without inwards. These structures are termed *cells*. For the most part, a group of them is in close contact, and firmly united; they then form a *cell-tissue*. Each cell fulfills its own definite part in the economy of the plant, and shows a variety in form corresponding to the different functions. By far the largest proportion of cells in the living succulent parts of plants are seen to be made up of three concentrically-disposed layers: first, an outer skin, firm and elastic, called the *cell-wall* or *cell-membrane*, consisting of a substance peculiar to itself. [CELLULOSE.] The second layer is soft and elastic, and always contains albuminous matter. [PROTOPLASM.] And thirdly, the cavity inclosed by the protoplasm-sac is filled with a watery fluid called *cell-sap*.

3. Anat. & Zool.: A term often applied to any small cavity but properly restricted to a microscopical anatomical element with a nucleus *cell-wall* and *cell-contents* when typically formed. (Huxley.) The animal cell is ordinarily a closed sac, the enviroining membrane almost always consisting of a nitrogenous compound. The sac generally contains a liquid or semi-fluid protoplasm, in which are suspended molecules, granules, globules, or other very minute cells. Along with these are *nuclei*, which again contain *nucleoli*. [NUCLEUS, NUCLEOLUS.] Cells may be formed from a protoplasm existing without the cell or within other cells. Or they may be made within others by what has hence been called an endogenous method or by division or in other ways. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

"It is of cells that the tissues are built up and the nerves formed. There is no part of the human body in which the cell is not seen. All these cells are nucleated—have in them a central life-spot, like the yolk of an egg. Each cell is born, reproduces itself, dies and is absorbed. The maintenance of life and health depends upon the constant regeneration of the cells. When man can control the life and death of the cell he becomes the creator."—Prof. Rudolph Virchow, 1902.

4. Arch., &c.:

(1) The space between the two ribs of a vault.

(2) The space inclosed within the walls of an ancient temple.

5. Iron-working: A structure in a wrought-iron beam or girder; a tube consisting of four wrought-iron plates riveted to angle-iron at the corners.

6. Elect.: A single jar, bath, or division of a compound vessel containing a couple of plates, say copper and zinc, united to their opposites or to each other usually by a wire [GALVANIC BATTERY.]

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

cell-contents, *s. pl.*

Bot. Physiol.: Substances contained in cells. Of solid substances there are pigments, starch, crystalline formations, aleurone, and resin; of fluids, oil, caoutchouc, viscin, and gutta percha, with sugar, tannic acid, and inuline dissolved in water. (Thomé: Botany. ed. Bennett.)

cell-division, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: The division of a plant cell into two as the plant develops.

cell-door, *s. & a.* (See the compounds.)

Cell-door lock: A prison-door lock, to whose bolt no access is possible from the inside, and which may fit in a rabbit in the door-jamb.

cell-family, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: A group of cells genetically and organically united. They have originated from a single "mother-cell." (Thomé: Botany, ed. Bennett.)

cell-fluids, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: The fluids in the cells of plants. [CELL-CONTENTS.]

cell-formation, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: The mode of origin and multiplication of cells. (Thomé.)

cell-fusion, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: Cells united into a group the elements (i. e., the separate cells) of which can still be recognized, and still possess a certain individuality. (Thomé.)

cell-membrane, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: [MEMBRANE.]

cell-sap, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: The watery fluid contained in a cell as distinguished from the mucilaginous semi-fluid protoplasm.

cell-tissue, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: [TISSUE.]

cell-wall, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: The wall of a cell surrounding its cavity.

"Some of the foregoing words may be used in an analogous sense of animal cells.

çĕl'-lā, *s.* [Lat.] The interior space of a temple.

***çĕl'-lār**, ***çĕl'-ēr**, *s.* [O. Fr. *celier*; Lat. *cellarium*.]

1. A vault or place underground where liquors and stores are kept.

"Each band marched to the nearest manse, and sacked the *cellar* and larder of the minister, . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

***2. A case or box; a receptacle for bottles.** [SALT-CELLAR.]

"Run for the *cellar* of strong waters quickly."—Ben Jonson: *Mag. Lady*, iii. 1.

çĕl'-lār-age (age as ĭğ), *s.* [Eng. *cellar*, and suff. -age.]

1. That part of a building in which the cellars are constructed; cellars.

"... you hear this fellow in the *cellarage*,"

Consent to swear."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 5.

2. The charge made or money paid for the storage of goods in a cellar.

çĕl'-lār-ēr, ***çĕl'-lēr-ēr**, **çĕl'-ēr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *cellar*; -er.] The officer in a monastery appointed to take charge of the stores; a butler.

"Upon my faith, thou art some officer,

Some worthy sextein, or some *celerer*."

Chaucer: *Monk's Prologue*.

çĕl'-lār-ēt', *s.* [Eng. *cellar*, and dimin. suff. -et.] A small case with compartments for holding bottles. (Smart.)

†çĕl'-lār-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *cellar*; -ing.] Cellarage.

"... a retired and peaceful cottage, situated in a delightful sporting country, with attached and detached offices, roomy *cellaring*, and commodious attics."—Morton: *Secrets worth knowing*, iii. 4.

çĕl'-lār-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *cellar*; -ist.] The officer in a religious house who had charge of the provisions, &c.; a cellarer.

†çĕl'-lār-ōus, *a.* [Eng. *cellar*; -ous.] Belonging to a cellar, subterranean, sunk.

"A little side-door . . . stood open and disclosed certain *cellarous* steps."—Dickens: *Uncom. Traveller*, ix.

çĕlled, *a.* [CELL.]

***1. Confined in a cell.**

"*Celled* under ground."—Warner.

2. Containing one or more cells.

çĕl'-lē-pōr'-ā, **†çĕl'-lī-pōr'-ā** (Mod. Lat.), **çĕl'-lē-pōre**, **†çĕl'-lī-pōre** (Eng.), *s.* [Lat. *cella*=a cell, and *porus*, Gr. *poros*=a passage.]

Zool.: A genus of infundibulate Polyzoa, the typical one of the family Celleporidæ (q. v.). It is distinguished by the massive globose and incrusting, or erect and branched calcareous polypidom, and the irregularly heaped vasiform cells, vertical to the common plane, with a beak on one or both sides, furnished with an avicularium. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem: thin, this; sin. aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tlan = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tĭon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

çel-lë-pör'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cellepora* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of infundibulate Polyzoa, of the sub-order Cheilostoma. It contains the single genus *Cellepora* (q. v.).

çel-lif-ër-ous, *a.* [Lat. *cella*=a cell; *fero*=to bear.] Having or containing cells.

çel-lites, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *cellita*. So called from the cells which they inhabited.]

Ch. Hist.: An order of monks who arose at Antwerp in the fourteenth century. They were called also the Brethren and Sisters of Alexius, whom they had for their patron saint. They specially attended to the visitation of the sick and dying. They were sometimes called Lollards (q. v.). (*Mosheim*.)

çel'-lô (*sing.*), **çel'-lî** (*pl.*), *s.* [Ital.] An abbreviation of *violoncello*. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

çell'-u-lar, *s. & a.* [Fr. *cellulaire*, from Lat. *cellula*, dimin. or *cella*=a cell.]

A. As substantive:

Bot.: A plant having no distinct stem nor leaves, but forming a cellular expansion of various kinds, which bears the organs of reproduction.

B. As adj.: Consisting of cells or little cavities. **cellular-beam**, *s.* An application of wrought-iron, in which wrought-iron plates are riveted with angle-irons in the form of longitudinal cells, with occasional cross struts.

cellular pyrites, *s. pl.*

Min.: A variety of Marcasite.

cellular quartz, *s.*

Min.: A variety of quartz. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

cellular system, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: The part of a plant which consists of cells (q. v.) (*Lindley, &c.*), or spiral vessels, or has a tendency to them, though till lately the latter were supposed to be confined to plants of higher organization.

cellular theory, *s.* A theory according to which all the vegetable and animal tissues are derived from the union and metamorphosis of primitive embryonic cells.

cellular tissue, *s.*

1. **Bot. Physiol.**: A kind of tissue made of a number of separate cells of minute bags adherent together. These, when first formed, are usually nearly globular or egg-shaped, but afterward by pressure become flattened. It is often called parenchyma.

2. **Animal Physiol.**: Fibro-cellular connective or areolar tissue (q. v.). It is found filling interstices between the various organs in man and the vertebrated animals.

çell-u-lär-ës, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *cellularis*=cellular, from Class. Lat. *cella*=a cell.]

Bot.: A name given to Cryptogams, from an erroneous notion that they are composed entirely of cells. *Podaxon* among fungi, and *Conferva Melagonyum* among algae, are excellent examples.

çell-u-lär'-i-a, *s.* [Lat. *cellul(a)*=a little cell, dimin. of *cella*; and neut. pl. suff. *-aria*.]

Zoöl.: A genus of infundibulate Polyzoa (Bryozoa), of the sub-order Cheilostomata, and family Cellulariade. It is distinguished by the jointed, branched, erect polypidom, with flat linear branches, the contiguous cells in two or three rows, perforated behind, and more than four between two joints, and the absence of avicularia and vibracula. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)

çell-u-lär'-i-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cellulari(a)*, and fem. pl. suff. *-adæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of infundibulate Polyzoa (Bryozoa), or the sub-order Cheilostomata. They are distinguished by the branched, erect polypidom, and the flat linear branches, with the cells in one plane. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)

çell-u-lär'-i-i, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cellula*, dimin. of *cella*=a cell.]

Zoöl.: A family of Corals, in which each polypus is adherent in a corneous or calcareous cell, with thin walls.

çell'-u-lä-tëd, *a.* [Lat. *cellul(a)*, and Eng. suff. *-ated*.] Formed or consisting of cells.

çell'-ule, *s.* [Fr. *cellule*, from Lat. *cellula*, dimin. of *cella*=a cell.] A little cell.

çell-u-lif-ër-ous, *a.* [Lat. *cellula*=a little cell; *fero*=to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Bearing or producing cellulose or little cells, or cellular tissue.

çell'-u-lîne, *a.* [Lat. *cellula*=a little cell, and suff. *-ine* (Chem.).] The same as CELLULOSE (q. v.).

çel'-lû-lôid, *a. & s.* [Lat. *cellula*=a little cell, and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.]

A. As adjective:

Nat. Science: Having the form or appearance of one or more small cells.

B. As subst.: An ivory-like compound, which can be molded, turned, or otherwise manufactured for various purposes for which, before its introduction, ivory and bone were employed. The process of manufacture is as follows: Paper, by immersion in sulphuric and nitric acids, is converted into nitro-cellulose. This product, after washing and bleaching, is passed through a roller-mill, with the addition of a certain quantity of camphor. Celluloid softens at 176° Fahr., when it can be molded into the most delicate forms, to become hard when cold. It is very inflammable, unless blended with some chemical having an opposite property.

The word celluloid as applied in this country to this compound is a legally registered trademark.

çell'-u-löse, *a. & s.* [Lat. *cellul(a)*=a little cell; *cella*=a cell, and Eng. suff. *-ose*.]

A. As adj.: Consisting of or containing cells.

B. As subst.: A substance of general occurrence, and constituting the basis of vegetable tissues. Its chemical formula is $C_{24}H_{21}O_{21}$ or $2(C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}) + HO$. It is in many respects allied to starch, and is changed into starch by the unaided action of heat, or by sulphuric acid, or caustic potash. Cellulose was long considered as peculiar to vegetable tissues, but it has been shown by Schmidt, Löwig, and others to exist in the tissues of ascidia and other molluscos animals. Pure cellulose is a ternary compound of carbon and the elements of water.

¶ Cellulose prepared from cocoanut-fiber, and also from corn-pith, is used for packing the sides of the steel hulls of warships along the water line, to prevent the inflow of water through holes made by projectiles. The cellulose quickly absorbs enough water to expand it sufficiently to stop the leakage.

çê-lô'-sî-a, *s.* [Gr. *kēleos*=burning, from *kaiō*=to burn, from the appearance of the flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of amaranthads, consisting principally of tropical annuals. The best known *Celosia cristata*, the Cockscomb of our gardens, has astringent qualities.

çê-lôt'-ômý, *s.* [Fr. *celotomie*, from Gr. *kēlē*=a tumor, and *tomē*=a cutting, from *temnō*=to cut.]

Surg.: An operation for the radical cure or inguinal hernia, by ligature of the sac and spermatic cord.

çel'-sî-a, *s.* [Named in honor of Dr. Olaus Celsius, Professor of Oriental languages in the University of Upsal.]

Bot.: A small genus of linariads closely allied to *Verbascum*. The species are annuals or biennials, with entire or pinnatifid foliage, and spikes of bright yellow mullein-like flowers.

***çel'-sî-tûde**, *s.* [Lat. *celsitudo*=height, from *celsus*=high, lofty.]

1. **Lit.**: Height, altitude.

2. **Fig.**: Nobility, excellence.

çelt (1), **Celt** (1), *s.* [Lat. *celti*; Gr. *keltoi*, *kel-tai*; Wel. *celtiad*=one dwelling in a covert, an inhabitant of the woods, from *cel*=cover, shelter; *celv*=to cover, shelter, akin to Lat. *celo* (Mahn).] [**KELT**.]

Anthrop.: One of an ancient race of Asiatic origin, who formerly inhabited a great part of Gaul, Italy, Spain, and Britain, and whose descendants still occupy the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and part of the North of France.

çelt (2), **celt** (2), *s.* [Lat. *celtis*=a chisel, perhaps from being used by the Celts.]

1. The longitudinal and grooved instrument of mixed metal often found in Scotland.

2. A stone instrument of a wedgelike form found in barrows and other repositories of Celtic antiquarian remains.

¶ Though the primary application of the word *celt* was to the metallic implement, yet the stone celt (No. 2) is believed by archaeologists and geologists to be the older of the two.

çelt-i-bër-i-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Celtiber*, *Celtibericus*, from *Celtiberia*, a district of Spain.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to Celtiberia or its inhabitants, the Celtiberi or Celts of the Iberus (Ebro), in Spain.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Celtiberia.

çel'-tic, **Cel'-tic**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *celticus*; Gr. *kel-tikos*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Celts or their language.

B. As subst.: The language of the Celts.

¶ Remains of the Celtic language survive in Gaelic, Erse or Irish, Manx, Welsh, and Armorican or Breton.

Celtic architecture, *s.*

Arch.: A type of architecture existent in Great Britain before the Roman invasion. It is called also Druidic, but it is a question whether the structures classed under it are all really pre-Roman.

Celtic pipes, *s.* [**ELFIN PIPES**.]

çel'-ti-çîsm, *s.* [Eng. *celtic*; *-ism*.] A custom of the Celts, or an idiom of their language.

çel'-tis, *s.* [Lat. *celtis*, the name for an African species of Lotus.]

Bot.: A genus of Ulmaceæ (Elms) known as Nettle-trees. The fruit of the European Nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*, is supposed to be the Lotus of the classic nations. The tree grows on both sides of



Celtis.

1. End of branch in fruit. 2. Flower. 3. Flower with perianth removed.

the Mediterranean. The young branches are boiled, and the infusion used against dysentery and hemorrhæa. The kernel of the tree furnishes a useful oil. The seeds of *Celtis occidentalis* of America, here called the Nettle-tree or Sugar-berry, are given in dysentery, while the root, bark, and leaves of *Celtis orientalis* are used in the East against epilepsy. (*Lindley, &c.*)

***çê'-lÿph-ûs** *s.* [From Gr. *kelyphos*=a husk, a rind, a pod or shell of a fruit.]

Entom.: A genus of dipterous insects of the family Lauscanidæ. The antennæ are wide apart, as long as the head, stylet rather thick and covered with fine hairs; scutellum convex and covering the abdomen. The species have more the appearance of little beetles than diptera, owing to the immense size of the scutellum. Only two species are known, *Celyphus obtusus*, a native of Java, and *C. scutatus*, a native of the East Indies.

çê-mënt', ***çi-ment**, ***çy-ment**, ***sy-ment**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *cement*; Fr. *ciment*; Sp. & Ital. *cimento*; Lat. *cæmentum*=coarse stones, rubble, an abbreviation of *cædimentum*, from *cædo*=to cut.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally:**

(1) **Gen.**: Matter with which two bodies are joined together.

"Thei hadden tiles for stoons, and towgh cley for symment."—*Wycliffe: Gen. xi. 3.*

(2) **Spec.**: [II. 1.]

2. **Fig.**: Anything which forms a bond of union socially and morally.

"For lost, this social cement of mankind

The greatest empires, by scarce-felt degrees."

Thomson: Liberty, pt. v.

¶ In some of the poets the accent is on the first syllable, both in the noun and verb.

II. Technically:

1. **Building**: Of cements there are many varieties, according to the special needs of different trades. In building the principal are known as Portland and Roman. There are many places in this country in which are found the ingredients necessary for the manufacture of the various cements described below, and many different varieties of the article are made. Where Portland cement is specified in a building contract the imported variety is meant.

(1) **Portland cement** was patented in England by Joseph Aspdin in 1824. It is so called because it resembles in color Portland-stone. It is manufactured by calcining a mixture of clayed mud from the Thames with a proper portion of chalk. The calcined mass is then reduced to a fine powder, and intimately mixed with the addition of water. The resulting paste is molded into bricks, dried and burnt. The heat during the process of calcining must be a white heat, otherwise the carbonic acid and water may be expelled without the reaction between the lime and the clay necessary for the production of cement. The material is then assorted, all which has been too much or too little calcined being set aside and pulverized.

(2) **Roman cement** is a name given to certain hydraulic mortars, varying considerably in their chemical composition, though physically possessing the same general character. Lime stone is calcined and covered with sand in various proportions.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

Any limestone containing from fifteen to twenty per cent. of clay will, when properly prepared, form this cement. Calcine any ordinary clay and mix it with two-thirds its quantity of lime, grind to powder, and calcine again. The epithet Roman is improperly given, since the preparation was entirely unknown to the Romans.

(3) *Hydraulic Cement* is a kind of mortar used in building piers and walls under or exposed to water. There are many varieties, one of the best being composed of ground Portland-stone sixty-two parts, sand thirty-five, and litharge three.

2. *Glass manufacture*: Cement for glass is of various kinds, according as it is designed for ordinary or for chemical glasses, for the necks of bottles, for lens grinders, or for affixing metallic letters to plate-glass windows.

3. *Gold Mining*: Gravel cemented by clay, constituting an auriferous stratum in Sierra Nevada and Placer Counties in California, and in others of the western gold fields.

Metallurgy:

(1) A brown deposit in the precipitation tank in which the soluble chloride of gold obtained by the chlorination process is deposited by the addition of sulphate of iron to the solution.

(2) The material in which metal is imbedded in the cementing furnace (q. v.). (*Knight*.)

5. *Odontology*: The tissue which forms the outer crust of the tooth. It is less bony than dentine, and commences at the cervix or neck of the tooth, where the enamel terminates, increasing in thickness to the lower extremities of the root. An artificial cement is now much used by dentists in filling cavities of carious teeth.

"A single tooth may be composed of dentine, cement, enamel, and bone: but the dentine and cement are present in the teeth of all reptiles."—*Owen: Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

B. *As adj.*: (See the compounds.)

cement-ducts, s. pl.

Zoöl.: Ducts opening through the prehensile antennæ in the Cirripeds. (*Darwin*.)

cement-gland, s.

Zoöl.: A gland the secretion of which glues down the prehensile antennæ of the Cirripeds. (*Darwin*.)

cement-mill, s. A mill for grinding the septaria or stony concretions from which cement is made.

cement-spreader, s.

Building: A machine for coating and saturating felt or paper with liquid cement for roofing purposes.

çẽ-mẽnt', v. t. & i. [CEMENT, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To unite by means of some material interposed.

"Liquid bodies have nothing to cement them."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

2. *Fig.*: To unite together socially or morally.

"But how the fear of us

May cement their divisions,"

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 1.

*B. *Intrans.*: To become joined, to join, to cohere.

"When a wound is recent, and the parts of it are divided by a sharp instrument, they will, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inoculation, and cement like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another."—*Sharp: Surgery*.

*çẽ-mẽn'-təl, a. [Eng. cement; -al.] Pertaining to or composed of cement.

"Cemental tubes."—*Owen*.

*çẽ-mẽn-tā'-tion, s. [Low Lat. *cementatio*, from *cementum*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of cementing or of joining with cement.

2. *Chem.*: A chemical process which consists in imbedding a solid body in a pulverulent matter, and exposing both to ignition in a metallic or earthen case. In this way iron is cemented with charcoal to form steel; and bottle-glass with gypsum powder, or sand, to form Reaumur's porcelain. (*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.)

çẽ-mẽnt'-ẽd, pa. par. & a. [CEMENT, v.]

cemented-back, s. & a. (See the compound.)

Cemented-back carpet: In forming cemented-back carpet a number of warp-threads are arranged in a frame, and are brought into a convoluted form by means of metallic plates, which are laid strictly parallel. The under side of the warps thus doubled or folded are then dressed to raise a nap, and this surface is then smeared with cement and backed by a canvas or coarse cloth. When dry, the metallic strips are removed by cutting the loops, and leaving a pile surface, as in the Wilton carpets.

çẽ-mẽnt'-ẽr, s. [Eng. cement; -er.] One who, or that which cements or joins things together. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... language, which was to be the great instrument and cement of society."—*Locke*.

çẽ-mẽnt'-ĩng, *çẽ-men-tynge, pr. par., a. & s. [CEMENT, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of uniting or joining together. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Oure cementynge and fermentacioun."

Chaucer: C. T., 12,744.

2. That which cements or joins.

cementing-furnace, s. A furnace by which an article is packed in the powder of another substance, and therewith subjected to a continued heat below the fusing-point. The article is changed by a chemical reaction with the powder.

çẽ-mẽn-tĩ'-tious, a. [Lat. *cementitius*=of or pertaining to rubble; *cementum*=rubble, &c.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cement or stucco.

"In some parts the cementitious work is enforced."—*Forsyth: Italy*, p. 126. (*Latham*.)

çẽm-ẽ-tẽr'-i-əl, a. [Eng. cemetery, and suff. -al.] Of or pertaining to a cemetery.

"Any ameliorations of our present cemeterial system being obtainable."—*Haden: Earth to Earth*, p. 66 (1875.)

çẽm-ẽ-tẽr'-ỹ, *çym-y-toyre, s. [Fr. *cémétairie*; Ital. *ciméterio*; Low Lat. *cœmeterium*, from Gr. *koimētērion*=a sleeping place, a cemetery; *koimāō*=to lull to sleep.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A place where the dead are buried, a burial-ground not around a parochial or other church. [BURIAL-PLACE.]

"That one of the *cymytoyres* was in erles, and that other in burdeale."—*Caxton: Charles the Grete*, p. 243 (ed. *Herbage*).

2. *Law*: In this country cemeteries are usually places of sepulture at a convenient distance from the centers of population. They are generally the property of private corporations, or in rare cases are owned by municipal corporations. Lots are sold in them either in fee or are leased for a term of years. They are governed by boards of directors, who act in obedience to their by-laws, made in conformity with the statutes of the state in which they are located. They are usually under the jurisdiction of the department of public health of their respective commonwealths, and no interments or resurrections can take place without a legal permit from the proper officer. In England a permanent grave can be purchased in a cemetery, whereas it cannot be in a church-yard, by reason of the existence of a national church.

çẽ-nān'-gĩ-ũm, s. [Gr. *kenos*=empty; *angeion*=a vessel.]

Bot.: A genus of Phacidiacei (Ascomycetous Fungi) growing upon dead twigs, bursting through the bark in the form of little cups or hollow papillæ. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)

çẽn'-an-thỹ, s. [From Gr. *kenos*=empty, and *anthos*=a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: The suppression of the essential organs, viz., stamens and pistils, in a flower. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

*çẽ-nā'-tion, *çœ-nā'-tion, s. [Lat. *cœnatio*=a meal taking; *cœna*=a meal, supper.] Meal-taking.

"The summer lodgings regard the equinoctial meridian, but the roomes of *cœnation* in the summer, he obverts into the winter assent, that is south-east."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, p. 309.

çẽn'-nā-tõr'-ỹ, a. [Lat. *cœnatorius*=pertaining to a supper; *cœna*=supper.] Relating to or fit for supper.

"The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a *cœnatory* garment; and the same was practiced by the Jews."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

çẽn-chrĩ'-nā, s. [From Mod. Lat. *cenchrus* (q. v.), and neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

Zoöl.: A sub-family of the Crotalidæ.

*çẽn'-chrĩs, s. [From Gr. *kenghris*=(1) a kind of bird; (2) a kind of serpent.]

Zoöl.: A genus of American serpents, family Crotalidæ (Rattle-snakes). [CENCHRINA.]

çẽn-cras'-tũs, s. [Fr. *cenchrute*; Lat. *cenchrus*, from Gr. *kenchros*=millet.] A serpent of a greenish color, having its speckled belly covered with spots resembling millet-seeds.

çẽn-ẽs-thẽ'-sis, s. [Gr. *koinos*=common, and *ai̓sthesis*=feeling.] The prevailing conscious state of feeling, either pleasurable or painful. *Cenesthesia* is sometimes termed the "sixth sense."

çẽ-nõ-bĩte, s. [Lat. *cœnobita*=living in common, from Gr. *koinos*=common, and *bios*=life.] A monk living in a community. (*Mosheim*.)

çẽ-nõ-bĩt'-ic, *çœ-nõ-bĩt'-ick, *çẽ-nõ-bĩt'-i-çal, a. [Fr. *cénobitique*.]

1. Of or belonging to a cenobite.

"... such as are abstinence from blood, and from things strangled, the *cœnobic* life of secular persons, &c."—*Bp. Taylor: Lib. of Prophesying*, s. 5.

2. Living in community.

"They have multitudes of religious orders, black and grey, eremitical and *cœnobitical*, and nuns."—*Stillin'fleet*.

çẽ-nõ-bĩt'-ĩsm, s. [Eng. *cenobit(e)*; -ism.] The state of being a cenobite; the belief or practice of a cenobite.

*çẽ-nõ-bỹ, s. [Lat. *cœnobiũm*; Gr. *koinobion*=a place where persons lived in society, a convent or monastery; *koinos*=common, *bios*=life.] A convent or monastery; a religious community.

çẽ-nõg'-a-moũs, a. [Eng. *cenogam(y)*; -ous.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cenogamy.

çẽ-nõg'-a-mỹ, s. [Gr. *koinos*=common, and *gamos*=marriage.] The state of having husbands or wives in common, as is the case with some primitive tribes.

çẽn-õg'-õ-noũs, a. [Gr. *koinos*=common, and *gonos*=generation.] *Biol.*: Capable of producing young by means of eggs at one time, and viviporously at another, as the *Aphides*.

çẽn-õ-mỹ'-çe, s. [From Gr. *kenos*=empty, and *mykēs*=a mushroom.]

Bot.: An old name for a genus of lichens now generally called *Cladonia*. *Cenomyce* or *Cladonia rangifera* is the Reindeer Moss.

çẽn-õ-sphæ'-rā, s.; pl. çẽn-õ-sphæ-ræ [Gr. *kenos*=empty, and *sphairā*=sphere.] *Biol.*: The lattice-like spherical skeleton of certain radiolarians.

çẽn-õ-spũ'-dĩā, s. [Gr. *kenos*=empty, and *sponde*=zeal.] *Pathol.*: Mental absorption, of a gloomy complexion, or morbid anxiety regarding trivial matters.

çẽn'-õ-tāph, s. [Fr. *cenotaphe*; from Gr. *kenos*=empty, and *taphos*=a tomb.] An empty monument, that is, one raised to a person buried elsewhere. (*Dryden*.)

çẽn-õ-tāph'-ic, a. [Eng. *cenotaph*; -ic.] Pertaining to a cenotaph.

çẽ-nõ-zõ'-ic, a. [Gr. *kainos*=new, recent, *zōē*=life.]

Geol.: Belonging to the tertiary and more recent periods; belonging to the age of mammals. (*Dana*.)

*çense (2), s. [O. Fr. *cense*; Fr. *cens*; Lat. *cen-sus*.]

1. A rating, rate, or tax.

"... the *cense*, or rates of Christendom are raised since ten times, yea, twenty times told."—*Bacon*.

2. A census or enumeration of the people.

3. A condition, rank.

çense, *çen-syn, *sense v. t. & i. [CENSE (1), s.]

1. *Trans.*: To perfume with sweet odors; to scatter incense about.

"The Sallii sing, and *cense* his altars round."

Dryden.

2. *Intrans.*: To scatter incense.

çensed, pa. par. & a. [CENSE, v.]

"On the side altar *censed* with sacred smoke,

And bright with flaming fires,"

Dryden.

çense'-mẽnt, s. [O. Fr., from Lat. *censeo*.] [CENSURE.] Judgment.

çẽn'-sẽr, *çen-sere, *sen-sere, s. [Contracted from O. Fr. *encensier*; Low Lat. *incensarium*=a vessel for incense.]

1. He who censures or scatters incense.

2. A vessel in which incense is burnt.

3. A pan or vessel in which anything is burnt, a firepan.

"Here's snip, and nip, and cut, and slish, and slush,

Like to a *censer* in a barber's shop."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

çẽns'-ĩng, *çen-synge, pr. par., a. & s. [CENSE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of scattering incense.

"*Censynge*. *Thurificatio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*çẽn'-sion, s. [Low Lat. *censio*.] An assessment, rating, or taxing.

"God intended this *cension* only for the blessed Virgin and her son, that Christ might be born where he should."—*Joseph Hall*.

çẽn'-sõr, s. [Lat. *censor*, from *censeo*=to rate.]

1. A public officer or magistrate in Rome, whose business was to register the effects of the citizens, to impose taxes according to the property held by each man, and to superintend the manners of the citizens, with power to inflict punishments for breaches of morality.

2. One whose duty it is to inspect and examine books, plays, &c., before they are published, to secure that they shall contain nothing to offend against public morality or decency; an inspector of the public press.

bõil, bõy; põut, jõwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shũn; -tĩon, -şĩon = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bẽl, dẽl.

3. Any person who takes on himself the duty or part of a critic.

4. A public officer in the University of Cambridge, whose duty it is to look after the morals of the students. At Christ Church, Oxford, there are two of the Fellows who have similar duties, and are called respectively the Senior and Junior Censor.

***çĕn'-sôr-ĕss**, s. [Eng. *censor*; -*ess*.] A female censor.

"I am to pass for a *censoreess* now."—*Mad. d' Arblay: Diary*, i. 157.

çĕn'-sôr'-î-əl, a. [Lat. *censorius*=of or pertaining to a censor.]

1. The same as CENSORIAN.

"Whatever may have been the antiquity of these *censorial* records, they could not have been handed down in *censorial* families before the year 443 B. C."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. v., § 13, vol. i., p. 174.

2. Censorious, given to censure or captious criticism.

"The moral gravity and the *censorial* declamation of Juvenal."—*T. Warton: History of English Poetry*, iv. 6.

çĕn'-sôr'-î-ən, a. [Lat. *censorius*.] Of or pertaining to a censor or his duties.

"The Star-chamber had the *censorian* power for offences, vnder the degree of capital."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 64.

çĕn'-sôr'-î-ouſ, a. [Lat. *censorius*.] Given to censuring or captious criticism, severe.

¶ It was frequently used with *of* or *on* (or *upon*) before the thing censured.

"A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be *censorious* of his neighbors."—*Watts: On the Mind*.

çĕn'-sôr'-î-ouſ-ly, adv. [Eng. *censorious*; -*ly*.] In a censorious manner, with severity.

"... speak arrogantly and *censoriously* both of God and men."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 304.

çĕn'-sôr'-î-ouſ-nĕss, s. [Eng. *censorious*; -*ness*.] The quality of being censorious; a disposition to censure or find fault. (*Tillotson*.)

çĕn'-sôr-like, a. [Eng. *censor*; *like*.] Inclined to censoriousness, severe. (*Cotgrave*.)

çĕn'-sôr-ship, s. [Eng. *censor*; -*ship*.]

1. The office of a censor.

"The establishment of the *censorship* is referred to the year 443 B. C."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. v., § 2, vol. i., p. 136.

2. The period during which the office of censor was held by any particular person.

"It was brought to Rome in the *censorship* of Claudius."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

3. The office or position of a censor in a university.

4. Power or practice of superintending, revising, authorizing, or otherwise influencing the printed literature of a country, especially that which is periodical and political.

çĕn'-sū-əl (s as sh), a. [Lat. *censualis*=of or belonging to a census.] Relating to or containing a census.

"He sent commissioners into all the several counties of the whole realm, who took an exact survey, and described in a *censual* roll or book, all the lands, titles, and tenures, throughout the whole kingdom."—*Temple: Introduct. to the Hist. of Eng.*, p. 255.

çĕn'-sū-rā-ble (s as sh), s. [Eng. *censur(e)*; -*able*.] Deserving of censure, blamable, blameworthy.

"Many resolutions taken in council were justly *censurable*."—*Burton: Hist. Own Time*, an. 1711.

çĕn'-sū-rā-ble-nĕss (s as sh), s. [Eng. *censurable*; -*ness*.] The quality of being censurable; blamableness.

"This, and divers others, are alike in their *censurableness* by the unskilful, be it divinity, physic, poetry, &c."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*.

çĕn'-sū-rā-blŷ (s as sh), adv. [Eng. *censurable*(le); -*ly*.] In a censurable or blameworthy manner.

çĕn'-sure (s as sh) (1), s. [Fr. *censure*; Lat. *censura*=a setting a value on, an opinion; *censeo*=to value, to form an opinion.]

*1. A judgment or opinion which might be either favorable or unfavorable.

"Madam, the king is old enough himself To give his *censure*."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 3.

*2. A judicial sentence.

"To you, lord governor, Remains the *censure* of this hellish villain."

Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

†3. Revision, recension of the text of a book. (*Hallam*.)

†4. A spiritual punishment inflicted by an ecclesiastical court.

"Upon the unsuccessfulness of milder medicaments, use that stronger physic, the *censures* of the church."—*Hammond*.

5. Blame, reprimand, reproach.

"Your smooth eulogium to one crown address'd Seems to imply a *censure* on the rest."

Cowper: Table Talk.

çĕn'-sure (s as sh), v. t. & i. [CENSURE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To form or give a judgment or opinion regarding anything without its being implied that this award was unfavorable.

"His voyage was variously *censured*; the Templars who consented not to the peace, flouted thereat . . ."—*Fulder: The Holy War*, vol. iv., ch. 3.

¶ It is not creditable to man's candor in judging of others that the word *censure* in process of time became limited to the pronouncing of unfavorable judgments, these having from the first been so much more numerous than favorable verdicts that the word *censure* ceased to be applied to the latter at all.

*2. To condemn judicially, to sentence.

"Has *censur'd* him Already, and, as I hear, the provost hath A warrant for his execution."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 5.

3. To blame, to find fault with, to reprimand.

"To *censure* Homer, because it is unlike what is never meant to resemble, . . ."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, Postscript.

*B. Intrans. To form or give an opinion, to judge (followed by *on*).

"'Tis a passing shame, That I, unworthy body as I am, Should *censure* thus on lovely gentlemen."

Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, i. 2.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *censure*, to *animadvert*, and to *criticize*: "To *censure* and *animadvert* are both personal, the one direct, and the other indirect; *criticism* is directed to things and not to persons only. *Censuring* consists in finding some fault real or supposed; it refers mostly to the conduct of individuals. *Animadvert* consists in suggesting some error or impropriety; it refers mostly to matters of opinion or dispute. *Criticism* consists in minutely examining the intrinsic characteristics and appreciating the merits of each individually or the whole collectively; it refers to matters of science and learning. To *censure* requires no more than simple attention; its justice or propriety often rests on the authority of the individual; *animadversions* require to be accompanied with reasons. . . . *Criticism* is altogether argumentative and illustrative. . . ."

(2) He thus distinguishes between to *censure*, to *carp*, and to *cavil*: "To *censure* respects positive errors, to *carp* and *cavil* have regard to what is trivial or imaginary; the former is employed for errors in persons, the latter for supposed defects in things. *Censures* are frequently necessary from those who have the authority to use them. . . . *Carping* and *caviling* are resorted to only to indulge ill-nature and self-conceit. . . ."

(3) The distinction between to *accuse* and to *censure* is thus stated: "To *accuse* is only to assert the guilt of another; to *censure* is to take that guilt for granted. . . . An *accusation* may be false or true, a *censure* mild or severe."

(4) For the difference between to *blame* and to *accuse*, see BLAME, v. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

çĕn'-sured (s as sh), pa. par. & a. [CENSURE, v.]

çĕn'-sur-ĕr (s as sh), s. [CENSURE, v.]

1. Gen.: One who censures or blames.

"Nay amongst Europeans themselves, Cicero hath found many *censurers*."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 299.

*2. Spec.: A censor. (*Speed: Hist. Grt. Brit.*)

çĕn'-sur-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CENSURE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As subst.: The act of blaming or reproaching; censure.

çĕn'-sūs, s. [Lat. *census* from *censeo*=to rate, to value.] The act of taking the numbers and other statistics of the population of any district or country, or of the members of any class or denomination.

"... from the account of the Roman *census*, . . ."—*Bentley: Serm.*, p. 107.

1. *Israelites*: The Israelites were numbered by Moses 1490 B. C.; and by David 1017 B. C.

2. *In Ancient Rome*: The Census was established at Rome by Servius, and was held every five years in the *Campus Martius*. Every Roman citizen was obliged, on oath, to give in a statement of his own name and age, of the names and ages of his wife, children, slaves, and freedmen, if he had any. The punishment for a false return was that the person's goods should be confiscated, and he himself scourged and sold for a slave. Taxation depended upon the result of the Census.

3. The first Census in the United States was taken in 1790; the first in England and Scotland in 1801;

the first in Ireland in 1813. The custom is to take a Census in America and Great Britain every ten years. A Census was taken in Florence in 1527, in Venice 1584, France 1700, Sweden 1749. The United States Census is a very voluminous report, and forms a complete record of the progress and condition of the nation in every department of political and social economy. Its preparation is intrusted to a bureau, the chief of which is an important government official. Its preparation and publication sometimes consume the entire interval between the taking of two reports.

çĕnt (1), s. [An abbreviation of Lat. *centum*=a hundred. It is generally a part of a combination or phrase, as five per cent.=five by the hundred. In "cent per cent," however, it is a separate word.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A hundred.

"And brought with hem many stout *cent* Of greet lordynges." *Octavian*, 1463.

"The demon makes his full descent In one abundant shower of *cent per cent*." *Pope: Moral Essays*, iii. 372.

II. Technically:

1. A coin, made of copper or copper and nickel, in circulation in this country. It is of the value of ten mills or the hundredth part of a dollar.

2. A game at cards, resembling picquet, so called because one hundred was the winning number.

***çent** (2), s. [SCENT.]

çĕn'-tage (age as ig), s. [Eng. *cent*; -*age*.] Rate by the hundred; rate of interest or commission (only now used in the compound *per-centage*).

çĕn'-tâur, ***çĕn'-tâure**, **çĕn'-tâur-rŷ**, s. [Lat. *centaurus*; Gr. *kentauros*.]

1. *Mythol.*: A mythical creature, half man, half horse, said to have sprung from the union of Ixion and a Cloud; the most celebrated was Chiron. They inhabited Thessaly, and were also called Hippocentaurs. The myth probably arose from some herdsman on horseback, who, being seen by individuals unacquainted with the uses of the horse, was supposed to form, together with his steed, one integral body.

"And of the bloodie feast, which sent away So many *Centaur*s drunken soules to hell."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 23.

2. *Astron.*: A constellation in the Southern Hemisphere. Prof. Airy says that the bright star *Alpha Centauri* has an annual parallax of 2". (*Pop. Astron.*, 6th ed., pp. 195, 196), and that, if this is the case, the distance from us is only 200,000 times that of the sun (pp. 198, 213, 214).

çĕn'-tâur-rĕ-ā, s. [Lat., from Gr. *kentaureia*=relating to a Centaur; so called because Chiron the Centaur was healed by it.]

Bot.: An extensive genus of Composite plants, comprising both annual and perennial, herbaceous, or half-shrubby plants, some of them common weeds, as *Centaurea nigra*, the Knapweed of our pastures, while a certain number are esteemed border flowers. Of the annual species one of the most remarkable is *C. americanus*, or *Plectocephalus americanus* of some authors, which has a stout erect stem four to five feet high, oblong lance-shaped leaves, and very large capitules of a lilac-purple tint. The blue corn bottle is *C. cyanus*. [CORN-BOTTLE.] *Centaurea Calcitrapa* was once used as a febrifuge.

çĕn'-tâur'-î-ĕ-æ, s. pl. [From Low Lat. *centaurea* (q. v.), and Class. Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ieæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe Cynareæ.

***çĕn'-tâur-rîze**, v. i. [Eng. *centaur*; -*ize*.] To be or act like a centaur; hence, to be a man and act like a brute.

***çĕn'-tâur-like**, a. [Eng. *centaur*; *like*.] Like or resembling a centaur.

çĕn'-tâur-rŷ, ***çĕn'-tôr-ŷ**, ***çĕn'-tôr-îe**, s. [Lat. *centaureum*; Low Lat. *centaurea*; Gr. *kentaureion*, from *kentauros*=a Centaur, the plant being said to have been discovered by Chiron the Centaur.]

Bot.: A composite plant, *Centaurea nigra*. [CENTAUREA.]

¶ *Corn Centaury*: *Centaurea Cyanus*; *Great Centaury*: (1) *Chlora perfoliata*, (2) *Centaurea nigra*; *Little Centaury*: *Erythraea Centaurium*; *More Centaury*: The same as *Great Centaury* (q. v.); *Sea Centaury*: *Erythraea littoralis* (*Scotch*); *Small Centaury*: The same as *Little Centaury* (q. v.); *Yellow Centaury*: *Chlora perfoliata* (*Britten & Holland*); *American-Centaury*: The English name for the genus *Sabbatia*, a plant of the gentian order.

çĕn'-tĕ-nâr'-î-ən, a. & s. [Lat. *centenarius*=of a hundred.]

*I. As adj.: Of or relating to a hundred.

II. As subst.: A person who has attained the age of one hundred years.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêť, hĕre, camel, hĕr, thĕre; pĭne, pĭť, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôľf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

çĕn tē-nār'-i-an-izm, s. [Eng. *centenarian*; -ism.] The act or state of attaining the age of one hundred years.

"Putting aside, however, the questionable legends of *centenarianism*, . . ."—*Echo*, Aug. 15, 1871.

***çĕn-tē-nār'-i-ous**, a. [Lat. *centenarius*.] Of or relating to a hundred. (*Ash.*)

çĕn-tē-nar-ŷ, çĕn'-tēn-a-rŷ, çĕn-tēn'-nar-ŷ, a. & s. [Lat. *centenarius*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Relating to a hundred; consisting of a hundred.

2. Recurring once in every hundred years.

"*Centenary* solemnities, which returned but once in a hundred years."—*Fuller*.

B. As substantive:

*1. The aggregate of a hundred years; a century.

"In every *centenary* of years from the creation, some small abatement should have been made."—*Hakewill*: *On Providence*.

2. The celebration of the hundredth anniversary of any event.

***çĕn'-tence**, s. [SENTENCE.]

çĕn-tēn'-ni-al, a. [Low Lat. *centennis*; from *centum*=a hundred, and *annus*=a year.]

1. Pertaining to a centenary, or hundredth anniversary.

"Her *centennial* day."—*Mason*: *Poems*.

2. Recurring once in a hundred years.

çĕn'-tēr, çĕn'-tre (tre as tēr), s. & a. [Fr. *centre*; Sp. & Ital. *centro*; Lat. *centrum*; Gr. *kentron*=a prick, a goad, a center; *kenteō*=to prick, to goad.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The middle point, that point from which all points on the circumference of any circle, real or imaginary, are equally distant. [III. (3).]

"This erthe . . . hath his *centre* afre the lawe of kinde."—*Gower*, iii. 92.

(2) The middle portion of anything.

"The market-place, the middle *center* of this cursed town."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., ii. 2.

(3) A point of concentration; the point to which all things converge.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The point on which men's thoughts or minds are concentrated; the principal point.

"The *center* of the diplomatic difficulty . . ."—*London Times*, Nov. 13, 1876.

* (2) The earth.

"The heav'ns themselves, the planets, and this *center*, Observe degree, priority, and place."

Shakesp.: *Troilus & Cressida*, i. 3.

* (3) The soul.

"Poor soul, the *center* of my sinful earth."

Shakesp.: *Sonnets*, 146, 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Geom.*, *Nat. Phil.*, &c.: [I. 1.]

2. *Mech.*: One of two conical steel pins on a lathe, on which the body to be turned is fixed and revolves.

3. *Building*:

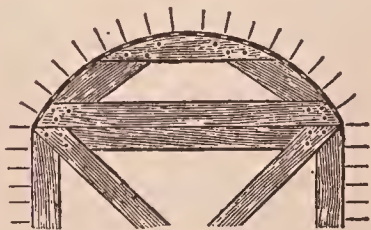
(1) Any timber frame, or set of frames, for supporting the archstones of a bridge during the construction of an arch. (*Weale*.)

(2) *Pl. centers*:

The length of timber disposed in a certain way by the process called centering. (q. v.)

4. *Turnery* (*pl. centers*):

The two cones with their axes horizontally posited for sustaining the body while it is turned. (*Weale*.)



Center of an Arch.

III. Compound Terms:

(1) *Center of a bastion*:

Mil.: A point in the middle of the gorge of the bastion, whence the capital line commences; it is generally at the inner polygon of the figure. (*James*.)

(2) *Center of a battalion on parade*:

Mil.: The middle, where an interval is left for the colors. (*James*.)

(3) *Center of a circle*:

Geom.: A point within a circle, and so situated that all straight lines drawn from it to the circumference are equal to one another.

(4) *Center of a conic section*:

Geom.: The point which bisects any diameter, or the point in which all the diameters intersect each other. [Nos. 7 & 11.]

(5) *Center of a curve of the higher kind*:

Geom.: The place where two diameters meet.

(6) *Center of a dial*: That part where the gnomon or style, placed parallel to the axis of the earth, intersects the plane of the dial. (*Weale*.)

(7) *Center of a hyperbola*:

Conic Sect.: The point of bisection of a straight line joining the foci.

(8) *Center of a regular polygon*:

Geom.: A point so situated that the straight line drawn from it to the several angles of the polygon are equal to one another.

(9) *Center of a sphere*:

Geom.: A point within a sphere, so situated that all the radii running from it to the circumference of the sphere are equal to each other. It is the center also of every great circle of the sphere.

(10) *Center of a square*:

Geom.: A point so situated that straight lines drawn from it to the several angular points of the square are equal to each other.

(11) *Center of an ellipse*:

Conic Sect.: The point of bisection of a straight line joining the foci of an ellipse. [No. 4.]

(12) *Center of attack*:

Mil.: An attack carried upon a capital in the middle, which generally leads to the half moon. The term is used when works with a considerable front upon three capitals are used in besieging a place. (*James*.)

(13) *Center of attraction*:

Nat. Phil.: The point to which bodies tend through the attraction of gravity.

¶ The strength of a *center*, called also the absolute force of a *center of attraction*: The intensity of force at unit distance. Attraction being inversely as the square of the distance, the strength of a

$\text{center of attraction} = \frac{L^3}{T^2}$ standing for length, and T for time. (*Everett*: *The C. G. S. System of Units*, ed. 1875, ch. i., p. 6.)

(14) *Center of buoyancy*:

Ship-building: The same as *Center of displacement* (q. v.).

(15) *Center of cavity*:

Ship-building: The same as *Center of displacement* (q. v.).

(16) *Center of conversion*:

Nat. Phil.: A point in a body about which it tends to turn, or turns when struck by another body.

(17) *Center of displacement*:

Ship-building: The mean center of the portion of the vessel immersed in the water. It is called also the *Center of cavity, immersion* or *buoyancy*.

(18) *Center of equilibrium in a series of connected bodies*:

Nat. Phil.: A point so situated that if it be supported the whole series of bodies will remain at rest.

(19) *Center of forces*:

Nat. Phil.: The point of application of a number of forces where they can be counteracted by a single force.

(20) *Center of friction*:

Nat. Phil.: The point around which anything gyrates.

(21) *Center of gravity*:

Nat. Phil.: A point in any material body or system of particles rigidly connected which is so situated that if it be supported or fixed the body will remain at rest whatever be the position which the body itself may occupy at the time.

(22) *Center of gyration*:

Geom.: The point at which, if the whole matter in the body were collected, given forces would produce the same angular velocity of rotation in a given time as they would do if the particles of the body were distributed in their proper places. (*Pen. Cycl.*)

(23) *Center of immersion*:

Ship-building: The same as *Center of displacement* (q. v.).

(24) *Center of inertia*:

Nat. Phil.: The same as *Center of gravity* (q. v.).

(25) *Center of magnitude*:

Nat. Phil.: A point in a body equally distant from all its external parts.

(26) *Center of motion*:

Nat. Phil.: The point which remains at rest while all the other parts move about it.

(27) *Center of oscillation*:

Nat. Phil., *Pendulum*, &c.: The point in which the whole of the matter must be collected that the time of the oscillation may be the same as when it is distributed.

(28) *Center of percussion*:

Nat. Phil.: The point at which the force of the stroke is the greatest possible.

(29) *Center of position*:

Nat. Phil.: The same as *Center of gravity* (q. v.).

(30) *Center of pressure*:

Nat. Phil.: The point at which the whole amount of pressure may be applied with the same effect as when it is distributed.

(31) *Center of pressure in a fluid against a plume*: *Hydrostatics*: A point so situated that it will just sustain a force equal and contrary to the whole pressure of the fluid.

(32) *Center of rotation*:

Nat. Phil.: The point around which a body rotates, the center of motion of a body.

(33) *Center of spontaneous rotation*:

Nat. Phil.: The center around which a body, every part of which is free to move, actually does so when struck by a force not passing through its center of gravity.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

center-bit, s.

Mech.: An instrument turning on a center, and having a projecting conical point. It is used for boring circular holes of various diameters. The head of the stock is pressed against the breast, and the stock itself caused to revolve swiftly by means of a handle.

center-board, s.

Naut.: A board placed amidship in a well which extends longitudinally and vertically through the keel, and is adapted to be lowered to give a deeper draft, in order to avoid leeway and to give the vessel greater stability under press of canvas. It is the old Dutch lee-board in a central position. A sliding-keel.

center-chisel, s.

Metal.: A chisel used to make a dent at the exact center to form a starting-point for the drill, in drilling holes in metal. A pointed cold-chisel.

center-chuck, s.

Turning: A chuck which can be screwed on the mandrel of a lathe, and has a hardened steel core or center fixed on it, and also a projecting arm or driver.

center-drill, s.

Turning: A small drill used for making a short hole in the ends of a shaft about to be turned, for the entrance of the lathe-centers.

center-fire, s. & a. (See the compound.)

Center-fire cartridge: A cartridge in which the fulminate occupies an axial position, instead of being around the periphery of the flanged capsule.

center-gauge, s. A gauge for showing the angle to which a lathe-center should be turned, and also for accurately grinding and setting screw-cutting tools.

center-lathe, s.

1. A lathe in which the work is supported upon centers at each end; one on the end of the mandrel in the head-stock, and the other, the back-center, on the axis in the tail-stock. The latter is adjustable.

2. A pole lathe; a lathe in which the work is held by centers projecting from two posts, and is driven by a band, which passes two or three times around it. The band is fastened at its respective ends to a treadle beneath the lathe and a spring bar above it.

center-line, s.

Shipbuilding: A central, longitudinal, vertical section of the hull.

center-phonc, s.

Acoustics: The place where the speaker stands in making polysyllabic and articulate echoes. (*Weale*.)

center-phonocamptic, s.

Acoustics: The place or object which returns the voice. (*Weale*.)

center-pin, s. The pivot on which the needle oscillates in a mariner's compass.

center-punch, s.

Joinery: A small piece of steel, with a hardened point at one end, used for making a small hole or indent.

center-rail, s.

Rail Engineering: A third, or middle, rail placed between the ordinary rails of a track, and used on inclined planes in connection with wheels on the locomotive in ascending or descending the grade.

center-rush, s. *Football*: The middle man of the line of seven rushers. Also called the *snap-back*.

center-saw, s. A machine for splitting round timber into bolts, instead of riving it, for ax and pick handles, and heavy spokes. It has a sliding carriage, furnished with center head-blocks, upon which the log is placed; and is provided with a dial-plate and stops, by which the log can be spaced into stuff the desired size. The centers can be adjusted up or down, to suit the work.

center-second, s. A term applied to a watch or clock in which the second-hand is mounted on the central arbor and completes its revolution in one minute. It is more easily read than the ordinary second-hand traversing in its own small dial.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

center-valve, *s.* A device in gas-works intended to distribute the coal-gas to the purifiers.

center-velic, *s.* The center of gravity of an equivalent sail, or that single sail whose position and magnitude are such as cause it to be acted upon by the wind when the vessel is sailing, so that the motion shall be the same as that which takes place while the sails have their usual positions. (*Weale.*) It is called also *velic-point*.

center-wheel, *s.* The "third wheel" of a watch in some kinds of movements.

çĕn'-ter, **çĕn'-tre** (*tre* as *tēr*), *v. t. & i.* [**CENTER**, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To place in the center.

"One foot he centered, and the other turned
Round through the vast profundity obscure."
Milton: P. L., vii. 228.

2. *Fig.:* To collect or gather at one point; to concentrate.

"He may take a range all the world over, and draw in all that wide air and circumference of sin and vice, and center it in his own breast."
South.

"But here our hopes are centered . . ."

Hemans: Stanzas on the Death of Princess Charlotte, 5.

II. Optics: To grind an optic glass so that the thickest part shall be exactly in the center.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.:* To be placed or to stand in the center.

"As God in heaven
Is center, yet extends to all, so thou,
Centering receive'st from all those orbs."
Milton: P. L., ix, 109.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. To rest or repose as a body in a state of equilibrium.

"Where there is no visible truth wherein to center, error is as wide as men's fancies, and may wander to eternity."
Decay of Piety.

2. To be collected to one point, to be concentrated.

"Speak, for he can, and none so well as he,
What treasures center, what delights, in thee."
Cowper: Hope, 174.

çĕn'-tered, **çĕnt'-red** (*tered* or *tred* as *tērd*), *pa. par. or a.* [**CENTER**, *v.*]

çĕnt'-ēr-īng, **çĕnt'-rīng**, *a. & s.* [**CENTER**, *v.*]

***A. As adj.:** Tending or gravitating toward the center.

"It was attested by the visible centering of all the old prophecies in the person of Christ, . . ."
Bishop Atterbury.

B. As substantive:

1. *Building:* [**CENTERING**.]

2. *Optics:* The grinding of an optic glass, so that the thickest part will be exactly in the middle.

çĕn'-tēr-īng, *s.* [*Eng. center; -ing.*] The temporary woodwork or framing on which any arch or vaulted work is constructed. Also called a **CENTER** (*q. v.*).

***çĕn'-ter'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [*Eng. center; -ity.*] The quality or state of being central; centrality.

"In every thing compost
Each part of th' essence its centerity
Keeps to itself, it shrinks not to a nullity."
More: Song of the Soul, pt. ii., bk. iii., c. 2, s. 20.

çĕn'-tēr-mēnt, *s.* [*Eng. center; ment.*] The center, the chief point.

"They fall at once into that state in which another person becomes to us the very gist and centerment of God's creation."
Cornhill Magazine: On Falling in Love.

çĕn-tēs'-ī-māl, *a. & s.* [*Fr. centésimal; Lat. centesimus=hundredth; centum=a hundred.*]

A. As adj.: Hundredth, by the hundred, per cent.

"This centesimal increase is not naturally strange."
Brown: Tracts, p. 40.

***B. As subst.:** A hundredth part. [**CENTESM**.]

"The neglect of a few centesimals in the side of the cube, would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot."
Arbuthnot: On Coins.

***çĕn-tēs'-ī-māte**, *v. i.* [*Lat. centesimatus, pa. par. of centesimo=to pick out every hundredth man; centum=a hundred.*] To inflict the punishment of centesimation.

"Elsewhere we decimate, or even centesimate: here we are all children of Rhadamanthus."
De Quincey: Casuistry.

çĕn-tēs'-ī-mā-tion, *s.* [*Lat. centesimo=to pick out every hundredth person; centesimus=of or pertaining to a hundred; centum=a hundred.*]

Milit.: A mode of punishment for mutiny or wholesale desertion, in which every hundredth man was selected for punishment.

çĕn'-tĕsm, *s.* [*Lat. centesima (pars)=the hundredth (part); centum=a hundred.*] A hundredth part or fraction.

çĕn-tē-tēs, *s.* [*Gr. kentetes=one who pierces.*]

Zoöl.: A genus of mammals, the typical one of the family Centetidae. The nose is large and proboscis-like, the body covered with hair intermingled with short prickles as in the hedgehogs, but they cannot like the latter animals roll themselves into a ball. They are found in Madagascar.

çĕn-tē-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [*From Mod. Lat. centet(es) (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.*]

Zoöl.: A family of mammals, order Insectivora. Genera: Centetes, Solenodon, and Gymnura. Found in Madagascar, the Eastern Peninsula, and Cuba.

***çĕnt'-grāve**, *s.* [*Lat. centum=a hundred, and Ger. graf=ruler, master.*] [*REEVE.*] A lord or ruler of a hundred.

"He was (per eminentiam) called the Centgrave or Lord of the Hundred."
Selden: Laws of Engl., pt. i., ch. 25.

çĕn'-tī, *in comp.* [*Lat. centum.*] A hundred.

çĕn-tī-çĕp'-ī-toŭs, *a.* [*Lat. centiceps (genit. centicipitis)=hundred-headed; centum=a hundred; caput=a head, and Eng. suff. -ous.*] Having a hundred heads; hundred-headed. (*Smart.*)

çĕn-tif'-īd-ōŭs, *a.* [*Lat. centum=a hundred; findo=to cut, to divide, and Eng. suff. -ous.*] Divided into a hundred parts. (*Smart.*)

çĕn-tī-fō'-lī-ōŭs, *a.* [*Lat. centifolius=hundred-leaved; centum=a hundred; folium=a leaf.*] Having a hundred leaves.

çĕn-tī-grāde, *a.* [*Fr. centigrade; from Lat. centum=a hundred, and gradus=a step, a degree.*] Divided into a hundred degrees.

centigrade thermometer, *s.* A thermometer graduated on the scale of Celsius, according to which the freezing-point (=32° Fahrenheit) is marked zero, and the boiling-point (=212° Fahrenheit) 100°. [*THERMOMETER.*]

çĕn-tī-grām, **çĕn-tī-grāme**, *s.* [*Fr. centigramme: cent=a hundred; gramme=a grain; from Lat. centum=a hundred, and gramma=a grain.*] [*GRAM, GRAMME.*] A measure of weight, being the hundredth part of a gramme, and equal to 1/15433 of a grain troy, or 1/16924 of a grain avoirdupois.

çĕn-tī-lī-tēr, **çĕn-tī-lī-tre**, *s.* [*Fr. centilitre: cent=a hundred; litre=a measure of capacity or volume.*] A measure of capacity or volume, being the hundredth part of a litre, or a little more than six-tenths of a cubic inch.

çĕn-tīl'-ō-quy (*quy* as *kwy*), *s.* [*Lat. centum=a hundred; loquor=to speak.*] A work composed by Ptolemy, and so called from its consisting of a hundred aphorisms or sayings.

"Ptolemy, in his centiloquy, attributes all these symptoms which are in melancholy men to celestial influences."
Burton: Anat. of Mel., p. 189.

çĕn-tī-me, *s.* [*O. Fr. centisme; Fr. centime, from Lat. centesimus=of or pertaining to a hundred, hundredth.*] A small French copper coin, the hundredth part of a franc, or one-fifth of our cent.

çĕn-tīm'-ē-tēr, **çĕn-tī-mē-tre**, *s.* [*Fr. centimètre, from Lat. centum=hundred, and metrum=a measure.*] A French measure of length, the hundredth part of a meter, that is rather more than 3/8 of an inch.

"The Units Committee of the British Association have recommended that all specifications shall be referred to the Centimetre, the Gramme, and the Second. The system of units derived from these as the fundamental units is called the C. G. S. system, and the units of the system are called the C. G. S. units."
Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units (ed. 1875), ch. ii., p. 10.

centimeter-nine, *s.* [*METER-SEVEN.*]

***çĕn'-tī-nēl**, *s.* [*SENTINEL.*]

***çĕn-tin-er**, *s.* [*CENTENIER.*]

çĕn-tī-nōde, ***çĕn-tī-no-dŷ**, *s.* [*Fr. centinodie; O. Fr. centinodie: Lat. centum=a hundred; nodus=a knot.*] A kind of grass of the genus *Illicebrum*, a purslane-like plant; knotweed.

çĕn-tī-pēd, **çĕn-tī-pēde**, *s.* [*Fr. centipède; Lat. centipeda=hundred-footed; from centum=a hundred, and pes (genit. pedis)=a foot.*]

Zoöl.: An articulated animal having, in the popular estimation, 100 feet, but scientific men do not guarantee the number. It is opposed to a millepede, *i. e.*, an animal with 1,000 feet, a number no more guaranteed than the former. The real distinction between them is that the Centipedes have only one pair of legs from each ring or "somite" of the body, while in the Millepedes there are two to each somite, except the anterior five or six, two pairs. The Centipedes constitute the order Chilipoda, of the class Myriapoda (*q. v.*). The feet are generally from fifteen to twenty pairs, and the joints of the antennæ not less than fourteen.

***çĕn-tīp'-ē-dāl**, *a.* [*Lat. centum=a hundred; pedalis=of a foot long, from pes (genit. pedis)=a foot.*] Of a hundred feet in length.

***çĕn'-tī-pēe**, *s.* The same as **CENTPEDE** (*q. v.*).

çĕn't-nēr, *s.* [*Ger. centner=a hundred-weight; from Lat. centenarius=of or pertaining to a hundred; centum=a hundred.*]

1. A weight of one hundred pounds, used in some parts of England and Germany.

"The Liverpool corn measure of 100lb., called a centner, he proposes as the unit of measure."
Standard, March 30, 1881.

2. A weight of a drachm, divided into a hundred equal parts.

çĕn-tō, ***çĕn'-tōne**, *s.* [*Lat. cento=a garment made up of several pieces joined together; patch-work.*]

1. A composition consisting of verses or passages from different authors arranged in a new order.

"Centones are pieces of cloth of divers colors . . . Metaphorically it is a poem patched out of other poems by aid of verses."
L. Vives: Augustine's City of God, bk. 17, c. 15, note.

2. Becoming at length naturalized in our tongue, it dropped the Latin plural centones and took the English one centos in its room. (*Trench: On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 28.)

"From different nations next the centos crowd."
Cambridge Scribleriad, bk. ii.

2. *Music:* An opera or musical composition made up out of selections from other pieces; a musical medley.

***çĕn-tōc'-ŭ-lā-tēd**, *a.* [*Lat. centum=a hundred; oculatus=having eyes, from oculus=an eye.*] Having a hundred eyes.

çĕn-tōn-īsm, *s.* [*Lat. cento (genit. centonis) and Eng. suff. -ism.*] The act or art of making up a composition from selections out of other authors; compilation.

çĕn'-tral, *a.* [*Lat. centralis=pertaining to the center, from centrum=the center.*]

1. Relating to the center, containing the center.

2. Situated in or at the center.

"Palmyra, central in the desert . . . fell."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

central artery, *s.*

Anat.: That which, given off by the ophthalmic, insinuates itself into the optic nerve in its passage to the retina.

central-eclipse, *s.*

Astron.: A central-eclipse is when the centers of the heavenly bodies, which are affected, exactly coincide, or are directly in a line with the spectator.

central-fire, *s. & a.*

*1. *As substantive:*

Alchemy: The fire which alchemists formerly imagined to be in the center of the earth, the fumes and vapors of which, as they supposed, made the metals and minerals.

2. *As adjective:*

Gunmaking: Constructed for the use of center-fire cartridges. [**CENTER-FIRE.**]

central forces, *s. pl.*

Mech.: The two antagonistic forces (centrifugal and centripetal) by whose united action bodies are caused to revolve round a central point.

çĕn'-tral-īsm, *s.* [*Eng. central; -ism.*] The same as centralization (*q. v.*).

***çĕn'-tral-īst**, *s.* [*Eng. central; -ist.*] One in favor of the policy of centralization.

çĕn-trāl'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [*Low Lat. centralitas; centralis=pertaining to a center; centrum=a center.*] The state or quality of being central.

"An actual centrality, though as low as next to nothing."
More: Notes upon Psychozoia, p. 354.

çĕn-trāl-īz-ā-tion, **çĕn-trāl-īz-ā-tion**, *s.* [*Eng. centraliz(e); -ation.*]

1. *Ordinary Lang.:* The act of making central.

2. *Political:* The system or policy of carrying on all Government at one central spot instead of locally. [**CENTRALISM.**]

çĕn'-tral-īze, **çĕn'-tral-īse**, *v. t.* [*Eng. central-ize.*]

1. *Gen.:* To make central, to bring to a center.

2. *Spec.:* To concentrate in some particular part, as an actual or conventional center (generally applied to the process by which the municipal or local administration of a country is overridden by the administration of the court or capital).

" . . . his attempt to centralize the power of the government."
Finlay: Greek Revolution, bk. v., ch. iv.

çĕn-trāl-lās'-sīte, *s.* [*From Gr. kenton=a sharp point, a center, and allasō=to change.*]

Min.: A white or yellowish-white pearly mineral found near Black Rock, at the Bay of Fundy. Compos.: Silica, 53.86; alumina, 1.4; magnesia, 0.16; lime, 27.92; potassa, 0.59; water, 11.42. (*Dana.*)

tate, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wē, wēt hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre. amīte. cūr. rāle, fūll: trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

çên-tral-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *central*: -ly.] As regards the center; in a central manner.

çên-trăn-thũs, *s.* [Gr. *kentron*=a spur; *anthos*=a flower.]

Bot.: Spurred Valerian, a small genus of plants of the order Valerianaceæ, much used for borders in gardens. *Centranthus ruber* grows in a number of places apparently but not really wild. It comes from the south of Europe and north of Africa.

çên-trā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *centrum*=a center.] A tendency to approach the center.

"What needs that numerous tlos'd *centration*
Like wastefull sand ystost with boisterous inunda-
tion?" *More Song of the Soul.*

çên-tric, ***çên-trick**, **çên-trĩ-cal**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *centr(e)*, and suff. -ic, -ical.]

A. As adj.: Placed in the center; central (*lit. & fig.*).

"Some, that have deeper digg'd in mine than I,
Say where his *centrick* happiness doth lie." *Donne.*

B. As subst.: A line drawn in a circle.

"How gird the sphere
With *centric* and *eccentric* scribbled o'er."
Milton: P. L., viii. 83.

çên-trĩ-cal-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *central*; -ly.] Centrally, in the center.

çên-trĩ-cal-næss, *s.* [Eng. *central*; -ness.] The state or quality of being central.]

çên-trĩç-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. *centric*; -ity.] The same as CENTRICALNESS.

çên-trĩf-u-gal, *a.* [Fr. *centrifuge*, from Lat. *centrum*=the center, and *fugio*=to fly from.]

1. *Mech.*: Having a tendency to or causing to recede from the center. [CENTRIFUGAL FORCE.]

"They described an hyperbola, by changing the centripetal into a *centrifugal* force."—*Cheyne.*

†2. *Botany*:

(1) An epithet applied to that kind of inflorescence, which, like the cyme, flowers first at the end and last at the base; called also *Determinate*, *Definite*, or *Terminal* inflorescence. [CENTRIFUGAL INFLORESCENCE.]

"The expansion of the flowers is in this case *centrifugal*, that is, from apex to base, or from center to circumference."—*Balfour: Botany* (1855), § 332.

(2) Having the radicle turned toward the sides of the fruits.

centrifugal drill, *s.* A drill having a fly-wheel upon the stock, to maintain and steady the motion against the effect of temporary impediments.

centrifugal filter, *s.* A filter the cylinder of which has a porous or foraminous periphery, and is very rapidly rotated on its vertical axis, so as to drive off by centrifugal force the liquid with which the substance contained in the cylinder is saturated.

centrifugal force, *s.*

Nat. Phil.: The force which impels a revolving body from the center to the circumference of its orbit.

¶ Prof. Airy objects to the use of the term *centrifugal force*, saying that there is no force in operation. He proposes to substitute the expression "centrifugal tendency." (*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astron.*, 6th ed., pp. 241-2.)

centrifugal gun, *s.*

Mil.: A form of machine-cannon in which balls are driven tangentially from a chambered disk rotating at great speed.

centrifugal inflorescence, *s.*

Bot.: An inflorescence in which the terminal flower opens first and the lateral ones successively afterward. (*Figuier: Vegetable World.*)

centrifugal machine, *s.*

1. *Hydraul.*: A machine contrived to raise water by means of centrifugal force, combined with the pressure of the atmosphere.

2. *Manufac.*: A machine for drying yarn, cloth, clothes, sugar, &c., by centrifugal action. The fiber or other material is placed in a hollow cylinder with a reticulated periphery or wire gauze, and, being rotated at a rate of from 1,000 to 2,000 revolutions per minute, the water flies off by the centrifugal action, and is collected by the inclosing cylinder, down which it trickles to a discharge-pipe. It is also found useful in removing the must from the grape after crushing. (*Knight.*)



Centrifugal Inflorescence—Geranium.

centrifugal pump, *s.* The same as CENTRIFUGAL MACHINE, 1. *Hydraul.*

centrifugal tendency, *s.* A compound term designed to express the same idea as the more common one, *centrifugal force* (q. v.).

"A circular hoop when set to spinning becomes more or less elliptic, owing to this *centrifugal tendency*."—*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astron.*, 6th ed., pp. 241-2.

"As the *centrifugal tendency* is powerfully in operation at the equator, but not at all at the poles, the attraction of the earth on bodies at its poles is necessarily greater than on bodies at its equator. Another cause tends to produce the same result, but that the distance between the poles and the center of the earth is less than that between the equator and that center."—*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astron.*, 6th ed., pp. 240-2.

çên-trĩf-u-gal-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *centrifugal*; -ly.]

1. *Lit.*: In a centrifugal manner.

2. *Fig.*: Spreading outward.

"The British Association then, as a whole, faces physical nature on all sides and pushes knowledge *centrifugally* outward."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., vi. 110.

çên-trĩp-ě-tal, *a.* [In Fr. *centripète*, from Lat. *centrum*=center, and *peto*=to seek.]

1. *Mech.*: Having a tendency to or causing to approach the center; having gravity. It is the opposite of centrifugal (q. v.).

"In the same manner the centrifugal force is not a distinct force in a strict sense, but only a certain result of the first law of motion, measured by the portion of *centripetal* force which counteracts it."—*Whewell: History of Scientific Ideas*, i. 285.

2. *Botany*:

(1) An epithet for that kind of inflorescence which, like the spike or capitulum, flowers first at the base and last at the end or center; called also *Indeterminate*, *Indefinite*, or *Axillary* inflorescence. [CENTRIPETAL INFLORESCENCE.]

"The expansion of the flowers is thus *centripetal*, that is, from base to apex, or from circumference to center." *Balfour: Botany* (1855), § 331.

(2) Having the radicle turned toward the axis of the fruit.

3. *Osteology*: Progressing by changes from the exterior toward the center, as the *centripetal* calcification of a bone. (*Owen.*)

centripetal force, *s.*

Nat. Phil.: A so-called force which tends to make a body move toward a center.

centripetal inflorescence, *s.*

Bot.: An inflorescence in which the lowest flowers open first and the main stem continues to elongate, developing fresh flowers. (*Figuier: Veg. World.*)

centripetal press, *s.* A mechanical contrivance for pressing inwardly on a radial line from all directions in the common plane. (*Knight.*)

centripetal pump, *s.*

A pump in which the water is gathered by revolving blades or arms, and drawn to the axis from whence the discharge tube rises. (*Knight.*)

centripetal tendency, *s.*

Nat. Phil.: A name proposed by Prof. Airy to designate what is now commonly called "centripetal force," but properly speaking is not a force but a tendency. [CENTRIPETAL FORCE.] Centripetal and centrifugal tendencies make the planets revolve around the sun in their present elliptic orbits. If centripetal action ceased, they would fly off into space; if centrifugal action failed longer to operate, they would move with continually augmenting velocity toward the sun, against which they would ultimately impinge, with the supposed effect that everything in them combustible would be burnt.

çên-trĩp-ě-tal-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *centripetal*; -ly.] In a centripetal manner; by centripetal force.

***çên-trĩp-ě-ten-çý**, *s.* [Lat. *centrum*=center; *petens* (genit. *petentis*), pr. par. of *peto*=to seek.] The quality of having a tendency to approach the center. (*Month. Rev.*)

çên-trĩs-cũs, *s.* [Lat. *centriscus*; Gr. *kentris-kos*.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes of the family *Fistulariidae* or *Aulostomidae*, having the head lengthened into a very narrow snout, mouth without teeth, gills broad and flat, body compressed, belly earinate, ventral fins united. (*Craig.*) *Centriscus scolopax* is the Trumpet-fish or Sea-snipe, called in Cornwall the Bellows-fish. It is about five inches long. Its habitat is in the Mediterranean.

***çên-trĩ-bār-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *kentrobārīka*, the title of a book by Archimedes on the finding the center of gravity; from *kentrobārēs*=gravitating toward

the center; *kentron*=center, *barcō*=weight, gravity.] Relating to the center of gravity, or to the process of finding it.

centrobaric method, *s.*

Math.: A process invented for measuring or determining the quantity of any surface or solid, by considering it as generated by motion, and multiplying the generating line or surface into the path of its center of gravity. It is sometimes called the *Theorem of Pappus*, and also, but incorrectly, *Guldinus's properties*.

çên-trĩ-çēr'-cũs, *s.* [Gr. *kentron*=center, and *kerkos*=tail.] A genus of birds of the grouse family, the typical and only species of which is *C. urophasianus*, or sage-cock.

çên-trĩ-clĩn'-ĩ-ũm, *s.* [From Gr. *kentron*=a sharp point, a center; *klinē*=a couch, a bed.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, with two-lipped corollas. The four known species are herbs or small shrubs found in the Peruvian Andes at an elevation of 6,000 to 8,000 feet. They have alternate leaves, stalked, toothed, or entire, and covered beneath, as well as the stems, with a white tomentum. The flower-heads are purple, about an inch in diameter; the ray florets are few and female. *Centroclinium adpressum* and *C. reflexum* are cultivated, and produce rose-colored flowers, smelling like hawthorn. (*Treasury of Botany.*)

çên-trĩ-lē'-pĩs, *s.* [Gr. *kentron*=a spur; *lepis*=a stalk.]

Bot.: A genus of Desvauxiaceæ, containing a few small tufted sedge-like herbs from Australia and Tasmania. Leaves setaceous, all radical; scapes short and terminated by a simple spike; glumes two, membranous; stamen one; ovaries two to twelve, becoming utricles in fruit. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

çên-trĩ-lĩn'-ě-ād, *s.* [Lat. *centrum*=center; *linea*=a line.] An instrument for drawing lines converging to or passing through a point.

çên-trĩ-lĩn'-ě-āl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *centrum*=center; *linealis*=pertaining to a line, from *linea*=a line.]

A. As adj.: An epithet applied to lines converging to or meeting in a point or center.

B. As substantive: A centrolinead.

çên-trĩ-lō'-bĩ-ũm, *s.* [Gr. *kentron*=a spur; *lobos*=a hood, a capsule.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous trees from Brazil, Guiana, and Venezuela. The leaves are a foot or more in length, and clad with a rusty pubescence. The pod is the most remarkable part of the plant. It is like the fruit of the common maple. It is about nine inches in length, the lower or seed-bearing portion globular, and clad with long, straight prickles; the upper or winged portion thin, papery in texture, about 2½ inches broad, and bearing on its back a long, straight, spurred spine, which is the hardened style. *Centrolobium paridense* furnishes one of the most esteemed timbers of the Orinoco; its color is bright orange while fresh, fading to brown after exposure.

çên-trĩl'-ō-phũs, *s.* [Gr. *kentron*=a goad, a spur; *lōphos*=a crest.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes of the family *Coryphæonidae*, with elongated bodies, the dorsal fin commencing evenly with the pectoral; ventral fin small; anal fin half as long as the dorsal; vent central; lateral line prominent. *Centrolophus morio* is the "Black fish." It is intensely black above, especially on the fins. It is of a paler color beneath.

***çên-trĩ-nēl**, *s.* [A corrupt form of *centinel* (q. v.).] A sentinel.

çên-trĩ-nĩ-a, *s.* [Gr. *kentron*=a spur, from the anthers being furnished with a long spur.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the order *Melanostomaceæ*, having large purple flowers.

çên-trĩ-nōt'-ĩ-næ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *centronotus*, the typical genus; and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ichthy.: A sub-family of fishes, of which *Centronotus* is the type, belonging to the family *Zeidae* of Swainson, or to the *Scomberidae*.

çên-trĩ-nō-tũs, *s.* [Gr. *kentron*=a goad, a spur; *notos*=the back; so called from the spur-like prickle pointing forward on the back.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, family *Zeidae*, with oblong-fusiform bodies; dorsal and anal fins of equal length and falcated; caudal fin large and forked; scales minute.

çên-trĩ-pō'-gõn, *s.* [Gr. *kentron*=a spur; *pōgōn*=a beard.]

Bot.: A genus of *Lobeliaceæ*, natives of tropical America. All the plants are under-shrubs with irregular flowers on long axillary stalks. It is alleged that the succulent fruit of *Centropogon* is eatable (*Lindley*), though the *Lobeliaceæ* are generally dangerous.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **þhis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şhũn**; **-þion**, **-şion** = **zhũn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **şhũs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

çên-trô-pô-ma, **çên-trô-pô-müs**, s. [Gr. *kentron*=a goad, a spur; and *pôma*=a lid, a cover.] *Ichthy.*: A genus of fishes belonging to the Percidæ or Perch family. *Centropomus undecimalis*, the specific name of which refers to the fact that it had eleven rays to the posterior dorsal fin, frequents the mouth of some South American rivers. It is called by the English-speaking residents the Seapike, and is eaten.

çên-trô-pris-têş, s. [Gr. *kentron*=a spur, and *pristês*=a saw, from its saw-like spines.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the Percidæ or Perch family. *Centropistes nigricans*, one of the species called Black Perch or Black Bass, is abundant in the rivers of this country, and is esteemed for the table.

çên-trô-pûş, s. [Gr. *kentron*=a spur; *pous*=a foot.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the Cocyziæ or Hooked-billed Cuckoos.

çên-trô-sê-lê-nî-a, s. [Gr. *kentron*=a spur; *sêlênê*=the moon.]

Bot.: A genus of Gesneraceæ, from British Guiana. It consists of but a single plant, which has a short, creeping stem, subcordate, petiolate leaves, and solitary axillary peduncles. The calyx is five-parted, with serrate segments. It is distinguished from *Nematanthus*, to which it is allied, by the spur of the flower, coupled with the habit and the toothed segments of the calyx. (*Treas. of Botany.*)

çên-trô-sê-ma, s. [Gr. *kentron*=a spur; *sêma*=a mark, a device.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous prostrate or twining perennial plants, distinguished by having on the back and near the base of the standard a short spur. The large and elegant pea-like flowers are white, violet, rose, or blue in color, single or in axillary racemes. The pods are very narrow, compressed, thickened at both sides, and terminating in a long point; in some species they are eight inches in length. Upwards of twenty species, all peculiar to warmer portions of America, are known.

çên-trûm, s. [From Mod. Lat. *centrum*; Gr. *kentron*=a horse-goad, . . . the stationary part of a pair of compasses.]

Anat. & Zool.: A center, applied specially to the "bodies" of vertebratæ. (*Huxley.*) The central portion or "body" of a vertebra. (*Nicholson.*)

***çên-trÿ**, s. [SENTRY.]

"The thoughtless wits shall frequent forfeits pay,
Who 'gainst the centry's box discharge their tea,"
Gay.

çên-tûm-vîr, (pl. **çên-tûm-vîr-î**), s. [An adaptation of Lat. *centumviri*: *centum*=a hundred; *vîr*, nom. pl. of *vîr*=a man.]

Rom. Antiq.: One of the centumviri or judges appointed by the prætor to decide common causes amongst the Romans. They were selected from the most learned in the law, and were elected from the thirty-five tribes, three out of each tribe, so that their number really was one hundred and five, though, for the sake of the round number, called *centumviri*. They were afterward increased in number to one hundred and eighty, yet still retained their original name.

çên-tûm-vîr-âl, a. [Lat. *centumviralis*=pertaining to the centumviri.] Pertaining to the centumviri or a centumvir. (*Ash.*)

çên-tûm-vîr-ate, s. [Fr. *centumvirat*; Lat. *centumviratus*.] The office or position of a centumvir.

çên-tûn-cu-lûş, s. [Lat.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Primulacæ. *Centunculus minimus* is the Bastard Pimpernel, an annual weed with alternate ovate leaves and sessile flowers. A book-name for it is the Small Chaff-weed.

çên-tu-ple, a. [Fr. *centuple*; Lat. *centuplex*=a hundred-fold: *centum*=a hundred; *plexus*, pa. par. of *plecto*=to twist, to weave.] A hundred-fold. (*Ben Jonson.*)

çên-tu-ple, v. t. [CENTUPLE, a.] To multiply or increase a hundred-fold.

"Then would he centuple thy former store,
And make thee far more happy than before,"
Sandys: Paraphr. of Job.

çên-tû-plîc-ate, v. t. [Lat. *centuplicatus*, pa. par. of *centuplico*=to make a hundred-fold: *centum*=a hundred; *plîco*=to weave, to twist.] To make a hundred-fold, to repeat a hundred times.

çên-tû-plî-câ-têd, pa. par. or a. [CENTUPLICATE, v.] Made a hundred-fold, repeated a hundred times.

"I perform'd the civilities you enjoyn'd me to your friends here, who return you the like centuplicated, . . ."
—*Howell*, bk. iv., Let. 2.

çên-tû-plî-câ-tîng, pr. par., a. & s. [CENTUPLICATE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & partic. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of multiplying a hundred-fold.

çên-tür-î-âl, a. [Lat. *centurialis*=pertaining to a century; *centuria*=a century; *centum*=a hundred.] Pertaining to a century or a hundred. (*Edin. Cycl.*)

"When the third centurial jubilee of New England shall come, who of us will then be living to participate in the general joy?"—*J. Woodbridge.*

***çên-tür-î-an**, s. [Eng. *century*; -an.] A centurion. (See example under *centenier*.)

***çên-tür-î-ate**, v. t. [Lat. *centuriatus*, pa. par. of *centurio*.] To divide into centuries or hundreds. (*Coles.*)

çên-tür-î-ate, a. [Lat. *centuriatus*, pa. par. of *centurio*.] Pertaining to, or divided into, centuries or hundreds.

"The centuriate assemblies."—*Holland: Livy*, bk. vi., ch. xli.

***çên-tür-î-â-tôr**, s. [Lat. *centurio*=to divide into centuries or hundreds.] A name given to historians who distinguish times by centuries, which is generally the method of ecclesiastical history. Used specially of the Magdeburg centuriators—viz., Matthias, Flacius, John Wigand, Matthew Judex, Basil Faber, Andrew Corvinus, Thomas Holthunters, and others, who between A. D. 1559 and 1574 published a Church History in thirteen volumes, each volume comprising a century.

"The centuriators of Magdeburg were the first that discovered this grand imposture."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

***çên-tu-rîe**, ***çên-tür-ÿ** (1), s. [CENTAURY.]
"Of lauriol, century and fumytere,"
Chaucer: C. T., 16, 449.

çên-tür-î-ôn, s. [Lat. *centurio*, from *centum*=a hundred.]

Roman Antiq.: A Roman military officer commanding a century or a company of infantry, consisting of one hundred men. He answered to our captain. (*Matt. viii. 5.*)

***çên-tu-rîst**, s. [Eng. *centur(y)*; -ist.] The same as CENTURIATOR (q. v.).

"You cannot justly join Osiander and the centurists with the peathens."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 105.

çên-tu-rÿ (2), s. [Lat. *centuria*, from *centum*=a hundred.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

* (1) An aggregate number of a hundred of things.

"And on it said a century of prayers,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

(2) A period of a hundred years. This is the uniformly accepted sense of the word now. Modern chronology among Christian nations centers at the birth of Christ, and the centuries are numbered according to their order either before or after that era. As the *First* or the *Nineteenth Century* A. D.; the *First* or the *Third Century* B. C.

" . . . though our joys, after some centuries of years, may seem to have grown older . . ."
—*Boyle.*

2. *Fig.*: Any exceedingly long period of time. (*Colloquial.*)

"And fair unblemish'd centuries elaps'd,
When not a Roman bled but in the field."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. iii.

*II. *Roman Antiq.*:

1. A division of the Roman tribes for the election of magistrates, the passing of laws, &c., on which the voting was by centuries.

2. A company of cavalry; a sub-division in the Roman army.

¶ *Centuries of Magdeburg*: An ecclesiastical history arranged in thirteen centuries, compiled by a great number of Protestants at Magdeburg. Bacon also wrote a work on natural history, under the title of *Ten Centuries of Natural History*, it being divided into ten books, each containing one hundred short articles.

century-plant, s. The American Aloe, *Aloe americanus*, so called from its being formerly supposed to flower only once in each century.

***ceol**, s. [A. S. *ceol*=a ship.] An initial in the names of men, which signifies a ship or vessel, such as those that the Saxons landed in. (*Gibson.*)

çê-pa, s. [Lat.]

Bot.: The common Onion, *Allium cepa*.

çê-pêv-ôr-ous, a. [Lat. *cepa*=an onion; *voro*=to devour.] Feeding upon onions.

çêph-a-êl-îs, s. [Gr. *kephalê*=head, from the flowers being united in heads.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the order Cinchonaceæ, one of the species of which, *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*,

a little creeping-rooted Brazilian plant, yields the well-known emetic of that name. *C. ruelliaefolia* is poisonous, and is used to kill rats and mice.

çêph-a-lâ-cân-thûş, s. [Gr. *kephalê*=head; *akantha*=a spine.]

Ichthy.: A genus of mail-cheeked fishes belonging to the Triglidae or Gurnard family.

çêph-âl-âl-gîc, a. & s. [Lat. *cephalalgicus*; Gr. *kephalalgikos*: *kephalê*=head; *algeô*=to pain, to suffer pain.]

A. *As adj.*: Affected with, suffering from, or producing headache.

B. *As subst.*: A remedy for the headache.

" . . . cephalalgics, icterics, apoplegmatics, acoustics, as their several cases required."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels.*

çêph-âl-âl-gÿ (*Eng.*), **çêph-âl-âl-gî-a** (*Mod. Lat.*), s. [Fr. *céphalalgie*; Gr. *kephalalgia*=headache: *kephalê*=head; *algeô*=to suffer pain.]

Med.: The pathological name for the headache.

çêph-âl-ân-thêr-a, s. [Gr. *kephalê*=head; *anthera*=an anther.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, three species of which are common in this country, *Cephalanthera pallens*, *ensifolia* and *rubra*. They have nearly regular white or red half-closed flowers with a saccate hypodril.

çêph-âl-ân-thî-ûm, s. [Gr. *kephalê*=head; *anthos*=a flower.]

Bot.: The head or capitate inflorescence of a composite flower. (*Brande.*)

çêph-âl-ân-thûş, s. [Gr. *kephalê*=head; *anthos*=a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Cinchonaceæ, called in this country Button-wood. *Cephalanthus occidentalis* is a bushy shrub with leaves opposite, or sometimes three in a whorl, and yellowish-white flowers in round heads of the size of a marble. It is common in swamps from the Carolinas to Canada. The inner bark of the root is an agreeable bitter expectorant, and is often taken as a remedy in obstinate coughs.

çêph-âl-âr-î-a, s. [Gr. *kephalê*=the head, from the form of the groups of the flowers, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -aria.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the Teazel-worts. There are about twenty species known, to be found in Middle Europe, North Asia, and the Cape of Good Hope. They are mostly perennial herbs, a few only being annual. The flowers are white, yellow, or lilac.

çêph-âl-âş-pî-dæ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *cephalaspis* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Palæont.: A family of fossil fishes, order Ganoidæ, sub-order Ostracostei, or Placodermis. They commence in the Upper Silurian, but do not attain importance till the Devonian period. [CEPHALASPIES.]

çêph-âl-âş-pîş, s. [Gr. *kephalê*=head; *aspis*=a shield.]

Palæont.: A genus of ganoid fossil fishes found in the Old Red Sandstone formation. The cephalic shield is prolonged behind into three acute projections, the two lateral ones produced backward so as to make the buckler resemble "a saddler's knife," i. e., the instrument with which leather merchants and shoemakers cut their leather. The species are sometimes called Bucklerheads. The most common one is *Cephalaspis Lyellii*.

çêph-âl-âte, s. [Gr. *kephalê*=head.]

Zoöl.: A mollusk having a head.

çêph-âl-ê-mÿ-î-a, s. [Gr. *kephalê*=head; *myia*=a fly.]

Entom.: A genus of dipterous insects of the family Eristidæ, or Gadflies.

çêph-âl-îc, ***çêph-âl-îck**, a. & s. [Fr. *céphalique*; Gr. *kephalikos*=pertaining to the head; *kephalê*=the head.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the head; useful as a remedy for pain in the head.

"Cephalic medicines are all such as attenuate the blood, so as to make it circulate easily through the capillary vessels of the brain."—*Arbuthnot: On Alim.*

B. *As subst.*: A medicine or remedy for pains in the head.

cephalic index, s.

Anat., Ethnol., &c.: The ratio of the transverse to the longitudinal diameter of the skull. (*Ros-siter.*)

cephalic snuff, s.

Pharm.: The name of an errhine powder, the chief ingredient in which is asarabacca. (*Mayne.*)

cephalic vein, s. A vein running along the arm, so called because the ancients used to open it for disorders of the head. (*Dunghlison.*)

çêph-âl-îş-tîc, a. [Gr. *kephalê*=the head.] Belonging to or situated in the head.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

čěph-ál-i'-tis, s. [Gr. *kephalē*=the head, and med. suff. *-itis* (q. v.).]

Med.: The name given by Linnæus to inflammation of the brain or its investing membranes.

čěph-ál-i-zā'-tion, s. [Gr. *kephalē*=the head, formed as if from a verb *cephalize*.]

Biol.: A word first used by J. Dana to indicate the tendency in certain animals to have their forces localized in or near the head.

"This centralization is literally a *cephalization* of the forces. In the higher groups, the larger part of the whole structure is centered in the head."—*Dana: Crustacea*, pt. ii., p. 1,397.

čěph'-ál-ō, in comp. [Gr. *kephalē*=head.] Pertaining to the brain.

cephalo-branchiata, s. pl.

Zoöl.: The same as TUBICOLA (q. v.).

cephalo-branchiate, a.

Zoöl.: Having branchiæ (gills) upon the head. Example, the Serpulæ in the class Annelida.

cephalo-extractor, s.

Obstetrics: An instrument to extract the fœtus by the head.

čěph-ál'-ōd-ine, a. [From Gr. *kephalē*=a head, *d* euphonic, and Eng. suff. *-ine*.] Forming a head. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

***čěph-ál-ōg'-raph-ŷ**, s. [Gr. *kephalē*=head; *logos*=a discourse; *graphō*=to write.]

Anat.: A description of the head.

čěph'-ál-ōid, a. [Gr. *kephalē*=head; *eidos*=form.] Head-shaped.

čěph-ál-ōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. *kephalē*=head; and *logos*=a treatise.]

Anat.: A treatise on the head.

čěph-ál-ōm'-ē-tēr, s. [From Gr. *kephalē*=the head, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the size of the fœtal head during parturition.

čěph-ál-ōph'-ōr-a, s. pl. [From Gr. *kephalē*=the head, and *phoreō*=to bear.]

Zoöl.: A sub-class of mollusca containing those which possess a distinct head. They are called also Encephala.

čěph-ál-ōph'-ōr-ous, a. [From Mod. Lat. *cephalophor(a)*, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cephalophora.

čěph-ál'-ō-phūs, s. [Gr. *kephalē*=the head, and *lophos*=crest.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Antelopes, peculiar to tropical or southern Africa. The males have horns which are short, straight, simple cones, slanting backward, and a long tuft of hair (whence the name) directed backward behind the ears. They are known as Bush-bucks and there are several species, the smallest, the Pigmy Bush-buck, being no bigger than a rabbit.

čěph-ál-ōp'-ōd-a (*Lat.*), **čěph'-ál-ō-pōds** (*Eng.*), s. [Fr. *céphalopode*, from Gr. *kephalē*=head, and *pous*, genit. *podos*=a foot.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A class of mollusks, characterized by a distinct head, surrounded by a circle of long arms or tentacles, used for crawling and seizing objects. It includes the Argonaut, Octopus, Cuttle-fish, &c., with the fossil Belemnites and Ammonites. They are furnished with two large eyes, and mostly with an internal shell. They swim with the head backward. The Nautilus and Spirula form the living types of hundreds of species which have become extinct, and the remains of which are found in great abundance in secondary strata; they occur also in the Palæozoic formations. [AMMONITE.] The Cephalopoda are divided into two orders: Dibranchiata, containing those which have two branchiæ only, and Tetrabranchiata, or those which have four branchiæ.

2. *Palæont.*: The order Tetrabranchiata comes first in time, appearing in the Lower Silurian rocks, attaining its maximum in Palæozoic times, and decreasing through Mesozoic and Cainozoic periods till now its solitary representative is the genus Nautilus. The order Dibranchiata began with Mesozoic epoch and has since increased, reaching its maximum in the present day. (*Nicholson*.)

čěph-ál-ō-pōde, s. [Fr. *céphalopode*, from Gr. *kephalē*=head, and *pous*=a foot.]

Zoöl.: A mollusk of the order Cephalopoda.

čěph-ál-ō-pōd'-ic, a. [Eng. *cephalopod*, and suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cephalopods.

čěph-ál-ōp'-ō-dous, a. [Eng. *cephalopod*, and suff. *-ous*.] The same as CEPHALOPODIC.

čěph-ál-ōp'-tēr-a, s. [Gr. *kephalē*=head, and *pteron*=a feather, a wing.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Cephalopteridæ (q. v.). *Cephaloptera giorna* is large in size. It occurs in the Mediterranean.

čěph-ál-ōp-tēr'-i-dæ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *cephalopter(a)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of fishes, sub-order Plagiostomata. The jaws have many small teeth and the tail a long barbed spine. The head looks horned from its having two small projecting fins; hence the name Cephaloptera.

čěph-ál-ōp'-tēr-ūs, s. [CEPHALOPTERA.]

Ornith.: A genus of the Coraciinæ or Fruit-crows, family Corvidæ, having an enlarged crest of feathers on the head, which advances in front and overshadows the bill. *Cephalopterus ornatus* is the Umbrella-bird of Brazil.

čěph'-ál-ōt, s. [Gr. *kephalē*=the head.] The same as *cerebrot* (q. v.).

čěph-ál-ō-tā'-čě-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cephalot(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: The Australian Pitcher-plant, *Cephalotus follicularis*, a curious herb, with radical leaves, which is a plant of very doubtful affinity, has been considered provisionally as a distinct family under this title. It has a very short or contracted stem, with spoon-shaped stalked leaves, among which are mingled small pitcher-like bodies, places on short stout stalks, and closed at the top like the true pitcher-plants (*Nepenthes*). These pitchers are of a green color, spotted with purple or brown, and provided with hairs.

čěph-ál-ō-tāx'-ūs, s. [Gr. *kephalē*=a head (referring to the clusters of the male flowers); Lat. *taxis*=a yew.]

Bot.: A genus of Coniferous plants, belonging to the family Taxaceæ. They are nearly allied to the *Taxus* or Yew in general habit, foliage, and essential characters. There are four or five species known, all from Japan or North China. One, *Cephalotaxis Fortunei*, is frequently found in our collections of Conifers.

čěph-ál-ō-tēs s. [Gr. *kephalē*=a head, *ous*, genit. *ōtos*=an ear.]

Zoöl.: A genus of mammiferous animals, natural order Cheiroptera, with conical head, ears short, and tail but little apparent.

čěph-ál-ō-thōr'-āx, s. [Gr. *kephalē*=head; *thōrax*=chest.]

Entom. & Zoöl.: The name given to the first segment of the Arachnida and Crustaceæ, consisting of the head and chest united.

čěph'-ál-ō-tōme, s. [Gr. *kephalē*=head, and *tomos*=cutting.]

Surg.: An instrument for cutting into the fœtal head, to assist its forcible contraction and facilitate delivery.

čěph-ál-ōt'-ōm-ŷ, s. [Gr. *kephalē*=head, *tomē*=a cutting, *temnō*=to cut.]

1. *Anat.*: The dissection of the head.

2. *Midwifery*: The removal of the brain of a child impacted in the pelvis.

čěph'-ál-ō-tribe, s. [Gr. *kephalē*=head, *tribō*=to rub away, to crush.] An obstetrical instrument used in cephalotomy.

čěph-ál-ōt'-rī-chūm, s. [Gr. *kephalē*=the head; *thrix*, genit. *trichos*=hair.]

Bot.: A genus of Dematiæ (hyphomycetous Fungi) *Cephalotrichum curtum* is an extremely minute plant growing upon the leaves of sedges, with scattered, short, brown, erect filaments, bearing somewhat globular heads composed of tufts of forked or ternate branches, with one or two short, acute branchlets, slightly scabrous, bearing smooth spores. (*Griffith & Henfrey*)

čěph-ál-ō-tūs, s. [Gr. *kephalē*=a head.]

Bot.: A genus of very singular dwarf pitcher-plants, of which only one species is known, *Cephalotus follicularis*, a native of swampy places in King George's Sound. [CEPHALOTACEÆ.]

čěph'-ál-ōus, a. [Gr. *kephalē*=head; Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Zoöl.: Having a head, applied principally to a division of Mollusks, the Cephalata, which includes the Univalves, &c. (*Dana*.)

čěph'-ál-ūs, s. [Gr. *kephalē*=the head.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Cod-fishes (Gadidæ), in which the head is remarkably large, depressed, and broad.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of dipterous insects.

čě'-pheūs, s. [Named after the husband of Cassiopeia and father of Andromeda.]

Astron.: A constellation in the northern hemisphere, lying between Cassiopeia and Draco.

čě'-phūs, s. [From Gr. *kēphēn*=a drone.]

Entom.: A genus of Hymenopterous insects, of the family Xiphiidæ. *Cephus pygmaeus* is common in flowers, particularly buttercups.

čě'-pō-la, s. [Lat.=a small onion, a chive.]

Ichthy.: A genus of anguilliform fishes, order

Thoracica, having the head roundish, compressed, teeth curved; gill-membrane with six rays; body ensiform and naked.

čě-pōl'-i-dæ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *cepola*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: Ribbon-fishes, a family of fishes in which the body is very long, compressed, and ribbon-like. Genera *Cepola*, *Gymnetrus*, *Trichiurus*, &c.

***čěr-ā'-čěous**, a. [Lat. *cer(a)*=wax, and Eng. suff. *-aceous*.] Pertaining to or made of wax; like wax in appearance. Specially in botany. (*Brande*.)

čěr-ā'-dī-a, s. [From Gr. *kēros*=bees-wax, and *adēn*=a gland.]

Bot.: *Ceradia furcata*, a half succulent plant from the most barren part of southwest Africa, yields African Bdellium. It is a brittle, resinoid substance, fragrant when burned, and must not be confounded with ordinary Bdellium.

čěr-ā'-gō, s. [Lat. *cera*=wax. Second element in the compound unknown.] Bee-bread, a substance consisting principally of the pollen of flowers, and used by bees for food.

čěr'-a-in, **čěr'-a-ine**, s. [From Lat. *cera*=wax, and Eng., &c., suff. *-n*, *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: The part of beeswax which is sparingly soluble in alcohol and not saponified by potash.

čě-rām-bŷ'-čī-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *cerambyx*=a kind of beetle; and suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of coleopterous insects, which have the head large and vertical, the jaws sharp and strong, the tarsi prehensile, and the thorax nearly as broad as the body. They live upon solid or decayed wood, both in their larva and perfect states.

čě-rām-bŷx, s. [Lat. *cerambyx*; from Gr. *keras*=a horn, and *ambyx*=a cup, from the form of the joints of the antennæ.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, or beetles, the typical one of the family Cerambycidæ. They are widely distributed all over the world, but mainly in hot countries. The Musk Beetle (*C. Moschatus*) is found on willow trees. It has a strong but agreeable odor, somewhat resembling that of attar of roses.

čě-rām-ī-ā'-čě-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *cerami(um)*; fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of Florideous Algæ. Rose-red or purple sea-weeds (one freshwater?) with a filiform frond, consisting of an articulated, branching filament, composed of a single string of cells, sometimes coated with a stratum of small cells. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)

čě-rām'-ic, a. [Gr. *keramikos*=pertaining to pottery; *keramos*=a potter.] Of or pertaining to pottery, or the art of pottery.

čě-rām'-icŷ, s. [CERAMIC.] All the varieties of baked or burnt clay. It is distinguished from *vitrics*, in which silice predominates, the result being glass.

čěr-am-īd'-ī-ūm, s. [A dimin. from Gr. *keramion*=a pitcher.]

Bot.: A name given to the globose-ovate or conical capsule of rose-spored Algæ. Examples are afforded by Laurencia.

čěr'-a-mist, s. [Eng. *ceram(ic)*; *ist*.] A maker of pottery or earthenware; a potter.

čěr-ā'-mī-ūm, s. [Gr. *keramion*=a little pitcher, from the shape of the capsules.]

Botany:

1. A genus of marine, rose-spored Algæ belonging to the tribe Confervoidæ. Several species occur on our coasts, *Ceramium rubrum* being especially common.

2. A synonym of *Didymochlæna*, a peculiar genus of South American Ferns. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

čěr'-a-pūs, s. [From Gr. *keras*=horn, and *apous*=without foot or feet.] [APUS.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Amphipodous Crustaceans. *Cerapus tubularis*, the Caddis-shrimp, is found among Sertulariæ in the sea, near Egg harbor in the state of New Jersey.

čěr-ar'-gŷr-ite, s. [Gr. *keras*=a horn; *argyros*=silver, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral of a pearl-gray, grayish-green, or whitish color; transparent. Composition: Chlorine, 24.7; silver, 75.3. It is found principally in Peru, Chili and Mexico.

čěr'-a-sin, **čěr'-a-sine**, s. [Lat. *ceras(um)*=a cherry, and Eng. suff. *-in*, *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

1. *Chem.*: The portion of the gum of the cherry, plum, and other trees, insoluble in water.

2. *Min.*:

(1) A mineral, the same as Mendipite (q. v.).

(2) Cromfordite (q. v.).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, del

çêr'-a-sî'-noûs, *a.* [From Lat. *cerasinus*=cherry-colored.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Cherry-colored.

2. *Chem.*: Pertaining to cerasin.

çêr'-a-site, *s.* [Lat. *ceras(um)*=a cherry, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: Native muriate of lead.

çêr'-âs'-têş, *s.* [Gr. *kerastês*=horned, from *keras*=a horn.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A horned serpent, *Cerastes horridus*.

"Scorpion, and asp, and amphisbena dire, *Cerastes* horned, hydrus, and elops drear."

Milton: P. L., x. 525.

2. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Indian and African vipers, remarkable for their fatal venom, and for two little horns or pointed bones placed over each eye. They are of a livid gray color, and have a most terrific appearance. The horned viper.

çêr'-râs'-tî-ûm, *s.* [Gr. *keras*=a horn, from the shape of the capsules.]

Bot.: An extensive genus of Caryophyllaceæ, containing small, white-flowered plants, generally called Mouse-ear Chickweeds. The petals are generally bifid. The number of sepals, petals, and stamens varies; it is generally five in the two former, and ten in the staminal whorl.

çêr'-a-sûs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *kerasos*=a cherry-tree.]

Bot.: The Cherry-tree, a genus of trees of the order Amygdalaceæ. Three species are British—(1) *Cerasus vulgaris*, called also *Prunus cerasus*, the Dwarf Cherry; (2) *C. Avium*, called also *Prunus Avium*, the Gean, and (3) *Cerasus Padus*, called also *Lauro-cerasus Padus* and *Prunus Padus*, the Bird Cherry. Hooker considers Nos. 1 and 2 mere varieties of each other. The first of these is generally supposed to have originated the Garden Cherry, and the second the Morella. The leaves, bark and fruit of *Cerasus Lauro-cerasus* (the Common Laurel), and the oil derived from them, are virulent poisons, owing to the amount of prussic acid which they contain. For a similar reason *C. capricida*, of Nepal, kills, as the Latin specific name imports, the goats of that region. *C. Padus* and *C. virginiana* have the deleterious property in less measure. All the species of *Cerasus* yield a gum analogous to gum tragacath. The leaves of *Cerasus Avium* have been used as a substitute for tea. A variety of the same tree is used in the Vosges and in the Black Forest in the preparation of the liquor called "Kirschenwasser." The kernel of *C. occidentalis*, a West Indian species, is employed in flavoring the liquor called "Noyau." The bark of *Cerasus virginiana* is prescribed as a febrifuge. So also is that of *C. capolim* of Mexico. Some of the species are useful as expectorants, and are much used in bronchial affections. [CHERRY.]

çêr'-âte, *s.* [Lat. *ceratus*, pa. par. of *cero*=to cover with wax; *cera*=wax.] A pharmaceutical preparation of wax, oil, and some softer substance made into a plaster.

çêr'-â-têd, *a.* [Lat. *ceratus*=waxed, pa. par. of *cero*=to wax; *cera*=wax.] Waxed, covered with wax. (Bailey.)

çêr'-râ-tîd'-î-ûm, *s.* [Gr. *keras*=a horn; *eidōs*=form, appearance.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Infusoria, of the family Oxytrichina. It is furnished with cilia, horns on the fore part of the body, but neither hooks nor styles. One species, *Ceratidium cuneatum*, Dujardin considered to have been a mutilated Oxytricha. The appearance of horns arises from the anterior part of the body being deeply notched. (Griff. & Henfrey.)

***çer'-a-tîne**, *a.* [From Gr. *keratinês*=the fallacy called the horns; *keras*=a horn.] Sophistical.

çêr'-a-tî-têş, **çêr'-a-tîte**, *s.* [From Gr. *keras*, genit. *keratos*=a horn, and suff. *-itês*.] [ITE.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ammonitidæ, with a discoidal shell, having lobed sutures with the lobes oviculated. They exist from the Devonian to the Cretaceous formations, being found in Europe and India.

cêr'-râ-tî-ûm, *s.* [Gr. *keration*, dim. of *keras*=a horn.]

Botany:

1. A genus of Isariacei (hyphomycetous Fungi), containing a generally diffused British plant, *C. hydnoïdes*, which grows on rotten wood, has a tuft of white simple or slightly-branched prickly-like processes, which produce on their surface sterigmata (spicules, Berk.), each of which is surrounded by a spore which easily falls off. The whole plant read-

ily collapses into a mucilaginous mass. The cellular appearance figured by Greville depends on the collapsing of the processes. (Griff. & Henfrey.)

2. A kind of fruit, placed by Lindley under his class Syncarpi. It is superior, has a pericarp dry externally, and is dehiscent by valves separating from the heplum.

çêr'-râ'-to, *in compos.* [From Gr. *keras*, genit. *keratos*=a horn.] Provided with a horn or horns.

cerato-branchial, *a.*

Comp. Anat.: A term applied by Prof. Owen in his Homologies to the longer bent pieces supported by the bones, which form the lower extremities of the branchial arches in fishes.

cerato-glossus, *s.*

Anat.: A name for the hyo-glossus muscle, from its appearance and insertion into the tongue. (Mayne.)

cerato-hyal, *a.* Pertaining to the larger of the two chief parts of the hyoid bone

çêr'-â-tô-çêle, *s.* [Gr. *keras*=a horn; *kêlē*=a tumor.]

Pathol.: A term for a hernia of the corner of the eye, consisting in the protrusion of the inner layer by the pressure of the aqueous humor at some point where the outer layer is destroyed by ulceration.

çêr'-ât'-ô-dûs, *s.* [From Gr. *keras*, genit. *keratos*=a horn, and *odontos*, genit. *odontos*=a tooth.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of fishes, order Dipnoi. With Lepidosiren, till lately placed among the Amphibia, it stands in organization as the head of the fishes, and constitutes the point of transition between them and reptiles. *Ceratodus Fosteri* is the Australian Mud-fish, and there are other recent species.

2. *Palæont.*: Agassiz first founded the genus on certain horned teeth found in Triassic and Jurassic rocks. Seventeen types of teeth have since been found in Queensland in Australia, and in Central India.

çêr'-a-tô-nî-a, *s.* [Gr. *keration*=a little horn; dim. of *keras*=a horn, from the shape of the pods.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants. *Ceratonia Siliqua* is the St. John's Bread, or the Carob-tree (q. v.). [CAROB.]

çêr'-râ-tô-phÿl'-lâ'-çê-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ceratophyll(um)*, and Lat. nom. pl. fem. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A natural order of plants, consisting of floating herbs with whorls of multifid, cellular leaves.

çêr'-râ-tô-phÿl'-lûm, *s.* [Gr. *keras*=a horn; *phÿllon*=a plant, a leaf, the petals resembling a horn in shape.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the Ceratophyllaceæ, of which it is the only known genus, and has only one known species. *C. demersum* (Hornwort) is common in ponds and ditches.

çêr'-a-tôph'-ÿ-ta, *s.* [Gr. *keras*=a horn; *phyton*=a plant.] A tribe of Corals of the family Corticati, the internal axis of which has the appearance of wood or horn.

çêr'-â-tô-tôme, *s.* [From Gr. *keras*, genit. *keratos*=a horn, and *tomos*=cutting.] A knife used in dividing the cornea.

çêr'-râun'-îcs, *s.* [Gr. *keranos*=thunder.]

Physics: That branch of physics which treats of heat and electricity.

çêr'-râun'-îte, *s.* [Gr. *keranos*=thunder, and Eng. suffix *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).] A thunder-stone. (Cleaveland.)

çêr'-râun'-ô-scôpe, *s.* [Gr. *keranos*=thunder; *skopeō*=to view, to examine.] An instrument or machinery employed in the ancient mysteries to imitate thunder and lightning.

çêr'-bêr'-a, *s.* [Named after Cerberus.]

Bot.: A genus of poisonous plants of the natural order Apocynaceæ. They are principally ornamental shrubs, and are natives of the Friendly Isles, India, &c. The fruit of *Cerbera Ahovai* is a deadly poison. The kernels of *C. Manghas* are emetic and poisonous; those of *C. Odollam lactaria* and *salutaris* are believed to be harmless, but it is doubtful if they are really so.

çêr'-bêr'-ê-ân, **çêr'-bêr'-î-ân**, *a.* [CERBERUS.] Of or pertaining to Cerberus.

çêr'-bêr'-ûs, *s.* [Lat. *Cerberus*; Gr. *kerberos*.]

Myth.: A three-headed dog, fabled to guard the gates of hell, and whose bite was poisonous.

çêr'-câr'-î-a, *s.* [Gr. *kerkos*=a tail; Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-aria*.] Originally considered a genus of Infusoria, but since shown to be the second stage in the development of a Trematode worm or fluke. The body is oblong, depressed, changeable; the mouth subterminal, armed or unarmed; acetabulum sub-central; tail filiform, simple, attenuate at the apex, deciduous. They are found parasitically on

the body, or within the intestines, liver, ovaries, &c., of Mollusca (Symnæus, Planorbis, &c.), and may be obtained by wounding the body in water.

Cercarie Seminis *Spermatozoa*, or *Spermatic Animalcules*: A name given by the oldernaturalists to certain moving bodies found in the seminal vessels in animals, and even in plants. Ohrenberg placed them under the Haustellate Entozoa. They are by the mass of biologists not now believed to be organisms. [SPERMATOZOA.]

çêr'-câr'-î-ân, *a. & s.* [Gr. *kerkos*=a tail.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Cercarians.

B. As substantive:

Zoöl.: An instinctive animalcule of the shape of a tadpole, having its body terminated by a tail-like appendage. (Owen.)

çêr'-câr'-î-form, *a.* [From Mod. Lat. *cercaria*, and Class. Lat. *forma*=form.]

Zoöl.: Formed like the Cercaria. (Huxley.)

***çêrçhe**, *v.* [O. Fr. *cerche*.] [SEARCH.]

***çer'-çiour**, *s.* [Fr. *chercher*=to seek.] [SEARCH.] A searcher.

"*Cercouris*, vesiaris, &c."—Aberd. Reg.

çêr'-çîs, *s.* [Gr. *kerkis*=the rod or the comb by which the threads of the wool were driven home . . . a poplar-tree or the Judas-tree. (See definition.)]

Bot.: A common genus of plants. Tribe, Bauhi niæ. *Cercis siliquastrum* is a tree, a native of the south of Europe, and of several countries in Asia. It is a handsome low tree with a spreading head. The leaves are remarkable for their unusual shape; they are of a pale, bluish-green color on the upper side, and sea-green on the under. The flowers have an agreeable acid taste, and are mixed in salads, and the flower-buds are pickled. It has received the name of the Judas-tree, from the tradition that it was upon a specimen of it, near Jerusalem, that the traitor Judas hanged himself.

çêr'-cô-çê-bûs, *s.* [From Gr. *kerkos*=a tail, and *kêbos*=an ape.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Quadrumana. Tribe or section, Catarhina. *Cercocebus sabæus* is the Green Monkey or Guenon. It comes from Africa, and is not unfrequently seen in menageries.

çêr'-cô-lâ'-bêş, *s.* [From Gr. *kerkos*=a tail, and *labê*=a grip or hold.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Rodents, the typical one of the family Cercolabidæ (q. v.). The tail is long and prehensile. Locality, South America.

çêr'-cô-lâ'-bî-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cercolabes*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Rodentia, comprising the American Porcupines. It is closely akin to the Hystriidæ or ordinary Porcupines, but the American species climb trees, which their congeners in the Old World never attempt to do.

çêr'-cô-lêp'-têş, *s.* [From Gr. *kerkos*=tail, and *leptos*=peeled, husked . . . fine, thin.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of the family Cercopitidæ.

çêr'-cô-lêp'-tî-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cercopit(es)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of plantigrade carnivorous mammals. The species are generally called Kinkajous. They are small in size and inhabit tropical America.

çêr'-côm'-ô-nadş, *s. pl.* [CERCOMONAS.] Dujardin's English name for the genus *Cercomonas*.

çêr'-côm'-ô-naş, *s.* [Gr. *kerkos*=a tail; Lat. *monas*=unity, a unit, a monad; Gr. *monas*.] [MONAD.] A genus of Infusoria, of the family Monadina. Body rounded or discoidal, tuberculated, with a variable posterior prolongation in the form of a tail, which is longer or shorter and more or less filiform. (Griff. & Henfrey.)

çêr'-côp'-î-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cercop(is)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Homopterous insects, found abundantly in grassy places. The larvæ have the property of producing the frothy substance, like saliva commonly known as Cuckoo-spit. The species are numerous.

çêr'-cô-pîs, *s.* [Lat. *cercopæ*=a grasshopper.]

Entom.: A genus of Homopterous insects, the typical one of the family Cercopidæ.

çêr'-cô-pî-thê'-cûs, *s.* [Gr. *kerkos*=a tail, and *pithêkos*=an ape.]

Zoöl.: A genus of long-tailed monkeys, having a prominent muzzle of about an angle of 60°, cheek-pouches, and callosities on the seat. The Cercopithecids belong to the section Catarhina and the subsection containing the Baboons; these have a long tail and both cheek-pouches and natesal callosities. They are found in Africa.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

†*çère*, s. [O. Fr. *cere*; Lat. *cera*=wax.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Wax.

2. *Animal Physiol.*: The naked skin which in some birds, such as the hawks, covers the base of the bill.

cere-cloth, s. [CERECLOTH.]

cère, **çéare*, v. t. [O. Fr. *cerer*; Fr. *cirer*; Lat. *cera*=wax. Cf. Wel. *cwyr*; Ir. & Gael. *ceir*; Gr. *kēros*, all=wax.]

1. To wax, or cover with wax. [CERECLOTH.]

2. To wrap up in a cerecloth.

çër-ě-āl, a. & s. [Lat. *cerealis*=pertaining to Ceres, the goddess of corn and tillage.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to wheat or other grain.

B. *As subst.* (generally in the plural): Any corn or grain used for food.

çër-ě-lī-a, s. [Lat. neut. pl. of *cerealis*.]

*1. *Ann. Antig.*: The annual feast of Ceres, held on the 19th of April.

†2. Cereals.

çër-ě-a-līn, s. [Fr. *céréaline*; Lat. *cerealis*=of or pertaining to Ceres.]

Chem.: A nitrogenous substance found by M. Mège Mouriés in bran.

çër-ě-běl (Eng.), *çër-ě-běl-lūm* (Lat.), s. [Lat. *cerebellum*=a little brain, dim. of *cerebrum*=a brain.]

1. *Anat.*: A portion of the brain situated beneath the posterior lobes of the cerebrum, and about one-seventh the size of the latter, from which it is protected by the *tentorium cerebelli*. It is composed of gray matter on the surface and white in the interior. In shape the cerebellum is oblong and flattened, largest from side to side, and divided into two hemispheres, separated on the upper surface by the superior vermiform process; on the under surface there is a deep fissure termed the *vallecula* or valley, corresponding with the medulla oblongata. On making a vertical incision, the arbor vitæ cerebelli is seen, the white central substance resembling the trunk of a tree with branches, branchlets and leaves. Nearer the commissure than to the lateral border is a yellowish-gray dentated line, the corpus rhomboideum, or ganglion of the cerebellum. The cerebellum is associated with the rest of the brain by three pairs of rounded peduncles or cords, the superior proceeding forward and upward to the testes, forming the anterior part of the lateral boundaries of the fourth ventricle with the valve of Vieussens between them; the middle, the largest, are lost in the pons varolii, and the inferior descend to the posterior part of the medulla oblongata, and form the inferior portion of the lateral boundaries of the fourth ventricle.

2. *Physiol.*: It is connected with the powers of motion, and is largest in those animals which require the combined effort of a great variety of muscles to maintain their usual position and execute their ordinary movements. It does not appear to affect voluntary power, or reflex movements, but chiefly combined motor action. According to Dr. Ferrier the cerebellum is the co-ordinating center for the muscles of the eyeball. In the system of phrenologists, first propounded by Gall, it is the organ of the sexual instinct.

çër-ě-běl-lar, *çër-ě-běl-loūs*, a. [Eng. *cerebel*; -ar.] Of or pertaining to the cerebel, or brain.

çër-ě-běl-lī-tīs, s. [Lat. *cerebell(um)*; and suff. *-itis* (Med.) (q. v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the cerebellum (q. v.).

çër-ě-brāl, *çër-ě-brāl*, a. [Lat. *cerebrum*=the brain.] Of or pertaining to the brain.

cerebral ganglia, s. pl.

Anat.: Nerve centers situated in the head of some of the inferior animals.

cerebral hemispheres, s. pl.

Anat.: The two hemispheres dividing the upper part of the brain.

cerebral nerves, s. pl.

Anat.: the nerves, twelve in number, running from the brain to the eyes, the nose, the tongue and other parts of the bodily frame.

çër-ě-brāl-gī-a, s. [Lat. *cerebrum*=the brain, and Gr. *algos*=pain.] *Pathol.*: Pain in the head.

çër-ě-brāl-ism, s. [Eng. *cerebral*; -ism.] The doctrine that mental operations are due to brain action, or that thought is a function of the brain.

çër-ě-brāl-i-zā-tion, s. [Eng. *cerebral*, and suff. *-ization*.] Enunciation by bringing the tip of the tongue upward against the palate.

çër-ě-brāte, v. i. [Lat. *cerebrum*=the brain.] To have the brain acting.

çër-ě-brā-tion, s. [Lat. *cerebrum*=the brain.] *Physiol.*: The action of the brain. (Dunghlison.)

çër-ě-brīc, a. [Lat. *cerebr(um)*=the brain, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the brain.

cerebric acid, s.

Chem.: A fatty acid, extracted by means of ether from the matter of the brain after it has been exposed to the action of boiling alcohol. When pure it is white and crystalline.

çër-ěb-rī-form, a. [Lat. *cerebrum*=the hair, and *forma*=form, appearance.] Resembling the brain; brain-like.

çër-ě-brīn, s. [Lat. *cerebr(um)*=the brain, and Eng. suff. *-in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{33}NO_3$, a light amorphous powder, without taste or smell; it swells up like starch when boiled with water, and is converted, by boiling with dilute acids, into a saccharine substance and other products. (Fownes.)

çër-ě-brī-tīs, s. [From Lat. *cerebr(um)*=the brain, and Lat. & Gr. suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of the substance of the brain. Cerebritis may be either acute or chronic. The acute form of the disease runs a very rapid course and usually terminates fatally. The symptoms are as follows, viz., a deep-seated, violent, oppressive, and persistent pain in the head, with some feverishness and vomiting, pallor of the face, low and irregular pulse, depression of spirits, confusion of thought, then convulsions, loss of sensation, paralysis, coma, and death. Chronic cerebritis, to which the term ramollissement or softening of the brain is frequently applied, is usually of a local or partial character, and is consequently much slower in its progress. This form of the disease, which may or may not be a sequence of the acute, is characterized by certain well-marked symptoms, such as loss of memory, failing intellectual powers with a consciousness of the decline, dull and protracted pain in the head, tingling or numbness in different parts of the body, impairment of the faculties of sight and hearing, and paralysis slowly increasing. [BRAIN-FEVER.]

çër-ě-brō, in compos. [From Lat. *cerebrum*=the brain.] Pertaining to the brain, as *cerebro-spinal* (q. v.).

cerebro-spinal, a.

Anat.: Pertaining to that part of the nervous system which consists of the brain and spinal cord. ¶ *The cerebro-spinal axis*: The brain and spinal cord. Also called the *cerebro-spinal centers* and the *cerebro-spinal system*.

çër-ě-brōld, a. [Lat. *cerebr(um)*=the brain; Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.] Belonging to the brain.

çër-ě-brōp-a-thỹ, s. [Lat. *cerebrum*=the brain, and Gr. *pathos*=suffering, affection; *paschō*=to suffer.]

Med.: A hypochondriacal condition verging upon insanity, occasionally occurring in those whose brains have been overtaxed. (Dunghlison.)

cerebro-spinal fever, *cerebro-spinal meningitis*, s.

Med.: A fever affecting primarily the meninges of the brain and spinal cord. Its period of incubation is from two days to one week. It is usually characterized by chill, violent head symptoms, stiffness and contraction of the muscles of back of neck.

çër-ě-brūm, *çër-ě-brūm*, s. [Lat. *cerebrum*=the brain.]

1. *Anat.*: The higher and front portion of the brain, as opposed to the cerebellum, the hinder and lower portion. The cerebrum is composed of a number of convolutions externally, and divided superiorly by the great longitudinal fissure, containing the *falk cerebri*, and marking the original development of the brain (q. v.) into two symmetrical halves, which are connected by a broad band of white substance, the corpus callosum. If either hemisphere be cut through, a center of white substance will be found surrounded by a gray border, following the zigzag of the sulci and convolutions. Each hemisphere is divided into an anterior, middle, and posterior lobe; the anterior rests on the roof of the orbit, and is separated by the fissure of Sylvius from the middle lobe, which lies in the middle fossæ of the base of the skull, and is separated from the posterior at the ridge of the petrous bone; the posterior rests



Brain of Man.

1. Cerebrum. 2. Cerebellum.

2. *Anat.*: The higher and front portion of the brain, as opposed to the cerebellum, the hinder and lower portion. The cerebrum is composed of a number of convolutions externally, and divided superiorly by the great longitudinal fissure, containing the *falk cerebri*, and marking the original development of the brain (q. v.) into two symmetrical halves, which are connected by a broad band of white substance, the corpus callosum. If either hemisphere be cut through, a center of white substance will be found surrounded by a gray border, following the zigzag of the sulci and convolutions. Each hemisphere is divided into an anterior, middle, and posterior lobe; the anterior rests on the roof of the orbit, and is separated by the fissure of Sylvius from the middle lobe, which lies in the middle fossæ of the base of the skull, and is separated from the posterior at the ridge of the petrous bone; the posterior rests

on the tentorium. On the middle line of the corpus callosum is the raphe, a linear depression, and a section on each side of it exposes the ventricles (q. v.) extending from one end of the hemispheres to the other.

2. *Physiol.*: According to Dr. Ferrier—(1) The anterior portions of the cerebral hemispheres are the chief centers of voluntary motion and of the active outward manifestations of intelligence. (2) Individual convolutions are separate and distinct centers; and in certain groups of convolutions are localized the centers for various movements—e. g., eyelids, face, mouth, tongue, ear, neck, hand, foot, and tail of animals. (3) The action of the hemisphere is in general crossed; but certain movements of the mouth, tongue and neck are bilaterally co-ordinate from each cerebral hemisphere.

"Surprise my readers, whilst I tell 'em
Of cerebrum and cerebellum."

Prior: *Alma*, iii. 155.

çère-cloth, **sëar-cloth*, s. [Eng. *cere*, from Lat. *cera*=wax; and *cloth*.] Cloth smeared over with some glutinous or waxy substance; used sometimes for covering up wounds and bruises, but principally for wrapping up dead bodies.

"The corpses, stripped of their *cerecloths* and ornaments."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

**çère-clothed*, a. [Eng. *cerecloth*; -ed.] Wrapped in cerecloths.

"Handsomely *cereclothed*."—Sir T. Browne: *Hydrotophia*.

çered, pa. par. or adj. [CERE, v.] (Chaucer.)

çère-mënt, s. [Lat. *cera*=wax.] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when they were embalmed. [CERECLOTH.]

"Why thy canoniz'd bones, hearsed in earth,
Have burst their *cerements*?"

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 4.

çër-ě-mō-nī-āl, a. & s. [Fr. *cérémonial*; Lat. *ceremonialis*, from *ceremonia*=ceremony.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Of or relating to ceremonies, or rites.

"... the *ceremonial* rites of marriage!"

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

*2. *Fig.*: Formal, observant of ceremonies and forms.

"He moves in the dull, *ceremonial* track,
With Jove's embroidered coat upon his back."

Dryden: *Juvenal*, x.

B. *As subst.*: Outward form or rite, especially of church worship; ceremony, formality.

"The conference was held with all the antique *ceremonial*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

çër-ě-mō-nī-āl-ism, s. [Eng. *ceremonial*; -ism.] A fondness for or adherence to ceremony and outward form or rites.

**çër-ě-mō-nī-āl-i-tỹ*, s. [Eng. *ceremonial*; -ity.] The quality of being ceremonial; ceremoniousness.

çër-ě-mō-nī-āl-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *ceremonial*; -ly.] According to ordained rites and ceremonies.

çër-ě-mō-nī-āl-nëss, s. [Eng. *ceremonial*; -ness.] The quality of being ceremonial or addicted to ceremonialism; fondness for outward form and rites.

**çër-ě-mōn-i-lëss*, a. [Eng. *ceremony*; -less.] Free from ceremony or outward show or pomp; simple.

çër-ě-mō-nī-ous, a. [Eng. *ceremony*; suff. -ous.]

*1. Consisting of or conducted with ceremony.

"O, the sacrifice,
How *ceremonious*, solemn, and unearthly."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 1.

2. Attentive to outward form.

"You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;
Too *ceremonious*, and traditional."

Shakesp.: *Rich. III.*, iii. 1.

3. According to the rules of society; respectful.

"Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave."

Shakesp.: *Rich. II.*, i. 3.

4. Formal, precise, exact, punctilious in the observance of outward forms.

(a) *Of persons*:

"The old catiff was grown so *ceremonious*."—Sidney.

(b) *Of things*:

"... a set of *ceremonious* phrases, . . ."—Addison: *Guardian*.

¶ For the difference between *ceremonious* and *formal*, see *FORMAL*.

çër-ě-mō-nī-ous-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *ceremonious*; -ly.] In a ceremonious manner; formally, according to proper form.

"*Ceremoniously* let us prepare
Some welcome for the mistress of the house."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

çer-ě-mō-ni-ous-něss, s. [Eng. *ceremonious*; -ness.] The quality of being ceremonious or fond of outward form and ceremonies; ceremonialism.

çer-ě-mōn-ý, ***çer-ě-moin**, ***çer-ě-mōn-je**, ***çer-ī-moin**, ***çer-ý-moyn**, **çer-ý-mon-ý**, s. [O. Fr. *cerimonie*; Lat. *cerimonia*.]

1. An outward form or rite in religion.

"That ye fulfillen the *cerymoyns* and domes."—*Wycliffe*: *Deut.* xi. 32.

2. The outward forms of state; royal pomp.

"And what have kings that privates have not too,
Save *ceremony*, save general *ceremony*?
And what art thou, thou idol *ceremony*?"
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 1.

*3. Any thing or observance held sacred.

"To urge the thing held as a *ceremony*."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

*4. A sign, prodigy, or superstition.

"I never stood on ceremonies,
But now they fright me."

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, ii. 2.

5. The forms of society; civility, propriety.

"All *ceremonies* are, in themselves, very silly things;
but yet a man of the world should know them."—*Lord Chesterfield*.

6. Formality, preciseness, punctilious observance of forms.

¶ Sometimes personified.

"Then *Ceremony* leads her bigots forth."

Cowper: *Expostulation*, 115.

Master of the Ceremonies: A person whose duty it is to superintend the forms and ceremonies to be observed by the persons present on any public occasion.

¶ For the difference between *ceremony* and *form* see **FORM**.

çer-ě-ō-lite, s. [CEROLITE.]

çer-ě-ōp-sis, s. [Gr. *keras*=a horn, and *opsis*=the face.]

Zoöl.: The Pigeon-goose, an Australian genus of the Anatidæ or Duck family, and the sub-family Anserinæ, or Geese. *Cereopsis Novæ Hollandiæ* is abundant on the south coast of Australia and the adjacent islands.

***çer-ě-ous**, a. [Lat. *cereus*, from *cera*=wax.] Waxed, consisting of or containing wax.

çer-ēr-ite, s. [From Lat. *Ceres* (genit. *Cereris*), and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.).] [CERES.]

Min.: The same as CERITE (q. v.). (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

Çer-ēs, s. [Lat.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.**: *Roman Mythol.*: The daughter of Saturn and Ops, and the goddess of Corn and Tillage. She is generally represented with ears of corn on her head, and holding in one hand a lighted torch, and in the other a poppy, her sacred flower.

2. **Fig.**: Applied to corn.

"This ground with Bacchus, that with *Ceres* suits,
That other loads the trees with happy fruits."

Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* i. 81.

II. **Astron.**: An asteroid, the first found. It was discovered by Piazzi on January 1, 1801. Having observed it at Palermo, in Sicily, he called it *Ceres*, after the old tutelary divinity of that island. [I.] Under favorable circumstances it has been seen by the naked eye as a star of the seventh magnitude, but more generally it looks like one of the eighth magnitude, only the light has a red tinge, and a haze is round the planet as if it had a dense atmosphere.

çer-ě-ūs, s. [Lat. *cereus*=waxen, from the appearance of the shoots.]

Bot.: The Torch-thistle, a large genus of plants of the order Cactaceæ, remarkable for their singularity of form, and the beauty of the flowers. *Cereus giganteus*, the Suwarrow or Saguaro of the Mexicans, is the largest and most striking of the genus. It rises to the height of fifty or sixty feet, and looks more like a candelabra than a tree of the normal type. Other notable species are *C. senilis*, the long gray bristles of which give it the appearance of the head of an old gray-haired man. *C. grandiflorus* is the bright flowering *Cereus*, but there are others which also flower at night. *C. speciosissimus*, an



Cereus.

erect plant, and *C. flagelliformis*, a creeper, are not unfrequently met with in gardens. The genus are generally useful as cardiac agents and anti-pyretics—particularly the Mexican fever-few, *C. Bonplandi*.

***çer-foyl**, s. [CHERVIL.]

"Avance, *cerfoyl*, herbe Robert."—*Relig. Antiq.*, i. 55.

***çerge**, ***çierge**, ***sërge**, s. [O. Fr. *cerge*, *cierge*, *sierge*; Sp. *cirio*=a wax taper; Lat. *cereus*=waxen; *cera*=wax.] A wax taper.

"Ther brenden *cerges* inne."—*Havelok*, 594.

***çer-gyn**, v. [SEARCH.]

"*Cergyn*. Scrutor, rimor."—*Prompt. Parv.*

çer-ī-a, s. [Lat. *cereus*=waxen, pliant.]

Med. Zoöl.: An old name for a kind of flat worm bred in the intestines. [TÆNIA.]

***çer-ī-āl**, a. [CERRIAL.] Of or pertaining to the Cerrus oak-tree.

***çerlawnt**, s. [SERGEANT.]

"*Cerlawnt* of mace. Apparitor"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Cerlawnt*. Indagator."—*Ibid.*

çer-īf-ēr-ous, a. [From Lat. *cera*=wax, and *fero*=to bear, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Bot., &c.: Producing wax. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

çer-in, **çer-ine**, s. [Lat. *cera*=wax, and Eng. suff. -in, -ine (Chem.).]

1. **Chem.**: A substance composed of fine crystalline needles, deposited while cooling, when wax has been boiled in alcohol. It is composed of carbon 48, hydrogen 50, and oxygen 2. It forms 70 to 80 per cent. beeswax. It is white, analogous to wax, fusible at 134°F. When treated with caustic alkali ley it is converted into margaric acid and *ceraine*.

2. **Min.**: A brownish-black mineral, a variety of Allanite (q. v.), found in East Greenland, generally massive, and rarely crystallized in four-sided prisms. It is composed of silica 35.4, protoxide of cerium 29.9, oxide of iron 25.4, alumina 4.1, lime, 9.2. Specific gravity, 3.5-4.0.

çer-in-ite, s. [From Lat. *cera*=wax, and Eng. suff. -in, -ite (Min.) (q. v.).] [CERIN.]

Min.: A white or yellowish-white mineral akin to Heulandite, but massive with a waxy luster. Found in the trap of the Bay of Fundy.

çer-in-thē, s. [Lat. *cerinthe*, *cerintha*; Gr. *kerinthē*=the plant called *Cerinthē major* (see def.). Cf. also Lat. *cerinthus*; Gr. *kērinthos*=bee-bread, from Gr. *kērion*=a honey-comb, and *anthos*=flower.]

Bot.: A small genus of borage-worts. The species are mostly European. Two, *Cerinthē major* and *minor*, have been long cultivated in gardens under the name of Honey-wort.

çer-in-thī-anş, s. pl. [From *Cerinthus*, their founder, who flourished about A. D. 88.]

Eccles. Hist.: A heretical sect, followers of Cerinthus, a Jew by birth, who attempted to unite the doctrines of Christ with the opinions of the Jews and Gnostics. He believed that the Demiurge, or Creator of the World, who was not the Supreme Being, was also lawgiver of the Jewish nation. He having fallen off in character, God sent Christ, an æon, to enter into a certain Jewish man called Jesus, to subvert the power of the Demiurge, who, irritated, produced the crucifixion. The æon Christ shall again return to the man Jesus, and reign with his followers in Palestine for 1,000 years. Cerinthus is believed to have been born before the crucifixion of Christ, and St. John is said by Irenæus to have written his Gospel in opposition to his doctrines. The sect did not continue long.

çer-ī-ō-pōr-a, s. [From Gr. *kērion*=a honey comb, and Lat. *porus*; Gr. *poros*=a passage.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Polyzoa or Bryozoa, the typical one of the family Cerioporidæ.

çer-ī-ō-pōr-ī-dæ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *ceri-opora* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Polyzoa or Bryozoa, containing species with a solid, simple, or branched coenecium, composed of crowded contiguous cells. (*Nicholson*.)

çer-ī-ōps, s. [From Gr. *kēros*=beeswax, and *ōps*=the eye, the face, the countenance.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the Mangrove family, natives of the shores of tropical Asia and Australia. They are closely related to the genus *Rhizophora*. The seed has the curious habit of germinating and protruding from the fruit while still attached to the bough.

çer-īph, s. [Etym. unknown.]

Type-founding: One of the fine lines of a letter, especially one of the fine cross-strokes at the top and bottom of capitals. (*Savage*.)

çer-īş'e, s. & a. [Fr. *cerise*=a cherry, from Lat. *cerasus*.]

A. As subst.: A cherry color, a light bright red.

B. As adj.: Of the color of cerise.

çer-ite, s. [Named by the discoverers after the planet Ceres, and suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral, a siliciferous oxide of cerium, of a brown or cherry-red color, slightly translucent, and brittle. It is found in Sweden. Composition: Silica, 20.4; seria, 73.5; water, 6.1.

çer-īth-ī-a-dæ, **çer-īth-ī-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *cerithium*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -adæ, -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of gasteropodous mollusks, section Holostomata (Sea-snails). The shells are long and spiral, with many whorls and horny opercula.

çer-īth-ī-ūm, s. [From Gr. *keration*=a little horn, dimin. of *keras*=a horn.]

Zoöl & Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Cerithiade (q. v.). One hundred and thirty-six recent species are known, and 460 fossil, the latter from the Trias onward till now. (*Woodward*: *Mollusca*, ed. Tate.)

çer-ī-ūm, s. [Named by the discoverers after Ceres.]

Chem.: A metal (Sym. Ce.; At. Wt., 92) found with two other metals, lanthanum and didymium, in cerite. Powdered cerite is made into a thick paste with concentrated sulphuric acid, and heated nearly to redness. The mass is then treated with water, saturated with H₂S, filtered, acidified with HCl, and precipitated by oxalic acid. This precipitate heated in the air to redness gives a brown powder of the mixed oxides. Nitric acid dissolves the oxides of lanthanum and didymium, and leaves the oxides of cerium. The oxides of lanthanum and didymium are separated by the repeated crystallization of their sulphates (see Watts's *Dict. of Chemistry*). Cerium is obtained by reducing its chloride with sodium as a gray powder which decomposes water slowly. It dissolves in dilute acids with evolution of hydrogen. Cerous oxide, CeO, obtained by igniting the carbonate or oxalate, is a grayish-blue powder, which, in the air, oxidizes into ceroso-ceric oxide, Ce₂O₄, a yellowish-white powder. The salts of the former are colorless, those of the latter brown-red or yellow.

cerium carbonate, s. **Min.**: Lanthanite (q. v.).

cerium fluoride, s. **Min.**: Fluocerite (q. v.).

cerium phosphate, s. **Min.**: Churchite (q. v.).

cerium silicate, s. **Min.**: Cerite (q. v.).

***çer-kil**, s. [CIRCLE.]

çer-mā-tī-ī-dæ, s. pl. [From Gr. *kermation*, dimin. of *kerma*=anything cut small, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Myriapoda, order Chilopoda. They have short bodies covered above with eight and below with fifteen plates. The legs are long.

çer-nous, **çer-nu-ous**, a. [Lat. *cernuus*=stooping, bending down.]

Bot.: Drooping, hanging, pendulous.

çer-ō-cōm-a, s. [From Lat. *cera*=wax; o connective, and *coma*=hair (?).]

Entom.: A genus of Coleopterous insects of the family Cantharidæ. About half a dozen species of this genus, which is remarkable for the extraordinary antennæ of the males, which are short, thick, with joints extremely irregular in shape and size, the terminal joints forming a large flattened knob, have been found. All are European.

çer-ō-grāph, s. [CEROGRAPHY.] A writing on wax.

çer-ō-grāph-īc, ***çer-ō-grāph-ī-cal**, a. [Eng. *cerograph(y)*; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to cerography.

çer-ōg-rāph-īst, s. [Eng. *cerograph(y)*; -ist.] One who practices or is skilled in cerography.

çer-ōg-rāph-ý, s. [Gr. *kērographia*=painting with wax; *kerōs*=wax; *graphia*=writing, painting; *graphō*=to write.]

1. The act or art of writing on wax.

2. The art of engraving on copper covered with a thin film of wax, from which stereotype plates are taken. (*Moxon*.)

çer-ō-lite, s. [Gr. *kēros*=wax, and *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: A greenish or yellowish-white mineral; transparent or translucent. Composition: Silica, 47.34; magnesia, 29.84; water, 21.04; hardness, 2-2.5. Specific gravity, 2.3-2.4. Luster vitreous or resinous. It is found at Frankenstein, in Silesia. It feels greasy to the touch, whence its name. (*Dana*.)

çer-ō-mā, s. [Lat. *ceroma*; Gr. *kērōma*=ointment for athletes; *kēroō*=to anoint, to wax over; *kēros*=wax.] That part of the ancient gymnasia and baths in which athletes used to anoint themselves.

çer-ō-mān-çý, s. [Gr. *kēros*=wax, and *mantia*=prophecy, divination.] A method of divination, formerly practiced, by dropping melted wax into water and observing the figures formed.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

†*çê-rôon'*, s. [SEROON.] A large bundle or package composed of skins.

çêr-ô-pê-gî-a, s. [From Gr. *kēros*=beeswax, and *pêgē*=a well, a fountain.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiads (Asclepiadaceæ), containing more than fifty species of perennial herbaceous plants, natives of India and Africa. They have a bulbous root, and short erect or twining stems. The calyx is five-parted. Several species are employed for food; in some cases the whole plant is eaten as a salad, in others the fleshy leaves, stems, and tubers are used as pot vegetables. *Ceropegia edulis* is said to be eaten, whence its specific name.

**çê-rôph-êr-a-rý*, s. [Lat. *ceroferarius*, from Gr. *kēros*=wax; *pherō*=to carry.]

1. An acolyte, an assistant of lower grade in a church, whose office it was to carry the candles in any religious procession. (Thomas Fuller.)

2. A stand for candles.

†*çêr-ô-plas-tic*, a. & s. [Fr. *céoplastique*; Gr. *kēroplastikos*=of or for modeling in wax: *kēros*=wax; *plassō*=to mold, to model.]

A. As adj.: Modeled in wax.

B. As substantive:

Sculp.: The art or science of modeling figures in wax.

çêr-ôp-têr-is, s. [Gr. *kēros*=wax; *pteris*=a fern.]

Bot.: A name formerly applied to the species of *Gymnogramma*, or Gold and Silver Ferns.

çêr-ô-sine, *çêr-ô-sin*, s. [Lat. *cera*=wax; Gr. *kēros*=wax, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A waxy substance found on sugar-canes. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

çêr-ô-tâte, s. [CEROTIC ACID.]

**çêr-ô-te*, s. [Low Lat. *cerotum*; Lat. *ceratum*.] The same as CERATE (q. v.).

"In those which are critical, a *cerote* of oil of olives, with white wax, hath hitherto served my purpose."—*Wiseman*.

çêr-ô-têne, s. [Low Lat. *cerot(um)*, and Eng. suff. *-ene* (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{54}$ =Cerylene. An olefine hydrocarbon, melting at 57°, obtained by the dry distillation of Chinese wax.

çêr-ô-t-ic, a. [Low Lat. *cerot(um)*, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.]

cerotic acid, s.

$C_{26}H_{53}$

COOH

A monobasic fatty acid which crystallizes in small grains, melting at 78°, and distilling without decomposition; its salts are called cerotates. This acid is the principal constituent of cerin, the portion of beeswax which is soluble in boiling alcohol, from which cerotic acid may be prepared by precipitating with lead acetate, decomposing the precipitate with acetic acid, and recrystallizing from boiling alcohol. Also from the dry distillation of Chinese wax, which consists of cerylcerotate.

çêr-ôx-ý-lôn, s. [Gr. *kēros*=wax; *xylon*=wood, a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Palmaceæ (Palms). *Ceroxylon andicola* yields wax, which forms a coating over its trunk.

çêr-rî-al, a. [Lat. *cerrus*; Fr. *cerre*=a variety of oak.] [CERIAL.] Of or pertaining to the Cerrus or Bitter-oak.

çêr-ris, *çêr-rüs*, s. [Lat. *cerrus*.]

Bot.: The Bitter-oak, *Quercus cerris*.

**çêrss*, v. t. [Fr. *chercher*.] To search.

"Als at the kingis hienes deput & ordand certane cesouris [cersouris] in euirilk toun, quihlk is ane port, quihlk sal haue power to *çêrss* the salaris [sailors] & passaris furth of the Rome for hauffing furth of money be quhat sumeur persounne spirituale or temporale, . . ."—*Acts Ja. IV.*, A. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 242.

**çêrt*, a. [Fr. *certes*, from Lat. *certus*=certain, assure.] Sure, certain.

çêr-tain, **çer-taine*, **çer-tayn*, **çer-ten*, **çer-tein*, a., adv. & s. [O. Fr. *certein*; Fr. *certain*; Ital. *certano*; Lat. *certus*, with suff. *-anus*. Connected with Lat. *cerno*=to perceive, and Gr. *krinō*=to judge.]

A. As adjective:

I. Objectively:

1. Sure to happen, inevitable.

"Virtue that directs our ways,
Through certain dangers to uncertain praise."
Dryden.

*2. Trustworthy; on which one can depend; reliable.

"If he myght on tham troste
That thei were *certayn*."—*Langtoft*, p. 45.

3. Fixed, settled, determined beforehand.

"You shall gather a *certain* rate every day."—*Exodus* xvi. 4.

4. Indubitable, unquestionable, past doubt.

"Those things are *certain* among men, which cannot be denied without obstinacy and folly."—*Tillotson*.

5. Unfailing.

"I have often wished that I knew as *certain* a remedy for any other distemper."—*Mead*.

II. Subjectively:

1. Sure, convinced, assured.

(1) With of.

"This the mind is equally *certain* of, whether these ideas be more or less general."—*Locke*.

(2) With an infinitive.

*2. Determined, resolved.

"However I with thee have fix'd my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Consort with thee."
Milton: P. L., ix. 952.

III. Indefinitely:

1. In agreement with a subst.: Some one.

"And Jesus answering said, A *certain* man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, . . ."—*Luke* x. 30.

"After wol I speke in pryvyte
Of *certeyn* thing that toucheth the and me."

Chaucer: C. T., 3,493.

2. Absolutely: An undetermined number or quantity.

"How bad soever this fashion may justly be accounted, *certain* of the same countrymen do pass far beyond it."—*Carew: Survey*.

¶ To make *certain*: To inform. [Lat. *certiorem facere*.] [ASCERTAIN.]

*B. As adverb:

1. Absolutely: Certainly, surely, undoubtedly.

"I wol telle it non other man, *certayn*."

Chaucer: C. T., 3,495.

2. With a prep.: In *certain*, in *certayne*, for *certain*=certainly, assuredly.

"Yet how should I for *certain* hold, . . ."

Tennyson: The Two Voices.

*C. As substantive:

1. Certainty, sure facts.

"Wherof the *certaine* no man knoweth."

Gower, i. 8.

2. A number or amount, either stated or not; a quantity.

"He took with him a *certain* of his idle companions."—*Bale: Acts of Eng. Votaries*.

3. A fixed period or limit.

"Every time hath his *certain*."

Gower, iii. 251.

"After he had contynued a *certaine* of time."—*Fabian's Chronicle: Hen. VI.*, p. 461.

¶ Of a *certain*: Assuredly, certainly.

"Of a *certain* these things are pretty toys."—*Scott: Fair Maid*, ch. iii.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *certain*, *sure*, and *secure*: "*Certain* respects matters of fact or belief; *sure* and *secure* the quality or condition of things. A fact is *certain*, a person's step is *sure*, a house is *secure*. *Certain* is opposed to dubious, *sure* to wavering, *secure* to dangerous. A person is *certain* who has no doubt remaining in his mind; he is *sure* when his conviction is steady and unchangeable; he is *secure* when the prospect of danger is removed. When applied to things, *certain* is opposed to what is varying and irregular; *sure* to what is unerring; *secure* is used only in its natural sense. It is a defect in the English language, that there are at present no *certain* rules for its orthography or pronunciation; the learner, therefore, is at a loss for a *sure* guide. Amidst opposing statements it is difficult to *ascertain* the real state of the case. No one can *insure* his life for a moment, or *secure* his property from the contingencies to which all sublunary things are exposed." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

**çêr-tain*, **çer-teyne*, v. t. [CERTAIN, a.] To certify, to inform.

çêr-tain-ly, **çer-tain-liche*, **çer-tane-ly*, **çer-teyn-lie*, **çer-ten-lich*, adv. [Eng. *certain*; -ly.]

1. Assuredly, beyond doubt or question, of a certainty.

"Certenlich we be schent."

Seven Sages, 367.

"Certainly he that, by those legal means, cannot be secured, can be much less so by any private attempt."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Christian Piety*.

2. Without fail.

"And he said, *Certainly* I will be with thee . . ."—*Exod.* iii. 12.

çêr-tain-ness, s. [Eng. *certain*; -ness.] The quality of being certain; certainty.

çêr-tain-tý, **çer-tein-te*, **çer-teyn-te*, **çer-tayn-tye*, s. [Eng. *certain*; -ty.]

1. The quality or state of being certain or free from doubt.

"If it myght that weys be brouht to *certeynte*."—*Langtoft*, p. 278.

"In hopeless *certainity* of mind."

Byron: Mazeppa, v. 17.

2. The quality or state of being fixed.

3. Assurance, confidence.

"Forthy may no *certainte* be sette upon his jugement."
Gower: C. A., i. 43.

" . . . at a verie venture, soe as it should be harde to builde any *certaynty* of charge to be rayssed upon the same."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

4. A thing certain, sure, or indubitable and undeniable.

"Nay, 'tis most credible; we here receive it,
A *certainty* vouch'd from our cousin Austria."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 2.

¶ At a *certainty*=in a state of confidence or assurance.

" . . . sometimes our way is clean, sometimes foul; sometimes up hill, sometimes down hill; we are seldom at a *certainty*."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

Of a *certainty*: Assuredly, undoubtedly.

**çêr-tēs*, **çer-tys*, adv. [Fr. *certes*, from Lat. *certus*=sure.] Certainly, assuredly.

"And *certes*, if it nere to long to heere,
I wolde han told yow fully the manere."

Chaucer: The Knight's Tale, 877-8.

"*Certes*, who bides his grasp will that encounter rue."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 22.

çêr-thi-a, s. [Lat. *certhia*; Gr. *kerthios*=a little bird, a tree-creeper. [See def.]]

Ornith.: The Creeper, or Ox-eye, a genus of birds, the typical one of the family Certhidæ (q. v.). They are noticeable for their color: as *Certhia viridis*, the Green Creeper, and *C. aurantia*, the Orange-colored Creeper; and by the shape of the beak: as *C. falcata*, the Sickle-billed Creeper. *C. familiaris*, the Common or Brown Creeper. [CREEPER.]

çêr-thi-dæ, *çêr-thi-a-dæ*, s. pl. [From Lat. *certhia* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of Tenuirostral birds, with long, slender, and slightly arched bills, and short legs furnished with strong claws, which enable them to creep about upon the trunks and branches of trees. Sub-families: Certhinae (Creeper proper), Sittinae (Nut-hatches), Troglodytinae (Wrens), Dendrocolaptinae (Tree-creeper), Synallaxinae, and Furnarinae, or Oven-birds.

çêr-thi-næ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *certhia* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the family Certhidæ (q. v.).

†*çêr-ti-fî-a-ble*, a. [Eng. *certify*; -able.] That may or can be certified; reliable.

çêr-tif-i-câte, s. [Fr. *certificat*; Ital. *certificato*, from Lat. *certificatus*, pa. par. of *certifico*=to make certain: *certus*=certain; *facio*=to make.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Testimony, witness.

"A *certificate* of poverty is as good as a protection."—*L'Estrange*.

2. A written document certifying the truth of any matter.

"I can bring *certificates* that I behave myself soberly before company."—*Addison*.

*3. A character.

"To obtain the *certificate* which one of the ancient philosophers aspired to, that there was one that knew how to hold his peace."—*Bacon: Advt. of Learning*, bk. ii.

¶ A *bankrupt's certificate*: The document granted to a bankrupt, with the consent of his creditors, certifying that he has surrendered and made a full disclosure of his property.

A *burial certificate*: A paper from the last physician in attendance upon a person deceased, setting forth the cause of death, which must, to secure such certificate, be natural; for if traumatic the physician must refuse to issue the certificate and notify the coroner, whose duty it is to inquire into the matter. None but a legally qualified physician can issue such a paper, and the document is a prerequisite to securing a burial permit. The municipal laws throughout this country are practically uniform on this subject.

II. Law: A writing made in any court to give notice to another court of anything done therein. (Cowel.)

çêr-tif-i-câte, v. t. [CERTIFICATE, s.]

*1. To verify or vouch for by certificate.

2. To grant a certificate to (generally found in the pa. par.)

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

çêr-tîf'-î-câ-têd, *pa. par. or a.* [CERTIFICATE, *v.*]

*1. Verified or vouched for by certificate.

2. Having had a certificate granted, as a *certificated* teacher, a *certificated* bankrupt.

çêr-tîf'-î-câ-tîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CERTIFICATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of granting a certificate to a person.

çêr-tîf'-î-câ-tion, ***çêr-tîf'-î-câ-cion**, *s.* [Lat. *certificatio*, from *certificatus*, *pa. par.* of *certifico*=to certify: *certus*=sure, certain; *facio*=to make.] The act of certifying.

***çêr-tîf'-î-câ-tôr**, *s.* [Eng. *certificat(e)*; *-or.*] One who certifies, or vouches for anything. (W. Taylor.)

***çêr-tîf'-î-câ-tôr-ÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *certificator*; *-y.*] Of or pertaining to a certificate; of the nature of a certificate.

çêr-tî-fied, *pa. par. or a.* [CERTIFY, *v.*]

çêr-tî-fi-êr, *s.* [Eng. *certif(y)*; *-er.*] One who certifies or gives a certificate.

çêr-tî-fÿ, ***çer-tî-fie**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *certifier*; Sp. *certificar*; Ital. *certificare*, from Low Lat. *certifico*=to make certain: *certus*=certain; *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.]

I. *Transitive*:

1. To make a person certain or assured of anything, to inform.

"They schulde write and *certifie* the Senatoours."—Trevise, i. 43.

"The English ambassadors returned out of Flanders from Maximilian, and *certified* the king that he was not to hope for any aid from him."—Bacon.

¶ With of before the thing certified to.

"For to *certifie* hym of this cas."—Hampole: *Pricke of Conscience*, 6,543.

*2. To make a thing sure or certain.

"This is designed to *certify* those things that are affirmed of God's favor."—Hammond: *Fundamentals*.

*3. To testify to or vouch for the truth or accuracy of any document or statement.

II. *Intrans.*: To testify to or vouch for any matter or statement.

çêr-tî-fÿ-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CERTIFY, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

"Dr. . . . has signed a certificate *certifying* to the insanity of . . ."—London *Daily News*, November 5, 1877.

C. *As subst.*: The act of testifying or giving a certificate to the truth or accuracy of any matter.

çêr-tio-râr-î (tio as shî-ô), *s.* [Low Lat.=to be made more certain; inf. pass. *certioror*, from *certior*, comp. of *certus*. The word gives the name to the writ in which it appears.] For definition see extract.

"*Certiorari*.—The name of a writ issued from a superior court directed to one of inferior jurisdiction, commanding the latter to certify and return to the former the record in the particular case."—Bouvier.

***çêr-tio-râ-têd** (tio as shî-ô), *a.* [Lat. *certioratus*, *pa. par.* of *certioror*=to make certain, to assure, to acquaint; *certus*=certain; *certior*, comparative.] Informed, assured.

"I cannot call Master Chiffinch neither, as he is employed on the King's especial affairs, as I am this instant *certiorated* from the Court at Whitehall."—Scott: *Peveril*, ch. xli.

çêr-tî-tûde, *s.* [Lat. *certitudo*, from *certus*=certain.] The quality or state of being certain or assured, certainty.

". . . but even in these cases the solution can be hardly more than conjectural; it cannot presume to the *certitude* of historic truth."—Milman: *Hist. of Jews*, 3d ed., pref., vol. i., pt. xiv.

çêr-ûle, **çêr-û-lê-ân**, **çêr-û-lê-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *cæruleus*=sky-blue.] Of a sky-blue color, sky-colored.

"This *cæruleous* or blue-colored sea that overspreads the diaphanous firmament."—Dr. H. More: *Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 3.

†çêr-û-lê-â-têd, *a.* [As if *pa. par.* from *v. ceruleate*=to paint sky-blue.] Painted sky-blue.

çêr-û-lê-ûm, *s.* [Lat. *cæruleum*=a blue color—*lapis-lazuli* (Pliny).] For definition see etymol.

çêr-û-lîf-îc, ***cê-rû-lîf-îck**, *a.* [From *cerule* (Lat. *cæruleus*), and *facio*=to make.] Having the power to produce, or producing a blue color.

"The several species of rays, as the rubific, *cerulific* and others, are separated one from another."—Grew.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

çêr'-û-lîn, *s.* [Lat. *cæruleus*=sky-blue, and Eng. suff. *-in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: A name given to the coloring matter in a salt or substance of an intensely blue color, obtained by dissolving indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid, and adding potash to the solution.

çêr-û-mên, *s.* [Lat., from *cera*=wax.]

Physiol.: The wax or wax-like secretion of the ear, which is given out by the follicles ranged along the inner surface of the *meatus auditorius externus*. [EAR.]

"When *cerumen* accumulates and hardens in the ears, so as to occasion deafness, it is easily softened by filling the meatus with a mixture of olive oil and oil of turpentine."—Brande, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*.

çêr-û-mîn-îf-êr-ous, *a.* [Lat. *cerumen* (genit. *ceruminis*); *fero*=to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Bearing or producing cerumen.

çêr-û-mîn-ous, *a.* [Lat. *cerumen* (genit. *ceruminis*), and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to the cerumen or wax of the ear.

ceruminous glands, *s.*

Anat.: The follicles, or numerous small glands situated between the cutaneous lining and the cartilage of the external auditory canal.

çêr-ûr'-a, *s.* [From Gr. *keras*=horn, and *oura*=tail. So named from a horn-like appendage on the tail of the larva.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, family Bombycidae. *Cerura vinula* is the Puss-moth (q. v.).

çêr'-ûse, *s.* [Fr. *ceruse*; Sp. *cerusa*; from Ital. and Lat. *cerussa*; from Gr. *kêr*, genit. *kêros*=death, poison: from its poisonous qualities.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A name given to white lead or carbonate of protoxide of lead. Composition: Oxide of lead, 83.58; carbonic acid, 16.42. It is prepared from the subacetate of protoxide of lead by a current of carbonic acid, on exposing metallic lead in minute division to air and moisture; and also by the action of the vapor of vinegar on thin sheets of lead, by which the metal is both oxidized and converted into a carbonate. Mixed with oil it is used in painting, and a cosmetic is prepared from it.

"A preparation of lead with vinegar, which is of a white color, whence many other things, resembling it in that particular, are by chymists called *ceruse*; as the *ceruse* of antimony, and the like."—Quincy.

2. *Min.*: [CERUSSITE.]

cêr'-used, *a.* [CERUSE.] Washed over or treated with a cosmetic prepared from ceruse.

"Here's a color, what ladies cheek,
Though *cerus'd* over, comes near it."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Sea Voyage*.

cêr'-u-site, **çê-rûs'-sîte**, *s.* [Lat. *cerussa*=white lead; Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, transparent or subtranslucent, of a white, gray, or grayish-black color, sometimes tinged blue or green by some of the salts of copper. Hardness, 3-3.5; specific gravity, 6.465-6.480. Composition: Carbonic acid, 16.5; oxide of lead, 83.5. The crystals are thin, broad, and brittle. The luster is adamantine or vitreous, sometimes pearly. (Dana.)

çêr'-vâ-lê-t, *s.* [Stainer & Barrett think it may be a dimin. of *cervus*=a little stag-horn.]

Music: A short wind instrument, formerly in use in France.

çêr-vân-tê-sî-a, *s.* [Named in honor of Cervantes, the celebrated Spanish author.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order of Sandal-worts. The species are trees or shrubs, natives of Peru, having scattered entire simple leaves. The fruit of *Cervantesia tomentosa* is used as food in Peru.

çêr-vân-tîte, *s.* [From Cervan(tes), in Spain, where it is found, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral of a sulphur-yellow or nearly whitish color. Luster, greasy or pearly, bright, or earthy; hardness, 4-5; specific gravity, 4.084. Composition: Oxygen, 20.8; antimony, 79.2. It is widely distributed.

***çer-vawnte**, *s.* [SERVANT.]

"*Cervawnte*. *Servus*, vernaculus."—Prompt. Parv.

çêr'-vî-cal, *a.* [Lat. *cervicalis*=pertaining to the neck; *cervix* (genit. *cervicis*)=the neck.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the neck.

"The aorta, bending a little upward, sends forth the *cervical* and axillary arteries . . ."—Cheyne.

†çêr'-vî-çide, *s.* [Lat. *cervus*=a deer, a stag; *cædo*=to kill.] The act of deer-slaying.

çêr'-vî-cô, *in compos.* [Lat. *cervix* (genit. *cervicis*)=the neck.] Pertaining to or connected with the neck.

cervico-branchiata, *s.*

Zoöl.: An order of Mollusca forming De Blainville's sub-class Paracephalophora Hermaphrodita. The organs of respiration are situated in a large cavity above the neck, and open widely in front. Head distinct, with two contractile conical tentacula; eyes sessile at their external base. It includes two families, Retifera and Branchifera.

çêr'-vî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cervus*=a stag; fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. Zoöl.: A family of mammals. Order, Ruminantia. The males of all the species and also the female of the reindeer have antlers, which are deciduous, this last character completely distinguishing them from the Bovidae (Oxen). The antlers also are solid, thus discriminating them from the Cavicornia. [CERVUS.] The species are widely distributed and well known. But none are found in Africa south of the Sahara or in Australia. Genera, *Cervus*, *Capriolus*, *Alce*, &c.

2. *Palæont.*: It is doubtful if they were in existence in Eocene times. There is no doubt with respect to their existing from the Miocene onward.

çêr'-vine, *a.* [Fr. *cervin*; Sp. & Ital. *cervino*, from Lat. *cervinus*=pertaining to stags; *cervus*=a stag.]

1. Zoöl.: Of or pertaining to the Cervidae, or Stag family of animals; of the nature of deer.

2. Bot.: Of a deep, tawny color, such as the dark parts of a lion's hide.

çêr'-vix, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: The neck; that portion of the body which is between the head and the shoulders, especially the back part of the neck.

cervix-dilator, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument which is used for dilating the cervix uteri when contracted, particularly the internal os. After the point is thrust in, the handles are pressed together, which expands the blades.

çêr'-vûs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. Zoöl.: A genus of ruminant animals, the type of the family Cervidae. *Cervus elaphus*, is the Red-deer or Stag; *Cervus canadensis* the Wapiti, to be found in the northern states and Canadian provinces.

2. *Palæont.*: The genus *Cervus* is found from the Miocene onward.

***çêr'-vÿç-a-ble**, ***çer-vyc-y-a-ble**, ***cer-vys-a-ble**, *a.* [SERVICEABLE.]

"*Ceruyceable* (*ceruyisable*, P.). *Servilis*."—Prompt. Parv.

"*Ceruyceable*, or redy alle waye. *Obsequius*."—Ibid.

***çêr'-vÿçe**, *s.* [SERVICE.] (Prompt. Parv.)

***çêr'-vÿlle**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *ceruelle*=the brain; Lat. *cerebellum*.] To dash out one's brains, to brain.

"To *ceruylle*: *excerebrare*."—Cathol. Anglicum.

***cêr'-vÿl-lêr**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *cervyll(e)*; *-er.*] One who knocks out another's brains.

"A *ceruyller*: *excerebrator*."—Cathol. Anglicum.

çêr'-ÿl, **çêr'-ÿle**, *s.* [From Gr. *kêros*=bees-wax; and Eng., &c., suff. *-yl*, from Gr. *hylê*= . . . matter as a principle of being.]

Chem.: An organic radical, C₂₇H₅₅.

ceryl cerotate, *s.*

Chem.: C₂₇H₅₅.C₂₇H₅₃O=Chinese wax. This substance is produced on certain trees in China by the puncture of a species of Coccus. It is a white crystalline substance, which melts at 82°, soluble in alcohol. By dry distillation it yields cerotic acid and Cerylene, C₂₇H₅₄.

çêr'-ÿl-êne, *s.* [From Eng., &c., *ceryl*, and suff. *-ene* (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: The same as *cerotene* (q. v.).

çer-ÿl'-îc, *a.* [From Eng., &c., *ceryl* (q. v.), and suff. *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ceryl.

cerylic alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: C₂₇H₅₅ (OH)=Cerotic alcohol. Obtained by fusing Chinese wax with solid potash, yielding potassium, cerotate, and ceryl alcohol. It is a waxy substance, melting at 97°; heated with potash lime it gives off H, and is converted into potassium cerotate.

***çer-yn**, *v. i.* [SEAR.]

"*Ceryn* and dryyn as trees or herbys. *Areo*, *marceo*."—Prompt. Parv.

***çeryows**, *a.* [SERIOUS.] (Prompt. Parv.)

çê-sa'-rê, *s.* [A coined word of no etymology.]

Logic: A syllogism in which the first and third propositions are universal negatives, and the second a universal affirmative, as—

"E no animal is incorporeal,
A all angels are incorporeal,
E therefore no angel is an animal."

çē-šār'-ē-ān, çē-šār'-ī-ān, *a.* [CÆSARIAN.]

Cesarean section: [CÆSARIAN SECTION.]

"The *Cesarean section* is cutting a child out of the womb, either dead or alive, when it cannot otherwise be delivered. Which circumstance, it is said, first gave the name of *Cæsar* to the Roman family so called."—*Quincy*.

Cesarewitch, *s.* [CZAREWITCH.]

çēs-pī-tī'-tioūs, *a.* [Lat. *cæspitius*=of or pertaining to turf; *cæspes* (genit. *cæspitis*)=a turf.] Resembling turf; made of turf.

"Breadth of the *cæspititious* ramparts."—*Gough*.

çēs-pī-tōse, *a.* [As if from Lat. *cæspitosus*=full of turf; *cæspes* (genit. *cæspitis*)=a turf.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to plants which grow in tufts or patches.

çēs-pī-tōūs, *a.* [Same etymol. as *cæspitose* (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to turf, resembling turf.

çæss (1), *çesse (1), *s.* [Derived from *assess* (q. v.).]

I. *Literally* (of excess):

*1. The act of assessing or levying a rate or tax.

*2. The tax or rate assessed.

"The like *cess* is also charged upon the country sometimes for victualling the soldiers, when they lie in garrison."—*Spenser*.

*II. *Fig.*: Apportionment; hence, due share.

"I prythee, Tom, beat Cutts' saddle, put a few flocks in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *cess*."—*Shakesp.*: *Hen. IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 1.

cess-payer, *s.* One who pays cess or county rates.

"... the Court, consisting of one magistrate and six *cess-payers*, only awarded 12s."—*London Daily Telegraph*, May 11, 1881.

çæss (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. It only occurs in the compound *cess-pool*. *Skeat* suggests *sus-pool*=hog's wash, a puddle, a heap of filth; Gael. *sos*=a coarse mess.]

cess-pipe, *s.* A pipe for carrying off waste water, &c., from a sink or cess-pool.

cess-pool, **sess-pool*, **sus-pool*, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A deep hole or well for sewage to drain into. The use of cess-pools, which are a most prolific source of disease, is now forbidden in towns or other places where a proper system of drainage by water-carriage is provided.

2. *Fig.*: Any receptacle of filth.

"The *cess-pool* of *agio*, now in a time of paper money, works with a vivacity unexampled, unimagined; exhales from itself sudden fortunes, like *Aladdin-palaces*."—*Carlyle*: *French Revolution*, pt. iii.

*çæss (3), *çesse (2), *s.* [CEASE.] A ceasing or cessation.

çæss (1), *v. t.* [CESS, *s.*] To assess, to impose a rate or tax on.

"They came not armed like soldiers to be *cessed* upon me."—*Briskett*: *Discourse on Civil Life*, p. 157.

*çæss (2), *çesse, *çessen, *sessen, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *cesser*; Ital. & Lat. *cesso*.] [CEASE.]

I. *Trans.*: To still, to calm, to cause to be quiet.

II. *Intransitive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To cease.

2. *Law*: To neglect a legal obligation. [CESSOR.]

*çēs'-sant, *a.* [Lat. *cessans*, pr. par. of *cesso*=to cease.] Intermittent, ceasing, not continuous.

çēs-sā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *cessatio*, from *cesso*=to cease.]

1. The act of ceasing, or stopping.

"The day was yearly observed for a festival, by *cessation* from labor."—*Sir J. Hayward*.

2. The state of being at rest.

"A long *cessation* of discourse ensued."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*: bk. xx., 387-8.

3. The end of action; the state of ceasing to be or act.

"The serum, which is mixed with an alkali, being poured out to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence; at the *cessation* of which, the salts, of which the acid was composed, will be regenerated."—*Arbuthnot*: *On Aliments*.

4. A temporary suspension of warfare; a truce. (Generally in the phrase *cessation of arms* or *hostilities*.)

"When the succors of the poor protestants in Ireland were diverted, I was entreated to give them some respite, by a *cessation*."—*King Charles*.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *cessation*, *stop*, *rest*, and *intermission*: "To *cease* respects the course of things; whatever does not go on has *ceased*; things *cease* of themselves: *stop* respects some external action or influence; nothing *stops* but what is supposed to be *stopped* or hindered by another: *rest* is a species of *cessation* that regards labor or exertion; whatever does not move or exert

itself is at *rest*: *intermission* is a species of *cessation* only for a time or at certain intervals. That which *ceases* or *stops* is supposed to be at an end; *rest* or *intermission* supposes a renewal. A *cessation* of hostilities is at all times desirable; to put a *stop* to evil practices is sometimes the most difficult and dangerous of all undertakings: *rest* after fatigue is indispensable, for labor without *intermission* exhausts the frame." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

çēs-sā'-vīt, *s.* [Lat.=he has ceased, or omitted; third pers. sing. pret. of *cesso*=to cease.]

Law: A writ so called.

"*Cessavit* [is] a writ which [gave the lord power to recover lands] when a man who held lands by rent or other services, neglected or *ceased* to perform his services for two years together, or where a house had lands given to it on condition of performing some certain spiritual services . . . and neglected it."—*Wharton*: *Law Lexicon*.

çēs'-sēr, *s.* [CESS (2), *v.*]

Law: A neglect to perform the services or payment for two years, under which lands are held. [CESSAVIT.]

*çēs-sī-bīl'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *cessible*; -ity.] The quality of yielding or giving way.

"If the subject stricken be of a proportionate *cessibility*, it seems to dull and deaden the stroke . . ."—*Digby*: *On the Soul*.

*çēs'-sī-ble, *a.* [Fr. *cessible*, from Lat. *cessum*, sup. of *cedo*=to yield, to give way.] Of a yielding quality; giving way. (*Digby*.)

çēs'-sī-ō bō-nōr'-ūm, *s.* [Lat. *cessio*=a yielding or giving up; *bonorum*=of goods; genit. neut. pl. of *bonus*=good.]

Law: A voluntary surrender by a debtor of all his property for the benefit of his creditors.

çēs'-sion, *s.* [Fr. *cession*; from Lat. *cessio*=a yielding, a giving up; from *cessum*, sup. of *cedo*=to yield, to give up.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of yielding or giving way to force or pressure.

"Sound is not produced without some resistance, either in the air or the body percussed; for if there be a mere yielding, or *cession*, it produceth no sound."—*Bacon*: *Natural History*.

2. The act of surrendering or giving up property or territory.

"... a *cession* of Flanders to that crown, in exchange for other provinces."—*Temple*.

3. The act of retiring from or abandoning.

"The *cession* of her claims on the earldom of Angus . . ."—*Froude*: *History of England*, vol. ii., ch. 9.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Civil Law*: [CESSIO BONORUM.]

2. *Eccles. Law*: The act of giving up or vacating a benefice by accepting another without a proper dispensation.

*çēs'-sion-ar, *çēs'-sion-are, *s.* [CESSIONARY.]

The person to whom an assignment of property is legally made; synonymous with assignee.

"Gif ony makis—ane uther *cessionar* and assignay general to all reversiounis pertening to him, and he thair-after mak ane uther assignay in special to ane reversioun pertenant to him, the samin special assignatioun is of nane avail—in respect of the general assignatioun maid of befoir."—*Balfour*: *Pract.*, p. 448.

çēs'-sion-ar-ŷ, *a.* [Fr. *cessionnaire*; Low Lat. *cessionarius*; from Low Lat. *cessio*=to cede, to yield; from Lat. *cessio*=a yielding, a giving up.] An epithet applied to a bankrupt who has surrendered all his property for the benefit of his creditors. (*Wharton*.)

*çæss'-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *cess* (1), *s*; suff. -ment.]

1. The act of assessing or imposing a rate or tax.

2. An assessment, rate, or tax. (*Johnson*.)

çēs'-sōr (1), *s.* [Eng. *cess* (2), *v.*; suff. -or.]

Law: He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that by his *cess*, or *cessing*, he incurreth the danger of law, and hath, or may have, the writ *cessavit* brought against him. Where it is said the tenant *cesseth*, such phrase is to be understood as if it were said, the tenant *cesseth* to do that which he ought, or is bound, to do. (*Cowel*.)

*çēs'-sōr (2), *s.* [CESS (1), *v.*] An assessor.

"... the corruption of victuallers, *cessors*, and purveyors."—*Spenser*: *State of Ireland*.

*çēs'-süre, *s.* [Lat. *cesso*=to cease.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Cessation.

"Since the *cessure* of the wars, I have spent a hundred crowns out of purse."—*Puritan*, act 1.

2. *Law*: The act of ceasing or neglecting to perform any duty. [CESSOR (1), *s.*]

çěst, *s.* [Lat. *cestus*.] [CESTUS.]

1. *Lit.*: A lady's girdle.

2. *Fig.*: An outward sign or token.

"Young Fancy thus, to me divinest name!
To whom prepar'd and bath'd in heaven,
The *cest* of amplest power is given."
Collins: *Ode on the Poetical Character*.

çēs'-tōīd, *a. & s.* [Gr. *kestos*=a girdle; *eidōs*=appearance, shape.]

A. *As adjective*:

Zoöl.: Pertaining to the Cestoidea.

B. *As substantive*:

Zoöl.: An intestinal worm, belonging to the tribe Cestoidea, occurring in the abdomens of fishes and birds.

†çēs-tōī-dē-a, *s.* [Gr. *kestos*=a girdle; *eidōs*=appearance, shape.]

Zoöl.: A tribe of intestinal worms, long and slender, like tape-worms. They are now more generally called *Tæniada* (q. v.).

*çēs'-tōn, *s.* [Lat. *cestus*.] A girdle.

çēs-trā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cestrum*]; fem. pl. suff. -acæ.]

Bot.: An order of plants, natives of the West Indies. The species are shrubs. They are now generally merged in Solanaceæ. [CESTRINEÆ.]

çēs-trā'-çion, *s.* [A dim. from Gr. *kestron*=a dart.]

Ichthy.: A genus of cartilaginous fishes, the typical one of the family Cestraciontidae (q. v.). Only known recent species *Cestracion Philippi* (the Port Jackson shark), having two dorsal fins, each furnished with a sharp spine in front; the ventral fin between the two dorsals; caudal fin unequally forked. It is sometimes called the Box Shark.

çēs-trā'-çī-ōn'-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cestracion*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ichthy.: In Prof. Owen's classification a family of the Plagiostomi, the only one ranked under the sub-order, tribe, or group Cestracioni (q. v.).

çēs-trāph'-ōr-i, *s. pl.* [From Gr. *kestra*=a tool or weapon, pickaxe, or poleaxe; *phoreō*=to bear.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A group, tribe, or section of fishes, order Elasmobranchii, sub-order Plagiostomi. They have a strong spine in front of each dorsal fin, and obtuse back teeth. Only recent genus, *Cestracion* (q. v.).

2. *Palæont.*: The fish species called *Ichthyodonta* belong mainly to this group. They are found chiefly in the Palæozoic rocks.

çēs-trīn'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cestrum* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ineæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of plants of the order Solanaceæ, in which the limb of the corolla is plicate, valvate, or induplicate in æstivation; calyx, five-toothed; corolla, funnel-shaped, five-lobed, and regular; stamens, five; anthers, dehiscing lengthways; ovary on a cupulate disk; pericarp, capsular or baccate. (*Craig*.)

çēs'-trūm, *s.* [Gr. *kestron*=betony.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, Bastard Jasmine, the typical one of the order Cestraceæ. *Cestrum Hediunda*, *auriculatum*, *laurifolium* and *Pseudoquina* are bitter febrifuges. Many species of *Cestrum*, and notably *C. euanthes lævigatum*, *corymbosum*, *Parqui*, and *bracteatum* are diuretic. They are also emollient, and are applied in a fresh state to wounds and ulcers to cleanse them, while finally the bruised leaves and unripe fruits are used by the people of Brazil in liver complaints and in *Catarrhus vesicæ*. *C. macrophyllum* and *nocturicum* are used to poison wild beasts.

çes-tui, çes-tuy (pron. çěst-wē), *pron.* [The obj. case of Norm. Fr. *cist*, *cest*=Mod. Fr. *ce*=this one.] For definition see etymology.

cestui que trust, *s.*

Law: One in whose trust, or for whose use or benefit another man is enfeoffed or seized of lands or tenements.

cestui que use, *s.*

Law: One to whose use another man is enfeoffed of lands or tenements.

cestuy qui vie, *s.* He on whose life land is held.

çēs'-tūm, *s.* [Gr. *kestos*=a girdle.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Acalepha, tribe Simplicita, family Tæniatæ, consisting of gelatinous riband-like animals several feet in length. *Cestum Veneris* is Venus' Girdle, found in the Mediterranean.

çēs'-tūs (1), *s.* [Lat. *cestus*, from Gr. *kestos*=a girdle.]

Antiquities:

1. The girdle of Venus, on which were represented all things calculated to excite love.

bōīl, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

2. The girdle, full of studs, with which the bridegroom girded the bride at the wedding, and which he loosed again with his own hands at night.

3. A thick bandage or gauntlet worn by boxers. It was made of leather, and frequently loaded with iron or lead.

çēs'-tūs (2), s. [CÆSTUS.]

*çe-sun, s. [SEASON.]

*ce-sun, v. t. [SEIZE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

çē-sūr'-a, çē-süre, s. [CÆSURA.]

çē-sūr'-al, a. [CÆSURAL.]

çē-tā'-çē-a, s. [Lat. *cete*, *cetus*; neut. pl. suff. -acea; Gr. *kētos*=a whale.]

1. *Zoöl.*: An order of mammiferous animals, which have no hind feet. They have the form of fishes, with the exception of the horizontal tail, an instrument useful in enabling them to rise speedily to the surface of the water for respiration, which they are obliged to do frequently, as they breathe with lungs. Their blood is warm; they are viviparous, and suckle their young. They are divided into the *Cetacea herbivora* and *C. ordinaria*, the first comprising the manati or lamantins, the halicore or dugongs, and stellerus; the latter the whales, dolphins, narwhals, porpoises, and cachelots; or the order may be divided into two, the Sirenia and Cetacea, in which case the latter will comprise the five following families: (1) Balenidae (Whalebone Whales), (2) Delphinidae (Dolphins and Porpoises), (3) Catodontidae (Sperm Whales), (4) Rhyncoceti (Xiphioid Whales), and (5) Zeuglodontidae, the last named being all fossil. (See these words.)

2. *Palæont.*: The Cetacea appear to begin in the Eocene, from which they extend onward till now.

çē-tā'-çē-an, a. & s. [Lat. *cetaceus*=pertaining to a whale; *cete*, *cetus*=a whale.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the Cetacea, cetaceous.

B. *As substantive*:

Zoöl.: An animal belonging to the Cetacea.

çē-tā'-çē-oūs, a. [Lat. *cetaceus*=pertaining to a whale; *cete*, *cetus*=a whale.] Of or pertaining to the Cetacea; of the whale kind.

çē-tā'-çē-üm, s. [Neut. sing. of Lat. *cetaceus*=of or pertaining to a whale; *cete*, *cetus*=a whale.]

Pharm.: An oily, concrete, crystalline, and semi-transparent matter, obtained from the cavity of the cranium of several species of whales, but especially of the spermaceti whale, *Physeter macrocephalus*.

çē-tē (1), s. [Lat., from Gr. *kētos*=a whale.]

Zoölogy:

1. The whale (q. v.).

"This cete thanne hise chaeles luketh."

Bestiary in Old Eng. Miscell. (ed. Morris), 513.

2. In some classifications one of two sub-orders of Cetacea, the other being the Sirenia.

*çe-te (2), s. [CITY.]

çē-tēne, s. [Lat. *cet(e)*, *cet(us)*=a whale, and Eng. suff. -ene (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{32}$. An olefine hydrocarbon, boiling at 275°. It is a colorless liquid obtained by distilling ethal repeatedly with glacial phosphoric acid. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, but not in water.

çē-tē-ō-sâu'-rūs, s. [CETIOSAURUS.]

çēt'-ēr-äch, s. [Fr. *cétérac*; Ital. *cetracca*; a name probably of Arabic origin. (*Mahn.*)]

Bot.: A genus of polypodiaceous ferns of the group Asplenieæ, distinguished by having distinct simple sori, reticulated veins of which the marginal veinlets are free, and fronds clothed thickly with scales. One species is a commonish native fern, called Miltwaste or Scale-fern. To this plant was formerly attributed a marvelous influence over the spleen, and Vitruvius states that it had the effect of destroying that organ in certain Cretan swine which fed upon it.



Ceterach.

1. Portion of fertile frond, showing scaly bark. 2. Ditto, with scales removed.

*çe-the-grande, *çe-te-grande, s. [Lat. *cete*=whale; *grande*=great, large.] The whale.

"Cete grande is a fis,
The moste that in water is."

Bestiary in Old Eng. Miscell., l. 499.

çē-tic, a. [Lat. *cet(e)*=a whale, and Eng. suff. -ic.] Of or pertaining to a whale.

cetic-acid, s.

Chem.: A name given to what was supposed to be a peculiar acid resulting from the saponification of cetin, but which has been found to be only a mixture of margaric acid and cetin.

*çē-ti-çide, s. [Formed from Lat. *cet(e)*=whale; *cædo*=to kill, on the analogy of *parricide*, &c.] A whale-killer. (*Southey: Letters*, vi. 317.)

çē-tin, çē-tine, s. [Fr. *cétine*, from Lat. *cet(e)*, *cet(us)*=a whale, and Eng. suff. -ine (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The pure, solid, crystalline mass of spermaceti. It is seen in beautiful silvery scales.

çē-ti-ō-sâu'-rī-an, s. The same as *cetiosaurus* (q. v.).

çē-ti-ō-sâu'-rūs, çē-tē-ō-sâu'-rūs, s. [Lat. *cete*=a whale; *saurus*=a saurian.]

Palæont.: A name given by Owen to a genus of fossil Saurians found in the oölitic and cretaceous formations. It belongs to the order Deinosauria. Only one species is known. Its height when standing on all fours must have been ten feet, and its length fifty, sixty, or seventy feet. It was herbivorous.

çē-tōch-il'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cetochil(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of marine Entomostraca, belonging to the order Copepoda.

çē-tōch'-i-lūs, s. [Gr. *kētos*=the whale; *chilos*=food.]

Zoöl.: A genus of marine Entomostraca (Crustacea), the typical one of the family Cetochilidae. It is distinguished by the two small styliform appendages to the head, the inferior antennæ being two-branched, the branches nearly equal, the unbranched jaw feet, the six-jointed thorax and four-jointed abdomen, and the last pair of legs being forms like the rest.

çē-tō-lōg'-i-cal, a. [Eng. *cetolog(y)*; -ical.] Pertaining to cetology.

çē-tōl'-ō-gist, s. [Eng. *cetolog(y)*; -ist.] One skilled in cetology.

çē-tōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [Fr. *cétologie*, from Gr. *kētos*=a whale; *logos*=a discourse; *legō*=to tell, to speak.] The science or natural history of the animals known as Cetacea. (*Crabb.*)

çē-tō-ni-a, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, the typical one of the family Cetoniidae. *Cetonia aurata*, the Rose-beetle, is a beautiful insect, about three-quarters of an inch long, of a bright-green and sometimes coppery color.

çē-tō-ni-a-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cetonia*; and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -adæ.]

Entom.: The Floral Beetles, a family of Coleopterous insects of great variety and beauty. They live and move among trees, plants, and flowers, which are their natural food. The antennæ are small, ten-jointed; basal joints short, the three terminal joints comparatively long; thorax triangular; elytra straight, and obtusely rounded at the apex. It is one of the most interesting groups of Coleoptera, and all the species have brilliant colors.

çē-tōp'-sis, s. [Gr. *kētos*=a whale; *ops*, genit. *opsis*=a face.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes with oblong, round, thick bodies, and short tails; eyes vertical and very minute.

çē-tōt'-ō-lite, s. [From Gr. *kētos*=any sea monster; *ous*, genit. *otos*=ear, and Eng. suff. -ite (*Palæont.*) (q. v.).]

Palæont.: An ear-bone referred to some cetacean mammal. Specimens are found in the Red Crag, which is of Miocene age.

çē-trär'-i-a, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *cetra*, *cetra*=a short Spanish leather shield, from the form and leathery quality of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens, tribe Cetrariei. Thallus bright-brown, rigid, erect or ascending, divided into lacinieæ, with shining corticallayer; apothecia dull or bright-brown; spermatia cylindrical. The three best known species are, *Cetraria islandica*, the well-known Iceland-moss [*CARRAGEEN*], *C. Delisei*, and *C. aculeata*. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

çē-trär'-ic, a. [Mod. Lat. *cetrar(ia)*, and Eng. suff. -ic (*Chem.*).] Of or belonging to Cetraria or Iceland-moss.

cetraric-acid, s. An acid which forms one of the components of Cetrarine (q. v.).

çē-trär'-i-ei, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cetrari(a)*, and Lat. pl. suff. -ei.]

Bot.: A tribe of Lichens, of the family Lichenacei, having the thallus compressed, fruticulose, or membranously dilated; apothecia on the margins of the lacinieæ or lobes. Genera, Cetraria and Platyoma.

çēt'-rär-ine, s. [Mod. Lat. *cetrar(ia)*, and Eng. suff. -ine (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The bitter principle of the *Cetraria islandica*, or Iceland-moss, which is a mixture of cetraric acid, a fatty acid, and an indistinctly crystalline substance, neither acid nor basic, which has not been properly examined.

çēt'-ule, s. [Lat. *cetus*=a whale; Gr. *hylē*=... matter as a principle of being.]

Chem.: A substance obtained in the state of an oxide in spermaceti; its hydrate corresponds to alcohol, and is termed *ethyl*, from the first letters in *ether* and *alcohol*. Cetule consists of thirty-two atoms of carbon, and thirty-three of hydrogen.

çē-tūs, s. [Lat. *cetus*, from Gr. *kētos*=a whale.]

1. *Zoöl.*: The whale (q. v.).

2. *Astron.*: The Whale, a large constellation in the southern hemisphere. It occupies the greatest space of any in the heavens, and contains ninety-seven stars, of which two are of the second magnitude, eight of the third, nine of the fourth, &c.

çēt'-yl, s. [From Gr. *kētos*=a sea monster, and *hylē*=... matter as a principle of being.]

Chem.: Organic radical, $C_{16}H_{33}$.

çē-tŷl'-ic, a. [From Eng., &c., *cetyl* (q. v.), and suff. -ic.] Derived from or consisting to a greater or less extent of cetyl.

cetylic alcohol, s.

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{33}(OH)$ = Sexdecyl Alcohol = Ethal. Obtained from spermaceti, a crystalline fatty substance found in cavities in the head of *Physeter macrocephalus*. This substance consists of cetyl palmitate $C_{16}H_{33}.C_{16}H_{31}O_2$, which is converted into potassium palmitate and cetyl alcohol by heating it with solid potash. The cetyl alcohol is dissolved out and crystallized from ether. Cetyl alcohol is a white crystalline substance which melts at 50°. Heated with sodium it forms sodium cetylate, $C_{16}H_{33}MO$. Heated with potash-lime it is converted into potassium palmitate.

çēt'-y-wäll, set-wall, s. [CETEWALE.] *Valeriana pyrenaica*; some other species of Valerian (*Britt. & Holland.*)

çēū-tō-rhŷn'-chūs, s. [Gr. *keuthō*=to hide; *rhynchos*=the snout.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects of the family Curculionidae. Antenna eleven-jointed; basal joint as long as the remainder taken together; club ovate; rostrum sometimes long, bent and filiform, at other times short and straight; thorax attenuated; elytra rounded at extremities, and do not entirely cover the abdomen; extremities of tibiae without spines. The species are very numerous; many are exceedingly small in size. *Ceutorhynchus didymus* is abundant on the common stinging-nettle. When touched, these little beetles roll themselves into a ball, contract the legs, and allow themselves to fall to the ground, when they can with difficulty be distinguished from the mold. Hence they are best captured by sweeping.

çēv'-a-däte, s. [In Fr. *cévadate*, from *cevadilla* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A term for a combination of cevadic acid and a salifiable base.

çē-väd'-ic, a. [From *cevad(illa)* (q. v.), and suff. -ic (*Chem.*).] Of or belonging to the *Veratrum sabadilla*, or caustic barley.

cevadic acid, s. An acid obtained by the action of potash on the fatty matter of the Cevadilla, or Sabadilla plant.

çē-väd-il'-lā, sē-bäd-il'-lā, sa-bäd-il'-lā, s. [From the Spanish-Mexican name *cebadilla*=a little oat; dimin. of *cebada*=oat.]

Bot.: A species of *Veratrum*, the seeds of which have become an article of considerable importance from their containing a considerable quantity of Veratria. [*VERATRIA.*] It is a native of Mexico. The flowers have a smell resembling that of Barberry. The plant is now called *Asagraea officinalis*.

çēv'-a-dīne, s. [From Sp. Mexican *cebada*=an oat, and Eng. suff. -ine.]

Comm.: The starch of barley; the name for nor-deine. (*Nuttall.*)

*çē'-vīl, s. [Etym. unknown.]

Chem.: A Paracelsian name for a certain hard substance in the earth, similar to a calculus in man, indurated from an earthy tartar by the spirit of wine, which is in the liquor of the earth; it is stated to be an appropriate remedy against the formation of stone or gravel in man.

çēy'-lōn, s. & a. [A corruption of Singhalese *Sinhala*, in the word *Sinhala-dwipa*=the island of lions, from Sansc., &c., *sinh*=a lion, the same word which occurs in *Singapore*=the city of lions, and as a title of Sikhs and Rajpoots, as *Goolab Singh*=Goolab the Lion, or the Lion-like Goolab.]

Ceylon-moss, s. The same as JAFNA-MOSS (q. v.)

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Çëy-lôn-êşe', a. & s. [From Eng., &c., *Ceylon*; and suff. -ese.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to Ceylon.

B. As subst.: A native of Ceylon. [CINGALESE.]

çëy'-lôn-ite, çëy'-lan-ite, s. [Fr. *ceylanite*, from *Ceylon*, where it is found.]

Min.: A variety of Spinel (q. v.), from Ceylon; also called *Iron-Magnesia Spinel*. Color, dark-green, brown to black, mostly opaque or nearly so. Specific gravity, 3.5-3.6.

çë'-y'x, s. [The name of a mythic king of Trachinia, son of Lucifer and husband of Alcione. He was drowned as he went to consult the oracle of Claros. His wife was apprised of her loss in a dream, and afterward found his body on the seashore. They were both changed into birds, and called Alcions.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the Alcyonidae or Kingfishers.

c fa ut, s. A note in the scale of music.

"Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,

A re, to plead Hortensio's passion,

B mi, Bianca, take him for thy lord,

C fa ut, that loves with all affection."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 1.

C. G. S. An abbreviation of *Centimeter-gram-second*, the three fundamental units used in dynamical and electrical nomenclature; as the C. G. S. system.

chăb'-a-şie, chăb'-a-şite, s. [Gr. *chabazios*=one of a number of precious stones mentioned in the poem *peri lithôn*=about stones, ascribed to Orpheus.]

Min.: A rhombohedral mineral of a white or flesh-red color; luster vitreous, transparent, or translucent. Hardness, 4-5; specific gravity, 2.08-2.19. Composition: Silica, 45.63-52.20; alumina, 17.44-21.87; lime, 4.24-13.30; soda, 0.25-4.07; potassa, 0.17-3.03; water, 17.98-22.29. It is widely distributed.

chăb'-leau (eau as ô), s. [Fr. *chabler*=to fasten a cable to, to drag.]

Mech.: A middle-sized rope, used to draw craft up a river; a tow-rope.

chăb'-lis (s silent), s. [From the place where it is made.] A white wine made at Chablis, a town in France.

cha-bræ'-a, s. [Named after *Chabré*, a botanist of Geneva.]

Bot.: A genus of garden plants, order Compositæ, sub-order Labiatifloræ. *Chabræa suaveolens* grows wild in the Falkland Islands.

chă'-būk, s. [Hind. *chabuk*=a whip.]

"... 'concerning Feramorz, and literature, and the *chabuk*, as connected therewith.'"—*Moore: Lalla Rookh; The Light of the Haram.*

chăçe, v. & s. [CHASE.]

chăck, chăeck, s. [From the sound made by the bird.] The Wheat-ear, a bird, *Motacilla oenanthe*, Linn.

"The White Ear—here denominated the *chack*, is a migratory bird, . . ."—*Barry: Orkney*, p. 308.

chăck, v. i. & t. [A word probably formed from the sound produced by the action.] To toss up and shake the head suddenly and frequently, as a horse does to avoid the subjection of the bridle.

***chăck'-ar-al-lý, s.** [Prob. a corruption of Fr. *eschecquer*, Eng. *checker* (q. v.). A species of cotton cloth imported from India; is in French called *chacart*.] Apparently some kind of checkered or variegated cloth.

"No proud Pyropus, Paragon,
Or *Chackarally*, there was none."

Watson: Coll., i. 28.

chăc'-ma, s. [From Hottentot *t'chackamma*, the native name of the animal.]

Zoöl.: A baboon, *Cynocephalus porcarius*, found in South Africa. It is dark-colored, tending to green. These animals go in large marauding parties to rob gardens.

chac'-ô, s. [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps corrupted from Eng., &c., *chocolate* (q. v.).] An unctuous kind of earth, which is made into little pats, and eaten with chocolate. (*Nuttall*.)

chă-cô-ne, chă-çôn', s. [Fr. *chacône*; Ital. *ciaconna*; Sp. *chacóna*.]

Music: A kind of Spanish dance in triple time, something like a saraband. It was borrowed by the Spaniards from the Moors.



Head of Chacma.

***chad'-lock, s.** [CARLOCK.]

Bot.: A book-name for *Sinapis arvensis*.

Water-chadlock: *Nasturtium amphibium*. (Gerarde.)

chă-nô-pleu'-ra, s. [Gr. *chainô*=to open, and *pleura*=the sides.]

Bot.: A genus of West Indian shrubs, of the order Mælostomaceæ.

chă-nôs'-tô-ma, s. [Gr. *chainô*=to open, to gape, and *stoma*=the mouth.]

Bot.: A considerable genus of South African shrubs, belonging to the order Scrophulariaceæ. Leaves dentate, opposite; flowers axillary or racemose, pedicellate; calyx five-parted; corolla deciduous, funnel-shaped; style simple, stigma sub-elevate.

chăr-a-dô'-dī-a, s. [From Gr. *chairô*=to rejoice; second element doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of endogenous plants, order Amarillidaceæ. A cold infusion of the leaves of *Chæradodia chilensis*, the Thekel of Chili, is used by the natives as a purgative and diuretic.

chă-rô-phyl'-lūm, s. [Gr. *chairô*=to rejoice, and *phyllon*=a leaf, from the agreeable smell of the leaves.]

Bot.: Cicely, or Chervil, a genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe Scandicnæ. [CHERVIL.]

chăr-ô-pôt'-a-mūs, chër-ô-pôt'-a-mūs, s. [CHERAPOTAMUS.]

chăr-ôp'-sis, chër-ôp'-sis, s. [From Gr. *choiros*=a pig, and *opsis*=aspect.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Pachyderms. Its sole member is the small Liberian Hippopotamus (*Chæropsis liberiensis*) which has only two lower incisor teeth. It comes, as its specific name suggests, from Liberia, in Western Africa.

chă'-ta, s. [Gr. *chaitē*=long, loose, flowing hair . . . a bristle.]

***1. Anat.:** An old term for the hair at the back of the head, and about the temples.

2. Bot.: A bristle. The slender stalk of the spore-case of mosses; also called *Seta* (q. v.).

chă'-ta-chīne, s. [Gr. *chaitē*=long, loose, flowing hair, a bristle.]

Bot.: A small spiny genus, belonging to the order Ulmaceæ, natives of South Africa. It differs from the elm in not having winged fruits. Leaves smooth or downy, oval or elliptical; flowers small and green, male and female on the same plant. The fruit is a small oval nut about the size of a pea.

chă-tăn'-thēr-a, s. [Gr. *chaitē*=a bristle, and *anthera*=an anther.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Compositæ.

chă-te'-teş, s. [From Gr. *chaitē*=long, loose, flowing hair, and suff. -*ētēs*.]

Palæont.: A genus of "Tabulate" corals, the typical one of the family Chætetidæ. It is found from the Silurian to the Permian.

chă-te'-ti-dæ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *chætetes* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of "Tabulate" corals, containing species with a compound corallum of closely approximated imperforate corallites without septa. They occur from the lower Silurian to the Permian period.

chă-tô-blēm'-ma, s. [Gr. *chaitē*=hair, a bristle, and *blemma*=the face, looks; *blepō*=to look.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, belonging to the Lamiadæ or Shrike family, and tribe Dentiostres. They are named from the front of the head being protected by strong thick-set bristly hairs.

chă-tôç-ër'-ôs, s. [Gr. *chaitē*=hair, a bristle, and *keras*=a horn.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A genus of marine and fossil Diatomaceæ, having the frustules concatenate; valves equal, sub-cylindrical, with two processes, one on each side, which, in the young state, are very short and tubular, forming very long horns as the frustules become older; horns subsequently converted into very long, thin, and interwoven siliceous filaments. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)

chă-tô-dër'-mīs, s. [Gr. *chaitē*=a bristle, and *derma*=the skin.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cheliform fishes, in which the body is entirely covered with sharp prickles intermixed with soft cilia, or lobed appendages. Family Balistidæ, order Plectognathes.

chă-tô-dis'-cūs, s. [Gr. *chaitē*=a hair, a bristle, and *diskos*=a disk.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Diatomaceæ, having the frustules disk-shaped; valves circular or oval, with radiating dots and a submarginal circle of obtuse processes unconnected by means of special radiating lines of dots with the center.

chă'-tô-dôn, s. [Gr. *chaitē*=a bristle; *odontos*=a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the order Chætodontidæ. The body is oval; the mouth more or less pointed; no spine on the preoperculum, or prickles before the dorsal fin, which is single.

chă-tô-dôn'-tī-læ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *chætodon*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -*idæ*.]

1. Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygious fishes, of great variety and beauty, distinguished from the perches chiefly by the operculum or gill-cover being without prickles. The snout projects, but the mouth is small, generally with bristle-like teeth; the body is compressed and the fins are covered with ctenoid scales. The Chætodonts are generally very beautiful small fishes, bright colored, with vertical black bands. The species mostly inhabit the warmer parts of the ocean. They are all deep-sea fishes.

2. Palæont.: A Chætodont genus, *Platax*, is found in the Eocene tertiary of Mt. Bolca. (*Nicholson*.)

chă-tô-găs'-tră, s. [Gr. *chaitē*=a bristle, a hair, and *gaster*=a belly.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, natives of tropical America, belonging to the order Melastomaceæ. It derives its name from the tube of the calyx being bristly.

chă-tô-glē'-na, s. [Gr. *chaitē*=a hair, a bristle, and *glēnē*=the pupil of an eye.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Infusoria, of the family Peridina. Carapace hispid, or studded with rigid spines; no traverse furrow; an eye-spot present; organ of motion a flagelliform filament. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)

chă-tôg'-na-tha, s. pl. [From Gr. *chaitē*=long, loose, flowing hair, and *gnathos*=the jaw, the mouth.]

Zoöl.: The name given by Prof. Huxley to a class of anarthrapoda, only one genus of which has yet been discovered, viz., *Sagitta*, or Arrow Worms.

chă-tô-mī'-ūm, s. [Gr. *chaitē*=a hair, a bristle; etymol. of *mium* doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of Perisporiacei (Ascomycetous Fungi), having a filamentous mycelium bearing superficial roundish or ovate conceptacles clothed with hairs, finally opening above and containing clavate asci with paraphyses; sporidia simple, ovate. The asci in this genus are very delicate, and are readily absorbed, so that frequently there is not a trace of them, and the sporidia seem naked. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)

chă-tôm'-ôn-as, s. [Gr. *chaitē*=a hair, and *monas*, as a.=solitary; as s.=a unit, the ace point on a die.] [MONAS.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Infusoria, of the family Cyclidina. An oval vibratile organ (whether a flagelliform filament or ring of cilia is uncertain); movement of animal slow, but leaping effected by means of non-vibratile bristles situated upon the body. In putrid animal and vegetable infusions; in dead bodies of other organisms—Closteria, &c. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)

chă-tô-nô'-tūs, s. [Gr. *chaitē*=a hair, and *notos*=the back.]

Zoöl.: A genus of microscopic aquatic animals, placed by Ehrenberg among the Rotatoria (Rotifera), and by Dujardin with the Infusoria. The three or four species are found in fresh water, among aquatic plants. Their structure requires further investigation. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)

chă-tôph'-ôr-a, s. [Gr. *chaitē*=a hair; *phoros*=bearing, producing; *pherō*=to bear, to produce.]

1. Bot.: A genus of Chætophoridæ (Conferoid Algæ), characterized like *Draparualdia* by setigerous branched filaments, but differing from the latter by the filaments being imbedded in a gelatinous matrix. The Chætophoræ are found in fresh water, forming little green protuberances on stones, sticks, &c., usually bright green. The zoospores are formed singly in joints, and bear four cilia. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)

2. Zoöl.: A sub-class or order of Annelida, comprising those in which progression takes place by means of chitinous setæ, or by suctorial disks. Of the former section the Earthworms, Tubeworms, and Sandworms, are examples; of the latter, the Leeches. (*Nicholson*.)

chă-tô-phôr'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *chætophor(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -*idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Conferoid Algæ growing in sea or fresh water, invested with gelatine; either filiform or (a number of filaments being connected



Chætodon Vagabunda.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

together) expanded into gelatinous, branched, definitely or shapeless fronds or masses. Filaments jointed, furnished with bristle-like processes. Fructification consisting of spores and four-ciliated zoospores, formed out of the contents of the articulations. (Griff. & Henfrey.)

chæ-tōp'-ōd-a, s. pl. [From Gr. *chaitē*=long flowing hair, and *pous*, genit. *podos*=a foot.] *Zoöl.*: The name given by Prof. Huxley to the Annelid order often called Nereida, from the typical genus Nereis.

chæ-tōps, s. [Gr. *chaitē*=a bristle, a hair, and *ops*=a face.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, belonging to the Myotherinæ or Ant-thrushes, so named from the bristly feathers in front of the face. Order Merulidæ.

chæ-tōp-sis, s. [Gr. *chaitē*=a hair; *ops*, genit. *opsis*=a face.]

Bot.: A genus of Mucedines (Hyphomycetous Fungi) characterized by erect jointed threads, whorled below, above simple and flagelliform, bearing cylindrical spores from the tips of the branchlets. One species only is known, *Chætopsis Wanchii*. (Griff. & Henfrey.)

chæ-tō-pūs, s. [Gr. *chaitē*=a bristle, a hair, and *pous*=a foot.]

Ornith.: The Francolins, a genus of birds belonging to the Perdiciidæ or Partridges, so named from the tarsus of the male being armed with spurs.

chæ-tō-spör'-a, s. [Gr. *chaitē*=a bristle, a hair, and *spora*=a sporule.]

Bot.: A genus of Algæ, of the order Confervoidæ, so named in reference to the fine capillary divisions of the filaments.

chæ-tōs'-tōm-a, s. [Gr. *chaitē*=a bristle, a hair, and *stoma*=a mouth.]

Bot.: A genus of small, dry, heath-like Brazilian shrubs, belonging to the order Melastomaceæ. Stems leafless at base; flowers solitary, rather small, purple with yellow anthers.

chæ-tu-rā, s. [Gr. *chaitē*=a bristle, and *oura*=a tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds of the Hirundinidæ or Swallow family, so named from the shafts of the tail being prolonged into acute points.

chæ-tu-rūs, s. [Gr. *chaitē*=a bristle, a hair, and *oura*=a tail.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses belonging to the tribe Agrostidæ. The only species described, *Chæturus fasciculatus*, is a small annual grass, a native of Spain. It derives its name from the silky appearance of the panicles.

***chaf**, s. [CHAFF.]

chaf-ant, a. [Eng. *chaf(e)*, and suff. *-ant*.]

Her.: Enraged, furious. (Used of a boar.)

***chaf-are**, s. [CHAFER (1), s.]

chāfe, ***chaufen**, ***chauffe**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *chaufier*; Fr. *chauffer*, from Low Lat. *califico*=to warm; Lat. *calefacio*: *calidus*=warm; *facio*=to make.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To make warm, to warm.

"Charcoal to chaufen the knyght."

Anturs of Arthur, *xxxv*.

2. To warm or heat by rubbing.

"They laid him upon some of their garments and fell to rub and chafe him, till they brought him to recover."—*Sidney*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To heat in rage or fury.

"May view her chafe her waves to spray,
O'er every rock that bars her way."

Scott: Rokeby, ii. 7.

2. To make angry, to inflame the passion.

"Her intercession chaf'd him so."

Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, iii. 1.

***3. To become mixed with by motion, to perfume.**

"Whose scent so chaf'd the neighbor air, that you
Would surely swear Arabic spices grew."—*Suckling*.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To rub together.

"Breathed upon the neighboring forest,
Made its great boughs chafe together."

Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, i.

†2. To dash against, to struggle with.

"From the sound of Teviot's tide,
Chafing with the mountain's side."

Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 14.

3. To be worn out by friction.

II. Figuratively:

1. To fume or rage in spirit, to fret.

"Yet stay within—here linger safe,
At thee his rage will only chafe."

Byron: The Bride of Abydos, ii. 23.

2. Especially to fret or grieve exceedingly over some galling wrong or slight from a superior, which one cannot resent openly.

"She treated him as an underling; he chafed under the treatment, and was often on the point of returning home."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., xii. 353.

¶ For the difference between *to chafe* and *to rub*, see RUB, v.

chāfe, s. [CHAFE, v.]

I. Lit.: Heat excited by friction.

II. Figuratively:

1. Heat of mind, rage, fury.

"When Sir Thomas More was speaker of the parliament, with his wisdom and eloquence he so crossed a purpose of cardinal Wolsey's, that the cardinal, in a chafe, sent for him to Whitehall."—*Camden: Remains*.

2. Heat of the passions.

"Pan riots now; and from his amorous chafe
Ceres and Cybele seem hardly safe."

Cowper: Transl. of Milton; On the Approach of Spring.

chāfed, pa. par. & a. [CHAFE, v.]

"Again the Ægean, heard no more afar,
Lulls his chafed breast from elemental war."

Byron: The Curse of Minerva.

chāf-ēr (1), s. [CHAFE, v.]

1. One who chafes.

*2. A saucepan, a pot, a chafing-dish.

"ij chafers of brasse, and ij litill brasse pottys."—*Paston Letters*, iii. 466.

chāf-ēr (2), s. & a. [A. S. *ceafor*, *ceafar*; Dut. *kever*; Ger. *käfer*.]

A. As substantive:

Entom.: A beetle—one of the Scarabæidæ. [COCK-CHAFER.]

B. As adj.: Consisting of the insect described under A.

"Round ancient elms, with humming noise,
Full loud the chafer swarms rejoice."

T. Warton: Odes, xi.

chāf-ēr-ŷ, s. [Eng. *chafe*; -ŷ.] A forge in an iron mill, wherein the iron is wrought into complete bars, and brought to perfection. (*Phillips*.)

chāfe'-wēed, s. [CHAFFWEED.]

chaff, ***caf**, ***chaf**, s. & a. [A. S. *ceaf*; Dut. *kaf*; Ger. *kaff*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The husks of corn or grasses separated from the grain by threshing and winnowing.

"We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as chaff."

Shakesp.: Hen. IV., Pt. II., iv. 1.

"The ungodly are not so; but are like the chaff which the wind driveth away."—*Ps. i. 4.*

(2) Hay and straw chopped up fine for feed for cattle.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Anything light and trifling, or of little value; refuse.

"Art thou a man of gallant pride,
A soldier, and no man of chaff?"

Wordsworth: Poet's Epitaph.

"Not meddling with the dirt and chaff of nature,
That makes the spirit of the mind mud too."

Beaum. and Flet.: Elder Brother.

(2) Hence applied to the wicked at the Day of Judgment. (*Matt. iii. 12.*)

"At the great harvest, when the archangel's blast
Shall winnow, like a fan, the chaff and grain."

Longfellow: God's Acre.

(3) A joke; banter; the act of quizzing a person. (*Colloquial*.)

"Drake's chaff, if possible, was sharper than his hawk-like swoop."—*Lucas: Secularia*, p. 176.

II. Botany:

1. The popular name for the dry calyx, threshed or decorticated, of corn and grass called *gluma* by Linnæus.

2. The scales or bracts on the receptacles which subtend each flower in the head of many composite plants, as in the sunflower.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

chaff-cutter, s.

1. A man who cuts chaff for feed for animals.

2. A machine constructed for the purpose of cutting chaff for feed.

chaff-engine, s. The same as CHAFF-CUTTER, 2.

chaff-flower, s. A book-name for *Alternanthera Achyrantha*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chaff-halter, s. A lady's bridle with double reins.

chaff-seed, s. An American name for *Schwalbea*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chaff, v. t. [CHAFF, s.] To banter, to joke.

"A dozen honest fellows . . . chaffed each other about their sweethearts."—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xv.

***chaffed**, ***chaved**, a. [CHAFF.] Mixed with chaff, chaffy.

"With chaved cley the wounde ayein to bynde."

Palladius, xii. 21.

"Chaffed or myxt wyth chaffe. *Paleatus*."—*Huloet*.

chāf'-fēr, ***chaf-far**, ***chaf-fare**, ***chāfr**, ***chēf-far-en**, v. i. & t. [A corruption of O. Eng. *chapfare*: *chap*=A. S. *ceap*=a bargain, a price; *fare*=A. S. *farn*=a journey, business. Cf. Ger. *kauffen*=to buy.]

A. Intransitive:

1. Originally to higgie or dispute in bargain-making; hence, to bargain simply.

"It was chosen for cheefe to cheffaren in."

Alisaunder: Fragment, 1,210.

"Welcome English!" they said—these words they had learned from the traders
Touching at times on the coast, to barter and chaffer for peltries."

Longfellow: The Courtship of Miles Standish, vii.

2. To talk a great deal and idly, the element of bargain-making having disappeared.

B. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To bargain, to buy; to sell or expose for sale.

"He chaffred Chayres in which Churchmen were set,
And breach of lawes to privie ferme del let."

Spenser: Moth. Hubb. Tale, 1,159.

II. Fig.: To bandy, to exchange.

"Approching nigh, he never staid to greetee,
Ne chaffar words, prowd corage to provoke."

Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 3.

chāf'-fēr (1), s. [Etym. unknown.] The round-lipped whale.

"Delphinus Orca, (Lin. Syst.) *Chaffer-whale*, *Grampus*."

—*Edmonstone: Zett.*, ii. 300.

chaf'-fēr (2), s. [CHAFF, v.] One who banter or jokes with another.

***chāf'-fēred**, ***chāff'-red**, pa. par. or a. [CHAF-FER, v.] Bargained or haggled with; beaten down.

"Reserve thy boon, my liege," she said,

Thus chaffered down and limited."

Scott: The Bridal of Triermain, ii. 21.

chāf'-fīnch, s. [From Eng. *chaff*, and *finch*.] A European bird, so called because it delights in chaff, and is by some much admired for its song. (*Phillips: World of Words*.) This well known and beautiful bird is locally called spink, beech-finch, pink, twink, skelly, shell-apple, horse-finch, scobby, and shilfa. It is the *Fringilla coelebs* of ornithologists. It makes a beautiful nest, with four or five eggs, bluish-white, tinged with pink and with spots and streaks of purplish red.

†chaff'-lēss, a. [Eng. *chaff*; -less.]

1. *Lit.*: Without or free from chaff.

2. *Fig.*: Free from any worthless qualities.

"Made me to fan you thus: but the gods made you,
Unlike all others, chaffless."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 7.

chaff'-wēed, ***chāfe'-wēed**, s. [Eng. *chaff*, and *weed*.]

Bot.: A popular name for several plants: (1) *Cudweed*, a species of *Gnaphalium*, *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*; (2) *Filago germanica*. (*Britten & Holland*); (3) *Centunculus minimus*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

chaf'-fŷ, a. [Eng. *chaff*; -ŷ.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Like or full of chaff.

"If the straws be light and chaffy, and held at a reasonable distance, they will not rise unto the middle."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. Figuratively:

* (1) Light as chaff, worthless.

"The most slight and chaffy opinion if at a great remove from the present age, contracts a veneration."—*Glanville*.

(2) Inclined to make fun of another, addicted to jokes.

II. Bot.: The same as PALEACEOUS (q. v.).

chāf'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CHAFE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act of rubbing or heating by friction.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act of inflaming the mind or passions.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(2) The state of being inflamed in mind, fretting, raging.

"The inward *chafings* and agitations of his struggling soul."—*South. Sermon*, vol. ix., ser. 1.

chafing-board, s.

Naut.: A board fixed to the rigging of a ship to prevent chafing. [CHAFING-GEAR.]

chafing-cheeks, s. pl.

Naut.: A name given by sailors to the sheaves instead of blocks on the yards in light-rigged vessels.

chafing-dish, s. A vessel to make anything hot in; a portable grate for coals.

"... *chafing-dishes*, posnets, and such other silver vessels."—*Bacon: Physical Remains*.

chafing-gear, s.

Naut.: The stuff put upon the rigging and spars to prevent their being chafed, such as mats, sinnet, spun-yarn, strands, battens, &c. (*Smyth*.)

***chăf' -lêt, s.** [Contracted from Fr. *échafaud*; O. Fr. *eschafault*=a scaffold, with dimin. suff. -*let*.] A small scaffold or platform. (*Halliwel: Prince Arthur*, 1634.)

***chăf' -rôn, chăf' -rôn, s.** [CHAMFRAIN.] Armor for the head of a war-horse.

"With a *chafron* of steel on each horse's head, and a good knight on his back."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xl.

cha-gi-ga, s. [Heb. *chagiga*=festivity.]

Jewish Antiq.: A festive offering, not less in value than 2 meahs (16 grains of corn), offered in connection with the Passover. It was one of two peace-offerings. It was generally a sacrificial victim. The name does not come from the Bible, but from the Talmud.

"... the remaining sacrifices to be offered during the paschal week, and especially of the *Chagiga*, which was to be consumed toward the end of the first feast day."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (trans. 1846), § 121.

chăg-rēen', s. [SHAGREEN.]

chăg-rîn', s. & a. [Fr. *chagrin*=“carke, melancholy, care, thought” (*Cotgrave*), the origin of which is unknown, but supposed to be connected with *shagreen* (q. v.). According to Trench *chagrin* and *shagreen* were originally but different spellings of the same word. Dryden ridiculed the word, showing that it was of recent introduction when he wrote. (*Trench: Eng. Past and Present*, pp. 44, 65.)]

A. As subst.: Vexation, mortification, ill-humor. “I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences and *chagrins*, . . .”—*Pope: Letters*.

***B. As adj.**: Chagrined, vexed, put out of humor. “Dear, my dear, pity me; I am so *chagrin* to-day.”—*Dryden: Marriage a la Mode*, iii. i.

¶ For the difference between *chagrin* and *vexation*, see VEXATION.

cha-grîn', v. t. & i. [CHAGRIN, s.]

A. Trans.: To vex, to tease, to mortify, to put out of humor.

“Don't do anything to *chagrin* her.”—*Fielding: Intrig. Chamb.*, ii. 3.

***B. Intrans.**: To be vexed, annoyed, or put out of humor.

“I would not have your ladyship *chagrin* at my bride's expression.”—*Fielding: Love in Sev. Masques*.

chă-grîn'ed, pa. par. or a. [CHAGRIN, v.]

chăil-lêt' -î-a, s. [Named in honor of M. Chaillet.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Chailletaceæ. The species are small shrubs, and are principally natives of Brazil. The seeds of *Chailletia toxicaria*, a native of Sierra Leone, are called by the colonists Ratsbane, and are used for poisoning rats.

chăil-lêt' -î-ă-çē-æ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *chailleti(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -*acæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Dicotyledons, consisting of shrubs with alternate bistipulate, short-stalked, oval, acute, feather-nerved, entire leaves; flowers axillary, white, usually with the peduncles adhering to the petioles. There are nearly seventy species, natives of the tropics, and distributed into four or five genera, of which the principal are Chailletia, Moacurra, and Tapura.

chăin, *chăine, *chayne, *chaine, *cheyne, *chine (Eng.), *chenzie, *chenyie (Scotch), s. & a. [O. Fr. *cadene, chaine, chaine*; Fr. *chaîne*; Ital. *catena*; Lat. *catena*; M. H. Ger. *kētene*; O. H. Ger. *kēтина, chētinna*; Ger. *ketten, kette*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

i. Literally:

(1) A line formed of a series of metal links connected with or fitted into each other, and used for various purposes, as of restraint, support, connection, transmission of mechanical power, &c.

“*Cheyne. Cathena, boia*.”—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A series of links of gold or silver, worn as an ornament.

“And Pharaoh took off his ring, and put it upon Joseph's hand, and put a gold *chain* about his neck.”—*Genesis* xli. 42.

(3) (*Pl.*) Fetters, bonds, manacles.

“Petre was slepinge bitwixe twey knyghtis, boundene with twey *chaynes*.”—*Wycliffe: Deeds*, xii. 6.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Anything which confines, fetters, or binds.

“Rivet the *chains* of habit.”—*Lamb: Elia*.

(2) A state of subjection or moral captivity.

“A Briton's scorn of arbitrary *chains*.”

Couper: Table Talk.

(3) A series of material things connected with and following each other in succession.

“The *chain* of fortifications which Diocletian and his colleagues had extended along the banks of the great rivers, . . .”—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ii. 45.

“From the *chain* of Taurus to the shores of the Euxine.”—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, ch. 35.

(4) A connected series or line of immaterial things, as of events, causes, thoughts, or arguments.

“Here no *chain* of succession could be pleaded.”—*Fuller: Church History*, bk. iii.

II. Technically:

1. *Surveying*: A line formed of a series of iron links, used in measuring land. That now used is known as Gunter's chain, from the name of the inventor. It is 66 feet long, and divided into 100 links, each link being equal to 7.92 inches. Ten square chains are equal to one acre.

2. *Sporting*: The trail of an otter.

3. *Naut. (chains, properly chain-wales, or chains)*: Broad and thick planks projecting horizontally from the ship's outside, to which they are fayed and bolted, abreast of and somewhat behind the masts. They are formed to project the chain-plate, and give the lower rigging greater out-rig or spread, free from the topsides of the ship, thus affording greater security and support to the masts, as well as to prevent the shrouds from damaging the gunwale, or being hurt by rubbing against it. Of course they are respectively designated fore, main, and mizzen. They are now discontinued in many ships, the eyes being secured to the timber-heads, and frequently within the gunwale to the stringers or lower shelf-pieces above the water-way. In the *chains* applies to the leadsmen, who stand on the channels between two shrouds to heave the hand-lead.

“... tossed it into the main *chains*, to the man who had thrown the stern-fast.”—*Marryat: Midship. Easy*.

4. *Weaving*: The warp threads of a web. It is called also *fitting* or *hoist*, and in the case of silk it is denominated organzine.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between a *chain*, a *fetter*, a *band*, and a *shackle*: “All these terms designate the instrument by which animals or men are confined. *Chain* is general and indefinite; all the rest are *chains*; but there are many *chains* which do not come under the other names; a *chain* is indefinite as to its make; it is made generally of iron rings, but of different sizes and shapes; *fetters* are larger, they consist of many stout *chains*; *bands* are in general any thing which confines the body or the limbs; they may be either *chains* or even cords; *shackle* is that species of *chain* which goes on the legs to confine them; malefactors of the worst order have *fetters* on different parts of their bodies, and *shackles* on their legs. These terms may all be used figuratively. The substantive *chain* is applied to whatever hangs together like a *chain*, as a *chain* of events; but the verb *to chain* signifies to confine as with a *chain*; thus the mind is *chained* to rules, according to the opinions of the free-thinkers, when men adhere strictly to rule and order; and to represent the slavery of conforming to the establishment, they tell us we are *fettered* by systems. *Band* in the figurative sense is applied, particularly in poetry, to every thing which is supposed to serve the purpose of a *band*; thus love is said to have its silken *bands*. *Shackle*, whether as a substantive or a verb, retains the idea of controlling the movements of the person, not in his body only, but also in his mind and in his moral conduct; thus a man who commences life with a borrowed capital is *shackled* in his commercial concerns by the interest he has to pay, and the obligations he has to discharge.” (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Chain of locks*:

Hydraulic Engineering: A succession of lock-chambers, the lower pair of gates of each of which (except the lowest) forms the upper pair of gates for the chamber below. [CANAL-LOCK.]

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

chain-belt, s.

1. A chain forming a band or belt for the conveyance of power.

2. A chain covered with piping or overlaid with strips to form a round belt.

chain-boat, s. A boat used in harbors for recovering chain-cables and anchors.

chain-bolt, s.

1. *Naut.*: A large bolt to secure the chains of the dead-eyes through the toe-link, for the purpose of securing the masts by the shrouds. Also the bolts which fasten channel-plates to the ship's side.

2. *Carp.*: A bolt having an attached chain by which it may be drawn back, falling by its own gravity or pushed into place by a spring.

chain-bond, s. The tying together of parts of a wall by a chain or iron bar built in.

chain-bridge, s.

1. A form of ferry-bridge in which the passage is made by means of chains laid across the river and anchored on each side, and moving over chain-wheels on board, driven by engines. [FERRY-BRIDGE.]

2. An early form of the suspension-bridge in which catenary chains supported the floor. The first was erected over the Tees, in 1741. Rods with eyes and connecting-links were used by Telford on the Menai Suspension Bridge, 1829; steel wires laid up into cables are now used. [SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.]

***chain-bullets, s. pl.** [CHAIN-SHOT.]

“My friend and I
Like two *chain-bullets*, side by side, will fly
Thorow the jaws of death.”

Heywood: Challenge for Beautie, 1636.

chain-cable, s.

Naut.: A cable made of iron links. They are not new; Cæsar found them on the shores of the British Channel. *Smyth*, in his *Sailor's Word-Book*, says that in 1818 he saw upward of eighty sail of vessels with them at Desenzano, on the Lago di Garda. They have almost superseded hemp cables. They are divided into parts fifteen fathoms in length, which are connected by shackles, any one of which may be slipped in emergency; at each 7½ fathoms a swivel used to be inserted, but in many cases they are now dispensed with. Chain-cables are generally made in lengths of from 12½ to 25 fathoms; each length is usually provided with a swivel. The lengths are joined together by shackles (q. v.). A cable's-length is 100 fathoms of 6'08 feet each, and is one-tenth of a nautical mile. Chain-cables are stowed in chain-lockers, generally near the mainmast, or just before the engine and boiler compartment.

Chain-cable compressor: A curved arm of iron which revolves on a bolt through an eye at one end. At the other is a larger eye in which a tackle is hooked; it is used to bind the cable against the pipe through which it is passing and check it from running out too quickly.

Chain-cable controller: A contrivance for the prevention of one part of the chain riding on another while heaving in.

Chain-cable shackles: Used for coupling the parts of a chain-cable at various lengths, so that they may be disconnected when circumstances demand it.

chain-coral, s. An elegant European species of fossil, *Catenipora escharoides*.

chain-coupling, s.

Railroad Engineering:

1. A supplementary coupling between cars, as a safety-device in case of accidental uncoupling of the prime connector.

2. A shackle for a chain whereby lengths are united as in a chain-cable, or a shackle or clevis to unite a chain with an object.

chain-fastening, s. A sailor's bend, or cable mooring.

chain-gang, s. A gang or number of persons chained together, in order to prevent the escape of any one. Another mode of countering chain-gangs is to attach to the ankles of each prisoner a short chain, with a heavy iron ball at the end. This is a mode of punishment yet in vogue in some of our cities, where the gangs are made to clean the streets.

chain-gear, s. A form of cog-gearing in which an open linked chain catches up the cogs or sprockets of the wheel, and is the means of motion thereof, or conversely. [CHAIN-WHEEL.]

chain-guard, s.

Hor.: A mechanism in watches provided with a fusee, to prevent the watch being overwound.

chain-harrow, s.

Agric.: A harrow for breaking clods, the office of teeth being performed by heavy links of chain.

chain-hook, s.

Nautical:

1. An iron rod with a handling eye at one end and a hook at the other for handling the chain-cable.

2. A cable-stopper which clamps the link of a chain between two other links.

chain-inclinometer, s. A form of level in which the inclination of the surveyor's chain is indicated on a scale by the pointer on the end of the level.

čail, bōy; pōūt, jōwł; cat, čell, chorus, čhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. pn = f. -cian, -tian = šan. -tion, -sion = šūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

chain-knot, s.

1. A succession of loops on a cord, each loop in succession locking the one above it, and the last one locked by passing through it the end of the cord.

2. A kind of knot used in splicing. [KNOT.]

3. The loop-stitch of some sewing-machines. [STITCH.]

chain-lifter, s.

Naut.: A cast-iron grooved rim, with projections, situated at the foot of the capstan-barrel, and forming the drum around which the chain-cable is wound in weighing anchor.

chain-locker, s. The same as *chain-well* (q. v.).

Chain-locker pipe:

Naut.: The iron-bound opening or section of pipe passing through the deck, and through which the chain-cable passes to or from the locker in which it is stowed.

chain-mail, s. A kind of armor made of interlaced rings or links.

chain-molding, s.

Arch.: A kind of molding used in the Roman style, made in imitation of a chain.

chain-pier, s. A pier which runs out into the sea and is supported by chains like a suspension-bridge.

chain-pin, s.

Surveying: The wire pin, having a loop at one end and pointed at the other, employed by surveyors for marking the termination of each chain in measuring distances.

chain-pipe, s. An aperture through which a chain-cable passes from the chain-well to the deck above.

chain-plates, s. pl. Plates of iron with their lower ends bolted to the ship's sides under the channels, and to these plates the dead-eyes are fastened; other plates cap over and secure them below. Formerly, and still in great ships, the dead-eyes were linked to chain-pieces, and from their being occasionally made in one, they have obtained this appellation.

chain-pore, s. & a. (See the compound.)

Chain-pore coral: The book-name for the zoological genus *Catenipora*.

chain-pulley, s. A pulley having pockets or depressions in its periphery, in which lie the links, or alternate links, of a chain which passes over it and gives motion thereto, or conversely.

chain-pump, s. One form consists of an endless chain passing around a wheel above and descending into the water below. In its upward course it passes through a vertical tube whose lower end is submerged, and at whose upper end the water is discharged. Along the chain are round disks or buttons, which fit in the bore of the tube, and form pistons which elevate the water as the chain ascends in the tube. The cellular pumps are of this kind, and when packed pistons are used, they are termed *paternoster pumps*, from the resemblance of the chain and buttons to the rosary.

chain-rule, s.

Arith.: A theorem for solving numerical problems by composition of ratios or compound proportion.

chain-saw, s.

1. *Surg.*: A saw whose teeth are jointed links, used in making sections in deep-seated places, by passing the saw around the bone and then back again, so as to give command of both ends to the operator, who draws the ends back and forth.

2. One form of band-saw or scroll-saw is also made of separate teeth pivoted or hooked together.

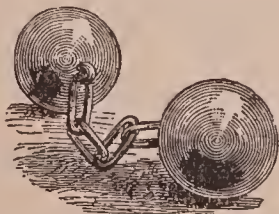
Chain-saw carrier:

Surgery: A hinged and hooked instrument whereby the end of the chain-saw, or a ligature, by which the saw may be drawn, is passed beneath a deep-seated bone, and so far up on the other side as to be grasped by a forceps.

chain-shot, s. Two balls connected either by a bar or chain, formerly used for cutting and destroying the spars and rigging of an enemy's ship. Invented by Admiral De Witt in 1666. (*Knight*.) Now disused, as barbarous and contrary to national ethics.

"In sea fights oftentimes, a buttock, the brawn of the 'hig', or the calf of the leg, is torn off by the *chain-shot*, and splinters."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

chain-slings, s. pl. Chains attached to the sling-hoop and mast-head, by which a lower yard is hung. Used for boat or any other slings demanded.



Chain-shot.

chain-stitch, s.

1. An ornamental stitch resembling a chain.

2. (*In sewing-machines*): A loop-stitch, in contradistinction to a lock-stitch. It consists in looping the upper thread into itself, on the under side of the goods; or using a second thread to engage the loop of the upper thread.

chain-stopper, s. A stopper for a chain-cable (q. v.).

chain-timber, s.

1. A timber of large dimensions placed in the middle of the height of a story, for imparting strength.

2. A bond timber in a wall.

chain-top, s. A chain to sling the lower yards in time of battle, to prevent them from falling down when the ropes by which they are hung are shot away.

chain-towing, s. A method of towing ferry or canal boats by means of a chain which is laid in the bottom of the watercourse, but with one end on the deck of the boat, where it is wound round a windlass as the boat advances. It was first introduced by Marshal Saxe in 1732, in France, for transporting war material.

chain-wales, s.

Shipbuilding: One of the wales or thick planks bolted to the ship's sides and serving for the attachment of the chains to which the shrouds are connected. [CHANNEL.]

chain-well, s. A receptacle below deck for containing the chain-cable, which is passed thither through the deck-pipe. It is also called a *CHAIN-LOCKER*.

chain-wheel, s. The sprockets on the wheel are adapted to receive the links of the chain successively. The power may be communicated by the wheel to the chain, or conversely.

chain-work, s.

1. *Ordinary Language*:

(1) Work with open spaces like the links of a chain. "Nets of chequer-work, and wreaths of *chain-work*, for the chapters which were upon the tops of the pillars."—*1 Kings vii. 17*.

(2) Applied to articles of manufacture in which cordage or thread is linked together in manner of a chain.

2. *Technically*:

(1) *Hosiery*: (See extract.)

"This texture [stocking-knitting] is totally different from the rectangular decussation which constitutes cloth, . . . for in this . . . the whole piece is composed of a single thread united or looped together in a peculiar manner, which is called stocking-stitch, and sometimes *chain-work*."—*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

(2) *Naut.*: Chains laid over the sides of vessels, in order to deaden the effects of shot or shell.

ghāin, *ghaeynyn, v. t. [CHAIN, s.]

I. *Literally*:

1. To fasten, bind, or connect with a chain.

"These hands are *chain'd*, but let me die
At least with an unshackled eye."

Byron: *Parisina*, 17.

2. To guard with a chain.

"The admiral seeing the mouth of the haven *chained*, and the castles full of ordnance, and strongly manned, durst not attempt to enter."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turks*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To unite closely and strongly, to attach.

"O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thine,
And in this vow do *chain* my soul to thine."

Shakesp.: *Hen. VI., Pt. III., ii. 3*.

2. To put or keep in subjection, to enslave.

"This world, 'tis true,
Was made for Cæsar, but for Titus too;
And which more blest? who *chain'd* his country, say,
Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day?"

Pope: *Essay on Man*, iv. 135-8.

ghāined, *chayned, pā. par. or a. [CHAIN, v.]

A. *As pā. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Furnished or provided with a chain or collar.

"*Chayned*, *Torquatus*."—*Huloet*.

ghāin'-īng, *ghāyn'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CHAIN, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of fastening with a chain (*lit. & fig.*).

"The *chainyng* and teienge of the grete hound Cerberus."—*Trevisa*, ii. 359.

2. *Sewing and Weaving*: A system of loopings on a single thread by which stocking-web is formed.

ghāin'-lēss, a. [Eng. *chain*; -less.] Free from chain, unfettered.

chainless bicycle, s. A bicycle operated by means of a shaft and bevel-gear or by any other device excepting that of the chain and sprocket. The first patent on the application of a bevel gear to a bicycle was granted in 1885, and by the beginning of 1898 there had been over 300 patents for chainless bicycles taken out in the U. S. and England. Two popular types of the chainless bicycle are the "bevel-gear" and the "pinwheel-gear." In the former type, at the pedals, where the ordinary sprocket wheel is located on a chain-bearing wheel, is a small bevel-gear wheel turning another at right angles to it, and fastened to the end of a small steel shaft. The shaft runs through the center of a hollow piece of the frame tubing to the axle of the rear wheel, to which a reverse pair of gears transmits the motion of the pedals. This little shaft is mounted at each end on a ball bearing of the latest construction and minimum friction. Gear wheels, shaft and all are inclosed in a water-and dust-proof case, which is filled with oil to make the running easy. The driving mechanism of the "pinwheel-gear" bicycle consists of three gear wheels arranged in a row and working on each other. One is attached to the pedal shaft like an ordinary sprocket wheel, the second is a large one, which reaches nearly to the rear axle, and the third is on the rear axle itself. The large middle wheel is hollow in the center and is supported on a row of balls around the entire inside, giving an extremely easy running bearing. This train of gears is all enclosed in a water and dust proof casing filled with oil. This bicycle is not quite so prepossessing in appearance as is the bevel-gear machine, on account of the large middle gear wheel, but is more attractive than the chain wheels in use. [BICYCLE.]

ghāin'-lēt, s. [Eng. *chain*, and dimin. suff. -let.] A little chain.

***ghāipes, ghā'-pīs, s. pl.** [CHEAP.] Price, rate, established value of goods.

"The *chaipes* of the country, the ordinary rate, the average price . . ."—*Gl. Sibb.*

ghāir, *ghaier, *ghaier, *ghayer, *ghaere, *ghayre, *ghayere, s. & a. [O. Fr. *chaïere, chaere*; Fr. *chaïre*; Port. *cadeira*; Wel. *cadair*, from Lat. *cathedra*=a chair.] [CATHEDRAL.]

A. *Assubstantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A movable seat with a back, intended to accommodate one person.

(2) A kind of carriage. Originally a sedan; now a small carriage for a single person, an invalid; a Bath-chair.

2. *Fig. (Chair or chair-day)*: The evening or close of life.

II. *Technically*:

1. A vehicle for one person, carried by two men. [SEDAN-CHAIR.]

2. The seat of the president of an assembly; a seat of authority or dignity, as, the *chair of state*.

¶ *To take the chair*: To assume the position of president of a meeting.

To put into the chair: To elect as president of a meeting.

3. The position or office of a professor; a professorship.

4. *Engineer.*: An iron block or socket used upon railways to support and secure the rails.

*5. A vehicle drawn by one horse.

B. *As adjective*: (See the compounds.)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Chair-back, chair-bottom chair-maker*.

Chair-back machines: These machines may be band or jig-saws, which cut out the curved back-piece which is placed on the top of the pillars of the chair-back. Molding or rounding machines for chair-backs have a holder for the stuff, which is moved against a rotary cutter of peculiar shape, the stuff traveling in a prescribed path, so as to receive the conformation desired.

chair-bed, s. A bed or chair which folds up or down at will so as to be used either as a bed or chair.

chair-board, s. [CHAIR-RACK.]

chair-bolt, s. A screw-bolt for fastening down rail-chairs to the sleepers.

chair-maker, s. A maker of chairs.

Chair-maker's saw:

1 A diminutive form of the ordinary framepit saw, in which the blade is strained by buckles and wedges. The work is clamped to the bench while sawing.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fāll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. A scroll-saw especially adapted for getting out chair-stuff, such as backs and legs which have curves which cannot be readily bent, or of stuff which cannot be readily bent to shape.

chair-organ, s.

Music: A choir-organ placed in a separate case in front of the great organ and at the back of the performer.

chair-rack, s.

Carpent.: A molding round a room, on which the chairs rest so as to keep them from the wall.

chair-seat, s. The seat of a chair.

Chair-seat boring-machine: A machine for the systematic and rapid boring of the small vertical holes in a chair-seat frame, to be occupied by the strips of cane or rattan, or the larger holes for the pillars and spindles of the back.

Chair-seat machine: Various machines. *Spec.*, a planing one, for rounding out the bottoms of the chairs, or one for cutting grooves in the chair-seat.

chair-spring, s.

Upholstery: A spring underneath the hinged seat of a chair, which gives it a certain resilience, and encourages a tilting or rocking motion.

chair-web, s. A scroll-saw.

çhâir, *çhayre, v. t. [CHAIR, s.]

1. To install.

"Chayred or stalled, cathedratus."—Huloet.

2. To carry about in a chair in triumph; a compliment frequently paid in former times to a candidate at an English election by his supporters and admirers.

çhâired, pa. par. or a. [CHAIR, v.]

çhâir'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [CHAIR, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of carrying in a chair.

çhâir'-man, s. [Eng. *chair*, and *man*.]

1. One who takes the chair at a meeting; the president of an assembly.

"In assemblies generally one person is chosen *chairman* or moderator, to keep the several speakers to the rules of order."—Watts.

2. The president of a company or society.

*3. One whose trade it was to carry a sedan-chair, or wheel a Bath-chair.

¶ The elected chairman or president of the House of Representatives is called the Speaker. [SPEAKER.] When the house resolves itself into committee of the whole [COMMITTEE] the Speaker vacates the chair, which is taken by some other member who is called the Chairman of Committee.

çhâir'-man-ship, s. [Eng. *chairman*; -ship.] The position or office of a chairman; the time during which any one is chairman.

çhâise, s. & a. [Fr. *chaise*=a seat, a chair; a Parisian pronunciation of *chaire*.] [CHAIR.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.:* A light two-wheeled carriage, to accommodate two persons, drawn by one horse, and provided with a calash top.

2. *Fig.:* Any vehicle.

"Instead of the chariot he might have said the *chaise* of government, for a *chaise* is driven by the person that sits in it."—Addison.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

chaise-cart, s. A light cart, with springs, used for conveying light goods or parcels expeditiously.

chaise-house, s. A covered place in which to keep a chaise; a coach-house.

chaise-lounge, s. A kind of sofa open at one end. (Ogilvie.)

***çhâi'-şel, *chei-sel, *chey-sil, s. & a.** [O. Fr. *chaisel*; Fr. *cheinsil*.]

A. As subst.: A woman's upper garment.

"Pilche and *cheisel* al bibled."—Seven Sages, 1819.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or of the nature of a woman's upper garment.

"Yn a *chaisel* smok Scheo lay."—Alisaunder, 279.

"Wond him on o *cheysil* cloth."—Passion of the Lord; (Old Eng. Miscell.), ed. Morris, p. 51, l. 510.

***çhâis'-ti-fie, v. t.** [Lat. *castificus* = making chaste or pure; *castus* = chaste, pure; *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To chastise.

"Heirfor to dant thir attemptatis of Inglismen, I find na thing sa expedient as to be confiderat with the pepil that may *chaistifte* thame maist esaly."—Bellend.: Cron., x. 3.

çhak (1), v. t. [CHECK.] To check.

çhăk (2), v. i. [A word formed in imitation of the sound produced by the action.]

1. To gnash, to snatch at an object with the chops, as a dog does. Properly it expresses the sound made, "when he misses his aim." (Rudd.) [CHACK.]

2. The sharp sound made by any iron substance, when entering into its socket, as of the latch of a door when it is shut; to click.

¶ *To chak to:* To shut with a sharp sound.

çhak, s. [CHECK.] The act of checking, stop.

***çhăk'-ēr, s.** [CHECQUER.] A chess-board.

"Ane auld *chaker* with the men of tabillis thairto."—Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, v. 17.

***çhăk'-il, s.** [SHACKLE-BONE.] The wrist.

"Gold bracelets on thair *chakils* hings,
Their fingers full of costly rings,"
Watson's Coll., ii. 10.

***çhăl'-an-drie, *çhai-an-dre, *çhal-aun-dre, s.** [Fr. *calandre*; Lat. *calandrus*=a lark.] A singing-bird, a lark.

"*Calandre* and wodwale."—Land of Cokayne, 97.

çhal-ăs'-tic, *çhal-ăs'-tick, a. & s. [Gr. *chalastikos*=relaxing; *chalo*=to relax.]

A. As adj.: Having the property or quality of removing stiffness or rigidity of the body.

B. As subst.: A medicine having the power or quality described under A.

çhal-ă'-za, çhal-ă'-ze, s. [Gr. *chalaza*=(1) hail; (2) a pimple.]

1. *Bot.:* That part of the seed where the nucleus joins the seminal integuments; it represents the base of the nucleus, and is invariably opposite the end of the cotyledons.

2. *Veterinary:* A disorder to which swine are very subject, which causes the flesh to be full of tubercles.

3. *Physiol.:* The treddle of an egg, or the knotty kind of string at each end, whereby the yolk and white are connected together.

4. *Med.:* The same as *Chalazium* (q. v.).

çha-lăz'-al, a. [CHALAZA.] Of or pertaining to chalaza.

çha-lăz'-i-üm, s. [Gr. *chalaza*=hail (from the size and shape).]

Pathol.: A small tubercle on the eyelid, commonly called a styte.

çhăl'-bôt, çha'-bôt, s. [From Fr. *chabot*, dimin. of *cab* or *chab*=a head. (Littré).]

Her.: A name given in blazonry to the fish called Bullhead, or Miller's Thumb.

çhăl-căn'-thite, s. [Gr. *chalkos*=brass; *anthos*=a flower, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A triclinic mineral; color blue, of different shades, sometimes a little greenish; subtransparent or translucent; hardness, 2.5; specific gravity, 2.213. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 32.1; oxide of copper, 31.8; water, 36.1.

çhăl-çê-dôn'-ic, a. [Eng. *chalcedony* (y): -ic.] Of or pertaining to chalcedony. (Brande.)

çhăl-çêd'-ôn-ÿ, s. [Lat. *calcedonius*. From Chalcedon, Gr. *chalkêdôn*; *kalkêdôn*, a town in Asia Minor.]

1. *Min.:* A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, having the luster nearly of wax, and either transparent or translucent. Color, white, grayish, pale-brown to dark-brown or black; tendon-color common; sometimes delicate blue. Also of other shades, and then having other names. It is a true quartz with some disseminated opal-quartz. Composition: Silica, 98.87; sesquioxide of iron, 0.53; carbonate of lime, 0.62. (Dana.)

2. *Scrip.:* It is not quite certain that the *chalcedony* of Rev. xxi. 19 is the mineral now designated by that name. The probabilities, however, are in favor of its being so.

"The first foundation was a jasper; the second, a sapphire; the third, a *chalcedony*."—Rev. xxi. 19.

¶ Chalcedony of different colors, arranged in stripes or layers, is called *agate*; if the stripes or layers are horizontal it is called *onyx*; *chrysoprase* is green chalcedony, *carnelian* a flesh-red, and *sard* a grayish-red variety. (See these words.)

çhăl-çêd'-ôn-ÿx, s. [Eng. *chalcedony*.] and *onyx*.]

Min.: The name applied to those agates in which opaque white chalcedony alternates with the translucent gray variety.

çhăl-çî-dæ, çhăl-çîd'-i-dæ (1), s. pl. [Gr. *chalkizō*=to shine like brass, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of saurian reptiles, of which Chalcis or Chalcides is the type. They have long snake-like bodies. There are, however, four minute feet. All are found in various parts of this country.

çhăl-çî-dêş, s. [Gr. *chalkizō*=to shine like brass.]

Palæont.: A genus of four-legged saurian reptiles, of the family Scincidae. They are covered with rectangular scales.

çhăl-çîd'-i-dæ (2), s. [From Gr. *chalkizō*=to shine or ring like brass.]

Entom.: A family of hymenopterous insects, generally small in size. Antennæ nearly always geniculated, sometimes pedinated; body and limbs ornamented with brilliant metallic colors. Some species are wingless. They are parasitical in their larva state.

çhăl'-çî-huîtl, s. [Native Mexican name.]

Min.: A mineral, identified by Pumpelly with *jadeite* (q. v.), and by Blake with *turquoise* (q. v.). (Dana.)

çhăl-çî-têş, s. [From Gr. *chalkitês*=containing copper, coppery.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the Cuculinae, or parasitic Cuckoos, family Cuculidae. They are adorned with plumage of a brilliant metallic luster.

çhăl-çî-tis, çhăl-çî-têş, s. [Gr. *chalkitis*=the name of a mineral.]

Min.: A disintegrating pyrites, iron or copper, impregnated with vitriol. (Dana.)

çhăl'-cô-çite, s. [Gr. *chalkos*=brass; Eng. suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral of a lead-gray color, often tarnished with blue or green. Hardness, 2.5-3. Specific gravity, 5.5-5.8. It occurs in Cornwall, Scotland, and many other localities. Composition: Sulphur, 19.00-21.90; copper, 71.31-79.50; iron, 0.28-0.49. (Dana.)

çhăl'-cô-dite, s. [From Gr. *chalkoeidês*=like brass or copper, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.). (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Stilpnomelane (q. v.). It consists of minute flexible scales of submetallic luster.

çhăl'-cô-grăph, s. [From Gr. *chalkos*=copper, and *graphê*=a drawing or delineation.] An engraving on copper or brass.

çhăl-côg'-raph-ēr, s. [Gr. *chalkographos*=an engraver: *chalkos*=brass, copper; *graphō*=to write, to engrave.] One who engraves on brass, copper, or other metal.

†çhăl'-cô-grăph'-ic, a. [Gr. *chalkos*=brass, copper; *graphikos*=pertaining to writing or engraving; *graphō*=to write, engrave.] Pertaining to or connected with chalcography.

"We shall now give the names of *chalcographic* artists, according to the date of their proficiency."—Encyclopædia Britannica.

çhăl-côg'-raph-ist, s. [Eng. *chalcograph*; -ist.] The same as CHALCOGRAPHER. (Ash.)

çhăl-côg'-raph-ÿ, s. [Gr. *chalkographia*=engraving on brass or copper; *chalkos*=brass, copper; *graphō*=to write, to engrave.] The art or process of engraving on brass, copper, or other metal.

"Chalcography, or engraving, properly so called, executed with a graver."—Encyclopædia Britannica.

çhăl'-cô-lite, s. [From Gr. *chalkos*=copper, and *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: An obsolete and erroneous name given by Werner to Torbernite, which is an ore of uranium and not of copper. (Dana.) The *British Museum Catalogue* retains it as a recent species, and makes it a synonym of Cuprouranite (q. v.).

çhăl-côm'-ên-ite, s. [Gr. *chalkos*=brass, copper; *mên*=the moon; and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral found in small green crystals in the Argentine Republic, associated with selenite of lead. It appears to be a new selenite of copper. Discovered in April, 1881, by MM. des Cloizeaux and Damour. (Athenæum, May 28, 1881.)

çhăl-cô-nô-tūs, s. [Gr. *chalkos*=brass, copper; *notos*=back.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects of the family Scarabæidae.

çhăl-cô-phă'-site, s. [From Gr. *chalkos*=copper; *phasis*=an appearance, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: The same as LIROCONITE (q. v.).

çhăl-cô-phÿl'-lite, s. [Gr. *chalkos*=brass, copper; *phyllon*=a leaf, from the shape of the crystals, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A rhombohedral transparent or translucent mineral, from Cornwall and Saxony, of an emerald-green or grass-green color. Hardness, 2.0. Specific gravity, 2.4-2.66. Composition: Arsenic acid, 17.51-21.27; oxide of copper, 44.45-58.0; water, 21.0-31.19. (Dana.)

çhăl-cô-pÿ'-rite, s. [Gr. *chalkos*=brass, copper; and Eng. *pyrite* (q. v.).]

Min.: A sulphide of copper and iron containing 2 of copper, 2 of iron and 4 of sulphur=sulphur, 34.9; copper, 34.6; iron, 30.5. It is of a metallic luster, of a brass-yellow color, frequently iridescent. It is opaque. Found largely in the Cornwall (England) mines, where 150,000-160,000 tons of ore are smelted annually. Hardness, 3.5. Specific gravity, 4.1-4.3. (Dana.)

bôil, bôÿ; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tîon, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

chāl-cō-pŷr'-rhō-tīte, s. [From Gr. *chalkos*=copper; *pyrrhotēs*=redness, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Pyrrhotite (q. v.). (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

chāl-cō-sī'-dēr-īte, s. [From Gr. *chalkos*=copper; *sidēros*=iron, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Dufrenite (q. v.). (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

***chāl'-cō-sīne, chāl'-cō-sīte**, s. [From Gr. *chalkos*=copper, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (Min.).]

Min.: The same as COPPER GLANCE.

chāl'-cō-stīb-īte, s. [From Gr. *chalkos*=copper; *stibi*=tin, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: An opaque orthorhombic mineral of a metallic luster, and a color between lead-gray and iron-gray. Hardness, 3-4. Specific gravity, 4.748-5.015. Composition: Sulphur, 25.7; antimony, 48.9; copper 25.4. It occurs at Wolfsberg, in the Hartz mountains, and at Guadiz, in Spain. (*Dana.*)

chāl'-cō-trīch-īte, s. [Gr. *chalkos*=brass, copper; *trīch*, genit. *trīchos*=hair, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A name applied to the hair-like forms of red oxide of copper, commonly known as plush copper ore.

Chāl-dā'-īc, a. & s. [Lat. *Chaldaicus*=pertaining to Chaldea.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Chaldea.

B. As substantive:

1. A native or inhabitant of Chaldea.
2. The language of the Chaldeans, Chaldee.

Chaldaic Christians, s. pl. [So named because their head church is in what was anciently termed Chaldea.]

Ch. Hist.: The chief name given in the East to the interesting sect more commonly known in the West as Nestorians. In parts of India they are called St. Thomas Christians, from the erroneous notion that they were first converted to Christianity by the Apostle Thomas. Their patriarch resides in a monastery near Mosul, not far from the site of ancient Nineveh. Like Nestorius, they attribute to Jesus two natures, each with its own personality. They reject image worship. In their liturgic services they employ the Syriac language. When first they arose, in the fifth century, they were persecuted by the Eastern Church, but after the rise of the Arabian "prophet" they found favor with the Mohammedans, whose policy it was to support all detached sects against the Catholic Church which they feared. Afterward they became so noted for missionary work as to elicit the admiration even of the historian Gibbon. Within the present century they have suffered severely from Mohammedan fanaticism. American and other missionaries have also diffused Protestantism among them. One of these Americans, Rev. Asahel Grant, wrote a book which excited some attention, in which he maintained that the "Nestorians" were originally of Jewish descent, deriving their origin from the ten lost tribes.

†Chāl-dā'-īsm, s. [Eng. *Chaldaic*; *-ism*.] An idiom or peculiarity of the Chaldean language.

Chāl-dē'-ān, a. & s. [Lat. *Chaldaeus*=pertaining to Chaldea.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Chaldea.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Chaldea.

Chāl'-dēe, a. & s. [Lat. *Chaldaeus*=pertaining to Chaldea.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Chaldea; Chaldee.

B. As substantive:

1. A native or inhabitant of Chaldea.
2. The language or dialect of the natives of Chaldea.

"The names of the points or accents are all of a late original, all *Chaldee*, not any Hebrew."—*Br. Walton: Considerator Considered*, p. 247.

Chaldee paraphrase, s. Another name for the Targum, of which there are three kinds, viz., that of Onkelos, that of Jonathan, son of Uzziel, and that of Jerusalem. [TARGUM.]

chāl'-dēr (1), s. [CHALDRON.]

1. An English dry measure of uncertain quantity, ranging in different substances from 36 to 70 bushels.

2. *Naut.*: A rudder-band or gudgeon. (*Ogilvie.*)

***chal'-dēse, cāl'-dēse, v. t.** [From Eng., &c., *Chald*(ee), and suff. *-ese*.] To trick, as a Chaldean conjuror might do.

"He stole your cloak, and picked your pocket, Chous'd and caldes'd you like a blockhead."

Butler: Hudibras, II. iii. 1009-10.

chāl'-drīck, chāl'-dēr (2), s. [Icel. *tjald*=the oyster-catcher.] The name given in the Orkney Islands to the Sea-pie, *Hoematopus ostralegus* (Linn.).

chāl'-drōn, chāl'-dēr (3), s. [O. Fr. *chauldron*; Fr. *chaudron*.] [CHALDRON.]

Comm.: An English dry measure, formerly used for any dry goods, but now confined exclusively to coal and coke. It varies in value in different places. In this country, except in New York, it is 2,940 lbs. In New York it is 2,500 lbs.

***chāl'-ēnge, s. & v.** [CHALLENGE.]

chāl'-ē-pūs, s. [Gr. *chalepos*=savage.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects of the tribe Cassidaceæ.

chāl'-et' (et as ā), s. [French.] A small house or villa on a mountain; a Swiss cottage.

***chāl'-ēr, s.** [Apparently a corruption of *chaffer*.] A chafing-dish.

"Item a grete round ball, in maner of a *chalfer*, of silver ouregilt."—*Collect. of Invent.*, p. 10.

chāl'-īce, *cal'-iz, *cal'-is, *chal'-is, *cal'-ice, *chal'-ys, s. [Fr. & Ital. *calice*; Sp. *caliz*, from Lat. *calix* (genit. *calicis*); Gr. *kalyx*=a cup.]

*1. A cup or drinking vessel.

"Moyses took the half parti of the blood and putte it into *chalices*."—*Myclife: Exod.* xxiv. 6.

2. Specially applied to the "cup" used in the Holy Communion.

"Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, lately a member of the High Commission, had charge of the *chalice*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

chalice-flower, s.

Bot.: A plant, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*.

chāl'-īced, a. [Eng. *chalic(e)*; *-ed*.] Having a cell or cup; formed in the shape of a cup.

"His steeds to water at those springs
On *chaliced* flowers that lies."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

chāl'-ī-cō'-mŷs, s. [From Gr. *chalix*, genit. *chalikos*=gravel, rubble, and *mŷs*=a mouse.]

Palæont.: A genus of rodents akin to the beavers, found in the Miocene and Pliocene beds.

chāl'-ī-cō-thēr'-ī-ūm, s. [From Gr. *chalix*, genit. *chalikos*=gravel, and *thērion*=a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of ungulated mammals belonging either to the family Anoplotheridæ, in which case it is one of the Artiodactyla, or akin to the Tapiridæ and the Brontotheridæ, in which case it is one of the Perissodactyla. It occurs in Miocene beds in Europe, India, China, and North America. Some of the species are as large as a rhinoceros. (*Nicholson.*)

chāl'-ī-lite, s. [From Gr. *chalix*=gravel, and *lithos*=stone.]

Min.: A compact variety of Thomsonite of a reddish-brown color. It occurs at Ballimony, Antrim, Ireland.

chāl'-ī-mŷs, s. [Etymology doubtful.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Crustacea of the order Siphonostoma and family Caligidæ, having the fourth pair of legs slender, of only one branch, and serving for walking; frontal plate with a long and slender prehensile appendage arising from the middle of its anterior surface. *Chalimus scombri* is found upon the mackerel, and upon species of Caligus, of which it has been supposed to be the young; length, about 1-6". (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

chāl'-ī-sē'-mā, s. [Gr. *chalix*=a pebble; *sōma*=a body.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes of the family Balistidæ, in which the caudal fin is large and doubly lunate, and the second dorsal and anal fins falcated. Order, Plectognathes.

qhālke, *calke, *calke (l silent), s. & a. [A. S. *cealc*; O. H. Ger. *calch*; Ger., Dan. & Sw. *kalk*, from Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = limestone; Ital. *calce*; Sp. *cal*; Wel. *calck*; Fr. *chaux*.]

A. As substantive:

1. **Ordinary Language**:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1. *Min. & Chem.* (q. v.)

2. **Figuratively**:

(1) A score, that being marked up in chalk on a slate, door, &c.

(2) A score or point gained in any game.

† *By a long chalk; by long chalks*: By many degrees, greatly, far, in allusion to the ancient custom of making the merit marks with chalk, before lead pencils were so common. (*Brewer.*)

"The Indus ranks foremost by a long chalk."—*De Quincey: Syst. of the Heavens*.

As big as a piece of chalk: Of very uncertain size. *To know chalk from cheese*: To have one's wits about one; to know a worthless thing from a valuable one.

"He knows chalk from cheese: he knows on which side his bread is buttered."—*Withal: Dictionary*, ed. 1634, p. 570.

Walk your chalks: [WALK.]

II. Technically:

1. **Min. & Chem.**: A massive, opaque carbonate of lime, of a white, grayish, or yellowish color, with an earthy fracture. Specific gravity, 1.8-2.8. Dana places it along with calcareous marl, under the heading soft, compact limestone, constituting his twenty-first variety of the mineral species Calcite.

2. Geology and Palæontology:

(1) **Spec.**: A rock which, when pure, as it often is, is made up of the constituents given under II. 1. *Min.* (q. v.) A great belt of it crosses England diagonally from the eastern to the southern coast, and it is impossible to approach London from the east, west, north, or south without having chalk rocks, at a distance often very limited, beneath one's feet. Their appearance is familiar, owing to their being conspicuously displayed in the chalk cliffs of Dover, and in various chalk pits in the southern counties, on the escarpments on the sides of the Northern and Southern Downs [Downs] and in railway cuttings. The chalk, properly so called, consists of the highest portion of the Upper Cretaceous System, and is divided into Upper White Chalk with Flints and Lower White Chalk without Flints. [FLINT, *Geol.*] The larger animal fossils of the White Chalk consist of Crinoids and other Echinoderms; Cephalopod Mollusks, specially Ammonites, Baculites, Belemnites; Brachiopods, such as Terebratulæ, &c.; of other Mollusks, Rudistidæ, &c.; of fish, teeth of Cestracionts; of reptiles, Pterodactyls, Turtles, and Oviparous Saurians. Of the smaller organisms, Globigerinæ, and other Foraminifers abound; in fact, chalk is mainly composed of these cemented together by a calcareous paste. The examination by Sir Leopold McClintock, Dr. Carpenter, Sir Wyville Thomson, Prof. Huxley, Dr. Wallich, and others, of the Atlantic ooze obtained in connection with the laying of the telegraphic cable to America, and in the subsequent exploratory expeditions of the Porcupine, Challenger, &c., have shown that the ooze now being deposited at a depth of from 5,000 to more than 15,000 feet in the Atlantic is essentially chalk, with Globigerinæ and other Foraminifers, the former apparently identical with existing species. Most other organisms are extinct, though a few are not. This discovery does not shorten by an hour the period which has elapsed since the chalk first began to be formed, but only proves that a process which was thought to have terminated or intermitted, still goes on. As chalk is a deep-sea formation the vegetable fossils of the Chalk rocks are unimportant.

(2) **Gen.**: The Cretaceous rocks in general, whatever their actual composition. [CRETACEOUS FORMATION OF SYSTEM.]

3. **Comm.**: When purified, chalk is called whiting and Spanish white. Pure chalk should dissolve readily in dilute muriatic acid, and the solution should afford no precipitate with water of ammonia. Chalk is burnt into lime in great quantities, in which state it is used as a manure, and for making mortar and whitewash.

"Chalk is of two sorts; the hard, dry, strong chalk, which is best for lime; and a soft unctuous chalk, which is best for lands."—*Mortimer*.

Black chalk: A carbonaceous variety of shale.

Brown chalk: A familiar name for umber.

French chalk (Min.): [SOAPSTONE.]

Red chalk: A clay deeply colored with the peroxide of iron, of which it generally contains 15-18 per cent.

4. **Art**: A drawing in chalks=one executed with chalk pencils of different colors.

B. As adjective:

1. Consisting in large measure of chalk, as a chalk down.

2. Derived from chalk or occurring in it, as a chalk flint.

3. Belonging to the time when the chalk was deposited, as the chalk formation.

† Obvious compounds: *Chalk-hill, chalk-mark, chalk-pit, chalk-quarry.*

chalk-bed, s. A layer of chalk.

chalk-cutter, s. A man who digs up chalk.

chalk-drawing, s. A drawing sketched and filled in with black or colored chalks.

chalk-line, s. A cord rubbed with chalk or similar material, used by artificers for laying down straight lines on the material as a guide for a cutting instrument.

Chalk-line reel: A spindle or vessel on which a chalk line is wound

chalk-marl, s.

Geol.: An argillaceous stratum situated just under the Lower White Chalk without flints. It contains thirty-two species of Ammonites, seven peculiar to it. There are also Scaphites, Turritiles, &c.

chalk-stone, s.

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A lump of chalk.

"He maketh all the stones of the altar as *chalk-stones* that are beaten asunder."—*Isaiah xxvii.* 9.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Med.*: Gouty concretions in tissues and joints, especially of the feet and hands, consisting chiefly of sodium urate $C_5H_4N_2NaO_3$. They are composed of bundles of crystals of urate of soda, and often attain to a considerable size, causing much deformity. Chalk stones are the morbid products of the gouty diathesis which in this way seeks to eliminate itself.

"Also, in many gouty persons, but not in all . . . what are called *chalk-stones* form; concretions that look exactly like chalk collect around and outside the joint . . . and lying in general immediately below the skin."—*Watson: Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxxi.

chalk-white, *chalkwhit, *chalkwhyghth, a. As white as chalk.

"Ffayre schetus of sylk *chalkwhyghth* as the mylk."
Degrevant, 1489.

çhâlk (*l* silent), *v. t.* [CHALK, *s.*]

I. *Literally*:

1. To rub over with chalk.

"With new chalk'd bills and rusty arms."
Hudibras.

2. To manure or dress land with chalk.

"Land that is *chalked*, if it is not well dunged, will receive but little benefit from a second *chalking*."—*Mortimer*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To mark or point out; to describe (now only with *out*).

"When now the boy is ripen'd into man,
His careful sire *chalks* forth some wary plan."
Byron: *Hours of Idleness; Childish Recollections*.

2. To make white or pale.

"Let a bleak paleness *chalk* the door."—*Herbert*.

*3. To run up a score.

"I . . . shall prosecute you more constantly than a city vintner does a country parliament man that *chalk'd* it plentifully last winter session."—*T. Brown: Works*, i. 182.

çhâlked (*l* silent), *pa. par. or a.* [CHALK, *v.*]

çhâlk'-i-nëss (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *chalky*; -ness.]
The quality of being chalky or full of chalk.

çhâlk'-îng (1) (*l* silent), *pr. par., a. & s.* [CHALK, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As subst.: The act of rubbing, marking, or dressing with chalk. (See extract under CHALK, *v.*, I. 2.)

çhâlk'-îng (2) (*l* silent), *pr. par.* [CAULKING.]

çhâlk'-ÿ (*l* silent), *a.* [Eng. *chalk*; -y.]

1. Consisting of chalk; full of or white with chalk; white.

"The roar of the waves breaking on the *chalky* shore."
Wordsworth: *To Liberty*, x. 1.

2. Impregnated with chalk; containing chalk.

"*Chalky* Wey that rolls a milky wave."
Pope: *Windsor Forest*, 346.

çhâl'-lënge, *cal-enge, *çhal-enge, *çhal-aunge, *çhal-eng, s. [O. Fr. *chalonge, chalenge, calange*; Ital. *calogna*; O. Sp. *calonja*, from Lat. *calumniā*=a false accusation.] [CALUMNY.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. An accusation, a charge.

"Ellis thou muste make thy *chaleng* agens God."—*Pecock: Repressor*, pt. I, ch. iii, p. 152.

*2. A claim, a demand; a wrong or injustice.

"The uerthe is *challenge*,"—*Ayenbite*, p. 34.

3. An invitation, defiance, or provocation to a duel.

¶ The issuing of a challenge to a duel with deadly weapons, or the carrying of such a challenge to the party to whom it is addressed, is in the majority of our states a serious offense, and is punishable in divers ways—in some instances with disfranchisement. In some of the states a prerequisite to registration and voting is a subscription on the part of the voter to an anti-dueling oath, in which he engages that he has not sent, and will not send, a challenge, or in any manner aid, abet or be concerned in a duel.

4. An invitation or call to a controversy or contest of any kind.

5. The act of disputing the correctness of any statement.

"The proposition . . . is liable to strong grounds of *challenge*,"—*Scott: Monastery*, Note N.

6. The state of being in dispute.

"Bringing her title into *challenge*,"—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. xvi.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Hunting*: The cry of hounds on first finding the scent of their game.

2. *Elections*: An objection to a person as not being legally qualified to vote.

3. *Law*: An exception or objection taken by the prosecutor or defendant in a criminal cause against any person or persons acting as jurors in a cause.

¶ *Challenge to the array*: An exception or objection taken against the whole panel of jurors.

Challenge for cause: An exception or objection to a juror on certain grounds alleged for suspecting that he favors one side, as distinguished from a principal challenge, in which there is *prima facie* evidence that this is so.

Law: Exception to one or more of the jurors who have appeared individually. (*Wharton*.)

Peremptory challenge: The right allowed to prisoners in certain cases of taking exception or objection to a certain number of persons as jurors, without assigning any reason.

4. *Mil.*: The act of a sentry in demanding the countersign from any person approaching or attempting to pass his post.

challenge-blast, s. A blast of a trumpet in defiance or challenge to a duel.

"The valiant Knight of Triermain
Rung forth his *challenge-blast* again."

Scott: The Bridal of Triermain, iii. 10.

çhâl'-lënge, *calangen, *çhalangen, *cal-engen, *çhalengyn, *çhalange, *calenge, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *chalenger, chalengier, calenger, chalongier, chalonger*; O. Sp. *calonjar*; Ital. *calognare*, from Lat. *calumniō*=to charge falsely, to accuse.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. To blame, to reprove, to find fault with, to accuse.

"*Chalengyn* or *vndyrtakyn*. *Reprehendo, deprehendo*."
—*Prompt. Parv.*

"I am *chalanged* in the chapitre Hous,"—*Langland: P. Plowman*, 2,819.

*2. To claim as a right or due, to call for, to demand.

"*Chalengyn* or *cleymyn*. *Vendico*,"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The emperesse to Engeldond com,
To *calangy*, after hyre fader by ryghte the kynedom."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 451.

3. To invite or defy to a duel.

4. To invite or call to a controversy or contest of any kind.

"Their bugles *challenge* all that will,
In archery to prove their skill."

Scott: The Lady of the Lake, v. 22.

5. To dispute the accuracy of a statement or document.

*6. To call to the performance of a duty or promise.

"I will now *challenge* you of your promise, to give me certain rules as to the principles of blazonry,"—*Peacham: On Drawing*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: To object or take exception to any person or persons acting as jurors in a cause.

2. *Mil.*: To question or demand the countersign from any person approaching or attempting to pass a sentry.

"But, when they had passed both frigate and block-house without being *challenged*, their spirits rose . . ."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. *Elections*: To call in question a person's legal right to vote when offering his ballot at the polls.

*B. *Intrans.*: To claim as due or as a right, to demand.

"Which of you, shall we say, doth love us most?

That we our largest bounty may extend
Where nature doth with merit *challenge*."

Shakesp.: King Lear, i. 1.

¶ For the distinction between *to challenge*, *to brave*, *to defy*, and *to dare*, see TO BRAVE. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

çhâl'-lënge-a-ble, a. [Eng. *challenge*; -able.]
Capable of being challenged.

çhâl'-lënged, pa. par. or a. [CHALLENGE, *v.*]

çhâl'-lëng-ër, *çhal-eng-ere, s. [Eng. *challenge*; -er.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. An accuser.

"He schal mak low the false *chalengere*,"—*Wycliffe: Psalm* xli. 4.

2. One who invites or defies to a duel.

"Why, 'tis a boisterous and cruel style,
A style for *challengers* . . ."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 3.

3. One who invites or defies to a contest or trial of strength of any kind.

"The impious *challenger* of Power divine."

Couper: Task, vi. 546.

*4. One who claims as a right or due.

"Edward the Third, he bids you then resign
Your crown and kingdom, indirectly held
From him the native and true *challenger*."

Shakesp.: King Henry V., ii. 4.

*5. One who claims superiority.

"Whose worth

Stood *challenger* on mount of all the age,
For her perfections." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 2.

6. One who objects to or disputes the accuracy of any statement or document.

II. *Law*: He who takes exception or objects to any person or persons acting as jurors in his cause.

çhâl'-lëng-îng, *çhal-ang-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [CHALLENGE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As subst.: The act of making use of a challenge; accusing, defying.

"Of *chidyng* and *chalangyng* was his chief lifode."
Langland: P. Plowman, 2,649.

çhâl'-lîs, s. [Comp. Fr. *chaly*=a stuff made of goat's hair.]

Fabrics: An elegant, twilled, fine woolen fabric, used for ladies' dresses. Challis was introduced about 1832. It was made on a principle similar to Norwich crape, but of much finer materials, thinner, and softer; it had no gloss, but was very pliable and clothly. The best quality was finished with designs and figures.

çhal'-ÿb'-ë-an, a. [Fr. *chalybe*; Lat. *chalybeus*=pertaining to steel, from *chalybs*; Gr. *chalyps*, genit. *chalybos*=steel.] Pertaining to steel; hence, highly tempered, of the finest quality.

"The hammered cuirass,

Chalybean tempered steel, and frock of mail."

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 133.

çhal'-ÿb'-ë-ate, a. & s. [Lat. *chalybeus*, from *chalybs*; Gr. *chalyps*=steel.]

A. As adj.: Impregnated with iron or steel; having the qualities of steel.

B. As subst.: Any liquid or medicine impregnated with iron or steel.

"The topical action of these *chalybeates* is very unequal,"—*Pereira: Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, p. 189.

¶ *Chalybeate spring*:

Med., &c.: A spring in which iron in some form or other is not merely to be found but predominates over the mineral constituents associated with it in the water. It generally occurs as a protoxide or protocarbonate, or sulphate of iron. An *acidulo-chalybeate spring* is one in which there is much free carbon dioxide. These springs are numerous in the eastern mountain regions of this country.

çhâl'-ÿ-bîte, s. [In Ger. *chalybit*. From Lat. *chalybs*; Gr. *chalyps*, genit. *chalybos*= . . . steel.]

Min.: The same as Siderite (*Dana*). [SIDERITE.]

çhâm'-a, s. [From Lat. *chama*=a gaping shell, a cockle; Gr. *chēmē*=(1) a yawning, a gaping, (2) the cockle, from its gaping bivalve shell.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A genus of mollusks, the typical one of the family Chamidae (q. v.). The shell has foliaceous valves, the upper one the smaller, one valve attached to another body by the left umbo; the hinge tooth of the free valve is received between two teeth of the other. The *chamas* are found in less

than 50 fathoms deep in tropical seas, especially among coral reefs. Fifty recent species are known, and forty fossil, the latter from the Greensand onward. The still existing *Chama gigas* sometimes weighs 300 lbs. The byssus by which it adheres to the rock is so tough that a hatchet is required to cut it through. One valve is sometimes used in churches as a baptismal font.

çhâm'-a'-çë-æ, s. pl. [From Lat. *chama* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Zoöl.: Cuvier's name for the family of Conchiferous mollusks, of which *Chama* is the typical genus. They are placed by Cuvier between the Mytilacæ, or Mussels, and the Cardiacæ, or Cockles. [CHAMIDÆ.]

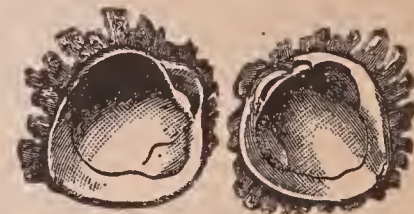
çhâm'-a'-çë-ans, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *chamaceæ* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. -ans.]

Zoöl.: The English name for the mollusks of Cuvier's family Chamaceæ, now called Chamidæ. (See these words.)

çham'-ade, s. [Fr. & Port. *chamade*; Ital. *chiamata*, from Port. *chamar*; Ital. *chiamare*, from Lat. *clamo*=to call.]

Military: The beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet demanding a surrender or parley.

"Several French battalions made a show of resistance, but upon our preparing to fill up a little fosse, in order to attack them, they beat the *chamade*, and sent us *charte blanche*,"—*Addison*.



Shell of *Chama Macrophylla*.

bôil, bôÿ; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

chām-æ-bāt'-ī-ā, s. [From Gr. *chamai*=on the ground, in compos. dwarf; and *batos*=a bramble-bush.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the Rose family, and consisting of a single species, *Chamæbatia foliolosa*, a beautiful Californian shrub, with flowers very much like those of the hawthorn. All the young parts of the plant are covered with small glands, which secrete a resinous fluid, having a pleasant balsamic odor.

chām-æ-çyp'-ar-is, s. [Lat. *chamæcyparissos*. From Gr. *chamaikyparissos*=a kind of spurge, *chamai*=on the ground; and *kyparissos*=a cypress.]

Bot.: A little group of Conifers, forming a section of the genus *Cupressus*.

chām-æ-dör'-ē-ā, s. [From Gr. *chamai*=on the ground, and *dōrea*=a gift, a present.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, containing between thirty and forty species. All are natives of tropical America. The young unexpanded flower-spikes are used by the Mexicans as a vegetable, under the name of *Tepejilote*.

chām-æ-fis'-tu-lā, s. [Gr. *chamai*=on the ground, dwarf; and Lat. *fistula*=a pipe, from the cylindrical pods.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous trees or shrubs, with yellow flowers, belonging to the family *Cassieæ*.

chām-æ-lāu-çī-ā'-çē-æ, s. pl. [From Gr. *chamai*=on the earth, on the ground often in compos. for low-growing, dwarf; and *lauchis*=a poplar (not in *Liddell & Scott*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Myrtaceæ, sometimes considered as a separate family. They are distinguished by their heath-like habit and foliage. The species are numerous, all Australian, and distributed into fourteen or fifteen genera, of which the principal are *Calytrix*, *Lhotskya*, *Verticordia*, &c.

chā-mæ'-lēd-ōn, s. [From Gr. *chamai*=on the ground, in compos. dwarf; and *lēdon*=an oriental shrub, *Cistus creticus*.]

Bot.: An obsolete genus of plants, order *Ericaceæ*. *Chamæledon procumbens* is the name given by Link to a beautiful Alpine shrub, formerly referred to *Azalea*, but now referred by Hooker, after the example of the continental botanists, to *Loiseleuria*. It is a small evergreen creeping shrub, found on the mountains of Europe and North America. The leaves are leathery, shining, turned back at their edges, and about half-an-inch long. Flowers minute, growing in terminal umbels of a light flesh color. Calyx five-parted; corolla campanulate, five-cleft; anthers rounded and opening longitudinally.

chā-mæ'-lē-ō, s. [From Lat. *chamæleon*.] [CHAMELEON.]

1. **Zoöl.**: A genus of Lizards, the typical one of the family *Chamæleontidæ* (q. v.). *Chamæleo africanus* is the well-known Chameleon (q. v.). About 17 other species are known. The head is pyramidal, the eyes and mouth are large; they have a conspicuous neck, a thick body, looking almost hump-backed, five toes, which, however, are arranged in two groups, so as to present a certain resemblance to those of a Scansorial bird. [CHAMELEON.]

2. **Palæont.**: The genus seems to have come into existence in Eocene times.

chā-mæ'-lē-ōn'-tī-dæ, **chām-æ'-lē-ōn'-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [Eng. *chameleon*; t connective, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of reptiles, order *Lacertilia* (Lizards). It contains only the typical genus *Chamæleo*.

chā-mæ'-mēl-ēs, s. [Gr. *chamai*=on the ground, and *mēlon*=an apple.]

Bot.: A genus of appleworts, deriving their name from their low growth. The genus was founded by Lindley to comprehend a dwarf shrub very like *Box*, a native of the sea-cliffs in Madeira, having simple shining evergreen, mostly entire leaves, and flowers growing in clusters, which are leafy at the base.

chām-æ-nē'-mā, s. [Gr. *chamai*=on the ground, and *nemos*=feeding.]

Bot.: A supposed genus of Leptotricheous Algæ, consisting of dusky-colored jointed filaments, forming flocks in various syrups. Doubtless the mycelia of some fungi, such as *Penicillium*. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)

chām-æ-peū'-çē, s. [Gr. *chamat*=on the ground, and *peukē*=a fir.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the Composite, allied to the plume thistles, *Cirsium*, on the one hand, and to the true thistles, *Carduus*, on the other. Leaves generally lanceolate, smooth, but, as well as the stem, covered below with a white cottony substance. Flower-heads one to two inches in diameter, arranged in corymbs, or long leafy racemes; corollas purple or white. There are fifteen known species, all natives of the Mediterranean region.

chām-æ'-pīt-ys, s. [Gr. *chamaipitys*=ground-pine.]

Bot.: The herb Ground-pine, a plant of the genus *Cressa*.

chām-æ-rhō'-dos, s. [From Gr. *chamai*=on the ground, in compos. dwarf; and *rhodon*=a rose.]

Bot.: A genus of the Rose family. The species are perennial plants, seldom attaining more than one foot in height, and generally having decumbent stems furnished with alternate three or four-parted leaves, about half an inch long. Flowers small, white or purple. The species are found in Siberia, Northern China, and Thibet, and also in the Rocky Mountains.

chām-æ-rōps, s. [Gr. *chamairōps*=an unidentified plant mentioned by Pliny.]

1. **Bot.**: A genus of plants belonging to the order *Palmaceæ*. The Dwarf Fan-Palm, so called from its low growth. It is the most northerly of the Palm genera, and consists of ten or twelve species. *Chamærops humilis* extends as far north as Nice, and the leaves of it are used for making hats, brooms, and baskets, and for thatching purposes. *C. Fortuni*, a native of China, furnishes a coarse brown fiber used for hats and a waterproof cloth called *So-e*.

2. **Palæont.**: A Lower Miocene species (*Chamærops helvetica*) has been found in Switzerland.

chām-æ-sci-ād'-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. *chamai*=on the ground, and *skiadion*=a little shade; *skia*=a shade, a shadow.]

Bot.: An umbelliferous plant with a fusiform root and yellow petals, a native of Caucasus and Cappadocia. It is allied to the *Trinium*, or *Earth-nut*.

chām-æ-sphær'-ī-ōn, s. [Gr. *chamai*=on the ground, and *sphairion*=a little ball.]

Bot.: The name given to a pigmy plant of the composite order found in Western Australia. The whole plant is about the size of a pea, and consists of a globular dense cluster of white flower-heads surrounded by a rosette of narrow leaves a quarter of an inch in length.

chām-æ-ān-īsm, s. [SHAMANISM.]

chām-æ-ā-çite, s. [From St. Chamas, in the south of France (?), and Eng. &c., suff. -*ite* (Min.) (q. v.).] **Min.**: An alloy of iron with 23 per cent. of nickel, found in some meteorites.

chām-bēr, ***cham-byr**, ***cham-bir**, ***chaumber**, ***cham-bre**, ***chawm-bre**, ***chom-bre**, ***cham-er**, ***chawm-er**, ***chawm-ere**, ***chawm-byr** (Eng.), ***chawm-er**, ***chalm-er** (Scotch), s. & a. [O. Fr. *cambre*; Fr. *chambre*; O. Sp. *cambra*; Sp. & Port. *camara*; Ital. *camera*; Sw. *kammer*, from Lat. *camera*=a vaulted room.] [CAMBER (2), s.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally:**

(1) An apartment in a house. Now generally applied to a sleeping apartment.

"The chambir was all full of light."—Gower: C. A., i. 102.

¶ Frequently used in the plural. [CHAMBERS.]

"A bachelor life in chambers."—Thackeray.

(2) The reception-room in a palace; generally called the presence-chamber.

(3) Any hollow space or compartment.

*2. **Figuratively:**

(1) The grave, as the resting-place of the dead.

"The dark caves of death, and chambers of the grave."—Prior.

(2) A residence, a place of abode, a seat.

"Sche is myroure of alle curtesye,
Hir herte is verrey chambre of holynesse."—Chaucer: C. T., 4,586-7.

II. Technically:

1. **Law:**

* (1) A court of justice. [STAR-CHAMBER.]

(2) A judge's private room, where he sits to hear such causes, and to transact such business as may be done out of court.

2. **Ordnance:**

* (1) A kind of short cannon, like a mortar, used for rejoicings, &c.

"Names given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, chambers, arquebuse, musket, &c."—Camden: Remains.

(2) That part of the bore of a gun in which the charge lies. It is constructed rather larger in diameter than the rest of the bore.

"The cartridge case is paper instead of serge or flannel, and a blow with the rammer expands the charge in the chamber."—London Daily News, Nov. 20, 1876.

(3) The place in a mine in which the charge is lodged.

3. **Polity & Commerce:**

(1) The place of meeting of a legislative assembly; hence, the assembly itself.

"By a majority of 117 votes the French Chamber of Deputies has passed the Resolution for the appointment of a Committee . . ."—London Times, Nov. 16, 1877.

(2) A place of meeting of any deliberative body.

¶ **Chamber of Commerce:** A society of merchants and traders organized to promote the interests of commerce. [BOARD OF TRADE.]

Chamber of Agriculture: A society of persons organized to promote the interests of agriculture. [BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.]

4. **Anatomy:**

Chambers of the eye: Two spaces between the crystalline lens and the cornea of the eye divided off by the iris: that before the iris is called the anterior chamber, and that behind it the posterior chamber.

"Petit has, from an examination of the figure of the eye, argued against the possibility of a film's existence in the posterior chamber."—Sharp.

5. **Her.**: The cylindrical part of ordnance is termed a chamber in blazoning a coat of arms, as "he beareth argent, a chevron sable, surmounted of another ermine, between three chambers placed transverse the escutcheon of the second, fired proper." The name Chambers.

6. **Naut.**: Clear spaces between the riders, in those vessels which have floor and futtock riders.

7. **Inland Navig.**: The space between the gates of the locks of a canal in which the boat is placed while the water is being raised or lowered. [LOCK.]

8. **Vehicles:** An indentation on the inner surface of an axle-box, to hold grease.

9. **Chemical Works:** An apartment where sublimed objects are deposited, as sulphur, lamp-black, arsenic, zinc-white, mercury, and other condensable fumes.

10. **Dyeing:** A form of apparatus for steaming printed cloths, to fix the colors. [STEAM-COLORS.] It is about 12x9 feet, and 9 feet high, the interior furnished with frames which run in and out upon rollers when the front door is open. The frames have cross-rods provided with tenter-hooks for suspending the cloths.

11. **Founding:**

(1) The portions of a mold which contain the exterior form, and which are closed over the core in casting hollow-ware.

(2) An inclosed space, as the fire-chamber of a furnace.

12. **Hydraul.**: The part of a pump in which the bucket or plunger works.

13. **Pottery:** A bedroom urinal; a pot to receive chamber-lye.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

***chamber-child**, ***chamber-chiel**, s. A valet, an attendant.

"The Duke gave his chamber-chiel command, that he should drink no wine that night, . . ."—Pittscottie, p. 84.

chamber-council (1), s. A private or secret council. (Nuttall.)

chamber-counsel, (1), s. An attorney who gives advice privately, or at his chambers, and does not appear in court.

***chamber-counsel** (2), **chamber-council** (2), s. A private or secret counsel or thought.

"With all the nearest things to my heart, as well

My chamber-councils . . ."—Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

***chamber-fellow**, ***chamberfellow**, s. One who sleeps in the same room; a comrade.

"Thy learned chamber-fellow."

B. Jonson: *Underwood*, vi., p. 366.

chamber-gauge, s.

Ord.: A gauge used in verifying the size of a howitzer or mortar-chamber.

chamber-hanging, s. Tapestry or other lining of a wall of a chamber.

"With tokens thus, and thus ! averring notes
Of chamber-hanging, pictures, this her bracelet."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

chamber-lye, **chamber-lie**, s. Urine.

"Your chamber-lie breeds fleas like a loach."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 1.

chamber-maid, **chambermaid**, s.

*1. A maid who attends on a lady when dressing; a lady's maid.

2. One who cleans and arranges bedrooms.

chamber-master, s. A shoemaker who makes up his own material at home, and disposes of it to the shops. (*Mayhew*, in *Annandale*.)

chamber-music, s. Vocal or instrumental music suitable for being performed in a chamber, as distinguished from that adapted for a concert-room.

chamber-organ, s. A small organ suitable for use in a private house.

chamber-pot, s. A vessel for urine and slops. [CHAMBER, II. 13.]

chamber-practice, s.

Law: The practice or profession of attorneys who advise clients privately in their chambers, but who do not appear in court to conduct cases.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre. wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***chamber-stead**, *s.* A place for a chamber.

"If love be so dear to thee thou hast a chamber-stead."
—Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xiv. 286.

chamber-story, *s.* The story or flat of a house on which the sleeping apartments are situated.

chām'-bēr, *v. i. & t.* [CHAMBER, *s.*]

***A. Intransitive:**

I. Lit.: To reside in or occupy as a chamber.

II. Figuratively:

1. To rest, to repose.

"You shall no more
Chamber underneath the spreading oaks."
Heywood: *Golden Age*, i. 1.

2. To be wanton or dissipated; to act lewdly or immodestly.

3. To intrigue. (Nuttall.)

B. Transitive:

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Lit.: To inclose or shut up, as in a chamber.

"To make the vermine flee down into the lowest parts and there to chamber or angle themselves."—Turberville: *Booke of Venerie*, p. 195.

2. Fig.: To shut up, to confine.

"Critias manac'd and threaten'd hym, onelesse he chambred his tongue in season."—Udall: *Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 10.

II. Ordinance: To provide or construct with a chamber for the reception of the powder.

"It will be expensive to chamber all the field-guns in the service."—*London Daily News*, Nov. 20, 1876.

***cham-ber-dek-in**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See extract.)

"Chamberdekens are Irish Beggars, which by the statute of 1 Henry V., c. 8, were by a certain time within the same statute limited to avoyd this land."—*Les Termes de la Ley*, f. 51.

chām'-bēred, *a.* [Eng. chamber; -ed.]

***I. Ord. Lang.:** Inclosed or shut up, as in a chamber.

"The best blood chamber'd in his bosom."

Shakesp.: *Rich. II.*, i. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Conchol.: Divided into compartments or sections by walls or partitions.

"... one of those chambered shells to which is given the name of Pearly Nautilus."—Holmes: *Autoc. of Breakfast Table*, p. 38.

2. Ordinance: Provided or constructed with a chamber for the powder.

"Three 12-pounder guns on the chambered principle are now in course of trial."—*London Daily News*, Nov. 20, 1876.

***chām'-bēr-ēr**, ***cham-ber-ere**, ***cham-brere**, *s.* [Eng. chamber; -er.]

1. A male or female attendant in a chamber; a valet or lady's maid.

"Abram hadde another sone Ismael that he gat upon Agar his chambrere."—*Maundeville*, p. 102.

2. A dissipated person; one who indulges in lewd or loose speech or actions.

"I have not those soft parts of conversation,
That chamberers have."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

3. A man of intrigue.

***chām'-bēr-īng**, *a. & s.* [CHAMBER, *s.*]

A. As adj.: Indulging in lewd or loose speech or actions; lewd, dissipated.

B. As subst.:

1. Lewd, wanton, or dissipated behavior.

2. Intrigue.

chām'-bēr-lain, ***cham-ber-ling**, ***cham-ber-lein**, ***chām'-bēr-līn**, ***cham-er-lane**, ***cham-ber-lein**, ***cham-ber-ling**, *s.* [O. Fr. *chambre-lene*, *chambrelein*, *chambrelin*; Ital. *camerlingo*; Ger. *kammerling*; Sp. *camarlingo*; Port. *camerlengo*, from Low Lat. *camarlingus*, *camarlengus*, from Lat. *camera*=a chamber.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Generally:

(1) A person who has the charge of attending to the private chambers of a house.

"His chamberleyn hym broghte . . . a peyre hose of say."—Robert of Gloucester, p. 390.

"Hise princis and hise chambrleyns."—Wycliffe (Purvey): 1 *Kings* xxiv. 12.

(2) A chamber attendant.

2. Spec.: An officer or person in charge of the private arrangements of a nobleman or monarch.

"Of this castell was castellaine
Elda the kinges chamberlaine."
Gower: *C. A.*, i. 184.

II. Technically:

1. Of a corporation or public office: A receiver of rents and revenues.

"Erastus, the chamberlain of the city, saluteth you."—*Romans* xvi. 23.

2. Court:

(1) Lord Great Chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the crown; a considerable part of his function is at a coronation; to him belongs the provision of everything in the House of Lords; he disposes of the sword of state; under him are the gentleman usher of the black rod, yeomen ushers, and doorkeepers. He has also the supervision and licensing of all theaters and plays.

(2) Lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bed-chamber.

chām'-bēr-lain-ship, *s.* [Eng. chamberlain; -ship.] The office or dignity of a chamberlain.

***chām'-bēr-līn**, *s.* [CHAMBERLAIN.]

chām'-bērş, *s. pl.* [CHAMBER, *s.*]

1. Ord. Lang.: Apartments, lodgings.

2. Law:

(1) The private rooms of the judges.

(2) The office of a barrister in the Inns of Courts, England.

Chām'-bēr-tīn, *s.* [From Chambertin, a village in the department of the Côte-d'Or, France.] A superior kind of Burgundy wine.

"We will try a bottle of the Chambertin to-day, Vincent."—*Sir E. L. Bulwer-Pelham*, ch. xxviii.

***chām'-lēt**, *v.* [CAMLET, *s.*] To variegate, or mark with streaks.

***chām'-blēt-ēd**, *a.* [CAMLET, CAMELOT.] Variegated, varied.

"Some have the veins more varied and chambled; as oak, whereof wainscot is made."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

chām'-brānle, *s.* French.]

Arch.: An ornamental bordering on the sides and tops of doors, windows, and fire-places. This ornament is generally taken from the architrave of the order of the building. In window frames the sill is also ornamental, forming a fourth side. The top of a three-sided chambranle is called the transverse, and the sides ascendants.

Chām'-bray, *s.* [Altered from Cambray in Flanders (?)] [CAMBRIC.] Or from the De Chambray family, one of the oldest in Normandy (?).]

Fabric: A kind of gingham; plain colors, linen finish, ladies' dress-goods.

***cham-bre**, *s.* [CHAMBER.]

"The chambres and the stables weren wyde."
Chaucer: *The Prologue*, l. 28.

chām'-brēl, *s.* [GAMBREL.]

Farriery: The joint or bending of the hind legs of a horse; the gambrel.

***cham-brī-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. chamber; -ier=-er.] A chamberlain.

"Never Asian cavaliers
Could boast they had such chambriers."
Cotton: *Burlesque upon Burlesque*, p. 270.

chā'-mēck, *s.* [Native Guianian word (?).] A monkey (*Ateles subpentadactylus*), found in Guiana.

chā-mē'-lē-ōn, ***chā-mā'-lē-ōn**, ***chā-mā'-lē-ō**, *s.* [Lat. *chamæleon*, from Gr. *chamaileōn*=a dwarf lion; from *chamai*=on the ground, hence, small, dwarf, and *leōn*=a lion.]

I. Ordinary Language (chiefly of the form chamæleon):

1. Literally:

(1) The animal known to naturalists as *Chamæleo africanus*. Owing to the *rete mucosum* containing two kinds of coloring matter, the animal frequently changes color to the eye of the observer, a property which has rendered it an object of curiosity in all ages. It was anciently fabled to live on air. It has but five cervical vertebrae. The hind as well as fore toes are five; trunk mounted high on the legs, forming an exception to the majority of reptiles; lungs very large; tongue cylindrical, extensible, and retractile, terminating in a dilated and tubular tip covered with a glutinous secretion, by means of which the animal catches its food of insects, flies, &c. Reproduction by means of eggs.

"As the chamæleon, which is known
To have no colors of his own."—Prior.

(2) Any other species of the same family.

2. Fig.: A politician or other public man who shows great facility in changing or pretending to change his sentiments, thus suiting his "color" to his place.

II. Technically:

1. Zool. (chiefly of the form chamæleo): A genus of Saurian reptiles, with feet and tail organized for climbing trees. They live on flies and insects. They spend their lives in trees, and are found widely distributed in Africa, East Indies, Madagascar, South of Spain, &c. [CHAMÆLEO.]

2. Astron. (of the form chamæleon): A constellation near the south pole, established by Bayer.

3. Bot.: A term used chiefly in the two following designations of plants: *Black chamæleon: Cardopatum corymbosum*; *White chamæleon: Carlina gummifera*.

chameleon-like, *a.* Like a chameleon.

"These animals also escape detection by a very extraordinary, chameleon-like power of changing their color."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. i, p. 7.

chameleon mineral, *s.*

Chem.: K_2MNO_4 . A name given to potassium manganate, from the change of color it undergoes during its conversion into permanganate. Obtained by fusing MNO_2 black oxide of manganese with potash, and a little nitrate of potash. Its solution in water is green, and gradually changes into blue, purple, and red. It is sold as Condy's fluid; it is a valuable disinfecting agent; a small quantity of the red fluid diluted with water and placed in a soup-plate will keep a sick-room perfectly wholesome.

chā-mē'-lē-ōn-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. chameleon; -ize.] To change into various colors. (Bailey.)

***cham-ell**, *s.* [CAMEL.]

"Chamell, best. Camelus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***chām'-ē-lōt**, *s.* [CAMLET.]

"And wad' upon like water Chamelot."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. xi. 45.

chām'-fēr, *v. t.* [CHAMFER, *s.*]

1. To cut a furrow or gutter in, as in a column; to groove, to channel, to flute.

2. To bevel off; to cut or grind the edge of anything originally right-angled.

chām'-fēr, ***chām'-frēt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *chamfrein*, *chanfrain*.] The arris of anything originally right-angled cut aslope or level, so that the plane it then forms is inclined less than a right angle to the other planes which it intersects. If it is not carried the whole extent of the piece, it is returned and then is said to be *stop-chamfered*. If the arris be taken off more on one side than the other, it is said to be splayed or beveled.

chām'-fēred, ***cham'-fred**, *pa. par. or a.* [CHAMFER, *v.*]

1. Lit.: Grooved, splayed, beveled.

2. Fig.: Wrinkled, furrowed with wrinkles.

"Comes the breme Winter with chamfred browes,
Full of wrinkles and frostie furrowes."
Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*, ii.

chām'-fēr-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CHAMFER, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb:

C. As subst.: The act of cutting down or beveling the edge of anything originally right-angled; a chamfer or bevel.

chamfering-bit, *s.* A boring-tool with a conical cutter adapted to chamfer the edge of a hole to enable it to receive the head of a screw. [BIT.]

chamfering-tool, *s.*

Saddlery: A tool for paring down the thickness of a leathern strap near the edge, making a chamfer. It is called thinning the edge, and is sometimes preliminary to sewing and at other times to fitting the edge into its place in the harness.

***chām'-fēr-ŷ**, ***chām'-fēr-ŷe**, *adv.* [Eng. *chamfer*; -y.] Channel-wise, in grooves.

"With rent rocks chamferŷe sharded."
Stanyhurst: *Virg. Æneid*, viii.

***chām'-frāin**, ***chām'-frōn**, ***chāmp'-frāin**, *s.*

[O. Fr. *chanfrain*; Fr. *chanfrein*; from Celt. *cam*, *cam*=crooked, and Lat. *frons*=forehead, front, or *frenum*=a bridle. (Mahn.)]

Ancient Armor: The frontlet of a barded or armed horse usually having a spike between the eyes.

chām'-fred, *a.* [CHAMFERED.]

***chām'-frēt**, *s.* [CHAMFER, *s.*]

Carpentry:

1. A groove or furrow.

2. A bend produced by cutting off the edge of a right angle.



Chambered Shell of Nautilus.



Chambranle to Door at St. John's, Devizes.



Chamfrain (Hy. VII.). (From Meyrick's Ancient Armor.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

chām'-frēt, v. t. [CHAMFRET, s.] To chamfer or bevel off.

"Embraser. To skue or chamfret off the jaumbers of a doore, or window."—Cotgrave.

chām'-frēt-ing, pr. par. & s. [CHAMFRET, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As substantive:

Building:

1. The act of beveling or splaying the edge of a right angle, &c.

"Embrasure. The skuing, splaying or chamfretting of a doore or window."—Cotgrave.

2. The splay of a window, &c.

chām'-frōn, s. [CHAMFRAIN.]

"... his gallant war-horse ... with a chamfron or plaited head-piece upon his head."—Scott: *Ivanhoe*, ch. ii.

Chām'-ī-an, a. [From *Cham*=Ham, the son of Noah, and Eng. suff. *-ian*.] Pertaining to Ham. Used of the oasis, now called Siwah, in the Libyan desert, in which the temple of Jupiter Ammon, visited by Alexander the Great, was situated.

"There in a silent shade of laurel brown
Apart the Chamian Oracle divine."

Tennyson: *Early Sonnets*, iv.

chām'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [From Lat. *chama* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A family of Conchiferous Mollusks, section Siphonida. They have thick inequivalve shells, attached by a valve to rocks or other foreign bodies. The huge teeth are two in one valve and one in the other, the adductor impressions large, the pallial line simple. Only recent genus *Chama* (q. v.); fossil, *Diceras*, &c.

chām'-is-sō'-a, s. [Named after Aldelbert Von Chamisso, a distinguished poet, naturalist and traveler who died at Berlin in 1838.]

Bot.: A genus of tropical plants of the order Amaranthaceæ, with alternate leaves and flowers in axillary or terminal spikes or globular heads.

chām'-lan-rīe, s. [From O. Fr. *chamellan*=a chamberlain.] [CHALMERLANE.]

***chām'-lēt, s.** [CAMLET, CAMELOT.]

"To make a chamlet, draw five lines, waved overthwart, if your diapering consist of a double line."—Peacham: *On Drawing*.

***cham-lothe, *cham'-let, s.** [CAMLET.] Camelet or camelot.

"Of chamlothe of sylk to be ane velicotte, and ane vasquine, xvii elle and half."—Chalmers: *Mary*, i. 207.

cham-ock, s. [CAMMOCK.]

chām'-ois (ois as wā), s. [Fr. *chamois*; Ital. *camoscio*, *camozza*; Sp. *camuza*, *gamuza*; from O. Ger. *gamz*; Ger. *gemze*; Sp. *gamo*=a fallow-buck.]

1. **Zoöl.**: An antelope, *Rupicapra tragus*, formerly called *Antilope Rupicapra*. It is the only antelope found wild in Europe, and in physical character it is somewhat aberrant, approaching the sheep and goats. It is about three feet three inches high, with two parallel horns six or seven inches long, and no beard. It is densely clothed with hair. It is found on high mountain ranges, specially on the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Carpathian mountains, and those of Greece, besides which it is believed to exist also on those of the Taurus and of the Caucasus.

"These are the beasts which ye shall eat; the ox, the sheep, . . . the wild ox, and the chamois."—Deut. xiv. 4, 5.

2. **Comm. (Shammy, Chamois-leather)**: The name indicates that this leather is made from the skin of the Chamois (*Rupicapra tragus*), but the skins of sheep, goats, deer, calves, and the split hides of other animals, are used for making this kind of leather; the superior kinds of which are called *chamois*, and the inferior, *wash-leather*. The skins are unhaired in a lime-vat, and scraped on a beam in the ordinary way. The lime is removed in a bath by lactic or acetic acid, and the skins are then frizzed. This process consists in rubbing the skins with pumice or the blunt end of a round knife, until the grain is removed, the skin softened, and reduced to an even thickness throughout. The skins are then pressed to expel water, felled by wooden hammers, spread, treated with oil—fish-oil



Chamois.

being preferable—rolled up and again felled, to distribute the oil throughout the bundle. They are then taken out, unfolded, dried, re-oiled, and again rolled and felled. These processes are repeated till the effect is fully accomplished, heat being applied during the latter portion, by means of suspending the skins in a store-room. Superfluous oil is removed by a short steeping in a dilute alkaline lye; the skins are then wrung, dried, supplied by stretching, and polished by rolling.

chamois-leather, s. [CHAMOIS, 2.]

chām'-ois-ite (oi as wā), s. [From Chamoison, where it occurs; and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A hydrated silicate of alumina and protoxide of iron, occurring as a compact or oolitic iron ore at Chamoison, near Saint Maurice, in the Valois.

chām'-ō-mīle, s. [CAMOMILE.]

chām-or'-chīs, s. [Gr. *chamai*=on the ground, and Eng., &c., *orchis* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A pretty little Alpine plant, constituting a genus of the order Orchidaceæ.

chāmp, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *champayer* *champey*, *champoyer*=to graze in fields; Fr. *champ*=a field, from Lat. *campus* (Mahn). But Prof. Skeat says it is of Scand. origin. Cf. Sw. dial. *kāmsa*=to chew with difficulty, to champ; Icel. *kiapta*=to chatter, to move the jaws; *kiapti*=a jaw, allied to Gr. *gamphai*=the jaws; Sans. *jamtha*=a jaw, a tooth.]

A. Transitive:

1. To bite with repeated actions of the teeth, especially of a horse biting at a curb or bit.

(a) *Liter. vly.*:

"The find reply'd not, overcome with rage;
But, like a proudsteed rein'd, went haughty on,
Champing his iron curb." Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 859.

†(b) *Fig.*: To be impatient.

"Fit retribution! Gaul may champ the bit
And foam in fetters; but is Earth more free?"
Byron: *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, III. xix.

2. To devour greedily and roughly.

"A tobacco pipe happened to break in my mouth, and the pieces left such a delicious roughness on my tongue, that I champed up the remaining part."—*Spectator*.

3. To chop, to mash, to cut fine.

*4. To mince, to cut fine

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To perform the action of biting frequently.

*2. *Fig.*: To fret, to fume.

"They began to repent of that they had done, and irefully to champ upon the bit they had taken into their mouths."—Hooker.

chāmp (1), s. [CHAMP, v.] The act of biting with frequent action of the teeth.

chāmp (2), *champe, s. [Fr. *champ*; Ital. *campo*, from Lat. *campus*=a field.]

1. *Her.*: The field or ground of a shield.

"The champe of the feld was goules."—*Lydgate*.

2. *Arch.*: The field or ground on which carving is raised.

3. *Tapestry*: The area or field on which figures in tapestry are raised.

*4. *Illuminating*: The space left in old MSS. for illuminated capitals or vignettes.

5. A mire. (Scotch.)

chāmp (3), s. [From *champa* (pron. *chūmpa*), the East Indian name of the tree which furnishes the wood.]

Bot.: The wood of *Michelia excelsa*.

cham'-pac, cham'-pak, s. [Sansk. and Beng. *champakā*.]

Bot.: A beautiful East Indian tree, of the natural order Magnoliaceæ. It is sacred to Vishnu, and the Hindoo women adorn their dark hair with its highly fragrant orange-colored flowers. The Buddhists also regard it as sacred. The wood of *Michelia Rheedii*, probably only a variety of *M. champaca*, is used at Bombay for the construction of furniture, &c.

"The maid of India bless'd
again to hold
In her full hair the cham-
pac's leaves of gold."
Moore: *L. R.*; *The Veiled Prophet*.

chām-pagne', *chām-pāne', chām-paign' (1) (pagne and paign as pān), s. [From *Champagne*, in France, where it was originally made.] A kind of brisk, sparkling wine. Champagnes are divided into four categories: Sparkling Granot, Ordinary Sparkling, Half Sparkling, and Tisane de Champagne, or they may be classed as still, sparkling,



Champac.

1. Stamen. 2. Fruit.

and semi-sparkling. They are either sweet or dry, according to the extent to which fermentation has been carried. In the manufacture of Champagne black grapes of the first quality are usually employed. The breakage of the bottles in these sparkling wines amounts frequently to thirty per cent. Much of the Champagne sold is spurious, being manufactured from a cheap white wine sweetened with sugar, and colored. Sometimes it consists entirely of wine made from gooseberries or rhubarb sweetened, and charged with carbonic-acid gas. As in all other products of the grape, California has taken a pre-eminent position, so in regard to the manufacture of effervescent wines, the California article being pronounced by unprejudiced judges fully equal to the best French product.

"As is the wit it gives, the gay Champagne."

Thomson: *The Seasons*; Autumn.

chām'-paign (2) (paign as pān), *chām'-pāin (1), s. & a. [O. Fr. *champaigne*, *campaigne*.] [CAMPAIGN.]

A. As substantive:

1. Flat, open country.

"... the Canaanites, which dwell in the champaign over against Gilgal, beside the plains of Moreh?"—*Deut.* xi. 30.

2. A field.

"His bounding helmet on the champaign rung,
Achilles' plume is stain'd with dust and gore."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xvi., l. 959-60.

B. As adj.: Flat, open.

"The champaign head

Of a steep wilderness, whose hairy sides

Access denied." Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 134.

chām'-pāin (2), s. [CAMPAIGN.]

Her.: A mark of dishonor in the coat of arms of one who has killed a prisoner of war after he has asked for quarter.

champain-line, s.

Arch.: A conjunction of straight lines, formerly called indentations, the sides of which are parallel and similar to each other.

chām'-pān, s. [Apparently from their being flat and open, as *champaign* country.]

Comm.: A small, flat-bottomed vessel with one sail, used in China and Japan.

chāmped (1), pa. par. or a. [CHAMP, v.]

chāmped (2), a. [CHAMP (2), s.] Having raised figures; embossed, diapered.

"I saw all claieth of gold men might devise

—Satine figures *champt* with flouris and bewis."

Palace of Honor, i. 46.

chām'-pēr, s. [Eng. *champ*; *-er*.] One who champs or bites greedily and violently.

"Damsels, whether dignified or distinguished under some or all of the following denominations, to wit, trash-eaters, oatmeal-chewers, pipe-champers."—*Spectator*, No. 431.

chām'-pēr-tōr, s. [O. Fr. *champerteur*=one who shares in fields or field-rents.] [CHAMPERTY.]

Law: One who moves suits, or causes them to be moved, either by his own or other's procurement, and pursues, at his proper cost, to have part of the land in contest, or part of the gains. (Cowel.)

***chām'-pēr-toūs, a.** [Eng. *champert*(y); *-ous*.] Divided, shared.

"This *champertous* combination hath gone about by mere shows of proof."—Bp. Hall: *Works*, x. 372. (Davies.)

chām'-pēr-tŷ, chām'-par-tŷ, s. [Norm. Fr. *champart*, from Low Lat. *campus partitus*; *campus*=a field; *partitus*=divided; *partior*=to divide.]

Law: An agreement on the part of a stranger having otherwise no interest in the cause to maintain any man in his suit, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered. [CHAMPART.]

chām-pignon (pignon as pin'-yong), s. [Fr., from *champ*; Lat. *campus*=a field. In Ital. *campignuolo*.]

Bot.: A species of mushrooms (*Agaricus Oreades*). The Champignon grows in fairy rings, generally of a few feet only in diameter. It luxuriates most in a sandy soil. The pileus when moist is of a dull fawn color; when dry, creamy white. Stem tough with a villous bark; gills broad, cream-colored, free from any attachment to the stem, and very distant. It is excellent as a *fricassée*, or stewed like common mushrooms. (Treas. of Bot.)

"He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats,
Secure for you, himself *champignons* eats."

Bowles: *Juvenal*, sat. v.

champignon-rail, s.

Railroad Engineering: A rail having a rounded upper surface.

chāmp'-lŷng, pr. par., a. & s. [CHAMP, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"No rude sound shall reach thine ear,
Armor's clang, or war-steed *champing*."

Scott: *The Lady of the Lake*, i. 31.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

C. As subst.: The act of biting with frequent or violent action of the teeth.

chām'-pī-ōn (2), ***cham-pi-oun**, ***cham-py-on**, ***cam-py-on**, ***chaun-pi-oun**, s. & a. [O. Fr. *champion*, *campion*; Ital. *camione*; Sp. *campeon*; Port. *campeão*; O. H. Ger. *champhio*, *kampjo*; Ger. *kämpfe*, from Low Lat. *campio*=a gladiator; from *campus*=a field, a place of battle.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A fighter, a warrior, a boxer.

"Champion or campyon. Campio, athleta, pugil."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"A champion is in the place
That hath iwrought me sorwe,"

Gamelyn, 203.

2. One who engages in a duel or battle on behalf of another.

"Tis therefore sober and good men are sad
For England's glory, seeing it wax pale
And sickly, while her champions wear their hearts
So loose to private duty, that no brain
Can dream them trusty." *Cowper: Task*, v. 511.

"What checks the fiery soul of James?
Why sits that champion of the dames
Inactive on his steed?"

Scott: Marmion, vi. 20.

3. A stout-hearted warrior; a noble knight.

"The meeting of these champions proud
Seemed like the bursting thunder-cloud."

Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 5.

4. One who is the acknowledged superior in any exercise.

5. A strong supporter or defender of anything.

***II. Old English Law:** One who maintained a cause by wager of battle. When a tenant in a writ of right plead the general issue, i. e., that he had more right to hold than the demandant to recover, and offered to prove it by the body of his champion, the demandant had the option of refusing or accepting the proposal. If he did the latter, then the tenant's champion being produced threw down his gage or glove, which his opponent's champion took up. A piece of ground, sixty feet square, was then inclosed with lists. Within it the champions, if brave enough, fought till the stars appeared; and if the champion of the tenant held his own till that time, he gained the victory for his employer or friend, while if vanquished, the land for which he contended was lost. Sometimes the fight was terminated prematurely by one of the champions proving "recreant," and pronouncing what Blackstone calls "the horrible word 'craven.'" The man who did so was believed to be permanently disgraced, and was never in future put on a jury, or even allowed to appear as a witness in a court of law.

"In our common law, *champion* is taken no less for him that trieth the combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the case of another."—*Cowel*.

B. As adj.: Holding the place or position of a champion; the acknowledged superior in anything.

"The emperor's wish to check the tyranny of the prefects and tax-gatherers was strongly marked in the case of the *champion* fighting-cock."—*Sharpe: History of Egypt*, ch. xi.

¶ *Champion of the King, or Queen, or of the Realm:* An ancient officer who, at the coronation of English kings, while the king was at dinner, rode armed *cap-à-pié* into Westminster Hall, and with a proclamation made by a herald threw down his gauntlet and challenged any who disputed the king's right to the throne to single combat. His fee was a gilt cup, with a cover, filled with wine. The ceremony has been discontinued.

¶ For the difference between *champion* and *combatant* see *COMBATANT*.

chām'-pī-ōn, v. t. [CHAMPION, s.]

*1. To challenge, as to a combat.

"The seed of Banquo kings!
Rather than so, come, Fate, into the list,
And champion me to th' utterance."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

2. To fight for or defend as a champion; to support, protect, or defend.

chām'-pī-ōned, pa. par. or a. [CHAMPION, v.]
Furnished with or defended by a champion.

"Championed or unchampioned, thou diest by the stake or fagot."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxix.

†chām'-pī-ōn-ēss, s. [Eng. *champion*; -ess.] A female champion.

"Not she, the championess of old,
In Spenser's magic tale enrolled."

Scott: Marmion, *Introd.* to canto v.

chām-pī-ōn'-ī-a, s. [Named after Lieut.-Col. Champion, killed at the battle of Inkerman.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the cyrtandrous division of Gesneraceæ, characterized as having the seeds without albumen, and the fruit

wholly free. The only species is from Ceylon. Calyx hairy, and cut into five equal linear-subulate lobes; corolla white, glabrous, and rotate, with a very short tube and four-parted limb. Stamens four, equal; ovary one-celled; style filiform.

chām'-pī-ōn-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CHAMPION, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & partic. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As subst.: The act of defending or fighting for as a champion.

***chām'-pī-ōn-īze**, v. i. [Eng. *champion*; -ize.]
To contest for mastery, to champion.

"With reed-like lance, and with a blunted blade,
To championize under a tented shade."

Sylvester: Du Bartas.

chām'-pī-ōn-shīp, s. [Eng. *champion*; -ship.]

1. The act of championing; the state of being a champion for another.

2. The position or state of being the acknowledged superior in any exercise or pursuit; superiority.

***cham-pi-oun**, s. [CHAMPION.]

"Thanne seyde Gamelyn to the champion."

Chaucer: The Cokes Tale of Gamelyn, 238.

***chām'-pōe**, v. t. [SHAMPOO.]

"Horses are much refreshed by champoeing."—*Southey: Quart. Rev.*, xii. 200.

chān'-ār'-gīl-lite, s. [From *Chañarcill*(o), in Chili, where it is found, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A silver-white shining arsenio-antimonial ore from *Chañarcillo*, disseminated through calcite. It is a variety of *Dyscrasite* (q. v.). Composition: Antimony, 19.6-21.4; arsenic, 23.8-22.3; silver, 53.6-53.3; iron, 3.0. (*Dana*.)

chance, ***cheance**, ***cheaunce**, ***chaunce**, ***chans**, ***chaunse**, s., a. & adv. [O. Fr. *cheance*, from *cheoir*=to fall; Ital. *cadenza*, from Low Lat. *cadentia*=a chance, from *cado*=to fall.]

A. As substantive:

1. An accident, a casual occurrence or event.

"... it was a chance that happened to us."—*1 Sam.* vi. 9.

"To say a thing is a chance or casualty, as it relates to second causes, is not profaneness, but a great truth..."—*South.*

2. Fortune; the cause or origin of fortuitous events.

"May hope, when everlasting Fate shall yield
To fickle Chance, and Chaos judge the strife."

Milton: P. L., ii.

3. The act of fortune, the course of events.

"... the art of catching the tone of any society into which chance might throw him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

4. The quality of being without any defined or recognized cause; fortuity.

"Chance is but a mere name, and really nothing in itself; a conception of our minds, and only a compendious way of speaking, whereby we would express, that such effects as are commonly attributed to chance, were verily produced by their true and proper causes, but without their design to produce them."—*Bentley*.

5. The event, success, or result of things.

"Turne we our steeds; that both in equal tilt
May meete againe, and each take happy chaunce."

Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 18.

6. An unlucky event; misfortune, ill-luck.

"You were us'd
To say extremity was the trier of spirits,
That common chances common men could bear."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 1.

7. The possibility or probability of any occurrence.

"Thus he taught the game of hazard,
Thus displayed it and explained it,
Running through its various chances."

Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, xvi.

8. An opportunity offered.

¶ *The last chance:* The last remaining hope.

The main chance: The principal or most important opportunity offered to one.

To take care of or mind the main chance: To watch one's best opportunity to look after one's self, or one's own interests, before those of others.

¶ (1) After pointing out the heathenish character of the three words *chance*, *fortune*, and *fate*, Crabb thus distinguishes between them: "In this ordinary sense *chance* is the generic, *fortune* and *fate* are specific terms; *chance* applies to all things personal or otherwise; *fortune* and *fate* are mostly said of that which is personal. *Chance* neither forms orders or designs; neither knowledge or intention is attributed to it; its events are uncertain and variable; *fortune* forms plans and designs, but without choice; we attribute to it an intention without discernment; it is said to be blind; *fate*

forms plans and chains of causes; intention, knowledge, and power are attributed to it; its views are fixed, its results decisive. A person goes as *chance* directs him when he has no express object to determine his choice one way or other; his *fortune* favors him, if without any expectation he gets the thing he wishes; his *fate* wills it, if he reaches the desired point contrary to what he intended. Men's success in their undertakings depends oftener on *chance* than on the ability; we are ever ready to ascribe to ourselves what we owe to our good *fortune*; it is the *fate* of some men to fail in every thing they undertake."

(2) *Chance* and *probability* are thus discriminated: "These terms are both employed in forming an estimate of future events; but the *chance* is either for or against; the *probability* is always for a thing; a *chance* is but a degree of probability."

(3) The following are stated to be the differences between *chance* and *hazard*: "Both these terms are employed to mark the course of future events, which is not discernible by the human eye. With the Deity there is neither *chance* nor *hazard*; His plans are the result of omniscience, but the designs and actions of men are all dependant on *chance* or *hazard*. *Chance* may be favorable or unfavorable, more commonly the former; *hazard* is always unfavorable; it is properly a species of *chance*. There is a *chance* either of gaining or losing: there is a *hazard* of losing."

(4) The following are the differences between *accident* and *chance*: "... *Accident* and *chance* may be used indifferently in the colloquial expression to happen by chance or by accident; but the word *accident* is used only in respect to particular events, as it was pure *accident*; but *chance* is employed to denote a hidden senseless cause of things as opposed to a positive intelligent cause." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. As adj.: Happening accidentally; casual, accidental, fortuitous.

"Now should they part, malicious tongues would say,
They met like chance companions on the way."

Dryden.

***C. As adv.:** Perchance, accidentally, fortuitously, unexpectedly.

"If chance by lowly contemplation led,
Some kindred spirit shall inquire thy fate."

Gray: Elegy.

¶ Compounds of obvious meaning: *Chance-comer*, *chance-gift*, *chance-hit*, *chance-met*, *chance-poised*, *chance-sown*.

chance-medley, ***chaud-medley**, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Chance, luck, a haphazard result.

"Wherefore they are no twain, but one flesh; this is true in the general right of marriage, but not in the *chance-medley* of every particular match."—*Milton: Te-trachordon*.

2. *Law:* The casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the chance; as if a man lop trees by a highway-side, by which many usually travel, and cast down a bough, not giving warning to take heed thereof, by which bough one passing by is slain: in this case he offends, because he gave no warning, that the party might have taken heed to himself.

"But the self-defense, which we are now speaking of, is that whereby a man may protect himself from an assault, or the like, in the course of a sudden brawl or quarrel, by killing him who assaults him. And this is what the law expresses by the word *chance-medley*, or (as some rather choose to write it), *chaud-medley*, the former of which in its etymology signifies a casual affray, the latter an affray in the heat of blood or passion; both of them of pretty much the same import."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, b. iv., c. 14.

B. As adj.: Depending on chance or fortune.

"And, artless as thou art, whom thou wilt choose;
Though much depends on what thy choice shall be,
Is all *chance-medley*, and unknown to me."

Cowper: Tirocinium.

chance, ***chaunce**, ***chaunse**, v. i. & t. [CHANCE, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Of things:* To happen, to fall out, to befall, to occur accidentally.

"... natural selection can do nothing until favorable variation *chance* to occur."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vi., p. 177.

¶ It is frequently used impersonally.

"It *chanced* that the glad tidings arrived at Whitehall on the day to which the Parliament stood prorogued."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Of persons:*

(1) To happen, to do anything accidentally, casually, or without premeditation (followed by a verb).

"As Diane hunted on a day,
She *chaunst* to come where Cupid lay."

Spenser: Epigrams, ii.

"... *chancing* to mention the famous verses which the Emperor Adrian spoke on his death-bed, . . ."—*Pope: Letter to Steele* (1712).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

(2) To meet or fall in with; to find or hit upon (followed by a preposition).

"He *chanced* upon divers of the Turks' victuallers, whom he easily took."—*Knolles: History of the Turks*.

B. Transitive:

*1. To befall, to happen to.

"It hath not *chaunced* me to see it."—*Lambarde*.

2. To risk, to venture upon (*colloquial*).

¶ To *chance on*: To fall in with, to happen on.

"By what strange accident, I *chanced* on this letter."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

How *chance*: How chances it, how comes it.

"How *chance* you went not?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, v. 5.

¶ For the difference between to *chance* and to *happen* see HAPPEN.

**chăn'çe-a-ble*, *a.* [Eng. *chance*; -*able*.]

1. Capable of happening by chance, depending on chance.

"And he hath not appointed vs, an vncertaine and *chanceable* conflict . . ."—*Caluine: Foure Godlye Sermons*, Ser. 2.

2. Happening by chance, accidental, casual.

"The trial thereof was cut off by the *chanceable* coming thither of the king of Iberia."—*Sidney*.

chănçed, *pa. par. or a.* [CHANCE, *v.*]

chan'-çel, **chaun-sel*, **chaun-çel*, **chawn-sylle*, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *chancel*, *canciel*=an inclosure, especially one defended by lattice-work, from Low Lat. *cancellus*=lattice-work. [CANCEL.]]

A. As subst.: The east end of a church, in which the altar is placed. It was formerly, and is even now in places, divided from the body of the church by a screen or lattice-work, and is raised by steps above the level of the body of the church.

"*Chauncel*, *Cancellus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

chancel-casement, *s.* The window in a chancel.

"Upon the *chancel-casement*, and upon that grave of mine."—*Tennyson: New Year's Eve*.

chancel-screen, *s.*

Eccles. Arch.: [ROOD-SCREEN.]

chancel-table, *s.* The communion table placed within the chancel of a church.

†*chance-lëss*, *a.* [Eng. *chance*; *less*.] Having no chance or prospect of success; unavailing, hopeless.

"Then may come the equally *chanceless* struggle on the barricade."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 27, 1870, p. 2.

chan'-çel-lôr, **chaun-çel-er*, **chaun-sel-er*, **chaun-sel-ere*, *s.* [In A. S. *cancelere* (Bosworth); Icel. *kanzellari*; Sw. *kansler*; Dan. *cantsler*; Dut. *kanselier*; Ger. *kanzler*; Fr. *chancelier*; O. Fr. *chancelier*, *cancelier*; Sp. *canciller*, *cancellario*; Port. *chancellor*, *cancellario*; Ital. *cancelliere*. From Low Lat. *cancellarius*=originally an officer having charge of records which stood near the lattice-work, or bar, which fenced off the seat of the judge or judges from the rest of the court. Class. Lat. *cancelli*=an inclosure of wood, a railing, lattice, &c.; pl. of *cancellus*=a grating; dimin. of *cancer*=a crab.

I. In ancient times: Originally (in the Roman Empire): A petty officer stationed at the fence of bars or lattice-work in a law-court, to introduce such functionaries as were entitled to pass inside. The Emperor Carinus, the immediate predecessor of Diocletian, gave great offense by making such a cancellarius prefect in Rome. When the eastern empire was founded the office with its powers greatly augmented was continued.

II. In modern times:

1. From the Romans, the title and office passed to the church, and therefore every bishop of the Catholic church has, to this day, his chancellor, the principal judge of his consistory. When the modern kingdoms of Europe were established upon the ruins of the empire, almost every state preserved its chancellor, with different jurisdictions and dignities, according to their different constitutions. In all he seems to have had a supervision of all charters, letters, and such other public instruments of the crown, as were authenticated in the most solemn manner; and when seals came into use, he had the custody of the public seal. An officer bearing this title is to be found in most countries of Europe, and is generally invested with extensive authority. The title and office of chancellor came to us from England. Many of our state constitutions provide for the appointment of this officer, who is by them, and by the laws of the several states, invested with power as they provide. His principal duty is to preside over a court of chancery.—*Bouvier*.

2. The Lord Chancellor of England: Originally he was the king's chief secretary, to whom petitions were referred, whence he was called *referendarius*.

This title subsequently gave place to chancellor, which first occurs, according to Selden, in English history about A. D. 920. Being generally an ecclesiastic, he became keeper of the king's conscience. Having to express the sovereign's views in cases appealed to him from the Courts of Law, he gradually acquired a great legal standing himself, and finally developed into the potent personage now denominated the Lord Chancellor, or more fully the Lord High Chancellor. He is now the highest judicial functionary in the kingdom; he is keeper of the great seal; he presides in the House of Lords, of which he is prolocutor; he is a cabinet minister and privy councillor; presides in what was the Court or Chancery (once spelled *chancelery*), but is now the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court; appoints all justices of the peace throughout the kingdom; is the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics; visitor of the hospitals and colleges of royal foundation; and patron of all livings under twenty marks in value. He goes out with the ministry of which he is a member.

3. *Chancellor of the Exchequer of England*: Properly, the under-treasurer of the Exchequer, the head treasurer being held, not by an individual, but by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The Chancellor has, however, a very powerful voice in connection with the Exchequer. He must be in the House of Commons, and may be its leader, and also Prime Minister.

4. *In Universities*: The titular head of a university. His office is only honorary. Under him is a Vice-Chancellor, who is the actual working head.

5. *The Chancellor of the German Empire*: Is an officer, the extent of whose power and influence has never been (to outside understanding, at least) exactly defined. In modern Germany since the unification of the German Empire the office has been made illustrious by its association with the name of Bismarck, the first to hold that position under the new regime. In general terms it may be stated that the German Chancellor is an executive officer of very great powers, being at once the adviser and prime minister of the Emperor. He combines the functions of one of our department secretaries with those of the promoter and originator of political policy.

chan'-çel-lôr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *chancellor*; -*ship*.] The office or position of chancellor.

**chăn'-çel-lôr-ỹ*, *s.* [Eng. *chancellor*; -*ỹ*.] The office of a chancellor. (*The Life of Becket*, 452.) (*Herbert Coleridge*.)

chan'-çer-y, **chăn'-çer-ie*, **chan'-çer-ye*, **chăn'-çel-ër-ie*, **chaun-çel-ler-ie*, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *chancellerie*, *chancelrie*=a chancery court, the chancery, seale office, or court of every parliament" (*Cotgrave*); from Low Lat. *cancellaria*=a place where records are kept, a record-office of a chancellor, from *cancellarius*=a chancellor.]

A. As substantive:

1. The English Court of Chancery was the highest court of judicature next to the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor presided in this court, having under him the Lords Justices and Vice-Chancellors, who act for him in separate courts, and the Master of the Rolls, who had the keeping of all the rolls and records of the Court of Chancery, and also presided in a court of his own. The Court of Chancery was a court of equity. Under the Judicature Act of 1873 the powers and jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery were transferred to the High Court of Justice, and it now exists as the chancery division of that court.

" . . . one of the ablest and most incorrupt judges that ever sat in *chancery*."—*Burnet: Own Time*, an. 1698.

2. In the United States, a court having equity jurisdiction. American courts of equity are, in some instances, distinct from those of law; in others, the same tribunals exercise the jurisdiction both of courts of law and equity, though their forms of proceeding are different in their two capacities. The Supreme Court of the United States, and the Circuit Courts, are invested with general equity powers, and act either as courts of law or equity.

B. As Adj.: (See the compounds.)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Chancery-court*; *chancery-suit*.

chancery-bar, *s.* The lawyers practicing in the Court of Chancery.

" . . . his urbanity, which won the hearts of the youngest lawyers of the *Chancery Bar*, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

chanç'-îng, **chaũç'-îng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CHANCE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As subst.: The act of happening casually or fortuitously.

chăn'-cre (*cre* as *kēr*), *s.* [Fr.] [CANKER, CANKER.]

Med.: An ulcer, usually arising from a venereal sore connected with syphilis. There are three species recognized among physicians: (1) the *hard*, or true Huntenan, (syphilitic) chancre; (2) the *soft*, or chancreoid (*q. v.*), a purely local affection; and (3) the *mixed* chancre, or one in which the characteristics are doubtful, and do not positively indicate whether it is the result of true syphilis or of syphilitoid.

chăn'-crôid, *s.* A term used by some medical writers on venereal diseases (notably Bumstead) to specify or describe a venereal ulcer which confines its effects entirely to the part affected, and is not followed by constitutional infection. It is supposed to be the manifestation of a mild form of syphilis, in which the poison is too attenuated to reproduce itself throughout the entire system.

chăn'-croûs, *a.* [Fr. *chancreux*, from *chancre*.] Having the qualities, or being of the nature of a chancre; ulcerous; having chancres.

chan'-çỹ, *a.* [Eng. *chanc(e)*; -*ỹ*.] (*Scotch*.)

1. Lucky to see or meet; foreboding good luck. " . . . but there was aye a word o' her no being that *chancy*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xl.

2. Fortunate, happy.

"Desyre to be *chancy* and fortunate,
As vthir princis quhilkis mare happy bene."
Doug.: *Virgil*, 425. 25.

3. Favorable, prospering.

"And to the *chancy* windis ane mylk quhite."
Doug.: *Virgil*, 71. 22.

chăn-dẽ-liër', **chan-de-lar*, **can-del-ere*, *s.* [O. Fr. *chandelier*=(1) a chandler; (2) a candlestick, from Low Lat. *candelarius*=chandler, from *candela*=a candle. *Chandelier* is a doublet of *chandler* (*q. v.*). (*Skeat*.)]

I. Ord. Lang.: An apparatus for holding candles. It is furnished with several branches.

" . . . large tasteless lamps and tawdry *chandeliers*, evidently true cockneys, and only taking the air by way of change."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, b. iv., ch. ix.

***II. Fort.:** A movable parapet, or frame-work of wood, on which fascines are laid to protect pioneers while working in the trenches.

chandelier-tree, *s.*

Bot.: A kind of Pandanus (*P. candelabrum*), the dichotomous branches of which have a certain resemblance to a chandelier. It grows in Guinea and in St. Thomas.

chand'-lër, **candelere*, *chan-ler*, *s.* [A doublet of *chandelier* (*q. v.*).]

1. One whose business it is to make or sell candles.

"*Candelere*. *Candelarius*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"But whether black or lighter dyes are worn,
The *chandler's* basket on his shoulder born,
With tallow spots thy coat."—*Gay*.

2. A retail dealer generally. [CORN-CHANDLER, SHIP-CHANDLER.]

" . . . for some years with her husband, kept a little *chandler's* or grocer's shop, for their subsistence . . ."—*Newton: Life of Milton*.

3. A chandelier, a candlestick. (*Scotch*.)

"Have you any pots or pans,
Or any broken *chandlers*?"

Ramsay: *Poems*.

chandler-chafts, *chanler-chefts*, *s. pl.* Lantern-jaws. (*Skinner*.)

chandler-chefted, *chanler-chafsted*, *a.* Lantern-jawed; having chops like a *chandler* or candlestick.

"Bot the thing that anger'd me warst awa was, to be sae sair gnidg'd by a *chanler-chafsted* auld runk carlen."—*Journal from London*, p. 4.

**chand'-lër-lỹ*, *a.* [Eng. *chandler*; -*ly*.] Like a chandler; in a petty way.

"To be sconced our head money, our twopences in their *chandlerly* shopbook of Easter."—*Milton: Of Ref. in Eng.*, B. 2.

chand'-lër-ỹ, *s.* [Eng. *chandler*; -*ỹ*.]

1. Articles sold by a chandler.

2. The shop or warehouse of a chandler; a store-room.

chăn'-dôo, *s.* [Native word.] An extract of opium prepared in China for smoking.

**chan-el*, **chan-elle*, *s.* [CANAL.]

chăn'-frîn, *s.* [CHAMFRAIN.] The forepart of the head of a horse, which extends from under the ears, along the interval between the eyebrows, down to his nose. (*Farrier's Dictionary*.)

chang, *s.* [Apparently an onomatopœic word.] Reiterated noise. (*Jamieson*.)

"—Gin I live as lang
As nae to fear the chirring *chang*
Of gosses grave, &c."—*Skinner: Misc. Poet*.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

chānge, ***changen**, ***chaungen**, ***chonge**, ***chaungy**, ***chawnge**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *changier*, *changer*; Fr. *changer*; Sp. & Port. *cambiar*; Ital. *cambiare*, from Lat. *cambio*=to exchange, to barter.]

A. Transitive:

1. To put, place, take, or substitute one thing instead of another; to exchange.

"And gan to chaunge her wede."

Amis and Amiloun, 1433.

"He that cannot look into his own estate, hath need choose well whom he employeth, and change them often."—*Bacon: Essays*.

¶ Generally with *for* before the thing taken in exchange.

"Y wolde chaunge myn for his."

Wright: Lyric Poems, p. 39.

2. To cause to pass from one state to another.

"He chaungid the watur into wyne."

Songs and Carols, p. 54.

3. Followed by *for*: To quit one state for another, to exchange one state for another.

"Persons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot change that for another, without applying their understanding duly to consider and compare both."—*South*.

4. Followed by *with*: To give and take reciprocally; make an exchange with.

"To secure thy content, look upon those thousands, with whom thou wouldst not, for any interest, change thy fortune and condition."—*Taylor: Rule of Living Holy*.

5. To alter, make a thing different to what it was.

"I wylle never the more chaunge my mood."

Coventry Myst., p. 37.

"Suddenly changing their tone, they began to boast and to bluster."

Lonfellow: The Courtship of Miles Standish, vii.

6. To alter the nature, will, or disposition of.

"I would she were in heaven, so she could

Intreat some power to change this curish Jew."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

7. To give a different denomination or kind of money for.

"A shopkeeper might be able to change a guinea, or a moidore, when a customer comes for a crown's worth of goods."—*Swift*.

8. To substitute one garment or dress for another.

¶ *To change about*:

1. To change sides.

2. To be changeable or fickle.

To change a horse, or to change hand: To turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. (*Farrier's Dictionary*.)

To change arms:

Mil.: To shift the rifle from one shoulder to the other.

To change color: To grow pale, or blush; to betray by a change in the countenance a consciousness of guilt or demerit; to feel ashamed.

To change foot, or step:

1. Literally:

Mil.: To alter the position of the feet in marching.

*2. *Fig.*: To change sides on a question.

To change hands: To become the property of another.

To change one's tune: To alter one's manner of speech, or habit of life; to lower one's pretensions.

To change owners: The same as *to change hands*.

To change round: To alter; to change sides.

To change sides: To forsake one's party, or side, and join another.

To change the mizzen:

Naut.: To bring the mizzen-yard over the other side of the mast.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be altered; to undergo change.

"Ha chaungeth fram water into blod."

Florice and Blanch., 305.

2. To become altered in appearance.

"Tho chaungen gan here colour in here face."

Chaucer: C. T., 1639.

3. To pass from one state or phase to another.

"I am weary of this moon; would he would change."

Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, v. 1.

"... when in a nascent or changing state."—*Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. ii., p. 61.

4. To take or substitute one garment for another.

5. To turn sour or acid, to become tainted.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *to change*, *to alter* and *to vary*: "We change a thing by putting another in its place; we alter a thing by making it different from what it was before; we vary it by altering it in different manners and at different times. We change our clothes whenever we put on others; the tailor alters the clothes which are found not to fit, and he varies the fashion of making them whenever he makes new. A thing is changed

without altering its kind; it is altered without destroying its identity, and it is varied without destroying the similarity."

(2) He thus discriminates between *to change*, *to exchange*, *to barter*, and *to substitute*: "The idea of putting one thing in the place of another is common to all these terms, which varies in the manner and the object. Change is the generic, the rest are specific terms: whatever is exchanged, bartered, or substituted, is changed; but not vice versa. Change is applied in general to things of the same kind, or of different kinds; exchange to articles of property or possession; barter to all articles of merchandise; substitute to all matters of service and office. Things rather than persons are the proper objects for changing and exchanging, although whatever one has a control over may be changed or exchanged; a king may change his ministers; governments exchange prisoners of war. Things only are the proper objects for barter; but, to the shame of humanity, there are to be found people who will barter their countrymen, and even their relatives, for a paltry trinket. Substituting may either have persons or things for an object; one man may be substituted for another, or one word substituted for another. The act of changing or substituting requires but one person for an agent; that of exchanging and bartering requires two: a person changes his things or substitutes one for another; but one person exchanges or barters with another. Change is used likewise intransitively, the others always transitively; things change of themselves, but persons always exchange, barter, or substitute things. . . . In the figurative application these terms bear the same analogy to each other. A person changes his opinions; but a proneness to such changes evinces a want of firmness in the character. The good king at his death exchanges a temporal for an eternal crown. The mercenary trader barters his conscience for paltry pelf. Men of dogmatical tempers substitute assertion for proof, and abuse for argument." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

chānge, *s. & a.* [CHANGE, *v.*]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of altering or changing; a substitution of one thing for another.

"Nothing can cure this part of ill-breeding, but change and variety of company, and that of persons above us."—*Locke*.

(2) The act of passing from one state or phase to another; alteration, mutation, vicissitude.

"Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprise,
And bid alternate passions fall and rise;
While at each change, the son of Lybian Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love."

Pope: Essay on Criticism, 376.

(3) The state or quality of being altered.

"Since I saw you last,

There is a change upon you."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.

(4) That which is substituted for another.

"He took with him . . . ten changes of raiment."—*2 Kings* v. 5.

(5) An alteration in the order or succession of a series. [II. 3, 4.]

(6) The act or process of giving and receiving things in exchange.

(7) That which is given in exchange for anything of a higher or lower denomination. (A shortened form of *exchange*, *q. v.*)

"Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the present want of change arises; . . ."—*Swift*.

(8) The balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased, and therefore returned to the purchaser.

(9) A succession of events.

"O wond'rous changes of a fatal scene,

Still varying to the last!"

Dryden.

*2. Figuratively:

(1) Death; the moment of exchanging life for death, spoken of as "the great change."

(2) Novelty, variety.

"Perhaps you would like a kidney instead of a devil? It will be a little change."—*Disraeli: Henrietta Temple*, bk. vi., ch. xx.

II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: A place where merchants and others meet to transact business. (Properly a curtailed form of *exchange*, *q. v.*)

"He found that he could not go on Change without being followed round the piazza by goldsmiths, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. *Hunting*: Applied to a stag, whose scent has been crossed by chance by hounds in pursuit of another, and who is pursued in his turn.

3. Music:

(1) The word used as the short for change of key or modulation. Changes are of three kinds: the Diatonic, the Chromatic, and the Enharmonic changes.

(2) An alteration or permutation in the order in which a set of bells is rung; alternate or varied peals rung on bells.

"Four bells admit twenty-four changes in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty."—*Holder: Elements of Speech*.

4. *Math.*: The permutations, alterations, or variations which any number of things may undergo, or are capable of in respect of position, order, &c.

5. *Astron.*: The phases through which the moon passes.

"Take seeds or roots, and set some of them immediately after the change, and others of the same kind immediately after the full."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

6. An inn or ale-house. [CHANGE-HOUSE.]

¶ *Change of voice*:

Music: [LARYNX.] (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

7. *Physiol.*: The menopause—which generally takes place in women from the age of 40 to that of 50—usually spoken of as the "change of life."

¶ *To ring the changes*:

1. *Lit.*: To ring a set of bells in varied peals. [II. 3.]

*2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To play upon words by slight changes in order or meaning.

"Easy it may be to contrive new postures, and ring other changes upon the same bells."—*Norris*.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *change*, *variation*, and *vicissitude*: "Change consists simply in ceasing to be the same; variation consists in being different at different times; vicissitude in being alternately different and the same. All created things are liable to change; old things pass away, all things become new; the humors of men, like the elements, are exposed to perpetual variations; human affairs, like the seasons, are subject to frequent vicissitudes." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

change-house, *s.* An inn, an ale-house.

"When the Lowlanders want to drink a cheerupping cup, they go to the public house called the change-house, . . ."—*Smollett: H. Clinker*.

change-keeper, *s.* One who keeps an ale-house, or a petty inn.

"That nobody went into the house but the three brothers,—and Nelson the change-keeper and the deponent himself."—*Trials of Sons of Rob Roy*, p. 130.

change-pump, *s.* A pump introduced by the successors of Boulton and Watt in connection with the boilers of sea-going vessels, in order to keep a continual change in the body of water, removing the super-salted water and substituting sea water. The change-pump has been superseded by the blow-off cock, which, being turned at intervals, allows a portion of the super-salted water to escape overboard. External condensation and fresh-water boiler-supply are now the mode.

change-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: Change-wheels, having varying numbers of cogs at the same pitch, are used to connect the main arbor of the lathe with the feed-screw, so as to vary the relative rates of rotation and consequently the pitch of the screw to be cut. The first application of change-wheels to a lathe is supposed to have been in a fusee-cutting lathe, described in a work, 1741. The change-wheels are intermediate, and journaled in a bracket, which permits them to be brought into engagement with the rotative and feed wheels respectively. [SCREW-CUTTING LATHE, ENGINE-LATHE.] (*Knight*.)

chānge-a-bīl'ī-tŷ, ***chaunge-a-ble-te**, *s.* [Eng. *changeable*; -ity.] The quality of being changeable or subject to change; changeableness.

"Repenting whanne it berith chaungeablete, may not be in God."—*Wycliffe: 1 Kings* xv. 11.

chānge'-a-ble, ***chaunge'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *change*; -able.]

1. Capable of being changed.

"The changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the crisping-pins, . . ."—*Isa.* iii. 22.

2. Liable to change, fickle, inconstant.

"This worldis life that chaungeable es."

Hampole, 1,473.

*3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

"Now the taylor make thy doublet of changeable taffata; for thy mind is a very opal."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 4.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *changeable*, *mutable*, *variable*, *inconstant*, *fickle*, and *versatile*: "Changeable is said of persons or things; mutable is said of things only: human beings are changeable, human affairs are mutable. Changeable respects the sentiments and opinions of the mind; variable, the state of the feelings; inconstant, the affections; fickle, the inclinations and attachments; versatile, the application of the talents. A changeable person rejects what he has once embraced in order to take up something new; a variable person likes and

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiŝ**; **sin**, **aŝ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, -tian = **ŝan**. -tion, -sion = **ŝhŭn**; -tŝion, -ŝsion = **zhŭn**. -tious, -cious, -slous = **ŝhŭs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

dislikes alternately the same thing; an *inconstant* person likes nothing long; a *fickle* person likes many things successively or at the same time; a *versatile* person has a talent for whatever he likes. . . . *Changeable, variable, inconstant, and fickle*, as applied to persons, are taken in the bad sense; but *versatility* is a natural gift, which may be employed advantageously." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

¶ *Changeable chant*: [CHANT.]

Changeable gauge-truck: A means of adjusting wheels to different gauges of tracks by making the wheels adjustable on the axis. (Knight.)

chānge'-a-ble-nēss, chaunge'-a-ble-nēsse, s. [Eng. *changeable*; -ness.]

1. Liability to change.

"His fift head was lyke a leopardes head of many colors, full of fycklenesse, and chaungeableness."—Bale: *Image*, pt. ii.

2. Inconstancy, fickleness.

chānge'-a-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *changeable*; -y.] In a changeable manner; inconsistently.

chānged, pa. par. or a. [CHANGE, v.]

*chānge'-fŭl, *chānge'-fŭll*, a. [Eng. *change*; -ful(l).]

1. Full of, or liable to, change.

"So shall he strive, in *change*ful hue,
Field, feast, and combat, to renew."

Scott: *Marmion*, Introd. to canto v.

2. Fickle, changeable.

"He is very *change*ful and abrupt."—C. Brontë: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xiii.

chānge'-fŭl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *change*ful; -ly.] In a changeable manner; uncertainly, inconsistently. (Dr. Allen.)

chānge'-fŭl-nēss, s. [Eng. *change*ful; -ness.] The quality of being changeable; inconsistency, inconstancy, fickleness. (Boswell.)

chan-gel, s. [Etym. unknown.]

Bot.: The herb Bugloss (q. v.). (Wright.)

*chānge'-lēss, *chānge'-lēss*, a. [Eng. *change*, and *less*.] Free from change, unchanging.

"Then shall my hand, as *change*less as my mind,
From your glad eyes a kindly welcome find."

Buckinghamshire: *A Letter from Sea*.

*chānge'-līng, *chaung'-līng*, s. & a. [Eng. *change*, and dimin. suff. -ling.]

A. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. Gen.: Anything substituted for another.

"I folded the writ up in the form of the other,
Subscrib'd it, gave the impression, plac'd it safely,
The *changeling* never known."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, v. 2.

2. Spec.: A child substituted, or left in exchange, for another.

"And her base elfin breed there for thee left:
Such men do *changelings* call, so chang'd by fairies'
theft."

Spenser: *Fairy Queen*.

II. Figuratively:

1. The fairies being popularly supposed to steal beautiful children, and leave in their places ugly and stupid ones, the word soon passed into the meaning of a fool, an idiot, or simpleton.

2. One who wavers or frequently changes his purpose; a waverer or fickle person.

*B. As Adjective:

1. Changed, substituted.

"I do but beg a little *changeling* boy."

Shakesp.: *Mid. N. Dream*, ii. 2.

2. Fickle, wavering, changeable, and inconstant of purpose.

"Nay, some are so studiously *changeling*. . . they esteem an opinion as a diurnal, after a day or two scarce worth the keeping."—Boyle: *Works*, vol. i., p. 35.

*†chāng'-ēr, *chaung'-er*, s. [Eng. *chang*(e); -er.]

1. Generally:

(1) One who changes or alters anything.

"Changer of all things, yet immutable,
Before and after all, the first and last."

Giles Fletcher: *Christ's Triumph*, ii. 40.

(2) One who is given to change; a fickle, inconstant person.

"Meddle not with them that are given to change [in the margin, *changers*]."—Proverbs xxiv. 21.

2. Spec.: One whose business is to change or discount money; a money-changer.

"He turnede upsidoun the boordis of *chaungeris*."—Wycliffe: *St. Matthew*, xxi. 12.

chāng'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CHANGE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or process of substituting or giving one thing in exchange for another.

"Now this was the manner in former time in Israel concerning redeeming and concerning *changing*, for to confirm all things, . . ."—Ruth iv. 7.

2. The act of passing from one state to another; alteration, change.

changing notes, s. pl.

Music: Passing notes or discords which occur on the accented parts of a bar. (Stainer & Barrett.)

**changing-piece*, s. One who is fickle or changeable.

"Go give that *changing-piece*."

Shakesp.: *Tit. Andron.*, i. 2.

**chank*, s. [CHANCRE.] (Nares.)

"An angel-like water of a marvellous virtue against blearedness of the eyes, *chanks*, and burning with fire."—Lupton: *Thousand Notable Things*.

chānks, s. pl. [Ceylonese (?), from Sansc. *cankha*.] [CONCH.] The same as CHANK-SHELLS (q. v.).

chank-shells, s. pl. A name given in the East Indies to certain varieties of the shell *Voluta gravis*, fished up by divers in the Gulf of Manaar, on the N. W. coast of Ceylon. There are two kinds, payel and patty, one red and the other white; the latter is of little value. These shells are imported into India, where they are sawn into rings of various sizes, and worn on the arms, legs, fingers, and toes by the Hindoos. A third species, opening to the right, is (as in most spiral shells) rare, and very highly valued. The demand for these shells, caused by the religious rites of the Hindoos, was so great that 60,000 rix-dollars (\$21,600) per annum were received by the Government for the right of fishing for them. Now the fishery is open and free to all.

"The natives, in addition to fishing for *chank shells* in the sea, dig them up in large quantities from the soil on the adjacent shores."—Tennent: *Ceylon*, pt. i. ch. i.

chan'-na, s. [It. *canna*; Lat. *channe*, *chane*, from Gr. *channē*. *chanē*=a sea-fish, so called from its wide mouth; *chainō*=to yawn, to gape.]

Ichthy: The *Seranus cabrilla* of Cuvier, a European fish, resembling the Sea-perch.

*chān'-nel, *chan-el, *chan-elle*, s. & a. [O. Fr. *canal*, *chenal*, from Lat. *canalis*=hollow. *Channel* and *canal* are doublets.] [CANAL.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The hollow bed of a stream of water, especially the deepest part, where the main current flows.

"Canal or chanelle. *Canalis*."—Prompt. Parv.

"The sandbanks and the shallows of the Zuyder Zee form one of the worst *channels* in the world, . . ."—London Times, Nov. 11, 1876.

(2) A narrow arm of the sea or strait running between two portions of land.

"As if a *channel* should be called a sea."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 2.

(3) A gutter; a kennel. [KENNEL.]

"Gif thair be ony persoun that has ony biggit land, sic as cellaris, under the yeird, and the passage of thame furth farther than four fute, stoppand the *channel* and calsay."—Balfour: *Pract.*, pp. 387-8.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A hollow or cavity formed lengthwise.

"Complaint and hot desires, the lover's hell,
And scalding tears, that wore a *channel* where they fell."

Dryden: *Fables*.

(2) The means or medium by which anything is conveyed or transmitted; an instrument or means of communication.

"You seem to think the *channel* of a pamphlet more respectable and better suited to the dignity of your cause, than that of a newspaper."—Letters of Junius.

(3) The course, line, or direction taken by a thing.

(4) The arteries or veins, as the channels through which the blood passes.

II. Technically:

1. *Archit.*: A gutter or furrow in a pillar; but the channel in an Ionic capital is that part which lies rather hollow under the abacus, and open upon the echinus.

¶ *Channel of the larmier*: A channel cut underneath a soffit, coping-stone, &c., to prevent the rain which drips from it passing to the walls of the building.

Channel of the volute: The spiral channel or sinking on its face.

2. *Anatomy*:

(1) The neck or channel-bone.

"Cleave him to the *channel*."—Marlowe: *Tamberl.*, i. 3.

(2) The windpipe. (Wright.)

3. *Veterinary*: The hollow between the two nether jaw-bones of the horse where the tongue is lodged.

4. *Shipbuilding*:

(1) A flat ledge of wood or iron projecting outward from the ship's side, for spreading the shrouds or standing rigging at each side of the masts, and protecting the chain-plates. The channels are at the level of the deck-beams. [CHAIN-WALE.]

(2) The rope-track in a tackle-block.

5. *Boot-making*: The cut in the sole of a boot to hold the thread and allow the stitches to sink below the surface of the sole. (Knight.)

6. *Masonry*: A long groove cut in a stone on a line where it is to be split.

7. *Mining*: An air conduit or pipe, to conduct air into a mine.

8. *Founding*: A trough to conduct melted metal to the pig-bed or mold. (Knight.)

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

channel-bill, s.

Ornith.: A cuckoo, *Scythrops Novæ Hollandiæ*. It is found, as its scientific name implies, in Australia.

channel-board, s. The same as CHANNEL, A., II. 4 (1).

channel-bolt, s.

Naut.: A long bolt which passes through all the planks and connects the channel to the side.

**channel-bone*, s. The collar-bone. [CANAL-BONE.]

"The dart fell through his *channel-bone*."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xvii.

channel-iron, s.

1. A form of angle-iron having a web with two flanges extending only on one side of the web.

2. *Building*: A brace or hook to support the guttering.

channel-leaved, a.

Bot.: Having leaves so folded together as to form a channel.

channel-plates, s. pl.

Naut.: [CHAIN-PLATES.]

channel-stone, channel-stane, s.

1. The curb-stone of a path.

2. The name given to the stone used in the game of curling.

channel-wales, s. pl.

Naut.: Strakes worked between the gun-deck and the upper-deck ports of large ships. Also the outside plank which receives the bolts of the chain-plates. The wall-plank extends fore and aft to support the channels.

chān'-nel, v. t. [CHANNEL, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To cut or wear into channels.

"No more shall trenching war *channel* her fields."

Shakesp.: *Hen. IV.*, Pt. I., i. 1.

2. *Fig.*: To make tracks over; to cause to appear worn and hollowed; to run in streams over.

"Oh, sorrowful and sad! the streaming tears
Channel her cheeks—a Niobe appears!"

Cowper: *Truth*, 174.

chān'-neled, chān'-nelled, pa. par. or a. [CHANNEL, v.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Worn into channels.

"The body of this column is perpetually *channelled*, like a thick plaited gown."—Wotton: *Architecture*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: Grooved, fluted, voluted.

"Sometimes likewise, but rarely *channeled*."—Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 24.

2. *Bot.*: The equivalent of the Latin *caniculatus*, an epithet applied to a stem, leaf, or petiole which is hollowed above with a deep longitudinal groove and convex beneath.

chān'-nel-īng, chān'-nel-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [CHANNEL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

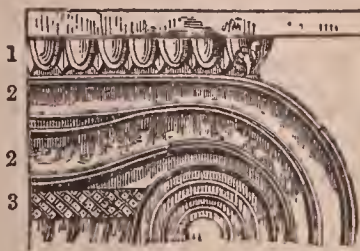
1. The act of cutting or wearing into a channel.

2. A channel or gutter at the side of the road; a kennel.

II. *Arch.*: Perpendicular channels, or cavities, cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster.

channeling-machine, s.

1. *Boot-making*: A machine for cutting the channels in boot-soles, to allow the thread to bury itself in the leather and be protected from immediate wear. It consists of a knife, which makes an oblique cut in the sole to a gauged depth and regulated as to distance from the sole-edge by a guide.



Ionic Column.

1. Abacus. 2. Channels. 3. Echinus.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. Stone-working: A machine having a series of jumpers or chisels which make a groove across the face of a block in the quarry, or detached. It has a gang of cutters operated by direct-acting steam-cylinder. The cutters have direct motion from the piston. The valve is reversed at the blow of the cutters; or, in case of no blow being given, it is reversed before the cylinder-bottom is touched by the piston. The cutter-bar is adjustable on the cylinder-bar, to suit the depth of groove-cut. The whole mechanism is mounted on vertically adjustable rollers, and the feed-device is operated from the cross-head.

channeling-tool, s. A tool used for cutting a channel near the edge of a piece of leather, so as to hide the sewing. Used in making round work, such as running reins, whips; also sinking grooves in shoe-soles, to hide the stitching. The cutter is adjustable on the shank, for penetration, and the guide at the end to gauge the distance of the channel from the edge of the leather.

***çhăn'-nêl-lize, v. t.** [Eng. *channel*; -ize.] To hold or carry as in a channel.

"His vaines and nerues that channellize his blood."—*Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 20.

çhăn'-nêl-ly, a. [CHANNEL, s., A. I., 1 (4).] Gravelly; full of gravel.

"The soil being light, sandy, and chanelly, is much overrun with broom."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 91.

çhăn'-nêl-s, s. pl. [CHAIN-WALES.]

çhăn'-nêr, s. [CHANNEL, s., A. I., 1 (4).] Gravel. (Often *channers*, *synon.* with *channel*.)

çhăn'-nêr, v. i. [Gael. *cannran*=grumbling, discontent.] To fret, to grumble, to be discontented.

"What sights, man, what frights, man,
Are pedlars doom'd to thole,
Ay channerin' and daunerin'
In eager search for cole!"
A. Wilson: *Poems*, 1790, p. 235.

çhăn'-nêr-ÿ, a. [CHANNELLY.] Gravelly.

çhăn'-sôn, s. [Fr. *chanson*, *canson*; Sp. *cancion*; Ital. *canzone*; from Lat. *cantio*=a song, *canto*=to sing.] A song, a ballad.

"... little *chansons* or love-verses."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872), ch. iii., p. 222.

chansons de geste, s. pl. The romances of the middle ages, sung or recited by wandering minstrels. Their number in French is very large; in English they are not so numerous, and most of them are translations of a French original.

çhăn-sôn-nêtte, s. [Fr., a dimin. of *chanson*=a song.] A little song or ballad.

chant (1), v. t. & i. [*Cant* and *chant* were originally the same word. (*Trench: On Study of Words*, 157.)] [CANT.]

A. Transitive:

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To sing; to utter in a melodious voice.

"The swan who chants a doleful hymn to his own death."—*Shakesp.: King John*, v. 7.

2. To enchant.

"He had chantid me,"
Chaucer: *Wife of Bath*, Prol. 575.

3. To celebrate in song.

"The poets chant it in the theaters, the shepherds in the mountains."—*Bramhall*.

II. Technically:

1. To sing in chants, as in a cathedral service.

2. To intone a church service.

B. Intransitive:

***I. Ord. Lang.:** To sing, make melody.

"That chant to the sound of the viol, and invent to themselves instruments of music."—*Amos* vi. 5.

"Or nymph or goddess, chanting to the loom,"
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xl., 300.

II. Technically:

1. **Music:** To sing in chants.

"Hence, if our manly sport offend!

With pious fools go chant and pray,"
Scott: *The Chase*, 12.

2. **Hunt.:** To go in full cry, said of hounds.

†chant (2), v. t. [Probably of the same origin as *chant* (1), v., and connected with *cant* (q. v.).] To sell horses fraudulently by concealing their faults, or making them up. [CHANTER, s.]

"... was here this morning chanting horses with 'em."—*Thackeray: Virginians*, ch. x.

chant, s. [Fr. *chant*; Lat. *cantus*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

***1. Lit.:** A song, a melody.

"A pleasant grove,
With chant of tuneful birds resounding loud,"
Milton: *Paradise Regained*, ii. 289.

2. **Fig.:** Twang. [CANT.]

II. Church Music: A species of melody used in cathedrals and churches, between an air and a recitative, to which the psalms of the day, the canticles, &c., are sung. [GREGORIAN.]

"I have now taken notice of every musical part of our cathedral service, except that of the unaccompanied chant used in the verses and responses."—*Mason: Essay on Church Music*, p. 154.

Changeable Chant: A single or double chant which can be sung either in the major or minor mode without other alteration than the substitution of the minor third and sixth of the scale for those of the corresponding major. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

çhăn-tant' (tant as tang), s. [Fr., pr. par. of *chanter*=to sing, from Lat. *canto*.] Instrumental music performed in a smooth, melodious and singing style.

çhăn'-ta-rêlle, s. [From Mod. Lat. *cantharellus*, in the words *Agaricus cantharellus*, the old scientific name of the plant.]

Bot.: A fungoid, *Cantharellus cibarius*.

chant'-ed, pa. par. or a. [CHANT, v.]

chante-plêure', *chante-plure, s. [Fr. *chante-plure*=an outlet for water in a wall, a gullyhole or waterspout. Possibly derived from *chante et pleure*, with reference to the change from gay to grave sounds made by running water; or from the facetiously-faced gargoyles in old churches, which in a jocose age might be said to be merry at one time, but to weep if a storm made water flow freely from them.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The burden of a song, in which the singer sings merrily and weeps successively.

"The chanteplure
Now to synge and sodaynely to wepe."
Lydgate: Book of Troy, ii. 2.

2. **Arch.:** An outlet made in the wall of a building which stands near a running stream, in order to let the water that overflows pass freely in and out of the place.

chant'-êr (1), *chant-or, *chan-teor, *chantour, s. & a. [O. Fr. *chanterior*, *chantur*; Sp. & Port. *cantador*; Ital. *cantatore*, from Lat. *cantator*=a singer; *canto*=to sing.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A singer, a musician, a minstrel.

"In his tyme was Linus of Thebe in Egipt, the grete chantour."—*Trevisa*, ii. 349.

"For whom my chanter sings, and goblet flows
With wine unmix'd, an honor due to age,"
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xlii., 10, 11.

*2. An enchanter, a magician.

"An chanteor Edwyne adde of Spayne wyth hym tho."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 243.

3. A member of a choir, a chorister.

"I haue gotten (sayth he) ye great chaunter, and a good quere man to answeere hym."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

*4. The priest of a chapel or chantry.

"A certain revenue sufficient for a chanter to one chapel."—*Aubrey: Berkshire*, iii. 24.

II. Technically:

1. **Church Music:** The cantor or chief singer of the choir; the precentor. [CANTOR.]

"He ordered many of them to be sung by the rector chori or chantor, and the quier or quoir alternately."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, iii. 183.

2. The drone of a bagpipe.

"See the proud pipers on the bow,
And mark the gaudy streamers flow
From their loud chanters down, and sweep
The furrowed bosom of the deep."
Scott: *The Lady of the Lake*, ii. 16.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to chanting or the precentor of a choir.

"The chanter chorister is to begin 'De Sancta Maria,' &c."—*Gregory: On the Child-Bishop*, Posthuma, p. 115.

chant'-êr (2), s. [CHANT (2), v.] A fraudulent dealer in horses.

çhăn-têr-êlle', s. [Fr.]

Music:

1. The first or highest string upon instruments played with a bow. The E string of the violin, and the A of the viola and violoncello.

2. The highest string of a guitar or lute. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

***chant'-êr-êss, s.** [CHANTRESS.]

***chan'-têr-ê, *chaun-ter-ye, s.** [CHANTRY.]

1. A chantry (q. v.).

"And run into London, unto Seint Pouls,
And seken him a chanterie for soules,"
Chaucer: *Prologue*, v. 512.

2. Incantation, enchantment.

"How that lady bryght
To a warm was dyght
Thorough krafted of chaunterye."
Lybeaus Disconus, 2,056.

***chant'-êr-ship, s.** [Eng. *chanter*; -ship.] The office or position of a chanter.

"Chancellorships, treasurerships, chanterships."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, i. 392.

çhăn'-tî-clêer, *chant-y-clear, *çhaun-te-cleer, s. [Fr. *chant*=a song; *chanter*=to sing; and *clair*=clear; hence, the clear or shrill singer. "The name of the cock in the famous beast epic of the middle ages called *Reineke Fuchs*." (*Trench*.)]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A cock.

"A shepherd sitting on a bank
Like chanty-clear he crowed crank
And pip'd full merrily,"
Drayton, *Ecl.* 4.

"Where Chanticleer amidst his harem sleeps
In unsuspecting pomp."—*Couper: Task*, iv. 447.

2. **Ichthy.:** A name given to the Dragonet (Frith of Forth).

"Callionymus Lyra, Dragonet; Chanticleer, or Gowdie."
—*Neill: List of Fishes*, p. 4.

chant'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [CHANT, v.]

A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective: Singing.

C. As substantive:

1. **Ordinary Language:**

(1) The act or art of singing, especially in cathedral music.

†(2) The act or business of fraudulent dealing in horses; horse-coping. (*Slang*.)

2. **Hunting:** The voice of hounds in full cry.

chant'-lâte, s. [Fr. *chanlate*, *chanlatte*, from *champ*=a side, and *latte*=a lath.]

Carp.: A piece of wood fastened near the ends of the rafters, and projecting beyond the wall, to support two or three rows of tiles, so placed as to hinder the rain-water from trickling down the sides of the walls.

†chant'-rêss, *chant'-êr-êss, *çhâunt'-rêss, s. [O. Fr. *chanteresse*, fem. of *chanteur*=a singer.]

1. **Lit.:** A female singer.

"If she is delighted with the chants, Honeyman is delighted with the chantress."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, i. 217.

2. **Fig.:** Applied to a bird, a songstress.

"Sweet bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy!
Thee, chantress of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even-song,"

Milton: *Il Penseroso*.

chant'-rÿ, *chan-ter-ie, *çhaun-ter-ye, s. & a. [O. Fr. *chanterie*, from *chanter*; Lat. *canto*=to sing.]

A. As substantive:

1. A church or chapel endowed for the maintenance of one or more priests, for the purpose of singing daily masses for the souls of the endowers, and such others as they may appoint.

*2. An endowment for the performance of masses for the soul of the donor, or others.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to a chantry; supported by an endowment.

chantry-priest, s. A priest employed at a chantry to sing masses for the speedy delivery of the "pious founder's" soul from purgatory.

"... he added ten pounds a year to the salary of the chantry priest of 'our lady chapel.'"—*J. H. Jesse: Memoirs of King Richard III.*, ch. vi.

châ-ôl'-ô-gÿ, s. [Gr. *chaos*=chaos; *logos*=a discourse; *legô*=to tell.] A treatise on chaos. (*Crabb*.)

châ-ô-măn-çÿ, s. [From Gr. *chaos*=(1) chaos, (2) infinite space, (3) infinite time, (4) by Paracelsus, the atmosphere, and *manteia*=divination.] Divination by means of the atmosphere.

châ-ôs, s. [Gr. *chaos*=empty space, yawning wide; *chainô*=to gape, to yawn; Lat. *chaos*.]

I. Literally:

*1. A yawning, empty space.

"And look what other thing soever besides cometh within the chaos of this monster's mouth, . . ."—*Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 975.

"Betweene us and you there is fixed a great chaos."—*Luke* xvi. 26 (1582).

2. The mass of matter in confusion, before it was divided by the creation and arranged according to its proper classes and elements; the state of creation while still "without form and void."

"That shepherd who first taught the chosen seed
In the beginning how the heavens and earth
Rose out of chaos."
Milton: *P. L.*, i. 10.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious,

II. Figuratively:

1. Confusion.

"It was, he said, a chaos, such as he had read of in the book of Genesis."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. A confused, mixed mass, without order or regularity.

"... a chaos of bogs, thickets, and precipices, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

†**chaos-flood**, *s.* A deluge of disorder and confusion. (*Carlyle: Sart. Resart.*, p. 164.)

†**chaos-founded**, *a.* Founded or formed in confusion.

"Come, Anah! quit this chaos-founded prison."

Byron: Heaven and Earth, pt. i., § 3.

chā-ōt'-ic, ***chā-ōt'-ick**, *a.* [CHAOS.]

1. *Lit.*: In a state of chaos; like chaos.

"When the terraqueous globe was in a chaotic state . . ."—*Derham*.

2. *Fig.*: In a state of confusion and disorder.

"These craggy regions, these chaotic wilds."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

†**chā-ōt'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. chaotic; -al.] Chaotic.

†**chā-ōt'-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. chaotical; -ly.] In a chaotic or wildly confused manner.

"... where kings and beggars, and angels and demons, and stars and street-sweepings, were chaotically whirled, in which only children could take interest."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. iv.

chāp (1), ***chap-pen**, ***chop-pen**, *v. t. & i.* [Essentially the same as CHOP (q. v.).]

I. Transitive:

1. To cause to crack or open in chinks and slits.

"Neither summer's blaze can scorch, nor winter's blast chap her fair face."—*Lilly: Endymion*, i. 1.

2. To strike.

3. To bruise, to beat, to break.

"With chapped kail butter'd fu' weel."

Herd.: Coll., ii. 79.

† To chap hands: To strike or join hands.

"Syn Lindy has wi' Bydby chapped hands,
They's hae their gear again at your command."
Ross: Helenore (first ed.), p. 120.

To chap out: To call out by a tap on a pane of the window.

"Chappin out is the phrase used in many parts of Scotland to denote the slight tirl'on the lozen, or tap at the window, given by the nocturnal wooer to his mistress."—*Blackw. Mag.* (1818), p. 531.

II. Intransitive:

†1. To crack, to open in chinks or slits.

2. To strike.

† To chap at a door: To knock, to rap.

"The doors were closed, and put to;
The lady chapped, and made undo."

Sir Egeir, p. 31.

To chap yont: To get out of the way, equivalent to chop about, as applied to the shifting of the wind.

"Sae chap ye yont, ye filthy dud,
An' crib some clocker's chuckie brood."

Tarras: Poems; To My Auld Hat, p. 38.

chap (2), ***chappe**, **chaup**, *v.* [CHEAP, *v.* CHOP (2), *v.*]

1. To barter, to exchange.

"... to chappe: Mercari, nundinari, negotari."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

2. To fix upon any person or thing by selection; a term frequently used, especially among children, when one wishes to prevent another from claiming what he has chosen. Hence the phrase, "Chap ye, chuse ye."

"Chaup out as mony younkens frae the glen,
As ilka horn and hoof of yours may ken."

Ross: Helenore, p. 124.

3. Suddenly to embrace a proposal made in order to a bargain; to hold one at the terms mentioned.

"And belly-flaught o'er the bed lap she,
And clautcht Hab wi' might and main:
'Hech, husto!' quo' Habbie, 'I chaps ye;
I thoct whare your tantrums wad en'."

Jamieson: Popular Ball., i. 299.

4. Applied to the striking of a clock.

"... it had, as his guide assured him, just 'chappit eight upon the Tron.'"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvi.

chap (1), **chaup**, *s.* [CHAP (1), *v.*]

1. A chink, a cleft.

"What moisture the heat of the summer sucks out of the earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next winter; and what chaps are made in it are filled up again."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

2. A stroke, a blow.

"The town-sutor like Lowrie lap
Three fit at ilka stend:
He did na miss the ba' a chap."

Skinner: Misc. Poet.; Christmas Ba'ing, p. 126.

A tap or rap.

"Lie still, ye skrae,
There's Water-Kelpie's chap."

Border Minstrelsy, iii. 363.

chāp (2), **chōp**, *s.* [A corruption of the Northern *chaft*, or *chaff*=the jaws, from Icel. *kjaptr* (*pt* pron. as *gt*).] [CHAFT, CHOPS.] The jaw. It is seldom used in the singular, except by anatomists.

"The nether chap in the male skeleton is half an inch broader than in the female."—*Grew: Museum*.

"Then, world, thou hast a pair of chaps, no more;
And throw between them all the food thou hast."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 5.

chāp (3), *s.* [A curtailed form of *chapman* (q. v.).]

*1. A buyer; a customer.

2. A shop.

"Truth followed Vanity and bled him,
When he was in the Taylor's chap."

Many's Truth's Travels, Pennecuik, p. 94.

3. A rate, an established price. (*Scotch.*)

4. A colloquial term for a person; a fellow.

"... telling twenty daily lees to a wheen idle chaps and queans, . . ."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxvi.

† *Chap and choice*: Great variety.

chap-book, *s.* A small book or tract formerly carried about for sale by *chapmen* (q. v.).

chāp-ar-rāl', *s.* [Sp., from *chaparra*, *chaparro*=an evergreen oak of Iberian origin; an abbreviation of Basque *achaparra*, from *acha*, *atza*, for *aitza*=a rock, a stone; *abarra*=an evergreen oak. (*Mahn.*)]

1. A thicket of low evergreen oaks.

2. Thick bramble-bushes entangled with thorny shrubs in clumps.

"Among the characteristic forms of vegetation [in the prairie botanical region of North America] are the *Mimosa*, especially the genus *Prosopis*, which forms by itself the feature in the landscape known as 'mesquit,' while associated with other thorny shrubs, it constitutes the *chaparrals*."—*Thomé: Botany* (transl. by Bennett) ed. 1879, pp. 448, 449.

chaparral-cock, } *s.* A bird common in chaparrals or thickets in the southern portions of the United States. It is a species of cuckoo (*Geococcyx Californianus*). Called also *ground-cuckoo*, and *road-runner*.

chāpe, *s.* [Fr. *chape*=a cope, a cover, a sheath.]

1. The catch or piece by which an object is attached—to a belt, for instance; as the piece of leather known specifically as the *frog*, to which a bayonet-sabard is attached, and which slides on the belt; or a piece used to fasten the buckle to a strap or other piece of leather.

"This is Monsieur Parolles, that had the whole theory of the war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the chape of his dagger."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

"Chape of a schethe. *Spirula*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A plate on the back of a buckle, or the bar of a buckle, by which it is attached to a belt.

3. The hook of a scabbard.

4. The plate at the point of a scabbard; the tip.

5. The tip of a fox's tail.

***chāpe**, *v. t.* [CHAPE, *s.*] To provide with a chape or sheath.

"Here knyfes were ichaped not with bras."

Chaucer: C. T., 366.

chāp-eau (eau as *ō*), *s.* [Fr. *chapeau*; O. Fr. *chapel*; Ital. *cappello*=a hat, from Lat. *caput*=a head.]

Ord. Lang.: A hat, or covering for the head.

"On his hedde a *chapeau* Montabin with a rich coronall, the fold of the *chapeau* was lined with crimsen satten."—*Grafton: Henry VIII.*, an. 5.

2. *Her.*: A cap of state, borne by a duke.

chapeau bras, *s.* [Contract. from Fr. *chapeau de bras*=hat for the arm.] A cap or hat which can be flattened and carried under the arm.

***chāped**, *pa. par. or a.* [CHAPE, *v.*] Furnished with a sheath or chape.

chāp'-el, ***chap-ele**, ***chap-elle**, ***schap-elle**, *s.* [O. Fr. *chapele*, *capele*; Fr. *chapelle*; Port. *capella*; Sp. *capilla*; Ital. *cappella*; all from Low Lat. *capella*=a chapel; originally a sanctuary in which the *cappa* or cope of St. Martin was preserved; then any sanctuary; from Low Lat. *cappa*=a cope. (*Skeat.*)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A subordinate or lesser church or place of worship.

"Upon that mountayne is the chapel of Helye."

Maundeville, p. 62.

"If to do were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

2. A recess in the aisle of a church used for public worship, and generally devoted to the name of some saint. [LADY-CHAPEL.]

3. A place of worship, not necessarily connected with a church; a private church.

4. A place of worship in England used by dissenters from the Established Church of England; a meeting-house, a conventicle.

II. Printing:

*1. A printing-office, a printer's workshop; said to derive the name from Caxton's first printing-press having been set up in the almonry of Westminster Abbey. [CAXTON.] This, however, is very doubtful.

2. An association or meeting of the journeymen in a printing-office for settling disputes as to prices of work, maintaining discipline, &c. It is presided over by a *father*, who is elected periodically.

"The club of a printing-house always has been termed a chapel."—*Hugh Miller: Schools and Schoolmasters*, p. 341.

† To hold a chapel: To meet together for settling disputed questions and maintaining order in a printing-office.

chāpe'-lëss, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *chape*; -less.] Wanting or without a chape.

"An old rusty sword, with a broken hilt, and *chapeless*, with two broken points."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

chāpe'-lēt, **chāp'-lēt**, **chā'-pël-lēt**, *s.* [Fr. *chapelet*.]

1. [CHAPLET.]

2. *Saddlery*: A pair of stirrup leathers, with stirrups, joined at the top and made fast to the framework of the saddle, after they have been adjusted to the convenience of the rider.

3. *Mil.*: A piece of flat iron with three tenons or ends of timber, which is fixed to the end of a cannon.

4. Hydraulic Engineering:

(1) A dredging or water-raising machine, consisting of a chain provided with scoops or scuttles, or with pallets traversing in a trough; the chain moving over rollers or wheels, of which the upper one is driven by power, and the lower one is vertically adjustable so as to regulate the position of the scoops or pallets, to bring them against the mud to be lifted, or to submerge them in the water to be raised. [CHAIN-PUMP, DREDGING-MACHINE.]

(2) A French name for the chain-pump in which the cushions or buttons which occur at intervals on the chain are compared to the beads of the rosary. Hence also known as *paternoster pumps*.

***chapeleyne**, *s.* [CHAPLAIN.]

"*Chapeleyne*. *Capellanus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***chāp'-el-lage** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *chapel*: -age.] The precincts of a chapel.

"He lighted at the *Chapellage*,

He held him close and still;

And he whistled thrice for his little foot-page,

His name was English Will."

Scott: The Eve of St. John.

***chāp'-el-lan-ŷ**, ***chāp'-el-a-n-ŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *chapellenie*; Ital. *cappellania*; Sp. & Port. *capellania*, from Low Lat. *capellania*.] [CHAPLAIN.] A chapel within the precincts of or subject to another church.

"A *chapellany* is usually said to be that which does not subsist of itself, but is built and founded within some other church, and is dependent thereon."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

chā'-pël-lēt, *s.* [CHAPELET.]

chāp'-el-līng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CHAPPEL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.*: The act of causing a ship to come round in a light breeze, when she is close-hauled, without bracing the head-yards.

chāp'-el-ō-nī-an, *s.* [Eng. *chapel*; -onian.]

Printing: A workman in a printing-office who has paid a certain fine on admittance. (*Crabb.*)

chāp'-el-rŷ, *s.* [O. Fr. *capellerie*, *chapele*, *capele*=a chapel.] The jurisdiction or limits of a chapel.

chāp'-ēr-ōn, **†chāp'-ēr-ōnne**, *s.* [Fr. *chaperon*; Sp. *capiron*; Ital. *capperone*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A hood or cap, especially one worn by knights. "The executioner stands by,—his head and face covered with a *chaperon*, out of which there are but two holes to look through."—*Howell: Epistolæ Howellianæ*, i. 42.

*2. An ornamental hood or cap, worn by Knights of the Garter when in full dress.

"I will omit the honorable habiliments, as robes of state, parliament robes, *chaperons*, and caps of state."—*Camden*.

*3. A device placed on the foreheads of horses drawing a hearse, especially at stately and pompous funerals.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

†4. A gentleman who escorted and protected a young lady in public.

5. A married lady who takes charge in public of one unmarried.

"Portly chaperones with strings of smartly dressed girls."—*Miss Austen: The Watsons*, p. 316.

6. A female guide; a show-woman.

"This sum was soon collected, and quietly inserted in the pocket of our chaperon, who then conducted us up the passage into a small back room, . . ."—*Bulwer: Pelham*, ch. 1.

II. *Tech.*: The end of the bit that joins to the branch just by the banquet; applied to scatch mouths, and all others except cannon mouths. (*Crabb.*)

chăp'-ēr-ōn, chăp'-ēr-ōne, v. t. [CHAPERON, s.] To escort or protect a young lady.

"A widow lady, . . . wishes for a situation . . . Could chaperone young ladies."—*London Times*, Nov. 18, 1878.

chăp'-ēr-ōn-age (age as ĭg), s. [Eng. *chaperon*, and suff. -age.] The act of acting as chaperon, or protector of a young lady in public.

"Beautiful, and possessing every accomplishment which renders beauty valuable, under the unrivaled chaperonage of the countess, they had played their popular parts without a single blunder."—*Disraeli: The Young Duke*, bk. i., ch. ii.

chăp'-ēr-ōned, pa. par. or a. [CHAPERON, v.]

chăp'-ēr-ōn-ĭng, pr. par., a. & s. [CHAPERON, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of escorting and protecting a lady in public, or of acting as a chaperon.

"Had I the uncontrolled chaperoning of all intelligent sight-seer."—*London Morning Star*, Oct. 4, 1865.

chăp'-ēr-ōn'-nēt, s. [CHAPOURNET.]

Her.: A kind of small hood.

chăp'-fâl-len, chăp'-fâln, a. [Eng. *chap* (2), s., and *fallen*.]

*1. *Lit.*: Having the mouth or mouth-piece fallen or let down.

"A chapfaln beaver loosely hanging by The cloven helm."—*Dryden: Juvenal*, x.

2. *Fig.*: Having the mouth sunk; down-cast, crestfallen.

" . . . quite chapfallen."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

*chap-fare, s. [CHAFFARE.]

chaph, s. [Probably corrupted Arabic. Cf. Arab. *kaf*=a fabulous mountain, supposed to surround the world and bind the horizon on all sides. Cf. also *kaf*=the palm of the hand, and *khafik*=trembling palpitating, . . . the horizon.]

Astron.: A star, called also *Beta Cassiopeia*.

*chăp'-ĭn, s. [Fr. *chopine*.] [CHOPIN, s.] A chopin, a quart.

"Gin he likes drink, 'twad alter soon the case, And drunken chapins bluther a' his face."

Shirref: Poems, p. 42.

¶ To tak a chapin: A circumlocution commonly used to express an attachment to intoxicating liquor.

†chăp'-ĭne, s. [CHIOPINE.]

"Take my chapines off."—*Massinger: Renegado*, i. 2.

chăp'-ĭt, pa. par. [O. Fr. *eschapper*.] Escaped.

*chăp'-ĭ-tēr, *chap-i-tre, *chap-i-ture,

*cheap-i-tre, s. [CHAPTER, CAPITAL.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A chapter or section of a book.

"The heed letters of the chapitres of this firste book."—*Trevisa*, ii. 77.

2. A chapter of the clergy.

"At the next chapitre."—*P. Plowman's Crede*, 649.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The capital or upper part of a pillar.

"The height of the one pillar was eighteen cubits, and the chapter upon it was brass: and the height of the chapter three cubits; and the wreathen work, and pomegranates upon the chapter round about, all of brass . . ."—*2 Kings xxv. 17*.

2. *Eng. Law*: A summary in writing of such matters as are inquired of or presented before justices in eyre, or justices of assize, or of the peace, in their sessions; called more commonly articles, and delivered orally or in writing by the justice to the inquest. (*Jacobs.*)

*chăp'-ĭt-le, s. [O. Fr. *chapitel*; Sp. & Port. *capitel*; Ital. *capitello*, from Low Lat. *capitellum*; Lat. *capitulum*, a dimin. of *caput*=a head.] [CAPITALE, CAPITAL.]

1. A chapter of clergy.

"Consistorie and chapitle."—*P. Plowman*, 2,009.

2. A chapter of a book, a section.

"We habbeth yspeke ine the chapitle of uices."—*Ayenbite*, p. 220.

†chăp'-ĭ-tral, a. [Eng. *chapter*=chapter; suff. -al.] Of, or pertaining to, a chapter; capitular.

"The chapitral [revenues] are in the course of reduction to about £55,000."—*Brougham: Brit. Const.*, ch. xviii.

chăp'-lajn, *chape-lein, *chape-leyn, *chape-leyne, *chapyĭ-layne, *chap-layne, s. [O. Fr. *capelan*, *chapelain*; Sp. *capellan*; Port. *capellao*; Ital. *capellano*; Ger. *kapelan*, from Low Lat. *capellanus*, from *capella*=a chapel.]

1. A clergyman who performs divine service [originally in a chapel].

"Chaplaynez to the chapeles chosen the gate."—*Sir Gawaine*, 930.

2. A clergyman officially attached to the senate and the house of representatives.

3. A clergyman who has the spiritual charge of a family, or a university, college, or school, performing divine service privately; a confessor.

4. The spiritual adviser of a regiment of soldiers, or any similar organized body of individuals.

¶ *Chaplains of the Pope*: The Pope's auditors or judges at the Vatican.

chăp'-lajn-çy, s. [Eng. *chaplain*; -cy.] The position or office of a chaplain.

"The chaplaincy was refused to me, and given to Dr. Lambert."—*Swift: Letters*.

*chăp'-lajn-ry, s. [Eng. *chaplain*; -ry.] The same as CHAPLAINSHIP (q. v.). (*Pen. Cycl.*)

chăp'-lajn-ship, s. [Eng. *chaplain*; -ship.]

1. The office or position of a chaplain; chaplaincy. (*Milton.*)

2. The revenues of a chapel.

chăp'-læss, a. [Eng. *chap*, s., and *less*.] Properly, jawless: hence, without flesh; fleshless.

"Now chapless, and knocked about the muzzard with a sexton's spade."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

chăp'-lêt (1), s. & v. t. [Fr. *chapelet*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A wreath or garland worn round the head.

"Then playfully the chaplet wild She wreathed in her dark locks, and smiled."—*Scott: The Lady of the Lake*, ii. 9.

"Now, too, a chaplet might be wreathed Of buds o'er which the moon has breathed."—*Moore: Lalla Rookh; The Light of the Harem*.

(2) A string of beads used by Roman Catholics in keeping count of their prayers; a rosary.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A number of things strung together.

" . . . certain male toads take the chaplets of eggs from the females and wind them round their own thighs."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. vi., vol. i., p. 210.

(2) A tuft of feathers on a peacock's tail.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A molding carved into beads, olives, and the like. It is the same as the *baguette* with ornaments added. [*BAGUETTE*.]

2. *Horsemanship*: [*CHAPELET*.]

3. *Her.*: A garland or head-band of leaves borne in coats of arms, in token of great military prowess and success.

B. As verb transitive: To deck with a chaplet, or with a garland of flowers. (*R. Browning.*)

chăp'-lêt (2), s. [Eng. *chapel*, and dim. suff. -et.] A little chapel or shrine. (*Hammond.*)

chăp'-lêt-ed, a. & pa. par. [Eng. *chaplet* (1), s., v. t.; -ed.] Garlanded, filleted.

"His forehead chapleted green with wreathy hop."—*Browning: Flight of the Duchess*.

*chăp'-lĭn-ar-y, s. [CHAPLAINRY.]

"Prebendaries and chaplainries."—*Heylin: Hist. Presbyt.*, p. 297.

chăp'-lĭng, s. [Etym. unknown. Jamieson suggests O. Sw. *kaeppla*=to gag.] See extract.

"For preventing mischiefs that may arise, concerts and engagements that may be made & entered into by such of the Council as are merchants among themselves, or such of the Council as are craftsmen among themselves, for influencing or carrying all or any part of an election out of the regular way, known by the name of *Chapling*, whereby numbers are not at liberty to proceed according to their consciences, but according to the opinion of a majority, were it never so wrong, . . ."—*Sett: Burgh of Dunf.*, 1724.

*chăp'-man, *cheap-man, *chep-man, *chap-mon, s. [A. S. *ceapman*; O. Fr. *kāpmon*, *kōpmon*; O. H. Ger. *choufman*; O. Icel. *kaupmadhr*; Sw. *köpmān*; Dan. *kjøbmand*; A. S. *ceapian*=to buy.]

1. One who buys and sells; a merchant, a dealer.

2. A peddler, a hawker. (*Scotch.*)

Chapman's drouth: A proverbial expression for hunger. (*Scotch.*)

chăp-ōur'-nēt, s. [Fr. *chaperon*; -et.]

Her.: A chaperonnet or little hood, borne in a coat of arms to signify that the chief is divided by a bow-shaped line.

chăpped, *chappyd (Eng.), chappit (*Scotch*), pa. par. or a. [CHAP (1), v.]

"My legys thay fold, my fyngers ar chappyd."—*Towneley Myst.*, p. 98.

" . . . the rabblement hooted, and clapped their chapped hands."—*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

chăp'-pĭe, s. [Dimin. of *chap* (3) (q. v.).]

1. A little fellow. (*Galt.*)

2. A modern term of familiarity in use among those peculiarly indigenous products of our soil, "the dudes."

chăp'-pĭn, s. [CHAPIN.]

"Growl when your chappin bottle's empty."—*Hector Macneill: Poems*, p. 89.

chăp'-pĭng, pr. par., a. & s. [CHAP (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As subst.: The act of cleaving or striking.

chapping-stick, chappin-stick, s. Any instrument for striking with.

"My man, said he; but ye're no nice o' your chapping-sticks!"—*Pertils of Man*, ii. 33.

chăp'-pŷ, a. [Eng. *chap*, s.; -py.] Full of chaps or chinks.

"Whose chappy knuckles we have often yearned to amputate."—*Lamb: Elia, Newspapers*.

*chap-pyt-tyl, *chap-y-tle, s. [CHAPITILE.]

chăps, s. [CHAP (2), s.] A jaw; the mouth.

1. Of a beast.

"So on the downs we see A hasten'd hare from greedy greyhound go, And past all hope his chaps to frustrate so."—*Sidney*.

2. Of a man (used contemptuously).

"Open your mouth; you cannot tell who's your friend; open your chaps again."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

chăpt, pa. par. or a. [CHAP (1), v.] Full of cracks or sores.

"They squeezed the juice, and cooling ointment made Which on their sunburnt cheeks and their chaptskins they laid."—*Dryden: Flower and Leaf*, 420.

chăp'-tēr, *chap-itre, *chap-tire, s. [O. Fr. *chapitre*, *capitle*; Ital. *capitolo*; Sp. & Port. *capitulo*, from Lat. *capitulum*, dimin. of *caput*=a head.]

I. Ordinary Language:

(1) *Lit.*: A division or section of a book.

"XV chapitres nedful to the knowleche of the ylond of Britayne."—*Trevisa*, i. 29.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A portion, a division.

"Oli. Where lies your text?"

Vio. In Orsino's bosom.

Oli. In his bosom! In what chapter of his bosom?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

(2) A lot, a share.

"Necessity is a hard chapter."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 209.

(3) A point, a subject.

"There are some chapters on which we shall not agree."—*Walpole: Letters*, iii. 150.

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles.*: A congregation, synod, or council of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church, presided over by the dean.

"Norwich was the capital of a large and fruitful province. It was the residence of a bishop and of a chapter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. A meeting or council of an organized body or society.

3. A branch of an organized society.

"On a mission from a chapter of his order."—*Robertson: America*, iii. 101.

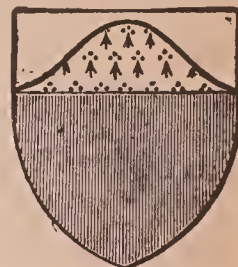
*4. A place where delinquents were punished. (*Ayliffe.*)

"And he wold fecche a feined mandement, And sompne hem to the chapitre bothe two, And pill the man, and let the wench go."—*Chaucer: The Freres Tale*, v. 6,943.

5. A decretal epistle. (*Ayliffe.*)

*6. *Arch.*: A capital of a column.

"The chapters seem to be a mixture between that [Ionic] and the Dorick order."—*Potter: Antiq. of Greece*, bk. i., ch. viii.



Chapournet.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, del.

7. *Free Masonry*: The name given to an organized society of Royal Arch Masons.

¶ (1) *Three chapters*:

Ch. Hist.: Three paragraphs, passages or chapters in the Acts of the Council of Chalcedon in which Theodore, bishop of Mopsuestia; Theodoret, bishop of Cyprus; and Ibas, bishop of Edessa, were acquitted of theological error. At the recommendation of Theodore of Cæsarea, the Emperor Justinian was persuaded to have these expunged with the view of bringing back certain persons to the Church; and, in A. D. 553, the fifth general Council, that of Constantinople, declared the chapters pernicious, but the Western bishops were in favor of them, and the beneficial results promised from their excision never actually followed.

(2) *To the end of the chapter*: Throughout, to the very end.

"Money does all things; for it gives and it takes away, it makes honest men and knaves, fools and philosophers; and so forward, *mutatis mutandis*, to the end of the chapter."—*L'Étranger*.

(3) *The chapter of accidents*: Chance.

"The chapter of accidents has more power over the best regulated mind than all the chapters in the Bible."—*Marryat: Jacob Faithful*, ch. xxxiii.

chapter-house, *chapytre-house, *s.* The place in which a chapter or meeting of the clergy is held.

"... the little Chapel of S Thomas would make a very convenient chapter-house or synod-hall."—*London Times*, November 6, 1875 (adv.).

¶ Other obvious compounds are *chapter-clerk*, *chapter-lands*.

chāp'-tēr, *v. t.* [CHAPTER, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To divide into chapters.

"This general tradition of Langton's *chaptering* the Bible."—*Fuller: Worthies, Canterbury*, i. 528.

2. *Fig.*: To take to task; to bring to book.

"He more than once arraigns him for the inconstancy of his judgment and *chapters* even his own Aratus on the same head, shewing by many examples, produced from their actions, how many miseries that had both occasioned to the Grecians."—*Dryden: Character of Polybius*.

chāp'-ter-al, *a.* [Eng. *chapter*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a chapter.

chāp'-tēr-lŷ, *chāp-tour-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *chapter*; *-ly*.] In manner of or according to the rules of a chapter. A presbytery is said to be *chapterly* met or convened, when all the members are present.

"On the 16th of January, 1554-5, he held a *chaptour* of heralds, *chaptourly* convened, in the abbey of Holyrood-house, . . ."—*Chalmers: Lindsay*, i. 38.

chāp'-trēl, *s.* [Eng. *chapter*, and dim. suff. *-el*.]

Arch.: The capital of a pier or pilaster which receives an arch. It varies in the different orders; sometimes the whole of the entablature serves as the chaptrel to an arch. It is also called an *impost* (q. v.).

"Let the keystone break without the arch, so much as you project over the jaums with the *chaptrels*."—*Moxon*.

***chāp'-wom-an**, *s.* [A fem. form of *chapman* (q. v.).] A female dealer.

"But is there hope, Sir,
He has got me a good *chapwoman*."
Massinger: The Renegado, iii. 2.

char (1), *s.* [Ir. & Gael. *cear*=red, blood-colored; *cear*, *ceara*=blood, so called from its red belly; for which reason it is also called in Wel. *torgoch*, *torgochiad*=red-bellied. (*Mahn*.)]

Ichthyology:

1. The common American brook-trout, *Salmo fontinalis*.

2. A species of fish (*Salmo salvelinus*) found in England.

***char** (2), *s.* [Perhaps Mid. Eng. *char*=car, cart.] A certain quantity of lead; perhaps a cartload.

"For ane *char* of leid, that is to say, xxiii *fontinellis*, iii d."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 87.

***char** (3), ***chaar**, ***chare**, ***charre**, *s.* [CAR, CHARLOT.]

"He took six hundred chosun *charys*."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* xiv. 7.

"Chare. Currus, quadriga."—*Prompt. Parv.*

chär (4), **char**, ***chare**, ***chewre**, ***chearr**, ***cher**, *s.* [A. S. *cierr*, *cyrr*=a turn, a space, a period; *cyrran*=to turn; Dut. *keer*; O. H. Ger. *chër*; M. H. Ger. *kër*=a turning; O. H. Ger. *chëran*; M. H. Ger. *keren*; Ger. *kehren*=to turn about.]

*1. A turn; an occasion.

"Ase muchele lue ase thou hauest somme mon sune *cherre*."—*Ancren Riwele*, p. 408.

2. A turn of work; a job.

"Urinethe wolde my don a *char*."
Polit. Songs, p. 341.

"[She] harvest done, to *char* work did aspire;
Meat, drink, and two-pence, were her daily hire."
Dryden: Theocritus; Idyll, iii.

***char-folk**, ***chair-folke**, ***chare-folke**, *s.* Persons hired to do charring work

"... who, instead of their own servants, use *chair-folke* in their houses."—*Fuller: Worthies, Kent*, i. 181. (*Davies*.)

char-woman, *s.* A woman hired to do odd jobs, or for a single day.

"Get three or four *charwomen* to attend you constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders."—*Swift*.

char (1), *v. t.* [According to Skeat, simply a special use of *char* (2), *v.* *Mahn* compares Ir. *caor*=a brand, a flame, a spark of fire; Arm. *gôr*=smothered heat; *gôre*, *gwiri*=to warm; Ir. *gor*=heat; *goraim*=to heat, to burn.] To reduce to carbon by the application of heat; to burn slightly; to reduce to charcoal.

"His profession being to make chemical medicines in quantity obliges him to keep great and constant fires, and did put him upon a way of *charring* sea-coal, wherein it is in about three hours or less, with the pots or vessels, brought to charcoal; of which, having, for curiosity's sake, made him take out some pieces and cool them in my presence, I found them upon breaking to appear well *charred*."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 141.

char-oven, *s.* A furnace for carbonizing turf.

chär (2), **char**, *v. i. & t.* [CHAR (4), *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To work at odd jobs.

2. *Tech.*: To hew or dress stone.

B. Trans.: To do any work.

"That *char* is *charred*."—*Old Proverb*, in *Wright*.

***char** (3), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *ceran*, *cyrran*=to turn; O. H. Ger. *chëran*, *chërran*; M. H. Ger. *keren*; O. Fris. *këra*.] [CHARE, *v.*]

1. *Trans.*: To turn, to cause to give way.

"He metis him thare, and *charris* him with ane *chak*."
Doug.: Virgil, 142, 5.

2. *Intrans.*: To turn aside.

"Lyke as ane bull dois rummesing and rare,
Quhen he escapis hurt one the altare,
And *charris* by the axe with his neck wycht
Gif one the forhede the dynt hittis not richt."
Doug.: Virgil, 46, 15.

chär-a, *s.* [Lat.; a name of a plant mentioned by Cæsar, the root of which was used by the Roman soldiers for food.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Algals, the typical one of the order Characeæ. The species are found in ponds. The axis is coated with tubes, and a large quantity of calcareous matter is deposited upon them. The branches are given off in whorls. *Chara vulgaris*, Common or Stinking Chara or Stonewort, is a native of Europe, and a perennial, as also is *C. hispida*, the Prickly Stonewort.

2. *Palæont.*: The nucules, known to Palæontologists under the name of Gyrogonites, are found for the first time in the fresh-water beds of the Jurassic (Oolitic) formations. They are the minute spiral seed-vessels, or sporangia of these plants.

char-a-bănc (*c* silent), *s.* [Fr.=car with seats.] A pleasure van.

char-ă'-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *char(a)*, and fem. *pl.* suff. *-acæ*.]

Bot.: A small natural order of acrogens consisting of two or, at the most, three genera. The species are all aquatic, and are found in almost all parts of the world, but most commonly in temperate countries. They are monœcious and dioecious, the two kinds of fruit being often seated close to each other. The male fruit is globose, brick-red, with the surface divided into eight equal ascæ, consisting of tubes radiating from a common center. They emit a smell resembling that of sulphuretted hydrogen.

†char-ă'-cēous, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *charace(æ)*, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Characeæ.

chă-ră-çî-nî-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *characinus* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. *pl.* adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichth.: A family of physostomatous fishes, intermediate between the Cyprinidæ and the Salmonidæ. The ovaries have continuous oviducts, and the air-bladder divided into two portions. They inhabit tropical rivers.

chă-ră-cî-nūs, *s.* [From Gr. *charax*, genit. *charakos*=a stake, a sea-fish, perhaps the rud, and Lat. suff. *-inus*.]

Ichth.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Characinidæ (q. v.).

***chär'-ăct**, ***chär'-ēct**, ***car-act**, *s.* [O. Fr. *caracte*, a curtailed form of *character* (q. v.).]

1. A character, a sign or letter.

"Thorough *caractes* that Chist wroot."
Langland: P. Plowman, 7,600.

2. A book, science, or learning.

"Rede his *caracte* in the wise
As she him taught."
Gower, ii. 247.

"Even so may Angelo,
In all his dressings, *characts*, titles, forms,
Be an arch-villain."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., v. 1.

chär'-ac-tēr, ***car-ac-ter**, ***car-ec-ter**, *s.* [Lat. *character*=a sign or engraved mark; Gr. *charaktēr*, from *charassō*=to engrave.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A stamp, mark, or sign, engraved or stamped.

"He shal make alle . . . for to haue a *caracter* in the right honde."—*Wycliffe: Apoc.*, xiii. 16.

2. A letter used in writing or printing.

"It were much to be wished, that there were throughout the world but one sort of *character* for each letter."—*Holder: Elements of Speech*.

"In 1521 the first Greek *characters* appeared, in a book printed at Cambridge."—*Hallam: Hist. Lit. Middle Ages*, ch. 5.

3. A style of handwriting; writing.

"I found the letter thrown in at the casement of my closet. You know the *character* to be your brother's."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, i. 2.

*4. A cipher.

"He hath given my lord a *character*, and will oblige my lord to correspond with him."—*Pepys: Diary*, July 15, 1664.

II. Figuratively:

*1. Applied to the sign of the cross made upon the forehead of a child in baptism.

"... signed with the *character* of Christ in baptism, . . ."—*Briskett: Civil Life*, p. 175.

*2. A representation or description of any one as to his personal qualities.

"Each drew fair *characters*, yet none
Of these they feigned excels their own."
Denham: On Mr. Abraham Cowley, 87.

3. An unfavorable description or account of the natural qualities of a thing or place.

"This subterraneous passage is much mended, since Seneca gave so bad a *character* of it."—*Addison: On Italy*.

4. A distinguishing mark, feature, or trait of anything; a characteristic.

"The truest *characters* of Ignorance
Are Vanity, and Pride, and Arrogance."
Butler: Remains.

5. The personal qualities or attributes of a person; the moral and mental constitution.

"He was a man of parts and courage; but his moral *character* did not stand high."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

6. The quality or nature of anything.

"The method of experiment here pursued, though not of the simplest *character*, is still within your grasp."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), viii. 14, p. 208.

7. A position, rank, post, or capacity.

"... they were sure of a market for such a slave as Joseph, and in that degraded and miserable *character* he arrived in Egypt."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews* (3d ed.), bk. ii., vol. i., p. 50.

8. A person or actor in a story, play, &c.; a personage.

"Mr. Booth satisfies those sagacious people who, having seen a *character* of Shakespeare performed in a certain manner, are intolerant of any attempt to diversify it and are sensitively jealous of modern thought."—*London Daily Telegraph*, May 5, 1881.

9. A person noted for any eminent quality.

10. A person noted for any peculiarity of manner, habits, or disposition. (*Colloquial*.)

"He's a *character*, and I'll humor him."—*Goldsmith: She Stoops*, ii. 1.

11. A part appropriated to anyone in a play.

"Those who have followed Mr. Booth through his various and varied *characters* know what a good actor he is and how earnest a student."—*London Daily Telegraph*, May 5, 1881.

12. An estimate of the personal qualities of a person; reputation, fame, report.

13. A certificate as to behavior, competency, &c., given by an employer to an employe when leaving him.

"Lady Spratt . . . had taken a discharged servant of Mrs. Leslie's without applying for the *character*."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. viii., ch. v.

¶ In *character*: Appropriate, in keeping with other things.

"Read it; is it not quite in *character*."—*Disraeli: Vivian Grey*, bk. ii., ch. 9.

Out of *character*: Inappropriate, incongruous.

B. Technically:

1. *Law*: Witnesses to the good character of a prisoner may be called, but they must not go into details. Witnesses to his evil reputation may be called to counterbalance their testimony, and when there has been a previous conviction it may be, and generally is, brought forward before sentence is passed. (*Wharton*.)

2. *Nat. Science*: A short definition expressing the essential marks by which an animal, a plant, or a mineral is distinguished from the others which most nearly resemble it.

fāte, **fāt**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fäll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **häre**, **camel**, **hër**, **thère**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sire**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. *Music*: A general name for the signs employed in music, such as brace, bind, bar, sharp, flat, natural, clef, stave, shake, &c. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *character* and *letter*: "Character is to *letter* as the genus to the species: every *letter* is a *character*; but every *character* is not a *letter*. Character is any printed mark that serves to designate something; a *letter* is a species of *character* which is the constituted part of a word. Short-hand and hieroglyphics consist of *characters*, but not of *letters*. Character is employed figuratively, but *letter* is not. A grateful person has the favors which are conferred upon him written in indelible *characters* upon his heart."

(2) He thus discriminates between *character* and *reputation*: "Character lies in the man; it is the mark of what he is; it shows itself upon all occasions; *reputation* depends upon others; it is what they think of him. A *character* is given particularly: a *reputation* is formed generally. Individuals give a *character* of another from personal knowledge; public opinion constitute the *reputation*. Character has always some foundation; it is a positive description of something; *reputation* has more of conjecture in it; its source is hearsay. It is possible for a man to have a fair *reputation* who has not in reality a good *character*; although men of really good *character* are not likely to have a bad *reputation*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

chăř-ac-těr, †chă-răc-těr, v. t. [CHARACTER, s.]

I. Literally:

1. To stamp, to engrave, to cut.

"O Rosalind! these trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll character."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.

2. To distinguish by particular marks or traits, to characterize.

*3. To describe, to give an account of.

"Thuanus thus charactereth the Conwaldenses."—*Fulter: Holy War*, bk. iii.

II. *Fig.*: To stamp, to impress on the mind, heart, &c.

"Who art the table wherein all my thoughts
Are visibly character'd and engraved."

Shakesp.: Two Gent., ii. 7.

¶ The accent was originally on the penultimate.

chăř-ac-těred, pa. par. or a. [CHARACTER, v.]

I. *Lit.*: Marked, stamped, cut.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Deeply impressed.

"The laws of marriage character'd in gold
Upon the blanch'd tablets of her heart."

Tennyson: Isabel, ii. 19.

2. Distinguished by particular marks or traits.

chăř-ăc-těr-ic-ăl, *chăř-ăc-těr-ic-ăll, a. [Eng. *character*; *-ical*.] Indicative of character.

"Neither ought the observing of these signes to be mixed with *charactericall* practices."—*Speculum Mundi*, p. 345.

***chăř-ăc-těr-ism, s.** [Fr. *caractérisme*, from Gr. *charaktērismos*=a characterizing; *charaktēr*=a stamp, a mark, a character; *charassō*=to stamp, to engrave.] The distinction of character.

"The *characterism* of an honest man: He looks not to what he might do, but what he should."—*Bp. Hall: Characters*, p. 13.

chăř-ac-těr-is-tic, *chăř-ac-těr-is-tick, chăř-ac-těr-is-ti-ăl, a. & s. [Fr. *caractéristique*, from Gr. *charaktēristikos*=characteristic, from *charaktēr*=a stamp, a mark, a character.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Serving to constitute the character of a person; marking the peculiar qualities of a person; suitable, appropriate.

"... I have not ventured to prefix that *characteristical* distinction."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

"... he ascribed, with *characteristic* impudence, ..."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Music*: A term used of music when it is designed as the expression of some special sentiment or circumstance. (*Grove*.)

B. *As subst.*: A distinctive trait or feature of anything; one of the component parts of a man's character.

"This vast invention exerts himself in Homer in a manner superior to that of any poet; it is the great and peculiar *characteristic* which distinguishes him from all others."—*Pope*.

¶ *Characteristic of a logarithm*:

Math.: The same as the index or exponent.

[INDEX.]

¶ *Characteristic letter or character*:

Grammar: The letter which determines the declension of a noun or the conjugation of a verb.

chăř-ac-těr-is-ti-ăl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *characteristical*; *-ly*.] In a characteristic manner, in a manner suited to the character; suitably, appropriately.

"The title of wise men seems to have been anciently the peculiar addition of prophets, and used *characteristically*."—*Spenser: Vanity of Vulg. Prophecies*, p. 36.

†chăř-ac-těr-is-ti-ăl-něss, s. [Eng. *characteristical*; *-ness*.] The quality of being characteristic, or peculiar to a character.

chăř-ac-těr-i-ză-tion, s. [Eng. *characteriz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act of characterizing.

chăř-ac-těr-ize, chăř-ac-těr-ise, v. t. [Eng. *character*; *-ize*.]

*I. *Lit.*: To engrave, to imprint, to stamp.

II. *Figuratively*:

*1. To impress deeply upon the mind, heart, &c.

"They may be called anticipations, prenotions, or sentiments *characterized* and engraven in the soul."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

2. To give a character, account, or description of.

"It is some commendation, that we have avoided publicly to *characterize* any person, without long experience."—*Swift*.

*3. To designate, point out, or specially refer to.

"... under the name of Tamerlane, he intended to *characterize* King William, and Lewis the Fourteenth under Bajazet."—*Johnson: Life of Rowe*.

4. To mark with a distinguishing character or quality; to distinguish.

"European, Asiatic, Chinese, African, and Grecian faces are *characterized*."—*Arbuthnot: On the Effects of Air on Human Bodies*.

chăř-ac-těr-ized, chăř-ac-těr-ised, pa. par. & a. [CHARACTERIZE, v.]

chăř-ac-těr-iz-ěr, s. [Eng. *characteriz(e)*; *-er*.] One who characterizes.

"If we may credit the divine *characterizer* of our times."—*Berkeley: Alciphron*, Dial. 7, § 20.

chăř-ac-těr-iz-îng, chăř-ac-těr-îş-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [CHARACTERIZE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

*1. The act of engraving or imprinting.

2. The act of marking with any distinguishing quality or character.

chăř-ac-těr-lěss, a. [Eng. *character*; *-less*.]

1. Having no definite character or peculiar features.

2. Without a character, unrecorded.

"And mighty states *characterless* are grated
To dusty nothing."

Shakesp.: Troil. & Cres., iii. 2.

†chăř-ac-těr-lěss-něss, s. [Eng. *characterless*; *-ness*.] The quality of being characterless, or without characteristic marks or qualities.

"Re-introducing the *characterlessness* of the Greek tragedy with a chorus"—*Coleridge: Table Talk*.

character-monger, s. One who deals in characters; a scandal-monger.

chăř-ac-těr-ŷ, *chăř-ac-těr-ie, s. [Eng. *character*; *-y*.]

1. The act or process of expressing in characters, or distinguishing marks.

"... drawing out the true lineaments of every virtue and vice, so lively, that who saw the medals might know the face: which art they significantly termed *character*."—*Bp. Hall: Virtues and Vices*.

2. That which is expressed; a mark, an impression.

"All the *character* of my sad brows."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

chă-răde, s. [Fr. *charade*, the origin of which is unknown. Skeat suggests Sp. *charrada*=a speech or action of a clown.] A kind of riddle based upon a word of two or more syllables, the key to which is given by descriptions of each of the component syllables.

"An enigma, which consists in disguising the truth by an ambiguous or obscure expression, is certainly superior to a rebus or *charade*, which only puzzles you with letters and syllables."—*Graves: Recollections of Shenstone*, p. 99.

chăř-a-drî-i-dă, chăř-a-drî-a-dă, s. pl. [From Lat. *charadrius*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: The Plovers, a family of wading birds, tribe *Pressirostres*. They have long, slender legs, with the toes united by a small membrane, the hinder one very small and elevated, or wanting. Genera: *Charadrius* (Plover), *Vanellus* (Lapwing), *Glareola* (Pratincole), *Himantopus* (Longshank), *Hæmatopus* (Oyster-catcher), and *Ædicnemus* (Thick-knee).

chăř-a-drî-nă, s. pl. [From Lat. *charadrius* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the *Charadriidæ*. It contains the Plovers proper, and the Lapwings.

chăř-ă-drî-ŷs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *charadrios*=a lapwing or a curlew.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, plovers, belonging to the order *Grallatores* (Waders). They feed on worms and molluscos animals. The eggs of the Lapwing are considered a great delicacy, and are frequently to be seen in shops, where they are sold as plover's eggs. [PLOVER.]

chăř-ă-ăs, s. [From Gr. *charis*=grace, beauty, and *aia*, the same as *gaia*, poetic for *gê*=the earth.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, family *Noctuidæ*. *Charæas graminis* is the Antler-moth (q. v.), *C. cespitis*, the Hedge-moth, *C. lutulenta*, the Barred Feathered Rustic, and *C. æthiops*, the Black-rustic.

chăř-ă-lěş, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *char(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales*.]

Bot.: According to Thomé and others, an alliance of flowerless plants containing only the single order *Characæ*, which, however, Lindley merges in his *Algal* alliance.

chăř-bôn, s. [CARBON.]

Farriery: A little black spot in the cavity of the corner teeth of a horse about seven or eight years old.

***chăř-boň-cle, s.** [CARBUNCLE.]

"A ruby and a *charboncle*."—*Maundeville*, p. 239.

***chăř-buc-le, *chăř-buk-ill, s.** [CARBUNCLE.]

1. A carbuncle.

"Chosin *charbukill*, cheif floure, and cedir tre.

Doug.: Virgil, 3, 10.

2. An ulcer.

"The Kinkhost, the *Charbucle*, and worms in the cheeks."

Polwart: Flyting, p. 13.

chăř-côal, *chăř-cole, *chăř-coll, *chăř-kole, s. & a. [Eng. *char. v.*, and *coal*=that which is turned to coal or carbon.]

A. As substantive:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as II. 1.

II. *Technically*:

1. An impure variety of carbon, prepared from vegetable substances or bones.

(1) *Wood charcoal* consists of wood burned with but little access of air. Billets of wood are built into a heap, which is covered with earth or sand. The heap is fired at openings left near the bottom of the pile, and the gases escape at small openings above. For making fine charcoal, such as that of willow, used in the manufacture of gunpowder, the wood is burned in iron cylinders, or rather retorts, in which a process of destructive distillation removes the volatile hydrocarbons, pyroligneous acid, &c. By this more perfect means the process is accurately regulated. Charcoal is used in the arts as—a fuel; a polishing powder; a table on which pieces of metal are secured in position to be soldered by the blowpipe; a filtering material; a defecator and decolorizer of solutions and water; an absorbent of gases and aqueous vapors; a nonconducting packing in ice-houses, safes, and refrigerators; an ingredient in gunpowder and fire-works; in the galvanic battery and the electric light.

(2) *Animal Charcoal*: Used largely in sugar-refining, and as a disinfectant and filtering medium, is prepared by calcining bones in closed vessels. These are either retorts, similar to those in which coal is distilled for the production of illuminating gas, or they are earthenware pots piled up in kilns and fired. Charges of fifty pounds of bones to a pot will require, say, sixteen hours of firing. The bones are then ground between fluted rollers, the dust removed, and the granulated material used for charging the filters of the sugar refiner. The material is used for removing color, feculencies, and fermenting ingredients from the syrup. [BONE-BLACK FURNACE.] (*Knight*.)

"Charcole (or charkole, P), Carbo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Seacole lasts longer than charcoal; and charcoal of roots, being coaled into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary charcoal."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

2. A name for the finest tin-plates, so called from being manufactured with charcoal fires.

B. *As Adjective*: (See the compounds.)

charcoal-blacks, s. pl. Various black pigments essentially composed of charcoal, the latter formed by burning ivory, bones, vine twigs, &c.

charcoal-burner, s. A man employed in attending to the manufacture of charcoal.

"That evening [August 2, 1100] he [William Rufus] was found dead by some charcoal-burners."—*C. H. Pearson: The Early and Middle Ages of England*, ch. xxv.

charcoal-cooler, s. A wire cylinder in which animal charcoal is agitated and cooled, after revivifying, while a current of air carries off the noxious gases. (*Knight*.)

bôl, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shăn. -tion, -sion = shŭn: -tîon. -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

charcoal-filter, *s.* A filter charged with ordinary or animal charcoal for domestic use, or with animal charcoal for use in the sugar-house or refinery. (*Knight*.)

charcoal-furnace, *s.* A furnace for producing charcoal by the dry distillation of wood, and for the collection of the tar and pyroligneous acid resulting therefrom. (*Knight*.)

charcoal-point, *s.* A pencil of carbon prepared for use in the electric-light apparatus. (*Knight*.)

chard (1) *s.* [*Fr. carde; Ital. carda; Lat. carduus*=a thistle.]

Botany:

1. The leaves of the artichoke plants (*Cynara scolymus*), bound in straw during the autumn and winter, till they become blanched, and lose part of their bitterness.

2. (See extract.)

"Chards of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large, white, thick, downy, and cotton-like main shoot, which is the true chard."—*Mortimer*.

chard-beet, *s.* A plant, *Beta cyclo*. It is cultivated for the strong succulent ribs of the leaves, which are boiled and eaten on the continent like asparagus.

char-din-i-a, *s.* [Named after the celebrated traveler Sir John Chardin, who was born in Paris in 1643, and died near London in 1713.]

Bot.: A genus of Composite plants, consisting of a single species, *Chardinia xeranthemoides*, a pretty little annual herb, found in Asia Minor. The flowers are silvery, nearly half an inch across, and owe their beauty to the shining, chaffy, lance-shaped pappus scales which crown the cylindrical striate achenes.

charge, ***chargen**, ***chargyn**, *v. t. & i.* [*Fr. charger; Sp. cargar; Port. carregar; Ital. caricare*, from Low Lat. *carico*=to transport in a wagon or car, from *carrus*=a car.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

* (1) To lay a load or burden upon; to load.

"The folk of the contree taken camayles, dromedaries, and other bestes . . . and chargen hem."—*Maundeville*, p. 301.

(2) To fill anything with its proper complement or quantity. [*II. 5.*]

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To lay upon a person as a duty or obligation.

"Or was the merchant charged to bring
The homeless birds a nest?"

Cowper: A Tale, June, 1793.

(a) With an infinitive following, or *that*, introducing the duty or obligation imposed.

"Moses the servant of the Lord charged you to love the Lord your God . . ."—*Josh. xxii. 5.*

(b) With the prep. *with*.

"What you have charged me *with*, that I have done."
Shakesp.: King Lear, v. 3.

† (2) To command, to bid, to enjoin.

"Why dost thou turn thy face? I charge thee answer
To what I shall inquire." *Dryden*

† (3) To entrust, to commission.

* (4) To load, to fill, to burden.

"A fault in the ordinary method of education, is the charging of children's memories with rules and precepts."—*Locke*.

(5) To impute; to refer to as a cause or source (followed by *to* or *on*).

"No more accuse thy pen, but charge the crime,
On native sloth, and negligence of time."
Dryden: Persius, sat. iii.

(6) To set down to the account of a person; to debit to.

(a) *With to* or *against*, before the person charged.

(b) *With with* before the thing charged.

"It transpired that he had been charging the Stores with amounts in excess of those he had actually paid for the carriage of parcels."—*London Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 22, 1881.

(c) *With at* before the price charged.

(7) To demand a price.

"For oysters bred upon the salt sea-shore,
Packed in a barrel, they will charge no more."
Cowper: To Mrs. Newton.

(8) To accuse.

" . . . I am so far from charging you as guilty in this matter, that I can sincerely say, I believe the exhortation wholly needless."—*Wake: Preparation for Death*.

* (a) *With of* before the matter charged.

(b) *With with*.

"And his angels he charged with folly."—*Job iv. 18*.

* (9) To challenge; to call upon.

"Thou canst not, cardinal, devise a name
So slight, unworthy, and ridiculous,
To charge me to an answer as the pope."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

(10) To impose or lay on as a tax or duty.

"And for chef charyte, we chargeden vs seluen
In amending of this men, we maden oure celles."
Piers Ploughman: Crede.

* (11) To put to expense.

"Coming also not to charge, but to enrich them . . ."
—*South: Sermons*, iii. 311.

* (12) To place in a position for fighting.

"He rode up and down, gallantly mounted, and charged and discharged his lance."—*Knolles: History of the Turks*.

(13) To rush down upon; to fall on; to attack.

"With his prepared sword he charges home
My unprovided body, lanc'd my arm."
Shakesp.: King Lear, ii. 1.

¶ Used also of a rush or attack in games, as to charge one or more players at football.

* (14) To take a thing to heart; to grieve over.

"Charge it bot a lytill."—*Hampole: Treatises*, p. 83.

II. Technically:

1. *Law:*

(1) To give instructions to a jury, generally the grand jury, as to the legal points of the case about to be brought before them.

(2) To indict.

2. *Eccles.*: To deliver an address to a body of clergy. [*CHARGE*, *s.*, II. 2.]

3. *Elect.*: To accumulate in an electrified body a certain quantity of electricity capable of being again discharged.

4. *Her.*: To place upon an escutcheon, &c. Seldom used except in the pa. par. [*CHARGED*.]

5. *Artill., &c.*: To load a gun, &c., with its proper charge.

" . . . I therefore fired a four-pounder charged with grape shot, wide of them."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. i., bk. ii., ch. 2.

6. *Reflexive*: To impose or take upon one's self as a duty, obligation, or responsibility.

" . . . he charged himself with all the sea risk of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in winter."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins*.

C. Intransitive:

1. To make an attack or onset on; to gallop wildly. Also as in *A.*, I. 13.

"From a strictly practical point of view, the sight of a mob of hard-riding strangers charging across their [the farmers'] fields and breaking through their fences is anything but pleasing."—*London Times*, February 14, 1881: *Hunting and its Prospects*.

* 2. To take a thing to heart as a burden or grief.

"Chargyn, or gretely sett a thyng to herte."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Esau chargide litil that he hadde seld the right of the firste gendric child."—*Wycliffe: Genesis xxv. 34.* (*Purvey*.)

3. To make a charge, or demand, a price for anything.

charge, ***chaarg**, *s. & a.* [*O. Fr. charge, carge; Sp. & Port. carga; Ital. carica*, from the verb.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A load, a burden.

(1) *Of material things:*

"The mares retornen . . . with hire charges of gold."
—*Maundeville*, p. 302.

(2) *Of immaterial things:*

"He putte vpon them charges of many manere works."
—*Trevisa*, ii. 317.

2. An office, duty, or obligation.

"Ah! but (said th' Ape) the charge is wondrous great,
To feed mens souls, and hath an heave threat."
Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale.

3. Care, custody, responsibility, or management. (Often followed by *of* or *over*.)

" . . . much impress'd
Himself, as conscious of his awful charge."
Cowper: Task, bk. ii.

* 4. Anxiety, care, concern.

"Thei give no charge of aveer ne of richesse."—*Maundeville*, p. 292.

5. The object of one's care or attention.

"More had he said, but fearful of her stay,
The starry guardian drove his charge away."
Dryden.

6. A command, commission, or injunction.

"He gaf him charge that they ne suffre nought at large
His wife to go." *Gower*, i. 193.

7. Expense, cost.

"They would be at the Charge of raising Monuments to the Memory of those good Men, whom their Fathers had slain . . ."—*Tillotson*, vol. i., Ser. xxii.

¶ Commonly used in the plural, and in the phrase, "To be at charges."

" . . . you see what huge charges she hath bene at,
this last yeare, in sending of men."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

8. A burden upon property; a tax, a rent, &c. (Sometimes in the plural.)

9. The price demanded, cost.

" . . . I may make the gospel of Christ without charge, that I abuse not my power in the gospel."—*1 Cor. ix. 18*.

10. An accusation, subject of censure.

" . . . laying to their charge the pride, the avarice, the luxury, the ignorance, the superstition, of popish times."—*Swift*.

11. Responsibility, account, liability.

"The secret mischiefs that I sent abroad,
I lay unto the grievous charge of others."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

12. An attack, onset. [*II. 8 (1).*]

"The English and Dutch were thrice repulsed with great slaughter, and returned thrice to the charge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

13. As much as anything will contain; the proper complement. [*II. 8. (3).*]

"To adjust the fragrant charge of a short tube,
That fumes beneath his nose; . . ."
Cowper: The Task, bk. v.

* 14. Weight, importance.

"The letter . . . was full of charge."—*Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul.*, v. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Law:*

(1) The address from a judge to a grand jury, in which he instructs them as to the legal points likely to arise in the cases about to be brought before them.

(2) An indictment, an accusation.

"For, by the old law of England, two witnesses are necessary to establish a charge of treason."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Eccles.*: An address from a bishop to his diocesan clergy, or of an archdeacon to the clergy of his archdeaconry.

"The bishop has recommended this author in his charge to the clergy."—*Dryden*.

"During his charge the archdeacon expressed satisfaction at the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the relations of Church and State."—*London Daily Telegraph*, May 10, 1881.

3. *Her.*: Whatever occupies the field in an escutcheon. *Charges* are either proper or common. *Proper charges* are so called because they peculiarly belong to the art of heraldry; they are also called *ordinaries*, because they are in ordinary use in all coats of arms; honorable charges, because coat armor is much honored thereby, being the gifts of sovereigns, as the Cross, Pale, &c. *Common charges* are such as are composed of things natural and artificial, and so named because they are common to other arts and sciences as well as to this.

"The charge is that which is born upon the color, except it be a coat divided only by partition."—*Peacham*.

4. *Farriery*: A preparation, or a sort of ointment, of the consistence of a thick decoction, which is applied to the shoulder-splints, inflammations, and sprains of horses.

"A charge is of a middle nature, between an ointment and a plaister, or between a plaister and a cataplasm."—*Farrier's Dictionary*.

5. *Veter.*: An external remedy applied to the body of a horse or other beast.

6. *Comm.*: A charge of lead contains thirty-six pigs, each pig containing six stone, less by two pounds.

7. *Elec.*: Of a *Leyden jar* or other electric battery. An accumulation of electricity within it, which may, when the proper means are used, be again discharged.

8. *Military:*

(1) An attack or onset of troops, especially of cavalry.

¶ Also in games, *CHARGE*, *v.*, *A.*, I. 13.

¶ *To sound a charge*: To give the signal by sound of trumpet for a charge.

"Our author seems to sound a charge, and begins like the clangor of a trumpet."—*Dryden*.

* (2) The position in which a weapon is held for the purpose of attack.

"Their neighing coursers daring of the spur,
Their armed staves in charge, their beavers down."
Shakesp.: Hen. IV., Pt. II., iv. 1.

(3) The quantity of powder, &c., put into a gun for the purpose of firing it. The *service-charge* for smooth-bored guns may be one-third to a quarter the weight of projectiles. For *hot-shot* and *ricochet* firing these charges are reduced. Rifled guns, avoiding windage, require a smaller charge than smooth-bores. The *service-charge* of the Armstrong gun is one-eighth the weight of the projectile. In the navy three charges are used: *distant*, *full*, and *reduced*.

fate, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*4. A military post or command.

"I'll procure this fat rogue a charge of foot."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.*

*5. A body of troops under one's command.

9. *Mining*: A quantity of powder or other explosive substance used in blasting.

10. *Metall., Gas Manufacture, &c.*: The body of ore, metal, fuel, or other matter introduced into a furnace at one time, for one heat, or one run, as the case may be.

¶ *To give in charge*:

1. To commit to the charge or care of another.

*2. To have anything committed to one's charge or care.

3. To hand over to the custody of a policeman for any offense.

To take in charge:

1. To take under one's care or responsibility.

2. To arrest, take into custody.

B. *As adj.*: (See the compounds.)

charge-house, *s.*

*1. A school-house.

2. *Military Stores*: A building or room in which the proper charges are made up into cartridges, &c.

charge-sheet, *s.*

Police: A paper kept at a police station on which are daily entered the names of the persons brought to the station in custody, the offense imputed, and the name of the accuser.

char-ge', *pa. par.* [Fr.=charged, the *pa. par.* of *charger*=to charge.]

chargé d'affaires, *s.* [Fr., charged with the management of affairs.]

Diplomatic: A minister or representative of a country at a less important foreign court, inferior to an ambassador, to whom is intrusted all matters of diplomacy. Also the officer to whom the charge of an embassy is intrusted during the temporary absence of the ambassador or minister-plenipotentiary.

charge'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *charge*, and *able*.]

1. *Of persons or things*:

(1) Involving expense; expensive, costly.

(2) Liable or responsible for a payment.

2. *Of persons*:

(1) Liable to be charged or accused; open to a charge (with *with* before the thing charged).

"Your papers would be chargeable with something worse than indelicacy; they would be immoral."—*Spectator*.

(2) Liable to be called upon for an account of a trust.

"But the former governors that had been before me were chargeable unto the people, . . ."—*Nehem., v. 15.*

3. *Of things*:

(1) Capable of being brought as a charge; imputable (with *on* or *upon* before the person or thing responsible).

(2) To be charged as a debt; to be set to one's account. (Followed by *to*.)

†charge'-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *chargeable*; *-ness*.] The quality of being chargeable; expense.

" . . . the mischiefs that grew from the delays, the chargeableness, and the irregularities in the proceedings of law . . ."—*Whitelock: Memoirs*, an. 1651.

***charge'-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *chargeabl(e)*; *-y*.] In a chargeable manner; at great expense, expensively.

"By reason whereof we be most notably charged with masses, sufferings and other alms deeds, for his benefits to us most chargeably exhibit."—*Strype: Records*, No. 80. *Abbot of York to Wolsey*.

***charge'-ant**, ***charge'-aunt**, *a.* [Fr., *pr. par.* of *charger*.] Involving trouble or expense; difficult, dangerous.

"That chargeaunt chace."—*Sir Gawaine*, 1,604.

charged, *pa. par. & a.* [CHARGE, *v.*]

***charge'-fŭl**, *a.* [Eng. *charge*; *-ful(l)*.] Involving expense; expensive, costly.

"Here's the note

How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat,

The fineness of the gold, the chargeful fashion."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

charge'-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *charge*; *-less*.]

1. Not involving trouble or expense; inexpensive, cheap.

"How easie and chargeless a thing it is to keep silk-worms."—*Marginal note in The Silk-worms* (1599).

2. Uncharged, unloaded.

***charge'-oŭs**, ***cha-ri-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *charge*, and *suff. -ous*.]

1. Heavy, hard to bear.

"Heuy is the ston and charious."—*Wycliffe: Prov.* xxvii. 3.

2. Causing expense; expensive.

"I was chargeous to no man."—*Wycliffe: 2 Cor. xi. 9.*

charg'-ër, ***charge'-our**, ***cha-ri-our**, *s.* [Eng. *charg(e)*; *-er*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who charges.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mil.*: A war-horse; a horse ridden in action or on parade.

" . . . there were few chargers in the camp which had not been taken from the plough."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.*

*2. *Comm.*: A large dish, capable of bearing a great weight.

"Grett swannes fulle swythe in silveryne chargeours."—*Morte Arthure*, 185.

3. *Mining*: A spiral instrument for charging horizontal blast-holes.

4. *Sport*: A device for dropping into the bore of a fowling-piece from a shot-belt or pouch a gauged quantity of shot. By forcing down the plunger the communication with the pouch is closed, and the charge is allowed to pass to the tube, which conducts it to the gun. The piston head is adjustable, to vary the capacity of the charge-chamber. (*Knight*.)

charge'-ship, *s.* [Eng. *charge*; *-ship*.] The quality or state of being in charge; responsibility.

charg'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CHARGE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.*: The performing of any of the actions described under the verb.

charg'-ing, *s.*

Football: The act of rushing forward to seize the ball or tackle a player.

charging-order, *s.* An order from a judge binding the stocks or funds of a judgment debtor with the judgment debt. (*Wharton*.)

chär'-i-än'-thŭs, *s.* [From Gr. *charieis*=beautiful, and *anthos*=a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Malastomaceæ from the West Indies. Erect shrubs, with opposite, stalked, five-nerved leaves, generally entire. Flowers purple; fruit a globose berry depressed in the center, with four cells and numerous seeds.

chär'-i-eis, *s.* [Gr. *charieis*=pleasant or pleasing.]

Bot.: A genus of Composite plants, consisting of a single species from the Cape of Good Hope. *Charieis heterophylla* is an annual, with stem erect, striated, and hairy; leaves stalkless; flowers yellow in the center and violet at the circumference.

chär'-i-lŷ, ***chär'-ë-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *chary*; *-ly*.] In a chary manner; cautiously, warily.

chär'-i-ness, *s.* [Eng. *chary*; *-ness*.] The quality of being chary; caution, wariness, nicety.

"Nay, I will consent to act any villainy against him, that may not sully the chariness of our honesty."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

chär'-ing, **char'-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CHAR, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.*: The act or occupation of doing odd jobs.

chär'-i-öt, ***char-y-ot**, ***char-y-ott**, ***char-otte**, ***char-ett**, ***char-ret**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *chariot*, from *char*=a car.]

[CAR.]

A. *As substantive*:

*1. A war-car in which armed men rode to battle. They were frequently armed with scythes, hooks, and other offensive appliances.

2. A car of state.

"The grettest lordes ryden about this charyot."—*Maundeville*, p. 241.

*3. A wagon, a cart.

"Charottez chokke-fulle charegyde with golde."—*Morte Arthure*, 1,552.

4. A sort of light coach, four-wheeled, with only back seats.

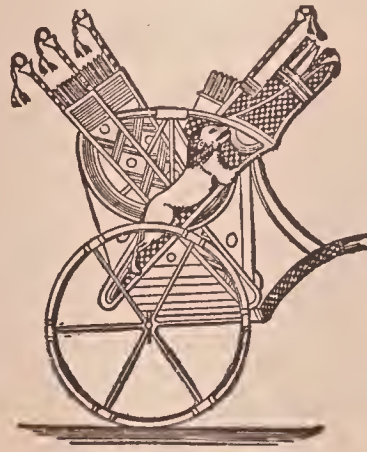
B. *As adjective*: (See the compounds.)

Obvious compounds: *Chariot-race*, *chariot-wheel*.

chariot-man, *s.* A charioteer.

" . . . he said to his chariot-man, Turn thine hand

" . . ."—*2 Chron. xviii. 33.*



Egyptian War-chariot (from Thebes).

chär'-i-öt, *v. t. & i.* [CHARIOT, *s.*]

1. *Trans.*: To convey in a chariot.

"An angel all in flames ascended,
As in a fiery column charioting
His godlike presence."

Milton: Samson Agonistes.

2. *Intrans.*: To ride, to drive, to pass along (*lit. & fig.*)

"With what a cheerly face the golden sun chariots
thorow the rounding skie?"—*Feltham*, pt. i., res. 48.

†chär'-i-öt-ëd, ***chär'-i-öt-tëd**, *pa. par. or a.* [CHARIOT, *v.*] Seated or driven in a chariot.

"Boadicea standing loftily charioted."

Tennyson: Boadicea, iii. 70.

chär'-i-ö-tëe, *s.* [Eng. *chariot*; *dim. suff. -ee*.] A four-wheeled pleasure-carriage, having two seats covered by a calash top.

†chär'-i-öt-ëer, ***chär'-i-öt-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *chariot*; *-eer=er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: A driver of a chariot.

"On a heap

Chariot and charioteer lay overturn'd."

Milton: P. L., vi.

2. *Fig.*: The sun.

"Long ere the charioteer of day had run

His morning course, . . ."

Cowper: Progress of Error.

II. *Astron.*: The constellation Auriga.

chär'-i-öt-ëer, *v. i.* [CHARIOTEER, *s.*] To drive a chariot, to act as a charioteer.

"To charioteer with wings on high."—*Southey: Ode to Astronomy*. (*Davies*.)

†chär'-i-öt-ëer-ing, *a. & s.* [CHARIOTEER, *v.*]

A. *As adj.*: Driving a chariot.

B. *As subst.*: The act of driving a chariot.

***char'-i-oŭs**, *a.* [CHARGEOUS.]

***chär'-i-ism**, *s.* [Gr. *charisma*=a gift.]

Eccles.: A supernatural gift or power bestowed upon the early Christians, such as the pentecostal gift of tongues, ability to heal diseases miraculously, &c.

chär'-it-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *charit(y)*, and *-able*.]

I. *Of persons*:

1. Full of love to one's fellow-men; benevolent, kind.

2. Kind or liberal to the poor.

II. *Of thoughts or actions*:

1. Pertaining to charity or liberality; founded or supported by charity.

"Be not too narrow, husbandmen! but fling

From the full sheaf, with charitable stealth,

The liberal handful."—*Thomson: Autumn*.

2. Dictated by kindness, favorable, merciful, free from censoriousness.

Law: Bequests and gifts to charitable institutions or for charitable purposes must be used in strict conformity with the expressed terms of the instrument of conveyance. Property of charitable institutions is usually exempt from taxation in all the states, although in some of them the institutions must be founded by legislative charter to secure this exemption. The government of private charities is usually in the hands of a superintendent and board of directors, elected by patrons; and that of public charities in the hands of a board of commissioners (usually called visitors) and superintendent appointed by the governor of the state or executive of the municipality to which the charity belongs. In rare cases these officials are elected by the people.

chär'-it-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *charitable*; *-ness*.] The quality of being charitable; benevolence, kindness, liberality.

chär'-it-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *charitabl(e)*; *-y*.]

1. In a charitable manner; with good will and love to others.

2. Liberally.

3. From dictates of kindness.

"'Tis best sometimes your censure to restrain,

And charitably let the dull be vain."

Pope: Essay on Criticism, 597.

chär'-i-tŷ, ***char-i-te**, ***char-y-te**, ***cher-it-e**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *chariteit*, *cariteit*; Fr. *charité*; Sp. *caridad*; Port. *caridade*; Ital. *carità*; from Lat. *caritas*=dearness, love; from *carus*=dear.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. Love toward our fellow-men; the chief of the Christian graces.

"Whether we name thee Charity or Love,

Chief grace below, and all in all above."

Cowper: Charity.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tīon, -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

¶ The Greek word *agapē*, in 1 Cor. xiii. ("Faith, Hope, *Charity*: these three; but the greatest of these is *Charity*") rendered *charity* in the Authorized Version, is translated *love* in the Revised Version.

2. Liberality, benevolence toward the poor.

"... revenues sacred to piety and *charity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. Goodwill; a disposition to look kindly or charitably upon the actions or defaults of others.

"In reverend Cerimon there well appears,
The worth that learned *charity* aye wears."
Shakesp.: Pericles, Prince of Tyre, v. 3.

4. Any act of kindness or benevolence.

"Against the *charities* of domestic life."
Cowper: The Task, bk. iv.

*5. That which is given in benevolence to the poor; alms.

"The ant did well to reprove the grasshopper for her elothfulness; but she did ill then to refuse her a *charity* in her distress."—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

6. Any money or other endowment left for charitable purposes.

"The chairman said he had ... some experience of the working of the *charities* of the country."—*London Daily Telegraph*, May 12, 1881.

7. A building or institution founded for charitable purposes.

"The boys who are put out apprentices from public *Charities* are generally bound for more than the usual number of years, ..."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i, ch. x., pt. ii.

B. As adj. (of children): Maintained or supported in a charitable institution.

"An awful tribual of youth and innocence, ... like the ten thousand red-cheeked *charity*-children in St. Paul's."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. ii.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Charity-boy*, *charity-school*.

¶ *Charity Commissioners*:

Law, &c.: Commissioners appointed to secure the proper administration of charitable trusts.

Charity, Sisters of: See SISTERS.

char-i-var'-i, s. [Fr. *charivari*; O. Fr. *cari-bari*, *chalivari*, *calivaly*, *chalivali*, from Low Lat. *charivarium*, *charavaritum*, *charavaria*, &c. In Ger. *krautall*.]

1. A serenade of discordant or rough music, kettles, drums, and horns, used originally to annoy widows who married a second time at an advanced age, but also on other occasions when the performers desired to annoy or insult any one. In the rural districts of this country, this rough kind of serenade is common at any marriage; and is generally rather a token of good feeling than of any desire to insult either bride or groom.

2. As synonymous with ridicule and satire, it has been taken as the name of certain comic journals, e.g., the *Paris Charivari*; the *London Punch* has, as a second title, *The London Charivari*.

**chark* (1), v. t. [An abbreviation of *charcoal*, the word being probably supposed to be *charkcoal*.] [CHAR.] To reduce to a cinder, to char.

chark (2), **charke*, *chirk*, **chyrkyn*, v. i. [A. S. *cearcian*=to creak, to gnash.] [CHIRK.]

1. To make a creaking or grating noise.
"There is uo dore, whiche may *charke*
Wher of an eye shulde vnshet, &c."
Conf. Amantis, iv. 79.

2. To be habitually complaining, to be constantly in a querulous humor.

**chark*, s. [CHARK (1), v.] A cinder, charcoal.

"... I contrived to burn some wood here, as I had seen done in England, under turf, till it became *chark*, or dry coal."—*De Foe: Robinson Crusoe*.

chär-ka'-na, s. [Bengalee.]

Fabrics: A checked Dacca muslin.

chark'-är, s. [CHARK (2), v. From the noise made by the insect.] A cricket.

**chark'-ing*, s. [CHARK, v.] The act or process of reducing to charcoal; charring.

char'-la-tan, s. [Fr. *charlatan*, from Ital. *ciarlatano*, *ciaratano*=a mountebank, from *ciarlare*=to prattle; *ciarla*=a prattling.] A quack, a mountebank; an assuming, empty pretender to knowledge or skill.

†*char'-la-tan-ër-ÿ*, s. [CHARLATANRY.]

char-la-tän'-ic, a. [Eng. *charlatan*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to a charlatan; like a charlatan, quackish. (*Sir E. Brydges*.)

char-la-tän'-i-cal, a. [Eng. *charlatanic*; -al.] Charlatanic, quackish.

"A cowardly soldier and a *charlatanic* doctor are the principal subjects of comedy."—*Cowley*.

char-la-tän'-i-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *charlatanic*; -ly.] In a charlatanic or quackish way; like a charlatan. (*Johnson*.)

char'-la-tan-ism, s. [Eng. *charlatan*; -ism.] The practices of a charlatan; trickery, cheating, quackery, false pretense.

char'-la-tan-rÿ, **char'-la-tan-ër-ÿ*, s. [Fr. *charlatanerie*, from *charlatan*.] The act of deceiving by false pretenses; wheedling.

"Endearments addressed to the exterior of women by the *charlatanery* of the world."—*W. Montague*.

charle, s. & a. [CARL.]

charle-hemp, s. [CARL-HEMP.]

Charles, prop. n. [Lat. *Carolus*.] A well-known proper name.

Charles's scepter, s.

Bot.: A personated plant, *Pedicularia sceptrum carolinum*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

Charles's-wain, **Charles-wane*, *Charles-wan*, *Charles-wayne*, s. [From *Charles* (Charlemagne), and *wain*=wagon.]

Astron.: A constellation in the northern hemisphere, the cluster of seven stars called the Dipper, or the Great Bear.

char'-leÿ-horse, s. A term used by baseball players for a stiffness of the limbs from overexercise.

char'-löck, *car'-löck*, **chad-lock*, s. [A. S. *cerlic*. The meaning of the first syllable is unknown; the last means *leek*.]

Bot.: *Sinapis arvensis*, a small cruciferous plant with yellow flowers, commonly called Wild Mustard. It is very common and troublesome in cornfields.

"*Carlok*, herbe." *Eruca*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

char'-lötte, s. [Fr. *charlotte*, with the same meaning.] A dish made of apple-marmalade, covered with crumbs of toasted bread.

charlotte-russe, s. [Fr. *charlotte*; *russe*=Russian.]

Cookery: A dish composed of custard or whipped syllabub inclosed in a kind of sponge-cake. (*Thackeray*.)

charl-wood'-i-a, s. [In honor of C. Charlwood, F.L.S., an enthusiastic English botanist (*Paxton*).]

Bot.: A genus of liliaceous plants, of which four or five species are known. The type of the genus is *Charlwoodia congesta*, an Australian species of elegant habit, with elongate nervosely-striate leaves, and crowded many-flowered panicles.

charm, **charme*, s. [O. Fr. *charme*, from Lat. *carmen*=a song, a charm.]

1. A spell, an enchantment, whether of words, philters, or figures.

"With the *charmes* that she saide,
A fire down fro the sky alight."

Gower: C. A., ii. 263.

*2. A song, a melody.

"Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet,
With *charm* of earliest birds."

Milton: P. L., ii. 642.

3. Anything worn for a supposed efficacy in preserving the wearer from hurt, bodily or spiritual; a phylactery.

¶ Hence the term is often applied to trinkets worn as ornaments on a watch-chain.

4. That which attracts or pleases; a quality which has an irresistible power to please or fascinate.

"By every *charm* that smiles upon her face."

Cowper: Expostulation.

"Not undelightful are the simplest *charms*
Found by the glassy door of mountain farms."

Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

¶ In this sense often in plural, especially when used of female beauty.

¶ (1) For the difference between *charm* and *grace*, see GRACE.

(2) For that between *charm* and *pleasure*, see PLEASURE.

(3) With regard to that between *charms* and *attractions*, the latter draw, the former fascinate or captivate.

charm, **charme*, v. t. & i. [Fr. *charmer*, from Lat. *carmino*=to make verses; Low Lat.=to enchant; *carmen*=(1) a song, (2) an enchantment.]

I. Transitive:

*1. To utter or cause to utter a melodious sound; to tune.

"Here we our slender pypes may safely *charm*."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar, x.

2. To enchant; place under the influence of a spell.

"Will *charm* us both to sleep."

Tennyson: Vivien, 181.

3. To make powerful or safe by enchantment or magic; to protect against evil. (Only in the pa. par.)

"'Yea, but' (quoth she), 'he beares a *charmed* shield,
And eke enchaunted armes that none can percee."

Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 50.

4. To overpower or subdue by some secret or supernatural power.

"*Charm* act with air and agony with words."

Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 1.

"Music the fiercest grief can *charm*."

Pope: Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, 118.

5. To fascinate the mind or the affections; to allure, captivate, or bewitch.

"Her English tones, sentiments, and tastes had *charmed* many who were disgusted by his Dutch accent and Dutch habits."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

6. To remove by a fascinating influence.

¶ *To charm away*: To remove by charms.

II. Intransitive:

1. To make use of charms.

"... the deaf adder that stoppeth her ear; which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, *charming* never so wisely."—*Psalms* lviii. 4, 5.

2. To act as a charm; to be fascinating; to please highly.

"*Charm* by accepting, by submitting sway."

Pope: Epistle, ii. 263.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *to charm*, *to enchant*, *to fascinate*, *to enrapture* and *to captivate*: "*To charm* expresses a less powerful effect than *to enchant*; a *charm* is simply a magical verse used by magicians and sorcerers: *incantation* or *enchantment* is the use not only of verses but of any mysterious ceremonies, to produce a given effect. *To charm* and *enchant* in this sense denote an operation by means of words or motions; *to fascinate* denotes an operation by means of the eyes or tongue. ... *Charms* and *enchantments* are performed by persons; *fascinations* are performed by animals; the former have always some supposed good in view; the latter have always a mischievous tendency. ... *To charm*, *enchant* and *fascinate*, are taken in the improper sense to denote moral as well as natural operations; *enrapture* and *captivate* have a moral application only. ... When applied to the same objects *charm*, *enchant* and *enrapture* rise in sense. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

charmed, pa. par. or a. [CHARM, v.]

1. Enchanted; under the influence of or protected by supernatural power.

"... the holy chrisme, which he calleth *charmed* oyle."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 371.

2. Fascinated, highly pleased.

charm'-ër, s. [Eng. *charm*; -er.]

1. One who makes use of charms or enchantments.

"There shall not be found among you, ... an enchanter, or a witch, or a *charmer*, ..."—*Deut.* xviii. 10, 11.

2. One who fascinates or highly pleases the affections or the senses.

"My *charmer* is not mine alone; my sweets,
And she that sweetens all my bitters too."

Cowper: The Task, bk. iii.

*3. A kind of fashionable dance.

"I don't believe there was a man of 'em but could dance a *charmer*."—*Farquhar: The Inconstant*, i. 2.

charm'-ër-ëss, s. [Eng. *charmer*; fem. suff. -ess.] A female charmer; a witch, an enchantress.

"*Charmeressis*,"

And old witches, and sorceressis."

Chaucer: House of Fame, iii. 171.

†*charm'-fûl*, a. [Eng. *charm*; *ful*(l).] Full of charms or charming qualities; charming.

"In treacherous haste he's sent for to the king,
And with him bid his *charmfûl* lyro to bring."

Cowley: Davideis.

charm'-ing, **charm'-yng*, pr. par., a. & s. [CHARM, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"... to select generation after generation the more beautiful and *charming* woman."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. v., p. 170.

C. As substantive:

*1. The act of enchanting or placing under spell, a charm.

"He made eft his *charmynge*."

Alisaunder, 404.

2. The act of fascinating or pleasing highly.

¶ For the difference between *charming* and *delightful*, see DELIGHTFUL.

charm'-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *charming*; -ly.] In a charming manner.

"It [the question] was—'Whether the ladies of Buenos Ayres were not the handsomest in the world.' I replied, like a renegade, '*Charmingly* so.'"
—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. viii. p. 147.

charm'-ing-ness, s. [Eng. *charming*; -ness.] The quality of being charming or fascinating.

"We are nothing put out of countenance either by the beauteous gayety of the colors, or by the *charmingness* of the musical voices."—*Plutarch: Morals*, v. 4.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

charm'-lěss, *a.* [Eng. *charm*; *-less*.] Devoid of charms or pleasing qualities.

"Saw my mistress, Opley Butter's wife, who is grown a little charmless."—*Swift: Journal to Stella*, Sept. 10, 1710.

†char'-nel (1), ***char-nelle**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *charnel*; Fr. *charnel*, *a.*=carnal; O. Fr. *charnel*, *char-nier*, *s.*=a cemetery; from Lat. *carnalis*=carnal, from *caro* (genit. *carnis*)=flesh, the body.] [CAR-NAL.]

A. As subst.: A burial-place, a cemetery.
"The charnelle of the Innocentes, where here bones lyghen."—*Maundeveile*, p. 71.

"But seek some charnel, when, at full,
The moon gilds skeleton and skull."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 18.

B. As adjective:

1. Containing the bodies of dead persons.

"Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp,
Oft found in charnel vaults and sepulchers."
Milton: Comus, 471.

†2. Of or pertaining to a tomb.

"By charnel lichens overgrown."
E. B. Browning: Poems, ii. 28.

¶ Also in compounds like the following:

†charnel-cell, *s.* A tomb.

"Yet, ere they left that charnel-cell,
Tho Island Lord bade sad farewell."
Scott: The Lord of the Isles, iii. 32.

charnel-house, *s.* A place where the bones of the dead are deposited.

***char-nel** (2), **†char-nell**, *s.* [Fr. *charnière*.]

1. A hinge.
2. The crest of a helmet. (*Halliwell*.)

"The charnel of his helmet."—*James: Darnley*, ch. 10.

char'-nī-cō, *s.* [Sp. *charneca*=a species of turpentine-tree (*Warburton*); but Stevens asserts that there is a village near Lisbon called *Charneca*, whence the name.] A kind of fine, sweet Spanish wine.

"And 's soon I'd undertake to follow her,
Where no old charnico is, nor no anchovies."
Beaum. & Fletcher: Wit without Money, ii.

Charn-ley, *s.* [A corruption of *Charnwood*.]

Charnley forest stone. A stone found only in Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire, England. It is a good substitute for Turkey oil-stone, and is much in request by joiners for giving a fine edge to tools. (*Weale*.)

Chār'-ōn, *s.* [A poetic form of Gr. *charopos* = fierce or bright-eyed; from *chairō* = to rejoice, and *ps*, genit. *opos*=the face.]

1. *Myth.*: The son of Erebus and Nox, whose office was to conduct the souls of the dead across the Styx, to the judgment-seats of Æacus, Rhadamanthus, and Minos—the judges of the infernal regions.
2. *Colloquial*: A ferryman.

char'-piē, *s.* [Fr. *charpie*, *s.*, from *charpi*, *charpie*, *pa. par.* of O. Fr. *charpir*, *carpir*; Lat. *carpo*=to pluck; O. Fr. *carpie*; Ital. & Low Lat. *carpia*.]
Surg.: Lint or scraped linen used in dressing wounds.

†char'-qui (*qui* as *kō*), *s.* [A South American name.] Pieces of beef cut into long strips and dried in the sun. The word has become corrupted into *jerked beef*, under which title it is best known.

"When it was dark we made a fire beneath a little arbor of bamboos, fried our *charqui* (or dried slips of beef), took our maté, and were quite comfortable."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, 1870, ch. xii., p. 257.

charred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAR (1), *v.*]

char'-rīng (1), *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [CHAR (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of reducing to charcoal.

¶ *Charring of coal*: Converting coal into coke. (*Weale*.)

char'-rīng (2), *pr. par.* or *a.* [CHAR (2), *v.*]

charring-chisel, *s.* A broad niggling-chisel, used in charring or hewing stone.

†char'-rŷ, *a.* [Eng. *char*; *-ry*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, charcoal; burned, as charcoal. (*Smart*.)

chart, ***charte**, *s.* [Fr. *charte*=charter; Lat. *charta*; Gr. *chartēs*=a leaf of paper.] [CARD, CHARTER.]

1. A representation of a portion of the earth's surface projected on a plane. The term is commonly restricted to those intended for navigators' use, on which merely the outlines of coasts, islands, etc., are represented.

"... astronomical instruments, geographical charts, and compasses."—*Arbutnot*.

2. A sheet exhibiting a statement of facts in tabular form, so arranged that any particular may be readily referred to.

*3. A charter, a written deed.

"In old charts we find the words Angli and Anglici, contradistinguished to Franci, &c."—*Brady: Introduction to the Old English History*, Gloss. p. 11 (1684).

*4. The mariner's compass.

"The discovery of the chart is but of late standing."—*Gentlemen Instructed*, p. 412. (*Davies*.)

Globular chart: A chart constructed on a globular projection. [PROJECTION.]

Mercator's chart: A chart on the projection of Mercator (*q. v.*).

Plane chart: A representation of some part of the superficies of the earth, in which the spherical form is disregarded, the meridians drawn parallel, the parallels of latitude at equal distances, and the degrees of latitude and longitude equal.

Selenographical chart: A chart representing the surface of the moon.

Topographical chart: A chart of a particular place, or of a small part of the earth.

†chart, *v. t.* [CHART, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To lay down in a chart or map; to map.

"If the moon's surface were isographically charted."—*Proctor: Rough Ways made Smooth*, p. 97.

2. *Fig.*: To describe, delineate, picture.

"Which charts us all in its coarse blacks or whites."

Tennyson: Walking to the Mail.

char'-ta, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *chartēs* = a leaf of paper.] [MAGNA CHARTA.]

Law:

1. The material on which documents are written, paper.

2. A charter or writing by which a grant is made.

†char-tā'-čě-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *chartaceus* = of or pertaining to paper; *charta*=a leaf of paper.] Resembling paper or parchment; of the nature of paper.

"Salmasius . . . is preparing chartaceous jackets to invest you all."—*Milton: Second Defense*.

char-ta-grāph'-īc, *a.* [CARTOGRAPHIC.]

char'-tal, *s.* [Lat. *chartula*, dimin. of *charta*.] A little roll or piece of paper; few leaves of paper.

"It seemeth for fear that any of their railing pamphlets should perish, being many of them but triobolar charts, they have taken upon them to make a register."—*Bishop Bancroft: Dangerous Positions*, p. 48 (1598).

charte, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *charta*.] The constitution or fundamental law of the French monarchy, as it was established at the restoration of the Bourbons in the person of Louis XVIII. in 1814.

char'-těl, *s.* [CHARTAL, CARTEL.]

"Either for chartel or for warrant."

Butler: Hudibras, I. i. 21.

char'-těr (1), ***car-tre**, ***char-tir**, ***char-tre**, ***char-tere**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *chartre*, *cartre*; from Lat. *chartula*; dimin. of *charta*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*: A deed or instrument executed between man and man.

2. *Fig.*: A privilege, right, immunity.

"For he was Freedom's champion, one of those,
The few in number, who had not o'erstept
The charter to chastise which she bestows."

Byron: Child Harold's Pilgrimage, iii. 57.

II. *Naut. & Comm.*: An agreement in writing concerning the hire of a vessel and the freight, containing the name and burden of the vessel, the names of the owner, master and freighter, and every other particular as to rate of freight, duration of voyage, time of loading and unloading, &c. It is more generally called a *charter-party* (*q. v.*).

¶ *Blank charter*: The same as *Carte-blanche* (*q. v.*).

"Our substitutes at home shall have blank charters."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 4.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

charter-bond, *s.* A charter-party.

"He would forfeit his charter-bond."—*Marryat: Mids. Easy*, p. 172.

charter-land, *s.*

Old Law: Land held by charter. It is called also *book-land* (*q. v.*).

charter-master, *s.*

Mining:

1. A man undertaking the management of a colliery.

2. One who raises coal or iron by the ton. (*Nut-tall*.)

charter-party, *s.*

Naut. & Comm.: An agreement entered into for the hire of a ship for a certain voyage and purpose. The same as CHARTER, II. (*q. v.*)

char-těr (2), *s.* [The first part of the French word *Chartreux*=a Carthusian monk, from *Chartreuse*, a village in the department of Isère, France.] [CARTHUSIAN.]

charter-house, **charterhouse**, *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *chartreux*.]

1. A convent of Carthusian monks.

2. A public high school or college in London founded and endowed by Thomas Sutton on what was formerly a convent of Carthusian monks.

char'-těr, *v. t.* [CHARTER, *s.*]

1. To grant a charter to; to establish by charter.

2. To hire or let out a ship under a charter-party.

char'-těr-age (age as *īg*), *s.* [Eng. *charter*; *-age*.] The custom, or practice, of chartering vessels.

"So in the slave-trade, so in charterage."—*W. Taylor, in Robberd's Mem. of Taylor*, ii. 146 (1806).

char'-těred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHARTER, *v.*]

I. *Literally*:

1. Established by charter; enjoying certain privileges and rights under a charter.

"Hence charter'd boroughs are such public plagues."
Cowper: The Task, bk. iv.

2. Hired or let out under a charter-party.

¶ *A chartered ship*: A ship hired or freighted.

II. *Fig.*: Privileged, licensed.

"Go on, until this land revokes
The old and chartered Lie."

Longfellow: To William E. Channing.

char'-těr-ěr, *s.* [Eng. *charter*; *-er*.] One who hires a ship under a charter-party.

"They were received on board by Captain Darke, of the firm of Temperley, Carter, and Darke, the charterers . . ."—*London Daily News*.

char'-těr-īng, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [CHARTER, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As subst.: The act of granting a charter; or of hiring or letting out a ship, under a charter-party.

char'-těr-īst, *s.* [Eng. *charter*; *-ist*.] An advocate of chartism; a chartist.

chart'-ěr-lěss, *a.* [Eng. *charter*; *-less*.] Having no charter; unchartered.

"... A charterless and unendowed university, minus professors, fees, or degrees . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

†chart'-īng, *s.* [CHART, *v.*] The act or process of laying down on a chart or map.

"The effectiveness of well-devised processes of charting has been hitherto overlooked."—*Proctor: Rough Ways made Smooth*, p. 97.

chart'-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *chart*=charter; suff. *-ism*.] The principles or political views of the Chartists as set forth in the *People's Charter*.

"Chartism means the bitter discontent grown fierce and mad."—*Carlyle: Chartism*, ch. 1.

chart'-īst, *s.* [Eng. *chart*=charter; suff. *-ist*.]

A name given to a political party in England whose views were embodied in a document called the *People's Charter*. The chief points were, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, payment of members, equal electoral divisions, and the abolition of property qualification for members. These principles were set out in a bill prepared in 1838. The party became divided in the following year, the extreme members advocating the employment of force for the attainment of their object. These were known as *Physical Force Chartists*. They perpetrated great outrages at Birmingham on July 15, 1839, and at Newport in Monmouth, on November 4 of the same year. Inspired by the proclamation of a republic in France early in 1848, they agreed to assemble on April 10 of that year to the number of 200,000 men, and march in procession to Parliament, to present a petition alleged to be signed by six millions of persons. Under the direction of the first Duke of Wellington, the Bank of England, the Postoffice, and other public buildings were in consequence temporarily fortified, while troops supported by artillery held the bridges. About 200,000 civilians were sworn in as special constables, among them being Mr. W. E. Gladstone and Louis Napoleon, afterward the Emperor Napoleon III. The petition was permitted to be delivered, and was found to have only two millions of signatures, many of them forged. The procession was forbidden, its suppression being facilitated by the suggestive fact that only about 20,000 had actually put in an appearance at the place of rendezvous. The rise of the Chartists was in large measure produced by distress, and with rising wages and cheapening food, the movement died away. Some of the most important points of the Charter, and notably household suffrage and vote by ballot, have been accepted by the legislature and are the law of the land.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tŭn, -sŭn = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

chart'-less, *a.* [Eng. *chart*; *-less*.]

1. *Lit.*: Without a chart or map by which to direct one's course; not set down on charts.

2. *Fig.*: Without a guide; wandering helplessly.

chart'-ōg'-raph-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *chart*; Gr. *graphō* = to write, draw.] One who draws up or constructs charts.

"Speculative cartographers across the Channel."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

chart'-ō-grāph'-i-cal, *a.* [Eng. *cartograph(er)*; *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to cartography.

"It begins with an useful description of cartographical methods."—*Sat. Revue*.

chart'-ōg'-raph-ỹ, *s.* [CARTOGRAPHY.] The art or science of constructing charts.

chart'-ō-mān-čỹ, *s.* [Gr. *chartēs* = a piece of paper, and *manteia* = prophecy.] Divination by writing on paper.

chart'-ōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *chart*; Lat. *charta*, and Gr. *metron* = a measure.] An instrument for measuring distances on charts and maps.

***chār'-tōur**, *s.* [Derived from the French *char-trier*.] A place for holding writings.

char-treuse, *s.* [Fr., a Carthusian monastery, esp. *La Grande Chartreuse*, the celebrated monastery near Grenoble.] A kind of liquor manufactured by the Carthusians, to whom alone the secret of its composition is known.

char-treux' (*x* silent), *s.* [Fr.] [CARTHUSIAN.] A Carthusian monk.

"K. Hen. What was that Hopkins?

Surv. Sir, a Chartreux friar,

His confessor . . ."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

chart'-u-lar-ỹ, *s.* [CARTULARY.]

" . . . Heming, the learned sub-prior of that monastery, who compiled a *chartulary* of its possessions and privileges."—*Warton: Hist. of Kildington*, p. 26.

chār'-ỹ, ***char-igh**, *a.* [A. S. *cearig* = full of care, sad, from *cearu*, *caru* = care.] [CARE.]

*1. Full of sorrow or trouble; sad.

"Turtle leadech charigh lif."

Ormulum, 1,274.

2. Wary, cautious, frugal, careful.

"The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough,
If she unmask her beauty to the moon."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

chās'-a-ble, ***chāce'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *chas(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of or fit for being chased or hunted.

"Bestes which ben *chaceable*."—*Gower*, ii. 169.

chas-bol, ***ches-bol**, ***ches-bowe**, ***ches-bolle**, *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *ciboule*; Ital. *cipollo*; Lat. *cepus*, dim. of *cepa* = an onion.] A poppy.

"Ald Tarquine gef nay ansuer to the messanger, bot tuike his staf, and syne past throcht his gardin, and quhar that he gat only *chasbollis* that greu hie, he straik the heidisfra them viht his staf, and did no thyng to the litil *chasbollis*."—*Compl. Scotland*, p. 146.

chāse (1), ***chācen**, ***chāsen**, ***chāci**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *chasser*; O. Fr. *cacier*, *chacier*, *cacher*; Sp. *cazar*; Port. *caçar*; Ital. *cacciare*, from Lat. *captio*, *capto* = to take, to catch. *Chase* is thus essentially the same word as *catch* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To pursue with a view to catching; to hunt.

"Tristrem on huntinge . . . An hert *chaci* bigan."

Tristrem, iii. 41.

2. To drive away; to pursue after an enemy.

"The Comaynz *chaced* him out of the contree."

Maundeville, p. 37.

*3. To put to flight.

" . . . the sound of a shaken leaf shall *chase* them; and they shall flee, as fleeing from a sword . . ."—*Lev. xvi. 36*.

4. To follow fast after; to succeed.

"To the pale-green sea-groves straight and high
Chasing each other merrily."

Tennyson: Merman, 2.

*II. *Figuratively:*

1. To follow up or pursue a subject.

"Schortly this matiere forth to *chace*."

Chaucer: C. T., 8,217.

*2. To follow after a thing as desirable; to strive after.

3. To cause to depart or move forward; to drive.

"Thus *chased* by their brother's endless malice from prince to prince, and from place to place. . ."—*Knolles: History of the Turks*.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To hunt, to pursue with a view to catching.

"I *chase* with my houndis that be huntynge."

Reliquiae Antiquae, i. 152.

*2. To hurry, to hasten.

"To a justes in Jerusalem He *chaced* away faste."

Langland: P. Plowman, 11,472.

*3. To pursue, as after an enemy.

"Horse! horse! the Douglas cried, 'and *chase*!'"

Scott: Marmion, vi. 15.

chāse (2), *v. t.* [A contracted form of *enchase* (q. v.).] To enrich or beautify metals by ornamenting them with figures or patterns in bas-relief; to emboss.

chāse (1), ***chāce**, ***chās**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *chasse*; O. Fr. *chace*; Sp. & Port. *caza*; Ital. *caccia*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act or custom of hunting wild animals.

"To make his hunting and his *chace*."—*Gower*, i. 53.

"The unwonted *chase* each nour employs,
Yet shares he not the hunter's joys."

Byron: The Giaour.

(2) The act of pursuing after an enemy; pursuit.

"The *chas* is left for thilke day."

Gower, i. 248.

*3. That which is hunted or pursued; the object of pursuit.

"Rich. Nay, Warwick, single out some other *chase*;
For I myself will hunt this wolf to death."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 4.

(4) Fitness for hunting.

"Frequent the forests, thy chaste will obey,
And only make the beasts of *chase* my prey."

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 246.

2. *Law:* The act of acquiring possession of animals *ferce naturæ*, i. e., in a wild state, by force, cunning or address. The hunter acquires a right to such animals by possession, and they become his property. No one, however, has a right to enter on the lands of another for the purpose of hunting without the owner's consent, or to molest game animals during the close season.

3. *Figuratively:*

†(1) The act of pursuing eagerly after anything; an earnest effort after or pursuit of.

"Yet this mad *chase* of fame, by few pursued,
Has drawn destruction on the multitude."

Dryden: Juvenal.

*2. That which is sought eagerly after.

II. Technically:

1. An open hunting-ground or preserve for game, which is private property. It differs from a park in not being inclosed and in being of greater extent, and from a forest in being of less extent and endowed with fewer liberties. Every forest is a chase, but every chase is not a forest. (*Eng.*)

"The mere for his net, and the land for his game,
The *chase* for the wild, and the park for the tame."

Scott: Rokeby, iii. 30.

*2. A term at tennis, signifying the spot where a ball falls, beyond which a player has to drive his ball to gain a point or chase.

"T. I have two *chases*. I. Sir, the last is no *chase*, but a loss. T. Sir, how is it a loss? I. Because you did strike it at the second bound."—*Woodroffe: French and English Grammar*, p. 234 (1624).

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

chase-gun, *s.*

Ord.: A gun mounted at the bow to fire at a vessel being chased. It is fired from a chase-port.

chase-port, *s.*

Naut.: A port-hole at the bow of a vessel, from which the *chase-guns* are fired.

chāse (1), *s.* [A variant of *case* (q. v.).]

1. *Printing:* A rectangular iron frame which receives the matter from a galley, and in which it is arranged in columns or pages, and locked up in order for printing. Rules (if necessary) and furniture for spacing the pages are placed between the pages, and all locked firmly in the chase by wedges called quoins. The furniture consists of slips of wood or metal, half an inch in thickness, and of any required length. Those at the head, foot, and side are called head-sticks, foot-sticks, side-sticks. Those between the pages are called gutters. Gutenberg used screws to lock up his form in the chase. Quoins came later.

2. *Ordnance:* The portion of a gun forward of the trunnions to the swell of the muzzle. In modern guns, the swell is suppressed, and the chase extends to the muzzle.

3. *Masonry:* A groove cut in the face of a wall.

4. *Shipbuilding:* A kind of joint by which an overlap-joint gradually becomes a flush-joint, as at the hooding-end of clinker-built boats. A gradually deepening rabbet is taken out of each edge at the lands, so that the projection of each stake beyond the next below it gradually diminishes, and they fit flush with each other into the rabbets of the stem and stern post.

5. *Engin., &c.*: A groove, trench, or passage of a given width and depth to fit an object which traverses or fits therein: as—

(1) The chase or curved water-way, or breast in which a breast-wheel or scoop-wheel rotates. The sides of the chase fit as nearly as possible to the wheel, to prevent waste of water.

(2) The trench made by spades or machines for the reception of drain-tile. (*Knight.*)

chase-mortise, *s.*

Carp.: A method of fixing the ends of a transverse piece of wood into two holes or mortises in two joists, beams or other timber unyieldingly fixed in position. One end of the transverse piece being mortised into the one fixed timber, the other end is partly rotated around this as a center till it be fitted into a long groove cut for it in the other beam. This is the method by which ceilings are mortised into bridging joists.

chāsed (1), ***chāced**, *pa. par. or a.* [CHASE (1), v.]

chāsed (2), *pa. par. or a.* [CHASE (2), v.]

chās'-ēr (1), *s.* [*Chase* (1), v.; *-er*.]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) One who chases, hunts, or pursues.

"A stranger to respect or fear,
In peace a *chaser* of the deer."

Scott: The Lady of the Lake, vi. 4.

(2) A horse trained specially for hunting or steeple-chasing. [STEEPLE-CHASER.]

"They will certainly have to do more at this meeting than the *chasers*."—*London Daily News*.

2. *Naut.*: A gun at the bow or stern of a ship, used for firing when in chase.

chās'-ēr (2), *s.* [CHASE (2), v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who practices the art of chasing.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.*: A tool for cutting threads in the hand-lathe; sometimes called a comb, from its having a row of projecting teeth. It is made of steel, and the teeth filed by hand or by a cutting hub. It is first forged in blank. The teeth are then filed or made by a hub (q. v.). The latter is a steel mandrel rotated on the centers of a lathe and having a section of screw-thread cut upon it. The thread is notched in places, so as to make cutting edges. Chasing by the graver may be merely engraving in lines, but is usually in the form of relief; parts of the metal being cut away, leaving protuberant portions of ornate form, and which are further beautified by graver-lines, frosting, milling, &c. The sand-bag supports the work while being chased by the graver. (*Knight.*)

2. *Metal.*: One of the edge-wheels which revolves in a trough, to grind substances to powder. [CHILIAN MILL; MORTAR-MILL; OIL-MILL.] Also used in grinding ore for puddling-furnaces, &c. (*Knight.*)

chās'-ēr (3), *s.* [Perhaps from *chase* (1), v.] A ram that has only one testicle.

***chāš'-ī-ble**, *s.* [CHASUBLE.]

chās'-īng (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [CHASE (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As subst.: The act of hunting or pursuing; chase.

chās'-īng (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [CHASE (2), v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the art of a chaser. (See the compounds below.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or art of a chaser.

"The art of *chasing* was much practiced among the Greeks."—*Knight*.

2. The pattern chased on any metal.

"You would not suppose that he referred to the dial-plate in front and the *chasing* of the case behind."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), ch. v., p. 100.

chasing-chisel, *s.* A punch used in chasing. The mallet by which it is driven is the chasing-hammer, and the operation is performed on a stake. [CHASER.] (*Knight.*)

chasing-hammer, *s.* The mallet of the chaser in the operation of chasing by embossing by punches. (*Knight.*)

chasing-lathe, *s.* A screw-cutting lathe. So called from the name of the tool wherewith screws were cut by hand in the old form of lathe, before the slide-rest and feed-screw were invented. (*Knight.*)

chasing-tools, *s. pl.* Those used by the chaser in the operation of embossing by punches. The work is laid on a chasing-stake or cushion, and the punch struck by hammer or mallet. The chasing-tools are of various kinds, with flat, rounded faces

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

and curved edges, so as to follow a pattern. Other tools have faces ornamented with designs in cameo or intaglio, which are conferred upon the metal by the action of the punch and hammer. (*Knight*.)

chāsm, *s.* [Lat. *chasma*, from Gr. *chasma*=a gulf, from *chainō*=to gape.] [*CHASMA*.]
1. *Lit.*: A deep opening in the earth; an abyss, a yawning gulf.

"Round his gray head the wild curlew
In many a fearless circle flew,
O'er chasms he passed . . ."

Scott: The Lord of the Isles, v. 6.

2. *Fig.*: A gap, a void, an empty space.

(a) *In material things*:

"Great numbers of recruits were sent to fill the chasms which pestilence had made in the English ranks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(b) *In immaterial things*:

"Such, whose supine felicity but makes
In story chasms, in epochas mistakes."

Dryden: Astraea Redux, 108.

¶ For the distinction between *chasm*, *breach*, *break*, and *gap*, see *BREACH*.

chās'-mā, *s.* [The same as *chasm* (q. v.). Trench says it was long in the language before it became anglicized as *chasm*.] A chasm.

"Observe how handsomely and naturally that hideous and unprofitable *chasma* betwixt the predictions in the eleventh chapter of Daniel and the twelfth is in this way filled up."—*More: Mystery of Iniquity*, bk. ii, ch. 10, § 8.

chās'-mē, *s.* [Gr. *chasma*=a gaping.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles of the family *Scarabæidae*.

chāsmēd (*med* as *md*), *a.* [Eng. *chasm*; *-ed*.] Full of chasms or gaps.

"Fast by yon chasmed hill that frowns,
Cleft by an elemental shock."

Essays by a Society of Gentlemen at Exeter (1796), p. 542.

chās-mō'-dēs, *s.* [Gr. *chasmōdēs*=yawning, given to yawning; *chainō*=to yawn.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Blenniidae*. They resemble the Blenny, but have the head crested and more prolonged, the dorsal fin the whole length of the body, and united to the caudal. (*Craig*.)

chās-mō'-dī-ā, *s.* [Gr. *chasmōdēs*=gaping, yawning.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the section *Lamellicornes*, and the sub-section *Xylophili*. Swainson ranks them with his *Rutilinæ* or *Metallic beetles*. *Chasmodia viridis* is about an inch long, and of a deep blue-green, with the basal joints of the antennæ pitchy red, and the club black. It is found in Brazil.

chās-mōp'-tēr-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *chasma*=gap, *pteron*=a wing.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles belonging to the family *Scarabæidae*.

chāsm'-y, *a.* [Eng. *chasm*; *-y*.] Full of chasms. (*Carlyle*.)

***chass** (1), *s.* [*CHESS*.]

***chass** (2), *s.* [*CASE*.] Case, condition.

chasse-las (*pron. shas-lâ*), *s.* [French.] A sort of grape.

chass'e-pōt (*t* silent), *s.* [French; from the name of the inventor.] The breech-loading center-fire needle-gun of the French service. It was designed as an improvement on the Prussian needle-gun, to which it was opposed in the Franco-Prussian war of 1871. A paper cartridge is employed in the gun as originally constructed in 1867, but in 1869 M. Chassepot patented an improved arrangement, embracing a cartridge-retractor for use with a central-fire metallic cartridge; the construction of the gun is, however, essentially the same. (*Knight*.)

chass-eūr, *s.* [Fr.=a hunter, from *chasser*=to hunt.]

*1. A hunter or huntsman.

"The daring *Chasseur* lost two of his best horses soon after, and never perfectly recovered . . ."—*Scott: The Chase*.

2. One of a select body of infantry in the French service, designed for particularly light and rapid movements.

3. A courier or outrider attendant upon persons of rank and wealth, equipped with plume and sword in military style.

"The great *chasseur* who had announced her arrival."

W. Irving.

chas'sis (Fr. *pron. sha-sē'*), *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Ordnance*: The base frame on which a barbet or casemate gun is run in and out of battery.

2. *Automobiles*: The framework and mechanism or running gear of a motor vehicle, including wheels, tires, axles, springs, frames, steering gears, brakes, etc., in fact the entire machine with the exception of the body or light structure fitted with seats for passengers or carrying space for merchandise.

chāste, ***chāst**, *a.* [O. Fr. *chaste*, *caste*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *casto*, from Lat. *castus*=chaste, properly the participle of *candeo*.]

I. *Of persons (mode of life, &c.)*:

1. Pure from all unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous.

"When, as chaste Dian, here thou deign'st to rove."

Byron: Hours of Idleness; Nisus and Euryalus.

2. True to the marriage-bed.

"To lede chaste lyf and clene."

Life of Becket, 154.

II. *Of language*:

1. Pure, free from obscenity.

"Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some *chaste*, others obscene."—*Watts: Logic*.

2. Free from any mixture of barbarous phrases; pure, uncorrupt; unaffected.

" . . . that great model of *chaste*, lofty, and pathetic eloquence, the Book of Common Prayer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ *Chaste brethren and sisters*:

Ch. Hist.: An appellation given to themselves by the members of a sect which flourished in the 12th century, and was more generally known by the name of *Apostolici* (q. v.).

chaste-eyed, *a.* Free from unchaste or lascivious looks.

"The oak-crown'd sisters, and their chaste-ey'd queen."

Collins: Ode on the Passions.

chaste-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The same as *Agnus Castus* (q. v.).

***chāste**, ***chāst**, ***chāstie**, ***chāsty**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *castier*, *chastier*; Sp. & Port. *castigar*; Ital. *castigare*; Lat. *castigo*, from *castus*=chaste, pure, and *ago*=to make.] [*CHASTEN*.]

1. To make or keep chaste.

"Odyr wymmen by her to chaste."—*Octavian*, 218.

2. To chastise, to punish, to correct.

"Harlottez with his hendelayk he hoped to chaste."

Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 860.

***chās'-tēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [*CHAST*, *v.*]

"Ah, chasted bed of mine," said she."

Sidney: Arcadia, bk. ii., p. 160.

***chāste'-līng**, *s.* [Dimin. from *chaste*.] A eunuch.

"It [Mat. xix.] entreatheth of three kinds of *chaste-lings*."—*Bacon: Contents of Matthew's Gospel*. (*Trench: On some def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 20.)

chāste'-lŷ, ***chāst'-lŷ**, ***chast-liche**, *adv.* [Eng. *chaste*; *-ly*.]

1. In a chaste manner; virtuously, purely.

"He ssel him loki chastliche."—*Ayenbite*, p. 225.

"You should not pass here; no, though it were as virtuous to lie as to live chastely."—*Shakesp.*. *Coriolanus*, v. 2.

2. Without violation of decent ceremony.

"Howsoe'er my cause goes, see my body

(Upon my knees I ask it) buried chastely."

Baumont & Fletcher: Knight of Malta.

chās'-ten, ***chas-tien**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *castier*, *chastier*; Sp. & Port. *castigar*; Ital. *castigare*; Lat. *castigo*=to make chaste or pure, from *castus*=pure, and *ago*=to make.] [*CHASTE*, *CHASTISE*.]

1. To correct with corporal punishment.

"Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying."—*Proverbs* xix. 18.

2. To correct, subdue, or mortify the mind or heart.

"But observation tends to *chasten* the emotions and to check those structural efforts of the intellect which have emotion for their base."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), ii. 31.

3. To make pure or free from faults; to purify, to expurgate.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *chasten* and to *chastise*: "*Chasten* has most regard to the end, *chastise* to the means; the former is an act of the Deity, the latter a human action. God *chastens* His faithful people to cleanse them from their transgressions, parents *chastise* their children to prevent the repetition of faults." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

chās'-tened, *pa. par. or a.* [*CHASTEN*, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: Punished, chastised, corrected.

2. *Fig.*: Softened down, subdued; formed or made according to the very strictest rules.

"It was a face that in prosperity would have been rich and sparkling as a jewel, and in adversity preserved its charms from the rare and *chastened* beauty in which it was modeled."—*G. J. Whyte Melville: The Gladiator*, ch. vii.

chāst'-en-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *chasten*; *-er*.] One who chastens, corrects, or punishes.

"And be alone on earth, as I am now,

Before the *Chastener* humbly let me bow."

Byron: Child Harold, ii. 98.

chāste'-nēss, ***chāst'-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *chas'-ness*.] The quality of being chaste; chastity, purity, refinement.

1. *Of life, manners, &c.*:

"Stand not upon thy strength, though it surpass;

Nor thy fore-proved *chastness* stand thou on."

Sir J. Davies: Wit's Pilgrimage, q. 3.

2. *Of language*:

"He [Sacheverel] wrote without either *chasteness* of style or liveliness of expression."—*Bishop Burnet: History of his own Time*.

chāst'-en-īng, ***chāste-nŷnge**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*CHASTEN*, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Some feel the rod,

And own, like us, the father's *chastening* hand."

Rowe.

C. *As subst.*: The act of chastising, correcting, or punishing; chastisement, correction, humiliation.

"Beholde happie is the man whom God punisheth; therefore despise not thou the *chastenyng* of the Almighty."—*Job* v. 17. (*Rich.*)

***chast-hed**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *chast*=chaste; *hed*=hood.] A state of chastity; chasteness, virtue.

"For to don him *chasthed* forgotten."

Story of Gen. and Exod., 2,022.

***chās'-tīe-mēnt**, *s.* [Middle Eng. *chastie*=chastise; suff. *-ment*.] Chastisement, correction.

"Thurh swuch *chastie*ment."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 72.

chās'-tī-fŷ, *v. t.* [Lat. *castifico*=to make chaste or pure; *castus*=chaste; *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] To make chaste; and *fig.*, to emasculate.

"He sayis thair be sum quha hes *chastifeit* thame seluis for the kingdome of heauen, quhairbie he declaris that thay astrict tham seluis to perpetual continencie and chastitie."—*Nicol Burne, F.* 65, b.

chās-tīŷ-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *chastis(e)*; *-able*.] Capable or deserving of being chastised.

chās-tīŷe', ***chas-ty-zyn**, ***chas-ty-sen**, *v. t.* [*CHASTEN*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. To correct with corporal punishment.

2. To correct, subdue, or mortify the mind, heart, or feelings.

"Ten years are spent, since first he undertook

This cause of Rome, and *chastised* with arms

Our enemies' pride . . ."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 1.

3. To reduce to order or obedience; to repress, to awe, to punish.

"Then with surprise, surprise *chastis'd* by fears,

How art thou chang'd!"

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xvi., l. 196-7.

" . . . the courts of justice were not strong enough, whatever might be their temper, to *chastise* such aggressions . . ."—*Hallam: Constitutional History of England*, ch. i.

*II. *Fig.*: To abridge.

"Both these rooms were *chastised* of their length toward the west, . . ."—*Craufurd: Univ. Edin.*, p. 152.

¶ For the difference between to *chasten* and to *chastise*, see *CHASTEN*.

chās-tīŷ-ed, *pa. par. & a.* [*CHASTISE*, *v.*]

chās-tīŷe-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *chastise*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of chastising or correcting.

" . . . for I speak not with your children which have not known, and which have not seen the *chastisement* of the Lord your God, . . ."—*Deut.* xi. 2.

2. Correction, punishment, discipline.

"And for this, oh King! is sent

On thee a double *chastisement*."

Byron: Siege and Conquest of Alhama.

chās-tī-ŷēr, *s.* [Eng. *chastis(e)*; *-er*.] One who chastises, corrects, or punishes.

"They have grown in strength, and by their strength now begin to despise their *chastisers*."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion*.

chās-tī-ŷīng, ***chas-tys-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*CHASTISE*, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.*: The act of correcting or punishing; chastisement.

chās'-tī-tŷ, ***chastete**, ***chastite**, ***chastetee**, ***chastyte**, *s.* [O. Fr. *chasteit*; Sp. *castidad*; Ital. *castità*; from Lat. *castitas*=chastity, from *castus*=pure, clean.]

1. *Of persons*: Purity of body and mind; freedom from unlawful sexual intercourse.

"*Chastyte*. *Castitas*, *puclicia*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"'Tis *chastity*, my brother; *chastity*;

She that has that is clad in complete steel."

Milton: Comus.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **qell**, **chorus**, **qhin**, **benqh**; **go**, **qem**; **thin**, **qhis**; **sin**, **aq**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-clan, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-qion**, **-qion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **dēl**.

2. Of language:

(1) Freedom from obscenity.

"There is not *chastity* enough in language,
Without offense to utter them."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, iv. 1.

(2) Purity; freedom from any intermixture of barbarous or affected expressions.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *chastity* and *continence*: "These two terms are equally employed in relation to the pleasures of sense: both are virtues, but sufficiently distinct in their characteristics. *Chastity* prescribes rules for the indulgence of these pleasures; *continence* altogether interdicts their use. *Chastity* extends its views to whatever may bear the smallest relation to the object which it proposes to regulate; it controls the thoughts, words, looks, attitudes, food, dress, company, and in short the whole mode of living: *continence* simply confines itself to the privation of the pleasures themselves; it is possible, therefore, to be *chaste* without being *continent*, and *continent* without being *chaste*. *Chastity* is suited to all times, ages, and conditions; *continence* belongs only to a state of celibacy." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

**chäst'-liche*, adv. [CHASTELY.]

chäs'-u-ble, **ches-i-bille*, **ches-u-ble*, **ches-i-ble*, **ches-i-pil*, **ches-y-pylle*, s. [Fr. *chasuble*; Port. *casule*; Sp. *casulla*; M. H. Ger. *kasugele*; O. Fr. *casule*, from Low Lat. *casula*=a hooded garment, dimin. of *casa*=a house, a cottage.]

Eccles.: A vestment worn by a priest over his alb while celebrating mass.

"*Chesypulle*. [Chesible P.] *Casula*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

**chäs'-ule*, s. [CHESIL.] A chasuble.

"Plucking the *chasule* from his back."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, iv., ii. 6. (Davies.)

chät, v. i. & t. [A contracted form of *chatter* (q. v.).]

A. *Intrans.*: To talk easily and familiarly; to prattle, to gossip.

"The outposts of the two armies *chatted* and messed together."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

*B. *Trans.*: To talk of.

"Into a rapture lets her baby cry,
While she *chats* him . . ."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

¶ For the difference between to *chat* and to *chatter*, see CHATTER.

chät (1), s. [CHAT (1), v.]

1. Easy familiar talk, gossip, prattle.

"If you deny to dance, let's hold more *chat*."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

†2. The proper words to use; the state or facts of a case. (*Slang.*)

"That's the *chat*, as I take it."—*Trollope: Orley Farm*, ch. vi.

3. That which chatters; a chattering bird.

(1) *As an independent word*: (See the subjoined compound term.)

¶ The yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria viridis*): A bird of the family Muscicapidae, and the sub-family Vireoninae. It is a familiar domestic species, about seven inches long, which scolds every one who intrudes upon its haunts.

(2) *In compos.*: As the Stone-chat (*Saxicola rubicola*), the Whin-chat (*S. rubetra*).

**chat-mate*, s. A companion, one who chats or talks familiarly with another.

"The toothlesse trotte her nurse . . . was her only *chat-mate* and chambermaide."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuff*. (Davies.)

chät (2), **chätt*, s. & a. [CHIT, s.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A twig, a small piece of brushwood or of a branch.

2. *Of the forms chat and chatt (pl.)*: Various fruits viz:

(1) The keys of the ash-tree.

(2) The fruit of the sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*).

(3) The cones of the fir-tree.

(4) The catkins of various trees.

*3. A gallows. (*Slang.*)

II. (*Pl.*) *Mining*: The central portion or stratum of a mass of ore in the process of washing.

B. *As adj.*: (See the compounds.)

chat-potatoes, s. *pl.* Small potatoes given as food to pigs.

chat-roller, s.

Mining: An ore-crushing machine, consisting of a pair of cast-iron rollers, for grinding roasted ore.

**chat-cha-teil*, s. [O. Fr. (?), from Fr. *chat*=a cat . . . the engine described below.] For definition see example.

" . . . and the basket-work covering (the vinea or testudo of the ancients, and the gattus or *chatchateil* of the middle ages) under which those who pushed the battering-engines were protected from the enemy."—*Hallam: Europe during Middle Ages*, ch. iii., pt. i.

cha-teau (pron. *shat'-ō*), *pl. chateaux* (pron. *shat'-ōs*), s. [Fr. *château*, from Lat. *castellum*.]

1. A castle.

2. A residence in the country.

¶ *Chateaux in the air*, or *Chateaux en Espagne*=Castles in the air. [CASTLE, II.]

"Dear architect of fine *chateaux in air*."

Cowper: *To William Hazley, Esq.*, 1793.

chät'-ël-äin, *chät'-ël-äine*, s. [Fr. *châtelain*.] An ornament worn by a lady at her waist, having short chains attached for a watch, keys, trinkets, &c.

chät'-ël-et (et as *ä*), s. [Fr. *châtelet*; O. Fr. *chastelet*, dim. of *chastel*; Fr. *château*=a castle.]

1. *Gen.*: A little castle.

2. *Spec.*: The common jail and city court-house in the city of Paris.

**chät'-ël-lan-ÿ*, s. [Fr. *châtellenie*.] [CASTEL-LANY.] The lordship or jurisdiction of a governor of a castle.

"Here are about twenty towns and forts of great importance, with their *châtellenies* and dependencies."—*Dryden*.

Chät'-ham (*h* silent), s. & a. [A market-town and parliamentary borough situated on the Medway in Kent, England.]

A. *As subst.*: The town mentioned in the etymology.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to Chatham.

chatham-chest, s. A fund for the support of disabled and superannuated British navy seamen. It was originally a voluntary contribution from the monthly wages of the acting seamen, but soon settled into a compulsory payment. It was first established in the reign of Elizabeth, and was removed to Greenwich in 1803. The monthly payment from the wages of the seamen was abolished, and the expense is now borne by the public purse.

chatham-light, s. A flash-light used for military purposes, obtained by blowing a mixture of powdered resin and magnesium through a spirit flame.

chät'-ham-ite (*h* silent), s. [From Chatham, a town in Connecticut, where it is found, and suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A niccoliferous variety of smaltite.

**cha'-ton*, **chät'-tön*, s. [Fr. *chaton*=“The bezill, collet, head, or broadest part of a ring, &c., wherein the stone is set.” (*Cot.*)]

"A perll sett; four small diamantis sett in ane pece. A *chaton* without a stane."—*Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 265.

cha-toÿ'-ant (*t* silent), a. & s. [Fr. *chatoyant*, pr. par. of *chatoyer*, from *chat*=a cat.]

A. *As adjective*:

Min.: Having a changeable, undulating luster or color, like that of a cat's eye in the dark. (*Dana.*)

B. *As substantive*:

Min.: A hard stone, such as the *cat's-eye* (q. v.), which, when cut and polished, presents on its surface and in the interior, an undulating or wavy light.

cha-toÿ'-mënt, s. [Fr. *chatoiment*, from *chatoyer*.]

Min.: The quality of being changeable or undulating in luster or color; changeableness of color.

chäts, s. *pl.* [CHAT (2), s.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Small potatoes used for feeding pigs.

2. *Min.*: A term applied to the second stratum of a mass of ore; small heaps of ore. (*Nuttall.*)

chät'-tah, s. [Hindust. *chhātā*, *chhāti*, *chhatr*, *chhatrī*, *chatr*=an umbrella.] An umbrella. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

**chät'-tā'-tion*, s. [Eng. *chat*; -ation.] Chat, gossip.

"Our *chattation* no disagreeable sauce."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, vi. 219.

chät'-tëd, *pa. par.* [CHAT, v.]

chät'-tel, **chat'-tle*, **chat'-el*, **cat'-äl*, **cat'-el*, s. [Essentially the same word as *cattle*, but much more modern than it.] [CATTLE.]

I. *Literally*:

†1. *Sing.*: Property, money.

"Sum womman which hadde spendid al hir *catel* in to lechis."—*Wycliffe: Luke* viii. 43.

2. *Pl.*: Any kind of movable property.

"Look to my *chattels* and my movables."

Shakesp.: *Hen. V.*, ii. 3.

II. *Fig.*: Any appliance or appurtenance.

"Thus compass'd about with the goods

And *chattels* of leisure and ease."

Cowper: *On Gratitude*.

¶ (1) *Chattels* are either *real* or *personal*: the former being such as pertain not to the person immediately, but to something by way of a dependency; the latter pertaining immediately to the person of a man.

(2) For the difference between *chattels* and *goods*, see GOODS.

chattel-interests, s. *pl.*

Law: A non-freehold. Anything held by a tenure which is not that of freehold property. They are of five kinds: (1) An estate for years; (2) One from year to year; (3) One at will; (4) One by elegit, and (5) One by sufferance. (*Wharton.*)

chattel-mortgage, s.

Law: A conveyance of chattels as a pledge for the payment of a debt. The particular branch of the money lender's trade dealing with such instruments has become so extensive that in most states special laws to regulate it have been enacted.

chät'-tër, **chateren*, **cheateren*, **chiter*, **chateryn*, **chatre*, v. i. & t. [An onomatopœic word. Cf. Dut. *kwelteren*=to warble, to chatter; Dan. *koiddre*=to chirp; Sw. *koittra*.] [CHAT.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To make an inharmonious noise like a magpie, jay, starling, &c.

"*Chateryn*. *Garrio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The stare wyl *chatre*."—*Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 150.

2. To make a noise by the collision of the teeth.

"That evermore his teeth they *chatter*,

Chatter, *chatter*, *chatter* still!"

Wordsworth: *Goody Blake and Harry Gill*.

3. To talk idly and thoughtlessly; to jabber, to prattle.

"She dances, runs without an aim,
She *chatters* in her ecstasy."

Wordsworth: *Mother's Return*.

†B. *Trans.*: To utter as one who chatters.

"Your birds of knowledge, that in dusky air

Chatter futurity."

Dryden.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *babble*, to *chatter*, to *chat*, to *prattle*, and to *prate*: "All these terms mark a superfluous or improper use of speech: *babble* and *chatter* are onomatopœias drawn from the noise or action of speaking; *babbling* denotes rapidity of speech which renders it unintelligible; hence the term is applied to all who make use of many words to no purpose; *chatter* is an imitation of the noise of speech, properly applied to magpies or parrots, and figuratively to a corresponding vicious mode of speech in human beings; the vice of *babbling* is most commonly attached to men, that of *chattering* to women . . . *Chattering* is harmless if not respectable. . . . *Chattering* is the practice of adults; *prattling* and *prating*, that of children, the one innocently, the other impertinently." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

chät'-tër, s. [CHATTER, v.]

1. An inharmonious noise like that of a magpie, monkey, &c.

"And with much twitter and much *chatter*
Began to agitate the matter."

Cowper: *Pairing-time Anticipated*.

2. The noise occasioned by collision of the teeth.

3. Idle, thoughtless talk.

"Your words are but idle and empty *chatter*;
Ideas are eternally joined to matter!"

Longfellow: *The Golden Legend*, vi.

chatter-basket, s. A child's rattle.

chatter-box, s. An incessant talker; one who talks idly and thoughtlessly.

chatter-pie, s. The magpie.

**chät'-tër-ä'-tion*, s. [Eng. *chatter*; suff. -ation.] (*Colloquial.*)

1. The act of chattering; idle, thoughtless talk. (*Wilberforce.*)

2. An inclination to or habit of chattering.

chät'-tëred, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [CHATTER, v.]

chät'-tër-ër, s. [Eng. *chatter*; -er.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who chatters; an idle, empty talker.

II. *Ornithology*:

1. The English name for the birds ranked under *Bombycilla* or *Ampelis*. *Ampelis* or *Bombycilla garrula* is the Bohemian Chatterer. [AMPELIS.]

"A very beautiful bird . . . known by the name of *Chatterer*."—*Cook: Voyage*, vol. i., bk. iv., ch. 11.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. The name of the whole family Ampelidæ, to which Bombycilla belongs, and specially to the typical sub-family Ampelinæ.

***chat-ter-es-tre**, ***chat-er-es-tre**, s. [Eng. *chatter*; Mid. Eng. fem. suff. *-estre*.] A female chatterer.

"Site nu stille, *chaterestre*."

Owl and Night., 655.

***chăt-tēr-īng**, ***chăt-ēr-īng**, pr. par., a. & s. [CHATTER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As subst.: The act or habit of talking idly and thoughtlessly; chatter.

"The ape and monkey such a chattering keep."

Drayton: Noah's Flood.

***chăt-tēr-īst**, s. [Eng. *chatter*; *-ist*.] A chatterer.

***chăt-tēr-ỹ**, s. [Eng. *chatter*; *-y*.] Chat, gossip, light conversation.

***chăt-tīng**, pr. par., a. & s. [CHAT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of talking lightly and familiarly; chat.

***chat-tōn**, s. [From Fr. *chaton*=a catkin.] The inflorescence of various species of Salix or Willow.

"... therefore the whole flower is called a *chatton*, kitekin, or catteken."—Lyte.

***chăt-tỹ**, a. [Eng. *chat*; *-y*.] Given to light talk; talkative.

***chăt-tỹ**, s. [An East Indian word, perhaps from Tamil.] A porous earthen water-pot, used in India in refrigerating.

***chăt-wood**, s. [Eng. *chat* (2), s., and *wood*.] Small wood for burning; twigs.

***Châu-cēr-īsm**, s. [From the name of Chaucer, the first great English poet, born in London in the year 1328, and where it is supposed he also died in the year 1400. His best-known work is the "Canterbury Tales," written about 1374; and suff. *-ism*.] A phrase or idiom used in Chaucer.

"The many Chaucerisms used . . . are thought by the ignorant to be blemishes."—Fuller: Worthies, London, ii. 8.

***chaud-měl-lê** (*chaud* as *shōd*), s. [Fr. *chaude*, fem. of *chaud*=hot, *mêlée* (from O. Fr. *meslée*)=a fray.] [CHANCE-MEDLEY.]

Law: Killing a person in an affray, without premeditation, and in the heat of passion.

***chaud-peeçe**, s. [Fr. *chaudpisse*.] Gonorrhea.

***châuf-fēr**, s. [Fr. *chauffoir*=a stove, from *chauffer*=to heat.] A small table-furnace. It may be of iron or of a black-lead crucible, fitted with air-holes and a grate.

***châuf-fêur'**, s. [Fr.=a fireman or stoker.] An expert automobilist.

***chau-môn-têlle'** (*chau* as *shō*), s. [Fr.] A variety of pear.

***châun**, v. i. [A. S. *geonian*; Eng. *yawn*. Cf. Gr. *chainō*=to yawn; O. H. Ger. *ginōn*; Ger. *gähnen*.] To open, to yawn.

***chaun-tēr**, s. [CHANTER.]

Music: The highest part of the bagpipe from which the chant or melody is produced as opposed to the drones, which can speak only to a single note. (Grove: Dict. of Music.)

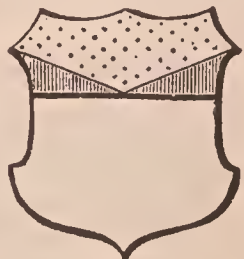
***chaus**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A species of cat (*Felis chaus*) found in Africa.

***chaus-sé** (pron. *shō-sā*), s. [Fr. *chaussé*=(lit.) shod.]

1. *Her.*: In blazonry denotes a section in base: the line by which it is formed proceeding from the extremity of the base, and ascending to the side of the escutcheon, which it meets about the fess point.

2. *Fort.*: The level of the field, the plain ground.

***Chau-tâu-quâ**, s. [From a county in West New York, noted for its beautiful lake, which is one of the most elevated sheets of navigable water on the continent.] The title given to a now noted school in New York. At this delightful summer resort a popular seat of learning has been established. Lectures are delivered all through the summer months by the most eminent divines, scientists, and scholars in the country. The Chautauquan Literary Circles have become a great educational agency.



Chaussé.

***chauve** (pron. *shōv*), a. [HAAVE, a.]

1. A term denoting that color in black cattle when white hair is pretty equally mixed with black hair.

2. Also applied to a swarthy person when pale.

***chau-vin-īsm** (au as *ō*), s. [Fr., from Nicolas Chauvin, a brave soldier of the French Republic and of the First Empire. His name became a synonym for a passionate admirer of Napoleon, and the word *Chauvinism* was formed to signify the almost idolatrous respect entertained by many for the First Emperor, and generally any feeling of exaggerated devotion, especially of patriotism. A vaudeville, *La Coquarde Tricolore*, in which there was a character named Chauvin, with a song that became immensely popular, fixed the word in the French language.] Exaggerated patriotism, jingoism (q.v.).

***chavel**, ***chaule**, ***cheffe**, v. i. [CHAVEL, s.] To use the jaw much in talking; to chatter. (*Stapylton*: Juvenal, x. 231.)

***chavel**, ***chavyl**, ***chaul**, ***chawl**, ***choul**, ***chol**, ***cheafle**, ***chevel**, ***chel**, s. [A. S. *ceafst*; Ger. *kevel*.] [JOWL.] A jaw. (Ywaine & Gawaine, 1,991.)

***chavel-bone**, ***chavyl-bone**, **chawl-bone**, s. A jaw-bone.

"With this *chavyl-bone* I scal sle the."—Covent. Myst., p. 37.

***chave-ling** (1), ***chav-ling**, s. [CHAVEL, v.] Chattering, talk.

"Mid *chavling* and mid *chater*."

Owl and Nightingale, 283.

***châve-līng** (2), **shâve-līn**, s. [Flem. *schave-ling*=a plane; pl. *schavelingen*=shavings.] A tool, especially employed by cartwrights and coach-makers, for smoothing hollow or circular wood; a spokeshave.

"For the wranguss takin of his swerdis, & striking tharof in an *chavelling*."—Aberd. Reg., A. D. 1548, v. 20.

***chăv-ên-dêr**, **chêv-ên**, s. [CHEVEN.]

Ichthy.: The same as the Chub (q. v.).

"These are a choice bait for the chub, or *chavender*, or indeed any great fish."—Walton: Angler.

***chăv-ī-çâ**, s. [A South Sea Island word.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Piperaceæ (Pepper-worts), and family Piperidæ. *Chavica chaba*, *pepuloïdes*, and *sylvatica* are used in India as substitutes for black pepper. So also is *C. officinarum* in tropical America. The female spikes of *C. roxburghii*, when dried, constitute the long pepper of commerce. The bark of *C. majuscula* is a rubefacient. The leaves of *C. betle* and *siriboa* are chewed by the Malays with lime and slices of the nut of *Areca oleracea* (the Penang palm).

***châw**, v. t. & i. [Essentially the same as *chew* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To chew roughly; to champ.

"The trampling steed, with gold and purple trapped, Chawing the foaming bit, there fiercely stood."—Lord Surrey.

*II. Figuratively:

1. To meditate over; to ruminate.

"I home retourning, fraught with fowle despiht . . . And chawing vengeance all the way I went."—Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 29.

2. To fret; to gnaw, to wear away.

"I am God Tybris, wattry hewit and haw, Qubilk, as thou seis, with mony iawp and iaw Bettis thir brayis, chawing the bankis doun."—Doug.: Virgil, 241, 50.

3. To provoke; to vex.

"To *chaw one's own maw*: To chew the cud, to ruminate, to meditate.

"But inwardly he *chawed his owne maw* At neighbors' welth, that made him ever sad."—Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 30.

B. Intrans.: To chew roughly or loudly, to champ.

***chaw-bacon**, s. A boor, a rustic.

***chaw-stick**, s.

Bot.: A plant, *Gouania domingensis*.

***chaw-tooth**, s. A grinder.

***châw**, s. [Dan. *kiæve*; Scand. *kaf*=the jaw.] [CHAW, v. CHAP, s.] The chap, the under-jaw of an animal.

"... his *chawes* also readie for weakenesse to hang or fall, to be composed and set straight."—Holland: Suetonius, p. 84.

***châw-drôn**, ***châu-drôn**, s. [Cf. Ger. *kal-daunen*=guts, bowels; Wel. *coluddyn*=a gut, dim. of *coludd*=bowels; Low Lat. *caluna*=an intestine.] [CHALDRON.] Intestines, entrails.

"Add thereto a tyger's *chawdron*, For the ingredients of our *cauldron*."—Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

***châwt**, a. [? CHAWED.] Intoxicated. (Scotch.)

"He was *sae chawt*."

Whistle Binkie (Scotch Songs), ii. 123.

***chây** (1), s. [Sp. *chaya*.]

Comm.: The root of the plant *Oldenlandia umbellata*, used for giving the beautiful red color of the Madras cottons. It grows on the Coromandel coast in India.

***chây** (2), s. [CHAISE.] A vulgar pronunciation of chaise.

"There's Mr. Sneak keeps my sister a *chay*."—Foote: Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

***chaya-root**, **choy-root**, **shaya-root**, s. [The same as CHAY (1), s.]

***chêa-dle**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A euphorbiaceous plant, *Mercurialis perennis*, the Dog's Mercury.

***cheadle-dock**, s. The Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*.

***chêap**, ***chep**, ***chepe**, ***cheep**, s., a. & adv.

[A. S. *ceap*=price, *ceapian*=to cheapen, to buy; Dut. *koop*=a bargain; Icel. *kaup*=a bargain, *kaupa*=to buy; Sw. *köp*=a bargain; *köpa*=to buy; Dan. *kiøb*, *kiøbe*; Goth. *kaupon*=to traffic; O. H. Ger. *coufou*; M. H. Ger. *koufen*; Ger. *kaufen*=to buy, *kauf*=a purchase. The word was originally a substantive, and was never used as an adjective in the earlier periods. (Skeat.)]

A. As substantive:

1. A price, value.

"Hire *cheap* wes the wrse."—Layamon, i. 17.

"Chep. *Precium*."—Prompt. Parv.

*2. A market. In this sense the word survives in many local names, as *Eastcheap*, *Cheapside*.

¶ It is generally found in the compound phrases—*Good cheap* (an irritation of the French *bon marché*)=great plenty, very cheap; *better cheap*, *great cheap*, *dirt-cheap*. The phrase *dog-cheap*=*good cheap*, the former word being catachrestically transposed.

"Tricolorinus maketh the corn *good chepe* or *dere*."—Gower, ii. 168.

"To *gret chep* is holden at litel pris."

Chaucer: C. T., 6, 104.

B. As adjective:

1. Possible to be had or purchased at a low price.

"Where there are a great many sellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be sold will be *cheap*."—Locke.

2. Of little value; common, worthless.

"... human life was held almost as *cheap* as in the worst governed provinces of Italy, . . ."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.

¶ To be *cheap of it*: To deserve all that one has received of affront or punishment.

C. As adv.: Cheaply; at a low rate or price; easily.

"... winning *cheap* the high repute, Which he through hazard huge must earn."—Milton: P. L., bk. ii.

***cheap-jack**, **cheap-john**, s. A traveling hawker, a vender of cheap or worthless articles.

"A sort of political *cheap-jack*."—G. Eliot: Middlemarch, ch. vi.

***chêap**, ***chepe**, ***cheape**, v. [CHEAP, s., CHEAP-EN, v.] To bargain for, to buy.

"I *cheape*, I demaunde the price of a thyng that I wolde bye."—Palsgrave.

***chêap-ên**, ***chep-en**, ***chep-ien**, ***chep-yn**, v. t. [A. S. *ceapian*=to buy, to traffic.] [CHEAP.]

*1. To bid or bargain for anything; to try to buy.

*2. To beat down the price or value; to depreciate (lit. & fig.).

"Each female eye the glittering links employ.

They turn, review, and *cheapen*, every toy."—Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xv., l. 497-8.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *buy*, to *purchase*, to *bargain*, and to *cheapen*: "*Buy* and *purchase* have a strong resemblance to each other, both in sense and application, but the latter is a term of more refinement than the former. . . . *Buying* implies simply the exchange of one's money for a commodity; *bargaining* and *cheapening* have likewise respect to the price; to *bargain* is to make a specific agreement as to the price; to *cheapen* is not only to lower the price asked, but to deal in such things as are cheap." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

***chêap-ened**, ***chêap-ned**, pa. par. & a. [CHEAPEN, v.]

***chêap-ên-êr**, ***chêap-nêr**, s. [Eng. *cheapen*; *-er*.] One who bargains for or higgles about the price of anything; one who depreciates.

"... when she cannot shew pecuniary merit, why should she think her *cheapener* obliged to purchase?"—Johnson: Rambler, No. 75. (Rich.)

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

chēap'-en-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CHEAPEN, *v.*]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of beating down the price or value of anything; bargaining, higgling.

"... it is only after a long series of cheapenings that a purchase can be effected."—*Brydone: Tour in Sicily and Malta.*

***chēap'-ēr, *chep-er**, *s.* [Eng. *cheap*; *-er.*] A dealer, a seller.

"So many chepers, so few biers."—*Skelton: Manner of the World*, 105.

***cheap-fare, *chef-fare**, *s.* [CHAFFER.]

"The vifte manere is ine cheapfare."—*Ayenbite*, p. 36.

***chēap'-īng, *chep-īng, *chep-yngē**, *s.* [A. S. *ceapung*=business, trade, traffic, commerce.]

1. The act of bargaining or buying.
 "Chepyngē or barganyngē. *Licitacio, stipulacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A market.

"At chireche and at chepyng."—*Old Eng. Miscell.* (ed. Morris), p. 189.

***cheaping-booth, *chepinngbothe**, *s.* A stall or booth in a market. (*Ormulum*, 15,572.)

***cheaping-town, *chepeing toun**, *s.* A market-town. (*Amis & Amiloun*, 1700.)

chēap'-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *cheap*; *-ly.*] At a low price or rate; with little expenditure.

"By this I see

So great a day as this is cheaply bought."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 7.

chēap'-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *cheap*; *-ness.*] Lowness of price.

"Ancient statutes incite merchant-strangers to bring in commodities, having for end cheapness."—*Bacon.*

***chēar**, *s.* [CHEER.]

chēat, *chēte, *chetēn, *chetyn, *v. t. & i.* [CHEAT, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

*1. To confiscate.

"Chetyn. *Confiscor, fisco.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To defraud, to deceive, to impose upon.

"There are people who find that the most effectual way to cheat the people is always to pretend to infallible cures."—*Tillotson.*

¶ With *of* before the thing of which one is defrauded.

"We are merely cheated of our lives by drunkards."
Shakesp.: The Tempest, i. 1.

†3. To beguile.

"She comes! 'tis but a passing sight,
 Yet serves to cheat his weary night."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 29.

To cheat the gallows: To prevent the due execution of the law in the case of a person sentenced to be hanged, as by the suicide of the convict; to escape punishment in a case meriting the death penalty.

"The greatest thief that ever cheated the gallows."—*Dickens.*

B. Intrans.: To defraud, to act as a cheat.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to cheat, to defraud, and to trick: "The idea of deception which is common to these terms, varies in degree and circumstance. One cheats by a gross falsehood; one defrauds by a settled plan; one tricks by a sudden invention." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

chēat (1), ***chēte**, *s.* [A contraction of *escheat* (q. v.).]

*1. An escheat.

"Chete for the lorde. *Caducum, confiscarium, fisco.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The kynge seide . . . I lese many chetes."—*P. Plowman*, iv. 175 (ed. Skeat).

2. A fraud, a deception, a trick, an act of imposition.

"Empiric politicians use deceit,
 Hide what they give, and cure but by a cheat."
Dryden: To Clarendon, 68.

3. One who cheats; a trickster, a swindler.

"Like that notorious cheat, vast sums I give,
 Only that you may keep me while I live."—*Dryden.*

***chēat** (2), *s.* [CHAT (2), *s.*] The gallows. (*Slang.*)
 "To the cheat, for thither will you go now."—*Fielding: Jonathan Wild*, bk. iv., ch. 2.

***chēat** (3), *s.* [From Norman Fr. *cheté*; Fr. *acheté*=purchased, bought. (*Mahn.*)] Wheat, or bread made from it. [CHESS.]

***cheat-bread**, *s.* A kind of bread made of the finest wheat; but, according to some, bread of the second quality.

"Without French wines, cheat-bread, or quails."
Com. of Eastward Hoe.

chēat (4), *s.* [CHESS (2), *s.*]

Bot.: An American name for Darnel, or for *Bromus secalinus*. Also called chess (q. v.).

cheat (5), *pl. cheats*, *s.* [CHIT.] The sweetbread.

†chēat'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *cheat*; *-able.*] Liable to be cheated; capable of being defrauded.

chēat'-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *cheatable*; *-ness.*] The quality of being cheatable; capability of being cheated.

"Not faith, but folly, an easy cheatableness of heart . . ."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 554.

chēat'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [CHEAT, *v.*]

***chēat'-ēe**, *s.* [Eng. *cheat*; *-ee.*] One who is cheated, a dupe.

"No dwellers are but cheaters and cheateez."—*Albuzmazar*, i. 1.

chēat'-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *cheat*; *-er.*] One who cheats or defrauds.

"I play'd the cheater for thy father's hand."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 1.

chēat'-ēr (2), *s.* [A contraction of *escheator* (q. v.).]

"Fal. He's no swaggerer, hostess; a tame cheater, he."
Shakesp.: Hen. IV., Pt. II., ii. 4.

***chēat'-ēr-ŷ, *cheat-rie, *cheat-ry**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *cheater*; *suff. -y.*]

A. As subst.: The act or habit of cheating or defrauding.

"In every science there is some cheatry."
Satchels: Hist. Name of Scot., p. 39.

B. As adj.: Cheating, fraudulent.

"... warrants and poindings and apprizings, and a' that cheatry craft."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxv.

chēat'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CHEAT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of defrauding or imposing upon.

chēat'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *cheating*; *-ly.*] In a cheating manner, fraudulently.

chē-bāc'-cō, chē-bēc, *s. & a.* [From Chebacco, the former name of Essex, a town in Massachusetts, where such vessels were built.]

chebacco-boat, *s.*

Naut.: A peculiar kind of boat used in the Newfoundland fisheries; also given the name of *pinkstern* (q. v.).

chē-beck', *s.*

Zoölogy: An American bird (*Empidonax minimus*), so called from its note. It is the smallest of the American fly-catchers.

chēck, *chēcke, *v. t. & i.* [CHECK, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To put a sudden restraint on; to cause to stop.

2. To restrain, so as to allow to move or progress less rapidly.

3. To repress, to curb, to restrain.

4. To reprove, to chide.

5. To go through and place marks against names

or items in a list, account, &c.

6. To ascertain or insure the correctness or authenticity of anything by comparing it with others.

"... but we have scanty means of checking and confronting it with other accounts."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. 1, § 2, vol. ii., p. 363.

II. Technically:

†1. Chess: To make a move by which any one of the adversary's pieces, but especially the king, is put in check.

"Remove, confine, check, leave, or take,
 Dispose, depose, undo, or make,
 Pawn, rook, knight, queen, or king."—*Wither.*

2. Bookkeeping, &c.: To compare with an original or counterpart in order to secure accuracy and correctness.

3. Nautical:

(1) To check a brace: To slacken or ease off a brace which is found to be too stiffly extended, or when the wind is drawing aft.

(2) To check a cable: To stopper it.

(3) To check a bowline: To slacken it when the wind becomes large or free.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To make a stop or pause (followed by *at*).

"The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the future, or else checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after."—*Locke.*

*2. To clash, to interfere.

"If love check with business, it troubleth men's fortunes."—*Bacon.*

*3. To cause a feeling of restraint or repression; to act as a restraint.

"I'll avoid his presence;
 It checks too strong upon me."—*Dryden.*

II. Falconry: To stop, to hover over the game; to change the game while in pursuit, especially for an inferior kind.

"... like the haggard, check at every feather
 That comes before his eye."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between to check, to curb, and to control: "To check is to throw obstacles in the way to impede the course; to curb is to bear down by the direct exercise of force, to prevent from action; to control is to direct and turn the course: the actions of men are checked; their feelings are curbed; their actions or feelings are controlled. External means are employed in checking or controlling; external or internal means are employed in curbing; men check and control others; they curb themselves or others; young people ought always to be checked whenever they discover a too forward temper in the presence of their superiors or elders; it is necessary to curb those who are of an impetuous temper, and to keep youth under control, unless they have within themselves the restrictive power of judgment to curb their passions and control their inordinate appetites."

(2) He thus discriminates between to check, to chide, to reprimand, to reprove, and to rebuke: "The idea of expressing one's disapprobation of a person's conduct is common to all these terms. A person is checked that he may not continue to do what is offensive; he is chidden for what he has done that he may not repeat it; impertinent and forward people require to be checked, that they may not become intolerable; thoughtless people are chidden when they give hurtful proofs of their carelessness. People are checked by actions and looks as well as by words; they are chidden by words only: a timid person is easily checked . . . the young are perpetually falling into irregularities which require to be chidden. To chide marks a stronger degree of displeasure than reprimand, and reprimand than reprove or rebuke . . . Chiding and reprimanding are employed for offenses against the individual, and in cases where the greatest disparity exists in the station of the parties: a child is chid by his parent; a servant is reprimanded by his master. Reproving and rebuking have less to do with the relation or station of the parties than with the nature of the offense; wisdom, age, and experience or a spiritual mission give authority to reprove or rebuke those whose conduct has violated any law human or divine

(3) The difference between to check and to stop is thus stated: "To check is to cause to move slowly; to stop is to cause not to move at all: the growth of a plant is checked when it does not grow so fast as usual; its growth is stopped when it ceases altogether to grow: the water of a river is stopped by a dam; the rapidity of its course is checked by the intervention of rocks and sands. When applied to persons, to check is always contrary to the will of the sufferer; but to stop is often a matter of indifference, if not directly serviceable: one is checked in his career of success by some untoward event; one is stopped on a journey by the meeting of a friend." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

chēck, *chēk, chēque, *checque, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *eschec*=a check at chess, from Pers. *shāh*=king.] [CHECKMATE, CHESS.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. The act of suddenly stopping anything in its course.

3. That which causes anything to stop.

4. The act of restraining, curbing, or repressing; restraint, repression.

5. That which restrains, curbs, or represses.

6. A reproof, a slight, a rebuke or rebuff.

*7. A dislike, a sudden disgust, causing one to suddenly pause in the pursuit of anything.

"Say I should wed her, would not my wise subjects
 Take check, and think it strange? perhaps revolt?"
Dryden: Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

8. A stop, an interruption.

9. Anything by comparison with which the correctness or authenticity of a document, statement, &c., may be ascertained (generally with *on* or *upon*).

10. A pass, consisting of either a ticket or a piece of metal, duly stamped, entitling a person who wishes to leave a theater or other place of amusement for a time to return without having to pay again.

II. Technically:

1. Chess: The result of a movement by which the adversary's king is placed in such a position that if

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

it were any other piece it could be taken. [CHECK-MATE.] The king is, in such cases, said to be *in check*, and notice of the effect of the move is given by calling out *Check!*

2. *Banking* (of the forms *check*, *cheque*, **cheque*): A draft, an order for the payment of money drawn on a banker and payable at sight.

3. *Fabric*: A pattern produced by crossing stripes in the warp and the weft. The stripes may be of varying colors, or varying thickness, or both.

4. An East-Indian screen or sun-shade made of narrow strips of bamboo, four to six feet long, with connecting cords, and hung before doors or windows of apartments.

5. A card, plate, or tag in duplicate, used to identify articles placed promiscuously with others.

6. *Music*: A padded post on the back end of a pianoforte key, used to catch the head of the hammer in its descent and prevent rebounding, which might cause it again to strike the string. It is a feature of the *grand action*.

*7. *Falconry*:

(1) Base game, such as rooks, crows, &c.

"If she has killed a *check* and fed thereon."

Gent. Recreation, p. 27. (Nares.)

(2) The forsaking of the proper game by a hawk to follow other birds that cross its flight.

"The free haggard

(Which is that woman, that hath wing, and knows it Spirit and plume), will make an hundred *checks*, To shew her freedom."

Beaum. & Fllet.: Tamer Tamed.

¶ Frequently used with *at* and *on*.

"And with her eagerness, the quarry miss'd,
Straight flies at *check*, and, clips it down the wind,"

Dryden.

8. *Hunting*: A failure of the scent.

9. *War*: A reverse, a slight defeat.

10. *Card Playing*: The celluloid or ivory disks used in gaming houses to represent money gambled for. At the beginning of the game each player buys a quantity of these from the keeper of the house, who redeems them at the same value from whoever may possess them. [CHIPS.]

III. *Special phrase*:

Passed in his checks: Said of one dead, the figure being borrowed from the gambler, who passes in his checks for redemption at the end of the game.

B. *As adj.*: Checkered, diapered, variegated.

"A large *check* napkin folded about his neck."—*Scott: Black Dwarf*, ch. i.

check-action, *s.* [PIANOFORTE.] (*Stainer & Barrett*.) By action in a pianoforte is meant the keys, hammers, and clappers, and check-action was one in which a projection called a key-check was fixed on the end of the key to catch the end of the hammer as it fell, and prevent it from rising.

check-bar, *s.*

Music: A bar which limits the backward play of the jacks. [PIANO-MOVEMENT.]

check-book, *s.* [CHEQUE-BOOK.]

check-bridge, *s.*

Steam-engine: The fire-bridge of a steam-boiler furnace; so called as it was supposed to check the too great freedom of draught which was carrying off the heat.

check-hook, *s.*

1. *Mach.*: A device in hoisting and lowering apparatus, designed to stop the motion of the wheel over which the rope runs, if the machinery become unmanageable. On the pulley are hooks which fly out by the centrifugal force when the speed becomes excessive, and engage stop-pins which arrest the rotation of the pulley and the descent of the cage.

2. *Saddlery*: A hook on a gig-saddle for the attachment of a bearing-rein.

check-line, *s.*

Saddlery: The line which branches off from the principal rein. [CHECK-REIN.]

check-lock, *s.* A lock so applied to the door as to check or hold the bolts. The bolts of the check-lock do not themselves hold the door, but are the means of detaining the bolts which do.

check-nut, *s.* A secondary nut, screwing down upon the former to secure it; a jam-nut, lock-nut, or pinching-nut.

check-rein, *s.*

Saddlery: The branch rein which connects the driving-rein of one horse to the bit of the other. In double lines, the left rein passes to the near side bit-ring of the near horse, and a check-line proceeds from the said left rein to the near bit-ring of the off horse. The right driving-rein passes directly to the off bit-ring of the off horse, and has a check-rein which connects with the off bit-ring of the near horse. The horses of the Egyptian chariots had check-reins.

Check-rein Hook: [CHECK-HOOK.]

check-string, *s.* A cord by which the occupant of a carriage signals the driver.

"Driving at such a rate that . . . it was time to pull the *check-string*."—*Coleman: Man of Business*, iii.

check-taker, *s.* A person whose duty it is to give out and receive checks or passes in a theater, &c. [CHECK, *s.*, I. 10.]

***check-tooth**, *s.* [For *cheek-tooth* (q.v.).] A grinder.

"The grinders or *checkteeth*."—*Lamasius: On Painting*, 1498.

check-valve, *s.* A valve placed between the feed-pipe and the boiler, to prevent the return of the feed-water.

čhecked, *pa. par. or a.* [CHECK, *v.*]

1. Stopped, restrained, repressed.

2. Formed in chequer-patterns.

"Under her well-starched *checked* turban."—*Stowe: Uncle Tom's Cabin*, ch. iv.

čheck'-ēr, čheckqu'-ēr (qu as k), *v. t.* [CHECK, *v.*]

I. *Literally*:

1. To variegate, diversify, or ornament with a pattern of little squares like a chess-board.

2. To variegate, to diversify in any way.

"The grey-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light,"

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

II. *Fig.*: To diversify with various events, scenes, or qualities (generally found in the *pa. par.*).

"Happy the man, who sees a God employed

In all the good and ill that *chequer* life!"

Cowper: Task, ii. 162.

čheck'-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *check*; -er.] He who, or that which checks.

"Not as a *checker*, reprover, or despiser, of other men's translations."—*Coverdale: Lewis' History of the Translations of the Bible into English*, p. 95.

čheck'-ēr (2), ***čhek'-ker, *čhek'-ere, *čhek'-yr, *čhecku'-ēr** (qu as k), *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *eschequier* = a chess-board, *eschec* = check (at chess).]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. A chess-board.

"*Čhekyr. Scaccarium*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*2 The game of chess.

"Pleyngge at tables other atte *čhekere*."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 192.

3. Work executed in alternate or diaper patterns, like a chess-board.

*4. The exchequer.

"*Lawes of the čhekere*."—*Robert of Brunne*, p. 312.

II. *Masonry*: The stones in the facings of walls, which have all their thin joints continued in straight lines without interruption or breaking joints. Walls built in this manner are of the very worst description; particularly when the joints are made horizontal and vertical. (*Gwilt*.)

B. *As Adj.*: (See the compounds.)

checker-berry, *s.*

Botany:

1. The Partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens*.

2. The common Winter-green, *Gaultheria*.

checker-board, *s.* A board on which to play the game of checkers; a draughts-board.

checker-work, chequer-work, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: Work executed in diaper or checker pattern.

"Nets of *checker-work*."—1 *Kings* vii. 17.

2. *Fig.*: Anything varied, diversified, or chequered in its character.

"How strange a *chequer-work* of Providence is man."—*De Foe: Robinson Crusoe*.

čheck'-ēred, čheckqu'-ēred (qu as k), *pa. par. or a.* [CHECKER, *v.*]

I. *Lit.*: Variegated or diversified in pattern like a chess-board.

"A purple flower sprung up, *checkered* with white."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, st. 194.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Diversified or varied in its nature; said of one's life, career, future, &c.

2. Variegated or diversified in any way.

"Close hid his Castle 'mid embowering trees,
That half shut out the beams of Phoebus bright,
And made a kind of *checker'd* day and night,"

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 7.

3. Crossed with good and bad fortune [perhaps from the notion of black (unlucky) and white (lucky) days].

" . . . any other event of his *chequered* life."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

čheck'-ēr-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [CHECKER, *v.*]

checkering-file, *s.* A compound file, consisting of two files riveted together, and whose edges project unequally, so that one acts as a spacer in check-working the small of gun-stocks, &c. [DOUBLE FILE.]

***čheck'-ēr-man**, *s.* [Eng. *checker*, and *man*.] One who checks or checkmates, (*fig.*) cuts short or cuts off, any one.

"For Death hath been a *checkerman*

Not many years ago;

And he is such a one as can

Bestow his checking so."

Death's Dance, an Old Ballad. (Nares.)

čheck'-ērš, čhecku'-ērš, *s.* [CHECKER (2), *s.*] A well-known game on a checker-board.

"The *chequers*, at this time a common sign of a public house, was originally intended, I should suppose, for a kind of draught-board, called tables, and shewed that there that game might be played."—*Brand: Popular Antiq.*

***čheck'-fūl, *čhek'-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *check*; *ful* (l).] Reproachful.

"One of the bishoppes ministers . . . gaue Jesus a blow vpon the cheke, and such a *cheekful* rebuke as was fit for suche a byshop."—*Udall: John*, c. 18.

čheck'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CHECK, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of repressing, restraining, or reproving; check.

checking-lines, *s. pl.*

Naut.: These are rove through thimbles at the eyes of the top-mast and top-gallant rigging, one end bent to helift and brace, the other into the top. They are used to haul them into the mast-head, instead of sending them aloft. (*Smyth*.)

***čheck'-la-ton, *čheke-lāt-oun**, *s.* [CICLAT-OUN.]

1. The same as *Ciclatoun* (q.v.).

2. A kind of gilt leather.

"In a Jacket, quilted richly rare

Upon *checklaton*, he was strangely dight."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. vii. 43.

čheck'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *check*; -less.] Unchecked, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

"The hollow murmur of the *checkless* winds

Shall groan again."

Marston: Trag. of the Malcontent.

čheck'-māte (1), *s.* [A corruption of the Pers. *shah māt* = the king [is] dead. In Fr. *échech et mat*; Ger. *schackmatt*.]

I. *Literally*:

Chess: The result of a movement such as is described in CHECK, II. 1, when it is impossible for the king to escape the danger, either by moving himself, or by interposing another piece between himself and the attacking piece. It ends the game. It is frequently contracted to *mate*.

2. *Fig.*: A complete defeat, discomfiture.

" . . . on their return to office in 1832 and 1835, was resolved never to make another move unless it were a *checkmate*."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, ch. v.

čheck'-māte (2), *s.* [Probably for *cheekmate*, i. e., one who is intimate enough to lie cheek to cheek.] A close companion on terms of great friendship and equality.

"Take upon themselves to be arrogant superiors and presumptuous *checkmates*."—*Bacon: David's Harp*.

čheck'-māte, v. t. [CHECKMATE (1), *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To make a move at chess so as to place the adversary's king in checkmate.

2. *Fig.*: To defeat utterly, to discomfit.

"Our days be datyd

To be *checkmated*

With drawtys of death."

Skelton: Poems, p. 258.

čheck'-māt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [CHECKMATE, *v.*]

čheck'-māt-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CHECK-

MATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses

corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of placing in checkmate.

2. *Fig.*: The act of defeating utterly.

čheck-rōll, *s.* [Eng. *check*, and *roll*.] A roll, or book, containing the names of such as are attendants on, and in pay of, great personages, as their household servants.

"Not daring to extend this law further than to the king's servants in *checkroll*, . . ."—*Bacon: Henry VII*.

čhecks, *s.* [CHECK.] The same as CHECK, *s.*, A. II., 3 (q.v.).

čheck'-spāil, *s.* [From Scotch *cheek* = cheek, and *spel, spiel* = play.] A box on the ear, a blow on the cheek.

hōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

check'-spring, s. [Eng. *check*, and *spring*.]

Music: A small spring added for the assistance of any weakness in the return of action in the mechanism of an organ. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

†chēckt, chēcked, pa. par. or a. [CHECK, v.]

chēck'-y, chēqu'-y (qu as k), s. [Eng. *check*; -y.]

Her.: A field or armorial bearing divided into patterns of small squares of different tinctures, made to represent a chess-board.

Chēd'-dar, Chēd'-dēr, s. & a. [A village in Somerset, near the Mendip Hills, England.]

A. As subst.: See etymology.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or made at the place named in the etymology.

Cheddar-cheese, Chedder-cheese, s. A kind of rich cheese made at Cheddar.

*Cheddar-letter, s. A letter consisting of several paragraphs, each the contribution of a different person. The name is taken from the Cheddar-cheese manufacture, in which all the dairies contributed their share of fresh cream.

"Though I wrote the other day the first paragraph of that Cheddar-letter, which is preparing for you."—*Bolingbroke to Swift: Corresp.*, 1726, vol. ii., p. 591.

Cheddar-pink, Chedder-pink, s.

Bot.: A kind of pink, *Dianthus cæsius*; so named from its place of growth.

chēek, *cheoke, *cheke, *choke, s. & a. [A. S. *ceāce*; Dut. *kaak*=the jaw, the cheek; Sw. *kek*=the jaw, *käk*=the cheek; O. H. Ger. *kouwe*; it is closely related to jaw (formerly spelt *chaw*), from A. S. *cedwan*=to chew.] [CHEW, JAW.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The side of the face below the eye.

"Orl. What were his marks?
Ros. A lean cheek which you have not . . ."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.

(2) A jaw-bone, a cheek-bone.

"With the cheke of an asse . . . Y dide hem away."
—*Wycliffe: Judges* xv. 16 (Purvey).

(3) The post of a gate.

"Of with the ram the porte is schaik and duschyt,
Doun bet yet chekis, and bandis all to fruschyt."
Douglas: Virgil, 55, 27.

2. Fig.: Insolence, impudence. (*Slang*.) Probably from the cheek in such cases being without a blush.

"She wondered at his cheek."—*C. Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xlviil.

II. Technically:

1. Mach.: One of the corresponding sideplates or parts of a frame or machine; more frequently used in the plural, as—

(1) The side-pieces of a gun-carriage on which the trunnions immediately rest; also called brackets.

(2) The shears or bed-bars of a lathe on which the puppets rest.

(3) The standards or supports, arranged in pairs, of such machines as the Stanhope or copper-plate printing-press, the rolling-mill, and many varieties of presses.

(4) The sides of an embrasure.

(5) The jaws of a vise.

(6) The sides of a pillow-block which hold the boxing.

(7) The miter-sill of a lock-gate.

(8) An indent cut in a wall into which a pipe or other article is fitted.

2. Carpentry:

(1) The side-pieces of a window-frame.

(2) The solid part of a timber on the side of the mortise.

3. Founding: The middle part of a three-part flask.

4. Saddlery: The branches of a bridle-bit.

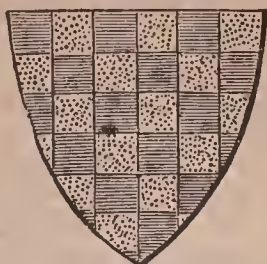
5. Nautical:

(1) Pieces of compass-timber on the ship's bows for the security of the beak-head or knee of the head, whence the term *head-knee*; also called *cheek-knees*.

(2) The pieces of timber fitted on each side of a mast, from beneath the hounds and its uppermost end.

(3) The circular pieces on the aft-side of the car-rick-bits.

(4) The faces or projecting parts on each side of the masts, formed to sustain the trestle-trees upon which the frame of the top, together with the top-mast, immediately rest. [HOUNDS, TRESTLE-TREE BITS.]



Checky.

6. Mining: (*Cheeks of a lode*): The sides of the rock which inclose the mineral vein. The hanging cheek of a lode is the rock on the upper side of it. Same as WALLS (of a lode) (q. v.). (*Weale*.)

† Check by jowl, cheek by jole:

Lit.: Check by cheek; hence, in the closest proximity.

"The cobbler, smith, and botcher, that have so often sate snoring cheek by jowl with your signory."—*Beaum. and Fl.: Martial Maid*.

Cheek for chow: Cheek by jowl.

Cheeks and ears: A fantastic name for a kind of head-dress, of temporary fashion.

"Fr. O then thou can'st tell how to help me to cheeks and ears."

L. Yes, mistress, very well.

Fl. S. Cheeks and ears! why, mistress Frances, want you cheeks and ears? methinks you have very fair ones."—*London Prod.*, iv. 3, *Suppl. to Sh.*, ii. 511. (*Nares*.)

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

cheek-band, s.

Saddlery: The same as CHEEK-STRAP (q. v.).

*cheek-blade, s. The cheek-bone.

"Some hungry tykes falls by the ears,
From others cheekblades collops tears."
Cleland: Poems, p. 77.

cheek-block, s.

Naut.: A block, one side of which is formed by a cheek-piece secured to an object which forms the other side, as in the cheek-blocks near the ends of the yards for the sheets of the square sails. [BOOM-IRON.]

cheek-bone, *chekebane, *chekebon, *chekeboon, s. The cheek-bone. The term is popular rather than anatomical. The osseous prominences of the cheeks are formed by the anterior inferior parts of the malar bones.

"I cut the tumor, and felt the slug; it lay partly under the os jugale, or cheekbone."—*Wiseman*.

cheek-distending, s. Blustering.

"Dire is the frequent curse, and its twin sound,
The cheek-distending oath. . . ."
Cowper: The Task, bk. iv.

cheek-knee, s.

Naut.: The same as CHEEK, A. II. 5 (1).

*cheek-lap, chekelap, s. A cheek-bone.

"A foundun cheekboon, that is the cheeklap of an asse."—*Wycliffe: Judges* xv. 15.

cheek-piece, s. A piece of the helmet protecting the cheeks.

cheek-pouches, s. pl. Pouches in the cheeks of *Cynopithecinae*, and some other monkeys of the Old World. The American monkeys are destitute of them.

†cheek-rose, s. A fresh color as of a rose in the cheeks.

"Hail, virgin, if you be; as those cheek-roses
Proclaim you are no less!"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 5.

cheek-straps, s. pl.

Saddlery: Straps passing down each side of the horse's head and connected to the bit-rings.

†cheek-tooth, s. The hinder tooth or tusk.

"He hath the cheek teeth of a great lion."—*Joel* i. 6.

chēeked (Eng.), chēekit (Scotch), a. [Eng. *cheek*; -ed.]

1. Having a cheek or cheeks (*lit.* & *fig.*); generally in composition, as *rosy-cheeked*, *pale-cheeked*.

"She gies the herd a pickle nits,
An' twa red cheekit apples."
Burns: Halloween, 21.

2. Brought near to or placed against the cheek.

"You'll find your little officer—
Standing at some poor sutler's tent
With his pike cheek'd, . . ."
Cotton: Epist.

chēek'-y, a. [Eng. *cheek*; -y.] Impudent. (*Slang*.) [CHEEK, s., A., I. 2.]

chēep, v. i. [Apparently from the sound it indicates.] [CHIRP.] To chirp.

"He cheeps like some bewilder'd chicken,
Scar'd frae its minnie and the cleckin."
Burns: Epistle to William Creech.

chēe'-pīng, chēi'-pīng, pr. par. & a. [CHEEP, v.] (Scotch.)

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of chirping.

chēer, *chēere, *chēren, *chēryn, v. t. & i. [CHEER, s.]

I. Transitive:

1. To make glad, to rejoice.

"I chere, I make gladde."—*Palsgrave*.

2. To make cheerful or less gloomy.

"That you with music, I with light,
Might beautify and cheer the night."
Cowper: Nightingale and Glowworm.

3. To inspirit, to encourage.

"Both Whigs and Tories had, with few exceptions, been alarmed by the prospect of a French invasion, and cheered by the news of the victory of the Boyne."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. To comfort, to console.

"I hear it in the opening year—
I listen, and it cheers me long."
Longfellow: Woods in Winter.

*5. To address, to accost.

"And as to purpose now and then it fell
She chered her, with, how, sister, what chere?"
Wyat: Of the Mean and Sure Estate, to John Points.

*6. To cure of a wound or sickness.

"Achilles thugh chance was cherit of his wond."
Destruction of Troy, 10,416.

7. To applaud with cheers; to encourage with applause.

"One fellow really cheered him."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. i., ch. v.

8. To urge on, to incite.

"The dogs (oft cheer'd in vain) desert the prey."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xviii., l. 675.

II. Reflexively: To encourage one's self; to take courage.

"Achilles for the chop cherit hym not litle."
Destruction of Troy, 8,643.

III. Intransitive:

*1. To become glad or cheerful.

"Cheryn, or make good chere. Hillaro, exhillaro, lettico."—*Prompt. Parv.*

† Frequently with up.

"At sight of thee my gloomy soul cheers up;
My hopes revive, and gladness dawns within me."
A. Philips.

*2. To be in any frame of mind; to be disposed.

"How cheer'st thou, Jessica."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.

3. To utter a cheer of acclamation.

"And e'en the ranks of Tuscany
Could scarce forbear to cheer."
Macaulay: Horatius, xl.

† Crabb thus distinguishes between to cheer, to encourage, and to comfort: ". . . To cheer and comfort have both regard to the spirits, but the latter differs in degree and manner: to cheer expresses more than to comfort; the former signifying to produce a lively sentiment, the latter to lessen or remove a painful one; we are cheered in the moments of despondency, whether from real or imaginary causes; we are comforted in the hour of distress. Cheering is mostly effected by the discourse of others; comforting is effected by the actions, as well as the words, of others. Nothing tends more to cheer the drooping soul than endearing expressions of tenderness from those we love; the most effectual means of comforting the poor and afflicted, is by relieving their wants." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

chēer, *chēare, *chēere, *chēere, *chēer, *chēiere, s. [O. Fr. *chere*, *chiere*; Ital. *cera*; Sp. & Port. *cara*, from low Lat. *cara*=a face; Gr. *kara*=the head; Sansc. *ciras*=the head.]

*1. The face, the countenance.

"Cheere. Vultus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The lady is rody in the chere."

Alisaunder, l. 798.

*2. The expression of the face.

"His cher ful oft con change."
Sir Gawaine, 711.

"Pale at the sudden sight, she changed her cheer."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses viil.

*3. A state of feeling or spirits.

"Then were they all of good cheer, and they also took some meat."—*Acts* xxvii. 36.

4. A joyful or cheerful state of mind; gaiety, alacrity.

"I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

"His voice had lost its ring, the cheer was out of it."—*G. Macdonald: Paul Faber*, vol. iii., ch. 3, p. 38.

*5. An invitation to gaiety.

"You do not give the cheer, the feast is sold
That is not often vouched, while 'tis a making,
'Tis given with welcome."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

6. An entertainment; things provided calculated to raise the spirits or increase gaiety.

"Greet cheere made oure ost us everichon."
Chaucer: C. T., 749.

". . . were just sitting down to their Christmas cheer, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

7. Encouragement or applause expressed loudly with the voice. [HURRAH.]

"The Long Serpent was she christened,
'Mid the roar of cheer on cheer."
*Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn;
Saga of King Olaf, xlii.*

**chëer*, **chëere*, **chëre*, *a.* [Fr. *cher*, fem. *chère*, from Lat. *carus*.] Dear, valued.

"A most *cheere* hynde, and a most kindeli hert calf."—*Wycliffe: Proverbs*, v. 19.

chëered, *pa. par. & a.* [CHEER, *v.*]

chëer-ër, *s.* [Eng. *cheer*; *-er*.]

1. *Gen.*: He who or that which cheers or gladdens.

"Prime *cheerer*, light,
Of all material beings first and best."
Thomson: Summer.

2. *Spec.*: Brandy and water, a tumbler of toddy, or anything similar.

"... and another *cheerer*, as Dinmont termed it in his country phrase, of brandy and water."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiv.

chëer-fül, **cheare-fül*, **cheere-fül*, **cheere-füll*, *a.* [Eng. *cheer*; *-ful(l)*.]

I. *Subjectively*:

1. *Of the mind or spirits*: Gay, full of life.

"The next morning she found him *cheerful* and resolute."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Of the looks, &c.*: Having an appearance of gaiety; expressing or denoting cheerfulness; arising from pleasure or joy.

"A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance . . ."
—*Prov.* xv. 13.

II. *Objec.*: Inspiring cheerfulness; cheering, gladdening.

"The *cheerful* psalter bring along,
And harp with pleasant string,"
Milton: Trans.; Ps. lxxxi.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *cheerful*, *merry*, *sprightly*, and *gay*: "*Cheerful* marks an unruffled flow of spirits; with *mirth* there is more of tumult and noise; with *sprightliness* there is more buoyancy; *gaiety* comprehends *mirth* and indulgence. A *cheerful* person smiles; the *merry* person laughs; the *sprightly* person dances; the *gay* person takes his pleasure. . . . *Cheerfulness* is an habitual state of the mind; *mirth* is an occasional elevation of the spirits; *sprightliness* lies in the temperature and flow of the blood; *gaiety* depends altogether on external circumstances. . . . *Sprightliness* and *mirth* are seldom employed but in the proper sense as respects persons; but *cheerful* and *gay* are extended to different objects; as a *cheerful* prospect, a *cheerful* room, *gay* attire, a *gay* scene, *gay* colors, &c.

(2) For the difference between *cheerful* and *glad* see GLAD.

chëer-fül-lý, **chëar-fül-lý*, *adv.* [Eng. *cheerful*; *-ly*.] In a cheerful manner; with gaiety or liveliness; readily or with alacrity.

"Men of rank and ability . . . while they decline the jurisdiction of dark cabal on their actions and their fortunes, will, for both, *cheerfully* put themselves upon their country."—*Burke: On the Cause of the Present Discontents*.

chëer-fül-nëss, **chëre-fül-nësse*, *s.* [Eng. *cheerful*; *-ness*.] The quality of being cheerful or in good spirits.

"But, when he ended, there was in his face
Such easy *cheerfulness*, a look so mild."
Wordsworth: Excursions, bk. i.

chëer-ï-lý **cher-e-lie*, *adv.* [Eng. *cheery*; *-ly*.] With good will; heartily.

"They *cherlie* chaunt, and rymes at random fling,
The fruitfull spawn of their ranke fantasies."
Spenser: The Tears of the Muses; Terpsichore.

¶ Now used chiefly by sailors.

"Come, *cheerily*, boys, about our business."
Beaum. & Fl.: Lit. Fr. Lawyer.

chëer-ï-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *cheery*; *-ness*.] The quality of being cheery or cheerful; cheerfulness.

"It was borne with a smiling patience, a hopeful *cheeriness* of spirit."—*Miss Mitford: Our Village*, i. 113.

chëer-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CHEER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

"To the firm sanction of thy fate attend!
An exile thou, nor *cheering* face of friend."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iv., l. 639-40.

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of comforting, gladdening, or consoling.

2. The act of applauding with cheers; a cheer.

"Deafening applause and *cheering* greeted this sentiment."—*London Standard*.

*3. A rural feast or merry-making.

"Feasts which they called barley-feasts, wherein they did sacrifice for or with their barley, and so be the feastings, meetings, and *cheerings* called in our barley-harvests at this day."—*Withals: Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 84. (Nares.)

chëer-îng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *cheering*; *-ly*.] In a cheering or encouraging manner.

"Abroad, how *cheeringly* the sunshine lay
Upon the open lawns."

Wordsworth: Prelude, vi.

chëer-ish-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *cheer*; *-ish*; *-ness*.] Cheerfulness, cheeriness.

"There is no christian duty that is not to be seasoned and set off with *cheerishness*."—*Milton: Doct. and Dis. of Divorce*.

chëer-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *cheer*; *-less*.] Unattended with any joy, comfort, or cheerfulness; dull, gloomy, dispiriting.

"He saw Menalcas come with heavy pace,
Wet were his eyes, and *cheerless* was his face."
Dryden: On the Death of Amyntas, 10, 11.

chëer-lëss-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *cheerless*; *-ness*.] The state or quality of being cheerless, gloomy, or dispiriting.

chëer-li-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *cheerly*; *-ness*.] Cheerfulness.

"A *cheerliness* did with her hopes arise."

Daniel: Civil Wars, viii. 65.

**chëer-lý*, **chëar-lý*, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *cheer*; *-ly*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Cheering, enlivening, cheerful.

"Hurdles to weave, and *cheerly* shelters raise,
Thy vacant hours require."

Dyer: The Fleece, i.

2. Free from gloom or despondency, gay.

B. *As adverb*:

1. Cheerfully, merrily.

"Hear a song that echoes *cheerly*
From the river winding clearly."

Tennyson: The Lady of Shalott.

2. Cheerily, with alacrity, briskly.

"Fetch me his head that having bless'd mine eye
With that revenge, I may the *cheerly*er die."
Beaumont: Psyche, 8, 302.

chëer-ý, *a.* [Eng. *cheer*; *-y*.]

1. *Subjectively*: Full of spirits, gay, cheerful.

"... he seemed for a while after to be a little *cheery*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. *Objectively*: Cheering, inspiring.

"Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl;
Let cyder new wash sorrow from thy soul."
Gay: Pastorals.

chëese, **chëse*, *s. & a.* [A. S. *cése*, *cýse*; O. Sax. *kese*, *kiesi*; Dut. *kaas*; Ger. *käse*; M. H. Ger. *kaese*; O. H. Ger. *chasi*; Sp. *queso*; Ital. *cacio*, *casio*, from Lat. *caseus*; Gael. *caise*; Ir. *cais*; Wel. *caws*; Corn. *kes*; Armor. *carus*; Basque *gazta*, *gaztaya*, *gasna*. (Mahn, &c.)]

A. *As substantive*:

1. The curd or caseine of milk, with variable quantities of butter and common salt, pressed into molds and ripened by keeping. The various kinds of cheese differ chiefly in the mode of manufacture, the amount of fat which they contain, and in the flavor, which is due partly to the food, and partly to the breed of the animal. In this country, and in England, cheese is made from the milk of the cow, but on the continent of Europe it is made from goat's milk and ewe's milk, while in Arabia it is prepared from the milk of the camel and the mare. There are three kinds of cheese, viz., whole-milk, skim-milk, and cream-cheese. Whole-milk cheese is made from unskimmed milk and contains from 20 to 40 per cent. of fat or cream, and 30 to 50 per cent. of caseine. Skim-milk cheese is poor in fat, containing from 1 to 4 per cent. Cream-cheese contains from 60 to 70 per cent.

Authorities differ as to the dietetic value of cheese, some affirming that it is very indigestible, while others assert that it assists digestion. Its digestibility, however, varies with its age, its texture, and its composition, and it is possible that it may produce different effects on different persons. Cream-cheese is more digestible than any other kind of cheese, owing to its containing less caseine.

Cheese is rarely adulterated. To suit the public taste it is frequently colored with annatto, or some other vegetable color, and so long as the coloring matter is not injurious, it cannot be considered an adulteration.

2. (Sing. *cheese*, or more frequently pl. *cheeses*): The fruit of two species of Mallow—(1) *Malva sylvestris*, and (2) *M. rotundifolia*.

¶ To make a *cheese*: To make a low courtesy.

"She and her sister both made these *cheeses* in compliance to the new-comer, and with much stately agility."—*Thackeray*.

B. *As adj.*: (See the compounds.)

cheese-board, *s.* The cover of the cheese-vat.

cheese-bowl, **che-bole*, **chesse-bolle*, **chese-bolle*, *s.* Two species of Poppy—(1) *Papaver somniferum*, (2) *P. Rhæas*.

cheese-cake, **chese-cake*, *s.* A sweet confection, made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

"The difference between a gentleman that should make *cheese-cakes*, and raise paste, and a lady that reads Locke, and understands the mathematics."—*Spectator*, No. 242.

¶ *Cheese-cake grass*: A provincial name for Bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

cheese-cement, *s.* A kind of glue, particularly serviceable in joining broken china, wood that is exposed to wet, painter's panels, boards, &c.

cheese-cutter, *s.*

1. A device used in cheese-making for breaking the curd into small pieces that the whey may more readily exude. (*Knight*.)

2. A curved slice for cutting cheese.

3. A boy's cap with a long curved peak. (*Slang*.)

**cheese-fat*, **cheese-fatte*, **chese-fatte*, *s.* [CHEESE-VAT.]

"*Chesefatte*. Casearium, fescina."—*Prompt. Parv.*"

cheese-fly, *s.*

Entom.: A small black insect, *Piophilæ casei*. It is of the family Muscidae. [CHEESE-HOPPER.]

cheese-hake, *s.* A frame for drying cheeses when newly made. [HAKE.]

cheese-hoop, *s.* An open-ended cylinder, made usually of wood, in which curds are pressed, to expel the whey and acquire a form.

cheese-hopper, *s.*

1. The larva of the cheese-fly, *Piophilæ casei* (q. v.). It feeds on cheese. The term hopper is added because of the long bounds it makes, the process being that the animal contracts itself into a hoop and then suddenly straightens itself again. The perfect insect is the cheese-fly (q. v.). (*Dallas*.)

2. A name sometimes given to the perfect insect of *Piophilæ casei* by those who know the connection between it and the larva.



Cheese-hopper.

cheese-knife, *s.* A large spatula, used in dairies to break down the curd.

cheese-lep, **chese-lep*, **cheslep*, *s.* A bag in which rennet for cheese is kept.

"A *Cheslep*; lactis."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

cheese-mite, *s.*

Entom.: *Acarus domesticus*, a minute wingless spider, found abundantly in old cheese, the powder of which consists entirely of them, with their eggs and excrements. The body is soft, oval, and of a whitish color, furnished with long feathery hairs.

cheese-monger, *s.* One who deals in cheese.

cheese-mold, *s.*

1. Blue mold of cheese.

2. *Bot.*: A hyphomycetous fungus, *Aspergillus glaucus*.

cheese-paring, *cheeseparing*, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.*: A paring or thin rind of cheese.

"... like a man made after supper of a *cheese-paring* . . ."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Paring or cutting off the rind of cheese.

2. *Fig.*: Niggardly, mean, miserly.

"During many years of a *cheeseparing* administration."—*London Standard*.

cheese-press, *s.* The press in which the curds are pressed in the manufacture of cheese.

cheese-rack, *s.* The same as CHEESE-HAKE (q. v.).

"My kirnstaff now stands gizzen'd at the door,
My *cheese-rack* toom that ne'er was toom before."

Fergusson: Poems, ii. 8.

cheese-rennet, *cheese-renning*, *cheese-running*, *s.*

Bot.: A name applied to a plant, Ladies' Bed-straw, *Galium verum*, in allusion to its property of coagulating milk, for which purpose it was actually formerly used. [RENNET.]

cheese-room (1), *s.* A room where cheeses are kept.

cheese-room (2), *s.* [Etymol. unknown.]

Bot.: A common provincial name for the Horse-mushroom, *Agaricus arvensis*, which grows in large rings, often many yards in diameter. It is known



Cheese-mite.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

from the true mushroom by its large size, paler gills, generally thick rings, which are double at the base, but especially by their turning yellow when bruised. It is largely used as an article of food, and when properly dressed, and eaten in moderate quantities, with plenty of bread to insure mastication, is excellent. (*Treas. of Bot., &c.*)

cheese-shelf, *s.* One constructed for holding cheeses during the process of ripening. Ingenuity has been exercised in saving the time in turning the cheeses singly day by day, by inverting the whole shelf with its row of cheeses. [*CHEESE-TURNER.*]

***cheese-toaster**, *s.* A ludicrous name for a sword.

"I'll drive my cheese-toaster through his body."—*Thackeray: Virginians*, ch. x.

cheese-turner, *s.* A shelf capable of being inverted, so as to turn over the cheeses laid upon it—a daily duty during the progress of the ripening of the cheese.

cheese-vat, ***cheese-fatte**, ***ches-fatt**, *s.* The vat or frame in which the curds are confined while being pressed into cheese.

"His sense occasions the careless rustic to judge the sun no bigger than a cheesevat."—*Glanville.*

chēes'-y, *a.* [*Eng. chees(e); -y.*] Having the nature or form of cheese.

"Acids mixed with them precipitate a tephaceous chalky matter, but not a cheesy substance."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

ḡheet, *v. i.* [*Formed from the sound.*] To emit a chirrup, as a bird.

ḡheet, *interj.* [*From Fr. chat=a cat(?).*] A call addressed to a cat when one wishes her to approach. Generally reduplicated *cheet, cheet.*

ḡhēe-tah, **chēe-ta**, **ḡchē-tah**, *s.* [*Hindust. chitā, cognate with chitta=spotted, and chhit=a spot; Mahratta chitā; Sansc. tshitraka=the cheetah.*] [*CHETAH.*]

ḡchef, *s.* [*Fr.=chief.*] A title frequently applied to a head or professional cook.

chef d'orchestre, *s.* [*Fr.*] (1) The leader; (2) conductor of an orchestra. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chef-d'œuvre (*pron. shā-dōvr; pl. chefs-d'œuvre*), *s.* [*Fr., lit. a chief or masterpiece of work.*] A masterpiece; a work of superior excellence in art, literature, &c.

***chēf-froun**, ***shāf-froun**, ***sāf-ēr-ōn**, *s.* [*Fr. chapéron=a hood, a French hood for a woman; also any hood, bonnet, or letice cap. (Cotgrave.)*] A kind of ornamental head-dress for ladies.

ḡhēg'-ōe, **ḡhīg'-ōe**, *s.* [*Sp. chico=small.*] A small black flea (*Pulex penetrans*), peculiar to South America and the West Indies. The female burrows in and under the skin, and there deposits its eggs, causing great irritation and resulting in painful ulcers.

***ḡheif'-tyme**, *s.* [*O. Scotch cheif=chief, and tyme=time.*] The time of one's being chief, one's reign, a reign.

chei-lān'-thē-æ, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. cheilanthes*], and *fem. pl. suff. -eae.*

Bot.: A section of polypodiaceous ferns, in which the sori are punctiform at the apices of the veins, and covered by indusia. Type, *Cheilanthes*.

chei-lān'-thēs, *s.* [*From Gr. cheilos=a lip, and anthos=a flower.*]

Bot.: A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the typical one of the group *Cheilanthes*. The species, which are numerous, are spread over the tropical and temperate regions of the Old and New Worlds. They are for the most part dwarf plants, inhabiting dry rocky situations. The distinguishing features of the genus consist in its producing small punctiform sori at the ends of the veins close to the margin of the frond, the margin itself becoming membranaceous and bent over them to form the indusia, which are either linear and continuous, or take the shape of roundish lobes.

chei-lō-dāc'-tyl'-ūs, *s.* [*Gr. cheilos=a lip; daktylos=a finger.*]

Ichthy.: A genus of ovate-bodied fishes belonging to the family *Chaetoniidae*. They have small mouths and dorsal fins, with numerous spiny rays.

chei-lō-dīp'-tēr-ūs, *s.* [*Gr. cheilos=a lip; dipteros=double-finned, from dis=twice, and pteron=a wing, a fin.*]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes, belonging to the Percidae or Perch family. Most of the species inhabit the Indian seas.

chei-lōg'-nā-thā, *s.* [*CHILOGNATHA.*]

***chei-lōs'-ḡyph-ūs**, *s.* [*Gr. cheilos=a lip, a brink, an edge, and skyphos=a cup.*]

Bot.: A genus of Jungermanniæ (*Hepaticæ*), founded upon *Jungermannia polyanthus* (Linn.), which is not infrequent in wet places. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

***chei-lō-stōm'-ā-tā**, *s.* [*Gr. cheilos=a lip, an edge, and stoma=a mouth.*]

1. *Zoöl.*: A sub-order of Infundibulate (Marine) Polyzoa, having the orifice of the cell filled with a thin membranous or calcareous plate, with a curved mouth, furnished with a movable lip. It is divided into two sections: (1) *Articulata*, containing the families *Salicornariadæ* and *Cellulariadæ*, and (2) the *Inarticulata*, containing numerous families. [*INARTICULATA.*]

2. *Palæont.*: Representatives of the Cheilostomata seem to have come into existence as early as the Silurian times, but most of the species found have been Cretaceous or Tertiary.

***chei-lō-stōm'-ā-toūs**, *a.* [*Gr. cheilos=a lip, and stoma=a mouth.*] Of the nature of or belonging to the Cheilostomata (*q. v.*).

"The ovicell is a structure especially characteristic of the cheilostomatous polyzoa."—*Nicholson: Palæont.* (2d ed.), ii. 418.

ḡheim, *v. t.* [*Probably a corruption of Eng. chine (q. v.).*] To divide equally, especially in cutting down the backbone of an animal.

ḡhēip, **ḡhēpe**, *s.* [*CHEEP, v.*] A chirping, squeaking, or creaking.

ḡheip (1), **ḡheep**, **ḡhepe**, *v. i.* [*From the sound.*]

1. To peep, to chirp, as young birds in the nest.

2. To squeak with a shrill and feeble voice.

"... the maxim of the Douglasses, that it was 'better to hear the lark sing, than the mouse cheep,' was adopted by every border chief."—*Border Minstrelsy*, Pref. lxxvi.

3. To mutter (applied metaphorically to man).

"Thair wyfis hes maistry,

That thay dar naways cheip."

Bannatyne: Poems, p. 179, st. 7.

4. To creak. In this sense shoes are said to *cheip* when they retain the music of the last. A door is also said to *cheip* when the sound occasioned by its motion grates the ear.

***ḡheip** (2), *v. t.* [*CHEAP, v.*] To buy or sell.

ḡhēip, *s.* [*CHEEP, s.*]

ḡhēip'-ēr, *s.* [*Cheip* (1), *v.*; *-er.*]

1. *Zoöl.*: The Cricket, an insect so named from the noise it makes.

2. *Bot.*: The Bog-iris, so called because children make a shrill noise with its leaves.

ḡhēip'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*CHEEPING.*]

cheir, *s.* [*From Gr. cheir=the hand.*]

Wild cheir: The Wallflower, *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

cheir-ā-cān'-thūs, *s.* [*From Gr. cheir=the hand, and akantha=a thorn, a prickly.*]

Palæont.: A genus of ganoid fishes founded by Agassiz for species from the Old Red Sandstone of Gowrie in Forfarshire, Scotland, and of the Orkney Islands.

cheir-ān'-thēr-ā, *s.* [*Gr. cheir=a hand; Lat. anthera=an anther, from Gr. anthēros=blooming.*]

Bot.: A genus of Pittosporaceæ, containing an Australian undershrub with erect stems and narrowly linear acute leaves; peduncles terminal, with small blue corymbose flowers; calyx of five sepals; petals and stamens five each; fruit dry, two-celled.

cheir-ān'-thūs, *s.* [*Gr. cheir=the hand, and anthos=a flower.*]

Bot.: A genus of cruciferous flowers, of which *Cheiranthus cheiri*, the Wallflower, is well known. In its wild state the flowers are always single and of a bright yellow color, but the cultivated plants produce a wide variety of tints. The Wallflower is by some supposed to be the *Viola* of the Latin poets. [*WALLFLOWER.*]

chei-rōg'-nō-mý, *s.* The same as *CHIROGNOMY* (*q. v.*).

***cheir-ō-gāl'-ē-ūs**, *s.* [*Gr. cheir=the hand, and galeos=a young weasel or kitten.*]

Zoöl.: A genus of *Quadrumania* belonging to the *Lemuridæ* (*q. v.*).

cheir-ōl'-ēp-is, *s.* [*Gr. cheir=the hand, and lepis=a scale.*]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes found in the Old Red Sandstone of Morayshire, Scotland, and the Orkney Islands. (*Miller: Old Red Sandstone*, ch. iv.) It is doubtfully referred to the *Lepidosteidæ*. It is akin to *Palæoniscus*.

cheir-ōl'-ō-ḡy, *s.* [*Gr. cheir=the hand, and logos=a discourse, a treatise.*] A treatise on the language of the hands; also a mode of conversing with manual signs practiced by the deaf and dumb.

cheir-ōm'-y-dæ, *s. pl.* [*From Mod. Lat. cheiromys (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.*]

Zoöl.: A family of mammals, order *Quadrumania*, tribe or section *Strepsirhina*.

***cheir-ō-mýs**, *s.* [*Gr. cheir=a hand, and mus=a rat.*]

Zoöl.: The genus containing the Aye-aye, a singular animal inhabiting Madagascar. It is the Aye-aye Squirrel of Pennant. Swainson classed it among the *Rodentia* or *Glires*; it is now placed near the *Lemurs*. It is *Cheiromys madagascariensis*, formerly called *Sciurus madagascariensis*. Its large and flat ears resemble those of a bat, while its habits approach those of the squirrels. It is of a musk-brown color mixed with black and ash-gray; tail black.

chei-rō-nēc'-tēs, *s.* [*Gr. cheir=the hand; nēcō=to swim.*]

1. *Ichthy.*: The Frog-fish, the name given by Cuvier to a genus of Acanthopterygian fishes, comprising some of those fishes popularly known under the name of Anglers. They are most grotesquely and hideously shaped, having the pectoral fins supported like short feet on peduncles, by means of which they can creep over mud or sand when left dry by the receding tide. [*ANGLER.*]

2. *Zoöl.*: A name given by Illiger to a genus of marsupial animals, the opossums, in which the hinder legs are webbed. [*DIDELPHIDÆ.*]

chei-rōn'-ō-mý, *s.* [*Gr. cheir=the hand; nomos=a law, a regulation.*] The management of the hands with appropriate movements and gestures in speaking.

"*Cheironomy* or the decorous and expressive movement of the hands being especially practiced."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, ch. xxix.

chei-rō-pleūr'-ī-ā, *s.* [*Gr. cheir=hand; pleura=a rib.*]

Bot.: A synonym of *Anapansia*, applied to *A. vespertilio*, and *A. bicuspis*, two ferns which are remarkable in bearing fronds of a form resembling bats' wings.

***cheir-ō-pēds**, ***cheir-ōp'-ōd-ā**, *s. pl.* [*From Gr. cheir=the hand, and pous, genit. podos=a foot.*]

Zoöl.: Ogilby's name for the mammals possessed of hands, all of which he brings together, dividing them again into *Bimana* (two-handed, including man); *Quadrumania* (four-handed, including monkeys); *Pedimania* (foot-handed, including the lemurs, cebidæ, the cheiromys, and the didelphidæ). His views have not been adopted by other zoölogists.

cheir-ōp'-ō-dist, *s.* [*CHIROPODIST.*]

ḡcheir-ōp'-tēr, *s.* [*CHEIROPTERA.*] A mammal belonging to the order *Cheiroptera* (*q. v.*).

cheir-ōp'-tēr-ā, *s. pl.* [*Gr. cheir=the hand; pteron=a wing.*]

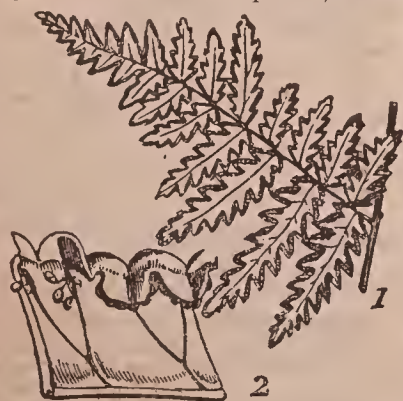
1. *Zoöl.*: The name of a natural order or tribe of mammiferous animals, having the fingers elongated for the expansion of membranes which act as wings. It contains the bats. They are widely spread over the globe. Generally speaking they remain in concealment during the day in hollow trees, caverns, ruins, &c., and flit forth at dusk to seek their prey, which consists principally of flies. The genera and species are numerous. The *Cheiroptera* are divided primarily into *Frugivorous Bats* and *Insectivorous Bats*, the first tribe containing only one family, *Pteropidæ* (the Fox-bats, or *Roussettes*), and the second three, viz., *Vespertilionidæ* or *Typical Bats*, the *Rhinolophidæ* or *Horseshoe Bats*, and *Phyllostomidæ*, *Vampire Bats* or *Vampires*.

2. *Palæont.*: Bats have been found as early as the Eocene.

cheir-ōp'-tēr-ōus, *a.* [*Eng. cheiropter(a); -ous.*] Of or belonging to the *cheiroptera*; having elongated fingers or toes for the expansion of membranes which act as wings.



Cheiropter.



Cheilanthes.

1. *Cheilanthes argentea* (portion of underside of frond.)
2. *Cheilanthes farinosa* (ditto fertile segment enlarged).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

cheir-ōs'-pōr-ā, *s.* [Gr. *cheir*=the hand; *spora*=a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Melanconiei (Coniomycetous Fungi), growing upon the twigs of the beech. The heads are formed of chains of spores, like a Pencillium. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

cheir-ō-stē-mōn, *s.* [Gr. *cheir*=hand; *stēmon*=a stamen. So called from the hand-like form of the anthers.]

Bot.: A genus of Sterculiads, of which *Cheirostemon platanoides*, the Hand-flower tree, or Macpalxochitlquahuil of the Mexicans, is the sole species. It is a tree growing thirty or more feet in height, and having plane-like leaves of a deep green color on the upper surface, but colored underneath with a rust-colored scurf composed of star-like hairs; each leaf being about six inches long by five broad, deeply indented at the base, and divided at the margin into from three to seven blunt-rounded lobes. The flowers are two inches long, by as much broad, with a leathery rusty-red, cup-shaped calyx; stamens bright-red, united for about one-third of their length, and then separated into five curved claw-like rays, bearing some slight resemblance to the human hand. Forests of the tree exist near the city of Guatemala. (*Treas of Bot.*)

cheir-ō-stŷ'-līs, *s.* [Gr. *cheir*=the hand; *stylos*=a style.]

Bot.: A genus of terrestrial orchids, consisting of little plants, with the habit of Anætochilus, to which it is nearly allied. It has the three sepals united into a short tube, from the front of which hangs down a lip divided into narrow lobes.

cheir-ō-thēr'-ī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *cheir*=the hand; *thērion*=a wild beast.]

Palæont.: A name given to an animal whose footprints, resembling those of a hand, are found impressed on New Red Sandstone on the European Continent and in England. It is considered by Professor Owen to have been a large Batrachian reptile, for which he proposes the name Labyrinthodon, from the peculiar labyrinthian structure of its teeth. [LABYRINTHODON.]

cheir-ūr'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cheirurus* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobites. The head shield is well developed, and there are eleven, ten, or twelve body rings.

cheir-ūr'-ūs, *s.* [From Gr. *cheir*=a hand, and *oura*=a tail.]

Palæont.: A genus of Trilobites, the typical one of the family Cheiruridæ. It is found in the Silurian.

chek-mak, *s.* [Turkish.]

Fabrics: A Turkish fabric of silk and gold thread, mixed with cotton.

chē-lā, *chele*, *s.* [Gr. *chēlē*=a claw.]

1. *Sing.* (Of the form *chele*) (*Owen*): One of the bifid claws of the Crustacea. Scorpions, &c. [CHELY.]

2. *Pl.* *Chelæ*: The modified fourth pair of thoracic limbs in lobsters and their allies; the modified mandibles in scorpions. (*Huxley.*)

3. *Ichthy.*: A genus of fishes belonging to the Salmonidæ, sub-family Cyprinæ. The mouth is very small, and opens vertically; anal fin long.

chē-lāte, *a.* [Gr. *chēlē*=a claw.] Having the form or appearance of a claw; possessed of claws.

"The foremost two pairs [legs] are terminated by double claws, arranged so as to form a pincer, whence they are said to be *chelate*."—*Huxley: Crayfish*, p. 20.

***che-laun-dre**, *s.* [CHALANDRIE.]

"Than is blisful many sithe,
The *chelaundre*, and the papyngay."
Romaunt of the Rose.

***chele** (1), *s.* [CHILL.]

"Her is *chele* and hete."
Old Eng. Miscell. (ed. Morris), p. 73.

chēl-ē-rŷth'-rīne, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *chelidonium*; Gr. *erythros*=red, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q. v.).] A substance obtained in the form of a gray powder from the plants *Chelidonium majus* and *Glaucium luteum*, which powerfully excites sneezing. Under the action of acids it takes a fine orange color, and forms neutral salts, which act as narcotics when taken in small doses.

chēl-eū'-tite, *s.* [From Gr. *chēleutos*=netted, plaited, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Smaltine (q. v.). (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

chēl-īç'-ēr-ā, **chēl-īç'-ēr-ēs**, *s.* [Gr. *chēlē*=a claw; *keras*=a horn.] A name given by Latreille to two appendages on the heads of spiders and scorpions, which he considers as representing the mesial antennæ of the Decapod Crustaceans, converted in these Arachnidans into organs for the seizure of food.

chēl-īch'-nūs (*ch* guttural), *s.* [From Gr. *chēlē*=a horse's hoof, a bird's talons, a wolf's claws, &c., and *ichnos*=a footstep.]

Palæont.: A temporary and provisional genus, formed for the reception of certain footprints like those made by chelonians. *Chelichnus Duncani* (Sir William Jardine) is the name given to certain footprints in the Permian rocks of Annandale, Scotland. It is doubtful if they were really made by chelonians, and when it is discovered what animal really produced them, the term *Chelichnus* will be superseded, as Cheirotherium was by Labyrinthodon. (See these words.)

***chēl-īd'-ēr-ēct**, *s.* [O. Fr. *chelydre*=“a most venomous and stinking snake, or serpent; rough-scaled, broad-headed, and of a dark, tawny color.” (*Cotgrave.*)] A kind of serpent; a basilisk. [CHELIDRE.]

“Thair was the Viper, and th' Aspect,

With the serpent *Chelidre* erect,

Quhois stink is felt afar.”

Burel: Flg., Watson's Coll., ii. 21.

chēl-ī-dōn (1), *s.* [CELANDINE.]

chēl-ī-dōn (2), *s.* [Gr. *chelidōn*=a swallow . . . a hollow above the bend of the elbow (so called from being like the fork in a swallow's tail).] The hollow at the flexure of the arm.

chēl-ī-dōn'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *chelidon*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from chelidon, 1.

chelidonic acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₇H₄O₅. A tribasic acid, which occurs combined with lime in *Chelidonium majus*. It crystallizes in colorless needles, soluble in water.

chēl-īd'-ōn-īne, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *chelidon(ium)* (q. v.), and Eng. &c. suff. *-ine* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A bitter principle extracted from *Chelidonium majus* and *Glaucium luteum*. It consists of 40 atoms of carbon, 20 of hydrogen, 6 of oxygen, and 3 of nitrogen. When pure it forms colorless scales of a bitter taste.

chēl-ī-dō'-nī-ūm, *s.* [CELANDINE.]

Bot.: Celandine, a genus of plants of the order Papaveraceæ. The Greater Celandine is a glaucous hairy annual plant, with pinnately-lobed leaves, small yellow flowers in a loose umbel, and a fruit consisting of a long pod, containing a number of seeds with a small crest on them. It is full of a yellow juice, which is of an acrid poisonous nature, and has been used in certain diseases of the eye, and as a caustic to destroy warts, &c. *Chelidonium majus* is found in the North of Europe, in Siberia, and in Western Asia as far as Persia. Its juice is a virulent acrid poison.

chēl-ī-dōn-īze, *v. i.* [Gr. *chelidonizō*=(1) to twitter like a swallow, (2) see def., from *chelidōn*.]

Gr. antiq.: To sing the swallow-song, *i. e.*, the song welcoming the return of the swallows, which was done by the Rhodian boys in the month of Boëdromion, the act being made a pretext for begging. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chēl-ī-dōn-ī'-zīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CHELIDONIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: To sing the “swallow-song.”

chēl-ī-dre, *s.* [O. Fr. *chelydre*; Lat. *chelydrus*; Gr. *chelydros*=an amphibious serpent, from *chelys*=a tortoise, and *hydōr*=water.] A serpent.

“*Chelydre* her yafe her adders skin.”

Grower: C. A., ii. 265.

chēl-īd'-rī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *chelydr(us)*, and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: The Crocodile Tortoises, a family of Chelonians, in which the tail is long, and the head not retractile. Order, Chelonides.

chēl-ī-fēr, *s.* [Gr. *chēlē*=a claw; Lat. *fero*=to bear.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Arachnidans, Spiders, which have the appearance of small scorpions without the tail.

chēl-ī-fēr'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *chelifer* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of the class Arachnida, order Adelarthrosmata. For their form see CHELIFER. They are sometimes found among old books, and when disturbed run forward, backward, sideward, or in any direction which they please. They sometimes attack the common fly.

chē-līf'-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [CHELIFER.] Furnished with chelæ or cheliform appendages.

“One of the short *cheliferous* legs.”—*Dana: Crustacea* pt. i., 626.

† *Cheliferous* Slaters:

Zoöl.: The name given to the Cursorial Isopod Crustaceans of the genus Tanais.

chēl-ī-form, *a.* [Gr. *chēlē*=a claw; Lat. *forma*=a form, an appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a claw; claw-shaped.

che-lingue, *s.* [A Tamul (?) word.] The same as MASULAMANÇHE.

chēl-ī-nō'-tūs, *s.* [Gr. *chelys*=a tortoise, and *notos*=the back.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Haliotidæ, or Ear-shells; the animal is cheliform: shell ear-shaped, thin, fragile, imperforate, and without a pillar, and entirely concealed in the back of the animal.

chēl'-mōn, *s.* [Gr. *chelmōn* (Hesychus), from *chelōn*=a fish with a long snout.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes in which the mouth is prolonged into a slender snout or tube; family, Chætodontidæ. *Chelmon rostratus*, a species found in the seas of China, is kept by the people of that country in basins, that they may witness it projecting drops of water at flies hung above them on strings; their aim in such cases is remarkably exact.

chēlms'-fōrd-īte, *s.* [From Chelmsford in Massachusetts, where it occurs; and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Wernerite (q. v.). The crystals are of a gray-greenish or reddish shade. (*Dana.*)

chē-lō'-dīn-ā, *s.* [Gr. *chelys*=a tortoise; and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Zoöl.: A genus of the Emydæ, or River Tortoises, in which the neck is remarkably long. Order, Chelonides.

chē-lō'-nē, *s.* [Gr. *chelōnē*=a tortoise.]

1. **Zoöl.**: A genus of turtles, including the tortoise, often written Chelonia. Thus, the common green turtle is called by some naturalists *Chelone midas*, and by others *Chelonia midas*.

2. **Bot.**: A small genus of linariads, closely allied to the Pentstemon. The corolla has a broad-keeled upper lip and scarcely open mouth, giving it some resemblance to the head of a tortoise or turtle, to which it owes its scientific appellation, and the popular name of turtle-head given it in this country. The best-known species is *Chelone obliqua*, a perennial with creeping roots and flowers in terminal spikes, with corollas mostly of a rosy-purple color.

chēl-ō'-nē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Gr. *chelōnē*=a tortoise [CHELONE], and Lat. pl. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Scrophulariaceæ plants, type *Chelone* (q. v.).

chē-lō'-nī-ā, *s.* [Gr. *chelōnē*=a tortoise.]

Zoölogy:

1. A genus of reptiles, the typical one of the family Cheloniidæ. It contains the turtles proper. *Chelonia midas* is the Green Turtle, *C. imbricata* the Hawk's-bill Turtle, and *C. caretta* the Loggerhead Turtle. [CHELONE.]

2. In Prof. Owen's classification, the 12th order of the class Reptilia, or Reptiles. It includes the Tortoise, Turtle, &c.

chē-lō'-nī-an, *a. & s.* [CHELONIA.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Chelonia.

B. As subst.: One of the order of Chelonia.

“ . . . in the thorax of birds and chelonians . . . ”
—*Owen: Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ch. iii., p. 44.

chē-lō'-nī-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cheloni(a)*, and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. **Zoöl.**: The Sea-turtles, a family of the order Chelonia (q. v.). They are all marine.

2. **Palæont.**: The Cheloniidæ appear at least as early as the Portland Stone in the Upper Jurassic beds. They are abundant in the Eocene.

chē-lō-nīte, *s.* [Gr. *chelōnē*=a tortoise, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (q. v.).] A name given to certain species of fossil Echini of the genus Cidaris.

chēl-ō-nō-bā-trā'-chī-ā, *s. pl.* [From Gr. *chelōnē*=a tortoise, and *batrachos*=a frog.]

Zoöl.: A name sometimes given to the amphibian order of Anoura, which contains the frogs and toads.

***chē-lŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *chela*; Gr. *chēlē*=a claw.] The claw of a lobster. [CHELA.]

“It happeneth often, I confess, that a lobster hath the *chely* or great claw, of one side longer than the other.”—*Brown.*

chē-lŷ'-dē-ā, *s.* [From Gr. *chelus*=a tortoise.]

Zoöl.: A genus of turtles, family Emydidæ. *Chelydea serpentina* is the Alligator Tortoise of this country.

chēl-ŷ'-dī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *chelys* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Chelonians. They resemble the Trionycidæ, but have a carapace sufficiently large to allow the head and neck to be retracted within it. Of the five toes, three or four are furnished with claws, whereas in the Trionycidæ only three are thus armed.

chēl-ŷ'-dra, *s.* [From Lat. *chelydrus*; Gr. *chelydros*=a fetid snake, living in water, from *chelys*=a tortoise; and *hydōr*=water.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Chelonians; family Trionycidæ. *Chelydra serpentina* is the Snapping Turtle. It is sometimes called the *Trionyx ferox*. It is found in abundance in this country. It destroys many young alligators, and occasionally bites pieces of flesh from the bodies of any bathers at whom it has an opportunity of snapping.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, dēł.

chē'-lŷs, s. [Lat. *chelys*; Gr. *chelys*=a tortoise.]

1. Music:

(1) The lyre of Mercury, supposed to have been formed by strings stretched across a tortoiseshell.
(2) In the 16th and 17th centuries a bass-viol and division-viol were each called chelys. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

2. Zool.: A genus of turtles, the typical one of the family Chelydidae (q. v.). They live in the ponds and rivers of warm countries, feeding on fish.

***che-mer**, s. [CHIMERE.]

chēm'-ic, ***chŷm'-ick**, a. & s. [In Fr. *chimique*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *chimico*; from Gr. *chymikos*.] [CHEMISTRY, I. 1 (2).]

A. As adj.: Chemical.

B. As subst.: A chemist, an alchemist.

"... these *chymicks*, seeking to turn lead into gold, turn away all their own silver."—*Brewer: Lingua*, iv. 1.

chēm'-ic-al, **chŷm'-ic-al**, a. & s. [Eng. *chemic*; -al.]

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to chemistry, as chemical action; resulting from the forces investigated by chemistry, as chemical changes; designed for such investigation, as the Chemical Society.

B. As subst. (pl. chemicals):

1. Substances having a definite chemical composition, as crystallized cupric sulphate, $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
2. Chemical reagents.

¶ **Chemical affinity:** [AFFINITY.]

Chemical analysis: [ANALYSIS.]

Chemical apparatus: Apparatus designed for chemical purposes, such as a blowpipe, retorts, test tubes, reagents, &c.

Chemical attraction: The same as *Chemical affinity* (q. v.).

Chemical combination: The combination of chemical substances into a compound different from any of the constituents, and having a definite percentage composition, and mostly having their vapor densities the halves of their molecular weights. When such union takes place heat is generally evolved. The constituents of a chemical compound cannot be separated by mechanical means. [COMBINATION.]

Chemical deposits:

Geol.: Deposits, like carbonate of lime, thrown down from water by chemical action. They are distinguished from mechanical deposits precipitated by mechanical means. (*Lyell*.)

Chemical equivalents: The relative proportions in which chemical substances will replace one another, according to their atomicity (q. v.); thus one atom of oxygen, a dyad element, is the chemical equivalent of two atoms of hydrogen, a monad element.

Chemical formulæ: The formulæ or symbolic expressions which indicate the chemical constituents of a body, as NaCl indicates that chloride of sodium contains one atom of chlorine and one atom of sodium.

Chemical furnace: A small furnace for laboratory uses.

Chemical nomenclature: In naming various chemical substances the professors of the science have always had due regard to the constituent elements of the candidate for a title. We append a list of the chemical names of a few common substances:

COMMON NAMES.	CHEMICAL NAMES.
Aqua Fortis.....	Nitric Acid.
Aqua Regia.....	Nitro-Muriatic Acid.
Blue Vitriol.....	Sulphate of Copper.
Cream of Tartar.....	Bitartrate Potassium.
Calomel.....	Sub-Chloride of Mercury.
Chalk.....	Carbonate of Calcium.
Salt of Tartar.....	Carbonate of Potassa.
Caustic Potassa.....	Hydrate Potassium.
Chloroform.....	Chloride of Formyle.
Common Salt.....	Chloride of Sodium.
Copperas, or Green Vitriol.....	Sulphate of Iron.
Corrosive Sublimate.....	Bi-Chloride of Mercury.
Dry Alum.....	Sulphate Aluminum and Potassium.
Epsom Salts.....	Sulphate of Magnesia.
Ethiops Mineral.....	Black Sulphide of Mercury.
Fire Damp.....	Light Carburetted Hydrogen.
Galena.....	Sulphide of Lead.
Glauber's Salt.....	Sulphate of Sodium.
Glucose.....	Grape Sugar.
Goulard Water.....	Basic Acetate of Lead.
Iron Pyrites.....	Bi-Sulphide Iron.
Jeweler's Putty.....	Oxide of Tin.
King's Yellow.....	Sulphide of Arsenic.
Laughing Gas.....	Protoxide of Nitrogen.
Lime.....	Oxide of Calcium.
Lunar Caustic.....	Nitrate of Silver.
Mosaic Gold.....	Bi-Sulphide of Tin.
Muriate of Lime.....	Chloride of Calcium.
Niter of Saltpeter.....	Nitrate of Potash.
Oil of Vitriol.....	Sulphuric Acid.
Potash.....	Oxide of Potassium.
Realger.....	Sulphide of Arsenic.
Red Lead.....	Oxide of Lead.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; tŷr, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Rust of Iron.....	Oxide of Iron.
Solammoniac.....	Muriate of Ammonia.
Slacked Lime.....	Hydrate Calcium.
Soda.....	Oxide of Sodium.
Spirits of Hartshorn.....	Aqua Ammonia.
Spirit of Salt.....	Hydro-Chloric or Muriatic Acid.
Stucco, or Plaster of Paris.....	Sulphate of Lime.
Sugar of Lead.....	Acetate of Lead.
Verdigris.....	Basic Acetate of Copper.
Vermilion.....	Sulphide of Mercury.
Vinegar.....	Acetic Acid (Diluted).
Volatile Alkali.....	Ammonia.
Water.....	Oxide of Hydrogen.
White Precipitate.....	Ammoniated Mercury.
White Vitriol.....	Sulphate of Zinc.

Chemical notation: [NOTATION.]

Chemical printing: (See the compound.)

Chemical printing-telegraph: An apparatus for printing symbols upon prepared paper by means of electro-chemical action; as, for instance, by an iron stylus on paper prepared with a solution of yellow cyanide of potassium.

Chemical reagents: Pure chemicals used for testing.

Chemical works: Manufactories where chemical processes are carried out on a large scale.

chēm'-i-cal-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *chemical*; -ly.] By a chemical process; opposed to mechanically, &c.

"... the sun's rays had become so tempered by distance and by waste as to be *chemically* fit for the decomposition necessary to vegetable life."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), vii., 162-3.

chēm'-ick-īng, s. [O. Eng. *chemick*; -ing.]

Bleaching: The process of steeping goods in a dilute solution of chloride of lime in stone vats, the liquor being continuously pumped up and straining through the goods until the action is complete. This precedes the souring which sets free the chlorine. [BUCKING-KIER.]

chēm'-i-glŷph'-ic, a. [From Gr. *chēmeia*=chemistry, and *glŷphō*=to engrave.] Engraved by means of a galvanic battery.

chē-mi'se (1), s. [Fr.; Ital. *camicia*; Sp. & Port. *camisa*, from Low Lat. *camisia*=a shirt; from Arab. *gamis*=a shirt.

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A shift or undergarment worn by females.

2. **Fortif.:** A wall for lining a bastion or ditch.

Bot.: *Convolvulus*, or *Calystegia sepium*.

***chē-mi'se**, (2), ***chemys**, ***chymes**, s. [O. Fr. *chesmez*=the principal house on an estate.] A chief dwelling, as the manor-house of a landed proprietor or the palace of a prince.

"The *chemise* or principall message sould not be devidit nor gevin in name of dowrie or tierce to the woman, . . ."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 109.

chēm'-i-ŷette, s. [Fr., dim. of *chemise* (q. v.).] An under garment worn by females over the chemise.

chēm'-ist, ***chŷm'-ist**, s. [A shortened form of *alchemist* (q. v.). In Sw. *kemist*; Dut. *chemist*; Fr. *chimiste*; Sp. *chimista*.]

*1. An alchemist.

"I have observed generally of *chymists* and the sophists, as of several other men more palpably mad, that their thoughts are carried much to astrology."—*H. More: A Brief Discourse of Enthusiasm*, sect. 45. (*Trench*.)

2. One versed in the science of chemistry.

¶ There are different kinds of chemists, as a *pharmaceutical chemist*, an *agricultural chemist*, an *analytical chemist*, a *scientific chemist*, &c.

***chēm'-is'-tic-al**, a. [Eng. *chemist*; -ical.] Relating to chemistry. (*Burton*.)

chēm'-is-trŷ, **chŷm'-is-trŷ**, s. [Eng. *chemist*; -ry. In Sw. *kemi*; Ger. *chemie*; Fr. *chimie*, *chymie*; Sp. *chimia*, *chímica*; Port. *chimica*, *chymica*; Ital. *chimica*; Sp. & Port. *alquimia*, from Arab. *al-kimia*=alchemy. *Hist.* See also ALCHEMY.] The science which investigates the several elements of which bodies, whether organic or inorganic, are composed, and the laws which regulate the combination of these elements and the reactions of chemical compounds on each other.

1. **History:**

(1) **The unknown period:** Claims to have been the originators of chemistry have been put in on behalf of the Egyptians and the Chinese, but details are wanting. The blow-pipe was known to the former people. But their claim to have been the instructors of the Greeks in chemistry is founded on the alleged derivation of the word *chēmeia*=chemistry, from *Chemia*=Egypt. *Chēmeia*, however, is a mediæval Greek word, of which there is an older classical form, with a quite different etymology.

(2) **The Greek period** (that mainly of Pharmacy): That modern chemistry sprung from alchemy, and alchemy came to Europe through the Arabs, are well ascertained facts. But though in the word *al-kimia*, *al* is the Arabic article, *kimia* is not from

a root in Arabic or in any cognate language, but is from the Greek. In the latter tongue there are *chēmeia* and *chēmeutikē*, from which the English spelling *chemistry* comes; *chēmeia* is from Suidas, doubtfully dated by Liddell and Scott, A. D. 1100. An earlier form of *chēmeutikē* was *chymēutikē*, fem. of *chymēutikos*=easily mixing. There is also *chymikē*=chemistry, from *chymikos*=of or concerning juices, this again being from *chyma*=that which is poured out, a liquid. From the latter group of words the English spellings *chymistry*, *chymist*, *chymical*, &c., come. The first stage in the development of chemistry seems then to have been conducted by the Greeks, who gave prominent attention to investigating the properties of plant juices for medicinal purposes. This would now be called pharmacy, though some of the more recondite researches might lay the foundation of organic chemistry.

(3) **The Arabian and Mediæval periods** (those of Alchemy): When the Arabs adopted the Greek word *chēmeia* or its analogue, and prefixed to it their article *al*=the, their inquiries took a new form, and were mainly those to which the term Alchemy is still applied. Suidas himself had defined *chēmeia* as "the making of silver and gold." The Moors introduced alchemy into Spain about A. D. 1150. For its further history see ALCHEMY.

(4) **The modern period** (that of Chemistry properly so called): As astronomy developed from astrology, so chemistry came forth from alchemy. The transition was gradual, but a considerable part of it was effected in the 15th century, though straggling alchemists flourished till the 18th.

Among the discoveries which have made chemistry what it now is, the following may be mentioned: Boyle, who published his "Sceptical Chemist" in 1669, introduced the use of chemical reagents or tests. In 1674 Mayow, of Oxford, perceived that respiration produced the same effect on atmospheric air as combustion did. In 1756 Dr. Black proved that an aeriform body (carbon dioxide) existed in carbonate of lime, thus distinguishing it from quicklime. About 1765 Mr. Cavendish brought to notice hydrogen gas. On August 1, 1774, Dr. Priestley discovered oxygen, and in the latter year Cavendish made known the constituent elements of water. In 1774 Scheele discovered chlorine, and in 1785 Berthollet pointed out the use which might be made of it in bleaching; the same year also he described the elements of ammonia. In 1797 Vanquelin discovered chromium. In 1803 Dalton introduced his atomic theory. In November, 1807, Sir Humphrey Davy intimated the existence of potassium and sodium. Klaproth during his life, which ended in 1817, analyzed nearly 200 minerals. The synthesis of urea by the molecular transformation of ammonium cyanate, by Wohler in 1828, also the discovery of the synthesis of cyanogen and alcohol, &c., showed that organic compounds could be formed without the aid of plants or animals. The discoveries of Wurtz, Berthelot, Kolbe, Baeyer, &c.; the researches of Williamson on ethers, Hoffmann on compound ammonias, Frankland on organic radicals Kekule on the benzene series, Bunsen's spectroscopic researches, leading to the discovery of the elements cesium and rubidium, followed by the discovery of thallium by Crookes, &c., and the synthesis of alizarin and indigo, may be mentioned to give some idea of the rapid progress of chemistry in recent years. (Consult Watt's *Dic. Chem.* and the papers of the American, English, German, and French Chemical Societies.)

2. **Modern divisions of chemistry:** It is divided into *inorganic* and *organic* chemistry, the former comprising the chemistry of inorganic bodies, and the latter of hydrocarbons and the compounds derived from them. Another classification is into pure or theoretical, analytical, and applied or practical chemistry. The latter may be sub-divided according to the arts or occupations which it is designed to benefit, as *agricultural chemistry*, &c.

chēm'-i-tŷpe, s. [Eng. *chemi(c)*, and *type* (q. v.).]

Engraving: A somewhat general term which includes a number of relief processes by which a drawing or impression from an engraved plate is obtained in relief, so as to be printed on an ordinary printing-press.

***chem-ne**, s. [CHIMNEY.]

chēm-nīt'-zī-ā, s. [Named after Chemnitz, a distinguished conchologist of Nuremberg, who published a work on shells in seven volumes between A. D. 1780 and 1795.]

Zool.: A genus of gasteropodous mollusks, family Pyramidellidae. The shell, which is slender, is many-whorled with a simple aperture closed by a horny subspiral operculum. The animal has a very short head, with a long proboscis. Recent species thirty-two; fossil 240, from the Silurian period onward. (*Woodward*, ed. Tate.)

chē mōl'-ŷ-sis, s. [Eng. *chem(ic)*, and Gr. *lysis*=a loosing.] The decomposition of organic substances by the use of chemical agents solely.

chē-mō'-sis, *s.* [Gr. *chēmōsis*=inflammation of the eyes; *chēmē*=a yawning, a gaping; *chainō*=to gape.]

Med.: An affection in which the conjunctiva, the membrane which lines the posterior surface of the eyelids, is continued over the forepart of the globe of the eye. Frequently lymph or blood is effused with the cellular substance connecting it with the eyeball, and so causes it to be elevated or projected toward the eyelids, giving it the appearance of a gap or aperture along the middle of the eye. The swollen conjunctiva sometimes overlaps the cornea altogether, and there is usually more or less purulent discharge, with severe pain, headache, and feverishness.

chēm-os-mō'-sis, *s.* [Eng. *chem(ical)*, and Gr. *osmosis*=osmose.] Chemical action operating through an intervening membrane, such as parchment, paper, &c.

chēm-os-mōt'-ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to chemosmosis.

chēm-ō-tāx'-is, *s.* [Eng. *chem(ical)*, and Gr. *tasso* (genit. *taxis*=to arrange.) The property of cellular attraction and repulsion displayed by the proteid constituents of the protoplasms of various species of bacteria, and by various proteids, towards chemical substances of various kinds.

chēm-ōt'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *chemosis*=inflammation of the eyes.] Pertaining to or of the nature of chemosis.

Chē-mūng', *a.* [Named from *Chemung* River.] A name given to the third period of the Devonian age in America.

chēn'-ē-vix-ite, *s.* [Named after its discoverer, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A massive, compact, dark-green mineral, found in quartz rocks in small compact masses. Hardness, 4.5; specific gravity, 3.93. Composition: Arsenic acid, 32.20-33.5; phosphoric acid, 0.2-30; sesquioxide of iron, 25.10-27.5; oxide of copper, 22.5-31.70; lime, 0.0-34; water, 8.66-12. (*Dana*.)

cheng, *s.* [Chinese.] The Chinese organ, which consists of a series of tubes having free reeds. It is held in the hand and blown by the mouth. The introduction of this instrument into Europe led to the invention of the accordion and harmonium. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

chē-nī'le, *s. & a.* [Fr. *chenille* = (1) a caterpillar, (2) fine velvet twist.]

A. As subst.: A round fabric or trimming, made by uniting with two or more sets of warps, either by weaving or twisting, a fine filling or weft, which is allowed to project beyond the warps. This filling is cut at its outer edges, and the fabric is then twisted, assuming a cylindrical shape with weft projecting radially from the central line of warps.

B. As adj.: (In compounds, as *Chenille-carpet*, *Chenille-machine*.)

chē-nō-cōp'-rō-lite, *s.* [Gr. *chēn*=a goose, and Eng. *coprolite* (q. v.).]

Min.: Dana's name for an impure iron-sinter, also called goose-dung ore. [*GANOMATITE*.]

chēn'-ō-pōd, *s.* [*CHENOPODIUM*.]

1. *Sing.*: A book-name for a plant of the genus *Chenopodium*, or of the order *Chenopodiaceae*.

2. *Pl. (Chenopods)*: The English equivalent of the Mod. Lat. term *Chenopodiaceae* (q. v.).

chēn-ō-pōd-ā-lēs, **chēn-ō-pōd-i-ā-lēs**, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *chenopodium* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales*.]

Bot.: An alliance of hypogynous exogens. Lindley includes under it the orders *Nyctaginaceae*, *Phytolaccaceae*, *Amarantaceae*, and *Chenopodiaceae* (q. v.).

chēn-ō-pōd-i-ā'-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chenopodi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-aceae*.]

Bot.: The Goosefoot family, a natural order of monoclamydeous dicotyledons, characterizing Lindley's *Chenopodal* alliance. The species are inconspicuous herbs or undershrubs, found in waste places in all parts of the world, but abounding in extra-tropical regions. Some are used as potherbs, as spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*), orach (*Atriplex hortensis*), beet (*Beta vulgaris*), &c. The mangold-wurzel is a variety of beet used for the food of cattle. In 1866 there were 74 genera and 533 species known.

chēn-ō-pōd-i-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *chēn*=a goose; *pous*, genit. *podos*=a foot.]

Bot.: Goosefoot, a genus of annual and perennial herbs, the typical one of the order *Chenopodiaceae*, *Chenopods*, and chiefly remarkable for the weedy character of the species composing it. Perianth five-parted; stamens five; styles two, crowning the ovary, which contains a single round, flattened seed. The common Goosefoot is found everywhere.

It has triangular leaves, covered with a whitish mealiness, and numerous small flowers in terminal clusters. *C. atriplicis* is a tall-branched annual, growing four to five feet high. *C. Quinoa*, a native of the Pacific slopes of the Andes, is largely cultivated in Chili and Peru for the sake of its seeds, which are extensively used as an article of food. They are prepared either by boiling like rice, or are roasted like coffee, boiled in water, and strained. This brown-colored broth is called *carapul-gue*, and is a favorite. *C. Bonus-Henricus* is used as a potherb. *C. Vulvaria* or *olidum*, an evil-smelling plant, is employed as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue.

chep, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A piece of timber forming the sole of a turn-rest plow.

chèque (que as k), *s.* [*CHECK*.]

chēq'-uēr (u silent), *v.* [*CHECKER*, *v.*]

1. To variegate, to diversify (*lit. & fig.*).

*2. To pay, as into the exchequer; to treasure up (*lit. & fig.*).

"Nature chequers up all gifts of grace."—*Davies: Witten Pilgrim*, p. 32. (*Davies*.)

chēq'-uēr (u silent), *s. & a.* [*CHECKER*, *s.*]

chēq'-uēred (u silent), *pa. par. or a.* [*CHECKERED*.]

Chequered daffodil: *Fritillaria meleagris*.

Chequered lily: The same as *Chequered daffodil* (q. v.).

Chequered tulip: The same as *Chequered daffodil* (q. v.).

chēq'-uērs (u silent), *s.* [*CHECKERS*.]

chē-quin, *s.* [*SEQUIN*.]

"Full of chequins and Turkey gold."—*Howells: Letters*, I. iv. 88.

***cher-ice**, ***cher-iche**, *v. t.* [*CHERISH*.]

chēr'-if, **chēr'-iff**, **shēr'-iff**, **sher-riffe**, *s.* [Arab. *sherif*=(a.) noble, holy; (s.) a prince; from *sharafa*=to be eminent.] A high-priest among the Mohammedans; the prince of Mecca.

***cher-i-feire**, *s.* [*CHERRY-FAIR*.]

chēr-i-mōy'-ēr, *s.* [Fr. *chérimolier*, from *cherimoles*, the Peruvian name of the fruit.]

1. The fruit of the *Anona Cherimolia*, most valued in Peru and other parts of South America.

2. The tree from which it is derived. It is about twelve feet high, with oval pointed leaves, and greenish-white fragrant flowers.

***chēr'-is-ānce**, ***chēr'-is-āunce**, *s.* [O. Fr. *cherisant*, pr. par. of *cherir*=to cherish.] The act of cherishing; the state of being cherished.

"I ne knew no cherisaunce."—*Romaunt of Rose*.

chēr'-ish, ***cher-ice**, ***cher-iche**, ***cher-isch**, ***cher-ry**, ***cher-ych**, ***cher-yce**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *cherir*, pr. par. *cherisant*; Fr. *chérir*, pr. par. *chérissant*; O. Fr. & Fr. *cher*=dear; Lat. *carus*.] [*CARESS*.]

1. Of persons: To hold dear, to treat with affection.

2. Of thoughts, feelings, principles, &c.: To indulge, to encourage, to foster, to promote.

"Magistrates have always thought themselves concerned to cherish religion."—*Tillotson*.

¶ (1) For the difference between to *cherish* and to *foster*, see *FOSTER*, *v.*

(2) For that between to *cherish* and to *nourish*, see *NOURISH*.

chēr'-ished, ***cher-ysshed**, *pa. par. & a.* [*CHERISH*, *v.*]

chēr'-ish-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *cherish*; *-er*.] One who cherishes, encourages, or supports.

"He that comforts my wife is the cherisher of my flesh and blood."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, I. 3.

chēr'-ish-ing, ***cher-is-shinge**, ***cher-schyng**, ***cher-synge**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*CHERISH*, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As subst.: The act of encouraging, fostering, or supporting.

- *Chersyng* (*cherschyng* H., *cherisshinge* P.). *Focio nutritio*.—*Prompt. Parv.*



Chenopodium.

1. Spray with flowers. 2. Details of flower.

†chēr'-ish-ing-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *cherishing*, *-ly*.] In a cherishing, affectionate, or encouraging manner.

***chēr'-ish-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *cherish*; *-ment*.] Encouragement, support; cherishing.

"That with rich bonntie, and deare cherishment Supports the praise of noble Poësie."

Spenser: Teares of Muses.

***chēr'-i-stōne**, *s.* [*CHERRY-STONE*.]

***cher-i-tre**, *s.* [*CHERRY-TREE*.]

***chēr'k**, *s.* [*CHARK* (2), *v.*]

***chēr'l**, *s.* [*CHURL*.]

chēr-lē-rī-a, *s.* [Named in honor of John Henry Cherler, who assisted the botanist J. Bauhinia in his history of plants.]

Bot.: A genus of small smooth-tufted, moss-like plants of the order *Caryophyllaceae*. *Cherleria sedoides* or *Arenaria Cherleria* is a plant densely tufted, with petals none or minute. It is found on lofty mountains, flowering from June to August. It is quite common on the Alps and the Pyrenees.

***chēr'l'-hed**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *cherl*=churl, *-hed*=-nood.] The quality or state of being churlish, churlishness. (*Wycliffe*.)

***chēr'-liche**, ***cher-lish**, ***cher-lisch**, ***cher-lyche**, *a.* [*CHURLISH*.]

***chēr'-lich-lý**, ***cher-lysche-ly**, *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *cherliche*, *cherlysche*=churlish; *-ly*.] Churlishly.

"Cherlichly, K. Cherlyschely, H. Churleishly, P. Rusticalis."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***chēr'-lish**, ***cher-lyche**, *a.* [*CHURLISH*.]

chēr'-mēs, *s.* [Ar. & Pers. *karmas*, *kermes*, from Sansc. *krimidja*=engendered by a worm.] The same as *KERMES* (q. v.).

***cherne**, *s.* [*CHURN*.]

chē-rō'-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A Chinese porcelain clay. (*Nuttall*.)

chēr'-ō-kine, *s.* [From Cherokee County, in Georgia, where it is found.]

Min.: A milk-white or pinkish-white mineral, a variety of Pyromorphite.

chēr'-oot, **shēr'-oot**, *s.* [Etymol. unknown.] A kind of cigar, originally brought from Manila in the Philippine Islands. It was formerly much prized for its delicacy of flavor. Both ends are cut off square, so that either may be lighted. In this respect it differs from an ordinary cigar, one end of which is pointed.

"Amusing himself, with his pipe and cheroots, The whole afternoon, at the Goat-in-Boots." *Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Look at the Clock.*

chēr-ō-pōt'-a-mūs, *s.* [*CHEROPOTAMUS*.]

chēr'-ris, **chur'-ras**, *s.* [*Nepalese*.]

Bot.: An Indian name for the resinous exudation of the Hemp, *Cannabis sativa*.

***cher-ri-let**, *s.* [*CHERRYLET*.] A little cherry.

chēr'-rý, ***chēr'-rie**, ***chēr'-ý**, ***chēr'-ie**, **chír'-rý**, ***chír'-ý**, **chír'-i**, *s. & a.* [A corruption of Mid. Eng. *cheris* or *chiris*, the *s* being mistaken for the sign of the plural; A. S. *cirse*, *cyrse*=a cherry; *ciris-bedm*, *cirse-treow*, *cyrse-treow*=a cherry-tree; Sw. *kers*(bär); Dan. *kirse* (baer); Dut. *kers* (kleurig); N. H. Ger. *kirsche*; M. H. Ger. *kirse*; O. H. Ger. *kirsa*; Fr. & O. Fr. *cerise*; Prov. *serisia*; Sp. *cereza*; Port. *cereja*; Ital. *ciriogia*; Lat. *cerasus*; Gr. *kerasion*=a cherry, *kerasos*, *kerasea*=the cherry-tree, from *Cerasus* (now *Keresoun*), in Pontus, from which Lucullus is said to have first brought cherries to Italy about 68 B. C. So says Pliny, but as the cherry grew wild in Greece, it is more probable that the town was called from the tree rather than *vice versa*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language, Bot. & Hort.:

1. The name given to various species of the genus *Prunus* and sub-genus *Cerasus*, especially to certain trees which grow wild in America and various other portions of the Northern temperate zone. (1) *Prunus cerasus*, called also *Cerasus vulgaris*, (2) *P. Avium*, the Gean Cherry, called also the Small Cherry, and (3) *Prunus Padus*, the Bird Cherry or Bird's Cherry, called also the Cluster Cherry and the Fowl Cherry. Bentham and Sir Joseph Hooker consider Nos. 1 and 2 mere varieties or sub-species and not really distinct. From these came the cultivated garden cherry. [*CERASUS*.] Other species are the Bastard Cherry (*Cerasus Pseudo-cerasus*), the Choke Cherry (*C. virginiana*), &c. [*CHOKE*, &c.]

2. The drupe or stone-fruit of the cherry-tree. It is a superior one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit, having a fleshy or pulpy sarcocarp, a hard endocarp, and a pericarp.

3. The name given to various trees with resemblance often superficial to the cherry-tree. *Spec.*: The Barbadoes Cherry (*Malpighia glabra*), the

ból, **bóy**; **póut**, **jówl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **þhis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-þion**, **-şion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

Hottentot Cherry (*Casine Maurocenia*), the native cherry of Australia (1) *Exocarpus cupressiformis*, (2) *Nelitris ingens*.

4. A number of cordials composed of cherry-juice and spirits sweetened and diluted.

II. *Metal.*: A spherical bar, used specially in running out the cavities of bullet-molds.

B. *As adjective*: Resembling a cherry in color.

"A cherry lip, a passing pleasing tongue."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 1.

¶ Obvious compound: *Cherry-colored*.

cherry-bay, s. [LAUREL.]

cherry-bob, s. Two cherries, having the stalks united, used by children as earrings and in games.

cherry-bounce, s. Cherry-brandy and sugar.

"Burnt brandy very good I hold,
To keep in heat and force out cold;
And if you choose to drink it raw
Mix sugar which it down will draw;
When men together these do flounce,
They call the liquor *cherry-bounce*."

Poor Robin, 1740. (Nares.)

cherry-brandy, s. A favorite cordial, prepared by steeping freshly-gathered Morello cherries in brandy for one or two months, and then sweetening with powdered sugar or sugar-candy.

cherry-cheeked, a. Rosy-cheeked, ruddy.

cherry-crab, s.

Bot.: A variety of the Siberian crab, *Pyrus Malus baccata*.

***cherry-fair**, ***cherifeire**, ***chyrre feire**, s. A fair for the sale of cherries and other fruit.

"This worlde ys but a *chyrre feire*,"—*Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 231.

cherry-gum, s. [CERASIN.]

cherry-laurel, s.

Bot.: An evergreen shrub, *Cerasus Laurocerasus*, common in nurseries. The leaves have a flavor resembling that of bitter almonds.

cherry-pepper, s.

Bot.: A plant, *Capsicum cerasiforme*, so named from the appearance of the fruit.

cherry-pie, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A pie containing cherries.

2. *Bot.*: A name given to two plants from the smell of the flowers: (1) *Heliotropium peruvianum*, (2) *Epilobium hirsutum*.

***cherry-pit**, s. A child's play, in which they throw cherry-stones into a small hole.

"I [Lord Falkland] see all parents labor to fix opinions into their children before they come to an age fit to judge of any greater doubts than what may happen at span-counter or *cherry-pit*."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii., p. 679.

cherry-rum, s. Rum in which cherries have been steeped.

cherry-stone, s. The hard endocarp of the drupe or fruit of the cherry-tree.

cherry-stoner, s. A domestic implement for stoning cherries. It works by introducing a forked prong, which pinches the cherry-stone out of the pulp.

cherry-tree, s. [CHERRY, 1.]

cherry-wine, s. A sweet wine made from cherries; a liquor, also called *Maraschino*, prepared from cherries in Italy and Dalmatia. [MAR-ASCHINO.]

cherry-wood, s.

Bot.: A plant, *Viburnum Opulus*.

***chěr'-rŷ**, v. t. [CHERRY, s.] To redden, to color or paint.

"Her cheek she cherries."

Sylvester: *The Decay*, 122. (Davies.)

***chěr'-rŷ-lět**, ***cher-e-lette**, s. [Eng. *cherry*; dim. suff. -*let*.] A little cherry.

"Two smelling, swelling, bashful *cherelettes*."

Herrick: *Appendix*, p. 434. (Davies.)

chěr'-sō-nēse, s. [Gr. *chersonēsos*, from *chersos* = land, and *nēsos* = an island; Fr. *chersonèse*.] A peninsula, a tract of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined to the continent by a narrow neck or isthmus. Examples, the *Cimbric Chersonese*, now called *Jutland*, and the *Tauric Chersonese*, now the *Crimea*.

chěr'-sī-ans, **chěr'-sī-tēs**, s. pl. [From Gr. *chersinos* = pertaining to land tortoises (*Pliny*): *chersos* = dry land, and suff. -*ans* or -*ites*.]

Zoöl.: A name given to the division of the Chelonia containing the Land Tortoises.

chěrt, s. [Ir. *ceirthe* = stone.]

Min.: A name often applied to Hornstone and to any impure flinty rock, including the jaspers. (*Dana*.)

chěr'-tŷ, a. [Eng. *chert*; -*y*.] Like chert; flinty.

chěr'-ŭb, s. [Heb. *kerúb*, or *kerubim*. It is sometimes written in the plural, improperly, *cherubims*.] A celestial spirit which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. All the several descriptions which the Scripture gives us of cherubim differ from one another, as they are described in the shapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, and in a composition of all these figures put together. The hieroglyphical representations in the embroidery upon the curtains of the tabernacle were called by Moses (*Exod.* xxvi. 1) cherubim of cunning work. (*Calmet*.)

"I have heard it said,
The seraphs love most—cherubim know most—
And this should be a cherub—since he loves not."

Byron: *Cain*, i. 1.

cherub-guarded, a. Guarded by cherubim.

"The cherub-guarded walls of Eden, . . ."

Byron: *Cain*, ii. 2.

cherub-hydra, s.

"A Cherub-hydra round us dost thou gape,
And mold to every taste thy dear delusive shape."

Byron: *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, i. 65.

chěr'-ŭ-bĭc, ***chěr'-ŭ-bĭck**, ***chěr'-ŭ-bĭc-al**, a. [Eng. *cherub*; -*ic*, -*ical*.] Of or pertaining to cherubs; angelic.

Eccles.: The *ter sanctus* or *trisagion* in the service

of the Holy Communion; "Holy, holy, holy," &c. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

chěr'-ŭ-bĭm, s. pl. [CHERUB.]

***chěr'-ŭ-bĭm'-ic**, a. [Eng. *cherubim*; -*ic*.] Cherubic, angelic.

"With cherubimic smiles and placid brows."

Wolcot: *Pet. Pindar*, p. 6. (Davies.)

***chěr'-ŭ-bĭn**, a. & s. [CHERUB.]

A. *As adj.*: Cherubic, angelic.

"Hath in her more destruction than thy sword,
For all her cherubin look."

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

B. *As subst.*: A cherub.

"Whose face is paradise, but fenc'd from sin;
For God in either eye has plac'd a cherubin."

Dryden: *To the Duchess of Ormond*.

¶ To be in the cherubins: To be in the clouds, to have no reality.

"Soch quidifical trifles, that were al in the cherubins."

—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 139. (Davies.)

***chěr'-vĕll**, s. [A corruption of Fr. *chèvrefeuille*; Lat. *caprifolium*, from *capra* = a goat, and *folium* = a leaf.]

Bot.: A plant, *Lonicera Periclymenum*.

**Caprifolium*. . . is *chervell* or *gootes leaves*."—*Grete Herball*. (Britt. & Holland.)

chěr'-vĭl, s. [A. S. *cerfille*, *cærfille*, *cyrfile*; O. H. Ger. *kervela*, *kervila*; M. H. Ger. *kervele*; Ger. *kerbel*; Fr. *cerfeuil*; Sp. *cerafolio*; Ital. *cerfoglio*; Dut. *kervel*, all from Lat. *cerefolium*, *chærophyllum*, from Gr. *chairephyllon*; *chairō* = to rejoice, and *phyllon* = a leaf: so named from the agreeable odor of the leaves.] [CHÆROPHYLLUM.]

Bot.: A garden potherb, *Chærophyllum sativum*, called also *Anthriscus Cerefolium*. [ANTHRISCUS.] *C. temulum* or *temulentum* is one to three feet high, with the nodes purple-spotted, the leaves doubly pinnate. It flowers in June and July.

Cow-weed Chervil: [COW-WEED.]

Great Chervil: *Myrrhis odorata*.

Hemlock Chervil: *Torilis Anthriscus*, so called from the stem being spotted like hemlock.

Mock Chervil: (1) *Anthriscus sylvestris* (Turner), (2) *Scandix Pecten* (Gerarde).

Needle Chervil: *Scandix Pecten*.

Parsnip Chervil: *Chærophyllum bulbosum* or *Anthriscus bulbosus*.

Rough Chervil: *Torilis Anthriscus*.

Sweet Chervil: *Myrrhis odorata*.

Wild Chervil: (1) *Scandix pecten* (Lyte), (2) *Anthriscus sylvestris* (Britt. & Holland).

chěr'-lĭp, s. [Etym. doubtful. *Mahn* suggests a corruption of Fr. *chatepeleuse* = a weevil, a wood-louse.]

Entom.: A small insect, a species of wood-louse, found under stones, &c.

chěss (1), ***ches**, ***chesse**, s. & a. [A corruption of *checks*, from O. Fr. *eshecs*, *eschacs* = chess, pl. of *eschec*, *eschac* = check, lit. = a king; Ital. *scacco*; Sp. *jaque*, *xaque*; Port. *xaque*; Ger. *schach*; Icel. *shák*; Dan. *skak*; Sw. *schack*; Dut. *schaak*. (*Skeat*.)] [CHECK, s.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The game described in II.

"Me deth manye kueades ate *ches* other ate *tales*,"—*Ayenbite*, p. 52.

*2. A chess-board.

"His tables, his *ches* he bare."—*Tristram*, ii. 10.

3. The quarter or any smaller division of an apple, pear, &c., cut regularly into pieces; the chess or lith of an orange.

II. *Tech.*: The game of chess is of very great antiquity. Until recently it was thought to have been invented in China or India, but that idea has been recently shaken by the discovery at Sakkara, in Egypt, of a wall painting showing two chess-players belonging to the Government of King Teta of the sixth dynasty. Prof. Brugsch puts Teta at 3300 B. C., or 5,200 years ago. In India it has been from time immemorial known as *chaturanga*, i. e., the four *angas*, or members of an army, viz., elephants, horses, chariots, and foot-soldiers. This was by the Persians corrupted into *chatrang*, and by the Arabs into *shatrang*. By them it was introduced into Spain in the eighth century, and from thence it found its way into France, and was known in England before the Norman conquest. From the Arabic *shatrang* came the still further corrupted forms *scacchi*, *échecs*, and *chess*. In the modern European arrangement the idea of elephants, horses, chariots, and foot-soldiers has been abandoned, and, in their places, have been substituted a king, queen, knights, bishops, castles or rooks, and pawns, forming six distinct classes of pieces. [See these words.] The name *rook* is the Hindu *rat'h* = an armed chariot; Pers. *rokh*; the *pawns* are the foot-soldiers, Hindu *peon* = an attendant. The game is played on a board divided into sixty-four squares, colored alternately black and white. Each player has sixteen pieces, viz., a king, a queen, two bishops, two knights, two castles or rooks, and eight pawns. The manner of moving each piece is regulated by rule, and the object of each player is to checkmate the other. [CHECKMATE.]

B. *As adjective*: (See the compounds.)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Chess-game* (*Carlyle*), *chess-player*, *chess-table*, *chess-tournament*.

chess-board, s. The board or table on which chess is played. (For description see *CHESS*, A. II.)

chess-man, ***chest-man**, s. One of the "men" or pieces used in the game of chess.

chess-rook, s.

1. *Chess*: A rook or castle (see these words).

2. *Her.*: A bearing in coats of arms.

chess-tree, s.

Naut.: A piece of oak fastened on the top-side of the vessel, for securing the main-tack to, or hauling home the clue of the main-sail.

chěss (2), s. [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Pers. *khas* = bad, evil; a weed, a thorn, &c. (*Mahn*.)]

Bot.: The name of a species of grass (*Bromus scalinus*), commonly found growing in American wheat fields. Its seeds have the appearance of oats, and are sometimes ground with the wheat, deteriorating the quality of the flour produced. It is also called improperly *cheat*. [CHEAT (3), s.]

chess-apple, s.

Bot.: The fruit of *Pyrus Aria*.

chěss (3), s. [Fr. *chassis*.] A flooring board of a military bridge. The chesses lie upon the balks, which are longitudinal timbers resting upon the batteaux or pontons. (*Knight*.)

chēs'-sart, **chēs'-sēl**, s. [Eng. *cheese*, and suff. -*art*, -*el*.] The perforated wooden mold or vat in which cheese is pressed.

chēs'-sēs, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A plant, the peony (*Pæonia officinalis*).

chēs'-sēx, s. [Fr. *chassis*.]

Mil.: The boards used for the flooring of a temporary military bridge. [CHESS (3), s. 2.]

***chěss'-nēr**, s. [Eng. *chess*; -*er*.] A chess-player.

"Yonder's my game, which, like a politic chessner,

I must not seeme to see."

Middl.: *Game at Chess*, iv.

***chěss'-sōm**, s. [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Ger. *kies*; M. H. Ger. *kis* = gravel; Mid. Eng. *chessil*; A. S. *ceosel*. Latham thinks the word is an adj., meaning loose or friable.] [CHISEL (2), s.] Mellow, friable earth.

"The tender chessom and mellow earth is the best, being mere mold, between the two extremes of clay and sand . . ."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist*.

***ches-soun**, v. t. [From Norm. Fr. *achesouner* = to accuse.] To subject to blame, to accuse.

"He is sa ful of justice, richt and ressoun,

I lufe him not in ocht that will me chessoun."

Priests of Peblis: *Pink. S. P. Repr.*, i. 39.

***ches-soun**, ***ches-owne**, s. [From Norm. Fr. *acheson*, *achaysson* = accusation, reason, occasion, cause, hurt. (*Kelham*.)] Blame, accusation, exception.

"If that ye think richt, or yit ressoun,

To that I can, nor na man, have chessoun."

Priests of Peblis: *S. P. Repr.*, i. 7.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Chēs'-sŷ, s. & a. [The name of a village near Lyons, France.]

A. As subst.: (See the etymology.)

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or produced at Chessy. **Chessy-copper, s.**

Min.: The same as AZURITE (q. v.), occurring in splendid crystallizations at Chessy, whence it is also called Chessylite.

chēs'-sŷ-lite, s. [Chessy, and suff. -lite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: The same as CHESSY-COPPER (q. v.).

chēst (1), *cheste (1), *chiste, *kiste, *chist, *kist, *kyst, s. & a. [A. S. *cyste*; Sw. *kista*; Dan. *kiste*, from Lat. *cista*; Gr. *kistē*=a box, a chest.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A large box of wood or other material.
- *2. A coffin.

"He is now deed an nayled in his chest."

Chaucer: C. T., 7,905.

*3. The ark.

"Hatz thou [noe] closed thy *kyst* with clay alle aboute?"
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 346.

*4. A receptacle of any kind, such as a basket.

"Minerva nurs'd him, and the infant laid,
Within a chest of twining osiers made."

Addison: The Story of Coronis.

II. Technically:

1. **Anat.:** The thorax, the part of the body inclosed by the ribs and breast-bone.

2. **Comm.:** The quantity of any commodity contained in a case.

3. A box or receptacle for money, the public treasury.

"And all the princes and all the people rejoiced, and brought in, and cast into the *chest*, until they had made an end."—2 Chron. xxiv. 10.

¶ **Chest-of-drawers:**

Furniture: A movable wooden frame containing drawers.

***Chest of viols:**

Music: A concert or set of viols formerly in use. A chest of viols, with a harpsichord or organ, with an occasional hautboy or flageolet, formed an ordinary orchestra in the early part of the 17th century. (Stainer & Barrett.)

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

chest-bellows, s. The piston bellows.

chest-foundering, s.

Farriery: A disease in horses. It comes near to a pleurisy, or peripneumony, in a human body.

chest-lock, s. A mortise-lock, inserted vertically into the body of a chest or box, the plate, which frequently has two staples, being let into the under sides of the lid. The bolt has a horizontal movement.

chest-protector, s. A covering for the chest, made of chamois, flannel, hare-skin, or other material, and worn by persons affected with pulmonary complaints.

chest-rope, s.

Naut.: A long boat-rope or warp.

chest-saw, s. A species of hand-saw without a back.

chest-trap, s. Boxes or traps for catching polecats or other vermin.

***chest-worm, s.** Perhaps *Angina pectoris*.

"... gnawings of *chest-worms*."—Ward; Sermons, p. 60. (Davies.)

***chest (2), *cheste (2), *cheast, s.** [A. S. *ceast*.] A quarreling, a dispute.

"The sinne of contumelie, or strif, and *cheste*."—Chaucer: Parson's Tale.

***chēst, v. t.** [CHEST (1), s.]

1. To deposit in a chest or box of any kind.

2. To put into a coffin.

"He [Joseph] dieth and is *chested*."—Gen. 1. 26, heading.

chēs'-tēd, pa. par. & a. [CHEST (1), s.]

1. **As pa. par.:** Placed or deposited in a chest.

2. **As adj.:** Having a chest; used only in such compounds as *broad-chested*, *narrow-chested*.

"... his father was a very proper man, broad-shouldered and *chested*, . . ."—Fuller: Worthies, Rutlandshire.

chēst'-ēr (1), s. [Lat. *castra*=a camp.] [CASTOR.]

1. **As an independent word:** The name given to a circular fortification in some parts of Scotland.

"There are several circular fortifications, called *chesters*, which bear evident marks of great antiquity. They are all similar to each other, and much about the same size; being nearly 40 or 50 yards diameter."—Kilsyth: *Stirl. Statist. Acc.*, xviii. 292.

2. **As a suffix:** It is found forming part of the names of many towns among English-speaking people, as Manchester, Towcester, &c.; and points to the fact of these places having been named from the old English towns once the sites of Roman encampments.

***chēst'-ēr (2), s.** [Eng. *chest*, v.; -er.] An embalmer of a dead body.

"Chester of a deade corps, or he that doth the offyce. Pollinctor."—Huloet.

chēs'-tēr-field, s. [Named after Lord Chesterfield.] A sort of loose coat.

chēs'-tēr-lite, s. [From Chester Co., Pennsylvania, where it occurs; suff. -lite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Orthoclase, occurring in white crystals, smooth, but feebly lustrous, implanted on dolomite. Specific gravity, 2.531. (Dana.)

***chēst'-īng, s.** [CHEST, v. & s.] The act or process of filling dead bodies with spices in order to preserve them; embalming.

"... the leading and *chesting* was preparing, not lacking anything . . ."—Strype: *Memoirs*, Hen. VIII., an. 1535.

chēst'-nūt (st as s), *chēs'-nūt, *chesten, *chesteine, *chestayn, *chestayne, *chastein, *chestan, *chestain, *chas-teyn, *castany, *kesteyn, s. & a. [Properly two words, See 1. O. Fr. *chasteigne*, *castenge*; Sp. *castaña*; Port. *castanha*; Ital. *castagna*; O. H. Ger. *kestinna*, *kestina*; M. H. Ger. *kestene*, *chestinne*; Fr. *châtaigne*, from Lat. *castanea*; Gr. *kastanon*=a chestnut, from *kastana*, a city in Pontus, Asia Minor, where the tree grew in abundance, and whence it was introduced into Europe.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. **Of the forms chesten, chesteine, &c.:** A chestnut-tree.

"Grete forestes of *chesteynes*."—Maundeville, p. 307.

*2. **As a compound:** The fruit of 1. [II. 2.]

*3. **Of all forms:** The same as II.

4. A color: a deep, reddish-brown color.

"... your *chestnut* was ever the only color."—Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, iii. 4.

5. **Of the form chestnut only:** A horse of a chestnut color.

II. Botany:

1. The common name for *Castanea*. [CASTANEA, CHESTNUT-TREE.]

2. The fruit of the Chestnut-tree. Those of *Castanea vesca*, the Spanish chestnut, are edible.

"Of the trouth the *chestain* tres bryng forth the soft swete *chestnut* out of the sharp prickynge and hard huske."—Golden Boke, c. 9.

¶ **Earth chestnut:** *Bunium flexuosum*.

III. As an exclamation:

Slang: When an individual persists in repeating stale witticisms, and hoary and decrepit anecdotes, the interjection "Chestnuts!" is used to remind him of the fact that the audience consider him a bore. One authority derives the usage from the similarity between the staleness of chestnuts exposed by street vendors and the staleness of an oft-told tale. Another account is that a certain produce dealer in an Eastern town, when he wished to get rid of a troublesome, talkative, traveling salesman, would pretend to be very busy getting together a large consignment of this particular commodity, and going to the elevator shaft in his store, would ring the signal bell of the elevator, and yell out "Chestnuts!" to an imaginary person above. The travelers spread the story, and the use of the word in that connection became general in this country.

B. As adj.: Of a deep and rich reddish-brown color.

"And the rings of *chestnut* hair

Curl'd half down his neck so bare."

Byron: *Parisina*, 16.

chestnut-brown, a. Brown, with the peculiar red tint of the chestnut.

chestnut-oak, s.

Botany:

1. *Quercus castanea*.

2. The timber of the sessile-fruited English oak, *Quercus sessiliflora*.

chestnut-tree, s.

1. *Castanea vesca*. The wood of this, the Sweet or Spanish Chestnut, is sometimes used in house carpentry.

2. *Æsculus hippocastanum*, the Horse-chestnut, furnishes a white wood, much used for brush-backs. The inner bark, when infused in boiling water, produces a yellow fluid, which possesses the remarkable power of fluorescence, that is, it throws back from

its first surface a set of rays of high refrangibility, and of a blue color, while the ordinary rays are duly transmitted. (Ure.) [FLUORESCENCE.] [CASTANEA.]

chēs'-tōn, s. [Mid. Eng. *chesten*=a chestnut, so called from its resemblance to a chestnut.] A species of plum.

***ches'-well, s.** [Mid. Eng. *ches*=cheese, and *well*.] A cheese-vat.

¶ He is gone out of the *cheswell* that he was made in: A reflection upon persons who perk above their birth and station. (Kelly, p. 141.)

chē'-tah, s. [CHEETAH.] The hunting-leopard (*Felis jubata*) of Southern Asia and Africa. The body-color is a pale fawn, which runs into white below. The back and sides are spotted with black. It is inferior in size to the leopard proper, not being more than 32 inches high. A slight mane extends along its back, and the tail is long and curled. The cheetah is susceptible of a high degree of domestication, and is trained in India and Persia to hunt antelopes.

chēt'-tīk, *tjēt'-tēk, s. [Javanese.]

1. The poison from the tree described under No. 2.

2. A tree, *Strychnos Tieute*, the Upas Tieute. Its poison is more virulent than that of the genuine Upas, *Antiaris toxicaria*, with which it must not be confounded. The Javanese use the Tieute to poison their arrows.

chēt'-wērt, s. [RUSSIAN.]

Comm.: A measure of grain, equal to 0.7218 of an imperial quarter, or nearly six Winchester bushels.

***chēv'-a-chîe, s.** [O. Fr. *chevachie*, *chevauchée*, *chevaulchie*, from *chevaucher*, *chevachier*, *chevalchier*=to ride; *cheval*=a horse; Low Lat. *chevalchita*.] An expedition on horseback.

"He had been sometime in *chevachie*,

In Flaundres, in Artois, and in Picardie."

Chaucer: C. T., Prol., p. 65.

chē-vāl' (pl. chevaux; pron. shē-vō'), s. [Fr. *cheval*=a horse.] [CAVALRY, CAVALCADE.] Properly a horse; hence, a frame or framework of any kind.

cheval-de-frise (generally in the plural, *chevaux-de-frise*), s. [Fr. *cheval*=a horse; *frise*=Friesic.] A bar traversed by rows of pointed stakes, and used to barricade an approach or close a breach. Called a Friesland horse because first used at the siege of Groningen, in that province, in 1658. In German it is described as "a Spanish horseman" (*ein-Spanischer Reiter*).

"The obstructions of chain, boom, and *chevaux-de-frise*."—W. Irving.

cheval-glass, s. A looking-glass of such size and so mounted as to exhibit the full figure.

"Superb dresses hanging on the *cheval-glasses*."—Dickens: *Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. 10.

***cheval-trap, s.**

Mil.: The same as CALTROP (q. v.).

chē-vāle'-mēnt, s. [Fr.]

Arch.: A sort of prop made of one or two pieces of timber, with a head laid buttress-fashion on a rest. It serves to support jamps, &c.

***chē-vāl'-er, v.** [Fr.] In the manege, applied to a horse when, in passing upon a trot or walk, his off fore-leg crosses the near fore-leg every second motion.

chēv'-a-lēt, s. [Fr.]

1. **Mil.:** A temporary or movable bridge.

"Chevalets, boats, Spanish and English pontoons."—Wellington: *Despatch*, vii. 414.

2. **Music:** The bridge of a stringed instrument. (Stainer & Barrett.)

chēv'-a-liēr, *chēv'-a lere, s. [Fr., from *cheval*=a horse.] [CAVALIER.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. **Literally:**

(1) A knight, a mounted warrior.

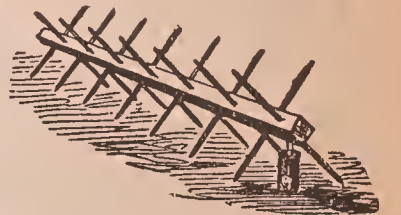
(2) A member of certain orders of knighthood.

*2. **Fig.:** A noble, gallant man.

II. Her.: A horseman armed at all points.

¶ The *Chevalier* was a name particularly applied to the younger Pretender to the English throne, Charles Edward Stuart.

¶ *Chevalier d'industrie*: One who lives on his wits.



Cheval-de-frise.

chě-vās'-tēr, chě-vēs'-tre, s. [Fr. *chévêtre*; O. Fr. *chevestre*=a bandage.]
Surg.: A double roller applied to the head.

***chě-vaun'çe**, s. [O. Fr. *chevance*, from Low Lat. *chevancia*.] [ACHIEVANCE.] An achievement.
 "Full ofte make a great chevance."
Gower: C. A., ii. 273.

***chēve, *chēeve**, v. i. & t. [O. Fr. *chevir*, from *chef*=the head.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To succeed, to fare.

"Evel mot he cheeve."—*Chaucer: C. T., 13, 153.*

2. To happen, to occur, to come to pass.

"For no chaunce that may cheue, chaunge your wille."
Destr. of Troy, 708.

3. To attain, to succeed in reaching or attaining to.

"Then Achilles cheuyt to land."—*Destr. of Troy, 5, 972.*

4. To attach one's self, to join.

"Grete was that lineage and many to them cheued."
Rob. of Brunne, p. 323.

B. Transitive:

1. To happen to, to befall.

"Of chivalry and chaunce that cheuyt hym before."
Destr. of Troy, 517.

2. To achieve.

"I cheve, I bring to an ende."—*Palsgrave.*

3. To reach, to attain to.

"The chayere a-bowune cheuede they neuer."—*Morte Arthure, 3, 329.*

chěv'-ēn, *chēv-in, *chěu-yn, s. [O. Fr. *chevesne*, *chevanne*, from *chef*=a head; Lat. *caput*. So named from the size of its head.] A chub.

"The fishes of this lake were trouts, pikes, chevins, and tenches."—*Str. T. Browne: Tracts, p. 99.*

***chěv'-ēr-ēl, chěv'-ēr-il**, s. & a. [O. Fr. *cheverel*, *cheval*; Fr. *chevreau*=a kid, dimin. of *chèvre*; Lat. *capra*=a goat.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: A species of fine soft leather, made of kidskin.

2. *Fig.*: A soft, yielding nature or disposition.

"O, here's a wit of *cheveril*, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.*

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Made of kidskin.

2. *Fig.*: Yielding, pliant.

"A sentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit: how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward!"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 1.*

chěv'-ēr-il-ize, v. t. [Eng. *cheveril*, and suff. -ize.] To make as soft and pliable as kidskin.

"I appeal unto your own, though never so much *cheverilized*, consciences, my good calumniators . . ."
Mountagu: App. to Cæs., p. 23.

che-vet, s. [Fr., from Lat. *caput*.]

Arch.: A variety of the apse, almost exclusively confined to French Gothic churches.

chě-ville', s. [Fr.] A peg for a violin, guitar, lute, &c. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chěv'-il's, s. pl. [Fr. *cheville*.]

Naut.: Small pieces of timber in the inside of a ship to which the ropes called sheets or tacks are fastened.

***chev-in**, s. [CHEVEN.]

***chě-vīng, *chě-wýng**, pr. par., a. & s. [CHEVE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Success, fortune.

chěv'-i-ōt, s. [From the name of a border mountain range in Scotland—the Cheviot hills.]

1. A variety of mountain sheep, named from the Cheviot hills, where they abound.

2. A kind of coarse woolen cloth used principally for men's clothing.

***chěv-i-saņce, *chēv-i-saunçe** (1), ***chēv-e-saņce, *chēv-e-saunçe, *chēv-i-ssaunçe, *chēv-y-saunçe** (Eng.), ***chēv-y-saņce, *chēv-y-sans** (Scotch), s. [O. Fr. *chevisance*, *chevissance*, from *chevir*=to manage, achieve.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An achievement, a deed.

"Perdy, not so," (saide shee) 'for shameful thing
 Yt were t' abandon noble chevsaunce."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 24.

2. A plan, a project, an intent.

"Chevesaunce. Providentia."—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. A bargain, traffic; hence profit, gain, booty.

"Eschaunges and chevsaunces, with swich chaffare I dele."—*Langland: P. Plowman, 2, 969.*

II. Law:

1. A making of a contract.

2. An unlawful agreement or contract. (*Bouvier.*)

chěv'-i-saunçe (2), s. [A corruption of O. Fr. *cherisaunce*=comfort, heartsease.] The wallflower, *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

***chěv'-i-saun-çēr, *chēv-e-saun-çēr**, s. [Mid. Eng. *chevisaunce*; -er.] A usurer, an extortioner.

"If any false chevisauncers or extortioning usurers dwell within their ward."—*Howell: Londonopolis, 392.*

***chē-vise, *chē-vese, *chē-ves-shen, *chē-vys-tyn, *chē-vysch-en, *chē-veys** (Eng.), ***chē-wyss** (Scotch), v. [O. Fr. *chevir*, pr. par. *chevissant*.]

1. To procure, to provide, to supply.

"Chevystyn or purveyne (*chevyschen* H., *cheuessen* P.).
Provideo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To take care of, to save.

"Eschewes to some castelle, and *chewyse* your selfene."
Morte Arthure, 1, 750.

chěv-rě'tte, s. [Fr.]

1. *Ordinance*: A machine for raising heavy guns on to their carriages.

2. A thin kind of leather, used in the manufacture of gloves.

chěv'-rōn (1), **chěv'-ēr-ōn**, s. [Fr. In Sp. *cabrion*, *caviron*, from Lat. *capriolus*=a support of timber.]

1. *Her.*: A bent bar, rafter-shaped, in heraldry. A chevron is, according to some, a third, and, according to others, a fifth of the field. A chevronel is half a chevron, and the couple close the fourth of the shield.

¶ A chevron couped is that which does not reach the sides of the escutcheon.

A chevron in chief is one which rises to the top of the shield.

2. *Mil.*: The distinguishing mark on the coats-leeves of non-commissioned officers.

3. *Arch.*: A zigzag molding, characteristic of Norman architecture.

4. A frame or pattern, chevron-shaped.

"The masquers were placed in a great concave shell, like mother of pearl; the top thereof was stuck with a chevron of lights. . . ."—*B. Jonson: Masques at Court.*

chevron bones, s. pl. Arched bones branching from the vertebral column.

chevron-work, s.

Arch.: Zigzag molding.

chěv'-rōn (2), s. [Prob. from Fr. *chevreau*=a kid.] A glove.

chěv'-rōned, chěv'-ēr-ōned, a. [Eng. *chevron*; -ed.] Worked with a pattern chevron-wise; having zigzag ornaments.

"Their bases were of watchet cloth of silver, *cheveroned* all over with lace."—*B. Jonson: Masques at Court.*

chěv'-rōn-ēl, s. [Eng. *chevron*, and dim. suff. -el.]

Her.: A half chevron, a small chevron.

chěv-rōn'-nē, a. [Fr., from *chevron*.]

Her.: Applied to a shield laid out in several partitions chevron-wise; chevroned.

chěv-rō-tāin', *chēv-ro-tin, s. [O. Fr. *chevrot*=a little goat, roe; dimin. of *chèvre*=goat; Lat. *capra*.]

Zoology:

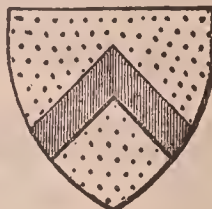
1. *Sing.*: The Napu, *Tragulus Javanicus*. It is related to the deer, but without horns. It is a native of Java. Some other species are Indian.

"To this we may add the *chevrotin*, or little Guinea deer, which is the least of cloven-footed quadrupeds."—*Goldsmith: Hist. of Earth, vol. iii., ch. 3.*

2. *Pl.*: A name for the ruminant genus *Tragulus* and for the family *Tragulidæ*, of which it is the type.

chěv-rōt'-er, v. [Fr.]

Music: To skip, quiver, to sing with uncertain tone, after the manner of goats. *Alla vibrato.* (*Stainer & Barrett.*)



Chevron.



Arch with Chevron Molding.



Chevronel.

chew (ew as ū), ***chewen, *cheowen, *chyewe, *chiewe**, v. t. & i. [A. S. *ceowan*; O. H. Ger. *chiuwan*, *chiwan*; M. H. Ger. *kiuwen*; Dut. *kaauwen*. It is essentially the same word as CHAW (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. *Lit.*: To masticate, to grind with the teeth.

"The vales
 Descending gently, where the lowing herd
 Chews verdurous pasture." A. Phillips.

¶ To chew the cud:

(1) *Lit.*: To ruminate. [CUD.]

(2) *Fig.*: To ruminate mentally.

"I believe, however, that I shall for some time continue to chew the cud of reflection upon many observations which this original discharged."—*Smollett: Humphry Clinker.*

*II. Figuratively:

1. To ruminate, to meditate on in the heart.

"He chews revenge, abjuring his offense."—*Prior.*

†2. To digest mentally.

"Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested: that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, with attention."—*Bacon.*

B. Intransitive:

I. *Lit.*: To masticate, to grind with the teeth.

"I am the veriest varlet that ever chewed with a tooth."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., ii. 2.*

II. *Fig.*: To ruminate mentally, to meditate (generally with on or upon before the subject).

"Till then, my noble friend, chew upon this."
Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, i. 2.

chew (ew as ū), s. [CHEW, v.] That which is chewed in the mouth; a mouthful; a small piece. (*Vulgar.*)

chewed (ew as ū), pa. par. or a. [CHEW, v.]

***chēv'-ēt** (ew as ū), s. [From *chew*, and suff. -et.] [CHUET.] A kind of pie made of various articles chopped up and mixed together.

"A kind of dainty *chewet* or minced pie."—*Florio: Ital. Diet. in V. Frilingotti.*

chēv'-īng, *chēv-yņge (ew as ū), pr. par., a. & s. [CHEW, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of masticating; mastication.

"By *chewing*, solid aliment is divided into small parts; in a human body, there is no other instrument to perform this action but the teeth. By the action of *chewing*, the spittle and mucus are squeezed from the glands, and mixed with the aliment; which action, if it be long continued, will turn the aliment into a sort of chyle."—*Arbuthnot. On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

chewing-ball, s.

Veterinary: A ball composed of several sorts of drugs, given to horses to restore a lost appetite.

chē'-wīnk, s. [From the note of the bird.] The ground-robin, common in this country.

chewing-gum, s. [GUM (2), 4, ¶ (1).]

***chēv-y-saņce, *chēv-y-sans**, s. [CHEVISANCE.]

chēyn'-ī-a, s. [Named after Mr. and Mrs. George Cheyne, of Cape Riche.]

Bot.: A handsome-flowered genus of the Myrtle family, consisting of a single species, a native of the Swan River territory. It is a shrub, with fine heath-like leaves arranged in four rows, and bears handsome scarlet flowers.

chī'-an, a. [Lat. *Chios*=pertaining to Chios, an island in the Ægean Sea.] Of or pertaining to Chios.

chian-earth, s. A dense, compact kind of earth, found in Chios, and used anciently as an astringent and cosmetic.

chian-turpentine, s. A kind of turpentine imported from Chios, produced by the *Pistacia terebinthus*.

chī-ar'-a, a. [Ital.] Clear, distinct, pure, e. g., *chiara voce*, clear voice; *chiara quarta*, a perfect fourth. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chī-ar-a-mēn'-tē, adv. [Ital.] Clearly, purely, distinctly. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chī-ar-ēz'-za, con, phrase. [Ital.] With brightness, clearness. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

†**chī-ar-ōs-cūr'-ist**, s. [Eng. *chiaroscur(o)*; -ist.] One noted for his skill in drawing in chiaroscuro.

"This is more or less the case with all *chiaroscurists*."—*Ruskin: Mod. Painters, vol. iv., pt. v., ch. 3, § 20.*

chī-ar-ōs-cū'-rō, chī-ar-ō-ōs-cū'-rō, s. [Ital. *chiaro*=light, *oscuro*=dark.] [CLAIR-OBSCURE, CLARE-OBSCURE.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

1. *Fine Arts:*

(1) The distribution of the lighter and darker shades in a painting or engraving.

"In another part of his book he awards to Germany the honor of having first practiced the art of engraving in *chiaroscuro*."—*Ottley: Hist. of Engrav.*, ch. i.

(2) A drawing made in two colors, black and white.

2. *Printing:* A system of printing by successive blocks of wood which carry respectively the outlines, lighter and darker shades, &c. It was practiced in Germany and Italy in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

chī-ās'-ma, s. [Gr. *chiasma*=the mark of Greek *chi* or cross.]

Anat.: The central body of nervous matter formed by the junction and decussation of the optic nerves.

"... for these reasons the physiology of the *chiasma* is invested with uncommon interest."—*R. Mayne: Todd's Cyclop. of Anat. and Physiol.*; *Optic Nerve*.

chī-ās'-mō-dōn, s. [Gr. *kiasma*=the Greek *chi* or cross, and *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth.] A genus of voracious fishes, of which the black swallower (*C. niger*) is the only species.

chī-ās'-tō-lite, s. [Gr. *chiastos*=crossed, marked with the Greek letter *chi*, from *chiazō*=to cross, and suff. *-lite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of *Andalusite* (q. v.).

chī-ās'-tre, s. [Gr. *chiazō*=to mark with a cross; *sperma*=a seed.]

Surg.: A bandage for the temporal artery shaped thus, X, like the letter *chi*.

chī-āz-ō-spēr'-mūm, s. [Gr. *chiazō*=to mark with a cross; *sperma*=a seed.]

Bot.: A genus consisting of a single annual plant from temperate Asia, forming a connecting link between the orders *Papaveraceæ* and *Fumariaceæ*. The seeds are somewhat four-sided, each side being marked with a cross-shaped elevation.

***chīb'-bal**, ***chīb'-bōl**, s. [Fr. *ciboule*; Port. *cebola*; Sp. *cebolla*; Ital. *cipolla*, from Low Lat. *cepula*, *cepola*, dim. of Lat. *cepa*, *cæpe*=an onion.] A small kind of onion, a chive.

"Ye eating rascals,
Whose gods are beef and brewis, whose brave angers
Do execution upon these, and chibbals."

Beaum. & Fletcher: Bonduca.

chī'-bōu, s. & a. [Contracted from *cachibou* (q. v.).]

Chibou resin: A resin derived from a terebinthaceous plant, *Bursera gummifera*.

chīb'-duque (*ouque* as *ōk*), s. [A French spelling of a Turkish word.] A Turkish smoking-pipe.

"The long *chibouque's* dissolving cloud supply,
While dance the *Almasto* wild minstrelsy."

Byron: The Corsair, ii. 2.

chī'-ca, **chī'-cha**, s. [Sp.]

1. The name given in Brazil to a species of *Sterculia*, the seeds of which are eaten. They are about the size of a pigeon's egg, and have an agreeable taste.

2. A red coloring matter, extracted from the *Bignonia chica*. It is used by some tribes of North American Indians to stain the skin. It is extracted by boiling the leaves in water, decanting the decoction, and allowing it to settle and cool, when a red matter falls down, which is formed into cakes and dried. It is the *Sterculia chica*. It is called also *Carajuru*.

3. A fermented liquor or beer, made of maize, &c., by the natives of South America.

4. The name of a dance popular among the Spaniards and the South American settlers descended from them. It is said to have been introduced by the Moors, and to have been the origin of the fandango, which some writers declare to be the *chica* under a more decent form. It is of a similar character with the dance of the *Angrismene* performed at the festivals of *Venus*, and still popular among the modern Greeks. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

chī-cāne', s. [Fr. *chicaner*, a word of doubtful origin. Skeat gives Brachet's suggestion that it represents a form *zicanum*=Mod. Gr. *tzikanion*, a word of Byzantine origin, and Pers. *changān*=a club or bat used in the game of polo. It would thus originally mean disputes in games. Diez suggests O. Fr. *chic*, from Lat. *ciccum*=of little worth.] The making use of mean, petty subterfuges in order to draw away attention from the real merits of a case, or to prolong a contest. Artifices, stratagems in general.

chī-cā'ne, v. i. [CHICANE, s.] To make use of mean, petty subterfuges or cavils.

"Many who choose to *chicane*."

Burke: On Econom. Reform.

chī-cā'-nēr, s. [Eng. *chican(e)*; -er.] One who makes use of petty subterfuges or cavils; a caviler, a sophister.

"This is the way to distinguish the two most different things I know, a logical *chicaner* from a man of reason."—*Locke*.

chī-cā'-nēr-ŷ, s. [Fr. *chicanerie*, from *chicaner*.] Mean or petty subterfuges or cavils; sophistry. (*Arbutnot*.)

chī-cā'-nīng, pr. par., a. & s. [CHICANE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Chicanery.

"... were I given to *chicaning* as you call my being stopt by faults of grammar that disturb the sense . . ."
—*Locke: Second Reply to the Bp. of Worcester*.

chīche (1), s. [O. Fr. *chiche*; Ital. *cece*; Lat. *cicer*=a chick-pea.]

Bot.: The chick-pea, the vetch, *Lathyrus Cicera*.

"Her either *chiche* is sown in this moone."

Palladius, iv. 9.

***chīche** (2), **chychē**, s. & a. [From Lat. *ciccum*=little, worthless.] [CHICANE, CHINCHE.]

A. As subst.: A mean, niggardly person.

"The gentyl cheuentayn is no *chychē*."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 604.

B. As adj.: Mean, niggardly, miserly.

chīch'-līng, **chīck'-līng**, **chīch'-līng**, s. [Eng. *chiche* (1), s., and dim. suff. *-ling*.]

chichling-vetch, s.

Bot.: A leguminous plant, *Lathyrus sativa*.

chīchm, **chīs-ma'-tan**, s. [Arabic.] A seed of a leguminous plant, *Cassia Absus*, used by the Egyptians as a remedy in ophthalmia. (*Lindley, &c.*)

chīck (1), ***chīyk'-kyn** (1), v. i. [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from Eng. *chick*=chicken or chit. Cf. Prov. Ger. *kūchen*; Scotch *keek*=to peep out (*Latham*), or A. S. *cwic*=living (*Mahn*).] To sprout, to germinate as seed in the ground.

"*Chyckyn*, as corne or spyryn, or sprowtyn, *Pulilo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

chīck (2), ***chīyk'-kyn** (2), v. i. [Eng. *chick*=chicken.] To make a noise like a chicken, to peep.

"*Chyckyn* as hennys byrdys. *Pipio, pululo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

chīck (1), **chīck'-en**, ***chīke**, ***chek-en**, ***chek-on**, ***chek-yn**, s. [A. S. *cycen*, *cicen*; L. Ger. *kiken*, *kūken*; Dut. *kuiken*, *kieken*; Ger. *küchlein*.]

I. Literally:

1. The young of the domestic fowl.

"While it is a *chick*, and hath no spurs, nor cannot hurt, nor hath seen the motion, yet he readily practiseth it."—*Sir M. Hale*.

2. The young of any bird.

II. Figuratively:

*1. A young person, a child.

"He is the fendes *chike*."—*Seven Sages*, 2, 159.

2. An infant, a young or helpless person. (*Colloquial*.)

*3. A term of endearment.

"My Ariel, *chick*,

This is thy charge."

Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.

¶ To count your chickens before they are hatched (*Hudibras*): To anticipate profits before they come. One of *Æsop's* fables describes a market-woman saying she would get so much for her eggs, with the money she would buy a goose; with her goose she would buy a cow, and so on. In her excitement she kicked over her basket and all her eggs were broken. Hence the sound advice of the proverb: "Don't count your chickens before they are hatched."

chick-pea, s. [A corruption of *chick* and *pea*.] [CHICHE (1), s.]

Bot.: A dwarf pea, *Cicer arietinum*, cultivated in the south of Europe, and used for food like lentils.

chīck (2), s. [CHINESE.]

Comm.: A commercial name for the inspissated juice of the poppy. (*Craig*.)

chīck'-a-bīd-dŷ, s. [A made-up word.]

1. A chicken.

2. A trivial term of endearment applied to children.

chīck-a-dēe', s. [An onomatopœic word, imitating the note of the bird.]

Ornith.: The Black-cap Titmouse, *Parus atricapillus*, a native of this country.

chīck-a-rēe', s. [From the sound made by the animal.]

Zoöl.: The American Red Squirrel, *Sciurus hudsonius*.

Chīck'-a-sâw, s. & a. [A North American Indian word.]

A. As substantive.

Ethnol.: A tribe of North American Indians formerly inhabiting the northern part of Alabama and Mississippi, but now confined to the Indian Territory.

B. As adj.: (See the compound.)

Chickasaw plum: *Cerasus chicensa*.

chīck'-ēn, s. & a. [CHICK (1), s.]

A. As subst.: The same as CHICK (q. v.).

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

¶ Obvious compound: *Chicken-coop*.

Chicken-raising apparatus: An incubator (q. v.).

No *chicken*: Not young; no child.

"She's no *chicken*."—*Swift*.

chicken-breasted, s. Having a narrow breast, a malformation, usually the concomitant of some spinal disease.

chicken-cholera, s. The name of a contagious disease of chickens, resembling in symptoms *cholera asiaticus* in man.

chicken-feed, s.

1. Food for chickens, usually small grain.

2. A contemptuous name given to small coins in this country.

chicken-grape, s.

Bot.: The Heart-leaved Vine, *Vitis cordifolia*, an American species, with green or amber-colored berries. It is also known as the Winter Grape.

chicken-hazard, s. A game at cards.

"Billiards, short whist, *chicken-hazard*, and punting."—*Barham: Ingoldsby Legends*, p. 415.

***chicken-heart**, s. A chicken-hearted person.

"Why, you *chicken-heart*."—*Scott: Tom Cringle's Log*, ch. xii.

chicken-hearted, a. As timid as a chicken, fearful, cowardly.

"... allow him a stout and valiant conductor; because he was himself so *chicken-hearted* a man."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

chicken-meat, ***chekyn-mete**, ***chikne-mete**,

s. *Bot.*: (1) *Stellaria media*; (2) The Endive, *Cichorium Endivia*.

***chicken-pecked**, a. Under the rule of a girl, as *hen-pecked* under that of a woman.

"To be *chicken-pecked* is a new persecution."—*Burgoyne: The Heiress*, iii. 1. (*Davies*.)

chicken-pox, s.

Path.: The common name for *Varicella*, a contagious and infectious disease which in some respects resembles modified small-pox, and is characterized by a specific eruption, which breaks out over the whole body, and runs a definite course in about eight or ten days. The disease appears to be the result of a specific poison which, after a period of latency or incubation, develops into one of more or less feverishness. This lasts for two or three days, when an eruption of pimples appears, at first on the body, then on the face and head, the fever subsiding as the rash appears. These pimples soon fill up with lymph, and become vesicles which in their turn, two or three days later, shrivel up and fall off in the form of crusts or scabs, seldom, however, becoming purulent or pitting as in the eruption of small-pox. Chicken-pox appears to have obtained its name partly from the pulse or pea-like (Fr. *chiche*) character of the rash in the first instance, and partly from the mild nature of the complaint as compared with small-pox. Swine-pox, bastard-pox, hives, horn-pox, pearl or stone-pox, are the names popularly given to this disease, according to the character of the eruption, which varies somewhat in different cases. Adults seldom suffer from chicken-pox.

chīck'-ēt, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A fastening.

"... the green shutters and *chickets* [of the Escorial] are offensive."—*Ford in Ogilvie*.

chīck'-līng, s. [Eng. *chick*, and dim. suff. *-ling*.] A little chicken.

chickling-vetch, s. [CHICHLING.]

chīck-rās'-sī-a, s. [A Mod. Lat. form of the Bengalee name.]

Bot.: A lofty Indian tree, belonging to the order *Cedrelaceæ*. The wood is close-grained, light in color, and elegantly veined. It is in much request among cabinet-makers, by whom it is called *Chit-tagong* wood. The bark of *Chickrassia tubularis* is astringent, but not bitter. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chīck'-wēed, s. [Eng. *chick*, and *weed*.] [CHICHE.]

1. *Bot.*: A plant, *Stellaria media*, the seeds of which are a favorite food of small birds.

2. *Comm.*: A commercial name for the dyeing lichen, *Rocella fuciformis*. (*Craig*.)

Bastard Chickweed: *Sibthorpia europæa*. (*Britt. & Holland*.)

Chickweed Winter-green: *Trientalis europæa*.

Ivy Chickweed: *Veronica hederifolia*. (*Britt. & Holland*.)

Mouse-ear Chickweed: A general book-name for the species of *Cerastium*, especially *C. triviale*. (*Britt. & Holland*.)

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **benç**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **şan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **şūn**; -**tion**, -**şion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**clous**, -**sious** = **şūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

Sea Chickweed: Honkeneya peplodes. (Britt. & Holland.)

Water Chickweed: Montia fontana; also sometimes applied to *Malachum aquaticum* and *Callitriche verna*. (Treas. of Bot.)

chic-ō-rā-çě-ōus, *a.* [Eng. *chicor(y)*; -aceous.] Of the nature of, or having the qualities of chicory.

"Diuretics evacuate the salt serum; as all acid diuretics, and the testaceous and bitter *chicoraceous* plants."—Sir J. Floyer.

chic-ō-rỹ, *chic-ō-rỹ, *s.* [O. Fr. *chicorée*, *cichorée*=succorie (Cotgrave); Fr. *chicorée*, from Lat. *cichorium*; Gr. *kichōrion*; *kichōra*=succory.] [SUCCORY.]

Bot. & Comm.: The root of the *Cichorium intybus*, Wild Succory or Chicory. The plant is cultivated in various parts of Europe and America, growing well in a gravelly and chalky soil. The roots were formerly used medicinally, possessing properties resembling those of the Dandelion. The root roasted has been employed as a substitute for coffee for more than a century. It is now used extensively as a mixture with genuine coffee. Its presence is easily detected by the microscope, and by the brown color which is immediately produced when a few grains are thrown into cold water. Chicory root is heated in iron cylinders, which are kept revolving as in the roasting of coffee. Usually about two pounds of lard are added to every hundred-weight of the kiln-dried root during the roasting process. Sometimes butter is used. By this a luster and color resembling that of coffee is imparted to it. When roasted the chicory is ground to powder and mixed with the coffee. As in the case of many other adulterants, chicory itself is sometimes adulterated, the adulterants being roasted pulse, damaged wheat, parsnips, carrots, logwood and mahogany dust, burnt sugar, dog-biscuit, and even baked livers of horses and bullocks. Venetian red and ruddle are used to color it. (Ure, &c.)



Chicory.

chī-cōt (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] The seed of a plant, *Moringa pterygosperma*.

chīd, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [CHIDE.]

chīd-dēn, *pa. par. or a.* [CHIDE.]

chide, *chyde, *chī-dēn, *chydyn (pt. t. **chode*, *chīd*; *pa. par. *chīd, chidden, *chīdde*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *cidan* (pt. t. *cidde*). Skeat suggests a connection with A. S. *cwedhan*=to speak.]

A. Transitive:

1. To find fault with, to reprove, to blame, to correct with words.

(1) *Of human beings:*

"Their mother did also *chide* them for so doing, but still the boys went on."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

(2) *Fig. (Of the loud, clamorous noise of animals):*

"He heard the baffled dogs in vain
Rave through the hollow pass amain,
Chiding the rocks that yelled again."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, i. 8.

*2. To drive with reproof, to cause to move by chiding.

"Find him, my lord of Warwick; *chide* him hither."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. II.*, iv. 4.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To quarrel, to dispute, to contend in words.

"*Chydyn*, or *flytyn*. *Contendo*."—Prompt. Parv.

"My lorde ne louez for to *chyde*."

Earl. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 403.

2. To blame, find fault, scold (with the preps. *with, against, at*).

"What *chiden* ye *agens* me."—Wycliffe: *Exod.* xvii. 2.

"He will not always *chide* . . ."—Ps. ciii. 9.

"And the people *chode* with Moses."—Numb. xx. 3. (Transl. 1578.)

†3. To make a loud, clamorous noise. [A. (2)]

"My duty,
As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

¶ For the difference between *to chide*, *to check*, *to reprimand*, *to reprove* and *to rebuke*, see CHECK, v.

chīde, *s.* [A. S. *cid*.]

1. Contention, contest.

2. A loud noise. [CHIDE, *v.*, A. 1 (2), B. 3.]

"Nor the *chide* of streams,
And hum of bees, . . ."
Thomson: *Autumn*.

chī-dēr, *chy-dar, *s.* [Eng. *chide*; -er.]

*1. One who quarrels or disputes; a quarrelsome person.

"*Chydar*. *Intensor, litigator*."—Prompt. Parv.

"I love no *chiders*, sir. Biondello, let's away."

Shakesp.: *Tam. of Shrew*, i. 2.

2. One who rebukes or reproves.

***chīd-ēr-ēsse**, *s.* [Eng. *chider*; fem. suff. -esse= -ess.] A quarrelsome, fault-finding woman.

"If one be full of wantonnesse,
Another is a *chideresse*."

Romaunt of the Rose, 150.

***chīd-ēs-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *chide*, and Mid. Eng. fem. suff. -ster.] A feminine form of chider.

"A *chidester* or a wastour of thy good."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 9,409.

chīd-īng, *chīd-īnge, *chyd-yng, chyd-ynge, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CHIDE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

*1. Contention, quarrel.

"*Chydyng*. *Contencio, litigacio*."—Prompt. Parv.

2. A finding fault, reproof.

" . . . spite of all my *chidings*,
My weakness and my fear."

Cowper: *Trans. from Guion*.

chīd-īng-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *chiding*; -ly.] In a chiding or reproving manner. (Huloet.)

chīef, *chef, *cheffe, *cheefe, *chefe, *a., s. & adv.* [O. Fr. *chef*, *chief*=the head, from Lat. *caput*; Sp. *sæfe*; Ital. *capo*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. The principal; the first; the head or highest in authority.

(1) *Of persons:*

"I schal mak him my *chef* stiward."

William of Palerne, 3,840.

(2) *Of things:*

"Then toun that was the *chef* cyte of the lasse Asye."—Robert of Gloucester, p. 395.

2. The most important; deserving of the greatest respect, opinion, or attention.

" . . . my *chief* care

Is to come fairly off from the great debts."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

*3. Exceeding, extraordinary, very intimate or close.

"A froward man soweth strife, and a whisperer separateth *chief* friends."—Proverbs xvi. 28.

¶ Formerly the word was used in the comparative and superlative degrees.

"He sometimes denied admission to the *chiefest* officers of the army."—Clarendon.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *chief*, *principal*, and *main*: "*Chief* respects order and rank; *principal* has regard to importance and respectability; *main* to degree or quantity. We speak of a *chief* clerk, a commander in *chief*; the *chief* person in a city; but the *principal* people in a city; the *principal* circumstances in a narrative, and the *main* object." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. The top, the highest part, the head.

"Upon the *chefe* of hur cholle
A padok pryketto on a polle."

Anturs of Arthur, ix.

2. The head or leader of any number of persons, as of an army, a political or social union, &c.

3. A prime mover or actor; the principal agent.

"I was the *chief* that raised him to the crown,
And I'll be *chief* to bring him down again."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. III.*, iii. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Old Law:*

(1) Used as a translation of the Latin *caput*. Persons who held their land by personal service direct from the king were called tenants *in chief*, in Latin, *in capite*, in French, *en chef*.

" . . . license of alienation to be made of lands holden *in chief*."—Bacon.

(2) Applied loosely to the holding of any estate direct from any person.

2. *Heraldry:*

(1) As the head is the chief part of the man, so the head or principal part of the escutcheon is called the chief, or chief point. It contains the upper third of the field, and is determined by one line, either drawn straight, or crenellé, or indented. Sometimes one chief is borne upon another, which is called surmounting, and is usually expressed by a line drawn across the uppermost part of the chief. When a chief is charged with anything it is said to be *on chief*, but when a thing is borne on the top of the escutcheon it is said to be borne *in chief*.



Chief.

"The *chief* is so called of the French word *chef*, the head or upper part; this possesses the upper third part of the escutcheon."—Peacham: *On Drawing*.

(2) The chief of an ordinary is a fess removed to the upper part of a coat.

¶ *In chief:*

1. *Law*: [II. 1.]

2. *Her.*: [II. 2.]

3. First, before all. Used in such compounds as

commander-in-chief, general-in-chief.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *chief*, *leader*, *chieftain*, and *head*: "*Chief* respects precedence in civil matters; *leader* regards the direction of enterprises; *chieftain* is [or rather was once] employed for the superior in military rank; and *head* for the superior in general concerns. Among savages the *chief* of every tribe is a despotic prince within his own district. Factions and parties in a state, . . . must have their *leaders*. . . . Robbers have their *chieftains*, who plan and direct everything, having an unlimited power over the band. The *heads* of families were, in the primitive ages, the *chiefs*, who in conjunction regulated the affairs of state. *Chiefs* ought to have superiority of birth combined with talents for ruling; *leaders* and *chieftains* require a bold and enterprising spirit; *heads* should have talents for directing." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

†C. *As adv.*: Chiefly, especially.

"Then, issuing cheerful, to thy sport repair,
Chief, should the western breezes curling play."

Thomson: *Spring*.

Chief-Baron, or Lord Chief-Baron, *s.*

Law: The title formerly given to the chief or presiding judge of the Court of Exchequer, in England.

Chief-Justice, *s.*

Law:

1. The title given to the chief or presiding judge in the United States Court of Appeals in Washington, D. C. The first Chief-Justice of the United States was John Jay, of New York.

2. The chief or presiding judge of a court.

3. Now, the title given to the presiding judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice of England. The full title is Lord Chief-Justice of England. The first wearer of the title was Lord Chief-Justice Cockburn.

Chief-Justiceship, *s.*

Law: The rank or office of a chief-justice.

chief-point, *s.*

Her.: The uppermost part of the escutcheon; it is threefold—*dexter*, *middle*, and *sinister*. [CHIEF, B., II. 2.]

chief-rents, *s.* The same as QUIT-RENTS.

***chīef-age, *chēv-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [O. Fr. *chevage*, from *chef*, *chief*=head; Low Lat. *chevadium*, *chavadium*, from *caput*=head.] A poll-tax or tribute by the head.

***chīef-dōm**, *s.* [Eng. *chief*, and suff. -dom.] The state or position of being chief; sovereignty. (Spenser.)

***chīef-ēr-ỹ**, *s.* [Eng. *chief*; -ery.] A body or number of chiefs.

"He together with the *chiefery*, or greatest men of Ulster."—Holland: *Camden*, ii. 123.

†chīef-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *chief*; -less.] Without a head or leader, having no chief.

"Fruit, foliage, crag, wood, cornfield, mountain, vine,
And *chiefless* castles breathing stern farewells."

Byron: *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, iii. 6.

***chīef-lēt**, *s.* [Eng. *chief*, and dim. suff. -let.] A petty chief.

"The *chief* or *chieflet* . . . came out and exchanged a few words."—Palsgrave: *Arabia*, i. 22.

chīef-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *chief*; -ly.]

†1. Especially, pre-eminently.

"Any man who will consider the nature of an epic poem, what actions it describes, and what persons they are *chiefly* whom it informs, will find it a work of difficulty."—Dryden.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, pr, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. For the most part, principally.

"Those parts of the kingdom, where the number and estates of the dissenters chiefly lay."—*Swift*.

¶ For the difference between *chiefly* and especially, see ESPECIALLY.

**chiēf-nēss*, **chiēf-nēsse*, s. [Eng. *chief*; -ness.] Superiority.

**chiēf-rie*, s. [Eng. *chief*; suff. -rie=-ry.] A small rent paid to the lord in chief.

"They shall be well able to live upon those lands, to yield her majesty reasonable *chiefrie*, . . ."—*Spenser: Ireland*.

chiēf-tain, **cheve-tain*, **cheven-tein*, **cheuen-teyn*, **chif-teyn*, **cheve-teyn*, s. [O. Fr. *chevetaine*, *chieftaine*, *chefetaine*; Fr. *capitaine*, from Low Lat. *capitaneus*=a captain; O. Fr. *chef*, *chief*; Lat. *caput*=a head. *Chieftain* and *captain* are thus doublets.]

1. *Gen.*: A head man, a leader, a general, a chief. "A stiff man and a stern that was the kinges steward and *cheuteyn*."—*Will. of Palerne*, 3, 378.

2. *Spec.*: The head of a clan.

"A *chieftain* to the Highlands bound
Cries, 'Boatman, do not tarry!'"
Campbell. Lord Ulin's Daughter.

¶ For the difference between *chieftain* and *chief*, see CHIEF.

**chiēf-tain-čy*, s. [Eng. *chieftain*; -cy.] The rank or position of a chieftain, chieftainship.

**chiēf-tain-ry*, s. [Eng. *chieftain*; -ry.] Chieftaincy, chieftainship. (*Johnson*.)

**chiēf-tain-ship*, s. [Eng. *chieftain*; -ship.] The rank, position, or office of a chieftain; sovereignty; leadership. (*Smollett*.)

**chiēf-tý*, **chiēfe-tý*, s. [Eng. *chief*; -ty.] Chieftainship, headship, supremacy.

"Two cannot have the principality and *chiefety* in our love."—*Gataker: Marriage Duties*. (*Latham*.)

**chiēld*, **chiēl*, s. [CHILDE.] (*Scotch*.)

1. A young fellow.

"These are the very *chiēlds* that galloped off at Glads-muir, . . ."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxix.

2. A servant. (*Pittscottie*.)

**chier*, **cheir*, v. t. [A. S. *scēran*=to shear, to shave, to gnaw, to cut off.] To cut, to wound.

chī-ēr, s. [Mod. Lat. *cheiri*, in the specific botanical name of the wallflower.]

Wild chier: The wallflower (*Cheiranthus chieri*).

**chiēre*, s. [CHEER.]

"This housbond with glad *chiere* in good wise
Answerd and sayde, as I schal you devyse."
Chaucer: C. T., 11, 777.

chī-ē-ša, s. [Ital.] Church.

¶ *Sonata di Chiesa*: A sacred sonata. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

**chiēv-ānce*, s. [O. Fr. *chevance*, the same as *chevisance*, from *chevir*=to accomplish.] [CHEVISANCE.] An unlawful bargain, in which money was extorted.

"There were good laws against . . . unlawful *chievances* and exchanges, which is bastard usury."—*Bacon*.

**chieve*, **chive*, v. t. & i. [CHEVE.]

chiff-čaff, s. [Imitated from the sound of its note.] A species of bird, *Sylvia rufa*. It is called also by the book-name of the Melodious Willow-warbler.

chif-fōn (Fr. pron. *shē-fon*), s. A thin gauzy material, or a bow or other personal adornment made of it.

chif-fōn-niēr, **chif-fōn-iēre*, s. [Fr. from *chiffon*=a rag, from *chiffe*=poor stuff.]

1. A rag-picker; one who picks up rags and other refuse.

2. A place in which rags, &c., are kept.

3. A piece of movable furniture serving as a side-board.

3. A high, narrow bureau.

chīg-gēr, s. A common name in the United States for the harvest-bug (q. v.).

chig-non (pron. *chēn-yōng*), s. [Fr. *chignon*= (1) the back of the neck, (2) back hair, see def.; cognate with *chainon*=the link of a chain. (*Litttré*.)] The back hair of ladies; a protuberance of artificial hair on the hinder part of the head, worn by ladies about A. D. 1866 to 1875.

chigre, *chī-gōe*, s. [Fr. *chique*; from Sp. *chico*=small.]

Entom.: A name given to a species of apterous insects of the flea kind, *Pulex penetrans*, which takes its name from its penetrating the skin and breeding there, unless speedily taken out. It is a source of great annoyance to its victims. It is common in the warmer parts of this country.

chik'-sa, s. [The native East Indian name.]

Comm.: The name of a fragrant powder composed of sandal-wood, &c. (*Nuttall*.)

chil'-blāin, **chīld-blāin*, **chīld-blāne*, s. [Eng. *chill*, and *blain* (q. v.).] A blain or sore on the hands or feet produced by cold, especially if the parts were previously much heated. There are three types of the disease. In the first or mildest, there are redness and swellings, with much heat and itching. In the second the affected part becomes greatly swelled, and of a red or blue, or even of a purple, hue. In the third, or severest type, vesicles rise on the swollen skin, which become sores, discharging irritating matter. The disease affects young people more frequently than adults, and girls oftener than boys. A cure of mild chilblains may sometimes be effected if they be rubbed with snow or ice-water, and finally immersed in it till the pain and itching cease. This should be repeated several times a day, the affected parts being dried and inclosed in leather casings.

"I remembered the cure of *chilblanes* when I was a boy (which may be called the children's gout), by burning at the fire."—*Sir W. Temple*.

**chil'-blain*, v. t. [CHILBLAIN, s.] To affect with chilblains; to raise chilblains upon.

child, **cild*, **childe*, **chylde* (Eng.) (pl. **cildru*, **childre*, **childir*, **chyldere*, **childire*, *children*), *chiēl* (*Scotch*), s. & a. [A. S. *cild* (pl. *cild* and *cildare*). *Mätzner* and *Mahn* compare Goth. *kilthei*=a womb, *in-kiltho*=with child. *Skeat* refers to Dut. and Ger. *kind*=a child.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language;

1. Literally:

(1) A descendant in the first degree, whether male or female; a son or daughter.

(2) Extended to more remote descendants.

"Thus saith the Lord, Behold, a *child* shall be born unto the house of David, . . ."—1 *Kings* xiii. 2.

(3) Applied, in the plural, especially in Scripture, to all the members of a race.

" . . . the *children* of Reuben, and the *children* of Gad, and the half tribe of Manasseh, built there an altar by Jordan."—*Josh.* xxii. 10.

(4) A young girl. (Obsolete, except in provincial England.)

"Mercy on 's, a barne; a very pretty barne! A boy or a *child*, I wonder?"—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

(5) A young person generally, irrespective of any relationship or connection.

" . . . and his flesh came again like unto the flesh of a little *child*, and he was clean."—2 *Kings* v. 14.

†(6) [CHILDE.]

"And every *childe* ware of leaves grene

A fresh chapelet."

Chaucer. Flower and Leaf.

* (7) A servant, a page. (*Scotch*.)

(8) A fellow, a person, irrespective of age. (*Scotch*.)

"They're fools that slav'ry like, and may be free;

The *chiels* may a' knit up themselves for me."

Ramsay. Poems, ii. 77.

2. Figuratively:

(1) *Relig.*: Child of God.

(a) One owned by God as His child.

"Ye are all the *children* of God by faith in Christ Jesus."—*Gal.* iii. 26.

(b) A baptized Christian.

"In Baptism, wherein I was made a member of Christ, the *child* of God . . ."—*Church Catechism*.

(c) One who exhibits the character of a child; applied to—

(i) One who is weak in knowledge. (*Isaiah* iii. 12, 1 *Cor.* xiv. 20.)

(ii) One who is young in grace. (1 *John* ii. 13.)

(iii) One who is humble, docile, and obedient as a child. (*Matt.* xviii. 3, 4.)

(2) One who in manners or disposition exhibits the characteristics of a very young person; one who is innocent or ignorant as a child.

(3) Used as a term of endearment, or affection.

" . . . *Children*, how hard is it for them that trust in riches to enter into the kingdom of God!"—*Mark* x. 24.

†(4) The result, product, or effect of anything.

" . . . this noble passion,

Child of integrity, hath from my soul

Wip'd the black scruples."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

¶ The plural was originally *cild* or *cildru*, and afterward *childer*, *childir*, *childre*, &c. The later addition of the plural suff. -(e)n consequently makes the modern *children* really a double plural.

"Fyue *childir* he had."—*Langtoft*, p. 19.

¶ The word occurs frequently in Scripture, in phrases with little more meaning than *persons* or *people* attached or belonging to some specified class; as, *children of the flesh*=those whose affections are set on the world; *children of the promise*=

those to whose ancestors the promise had been made; *children of wrath*=those liable to the wrath of God; *children of disobedience*=disobedient persons, &c.

¶ To be with child:

1. *Lit.*: To be pregnant.

"Therhuyle thet hi is mid *childe*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 224.

*2. *Fig.*: To be very anxious for anything.

"I sent my boy, who, like myself, is with *child* to see any strange thing."—*Pepys: Diary*, May 14, 1660.

From a child: From infancy.

"He that delicately bringeth up his servant from a *child* shall have him become his son at the length."—*Prov.* xxix. 21.

II. *Law*: Under seven a child is supposed to be incapable of committing felony. Between seven and fourteen it is held to be *doli incapax*, i. e., incapable of crime, while above fourteen it is *doli capax*, i. e., capable of crime. If, however, anything atrocious be done with obvious malice by a child, it may be held that *malitia supplet aetatem*, malice supplies [the want of] age. The age at which a child can be sworn as a witness depends on the education it has received and its apparent comprehension of the nature and obligation of an oath.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

child-bearing, *child-beringe, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Bearing or bringing forth children.

B. As substantive:

1. The act of bearing children.

"To thee,
Pains only in *child-bearing* were foretold."
Milton P. L., x.

2. The quality of being able to bear children.

"The timorous and irresolute Sylvia has demurred till she is past *child-bearing*."—*Addison*.

3. The period of gestation.

"The period of *child-bearing* in women, which is 280 days, is usually spoken of by the ancient writers as consisting of ten months."—*Lewis: Astronomy of the Ancients* (ed. 1862), ch. 1, § 4, p. 21.

¶ The child-bearing period in healthy women is usually coincident with the menstrual period; or in temperate climates from 14 to 45-50.

child-crowing, s.

Med.: The name popularly given to an affection of the larynx, of which the most remarkable feature is a peculiar crowing or hissing sound caused by the breath being drawn with more or less violence into the windpipe in the effort to remove some impediment, which is usually of a spasmodic character, existing in that organ. The disease is peculiar to childhood, and is caused by reflected irritation from worms, teething, and other disorders upon the muscles of the larynx, through the recurrent laryngeal and pneumogastric nerves. The symptoms, which are those of impending suffocation, are most alarming and must be relieved instantly, but the attack is seldom fatal. Child-crowing, technically called *laryngismus stridulus* (q. v.), is also known as false-croup, from its resemblance in some respects to that disease. True croup is, however, quite a distinct affection, and a much more formidable one.

"There is a sort of bastard croup. . . . Spasmodic croup is the most common of its names. . . . My late colleague, Dr. Ley, in a volume upon this curious disorder . . . adopts from Dr. Mason Good the appellation of *Laryngismus stridulus*. Dr. Gooch called it *child-crowing*, a homespun term which I much prefer, . . ."—*Watson: Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xlv.

child's-play, s. A trifling, insignificant contest or operation; a trifle.

"No *child's-play* was it—nor is it! Till two in the afternoon the massacring, the breaking and the burning has not ended . . ."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. vi., ch. vii.

child-stealing, a. & s.

Law: The stealing of a child from its parents or guardians. It is severely punishable.

child-wife, s. [CHILDWIFE.]

child, **children*, **childi*, **chyldyn*, v. t. & i. [CHILD, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To give birth to a child; to bring forth.

"Sche *childide* her firste born sone."—*Wycliffe: Luke* ii. 7.

2. *Fig.*: To produce, to send forth.

"An hundred plants beside, e'en in his sight,
Childed an hundred nymphs."
Fairfax: Trans. of Tasso, xviii. 26.

B. Intrans.: To give birth to a child.

"*Chyldyn*, or bryngyn furthe chylde. *Paro*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Whan that sche had *childed*."—*Maundeville*, p. 133.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem, thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = şel, şel.

child'-bēd, ***child'-bēdde**, ***chil'-bēd**, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *child*, and *bed*.]

A. *As subst.*: The state of a woman in labor, or bringing forth a child.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the bringing forth of children.

"... with immodest hatred,
The child-bed privilege denied, which 'longs
To women of all fashion."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

child'-birth, *s.* [Eng. *child*, and *birth*.] The act of bearing children; labor, travail; the time of bringing forth.

childe, ***chylde**, *s.* [CHILD, *s.*] The same word as *child*, but specially applied to the scions of knightly families before their being admitted to the degree of knighthood.

"Chyld Waweyn, Lotys sone, thulke tyme was
Bot of tuelv yer, & the Pope of Rome bytake was
To Norys thoru the kyng Arture, & thulke tyme rygt,
The pope hym tok armes, & ys owe honde made him
knygt."
Robert of Gloucester.

¶ One of Byron's principal poems is entitled "Childe Harold."

chil'-dēr, *s. pl.* [CHILD.] Children. (Obsolete, except in provincial dialects.)

***chil'-dēr-ing**, ***chil'-dēr-inge**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *childer*, *pl.* of *child*; suff. -*ing*.] Childbirth, child-bearing.

"Al thurh hire childeringe."

Religious Songs, p. 65.

Chil'-dēr-mas-dāy, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *childer*=children, -*mas*=mass, and *day*; A. S. *cildamæsse-dæg*.]

†1. *Eccles.*: The festival of Holy Innocents' Day, December 28, held in commemoration of the murder of the Innocents by Herod at Bethlehem. [INNOCENTS.]

*2. The day of the week throughout the year corresponding to that on which Holy Innocents' Day fell; considered unlucky by superstitious persons.

"... the day when childermas day fell, . . ."—Carew.

child'-hood, ***child-had**, ***child-hade**, ***childe-hod**, ***child-hede**, *s.* [A. S. *cildhād*, from *cild*=child; -*had*=-hood.]

I. Literally:

1. The time during which we are children; the period from birth till puberty.

"Their love in early infancy began
And rose as childhood ripened into man."
Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, i. 361.

2. The state of being children; childishness.

"Lord Arundell of Wardour, an old man fast sinking into second childhood."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

II. Figuratively: The beginning, early time.

"Doth she not think me an old murderer,
Now I have stain'd the childhood of our joy?"
Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 3.

***child'-ing**, ***child'-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CHILD, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Childbearing, fruitful.

1. *Lit.*: Of women.

"Many a childing mother then
And new-born baby died." Southey.

2. *Fig.*: Applied to things in nature.

"The spring, the summer,
The childing autumn, angry winter, change."
Shakesp.: *Mids. Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

Childing Cudweed: *Filago germanica*. (Britt. & Holland.)

Childing Pink: *Dianthus prolifer*.

Childing Sweet William. The same as *Childing Pink*.

child'-ish, ***child'-ische**, *a.* [A. S. *cildisc*.]

I. Literally:

1. Having the characteristics or nature of a child; simple, innocent.

"... should find something engaging in the childish innocence of the Prince of Wales, . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. Of, pertaining to, or befitting a child.

"He will not blush, that has a father's heart,
To take in childish plays a childish part."
Cowper: *Tirocinium*, 548.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. Young, simple, or ignorant as a child; inexperienced.

"When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child, but when I became a man I put away childish things."—1 Cor. xiii. 11.

2. (With an idea of contempt): Puerile, trifling.

"They have spoil'd the walls with childish sentences, that consist often in a jingle of words."—Addison: *On Italy*.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *childish* and *infantine*: "What children do is frequently simple or foolish; what infants do is commonly pretty and engaging; therefore *childish* is taken in the bad and *infantine* in the good sense. *Childish* manners are very offensive to those who have ceased, according to their years, to be children; the *infantine* actions of some children evince a simplicity of character." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

child'-ish-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *childish*; -*ly*.] In a childish or puerile manner; like a child.

***child'-ish-mind-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *childish*; *minded*.] Childish in disposition; simple, innocent.

***child'-ish-mind'-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *childish-minded*; -*ness*.] Childishness in character or disposition; simplicity.

"I have somewhat of the French: I love birds, as the king does; and have some *childishmindedness* wherein we shall consent."—Bacon.

child'-ish-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *childish*; -*ness*.]

1. In a good sense: The state of being a child; simplicity of manners or disposition; innocence, harmlessness.

"He cares not for your weeping. Speak thou, boy; Perhaps thy *childishness* will move him more Than can our reasons." Shakesp.: *Coriol.*, v. 3.

2. In a bad or at least contemptuous sense: Puerility; weakness of intellect.

"His cowardice, his *childishness*, his pedantry, . . . made him an object of derision."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

***child'-kind**, *s.* [Eng. *child*, and *kind*=kin.] Children collectively.

"All mankind, womankind and *childkind* . . . play the fool."—Cartley: *Life of Sterling*, pt. ii., ch. vi.

child'-lēss, ***child-læs**, ***child-les**, *a.* [Eng. *child*; -*less*.] Without children; without offspring.

"Quane ic childles of werlde fare."

Genesis and Exodus, 930.

child'-lēss-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *childless*; -*ness*.] The state of being childless, or without offspring. (E. Everett.)

***child'-li**, ***child'-ly**, ***childe-ly**, *a. & adv.* [A. S. *cildlic*.] [CHILDLIKE.]

A. *As adj.*: Childlike.

"In childly wyse on her [he] gan to smyle."
Lidgate: *Fall of Princes*, ii. 22.

B. *As adv.*: In a childlike manner, like a child.

"Then she smiled around right childly."
Mrs. Browning: *Lady Geraldine's Courtship*.

child'-like, *a.* [A. S. *cildlic*, from *cild*=child, and *lic*=like.]

1. Of Persons: Resembling a child in disposition or manners; simple, innocent, dutiful, meek.

"Such was thy wisdom, Newton, *child-like* sage!
Sagacious reader of the works of God."

Cowper: *Task*, iii. 252.

2. Of things:

(1) In a good sense: Becoming or befitting a child; innocent, harmless, dutiful.

(2) In a bad or contemptuous sense: Puerile, foolish, trifling.

¶ Usually *childlike* is used in a good sense, *childish* in a bad sense.

***child'-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *child*; -*ness*.] The manners or actions natural to a child; childishness.

"My parasite, my soldier, statesman, all:
He makes a July's day short as December,
And, with his varying *childness*, cures in me
Thoughts that would thick my blood."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

chil'-drēn, *s. pl.* [CHILD, *s.*]

Children of Israel, *s.*

I. Literally: The Jews.

II. Botany:

1. A small garden species of Campanula, so called from the profusion of its flowers.

2. A garden species of Aster, with very numerous small flowers.

chil'-drēn-ite, *s.* [Named after the mineralogist, Mr. Children, of the British Museum.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, translucent mineral, of a yellowish-white to brownish-black color. Hardness, 4.5-5; specific gravity, 3.13-3.24. Luster vitreous, inclining to resinous. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 28.92; alumina, 14.44; protoxide of iron, 30.68; protoxide of manganese, 9.07; magnesia, 0.14; water, 16.98. It is found widely spread over the United States, Devonshire and Cornwall, England. (Dana.)

***chil'-drēn-lēss**, ***chyl-dren-les**, *a.* [Eng. *children*, and -*less*.] Childless.

"If th' one be riche and chyl-drentes; though at the ground of stryfe,
Procede of hym, set thou in foote, and pleade his cause for lyfe."

Drant: *Trans. of Horace*, sat. 5. (Nares.)

child'-ship, *s.* [Eng. *child*; -*ship*.] Relationship as a child.

"God's actual choice and our potential *childship*."—Adams: *Works*, iii. 101.

child'-wife, *s.* [Eng. *child*, and *wife*.]

1. A wife who is still almost a child in years. (In this sense rather a compound than a single word.)

*2. A wife who has borne a child.

"But the law selfe doth openly discharge and deliver this holy *childwife* from the bane of the law . . ."—Paraphrase of Erasmus, 1548. (Nares.)

***child'-wit**, ***child'-wite**, *s.* [Eng. *child*, and *Mid. Eng. wite*=a fine.]

Old Law: A fine imposed on a bondwoman to whom an illegitimate child is born.

chil'-ē-ite, *s.* [From *Chili*, and suff. -*ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Volborthite occurring in the silver mine of Mina Grande, in Chili. It has a dark-brown or brownish-black color, and has been observed only in an earthy state, looking much like a ferruginous clay or earth. It is easily soluble in nitric acid. (Dana.)

chil'-ē-nite, *s.* [From *Chili*, and suff. -*en*; -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: An amorphous, granular mineral, of a silver-white color, containing silver 86.2; bismuth, 13.8. (Dana.)

chil'-ī-ād, *s.* [Gr. *chilias*, genit. *chiliados*=the number one thousand.]

1. A thousand, or a collection of a thousand (of separate things); especially, a period of a thousand years.

"We make cycles and periods of years, as decades, centuries, *chiliads*, for the use of computation in history."—Holder.

2. (Pl.) *Math.*: A name given to logarithms, because they were at first divided into thousands.

†**chil'-ī-a-gōn**, *s.* [Gr. *chiliagōnos*=with a thousand angles; from *chilias*=a thousand, and *gōnia*=an angle.] A plane figure of a thousand sides and angles.

"He brings forward, as a great discovery, the equality of the angles of a *chiliagon* to 1996 right angles."—Hallam: *Literature of Middle Ages*, pt. iv., ch. 3.

†**chil'-ī-a-hēd'-rōn**, ***chil'-ī-a-ēd'-rōn** (*pl. -hedra, -edra*), *s.* [Gr. *chilias*=a thousand, and *hedra*=a seat, a side.] A plane figure contained by a thousand sides.

"In a man who speaks of a *chiliaedron*, or a body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure may be very confused, though that of the number be very distinct."—Locke.

Chil'-ī-an, *a. & s.* [From Eng., &c., *Chili*, and suff. -*an*.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to Chili.

B. *As subst.*: A native of Chili.

¶ *Chilian mill*: A mill of a primitive kind, used in Chili for grinding oleaginous seeds between stones put in rotation horizontally and vertically. It is essentially the same as that used by the Phœnicians, centuries before the Christian era, for mashing olives. For a fuller description of the mill see Knight's *Dictionary of Mechanics*.

***chil'-ī-an-ism**, ***chil'-ī-an-isme**, *s.* [Gr. *chilias*=a thousand; suff. -*ism*.] The doctrine of the millennium.

"Dyed in the opinion of *Chilianisme*."—Pagitt: *Heresiography*, p. 291.

chil'-ī-arch, *s.* [Gr. *chiliarchos*, from *chilias*=a thousand, and *archō*=to lead, to command.] The general or commander of a thousand men.

***chil'-ī-arch-ŷ**, *s.* [CHILIARCH.] A regiment or body of men to the number of a thousand.

"The *chiliarchies* also, or regiments, as I may so call them, of the Lamb, being summed up in this number."—More: *Mystery of Godliness*, p. 195.

chil'-ī-āsm, *s.* [Gr. *chiliasmos*, from *chilias*=a thousand.] The doctrine of the millennium, or reign of Christ upon earth for a thousand years (Rev. xx.). [MILLENNIUM.]

chil'-ī-āst, *s.* [Gr. *chiliastēs*, from *chilias*=a thousand.] A millenarian; one who believes in the doctrine of a literal millennium; one who believes in the personal reign of Christ in bodily form upon earth during that period. [MILLENNARIAN.]

"To reign with Christ a 1,000 years before the ending of the world, was the old error of the *chiliasts*."—Pagitt: *Heresiography*, p. 20.

chil'-ī-ās-tic, **chil'-ī-ās-tic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *chiliast*; -*ic*; -*ical*.] Relating or pertaining to the chiliasts.

"As soon as the obstruction offered by the *chiliastic* errors disappeared."—J. A. Alexander.

chil'-ī-ō-phŷl'-lūm, *s.* [Gr. *chilias*=a thousand, and *phŷllon*=a leaf.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants with yellow flowers. They are natives of Mexico.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

chill, ***chil**, ***chele**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *cýle*, *céle*=great cold, chilliness, from *célan*=to cool, *cól*=cool; Dut. *kill*=a chill, *killen*=to chill, *koel*=cool; Sw. *kyla*=to chill, *kulen*, *kylig*=chill, cool; Lat. *gelu*=frost.] [COOL, CHELE.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The state of being moderately cold; chilliness.
(2) A sudden sensation of coolness, generally accompanied with shivering; a sudden check to the circulation of heat.

2. Fig.: A sudden check to warmth of manner or feeling; a discouragement.

II. Technically:

1. Painting: A dullness or dimness in a painting; also called *blooming*.

"What artists call 'chill' is no doubt an effect of this description."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), vii. 146.

2. Iron Manuf.: A piece of iron introduced into a mold so as to rapidly cool the surface of molten iron which comes in contact therewith. Cast-iron, like steel, is hardened by rapid cooling, and softened by the prolongation of the cooling process. The extreme in the former direction gives chilled iron the hardness of hardened steel; the extreme in the direction of softness is obtained by prolonging the heat, abstracting the carbon from the cast-iron, reducing it to a nearly pure crystalline iron. [MALLEABLE IRON.]

The chilled cast-iron plowshare has a hard under-surface, and the top wears away, leaving a comparatively thin edge of hardened metal. This resembles the natural provisions in the teeth of rabbits, squirrels, and other rodents, whereby the enamel remains in advance of the softer portion of the tooth, keeping a sharp edge. (*Knight*.)

3. Pathology: A colloquial name given in this country to the cold stage of ague (q. v.). Sometimes when excessively severe it is called "congestive chill," and is not infrequently fatal.

B. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Subjec.: Having a sensation of coolness; somewhat cold.

2. Objec.: Moderately cold; causing a sensation of coolness, generally accompanied with shivering; chilly.

II. Figuratively:

1. Subjec.: Cold and reserved in manners, temper, or feeling; distant, formal.

"But he is *chill* to praise or blame."

Tennyson: The Two Voices.

2. Objec.: Causing a discouragement to or checking warmth of feeling or manners; depressing, discouraging; distant, formal.

"Downward and ever downward, and deeper in age's *chill* valley."

Longfellow: Children of Lord's Supper.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *chill* and *cold*: "*Chill* expresses less than *cold*, that is to say, it expresses a degree of cold. The weather is often *chilly* in summer; but it is *cold* in winter. We speak of taking the *chill* off water when the *cold* is in part removed; and of a *chill* running through the frame when the *cold* begins to penetrate the frame that is in a state of warmth." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

chill-cold, *a.* Very cold.

"A *chill-cold* blood . . . fleets through my veins." *Davies: Muse's Sacr.*, p. 49. (*Davies*.)

chill-hardening, *s.* A mode of tempering steel-cutting instruments, by exposing the red-hot metal to a blast of cold air.

chill, ***chyl-lyn**, *v. t. & i.* [CHILL, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To make cold or chilly; to strike with a chill.

" . . . when a body is said to be *chilled* . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), viii. 2. p. 178.

†(2) To blast with cold.

" . . . by snows immoderate *chill'd*."

Blackmore.

2. Fig.: To check warmth of feeling or manners; to discourage, to depress; to damp the spirits.

"As an icy touch had *chill'd* its heart."

Hemans: A Tale of the Secret Tribunal.

II. Iron Manuf.: To cause the surface of molten iron to cool suddenly by the introduction of a piece of cold iron, so as to increase the hardness. [CHILL, *s.*, B. 2.]

†**B. Intransitive:**

1. Lit.: To become cold, to shiver.

"*Chyllyn* for colde. *Frigutio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Ready to *chill* for cold."—*Homilies against Excess of Apparel.*

2. Fig.: To become cold, distant, or formal in manners or feeling; to be discouraged, disheartened or downcast.

"Al chaunged her chere and *chylled* at the hert."

Allit. Poems: Patience, 367.

chilled, *pa. par. & a.* [CHILL, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

***1. Ord. Lang.:** Chill, cold.

"He said, and Priam's aged joints with *chilled* fear did shake." *Chapman. (Rich.)*

2. Technically:

(1) **Iron Manuf.:** Made of iron which has been hardened by chilling. Chilled castings are used for axle-boxes, iron wheel-hubs, rolls for iron-rolling mills, plowshares, and mold-boards, stamp-heads, heavy hammers, and anvils for some kinds of work, and in many other instances. (*Knight*.)

(2) **Painting:** Dimmed, clouded; affected with blooming.

chilled-shot, *s.*

Military: Shot formerly made of very rapidly cooled or chilled cast-iron, which thus acquired a hardness of nearly equal efficiency with steel for penetrating iron plates, and yet produced at a very much less cost. Chilled cast-iron shot break up on passing through the plates, and the fragments are very destructive on crowded decks. Chilled steel projectiles are now used on naval vessels for penetrating armor of an enemy, and are made so hard that the same shell has been more than once fired through iron armor without injury to itself.

chill-li, *s.* [Sp. *chili*, *chile*.]

1. Sing.: The name of the American Red-pepper.

2. Pl.: The pods or fruit of the Capsicum (q. v.).

Spec., the dried ripe pod of *Capsicum fastigiatum*.

"*Chillies* . . . form the basis of Cayenne pepper and curry powder."—*Waterston: Cyclopædia of Commerce*.

Chilli or Chili Vinegar: Vinegar flavored with Capsicum pods.

chill-li-ness, *s.* [Eng. *chilly*; -ness.]

I. Literally:

1. The quality or state of being chilly.

"The *chilliness* of their waters."—*Locke: Education*, pt. ii.

2. Coolness; a moderate degree of cold.

II. Fig.: A sensation of discouragement or depression.

chill-liŋg, ***chyl-lyŋge**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CHILL, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

(1) The act of cooling or making chill (*lit. & fig.*).

***(2) The act or state of shivering.**

"*Chylllynge* of tethe or other lyke. *Frigidor*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Iron Manuf.: The process of chill-hardening. [CHILL, *s.*, II. 2.]

Chill-liŋg ham, *s.* [A proper name, see A.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: A parish in Northumberland, on the river Till, about four and a half miles south of Wooler, England.

B. As adj.: In any way pertaining to or connected with the parish described under A.

Chillingham bulls, Chillingham cattle, *s. pl.* Certain bulls, or rather cattle of both sexes, preserved in a semi-wild state in Chillingham Park, England. They are pure white, except the muzzle, which is black, and the horns, which are tipped with black. The white color on the body, however, is artificially produced, the owner causing all spotted calves to be killed. They are now generally believed to be the descendants of the mountain bull or Urus which were wild in Gaul at the time of Cæsar's invasion, and the stock whence modern breeds of domestic English cattle have been derived. Some writers have thought them descended from ordinary cattle which have become wild, and others have made them a distinct species, *Bos Scoticus*. Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins considers them the last surviving representatives of the gigantic Urus of the Pleistocene period, reduced in size and modified in every respect by their small range and their contact with man. (*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxii. (1866), pt. i., p. 398.)

chill-ŷ, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *chill*; -y.]

A. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Feeling a sensation of coldness or chilliness.

"Sir Charles, I'm as *chilly* as a bottle of port in a hard frost."—*Colman the younger: The Poor Gentleman*, iv. 1.

2. Causing a sensation of coldness or chilliness.

"A *chilly* sweat bedews

My shudd'ring limbs."

Philips.

II. Fig.: Cold in manners, distant, cool.

†**B. As adv.:** In a chill or cool manner (*lit. & fig.*)

chī-lō-car'-pūs, *s.* [Gr. *cheilos*=a lip, and *karpos*=a fruit.]

Bot.: An imperfectly known genus of climbing plants, natives of Java, having a salver-shaped corolla, capitate stigma, and capsular fruit. The genus is referred to the Apocynaceæ. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chī-lō-chlō'-ā, *s.* [Gr. *chilos*=fodder, and *chloē* or *chloa*=young grass.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the order Gramineæ, allied to *Phleum* and *Phalaris*.

chī-lō-dī'-ā, *s.* [Gr. *cheilos*=a lip, and *odous*=a tooth.]

Bot.: A genus of Labiatae, consisting of a single species from New Holland. It is a branched glabrous or slightly pubescent shrub. In habit and structure the genus is very near *Prostanthera*, differing only in having no appendages to the anther cell. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chī-lō-dōn, *s.* [Gr. *cheilos*=a lip, and *odous*, genit. *odontos*=a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, of the family Trachelina, having the body covered with cilia; mouth with teeth arranged in the form of a tube; fore part of the head produced into a broad membranous or car-like lip. The cilia form longitudinal rows. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)

chī-lō-glōt'-tīs, *s.* [Gr. *cheilos*=a lip, and *glōssa* or *glōtta*=a tongue.]

Bot.: A small genus of terrestrial Australasian orchids, bearing radical leaves in pairs, and solitary paleate reddish flowers.

chī-lōg-nāth'-ī-form, *a.* [Eng. *chilognath*, and *form*.]

Entom.: A term applied to the larvæ of those coleopterous insects which are herbivorous, elongated, and sub-cylindrical, and resemble the genus *Jula*.

chī-lōg-nāths (Eng.), **chī-lōg-nā'-thā**, **chī-lōg-nā'-thēs** (Mod. Lat.), *s. pl.* [Gr. *cheilos*=a lip, and *gnathos*=a jaw.]

1. Entom.: An order of the Myriapoda, or Centipedes, distinguished by having the two mandibles and the tongue so united as to form a large lower lip; antennæ short with six or seven joints, body convexly cylindrical, legs short and slender. The segments of the body, from the fourth, fifth, or sixth from the head, have each of them two pair of legs. It contains the Millepedes and Galley-worms. At least seventy species are known. The order is also called Diplopoda. They are found beneath the bark of trees and in humid places, and feed both upon animal and vegetable productions.

2. Palæont.: The order began, as far as is known, in the Carboniferous period.

†**chī-lō-mā**, *s.* [Gr. *cheilōma*=a lip, rim, or edge. (*Septuagint*.)]

Zool.: The upper lip of a mammal when it is turned and continued uninterruptedly from the nostril. Example, the camel.

chī-lōm'-ō-nās, *s.* [Gr. *cheilos*=a lip, and *monas*=single, solitary.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, of the family Monadina, possessing no tail or eye-spot; mouth oblique or lateral, and surmounted by a lip; either anterior cilia or one or two (?) very delicate flagelliform filaments present. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)

Chī-lō-nī-an, **Chī-lōn'-īc**, *a.* [From Lat. *Chil(o)*, and Eng. suff. -ian, -ic.] Relating to Chilo, one of the seven sages of Greece. (*Smart in Worcester*.)

chīl-ōp'-ō-dā (Lat.), **chīl'-ō-pōds** (Eng.), *a.* [Gr. *chiliās*=a thousand, and *pous*, genit. *podos*=a foot.]

1. Entom.: An order of Myriapoda or Centipedes, the genera of which have elongated antennæ, with fourteen to forty or more joints, a depressed body covered with coriaceous plates, and legs of variable length. Each segment of the body has a single pair of legs. The order contains the Centipedes proper as distinguished from Millepedes, &c. It is sometimes called also Syngnatha. Nearly 100 species are known. They all run fast, are carnivorous, and nocturnal. They are principally found beneath stones, the bark of trees, and in loose, humid earth.

2. Palæont.: No species of the order have yet been found fossil.

chīl'-ō-pōd'-ī-form, *a.* [Eng. *chilopod*, -i- connective, and *form*.]

Entom.: A term applied to the larvæ of Coleopterous insects which are subhexapod, with a long, linear, depressed body, and bear a resemblance to the genus *Scolopodendra*. (*Kirby & Spence: Entomology*, III. xxix. p. 166.)

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=f
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -şion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

†*chil-ō-pōd-i-mor'-phōūs*, *a.* [Eng. *chilopod*; -i-connective; Gr. *morphē*=form; Eng. suff. -ous.] Resembling chilopods in form.

"Those [larvæ] of the Gyronectima being the most perfect *chilopodimorphous* of the whole."—Kirby & Spence: *Entomology*, III. xxix, p. 166.

chī-lōp'-sis, *s.* [Gr. *cheilos*=a lip, *ops*, genit. *opsis*=face, appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceæ, consisting of a single species of erect branching shrubs from Mexico. It has long linear entire alternate leaves, and beautiful flowers in terminal, dense, spicate racemes. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

Chil'-tērn, *s. & a.* [A proper name, see A.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: The name of certain beech-clad hills in Buckinghamshire, England, formerly infested by robbers. To keep these in check, a functionary was appointed who was called Steward of the *Chiltern Hundreds* (q. v.).

B. As adj.: Pertaining to, or in any way connected with, the hills described under A.

Chiltern hundreds, *s.* A hilly district in Buckinghamshire, belonging to the Crown of England. The office of Steward of this district, although the duties have long ceased to be more than nominal, is still retained for a special purpose. No Member of Parliament is allowed to resign his seat, and if he wishes to vacate it he can only do so by accepting some office of profit under the Crown. The Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds is therefore applied for by any member desiring to retire, and its acceptance necessarily vacates his seat.

chī-mæ'-rā, *s.* [Lat. *chimæra*; Gr. *chimaira*=(1) a she-goat, (2) a fire-spouting monster with a lion's head, a serpent's tail, and a goat's body, killed by Bellerophon.] [CHIMERA.]

1. *Myth.*: [CHIMERA.]

2. *Ichthy.*: A genus of fishes, the type of the family Chimæridæ, having the tail ending in a slender thread, the head pointed, and spiracle single. *Chimæra monstrosa* is sometimes called the Sea-monster, and sometimes the King of the Herrings. It is a native of the Northern Seas, from which it straggles, following shoals of herrings as they move from the deep sea toward the shore. [CHIMÆRIDÆ.]

chī-mær'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *chimæra*(a); fem. pl. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A family of cartilaginous fishes, distinguished by the head being furnished with appendages, and the tail terminating in a point. It contains two species, *Chimæra* and *Callorhynchus*.

2. *Palæont.*: The Chimæridæ begin with the Devonian rocks.

chī-mær'-ōld, *a. & s.* [Lat. *chimæra*; and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to, or resembling the Chimæridæ.

B. As subst.: A fish belonging to the family Chimæridæ, or akin to Chimæra.

"In the Mesozoic and Kainozoic deposits, the remains of *Chimæroids* are not extremely rare, but they consist only of the jaws and teeth, along with fin-spines or ichthyodurites."—Nicholson: *Palæont.*, ii. 155.

chī-māph'-il-ā, *s.* [Gr. *cheima*=winter, and *phileō*=to love; from the leaves retaining their green color during winter.]

Bot.: A small genus of Pyrolaceæ, natives of Europe, Siberia, and North America. The plants, called Winter-greens in this country, have woody subterraneous shoots, and a short stem with a tuft of thick, shining, evergreen leaves, oblong, wedge-shaped, or lanceolate. The pedicles are one-flowered, bearing handsome bell-shaped, white flowers, tinged with purplish-red, and very sweet-scented. *Chimaphila umbellata* is a most active diuretic. *C. maculata* is used in strangury and nephritis.

chī-mār'-rhīs, *s.* [Gr. *cheimarros*=a torrent; from the plant growing on the banks of torrents.]

Bot.: Riverwood, a genus of white-wooded American trees, belonging to the order Rubiaceæ. The wood is used for beams and rafters.

chīm-bō-rāz'-ite, *s.* [From Chimborazo, where it is found, and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: The same as ARAGONITE (q. v.).

chīme (1), **chīmbe*, **chymbe*, **chymme*, *s.* [A corruption of *chimbale* or *chymbale*, a dialectic form of O. Fr. *cimbale* or *cymbale*=a cymbal; Lat. *cymbalum*; Gr. *kymbalon*. Thus the true meaning is—a cymbal, and the true form *chimb* or *chymb* (Skeat); Dut. *kime*=a tolling of a bell, *kimen*=to chime; Sw. *kimma*, *kimba*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

*1. A cymbal.

"As a *chymbe* or a brasen belle."

Cursor Mundi, 12, 193.

2. The harmonic or consonant sound of several instruments or bells. [B. I.]

†*II. Figuratively*:

1. Harmonized sounds of any instrument of music.

"The Minstrel waked his harp—three times

Arose the well-known martial *chimes*."

Scott: *The Lady of the Lake*, ii. 7.

2. Any sound in harmony or accord.

"A happy *chime* of many dancing feet."

Hemans: *Pauline*.

3. A correspondence in sound or proportion.

"Life and time

Ring all their joys in one dull *chime*."

Scott: *The Bridal of Triermain*, iii. 2.

B. Technically:

1. *Music*:

(1) A number of bells attuned to each other in diatonic succession. A peal consists of three or more bells in harmonic succession, which may be rung successively or simultaneously, but will not admit of a tune being played upon them. Thus a set embracing the eight notes of the common scale will constitute a chime, while a set upon the first, third, fifth, and eighth of the scale would be a peal. The smallest number of bells that can be said to constitute a chime is five, but the number may be increased indefinitely. The usual number is at least nine, which number embraces the eight notes of the natural scale, with the addition of a flat seventh. Apparatus for ringing chimes is said to have been first made at Alost, in East Flanders (Belgium), in 1487. Potthoff, the chime-player of Amsterdam, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, played pianoforte music with facility. Each key required a force equal to two pounds' weight.

(2) An arrangement of bells and strikers in an organ or musical box, operated in harmony with the reeds, pipes, or tongues, as the case may be.

2. *Coopering*: The rim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves which project beyond the heads. [CHIMB.]

† *Altar-chime*: A set of three small bells mounted in a stand for ringing by hand, used in the Roman Catholic church service.

chime-barrel, *s.*

Horol.: A prolongation of the rim of a striking-wheel, which is furnished with pins, like the barrel of a musical-box, the pin lifting the tails of the hammers, which are set on one axis and strike their respective bells when set in motion.

chime-bell, **chymbe belle*, *s.* A bell or set of bells harmonized.

"His *chymbe belle* he doth ryng."—*Alisaunder*, 1, 852.

chīme, **chī-men*, **chym-myn*, **chīmbe*, *v. i. & t.* [CHIME (1), *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To sound in harmony or accord; to give out a sound in harmony, as bells, they meanwhile remaining unmoved. It is opposed to ringing, in which the bell is raised, *i. e.*, swung round. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

2. To cause bells to ring in harmony or accord.

"*Chymyn* or *chenken wythe bellys*. *Tintillo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. Figuratively:

*1. To correspond or accord in rotation or proportion.

"Father and son, husband and wife, and such other correlative terms, do belong one to another; and, through custom, do readily *chime*, and answer one another, in people's memories."—*Locke*.

2. To agree, suit, or accord with.

"Any sect, whose reasonings, interpretations, and language, I have been used to, will, of course, make all *chime* that way . . ."—*Locke*.

3. To join or fall in with in accord; to join or interfere in a conversation; often followed by *in with*.

"He not only sat quietly and heard his father railed at, but often *chimed* in with the discourse."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull*.

*4. To make jingling rhymes.

*5. To clatter, to chatter.

"The sely tonge may wel ryng and *chime*

Of wreechednes that passed is ful yore."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 3, 894.

†6. To give utterance to any harmonious sounds.

"Before the song of those who *chime* for ever

After the chiming of the eternal spheres."

Longfellow: *Dante's Purgatorio*, xxx. xxxi.

B. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To play a tune on bells, either by machinery or by hand, by means of hammers, or swinging the clappers, the bell remaining unmoved. It is opposed to ringing, in which the bells are raised, that is, swung round. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

2. To cause to sound in harmony.

**II. Fig.*: To utter harmoniously.

"Let simple Wordsworth *chime* his childish verse,
And brother Coleridge lull the babe at nurse."
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

chimed, *pa. par. or a.* [CHIME, *v.*]

chīm'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *chīm(e)*; -er.] One who or that which chimes.

chī-mēr'-ā, *chī-mær'-ā*, *s.* [Lat. *chimæra*; Gr. *chimaira*.] [CHIMÆRA.]

1. *Myth.*: A fabulous fire-breathing monster with a lion's head, serpent's tail, and goat's middle, killed by Bellerophon. According to Hesiod, it was the daughter of Typhaon and Echidria, with the heads of a lion, goat, and serpent.

2. *Ord. Lang. (Fig.)*: Any vain and idle fancy; a foolish and unreal creature of the imagination.

"Thou, whose whole existence hitherto was a *chimera* and scenic show, at length becomest a reality."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. i., ch. iv.

chīm-ēr'e, **chym-er*, **chym-our*, *s.* [O. Fr. *chamarre*; Fr. *cimarre*, *simarre*; Ital. *zimarra*; Sp. *chamarra*, from *zamarro*=a shepherd's coat made of sheepskins, a sheepskin, from Arab. *sam-mar*=the Scythian weasel or marten, the sable. (*Mahn*.)]

1. *Eccles.*: (For definition see extract.)

"The *chimere* [is] the upper robe, to which the lawn sleeves are generally sewed; which before and after the reformation, till Queen Elizabeth's time, was always of scarlet silk; but Bishop Hooper scrupling first at the robe itself, and then at the color of it, as too light and gay for the episcopal gravity, it was changed for a *chimere* of black satin."—*Wheatley: On the Comm. Prayer*, ii. § 4.

*2. *Ord. Lang.*: A light gown of any kind.

"His *chymers* wer of chamalet purple broun."

Henryson: *Evergreen*, i. 186.

chī-mēr'-īc, *chī-mēr'-ī-cal*, *a.* [Eng. *chimer(a)*, and suff. -ical.] Imaginary, fanciful, having no reality or ground; existing solely in the imagination.

chī-mēr'-ī-cāl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *chimerical*; -ly.] In a fanciful manner; vainly, fantastically. (*Johnson*.)

chī-mēr-in'-ā, *s.* [Lat. *chimer(a)*; and neut. pl. suff. -ina.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, belonging to the Alcadæ, or Awks, and remarkable for a compressed, horn-like protuberance above the nostrils.

**chī-mēr-ize*, *v. i.* [Eng. *chimer(a)*; -ize.] To raise, create, or entertain chimeras or foolish, groundless fancies.

"What are all these but sophisticated dreams and *chimerizing* ideas of shallow imaginative scholars?"—*Transl. of Boccacini* (1626), p. 226.

chīm'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CHIME, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. The act or practice of playing chimes.

2. The act of sounding harmonically; a chime.

II. Fig.: A joining or falling in with in accord.

chīm'-mīng, *s.* [Etymol. doubtful, but probably from Dut. *kim*. See CHIMB.]

Metal.: The operation of agitating ore in a keeve, or tub, by means of a stirrer, the keeve being inclined at an angle of 45°. The ore and water being placed in the tub, the whole mass is violently stirred until it all partakes of the gyration, when the stirring is stopped and the heavier particles first reach the bottom. The different strata of particles are then sorted according to quality. [KEEVE.]

chīm'-nēy, **chem-ne*, **chim-ne*, **chem-i-ney*, **chymp-ne*, **chym-ney*, **chym-en-ee*, **chym-en-eye*, **schim-nay*, *s. & a.* [Fr. *cheminée*; Sp. *chimenea*; Ital. *cammino*; Ger. *kamin*, from Gr. *kaminos*; Lat. *caminus*=a furnace.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A furnace, a grate.

"And his feet [were] like to latoun as in a brennyng *chymeney*."—*Wycliffe: Rev. i. 15*.

*2. A fire-place, a stove, a hearth.

"A *schimnay* of charcole to chaufen the knyghte."
Anturs of Arthur, xxxv.

3. The flue, vent, or passage through which the smoke escapes from the fire into the open air.

4. A tube of glass placed over the flame of a lamp to increase the draught, improve the combustion, and protect the flame.

5. The portion of the flue standing above the roof. [CHIMNEY-SHAFT.]

II. In mining: A rich spot in a lode or vein.

III. Hist.: Down to the thirteenth century, the people seem to have been generally destitute of chimneys. The open hole for the emission of smoke

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

is referred to in Herodotus, viii. 137: "Now it happened that the sun was shining down the chimney into the room where they were; . . . the boy, who had a knife in his hand, made a mark with it round the sunshine on the floor of the room." In the Middle Ages people made fires in their house in a hole or pit in the center of the floor, under an opening formed in the roof; and when the family lay down for the night—for it can hardly be said that they went to bed—the hole was closed by a cover of wood. The laws of the feudal ages (*couvre-feu* of the French; curfew-bell of the English) ordered that such fires should be extinguished at a certain time in the evening. William I. introduced this law into England in 1068, and fixed the *ignitegium* at seven in the evening. The law was abolished by Henry I. in 1100. Chimneys, in the modern sense, were not common before the reign of Elizabeth. Thus Harrison, in his *Description of England* (ed. Furnivall), i. 338, says: "Now have we manie chimnies; and yet our tenderlings complaine of rheumes, catarrhs, and poses [colds in the head]; then had we none but reredosses [open hearths]; and our heads did never ake." A tax, called Chimney-money (q. v.), was imposed on each hearth or stove in a house in the reign of Charles II., and was abolished in the reign of William and Mary.

The following are the names of the various parts of the chimney: The opening into the room is the fireplace. The floor of the fireplace is the hearth. The paved portion in front of the hearth is the slab. At the back of the fireplace is the fire-back. The flaring sides of the fireplace are the covings. The vertical sides of the opening, a part of the wall of the apartment, are the jambs. The chimney-piece is the ornamental dressing around the jambs and mantel. The entablature resting on the latter is the mantel. The mantel-shelf, or mantel-piece, rests thereupon. The whole hollow space from the fireplace to the top of the wall is the funnel, or chimneyhood. The contracting portion of the funnel is the gathering. The narrowest part is the throat. The throat is closed (at times) by a damper. Above this is the flue. The wall above the mantel against the flue is the breast. The chimney above the roof is the shaft. This is sometimes surmounted by a chimney-pot, and that frequently by a hood, vane, or cowl. A cluster of chimneys is a stack. A chimney-board closes the fireplace in summer. A ciper-tunnel is a false chimney placed on a house as an ornament or to balance things. (*Knight*.)

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

chimney-arch, s. An arch turned over the fireplace.

chimney-board, s. A piece of board used to close up the fireplace.

chimney-cap, s.

1. An abacus or cornice forming a crowning termination for a chimney.

2. A device to render more certain the expulsion of smoke, by presenting the exit aperture to leeward, or by a rotatory device. [*COWL*.]

chimney-checks, s. pl. The jambs of a chimney-piece.

chimney-collar, s. A device to prevent the leakage of rain around a chimney-stack where it protrudes through a roof. The slates or shingles lie upon the slanting plates, and upright plates lie closely against the bricks.

chimney-flue, s. [*CHIMNEY*, 3.]

chimney-hook, s. A hook suspended in a chimney from which to hang pots over the fire.

chimney-jack, s. A rotating chimney-head; a kind of revolving cowl.

chimney-jambs, s. pl. The jambs of a fireplace. [*JAMB*.]

***chimney-money, s.**

History of England: A tax paid for each chimney in a house. It was imposed by Act 14, Chas. II., c. 2, which enacted that every hearth and stove of every dwelling-house, "except such as pay not to church and poor, should pay two shillings per annum at Michaelmas and Lady-day." The tax was abolished in the reign of William and Mary. It was also called *HEARTH-MONEY*.

chimney-nook, s. The corner of the fireplace; the fireside.

chimney-piece, s. The ornamental frame round a fireplace, consisting of jambs and mantel.

chimney-plant, s.

Bot.: Campanula pyramidalis.

chimney-pot, s.

1. *Lit.:* A tube of pottery or sheet-metal, used to carry up a flue above the chimney-shaft. They are sometimes ornamental, and made to agree in design with the character of the building.

chimney-shaft, s. The portion of the chimney carried up above the roof.

chimney-swallow, s.

Ornith.: A species of swallow, *Hirundo rustica*, so called from its selecting chimneys, outhouses, ruins, &c., as the favorite sites for its nests. The forehead and throat are of a reddish-brown.

"The martin arrives in this country a little later than the chimney-swallow."—*R. Laishly: Popular History of British Eggs.*

chimney-sweep, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A man whose occupation it is to clean the flues of chimneys of the accumulated soot.

2. *Bot.:* (*pl. Chimney-sweeps*): The same as *CHIMNEY-SWEEPER*, II. 2.

chimney-sweeper, s.

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A chimney-sweep.

"To look like her, are chimney-sweepers black."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, iv. 3.

2. A machine for sweeping chimneys. It was invented in England by Smart, 1805, to supersede the climbing boys, who were so cruelly treated. A brush of rattan is fixed on the end of a rod which consists of jointed sections of cane.

*2. *Fig.:* Used proverbially for any one of a mean occupation.

"Goldon lads and girls all must,
As chimney-sweepers, come to dust."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

II. *Technically:*

Botany:

1. The heads of *Plantago lanceolata*. (*Britt. & Holland.*)

2. *Lazula campestris*. (*Britt. & Holland.*)

Chimney-sweeper's Cancer:

Med.: A disease, also called Soot-wart, or *Cancer scroti*.

chimney-top, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The top of a chimney; a chimney-cap or cowl, a chimney-pot.

"Many a time and oft

Have you climb'd up to walls and battlements,

To towers and windows, yea, to chimney-tops."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, i. 1.

2. *Music:* In organ building, a metallic mouth-pipe whose otherwise closed upper end has an open tube of small dimension, which allows a part of the air to escape and has the effect of sharpening the note. [*MOUTh-PIPE*.]

chimney-valve, s. A device of Benj. Franklin for withdrawing the foul air from an apartment by means of the upward draft in the chimney. In its simplest form it consists merely of a metallic frame fitted in an aperture in the chimney and having a suspended flap opening inwardly to the chimney which allows a current to pass in that direction, but shuts off a down-draft into the room.

chī-mō-nān'-thūs, s. [*Gr. cheimōn*=winter, and *anthos*=a flower; in reference to its early flowering.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the Calycanthus family, and consisting of a single species, the Japan Allspice, *Chimonanthus fragrans*, well known in gardens for its early flowering and the sweet scent of its blossoms. It was introduced from China in 1766. It is a much-branched shrub, and is generally treated as a wall-plant in gardens. The flowers are sessile, about an inch in diameter, made up of a large number of pale yellow, waxy petals arranged in several rows. They appear in mild winters about Christmas, and last for a long time.

chīm-pān'-zēe, *chīm-pān'-sē, s. [*Fr. chimpanzé, chimpanzé, chimpanzée; Ger. schimpanse.*]

Zoöl.: A name formerly applied to more than one of the larger man-shaped apes, but properly belonging to the *Troglodytes niger*, a native of the equatorial parts of Western Africa. Its associate in the genus *Troglodytes* is the gorilla. The face is nearly hairless, the skin a dirty yellow ochre, teeth beautifully white, hair black and long. In the chimpanzee the arms are longer than the hind limbs, and when the animal is erect they reach below the knee. They are not, however, proportionately so long as in the gibbons and orangs. Its height is about five feet. The look is very much that of a very old child. In habits it is gentle and amiable, and easily makes friends. Little is known of the habits of the adults in their natural state. [*ORANG*.]

chīn, *chīnne, *chŷn, *chŷnne, s. & a. [*A. S. cin; Dut. kin* = the chin; *Icel. kinn; Dan. & Sw. kind* = the cheek; *Goth. kinus* = the cheeks; *O. H. Ger. chinni; M. H. Ger. kinne; Ger. kinn; Lat. genu*, all = the cheek; *Gr. genus; Sansc. kanu* = the jaw.]

A. As subst.: The lower portion of the face below the under lip.

"All naked up unto the chinne."

Gower: C. A., i. 275.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

chin-cloth, s. The same as *CHIN-CLOUT* (q. v.).

"A cap which they fasten with a very broad chin-cloth."—*Misson: Travels in Eng.*, p. 90.

***chin-clout, s.** A cloth or muffler formerly worn round the chin by women.

"And from the chin-clout to the lowly slipper

In Heliconian streams his praise shall dip her."

John Taylor: Works (1630), p. 111.

†chin-deep, adv. Very deep, almost overwhelmed.

"To fancy himself chin-deep in riches."—*Lamb: Essays of Elia*, Ser. ii., No. 10.

chin-scab, s. A disease in sheep.

chin-strap, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A strap of a cap or hat passing under the chin.

2. *Saddlery:* A strap connecting the throat-strap and nose-band of a halter.

***chin-welk, s.** A disease, also called *Mentagra* (q. v.).

"It is associated with the disease called chin-welk, or mentagra, *Sycosis contagiosa*."—*Rev. H. Macmillan*.

Chī'-nā, s. & a. [The name of a country in the extreme east of Asia, constituting one of the largest empires in the world. Excluding its dependent islands, it extends from lat. 20° to 41°, or even to 46° N. lat., and from 98°, or even 85° to 98° E. long.; being thus from 1,400 to 2,000 miles long, by 900 to 1,300 broad, with an area of about 1,534,953 square miles, or with its dependencies, 3,924,627 square miles. Its population is about 500,000,000. China is divided into twenty provinces, and six tributary provinces. Peking is the capital. The principal cities are Shanghai, Canton, Ningpo, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Tien-sin, Swatow, Formosa, Chefoo, Han-Kow, Nan-Chwang, Chin-Kiang, and Kin-Kiang. The chief rivers are the Hoang-ho, or Yellow river, the Tarrin, Brahmapootra, Amoor, Yang-tse-Kiang (the largest in Asia), the Hei-ho, Pei-ho, Han-Kiang and Si-Kiang. The mountains include the Tangun-Ouler, the Dauriun, Inshan-Garjan, Shan-ali, Altai, Thian-shan, Pe-ling, Shen-se, Kan-se, Nan-ling and Himalaya ranges. The principal islands are, Formosa, Hai-nan, the Chusan Archipelago and the Loo-choo group. China is the most ancient organized nation on the globe. Her history dates back 2,500 years B. C. Her modes and habits of life are not much given to change.]

A. As substantive:

1. *As a proper name:* The country referred to in the etymology.

2. A fine variety of pottery, now known as porcelain, originally introduced from the country whose name it bore for some centuries. The term porcelain is Portuguese. [*PORCELAIN*.]

"Spleen, vapors, or small-pox, above them all,

And mistress of herself, tho' china fall."

Pope: Mor. Ess., ii. 268.

3. Articles made of a finer species of earthenware in imitation of the genuine china.

"After supper, carry your plate and china together in the same basket."—*Swift*.

"... those stately shops flaming with red brick, and gay with shawls and china, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

B. As adj.: Made of china-ware or porcelain.

"... to give an effect at a distance very much like that produced by the perspective of a china plate."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii., ch. v.

china aster, s.

Bot.: A species of the Asteraceæ (q. v.); *Callistephus chinensis*, also called *Callistemma hortense*.

china-bark, s.

Bot.: The bark of *Buena hexandra*, formerly used as a febrifuge, but of little value. It grows in the hotter parts of South America.

china-blue style, s. A mode of calico-printing in which indigo-blues are printed on the cloth and fixed by baths of salts of iron and of alkali.

china-clay, s. A fine potter's clay, extensively used in the manufacture of china. It is also called *kaolin* (q. v.).

china-crape, s. A very fine and beautiful kind of silk crape. (*Nuttall*.)

china-glaze, s. A preparation for painting blue fret. Ten parts of it are of glass, twenty-nine lead, three or more of blue calx. (*Ogilvie*.)

china-grass, s.

Bot.: The fiber of *Böhmeria nivea*, the *Rheea* or *Ramee*.

China-grass cloth:

Fabric: A fine fabric made from the fiber of an Indian nettle, the *Rheea* or *Ramee*.

china-ink, s. [*INDIAN INK*.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tjon, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.

china-orange, s. The name of a small sweet orange, *Citrus aurantium*, originally brought from China.

china-pink, s.

Bot.: *Dianthus chinensis*, a perennial flowering variety of pink.

china-root, s.

Med.: The tuberous rhizome of a plant, *Smilax China*, formerly used for the same purposes as sarsaparilla now is.

china-rose, s.

Botany and Horticulture:

1. A garden name given to several varieties of rose. Derived from *Rosa indica* and *R. semperflorens*, natives of China.

2. A beautiful flowering plant of the mallow kind, *Hibiscus rosa sinensis*, very common in gardens in China and the East Indies.

china-shop, s. A shop for the sale of chinaware.

¶ **A bull in a china-shop:** Strength and violence exerted in a wrong place.

"Well! now they are all away, let us frisk at our ease and have at everything like the bull in the china-shop."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xviii.

china-stone, s. *Pe-tunt-se* of the Chinese. A semi-decomposed talcose granite, used for glazing fine pottery. (*Weale*.)

china-tree, s. Probably *Melia Azedarach*, which is cultivated in this country. (*Britten*.)

"Level the landscape grew, and along the shores of the river,
Shaded by china-trees, in the midst of luxuriant gardens."—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, pt. ii. 2.

china-ware, s. Articles made of china, porcelain. [*CHINA*, A. 2, 3.]

Chi'-na-man, s. [*Eng. China*, and *man*.] A native of China.

chinaman's-hat, s. The name given by collectors to the shell of a mollusk, *Calyptrea sinensis*.

chinc'-a-pin, s. [*Fr.*]

Bot.: The Dwarf Chestnut, *Castanea pumila*, a native of South America, but growing wild in the Southern States as far north as Maryland.

chinch, s. [*Sp.*=a bug, from *Lat. cimex*.]

Entomology:

1. The bed-bug, *Cimex lectularius*. [*BUG*, A. I. 2 (2).]

2. A pestilent insect of the bug family, of unpleasant odor, and very destructive to potatoes, grain, &c., called *chintz*, *chinch-bug*, and *chink-bug*.

chinch-bug, s. [*CHINCH*, 2.]

***chînche, *chynche, adj. & subs.** [*CHICHE*, *CHYNCHYN*.]

A. As adj.: Niggardly, mean.

"He was large and nouth *chînche*."—*Havelok*, 2,941.

B. As subst.: A miserly, mean person. (See quotation from *Prompt. Parv.* under the following word.)

***chînch-êr, *chynch-are, *chynchyr, s.** [*Mid. Eng. chynch(yn)*; -er.] A miserly, niggardly fellow.

"*Chynchyr* or *chynchare* (*chynche*, H. P.). *Perparous*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

chînch-êr-ie, *chinch-er-ye, *chynch-er-ie, *chyn-cer-y, s. [*Mid. Eng. chinche*; suff. -rie=-ry.] Niggardliness, meanness.

"By cause of his skarsete and *chyncherie*."

Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus, p. 182.

chîn-chil'-lâ, s. [Perhaps *Sp. chinchilla*, a dim. of *chinche*=a bug. (*Mahn*).]

1. *Zool.*: A small rodent, a native of Chili, *Eriomys laniger*, the typical genus of the order Chinchillidae. Its fur is very soft, and is used for muffs, tippets, &c.

2. *Comm.*: The fur of the animal described in 1.

3. *Fabric.*: A heavy cloth for women's winter cloaking, with a long-napped surface rolled into little tufts in imitation of chinchilla fur.

chîn-chil'-li-dæ, s. pl. [*From Eng. chinchill(a)*, and *Lat. fem. pl. suff. -idæ*.]

1. *Zool.*: A family of small rodents, natives of Chili. They grow to about the size of a rabbit. Genera, *Chinchilla*, *Lagotis*, &c.

2. *Palæont.*: Genera of the family are found from the Pliocene, if not even from the Miocene onward.

chîn-chîn, s. [*A Chilian word*.]

Bot.: A plant, *Polygala thesioides*, which is said to have a powerfully diuretic root. (*Lindley*.)

chîn'-chôn, s. [*A native word*.] A gummy or glutinous matter, much used as a glue or varnish in China and Japan, and supposed to be the produce of *Plocaria tenax*, a sea-weed.

chîn'-chome, s. [*CHYNCHONE*.]

chîn'-cough (Eng.), kînk'-cough (Scotch) (cough as *kof*), s. [*A corruption of chinkcough*. Cf. *Scotch kink*=to labor for breath in a severe fit of coughing. (*Jamieson*). (*Skat*).]

Med.: The whooping-cough (q. v.).

"I have observed a *chincough*, complicated with an intermitting fever."—*Sir J. Floyer: Preternatural State of the Animal Humors*.

chine (1), *çhyne (1), s. [*O. Fr. eschine*; *Fr. échine*; *Sp. esguena*; *Ital. schiena*=the spine, from *O. H. Ger. skind*=a needle, a prick; *Ger. schiene*=a splint. *Skat* suggests a connection with *Lat. spina*=(1) a thorn, (2) the spine.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The back-bone or spine of any animal.

"The hollow vein that to the neck extends

Along the *chine*, his eager javelin rends."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiii. 693.

2. Part of an animal, consisting of the back-bone with the parts adjoining, cut for cooking.

II. Naut.: That part of a waterway left above the deck.

chine (2), *çhene, *çhyne (2), s. [*A. S. cinu*=a cleft, a crack, from *cinan*=to split, to chap; *Dut. keen*; *O. Dut. kene*=a cleft, a rift.] [*CHINK*.]

*1 A rift, a chink, a gap.

"There was somtyme in the myddel of Rome a greet *chene* in the erthe."—*Trevisa*, i. 233.

2. A narrow, precipitous ravine.

"... the huge precipice of Black Gang *Chine*."—

Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.

chine (3) s. [*CHIMB*.] The end of a barrel; the portion of the staves of a barrel which projects beyond the head.

chine-hoop, s. The hoop on the end of staves, or on the *chine*. (*Nuttall*.)

chine, *çhinen, *çhynen, v. i. & t. [*A. S. cinan, cînean*; *O. S. kînan*; *O. H. Ger. chînan*; *Goth. keinan*.] [*CHINE* (2), s.]

I. Intrans.: To gape open, to open in a chink.

II. Trans.:

1. To cleave, to cut, to cause to break.

"Tho that deth her hert *chon*."—*Arthur & Merlin*, 7,763.

2. To cut through or in pieces like a *chine*.

"He that in his line did *chine* the long ribbed *Apen-nine*."—*Dryden: Persius*, i.

chî-nê, s. [*Fr.*]

Fabric:

1. A lady's dress goods made with printed or dyed cotton or silk warps, afterward woven. A mottled effect is produced.

2. A fabric in which a mixture of colors is produced by a double thread formed of two smaller threads of different colors twisted together.

***çhined, a.** [*Eng. chin(e)* (1), s.; -ed.] Having a back-bone; back-boned (*lit. & fig.*). Usually in composition, as in the example.

"... These be they, these steel-*chined* rascals."—*Baum & Fletcher: Scornful Lady*.

chine-îng, a. [*CHINE* (3), s.] Pertaining to the *chine* or *chimb* of a cask.

chineing-machine, s.

Coopering: A machine to chamfer the ends of staves on the inner surface, and form the *chine*.

Chî-nêse', a. & s. [*Fr. Chinois*. Properly as a noun singular, with a regular plural originally of *Chinoises*, but now taken from the sound as a plural. Cf. *cherry*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to China in any way.

B. As substantive:

1. A native of China.

2. The language of China.

Chinese architecture. The architecture of China had its rise from Indian art introduced with the worship of Buddha. But diversities of treatment soon appeared, and instead of the Indian dagoba arose a tower-like construction of many stories, growing gradually smaller toward the top, and with each stage distinctly marked, and covered with many-colored curved roofs, to which bells were attached. These edifices were, for the most part, octagonal, and were constructed for religious purposes. Chinese structures have nothing durable about them, wood forming an essential element in their construction. They are more remarkable for their elegance and slender proportions than for size. The roofs are especially characteristic, the most striking peculiarities being that they are always curved, and have figures on them in high relief, as well as at the corners, from which hang bells, and that they are decorated with fantastic embellishments, such as dragons, &c. The Chinese do not possess the art of arching large spaces, and consequently numerous columns are introduced for the support of the ceilings and roofs; these are of wood, sometimes carved, but always painted. (*Rosengarten*, &c.)

Chinese-balance, s. A form of the steelyard having four points of suspension, and as many quadrated sides to the weight-arm of the lever. [*STEELYARD*.]

Chinese-blue, s. A mixture of ultramarine, or of cobalt blue, with flake white. (*Weale*.)

Chinese capstan, s. A differential hoisting or hauling device, having a vertical axis, and therein only differing from the differential windlass (q. v.).

Chinese-cherry, s.

Bot.: *Cerasus chinensis*.

Chinese-crab, s.

Bot.: (1) The fruit of a tree, *Pyrus spectabilis*, (2) the tree itself.

Chinese-fire, s. A pyrotechnic composition, consisting of gunpowder, 16; niter, 8; charcoal, 3; sulphur, 3; cast-iron borings (small), 10.

Chinese-glue, s. A superior glue and varnish, obtained from a species of algæ, which abounds on the shores of China. When once dried it resists the action of water, and is used by the Chinese to fill up the lozenge-shaped interstices in the network of bamboos of which their windows are frequently constructed, as well as to strengthen and varnish the paper of their lanterns. (*Ogilvie*.)

Chinese-grass, s.

Bot.: [*CHINA-GRASS*.]

Chinese indigo, s. A plant, *Isatis indigotica*.

Chinese lantern, s. [*LANTERN*.]

Chinese pavilion, s. [So called from the usual shape.]

Music: A pole with several transverse brass plates of some crescent or fantastic form, generally terminating at top with a conical pavilion or hat. On all these parts are hung small bells, which the performer causes to jingle by shaking the instrument held vertically up and down. It is used only in military bands, and more for show than use. (*Victor de Pontigny, in Grove's Dict. Mus.*)

Chinese pitcher-plant, s. A pitcher plant, *Nepenthes phyllanthophora*.

Chinese stones, s. pl. Certain stones consisting chiefly of silicate of alumina altered by heat so as to adapt the material to be used in making grotesque statuary.

Chinese swallows' nests, s. pl. These curious productions, which sell at such a high price in China, though they have no special points of recommendation beyond many other gelatinous ingredients in soups, were formerly supposed to be made of some species of the rose-spired Algæ, as *Sphaerococcus lichenoides*; but this is now ascertained to be a mistake, and it is known that they are formed of a secretion from the mouth of the bird itself. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

Chinese-tree, s.

Bot.: *Pæonia Montan.*

Chinese-varnish, s. *Rhus vernicifera*.

Chinese-wax, s. A secretion from a tree grown in China. [*CERYL CEROTATE*.]

Chinese-white, s. White oxide of zinc.

Chinese windlass, s. A differential windlass, in which the cord winds off one part of the barrel and on to the other, the amount of absolute lift being governed by the difference in the diameters of the respective portions. It is a good contrivance in the respect that great power may be attained without making the axle so small as to be too weak for its work. [*DIFFERENTIAL WINDLASS*.]

Chinese-yellow, s. A very bright sulphuret of arsenic, formerly brought from China. (*Weale*.)

***çhîn'-gîl-ÿ, *çhîn-glÿ, a.** [*SHINGLY*.]

***çhîn'-gle, *çhyn-gyl, *çhyn-gle, s.** [*SHINGLE*.]

chînk (1), s. [*Formed by the addition of k as a dimin. from Mid. Eng. chine* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A narrow cleft or crevice; a small longitudinal opening; a slit.

"And where, secure as mouse in *chink*,
She might repose, or sit and think,"

Cowper: The Retired Cat.

2. *Mining:* A joint in a vein, through which air or water flows. (*Weale*.)

chînk (2), s. [*An onomatopœic word. Cf. jingle*.]

1. *Lit.*: A slight jingling sound as of metal struck gently.

"Even in dreams to the *chink* of the vance,
This huckster put down war!"

Tennyson: Maud, ix. 3.

II. Figuratively:

1. Money, cash.

"All for what? To get at the *chink*, to chouse us of cash."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. ix, ch. i.

*2. A chuckle.

"The boys around him were in *chinks* of laughter."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Cranford*, ch. ix. (*Davies*.)

*3. The sound of the grasshopper.

"Half-a-dozen grasshoppers make the field ring with their importunate *chink*."—*Burke: French Rev.*, p. 68.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

chínk (1), *v. t. & i.* [CHINK (1), *s.*]

I. Transitive:

1. To cause to open in cracks or slits.

"The surface, which is the skin of that great body, is chipped, and chinked with drought, and burnt up with heat."—*Seasonable Sermon*, p. 15.

2. To fill up chinks or cracks.

II. Intransitive: To open in chinks or cracks; to split, to crack.

chínk (2), *v. t. & i.* [CHINK (2), *s.*]

I. Transitive:

1. To cause pieces of metal, coin, &c., to emit a jingling sound, by causing them to knock together; to jingle.

2. To shake so as to cause a jingling sound.

"He chinks his purse, and takes his seat of state."

Pope: *Dunciad*, ii. 198.

II. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To emit a jingling sound, as of pieces of metal, coins, &c., gently struck together.

*2. *Fig.*: To chuckle.

"He chinked and crowed with laughing delight."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Ruth*, ch. xviii.

***chínk** (3), *v. t.* [CHYNCHYN.]

chín'-ka, *s.* [A native word.] The single cable suspension bridge of the East Indies, upon which traverses a seat in the shape of an ox-yoke.

chínk'-a-pin, *s.* [CHINCAPIN.]

chínked, *a.* [Eng. *chink* (1), *s.*; -ed.]

Bot.: An epithet for the bark of trees which crack from decay.

***chínk'-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *chink* (2), *v.*; -er.] Money, coin.

"Let us see your chinkers."—*Taylor: Philip Van Artev*, II. iii. 1.

chínk'-ing, *pr. par. & s.* [CHINK (1), *v.*]

A. As pr. par. (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The art of filling up chinks or cracks.

chinking-and-daubing, *s.* The process of filling with chips and clay the chinks or interstices between the logs of houses. (*Ogilvie*.)

chínk'-wört, *s.* [Eng. *chink* (1), *s.*, and *wort*=an herb.]

Bot.: The popular name in some districts for the different species of Opegrapha and their allies, which grow on the trunks of trees. These lichens are also sometimes called Letter-lichens, or Scripture-worts. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chínk'-ý, *a.* [Eng. *chink* (1), *s.*; -y.] Full of chinks or narrow clefts; gaping, fissured.

"But plaister thou the chinky hives with clay."

Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic*, iv. 63.

chinned, *a.* [Eng. *chin*; -ed.] Having a chin; used principally in compounds, as *broad-chinned*, *short-chinned*, &c.

Chí'-no, *in compos.* [From Eng. &c., *Chin*(a), and *o* connective.] Pertaining to or connected with China.

Chino-Japanese region:

Bot.: A botanical region, including the Chinese lowlands and the Japanese archipelago. Many trees and shrubs are native, not a few like the Camellia evergreen. (*Thomé*.)

chín'-dī-dine, *s.* [Eng. &c., *chin*(ine)=quinine (*q. v.*); Gr. *eidos*=an appearance, and Eng. suff. -ine (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$ = Quinoidine = Amorphous quinine. A resinous mass contained in refuse of the quinine liquors. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, also in dilute acids. It has powerful antiperiodic and febrifuge properties.

chín'-ō-line, *s.* [From Eng. *quin*(ine); Lat. *oleum*=oil; and Eng. suff. -ine (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: C_9H_7N . A tertiary monamine formed by the distillation of quinine, cinchonine, strychnine, &c., with a concentrated solution of potash. It is a colorless oily basic liquid, boiling at 235°. It is slightly soluble in water, and dissolves in alcohol and ether.

chínse, *v. t.* [Probably from *chink* (1), *v.*]

Naut.: To stop a seam temporarily by crowding in oakum with a knife or chisel. A slight calking.

chín'-sīng, *pr. par. or a.* [CHINSE.]

chinsing-iron, *s.*

Naut.: A calker's edge-tool or chisel for chinsing seams.

chíntz, ***chínts**, *s.* [Hindu. *chhint*=spotted cotton cloth; *chhintā*=a spot; *chhintā*=to sprinkle. The simpler forms are *chhit*=chintz, a spot; *chhitki*=a small spot, a speck; *chhitnā*=to scatter, to sprinkle; Mod. Dut. *sits*; Ger *zitz*. (*Skeat*.)] A cotton cloth gaily printed with designs of flowers, &c., in five or six different colors. It was a favorite

in the time of Queen Anne, long before cotton prints became cheap. The name, being highly respectable, has since been applied to goods lacking the graceful and artistic character of the genuine article. The chintzes of the Coromandel coast were celebrated in the time of Marco Polo, thirteenth century. They are mentioned also by Odoardo Barbosa, a Portuguese, who visited India soon after the passage of the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco da Gama: "Great quantities of cotton cloths admirably painted, also some white and some striped, held in the highest estimation."

"Let a charming chintz, and Brussels lace,
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face."
Pope: *Moral Essays*, i. 248.

chī-ō-cōc'-ca, *s.* [Gr. *chiōn*=snow; *kokkos*=a berry.]

Bot.: The Snow-berry, a genus of the Cinchonaceae family, consisting of small shrubs, with a funnel-shaped, yellowish corolla, concealing the five stamens, which are provided with hairs. Ovary two-celled, with two inverted ovules. Fruit a berry with two seeds. The root of *Chiococca anguifuga*, a trailing herb, and that of *C. densifolia*, a woody bush, are held by the people of Brazil to be a remedy for snake-bite.

chī-ō-dēc'-tōn, *s.* [Gr. *chiōn*=snow, and *dektos*=received, acceptable.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens (tribe Graphidei), of which one species, *Chiodecton myrticola*, has been found in Ireland; and its var. *sarniense* in the Channel Islands. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)

chī-ō-lite, *s.* [Gr. *chiōn*=snow; *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: A tetragonal, snow-white mineral, with a somewhat resinous luster, found in the Ilmen mountains near Miask. Composition: Fluorine, 58.0; aluminum, 18.6; sodium, 23.4. Hardness, 4.0. Specific gravity, 2.72-2.898. (*Dana*.)

chī-ō-nān'-thūs, *s.* [Gr. *chiōn*=snow; *anthos*=a flower, in allusion to the color of the flower.]

Bot.: The Snowdrop-tree of this country, or the Snow-flower, as the name implies, belongs to a genus of Oleaceae, and is distinguished by its deciduous leaves, and the long, narrow, ribbon-like segments of the corolla. The fruit is a drupe like that of the olive. *Chionanthus virginica* is a deciduous shrub, or small tree, with large smooth leaves like those of a Magnolia, and bearing flowers in terminal panicles. It blossoms in June, and is highly ornamental.

chī-ō-nē, *s.* [Gr. *chioneos*=white as snow; *chiōn*=snow, in allusion to the color of the cymes of white flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, consisting of a single species, *Chione glabra*, a native of Tortoise Island.

chī-ō-nē-a, *s.* [Gr. *chioneos*=white as snow; *chiōn*=snow.]

Entom.: A small dipterous insect belonging to the sub-family Panorpinae, found in Sweden in winter among snow and ice. Head brownish-yellow, legs very long and thick. It is wingless.

chī-ōn-id'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *chionis* (*q. v.*), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: A family of Rasorial birds. [CHIONIS.]

chī-ō-nīs, *s.* [Gr. *chioneos*=white as snow.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the Columbidae or Pigeon family, or better made the type of a distinct family. [CHIONIDIDÆ.] *Chionis alba* is the White Sheath-bill. It frequents the shores of Australia and New Zealand.

chī-ō-nōph'-il-a, *s.* [Gr. *chiōn*=snow; *phileō*=to love.]

Bot.: A genus of Scrophulariaceae, nearly allied to Pentstemon, but differing from that genus in its five-toothed (not five-cleft) calyx, as well as in habit. *Chionophila Jamesii*, the only known species, found in the Rocky Mountains near the snow limit, is a small unbranched herb about two inches high, with a few smooth linear leaves which are enveloped near the base by a number of membranaceous scales.

chī-ō-ný'-phē, *s.* [Gr. *chiōn*=snow; *phyō*=to grow (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Mucorini (hyphomycetous Fungi) found growing upon melting snow. *Chionyphe Carteri*, Berk., is a curious fungus, which is supposed to be the cause of that formidable disease, the Fungus-foot of India. It has, however, been doubted whether it is really the cause, or only a secondary growth on the truffle-like nodules composed principally of stearine which are characteristic of the disease.

***chī-ōp'-pīne**, *s.* [Sp. *chapin*; Port. *chapini*; Ital. *scappino*; O. Fr. *escapin*=a sock.] [CHOPINE.] A kind of high shoe or patten, worn formerly by ladies, to raise them above the dirt.

"The woman was a giantess, and yet walked always in chioppines."—*Cowley*.

Chī-ōs, *s. & a.* [Gr. *Chios*, *chios*.]

A. As substantive:

Geog.: An island, now more generally called Scio, in the Grecian Archipelago.

B. As adj.: (See the compound.)

chios turpentine, *s.* The resinous exudation from the *Pistacia terebinthus*, growing in Syria. (*Weale*.)

chíp (2), ***chíppe**, ***chype**, ***chyppe**, *s. & a.* [CHIP, *v.*]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A small piece of wood or stone detached by means of a cutting instrument.

"Chyppe. Quisquillie, assula."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A small slice or paring of bread.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A small piece or fragment, however caused.

"To be so tickled, they would change their state

And situation with those dancing chips."

Shakesp. *Sonnets*, 128.

(2) A portion of an original stock.

"A chip of the old block: A child identical in character with his parent; a true child.

"Well dost thou now appear to be a chip of the old block."—*Milton. Apol. for Smectym.*

(3) Used contemptuously for anything dried up or withered, or of little value.

(4) A small disk of ivory or celluloid sometimes bearing figures engraven on them, and of different colors, used to represent money in a gambling game.

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: A piece of wood of the shape of a quadrant, of 6 inches radius, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, placed on the end of a log-line. The chip is loaded at the circular edge so as to float upright, about two-thirds being immersed in water. The knotted log-line is wound on a reel, and the chip or log being thrown overboard catches in the water and remains about stationary there, while the cord unwinds as the vessel proceeds. The number of knots passing the seaman's hand while the sand in the half-minute glass is running out, indicates the number of knots or nautical miles per hour of the vessel's speed. [Log.]

2. *Hat Manuf.*: A kind of straw plait, the leaves of *Thrinax argentea*, a Cuban palm, prepared for hats, &c. Also a kind of wood, split into thin slips for the same purpose.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

chip-ax, *s.* A small, single-handed ax used in chipping or listing a block or scantling to a shape approximating that to which it is to be dressed.

chip-bonnet, *s.* A bonnet made of fancy straw plait, or palm leaves, or of chip. [CHIP, B. 2.]

chip-hat, A hat made of chip. [CHIP, B. 2.]

"The ladies wear jackets and petticoats of brown linen, with chip-hats. . . ."—*Smollett: Expedition of Humphry Clinker*.

chip-plaiting, **chip-platting**, *s.* Straw prepared and twisted for bonnets and hats.

chíp, ***chíp-pen**, ***chyp**, ***chyp-pen**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *cippian*=to cut; Ger. *kippen*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To cut small pieces off; to reduce by cutting away a little at a time.

"Then he chipped and smoothed the planking."

Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn*.

The Musician's Tale, xiii.

2. To break through: said of a young bird breaking its way out of the egg.

*3. To slice or cut bread.

"He would have chipped bread well."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 4.*

***II. Fig.**: To make the preparations necessary for flight.

B. Intransitive:

1. To break or fly off in small pieces.

*2. To break forth from a shell or calix.

"The rois knoppis, tetand furth thare hede,"

Gan chyp, and kyth thare vernal lippis red."

Doug: *Virgil*, 401, 19.

3. To ferment as ale in the vat. (*Scotch*.)

***chíp'-ér**, *s.* [Cf. O. Fr. *chepier*=a gaoler. (*Jamieson*.)] A snare, a trap.

"Discharges all the slaying of wilde-fowle in other menis boundis with gunnis, chiperis or other ingynes, . . ."—*Acts Cha. I.* (ed. 1814), vol. v., 269.

chíp'-mũnk, **chíp'-mũck**, **chíp'-mũk**, *s.* [Probably from the voice of the animals.]

Zool.: A small animal much like a squirrel of the genus *Tamias*, known as the striped squirrel. The common species of this country is the *Tamias lysteri*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şũn; -tion, -şion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -şious = şũş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

chipped, *pa. par. or a.* [CHIP, v.]

chíp'-pēr, *s. & a.* [CHEEP, v.]

A. *As subst.:* A chirper.

B. *As adj.:* Lively, active, cheerful.

chíp'-pēr, *v. i.* [CHEEP, v.] To chirrup, to chirp. (*Provinc. Eng.*)

chíp'-pērs, *s. pl.* [CHIP, v.]

Mining: Women who dress the best, or "bing ore," in lead mines. (*Weale.*)

chíp'-piŋg (1), ***chŷp'-pŷnge**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CHIP, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. The operation or process of cutting away small pieces from wood, stone, &c.

"The chipping, and hewing, and squaring of the several stones."—*Sanderson: Serm.* (1640), ii. 174.

2. The act of flying or breaking off in chips or small pieces.

3. A small fragment chipped off; a chip.

"Chippynge of ledyr, or clothe, or other lyke. *Succidia, presigmen.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"They dung their land with the chippings of a sort of soft stone."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

chipping-chisel, *s.* A cold chisel with a slightly convex face, and an angle of about 80°; used in removing a scale of iron, hardened by contact with the damp mold in casting. The removal is a preparation for finishing with the file or other tool, the chilled iron being very destructive of files.

***chipping-knife**, *s.* A bread-knife.

"A chipping-knife to chip bread with, *culter panarius.*"—*Withals*, 1608, p. 178.

chipping-machine, *s.* A planing-machine for cutting dye-woods into chips. [BARK-CUTTING MACHINE.] (*Knight.*)

chipping-piece, *s.*

Founding:

1. An elevated cast (or forged) surface, affording surplus metal for reduction by the tools.

2. The projecting piece of iron cast on the face of a piece of iron framing, where it is intended to be fitted against another. (*Knight.*)

†chíp'-piŋg (2), *pr. par. or a.* [CHEEP, v.]

chipping-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: A small American sparrow, *Zonotrichia socialis*. It is also called *chippy*.

chipping-squirrel, *s.*

Zoöl.: The Chipmunk (q. v.).

chíp'-pŷ, *s.* The same as CHIPPING-BIRD (q. v.).

chīq-uān'-čēr-ŷ, *s.* [CHICANERY.]

"To use any *chiquanery* or pettifoggery."—*Hacket; Life of Williams*, ii. 151. (*Davies.*)

chīr'-ā-gōn, *s.* [Gr. *cheir*=the hand, and *agō*=to lead, to guide.] A writing-machine for the blind; a cecograph.

chīr'-āg-rā, *s.* [Lat. *chiragra*; Gr. *cheiragra*, from *cheir*=the hand, and *agra*=a seizure.]

Med.: Gout in the joints of the fingers. [GOUT.]

chīr'-āg-rī-cał, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *chiragra*; and Eng. suff. *-ical*.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of gout in the joints of the fingers.

2. Suffering from or affected with *chiragra*.

"*Chiragrical* persons do suffer in the finger as well as in the rest, and sometimes first of all."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

chī-rā'-tā, **chī-ree-tā**, **chī-rēt'-tā**, **chīr-āy'-ī-tā**, *s. pl.* [Hindi (?).]

Pharm.: *Chiretta*, the stems of *Agathotes chirayta* or *Ophelia chirata*, a plant belonging to the order Gentianaceæ, growing in the northern parts of India. The stems are smooth, pale brown, and about the size of a goose-quill, with numerous small flowers and parts of the root attached; the stems have a yellow pith. It contains a bitter substance, and is used as a stomachic tonic.

***chīrch**, ***chīrchē**, *s.* [CHURCH.]

chīr'-ī-tā, *s.* [From the vernacular name of one of the species.]

Bot.: A small genus of Gesneraceæ, natives of tropical Asia. They are herbaceous plants, with a short stock or a simple leafy stem, the leaves opposite, and the flowers solitary or umbellate, on axillary or radical peduncles. They are perennial, and have large red or purple flowers. They are natives of Nepal.

chīr'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *chirus*, the typical genus, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygious fishes, with compressed perch-like bodies, having several lateral lines formed of a series of pores on the sides. It consists of a single genus *Chirus*, tribe Blennides. (*Craig.*)

chīrk, ***chyrk-yn**, *v. i.* [Cf. CHARK and CHIRP. Ger. *zirken*, *schirken*.]

1. To chirp.

"*Chyrkyn. Sibilo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Chirkith* as a sparwe." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 7, 386.

2. To make a grating noise; to grate.

"The doors will *chirk*, the bands will cheep."

Jamieson: Popular Ball., ii. 338.

chīrk, *a.* [CHIRK, v.] Lively, active. [U. S.]

***chīrk'-lŋg**, ***chirk-yn**, ***chyrk-ynge**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CHIRK, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* Chirping; a harsh, grating noise.

chīr-ō-čēn'-trūs, *s.* [Gr. *cheir*=a hand, and *kentron*=a spine, a point.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the Clupinæ, or Herrings, so named from the large pectoral fin being furnished with a lanceolet process. (*Craig.*)

chīr-ō-čēph'-al-ūs, **cheīr-ō-čēph'-al-ūs**, *s.* [Gr. *cheir*=the hand, and *kephalē*=the head.]

Zoöl.: An old genus of Entomostracans. *Cheirocephalus diaphanus* is the same as *Branchipus diaphanus* and *B. stagnalis*. [BRANCHIPUS.]

chīr-ōd'-ōt-ā, *s.* [Gr. *cheirodotos*=given by hand; *cheir*, genit. *cheiros*=the hand, and *dotos*, as *a*=granted, as *s*=a gift; *didōmi*=to give.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Echinodermata, closely allied to *Synapta*. *Chirodota violacea* possesses curious wheel-like calcareous plates in the skin.

chī-rōg'-nō-mŷ, *s.* [Gr. *cheir*=a hand, and *gnome*=understanding.] The science of declaring the characters, aptitudes, and mental conditions of persons by an examination of the formation of their hands. [CHIROMANCY.]

chīr'-ō-grāph (*pl. chirographs, chirographa*), *s.* [Gr. *cheir*=a hand, and *graphō*=to write.]

Old Eng. Law:

1. An indenture made in evidence of title to land, &c. When these were less prolix than now the part and counterpart were written on the same sheet of parchment, separated by a longitudinal vacant space. In that space was then written a word, or even the whole alphabet, and then a wavy line was cut through it from top to bottom, so as to put part of the word or alphabet on the copy of the deed handed to the one party and the rest on that given to the other. The word *cirographum* or *cyrographum* being the most commonly introduced to be cut across, the term *chirographa*=hand-writings, was applied to them. The Canonists called them *syngrapha*. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.)

2. A fine indented on the same principle.

"The Foot, *Chirograph*, or Indentures of the Fine."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, ii., Appendix iv., 15.

chīr-ōg'-raph-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *chirograph*; *-er*.] One who professes or exercises the art of engrossing; an ancient officer in the English Court of Common Pleas who engrossed fines.

chīr-ō-grāph'-ic, **chīr-ō-grāph'-ī-cał**, *a.* [Eng. *chirograph*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to *chirography*. (*Smart.*)

chīr-ōg'-raph-ist, *s.* [Eng. *chirograph*; *-ist*.]

1. A chirographer.

2. One who tells fortunes by examining the lines of the hand, a chiromancer.

"Let the physiognomists examine his features; let the *chirographists* behold his palm . . ."—*Arbuthnot. On Pope.*

chīr-ōg'-raph-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *chirograph*; *-y*.]

1. The art of writing or engrossing.

2. A piece of writing or engrossing done by hand. (*Smart.*)

chīr-ō-gŷm'-nāst, **chīr-ō-gŷm'-nāste**, *s.* [Gr. *cheir*=the hand, and *gymnasteon*=a place of exercise.] A finger-trainer. A contrivance for strengthening the fingers, consisting of a cross-bar, from which are suspended rings attached to springs. The term is also applied to any apparatus designed for a like object. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chīr-ō-lōg'-ī-cał, *a.* [Eng. *chirolog*(y); *-ical*.] Relating or pertaining to *chirology*.

chīr-ōl'-ō-gist, *s.* [Eng. *chirolog*(y); *-ist*.] One who communicates ideas by signs made with the hands and fingers.

chīr-ōl'-ō-gŷ, ***cheīr-ōl'-ō-gŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *cheir*=the hand, and *logos*=a discourse, a speech.] The art or practice of communicating ideas by the motions of the hands or fingers.

"*Chirology* is interpretation by the transient motions of the fingers."—*Dalgarno: Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor* (Ox. 1680), Intro.

chīr-ōl'-ō-phīs, *s.* [Gr. *cheir*=the hand, and *lophos*=a crest.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes of the family Blennidæ, having anguilliform bodies and crested heads.

***chīr-ōm'-ā-chŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *cheir*=the hand, and *machē*=a battle.] A hand-to-hand fight.

"Things came to dreadful *chiromachies*."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 544.

chīr'-ō-mān-čēr, *s.* [Gr. *cheir*=the hand, and *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] One who pretends to foretell events, or to tell fortunes by an inspection of the lines on a person's hand.

"The middle sort, who have not much to spare, To *chiromancers*' cheaper art employ."

Dryden: Juvenal, vi.

chīr'-ō-mān-čŷ, *s.* [Gr. *cheiromanteia*: from *cheir*=the hand, and *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] The pretended art of foretelling events, or of divining fortunes, by an inspection of the lines of a person's hand; palmistry.

"Other signs [of melancholy] there are taken from physiognomy, metoposcopy, *chiromancy*."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 58.

chīr-ōm'-ān-ist, **chīr-ō-mān'-tist**, *s.* [Gr. *cheiromantis*: from *cheir*=the hand, and *mantis*=a prophet, a diviner.] A chiromancer.

chīr-ō-mān'-tic, **chīr-ō-mān'-tī-cał**, *a.* [Gr. *cheir*=the hand, and *mantikos*=pertaining to a prophet or diviner.] Relating or pertaining to *chiromancy* or palmistry. (*Browne.*)

chīr-ō-nēc'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *cheir*=the hand, and *nēktēs*=a swimmer.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of fishes, the type of the family Chironectidæ.

2. *Zoöl.:* A genus of Didelphidæ (Opossums).

chīr-ō-nēc'-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chironectes*; and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: The Frog-fishers, a family of cheliform fishes, of which *Chironectes* is the typical genus.

chīr-ōn'-ī-ā, *s.* [From the fabulous monster *Chiron*, and Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-ia*.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Gentianaceæ, and consisting of herbs or small shrubs with narrow-ribbed leaves, a corolla with a short tube, and a five-cleft bell-shaped limb, with a desidious segment. Several kinds are in cultivation. They have for the most part pretty pink flowers. They are natives of the Cape or Good Hope.

chīr-ō-nōm'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *chironom*(y); *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to *chironomy*. (*Melmoth.*)

chīr-ōn'-ō-mŷ, *s.* [Gr. *cheironomos*=moving the hands regularly and significantly gesticulating as in a pantomime: *cheir*=the hand, and *nomos*=as *a*, pastoral, rural; as *s*, a law, regulation.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects, belonging to the family Notacantha. There are about eighty species. The angler's bait, known as the Blood-worm, is the larva of *Chironomus plumosus*.

chīr-ōn'-ō-mŷ, *s.* [Gr. *cheironomia*=movement of the hands, gesticulation; from *cheir*=the hand, and *nomos*=a rule, regulation.]

*1. Gesticulation by the use of the hands.

2. Directions given by movements of the hand, especially to a chorus. In the early church of the West such a system was much in vogue; and some have maintained that the signs of sounds, as then written, were merely pictorial representations of the movement of the hand. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chīr-ō-pēt'-ā-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. *cheir*=a hand, and *petalon*=a leaf.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ allied to *Croton*, but differing in the stamens being united into a column not free, and also to *Ditaxis*, which, however, has ten stamens in two tiers, instead of five in one tier. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chīr'-ō-plāst, *s.* [Gr. *cheiroplastos*=molded or formed by hand; *cheir*=the hand; *plassō*=to mold, to form.] An instrument, or hand-director, as its name indicates, for training and exercising the hands, for giving them facility and command in playing music. It was invented by Professor John Bernard Logier, a native of Germany, then living in London, who died about 1852. Patented about 1812. It consists of the position-frame, to keep the hands from wandering; the finger-guides, two movable brass frames each having five divisions; and the wrist-guide, to preserve the proper position of the wrist. The position-frame consisted of two parallel rails extending from one extremity of the keys to the other, and fastened to the pianoforte. This frame served as a line upon which the finger-guides traveled; these guides were two movable brass frames, with five divisions for the fingers, and to each guide was attached a brass wire with a regulator, called the wrist-guide, by which the position of the wrist was preserved from inclination outward. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chī-rōp'-ōd-ist, *s.* [Gr. *cheir*=the hand; *pous*, genit. *podos*=the foot; Eng. suff. *-ist*.] One who treats or is skilled in diseases of the hands and feet, especially one who removes corns from them.

chī-rōp'-tē-rā, *s.* [CHEIROPTERA.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, rūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

chir-ös'-ō-phist, s. [Gr. *cheir*=the hand; and *sophistēs*=clever, skillful.] One skilled in the pretended art of fortune-telling by chiromancy or palmistry; a chiromancer.

chir-ō'-tēs, s. [Gr. *cheir*=the hand, and *ōta*, nom. pl. of *ous*=an ear.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Saurians, resembling the Chalcides in their verticillated scales and the Amphisbæna in the obtuse form of their head; but distinguished from the first by the want of posterior feet, and from the last by their possession of anterior limbs. There is only one known species, a native of Mexico, *Chirotes canaliculatus* (Cuvier.) It is about the thickness of a man's little finger, and from eight to ten inches long. Body flesh-colored, and covered with demi-rings on back and belly, alternating on the sides; eye very minute.

chirp, ***chirp'-ēn**, ***chūrpe**, v. i. [Ger. *zirpen*, *tschirpen*, *schirpen*. (Mahn). A variation of *chirk* (q. v.). (Skeat.) To make a short sharp noise, as many small birds.

"How cheerfully do these little birds chirp, and sing."—Bishop Hall: *Occasional Meditations*, 86.

chirp, s. [CHIRP (1), v.] The short, sharp sound made by small birds.

"The one has a joyous, easy, laughing note, the other a loud harsh chirp."—White: *Natural History of Selbourne*, let. 16.

chirp'-ēr, s. [Eng. *chirp*; -er.] One that chirps. Applied especially to one of the warblers.

"The chirper . . . begins his notes in the middle of March, and continues them through the spring and summer till the end of August."—White: *Natural History of Selbourne*, let. 16.

chirp'-īng (1), ***chỹrp'-ỹnge**, pr. par., a. & s. [CHIRP (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

"I noticed that each time the horse put its foot on the fine siliceous sand, a gentle chirping noise was produced."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ii., p. 26.

C. As subst.: The act of making a noise such as that made by small birds.

"Chirpyng, or claterynge (chirkinge or chateringe, P.) of byrds. Garritus."—Prompt. Parv.

" . . . the chirping of a wren."—Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, pt. II., iii. 2.

chir'-pīng (2), pr. par. & a. [CHIRP (2), v.]

"Jack T . . . has so far transgressed the Fannian law, which allows a chirping-cup to satiate not to surfeit, to mirth not to madness."—Howell: *Familiar Letters*.

chirp'-īng-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *chirping*; -ly.] In a chirping or cheerful manner; cheerily.

***chĩre**, v. i. [A. S. *ceorran*=to murmur; Dut. *korren*=to coo; O. H. Ger. *kerren*; M. H. Ger. *kēren*, *kirren*; Ger. *kerren*; Lat. *garrio*.] To coo, as a dove; to make the noise of any bird.

"You do affect as timorously as swans, (Cold as the brook they swim in) who do bill With tardy modesty, and chirring plead Their constant resolutions."—Glapthorne: *Argalus and Parthenia*.

***chĩr'-rīng**, pr. par. or a. [CHIRRE, v.] Shrill-sounding.

"But that there was in place to stir His spleen, the chirring grasshopper."—Herrick: *Poems*.

chĩr'-rũp, v. t. & i. [An extension of *chirp* (q. v.).]

*A. Trans.: To cheer by singing; to animate.

B. Intrans.: To chirp.

chĩrt, s. [From *chirt*, v. (q. v.)] A squeeze.

***chĩrt**, v. t. & i. [Etym. unknown.]

A. Transitive:

1. To squeeze, to press out.

"I saw that cruell feynd eik thare, but dout, Thare lymmes rife and eit, as he war wod, The youstir tharfra chirtand and blak blud."—Doug.: *Virgil*, 89, 33.

2. To squirt or send out suddenly.

B. Intransitive:

Fig.: To act in a griping manner, as, in making a bargain; also, to squeeze or practice extortion.

chĩr'-tīng, pr. par. & a. [CHIRT, v.]

¶ A chirting fellow: A covetous wretch; an extortioner.

chĩr'-ū, s. [Nepaulese.] An antelope, *Pantholops Hodgsonii*. It is from Thibet and the Himalayas.

***chĩr-ūr'-geōn**, s. [Fr. *chirurgien*; Sp. *cirujano*; Ital. *chirurgo*; Port. *cirurgiao*; Lat. *chirurgus*, from Gr. *cheiourgos*=working or operating with the hand: *cheir*=the hand, *ergō*=to work, *ergon*=a work. Now superseded by *surgeon* (q. v.).] A surgeon; one whose profession is to heal diseases by manual operations and external applications.

***chĩr-ūr'-geōn-lỹ**, adv. [Eng. *chirurgeon*; -ly.] In the manner of a surgeon.

"Seb. Very well Ant. And most chirurgeonly."—Shakesp.: *The Tempest*, ii. 1.

***chĩr-ūr'-gēr-ỹ**, s. [Fr. *chirurgie*; Lat. *chirurgia*, from Gr. *cheiourgia*=a working by hand, surgery: *cheir*=the hand, *ergon*=work. Now superseded by *surgery* (q. v.).] The art or profession of a chirurgeon; surgery. (Sidney.)

***chĩr-ūr'-gic**, **chĩr-ūr'-gi-cal**, a. [Fr. *chirurgique*; Lat. *chirurgicus*, from Gr. *cheiourgikos*=pertaining to surgeons or surgery.]

*I. Ord. Lang.: Relating to manual operations of any kind; manual.

"The *chirurgical* or manual part doth refer to the making instruments, and exercising particular experiments."—Bishop Wilkins.

II. Technically:

1. Pertaining to the art or profession of chirurgeon; surgical.

"Wholly devoted to medicine, With lectures on *chirurgical* lore."—Longfellow: *The Golden Legend*, vi.

2. Possessing qualities useful or applicable to surgery.

chĩr'-ūs, s. [From Gr. *cheir*=the hand.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Chiridæ (q. v.). The head is crested, as in Blennius; the ventral fins are distinct, with five rays; the body is elongated and furnished with ciliated scales; and the teeth are small and conical. Some of the species have appendages over the eyes. All are natives of the seas about Kamskatka.

chĩs'-el (1), ***chỹ-sel** (1), ***che-syll**, s. [O. Fr. *cisel*; Fr. *ciseau*; Port. *sizel*; Sp. *cincel*, from Low Lat. *cisellus*, *cizellus*, *scisellum*=a chisel.]

1. An edged tool for cutting wood, iron, or stone. It is operated by striking its upper end with a hammer or mallet, or by pressure.

¶ Some of the "celts" found in Europe in prehistoric times may have been used as chisels. Chisels were known also to the ancient Egyptians. The form of the chisel used in carpentry is familiar: one used in turnery has the cutting edge in the middle of the thickness: one used in metallurgy has the upper part flat for receiving the blow of the hammer, and the lower part in the form of a wedge for penetrating iron plates or bars.

2. By metonymy, used for the art of a sculptor.

" . . . embellished by the pencil of Verrio and the chisel of Gibbons."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

¶ There are numerous varieties of chisels, peculiarly adapted to the requirements of various trades, as, for instance, *calking-chisel*, *chipping-chisel*, &c., which will be found in their places.

chisel-draft, s.

Masonry: In squaring the end of a stone block, one edge is chisel-dressed to a straight edge and forms a base for the determination of the other sides.

¶ **Chisel in Marteline**: A boasting-chisel used by marble-workers. It is furnished with steel points at the end. [MARTELINE.]

***chĩs'-el** (2), ***ches-el**, ***ches-ylle**, ***chys-el** (2), s. [A. S. *cisil*, *ceosel*, *cesel*; O. H. Ger. *chisil*; Sw. & Dan. *kisel*.] Gravel, shingle.

"Chysel, or grauel. *Acerua* (arena, P.) *sabulum*."—Prompt. Parv.

chĩs'-el, v. t. [Fr. *ciseler*.] CHISEL (1), s.]

1. Lit.: To cut, grave, or pare away stone, &c., with a chisel.

2. **Fig.**: To cheat, to defraud. (Slang.)

chĩs'-eled, pa. par. or a. [CHISEL, v.]

I. Lit.: Cut or graven with a chisel.

II. Figuratively:

1. Frequently applied to the features, as formed by nature.

"With *chiseled* features calm and cold."—Tennyson: *A Character*, 30.

2. Cheated, defrauded. (Slang.)

chiseled-work, s. The operation of a chisel on a stone; the work thus produced.

chĩs'-el-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CHISEL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. Lit.: The art or process of cutting or graving stone; sculpture.

2. **Fig.**: Cheating, fraud. (Slang.)

†chĩs'-el-mān-ship, s. [Eng. *chisel*, *man*, and *-ship*.] The art of one skilled in sculpture.

"That species of ornamental flourish which . . . when done with a chisel should be called *chiselman'ship*."—Ruskin: *Stones of Venice*, vol. i., ch. i., § 43.

chĩs'-leũ, **†chĩs'-lev**, s. Heb. *kislev*; Gr. *Chas-elev*. Cf. Mac. i. 54. Probably from a Persian root.]

Jewish Calendar: The third month of the civil and the ninth of the Jewish ecclesiastical year. The name was not adopted till after the captivity, and does not occur in the canonical Scriptures. Chisleu commences with the new moon of December. The Feast of the Dedication of the Temple began on the 25th of Chisleu, and continued for eight days. 1 Mac. iv. 59; John x. 22. [DEDICATION.]

chĩs'-lěy, a. [Mid. Eng. *chisel* (2), s.; -y.] Containing, or of the nature of, gravel; gravelly. (Farmer's *Encyclopædia*.)

chĩs-mō-brānch-ī-ā-tā, s. [Gr. *chismē*=a slit; *branchia*=gills of a fish.]

Zoöl.: A name given by Blainville to the second order of his class Paracephalophora, comprehending such species as have their branchiæ communicating from behind by a large slit or cavity. (Craig.)

chĩs-mōp'-nē-æ, s. pl. [Gr. *chismē*=a slit; *pneō*=to breathe, to respire.]

Ichthy.: A tribe of cartilaginous fishes, comprehending those whose branchiæ are without opercula, but are covered by a membrane pierced by an opening on each side of the neck. (Craig.)

chĩt (1). ***chĩtte**, s. [A. S. *cidh*=a germ, a sprig, a sprout. (Skeat.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A sprouting or shoot of a plant.

*2. The young of any animal.

"There hadde diche the yrchoun, and nurshede out little *chittes*."—Wycliffe: *Isaiah* xxxiv. 15.

3. A child, an infant, a babe.

"While yet thou wast a grov'ling puling *chit*, Thy bones not fashion'd, and thy joints not knit."—Cowper: *Expostulation*.

*4. An excrescence on the body, as a wart; a freckle.

II. Technically:

*1. **Malting**: The shoot of a corn from the end of the grain.

"Barley, couched four days, will begin to show the *chit* or sprit at the root-end."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

2. **Carp.**: A small frow used in cleaving lathes.

chĩt, v. i. [CHIT, s.] To sprout, shoot, or germinate.

"I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after it had been thrown forth."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

chĩt-ar-rō-nē, s. [Ital. *chitarrone*, augmentative of *chitarra*.]

Music: A theorbo or double-necked lute of great length, with wire strings and two sets of tuning pegs, the lower set having twelve and the higher eight strings attached, the unusual extension in length affording greater development to the bass of the instrument. It was employed in Italy in the 16th century. (Mr. A. J. Hopkins, in *Grove's Dict. Music*.)

chĩt'-chāt, s. & a. [A reduplicated form from *chat* (q. v.).]

Chatarrone.

A. As subst.: Trifling talk, chatting.

"If Ralph had learning added to the common *chit-chat* of the town, he would have been a disputant upon all topics that ever were considered by men of his own genius."—Tatler, No. 197.

B. As adj.: Given up to, or intended for, easy familiar talk or chat.

"I am a member of a female society, who call ourselves the *chitchat* club."—Spectator.

***chĩt'-ēr**, ***chyt'-eryn**, v. i. [CHATTER, CHITTER.]

***chĩt'-ēr-īng**, ***chĩt'-ēr-ỹng**, pr. par., a. & s. [CHATTERING.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

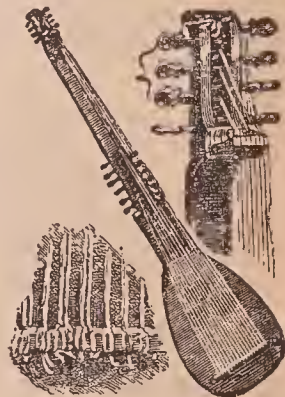
C. As subst.: Chattering, noise of birds.

"Fals dyuynnyng bi *chiteryng* of birddis."—Wycliffe: *Numb.* xxiv. 1. (Purvey.)

***chĩt'-fāce**, a. [CHITTYFACE.]

chĩ'-tīne, s. [From *chit* (on) (q. v.), and suff. -ine (Chem.).]

Chem.: C₉H₁₅NO₆. The horny substance which gives firmness to the tegumentary system and other parts of the crustacea, arachnida and insects; probably also the carapace of the rotatoria consists of it. It is left when the above structures are exhausted successively with alcohol, ether, water, acetic acid, and alkalies, retaining the original



bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, gell, chorus, chĩn, bench; go, gem; thin, †his; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -ciau, -tian = shan. -tion, sion = shũn; -tĩon, -šĩon = zhũn. -tĩous, -clĩous, -sĩous = shũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

form of the texture. It is dissolved by concentrated mineral acids without the production of color. It is not dissolved by solution of potash, even when boiling; neither does it give the characteristic reactions with Millon's or Schultze's tests. It contains nitrogen. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chī-tīn-ōūs, a. [Eng. *chitin(e)*; -ous.] Of the nature of chitine.

chī-tōn, s. [Gr. *chiton*=(1) an under garment, (2) a coat of mail.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A robe.

2. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Mollusca, the shells of which are boat-shaped, and consist of a series of symmetrical plates, folding over each other, and implanted in the mantle or zone of the animal. It is the typical genus of the family Chitonidae or Chitons. The species occur in all climates. More than 200 recent species are known, and thirty-seven fossil, the latter from the Silurian period onward.

"The *Chiton* attaches itself to the rock by a muscular sucker or foot, which, extending ventrally along its entire length, resembles that of the slug or snail and enables it to crawl."—*Miller: Old Red Sandstone*, ch. xii.

chī-tōn-ēl-lūs, s. [From *chiton* (q. v.), and Lat. dim. suff. -*ellus*.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Cyclobranchia, in which the body is larvæform; the plates are small and detached, the mantle is naked, and the seeds have punctures resembling spiracles. Ten recent species are known, and one fossil, the latter from the Carboniferous rocks of Scotland.

chī-tō-nī-a, s. [Gr. *chiton*=a coat of mail, the seeds being covered with arillus, and Lat. neut. pl. suff. -*ia*.]

Bot.: A genus of West Indian shrubs of the family Melastomaceæ, some species of which in this country serve as ornamental stove-plants. They form shrubs or small trees, and have opposite, ovate, acute, five-nerved leaves, and terminal panicles, with three-flowered branches. They are natives of Mexico.

chī-tōn-ī-dæ, s. pl. [From *chiton* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Gasteropods, affording the only known instance of a protecting shell formed of many portions or, as they have been sometimes but incorrectly termed, valves, often in contact and overlapping each other, but never truly articulated. The species are numerous and widely spread. The fossil species are rare.

Chīt-ta-gōng, s. [A district in the southeast of Bengal.] The name of a fowl originally brought from the district mentioned in the etymology.

Chittagong-wood, s. The timber of several Indian trees, especially of *Cedrela Toona* and *Chick-rassia tabularis*.

chīt-tēr, v. i. [CHATTER, v.]

1. To chirp in a tremulous or shivering manner.

"The feathered sparowe cald I am;
In swete and pleasant spring,
I greatly doe delight, for then
I chitter, chirp, and sing."
Kendall: Flowers of Epigrams. (*Nares.*)

2. To shiver, to tremble. (*Scotch.*)

"Where wilt thou cow'r thy chattering wing."
Burns: A Winter Night.

3. To chatter. Used of the teeth striking against each other, as by cold.

chīt-tēr-līng, *chýt-tēr-līng, s. [Probably connected with *chit* (1), s. (q. v.), and dim. suff. -*ling*.]

1. (*Generally in pl.*): The smaller intestines of swine, &c., cooked for food by frying.

"A gut or chitterling hanged in the smoke."—*Baret.*

*2. A ruff or frill to a shirt (so called because when ironed out it resembles the small entrails).

*3. A little child.

chiv'-al-ric, a. [Fr. *chevaleresque*; Ital. *cavallaresco*.] [CHIVALRY.] Chivalrous.

"... his mind, naturally of a *chivalric* and warlike bent, ..."
—*Major Porter: Knights of Malta*, ch. i.

chiv'-al-roūs, *chiv'-ale-rous, a. [O. Fr. *chevalereux*; Sp. *caballeroso*.] [CHIVALRY.]

1. Pertaining or relating to chivalry.

"And noble minds of yore allied were
In brave pursuit of chivalrous enterprise."
Spenser: Fairy Queen.

2. High-spirited, gallant, noble.

"... his chivalrous spirit would not suffer him to decline a risk ..."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

chiv'-al-roūs-lý, adv. [Eng. *chivalrous*; -*ly*.] In a chivalrous, gallant manner.

chiv'-al-rý, *chev'-al-rye, *chev'-al-ree, *chiv'-al-rie, *chyv'-al-rie, *chyu'-al-rye, s. [O. Fr. *chevalerie*; Sp. *caballeria*; Ital. & Port. *cavalleria*. The same word as CAVALRY (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The deeds or exploits of a knight; valor in arms.

"There hadde he don gret *chyvalrie*."
Romaunt of Rose, 1,207.

*2. The dignity of knighthood.

"There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of *chivalry* ..."
—*Bacon: Essays.*

3. The system, practices, or usages of knighthood generally.

"The faith which knights to knighthood bore,
And whate'er else to *chivalry* belongs."
Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, i. 100.

4. A body or number of knights collectively. [CAVALRY.]

"He was imade kyng of Fraunce by assent of alle the *chyvalrie*."—*Trevisa*, i. 283.

*5. Warfare, arms.

"As one unfitt therefore; that all might see
He had not trayned bene in *chevalree*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 46.

*6. An army, generally including foot-soldiers as well as cavalry, the former apparently being considered not worth mentioning.

"Phicol, the prince of his *chyvalrye*."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxi. 33.

*7. An exploit, a deed of arms, an adventure.

"They four doing acts more dangerous, though less famous, because they were but private *chivalries*."—*Sidney.*

8. Nobleness and gallantry of spirit; a high spirit.

"Her Beauty and her *Chivalry*, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men."
Byron: Child Harold's Pilgrimage, iii. 21.

II. Technically:

1. *Hist.*: The rise of chivalry has been placed by some as late as the crusades, but at that time it was in an advanced stage of development. From the 9th to the 12th century, a "miles," that is, one bearing a designation which in classical times meant simply a soldier, and in the mediæval period a knight, was one who held land in fee from a superior, and was in consequence bound to render him military service. When a young man who was heir to these responsibilities came of age enough to formally pledge himself to discharge them honorably, a ceremony of investiture took place. The Church, as was natural and right, sought to add solemnity to the interesting event, and made the investiture of a youthful knight an imposing religious ceremony, holding up, moreover, before him a high moral and religious ideal to which he was exhorted to aspire. Mercy to vanquished foes and purity in the youthful knight's relations to women were earnestly pressed upon him; and there was undoubtedly more of both than if the Christian Church had not interfered. Yet withal the ages of chivalry were marked to a frightful extent by cruelty and impurity. While the Church counseled and poets celebrated the religious and moral elevation of the true knight, that individual himself manifested little of either; his principles and his practice were wonderfully different. Chivalry declined and fell with the feudal system, of which it was a normal growth. The institution of the military orders, the Knights Templars, the Knights of St. John, and the Teutonic Knights, was an interesting development of chivalry. To a certain extent also it has a place in the present, its ceremonies being retained in the creation of modern knights, though some of them are all but meaningless. But whatever in the days of its vigor it effected in making society braver, more compassionate, and more pure, created for it a title to gratitude which should never pass away.

*2. *Law*: A tenure of land by knight's service; also called tenancy in chief, or in capite. [CHIEF, B., II. 1.]

"*Servitium militare*, of the French *chevalier*; a tenure of land by knight's service. There is no land but is holden mediately or immediately of the crown, by some service or other; and therefore are all our freeholds, that are to us and our heirs, called *feuda*, fees, as proceeding from the benefit of the king. As the king gave to the nobles large possessions for this or that rent and service, so they parceled out their lands, so received for rents and services, as they thought good: and those services are by Littleton divided into *chivalry* and socage. The one is martial and military; the other clownish and rustic. *Chivalry*, therefore, is a tenure of service, whereby the tenant is bound to perform some noble or military office unto his lord; and is of two sorts; either regal, that is, such as may hold only the king; or such as may also hold of a common person as well as of the king. That which may hold only of the king, is properly called *sergeantry*; and is again divided into grand or petit, i. e., great or small. *Chivalry* that may hold of a common person, as well as of the king, is called *scutagium*."—*Cowel.*

¶ *Tenure in Chivalry*: Tenure on condition of rendering knight's service. [II. 2.]

¶ *Court of Chivalry*: A court formerly held before the Lord High Constable and Earl Marshal of England, having cognizance of contracts and other matters relating to deeds of arms. (*Blackstone*, bk. iii., ch. v.)

***chiv'-an, s.** [Etymol. unknown.] Occurring only in the phrase *to play the chivan*=to run away precipitately. (*Nares.*)

"Go play the *chivan*, the stranger then said."
Robin Hood and Cousin Scarlett.

chive (1), s. [SHIVE.] A chip.

"If any *chive*, chip or dust skip into the eye ... it will incarnate upon the tunicle."—*Barrrough: Method of Physic*, 1624. (*Nares.*)

chive (2), s. (Generally used in the plural.) [Fr. *cive*, from Lat. *cepa*, *cæpa*, *cæpe*=an onion.]

*1. *Bot.*: A name formerly given to the filaments of flowers.

"The prolific seed contained in the *chives* or apices of the stamina."—*Ray: Wisdom of God.*

2. *Hortic.*: A small species of onion, *Allium Schænoprasum*, which grows in tufts. The bulbs have the odor of garlic, and are used in soups and stews, but to a very little extent.

chive-garlic, s. A name sometimes given to the chive or cive (*Allium Schænoprasum*). [CHIVE (2).]

***chiv'-el, *chy'-vel, s.** [Etym. doubtful. *Stratmann* suggests Prov. Eng. *chivel*=a slit or rent.] To shake, to tremble.

"Hise chekes ... *chyveled* for elde."
Langland: P. Plowman, 2,855.

chiv'-ët, s. [A dimin. of *chive* (2), s. (q. v.).] (For definition see extract.)

"*Chivets* are the small parts at the Roots of Plants, by which they are propagated."—*Miller: Gardener's Dict.*

chiv'-i-a-tite, s. [Named from *Chiviato* (o), in Peru, where it is found, and Eng. suff. -*ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A mineral of a lead-gray color, with metallic luster, and resembling bismuth-glance. Composition: Sulphur, 17.76; bismuth, 62.96; lead, 16.72; copper, 2.56. Specific gravity, 6.920. (*Dana.*)

chiv'-ý, v. t. [A corruption of *chevy chase*.] To chase. (*Slang.*)

"I've been a *chivied* and a *chivied* fust by one on you and nixt by another on you."—*Dickens: Bleak House*, ch. xvi.

chlæ-nä'-cë-æ, s. pl. [Gr. *chlaina*=a cloak, from the flowers being furnished with an involucre; and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: A small family consisting of only four genera, of one or two species each, all from the island of Madagascar, and as yet but very imperfectly known. They are trees or shrubs with the habit, alternate leaves, stipules, and terminal inflorescence of some Sterculiaceæ, of which they have also the free petals, monadelphous stamens, and anthers. Included by Lindley in his Geraniales alliance.

chlæ-nī-ūs, s. [Gr. *chlaina*=a cloak.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects, of elegant forms, and generally of green hues. The legs and antennæ of many of the species are of a pale-yellow color, as also the outer margin of the elytra.

chlām-ī-dō-dōn, s. [Gr. *chlamys*=a cloak, and *odontos*, genit. *odontos*=a tooth.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Infusoria, of the family Euplota. Furnished with cilia and a cylinder of teeth, but neither styles nor hooks. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chlām-ýd-ān-thūs, s. [Gr. *chlamys*=a cloak, and *anthos*=a flower.]

Bot.: A name now applied to a section of the genus *Thymelæa*, in which the tubular calyx remains attached after withering, and incloses the nut. The plants embraced in this section are low woody-stemmed bushes, chiefly natives of the Mediterranean regions.

chlām-ýd'-ē-ōūs, a. [Gr. *chlamys*, genit. *chlamydos*=a cloak; -*eous*.]

Bot.: Pertaining to the floral envelope of a plant.

chlām-ýd'-ēr-a, s. [Gr. *chlamys*=a cloak, and *derē*=the neck.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, family Sturnidae (q. v.). *Chlamydera maculata* is the spotted Bower-bird of Australia. [BOWER-BIRD.]

chlām-ýd-ō-sāu-rūs, s. [Gr. *chlamys*, genit. *chlamydos*=a cloak, and *sauros*=a lizard.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Saurians, founded on a specimen, *Chlamydosaurus Kingii*, found in Careening Bay, Port Nelson, Australia, in 1820. In color it is yellowish-brown, variegated with black. Head depressed with the sides erect, leaving a blunt ridge on the upper part wherein the eyes are placed. Toes long, compressed, scaly, and very unequal; claws hooked and horn-colored; neck covered with small scales, and furnished with a large plaited frill, rising from each ear. Each frill has four plaits which converge on the under part of the chin, and fold it up on the side, and a fifth where the two are united in lower part of the neck. Length, 22½ inches.

chlām-ýd-ō-thē-rī-ūm, s. [Gr. *chlamys*=a cloak, and *thērion*=a wild animal.]

Paleont.: A mammal of the order Edentata, found in late Pliocene or Post-tertiary deposits of South America.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

chlām-ŷph'-ō-rūs (Mod. Lat.), **chlām'-ŷ-phore** (Eng.), s. [Gr. *chlamys*=a cloak, and *phoros*=bearing, *phērō*=to bear.]

Zoöl.: A genus of mammals of the order Edentata, consisting of a single species, *Chlamyphorus truncatus*. It resembles the Mole in some respects, and in others the Beaver or Sloth. Its length is 5½ inches. The body is covered with a shell of a consistence somewhat more dense and inflexible than sole-leather, of an equal thickness, and consisting of a series of plates of a square, rhomboidal, or cubical form, each row containing fifteen to twenty-two plates. The superior semicircular margin of the truncated surface, together with the lateral margins of the shell, are beautifully fringed with silky hair.

chlām'-ŷs, s. [Gr. *chlamys*=a cloak, from the scabrous covering of the body.]

*1. **Mil.**: A military cloak or mantle, worn especially by horsemen.
2. **Entom.**: A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the sub-tribe Cyclica, and the family Chrysomelidae.

chlē-nā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [CHLÉNACEÆ.]

chlī-dān'-thūs, s. [Gr. *chlidē*=softness, delicacy, and *anthos*=a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of South American amaryllids, having truncated bulbs, linear-lorate leaves, sheathing at the base developed after the flowers, and a scape (one and a half foot high) supporting an umbel of a few large fragrant flowers.



Chlamys (from Apollo Belvedere in Vatican).

chlō-ān'-thēs, s. [Gr.=budding, sprouting.]

Bot.: A genus of Verbenaceæ from extra-tropical New Holland, consisting of undershrubs thickly covered with opposite or ternate, sessile, linear, and revolute leaves, and having solitary axillary flowers with short peduncles.

chlō-ān'-thite, s. [Gr. *chloanthēs*=budding, sprouting, from its reticulations, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Smeltito (q. v.), occurring at Chatham, Connecticut, in mica slate. (Dana.)

chlō-āš'-mā, s. [From Gr. *chloazō*=to be pale green; *chloos*=pale green.]

Med.: A discoloration of the human skin which occurs in greenish or yellowish-brown patches, and for the most part on those portions of the body which are covered by clothing. This affection is due to a fungus or confervoid, *Microspora furfur*. There is another manifestation of a similar affection upon the faces and bodies of pregnant women which has been ascribed to circulatory impediments due to the mechanical obstruction of the enlarged uterus.

chlō-ē'-ī-a, s. [Gr. *chloē*=the young shoots of grass, &c.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Annelids, belonging to the order Dorsibranchiata, in which the head is furnished with five tentacula, and the branchiæ resemble a tripinnate leaf.

chlōr'-a, s. [Gr. *chlōros*=green.]

Bot.: An annual herbaceous plant, well marked among Gentianaceæ by its eight-cleft flowers and eight stamens. *Chlora perfoliata*, called Yellowwort, is a singularly erect, slender plant, about a foot high, with but few root-leaves. The whole plant is perfectly smooth and of a decided glaucous hue. The flowers, which are rather large, and of a delicate clear yellow, expand only during the sunshine, like the genus *Erythraea*, to which *Chlora* is allied. The whole plant is intensely bitter, and may be employed with advantage as a tonic; it also dyes yellow. It is of tolerably common occurrence in chalky pastures, especially near the sea. It is often found on limestone. (Treas. of Bot.)

chlōr-āç'-ēt-āte, s. [Eng. *chloracet(ic)*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of chloracetic acid.

chlōr-ā-çēt'-ic, s. [From Eng., &c., *chlor(ine)*, and *acetic* (q. v.).] Acetic acid, in which hydrogen has been replaced by chlorine.

chloracetic acid, s.

Chemistry:

Monochloroacetic acid, $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}.\text{COOH}$, is obtained by the action of chlorine on boiling glacial acetic acid. It boils at 186°, and solidifies at 64°. Soluble in water, and is gradually decomposed when the aqueous solution is boiled. Heated with KHO it is converted into potassium glycolate, $\text{KC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_3$.

Dichloroacetic acid, $\text{CHCl}_2.\text{COOH}$, is formed by the action of chlorine on monochloroacetic acid. It boils at 105°.

Trichloroacetic acid, $\text{CCl}_3.\text{COOH}$, is obtained by the action of excess of chlorine on glacial acetic acid in direct sunlight, or by oxidation of chloral hydrate with chromic acid or with nitric acid; also synthetically by the action of Cl and H_2O on C_2Cl_4 carbon dichloride. It is a colorless acid deliquescent substance. Nascent hydrogen reduces it to acetic acid. Boiled with excess of ammonia it yields ammonia carbonate and chloroform. By PCl_5 it is converted into trichloroacetyl chloride, $\text{CCl}_3.\text{CO}.\text{Cl}$.

chlōr'-ā-çēt-ōne, s. [Eng. *chlor(ine)*; and *acetone*.]

Chem.: Acetone in which the atoms of hydrogen have been replaced by those of chlorine. **Monochloroacetone**, $\text{CH}_3.\text{CO}.\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ is prepared by the action of hypochlorous acid on acetone. It is a colorless liquid, boiling at 119°.

chlōr'-æ-a, s. [Gr. *chlōros*=green.]

Bot.: An extensive genus of terrestrial orchids, exclusively found in the southern districts of South America. Their roots are coarse, fascicled, glutinous fibers. The leaves are all radical. The scape is clothed with thin herbaceous sheaths. The flowers grow in spikes or racemes in the manner of the Green Orchis, are greenish, whitish, or yellow, occasionally marked by deep brown specks. Some thirty or forty species are known, none of which are in cultivation. (Treas. of Bot.) It is thought in Chili that *Chloraea disoides* promotes the flow of milk.

chlōr'-al, s. [From Eng., &c., *chlor(ine)*; *-al*.]

Chem.: $\text{C}_2\text{HCl}_3\text{O}$ or $\text{CCl}_3.\text{CO}.\text{H}$ =trichloraldehyde. Chloral is a colorless, odorous, oily liquid, boiling at 94°. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Specific gravity 1.502. It is obtained by passing chlorine gas through absolute alcohol. By the action of caustic potash it is decomposed into chloroform and formate of potassium. It changes on keeping into a solid white modification, reconverted into a liquid by heat. With water it forms a crystalline compound called hydrate of chloral, $\text{CCl}_3.\text{HC}(\text{OH})_2$. It is used to adulterate beer.

chloral hydrate, s.

Pharm. (*Chloral Hydras*): A white crystalline substance, forming a neutral aqueous solution if free from HCl. Its solution in chloroform, when shaken up with sulphuric acid, remains colorless if no oily impurities are present; 100 grains of hydrate of chloral dissolved in an ounce of distilled water and mixed with thirty grains of slaked lime should yield, when carefully distilled, not less than seventy grains of chloroform. Chloral is used in medicine in the form of a syrup. It produces sleep, but only acts as an anodyne during sleep, the pain returning as soon as the patient wakes. It is used to quiet the agitation of delirium tremens, acute mania, and severe chorea; also to relax muscular spasms in tetanus and strychnia poisoning; also as a hypnotic in cases where opium is inadmissible. It checks nocturnal restlessness and sweating of phthisis, and gives relief in some cases of asthma and pertussis. But a full dose of chloral often gives rise to dangerous symptoms of cardiac depression, followed by giddiness, sickness, delirium, a weak and irregular pulse, pallor, coldness of the extremities, lividity, syncope, and death. The habitual use of this drug is followed by profound melancholy and enfeeblement of will, and muscular lassitude and suicidal insanity. It was discovered by Dr. O. Liebreich.

chlōr'-ā-nīl, s. [Eng. *chlor(ine)*, and *anil(ine)*.]

Chem.: $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_4\text{O}_2$. Tetrachloroquinone. It is formed by the action of hydrochloric acid and chlorate of potassium, on aniline, phenol, isatin, &c. It crystallizes in golden-yellow laminae, which are insoluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol and ether; it sublimes at 150°, and is converted by PCl_5 into perchloro-benzene, C_6Cl_6 . The potassium salt of chloranilic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_2(\text{OK})_2$, is formed by dissolving chloranil in strong potash; it crystallizes in dark-red needles, sparingly soluble in water.

chlōr-ā-nīl'-ic, a. [Eng. *chloranil*; and *-ic*.]

chloranilic acid, s.

Chem.: Chloranilic acid, dichloro-dioxy-quinone, $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{O}_2$, is formed by decomposing the potassium salt by acids. It forms reddish crystalline scales.

chlōr-ān'-ī-line, s. [Eng. *chlor(ine)*, and *aniline* (q. v.).] [ANILINE.]

Chem.: By the action of chlorine on aniline, monochloroaniline, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}(\text{NH}_2)$, dichloroaniline, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_2\text{NH}_2$, and trichloroaniline, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{NH}_2$, are obtained. (Watts: Dict. Chem.)

chlōr-ān-thā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *chloranthus* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acēæ*.]

Bot.: A small family of Dicotyledons, with flowers of a very simple structure, allied to those of Piperaceæ and Saururaceæ. They are trees, shrubs, or

rarely herbs, with opposite leaves connected by sheathing stipules. The minute flowers are in simple or branched terminal spikes, often articulate as in Gnetum.

chlōr-ān'-thūs, s. [Gr. *chlōros*=green, and *anthos*=a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the type of the order Chloranthaceæ, the only floral envelope of which is a very small calyx, consisting of one scale adhering to the side of the ovary. The apparently single stamen, which is the most remarkable part of its structure, consists of three, the central one of which has a perfect two-celled anther, and the other two, one on each side of it, have only half an anther, so that they are only one-celled, or the two lateral half-anthers may be deficient, leaving a single perfect stamen. They are attached to the side of the ovary immediately above the calyx. They are natives of Japan and China, where they are called Chu-han. (Treas. of Bot., &c.)

chlōr-ān'-thŷ, s. [CHLORANTHUS.]

Bot.: The tendency in brightly colored petals when decaying to become green. (Thomé.)

chlōr-āp'-a-tite, s. [Eng. *chlor(ine)*, and *apatite* (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Apatite (q. v.), in which the proportion of chlorine is excessive.

chlōr-ar'-gŷr-ite, s. [Gr. *chloros*=green; *argyros*=silver; and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral consisting of silver and chlorine. (Brit. Mus. Cat.)

chlōr-ās'-tēr, s. [Gr. *chlōros*=green, and *astēr*=a star.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Infusoria, of the family Monadina, having a single mouth (?) terminal, a single frontal eye-spot, no tail, and the middle of the body with radiate warty processes. (Griff. & Henfrey.)

chlōr-ās'-trō-lite, s. [Gr. *chlōros*=green, *aster* or *astron*=a star, and Eng. suff. *-lite* (Min.), from *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: A light bluish-green mineral, found on the banks of Lake Superior, in small rounded pebbles. It receives a fine polish. Hardness, 5.5-6; specific gravity, 3.180.

chlōr'-ate, s. [In Fr. *chlorate*, from Eng., &c., *chlor(ine)*, and suff. *-ate* (Chem.) (q. v.).] [CHLORIC ACID.]

Chlorate of potassium:

1. **Chem.**: KClO_3 . Obtained by passing a current of chlorine gas through a mixture of carbonate of potassium and slaked lime, $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 + 6\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 + 6\text{Cl}_2 = 2\text{KClO}_3 + 5\text{CaCl}_2 + \text{CaCO}_3 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The carbonate of calcium is removed by filtration, and on evaporating the solution the potassium chlorate separates out in colorless transparent anhydrous six-sided plates; water dissolves only 3.3 parts of the salt at 0°C. It is insoluble in alcohol. When heated, potassium chlorate is decomposed thus $2\text{KClO}_3 = \text{KClO}_4 + \text{KCl} + \text{O}_2$; on increasing the heat the potassium perchlorate is decomposed— $\text{KClO}_4 = \text{KCl} + 2\text{O}_2$. [CHLORIC ACID.]

2. **Pharm.** (*Potassæ Chloras*): It is given in the form of *Trochisci Potassæ Chloratis* (Chlorate of Potassium Lozenges). Chlorate of potassium acts as a refrigerant and diuretic; it exerts a powerful action upon the mucous membranes when used as a gargle in cases of severe tonsillitis, &c. It is the best remedy for salivation whether produced by mercurial agency or from use of other drugs. In such cases it should be freely taken into the system both in solution and by use in lieu of salt on the food.

chlōr-ē'-a, s. [CHLORÆA.]

chlōr'-ēth-ane, s. [Eng., &c., *chlor(ine)*; *ethane*.]

Chem.: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$. [CHLORIC ETHER.]

chlōr'-ēth-ene, s. [Eng., &c., *chlor(ine)*; *ethene*.]

Chem.: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{Cl}$. A gas liquifying at 18°. It has an alliaceous odor.

chlōr-ēt'-ic, s. [Eng. *chlorit(e)*; *-ic*.] Resembling or containing chlorite.

†chlōr'-hŷ-drīc, a. [From Eng. *chlor(ine)*, and *hydro*, in compos., from Gr. *hydōr*=water.] [CHLORIDE.]

chlorhydric acid, s. [CHLORIDE.]

chlōr'-hŷ-drīng, s. pl. [Eng., &c., *chlorhydr(ic)*, and (*glycer*)in(e).]

Chem.: Ethers produced by the action of chlorine on glycerine—monochlorhydrin $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2\text{Cl}$, dichlorhydrin $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{OH})\text{Cl}_2$. By the action of PCl_5 on glycerine, trichlorhydrin $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_3$ has been obtained. Ethers of glycerine end in *in*. [DICHLORHYDRIN.]

chlōr'-hŷ-drō-quin'-ōneš, s. pl. [Eng., &c., *chlor(ine)*; *hydroquinones*.]

Chem.: Substitution compounds of hydroquinone, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4 < \begin{smallmatrix} \text{OH} \\ \text{OH} \end{smallmatrix}$, the $(\text{OH})_2$ occupying the position in the benzene ring, 1-4. They are obtained by the

bōil, bōŷ; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -þion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

reduction of the corresponding chloroquinones with sulphurous acid. $C_6H_2Cl_2(OH)_2$ melts at 158° ; $C_6HCl_3(OH)_2$ at 134° ; and $C_6Cl_4(OH)_2$ at 200° .

chlör'-ic, a. [Eng. *chlor(ine)*; -ic.] Pertaining to or containing chlorine.

chloric acid, s.

Chem.: $HClO_3$. A monobasic acid obtained by decomposing barium chlorate, $Ba(ClO_3)_2$, by dilute sulphuric acid, and decanting the clear liquid. It oxidizes organic matter rapidly. When boiled it gives off O_2 and Cl_2 , and perchloric acid is formed. It forms salts called chlorates; they are soluble, and give no precipitate with $AgNO_3$. Potassium chlorate explodes when triturated with sulphur or phosphorus in a mortar. It is used in the manufacture of fireworks, percussion caps, and lucifer matches. Chlorates when heated on charcoal deflagrate. When heated strongly they give off oxygen and are converted into chlorides which give a white precipitate with argentic nitrate. Heated with strong H_2SO_4 they give off Cl_2O_4 with explosive violence. Hydrochloric acid liberates euchlorine, an explosive mixture of chlorine and chlorine tetroxide; it is a powerful oxidizing agent, used to destroy organic matter.

chloric ether, s.

1. **Chem.:** C_2H_5Cl , or $CH_3.CH_2Cl$. Ethyl chloride, Chloroethane, also called Hydrochloric ether, a monatomic haloid ether formed by substitution of an atom of chlorine for an atom of hydrogen in the hydrocarbon ethane by the direct action of chlorine. It also can be prepared by the union of hydrochloric acid with ethene, C_2H_4 , and by distilling at a gentle heat alcohol saturated with dry hydrochloric acid gas. It is a thin, colorless, volatile liquid, boiling at 12.5° . By the action of hot aqueous caustic potash, it is resolved into ethyl alcohol and potassium chloride; with alcoholic potash it forms ethylic ether, $C_2H_5.O.C_2H_5$. Heated with soda-lime, it yields ethene, C_2H_4 .

2. **Pharm.** The so-called chloric ether, used in medicine, is only a solution of one fluid ounce of chloroform in nineteen fluid ounces of rectified spirit of wine. It is given as a narcotic and antispasmodic, and is a valuable sedative in neuralgia.

chlō'-ri-dāte, v. t. [Eng. *chlorid(e)*, and verbal suff. -ate.] To treat or prepare with a chloride.

chlör'-ide, s. [Eng. *chlor(ic)*, and suff. -ide (q. v.).]

Chem.: A compound of chlorine with an element, or radical. Hydrogen chloride, $H.Cl$ =Hydrochloric acid=Chlorhydric acid=Muriatic acid. Hydrochloric acid is a colorless gas. It is very soluble in water; 450 volumes dissolve at 15° . It fumes strongly in damp air. It is formed by the action of diffused daylight on a mixture of H and Cl, also by the action of strong sulphuric acid on sodium chloride; it can be collected over mercury; it is condensed into a colorless liquid by a pressure of 40 atmospheres at $10^\circ C$. Specific gravity, 1.27. Its solution in water (commonly called hydrochloric acid) is easily obtained by distilling common salt $NaCl$ with sulphuric acid. Muriatic acid is an impure solution of HCl , containing iron, arsenic, organic matter, and sulphuric acid. It is obtained in large quantities in the preparation of sodium carbonate. The hydrogen in hydrochloric acid can be replaced by metals, forming metallic chlorides (see the different metals). Soluble chlorides are detected by their giving a white precipitate with silver nitrate which is insoluble in nitric acid but soluble in ammonia. Chlorides heated with strong H_2SO_4 and MnO_2 give off chlorine.

Chloride of antimony solution:

Pharm.: *Antimonii Chloridi Liquor*. A heavy yellowish-red liquid. Specific gravity, 1.47. It consists of terechloride of antimony, $SbCl_3$, dissolved in hydrochloric acid; on the addition of water it gives a precipitate of oxychloride, $SbOCl$; this, treated with sodium carbonate, is converted into the oxide Sb_2O_3 . [ANTIMONY.] Chloride of antimony is a powerful caustic and escharotic, and is applied to cancerous growths and poisonous wounds. The oxide of antimony, mixed with twice its weight of calcium phosphate, is a substitute for "James' powder." It is given when the diaphoretic and slightly alterative effects of antimony are required in a mild form.

Chloride of nitrogen:

Chem.: NCl_3 . An oily explosive liquid, specific gravity 1.65, obtained by the action of excess of chlorine on ammonium chloride solution; also by suspending a piece of ammonium chloride in a solution of hypochlorous acid, $NH_4Cl + 3HClO = HCl + NCl_3 + 3H_2O$. This dangerous substance is decomposed violently by gentle heat, or by contact with fat, &c. By some chemists it is thought to contain hydrogen. It is ammonia NH_3 in which the H is replaced by Cl.

Chloride of sodium:

1. **Chem.:** $NaCl$, sodium chloride or common salt. [SODIUM.]

2. **Pharm.:** *Sodii Chloridum*. It occurs in transparent cubes or in small white grains. It is soluble in three parts of cold water, and its solubility increases very slightly with rise of temperature; it is partly precipitated by HCl . It is nearly insoluble in alcohol, and fuses at 776° , and at higher temperatures volatilizes. It is a necessary article of food, and occurs in the blood and other animal fluids; a deficiency causes disease. Chloride of sodium in large doses acts as an emetic, purgative, and anthelmintic; in milder doses it is a slight stimulant and alterative. Externally it is applied as a stimulant and rubefacient. Sponging with salt water is good for rheumatism and joint affections.

Chloride of zinc solution:

Pharm.: *Liquor Zinci Chloridi*. A solution of chloride of zinc, $ZnCl_2$, which applied externally acts as an irritant and astringent; when mixed into a paste with gypsum it is applied as a powerful escharotic to malignant ulcers. A solution of chloride of zinc, specific gravity 2, is used as a deodorizer and disinfectant under the name of "Sir W. Burnett's solution." Jonas Hutchinson has propounded the use of a solution of chloride of zinc in cases of gonorrhoea and in various specific diseases the origin and continuance of which are dependent upon the presence of bacilli.

chlör'-id'-ic, a. [Eng. *chlorid(e)*; -ic.] Pertaining to or containing chloride.

chlör'-id-ize, v. t. [Eng. *chlorid(e)*; -ize.] The same as CHLORIDATE (q. v.).

chlör'-im'-ët-rÿ, chlör'-öm'-ët-rÿ, s. [Eng. *chlorine*; Gr. *metron*=a measure.] The method of determining the amount of chlorine in a sample of bleaching powder.

"He [Gay-Lussac] now prescribes as the preferable plan of *chlorometry*, to pour very slowly from a graduated glass tube a standard solution of the chloride, to be tested upon a determinate quantity of arsenious acid dissolved in muriatic acid, till the whole arsenious be converted into the arsenic acids."—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines*.

chlör'-in-ä-tëd, a. Impregnated with chlorine.

chlorinated lime, s.

Pharm.: *Calx Chlorata*. A mixture of calcium hypochlorite, $Ca(ClO)_2$, with calcium chloride, $CaCl_2$. A whitish powder is obtained by passing chlorine gas over loosely-spread-out hydrate of calcium. Its solution (*Liquor Calcis Chloratæ*) is formed by adding one pound of the solid to 160 fluid ounces of distilled water. It is used as a disinfectant and in the preparation of chloroform.

chlör'-in-ä'-tion, s. [Eng. *chlorin(e)*; -ation.] A process for the extraction of gold by exposure of the auriferous material to chlorine gas. First introduced by Plattner. The following conditions are necessary: (1) The gold must be in a metallic state. (2) There must be no other substance in the charge which would combine with free chlorine. (3) The chlorine must have no impurities which would dissolve other metals or bases. (4) No reaction must be induced which would cause precipitation of the gold before the termination of the process. The process with quartz and free gold does not involve roasting, but the latter process is necessary with ores containing sulphurets and arseniurets. In the chlorination process, the ore is sifted into a wooden vat lined with pitch, and having a false bottom, beneath which the gas is admitted. The top is luted on and the gas admitted, when the gas begins to escape at a hole of observation in the lid, it is the signal that the air is ejected and the hole is then closed. The gas is continually passed into the mass for (say) eighteen hours, according to the coarseness of the gold; the cover is removed and water introduced, and the solution drawn off into the precipitation vat. The gold is precipitated by sulphate of iron, the supernatant liquor decanted. The sediment is a brown powder which is filtered upon paper dried in an iron or porcelain vessel, smelted to a metallic regulus in clay crucibles, a little borax, salt, and nitrate of potash being used as fluxes.

chlör'-in-din, s. [CHLORISATYDE.]

chlör'-ine, s. [Ger. *chlor*; Fr. *chlorie*, from Gr. *chlōros*=pale-green, light-green, greenish-yellow, and Eng. suff. -ine (Chem.).]

1. **Chem.:** A monatomic element. Symbol Cl. Atomic weight, 35.5. Discovered by Scheele in 1774. It was thought by Berthollet to contain oxygen, and was called by him *oxymuriatic acid*. It was found to be an element by Davy in 1810. Chlorine is a yellow-green incombustible gas. It has a powerful irritating smell, and attacks violently the mucous membranes and the lungs. It is very soluble in water, acts strongly on metals, and is best collected by displacement. Specific gravity, 2.47. At the pressure of five atmospheres it is condensed into a heavy yellow liquid. It is obtained by heating common salt, sodium chloride, with sulphuric acid and black oxide of manganese. It combines with hydrogen to form hydrochloric acid, with an

explosion in direct sunlight or when fire is applied to a mixture of the two gases, but slowly in diffused daylight. A solution of it in water is gradually converted in the sunlight into HCl with liberation of oxygen. A lighted candle burns in Cl with a smoky flame. Phosphorus, antimony, arsenic, and turpentine take fire in chlorine. Chlorine destroys animal and vegetable matter; and forms addition and substitution compounds with organic compounds; an aqueous solution of it has powerful bleaching properties. It is also a powerful disinfectant. It occurs in nature in the form of metallic chlorides. Three oxides of chlorine are known, Cl_2O ; Cl_2O_3 ; Cl_2O_4 .

2. **Pharm.:** Chlorine is used in pharmacy as *Liquor Chlori*, a solution of chlorine in water; and as *Vapor Chlori*, inhalation of chlorine. Free chlorine gas acts as a powerful stimulant or irritant, according to its state of dilution; it is used in cases of chronic bronchitis and phthisis. A diluted solution is used as a gargle for ulcerated tonsils; and as a lotion to foul ulcers, and in some skin diseases.

chlorine monoxide, s.

Chem.: Cl_2O . A colorless gas obtained by the action of chlorine on cooled precipitated mercuric oxide; it can be condensed to a red liquid, which explodes on elevation of temperature. It has powerful bleaching properties. It dissolves in water and forms hypochlorous acid; this acid forms salts called hypochlorites. These salts can also be obtained by passing chlorine gas into cold solutions of alkalies, or alkaline carbonates, or over hydrates of calcium, &c. Bleaching-powder is thus prepared.

chlorine tetroxide, s.

Chem.: Cl_2O_4 , a dark yellow explosive gas, which can be condensed to a red liquid. It is obtained by the action of strong sulphuric acid on chlorate of potassium. It is absorbed by caustic potash solution, forming a chlorate and a chlorite.

chlorine trioxide, chlorous oxide, chlorous anhydride, s.

Chem.: Cl_2O_3 , a greenish-yellow gas, obtained by heating a mixture of potassium chlorate, nitric acid, and arsenic trioxide. It can be condensed into a very explosive liquid; the gas explodes at 50° , and is decomposed by sunlight. It is soluble in water, forming a crystalline hydrate which is gradually converted into chlorous acid.

chlör'-in-ize, v. t. [Eng. *chlorin(e)*; -ize.] To treat or prepare with chlorine.

chlör'-in-ized, pa. par. or a. [CHLORINIZE.]

***chlör'-i-ō-dine, s.** [Eng. *chlor(ine) iodine*.]

Chem.: A compound of chlorine and iodine, as iodine chloride, ICl . [IODINE.]

chlör'-is, s. [Gr. *chlōris*=a bird with a greenish belly, from *chlōros*=green.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, the typical one of the tribe Chlorideæ, distinguished chiefly by the spikes of inflorescence being in finger-like fascicles, rarely two, or only one. Flowers polygamous; glumes two, containing from two to six florets; lower flowers one to three, hermaphrodite; stamens three, and styles two. Sixty-two species are described in Steudel's "Synopsis," and these are mostly natives of warm, dry countries. *Chloris radiata* is a pretty annual grass, frequently cultivated in greenhouses for the sake of its ornamental and curious appearance.

chlör'-is-ät'-ic, a. [Eng. *chlorisat(in)*; -ic.] Pertaining to chlorisatin (q. v.).

chlorisatic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_8H_6ClNO_5$. The potassium salt of this acid is obtained by mixing solutions of caustic potash and chlorisatin. It crystallizes in yellow needles, which are decomposed by hydrochloric acid with precipitation of chlorisatin.

chlör'-is-ä'-tin, s. [Eng. *chlor(ine)*, and *isatin*.] [ISATIN.]

Chem.: $C_8H_4ClNO_2$. Obtained by passing chlorine into tepid water in which isatin, or powdered indigo, is suspended. It is purified by crystallization from alcohol. It crystallizes in orange prisms, having a disagreeable odor.

chlör'-is-ä'-tÿde, s. [Eng., &c., *chlor(ine)*; *isatÿde* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A white or yellowish powder, deposited on cooling when chlorisatin has been dissolved, with heat, in hydrosulphuret of ammonia. It is sparingly soluble in water, and by heat is resolved into chlorisatin water, a new compound appearing as a violet-colored powder, and termed Chlorindin.

chlör'-i-sō'-mā, s. [Gr. *chlōros*=green, and *sōma*=a body.]

Ornith.: A sub-genus of the Myotherinæ, or Anthrushes, separated by Swainson from the Pitta of Temminck. (*Craig*.)

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

chlör'-ite, *s.* [Gr. *chlōritis*=a grass-green stone, from *chlōros*=green, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

1. *Mineralogy*:

- (1) The same as RAPIDOLITE (q.v.).
- (2) The same as PENNINITE (q.v.).
- (3) The same as CLINOCHLORE (q.v.).

Ferruginous Chlorite:

Min.: The same as DELESSITE (q.v.).

2. *Chem. (Pl.)*: Salts of chlorous acid. They can be obtained by passing chlorine trioxide into alkaline solutions; also by the action of Cl_2O_4 on bases. They are mostly soluble in water. Chlorites of lead and silver are insoluble, and are obtained by double decomposition.

chlorite schist, *s.*

Geol.: A green slaty rock, in which chlorite is abundant in foliated plates, usually blended with minute grains of quartz or sometimes with felspar or mica. It is often associated with or even gradates into gneiss and clay-slate. (*Lyell*.)

chlorite slate, *s.*

Geol.: The same as chlorite schist, or if there is any difference, then in the slates the laminations are finer.

chlorite spar, *s.* [In Ger. *chloritspath*.]

Min.: An old name for Chloritoid (q.v.).

chlör-it'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *chlorit(e)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing chlorite.

chloritic sand, *s.*

Geol.: Sand colored by an admixture of the simple mineral glauconite.

chloritic series, *s.*

Geol.: A name sometimes given to the Greensand beds, but the mineral is glauconite.

chlör-it'-id, *s.* [Eng. *chlorite*, and Gr. *eidos*=appearance.]

Min.: A monoclinic or triclinic chlorite-like mineral, of a dark-gray, greenish-gray to black color. It is brittle, and has a double refraction. Hardness, 5.5-6; specific gravity, 3.5-3.6.

chlör'-ō, *in compos.* [Gr. *chlōros*=green.]

1. *Nat. Science*: In composition frequently used as a prefix to scientific words, and indicating a bright grass-green color.

2. *Chem.*: Compounds in which chlorine has replaced some other element, as hydrogen, without altering the constitution of the compound, as chloro-benzene, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$. The *o* is often omitted, and chlor is used.

chloro-argentotype, *s.*

Photog.: A photographic agent prepared by moistening a sheet of paper with a solution of common salt, and then dipping it in a bath of nitrate of silver. Taking out a thin film of the latter substance it becomes extremely sensitive to light.

chloro-benzene, *s.*

Chem.: Monochlor-benzene or phenyl chloride, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$. It is prepared by the action of chlorine on benzene, or of PCl_5 on phenol. It boils at 132° . (Consult *Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

chloro-calcite, *s.*

Min.: Calcite with chlorine in its composition. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

chloro-naphthalene, *s.*

Chem.: Monochloronaphthalene, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{Cl}$, dichloronaphthalene $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{Cl}_2$, &c. The chloronaphthalenes are obtained by boiling the chlorides of naphthalene with alcoholic potash, which removes HCl . These, when subjected to the action of chlorine, form addition products, and by again boiling these with alcoholic potash it removes more HCl , and a more highly chlorinated substitution compound is obtained.

chloro-phenol, *s.*

Chem.: Phenol $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{OH})$, in which hydrogen has been replaced by chlorine, as Monochlorophenol $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}(\text{OH})$. Dichlorophenol $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_2(\text{OH})$, and Trichlorophenol $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3(\text{OH})$ are obtained by action of chlorine on phenol. Pentachlorophenol or perchlorophenol, $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_5(\text{OH})$, crystallizes in long colorless needles soluble in alcohol and in ether. It melts at 187° . Concentrated nitric acid converts it into tetrachlorquinone $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_4<\text{O}>$. When distilled with PCl_5 it yields C_6Cl_6 hexa-chlor benzene.

chloro-picrin, *s.*

Chem.: A compound formed by distilling picric acid with chloride of lime and water. Chloro-picrin, Nitro-trichlor-methane, Nitro-chloroform $\text{C}(\text{NO}_2)\text{Cl}_3$. Also obtained by distilling chloral with strong nitric acid; also by distilling a mixture of methyl alcohol and sulphuric acid over a mixture of sodium chloride and potassium nitrate. It is an oily liquid, boiling at 112° . It is reduced to methylamine $\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{H}_2\text{N}$ by the action of iron filings and

acetic acid. Chloro-picrin heated with alcoholic ammonia is converted into guanidine hydrochloride $\text{CH}_5\text{N}_3\cdot\text{HCl}$. When heated with sodium ethylate it is converted into ethylic orthocarbonate $\text{C}(\text{O}\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$.

chloro-quinones, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Substances formed by the action of chlorine on quinone, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4<\text{O}>$; monochloroquinone, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{ClO}_2$. Dichloroquinone, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_2$, is formed by action of hypochlorous anhydride, Cl_2O , on benzene; and by heating trichlorophenol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3(\text{OH})$, with nitric acid, it forms large yellow prisms, melting at 120° . Trichloroquinone, $\text{C}_6\text{HCl}_3\text{O}_2$, is obtained by the action of chromyl chloride, CrO_2Cl_2 , on benzene, C_6H_6 . It crystallizes in large laminae, melting at 166° . Tetrachloroquinone, $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_4\text{O}_2$. [CHLORANIL.]

chloro-toluene, *s.*

Chem.: Chlorotoluene, or Toly Chloride, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}\cdot\text{CH}_3$, occurs in three modifications. Parachlorotoluene, 1-4, is formed by the action of chlorine on toluene at ordinary temperatures; it is a liquid, boiling at 160° . By oxidation with chromic acid mixture it yields parachlorobenzoic acid. When chlorine acts on boiling toluene, benzyl chloride, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$, is formed. (See *Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

chlör-ō-bēn-zō'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *chlor(ine)*, and *benzoic*.]

chlorobenzoic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{OH}$. Benzoic acid in which hydrogen is replaced by chlorine.

chlör-ō-chrōm'-ic, *a.* [From Eng. *chloro*, and *chromic*.] Having chromium and chlorine in its composition.

chlorochromic acid, *s.*

Chem.: CrO_2Cl_2 . Dioxychloride of chromium, chromyl chloride, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on a dry mixture of potassium dichromate and chloride of sodium. A heavy red liquid, giving off red vapors. Specific gravity, 1.71; boiling at 118° , decomposed by water into chromic and hydrochloric acids. Slowly passed through a glass tube heated to low redness it deposits rhombohedral, dark-green, hard crystals of sesquioxide of chromium.

chlör-ō-chrō'-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *chlōros*=pale-green; *chroia*, *chrōs*=skin.] Having a green skin.

chlör-ō-cōc'-cūm, *s.* [Gr. *chlōros*=pale-green, and *kokkos*=a kernel.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae, order Palmellaceæ. *Chlorococcum vulgare* consists of extremely minute cells, multiplying into twos and fours, with no gelatinous substratum and no zoospores. It often covers pieces of unpainted timber and the trunks of old trees, 300 millions of individuals on a square inch. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)

chlör'-ō-form (Eng.), **chlör-ō-fōr'-mūm** (Mod. Lat.), *s.* [Eng., &c., *chlor(ine)*, and *form(ic)*, from Lat. *formica*=an ant.]

1. *Chem.*: CHCl_3 , trichloromethane, methenyl chloride, terchloride of formyl. Chloroform is formed by the action of the sun's rays on a mixture of chlorine and marsh gas; also by the action of caustic potash on chloral or chloroacetic acid, or by the action of nascent hydrogen on tetrachloride of carbon. It is prepared on a large scale by distilling water and alcohol with bleaching-powder. Chloroform is a colorless, mobile, heavy, ethereal liquid. Specific gravity, 1.5. It boils at 62° ; its vapor density is four times that of air; it is nearly insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol. It has a sweet taste. It dissolves caoutchouc, resins, fats, alkaloids, &c. It should not be exposed to the light, as it may decompose, hydrochloric acid and chlorine being set free.

2. *Pharm.*: Chloroform is used in medicine, dissolved in alcohol, under the name of chloric ether, as a stimulant. Chloroform taken internally acts as a narcotic, sedative, and antispasmodic, and is given in cases of asthma, colic, and cholera, also for neuralgia. *Linimentum Chloroformi*, equal parts of chloroform and camphor liniment, is used externally to allay pain and irritation in neuralgia and itching.

3. *Surgery & Midwifery*: The vapor of chloroform, when inhaled for some time, produces a temporary insensibility to pain. Inhaled in small doses it produces pleasurable inebriation, followed by drowsiness; in larger doses it causes loss of voluntary motion, suspension of mental faculties, with slight contraction of the muscles and rigidity of the limbs; then if the inhalation is continued a complete relaxation of the voluntary muscles takes place, but if carried too far it causes dangerous symptoms of apnoea or of syncope, and the patient must be restored by artificial respiration. Chloroform should not be administered to persons suffering from cerebral disease or organic cardiac affection. Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, in 1847, began

to employ the vapor as a means of producing anaesthesia or insensibility, partial or complete, in certain surgical operations and painful diseases, as well as in ordinary obstetric practice. Its use in the latter class of cases, unless in extreme instances, is to be reprobated.

chlör-ō-form-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *chloroform*; *-ization*.]

Surg.: The aggregate of anæsthetic phenomena resulting from the inhalation of chloroform. (*Ogilvie*.)

chlör-ō-gō'-nī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *chlōros*=pale-green, and *gōnia*=an angle.]

Zool.: A genus of the infusorial family Astasiæa of Ehrenberg. It consists of a red eye-spot, a tail, and two anterior filaments. *Chlorogonium euchlorum* is found in enormous numbers in pools and puddles, sometimes as many as 10,000 being in a single drop. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)

chlör-ō-mēl'-an, *s.* [Gr. *chlōros*=green, and *melas*, neut. *melan*=black.]

Min.: The same as CRONSTEDTITE (q.v.).

chlör-ōm'-ēt-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *chlor(ide)*; Gr. *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for testing the decolorizing or bleaching powers of samples of chloride of lime. Ure's process consists in adding liquor of ammonia of a known strength, tinged with litmus, to a solution of a given weight of the chloride under examination until the whole of the chlorine is neutralized, which is known by the color being destroyed. From the quantity of ammonia consumed the strength of the sample is estimated.

chlör-ō-mē-thāne, *s.* [Eng. *chloro*; *meth(yl)*; *-ane*.]

Chem.: CH_3Cl . A colorless, odorous gas, obtained when equal volumes of marsh gas CH_4 and Cl are exposed to reflected sunlight, or by heating a mixture of NaCl , wood spirit, and sulphuric acid. Exposed to sunlight with excess of chlorine, it is converted into CH_2Cl_2 , then CHCl_3 , and finally into CCl_4 .

chlör-ōm'-ēt-rŷ, *s.* [CHLORIMETRY.]

chlör-ō-mŷs, *s.* [Gr. *chlōros*=green; and *mŷs*=a mouse.] [AGOUTY.]

chlör-ō-pal, *s.* [Gr. *chlōros*=green, and Eng. *opal* (q.v.).]

Min.: A compact massive mineral, with an opal-like appearance; color greenish-yellow to pistachio-green. Hardness, 2.5-4.5; specific gravity, 1.727-1.870. It occurs in Saxony, Hungary, &c. Composition: Silica, 46; sesquioxide of iron, 33; alumina, 1; magnesia, 2; water, 18. (*Dana*.)

chlör-ō-phæ'-ite, **chlör-ō-phā'-çite**, *s.* [Gr. *chlōros*=green; *phaios*=brown, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A chlorite-like mineral from the Western Isles of Scotland. Hardness, 1.5-2; specific gravity, 2.02; color, dark or olive-green, changing to dark-brown on exposure.

chlör-ō-phāne, *s.* [Gr. *chlōros*=green, and *phainō*=to appear.]

Min.: A variety of Fluorite (q.v.), affording a green phosphorescent light, sometimes called *pyro-emerald*. It is found in Connecticut with topaz in gneiss.

chlör-ō-phān'-ēr-ite, *s.* [Gr. *chlōros*=green; *phainō*=to appear, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A greenish variety of Glauconite (q.v.).

chlör-ō-phē-nēs'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *chloro*; *phen(ol)*, and suff. *-esic* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Composed of phenol and chlorine.

chlorophenesic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Dichlorophenol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2\text{O}$, is a volatile oil, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, obtained by the dry distillation of dichlorosalicylic acid.

chlör-ō-phēn-ī'-sīc, *a.* [Eng. *chloro*; *phen(ol)*, and suff. *-isic*.]

Chem.: Composed of phenol and chlorine.

chlorophenistic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Trichlorophenol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_3\text{O}$, obtained by the action of chlorine on phenol. It crystallizes in colorless silky needles, which have a strong odor, and are slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether.

chlör-ō-phēn-ū'-sīc, *a.* [Eng. *chloro*; *phen(ol)*, and suff. *-usic* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Composed of phenol and chlorine.

chlorophenusic acid, *s.*

Chem.: The same as pentachlorophenol, $\text{C}_6\text{HCl}_5\text{O}$, obtained by the action of an excess of chlorine on an alcoholic solution of trichlorophenol.

¶ The letters a, e, i, o, u are used to distinguish the compounds formed by replacing respectively 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 atoms of H in phenol $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}$ by the same number of monatomic elements or monatomic radicals. See also the nitrophenols.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

chlör'-ô-phÿll, **chlör'-ô-phÿlle**, *s. & a.* [Gr. *chlōros*=green, and *phÿllon*=a leaf; Fr. *chlorophylle*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Bot. Physiol.*: The name given to the green-coloring matter of plants. Its nature is still doubtful. It is ordinarily stated that it exists under the form of globules or granules, and occasionally as an amorphous granular substance. It presents itself in the form of distinct corpuscles in the cells of the flowering plants generally.

"The color of plants, especially the green color, is produced by the presence of *chlorophyll*, which may be considered a vital secretion."—*Lindley: Introduction to Botany*, bk. i., sect. 7, § 83.

2. *Animal Physiol.*: Chlorophyll exists in *Hydra viridis*, the Green Fresh-water Polype, one of the Cœlenterata, and in Stentor, an infusorian animalcule. (*Nicholson*.)

B. As adj.: Colored by chlorophyll; composed of chlorophyll.

chlorophyll bodies, *s. pl.* Particles of protoplasm of definite form colored green by chlorophyll. (*Thomé*.)

chlör'-ô-phÿl-lā'-çë-ous, *a.* [Eng. *chlorophyll*; -aceous.] Of the nature or character of chlorophyll; containing chlorophyll.

"The affinities exhibited by many *chlorophyllaceous* and colorless *Thallophytes*."—*Nature*, Feb. 26, 1880, p. 291.

†chlör'-ô-phÿl-lī-an, *a.* [Eng. *chlorophyll*; -ian.] Pertaining to, or containing chlorophyll.

"*Chlorophyllian cells*."—*Allman*, in *Ogilvie*.

chlör'-ô-phÿl'-līte, *s.* [Gr. *chlōros*=green, *phÿllon*=a leaf, and Eng. suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).] *Mineralogy*:

1. The same as *IOLITE* (q. v.).

2. A variety of *Fahlunite* (q. v.), from Unity, Maine.

chlör'-ô-pīc'-rīn, *s.* [Eng., &c., *chloro*; and *picrin*.]

Chem.: CNO_2Cl_3 is obtained by distilling picric acid with potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid. It is an oily odorless liquid. Specific gravity, 1.665. It boils at 115°.

chlör'-ô-pro-tē'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *chlorine*, and *proteic* (q. v.).] Compounded of chlorine and proteine.

chloroproteic acid, *s.*

Chem.: A name given to the white flocks which are deposited when chlorine is passed through a solution containing proteine= $\text{C}^{40}\text{H}_{31}\text{N}_5\text{O}_{12}$.

chlör'-ôp-sīs, *s.* [Gr. *chlōros*=green, and *opsis*=face, appearance.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the *Merulidæ* or *Thrushes*. The bill is long and hooked.

chlör'-ô-pÿg'-ī-a, *s.* [Gr. *chlōros*=green, and *pygē*=the rump, the tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the *Meropidæ* or *Bee-eaters*. They are natives of Madagascar.

chlör'-ô-rhōd'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *chlōros*=green, and *rhodon*=a rose.]

chlrorrhodic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained from pus. It crystallizes in fine needles, is soluble in water and alcohol, but not in ether. Chlorine water in dilute solutions of chlrorrhodic acid gives a rose-red color.

chlör'-ô-sīs, *s.* [Gr. *chlōros*=green.]

1. *Bot.*: One of the most formidable diseases to which plants are liable, and often admitting of no remedy. It consists in a pallid condition of the plant, in which the tissues are weak and unable to contend against severe changes, and the cells are more or less destitute of chlorophyll. It is distinct from blanching, because it may exist in plants exposed to direct light on a south border, but is often produced or aggravated by cold ungenial weather and bad drainage. The most promising remedy is watering them with a very weak solution of sulphate of iron. Many forms of the disease exist, of which those of clover, onions, cucumbers, and melons are best known.

2. *Med.*: An affection in which the skin of the body, and especially that of the face, assumes a peculiar greenish cast, and hence is popularly known as green-sickness (q. v.). The condition is closely allied to anæmia, and menstrual disturbances of variable nature, sometimes assuming the form of amenorrhœa and again that of menorrhagia, and is due to deficiency of the coloring matter of the blood. Chlorosis occurs chiefly among young and delicate women who lead sedentary lives under unwholesome conditions.

"But the man without sin, the Moravian rabbi,
Has perfectly cured the chlorosis of Tabby."

Anstey: Bath Guide.

chlör'-ô-spēr'-mē-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *chlōros*=green, and *sperma*=a seed.]

Bot.: One of the three great divisions of *Algæ* characterized by the green color of the spores. The

spores of most members of this great division, when they are first liberated, are endowed with active motion, which is produced by long, thorny-like appendages and by short cilia. [*CLIA*.] Such spores are called, from their resemblance to Infusoria, *Zoöspores* (q. v.). The green powdery or gelatinous productions so common upon damp walls or rocks; the curious microscopic few-celled productions which abound in our pools or infest other *Algæ*; the green floating masses which form a scum upon our pools, or the shrubby tufts of the same color in running streams or on sea-rock, &c., are so many members of the division.

chlör'-ô-sphær'-a, *s.* [Gr. *chlōros*=green, and *sphaira*=a ball, a sphere.]

Bot.: A genus of *Unicellular Algæ*, probably related to *Cedogoniæ* (*Rabenhorst* places it among the *Palmellacæ*), of which one species, *Chlorosphaera Oliveri*, is known, consisting of a single globular cell about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter densely filled with green contents, sometimes exhibiting a radiate appearance.

chlör'-ô-spin'-ēl, *s.* [Gr. *chlōros*=green, and Eng. *spinel* (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of *Spinel* (q. v.), of a grass-green color, due to the presence of copper. Also called *Magnesia-iron Spinel*. Specific gravity, 3.591-3.594.

chlör'-ô-s'-tōm-a, *s.* [Gr. *chlōros*=green, and *stoma*=a mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of *Mollusca* belonging to the family *Trochidæ*. Shell deeply umbellated almost to the top of the spire; inner lip forming a semi-margin to the umbilicus; outer angulated at the base; aperture remarkably oblique.

chlör'-ôt'-ic, ***chlör'-ôt'-ick**, *a.* [Fr. *chlorotique*, from *chlorosis* (q. v.).] Affected with or relating to chlorosis.

"The ecstasies of sedentary and *chlorotic nuns*."—*Battie*.

chlör'-ô-tÿl'-ī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *chlōros*=green, and *tylē*=a swelling, a knob.]

Bot.: A genus of *Confervoid Algæ* belonging to the family *Chaetophoracæ*. Filaments jointed, repeatedly dichotomous, parallel; joints of two kinds, some elongate and colorless, and others swollen, abbreviate, and with green endochromes. (*Griff. & Henfrey*.)

chlör'-ous, *a.* [Eng. *chlor(ine)*; -ous.]

Chem.: Pertaining to chlorine.

chlorous acid, *s.*

Chem.: HClO_2 . An acid obtained by condensing chlorous oxide in water or by action of dilute sulphuric acid on a metallic chlorite. Its solution is a greenish-yellow liquid, having strong bleaching property; its salts are called *chlorites*.

chlorous oxide, *s.* [*CHLORINE*.]

chlorous pole, *s.*

†*Elect.*: A term applied on a certain electrical hypothesis to the negative pole of a galvanic battery, because of its exhibiting the same attraction as chlorine. On the same hypothesis the positive one is called the zincous or zincoid pole.

chlör'-ox'-ÿ-lōn, *s.* [Gr. *chlōros*=green, and *xylon*=wood.]

Bot.: A genus of *Cedrelacæ*, generically distinguished by its fruit having only three cells, and splitting into three parts instead of five. The *Satin-wood tree* of India, *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, forms a fine tree fifty or sixty feet in height. It is a native of Ceylon and the Coromandel coast. It furnishes a handsome light-colored hard wood with a satiny luster, and sometimes beautifully mottled or curled, bearing some resemblance to boxwood, but rather deeper in color. It is used for articles of turnery, for the backs of brushes, and as veneering for cabinet-work.

***chlör'-ū-rēt**, *s.* [Eng. *chlor(ine)*, and suff. -uret (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A compound of chlorine; a name formerly given to what is now termed chloride.

çhōak, *v. t. & i.* [*CHOKE*.]

çhōaked, *a.* [*CHOAK*.]

Printing: A term applied to the press, when, for want of proper washing, the ink gets into the hollow of the face of the type.

cho'-an-īte, *s.* [Gr. *choanē*=a funnel.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil *Zoophytes*, placed between *Alcyonium* and *Ventriculites*. They have a central cavity at the upper part, and outer surface not reticulated. Skeleton generally funnel-shaped.

çhōck, *s. & adv.* [A mere variant of *choke* (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. *Shipbuilding*:

(1) A block, preferably wedge-shaped, driven behind the props of a cradle to prevent it from slipping on the ways before the ship is ready to launch.

(2) A piece of timber framed into the heads and heels of ships' timbers at their junctions to act as a lap to the joint, and make up the deficiency at the inner angle, as in the stem-piece and the main-piece of the head; in the dead wood, &c.

2. *Navigation*: A wedge used to secure anything with, or for anything to rest upon. The long-boat rests upon two large chocks when it is stowed. (*Weale*.)

3. *Cooperage*: A wedge-shaped block placed beneath and against the bilge of a cask to keep the latter from rolling.

4. *Carriage-building*: A piece of wood by which the wheel of a carriage is prevented from moving forward or backward.

5. Loose pieces of wood or stone placed in or upon any machine to add to its weight and steadiness; as stones placed in a mangle, weights laid on a harrow, roller, &c.

B. As adv.: Quite, full.

"I drew a shaft,

Chock to the steel."

Taylor: Philip Van Art, II. iii. 1.

¶ *Chock and block*, *chock-a-block*:

1. *Naut. & Min.*: A term signifying closely-wedged.

2. *Fig.*: Choke-full.

chock-full, *a.* [*CHOKE-FULL*.]

çhōck, *v. t. & i.* [*CHOCK*, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To fasten or stop with a wedge.

*2. To heap up (?).

"And in the tavern in his cups doth roar,
Chocking his crowns."

Drayton: Agincourt, p. 79. (*Latham*.)

B. Intrans.: To fill up; to fit into exactly.

"The woodwork thereof . . . exactly *chocketh* into the joints again."—*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 149.

çhōc'-ō-late, *s. & a.* [Sp. & Port., from Mexican *cacuatl*=cacao.]

A. As substantive:

1. The nut of the cacao-tree. [*CACAO*.]

2. A paste or cake made from the roasted kernels of the *Theobroma cacao*.

¶ The roasted and crushed seeds of the cacao-nut tree are ground between two horizontal millstones, which are kept at a temperature of about 200° F., by means of a steam-jacket. The nibs pass down from the hopper into the shoe, which is shaken by a damsel on the spindle of the runner so as to discharge the nibs into the eye which leads them to the space between the stones. The heat and friction liberates the oil, which is one-third of the weight, and the cacao issues as a paste from the spout and is conducted to a second and similar mill where the stones are similarly heated but are closer set, so as to still farther reduce the paste. It is discharged from the second grinding in a liquid condition and is collected in a pan, where it hardens into a cake. To enable it to form an emulsion with water, it receives additional substances. Sugar, honey, molasses, gum, starch, flour, rice, and arrowroot are adapted for this purpose. Spices and flavoring extracts are added for some markets.

3. The drink made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water and milk or cream.

B. As adj.: Composed of, relating to, or of the color of chocolate.

***chocolate-house**, *s.* A house of entertainment where chocolate was prepared and sold.

chocolate-mill, *s.* A mill in which the roasted and crushed seeds of the cacao plant are ground between two horizontal millstones kept at a temperature of about 200° Fahr. This liberates the oil, which is about one-third of the weight, leaving the cocoa to issue as a paste from the spout in the machine.

chocolate-nut, *s.* The nut of the cacao-tree. [*CHOCOLATE*, *s.*]

chocolate-root, *s.* The root of a plant, *Geum canadense*.

chocolate-tree, *s.* The tree, *Theobroma cacao*, from the seeds of which chocolate is made.

chōd'-nēf-fīte, *s.* [Named after the discoverer, Herr Chodnef, and suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral much resembling *Chiolite*, found in the Ilmen Mountains at Miask. Composition: Fluorine, 56.4; aluminum, 16.3; sodium, 27.3. Specific gravity, 2.62-2.77.

chær-ā-dō'-dī-a, *s.* [*CHÆRADODIA*.]

chær-ō-pōt'-ā-mūs, **chær-ō-pōt'-ā-mūs**, **chēr-ō-pōt'-ā-mūs**, *s.* [Gr. *choiros*=a pig, and *potamos*=a river.]

Palæont.: An extinct genus of the order *Pachydermata*, or thick-skinned *Mammalia*, considered as forming a link between the *Anoplotherium* and the *Peccary*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

chōice, ***chōis**, ***chōise**, ***chōys**, s. & a. [O. Fr. *chois*, from Fr. *choisir*=to choose; Fr. *choix*.]

A. As substantive:

1. The act of choosing or determining between two or more things proposed.

"His choice was soon made . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. The power of choosing between two or more things; power of election or preference.

"Love is not in our choice, but in our fate."

Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, i. 328.

"Choice befits not thy condition,
Acquiescence suits thee best."

Cowper: *Walking with God*, No. 2.

*3. Care or discrimination in choosing; judgment, skill.

" . . . I imagine they were collected with judgment and choice."—Bacon: *Apoph.*

4. A number of things proposed or offered for selection or discrimination.

"A braver choice of dauntless spirits
Did never float upon the swelling tide,"

Shakesp.: *King John*, ii. 1.

5. The thing chosen or elected; selection, preference.

"Oh! hearken, stranger, to my voice!

This desert mansion is my choice!"

Campbell: *O'Connor's Child*, v.

6. That which would be chosen or preferred; the best part of anything; the best.

" . . . in the choice of our sepulchers bury thy dead . . ."—Gen. xxiii. 6.

¶ **A matter of choice:** One in which there is freedom of choice or election as to the course to be pursued or preferred.

"This was indeed scarcely matter of choice . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

To make choice of: To choose; to select one from two or more things offered.

"Wisdom of what herself approves makes choice,
Nor is led captive by the common voice,"

Denham: *Of Prudence*, 11.

B. As adjective:

I. Of things:

1. Worthy of being chosen or preferred; of superior merit; excellent, select.

"He was a man of a choice spirit, only he was always kept very low, . . ."—Bunyan: *The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

*2. Carefully chosen or selected; fit, appropriate.

II. Of persons: Careful or discriminating in choosing or preserving; difficult to please; chary, frugal.

"He that is choice of his time, will also be choice of his company, and choice of his actions."—Taylor: *Holy Living*.

¶ For the difference between *choice* and *option*, see **OPTION**.

***choice-drawn**, a. Selected with especial care.

"For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
These cull'd and choice-drawn cavaliers of France?"

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. (Chorus.)

***chōice-fūl**, ***chōice-fūll**, a. [Eng. *choice*; -ful(l).]

1. Making frequent choices; unstable in preference; changeable.

"His choiceful sense with every change doth flit."

Spenser.

2. Offering a choice; varied.

"Heer's choicefull plenty."—Sylvester: *The Colonies*, p. 681.

chōice-less, a. [Eng. *choice*; -less.] Not having the right or power of choosing; not free.

"Neither the weight of the matter of which the cylinder is made, nor the round voluble form of it, are any more imputable to that dead choiceless creature, than the first motion of it . . ."—Hammond.

***chōice-lī**, ***chōice-līch**, ***chōis-lī**, ***chōis-lī**, adv. [Eng. *choice*; -ly.]

1. By choice; of free choice or will.

"To seche a childe that choistly chees
In maydenes blode to blome,"

Legends of Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 218.

2. Finely, excellently, in a choice manner.

"It is certain it is choicely good."—Walton: *Angler*.

3. Carefully; with care used in the choice.

"To Ireland will you lead a band of men,
Collected choicely, from each county some."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 1.

chōice-nēss, s. [Eng. *choice*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being worthy of being chosen; excellence, superiority.

"Carry into the shade such ariculas, seedlings, or plants, as are for their choiceness reserved in pots."—Evelyn: *Calendarium hortense*.

2. Carefulness, nicety, preciseness.

choir (pron. kwīr), **quire**, ***queer**, ***queere**, ***queir**, s. & a. [Fr. *chœur*; Sp. & Ital. *coro*; Lat. *chorus*=a band of singers; Gr. *choros*=a dance in a ring, a band of singers.] [**CHORUS**, **QUIRE**.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: A number of singers. [II. 1.]

"Had vanish'd from his prospects and desires;

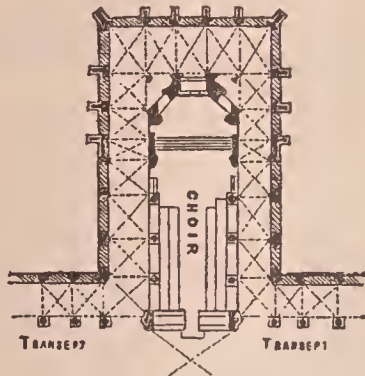
Not by translation to the heavenly choir."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

II. Technically:

1. **Eccles.:** The organized body of singers in church services.

¶ In ceremonial Christian religions, and more particularly in the ordering of services in the Church of England, the minor canons, choral vicars, and choristers, or other singers taken collectively, are spoken of as the choir. The choral body in the latter church is usually divided into two sets of voices, the one sitting on the north and the other on the south side of the chancel, and are known by the respective titles of Cantoris and Decani, from their nearness to the Cantor (or Precentor) and to the Decanus (or Dean). In most cathedrals and collegiate chapels, the Decani side is held to be the side of honor, the best voices are placed there, and all the "verses" or soli parts, if not otherwise directed, are sung by that side, which is also considered the "first choir" (*coro primo*) in eight-part music. (Stainer & Barrett.)



Ground-plan of Choir of a Cathedral.

2. **Ecccl. Archit.:**

The part of the building in a cathedral or collegiate chapel set apart for the performance of the ordinary daily service. The choir is generally situated at the eastern end of the building, and is frequently inclosed by a screen, upon which the organ is placed. (Stainer & Barrett.)

" . . . with the crown on his head, returned public thanks to God in the choir . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

¶ Obvious compound: *Choir-boy*.

choir-man, s. An adult male member of a choir. (Stainer & Barrett.)

choir-organ, s.

Music: One of the three aggregated organs which are combined in an organ of large power. The other two are the *great-organ* and the *swell*. The great organ has its large pipes in front and its bank of keys occupies the middle position; it contains the most important and powerful stops. The *choir-organ* has its key-board below that of the *great-organ*, and contains stops of a light character and solo stops. The *swell* has its bank of keys the highest of the three, and has lower boards which may be opened and shut by means of a pedal, so as to produce *crescendo* and *diminuendo* effects.

choir-screen, s.

Arch.: An ornamental open screen of wood or stone, dividing the choir or chancel from the nave, but not obstructing sight or sound.

choir-service, s. The part of the church service sung by the choir.

"That part of our choir-service called the motet or anthem."—Warton: *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 183.

choir-stall, s. A seat or stall in the choir. [**STALL**.]

chōir-ōm'-y-cēs, s. [From Gr. *choiros*=a young swine, a pig, and *mykēs*=a mushroom.]

Bot.: A genus of Tuberculi (Ascomycetous Fungi), characterized by a definite base, even common integument, clavate asci, and spherical sporidia.

chōir-ō-pōt'-a-mūs, s. [From Gr. *choiros*=a young pig, and *potamos*=a river.]

Zool.: A genus of Suidæ found in Africa. *Choiropotamus africanus* is the Bosch-Vark.

chōised, pa. par. & a. [Eng. *choise*; -ed.] Chosen, picked.

"Choised seede to be picked and trimly well fide."—Tusser, p. 133.

chok, s. [Icel. *kok*=the gullet.] The throat, the gullet.

chok-band, s. The small strip of leather by which a bridle is fastened around the jaws of a horse.

chōke, ***cheke**, ***choak**, v. t. & i. [A. S. *aceocan*=to suffocate (Somner); Icel. *koka*=to gulp; *kok*=the gullet.]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To suffocate, to strangle, to destroy by stopping the passage of the breath.

"The herd ran violently down a steep place into the lake and were choked."—Luke viii. 33.

II. Figuratively:

1. To obstruct or stop up any passage, to block, to clog.

" . . . the sandhills near the sea threatened to choke the channel . . ."—London Times.

¶ Frequently with the adverb *up*.

"Then Commerce brought into the public walk

The busy merchant; the big warehouse built;

Rais'd the strong crane; chok'd up the loaded street."

Thomson: *Autumn*.

2. To stifle; to hinder or check the growth or spread of anything; to overpower, to suppress, to destroy.

"And some fell among thorns; and the thorns sprang up with it, and choked it."—Luke viii. 7.

"Confess thee freely of thy sin:

For to deny each article with oath

Cannot remove nor choke the strong conception

That I do groan withal." Shakesp.: *Othello*, v. 2.

†3. To irritate or offend, so as almost to prevent the use of words.

"I was choked at this word."—Swift.

*4. To vanquish in argument or by a statement.

"What, have I choked you with an argosy?"

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 1.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally: To be suffocated, strangled, or stifled.

"Who eats with too much speed may hap to choak."—Heywood: *Dialogues*, p. 323.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To be hindered or checked.

"The words choked in his throat."—Sir W. Scott.

†2. To be irritated or offended exceedingly.

¶ For the difference between *choke* and *to suffocate*, see **SUFFOCATE**.

choke-berry, s. A species of pear-tree, *Pyrus arbutifolia*.

choke-bore, a.

Gun-making: A kind of breech-loading gun, in which the diameter of the bore becomes gradually smaller from the breech to the muzzle; the effect being to keep the shot more compactly together to prevent its spreading on leaving the muzzle of the gun, and thus to cause it to travel a greater distance.

choke-cherry, s.

1. **Bot.:** A species of cherry, *Cerasus hyemalis*, or *borealis*, so called from the astringent nature of the fruit.

2. **Min.:** Choke-damp (q. v.).

choke-damp, s. The name given by miners to the fire-damp resulting from an explosion of gas in mines. [**CARBONIC ACID**.] The following diagram is illustrative of the combustion of fire-damp, or carburetted hydrogen, of which the product is choke-damp, called also after-damp and black-damp:

Before Combustion.	Elementary Mixture.	Products of Combustion.
Wght.	Atoms.	Wght. Wght.
8 carburetted hydrogen...	{ 1 carbon 1 hydrogen 1 hydrogen	6 22 carbonic acid. 1 9 steam.
144 atmospheric air	{ 1 oxygen 1 oxygen 1 oxygen 8 nitrogen	8 8 8 112 112 uncombined nit
152		152 152 choke-damp.

choke-full, ***choak-full**, ***chokke-fulle**, adv. Full to repletion or overflowing; completely full.

"We filled the skins choak-full."—Bruce: *Travels*, i. r. 549.

choke-pear, ***choak-pear**, s.

1. **Bot.:** A kind of pear with a rough, astringent taste, and therefore swallowed with difficulty.

2. **Ord. Lang. (Fig.):** A sarcasm by which one is put to silence.

"After your goodly and vain-glorious banquet,

I'll give you a choak-pear."

Webster: *White Devil*.

choke-plum, s. A species of plum, of a nature and quality similar to the choke-pear.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çei**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thi**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, -tian = **shan**. -tion, -sion = **shün**; -tion, -sion = **zhün**. -tious, -cious, -sious = **shüs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.
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choke-strap, s.

Saddlery: A strap passing from the lower portion of the collar to the belly-band, to keep the collar in place when descending a hill or backing.

***choke-weed, s.**

Bot.: A name proposed by Turner for *Orobancha*, "because it destroyeth and *choketh* the herbes that it tyeth and claspeth wyth his roote." (*Britt. & Holland.*)

***choke-wort, *choak-wort, s.**

Bot.: A plant, perhaps a species of *Spurge*.

"The name of *choak-wort* is to it assigned,

Because it stops the venom of the mind,"

Taylor: The Water Poet. (Nares.)

chōke, s. [A shortened form of *artichoke* (q. v.).]

The filamentous or capillary part of the artichoke.

chōke'-dar, s. [Hind. *chauki-dār*=a watchman, from *chauki*=watch, custom-house, &c., and *Per. dār*=possessing, master. (*Mahn.*)]

1. A watchman.

2. A custom-house officer.

***chōke'-līng, a.** [CHUCKLING.]

"Double me this burden, *chokeling* in his throat,
For the Tapstere should here of his merry note,"

Chaucer: Tale of Beryn.

chōk'-ēr, s. [Eng. *chok(e)*; -er.]

I. *Lit.*: One who, or that which, chokes.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. A statement or argument which cannot be answered. (*Slang.*)

2. A necktie. (*Slang.*)

"There's Mr. Brown, who . . . wears rings and white chokers."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, i. 66.

***chōk'-ēr-inge, s.** [Etymol. doubtful.] Chattering, chatter.

"Mid *chokeringe* mid *stevne* hose."

Owl and Nightingale, 504.

chōk'-īng, *chōak'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CHOKE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*:

1. *Lit.*: Causing suffocation or stifling.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Stifling.

"From *choaking* weeds to rid the soil."

Gay: Fables, i. 24.

(2) Indistinct and interrupted, as the utterance of one undergoing suffocation.

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of suffocating or stifling.

2. The state of being suffocated or stifled.

***chokke'-fulle, adv.** [CHOKE-FULL.]

chōk'-y, *chok'-ey, *chōak'-y, a. [Eng. *chok(e)*; -y.]

1. Having the power or tendency to choke; suffocating, stifling.

"Having nothing course or *choaky* therein."—*Fuller: Worthies; Warwick* (ii. 402).

2. Inclined to choke.

"The allusion to his mother made Tom feel rather *chokey*."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's Schooldays*, i. iv.

chōl'-æ-mī-a, s. [From Gr. *cholē*=bile, and *haima*=blood.]

Med.: A condition in which the bile is present in the circulation. [JAUNDICE.]

chōl'-æ-pūs, chōl'-æ-pūs, s. [Gr. *cholopous*=lame-footed: *cholos*=lame, and *pous*=foot.]

Zoöl.: A genus of edentata, comprehending the two-toed sloths. The name was given by Illiger.

chōl'-a-gōgue, s. [Fr. *cholagogue*; Gr. *chola-gōgos*, from *cholē*=the bile, and *agōgos*=leading, drawing; *agō*=to lead, to draw.]

Pharm.: Cholagogues are purgative or cathartic medicines, as calomel, aloes, &c., which act upon the liver and cause flow of bile into the intestines. They are supposed to act by emptying the gall-bladder. [CATHARTICS.]

chōl'-āte, s. [Gr. *cholē*=the bile, and Eng. suff. -ate (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A salt composed of a cholic acid and a base.

chōl'-ē-āte, s. [Eng. *chole(ic)*; -ate.]

Chem.: A salt formed of cholic acid with a base.

chō-lēd'-ō-chūs, s. [Gr. *cholē*=bile, and *dochē*=a receptacle.]

Anat.: The tube formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts. (*Owen.*)

chōl'-ēd-ōg'-raph-y, s. [Gr. *cholē*=the bile; *graphē*=a description; *graphō*=to write.]

Med.: A description of and treatise on bile.

chōl'-ē-dōl'-ō-gy, s. [Gr. *cholē*=the bile, and *logos*=a discourse.]

Med.: A treatise or discourse on bile and the biliary organs.

chōl'-ē-īc, a. [Gr. *cholē*=bile, and Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, bile.

choleic acid, s.

Chem.: An acid obtained from bile, C₇₆H₆₆N₂O₂₂.

chōl'-ē-pyrr'-rhīn, s. [From Gr. *cholē*=bile, and *pyrrhos*=flame-colored, from *pyr*=fire.] The same as *BILIRUBIN* (q. v.), the chief of the bile pigments.

chōl'-ēr (1), s. [Lat. *cholera*, from Gr. *cholē*=the bile.]

I. *Lit.*: The bile.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. That humor which, when in excess, was supposed to cause irascibility of temper.

"It engenders *choler*, planteth anger."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

2. Anger, rage.

"My *choler* is ended."—*Shakesp.: Love's Lab. Lost*, ii. 1.

chōl'-ēr (2), chōl'-lēr, chūl'-lēr, chūrl, s. [CHAUL, CHAVEL.] A double chin.

chōl'-ēr-a, s. & a. [In Dut. *cholera*; Fr. *choléra*; Lat. *cholera*=(1) the gall bile, (2) the jaundice; from Gr. *cholēra*, *cholērā*=the cholera, from *cholē*=bile; or less probably from *cholera*=the gutter of a roof down which rain is discharged.]

A. *As substantive*:

Med.: One of two or three diseases more or less akin to each other. They are:

1. *Pseudo Cholera or Cholera Morbus*: A severe form of diarrhoea, somewhat resembling but quite distinct from Asiatic Cholera. [2.] It occurs usually during the summer months, and is due for the most part to deleterious food or drink taken into the body exciting the purging, vomiting, and cramps which characterize the complaint. Various remedies have been proposed for cholera, and while some of them are efficacious in cases of the pseudo-cholera described above, no reliance can be placed upon them in cases of genuine Asiatic or sporadic cholera. The formulæ of some of these compounds have been widely published, especially at times when this country has been threatened with an epidemic of the scourge. One of the best known of these prescriptions is the "New York Sun" Cholera Mixture. This famous remedy for bowel complaints is composed of equal parts of tincture of opium, tincture of rhubarb, tincture of cayenne, essence of peppermint and spirits of camphor, mixed well together. The dose is 15-30 drops in water every 15-20 minutes. Children fed on artificial food often succumb to this disease; adults rarely. The childish disease is called *Cholera infantum*.

2. *Asiatic or Malignant Cholera*: A malignant disease due to a specific poison which, when received into the human body through the air, water, or in some other way, gives rise to the most alarming symptoms and very frequently proves fatal to life. An attack of cholera is generally marked by three stages, though these often succeed each other so rapidly as not to be easily defined. There is first a premonitory diarrhoea stage, in which the stools soon become very copious, watery, and rice-colored; there is also occasional vomiting, with severe cramps in the abdomen and legs, and great muscular weakness. This condition is succeeded, and often within a remarkably short period, by the second stage, which is one of collapse, and is called the algid or cold stage. This is characterized by intense prostration, suppression of urine, great thirst, feebleness of circulation and respiration, with coldness and blueness of the skin, iciness of the breath, and loss of voice. Should death not take place at this the most fatal period, the sufferer will then pass into the third or reaction stage of the disease. This, though very frequently marked by a high state of fever, with a tendency to congestion of internal organs, as the brain, lungs, kidneys, &c., is a much more hopeful stage than that which has preceded it, and the chances of recovery are very much increased. Asiatic Cholera is so called from having had its home, so to speak, in the East, and more especially in India, for centuries, though there is little doubt that under other names it had been previously epidemic in various portions of the world. The nature of the disease was not recognized until the outbreak of 1831 occurred. Similar epidemics in 1848-49, 1853-54, 1865-66, and in 1892-94 have increased our knowledge of the mode of propagation of choleraic poison, and proven that strict attention to the laws of sanitation will do much if not all to prevent it finding that habitat which appears necessary for its development into epidemic activity. The quarantine regulations adopted in New York during 1892-93, and the energetic measures pursued by the health officers, notable among them being Dr. Jenkins, have indisputably settled the fact that the disease can be stamped out, as an epidemic, by proper attention to isolation and sanitation. As to other methods of prevention propounded during that epidemic, advocated by Dr. Lee and others, and consisting of inoculation or irrigation of the

intestinal tract, etc., medical opinion is much divided, the various methods each having warm partisans. Several experiments were made, among them one by a newspaper man, which seemed to be a fair test, and to demonstrate that the body can be fortified against the scourge. But until more extended knowledge shall have accrued, the judgment of the more conservative medical men will be reserved. This is but natural when we remember that our knowledge of the disease is yet very limited, and within the past sixty years opinions have undergone most radical changes many times, without apparently arriving nearer the truth than before.

† *Spasmodic Cholera* is another name for Asiatic Cholera.

"The malady known by the name of *spasmodic cholera* . . . had been known in India from the remotest periods, and had at times committed fearful ravages. Its effects, however, were in general restricted to particular seasons and localities, and were not so extensively diffused as to attract notice or excite alarm. In the middle of 1817, however, the disease assumed a new form, and became a widely spread and fatal epidemic. It made its first appearance in the Eastern districts of Bengal in May and June of that year, and after extending itself gradually along the north bank of the Ganges, through Tirhut to Ghazipur, it crossed the river, and passing through Rewa, fell with peculiar virulence upon the center division of the grand army, in the first week of November . . . During the week of its greatest malignity it was ascertained that seven hundred and sixty-four fighting men and eight thousand followers perished."—*Mill: Hist. India*, Continuation by H. H. Wilson, viii. 253.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to cholera; designed for use in cholera, &c., as *Cholera poison*, *cholera mixture*.

cholera asphyxia, s. Also called Asiatic cholera, the more malignant form of cholera.

cholera-fly, s. A peculiar fly, the excretions of which swallowed were in one case followed, probably accidentally, by cholera. (*Knox in Lancet*, vol. ii. (1853), p. 479.)

cholera-mixture, s. [See CHOLERA, A. 1.]

cholera-pill, s. A pill containing one grain each of camphor, cayenne, and opium.

chōl'-ēr-ā'-īc, a. [Eng. *cholera*; -ic.] Pertaining to, producing or produced by cholera, as, "choleraic poison," "choleraic discharges."

chōl'-ēr-īc, *chōl'-ēr-īck, a. [Fr. *cholérique*, from Lat. *cholericus*; Gr. *cholērikos*, from *cholē*=the bile.]

1. *Of persons*:

(1) Full of choler; passionate, irascible.

(2) Angry, enraged.

2. *Of the disposition, temper, &c.*: Inclined to passion; hot.

† The choleric or bilious temperament is characterized by black hair often curling, black or hazel eyes, and dark yet often ruddy complexion, a hairy skin, and a strong full pulse. It is the strong temperament of the melanous or swarthy variety of mankind.

*3. *Of things, words, &c.*:

(1) Offensive; calculated to cause passion or rage.

(2) Full of passion; angry; caused by passion.

"There came in *choleric* haste toward me about seven or eight knights."—*Sir P. Sidney*.

chōl'-ēr-īc-ly, adv. [Eng. *choleric*; -ly.] In a choleric or passionate manner. (*Richardson.*)

***chōl'-ēr-īc-nēss, *chōl'-ēr-īck-nēss, s.** [Eng. *choleric*; -ness.] The quality of being choleric; irascibility, passionateness.

"Subject to like passions for covetousness, contentiousness, and *cholericness*."—*Bishop Gauden: Anti-Baal Berith*, p. 128 (1661).

chōl'-ēr-īne, s. [Eng. *choler(a)*, and suff. -ine (q. v.).]

Medical:

1. The precursory symptoms of cholera.

2. The first stage of epidemic cholera, in which individual cases are not usually marked by the severity apparent later, when the epidemic is prevalent.

chōl'-ēr-ōid, a. [Gr. *cholēra*, *cholērā*=cholera, and *eidos*=appearance.] Resembling, but milder than, cholera, as *choleroïd discharges*.

chōl'-ēs'-tēr-āte, s. [Eng. *cholester(ic)*; -ate (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A salt of cholesteric acid.

chōl'-ēs'-tēr-īc, a. [Fr. *cholesterique*.] Pertaining to or obtained from cholesterine.

cholesteric acid, s.

Chem.: An acid formed by treating cholesterine with nitric acid. It is in yellowish-white crystals, slightly soluble in water, but abundantly so in boiling alcohol.

chōl'-ēs'-tēr-īne, chōl'-ēs'-tēr-īn, s. & a. [Fr. *cholesterine*, from Gr. *cholē*=the bile, and *stear*=fat.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

A. As substantive:

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{44}O = C_{26}H_{43}(OH)$. A monatomic aromatic alcohol, which occurs in small quantities in the bile, brain and nerves. It forms the chief part of biliary calculi, obtained by boiling these in alcohol. It crystallizes in colorless plates, which melt at 137° and sublime at 200° . It exists naturally in most animal liquids in a state of solution; also in many animal solids, as in the blood, the bile, the meconium, the brain and spinal cord. As an abnormal product it occurs in the crystalline form in the bile, biliary calculi, various dropsical effusions, the contents of cysts, pus, old tubercles, malignant tumors, the excrements, and expectoration of phthisis. In the vegetable kingdom it occurs in peas, beans, almonds, many seeds, &c. Cholesterol is insoluble in water and solution of potash, even when boiling; but soluble in ether and boiling alcohol, crystallizing on cooling. It is most easily procured from gall-stones (of which it is the chief constituent), by finely powdering them, then boiling the powder in alcohol, and filtering when hot, when the cholesterol will deposit on cooling in pearly scales. The crystals thus obtained are usually thicker than the natural plates. It is very sparingly soluble in cold alcohol, and not at all in water.

B. As adj.: (See the compound.)**cholesterine infiltration.**

Med.: A form of degeneration which occurs for the most part in the liver, spleen, and heart, and which is characterized by the development of infiltration into these organs of a certain peculiar fatty or lardaceous matter, said by some to be of the nature of cholesterol, by others to be of a starchy or albuminous character. The terms lardaceous, albuminoid, and amyloid are used to express the same conditions.

chōl-ēs-trō, in compos. as a prefix. [From Eng., &c., *cholest(er)ine*, with *o* connective.]

Chem.: Having cholesterol as the less abundant chemical substance in its composition.

chōl-ēs-trō-phāne, s. [From Eng., &c., *cholestro* (q. v.); and Gr. *phainō*=to make to appear.]

Chem.: $C_5H_6N_2O_3$. A dimethyl-parabanic acid, obtained by the oxidation of caffeine, and by digesting silver parabanate with methyl-iodide.

chōl-ē-vā, s. [From Gr. *chōlēō*=to become lame.]

Entom.: A genus of coleoptera, family Silphidae.

chōl-i-amb, **chol-i-ām'-bic**, s. [Fr. *choliambique*, from Lat. *choliambus*; Gr. *chōliambos*, from *chōlos*=lame, and *iambos*=an iambus.]

Poet.: A verse having an iambus in the fifth foot, and a spondee in the sixth or last.

chōl-īc, a. [Gr. *cholē*=the bile, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or obtained from bile.

cholic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{40}O_5$. Obtained by boiling the resinous mass precipitated by ether from an alcoholic solution of bile, with a dilute solution of potash for several hours, and decomposing the potassium salt by HCl. Cholic acid crystallizes in tetrahedra. It gives a purple-violet color with sugar and sulphuric acid.

chōl-in, **chōl-īne**, s. [Gr. *chole*=the bile; *-in*; or *-inē*.] A substance ($C_6H_5NO_2$) found in the bile, and in the extracts of the suprarenals of various animals.

chōl-in-āte, s. [*Cholin(ic)*]; and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A term for a combination of cholinic acid with a salifiable base.

chol-in'-īc, a. [Gr. *cholē*=the bile.] Pertaining to bile or obtained from it.

cholinic acid, s.

Chem.: A distinct substance obtained by digesting bilin with dilute hydrochloric acid. It is insoluble in water.

chōl-ō-chrōme, s. [Gr. *cholē* or *cholos*=bile, and *chroma*=color.] The coloring matter of bile. [**BILIRUBIN**.]

chōl-ō-pūs, s. [**CHOLÆPUS**.]

chōl-ōi'-dīc, a. [Gr. *choloeidēs*=like bile, from *cholē*=the bile, and *eidos*=appearance, form; and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to bile.

choloidic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{38}O_4$. A white amorphous acid, obtained by boiling glycocholic or tarrocholic acid with concentrated sulphuric acid.

chōl-ō-phōe'-in, s. [Gr. *cholos*=bile, and *phaios*=brown.] The same as **BILIRUBIN** (q. v.).

chō-lūm, s. [Hindustani.]

Bot. & Hort.: Indian Millet, *Sorghum vulgare* (formerly *Holcus Sorghum*), a grain commonly cultivated in India and some other parts of the East.

chōm-ē'-lī-a, s. [Named in honor of Dr. J. B. Chomel, physician to Louis XV.]

Bot.: A genus of native shrubs, belonging to the order Cinchonaceæ.

cho-mo-ro, s. [Javanese.]

Bot.: *Podocarpus cupressina*, a taxaceous plant, one of the best timber trees of Java.

chō'-nā, s. [Gr. *chōnē*=a funnel, from the shape of the flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Ericaceæ, and consisting of a single small shrub with blood-red flowers. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

chōn-dēs'-tēs, s. [From Gr. *chondros*=grain, and *hēstos*=glad, rejoicing (?).]

Ornith.: The Larkfinch, a genus of finches placed next to *Emberiza* by Swainson. (*Craig*.)

chōn-dra'-cān'-thūs, s. [Gr. *chondros*=cartilage, and *akantha*=a spine.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Crustacea of the order Siphonostoma, and family Lernæopoda. *Chondracanthus Zei* is found upon the gills of Zeus (the Common Dory). The body is covered with short reflexed spines.

chōn-drar'-sēn-īte, **chōn-drō-ar'-sēn-īte**, s. [Gr. *kondroarsenit*; so named from its similarity to *Chondrodite* (q. v.), while differing from it in being an arsenate.]

Min.: A yellowish mineral, found in the Paisberg mines, Wornland. It is an arsenate of manganese. It is translucent and brittle.

chōn-dri'-ā, s. [Gr. *chondros*=cartilage, from the cartilaginous structure.]

Bot.: A genus of marine Algæ, belonging to the tribe Florideæ.

chōn-drīl'-lā, s. [From Lat. *chondrilla*, *chondrillon*; Gr. *chondrillē*=a plant which exudes a gum; *chondros*=grain, cartilage, a small, roundish mass.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, nearly allied to the lettuce (*Lactuca*). It has the achenes rough, and furnished at the base with five small scales. The plants are herbs, natives of South Europe, the East, and Siberia. The flowers are yellow and solitary. About twenty species are known. A gum like *lactucarium* is obtained in Lemnos from *Chondrilla juncea*.

chōn-drīne, **chōn-drīn**, s. [Gr. *chondros*=cartilage, and Eng. suff. *-in*, *-ine*.]

Chem.: A variety of gelatine obtained from the cartilage of the ribs and joints. It is less soluble in boiling water, and is precipitated from its solution by acetic acid, alum, and by acetate of lead. Its chemical formula is doubtful; it contains nearly fifteen per cent. of nitrogen.

"*Chondrine* is a substance in many respects similar to gelatine. It is obtained in a state of solution, by boiling water, from the permanent cartilages and from the cornea; also from the temporary cartilage prior to ossification; it gelatinizes on cooling, and when dry assumes the appearance of glue. It differs from gelatine in not being precipitated by tannin, and in yielding precipitates to acetic acid, alum, acetate of lead, and the protosulphate of iron, which do not disturb a solution of gelatine."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., pp. 42-3.

chōn-drī'-tēs, s. [Mod. Lat. *chondrus* (q. v.), and Gr., &c., suff. *-ites* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A temporary genus of plants, alliance Algae. It consists of plants somewhat resembling the sea-weeds of the recent genus *Chondrus*. *Chondrites verisimilis* is found in the Upper Silurian formation. An alleged fucoid, *Chondrites acutangulus* of Mr. Coy, is found in Lower Silurian rocks.

chōn-drō-dēn'-drūm, s. [Gr. *chondros*=grain, cartilage, and *dendron*=a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of climbing shrubs, belonging to the Menispermaceæ. *Chondrodendrum convolvulaceum* is called by the Peruvians the Wild Grape, on account of the form of the fruits, and their acid and not unpleasant flavor. The bark is esteemed as a febrifuge.

chōn-drō-dīte, s. [Gr. *chondros*=a grain, from the granular structure; and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic whitish or pale-yellowish mineral, sometimes red, apple-green, or black. It was first discovered in New Jersey by Dr. Bruce.

chōn-drō-glōs'-sūs, s. [Gr. *chondros*=cartilage, and *glōssa*=the tongue.]

Anat.: An epithet applied to a fasciculus of muscular fiber, extending from the lesser corner of the hyoid bone to the tongue, and forming a part of the hyo-glossus. (*Craig*.)

chōn-drō-grā'-dā, s. pl. [From Gr. *chondros*=gristle, cartilage, and Lat. *gradus*=a step, from *gradior*=to go.]

Zoöl.: An order of animals, of the sub-kingdom Radiata and the class Siphonophora. It is so called because the circular or oval disk is supported upon a somewhat cartilaginous plate. The lower

surface of this disk has cirri. There are cells in it which, on being filled with air, aid the animal in rising to the surface of the water. All are marine. Genera *Porpita*, *Velella*, &c.

chōn-drōg'-ra-phỹ, s. [Gr. *chondros*=gristle, cartilage, and *graphē*=a delineation, a description.] A treatise on cartilages. (*Dunlison*.)

chōn-drōid, a. [Gr. *chondros*=cartilage, and *eidos*=form, appearance.] Resembling or of the nature of cartilage.

chōn-drōl'-ō-gỹ, s. [Fr. *chondrologie*, from Gr. *chondros*=grain, cartilage, and *logos*=a speech, a discourse.]

Med.: A discourse or treatise on the nature of cartilages. (*Brande*.)

chōn-drōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. *chondros*=grain, and *metron*=a measure.] A steelyard or balance for weighing grain. (*Francis*.)

chōn-drōp-tēr-ỹg'-ī-an, a. & s. [Gr. *chondros*=a cartilage, and *pteryx*, genit. *pterygos*=a fin, in allusion to the gristly nature of the fins.]

A. As adj.: Characterized by cartilaginous fins and skeleton.

B. As substantive:

Ichthy.: One of the Chondropterygii.

chōn-drōp-tēr-ỹg'-ī-i, s. pl. [Fr. *chondropterygien*; Gr. *chondros*=cartilage, and *pterygion*=a little wing, a fin, dim. of *pteryx*=a wing.] The name given by Cuvier to one of the great sections into which the class Pisces or fishes are divided. It includes all those species, the bones and fin spines of which are cartilaginous, or formed of gristle, such as the Sturgeon, Shark, Ray, Lamprey, &c. The same as **CARTILAGINEI**.

chōn-drō-sē'-pī-a, s. [Gr. *chondros*=cartilage, and Lat. *sepia* (q. v.)=an allied genus.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Cephalopods, in which the whole margin of the sac is bordered with fins, as in *Sepia*, but the shell is horny, as in *Loligo*.

chōn-drō-spēr'-mūm, s. [Gr. *chondros*=cartilage, and *sperma*=a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of climbing evergreen shrubs, natives of India. The yellow flowers and climbing stems, together with the erect ovules, have caused this genus to be referred to the *Jasminaceæ* (*Jasmines*), but the whole structure of the flower seems to unite it more closely to the *Oleaceæ*.

chōn-drōs'-tē-a, s. pl. [From Gr. *chondros*=gristle, cartilage, and *ostēa*, pl. of *osteon*=a bone.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: The name given by Professor Müller to a sub-order of ganoid fishes, in which the vertebral column consists only of a simple and soft *chorda dorsalis*, in place of being divided into separate vertebrae. The dermal covering of these fishes, consists of large, bony plates. The tail is heterocercal. The sub-order is sometimes called *Loricata*. It contains the families *Cephalaspidae*, *Acipenseridae*, and *Spatularidae* (q. v.). The second and third contain recent species, the first only fossil.

chōn-drōs-tē'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *chondrosteus* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. **Ichthy.:** In some classifications a family of fishes, sub-order Placoganoidei. It is synonymous with the Sturionidae, the latter being made comprehensive enough to include both the Sturgeons proper (*Acipenseridae*), and the Paddle-fishes (*Spatularidae*), but excluding the *Cephalaspidae*. [**CHONDROSTEA**.]

2. **Palæont.:** It is not known prior to the Eocene of the London Clay, where a sturgeon, *Acipenser toliapicus*, is found.

chōn-drōs-tē-ō-sāu'-rūs, s. [From Mod. Lat. *chondrostea* (q. v.), and Gr. *sauros*=a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of dinosaurian reptiles found in cretaceous rocks in this country and England. Some species must have been sixty or seventy feet long.

chōn-drōs'-tē-ūs, s. [**CHONDROSTEA**.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Chondrosteidae and the sub-order Chondrostea (q. v.). It is found in the Lias.

chōn-drō-tōme, s. [Gr. *chondros*=cartilage, and *tomē*=a cutting, *temnō*=to cut.]

Surg.: A knife specially adapted to dissecting cartilage.

chōn-drōt'-ō-mỹ, s. [Gr. *chondros*=cartilage, and *tomē*=a cutting, *temnō*=to cut.]

Anat.: The dissecting of cartilage.

chōn-drūs, s. [Gr. *chondros*=grain, cartilage, mucilage.]

Bot.: A genus of Cryptonemiaceæ (Florideous Algæ), composed of cartilaginous sea-weeds, with flat dichotomously-divided fronds, the cellular structure of which exhibits three layers—a central of longitudinal filaments, an intermediate of small roundish cells, and an outer of vertical colored and

bōl, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion. -sion = şhñ; -tjon, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

beaded rows of cells, the whole imbedded in a tough inter-cellular matrix. *Chondrus crispus* becomes horny when dry, and is the Irish Moss or Carrageen of the shops.

chōn-ē-mor'-pha, s. [Gr. *chōnē*=a funnel, and *morphē*=form, appearance, in reference to the form of the corolla.]

Bot.: A genus of erect or twining Indian shrubs, belonging to the order Apocynaceæ, closely allied to *Echites*, from which it differs in the funnel-shaped corolla. The flowers are showy, yellow or white. The root and leaves of *Chonemorpha malabarica*, a plant of Malabar, are used medicinally by the natives. (*Treas. of Bot.*, &c.)

chōn-ē-tēs, s. [Gr. *chōnē*, contracted from *choanē*=a melting-pot, . . . a funnel.]

Palæont.: A genus of brachiopod mollusks, family Productidæ. The shell is concavo-convex, with the hinge-line straight. The ventral valve is convex, and the dorsal one concave. All are fossil. In 1875 Tate estimated the known species at forty-seven, all from the Silurian and the Carboniferous rocks.

chōn-ī-crite, s. [Gr. *chōneia* = a fusion, and *kritos*=a test; its fusibility distinguishing it from some allied species.]

Min.: A massive, crystalline, granular, or compact mineral from Elba and Finland. It is of a whitish color, sometimes with yellowish or grayish spots. It is a lime pyrosclerite. Hardness, 2.5-3; specific gravity, 2.91. (*Dana*.)

***chōp**, ***chōops**, s. [A. S. *heope*, *hiope* = a hip, the fruit of the dog-rose.] [*HIP*, *CHOUPS*.] The fruit of *Rosa canina*. (*Parts of Eng. & Scotland*.)

choop-rose, s. *Rosa canina*.

choop-tree, s. The same as *CHOOP-ROSE* (q. v.).

chōo'-pa, s. [A Malacca word.] The Malacca name of a fruit, that of *Pierardia dulcis*, a sapindaceous tree.

chōoše, ***cheese**, ***chese**, ***cheose**, ***chæs**, ***chuse**, v. t. & i. (pt. t. **chese*, **ches*, **cheas*, **chure* **chus*, *chore*; pa. par. **coren*, **icoren*, *chosen*.) [A. S. *ceosan*, *ciosan*; O. Sax. *kiosan*, *keosan*; O. Fris. *kiasa*; O. H. Ger. *chiosan*, *chiusan*; Goth. *kiosan*; O. Icel. *kjosa*; Sw. *keza*; Dut. *kiesen*; Ger. *kiesen*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To take by preference one out of several things offered; to select.

"Of harmes two the lesse is for to cheese."
Chaucer: *Troilus*, ii. 470.

2. To accept when offered; not to reject.

*3. To take, to adopt, to apply one's self to.

"William his way to Scotland ches."
Langtoft, p. 146.

4. To elect, to wish; to prefer a certain course.

"Let us choose to us judgment; let us know among ourselves what is good."—*Job*. xxxiv. 4.

*5. To obtain.

"Such strengthe he him tho ches
That prince of al the world he wes."
Castle of Love, p. 1,317.

II. Technically:

1. *Scrip.*: To adopt or select for a special purpose or position. [*CHOSEN*.]

"He chose David also his servant."—*Psalms* lxxviii. 70.

2. *Theol.*: To elect for eternal happiness.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make one's choice; to select, elect, or prefer.

"Thou may haf thi wille if thou to love chese."—*Langtoft*, p. 116.

2. To have the power or freedom of choice (generally with a negative, and meaning that the person spoken of has no alternative).

"Knaves abroad,
Who having by their own importunate suit
Convinced or supplied them, they cannot choose
But they must blab." *Shakesp.*: *Othello*, iv. 1.

¶ To choose: By or of choice.

"Be a lord to choose."—*Farquhar*: *Twin Rivals*, ii. 2.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *to choose* and *to prefer*: "*To choose* is to prefer as the genus to the species; we always choose in preferring, but we do not always prefer in choosing. *To choose* is to take one thing instead of another; to prefer is to take one thing before or rather than another. We sometimes choose from the bare necessity of choosing; but we never prefer without making a positive and voluntary choice. When we choose from a specific motive, the acts of choosing and preferring differ in the nature of the motive. The former is absolute, the latter relative. We choose a thing for what it is, or what we esteem it to be of itself; we prefer a thing for what it has, or what we suppose it has, superior to another. . . . We

calculate and pause in choosing; we decide in preferring; the judgment determines in making the choice; the will determines in giving the preference. . . . A wise prince is careful in the choice of his ministers; but a weak prince has mostly favorites whom he prefers."

(2) He thus discriminates between *to choose*, *to pick*, and *to select*: "*Choose* is as in the former case the generic; the others are specific terms: *pick* and *select* are expressly different modes of choosing. We always choose when we pick and select; but we do not always pick and select when we choose. *To choose* may be applied to two or more things; to *pick* and *select* can be used only for several things. . . . *To choose* does not always spring from any particular design or preference; to *pick* and *select* signify to choose with care."

†**chōoše'-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *choose*; -able.] Fit or proper to be chosen.

†**chōoše'-a-ble-ness**, s. [Eng. *chooseable*; -ness.] The quality of being chooseable.

"The true source of the nobleness and chooseableness of all things."—*Ruskin*: *Mod. Painters*, vol. iv., pt. v., ch. xvii.

chōoše'-ēr, s. [Eng. *choose*; -er.] One who chooses, or has the power or privilege of choosing.

"In all things to deal with other men, as if I might be my own chooser."—*Hammond*: *Practical Catechism*.

chōoše'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [A. S. *ceosung*=a choosing.] [*CHOOSE*.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making a choice or selection; a choice.

"I'll bring you enow
Of dames for our choosing."
Latham: *Translation of Frithjof's Saga*.

***chōoše'-īng-lý**, adv. [Eng. *choosing*; -ly.] By way of free choice; voluntarily.

"If our spirits can serve God, choosingly and greedily out of pure conscience of our duty, it is the better in itself, and more safe to us."—*Taylor*: *Holy Living*, p. 230.

chōp (1), ***choppe**, ***chop-pen** (pa par. **choppit*, *chopt*, *chopped*), v. t. & i. [O. Dut. *koppen*=to cut off; Dut. *kappen*=to chop, to mince; Sw. *kappa*=to cut; Ger. *kappen*=to cut, to poll, to lop; Dan. *kapper*=to chop.] [*CHAP*, v.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To cut in pieces.

"Thei choppen alle the body in smale peces."—*Maundeville*, p. 201.

2. To cut with a sharp stroke; to sever (generally with the adverb *off*).

". . . within these three days his head's to be chopped off."—*Shakesp.*: *Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

¶ Sometimes with *away*.

"He is a traitor; let him to the Tower,
And chop away that factious pate of his."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., vi. 1.

*3. To chap.

"I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty chopt hands had milked."—*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, ii. 4.

†**II. Figuratively**:

*1. To divide minutely.

"By dividing of them into chapters and verses, they are so chopped and minced, and stand so broken and divided, that the common people take the verses usually for different aphorisms."—*Locke*.

†2. To devour eagerly and quickly. (Followed by *up*.)

"Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfast, which the fox presently chopped up."—*L'Estrange*.

B. Intransitive:

†**I. Lit.**: To make a sharp, sudden stroke.

"He choppt to Achilles with a chere felle."
Destruction of Troy, 7,259.

***II. Figuratively**:

1. To interrupt by suddenly joining in a conversation (with *in*).

"He that cometh lately out of Fraunce will talk French English, and never blush at the matter. Another choppes in with English Italianated."—*Wilson*: *Art of Rhetoric*, b. iii. (1553).

2. To catch at.

"Out of greediness to get both, he chops at the shadow, and loses the substance."—*L'Estrange*.

¶ To chop in: To interrupt. [*B. II. 1.*]

To chop out: To break out with, to give vent to suddenly.

"Why Strato, where art thou?
Thou wilt chop out with them unseasonably."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Maid's Tragedy*, iv. 2.

To chop upon: To chance on.

". . . what my condition would have been if I had chopped upon them."—*De Foe*: *Robinson Crusoe*, p. 156.

chōp (2), v. t. & i. [A mere variant of *cheapen* or *chap* (q. v.).]

***A. Transitive**:

1. To purchase, to barter.

2. To exchange; to substitute one thing for another; to change (generally in combination with *change*).

"Every hour your form
Is chopped and changed, like wind before a storm."
Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, ii. 57.

3. To bandy, to wrangle with. [*To chop logic*.]

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

*1. To bargain for.

"To have her husband in another country,
Within a month after she is married,
Chopping for rotten raisins."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *The Captain*.

2. To make an exchange. (*Slang*.)

II. Figuratively:

1. To change about frequently; to veer. (Said of the wind.)

*2. To wrangle, to altercate.

"Let not the counsel at the bar chop with the judge,
. . ."—*Bacon*.

¶ To chop logic: To wrangle pedantically with logical terms; to bandy logic about.

"A man must not presume to use his reason, unless he has studied the categories, and can chop logic by mode and figure."—*Smollett*: *Expedition of Humphry Clinker*.

chōp (1), s. [*CHOP* (1), v.]

I. Literally:

1. The act of striking; a stroke.

"Achilles with a chop chaunset to sle Philles."
Destruction of Troy, 7,701.

*2. A piece cut off; a chip.

3. A piece of meat; chopped off; as, a pork chop, a mutton chop. There are two kinds of mutton chops, named respectively a *chump-chop* and a *loin-chop* (q. v.).

*4. A chap, a crack or cleft.

"Water will make wood to swell; as we see in the filling of the chops of bowls, by laying them in water."—*Bacon*.

***II. Figuratively**:

1. An attack, an onset.

"Believe them at the first chop, whatsoever they say."—*Tyndale*: *Workes*, i. 241.

2. A piece, a part, a share.

"Sir William Capel compounded for sixteen hundred pounds; yet Empson would have cut another chop out of him if the king had not died."—*Bacon*.

¶ At the first chop: At once.

"They might not at the first chop be brought to his speche."—*Udall*: *Apophth. of Erasmus*, p. 199.

chop-hammer, s.

Metal: A cutting-hammer.

chop-house (1), s. An inn or place of entertainment where dressed meat is provided; a restaurant.

"I lost my place at the chop-house, where every man eats in public a mess of broth, or chop of meat, in silence."—*Spectator*.

chōp (2), s. [*CHAP*, s.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A jaw of an animal.

"So soon as my chops begin to walk, yours must be walking too, for company."—*L'Estrange*.

*2. The mouth of a man. (Said in contempt.)

"He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him,
Till he unseam'd him from the nave to th' chops."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 2.

II. Fig.: The mouth of a river or a channel.

"At the time of the Rump,
When old Admiral Trump
With his broom swept the chops of the Channel."
Song in The Merry Monarch.

B. Technically:

Carp.: The movable wooden vise-jaw of a carpenter's or cabinet-maker's bench.

chop-fallen, a. Downcast, dispirited, disheartened.

"Though strong persuasion hung upon thy lip
Alas! how chop-fallen now!"
R. Blair: *The Grave*.

chōp (3), s. [*CHOP* (2), v.]

1. A bargain, an exchange. (*Slang*.)

"The Duke . . . drew on the king hardly to make a chop with those demesnes."—*Hacket*: *Life of Williams*, i. 187.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā qu = kw.

2. A sudden change, vicissitude (usually with *change*.)

"There be odd chops and changes in this here world, for sartin," observed Coble."—*Marryat: Snarleywow*, vol. ii., ch. ii.

***chop-cherry**, *s.* (*Peele: Old Wives Tale*, 1595.) (*Halliwel*.) A game in which children tried to catch with their teeth cherries hung by a thread.

***chop-church**, *s.*

1. One who exchanges livings.
2. An exchange of livings.

***chop-loge**, *s.* [CHOP-LOGIC.]

"If he heare you thus play choplogs . . ."—*Udall: Roister Doister*, iii. 2.

***chop-logic**, ***chop-logike**, *s.*

1. One who bandies about logic; a pedantic wrangler in logical terms.

"How now! how now, chop-logic! What is this?" *Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 5.

2. Argument.

"Your chop-logike hath no great subtilty."—*Greene: Thieves Falling Out*. (*Davies*.)

***chop** (4), ***chope**, ***choip**, *s.* [SHOP.] A shop.

chōp (5), *s.* [Chinese.]

1. A brand, a quality.
2. A permit, a clearance.

¶ *Chop of tea*: A number of boxes of the same make and quality of leaf.

First chop: First rate; in the first rank.

"You must be first chop in heaven."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xiii.

Grand chop: A ship's port clearance.

chop-boat, *s.* A lighter used in transporting merchandise to and from vessels.

chop-house (2), *s.* A custom-house; an office where clearance dues are levied.

chōp'-in, **chōp'-pîn**, ***chop-yn**, *s.* [CHAPIN.]

1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint.

"My landlord, who is a pert smart man, brought up a choppin of white wine . . ."—*Howell: Letters*, i. vi. 38.

2. A term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.

chōp'-ness, *s.* [CHOP (1), *v.*] A kind of spade. (*Maunder*.)

chōpped, **chōpt**, ***choppit**, *pa. par. & a.* [CHOP (1), *v.*]

chōp'-pēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *chop* (1), *v.*; -*er*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who, or that which chops.

"Chopper. Truncator, ueltrix."—*Huloet*.

II. *Technically*:

1. An instrument for cleaving; a cleaver.

2. *Agric.*: An implement for thinning out plants in drills. It is used in this country for cotton plants; in England for turnips. Cotton-seed is drilled in and comes up in a row; the cotton-chopper straddles the row and chops wide gaps, leaving the plants in hills. These are thinned out by hand.

†**chōp'-pēr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *chop* (2), *v.*; -*er*.] One who bargains or trucks. [HORSE-COURSER.]

***chōp'-pîn**, *s.* [CHOPIN.]

chōp'-pîng (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [CHOP (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Choppy, rough, with short quick waves.

"When strong winds act against these flowings, a choppy sea is produced, which, in foggy weather, is dangerous to small craft."—*Admiral Smythe: The Mediterranean*.

C. *As subst.*: The act of cutting.

chopping-block, *s.* A block or stump of wood on which anything is placed which is to be chopped.

chopping-knife, ***choppynge-knyfe**, *s.* A knife designed for chopping meat, vegetables, fruit, &c., upon a board, block, or in a bowl. Used on a domestic scale for cutting meat for mince, hash, sausage, &c.

"Choppynge knyfe. Ansorium."—*Huloet*.

chōp'-pîng (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [CHOP (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

*C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of bargaining or purchasing.

"The chopping of bargains, when a man buys, not to hold, but to sell again, grindeth upon the seller and the buyer."—*Bacon*.

2. Altercation, bandying of terms.

chōp'-pîng (3), *a.* [Etym. unknown; perhaps greedy or hearty, from CHOP (1), *v.*, A. II. 2.] An epithet frequently applied to children, and apparently meaning hearty, lusty, stout.

"Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild, Would own the fair and chopping child." *Fenton*.

chōp'-pŷ (1), *a.* [Chop (1), *v.* -*y*.] Rough, with short, quick waves.

"There is sure to be a short choppy sea upon them."—*Macgregor: Voyage Alone*, p. 76.

chōp'-pŷ (2), *a.* [Eng. *chop*=*chap*; -*y*.] Full of cracks, chappy, chapped. (*Shakesp.*)

chōps, *s. pl.* [CHAP (2), *s.*]

chōp'-sticks, *s. pl.* [Eng. *chop*, and *stick*.] A pair of small sticks of wood, ivory, &c., used by the Chinese for the same purposes as our knife and fork.

chopt, *pa. par. or a.* [CHOP (1), *v.*]

chopt-eggs, *s.*

Bot.: *Linaria vulgaris*. (*Britt. & Holland*.)

***chop-yn**, *s.* [CHOPIN.]

"Sextarie is as a chopyn of Pariys."—*Wycliffe: 3 Kings* vii. 26. (*Gloss*.)

chōr'-ā'-gic, *a.* [Gr. *choragikos*, *chorēgikos*=pertaining or dedicated to a choragus (q. v.).] Pertaining or dedicated to a choragus.

choragic monument, *s.*

Gr. Antiq.: A monument erected in honor of the choragus, who gained the prize by the exhibition of the best musical or theatrical entertainment at the festivals of Bacchus. The prize was usually a tripod. The remains of two very fine monuments of this sort are still to be seen at Athens. (*Gwilt*.)

chōr'-ā'-gūs, **chō-rē'-gūs**, *s.* [Lat. *choragus*, from Gr. *choragos*, *chorēgos*=the leader of a chorus: *choros*=a chorus; *agō*=to lead, to direct.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.*: The leader or director of the chorus in the Greek theatrical performances; also, one who defrayed the cost of the chorus.

*2. *Fig.*: A leader, a conductor.

"... the mind the only choragus of the entertainment."—*Warburton: On Prodiges*, p. 93.

3. *Entom.*: A genus of Coleoptera, one of the Anthribidæ of Sharpe's *Catalogue*, a family consisting of genera by most writers merged in the Curculionidæ.

chōr'-al, *s. & a.* [Fr. *choral*; Lat. *choralis*=pertaining to a chorus; Gr. *choros*; Lat. *chorus*=a chorus.]

A. *As substantive*:

Music.: A psalm or hymn tune sung in unison. (Often written *chorale*.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to a chorus, choir, or concert.

"... tunings, intermix'd with voice
Choral or unison . . ."
Milton: Paradise Lost, bk. vii.

2. Sung by a choir, harmonized.

"That it is given her thence in age to hear
Reverberations, and a choral song."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

*3. Singing in a choir, or in harmony.

"And choral seraphs sing the second day."—*Amhurst*.

choral music, *s.* Vocal music in parts, as opposed to instrumental. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

choral service, *s.* A service of song; a service is said to be partly choral, when only canticles, hymns, &c., are sung; wholly choral, when, in addition to these, the versicles, responses, &c., are sung. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

choral vicar, *s.* A lay vicar (q. v.).

†**chōr'-al-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *choral*; -*ist*.] A member of or a singer in a choir. (*Gent. Mag.*)

chōr'-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *choral*; -*ly*.]

1. In a style to be sung by a choir; in harmony

"... a modern composer would judge ill if he chose to set the same words chorally."—*Mason: Essay on Church Music*, p. 116.

2. In manner of a chorus.

"Marseillaise sing their wild 'To Arms' in chorus; which now all men, all women and children have learnt, and sing chorally, in theaters, boulevards, streets; and the heart burns in every bosom."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. iii., bk. i., ch. i.

chord, *s.* [Fr. *corde*; Lat. *chorda*; Gr. *chordē*=an intestine of which strings were made. *Chord* and *cord* are essentially the same word. When the primitive meaning of a string of a musical instrument is preserved, the original *h* is retained; when a rope or string is meant it is dropped.] [CORD.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A string of a musical instrument.

"Who mov'd
Their stops and chords, was seen; his volant touch
Instinct thro' all proportions, low and high,
Fled and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue."
Milton: P. L., xi. 560.

(2) A combination of musical sounds, consonant or dissonant. [II., 2.]

2. *Figuratively*: A combination.

"Is but passionate appealing,
A prophetic whisper stealing
O'er the chords of our existence."
Longfellow: Epimetheus.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Math.*: A straight line joining the extremities of an arc of a circle.

"... because troops passing between any two parts move on the chord of an arc . . ."—*MacDougall: Modern Warfare as Influenced by Modern Artillery*, ch. vi.

2. *Music*: The simultaneous occurrence of several musical sounds, and producing harmony, such as the common chord, the chord of the sixth, of the dominant, of the diminished seventh, of the ninth (q. v.). (*Parry, in Grove's Dict. of Music*.)

chord (*pa. par. chorded*), *v. t.* [CHORD, *s.*]

To furnish with strings or chords; to string.

"What passion cannot music raise and quell?
When Jubal struck the chorded shell,
His list'ning brethren stood around." *Dryden*.

chor'-dā (*pl. chordæ*), *s.* [Lat. *chorda*.] [CHORD.]

1. *Anat.*: Any chord or chord-like structure. [CHORDA DORSALIS.]

2. *Bot.*: A genus of Laminariaceæ (Fucoid Algæ), with fronds of a peculiar, simple, cylindrical form. Two species, *Chorda filum* and *C. lomentaria*, are found between tide-marks on British coasts. The former grows from one to twenty or even forty feet long, with the greatest diameter at half its length, of 1-4 to 1-2". The chord-like frond is tubular, but has at intervals thin diaphragms, formed by interwoven transparent filaments.

3. *Music*: [CHORD-MUSIC.]

chorda characteristica, *s.* with *a.*

Music: A chord of the seventh, in which a leading note appears. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

chorda dorsalis, *s.* with *a.*

Anat.: The embryonic representative of the spinal column of the Vertebrata; the permanent spinal column of the Cartilaginous fishes. It sometimes forms a spindle-shaped, transparent, gelatinous-looking cord, with the broadest part near the tail; at others it is cylindrical or conical, rounded anteriorly and tapering posteriorly. It usually consists of an outer comparatively thick and firm structureless membrane, forming a sheath, and of pale nucleated cells, which fill the sheath. In some instances, however, its structure is fibrous, and that of the sheath fibro-membranous. The cells are mostly angular or polyhedral, and closely crowded. The Chorda Dorsalis is called also the Notochord, which is from two Greek roots, whereas Chorda Dorsalis is Latin.

"... the permanent chorda dorsalis or rudimentary spinal column of the early embryo."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iv., p. 89.

chorda tympani, *s.*

Anat.: A small branch connected with the seventh or facial nerve.

chor'-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *chorda* (q. v.).]

chordæ essentielles, *s. pl.* with *a.*

Music: The tonic and its third and fifth; the key-chord. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

chordæ tendineæ, *s. pl.* with *a.*

Anat.: Strong fine tendons closing the valves of the heart.

"... by union with the chordæ tendineæ."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vii., p. 165.

chordæ vocales, *s. pl.* with *a.*

Anat.: The vocal cords (q. v.).

"... the thyro-hyoid and crico-thyroid membranes and the chordæ vocales."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iii., p. 72.

chordæ Willisii, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Several bands crossing the superior longitudinal sinus of the brain obliquely at its inferior angle. (*Quain*.)

†**chor'-dal**, *a.* [Eng. *chord*; -*al*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a chord.

chor-dār'-ī-ā, *s.* [From Gr. *chordarion*, dimin. of *chordē*=a string, a chord.]

Bot.: A genus of Chordariaceæ (Fucoid Algæ), remarkable for the solidity of the cellular texture of the filiform fronds. The so-called spores attached to the horizontal filaments are oöspores, and discharge zoöspores when mature. Trichosporangia have not yet been observed. *Chordaria flagelliformis*, Müll., is common on rocks and stones between tide-marks.

chor-dār'-ī-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chordaria* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Fucoid Algæ. Olive-colored seaweeds, with a gelatinous or cartilaginous, branching frond, composed of vertical and horizontal

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

filaments interlaced together, the oösporanges and trichosporanges attached to the filaments forming the superficial layers of frond.

chor-dâu-lô'-dĩ-ôn, *s.* [From Gr. *chordē*=a string of gut, the string or chord of a lyre, and *aulōdos*=singing to the flute.]

Music: A self-acting musical instrument, invented by Kauffmann, of Dresden, in 1812. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

chord'-ed, *pa. par. & a.* [CHORD, *v.*]

chor'-dēe, *s.* [From Lat. *chorda*.] A contraction of the mucous membrane of the urethra and the subjacent tissue of that canal, induced by inflammation, the effect of which is to cause an oedematous condition and a longitudinal contraction. The *spongiosus corporis* remaining normal, the consequence is that when from any irritation a state of congestion or erection is induced the patient suffers intense pain from the tendency to stretch the shortened urethra. The trouble is peculiar to males and is due to venereal disease.

chord'-ing, *pr. par. & s.* [CHORD, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of setting in accord; the state of being accordant.

"What should we think of a man who should set a whole orchestra of instruments upon playing together without the least provision or forethought as to their *chording*, and then howl and tear his hair at the result?"—*Mrs. H. B. Stowe: Little Foxes*, p. 3.

chor-dôm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *chordē*=a chord, and *metron*=a measure.] A gauge for measuring the thickness of strings. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

chöre, *s.* [CHAR, CHARE (1), *s.*] A little job, a turn of work. Usually in the plural *chores*, the regular daily light tasks required about a dwelling-house or farm.

chör-ē'-a, *s.* [Lat. *chorea*; Gr. *choreia*=a dance.] [CHORUS.]

Med.: More fully *Chorea Sancti Viti*, St. Vitus' Dance, a disorder of the nervous system characterized by a peculiar convulsive and irregular action of the voluntary muscles, especially those of the face and extremities. The name is derived from St. Vitus who is said to have had the power of curing persons afflicted with that disease. [ST. VITUS' DANCE.]

chör-rē-grāph'-ic, ***chör-rē-grāph'-i-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *choreograph(y)*; -*ic*, -*ical*.] Pertaining or relating to choreography.

chör-rēg'-raph-ỹ, *s.* [Gr. *choreia*=a dance, and *graphō*=to write or discourse about.] [CHOROGRAPHY (2), *s.*] The art of representing dancing by signs, as singing is by notes. (*Craig*.)

†chör-rē-gỹ, *s.* [Gr. *chorēgia*=the office of a choregus.] The office or duties of a choragus or choregus (*q. v.*)

"As a rich young man, also, *choregy* and trierarchy became incumbent upon him."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, V., ch. 1v.

chör-rē'-ic, *a.* [Lat. *chorea* (*q. v.*); -*ic*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to chorea, or St. Vitus' dance; convulsive.

"It began to suffer from *choreic* spasms of the left angle of the mouth and left arm."—*Ferrier: Functions of the Brain*, p. 201.

chör-ē-pis'-cō-pāl, *a.* [Formed from *chorepiscopus* (*q. v.*), on the analogy of *episcopal*, from *episcopus*.] Of or pertaining to a suffragan or local bishop.

"... the Valentinian heresy, episcopal and *chorepiscopal* power, and some emergent difficulties concerning them."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, § 1.

chör-ē-pis'-cō-pūs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *chōre-episkopos*=a local bishop, from *chōra*=a place, a district, and *episkopos*=a bishop.] [BISHOP.]

Eccles.: A local or suffragan bishop, whose episcopal jurisdiction is limited to certain districts.

chör-rē'-tīs, *s.* [Gr. *chōrētēs*=rustic.]

Bot.: A genus of Mexican and Texan Amaryllidaceæ. The perianth has a long, slender, nearly straight tube, a reflexed limb of long narrow segments, and a large rotate corol lacerated at the margin, the long filaments being spreading-conjoint. *Choretis glauca* is a beautiful species, with black-coated bulbs, erect glaucous leaves, and three or four sessile flowers. *C. galvestonensis* is a smaller-flowered species from Texas. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chör-rē'-trūm, *s.* [Gr. *chōrētēs*=rustic.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Sandalworts. The flowers have both pistils and stamens. The species are natives of New Holland, and are shrubs resembling our broom.

†chör-rē'-ūs, **chör-rēe'**, *s.* [Lat. *choreus*, *chorius*; Gr. *choreios*=pertaining to a chorus or choir; *choros*=a dance, a choir; O. Fr. *chorée*.]

Prosody:

1. A foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short; more generally called a *trochee* (*q. v.*).

2. A foot of three short syllables, a *tribach* (*q. v.*).

†chör'-ī-amb, **chör'-ī-ām'-būs**, *s.* [Lat. *choriambus*; Gr. *choriambos*, from *choreios*=a trochee, and *iambos*=an iambus (*q. v.*).]

Pros.: A foot consisting of four syllables, of which the first and fourth are long, and the second and third short, thus combining the trochee and the iambus.

"... if you had asked him what 'religio' was, he would have replied at once that it was a *choriambus*."—*Hannay: Singleton Fontenoy*, bk. i. ch. 1.

chör'-ī-ām'-bīc, *a. & s.* [Lat. *choriambicus*; Gr. *choriambikos*=pertaining to a choriambus (*q. v.*).

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or of the nature of a choriambus.

B. As subst.: A choriambus.

†chör'-īc, *a.* [Gr. *chorikos*=pertaining to a choir or chorus; *choros*=a chorus.] Of or pertaining to a chorus; fitted for or sung by a chorus.

"A *choric* ode."—*Coleridge*.

chör-rī-nē-mūs, *s.* [Gr. *chorion*=skin, leather, and *nēma*=thread.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the subfamily Centronotinae, and family Zeidae.

chör'-ī-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *chorion*=skin, leather; Lat. *corium*.]

1. **Anat.**: The outer membrane which envelops the foetus in the womb.

"They are seen to form a close pall over the surface of the chorion."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 14, p. 140.

2. **Bot.**: The external membrane of the seeds of plants.

chör'-ī-pēt'-a-lūm, *s.* [Gr. *chōris*=apart, and *petalon*=a leaf petal.]

Bot.: A genus of scandent shrubs or trees of the Ardisiad order, distinguished among its allies by the petals being four and free, not united, as well as by its racemed flowers. The flowers are small, white or yellowish, borne in little axillary racemes; the berries, when ripe, are scarlet in color. *Chori-petalum undulatum*, a native of the temperate regions of the Himalayas, grows to a height of 60 feet.

chör-rīs'-ī-a, *s.* [Named in honor of J. L. Choris, the artist who accompanied Kotzebue round the world.]

Bot.: A genus of small prickly-stemmed trees of the Sterculiad family, peculiar to South America. The flowers are large, rose-colored, 1-3 in number, and composed of a bell-shaped 3-5 lobed calyx; 5 narrow petals, covered with silky hairs; a double staminal tube, the outer bearing the barren, the inner the fertile stamens. The tough bark of *Chorisia crispiflora* is used in Brazil for making cordage; and the white cottony hairs of the seeds of *C. speciosa* are used by the Brazilians for stuffing pillows and cushions. The species are widely spread in Asia, Africa, and America. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chör-rī-sīs, *s.* [Gr. *chōrisis*=a separating; *chōris*=apart, separately.]

Bot.: (See extract.)

"Sometimes the parts of a flower are increased in number by the growth of additional parts, or by the splitting of organs during their development. . . . This *chōrisis* consists in the formation of two parts out of one, the separated parts being either placed one in front of the other by transverse *chōrisis*, or side by side by collateral *chōrisis*."—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 196.

chör-rīs'-mā, *s.* [Gr. *chōrismos*=a separation, a parting.]

Bot.: A name formerly given to a genus of plants consisting of a single species, *Chorisma repens*, a little plant belonging to the Composites, and a native of the sandy sea-shore of China. It is nearly related to the Sow-thistles. It has been called *Choris repens*, and is now transferred to the genus *Ixeris* (*q. v.*). (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chör'-ī-spör'-a, *s.* [Gr. *chōris*=separately, and *spora*=a seed; in allusion to the seeds being inclosed separately in the pods.]

Bot.: A genus of annual plants, natives of Siberia and the Altai, with purple, white, or yellow flowers. They belong to the Crucifera. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chör'-ist, *s.* [Fr. *choriste*.] A chorister.

"Behold the great chorist of the angelical quire."—*Parthenia Sacra*, p. 150 (1633).

chör'-is-tēr, ***choir-is-ter**, ***quer-is-ter**, ***quir-is-ter**, ***queer-es-ter**, *s.* [Either from Fr. *chorist(e)*, with Eng. suff. -*er*, or from *choir* with suff. -*ster*.]

1. **Literally**:

1. One who sings in a choir.

"Sometimes there are on the cathedral foundation minor canons, and always precentors, lay vicars, and choristers."—*A. Fonblanque, jun.: How We Are Governed*, let. 10.

2. The leader of a choir.

†3. A singer generally.

II. **Fig.**: Applied to birds.

"Of airy choristers a numerous train
Attend his wondrous progress."
—*Dryden: Threnodia Augustalis*, 366.

chör'-is'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *choristēs*=separating; *chōris*=apart, separately.]

Bot.: A genus of much-branched shrubs, natives of Mexico, belonging to the Cinchonaceæ (Cinchonads).

†chör'-is'-tīc, *a.* [Eng. *chorist*; -*ic*.] Of or pertaining to a choir; choral. (*Crabb*.)

chör'-is-tō-phyl'-lōus, *a.* [From Gr. *choristos*=separated; and *phyllon*=a leaf.]

Bot.: Separate leaved; having separate leaves.

chör-rīs'-tō-pōd, *s.* [From Gr. *chōristos*=separated, and *pous*, genit. *podos*=a foot.]

Zoöl.: A crustacean, with the feet separated.

"We recognize three groups of the *choristopods*."—*Dana: Crustacea*, pt. i., p. 11.

chör-rī-stỹ'-līs, *s.* [Gr. *chōris*=apart, and *stylos*=a style.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, natives of South Africa, belonging to the Escalloniaceæ. It consists of a single species, a shrub with panicles of small green flowers. The fruit is a capsule twisting into two pieces to liberate the many seeds it contains.

chör-rī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Gr. *chōrizō*=to separate; *chōris*=apart, separate.]

Bot.: The separation of a layer from the inner side of a petal, either presenting a peculiar form, or resembling the part from which it is derived. (*Balfour*.) Also called *unlining* by Lindley and *deduplication* by Henfrey. [CHOROSIS.]

chör-rī-zōn'-tēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. nom. masc. pl. of the pr. par. of *chōrizō*=to separate.] A name applied to those critics who deny the identity of the authors of the Iliad and the Odyssey.

"The *chorizontes*, so called because they separate the authorship of the Iliad from that of the Odyssey."—*Gladstone: Juventus Mundi*, ch. i.

chorl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The angle at the junction of the blade of a penknife with the square shank which forms the joint.

chör'-ō-bāte, **chör-ōb'-a-tēs**, *s.* [Gr. *chōra*=a place; and *batēs*=traversing, *bainō*=to go.] The Greek level. [LEVEL.]

chör'-ō-grāph, *s.* [Gr. *chōra*=a district, a place, and *graphō*=to write, to describe.] An instrument contrived by Professor Wallace, of Edinburgh, "To determine the position of a station, having given the three angles made by it to three other stations in the same plane whose positions are known."

chör-ōg'-raph-ēr, *s.* [Gr. *chōrographos*=describing countries; *chōra*=a country, a place; *graphō*=to write, to describe, and Eng. suff. -*er*.]

1. One who describes or plans particular districts or countries.

"... the others should indeed be termed topographers or chorographers. . . ."—*Fielding: Joseph Andrews*.

2. A geographical antiquarian or critic who, in the comparison of modern with ancient geography, investigates the locality of places mentioned in the older writers, and discusses the question of names for which the site, and sites for which the name, is uncertain.

"Places unknown better harped at in Camden and other chorographers."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iv.

chör'-ō-grāph'-ī-cal, *a.* [Eng. *chorograph(y)*; -*ical*.] Pertaining to chorography; descriptive of particular regions or countries.

"I have added a chorographical description of this terrestrial Paradise."—*Raleigh: History of the World*.

chör'-ō-grāph'-ī-cal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *chorographical*; -*ly*.] In a chorographical manner; according to the rules and principles of chorography.

"I may perhaps be found fault withal, because I do not chorographically place the funeral monuments in this my book."—*Weever: Anc. Fun. Mon. Great Britain, Ireland, and Islands adjacent*.

chör-ōg'-raph-ỹ (1), *s.* [Fr. *chorographie*; Lat. *chorographia*, from Gr. *chorographia*=a description of countries or regions; *chōra*=a district, a region; *graphia*=an account, from *graphō*=to write, to describe.] The science or practice of describing various countries or regions, or of laying down their limits and boundaries on maps. It is thus distinguished from, and has a wider meaning than, *topography*, which deals with the description and history of single places.

"I think there might be good use made of it for chorography."—*Wotton: Reliq. Wotton*, p. 800.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***chör-ög'-raph-ỹ** (2), s. [Gr. *choros* = a dance; *graphia* = a description, *graphō* = to write, describe.] A description of or treatise on dancing. [CHOREGRAPHY.]

"A Treatise of Chorography or the Art of Dancing Country Dances after a new character, . . ."—*From the French of M. Feuillet. . . . By John Essex* (1710).

chör'-ōid, a. & s. [Gr. *choroeidēs* [*chitōn*] = the grape-colored coating of the eye; *chorion* = skin, leather, and *eidos* = form, appearance.]

A. As adjective:

Anat.: Resembling the chorion; an epithet applied to several membranes, especially to the plexus and web of the *pia mater*, and to the inner tunic of the eye.

"The choroid coat of the eye."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. ii., p. 60.

"The choroid arteries which supply the choroid plexus."—*Ibid.*, ch. x., p. 293.

B. As substantive:

Anat.: The vascular, as opposed to the specially nervous, portion of the retina.

"The optic nerve penetrates the sclerotic. . . . The choroid is thick, and colored by a deep-brown pigment."—*Owen: Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

choroid coat, s.

Anat.: A vascular membrane, black on the inner side, lining the sclerotic portion of the eyeball.

choroid membrane, s.

Anat.: A thin membrane which extends from the entrance of the optic nerve to near the anterior margin of the sclerotic, where, thickening, it becomes the ciliary body, and is continued into the iris.

choroid plexus, s.

Anat.: A congeries of blood-vessels upon the lateral ventricle of the brain. (Often in the plural *plexuses*.)

"In the lateral and fourth ventricles it [the spinal membrane] forms projecting processes or folds, somewhat fringed, highly vascular, and invested by epithelium derived from the membrane which lines the ventricles. These processes are called the *choroid plexuses*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x., p. 254.

chör'-ōi'-dal, a. [Eng. *choroid*; -al.] The same as CHOROID, a. (q. v.).

choroidal fold, s.

Anat.: A fold appearing to inclose the lens of the eye, but so as to leave an aperture or depression below. (*Quain*.)

choroidal fissure, s.

Anat.: The same as choroidal fold (q. v.). (*Quain*.)

chör'-ōi'-di-tis, s. [From Gr. *choroeidēs*, for *choroeidēs* [CHOROID], and suff. *itis*, denoting inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of one of the investing tissues of the eyeball, called the choroid. This highly vascular and pigmentary membrane is seldom the seat of inflammation, but when it does occur it is characterized by pain in and around the eye, intolerance of light, tearfulness, displacement of the pupil, and, as the disease proceeds, the cornea and the whole eyeball swell and protrude. Hectic and emaciation are the common accompaniments of the latter condition, and the digestion throughout is very much impaired. Chronic choroiditis is marked by a very peculiar alteration and variation which takes place in the color of the eye, and which has been called by Desmarres *choroide tigrée*.

chör-rō-lōg'-ī-cal, a. [Eng. *chorolog(y)*; -ical.] Of or pertaining to chorology.

"Chorological difficulties."—*Lingard: Hist. Anglo-Sax. Church*, vol. i., p. 349.

chör-rōl'-ō-gỹ, s. [Gr. *chōrē* = a district, county; *logos* = a discourse, *legō* = to tell, to describe.]

1. The science or act of describing localities; chorography.

2. The geographical and topographical distribution of animal and vegetable species.

"The answer . . . would represent its distribution or chorology."—*Huxley: Crayfish*, p. 46.

chör-ōm'-ēt-rỹ, s. [From Gr. *chōra* = a place . . . a country; o connective, and *metron* = a measure.] The art of surveying a country. (*Nuttall*.)

chör-ōs'-is, s. [From Gr. *chōrizō* = to separate.]

Bot.: Deduplication, the division of an organ into a pair or cluster. It may be produced in two ways, the first, called *collateral chorosis*, takes place when an organ is replaced by two or more situated on the same plane, and in which case the organs stand side by side as in tetradynamous stamens; and *vertical chorosis*, when the organs produced stand one before the other, as in the "crown," or two-lobed appendage, inside the blade of the petals of *Silene*. [CHORIZATION.]

chör-ō-zē'-ma, s. [Gr. *choros* = a dance, and *zēma* = a drink; said to have been so named by its discoverer, M. Labillardière, in allusion to the joyful feelings of the party which he accompanied in the exploration of Western Australia, on meeting with a supply of water, in the vicinity of which he discovered the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of pretty bushes, natives of Western Australia, belonging to the pea-flowered Leguminosæ. The plants are often to be met with in greenhouses, more than a dozen species being in cultivation, of which the most beautiful are *Chorozema Henclimanni*, with long terminal leafy racemes of a beautiful red color; *C. spectabile*, a twiner of great beauty, producing long drooping racemes of orange-colored flowers, which appear in the winter months; *C. cordatum*, a plant very common in gardens: the flowers, in loose racemes, are red, the standard spotted with yellow at the base; and *C. Dicksoni*, a handsome plant with larger flowers than the others: there are upward of twenty species known.

chör'-tōn, s. [Ger.]

Music: The ancient ecclesiastical pitch in Germany. It was supposed to be higher than that employed for secular music by about a tone. The terms *Kammerton* and *Chorton* were used to signify the difference between a high and a low pitch for the same denominated sound. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

chör'-ūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *choros* = a dance in a circle, accompanied with song; a chorus.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a chorus of singers; afterward one actor was introduced."—*Dryden*.

(2) A number of persons singing in concert.

"My melancholy voice the chorus join'd."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

(3) A concerted piece of music, sung by a number of singers together.

(4) The verses of a song, &c., in which an audience or company joins the singer.

"Each boatman, bending to his oar,
With measured sweep the burthen bore,
In such wild cadence, as the breeze
Makes through December's leafless trees,
The chorus first could Allan know."

Scott: The Lady of the Lake, li. 18.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A unanimous and loudly-expressed declaration of opinions or sentiments.

(2) An interpreter of events; one who explains.

"Ophe. You are a good Chorus, my Lord.

Ham. I could interpret between you and your love: if I could see the puppets dallying."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Gr. Drama*: The chorus was probably originally a company of dancers in a ring. In later times a choric performance implied the singing or musical recitation of a poetical composition, accompanied by appropriate dancing and gesticulation. As choral performances were especially cultivated in all the Dorian states, and particularly in Sparta, the Dorian dialect came to be regarded as the appropriate dialect for such compositions. Arion, a contemporary of Periander, first gave the chorus a regular choral form. It consisted of about fifty men or youths, who danced round the altar of Dionysus. From these cyclic choruses was developed the Attic tragedy. [TRAGEDY.] The exact number of the chorus in the times of the earlier tragic poets is uncertain; from Sophocles onward the regular number was fifteen. It was arranged in a quadrangular form, and entered the theater by a passage to the right of the spectators in three lines. To guide them in their evolutions lines were marked upon the boards of the orchestra. The functions of the chorus in the Greek tragedy were very important. It acted the part (1) of a dispassionate and right-minded spectator, inculcating the lessons of morality and resignation to the will of heaven, as taught in the piece being acted; and (2) of a guide to explain events supposed to happen in the intervals between the acts and scenes. In comedy the number of the chorus was twenty-four, consisting half of males and half of females.

2. *Music*: (1), (2), & (3). The same as I. 1, (2), (3), & (4).

(4) The name given to the mixture and compound stops in an organ. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

*3. *Astron.*: An attendant or encircling group of planets.

"Every fixed star is incircled with a chorus of planets."—*Ray: Creation*, p. 18.

chör'-ūs, v. t. [CHORUS, s.] To join in, as in a chorus; to utter in concert.

"To this lamentation, which one or two of the assistants chorused with deep groan, our hero thought it unnecessary to make any reply."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxvi.

chōse, s. [Ital. & Sp. *cosa*; Port. *cousa* = a thing suit, or cause, from Lat. *causa*.]

Law: A thing, a chattel, a piece of property; the subject-matter of an action.

"Chose is used in divers senses, of which the four following are the most important: (1) *Chose local*, a thing annexed to a place, as a mill, &c. (2) *Chose transitory*, that which is movable, and may be taken away, or carried from place to place. (3) *Chose in action*, otherwise called *chose in suspense*, a thing of which a man has not the possession or actual enjoyment, but has a right to demand it by action or other proceeding. . . . (4) *Choses in possession*, where a person has not only the right to enjoy, but also the actual enjoyment of a thing."—*Wharton: Law Lexicon*.

chōse, pret. & pa. par. of v. [as pa. par. now obsolete, its place being taken by *chosen* (q. v.).] [CHOOSE.]

"Our sovereign here above the rest might stand,
And here be chose again to rule the land."

Dryden.

chōs'-en, ***chōse**, pa. par. & a. [CHOOSE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

"And he said, Neither hath the Lord chosen this."—1 Sam. xvi. 8.

B. As adj.: Selected, picked out. Used—

1. Generally:

"With some few bands of chosen soldiers."

Shakesp.: Hen. VI., Pt. III., iii. 3.

2. Specially: [CHOOSE, II. 1, 2.]

"But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people . . ."—1 Pet. ii. 9.

***chōs'-līng**, s. [Mid. Eng. *chos* = choose, and dim. suff. -*ling*.] One chosen, or elect.

"Quen he to pin him selfen did
For his chostinges on rod-tre."

Cursor Mundi, 1608.

chōu'-an, s. & a. [Either from the prime mover, a smith called *Chouan*, or from Fr. *chouan*, *chouant*, a contraction of *chat-huant* = a screech-owl, because, at first, the body consisted of robbers, smugglers and outlaws, or because they acted chiefly at night. (*Mahn*.)]

A. As subst.: One of a band of royalist insurgents, chiefly brigands, who lived near the river Loire, during the French revolution.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the body of men described in A.

chough (pron. *chūff*), ***choghe**, ***choughe**, ***kowe**, s. [A. S. *ceo*; Dut. *kaauw* = a chough; Dan. *kaa* = a jackdaw; Sw. *kaja*. The name is derived from the cawing of the bird. (*Skeat*.)]

Ornith.: A bird, *Fregilus graculus*, belonging to the Fregilinæ, the second sub-family of the Crows. It is generally called the Cornish Chough. The bill is long and gently curved, and the nostrils are low down in the upper mandible, and hidden by a dense tuft of bristles. The color is black. It is found plentifully in the rocky parts of the coasts of the Atlantic.

"The cough, the sea-mew, the loquacious crow."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. v., l. 86.

***choul**, ***choule**, ***chowle**, ***chow**, s. [CHOL, JOWL.]

1. The jaw.

"In puir auld Scotland's Parliament they a' sate thegither, cheek by choul, . . ."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

2. The crop of a bird.

"The choule or crop adhering unto the lower side of the bill, and so descending by the throat, is a bag or sachel."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

chōul'-trỹ, s. [Hindustani.] A Hindoo caravanserai or inn, a covered public building for the accommodation of travelers.

chōuse, ***chi-auze**, v. t. [Turk. *chaus* (*Hack-luyt*), *chiaus* (*Massinger*) = an interpreter. In 1609 a *chaus*, or interpreter, attached to the Turkish embassy in London, perpetrated a fraud to the extent of \$20,000, then deemed a great sum, on the Turkish and Persian merchants in the English metropolis. The public were so impressed by the circumstance that they began to use the expression to *chiaous*, to *chause*, or to *chouse* for cheating, as the *chaus*, or interpreter, had done. (*Ben Jonson: The Alchemist* (ed. Gifford), i. 1.). The verb is now nearly obsolete, except among schoolboys. (*Trench: English Past and Present*, pp. 62, 63.)] To trick, to swindle, to cheat.

" . . . our barber on the place is *chiauz'd*, a very pigeon, a younger brother."—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quixote*, iv. 18.

"From London they came, silly people to chouse."

Swift.

¶ With *of* before the name of the thing of which one is defrauded.

"When geese and pullen are seduc'd,
And sows of sucking pigs are chous'd."

Hudibras.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. -**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

chōuse, *chi-*aus*, s. [CHOUSE, v.]

*1. A Turkish messenger.

"... all at once a period was put to his ambitious projects by one of the *Chiaus*, or messengers of the palace, who, snatching up a carbine, shot him dead."—*Gent. Mag.*, 1755, p. 87.

2. A swindler.

"What do you think of me,

That I am a *chiaus*?

Face.

What's that?

Dap.

The Turk was here

As one should say, Doe you think I am a Turk?—

Face. Come, noble Doctor, pray thee let's prevail—

You deal now with a noble gentleman,

One that will thank you richly, and he is no *chiaus*."

Ben Jonson: *Alchemist*, i. 1.

†3. A trick, a swindle, a fraud.

*4. A silly gull; one easily cheated.

"A sottish *chouse*,

Who, when a thief has robb'd his house,

Applies himself to cunning men."

Hudibras, pt. ii., c. 3.

†chōused, *pa. par. or a.* [CHOUSE, v.]

chōus'-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [CHOUSE, v.]

chōus'-kie, s. [Probably from *chouse*, v.] A

knave. (*Jamieson*.)

chōut, s. [Mahratta *chāwātha*=fourth.] A fourth

part of the clear revenue.

†The Mahratta *chout*: The fourth part of the

revenue. This was exacted by the Mahrattas from

all the Indian districts which they conquered.

"... agreed to purchase deliverance from their in-

cursions [those of the Mahrattas] by the payment of even

the *chout*, or fourth part of the revenues of the Deccanee

province. . . ."—*Mill: Hist. Brit. India*, ii. 440.

*chōw (1), s. [CHEW, s.] A mouthful, especially

of tobacco.

"He took off his bannet and spat in his *chow*,

He dightit his gab and he pried her mow,"

Ballad, Muirland Willie.

chōw (2), s. [Probably Dan. *kolle*=a bat or club.]

1. A wooden ball used in a game played with

clubs. (*Scotch*.)

2. The game itself.

chōw-chōw, *a. & s.* [Chinese.]

A. *As adj.*: Consisting of a mixture of several

kinds of ingredients: mixed.

B. *As subst.*: Mixed pickles, prepared with must-

ard or other condiment.

chow-chow-chop, s. The last lighter containing

a miscellaneous cargo of small packages sent off to

a ship.

chōw'-dēr, s. [Sp. *chode*=a paste made of milk,

eggs, sugar, and flour.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A kind of stew made of fish, pork, biscuits, &c.

2. A seller of fish. (*Provincial*.)

3. The same as *Chowder-beer* (q. v.).

"My head sings and simmers like a pot of *chowder*."—

Smollett: *L. Greaves*, ch. xvii. (*Davies*.)

II. Med.: An antiscorbutic used in some of the

North Atlantic naval stations. (*Crabb*.)

chowder-beer, s. A kind of beer made from

spruce boiled in water, with which molasses is

mixed.

chōw'-dēr, *v. t.* [CHOWDER, s.] To make into a

chowder.

chōwl, s. [CHAVEL, CHOL, CHOUL.]

chōwl, *chool*, *v. i.* [From *chowl*, s. (q. v.)] To

distort the mouth. (*Scotch*.)

chowp, *v. i.* [CHOP, v.] (*Scotch*.)

*chowre, *v. i.* [Etymology unknown.] To show

signs of crossness of temper; to be peevish.

chōw'-rŷ, s. [Hindust., Mahratta, &c., *chawari*=

a fly-flap.] A brush or instrument used in the East

Indies to keep off flies.

†chōws, *s. pl.* [From Fr. *chou*=coal(?)] A

smaller kind of coal much used in forges. (*Scotch*.)

(*Stat. Acc.*)

chōw'-tle, chūt'-tle, *v. t.* [A freq. formation

from *chow* (q. v.).] To chew feebly.

chrē-ma-tis'-tic, *a.* [Gr. *chrēmatistikos*, from

chrēmata=money.] Pertaining to the acquisition

of wealth.

"I am not the least versed in the *chrematistic* art."—

Fielding: *Amelia*, bk. ix., ch. v.

chrē-ma-tis'-tics, s. [Gr. *chrēmatistikē* [technē]

=[the art] of money-making, traffic; *chrēmatizō*=to

traffic, *chrēmata*=money.] The science of wealth,

now superseded by the term *Political Economy*.

chrē-ō-tēch'-nics, s. [Gr. *chreios*=useful, need-

ful; *technē*=an art, a science.] The science of the

useful arts, such as agriculture, commerce, manu-

chrēs-tō-māth'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *chrestomath(y)*; -ic.] Learning or teaching good and useful things.

"Part of the course of studies in his *chrestomathio* school."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. cexxviii.

chrēs-tōm'-a-thŷ, s. [Gr. *chrēstomatheia*=the learning of things useful or good: *chrēstos*=good; *matheia*=learning, *manthanō*=to learn.] A collection of select readings, &c., for use in learning a language; as a Greek *chrestomathy*.

chrēt'-i-ën, s. [Fr.] A variety of pear; the *bon chretien*. (*Nuttall*.)

†chrī'-sis, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold.]

Entom.: The "golden wasp," a genus of Hymenopterous insects. [CHYSIS.]

chrīsm, chrisme, *crŷsme, *crīsme, *krys-ome, s. [O. Fr. *cresme*, *chresme*; Lat. *chrisma*; Gr. *chrīma*=oil, ointment, from *chrīō*=to anoint.] [CHRISOM, CREME.]

1. (Greek and Latin Churches): The consecrated oil used by the bishop in the administration of baptism, confirmation, and extreme unction.

"Crysme for a yong chylde, *cresmaux*."—*Palsgrave*.

"Be coronnde kyng, with *krysme* enoynthe."—*Morte Arthure*, 3,435.

*2. (Church of England): [The same as CHRISOM (1).]

"*Chrisme* was the holy oil with which heretofore all infants were anointed. This was made by the bishops, and, by a constitution of Archbishop Peacham, was to be renewed once a year."—*Burn: Ecclesiastical Law*.

chrīś-māl, *a.* [Low Lat. *chrismalis*, from *chrīma*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, chrism; consecrated.

"Having thus conjured and prayed, he falls upon singing the praises of this *chrismal* oil."—*Brevint: Saul and Sam. at Endor*, p. 316.

*chrīś-mā-tion, s. [Low Lat. *chrismatio*, from *chrīma*.] The act or practice of applying the chrism.

"The case is evident that *chrismation*, or cross-signing with ointment, was used in baptism; and it is evident that this *chrismation* was it which S. Gregory permitted to the presbyters."—*Jeremy Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, p. 197.

chrīś-ma-tīte, chrīś-ma-tīne, s. [Gr. *chrīma*=ointment; and suff. -ite or -ine (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A mineral of a butter-like or semi-fluid consistency, found at Wettin, in Saxony. It becomes soft at 55°-60° C. Color greenish to wax-yellow; slightly translucent. It melts at a very low temperature to an oil which is dark-red by transmitted light, and apple-green by reflected. It burns with a flame, without smell. Specific gravity, below 1. Composition: Carbon, 78.512; hydrogen, 19.191; oxygen, 2.297. (*Dana*.)

chrīś-ma-tōr-ŷ, *crys-ma-tor-y, *cris-ma-tor-ie, s. [Low Lat. *chrismatorium*, from *chrīma*.]

1. A vessel in which the chrism was kept.

"A *crysmatory*; *crysmale* (*crismatorium* A.)"—*Cathol. Anglicum* (ed. Herrtage).

"The word is sometimes translated *lenticula*, a *chrismatory*, or *cruet*, or vessel to contain oil; sometimes *orbis*, a spherical body encompassing others."—*Smith: Old Age*, p. 215.

2. A recess resembling a piscina, near the spot where the font originally stood, to contain the chrism. (*Gwilt*.)

†chrīś-ō-chlō-rīs, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold; *chlōros*=green.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Rodents, consisting of a single species, *Chryschloris capensis*, a kind of mole, the fur of which reflects the most brilliant hues of green and gold. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. [CHRYSOCHLORIS.]

*chrīś-ōm, *crysme, *crysme, s. [CHRISM, CREME.]

1. Eccles.:

(1) Originally: A white cloth, anointed with chrism, which in the ancient Church was put upon children by the priest at the time of their baptism. It was afterward carefully preserved as a memorial and emblem of innocence.

(2) After: The white dress put upon a child newly christened, with which it was also shrouded if it died within a month after its baptism.

2. A child which died within the month, also called a chrism-child.

"When the convulsions were but few, the number of *chrisoms* and infants was greater."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality*.

*chrīś-ōm-child, *crysmechild, chrism-child, s. [CHRISOM, 2.]

"Ther the *crysmechild* for sunnes sore schal drede."—*Old Eng. Miscell.* (ed. Morris), p. 90.

chrīś-ōph'-ŷl-ūs, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold; *phylon*=a kind, a tribe.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects, belonging

to the family Tanystoma. (*Craig*.)

Christ, s. [Lat. *Christus*; Gr. *christos*=anointed, and *chrīō*=to anoint.]

THE ANOINTED ONE: The appellation given to Our Lord as His official title, and corresponding to the Hebrew Messiah (q. v.).

"And He saith unto them, But whom say ye that I am? And Peter answereth and saith unto Him, Thou art the *Christ*."—*Mark* viii. 29.

† Used in the plural to signify persons who would pretend to be the true Christ.

"For false *Christs* and false prophets shall rise, . . ."—*Mark* xiii. 22.

† The two names, *Jesus Christ*, are not analogous to a modern Christian name and surname; in reality the great Being so designated had but one personal appellation—*Jesus*: Christ being super-added at a later period to designate His office, function, or mission. *Jesus*, Gr. *Iēsous*, is the equivalent of the Heb. *Yehoshua*, i. e., Joshua, meaning Jehovah-Savior, Deliverer, or Helper. [JESUS.] It was borne by the military leader in the wars of Canaan (Josh. i.-xxiv., actually called *Jesus* in the authorized version of Acts vii. 45, and Heb. iv. 8), by *Jesus* surnamed *Justus*, a fellow-laborer with Paul (Col. iv. 11), and by about a dozen of other persons figuring in the pages of Josephus; in fact the name seems to have been not uncommon among the Jews. But we learn from St. Matthew that in this particular case the appellation was given previous to birth by Divine authority. "... thou shalt call his name *Jesus*, for he shall save his people from their sins." The year [CHRISTIAN ERA], the month, and the day [CHRISTMAS], when the child *Jesus* was born are matters of more or less uncertainty, not having been recorded with precision at the time. The salient features, however, of the life thus begun were narrated by four evangelists [EVANGELISTS], who are believed by the immense majority of Christians to have written with infallible accuracy and trustworthiness under the guidance or inspiration of the Spirit of God. [INSPIRATION.]

The circumstances heralding or attendant upon the birth of John, afterward the Baptist, and the miraculous conception and nativity of *Jesus*, the last-named event at Bethlehem, are told at length by St. Luke (Luke i.-ii.); while St. Matthew relates the visit of the Magi, the slaughter of the infants at Bethlehem, and the flight of the holy family to Egypt (Matt. ii.).

These occurrences took place while Augustus, the second Roman Emperor, was upon the throne (Luke ii. 1). Thirty years later, under the reign of Tiberius, John, now grown to full manhood, appeared in the wilderness of Judea, as an ascetic and preacher of repentance, the necessity of which he urged on the ground that the kingdom of heaven was at hand. Those who confessed their sins he baptized in the river Jordan, and thus a new religious community arose, separated to a certain extent from the ordinary professors of Judaism (Matt. iii. 1-10, Luke iii. 1-14). Some suspected that he might be the "Christ" or "Messiah" of ancient prophecy, but he disclaimed the honor, indicating that he was but the forerunner of another who should baptize with the Holy Ghost and with fire, that is, as with fire. (Matt. iii. 11, 12; Luke iii. 16; John i. 20-23.)

Meanwhile *Jesus*, now about thirty years of age, had come forth from the obscurity in which he had hitherto resided at Nazareth. (Luke ii. 51, iii. 23.) Having sought and obtained baptism from John, with Divine recognition as the Son of God, and having overcome temptation in the wilderness, He without further delay addressed Himself to His life-work in the world. (Matt. iii. 13-17, iv. 1-11; Luke iii. 21, 22, iv. 1-14.) He claimed to be the Messiah spoken of by holy men of old (Dan. ix. 25, 26, &c.), nay more, to be, in one sense, the subordinate (John x. 29), and in another the equal of His Heavenly Father (v. 30). His ministry, while not ignoring repentance (Luke xiii. 3-5), was one chiefly of faith (John iii. 14-19) and love (John xiii. 34; Matt. v. 43-46). Twelve apostles (Matt. x. 1-6), and afterward seventy other disciples, were chosen to aid him in his ministry (Luke x. 1, &c.), the former baptizing converts as they arose (John iv. 2). John the Baptist saw his own reputation pale away under the greater glory of his Divine successor, but never allowed this to evoke jealousy within his breast (Matt. iii. 11; Luke iii. 15; John i. 15, 27, 29, iii. 28-31), and when his faithfulness in reproving sin, even in high places, led to his suffering a martyr's death (Matt. xiv. 3-12), his baptized followers, either at once or gradually, transferred themselves to *Jesus* (John i. 35-37; Acts xix. 1-5).

The latter holy teacher thus left alone, continued His ministry, it is believed, for about three years in all, chiefly at Capernaum and other places near the Lake of Galilee (Matt. iv. 13; Luke vii. 1), as well as in other places of that province (Luke vii. 11, &c.; Matt. xvi. 13), in Perea beyond Jordan (Matt. xix. 1; Mark x. 1; Luke viii. 37), in Samaria (John iv. 1-42), beyond the Holy Land in Phenicia (Mark vii. 24), and chiefly on occasions of the great festivals,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amldst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pā or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

at Jerusalem, which necessitated His visiting other parts of Judea (Matt. xx. 29; John ii. 23, vii. 1, 2, 10). He supported His claims to be the Messiah by miracles of knowledge, *i. e.*, prophecies (Matt. xx. 19, &c.; Luke xix. 41-44) and miracles of power, such as healing the sick (Matt. ix. 35, &c.), nay, even raising the dead (Mark v. 22-43; Luke viii. 41-56; John xi. 1-44).

The chief priests and other dignitaries who held sway in the Jewish synagogues, were stirred up nearly to madness by jealousy of His success, and eagerly accepted the offer of an unworthy apostle, Judas Iscariot (*i. e.*, apparently of Kerioth in Judea) to betray his Lord. A manufactured charge of blasphemy led to the condemnation of Jesus by His deadly foe, the high priest, but as the power of life and death now rested not with the Jewish authorities, but with the Roman governor, Pontius Pilate, a charge of disaffection to the imperial government was manufactured, as it was felt that the heathen Roman would not attach any weight to the alleged blasphemy. The procurator had discernment to see clearly that what he was required to do was to sanction a judicial murder, and for some time refused to become partner in the Jewish ruler's guilt. But as the cry, "Crucify him," "crucify him," continued to rise from the multitude, he resolved to avoid unpopularity at the expense of moral principle, and gave sentence that it should be as the Jews required. The crucifixion therefore took place (Matt. xxvii.; Mark xv.; Luke xxiii.; John xix.). Friday was the day when the nefarious deed was done, and three days later, or early on Sunday morning, news was brought to the Apostles, and the Church generally, by certain women of their company who had visited the sepulchre, that a resurrection had taken place (Matt. xxviii.; Mark xvi.; Luke xxiv.; John xx. xxi.). At a subsequent interview with their risen Lord He gave the Apostles and their successors a commission to make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost (Matt. xxviii. 19, &c.); and about forty days after the crucifixion He led them out as far as Bethany and lifted up His hands and blessed them. "And it came to pass, while He blessed them, He was parted from them, and carried up into heaven" (Luke xxiv. 50, 51.). He had predicted His cruel death, His resurrection on the third day (Matt. xx. 19), and His ascension (John xx. 17), and had intimated that at a future period He would again return to the earth in glory (Matt. xxvi. 64, &c.). For the leading dates connected with the life of Christ, see CHRISTIAN ERA; for more details regarding the doctrines, and for the subsequent history of the Christian Church, see CHRISTIANITY.

Christ: Personal appearance: In the days of Christ it was a custom of the Roman governors of Judea to keep the government of Rome well informed on all important events. One of the letters sent to the Senate of Rome by Publius Lentulus in the days of Tiberius Cæsar is said to have been largely concerned about Jesus Christ the new Prophet of Truth. The letter is very interesting on account of the description it gives of the personal appearance of Jesus Christ. It runs thus:

"Conscript Fathers: There appeared in these our days a man of great virtue, named Jesus Christ, who is now living among us. Of the Gentiles he is accepted as a Prophet of Truth; but his own disciples call him the Son of God. He raiseth the dead and cureth all manner of diseases. A man of stature somewhat tall and comely, with a very reverend countenance, such as beholders may both love and fear. His hair is of the color of a filbert fully ripe, plain to the ears, whence downward it is more orient of color, somewhat curled and waved about his shoulders. In the midst of his head is a seam or partition of his hair, after the manner of the Nazarites. His forehead is smooth and delicate, his face without spot or wrinkle, beautiful with a comely red; his nose and mouth exactly formed; his beard thick, the color of his hair, not of any great length, but forked; his look innocent; his eyes gray, clear and quick; in reproving, terrible; in administering, courteous; in speaking, very modest and wise; in proportion of body, well shaped. None have ever seen him laugh, but many have seen him weep; a man for his singular beauty surpassing the children of men."

Christ-cross, ***criss-cross**, ***crist-cross**, *s.* Mark of the cross, as cut, painted, written, or stamped on certain objects.

1. As the sign of twelve o'clock.

"Fall to your business soundly; the fescue of the dial is upon the *christ-cross* of noon."—*The Puritan*, iv. 2. (Nares.)

2. Probably the Alpha and Omega, or beginning and end.

"Christ's cross is the *crist-cross* of all our happiness."—*Quarles: Emblems*. (Nares.)

Christ-cross-row, **criss-cross-row**, *s.* The alphabet; so called according to some because a cross

was placed at the beginning of it, or according to others, because it was frequently from superstitious ideas written or printed in the form of a cross.

"From infant conning of the *Christ-cross-row*
Or puzzling through a primer, line by line."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

Christ's-eye, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Inula Oculus Christi*.

Christ's-hair, *s.*

Bot.: *Scolopendrium vulgare*.

Christ's-herb, *s.*

Bot.: *Helleborus niger*.

Christ's-ladder, ***Christis-leddere**, *s.*

Botany:

Erythraea Centaurium. Prior suggests that it was originally called *Christ's-gall* or *Christis schale* = Christ's-cup, which being mistaken for *Christi scala* gave rise to the latter popular name.

Christ's-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: *Paliurus aculeatus*, a plant so called from its being believed by many to be the plant from which the crown of thorns was made which was placed on the head of our Savior. It is a common plant in Palestine, and being very pliable, is capable of being woven into any shape. The fruit has a singular appearance, resembling a head with a broad-brimmed hat. The spines are long and sharp, the flower rose-shaped.

Christ's-wort, ***Christes-wurte**, *s.*

Bot.: *Helleborus niger*; also called *Christmas-rose* (q. v.).

"*Christes wurte* flowreth al bytimes about Christmas."—*Lyte*, p. 351.

Christ-tide, *s.* [Eng. *Christ*, and *tide* (q. v.).] Christmas; the season of Christmas.

"Let *Christ-tide* be thy fast."

Cartwright: The Ordinary, 1651.

christ-a-dēlph'-i-ang, *s. pl.* [Gr. *Christos* = Christ, and *adelphoi* = brethren.] A sect of Christians calling themselves the brethren of Christ, and as such claiming to take their origin from the Apostles themselves. [THOMASITE.]

***christ'-al**, ***christ'-all**, *a. & s.* [CRYSTAL.]

"And in his waters, which your mirror make,
Behold your faces as the *christall* bright."

Spenser: Epithalamion.

***Christ'-dōm**, *s.* [Eng. *Christ*; suff. -dom.] The rule of Christ; Christendom.

"Slaves without the liberty in *Christdom*."—*Mrs. Browning: Cry of the Children*.

christ'-en, ***crist'-en** (*t* silent), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *cristnian*=to make a Christian; *cristen*=a Christian; O. F. *chrestienner*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To receive into the Christian Church by baptism, at which a Christian name is given to the child baptized.

¶ The term is limited by some to the portion of the church service at which the reception into the church is made. Thus a child may be baptized privately, but the ceremony of receiving into the church or christening is done publicly in a consecrated building.

"... children might be *christened*, if such were the wish of their parents, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

*2. To christianize; to convert to Christianity.

"I am most certain this is the first example in England since it was first *christened*."—*Jeremy Taylor: Discourse on Extempore Prayer*.

3. To name, to denominate; to give a name to.

"Where such evils as these reign, *christen* the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millenium."—*Burnet*.

4. To use for the first time. (Often said of a cup.)

B. Intrans.: To be competent to administer the rite of baptism.

"This should not exempt them . . . nay, though they should *christen* and receive the sacrament therein."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*, 456.

christ'-en-dōm, ***crist'-en-dōm**, ***crist-in-dom**, ***cryst-yn-dame**, ***crist-ene-dom** (*t* silent), *s.* [A. S. *cristendom*, *cristenandom*.]

*1. Baptism, from the idea, formerly almost universally entertained, that the administration of baptism made a man a Christian.

"Sothli me ben togedere biried with him be *Christendom*. [Vulg. per baptismum.]"—*Wycliffe: Rom.* vi. 4.

*2. Christianity, the Christian religion.

"Er Seint Austyn to Engelande broughte *cristendom*."—*St. Dunstan*, 60.

*3. The name received at baptism; a Christian name; hence, any appellation or name.

4. That portion of the world in which Christianity is the recognized or prevailing religion, or which is governed in accordance with Christian doctrines, as opposed to heathen or Mohammedan countries.

"Like a tench? by the mass, there is ne'er a king in *Christendom* could be better bit than I."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

5. The members of the Christian Church; the whole body of Christians collectively.

"The destruction of Jerusalem is the only subject now remaining for an epic poem; a subject which, like Milton's Fall of Man, should interest all *Christendom*, as the Homeric War of Troy interested all Greece."—*Coleridge: Table Talk*.

***chrīs'-tēn-ēr** (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *christen*; -er.] The priest who performs the ceremony of baptism. (*Latimer*.)

chrīs'-tēn-ing (*t* silent), *pr. particip.*, *a. & s.* [CHRISTEN.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As particip. adj.: Pertaining to, or connected with, the ceremony of christening.

"My thoughts no *christening* dinners crost,
No children cry'd for butter'd toast."

T. Warton: Progr. of Discontent.

C. As subst.: The act or ceremony of admitting into the Christian Church, or of naming generally.

"The success of the launch was most complete, and the *christening* of the ship . . . was followed by hearty cheering."—*London Times*, December 2, 1875.

***Chrīs'-tēn-tēe**, *s.* [CHRISTIANITY.] Christendom.

"Some publique officers of *Christentee*."—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 118.

***Christ'-hood**, *s.* [Eng. *Christ*; -hood.] The state or condition of being the Christ. (*Chester Plays*, ii. 33.)

Christ'-i-an, ***chist-en**, ***cryst-yne**, **crist-ene**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *cristen*; O. Sax. *kristin*; O. Fris. *kristen*; O. Icel. *kristinn*; Sw. *kristen*; Da. *christen*; O. Fr. *christian*, *christien*; Fr. *chrétien*, all from Lat. *christianus*; Gr. *christianos*, from *christos*=Christ. Trench draws attention to the fact that we never in the New Testament find the word applied to the followers of Jesus, except by their adversaries, and that it was not introduced till the preaching of Paul to the Gentiles of Antioch, and other causes, showed that the disciples of the Crucified One indicated by their devout Master aimed at making their religion that of the entire world. The application of the name Christian showed that the faith so designated was perceived to be not a Jewish sect, but a religion freed from nationality or from locality, that it might better discharge its mission to the world. (*Trench: On the Study of Words*, pp. 99, 100.)]

A. As substantive:

1. One who believes or professes the religion of Christ; a follower of Christ.

"This Makometh was a *cristene*."—*Langland: P. Plowman*, 10,418.

"The disciples were called *Christians* first in Antioch."—*Acts* xi. 26.

2. One who is born in a Christian country or of Christian parents.

3. *Plural*:

(1) A name assumed by a denomination in this country, to express their alleged renunciation of all sectarianism. They are rather numerous. They have no creed, nor authority in matters of doctrine, but leave to each individual the interpretation of Scripture, and the determination thereby of his belief. They may be regarded as a sect of Baptists.

(2) In the British Registrar-General's lists for 1881 of religious denominations having certified places of worship in England and Wales, the two following occur—(a) Christians owning no name but the Lord Jesus; and (b) Christians who object to be otherwise designated.

B. As adjective:

1. Believing in or professing the religion of Christ.

"*Cristene* men ogen ben so fagen."—*Genesis and Exodus*.

"... the most *Christian* barbarian who had perpetrated on Christians outrages of which his infidel allies would have been ashamed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Pertaining to Christ or his religion.

3. Pertaining to the Church of Christ; ecclesiastical.

"In briefly recounting the various species of ecclesiastical courts, or, as they are often styled, *Courts Christian*, I will begin with the lowest."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*.

4. Civilized.

¶ The most *Christian king*, a title bestowed by Pope Gregory the Great upon Charles Martel, and retained by subsequent French kings, as the great supporters of the Church.

"William declared aloud at his table before many persons that he would make the most *Christian King* repent the outrage, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -ñion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

Christian architecture, s. The introduction of Christianity naturally had its effect on the style of architecture adopted for religious buildings. The Roman Early Christian style appeared first in basilicas and circular churches. The former were, doubtless, originally built on the model of the Roman basilicas [BASILICAS], but the requirements of the new religion soon necessitated various modifications in the original plan. The Christian basilicas were constructed generally with three aisles: the central one broader than the others, the left or north being reserved for males and the right or south for females. Sometimes we find five aisles. The building terminated in a semi-circular apse. The decorations consisted of paintings and mosaics, used mainly in the apse. The pillars were generally of the Corinthian order. [CORINTHIAN.] Symbols were largely introduced. These were the cross, the monogram of Christ, a lamb or a dove, as typifying the Holy Spirit, and a fish, used as a symbol of Christ from the letters of the Greek word *ichthys*=a fish, forming the initials of the titles of our Lord, *Iēsous Christos, Theou huios, sōtēr*=Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Savior. The roofing was of beams with flat paneling, frequently gilt. The altar stood at the east end in front of the apse. The space round the altar was raised off and called the sanctuary. Adjoining the entrance was generally a narrow space called the Narthex. [NARTHEX.] In the middle of a portico in front of the building was a bowl for washing the hands. [CANTHARUS.] A crypt was constructed under the altar for the reception of the bones of the patron-saint.

Christian Endeavor, Young People's Society of, s. A non-sectarian evangelical organization of young people connected with various evangelical churches throughout the world, having for its motto "For Christ and the Church." The first society was formed February 2d, 1881, in the Williston Church, Portland, Me., by Rev. Francis E. Clark. In November, 1896, the organization had increased to 47,009 societies, with a membership of 2,800,000, chiefly in the United States and Canada, and in Australia, Great Britain, China, India, Japan, and in all missionary lands. The general organization or United Society is simply a bureau of information for all the societies, each local society managing its own affairs in its own way. It is controlled by a board of trustees, representing the great evangelical churches, who meet quarterly.

Christian courts, s. pl.

Law: The same as ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Christian era, s.

Chron.: The era or epoch introduced by the birth of Christ. It was calculated back about the year 532, by a monk, Dionysius Exiguus (the latter word, meaning little, being assumed either because his stature was diminutive or because he modestly believed his mental powers small, which they were not). It is thought that he fixed the advent too late by four years, and that consequently Jesus was born, if the contradiction in terms can be permitted, in B. C. 4. Mr. J. W. Bosanquet considers that it was in B. C. 3. On these views the year 1894 of the Christian era is really 1897 or 1898. The Christian era is sometimes called the Dionysian era.

Christian name, s. The name given to a child on its admission into the Christian Church at baptism, as distinguished from the surname or family name.

Christian period, s.

Archæol.: The period from the introduction of Christianity till now. It varies in different countries.

Christian Science, s. A religious system discovered and founded by Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, of Boston, in 1866. The growth of the denomination has been rapid and in 1905 there are about 850 organized societies or churches in America and Europe. The extract below, written by Mr. Edward A. Kimball, one of its adherents, will give some idea of its claims and tenets:

Christian Science is the explication of Truth or the Science of Being, reducing to human apprehension and demonstration the Divine Nature and Law, manifested in the annihilation of sin, sickness and death.

Christian Science is Christ Science, or "God with us," and involves the ultimate of all reason, revelation and inspiration. This church is built upon the spiritual interpretation of the Scriptures.

In *Christian Science* God is revealed and demonstrated as omnipresent, omnipotent and omniscient Spirit; as infinite Life, Intelligence, Love and Substance. It reveals God-created and God-governed man as His likeness, having dominion over evil. This at-one-ment of man with God, Jesus demonstrated. *Christian Science* unites true science and true Christianity, basing its Scientific character on demonstrable truth. In theology it includes the worship of one infinite individual God. It acknowledges the divinity and Messiahship of Christ. It accepts the Bible as containing the inspired word of God, and holds to every essential belief of true Christianity.

It differs from all other phases of Christianity by claiming that the efficacy of its theology heals sickness as well as sin according to the command and example of Jesus.

In verification of this it is claimed that hundreds of thousands of instances of disease pronounced incurable have been healed thereby. The only text book of *Christian Science*, is "Science and Health, With Key to the Scriptures," by Rev. Mary Baker Eddy.

Christian Scientist, s. A believer in the doctrines outlined under Christian Science. *Supra.*

Chris'-ti-an, v. t. [CHRISTEN.] To convert to Christianity; to baptize.

"You allege the practice of all churches *christianed* to the contrary."—*Falke: Against Allen* (1886), p. 252.

***Chris'-ti-an-ism, s.** [Fr. *christianisme*; Lat. *christianismus*, from Gr. *christianismos*=the profession of Christianity.]

1. Christianity; the profession of the Christian religion.

"Herein the worst of kings professing *christianism* have by far exceeded him."—*Milton: Eikonoclastes*, ch. i.

2. Christendom; the nations professing Christianity.

christ'-i-an-ite (1), s. [Named after Prince Frederick Christian of Denmark, who explored Vesuvius in company with the discoverers Monticelli and Covelli, with suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Anorthite occurring at Mount Vesuvius in isolated blocks among the old lavas; also in the Faroe Islands and Java.

christ'-i-an-ite (2), s. [Named after Christian VIII. of Denmark, with Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Mineralogy:

1. The same as ANORTHITE (q. v.).

2. *Christianite of Descloizeaux:* The same as PHILLIPSITE (q. v.).

Chris'-ti-an'-i-ty, *cris'-ti-en-te, *crys-ty-an-te, *cris-tan-te, s. [O. Fr. *crestientet*, *crestiente*; Fr. *chrétienté*, from Lat. *christianitas*.]

1. Christendom; the professors of the Christian religion.

"There was never no better in *crystyante*"—*Nugæ Poeticæ*, p. 57.

2. The Christian religion; the doctrines and precepts taught by Christ.

"What make ye of your *Christianities*, and Chivalries, and Reformations, and Marsellise Hymns, and Reigns of Terror?"—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

¶ To take a comprehensive view of Christianity, attention should be given to (1) its doctrines, (2) its government and discipline, and (3) its history from the time that it was introduced into the world until now.

(1) *The Doctrines of Christianity:* Though the professors of Christianity have separated into many sects, as have the Mohammedans, the Brahmanists, and others, yet all but a small minority are really at one with respect to certain great fundamental doctrines. Christians believe in a Supreme Being—the one living and true God. The immense majority hold that it is not inconsistent with monotheism to accept the tenet that in the Divine Unity there is a Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, to all of whom worship of the highest kind can be paid. Jesus Christ is identified by them with the second person of the Godhead, and is held to be at once God and Man. As God He existed from eternal ages, and was not first brought into being when born at Bethlehem. They consider that He was miraculously conceived by the Holy Ghost, and that His mother remained the Virgin Mary after having brought Him into the world. The reason why He came to this earth is held to have been that He had been commissioned by His Eternal Father to undertake a mission of mercy to the earth. Another tenet of their faith represents man as having been created innocent, but to have fallen, and now to be guilty and in need of a Savior. Christ is believed to have been that Divine Savior. His life on earth is regarded as having been perfect, so that He constitutes the exemplar for all mankind. His death is held to have been an atonement for sins not His own, and to have been so important that to it all Jewish ceremonies and symbols and all Messianic prophecy, as with a finger, pointed. Faith in His Divine mission and work, and specially on the efficacy of His death, are insisted on to put sinners in possession of the benefits purchased by their Redeemer's death. The historic facts of His resurrection and ascension are pointed to as evidences of the sanction and acceptance of His work by His Heavenly Father, and implicit trust is expressed in His coming again agreeably to His promise to earth, and in His ultimately becoming the Judge of the world. At the final assize it is believed that those whose good deeds show that they have believed in Him, shall be rewarded by eternal felicity, while everlasting misery shall be in store for those who have been faithless and wicked. The acceptance of this creed by man in his fallen state, is held to be

impossible without Divine assistance, and it is considered that the Holy Ghost, if solicited, will give the requisite spiritual power to produce faith in the most unbelieving heart. The Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are regarded as possessing inspiration in a sense in which no other book has it, and as being, therefore, in the highest degree fitted to enlighten inquiring minds as to religious duty.

(2) *The government and discipline of Christianity:* [For these see CHURCH GOVERNMENT.]

(3) *The history of Christianity:* [For this see CHURCH HISTORY.]

chrís'-tí-an-í-zā'-tion, chrís'-tí-an-í-sā'-tion, s. [Eng. *christianiz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act of converting to Christianity.

chrís'-tí-an-í-ze, chrís'-tí-an-í-se, v. t. & i. [Fr. *christianiser*; Low Lat. *christianizo*, from Gr. *christianizō*=to make Christian, *christianos*=Christian.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make Christian, to convert to Christianity.

*2. To adapt to Christianity or Christian doctrines.

"The principles of Platonic philosophy, as it is now *christianized*,"—*Dryden*.

***B. Intrans.:** To become Christian.

"Prestor John . . . doth in some sort devoutly *christianize*."—*Sylvester: Colonies*, 379. (*Davies*.)

chrís'-tí-an-í-zed, chrís'-tí-an-í-sed, pa. par. or a. [CHRISTIANIZE.]

chrís'-tí-an-í-z-íng, chrís'-tí-an-í-s-íng, pa. par., a. & s. [CHRISTIANIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of making Christian; christianization.

Chrís'-tí-an-like, a. [Eng. *christian*; *-like*.]

1. *Of things:* Befitting a Christian.

" . . . avoids them with great discretion, or undertakes them with a most *Christian-like* fear."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 3.

2. *Of persons:* Like a Christian.

"Although the duke was enemy to him, Yet he, most *christianlike*, laments his death."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 2.

***Chrís'-tí-an-lý, *cris'-ten-ly, adv. & a.** [Eng. *Christian*; Mid. Eng. *Cristen*; and suff. *-ly*.]

A. As adv.: Like a Christian; in a manner befitting a Christian.

"This child Maurice was sith then emperour Imaad by the pope and lyved *cristenly*."

Chaucer: C. T., 5,541.

B. As adj.: Christianlike; befitting a Christian.

"Father he hight and he was in the parish; a *christianly* plainness

Clothed from his head to his feet the old man of seventy winters."

Longfellow: The Children of the Lord's Supper.

***Chrís'-tí-an-ness, s.** [Eng. *Christian*; *-ness*.]

The quality of being Christianlike or in accordance with Christian teaching.

" . . . and in like manner to judge the *christianness* of an action by the law of natural reason, . . ."—*Hammond: Of Conscience*, § 26.

***chrís'-tí-an-ög'-raph-ý, s.** [Gr. *christianos*=a Christian, *grapheia*=a description, *graphō*=to describe.] An account and description of Christian countries and sects.

"In my *christianography* you may see divers liturgies."

—*Pagitt: Heresiography*, p. 64.

***Chrís'-tíc-ō-líst, s.** [Lat. *Christicola*; from *Christus*=Christ, and *colō*=to worship.] A worshiper of Christ

***Chrís'-tí-de, s.** [Eng. *Chris(tmas)*, and *tide* (q. v.).] Christmas-tide.

"It [ivy] flowereth not till July, and the berries are not ripe till *Christide*."—*Culpeper: Eng. Physic*, p. 120.

chrís'-tís-ō'-nī-a, s. [Named after Sir Robert Christison, Bart., M. D., &c., Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh.]

Bot.: A genus of parasitic plants, containing ten or twelve species, and belonging to the order *Orobanchaceæ*. They are natives of India.

Chríst'-lëss, a. [Eng. *Christ*; *-less*.] Having no faith in Christ; without the spirit of Christ; unchristian.

"And a million horrible echoes brake From the red-ribbed hollow behind the wood, And thundered up into heaven the *Christless* code That must have life for a blow."

Tennyson: Maud, xxii. 1.

***Chríst'-mas** (*t* silent), **cristmes*, **cristes-messe*, **crystenmas*, **chrystmas*, **criste-masse, s. & a. [A. S. *Crist*=Christ; *mæsse*=mass, festival.]*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

A. As substantive:

1. The festival of the Nativity of Christ, observed by the Christian Church yearly on the 25th of December.

¶ Augustine considered the festivals, Good Friday, Easter Sunday, Ascension Day, and Whitsuntide, as the only festivals which had an Apostolic origin and the sanction of a general council. Christmas he deemed to be of later origin and lesser authority. When the first efforts were made to fix the period of the year when the advent took place, there were, as we learn from Clement of Alexandria, advocates for the 20th of May and for the 20th or 21st of April. The Oriental Christians generally were of opinion that both the birth and baptism of Jesus took place on the 6th of January. Julian I., bishop of Rome from A. D. 337-352, contended for the 25th of December, a view to which the Eastern Church ultimately came round, while the Church of the West adopted from their brethren in the East the view that the baptism was on the 6th of January. When the festival was at length placed in December, it afforded a substitute to the various nations who had observed a festival of rejoicing that the shortest day of the year had passed, besides spanning over the great interval between Whitsuntide of one year and Good Friday of the next. Coming to the Roman Christian converts, in lieu of the saturnalia, to which they had been accustomed while yet they were heathens, its purity became sullied almost at the first by revelry which had crept into it from this source. Similarly the Yule log, the mistletoe, &c., among English speaking peoples, are relics of Druidism.

2. The season of Christmas, *i. e.*, from Christmas-eve to Old Christmas-day, or Twelfth-night, January 6th.

"Ine zuyche festes ase at Cristesmesse."—*Ayenbite of Inweyt*, p. 213.

B. As *adj.*: Pertaining to or in use at Christmas.

"Here was a consent,
(Knowing aforehand of our merriment)
To dash it like a Christmas comedy."

Shakesp.; *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

Christmas-box, s.

*1. A little box in which presents were collected at Christmas.

"When time comes round, a Christmas-box they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year."
Gay; *Trivia*.

2. A present given at Christmas.

Christmas-card, s. An ornamented card, having on it a few words of Christmas greeting to the friend to whom it is sent. Not much known prior to the decade 1870-1880.

Christmas carol, s. A song of praise sung at Christmas.

Christmas-day, s. [CHRISTMAS, 1.]

Christmas-eve, s. The eve of Christmas-day; the night of December 24th.

Christmas-flower, s.

Botany:

1. *Helleborus niger*. [CHRISTMAS-ROSE.]

2. *Eranthis hyemalis*.

*Christmas-herb, s.

Bot.: *Helleborus niger*. (Lyte.)

Christmas-music, s.

Music:

1. Cantatas, the words of which are suitable to Christmas.

2. Music played by waits. [WAITS.] (Stainer & Barrett.)

Christmas-rose, s.

Bot.: A plant, *Helleborus niger*, order Ranunculaceae, so called from its flowering at Christmas; also called *Christmas-flower* (q. v.).

Christmas-tale, s. A tale, generally fiction, told at Christmas. It would originally be done at the family gathering around the Yule log, but is now done better in the Christmas numbers of the several popular periodicals.

Christmas-tide, s. The season of Christmas.

Christmas-tree, s. A small tree, generally a young evergreen, on the branches of which presents for children are hung at Christmas.

†chrīs-tō-lōg'-ī-cal, a. [Eng. *christolog(y)*; -ical.] Of or pertaining to Christology.

†Chrīs-tōl'-ō-gy, s. [Gr. *Christos*=Christ; *logos*=a discourse, *legō*=to tell, to discourse.] A discourse concerning Christ, or the doctrines of the Christian Church.

"The reader will find in this author an eminent excellence in that part of divinity which I make bold to call *Christology*, in displaying the great mystery of goodness, God the Son manifested in human flesh."—Trench; *On the Study of Words*, p. 132.

chrīs-tō-lyte, s. [Gr. *Christos*=Christ, and *lyō*=to lose.] One of a sect of Christians in the sixth century, who held that, when Christ descended into hell He left both His body and soul there, and rose with His Divine nature alone. (Ogilvie.)

chrīs-tōph'-an-ŷ, s. [Gr. *Christos*=Christ, and *phainō*=to bring to light, to make to appear.] An appearance of Christ, used especially of His several appearances to His disciples between His resurrection and His ascension.

"The order in which he enumerates his *christophanies*."—Strauss; *Life of Jesus*; Trans. (1846), § 138.

chrīst'-ō-phīte, s. [From St. Christophe mine at Breitenbrunn, where it is found; and suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A brilliant black blende, a variety of Sphalerite or Blende (q. v.). Specific gravity, 3.91-3.923.

chrō-ās'-ta-gēs, s. pl. [Gr. *chroa* or *chroia*=color, and *astakos*=a crab.] A variety of semi-transparent gems, comprehending all those of variable colors, when viewed in different lights.

chrō'-ma-scōpe, s. [Gr. *chrōma*=color; *skopeō*=to view, to examine.] An instrument to exhibit the three optical effects of colors: (1) The refraction of prisms and lenses; (2) The transmission of light through transparent media; (3) The reflection of speculums.

chrō'-māte, s. [CHROMIUM.]

Chromate of iron:

Min.: The same as *Chromite* (q. v.).

Chromate of lead:

1. Chem.: PbCrO₄. A lead salt of chromic acid. [CHROMIUM.]

2. Min.: The same as *CROCOITE* (q. v.).

3. Dyeing, &c.: The various chromates of lead are used to give yellow and red colors.

Chromate of lead and copper:

Min.: The same as *VAUQUELINITE* (q. v.).

Chromate of potassium:

Chem., &c.: The potassium salt of chromic acid, much used, as is the bichromate, in calico-printing, and for making pigments. Soluble chromates are detected by giving a yellow precipitate with plumbic acetate, a crimson red precipitate with argentic nitrate.

chrō-māt'-ic, *chrō-māt'-ick, a. [Fr. *chromatique*; Lat. *chromaticus*, from Gr. *chrōmatikos*=suited for color; *chrōma*=color.]

1. Relating to color, or colors; colored.

"These actions often display themselves in *chromatic* phenomena of great splendor."—Tyndall; *Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., vi. 116.

2. Pertaining to a scale of semitones in music; including notes not belonging to a diatonic scale. [CHROMATIC SCALE.]

chromatic aberration, s.

Optics: (See extract.)

"In the refracting telescopes . . . the different refrangibility of the different colored rays presents an obstacle to the extension of their power beyond very moderate limits. The focus of a lens being shorter as its refractive index is greater, it follows, that one and the same lens refracts violet rays to a focus nearer to its surface than red. . . . If the paper be held in the focus for mean rays, or between the vertices of the red and violet cones, these will then form a distinct image, being collected in a point; but the extreme, and all the other intermediate rays, will be diffused over circles of sensible magnitude, and form colored borders, rendering the image indistinct and hazy. This deviation of the several colored rays from one focus is called *chromatic aberration*."—*Encyclopedia Metropolitana*; *Light*.

chromatic chord, s.

Music: A chord which contains a note or notes foreign to diatonic progression. (Stainer & Barrett.)

chromatic harmony, s.

Music: Harmony made up of chromatic chords. (Stainer & Barrett.)

chromatic interval, s.

Music: An interval which is augmented or diminished. (Stainer & Barrett.)

chromatic modulation, s.

Music: Modulation in which, by means of chromatic harmony, there is a passing into an extreme key. (Stainer & Barrett.)

chromatic printing, s. The art of printing in colors. [CHROMO-TYPE.] (For a description of the process, see *Knight*; *Dict. of Practical Mechanics*, 1. 544.)

chromatic scale, s.

Music: A scale which proceeds by semitones.

chromatic thermometer, s. When the edge of a rectangular plate of glass is applied to a piece of heated metal, or other substance having a temperature different from that of the glass, and exposed to a beam of polarized light, colored fringes are developed. As the different tints depend on the different temperatures of the glass (which is supposed to be known), and that of the object to which it is applied, the color of the central fringe affords a means of inferring approximately the temperature of the substance. (Knight.)

chromatic type, s. Type made in parts, which are inked of various colors and separately impressed, so as to unite into a variegated whole.

*chrō-māt'-ī-cal, a. [CHROMATIC.]

chrō-māt'-ī-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *chromatical*; -ly.] In a chromatic manner.

chrō-māt'-icē, s. [Eng. *chromatic*, with sign of plural in Gr. *chrōmatika*.] (See extract.)

"The science which examines and explains the various properties of the colors of light and of natural bodies, and which forms a principal branch of optics, has been properly denominated *chromatics*, from the Greek word *chrōma*, which signifies color."—Rees; *Cyclopædia*; *Color*.

chrō-ma-tid'-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. *chrōma*, genit. *chrōmatoes*=color; *eidos*=appearance.] The coloring matter of plants.

chrō'-ma-tin, s. [Gr. *chrōma*=color.] The tingible portion of the protoplasm, forming a delicate plexus of fibrils permeating the achromatin of a typical cell in process of division.

chrō'-ma-tism, s. [Gr. *chromatizmos*=a coloring, a dyeing.]

Bot.: The same as *CHROMISM* (q. v.).

chrōm-a-tō-dys-ōps'-ī-a, s. [Gr. *chrōma*, *chrōmatoes*=color; *dys*=bad, and *ops*=the eye.]

Med.: The same as *CHROMATOPSEUDOPSIA* (q. v.).

chrō-ma-tōg'-raph-ŷ, s. [Gr. *chrōma*=color; *graphē*=a writing, a treatise, *graphō*=to write, to describe.] A discourse or treatise on chromatics.

chrō-ma-tōl'-ō-gy, s. [Gr. *chrōma*=color; *logos*=a discourse.] A treatise on colors. (Field.)

chrōm-a-tō-mēt-a-blēps'-ī-a, s. [Gr. *chrōma*, *chrōmatoes*=color, and *metablepō*=to look from one place to another.]

Med.: The same as *CHROMATOPSEUDOPSIA* (q. v.).

chrō-ma-tōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. *chrōma*=color, and *metron*=a measure.] A scale for measuring the degrees of colors.

chrō-māt'-ō-phōres, s. pl. [Gr. *chrōma*, *chrōmatoes*=color, and *phorēō*=to bear.]

Zoöl.: Little sacs with pigment granules in the integument of cuttle-fishes and other animals. These pigment cells being movable enable some animals to vary their colors under the influence of excitement or other causes. (Nicholson.)

chrōm-a-tō-pseū-dōp'-sī-a, s. [Gr. *chrōma*, *chrōmatoes*=color, and *pseudo* in compos.=false, &c.]

Med.: A term used synonymously with *chromatodysopsia* and *chromato-metabepsia* to signify a defect in the power of distinguishing different colors. [COLOR-BLINDNESS.]

chrō'-ma-trōpe, chro'-mō-trōpe, s. [Gr. *chrōma*=color; *tropē*=a turning, *trepō*=to turn, to twist.] An arrangement in a magic-lantern similar in its effect to the kaleidoscope. The pictures are produced by brilliant designs being painted upon two circular glasses, and the glasses being made to rotate in different directions. An endless variety of changes in the pattern are caused by turning the wheel, sometimes slowly, then quickly, backward and forward. (Knight.)

chrō'-ma-type, s. & a. [Gr. *chrōma*=color; *typos*=type.]

A. As substantive:

Photography:

(1) A process in which the chromic acid is deoxidized. There are several modes of getting photographs by the chromic salts, preferably the bichromate of potash. The process in itself is simple. Suppose a landscape in colors is desired. In the camera is placed a sensitive plate which will absorb only the yellow rays of light coming from the subject. No matter how minute the quantity, the yellow in each of the different colors will affect the plate in due proportion. This plate is then exposed and is replaced by another so sensitized that it will only take the red rays in the various colors; then another affected only by the blue rays is exposed. In this way the exact proportions of yellow, red and blue, the combinations of which will produce any color, are obtained. Half-tone printing blocks are made from these negatives, and the completion of the work is merely a matter of printing. The yellow is printed first; then the red, and finally the blue completes the picture, reproduced in exactly the same colors, with all the shadings, as in nature. It is a mechanical method of making color blocks by which the primary colors are so delicately divided that the combinations reproduce all the shadings, thus making effects in three printings that formerly required from ten to twenty impressions. The eye of man is not so exact in analyzing the compositions of colors as the sensitive plates which have recently been discovered.

(2) A photographic picture in the natural colors produced by the chromatype process.

B. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to the process described under A; executed by that process.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

chrōm'-chlōr-īte, *s.* [Gr. *chrōma*=color; and Eng. *chlorite*.]

Min.: A reddish-violet micaceous mineral from Texas; a variety of Penninite (q. v.). (*Dana*.)

chrōme, *s. & a.* [CHROMIUM.]

chrome-alum, *s.*

Chem.: $K_2SO_4 \cdot Cr_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 24H_2O$. It is a crystallizable purple double salt of sulphate of chromium and sulphates of potassium, sodium or ammonium, having the formula of common alum, the alumina being replaced by sesquioxide of chromium.

chrome-color, *s.* Properly, any color prepared from the salts of chromium, but generally applied to any color which, when dry, is of a soft powdery consistence, and may be mixed with oil without grinding. (*Ogilvie*.)

chrome-green, *s.* A pigment of a beautiful dark-green color, prepared from the oxide of chromium.

chrome-iron, chromiron, *s.*

Min.: FeO, Cr_2O_3 , the ore from which chromium is obtained. [CHROMIUM.]

chrome-ochre, *s.*

Min.: A clayey material, containing some oxide of chrome. It is of a bright-green shade of color. Composition. Silica, 57.0-64.0; alumina, 22.5-30.00; oxide of chromium, 2.00-10.5; sesquioxide of iron, 0.00-3.5; water, 0.00-11.0. (*Dana*.)

chrome-orange, *s.* A pigment of a dark-orange color, prepared from the subchromate of lead.

chrome-red, *s.* A pigment of a beautiful red color; a basic red chromate.

chrome-yellow, *s.* A yellow pigment prepared of lead chromate. It is of various shades, from deep orange to pale yellow. [CHROMIUM.]

chro-mēid'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *chrōma*=color; *eidos*=form, appearance; *skopeō*=to see.] The same as DEBUSCOPE (q. v.).

chrō-mic, *a.* [Eng. *chrom(e)*; -ic.] Pertaining to chrome, or prepared from it.

chromic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Chromium trioxide, $CrO_3 + H_2O$, a substance obtained from chromium, much used by dyers and calico-printers for dyeing orange or red colors. It may be prepared by adding gradually from 120 to 180 parts, by volume, of pure concentrated sulphuric acid to 100 parts of a cold saturated solution of bichromate of potash. The crystals of the trioxide separate as the solution cools. The mother liquor should be poured off, and the crystals dried upon a tile; they may be purified by recrystallization from solution in water. With excess of sulphuric acid, chromic acid is a valuable reagent for dissolving the intercellular substance of plants; it is also much used in organic chemistry as a powerful oxidizing agent. Chromic acid is readily decomposed by organic matter, as dust, &c., and must therefore be preserved in a well stoppered bottle. Its aqueous solution, which should be of a pale-yellow color, is used for hardening and preserving nervous and muscular tissues, &c. It should be prepared when required. Chromic acid, H_2CrO_4 , only exists in solution. It dyes wool and silk yellow, but will not dye cotton. Chromic acid boiled in wine dyes wool a clear brown color, if no coloring matter, acted upon by the acid, has been added to the wine.

chromic iron, chromic iron ore, *s.*

Min.: The same as CHROMITE (q. v.).

chromic mica, *s.*

Min.: The same as FUSCHITE (q. v.).

chrōm'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *chromis* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

Ichthy.: A family of Pharyngognathous fishes. They have fleshy lips, and the lateral line interrupted. They are found mostly in fresh water in the hotter parts of the world, though one species is in the Mediterranean. [CHROMIS.]

chrō-mī-ōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *chrōma*=color, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for determining the purity of water by its colorlessness. It consists of a glass tube of about a yard in length, closed at the end by a cork, and resting upon a white dish of porcelain. A green tinge is produced by minute algæ, a white opacity often by fungoid growths; iron salts are indicated by a peculiar ochry color.

chrōm'-īr-ōn, *s.* [CHROME-IRON.]

chrō-mis, *s.* [Gr. *chrōma*=color.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the Chaetodonts; sub-family, Labrinæ.

chrōm'-īsm, *s.* [Gr. *chrōma*=color, and Eng. suff. -ism.]

Bot.: An abnormal coloring of plants. It is called also Chromatism.

chrō'-mīte, *s.* [Eng. *chrome*, and suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An isometric mineral of a submetallic luster; color between iron-black and brownish-black, streak brown; opaque, and brittle. It is widely distributed in America, Asia Minor, &c. Hardness, 5.5; specific gravity, 4.321. Composition: Protoxide of iron, 18.0-38.95; magnesia, 0.0-18.13; oxide of chromium, 39.51-63.38; alumina, 0.0-19.84; silica, 0.0-10.60. (*Dana*.)

chrō'-mī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *chrōma*=color.]

Min.: A metallic tetrad element discovered by Vauquelin in 1797; symbol, Cr.; atomic weight, 52.2; specific gravity, 6. The chief ore of this metal is chrome-iron, FeO, Cr_2O_3 , found in the Shetland Islands, and a lead chromate $PbCrO_4$. The metal is obtained by the action of sodium vapor on red-hot chromium trichloride. It forms hard gray cubic crystals, infusible, insoluble in concentrated acids. Chromium forms with oxygen the following oxides: CrO , Cr_2O_3 , Cr_3O_4 , CrO_3 . All compounds of chromium are prepared from the *chromates*. Chrome-iron ore is fused with carbonate of potassium and chalk, and the fused mass is treated with water, and a soluble yellow chromate of potassium, K_2CrO_4 , is obtained; it crystallizes in yellow rhombic anhydrous crystals, isomorphous with potassium sulphate; it dissolves in 2 parts of water at 16°; its solution is of a strong yellow color, even when dilute. *Chromium dichromate*, or bichromate of potassium, $K_2Cr_2O_7$, is obtained by adding sulphuric acid to the chromate; it crystallizes in red triclinic crystals; it is used for making pigments. It dissolves in 10 parts of water at 16°. Lead chromate, $PbCrO_4$, a fine yellow precipitate, is obtained by adding a soluble lead salt to a solution of potassium chromate; it is called *chrome-yellow*. By heating it with saltpeter it is converted into a basic red chromate, called *orange-chrome* or *chrome-orange*. Chromium trioxide CrO_3 is formed by adding excess of H_2SO_4 to potassium chromate; it forms soluble red needle crystals, which are reduced by organic matter to *sesquioxide of chromium*. By heating to redness potassium dichromate it is converted into neutral chromate and *sesquioxide of chromium*, Cr_2O_3 , which is a beautiful green powder, giving a green color to glass and porcelain; it is nearly insoluble in acids. The pigment used to produce a pink color on earthenware is made by heating to redness a mixture of thirty parts of peroxide of tin, ten of chalk, and one of potassium chromate; the product is powdered, and washed with hydrochloric acid. The hydrated oxide can be obtained as a green precipitate by adding ammonia to one of its salts. Chromic chloride Cr_2Cl_6 and chromic sulphate $Cr_2(SO_4)_3$ are obtained by dissolving the hydrated oxide in the acid. The salts of chromium sesquioxide exist in green and in violet-red modifications. Potassium dichromate is easily reduced by boiling it with hydrochloric acid and alcohol to chromium sesquichloride and chloride of potassium. When sulphuric acid is used, chrome-alum, a double sulphate of chromium and potassium, is obtained, which has a deep violet tint. *Chromium monoxide* chromous oxide, CrO , absorbs oxygen rapidly; it is only known in the form of hydrate $Cr(OH)_2$. *Chromium dichloride*, $CrCl_2$, is a powerful deoxidizer. Chromium salts are easily detected by giving in both the inner and outer blow-pipe-flame green beads with borax, by forming a yellow soluble salt when fused with an alkali, which is converted into a green solution by reducing agents. Ammonia gives a green precipitate with the sesqui-salts. Potash and soda hydrates give a precipitate of $Cr_2(OH)_6$, soluble in excess, re-precipitated on boiling. Ammonium sulphide precipitates the hydrated green sesquioxide of chromium $Cr_2(OH)_6$. Chromium can be detected in the presence of the other metals of this group, by fusing the precipitate with KNO_3 , or platinum-foil, treating the fused mass with water, filtering, acidifying with acetic acid, and adding plumbic acetate, which precipitates yellow plumbic chromate.

chrō'-mō (1), *in compos.* [Gr. *chrōma*=color.]

chromo-lithograph, *s.* A lithograph printed in colors.

chromo-lithographer, *s.* A printer of chromo lithographs.

chromo-lithography, *s.* The art of printing chromo-lithographs.

(1) *Hist.*: Color-printing was first used in Europe in illuminating missals and making playing-cards, but it was not successful till it was combined with lithography, invented between A. D. 1796 and 1800 by Alois Senefelder of Prague.

(2) *Present Process*: An outline-drawing is first traced, then various stones are taken, one for each color, to which the drawing is transferred. Then the artist puts in the colors, with soap, of the tints required. Next the slab is put upon the press and carefully damped with a sponge, after which the oil color is applied with a leathern roller; the parts

of the slab which contain no drawing, being wet, resist the ink, while the drawing itself, being oily, repels the water while retaining the color.

chromo-scylograph, *s.* A colored picture produced by a succession of wooden blocks, each bearing its separate color. [CHROMATIC PRINTING.]

chrō'-mō (2), *s.* [See def.] A contraction of chromo-lithograph, first made by Mr. L. Prang, of Boston, Mass.

chromo-type, *s.*

1. *Printing*: A sheet printed in colors. The modes are various, but the usual plan is to prepare a block for each color, or a form for each color, and to place the paper upon each in succession, the exact place being preserved at each impression by means of register pins or a similar device. [CHROMATIC PRINTING; CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY.]

2. A photographic picture produced in the natural colors. This was long sought by Niepce de St. Victor, and he announced his success even with yellow, but no way has been discovered of fixing these heliochromic pictures.

chrōm'-ō-gen, *s.* [Gr. *chrōma*=color, and *gen-ao*=to produce.]

Chem.: The compound which requires only the presence of a salt-forming group to convert it into a dye-stuff. [CHROMOPHORE.]

chrō-mō-gēn'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *chromogen*; -ic.]

1. Pertaining to chromogen.

2. Color-producing.

chromogenic-bacteria, *s.* Bacteria that produce color or pigment.

chrō'-mō-grāph, *s.* [Gr. *chrōma*=color, and *graphō*=to write.] An instrument used for obtaining several copies of written matter. A substance is prepared by heating gelatine and water with glycerine, and then adding any insoluble white powder to make it firm. It is poured while hot into a shallow tin, and it sets on cooling into a firm mass. It is used as follows: The letter, &c., is written on paper, and a solution of aniline dye is used instead of ink. This is then pressed on the slightly damped surface of the chromograph. On removing the paper the ink has been transferred to the surface, and by pressing sheets of paper on it, many copies of the original writing can be obtained. Common forms of chromographs have been formed by using glue and molasses, &c.

chrō-mō-lēp'-tīs, *s.* [Gr. *chrōma*=color; *leptos*=small.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, belonging to the sub-family Serraninæ, and family Percidæ, or Perches. The body is usually covered with colored spots.

chrō-mō-lith'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *chrōma*=color, and *lithos*=a stone.] (See extract.)

"An impression of a drawing on stone, printed at Paris in colors, by the process termed *chromolithic*."—*Proceed. of Soc. of Antiquaries*, i. 22 (1844). (*Davies*.)

chrō'-mō-phōre, *s.* [Gr. *chrōma*=color; *phōrēō*=to bear, to produce.]

Chem.: The body whose presence in conjunction with a salt-forming group determines the possession of tinctorial power. NO_2 is the chromophore of nitraniline and nitrophenol, and nitrobenzene is their chromogen. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.; Dye-Staffs*, vol. viii., pt. i., p. 696.)

chrō-mo-pho-tōg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Gr. *chrōma*=color, and Eng. *photography*.] The art of producing colored photographs.

chrō'-mō-sphēre, *s.* [Eng. *chromo* (1); *sphere* (q. v.).] The gaseous envelope of the sun, through which the light of the photosphere passes.

¶ *Stellar chromosphere*: The gaseous envelope supposed to exist round each star.

chrō-mō-sphēr'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *chromospher(e)*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to a chromosphere.

chrō'-mōus, *a.* [Eng. *chrōm(e)*, and suff. -ous.] Of the nature of or pertaining to chrome. [CHROMIUM.]

chromous chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $CrCl_2$, a white powder obtained by heating chromic chloride in a stream of hydrogen.

chrō'-mūle, *s.* [Gr. *chrōma*=color; *kylē*=matter as a principle of being.] Any other coloring matter than green; the coloring matter of petals. (*Brown*.)

chrōn'-ic, ***chrōn'-ī-cal**, *a.* [Fr. *chronique*; Lat. *chronicus*; Gr. *chronikos*=pertaining to time, *chronos*=time.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Relating or pertaining to time.

2. *Pathol.*: Applied to diseases of long duration, in opposition to *acute* (q. v.).

"... cases which hold an equivocal rank, which are neither decidedly acute nor plainly chronic."—*Watson: Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. viii.

chrōn'-ī-cle, ***cron-i-cle**, ***cron-y-kylle**, *s.* [Formed as a dimin. from Mid. Eng. *cronique* or *cronike*, used by Gower; from O Fr. *cronique*,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

pl. *croniques* = chronicles, annals; from Low Lat. *chronica* = a catalogue; from Gr. *chronica* = annals, neut. pl. of *chronikos* = pertaining to time; *chronos* = time. (*Skeat*.)

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A register or history of events in regular order of time, a diary, annals. It differs from a history proper in that the events are set down in order of succession barely and simply without any attempt at connection, coloring, or philosophic treatment.

"Old men, for the most part, are like old *chronicles*, that give you dull, but true accounts of times past, and are worth knowing only on that score."—Pope: *Thoughts on Various Subjects*.

(2) A history; a narrative of events (generally in the plural).

"If from the field I shall return once more
To kiss these lips, I will appear in blood;
I and my sword will earn our *chronicle*."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 11.

2. *Fig.*: Anything which conveys or suggests the course of events in history.

"Every moldering stone is a *chronicle*."—Irving.

II. *Scripture Canon (Pl.)*: A name applied to two books of the Canonical Old Testament, which immediately follow 1 and 2 Kings. In the Hebrew Bible they form but a single composition, entitled *Dibre Hayamim* = words of days, *i. e.*, diaries or journals. The Septuagint translators were the first to divide the one volume into two, which they called *Paraleipomenōn prōton* and *Paraleipomenōn deuterōn* = the first and the second of things left over, *i. e.*, passed by or omitted by the writers of the books of Samuel and Kings. In the Vulgate, Wycliffe, and the earlier printed versions, they are termed 1 and 2 Paralipomenon (q. v.). Jerome called the undivided book *Chronicon*, and the Vulgate *Chronica* or *Chronicorum liber* [CHRONICON], from the former of which two appellations we derive the name *Chronicles*. To a certain extent the *Chronicles* are supplementary to the books of Samuel and Kings, but in part they also travel over the same ground, the books of Kings, however, regarding events from the prophetic standpoint, while the *Chronicles* do so from the Levitical point of view. The traditional opinion, both among Jews and Christians, regards Ezra as having been the author or compiler of the books of *Chronicles*. If so, then a later hand must have added ch. iii. 19-24, where the descendants of Zerubbabel are enumerated apparently to the third generation. If, on the contrary, that passage was penned by the writer of the other parts of the book, then the composition of the volume itself must be brought down to B. C. 330, if not to 300—nay, there have been advocates for even a lower date, viz., 270 or 260. At even the earliest of these dates the Jewish commonwealth consisted chiefly of the two tribes of Judah and Benjamin, the ten tribes not having returned from captivity. In the books of *Chronicles*, consequently, the former kingdom of Israel holds but slight prominence, while that of Judah, to which the writer was passionately attached and of which to a certain extent he was the apologist, is treated at length. He shows that Judah was prosperous when it followed Jehovah, and fell into misery and decay whenever it rejected Him as its king.

The writer of the books of *Chronicles* seems to copy or allude to Genesis, Exodus, Numbers, Joshua, Ruth, 1 and 2 Samuel, 1 and 2 Kings, Ezra, and Nehemiah; between xi. 3-24 of the last-named of these books and 1 Chron. ix. 2-34 there is a striking parallelism.

Some of the numbers in *Chronicles* differ from those in Kings, possibly from errors of copyists, figures in the very nature of things being much more liable than words to undergo alteration. Where Kings and *Chronicles* differ in this respect, the numbers in the former books are to be preferred.

chrōn'ī-cle, **cron-ī-cle*, **cron-ī-cal*, *v. t.* [CHRONICLE, *s.*] To record in a chronicle or in history; to register.

"In Rome thys geste *cronycald ys*."

Sir Eglamour, 1339.

chrōn'ī-cled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHRONICLE, *v.*]

chrōn'ī-clēr, **cron-y-clere*, *s.* [Eng. *chronicler* (*e*); -*ist*.] A writer of a chronicle or history; a historian.

"*Cronyclere*. *Cronicus*, *historicus*."—Prompt. Parv.

**chrōn'ī-clēr*, **cron'ī-clēr*, *v. i.* [CHRONICLER, *s.*] To chronicle, to relate in history.

"Out of an anonyal *croniclering* manuscript."—Fuller: *Worthies*; Lincoln, ii. 9.

chrōn'ī-clīng, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [CHRONICLE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of recording in a chronicle or a history; the writing of a history or chronicle.

†chrōn'ī-clīst, **cron'ī-clīst*, *s.* [Eng. *chronicler* (*e*); -*ist*.] A chronicler. (*Skelton*.)

chrōn'ī-cōn, *s.* [Gr. *chronicon*, neut. of *chronikos* = concerning time; *chronos* = time.]

Literature, Ch. Hist., &c.: A chronicle, as *Chronicon Alexandrinum*, the Alexandrian Chronicle; *Chronicon Paschale*, the Paschal Chronicle.

chrōn'ī-que, **cron'ī-que* (*que as k*), **cron-yke*, *s.* [O. Fr. *cronique*.] [CHRONICLE.] A chronicle; a record of events.

"The best *chronique* that can be now compiled of their late changes, . . ."—L. Addison: *West Barbary*.

chrōn'ō-grām, *s.* [Fr. *chronogramme*, from Gr. *chronos* = time; *gramma* = a writing, *graphō* = to write.] An inscription in which a certain date is included and expressed in numeral letters. (See an example under the following word.)

chrōn'ō-grām-māt'īc, *chrōn'ō-grām-māt'ī-cal*, *a.* [Fr. *chronogrammatique*, from *chronogramme*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a chronogram.

chrōn'ō-grām-māt'ī-cal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *chronogrammatical*; -*ly*.] In a manner of a chronogram.

"These elegies and epitaphs are printed in several formes, some like pillars, some circular, some *chronogrammatically*."—Wood: *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. 111.

chrōn'ō-grām-ma-tīst, *s.* [Eng. *chronogrammatist* (*ic*); -*ist*.] A writer of chronograms.

"There are foreign universities, where, as you praise a man in England for being an excellent philosopher, or poet, it is an ordinary character to be a great *chronogrammatist*."—Addison.

chrōn'ō-grāph, *s.* [Fr. *chronographe*, from Gr. *chronos* = time; *graphē* = a writing, *graphō* = to write.]

*1. A chronogram.

2. A time indicator. Astronomical intervals are noted by pressing a key which makes one dot or puncture on a traveling strip of paper and another at the end of the observation. Such a time-paper becomes a record. The racer's chronograph is one which deposits ink-spots on a traveling paper at the start and arrival of the horses. (See *Chronometer* and *Chronoscope*.)

chronograph watch, *s.* A kind of stop-watch especially made to enable trained nurses to take accurately the pulse of their patients. The moment the pulse has been taken, the large sweep second-hand can be instantly stopped by a slight pressure upon the stem of the watch.

"The properly equipped, trained nurse, whether at the seat of war, wearing the badge of the Red Cross, or waiting upon the afflicted at home, carries a *chronograph watch*."—New York Sun, Aug. 23, 1898.

†chrōn'ōg'ra-phēr, *s.* [Eng. *chronograph(y)*; -*er*.] A writer of chronography; a chronologer.

"Dionysius compares them with the Greek *chronographers*."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iii., § 11, vol. i., p. 91.

chrōn'ōg'ra-phŷ, *s.* [Gr. *chronographia*, from *chronos* = time; *graphē* = a writing, *graphō* = to write.] An account or description of past time; a history.

chrōn'ōl'ō-gēr, *s.* [Gr. *chronologos*, from *chronos* = time, *logos* = an account, *legō* = to tell.] One who devotes himself to, or is skilled in the chronology of history.

" . . . that is to say 300 years before the foundation of Naxos, which is fixed by the ancient *chronologers* at 136 B. C."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. vii., § 2, vol. i., p. 275.

chrōn'ō-lōg'īc, **chrōn'ō-lōg'īck*, *a.* [Fr. *chronologique*; Gr. *chronologikos* = pertaining to chronology (q. v.).] Chronological.

"May *chronologic* spouts

Contain no cypher legible!"

T. Warton: *Epist. from T. Hearne*.

chrōn'ō-lōg'īc-al, *a.* [Eng. *chronologic*; -*al*.]

1. Pertaining to chronology; containing an account of events in the order of time.

" . . . the *chronological* account of some times and things past, . . ."—Hale: *Origin of Mankind*.

2. Arranged according to order of time.

"They are not arranged in logical or in *chronological* order."—London Times.

chrōn'ō-lōg'ī-cal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *chronological*; -*ly*.] In a chronological manner; according to chronology or the succession of time.

chrōn'ōl'ō-gīst, *s.* [Fr. *chronologiste*; Gr. *chronologos*.] The same as CHRONOLOGER (q. v.).

"According to these *chronologists*, the prophecy of the Rabin, that the world should last but six thousand years, has been long disproved."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

chrōn'ōl'ō-gŷ, *s.* [Fr. *chronologie*; Gr. *chronologia* = computation of time, *chronology*; *chronos* = time; *logos* = a discourse.] The science of comput-

ing and adjusting dates and periods of time by divisions and periods, and of assigning to events their proper dates.

" . . . the system, or many systems, of *chronology* framed out of the Egyptian monuments, . . ."—Milman: *Hist. of Jews* (3d ed.), Pref., vol. i., p. xxix.

" . . . by a mere random assertion, and without any accurate knowledge of the *chronology*."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. ii., § 19, vol. ii., p. 94.

¶ The following are the leading systems of chronology existing among the several nations of the world. Want of space forbids that the list should be exhaustive:

1. *Chinese and Japanese Chronology*: In these calculation is made by cycles of sixty years, each year of the cycle separately named.

2. *Hindoo Chronology*:

(1) *Historical*: No system is universal in India or exclusive. Two of the chief are the era of Salivahana (A. D. 77), and that of Vicramaditya (B. C. 57).

(2) *Astronomical*: The Hindoos have four ages [YOOGA]. We are now in the Kali Yooga, beginning 3101 B. C.

3. *Egyptian Chronology*:

(1) *Historical*: Julius Africanus and Eusebius have preserved some fragments of a work by Manetho, an Egyptian priest, who lived in the time of Ptolemy Lagus, in the third century B. C. In these fragments the successive rulers of Egypt, from the very first to nearly the time of Alexander the Great in the fourth century B. C., are arranged in thirty or thirty-one dynasties. Increasing importance has been given to his work, as it has been found that one after another of his statements, once unsupported, have been confirmed by the hieroglyphics of the monuments. A long period is, of course, requisite for so many dynasties. Lane, Stuart Poole, and others largely reduce this by making certain of the first seventeen dynasties contemporaneous, while Bunsen, Lepsius, and their followers make them successive, and contend for a lengthened chronology.

(2) *Astronomical*: The Egyptians, moreover, calculated by a tropical cycle of 1,500, and a Sothic cycle of 1,460 Julian years. [CYCLE.]

4. *Greek Chronology*: In the time of Herodotus, and subsequently in that of Thucydides, the Greeks had no chronology spanning wide intervals of time. It was not till B. C. 194 that Eratosthenes, the "father" of Greek chronology, began to count by Olympiads, the first of which was dated from what we now should call B. C. 776. He was followed by Apollodorus, B. C. 115, Censorinus A. D. 238, &c. There were other Greek methods of computation than by Olympiads; thus the era of the Seleucidæ was B. C. 324.

5. *Roman Chronology*: The method of Roman reckoning was by the consulships, which, of course, could give no indication of time unless their order was carefully preserved, and even then was clumsy. A much simpler and better plan was by calculating years from the building of the city. This Varro, whom the moderns follow, placed in what would now be called B. C. 753, while Cato preferred 752. It does not materially diminish the value of this date that Rome would seem to have come into existence earlier than that year. It is enough for chronology that the date to be reckoned from is a fixed one.

6. *Jewish Chronology*: Up till the 15th century the Jews followed the era of the Seleucidæ [4]. Since then they have dated from the creation of the world, which they fix 3760 years and three months before the commencement of the Christian era.

7. *Mohammedan Chronology*: Dates are counted from the Hegira, *i. e.*, the time of Mohammed's flight from Mecca to Medina, 16th or 15th July, A. D. 622.

8. *Christian Chronology*: Since the 6th century dates have begun to be reckoned from the birth of Christ [CHRISTIAN ERA], though the system did not become universal in Europe till many centuries subsequently. The chief disadvantage of this method is that it requires a counting backward as well as forward; its advantage is that it evades dating the creation of man and of the earth, though, of course, investigations have been made as to how many years B. C. these events, formerly believed to have occurred almost at the same time, took place. Hales brought together 120 opinions on the subject, the extremes varying by 3,268 years, while it has been affirmed that even 300 diverse views on the subject exist. One great reason of the discrepancy is that the Hebrew, the Samaritan, and the Greek Pentateuchs all differ as to certain numbers in Genesis v. and elsewhere, so that Archbishop Ussher, following the Hebrew, makes the creation B. C. 4004, while Hales, preferring the Septuagint Greek, fixes the date at 5,411.

9. *Scientific Chronology*: Wherever the occurrence of an eclipse of the sun or moon has been noted by an ancient or other historian in the annals of any year, which he accurately notes, astronomy will ultimately fix that eclipse with unerring exactitude to the day, hour, minute, and second. The

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çall, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

only uncertainty at present is that the value of certain tables, called Hansen's, by which the moon's motion is computed, has excited differences of opinion. Geology has proved finally and irreversibly that the world was in existence many millions of years before man came upon the scene, and that the two events must not be confounded by chronologists. Occurrences marking the several stages in the earth's past history, it has hitherto dated by geological periods, or subdivisions of them, not by historic time. It is only now beginning cautiously to feel its way to date in years a few events of the Post-Pliocene, or at furthest, of the Newer Pliocene periods. [GLACIAL PERIOD.] The first appearance of man (a very recent geological event) it carries back further than history has as yet ventured to do. [ANTIQUITY OF MAN, PALEOLITHIC, &c.]

chrōn-ōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Fr. *chronomètre*, from Gr. *chronos*=time, and *metron*=a measure.]

1. *Horol.*: An instrument for the exact measurement of time. This general meaning would include clocks, watches of all kinds, clepsydras, and some other devices, such as hourglasses and the graduated candles of the famous King Alfred. The term is, however, applied in a restricted sense to those having adjustments and compensations for the fluctuations of temperature. Chronometers are known as ship's and pocket. The rating of chronometers is usually conducted at government observatories. The instruments are sent from the different watch-makers and received at stated periods. They remain the greater part of a year, their rates being noted daily by two persons. The best receive prizes and are purchased for the navy; others receive certificates of excellence; others are unrewarded. On their arrival in January, they are left to the ordinary atmospheric temperature for some months; their rates are taken under these conditions. The apartment is then heated to a tropical temperature, and the rate taken. They are then placed for a certain period in trays over the stove, and the rate taken. They are then placed in a refrigerating chamber cooled by a freezing mixture, and the rate taken under this artificial arctic temperature. Their capacity to stand these variations constitutes their value, and their actual range of exposure may be estimated at 180°: from the +120° of Aden and Fernando Po to the -60° of the Arctic regions when frozen in the pack of ice and watching through the long, long night.

2. *Musical*: An instrument to indicate musical time; a metronome.

"An instrument under the . . . name *chronometer* is also used by musicians for the accurate measurement of time. Two sorts have been invented for different purposes. The first supplies the motion of the conductor, and regularly beats time. . . . The second is used by tuners of instruments to measure the velocity of beats."—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana*.

chronometer-escapement, s. An escapement invented by Berthoud, and improved by Harrison, Arnold, Earnshaw, and Dent. It is the most perfect, delicate, and satisfactory in its operation of all the escapements. It is also kept more carefully, at least in marine chronometers, as the gimbal-joint hanging enables it to maintain a constant position relatively to the horizon, and it is carefully guarded from jars.

chrōn-ō-mēt'-ric, **chrōn-ō-mēt'-ri-cal**, a. [Fr. *chronométrique*.] Pertaining to a measurer or the measurement of time; pertaining to, or measured by, a chronometer.

" . . . to carry a chain of *chronometrical* measurements round the world."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. i. 1.

chronometric-governor, s. A device by which a time-measurer set to work at a prescribed and equable rate is made to regulate the motion of an engine. Invented by Wood, and improved by Siemens.

chrōn-ōm'-ēt-ry, s. [Fr. *chronométrie*.] The art or science of the division and measurement of time. (*Maunder*.)

chrōn-ō-scōpe, s. [Gr. *chronos*=time; *skopeō*=to see, to examine.]

1. An instrument invented by Prof. Wheatstone in 1840, to ascertain the velocity of projectiles by measuring small intervals of time. Two wire targets are placed, one about twenty yards from the gun, and the second about the same distance farther on. These are connected by a fine insulated wire with the instrument, which is about 400 yards in the rear of the ordnance. The instrument is adjusted on a plan similar to an electro-ballistic machine. When the shot is fired it cuts the wire in the first target, and then in like manner cuts the wire in the second target, the instant each wire is severed being recorded by the instrument. The interval of time occupied by the ball in passing from one target to the other furnishes the data for obtaining the initial velocity of the shot.

2. An instrument to measure the duration of luminous impressions upon the retina. (*Nichol*.)

3. A metronome. (*Craig*.)

chrō-ō-cōc'-cā-çē-æ, s. pl. [Gr. *chrōs*, Ep. & Ion. genit. *chroos*=color; *kokkos*=a kernel, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of Algae containing those which bear the Lichen fungi. (*Rossiter*.)

chrō-ō-lēp'-ōid, a. [From Gr. *chrōs*=color; *lepis*=a scale; *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Bot.: Made up of small yellow scales. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

chrō-ō-lēp'-ūs, s. [Gr. *chrōs*=color, and *lepis*=a rind, husk, shell.]

Bot.: A generic name applied to certain byssoid structures found on rocks, bark of trees, &c. *Chroolepus aureum* is composed of rigid opaque, ultimately brittle filaments, forming soft cushions of a yellowish color; *C. Jolithus*, *odoratum*, *lichenicola* are of orange or fulvous color. Another series of species, *C. ebenea*, &c., are black. These plants have been regarded sometimes as Fungi and sometimes as Algae. Rabenhorst describes eleven species. The genus forms the type of the family Chroolepidæ. Reproduction by biciliated zoöspores. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

chrÿs'-a-lid (pl. **chrÿs'-āl'-i-dēs**), s. & a. [Fr. *chrysalide*; Lat. *chrysalis*; Gr. *chrysalis*=the gold-colored sheath of some butterflies, a chrysalis, from *chrysos*=gold.]

*A. As subst.: [CHRYSALES.]

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or resembling a chrysalis.

chrÿs'-al-i-dī'-nā, s. [Eng. *chrysalid*; and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Zoöl.: A Textularian Foraminifer, with a triserial arrangement of chambers and with large pores, and sometimes tubes, opening from chamber to chamber. *Chrysalidina gradata* is from the Cretaceous strata of France. A dimorphous form, which is uniserial in its old state, lives in the Indian Ocean and Panama Bay. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

chrÿs'-a-lis, (pl. **chrÿs'-āl'-i-dēs**), s. [CHRYSALES.]

1. *Nat. Hist.*: The last stage through which a lepidopterous insect passes before becoming a perfect insect. It is also called Pupa (q. v.). In this stage the insect is inactive, takes no food, and is inclosed in a transparent case, often of a metallic luster, and composed of a fiber spun by the larva.

2. *Fig.*: Applied to the state of man while in this world: the soul inclosed in the body being compared to the perfect insect inclosed in its case.

"This dull chrysalis
Cracks into shining
wings, and hope
ere death."
Tennyson: St. Simeon Stylites.

chrÿs'-ām'-ic, a. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold; Eng. *am-* contr. for *ammonia*; and suff. *-ic*.]

These various chemical terms compounded with *chrys* owe their derivation from Gr. *chrysos*=gold, to the fact of their golden or rich yellow color.

chrysamic acid, s.

Chem.: Tetranitro-chryszazin, or tetranitrodioxy-anthraquinone, $C_{14}H_2(NO_2)_4(OH)_2O_2$. An acid obtained by heating aloes with strong nitric acid. It crystallizes in golden yellow scales. It is slightly soluble in water, and has a bitter taste; its potassium salt resembles purpate of ammonia. It is converted by chloride of lime into chloro-pierin. With ammonia it forms chrysammate of ammonia, consisting of black adamantine crystals; with potash, a beautiful carmine-red powder called chrysammate of potash.

chrÿs'-ām-ide, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and Eng. *amide* (q. v.).]

Chem.: The same as tetra-amido-chryszazin, $C_{14}H_2(NH_2)_4(OH)_2O_2$. It is obtained by the action of reducing agents on chrysamic acid. Chrysamide forms indigo-blue needle crystals having a metallic copper luster.

chrÿs'-ām-māte, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold; *amm-* contr. for *ammonia*; and suff. *-ate* (Chem.).]

Chem.: A salt of chrysamic acid.

Chrysanmate of ammonia (Chem.): [CHRYSAMIC ACID.]

Chrysanmate of potash (Chem.): [CHRYSAMIC ACID.]

chrÿs'-ā-nīs'-ic, a. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and Eng. *anistic* (q. v.).]

Chem.: Of golden hue, and having anisic acid in its composition.

chrysanic acid, s.

Chem.: Dinitro-paramidobenzoic acid. $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2(NH_2)CO_2OH$. It is prepared by heating dinitro-anisic acid with aqueous ammonia. It crystallizes in yellow needles, which melt at 259°. It is a strong monobasic acid.

chrÿs'-ān'-thē-mūm, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *antheion*=a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of herbaceous or slightly shrubby plants, belonging to the corymbiferous group of the order Compositæ. The family is represented in this country by the well-known Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, and the Corn Marigold, *C. Segetum*, besides which many varieties have been introduced from other countries and are cultivated here. *C. Sinense* is the plant commonly known as the Chrysanthemum, and so much prized for its flowering in November and December.



Chrysanthemum (Ox-eye Daisy).

1. Floret of the ray. 2. Floret of the disk.

chrÿs'-a-or, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold; *aor*=a sword.]

Zoöl.: A name given by De Montfort to a genus of Belontiæ.

chrÿs'-ā-ō-ra, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold; *aor*=a sword.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Medusæ belonging to the family Pelagiæ.

chrÿs'-a-zin, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold; *az(ite)*, and suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: A chemical compound which crystallizes in red needles, melting at 191°.

chrÿs'-ēl-ē-phān'-tine, a. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold; *elephantinos*=made of ivory, *elephas*=an elephant.] Made partly of gold and partly of ivory.

" . . . a Doric edifice in which the celebrated *chryselephantine* statue of the god by Phidias was placed about B. C. 433."—*Mr. Newton, of British Museum: On Discoveries at Olympia*, in *Times*, Feb. 1, 1876.

chrÿs'-ēne, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold.]

Chem.: C_6H_4-CH or $C_{18}H_{12}$, an aromatic hydrocarbon, $C_{18}H_{12}$. It is obtained along with benzene by heating diphenyl in a sealed tube with hydrogen. Also obtained in the distillation of tar, pitch, &c. Chrysene is insoluble in alcohol and ether, but crystallizes from boiling oil or turpentine. It is a golden yellow color when pure.

chrÿ'-šē-ōne, s. [Gr. *chryseos*=golden.]

Chem.: An orange-colored substance, $Si_4H_4O_3$. It is obtained by digesting calcium silicide with strong hydrochloric acid. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and in nearly all solvents. Exposed to sunshine it becomes lighter in color, gives off hydrogen, and is converted into leukone, or silico-formic acid, $H'SiO_2OH$.

chrÿs'-i-dī-dæ, **chrÿs'-i-dēs**, s. pl. [From *chrysis*, the typical genus, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Hymenopterous insects, distinguished by being furnished with a tubuliferous ovipositor. They are all parasitic, and colored with the richest metallic hues.

chrÿs'-i-mē'-nī-a, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *menō*=to remain (?)]

Bot.: A genus of Sauranciæ (Florideous Algae). *Chrysimenia clavellata* is a rare seaweed, three to twelve inches high, forming a feathery frond composed of a branched, tubular, long, not constricted or chambered, cellular structure, filled with a watery juice. The spores are angular, and are contained in dense tufts, in ceramidia borne on the sides of the branchlets. The tetraspores are tripartite and immersed in the branchlets. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

chrýs'-in, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and Eng. suff. *-in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: A substance obtained from the buds of species of *Populus* (Poplars). Chrysin when pure forms bright yellow shining plates, which melt and sublime at 275°. Ferric chloride gives a violet color with an alcoholic solution of chrysin; it is insoluble in water. It forms a yellow solution with alkalies; on boiling this solution it is decomposed into phoroglucin, acetic and benzoic acids, and methyl-phenylketone.

chrýs'-ip'-tēr-a, s. [Gr. *chrysos* = gold, and *pteron*=a wing, a fin.]

Ichthy.: A genus of oval-bodied fishes, belonging to the family Chætodontidæ. They have large pectoral fins.

chrýs'-is, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold.]

Entom.: The Golden Wasp, or Ruby-tail fly, a genus of Hymenoptera. They are magnificently colored with metallic hues. They are parasitic, depositing their eggs in the nests of the solitary Mason-bees or other Hymenoptera, on the larvæ of which their larvæ live. *Chrysis ignita* has the head, thorax, and legs of a rich blue or green, and the abdomen copper colored. It is constantly in motion. It may be seen in summer on sunny walls poking into holes in quest of the nest of other hymenopterous insects, of which its larvæ may make a prey.

chrýs'-ō-băc'-trôn, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *baktron*=a staff, a stick.]

Bot.: A genus of liliaceous plants from the Auckland and Campbell Islands, New Zealand. They have linear leaves, and racemose flowers (occasionally dioecious) of a bright yellow color.

chrýs'-ō-băl-ān-ā'-çē-æ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *chrysobalan(us)*=the type, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acē-æ*.]

Bot.: An order of dicotyledons, closely allied to Rosaceæ, and containing about twelve genera. They are all trees or shrubs with alternate stipulate leaves, and several of them produce edible fruits. They are classed by Lindley in his "Rosal Alliance" between Calycanthaceæ and Fabaceæ.

chrýs'-ō-băl'-a-nūs, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *balanos*=an acorn, in reference to the yellow fruit of some species.]

Bot.: A genus of trees, the typical one of the order Chrysobalanaceæ, with simple leaves, and racemes or panicles of insignificant flowers. The fruit of *Chrysobalanus Icaco*, the cocoa-plum, is eaten in the West Indies, as is another species, *C. luteus*, in Sierra Leone.

chrýs'-ō-băd'-yl, s. [Lat. *chrysoberyllus*, from Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *beryllos*=a beryl.] A green, greenish-white, or yellowish-green orthorhombic mineral, of which there are two varieties: (1) Ordinary Chrysoberyl, and (2) Alexandrite (q. v.).

chrýs'-ō-chlōr'-a, **chrýs'-ō-chlōre'**, s. [Fr. *chrysochlore*, from Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *chlōros*=green.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects, belonging to the family Notacanthæ. They are of a beautiful golden-green color. The larvæ live in cow-dung.

chrýs'-ō-chlōr'-is, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *chlōros*=green.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Talpidæ (Moles), the fur of which reflects most brilliant hues of green and gold. *Chrysochloris aureus*, or *aurea*, is the Golden Mole of Africa. [CHRISOCHLORIS.]

chrýs'-ō-chrō'-ūs, a. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *chros*, Ep. & Ion. *chroōs*=the skin.]

Bot.: Having a yellow skin.

chrýs'-ō-cōl'-la, ***chrýs-o-cholle**, s. [Gr. *chryso-kolla*=gold solder; from *chrysos*=gold, and *kolla*=glue.]

Mineralogy:

1. A name of borax.

2. A silicate of protoxide of copper of a fine emerald-green color, apparently produced from the decomposition of copper ores, which it usually accompanies. It derives its name from the weak resinous luster, and the peculiar transparency of the fractured edges. (Page.)

"Much Chrysocholle and also silver fire."—*Sylvester: Magnificence*, 601. (Davies.)

chrýs'-ō-cō'-ma, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *komē*=hair.]

Bot.: A genus of South African shrubs or undershrubs of the composite family, nearly allied to *Linosyris*, from which it differs in the hairs of its pappus being in a single series. About fifteen species are enumerated. The leaves in most cases are linear in form and entire. The yellow nearly spherical flower-heads are about the size of a pea, and single on the ends of the branches. *Chrysocoma aurea* is in cultivation, and is said to be a very common species about Cape Town. Its leaves are linear, and about half an inch long. (Treas. of Bot.)

chrýs'-ōc'-or-ŷne, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *korynē*=a club.]

Bot.: A curious genus of small annual Australian plants, belonging to the composite family. They are branched from the base, and seldom exceed three inches in height. The leaves are small, linear, and covered with loose white wool; but the most marked feature in the plants is the arrangement of the flower-heads. These are disposed in short yellow club-shaped spikes, and each flower-head is almost hidden by a yellow bract and contains but two florets. Five species are known; they are chiefly found in the western and southern parts of Australia.

chrýs'-ōd'-ō-mūs, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *domos*=a house, a building.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Mollusca, the shells of which are large, and of a beautiful orange color. The basal channel is comparatively short, and the body whorl ventricose. Family, Muricidæ. It is now reduced to a sub-genus of *Fusus*.

chrýs'-ō-gās'-tēr, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *gaster*=a stomach.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects, belonging to the family Syrphidæ. *Chrysogaster splendens* has the head and thorax green and the abdomen purple-black, the sides greenish, the antennæ yellow. It is half an inch long.

chrýs'-ō-gēn, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *gennaō*=to produce.]

Chem.: An orange-colored hydrocarbon, contained in crude anthracene. It melts at 290°, and is soluble in concentrated sulphuric acid. Traces of this substance give a yellow color to colorless aromatic hydrocarbons.

chrýs'-ōg'-raph-ŷ, s. [Gr. *chrysographia*, from *chrysos*=gold; *graphē*=a writing, *graphō*=to write.]

1. The art of writing or illuminating in letters of gold.
2. A letter or other writing executed in letters of gold.

chrýs'-ōi-dīne, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold; *eidōs*=like, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (Chem.).]

Chem.: Metadiamidazobenzene, $C_{12}H_{12}N_4$ or $C_6H_5-NNC_6H_3(NH_2)_2$. The hydrochloride is sold commercially as chrysoidine. It is an orange-yellow coloring matter. Chrysoidine is prepared by mixing a one per cent. solution of a diazobenzene salt with a ten per cent. solution of metadiamidabenzene; the resulting blood-red precipitate is dissolved in boiling water, the solution is cooled to 50°, and precipitated with ammonia, and then crystallized from alcohol of 30 per cent., then from boiling water. Chrysoidine forms golden needles, soluble in alcohol, melting at 117°. It is a base from monoacid salts which dissolve in water forming a yellow solution, which is turned crimson by excess of acid. By the action of tin and hydrochloric acid it is resolved into aniline $C_6H_5NH_2$ and triamidobenzene, $C_6H_3(NH_2)_3$.

chrýs'-ō-lēp'-tic, a. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *lepis*=a scale.] Resembling golden scales.

chrysoleptic acid, s.

Chem.: An acid obtained in beautiful golden-yellow scales from the mother liquid and washings of chrysamic acid. It has been discovered to be the same as picric acid. [CARBAZOTIC ACID.]

chrýs'-ō-lite, s. [Fr. *chrysolithe*; Lat. *crusolitus*; Gr. *chrysolithos*, from *chrysos*=gold, and *lithos*=a stone.]

Mineralogy:

1. A green-colored orthorhombic mineral of a vitreous luster, transparent or translucent. Hardness, 6-7; specific gravity, 3.33-3.5. Composition: Silica, 31.63-44.67; protoxide of iron, 6.0-29.71; protoxide of manganese, 0.1-81; magnesia, 32.40-50.49. It is generally divided into two classes: (1) *Precious*: Of a pale yellowish-green color and transparent, so as to be fit for jewelry. This is found in the Levant. (2) *Common*: Dark yellowish-green to olive, or bottle-glass green; common in basalt and lavas, at times in large masses, having a rectangular outline. The *chrysolithus* of Pliny was probably our topaz, and his topaz our chrysolite. It frequently changes color, becoming brownish or reddish-brown through the oxidation of the iron. Under the action of carbonated waters, the iron is carried off instead of being peroxidized, and also some of the magnesia is removed at the same time; and thus may come serpentine and picrosmine, which often retain the crystalline form of chrysolite.

2. The same as ZIRCON (q. v.).

3. The same as TOPAZ (q. v.).

4. A variety of Tourmaline, also called Brazilian Emerald or Peridot of Brazil. It is green and transparent.

5. The same as APATITE (q. v.).

Iron chrysolite:

Min.: The same as FAYALITE (q. v.).

Iron manganese chrysolite:

Min.: A mineral near Fayalite, but containing besides protoxide of iron, some protoxide of manganese and lime and a little magnesia, thus approaching hyalosiderite. Composition: Silica, 29.16; alumina, 1.56; protoxide of iron, 55.87; protoxide of manganese, 8.47; magnesia, 3.23; lime, 2.29. It occurs in a gneissoid rock consisting partly of augite and garnet at Tunaberg, in Sweden.

Titaniferous chrysolite:

Min.: A massive reddish-brown mineral from the talcose schist of Pfunders, in the Tyrol, having some resemblance to boltonite; specific gravity, 3.25. It contains 3.5 to 5.3 of titanic acid, with 6 per cent. of protoxide of iron.

chrýs'-ōi'-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, money, and *logos*=a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on wealth. (Brande.)

chrýs'-ōi'-ō-phūs, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *lophos*=a crest.]

Ornith.: The Walking Tyrants, a genus of birds belonging to the Tyrant Shrikes. Family, Laniadæ. They are natives of Brazil.

chrýs'-ōi'-ō-pūs, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *lopos*=a piece, a slice.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Rhynchophora.

chrýs'-ō-ma, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *sōma*=a body.]

Bot.: A genus of North American plants of the Composite family, considered by the authors of the "Flora of North America" to be the same as that of the Golden Rod (*Solidago*). The species are perennial plants, with alternate lance-shaped entire or serrated leaves, sometimes furnished with pellucid dots; and they bear terminal corymbs of yellow flower-heads, each of which contains from six to eight florets, one to three of them being strap-shaped.

***chrýs'-ō-măg'-net**, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and Eng. *magnet* (q. v.).] The load-stone.

chrýs'-ōm'-ēl-a, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *melos*=a limb.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleopterous insects, the typical one of the family Chrysomelidæ (q. v.).

chrýs'-ō-mēl'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *chrysomel* (a); and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Coleopterous insects, tribe Cychia. They have ovate, convex bodies; tarsi four-jointed; antennæ not clavate; larvæ generally naked. They live on the leaves of plants. These insects are often very brilliantly colored green, purple, blue, brown, &c., a commixture of colors.

chrýs'-ō-phāne, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *phainō*=to appear.]

Min.: A variety of Seybertite, occurring in reddish-brown to copper-red brittle foliated masses. Specific gravity 3.148.

chrýs'-ō-phān'-ic, a. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold; *phainō*=to appear; suff. *-ic*.] Appearing like or resembling gold in color.

chrysophanic acid, s.

Chem.: Parietic acid, rheic acid. A modification of the substance dioxymethylanthraquinone $C_{15}H_{10}O_4=C_{14}H_5CH_3(OH)_2O_2$. Chrysophanic acid occurs in the lichen *Parmelia parietina*, in senna leaves, and in rhubarb root, and is extracted by ether. It forms golden yellow prismatic crystals, which melt at 162°, and is reduced by zinc-dust to methyl-anthracene. It dissolves in alkalies, forming a red solution.

***chrýs'-ōph'-il-ite**, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *philos*=a lover.] A lover of gold. (Lamb.)

chrýs'-ōph'-ōr-a, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold; *phoros*=bearing; *pheroō*=to bear.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Lamellicornes. The species are of most beautiful golden and green colors.

chrýs'-ō-phrŷs, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *ophrŷs*=the brow.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the family Chætodontidæ, having bodies attenuated at each end.

chrýs'-ō-phŷll, s. [From Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *phyllon*=a leaf.] A golden coloring matter found in leaves. (Rossiter.)

chrýs'-ō-phŷl'-lūm, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *phyllon*=a leaf; in allusion to the golden color on the under side of the leaves.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapotaceæ, consisting of trees with milky juice, alternate leaves with numerous transverse closely-aggregated ribs, and golden hairs on the under surface. The fruit of *Chrysophyllum Cainito* is in the West Indies esteemed a delicacy under the name of the Star-apple.

chrýs'-ō-pi-a, s. [Gr. *chrysos*=gold, and *opos*=juice.]

Bot.: A genus of beautiful trees, natives of Madagascar. When the bark is cut they emit a yellow juice.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

chrȳs'-ō-prāse, ***crȳs'-ō-pāse**, ***cris'-ō-pāce**, *s.* [Fr. *chrysoprase*; Gr. *chrysoprasos*, from *chrysos* = gold, and *prason* = a leek, from the color.]

Mineralogy:

1. An apple-green variety of chalcedony, the color due to the presence of oxide of nickel.

2. A variety of beryl, of a pale yellowish-green color.

"The *chrysopase* the tenth is tyght."—E. E. Allit. *Poems*; Pearl, 1012.

chrysoprase earth, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Pimelite (q. v.).

chrȳs-ōp'-ra-sūs, *s.* [Lat.] [CHRYSOPRASE.] The tenth of the precious stones with which the walls of the New Jerusalem were to be adorned (Rev. xxi. 20, A. V.). Probably the Chrysoprase (q. v.), as it is rendered in the Revised Version.

chrȳs'-ōps, *s.* [Gr. *chrysos* = gold, and *ops* = the face.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects, belonging to the family Tabanidæ. They are known as cleg-flies or gad-flies. They are all blood-suckers, and are exceedingly troublesome to cattle and horses in summer.

chrȳs-ōp'-sis, *s.* [Gr. *chrysos* = gold; and *opsis* = a face, appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of annual or perennial North American plants of the Composite family, the greater portion of the species having all their parts covered with villous or silky hairs. *Chrysopsis villosa*, a plant with oblong hairy leaves about an inch and a half long, and numerous yellow flower-heads, half an inch in diameter, is said to be one of the commonest plants on the prairies of the Saskatchewan. *G. graminifolia* extends southward to Mexico; its leaves are clad with beautiful close-pressed silvery hairs.

chrȳs-ōp'-tēr-is, *s.* [Gr. *chrysos* = gold, and *ptēris* = a kind of fern.]

Bot.: A synonym of *Phlebodium*, a genus of ferns, which includes Linnaeus's *Polypodium aureum*, the specific appellation seeming to have suggested this generic name.

chrȳs-ōp'-tēr-ŷx, *s.* [Gr. *chrysos* = gold, and *ptērŷx* = a wing.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the subfamily Ampelinae, or Typical Chatterers, and family Ampelidæ, or Chatterers.

chrȳs-ōp'-tīl-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *chrysos* = gold, and *ptilon* = a wing or plume.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the subfamily Picinae and family Picidæ, or Woodpeckers. They are natives of tropical America.

chrȳs'-ō-quin-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *chryse* (ene), and *quinone*.]

Chem.: C₁₈H₁₀O₂. It is obtained by the action of chromic acid on chrysene dissolved in acetic acid. It crystallizes in red needles, melting at 235°. It dissolves in a solution of sodium disulphite and the concentrated solution deposits colorless crystals which are decomposed by water with liberation of chrysoquinone. The reactions of chrysoquinone resemble those of phenanthrenequinone. It yields when heated with soda-lime a hydrocarbon C₁₆H₁₂.

chrȳs-ōr'-rhō-ē, *s.* [Gr. *chrysos* = gold; and *rhoē* = a stream, a flowing, *rhoēō* = to flow.]

Bot.: A genus of Chamelaucaceæ, consisting of a rigid shrub from the Swan river, with narrow terete leaves and terminal corymbs of a bright-yellow flower.

***chrȳs'-ō-spērm**, *s.* [Gr. *chrysos* = gold, and *sperma* = a seed.] A means of creating gold. (*B. Jonson*: *Alchemist*.)

chrȳs-ō-splē-ni-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *chrysos* = gold, and *splēnē* = the spleen; in reference to its supposed efficacy in diseases of the spleen.]

Bot.: Golden Saxifrage. A small genus of unimportant herbaceous plants, belonging to the Saxifragaceæ, among which they are discriminated by their one-celled seed-vessel, and by being destitute of petals.

chrȳs-ōs'-tach-ŷs, *s.* [Gr. *chrysos* = gold, and *stachys* = an ear or spike of corn.]

Bot.: A genus of climbing shrubs, belonging to the order Combretaceæ. They are natives of Brazil.

chrȳs'-ō-tile, *s.* [Gr. *chrysos* = gold, and *tilos* = fine hair.]

Min.: A delicately fibrous variety of Serpentine. Color, greenish-white, green, olive-green, yellow, and brownish. Specific gravity, 2.219. It often constitutes seams in Serpentine. It includes most of the silky amianthus of serpentine rocks. The original chrysotile was from Reichenstein. (*Dana*.)

chrȳs-ō-tis, *s.* [Gr. *chrysos* = gold, and *ous*, genit. *ōtos* = an ear.]

Ornith.: A genus of American parrots, having the face and ears yellow.

chrȳs-ō-tōx'-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *chrysos* = gold, and *toxōn* = an arrow, a shaft.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects.

chrȳs-ō-tūs, *s.* [Gr. *chrysos* = gold, and *ous*, genit. *ōtos* = an ear.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects, belonging to the family Tanystoma.

chrȳs'-ō-tȳpe, *s.* [Gr. *chrysos* = gold, and *typos* = an impression.]

Photography:

1. A process discovered by Sir John Herschel, in which a sheet of paper is saturated with a solution of ammonio-citrate of iron dried in the dark. Exposed in a camera or printing-frame, the faint picture is developed by brushing over with a neutral solution of chloride of gold washed in water repeatedly, fixed by a weak solution of iodide of potassium and then finally washed and dried. (*Knight*.)

2. A picture obtained by the process described in 1.

chrȳs-ōx'-ŷ-lōn, *s.* [Gr. *chrysos* = gold, and *xylon* = wood.]

Bot.: The name of a South Bolivian tree, now referred to *Howardia* (q. v.). It derived its name from the yellow color of its wood.

chrȳs-tāl'-lō-tȳpe, *s.* [Eng. *chrysal* = crystal, and *type*.]

Phot.: A name given to a kind of picture on a translucent material; an opalotype.

chrȳs'-ūr-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *chrysos* = gold, and *oura* = a tail.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses belonging to the tribe Festuceæ. Only one species is described, *Chrysurus cynosuroides*, which is the *Lamarckia aurea* of some authors. This handsome dwarf-habited annual grass is a native of the south of Europe and north of Africa, and is occasionally cultivated in botanical gardens, where it makes a pretty appearance during the summer months. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chthō'-nī-an, *a.* [Gr. *chthonios* = earthly.]

Belonging to the earth.

"The terrestrial Earth-mother and her *chthonian* and telluric daughter."—R. Brown: *Great Dionysias Myth*, i. 290.

chūb, ***chūbbe**, *s. & a.* [Cf. Dan. *kobbe* = a seal; Sw. *kubb* = a block, a log. (*Skeat*.)]

A. As substantive:

Ichthy.: A river fish, *Leuciscus cephalus*, belonging to the genus *Leuciscus* and family Cyprinidæ. It is a coarse-fleshed fish, full of bones, very timid, and frequenting the deepest holes of rivers. It is also called a cheven or chevin.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

***chub-cheeked**, *a.* Having chubby or fat cheeks.

chub-faced, *a.* Having a chubby or fat face. (*Marston*: *Antonio's Revenge*, iv. 2.)

chubbed, *a.* [Eng. *chub*; -ed.] Chubby, chub-faced.

"Young Skinker . . . a chubbed unlucky boy."—H. Brooke: *Fool of Quality*, i. 22. (*Davies*.)

chūb'-bēd-ness, *s.* [Eng. *chubbed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being chubby or chub-faced.

chūb'-bŷ, *a.* [Eng. *chub*; -y.] Fat and plump like a chub, especially said of the face.

chūck (1), ***chūck**, *v. i. & t.* [A variant of *cluck* (q. v.).]

I. Intransitive:

1. To cluck or make a noise like a hen when calling her chickens together.

"He *chukkith* when he hath a corn i-founde, And to him rennen than his wives alle." *Chaucer*: *Nonne Prestes Tale*, v. 16,668.

2. To laugh in a suppressed or convulsive manner, to chuckle.

"But, bold-fac'd Satyr, strain not over high, But laugh and *chuck* at meaner gullery." *Marston*: *Satires*, ii.

II. Trans.: To call, as a hen her chickens.

"Then crowing clapped his wings, th' appointed call, To *chuck* his wives together in the hall." *Dryden*: *Cock and Fox*, 430.

chūck (2), ***chock**, *v. t.* [Fr. *choquer* = to give a shock to; Dut. *schokken* = to jolt, to shake; *schok* = a shock, a jolt.] [*CHOCK*, *SHOCK*.]

1. To strike gently under the chin.

2. To throw with force, to fling.

"As if her hand had *chucked* a shilling." *Combe*: *Dr. Syntax*, ii. 1.

chūck'-ā-lūck, *s.* A common name in the United States for various kinds of games of chance; usually played with dice.

***chuck-farthing**, *s. & a.*

I. As subst.: An old game in which money was thrown so as to fall into a hole prepared for the purpose. It is alluded to in "The Woman turned Bully," A. D. 1675. (*Hallivell*.)

"He lost his money at *chuck-farthing*, shuffle-cap, and all-fours."—*Arbuthnot*: *Hist. of John Bull*.

II. As adj.: Trifling, pitiful.

" . . . at was together about some pitiful *chuck-farthing* thing or other."—*Richardson*: *Clarissa*, iv., 340.

chuck-hole, *s.* A deep hole in a wagon rut, deep enough to be likely to "chuck" one out of the wagon.

chuck-steak, *s.* Beefsteak cut from between the neck and the shoulder of the beef.

†**chūck** (3), *v. t.* [*CHUCK* (3), *s.*]

Mech.: To place or hold in a chuck in turning.

chūck (1), *s.* [A variant of *chicken*.]

1. The voice or call of a hen, the sound by which fowls are called together to be fed.

"He made the *chuck* four or five times, that people use to make to chickens when they call them."—*Sir W. Temple*.

*2. A term of endearment.

"How dost thou, *chuck*?"—*Shakesp.*: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

*3. Any slight noise.

chūck (2), *s.* [*CHUCK* (2), *v.*]

1. A slight tap or blow under the chin.

2. A throw.

chūck (3), *s.* [Probably connected with *chuck* (2), *s.*]

1. *Mech.*: An appendage to a lathe. Being screwed on to the nose of the mandrel, it is made to grasp the work to be turned. There are several varieties, such as the eccentric chuck, which is designed for changing the center of the work; the elliptic or oval; the geometric, &c. [*NOSE-ENGINE*.]

2. *Naut.*: A warping chuck is one in which hawsers or ropes run. Friction rollers prevent the wearing of the rope. It is used on the rail or other portion of a ship's side.

chuck-lathe, *s.* A lathe in which the work is held by a socket or grasping device attached to the revolving mandrel of the head-stock. It is used for turning short work, such as cups, spools, balls, and a great variety of ornamental and useful articles.

chuck-will's widow, *s.*

Ornith.: A species of Goatsucker, *Caprimulgus carolinensis*, or whip-poor-will, a native of the Southern States. The name is an attempt to reproduce the note of the bird.

"It wanted but a few minutes of midnight, when suddenly the clear and distinct voice of the *chuck-will's widow* rose up from a pomegranate tree in the garden below the window where I was sitting, and only a few yards from me. It was exactly as if a human being had spoken the words, 'chuck-will's-widow.'"—*Gosse*: *Romance of Natural History*, p. 174.

chūck'-ēt, *s.* [From the voice of the bird.] A name given to the Blackbird in the Island of Hoy, Orkney.

"In winter—it has only a squeaking voice, like the word *chuck*, *chuck*, several times repeated, whence the Hoy name."—*Low*: *Fauna Orcad.*, p. 58.

chūck'-le (le as *el*), (1), *v. t. & i.* [A frequent form from *chuck* (1) *v.* (*Mahn*): probably more immediately related to *choke* (*Skeat*).]

**A. Transitive:*

1. To call together as a hen her chickens.

" . . . if these birds are within distance, here's that will *chuckle* 'em together."—*Dryden*.

2. To fondle.

" . . . he must *chuckle* you, and moan you."—*Dryden*: *Spanish Friar*.

B. Intrans.: To laugh convulsively or in a suppressed and broken manner.

***chūck'-le** (2), *v. t.* [A frequent form from *chuck* (2), *v.* (q. v.).] To throw together, to mix up.

"She *chuckles* together a whole covey of essences and perfumes."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 117.

chūck'-le, *s.* [*CHUCKLE* (1), *v.*] A short convulsive or suppressed laugh.

***chuckle-chin**, *s.* A double-chin.

"The dewlaps from his *chuckle-chin* That had with gorging pampered been." *T. D'Urfey*: *Athenian Fitt*, (*Davies*.)

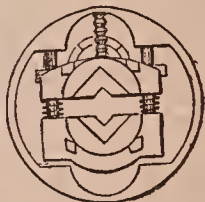
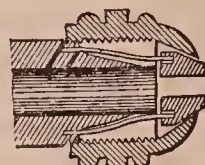
†**chuckle-head**, *s.* A thick-headed fellow, a numskull.

"Is he not much handsomer and better built than that *chuckle-head*."—*Smollett*: *Roderick Random*, ch. iii.

chūck'-līng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*CHUCKLE*, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making a chuckling noise; a chuckle.



Chucks.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*chūd, v. t. [CUD.] To champ, to bite.

"When she rides, the horse chuds his bit so cheerfully, as if he wished his burthen might grow to his back."—*Stafford: Niobe Dissolv'd into a Nilus*, p. 119.

chūd-dēr, s. [Hind. *chudur*, a corruption of *chadur*=a sheet.] In India, a sheet made of silk, muslin, or cambric, thrown over the head of Mussulman and some Hindoo women, and reaching to the ground. When they go into the street they generally wrap themselves in it, as they do also when going to sleep. (*Herklots & Jaffur Shurreef*.)

chūd-rēme, cūd-rēme, s. [Ir. *cudthrom*=a weight, a load.] An ancient designation of what is called a stone weight.

"... cum antiqua mensura farine ibi apposita, triginta Casesos quorum quilibet facit *chudreme*, et octo male de Braseo, et Derchede male, et Chedher male."—*Chart. St. Andr. Crawford's Officers of State*, p. 431.

*chū-ēt, s. [CHEWET.] A kind of forcemeat. "As for *chueets*, which are likewise minced meat, instead of butter and fat, it were good to moisten them partly with cream, or almond or pistacho milk."—*Bacon: Natural Hist.*

chūff, *chuffe, a. & s. [Etym. doubtful; Cf. *chub* and Welsh *cyff*=a stock, a stump.] [CHOFFE.]

A. As adj. Fat-faced, with fat or puffed out cheeks.

"Chuffe; bouffe."—*Palsgrave*.

B. As subst.: A dull, stupid, thick-headed fellow. "That saw a butcher, a butcherly *chuffe* indeede . . ."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 196.

*chuff-headed, a. Thick-headed, chuck-headed. "A great *chuff-headed* Priest that stood by, spake, . . ."—*Fox: Martyrs*, vol. iii., p. 745.

*chūf-fēr, s. [Eng. *chuff*; -er.] A chuff, a clown. "Herkyns now what shalle befall Of this fals *chuffer* here."—*Towneley: Myst.*, p. 216.

chūf-fie, a. [Eng. *chuff*; -ie=y.] Fat-faced; having a double chin.

chuffie-cheeks, s. pl. or sing.

1. Lit. (Pl.): Full cheeks.
2. Fig. (By metonymy): A ludicrous designation for a full-faced child.

chūff-i-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *chuffy*; -ly.] In a chuffy manner; roughly, surlily, clownishly.

chūff-i-nēss, s. [Eng. *chuffy*; -ness.] The quality of being chuffy; roughness, rudeness, clownishness.

"In spite of the *chuffiness* of his appearance."—*Miss Edgeworth: Absentee*, ch. xvi. (Davies.)

*chūf-flŷng, s. [Eng. *chuff*; -ing.] Rudeness, clownishness.

"That wass *chuffing* and falls."—*Ormulum*, 12, 173.

chūf-fŷ, *chūf-fie, a. [Eng. *chuff*; -y.]

1. Fat-faced. (*Mainwaring*.)
2. Rough, rude, clownish.

chuffy-bricks, s. Bricks which are puffed out by the escape of rarefied air or steam during burning.

*chūk (1), s. [A. S. *ceāce*=the cheek.] A disease, mentioned in Roull's "Cursing," MS., affecting the cheek or jaw.

"The *chukis*, that haldis the chaftis fra chowing, Golkgaliter at the hairt growing."—*Gloss. Complaint of Scotl.*, p. 331.

*chūk (2), s. & v. [CHUCK (1).]

chuk (3), s. [Etym. doubtful.] The name given in Scotland to an Isopodous Crustacean, *Asellus marinus*. (*Sibbald*.)

†chūll, *chūl-lēn, v. t. [Cf. Ger. *kollern*, *kul-tern*.] To deceive, to cheat, to drive about.

"Now Cristene men ben *chullid*, now with popis, and now with bishopis."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, ii. 280.

chūm, s. [A corruption either of *comrade* (q. v.), or of *chamber-fellow* (q. v.).] One who lives in the same room with another; a comrade in college or university.

"His *chum* was certainly the thief."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. viii., ch. ii.

chūm, v. t. & i. [CHUM, s.]

*I. Trans.: To place or appoint a person to occupy the same room with another.

"You'll be *chummed* on somebody to-morrow."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ii. 83.

II. Intrans.: To occupy the same room with another.

chū-ma'r, s. [Anglo-Indian, from Hindust. *chū-mār*, *chamār*.] A worker in leather; a shoemaker, a cobbler.]

chūm-bēl-lŷ, chūm-bē-lēe, s. [Hind., &c., *chambeli*; Mahratta *chumelēe*.] Any species of Indian Jasmine. Spec., *Jasminum grandiflorum*.

The flowers are strung on threads and worn in necklaces or entwined in the hair of native women. (*Lindley, &c.*)

†chūm-mage (age as ig), s. [Eng. *chum*; -age.] The act of chumming with another; also as adj. in such a phrase as "a *chummage* ticket." (*Dickens*.)

chūmp, s. [Icel. *kumpr*=a log, a block, and *kubba*=to chop.]

(1) A short, thick, heavy piece of wood, smaller than a block.

"When one is battered, they can quickly, of a *chump* of wood, accommodate themselves with another."—*Moxon*.

(2) Slang term, signifying a stupid fellow, a foolish man who lets his opportunities pass unimproved.

chump-chop, s. A chop cut from the chump-end of the loin.

chump-end, s. The thick end; usually applied to a loin of mutton.

"Shaped as if they had been unskilfully cut off the *chump-end* of something."—*Dickens: Great Expectations*, ch. x.

*chūmp-ish, a. [Eng. *chump*; -ish.] Boorish, clownish, rough.

"With *chumpish* looks, hard words and secret sighs."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 391.

†chūm-shīp, s. [Eng. *chum* and *ship*.] The state or condition of being a chum with another; close intimacy. (*De Quincey*.)

chūn, s. [CHUN, v.] A term applied to the sprouts or germs of barley, in the process of making malt; also to the shoots of potatoes, when they begin to spring in the heap.

chūn, v. t. [Mæso-Goth. *keinan*=to sprout, to germinate.

† To *chun* potatoes: To prevent vegetation in turning them; to nip off the shoots which break out from what are called the eyes.

chū-nām', s. [Anglo-Indian; Hind. *chūnā*.] Lime or anything made of it, as stucco, &c. The Madras *chunam*, made of calcined shells, is considered the best.

"The walls and columns are covered with *chunam*, prepared from calcined shells, which in whiteness and polish rivals the purity of marble."—*Sir E. Tennent: Ceylon*, ii. 203.

chūn-cō-a, s. [Peruvian *arbol de chunchu*, the name of one of the species.]
Bot.: A genus of trees belonging to the order Combretaceæ. They are natives of Peru.

chūnk, s. [Probably a variant of *chump* (q. v.).] A short thick lump of anything.

chūn-kŷ, a. [Eng. *chunk*; -y.] Thick and short, chunky.

"... a tough and *chunky* body, broad and deep, like a Normandy mare's, . . ."—*London Daily News*.

chū-pāt-tŷ, s. [Anglo-Ind., from Hind. *chupatee*.] An unleavened cake made of flour, water, and salt.

"Tea, and beer . . . and plenty of hot *chupatties*."—*W. H. Russell, in Ogilvie*.

chū-prās-sēe', s. [Hind. *chuprasee*, *chaprāsī*, from *chupras*, *chaprās*=a badge. Anglo-Indian.] One wearing an official badge, generally a broad and conspicuous belt passing over one shoulder and around the side opposite to it. A *chuprassee* in India somewhat resembles a beadle here, at other times he acts as a police officer.

"... sneaking into camp, he will drag a *chuprassee* out of the rowtinent . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*, December 5, 1865.

chūrche, *chirche, *chyrche, *cherche, *churche (Eng.), kirk, *kirke, *kyrke (*Mid. Eng. & Scotch*). s. & a. [Gr. *kyriakon*=pertaining to the Lord, from *kyrios*=the Lord; A. S. *circe*, *cirice*, *cyrc*; O. Sax. *kirika*; O. H. Ger. *chirikkā*; M. H. Ger. *kirche*; Ger. *kirche*; Dut. *kerk*; Dan. *kirke*; Sw. *kyrka*; Icel. *kirkja*.] It is believed that the word *kyriakē* originally passed over from the Greeks to the Goths, the first Teutonic tribe converted to Christianity. From the Goths it diffused itself over the other Teutonic tribes, ultimately reaching the Saxons, and through them becoming introduced into the English tongue. Walafrid Strabo, who wrote about A. D. 840, gave this explanation of the origin of the word "kyrch." (*Trench: On the Study of Words*, pp. 67, 68.)

A. As substantive:

*1. Originally used in a wide sense for a Christian church, a Jewish synagogue, or a heathen temple.

"And lo the veil of the *church* was torn in two parts from the top downwards."—*Matt. xxvii. 51.* (*Sir John Cheke*.)

"To all the gods devoutly she did offer frankincense, But most above them all the *church* of Jesus she did cense."—*Golding: Ovid's Metamorphoses*, bk. xi.

2. A building set apart and consecrated for Christian worship.

"*Chireche* is holi Godes hus and is cleped in boc *kiriake* i. dominicalis."—*O. Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), ii. 23.

"It comprehends the whole *church*, viz., the nave, or body of the *church*, together with the chancel, which is even included under the word *church*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

3. A body of Christian believers, worshipping together in one place, under the same minister, and with the same form of worship.

"They ordained them elders in every *church*."—*Acts xiv. 23.*

4. The whole body of Christians collectively.

"It is certainly lawful not to worship images, not to pray to Angels, or Saints, or the blessed Virgin; otherwise the primitive *church* would not have forbore these practices for three hundred years, as is acknowledged by those of the church of Rome."—*Tillotson* (3d ed. 1722), vol. i., ser. ix.

"The visible *Church* of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in the which the pure Word of God is preached."—*Book of Common Prayer*, Art. xix.

5. A distinct section or division of Christians organized for worship under a certain form. Thus we speak of the Roman Catholic, the Presbyterian, the Greek, the Latin Churches, &c.

6. The religious influence exercised by Christians in the aggregate; ecclesiastical authority or influence, as distinguished from the civil power.

"The same criminal may be absolved by the *church* and condemned by the state; absolved or pardoned by the state, yet censured by the *church*."—*Leslie*.

¶ *Church of England*: The foregoing designation is used in two senses: first, a general one signifying the Church regarded as continuous, which, from the first triumph of Christianity till now, has been that of the English people, and secondly, in a more specific sense, the Protestant Church now established in England as distinguished from the Church of Rome.

The Saxons were gradually converted by Augustin and his companions sent from Rome for the purpose, and by the early part of the 7th century, the seven kingdoms of the heptarchy were all nominally Christian. In England, as elsewhere, the centuries between the 7th and the 13th were marked by the growth and ultimate domination of the Papacy, and in 1213, King John, to the disgust of his subjects, surrendered his crown to the Roman legate. But the submission was never complete, and certain Parliamentary measures in the 14th century, designed to protect the civil power against the encroachments of the Church, look as if they had been proposed at a much later period. In the same century, Wycliffe on the one hand, and Chaucer and the author of "Piers Plowman" on the other, inflicted heavy blows upon the Church's reputation. Thoroughly alarmed in the 15th century for its supremacy, it became increasingly cruel in its treatment of "heretics," and in the 16th the Reformation came. In 1531 the royal supremacy, which was intended to supersede the papal one, was imposed on the clergy by Henry VIII., and was made use of to produce other changes. In the same year Coverdale's Bible was appointed to be read in the churches. In 1549 the first book of Common Prayer was published, and permission given to the clergy to marry. In the reign of Edward VI., A. D. 1547 to 1553, more sweeping measures of reform were carried out under the auspices of foreign rather than English Protestant leaders, but these were completely swept away in the great reaction in favor of Roman Catholicism which arose when Mary came to the throne. The work of reformation was resumed under Queen Elizabeth, and in 1563 the thirty-nine articles became, as they still continue to be, the authoritative statement of the Church's creed. Two parties subsequently came into antagonism in the Church; the Puritans, who wished to constitute it on a basis like that of the churches of Geneva and of Scotland; and an Anglican party, who were reluctant to break so completely with the past. A conference, held from 14th to 16th January, 1604, at Hampton Court, between the leaders on each side, failed to effect their reconciliation, and they went their separate ways. In 1611 was published the version of the Bible which is now called the authorized one, that which maintains its place at present, notwithstanding the issue of the revised version. The disputes between the Puritans and the Anglicans continued during the remainder of the reign of Elizabeth, and during those of James I. and Charles I. During the Civil War, which commenced in 1640, it was a great object with the Parliamentary party to obtain assistance from the Scotch, who had preceded them in rebellion by three years, having risen in 1637 against an effort to force upon them a liturgy which they abhorred. An ecclesiastical, as well as a political, union was proposed by the Scotch, who were then, as now, Presbyterian; and in 1644, the Book of Common Prayer

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -clous, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.

was suppressed and the directory of public worship produced by the Westminster Assembly of divines substituted in its room. A reaction against the new arrangements was not long in arising, and with the return of monarchy episcopacy was restored. In 1662, the Act of Uniformity was passed, which compelled about 2,000 clergymen, mostly Presbyterian in sentiment, to resign their livings, and laid the foundation of modern Nonconformity. The Act is still in force. The effort of James II., in violation of his coronation oath, to undo the reformation in the English Church, injured not it but himself, and the attempt has never been renewed on the part of any subsequent sovereign. The evangelistic zeal of Whitfield, Wesley, and various other clergymen, in the 18th century, awoke the Church to new life, which did not pass away even when the followers of the two great preachers just named ceased to belong to the English Church. The evangelical party, still the most numerous in the Establishment, is, in large measure, the fruit of 18th century revival effort. In the 19th, the movement has been in other directions. With 1833, just after the passing of the first Reform Bill, the first of a series of "Tracts for the Times" came forth, and ninety, in all, were issued within the next eight years. The ritualistic party, at a later date, carried on the work which the tractarians had begun. In 1860 the *Essays and Reviews*, and in 1862 a work by Bishop Coleuso on the Pentateuch, gave prominence to the opposite pole of thought, being what theologians call strongly rationalistic. Church Congresses, bringing the representatives of these three parties face to face, softened their antagonisms, and fear of common danger renders them more united than they otherwise would be.

In the English Church, at present, there are two archbishops and twenty-nine bishops, both of the former and twenty-four of the latter having seats in the House of Lords; subordinate to these are thirty deans, eighty-two archdeacons, 613 rural deans, and about 13,500 beneficed clergy, the whole clerical staff of all grades being about 23,000. Including infants, it is believed to have above 13,000,000 adherents in England and Wales. Previous to 1871, the English Church and the Established Church of Ireland constituted but a single body, called the United Church of England and Ireland. It is powerful also in the Colonies, and by means of its two great societies, the Propagation and the Church Missionary Societies, acts powerfully on nearly every part of the heathen world.

Church of Ireland, Irish Church: A popular name sometimes given, prior to 1871, to what was not an independent denomination, but was an integral part of the United Church of England and Ireland. It constituted the Established Church of the two countries. When on 1st January, 1871, the Act of Parliament, disestablishing and disendowing the portion of the United Church which was in Ireland, took effect, those affected by the measure, rejecting the name proposed by the Government for the new organization, adopted that of the Irish Church or the Church of Ireland. It comprehends within its pale about one-eighth of the Irish people.

Church of Scotland: The original Scottish Church seems to have been that of the Culdees, then in mediæval times the Roman Catholic Church was, to a certain extent, the national church in Scotland, not merely as having within its pale at least by profession all the people, but as maintaining its independence of its powerful southern neighbor. The church resisted the claims to supremacy over it put forth at one time by the Archbishop of York, at another by the Archbishop of Canterbury; and, in 1176, in self-defense cast itself into the arms of the Roman Pontiff. When the sixteenth century opened, the royal power in Scotland was weak and was jealous of, and in conflict with, a very powerful nobility. When the Reformation struggle began, the Crown remained adherent to the old faith, while the nobility tended to adopt the new. From the war of independence, Scotland had considered it good policy to guard against any aggression on the part of England by a close alliance with France, and when the Reformation began there were actually French troops in Scotland. On these the Crown rested to resist the religious movement which had been begun, but the Protestant "Lords of the Congregation," who had taken up arms to defend their cause, applied for aid to Queen Elizabeth, who sent troops to aid them in expelling the French. By a treaty signed on the 7th July, 1560, it was stipulated that both the French and the English troops should withdraw from Scotland. On the 24th August, of the same year, the Scottish Parliament abolished the papal jurisdiction, prohibited the celebration of the mass, and rescinded all the laws made in favor of Roman Catholicism. The reformers adopted what is now called Presbyterian Church government, though certain superintendents were appointed, with the sanction of John Knox, the great Scottish reformer, whose offices after a time were swept away. [CHURCH GOVERNMENT, PRESBYTERIANISM.] The first General Assembly was held on 20th December, 1560. When the victory over the

Church of Rome was complete, the alliance between the nobility and the Protestant preachers which had effected the triumph, showed symptoms of dissolving, and a large section of the former viewed with distrust, and even active hostility, what they regarded as the too democratic measures which Knox aimed at carrying out. But one inestimable boon was gained ere they parted, the universal establishment of parish schools.

The semi-republican constitution of the Church, which became more marked after the office of superintendent had been swept away, and the second book of discipline published (the latter event in 1578), created jealousy in the minds of regents and of sovereigns, and four or five generations of Stuart kings put forth long and determined efforts to transform Presbyterianism into Episcopal government. The project cost the lives and liberties of far more people than the short, sharp Reformation struggle had done, and ended at last in failure. The Revolution settlement of 1690, re-established Presbyterianism, and the General Assembly, which had been interrupted for nearly forty years, began again to sit and has done so annually from that time till now. Prior to the union with England in 1707, an Act of Security was passed, designed to preserve the Scotch national church from being overthrown by southern votes.

In 1712 an Act of Parliament re-introduced patronage which had been swept away. The operation of this enactment was one main cause of three secessions: that of the Secession, pre-eminently so called, in 1733; the Relief in 1752; and, the greatest of all, that which created the Free Church in 1843.

The Church of Scotland claims about half the people as at least its nominal adherents. Besides the "General Assembly," it had in 1881 sixteen synods, eighty-four presbyteries, 1,500 churches, including mission-rooms, and 1,660 ministers and probationers engaged in ministerial work. It has missions in India, Africa, and elsewhere. In 1874 the Patronage Act of 1712 was repealed, and each congregation now elects its own pastor. Its chief rivals in Scotland are the Free Church and the United Presbyterians, the latter resulting from a union of the old Secession and Relief Churches.

Church of Rome: For this see ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Church and mice: A game of children said to be the same with the *Sow in the Kirk* (q. v.).

Church in rotundo:

Arch.: A church which, like the Pantheon, is quite circular.

B. As adj.: In any way pertaining or connected with the church.

Obvious compounds: Church-aisle, church-bell, church-clock, church-goer, church-member.

church-ale, s. A feast in commemoration of the dedication of a church.

church-attire, s. The dress or vestments worn by those who officiate in public worship.

church-authority, s. The spiritual jurisdiction of the authorities of a Church; ecclesiastical authority.

***church-begot, a.** Born within the pale of the church.

church-bench, s.

- *1. A seat in the porch of a church.
2. A seat in a church.

"Let us go sit here upon the church-bench till two, and then all to bed."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 3.

church-bred, a. Brought up according to the principles and doctrine of the Church.

church-bug, s. [From being often found in churches.]

Entom.: A common name for a species of wood-louse, *Oniscus asellus*, belonging to the order Isopoda.

church-burial, s. [Eng.]

1. Burial in a consecrated ground, and with religious rites. [BURIAL.]
2. A burial at which previous to the interment services over the corpse are held in a church.

church-discipline, s. The discipline and order appointed by the Church.

church-going, *chirche-gong, *chyrchegong, s. & a.

A. As subst.: The act or practice of attending Divine service in a church.

"A sory chyrchegong yt was to the Kyng of France."—*Rob. of Glouc.*, l. 380.

***B. As adjective:**

1. Calling to Divine service.

"But the sound of the church-going bell
These valleys and rocks never heard."

Couper: Verses, supposed to be writt. by Alex. Selkirk.

2. Habitually attending Divine service; regular in attendance at church.

church-government, s. The regulation and ordering of spiritual matters, or those pertaining to the discipline and work of the Church.

¶ Four leading views are at present entertained regarding church government. The first three agree that the rudiments of a scheme of church government are laid down in the New Testament. They differ, however, as to what that scheme is, much the greater number believing it to be *episcopacy*, though one large minority are in favor of *presbyterianism*, and another in favor of *congregationalism*. (See these words.) The fourth view, which has not a large number of advocates, is that no scheme of government was laid down in the New Testament, applicable to all times and places, but that the church has the power of adapting its government to the special circumstances in which it finds itself at any particular time.

church-history, s. The history of any Church, but especially of the Christian Church.

¶ Church history naturally divides itself into four periods: (1) From the advent of Christ to the time of Constantine; (2) From Constantine to Mohammed, or by the arrangement of Mosheim and others, to Charlemagne; (3) From Mohammed, or alternatively from Charlemagne to the Reformation; (4) From the Reformation to the present time.

Period 1. From the advent of Jesus Christ (four years earlier than commonly expressed, or what is known as 4 B. C.), to the Conversion to Christianity of the Emperor Constantine, A. D. 312, or to his establishment of that faith as the state religion, in or before A. D. 321: This period may be naturally divided into three sub-periods, (1) The ministry of Jesus; (2) That of His apostles; and (3) That of the Christian fathers after the last of the apostles had died.

The first sub-period has been already treated of. [CHRIST.] Immediately after the ascension means were taken to fill up by election the vacancy left in the apostolic college by the apostasy and death of Judas (Acts i. 15-26). The descent of the Holy Spirit, which had been promised by Christ (John xiv. 16, 17, and xvi. 7-14, &c.), took place soon afterward on the day of Pentecost, accompanied by the gift of tongues (Acts ii.), and then the apostles were qualified to go forth and carry into effect the Savior's last charge to make disciples of all nations. Under the preaching of Peter and the other apostles, thousands were converted and baptized, and such a spirit of love prevailed among the converts that a Christian socialism sprang up, but ere long it produced an Ananias and Sapphira, and we hear of it no more (Acts iv. 32-37, v. 1-11).

The same jealousy which had prompted the Jewish rulers to seek the death of our Lord, led to the persecution of His followers, and Stephen, stoned to death for alleged blasphemy, was the first of the great army of Christian martyrs. A scattering of the Christians took place, which resulted in the founding of other churches, the chief of which was at Antioch in Syria, where the disciples of Jesus for the first time received the name of Christians (Acts xi. 26.) [CHRISTIAN.]

Previous to this, Peter, moved by a vision, had begun to preach to the Gentiles (Acts xi. 1-18), and not long afterward Saul of Tarsus, once a bitter persecutor of the Christians but now a convert, was sent out as colleague to Barnabas, on a missionary journey chiefly through Asia Minor, and ultimately became the splendidly successful apostle of the Gentiles (Acts xiii. 2, &c.). No complete coalescence ever took place between the Jewish and the Gentile elements in the early church. The Jews, with a few honorable exceptions, imbued with caste pride, attempted to impose a Judaic yoke on their Gentile brethren, and not ultimately succeeding, many of them in the second century withdrew from the church catholic, and formed the two sects of the Nazarenes and the Ebionites, the former of which retained, while the latter rejected, belief in the divinity of Christ. While Jerusalem stood the unconverted Jews lost no opportunity of persecuting Christianity, but their influence was to a large extent swept away by the partial destruction of Jerusalem by Titus in 70 A. D., and its total destruction after the revolt of Barchochab in the second century. Before the first of these events had taken place, persecution on the part of the heathen Romans had begun, and it continued at intervals during the whole of the first period. The Roman persecutions are generally called ten; but if only those which were universal be reckoned, they were fewer than that number, while if those which were local be taken also into account, they were more. After the last and severest of these—called Diocletian's persecution, though its real instigator was his son-in-law Galerius—a convert of high rank, Constantine, was obtained, who became emperor in A. D. 312, and in 321 or earlier established Christianity as the State religion.

Period 2. From the Conversion of Constantine or his establishment of Christianity as the state religion to the rise of Mohammed: While all along there

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb. cūre. unite, cūr, rāle, füll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

had been a general agreement as to Christian doctrine, the several tenets had not been exactly defined, but when controversy regarding any one of them arose, it was for the first time precisely stated. The question whether our Lord was equal with the Father, and truly and absolutely Divine, or whether, as Arius alleged, he was but the first of created beings, was settled by the Council of Nice in 325 in favor of the former view, and though a long struggle between the Trinitarians and the Arians took place, and though sometimes one and sometimes the other party prevailed, the church ultimately settled into belief in the Three-One God. [ARIANISM.] Other doctrines were settled by the decision of councils. (For these see COUNCIL.) The fall of the Western empire in the fifth century almost dissolved the civil power in Italy and elsewhere, but the church was equal to the crisis, and was ultimately enabled to convert the barbarous nations to the Christian faith. In those ages of political confusion and intellectual darkness, while as yet society was not fully reconstituted, primitive Christianity became considerably modified, and finally in 780 the worship of images was introduced into the church.

In A. D. 569 or 570 Mohammed was born, and when he sought for religious light, his mind revolted from the Arab and all other idolatry. He was opposed also to the doctrines of the Trinity, and of the Sonship of Christ, against which his religion may be considered as a reaction. [MOHAMMEDANISM.] This second period may be made to end with the first preaching of Mohammed about A. D. 611, or with the Mohammedan era—the Hegira, 15th July, 622—preferably the former. Or it might be made to terminate with Charlemagne's donation to the Papacy, or with the separation between the Eastern and the Western Churches, for which see *Period 3*.

Period 3. From the rise of Mohammedanism to the Reformation under Luther, the latter event dating from A. D. 1517: While the Greeks, indulging their natural subtilty, took the lead in hair-splitting definitions of doctrine, the imperial Romans were more practically engaged in building up a world-embracing ecclesiastical power in lieu of the secular empire which they had lost, and from the seventh to the thirteenth century the growth of the Papacy was continuous. In 756 Pepin, having defeated Astulphus, King of the Lombards, compelled him to give to the church and the republic the exarchate of Ravenna and the Pentapolis. In 774 Charlemagne confirmed this cession and enlarged the territory given, thus laying the foundation of the Pope's temporal power. [PAPACY.] In the eighth century a schism took place between the Patriarchs of Constantinople and Rome, and the separation which still exists between the Eastern and Western Churches began. During the early part of this third period the Eastern Church was sorely trampled down by the Mohammedans, and during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the Western one came into the conflict in hope of recovering the holy sepulcher, but the Christian success was only temporary. [CRUSADES.] During the fourteenth century the Papacy was declining, during the fifteenth it was attempting to put down evidently imminent revolt by cruel persecution, and in the sixteenth the crisis of its fate came.

Period 4. From the commencement of the Reformation under Luther, A. D. 1517, to the present time: For details see REFORMATION, PROTESTANTISM, ROMAN CATHOLICISM, &c. Suffice it here to say that the Reformation struggle continued in one form or other during nearly the whole of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. During the eighteenth all the churches which had been engaged in that arduous struggle slept, till rudely awakened by the French revolution of 1789, while the nineteenth century has been mainly a reaction against the irreligion of that revolution and the cruelties of the reign of terror. The Bible and the Tract Societies, as well as the great religious missionary organizations, sprang into life while that revolution was working itself out, and have constituted this century to a certain extent an era of missions. [MISSIONS.]

church-judicatories, *s. pl.* Ecclesiastical courts, especially applied to those of the Presbyterian churches.

church-like, *a.* Fitted for church, or to a minister.

"Nor wear the diadem upon his head,
Whose church-like humors fit not for a crown."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 1.

church-militant, *s.* [Lat. *militans*=fighting, serving as a soldier; *miles*=a soldier.] The Church of Christ on earth, the members of which are still fighting against the world, the flesh, and the devil.

church-modes, *s. pl.*

Music: The modes used in Gregorian music. [GREGORIAN, MODE.]

church-music, *s.* Sacred music, such as is used in church-services.

"It was anciently customary for men and women of the first quality, ecclesiastics and others, who were lovers of church-music, to be admitted into this corporation [of parish clerks]."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 396.

church-owl, *s.*

Zoöl.: The common Barn-owl.

church-service, *s.*

1. The form of Divine service used in churches.

2. A book of the service used in Divine worship in the Church of England and the Protestant and Reformed Episcopal churches, containing, in addition to the Book of Common Prayer, the lessons appointed for the different days throughout the year.

***church-town, *cherch-toun**, *s.* [A. S. *cýric-tūn*.] A cemetery or churchyard.

"Other holi stedes, cherchtounes, other hous of religioun."—*Agenbille of Inweyt*, p. 41.

church-warden, *churchewardeyne, *kyrke-wardeyn, *s.* One of two Episcopalian parochial officers chosen annually at the Easter vestries, one by the minister and one by the parishioners. Their duties are to protect the building of the church and its appurtenances, to superintend the ceremonies of divine worship, and the proper distribution of alms, &c.; to form and execute parochial regulations, and generally to act as the legal representatives of the parish. They were anciently called Church-reeves.

church-way, *s.* A path or way leading to or round a church.

"Now it is the time of night,
That the graves, all gaping wide,
Every one lets forth his sprite,
In the church-way paths to glide."

Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, v. 2.

church-work, *chircheweorke, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: Work on or in connection with the building, repair, &c., of churches.

"Dele hit weeche mon other to brugge other to chircheweorke."—*Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), p. 31.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Work on or in connection with the church, and the promotion of religion.

*2. Work carried out slowly.

"This siege was church-work; and therefore went on slowly."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 111.

church-yard, *s.* An inclosed piece of ground adjoining a church, formerly consecrated for the burial of the dead; a cemetery. [BURIAL-GROUND.]

church-yard beetle, *s.* *Blaps mortisaga*. [BLAPS.]

***chūrċh'-dōm**, *s.* [Eng. *church*; -dom.] The institution, government, or authority of a church.

"Whatsoever church pretendeth to a new beginning, pretendeth at the same time to a new churchdom . . ."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 9.

chūrċh'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CHURCH.]

A. & B. Aspr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of performing the service appointed for the return of thanks for delivery in childbirth.

" . . . a practice inconsistent with the very name of the office, which is called the *churching* of women. . . ."—*Wheatley: Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*.

†chūrċh'-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *church*; -ism.] A strong partiality for, or attachment to the forms and principles of a church. (*Chr. Obs.*)

chūrċh'-īte, *s.* [Named after its discoverer, Prof. A. H. Church, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A mineral discovered in 1865, in copper mines in Cornwall, England, as a coating one-sixteenth of an inch thick on quartz and argillaceous schist. Hardness, 3. Specific gravity, 3.14. Luster, vitreous; color, pale smoke-gray, tinged with flesh-red. It is transparent or translucent and doubly refracting. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 28.48; protoxide of cerium, 51.87; lime, 5.42; water, 14.93. (*Dana*.)

chūrċh'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *church*; -less.] Destitute of a church.

"Whence I conclude it . . . never but a churchless village."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 19.

***chūrċh'-lēt**, *s.* [Eng. *church*, and dim. suff. -let.] A little church.

"Little churchlets and scattered conventicles."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 32. (Davies.)

chūrċh'-lŷ, *a.* [Eng. *church*; -ly.] Relating to the church, ecclesiastical.

"Divers grave points also hath he handled of churchly matters."—*Gay: Shepherd's Week, Proeme*. (Davies.)

chūrċh'-man, *s.* [Eng. *church*; man.]

1. A clergyman or ecclesiastic.

2. An adherent and supporter of the Church of the Government.

" . . . gratitude to the King for having brought in so many churchmen and turned out so many schismatics."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

chūrċh'-man-like, *a.* [Eng. *churchman*; like.] Like, or as befits, a churchman.

chūrċh'-man-lŷ, *a.* [Eng. *churchman*; -ly.] Like a churchman, churchmanlike.

chūrċh'-man-ship, *s.* [Eng. *churchman*; -ship.] The state or quality of being a churchman, or of belonging to the Established Church of any country. (*Eccl. Rev.*)

chūrċh'-ship, *s.* [Eng. *church*; -ship.] The institution or establishment as a church; the state of being a church.

"The Jews were his own also by right of churchship, as selected and inclosed by God, . . ."—*South: Sermon on John i. 11*.

chūrċh'-wōrt, *chīrċhe'-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *church*; and suff. *wort* (q. v.).]

Bot.: *Mentha Pulegium* (Britten & Holland).

†chūrċh'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *church*; -y.] Pertaining to, or connected with, the church; devoted to church-work or church matters. (*Colloquial*.)

chūrl, *churle, *charle, *cherl, *cherle, *cheorl, *cherelle, *chirl, *chorle, *s. & a.* [A. S. *ceorl*; O. Fris. *tzerl*; O. H. Ger. *charal*; M. H. Ger. *kerl*; Dut. *karel, kerel*; Dan. & Sw. *karl*; Ger. *kerl*.] [CARL.]

A. As substantive:

*1. A low-born-person; a servant, a serf; a tenant-at-will of free condition, who held lands of the thanes on payment of rates and services.

"May no cherl chartre make, ne his catell selle
Withouten leve of his lord."
Langland: P. Plowman, 6,831.

*2. A countryman, a farmer or farm laborer.

"Carle or chorle. Rusticus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

" . . . the relation in which the followers of William the Conqueror stood to the Saxon churls. . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. A rough, surly, or clownish fellow.

" . . . and that he was still a prisoner in the hands of rude churls, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

*4. A miserly, niggardly person; a niggard.

"The vile person shall be no more called liberal, nor the churl said to be bountiful."—*Isaiah xxxii. 5*.

B. As adj.: Churlish, rough, rude, selfish.

churl-hemp, *churle hempe, *s.*

Bot.: The female, supposed by the old writers to be the male, plant of hemp, *Cannabis sativa*. [CARL-HEMP.]

churl's cress, *s.* [From the Ger.]

Bot.: *Lepidium campestre*, or an allied species (*Lyte*.) Order, Cruciferae.

churl's head, *s.* [So called from its rough hairy involucres.]

Bot.: *Centaurea nigra*. Order, Compositae.

churl's mustard, *s.*

Bot.: A plant doubtfully identified. It may be *Thlaspi arvense*, *Iberis amara*, or the Churl's cress (q. v.). (Britten & Holland.)

churl's treacle, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Allium sativum*.

***chūrl, *chūrle**, *v. t.* [CHURL, *s.*] To act like a churl to, to grudge.

"You need not, says he, *churle* me in a piece of meat."
—*Aubrey: Miscell.*, p. 82. (Davies.)

***chūrl'-hood, *cherl-hed, *chirle-hede**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *cherl, chirle*=churl; *hed, hede*=hood.]

1. The state of being a churl or servant; service.

"Holi forsothe *cherthed* to hym silf alone profiteth."—*Wycliffe: Pref. Epistle*, p. 64.

2. Churlishness.

"He is . . . of curteis fair specke, ne any thyng is mengd of *cherthed* in his faire speche."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah, Prol.*, p. 224.

chūrl'-ish, *char-lyche, *char-lysche, *cherliche, *cher-lysshe, *cher-lisch, *chere-lyche, *cher-lish, *a.* [A. S. *ceorlic, ceorlisc*.]

*1. Of, or pertaining to, the country or farming; rustic.

"*Cherlyche* or *charlysche* (*churlisshe*, P.). *Rusticalis*." *Prompt. Parv.*

"*Cherliche* trauel aboute a tree schewith the fruyt therof."—*Wycliffe: Eccles. xxvii. 7*. (Purvey.)

2. Of persons:

(1) Rude, surly, boorish.

"Ful foule and *cherlysshe* semede she."
Romaunt of the Rose, 177.

(2) Miserly, selfish, niggardly.

*3. Of things:

(1) Rough, rude, merciless, hard.

(2) Unmanageable, unyielding.

"Where the bleak Swiss their stormy mansion tread,
And force a *churlish* soil for scanty bread."
Goldsmith: The Traveler.

(3) Vexatious, obstructive.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -șion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

chūrl'-ish-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *churlish*; -*ly*.] In a churlish manner; roughly, rudely, selfishly.

"How churlishly I chid Lucetta hence."
Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 2.

chūrl'-ish-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *churlish*; -*ness*.] The state or quality of being churlish; roughness, rudeness, boorishness, selfishness.

"Take from them covetousness, churlishness, pride and impatience."—Bp. Taylor: *Holy Living* (Prayers).

chūrl'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *churl*; -*y*.] Churlish, rough, rude.

"And well nigh split upon the threatening rock,
With many a boisterous brush and churlly knock."
Quarles: *Feast for Worms* (1620), § 2.

***chūrm, *chŷrme**, *v. t. & i.* [CHURM, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To sing in a low tone, to hum; to sing.

"Let me rather, on the heathy hill,
Far frae the busy world, whereon ne'er stood
A cottage, walk, an' churm my Lallan lays."
Davidson: *Seasons*, p. 55.

B. Intrans.: To grumble, or emit a humming sound.

"A cuckoo-clock chicks at one side of the chimney-place, and the curate, smoking his pipe in an antique elbow-chair, churms at the other."—Sir A. Wylie, i. 209.

***chūrme, *chirm, *chirme, *chyrme**, *s.* [A. S. *cirm, cyrm*.] [CHIRM.] A confused noise, a buzzing.

"He was conveyed to the tower, with the churme of a thousand taunts and reproaches."—Bacon.

chūrn, *cherne, *chirne, *chyrne, *kyrne, *scharne (Eng.), **kirn** (Scotch), *s.* [A. S. *ceren, cyrn, cæren* (Somner); O. Icel. *kirna*; O. Sw. *kerna*; Sw. *kärna*; Dan. *kierne*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A vessel in which milk or cream is agitated or beaten in order to effect the separation of the serous parts from the rest; a vessel in which butter is made.

"Chyrne, vesselle. Cimbria, cumbia."—Prompt. Parv

"Her aukward fist did ne'er employ the churn."
Gay: *Pastorals*.

2. *Porcelain*: The block or chuck on a porcelain turner's lathe, on which the thrown and baked articles are turned by thin iron tools to give truth and smoothness to circular articles.

churn-dasher, *s.* The moving agent in a churn, rotary or reciprocating, by which the milk or cream is agitated.

churn-drill, *s.* A large drill used by miners. It is several feet long, and has a chisel-point at each end.

churn-owl, *s.*

Ornith.: A local name for a bird, the Night-jar or Goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*.

churn-power, *s.* A motor for driving churns or churn-dashers to agitate the milk or cream. Animals, such as dogs, sheep, or goats, are employed in treadmills or slatted platforms on endless belts. The power of descending weights, springs, wind or water driven wheels, &c., are used.

churn-staff, *scharnestafe, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The staff or implement employed in the operation of churning.

2. *Bot.*: A plant, *Euphorbia helioscopia*.

chūrn, *cherne, *chirne, *chyrne (Eng.), **kirn** (Scotch), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *ceran* (Somner); O. Icel. *kirna*; Sw. *kärna*, *tjärna*; Dan. *kierne*; Dut. *kernen*; Ger. *kernen*.]

A. Transitive:

† *Generally:*

(1) To agitate or shake violently; to champ, to chew.

(2) To mix or work up together.

2. *Spec.*: To agitate milk or cream in a churn for the purpose of making butter.

B. Intrans.: To perform the operation of churning.

chūrnēd, *pa. par. & a.* [CHURN.]

chūrn'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CHURN, *v.*]

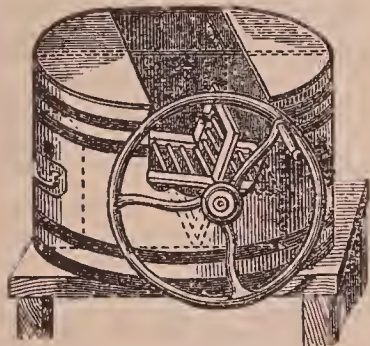
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or process of agitating or beating milk or cream in a churn for the purpose of making butter.

"The churning of milk bringeth forth butter."—Prov. xxx. 33.

2. The quantity of butter made at one operation.



Section of Churn.

***chūrr, *churl, *chirle**, *v. i.* [CHIRRE.] To coo, to murmur.

"The churlin moor-cock woes his valentine,
Couring coyish to his sidelin tread."
Davidson: *Seasons*, p. 9.

chūr'-rūs, *s.* [Hindust. *chūrūs*.]

Comm.: The resinous exudation of the leaves and flowers of Indian Hemp, *Cannabis indica* (q. v.). It is used by the natives of India as an intoxicating drug. According to Jaffur Shurreef, a man covers himself with a blanket and runs through a field of hemp early in the morning; the dew and gum of the plant naturally adhering to it are first scraped off and the blanket afterward washed and wrung. Both products are boiled together and an electuary formed. The smoking of five grains of it will produce intoxication.

chūrr'-wōrm, *s.* [A. S. *ceran*=to turn, and Eng. *worm*.]

Entom.: An insect that turns about nimbly; called also a fan-cricket. (Skinner.) (Phillips.) It is the mole-cricket (*Gryllotalpa vulgaris*).

***chūse**, *v. t. & i.* [CHOOSE.]

chūs'-ite, *s.* [Cf. Gr. *chous*, contr. of *choos*=earth heaped up. . . . alluvial earth, with suff. -ite (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Olivine. Dana considers that it has been derived from chrysolite, the common variety of what he makes the same as Olivine. Chusite is from Limburg, in Brisgau. (Dana, &c.)

chūte, *s.* [Fr. *chute*=a fall.] [SHOOT, *s.*]

Mech.: An inclined trough. On a moderate scale it forms a leader, or feeder for materials or blanks, to machines. On a large scale it leads water from a penstock to a water-wheel, or an inclined plane down which logs are passed from a higher level to a lower one. These are sometimes in mountainous countries for land transportation, and sometimes are the links of a slack-water system, as on the Ottawa; called slides.

chūt'-nēe, chūt'-nēy, *s.* [Maharatta, &c., *chutnee, chutni*.]

Cookery: An acid and highly pungent seasoning, an Indian condiment generally composed partly of sweet fruits, as mangoes and raisins, with acids, such as lemon-juice and sour herbs, to which are added also spices and cayenne pepper.

chŷd'-ōr-ūs, *s.* [From Gr. *hydor*=water.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Entomostraca, of the order Cladocera, and family Lynceidæ. They are nearly spherical; beak very long and sharp, curved downward and forward; inferior antennæ very short. (Griff. & Henfrey.)

chŷ-lā'-ceōūs, *a.* [Eng. *chyl(e)*; -*aceous*.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, chyle (q. v.).

"When the spirits of the chyle have half fermented the chylaceous mass, it has the state of drink not ripened by fermentation."—Floyer: *On the Humors*.

chŷ-lā'-quē-ōūs, *a.* [Eng. *chyl(e)*, and *aqueous*.] Consisting of, or containing, chyle much diluted with water; said of a liquid which forms the circulating fluid of some inferior animals.

chylaqueous canals, *s. pl.*

Zoöl.: A canal system designed for the reception of the Chylaqueous fluid (q. v.).

chylaqueous fluid, *s.*

Zoöl.: A fluid consisting, as its name imports, partly of water and partly of chyle. The former derived from the exterior, and the latter a product of digestion. It is found in the body cavity of many invertebrated animals, such as Annelids, Echinoderms, and Rotifers. (Nicholson.)

***chŷld**, *s. & v.* [CHILD.]

***chŷld'-īng**, *pr. par. & a.* [CHILDING.]

chyle, *chŷ'-lūs, *s.* [Fr. *chyle*; Mod. Lat. *chylus*; Gr. *chylōs*=juice; *cheō*=to pour out.]

Anat.: The fluid of the lacteal vessels; lymph, colored by a finely granular matter, named by Mr. Gulliver the molecular base. Chyle coagulates into a jelly shortly after being withdrawn from its appropriate vessel. There are in chyle, as in lymph, many small globular bodies called capscles. Chyle also has in it more albumen than lymph possesses. It is very rich in alkalies combined partly with albumin, partly with lactic and sebatic acids; the chlorides of sodium and potassium are found in large quantity. It differs from blood by the want of red corpuscles, as also by possessing a smaller proportion of albumen and less of the basis for formation of fibrin.

"Chylus in the stomach. . . ."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, cent. ix., § 837. (Trench.)

chŷ-li-fāc'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *chyle*; Lat. *chylus*, and Eng. *factio*, Lat. *facio*=to make.]

Physiol.: The act or process of the formation of chyle in animal bodies from food.

"Drinking excessively during the time of chylification, stops perspiration."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*.

chŷ-li-fāc'-tīve, *a.* [Eng. *chyle*, and *factive* (q. v.).] Having the power or property of forming chyle; chylifactory.

"Whether this be not effected by some way of corrosion, rather than any proper digestion, chylifactive mutation, or alimantal conversion."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

chŷ-li-fāc'-tōr-ŷ, *chŷ-li-fāc'-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *chyle*; Lat. *facio*=to make; Eng. suff. -*ory*.] The same as CHYLIFACTIVE (q. v.).

"We should rather rely upon a chylifactory menstruum, or digestive preparation drawn from species or individuals, whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve lapideous bodies."—Sir T. Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

chŷ-lif'-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Mod. Fr. *chylifère*; Lat. *chylus*; Gr. *chylos*, and Lat. *fero*=to bear, to produce.] Forming or producing chyle; changing into chyle; chylific.

"Purges clear and empty the lower part of the chyliferous tubes."—Cheyne: *Essay on Regimen*, p. 6.

chyliferous vessels, *s. pl.* Vessels bearing chyle, that is, constructed to afford passage of chyle.

"The chyliferous vessels probably have the same office for the intestinal tissues as the lymphatics in other parts."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii. (1856), p. 288.

chŷ-lif'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *chyle*; Lat. *chylus*, and *facio*=to make.] Chylifactive. The term is applied to one of the stomachs when a plurality of them exist, as, for instance, in insects.

chŷ-lif'-ī-cā'-tion, *chŷ-lif'-ī-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *chyle*, Lat. *chylus*=chyle, and *facio*=to make.] Chylification. The act or process of making chyle.

"Nor will we affirm that iron is indigested in the stomach of the ostrich; but we suspect this effect to proceed from any liquid reduction, or tendency to chylification, by the power of natural heat."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

chŷ-lif'-ī-cā'-tōr-ŷ, chŷ-li-fāc'-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *chyle*; Lat. *chylus*, and *facio*=to make.] Chylifactive, chylific

chŷ-liz'-ā, *s.* [Gr. *chylizō*=to extract or form into juice; *chylos*=juice.]

Entom.: A genus of dipterous insects, belonging to the tribe Muscidæ.

***chylle**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An unidentified plant.

"Chylle, herbe. Cilium vel psillium."—Prompt. Parv.

chŷl'-ō-clā'-dī-ā, *s.* [Lat. *chylus*=chyle; Gr. *klados*=a young branch, a shoot.]

Bot.: A genus of Laurenciaceæ (Florideous Algae), with fronds of small size, composed of a branched, cylindrical, and tubular structure, cut off into chambers within by diaphragms at intervals, and filled with a watery juice.

chŷl'-ō-pō-ēt'-īc, chŷl'-ō-pōl'-ēt'-īc, *a.* [Gr. *chylopoieō*=to make into juice; from *chylos*=juice, *chyle*, and *poieō*=to make.]

Physiol.: Having the power or the office of forming chyle.

". . . between the kidneys and the chylopoietic viscera, . . ."—Owen: *Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

chŷl'-ōūs, *a.* [Fr. *chyleux*.] Consisting of, or of the nature of, chyle.

". . . during a residence of ten years in Barbadoes he saw at least a dozen well-marked examples of chylous urine in negroes."—Watson: *Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. viii.

chŷme, *s.* [Fr. *chyme*; Lat. *chymus*; Gr. *chymos*=juice, from *cheō*=to pour out.]

Physiol.: A semifluid or pulpy matter into which food is converted after it has been for some time in the stomach and mixed with gastric secretions. It passes into the duodenum from the stomach, and yields chyle by admixture with the biliary secretion.

chyme-mass, *s.*

Zoöl.: The central semifluid sarcode in the interior of an infusorian. (Nicholson.)

***chŷme**, *v. t.* [CHYME, *s.*] To extract by chemical processes. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"What antidote against the terror of conscience can be chymed from gold."—Adams: *Works*, i. 153. (Davies.)

chŷm'-īc, *a. & s.* [CHEMIC.]

". . . an art now utterly lost, or perchance kept up by a few chymics."—Wotton.

chŷm'-īf'-ī-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *chymification*, Lat. *chymus*, and *facio*=to make.] The act or process of forming into chyme.

"The transformation of food into tissue involves mastication, deglutition, chymification, . . ."—Herbert Spencer: *Data of Biology*, § 25.

chŷm'-ī-fīed, *pa. par. or a.* [CHYMFIFY.]

chŷm'-ī-fŷ, *v. t.* [Fr. *chymifier*, Lat. *chymus*, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] To form into chyme. (*Quar. Rev.*)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

chým'-ist, s. [CHEMIST.]

"Operations of *chymistry* fall short of vital force; no *chymist* can make milk or blood of grass."—*Arbutnot; On Aliments.*

chým'-is-trý, s. [CHEMISTRY.]

"Sometimes she flies like an industrious bee,
And robs the flowers by Nature's *chymistry*."
Dryden: Art of Poetry, Ode c. 2.

chým-ô-car'-pūs, s. [Gr. *chymos*=juice, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot. A genus of scandent herbs belonging to the Tropæolaceæ. The sessile three-lobed, three-celled ovary grows into a three-lobed, sweet, fleshy, edible berry, which remains attached to the front of the persistent calyx. This black juice berry, which is not unlike, in appearance and flavor, to the Zante or currant grape, is the most remarkable peculiarity of the genus, which was founded on *Chymocarpus pentaphyllus*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chým'-ous, a. [Eng. *chym(e)*; suff. -ous.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, chyme.

chý-ôm'-e-tēr, s. [Gr. *cheo*=to pour out, and *metron*=measure.] An instrument for measuring liquids.

chýt-rí'-dī-úm, s. [Gr. *chytridion*=dimin. of *chytrós*=a pot, a pitcher.]

Bot. A genus of Unicellular Algæ, consisting of minute, globose, or pyriform, usually colorless cells, operculate at the summit, with a root-like base, attached to Confervoid or allied plants, and penetrating their cell-walls. Zoospores very numerous, globular, with a single very long cilium. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

¶ For other words in *chy-* not found here, see under *chi-*.

çī-bār'-ī-ous, a. [Lat. *cibarius*=pertaining to food; *cibus*=food.] Pertaining to or useful for food, edible.

çī-bā'-tion, s. [Fr. *cibation*, from Lat. *cibus*=food.]

Phys. A term for the taking of food; also an alchemical term of various signification having reference to that act.

çīb'-bōls, **çīb'-ōl**, ***çīb-oule**, s. [Fr. *ciboule*; Sp. *cebolla*, from Low Lat. *cepula*, *cepola*, dim. of *cepa*, *cepe*=an onion.] A small variety of onion, *Allium Ascalonicum*.

"Ciboules, or scallions, are a kind of degenerate onions."—*Mortimer.*

çī-bōr'-ī-úm, s. [Lat. *ciborium*; Gr. *kibōrion*=a drinking-cup made of the seed-vessel of the Egyptian bean. In Low Lat. also an arched chamber supported by four columns. In Ital. *ciborio*; Fr. *ciborre*; Sp. *cimborio*.]

1. **Arch.** An insulated erection open on each side, with arches, and having a dome of ogee form, like the bowl of a reversed cup, carried or supported by four columns, the whole covering the altar. It is now called a *baldachino* (q. v.). The earliest known instance of a ciborium appears to have been one in the church of St. George at Thessalonica, supposed to have been in use about A. D. 325. (*Gwilt.*)

2. **Eccles.** The vessel in which the host is placed, instead of on a paten, when many communicants are present.

3. **Conch.** The glossy impression on the inside of valves, to which the muscles of the animals have been attached.

çī-bō'-tī-úm, s. [Gr. *kibōtion*=a little chest, from the form of the indusium.]

Botany:
1. A genus of Polypodiaceous ferns. [AGNUS SCYTHICUS, BAROMETZ.]

2. A noble tree-fern from New Holland. (*McNicol.*)

çī-cā'-dā, s. [Lat. *cicada*; Fr. *cigale*; Ital. *cigala*.] [CICALA.]

Entom. A genus of homopterous insects, tribe Cicadariæ, sub-tribe Stridulantia, or it may be made a family Cicadiidæ. They have three ocelli or simple eyes, with the short antennæ in front. The tarsi are three-jointed. The male has a drum or musical apparatus placed in a cavity on each side of the abdomen, and concealed by scale-like plates. A muscle pulls the drum in and again lets it out with the effect of producing a sharp continuous sound. Familiar in the warmer parts of this country, the south of Europe, in India, in Bermuda, the West Indies, &c. The Greeks, who considered the cicadas happy in having "voiceless wives," called the animal *tettix*. The observation that the female cicadas do not emit the sharp continuous sound described is accurate. The Grasshopper and Cicada, though popularly believed the same, are not even of the same order. The former belongs to the Orthoptera, the latter to the Homoptera. The former possesses mandibles, while the latter has a suctorial apparatus instead. The antennæ of the former are very long, and those of the latter very short. The former emits its voice by night, the latter in the

brightest sunshine. Many other differences between the two exist. One American species of Cicada, *C. Septendecim*, appears only once in seventeen years, hence, it is popularly known as the seventeen-year locust. It is no more akin to the locust than to the grasshopper.

çíc-a-dār'-ī-a, **çíc-a-dār'-ī-æ**, s. pl. [From Lat. *cicada*, and the neut. or the fem. pl. of Lat. suff. -arius.]

Entom. A tribe of the sub-order Homoptera. The tarsi are three-jointed, the antennæ minute, and usually terminated by a bristle, and the wings with many nervures or cells. It contains the families Cercopidæ or Cicadellina, Membracidæ or Membracina, Fulgoridæ, and Cicadiidæ (q. v.).

çíc-ā-dēl'-lā, **çī-cā-dēl'-lī-nā**, s. [A dimin. formation from Lat. *cicada*=a grasshopper.]

Entom. A family of homopterous insects, better called Cercopidæ (q. v.). The name was given because they resemble typical Cicadas, but are much smaller.

çíc-a-dī'-dæ, **çī-cā-dī'-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [From Lat. *cicada* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ, with or without *i* connective.]

Entom. The family of insects of which the cicada is the type. The species, which are large insects with broad heads and breasts, are from the warmer parts of the world. Swainson made the family comprehensive enough to include the frog-hoppers as well as the cicadas proper, calling the latter Cicadinæ (Singing Cicadas), and the former Cercopinæ (Hopping Cicadas), but Cercopinæ are now raised to the family Cercopidæ (q. v.).

çī-cā'-lā, s. [Ital. *cigala*.] [CICADA.] Either a cicada or a grasshopper.

"At eve a dry cicala sung."

Tennyson: Mariana in the South.

çíc'-a-trīçe, s. [CICATRIX.]

çī-cāt'-rīc-le, **çī-cāt'-rī-cule**, ***çíc-a-trīc'-u-lā**, s. [Fr. *cicatrice*, from Lat. *cicatricula*, dimin. of *cicatrix*=a scar.] The germinating or focal point in the embryo of a seed, or the yolk of an egg. (*Craig.*) The opaque spot on the surface of a fecundated yolk or yolk.

çī-cāt'-rī-cōşe, a. [From Lat. *cicatrix* (genit. *cicatricis*) (q. v.), and Eng. suff. -ose.]

Bot. Marked with scars, cicatrised.

***çíc'-a-trīne**, a. [Lat. *cicatr(ix)*, and Eng. suff. -ine.] Scarring, wounding.

"Thy aloe cicatrine tongue."—*Dekker: Satiromastix.*

çī-cāt'-rī-sāte, a. [From Lat. *cicatrix* (genit. *cicatricis*) (q. v.), and Eng. suff. -ate.]

Bot. The same as CICATRICOSE (q. v.).

çíc-a-trī'-sīve, a. [Lat. *cicatrix* (genit. *cicatricis*)=a scar.] Proper or useful to induce a cicatrix.

çíc'-a-trīx, **çíc'-a-trīçe** (pl. **çíc'-a-trīç-ēs**), s. [Lat. *cicatrix* (genit. *cicatricis*)=a scar.]

1. **Ord. Lang. & Med.**

(1) A scar or mark remaining after a wound.

(2) Any mark or impression resembling the scar of a wound.

"Lean out upon a rush,
The cicatrice and capable impressure
Thy palm some moments keeps."

Shakesp. As You Like It, iii. 5.

2. **Bot.** A scar formed by the separation of one part from another.

çíc-a-trīz'-ant, a. & s. [Fr. *cicatrissant*, pr. par. of *cicatriser*=to scar; Lat. *cicatrix*=a scar.]

A. As adj. Healing or tending to heal a wound, or to induce a cicatrix.

B. As substantive:

Med. Any medicine or preparation proper or useful to induce a cicatrix, or heal a wound.

çíc-a-trīz'-ā'-tion, s. [Eng. *cicatrix*, and suff. -ation.]

1. The act or process of inducing a cicatrix, or healing a wound.

"A vein bursted, or corroded, in the lungs, is looked upon to be for the most part incurable, because of the motion and coughing of the lungs tearing the gap wider, and hindering the conglutination and cicatrization of the vein."—*Harvey.*

2. The state of being cicatrized.

"The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is called digestion; the second, or the filling up with flesh, incarnation, and the last, or skinning over, cicatrization."—*Sharpe: Surgery.*

çíc'-a-trīze, v. t. & i. [Fr. *cicatriser*, from Lat. *cicatrix*=a scar.]

1. **Transitive:**

1. To apply or administer medicines or preparations calculated to induce a cicatrix.

2. To heal or induce the skin over a wound.

"We incarnated, and in a few days cicatrized it with a smooth cicatrix."—*Wiseman: On Tumors.*

II. Intrans. To become healed or cicatrized, to become covered with skin.

çíc'-a-trīzed, pa. par. or a. [CICATRIZE.]

çíc'-a-trīz-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CICATRIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb.)

C. As subst. The act or process of healing a wound by inducing a cicatrix; the state of becoming cicatrized.

"... the cicatrizing of these being for the most part the work of the surgeon."—*Wiseman.*

çíc'-a-trōşe, a. [Lat. *cicatricosus*, from *cicatrix*=a scar.] Full of scars or cicatrized wounds; scarry. (*Craig.*)

çíc'-cā, s. [A name of unknown meaning (*Loudon*); said to be a man's name (*Paxton*); but may it not be from Gr. *kiki*=the castor-oil berry, to which the cicca is akin?]

1. **Bot.** A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, species of which have three to five cells, while three is in most of the order the unvarying number. It consists of small trees or shrubs found in the warmer parts of the world.

2. **Med.** The leaves of *Cicca disticha* and *racemosa* are sudorific, and used against syphilis. The root is violently purgative. Its succulent fruit, and that of *C. racemosa*, is subacid, cooling, and wholesome, while the seeds are cathartic.

çíc'-cūs, s. [Lat.]

Entom. A genus of homopterous insects, of the family Cercopidæ.

Çíc'-ēl'-y, s. [Lat. *seseli*, *seselis*; Gr. *seseli*, *seselis*.] [SESELI.]

1. **Ord. Lang.** A proper name.

2. **Bot.** The ordinary name for the genus *Myrrhis*.

¶ *Fool's cicely: Æthusa Cynapium.*

Rough cicely: Torilis Anthriscus.

Sweet Cicely:

1. *Myrrhis odorata.*

"The smell of *Sweet Cicely* attracts bees, and the insides of empty hives are often rubbed with it."—*Loudon: Encyclopedia of Gardening*, § 4,723.

2. A name for *Osmorrhiza*, a genus of Umbelliferæ.

Wild cicely: Anthriscus sylvestris.

çī-gēn'-dī-a, s. [Etym. doubtful. Hooker and Arnott suggest Gr. *kikinnos*=a curled lock, a ringlet, on account of the slender entangled stems and branches.]

Bot. A genus of plants, order Gentianaceæ, sub-order Gentianeæ. It consists of small annual branched herbs. *C. filiformis* is by some botanists called *Exacum filiforme*.

çī'-çēr, s. [Lat. *cicer*=a chick-pea, perhaps from Gr. *kikys*=force or strength, from its nutritive qualities. Possibly the Roman family of Cicero, which produced the world-renowned orator, derived their name from *cicer*, either, as Plutarch says, because one of the family had a flat excrescence like a chick-pea on his nose, or, as Pliny asserts, because the first of the name successfully cultivated vetches.]

Bot. A genus of leguminous plants, sub-order Papilionaceæ, tribe Viciæ. *Cicer arietinum*, the Chick-pea, is a native of Egypt and the Levant. It is cultivated in the south of Europe, in India, and elsewhere. It bears pale solitary violet flowers. A field in full bloom, and glistening with dew, is a beautiful spectacle, but an acid which it contains destroys the boot-leather of any one who, walking over it, treads it down. Anglo-Indians call the seeds, gram. They are used in India for feeding horses.

çíc-ēr-ō'-nē (or as **çīch-ēr-ō'-nē**), s. [Lat. *Cicero*, the Roman orator; so called from the talkativeness of guides.] A guide; one who explains the curiosities and interesting features of a place to strangers.

"He had not proceeded many steps from the monument before he beckoned to our *cicerone*."—*Shenstone.*

çī-çēr-ō'-nī-an, a. & s. [From Cicero.]

A. As adj. Resembling the style of Cicero; an easy, flowing style.

B. As subst. An imitator of the style of Cicero. (*Hallam.*)

çī-çēr-ō'-nī-an-īsm, s. [Eng. *ciceronian*; -ism.] An imitation of or resemblance to the style of Cicero.

"Great study in *Ciceronianism*, the chief abuse of Oxford."—*Sidney.*

***çīch'-līng**, s. [CHICKLING.]

çīch-ōr-ā'-çē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *cichorium*; Gr. *kichōrion*, *kichorē*=succory, chicory; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot. A sub-order of Composite plants distinguished by their corollas being slit. The name was given by Jussieu. Lindley, following Decandolle, called it *Ligulifloræ* in his *Vegetable Kingdom*.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**, **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, -tian = şan. -ticz. -sion = şhūn: -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

though in his *Natural System of Botany* he had retained the name *Cichoraceæ*. The corolla, as stated before, is ligulate, or strap-shaped; the seeds, which are erect, have no albumen, and the stem has milky juice. [CICHORIUM, LIGULIFLORÆ.]

čich-ör-ä'-čě-ous, *adj.* [Latin *cichor(ium)*; -aceous.] Of the nature of or possessing the qualities and properties of chicory or succory.

"Diuretics evacuate the salt serum; as all acid diuretics, and the testaceous and bitter *cichoraceous* plants."—Floyer.

čich-ör-ä'-üm, *s.* [Fr. *cichorie*. Name, written *chichoreion*, according to Pliny, of Egyptian origin.]

Bot.: Succory or chicory, a genus of Composite plants. *Cichorium Intybus*, distinguished by having the lower leaves runcinate and the heads usually in pairs, is the origin of the cultivated chicory. It is found wild in Europe, in North Africa, in Siberia, and the Northwest of India. The roots are boiled and eaten, or they are dried and used as coffee. (Dr. Joseph Hooker, &c.) *C. Endivia* is the common Endive. It is extensively cultivated in Europe, into which it was introduced from its native country India, in many parts of which it is called Kasnee. Properly speaking, Succory consists of the blanched leaves of *Cichorium Intybus* and Endive those of *C. Endivia*. *C. Endivia*, or Endive, is a wholesome salad, possessing bitter and anodyne qualities.

čich-ör-ý, *s.* [Fr. *cichorie*, from Lat. *cichorium* (q. v.).]

Bot.: The *Chicorium Intybus* or Wild Succory. [CHICORY.]

***čich'-pěa, *cich-pease**, *s.* [CHICK-PEA.]
"A kind of small pulse, called a *Cichpease*."—Touchstone of Complexions, Pref. (Davies.)

čičin-dě'-la, *s.* [Lat. *cicindela*=a glow-worm, from *candela*=a candle. This is not the *cicindela* of modern entomologists. See def.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects, the typical one of the family Cicindelidæ. They have very prominent eyes. They are of predatory habits, and are sometimes called Tiger-beetles. They are the most highly organized of all the Coleoptera. They can fly as well as run, and all their movements are agile. They are remarkable for the beauty of their colors. The best known is *Cicindela campestris*, which is above half an inch in length, the anterior and posterior margins of the thorax, the basal joints of the antennæ of a rich copper color, the rest of the thorax green, the elytra green, each with six cream-colored spots; the under side of the body glossy bluish-green. The larvæ may be found in cylindrical burrows from six inches to a foot in depth, at the mouth of which they lurk for their prey, and the perfect insect in sandy spots during the summer months.

čičin-dě'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cicindela*, and fem. pl. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of carnivorous Coleoptera, section Adephaga, sub-section Geodephaga.

čičin-ōb'-ül-ūs, *s. & a.* [Gr. *kikinnos* = a curled lock, a ringlet, and *obolos*=an old Greek coin worth in our money about three cents.] [OBOLUS.]

cincinobulus fruit, *s.*

Bot.: A peculiar reproductive body in certain Fungals. It is more commonly called a cyst. (Thomé.)

čičin-ür'-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *kikinnos*=curled hair, and *oura*=a tail.]

Ornithology:

1. The long spiral filaments of the extremity of the tail. (McNicol.)

2. A genus of birds belonging to the Paradisadæ, or Birds of Paradise.

čičis'-bē-ism, *s.* [Ital. *cicisbe(o)*, and Eng. suff. -ism.] The conduct of a *cicisbeo*; the practice of dangling after married women. [Usually applied to a single gallant addicted to this conduct, and generally in a spiteful and contemptuous sense, especially by marriageable single women whose charms he ignores.]

čičis'-bē-ō, *s.* [Ital. In Fr. *cicisbée*, *sigisbée*.]

1. **Lit.**: A term applied in Italy to a professed admirer of a married woman; a dangler about women.

†2. **Fig.**: A knot of ribbon attached to a sword-hilt, gun, &c.

***čic'-la-toun, *čic-la-tun, *sic-la-toun**, *s.* [O. Fr. *ciglaton*; Sp. *ciclaton*.]

1. A sort of stuff, made sometimes of silk, sometimes of cloth of gold embroidered.

"Ther was mony gonfanoun,
Of gold, sendel and *ciclatoun*."

Alisaunder, 1,963.

2. A cloak or garment made of such material.

čī-cō'-nī-a (Latin), ***čī-con-ie, *čy-con-ye** (Eng.), *s.* [Lat. *ciconia*=a stork.] [STORK.]

Ornithology:

1. A stork, a member of the family Ciconiidae.

"The somer foul that is clepid *cyconye*."—Wycliffe. *Jeremiah* viii. 7.

2. A genus of Wading Birds, the typical one of the sub-family Ciconiinae. It belongs to the family Ardeidae (Herons). The species have long conical bills, long legs, with the three toes, which point forward, united by a membrane as far as the first joint, the hinder toe on the same level. The wings are of moderate length, the third, fourth and fifth quills largest, the second a little shorter, and the first a little shorter still. [STORK.]

***čī-cō'-nī-an**, *a.* [Lat. *ciconi(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. -an.] Consisting of or pertaining to storks.

"But when his evening wheels o'erhurling the main,
Then conquest crown'd the fierce *Ciconian* train."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. ix., l. 67, 68.

čī-cō'-nī-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ciconia*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: A family of Wading Birds, containing the Storks, &c. More generally, however, it is reduced to a sub-family. [CICONIINÆ.]

čī-cō'-nī-ī-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ciconia*, and fem. pl. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Wading Birds, family Ardeidae. [CICONIA.]

čič'-ō-rý, *s.* [CHICORY.]

¶ **Wild cicory**: *Cichorium Intybus*.

***čic'-u-râte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *cicuratus*, pa. par. of *cicuro*=to tame; *cicuro*=tame, gentle.] To tame, to soften the character of.

***čic'-u-râ-tion**, *s.* [CICURATE.] The act of taming or softening in character.

"This holds not only in domestic and mansuete birds, for then it might be the effect of *cicuration* or institution; but in the wild."—Ray. *On the Creation*.

čī-cū'-ta (Lat.), ***čī-cute** (Eng.), *s.* [Lat. *cicuta*=the hemlock given as poison; Sp., Port., & Ital. *cicuta*; Prov. *ciguda*; Fr. *ciguë*.]

1. **Bot.**: The Water-hemlock, or Cowbane. A genus of plants, order Umbelliferae. It has compound umbels with many rays; few or no bracts, but many small bracteoles. The flowers are white, the fruit orbicular, or broadly ovoid, with solitary vittæ in the interstices of the ridges. The leaves are pinnate or decompound. *Cicuta maculata*, which has doubly serrate lanceolate leaflets, is a tall plant of three or four feet high, found by roadsides or the margins of lakes in this country. It is a deadly poison. It may be the *kōneion* (Hemlock) of the Greeks, which Socrates and others condemned to death were required to drink. It is used in medicine as a narcotic and sedative, being employed more especially in neuralgia and kindred affections.

2. The name for a shepherd's pipe made of the hollow stalks of hemlock. (Buchanan.)

čic'-u-tine, *s.* [Lat. *cicuta*, and Eng. suff. -ine (Chem.).]

Chem.: An alkaloid supposed to exist in Water-hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*.

čid, *s.* [Arab. *seid*=lord.]

1. An Arabian name for a chief or commander; applied specially in Spanish literature to Ruy Diaz, Count of Bivar, the celebrated champion of Christianity in the eleventh century.

"The helmet was down o'er the face of the dead,
But his steed went proud, by a warrior led,
For he knew that the *Cid* was there."
Hemans: *The Cid's Funeral Procession*.

2. The name of a Spanish epic poem, celebrating the exploits of Ruy Diaz.

čī-dar'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *cidaris* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of radiated animals, containing what are termed Sea-eggs. The body is subglobose, and covered with long spines.

čīd'-ar-is, *s.* [Lat., a turban or miter; Gr. *kid-aros*, *kitaris* = a cap of state worn by the Persian kings; Heb. *kether*=a Persian diadem, Esther i. 11, ii. 17, vi. 8; *kathar*=to surround.]

1. **Jew. Antiq.**: A name given to the miter of the Jewish high-priests.

2. **Zoölogy**:

(1) A genus of Echini of hemispherical form, so called from their supposed resemblance to this cap



Ciconia.

of state. Also known as sea-urchins, sea-hedge-hogs, &c. They abound on the coasts of the North Atlantic.

(2) A genus of the Senectinæ or Snake-shells. They are pearly, turbinate, generally smooth, with a round, not oblique aperture.

3. **Palæont.**: *Cidaris* ranges from the Trias to recent times.

***čīd'-ar-ite**, *s.* [Eng. *cidar(is)*, and suff. -ite.]

Palæont.: A fossil specimen of the genus *Cidaris*; a fossil resembling *Cidaris*. The genus *Cidaris* occurs in the secondary strata. *C. florigemma* is a characteristic fossil of the Coral rag.

čī-dēr, *čy-der, *čy-ser, *sy-dir, *si-dir, *s. & a.* [Lat. *sicera*; Gr. *sikera*, from Heb. *shekar*=strong drink; Fr. *cidre*; Sp. *sidra*; Port. *cidra*.]

A. As substantive:

*1. Strong drink; liquor made of the juice of any fruit pressed.

"He schal not drynke wyn and *sydir*."—Wycliffe: *Luke* i. 15.

"... a kind of *oider* made of a fruit of that country."—Bacon.

2. A liquor made from the juice of apples expressed and fermented.

"A flask of *cider* from his father's vats

Prime, which I knew; and so we sat and eat."

Tennyson: *Audley Court*.

¶ To make good *cider* the apples should be quite ripe, as the amount of sugar in ripe apples is 11.0, in unripe apples 4.9, in over-ripe apples 7.95. The fermentation should proceed slowly. The strongest *cider* contains, in 100 volumes, 9.87 volumes of alcohol of 92 per cent., the weakest 5.21 volumes.

B. As adj.: Productive of *cider*; producing *cider*.

"Worcester, the queen of the *cider* land, had but eight thousand."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

cider-brandy, *s.* A kind of brandy distilled from *cider*; an English name for the peculiarly American product, Apple-brandy.

cider-mill, *s.* A mill in which apples are ground into pulp for the purpose of making *cider*.

cider-press, *s.* A press in which the juice is expressed from the apples after they have been ground into pulp.

cider-vinegar, *s.* Vinegar made by the fermentation of *cider*.

čīd'-ēr-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A plant, *Polygonum Hydropiper*.

***čī-dēr-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *cider*; -ist.] One who makes *cider*.

"When the *ciderists* have taken care for the best fruit, and ordered them after the best manner they could, yet hath their *cider* generally proved pale, sharp and ill tasted."—Mortimer.

čīl'-dēr-kin, *s.* [Eng. *cider*; dimin. suff. -kin (q. v.).] An inferior kind of *cider* made by adding water to the crushed mass of apples remaining after the juice has been pressed out in the manufacture of *cider*.

ci-devant (pron. čē-děv-on), *a. or adv.* [Fr.=hitherto, formerly; from Lat. *hicce*=here, and *de ab ante*=down or of from before.] Former, previous.

čī-ēr'-ge, *cerge, *serge, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *cereus*=waxen, *cera*=wax.] A wax candle used in the worship of the Roman Catholic Church.

"That beren in heaven her *ciergis* clere."

The Romaunt of the Rose, 6,250.

čī-gar', *se-gar, s. & a. [Fr. *cigare*; Sp. *cigarro*; originally a kind of tobacco in the island of Cuba.

A. As subst.: A small roll of tobacco permeable to the air and used for smoking.

"The fermented leaves being next stripped of their middle ribs by the hands of children, are sorted anew, and the large ones are set apart for making *cigars*."—Ure: *Dict. of Arts*, &c.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Cigar-box*, *cigar-holder*, &c.

cigar-bundler, *s.* A machine for placing *cigars* in bundles that they may be tied together. It consists of a clamping-press having jaws of such shape and capacity as the size of the *cigar* and the number desired in a bundle may warrant.

cigar-lighter, *s.* A device for lighting *cigars*. It usually consists of a little gas-jet suspended by an elastic tube.

cigar-machine, *s.* A machine for making fillers of *cigars* and wrapping them.

cigar-press, *s.* A press having a motion in two directions, one to compress the *cigars* in their rows, and the other to press them vertically.

cigar-steamer, *s.* A peculiar form of craft, shaped like a spindle, and constructed by Winans, of Baltimore. The first was built in Baltimore—length 635 feet, diameter 16 feet; the second in

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

St. Petersburg—length 70 feet, diameter 9 feet; the third in Havre—length 72 feet, diameter 9 feet; the fourth in Isle of Dogs—length 256 feet, diameter 16 feet. The propeller of the first was placed around the middle of the vessel; the second had a propeller beneath her bottom; the third is fitted for trying propellers in various positions; and the fourth has a propeller at each end.

çig-ar-ët'te, *s.* [A dimin. of Fr. *cigare*.] A small cigar; more generally, a small quantity of fine tobacco rolled in paper and used for smoking.

"We shall celebrate our reconciliation in a cigarette."—Black: *Princess of Thule*, ch. x.

cigarette-filler, *s.* A little implement for introducing the finely-cut tobacco into the paper envelope. It has two forms: a tube and a wrapper. (*Knight*.)

cigarette-machine, *s.* A machine used in the production of cigarettes. Adorno's cigarette-machine uses an endless roll of paper. It cuts, wraps, and folds the paper around a regulated quantity of tobacco, which is supplied at one end of the machine, while the finished cigarettes emerge at the other end. (*Knight*.)

çil'-êr-ÿ, *s.* [From *ciliary* (q. v.), from the resemblance to the hair of the eyelid or eyelashes.] *Arch.*: The drapery or foliage carved on the heads of columns, in Moorish or Spanish architecture.

çil'-i-â, *s. pl.* [Lat. nom. pl. of *cilium*=an eyelash.]

1. *Anat.*: Hair-like processes of extreme delicacy of structure and minuteness of size. They are from 1/1000 to 1/2000 of an inch in length. They are arranged in rows, and are affixed by their bases to the epithelium which covers the surface on which they play. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 2, p. 61.)

2. *Bot.*: Long hairs, like eyelashes, situated upon the margins of leaves, &c.

3. *Zoöl.*: Hair-like filaments, which project from animal membranes, and are endowed with quick vibratile motion, as in the infusoria, polypi and sponges.

çil'-i-ar-ÿ, *a.* [Fr. *ciliaire*, from Lat. *cilium*=an eyelash.]

1. *Anat.*: Belonging to the eyelashes.

2. *Zoöl. & Bot.*: Pertaining to the cilia in plants and animals.

ciliary arteries, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The arteries supplying various parts of the eye with blood. They are divisible into three sets, the short, the long, and the anterior ciliary arteries. (*Quain*.)

ciliary body, *s.* That part of the choroid coat of the eye which includes the ciliary muscle and the ciliary processes.

ciliary ganglion, *s.* The same as the ophthalmic or lenticular ganglion. (*Quain*.)

ciliary ligament, *s.*

Anat.: The circular portion dividing the choroid membrane from the iris, and adhering to the sclerotic coat. [*CHOROID*.]

ciliary motion, *s.* A motion of cilia or any part of any organism possessing them. In animals they move like a field of grain agitated by the wind. Ciliary motion exists in man in various parts, as for instance on the mucous membrane of the nasal cavities, on the inner surface of the lachrymal sac and canal, on the membrane of the larynx, trachea, and bronchial tubes. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 2, p. 64.)

"The terms vibratory motion and ciliary motion have been employed to express the appearance produced by the moving cilia; the latter is here preferred, but it is used to express the whole phenomenon, as well as the mere motion of the cilia."—Dr. Sharpe, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anat. and Physiol.*

ciliary muscle, *s.*

Anat.: A muscle attached to the choroid of the eye.

ciliary nerves, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two or three nerves situated at the inner side of the optic nerve. Their full appellation is *Long ciliary nerves*. (*Quain*.)

ciliary processes, *s. pl.*

Anat.: White folds at the margin of the uvea in the eye, and proceeding from it to the crystalline lens.

The ciliary processes, or rather the ligaments, observed in the inside of the sclerotic tunics of the eye, do serve instead of a muscle, by the contraction, to alter the figure of the eye."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

ciliary zone, *s.*

Anat.: A term for the appearance which the pigment between the ciliary processes leaves on the hyaloid membrane, like the disk of a flower; also called *Corona ciliaris*.

çil'-i-â-ta, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cili(um)*=an eyelash, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ata*.]

Zoöl.: An order of Infusoria, having cilia growing on the margins of certain organs. These cilia are vibratile, and are designed either for locomotion or to aid the animal in obtaining its appropriate food. Genera, *Vorticella*, *Vaginicola*, &c.

çil'-i-âte, **çil'-i-â-téd**, *a.* [Lat. *cili(um)*=an eyelash, and Eng. suff. *-ate*, *-ated*.] Furnished with cilia or fine hair. Used—

1. *Bot.*: Of a leaf with parallel filaments or bristles, resembling fine hairs.

2. *Anat.*: Of a surface covered with filaments.

"But a ciliated surface is not affected at all in its movements."—*Todd & Bowman. Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. ii., p. 63.

3. *Zoöl.*: Provided with vibratile cilia. (*Owen*.)

çil'-i-â-tô, *in compos.* [Mod. Lat. *ciliat(us)*, with *o* connective.] Having cilia.

ciliato-dentate, *a.*

Bot.: Having teeth, and those ciliated.

ciliato-serrate, *a.*

Bot.: Having serrations, each of which terminates in a hair.

çil'-i-çe, *s.* [Fr. *cilice*; Lat. *cilicium*=a hair-cloth, probably so called from Cilicia, whence they principally came.] Hair-cloth.

"We have heard so much of monks . . . with their shaven crowns, hair cilices, and vows of poverty."—*Carlyle: Past and Present*, bk. ii., o. 1.

***çil'-lî-çil'-oûs**, *a.* [Eng. *cilice*.] A garment of camel's hair, that is, made of some texture of that hair.

"A coarse garment, a cilicious or sackcloth habit."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

çil'-i-êl'-la, *s.* [Lat. *cili(a)*=fine hair, and dimin. suff. *-ella*.]

Entom.: A fringe. (*McNicol*.)

çil'-i-îf-êr-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cilia*=eyelashes; *i* connective, and *fero*=to bear.]

Zoöl.: De Blainville's name for a section of his Microzoaria, now called Infusoria.

çil'-i-î-form, *a.* [Lat. *cilia*=fine hair, and *forma*=form.] Having the form of *cilia*, very fine or slender. Especially applied to the teeth of certain fishes, as of the perch, when very numerous and all equally fine.

çil'-i-ô-brâch-i-â-ta, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cilia*=eyelashes, and *brachiata*, pl. of *brachiatus*=having branches like arms.]

Zoöl.: The class of Polypes in which the arms are provided with vibratile cilia. (*Owen*.) The same as *BRYZOZA* (q. v.).

çil'-i-ô-brâch-i-âte, *a.* [Lat. *cilia*=fine hair; *brachium*=the arm, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ate*.]

Physiol.: Having the arms furnished with cilia, as in *Polyzoa*.

çil'-i-ô-grâ-dâ, **çil'-i-ô-grâ-dî**, *s. pl.* [*CILIOGRADE*.]

Zoöl.: A tribe of *Acalephans* or *Sea-nettles*, comprehending such species as swim by means of cilia. The name was first given by De Blainville. The tribe contains the genera *Beroe*, *Cydippe*, &c.

çil'-i-ô-grâde, *a. & s.* [Fr. *ciliograde*, from Lat. *cilia*=fine hair, and *gradior*=to step.]

A. *As adj.*: Having the power of motion by means of the cilia, as the *Medusæ* (q. v.).

B. *As subst.*: An animal belonging to the order *Ciliograda* (*Owen*, &c.), synonymous with *Ctenophora*, an order of *Actinozoa* (*Nicholson*). [*CTENOPHORA*.]

çill, *s.* [*SILL*.]

Arch.: The timber or stone at the foot of a door, &c.

¶ *Ground-cills* are the timbers on the ground which support the posts and superstructure of a timber building. The name of *cill* is also given to the bottom pieces which support quarter and truss partitions. (*Gwilt*.)

çil'-lô, **çil'-lô-şis**, *s.* [Lat. *cilium*=an eyelash, and suff. *-osis* (*Med.*).]

Med.: A spasmodic trembling of the upper eyelid.

çills, *s. pl.* [*CILL*.] A naval term applied to horizontal pieces of timber to ports or scuttles. Generally pronounced by sailors *sell*, as *port-sell*.

çil'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *kyma*=a wave.] [*CYMA*.]

Arch.: A molding, taking its name from its contour resembling that of a wave, being hollow in its upper part, and swelling below. Of this molding there are two sorts, the *cima* (or *cyma*) *recta*, just described, and the *cima reversa*, wherein the upper part swells and the lower is hollow. By the workmen these are called *ogees* (q. v.). (*Gwilt*.)

çim'-âr, *s.* [*CHIMERE*, *SINAR*.]

***çim'-bâl** (1), *s.* [Ital. *ciambella*.] A kind of confectionery or cake.

***çim'-bâl** (2), ***çim'-bale**, *s.* [*CYMBAL*.]

çim'-bêx, *s.* [Cf. Gr. *kimbix*=a miser.]

Entom.: A genus of hymenopterous insects, family *Tenthredinidæ*. *Cimbex Griffinii* is about an inch long. It is reddish-brown, with a yellow abdomen.

çim'-bî-a, *s.* [Gr. *kymbion*=(1) a small cup, (2) see def., dimin. of *kymbê*=the hollow of a vessel.]

Arch.: A fillet string, list, or cornice.

çim'-brî-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Cimbria*.]

A. *As adj.*: Cimbri; pertaining to Cimbria.

"The event commonly called the 'Cimbrian Deluge' is supposed to have happened about three centuries before the Christian era."—*Lyell: Principles of Geology*, ch. xxi.

B. *As subst.*: A native of Cimbria.

çim'-brîc, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Cimbricus*.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the Cimbri, an ancient tribe inhabiting Northern Germany, and the Chersonese now called *Jutland*.

"On helm and harness rings the Saxon hammer, Through *Cimbria* forest roars the Norseman's song," *Longfellow: The Arsenal at Springfield*.

B. *As subst.*: One of the tribe of the Cimbri; a Cimbrian.

***çim'-êl'-i-arch**, *s.* [Lat. *cimeliarcha*; Gr. *cheimeliarchês*=a treasurer; *cheimêlion*=a treasury, and *archos*=a leader, a chief.]

1. *Eccles.*: A superintendent or keeper of plate and other valuable things belonging to a church.

2. *Arch.*: A name given to the apartment where the plate and vestments are kept in churches. (*Gwilt*.)

çil'-mêx, *s.* [Lat. *cimex* (genit. *cimicis*)=a bug.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A bug.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of hemipterous insects, the typical one of the family *Cimicidæ*. *Cimex lectularius* is the Bed-bug. [*BUG*.] There are analogous species parasitic on pigeons, swallows, and bats.

çim'-îç-îc, *a.* [Lat. *cimex* (genit. *cimicis*)=a bug.] Of or pertaining to the cimex or bug.

cimicic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{28}O_2$, a yellow crystallizable acid, having a rancid odor, extracted by alcohol and ether from a kind of bug (*Rhaphigaster punctipennis*).

çim'-î-çil'-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cimex* (genit. *cimicis*), and pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of hemipterous insects, of which *Cimex* is the type. It is of the tribe *Geocores* (Land-bugs). They have a short rostrum consisting of two or three joints only, depressed bodies, and, with the exception of the typical genus *Cimex*, wings. British genera, *Cimex*, *Aneurus*, *Aradus*, *Agramma*, *Tingis*, and *Dictyonota*.

çim'-îç-i-fû'-gâ, *s.* [Lat. *cimex* (genit. *cimicis*)=a bug, and *fugo*=to drive away. So named because in Siberia one of the species is used to drive away bugs and similar insects.]

Bot.: A genus of perennial herbs, with racemes of whitish flowers, and drastic poisonous roots. Order, *Ranunculaceæ*. One of the best-known species, is *Cimicifuga foetida*, the "Stinking Snake-root," or Bug-wort. It is found in the Carpathian Mountains, in Siberia, and on the northwest coast of America. *C. serpentaria*, formerly called *Actæa racemosa*, is the Black Snake-root of this country, supposed to be an antidote to the venom of serpents.

çim'-î-çine, *a.* [Lat. *cimex* (genit. *cimicis*), and Eng. suff. *-ine*.] Smelling of bugs.

çim'-î-têr, ***çim'-ê-têr**, **scÿm'-î-târ**, ***scÿm'-î-têr**, *s.* [Fr. *cimeterre*; Sp. & Port. *cimetarra*; Ital. *scimitarra*, from Biscayan *cimetarra*=with a sharp edge; or corrupted from Per. *schimschir* (*Mahn*).] A short curved sword with a convex edge, used by the Persians and Turks.

"Our armors now may rust, our idle scymiters Hang by our sides for ornament, not use." *Dryden: Don Sebastian*, i. 2.

çim'-mêr'-î-a, *s.* [Lat. *Cimmerius*.] The country or district inhabited by the Cimmerians.

"The dusky nation of *Cimmeria* dwells."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xi. 16.

çim'-mêr'-î-an, *a.* [Lat. *Cimmerius*, from Gr. *kimmerios*.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to the Cimerii, a fabulous race stated by Homer to have lived "beyond the ocean stream," and in later ages said to have lived in very ancient times in the Tauric Chersonese (now called the Crimea), in a state of perpetual darkness.

2. *Fig.*: Without any light; intensely and profoundly dark.

"Let cimmerian darkness be my only habitation." *Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. 3.

bôil, bôÿ; pôut, jôw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, del.

cim-ōl-ite, *s.* [Fr. *cimolite*, from Gr. *kimōlia*=Cimolian earth, from *Kimōlos*, Lat. *Cimolus*, an island of the Cyclades, distinguished for its chalky soil, now Cimoli or Argentiera.]

Min.: A light gray, white, or reddish silicate of alumina, occurring sometimes massive, or of a slaty texture. It is very soft. Specific gravity, 2.18-2.30. Composition: Silica, 62.30-65.93; alumina, 20.97-24.23; sesquioxide of iron, 0-1.25; water, 9.31-12.34. It occurs at Argentiera; also at Nagore, Central India, and in some parts of Russia. (*Dana*.) The Nagore specimens have been called also Hunterite (q. v.).

cī-mōl-or-nīs, *s.* [Gr. *kimōlia*=Cimolian earth [CIMOLITE], and *ornis*=a bird.]

Palaeont.: A fossil natatorial bird found in the Cretaceous rocks of Europe. It is supposed to have been allied to the Albatross.

cinch, *s.* [Sp. *cincho*.]

1. A strap used for fastening the loop at the end of the girth of a Spanish saddle to the loop on the saddle.

2. A sure grip or hold. (Colloq.)

3. A game of cards similar to pedro.

cinch, *v. t.* [Cinch, *s.*] To fasten a cinch.

cīn-chō-nā, *s.* [Said to have been named in honor of the Countess de Chinchon, vice-queen of Peru, who was cured of a fever, in 1638, by the use of this remedy.]

1. **Bot.** A genus of trees found exclusively on the Andes in Peru, and adjacent countries, and recently introduced into India, producing a medicinal bark of great value known as Peruvian bark, &c. The Jesuits introduced it into Europe. There are many species



Cinchona.

1. Plant. 2. Bud. 3. Flower. 4. Fruit. of the genus.

2. **Med.**: The bark procured from the Cinchona-trees.

cinchona bark, *s.*

Pharm.: The barks of several species of Cinchonaceae are used in medicine, or for the extraction of the alkaloids, quinine, cinchonine, &c., which they contain. The following are the most important: *Chinchona flava* Cortex, Yellow Cinchona Bark, which occurs as quills covered with a brown epidermis, mottled with whitish yellow lichens, and also in flat cinnamon-colored pieces. They break with a fibrous fracture and the escape of a powder. Yellow bark is rich in quinine, and 100 grains should yield not less than two grains of alkaloid. It is derived from *C. Calisaya*, which grows in the peculiar cloudy regions of the Andes. *C. pallidæ* Cortex, Pale Cinchona Bark, from *C. condaminea*. It occurs always in quills, covered with crustaceous lichens. Its fracture is short and not fibrous. It contains chiefly cinchonine. Two hundred grains of the bark yield about one grain of alkaloid. *C. rubræ* Cortex, Red Cinchona Bark. The bark of *C. succirubra*. This species appears to thrive in India. It occurs in flattened, rough-fibrous, dark-brown red pieces, which are covered with a brown-red epidermis. It breaks with a red fibrous fracture. It contains about equal quantities of cinchonine and quinine, and 100 grains of the powdered bark should yield not less than one and one-half grains of alkaloid. The yellow bark is used in the form of decoction, extract, infusion, and tincture. The pale bark is contained in *Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita* and in *Mixtura Ferri Aromatica*. The cinchona barks contain, besides the alkaloids, also certain acids having astringent properties, and are valuable as tonics in cases of great debility. (*Garrod's Mat. Medica*.) For properties of the alkaloids see QUININE and CINCHONINE. Cinchona barks rich in quinine generally contain much lime, and their solutions are precipitated by sodium sulphate. Cinchona barks are examined as follows: 100 grains of the yellow bark are reduced to powder, and are thoroughly exhausted by boiling, maceration, and percolation, with water acidulated with hydrochloric acid. The coloring matter is precipitated from the liquid by adding plumbic acetate, the solution being kept acid. It is then filtered, and to the filtrate caustic potash is added till the precipitate first formed by it is redissolved. This solution is then shaken with successive quantities of ether, till a drop of the ether evaporated to dryness leaves no residue. The ether solutions are then evaporated to dryness, and the residue of alkaloids is

weighed. In testing the pale and red barks use chloroform instead of ether. When a bark containing quinine or cinchonine is heated in a test-tube a characteristic red vapor is given off, condensing to a carmine red liquid. It is also called Jesuit's bark and Peruvian bark.

cinchona bases, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Alkaloids contained in Cinchona bark. These can be separated from each other by adding ether, which dissolves the quinine and amorphous alkaloid, evaporating and dissolving in proof spirit acidulated with one-twentieth of sulphuric acid, and adding alcoholic iodine, which precipitates the quinine as iodo-sulphate, which is dried at 100°. One part equals 0.565 of quinine. To the liquid sulphurous acid is added, neutralized with caustic soda, and the alcohol expelled by evaporating on a water bath; on adding excess of soda the amorphous alkaloid is precipitated. The part insoluble in ether is dissolved in 40 parts of water and a little sulphuric acid, the solution being faintly alkaline. A solution of Rochelle salt $\text{KNaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$ is then added, and it is allowed to stand for twelve hours. The cinchonidine is precipitated as tartarate, which is dried at 100°, and one part represents 0.804 of cinchonidine. To the filtrate iodide of potassium is added, which precipitates quinine as hydriodide. One part dried at 100° equals 0.718 of quinine. To the filtrate caustic soda is added, which precipitates the cinchonine, which is dried at 100°. (See *Watts: Dict. of Chem.*)

cīn-chōn-ā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cinchon(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A large order of plants belonging to an alliance called after it, Cinchonales. The calyx, which is simple, is superior, as is the corolla, which is tubular and of regular form. The stamens, which are definite in number, arise from the corolla all on the same line and alternate with its segments; the anthers are straight, bursting longitudinally. The ovary is inferior, usually two-celled, with few or many seeds; the fruit splitting into two cocci, or indehiscent and dry, or succulent. The leaves, which are simple, are opposite or verticillate, with interpetiolar stipules; this last character distinguishing them from the Galiaceae, to which they are much akin. Lindley divides it into two tribes: *Coffeæ*, in which the ovary have only one or two seeds in each cell, and *Cinchonæ*, in which it is many-seeded. (See these words.) In 1845, Lindley enumerated 269 genera, and estimated the known species at 2,500. They are so abundant in tropical countries as to constitute about one twenty-seventh part of the flowering plants. Some are trees, others shrubs, and yet others herbaceous plants. Many are most valuable tonics, febrifuges, emetics, and purgatives. [CINCHONA.] A few are poisonous. Some have eatable fruits, and others are used in making beverages, dyeing, &c.

cīn-chō-nā-çeoūs, *a.* [Eng. *cinchon(a)*, and suff. *-aceous*.]

Bot.: Of, or pertaining to, Cinchona.

cīn-chō-nāds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cinchona*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ads*.]

Bot.: The English rendering or equivalent of the term Cinchonaceae (q. v.).

cīn-chō-nāl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cinchona*, and Eng. suff. *-al*.]

Bot.: Pertaining to the alliance Cinchonales, as the Cinchonall alliance.

cīn-chō-nā-lēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cinchona*, and Class. Lat. pl. suff. *-ales*.]

Bot.: An alliance of epigynous exogens, with dichlamydeous monopetalous flowers, and a minute embryo lying in a large quantity of albumen. Lindley includes under it the following orders: Vacciniaceae, Columelliaceae, Cinchonaceae, Caprifoliaceae, and Galiaceae (q. v.).

cīn-chōn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *cinchon(a)*, and suff. *-ate* (Chem.) (q. v.)]

Chem.: A salt of cinchonic acid.

cīn-chō-nē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cinchona*, and Class. Lat. pl. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Cinchonaceae (q. v.). It contains the families Hamelidæ, Isertidæ, Hedyotidæ, Cinchonidæ, and Gardenidæ (q. v.).

cīn-chō-nī-ā, *s.* The same as CINCHONINE.

cīn-chōn-īc, *a.* [Eng. *cinchon(a)*, and suff. *-ic*.] Of, or derived from, Cinchona (q. v.).

cinchonic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_9$. An acid formed by treating cinchomeronic acid with sodium amalgam $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}_6 + 6\text{H} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{NH}_3 + \text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_9$. It forms deliquescent white crystals.

cīn-chōn-ī-çine, *s.* [Eng., &c. *cinchonic*, and suff. *-ine*; or Mod. Lat. *cinchona*; Gr. *eikōn*=figure, image, resemblance (?), and Eng. suff. *-ine*.]

Chem.: $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}$. An alkaloid obtained by heating acid sulphate of cinchonidine for several hours

to 130°. The base is liberated by caustic soda, and taken up by absolute ether; it forms a slightly yellow viscous mass, which melts at 50°. It gives no color with chlorine and ammonia. The hydrochlorate gives a white precipitate with hypochlorite of sodium which distinguishes it from cinchonine, and cinchonidine, which give no precipitate. It forms crystalline salts. It turns the plane of polarization feebly toward the right. (*Watts: Dict. of Chem.*)

cīn-chōn-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cinchona*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of plants, tribe Cinchonæ.

cīn-chōn-ī-dīne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cinchona*, and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Chem.: $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}$. An organic alkaloid found in Peruvian bark. It crystallizes from alcohol in anhydrous needles, gives no fluorescence when pure, and no green coloration with chlorine and ammonia. It differs from cinchonine by its turning the plane of polarization powerfully toward the left.

cīn-chōn-in, **cīn-chōn-ine**, *s.* [Eng. *cinchon(a)*; suff. *-in*, *-ine* (Chem.).]

Chem.: $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ =cinchonine, an organic alkaloid contained with quinine in Peruvian bark, especially in *Cinchona condaminea*. It is separated from quinine by its sulphate being more soluble. Cinchonine crystallizes in small transparent four-sided prisms. It is slightly soluble in water, but dissolves easily in hot alcohol. It melts at 165°. It is a powerful base, and forms crystalline salts with acids. It turns the plane of polarization powerfully toward the right.

cīn-chō-nīn-īc, *a.* [Eng. *cinchonin*; *-ic*.]

cinchoninic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$. A dibasic acid obtained by the oxidation of cinchonine by nitric acid. Specific gravity, 1.4. It is a white crystalline substance soluble in water; when treated with nitric acid it is converted into quinolic and cinchomeronic acids.

cīn-chōn-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *cinchon(a)*, and suff. *-ism*.]

Pathol.: The disturbed condition of the body caused by overdoses of cinchona.

"The condition here called *cinchonism* is marked by the occurrence of giddiness, deafness, and a sense of buzzing . . . in the ears."—*Watson: Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. 86.

cīn-chōv-ā-tīne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cinch(ona)*; *ovāt(a)*, and suff. *-ine*. The Cinchona ovate being the white quinquina of Condamine, a species of the Cinchona genus.]

Chem.: Aricine, $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$, occurs with Cuscone in Cusco Cinchona bark, which gives off brown vapors when heated. Aricine crystallizes in white prisms, which melt at 188°.

cīn-cīn-nūs, *s.* [Lat.=a curl.]

Bot.: A cyme developed in a curled manner.

cīn-clīd-ō-tūs, *s.* [Gr. *kingklis*=a lattice, and *odontos*, genit. *odontos*=a tooth.]

Bot.: A genus of Mosses, found floating in streams. Tribe, Evaginulati. The name is derived from the manner in which the cilia of the peristome are united in net-like parcels. *Cinclidotus fontinaloides* grows in tufts on the margin of lakes and rivers, or on stones in the channel of streams.

cīn-clī-næ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *kingklos*=a sort of water-bird, a wagtail or ousel.]

Ornith.: The Dippers, a sub-family of denticulose birds, belonging to the family Merulidæ or Turdidæ. (*Ogilvie*.)

cīn-clīs (*pl. cīn-clī-dēs*), *s.* [Gr. *kingklis*=a lattice.]

Animal Physiol.: One of the openings in the bodies of sea-anemones, probably serving to discharge the thread-cells or cnidæ.

cīn-clō-sō-mā, *s.* [Gr. *kingklis*=a lattice, and *sōma*=the body.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, closely allied to the Shrikes. They are natives of Australia and the East Indies.

cīn-clūs, *s.* [Gr. *kingklos*=a wagtail or ousel.]

Ornith.: A genus of Formicarinæ or Myotherinæ (Ant-thrushes), belonging to the family Merulidæ or Turdidæ (Blackbirds or Thrushes). They have a very straight slender bill, with a notched lip; wings rounded, of moderate length; a very short even tail, and large exceedingly strong feet.

cīnc-tūre, *s.* [Lat. *cintura*=a girdle, from *cingo*=to gird; Ital. & Sp. *cintura*; Prov. *centura*; Fr. *ceinture*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.**: A belt, a girdle; something worn round the body, to fasten or confine the dress.

"Such is her sovereign mien: her dress

(A vest, with woolen cincture tied)."

Wordsworth. The White Doe of Rylstone, c. vii.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*2. *Fig.*: An inclosure, a ring-fence.

"The court and prison being within the cincture of one wall."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

II. Arch.: The ring, list, or fillet at the top and bottom of a column, which divides the shaft of the column from its capital and base. (*Gwilt.*)

†*çinç'-türe*, *v. t.* [*CINCTURE*, *s.*] To surround, as with a girdle; to gird, to encircle.

"On high the palms their graceful foliage spread,
Cinctured with roses the magnolia towers."
Hemans: Modern Greece.

çinç'-türed, *a.* [*CINCTURE*, *v.*] Having a cincture or girdle; girded.

çin'-dër, **çyn-dir*, **çyn-dyr*, **syn-der*, **syn-dyr*, *s. & a.* [*A. S. sinder, synder*; *Icel. sindr*; *Sw. sinder*=slag, dross; *Dut. sintels*=cinders; *Dan. sinder*, *sinner*=a spark of ignited iron; *Ger. sinter*=dross of iron, scale; *Icel. sindra*=to glow, to throw out sparks. Not from *Fr. cendre*, which is from *Lat. cinis* (genit. *cineris*)=ashes.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The residue of coal after combustion, in which fire is extinct.

"*Syndyr* of the smythys fyre. *Casuma*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A small piece of coal which has ceased to flame, but still retains heat.

*2. *Fig.*: Applied to the ashes of the dead.

"Beauty, truth, and rarity,
Grace in all simplicity,
Here inclosed in cinders lie."

Shakesp.: The Passionate Pilgrim; Threnos.

II. Metallurgy:

1. The slags or dross produced in the processes of iron manufacture.

2. Scales consisting of oxidized particles thrown off from metal undergoing the forging process.

3. (*Pl.*) Coke. (*Percy in Weale.*)

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

cinder-bed, *s.*

Geol.: A bed of oyster shells, of the species *Ostrea distorta*, found in the Middle Purbeck series, so named from its loose structure. Its thickness is about twelve feet.

cinder-dust, *s.*

Metal.: Slag from a refining furnace.

cinder-fall, *s.*

Metal.: The inclined plane on which the melted slag from a blast-furnace descends.

cinder-flue, *s.*

Metal.: The cinder from the re-heating furnace.

cinder-frame, *s.*

Engin.: A framework of wire, &c., in a chimney, or in front of the tubes of a locomotive, to prevent the escape of cinders.

cinder-hole, *s.*

Metal.: The front plate of the hearth of a German refinery-furnace.

cinder-hook, *s.*

Metal.: A hook for drawing off slag.

cinder-notch, *s.*

Metal.: A notch in the upper part of a dam of a blast-furnace through which the melted slag escapes.

cinder-path, *s.* A pathway composed of, or covered with, cinders for the purpose of keeping it dry for foot-races.

cinder-sifter, *s.* A perforated shovel or sieve for sifting cinders.

cinder-tip, *s.* A heap of cinders; a place where cinders are tipped or shot.

cinder-tubs, *s. pl.*

Metal.: A trench of iron constructed for the reception of the metal slag after the latter has flowed from a blast-furnace over the cinder-fall.

**çin'-dër-ouš*, **çin'-droūš*, *a.* [*Eng. cinder*; *-ous*.] Resembling, or composed of, cinders.

"Or of a certain sharp and cindrous humor."
Sylvester: The Magnificence, 436.

†*çin'-dër-ÿ*, *a.* [*Eng. cinder*; *-ÿ*.] Pertaining to, or resembling, cinders; consisting of cinders.

çin'-ë-făc'-tion, *s.* [*Fr.*, from *Lat. cinefactio*, from *cinis*=ashes, and *factio*=a making, *facio*=to make.] The act or process of reducing to ashes, incineration.

çin'-ë-măt'-ic, *çin'-ë-măt'-i-cal*, *kîn'-ë-măt'-ic*, *kîn'-ë-măt'-i-cal*, *a.* [*Gr. kinēma*, genit. *kinēmatos*=a movement, a moving: *kineō*=to move; *Eng. suff. -ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to movement or cinematics.

cinematic curve, *s.* A curve or combination of motions, produced by machinery, so called to distinguish it from mathematical curves.

çin'-ë-măt'-ics, *kîn'-ë-măt'-ics*, *s.* [*CINEMATIC*.] The science which treats of motions apart from their causes; the comparison and relation of motion.

çin'-ë-măt'-ô-grăph, *s.* A device similar to the vitascope (*q. v.*).

çin'-ën-chÿ'-ma, *s.* [*From Gr. kineō*=to set in motion; *engchyma*=infusion; *en*=in, and *cheō*=to pour.]

Bot. Physiol.: A kind of tissue consisting of irregularly branching and anastomosing vessels. They are largest in plants having milky juice, and smallest in those which have transparent juice. It is called also *LATICIFEROUS TISSUE* (*q. v.*).

çin'-ën-chÿ'-ma-toūs, *a.* [*Eng. cinenchyma*; *t* connective; and *suff. -ous*.] Pertaining to, or composed of, cinenchyma; laticiferous.

çin'-ër-â'-çeoūš, *a.* [*Lat. cineraceus*, from *cinis*=ashes.] Like ashes, ash-colored, ash-like.

çin'-ër-âr'-i-ā, *s.* [*Lat. cinerarius*, from *cinis*=ashes. The genus is so called from the ash-colored down covering the surfaces of the leaves.]

Bot.: A genus of plants akin to *Senecio*, or according to Sir Joseph Hooker, ranked under it as a sub-genus. There are endless varieties produced by seed. They are all of various shades of red or blue, with or without white markings.

çin'-ër-â-rÿ, *a.* [*Lat. cinerarius*=pertaining to ashes; *cinis*=ashes.] Pertaining to, or containing, ashes.

cinerary urn, *s.* An urn or vessel used by the ancients to preserve the ashes of the dead; a sepulchral urn.

çin'-ër-ās, *s.* [*Lat. cinis*=ashes.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Barnacles allied to *Lepas*, or forming part of that genus, and belonging to the Cirripeda. (*Craig.*)

**çin'-ër-â'-tion*, *s.* [*Fr. cinération*, from *Lat. cinis* (genit. *cineris*)=ashes.]

Old Chem.: The act or process of reducing to ashes, incineration.

çin'-ër'-ë-ouš, *a.* [*Lat. cinereus*, from *cinis* (genit. *cineris*)=ashes.] Ash-like; of the color of ashes; ashy-gray.]

"The hair is red at the tips, cinereous beneath."—*Pennant.*

çin'-ër-ës'-çënt, *a.* [*Lat. cinerescens*, pr. par. of *cineresco*=to turn to ashes.]

Physical Science: Becoming gray, approaching to a gray color.

çin'-ër-i'-tious, *a.* [*Lat. cineritius, cinericus*, from *cinis* (genit. *cineris*)=ashes.] Having the form, state, quality, or color of ashes; cinereous.

"Broken and burnt rocks, ruins of buildings, and cineritious earth."—*Delany: Revelation Examined with Candor*, ii. 226.

Cineritious substance of the nervous system:

Anat.: A gray substance constituting with a white one the chief material of the nervous system. In the brain it is called also the cortical substance, while the white is denominated the medullary one.

çin'-ë-ti-ca, *s.* [*Gr. kinētikos*=pertaining to motion, from *kineō*=to move.]

Med.: Diseases affecting the muscles, and characterized by irregular action of the muscles, or muscular fibers, commonly denominated spasm. The third order in the class Neurotica of Good. Also agents that affect the voluntary or involuntary motions. (*Dunghlison.*)

Çin'-ga-lê'se, *a. & s.* [*Fr. cingalais*.]

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to Ceylon.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Ceylon.

çin'-gle, *s.* [*Lat. cingulum*.] [*SURCINGLE*.]

1. A girdle worn by sailors.

2. A girth for a horse.

çin'-gū-lūm, *s.* [*Lat.*=a girdle, from *cingo*=to gird, to surround.]

1. *Med.*: A cincture, a girdle. The part of the body situate below the ribs, to which the girdle is applied; the waist. (*Dunghlison.*)

2. *Zoöl.*: The neck of a tooth, or that constriction which separates the crown from the fang. The term is also used for the transverse series of long bands in the armor of the Armadillo, &c. (*Craig.*)

çin'-i-flōn'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [*Lat. ciniflo* (genit. *ciniflonis*), and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Arachnida.

**çin'-i-fÿ*, **çin'-ë-fÿ*, *v. t.* [*Lat. cinis*=ashes, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] To reduce to ashes, to incinerate.

çin'-na, *s.* [*Gr. kaiō*=to heat.]

Bot.: A genus of American grasses, allied to *Agrostis*; order, Gramineæ. So called from its heating qualities.

çin'-na-bar, *s. & a.* [*Fr. cinabre*; *Ital. cinabro*; *Sp. & Port. cinabrio*; *Ger. zinnober*, from *Lat. cinabaris*; *Gr. kinnabaris*, from *Pers. qinbar*; *Hind-shangarf*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Min.*: A rhombohedral mineral, generally of adamantine luster, though in friable varieties dull. Colors: Cochineal red, brownish red, and lead gray, streak scarlet. A native mercuric sulphide, HgS. It has refraction and circular polarization. There are two varieties:

(1) Ordinary cinnabar, crystallized, massive or earthy.

(2) *Hepatic cinnabar*. An impure cinnabar of a liver-brown color and submetallic luster. (*Dana.*) Cinnabar is found in Spain, in Austria, in China and Japan, in California, in Peru, &c.

2. *Comm.*: Red sulphuret of mercury used as a pigment; vermilion. It is prepared artificially by triturating mercury and sulphur together, and heating the black sulphide HgS until it sublimes.

3. *Bot. & Med.*: The red resinous juice of a tree, *Calamus rotang*, a native of the East Indies, formerly called Dragon's blood, and used as an astringent.

B. As adjective:

1. Consisting more or less of the substance described under A.

2. *Bot., &c.*: Colored like it; scarlet with a slight mixture of orange.

cinnabar moth, *s.* *Callimorpha Jacobææ*.

çin'-na-bar'-ic, *a.* [*Eng. cinnabar*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, cinnabar; cinnabarine.

çin'-na-bar-ine, *a.* [*Fr. cinabarin*.] Pertaining to or containing cinnabar.

çin'-na-mâte, *s.* [*Eng. cinnam(ic)*, and *suff. -ate* (*Chem.*) (*q. v.*)] [*CINNAMIC ACID*.]

çin'-na-mein, *s.* [*Eng. cinnam(on)*, and *suff. -ine* (*Chem.*) (*q. v.*)]

Chem.: $C_7H_7C_6H_5O_2$. Benzyl cinnamate occurs in Peru and Tolu balsams, the produce of species of *Myroxylum* growing in South America. Also prepared by heating sodium cinnamate with benzyl chloride.

çin'-na-mêne, *s.* [*Eng. cinnam(on)*, and *suff. -ene* (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: C_8H_8 or $C_6H_5-CH=CH_2$. Styrolene, styrol, cinnamol, ethenyl-benzene, phenyl-ethylene. An aromatic hydrocarbon, obtained by distilling cinnamic acid with baryta; also by passing the vapor of xylene or a mixture of benzene vapor and ethene through a red-hot tube; also by distilling liquid storax and carbonate of sodium with water; synthetically by heating acetylene C_2H_2 in a glass tube over mercury to the softening point of the glass, four mols. of acetylene being condensed into one mol. of cinnamene. Cinnamene is a colorless oil. Specific gravity, 0.924. It boils at 145°. When heated to 200° in a sealed tube it is converted into a white transparent refractive solid called metacinnamene or metastyrolene, which when distilled yields liquid cinnamene. By the action of hydriodic acid cinnamene is chiefly converted into octane, C_8H_{18} . When cinnamene is agitated with a concentrated solution of iodine in potassium iodide, and the liquid is then diluted with water, crystals of iodide of cinnamene separate out. When cinnamene is oxidized with an alkaline solution of potassium permanganate, it yields benzoic and carbonic acids.

çin'-nām'-ic, *a.* [*Eng. cinnam(on)*, and *suff. -ic*.] Of or pertaining to cinnamon; derived from cinnamon.

cinnamic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Phenyl acrylic acid. Cinnamomic acid, $C_9H_8O_2$ or $C_6H_5-CH=CH-CO\cdot OH$. A monatomic aromatic acid, obtained by the oxidation of cinnamon oil; it occurs in Peru and Tolu balsams. It unites directly with hypochlorous acid, HClO, forming $C_6H_5-CHCl-CH(OH)-CO\cdot OH$, phenyl-chlorolactic acid. It can be extracted by boiling these resins with milk of lime and filtering while hot, and decomposing the calcium cinnamate with hydrochloric acid. It has been formed by heating benzoic aldehyde in close vessels with acetyl chloride. It forms small crystals, which melt at 129°, and boil at 293°. Fused with potash, it yields potassium salts of benzoic and acetic acids, with evolution of hydrogen. It is slightly soluble in water and soluble in alcohol. It forms salts called cinnamates.

cinnamic aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: C_9H_7OH . An aromatic aldehyde, found in the volatile oils of cinnamon and cassia, which are obtained from the genus *Cinnamomum*, order

bōil, *bōÿ*; *pōūt*, *jōwī*; *cat*, *çell*, *chorus*, *çhin*, *bençh*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *thiſ*; *sin*, *aſ*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exiſt*. *ph* = *f*.
-*cian*, -*tian* = *ſhan*. -*tion*, -*sion* = *ſhūn*; -*tion*, -*ſion* = *zhūn*. -*tious*, -*cious*, -*sious* = *ſhūs*. -*ble*, -*dle*, &c. = *bēl*, *dēl*.

Lauraceæ. The aldehyde is separated as a crystalline compound with acid potassium sulphite. It is a colorless oil, boiling at 248°, which readily oxidizes into cinnamic acid. When heated with nitric acid it yields benzoic acid and benzoyl hydride, $C_6H_5\cdot CO\cdot H$. By the action of chromic acid it is converted into benzoic and acetic acids.

çin'-na-mide, s. [Eng. *cinn(amon)*, or *cinnamyl*, and *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_9H_7O\cdot H_2\cdot N$. A white crystalline substance, melting at 141.5°. It is obtained by treating cinnamyl chloride with concentrated aqueous ammonia, washing with water, and recrystallizing from boiling water.

çin-na-mô-dên'-drôn, s. [Gr. *kinnamon*, *kinnamon*=cinnamon, and *dendron*=a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, doubtfully referred by Lindley to the order Pittosporaceæ. *Cinnamodendron axillare*, a Brazilian tree, is aromatic. Its bark, which is a tonic and antiscorbutic, is prescribed in low fevers, and is made into gargles used when the tonsils are feeble.

çin-na-mô'-mic, a. [Eng. *cinnamon*; Lat. *cinnamomum*; and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to cinnamon, cinnamic.

cinnamomic acid, s. [CINNAMIC.]

çin-na-mô'-mum, s. [Gr. *kinnamōmon*, *kinnamōmon*=cinnamon.]

1. Bot.: A genus of plants, order Lauraceæ. They have hermaphrodite flowers, with the abortive stamens apparently perfect with four-celled anthers. The leaves, which are three-ribbed, or triple-ribbed, are evergreen, often approaching each other in pairs. Another product of the genus *Cinnamomum* is *CASSIA-BARK* (q. v.). *Cinnamomum Cullawana* yields *Cullawana* bark. Cinnamon proper is from *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. *C. nitidum* has similar properties, that of Santa Fé from *Nectandra cinnamomoides*, and that of the Isle of France from *Oreodaphne cupularis*. All are of the Laurel order. [CINNAMON, CASSIA.]

2. Palæont.: Two species of *Cinnamomum* are said to exist in the Miocene.

çin'-na-môn, s. & a. [Gr. *kinnamon*, *kinnamōmon*; Lat. *cinnamomum*, *cinnamum*, from a Phœnic. word equivalent to Heb. *qinnamon*, construct. state *qinneman*.]

A. As subst.: An aromatic substance consisting of the bark of a tree or trees. [CINNAMOMUM, CINNAMON BARK.] The Phœnicians, the Arabs, or both, imported the genuine cinnamon into Palestine remotely from Ceylon or the Eastern Archipelago, but probably from some mercantile port much nearer at hand. It is represented, however, as growing in at least one Jewish garden (Song of Solomon, iv. 14), unless, indeed, the whole description be figurative. It was one of the ingredients in the holy anointing oil, which Moses was commanded to make for the anointing of the tabernacle and its furniture (Exod. xxx. 22-29). It was used also for the perfume of beds (Prov. vii. 17). It is mentioned as an article of merchandise also in the mystic Babylon (Rev. xviii. 13).

Wild cinnamon: The genus *Cinnamodendron* (q. v.).

B. As adj.: Bright brown, mixed with yellow and red.

cinnamon bark, s.

Pharm.: *Cinnamomi Cortex*. The inner bark of shoots from the truncated stocks of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, order Lauraceæ. It is imported from Ceylon. It occurs in closely rolled, brittle, bright-brown quills having an aromatic odor and warm astringent taste. It is used to prepare *Aqua cinnamomi*, *Tinctura cinnamomi*, and *Pulvis cinnamomi compositus*, compound cinnamon powder. Cinnamon is a stimulant, aromatic, carminative, and is useful in cases of diarrhoea.

cinnamon oil, s.

Pharm.: *Cinnamomi oleum*. An essential oil distilled from cinnamon bark. It is of a bright yellow color, which gradually darkens. It consists chiefly of cinnamic aldehyde (q. v.). When exposed to the air, it gradually absorbs oxygen and forms a resin and cinnamic acid.

cinnamon root, *cinnamom roote, s.

Bot.: The book-name given by Gerard to *Inula Conyza*.

cinnamon sedge, s.

Bot.: An endogenous plant, *Acorus calamus*.

cinnamon-stone, s.

Min.: A mineral of cinnamon-red color, a variety of garnet. The finest specimens are brought from Ceylon. Dana considers it a sub-variety of Garnet, ranking it under his Lime-alumina Garnet, or Grossularite (q. v.).

cinnamon water, s. *Aqua cinnamomi*, a medicinal drink prepared by distilling twenty ounces of cinnamon with two gallons of water till one gallon boils over.

çin-na-môn'-i-trile, s. [Eng. *cinnamo(n)*, and *nitril*.]

Chem.: $C_9H_7\cdot N$. A substance, boiling at 255°, soluble in alcohol. It is obtained by the action of PCl_5 on cinnamon.

çin'-na-myl, çin'-na-mule, s. [Eng. *cinnamon*; Gr. *kinnamon*=cinnamon, and *hylē*=... matter.]

Chem.: $C_9H_7O\cdot$. An aromatic monatomic radical. **cinnamyl chloride, s.**

Chem.: $C_9H_7O\cdot Cl$. Obtained by the action of pentachloride of phosphorus, PCl_5 , on cinnamic acid. It is a heavy oil, boiling at 262°. Heated with cinnamate of sodium, it yields cinnamic anhydride.

cinnamyl hydride, s.

Chem.: $C_9H_7O\cdot H$. [CINNAMIC ALDEHYDE.]

çin'-nyl, s. & a. [Gr. *kinnamon*, and *hylē*=matter as a principle of being.]

Chem.: $C_9H_9\cdot$. A monatomic aromatic hydrocarbon radical.

cinnyl cinnamate, s.

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{19}O_2$. It is contained in liquid storax, which exudes from *Styrax calamita*, a shrub growing in Asia Minor. Distilled with potash it yields cinnyl alcohol and cinnamic acid.

çin-nyl'-ic, a. [Eng. *cinnyl*; *-ic*.]

cinnyl alcohol, s.

Chem.: C_9H_9OH . Cinnyl hydrate, cinnamic alcohol, styryl alcohol, styrene. A monatomic aromatic alcohol, obtained by heating cinnyl cinnamate with caustic alkalies. It crystallizes in soft silky needles, melts at 35°, and is soluble in water. By oxidizing agents it is converted into cinnamic aldehyde and cinnamic acid.

çin-nyr'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *cinnyris*, the type, and fern. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: The Sun-birds, a family of birds, some of which have remarkably brilliant plumage. The family is placed by Swainson between the Meliphagidæ, or Honeysuckers, and the Trochilidæ, or Humming-birds. (Craig.)

çin'-nyr'-is, s. [Lat. *cinnaris*.]

Ornith.: The Sun-bird, a genus of birds, the typical one of the family Cinnyridæ.

çinque, *çink, *sink, s. & a. [Fr. *cinq*; O. Fr. *cinque*; Ital. *cinque*; Prov. *cinc*; Sp. & Port. *cinco*, from Lat. *quinque*=five.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The number five, specially on dice or in cards.

2. Music (Pl. *cinques*): The name given by change-ringers to changes on eleven bells, probably from the fact that five pairs of bells change places in order of ringing in each successive change. (Troyle, in *Grove's Dict. Music*.)

***Cinque and sice:** A phrase probably meaning fearless, desperate. (Davies.)

"[Mastiffs] for their carelessness of life, setting all at *cinque and sice*."—Dr. Caius, in *English Garner*, iii. 253.

B. As adj.: The fifth.

cinque-cento, s. & a. [Ital.]

A. As substantive:

Arch.: Literally 500, but used as a contraction for 1,500, the century in which the revival of ancient architecture took place in Italy. The term is applied to distinguish the style of architecture which then arose in that country. In France the style, as introduced there, is called *Style Français premier* and *Renaissance*; and in England, the Revival and Elizabethan. (Gwilt.)

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or constructed in the style described in A.

"What is given the student as next to Raphael's work? *Cinque-cento* ornament generally."—*Ruskin*.

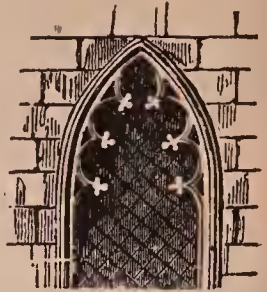
cinque-foil, *cynk-foly, s. [O. Fr. *cinque*=five, and *foil*; Fr. *feuille*; Lat. *folium*=leaf.]

1. Botany:

(1) The common name of plants of the genus *Potentilla*, order Rosaceæ, also called Five-finger, from the resemblance of its leaves to the fingers of the hand.

(2) *Onobrachis sativa*.

2. Arch.: An ornament used in the Middle Pointed style of architecture. It consists of five cuspidated divisions or curved pendants inscribed in a pointed arch, or in a circular ring, applied to windows and panels. The cinque-foil, when inscribed in a circle, forms a rosette of five equal leaves, having an open space in the middle, the leaves being formed by the open spaces, and not by the solids or cusps.



Cinque-foil.

3. Her.: This plant, as a charge, answers to the five senses of man, and denotes that the bearer conquers his affections and appetites. (Crabb.)

¶ *March cinque-foil:* A modern book-name for a plant, *Comarum palustre*.

† *cinque-foiled, a.* [Eng. *cinque-foil*; *-ed*.]

Arch.: Furnished with cinque-foils.

***cinque-outposts, s. pl.** The five senses.

"I was fallen soundly asleep: the *cinque-outposts* were shut up closer than usual."—*A Winter Dream*, 1,649 (*Harl. Miscel.*, vii. 203). (Davies.)

cinque-pace, s. A kind of dance (called also *Galliard*), the steps of which were regulated by the number five. Also translated *five-paces*. Sir John Davies thus describes it:

"Five was the number of the music's feet,
Which still the dance did with *five paces* meet."

cinque-port, *sink-pors, s.

1. (Of the form *cinque-port*): A kind of fishing-net having five entrances.

2. (Pl.): Ports, as the latter half of the designation implies, "five" in number, and deemed the five most important ports on the southern coast of England, facing France. At first there were really only five, viz., Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hastings, and Hythe. Two have since been added, viz., Winchelsea and Rye, and the "Cinque"-ports at present number seven.

***3.** A representative of one of the Cinque-ports.

"A canopy borne by four of the *Cinque-ports*; under it, the queen in her robe . . ."—*Shakesp. Henry VIII.*, iv. 1.

***cinque-posts, *cinq-posts, s. pl.** The same as *Cinque-outposts* (q. v.).

"My *cinq-posts* (my five outward senses) had been trebly lockt up."—*Howell: Parl. of Beasts*, p. 32.

***cinque-spotted, a.** Having five spots.

çin'-tre, s. [Fr.]

Arch.: The same as center or centering (q. v.).

çī'-ôn, s. The soft palate, or uvula. (*Anatomy*.)

çī'-ôn-īs'-tēs, s. [Gr. *kionistēs*=a small pillar.] A genus of Hydroid Polypes belonging to the family Podocorynidæ.

çī'-ôn-ō-tōme, s. [Gr. *kiōn*, genit. *kionos*=(1) a pillar, (2) the uvula; and *tomē*=a cutting, *temnō*=to cut.]

Surg.: An instrument for excising a portion of the uvula.

çī'-ôn-ūs, s. [Gr. *kiōn*=a pillar, . . . a wart (?).]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects, tribe Rhyncophora, family Curculionidæ. They have a long curved rostrum inserted in a groove beneath the thorax, which is small. The elytra are nearly spherical, furnished with velvety tufts. Many species are known. *Cionus verbasci*, of a deep ash color with other parts buff, gray, or yellow, is nearly globular. It is found on *Scrophularia*, *Verbascum*, and other plants.

çī'-phēr, *zi-fer, çy-pher, s. [O. Fr. *cifre*; Fr. *chiffre*, from Low Lat. *cifra*=nothing, from Arab. *sifr*=a cipher (*Skeat*); Sp. & Port. *cifra*; Ital. *cifra*, *cifera*; Ger. *ziffer*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. In the same sense as B. 1.

***2.** A character of any kind used in writing or in printing.

***3. (In pl.):** Shorthand.

"His speeches were much heeded, and taken by divers in *ciphers*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 82.

II. Figuratively:

1. A person of no worth or moment.

"If the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or *ciphers* in the privation or translation."—*Bacon*.

***2.** Worthlessness, sham, unreality.

"Mine were the very *cipher* of a function."
Shakesp. Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wolf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

B. Technically.

1. *Math.*: A mark or character (0) which of itself possesses no value, but when placed after any number increases its value tenfold. In decimal fractions the placing of a cipher before a number decreases its value in the same proportion.

"The cipher of itself implies a privation of value; but when disposed with other characters on the left of it, in the common arithmetic, it serves to augment each of their values by ten; and in decimal arithmetic, to lessen the value of each figure to the right of it, in the same proportion."—*Chambers*.

2. *Engraving*: A combination or interweaving of two or more letters, especially the initials of a name; a monogram.

3. *Corresp.*: A secret or occult code or alphabet used in carrying on correspondence between two parties when it is important that the contents should be unintelligible to any third person into whose hands it might accidentally come, and who did not possess the key.

"This paper was signed in cipher by the seven chiefs of the conspiracy. . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ix.*

*4. *Astrol.*: An occult sign or figure.

"With that he circles draws, and squares,
With ciphers, astral characters."

Butler: Hudibras, ii. 3.

5. *Music*: The sounding of a note on an organ or wind instrument, by an escape of wind through it, without that note having been touched by the player.

cipher-key, s. A key which enables the holder to read writings in cipher.

çî-phêr, v. i. & t. [CIPHER, s.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To practice arithmetic; to work out sums.

"We have long drawn our supply of roofing-slates from such quarries; school-boys ciphered on these slates. . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), xiv. 409.

2. *Music*: Used of an organ or harmonium, when through some defect the wind escapes and sounds through any note without that note having been touched by the player.

B. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To write in cipher or secret characters.

"His father engaged him when he was very young to write all his letters to England in cipher."—*Ep. Burnet*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To designate, to characterize, to depict.

"The face of either ciphered either's heart."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,396.

(2) To decipher, to interpret.

"To cipher what is writ in learned books."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 811.

çî-phêr-hood, s. [Eng. cipher; -hood.] The quality or state of being only a cipher; nothingness.

"Therefore God to confute him, and bring him to his native cipherhood, threatened to bring a sword against him."—*Godwin: Works, vol. v., fol. 443. (Rich.)*

çî-phêr-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [CIPHER, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. Elementary arithmetic; the act or science of doing sums.

2. The act or art of writing in cipher.

çîp-ô-lîn, çî-pô-lîne, çî-pô-lî-nô, s. [Ital. *cipollino* = a small onion; Lat. *cepolâ* = a small onion, a chive, dimin. of *cepa* = an onion.]

Min.: An Italian marble, a variety of calcite, containing a slight admixture of quartz and oxide of iron. Its color is white with pale greenish shadings, and is so called because its veins, like those of onions, consist of different strata, one lying upon another. It does not stand the weather well.

çîp-pêr, s. & a. [Cf. A. S. *cipe* = an onion.] A term occurring only in the subjoined compound.

çipper-nut, s. *Bunium flexuosum*.

çîp-pûs, s. [Lat. *cippus* = a stake, a post.]

Arch.: A small low column, sometimes without a base or capital, and most frequently bearing an inscription. Among the ancients the cippus was used for various purposes; when placed on a road, it indicated the distance of places; on other occasions, cippi were employed as memorials of remarkable events, as landmarks, and for bearing sepulchral epitaphs. (*Gwilt*.)

***çî-pres, *çy-pres, *çy-press, *çy-prus, s.** [CYPRUS, CRAPE.] A thin, transparent stuff, supposed to resemble modern crape. Both black and white were made, but the black was most common, and was used as now for mourning.

"Lawn as white as driven snow,"

Cypres black as e'er was crow."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

¶ The following passage refers to its transparency. (*Nares*.)

"A cypres, not a bosom,

Hides my poor heart."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

çîr-ca, prep. [Lat. = about.] Used to denote an approximation in a date. It is generally contracted to c.

çîr-ca-da, s. [Lat. *circus*.]

Old Eccles. Law: A tribute anciently paid to the bishop or archdeacon for visiting the churches. (*Tomlin: Law Dictionary*.)

çîr-çæ-a, s. [Lat. *Circæus* = pertaining to *Circe*, a fabulous enchantress, in reference to the fruit which, being covered with little hooks, lays hold of the clothes of passengers, as *Circe* is said to have done by her enchantments.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: A genus of plants, order Onagraceæ. Calyx-tube ovoid, with a two-parted limb. Petals obcordate, stamens two, ovary 1-2 celled, style filiform, stigma capitate two-leaved. Fruit ovoid or pyriform, 1-2 celled, indehiscent, covered with hooked bristles. Slender erect herbs.

2. *Pl.*: A tribe of Onagraceæ, of which *Circæa* is the type. [CIRCEA.]

çîr-câ-ê-tûs, s. [Gr. *kirkos* = a falcon that moves round in a circle, and *ætos* = an eagle.]

Ornith.: A genus of the Aquilinæ, or Eagles, belonging to the family Falconidæ. *Circæetus cheela* is common in Lower Bengal, where it frequents the margins of tanks to feed upon the frogs which there abound at certain seasons of the year.

çîr-car, s. [Maharatta, Hind., &c., *sûrkar* = the government.] (*Anglo-Indian*.)

Geog. (Pl. Circars): The name formerly given to the Northern Circars, five districts in the Madras presidency. They were Chicacole, Rajahmundry, Ellore, Condapilly, and Guntoor. The Northern Circars were obtained by the French in 1753, and were taken by Clive in 1759. (For other meanings of *Circar* see *SIRKAR*.)

çîr-cās-sî-an, a. & s. [Eng. *Circassi(a)*; -an.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to Circassia.

B. *As subst.*: A native of Circassia.

çîr-cās-sî-ënne, s. [Fr.] A light kind of cashmere. (*Knight*.)

çîr-çê, s. [The mythic daughter of Helios (the Sun) and Perseis, who lived in the island of Æa and was reputed to possess powers of enchantment, by means of which she first charmed her victims, and then changed them into beasts.]

1. *Mythol.*: The fabulous creature described in the etymology.

"Will give thee back to day and *Circe's* shores.

There, pious, on my cold remains attend."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xi., l. 86, 87.

2. *Zoöl.*: A genus of mollusks, family Cyprinidæ. The shell is suborbicular and compressed; it is thick, and is often sculptured with diverging striæ. The hinge teeth are 3-3, the lateral ones obscure, the pallial line entire. It ranges from eight to fifty fathoms. There are forty recent species.

3. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the thirty-fourth found. It was discovered by Chacornac, on the 6th of April, 1855.

çîr-çê-an, a. [Lat. *circæus*.] Pertaining to *Circe*; magic, noxious.

çîr-çê-i-dæ, çîr-çê-a-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *Circe*, and fem. pl. suff. -idæ, -adæ.]

Zoöl.: A division of naked-eyed Medusæ, order Gymnophthalmata. There is only one genus, *Circe* (q. v.).

çîr-çêl-lî-ûm, s. [From Lat. *circellus* = a small ring.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Coleopterous insects. Family, Lamellicornes.

***çîr-çên-sî-âl, çîr-çên-sî-an, a.** [Lat. *circensis* = pertaining to the circus: *ludi circenses* = the games in the Circus Maximus at Rome.] Pertaining to the Circus Maximus, or to the games practiced in the Roman Amphitheater.

çîr-çî-næ, s. pl. [From Gr. *kirkos* = a kind of falcon which flies in wheels or circles. Probably *Accipiter Nisus*, the Sparrow-hawk. This is not the Circus of modern ornithologists.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Falconidæ, containing the Harriers. [CIRCUS.]

çîr-çîn-âl, a. [Fr. *circinal*; Lat. *circinus*; Gr. *kirkinos* = a circle.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to leaves of plants rolled up in a spiral manner downward, the tip being in the center; used in reference to foliation or leafing, as in ferns. (*Gray*.)

***çîr-çîn-âte, v. t.** [Lat. *circinatus*, pa. par. of *circino* = to make round; Gr. *kirkinos* = a circle.] To form into a circle, to make a circle round, to encircle, to encompass.

çîr-çîn-âte, a. [Lat. *circinatus*, pa. par. of *circino* = to make round.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Round, in a circle; encircled.

2. *Bot.*: The same as *Circinal* (q. v.).

"The manner in which the young leaves are arranged within the leaf-bud is called foliation or vernation. . . . The vernation . . . of the ferns and cycads is *circinate*."—*Lindley: Introd. Bot., b. i., sect. 2, § 1.*

***çîr-çîn-â-tion, s.** [Lat. *circinatio*, from *circinus* = a circle, a pair of compasses.] An orbicular motion, a turning round, a measuring with the compasses. (*Bailey*.)

çîr-çî-nûs, s. [Lat. = a circle, a pair of compasses.]

Astron.: The Compasses, a constellation near the South Pole, lying between Norma and Musca Australis.

çîr-cle, *çer-cle, *ser-cle, s. [A. S. *circol*, *circul*; Fr. & Prov. *cercle*, *sercle*; Sp. & Port. *circulo*, from Lat. *circulus*, dimin. of *circus* = a circle; Gr. *kirkos* = a circle, a ring.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. In the same sense as B. 1.

2. A ring, a round figure or mark.

"And eft with water which she kept

She made a *sercle* about him thries."

Gower, ii. 264.

3. A round body, a globe, orb, or sphere.

"It is he that sitteth upon the circle of the earth."—*Isaiah xi. 22.*

*4. A ring, a circlet.

"A golden *cercle* in the noethirlis of a sow."—*Wycliffe: Prov. xi. 22.*

*5. A coronet or band worn round the helmet.

"He carfe away with myght and mayne

The circle that sat upon his crown."

Soudan of Babylon, 1182.

6. A compass, a circuit, an inclosure.

"A great magician obscured in the circle of the forest."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 4.*

7. A district, a territory.

¶ **Circles of the Holy Roman Empire*: Such provinces and principalities as had a right to be present at the diets. They were ten in number.

8. A number of persons standing or seated in a ring,

" . . . announced to the splendid circle assembled round the font"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

9. An assembly generally.

10. Any series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated; a cycle, a succession.

"There be fruit trees in hot countries, which have blossoms and young fruit, and young fruit and ripe fruit, almost all the year, succeeding one another; but this circle of ripening cannot be but in succulent plants and hot countries."—*Bacon*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. A sphere of acquaintance; a class or division of society.

"In private society he [Mr. Canning] was amiable and attractive, though, except for a very few years of his early youth, he rarely frequented the circles of fashion"—*Brougham*.

*2. Circumlocution; indirectness of language.

"Has he given the lye

In circle, or oblique, or semicircle."

Fletcher: Queen of Corinth.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Geometry*:

(1) A plane figure defined by a curved line called its circumference, every point in which is equally distant from a certain point within the circle, called its center. [CENTER.] A straight line drawn from the center of a circle to its circumference is called a radius, and a straight line drawn through the center and terminated both ways by the circumference is called the diameter of a circle. The space inclosed within the circumference is called the area of the circle. The circumference of a circle is to its diameter as about 22 to 7 or 3¹⁴²⁸⁵⁷ to 1, involving in its computation a circulating decimal. For the quadrature of the circle see QUADRATURE.

(2) The curved line defining such figure; the circumference.

2. *Logic*: An inconclusive and deceptive line of argument, in which two or more statements are brought forward to prove each other, i. e., the first proposition is assumed as proved by that which follows it, and the second again is assumed from that which precedes it.

3. *Astron.*: As instrument of observation, the limb of which is graduated to 360° and forms a complete circle. There are several kinds: a mural circle, one affixed to a wall; a transit circle, one fitted with a telescope on an axis, and mounted in the plane of the meridian; a reflecting circle, one

bôil, bôÿ; pôut. jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect. Xenophon, exîst. ph = f. -cian, -tîan = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -þion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beî, del.

working by reflection, as a sextant; a repeating circle, one repeating the angle several times continuously along the limb. (See these words, and also ALTITUDE, AZIMUTH, CIRCUMFERENTOR.)

4. *Archæol.*: The name given to one of the megalithic remains, as at Stonehenge, Avebury, and other places in England. (*Gwilt.*)

5. *Vehicles*: The fifth wheel of a carriage.

¶ (1) *Circle of altitude*:

Astron.: A circle parallel to the horizon, having its pole in the zenith.

(2) *Circle of curvature*: That circle the curvature of which is equal to that of any curve at a certain point. Called also the *Circle of equi-curvature*.

(3) *Circles of declination*: Great circles intersecting each other in the poles of the world.

(4) *Circles of excursion*: Circles parallel to the ecliptic, and at such a distance from it (usually 10°), as that the excursions of the planets toward the poles of the ecliptic may be within them.

(5) *Circle of illumination*: A circle passing through the center of a planet perpendicular to a line drawn from the sun to the respective body. This is supposed to separate the illumined part from the unillumined, which it does nearly.

(6) *Circles of latitude*:

(a) *Astron.*: A great circle perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, passing through its poles.

(b) *Spherical projection*: A small circle of the sphere whose plane is perpendicular to the axis.

(7) *Circles of longitude*: Lesser circles parallel to the ecliptic, diminishing as they recede from it.

(8) *Circle of perpetual apparition*: One of the lesser circles parallel to the equator, described by any point of the sphere touching the northern point of the horizon, and carried about with the diurnal motion. All the stars within this circle never set.

(9) *Circle of perpetual occultation*: A lesser circle parallel to the equator, and containing all those stars which never appear in our hemisphere. The stars situated between the circles of perpetual apparition and perpetual occultation alternately rise and set at certain times.

(10) *Circle of the sphere*: A circle upon the surface of the sphere, called a great circle when its plane passes through the center of the sphere; in all other cases a small circle.

A great circle of a sphere is one whose center coincides with that of the sphere, and which therefore divides the sphere into two equal parts.

(11) *Circle of Willis*: An anastomosis between the primary trunks of the arteries of the brain, to equalize and carry on the circulation of blood in the brain when an obstruction to one of the main trunks occurs. It incloses a space somewhat of an oval figure, within which are found the optic nerves, the tuber cinereum, the infundibulum, the corpora mammillaria, and the interpeduncular space.

(12) *Astronomical Circle*:

Astron. Instrum.: The name given to any one of the instruments designed to be used for measuring angles of altitude or zenith distance. [MURAL CIRCLE, TRANSIT CIRCLE, ALTITUDE, and AZIMUTH INSTRUMENT.]

(13) *Diurnal Circles*: Supposed to be described by the several stars and other points in the heavens in their apparent diurnal rotation round the earth.

(14) *Horary Circles (Dialing)*: The lines on dials which show the hours.

(15) *Polar Circles*: Immoveable circles, parallel to the equator, and at a distance from the poles equal to the greatest declination of the ecliptic.

(16) *Reflecting Circle*: [SEXTANT.]

(17) *Repeating Circle*: [REPEATING.]

(18) *Transit Circle*: [TRANSIT.]

¶ Crabb brings into comparison the words a circle, a sphere, an orb, and a globe. Without advert- ing further to his views, it may be simply added that a circle, mathematically viewed, is a plane figure; while a sphere, an orb, and a globe are solids. It is, we think, from arbitrary usage and not for a deeper reason that we speak of the circle of one's friends, and the sphere of one's activity. [GLOBE.]

circle-iron, s.

1. A hollow punch for cutting planchets, wads, wafers, and circular blanks.

2. A fifth wheel of a carriage.

circle-like, *cerclelyk, a. Like or resembling a circle: round, circular.

"Cercleryk shappe is most perfite figure."

Oocleve: *De Reg. Princ.*, 5, 107.

çir'-cle, *cer-clen, *ser-kle, v. t. & i. [Fr. *circuler*; Lat. *circulo*, from *circulus*=a circle.]

*A. Transitive:

1. To move or revolve round anything; to encircle.

"So cerclith it the welle aboute."

Romaunt of the Rose, 1, 619.

2. To surround, to inclose, to encompass as with a circle.

"You heavy people, circle me about."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iii. 1.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

*1. To move round or in a circle.

"Guards as he turns, and circles as he wheels."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, viii. 410.

†2. To form a circle round, to encircle, to surround.

"... peers who circled round the King."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, v. 24.

†3. To revolve (of time, the seasons, &c.).

"Now the circling years disclose

The day predestin'd to reward his woes."

Pope: *Odyssey*.

†II. Fig.: To spread, to be passed round.

"Thy name shall circle round the gaping throng."

Byron.

¶ To circle in: To confine, to keep together.

"We term those things dry which have a consistence within themselves, and which, to enjoy a determinate figure, do not require the stop or hindrance of another body to limit and circle them in."—Digby: *On Bodies*.

çir'-cled, pa. par. or a. [CIRCLE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Or modest Dian, circled with the nymphs."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iv. 8.

B. As adjective:

1. Having the form of a circle, round.

"O, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon,

That monthly changes in her circled orb."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 2.

2. Encircled, surrounded with a circlet, coronet, &c.

*çirc'-lêr, s. [Eng. *circle*(e); -er.]

1. Lit.: One who goes or moves round in a circle.

"Neptune circle of the earth."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xiii.

2. Fig.: A poor or inferior poet; either from his strolling about as a wandering minstrel, or for the same reason as their name was given to the Cyclic poets. [CYCLIC.]

"Nor so begin, as did that circle late,

I sing a noble war, and Priam's fate."

B. Jonson: *Art of Poetry*.

çirc'-lêt, s. [Eng. *circle*(le); dim. suff. -let.]

†1. A little circle or ring, as of gold, jewels, etc.

"He placed the golden circlet on,

Paused—kissed her hand—and then was gone."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 19.

*2. A round body, an orb.

"Fairer of stars . . . that crown'st the smiling morn

With thy bright circlet."

Milton: *P. L.*, v. 169.

çirc'-lîng, pr. par. or a. [CIRCLE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adj.: Having the form of a circle; circular, encircling, surrounding.

"Whose towering front the circling realm commands."

Cowper: *Translations of the Latin Poems of Milton*,

Elegy I. To Charles Deodati.

çir'-cô-çêle, s. [SIRSOCELE.]

*çir'-cuat, a. [Lat. *circuitus*.] Encircled, surrounded.

"Ffor the quhilk soume the said vmquhill Schir Wil- liame laide in plege to the said Robert ane garnissing cir- cuat about with perllis, rubeis and diamontis, pertening to our souerane lordis darrest mother."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1581 (ed. 1814), p. 219.

*çir'-cûe, v. t. [Lat. *circueo* or *circumeo*=to go round; *circum*=around, about; *eo*=to go.] To make a circuit, to visit.

"He then vysyted and circued his lande in ministryng iustices to all person."—*Fabyan*, i. 34.

çirc'-uit, *çyrc'-ute, s. [Fr. & Prov. *circuit*; Ital., Sp. & Port. *circuito*, from Lat. *circuitus*, from *circueo* or *circumeo*=to go around, from *circum*=around, and *eo*=to go.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The act of revolving or moving round any- thing.

"... carried along with him in his periodical cir- cuit round the sun."—*Watts*: *On the Mind*.

2. The place inclosed in a circle; an inclosure.

"A woody mountain, whose high top was plain,

A circuit wide inclosed." Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 304.

3. Space, extent, circumference.

"This towne is grete in cyrcute and of small defence."—*Berners*: *Froissart*, ii. 52.

*4. That which encircles anything; a ring, a crown.

"Until the golden circuit on my head

Do calm the fury of this mad-brain'd flaw."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 1.

5. The act of visiting certain places for the pur- pose of inspection. [B. I. (1).]

"He insisted that Portland should make a circuit for the purpose of inspecting some of the superb fortresses of the French Netherlands."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

*II. Fig.: Circumlocution.

"... (as by long circuit of deduction it may be that even all truth out of any truth may be concluded,) ..."—*Hooker*: *Ecol. Pol.*, bk. ii., ch. i., § 2.

B. Technically:

1. Law:

(1) The periodical visitation of the judges of the higher courts—both state and national—for the purpose of hearing causes coming under their juris- diction. The judges holding these courts are called circuit judges.

(2) The district or part of the country thus vis- ited by the judges.

*3. A longer course of proceedings than is actu- ally necessary for the recovery of anything sued for.

2. Path.: The period or course of a disease. (*Dun- glison*.)

3. Elect.: A continuous electrical communication between the poles of a battery. In telegraphy the wires and instruments forming the road for the passage of the current. At its extremities are the terminals, where it joins the instrument. A metallic circuit is when a return wire is used instead of the earth. A short circuit is one having as little resist- ance as possible, nothing but the apparatus and the wire used to connect it with the battery. To short circuit a battery is to connect its poles by a wire. A local circuit includes only the apparatus in the office.

¶ Voltaic or Galvanic Circuit or Circle: A con- tinuous electrical communication between the two poles of a battery; an arrangement of voltaic ele- ments, or couples, with proper conductors, by which a continuous current of electricity is established.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between a circuit, a tour, and a round: "A circuit is made for a specific end of a serious kind; a tour is always made for pleasure; a round, like a circuit, is employed in matters of business, but of a more familiar and ordinary kind. A judge goes his circuit at particu- lar periods of time; gentlemen . . . make a tour; tradesmen have certain rounds which they take on certain days." (*Crabb*: *Eng. Synon.*)

circuit-breaker, s.

Telegraphy: An instrument which periodically interrupt an electric current.

circuit-closer, s.

Telegraphy: A device by which an electrical cir- cuit is closed; usually a key, as the telegraph key. In fire-alarms and many automatic telegraphs it consists of a plain metallic disk, with insulated spaces on the rim or edge.

circuit-court, s.

Law: A court (common to most of the states of this country and to the national government) to which the justices sitting make stated visits for the purpose of administering their functions. The powers of the court vary in the different common- wealths and the jurisdiction of each is a matter of state regulation varying largely in results. The national circuit-court has an equity as well as a criminal side. The United States is divided into nine circuits, each one apportioned to two circuit judges, who, with the United States Supreme court judge for that circuit, constitute a circuit court of appeals.

circuit-judge, s.

Law: The justice or judge of a circuit-court.

*çirc'-uit, v. i. & t. [CIRCUIT, s.]

A. Intrans.: To move in a circle, to revolve, to pass round.

"The cordial cup . . . quick circuiting."—*J. Philips*.

B. Trans.: To go or travel round, to visit period- ically for purposes of inspection.

"Geryon, having circuted the air."—*T. Warton*.

*çirc'-uit-êr', v. i. [CIRCUITEER, s.] To go on circuit.

*çirc'-uit-êr', *çir'-cuit-er, s. Eng. *circuit*; -er; -er.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who travels or goes round on a circle or circuit.

"Like your fellow circuit-er the sun, you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens."—*Pope*.

2. Law: One who goes on circuit.

"Here we drop our circuit-er; which character lasted till his lordship was made Solicitor-General."—*North*: *Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 92. (*Davies*.)

fate, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

***cīrc-ult-ēer'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CIRCUIT-
EER, v.]

A *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B *As adj.*: Going round on circuit.

"The big-wigg'd circuiting Judges."

Colman. *Poet. Vagaries*, p. 125.

C *As subst.*: The act or practice of going on circuit.

"Now to return to his lordship, and his circuiting."
—North. *Life of Lord Guilford*, i., 261.

cīrc-u-ī'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *circuitio*, *circumitio*, from *circumeo*=to go round: *circum*=round, *eo*=to go.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of going round or compassing.

2. *Fig.*: Circumlocution, indirectness, or vagueness of language.

cīrc-cū'-it-ōus, *a.* [Low Lat. *circuitosus*, from *circuitus*=a going round.] Having the quality of moving or going round in a circuit; indirect, roundabout. (Burke.)

cīrc-cū'-it-ōus-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *circuitous*, -ly.] In a circuitous or indirect manner, in a circuit.

"He seeks circuitously to reach him through the people."—Trench. *Miracles*, No. xx.

cīrc-cū'-it-ŷ, ***cīrc-cu-i-te**, *s.* [Lat. *circuitus*.] [CIRCUIT.]

A *Ordinary Language*:

I *Literally*:

1. The act of moving or going round in a circle.

2. A tendency to assume a circular form or state; the state of being circular.

"The characteristic property of running water is progress, of stagnant is *circuitity*."—Whateley. *Observations on Modern Gardening*, p. 67.

3. Compass, extent, circuit.

"A dominion of much more large and ample *circuit* than the same whiche he was Lorde of before."—Udall. *Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 220.

II *Fig.*: Circumlocution, a beating about the bush.

"Very clear it is, the prophecy, without all *circuit*, noting, naming, and in a manner pointing to it."—Andréwees. *Sermons*, i. 157.

***B** *Law (circuit of action)*: The taking a longer course than requisite in proceeding to recover anything sued for. (Wharton.)

***cīrc'-u-la-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *circul(ate)*; -able.] That may be circulated; capable of being circulated.

"Bills of exchange, therefore, put in circulation the fixed property of nations. They render the houses and streets of Hamburg, the acres and forests along Susquehanna, *circulable* in London or Amsterdam."—Taylor. *Annual Review*, i. 387.

cīrc'-u-lar, *a. & s.* [Fr. *circulaire*; Prov. *circu-
ar*; Lat. *circularis*, from *circulus*=a little circle.]

A *As adjective*:

I *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Of or pertaining to a circle; of the shape of a circle.

(2) Revolving, moving in a circle, successive, recurring.

"From whence the innumerable race of things
By *circular* successive order springs."

Roscommon.

(3) Cyclic; pertaining to or connected with a cycle of events.

"Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido?"—Dennis.

*2. *Fig.*: Perfect, complete.

"In this, sister,
Your wisdom is not *circular*."

Massinger. *Emperor of the East*, iii. 2.

II *Technically*:

1. *Comm. & Diplomacy*: Addressed in identical terms to a circle or number of persons. [CIRCULAR-LETTER.]

2. *Logic*: Returning to the same point; arguing in a circle; inclusive, incomplete.

"One of Cartes's first principles of reasoning, after he had doubted of every thing, seems to be too *circular* to safely build upon; for he is for proving the being of God from the truth of our faculties, and the truth of our faculties from the being of a God."—Baker. *Reflections on Learning*.

B *As subst.*: A letter or communication addressed in identical terms to a circle or number of persons.

"The Government loudly proclaims to Europe reforms for Poland. It informs the various courts of them by diplomatic *circulares*, . . ."—Edwards. *Polish Captivity*, vol. ii., ch. i.

circular-arc, *s.* Any part of the circumference of a circle.

circular-bolt, *s.* A machine employed by the lace-manufacturers in Nottingham in making net. (Knight.)

circular buildings, *s. pl.*

Arch.: Such as are built on a circular plan. When the interior is also circular, the building is called a rotunda. (Gwilt.)

circular canon, *s.*

Music: A canon closing in the key one semitone above that in which it commences. Twelve repetitions of it would take it through all the known keys. (Stainer & Barrett.)

circular crystals, *s. pl.* This term has been applied to the flattened group of radiating, crystalline needles formed by many salts and other crystalline substances. (Micrographic Dict.)

circular file, *s.* A circular saw or serrated disk, adapted to run on a spindle or mandril, and used in cutting the teeth of cogwheels. (Knight.)

circular head, *s.*

Arch.: The arch or bow of a door or window.

circular instruments, *s. pl.* Astronomical, nautical, or surveying instruments, which are graduated to 360°. that is, around the whole circle. (Knight.)

circular iron-clad, *s.*

Naut.: An iron-clad war vessel of circular form. The original suggestion of such a type of vessel was made by Mr. E. J. Reed, formerly constructor of the British navy, but the first actually built was by direction of the Russian Admiral Popoff, and it was called in consequence a Popoffka.

circular-letter, *s.*

1. *Banking*: A letter of credit addressed to several bankers in other countries in favor of a certain person named therein.

"It never was known that *circular letters*,
By humble companions were sent to their betters."
Swift to Sheridan.

2. *Comm. & Diplomacy*: A circular.

circular lines, *s. pl.*

Math.: Lines of sines, tangents, secants, &c.

circular-loom, *s.* A loom in which a shuttle moves in a circular race, and continuously in one direction, through warps arranged in a circle. (Knight.)

circular-micrometer, *s.* An annular form of the micrometer first suggested by Boscovich in 1740, and afterward revived by Olbers in 1798. (Knight.)

circular muscle or circular fibers (of Santorini).

Anat.: A series of circular involuntary muscular fibers wholly surrounding the membranous portion of the urethra.

circular-note, *s.* The same as *Circular-letter* (q. v.).

circular numbers, *s. pl.*

Arith.: Those numbers all the powers of which terminate in the same digits as the numbers themselves. Thus all the powers of 5 terminate in 5.

circular parts, *s. pl.* Five parts of a right-angled or a quadrantal spherical triangle; they are the legs, the complement of the hypotenuse, and the complements of the two oblique angles. (Craig.)

circular polarization, *s.*

Phys.: In the undulatory theory of light a supposed circular rotation of the particles of ether in certain media, when a pencil of plane polarized light is allowed to pass through these media. (Craig.)

circular roofs, *s. pl.*

Arch.: Such as have the horizontal sections circular.

circular-sailing, *s.*

Naut.: The act or system of sailing on the arc of a great circle.

circular-saw, *s.* [SAW.]

circular-shears, *s.* A shears for sheet-metal, consisting of two circular blades on parallel pins.

circular-shuttle box-loom, *s.* A loom having a box with a number of shuttles, and having means for actuating it so as to bring any one of the shuttles into operation as required by the pattern.

circular sinus, *s.*

Anat.: A ring-like sinus placed superficially round the pituitary body in the dura mater of the brain, forming a communication between the two cavernous sinuses. It is also called a Coronary sinus.

circular or cylindro-cylindric work, *s.*

Arch.: A term applied to any work which is formed by the intersection of two cylinders whose

axes are not in the same direction. The line formed by the intersection of the surfaces is termed, by mathematicians, a line of double curvature (Gwilt.)

cīrc-cu-lār'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Low Lat. *circularitas*, from *circularis*=round, from *circulus*=a circle.]

I *Ordinary Language*:

1. The quality or state of being circular.

*2. That which is circular.

"The heavens have no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion, continually succeeding each other; so that, from what point soever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole *circularity*."—Brown.

***II** *Logic*: Reasoning in a circle; incomplete or inconclusive reasoning.

cīrc'-u-lār-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *circular*; -ly.]

1. In form of a circle.

2. With a circular or revolving motion.

3. By circular reasoning; indirectly, in a circle.

"To argue *circularly*."—Baaxter. *Inf. Bapt.*, p. 35.

***cīrc'-u-lār-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *circular*; -ness.] The quality of being circular, roundness, circularity.

"In forme . . . it doth pretend to some *circularness*."—Fuller. *Worthies*; Warwick, ii. 402.

cīrc'-u-lār-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *circular*; -y.] Circular, ending in itself, inconclusive.

"Which rule must serve for the better understanding of that, which Damascene hath, touching cross, and *circular* speeches, wherein there are attributed to God such things as belong to manhood, and to man such as properly concern the duty of Christ Jesus."—Hooker. *Eccles. Pol.*, v., § 53.

cīrc'-u-lāte, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *circulatus*, *pa. par.* of *circulo*=to move in a circle.]

A *Intransitive*:

I *Ordinary Language*:

*1. *Lit.*: To move in a circle, to revolve, to move round and return to the same point.

2. *Fig.*: To spread about, to move from place to place, or from person to person, or from hand to hand.

"As the mints of calumny are perpetually at work, a great number of curious inventions, issued out from time to time, grow current among the party, and *circulate* through the whole kingdom."—Addison.

II *Technically*:

1. *Metal.*: To chase, to beat out.

2. *Anat.*: To traverse the arteries and veins of the body. [CIRCULATION.]

B *Transitive*:

I *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To cause to move from place to place, to put into circulation.

"In the Civil War the money spent on both sides was *circulated* at home."—Swift.

(2) To travel or move round.

"May I not conclude for certain that this man hath been in the moon, where his head hath been intoxicated with *circulating* the earth."—Bishop Croft, 1685.

2. *Fig.*: To spread abroad, to disseminate.

"This pointed sentence was fast *circulated* through town and country, and was soon the watchword of the whole Tory party."—Macaulay. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

***II** *Metal.*: To beat out, to chase.

¶ For the difference between *to circulate* and *to spread*, see SPREAD, v.

cīrc'-u-lāte, *s.* [CIRCULATE, v.]

Arith.: A circulating decimal is sometimes so called. (Buchanan.)

cīrc'-u-lā-tīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CIRCULATE, v.]

A *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Moving in a circle, returning to itself, revolving.

2. *Finance*: Current, passing from hand to hand, constituting currency.

C *As subst.*: The act of passing or the state of being passed from hand to hand or from person to person; circulation.

circulating-decimal, *s.* A decimal which cannot be expressed with perfect exactness in figures, and when to approximate to accuracy the decimal is taken to many places, it is found that the same series of figures is repeated again and again *ad infinitum*. The figures thus repeated are called the period of the circulating decimal. Thus $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1 are .33333, &c., of which the period is 3; and $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 = .25, &c., of which the period is 2; and $\frac{1}{12}$ of 1 = .08333, &c., of which the period is 3.

"A *circulating decimal* that goes on repeating itself for ever."—London Times, Sept. 9, 1864.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

circulating library, *s.* A library, the books contained in which are circulated by loan among the subscribers. Since books have become so wonderfully cheap, the use of such libraries has decreased, and their number has correspondingly fallen off.

circulating medium, *s.* The medium of exchanges or of sale and purchase, whether it be gold, silver, paper, or any other article. The term, which is used by all economical writers as synonymous with currency, came into common use in the last decade of the eighteenth century. [MEDIUM.]

"Circulating medium is more comprehensive than the term money, as it is the method of exchanges, or purchases, and sales, whether it be gold or silver coin, or any other article."—Wharton: *Law Lexicon*.

circulating-pump, *s.* The cold-water pump, by which condensation water is drawn from the sea, river, or well, and driven through the casing of a surface condenser.

ċirc-ū-lā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *circulation*; Lat. *circulatio*, from *circulatus*, *pa. par.* of *circulo*=to move in a circle; *circulus*=a circle.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. Motion in a circle, or in such a course that the moving body returns to the place whence it started; especially used of the circulation of the blood. [B. 1 (2).]

2. The act or process of spreading or causing to pass from hand to hand or from person to person. [B. 3.]

3. The state of being circulated or passed from person to person or from hand to hand. [B. 3.]

4. The extent to which anything is circulated.

"To increase the circulation of money, at least in bank-notes."—Bp. Burnet.

II. Figuratively:

*1. A series, a succession.

"... thou seest fit to deny us the blessing of peace and to keep us in a circulation of miseries."—King Charles.

*2. A reciprocal interchange of meaning.

"The true doctrines of astronomy appear to have had some popular circulation."—Whewell.

3. The act or process of disseminating or spreading abroad.

B. Technically:

1. *Anat., Animal Physiol., &c.*: A movement of the blood throughout the human body. (For details see (2).)

(1) *Hist.*: The Spanish physician and theologian, Michael Servetus, whose end was so tragic, gained in 1553 some glimmering perception of the lesser or pulmonary circulation of the blood. Cæsalpinus in 1569 made a further advance toward the truth, but it was reserved for the immortal Harvey actually to make the great discovery, which he approached in 1615 and published with many details in 1628.

(2) *Physiol.*: The propelling force in the circulation of the blood is that of the heart, which is a hollow muscular organ placed in the center of the sanguiferous system. The blood is driven by the heart into the aorta, and then circulated through the body by a set of vessels called arteries, which ramify into smaller and smaller tubes. [ARTERIES.] On reaching the extremities of the arteries it is driven through excessively fine tubes, called, from their hair-like tenuity, capillaries. These, constituting the connecting channels between the arteries and the veins, afford it a passage into the latter vessels, by which it is conducted back to the heart. The heart is divided internally into four cavities, two at its base called auricles, and two at its body and apex called ventricles. The right is the venous side of the heart; it receives into its auricle the venous blood from every part of the body by the superior and inferior vena cava and coronary vein. In passing from the arteries to the veins, the blood had lost its red color and acquired a dark hue; it is therefore discharged by the right auricle into the right ventricle, and thence transmitted along the pulmonary artery and its branches to the capillaries of the lungs, to be again brought in contact with the oxygen of the air. Returning to the left auricle, it is immediately discharged into the left ventricle, thence to the aorta, to be propelled through the body as before. The current of the blood through the body in general is called the *greater or systemic circulation*; that to and from the lungs the *lesser or pulmonary circulation*. (Quain, &c.) There is a circulation either of blood or of a fluid analogous to it in the inferior animals. (For an example see that under No. 2.)

2. *Veg. Physiol.*: The circulation of plants is not closely analogous to that in animals. Formerly it was believed that there was an ascending current of sap in spring, and a descending one in autumn. It is now found that both an ascending and a descending current coexist, and when need arises these are supplemented by horizontal currents pass-

ing between the tissues. The ascending current enters the leaves, where it is submitted to certain influences which fit it for the nutrition of the plant. The descending carries it thence in an elaborated condition back to the root. (Thomé, Brown, &c.) [CYCLOSIS, ROTATION, &c.]

"The nutritive fluid, however formed, is distributed throughout the textures of the plant, or animal, by vital or physical forces, or by the junction of both; and the function, by which this is effected, is called *Circulation*. In plants this function is very simple and is formed without the agency of a propelling organ; but in the greatest number of animals, such an organ, 'a heart,' is the main instrument in the distribution of the blood. In animals, then, there is a true *circulation*, the fluid setting out from and returning to the same place. But in plants, the fluid is found to circulate or rotate, within the interior of cells, as in *Chara* and *Vallisneria*, the fluid of the cell not communicating with that of the adjacent ones; or to pass up from the spongioles in an ascending current and to descend in another set of vessels. But in many simple animals, some entozoa for example, and polygastrica, there is no good evidence of the existence of any *circulation* at all, their textures imbibing the fluid in which they live."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., introd., pp. 23, 24.

3. *Finance*: Currency, circulating coin, notes, &c. In its early stages commerce was carried on by a direct exchange of articles which were reciprocally wanted, and in this form it is usually called "barter" or sometimes "exchange." An intermediate merchandise was then introduced, called "money," and transactions in which money is used are not called "barter" but "sales." . . . A transaction in which any commodity or service is exchanged for money, instead of an equivalent, has been called a *demi-exchange*. And the conveniences of this method of conducting commerce so greatly preponderate over those of direct exchange or barter, that commerce is now almost entirely resolved into these demi-exchanges or sales. And this is the proper meaning of the word *circulation*. Barter or exchange is where two services of any kind are exchanged directly. Sale or demi-exchange, or *circulation*, is when any service is exchanged for some intermediate merchandise, which will enable its owner to obtain some service in exchange for it at some future time. (MacLeod: *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*)

"The weekly issue increased to sixty thousand pounds, to eighty thousand, to a hundred thousand, and at length to a hundred and twenty thousand. Yet even this issue, though great, not only beyond precedent, but beyond hope, was scanty when compared with the demands of the nation. Nor did all the newly-stamped silver pass into circulation."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

¶ *Circulation of a newspaper, journal, or magazine*: The number of copies of each issue printed and sold.

ċirc-ū-lā-tive, *a.* [Formed by analogy from Lat. *circulatus*, *pa. par.* of *circulo*.] Circulating; causing or contributing to cause circulation.

"The movements impressed upon it by the circulative powers."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iii., p. 76.

Circulative animals:

Zoöl.: The name given by Oken to the Mollusca.

ċirc-ū-lā-tōr, *s.* [Lat. *circulator*=a mountebank, a charlatan.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who circulates or puts into circulation.

*2. Figuratively:

(1) A mountebank, a juggler, a jester.

"A race of Circulators, Tumblers and Taylers in the Church."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 200.

(2) A cheat, an impostor. (Gaulle: *Magastro-mancer*.)

(3) One who or that which circulates or causes circulation.

II. Math.: A circulating decimal.

***ċirc-ū-lā-tōr'-ī-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *circulatorius*, from *circulo*=to go in a circle.] Traveling from house to house or from town to town; itinerant.

"Jesus did never make use of such unaccountable methods or instruments, as magical enchanters, diviners, circulatorious jugglers, and such emissaries of the devil, or self-seeking impostors are wont to use."—Barrow: *Serm.*, ii. 20.

ċirc-ū-lā-tōr-y, *a. & s.* [Fr. *circulatoire*, from Lat. *circulatorius*=pertaining to jugglers, mountebanks, &c.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Circular; circulating, as a circulatory letter.

2. Like a mountebank or quack; wandering, circulatorious.

"Borde's circulatory peregrinations in the quality of a quack doctor."—Warton: *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, iii. 76.

II. Physiol.: Producing or pertaining to the circulation of the blood.

"The circulatory system is far less complex."—S. P. Woodward: *Mollusca*, ed. Tate (1875), p. 358.

B. As substantive:

Physics: A vessel in which the steam which rises from another vessel on the fire is collected, and having been cooled in another vessel attached to the upper portion, is returned to the first vessel.

***ċirc-ūle**, *v. i.* [CIRCLE, *s.*] To move or go in a circle; to revolve.

"To each point of itself so far as 't circuleth."

H. More: *Song of the Soul*, bk. iii. c. 1.

***ċirc-ū-līng**, *s.* [CIRCULE, *v.*] A going round in a circle, a revolution.

"And when it lighteth on advantages,
Its circulings grow sensible."

H. More: *Song of the Soul*, bk. iii. c. 1.

***ċirc-ū-lize**, *v. t.* [Lat. *circul(us)*=a circle, *an* Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To encircle.

"Mother of pearly their sides shal circulize."

Davies: *An Extasie*, p. 93.

ċirc-ū-lūs, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A little ring, a circle.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: Applied to any round or annular part of the body, as *circulus oculi*, the orb of the eye. (Craig.)

*2. *Physics*: Applied to an iron instrument, formerly used for dividing circular portions of glass. (Mayne.)

*3. *Surg.*: A name for several circular instruments used by the older surgeons. (Mayne.)

4. *Glass-making*: A tool for cutting off the necks of glassware.

ċir'-cūm, *prep.* [Lat.=around, round, about.] A preposition used as a prefix in many words of Latin origin.

***ċir-cūm-ad-jā-ċent**, *a.* [Lat. *circum*=round, about, and Eng. *adjacent* (q. v.).] Lying near or about, surrounding.

***ċir-cūm-āg-gēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *circum*=around, about; *aggeratio*=a heaping up, from *aggero*=to heap up: *ad*=to, and *gero*=to carry, to bear.] A heaping round about. (Phillips.)

ċir-cūm-āg-ī-tāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *circum*=around, and *agito*=to agitate, freq. of *ago*=to drive.] To agitate on all sides, to drive or beat round.

"God hath . . . given to every one of his appointed officers a portion of the fiery matter to circumagitate and roll."—Jeremy Taylor: *Sermons*, iii. 177.

***ċir-cūm-āg-ī-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *circum*=about, around; *agitatio*=a driving.] The act of driving or beating about; a motion in every direction.

"... the cold air rushing in caused a visible circumagitation of a white snowy substance."—Gregory: *Economy of Nature*, i. 139.

***ċir-cūm-ām-bāge**, *s.* [Lat. *circum*=round, about; *ambage*=a going round about, a winding, indirectness.] Indirectness, a beating about the bush.

"The affected slights, the female circumambages, if I may be allowed the words."—Richardson: *Sir C. Grandson*, iii. 165.

***ċir-cūm-ām-bāg-īng**, *a.* [Eng. *circumambag(e)*; *-ing*.] Speaking indirectly or not to the point, beating about the bush.

"If I know anything of this circumambaging sex."—Mrs. Barbauld: *Life of Richardson*, iv. 341.

***ċir-cūm-ām-bā-gī-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *circumambag(e)*; *-ious*.] Indirect, beating about the bush, not keeping to the point.

"At times disposed to be circumambagious in my manner of narration."—Southey: *The Doctor*, ch. xl.

ċir-cūm-ām-bī-en-ċy, *s.* [Lat. *circum*=about, around; *ambiens*=moving, going round, *pr. par.* of *ambio*=to move or go round.] The act of moving round or encompassing.

"Ice receiveth its figure according unto the surface it concreteth, or the circumambieny which conformeth it."—Brown.

cīr-cūm-ām-bī-ent, *a.* [Lat. *circum*=about, around, and *ambiens*=moving or going round.] Surrounding, encompassing.

"... that gleams in from the circumambient Eternity, and colors with its own hues our little islet of Time."—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii. ch. iii.

ċir-cūm-ām-bū-lāte, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *circumambulo*, from *circum*=around, and *ambulo*=to walk.]

A. *Intrans.*: To walk or go round about.

B. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To walk round.

2. *Fig.*: To go all round, to search thoroughly.

"Why should he circumambulate the vocabulary for another couplet, . . . ?"—Seward: *Letters*, i. 345.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

çîr-cûm-âm-bu-lâ-tîng, pr. par. & s. [CIRCUMAMBULATE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As substantive:

1. Lit.: The act of walking round, circumambulation.

2. Fig.: The act of going round about instead of directly to the point; a beating about the bush.

çîr-cûm-âm-bu-lâ-tîon, s. [Lat. *circum* = around; *ambulatio* = a walking, from *ambulo* = to walk.] The act of walking all round.

*çîr-cûm-âm-bu-lâ-tôr, s. [Eug. *circumambulator*(e); -or.] One who circumambulates or travels round.

"He was determined to obtain the palm of being the first circumambulator of the earth."—Jefferson: *Works*, II 151.

*çîr-cûm-âm-bu-lâ-tôr-ÿ, a. [Eng. *circumambulator*; -y.] Walking round or about, perambulating.

"My privileges are an ubiquitary, circumambulatory immunity over all the privy lodgings."—Carew: *Cælum Brit.*, p. 215. (1640.)

†çîr-cûm-bên-dî-bûs, s. [Lat. *circum* = around, about; and Eng. *bend*, put in an imaginary ablative plural.] A roundabout or indirect way.

"A knave is a fool in *circumbendibus*."—Coleridge: *Table Talk*.

*çîr-cûm-bînd', v. t. [Lat. *circum* = round, about, and Eng. *bind*.] To bind round.

"The fringe that circumbinds it . . ."—Herrick: *Hesperides*, p. 96.

*çîr-cûm-çêl-li-ô-nêg, s. pl. [Low Lat. *circumcellio* = a wandering about from cell to cell, from Lat. *circum* = about, around, and *cella* = a cell.]

Church History:

1. The name given to a sect of the Donatists in Africa during the fourth century, from their habit of roving from house to house plundering. They went about in predatory gangs, consisting chiefly of rustics, pretending to reform public manners and redress grievances. They manumitted slaves without the consent of their masters, forgave debts, &c. In their zeal for martyrdom they courted death by insulting the Pagans at their festivals, and destroyed themselves in various ways.

2. Vagabond monks, censured by Cassian under the name of Sarabaites for roving from place to place. Probably the name was transferred to them from the Donatist fanatics. (Smith & Cheetham: *Dict. of Christian Antiquities*.)

"They look like the old *circumcelliones*, a company of vagrant hypocrites."—Gauden: *Hieraspistes*, p. 98.

3. A vagrant. (Cockeram.)

*çîr-cûm-çêp'-têd, a. [Lat. *circum* = around, about; and *sepitus*, pa. par. of *sepio* = to hedge in, to inclose.] Surrounded.

"So that here we stand like shepe in a folde, *circumcepted* and compassed . . ."—Hall: *Richard III.*, an. 3.

*çîr-cûm-çî'de, *çîr-cûm-sî'de, v. t. [Lat. *circumcido* = to cut round, from *circum* = around, about, and *cado* = to cut.] The older form of *circumcise* (q. v.).

*çîr-cûm-çîse, s. [Lat. *circumcisis*, pa. par. of *circumcido*.] Circumcision.

çîr-cûm-çîse, *çîr-cûm-sîse, v. t. [Lat. *circumcisis*, pa. par. of *circumcido*, from *circum* = round, and *cado* = to cut; Fr. *circoncire*; Ital. *circuncidere*; Sp. *circuncidar*, *circuncisar*.]

1. Lit.: To cut off the prepuce or foreskin of males; also to perform an analogous operation on females.

"Your knauebarnys ye *circumsise*."—Cursor *Mundi*, 2,668.

*2. Figuratively:

(1) Script.: To render spiritual and holy by, as it were, cutting away the sins.

"And the Lord thy God will *circumcise* thine heart, and the heart of thy seed."—Deut. xxx. 6.

(2) To curtail, to cut down.

çîr-cûm-çîsed, *çîr-cûm-sîsed, *çîr-cûm-sys-ede, pa. par., a. & s. [CIRCUMCISE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"I took by the throat the *circumcised* dog."—Shakesp.: *Othello*, v. 2.

C. As subst.: Applied, and generally in contempt or derision, to the Jewish race.

" . . . aiming to strengthen their ronted party by a reinforcement from the *circumcised*."—Swift: *Examiner*.

çîr-cûm-çî-şêr, s. [Lat. *circumcisor*, from *circumcido*.] He who performs circumcision.

çîr-cûm-çî-şîng, pr. par. & s. [CIRCUMCISE.]

A. As present participle: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: Circumcision.

çîr-cûm-çî-sion, *çîr-cum-cis-iun, *çyr-cum-sy-cyon, *syr-cum-sy-cyon, s. [Lat. *circumcisis*; Fr. & Sp. *circuncision*; Ital. *circuncisione*.]

1. Lit.: The act or rite of cutting off the prepuce or foreskin in males, also an analogous operation on females; a rite practiced not only by the Jews in ancient times, but by the Egyptians, Idumeans, Ammonites, Moabites, and Ishmaelites of the desert. The Jews practice circumcision only on males; the Arabs, Egyptians, and Persians circumcise both sexes.

"Circumsycyon. Circumsicio."—Prompt. Parv.

II. Fig. (Script.):

1. The act of spiritual purification by the cutting away, as it were, of the sins of the flesh.

"Jesus Christ was a minister of the *circumcision* for the truth of God, . . ."—Rom. xv. 8.

2. The Jews, as a circumcised people, in contradistinction to Christians as uncircumcised.

"Where there is neither Greek nor Jew, *circumcision* nor uncircumcision."—Col. iii. 2.

çîr-cûm-çîss'-ile, a. [Lat. *circumcisis* = cut around, and suff. -ilis, in Eng. -ile.]

Bot.: A method of dehiscence occurring in a very few fruits. It occurs by a transverse circular separation. This is complete in the genus *Anagallis*, while in *Jeffersonia* it takes place only half way round the fruit. (Lindley.)

*çîr-cûm-clû'de, v. t. [Lat. *circum* = round about, and *claudo* = to shut.] To shut in.

çîr-cûm-clû'-sion, s. [Lat. *circumclusio*, from *circumcludo* = to shut in all round: *circum* = about, around, and *claudo* = to shut.] The act of shutting in or inclosing on all sides.

*çîr-cûm-cûr-sâ'-tion, s. [Lat. *circumcurso* = to run round, or about: *circum* = around, about; *curso* = to run, frequentat. from *curro* = to run.]

1. Lit.: The act of running about.

2. Fig.: Rambling, undecided language.

"The address of Felicissimus and Fortunatus to Pope Cornelius was but a factious *circumcursion* of desperate wretches."—Barrow: *Serm.* i., p. 252.

çîr-cûm-dûce, v. t. [Lat. *circumduco*, from *circum* = around, and *duco* = to lead.]

1. Lit.: To draw or lead round.

2. Fig.: To annul, to circumduct.

"I must *circumduce* the term."—W. Scott, in Webster.

çîr-cûm-dûct, v. t. [Lat. *circumductus*, pa. par. of *circumduco*, from *circum* = around, and *duco* = to lead.]

*I. Ord. Lang.: To lead about, to lead astray.

II. Technically:

*1. Law: To cancel, to nullify, to annul; to contravene.

"Acts of judicature may be canceled and *circumducted* by the will and direction of the judge" . . .—Ayliffe: *Parergon*.

2. Physiol.: (See extract.)

"A limb is *circumducted* when it is made to describe a conical surface by rotation round an imaginary axis."—Huxley: *Physiology*, p. 174.

*çîr-cûm-dûc'-tile, a. [Lat. *circumductus* = led around, pa. par. of *circumduco*, and suff. -ilis, in Eng. -ile.] Capable of being led about. (Nuttall.)

çîr-cûm-dûc'-tion, s. [Lat. *circumductio*, from *circumduco* = to lead about.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: A leading about, or astray.

2. Fig.: A leading astray mentally, a circumlocution.

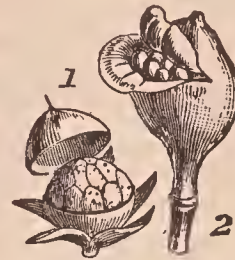
"By long *circumduction* perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth."—Hooker.

II. Technically:

Anat.: For definition see first extract.

"When these motions [flexion, extension, abduction, adduction, and movement in the intermediate directions] are performed rapidly, one after the other, one continuous motion appears in which the distal extremity of the bone describes a circle indicating the base of a cone whose apex is the articular extremity moving in the joint; this motion is called *circumduction*."—Todd & Bowman: *Phys. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vi., pp. 135, 136.

" . . . and without any *circumduction* of the limb."—Ibid., p. 145.



Circumcissile Dehiscence.

1. *Anagallis*. 2. *Jeffersonia*.

*çîr-cûm-êr-râ'-tion, s. [From Lat. *circumferro* = to wander round, and Eng. suff. -ation.] The act of wandering about. (Nuttall.)

*çîr-cûm-fêr, v. t. [Lat. *circumfero*, from *cir* = around, and *fero* = to bear.] To lead or carry round (lit. & fig.).

"In philosophy the contemplations of man do either penetrate unto God, or are *circumferred* to nature, or are reflected and converted to himself."—Bacon, i. 93.

çîr-cûm-fêr-ençe, s. [Fr. *circonférence*; Sp. *circunferencia*, from Lat. *circumferentia* = a circumference, circuit, or compass: *circum* = around and *fero* = to bear, to lead.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. The periphery or line which bounds, includes, or surrounds anything.

"This be thy just *circumference*, O world!"

Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 230.

3. The external portion or surface of a spherical body.

"The bubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, seemed red at its apparent *circumference*. If the clouds were viewed through it, the color at its *circumference* would be blue."—Newton: *Optics*.

4. The space contained within any including line.

"He first inclosed for lists a level ground

The whole *circumference* a mile around."

Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, ii. 441.

*5. A circle, a sphere.

"His pond'rous shield, large and round,

Behind him cast; the broad *circumference*

Hung on his shoulders like the moon."

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 285.

II. Math.: The curved line which encompasses and contains a circle, and of which every point is equally distant from a certain point within the circle, called the center. [CENTER.]

*çîr-cûm-fêr-ençe, v. t. [CIRCUMFERENCE, s.] To include in a circle or circular space.

"Nor is the vigor of this great body included only in itself, or *circumferenced* by its surface . . ."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

*çîr-cûm-fêr-ençed, a. [Eng. *circumferenc(e)*; -ed.] Confined, circumscribed.

"As . . . his *circumferenced* nature required."—Wright: *Passions of Mind*, bk. v., § 4.

*çîr-cûm-fêr-ent, a. [Lat. *circumferens*, pr. par. of *circumfero* = to lead round: *circum* = around, and *fero* = to lead, to bear.] Surrounding, encircling.

çîr-cûm-fêr-ên'-tiâl, *çîr-cûm-fêr-ên'-çiâl, a. [Lat. *circumferentialis*.]

1. Lit.: Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a circumference; circuitous, circular.

"Now bees, as may be clearly seen by examining the edge of a growing comb, do make a rough, *circumferential* wall or rim all round the comb."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vii., p. 230.

*2. Fig.: Circuitous, indirect.

"He preferred death in a direct line before a *circumferential* passage thereunto."—Fuller: *Worthies*, iii. 406.

çîr-cûm-fêr-ên'-tôr, s. [Lat. *circumferens*, pr. par. of *circumfero* = to lead about.]

1. Surv.: An instrument used by surveyors for taking horizontal angles and bearings. It consists of a horizontal bar of brass with sights at its ends, and in the middle a circular brass box containing a compass divided into 360 degrees, kept in a horizontal position by the aid of two spirit-levels set at right angles. The whole is supported on a tripod.

"About two years before Robert Stephenson's death a workman of Washington village found in a collection of old stores a *circumferentor*, or mining compass. It was unusually large—even for a *circumferentor* made forty years ago."—Jefferson: *Life of Robert Stephenson*, i. 48.

2. Vehicles, &c.: A tire measurer, a tire circle.

*çîr-cûm-flânt, a. [Lat. *circum* = around; *flans* = blowing, pr. par. of *flo* = to blow.] Blowing about or around.

"Overcome by the *circumflant* air."—Evelyn.

*çîr-cûm-flêct, v. t. [Lat. *circumflecto*, from *circum* = around, and *flecto* = to bend.] [CIRCUMFLEX.]

1. Ord. Lang.: To bend round.

2. Gram.: To mark with a circumflex.

çîr-cûm-flêc'-têd, pa. par. or a. [CIRCUMFLECT.]

*çîr-cûm-flêc'-tion, s. [Lat. *circum* = around; *flectio* = a bending, from *flecto* = to bend.] A bending about or around.

"By the *circumflections* of Nature."—Feltham: *Resolves*, 33.

bôl, bôy; pôt, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion. -sion = şhñ; -tîon, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

çir'-cūm-flēx, s. & a. [Fr. *cu, onflexe*; Sp. *circumflexo*, from Lat. *circumflexus*=a bending round, from *circumflecto*=to bend round: *circum*=around, and *flecto*=to bend.]

A. As substantive:

***I. Ord. Lang.:** A going round or about, a circle.

II. Technically:

1. **Acoustics:** A tone of the voice comprising both a rise and fall on the same syllable.

2. **Gram.:** A mark or accent used to denote the rise and fall of the voice on the same syllable formed by the contraction of two syllables. The mark, which in Greek has two forms (˘) or (˘), and in Latin and modern languages is written thus (˘), is formed by the union of the acute (˘) and grave (˘) accents.

"The circumflex keeps the voice in a middle tone, and therefore in the Latin is compounded of both the other."—Holder.

B. As adjective:

Anat.: The term *circumflex adj.* is repeatedly used. There are an anterior and a posterior circumflex artery of the arm, a deep circumflex iliac artery, and external and internal circumflex arteries of the thigh. Two circumflex veins also join the axillary vein; there is also a circumflex iliac vein, and a circumflex nerve, the last-named being in the shoulder. (*Quain: Anat.*) The term *circumflex* may be also applied to the muscle called *circumflexus* or *tensor palati*.

çir'-cūm-flēx, v. t. [CIRCUMFLEX, s.] To mark with a circumflex.

çir'-cūm-flēxed, pa. par. or a. [CIRCUMFLEX, v.]

†**I. Ord. Lang.:** Bent over.

"The letter *chi* drawn across them with the top *circumflexed*."—Newman: *Eccles. Miracles*, p. 136.

2. **Gram.:** Marked with a circumflex accent.

çir'-cūm-flex-ion (flexion as *flēc-shōn*), s. [Lat. *circumflexio*=a bending, from *circumflexus*, pa. par. of *circumflecto*=to bend, to twist about.]

1. The act of bending or twisting into a bent form.

2. The act of winding or turning about.

çir'-cūm-flēx-ūs, s. [Lat.]

Anat.: A muscle of the palate. The term is also applied to such arteries as wind round bones or joints. (*Craig.*)

çir'-cūm-flū-ēnce, s. [CIRCUMFLUENT.] A flowing round about or inclosing with a fluid.

çir'-cūm-flū-ēnt, a. [Lat. *circumfluens*, pr. par. of *circumfluo*=to flow round or about, from *circum*=round, and *fluo*=to flow.] Flowing round or inclosing with water.

çir'-cūm-flū-ōus, a. [Lat. *circumfluus*, from *circumfluo*=to flow round.] Flowing round, circumfluent.

"Homer places the sea within the shield of Achilles, but makes the *circumfluus* ocean run along the outward rim, *Il.* xviii. 483, 607."—Lewis: *Astron. of the Ancients* (ed. 1862), ch. i., note 12, p. 5.

çir'-cūm-fōr-ā-nē-an, ***çir'-cūm-fōr-ā-nē-ōus**, a. [Lat. *circumforaneus*=frequenting markets; *circum*=round; *forum*=a market-place; also, as a noun=a mountebank or charlatan.] Going about from door to door, wandering, vagrant.

"Those *circumforaneus* wits whom every nation calls by the name of that dish of meat which it likes best."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 47.

çir'-cūm-fūl'-gēnt, a. [Lat. *circumfulgens*, from *circum*=around, about; *fulgeo*=to shine.] Shining around or about.

çir'-cūm-fū'-şa, s. [Lat. neut. pl. of *circumfusus*=poured around.]

Med.: The designation given by Hallé to the first class of subjects that belong to hygiene, as atmosphere, climate, residence, &c.; in short, everything which acts constantly on man externally and internally.

çir'-cūm-fūse, v. t. [Lat. *circumfusus*, pa. par. of *circumfundo*=to pour round: *circum*=around, and *fundo*=to pour.]

1. **Lit.:** To pour or spread round.

"This nymph the god Cephissus had abused, With all his winding waters *circumfused*."—Addison: *Transformation of Echo*.

2. **Fig.:** To set round on every side, as water.

"His army *circumfused* on every side."—Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 778.

çir'-cūm-fūsed, pa. par. or a. [CIRCUMFUSE.]

çir'-cūm-fū'-şile, a. [Lat. *circum*=around, about, and *fusilis*=capable of being poured; *fusus*=poured; *fundo*=to pour.] Capable of being poured or spread round anything.

"Artist divine, whose skillful hands infold The victim's horn with *circumfusile* gold."—Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, iii. 541.

çir'-cūm-fū'-sion, s. [Lat. *circumfusio*=a pouring round, from *circumfundo*=to pour round.] The act of pouring or spreading round; the state of being spread round.

"The natural suit was of daily creation and *circumfusion*."—Swift: *Tale of a Tub*.

***çir'-cūm-gēs-tā-tion**, s. [Low Lat. *circumgestatio*, from Lat. *circumgesto*=to carry round: *circum*=around; *gesto*=to carry.] The act of carrying about.

"Such are these: the invocation of saints; *circumgestation* of the eucharist to be adored, . . ."—Jeremy Taylor: *Dissuasive from Popery*, i. § 11.

çir'-cūm-gy'-rāte, v. t. [Lat. *circum*=around, and *gyro*=to turn around; *gyros*, from Gr. *gyros*=a circle, a wheeling about.] To roll round, to cause to encircle or encompass.

"The soul about itself *circumgyrates*

Her various forms."

Dr. H. More: *Song of the Soul*, i. 2, 43.

***çir'-cūm-gy'-rā-ti-ō**, s. [Lat.]

Med.: The same as VERTIGO (q. v.). (*Dunghlison.*)

çir'-cūm-gy'-rā-tion, s. [CIRCUMGYRATE.] The act of turning or wheeling round; motion in a circle.

çir'-cūm-gy'-rā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *circumgyrat(e)*; -ory.] Moving round, revolving.

"During his *circumgyratory* movements."—E. A. Poe: *Hans Pfaal*, i. 5.

***çir'-cūm-gy're**, v. i. & t. [CIRCUMGYRATE.]

A. Intrans.: To turn or twist about, to meander.

"A sweet river . . . after twenty miles *circumgyrating*."—Sir T. Herbert: *Travels*.

B. Trans.: To encircle, to surround.

"Gold wreathes *circumgyrating* the temples of their heads."—Stubbs: *Anat. of Abuses*, p. 67.

çir'-cūm-in-ces-sion (cession as *çesh-ūn*), s. [Lat. *circum*=around; *incessus*=a walking or going in; *incedo*=to go in, to enter: *in*=in, and *cedo*=to go.]

Theol.: The reciprocal existence in each other of the three persons of the Trinity.

***çir'-cūm-i'-tion**, s. [Lat. *circumitio*, from *circumeo*=to go round: *circum*=around, about, and *eo*=to go.] The act of going round.

çir'-cūm-jā'-çenge, ***çir'-cūm-jā'-çen-çy**, s. [Lat. *circumjacens*=lying round: *circum*=around, and *jaceo*=to lie.]

1. The state or quality of being circumjacent, or of bordering on all round.

2. The parts which lie round or border on anything.

"The mouth, and the whole *circumjacencies* of the mouth, composed the strongest feature in Wordsworth's face . . ."—De Quincey: *Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 144.

3. A neighborhood, a neighboring district.

"All the mongrel curs of the *circumjacencies*."—Richardson: *Clarissa*, iv. 16.

çir'-cūm-jā'-çent, a. [Lat. *circumjacens*, pr. par. of *circumjaceo*=to lie round, from *circum*=around, and *jaceo*=to lie.]

1. **Lit.:** Lying round, surrounding on every side.

"Either the snow above, already lying in drifts, or the blinding snow-storms driving into his eyes, must have misled him as to the nature of the *circumjacent* ground . . ."—De Quincey: *Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 19.

2. **Fig.:** Surrounding.

"The *circumjacent* waking actions are omitted."—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. II.

***çir'-cūm-jō'-vī-āl**, s. & a. [Lat. *circum*=around, about; *jovem*, acc. case of Jupiter.]

A. As subst.: A moon or satellite of the planet Jupiter.

"This is well known among the *circumjovials* for instance, that they have all a slow and gradual progress, first toward one, then back again to the other pole of Jupiter."—Derham: *Astro-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to, or revolving round, Jupiter.

***çir'-cūm-lī-gā-tion**, s. [Lat. *circumligo*=to bind or wrap round, from *circum*=around, and *ligo*=to bind.]

1. The act of binding or wrapping round.

2. That with which anything is bound or wrapped round; a bond, a bandage.

***çir'-cūm-līg-a-tūr-a**, s. [Lat. *circum*=around, and *ligatura*=a binding, from *ligo*=to bind.]

Med.: Paraphimosis, or strangulation of the *glans penis*. (*Dunghlison.*)

***çir'-cūm-lit'-tōr-āl**, a. [Lat. *circum*=around; *littoralis*=pertaining to the shore; *littus*=shore.] Bordering on or adjoining the shore.

***çir'-cūm-lō-cūte**, v. i. [Lat. *circumlocutus*, pa. par. of *circumloquor*, from *circum*=around, about, and *loquor*=to speak.] To speak by way of circumlocution.

çir'-cūm-lō-cū-tion, s. [CIRCUMLOCUTE.]

1. Periphrasis; the use of roundabout and indirect language, a beating about the bush instead of stating at once plainly and clearly one's meaning.

" . . . a letter in which, without allegory or *circumlocution*, she complained that her lover had left her a daughter to support, . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Indirect or roundabout language.

"These people are not to be dealt withal, but by a train of mystery and *circumlocution*."—L'Estrange.

***çir'-cūm-lō-cū-tion-āl**, a. [Eng. *circumlocution*; -al.] Pertaining to or attended with circumlocutions, roundabout, periphrastic.

"To have his heart broken on the *circumlocutional* wheel."—Dickens: *Letters*, ii. 270.

***çir'-cūm-lō-cū-tion-ar-ŷ**, a. [Eng. *circumlocution*; -ary.] Circumlocutional, periphrastic.

"The officials set to work in regular *circumlocutionary* order."—Chambers' *Journal*, p. 106 (1867).

***çir'-cūm-lō-cū-tion-ist**, s. [Eng. *circumlocution*; -ist.] One given to circumlocution, or beating about the bush.

***çir'-cūm-lōc'-ū-tōr-ŷ**, a. [Formed as if from Lat. *circumlocutorius*, from *circumloquor*. Cf. *interlocutory*.] Relating to circumlocution; circumlocutional, periphrastic.

"This *circumlocutory* manner of indicating the house."—Strauss: *Life of Jesus* (Trans. 1846), § 120.

çir'-cūm-mer-i'-dī-an, a. [Lat. *circum*=around, about, and Eng. *meridian* (q. v.).] Situated at or near the meridian. (*C. Wilkes.*)

***çir'-cūm-mor'-tal**, a. [Lat. *circum*=round about; Eng. *mortal* (q. v.).] Applied to that which, being itself immortal, is surrounded or inclosed by something else which is mortal; as the soul is inclosed in the body.

"When hence thy *circummortal* part is gone."—Herrick: *Hesperides*, p. 179.

***çir'-cūm-mū-red**, a. [Lat. *circum*=around, and Eng. *mured*, from Lat. *murus*=a wall.] Surrounded or built round with a wall; walled round.

"Isab. He hath a garden *circummured* with brick."—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 1.

***çir'-cūm-nā'-tant**, a. [Lat. *circum*=around, about, and *natans*=swimming, pr. par. of *no*=to swim.] Swimming or floating round; encircling as a fluid.

çir'-cūm-nāv'-ī-gā-ble, a. [Lat. *circum*=around, and Eng. *navigable* (q. v.).] That may be circumnavigated or sailed round.

" . . . rendering the whole terraqueous globe *circumnavigable*."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

çir'-cūm-nāv'-ī-gāte, v. t. [Lat. *circum*=around, about, and Eng. *navigate* (q. v.).] To sail completely round. [CIRCUMNAVIGATOR.]

"His ship, called the Victory, was the first that *circumnavigated* the globe."—Cook: *Introd. to Second Voyage*, vol. iii.

çir'-cūm-nāv'-ī-gā-tēd, pa. par. or a. [CIRCUMNAVIGATE.]

çir'-cūm-nāv'-ī-gā-tīng, pr. par., a. & s. [CIRCUMNAVIGATE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of sailing round, circumnavigation.

çir'-cūm-nāv'-ī-gā-tion, s. [Lat. *circum*=around, about, and Eng. *navigation* (q. v.).]

1. **Lit.:** The act of sailing round.

*2. **Fig.:** The act of exploring thoroughly.

"His plan is original; and it is as full of genius as it is of humanity. It was a voyage of discovery, a *circumnavigation* of charity."—Burke: *Speech at Bristol*.

çir'-cūm-nāv'-ī-gā-tōr, s. [Lat. *circum*=around, about, and Eng. *navigator* (q. v.).] One who sails round the globe.

¶ The first European known to have circumnavigated the globe was Magellan or Magalhaens, a Portuguese, who accomplished the feat in A. D. 1519. From him the Straits of Magellan derive their name. Following is a list of subsequent circumnavigators, with dates of accomplishment: Grijalva (Spaniard), 1537; Alvaradi (Spaniard), 1537; Mendana (Spaniard), 1567; Sir Francis Drake (first British), 1577-80; Cavendish (British), first voyage, 1586-88; Le Maire (Dutch), 1615-17; Cuiros (Spaniard), 1625; Tasman (Dutch), 1642; Cowley (British), 1683; Dampier (British), 1689; Cooke (British), 1708; Clipperton (British), 1719; Roggewein (Dutch), 1721-23; Anson (afterward lord) (British), 1740-44; Byron (British), 1764-66; Wallis (British), 1766-68; Carteret

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(British), 1766-69; Bougainville (French), 1766-69; James Cook (British), 1768-71; on his death the voyage was continued by King (British), 1779; Portlocke (British), 1788; King and Fitzroy (British), 1826-36; Belcher (British), 1836-42; Wilkes (American), 1838-42.

***çir-cũm-nũ-tâte, v. i.** [Lat. *circum* = about, around; *nũto* = to nod, to move.] To move in a circular manner, to revolve.

"Even the stems of seedlings before they have broken through the ground, as well as their buried radicles, *circumnutate*."—Darwin: *Movements of Plants* (1880), p. 3.

***çir-cũm-nũ-tã-tion, s.** [Lat. *circum* = about, around; *nũtatio* = a nodding, a moving.] The act or habit of moving in a circular manner.

"The most widely prevalent movement [of plants] is essentially of the same nature as that of the stem of a climbing plant, which bends successively to all points of the compass so that the tip revolves. This movement has been called by Sachs 'revolving nutation,' but we have found it much more convenient to use the terms *circumnutation* and *circumnutate*."—Darwin: *Movements of Plants* (1880), p. 1.

***çir-cũm-œ-sõ-phag'-ẽ-ãl, a.** [Lat. *circum* = around, *œsophagus* = the gullet; and Eng. suff. *-al*.] Around the gullet, as the circumœsophageal nerve-commissures found in the Crustaceæ.

***çir-cũm-õr'-ãl, a.** [Lat. *circum* = around, about; *os* (genit. *oris*) = the mouth.] Around or about the mouth.

"The circumoral nerve of Echinus surrounds the œsophagus near the mouth."—Huxley: *Anat. Inv. Animals*, ch. ix., p. 577.

***çir-cũm-pass, *çir-com-passe, v. t.** [Lat. *circum* = around, about, and Eng. *pass* (q. v.).] To pass or travel round, to compass.

"It hath pleased the Almighty to suffer me to *circumpasse* the whole globe."—Cavendish: *Letter* (Sept. 9, 1588), quoted in Beveridge's *Hist. India*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. 9.

***çir-cũm-plẽx, v. t.** [Lat. *circum* = around, about; and *plexus*, pa. par. of *plecto* = to fold, to entwine.] To entfold, to entwine.

"My metamorphos'd skin shall *circumplex* that flesh."—Quarles: *Div. Fancies*, No. 40.

***çir-cũm-plẽx'-ion, s.** [Lat. *circum* = around, about; *plexus* = an enfolding or entwining; *plecto* = to fold.]

I. Literally:

1. The act of twining one thing round another.
2. That which is folded or wrapped round another.

"It was after his fall, that he [man] made himself his fig-leaf *circumplexion*."—Feltham: *Resolves*, p. 52. (Latham.)

II. Fig.: A complication or entanglement.

"I wot not what *circumplexions* and environments."—Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 827. (Rich.)

***çir-cũm-plĩ-cã-tion, s.** [Lat. *circumplexio* = a twining round, from *circumplico* = to twine round, to wrap; *circum* = around, and *plico* = to fold.]

1. The act of wrapping or folding in all round.
2. The state or condition of being wrapped in all round.

***çir-cũm-põ-lar, a.** [Lat. *circum* = around, about, and Eng. *polar* (q. v.).] A term applied by English astronomers to stars so near the North Pole that in our latitude they do not at any portion of their course dip below the horizon.

"There is another star remarkable for its brilliancy, which is in this country *circumpolar*, called Capella . . . It goes very near the horizon when lowest in the North and almost over our heads when highest in the South."—Prof. Airy: *Popular Astronomy*, 6th ed., pp. 6, 7.

***çir-cũm-põse, v. t.** [Lat. *circumpositus*, pa. par. of *circumpono* = to place round.] To place round, or in a circle.

***çir-cũm-põ-şĩ-tion, s.** [Lat. *circum* = around, about, and Eng. *position* (q. v.).]

1. The act of placing anything in a circle.
2. The state or condition of being placed circularly.

***çir-cũm-prẽss'-ure, s.** Surrounding pressure.

***çir-cũm-pũl'-sion, s.** [Lat. *circum* = around; *pulsio* = a driving, a thrusting. *pello* = to drive, to thrust.] The thrusting forward of bodies, which are moved by those that lie about them. (Phillips.)

***çir-cũm-qua'-que** (qua-que as kwã-quẽ), s. [In Lat. an adv. = on every side.] A circumlocution, a beating about the bush.

"With diners *circumquakes* and devises."—Harrington: *Ariosto*.

***çir-cũm-rã-şion, s.** [Lat. *circumrasio*, from *circumrasus*, pa. par. of *circumrado* = to pare or shave round; *circum* = around, and *rado* = to shave.] The act of paring or shaving all round. (Bailey.)

***çir-cũm-rõ-ta-rỹ, *çir-cũm-rõ-tã-tõ-rỹ, a.** [Lat. *circum* = around, and Eng. *rotary*, *rotatory* (q. v.).] Turning, wheeling, or whirling round.

"A great many tunes, by a variety of *circumrotatory* flourishes, put one in mind of a lark's descent to the ground."—Shenstone.

***çir-cũm-rõ-tate, v. t. & i.** [Lat. *circum* = around, about; Eng. *rotate* (q. v.).] To revolve or rotate about.

***çir-cũm-rõ-tã-tion, s.** [Lat. *circumrotatio*, from *circumrotor* = to whirl or wheel round; *circum* = around, and *roto* = to turn or whirl round like a wheel; *rota* = a wheel.]

1. The act of turning or whirling round like a wheel, a revolution or circumgyration.

"He reckoned upon the way 17,024 *circumrotations* of the wheel."—Gregory: *Posthuma* (1650), p. 317.

2. The state or condition of being whirled round.
3. A single revolution of a rotatory body.

***çir-cũm-sãil, v. t.** [A hybrid word, from Lat. *circum* = around, and Eng. *sail*.] To sail round, to circumnavigate.

"But moderns, ye of whom are some Have *circumsailed* the earth."—Warner: *Albion's England*, bk. xi., ch. lxiii. (Rich.)

***çir-cũm-scĩs'-sile, a.** [Lat. *circum* = around; *scissilis* = easily cut or rent, from *scissus*, pa. par. of *scindo* = to cut, to tear, to rend.]

Bot.: Dehiscing or opening by a transverse, circular opening round the sides of a pod, etc.

***çir-cũm-scri'-ba-ble, a.** [Eng. *circumscrib(e)*; *-able*.] Admitting of circumscription.

***çir-cũm-scribe', v. t.** [Lat. *circumscribo*, from *circum* = around, and *scribo* = to write.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

- *1. To write or engrave around.

"The verge of the marble is also lined with brass, and thereon is *circumscribed* this epitaph."—Ashmole: *Antiquities of Berkshire*, i. 180.

2. To draw or describe round. [B.]

II. Fig.: To limit, to define by bounds.

" . . . his authority, though great, was *circumscribed* by ancient and noble laws . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

B. Geom.: To describe a figure round another. [CIRCUMSCRIBED.]

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *circumscribe* and *to inclose*: "The extent of any place is drawn out to the eye by a *circumscription*; its extent is limited to a given point by an *inclosure*. A garden is *circumscribed* by any ditch, line, or posts that serve as its boundaries; it is *inclosed* by wall or fence." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the distinction between *circumscribe*, *bound*, *limit*, *confine*, and *restrict*, see **BOUND**.

***çir-cũm-scribed', pa. par. or a.** [CIRCUMSCRIBED.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Written or drawn round.
2. Fig.: Limited, defined within certain bounds.

II. Geom.: [CIRCUMSCRIBED FIGURE.]

"A rectilinear figure is said to be described about a circle when each side of the *circumscribed* figure touches the circumference of the circle."—Euclid, bk. iv., def. 4.

circumscribed figure, s.

Geom.: A figure drawn about another figure so as to touch it on every side.

circumscribed hyperbola, s.

Geom.: One of Newton's hyperbolas of the second order, which cuts its asymptote, and contains the part cut off within itself. (Buchanan.)

***çir-cũm-scri'-bẽr, s.** [Eng. *circumscrib(e)*; *-er*.] One who or that which circumscribes.

***çir-cũm-scri'-bĩng, pr. par. or a.** [CIRCUMSCRIBED.]

***çir-cũm-script, a.** [Lat. *circumscriptus*, pa. par. of *circumscribo*.] Limited, circumscribed.

"A visible and *circumscribed* body."—Fox: *Martyrs*, ii. 359.

***çir-cũm-scrip'-tĩ-ble, a.** [Eng. *circumscript*; *-ible*.] That may be circumscribed or limited by bounds, circumscribable.

"He that sits on high, and never sleeps, Nor in one place is *circumscribable*."—Marlowe: *Tamburlaine*, Pt. II., ii. 2.

***çir-cũm-scrip'-tion, s.** [Lat. *circumscriptio*, from *circum* = around, about, and *scriptio* = a writing; *scribo* = to write.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

- *1. The act of writing or inscribing round anything.

- *2. An inscription written round anything.

"The *circumscription* of a grave-stone."—Ashmole: *Berkshire*, i. 42.

3. The act of determining the form, magnitude, and limits of any body.

"In the *circumscription* of many leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds, nature affects a regular figure."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

- *4. That which circumscribes or defines the form, magnitude, &c., of any body.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of circumscribing, limiting, or restraining.

"A *circumscription* of the powers of the consuls."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xiii., § 54.

- *2. The state or condition of being circumscribed, limited, or restrained.

"I would not my unhouse'd free condition Put into *circumscription* and confine."—Shakespeare: *Othello*, i. 2.

B. Bot.: The outline or boundary of an organ, the figure represented by the margin of a body.

"The extremity of the blade which is next the stem is called its base, the opposite extremity its apex, and the line representing its two edges, the margin or *circumscription*."—Lindley: *Introduct. to Bot.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

***çir-cũm-scrip'-tive, a.** [Lat. *circumscriptus*, pa. par. of *circumscribo*, and Eng. suff. *-ive*.]

1. Circumscribing, inclosing, or limiting.
2. Capable of being defined or marked out.

***çir-cũm-scrip'-tive-lỹ, adv.** [Eng. *circumscriptive*; *-ly*.] In a limited or circumscribed manner.

***çir-cũm-script-lỹ, adv.** [Eng. *circumscribed*; *-ly*.] Circumscriptively, in a limited sense or extent.

"Words taken *circumscriptly*."—Milton: *On Divorce*.

***çir-cũm-scrive', v. t.** [Formed from Lat. *circumscribo*, compared with O. Fr. *escrire*, from Lat. *scribo* = to write.] To circumscribe.

***çir-cũm-seat'-ẽd, a.** [Lat. *circum* = around, about, and Eng. *seated* (q. v.).] Seated round or about.

"Where president and all, with one accord, Are *circumseated* at an empty board."—Clifton: *The Group*. (Latham.)

***çir-cũm-sept, v. t.** [Lat. *circum* = around, about; *septus*, pa. par. of *sepio* = to hedge in, to inclose, from *sepe* = a hedge.] To hedge in, to surround or inclose.

***çir-cũm-spã-çious, a.** [Lat. *circum* = around, about, and Eng. *spacious* (q. v.).] Extending widely, very spacious.

"When Cato the severe Entered the *circumspacious* theater."—Herrick: *Hesperides*, p. 323. (Davies.)

***çir-cũm-spãñ'-gle, v. t.** [Lat. *circum* = around, about, and Eng. *spangle* (q. v.).] To surround as with spangles.

"To *circumspangle* this my spacious sphere."—Herrick: *Hesperides*, p. 286. (Davies.)

***çir-cũm-spẽct, *çir-cũm-spẽcte, a. & s.** [Lat. *circumspectus*, pa. par. of *circumspicio* = to look round, from *circum* = around, and *spicio* = to look.]

A. As adj.: Cautious, wary; having a careful attention to things on all sides.

"Be wise and *circumspect*."—Shakespeare.

***B. Assubst.:** The state of being wary or cautious; circumspection.

"He shall dwell in such a *circumspecte*."—Fabyan: *Chron.*, pt. vii., p. 551.

¶ For the difference between *circumspect* and *cautious*, see **CAUTIOUS**.

***çir-cũm-spẽct, v. t.** [CIRCUMSPECT, v.] To note or examine with care and caution.

"To *circumspect* and note daily all defaults."—Newcourt: *Repertorium Londin.*, p. 233.

***çir-cũm-spẽc'-tion, s.** [Lat. *circumspectio* = a looking around; *circum* = around, about, *spectio* = a looking; *spicio* = to look.] Wariness, caution; a careful and general attention to all matters around.

"With sly *circumspection*."—Milton: *P. L.*, iv.

***çir-cũm-spẽc'-tious, a.** [Eng. *circumspect*, and suff. *-ous*.] Circumspect; wary; cautious.

"Punishments . . . which were usually rather mild and *circumspectious* than precipitate and cruel."—Advertisment from Parnassus, p. 42. (Ord. MS.) (Latham.)

***çir-cũm-spẽc'-tĩve, a.** [Eng. *circumspect*, and suff. *-ive*.] Circumspect, cautious, careful.

"With *circumspective* eyes."—Pope.

bõil, bõy; põut, jõwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şũn: -tion, -şion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şũş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bẽl, dẽl.

ċir-cūm-spēc'-tīve-lŷ, ***ċir-cūm-spēc'-tīve-lle**, *adv.* [Eng. *circumspectively*; -ly.] In a circumspect manner; cautiously; warily; circumspectly.

"I have learned that the body of Christ is in the sacrament, but not localie nor circumspectivelie, but after an unspeakable maner unknown to man."—*Fox: Martyrs; A Dispute about the Sacraments*, anno 1549.

ċir'-cūm-spēct-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *circumspect*; -ly.] In a circumspect manner; with watchfulness every way; with attention to guard against surprise or danger; cautiously, warily.

"See then that ye walk circumspectly, not as fools but as wise."—*Ephes. v. 15.*

†ċir'-cūm-spēct-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *circumspect*; -ness.] The quality of being circumspect; wariness, vigilance, circumspection.

"Travel forces circumspectness on those abroad, who at home are nursed in security."—*Wotton.*

***ċir-cūm-spīc'-ū-ōūs**, *a.* [Formed with Lat. *adv. circum*, on the analogy of *conspicuous*, *perspicuous*, &c.] Seeing all round.

"How can man think to act his ill unseen, when God shall, like the air, be circumspectious round about him?"—*Feltham: Resolves.* (*Rich.*)

ċir'-cūm-staņce, ***ċir'-cūm-staņce**, *s.* [Fr. *circumstance*; Sp. & Port. *circunstancia*; Ital. *circostanza*, from Lat. *circumstantia*, neut. pl. of *circumstans*, pr. par. of *circumsto*=to stand round; *circum*=around, and *sto*=to stand.]

I. Literally:

1. That which stands round or is attached to another.

*(1) *Of material things*: An adjunct, an accessory.

"The hollow orb of moving circumstance
Roll'd round by one fix'd law."

Tennyson: The Palace of Art.

(2) *Of immaterial things*: Any matter or fact attending on or connected with another; an attendant state of things.

"That it is a known rule amongst all divines, that no certain argument can be drawn from the circumstances of a parable, but only from the main scope and intention of it."—*Tillotson* (3d ed., 1722), vol. i. Ser. xix.

¶ Hence the phrases:

In (or under) the circumstances: Taking into consideration all matters connected with that in question; all things being considered.

According to circumstances: In a manner varying according to or dependent on attendant matters.

2. A fact, an event, a particular incident or detail.

II. Figuratively:

1. Worldly condition as respects wealth or poverty. (Now only used in the plural.)

"... by the storms of circumstance unshaken,
And subject neither to eclipse nor wane."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. With excessive attention to details.

"And therefore, without circumstance, to the point."—*Massinger: The Picture.*

3. Details, minutiae.

"... they are too full of circumstances and details."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. i. § 15, vol. ii., p. 56.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between a *circumstance* and a *situation*: "*Circumstance* is to *situation* as a part to a whole; many circumstances constitute a *situation*; a *situation* is an aggregate of circumstances. A person is said to be in *circumstances* of affluence who has an abundance of everything essential for his comfort; he is in an easy *situation* when nothing exists to create uneasiness. *Circumstance* respects that which externally affects us; *situation* is employed both for the outward circumstances and the inward feelings. The success of any undertaking depends greatly on the *circumstances* under which it is begun: the particular *situation* of a person's mind will give a cast to his words or actions. *Circumstances* are critical, a *situation* is dangerous."

(2) He thus discriminates between *circumstance*, *incident*, and *fact*: "*Circumstance* is a general term; *incident* and *fact* are species of circumstances. *Incident* is what happens; *fact* is what is done; *circumstance* is not only what happens and is done, but whatever is or belongs to a thing. To everything are annexed circumstances either of time, place, age, color or other collateral appendages which change its nature. Everything that moves and operates is exposed to incidents, effects are produced, results follow and changes are brought about; these are incidents: whatever moves and operates does, and what it produces is done or is a fact. ... *Circumstance* is as often employed with regard to the operations as the properties of things, in which case it is most analogous to *incident* and *fact*: it may then be employed for the whole affair, or any part of it, whatever that can

be distinctly considered. *Incidents* and *facts* either are *circumstances*, or have *circumstances* belonging to them. ... *Circumstance* comprehends in its signification whatever may be said or thought of any thing; *incident* carries with it the idea of whatever may befall or be said to befall any thing; *fact* includes in it nothing but what really is or is done. A narrative therefore may contain many *circumstances* and *incidents* without any *fact*, when what is related is either fictitious or not positively known to have happened: it is necessary for a novel or play to contain much *incident*, but no *facts*, in order to render it interesting; history should contain nothing but *facts*, authenticity is its chief merit." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ċir'-cūm-staņce, *v. t.* [CIRCUMSTANCE, *s.*] To place in a certain situation or position relatively to other things.

"I must be circumstanced."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 4.

ċir'-cūm-staņced, *a.* [Eng. *circumstanc(e)*; -ed.]

1. Situated or conditioned relatively to other things.

"And in two countries very differently circumstanced, individuals of the same species, having slightly different constitutions or structure, ..."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 38.

2. In a condition as regards wealth or poverty.

ċir'-cūm-stānt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *circumstans*, pr. par. of *circumsto*=to stand round, to surround: *circum*=around, and *sto*=to stand.]

A. *As Adj.*: Placed or being around, surrounding.

"Its beams fly to visit the remotest parts of the world, and it gives motion to all circumstant bodies."—*Digby: On the Soul.*

B. *As subst.*: One who stands by; a bystander.

"When these circumstant shall but live to see ..."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 82. (*Davies.*)

***ċir-cūm-stān'-tiāble** (tiāble as shāble), *a.* [Eng. *circumstanti(ate)*; -able.] Capable of being circumstantiated. (*Bp. Taylor.*)

ċir-cūm-stān'-tial (tial as shāl), *a. & s.* [Fr. *circumstanciel*; Lat. *circumstantialis* = pertaining to circumstances.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Of things*:

(1) Dependent on circumstances; accidental.

"Would you learn at full
How passion rose thro' circumstantial grades
Beyond all grades developed."

Tennyson: The Gardener's Daughter.

(2) Incidental, accidental, not essential.

(3) Full of small circumstances or minutiae; particular, precise, minute.

"The whole account, from the first appearance of Siccus in the popular assembly, to the trial of the consuls, is given with circumstantial minuteness."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. iii., § 43, vol. ii., p. 190.

*(4) Full of pomp or show.

"... and leave all the circumstantial part and pomp of life ..."—*Pope: Letter to H. Cromwell* (1710).

*2. *Of persons*: With an excessive attention to small events and details; precise, punctilious.

II. *Law*: Inferred from circumstances deduced indirectly, not by direct proof.

Circumstantial evidence: Evidence obtained from circumstances, which necessarily or usually attend facts of a particular nature, from which arises presumption; any evidence not direct and positive. A light, *i. e.*, a slight presumption, has no weight or validity. A presumption of any kind is relied on only till the contrary has been proved. Still a probable presumption has considerable weight, and a violent one, that is one in which those circumstances appear which necessarily attend the fact, is in many cases held equal to full proof. (*Blackstone*, bk. iii., ch. 23.)

"... what is popularly known as circumstantial evidence. No doubt, circumstantial evidence, when perfect, is the highest of all evidence."—*London Times.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *circumstantial*, *particular*, and *minute*: "*Circumstantial* expresses less than *particular*, and that less than *minute*. A *circumstantial* account contains all leading events; a *particular* account includes every event and movement however trivial; a *minute* account omits nothing as to person, time, place, figure, form, and every other trivial circumstance connected with the events. A narrative may be *circumstantial*, *particular*, or *minute*; an inquiry, investigation, or description may be *particular* or *minute*, a detail may be *minute*. An event or occurrence may be *particular*, a *circumstance* or *particular* may be *minute*. We may be generally satisfied with a *circumstantial* account of ordinary events; but whatever interests the feelings cannot be detailed with too much *particularity* or *minuteness*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As subst.*: Anything incidental or not essential to the main subject (generally in the plural).

"Who would not prefer religion that differs from our own in the circumstantial, before one that differs from it in essentials?"—*Addison: Freeholder.* (*Latham.*)

"Let me add another hint concerning the apparatus and circumstantials of your play."—*Pope: To A. Hill* (1738).

ċir-cūm-stān'-tial'-ī-tŷ (tial as shī-āl), *s.* [Eng. *circumstantial*; -ity.]

*1. The quality or state of being circumstantial or dependent on circumstances.

2. Minuteness, extreme attention to details.

ċir-cūm-stān'-tial-lŷ (tial as shāl), *adv.* [Eng. *circumstantial*; -ly.]

*1. According to circumstances; in a manner dependent on circumstances.

"Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only circumstantially different."—*Glanville: Scepisis.*

2. With extreme minuteness and attention to details; minutely.

"Lucian agrees with Homer in every point circumstantially."—*Broome.*

ċir-cūm-stān'-tiāte (tiāte as shī-āte), *v. t.* [Formed from *circumstance* (q. v.), with verb. suff. -ate.]

*1. To place in particular circumstances, state, or condition.

"A number ... the best circumstantiated are for the succession of Hanover."—*Swift.*

2. To prove by circumstances, to enter into details concerning.

"Neither will time permit to circumstantiate these particulars, which I have only touched in the general."—*State Trials: Marquis of Argyll* (1661).

***ċir-cūm-stān'-tiāte** (tiāte as shī-āte), *a.* [CIRCUMSTANTIATE, *v.*] Circumstantial, attended with circumstances.

"The distinct, particular, circumstantiate repentance of a whole life ..."—*Jeremy Taylor: Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, p. 64.

***ċir-cūm-stānt-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *circumstant*; -ly.] Circumstantially, exactly; in a circumstantial manner.

"A gentleman bareheaded and set on knees, with a knife properly prepared to that use, also with certain gestures, cuttes asunder certaine parts of the wild heart, in a certain order very circumstantly."—*Chaloner: Praise of Fole* (1577). (*Richardson.*)

***ċir-cūm'-stip-ā-ted**, *a.* [Lat. *circum*=about, around; *stipatus*=attended.] Attended or surrounded.

"He was ... circumstipated with his guards."—*North: Examen.*, p. 223. (*Davies.*)

ċir-cūm-tēr-rā-nē-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *circum*=around; *terraneus*=pertaining to the earth; *terra*=earth.] Situate or dwelling around the earth. (*Hallivell.*)

ċir-cūm-ūn'-du-lāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *circum*=around; *undulatus*=pertaining to waves; *unda*=wave.] To surround or flow round as the waves of the sea.

"A trout-stream circumundulated the grounds."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney.*

ċir-cūm-vāl'-lāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *circumvallatus*, pa. par. of *circumvallo*=to surround with a rampart: *circum*=around; *vallo*=to wall; *vallum*=rampart.] To surround or inclose with a rampart or fortifications.

ċir-cūm-vāl'-lāte, *a.* [CIRCUMVALLATE, *v.*] Surrounded or inclosed with a rampart or similar formation.

¶ *Anat.*: Circumvallate or calyciform papillæ of the tongue.

"Circumvallate or Calyciform papillæ. A kind of papillæ found on the tongue. They consist of a central flattened projection of the mucous membrane of a circular figure, and from one-twentieth to one-twelfth of an inch wide, surrounded by a tumid ring of about the same elevation, but less diameter, from which it is separated by a narrow circular fissure with, it is said, a few mucous ducts opening at the bottom."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 15, § 457.

ċir-cūm-vāl'-lā-tion, *s.* [CIRCUMVALLATE.]

1. The act of throwing up fortifications round any besieged place.

"The circumvallation is supposed to be continued for ten years."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. v., § 78, vol. ii., p. 309.

2. The fortifications thrown up round a besieged place.

"But between him and the lines of circumvallation lay the army of Luxemburg ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

ċir-cūm-vēc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *circumvectio*=a carrying round or about, from *circum*=around, about; *veho*=to carry.]

1. The act of carrying round or about.

2. The state or condition of being carried round.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

**çir-cũm-vēne'*, **çir-cũm-vēen'*, v. t. [Fr. *cir-convenir*; Lat. *circumvenio*.]

1. *Lit.*: To environ.

"Thus war the enemyis sa *circumvenit* in the middis of Romanis, that nane of thame had eschapit . . ."—*Belend.*: T. Liv., p. 348.

2. *Fig.*: To circumvent.

çir-cũm-vēnt', v. t. [Lat. *circumvenio* = to encompass, to deceive, from *circum*=around, and *venio*=to come. Compare our slang phrase "to get round" a person.]

*1. *Lit.*: To go round.

2. *Fig.*: To deceive, to delude, to cheat, to get the best of, to gain an advantage over by arts or trickery.

"Fearing to be *circumvented* by his cruel brethren."—*Knolles*: *Hist. of Turks*.

çir-cũm-vēnt'-ēd, pa. par. [CIRCUMVENT.]

**çir-cũm-vēnt'-ēr*, s. [Eng. *circumvent*; -er.] One who circumvents, deceives, or gains an advantage over another.

çir-cũm-vēnt'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CIRCUMVENT.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & partic. adj.: (See the verb.)

"The secretary would not easily give way to any *circumventing* and unfair dealings with him."—*Camden* (1600).

C. As subst.: The act of deceiving, deluding, or imposing upon; circumvention.

çir-cũm-vēnt'-tion, s. [Lat. *circumventio*=a deceiving; *circumvenio*=to deceive; *circum*=around, about; *venio*=to come.]

*1. The act of deceiving, deluding, or gaining an advantage over by the use of arts and trickery.

"They stuff their prisons, but with men committed rather by *circumvention* than any just cause."—*Milton*. *Hist. Eng.*

*2. Information (?).

"Whatever hath been thought on in this state, That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome Had *circumvention*."—*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, i. 2.

çir-cũm-vēnt'-īve, a. [Eng. *circumvent*; suff. -ive (q. v.).] Deceiving by arts or trickery; deluding, imposing upon, gaining an advantage of.

**çir-cũm-vēnt'-ōr*, s. [Latin = a deceiver, a cheat; *circumvenio*=to deceive, to cheat.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who circumvents, deceives, deludes, or takes advantage of another by arts or trickery.

"... the most false and corrupt traitor, deceiver, and *circumventor* against your Majesty's royal person, and the imperial crown of this realm."—*Burnett*: *Records*; *Attainder of Cromwell*.

II. *Civil Eng.*: A surveying instrument, having a compass-box at top, for taking angles. (*Knight*.) Also called a CIRCUMFERENTOR.

**çir-cũm-vēr'-sion*, s. [Lat. *circumversio*=a turning round or about; *circum*=around, about; *versio*=a turning; *verto*=to turn.] The act of turning around or about.

"For these are the ascensions of divers circles—the *circumversions* and turnings about."—*Holland*: *Plutarch*.

**çir-cũm-vēst'*, v. t. [Lat. *circumvestio*, from *circum*=around, and *vestio*=to clothe; *vestis*=a garment.] To invest or cover round as with a garment.

"Who on this base the earth did'st firmly found, And mad'st the deep to *circumvest* it round."—*Wotton*.

çir-cũm-vōl'-ant, a. [Lat. *circumvolans*, pr. par. of *circumvolare*=to fly round.] Flying around.

cir-cũm-vōl'-ā'-tion, s. [Lat. *circumvolatio*, from *circumvolare*=to fly round; *circum*=around, and *volare*=to fly.] The act of flying round or about.

cir-cũm-vōl'-ū'-tion, s. [Lat. *circum*=around, *volutio*=a turning, *volvo*=to turn.]

*A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. The act of rolling or turning about.

"Stable without *circumvolution*."—*More*. *Song of the Soul*, III, ii. 36.

2. The state of being rolled or turned round.

3. Any thing rolled or turned round another.

"Consider the obliquity or closeness of these *circumvolutions*, the nearer they are, the higher may be the instrument."—*Wilkins*.

II. *Fig.*: A winding about; artifice, circumlocution.

"He had neither time nor temper for sentimental *circumvolutions*."—*Disraeli*: *Coningsby*, bk. vi., ch. ii.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: One of the sinuous elevations on the surface of the brain in the higher animals.

2. *Arch.*: The turns in the spiral of the Ionic capital, which are usually three. (*Gwilt*.)

çir-cũm-vōlve, v. t. & i. [Lat. *circumvolvo*, from *circum*=around, and *volvo*=to roll.]

I. *Transitive*:

1. To roll round or about; to revolve round.

"So that whene'er we *circumvolve* our eyes."—*Herriek*: *On Fletcher's Plays*.

2. To move round or about; to revolve round.

"... to ascribe each sphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it, were unphilosophical."—*Glanville*: *Scepsts*.

II. *Intrans.*: To roll or turn round; to revolve.

"And slowly *circumvolves* the laboring wheel below."—*Darwin*: *Loves of the Plants*.

çir-cũm-vōlved, pa. par. or a. [CIRCUMVOLV.]

çir-cũm-vōlv'-īng, pr. par. or a. [CIRCUMVOLV.]

"This coast is safeguarded from sand and stealth by a defensive wall, so high as hinders the affrighting sight of a *circumvolving* wilderness."—*Sir T. Herbert*: *Travels*, p. 169.

cir'-cũs (1), s. [Lat. *circus*; Gr. *kirkos*=a circle, ring, circus; Ital. and Sp. *circo*; Fr. *cirque*.] [CIRCLE.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. An inclosed space of a round or oval form, in which sports and games and various feats of horsemanship are exhibited.

*2. An inclosure of whatever kind.

"The narrow *circus* of my dungeon wall."

Byron: *Lament of Tasso*.

3. The performers or troupe in a circus.

"In ancient architecture the *circus* was a straight, long, narrow building, whose length to its breadth was generally as five to one. It was divided down the center

by an ornamented barrier called the *spina*, and was used by the Romans for the exhibition of public spectacles. Several existed at Rome, whereof the most celebrated was the *Circus Maximus*. The spectacles of the *circus* were called the *Circensian Games* . . . (*Gwilt*.) The *circus* was used not only for horse and chariot races, but wrestling, the *cæstus*, and other athletic games. It was noted for being the haunt of fortune-tellers.

"The term *circus* has, in this country, by long usage, been modified to apply to the traveling hippodromes (usually with a menagerie or zoölogical collection attached) which go up and down throughout our territory. Indeed, so generally applied is this term to caravans of the nature above cited that the word, in American usage, is restricted to that meaning.

II. *Med.*: A circular bandage. (*Dunghlison*.)

cir'-cũs (2), s. [In Gr. *kirkos*=a hawk, from its flying in circles.]

Ornith.: The *Harrier*, a genus of birds belonging to the family *Falconidae*, and constituting the typical genus of the sub-family *Circinæ*. The bill is moderate, the nostrils sub-oval, the tarsi elongated, the toes generally short, the third quill of the wings the longest, the sides of the head with a circle of feathers like the capital disk of the owls.

çirl, s. [Ital. *cirlo*, from *zirlare*; Sp. *chirlar*=to twitter. Cf. Lat. *zinzilulo*=to chirp.] Etymologically it means a twitterer. It is not, however, used as an independent word, but only as the first element in the subjoined compound.

cirl-bunting, s.

Ornith.: A species of bunting, the *Emberiza cirilis*.

"The *Cirl Bunting* is generally found on the coast, and does not appear to go far inland . . . It is much more shy than the *Yellow Bunting*. The nest is usually placed higher above the ground than that of the *Yellow Bunting*. French *Yellow Hammer*, and *Blackthroated Yellow Hammer*, are the provincial names which have been applied to it . . . In the northern counties the *Cirl Bunting* is very rare . . . The *Cirl Bunting* is most numerous in the southern parts of the European continent."—*Yarrell*: *British Birds*.

**çir'-ō-grille*, s. [Lat. *chærogrillus*, from Gr. *choirogryllos*=a porcupine or hedgehog.] A porcupine.

"A camel, an hare, and a *cirogrille*, that is, a beeste full of prickis, and is more than an irchoun."—*Wycliffe*: *Deut.* xiv. 7. (*Purvey*.)

**çirque* (que as k), s. [Fr. *cirque*.] [CIRCUS.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A circus, or circular erection.

"Scarce images of life, one here, one there, Lay vast and edgeways; like a dismal *çirque* Of Druid stones."—*Keats*: *Hyperion*, i.

2. A circle.

II. *Geol.*: An encircling cliff. (*Scrope*.)

cirque-couchant, a. Lying or couching in a circle.

çir-râ'-tēd, a. [Lat. *cirrus*=a curl.] Curled. (*Woodward*: *Fossil Shells*.)

çir-rhâ'-gra, s. [Lat. *cirrus*=a curl, and Gr. *agra*=a seizure.]

Med.: *Plica*, a disease endemic in Poland, Lithuania, and other parts of Northern Europe, so called on account of its being characterized by interlacing, twisting, and agglutination or matting of the hair. (*Dunghlison*.)

çir-rhâ'-tu-lūs, s. [Lat. *cirrus*=a curl, a tendril, and Gr. *tulos*=a knot or calosity.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Annelides, in which the branchiæ consist of very long filaments, and in which a series of long filaments are situated round the nape. (*Craig*.)

çir'-rhī'-grāde, s. [Lat. *cirrus*=a curl; *gradior*=to walk, move about.]

Nat. Hist.: Having the power of motion by the cirri, or hair-like appendages.

çir-rhī'-mū-rā'-nā, s. [Gr. *kirrhos*=yellow, and *muraina*=an eel.]

Ichthy.: A yellow eel. (*McNicoll*.)

çir-rhīs'-ōm-ūs, s. [Lat. *cirrus*=a curl; Gr. *sōma*=a body.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, in which the sides of the body are furnished with cirriform processes.

çir-rhī'-tēs, s. [Lat. *cirrus*=a curl.] A genus of fishes belonging to the *Percidæ*, or *Perches*, with broad, oval, compressed bodies; pectoral fins, large round; the ventrals behind the pectoral, and the anal and dorsal spines very strong.

çir-rhō-brān-chī-ā'-tā, s. pl. [Lat. *cirrus*=a curl, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata*, from Gr. *branchion*=a fin, a gill.]

Zoöl.: A group of Gasteropodous Mollusks, comprehending but one family, the *Dentaliidae*.

çir-rhōe'-a, s. [Lat. *cirrus*=a curl; neut. pl. adj. suff. -œa.]

Bot.: A genus of *Orchidaceæ*. (*McNicoll*.)

çir-rhōe'-dī-ā, s. [Gr. *kirrhoeidēs*=having a yellow appearance; *kirrhos*=yellow; *eidos*=form, appearance.]

çir'-rhō-pōde, s. [Lat. *cirrus*=a curl, and Gr. *pous*=genit. *podos*=a foot.]

Zoöl.: The same as CIRRIPED (q. v.).

çir-rhō-nōs'-ūs, s. [Gr. *kirrhos*=yellow, and *nosos*=a disease.]

Med.: A disease of the foetus in which there is a yellow coloration of the serous membrane. (*Dunghlison*.)

çir'-rhōse, a. [Mod. Lat. *cirrosus*, from Class. Lat. *cirrus*=a curl.] The same as CIRRHOUS (q. v.).

çir-rhō'-sis, s. [Gr. *kirrhos*=yellow, and med. suff. -osis (q. v.).] A yellow coloring matter, sometimes secreted in the tissues, owing to a morbid process. (*Dunghlison*.)

cirrhosis hepatis, s. A disease of the liver, in which it becomes smaller and firmer, commonly called "hob-nailed" or "gin-drinker's" liver.

Cirrhosis of the Lung A disease of the lungs. (*Dunghlison*.)

çir-rhōt'-ic, a. [Formed on analogy of other words from *cirrhosis* (q. v.).] Affected with, or having the character of cirrhosis.

çir'-rhoūs, *çir'-rhōse*, a. [Lat. *cirrus*=a curl, a tendril.]

Bot.: Terminated by a spiral or flexuose, filiform appendage; as the leaf of *Gloriosa superba*. This is due to an elongation of a costa.

çir-rī-bar-bī'-nā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cirribarbus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ichthy.: A sub-family of *Blennidæ*, distinguished by the lower jaw being larger than the upper. (*Craig*.)

çir-rī-bar'-būs, s. [Lat. *cirrus*=a curl, and *barba*=a beard.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Blennidæ*, having the head and mouth furnished with numerous cirri. It constitutes the typical one of the sub-family *Cirribarbinæ*.

çir-rīf'-ēr-oūs, *çir-rhīf'-ēr-oūs*, a. [Lat. *cirrus*=a curl, and *fero*=to bear.]

Bot.: Bearing cirri, tendrils, or claspers.

çir'-rī-form, *çir'-rhī-form*, a. [Lat. *cirrus*=a curl, and *forma*=a form.] Having the form of a tendril.

çir-rīg'-ēr-oūs, a. [Lat. *cirrus*=a curl, and *gero*=to bear, to carry.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the hair curly.

2. *Bot.*, *Zoöl.*, &c.: Having cirri or hair-like appendages.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

çir'-rî-grâde, a. & s. [From Lat. *cirrus*=a curl, and *gradior*=to go.]

A. As adj.: Moving by cirri. (Owen.)

B. As subst.: An animal moving by cirri. (Owen.)

çir'-rî-pec'-tûs, s. [Lat. *cirrus*=a curl, and *pectus*=a breast.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the family Blenniidae, furnished with a semicircle of filaments round the nape.

çir'-rî-pêd, çir'-rî-pêde, s. [Lat. *cirrus*=a curl and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.]

Zoöl.: An animal of the sub-class Cirripedia (q. v.).

"... now we come to a most important diversity in the metamorphosis, or rather, to follow Professor Owen, in the metagenesis, of the young cirripede."—Owen: *Lect. on Comp. Anat.*, lect. xii.

çir'-rîp'-êd-a, çir'-rîp'-êd-a, çir'-rîp'-êd-i-a, çir'-rîp'-êd-i-a, çir'-rîp'-êd-i-a, s. [Lat. *cirrus*=a curl, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*); Gr. *pous*=a foot.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A sub-class of Crustacea, unlike as the Barnacles and Acorn-shells ranked under the Cirripedia may appear to an edible crab or a lobster. For a long time indeed zoölogists could not agree where to put the barnacles and acorn-shells till a discovery of their metamorphosis settled, or at least helped to settle, their true situation. On the 23d April, 1826, Mr. V. Thompson, while crossing the ferry at the little town of Passage, 7½ miles E. S. E. of Cork, Ireland, caught by means of a small muslin towing-net, numerous specimens of a small translucent animal about one-tenth of an inch long, which seemed a new species. Others of the same kind were collected on May 1st, 1826, and placed in a glass with salt water. On the 8th, two lost their power of locomotion and their eyes, and became acorn-shells (balani), as did the rest within a few days. In a paper read by Mr. Thompson before the Royal Society on March 5th, 1835, he proved that the Lepades (barnacles proper) underwent an analogous transformation. He considered that these facts proved the acorn-shells and barnacles to be Crustaceans. So also, either before or afterward, did M. Straus Durckheim, and Dr. J. Martin Saint Ange. The degradation of a change which converts a free and eyed animal into one fixed and eyeless has since been called Retrograde Development. The characteristics of the adult cirripedia are these: Adult attached inclosed in an integumentary sac, within which a many-valved shell is typically developed; antennæ modified for adhesion; abdomen free and rudimentary; thoracic segments usually carrying six pairs of forked ciliated limbs. Sexes generally united. The standard work on this sub-class is that by Darwin. He divides it into three orders: (1) Thoracica, including the sessile families Balanidae, Verrucidae, and the pedunculated Lepadidae; (2) Abdominalia; (3) Apoda. The cirripeds exist in nearly all seas. [BARNACLE.]

2. *Palæont.*: Only the Thoracica have been found fossil. As far as yet known the Lepadidae began in the Upper Silurian; Turritellidae, a genus ranked with the Balanidae, but which may be Verrucidae, in the Lias; an unequivocal specimen of the Verrucidae in the Chalk, and undoubted Balanidae in the Eocene and the Tertiaries. Pollicipes occurs in the Rhætic and Stonesfield Slate.

çir'-rô-cû'-m-û-lûs, s. [From Lat. *cirrus*=a curl, and *cumulus*=a heap.]

Meteor.: A kind of cloud, in the main resembling a cumulus, but in certain respects like a cirrus too. It consists of a connected system or series of small roundish clouds placed in order or contact. It resembles the scales of a mackerel. The name was first given by Mr. Luke Howard.

çir'-rô-lite, s. [In Ger. *kirrolith*, from Gr. *kirros*=pale yellow, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (Min.) (q. v.).]

Min.: A mineral consisting of phosphoric acid, 41.17; alumina, 20.1; lime, 32.9; water, 5.3=100. It occurs in an iron mine at Westana in Scania, the southern part of Sweden. (Dana.)

çir'-rôse, a. [CIRRHOS.]

çir'-rôs'-tôm-i, s. pl. [Lat. *cirrus*=a curl; Gr. *stoma*=a mouth.]

Ichthy.: Another name for the Pharyngobranchii (q. v.).

çir'-rô-strâ'-tûs, s. [From Lat. *cirrus*=a curl, and *stratus*=anything strewed, a bed cover for instance.]

Meteor.: A kind of cloud blending the characteristics of the stratus and of the cumulus, the former predominating. It consists of a horizontal or slightly inclined sheet of cloud, with the circumference, which is upward, becoming gradually attenuated, while its lower part is undulated or concave. Groups or patches of cirrostratus are sometimes scattered over the sky near the horizon. The name cirro-stratus was first given by Mr. Luke Howard.



Cirrostratus Cloud.

çir'-rôus, a. [CIRRHOS.]

çir'-rûs, çir'-rhûs (pl. çir'-rî, çir'-rhî), s. [Lat. *cirrus*=a curl, a tendril.]

I. Of both forms:

1. *Bot.*: The thread-like tendrils or filaments by which certain climbing plants attach themselves to trees, stones, &c.; one of the fulcra or props of plants. (Craig, Buchanan.) A cirrus may be on a corolla, a peduncle, a leaf, or a petiole. Examples, the corolla of *Strophanthus*, the peduncle of *Smilax horrida*, the leaf of *Gloriosa superba*, or the petiole of the pea. (Lindley.)

2. *Zoöl.*: A slender, fringe-like appendage in some inferior animals, which aids in locomotion. (Carpenter.)

3. *Ichthy.*: The soft filaments attached to the jaws of certain fishes. (Craig.)

II. Only of the form cirrus:

1. *Palæont.*: A genus of fossil spiral shells. The shell is discoidal and has a large umbilicus; the upper surface bears a row of spines, which in the neighborhood of the aperture are tubular and have their ends perforated. One genus ranges from the Devonian to the Jurassic. (Nicholson.)

2. *Meteorol.*: A form of cloud, composed of thin filaments, the union of which resembles sometimes a brush, sometimes small patches of woolly hair, and again slender network. The cirrus is the feathery or streak-like cloudlet which is highest of all in the heavens.

çir'-sî-ûm, s. [Gr. *kirsos*=a swelled vein.]

Bot.: A genus of Compositæ, supposed to have healing qualities.

çir'-şô-çêle, s. [Gr. *kirsos*=a swelled vein, and *kêlê*=a tumor.]

Med.: The varicose dilatation of the spermatic vein. (Dunghlison.)

çir'-şô-i-dêş, a. [Fr. *kirsos*=a swelled vein, and *eidôs*=resemblance.]

Med.: Varicose or resembling a varix. A term once applied to the upper part of the brain, as well as to the spermatic vessels. (Dunghlison.)

çirs-ôm'-pha-lûs, s. [Fr. *cirsomphale*, from Gr. *kirsos*=a swelled vein, and *omphalos*=the navel.]

Med.: A varicose dilatation of the veins surrounding the navel. (Dunghlison.)

çirs-ôph-thâl'-mî-a, s. [Gr. *kirsos*=a swelled vein, and *ophthalmos*=the eye.]

Med.: A swelled or varicose state of the vessels of the eye.

çirs-ô-tôme, s. [Gr. *kirsos*=a swelled vein; *tomê*=a cutting; *temnô*=to cut.]

Surg.: An instrument used in the extirpation of a varix or varicose vein. (Knight.)

çirs-ôt-ôm-ÿ, s. [Gr. *kirsos*=a swelled vein, and *tomê*=a cutting.]

Surg.: Any operation for the removal of varices by incision. (Dunghlison.)

çis (1), in compos. [Lat.=on this side.] For definition see etymology.

cis-equatorial, s. On this side the equator.

Bot. Geog.: The cis-equatorial region of South America constitutes a distinct botanical province. (Thomé.)

çis (2), s. [Gr. *kis*=the corn-weevil.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleopterous insects, the typical one of the family Cissidae, inhabitants of the fungi growing on trees. Tribe, Xylophagi. (Craig.)

çis-âl'-pine, a. Lat. *cisalpinus*, from *cis*=on this side, and *Alpinus*=Alpine, from *Alpes*=the Alps.] South of the Alps; as regards Rome, the higher side of the Alps; the opposite to Transalpine.

¶ The Cisalpine republic was formed by the French in May, 1797. In 1802 its name was altered to the Italian republic, and in March, 1805, it became the kingdom of Italy, but by no means the ancestor of the kingdom of Italy now existing.

çis-ât-lân'-tic, a. [Formed on analogy of *Cisalpine*, from Lat. *cis*=on this side, and Eng. *Atlantic*.] On this side of the Atlantic.

çis'-cô, s. [Etym. unknown.]

Ichthy.: A name given to several species of hering found in the great freshwater lakes of North America.

çis'-leû, s. [CHISLEU.]

Jewish Months: The same as CHISLEU (q. v.).

çis'-lie, s. [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Eng. *Cicely*.]

¶ *Silken Cistle*: *Vincetoxicum officinale*. (Gerard.)

cis-ma-tan', s. The seed of the plant *cassia absus*, growing in Arabia. It is regarded as the best remedy for Egyptian ophthalmia, and large quantities are imported into Cairo.

çis-môn'-tâne, a. [Lat. *cis*=on this side of; *montanus*=pertaining to the mountains; *mons*=a mountain.] On this side of the mountains.

çis'-pa-dâne, a. [Lat. *cis*=on this side, and *Padanus*=pertaining to the *Padus*=the river Po.] On the south side of the Po; as regards Rome, on the higher side of the Po.

¶ The Cispadane and Transpadane republics were two republics situated on opposite sides of the Po. They were merged in the Cisalpine republic in October, 1797. (Haydn, &c.)

çiss-âm'-pêl-ôs, s. [Gr. *kissos*=ivy, and *ampelos*=a vine, from the plants being like ivy in the green rambling branches, and like the vine in having the fruit in racemes.]

Bot.: A genus of climbing shrubs. Order, Menispermaceæ. It grows in almost every mountainous part of the Cape of Good Hope. The root is used as an emetic and cathartic by the Boers. (Dunghlison & Craig.) *Cissampelos ovalifolia* is used in Brazil; *C. Pareira*, and *C. Caapeba* in the West Indies, and *C. Mauritania* in Madagascar, as tonics and diuretics. *C. glaberrima* and *C. ebracteata* are prescribed in Brazil against serpent-bites. The root of *Cissampelos obtecta*, an Indian species, yields an intoxicating spirit. (Lindley.)

çis'-sî-dæ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *cis* (2) (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera.

çis'-sîn-ûm, s. [Gr. *kission*, from *kissos*=ivy.]

Med.: A name given to a plaster of ivy used in wounds of the nerves or tendons.

çis-sî-têş, s. [Gr. *kissos*=ivy.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Heteromera, and the tribe Trachelides.

çiss-ôid, s. [Gr. *kissoidês*=like ivy, from *kissos*=ivy, and *eidôs*=appearance, form.]

Geom.: A peculiar curve used by Diocles in solving certain difficult problems in geometry.

çiss-ôid'-al, a. [Eng. *cissoid*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cissoid.

çiss-ô-pûs, s. [Gr. *kissos*=ivy, and *pous*=a foot.]

Ornith.: Cuvier's name for a genus of Shrikes, considered by Swainson as identical with the sub-genus *Pitylus*, which name should take its place.

çis'-sûs, s. [Gr. *kissos*=ivy.]

Bot.: A genus of vine-bearing plants, belonging to the order Ampelideæ. It is closely akin to *Vitis*, the Vine genus. The leaves of *Cissus cordata* and *C. setosa* are said to possess acrid properties. They are deemed useful in bringing indolent tumors to suppuration. The berries of the latter species are also acrid. Both the leaves and the fruit of *C. tinctoria* abound in a green coloring matter, which on exposure becomes blue; it is used by the Brazilian Indians as a dye for cotton fabrics. (Lindley.)

çist, s. [Fr. *ciste*; Lat. *cista*, from Gr. *kistê*=a box, a chest.]

1. *Arch. & Sculp.*: A chest or basket. A term used to denominate the mystic baskets used in processions connected with the Eleusinian mysteries. It was originally formed of wickerwork, and when afterward made of metal, the form and texture were preserved in imitation of the original material. When sculptured on ancient monuments it indicates some connection with the mysteries of Ceres and Bacchus. (Gwilt.)

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw,

2. *Antiquities*:

(1) In Celtic or Druidical buildings, the chamber formed of laterally recumbent blocks of stone. (*Guillt.*) [CIST.]

* (2) A boxlike excavation.

"These oval pits or *cists* were about four feet long; they were neatly cut into the chalk, and were with the skeletons covered with a pyramid of stones and flints."—*Archeologia*, xx. 340.

çis-tā'-çē-æ, s. pl. [Gr. *kistos*=the *Cistus* or Rock-rose, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: Rock-roses, an order of plants, the typical one of the alliance *Cistales*. It consists of shrubs or herbaceous plants, often with viscid branches. The leaves are entire, opposite or alternate, feather-veined, or more rarely fan-veined. The flowers, which are very fugacious, are generally in unilateral racemes; their color is white, yellow, or red; sepals 3-5, persistent unequal, petals five, rarely three, stamens hypogynous distinct, definite or indefinite in number; ovary one or many-celled, with the style and stigma both simple. Fruit capsular, 3-5 or ten-valved, one-celled, with parietal placentæ, or imperfectly five or ten-celled. They are found chiefly in the South of Europe and the North of Africa. Known genera in 1845, seven; species, 185. For their qualities see COCHLOSPERMUM and LADANUM.

çis-tā'-lēš, s. pl. [From *cistus*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ales*.]

Bot.: An alliance of plants, placed by Lindley under his Hypogynous Exogens. He includes under it the *Cistaceæ*, *Brassicaceæ*, *Resedaceæ*, and *Capparidaceæ*, though it is hard to believe that *Brassicaceæ* is not entitled to rank as the type of an alliance.

çist'-ēd, a. [CIST, s.] Inclosed in a cist or bag.

çis-tē'-la, *çis-tēl'-la*, s. [Lat. *cistella*=a little chest, dimin. of *cista*=a chest.]

1. *Entom.* (Of the form *Cistela*): A genus of coleopterous insects, the typical one of the tribe *Cistelides*. Sub-section, *Stenelytra*. *Cistela ceramboides* is found on flowers; *C. sulphurea* is confined to the sea-coast.

2. *Bot.* (Of the form *Cistella*): A capsular shield of some lichens. [CISTULA.]

çis-tēl'-i-dēs, s. pl. [Lat. *cistela*.]

Entom.: A tribe of coleopterous insects, of which *Cistela* is the type. Section *Heteromera*, sub-section *Stenelytra*.

Çis-tēr'-cian (cian as *shan*) s. & a. [Low Lat. *Cistercium*; Fr. *Cisteaux*, *Citeaux*, a convent situated near Dijon, in France.]

A. As substantive:

Ch. Hist.: A monastic order in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. In the year 1098, Robert, abbot of Molesme, in Burgundy, having lost hope of inducing the monks, whose chief he was, to live up to the rule prescribed by St. Benedict, retired with twenty associates to Citeaux [see etym.] and founded there a congregation which afterward developed into the order of the Cistercians. It went through the ordinary cycle of such monastic institutions, i.e., at first its members were poor and really holy; then the fame of their sanctity spreading through Europe, branches of the order were established in many places. To aid men so deserving, large contributions were given by pious men and women, and before the twelfth century had run its course, the Cistercian communities were wealthy. With the growth of this wealth, the gradual relaxation of the strict Benedictine rules took place, till finally the Cistercians lost their high reputation and sank to the level of the order against which their secession had been a protest, and to that of the monastic order generally. During the time that the order was rising in importance, it enjoyed the advocacy of the celebrated St. Bernard, of Clairvaux, who is regarded as its second parent and founder, so that it is sometimes called the Bernardine order, or the order of St. Bernard. Between them and the Cluniacensians there was considerable animosity, and even public controversy. (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, cent. xi., xii.)

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or connected with the order of monks described in A.

çis-tēr'n, **çis-terne*, **sis-terne*, s. & a. [Lat. *cisterna*; O. Fr. *cisterne*; Fr. *citerne*.]



Cistercian Monk.

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An artificial receptacle or reservoir for the storage of water.

"From some of these *cisterns* Cæsar's troops were supplied . . ."—*Sharpe: Hist. Egypt*, ch. x.

"There is the *cistern* where Joseph was cast in of his brethren."—*Maundeville*, p. 106.

2. A natural reservoir or place where the drainage of a watershed collects.

"In the wide *cisterns* of the lakes confin'd."

Sir R. Blackmore.

3. A metal or slate vessel for the storage of water or other liquid.

"A *cistern* containing a hundred and twenty gallons of punch was emptied to his Majesty's health . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

The following list of capacities of cisterns applies to cisterns of circular construction and indicates the amount of contents for each ten inches of depth. Hence to find the total contents of a cistern of given diameter multiply the contents for that diameter given here by the quotient of the depth ÷ 10 inches. For each ten inches of depth a cistern 25 feet in diameter contains 3,059 gallons; 20 feet, 1,958 gallons; 15 feet, 1,101 gallons; 14 feet, 950 gallons; 13 feet, 827 gallons; 12 feet, 705 gallons; 11 feet, 592 gallons; 10 feet, 489 gallons; 9 feet, 396 gallons; 8 feet, 313 gallons; 7 feet, 239 gallons; 6½ feet, 206 gallons; 6 feet, 176 gallons; 5 feet, 122 gallons; 4½ feet, 99 gallons; 3 feet, 44 gallons.

II. Technically:

1. *Mining*: A tank in a deep mine-shaft, set upon a scarcement; it serves to receive the water of the pump below, and supply water to the pump above. The usual length for a set of mining-pumps is twenty-five to thirty fathoms. At such intervals cisterns are placed.

2. *Steam-engine*: The vessel inclosing the condenser of a condensing steam-engine, and containing the injection water.

3. *Glass Manuf.*: The receptacle into which glass is ladled from the pots to be poured on the table in making plate glass, or in casting glass.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

cistern-barometer, s.

Meteor. Instrum.: A barometer having the tube immersed below in a cistern of mercury.

cistern-filter, s. A cistern having a permanent chamber, which has filtering material intervening between the supply and discharge.

cistern-pump, s. A small pump, lift, or force for pumping water from the moderate depth of a cistern.

çis-tēr'-nā, s. [Lat.] A term applied to various parts of the body which serve as reservoirs for different fluids. The fourth ventricle of the brain has been so called. (*Dunglison*.)

çis-tō'-gās'-tēr, s. [Gr. *kis*=the corn-weevil, and *gastēr*=the belly, from its inflated abdomen.]

Entom.: A genus of dipterous insects. They belong to the family *Muscidae* and sub-tribe *Athericera*.

çis-tō'-lith, s. [Lat. *cista*=a basket, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

Bot.: An agglomeration of raphides suspended in a sac by a tube, as in *Ficus elastica*. (*Stormonth*.)

çis-tōme (Eng.), *çis-tō-mā* (Mod. Lat.), s. [Gr. *kistē*=a small box or chest, and *stoma*=a mouth.]

Bot.: A funnel-shaped prolongation of the cuticle into the openings of the stomata. It is called also the Ostiole.

çis-tōp'-tēr-is, *çys-tōp'-tēr-is*, s. [Gr. *kistos*=a bladder, and *ptēris*=a fern.]

Bot.: A species of fern, so called from the indusium being shaped like a bladder.

çis-tū'-dā, s. [From Lat. *cista*=a box, and *testudo*=tortoise (?).]

Zoöl.: The Box Terrapins, a genus of the *Emydæ* or River Turtles in which the two divisions of the carapace, or dorsal shell, are movable on the same axis, and can be so closed as entirely to conceal the inclosed animal.

çis-tū'-lā, s. [Dimin. of Lat. *cista*=a box.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A sub-genus of Mollusks, genus *Cyclostoma*. About seventy species are known from the West Indies and tropical America.

2. *Bot.*: A cell-shaped shield found in some lichens. [CISTELLA.]

çis-tūs, s. [Lat. *cistus*; Gr. *kistos*=a rock-rose.]

Bot.: The Rock-rose, a genus of elegant shrubs, with beautiful large red or white flowers, resembling a wild rose. Order, *Cistaceæ*. It has an imperfectly five or ten-celled capsule, a character distinguishing it from the *Helianthemum*, of England, which has but three cells. The species are fine showy shrubs with gaily colored but fugaceous

flowers. London (ed. 1880) enumerates twenty-seven species as cultivated. The resinous balsamic substance called *ladanum* is obtained from *Cistus creticus*, *ledon* and *ladaniferus*. [LADANUM.] The latter two are sometimes called Gum Cisti.

cist'-vaen, s. [Wel. *cistfaen*=a British monument consisting of four flat stones placed at right angles with a fifth on the top.]

Antiq.: Stone receptacles found in ancient barrows, containing the bones of persons interred there.

çit, s. [A contracted form of *citizen* (q. v.).] An inhabitant of a city, a townsman, a cockney. Used in disparagement or contempt.

"Bernard, thou art a *cit*."—*Pope: Satires*, iii. 89.

çit'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *cit(e)*; -*able*.] Capable of being cited. (*Gent. Magazine*.)

**çit-tā'-çion*, s. [CITATION.]

çit'-a-dēl, s. [Fr. *citadelle*; Ital. *cittadella*, dimin. of *città*=a city; Dan. *citadel*; Ger. *citadelle*; M. Sp. *ciudadela*, dimin. of *ciudad*=a city.] A castle or fortified place in a city, intended for the storage of arms, &c., and as a last point of defense.

çit'-tal, s. [Eng. *cit(e)*; -*al*.]

1. A summons to appear before a superior or a judge, a citation.

2. A reproof or impeachment.

3. A quotation, a recital.

"He made a blushing *cital* of himself,
And chid his truant youth."

Shakesp.: Hen. IV., Pt. I., v. 2.

çit-tā'-tion, **çit-tā'-çion*, **çit-tā'-çion*, s. [Fr. *citation*; Ital. *citazione*; Lat. *citatio*, from *cito*=to summon to appear.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A summons. [II. 1.]

2. A quotation of the words of another; the bringing forward another as authority for a statement.

"The letter-writer cannot read these *citations* without blushing, after the charge he hath advanced."—*Bishop Atterbury*.

*3. An enumeration, mention or recital.

" . . . there remains a *citation* of such as may produce it in any country."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

II. Law:

1. The act of summoning or citing a person to appear before a judge, especially of an ecclesiastical court.

"The ecclesiastical courts proceed according to the course of the Civil and Canon Laws, by *citation*, libel, &c."—*Jacob: Law Dict.*

2. The official summons or notice to appear served on any person.

"That in the *londe citatoun* non nere
Thurf bulle of the pope of Rome."

Life of Becket, 615.

3. A reference to decided cases or books of authority to prove a point in law.

çit-tā'-tōr, s. [Lat.] One who gives citations of cases in point.

çit-tā'-tōr-ŷ, a. [Lat. *citatorius*=summoning or pertaining to a summons; *cito*=to cite, to summon to appear.] Pertaining to, in the form, or of the nature of, a citation.

" . . . letters *citatory* affixed on the doors of Rochester Cathedral, three miles off, were torn down and burned."—*Milman: Hist. Lat. Christianity*, bk. xii., ch. vii.

çite, v. t. [Fr. *citer*; Sp. & Port. *citar*; Ital. *citare*; Lat. *cito*, intens. form of *cio*=to put in motion, to excite.]

*1. To call upon authoritatively, to enjoin, to summon or urge to an action.

"I speak to you, Sir Thuriog;
For Valentine, I need not *cite* him to it."

Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., ii. 4.

2. To summon officially to appear in a court.

"He held a late court, to which
She oft was *cited* by them, but appear'd not."

Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

3. To quote, to adduce as an authority.

"The devil can *cite* Scripture for his purpose."

Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice, i. 3.

" . . . looked and spoke as if when *citing* a section he was making a discovery."—*Lord Brougham: Hist. Sketches*; *Sir V. Gibbs*.

4. To bring forward or adduce as an example.

*5. To enumerate, to recount.

"We *cite* our faults."

Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., iv. 3.

*6. To argue, prove, or evidence.

"Aged honor *cites* a virtuous youth."

Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 3.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *to cite* and *to quote*: "*To cite* is employed for persons or things; *to quote* for things only: authors are *cited*,

bōil, *bōy*; *pōūt*, *jōwl*; *cat*, *çell*, *chorus*, *çhin*, *bençh*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *thiŷ*; *sin*, *aŷ*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*. *ph* = *f*.
-*cian*, -*tian* = *shan*. -*tion*, -*sion* = *shūn*; -*tion*, -*çion* = *zhūn*. -*tious*, -*çious*, -*sious* = *shūs*. -*ble*, -*dle*, &c. = *bēl*, *dēl*.

passages from their works are quoted; we cite only by authority; we quote for general purposes of convenience. Historians ought to cite their authority in order to strengthen their evidence and inspire confidence; controversialists must quote the objectionable passages in those works which they wish to confute; it is prudent to cite no one whose authority is questionable; it is superfluous to quote anything that can be easily perused in the original."

(2) He thus discriminates between to cite and to summon: "The idea of calling a person authoritatively to appear, is common to these terms. Cite is used in a general sense, summon in a particular and technical sense: a person may be cited to appear before his superior; he is summoned to appear before a court; the station of the individual gives authority to the act of citing; the law itself gives authority to that of summoning. When cite is used in a legal sense, it is mostly employed for witnesses, and summon for every occasion: a person is cited to give evidence, he is summoned to answer a charge." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

cit'-éd, *pa. par. or a.* [CITE.]

"Forthwith the cited dead,
Of all past ages, to the general doom
Shall hasten." Milton: P. L., iii. 327.

***cī-tēe'**, *s.* [Eng. cit(e); -ee.] A person cited or summoned to appear before a judge.

cī-tēr, *s.* [Eng. cit(e); -er.]

1. One who cites or summons another to appear before a court.

2. One who cites or quotes; a quoter.

"I must desire the citer henceforward to inform us of his editions too."—Atterbury.

cīt'-ēss, *s.* [Eng. cit, and fem. suff. -ess.] A female cit or townswoman. (The word is peculiar to Dryden.)

"Cits and citesses raise a joyful strain;
'Tis a good omen to begin a reign."
Dryden: Prol. to Albion and Albanus.

cīth'-ā-rā, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *kithara*=a harp.] [CIT-TERN.]

1. Music: A musical instrument resembling the harp.

2. Zool.: A genus of mollusks, family Conidae (Cones). About fifty species were discovered by Mr. Cuming in the Philippine Islands. (S. P. Woodward.)

cīth-ar-ēx'-yīl-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *kithara*=a lyre, and *xylon*=wood.]

Bot.: The fiddle-wood, a genus of West Indian trees and shrubs. Order, Verbenaceae. The term fiddle-wood naturally suggests that it is used in the manufacture of violins, which is not the case, as it is a corruption of the French word *fidele*=faithful, this complimentary word having been applied because the wood, which is very hard, is trustworthy for carpentry or for building purposes.

cīth-ar-ī-nūs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *citharinus*, from Class. Lat. *cithara* (q. v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Salmonidae containing species found in the Nile.

cīth-ar-īst, *s.* [Lat. *citharista*=a harper; *cithara*=a harp.] A harp.

"The Psaltry, the Citholis, the soft Citharist,
The Croude, and the monycordis, the gythornis gay."
Houlate, iii. 10.

cīth-ar-īs-tīc, *a.* [Gr. *kitharistikos*=pertaining to the lyre or harp; *kithara*=a lyre or harp.] Relating to or adapted from the cithara.

cīt'-ī-çīsm, ***cīt'-y-çīsm**, *s.* [Eng. cit or city, and -cism.] The manners of a citizen or townsman.

"Although no bred courtling, yet a most particular man, of goodly havings—reformed and transformed from his original citycism."—B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels.

cīt'-ied, *a.* [Eng. city; -ed.] Belonging to or containing a city or cities; resembling a city.

"From villages replete with ragged and sweating clowns
And from the loathsome air of smoky citted towns."
Drayton: Polyolbion, Song xlii.

cīt'-ī-grāde, *a. & s.* [Fr. *citigrade*, from Lat. *citus*=swift; *gradus*=a step, from *gradior*=to walk.]

A. As adj.: Swiftly moving.

B. As substantive:

Zool. (pl.): A tribe of the Arachnidans or Spiders, so named for their nimbleness.

"A spider which was about three-tenths of an inch in length, and which in its general appearance resembled a Citigrade."—Darwin: Voyage round the World (ed. 1870), ch. viii., p. 160.

***cīt'-in-ēr**, ***çyt-ten-ere**, *s.* [Fr. *citoyen*=a citizen, and Eng. suff. -er.] A person bred in a city a cockney, a citizen.

"Hec civis, a cyttener."—Wright: Vocab., p. 211.

"Oure souerane lord—disponis to ane reuerend father in God Petir bischope of Dunkeld, and to the citineris of the towne of Dunkeld, the privilege and liberties grantit to the bischoppis of Dunkeld and citineris thair of befoir, . . ."—Acts Ja. VI., 1606 (ed. 1814), p. 313.

cī-tīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CITE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of summoning to appear before a judge or court.

cīt'-ī-zen, ***cīt-e-sein**, ***cīt-i-zein**, ***cīt-e-sain**, ***cīt-e-zein**, ***cīt-e-seyn**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *citeain*, *citain*, *citein*; Fr. *citoyen*; Ital. *cittadino*, from *cittā*=a city; Sp. *ciudadano*, from *ciudad*=a city.]

A. As substantive:

1. A member of a state or community, an inhabitant of any state or place.

¶ The "civis Romanus," or Roman citizen, had various and high privileges over foreigners. (Acts xvi. 37-38; xxii. 25-29.) [CIVIS.]

2. A freeman of a state or city (opposed to a foreigner or a slave). [FREEMAN.]

"All inhabitants within these walls are not properly citizens, but only such as are called freemen."—Raleigh: History of the World.

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside."—Constitution of the United States, Art. xiv., Sec. 1.

3. An inhabitant of a city or town (opposed to one living in the country or engaged in agriculture).

4. A tradesman.

"When he speaks not like a citizen
You find him like a soldier."
Shakesp.: Coriol., iii. 3.

B. As *adj.*: Pertaining to, consisting, or having the qualities of, a citizen or citizens.

"So sick I am not, yet I am not well;
But not so citizen a wanton, as
To seem to die ere sick."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

citizen-soldier, *s.* A volunteer; one who is at the same time a citizen and a soldier.

cīt'-ī-zen-ēss, *s.* [Eng. citizen; fem. suff. -ess.] A female citizen. (Booth.)

***cīt'-ī-zen-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. citizen; -ize.] To make into a citizen; to admit to the rights and privileges of a citizen.

"Talleyrand was citizenized in Pennsylvania."—T. Pickering.

***cīt'-ī-zen-rŷ**, *s.* [Eng. citizen; -ry.] The body of citizens collectively, the townspeople.

"He sided with the magistracy, not with the citizenry."—Taylor: Survey of German Poetry, i. 185. (Davies.)

cīt'-ī-zen-ship, *s.* [Eng. citizen; -ship.]

1. State, condition, or quality of a citizen; the state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen.

"Admission to citizenship will expose them at court."—Palfrey.

2. English Polit. Econ.: The freedom of a city. It was obtained by descent from a citizen, by being apprenticed to one, or by purchase; it might and may still be conferred by vote on distinguished persons. [FREEDOM.]

***cīt'-ōle**, ***cīt-hill**, ***cīthole**, ***çytole**, *s.* [O. Sp. *citola*=cithern.]

Music: A musical instrument, perhaps a dulcimer.

"A citole in hire right hand hadde sche,
And on hir heed, ful semely on to see."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,961-2.

cīt-ra-cōn'-īc, *a.* [Eng. citr(ic), and aconitic (q. v.).] Derived from the genera citrus and aconitum.

citraconic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Pyrocitric acid C₅H₆O₄ or $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{C}-\text{CO.OH} \\ | \\ \text{C}-\text{CO.OH} \end{array}$

A diatomic bibasic acid, isomeric with itaconic and mesaconic acids obtained by distilling citric acid; water is first given off at about 175°, vapors of acetone and CO, then the residue consists of aconitic acid; on continuing the distillation CO₂ is given off and itaconic acid is formed; afterward water is given off, and an oily mass is left in the retort, consisting of citraconic anhydride, which, when exposed to the air, absorbs moisture and crystallizes into citraconic acid, which melts at 80°. It unites readily with bromine, forming dibromopyrotartaric acid C₅H₆Br₂O₄. By the action of sodium amalgam, a solution of citraconic acid is converted

into pyrotartaric acid C₅H₆O₄. When citraconic acid is subjected to electrolysis, it gives off 2CO₂ and 2H, and yields allylene CH₂=C=CH. By the action of hypochlorous acid HClO, citraconic acid is converted into chlorocitraconic acid C₅H₇ClO₅.

cīt-rā-māl'-īc, *a.* [Eng. citric, and malic.] Having the citric and malic acids in its composition.

citraconic acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₅H₆O₅. A dibasic acid obtained by the action of zinc on an aqueous solution of chlorocitraconic acid.

cīt-rā-mīde, *s.* [Eng. citr(ic), and amide (q. v.).]

Chem.: N₃(C₆H₅O₄)'''H₆. A crystalline compound, slightly soluble in water. Obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on citric ethers.

cī-tra-tar-tār'-īc, *a.* [Eng. citric and tartaric.] **citrataric acid**, *s.*

Chem.: C₅H₆O₆, a syrupy, deliquescent, dibasic acid obtained by heating chlorocitraconic acid in a sealed tube, with water, acetone CH₃.CO.CH₃, hydrochloric acid and carbon dioxide being also formed.

cī'-trate, *s.* [From citr(ic); -ate (Chem.) (q. v.).] [CITRIC ACID.] Citrate of calcium occurs in onions and in potatoes, citrate of potassium in artichokes and in potatoes.

cīt'-rē-an, *a.* [Lat. *citre(um)*=a citron, and Eng. adj. suff. -an.] The same as CITRINE (q. v.).

cīt'-rēne, *s.* [Eng. citr(ic), and suff. -ene.]

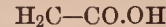
Chem.: C₁₀H₁₆. An aromatic hydrocarbon, boiling at 168°. It is obtained from the rind of Citrus Limonum.

cī'-trē-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *citreus*=pertaining to the citron.] Lemon-colored, citrinous.

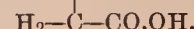
cīt'-rīc, *a.* [Fr. *citrique*; Lat. *citrus*=the citron-tree.]

Chem.: Of or pertaining to an acid obtained from the juice of the lemon and other fruits.

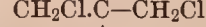
citric acid, *s.*



1. Chem.: C₆H₈O₇ or HOC-CO.OH A tetra-



tomic tribasic acid, which is found in the juice of lemons, also in gooseberries, currants, &c. It is obtained by allowing the juice to undergo an incipient fermentation, filtering and neutralizing by means of powdered chalk, after which milk of lime, the insoluble calcium citrate, is precipitated, and is then decomposed by dilute sulphuric acid. It forms white crystals, soluble in water, and has an acid taste. It is used in dyeing and in calico-printing, and in the preparation of effervescent summer beverages. Citric acid fused with potash is decomposed into oxalic and acetic acids, thus C₆H₈O₇ + H₂O = C₂H₂O₄ + 2(CH₃.CO.OH). Citric acid forms ethers. Citric acid has been formed synthetically from glycerin CH₂OH.CHOH.CH₂OH, by converting it into symmetrically formulated dichlorhydrin, CH₂Cl.CHOH.CH₂Cl by oxidizing this into dichloracetone CH₂Cl.CO.CH₂Cl, which forms with strong hydrocyanic acid an addition compound, cyanodichloracetone, which by the action of HCl and H₂O



is converted into $\begin{array}{c} \text{HO} \quad \text{CO.OH} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{C} \end{array}$ =dichloracetonic

acid. This is neutralized by Na₂CO₃, and heated with two mols. of KCN cyanide of potassium, which replaces the 2Cl by 2CN, forming sodium dicyanacetate; the solution is then saturated with HCl and heated in a water bath, and the citric acid precipitated by milk of lime as calcium citrate. Citric acid forms three series of salts with the alkalies, called citrates. It gives no precipitate with potassium acetate. Citrates of calcium, lead, and silver are insoluble. Citric acid, added to a solution in excess, prevents the precipitation of ferric oxide and of alumina by ammonia.

2. Pharm.: Citric acid acts as a refrigerant, and allays thirst and irritation of the skin. Citrate of ammonium increases the secretions. Citrate of iron and ammonia is found in thin transparent deep-red scales, soluble in water, but almost insoluble in rectified spirit. It acts as a tonic, and is not astringent, and is given to restore the blood to a healthy condition. Citrate of iron and quinine is found in greenish-yellow deliquescent scales, soluble in water. It combines the therapeutic properties of iron and of quinine. Citrate of potassium, a white deliquescent powder, acts as a diuretic.

cīt'-rīl, *s. & a.* [From Lat. *citrus* (q. v.).] A term signifying yellow, citron-colored. It occurs only in the subjoined compound.

citril finch, *s.* A finch, *Fringilla citrinella*, found in Italy, where it is prized for its song. It must not be confounded with the Yellow Hammer, *Emberiza citrinella*, though both have a yellow breast.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wūre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

çit-rin-â-tion, ***çit-rin-â-çion**, s. [Low Lat. *citrinatio*.] A process by which anything takes the color of a lemon or orange, the state so induced, yellowness. Originally a term used in alchemy, but still used in medicine.

"Our silver *citrination*,
Our cementing and fermentation."

Chaucer: C. T., 16, 284.

çit-rine, ***çit-rÿn**, ***çyt-ryne**, a. & s. [Fr. *citrin*; Lat. *citrinus*, from *citrus* = the citron-tree.]

A. As adj.: Resembling a citron or lemon; lemon-colored, of a greenish-yellow color.

"His nose was heigh, his eyen were *cytryne*."

Chaucer: C. T., 2, 169.

B. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A greenish-yellow or lemon color.
2. **Min.**: A yellow pellucid variety of quartz.

"A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemishes. It is ever found in a long and slender column, irregularly hexangular, and terminated by an hexangular pyramid. It is from one to four or five inches in length. This stone is very plentiful in the West Indies. Our jewelers have learned to call it *citrine*; and cut stones for rings out of it, which are mistaken for topazes."—Hill: *On Fossils*.

citrine-lake, s. A pigment prepared from the quercitron bark. It is a brown pink, which is durable and dries well. (Weale.)

citrine ointment, s.

Med.: A mercurial ointment, composed of four parts of mercury, twelve of nitric acid, fifteen of prepared lead, and thirty-two of olive-oil.

çit-tri-noûs, a. [From Mod. Lat. *citrinus* = citron-colored or yellow.] Lemon-colored, citreous.

çit-rôn, s. & a. [Fr. *citron*; Low Lat. *citro*, from Gr. *kitron*; Lat. *citreum* (*malum*) = a citron or lemon; *citrus* = the lemon-tree.]

A. As substantive:

Botany:

1. The citron-tree (q. v.).
2. The fruit of the citron-tree, resembling a lemon, but less acid in taste. It is a native of Asia.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to, derived from, or having the qualities of the citron.

citron-shadow, s. A shadow cast by a citron-tree.

"The fragrant, glistening deeps, and clove
The *citron-shadows* in the blue."

Tennyson: *Recollections of the Arabian Nights*.

citron-tree, s.

Botany:

1. The tree, *Citrus medica*, which produces the citron. It has short and stiff branches, oblong toothed leaves, flowers purple externally, and fruit generally large, warted, and furrowed, having a protuberance at the apex, with a very thick spongy adherent rind and a subacid pulp. The Romans brought it from Media, where, however, it is not now, if it ever was, indigenous. It is at present cultivated in gardens in the warmer parts of both hemispheres. It furnishes oil of citron and oil of cedra.

2. A genus of plants of which the lemons, citrons, and oranges are species. Order, Aurantiaceæ. (Craig.)

Fingered citron: A citron with a remote resemblance to the human fingers. It constitutes the genus *Sarcodactylis*.

citron-water, s. A water distilled from the rinds of citrons.

çi-trô-nêl-lâ, s. [Mod. Lat. dimin. of Eng., &c., *citron* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A species of grass, *Andropogon citratus*. It yields an essential oil used in perfumery. It is cultivated in Ceylon.

çi-trôn'-êl-lôl, s. [From Mod. Lat. *citronella* (q. v.), and Class. Lat. *oleum* = oil.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{18}O$, boiling point 220° . It is isomeric with camphor, and is the chief constituent of oil of citronella. Citronellol unites with bromine, forming a dibromide $C_{10}H_{18}Br_2O$, which when heated splits up into water hydrobromic acid HBr and cymene $C_{10}H_{14}$.

çi-trôn-wôrts, s. pl. [Eng. *citron*; -worts.]

[WORT, suff.]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Aurantiaceæ.

çit-rûl, **çit-rûle**, s. [Fr. *citrouille* = a pumpkin; Ital. *citruilo*, *cetruilo* = a cucumber; Low Lat. *cit-reolus*, from *citreum* = a citron.]

Bot.: The water-melon or pumpkin, so named from its yellow color.

çit-rûl-lûs, s. [A dimin. from Lat. *citrus*, so named from the color of the fruit when cut.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Cucurbitaceæ. *Citrullus colocynthis* furnishes the drug *Colocynth* (q. v.).

çit-rûs, s. [Lat. *citrus*; Gr. *kitros*.]

Bot.: A genus of trees, the typical one of the order Aurantiaceæ. The leaves, which theoretically are compound, are reduced to a single leaflet, jointed to a leaf-like petiole. The stamens are numerous, and irregularly grouped into several parcels; the fruit, a hesperidium, has a leathery rind formed of the epicarp and mesocarp, which can easily be separated from the pulp below. The endocarp sends prolongations inward, forming triangular divisions, in which pulpy cells are developed, so as to surround the seeds which are attached to the inner angle. The appropriate seat of the genus is believed to be the inferior ranges of hills in Nepaul and the sub-Himalayas, from which it may extend also into China. How many species are distinct is doubtful. There are various distinct forms in the genus *Citrus*, whether species or varieties, viz., the Citron, already mentioned, the Orange (*Citrus Aurantium*), the Lemon (*C. Limonum*), the Lime (*C. Limetta*), the Shaddock (*C. decumana*). Other varieties or sub-varieties are the Seville or Bitter Orange, sometimes called the Bigarade (*C. Bigaradia*), the Bergamot (*C. Bergamia*), the Mandarin Orange (*C. nobilis*), &c. [BERGAMOT, CITRON, ORANGE.]

çit-rÿl, s. [Eng. *citr*(ic), and suff. -yl (Chem.) (q. v.).]

Chem.: A name given to the triatomic radical ($C_6H_5O_4$) contained in citric acid. The symbol Ci''' is often used to express this radical, as in Citric acid, $Ci'''(OH)_3$.

çit'-têrn, ***çith-êrn**, ***git-tern**, s. [The *n* is excrescent, the word being derived from A. S. *cytere*; Ger. *cither*, *zitter*; Lat. *cithara*; Gr. *kithara* = a lyre or harp; Ital. *chitarra*, *citara*; Prov. *cithara*, *cidra*; Sp. *citara*, *quitarrâ*.] [GUITAR.] A musical instrument, resembling a guitar, but strung with wire instead of gut.

"For grant the most barbers can play on the *cittern*."
B. Jonson: *Vision of Delight*.

cittern-head, s. A blockhead, a dunce, so called from the cittern usually having a head grotesquely carved at the extremity of the neck and finger-board.

***çi-tur**, ***çy-tyr**, s. [Lat. *citrus*.] A citron.

"Çytyr tre. *Citrus*."—Prompt. Parv.

"Now plaunted I scions of *citur* tree."

Palladius, viii. 8.

çit-ÿ, ***çete**, ***çite**, ***çitee**, ***çitle**, ***çitty**, ***syte**, ***çyte**, s. & a. [O. Fr. *cite*; Fr. *cité* = a town; Ital. *città*; Sp. *ciudad*, from Lat. *citatem*, an abbreviated form of *civitatem*, acc. of *civitas* = a city, a state, from *civis* = a citizen.]

A. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A large town or collection of houses; a community.
2. **Spec.**: In this country, any town incorporated and governed by a mayor and corporation. In England, a large town corporate, which is the see of a bishop and contains a cathedral church.
3. The inhabitants of a town collectively.

"The whole *city* came out to meet Jesus."—Matt. viii. 34.

"What is the *city* but the people?"

Truly the people are the *city*."

Shakespeare.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a town or city.

"In thee no wanton ears, to win with words,
Nor lurking toys, which *city* life affords."

Lodge: *Pleasant History of Glaucus*, &c. (1610.)

† Obvious compounds: *City-born*, *city-dame*, *city-gate*, *city-life*, *city-woman*, &c.

city-article, s. In newspapers the editorial summary of and remarks on the financial and commercial events and transactions of each day.

city-avens, s. A book-name for *Geum urbanum*, of which it is simply a translation.

city-council, s. The legislative body of a city, usually consisting of the mayor, a board of aldermen and common councilmen.

city-court, s. The municipal court of a city. A court presided over by a city magistrate; a police court.

city-editor, s. The editor of that part of a newspaper containing the city-articles.

city-hall, s. A building in which the municipal offices of a city are usually located and in which the city-council meets.

city-ward, s.

1. A subdivision of a city set apart for purposes of forming a district of representation by an alderman or councilman; an election-district of a municipality.



Cittern. (17th Century.)

*2. A watchman of a city.

"Marry, sir, the *city-ward*, the park-ward, every way, old Windsor way, and every way but the town way."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 1.

city-ward, adv. In the direction of the city.

çiv'-êr-ÿ, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: A bay or compartment of a vaulted ceiling. (Knight.)

çiveş, s. pl. [Fr. *cive*, from Lat. *cepa*, *cæpa*, *cæpe* = an onion.] [CHIVES.]

çiv'-êt (1), s. [Fr. *civette*; Ital. *zibetto* = civet, or a civet-cat; Gr. *zapetion*, from Per. *zabâd* = civet; Ar. *zubad* and *zabbâd* = the froth of milk or water, civet.]

1. **Comm.**: A resinous substance, of an odor like musk, obtained from several species of carnivorous animals of the genus *Viverra*, especially the civet, or civet-cat. The substance is secreted in a pouch, near the anus of the animal. It is used for a perfume.

"This substance approaches in smell to musk and ambergris; it has a pale yellow color, a somewhat acrid taste, a consistence like that of honey, and a very strong aromatic odor. It is the product of two small quadrupeds of the genus *Viverra*, of which one inhabits Asia, the other Africa. They are reared with tenderness, especially in Abyssinia. The *civet* is contained in a sac situated between the anus and the parts of generation in each sex. . . . According to M. Boutron-Chalard, it contains a volatile oil, to which it owes its smell; some free ammonia, resin, fat, extractiform matter, and mucus. It affords by calcination an ash, in which there is some carbonate and sulphate of potash, phosphate of lime, and oxide of iron."—Ure: *Dict. of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

2. **Zoöl.**: The same as CIVET-CAT (q. v.). *Viverra civetta*, an animal of the family Viverridae, of which it is the type. It is found in North Africa. It climbs trees with facility. Its food consists of small mammals, reptiles, and birds, as well as roots and fruits. It is sometimes kept in the region which it inhabits for the sake of the perfume which it furnishes. There is an allied species, *Viverra Rasse*, in Java.

civet-cat, s.

1. **Literally**:

Zoöl.: The animal that produces civet.

*2. **Fig.**: A bescented dandy, a fop.

"So does Flatt'ry mine;

And all your courtly *Civet-cats* can vent,

Perfume to you, to me is Excrement."

Pope: *Epilogue to the Satires*, Dial. ii. 182-4.

çiv'-êt (2), s. [Etym. unknown.] In old cookery, a dish prepared with venison, chicken, &c.

çi'-vêt (3), s. [Fr. *cive*, *civette*.] [CHIVE.] A plant, *Allium Schœnoprassum*.

çiv'-êt, v. t. [CIVET (1), s.] To scent with civet.

çiv'-êt-êd, pa. par. or a. [CIVET, v.]

"Civeted fellows, smelt ere they are seen."

Couper: *Tirocinium*, 830.

çiv'-ic, ***çiv'-ick**, **çiv'-ic-al**, a. [Fr. *civique*; Ital. *civico*; Lat. *civicus* = pertaining to a citizen; *civis* = a citizen.] Pertaining to a city, or to its inhabitants, government, or customs.

"At *civis* revel, pomp, and game."

Tennyson: *Death of Wellington*.

"In the *civic* acceptance of the word I am a merchant."

—Theodore Hook: *Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii., ch. ii.

civic-crown, s.

1. **Rom. Ant.**: A crown or garland of oak-leaves and acorns, given as a mark of public approbation to any soldier who had in battle saved the life of a comrade. It was considered more honorable among the ancient Romans than any other crown.

"Behind, Rome's genius waits
with *civic-crowns*,
And the great father of his
country owns."

Pope: *Temple of Fame*, 242.

2. **Arch.**: A garland of oak-leaves and acorns often used as an architectural ornament. (Gwilt.)

çiv'-il, ***çiv'-ile**, ***çiv'-ill**, a. Civic-crown.

[Fr. & Sp. *civil*; Ital. *civile*, from Lat. *civilis* = pertaining to a citizen; *civis* = a citizen.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. Of or pertaining to a city or state, or the members and inhabitants thereof collectively.

"God gave them laws of *civil* regimen, . . ."—Hooker: *Ecclies. Polity*, bk. iii., § 11.

2. Pertaining to any individual member of a community or city.

" . . . either out of your natural, or out of your *civil* power."—Jeremy Taylor.



Civic-crown.

bôll, bôÿ; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

3. Pertaining to persons or actions relating to private life, as distinguished from those connected with war.

"Fair shine his arms in history enroll'd;
Whilst humbler lyres his *civil* worth proclaim."
Shenstone.

4. Pertaining to matters or persons connected with secular matters, as distinguished from ecclesiastical.

"Unto whom the chief government of all estates of this realm, whether they be ecclesiastical or *civil*, doth appertain."—*Articles of Religion*, art. 37.

*5. The same as CIVIC (q. v.).

"With *civile* crownis."

Douglas: Virgil, bk. vi.

II. Figuratively:

1. Having the manners or habits of a member of a civilized community; civilized, not rude.

"That wise and *civil* Roman . . ."—*Milton: Areopag.*

2. Courteous, affable, obliging in manners or speech.

3. Courteous, not coarse or rude (applied to speech or actions).

*4. Sober, grave, serious.

"A *civil* habit

Oft covers a good man."

Beaum. and Flot.: Beggar's Bush.

*5. Subdued, calm, quiet.

"Once I sat upon a promontory,
And heard a mermaid on a dolphin's back
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath
That the rude sea grew *civil* at her song."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

B. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: Intestine; applied to a war waged between citizens of the same country, and not with foreigners. [CIVIL WAR.]

"Prosper this realm, keep it from *civil* broils."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 1.

2. *Polit.*: Connected with, or pertaining to, the internal or domestic government of a state. [CIVIL LIST, CIVIL SERVICE.]

Law:

(1) Pertaining to an action in a private suit, as distinguished from a criminal trial.

(2) Not natural, but only so far as relates to the rights or privileges of any person as a citizen.

"In case any estate be granted to a man for his life generally, it may determine by his *civil* death; as if he enter into a monastery, whereby he is dead in law."—*Sir W. Blackstone*.

(3) (See extract.)

"*Civil* law is defined to be that law which every particular nation, commonwealth, or community, has established peculiarly for itself . . . now more properly distinguished by the name of municipal law, the term *civil* law being chiefly applied to that which the old Romans used."—*Wharton*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *civil* and *polite*: "These two epithets are employed to denote different modes of acting in social intercourse: *polite* expresses more than *civil*; it is possible to be *civil* without being *polite*; *politeness* supposes *civility* and something in addition. *Civility* is confined to no rank, age, condition, or country; all have an opportunity with equal propriety of being *civil*, but not so with *politeness*, that requires a certain degree of equality, at least the equality of education; it would be contradictory for masters and servants, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, to be *polite* to each other. . . . *Civility* is rather a negative than a positive quality, implying simply the absence of rudeness. *Politeness* requires positive and peculiar properties of the head and heart, natural and acquired. . . . The term *civil* may be applied figuratively, but *politeness* is a characteristic of real persons only."

(2) He thus distinguishes between *civil*, *obliging*, and *complaisant*: "*Civil* is more general than *obliging*; one is always *civil* when one is *obliging*, but one is not always *obliging* when one is *civil*; *complaisance* is more than either, it refines upon both; it is a branch of *politeness* (v. *Civil*, *polite*). *Civil* regards the manner as well as the action, *obliging* respects the action, *complaisant* includes all the circumstances of the action; to be *civil* is to please by any word or action; to be *obliging* is to perform some actual service; to be *complaisant* is to do that service in the time and manner that is most suitable and agreeable; *civility* requires no effort; to be *obliging* always costs the agent some trouble; *complaisance* requires attention and observation; a person is *civil* in his reply, *obliging* in lending assistance, *complaisant* in his attentions to his friends. One is habitually *civil*; *obliging* from disposition; *complaisant* from education and disposition; it is necessary to be *civil* without being free, to be *obliging* without being officious, to be *complaisant* without being affected." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

civil-architecture, s. The branch of architecture which is employed in the construction of buildings for the purposes of civil life, such as private houses, warehouses, churches, &c., in distinction from military and naval architecture.

¶ For the different orders of architecture, see ORDER. See also COLUMN, CORINTHIAN, DORIC, IONIC, &c.

civil death, s. [CIVIL, B. 3. (2).]

civil-engineer, s. One who follows the art or science of civil-engineering.

civil-engineering, s. The science or art of constructing machinery for manufacturing purposes, constructions, and excavations, for general transit, as canals, docks, railroads, &c. It is so called in contradistinction to military engineering, which is confined to war. Other branches of engineering are *mechanical engineering* and *sanitary engineering* (q. v.).

***civil gown**, s. The dress of a citizen or civilian.

civil law, s. The law of a state, city, or country; appropriately the Roman law comprised in the Institutes, Code, and Digest of Justinian, and the Novel Constitutions. (Blackstone.) [ROMAN LAW.]

civil list, s.

I. In the United States:

*1. A list of the entire expenses of the civil government.

2. The revenue appropriated to support the civil government.

3. The officers of the civil government who are paid from the public treasury.

II. In England: The three meanings given above have become more limited in their extent till now they are confined to the list of expenses, the revenues and the dependents of the crown instead of the country.

¶ Originally it embraced the list of expenses of the crown, what now would be called the civil service, the army, the navy—everything.

civil remedy, s.

Law: That given to a person injured by action, as opposed to criminal prosecution.

civil servant, s. A non-military servant of the government.

civil service, s.

1. That branch of the public service which includes the non-military servants of the government.

2. The body of civil servants collectively.

civil-service estimates, s. Include the National expenses for Public Works; Salaries; Law; Education, Science and Art; Consular Service, Pensions and miscellaneous items.

civil-service examination, s. [See civil-service reform (*infra*) for definition and application of this term.]

civil-service reform, s. The appointment of a vast number of public servants devolving entirely upon the President of the United States and being subject to no regulation other than his will, had become a source of danger to the continuance of Republican institutions in this country. To meet such a condition of affairs and to render the petty office holder independent of party affiliations for tenure of his office, the people of the country demanded a reform in the method of supplying the numerous petty positions to be filled by government appointees. In accordance with this demand an arrangement was made whereby candidates for government positions are subject to competitive examinations, and the fittest candidate (irrespective of party affiliation) is supposed to receive the appointment to the position to be filled, and to remain in such position during good behavior. In theory at least this plan divorces politics from the civil service.

civil state, s. The entire body of the laity or citizens, as distinct from the military, ecclesiastical, and maritime. (Craig.)

civil suit, s.

Law: A suit for a private claim or injury.

***civil-suited**, a. Modestly, not gaudily arrayed.

"Thus, night, oft see me in thy pale career,

Till *civil-suited* morn appear."

Milton: Il Penseroso, 121.

civil war, s. A war between citizens of the same country.

¶ The passage of the Rubicon by Julius Cæsar, which commenced the civil war between him and Pompey, took place in January, 49 B. C. The battle of Pharsalia, which decided its issue, was on August 9, 48 B. C. The assassination of Julius Cæsar, which led to the immediately succeeding civil war, was on March 15, 44 B. C., and the sea-fight of Actium, which finally decided its issue, on September 2, 31 B. C.

In England, the first battle of St. Albans, the earliest in the wars of the Roses, was in A. D. 1455. That civil war may be supposed to have extended to the battle of Bosworth, August 22, 1485, and the accession of Henry VII., in whom the Houses of Lancaster and York, the antagonists in the late strife, were united. The first battle in the civil war which produced the

Commonwealth and the Cromwellian Protectorate was that of Edgehill, October 23, 1642; that of Naseby, which decided the issue, was on June 14, 1645, though the struggle cannot be said to have finally terminated earlier than the accession of Charles II., who was proclaimed king on May 8, 1660.

In this country, the capture of Fort Sumter, at Charleston, in South Carolina, by the Secessionists, the first military operation in the American civil war, was on April 13, 1861. The surrender of General Lee to General Grant, on April 9, 1865, and that of General Kirby Smith, commandant of Galveston, on June 5 of the same year, were its final scenes.

civil year, s. The legal year, or annual account of time which a government appoints to be used in its own dominions, as distinguished from the solar year, measured by the revolution of certain of the heavenly bodies. (Whewell.)

çiv-vil'-i-an, s. & a. [CIVIL.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who is engaged in the pursuits of civil life, as distinguished from one whose profession is war.

2. *Law*:

(1) A student of the civil law at a university or college.

"He changed his commoner's gown for that of a *civilian*."—*Graves: Recollections of Shenstone*.

(2) A professor of Roman law and general equity.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to civil life, engaged in civil pursuits.

"A fourth of the men had been previously passed by army or *civilian* surgeons."—*London Times*.

çiv'-il-ist, s. [Eng. *civil*; -ist.] A civilian.

"If as a religionist he entered into society, it was for a reason different from that for which, as a *civilist*, he invented a commonwealth."—*Warburton: All. of Ch. and State* (1st edit.), p. 34.

çiv-il'-i-tŷ, ***çiv-yl-i-te**, s. [O. Fr. *civillite*; Sp. *civilidad*; Port. *civilidade*; Ital. *civiltà*, from Lat. *civilitas*=the state or condition of a citizen; *civis*=a citizen.

*1. The position, rank, or condition of a citizen; citizenship.

"I with moche summe gat this *civylite*."—*Wycliffe: Deeds*, xxii. 28.

*2. A state of society in which the duties and privileges of citizens are duly recognized; civilization.

"Divers great monarchies have risen from barbarism to *civility*, and fallen again to ruin."—*Davies: On Ireland*.

*3. A civil office; one pertaining to a civilized state.

"If there were nothing in marriage but mere *civility*, the magistrate might be met to be employed in this service."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, iv. 8.

4. Politeness, courtesy, good breeding, and manners toward others.

5. (Pl.): Acts of politeness and courtesy; the rules and practice of polite society.

"Love taught him shame; and shame, with love at strife,
Soon taught the sweet *civilities* of life."

Dryden: Cymon and Iphigenia, 133-4.

¶ For the difference between *benefit*, *favor*, *kindness*, and *civility*, see BENEFIT.

†çiv'-i-li-zā-ble, a. [Eng. *civiliz(e)*; -able.] Capable of being civilized. (Chambers.)

çiv-il-i-zā'-tion, s. [Fr. *civilisation*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of civilizing.

¶ Not used in Johnson's time in the sense in which we now employ it. The only meaning assigned to it in the edition of his dictionary published in 1773, the last which received his corrections, is the legal definition given below. [II.]

"It had the most salutary consequences in assisting that general growth of refinement and the progression of civilization."—*T. Warton*.

2. The state of being civilized; refinement.

" . . . occupied with taming the wild earth, and performing the functions of pioneers of civilization . . ."—*Sir G. C. Lewis: On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

¶ Civilization consists in what may be broadly called culture in a nation; and a nation may be considered as civilized when a large proportion of those belonging to it have their intellectual and moral faculties and all their higher nature in large measure developed and becoming increasingly so with the advance of years. Before this can take place, a considerable amount of material prosperity must have been achieved, between which and the culture already described there are continual action and reaction.

At present barbarism, semi-civilization, and civilization are seen contemporaneously existing in the world, and the question suggests itself, How has

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sire, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wolť, wôrť, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb. cûre. unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē: ey = â. qu = kw.

this phenomenon been produced? In solving it, inquiry needs to be made as to the original state of man. Individuals can move backward as well as forward in culture, and it is axiomatic that those aggregations of individuals called nations or races can do the same. The mass of men in this country believe Scripture to have decided that the present population of the earth has sprung from Noah's family, and that he and his household were far removed from barbarism. The contrary view that the original state of man was a barbarous one, an opinion generally held by the old Romans, has of late been revived, and has been embraced by many Darwinians and others.

Regarding progression in material prosperity, certain stages tend to occur: (1) a barbarous one, in which one feeds on roots, fruits, and fishes, when these last can be caught without effort; (2) the state of a hunter; (3) that of the shepherd, in which, to avoid the uncertainty of the result in hunting, wild animals are domesticated; (4) the agricultural state, and (5) that of manufactures and commerce. Regarding mental advance, M. Auguste Comte, in publications issued between 1830 and 1854, maintained that nations necessarily passed through a theological, a metaphysical, and a positive or scientific stage. Littfré in France (1845), and Buckle in England (1857-1861), ably and earnestly supported the same view.

***II. Law:** A law, act of justice, or judgment, which renders a criminal process civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary. (Harris.)

¶ For the difference between *civilization* and *cultivation*, see CULTIVATION.

çiv'-il-ize, v. t. & i. [Fr. *civiliser*; Sp. & Port. *civilizar*; Ital. *civilizzare*, from Lat. *civilis*=civil.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To reclaim a barbarous nation to a state of civilization; to instruct in the arts of civilized society, obedience to laws, and the duties of citizens.

"Ye blest that fate which did his arms dispose,
Her land to civilize as to subdue." Dryden.

*2. To allow as lawful in a civilized community.

"Ignominious note of civilizing adultery."—Milton: *Doctrine of Divorce*.

3. To make courteous or polite.

"All the arts of civilizing others render thee [Bentley] rude and intractable; courts have taught thee ill manners, and polite conversation has finished thee a pedant."—Swift: *Battle of the Books*.

***II. Law:** To render a criminal process civil by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary.

***B. Intrans.** To behave with decency or self-respect.

"I civilize, lest that I seem obscene."—Sylvester: *The Laws*, p. 1100. (Davies.)

çiv'-il-ized, pa. par. or a. [CIVILIZE.]

"Such sale of conscience and duty in open market is not reconcilable with the present state of civilized society."—John Quincey.

çiv'-il-i-zër, s. [Eng. *civiliz(e)*; -er.]

1. One who civilizes or reclaims a barbarous nation to a state of civilization.

"He was, moreover, . . . conceived under the light of a civilizer."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. viii., § 4, vol. i., p. 286.

2. That which reclaims from savageness.

çiv'-il-i-zîng, pr. par., a. & s. [CIVILIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of reclaiming from a barbarous state, civilization.

çiv'-il-lý, adv. [Eng. *civil*; -ly.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In a manner relating to the government, rights or duties of citizens.

*2. Politically, legally.

*3. In a civilized manner; as a civilized being.

4. In a courteous and polite manner, courteously polite.

"He . . . ask'd them, civilly, to stay."—Prior.

*5. Quietly, soberly, not gaudily.

"The chambers were handsome and cheerful, and furnished civilly."—Bacon: *New Atlantis*.

II. Law:

1. Politically; in the eye of the law, not naturally; as far as regards the rights and privileges of a citizen.

"Civilly defunct before naturally dead."—Fuller.

†2. By way of a civil action, not criminally.

"That accusation, which is public, is either *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of the party injured; or else criminally, that is, for some public punishment."—Ayliffe.

***çiv'-ism, s.** [Fr. *civisme*; Lat. *civis*=a citizen.] A position or state of citizenship.

"Those who had refused certificates of *civism*."—Dyer: *Hist. of Modern Europe*, vol. iv., bk. vii., ch. v.

***çiz'-âr, v. t.** [CIZARS.] To clip or trim with cizars.

çiz'-arş, s. [SCISSORS.]

"An operation of art, produced by a pair of cizars."—Swift: *Tale of a Tub*, &c. (ed. 1705), p. 293.

çize, s. [SIZE.]

"If no motion can alter bodies, that is, reduce them to some other *cize* or figure, then there is none of itself to give them the *cize* and figure which they have."—Grew: *Cosmologia*.

Cl, as initial letters, an abbreviation and a symbol.

Chem.: The non-metallic haloid element chlorine.

clăb'-bër, s. [Fr. *clabar*=mud, mire.] Milk which has turned so as to become curdled. It is called also *Bonny-clabber*.

clăch'-an (ch guttural), s. [Gael.=a village or hamlet in which a parish church is situated, from *clach*, pl. *clachan*=a stone, so called because said to have been Druidical places of worship, composed of a circle of stones raised on end. (Mahn.)] A small village or hamlet round a church.

"The Clachan yill had made me canty."

Burns: *Death and Dr. Hornbook*.

clăck, *clak, *clake, v. i. & t. [O. Fr. *clacquer*; Fr. *cliquer*; O. Icel. *klaka*=to cry out, to make a noise; Dut. *klakken*=to clack, to crack; Ger. *krachen*=to crash, to crack.] [CRACK.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make a sharp, sudden noise; to click or clink; to rattle, to clatter

"Thi bile is stif and scharp and hoked,

Tharמיד thee clackes oft and longe." Owl and Nightingale, 81.

"It clack'd and cackled louder."

Tennyson: *The Goose*.

2. To snap with the fingers.

*3. To discourse on, to clatter about.

"Of the secunde course now wylle I clake."

Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 54.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* To cause to emit a sudden sharp noise, to knock together, to clink.

*2. *Fig.:* To chatter, to prattle, to utter thoughtlessly.

"Unweighed custom makes them clack out anything."—Feltham: *Resolves*.

*II. Commerce: (See extract.)

"To clack wool is to cut off the sheep's mark, which makes it weigh lighter . . ."—Jacob: *Law Dict.*

clăck, *clakke, s., a. & adv. [Fr. *claque*=a clap; M. H. Ger. *klac*=a crack. Cf. Welsh *clec*=a crack, a gossip; *cleca*=to clack, to gossip; Dut. *klak*=a crack.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* Anything which makes a sharp, sudden noise; the noise itself.

*2. Figuratively:

(1) The tongue.

"You set each gossip's clack a-going."—Smart.

(2) Chatter, idle and incessant talk.

"But still his tongue ran on,

And with its everlasting clack,

Set all men's ears upon the rack." Butler: *Hudibras*.

II. Machinery:

1. The clapper of a mill. [CLAPPER.]

"Clappe or clakke of a mille. *Tarantara batillus*."—Prompt. Parv.

"Tongue like a clacke."—Sophister, 1639.

2. A ball-valve connected with the boiler of a locomotive. [BALL-VALVE.]

3. A kind of small windmill set on the top of a pole to turn and clap on a board for the purpose of frightening away birds.

4. A device in grain-mills for ringing a bell when more grain is required to feed the hopper. (Knight.)

B. As adj.: (See the compounds)

***C. As adv.:** Exactly, to the minute.

"If that had fallen in clack."—North: *Examen*, p. 635. (Davies.)

clack-box, s.

Machinery:

(1) A ball-valve chamber attached to the boiler of a locomotive to prevent the efflux of water in the feed-pipe.

(2) The chamber of a clack-valve (Knight.)

***clack-dish, s.** A basin or dish with a movable lid, by moving which a clacking noise was made by beggars for the purpose of attracting attention. It was also called a *clap-dish*.

"Lucio. Who? not the duke? yes, your beggar of fifty;—and his use was, to put a ducat in her clack-dish . . ."—Shakesp.: *Meas. for Meas.*, iii. 2.

clack-door, s.

Mach.: The aperture through which the clack is fixed or removed. (Knight.)

clack-goose, clack-goose, s.

Zoöl.: [BARNACLE-GOOSE.] [CLAIR (2), s.]

clack-mill, s. The same as CLACK, s., II. 3

clack-seats, s. pl.

Mach.: Two recesses in each pump of a locomotive engine. They are designed for the clocks to fit into. (Weale.)

clack-valve, s.

Mach.: A valve hinged to one edge, opened by the passing current, and clacking back on its seat by gravity. (Knight.)

clăck'-ër, s. [Eng. *clack*; -er.]

1. One who or that which clacks.

2. The clack or clapper of a mill.

3. A rattle to frighten away birds.

***clăck'-ët, s.** [Fr. *claquet*.] A clacker to frighten birds. (Cotgrave.)

clăck'-îng, pr. par., a & s. [CLACK, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.:* The act of making or causing a sharp, sudden noise. clack.

*2. *Fig.:* Chattering, gossiping, idle and incessant talk.

"Anything rather than to weary the world with his foolish clacking."—Bp. Hall: *Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, § 19.

clăd, *cladde, v. t. & pa. par. [CLOTHE.]

***A. As verb of the form clad:** To clothe.

"Shall I clad me like a countr maid?"—Greene *James IV.*, iii. 3.

B. As pa. par. or particip. adj.: Clothod, dressed, covered, invested.

***clăd'-dër, s.** [Etymol. unknown.] Some term of disparagement, the exact meaning of which is unknown.

"Two Inns of Court men.—Yes, what then?—Known cladders

Through all the town.—Cladders?—Yes, catholic

lovers,

From country madams to your glover's wife

Or laundress. City Match. (Nares.)

clăd-en-chy'-ma, s. [Gr. *kladion*=a twig, and

enchyma=an infusion.]

Bot.: Tissue composed of branching cells, as in some hairs. (Ogilvie.)

clă-dî-üm, s. [From Gr. *kladion*, dimin. of

klados=a twig, a branch.]

Bot.: Twig-rush, a genus of plants, order Cyperaceæ. The spikelets are one or two-flowered, the glumes 5-6, imbricated, the lower ones empty and smaller.

clă-dî-üs, s. [Gr. *kladion*, dimin. of *klados*=a branch.]

Entom.: A genus of Hymenopterous insects, family Tenthredinidæ. They have nine-jointed antennæ about as long as the body, and with one side of them pectinate in the males.

clăd-ô-căr'-pî, s. pl. [From Gr. *klados*=a branch, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: A section of mosses in which the fruit grows from the extremity of short lateral branchlets, instead of being truly lateral. Examples, *Sphagnum*, *Fissidens*, &c.

clăd-ô-căr'-poûs, a. [Gr. *klados*=a twig, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: Applied to certain cryptogamic plants, whose fruit is not truly lateral, but terminates in short lateral branchlets. (Ogilvie.)

clă-dô'-gër-a, s. [From Gr. *klados*=a branch, and *keras*=a horn.]

Zoöl.: An order of Crustacea, sub-class Entomostraca, section Branchiopoda. There are two pairs of antennæ, the larger pair of some considerable size, and branched (see etym.). These are used for swimming. The head is distinct. The body is inclosed within a bivalve carapace. *Daphnia pulex* is an example of the order. [DAPHNIA.] None have been found fossil.

clă-dô-dë-i, s. pl. [Gr. *kladodes*=having many branches; *klados*=a branch, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Bot.: A series of Lichens, Family Lichenaceæ. It is divided into *Bæomyces*, *Cladoniea*, and *Stereocaulus* (q. v.).

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel. del.

clā-dō'-dī-ūm, s. [From Gr. *kladōdēs*=having many branches; *klados*=a branch, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Bot.: The name given by Von Martius to a kind of branch resembling a leaf both in its form and its coloring. A familiar example is the Butcher's-broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*), in which it is *cladodia* and not leaves from the median line of which rise the small flowers. [BUTCHER'S-BROOM.]

clā-dō'-dūs, s. [From Gr. *klados*=a branch, and *odous*=tooth.]

Palæont.: An obscure genus of fossil placoid fishes founded by Agassiz. Teeth belonging to it are found in the Devonian and Carboniferous rocks. They are shaped like a central cone, with smaller secondary ones. The structure is called HYBODONT (q. v.). (Nicholson.)

clā-dō'-dys-trō'-phī-a, s. [From Gr. *klados*=a branch; *dys*, implying something bad; and *strophos*=a turning.]

Bot.: A morbid affection to which oaks and other trees are liable when old and imperfectly nourished. It causes the tops to wither earlier than the inferior branches.

clā-dō'-nī-a, s. [Gr. *kladōn*, dimin. of *klados*=a branch.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichenaceæ, family Lecideidæ. The thallus is foliaceous or crust-like, the first globose or button-shaped, produced at the extremity of a cup-shaped process often scarlet in hue. *Cladonia rangiferina* is the Reindeer "Moss," which would more accurately have been called the Reindeer Lichen. [REINDEER.] *C. pyxidata* has been prescribed in whooping-cough. *C. sanguinea*, a native of Brazil, is there rubbed down with sugar and water and prescribed in the aphthæ of infants.

clā-dōn'-īc, a. [From Mod. Lat. *cladonia*, and Eng. suff. -ic.]

cladonic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{18}O_7$, an acid obtained from *Cladonia rangifera*. It melts at 175°, and yields by dry distillation beta orcin. It is isomeric with usnic acid.

clā-dō'-nī-ē-i, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *cladonia* (q. v.), and mas. pl. suff. -ei.]

Bot.: A tribe of Lichens, belonging to the series Cladodei.

clā-dōph'-ōr-a, s. [From Gr. *klados*=a branch, and *phoros*=a bearing. Named from the branched habits of the attached filaments.]

Bot.: A genus of Confervoid Algæ. *Cladophora glomerata* and *crispata*, if really distinct, are two species making long skein-like green expanses of connected filaments frequently seen in fresh or brackish water, while *C. rupestris*, *lætevirens*, &c., marine forms, are often seen in masses on the seashore. (Griff. & Henfrey.)

clād-ōp-tō'-sis, s. [From Gr. *klados*=a branch, and *ptōsis*=falling.]

Bot.: A morbid affection of oaks, willows, and other trees, causing dead branches to snap off with a cup-shaped scar of very regular form.

clā-dō-spōr'-i-ūm, s. [From Gr. *klados*=a branch, and *spora*=seed.]

Botany: A genus of fungals, order Hyphomycetes; sub-order, Dematiei. It contains molds with naked spores. *Cherbarum* is found here and abroad in fruit as olive-patches interspersed with green. It is found on decaying substances. The round black spots often seen on apple-trees, pear-trees, and hawthorns, are produced by *C. dendriticum*. *C. depressum* grows on living leaves of Angelica, *C. brachormium* on those of Fumitory, and there are other species.

***claff**, s. [CLEAVE.] Cleft, or part of a tree where the branches separate.

"There, in the claff
O' branchy oak, far frae the tread o' man,
The ring-dove has her nest, unsocial bird!"

Thomson: Seasons, p. 43.

claf-fie, a. & s. [CLEAVE.]

1. **As adj.**: Disordered: as *claffie hair*, disheveled hair; perhaps as having one lock or tuft separated from another.

2. **As subst.**: A slattern, a slut.

clāg, s. [A. S. *clæg*=clay.] [CLOG.]

*1. A clot or lump of dirt.

2. An encumbrance on an estate.

"An' handed down frae sire to son,
But clag or claim, for ages past."

Ramsay: Poems, ii. 544.

3. A charge, a reproach.

"He was a man without a clag."

Ritson: S. Songs, i. 271.

clāg, v. t. & i. [CLOG.]

1. **Transitive**:

1. To form into clots or lumps, to stick or adhere as dirt.

*2. To load or clog with mud or dirt.

"The gown and hoiss in clay that claggit was,
The hud heklyt, and maid him for to pass."

Wallace: vi. 452, MS.

II. **Intrans.**: To stick or adhere.

†**clāg'-gŷ**, a. [Eng. *clag*; -y.] Sticky, adhesive, forming into clots or lumps.

claik (1), s. [CLOCK, v.]

1. **Lit.**: The noise made by a hen.

2. **Fig.**: An idle or false report.

"And sure, if that's nae sae, the country's fu'

Wi' lees, and claiks, about young Ket and you."

Morison: Poems, p. 187.

claik (2), **clack**, ***clak**, s. [Etym. doubtful, perhaps the same as *clack* (1), s.] A bird, the Bernicle-goose.

"Restis now to speik of the geis generit of the see namit *clakis*."—Bellend: Deser. Alb., c. 14.

claik-goose, s. [BERNICLE-GOOSE.] (Holland: Camden, ii. 48.)

clāik'-rie, s. [Scotch *clai*k=Eng. *clack*, and suff. -rie=-ry.] Tatling, gossiping.

clāim, ***clame**, ***clayme**, ***cleymen**, v. i. & t. [O. Fr. *clamer*, *claimer*, *cleimer*=to call or cry out; Ital. *clamare*; Port. *clamar*, from Lat. *clamo*.]

A. **Intransitive**:

*1. To cry aloud.

"Upon the, lady, I *clayme* for helpe."—Palsgrave.

2. To demand as a right or as a due; to call for anything authoritatively; to assert a claim.

"We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority, . . ."—Locke.

B. **Transitive**:

*1. To call, to name.

2. To demand as a right or as a due, to require authoritatively.

"We *clayme* this our heritage."—Langtoft, p. 185.

"Claiming respect, yet waving state,
That marks the daughters of the great."

Scott; Rokeby, v. 25.

3. To seek for, not as a right or as a due, but as promised or assured.

"I *claim* the promise of her heavenly picture."

Shakespeare.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *ask* or *ask for*, to *claim*, and to *demand*. "Ask, in the sense of *beg*, is confined to the expression of wishes upon the part of the *asker* without involving any obligation on the part of the person *asked*; all granted in this case is voluntary or complied with as a favor; but *ask for*, in the sense here taken, is involuntary, and springs from the forms and distinctions of society . . . To *ask for* denotes simply the expressed wish to have what is considered as due; to *claim* is to assert a right or to make it known; to *demand* is to insist on having without the liberty of a refusal . . . *Asking for* supposes a right not questionable; *claim* supposes a right hitherto unacknowledged; *demand* supposes either a disputed right [not always] or the absence of all right, and the simple determination to have." (Crabb: Eng. Synon.)

clāim, ***clame**, ***clayme**, s. [O. Fr. *claim*; Low Lat. *clameum*, from Lat. *clamo*=to call or cry out.]

I. **Ordinary Language**:

*1. A cry, an appeal for help.

"No man answered to my *clame*."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 11.

2. A demand for anything as one's due or right.

(1) Absolutely.

"Chalounge or *clayme*. Vendicacio."—Prompt. Parv.

(2) With the prep. *to* before the thing claimed.

" . . . had as good a *claim* to royalty, as these."—Locke.

(3) With the prep. *upon* or *on* before the name of any person from whom anything is claimed.

" . . . submitting to a master who hath no immediate *claim upon* him, rather than to another who hath already revived several *claims upon* him."—Swift.

3. That which is claimed; as a miner's claim.

II. **Law**: The challenge of a title or right to anything in the possession of another.

"A demand of anything that is in the possession of another, or at the least out of his own; as *claim* by charter, *claim* by descent."—Cowel.

¶ To lay *claim to* (or *for*), to make *claim to*: To claim, to assert one's claim or right to.

¶ For the difference between *claim* and *pretension* see PRETENSION.

For the difference between *claim* and *right* see RIGHT.

clāim'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *claim*; -able.] Capable of being, or liable to be, claimed.

clāim'-ant, s. & a. [O. Fr. *clamant*, pr. par. of *clamer*=to claim.]

A. **As subst.**: One who claims or demands; one who asserts his right or title to anything in the possession of another.

"Among those *claimants* three stood preëminent, . . ."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiii.

¶ Especially applied to a person who, asserting himself to be Sir Roger Tichborne, who was believed to have been lost at sea in 1854, claimed the English title and estates, of the annual value of from \$150,000 to \$250,000, but who was nonsuited on 6th March, 1872, and on 28th February, 1874, after a trial lasting 188 days, was sentenced for perjury to fourteen years' imprisonment with hard labor.

†B. **As adj.**: Claiming or demanding anything in the possession of another.

clāimed, pa. par. or a. [CLAIM, v.]

†**clāim'-ēr**, s. [Eng. *claim*; -er.] One who claims or demands; a claimant.

" . . . an agreement was made, and the value of the ground paid to the *claimer*."—Sir W. Temple: Introduction to the History of England, p. 296.

clāim'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CLAIM, v.]

A. & B. **As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

C. **As subst.**: The act of laying claim to, or demanding anything.

†**clāim'-lēss**, a. [Eng. *claim*; -less.] Devoid of a claim or title to anything.

***clāir**, ***clāire**, a. [CLEAR.]

claire-cole, **clear-cole**, s. [Fr. *clair*=clear; *cole*=glue, size.]

1. **Painting**: A preparation of size, put over any absorbent surface to prevent the absorption of the paint.

2. **Gilding**: A coat of size laid on to receive the gold-leaf.

***clāir**, v. t. [CLEAR.] To beat, to maltreat.

"Yell, knave, acknowledge thy offence,
Or I grow crabbed, and so *clair* thee."

Polwart: Watson's Coll., iii. 3.

***clair-shach**, ***clair-sho**, ***clair-shoe**, ***clare-schaw**, ***cler-schew**, s. [Gael. *clarseach*.] A kind of harp.

"They delight much in music, but chiefly in harpes and *clairshoes* of their owne fashion. The strings of the *clairshoes* are made of brasse wire, and the strings of the harps, of sinews."—Montipennie: Scot. Chron., pp. 5, 6.

clāir-vōy'-ānce, s. [Fr.] [CLAIRVOYANT.] A faculty of power claimed to be possessed by some persons while under the influence of mesmerism. By it the clairvoyant claims to be able to see mentally things concealed from sight, to see and describe things happening at a distance, and to discover things hidden from sight.

clāir-vōy'-ant (mas.), **clāir-vōy'-ante** (fem.), a. & s. [Fr. *clair*=clear; *voyant*=seeing; pr. par. of *voir*=to see.]

A. **As adj.**: Of or pertaining to clairvoyance; claiming to be possessed of second sight.

B. **As subst.**: One who is possessed of, or claims to possess, the faculty of clairvoyance.

"'Well—stay—let me see,' said Mr. Snell, like a docile *clairvoyante*, who would really not make a mistake if she could help it."—Silas Marner, ch. viii.

claise, **claes**, **clase**, s. [CLOTHES.]

clāith'-īng, pr. par. & s. [CLOTHING.]

clām (1), v. t. & i. [A. S. *clæmian*; Icel. *kleima*=to smear; O. H. Ger. *kleimjan*, *chleimen*=to de file.]

A. **Trans.**: To smear, defile, or clog with any clammy substance.

"He . . . made clay of the spitting and *clammyde* clay on his eyen."—Wycliffe: Select Works, ii. 93.

B. **Intrans.**: To be sticky or clammy; to stick, to adhere.

"A chilling sweat, a damp of jealousy,
Hangs on my brows, and *clams* upon my limbs."

Dryden: Amphitryon.

clām (2), v. i. & t. [CLEM.]

A. **Intrans.**: To starve, to be famished, to pine away.

B. **Trans.**: To starve.

clām (3), v. t. & i. [Fr. *clamer*; Lat. *clamo*=to cry out, to make a noise.] [CLAMOR.]

A. **Trans.**: To cause a loud clang or crash.

B. **Intrans.**: To give out a loud noise or crash.

clam (4), **clau**m, v. i. [GLAUM, v.] To grope or grasp ineffectually.

"I had not—lain long in that posture, when I felt, as I thought, a hand *claming* over the bed-clothes . . ."—The Steam-boat, p. 301.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*clām, pret. of v. [CLIMB.]

"Hit clam vche a clyffe cubites fyftene."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 405.

*clām, *clāum, a. [Dan. klām; Ger. klamm.]

1. Lit.: Clammy, sticky.

"Clam or cleymous. Glutinosus, viscosus."—Prompt. Parv.

2. Fig.: Ensnaring, enslaving.

"In vile and clam coveitise of men."—Wycliffe. Select Works, iii. 29.

clām (1), s. [Dan. klām; Ger. klamm.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A sticky or glutinous lump.

†2. Clamminess.

"The clam of death."—Carlyle: French Rev., pt. i, bk. v., ch. 5.

II. Brick-making: A kind of rough brick-kiln.

clām (2), s. & a. [An abbreviation of Eng. clamp (2), the name being given from the tenacity with which the animals cling to the rocks.]

A. As substantive:

1. Carpentry:

(1) A vise, a clamp.

(2) A pair of pincers used by shipbuilders.

2. Zool.: The popular name of a bivalvular edible mollusk, the species best known in this country being the long clam (*Mya arenaria*), the round clam (*Venus mercenaria*), and the sea or hen clam (*Spisula solidissima*). [CLAM-SHELL.]

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the shell described under the subjoined compound.

clam-bake, s. An out-of-door junketing at which the principal object aimed at by the participators is the enjoyment derived from the baking and eating of clams. Clam-bakes are held in aid of both social and political interests.

clam-chowder, s. A popular American dish of food, variously prepared in different places, but uniformly having clams as the principal ingredient.

clam-shell, s. The English name of the bivalve shells belonging to the molluscan genus Tridacna, and specially of the *Tridacna gigas*. The species just named sometimes measure two feet across, and a pair of valves which weigh upward of 500 lbs. are used as a receptacle for "holy water" in the church of St. Sulpice, Paris. The animal weighs twenty or more pounds, and is eatable. (Woodward, &c.)

clām (3), s. [An abbreviation of clamor (q. v.).]

Bell-ringing: A loud crash caused by ringing all the bells at once.

*clām'-aŋce, s. [Low Latin clamantia.] The urgency of any case; either—

(1) As having a powerful plea of necessity; or
(2) As being so aggravated as to clamor, call, or cry for vengeance, with tacit reference to Gen. iv.

"Philip for he suld haf grantise
Mad Richard a quite clamance."

Langtoft, p. 186.

clām'-ant, a. [CLAIMANT.] Crying or begging earnestly, clamoring.

"Instant o'er his shivering thought
Comes winter unprovided, and a train
Of clamant children dear."

Thomson: Autumn, ver. 349.

clām'-ā-tion, s. [Lat. clamatio, from clamo=to cry out.] The act of crying aloud, a cry.

"Their iterated clamations."—Sir T. Browne.

clām'-a-tör'-ēs, s. pl. [Lat. clamatores, pl. of clamator=a bawler, a noisy declaimer.]

Ornith.: A name sometimes given to a sub-order of rasorial birds, called also GALLINACEI (q. v.).

*clambe, pret. of v. [CLIMB.]

"Scho clambe up to the walle one night."—Perceval, l. 228.

clām'-bēr, *clam-er, *clameryn, *clam-mer, v. i. & t. [Icel. klamba=to clamp, to pinch together; Ger. klammern=to clamp, to clasp; Dan. klamre=to grasp, to gripe firmly. (Skeat.)]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To climb up any steep or difficult place with hands and feet.

2. To creep, to grow by clinging.

"And the creeping mosses and clambering weeds."

Tennyson: The Dying Swan, 3.

*II. Fig.: To rise up precipitously.

"As alle the clamberande clyffes hade clatered on hepes."—Sir Gawaine, l. 721.

B. Trans.: To climb or creep over with difficulty, or with one's hands and feet.

"The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him."

Shakesp.: Coriol., ii. 1.

†clām'-bēr, s. [CLAMBER, v.] The act of clambering or climbing.

clām'-bēred, clam-bred, pa. par. or a. [CLAMBER, v.]

"Among the castel camelez clambred so thik."

Sir Gawaine, 801.

clām'-bēr-ēr, s. [Eng. clamber, -er.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who clambers or climbs.

*2. Bot.: A book-name for a plant.

(1) Sing.: The Traveler's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba*. The same as Climber. (Parkinson.)

(2) Pl.: A name for Creepers in general. (Parkinson.)

"Upright Clamberers, or Virgin's bower, is also a kinde of Clematis."—Gerard: Herbal (ed. 1633), p. 888.

clāmb'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. clambus (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera, sub-order Pentamera.

clāmb'-ūs, s. [From Gr. klambos=mutilated.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, the typical one of the family Clambidæ. (Sharpe.)

*clāme, s. [O. Fr. claim, clam.] [CLAIM.] A cry.

"I knockt, but no man answered me by name;

I cald, but no man answered to my clame."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 11.

*clāme, v. i. [CLAIM.]

1. To cry out, to call, to name.

"Nor all, that else through all the world is named
To all the heathen gods, might like to this be clamed."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 30.

2. To claim.

*clāmed, pa. par. or a. [CLAIMED.]

clamehewit, claw-my-hewit, s. [Etym. doubtful. Jamieson suggests claw my hewit=claw my head.]

1. A stroke, a drubbing.

2. A misfortune.

*clām'-ent, a. [Fr. clamant; Lat. clamans, pr. par. of clamo=to cry out.]

1. Lit.: Crying aloud.

2. Fig.: Aggravated, calling for vengeance.

"... if we had done nothing amiss—at least nothing of that hateful nature, and horrid heinousness as indispensably—calls for a clear and continued testimony against the clamant wickedness thereof."—M' Ward: Contendings, p. 2.

clām'-jām'-phrie, clan-jam-frie, s. [Jamieson suggests clam-gentry, a term applied to the pilgrims who wore clam or scallop-shells in their caps.]

1. A term used to denote low worthless people, or those who are viewed in this light. (Scotch.)

2. Frequently used to denote the purse-proud vulgar, who affect airs of state to those whom they consider as now far below themselves in rank, viewing them as mere canaille; although not including the idea of moral turpitude. (Scotch.) In this sense it conveys nearly the same idea with Eng. trumpery, when contemptuously applied to persons.

3. Clamjamfry is used in Teviotdale, Scotland, in the sense of trumpery.

4. Nonsensical talk. (West of Fife.)

*clāmedd, pa. par. [CLAM (1), v.]

The sprigs were all daubed with lime, and the birds clammed and taken."—L'Estrange.

†clām'-mī-lŷ, adv. [Eng. clammy; -ly.] In a clammy, sticky manner.

clām'-mī-nēss, s. [Eng. clammy; -ness.] The quality or state of being clammy or sticky; viscosity, stickiness, tenacity. (Moxon.)

clām'-mīng (1), a. & s. [CLAM (1), s.]

A. As adj.: Clammy, sticky, adhesive, clogging.

B. As subst.: The act of sticking to, or of rendering clammy or sticky.

clām'-mīng (2), s. [CLAM (3), v.]

Bell-ringing: The act of ringing a peal of bells all at once.

"Clamming is when each concord strikes together, which being done true, the eight will strike but as four bells, and make a melodious harmony."—School of Recreation, 1684.

clām'-mīng (3), a. [An abbreviation of clamping (?).] Designed for clamping (?).

clamping-machine, s. A machine in which an engraved and hardened die or intaglio is made to rotate in contact with a soft steel "mill" so as to deliver upon the former a cameo impression.

*clām'-mish, a. [Eng. clam; -ish.] Rather clammy or sticky.

*clām'-mish-nēss, s. [Eng. clammy; -ness.] The quality or state of being clammy; clamminess.

clām'-mŷ, a. [A. S. clām=clay, a plaster; -y.]

1. Sticky, viscous, tenacious, adhesive.

"Bodies clammy and cleaving, have an appetite, at once, to follow another body, and to hold to themselves."—Bacon.

2. Said of the perspiration or of a vapor. Thick and heavy.

"Cold sweat, in clammy drops his limbs o'erspread."—Dryden.

clām'-ōr, s. [O. Fr. clamur, clamor, from Lat. clamor=a crying out; clamo=to cry out.]

I. Literally:

1. An outcry; a loud and continuous shouting or calling out.

"Revoke thy doom,
Or while I can vent clamor from my throat,
I'll tell thee, thou do'st evil."

Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

2. Any loud and continuous noise, a noise, an uproar.

"Here the loud Arno's boist'rous clamors cease."

Addison.

II. Figuratively:

1. A continued and loud expression of dissatisfaction or discontent; a popular outcry.

"The consequence was, as might have been expected, a violent clamor . . ."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiii.

*2. A report, talk.

"Thus the coman clamor is."—Gower, i. 21.

† For the difference between clamor and noise, see NOISE.

clām'-ōr, v. t. & i. [CLAMOR, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

†1. To utter loudly and earnestly.

"Clamored their piteous prayer incessantly,
'Give us, O Lord, this day our daily bread!'"
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; The Poet's Tale (The Merry Birds of Killingworth).

*2. To address or salute with loud cries or noise.

*3. To stun with any loud noise.

"Let them not come in multitudes, or in a tribunitious manner; for that is to clamor counsels, not to inform them."—Bacon: Essays.

II. Bell-ringing: To pull all the bells of a peal at once, so as to cause a general clang or crash. Also called firing. [CLAM.]

"When bells are at the height, in order to cease them, the repetition of the strokes becomes much quicker than before; this is called clamoring them."—Bp. Warburton.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To cry out loudly and earnestly, to beg, to pray for.

"And being lost perhaps, and wand'ring wide,
Might be supposed to clamor for a guide."

Cowper: Needless Alarm.

2. To be noisy or clamorous.

"The crowd which filled the court laughed and clamored."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xx.

II. Fig.: To seek or beg for importunately.

"It was painful to hear member after member talking wild nonsense about his own losses, and clamoring for an estate, . . ."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.

clām'-ōr-ēr, s. [Eng. clamor; -er.] One who clamors. (Archbishop Hart.)

clām'-ōr-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CLAMOR, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As subst.: The act of calling or crying out; a clamor.

clām'-ōr-ōūs, a. [Low Lat. clamorosus; O. Fr. clamoreux, from Lat. clamor=a calling out; clamo=to call or cry out.]

I. Literally:

1. Calling or crying out loudly; vociferating, noisy.

"Untaught to fear or fly, he hears the sounds
Of shouting hunters and of clamorous hounds."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxi. 680.

2. Causing or accompanied by a noise.

"He kissed her lips
With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting
All the church echoed."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

II. Fig.: Demanding or claiming anything earnestly and noisily.

"The law grown clamorous, though silent long,
Arraigns him—charges him with every wrong."

Cowper: Truth, 261.

† For the difference between clamorous and loud, see LOUD.

clām'-ōr-ōūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. clamorous; -ly.] In a clamorous or noisy manner; loudly, noisily. (Browne.)

clām'-ōr-ōūs-nēss, s. [Eng. clamorous; -ness.] The state or quality of being clamorous or noisy; loud talking or clamor.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -tion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, del.

clāmp (1), *s.* [Dut. *klamp*; Ger. *klampe*; Sw. *klamp*=a clamp, a cleat; Dut. *klampa*; Dan. *klampe*=to clamp, to fasten tightly; Icel. *klömbr*=a vise; Dan. *klemme*; Sw. *klämma*; Ger. *klemmen*=to pinch, to squeeze.]

1. *Carp.*: A piece of wood joined to another as an addition of strength.

2. *Brick-making*: A quantity of bricks laid up for burning, a space being left between each brick for the fire to ascend.

"To burn a *clamp* of brick of sixteen thousand, they allow seven ton of coals."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

3. *Mining*: A pile of ore laid for roasting.

4. *Joinery*:

(1) A frame with two tightening screws to hold two portions of an article temporarily together.

(2) A back batten indented or attached crosswise to unite several boards and keep them from warping. It is called also a key.

5. *Shipbuilding*: The internal planking of a ship under the shelf on which the deck-beams rest. In ships of war, the clamp is the planking above the ports, while that below them is called the spirketing.

6. *Ordnance*: One of the hinged plates over the trunnions of a gun, usually called cap-squares.

7. *Mach.*: One of a pair of movable cheeks of lead or copper covering the jaws of a vise so as to enable it to grasp anything without bruising it.

8. *Saddlery*: [SEWING-CLAMP, STITCHING-CLAMP.]

clamp-irons, *s. pl.* Irons fastened at the ends of fires to prevent the fuel from falling.

clamp-kiln, *s.* A kiln built of sods for burning lime.

clamp-nails, *s. pl.* Large-headed stout nails used to fasten the clamps in ships.

clamp-screw, *s.* A joiner's implement, on the bench or to be attached to the work, for holding work to a table, or two pieces together.

clamp-shoes, *s. pl.* Heavy shoes worn by laborers for rough work. (*Nuttall*.)

clāmp (2), *s.* [CLUMP.] A heavy footstep or tread.

"Wi' waefu' tacketts i' the soals
O' broggs, whilk on my body tramp,
And wound like death at ilka *clāmp*?"
Fergusson: Poems, ii. 68-9.

clāmp, *v. t.* [CLAMP, *s.*]

I. *Literally*:

1. To unite, fasten, or join together by means of a clamp.

2. To strengthen a piece of board by fixing a piece to the ends across the grain.

3. To patch, to make or mend in a clumsy manner.

*II. *Fig.*: Industriously to patch up accusations.

¶ To *clamp up*: The same as CLAMPER, *v.* (q. v.)

clāmp-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *clamp*; -er.]

I. *Literally*:

1. A clamp.

2. An iron instrument with points or prongs fixed to the boots to enable a person to walk on ice. It is sometimes called an ice-creeper.

3. A piece, properly of some metallic substance, with which a vessel is mended; also, that which is thus patched up.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. Used as to arguments formerly answered.

"They bring to Christ's grave, or such a meeting as this, a number of old *clampers*, pat [patched?] and clouted arguments, . . ."—*Bruce: Lectures*, &c., pp. 27-8.

2. A patched up handle for crimination.

"Nowe he supposed he had done with his adversaries for ever: but his adversaries were restless, and so found out a new *clammer* upon this occasion."—*Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood*, p. 61.

***clāmp-ēr**, ***clamp-ar**, *v. i.* [CLAMPER, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To patch, to make or mend in a clumsy manner; to put together clumsily. (*Ascham*.) [CLAMP UP.]

2. *Fig.*: To patch up false accusations.

"Sr. James Areskin also perceaving he prevayled nothing by *clammeringe* with the bishopp of Clogher, he desyred to be reconciled to the bishopp."—*Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood*, p. 71.

***clāmp-ēr-īng**, ***clāmp-rīng**, *pr. par. & s.* [CLAMPER, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.*: Recrimination, abuse.

" . . . their own divisions, of which his *clampring* had been a principal nurs."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. v.

clāmp-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLAMP, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of fastening or uniting by means of a clamp.

clām'-pō-niēr, *s.* [Fr. *clamponnier*.] A long, loose-jointed horse. (*Nuttall*.)

clāms, *s.* [CLAM.]

1. A kind of pincers or forceps used to pull up weeds, &c.

2. A sort of strong pincers used by shipwrights for drawing large nails.

3. Pincers of iron used for castrating horses, bulls, &c.

4. A kind of vise, generally made of wood, used by artificers of different classes for holding anything fast.

5. The instrument, resembling a forceps, employed in weighing gold.

"The brightest gold that e'er I saw

Was grippit in the *clams*."

Shirrefs: Poems, p. 360.

clān, ***clach-in** (*ch* guttural), ***clahynnhe**, *s.* [Gael. *clann*=offspring, descendants; Ir. *cland*, *clann*=children, a clan.]

1. A tribe or number of families, bearing the same surname, claiming to be descended from the same ancestor, and united under a chieftain representing that ancestor. The clan system is essentially the same as that existing among the Arabs, the Tartars, and tribes similarly situated. The clan system was said to have sprung up in Scotland about 1008, while Malcolm II. was reigning, but it may have been of greater antiquity. In the Act 20 Geo. II. c. 43, passed in 1747, the legal authority of the chiefs over their followers was abolished as a punishment for the part which the former had taken in the insurrection which ended in 1745 at Culloden. While the clans flourished they were divided into two, the clans of the borders and those of the highlands.

*2. Any number of persons united in a common cause.

"They around the flag
Of each his faction, in their several *clans*,
Swarm populous, unnumbered."

Milton: P. L., ii. 901.

*3. A body or sect of persons, a clique (used in contempt).

"Each bumpkin of the *clan*,
Instead of paying what he owes,
Will cheat him if he can."

Cowper: The Yearly Distress.

†**clān**, *v. t.* [CLAN, *s.*] To join or band together for a common purpose. (*Marvel: Rehearsal Transposed*.)

***clān'-cū-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *clancularius*.] Clandestine, secret, obscure.

"Let us withdraw all supplies from our lusts, and not by any secret reserved affection give them *clancular* aids to maintain their rebellion."—*Decay of Piety*.

***clān'-cū-lar-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *clancular*; -ly.] In a clandestine or secret manner.

"Judgments should not be administered *clancularly*, in dark corners, . . ."—*Barrow: Sermon*, ii. xx.

clān-dēs-tī-nā, *s.* [Lat., fem. of *clandestinus*=secret, hidden.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of plants, order Orobanchaceæ.

2. *Chem.*: A crystalline substance extracted by ether from the flowers of *Clandestina rectiflora*, a plant growing in the lower Pyrenees. It is insoluble in water and dilute acids, but is soluble in alcohol and in ether.

clān-dēs-tīne, *a.* [Fr. *clandestin*; Lat. *clandestinus*=clandestine, secret; which Skeat suggests is for *clam-dies-tinus*=hidden from daylight: *clam*=secretly.] Secret, hidden, private, underground; kept back from public view or knowledge for a bad purpose.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *clandestine* and *secret*: "*Clandestine* expresses more than *secret*. To do a thing *clandestinely* is to elude observation; to do a thing *secretly* is to do it without the knowledge of any one: what is *clandestine* is unallowed, which is not necessarily the case with what is *secret*. With the *clandestine* must be a mixture of art; with *secrecy*, caution and management are requisite: a *clandestine* marriage is effected by a studied plan to escape notice; a *secret* marriage is conducted by the forbearance of all communication." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

clān-dēs-tīne-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *clandestine*; -ly.] In a clandestine manner, secretly, privately, not openly.

clān-dēs-tīne-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *clandestine*; -ness.] The quality of being clandestine; secrecy, privacy, concealment.

***clān-dēs-tīn'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *clandestinus*=clandestine.] Clandestineness, secrecy, concealment.

"Clandestinity and disparity do not void a marriage, but only make the proof more difficult."—*Ep. Stillfleet: Miscell. Speech* in 1682, p. 87.

clāng, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *clangō*=to make a loud noise; Gr. *klangē*=a clang or loud noise; *klazō*=to clash, to clang, to make a loud noise.]

A. *Trans.*: To strike together so as to cause a clang or sharp ringing sound.

"The fierce Curetes . . . trod tumultuous
Their mystic dance, and clanged their sounding arms."
Prior: First Hymn of Callimachus.

B. *Intrans.*: To emit a sharp ringing sound.

clāng, *s.* [CLANG, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A sharp, clear ringing noise, as of two pieces of metal struck sharply together.

"The vale with loud applauses rang,
The Ladies' Rock sent back the *clang*."

Scott: The Lady of the Lake, v. 24.

2. *Music*:

(1) Timbre, quality of tone.

(2) The peculiar singing noise or din produced by the clash of metals or the blast of loud wind instruments. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

clāng, *pret. of v.* [CLING.]

clāng'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLANG, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: A sharp ringing noise, a clang.

"And sitting muffled in dark leaves, you hear
The windy *clanging* of the minster clock."

Tennyson: The Gardener's Daughter.

clāng'-ōr, *s.* [Fr. *clangeur*; Lat. *clangor*=a noise.] A sharp ringing sound, a clang.

"As the lengthened *clangors* die,
Slowly opes the iron door!"

Scott: Frederick and Alice.

†**clāng'-ōr**, *v. i.* [CLANGOR, *s.*] To clang.

"At Paris all steeples are *clangoring*."—*Carlyle: French Rev.*, pt. iii., bk. i., ch. 4.

†**clāng'-ōr-ōūs**, *a.* [Low Lat. *clangorosus*, from *clangor*=a noise.] Causing a sharp ringing noise, clanging.

"The *clangorous* hammer is the tongue,

This way, that way, beaten and swung,"

Longfellow: The Golden Legend, ii.

†**clāng'-ōr-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *clangorous*; -ly.] In a clangorous or clanging manner.

***clāng'-ōūs**, *a.* [Fr. *clangeux*.] Causing a clang, clangorous.

"We do not observe the cranes, and birds of long necks, have any musical, but harsh and *clangous* throats."—*Brown*.

clāng'-ū-lā, *s.* [A dimin. subst. from Lat. *clango*=to clang, to resound.]

Ornith.: A genus of natatorial birds, family Anatidae. It contains the Golden-eyes. The most typical one of these, the Common Golden-eye, or Garrot, is called by Yarrell *Fuligula clangula*. *C. albeola* is the Spirit Duck of the fur regions of North America.

clānk, *s.* [Dut. *klank*=a ringing sound.]

1. A sharp ringing sound, as of two pieces of metal struck together.

2. A sharp blow that causes a noise.

"Some ramm'd their noddles wi' a *clank*."

Ramsay: Poems, i. 280.

3. A catch, a hasty hold taken of any object

clānk, *v. t. & i.* [CLANG, *v.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To strike together so as to cause a clank or sharp ringing noise.

" . . . officers and their staffs in full uniform, *clanking* their spurs . . ."—*W. H. Russell: Crimean War*, ch. vi.

*2. To give a sharp stroke.

"He *clanked* Piercy ower the head

A deep wound and a sair."

Minstrelsy: Border, iii. 20, & p. 21.

*3. To throw so as to cause a loud noise.

"Loosing a little Hebrew Bible from his belt and *clanking* it down on the board . . ."—*Melville: MS*, p. 97.

*4. *Reflexively*: To seat one's self hastily, and rather noisily.

"Lat's *clank* oursel' ayont the fire."

Tarras: Poems, p. 130.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To give out a sharp or clanking noise; to sound with a clank.

*2. To sit down in a hurried and noisy way.

"And forthwith then they a' down *clank*."

The Har'st Rig, st. 15.

¶ To *clank down*:

(1) *Trans.*: To throw down with a shrill, sharp noise. (*Scotch*.) (*Melville*.)

(2) *Intrans.*: To sit down in a hurried and noisy way.

clānk'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLANK, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of causing a clank; a clank.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr. rāle. fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

†clānk'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *clank*; -less.] Without a clank; not causing a clanking noise.

"Lo, the spell now works around thee,
And the clankless chain hath bound thee."

Byron: *Manfred*, i. 1.

clān'-nīsh, *a.* [Eng. *clan*; -ish.] United closely together as the members of a clan; of or pertaining to a clan; according to the system or principles of clanship.

"The internal organization of Merv is essentially *clannish*."—*London Daily News*, August 26, 1881.

clān'-nīsh-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *clannish*; -ly.] In a clannish manner; after the manner of a clan.

clān'-nīsh-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *clannish*; -ness.] The quality of being clannish, or united closely together; a disposition to unite as members of a clan.

clān'-ship, *s.* [Eng. *clan*; -ship.] The system or state of clans; the state of being united together as a clan. (*Pennant*.)

clāns'-man, *s.* [Eng. *clan*, and *man*.] One of a clan or family. (*Edin. Rev.*)

clap (1), *clappe, *clappyn, *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *klappa*=to pat, to clap the hands; Sw. *klappa*; Ger. & Dut. *klappen*; Dan. *klappe*; O. H. Ger. *chlafon*; M. H. Ger. *klaffen*=to clap, to strike together.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To strike, to hit.

"Who thrust him in the hollows of his arm,
And clapt him on the hands and on the cheeks
Like one that loved him."—*Tennyson: Dora*.

2. To strike quickly and sharply together, so as to cause a sharp noise.

"And shining soars, and claps her wings above."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. ii., l. 122.

3. To strike the hands together.

(1) In applause, expressive of admiration, pleasure, or approval.

"O clap your hands, all ye people . . ."—*Psalms* xlvii. 1.

(2) In contempt, derision, or disgust.

"All that pass by clap their hands at thee . . ."—*Lam.* ii. 15.

(3) In confirmation of a bargain. [CLAP UP.]

"To clap hands and a bargain."

Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

4. To push or shut with violence.

(1) Absolutely:

"The angry muse thus sings thee forth,
And claps the gate behind thee."
Cowper: On a Mischievous Bull.

(2) With the adverb to:

"Hostess, clap to the doors."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.

5. To apply one thing to another hastily or violently, but without any noise necessarily resulting from the collision.

"If you leave some space empty for the air, then clap your hand upon the mouth of the vessel, . . ."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

6. To place or put hastily or with force.

"Francis, laughing, clapt his hand
On Everard's shoulder, with 'I hold by him.'"
Tennyson: The Epic.

7. To place, to fix, to add.

"Razor-makers generally clap a small bar of Venice steel between two small bars of Flemish steel."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises*.

8. To press down. (Scotch.)

II. Figuratively:

1. To applaud.

"This hand hath made him proud with clapping him."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., v. 5.

2. To add, to apply.

"By having their minds yet in their perfect freedom and indifference, they pursue truth the better, having no bias yet clapped on to mislead them."—*Locke*.

*3. To utter hastily.

"All that thou herest thou shalt telle
And clappe it out as doth a belle."
Gower: C. A., ii. 282.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

*1. To make a loud noise.

"I clappe, I make noyse, as the clapper of a myll."—*Palsgrave*.

*2. To knock loudly.

"This sompnour clapped at the widowes gate."
Chaucer: C. T., 7, 163.

3. To applaud by striking the hands together.

*4. To hit.

"A' would have clapped i' the clout at twelve score."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 2.

†5. To move quickly, to close with a noise or bang.

"Every door flew open

T' admit my entrance, and then clapt behind me,
To bar my going back."—*Dryden*.

6. To lie flat or close.

"A sheep was observed—to be affected with braxy. The wool was not clapped, but the eye was languid."—*Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. Scot.*, iii. 420.

7. To couch, to lie down; generally applied to a hare in regard to its form or seat, and conveying the idea of the purpose of concealment.

8. To stop, to halt.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To chatter, to talk idly and incessantly.

"Jangelyng is whan a man spekith to moche beforn folk and clappith as a mille."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

2. To move briskly or nimbly; to enter upon a thing with alacrity or briskness.

"Come, a song.

Shall we clap into 't roundly, without saying we are hoarse."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 3.

¶ To clap hands:

1. *Lit.*: [CLAP (1), *v.*, A. I. 3.]

*2. *Fig.*: To applaud in any way.

To clap the head: To commend; rather as implying the idea of flattery. (*Scotch*.)

To clap hold of: To seize hastily and violently.

To clap on: To place on or add hastily.

"Clap on more sails."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

To clap to:

1. *Lit.*: [CLAP (1), *v.*, A. I. 4.]

*2. *Fig.*: To enter upon or approach anything with alacrity and briskness. [CLAP (1), *v.*, B. II. 2.]

*To clap up:

I. Transitive:

1. To confirm a bargain; to complete a treaty or agreement hastily.

"There is no way but to clap up a marriage in hugger-mugger."—*Ford: 'Tis Pity*, iii. 1.

2. To shut up or imprison hastily.

II. Intransitive: To enter into an agreement or arrangement. (Ford.)

clāp (2), *v. t.* [CLAP (2), *s.*] To infect with a venereal disease, as with gonorrhœa.

clap-doctor, *s.* One who professes to cure venereal diseases; a quack.

"He was the first clap-doctor that I meet with in history, and a greater man in his age than our celebrated Dr. Wall."—*Tatler*, No. 260.

clāp (1), *clappe, *klap, *s.* [O. Icel. *klapp*; O. H. Ger. *klaph*; M. H. Ger. *klapf*; Sw. & Dan. *klap*.] [CLAP, *v.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A blow, a stroke.

"He fell down at that clap."

Hartshorne: Metrical Tales, p. 322.

¶ Hence the phrases, at a clap, at one clap, in a clap=in an instant, at once.

"Lear. What, fifty of my followers at a clap,
Within a fortnight."

Shakesp.: King Lear, i. 4.

2. A sudden and loud noise, a crash, a bang.

"Clappe or grete dynne; strepitus, clangor."—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. A crash or sudden explosion of thunder.

4. Applause shown by the striking of the hands sharply together.

5. Anything which gives out a sharp noise. [B. 1.]

II. Figuratively:

*1. A sudden misfortune or calamity.

"Many grete mishappes, many hard trauaile,
Haf comen vs hard clappes, when thei gan vs assaile."
Robert de Brunne, p. 175.

*2. Any sudden act or motion.

"Joyne us to mourn with wailfull plaints the deadly wound,
Which fatall clap hath made."
Bryskett: Mourning Muse of Thestylis.

3. Chatter, gossip, idle and incessant talk.

"Stynt thi clappe."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3, 146.

B. Technically:

*1. Machinery:

(1) The clapper of a mill.

"Clappe or clakke of a mylle. *Tarantara, batillus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The heaped happer's ebbing still,
And still the clap plays clatter."

Burns: Address to the Unco Guid.

(2) A flat instrument of iron resembling a box with a tongue and handle used for making proclamation through a town instead of a drum or hand-bell.

¶ Clap and happer: The symbols of investiture in the property of a mill.

"His sasine is null, bearing only the symbol of the tradition of earth and stone, whereas a mill is *distinctum tenementum*, and requires delivery of the clap and happer."—*Fountainhall*, i. 432.

2. Falconry: The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

3. Farriery: A disease in horses, affecting the sinews of the leg.

clap-board, clapboard, *s.*

1. A piece of board, of which one edge is thicker than the other, used for covering the outsides of houses.

2. A stave for a cask.

"Clapboard is a board cut in order to make casks or vessels; which shall contain three feet and two inches at least in length; and for every six ton of beer exported, the same cask, or as good, or two hundred of clapboards, is to be imported."—*Jacob: Law Dict.*

clapboard-gage, *s.*

Carp.: A device used in putting on the weatherboarding of a house so as to leave a uniform width of face to the weather. The gage takes its set from the lower edge of the board last nailed on, and has a stop for the lower edge of the board next above.

clap-board, clapboard, *v. t.* [CLAP-BOARD, *s.*] To line externally with clapboards.

clap-bread, *clapbread, *clapat-bread, *s.* Oatmeal cake clapped or beaten thin and hard.

"The great rack of clapbread hung overhead."—*Mrs Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. iv. (*Davies*.)

clap-dish, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A wooden bowl or dish formerly carried by beggars in general, and originally by lepers; a clack-dish (*q. v.*).

2. *Fig.*: A woman's mouth. (*Greene*.)

¶ To clap a dish at the wrong door: To apply in the wrong quarter.

"He claps his dish at the wrong man's door."—*Ray*.

clap-net, clapnet, *s.* A kind of net for catching birds, constructed so as to clap or fold together quickly and closely.

clap-sill, *s.*

Hydr. Engin.: The sill or bottom part of the frame on which lock-gates shut; a miter-sill; a lock-sill.

clap-trap, *s. & a.*

I. As substantive:

*1. *Lit.*: A device used for applause or clapping in theaters.

2. *Fig.*: Sham or deceitful language used to catch and please the ear, and gain applause; humbug; a trap to catch clapping.

"He indulged them with an endless succession of clap-traps."—*Brougham: Hist. Sketches*. (*Sheridan*.)

II. As adjective:

1. Sham, false, deceptive, unreal.

2. Courting popularity by the use of clap-trap. "But then you are free from the temptation to attempt the unworthy arts of the clap-trap mob-orator."—*Recreations of a Country Parson*, ch. i.

clāp (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *clapoir*.] A venereal disease: gonorrhœa.

clap-er, *s.* [CLAPPER.]

clāpped, *pret. of v.*, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CLAP, *v.*] clāp'-pēr (1), *claper (1), *clapyr, *cleper, *a.* [Eng. *clap*; -er.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

*1. One who claps or applauds by clapping.

*2. A clap-dish or clack-dish.

"Coppe and claper he bare
As he a mesel ware."—*Tristrem*, iii. 80.

*3. The knocker of a door.

4. A clack or apparatus to frighten birds.

"A clapper clapping in a garth,
To scare the birds from fruit."

Tennyson: Princess, ii. 269.

*II. Fig.: A woman's tongue.

B. Technically:

1. Millwork: The clack which strikes the mill-hopper.

"The tonges . . . thet byeth ase the cleper of the melle, thet he may him naght hyealde stille."—*Ayenbite*, p. 58.

2. Hor.: The tongue of a bell.

"Clapyr of a bell. *Batillus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The belle . . . whiche hath no clapper for to chime."
Gower: C. A., ii. 13.

3. Mach.: A clack-valve.

4. Brick-making: A piece of board to pat bricks to correct any warping when partially dried in removing from the floor to the hack.

*5. Eccles.: A wooden rattle used to summon to prayers on the three last days of Holy Week, at which time it was customary for the church bells to remain silent.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -clous, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*clapper-dudgeon, s. A beggar. (*Brome.*)

*clăp'-pēr (2), *claper (2), s. [O. Fr. *clapier*=a heap of stones; Low Lat. *claperius*, *claperium*.] A rabbit warren.

"Connies there were also playenge,
That comyn out of her clapers."
Romaunt of the Rose, 1404.

clap-per-claw, v. t. [Eng. *clapper*, a frequent form from *clap* and *claw*.]

1. To scratch, to fight.

"He will clapper-claw thee tightly, bully."—*Shakesp. Merry Wives*, ii. 3.

"And scratch and clapper-claw and fight."—*Smart: Madam and the Magpie*.

2. To abuse, to scold, to revile.

"Now they are clapperclawing one another; I'll go look on."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, v. 4.

clăp'-pîng, *clăp'-pîng, *clăp'-pînge, pr. par., a. & s. [CLAP (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act of striking quickly and sharply, so as to produce a sharp sudden noise.

"Clappynge, or clynkyng of a belle. *Tintillacio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*2. *Fig.*: Chatter, jangling, empty and incessant talk.

"People . . . ay ful of clappynge."

Chaucer: C. T., 8,875.

3. Clapping the prayer-books, or stamping the feet in the Roman Catholic Church on Good Friday, is designed to signify the abandonment of our Lord by His disciples. This is done when twelve of the thirteen candles are put out. The noise comes from within the choir.

*clăp'-pît, a. [CLAP (1), v.] Flabby.

*clapschall, s. [Apparently corrupted from *knapshall*=a head-piece (q. v.).] A head-piece of a helmet.

"Ane clapschall & bonat tharof."—*Aberd. Reg.* (1538), l. 16.

clăpt, pa. par. or a. [CLAP (1), v.]

"The corps is clapt in cloddes of clace."—*Kendall: Epigrammes* (1577). (*Halliwel.*)

claque (que as k), s. [Fr. *claque*=a smack with the hand . . . a body of persons hired to applaud.]

1. A body of hired applause-makers, openly employed in France and sometimes secretly resorted to in England. M. Sauton, in 1820, established in Paris an office to insure the success of dramatic plays. He was the first to organize the Parisian *Claque*. The manager sends an order to his office sometimes for as many as 500 *claqueurs*.

"The *claque* is divided into several ranks; *rieurs*, *pleureurs*, *chatoilleurs*, *bisseurs*, and so forth. These officers distributed in several parts of the theater, laugh, weep, gossip with their neighbors, cry *encore*, &c., under the direction of a fogle-man whose business it is to study the work produced, and after consultation with the author, the performers, and the stage-manager, to direct and regulate the reception of certain portions of the entertainment."—*Stainer & Barrett*.

2. The system of hired applauders.

claque bois, s. A number of small wooden bars graduated in size so as to sound as a kind of harmonicon when they are struck by a hammer. (*Rossiter.*)

clă-quēr (quēr as kēr), s. [Fr. *claqueur*.] A person hired to applaud.

clar-a-běl'-la, s. [Ital.] An organ stop consisting of open wood pipes, invented by Bishop. It is of a soft and sweet quality of tone. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

*clarche-pipe, s. Some kind of a musical instrument.

"Viols and Virginals were heir,—
The Seistar and the Sumphon,
With *Clarche Pipe* and *Clarion*."

Watson: Coll., ii. 6.

*clare, a. & adv. [CLEAR.]

"May be reductit, and alterit *clare* agane;
Ane mysbeleue thou fosteris al in vane."

Doug.: Virgil, 341, 4.

clare constat, s. [Lat. *clare*=plainly, clearly, and *constat*=it is evident or established.]

Scotch Law: A deed executed by a subject superior for the purpose of completing the title of his vassal's heir to the lands held by the deceased vassal. (*Osilvie.*)

clare-obscure, s. [CHIAROSCURO.]

"As masters in the *clare-obscure*
With various light your eyes allure,
A flaming yellow here they spread,
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;
Yet from these colors, oddly mix'd,
Your sight upon the whole is fix'd." *Prior*.

clare-meth-en, clar-math-an, s. [*Scotch*, &c., *clare*=clear, and *meith*=a mark.] According to the law of *claremethen*, any person who claims stolen

cattle or goods is required to appear at certain places particularly appointed for this purpose, and prove his right to the same.

clăr'-ençe, s. [Probably from some Duke of Clarence, that title having been occasionally borne by members of the British Royal family from the fourteenth century onward. Clarence is = Lat. *Clarensis*, adj. from the original Eng. title Earl of *Clare*.]

Vehicles: A four-wheeled carriage with a single seat inside and a driver's seat.

clăr'-ên-çeux, clăr'-ên-çi-eux (x silent), s. [Named after the Duke of Clarence, whose herald was appointed to this office by his brother, Henry V.]

Her.: The title of the second king-at-arms, ranking next to Garter king-at-arms. His duties comprise the arrangement and marshaling of the funerals of all baronets, knights, and esquires south of the river Trent. He was formerly called Surroy (southern king) as opposed to Norroy, the northern king-at-arms.

"All the fantastic pomp of heraldry was there, *Clarenceux* and *Norroy*, *Portcullis* and *Rouge Dragon*, the trumpets, the banners, the grotesque coats embroidered with lions and lilies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

Cläre, s. [For etym. see def.]

Church History:

1. *Sing.*: A nun belonging to the order of St. Clare [2].

2. *Pl.*: A sisterhood founded by St. Clare and St. Francis d'Assissi in Italy about 1212. Pope Urban, in the same century, modified their original title, on which account they were sometimes called Urbanists. They were sometimes called Poor Clares. Blanch, queen of Navarre, wife of the Earl of Lancaster, brought them to England about 1293. After this they acquired the additional name of *Minoreesses*, as the house without Aldgate in which they were settled that of the *Minories*.

clăr'-et, s. & a. [Fr. *clair*, from *clair*; Lat. *clarus*=clear; Ital. *clareto*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: A name originally given to wines of a light-red color, but now applied in England to the red wines imported from France, chiefly from Bordeaux. These wines vary in composition according to the locality, season, and age, but the produce of each vineyard usually retains its own peculiar characteristics. The most esteemed are those produced at the vineyards of Lafitte, Latour, Chateau Margaux, and others. Many of the clarets formerly sold in this country were nothing more than the *vin ordinaire* used by the French peasants and working classes, but since the development of the California grape industry, as good domestic claret can be obtained in this country as anywhere. A genuine claret should contain from 16 to 20 per cent. of proof-spirit. Fictitious clarets were sometimes prepared by mixing a rough cider with a cheap French wine, and coloring with cochineal, logwood, elderberry, hollyhock, indigo, litmus, red cabbage, beet-root, or ros-aniline. To detect these coloring matters a red wine has been artificially prepared. Make a jelly by dissolving five grammes of gelatine in 100 cubic centimeters of warm water, and pour it into a square flat mold. From this cake of jelly cubes about three-quarters of an inch square are cut with a sharp wet knife, and are immersed in the wine; they are taken out after twenty-four to forty-eight hours, washed slightly, and sections cut in order to see how far the coloring matter has penetrated. If the wine is pure, the color will be confined to the edges of the slice, or will not have penetrated more than one-eighth of an inch. The coloring matters mentioned above permeate rapidly, and color the jelly. For other adulterations of wine, &c., see *Blyth's Manual of Practical Chemistry*.

" . . . hangings on the walls, and claret in the cellars."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Fig.*: Blood. (*Slang*.)

"If you spill one drop of his claret."

Barham: Ingoldsby Legends: Merchant of Venice.

B. As adj.: Of the color of claret wine.

claret-cup, s. A beverage composed of iced claret, brandy and slices of lemon, borage, &c.

claret-jug, s. A fancy silver or glass decanter for holding claret.

clăr'-i-bel, s. [Lat. *clarus*=clear, and *bellus*=fine.] [CLARABELLA.] A word occurring in the following compound.

claribel-flute, s. An organ stop of similar construction to the clarabella, but generally of 4-ft. pitch. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

clăr'-i-chord, s. [Fr. *claricorde*, from Lat. *clarus*=clear, and *chorda*=a chord.] A stringed instrument of mediæval times, by some writers supposed to be identical with the clavichord, the precursor of the spinet, harpsichord and pianoforte. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

*clăr'-i-făc'-tion, s. [Lat. *clarus*=clear, and *facio*=to make.] The same as *Clarification* (q. v.).

clăr'-i-fi-că'-tion, s. [Fr. *clarification*; Lat. *clarificatio*=a making clear or bright: *clarus*=clear, bright; *facio*=to make.] The act or process of making any liquor clear and bright by removing it from visible impurities by chemical or other means. It differs from purification in that a liquid, though bright and clear to the sight, may still contain a large amount of impure and injurious substances. The clarifiers most frequently employed are albumen, gelatine, acids, salts, blood, lime, plaster-of-Paris, alum, heat, or alcohol.

" . . . to know the means of accelerating clarification, we must know the causes of clarification."—*Bacon*.

clăr'-i-fied, pa. par. or a. [CLARIFY.]

clăr'-i-fi-ēr, s. [Eng. *clarify*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which clarifies or makes bright and clear.

2. *Sugar Manufacture*: A vessel in which the process of clarification is carried on in sugar-works, &c. [CLARIFICATION.]

"The juice flows from the mill through a wooden gutter lined with lead, and being conducted into the sugar-house, is received in a set of large pans or caldrons called *clarifiers*. On estates which make, on an average, during crop time, from fifteen to twenty hogsheads of sugar a week, three *clarifiers* of from 300 to 400 gallons capacity each are sufficient. . . . Each *clarifier* is hung over a separate fire, the flue being furnished with a damper for checking the combustion or extinguishing it altogether."—*Ure: Dict. of Arts, Manufactures and Mines; Sugar*.

clăr'-i-fy, *clar-e-fye, *clar-i-fie, clar-y-fye, *clar-y-fy, v. t. & i. [O. F. *clarifier*; Sp. & Port. *clarificar*; Ital. *chiarificare*, from Lat. *clarifico*=to make clear or bright, to glorify, to ennoble: *clarus*=bright, clear, noble; *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To make a liquid clear and bright by freeing it from visible impurities; to defecate.

" . . . after the extract has been strained, boiled, and clarified, the treacle is separated from the sugar . . ."—*Ure: Dict. of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

*2. To purify, free from ill vapors.

II. Figuratively:

1. To make bright, to illumine, to free from darkness or obscurity.

"Of his mercy to *clarefy* the lihte

Chace away our cloudy ignorance."

Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 139.

2. To glorify, to make glorious or renowned.

"Fadir, *clarife* thi name."—*Wycliffe: St. John*, xii. 23.

3. To make clear or intelligible, to declare clearly.

"A word to you I wold *clarify*."—*Towneley Myst.*, p. 67.

4. To enlighten.

"It *clarifyeth* the herte, and charyte makys cowthe."—*Coventry Myst.*, p. 103.

5. To adorn, to ornament, to deck out.

"To *clarify* his hous."—*Wycliffe: Esdras*, viii. 28.

*B. Intransitive:

1. To become bright or clear, as a liquid under clarification

"Whosoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do *clarify* and break up in the discoursing with another, . . ."—*Bacon: Essays*.

2. To clear up, to grow clear or bright.

clăr'-i-fy-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CLARIFY, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & partic. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of freeing from visible impurities; defecation; clarification.

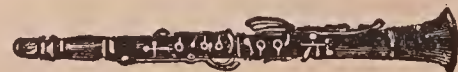
*clăr'-i-gâte, v. i. [Lat. *clarigo*, from *clarus*.] To proclaim war against an enemy with certain religious ceremonies. (*Holland.*)

*clăr'-lne, s. [Fr. *clarine*; Sp. *clarin*; Ital. *chiarina*, from Lat. *clarus*=clear.] A trumpet, a clarion.

"Clarine, trumpeth. *Lituus* sistrum."—*Prompt. Parv.*

clăr'-i-nět, clăr'-i-ôn-ět, s. [Fr. *clarinette*; Ital. *clarinetto*, a dimin. of *clarion* (q. v.).]

Music: A musical instrument akin to the clarion. It was modified from the ancient shawm, its first maker being John Christopher Denner, of Leipsic, who produced it after A. D. 1690. It has since been much improved. It consists essentially of a mouth-



Clarinet.

piece furnished with a single beating reed, a cylindrical tube ending in a bell, and provided with eighteen openings in the side, half of which are closed by the fingers and half by the keys. (*Stainer & Barrett, also Grove.*)

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

clār-î'-no, s. [Ital.]

1. A clarion.
2. An organ-stop, consisting of reed pipes of four feet pitch.

clār-î-ôn, ***clar-i-oun**, ***clar-y-oun**, ***clar-y-one**, s. & a. [O. Fr. *clarion*, *claron*; Fr. *clairon*, from Low Lat. *clario*=a clarion, from *clarus*=clear.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Music*: A kind of trumpet, the sound of which is very loud and clear, the tube being narrower than in the common trumpet.

"Claryn wythe a claryone. *Clango*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Her.*: A bearing, so called from a supposed resemblance to the old-fashioned clarion.

B. As adj.: In the manner of a clarion; loud; shrill, clear.

"Fame, with clarion blast and wings unfurled."

Scott: The Vision of Don Roderick, ver. 62.

***clār-î-ôn-ēr**, ***clār-î-ôn-ère**, ***clar-en-ere**, s. [Eng. *clarion*; -er.] One who performs on a clarion; a trumpeter.

"Claryowre, or clarenere (*clarionere*, K. H. P.). *Liticen*, *bellicrepa*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

clār-î-ôn-ēt', s. [CLARINET.]

***clār-î-ôn-ynge**, s. [As if part. from Eng. v. i. to *clarion*.] The act of blowing or sounding on a clarion; trumpeting.

"In fight and blodeshedynge,

Ys used gladly *clarionynge*."

Chaucer: Hous of Fame, iii. 152.

***clār-îs-ôn-ous**, a. [Lat. *clarisonus*=clear, sounding; *clarus*=clear; *sono*=to sound.] Having a clear sound. (*Ash*.)

clār-î-te, s. [From the proper name *Clar(a)*, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A dimorphous modification of enargite found in a bed of heavy spar in the Clara mine, near Schapbach, in the Baden Black Forest. It is of a dark, lead-gray color. Hardness, 3.5. Specific gravity, 4.46. Its composition is $3\text{CaO} \cdot \text{S} \cdot \text{As}_2\text{S}_5$. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, 3d Supt., pt. i., p. 519.)

***clār-î-tūde**, s. [Lat. *claritudo*, from *clarus*=clear, bright.] A brightness or clearness.

"Amongst those *claritutes* which gild the skies."

Beaumont: Psyche, vii. 57.

***clār-î-tŷ**, ***clar-e-tee**, ***clar-i-te**, ***clar-te**, ***cler-te**, ***cleer-te**, s. [Fr. *clarté*; Lat. *claritas*, from *clarus*=clear, bright.]

1. Brightness, clearness, or splendor, brilliancy.

"A light by abundant *clarity* invisible, an understanding which itself can only comprehend."—*Sir Walter Raleigh*.

2. Clearness, plainness.

3. Glory.

"Y wol that thei be there that y am that thei see my *clarite* which thou hast youun me."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 405.

clark, v. t. [CLERK, s.] To work at as a clerk, to write; to hand over to a clerk to write down.

"Or strutted in a bank and *clarkit*

My cash account."

Burns: The Vision.

***clar-re**, ***clar-ry**, s. Wine mixed with honey and spices. [CLARET.]

"He takith a sop in fyn *clarre*."—*Romaunt of the Rose*, 2717.

clar-shech, s. [CLARESCHAW.]

"And berries from the wood provide,

And play my *clar-shech* by thy side."

Campbell: O'Connor's Child, viii.

clart, s. [From *clart*, v. (q. v.).] Tenacious, sticky dirt, mire; anything that defiles. (Often in pl. *clarts*.)

clart, v. t. [Etym. doubtful. *Mahn* compares Arm. *kalar*=dirt; *kalara*=to dirt.] To daub or bespatter with mud, dirt, &c.

"Three essences *clarted* upon some fourth essence, or glewed together one to another."—*Annotations upon Ep. Rust's Disc. of Truth* (1683), p. 237.

clār-tēd, pa. par. or a. [CLART, v.]

clār-tŷ, a. [Eng. *clart*; -y.]

1. Muddy, as of a road or field, making one dirty. (*Scotch and North of England*.)

2. Dirty, daubed, or bespattered with dirt muddy, filthy.

"Thay maun be huskit up lyk brydis;

Thair heidis heist with sickin saillis;

With *clart* silk about thair taillis."

Maitland: Poems, p. 185.

***clār-ŷ**, ***clār-ŷn**, v. i. [Lat. *clarus*=clear, bright, shrill.] To make a clear, shrill noise.

"Claryn wythe a claryone. *Clango*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The crane that goeth before—if aught be to be avoyded, gives warning thereof by *clarying*."—*A. Golding: Tr. of Solinus* (1587), ch. xiv.

clār-ŷ, s. [Fr. *sclarée*; Ital. *schiaarea*; Port. *esclareia*; Low Lat. *sclareia*, *sclaregia*.]

Bot.: The name given to certain menthaceous plants of the genus *Salvia*. *Salvia Sclareia* is the Common Clary. It is a native of Italy, Syria, Bithynia, &c., and is cultivated in gardens in this country. *S. pratensis* is the Meadow Clary, and *S. Verbenaca*, the Wild Clary, or Vervain Clary.

"Plants that have circled leaves do all abound with moisture. The weakest kind of curling is roughness, as in *clary* and *burr*."—*Bacon: Natural History*

clary-water, s. A cordial preparation compounded of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris. It is used in cases of weak digestion.

clāsh, v. i. & t. [An imitative word, a variant of *clack* (q. v.) (*Skeat*); Ger. *klatschen*, *klitschen*; Dut. *klatsen*; Dan. *klatske*, *kladske*; Pol. *klaskać*.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To make a loud noise by striking against something.

- †2. To come into collision with another body.

"Those few that should happen to *clash*, might rebound after the collision."—*Bentley*.

- †3. To make a loud clashing noise.

"Seize the loud, vociferous bells, and

Clashing, clanging, to the pavement

Hurl them from their windy tower!"

Longfellow: Gold. Leg.; Prologue.

4. To throw dirt. (*Scotch*.)

† To *clash up*: To cause one object to stick to another by means of mortar or anything similar. It generally implies the idea of projection on the part of the object adhering. (*Scotch*.) (*Jamieson*.)

II. Figuratively:

1. To act in opposition or in a contrary direction; to interfere, to come into collision (generally followed by the prep. *with*).

"The multiplicity of the laws hindered their execution; rival courts *clashed*; . . ."—*C. H. Pearson: The Early and Middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxiii.

2. To chatter, to gossip, to tell tales. (*Scotch*.)

"I will not stay to *clash* and quibble,

About your *nignayes*, I'll not nibble."

Cleland: Poems, p. 93.

† The prep. *with* is frequently added.

"But laigh my qualities I bring,

To stand up *clashing with* a thing,

A creeping thing, the like of thee."

Ramsay: Poems, ii. 477.

B. Trans.: To cause anything to give out a loud noise by striking it violently against another.

"High o'er the chief they *clashed* their arms in air,

And, leaning from the clouds, expect the war."

Pope Homer: Iliad xi. 59.

clāsh (1), s. [CLASH, v.]

I. Literally:

1. A loud noise caused by the violent collision of two bodies.

"The *clash* of arms and voice of men we hear."

Denham: Destruction of Troy, 289.

2. A quantity of any soft or moist substance thrown at an object.

"Poor old Mr. Kilfuddy—got such a *clash* of glar on the side of his face, that his eye was almost extinguished."—*Annals of the Parish*, p. 12.

3. A dash, the act of throwing a soft or moist body.

4. A blow.

II. Figuratively:

1. Opposition or contradiction as between diverging or opposite views or different interests.

"In the very next line he reconciles the fathers and scripture, and shews there is no *clash* betwixt them."—*Atterbury*.

2. Idle stories, gossip, evil speaking.

"There's nae doubt o' that, though there are many idle *clashes* about the way and manner."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xii.

- *3. A blow or punishment.

clāsh (2), **claisch**, s. [Gael. *claisich*=a furrow, a trench.] A cavity of considerable extent in the acclivity of a hill.

clāsh-ēr, s. [Eng. *clash* (1); -er.]

1. *Lit.*: One who causes a clash or loud noise

2. *Fig.*: A tale-bearer, a gossip, a tattler.

clāsh-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CLASH, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

"This experiment will enable you to figure to your mind a pair of *clashing* atoms."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), iv. 81.

C. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. The act of striking anything with violence against another, so as to cause a loud noise.

2. A loud noise caused by the striking of one body against another; a clash.

***II. Fig.:** Contention, dispute, contradiction.

"Good Lord! what fiery *clashings* we have had lately for a cap and a surplice!"—*Howell: Lett.* iv. 29.

clāsh-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *clashing*, -ly.] In a manner such as to cause a clashing.

clasp, ***claspe**, ***clesp**, s. & a. [CLASP, v.]

A. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. A flattened catch or hook used for holding together the ends or parts of anything, as the covers of a book, the edges of a cloak, &c.

" . . . and, shutting the *clasps* with the utmost composure, left us quite astonished . . ."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xv.

- *2. A grappling-iron, a grapnel.

"*Claspe* or *grapelynge* yron, to close shippes togyther. *Harpa*, *Harpe*."—*Hulcet*.

3. *Spinning*: A device consisting of two horizontal beams, the upper one pressed upon the lower, or lifted for drawing out the thread of cotton or wool

II. Fig.: A close embrace, a hug, a grasp.

"To the gross *clasps* of a lascivious Moor."

Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

clasp-hook, s.

1. A pair of hooks moving upon the same pivots, and forming mousings for each other.

2. A pair of tongs the jaws of which overlap each other.

clasp-knife, s. A large pocket-knife, the blade of which shuts into the hollow portion of the handle.

clasp-lock, s. A lock which fastens with a clasp or spring.

clasp-nail, s. A square-bodied sharp-wrought nail, the head of which has two pointed spurs intended to sink into the wood.

clasp, ***claspen**, ***clapsen**, v. t. & i. [An extension of *clap*, *clip*, or *clup*=to embrace.]

A. Transitive:

- I. Lit.:** To fasten or shut, as with a clasp or buckle.

"I *claspe* or *grapyll* fast togyther."—*Palsgrave*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To inclose, to embrace or grasp.

"They *clasped* his neck, they kissed his cheeks."

Longfellow: The Slave's Dream.

- *2. To span, to inclose between the extended arms or hands.

"Occasion turneth the handle of the bottle first to be received; and after the belly, which is hard to *clasp*."—*Bacon*.

†**B. Intrans.:** To cling.

"Direct

The *clasping* ivy where to climb."

Milton: P. L., ix. 216.

† Crabb thus distinguishes between to *clasp*, to *hug*, and to *embrace*: "All these terms are employed to express the act of inclosing another in one's arms: *clasp* marks the action when it is performed with the warmth of true affection; *hug* is a ludicrous sort of *clasping*, which is the consequence of ignorance or extravagant feeling; *embrace* is simply a mode of ordinary salutation. . . . In the continental parts of Europe, embracing between males as well as females is universal on meeting after a long absence, or taking leave for a length of time." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

clasped, pa. par. or a. [CLASP, v.]

clasp-ēr, s. [Eng. *clasp*; -er.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which clasps or embraces anything.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The tendril of a creeping plant, by which it clings to other things and supports itself.

"The tendrils or *claspers* of plants."—*Ray*.

2. *Ichthy.*, &c.: A long arm with which various kinds of fishes, &c., seize on and hold their prey, &c.

"The males of Plagiostomous fishes (sharks, rays) and of Chimæroid fishes are provided with *claspers* which serve to retain the female."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xii., vol. ii., p. 1.

clasp-ēred, a. [Eng. *clasper*; -ed.] Furnished or provided with tendrils.

clasp-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CLASP, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of fastening with a clasp; the act of embracing; an embrace.

"Your untimely *clasplings* with your child."

Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 1.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiſ**; **sin**, **aſ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exiſt**. **ph**=**f**.
-**clan**, -**tian**=**shan**. -**tion**, -**sion**=**shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion**=**zhūn**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious**=**shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c.=**bəl**, **dəl**.

clasping-root, s.

Bot.: A secondary root springing laterally from the stem or from the primary root. Example, Ivy.

clasps, s. pl. [Etym. doubtful.] An inflammation of the termination of the sublingual gland, which furnishes the saliva; a disease of horses, generally occasioned by eating bearded forage.

class, s. & a. [Fr. & Ital. *classe*; Sp. *clase*, from Lat. *classis*=a number of people, a fleet.]

A. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A number of persons ranked together as being distinguished by the same characteristics, or coming under the same natural conditions and circumstances.

"Segrais has distinguished the readers of poetry, according to their capacity of judging, into three *classes*."—Dryden.

2. A number of persons temporarily classed together for the purpose of instruction, or as the result of examination. [CLASS-MAN.]

3. A variety; a kind or description.

"She had lost one *class* of energies, and had not yet acquired another."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

II. Technically:

1. *Roman Archæol.*: Any one of six divisions of the people made by Tullius Servius, about B. C. 573.

2. *Eccles.*: The same as CLASSIS (q. v.).

3. *Math. Geom.*: The class of a curve is the number of tangents which can be drawn to it from any point. Thus, if five tangents can be drawn to the curve, it is said to be of the fifth class.

4. *Zoöl. & Bot.*: See CLASSIFICATION.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *class*, *order*, *rank*, and *degree*: "*Class* is more general than *order*; *degree* is more specific than *rank*. *Class* and *order* are said of the persons who are distinguished; *rank* and *degree* of the distinction itself; men belong to a certain *class* or *order*; they hold a certain *rank*, they are of a certain *degree*. Among the Romans all the citizens were distinctly divided into *classes* according to their property; but in the modern constitution of society *classes* are distinguished from each other on general, moral, or civil grounds; there are reputable or disreputable *classes*; the laboring *class*, the *class* of merchants, mechanics, &c. *Order* has a more particular significance; it is founded upon some positive civil privilege or distinction; the general *orders* are divided into higher, lower, or middle. . . . [Though we say the lower *orders* or *classes*, yet the expression the upper *classes* and the middle *classes* is the common one, and the term *orders* is rarely used of them.] *Rank* distinguishes one individual from another; it is peculiarly applied to the nobility and the gentry, although every man in the community holds a certain *rank* in relation to those who are above or below him. *Degree*, like *rank*, is applicable to the individual; but only in particular cases; literary and scientific *degrees* are conferred upon superior merit in different departments of science. There are likewise *degrees* in the same *rank*, whence we speak of men of high and low *degree*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

class-fellow, s. One who is for the time a member of the same class or group united for purposes of instruction.

class-man, s. A term in use at Oxford University, England, for one who is placed by the examiners in an honor class, as opposed to passmen, who are not classified at all.

class-mate, s. A class-fellow.

"He was always among the leaders of his *class-mates*."—Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., 1873, vol. xiii, p. 183.

class, v. t. & i. [CLASS, s. In Fr. *classer*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To arrange in a class; to group according to different characteristics or natural distinctions.

"I considered that, by the *classing* and methodizing such passages, I might instruct the reader."—Arbuthnot: *On Coins*.

2. To form into or place in a class, or number of persons temporarily associated for purposes of instruction.

3. To assign a certain standing or position to, after examination.

***B. Intrans.:** To be grouped or arranged in a class; to fall naturally into a certain division or group.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *class*, to *arrange*, and to *range*: "The general qualities and attributes of things are to be considered in *classing*; their fitness to stand by each other must be considered in *arranging*; their capacity for forming a line is the only thing to be attended to in *-ranging*. *Classification* serves the purposes of science; *arrangement* those of decoration and ornament; *-ranging* those of general convenience: men are

classed into different bodies according to some certain standard of property, power, education, occupation, &c.; furniture is *arranged* in a room according as it answers either in color, shade, convenience of situation, &c.; men are *ranked* in order whenever they make a procession. . . . When applied to spiritual objects, *arrangement* is the ordinary operation of the mind, requiring only methodical habits: *classification* is a branch of philosophy which is not attainable by art only; it requires a mind peculiarly methodical by nature, that is capable of distinguishing things by their generic and specific differences; not separating things that are alike; nor blending things that are different: books are *classed* in a catalogue according to their contents; they are *arranged* in a shop according to their size or price; they are *ranked* in a counter for convenience." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

classed, pa. par. or a. [CLASS, v.]

†class-ī-ble, a. [Eng. *class*; -able.] Capable of being classed or assigned to a certain group or division. (*Eclect. Rev.*)

cläss'-īc, a. & s. [Fr. *classique*; Ital. *classico*; Lat. *classicus*=belonging to a *classis* or division of the Roman people, and especially to the first division. The Roman citizens were divided into several classes, a man of the highest of all being emphatically called *classicus*, that is, of the class pre-eminently so designated—the highest in the scale. (*Trench: On the Study of Words*, pp. 196-7.)]

A. As adjective:**I. Ordinary Language:****1. Literally:**

(1) Of or belonging to the first class or rank, standard; superior in authority or dignity.

"Give, as thy last memorial to the age,
One *classic* drama, and reform the stage."
Byron: *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

(2) Of or belonging to the ancient Greeks and Romans, specially of their authors and writers, but also of their localities.

"Though throned midst Latium's *classic* plains
Th' Eternal City's towers and fanes."
Hemans: *The Widow of Crescentius*.

2. *Fig.*: Pure, chaste, refined.

II. Eccles.: Of or pertaining to the order and rules of the Presbyterian Church.

B. As substantive:

1. (Generally used in the pl.) Greek and Latin literature or authors.

2. A writer of modern times of acknowledged excellence and authority.

"His political tracts well deserve to be studied for their literary merit, and fully entitle him to a place among *English classics*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. One learned in the literature of Greece and Rome.

classic orders, s. pl.

Arch.: An epithet applied to the styles of architecture introduced by the ancient Greeks and Romans. These are Doric, Ionic and Corinthian.

cläss'-īc-āl, a. [Eng. *classic*; -al.]

A. Ordinary Language:**I. Literally:**

1. Of or pertaining to a classis or division of a people or things; classificatory.

2. Of or pertaining to the literature of the ancient Greeks and Romans; classic.

"A very slender provision of *classical learning*."—Brougham: *Hist. Sketches*. (Sheridan.)

3. According to or founded on the classic authors; pure, refined.

II. Figuratively: Of standard and acknowledged authority.

"From this standard the value of the Roman weights and coins are deduced; in the settling of which I have followed Mr. Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a *classical* author on this subject."—Arbuthnot: *On Coins*.

B. Eccles.: Of or pertaining to a classis.

"The Independents had no disposition to enforce the ordinances touching *classical*, provincial, and national synods."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

cläss'-īc-āl-īsm, s. [Eng. *classical*; -ism.] A classical style, idiom, or expression; a classicism.

†cläss'-ī-āl-īst, s. [Eng. *classical*; -ist.]

Art.: One devoted to classicism; one who scrupulously adheres to the canons of classic art. (*Ruskin*.)

cläss'-ī-cāl'-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *classical*; -ity.]

1. The quality of being classical; classicalness.

2. Classical knowledge.

" . . . appeared to have no other object for his present visit than thus to make a display of this scrap of *classicality* which he had just acquired . . ."—*Foreign Quarterly Review*, No. 1.

cläss'-īc-āl-īŷ, adv. [Eng. *classical*; -ly.]

*1. According to classes, by way of classes.

"If they were not *classically* arranged."—*Ker*.

†2. In a classical manner; according to or in the manner of the classic authors.

cläss'-ī-cal-nëss, s. [Eng. *classical*; -ness.] The quality of being classical.

†cläss'-ī-çīsm, s. [Eng. *classic*; -ism.]

1. A classical idiom, expression, or style.

2. An affectation of or preference for classical authors or idioms.

"Catholicism, *classicism*, sentimentalism, cannibalism. all isms that make up man in France, are rushing and roaring in that gulf."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. v., ch. i.

cläss'-ī-çīst, s. [Eng. *classic*; -ist.] One skilled or learned in the classics. (*Hallam*.)

cläss'-ī-fī-ā-ble, a. [Eng. *classify*; -able.] Capable of being classed or arranged according to classes.

"These changes are *classifiable* as the original sensations are."—J. S. Mill: *System of Logic*, i. 295.

cläss'-īf-īc, a. [Lat. *classis*=a class, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.]

1. Consisting of or constituting a class or division.

2. Relating to classification.

cläss'-īf-ī-cā-tion, s. [Formed on analogy from *classif* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of bringing into or arranging in classes or orders.

"In the *classification* of the citizens, the great legislators of antiquity made the greatest display of their powers."—*Burke*.

2. *Nat. Science*: Animals, plants and minerals are carefully classified by naturalists. Though the use of the term classification may seem to imply that these are placed in classes only, yet these are only one of the numerous designations of the several categories in which they are placed. Linnæus arranged all natural objects in the earth under the head *Imperium Naturæ* (the Empire of Nature). He divided it into *Regnum animale* (the Animal Kingdom), *Regnum vegetabile* (the Vegetable Kingdom), and *Regnum lapideum* (the Stony or Mineral Kingdom). Each is next divided by him into *Classes* (Classes), *Ordines* (Orders), *Genera* and *Species*, what are now called varieties being occasionally discriminated. His categories, larger or smaller, were consequently seven: Empire, Kingdom, Class, Order, Genus, Species, Variety. The expression Empire of Nature is now rarely used, though it is tacitly assumed. Subordinate to it is Kingdom, then Sub-kingdom, Class follows next, then in some cases Sub-class, then Order, occasionally Sub-order or Tribe, and, if necessary, Sub-tribe; then Family, Sub-family, Genus; if necessary, Sub-genus, then Species, and finally Variety or Sub-species, and if need be Races and Sub-varieties. Synonymous terms, such as group, section, sub-section, &c., are sometimes used in lieu of some of those given above. In our terminology zoölogical families are generally made to end in *idæ*, and sub-families in *inæ*, and in botany alliances end in *ales* and orders as a rule in *aceæ*. Uniformity in such terminology is very desirable. The classification of animals has been brought more nearly to perfection than that of plants.

¶ For the difference between natural and artificial systems of classification, see SYSTEM. For particular systems, now obsolete, which have received names, see BINARY and QUINARY. As bearing on present views of the philosophy of classification, see also DARWINISM, SPECIES, &c.

In classifying animals or plants, care must be taken to distinguish between *analogy* and *affinity* (see these words). It is only when there is affinity between two species, two genera, &c., that they should be put together. A linear classification is not conformable to nature. For the binomial method of naming objects of natural science, see NOMENCLATURE.

cläss'-ī-fī-cā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Formed by analogy from Eng. *classification* (q. v.).] Pertaining to classification.

" . . . but to inquire what is the value of the differences between them under a *classificatory* point of view."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. vii., vol. i., p. 214.

cläss'-ī-fīed, pa. par. or a. [CLASSIFY.]

cläss'-ī-fī-ēr, s. [Eng. *classify*; -er.] One who classes, or arranges things in classes or divisions.

"If man had not been his own *classifier*, he would never have thought of founding a separate order for his own reception."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. vi., vol. i., p. 191.

cläss'-ī-fŷ, v. t. [Lat. *classis*=a class, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.]

1. To distribute in classes or divisions.

2. To arrange according to a system.

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, ar, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rōle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cláss'-i-fy-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLASSIFY.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of arranging in classes or according to a system; classification.

class'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLASS, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of arranging in classes or divisions, classifying.

"It may be true that our conscious inferences involve acts of *classing*. But it does not, therefore, follow that our conscious acts of *classing* involve inferences."—*J. S. Mill: System of Logic*, i. 174.

cláss'-is (pl. **clás'-sēs**), *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A class, order, or body. [CLASS.]

"He had declared his opinion of that *classis* of men, and did all he could to hinder their growth."—*Lord Clarendon*.

2. *Eccles.:* A body or convocation having judicial authority in certain churches.

"Give to your rough gown, wherever they meet it, whether in pulpit, *classis*, or provincial synod, the precedence and the pre-eminence of deceiving."—*Milton: Observations on the Articles of Peace between the Earl of Ormond and the Irish*.

clás'-tic, *a.* [Gr. *klastos*=broken.]

clastic rocks, *s. pl.* Clastic or fragmental rocks are divided by Naumann into psephitic, psammitic and pelitic. They are composed of materials derived from the waste of various rocks. Sandstones and grits differ from breccias and conglomerates merely in the size of the fragments of which they are composed, and therefore should be included among the clastic rocks. (*Rutley: Study of Rocks.*)

clatch, *v. t.* (*Scotch.*)

1. To daub with lime.

2. To close with an adhesive substance.

3. To finish any piece of workmanship in a careless and hurried way, without regard to the rules of art.

clatch, *s.* [CLATCH, *v.*]

1. Anything thrown for the purpose of daubing; as "a *clatch* of lime," as much as is thrown from the trowel on a wall. (*Scotch.*)

2. Any piece of mechanical work done in a careless way. Thus an ill-built house is said to be "a mere *clatch*."

3. Mire raked together into heaps.

4. A dirty woman; a drab.

clāth-rār'-i-a, *s.* [Lat. *clathri* (pl.)=a trellis or grating; especially to the cages of animals; Gr. *klēthra*, pl. of *klēthron*=a bolt or bar for closing a door; *kleiō*=to shut, and Lat. fem. sing. suff. *-aria*.]

Palæont.: Originally proposed by Brongniart for a group of plants from the coal measures, now included in Sigillaria, afterward applied by Mantell to some Cycadean stems which he found in the Wealden beds of Tilgate Forest. From the alternating large and small scars on the stem they are believed to be allied to the genus *Cycas*. Nothing is known with certainty as to their foliage and fruit, though leaves and single nuts have been found in rocks of the same age which may belong to them. Eight species are known from beds of secondary age.

clāth-rāte, *a.* [Lat. *clathri*, *clatra*=bars, lattice; Gr. *klēthra*.]

Bot. & Zool.: Presenting the appearance of lattice-work.

clāth-rō-çys'-tis, *s.* [Gr. *klēthra*, pl.=lattice-work, and *kystis*=a bladder.]

Bot.: A genus of Palmellaceous Algæ. The plants occur in immense abundance in fresh-water ponds, which they make appear grass-green.

clāth-rō-pōr'-a, *s.* [Gr. *klēthra*=lattice-work; and *poros*= . . . a passage, a pore.]

Palæont.: A polyzoön from the Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks.

clāth-rōp'-tēr-is, *s.* [Gr. *klēthra* pl.=lattice-work, and *pteris*=a fern.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil ferns. *Clathropteris meniscioides* is found in Mesozoic rocks in Scania.

clātt'-ēr, ***clāt'-ēr**, *v. i. & t.* [Dut. *klateren*=to rattle, to clatter; *klater*=a rattling, a clatter. A frequent form of *clack* (*Skeat*).]

A. Intransitive:

I. Lit.: To emit a rattling noise, as when two bodies are struck together; to rattle.

"The arroes in the caas

Of the goodesse *clatren* faste and rynges."

Chaucer: C. T., 2,360.

"An hundred dogs bayed deep and strong,

Clattered an hundred steeds along."

Scott: The Lady of the Lake, i. 3.

A. Figuratively:

1. To chatter, to talk idly and noisily.

"That none of ye *clatter* ne calle."—*Towneley Myst.*, p. 216.

"Here is a great deal of good matter

Lost for lack of telling;

Now, siksr, I see thou do'st but *clatter*."

Spenser.

*2. To blab, to let out a secret.

"Counsel owght to be kept and not to be *clatrid*."

"Children ben ay *clatringe* as thou knowest."

MS. Digby, 41, f. 9. (*Halliwell*.)

B. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To knock two bodies together so as to cause a loud rattling noise.

"When all the bees are gone to settle,

You *clatter* still your brazen kettle."

Swift.

*II. Figuratively:

1. To dispute, to argue noisily.

2. To blab, to let out secrets.

clatter-banes, *s. pl.* Two pieces of bone or slate placed between the first and second, or second and third fingers, which are made to produce a sharp or clattering noise, similar to that produced by castanets.

clātt'-ēr, ***clāt'-ēr**, *s.* [CLATTER, *v.*]

I. Literally:

1. A loud and sharp rattling noise, arising from the striking together or collision of two bodies sharply.

"I can so cloyne and *clatter*."

Bale: Nature, 1562. (*Halliwell*.)

2. Any loud or tumultuous noise.

"There thou shouldst be;

By this great *clatter*, one of greatest note

Seems bruited." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 7.

II. Fig.: Chattering, loud and empty talk.

"As good that thou had

Halden stille thy *clater*."

Towneley Myst., p. 190.

clāttér-traps, *s. pl.* The jaws.

***clātt'-ēred**, *pa. par. or a.* [CLATTER, *v.*] Struck so as to give out a loud rattling noise.

clāt'-tēr-ēr, ***clāt'-tēr-ar**, *s.* [Eng. *clatter*; *-er*.] A chatterer, a noisy or empty talker.

"Holve-water swyngers, and even-song *clatterers*, with other hypocrites."—*Bale: Yet a Course*, &c., fol. 88, b.

clāt'-tēr-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLATTER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.:* A rattling noise, a clatter.

"All that night was heard an unwonted *clattering* of weapons, and of men running to and fro."—*Knolles: History*.

*2. *Fig.:* Chatter; empty, noisy talk.

"All those airy speculations, which bettered not men's manners, were only a noise and *clattering* of words."—*Decay of Christian Piety*.

clāt'-tēr-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *clattering*; *-ly*.] In a clattering, noisy manner.

clāt'-tern, *s.* [CLATTER, *v.*] A tattler, a babler.

"That *clattern* Madge, my titty, tells sic flaws,

Whene'er our Meg her cankart humor gaws."

Ramsay: Poems, ii. 117.

clāt'-tī-ly, *adv.* [Scotch *clatty*; *-ly*.] Dirtily, filthily.

clāt'-tī-nēss, *s.* [Scotch *clatty*; *-ness*.] Dirty, filthiness.

claucht, *pret. of v.* [CLAW.]

1. Snatched, laid hold of eagerly and suddenly.

"With speedy fate so swiftly rinnis sche,

By past the hors renk, and furth can fle

Before him in the feild wyth grete disdene,

And *claucht* anone the coursere by the rene."

Doug.: Virgil, 390, 33.

2. (Formed from the *pret.*) To lay hold of forcibly and suddenly.

claucht, **claught**, *s.* [CLAUCHT, *v.*] A catch or seizure of anything in a sudden and forcible way.

"My een grew blind, the lad I cou'd na see;

But ane I kent na took a *claught* of me,

And fuish me out, and laid me down to dreep."

Ross: Helenore, p. 42.

clāu'-dent, *a.* [Lat. *claudens*, *pr. par. of claudo*=to shut.] Shutting up or in; inclosing, drawing together.

claudent muscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Certain muscles which shut or draw together the eyelids.

clāu'-dēt-ite, *s.* [Named after F. Claudet.]

Min.: A mineral consisting of arsenious acid found at the San Domingo mines in Portugal. It occurs in thin planes like selenite, and is of pearly luster. (*Dana*.)

clāu'-dī-cant, *a.* [Lat. *claudicans*, *pr. par. of claudico*=to limp; *claudus*=lame.] Halt, limping, lame.

***clāu'-dī-cāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *claudico*=to limp, to halt; *claudus*=halt, lame.] To limp, to halt. (*Bailey*.)

clāu'-dī-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *claudicatio*, from *claudico*=to halt, to limp.] The act or habit of halting or limping. (*Steele*.)

claught, *pret. of v.* [CLAW, *v.*] Snatched at, laid hold of.

"The carline *claught* her by the rump,

And left poor Maggie scarce a stump."

Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

claught, *s.* [CLAUGHT, *v.*] A clutch or snatch; a catching hold of.

clāuse, ***clāwse**, *s.* [Fr. *clause*; O. Icel. *klausa*; Low Lat. *clausa*; Lat. *clausula*, from *claudo*=to shut, to inclose.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A separate and distinct portion of any document, as of an Act of Congress, an agreement, &c.; a particular stipulation, article, or paragraph.

"If that *clause* could be carried."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

*3. A conclusion, a finish, a close.

*4. An inference or conclusion.

"Do not extort thy reasons from this *clause*."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

II. Gram.: A complete sentence; a subdivision of a fuller sentence; so much of a sentence as contains a subject and predicate, and can be construed together.

"Constrewe ich *clause* with the culorum."

Richard Redeles, 1.

clāu'-sīke, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The foot-rot, a disease in sheep. (*Nuttall*.)

clāu'-sīl'-i-a, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *clausum*=a closed place. So named from the *clausilium* or movable shell plate by which the aperture of the shell is closed.]

Zool.: A genus of mollusks, family *Helicidae* (Land-snails). The shell, which is fusiform, is reversed, so as to be sinistral instead of dextral; the aperture is elliptical or pyriform. The animal has a short obtuse foot; the upper tentacles are short, the lower ones very small. Recent, 386 species, from Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America; fossil, 20 species, one of the latter, if indeed it be correctly identified, from the coal measures, the rest from the Eocene onward. (*Woodward: Mollusca*, ed. Tate.)



Clausilia.

clāus'-thal-ite, *s.* [From *Clausthal*, in the Hartz Mountains, where it is found.]

Min.: An isometric mineral of lead-gray or bluish color and metallic luster, and with cubical cleavage. Composition: Selenium, 27.59-31.42; lead 63.92-71.81; cobalt 0.314; iron, 0-0.45. Found in Germany, Spain, &c. (*Dana*.)

clāus'-tral, ***clāus'-tēr-al**, *a.* [Fr. *claustral*; Low Lat. *claustralis*, from Lat. *claustrum*=a cloister, *claudo*=to shut up, to inclose.]

1. Of or pertaining to a cloister or religious house.

"*Claustral* priors are such as preside over monasteries, next to the abbot or chief governor in such religious houses."—*Ayliffe*.

2. Living in a cloister or religious house.

"This might better be verified of *claustral* monks and nuns."—*Fulke: Apology* (1586), p. 19.

clāus'-u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *clausula*=a clause; *claudo*=to shut.] Containing or consisting of clauses. (*Smart*.)

***clāus'-ule**, ***clāus'-ul**, *s.* [Lat. *clausula*, from *clausus*, *pa. par. of claudo*=to shut, to inclose.] A clause or short sentence.

" . . . the myddil *clausul*, closed betwix these now reperied *clausules*, was seid to Peter and of Petres per-soon."—*Bp. Pecock: Repressor*, ch. iv.

clāus'-ūre, *s.* [Lat. *clausura*, from *claudo*=to shut up.] [CLOSURE.]

1. The act of shutting up or confining.

"In some monasteries the severity of the *clausure* is hard to be borne."—*Geddes*.

2. The state of being shut up or confined; confinement.

3. An inclosure.

4. A case or vessel used for holding relics, &c.; a shrine.

clā'-va, *s.* [Lat.=(1) a knotty branch or stick, a cudgel, (2) a graft, a scion.]

Zool.: A genus of Hydroid Polypes, the typical one of the family *Clavidae* (q. v.).

bóll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-clan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

clāv-a-gēl-lā, s. [From Lat. *clava*=a club; *gēl-lā* element doubtful.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Mollusks, family Gastrochaenidae. The shell is oblong, the two valves flat, the left one cemented to the side of the long tubular burrow in which the animal is found. Six recent species are known, from the Mediterranean, the Pacific, and the Australian seas, and fourteen fossil, the latter from the Upper Greensand onward.

clā-vār'-ī-ā, s. [From Lat. *clava*= . . . a club, in allusion to the form of the plant, and fem. adj. suff. -*aria*.]

Bot.: A genus of Hymenomycetous Fungi. *Clavaria coralloides* contains a sweet sugary matter believed to be mannite.

clā-vār'-ī-eī, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *clavaria* (q. v.), and masc. pl. adj. suff. -*iei*.]

Bot.: A division of Hymenomycetous Fungi, growing vertically, having a superior hymenium which extends to the very apex, and is distributed equally on all sides. They grow on the ground among leaves, or on rotten wood or herbaceous stems. (Berkeley.)

clāv-āte, **clā-vā'-tēd**, a. [Lat. *clavatus*= . . . furnished with points or prickles, but by naturalists used to mean club-shaped.]

1. Knobbed; set with knobs.

"These appear plainly to have been *clavated* spikes of some kind of echinus ovarius."—Woodward: *On Fossils*.

2. Club-shaped; linear at the base, but growing gradually thicker toward the end. (Owen.)

"In *Thalictrum* the filament . . . is thickest at the upper end, or *clavate*."—Lindley: *Introd. to Bot.*, bk. i., ch. ii., sect. 4, § 8.

"Various names have been given to the different forms of hairs; they are *clavate* or club-shaped, gradually expanding from the base to their apex. . . ."—Balfour: *Botany*, § 58.

clā-va-tēl'-lā, s. [Lat. fem. dimin. of *clavatus*.] [CLAVATE.]

Zoöl.: A family of Hydroid Polypes the typical one of the family Clavatellidae (q. v.).

clā-va-tēl'-lī-dæ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *clavarella* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Hydroid Polypes. [CLAVATELLA.]

clā-vā'-tī, s. pl. [Lat. *clavati*, masc. pl. of *clavatus*.] [CLAVATE.]

Bot.: A family of Hymenomycetous Fungi, having the receptacles generally club-shaped.

***clave** (1), *pret. of v.* [CLEAVE (1), v.]

clave (2), *pret. of v.* [CLEAVE (2), v.]

clāve, s. [CLEAVE (1), v.] The handle or that part of a pair of scales by which they are held up during the process of weighing anything.

clāv'-ē-čīn, s. [Fr.; Ital. *clavicembalo*, from Lat. *clavis*=a key, and *cymbalum*=a cymbal.]

Music:

1. A harpsichord.

2. The keys by means of which the *carillonneur* plays upon the bells.

clāv'-ē-čīn-ist, s. [Eng. *clavecin*; -*ist*.] A performer or player on the clavecin. (Browning: *Ring and Book*, pt. i., l. 1,209.)

clavel, s. [CLEVY.]

clā-vēl'-ī-nā, **clāv-ēl'-lī-nā**, s. [From Lat. *clavulus*=a small nail . . . a small swelling; or from *clavula*=a scion, a graft.]

Zoöl.: A genus of tunicated mollusks, the typical one of the family Clavellinidae.

clā-vēl'-lī-nī-dæ, **clāv-ēl'-lī-nī-dæ**, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *clavellina* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Molluscoids, tunicated, mollusks. It contains the Social Ascidians. They are very transparent.

clāv'-ēl-lā-tēd, a. [Low Lat. *clavellatus*, from *clavella*, dim. of *clava*=a billet or log of wood.] Made with burnt tartar; a chemical term. (Chambers.)

clavellated ashes, s. pl. Potash and pearl-ash, so termed from the billets or little clubs from which they are obtained by burning. (Ogilvie.)

***clav-er** (1), s. [CLOVER.]

"With claver and clereworthe clede evene over."—*Morte Arthure*, 3,241.

clā-vēr (2), s. [CLAVER (1), v.]

1. Noisy, idle talk; chatter.

"Delighted with their various claver,
While wealth made all his wits to waver."

Ramsay: *Poems*; *The Parrot*, ii. 517.

2. A tale-bearer, a tattler.

¶ Often in the plural (*clavers*).

clā-vēr (1), v. i. [A variant of *clatter* (q. v.).] To chatter, to talk foolishly.

"There's saxpence t' ye to buy half a mutchkin instead of clavering about thae anld-world stories."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***clā-vēr** (2), v. i. [Dut. *klaveren*; Dan. *klavre*. Cf. O. Icel. *klifra*=to climb.] To climb, to clamber.

"Two kynges ware clymbande and claverande one heghe."—*Morte Arthure*, 3,325.

clā-vēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *claver*; -*er*.] One who talks idly. (Scotch.)

clā-vēr-īng, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [CLAVER (1), v.] Chattering, gossiping, talkative.

"A long-tongued clavering wife."—Scott: *Old Mortality*.

***clāve-stōck**, s. [Eng. *clave*=cleave, and *stock* (q. v.).] A chopper or instrument for cleaving wood.

"A *clavestock* and *rabetstock* carpenters craue."—Tusser, p. 38.

clāv-ī-a-tūr', s. [Ger.]

Music:

1. The key-board of an organ or pianoforte.

2. Fingering. (Stainer & Barrett.)

clāv'-ī-čēps, s. [Lat. *clava*=club; *caput*=a head.]

Bot.: A genus of Ascomycetous Fungi, also called Cordiceps (q. v.). *Claviceps purpurea* is the Ergot of grasses. An ascomycetous fungus is one which has its fruit in small *asci* or hyaline sacs.

clāv'-ī-chord, **clāv'-ī-cord**, s. [Fr. *clavicorde*; Ital. *clavicordio*, from Lat. *clavis*=a key, and *chorda*=a chord.]

Music: A keyed and stringed instrument, not now in use, being superseded by the pianoforte; a clari-chord. [CLARICHORD.]

"Its form is that of a small pianoforte: it has no quills, jacks, or hammers. The strings are all muffled . . . and the tone is produced by little brass wedges, placed at the ends of the keys, which, when pulled down, press against the middle of the strings, acting as a bridge to each. . . . We had in 1772 the extreme pleasure of hearing the incomparable Emanuel Bach touch his favorite *clavicord* at Hamburg."—Rees: *Cyclopædia*.

clāv'-ī-cle, s. [Lat. *clavicula*, dimin. of *clavis*=a key.]

Anat.: The collar-bone. It extends transversely outward, with an inclination backward from the summit of the sternum to the acromion process of the scapula. It connects the upper limb with the trunk. The corresponding bone in birds is the one popularly called the Merrythought.

"The scapula and *clavicle* are the media through which the bones of the arm are united to the trunk."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vi., p. 147.

"In those animals that employ the anterior extremity only as an instrument of progressive motion there is no *clavicle*: hence this bone is absent from the skeletons of Pachydermata, Ruminantia, Solipeda, and the motions of the shoulder are only such as may be required for the flexion and extension of the limb."—*Ibid.*

clāv'-ī-cornſ, **clāv'-ī-cōr-nēs**, s. pl. [From Lat. *clava*= . . . a club, and *cornu*=a horn.]

Entom.: The name given by Latreille to a subsection of the section Pentamera. The antennæ are thickened at the end, or club-shaped. There have been included under it the families Scydmenidae, Histeridae, Silphidae, Scaphididae, Nitidulidae, Dermestidae, and Byrrhidae (q. v.).

clā-vīc'-ū-lar, a. [From Lat. *clavicul(a)*=the collar-bone, and Eng. suff. -*ar*.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the clavicle; as the *clavicular artery*.

"The posterior (*clavicular*) nerves pass downward and outward over the outer third of the clavicle."—N. Ward, in Todd's *Cyclopædia of Anat. and Physiol.*

***clāv'-ī-cule**, s. [Lat. *clavicula*, dimin. either from *clavis*=a key, or *clavus*=a club.]

Conchol.: The upper portion of a spiral shell.

clāv'-ī-čŷ-līn'-dēr, s. [Lat. *clavis*=a key; Eng. *cylinder*.]

Music:

1. An instrument in the form of tubes or cylinders of glass, invented by Chladni.

2. An instrument made of plates of glass of graduated lengths, the tone of which was produced by hammers set in motion by a key-board. (Stainer & Barrett.)

clāv'-ī-čŷm'-bal, s. [Lat. *clavis*=a key, and Eng. *cymbal*.]

Music: An instrument described by Prætorius in the sixteenth century. It resembled a prostrate harp, or a great piano without legs. Its compass was four octaves, with nineteen notes in each octave. (Knight.)

clāv'-ī-čŷ-thēr'-ī-ūm, s. [Lat. *clavis*=a key, and *cithara*=a lute.]

Music: An upright musical instrument used in the sixteenth century. It is believed to have been akin to the harpsichord. (Stainer & Barrett.)

clā-vī-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *clava* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Hydroid Polypes, containing species which have the polypes claviform or fusiform with scattered tentacula. (Griffith & Henfrey.) [CLAVA.]

clāv'-ī-ēr, s. [Fr. *clavier*.]

Music: The key-board of an organ, harmonium, or pianoforte.

clāv'-ī-form, s. [Lat. *clava*=a club; *forma*=form.] Club-shaped, clavate.

***clāv'-ī-gēr** (1), s. [Lat. *clavis*=a key; *gero*=to carry.] One who carries the keys of any place; a warder.

"The prince of that bottomless pit, whereof they were the *clavigers*, held their bridles while they rode in procession."—Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason, p. 58.

***clāv'-ī-gēr** (2), s. [Lat. *clava*=a club; *gero*=to carry.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: One who carries a club; a club-bearer.

2. **Entom.**: A genus of Coleoptera, family Pselaphidae.

clāv'-īg'-ēr-ōūs, a. [Lat. *clava*=a stick, a club, and *gero*=to carry.]

Nat. Science: Club-bearing.

clāv'-ī-glīs-sān'-dō, s. [Ital.]

Music: An instrument with a key-board, invented by C. W. Le Jeune, which is intended to combine the properties of the violin and small organ—of the violin in obtaining a slide or portamento, and the organ in the capability of imitating the tones of various wind instruments. (Stainer & Barrett.)

clāv'-ī-ōle, s. [Lat. *clavis*=a key, and Eng. *viol*; Ital. *viola*.]

Music: A finger-keyed viol. (Knight.)

clāv'-ī-pālps (Eng.), **clāv'-ī-pāl'-pī** (Lat.), s. pl. [Lat. *clava*= . . . a club, and *palpi*, pl. of Mod. Lat. *palpus*=a feeler.]

Entom.: Latreille's name for a family of coleopterous insects, which have the terminal joint of the palpi large. The antennæ constitute a perfoliate club. Genera *Erotylus*, *Phalacrus*, &c.

***clav-o-let**, s. [A dimin. formed from Lat. *clava*=a club.]

Entom.: The club-shaped end of the antennæ of beetles.

clāv'-ū-lā, s. [Lat. dimin. of *clava*=a club.]

Bot.: The receptacle of certain fungi.

clāv'-ūs, s. [Lat. = a nail.] The disease produced in grains of rye, &c., when they change to a brown or blackish color by the action of the early state of the parasitical fungus *Cordiceps* (or *Claviceps*) *purpurea*. [ERGOT.] (Ogilvie.)

clāv'-ŷ, **clāv'-ēl**, s. [Fr. *claveau*=the center-piece of an arch.] A mantel-piece.

clāw, ***clawe**, ***clauwe**, ***clau**, ***cle**, ***clée**, ***clowe**, ***klee**, s. [A. S. *clawu* (pl. *clawe*), *clā*, *clēa*, *clēo*; O. H. Ger. *chlawa*, *chlōa*; M. H. Ger. *klā*; O. S. *klawa*; O. Fris. *klewe*; Dut. *klauw*; Dan. *klo*; Sw. *klo*; Ger. *klawe*, cogn. with *cleave* (q. v.).]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The sharp-hooked nail of a bird or beast.

"Claw or cle of a beste. *Ungula*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

" . . . his hairs were grown like eagles' feathers, and his nails like birds' claws."—Dan. iv. 33.

2. The whole foot of any animal furnished with sharp nails; the pincers or holders of a crab, lobster, &c.

"Alle beestis that hav the clec dyuydid."—*Wycliffe*: *Levit.* xi. 3.

"He over him did hold his cruell *clawes*,
Threatning with greedy gripe to doe him dye."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vii. 27.

II. Figuratively:

1. Anything resembling the claw of a bird or beast.

[CLAW-HAMMER.]

2. The hand (used in contempt).

3. A grasp or clutch.

"What's justice to a man, or laws,
That never comes within their *claws*?"

Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. iv.

B. Bot.: The narrow part of a petal which takes the place of the foot-stalk of a leaf, of which it is a modification.

claw-bar, s. A lever or crowbar with a bent bifurcated claw for drawing spikes.

claw-hammer, s.

1. **Carpentry**:

(1) A hammer with a bent and split peen to draw nails.

(2) A little split tool for drawing tacks.

2. **Nautical**, &c.:

(1) The bent and bifurcated end of a crowbar.

(2) A bent hook on the end of a hoisting chain; a grapple for suspending tackle.

3. **Locksmithing**: A spur or talon projecting from a bolt or tumbler.

claw-wrench, s. A wrench having a loose pivoted jaw which binds of itself.

claw, *clawen, *clawe (pa. tense *clew, *clewe, clawed), v. t. & i. [A. S. *clavian*; O. H. Ger. *klawjan*; Dut. *klaauwen*; Dan. *klæ*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To tear or scratch with the claws or nails.

"He [the cat] wol greven us alle,
Cracchen us or clawen us."

Langland: *P. Plowman*, 306.

*2. To scratch, to tickle.

"Right as a man is esed for to feele
For ach of hed to clawen hym on his heele."

Chaucer: *Troilus*, iv. 699.

"Prince: Look, whether the withered elder hath not
his poll claw'd like a parrot."—Shakesp.: *Hen. IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

*3. To inflict corporal punishment on.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To pull away or off, to get rid of, to tear away.

"I am afraid we shall not easily claw off that name."—South.

*2. To flatter, to curry favor with. [CLAWBACK.]

"Rich men they claw, soothe up and flatter,
The poor they contemn and despise."—Holland.

*3. To canvass strictly, to examine thoroughly, to pull to pieces.

"They for their own opinions stand fast,
Only to have them clawed and canvast."

Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. ii.

†4. To grasp, to seize.

"For Age with stealing steps
Hath claw'd me with his crutch."

Old Ballad in Lord Surrey's Poems.

B. Intransitive:

*1. *Lit.*: To grasp at, as though trying to seize with the claws; to clutch at.

Fig.: To clutch at, to grasp after.

† *Claw me and I'll claw thee*: Help or stand by me and I will stand by thee.

*To claw away: To rail at, to abuse, to blame.

"You thank the place where you found money; but the jade Fortune is to be clawed away for 't, if you should lose it."—L'Estrange.

To claw favor: To curry favor. (Scott.)

To claw off:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To revile, to blame, to rail at.

"Mr. Baxter takes great pains to unite the classical and congregational brethren, but claws off the episcopal party as a set of Cassandrian priests."—Bp. Nicolson: *To Mr. Yates*.

2. *Naut.*: To turn and beat to windward to avoid drifting on a lee shore.

†To claw one's back:

1. To flatter or court one; to curry favor with any one.

2. To promote one's interests. (Ross.)

To claw upon: To flatter, to court.

To claw up one's mittens: To give one the finishing stroke. (Scott.)

*claw'-bäck, *claw-backe, s. & a. [Eug. *claw*; back.]

A. As subst.: A flatterer, a sycophant.

"And I had clawbackes even at court full rife,
Which sought by outrage golden gaines to winne."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 73.

B. As adj.: Flattering, wheedling.

"Like a clawback parasite."—Bp. Hall: *Sat.*, vi. 1.

*claw'-bäck, v. t. [CLAWBACK, s.] To flatter. (Warner.)

clawed, pa. par. & a. [CLAW, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Bearing or furnished with claws.

"Among quadrupeds, of all the clawed, the lion is the strongest."—Grew: *Cosmologia*.

claw'-ër, s. [Eng. *claw*; -er.]

1. One who claws.

*2. A flatterer.

"The scopes of all such clawers."—Davies: *Muse's Teares*, p. 9. (Davies).

claw'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CLAW, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. As subst.: The act of tearing or scratching with the claws; the act of flattering or wheedling; flattery.

clawing-off, s.

Naut.: The act or process of beating to windward to avoid drifting on a lee shore.

*claw'-ing-lý, adv. [Eng. *clawing*; -ly.] In a flattering or parasitical manner.

claw'-kër, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Knitting-machine: A feed-pawl or hand for a ratchet.

claw'-less, a. [Eng. *claw*; -less.] Devoid of or unprovided with claws.

*clawre, s. [CLAW, s.] A claw.

"With fulgrymme clawres, that were croked and kene."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1696.

claw'-sick, a. [Eng. *claw*, and *sick*.] Suffering from clawsickness, or foot-rot.

claw'-sick-ness, s. [Eng. *clawsick*; -ness.] The foot-rot, a disease in cattle and sheep.

clay, *clai, *clei, *clei, s. & a. [A. S. *clæg*; O. Fris. *klai*; Dan. *klæg*, *kleg*; Ger. & Dut. *klei*. Cogn. with *clog* and *cleave*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Any earth which possesses sufficient ductility, when kneaded up with water, to be fashioned like paste by the hand or by the potter's lathe. (Lyll.) Clays when burned acquire a siliceous hardness, as in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and earthenware. Clays which form infusible bricks are called Fire-clays.

"Clays are earths firmly coherent, weighty and compact, stiff, viscid, and ductile to a great degree while moist; smooth to the touch, not easily breaking between the fingers, nor readily diffusible in water; and when mixed, not readily subsiding from it."—Hill: *On Fossils*.

2. Figuratively:

Poetry:

(1) Earth in general; the terrestrial element.

"Why should our clay

Over our spirits so much sway?"—Donne.

(2) The human body dead; a corpse.

"And, without sorrow, will this ground receive
That venerable clay."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

(3) The human body alive; human nature.

"So man and man should be;

But clay and clay differs in dignity."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Min.*: Clay is composed of hydrous silicate of aluminum, usually with a mechanical admixture of sand, iron oxides, and other substances. In the earlier mineralogies clay figured under that simple name as a mineral genus with many species under it, or as a species with many varieties. Thus in the second edition of Phillips' "Mineralogy" eighteen minerals figure as kinds of clay. In the fourth edition (1837)—that by Robert Allan, F.R.S.E., &c.—these are reduced to thirteen, viz: (1) Slate-clay or shale, (2) Adhesive Slate, (3) Polishing Slate, (4) Lithomarge, (5) Fuller's Earth, (6) Tripoli, (7) Bole, (8) Lemnian Earth, (9) Cimolite, (10) Mountain Meal, (11) Black Chalk, (12) Pipe-clay, and (13) Potter's Clay. In Dana, clay of different kinds figures simply as a synonym of various minerals. A great many minerals have more or less of alumina in their composition; its presence may often be detected by the peculiar smell which the mineral emits when breathed upon. The color of clay chiefly depends upon its containing the iron in a ferrous or a ferric state. Some of the dark-colored oolitic clays contain large quantities of a bituminous matter; these clays give off a most offensive odor when burnt into bricks.

2. *Chem.*: Clay is principally hydrous silicate of aluminum, $Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot 2H_2O$. The purest clay is called Kaolin (q. v.). Clays generally contain much free silica, also calcium carbonate, calcium sulphate, oxide of iron, magnesium carbonate, and small quantities of alkaline salts, phosphates, and iron pyrites. Fire-clay is more refractory the greater the percentage of alumina which it contains in proportion to the fluxes (alkalies, alkaline earths, and ferrous oxide), and the smaller the quantity of the silica in proportion to the silicate of aluminum. Clay possesses the property of absorbing ammonia and organic matter, &c., from liquid sewage applied to its surface, and thus not only promotes the growth of agricultural crops, but also purifies water percolating slowly through it. (For analysis of Fire-clay, see Watts' *Dict. of Chem.*, 2d Supt., p. 335.)

3. *Geol. & Palæont.*: Clay is simply mud produced by the wearing down of rocks. If a stream bring down sediment into still water, the heavier bowlders fall first, the pebbles next, then gravel, after which little remains but fine silt, which makes the water look turbid for a time, but gradually settles down at the bottom, and becomes mud or clay. Clay suspended in water is precipitated by the addition of sea-water. Sterry Hunt made experiments on the water of the Mississippi. (*Chem. News*, xxx., p. 97.) Hence the deposits of mud formed at the entrance of the river into the Gulf of Mexico. When hardened into a thinly laminated rock, and perhaps colored black by carbonaceous matter, it becomes shale. A form of it called Fire-clay exists in the coal measures just beneath each seam of coal; it constituted the vegetable soil in which the ancient forest, the remains of which have been transformed into coal, grew. While sandstone is,

as a rule, too porous to retain fossils uninjured, clay, shale, or anything equivalent does so admirably, and a palæontologist should give particular attention to every finely laminated stratum which he may see in any series of rocks which he proposes to examine.

B. As adj.: Composed of or pertaining to clay.

*clay-brained, *clay-brayned, a. Stupid, idiot.

"Why, thou clay-brayned guts."

Shakesp.: *Hen. IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

clay-built, a. Constructed of or with clay. (Darwin.)

clay-clot, *clei-clot, s. A clot or lump of clay.

"Nu lidh the clei-clot al so the ston."—Reliq. Antiq., p. 73.

*clay-cold, a. Cold and lifeless as a lump of clay.

"His clay-cold limbs."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xviii. 369.

*clay-daubed, *clai-daubed, a. Daubed or smeared over with tempered clay.

"In that cofer that watz clay-daubed."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 492.

clay-ground, s. Ground or land of a clayey nature, clay-land.

"The king cast them in the clay-ground."—1 Kings vii. 46.

clay-iron ore, s. The same as CLAY-IRONSTONE (q. v.).

clay-ironstone, s.

1. *Min. & Geol.*: A mineral or rock occurring generally in the form of bands or nodules in the carboniferous series of beds. It consists of carbonate of iron mechanically mingled with earthy matter, the metallic carbonate having been produced by the action of decaying vegetable matter on any protoxide of iron in solution with which it may have been brought in contact. (Lyll.) Occurs principally in the coal measures.

2. *Palæont.*: Nodules of clay-ironstone often inclose shells, encrinites, ferns, and other organisms.

clay-kiln, s. A kiln or stove for burning clay.

clay-land, clay-soil, s. Ground or land composed to a great extent of clay.

clay-loam, s. Clay mixed with sand, chalk, and organic matter. It is generally very fertile.

clay-marl, s. Marl with the argillaceous element abnormally abundant in it. It is generally white and chalky; marl is a mixture of clay and chalk.

clay-mill, s.

Brick-making: A pug-mill; a mill for mixing and tempering clay.

clay-pipe, s. A tobacco pipe made of clay, burnt.

clay-pit, s. A pit whence clay is dug.

"'Twas found in a clay-pit."—Woodward: *On Fossils*.

clay-process, s. A process by which clay is substituted for plaster in making stereotype molds. The face of the type is forced into the clay by pressure. (Knight.)

clay-pulverizer, s. A machine for grinding dry clay to render it more homogeneous previous to pugging. (Knight.)

clay-screening, a. Screening or designed to screen clay.

Clay-screening machine: A machine for sifting pulverized clay, so as to prepare it for some of the finer ceramic manufactures. (Knight.)

clay-slate, s.

1. *Geol.*: A rock, called also Argillaceous Schist. It is often exceedingly fissile, cleaving in directions across the planes of stratification. Its colors vary from greenish or bluish-gray to a leaden hue. It is composed of indurated clay which has been subjected to great pressure. Sometimes particles of mica impart to it a shining and silky luster. The yellow cubical mineral of metallic luster often scattered through it is iron pyrites. A great part of it is metamorphic, but some is fossiliferous.

2. *Comm.*: It is the common roofing slate, for which its fissile character renders it well adapted. It is used also for school-boys' slates. Good slates should not imbibe water, if they do so, they will soon be decomposed by the weather.

clay-stone, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

Geol.: A felstone of granular texture, and not containing any imbedded crystals. It is of igneous origin. It varies much in color, being flesh-tinted, brown, brownish-yellow, green, &c. Formerly, specimens of it were often designated, compact felspar. It constitutes the paste, matrix, or basis of the subjoined porphyry.

boil, boy: pout, jowl: cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem, thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel. de-

B. As adj.: Having clay-stone, &c., as its basis.

Clay-stone porphyry:

Geol.: An igneous rock consisting of clay-stone with imbedded crystals.

clāy, v. t. [CLAY, s.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To cover or dress with clay.

"This manuring lasts fifty years; then the ground must be clayed again."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. *Sugar-making:* To perform the operation of claying (q. v.).

clāy'-bānd, s. & a. [Eng. clay, and band.]

A. As substantive:

Mining: A stratum or band with clay in its composition. Used chiefly in the compound which follows.

B. As adj.: Composed of such a rock.

clayband ironstone, s.

Mining: An earthy variety of Chalybite, constituting one of the most common ores of iron.

clāyed, pa. par. or a. [CLAY, v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Covered or dressed with clay.

2. *Sugar-making:* Purified by means of water percolating through a layer of clay spread over the surface. [CLAYING.]

"Syrup intended for forming clayed sugar must be somewhat more concentrated in the treacle; and run off into a copper cooler, capable of receiving three or four successive skippings. . . . Clayed sugars are sorted into different shades of color according to the part of the cone from which they were cut. The clayed sugar of Cuba is called Havannah sugar. . . . Clayed sugar can only be made from the ripest cane-juice; for that which contains much gluten would be apt to get too much burnt by the ordinary process of boiling, to bear the claying operation."—*Ure: Dict. of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines; Sugar.*

***clāy'-en, *cleien, *cleyene, a.** [Mid. Eng. *clei*, *cley*=Eng. *clay*; Mid. Eng. adj. ending -en.] Composed of or built with clay.

"These that dwellen [in] cleyene housis."—*Wycliffe: Job iv. 19.*

clāyes, s. [Fr. *clai*=a hurdle.]

Fort.: Wattles made with stakes interwoven with osiers to cover lodgments; hurdles to form blinds for working parties. When reinforced with earth they become gabions. (*Knight.*)

clāy'-ēy, *cley-i, *cley-ye, a. [Eng. *clay*; -y.]

1. Consisting of or of the nature of clay.

"The kyng yetide hem in the cleye erthe."—*Wycliffe: 3 Kings xii. 14.*

2. Bedaubed with clay. (*Carlyle.*)

clāy'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CLAY, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.* The act of covering or dressing land with clay.

II. Technically:

1. *Sugar-making:* An operation by which sugar is purified.

"The claying now begins; which consists in applying to the smoothed surface of the sugar at the base of the cone a plaster of argillaceous earth, or tolerably tenacious loam, in a pasty state. The water diffused among the clay escapes from it by slow infiltration, and descending with like slowness through the body of the sugar, carries along with it the residuary viscid syrup, which is more soluble than the granulated particles. Whenever the first magma of clay has become dry it is replaced by a second, and this, occasionally, in its turn by a third, whereby the sugar cone gets tolerably white and clean."—*Ure: Dict. of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines; Sugar.*

2. *Mining:* The act of lining the blast-hole with clay to prevent the explosive becoming damp.

claying-bar, s.

Mining: A cylindrical bar for driving tenacious clay into the crevices of a blast-hole to prevent percolation of water on the charge.

claying-house, s.

Sugar-making: A house for the operation of claying.

"The cones remain twenty days in the claying-house before the sugar is taken out of them."—*Ure: Dict. of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines; Sugar.*

clāy'-ish, a. [Eng. *clay*; -ish.] Of the nature of clay; containing an admixture of clay.

"Small beer proves an unwholesome drink; perhaps, by being brewed with a thick, muddy, and clayish water, which the brewers covet."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

clāy'-ite, s. [From the Hon. J. R. Clay, United States Minister at Peru, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A mineral from Peru, occurring crystallized and as a crust on quartz, a sulpharsenite of copper with sulphantimonites of copper and lead. Luster, metallic. Hardness, 2.5. Melts before the blowpipe.

clāy'-mōre, *glāy'-mōre, s. [Gael. *claidheamh mor*=a great sword, a broadsword. Cf. Wel. *clleddyf*, *clleddeu*; Lat. *gladius*=a sword.]

1. A Scottish broadsword; a two-handled sword used by the Scotch Highlanders.

2. A basket-hilted broadsword. (*Knight.*)

3. *By metonymy:* A soldier armed with a broadsword.

"His army was rapidly swollen to near double the number of claymores that Dundee had commanded."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

clāy-tō'-nī-a, s. [Named after John Clayton, who collected plants in Virginia.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Portulacaceæ (*Purslanes*). *Claytonia perfoliata*, a North American species, is anti-scorbutic. The tuberous roots of *C. tuberosa* are eaten in Siberia.

clāy'-wēed, s. [Named from the partiality of the plant to clay soils.]

Bot.: A composite plant, *Tussilago Farfara*.

***cle, *clea, *clee, s.** [CLAW.]

clēach'-īng, a. [Etym. doubtful.] A term occurring only in the subjoined compound.

cleaching-net, s. A hand net with hoop and pole. (*Knight.*)

clead, cleed, s. [CLOTHE.] Dress.

"That canty knap, tho' in its brawest clead,
Goups infant proud abeen' the decent mead."
Tarras: Poems, p. 4.

clēad'-īng, s. [A Scotch pron. of *clothing*.] [CLOTHING.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Dress, clothing.

" . . . what's in either face or cleading,
Of painted things."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 30.

II. Technically:

1. *Mach.:* The outer covering or jacket of the cylinder of a steam-engine, or of the boiler of a locomotive; a timber casing inclosing the boiler and firebox of a locomotive; the casing of hair-felt wrapped round steam-pipes to prevent the radiation of heat. It is called also logging.

2. *Building, Eng., &c.:* Any kind of plank-covering, such as the slating-boards of a roof, the boards of a floor, the plank-lining of a pit-shaft, the plank-lining of a copper-dam, &c. (*Ogilvie.*)

3. *Mining:* The boarding which lines a shaft or tunnel.

clēan, *clene, *clane, *cleane, a. & adv. [A. S. *clāne, clene*; Wel. *glain, glan*; Ir. & Gael. *glan*, all =clear, bright; G. H. Ger. *chleini*; M. H. Ger. *kleine*; Ger. *klein*=small, fine, excellent.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) Free from dirt or any filth.

"Heo wesse her fet al clene."
Rob. of Glouc., p. 435.

"They make clean the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess."
—*Matt. xxiii. 23.*

(2) Free from any injurious ingredient or admixture; pure, undefiled.

"His maydenes broughte hire clene water."
Rob. of Glouc., p. 435.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Free from any defect or fault.

"Yet thy waist is strait and clean
As Cupid's shaft, or Hermes' rod."—*Waller.*

(2) Free from any moral stain or pollution, pure, guiltless.

"What is man, that he should be clean?"—*Job xv. 14.*

¶ Frequently with the prep. *of*.

"Of ure sunne make us clene."—*Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), p. 63.

†(3) Applied even to inanimate things.

" . . . yea, the heavens are not clean in his sight."—*Job xv. 15.*

(4) Free from any contagious or loathsome disease.

"And Jesus put forth his hand, and touched him, saying, I will; be thou clean."—*Matt. viii. 3.*

(5) Free from any mismanagement, bungling, or awkwardness; dexterous, clever.

* (6) Fair, noble, excellent.

"With the clenest cumpanye that euer king ladde."
Will. of Palerne, 1,609.

†(7) Complete, perfect, total.

"Thou shalt make clean riddance of the corners . . ."
—*Levit. xxiii. 22.*

II. Technically:

1. *Printing:* Free from corrections or alterations, as a clean proof.

2. *Mosaic Law:*

(1) Allowed to be eaten, not defiling.

"Of every clean beast thou shalt take to thee by sevens, the male and his female; and of beasts that are not clean by two, the male and his female."—*Gen. vii. 2.*

(2) Free from any ceremonial defilement.

3. *Whale and Seal-fishing:* Having no fish or oil; empty; as, a ship returned clean.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *clean*, *cleanly*, and *pure*: "*Clean* expresses a freedom from dirt or soil; *cleanly* the disposition or habit of being *clean*. A person who keeps himself *clean* is *cleanly*; a *cleanly* servant takes care to keep other things *clean*. *Clean* is employed in the proper sense only; *pure* mostly in the moral sense: the hands should be *clean*; the heart should be *pure*: it is the first requisite of good writing that it should be *clean*; it is of the first importance for the morals of youth to be kept *pure*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. As adverb:

1. Completely, entirely, without limitation or reservation.

"He was clene out of him selfe away."—*Gower, i. 207.*

"The earth is utterly broken down, the earth is clean dissolved, . . ."
—*Isaiah xxiv. 19.*

2. Adroitly, dexterously, cleanly.

"Pope came off clean with Homer; but they say,
Broome went before, and kindly swept the way."
Henley.

¶ To make a clean breast of:

1. To make a full and ingenuous confession.

"She had something lay heavy on her heart, which she wished, as the emissary expressed it—to make a clean breast of, before she died, or lost possession of her senses."—*Scott: St. Ronan, ch. xxxviii.*

2 To tell one's mind roundly.

"To speak truth, I'm wearying to mak a clean breast wi' him, and to tell him o' his unnaturality to his own dochter."—*The Entail, iii. 101.*

***clean-fingered, a.** Free from crime or guilt; clean-handed.

clean-gone, a. An English colloquialism, indicating an entire abandonment to love, or to some other cause.

***clean-handed, a.**

1. *Law:* Having clean hands in the sense described under CLEAN HANDS, 1 *Law*.

2. *Ord. Lang.:* Free from crime, guiltless.

clean hands, s. pl.

1. *Law:* A maxim of equity is: "He who comes into equity must come with clean hands." This rule must be understood to refer to willful misconduct in regard to the matter in litigation, and not to any misconduct, however gross, which is unconnected with the matter in litigation, and with which the opposite party in the cause has no concern. (*Snell: Principles of Equity.*)

2. *Fig.:* The state of not having put the hands to any criminal use; purity of action and conduct as distinguished from purity of heart.

"Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? or who shall stand in His holy place? He that hath clean hands and a pure heart."—*Psalms xxiv. 3, 4.*

clean-hearted, a. Free from moral pollution in the heart, pure.

clean-proof, s. *Print.:* A proof containing few faults.

clean-shanked, a. The same as CLEAN-LIMBED (q. v.).

clean-shaped, a. Well-shaped, well-proportioned.

***clean-timbered, a.** Elegantly or neatly built; having a neat or well-shaped figure.

"I think Hector was not so clean-timber'd; his leg is too big for Hector."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.*

clean, s. [CLEAN, a.] The secundines of a cow.

clēan, v. t. [CLEAN, a.] To free from dirt or filth, to purify; to clear of anything offensive, injurious, or extraneous; to cleanse.

¶ To clean out: To exhaust of pecuniary resources. (*Slang.*)

clēaned, pr. par. & a. [CLEAN, v.]

clēan'-ēr, s. [Eng. *clean*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who cleans anything.

2. An instrument or apparatus used for cleaning anything.

II. Technically:

1. *Leather Manufacture:* A currier's straight two-handled knife with a blade two inches broad.

2. *Founding:* A slicker, a tool used for smoothing surfaces in sand-molding.

3. *Carding:* The smaller of a pair of small card cylinders, called urchins, arranged round periphery of a card-drum. The larger of the two, called the worker, takes the fiber from the card-drum and delivers it to the cleaver, which returns it to the card-drum.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ. Sȳrian. ɔ, ɔ̄ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kv

clēan'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLEAN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of cleansing or freeing from filth or dirt, or any offensive, injurious, or extraneous matter.

2. The extraneous matter from which anything is freed or cleansed; the results of the act or process of cleaning.

3. The after-birth of a cow.

cleaning-machine, *s.*

Silk Manufacture: A machine in which silk thread is carried from bobbins over a glass or iron guide-rod, and then drawn through a brush in order to detach from it any particles of dust or dirt which it may contain.

†clēan'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *clean*; *-ish*.] Rather clean.

"A coverlid upon it with a *cleanish* look."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 303.

clēan'-lī-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *cleanly*; *-ly*.] In a cleanly manner.

clēan'-lī-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *cleanly*; *-ness*.]

1. The state of being free from dirt or any offensive or extraneous matter.

*2. Neatness in person or dress.

"*Cleanliness* is next to godliness."

John Wesley.

clēan'-lī, *clen-ly, *clan-ly, *clen-liche, *clen-li, *clene-liche, *clan-liche, *a. & adv.* [A. S. *clænlic*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Free from dirt or filth or any offensive or extraneous matter; pure, clean.

"While his lov'd partner, boastful of her hoard,
Displays her *cleanly* platter on the board."

Goldsmith: The Traveler.

"He zayth thet hi ssolle habbe *clenliche* clothinge."

Ayenbite, p. 216.

2. *Of persons:*

(1) Habitually neat in person and dress; clean, tidy.

(2) Neat and skillful.

"Wherein is he good, but to taste sack and drink it? wherein neat and *cleanly*, but to carve a capon and eat it?"—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.*

3. Cleaning, cleansing; having the property or power of cleaning or freeing from dirt or extraneous matter.

"In our fantastic climes, the fair
With *cleanly* powder dry their hair."—*Prior.*

***II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Innocent, pure, free from any moral pollution.
". . . more sweetly relishing and *cleanly* joys, . . ."

—*Glanville.*

2. Adroit, clever, dexterous, artful.

"We can secure ourselves a retreat by some *cleanly* evasion."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

† For the difference between *cleanly* and *clean* see CLEAN.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In a clean manner, so as to be clean or free from dirt, neatly.

"Thai cladde hom *clenly*."—*Destruct. of Troy*, 774.

†2. Completely, entirely.

"So *clanliche* ouercome never I was."—*Seyn Julian*, 105.

*3. Uprightly, innocently.

"If I do grow great, I'll leave sack and live *cleanly*, as a nobleman should."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., v. 4.*

clēan'-nēss, *clæn-nesse, *clan-nes, *clan-nesse, *clen-nesse, *klen-nesse, *s.* [A. S. *clænnes*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The state of being clean; freedom from dirt or any offensive, injurious, or extraneous matter.

"A *Clennes*; honestas, mundicia, puritas, sinceritas."—*Cathol. Anglicum* (ed. Herriage).

†2. The state of being free from any contagious or loathsome disease.

†II. *Figuratively:*

1. Purity of life, innocence, freedom from moral stain or pollution.

"After the *clennesse* of myn hondis he shall yelde to me."—*Wycliffe: Psalm xvii. 21.*

2. Exactness, neatness, freedom from awkwardness or error.

"He minded only the clearness of his satire, and the cleanness of expression."—*Dryden: Juvenal.*

clēan'-sa-ble, clēan'-šī-ble, *clennes-sa-bylle, *a.* [Eng. *cleans(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being cleansed or purified (*lit. & fig.*).

"*Cleannessabyll*; expiabilis, purgabilis."—*Cathol. Anglicum* (ed. Herriage).

clēanše, *clanše, *clansi, *clense, *clensen, *clensyn, *v. t.* [A. S. *clænsian*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To clean, to free from dirt or any offensive or extraneous matter by washing, rubbing, sifting, &c.

"*Clensyn, Cribrare*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Thou blind Pharisee, *clense* first that which is within the cup and platter, . . ."—*Matt. xxiii. 26.*

2. To free from any injurious or adulterating admixture, to purify.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To free from guilt or moral pollution or stain.
"Babes bloody handes may not be *clensd*."

Spenser: F. Q., II. ii.

*2. To sanctify, to free from taint of defilement. [CLEAN, *a.*, II. 2.]

"God dede Moyses this bodeword on,

Clense this fole wel this to daiges."

Genesis and Exod., 3, 453.

" . . . What God hath *cleansed*, that call not thou common."—*Acts x. 15.*

*3. To free from any contagious or loathsome disease.

"*Clense ye meselis*."—*Wycliffe: Matt. x. 8.*

4. To purge or clear the body of noxious humors.

"And, with some sweet oblivious antidote,

Cleane the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

*5. To acquit.

*6. To do away guilt, to atone for, to purge.

"Not all her od'rous tears can *cleanse* her crime,

Her plant alone deforms the happy clime."

Dryden: Cinyras and Myrrha.

clēansed, *pa. par. or a.* [CLEANSE.]

clēan'-šēr, *s.* [Eng. *cleans(e)*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which cleanses.

"His comb was the *cleanser* of his head."—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quixote*, iv. 5.

2. *Med.*: A medicine which has the power of purging any foul or noxious humors; a purgative

"If there happens an imposthume, honey, and even honey of roses, taken inwardly, is a good *cleanser*."—*Arbuthnot.*

clēan'-šīng, *clēn'-šīng, *clēn'-šyng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLEANSE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: The act of freeing from dirt or any offensive or extraneous matter.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of freeing from any contagious or loathsome disease.

(2) The state of being freed from any contagious or loathsome disease.

"This shall be the law of the leper in the day of his *cleansing* . . ."—*Lev. xiv. 1.*

(3) The act or process of freeing from moral pollution or stain.

*4 The act of acquitting of a charge; an acquittal.

II. *Cowkeeping:* The parturition of the second of a cow.

cleansing-vat, *s.*

Brewing: A vessel in which the fermentation of beer is concluded, the yeast running out of the bung-hole, and being kept full by supply from a stone-vat. (*Knight.*)

clēar, *cleer, *clere, *cler, *clier, *clyre, *a., adv. & s.* [O. Fr. *clair*, *cleir*, *cler*, from Lat. *clarus* = bright, clear.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Bright, luminous, free from opaqueness or cloudiness.

"On which the winged boy in colors *cleare*

Depeinct was, . . ."

Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 7.

(1) *Of the weather:* Serene, unclouded, bright.

"The day was *clere*, the sonne hote."

Gower, ii. 253.

"*Clere* as wedur ys, bryghte. *Clarus*, *serenus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) *Of sound:* Distinct, plain; easily and distinctly audible.

"Hark! the numbers soft and *clear*

Gently steal upon the ear."

Pope: Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

2. Pure, unmixed, free from impurities, pellucid.

"*Clere* as watur or other licour."—*Prompt. Parv.*

† Sometimes with the prep. *of*.

"The air is *clearer* of gross and damp exhalations."—*Temple.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Bright, handsome.

"Al hire *clere* color comsed for to fade."

William of Palerne, 579.

2. Cheerful, serene; unclouded with passion or care.

"But soon his *clear* aspect

Return'd, and gracious purpose thus renew'd."

Milton: Paradise Lost, viii. 333.

*3. Showy, pretty, fine.

"Him that is clothed with *cleer* clothing."—*Wycliffe: St. James ii. 3.*

4. Manifest, apparent, not dark or hidden.

"The pleasure of right reasoning is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more *clear* . . ."

T. Burnet: Theory of the Earth.

5. Evident, indisputable, plain, undeniable.

"Remained . . . to our almighty foe

Clear victory, to our part loss and rout."

Milton: P. L., ii. 770.

6. Distinct, perspicuous, free from uncertainty or indistinctness, easily apprehended.

"We pretend to give a *clear* account how thunder and lightning is produced."—*Sir W. Temple.*

7. Prompt to understand, sharp-witted, acute.

"*Clere* of wytt and vndyrstondynge. *Perspicax*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

8. Far-seeing, acute.

9. Free from guilt or blame, innocent, guiltless, free from responsibility.

"Sauue me and mak *cler* for mi soule destourbed is."

Life of Jesus, 571.

† Sometimes with the prep. *from*.

"I am *clear* from the blood of this woman."—*Susanna.*

10. Free from distress, oppression, or any burden.

"The cruel corp'ral whisper'd in my ear,

Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me *clear*."

Gay.

11. Free from defect or blemish.

12. Free from deduction, abatement, or encumbrance; net, in full.

"I often wish'd that I had *clear*,

For life, six hundred pounds a year."—*Swift.*

13. Free, open; without impediment or obstacle, unimpeded.

" . . . any military exploit more serious than that of putting down a riot or of keeping a street *clear* for a procession."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

14. Open, free, with no object intervening or impeding; as, to have six inches *clear* between two things. [CLEAR, *s.* CLEARANCE.]

15. Free from debt.

16. Determined, resolute. (*Scotch.*)

17. Safe, or away from, free.

" . . . on the instant they got *clear* of our ship."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 6.

"They had drawn themselves level with the Thames eight at Waldens Wharf and were *clear* of them at the Grass Wharf."—*London Daily Telegraph*, March 4, 1881.

*18. Unprepossessed, impartial.

"Leucippe, of whom one look, in a *clear* judgment, would have been more acceptable than all her kindness so prodigally bestowed."—*Sidney.*

*19. Complete, total.

*20. Undetected.

"A *clear* theft passed for a virtue."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 75. (*Davies.*)

***B.** *As adverb:*

I. *Literally:*

*1. Brightly, clearly.

"In the sune that schines *clere*."—*Cursor Mundi*, 291.

2. Audibly, clearly.

"He cried high and *cleer*."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 261.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Clearly, plainly.

"Now *clear* I understand

What oft my steadiest thoughts have searched in vain."

Milton: P. L., xii. 376.

2. Completely, quite.

"He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pretext of a whisper, bit it *clear* off."—*L'Estrange.*

† Crabb thus distinguishes between *clear*, *lucid*, *bright*, and *vivid*: "These epithets mark a gradation in their sense; the idea of light is common to them, but *clear* expresses less than *lucid*, *lucid* than *bright*, and *bright* than *vivid*. A mere freedom from stain or dullness constitutes *clearness*, the return of light and consequent removal of darkness constitutes *lucidity*; *brightness* supposes a certain strength of light; *vividness* a freshness combined with the strength, and even a degree of brilliancy. . . . These epithets may with equal propriety be applied to color as well as to light: a *clear* color is unmixed with any other; a *bright* color has something striking and strong in it; a *vivid* color

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -t̃ion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = b̃el, d̃el.

something lively and fresh in it. . . . In their moral application they preserve a similar distinction: a conscience is said to be *clear* when it is free from every spot or stain; a deranged understanding may have *lucid* intervals; a *bright* intellect throws light on everything around it; a *vivid* imagination glows with every image that nature presents." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ Obvious compounds, *Clear-cut*, *clear-toned*, *clear-voiced*, &c.

***clear-cake**, *s.* A thin cake or wafer.

"I used to call him the *clear-cake*: fat, fair, sweet, and seen through in a moment."—*Walpole: To Mann*, ii. 153. (*Davies.*)

clear-cole, *s.* [*CLAIR-COLE.*]

clear-cut, *a.* Having delicate and distinctly defined outlines.

"A cold and *clear-cut* face."—*Tennyson.*

clear-dangling, *a.* Dangling clearly.

clear-eye, *s.* Two menthaceous plants, (1) *Salvia Sclarea*, and (2) *S. Verbenaca*. [*CLARY.*]
¶ *Wild clear-eye: Salvia Verbenaca.*

clear-foundation, *s. & a.* See the subjoined compound.

Clear-foundation lace: A light, fine, transparent, white thread, hand-made lace. It has a diamond-shaped mesh, formed by two threads plaited to a perpendicular line. It is called also *Lisle lace*, from being manufactured, among other places, in the French city or town of that name.

clear-headed, *a.* Having a clear mind or understanding.

clear-pointed, *a.* Having bright points.

"Eyes not down-dropt nor over bright, but fed With the *clear-pointed* flame of chastity."

Tennyson: Isabel, i. 18.

clear-seeing, *a.* Having a clear, sharp sight (*lit. & fig.*).

clear-shining, *a.* Shining brightly.

"Not separated with the racking clouds, But sever'd in a pale *clear-shining* sky."

Shakesp.: Hen. VI., Pt. III., ii. 1.

clear-sighted, *a.* Provident, discerning, having an acute and far-seeing mind.

"*Clear-sighted* reason wisdom's judgment leads."

Denham: Prudence, 10.

clear-sightedness, *a.* The quality of being clear-sighted; foresight, providence.

clear-starch, *v. t.* To stiffen with starch, and afterward clear by beating with the hands.

"A tailor's widow, who washes, and can *clearstarch* his hands."—*Addison.*

clear-starched, *pa. par. or a.* [*CLEAR-STARCH.*]

clear-starcher, *s.* One whose occupation or business it is to clear-starch articles of dress.

"A *clear-starcher* and sempstress."—*Tatler*, No. 11.

clear-starching, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*CLEAR-STARCH.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or process of stiffening with starch.

clear-stemmed, *a.* Having bright stems or trunks.

"Often, where *clear-stemm'd* platans guard The outlet."

Tennyson: Recol. of the Arabian Nights.

clear-story, *clere-story*, *s.*

Arch.: The upper vertical divisions of the nave, choir, and transepts of a church. It is *clear* above the roof of the aisles, whence it may have taken its name; but some have derived its name from the *clair* or light admitted through its tier of windows. Nearly all the cathedrals and large churches have



Clear-story (Westminster Abbey).

clear-stories, either as tiers of arcades, or as windows over the triforia. There is no triforium in the priory church of Bath, but a series of large and lofty windows constitute the clear-story.

clear-stuff, *s.*

Timber traffic: Boards free from knots, wane, wind-shakes, ring-hearts, dote, and sap. (*Knight.*)

clear-walled, *a.* Having bright-shining walls.

"Or in a *clear-wall'd* city on the sea."

Tennyson: The Palace of Art.

clëar, **clere*, **cleryn*, *v. t. & i.* [*Lat. clareo*=to become bright or clear; *claro*=to make bright or clear; *M. H. Ger. klaren* (intrans.), *klären* (trans.); *Sw. klara*; *Dan. klare*; *Sp. clarear.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To make clear or bright; to free from any opaqueness or dullness; to brighten.

"He sweeps the skies, and *clears* the cloudy North."

Dryden.

(2) To free from any mixture or extraneous matter; to classify, to cleanse.

(3) To free any place or thing from any encumbrance, embarrassment or impediment; to empty.

"Safe to the ships, he wisely *clear'd* the way."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. x., l. 573.

(4) To remove, to get rid of, any encumbrance or impediment.

"A statue lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of the statuary only *clears* away the superfluous matter, and removes the rubbish."—*Addison: Spectator.*

(5) To free from anything which obstructs the sound or sight.

"Captain Cook has compared it to a man *clearing* his throat, but certainly no European ever cleared his throat with so many hoarse, guttural, and clicking sounds."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. x., p. 206.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To free from obscurity or doubt; to make plain or clear, to elucidate.

"*Cleryn* or make *clere* a thyng that ys vnknewe. *Clarifico*, manifesto."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"When, in the knot of the play, no other way is left for the discovery, then let a god descend and *clear* the business to the audience."—*Dryden.*

(2) To free from imputation of crime or guilt; to vindicate, to acquit, to justify.

"I *clere* one that was thought faulty in a matter."—*Palsgrave.*

"Somerset was much *cleared* by the death of those who were executed to make him appear faulty."—*Sir John Hayward.*

¶ With the prep. *from* before the charge or crime imputed.

"I am sure he will *clear* me from partiality."—*Dryden: Fables*. (Pref.)

(3) To purge of a crime, to cleanse from guilt.

"... forgiving iniquity and transgression and sin, and that will by no means *clear* the guilty. . . ."—*Exod. xxxiv. 7.*

(4) To brighten or sharpen the intellect or understanding; to sharpen.

(5) To gain without deduction or abatement, to net, to realize.

"The profit which she *cleared* on the cargo, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(6) To quit, to satisfy a debt or charge.

"But this one mighty sum has *clear'd* the debt."

Dryden: Epistle to the Duchess of York, 23.

(7) To leap or pass over or by without touching.

II. Technically: [*C. 1, 2, 3, 10.*]

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To become bright or clear; to brighten up.

"*Cleryn* or wex bryghte as wedur. *Sereno*, *clareo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***2. Fig.**: To be freed from encumbrances or embarrassment.

"He that *clears* at once, will relapse; for, finding himself out of straits, he will revert to his customs; but he that *cleareth* by degrees, induceth a habit of frugality, and gaineth as well upon his mind as upon his estate."—*Bacon: Essays.*

C. In special phrases and compounds:

1. To clear a check:

Comm.: To pass it through the clearing-house for payment by the bank on which it is drawn.

2. To clear a ship:

Comm.: (See extract.)

"The act of *clearing* a vessel and her cargo consists in entering at the custom-house all particulars relating to her so far as these may be required upon arrival at, or previously to departing from, any port; as well in the payment, by the parties concerned, of such duties as may be exigible upon her cargo, &c."—*Young: Nautical Dictionary; Clearance.*

3. To clear a ship for action; to clear for action:

Naut.: To clear the deck, &c., of all unnecessary articles or encumbrances and to prepare for an engagement.

To clear away: To remove the remains of a meal, the dishes, &c.

"Smallbones, who had been duly apprized of the whole plan, asked his master, as he *cleared away*, whether he should keep the red-herring for the next day."—*Marryat: Snarleygow*, vol. ii., ch. xiv.

5. To clear contempt in chancery:

***Law**: To pay the costs which the plaintiff had incurred in prosecuting one. This was required when the defendant had been adjudged to be in contempt of court. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 27.)

6. To clear lyes:

Soap-making: To separate the soapy jelly from the spent lye. (*Weale.*)

7. To clear off, *v. t. & i.*:

(1) Transitive:

(a) Lit.: To remove; to clear away.

(b) Fig.: To pay off; to satisfy a debt or charge.

(2) Intrans.: To remove one's self; to depart. (*Slang.*)

8. To clear out, *v. t. & i.*:

(1) Trans.: To empty; to free from internal encumbrance.

(2) Intrans.: To depart; to make off. (*Slang.*)

9. To clear the deads:

Mining: To clear a shaft or drift. (*Weale.*)

10. To clear the land:

Naut.: To gain such a distance from shore as to be out of danger of driving on to the land.

11. To clear up, *v. t. & i.*:

(1) Transitive:

(a) Lit.: To clear away, to make tidy after a meal, &c.

(b) Fig.: To elucidate; to make clear and plain.

"By mystical terms and ambiguous phrases, he darkens what he should *clear up*."—*Boyle.*

(2) Intransitive:

Of the weather: To become bright and clear.

"Advise him to stay 'till the weather *clears up*, for you are afraid there will be rain."—*Swift: Advice to Servants; Directions to the Groom.*

clëar, *s.* [*CLEAR, a.*]

Building: The full distance between any two bodies where no object intervenes, or between their nearest surfaces.

clëar'-age (age as *îg*), *s.* [*Eng. clear; -age.*]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of clearing or removing anything; a clearance.

2. Tech.: [*CLEARANCE.*]

clëar'-ançe, *s.* [*CLEAR, v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of clearing away or removing anything.

***2. Clear or net profit.**

3. A clear, free, and unimpeded space between two things [*II. 2.*].

II. Technically:

1. Commerce:

(1) The act of clearing a ship at the Custom-house. [*CLEAR, v., C. 2.*]

(2) A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the Custom-house.

2. Machines: The distance between the piston and the cylinder-head in a steam-engine when the piston is at the end of its stroke.

clëare, *s.* [*CLEAR, a.*]

Sugar-making: The filtered fluid of coarse sugar decolorized by bone-black.

clëared, *pa. par. or a.* [*CLEAR, v.*]

clëar'-ër, *s.* [*Eng. clear; -er.*]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which clears or brightens; a brightener.

"Gold is a wonderful *clearer* of the understanding. . . ."—*Addison.*

II. Technically:

1. Naut.: A tool on which the hemp for sail-maker's twine is finished.

2. Weaving: A rapidly revolving roller in the scribbling machine, laid alongside the "worker."

clearer-bar, *s.* A bar in a horse hayfork, which throws the hay out from the teeth when the rake is lifted.

clëar'-îng, *pr. par., a & s.* [*CLEAR, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of making clear.

(2) A piece or tract of land cleared of wood and prepared for cultivation. (*Colonial.*)

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act or process of freeing from guilt or blame.

"What carefulness is wrought in you, yea, what *clearing* of yourselves, yea, what indignation."—*2 Cor. vii. 11.*

(2) The act or process of making plain or evident, explanation, elucidation.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw

II. Technically:

1. *Banking, &c.*: The adjustment of the payment due to or from each banker on checks held by him on other bankers, or held by others on him. Also, in the case of railways, the adjustment of the sums to be paid to or by each company in respect of through traffic on or from other lines.

2. *Comm.*: The act or process of clearing a ship at the Custom-house.

3. *Silk-manufacture*: The process of removing irregularities from silk filaments before spinning, by passing them beneath a scraper, or between steel rollers.

4. *Calico-printing*: The act of washing the dye solution from the unmordanted portion of the cloth in the "madder style" of printing.

5. *Machines*: The amount of play between the meshing-teeth of cog-wheels, to avoid a jamb. (*Knight*.)

clearing-beck, s.

Dyeing: A vat in which cottons printed with certain colors are scoured with soap and water.

clearing-house, s.

Comm.: An establishment where the process of clearing is carried on. [See illustration.]

In the old days before the American clearing-houses were established, Bank No. 1 sent a runner to Bank No. 2 with the check to get it cashed; and if No. 2 had a check on No. 1, it sent its runner over; and so on all through all the banks. But now each morning the clearing-house clerks of a bank report at the clearing-house, and make out a list of all the checks payable to that bank by or through other banks; then the clearing-house people take these lists and compare them. They find, for instance, that Bank A owes B \$1,000 and C \$500; that B owes A \$500 and C \$1,000, and that C owes A \$500 and B \$500. Comparing these, we see that A owes B \$500 clear of what B owes A, and that A and C stand off; that B owes nothing to A, and owes \$500 to C; and that C owes nothing to A, and is owed \$500 by B. That is, that A owes B \$500, and B owes C \$500. Then if A pays C \$500, \$4,000 of mutual debts is settled for \$500. When this settlement is worked out, the clearing-house clerks report back to their banks, and before 1 o'clock sums of money are sent from each bank to the clearing-house in settlement of balances, and the checks drawn on each bank are returned to it, to be charged against the different individual depositors. Of course, in the clearing-house there are many times the number of banks we use in our illustration, and the operations are much more complicated, but the principle is the same. The London clearing-house for bankers was instituted in 1775. By its means bankers obtained a settlement of all bills or checks due for collection between one another, a check on the Bank of England being received or paid in settlement of all differences of account.—*Gaskell*.

clearing-nut, s. The nut of *Strychnos potatorum*, which is used in India for clearing water from sediment. The natives prefer pond or river water to clear well water, but purify what they take by rubbing the inside of the unglazed earthen vessel for a minute or two with the seed of the clearing-nut. The impurities in a short time fall to the bottom, and the water becomes clear.

clearing-pan, s.

Sugar-manufact.: The same as CLARIFIER.

clearing-screw, s.

Weapons: A screw in some fire-arms, at right angles to the nipple, and affording a communication with the chamber.

clearing-stone, s.

Curriery: The fine stone on which a currier's knife receives its final whetting.

clēar'-lŷ, *cler-li, *clere-li, *cler-liche, *clere-liche, *cler-ly, *cler-lyche, *cler-liche, adv. [Eng. *clear*; -ly; Mid. Eng. *cler, clere, &c.*; and *liche, li*=Eng. -ly.]

I. *Lit.*: Brightly, luminously.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Plainly, without impediment or hindrance.

2. Plainly, evidently, in a manner free from doubt, obscurity, or perplexity.

"... then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."—*Matt*. vii. 5.

3. With acuteness or discernment; in a manner free from embarrassment or entanglement.

"... he that divideth too much, will never come out of it clearly."—*Bacon: Essays*.

4. Audibly, plainly.

"The sownde was herde into the citee clerly."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 207.

*5. Without deduction or abatement.

*6. Honestly, unreservedly, openly, without evasion or reservation.

"He ssel zigge his zennes clyerliche and nakedliche."—*Ayenbite*, p. 174.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *clearly* and *distinctly*: "That is seen *clearly* of which one has a clear view independent of anything else; that is seen *distinctly* which is seen so as to distinguish it from other objects." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

clēar'-nēss, *cler-ness, *clere-ness, *cler-nes, *cleer-ness, s. [Eng. *clear*; -ness.]

I. *Literally*:

1. The quality of being clear or bright; brightness.

"Thei upon the walles of the town saugh the clernesne of the light half a myle longe."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 210.

"It may be, percolation doth not only cause cleanness and splendor, but sweetness of savor."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. A luster or splendor.

"Love, more clear than yourself, with the cleanness, lays a night of sorrow upon me."—*Sidney*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Distinctness, plainness, freedom from obscurity or doubt.

"... it is of the utmost importance in science to aim at perfect cleanness in the description of all that comes, or seems to come, within the range of the intellect."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), x. 253.

*2. Uprightness, straightforwardness, plain dealing, sincerity.

"... cleanness of dealing, ..."—*Bacon*.

*3. A freedom from blame or imputation.

4. Distinctness of tone, audibility.

5. *Of the weather*: Brightness, serenity, freedom from clouds.

"Clerenesse of wedyr. Serenitas."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*6. Glory, honor.

"I take not clerlesse of men."—*Wycliffe: John*, v. 41.

*7. Beauty, handsomeness.

"In the clerles of his concubines and curious wedez."—*E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness*, 1,353.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *clearness* and *perspicuity*: "*Clearness* respects our ideas, and springs from the distinction of the things themselves that are discussed; *perspicuity* respects the mode of expressing the ideas, and springs from the good qualities of style. ... *Clearness* of intellect is a natural gift; *perspicuity* is an acquired art; although intimately connected with each other, yet it is possible to have *clearness* without *perspicuity*, and *perspicuity* without *clearness*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

clēar-stōr'-ī-al, clēre-stōr'-ī-al, a. [Eng. *clear-story*, and suff. -al.] Of, or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a clear-story.

clēar'-wēed, s. [Eng. *clear*, and *weed*.] An American name for *Pilea pumila*, an urticaceous plant.

clēat, s. [From Provenc. Eng. *cleat*=a piece of iron worn on the shoes by country people (*Mahn*). [CLAMP.] Cf. also Dut. *kloet*=a boat-hook, a pole; A. S. *clate*=a bur, a cloth-bur; Dut. *kliis* and Ger. *klette*=a bur.]

1. *Carp.*: A strip of wood secured to another one to strengthen it, as a batten placed transversely on the back of several boards which are jointed or matched together.

2. *Naut.*: A belaying-piece consisting of a bar with two arms fastened to a post or stanchion by a bolt passing through its stem.

clēat, v. t. [CLEAT, s.] To fasten or strengthen with a cleat.

clēav'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *cleav(e)*; -able.] Capable of being cleft or divided.

"In the one case it is the molecules arranging themselves according to organic laws which produce a cleavable structure, ..."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), xiv. 408.

clēav'-age (age as īg), s. & a. [Eng. *cleav(e)*, and suff. -age.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Crystallography*:

(1) The act of cleaving or splitting a crystal in a certain direction in which it is easy to do so; the state of being so cleft. This line of easy fissure, as a rule, is parallel to one or more of the faces of the crystal. Cleavage tends to reduce a mineral to the form of its primary or primitive crystal.

(2) The line along which such splitting takes place.

"In building up crystals these little atomic bricks often arrange themselves into layers which are perfectly parallel to each other, and which can be separated by mechanical means; this is called the cleavage of the crystal."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), xiv. 407.

"For the sake of completeness I may say that many crystals cleave with unequal facility in different directions: heavy spar presents an example of this kind of cleavage."—*Ibid.*

2. *Geology*:

(1) The act or capability of cleaving certain slaty rocks into an indefinite number of thin laminae, parallel to each other but not parallel to the planes of stratification (*Lyell*); the state of being so cleft.

(2) The cleft or fissure which is thus produced. Cleavage is divided into laminar fission, or *Flaggy* Cleavage, coincident with bedding planes, and Slaty Cleavage, deviating from the direction of the bedding planes. Slaty cleavage is a fissile structure in certain slaty or other rocks distinct from both stratification and joints, though in some cases liable to be mistaken for one or other of these. It most frequently occurs in clay-slate, or other argillaceous rock, next in frequency to which it is found in gneiss, mica-schist, hypogene limestone, &c. Murchison, in his "*Siluria*," shows that slaty cleavage exists in the Silurian and other older rocks, and in those of Devonian age. It is not uncommon in the carboniferous rocks of Ireland, but less so in that formation generally. Slaty cleavage, or slaty texture, has been superinduced by the rock having been subjected to great pressure, which also affects any fossils which the rock may contain, squeezing and distorting them to a considerable extent. Flaggy cleavage has been produced by the regular deposition of thin layers of sediment one upon another. Slaty cleavage is seldom met with in rocks of eruptive origin, except in beds of volcanic ash, and occasionally in some of the older lavas. A structure, called Foliation, resembling laminar fission, is found in altered sedimentary rocks. It is due to the segregation of any one mineral component of the rock along a more or less regular plane, and thus differentiating the rock into a series of alternating layers of different mineral composition. (*Lyell, Murchison, Rutley: On Rocks, &c.*)

B. *As adjective*:

Crystallog.: Along which a mineral may be easily cleft.

cleavage-planes, s. pl.

Crystallog.: Planes along which a mineral may be most easily cleft

clēave (1), *cleve (1), *clive, *clivyn, *clyve (pa. t. *cleaved*, **clave*, **cleve*; pa. par. *cleaved*, **cleved*), v. i. [A. S. *clifian, cleofian*; O. S. *klibón: Dut. kleven*; Sw. *klibba sig*=to stick to; Dan. *kleebe*; O. H. Ger. *chleben*; Ger. *kleben*. Cf. Icel. *klífa*=to climb. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Lit.*: To stick, to adhere, to hold fast.

"Y shal make thi tunge for to cleue to the roof of thi mouth."—*Wycliffe: Ezech.* iii. 26.

"*Clivyn* to K. *cleve* to P. *Adhereo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"For as the girdle cleaveth to the loins of a man. ..."
Jer. xiii. 11.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To be attached closely in love or friendship, to be devoted to.

"He schal clyue to his wyf."—*Wycliffe: Ephes.* v. 31.

*2. To adhere closely to, to remain fixed fast in the mind or heart.

"The memorie is zuo cleutynde ine him."

Ayenbite, p. 107.

*3. To unite in fitness, to agree, to suit, to be consonant.

"New honors come upon him,
Like our strange garments, cleave not to their mold,
But with the aid of use."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, I. 3.

*4. To accompany, to attend or follow.

"Moreover he will bring upon thee all the diseases of Egypt, which thou wast afraid of; and they shall cleave unto thee."—*Deut.* xxviii. 60.

¶ For the difference between *to cleave* and *to stick*, see STICK.

clēave (2), *cleve (2), *clefe (pa. t. **clave*, **clove*, **clef*, **clefe*, **cleaved*, **cleved*, **claf*, **claf*, *cleft*; pa. par. **cloven*, *cleft*), v. t. & i. [A. S. *cleofan* (pa. t. *clēaf*; pa. par. *clōfan*); O. S. *klōban*; O. H. Ger. *chlioban*; Ger. *klieben*; Sw. *klyfva*; Dut. *kloven*; Icel. *kljufa*; Dan. *kløve*. There is no connection whatever between this and the preceding word.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To split asunder with violence, to cut through, to divide forcibly.

"To Tolomew with sword he smot,
Atwo cleved his scheld."—*Alisaunder*, 2,230.

2. To part in any way, to divide, to separate, to open.

3. To force one's way through.

"Now, plac'd in order on their banks, they sweep
The sea's smooth face, and cleave the hoary deep."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. ix., l. 115-6.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To part asunder, to divide or open.

"Many clustered clowde clef alle in clowtez."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 367.

2. To separate, as the parts of cohering bodies; to suffer division; to split.

"Laying the knife at right angles to its former position, the crystal cleaves again. ..."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), xiv. 407.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. pl = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

cléaved (1), *pret. of v. & pa. par. or a.* [CLEAVE (1), v.]

***cléaved** (2), *pa. par. or a.* [CLEAVE (2), v.]

cléave'-land-ite, *s.* [Named after Dr. P. Cleaveland, the mineralogist.]
Min.: A variety of Albite, classed by Dana as lamellar albite. It is found at Chesterfield, in Massachusetts.

cléav'-êr, ***clêv'-er**, *s.* [Eng. *cleav(e)*; -er.]

I. *Ord. Lang.* (Of the form cleaver): One who cleaves or cuts anything asunder.

II. *Technically*:

1. A butcher's instrument for cutting up the bodies of animals.

2. *Bot.* (Now always of the form Cleavers; formerly also clever): A plant, *Galium Aparine*, called cleavers, or formerly "clever," from its habit of cleaving to objects with which it is brought in contact. It is called also Goose-grass. The leaves are 6-8 in a whorl, hispid, their margins and midrib near the angles of the stem very rough, with reflexed prickles; the flowers are white; the bristles of the fruit are hooked. It is a long, weak, straggling plant, which is often seen in hedges, and more rarely in corn-fields, &c. It flowers in June and July.

***cléave'-sôme**, *a.* [Eng. *cleave* (2), *v.*, suff. -some (q. v.).] Apt for cleaving, dividing easily.

cléav'-îng (1), ***clêv'-ing** (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLEAVE (1), v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

"Thy son's blood cleaving to my blade."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., i. 3.

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of adhering closely; close union or attachment.

cléav'-îng (2), ***clêv'-ing** (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLEAVE (2), v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of rending asunder; the act of splitting or separating.

2. The division in the human body from the os pubis downward.

cleaving-knife, *s.*

Coopering: A "frow," a tool used for riving jugles into staves and clapboards.

cleaving-saw, *s.* A pit-saw, a rip-saw, as distinguished from a cross-cut saw.

clê'-chê (1), *s.* [Fr. *clêché*, *croix clêchée*, from Lat. *clavis*=a key.]

Her.: A kind of cross, charged with a similar cross of the same figure, but of the color of the field.

***cleche** (2), *s.* [CLUTCH.] A claw, a talon.

"Awaitie uorte worpen upon ou his cleches."—*Ancren Riwele*, p. 174.

***cleche**, *v. t. & i.* [CLUTCH.]

"Sir Gawan bi the coler clechis the knyghte."
Anturs of Arthur, st. 48.

cleck (1), ***clek**, *v. i.* [O. Icel. *klekja*; Sw. *kläcka*; Dan. *klække*.] [CLOCK, v.] To hatch, to bear, to bring forth.

clêck'-êr, *s.* [O. Eng. *cleck*, and suff. -er.] A hatcher.

clêck'-îng (Eng.), **clêck'-in**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLECK, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & adj.*: Hatching.

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.* (Of the form cleekin): A brood of chickens.

2. *Fig.*: A family of children.

cleckin-time, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: The time of hatching.

2. *Fig.*: The time of birth, as used of man.

clêd'ge, *s.* [A. S. *clêg*=clay.] [CLAY.]

Mining: The upper of two beds of Fuller's Earth. These beds are of the Lower Greensand age.

clêdg'-y, *a.* [Eng. *clêdg(e)*; -y.] Consisting of or of the nature of cledge; stiff, tenacious.

clêed, **clêede**, *s.* [From *cleed*, *v.* (q. v.).] Clothes. (*Burns.*)

clêed, *v. t.* [CLOTHE.]

(1) *Lit.*: To clothe. (*Scotch.*) (Used of the putting on of garments or of armor.)

"O, leeze me on my spinning wheel,
O, leeze me on my rock and reel;
Erae tap to tae that cleeds me bien,
And haps me fiel and warm at e'en!"

Burns: Bess and her Spinning Wheel.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To clothe. (Applied to foliage.)

"Simmer rains bring simmer flow'rs,
And leaves to cleed the birken bow'rs."
Fergusson: Poems, ii. 40.

(2) To seek protection from. (*Spalding.*)

clêek, *v. t. & i.* [CLUTCH.]

1. To seize, to snatch.

2. To link arms.

"The piper loud and louder blew,
The dancers quick and quicker flew;
They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit,
Till ilka carlin swat and reekit."
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

clêek-it, *pa. par.* [CLEEK, v.]

***clêepe**, *v. t. & i.* [CLEPE.]

"The Miser threw him selfe, as an Offall,
Streight at his foot in base humillitee,
And cleeped him his liege, to hold of him in fee."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 8.

cleep'-ie, **cleep'-y**, *s.* [CLAP, CLIP.]

1. A severe blow; properly including the idea of the contusion caused by such a blow, or by a fall.

2. A stroke on the head.

***cleere-eie**, *s.* [CLEAR-EYE.]

***clêes**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *clêe*=claw.] The two portions of the hoof in a cloven-footed animal. (*Nuttall.*)

clêf, *s.* [Fr. *clef*, from Lat. *clavis*; Gr. *klais*, *kleis*=a key.]

Music: A character placed at the beginning of a stave, to show the elevation of that particular stave in the general claviary or system, and to determine the names of the notes according to their positions on the stave. There are three clefs: the G clef, generally known as the treble clef, which is placed on the second line of the treble stave; the C clef, which is used either as the alto, tenor, or (rarely) soprano clef, according to its position on the 3d, 4th, or 1st line of the stave; and the F clef, which is either bass or barytone (rare) clef, according to its position on the 4th or 3d line of the stave.

clêft, *pret. of v., pa. par., a. & s.* [Originally the same word as CLIFT (q. v.).] (*Trench: On the Study of Words*, p. 157.) [CLEAVE.]

A. *As pret. of verb*: (See the verb.)

B. & C. *As pa. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

"Down his cleft side while fresh the blood distils."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. x., l. 596.

D. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. An opening or space caused by the forcible separation of parts; a split, a crack, a fissure.

"But now the clear bright moon her zenith gains,
And, rimy without speck, extend the plains:
The deepest cleft the mountain's front displays."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

*2. A piece split off from the main body.

*3. Any part which is cloven or divided, especially the hoof.

"... every beast that parteth the hoof, and cleaveth the cleft into two claws, . . ."—*Deut. xiv. 6.*

II. *Farriery*: A disease in horses; a crack or split on the bend of the pastern.

cleft-footed, *a.* Cloven-footed.

cleft-graft, *v. t.* To ingraft by the process called *cleft-grafting* (q. v.).

"Filberts may be cleft-grafted on the common nut."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

cleft-grafting, *s.* A method of ingrafting by cleaving the stock of a tree and inserting in the cleft a scion or branch.

cleg, *s.* [Probably contracted from Gael. *creith-leog*=a gad-fly. (*Scotch.*)

Entomology:

1. A gad-fly—any of the Tabanidae.

2. A horse-fly—any of the Eristidae.

cleg-stung, *a.* Stung by the gad-fly.

clêi-dô-mas'-tôid, *a.*

[From Gr. *kleis*, genit. *kleidos*=a key, but here used for the clavicle (collar bone), and Eng. *mastoid* (q. v.).]

Anat.: A name sometimes given to one constituent of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle, when this is considered to be double instead of single. The other is called the sterno-mastoid muscle. (*Quain.*)

cleik, *v. t.* [CLUTCH.]

¶ To cleik the cunyie: To lay hold on the money. " . . . and wanting to cleik the cunyie (that is, to hook the siller) . . ."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

cleik, **clek**, *s.* [CLEIK, v.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) An iron hook.

(2) A hold of any object.

2. *Fig.*: The arm.

II. *Farriery* (pl.): A cramp in the legs, to which horses are subject.

cleik'-y, *a.* Ready to take the advantage, inclined to circumvent.

clêi'-ô-phâne, *s.* [From Gr. *kleis*=a key; *o* connective, and *phainô*=to make to appear.]

Min.: A pure white variety of Blende found in Franklin, N. J. (*Dana.*)

cleis-tô-car'-pî, *s. pl.* [From Gr. *kleistos*=that can be shut or closed, and *karpos*=fruit (*lit.*)=closed, fruited, inoperculate.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of True Mosses, in which the roundish theca ruptures the calyptra laterally without raising it up as a cap, and in which there is no operculum. They are called also Phascaceæ (q. v.).

cleis-tôg'-ên-ôus, *a.* [From Gr. *kleistos*=shut; *gennao*=to endanger, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: A term applied to conspicuous flowers of a particular kind found on the same plant as others which are large and conspicuously colored. The small flowers are self-fertilized at an early period, while in most cases the conspicuously-colored flowers are barren; in others they are fertile, but have no more seeds than the flowers of apparently humbler type. Examples, various species of *Impatiens*.

cleith'-ral, *a.* [From Gr. *kleithron*=a bolt or bar for bolting a door, from *kleiô*=to shut, with Eng. suff. -al.]

Arch.: Pertaining to a covered Greek temple or cleithros (q. v.).

cleith'-rôs, *s.* [From Gr. *kleithron*.] [CLEITHRAL.]

Architecture:

1. *Gen.*: An inclosed place.

2. *Spec.*: A Greek temple, the roof of which incloses it completely. (*Weale.*)

***clêm**, *v. t. & i.* [Ger. *klemmen*=to pinch; O. H. Ger. *chlemman*; Icel. *klemma*.] [CLAM.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To starve, to famish, to cause to die of hunger.

"What will he clem me and my followers? Ask him an' he will clem me."—*B. Jonson: Poetaster.*

2. To stop a hole by compressing it, or by means of lime, clay, &c.

B. *Intrans.*: To starve, to perish from hunger.

"Hard is the choice, when the valiant must eat their arms, or clem."—*B. Jonson: Every Man Out of His Humor.*

clê-mât'-ê-sâ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *clematis* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Ranunculaceæ, consisting of species with a valvate or induplicate calyx. Type, *Clematis*.

clê-m'-a-tis, *s.* [Lat. *clematis*; Gr. *klêmatis*=(1) brush-wood, faggot-wood, (2) various plants with long, lithe branches, spec. the clematis (see def.), and the periwinkle. Dimin. from *klêma*=(1) a short twig broken off, a slip, a cutting, (2) a vine twig, which the clematis resembles in its trailing habit; *klâô*=to break.]

Bot.: Traveler's Joy, or Virgin's Bower, a genus of plants, order Ranunculaceæ, tribe Clemateæ. Sepals, 4-6; petals, none; stamens and styles many; achenes terminated by a long, generally feathery awn. The species are numerous. *Clematis Vitalba*, the Common Traveler's Joy or Virgin's Bower, is a climbing plant with pinnate leaflets, twining petioles and greenish-white flowers. It occurs wild in the middle and south of England. *C. Gouriana* and *C. Wightiana* are not uncommon in India, on the Western Ghauts, in the Deccan, &c., and there are other Indian species. On the continent of Europe, *C. erecta* and *C. flammula* are used by beggars to produce artificial ulcers on their limbs, while in America, according to Geyer, the root of a clematis is employed by the North American Indians as a stimulant to horses which fall down at their races. The scraped end of the root is held to the nostrils of the fallen animal, which begins to tremble, and then rising is conducted to water to refresh itself. Various species of clematis are found in English gardens and greenhouses.

clematis-camphor, *s.*

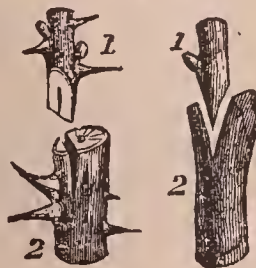
Chem.: When the young branches of *Clematis flammula*, &c., are distilled with water, an acid pungent liquid is obtained, which reddens the skin; when kept in closed vessels it deposits white scales and flocks of clematis-camphor.

clê-m'-a-tî'-tîn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *clematit(is)*, and Eng. &c., suff. -in.]

Chem.: C₉H₁₀O₆. A bitter substance obtained from the root of *Aristolochia Clematidis*.



Cleche.



Cleft-grafting.

1. Bud. 2. Stock (of Rose and Vine).

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

clēm-a-tī-tis, s. [Lat. *clematis* (q. v.), and suff. -itis.] A plant, *Aristolochia Clematitis*.

clēm-en-çy, ***clēm-ençe**, s. [Fr. *clémence*; Sp. *clemencia*; Ital. *clemenza*, from Lat. *clementia*=mildness, gentleness; *clemens*=mild, gentle.]

1. Of persons:

(1) Mildness of temper and disposition; gentleness, kindness, compassion, humanity.

"It was not the clemency of an ostentatious man, or of a sentimental man, or of an easy-tempered man."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(2) Mercy, a willingness to forgive, a pardon.

"It was even suspected that he sent some persons to the gibbet solely because they had applied for the royal clemency through channels independent of him."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

†2. Of the elements: Mildness, softness.

"Then in the clemency of upward air."—Dryden.

† Crabb thus distinguishes between *clemency*, *lenity*, and *mercy*: "*Clemency* and *lenity* are employed only toward offenders; *mercy* toward all who are in trouble, whether from their own fault or any other cause. *Clemency* lies in the disposition; *lenity* and *mercy* in the act; the former as respects superiors in general, the latter in regard to those who are invested with civil power: a monarch displays his *clemency* by showing *mercy*; a master *lenity* by not inflicting punishment where it is deserving. *Clemency* is arbitrary on the part of the dispenser, flowing from his will independent of the object on whom it is bestowed; *lenity* and *mercy* are discretionary, they always have regard to the object and the nature of the offense, or misfortunes; *lenity* therefore often serves the purposes of discipline, and *mercy* those of justice by forgiveness, instead of punishment; but *clemency* [sometimes] defeats its end by forbearing to punish where it is needful." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

clēm-ent, a. [Lat. *clemens*=mild, gentle.]

1. Of persons: Mild, gentle, forgiving, compassionate.

†2. Of the elements: Mild, soft.

Clēm-en-tine, a. & s. [From the proper name Clement, which is derived from Lat. *clemens* (genit. *clementis*)=mild, calm, soft, gentle. See def.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to Clement of Rome (Clemens Romanus), one of the five apostolic fathers; to Clement of Alexandria (Clemens Alexandrinus); to one of the fourteen Clements who filled the Popedom; or to any other person of the same name.

"The Clementine Constitutions, or decrees of Clement V., were in like manner authenticated in 1317 by his successor, John XX."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, introd., § 3.

B. As substantive:

I. Bibliography:

1. Pl. (The Clementines): Certain Christian compositions long attributed to the apostolic father, Clement of Rome, but now held to have been composed after his death, probably by one of the Ebionite sect.

2. A collection of decretals and constitutions of Pope Clement V., published in A. D. 1308. They were regarded as the seventh book of Decretals (q. v.). (See also CANON LAW.)

II. Ch. Hist.: The followers of Clement VII., who was held by most of the French, the Scotch, &c., to have been legitimately elected to succeed Pope Gregory XI., while the Italians, the English, &c., deemed him an antipope, and held that the holy father legitimately elected was Urban VI. This schism began in A. D. 1378, and ended in 1409. The scandal which it caused weakened the prestige of the Papacy, and helped the church a certain distance forward toward the Reformation. [SCHISM.]

***clēm-ent-ly**, adv. [Eng. *clement*; -ly.] In a clement or forgiving manner, kindly, mildly.

clēnch, s. & v. [CLINCH.]

clench-bolts, s. pl. Bolts whose pointed ends are clenched after passing through the wood, sometimes over a washer or ring. (Knight.)

clench-nails, s. pl. Nails whose pointed ends are clenched after passing through the wood.

clenched, pa. par. or a. [CLINCHED.]

clēnch-ēr, s. [CLINCHER.]

clēnch-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [CLINCHING.]

clē-ō-dōr-a, s. [From Gr. *Kleō*, *Kleō*=Clio, one of the Muses, and *dōrea*=a gift, a present.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Pteropodous Mollusks, family Hyaleidae. It has representatives in most seas. Known recent species, twelve; fossil, four, the latter from the Miocene onward. (Woodward, ed. Tate.)

clē-ō-mē, s. [From Gr. *kleō*=to shut, with reference to the parts of the flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Capparids, tribe Cleomeae. Sepals four, petals four, erect, generally with long claws, stamens six with long filaments, fruit a pod with many seeds, often on a long stalk. Leaves mostly

digitate, with 3-7 lanceolate leaflets. The greater number of the species are from the hotter parts of America, a few are from Arabia, Persia, India, Australia, &c. The species have a pungent taste like mustard.

clē-ō-mē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *cleome* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -æe.]

Bot.: A tribe of plants, order Capparidaceae, characterized by having capsular fruit. Typical genus, *Cleome* (q. v.).

clē-ō-nūs, s. [From Gr. *kleos*= . . . fame, glory, and *onos*= . . . a wood-louse; a kind of wingless locust (?).]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, family Curculionidae (Weevils). The species have their black body hidden by a clothing of ash-colored or other scales, so distributed as often to form clouded markings or even to allow the dark background to peer through. More than 100 species are known, from Europe, Asia and Africa.

***clēpe**, ***clepen**, ***clepenn**, ***cleope**, ***cleopien**, ***clipien**, v. t. & i. [A. S. *cleopian*, *clypian*, *clipian*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To call, to address, to summon to one's side or aid.

"I shal inwardly clepe the Lord."—Wycliffe: *Psalm* xvii. 4.

2. To call, to name.

"She ward with child . . . and cleped it Ysaac."—Genesis and Exodus, i, 197.

" . . . he clepeth a calf, cauf; half, hauf; neighbor, vocatur, nebor; neigh, abbreviated, ne . . ."—Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 1.

3. With a sentence as the object: To cry out.

"Tha clepede Hengest, 'Nimeth eoure sexes,'" Layamon, ii. 214.

II. Fig.: To call to any vocation or state of life.

"In the clepinge in which ye ben clepid."—Wycliffe: *Ephes.* iv. 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. To call to, to address a prayer or summons to.

"He clepes to his chamberlayn."—Sir Gawaine, 1,810.

2. To tattle, to chatter, to prattle.

***clēp-ēr**, ***clep-ere**, s. [Mid. Eng. *clepe*; -er.] One who calls or summons, a summoner, an invoker.

"Ne be ther cleper of deuels."—Wycliffe: *Deut.* xviii. 11.

clēpht, **klēpht**, s. [Gr. *kleptēs*=a thief.] A Greek robber or brigand.

"The Roman poet (he says) conceived that the poor Sabines were covered with gold, a Fauriel observes that the bards of modern Greece conceive of their *clephts*."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. vi., § 5, vol. i., p. 218.

***clēp-ing**, ***clep-inge**, ***cleop-inge**, ***clep-enge**, pr. par., a. & s. [CLEPE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of calling or summoning; a call, a summons.

"Neuere nane thinge that come to his cleopinge." Layamon, ii. 3.

2. A prayer.

"After clepenge and ascinge."—O. Eng. *Homilies*, ii. 11.

3. A vocation, a state of life.

"That ye walke worthily in the clepinge in which ye ben clepid."—Wycliffe: *Ephes.* iv. 1.

***clēppe**, s. [CLAP (1), s.]

1. Lit.: The clapper of a mill.

"The two cheoken beoth the two grinstones, the tunge is the cleppe."—Ancien *Riwle*, p. 70.

2. Fig.: Chatter, noise.

"Kuthen heo neuere astunten hore cleppe."—Ancien *Riwle*, p. 72.

***clēppe**, ***clēp-pyn**, v. t. [CLAP.] To clink or tinkle.

"Cleppyn or clynchyn (clippyn or clynkyn, P.). Tinnio."—Prompt. *Parv.*

clēp-sī-nē, s. [From Gr. *klepsinoos*=beguiling the mind; *kleptō*, fut. *klepsō*=to steal, and *noos*=mind.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Annelids, the typical one of the family Clepsinidae.

clēp-sī-nī-dæ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *clepsine*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Annelids, order Suctorina. It contains animals like leeches, but with bodies narrower in front, and in which, instead of the teeth of the leeches, there exists a proboscis capable of being protruded. The Clepsinidae live in fresh water, creep on aquatic plants, and feed upon Lymneæ and other water-snails.

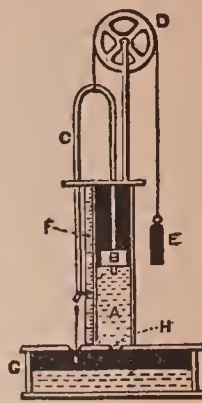
clēp-sy'-dra, s. [Lat. *clepsydra*; Gr. *klepsydra*, from *kleptō*=to steal, and *hydōr*=water.]

1. Hor.: An ancient contrivance for the measurement of time by the gradual discharge of water from a graduated vessel through a small opening; a water-clock. It was in use among the Egyptians, the Chaldeans, the Greeks, and the Romans.

† In the cut A is a vessel holding water; B a cork, floating short leg of syphon; C a syphon suspended by silk cord over wheel D; E a balance weight; F a graduated scale; G a reservoir into which water drops; H a closed valve through which, when opened and the apparatus turned base upward, the water from G is re-emptied into A.

2. Chem.: A chemical vessel.

*3. Zoöl.: An obsolete name for a Molluscous genus, now called *Aspergillum* (q. v.). (See also WATERING-POT SHELL.)



Clepsydra.

clēp-tō-mā-nī-a, **klēp-tō-mā-nī-a**, s. [Fr. *cleptomanie*; Gr. *kleptō*=to steal, and *mania*=madness.] A form of moral insanity distinguished by an irresistible propensity to stealing or pilfering.

***clēp-ying**, ***clep-pynge**, s. [CLAP.] The tinkling of a bell.

"Clepyng K. cleppynge or clynkynge of a bell H. clinkinge P. Tintillacio."—Prompt. *Parv.*

clēre'-stōr-y, s. [CLEAR-STORY.]

***clēre'-wōrte**, s. [Mid. Eng. *clere*=clear, and *worte*=wort.]

Bot.: A plant.

"With claver and clereworte clede evens over."

Morte Arthure, 3,241.

***clēr'-gē-al**, a. [O. Prov. Fr. *clerjeal*; Low Lat. *clericus*, from Lat. *clericus*.] Clergical, clerkly, scholarly.

"Oure termes ben so clerjeal and queynte."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 12,679.

***clēr'-gēsse**, s. [O. Fr. fem. of *clerc*.] A learned and scholarly woman.

"Morgue le fee, hir suster, that was so grete a clergesse." Merlín, i. ii. 374.

***clēr'-gī-cal**, a. [Eng. *clergy* (y); -ical.] Of or pertaining to the clergy; clerical.

"Constantine might have done more justly to have punished those clerical faults which he could not conceal. . . ."—Milton: *Animad. Rem. Def.*

***clēr'-gī-fy**, v. t. [Eng. *clergy*; Lat. *facio* (pass. *fito*)=to make.] To make into a clergyman; to convert to one's clerical ideas or principles.

***clēr'-gī-ōn**, ***cler-geon**, ***cler-gioun**, s. [O. Fr. *clerjon*, *clergeon*; Fr. *clerçon*; Sp. *clerizon*; Lat. *clericus*.] [CLERGY.]

I. Literally:

1. A young priest, a student, a pupil.

"He hadde a clergeon of yonge age."

Gower, i. 255.

2. Applied as a term of contempt to a priest.

"Thei suld haf venged him of suilk a clergioun [i. e., a Becket]."—Robert de Brunne, p. 131.

II. Fig.: A brood of young birds.

"The earth . . . sendeth forth her clergions, To mount and flye vp to the ayre."

Surrey: *Restless Lover*.

clēr'-gŷ, ***clēr'-gŷe** (Eng.), **clēr'-gŷ**, ***clar-gŷe** (Scotch), s. & a. [In Sw. *klereci*; Ger. *klerisei*; Fr. *clergé*=the clergy, *clergie*=instruction; Norm. Fr. *clargie*=science, literature (Kelham); Prov. *clercia*; Sp. *clercia*; Port. *clerezia*, *clerecia*; Ital. *chiericcia*; Low Lat. *clericia*; Lat. *clerici* (pl.); Gr. (*klērīkoi*) (pl.), all from Gr. (*klēros*)=(1) a lot, (2) that which is assigned by lot, an allotment of land, (3) eccl. the clergy. [CLERICAL.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Learning.

"To grit clargie I can not count nor clame."—Priest Febles. (Jamieson.)

"Was not Aristotle, for all his clergy, For a woman wrapt in love so marvelously, That all his cunning he had soon forgotten."

Hawes: *The Pastime of Pleasure*.

*2. A learned profession.

"Also that many of the said landlords put their second sons to learn some clergy, or some craft, whereby they may live honestly."—State Papers: *State of Ireland* (1515), vol. ii., p. 30.

3. The entire body of the Christian ministry, as opposed to laity; the name having originally been given, it is likely, in consequence of the incumbents

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

of the priestly office being chosen by lot, as in the case of the disciple Matthias thus chosen to succeed Judas. Or it may have arisen from the fact that a portion of the property of the church was allotted for their support.

II. Technically:

1. Theology:

(1) The chief New Testament passages to which the word clergy is ultimately traceable back are two. One is 1 Pet. v. 3, where the elders are exhorted not to be lords over God's "heritage" (Auth. Vers.), or lordship it over the "charge allotted to you" (Revised Vers.). The words in the Greek are *ton klērōn*, the genit. pl. of *klēroi*, the same word which is used by the Greek ecclesiastical writers for clergy. In the passage in St. Peter it obviously means the whole body of believers in any particular congregation, or in the church collectively viewed as "God's heritage," or as a pastor's charge. The word "God" in the Authorized Version was, as its being spelled in italics shows, inserted by King James' translators; it is not in the original. In the second passage, Acts i. 15-26, the word *klēros* is used of the apostolate from which Judas fell, and to which Matthias was elected (versus 17, 25), and the plural *klēroi*, of the lots cast to decide his election (v. 26).

(2) The verse in St. Peter [No. (1)] doubtless alludes to a multitude of Old Testament passages in which the Israelites are described as the inheritance or heritage of God (Deut. xxxii. 9, Psalms xxviii. 9, lxxviii. 71, Jer. x. 16, Joel ii. 17, &c., &c.); as also is the country of Canaan (1 Sam. xxvi. 19, 2 Sam. xxi. 3, Psalm lxxviii. 9, &c., &c.). The word in these and various other passages is *klēronomia*, a derivative of *klēros*. Its primary etymological meaning is *lot* (see etym.), and it is used with tacit reference to the distribution to the several tribes of their respective possessions by lots (Num. xxvi. 52-56, Joshua xiv. 1-3, xv. 1, xvi. 1, &c., &c.). When the distribution took place, the Levites received no territory as a heritage, God being their inheritance (Num. xviii. 20, Deut. x. 9, xviii. 1, 2), as was also the priesthood of some of them (Joshua xviii. 7); the sacrifices of Jehovah made by fire (Joshua xiii. 14), and tithes (Num. xviii. 21-24, Deut. xiv. 28, 29). Reciprocally God claimed them as his special servants, taking them in lieu of the first-born devoted to him when the Egyptian first-born were slain (Exod. xiii. 11, 12, 13, 15, Num. iii. 12, 45, vii. 11-22). He said of them "The Levites shall be mine." An analogy being drawn between the special position of the Levites and that of the Christian ministry as alike ordained to spiritual functions, the word *klēroi*, used originally by St. Peter of all church members, became limited to their spiritual chiefs.

2. Church History:

(1) *In the Early Church*: St. Paul accepted scarcely anything from those to whom he ministered (Acts xx. 33, 34, and 2 Cor. xi. 9), his general practice being to support himself by tent-making (Acts xviii. 3), but he let it be understood that as a rule those who preached the gospel should live of the gospel (1 Cor. ix. 13, 14). This support enabled the pastors of the several churches at a very early period of Christianity to withdraw from secular occupations and give their whole time to their sacred calling.

(2) *In mediæval times*: Century by century almost to the time of the Reformation, or at least till about 1300 A. D., the power and influence of the clergy went on to increase. As every instance of notorious vice on the part of one discharging sacred functions weakens the order to which he belongs, while every case of conspicuous virtue increases it, the clergy never could have obtained the influence which they did unless at least a vast section of their number had been really spiritual men. They had other advantages of no mean kind. The only educated class [BENEFIT OF CLERGY]; members of an international society existing wherever Christianity had rooted itself; the sole administrators of the sacraments, and in confraternity with a chief believed to have the keys of the kingdom of heaven, the clergy had every opportunity of rising to transcendent power over the imagination, the consciences, and ultimately the earthly possessions of men. Availing themselves of these advantages they actually rose to a pitch of authority which perhaps no other priesthood except that of the Indian Brahmins ever rivaled. Their rule was for a time an advantage to Europe. It was knowledge ruling over ignorance, at least partial refinement holding in control lawless violence; a ladder by which the humblest could climb to great heights of society, while outside the church genius of humble birth was prevented from rising, being held down by the weight of feudal chains. But not even a sacred order of men are to be trusted with nearly absolute power, and at length the pretensions of the clergy converted most civil governments into their thinly disguised foes. [GUELPHS, GIBELLINES, &c.] Means were taken to abridge their power, each new scheme being, as Blackstone shows, ingeniously evaded, and finally their tyranny and rapacity,

rather than their doctrinal views, excited a great part of Europe against them, and brought on the great revolt against their domination known as the Reformation. During the mediæval period the monastic orders were looked upon as belonging to the clergy. Abbots, priors, monks, &c., were known as the regular clergy; and bishops, deans, priests, &c., as the secular clergy.

(3) *Post-reformation times*: The civil governments on one hand, and the lay members of the several churches on the other, gained back from the clergy, in countries where the Reformation was successful, a great part of what they had lost during times of greater ignorance. For details see REFORMATION, ROYAL SUPREMACY, &c.

3. Eng. Law: [CLERGYMAN.]

B. As adj.: (See the subjoined compound.)

clergy-house, *s.* (Eng.) A house set apart for the clergy of a parish, either to live in or to meet and consult about parish matters.

clēr'-gŷ-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. clergy; -able.]

English Law: With regard to which the benefit of clergy may be pleaded, as a clergyable offense. (Blackstone.)

***clēr'-gŷ-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [Mid. Eng. clerical; -ly.] Skillfully, artfully.

"Clarett and creette clerghally renne with condetties fulle curious."—*Morte Arthure*, 200.

clēr'-gŷ-man, *s.* [Eng. clergy; -man.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An ordained minister of the Christian Church. [CLERGY, I. 3.]

2. *English Law*: A clergyman of the Church of England is exempt from the duty of serving upon juries; he cannot be arrested when officiating at divine worship; he cannot engage in any trade, or without the sanction of the bishop cultivate more than eighty acres of land; he cannot hold municipal offices, or be a member of the House of Commons; and cannot be called to the Bar.

"The Low Church clergymen were a minority, and not a large minority, of their profession . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

clēr'-ic, ***clēr'-ick**, *a. & s.* [From Lat. *clericus*; Gr. *klērikos*=(1) of or for an inheritance, (2) belonging to the clergy.]

A. As *adj.*: The same as CLERICAL (q. v.).

B. As *subst.*: A clergyman or clerk.

clēr'-i-cal, *a.* [Eng. cleric; -al.]

1. Relating to the clergy; as, a clerical man, a man in orders.

2. Relating to a clerk, copyist, or writer; as a clerical error.

clēr'-i-cal-ism, *s.* [Eng. clerical; -ism.] The advocacy of clerical claims, often of an extravagant character.

" . . . the Government is allowing itself to be so influenced by clericalism . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

clēr'-i-cal-ist, *s. & a.* [Eng. clerical; -ist.]

A. As *subst.*: One who supports clericalism.

B. As *adj.*: Supporting or holding the views of clericalism.

†clēr'-i-cāl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. clerical; -ity.] An obtrusive or excessive display of the peculiarities of a clergyman; clericalism.

"The very concentrated essence, the focus, of clericality."—*Fraser's Magazine*, 1877; Art. Clericality.

clēr'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *clerus* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera, section Malacodermi. They have pectinate or clavate antennæ.

clēr'-i-sŷ, *s.* [Lat. *clericia*.] [CLERGY.]

1. The aggregate body of educated men.

"The artist, the scholar, and in general the clerisy, wins its way up into these places."—*Emerson: Essays*, Ser. II., No. 4.

2. The clergy, as distinguished from the laity.

clērck, ***clarck**, ***clarke**, ***clærk**, ***clerek**, ***clerke**, ***cleark**, ***klerek**, ***klerk**, *s.* [A. S. *clerc*=a priest, from Lat. *clericus*; Gr. *klērikos*=belonging to the clergy; Icel. *klerkr*; O. Fr. *clerc*.] [CLERGY.]

1. A priest, a clergyman, an ecclesiastic; one in holy orders, specially a secular priest in contradistinction to a regular one or to a monk.

"In England the clergy were first called clerks, because the judges were chosen after the Norman custom, from the clerical ranks.

"Hi belongeth more to klerkes than to leawede."—*Ayenbite*, p. 42.

*2. A scholar; an educated or learned person; a man of letters.

"Clerc he was God ynow."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 266.

3. A student, a pupil.

4. One employed to keep records and accounts; a writer, an amanuensis, an assistant in an office or business; a salesman or saleswoman in a shop or store.

"All the clerks whom he could employ were too few to take down the names of the recruits."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

5. One who has charge of an office or department, subject to a higher authority as a board, corporation, &c.; a secretary, as, the clerk of the House of Representatives or Senate; clerks of the various courts, &c.

6. In England a parish officer, a layman, whose business used to be to lead the responses in the church services and to perform other duties connected with the parish; a parish clerk.

"God save the king!—Will no man say Amen?"

Am I both priest and clerk? well then, Amen."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iv. 1.

clerk-ale, ***clarkes-ale**, *s.* A feast for the benefit of the parish-clerk.

"Clerk-ale occurs in Aubrey's manuscript History of Wiltshire. 'In the Easter holidays was the clarkes-ale for his private benefit and the solace of the neighborhood.'"—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 129.

***clerk-playis**, *s. pl.* Properly, those theatrical representations, the subjects of which were borrowed from Scripture.

"All burrowstownis, everilk man yow prayis

To maik bainfyris, fairseis, and clerk-playis."

Maitland: *Poems*, p. 284.

clerk, ***clark**, *v. i.* [CLERK, *s.*]

1. To act as a clerk or amanuensis to another.

2. To compose.

"Twa lines o' Davie Lindsay wad ding a' he ever clerkit."—*Rob Roy*, ii. 159.

***clerk'-hood**, ***clerk'-hode**, *s.* [Eng. clerk; -hood.] The condition or position of a clerk.

"The clerkhode in which they weren before."—*Pecock: Repressor*.

***clerk'-less**, *a.* [Eng. clerk; -less.] Uneducated, untaught, ignorant.

"Like the Turk, whose military janisaries and bashaws rule all in their clerkless and cruel way."—*Waterhouse: Apol. for Learn.*, 1653, p. 40.

clerk'-like, *a. & adv.* [Eng. clerk; -like.]

A. As *adj.*: Scholarly, educated.

"As you are certainly a gentleman; thereto

Clerk-like experienced, which no less adorns

Our gentry, than our parents' noble names."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

B. As *adv.*: In a clerkly manner; cleverly.

***clerk'-li-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. clerkly; -ness.] The quality or state of being clerkly or scholarly.

clerk'-lŷ, ***clerke-ly**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. clerk; -ly.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Like a clerk; educated, scholarly.

"Host. Thou art clerkly, thou art clerkly, Sir John: Was there a wise woman with thee?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

2. Pertaining to a clerk or to writing.

"The king praised his clerkly skill."—*Scott*.

B. As *adv.*: In a clever, scholarly manner.

"Clerkely. Clericaliter."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Sil. I thank you, gentle servant: 'tis very clerkly done."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

clerk'-ship, ***clercsipe**, ***clærscipe**, *s.* [Eng. clerk; -ship.]

*1. The body of the clergy.

"Tha settōn hes . . . ærchebiscopes that clærscip to rihten."—*Layamon*, i. 435.

*2. Scholarship, learning, education.

3. The office or position of a clerk.

†4. The state or condition of being in holy order, *s.*

" . . . and reading was no longer a competent proof of clerkship or being in holy orders."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 28.

clēr'-ō-dēn'-drūm, **clēr'-ō-dēn'-drōn**, *s.* [From Gr. *klēros*=lot, and *dendron*=a tree, referring to the uncertain medicinal properties of the genus.]

Bot.: A genus of Verbenaceæ, having a campanulate and inflated five-toothed or five-lobed calyx, a corolla with a slender tube, and a nearly regular five-lobed corolla with four exserted stamens. The species, which are numerous and beautiful, grow wild in India, China, Japan, Madagascar, Tropical Africa, Mexico, &c. The properties of the species are somewhat astringent.



Clerodendrum.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

clēr'-ō-mān-çy, *s.* [Fr. *cléromancie*, from Gr. *klēros*=a lot, and *manteia*=prophecy, divination; *manteuomai*=to prophesy; *mantis*=a prophet.] A method of divination by the casting of dice or little bones, and observing the numbers turned up. (Crabb.)

clēr-ōn'-ō-my, *s.* [Gr. *klēros*=a lot, an inheritance; *nomē*=a distribution, a share.] A heritage, inheritance, or patrimony.

clēr'-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *klēros*=a mischievous insect in beehives.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, the typical one of the family Cleridae (q. v.). The larva of *Clerus apiorus* feeds on the larvæ of the hive bee, to which it is very destructive. The perfect insect, which is hairy, is blue, with red elytra, the latter with three blue fasciæ. The larva of a similar species, *C. alvearius*, feeds on that of the mason-bee.

***cler-y-fy, *cler-i-fy**, *v. t.* [CLARIFY.]

"A word to you I wold clerify."—Towneley *Mysteries*, p. 67.

clēs'-tines, *s. pl.* [From Gr. *klēstos*, *kleistos*=that can be shut or closed.]

Bot.: Cells containing raphides.

clēt, *clett, *cleyt, *s.* [Eng. *cleft*.] A rock or cliff in the sea, broken off from the adjoining rocks on the shore. (Brand.)

***clēte, *clyte, *clote**, *s.* [CLEAT.] A wedge.

"Clyte or clote or vegge (clēte or wegge K.). *Cuneus*."—Prompt. *Parv.*

***clēthe**, *v. t.* [CLOTHE.]

"*Clēthe: induere, operire, vestire, &c.*"—Cathol. *Anglicum*.

"Comeliche y wol the nou clēthe."—Lyric Poems, p. 87.

clēth'-rā, *s.* [From Gr. *klēthra*=the alder, which these plants somewhat resemble in their leaves.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Ericaceæ, family Andromedidæ. The species, which have generally white flowers, are fine ornamental shrubs, from two to ten feet high.

***clēth-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLOTHING.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

"*Clethyng: vestiens, amicens, induens et cetera.*"—Cathol. *Anglicum*.

C. *As subst.*: Dress, clothing.

"*A Clethyng: amictus, vestitus, vestis, vestimentum.*"—Cathol. *Anglicum*.

clēuch (*ch* guttural), **cleugh**, *s.* [CLOUGH.]

1. A precipice, a rugged ascent.

"A cleuch thar was, quharoff a strenth thair maid With thuortour treis, bauldly thar abaid."—Wallace, iv., 539. MS.

2. A ravine, a straight hollow between precipitous banks, or a hollow descent on the side of a hill.

¶ It occasionally occurs as equivalent to *glen*.

"Then all the yonkers bad him yield,

Or doun the *glen* to gang;

Sum cryd the couard suld be kield,

Sum doun the *cleuch* they thrang."

Evergreen, ii. 184, st. 18.

clēve (1). **clif, clive**, *s.* [CLIFF.] In composition

denotes the place to be situated on or near a hill.

†**cleve pink**, *s.* [CLIFF-PINK.]

clēve (2), *s.* [A. S. *cleofa*.] A cell, a small

chamber or cottage.

"Hwat is that lith in vre *cleue*?"—Havelok, 596.

***clēv-ēr, *clev-ere**, *s.* [CLEAVER.]

"A *Clevere: Fissor.*"—Cathol. *Anglicum*.

clēv'-ēr, *a.* [The etymology is doubtful. Mahn suggests A. S. *gleaw*=wise, skillful; O. H. Ger. *glaw*, *glao*; Low Ger. *glau*; Goth. *glaggous*. Wedgwood thinks the word was "probably derived from the notion of seizing, as Latin *rapidus* from *rapiō*; Scotch *gleg*=quick of perception, clever, quick in motion, expeditious, from Gaelic *glac*=to seize, to catch. The Scotch has also *cleik, clek, cleuck, cluke, clook* (identical with English *clutch*)=a hook, a hold, claw, or talon; to *clek* or *cleik*=to catch, snatch, and hence *cleik, cleuch*=lively, agile, clever, dexterous, light-fingered. One is said to be *cleuch* of his fingers who lifts a thing so cleverly that bystanders do not observe it. (Jamieson.) Now the Old English had a form *cliver*=a claw or clutch, exactly corresponding to the Scotch *cleik, cluk*. Hence the Old English to *clever, Dutch klaveren, klavern*=to claw one's self up, climb, scramble; and hence also he believes is formed the adjective *clever* in the sense of snatching, catching, in the same way as the Scotch *cleik, cleuch*, above mentioned. Dut. *kleverig*=sticky; Low Ger. *klevisk, klefsk; klefske finger*=thievish fingers, to which everything sticks." But the most probable derivation is that it is a modification of Mid. Eng. *deliver*=nimble, active.] [DELIVER, *a.*]

1. Dexterous, skillful, expert; possessing skill and talent (of persons).

"... yet no country in Europe contained a greater number of *clever* and selfish politicians."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Showing skill and talent, skillful, ingenious (of things).

"It was the *cleverer* mockery of the two."—Sir R. L'Estrange.

*3. Neatly made, well shaped, handsome, well proportioned.

"... the girl was a tight *clever* wench as any was."—Arbuthnot.

*4. Fit, apt, proper, suitable.

5. In this country colloquially in the sense of "good nature," while in England it means "handy," "skillful." The American term "smart" is almost an equivalent for the English word "clever."

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *clever, skillful, expert, dexterous*, and *adroit*: "*Clever* and *skillful* are qualities of the mind; *expert, dexterous*, and *adroit* refer to modes of physical action. *Cleverness* regards in general the readiness to comprehend; *skill* the maturity of the judgment; *expertness* a facility in the use of things; *dexterity* a mechanical facility in the performance of any work; *adroitness* the suitable movements of the body. A person is *clever* at drawing who shows a taste for it, and executes it well without much instruction; he is *skillful* in drawing if he understands it both in theory and practice; he is *expert* in the use of the bow if he can use it with expedition and effect; he is *dexterous* at any game when he goes through the maneuvers with celerity and an unerring hand; he is *adroit* if by a quick, sudden, and well-directed movement of his body, he effects the object he has in view. . . . *Cleverness* is rather a natural gift; *skill* is *cleverness* improved by practice and extended knowledge; *expertness* is the effect of long practice; *dexterity* arises from habit combined with agility; *adroitness* is a species of *dexterity* arising from a natural agility." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***clēv'-ēr**, *s.* [CLEAVER, *s.*]

***clever grass**, *s.*

Bot.: *Galium Aparine*. It is not a grass but a monopetalous exogen.

***clēv'-ēr**, *v. i.* [Dut. *klaveren, kleveren*.] To climb, to clamber.

"For sothe it is, that, on her tolter quhele

Every wight *cleverith* to his stage,"

King's Quair, i. 9.

***clēv'-ēr-āl'-i-ty**, *s.* [Formed on a supposed analogy of Latin words, from *clever*.] *Cleverness*.

"[He] . . . had not a spark of *cleverality* in him."—C. Bronte. (*Ogilvie*.)

†**clēv'-ēr-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *clever*; -ish.] Rather clever or ingenious.

clēv'-ēr-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *clever*; -ly.]

1. *Lit.*: In a clever manner; dexterously, ingeniously, skillfully.

"And sometimes catch them with a snap,

As *cleverly* as th' ablest trap."

Butler: *Hudibras*, ii. 1.

2. *Fig.*: Rather easily. (*Slang*.)

"... the latter got the best of it, and won *cleverly* by a neck . . ."—London Daily Telegraph.

clēv'-ēr-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *clever*; -ness.] The quality of being clever or talented; skill, ingenuity, dexterity.

"... with all his *cleverness*, he was deficient in common sense . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

***clēv'-ēr-ōus, *cleverus**, *a.* [Eng. *clever*; -ous, -us.] Handy, dexterous, clever.

"The bissart (buzzard) bissy but rebuik

Scho was so *cleverus* of her cluik,

His legs he might not longer bruik,

Scho held them at ane hint."

Dunbar, in Jamieson.

***clevk**, *s.* [CLOAK.] A cloak, a mantle.

"That Henrj Chene—sall—pay . . . to Johne Robertone twa *clevkks* price xij s. iij d."—Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 282.

clev-y, clev-is, *s.* [CLEAVE, *v.*] A draught-iron for a plow; a piece of iron bent to the form of an ox-bow, having the ends bored to receive a pin.

***clew** (1), **clūe, *clewe, *clowe, *klewe** (*ew* as *ū*), *s.* [A. S. *clīwe* = a ball of thread; Dut. *kluwen*; O. H. Ger. *chliuwa, chliuwi*; M. H. Ger. *kluwen*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A ball of thread, twine, or yarn; thread wound upon a bottom.

"Their he shuld fynd in certeyn a *clew* of yern."

Nuge Poetica, p. 8.

(2) Thread, twine, or yarn.

"They see small *clews* draw vastest weights along,

Not in their bulk but in their order strong."

Dryden.

2. *Fig.*: (From a ball of thread or twine being used as a guide to point the way out of a labyrinth): A guide, direction, a clue.

II. *Naut.*: The lower corner of a square sail, and the after corner of a fore-and-aft sail, reaching down to the earing where the tackles and sheets are fastened.

clew-garnet, clue-garnet, *s.*

Naut.: Tackle attached to the clew of a lower square sail, to haul it up to the yard in furling.

"The Lee *clue-garnet* and the bunt-lines fly."—Falconer: *Shipwreck*, ii. 309.

¶ **Clew-garnet-block**:

Naut.: A block with a single sheave, and strapped with two eyes, which are lashed together above the yard. (*Knight*.)

clew-lines, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Ropes for hauling up the clews of an upper square sail. (*Knight*.)

***clew** (2) (*ew* as *ū*), *s.* [CLIFF, CLEVE.] A cliff.

"Plesant schadow ouer the *clews*."

Doug.: *Virgil*, 18, 15.

***clew** (3) (*ew* as *ū*), *s.* [CLAW.]

"Out of quiet hirmes the rout vpstertis

Of thay birdis, with bir and mony ane bray,

And in thare crukit *clewis* grippis the pray."

Doug.: *Virgil*, 75, 30.

clew (1), **clue** (*ew* as *ū*), *v. t.* [CLEW, *s.*, CLUE.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To direct by a clew or clue, to point out.

"Direct and *clew* me out the way to happiness."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Women Pleas'd*.

2. *Naut.* (To *clew the sails*): To raise them to the yard in order to be furled; which is done by a rope fastened to the clew of a sail, called the clew-garnet, (*Harris*.)

***clew** (2), *v. i.* [CLEAVE.]

***clew** (3), *v. t.* [CLAW.]

clewed (*ew* as *ū*), *pa. par. or a.* [CLEW, *v.*]

clew'-ing (*ew* as *ū*), *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLEW, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.*: The act of raising the sails to the yard for the purpose of being furled.

***clew** (1), *s.* [CLAY.]

***clew** (2), *s.* [CLAW.]

***cleyme**, *s. & v.* [CLAIM.]

clew-staffe, *clewke-staffe, *s.* [Prob from Mid. Eng. *clew*=claw, and *staf*, from the curved shape of the top.] A bishop's crozier.

"*Clewstafte* (clewke staffe, K. H. P.). *Cambusca* (Cambuca C. F.)."—Prompt. *Parv.*

clī-āu'-thūs, *s.* [From Gr. *kleos* = . . . glory, and *anīhos*=a blossom, so named on account of their glorious appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Galegeæ. They are very elegant plants, growing in Australia, New Zealand, the Philippine Islands, &c. The flowers are crimson, scarlet, flesh-colored, &c.

clīb'-bēr, clūb'-bēr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Jamieson suggests a connection with *cliff, cleave*.] A wooden saddle, a pack-saddle.

"They carry their victual in straw creels called cassies, fixed over straw flets on the horses' backs with a *clubber* and straw ropes."—P. Wick: *Statist. Acc.*, x. 23.

clī'-chê, *s.* [Fr. *cliché*, from *clicher*=to stereotype, cogn. with O. Fr. *cliquer*=to clap.]

1. *Stereotyping*:

(1) The cast formed by plunging a die into molten metal.

(2) A mode of obtaining an impression from a die or high relief, or from a form of type, by striking the cold die with a sudden blow upon a body of metal which is just becoming solid. (*Knight*.)

(3) A copy, taken in copper, by the electrotype process, of a woodcut or form of type. [ELECTRO-TYPE.]

2. *Photog.*: A negative picture.

cliche-casting, *s.* The act or process of forming a stereotype mold.

Clīch'-y, *s. & a.* [For etym. see def.]

A. *As substantive*:

Geog.: Clichy, more fully Clichy-la-Garonne, a commune and village of France, four and a half miles N. W. of Paris.

B. *As adj.*: Made at Clichy, or in any way pertaining to it.

Clichy-white, *s.* A pure white-lead manufactured at Clichy.

click, *v. i. & t.* [An imitative word formed from *clack* (*Skeat*); Dut. *kliken*; Fr. *cliquer*.]

A. *Intrans.*: To make or cause a slight sharp noise, to tick.

"The solemn death-watch *click'd* the hour she died;

And shrilling crickets in the chimney cried."—Gay.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

B. Transitive:

1. To snap, to make a noise by striking together gently.

"Jove . . . at the stroke
Click'd all his marble thumbs."
Ben Jonson: *Sejanus*, ii. 2.

2. To cause to make a slight sharp sound.

"When merry milkmaids click the latch."
Tennyson: *Song; The Owl*, i. 2.

*3. To snatch.

"He . . . the chalice from the altar clicks."—Ward:
Eng. Reform., iv., p. 397. (Davies.)

click, *s.* & *a.* [CLICK, *v.*]

A. As substantive:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A slight sharp sound, a tick.

"The click of [billiard] balls."—C. Bronte: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xxi.

II. Technically:

1. *Philol.*: A method of articulation in use by natives of Southern Africa, produced by suddenly withdrawing the end or some other portion of the tongue from the part of the mouth with which it is in contact, a sharp clicking sound being produced. They number four, and are termed cerebral, palatal, dental, and lateral clicks, the latter being the noise sometimes used in urging a horse forward.

2. Machinery:

(1) The detent of a ratchet-wheel falling into the spaces between the cogs as the wheel revolves in one direction, and preventing any backward movement. In larger machines, such as the capstan, it is called a pawl.

(2) A catch for a lock or bolt, a latch.

3. *Wrestling*: A peculiar movement by which one of the wrestlers sharply knocks his adversary's foot off the ground.

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

click-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: Any beetle belonging to the family Elateridae. The hinder portion of the præsternum terminates in a point, which the insect can at will fit into a cavity of the breast with the effect of enabling it, if lying on the back, to leap up with a slightly clicking sound. It is from the latter peculiarity that the name click-beetles is derived.

click-clack, *sust.* Uninterrupted loquacity. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)

click-pulley, *s.* A pulley with a spring click acting as a detent to restrain the sheave from running back.

click-wheel, *s.* A ratchet-wheel, one whose cogs are radial on one face and inclined on the other, so as to give a square face to the end of the click, pawl, ratchet, or detent, designed to prevent the back movement of the wheel. (Knight.)

click-ër, *s.* [Eng. *click*; -er.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A tout; one who stood at the door to invite passers by to enter a shop.

2. *Bootmaking*: One who cuts out the leather in the proper sizes and shapes for the various parts of the boot for which they are intended.

3. *Printing*: A compositor at the head of a companionship, who has charge of a work or works while being put in type. A part of his duty is to distribute the copy among the other compositors.

click-ët, *clek-ett, *klik-et, *clyk-et, *clyk-ett, *s.* [O. Fr. *cliquet*, from *cliquer*=to clap.]

I. Literally:

*1. The knocker of a door; anything used to knock with at a door.

"He smytethe on the gardyn gate with a clyket of sylver that he holdethe in his hond."—*Maundeville*, p. 210.

*2. A key of a door.

"Clykett. Clitorium, clavicula."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"A clyket hit cleght cles hym byhynde."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 857.

*3. The trigger of an engine.

"He gert draw the cleket."
Barbour; Bruce, xvii. 674.

*4. A rattle, a clap-dish (q. v.).

5. The latch of a door.

*II. *Fig.*: The tongue. (Cotgrave.)

*click-et, *klik-et, *v. t.* [CLICKET, *s.*] To latch, lock, or bolt a door.

"The dore closed, keyed and cliketted."

Langland: P. Plowman, 3,734.

click-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLICK, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Causing or emitting a small sharp sound; ticking.

" . . . I distinctly heard a clicking noise, similar to that produced by a toothed wheel passing under a spring catch."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ii., p. 34.

C. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of causing or emitting a small sharp sound or tick.

2. A tick, a small sharp sound, a click.

"While conversation, an exhausted stock
Grows drowsy as the clicking of a clock."

Cowper: Hope, 104.

II. Technically:

1. *Bootmaking*: The art or process of cutting out leather in suitable shapes and sizes, for the various parts of the boot.

2. *Printing*: A term applied to the mode of getting out work by the formation of a companionship, or selected number of men, who are appointed to go on with a certain work or works. (*Ruse & Straker: Printing and its Accessories.*)

cli-dēm'-i-a, *s.* [Named after Klidemi, an ancient Greek botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Melastomaceæ. Their native country is tropical America. Several are cultivated in greenhouses. The fruit may be eaten.

*cli'-en-čy, *s.* [Eng. *clien(t)*; -cy.] The state or position of a client; clientship.

cli'-ent, *s.* [Fr. *client*; Ital. & Sp. *cliente*; Lat. *cliens* for *cluens* (pr. par. of *cluo*)=to hear; Gr. *kluō*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

*2. Any dependent; a person under the protection and patronage of another.

"Whom that love hath under cure
As he is blinde him self, right so
He maketh his client blinde also."

Gower, i., 284.

3. One who applies to a lawyer for advice in matters of law, or who commits his case to the care and management of an attorney for prosecution in a court of justice.

"There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation, where causes are well handled; for that upholds in the client the reputation of his counsel."—*Bacon: Essays*.

4. The term is now loosely applied to any person who intrusts the care and management of his business to any professional or business man, or for whom such business man acts in any way.

II. *Roman Antiq.*: One who, being of a lower class, placed himself under the protection of some person of distinction and authority, who in respect to the client was called the patron. The client had to contribute to the marriage portion of his patron's daughter, if the patron were poor; and to his ransom or that of his children, if taken prisoners. He paid the costs and damages of any suit which the patron lost, and bore a part in the expenses incurred in discharging public duties or filling public offices. The patron was the legal adviser of the client; he was also his guardian and protector, and that of his children, and he defended his interests whenever wronged. Neither could give testimony against or accuse, or even give his vote against, the other.

"His clients and tribesmen offered to pay his fine, but before the day of the trial he went into voluntary exile."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. v., §77, vol. ii., p. 308.

cli'-ent-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *client*; -age.]

1. A body or number of clients.

2. The system of patron and client.

cli'-en-tal, *a.* [Eng. *client*; -al.]

1. Relating to clients, or the system of clientage.

"In order to continue the cliental bond, and not to break up an old and strong confederacy and thereby disperse the tribe."—*Burke: Abridg. Eng. Hist.*, ii. 7.

2. Devoted to or used by clients.

"I sat down in the cliental chair."—*Dickens, in Ogilvie*.

3. Dependent.

*cli'-ent-ëd, *a.* [Eng. *client*; -ed.] Supplied with clients.

" . . . the worst conditioned and least cliented petivogers . . ."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

*cli'-en-tël-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *clientel(e)*; -age.] A body or number of clients or dependents. (*Sismondi*.)

†cli'-en-tële', *s.* [Fr. *clientèle*; Lat. *clientela*.]

1. The condition or position of a client; clientship.

"There's Varus holds good quarters with him;
And, under the pretense of clientele,
Will be admitted."—*Ben Jonson*.

2. A number or body of clients.

*3. Patronage.

"Those whose clientele you undertake."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 213.

*cli'-ent-ëss, *s.* [Eng. *client*; -ess.] A female client. (*Middleton*.)

cli'-ent-ship, *s.* [Eng. *client*; -ship.] The position or condition of a client; the state or position of being under the protection of a patron. (*Dryden*.)

clif (1), *clif, *cleve, *clive, *clyffe, *clyve, *klyfe, *s.* [A. S. *clif*, *cleof*; Icel., O. S., & Dut. *klif*; Dan. & Ger. *klippe*; Sw. *klippa*; A. S. *cleofan*, *clifan*=to cleave.] [CLEAVE, CLEFT.]

Literally:

1. A steep, precipitous rock.

"Hit clam vche a clyffe cubites fyftene."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 158.

"Waving his hat, the shepherd, in the vale,
Directs his winding dog the cliffs to scale."

Wordsworth: Evening Walks.

*2. A shore, especially if rocky and precipitous.

"Oon is in the west clif [littore] of litel Bretayne."—*Trevisa*, i. 65.

*3. A reef, a line of rocks in the sea.

"With waghe or winde or dynt of clife."—*Cursor Mundi*, 1,855.

*4. A cleft, a fissure, an opening.

"They made them clyffes in the mountaynes."—*Coverdale: Judges* vi. 2.

cliff-limestone, *s.*

Geology: A series of limestone strata found in Ohio and farther west, presenting bluffs along the rivers and valleys; formerly supposed to be of one formation, now known to be partly Silurian and partly Devonian. (*Dana*.)

cliff-pink, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Dianthus cæsius*.

clif-for'-ti-a, *s.* [Named after George Clifort, a Dutch gentleman who was a lover of plants and a patron of Linnaeus.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Sanguisorbaceæ. They are bushes growing in South Africa. *Cliffortia pulchella* is very pretty; the rest have little beauty. The leaves of *C. ilicifolia* are used by the Boers as an expectorant in coughs.

clif-for-ti-ā'-čě-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cliffortia* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: An order of plants in the system of Von Martius, including Sanguisorbaceæ and Rosaceæ, and making Cliffortia, which has no petals, the type, in place of the highly organized and petaliferous Rosa.

†cliff'-y, *cleff-ie, *a.* [Eng. *cliff*; -y.] Rocky, precipitous, full of cliffs, craggy.

*clift, *clifte, *s.* [CLEFT.]

1. A slit or crack, a rift.

" . . . I will put thee in a clift of the rock . . ."—*Exod.* xxxiii. 22.

"The nib, slit, or clift in a pen."—*Nomenclator* (1585). (*Hallivell*.)

"Clyff, clyft, or ryfte. Scissura, rima."—*Prompt. Parv*

2. A cliff.

"Whiles sad Celeno, sitting on a clifte,
A song of bale and bitter sorrow sings."

Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 23.

*3. The fork of the body, the part where the thighs part.

"Doun his hond he launche h to the cleft."

Chaucer: C. T., 7,727.

4. A spot of ground. (Scotch)

*clift, *v. t.* [CLEFT.] To cleave, to split, to rend.

clift'-ëd, *a.* [CLIFT, *s.*] Broken, cleft.

"And cling, as if with claws they did enforce,
Their hold, thro' clifted stones, stretching and staring."

Congreve: Mourning Bride, i. 3.

*clift'-y, *a.* [Eng. *clift*; -y.]

"The rocks below widen considerably, and their cliftsides are fringed with weed."—*Penant*.

cli'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat., &c., *Clio* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A small family of pteropodous mollusks, section Gymnosomata. There is no shell. The animals have a fusiform body, a head with tentacles, a small distinct foot, and an opistho-branchiate heart. Type, *Clio* (q. v.). [CLIONIDÆ.]

*klik-et, *s.* [CLICKET.]

cli-măc'-tër, *s.* [Gr. *klimaktër*=(1) the round of a ladder, (2) a climacteric (q. v.).] The same as CLIMACTERIC (q. v.).

"Elder times, settling their disputes upon climacteric, differ from one another."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

cli'-măc-tër, *v. t.* [CLIMACTER, *s.*] To bring to the climacteric.

"Death might have taken such, her end defer'd,
Until the time she had been climacter'd."

Drayton: Elegies, 1,249. (Latham.)

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camol, hër, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wöre, wolť, wörk, whô, sôn; mäte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â. qu = kw.

***cli-măc-tër'-i-an**, s. [Eng. *climacter*; -ian.] One fond of a climax.

"We shall find him on many occasions a great climacterian."—North: *Examen*, p. 23. (Davies.)

cli-măc'-tër-ic, ***cli-măc'-ter-ick**, a. & s. [Eng., &c., *climacter*; -ic.]

A. As *adj.*: Critical, dangerous; pertaining to the great climacteric [B.], or to any one of lesser peril.

B. As *subst.*: One of certain periods of a man's life in which his constitution is said to undergo great changes, involving him in danger till they are over. They are multiples of 7 or of 9, as 35, 49, &c. The most perilous of these, called by way of eminence the grand climacteric, is his 63d year—for $9 \times 7 = 63$. The 7th year of life is also dangerous. The grand climacteric of life is said to have been recognized by Hippocrates.

Climacteric disease:

Med.: A disease affecting both men and women, but more obvious in the former. It may be looked for about the 63d year of age, but varies in the time of its coming according to the constitution of the individual, the limits being in the one direction 50, and in the other 75. Its most common predisposing cause is mental anxiety or suffering. The expression of the countenance alters for the worse, the pulse becomes accelerated, the flesh wastes away without obvious cause; there are sleepless nights, and wandering pains flit through the head and chest, and sleep is either deficient or brings little refreshment. After a time recovery as a rule takes place, but the countenance never recovers its former aspect, or the constitution its vigor.

cli-măc-tër'-i-cal, a. [Eng. *climacteric*; -al.] The same as *climacteric* (q. v.).

"One of these, an elderly man, who confessed to having passed the grand climacterical year (9 multiplied into 7) of 63, though he did not say precisely by how many years . . ."—De Quincey: *Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 147.

***cli-măc'-tër-y**, s. [Eng. *climacter*; -y.] The working up to a climax.

"He is an artist at disposition and climactery."—North: *Examen*, p. 478. (Davies.)

†**cli-mă-tal**, a. [Eng. *climat(e)*; -al.] Pertaining to or dependent on climatic changes.

" . . . the sixteen years selected appear to complete two climatal cycles."—Ansted: *The Channel Islands*, p. 133.

cli-mă-tăr'-chic, a. [Gr. *klima*, genit. *klimatos* = a climate; *archō* = to rule, to govern.] Presiding over or regulating the climates.

cli-mă-te, ***cli-mat**, ***cly-mat**, ***cly-mate**, s. [Gr. *klima*; *klinō* = to cause to bend or slant. (1) The inclination or slope of ground; (2) a slope imagined by the ancients of the globe from the equator to the poles; (3) a zone or a parallel of latitude, the space between these parallels of latitude held to be synonymous with a climate.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. In the Greek sense:

"Climate, a portion of the earth contained between two circles parallel to the equator."—Phillips: *The New World of Words*.

"The superficialtee of the Erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 Planetes; and the parties ben clept clymates."—Maunderville, p. 186.

2. In a sense intermediate between the Greek one and that presently in use: A country, a region.

"The climate of Gaul [Galliarum plagam] is inclosed on every side with fences that environ it naturally."—Holland: *Reminiscences*, p. 47.

3. In the same sense as II.

II. Meteorology:

(1) *Present climate of the several parts of the world*: The most potent causes regulating climate are latitude on the one hand, and elevation above the sea level upon the other, the former cause producing perpetual snow and ice around the North and South Poles, and the latter acting with similar effect on the summits of such mountain chains as the Himalayas or the Andes. Were these the sole causes, lines of equal temperature, or, as they are technically called, Isothermallines, would coincide with circles of latitude; instead of doing this, however, they are parallel neither to the equator nor to each other. [ISOTHERMAL.] In addition to the two above-mentioned causes, must be reckoned also the position and direction of the several continents and islands, the position and depth of the seas, and the direction of currents and winds. The normal type of climate, that existing on continents, is called excessive; in it a great difference exists between the temperature of summer and that of winter, as well as between that of the night and that of the day. Asia and North America are the best existing examples of excessive climates. In Great Britain an east wind, blowing in winter over the frozen steppes of Russia, is cold and dry; a south wind in summer coming over the continent of Europe, if even remotely from the Sahara, is hot

and dry, while a southwest wind, bringing heat, moisture, "depressions" innumerable, and in some cases even spent cyclones from the warm surface of the Atlantic, is the parent of heat, rain, and storm.

(2) *Past climate of the several countries of the world*: There is distinct geological evidence that the climate of the world has oscillated in time past, being, in Europe and North America at least, higher at one time and at another lower than now. During the carboniferous period the vegetation and the animal life too were so uniform from the Arctic zone to the equator, that the temperature must have varied little in different latitudes, and little also between summer and winter. The temperature of the Permian is doubtful; during a portion of it there may have been a glacial period. The stony corals of the oolite naturally suggest a tropical or all but tropical climate. The temperature of the eocene was high. It slowly fell, however, during the miocene and the older pliocene, till in the upper pliocene it was for a time absolutely glacial. Since that comparatively recent geological event, it has risen to what we have it now. Sir Charles Lyell considered that bygone changes were probably produced by different distributions of land and water over the globe, a glacial period coming when a great deal of land, and that high land, was round the poles, and one of great heat when most of the land was round the equator. Mr. Croll, on the contrary, following in a direction in which Sir John Herschell led the way, believes that minute alterations on the ellipticity of the earth's orbit will produce oscillation of temperature in one direction for 10,500 years, and then in the other for the same lengthened period of time. [GLACIAL PERIOD.]

" . . . the inordinately great change of climate, on the prodigious lapse of time, all included within this same glacial period."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. ix., p. 294.

cli-mă-te, v. i. [CLIMATE, s.] To inhabit, to dwell.

"Leon. The blessed gods

Purge all infection from our air, whilst you
Do climate here!"—Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

cli-mă-t'ic, **cli-mă-t'-i-cal**, a. [Eng. *climat(e)*; -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to a climate, dependent on or limited to a climate.

"In the extreme north of the island, the peninsula of Jaffna and the vast plains of Neura-kalawa, and the Wanny form a third climatic division."—Sir J. E. Tennent: *Ceylon*, pt. i., ch. ii.

cli-mă-tiç'-i-tÿ, s. [Eng. *climatic*; -ity.] The act or process of climatizing.

cli-mă-tion, s. [Eng. *climat(ize)*; -ation.] Acclimatization. (*Hortic. Regist.*)

cli-mă-tize, v. t. & i. [Eng. *climat(e)*; -ize.]

A. *Trans.*: The same as to *acclimatize* (q. v.).

B. *Intrans.*: To become acclimatized or accustomed to a new climate.

cli-mă-tō-grăph'-i-cal, a. [Eng. *climatograph(y)*; -ical.] Pertaining to or connected with climatology.

cli-mă-tōg'-ra-phÿ, s. [Gr. *klima*, genit. *klimatos* = a climate; and *graphē* = a writing, a discourse, from *graphō* = to write.] A description of or treatise on climates.

†**cli-mă-tō-lōg'-i-cal**, a. [Eng. *climatolog(y)*; -ical.] Of, or pertaining to, climatology.

"This . . . group . . . embraces populations actually affiliated to each other, rather than populations exhibiting the common effects of common social or climatological condition."—Latham: *Varieties of Man*.

cli-mă-tōl'-ō-gist, s. [Eng. *climatolog(y)*; -ist.] One who makes a study of and is skilled in climatology.

cli-mă-tōl'-ō-gÿ, s. [In Fr. *climatologie*, from Eng., &c., *climat(e)*; o connective, and Gr. *logos* = . . . a discourse.] The science which describes the climates of the several countries of the world now and in bygone times, and attempts to trace the phenomena observed to their causes. (For details see CLIMATE.) (*Brande*.)

***cli-mă-türe**, s. [Fr. *climature*.] The same as CLIMATE (q. v.).

"Such harbingers preceding still the fates,
Have heaven and earth together demonstrated
Unto our climatures and countrymen."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 1.

cli-măx, s. [Lat. *climax*, from Gr. *klimax* = a ladder, a staircase, from *klinō* = to bend, to slope, to incline.]

1. Literally:

Rhetoric: Gradation, ascent; a figure in which the sense rises gradually step by step in a series of images, each exceeding its predecessor in force or dignity.

"Some radiant Richmond every age has grac'd,
Still rising in a climax, till the last,
Surpassing all, is not to be surpast."—Granville.

2. *Fig.*: The highest or greatest point, the extreme.

"But we have not as yet touched on the climax of the difficulty."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vii., p. 238.

***climb** (b silent), s. [CLIMB, v.]

1. An ascent; the act of climbing or ascending. (*Sat. Review*, Feb. 17, 1883, p. 209.)

2. The place climbed or ascended.

climb (b silent), ***clembe**, ***climme**, ***clymyn**, ***clymbe**, ***clym**, ***clyme**, ***clemenben**, ***climben** (pa. t. **clam*, **clumbe*, **clamb*, **clemde*, **clomb*, **cloumb*, *climbed*; pa. par. **clomben*, **cloumben*, **clumben*, **iclumben*, **iclemde*, *climbed*), v. i. & t. [A. S. *climban* (pa. t. *clamb*; pl. *clumbon*), *clym-mian*; O. H. Ger. *chlimban*; M. H. Ger. *klimmen*; Dut. *klimmen*.] [CLAMBER.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To ascend by means of the hands and feet, to clamber up, to mount with difficulty (generally with *adv. up*).

"Sche clambe up to the walle one night."

Perceval, 1,223.

2. To creep up or ascend by means of tendrils, or by twining the stalk or leaves round any support. (*Said of plants*.)

II. Figuratively:

1. To ascend or rise to a higher point in any way; to mount.

"Where entrance up from Eden easiest climbs,
Cherubic watch . . ."—Milton: *P. L.*, bk. xi.

*2. To reach to, to attain.

"Bowling his head against the steepy mount
To climb his happiness."—Shakesp.: *Timon*, i. 1.

B. *Trans.*: To ascend by means of the hands and feet, to mount.

"The screaming peacock chased in hot pursuit,
And climbed the garden trellises for fruit."
Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn*; *The Student's Tale*, *The Falcon of Ser Federigo*.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *arise* or *rise*, to *mount*, to *ascend*, to *climb*, and to *scale*: "The idea of going upward is common to all these terms; *arise* is used only in the sense of simply getting up, but *rise* is employed [either in that sense or] to express a continued motion upward: a person *arises* [or *rises*] from his seat or bed; a bird *rises* in the air, the silver [quicksilver] of the barometer *rises*; the three first [first three] of these terms convey a gradation in their sense; to *arise* or *rise* denotes a motion to a less elevated height than to *mount*, and to *mount* that which is less elevated than *ascend*: a person *rises* from his seat, *mounts* a hill, and *ascends* a mountain. *Arise* and *rise* are intransitive only; the rest are likewise transitive . . . *Climb* and *scale* express a species of rising; to *climb* is to rise step by step by clinging to a certain body; to *scale* is to rise by an escalade or species of ladder employed in mounting the walls of fortified towns; trees and mountains are *climbed*; walls are *scaled*." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon*.)

†**climb'-a-ble** (b silent), a. [Eng. *climb*; -able.] Capable of being climbed or ascended.

climbed (b silent), pa. par. or a. [CLIMB, v.]

climb'-ēr, ***clym-are** (b silent), s. [Mid. Eng. *clime* = Eng. *climb*; Mid. Eng. suff. -are = Eng. -er.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who climbs, or ascends by means of his hands and feet.

"Clymare. Scansor."—Prompt. Parv.

"Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face."
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Botany:

(1) *Gen.*: A plant which ascends by creeping along some support; a creeper.

" . . . greatly circumscribed in their walks by climbers of a most luxuriant growth, . . ."—Cook: *Voyages*, vol. i., bk. ii., ch. vi. (*Rich*.)

(2) *Spec.*: *Clematis Vitalba*.

2. *Ornith.*: Climbers or Scansores, the name given to the third division of the Insessores, or Perching Birds, which includes all those birds who possess the peculiarity of climbing. Most of them have their toes arranged in pairs, or two opposed to two.

3. *Telegraphy*: A boot provided with spurs, by means of which a person is enabled to climb telegraph-poles for purposes of repairs to the poles, wires, or insulators; a climbing-iron.

4. *Railroad Engineering*: A driving wheel of a locomotive, having a positive grip, as by cogs or pinchers, upon a rail or rack in ascending or descending grades. (*Knight*.)

***climb'-ēr** (b silent), v. i. [A modification of *clamber* (q. v.).] To climb, to clamber.

"In scaling the youngest to pluck off his beck,
Beware how ye climber for breaking your neck."
Tusser, ch. xlvii., st. 28.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem, thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -ciious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

climb'-ing (*b* silent), ***clym-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLIMB, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb): *e. g.*, The climbing perch.

C. *As subst.:* The act of ascending or mounting by means of the hands and feet.

"Clymynge. Scansio."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"As the climbing of a sandy way is to the feet of the aged, so is a wife full of words to a quiet man."—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxv. 20.

***climbing-boy**, *s.* A chimney-sweeper's boy who used to be sent up chimneys to sweep them.

climbing fumitory, *s.* A plant, *Corydalis claviculata*.

climbing-iron, *s.* [CLIMBER, *s.*, II. 3.]

climbing-palms, *s. pl.* A name given to palms of the genus *Desmoncus*.

climbing-perch, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Anabas scandens*. An Indian species of perch which quits the water and makes its way for considerable distances over the land. It is even said to climb trees, whence its specific name. [ANABAS.]

climbing-plants, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Plants which climb by tendrils or any similar appliances terminating at the stem. There are also *leaf-climbers* which do so by means of their sensitive leaves.

clime, *s.* [Lat. *clima*.] The same as CLIMATE (*q. v.*). (Chiefly poetical.)

"Yet if thy light, fair Freedom, rested there,
How rich in charms were that romantic clime."

Hemans: Modern Greece.

***clīn'-a-mēn**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *klinō*=to bend, to bow.] An inclination or disposition, a bias.

"And long before the appropriation [of words to new meanings] is fixed and petrified, as it were, into the acknowledged vocabulary of the language, an insensible *clinamen* (to borrow a Lucretian word) prepares the way for it."—*The Optum Eater's Letters to a Young Man Whose Education Has Been Neglected.*

clī-nān'-thī-ūm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *klinē*=a couch, a sofa, a bier, and *anthos*=a flower.]

Bot.: A receptacle which is not fleshy, and when it is surrounded by an involucre. Example, the *Compositæ*.

clīnch, ***clenche**, ***clençhyn**, ***clynche**, *v. t. & i.* [Dut. *klinken*=to sound, (2) to rivet; *klink*=a blow, a rivet; Sw. *klinka* (*v.*)=to rivet, (*s.*) a latch; O. H. Ger. *chlankjan*, *chlenken*; M. H. Ger. *klenken*=to knot together, to unite; M. H. Ger. *klinke*=a bar, a bolt (*Skeat*). Cf. O. Fr. *clenche*, Fr. *clinche*=a latch.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) To rivet, to fasten firmly; to make or hold fast by bending or folding together [II.].

"Clenchyn. Retundo, repando."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Thou hast hit the nail on the head, and I will give thee six pots for't, though I ne'er clinch shoe again."—*Beaum. & Fletcher: Martial Maid.*

***(2)** To grasp firmly and strongly.

"Is harpe he gan clenche."

Geste of Kyng Horn, 1,498.

(3) To fix or set firmly together, especially of the teeth or the fingers.

"At times he beats his heaving breast
With clenched and convulsive fingers."

Longfellow: The Golden Legend, iv.

2. Fig.: To settle, to determine, to make conclusive, to confirm or establish.

"A sententious, epigrammatic form of delivering opinions has a certain effect of *clenching* a subject."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 232.

II. Technically:

1. Naut.: To slightly calk the seams round the ports with oakum in anticipation of foul weather. (*Knight*.)

2. Mech.: To turn over the pointed end of a nail so as to prevent its retraction.

***B. Intransitive:**

1. To take a firm grasp of, to settle on anything.

"The savages held out a stick on which the birds *clinched*, and were immediately tied by a small string."—*Trans. of Buffon: Hist. of Birds*, vi. 165.

2. To lie or be fixed closely together.

"Toes that *clinch* together signe [men] covetous and luxurious."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 186.

3. To make a pun.

4. To limp, to halt, to walk lame.

"The tothir part lamed *clynschis*, and makis hir byde,
In loupis thrawin, and lynkis of hir hyde."

Doug: Virgil, 137. 1.

clīnch, **clēnch**, *s.* [CLINCH, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The act or process of securing or holding fast anything; that which serves to secure or hold fast.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A word used in an ambiguous or double meaning; a pun, a duplicity of meaning with an identity of expression.

"Here one poor word an hundred *clenches* makes,
And ductile Dulness new meanders takes."

Pope: Dunciad, bk. i., 63, 64.

(2) A halt. (*Scotch*.)

II. Technically:

1. Naut.: A mode of fastening large ropes, consisting of a half-hitch with the end stopped back to its part by seizings. The outer end of a hawser is bent by a clinch to the leaf of the anchor.

2. Mech.: The turning over and beating back the pointed end of a nail after it has passed through any material, so as to prevent its retraction.

clinch-built, *a.* Built by what is called Clincher-work (*q. v.*).

***clinch-fist**, *s.* A miser, a niggardly fellow.

clinch-joint, *s.* The kind of joint made by clincher-work (*q. v.*).

clinch-ring, *s.* A lap-ring, or open ring in which the parts on the sides of the opening overlap each other. (*Knight*.)

clīnched, **clēnched**, *pa. par. or a.* [CLINCH, *v.*]

clīnch'-ēr, **clēnch'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *clinch*, *clench*; -*er*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A man whose business it is to clinch or rivet.
2. That which serves to secure or hold fast anything; a cramp, a holdfast.

"The wimbles for the work Calypso found;
With those he pierced 'em, and with *clinchers* bound."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, v. 318.

II. Figuratively:

1. A conclusive argument or statement; one which decides or ends a dispute or controversy.

***2.** A punster.

B. Mech.: A tool for clinching nails.

clinch-built, **clinker-built**, *a.* [CLINCHER-WORK.]

clinch-work, *s.*

1. Lap-jointed work, a mode of building in which the lower edge of each plank overlaps the next one below it, like the weather-boarding of a house; the shingles or slates of a roof. Clincher-work is used on boats of a lighter description, as the galley, gig, cutter, &c.

2. A mode of uniting the iron plates of vessels, tanks, or boilers, in which the edges are lapped, and secured by one row of rivets. It is distinguished from carvel-build in the respect that in the latter the edges of the plates are brought together and the joint covered by an interior lap or welt, to which the plates are secured by two rows of rivets, one to each plate.

clīnch'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLINCH, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Advanc'd the bird of Jove: auspicious sight!
A milk-white fowl his *clinch*ing talons bore,
With care domestic pamper'd at the floor."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xv., 179-181.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The act or process of securing or making fast by a clinch.

2. Fig.: The act of deciding or ending a controversy or dispute by a conclusive statement or argument.

II. Naut.: Slightly calking the seams round the ports with oakum, in anticipation of foul weather.

clinch-iron, *s.*

1. Mech.: A clincher.

2. Naut.: A calking-iron.

***cline**, ***clyne**, ***clynyn**, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *cliner*; Lat. *clino*=to bend, to turn.] To bend, to bow, to incline.

"Clynyn or declynyn. Declino."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"With alle mekenes I *clyne* to this acorde."—*Coventry Myst.*, p. 114.

clīng, ***clinge**, ***cl yng**, ***cl ynge**, ***cl yngyn** (*pa. t. clang*, **clonge*, *clung*; *pa. par. clongen*, **clungen*, **clunge*, **clungyn*, *clung*), *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *clingan* (*pa. t. clang*; *pa. par. clungen*)=to become stiff, to wither away, to adhere; Dan. *klynge*=to adhere, to cluster.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

***1.** To wither away, to dry up, to fade or waste away.

"Whan thou clomsest for cold
Or *clynge*st for drye."

Langland: P. Plowman, 9,010.

"I *clyng*, I *cluche*, I *croke*, I *couwe*."

Early Eng. Poems, p. 149.

***2.** To shrink in consequence of heat; a term applied to vessels made with staves, when the staves separate from each other.

"Some make covers like barrels, with iron-hoops around them: These covers *cling*, as we say, with the summer's drought, then they drive the hoops straight, which makes them tight again."—*Maxwell: Beemaster*, p. 20.

3. To adhere closely, to hang upon by twining round or embracing.

"The broil long doubtful stood;
As two spent swimmers that do *cling* together,
And choak their art."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

***4.** To rush in violently, to attack or fall upon.

"Sir Clegis *clynge*s in and clekes another."

Morte Arthure, 1,864.

II. Figuratively:

1. To adhere closely to, to be devoted to.

"Most popular consul he is grown methinks:
How the rout *cling* to him!"

Ben Jonson: Catiline, iii. 1.

2. To be tenacious of; to resign with the greatest unwillingness and regret; to hold fast to.

"The word is death! And what hath life for thee,
That thou shouldst *cling* to it thus?"

Hemans: Vespers of Palermo, i. 1.

¶ Generally followed by the prep. *to*, but sometimes by *upon*.

"With fervent love, and with a face of grief
Unutterably helpless, and a look
That seemed to *cling* upon me, she inquir'd."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

***B. Transitive:**

1. To cause to wither or pine away, to dry up.

"If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive
Till famine *cling* thee."—*Shakesp.*

2. To cause to adhere closely, to twine round or closely.

"I *clung* my legs as close to his side as I could."—*Swift*.

3. To embrace.

cling (1), *s.* [CLING, *v.*] The diarrhoea in sheep.

"Ovis, morbo, the *cling* dicto, correpta, faeces liquidas nigras ejecit, et confestim extenuata, morte occumbit."—*Dr. Walker: Essays on Nat. Hist.*, p. 525.

***cling** (2), *s.* [Dan. *klynge*=a bunch, a cluster.]

1. A bunch, a cluster.

"The *cling* of big-swoln grapes."

Fletcher: Purple Island, c. i.

2. An embrace.

"Those closer *clings* of love, where I pertaked
Strong hopes of bliss."

Fletcher. (Narès.)

clīng'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *cling*; -*er*.] One who, or that which, clings or adheres closely (*lit. & fig.*).

clīng'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLING, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of adhering closely to.

clīng'-man-ite, *s.* [Named in 1849 after the Hon. T. L. Clingman, Member of Congress for North Carolina.]

Min.: The same as MARGARITE (*q. v.*).

clīng'-stone, *s.* [Eng. *cling*; *stone*.]

Hortic.: A variety of peach in which the pulp adheres closely to the stone of the fruit.

clīng'-y, *a.* [Eng. *cling*; -*y*.] Inclined to cling, adhesive.

clīn'-īc, *a. & s.* [From Gr. *klinikos*=of or for a bed; *klinē*=a bed.]

A. As adjective:

Med.: Pertaining to a bed, and especially to a sick-bed. It is used chiefly in connection with instruction communicated to medical students at the sick-beds of the hospital or other patients, but the more common word is *clinical* (*q. v.*).

B. As substantive:

I. Ch. Hist.: A *clinical convert* (*q. v.*).

II. Medical:

1. A person confined to bed by sickness.

2. The examination of a patient confined to a sick-bed conducted by a professor in presence of his students, and for their instruction. [CLINIQUE.]

clīn'-īc-āl, *a.* [Eng. *clinic*; -*al*.] The same as CLINIC.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

clinical convert, s.

Ch. Hist.: A convert baptized on his sick-bed, if not even on his death-bed.

clinical thermometer, s.

Surg.: A thermometer with a long bulb on a bent arm. The straight portion only is attached to the index-plate, which has a range from 80° to 120°. The method of using it is to insert the bulb in the armpit or in the mouth. The clinometer is self-registering, and is graduated to fifths of degrees.

clin'-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *clinical*; -ly.] In a clinical manner; by the bedside.

clink (1), ***clenk**, ***clinke**, ***clinken**, *v. i. & t.* [Dut. *klinken*=to sound, to tinkle, to ring; Dan. *klinge*=to jingle; Sw. *klinga*=to ring, to clink; Icel. *klíngja*=to ring.]

A. Intransitive:**1. Literally:**

1. To give out a short sharp tinkling sound, as when two metallic bodies are struck lightly together.

*2. To beat smartly.

"Theis geauntez . . . with clubbez of clene stele clenked in helmes."—*Morte Arthure*, 2, 113.

II. Figuratively:

1. (Of sounds): To jingle, to sound.

"Smooth, soothing sounds, and sweet alternate rime, *Clinking*, like change of bells, in tingle tangle chime." *Cowper: An Ode; Secundum Artem*, ver. 2.

2. To perform a manual operation with alertness.

B. Trans.: To cause to give out a short sharp tinkling sound.

"I schal *clinken* you so mery a belle
That I scal waken al this compaignie."

Chaucer: C. T., 14, 407.

¶ To *clink on*: To clap on.

To *clink up*: To seize any object quickly and forcibly.

clink (2), ***clynk**, *v. i. & t.* [CLINCH.]

A. Intrans.: To fasten, to clinch.

"For to *clynk* and for to dryfe."

Towneley Myst., [p. 219.

B. Transitive:

1. To unite two pieces of metal by hammering.

¶ This may belong to **CLINK** (1). *v.*

2. To clasp.

"She coft frae this wild tinkler core,
For new, a trencher *clinkit*."

Tarras: Poems, p. 93.

3. Used improperly, as signifying to mend, patch, or join; in reference to dress.

clink, *s.* [CLINK (1), *v.*]

1. Literally:

1. A sharp sound, as of two metallic bodies struck together.

"I heard the *clink* and fall of swords."

Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

*2. A chink, a key-hole. [CLINKET.]

"Tho' creeping close, behind the wicket's *clink*,
Privily he peeped out thro' a chink."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar.

II. Figuratively:

*1. The jingle or assonance of rimes.

*2. A pun, a play upon words.

*3. A gossiping woman, a tale-bearer.

4. A smart stroke or blow.

5. Money, from its sound when two pieces are struck together. [CHINK, *s.*]

clink'-ant, *a.* [CLINQUANT.]

clink'-er, ***clinc-ar**, ***klinc-ard**, *s. & a.* [Dut. & Ger. *klinker*; Dan. *klinke*, from the ringing sound given out when two pieces are struck together.]

A. As substantive:

*1. A kind of Dutch white sun-baked brick.

"That goodly aqueduct so curiously wharfed with *clincard* brick, which likewise paves the streets."—*Evelyn: Journal*, i. 24 (original MS. at Wotton).

" . . . curiously wharfed with *clincars* (a kind of white sunbaked brick) and of which material the spacious streets on either side are paved."—*Ibid.* (Bray's ed. of 1850.)

2. Bricks run together into a mass by excessive heat in the kiln.

"Burs and *clinkers* are such bricks as have been violently burnt, or masses of several bricks run together in the clamp or kiln."—*Gwilt: Ency. of Arch.*, § 1,824.

3. Scoria, or vitrified matter ejected from a volcano; the refuse of a furnace.

4. The scale of oxide formed in forging iron.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

clinker-bar, *s.* A bar fixed across the top of the ash-pit to support the slice used for cleaning the interstices of the bars.

clinker-built, a. [CLINCHER-BUILT.]

"The lugger pulled eighteen oars, was *clinker-built* and very swift, even with a full cargo."—*Marryat: Snarleygow*, vol. ii., ch. xiii.

clinker-work, s. [CLINCHER-WORK.]

***clink'-er**, *v. t.* [CLINKER, *s.*] To burn, to dry to a cinder.

clink'-ered, *pa. par. or a.* [CLINKER, *v.*]

1. Burnt to a cinder.

2. Studded with nails.

clink'-et, *s.* [Eng. *clink*, and dimin. suff. -et.] A keyhole. (*Phillips*.)

clink'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLINK, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Causing a clink or ringing sound.

2. *Fig.*: Capital, very fine, excellent. (*Slang*.)

C. As subst.: The act of causing or emitting a clinking noise.

"Five years! a long lease for the *clinking* of pewter."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

clink'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *clink*; stone. In Ger. *klingsstein*.]

Geol.: A compact rock, called also Phonolite or Phonolyte, both terms implying that it rings like iron when struck with a hammer or anything similar. Its color is grayish-blue, its fracture rough, its composition mostly felspar. It is distinguished by its lower specific gravity from gray basalt, into which it often passes. The base consists of zeolite with orthoclase, in which are frequently imbedded crystals of glassy feldspar.

clī'-nō-chlōre, *s.* [Gr. *klinē*=a couch, a bed, from *klinō*=to make to bend, and *chlōrōs*=pale-green . . . greenish-yellow.]

Min.: According to Dana, partly the same as Ripidolite and partly the same as Corundophilite, but the British Museum Catalogue makes it distinct from the former of these, and constitutes it the species of which the latter is a variety.

clīn'-ō-clāse, **clīn'-ō-clā'-site**, *s.* [Gr. *klinē*=a bed, from *klinō*=to make to bend; *klaō*, fut. *klasō*=to break; referring to the fact that the basal cleavage is oblique to the sides of the prism.]

Min.: A monoclinic green subtranslucent mineral, with a hardness of 2.5-3, and a specific gravity of 4.19-4.36. The luster is pearly on the face of the crystal, and on the rest is vitreous to resinous. Composition: Arsenic acid, 30.2; oxide of copper, 62.7; water, 7.1=100. It is widely distributed in Europe. (*Dana*.)

clī-nō-dī-āg'-ōn-āl, *s. & a.* [Gr. *klinō*=to bend, to incline, and Eng. *diagonal* (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

Crystallog.: A diagonal or lateral axis in monoclinic crystals, forming an oblique angle with the vertical axis.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or in the same line as the clinodiagonal.

clī-nō-ēd'-rite, *s.* [In Ger. *clinoedrit*; Gr. *klinē*=a bed, and *hedra*=a seat, a base.]

Min.: The same as *Tetrahedrite* (q. v.).

clī-nō-grāph'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *klinō*=to bend, to incline; *graphikos*=pertaining to writing; *graphō*=to write.] Pertaining to a mode of projection in drawing in which the rays are assumed to fall obliquely on the plane of projection.

clī'-nōid, *a.* [Gr. *klinē*=a bed, and *eidos*=form, shape.]

Anat.: Bearing a remote resemblance in form to a bed.

Clinoid processes or (more fully) the posterior *clinoid processes*.

Anat.: The angles of a lamella, called the *dorsum sellæ*, behind the pituitary fossa. (*Quain*.)

clī-nōm'-ēt-ēr, *s.* [Gr. *klinē*=a bed, and *metron*=a measure.]

1. *Math. Instru.*: An instrument used in determining the slope of cuttings and embankments. It has a quadrant graduated to degrees, and fixed at the end of a long bar which is laid down the slope; an index turns upon the center of the quadrant, to which a spirit-level is attached. The level being set horizontally, the angle will be indicated on the quadrant as the latter partakes of the motion of the rod. It is called also a batter-level. (*Knight*.)

2. *Carp.*: A carpenter's tool for leveling up sills and other horizontal framing timbers. (*Knight*.)

clī-nō-mēt'-ric, **clī-nō-mēt'-ri-cal**, *a.* [Gr. *klinē*=a bed, and *metron*=a measure, with Eng. suff. -ic, -ical.]

1. Pertaining to the measurement of crystals, which have oblique angles between the axes. (*Phillips*.)

2. Ascertained by the clinometer, or in any other way pertaining to it. (*Phillips*.)

clī-nōm'-ēt-rŷ, *s.* [CLINOMETER.] The act or operation of measuring the dip of geological strata. (*Brande*.)

clī-nō-pīn'-a-cōid, *s.* [Gr. *klino*=to incline, and *eīllos*=appearance.]

Crystallography: A term applied to the two planes in the monoclinic system which lie parallel to the vertical and to the clino-diagonal axes.

clī-nō-pōd'-i-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *klinopodion*, from *klinō*=to make to bend, and *pous*, genit. *podos*=foot; the flower presenting a remote resemblance to the castor of a bedpost.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Labiatæ. The wild basil was formerly called *Clinopodium vulgare*, now the name given to it is *Calamintha Clinopodium*. [BASIL, CALAMINTHA.]

***clīn'-quant** (quant as *kant*), *a. & s.* [Fr.]

A. As adj.: Shining, resplendent, overlaid with tinsel or finery.

"To-day, the French,
All *cliquant*, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English . . ."

Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., i. 1.

B. As substantive:

1. Tinsel, gaudy finery.

2. A meretricious alloy, also called yellow-copper or Dutch gold.

clī-nō-rhōm'-bic, *a.* [Gr. *klino*=to incline, and Eng. *rhombic*.] Having the qualities of a prism, inclined obliquely to a rhombic base.

clint, ***klynt**, *s.* [Icel. *klettr*=a rock; Sw. & Dan. *klint*.] A hard or flinty rock; any pretty large stone of a hard kind; a rough coarse stone first thrown off in curling; clints, the shelves at the side of a river.

"So on rockes and *klyntes* they runne and dryve."—*MS. in Halliwell*, p. 497.

clīn-tō'-nē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *clintonia* (q. v.), and pl. fem. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Lobeliads, type *Clintonia* (q. v.).

clīn-tō'-nī-a, *s.* [Named after De Witt Clinton, a member of the United States Senate, who was born in 1769 and died in 1828. He was a promoter of the project for connecting Lake Erie and the Atlantic by a canal, and was moreover a scientific man.]

Bot.: A small genus of Lobeliads. There is no tube in the corolla, and the seed-vessel is very elongated.

clīn'-tōn-ite, *s.* [Named after De Witt Clinton. [CLINTONIA], with suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A variety of Seybertite (q. v.), occurring in reddish-brown or copper-colored foliated masses at Amityville, Suffolk Co., N. Y. It is called also Holmite and Chrysophane (q. v.).

***clīnt'-y**, ***clŷnt'-y**, *a.* [Eng. *clint*; -y.] Rocky, stony.

"On raggit rolkis of hard harsk quhyn stane,
With frosyn frontis cald *clynty* clewis schane."

Doug.: Virgil, 200, 45.

clī'-ō, *s.* [Lat. *Clio*; Gr. *kleiō*, from *kleos*= . . . glory.]

1. Classical Archæology:

(1) One of the Muses, originally the Proclaimer, afterward the Muse of Epic poetry and history.

(2) A sea-nymph, sister of Beroë.

2. *Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the family Cliidæ, formerly called Clionidæ (q. v.). Named after the sea nymph and not the Muse. [1 (2).] Four recent species are known in the Arctic and Antarctic seas, in Norway and in India. *Clio borealis* is found in immense abundance in the Arctic, and *C. australis* in the Antarctic seas. They constitute a large part of the food of the whales. Eschricht estimated the microscopic pedunculated discs in its head at 360,000. Pallas called the genus clione.

3. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the eighty-fourth found. It was discovered by the astronomer Luther on August 25, 1865.

clī-on'-a, *s.* [From Lat. *Clio* (q. v.) (?).]

Zoöl.: A genus of Sponges, the typical one of the family Clionidæ (q. v.). The species inhabit branching cavities in shells, the hardest of which their spiculæ enable them to bore.

clī-ōn'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *Clio* (?) (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. Zoölogy:

*1) Formerly a family of pteropodous mollusks, having *Clio* (called by Pallas *Clione*) for its type. Now it is called Cliidæ, to prevent its being confounded with No. (2) (q. v.).

(2) A family of Sponges, typical genus *Cliona* (q. v.).

2. *Palæont.*: Burrows like those of the Clionidæ are found from the Silurian onward, but it is not completely proved that they were made by representatives of this family.

clī-ō-sō-ph-ic, *a.* [Gr. *kleiō*=*Clio*, and *sophos*=clever, skillful.] Pertaining to a literary society. (*Ogilvie*.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -tion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

clip (1), ***clippen**, *v. t. & i.* [Icel. & Sw. *klippa*; Dan. *klippe*, all = to clip, to cut short.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) *Gen.*: To cut with a pair of shears or scissors.

"Till on the pyre I place thee; till I rear
The grassy mound, and clip my sacred hair."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiii., l., 5,556.

(2) *Spec.*: To shear sheep.

"Laban was goon to the sheep that shulden be *clippid*."
—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxxi. 19.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To curtail, to cut short.

"Even in London they *clip* their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs."—*Swift*.

†(2) To move rapidly.

II. Law: To debase or diminish coin by paring the edges.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To fly swiftly, to scud along.

"We *clip* more swift than eagles."
Quarles: Emblems, i. 13.

2. Fig.: To move swiftly.

"The wings of vengeance *clip* as fast."
Quarles: Emblems, iii. 12.

¶ To *clip* any one's wings: To put a check on any one's aspirations or ambition.

"Then let him, that my love shall blame,
Or *clip* Love's wings, or quench love's flame."
Sir J. Suckling.

clip (2), ***clippe**, ***cluppen**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *clýppan*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To embrace, to clasp in one's arms.

"The quen hire *clipt* and keste."
William of Palerne, 3,205.

"... then embraces his son-in-law; then again worries he his daughter, with *clipping* her . . ."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

2. To encircle, to surround.

"A snake her forehead *clips*." *Tennyson*.

3. To draw up close or tight, to hold tightly or firmly.

"Withouten mast, other myke, other myry bawelyne,
Kable other capstan to *clýppe* to her ankrez."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 418.

II. Fig.: To shut in, to inclose, to confine.

"Where is he living, *clipt* in with the sea,
Who calls me pupil?"
Shakesp.: Hen. IV., Pt. I., iii. 1.

B. Intrans.: To embrace, to fondle.

"Heo *clupten*, heo *custen*."
Layamon, ii. 365.

clip (1), *s.* [CLIP (1), *v.*]

I. Literally:

1. The act of cutting or shearing.

2. That which is cut off or shorn; a shearing.

***3. A sheep newly shorn.**

"Quod scho, My *clip*, my unspaynd lam,
With mither's milk yet in your gam."
Evergreen, ii. 20, st. 6.

II. Fig.: A slight blow. (*Slang*.)

clip (2), *s.* [CLIP (2), *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

***1. An embrace, a folding in the arms.**

2. Anything which holds or fastens two things together; a spring holder for letters, papers, &c.

II. Technically:

1. An instrument by which pots are raised by the ears. [POT-CLIP, KILP.]

"May be your pot may need my *clips*."—*Ramsay: Scotch Proverbs*, p. 52.

2. Farming:

(1) The whole amount of wool shorn in one season; a shearing.

(2) An instrument for pulling thistles out of standing corn.

***3. Old Warfare:** Grappling irons, used in a sea-fight, for keeping two vessels close together.

"Athir othir festynyt with *clýppys* keyn."
Wallace, x. 866. (M. S.)

4. Machinery:

(1) An embracing strap to connect parts together. Thus the clips of an axle connect it and the springs.

(2) An iron strap on a double or single tree with a loop, by which either is connected to a plow-levis, the trees to each other, or the traces to the single-tree.

(3) A projecting flange on the upper surface of a horse-shoe, which partially embraces the wall of the hoof.

5. Fishing: Hooks for catching hold of fish.

"Among the rocks, long iron hooks, here called *clips*, are used for catching the fish."—*P. Edenkeillie: Moray. Statist. Acc.*, vii. 557.

clip-plate, *s.*

Carriages: The axle-band of a wheel.

***clip-houss**, *s.* [Eng. *clip* (2), *v.*, and *louss*=a house.] A house in which false money was to be condemned and clipped, that it might be no longer current.

***clippe**, *v. t.* [CLIP, *v.*]

"To *clippe*: *tondere, tonsitare*."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

clipped, **clipt**, *pa. par. or a.* [CLIP, *v.*]

clip-pēr (1) ***clip-pere**, ***clýp-pare**, **clip-part**, *s.* [Icel. *klippari*; Sw. *klippare*; Dan. *klipper*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. Gen.: One who or that which clips.

†**2. Specially:**

(1) One who shears sheep.

"He shal be lad . . . as a lomb bifor the *clippere*."
—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* liii. 7.

(2) A barber; one who shaves or cuts the hair.

"*Clýppare. Tonsor, tonsatrix*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(3) One who clips coin.

"Of *clippers* of rouncers, of suilk takes he questis."—*Langtoft*, p. 238.

"... the king himself will be a *clipper*."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., iv. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. Something excellent or unusually good in its way.

2. (Of the form clippart): A chatterer; a talkative woman.

B. Technically:

1. Farriery: A machine for clipping horses.

2. Naut.: A fast sailer, formerly chiefly applied to the sharp-built, raking schooners of America, and latterly to Australian passenger-ships. Larger vessels now built after their model are termed *clipper-built*. They are low in the water and rakish.

clipper-built, *a.* [CLIPPER (1), *s.*, B. 2.]

clip-pîng (1), ***clýp-pynge**, *pr. par. a. & s.* [CLIP (1), *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Cutting, shearing, or paring.

2. Fig.: Excellent, unusually good. (*Slang*.)

"City of London drew away a bit, and a *clipping* race followed, . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of shearing, shaving, or cutting.

"*Clýppynge. Tonsura*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"... and there is *clipping* of frocks and gowns, upper clothes and under, great and small; such a *clipping* and sewing, as might have been dispensed with."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. iii.

2. The act or practice of debasing coin by clipping the edges.

"For the practice of *clipping*, pernicious as it was, did not excite in the common mind a detestation resembling that with which men regard murder, arson, robbery, even theft."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

3. A piece clipt off, a shaving.

II. Law:

1. Roman Law: Clipping or defacing the coin of the realm was made treason by the Julian law.

2. Eng. Law: By the statute 5 Eliz. c. 11, clipping, marking, rounding, or filing the coin was made high treason. (*Blackstone*, bk. iv., ch. 6.)

***clipping-house**, ***clýppynge-howse**, *s.* A barber's shop.

"A *clýppynge-howse: tonsorium, tonstrina*."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

clipping-shears, *s. pl.* Shears for clipping horses.

clipping-time, ***clippingtime**, *s.*

1. Lit.: The time of shearing.

"Laban ferde to nimen kep
In *clippingtime* to hise sep."
Genesis and Exodus, 1,739.

2. Fig.: The nick of time.

"I wad liked weel, just to hae come in at the *clipping-time*, and gi'en him a lounder wi' my pike-staff . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. 21.

clipping-tree, *s.* Connected with shearing, sheltering shearers.

"Beneath that large old oak, which near their door
Stood,—and from the enormous breadth of shade
Chosen for the shearers covert from the sun,
Then in our rustic dialect was called
The '*Clipping Tree*,' a name which yet it bears."
Wordsworth: Michael.

***clip-pîng** (2), ***clup-pinge**, ***clup-punge**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLIP (2), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. The act of embracing.

2. An embrace.

"With *clipping* and kessing thei kaught here leue."
—*William of Palerne*, 1,053.

II. Fig.: An inclosure, a space inclosed.

clip-pêrs, *s.* [CLIPPER.] A barber's tool for clipping hair short; a clipping shears.

***clips**, (1), ***clippys**, ***clýppes**, ***clýppye**, ***clýpse**, ***clýppus**, *s.* [ECLIPSE.] An eclipse.

"*Clýppye* (*clýpse* K. P.) of the sonne or moyne.
Eclipsis."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Hit is but the *clýppus* of the sune."

Anturs of Arthure, st. 8.

clips (2), *s. pl.* [CLIP (1), *s.*] Shears.

"For her forbears were brought in ships
Frae yont the Tweed!

A bonnier flesh ne'er cross'd the *clips*
Than Mailie dead."

Burns: Poor Mailie's Elegy.

***clips**, *v. i.* [CLIPS (1), *s.*] To suffer an eclipse.

"The sonne is maid obscure til vs quhen it *clips*,
. . ."—*Compl. Scot.*, p. 87.

***clip-sý**, ***clip-si**, *a.* [Eng. *clips*; -i = -y.] Dark, obscure, hidden, as though eclipsed.

"Now [love] is faire and now obscure,
Now bright, now *clipsi* of manere."

Rom. of Rose, 5,351.

clique (pron. *clêk*), *s.* [Fr.] A number of persons (generally few) associated for some questionable purpose; a party, a set, a coterie.

"The buyers of pictures and the dealers in them are now, however, so large a body that no Academical *clique* could exclude from notice works of real power."—*London Times*.

cliqu-ish (pron. *clêk'-ish*), *a.* (Eng. *cliqu(e)-ish*.) Pertaining to or characteristic of a clique.

†**cliqu-ish-ness** (pron. *clêk'-ish-nêss*), *s.* [Eng. *cliquish-ness*.] The quality or state of being cliquish.

cliqu-ism (pron. *clêk'-izm*), *s.* (Eng. *cliqu(e)-ism*.) The habit or tendency to form cliques or parties; party spirit.

"... that it was penetrated and permeated by a narrow spirit of coterieism and *cliquism* . . ."—*Mr. Cartwright's Parliamentary Speech* reported in *London Times*.

clish-clāsh, *v. i.* [A reduplicated form of *clash* (q. v.).] A word used to express the noise caused by the violent striking together of swords.

"The weapons *clish-clash*."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 481.

clish-clāsh, *s.* [CLISHCLASH, *v.*] Idle talk, chatter.

clish-mā-clāv-ēr, *s.* [CLAVER.] Idle conversation.

"What farther *clishmaclaver* might been said,
What bloody wars, if Sprites had blood to shed."

Burns: The Bridge of Ayr.

clī-sī-ō-phýl'-lūm, *s.* [Gr. *klisia*=a place for lying down, a hut; *klinō*=to make to bend, and *phylon*=leaf.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil corals, family Cyathophyllidæ. It is found in the Carboniferous rocks.

clīs-tēn-tēr-ā'-ta, *s.* [Gr. *kleistos*=that can be shut, and *entera*=the intestines.]

Zoöl.: An order of Brachiopoda, sometimes called Articulata, but the latter term was long in use for the Annulose sub-kingdom of animals, and is therefore ambiguous. The valves of the hinge are united by teeth along the hinge-line; the lobes of the mantle are not completely free, and the intestine ends blindly. It includes the families Terebratulidæ, Rhynchonellidæ, Thecidiidæ, Spiriferidæ, Pentameridæ, Strophomenidæ, and Productidæ. The last four have no living representatives.

***clitch**, ***clicche**, *v. t.* [The same as *clutch* (q. v.).] To seize, to grasp, to catch.

"If any of them be athirst, he hath an earthen pot wherewith to *clitch* up water out of the running river."—*Holland: Xenophon's Cyropædia*, p. 4. (*Trench: On Some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 14.)

clite, **clites**, **clithes**, **clith-ēr-ēn**, *s.* [Cf. A. S. *clife*=agremony, a bur.]

1. Of the forms clite, clithes, and clitheren: *Galium Aparine*.

2. Of the forms clite, clites, and clithes: The Burdock (*Arctium Lappa*).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cli-těl'-lūm, *s.* [From Lat. *clitella*, pl.=a pack-saddle, a pannier.]

Zoöl.: The thicker part of the cylindrical body in an earth-worm. It is called also the saddle.

"The second accessory organ is that thickened part of an earth-worm which is situated between the thirtieth and the fortieth segments; it is called the *clitellum*, and when two earth-worms are disturbed the adhering *clitella* are the last parts to give way."—Owen: *Invertebrate Animals*, lect. xii.

cli-tör'-i-ä, *s.* [From Gr. *kleitoris*=the Clitoris, which the flowers of the plant were supposed somewhat to resemble.] [CLITORIS.]

Bot.: A large genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Phaseoleæ, sub-tribe Clitorieæ. It consists of climbing plants with blue, purple, scarlet, pink, or white flowers. *Clitoria Ternatea* comes, as its name imports, from Ternate, one of the Molucca Islands. It has blue flowers. Its root is emetic.

cli-tör'-i-ě-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *clitoria*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Phaseoleæ, type *Clitoria* (q. v.).

cli-tör'-is, *s.* [Gr. *kleitoris*, perhaps from *kleiō*=to inclose.]

Anat.: A small elongated body concealed between the labia of the female organ of generation, the center of the sensory nerves of the external reproductive organs and the seat of sexual sensations in the female.

***clit'-tēr**, *v. i.* [A variant of *clatter* (q. v.).] To make a noise like harness, &c. (*Palsgrave*.)

clit'-tēr-clāt'-tēr, *s.* [A reduplication of *clatter* (q. v.).] Chatter, idletalk.

"One continued clitterclatter."—Swift.

***clive**, *v. i.* [Icel. *klifa*=to climb; Sw. *klifva*; Dan. *klyve*; A. S. *clifan*=to stick, to adhere.] [CLEAVE.] To climb up, to ascend.

"Zeue stapes huerby by *clifh* an hegh."—Aenbite, p. 132.

***cliv'-ēr**, *a.* [A. S. *clifer* (?).] Sharp, keen (?). "On the clothe the neddre is cof, and te devel *cliver* on sinnes."—*Bestiary*, 220.

***cliv'-ēr**, *s.* [A. S. *clifer*.] A claw, a talon. "Ich habbe bile stif and stronge, And gode *clivers* scharp and longe." Owl and Nightingale, 269.

cli-vērş, *s.* [CLEAVERS.] ¶ *Evergreen cliver*: *Rubia peregrina*.

cliveş, *s.* [CLIVE, CLEAVE.] A hook with a spring to prevent its unfastening.

cliv'-i-ä, **cliv'-ě-ä**, *s.* [Named after the Duchess of Northumberland.]

Bot.: A beautiful genus of African Amaryllids, with orange-yellow or reddish-yellow flowers.

cliv'-i-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat., apparently from Class. Lat. *clivus*=a hill, but why so called is not obvious. Agassiz says *Clivia* (nom. prop.).]

Entom.: A genus of insects, family Carabidæ, sub-family Scaritinæ. They have the anterior tibiae dentated, which enables them to burrow. They live under stones on the margins of rivers and other damp places.

***cliv'-ing**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *clive*=cliff.] Sloping, inclining.

cliv'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Lat. *clivus*=a hill.] [DECLIVITY.] An inclination, whether ascending or descending; a gradient.

***clō-ä**, *s.* [Gael. *clo*=raw cloth.] Coarse woolen cloth.

"A sort of coarse woolen cloth called *cloa*, or caddoes, the manufacture of their wives, made into short jackets and trousers, is the common dress of the men."—Stat. Acc., xvi. 160.

clō-ä-cä (pl. **clō-ä-çæ**), *s.* [Lat.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A sewer, an underground drain or conduit. ¶ The Roman Cloaca Maxima (the greatest or main sewer) is said to have been constructed, or at least commenced, under the auspices of King Tarquinius Priscus, about B. C. 588. It is still used in the drainage of Rome.

2. A privy, a house of office.

II. Technically:

1. **Anat.**: A part of the intestine in which the intestinal, ovarian, and urinary outlets terminate. This structure exists in birds, in reptiles, in the amphibia, and in the mammalian order Monotremata. In the rotifera also the perivisceral cavity terminates in a dilatation or cloaca, which forms the common outlet for the digestive, generative, and water-vascular systems. There is a cloaca also in insects, and one also in tunicated mollusks. The latter is sometimes called the atrial chamber.

In the embryonic development of man there is a period during which a cloaca, like that of the inferior animals, exists.

2. **Pathol.**: The opening, in cases of mortification, of the bones leading to the inclosed dead bone.

clō-ä-cal, *a.* [Lat. *cloacalis*=pertaining to a cloaca.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cloaca.

"... the excreta are voided through a *cloacal* passage..."—Darwin: *Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. i., vol. i., p. 16.

clōak, **†cloke**, *s.* [O. Fr. *cloque*, *cloke*, *clocke*; from Low Lat. *cloca*=(1) a bell, (2) a horseman's cloak.]

1. **Lit.**: A loose wide outer garment worn over the other clothes; a mantle.

"Then give him, for a soldier meet,
A soldier's cloak for winding-sheet."

Scott: *Rokeby*, vi. 33.

2. **Fig.**: A disguise, a blind, a cover; anything used as a means of concealing one's thoughts or plans.

"Not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness."—1 Peter ii. 16.

¶ Crabb, after showing that *cloak*, *mask*, *blind*, and *veil*, when used figuratively, are all employed in a bad sense, thus discriminates between them: "The *cloak*, as the external garment, is the most convenient of all coverings for entirely keeping concealed what we do not wish to be seen; a good outward deportment serves as a *cloak* to conceal a bad character. A *mask* only hides the face; a *mask* therefore serves to conceal only as much as words and looks can effect. A *blind* is intended to shut out the light and prevent observation; whatever, therefore, conceals the real truth, and prevents suspicion by a false exterior, is a *blind*. A *veil* prevents a person from seeing as well as being seen; whatever, therefore, obscures the mental sight acts as a *veil* to the mind's eye." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

***cloak-bag**, *s.* A bag in which cloaks and other clothes were carried; a portmanteau, a traveling-bag.

cloak-pins, *s. pl.*

1. Large pins used to fasten a cloak.

2. The pegs affixed to a rail, on which to hang up cloaks, coats, &c.

"A huge pair of stag's antlers, which . . . served what we vulgarly call *cloak-pins*."—Scott: *Monastery*, ch. xiii.

cloak-room, *s.* A room or office at places of public resort, as a railway station, &c., where cloaks, small parcels, &c., can be left in charge for a time.

clōak, **†cloke**, *v. t.* [CLOAK, *v.*]

1. **Lit.**: To cover or dress with a cloak.

2. **Fig.**: To hide, to conceal, to cover over.

"She by creation was, till she did fall;
Thenceforth she sought for help to *cloke* her crime withall."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II., vii. 45.

***clōak'-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *cloak*; -age.]

The act of covering with a cloak. (Worcester.)

clōaked, *pa. par. or a.* [CLOAK, *v.*]

clōak'-ēd-lŷ, ***clōk-yd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *cloaked*; -ly.] In a concealed or underhand manner; secretly, not openly; as a blind or cover.

"*Clokydly* without thei obey very mych,
And inwardly the most mayster wer no brych."

Songs and Carols, p. 66.

"The French ambassador came to declare, first how the emperor . . . did *cloakedly* begin war."—K. Edward VI. Journal: Burnet's *Hist. Ref.*, ii.

†clōak'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *cloak*; -er.] One who cloaks or conceals.

clōak'-ing, **†clōk-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLOAK, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

***I. Literally:**

1. The act of covering or dressing with a cloak.

2. A rough woolen material adapted for making cloaks.

II. Fig.: The act of hiding or concealing.

"Such men had need to take heed of their dissemblings and *clōkings*."—Styrie: *Records*, No. 36, *Epistle by Mr. Latimer*. (Rich.)

***clōb-bed**, ***clōb-bet**, *a.* [CLUBBED.] Club-like.

"Grete *clōbbet* staves."—Chaucer: *C. T.*, 15,383.

†clōb'-bēr, *s.* [Gael. *clabar*=filth, dirt.] A kind of coarse paste composed of flour and pulverized cinders, used by cobblers to conceal cracks or breaks in the leather of cobbled shoes.

clōb'-bēr-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *clobber*; -er.]

†1. A cobbler who makes use of clobber to conceal defects in his work.

†2. A cobbler or patcher, whether of clothes or boots.

***clōch'-ard**, *s.* [Fr. *clocher*, from *cloche*=a clock.] A clock-tower, a belfry.

"King Edward the Third built, in the little sanctuary, a *clōchard* of stone and timber . . ."—Weever: *Fun. Mon.*, p. 491.

clōch'-ar-ēt, *s.* [Gael. *cloichran*, from *cloich*=a stone, and perhaps *rann*=a song.] The Stone-chatter, *Motacilla rubicola* (Linn.).

"The curlew or whaap, and *clōcharet* are summer birds."—P. Caputh: *Perths. Statist. Acc.*, ix. 490.

***clōche**, ***clōuche**, ***clōwche**, ***clōke**, ***kloke**, *s.* [CLUTCH, *s.*] A claw, a talon.

"He [the cat] wol . . . cracchen us or clawen us,
And in hise *clōuches* holde."

Langland: *P. Plowman*, 306.

***clōch'-ēr**, ***clōk-erre**, *s.* [O. Fr. *clochier*, *clokter*; Fr. *clocher*; Low Lat. *clōcarium*, from *clōca*=a clock.] A belfry, a clock-tower.

"*Clocherre* (*clōcher* P.) or belfray. *Campanile*."—Prompt. Parv.

clōck (1), ***clōke**, ***clōk**, ***clōkke**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *cluccga*; Icel. *klukka*, *klocka*; Sw. *klocka*; Dan. *klokke*; Wel. *clōch*; Fr. *clōche*; Dut. *klok*; Ger. *glocke*; Ir. *clog*; all=a clock, a bell. The origin of the word is doubtful, but it is probably connected with *clack* (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally:**

(1) In the same sense as II.

"When the *clock* stroke twelf."—Towneley *Myst.*, p. 115.

"The *clock* has stricken twelve upon the bell."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, i. 2.

(2) A watch, especially one which strikes the hours.

(3) The striking or strokes of a clock.

"I told the *clocks* and watch'd the wasting light."

Dryden.

(4) *The clock of a stocking*: Flowers or figured work about the ankle, probably because used originally of bell-shaped ornaments.

"His stockings with silver *clocks* were ravished from him."—Swift.

(5) The balloon-like fruit of the Dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum*. Named from the practice of children, who playfully blow away the feathery globe to ascertain "what o'clock it is."

*2. **Fig.**: A guide, a monitor.

"His equal had awaked them; and his honor,
Clock to itself, knew the true minute, when
Exception bid him speak, and, at this time,
His tongue obey'd his hand . . ."

Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 2.

¶ *O'clock*=of the clock, is used as equivalent to *by the clock*; as, *what o'clock is it?*=*what time is it by the clock?*

"What is't o'clock? Upon the stroke of four."—Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 2.

II. Technically:

1. **Horol.**: An instrument differing from a watch in not being adapted to be carried on the person, and having a motive weight or spring, a train of gearing, index hands, and figured dial, and a pulsative device to determine the rate at which the mechanism shall move.

(1) **Hist.**: The dial was an early invention for keeping time. [DIAL.] The clepsydra followed next. [CLEPSYDRA.] One of these latter instruments, that of Plato, B. C. 372, was made to sound upon organ-pipes the hour of the night when the dial could not be seen. Wheel-work set in motion by springs and weights was known in the time of Archimedes, 287-212 B. C., and applied to mechanical engines and toys. Two other appliances were needful to make a clock, viz., to join the wheels to a pointer which traversed the dial, and to contrive a mode of regulating the speed of the going-works. When these features were united to complete the mechanism of a clock is not known. About A. D. 1000 Ebu Junis, of the Saracenic University of Cordova, in Spain, had a pendulum clock, to which it is thought that Gerbert, a student at that seat of learning, and afterward Pope Sylvester II., added the escapement. In A. D. 1288 a clock was placed in the palace yard, London, and shortly after that date they began to be supplied to cathedrals, churches, palaces, town halls, &c., till at length they became numerous everywhere.

(2) **Kinds of clocks now in use:**

(a) A *church clock* is called in the trade a tower clock; its external appearance is familiar to everyone.

(b) A *chiming clock*, sometimes called a musical clock, is one in which the hours or fractions are marked by a carillon. These instruments were first made in Germany as early as A. D. 1580.

(c) A *regulator* is a watchmaker's clock of superior quality for regulating time-pieces.

(d) An *astronomical clock* is one which has a compensating pendulum, and is otherwise of marked high quality; it is used in determining time when astronomical observations are being taken.

(e) An *electric clock* is one whose movements are regulated by electro-magnetic devices.

2. **Astron.**: [1. *Horol.*]

3. **Elect.**: [1. *Horol.*]

B. As adjective: (See the compounds.)

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
-cian, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şūn**; **-tion**, **-şion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **şūş**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

clock-alarm, s.

Horol.: A device in a clock, which is capable of such arrangement that when a certain hour is reached a repetitive alarm shall be struck upon a bell. (*Knight*.)

clock-calm, s.

Naut.: A perfect calm.

clock-case, s. The frame or case in which the works of a clock are contained.

†*clock-finger, s.* The hand of a clock.

clock-maker, s. One whose business or profession it is to make and repair clocks and watches.

clock-movement, s. & a.

1. *As substantive*:

Horol.: The movement of a clock.

2. *As adjective*: (See the compound.)

†*Clock-movement hammer*: The striker of a clock which sounds the hour upon the bell or gong.

clock-pillar, s.

Horol.: One of the posts which connect, and at the same time hold at the precise distance apart, the plates of a clock-movement.

clock-setter, s. He who regulates or sets the time for clocks.

"Old time the clock-setter, that bald sexton time."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 1.

clock-spring, s.

Horol.: A coiled steel spring in the going-barrel or the striking-barrel of a clock-wheel.

clock-stars, s. pl. A name for the nautical stars which, from their positions having been accurately ascertained, are used for determining time.

**clock-stocking, s.* A stocking embroidered with figured work about the ankle. [*CLOCK* (1), s., A., I. (4)]

clock-tower, s. A tower especially designed to hold a clock, with its quarter and half-hour bells.

clock-watch, s. A watch adapted to strike the hours and quarters, similarly to a clock, as distinguished from a repeater, which strikes the time only when urged to do so, as, for instance, by pushing in the stem.

clock-work, s.

I. *Literally*:

1. The works or movements by which a clock is set in motion and regulated.

2. Any works or machinery of a nature similar to those of a clock.

"You look like a puppet moved by clock-work."—*Arbutnot*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Any delicate machinery.

2. Used to convey the idea of perfect regularity and punctuality.

"The nicest constitutions of government are often like the finest pieces of clock-work."—*Pope*: *Thoughts on Various Subjects*.

†*Clock-work lamp*:

Lighting: A lamp in which a clock-work mechanism pumps up a continuous supply of oil to the wick. Mechanism has even been used to light the lamp at a prearranged time.

clōck (2), s. [*Etym.* doubtful.] A beetle.

"The Brize, the black-armed clock."

H. More: *Life of the Soul*, i. 41.

clōck (1), v. t. [*From clock* (1), s. (q. v.)] To strike in a particular way.

†*To clock a bell*:

Music: An objectionable method of ringing or chiming a bell by attaching a rope to the clapper and swinging it to and fro till it touches the side of the bell, the latter being allowed to remain stationary. Many valuable bells have thus been cracked.

clōck (2), **clocke*, **clōk*, **clōkkyn*, **cloyke*, v. i. & t. [*A. S. cloccan* (?); *Dut. klokken*; *Dan. klukke*; *Ger. glucken*; *Lat. glocio*.] [*CLUCK*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To call as a hen, to cluck.

"Clōkkyn as hennys K. clocke P. Crispio, frigulo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*2. To hatch eggs.

*B. *Trans.*: To call as a hen her chickens.

"So long doth the great brood-hen clock her chickens, as she takes them to be her's."—*Ld. Northampton*: *Proceed. against Garnet*, ff. 4. b.

**clōck-ēr, s.* [*Eng. clock, v.; -er.*] A hen sitting on eggs.

"Crib some clocker's chuckie brood."

Tarras: *Poems*.

clōck-īd-dōw, clōk-ie-doo, s. [*Etymol.* doubtful.] The pearl oyster, found in rivers.

clōck-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [*CLOCK, v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of calling as a hen her chickens; the noise of a hen when calling her chickens.

clocking-hen, s.

1. *Lit.*: A hen sitting on eggs.

2. *Fig.*: Used to indicate a woman past the time of child-bearing.

clocking-time, clocking-time, s. The time or period of hatching.

"As soon's the clockin'-time is by,

An' the wee pouts begun to cry."

Burns: *Epistle to J. Rankine*.

clōck-lēd-dīe, s. [*Eng. clock*; and *Scotch led-die=lady*.] Local name for the Lady-bird.

†*clōck-lēss, a.* [*Eng. clock*; -less.] Without a clock.

"Clockless so just to measure time's partition."

Sylvester: *Du Bartas*, 1st wk., 3d day, 379.

*clōd, *clodde, s.* [A later form of *clot* (q. v.).] (*Skeat.*)

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. A lump or clot of earth or clay; as much earth or clay as coheres into one mass.

"The earth that casteth up from the plow a great clod is not as good as that which casteth up a smaller clod."—*Bacon*.

"The clods of the valley shall be sweet unto him, . . ."—*Job* xxi. 33.

2. A lump or mass of metal.

". . . two massy clods of iron and brass."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 565.

3. A mass of anything formed into a single lump. ". . . swallows congealed in clods of a slimy substance . . ."—*Carew*.

4. The ground, the turf.

"Byzantians boast, that on the clod,
Where once their sultan's horse has trod,
Grows neither grass, nor shrub nor tree."

Swift.

5. A clot of blood.

6. A clew or ball of yarn.

7. A kind of flat loaf, made of coarse wheaten flour, and sometimes of the flower of pease.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Anything vile, base, or earthy, as opposed to spiritual.

"The spirit of man,
Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish
With this corporeal clod." *Milton*: *P. L.*, 786.

2. A clodhopper, a blockhead, a thick-skulled fellow.

"The vulgar! a scarce animated clod,
Ne'er pleas'd with aught above 'em."

Dryden.

B. *Butchering*: The part of the neck-piece of an ox nearest the shoulder.

†*clod-breaker, s.* One whose business it is to break up the clods on a field.

"The old miserly clod-breaker . . ."—*Scott*: *Rob Roy*, ch. ix.

clod-crusher, s. An implement for crushing large clods after plowing.

*clōd, *clodde, *clotte, v. i. & t.* [*CLOD, s.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To form or gather into clods or lumps; to coagulate, to clot.

"Let us go find the body, and from the stream,
With lavers pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off
The clodded gore."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 1728.

B. *Transitive*:

*1. To cover with clods or lumps of earth.

"Clodde hem large, as wel thai may be wise."
Palladius, bk. xii., l. 8.

*2. To break up the clods or lumps of clay in a field by rolling.

"To clodde or clotte land. *Occo*."—*Huloet*.

3. To pelt with clods.

†4. To throw violently, to hurl.

"I clodded him like a stane ower the craigis."—*Scott*, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

clōd-dēd, pa. par. or a. [*CLOD, v.*] Gathered or formed into clods or lumps; coagulated.

"Black and clodded together."—*Burroughs*: *Physic*, 1624. (*Halliwel*.)

**clōd-dēr, *clod-dre, s.* [*CLOD.*] A clot or lump.

"In clōddres of blod his her was clunge."

Legends of Holy Rood, p. 142.

**clōd-dēr, v. i.* [*CLOD.*] To coagulate.

". . . it might not clodder and congeal together."—*Hall*: *Works*, iv. 500. (*Davies*.)

clōd-dī-nēss, s. [*Eng. cloddy*; -ness.] The state or quality of being cloddy.

clōd-dīng, pr. par., a. & s. [*CLOD, v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of forming or gathering into clots or clods.

2. The act or process of breaking clods in plowed land by rolling.

**clodding-mall, *cloddyng-malle, s.* A mallet or beetle for breaking up clods.

"A cloddyng betyll or malle. *Occa, Occatorium*."—*Huloet*.

†*clōd-dīsh, a.* [*Eng. clod*; -ish.] Boorish, doltish, coarse, clumsy.

"He began to wonder where Mr. Melton got his boots from, and glanced at his own, which, though made in St. James' street, seemed to him to have a cloddish air."—*Disraeli*: *Coningsby*, bk. iii., ch. v.

clōd-dy, a. [*Eng. clod*; -y.]

†1. *Lit.*: Full of clods or lumps: consisting wholly or largely of clods.

*2. *Fig.*: Earthy, mean, base, worthless.

"The glorious sun,
The meager cloddy earth to glittering gold."
Shakesp.: *K. John*, iii. 1.

clōd-hōp-per, s. [*Eng. clod*, and *hopper* (q. v.).] A clownish, boorish fellow; an awkward rustic, a boor.

clōd-hōp-pīng, s. [*Eng. clod*, and *hopping* (q. v.).] Clumsy, loutish.

"A clodhopping messenger."—*C. Bronte*: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xx.

clōd-mēll, s. [*Eng. clod*, and *mell=mallet*.] A large mallet for breaking the clods of the field, especially on clayey ground, before harrowing it. [*CLODDING-MALL*.]

clōd-pāte, s. [*Eng. clod*, and *pate* (q. v.).]

1. A stupid, thick-headed fellow, a dolt, a block-head.

2. A thickhead.

". . . more logic than I expected from your clodpate."—*Smollett*: *L. Greaves*, ch. viii. (*Davies*.)

clōd-pā-tēd, a. [*Eng. clod*, and *pated* (q. v.).] Stupid, thick-headed, doltish, blockhead.

"My clodpated relations spoiled the greatest genius in the world, when they bred me a mechanic."—*Arbutnot*.

clōd-pōll, s. [*Eng. clod*, and *poll* (q. v.).] A thick-headed fellow, a blockhead, a clodpate.

"This letter being so excellently ignorant, he will find that it comes from a clodpoll."—*Shakesp.*: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

clōf-fīng, s. [*Corrupted from clove-tongue* (?).] Some species of *Helleborus*. [*CLOVE-TONGUE*.]

*clōg, *clogge, v. t. & i.* [*CLOG, s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To encumber or hamper with a weight; to load, especially with anything sticky or clogging.

". . . if he were opened, and you find so much blood in his liver as will clog the foot of a flea, . . ."—*Shakesp.*: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

"The wings of birds were clogged with ice and snow."
Dryden.

2. To choke up so as to hinder free passage.

3. To load or encumber in any way; to hinder or obstruct.

"His majesty's ships were over-pestered and clogged with great ordnance, whereof there is superfluity."—*Raleigh*.

4. To form clots or lumps upon.

"And carnage clogs their hands, and darkness fills their eyes." *Pope*: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xvii., l. 449.

*5. To weight, to weigh down, to balance.

*6. To put on clogs, to furnish with clogs.

II. *Fig.*: To hinder, to obstruct or impede, to hamper.

" . . . as who would say, You'll rue the time

That clogs me with this answer."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 6.

*B. *Intransitive*:

1. To be obstructed or hindered by anything adhering or sticking.

"In working through the bone, the teeth of the saw will begin to clog."—*Sharp*: *Surgery*.

2. To coalesce, to form into a clod or clot; to become clotted or lumpy.

"Move it sometimes with a broom, that the seeds clog not together."—*Evelyn*.

†*Crabb* thus distinguishes between to *clog*, to *load*, and to *encumber*: "*Clog* is figuratively employed for whatever impedes the motion or action of a thing, drawn from the familiar object which is

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

used to impede the motion of animals; *load* is used for whatever occasions, an excess of weight or materials. A wheel is *clogged*, or a machine is *clogged*; a fire may be *loaded* with coals, or a picture with coloring. . . . *Clog* and *encumber* have the common signification of interrupting or troubling by means of something irrelevant. Whatever is *clogged* has scarcely the liberty of moving at all; whatever is *encumbered* moves and acts but with difficulty." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

clög, *clogge, s. & a. [Scotch *clag*; A. S. *clæg*=clay; Dan. *klæg, kleg*=(s.) clay, loam; (a.) loamy.] [CLAY.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A trunk of a tree, a block, a log of wood.

"Clogge. Truncus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"His luddokys thai lowke like walkmylne clogges."
Towneley Myst., p. 313.

(2) A load, a weight, an obstruction or impediment.

(3) A wooden almanac.

2. Fig.: Any moral obstruction, impediment, or embarrassment.

"Percy. The grand conspirator, abbot of Westminster, With clog of conscience, and sour melancholy."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 6.

"Thus, conscience freed from every clog,
Mahometans eat up the hog."
Couper: The Love of the World Reproved.

II. Technically:

1. A wooden shoe.

2. The cone of *Pinus Pinea*. (*Gerard.*)

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

***clog-almanac, s.** A kind of almanac or calendar made by cutting notches or marks on a clog or block of wood, brass, or bone.

clog-dance, s. A dance in which the performer wears clogs in order to produce a loud accompaniment to the music.

clog-dancer, s. One who performs clog-dances.

clog-hornpipe, s. A hornpipe performed by a clog-dancer.

***clog-dog-do, s.** [Eng. *clog* and *dog*.] An embrance, a clog.

"A wife is a scurvy clogdogdo."—*B. Jonson: Silent Woman*, iv. 1.

clögged, pa. par. or a. [CLOG, v.]

clög'-gī-nēss, s. [Eng. *cloggy*; -ness.] The state or quality of being cloggy or clogged.

clög'-gīng, pr. par., a. & s. [CLOG, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of obstructing or encumbering.

2. Anything which clogs.

"But truth doth clear, unweave, and simplify,
All asceticious cloggings."
More: Song of the Soul, ii. iii. 25.

clög' gŷ, a. [Eng. *clog*; -y.] Clogging; having the power or quality of clogging.

"By additaments of some such nature, some grosser and cloggy parts are retained . . ."—*Boyle: History of Firmness*.

***clois (1), s.** [CLOSE, s.] A close, an alley.

***clois (2), s.** [Ger. *kloss*=a ball.] A crown.

"Of gold also the clois, or double crown,
Set full of precious stonys enuiron."
Doug.: Virgil, 33, 43.

clōis'-tēr, s. [O. Fr. *cloistre*; Fr. *cloître*; from Lat. *claustrum*=(1) an inclosure; (2) a cloister; from *clausus*, pa. par. of *claudo*=to shut.]

I. Literally:

1. Eccles.: A place of religious seclusion; an establishment for monks or nuns; a place of retirement from the world.

"Gif me than of thy good to make our cloyster."
Chaucer: C. T., 7, 681.

"A convent rose at Clerkenwell on the site of the ancient cloister of Saint John."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Arch.: The square space attached to a regular monastery or large church, with a peristyle or ambulatory round, and usually with a range of buildings over it. The cloister is perhaps *ex vi termini*, the central square shut in or closed by the surrounding buildings. Cloisters are usually square on the plan, having a plain wall on one side, a series of windows between the piers or columns on the opposite side, and arched over with a vaulted or ribbed ceiling. It mostly forms part of the passage of communication from the church to the chapter-house, refectory, and other parts of the establishment. In England nearly all the cathedrals, and most of the collegiate churches and

abbeys, were provided with cloisters. On the continent they are commonly appended to large monasteries, and are often decorated with paintings and contain tombs. (*Gwilt.*)

"Prince Henry. Here it reigns forever!
The peace of God, that passeth understanding,
Reigns in these cloisters and these corridors."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, iv.

*II. Fig.: Any place in which one is shut up, specially the womb.

"As he brak not Maries cloister whanne that she was maad with childe."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 318.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between a *cloister*, a *convent*, and a *monastery*: "The proper idea of *cloister* is that of seclusion; the proper idea of *convent* is that of community; the proper idea of a *monastery* is that of solitude. One is shut up in a *cloister*, put into a *convent*, and retires to a *monastery*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***cloister-garth, s.** [Eng. *cloister*, and Mid. Eng. *garth*=garden.] The court of a religious house with the arcades attached.

clōis'-tēr, v. t. [CLOISTER, s.]

1. Lit.: To shut up in a cloister or religious house; to shut up in seclusion from the world.

"And cloister thee in some religious house;
Our holy lives must win a new world's crown."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 1.

2. Fig.: To withdraw or shut up from the world.

***clōis'-tēr-al, *clōis'-tral, a.** [Eng. *cloister*; -al.] [CLAUSTRAL.] Pertaining to a cloister; living in or confined to a cloister.

"Upon this ground many cloistral men, of great learning and devotion, prefer contemplation before action."—*Walton: Angler*.

clōis'-tēred, pa. par. or a. [CLOISTER.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Shut up or confined in a cloister; living in religious retirement from the world.

"Cold as the image sculptured fair,
(Form of some sainted patroness,
Which cloister'd maids combine to dress."
Scott: The Lord of the Isles, i. 7.

*2. Pertaining to or frequenting cloisters.

"Then be thou jocund: Ere the bat hath flown
His cloister'd flight . . ."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

II. Arch.: Built with peristyles and corridors; furnished with cloisters.

"The Greeks and Romans had commonly two cloistered open courts, . . ."—*Wotton: Architecture*.

clōis'-tēr-ēr, *cloys'-tēr-ēr, *cloys-trer, s. [Eng. *cloister*; -er.] One who lives in a cloister or in religious retirement from the world; a recluse.

"But that I shal as a cloysterer dye."
Lydgate: Daunce, 243.

"Learn, then, heavy-headed cloisterer; unable to manage these mysteries of state."—*Sir J. Haywood: Answ. to Doleman*, ch. v.

clōis'-tēr-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CLOISTER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of shutting up in a cloister or secluding from the world; the act or state of living in a cloister.

***clōis'-tēr-lēss, *clōys'-tēr-lēs, a.** [Eng. *cloister*; -less.] Without a cloister; deprived of or away from his cloister.

"A monk when he is cloysterles."
Chaucer: C. T.; Prologue, 179.

clōis'-trēss, s. [Eng. *cloister*; -ess.] A woman who has devoted herself to religious seclusion from the world.

"Shall not behold her face at ample view;
But, like a cloistress, she will veiled walk."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 1.

clōn'-īc, a. [In Fr. *clonique*; Low Lat. *clonicus*, from Gr. *klonos*=any violent confused motion, the throng of battle, spec. the battle-rout . . . (*Med.*) a tumult in the bowels.]

Med.: Any tumultuary inordinate interrupted motion within the bodily frame. It is used specially of the epileptic and convulsive motions. Dr. Cullen and his followers applied the term *clonic convulsions* to what he deemed spasms characterized by involuntary alternate motions of contraction and relaxation such as may be seen in hysteria, and *tonic convulsions* to those characterized by contractions not quickly succeeded by alternate relaxations. Of this class the chief example is tetanus. This terminology is now abandoned.

"In the other form of spasm, the contractions of the affected muscles take place repeatedly, forcibly and in quick succession; and the relaxation, of course, is as sudden and frequent. This has been named *clonic spasm*."—*Watson: Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xxxii.

***clōom, v. t.** [CLAM.] To smear over or stop up with any viscid or tenacious substance.

"Rear the hive enough to let them in, and cloom up the skirts, all but the door."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

clōot, clute, s. [CLEAVE.] A divided or cloven hoof. (*Scott.*)

¶ *Cloot and cloot*: Every one, every bit.

***clooth, s.** [CLOTH.]

***clōot'-īe, s.** [Eng. *cloot*; -ie=y.] An old name for the devil. (*Scott.*)

"O thou! whatever title suit thee,
Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Clootie."
Burns: Address to the Deil.

clort, s. [CLART.]

1. Any miry or soft substance, especially that which is adhesive and contaminating.

"Clort, a lump of soft clay, mire, leaven, any thing that sticks to and defiles what it is thrown upon."—*Gl. Surv. Nairn*.

2. The thick bannocks baked for the use of the peasantry.

clort'-ŷ, a. [CLARTY.] Dirty, filthy.

clōse, *closen, *closyn, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *clos*, pa. par. of O. Fr. *clere*=to inclose, to shut in; from Lat. *clausus*, pa. par. of *claudo*=to shut, to shut in; O. H. Ger. *sluzan, sliozan*; M. H. Ger. *sliezen*; Ger. *schliessen*=to close.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To shut, to stop up an opening.

"When I shall myn eyen close."—*Gower*, ii. 114.

"He roll'd it on the cave, and clos'd the gate."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. ix., 401.

2. To inclose, encompass, surround, shut in.

"But now thou dost thyself immure and close
In some one corner of a feeble heart."
Geo. Herbert.

¶ Frequently with the prep. *in*.

"Thei closed hym in on alle parties."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 195.

3. To join or unite parts together, to consolidate (with prep. *up*.)

"There being no winter yet to close up and unite its parts, and restore the earth to its former compactness."—*T. Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To guard, to protect, by encompassing.

*2. To contain, to include.

"The bible in which the lawe is closed."
Gower, ii. 90.

3. To finish, to end, to bring to a conclusion, to consummate.

4. To agree or settle on; to conclude: as, to close a bargain.

"He took the fine when Richard was deposed,
And high and low with happy Harry closed."
Dryden.

*5. To include, to endow with.

"Every one
According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him clos'd."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

6. To bring a matter to an end.

"When it became clear that this artifice was employed for the purpose of causing delay, the returning officer took on himself the responsibility of closing the books."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To shut, to unite or coalesce, to come together, as the parts of a fracture or wound.

"Tho she made his woundes close."
Gower, ii. 265.

"In plants, you may try the force of imagination upon the lighter motions, as upon their closing and opening."—*Bacon*.

2. To terminate, to end, to come to a conclusion, to conclude.

"That great day closed in peace; and the restored wanderer reposed safe in the palace of his ancestors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

". . . and the innings closed . . . for 224 . . ."
—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. To come to terms, to enter into an agreement.

II. Fig.: To join in a hand-to-hand fight, to grapple with.

"In yonder shout the voice of conflict roared;
The shadowy hosts are closing on the plain—
Now, God and St. Iago strike, for the good cause of Spain!"
Scott: The Vision of Don Roderick, ver. 20.

C. In special phrases:

1. To close in with: The same as *To close with* (q. v.).

"These governors bent all their thoughts and applications to close in with the people."—*Swift*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tjon, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -d'le. &c. = bel, del

2. To close on or upon:

(1) To shut over, to inclose.

"They, and all that appertained to them, went down alive into the pit, and the earth closed upon them."—*Numb. xvi. 33.*

(2) To agree or come to terms upon certain points.

(3) To grapple with, to close with, to join in a hand-to-hand fight.

3. To close out: To exclude.

"Closyn oute or schettyn owte. Excludo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

4. To close up:

(1) Transitive:

(a) *Lit.*: To shut up gaps; to unite or join parts separated.

"The armourers accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., iv. chorus.

(b) Figuratively:

(i) To do away with, to remove.

*(ii) To add.

"Still closing up truth to truth."—*Milton: Areopag.*

(2) *Intrans.*: To move closer to the next person.

"When they were a quarter of a mile from home the three placed closed up, and Springtide won . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

5. To close with:

(1) To come to terms or agree with another.

"Intire cowardice makes thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman, to close with us."—*Shakesp.: Hen. IV., Pt. II., ii. 4.*

(2) To agree to or accept terms proposed, to accede to.

*(3) To agree or assent to.

*(4) To unite, to coalesce.

"This spirit, poured upon iron, lets go the water; the acid spirit is more attracted by the fixed body, and lets go the water, to close with the fixed body."—*Sir I. Newton: Optics.*

(5) To grapple with, to engage in a hand-to-hand fight, to join battle.

"If I can close with him, I care not for his thrust."—*Shakesp.: Hen. IV., Pt. II., ii. 1.*

6. To close with the land:

Naut.: To come near to the land.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *close* and to *shut*: "*Close* is to *shut*, frequently as the means to the end. To *close* signifies simply to put together; to *shut* signifies to put together so *close* that no opening is left. The eyes are *shut* by *closing* the eyelids; the mouth is *shut* by *closing* the lips. The idea of bringing near or joining is prominent in the signification of *close*; that of fastening or preventing admittance in the word *shut*. By the figure of metonymy, *close* may be often substituted for *shut*; as we may speak of *closing* the eyes or the mouth; *closing* a book or a door in the sense of *shutting*: but they are, notwithstanding, very distinct. Many things are *closed* which are not to be *shut*, and are *shut* which cannot be *closed*. Nothing can be *closed* but what consists of more than one part; nothing can be *shut* but what has or is supposed to have a cavity. A wound is *closed*, but cannot be *shut*; a window or a box is *shut*, but not *closed*. When both are applied to hollow bodies, *close* implies a stopping up of the whole, *shut* an occasional stoppage at the entrance. What is *closed* remains *closed*; what is *shut* may be opened. A hole in a road, or a passage through any place is *closed*; a gate, a window, or a door, is *shut*."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *close*, to *finish*, and to *conclude*: "To *close* is to bring to an end; to *finish* is to make an end: we *close* a thing by ceasing to have anything more to do with it; we *finish* it by really having no more to do with it. We *close* an account with a person with whom we mean to have no farther transactions; we *finish* the business which we have begun. It is sometimes necessary to *close* without *finishing*, but we cannot *finish* without *closing*. The want of time will compel a person to *close* his letter before he has *finished* saying all he wishes. . . . *Close* and *finish* are employed generally, and in the ordinary transactions of life; the former in speaking of times, seasons, periods, &c., the latter with regard to occupations and pursuits; *conclusion* is used particularly on moral and intellectual operations. A reign, an entertainment, an age, a year, may have its *close*; a drawing, an exercise, a piece of work, may be *finished*; a discourse, a story, an affair, a negotiation, may be *concluded*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(3) For the difference between to *close* and to *end*, see EDE.

clōse (1), *clos, *cloos, *closse, s. [O. Fr. clos.] [CLOSE, v.]

1. Ordinary Language:

(1) An inclosure, an inclosed place.

"Clos or yerde. Clausura."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"That na man hwnt, schut, nor sla dere nor rais in wtheris closis nor parkis. . . ."—*Parl. Ja. III. A. 1474; Acts Ed. 1814, p. 107.*

(2) A cloister. Spaces adjacent to a Cathedral known as the Cathedral *close*.

"Studied divinity under his own eye in the *close* of Salisbury."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. xi.*

(3) A boundary or circuit, a circumference.

"Clos or boundys of a place. Ceptum, ambitus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(4) A small field inclosed.

"I have a tree, which grows here in my *close*."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 2.

(5) A court-yard beside a farm-house in which cattle are fed, and where straw, &c., is deposited.

(6) a narrow passage or street, an alley.

"The ridge of this hill forms a continued and very magnificent street. From its sides, lanes and alleys, which are here called wynds and closes, extend like slanting ribs."—*Arnot: Hist. Edin., p. 233.*

II. Law:

(1) A field or piece of land parted off from other land by a hedge or similar fence.

(2) The interest which one may have in a piece of ground, even though it is not actually inclosed.

(Bouvier)

¶ Breach of close.

Law: Trespass on another man's land.

clōse (2), *clos, *cloos, *closse, s. [CLOSE, v.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The manner of shutting.

"The doors of plank were; their *close* exquisite,
Kept with a double key." *Chapman.*

*(2) The act of joining or uniting, a union.

"By the holy *close* of lips."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

(3) The act of grappling together, a grapple, a struggle.

"Both fill'd with dust, but starting up, the third *close*
they had made,
Had not Achilles' self stood up."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The time of shutting or closing.

(2) An end, conclusion, or termination.

*(3) A pause, rest, or cessation.

"At every *close* she made, the attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the song."

Dryden: Flower and Leaf, 197.

II. Music:

(1) The end of a passage, marked by a double bar across the stave.

(2) A cadence.

clōse, *clos, *cloos, *closse, a. & adv. [CLOSE, v.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Closed, shut fast.

"Wyth yghen open and mouth ful clos."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 183.

(2) Inclosed, shut up, confined.

"When my moder was with child
And I lay in her wombe clos."
Gower, ii. 94.

(3) Having no vent or opening.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Narrow, confined, shut in.

(2) Compact, secret, not to be seen through.

"Nor could his acts too *close* a vizard wear,
To 'scape their eyes whom guilt hath taught to fear."
Dryden.

(3) Solid, dense, compact.

(4) Joined closely together, almost in contact; neighboring; with little or no intervening distance, space, or quantity.

(a) *Of time*:
"Where'er my name I find,
Some dire misfortune follows *close* behind."
Pope: Eloisa to Abelard.

(b) *Of situation*:
"Now sit we *close* about this taper here."
Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, iv. 3.

"Plant the spring crocuses *close* to a wall."—*Mortimer.*

(c) *Of numbers*: Nearly equal, evenly balanced:(d) *Of nature or quality*: Even, doubtful: as, a *close* vote at an election.

"This was the best race of the day, there being a very *close* contest for the first prize."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

(e) *Of quantity or length*: Short, fine, as to cut the hair or grass *close*.¶ To cut anything very *close* (fig.): To allow barely sufficient time or amount of anything for any act.

(5) Hand-to hand, at close quarters.

" . . . almost all the wounds had been given in *close* fighting by the sword or the bayonet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.*

(6) Intimate, familiar: as, *close* friends.

*(7) Viscous, tenacious, sticky, adhesive.

"This oil, which nourishes the lamp, is supposed to be of so *close* and tenacious a substance, that it may slowly evaporate."—*Bp. Wilkins.*

(8) Concise, compressed, to the point, without excess or digressions, as *close* reasoning.

(9) Closely resembling, nearly alike, very similar.

(10) Attentive, specially directed to any matter; free from wandering.

(11) Keeping *close* or strictly to a rule or standard; following strictly an example or original: as, a *close* translation or copy.

(12) To the point, apt, fit.

(13) Accurate, careful, precise, minute.

"It might have been remarked by a *close* observer."—*Sir W. Scott.*

(14) Confined, without ventilation, oppressive, stifling. (Applied to the atmosphere of a room, &c.)

(15) Secluded, closely guarded.

(16) Restricted to a few, not open to all: as, a *close* borough.(17) Reserved, protected, restricted: as, a *close* time for fishing, &c.

" . . . it was agreed to apply for the use of a gun-boat to protect the river during the annual *close* time."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

(18) Retired, solitary, away from society.

"He kept himself *close* because of Saul."—*Chron. xii. 1.*

(19) Secret, hidden, concealed.

"And a man lie with her carnally, and it be hid from the eyes of her husband, and be kept *close*, . . ."—*Numb. v. 13.*

†(20) Trusty, trustworthy, uncommunicative, reticent, secret, reserved.

"But he, his own affections' counsellor,
Is to himself—I will not say, how true—
But to himself so secret and so *close*,
So far from sounding and discovery,"
Shakesp.: Rom. and Jul., i. 1.

*(21) Having the appearance of concealing something suspicious.

"That *close* aspect of his
Does shew the mood of a much troubled breast."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

(22) Close-fisted, parsimonious, near.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: Applied to a bird represented with the wings folded closely to the body.2. *Phonetics*: Applied to a vowel pronounced with a diminished opening of the lips.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the adjectives *close* and *compact*: "Proximity is expressed by both these terms, the former in a general and the latter in a restricted sense. Two bodies may be *close* to each other, but a body is *compact* with regard to itself. Contact is not essential to constitute *closeness*; but a perfect adhesion of all the parts of a body is essential to produce *compactness*. Lines are *close* to each other that are separated but by a small space: things are rolled together in a *compact* form that are brought within the smallest possible space." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. As adverb:

1. Literally:

(1) Near, close to, in proximity to.

"Behind her Death
Close following pace for pace, not mounted yet
On his purple horse." *Milton: P. L., x. 588.*

(2) Tightly, securely.

"We suppose this bag to be tied *close* about, toward the window."—*Bp. Wilkins.*

II. Figuratively:

(1) In an exact manner; closely following an original, or a rule or standard.

*(2) Secretly, closely, securely.

"Openliche nought so *cloos*."—*Trevisa, i. 241.*

(3) Constantly, always, by a slight transition from the use of the term in English: as, "Do you ay get a present when you gang to see your auntie?" "Aye, *close*." (*Scotch.*)¶ To keep *close* to a point: Not to wander from the matter or subject in question.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *close*, *near*, and *nigh*: "*Close* is more definite than *near*; houses stand *close* to each other which are almost joined; men stand *close* when they touch each other; persons are *near* each other when they can converse together. *Near* and *nigh*, which are but variations of each other in etymology, admit of little or no difference in their use; the former, however, is the most general. People live *near* each other who are in the same street; they live *close* to each other when their houses are adjoining. *Close* is annexed as an adjective; *near* is employed only as an adverb or preposition. We speak of *close* ranks or *close* lines; but not *near* ranks or *near* lines." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Close-barred*, *close-clasped*, *close-folded*, *close-pent*, *close-ranged*, *close-woven*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

close-banded, a. In close order or array; thickly ranged.

"Nor in the house, with chamber ambushes
Close-banded, durst attack me."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*.

close-bodied, a. Made to fit the body closely and exactly; sitting close to the body.

"If any clergy shall appear in any close-bodied coat, they shall be suspended."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

close borough, s. A borough for which the right of returning a member to Parliament was practically in the hands of one person.

close bundle, s.

Bot.: A fibro-vascular bundle containing no cambium. It is opposed to an open bundle in which cambium is contained. (*Thomé*.)

close-butt, s.

Shipbuilding: A fayed or rabbeted joint where the parts are so closely fitted or driven as to dispense with calking. (*Knight*.)

close-buttoned, a. Buttoned up tightly.

"I turn'd once more, close-button'd, to the storm."
Tennyson: *Edwin Norris*.

close-clipped, a. Clipped or cut close.

"Of close-clipp'd foliage green and tall."

Wordsworth: *The White Doe of Rylstone*, iv.

close communion, s. & a. [BAPTISTS.]

***close-compacted, a.** In close order or array; in compact order.

"The close-compacted legions urg'd their way."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xiii., l. 188-9.

close corporation, s. One which fills up its own vacancies, the election of the members not being open to the public.

***close-couched, a.** Lying secret or in ambush; concealed. (*Milton*.)

close-curtained, a. With curtains drawn close round; secluded, retired.

"The litter of close-curtain'd sleep."

Milton: *Comus*.

close-fights, s. [CLOSE-QUARTERS.]

close-fisted, a. Niggardly, mean, parsimonious.

"Ibycus is a carking, griping, close-fisted fellow."—*Bp. Berkeley: Maxims conc. Patriots*.

close-fitting, a. Uniting closely or intimately; closely connected.

"Let it be borne in mind how infinitely complex and close-fitting are the mutual relations of all organic beings to each other."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 80.

close-grained, a. Having a close grain; solid.

"To the observer on the summit of Blanc, the blue is as uniform and coherent as if it formed the surface of the most close-grained solid."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), vii. 152.

close-handed, a. Niggardly, miserly, close-fisted.

"Galba was very close-handed; I have not read much of his liberalities."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins*.

close-handedness, s. The quality of being close-handed; niggardliness, parsimoniousness.

"For the Grecians let Constantinople be a witness, where by a close-handedness in an instant war, the inhabitants confounded their empire and themselves."—*Archdn. Holyday: Against Disloyalty* (1661), p. 28.

close-harbor, s.

Naut.: One gained by labor from the element, formed by encircling a portion of water with walls and quays, except at the entrance, or by excavating the land adjacent to the sea or river, and then letting in the water. (*Smyth*.)

close harmony, s.

Music: Harmony produced by drawing the parts which form it closely together.

close-hauled, a.

Naut.: The general arrangement or trim of a ship's sails when she endeavors to progress in the nearest direction possible to the wind. In this manner of sailing the keel of square-rigged vessels commonly makes an angle of six points with the line of the wind; but cutters, luggers, and other fore-and-aft rigged vessels will sail even nearer. This point of sailing is synonymous with *on a taut bowline* and *on a wind*. (*Smyth*.)

close-hooded, a. Having the hood drawn close over the face.

"Of dewy sunshine showering down between

The one, close-hooded, had the attractive grace."

Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn; The Student's Tale* (*The Falcon of Ser Federigo*).

close-latticed, a. With lattice shut close.

close-matter, s. *Print*: Solidly set type, with few break-lines and no leads.

close-pack, s.

Naut.: The ice-floes so jammed together that boring becomes impossible, and further efforts in the meantime are rendered useless. [PACK.]

close-play, s.

Music: A method of fingering in lute-playing by which no fingers are removed from the instrument excepting those which it is unavoidable to withdraw. It is called also covert play. (*Barley, Lute Book; in Stainer & Barrett*.)

close-quarters, s. pl.

1. *Literally*:

Naut.: Certain strong bulkheads or barriers of wood, also called *close-fights*, formerly stretching across a merchant-ship in several places. They were used for retreat and shelter when a ship was boarded by an adversary, and were therefore fitted with loopholes. Powder-chests were also fixed upon the deck, containing missiles which might be fired from the close-quarters upon the boarders. The old slave-ships were thus fitted, in case of the negroes rising, and flat-headed nails were cast along the deck to prevent them walking with bare feet. In the navy the term is used to describe the position of two or more ships in action, with yard-arm and yard-arm touching.

2. *Fig.*: Very close proximity, hand-to-hand.

close-reefed, a.

Naut.: The last reefs of the topsails, or other sails set, being taken in.

close-rolls, s. pl. [CLOSE-WRITS.]

close sciences, s. [*Sciences* is a corruption of *sciney*, which in turn is the word *damascena*, the old specific name of the plant, greatly altered.] A plant, *Hesperis matronalis*. (*Gerard*.)

close-set, closeset, a. Set closely together.

"... but some, from the more ancient secondary deposits, show, behind a few teeth of the above prehensile character, a close-set row of small lancet-shaped teeth . . ."—*Owen: Anat. of Vertebrates*.

close-sight, s.

Artillery: The notch in the base-ring of a cannon, the back-sight.

close-stool, s. & a.

1. *As subst.*: A night-stool, a chamber utensil.

2. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to a night-stool.

close-string, s.

Arch.: A staircase in dog-legged stairs without an open newel.

close-time, s. Certain months of the year during which it is illegal to kill game, take fish, &c. [CLOSE, a., l., 2 (17).]

"Catching perch in close-time out of a punt."—*Kingsley: Ravenshoe*, ch. lxiv.

close-tongued, a. Reticent, silent.

"With close-tongued treason . . ."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*.

close-wall, s.

Building: An inclosing wall.

clōsed, pa. par. or a. [CLOSE, v.]

closed-behind, s.

Veterinary: An imperfection in the hind-quarters of a horse.

closed ducts, s. pl.

Bot.: Ducts like spiral vessels, except that they cannot be unrolled.

closed-up, a. Completed closed.

"Tremblest thou, Dreamer? O love and grief!

Ye have storms that shake e'en the closed-up leaf!"

Hemans: *The Dreamer*.

clōse'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *close*; -ly.]

1. *Lit.*: In a close manner, tightly, securely.

"Patting the mixture into a crucible closely luted."—*Boyle*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. With little or no space intervening, nearly, in close proximity.

"Follow Fluellen closely at the heels."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 7.

2. Without deviation; following strictly an original.

"I hope I have translated closely enough, . . ."

Dryden.

3. Attentively, carefully, minutely.

*4. With secrecy or concealment, slyly, not openly.

"A Spaniard, riding on the bay, sent some closely into the village, in the dark of the night."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

*clōs'-en, v. t. [CLOSE.] To make closer.

"His friends closed the tie by claiming relationship to him."—*Brit. Quart. Review*. (*Ogilvie*.)

clōse'-ness, s. [Eng. *close*; -ness.]

I. *Lit.*: The state, condition, or quality of being close or closed.

"In drums, the closeness round about that preserveth the sound, maketh the noise come forth of the drum-hole more loud than if you should strike upon the like skin extended in the open air."—*Bacon; Nat. Hist.*

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Narrowness, straightness.

2. Oppressiveness; the state of being close or without ventilation.

"A gas-burner alight all night in a bedroom is apt to produce a certain closeness of atmosphere."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 291.

3. Compactness, density, solidity; as in such an expression as *closeness of texture*.

4. Retirement, seclusion from society, solitude.

5. Secrecy, privacy, reticence.

*6. Strictness.

*7. Parsimony, niggardliness, covetousness, stinginess.

"Irus judged, that while he could keep his poverty a secret, he should not feel it; he improved this thought into an affectation of closeness and covetousness."—*Addison: Spectator*.

8. Nearness, close proximity or resemblance.

"... the number, intricacy, and closeness of its threads."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iii., p. 78.

9. Connection, coherence.

10. A close adherence to a rule, standard, or original literalness, as the closeness of a translation or paraphrase.

11. Conciseness, keeping close to the point: as closeness of reasoning.

clōg'-ēr, *clos-ere, *clos-ser, *clous-our, s. [Eng. *close*; -er.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who closes or concludes; a finisher, a terminator.

2. The act of closing or shutting, closure, ending.

"All materis now ar to tak ane peaceable closer."—*Acts Cha. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 334.

*3. That which holds two things together; a clasp, a case.

"Closere of bokys or other lyke. Clausura, coopterium."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*4. An inclosure.

"Sith I may not this closer kepe."

Rom. of Rose, 4,068.

"Quhrine and plene"

About thare clousouris brayis with mony ane rare."

Doug.: *Virgil*, 14, 50.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Building*: (See extract.)

"Closer [is] the last stone in the horizontal length of a wall which is of less dimensions than the rest to close the row. Closers in brickwork, are pieces of bricks (or bats), less or greater than half a brick, that are used to close in the end of a course of brickwork. In English as well as Flemish bond, the length of a brick being but nine inches and its width four inches and a half, in order that the vertical joints may be broken at the end of the first stretcher, a quarter brick (or bat) must be interposed to preserve the continuity of the bond: this is called a *queen-closer*. A similar preservation of the bond may be obtained by preserving a three-quarter bat at the angle in the stretching course; this is called a *king-closer*."—*Gwilt: Encyclop. of Arch.*; *Glossary*.

2. *Bootmaking*: One who closes or sews up the seams in the sides of boots.

clōs'-ēr, comp. of a. & adv. [CLOSE.]

"... as the burners are closer together than usual, and range over many square miles of country."—*Ansted: Hungary and Transylvania*, p. 134.

clōs'-ēst, super. of a. [CLOSE, a.]

clōg'-ēt, s. [O. Fr. *closet*; dimin. of *clos*=an inclosure, a close; pa. par. of O. Fr. *clorre*; Lat. *claudo*=to shut.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. A small room for privacy and retirement; a private apartment.

"Three or four times the Earl laid the ensigns of his office on the table of the royal closet, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. A place for private prayer and devout meditation.

"When thou prayest enter into thy closet."—*Matt.* vi. 6.

3. A small room, recess, or compartment, used as a repository for curiosities, works of art, &c.

"He furnishes her closet first, and fills

The crowded shelves with rarities of shells."

Dryden: *Fables*.

bēil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, cecrus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

4. A water-closet; a privy; a house of office.
*5. A sewer.
"He drew mony closettis, condittis, and sinkis fra the hight of the town to the low partis thair of, to purge the samin of all corrupcioun and filth."—*Bellenden: T. Liv.*, p. 70.

6. A night-chair.
II. Fig.: Anything which incloses or includes.
"Within the closet of her covert brest."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 44.

B. Technically:
Her.: The half of the ordinary called a bar.
*closet-sin, s. Private, secret sins, such as are committed in secret, and not openly.
"There are stage-sins, and there are closet-sins."—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations*, bk. iv.

clōs'-ēt, v. t. [CLOSET, s.]
*1. To shut up, inclose, or conceal in a closet.
"The heat
Of thy great love once spread, as in an urn
Doth closet up itself."
Herbert.

2. To admit or receive into a private room for consultation.
"About this time began the project for closeting, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechised by his Majesty."—*Swift.*

clōs'-ēt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [CLOSET, v.]
clōs'-ēt-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CLOSET, v.]
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or practice of receiving persons in a private room for consultation.
"That month he employed assiduously, by Petre's advice, in what was called closeting."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

clōsh, s. [Fr. *clocher*=to limp; Lat. *clōppus*, from Gr. *chōlopous*=lame in the foot; *chōlos*=lame, and *pous*=the foot.] A disease in the feet of cattle, commonly called founder (q. v.).

*clōs'-ī-ēr, s. [Fr. *closure*.] The act of inclosing; an inclosure.
"For want of partition, closier, and such."
Tusser (ed. Herrtage), p. 2.

clōs'-īng, pr. par. a. & s. [CLOSE, v.]
A. & B. As pr. par., & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As substantive:

1. The act of shutting, finishing, or completing.
2. The state of being finished or terminated; the close.
"But at the closing in of night, then most
This dwelling charms me."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

closing-hammer, s.
Iron-working: A hammer used by boilermakers and iron shipbuilders for closing the seams of iron plates.

clōs-tēr'-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. *klōstērion*=a clue.]
Bot.: A genus of Confervoid Algæ, order Desmidiaceæ. The cells are single, elongated, attenuated toward each end, entire, mostly curved lineately or arcuate; junction of the segments marked by a pale transverse band. Rabenhorst describes fifty-two species, with numerous varieties. They are so common that scarcely a drop can be taken from the bottom of a pool of clear water without specimens of them being contained in it. They are interesting to the microscopist.

clōs-tres, s. pl. [Fr. *cloîtres*, pl. of *cloître*, from Lat. *claustrum* (pl. *claustra*, *clostra*)=a fastening, a lock, a bar, a bolt.]
Bot.: The name given by Dutrochet to the fusiform cells or fibers generally called Prosenchyma.

clōs-ūre, s. [Fr., from Lat. *clausura*=a shutting; *clausus*=shut, pa. par. of *claudo*=to shut.]
*A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:
1. The act of closing or shutting.
"The chink was carefully closed up; upon which closure there appeared not any change."—*Boyle: Spring of the Air*.
"A closure and contraction of the lips."—*Nature*, p. 245 (1881).

2. That within which anything is inclosed or shut; an inclosure.
". . . though I feel thou art,
Within the gentle closure of my breast."
Shaksp.: Sonnets, 48.

3. That by which anything is closed or shut; a seal, a clasp.
4. An inclosure; an inclosed place.
"Brekith the hedge of the closure."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

II. Figuratively:

*1. A conclusion, an end.
". . . make a mutual closure of our house."
Shaksp.: Titus Andron., v. 3.
*2. An agreement, a bargain, a settlement.
3. The act of bringing any business to a close; completion.
*4. A game of some kind.
"The game of closing."—*Booke of Sundry Instruments*, 1576. (*Halliwell*.)

B. Parliamentary Rules: The power in certain circumstances of terminating a debate in a legislative body, although there are members anxious to carry it on for an indefinite period. The British House of Commons is the model on which all similar deliberative assemblies have been formed; yet sooner or later everyone of these finds it impossible to carry on the business brought before it unless it assumes the power of deciding when a debate has lasted long enough, and should terminate. Many years went by, and still the good sense and moderation of the successively defeated minorities in the British House of Commons rendered it unnecessary to take any steps for the curtailment of superfluous debate. Not till nearly four-fifths of the nineteenth century had run its course, was any serious desire felt on either side of the House to alter this happy state of things. Shortly before that time, however, the device of obstructing simply for obstruction's sake, began to be cultivated as an art, and was brought in a brief period to high perfection. Day by day time was intentionally wasted by small minorities of the house, and oftener than once when the members wished to go home, a section of the Irish representatives forced upon them "an all-night sitting." In these circumstances Hon. W. E. Gladstone, then Prime Minister, took steps to grapple with the difficulty, and commenced the parliamentary session of 1882 with new rules for the conduct of business, which he believed would preserve the rights both of majorities and minorities, while materially diminishing obstruction. The first rule gave permission to the Speaker, or to the Chairman of a Committee of the whole house, to close debate and go on to vote on a question if, when a motion to that effect was carried by a majority, its supporters appeared to amount to 200, or, in the event of the minority being less than 40, to amount to more than 100. The proposed system was at first called the *clōture* [CLOTURE], but was afterward exchanged for its equivalent, *closure*.

In the Congress of the United States the practice has been to allow unlimited debate, and it is for this reason that we have so many instances of obstructive tactics being resorted to by a minority to delay the passage of a measure. These tactics have been given the general name of "filibustering," and include almost every expedient known to parliamentary tacticians, not even omitting serious breaches of decorum. The rule of closure as adopted by the British Parliament may prove a welcome addition to Congressional rules of order, as many instances are on record where tardy legislation due to failure to effect closure has operated disastrously on the interests of the country, in no instance, probably, to a greater degree than in the one referred to in the illustration *infra*:

"It is feared that closure cannot be brought about, as the custom of the Senate is to allow full debate, and especially so on the question of the repeal of the Sherman Silver Bill."—*Chicago Tribune*, Sept. 25, 1893.

clōt (1), *clate, *clotte, s. [The earlier spelling of *clod* (q. v.). A. S. *clāte*=a burdock, a bur; Dut. *kluit*, *klout*=a clod; Icel. *klót*=a ball, a knob; Sw. *klot*=a bowl, a globe; Ger. *kloss*=a clod, a clod.]

I. Literally:
1. Gen.: A coagulated mass of earth, &c.; a lump, a clod, a ball.

"Ase a clot of eorthe."—*Ancren Riwe*, p. 172.
"Unwholesome fogs hang perpetually over the lake, and the stagnant surface is broken by clots of asphaltus, which are constantly bubbling up from the billows."—*Milman: Hist. of the Jews*, bk. i. (3d. ed.), vol. i. p. 17.

2. Specially:
(1) A semi-dried lump of blood.
"The opening itself was stopt with a clot of grumous blood."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.
(2) A small coagulated lump, as of curdled milk.

"The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth bake the egg into clots, as if it began to poch."—*Bacon*.

*II. Figuratively:
1. A hill, a mount.
"On the hyl of Syon that semly clot."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 788.
2. A dull, thick-skulled fellow; a clodhopper.

"The crafty impositions
Of subtle clerks, feats of fine understanding
To abuse clots and clowns with."
B. Jonson: Magnetic Lady.

clōt (2), clote, s. [A. S. *clāte*.]

Bot.: Three plants, viz., (1) the Burdock (*Arctium Lappa*), (2) the Yellow Water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*), and (3) Colt's-foot (*Tussilago Farfara*).

clot-bur, clod-bur, s.

Bot.: Two plants, (1) *Arctium Lappa*, (2) *Xanthium Strumarium*.

† Great Clote-bur: The Burdock (*Arctium Lappa*).

*clote-lefe, s. The leaf of the Burdock (?).

*clot, v. i. & t. [CLOT, s.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To form into clots or clods; to concrete; to become lumpy.

"Huge unwieldy bones, lasting remains
Of that gigantic race; which, as he breaks
The clotted glebe, the plowman haply finds."
Philips: Cider, i.

2. To coagulate, to form into coagulated masses.
"Here mangled limbs, here brains and gore,
Lie clotted."
Philips: Blenheim.

II. Fig.: To become gross or corrupt.

B. Transitive:

1. To cause to coagulate; to make into clots.
2. To cover with clots.

*clote, *cloote, *klote, s. [A. S. *clāte*.] The same as *Clot-bur* (q. v.).

"Cloote and breeze shal stye on the auters of hem."—*Wycliffe: Hosea* x. 18. (*Purvey*.)

*clot-er, *cloderyn, *cloteryn, v. i. [O. Dut. *klottern*.] To become clotted, to coagulate.

"Cloteryn, as blode or other lyke K. (cloderyn P.) Coagulo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*clōt'-ēred, *clothred, *clot-tered, pa. par. or a. [CLOTTER, v.] Clotted.

"The clottered blood for eny lechecraft corrupth."
Chaucer: C. T., 2747.

cloth, *clath, *clathe, *cloath, *clothe, s. & a. [A. S. *clād*; Dut. *klee*; Icel. *klædhi*; Dan. & Sw. *klæde*; Ger. *kleid*. Cf. Irish *clud*=a clout.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Any fabric woven for dress or covering, of fibrous material, whether animal or vegetable.

"In frokkes of fyn cloth."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1742

(2) A piece or pieces of such fabric applied to some particular use.

*(a) A sail.

"Gederen to the gyde ropes, the grete cloth falles."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience, 105.

(b) A covering for a table; a table-cloth.

"Hi leide bord and spradde cloth."—*Life of Becket*, 691.

(c) A canopy of state.

"The king stood up under his cloth of state, . . ."
Sir John Heyward.

(d) The canvas on which a picture is painted.

"Who fears a sentence, or an old man's saw,
Shall by a painted cloth be kept in awe."
Shaksp.: Lucrece, 244.

(e) Pl.: The coverings of a bed; bed-clothes.

"Gazing on her midnight foes,
She turn'd each way her frighted head,
Then sunk it deep beneath the clothes." *Prior*.

(3) Clothing, dress, apparel (obsolete except in the plural). (CLOTHES.)

"Thi cloth bi which thou were hilid failide not for eld-nesse."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* viii. 4. (*Purvey*.)

"I'll ne'er distrust my God for cloth and bread,
While lilies flourish, and the raven's fed."

Quarles.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The clerical profession.

"Strong appeals were made to the priesthood. Would they tamely permit so gross an insult to be offered to their cloth?"—*Macaulay*.

(2) The clergy.

(3) The members of any profession.

II. Technically:

1. Textile Fabrics:

(1) *Hist.*: For the rise and progress of cloth manufactures, see CALICO, COTTON, SILK, and WOOLEN.

(2) *Present state*: For the processes used in the manufacture of cloth, see WEAVING. After cloth has been woven it is subjected to the following operations: braying or scouring, burling, milling or fulling, dressing, shearing, pressing, hot-pressing, boiling, steaming, picking, fine-drawing, marking, baling, and packing. Some of these processes may be omitted, but in all cases a large number of them require to be employed.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Naut.*: The cloths in a sail are the breadths of the canvas in its whole width.

3. *English Law*:

¶ *Court of Green Cloth*, or *Board of Green Cloth*: [MARSHALSEA COURT.]

B. *As adj.*: (See the compounds.)

Obvious compound: *Cloth-making*.

cloth-binding, s.

Book-binding: The art of binding books in cloth. The material may be calico, embossed silk, or anything similar, often with gold or silver-foil ornamentation.

cloth-creaser, s.

Fabrics: An appliance clamped to a table or sewing-machine, and provided with a bevel-edged wheel, under which the fabric is drawn that it may be indented with a crease. (*Knight*.)

cloth-cutting, a. Cutting or designed to cut anything.

Cloth-cutting machine:

Fabrics: A machine for cutting cloth into strips or into shapes for making garments. Various devices have been adopted, specially knives mounted on a reciprocal platen, or a knife reciprocating vertically on a constant part, like a scroll-saw, a band-saw, a rotary cutter, &c. (*Knight*.)

cloth-dressing, s. The art or business of dressing cloth.

Cloth-dressing machine:

Fabrics: A machine in which the nap of woolen cloth is raised by teasels. It is the same as a *teaseling-machine* and a *gigging-machine* (q. v.).

cloth-drying, a.

Cloth-drying machine:

Fabrics: A machine with heated rollers, over which cloth is passed to drive off the moisture acquired in dyeing, washing, &c.

cloth-finishing, a. Finishing or designed to finish.

Cloth-finishing machine:

Fabrics: A machine for teaseling and shearing cloth, raising the nap and bringing it to an even length. (*Knight*.)

cloth-folding, a. Folding or designed to fold.

Cloth-folding machine:

Fabrics: A machine in which wide goods are folded lengthwise, ironed, and pressed ready for baling. (*Knight*.)

cloth-hall, s. A hall in some of the great English centers of the cloth trade, where manufacturers and buyers meet for the transaction of business.

cloth-lapper, s. One who folds cloth.

cloth-measuring, a. Measuring or designed to measure.

Cloth-measuring machine: A machine by which fabrics, made in great lengths, are measured off in pieces of convenient length for sale. They are called in consequence piece-goods.

cloth-paper, s. A coarse kind of paper used in pressing and finishing woolen cloths.

cloth-plate, s. The plate in a sewing-machine on which the work rests, through which the needle passes, and beneath which, as the case may be, is the looper or the lower spool or shuttle. (*Knight*.)

cloth-press, s. A hydrostatic press in which woolen cloths are subjected to pressure.

cloth-prover, s. A magnifying glass used in numbering the threads of weft in a given space of cloth. (*Ogilvie*.)

cloth-shearer, s. One who shears or trims cloth, and frees it from superfluous nap.

cloth-shearing, a. Shearing or designed to shear.

Cloth-shearing machine: A machine for cutting to an even length the filaments of wool drawn out in the process of teaseling. (*Knight*.)

cloth-smoothing, a. Smoothing or designed to smooth.

Cloth-smoothing machine: A device for smoothing and ironing cloth in the piece.

cloth-sponger, s. A device for dampening cloth previous to ironing it.

cloth-stretcher, s. A device in which cloth is drawn through a series of frictional stretching bars, and passed over spreading rollers so as to equalize the inequalities on its surface, and enable it to be firmly and smoothly wound on the winding roll. (*Knight*.)

Cloth-tearing machine: A machine consisting of a fluted roller and knife-edges, the latter both pushing the cloth into the flutes and tearing it to pieces as it proceeds.

cloth-teaseler, s. A machine for raising the nap of cloth. [TEASELING-MACHINE.]

cloth-varnishing, a.

Cloth-varnishing machine: A machine for varnishing or enameling cloth.

cloth-wheel, s.

1. A grinding or polishing wheel, consisting of heavy cloth, sometimes felted, charged with an abrading or polishing material, such as pumice-stone, chalk, rotten-stone, crocus, putty-powder, rouge, &c.

2. A form of feed-movement in sewing-machines. It consists of a serrated-faced wheel protruding upward through the cloth-plate, and possessed of an intermittent motion.

cloth-worker, s. One engaged in the manufacture of cloth.

***cloth-yard, s.** A measure for cloth, differing slightly from the modern yard.

Cloth-yard shaft: An arrow a cloth-yard in length.

clōthe, *clathen, *cloathe, *clede, *clethe, *clothe, *clothin, *klethe (Eng.), *cleed, *cleith, *clath (Scotch) (pa. ten. clothed, *cladde, *clade, *clad, *clēd, *clede, *clothide; pa. par. clothed, *clad, *cladde, *clēd, *clothede, *cledde), v. t. & i. [A. S. *cladhian*; Dut. *kleeden*; Icel. *klædha*; Dan. *klæde*; Sw. *kläda*; Ger. *kleiden*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. Immediately, to cover as with a cloth; to put clothes upon, to invest with raiment, to dress, to adorn or deck out with clothes.

"He clothide Joseph with a stoole of bijs."—*Wycliffe*: *Genesis* xli. 42.

2. Mediately, as of wealth or prosperity, to provide with clothes.

*3. To put on, to wear.

"He did of all his knyghtly clothings and cladde mourning clothes."—*Reliq. Antiq.*, i. 191.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To cover or invest as with clothes; to endow to endure.

(1) *With material things*:

"Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh . . ."—*Job* x. 11.

"And birds and lambs again be gay,
And blossoms clothe the hawthorn spray?"

Scott: *Marmion*; *Introduction to Canto 1*.

(2) *With immaterial things*:

"His enemys I shal clothe with shonshipe."—*Wycliffe*: *Psalm* cxxxi. 18.

*2. To put on, to wear as clothing.

"He clothide cursing as a cloth."—*Wycliffe*: *Psalm* cix. 18. (*Purvey*.)

3. *Of language, style, &c.*: To give an outward appearance to, to present to view, to dress up.

"Let both use the clearest language in which they can clothe their thoughts."—*Watts*: *Improvement of the Mind*.

B. Reflexively:

1. *Lit.*: To put clothes on one's self, to dress one's self.

"Hy clothen hem with grys and ermyne."—*Alisaunder*, 4,986.

2. *Fig.*: To take upon one's self, to assume, as a dress.

"Clotheth you mid Godes armes."—*Ayenbite*, p. 265.

*C. Intransitive:

1. To be provided with clothes.

"The tresor of the benefice, wherof the power shulden clothe."—*Gower*, i. 14.

2. To wear clothes.

"Care no more to clothe and eat."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

clōthed, *cloathed, *clothede, *clothide, pa. par. or a. [CLOTHE.]

I. Ordinary Language: Dressed, arrayed, appareled.

" . . . stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands."—*Rev.* vii. 9.

II. *Naut.*: A mast is said to be *clothed* when the sail reaches so low down to the gratings of the hatches that no wind can blow below the sail.

clōthes, *cloaths, *clothis, *clathen, *clathes, *close, *cloisse, *cloyse (Eng.), claes, claise, clathes (Scotch) (th silent), s. pl. [CLOTH.]

1. Covering or dress for the human body; apparel, attire, garments.

" . . . too bulky to be concealed in the clothes of a single messenger, . . ."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Coverings for a bed; bed-clothes.

clothes-basket, s. A large wicker basket for holding or carrying clothes, but especially linen.

clothes-brush, s. A brush for freeing clothes from dust, dirt, &c.

clothes-dryer, s. A frame on which clothes are suspended to dry.

clothes-horse, s. An apparatus which stands on legs and has cross bars on which linen is hung to dry before a fire.

"We keep no horse but a *clothes-horse*."—*Dickens*: *Sketches by Boz*.

clothes-line, s. A rope or wire suspended between two posts or other supports, on which clothes are hung out to dry.

Clothes-line hook: A holdfast or bracket with a spool on which the line runs and is stretched.

Clothes-line reel: A cylinder or axle on which a clothes-line is wound, and usually journaled in a protected bracket, or under a pent-roof, secured against a building or tree.

†clothes-man, s. A man who deals in clothes, especially in old ones.

clothes-moth, s.

Entom.: A popular name given to several species of moths of the genus *Tinea*, the larvæ of which are very destructive to cloth, feathers, furs, &c.



Clothes-moth.

clothes-peg, s. A wooden peg used to fasten clothes when hung on a clothes-line.

clothes-pin, s. The same as CLOTHES-PEG (q. v.).

clothes-press, s.

1. A receptacle for clothes.

2. A press in which crape, shawls, and similar clothes, or articles of dress, are flattened and creased.

clothes-pressing, s. The art or operation of subjecting clothes to pressure by a hydrostatic or other press.

clothes-sprinkler, s. A receptacle for water with perforations, through which a fine shower of water is thrown upon clothes so as to damp them previously to their being ironed.

clothes-stick, s. A rod by which clothes are turned, loosened, or lifted while in the wash-boiler.

clothes-tongs, s. A grasping tool for removing hot clothes from a boiler in washing or dyeing.

clothes-wringer, s. A frame having a pair of elastic rollers through which clothes are passed to squeeze out the water.

clō'-thī-ēr, s. [Eng. *clothe*; -er.]

1. A manufacturer of cloth, a clothmaker.

2. One who deals in cloth or clothing.

"I tell thee, Jack Cade the *clothier* means to dress the commonwealth, and turn it, and set a new nap upon it."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iv. 2.

3. One who prepares or finishes cloth.

clō'-thīng, *clath-ing, *cleth-ing, *cleth-ing, *cleth-inge, *cleth-yng, *cloath-ing, *cloth-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [CLOTHE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of covering or investing with a dress.

"For clothing me in these grave ornaments."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., v. 1.

*2. The art or science of making cloth.

" . . . that they might be beneficial to his subjects by instructing them in the art of cloathing, . . ."—*Ray*. *Three Discourses*, ch. v. (*Latham*.)

¶ *Clothing of the bolsters*:

Naut.: The laying several thicknesses of worn canvas well tarred over them. [BOLSTER.]

3. Clothes, dress, apparel.

"In por *clothyng* the chylid was wond."

Songs and Carols, p. 42.

" . . . blue and purple is their *clothing*: they are all the work of cunning men."—*Jer.* x. 9.

II. Technically:

1. *Steam Engine, &c.*: A covering of asbestos, felt, or other non-conducting material, on the outside of a boiler or steam-chamber, to prevent radiation of heat. It is called also *cleading* and *lagging* (q. v.).

2. *Carding-machine*: Bands of leather studded with teeth of wire, which engage the fiber.

***clōth'-lëss, *cloth-les, a** [Eng. *cloth*; -less.] Destitute of or without clothes.

"Saint Poul, in famyne and in thurst, and colde, and clothes."—*Chaucer*: *Parson's Tale*, p. 289.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thī; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dēl

clō'-tho, Clō'-tho, s. [Lat. *clotho*; Gr. *klōthō*=spinner.] [1.]

1. *Class Mythol.* (Clotho): One of the three Fates or Destinies who are represented by the ancient classical writers as spinning the thread of life. Clotho held the distaff, Lachesis spun the thread of life, Atropos cut the thread when the man was to die.



Clotho.

2. *Zoöl.* (clotho): A genus of Snakes, tribe Viperina, family Viperidae. *Clotho arietans* is the Puff-adder of the Cape of Good Hope.

3. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the ninety-seventh found. It was discovered by Tempel on Feb. 17, 1868.

***clot-poll, *clot-pole**, s. [CLODPOLL.]

1. A thick-skulled, stupid fellow, a blockhead. "Ther. I will see you hanged, like clotpoles, ere I come any more to your tents . . ."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, II, 1.

2. Applied to a head, in contempt.

"Gui. Where's my brother?"

"I have sent Cloten's clotpoll down the stream."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, IV, 2.

clōt'-tēd, pa. par. or a. [CLOT, v.]

clōt'ted cream, clouted cream, s. Cream consisting of clots on the surface of new milk when the latter is warmed.

***clōt'-tēr**, v. i. [CLOTTER.] To coagulate, to clot, to gather or form into clots or lumps.

***clōt'-tēred**, pa. par. or a. [CLOTTER.] Clotted, coagulated.

"He dragg'd the trembling sire,
Slid'd'ring thro' clotted blood and holy mire."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, II, 749.

clōt'-tīng, pr. par., a. & s. [CLOT, v.]

+A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of coagulating or forming into clots or lumps.

2. The act or process of breaking up clods in plowed land.

II. Technically:

1. *Husband.*: Hard and clotted wool in the sheep.

2. *Metal.*: The sintering or semi-fusion of ores during roasting.

clotting-mall, *clotting-malle, s. A mallet or beetle for breaking up clods.

"A clotting malle; occatorium."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

clōt'-tī, a. [Eng. *clot*; *y.*] Full of clods or clots; full of small coagulated masses or concretions.

"Mixed with thick, clotty, bluish streaks."—*Harvey: on Consumption*.

clō'-tūre, s. [Fr.] The same as closure (q. v.).

***clōugh**, v. t. [CLUTCH.]

clōud, *cloude, *clowd, *clowde, *clod, *clloyd, *kloude, *clud, s. [A. S. *clūd*=a round mass, a mass of rock. Cognate with *clod* and *clot* (q. v.).]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit.: In the same sense as in B. 2.

"When clouds are seen, wise men put on their cloaks."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, II, 3.

II. Figuratively:

1. A mass or volume of smoke or dust resembling a cloud and obscuring the sight.

2. The dusky veins or markings in marble, precious stones, &c.

3. Anything which causes temporary darkness or obscures the sight.

"I ignite the lamp; the tube for a moment seems empty; but suddenly the beam darts through a luminous white cloud, which has banished the preceding darkness."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), x, 258.

4. Any temporary depression or obscurity.

"Yes, we shall meet! and happy smile at last
On all the clouds and conflicts of the past."

Hemans: The Abencerrage.

"Nor ask why clouds of sorrow shade my brow."

Cowper: Disappointment.

5. A diffused or widely-spread body; a great number or multitude.

" . . . among a cloud of witnesses, . . ."—*Atterbury*.

6. A kind of light woolen shawl worn by ladies.

† *In the clouds*: Applied to one soaring in flights of fancy and imagination far above terrestrial things; building castles in the air.

Under a cloud: In temporary disgrace or misfortune.

"Gentlemen that are under a cloud."—*Fielding: Amelia*, bk. v., ch. 4.

B. Technically:

1. *Botany*: Cloudberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*).

2. *Meteorology*:

(1) *Composition of clouds*: A cloud is a mass of vapor condensed into minute drops or vesicles, and differing from fog chiefly in this respect, that fogs occupy the lower while clouds float in the upper regions of the atmosphere. Both derive their origin from vapors which rise from the sea, from fresh water, or from the moist earth.

(2) *Different kinds of clouds*: In 1803, Mr. Luke Howard divided clouds into four principal kinds, the Cirrus, the Cumulus, the Stratus and the Nimbus. Two of these are frequently combined: hence he added to the former list of clouds the three following: Cirro-cumulus, Cirro-stratus, and Cumulo-stratus. The Cirrus is a small fibrous or wisp-like cloud, composed of what are popularly called "Mares'-tails," so high in the heavens that they are probably frozen. Their appearance in numbers often precedes a change of weather. The Cumulus, resembling great mountains of wool, is not so high. Several large ones are often seen on a summer morning. If these diminish during the day, the probability is in favor of fine weather, but if they multiply, and become surmounted by Cirri, the indication is of approaching storm. Cumuli in winter are not so frequent or well marked. The Stratus is a large and continuous sheet of dark cloud, seeming to rest on the horizon at sunset, and often vanishing at sunrise. The Stratus is frequent in autumn and rare in spring. The foregoing three all melt into one to form the fourth, viz., the Nimbus, or rain-cloud. Its appearance is familiar to all. The Cirro-cumulus is, as its name imports, a combination of the Cumulus and the Cirrus. It consists of a series of small round masses. The sky covered with them is popularly known as a "Mackerel" sky. It is best seen in warm and dry summer weather. In the Cirro-stratus the Cirri have descended from their airy height and become horizontal. The aspect is like that of shoals of fish. The Cumulo-stratus is like a cumulus flattened at the top and overhanging its base. Its tendency is to spread, settle down into a nimbus, and ultimately disappear in rain.

(3) *Height of clouds in the sky*: The mean height of clouds in winter is from 1,300 to 1,500 yards, and in summer 3,300 to 4,400. M. D'Abbadie observed a cloud in Ethiopia only 230 yards above the ground; and when Gay Lussac ascended in a balloon to a height of 7,650 yards, there were cirri overhead apparently at a much greater elevation.

(4) *Theories of the formation and suspension of clouds*: According to Hutton, while the temperature of a stratum of air saturated with moisture diminishes in an arithmetical progression, the capacity of retaining the moisture in the form of invisible vapor diminishes in a geometrical one: hence, when the temperature of a saturated stratum of air falls, the formerly invisible vapor takes the aspect of a cloud. There are various opinions as to why it floats. Halley and Saussure considered that each vesicle of water in the sky was hollow, and that consequently it floated like a balloon; a more modern view is that the vesicles are carried upward by ascending currents of air. Clouds also which appear stationary are really descending slowly; but their lower part being dissipated by more heated strata of air, and their upper parts increased by fresh condensation, their descent is disguised so that they appear stationary. (*Ganot, &c.*)

(5) *Electricity of clouds*: As a rule the clouds are all electrified, some positively and others negatively: in some there is more, in others less, of tension.

† Compounds of obvious signification: *Cloud-break, cloud-covered, cloud-dispelling, cloud-fenced, cloud-girt*.

cloud-ascending, a. So high as to reach almost to the clouds.

"Like tall cedars mounted on

Cloud-ascending Lebanon."

Sandys: Ps. xcii.

***cloud-born**, a. Born of a cloud.

"Like cloud-born centaurs, from the mountain's height."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, vii, 933.

cloud-built, a.

1. Lit.: Built up or consisting of clouds.

2. Fig.: Visionary, imaginary, chimerical.

"And so vanished my cloud-built palace."—*Goldsmith*.

cloud-burst, s. A sudden downpour of rain.

cloud-capt, cloud-capped, a.

1. Lit.: Capped or topped with clouds; reaching to the clouds.

"The bolts that spare the mountain's side,
His cloud-capt eminence divide,
And spread the ruin round."

Cowper: Trans. of Horace, bk. II, ode x.

2. Fig.: Dreaming as one in cloud-land.

" . . . in the highest enthusiasm, amid volumes of tobacco-smoke; triumphant, cloud-capt without and within, the assembly broke up, each to his thoughtful pillow."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. I, ch. 3.

cloud-compeller, s. [A translation of Homer's *nephelēgereta*=cloud-driver, an epithet applied to Jupiter.]

" . . . the Cloud-compeller, overcome,
Assents to fate."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvi., i. 556-7.

cloud-compelling, a. Having power over the clouds to gather or disperse them.

"Th' undaunted guard of cloud-compelling Jove."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. I, i. 517.

cloud-drift, s. floating cloudy vapor; broken clouds, cloud-rack.

cloud-eclipsed, a. Eclipsed or hidden by clouds.

"Why her two suns were cloud-eclipsed so,
Nor why her fair cheeks over-washed with wo."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, I, 224.

cloud-king, s. A being who had supreme power over the clouds and the weather.

"One of these is termed the Water-King, another the Fire-King, and a third the Cloud-King."—*Scott: The Erl-King*. (*From the German of Goethe*.)

***cloud-kissing**, a. Situated so high as almost to reach the clouds; very lofty.

"Threatening cloud-kissing Ilion with annoy."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, I, 370.

cloud-land, s. Dreamland; an imaginary locality conjured up in the mind, and dissipated as easily and quickly as a vapor.

" . . . he firmly believed that in yonder cloud-land matters could be so arranged, without trespass on the miraculous, that the stream which threatened him and his flock, should be caused to shrink within its proper bounds."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.) II, 33.

cloud-piercing, a. Reaching into the clouds.

cloud-rack, s. The same as CLOUD-DRIFT (q. v.).

cloud-ring, s. (See extract.)

"It is at some distance, from about 5° to 20°, from the Equator that hurricanes are occasionally felt in their violence. They originate in or near those hot and densely-clouded spaces, sometimes spoken of as the *cloud-ring*, where aggregated aqueous vapor is at times collected into heavy rain (partly with vivid electrical action), and a comparative vacuum is suddenly caused, toward which air rushes from on all sides."—*Lord Ashburton: Address to the Geographical Society*, 1862.

cloud-rocked, a. Rocked in the clouds by the passing storm. (*Moore*.)

cloud-topt, a. Cloud-capt; topped or capped with clouds.

"Modred, whose magic song

Made huge Pinnimmon bow his cloud-topt head."

Gray: The Bard.

cloud-touching, a. Rising so high as to touch the clouds.

"Cloud-touching mountains steadfast stand."

Sandys: Ps. p. 101.

cloud-wrapt, a.

1. Lit.: Enveloped in clouds.

2. Fig.: Wrapt up in idle dreams and fancies; abstracted.

clōud, v. t. & i. [CLOUD, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit.: To cover, obscure, or overspread with clouds.

"The moon being clouded presently is missed.

But little stars may hide them when they list."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, I, 1007.

II. Figuratively:

1. To mark with veins; to variegate with colors or shades in a manner resembling clouds.

"The clouded olive's easy grain."—*Pope*.

2. To overspread as with a cloud, to darken, to make gloomy or sad.

"What sullen fury clouds his scornful brow?"—*Pope*.

3. To make less bright or sharp; to dull in intellect.

"So spake he, clouded with his own conceit."

Tennyson: Mort d'Arthur.

†4. To obscure so as partially to hide, or make less evident and plain.

"If men would not exhale vapors to cloud and darken the clearest truths, no man could miss his way to heaven for want of light."—*Decay of Piety*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt. hēre, camēl, her, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, rē*, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre. unite, cūr, rāle, full; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ=ē; ey=ā. qu=kw.

- *5. To throw into the background, to surpass.
 *6. To defame, to sully the reputation of, to libel.

"I would be not a stander-by to hear
 My sovereign mistress clouded so."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

*B. *Intrans.*: To grow cloudy or dull, to be obscured. (*Lit. & fig.*)

†cloud'-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [*Eng. cloud; -age.*] A mass of clouds; the state of being clouded or cloudy.

cloud'-bēr-ry, *s.* [*Eng. cloud; berry.*]

Bot.: A dwarf bramble (*Rubus chamæmorus*). It has herbaceous stems and orange-yellow fruit, the latter well flavored when fresh. The plant grows in turfey Alpine bogs.

"In some parts of the highlands of Scotland the fruit [of the cloudberry] are also called roebuck-berries or knot-berries, and they are perhaps the most grateful and useful kind of fruit gathered by the Scotch highlanders. On the sides and near the bases of the mountains it may be collected for several months in succession."—*London: Encyclop. of Gardening, p. 945.*

cloud'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [*CLOUD, v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Bot.*: Having its colors *unequally* blended together.

cloud'-ī-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. cloudy; -ly.*]

*1. *Lit.*: In a cloudy manner; overspread with clouds.

2. *Fig.*: Darkly, obscurely.

"Some had rather have good discipline delivered plainly, by way of precepts, than *cloudily* enwrapped in allegories."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

cloud'-ī-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. cloudy; -ness.*]

I. *Lit.*: The state or condition of being cloudy or obscured with clouds; a cloudy appearance.

"In two or three cases, however, a faint *cloudiness* showed itself within the tube."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science (3d ed.), x. 249.*

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Gloominess, sullenness.

"That you have such a February face,
 So full of frost, of storm, and *cloudiness*!"
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 4.

2. Dullness, want of brightness.

"... he affirmed, that upon keeping it longer, the stone would lose more of its *cloudiness*."—*Boyle.*

†3. Dullness of intellect.

†4. Want of clearness or distinctness (applied to language or style).

cloud'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*CLOUD, v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. An appearance given to silks and ribbons in the process of dyeing.

2. A diversity of colors in a yarn, recurring at regular intervals.

cloud'-lēss, *a.* [*Eng. cloud; -less.*]

1. Unclouded, free from or unobscured by clouds; bright, clear.

"Bright was the sun, the sky a *cloudless* blue."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. Clear, transparent, colorless.

"... actions might have been ascribed to pure *cloudless* vapor."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science (3d ed.), x. 249.*

†cloud'-lēss-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. cloudless; -ly.*] In a cloudless manner or state.

cloud'-lēss-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. cloudless; -ness.*] The quality, state, or condition of being cloudless or free from clouds.

†cloud'-lēt, *s.* [*Eng. cloud, and dimin. suff. -let.*] A little cloud.

"Eve's first star through fleecy *cloudlet* peeping."
Coleridge.

cloud'-ŷ, *cloud'-ī, *clōwd'-ŷ, *a.* [*Eng. cloud; -y.*]

I. *Literally*:

1. Consisting or formed of clouds.

"Back from their *cloudy* realm it flies,
 To float in light through softer skies."
Hemans: Caswallon's Triumph.

2. Overspread or obscured with clouds; clouded.

"*Cloudy* or full of cloudys. *Nubidus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"... it is the return of its motion from the clouds which prevents the earth's temperature on a *cloudy* night from falling so low."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science (3d ed.), i. 8.*

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Variegated or marked with veins resembling a cloud.

2. Dull; wanting brightness, luster, or transparency.

"I saw a *cloudy* diamond."—*Boyle.*

†3. Overcast in look, gloomy, sullen, sad.

"Clear up, fair queen, that *cloudy* countenance."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

4. Obscure, difficult to understand, wanting in clearness or distinctness, confused.

"... and his *cloudy* utterances were studied more devoutly than those of the Priestess of Delphi."—*London Times.*

*cloudy stars, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Nebulae.

clōugh (1), *s.* [*Etym. unknown.*] An allowance of two pounds in every hundredweight for the turn in the scale, that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.

clōugh (2), *clōe, *clōwe, clōff, *s.* [*Icel. clōfi = a gap.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A cliff.

2. A ravine, a narrow valley.

"Into a grisly *clough* thai and that maiden yode."
Tristrem, ii. 59.

"A *clough*, or *clough*, is a kind of breach or valley down a slope from the side of a hill."—*Verstegan: Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, ch. ix.*

II. *Drainage*: A sluice used in returning water to a channel after depositing its sediment on the flooded land.

"*Clowes*, gettles, gutters, gooltes, and other fortresses."—*Act, 33 Henry VIII., c. 33.*

"A *clowe* of flodegete (A *clowe* or flodgate A.): *sin-glocitorium, gurgustium.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

clough-arches, *s. pl.* Crooked arches by which the water is conveyed from the upper pond into the chamber of the lock of a canal on drawing up the clough; also called *puddle-holes*.

clōur, *v. t.* [*CLOUR, s.*]

1. To strike violently.

"Blyth to win aff sae wi' hale banes,
 Tho' mony had *clour'd* pows."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 260.

2. To cause a tumor.

3. To cause a dimple.

clōur, *s.* [*Icel. klór = a scratch.*] A wound, a stroke, a dint; the scar made by a blow; a cicatrix; a drubbing, a defeat.

"O, deil a bit—my head can stand a *guy clour*—nae thanks to them, though, and mony to you."—*Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. xxiii.*

clōured, *pa. par. & a.* [*CLOUR, v.*]

clōut, *cloute, *clut, *clōwt, *clōwt, *s.* [*A. S. clūt, from Wel. clwt; Cornish clut = a piece, a patch; Ir. & Gael. clud = a clout, a patch; Manx clooid = a clout. (Skeat.)*]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. A piece of cloth or rag used to patch up any cloth or article of dress; a rag.

"If I were mad, I should forget my son;
 Or madly think a babe of *clouts* were he."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

*2. Swaddling-clothes.

"Ye sall fynd a chylde thar bounden
 In a creke, wit *cloutes* wounden."
Metrical Homilies, p. 64.

†3. A patch upon a shoe, an article of dress, &c.

"A *clowte* of ledder: *pictaciuncula, pictacium, repe-cium.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

*4. A dish-cloth.

"Scar. O my brave emperor, this is fought indeed!
 Had we done so at first, we had driven them home
 With *clouts* about their heads."
Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., iv. 7.

5. An iron plate placed on an axle-tree or a plow-share to prevent excessive wearing.

"Two plows and a plow chein, ij culters, ij shares
 With ground *cloutes* and side *cloutes*, for soile that so
 tares."
Tusser (ed. Herbage), p. 36.

II. *Figuratively*:

*1. Shreds, small fragments.

"Clouen alle in lyttel *cloutes* the clyffez aywhere."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 965.

2. A blow, especially on the ear. (*Slang.*)

"Be my trewth the thōu getyst a *clowte*."
Coventry Myst., p. 139.

B. *Technically*:

*1. *Archery*: The center or bull's-eye of the butt at which archers shot, so called from having been originally made of a piece of white cloth.

"Dead!—he would have clapped i' the *clout* at twelve score; and carried you a forehead shaft a fourteen and fourteen and a half, that it would have done a man's heart good to see."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., iii. 2.*

¶ Nares thinks that this meaning belongs to *Clout* (2), *s.*, and is derived from the bull's-eye having been marked with a nail or stud.

2. *Vehicles*: An iron shield or plate, placed on a piece of timber in a carriage, as, for instance, on an axle-tree, to take the rubbing and keep the wood from being worn.

¶ To *fa' clout*: To fall or come to the ground with considerable force.

clōut (2), *s.* [*O. Fr. clouet, dimin. of clou; Fr. clou = a nail; Lat. clavus.*] The same as CLOUT-NAIL (q. v.).

clout-nail, *s.*

1. A large-headed nail worn in the soles of coarse boots.

2. A nail for securing patches or iron to the axle-tree of carriages.

clōut, *clōwtyn, *clōughte, *v. t.* [*A. S. clutian.*] [*CLOUT (1), s.*]

*I. *Literally*:

1. To patch, to mend roughly with a piece of cloth, leather, or other material.

"*Cloutyn. Sarcio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The herd sat than *cloughtand* his schon."
William of Palerne, 12.

2. To cover with a cloth.

"Milk some unhappy ewe,
 Whose *clouted* leg her hurt doth shew."
Spenser: Shep. Calendar, March.

3. To tip or plate with iron, as the axle-tree of a wagon, a plowshare, &c., to prevent excessive wearing.

"Strong axle-treed cart that is *clouted* and shod."
Tusser, p. 36.

II. *Figuratively*:

*1. To join roughly or clumsily together.

"Many sentences of one meaning *clouted* up together."
Ascham.

2. To strike, to beat, to box (especially on the ear). (*Slang.*)

"The queen of Spain took off one of her chopines and *clouted* Olivarez about the noddle with it."—*Howell.*

clōut'-ēd (1), *pa. par. or a.* [*CLOTTED.*]

clōut'-ēd (2), *clōwt'-yd, *pa. par. or a.* [*CLOUT, v.*]

1. Patched, cobbled, mended.

"*Cloutyd* as clothys. *Sartus, repeciatus. Cloutyd* as shoone or other thynngys of ledyr. *Pictaciatus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The dull swain,
 Treads on it daily with his *clouted* shoon."
Milton: Comus, 635.

*2. Dressed poorly or beggarly.

"Bothe bihynde and eke biforne,
Clouted was she beggarly."
Rom. of Rose, 222.

clōut'-ēd (3), *a.* [*Eng. clout (2), s.; -ed.*] Studded with nails.

clouted shoes, *s. pl.* Shoes the soles of which are studded with clout nails.

*clōut'-ēr, *clōwt'-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. clout; -er.*] A patcher, a cobbler, a mender of clothes, &c.

"*Clouter* or cobelere. *Sartorius, rebroceator. Clouter* of clothys. *Sartorius, sartor, sartrix.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*clōut'-ēr-lŷ, *a.* [*Eng. clouter; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.*: Awkward, clumsy—as though mended by a botcher or patcher of clothes, &c.

"The single wheel plow is a very *clouterly* sort."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. *Fig.*: Clumsy, awkward, ill-composed, rough.

"Let us observe Spenser with all his rusty, obsolete words; with all his rough-hewn, *clouterly* verses; yet take him throughout, and we shall find in him a graceful and poetic majesty."—*Phillips: Theatrum Poeticum, pref. (1675).*

clōut'-īng, *clōwt'-inge, *clōwt'-ynge, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*CLOUT, v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of patching or mending with a clout.

"*Clouting* of clothys. *Sartura. Cloutynge* or coblynge. *Rebroccacio. Cloutynge* of shone. *K. Pictacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Fig.*: The act of striking or beating; a clout, a blow.

*clōve, *pret. of v.* [*CLEAVE.*]

"Gyon's angry blade so fierce did play
 On th' other's helmet, which as Titan shone,
 That quite it *clove* his plumed crest in tway."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 31.

clōve (1), *s.* [*Dan. kloof; Icel. klofi.*] [*CLOUGH.*] A cleft, a ravine, a gap, a chine.

"Quene was I somwile . . .
 Gretter than Dame Gaynour, of garson, and golde—
 Of castellis, of contreyes, of craggis, of *clowes.*"
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 12.

¶ *Clove of a mill*: That which separates what are called the bridge-heads of the mill. [*CLOFF.*]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*clōve (2), *cloue, s. [CLAW.]

1. A claw.

"Walkis on fute, his body wymplit in
Ane felloun bustuous and grete youn skyn,
Terribil and rouch with lockerand tatty haris,
The quhite tuskis, the hede, and clouys thare is."
Doug.: *Virgil*, 232, 3.

2. (Pl.) *Carp.*: An instrument of wood which closes like a vise. It is used by carpenters for holding their saws firm while they sharpen them. Perhaps this may be from some other clove.

clove-hitch, s.

Naut.: Two half-hitches. The first half-hitch gives the rope a turn round an object, passes the end of the rope round its standing part, and then through the bight. A repetition of the process with the slipping of the end of the rope to its standing part makes the clove-hitch.

clove-hook, s.

Naut.: An iron two-part hook, the jaws overlapping, used in bending chain-sheets to the clews of sails, &c.

clōve (3) (Eng.), clow, clove (Scotch), s. & a. [Sp. *clavo*=a nail, a clove, from Lat. *clavus*; Fr. *clou*=a nail. So called from the resemblance of a clove to a nail.]

A. As substantive:

1. Of implements: A long spike or nail.

2. Of plants:

(1) The dried aromatic flower-buds of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. [CLOVE-TREE.]

(2) The clove gillyflower. (Scotch.)

¶ *Oil of Cloves*: An essential oil obtained by distilling with water the buds of the clove, *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. It is a mixture of eugenol, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, and a hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$ isomeric with oil of turpentine. [CARYOPHYLLUM.] It is a common remedy for toothache.

B. As adj.: Consisting of, resembling, or in any way pertaining to the clove or cloves.

clove-bark, s. The bark of *Cinnamomum Cullavan*.

clove cassia, s. The bark of *Dicypellium Caryophyllatum*. (Lindley.)

clove-gillyflower, *clow-gelofer, clove July flower, s. [The name clove is given it on account of its aromatic smell.]

Bot.: Any of the varieties of *Dianthus Caryophyllus* which have an aromatic smell, double flowers, and uniform coloring. It is called also the clove-pink (q. v.).

clove-nutmeg, s. The fruit of *Agathophyllum aromaticum*. It is from Madagascar. (Lindley.)

clove-pink, s. The same as CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER (q. v.).

clove-tongue, s. *Helleborus niger*. Skinner thinks the word properly cloven-tongue.

clove-tree, s.

Bot.: A tree, *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, belonging to the order Myrtaceæ. It is an evergreen, fifteen to thirty feet high, with elliptic leaves and purplish corymbose flowers. It furnishes the cloves of commerce. [CLOVE, 3.] It grows in the Molluccas, in Amboyna, and in the Antilles.

clōve (4), s. [A. S. *clufe*=a spike of corn, a clove of garlic.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One of the laminæ of a head of garlic.

II. Hort.: The name given by gardeners to new bulbs developing in the axils of the scales of older ones, at the expense of which they grow, with the effect of ultimately destroying them.

clōv'-en (1), pa. par. [CLEAVE (1), v.]

"In no other form, humanly speaking, would they have struck so deep into the mind and heart of man, or cloven to it with such inseparable tenacity."—*Milman: Hist of Jews*, 3d ed., pref., p. xiii.

†clōv'-en (2), pa. par. or a. [CLEAVE (2), v.]

cloven-footed, a.

1. Of mammals: Having the hoof divided in the center. This structure exists in the Ruminantia.

"Whatsoever parteth the hoof, and is clovenfooted, and cheweth the cud, among the beasts, that shall ye eat."—*Lev. xi. 3.*

*2. Of birds: Having the feet without webs.

"Great variety of water-fowl, both whole and cloven-footed, frequent the waters."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

3. Of Satan: Having, according to popular assumption, the feet cloven like those of a ruminant.

"The cloven-footed fiend is banish'd from us."—*Dryden*.

cloven-hoof, s. Such a divided hoof as is possessed by the ruminant animals. It being of old assumed that Satan has a cloven hoof, the expression "to show the cloven hoof" means to permit diabolical intentions to become visible.

cloven-hoofed, a. The same as CLOVEN-FOOTED, in the senses 1 & 3.

"There are the bilsulous or cloven-hoofed; as camels and beavers."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

clō'-vēr, *claver, *clovere, s. [A. S. *clæfer*, *clæfre*; Dut. *klaver*; Sw. *klöfver*; Dan. *kløver*; O. H. Ger. *chléo*; Ger. *klée*. Probably from A. S. *cleofan*=to cleave, from the shape of the leaf.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A trefoil, especially if used for fodder. [TRIFOLIUM.]

2. The name given to various plants more or less resembling the common trefoils.

II. Technically:

1. Agric.: Of the several kinds grown, the common red clover (*Trifolium pratense*) is a biennial, and may be sown with barley, oats, or other grain sufficiently advanced in growth not to be suffocated by it. In the second year it gives a full crop.

The white, called also Dutch clover, is a perennial, and is sown with various grasses when it is intended as permanent pasture for sheep. French clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*) is ripened early; it is only an annual. Rye-grass in small quantity is often sown along with clover. A crop of clover, if mown and carried away as hay, so impoverishes the land that it should not be repeated for some years, but if it is eaten off the land by sheep fed on oil-cake it is generally grown every four years. [ROTATION OF CROPS.]

2. Chem.: The addition of lime and gypsum to the soil greatly promotes the growth of clover. The ash of clover contains 24.9 potash, 3.0 soda, 12.2 magnesia, 34.9 lime, 7.35 phosphoric acid, 3.7 sulphuric acid, 1.3 silica, 1.5 peroxide of iron, 11.1 chloride of sodium. The dried plants yield 10.53 per cent. of ash. Clovers contain about 80 per cent. of water.

III. In special phrases:

1. To live in clover: To live luxuriously.

"Well, Laureat, was the night in clover spent?"
Ozell.

2. To go from clover to rye-grass: To exchange better for worse (applied to second marriages).

¶ *Alsike Clover*. [Sw. *Alsike klöver*, from *Alsike*, about ten miles south of Upsala, in Sweden, where it grows.] The commercial name of *Trifolium hybridum*.

Bird's-foot Clover: *Lotus corniculatus*. [BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL.]

Bokhara Clover: *Melilotus vulgaris*. It was much recommended a few years ago as a forage plant.

Broad Clover:

Agric.: *Trifolium pratense*.

Crimson Clover:

Agric.: *Trifolium incarnatum*.

Dutch Clover:

Agric.: *Trifolium repens*, when cultivated.

Perennial Clover: *Trifolium medium*. It is called also Cow-grass.

Purple Clover: The same as Red clover (q. v.).

Red Clover: *Trifolium pratense*.

White Clover: *Trifolium repens*.

Yellow Clover: (1) *Medicago lupulina*, (2) *Trifolium procumbens*, and (3) *Trifolium minus*.

¶ For Cow-clover, and a multitude of similar compounds, see the word prefixed to clover.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Clover-blossoms*, *clover-field*, *clover-flower*, *clover-hay*.

clover-grass, s.

Agric.: *Trifolium pratense*.

clover-hill, s. A hill covered with clover.

"And thick with white bells the clover-hill swell
High over the full-toned sea . . ."
Tennyson: *The Sea-fairies*.

clover-huller, s.

Agric. Mach.: A machine for liberating clover-seed from the hulls.

clover-seed, s. & a.

A. As subst.: The seed of clover.

B. As adj.: (See the subjoined compound.)

Clover-seed harvester:

Agric.: A machine, called a header, for harvesting clover-seed. It has a row of fingers between which the stalks of the clover pass, while the heads remaining above are torn off and scooped into the box of the machine.

clover-sick, a. An epithet applied to land in poor condition from over-cropping with clover.

clover-thrasher, s.

Agric. Mach.: A machine in which clover, hay, or the after-math which is cut for the seed alone, is thrashed, and the seed hulled and cleaned.

clover-weevil, s.

Entom.: A kind of weevil feeding on the seeds of clover, &c.

clō'-vĕred, a. [Eng. *clover*; -ed.] Covered with or full of clover.

"Flocks thick nibbling thro' the clover'd vale."

Thomson: *Season*; *Summer*.

clōves, s. pl. [CLOVE (3).]

1. In the same sense as the singular.

2. A kind of liqueur strongly flavored with cloves.

clōve'-wōrt, s. [Eng. *clove* (3), and suff. *wort* (q. v.).]

1. Sing.: Two plants, viz., (1) *Geum urbanum*, (2) *Ranunculus acris*.

2. Pl.: One of the English names given by Lindley to the family Caryophyllaceæ, of which the Clove-gilly flower is by some reckoned the type. The other name is SILENADS (q. v.).

clōv'-ō-rūb'-rĭn, s. [From Eng., &c., *clove*, and Lat. *ruber*, adj. (genit. *rubri*)=red.]

Chem.: A resinous body produced by the action of sulphuric acid on oil of cloves.

*clowg, s. [Eng. *clog*.] A small bar of wood, fixed to the door-post, in the middle, by a screw-nail, round which it moves, so that either end of it may be turned round over the edge of the door to keep it close; a door button.

clōwn, s. [Icel. *klunni*=a clumsy, boorish fellow; North Friesic *klönne*=a clown; Sw. dialect *klunn*=a log; *kluns*=(1) a hard knob, (2) a clumsy fellow; Dan. *klunt*=a log, a blockhead. Probably connected with *clump* (q. v.). (Skeat.)]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A rustic, a countryman (without any idea of contempt or depreciation).

"The Somersetshire clowns, with their scythes and the butt-ends of their muskets, faced the royal horse like old soldiers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. A clumsy, awkward lout.

"The clowns, a boist'rous, rude, ungovern'd crew,
With furious haste to the loud summons flew."
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Æneid* vii. 724.

II. Fig.: A coarse, rough, ill-bred person.

"A country squire, represented with no other vice but that of being a clown, and having the provincial accent."—*Swift*.

B. Technically:

1. *Theat.*: A buffoon or fool in a play; a mimic, a jester. The clown in our pantomimes, circuses and "Humpty-Dumpty shows," is the direct successor of the licensed jester or mimic of the middle ages.

2. *Bot.*: Butterwort (q. v.), a herb. (Scotch.)

clown's all-heal, s. [The name was bestowed upon the plant by Gerard, on account of "a clownish answer" which he received from "a very poore man," who had cut his leg to the bone, and healed it with this plant. Gerard offered "to heale the same for charitie, which he refused, saying that I could not heale it so well as himselfe."—*Gerard: Herball*, 852; *Britten & Holland*.] A menthaceous plant, *Stachys palustris*. It is sometimes called also Woundwort.

clown's lungwort, s. (1) *Verbascum Thapsus*, (2) *Lathræa squamaria*.

clown's mustard, s. *Iberis amara*.

clown's treacle, s. Garlic (*Allium sativum*).

*clōwn, v. i. [CLOWN, s.] To act the part of a clown, or buffoon.

"Beshrew me, he clowns it properly indeed."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humor*.

*clōwn'-age (age as *ig*), s. [Eng. *clown*; -age.] The behavior or actions of a clown.

"And he to serve me thus! ingratitude,
Beyond the coarseness yet of any clownage
Shewn to a lady!"

B. Jonson: *Tale of a Tub*.

clōwn'-ēr-ŷ, s. [Eng. *clown*; -ery.]

1. The state or position of a clown; poverty.

"'Twere as good I were reduced to clownery."—*Ford: Perkin Warbeck*, I. ii.

2. The behavior of a clown; roughness, awkwardness, coarseness.

"That's a court indeed,
Not mix'd with clowneries us'd in common houses."
Chapman: *Bussy D'Ambois*.

*clōwn'-ī-fŷ, *clōwn'-ī-fie, v. t. [Eng. *clown*; Lat. *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] To make dull or clownish.

"I wish you would not so clownifie your wit."—*Preton: Courtier and Countryman*, p. 7. (Davies.)

†clōwn'-ish, a. [Eng. *clown*; -ish.]

I. Lit.: Pertaining to, or inhabited by, rustics; rural, rustic.

"I come not to eat with ye, and to surfeit
In these poor clownish pleasures."

Beaum. & Fletcher: *The Prophetess*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

II. Figuratively:

1. Coarse, awkward, rough.

"But with his clownish hands their tender wings
He brusheth oft." Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. i. 23.

2. Clumsy, ungainly, awkward in manners; uncouth; ill-bred, rough, uneducated.

"Those clownish squires who with difficulty managed to spell out Dyer's Letter over their ale."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

†*clown'-ish-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *clownish*; *-ly*.] In a clownish manner roughly, coarsely, awkwardly.

†*clown'-ish-ness*, *s.* [Eng. *clownish*; *-ness*.] The quality of being clownish; roughness, coarseness, ill-breeding.

**clown'-ist*, *s.* [Eng. *clown*; *-ist*.] An actor of clowns' parts.

"... humorists, clownists, satirists."—Middleton: *Mayor of Quinborough*, v. 1.

clōy, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *clouer*=to cloy, to choke up; a by-form of *clouer*=to nail up, to fasten; O. Fr. *clou*=a nail; Lat. *clavus*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

*1. To stop a vent or hole by nailing up, or by inserting a nail or plug; to spike a gun.

"If the dependants thought the castle was to be abandoned they should poison the water, and cloy the great ordnance, that it might not afterward stand the Turks in stead."—Knolles: 801. D. (*Latham*.)

*2. To pierce or wound with any sharp weapon.

"With his cruell tuske him deadly cloyd." Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. vi. 48.

3. To fill or choke up.

"The Duke's purpose was to have cloyed the harbor by sinking ships."—Speed.

4. To surfeit, to fill to loathing, to glut.

"Or cloy the hungry edge of appetite,
By bare imagination of a feast?" Shakespeare: *King Richard II.*, i. 3.

II. Fig.: To surfeit the mind or desire.

"He sometimes cloys his readers instead of satisfying them."—Dryden.

*B. Farriery: To prick a horse in shoeing. [ACLOY.]

¶ For the difference between *cloy* and to *satisfy*, see SATISFY.

clōyed, *pa. par. or a.* [CLOY, *v.*]

**clōy'-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *cloy*; *-er*.] A sharper; one who intruded on the profits of younger sharpeners by claiming a share.

"Then there's a cloyer or snap that dogs any new brother in that trade and snaps—will have half in any booty."—Roaring Girl, vi. 113. (*Nares*.)

clōy'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLOY, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. The act of surfeiting or filling to loathing.

*2. The act of pricking a horse in shoeing.

"He never shod horse but he cloyed him."—Bacon.

*II. Fig.: Cheating, sharpening.

"By padding, cloying, milling, filching, nabbing, &c."—Poor Robin, 1739.

clōy'-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *cloy*; *-less*.] Incapable of cloying the appetite.

"Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite." Shakespeare: *Ant. and Cleopatra*, ii. 1.

**clōy'-mënt*, *s.* [Eng. *cloy*; *-ment*.] The act of surfeiting or glutting; the state of being surfeited; satiety.

"That suffers surfeit, cloyment, and revolt." Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 4.

**clōyne*, *v.* [Etym. unknown.] To rob, to pilfer.

**clōyn'-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *clōyn(e)*; *-er*.] A thief, a cheat, a sharper.

**clōyn'-ing*, *s.* [CLOYNE, *v.*] Cheating.

"Such texts as agree not with the cloynings of your conjurors."—Bale: *Select Works*, p. 170. (*Davies*.)

**cloy'-some*, *a.* [Eng. *cloy*; suff. *-some* (q. v.).] Cloying, surfeiting.

clūb, **clobb*, **clobbe*, **clubbe*, *s.* [Icel. *klubba*, *klumba*; Sw. *klubba*; Dan. *klub*=a club; *klump*=a clump, a lump.]

I. Literally:

1. A heavy staff or stick, now generally of wood, thicker at one end than the other, and fitted to be carried in the hand and used as a weapon of defense if need be.

"But make you ready your stiff bats and clubs,
Rome and her rats are at the point of battle." Shakespeare.

2. One of the four suits at cards, representing a trefoil or clover-leaf.

¶ The name is a translation of the Span. *bastos*=cudgels or clubs, which is the Spanish name for the suit. The figure by which the clubs are denoted on a card is a trefoil: the Fr. name being *trèfle*=(1) trefoil, (2) a club (at cards). Cf. Dan. *kløver*=(1) clover, (2) a club (at cards); Dut. *klaver*=(1) clover, (2) a club (at cards). (*Skeat*.)

3. A round, solid mass; a knot, used of a fashion of dressing the hair.

4. An association or number of persons combined for the promotion of some common object, whether political, social or otherwise. The use of the word in this sense probably comes from the preceding one, as meaning a knot or gathering of men. Another definition, interesting at all events, is suggested by Carlyle in the extract given below.

¶ The earliest London club of any celebrity was established about the beginning of the 17th century, at the Mermaid Tavern, Friday street. Among its members were Shakespeare, Sir Walter Raleigh, Beaumont, Fletcher, and Selden. Ben Jonson figured at another club, which met at the Devil Tavern, near Temple Bar. Of other clubs, the literary one, established in the year 1764, had among its members Johnson, Boswell, Burke and Goldsmith.

Toward the close of the 18th century, the French political clubs gained world-wide notoriety from the active part which they took in the first French revolution. The most celebrated was the Jacobin Club, founded at Versailles in 1789, and called originally the Breton Club. This and other political French clubs were abolished on September 4, 1797. They were revived in 1848, but were suppressed again in 1849 and 1850.

"Bodies of Men uniting themselves by a Sacred Vow, 'Gelübde';—which word and thing have passed over to us in a singularly dwindled condition: 'Club' we now call it; and the vow, if sacred, does not aim very high."—Carlyle: *Fred. Great*, bk. ii., ch. 6.

5. An association or society of a number of persons for the purpose of providing such of its members as may require it with a temporary residence or resort in a house maintained and reserved for the sole use of such members.

6. The house in which such an association or society of persons meet. [CLUB-HOUSE.]

¶7. The scot, subscription, or share of expense paid or payable by each member of such an association or society.

"A fuddling couple sold ale; their humor was to drink drunk, upon their own liquor; they laid down their club, and this they called forcing a trade."—*L'Estrange*.

8. An association or society of baseball players.

*II. Figuratively:

1. A combination, a union.

"He's bound to vouch them for his own,
Tho' got b' implicit generation,
And general club of all the nation." Hudibras.

2. A clown, a rustic.

"Homely and playn Clubbes of the countree."—Udall: *Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 289.

¶ *Shepherd's Club*:

Bot.: *Verbascum Thapsus*.

club-compasses, *s. pl.* A pair of compasses with a bullet or cone, or one leg to set in a hole.

club-fist, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A large, heavy fist.

*2. *Fig.*: A coarse, rough, brutal fellow.

club-fisted, *a.*

1. *Lit.*: Having a large, heavy fist.

2. *Fig.*: Rough, awkward.

club-foot, *s.*

1. A short, deformed foot; some form of *Talipes*.

¶ In 1831 Dr. Stromeyer cured a gentleman of this defect by dividing the tendons of the contracted muscles with a very thin knife.

"There are three principal forms of distortion to which the foot is congenitally subject: 1. When the foot is turned inwards. . . . 2. When it is turned outwards. . . . 3. When the patient can only put the toes on the ground. Almost all the varieties of club-foot may be referred to one of these species."—A. T. S. Dodd: *Abnormal Conditions of the Foot*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*.

2. A person so deformed.

club-footed, *a.* Having a club-foot.

club-grass, *s.*

1. A general name for the genus *Scirpus*.

2. A genus of grasses, *Corynephorus*, closely akin to, if indeed it be distinct from, *Aira*.

club-haul, *v. t.*

Naut.: To tack a ship by letting go the lee-anchor as soon as the wind is out of the sails, which brings her head to wind, and as soon as she pays off,

the cable is cut and the sails trimmed: this is never had recourse to but in perilous situations, and when it is expected that the ship would otherwise miss stays.

club-headed, *a.* Having a thick club-shaped head.

"Small clubheaded antennæ."—Derham.

club-house, *s.* The house provided by a club for the accommodation of its members, in which they can meet, dine, and lodge temporarily.

club-law, *s.*

1. The rule of force, the law of arms; government by force.

2. The rules and regulations by which a club is regulated.

3. A term in use in certain card-games.

club-man, *clubman*, *s.*

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who wields a club.

"Alcides, surnam'd Hercules,
The only clubman of his time." Trag. of Soliman and Perseda,

2. A member of a club.

II. Eng. Polit. Hist. (pl. *clubmen*): Various associations of persons in the South and West of England who professed to restrain the excesses of the royal and parliamentary forces during the civil war of 1642-1649. Though nominally neutral they inclined to the king.

club-moss, *clubmoss*, *s.* [So called because it is mossy-looking. It is not, however, a genuine moss.]

1. *Sing.*: The ordinary English name for genus *Lycopodium* (q. v.), and especially for *Lycopodium clavatum*. *Lycopodium* is sometimes called also Snake-moss.

2. *Pl. (club-mosses)*: The name given by Lindley to the order *Lycopodiaceæ* (q. v.).

club-room,

s. A room or apartment in which a club or society meets.

"These ladies resolved to give the pictures of their deceased husbands to the clubroom."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 561.

club-rush, *s.*

1. *Typha latifolia*.

2. The ordinary English name for the genus *Scirpus* (q. v.), and specially for *Scirpus lacustris*.

club-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Gradually thickening upward from a very taper base; clavate, claviform.

Clubshaped (clavatus or claviformis), thickening gradually upward from a very taper base, as the appendages of the flower of *Schwenkia*, or the style of *Campanula* and *Michauxia*.—Lindley: *Introduction to Botany*, bk. iii., Terms.

club-weed, *clubbe-weed*, *s.* *Centaurea nigra*.

clūb, *v. t. & i.* [CLUB, *s.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Transitive:

¶1. To beat with a club or staff.

"The rumor soon got abroad that the Bishop had been clubbed to death in his own shrubbery."—London Daily Telegraph.

¶2. To gather together into a clump.

"Plants like the thistle, with inconspicuous flowerets, club them up together into a splendid cone of color in order to allure the passing insect."—London Daily Telegraph.

3. To make into or use as a club; as, to club a musket=to seize it by the muzzle so as to make use of it for offense as a club.

*4. To contribute or put together for a common object; to combine.

"Was there a Chief but melted at the Sight?"

A common Soldier, but who clubb'd his Mite?" Pope: *Miscellanies*; *A Prologue*, 5-8.

II. Intransitive:

1. To join or combine with others for the promotion of some common object; to form a club or association.

"Clubbing together in committees and councils."—De Poe: *Mem. of Cavalier*.



Club-moss.

1. Spores. 2. Bract with Capsules.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel. del.

2. To contribute or pay an equal or proportionate share of a common charge, reckoning, or expense.

"The owl, the raven, and the bat,
Clubb'd for a feather to his hat." *Swift*.

*3. To be joined or combined generally for any common end.

"Let sugar, wine, and cream together club,
To make that gentle viand, syllabub." *King*.

B. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: To drift down a current with the anchor out.

2. *Milit.*: To cause a number of men to fall into confusion by giving a wrong order, either from carelessness or inexperience.

"To bring a line of half a hundred through a thorn jungle without clubbing them hopelessly."—*Trevelyan: The Competition Wallah*, lett. c.

†clūb-bā-bīl'-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *clubbable*; -ity.] The quality of being clubbable.

At that stage of *clubbability* the Parisian has not, it may be presumed, yet arrived."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

clūb'-bā-ble, a. [Eng. *club*; -able.] Having such qualities as are calculated to fit any person to become a member of a club.

"To be a *clubbable* man is not, as we were saying the other day, necessarily to be possessed of all the social virtues."—*London Daily News*.

clūbbed, *clobbered, *clubbyd, *pa. par. or a.* [CLUB, v.]

I. Literally:

*1. Made or formed of the shape of a club; club-like, used as a club.

"When I bete my knaves,
She bringeth me the grete clobbered staves." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 13,904.

†2. Handled or used as a club.

"With *clubbed* musquet and push of pike."—*De Foe: Mem. of Cavalier*, p. 129.

3. Clenched, as the fist.

*II. *Fig.*: Rough, coarse, wild.

"*Clubbyd* or boistows. *Rudis*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

clūb'-bēr, s. [Eng. *club*; -er.]

1. A frequenter of clubs; a member of a club, party, or association.

2. One of a number meeting or joining in a party; an associate.

clūb'-bing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLUB, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or practice of combining or forming clubs for some common object.

2. The act of contributing an equal or proportionate share toward a common charge, reckoning, or expense.

*3. A joining or putting together for any purpose.

"No such *clubbing* of brains could be reasonably suspected."—*Foland: Life of Harrington*, p. 16.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: A disease in plants of the Brassica tribe, in which the lower part of the stem becomes swollen and misshapen, owing to the attacks of larvæ.

2. *Naut.*: The state of drifting down a current with an anchor out.

*clūb'-bish, a. [Eng. *club*; -ish.]

1. *Lit.*: Club-like; shaped or formed like a club.

2. *Fig.*: Rough, boorish, clownish.

"The highest trees be soonest blown downe:
Ten kings do die before one *clubbish* clowne." *Mir. for Mag.*, p. 231.

*clūb'-bish-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *clubbish*; -ly.] Roughly, coarsely, churlishly.

clūb'-bist, s. [Eng. *club*; -ist.] A clubber.

"The difference between the *clubbists* and the old adherents to the monarchy of this country is hardly worth a scuffle."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*.

"The rising man of business and conventional *clubbist*."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 11, 1882.

clūb'-bock, s. [Eng. *club*, and dimin. suff. -ock.] The Spotted Blenny, a fish; *Blennius gunnellus*, Linn.

"Spotted blenny, or *clubbock*, *Gadus Gunnellus*."—*Glasgow, Statist. Acc.*, V. 537.

†clūb'-bŷ, a. [Eng. *club*; -y.] Frequenting clubs.

"Thus it is that, in the present generation, has been created a type peculiar thereunto—the club-man. He is all of the club, *clubby*. He is full of club-matters, club gossip. He dabbles in club intrigues, belongs to certain club cliques, and takes part in club quarrels."—*Sala: Twice Round the Clock*, p. 226.

*clūb'-stēr, s. [Eng. *club*; -ster.] A frequenter of clubs, a boon companion.

"He was no *clubster* listed among good fellows."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 145. (Davies.)

*clucche, v. & s. [CLUTCH.]

"To *clucche* or to claw."

Langland: P. Plowman, 11,743.

clūck, v. i. & t. [CLOCK.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To utter the cry of a hen to her chickens.

"Ducklings, though hatched by a hen, if she brings them to a river, in they go, though the hen *clucks* and calls to keep them out."—*Ray: Wisdom of God Manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

2. To utter a sharp clicking sound by the sudden withdrawal of the tip of the tongue from a portion of the mouth with which it is in contact, as is done when urging a horse forward.

B. *Trans.*: To call as a hen does her chickens.

"Thou hast never in thy life

Shew'd thy dear mother any courtesy;

When she, (poor hen!) fond of no second brood,

Has *cluck'd* thee to the wars, . . ." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 3.

clūck'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLUCK, v. CLOCK-ING.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of clocking or calling, as a hen her chickens.

clucking-hen, s. A clocking-hen.

*clūd, s. [CLOUD.]

"Throw al the *cluddis* and the skies broun."

Douglas: Virgil, 274, 2.

*clude, *cloud, s. [A. S. *clúd*=a rock, a hill.] A cliff, a rock, a precipice.

"Wes tha *clude* swidhe neh."—*Layamon*, i. 81.

*clud'-ŷ, *clud-igh, a. [Mid. Eng. *clud(e)*; -y.] Rocky, hilly.

"I *cludigh* lanndess munntess."—*Ormulum*, 2,734.

clūe, s. [CLEW.]

"The size of the cranium affords a good *clue* to determine the absolute size of the brain."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vi., p. 138.

"Speak, is't so?"

If it be not, you have wound a goodly *clue*."

Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 3.

clue-garnet, s. [CLEW-GARNET.]

clue-line, s. [CLEW-LINE.]

clūe, v. t. [CLEW, v.]

† In full *clue*: At full extent, fully spread.

"Spreading their disabled sails in the full *clue*."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffs*.

clūe'-lēss, a. [Eng. *clue*; -less.] Without a clue or guide.

*clūm, *clumme, *interj.* [An onomatopoeic word Cf. MUM.] Hist, silence, hush.

"Now, pater noster, *clum*, quod Nicholay,

And *clum* quod Jon, and *clum* quod Alisoun."

Chaucer: C. T., 3,638.

*clūm, *clūmb, *pret. of v.* [CLIMB.]

"High, high had Phoebus *clum* the lift,

And reach'd his northern tour."

A. Scott: Poems, p. 54.

*clum, v. t. [CLUMP.] To handle roughly.

clūm'-bēr, s. [From the Duke of Newcastle's estate at Clumber, England, where they were bred.] A kind of spaniel of a red and white color, and having a large broad head.

clūmp, s. [Dut. *klomp*=a lump, a clog; Dan. *klump*=a clump, a lump; Icel. *klumba*, *klubba*=a club; Ger. *klump*=a lump, a clod. A doublet of *club*. (Skeat.)]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

1. A shapeless mass of wood or other matter.

"Exactly like a small *clump* of beef."—*Mrs. Carter: Letters*, iii. 21.

2. A group or cluster of trees.

" . . . literally I could not see a single Scotch fir except the old planted *clumps*."—*Ibid.*, *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iii., p. 72.

II. *Fig.*: A lazy lout.

B. *Mining*: The compressed clay of coal strata.

clump-block, s.

Naut.: A block made thicker than an ordinary one.

clump-boot, s. A heavy boot for rough wear, as by navvies, sportsmen, &c.

clump-sole, s. A thick double sole.

clūmp (1), v. i. [CLAMP.] To tramp, to walk about heavily.

clūmp (2), v. t. [CLUMP, s.] To put a clump-sole, or double sole, on a shoe or boot; usually in *pa. par.* *clumped*.

clūmp'-ēr, v. t. [CLUMP, s.] To form or gather into lumps or clumps; to collect, to clod. (More.)

"Vapors which now themselves consort

In several parts, and closely do conspire

Clumper'd in balls of clouds."

More: Song of the Soul; Infin. of Worlds.

*clūmp'-ēr, s. [CLUMP, s.] A large lump or piece; clogs.

clūmps, s. [CLUMP, s.] A thick-headed fellow, a blockhead, a numskull. (Grose.)

*clūmp'-ŷ, a. & s. [Eng. *clump*; -y.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: In clumps.

" . . . among the *clumpy* bays."—*Leigh Hunt: Foliage*, p. 6. (Davies.)

2. *Fig.*: Heavy, lumpy, clumsy.

B. *As subst.*: An awkward numskull.

*clūms, *clūmse, a. [Icel. *klumsa*.] Clumsy, dull, stupid.

"How *clums* and cold the vulgar wight would be."

H. More: Cupid's Conflict, st. 61. (Davies.)

*clūmsed, *clūmsid, *clomsed, *pa. par. or a.* [CLUMSEN.] Benumbed, numbed.

*clūm'-ŷen, *clomsen, v. i. [Icel. *klumsa*, *klumsi*=to become rigid.] [CLUMSY.] To be benumbed.

"Whan thou *clomsest* for cold."

Langland: P. Plowman, 9,010.

clūm'-ŷi-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *clumsy*; -ly.] In a clumsy manner; awkwardly, roughly.

"He dared not deceive them grossly, *clumsily*, openly, impudently . . ."—*Lord Brougham: Historical Sketches; Mr. Wilkes*.

clūm'-ŷi-nēss, s. [Eng. *clumsy*; -ness.] The quality of being clumsy; awkwardness, roughness, ungainliness.

"My letters are generally charged as double at the post-office, from their inveterate *clumsiness* of foldure."—*Lamb: Letter to Barton*.

*clūms'-īng, *clome-syng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLUMSEN.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of benumbing; the state of being benumbed.

"To flytte and folde, to kepe hire from *clomesyng*."

E. Eng. Poems, p. 123.

clūm'-ŷŷ, a. [A corruption of Mid. Eng. *clumsed*=benumbed.] [CLUMSEN, CLUMSED.]

I. *Lit.*: Stiff or benumbed with cold.

" . . . Returned into the camp so *clumsy* and frozen [et ita torpentes gelu] as scarcely they felt the joy of their victory."—*Holland: Livy*, p. 425.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. *Of persons*: Awkward, ungainly, unhandy; without dexterity or grace.

"Now all unwelcome at his gates

The *clumsy* swains alight."

Cowper: The Yearly Distress.

2. *Of things*:

(1) *Of material things*: Shapeless, awkward, ill-made.

"These spirits, indeed, seemed *clumsy* creations, compared with those with which my own researches had made me familiar."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3d ed.), xiv, 430.

(2) *Of immaterial things, as language, style, &c.*: Ill-constructed, without art or finish, rough, rude.

"Their sovereign nostrum is a *clumsy* joke

On pangs enforced with God's severest stroke."

Cowper: Retirement, 313.

† Crabb thus distinguishes between *awkward* and *clumsy*: "These epithets denote what is contrary to rule and order in form or manner. *Awkward* respects outward deportment, *clumsy* the shape or make of the object; a person has an *awkward* gait, is *clumsy* in his whole person. *Awkwardness* is the consequence of bad education; *clumsiness* is mostly a natural defect. . . . They may be both employed figuratively in the same sense and sometimes in relation to the same objects; when speaking of *awkward* contrivances or *clumsy* contrivances, the latter expresses the idea more strongly than the former." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

*clūnch, v. t. [CLENCH, CLINCH.]

"His fist is *cluncht* with the habit of disputing."—*Earle: Microcosmographie*.

clūnch, s. & a. [From the verb *clench* or *clinch* (q. v.).]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: An awkward lout.

II. *Mining and Building*:

1. The lower and harder beds of chalk belonging to the upper cretaceous formation. They are occasionally used for building purposes in the inside of cathedrals or in other places where they are not exposed to rough usage.

2. A colloquial name used by colliers for a bed of fire-clay occurring under a coal seam.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. As adjective:

1. Consisting of or derived from clunch [A].
2. Stumpy, thickset.

"She is fat and clunch and heavy."—*Mad. D'Arblay's Diary*, iii. 397. (Davies.)

***clunch-fist, s.** A miserly, niggardly person.

clunch-lime, s. A kind of lime in repute for water-works.

clūng, pret. & pa. par. of v. [CLING.]

A. As pret.: (See the verb.)

B. As pa. par. & particip. adj.: Wasted away, shriveled, shrunk, emaciated.

***clūng, v. t. & i.** [CLING.]

A. Trans.: To join together, to unite, to stick together.

"... thronged together, as if they had been clunged . . ."—*Holland: Translation of Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 423.

B. Intransitive:

1. To cling, to adhere to.

2. To wither away, to dry up, to shrink away.

"Thai war sa clungun dri and tome."—*Cursor Mundi*, 4581.

clūng, *clungen, *clungun, *clungyn, *klung-en, pa. par. or a. [CLUNG, v.]

1. Gen.:

Shriveled, wasted away, shrunk.

"Pale and clungen was his chek,

His skin was klungen to the bane."

Metrical Homilies, p. 88.

2. Spec. (Of the stomach): Empty. (Used of one who has fasted long.)

***clūng-īng, pr. par. or a.** [CLUNG, v.] Clinging, adhering.

"Globes entire

Of cruddled smoke, and heavy clunging mists."

Dr. H. More: Song of the Soul; Infinity of Worlds.

Clā-nī-āc, a. & s. [Lat. *cluniacensis*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Cluny, a com-

mune and town of France, in the department of the Saône-et-Loire, 200 miles S.S.E. of Paris, and seat of the monastery described under B.

B. As subst.: A monk belonging to the monastery founded at Cluny, or the order which subsequently developed from it. In 910, Guillaume (William) I., Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Auvergne, and Bern or Berno, Abbot of Gigniac, under his auspices, founded in Cluny, then a mere village, an abbey of Benedictine monks. In the 10th century, Odo, a French nobleman, being made Abbot of Cluny about 927, rendered the discipline of the monastery more strict. Many other monasteries followed the example, and the Cluniacians became celebrated through Europe, and soon acquired great wealth and power. In the 11th century they founded a community or congregation, separate from that of the ordinary Benedictines. In the 12th century they were corrupted by the wealth they had acquired, and their discipline became greatly relaxed.

About 1077 or 1078, William, Earl of Warren, son-in-law of the Conqueror, brought Cluniac monks into England, and erected for them a house at Lewes, in Sussex. In 1525, Cardinal Wolsey dissolved four houses of Cluniacs. The monastery at Cluny itself was three times plundered by the Huguenots, and during the French revolution of 1793 it was almost entirely destroyed.

Clā-nī-a-čēn'-sī-āns, s. pl. [Lat. *cluniacenses*, pl.] [CLUNIAC.] The same as Cluniacs. [CLUNIAC, s.]

clūnk, s. [From the sound.] A noise such as is made when a cork is extracted from a bottle.

clūnk, v. i. [From *clunk*, s. (q. v.).] To emit a hollow and interrupted sound, like that made by a cork suddenly extracted from the neck of a bottle.

***clūnk-ēr, s.** [Perhaps the same as *clinker* (q. v.).]

1. A tumor, a bump.

"He has a clunker on his crown,
Like half an errack's egg—and yon
Undoubtedly is Duncan Drone."

Piper of Peebles, p. 18.

2. Pl. (*Clunkers*): Dirt hardened in clods so as to make a pavement unequal.

***clūnt-ēr, v. i.** [? CLUNCH.] To clod or coagulate; to become lumpy.

clū-pē-a, s. [Lat. = a small river fish supposed by some to be the lamprey (*Petromyzon fluviatilis*).] *Ichthy.*: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Clupeidae (q. v.). The maxillaries are arched in front, and divided into three pieces; the intermaxillaries narrow and short; the upper jaw entire; the teeth minute or wanting; the body compressed and covered with large scales. Yarrell enumerated five species, viz., *Clupea pilchardus* (the Pilchard, or Gipse Herring); *C. harengus* (the Herring); *C. Leachii* (Leach's Herring); and *C. alba* (the White-bait), but there is reason to believe that the last so-called species is only the young of the herring.

clū-pē'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *clupea* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

1. *Ichthy.*: The herring tribe, a family of fishes belonging to Cuvier's order Malacopterygii Abdominales. Now they are placed under the order Teleostei, and the sub-order Malacopteri. The dorsal fin is single; there is no adipose fin; the upper jaw is composed of the intermaxillary bones in the middle and the maxillaries at the sides, and the body is covered with scales. The following genera are represented in the North Atlantic—*Clupea*, *Alosa*, and *Engraulis* (q. v.).

2. *Palæont.*: The family appears to have had representatives as early as the chalk. [CLUPEOID.]

clū-pē-ōid, s. [Lat. *clupea* (q. v.), and Gr. *eidos* = . . . form, appearance.]

Palæont.: Any fossil fish bearing a close resemblance in character to a modern Clupea.

"The Clupeoids seem also to be represented by allied forms at this comparatively early period."—*Nicholson: Palæont.* (ed. 1879), ii. 125.

***cluse, v. t.** [CLOSE.]

"Heo clused in ther withinnen alle heore wintunnen." *Layamon*, iii. 233.

***cluse, s.** [CLOUSE, CLOW.] A sluice, a weir.

"As me dedh water et ter mulne cluse."—*Ancren Riwe*, p. 72.

clū-sī-a, s. [Named after Carolus Clusius (Charles de la Cluse), who was born at Antwerp on February 13, 1526, became one of the greatest botanists of the sixteenth century, and died, professor of botany at Leyden, on April 4, 1609.]

Bot.: Balsam-tree, a genus of plants, the typical one of the order Clusiaceæ (Guttifers), and the tribe Clusiæ. The flowers are usually polygamous, calyx consisting of four imbricate permanent sepals, colored, the outer pair smallest, often bracteate at the base. Petals 4-6, deciduous; stamens in the male flowers many and free, in the female ones few, sterile, and connected, all glutinous; stigmas 5-12, radiately peltate, glutinous; ovary surrounded by a staminiferous ring; capsule fleshy, 5-12 celled. The species are trees or shrubs, often parasitic. *Clusia rosea* is a beautiful tree growing on rocks; its fruit divides into eight portions, with scarlet seeds like those of the pomegranate. *C. alba* is an elegant tree of great thickness of trunk, yet, strange to say, parasitic upon other trees.

"Parasites advance their pride
Against the power that bred them."

C. flava resembles the former one. These plants found their way from the gardens of this country to the greenhouses of England. Endlicher thinks that Hog-gum is produced by *C. flava*. A resin "wept" by the disk and stamens of *C. insignis* is rubbed down with the butter of the chocolate-nut and used by Brazilian women to alleviate the pain of sore breasts.

clū-sī-ā'-čē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *clusia*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: An order of plants, the type of the alliance Guttiferales, that term implying that they secrete "gutta," i. e., drops of resin. Lindley calls the Clusiaceæ themselves Guttifers. They have coriaceous leaves, which are simple, opposite, and without stipules, the midrib being generally prominent, and parallel veins at times running conspicuously to the margin. The flowers are symmetrical, with equilateral petals, adnate, beakless anthers, solitary, or few seeds and sessile radiating stigmas. The order consists of trees often parasitical. They are found in the tropics, their metropolis being South America; a few are from Madagascar or from the Continent of Africa. Many secrete an acrid purgative yellow gum-resin. The gamboge of commerce is furnished by *Garcinia*, which is a Guttifer. The order contains four tribes: Clusiæ, Moronobæ, *Garciniæ*, and *Calophylleæ*. Lindley enumerated thirty genera, and estimated the known species at 150.

clū-sī-ād, a. & s. [Mod. Lat. *clusia* (q. v.), and suff. -ad.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the genus *Clusia* or the order Clusiaceæ.

B. As subst.: A plant belonging to one or another of these.

clū-sī-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *clusia*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: The typical tribe of the order Clusiaceæ (q. v.).

***clus-somed, *clus-sumed, a.** [CLUMSED.] Benumbed.

clūs-tēr, *clos-ter, *clus-tre, *clus-tyr, s. [A. S. *clyster*, *cluster*; Icel. *klastr* = a tangle, a bunch; Dan. & Sw. *klase* = a cluster.]

1. Lit.: A number of things of the same kind growing together, a bunch.

"Clustyr of grapyys (closter P.) *Botrus*, *racemus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"A Cluster of nuttis: *complustrum*."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

"And they gave him a piece of a cake of figs, and two clusters of raisins . . ."—1 Sam. xxx. 12.

II. Figuratively:

1. A number of similar things situated or lying in close proximity.

"This cluster of rocks is situated in 0°58 north latitude and 29°15 west longitude."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. i., p. 8.

*2. A number of persons collected together; a crowd, a mob.

"How! Was it we? We loved him; but, like beasts,
And cowardly nobles, gave way to your clusters,
Who did hoot him out o' the city."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 6.

¶ *Clusters of Stars:*

Astron.: Examples, the Pleiades, the Hyades, the Crab-cluster, the Dumb-bell Cluster, &c. (*Ros-siter*.)

***cluster-grape, s.** (For definition see example.)

"The small black grape is by some called the currant, or cluster-grape, which I reckon the forwardest of the black sort."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

clūs-tēr, v. i. & t. [CLUSTER, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. Lit.:

To grow in clusters or bunches.

"Great father Bacchus, to my song repair,
For clustering grapes are thy peculiar care."

Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 5.

2. Fig.: To gather together in clusters or companies, to congregate.

"As from some rocky cleft the shepherd sees,
Clustering in heaps on heaps, the driving bees."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. ii., l. 111-12.

B. Trans.: To gather or collect together into close proximity.

"These most resembling cluster'd stars,
Those the long milky way."

Cowper: On the Queen's Visit to London, March 17, 1789.

***cluster-fist, s.** A niggard, a miserly fellow.

clūs-tēred, pa. par. or a. [CLUSTER, v.]

1. Ord. Lang.:

(See the verb.)

"Mony clustered clowde clef alle in clowtez."

E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 267.

2. Bot.: Collected in parcels each of which has a roundish figure, as the flowers of *Cuscuta*, *Adoxa*, *Trientalis*, &c. (*Lindley*.) Called also coacervate, conglomerate, or aggregate.

clustered arch, s.

Arch.: Several arched ribs springing from one buttress. It exists in the Gothic order of architecture.

clustered column, s.

Arch.: A pier which consists of several columns or shafts clustered together.

clūs-tēr-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [CLUSTER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of forming into or of growing in clusters.

clūs-tēr-īng-ly, adv. [Eng. *clustering*; -ly.] In clusters; in the shape of clusters.

***clūs-tēr-oūs, *clūs-tēr-ūs, a.** [Eng. *cluster*; -ous.] Clustering, thronging.

"... thee clusterus heerd flock."—*Stanyhurst: Virgil's Æneid*, i. 190.

†clūs-tēr-ŷ, *clūs-tēr-ŷe, a. [Eng. *cluster*; -y.] Full of or growing in clusters; resembling clusters.

"Grappu. Grapie, clusterie, full of clusters of grapes."—*Cotgrave*

clūtch, *clucche, *cluchche, *cluche, *clouche, *cloche, *cleche, *cliche (pa. ten. *claht, *clauchte, *clachte, clutched; pa. par. *claucht, *claht, clutched), v. t. & i. [A. S. *gelæccan* = to catch, to seize (pa. ten. *gelæhte*; pa. par. *gelæht*).]

A. Transitive:

1. To seize, to grip, to hold tightly, to grasp, to hold in the hand.

"His cnes cachchez to close and cluchches his hommes." *E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness*, 1,541.

"Is this a dagger I see before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me clutch thee."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 1.

- *2. To clench.

"Not that I have the power to clutch my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm."

Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

B. Intrans. (with prep. at): To snatch or grasp.

clūtch, *clouche, *clowche, *cloke, s.

[CLUTCH, v.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

1. A snatch, a grip, a grasp.

"His cloak hangs on his shoulders much like a fiddler's; and he feares to touch the sides on't, or give it a wispe under his arme, for feare his dirty clutch should grease it."—*Characters*, about 1661, 12mo.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

2. The hands of a man; the paws or talons of an animal (generally in the plural).

"Fear not!—by Heaven, he shakes as much As partridge in the falcon's clutch!"

Scott: Rokeby, vi. 6.

¶ To fall into or be in the clutches of: To be in a person's power, or at his mercy.

II. Figuratively:

1. A grasp, an effort after, an attempt to gain.

"... an expiring clutch at popularity, on the part of a Minister, . . ."—Carlyle: Sartor Resartus, bk. i., ch. 3.

*2. A miser, a niggard.

B. *Mach.*: A coupling for shafting, used in transmitting motion. There are various kinds, as the cone-clutch, the disk-clutch, &c.

clūtched, *pa. par. & a.* [CLUTCH, *v.*]

*clūtch'-fist, *s.* [Eng. *clutch*, and *fist*.] A niggardly person; *lit.*, a clench-fist.

clūtch'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLUTCH, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of seizing violently in the clutches.

clū'-thāl-ite, *s.* [From Lat. *Clota*=the Clyde, near the valley of which the mineral was found, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: A variety of Analcime (q. v.), called by Dana analcite. It is a flesh-red mineral occurring in fragile vitreous crystals, in amygdaloid, at the Kilpatrick Hills in Scotland.

clūt'-tēr, *s.* [O. Sw. *kluttra*=to quarrel; Wel. *cluder*=a heap, a pile.] [CLATTER, *v.*]

1. A confused noise; bustle or confusion; clatter.

"Notwithstanding all the clutter these men have made to introduce this unbelief of witches."—*Relation of the Trial of Ann Foster* (1674), p. 6.

2. A cluster, a bunch, a lump, a litter.

"He saw what a clutter there was with huge, overgrown pots, pans, and spits."—*L'Esrange*.

†clūt'-tēr, *v. t. & i.* [CLUTTER, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

*1. To heap or crowd together; to heap together in confusion.

"If I have not spoken of your Majesty encomiastically, your Majesty will be pleased to ascribe it to the law of a history, which *clutters* not praises together upon the first mention of a name, but rather disperses them, and weaves them, throughout the whole narration."—*L. Bacon to K. J. I. Str. T. Matthews' Lett.* (1660), p. 32.

*2. To clot or coagulate.

†B. *Intrans.*: To make a confused noise or bustle.

"It clutter'd here, it chucked there."

Tennyson: The Goose.

clūt'-tēred, *pa. par. or a.* [CLUTTER, *v.*]

clūt'-tēr-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [CLUTTER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of causing a bustle or confusion; disorder.

2. The act of clotting or coagulating.

*clūt'-tēr-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *clutter*; *-ment*.] Noise, turmoil.

"Far from the rustling clutterments of the tumultuous and confused world."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xiii. (Davies.)

cluy'-tī-a, *s.* [Named by Boerhaave after Augier or Outgers Cluyt, a Dutchman, who was professor of botany at Leyden, and who published a botanical work in A. D. 1634.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Phyllanthæ. The species, which are of little interest, are chiefly from the Cape of Good Hope and other parts of Africa. The capsules of *Cluytia collina*, a native of the East Indies, are poisonous.

*cly, *v. t.* [Etym. unknown. Perhaps connected with *clée*=claw (q. v.).] To take, to steal. (*Slang.*)

"Let's cly off our peck."—*Brome: Jovial Crew*, ii.

*clyde, *s.* [A. S. *clitha*.] A plaster (?).

"Ther mony clyuy as clyde hit cleght togeder."

E. Eng. *Allit. Poems; Cleaness*, 1,692.

clȳ'-mēn-ē, *s.* [Lat. *Clymene*; Gr. *Klymenē*, from *Klymenos*=pertaining to the god of the nether world, *Klymenos*=famous or infamous.]

1. *Class. Mythol.*: Various mythic personages: one was the mother of Atlas, Phaethon, &c.; another was a Nereid.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the 104th found. It was discovered by Watson on September 13, 1868.

clȳ-mē-nī-a, *s.* [Clymene, a nymph in mythol., and Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-ia*.]

Palæont.: A genus of Mollusks, family Nautilidæ. The shell is discoidal, the septa simple or slightly

lobed, the siphuncle internal. Forty-five species have been found, ranging from the Silurian to the Mountain Limestone. (Woodward, ed. Tate.)

clymenia limestone.

**Geol.*: An obsolete name for Upper Devonian Limestone. The species of the genus most commonly found in it is *Clymenia linearis*. (Murchison.)

clymenia rock.

**Geol.*: The same as CLYMENIA LIMESTONE (q. v.).

"... the *Clymenia rock* of England (or the Kra-menzel-stein of the Rhine)."—Murchison: *Siluria*, ch. xiv.

clȳp'-ē-ās-tēr, *s.* [Lat. *clypeus*=a shield; Gr. *astēr*=a star.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Echinoderms, the typical one of the family Clypeastridæ (q. v.).

clȳp'-ē-ās-tri-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *clypeaster*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A family of Echinoderms, order Echinida. They have a discoid form, with the shell thick, covered with tubercles, whence arise hair-like spines. The anus opens at the lower surface a little behind the mouth.

2. *Palæont.*: The family are known from the Cretaceous period till now.

clȳp'-ē-ate, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *clypeatus*, from Class. Lat. *clypeus*, properly *clipeus*.] [CLYPEUS.]

Bot.: Shield-shaped, of the form of an ancient buckler, scutate.

clȳp'-ē-i-form, *a.* [Lat. *clypeus* (properly *clipeus*)=a shield, and *forma*=form.]

Entom. & Zoöl.: Shield-shaped. Used of the large prothorax in beetles, or the carapace of the King-crab.

"The genus *Receptaculites* includes a *clypeiform* species."—Dana: *Zoöphytes*, p. 700.

clȳp'-ē-ūs, †clī'-pē-ūs, *s.* [Lat.=a round brazen shield.]

1. O. *Law, Her., &c.*:

†(1) *Lit.*: A shield.

"In the account of the Roman military system which Livy introduces on the occasion of the Latin war, he states that the Romans originally used *clypei*, or round bucklers similar to those of the Greeks."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 21, vol. ii., p. 432.

* (2) *Fig.*: A person of a noble family.

2. *Entom.*: The part of the upper surface of an insect's head which joins the labrum. Kirby called it the nasus (nose).

"In the Scorpion-flies there is . . . a proboscis formed in front by the elongated *clypeus* and labrum."—*Huxley: Anat. Inv. Animals*, ch. vii., p. 425.

3. *Palæont.*: A genus of Echinoidea, family Echinobrissidæ, common in the Oolite. Example, *Clypeus sinuatus*.

¶ *Clypeus Sobieski* (the shield of Sobieski, the individual thus honored being John Sobieski III., King of Poland):

Astron.: The name given by Hevelius to a small constellation beside Aquila.

clyre, klyre (yr as īr), *s.* [Dut. *klier*=a gland, a kernel, scurf.] (*Scotch.*)

1. *Literally*:

(1) *Sing.*: A gland.

(2) *Pl.*: Diseased glands in cattle.

2. *Fig.*: In the subjoined phrase.

To leave no klyres in one's breast: To go to the bottom of any quarrel or grudge.

clȳred (yr as īr), *a.* [From Scotch *clȳre*, and Eng. suff. *-ed*.] Having tumors in the flesh.

clȳs'-mī-an, *a.* [CLYSMIC.] The same as CLYSMIC (q. v.).

clȳs'-mīc, *a.* [From Gr. *klyma*=a liquid used for washing out, a clyster.] Used in or suited for washing or cleansing.

clȳs'-tēr, *s. & a.* [Lat. *clyster*; Gr. *klystēr*.]

A. As substantive:

Med.: An enema, such as tepid water or gruel, introduced into the rectum to produce evacuation of its contents during obstinate constipation, or other injections designed to make the bowels retain their contents in diarrhoea, for supplying nourishment when the teeth are closed in tetanus, or for various other purposes. Too frequently employed clysters weaken the system in place of giving it aid.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to a clyster; used in administering a clyster.

clyster-pipe, clister-pipe, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A tube or pipe used for injections; the nozzle of an enema syringe.

*2. *Fig.*: A contemptuous name for an apothecary.

"A proud, starch'd, . . . sycophantizing, clister-pipe."—*Life of A. Wood*, May 3, 1661. (Davies.)

clyster-syringe, *s.* A syringe for administering medicines upward.

*clȳs'-tēr-ize, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *clystériser*; Lat. *clysterizo*, from Gr. *klystērizo*, *klystēr*, *klystērion*=a clyster.] To apply a clyster to.

clȳs'-tēr-wīse, *adv.* [Eng. *clyster*, and *wise*.]

In manner of or by way of a clyster.

"*Clysterwise* immitted into the intestines."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming*, p. 273.

clȳth'-rā, *s.* [From Gr. *kleithron*=a bolt or bar (?).]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera (Beetles), family Chrysomelidæ. The body is cylindrical; the antennæ are short, with some joints serrated; the head almost hidden by the thorax; the first pair of legs in the males often larger than the two pairs behind them. The larvæ drag about a coriaceous tube in which they live. The Clythra are found on trees and shrubs. *Clythra quadripunctata* is the most common. It has ochre-colored elytra, with four black spots, and is nearly half an inch in length. *C. tridentata* is blue-green, with pale-yellow elytra, and is slightly smaller than the last. Swainson and Shuckard made *Clythra* the type of a family, Clythridæ (q. v.).

*clȳth'-rī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *clythra*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Tetramorous Beetles, akin to Chrysomelidæ, in which it is now merged. [CLYTHRA.]

Clȳ'-tīe, *s.* [Lat. *Clytie*.]

1. *Class. Mythol.*: A daughter of Oceanus, a water-nymph in love with Apollo; meeting with no return, she was changed into a sunflower, which traditionally still turns to the sun, following him through his daily course.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the seventy-third found. It was discovered by Tuttle, on April 7, 1862.

clȳt'-rie, *s.* [CLOITTER, CLUTTER.] Filth, off-scourings.

clytrie-maid, *s.* A female servant employed in carrying off filth or refuse.

"From a Flesh-market close-head a clytrie-maid came."—*G. Wilson: Coll. of Songs*, p. 65.

clȳ'-tūs, *s.* [From Gr. *klytos*=heard, heard of, glorious.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera (Beetles), family Cerambycidæ. The body is elongate and cylindrical, the thorax globular or cylindrical, antennæ shorter than the body and filiform. *Clytus mysticus* and *C. Arietis* are common in gardens and woods. The former has the elytra reddish-brown at the base with three bent fasciæ about the middle, and a white patch at the apex; the latter has the thorax yellow before and behind, the scutellum yellow, and four bands of the same color on the elytra.

*clyve, *v. t. & i.* [CLEAVE.]

¶ For words in *Cly-* not found here, see under *Cli-*.

C. M. An abbreviation for centimeter or centimeters.

C. M. In Scotch universities for Chirurgiæ Magister (Master of Surgery).

C. M. G. Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

cnēm-id-ō-stāch'-ŷs (or cn as n), *s.* [Gr. *knēmis*, *knēmidos*=a greave, a legging, . . . the spoke of a wheel, and *stachys*=an ear of corn.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, sometimes called Microstachys, order Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Hippomanæ. *Cnemidostachys chamaelea* is used in India in syphilis.

cnēm-i-or-nīs (or cn as n), *s.* [Gr. *knēmis*=a greave, a legging, and *ornis*=a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil birds, apparently of the family Anatidæ, and the sub-family Anserinæ. It is a connecting link between the Geese and the Cursorial families, the latter of which it resembles in its powerful legs and its rudimentary wings. It is believed to be of Post-Tertiary age, and is found in New Zealand.

cnē-ōr'-ē-æ (or cn as n), *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cnœorum* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of plants placed doubtfully under Rutaceæ.

cnē-ōr'-ūm (or cn as n), *s.* [Gr. *kneōron*=a plant like the olive.]

Bot.: Widow-wail, a genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe Cneoræ (q. v.). They have sepals larger than and inclosing the petals, which are three or four in number, as are the stamens; a 3-4 lobed ovary, each cell with two ovules. They are low yellowish evergreen shrubs.

cnēs'-tīs (or cn as n), *s.* [From Gr. *knēstis*=a knife for scraping an etching, from *knaō*=to scrape, to scratch, in allusion to the prickly capsules.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Connaraceæ. The species are ornamental shrubs.



Cnemidornis Calcitrans

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

cnī'-cūs (or **cn** as **n**), *s.* [Lat. *cnicus*; Gr. *knēkos* = *Carthamus tinctorius*.]

Bot.: A genus of Composite plants. The pappus is in three rows, the outer horny and short, that immediately within it with ten long bristles, and the innermost of all with ten short bristles. Formerly the Plume-thistle were placed within it; the Spear Plume-thistle being called *Cnicus lanceolatus*, the Creeping Plume-thistle *C. arvensis*, the Marsh Plume-thistle *C. palustris*, and the Dwarf Plume-thistle *C. acaulis*. Now these are removed to the genus *Carduus* (q. v.). *C. Benedictus* is a genuine Cnicus. It was formerly used as a febrifuge, but is now considered a tonic and diaphoretic rather than an active febrifuge. It is a native of the Levant and Persia.

cnī'-cīn (or **cn** as **n**), *s.* [From Lat. *enic(us)*, and Eng. suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: A bitter substance obtained from *Cnicus* (or *Centaurea*) *benedictus*, order Compositæ. Cnicin is nearly insoluble in cold water, readily soluble in alcohol. It crystallizes in white silky needles, which dissolve in strong sulphuric acid, forming a blood-red solution. It is called also *Centaurein*.

cnī'-dæ (or **cn** as **n**), *s. pl.* [Gr. *knidē*=a nettle.]

Zoöl.: Certain thread-cells, called also *Nematocysts*, which exist in connection with the integuments of the Cœlenterata, and impart to them the power of inflicting a sting like that of the nettle.

cnī'-dī-ūm (or **cn** as **n**), *s.* [From Gr. *Knīdios*= (1) *Cnidian*, from *Cnidos*, (2) a shrub, probably the *Orache*.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Umbelliferae.

cnī'-dō-scō-lūs (or **cn** as **n**), *s.* [From Gr. *knidē*=a nettle, and *skōlos*=a thorn, a prickle.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceae plants, tribe *Crotonæ*. *Cnidocolus quinquelobus* (*Jatropha urens* of Linnæus) has hairs which sting severely. The juice of its seeds and branches is diuretic. The root of *C. herbaceus* is used as a substitute for bread in the same way as mandioc in Mexico.

cnōp'-wōrt (or **cn** as **n**), *s.* [Eng. *knop*; *-wort*.]

Bot.: The Ball-weed (*Archæologia*, vol. xxx., p. 405). *Centaurea nigra*. (Britten & Holland.)

co, cog, col, com, con, cor, pref. [From Lat. *cum*; Gr. *zun*=with.] *Co* is a short form for *con*, signifying together, with, in conjunction; *Col*, the form assumed by the prefix before words beginning with the letter *c*; *Com*, the form assumed by the prefix when followed by *b, f, m, or p*; *Con*, when the following letter is *c, d, g, j, n, q, s, t, or v*, and sometimes before *f*; *Cor*, when the following letter is *r*.

Co, as initial letters, abbreviation and symbol.

1. **Chem.**: The metallic element cobalt.

2. **Comm.**: An abbreviation for Company (q. v.).

***co, s.** [CA.] A chough, crow, or jackdaw.

cō-a-çēr'-vāte, v. t. [Lat. *coacervatus*, pa. par. of *coacervo*, from *co* for *con*, and *acervo*=to heap up; *acervus*=a heap.] To heap or pile up, to accumulate.

"Safely stored up, and *coacervated* to preserve them."—Howell, bk. i., Letter 23.

cō-a-çēr'-vāte, a. [Lat. *coacervatus*.]

*1. **Ord. Lang.**: Raised into a pile, heaped up, or accumulated.

"The collocation of the spirits in bodies, whether the spirits be *coacervate* or diffused."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

2. **Bot.**: Clustered.

cō-āç-ēr'-vā-tion, s. [Lat. *coacervatio*, from *coacervatus*, pa. par. of *coacervo*.] The act of heaping up; the state of being heaped together or accumulated.

"The fixing of it is the equal spreading of the tangible parts, and the close *coacervation* of them."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

cōaḥ, s. & a. [O. Fr. *coche*; Ital. *cocchio*; from Lat. *conchula*, dim. of *concha*=a mussel-shell, a vessel; Gr. *kongkē*=a mussel, a cockle; Sansc. *caṅkha*; Ger. *kutsche*=coach.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally:**

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) A railway passenger car; sometimes applied to railway baggage and freight cars.

2. **Fig.**: A special tutor engaged to assist in preparing students for examinations.

"Warham was studying for India with a Wancester coach."—G. Eliot: *Deronda*, ch. vi. (Davies.)

II. Technically:

1. **Vehicles:** A large, close, four-wheeled vehicle, generally constructed to carry four passengers only in the inside, and about twelve outside; used for purposes of state, for pleasure, or for traveling.

¶ Italy, France, Spain, and Germany all claim the honor of having invented coaches. About 1282 the Queen of Charles of Anjou entered Naples in a

caretta, which seems, in some respects, to have resembled a modern coach. It is generally believed that the first one used in England was introduced by the Earl of Arundel in 1580. They did not become common till about 1605. In the first half of this century, the greater part of the passenger traffic of the more settled portions of this country was conveyed by coaches, and the coaching system had been carried to a very high state of perfection when it was superseded by railways.

2. **Naut.** (also written *couch*): A sort of chamber or apartment in a large ship of war, just before the great cabin. The floor of it is formed by the aft-most part of the quarter-deck, and the roof of it by the poop; it is generally the habitation of the flag-captain. (Smyth: *Sailor's Word-book*.)

"The commanders came on board and the council sat in the coach."—Pepys.

3. **Rowing:** A person who instructs a crew during training.

¶ For *hackney, mail, and stage coaches*, see these words.

B. As adj.: (See the compounds.)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Coach-builder, coach-hire, coach-house, coach-maker, and *coach-wright*.

coach-box, s. The seat on which the driver of a coach sits.

coach-currier, s. A tradesman who supplies the leather fittings for coaches.

coach-dog, s. A species of dog of a Dalmatian breed, kept to run in attendance on carriages. It is generally white, speckled or spotted with black.

coach-fellow, s.

1. **Lit.**: A horse yoked in the same carriage with another.

"Their chariot horse, as they *coach-fellows* were, Fed by them."—Chapman: *Iliad*, x.

2. **Fig.**: A person intimately connected with another, a comrade, a mate.

"... I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you and your *coach-fellow* Nym . . ."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

coach-horse, s.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.**: A horse used principally for drawing a coach.

*2. **Fig.**: A coarse, rough, boorish fellow.

"'Tis the swaggering *coach-horse* Anaides, that draws with him there."—B. Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*.

II. Naut.: The crew of the state-berge; usually fifteen selected men, to support the captain in any daring exploits. (Smyth: *Sailor's Word-book*.)

coach-master, s. A proprietor of coaches and carriages; one who lets coaches for hire.

coach-trimmer, s. One who prepares the lace and other trimmings for carriages.

coach-whip, s.

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A whip used by the driver of a coach.

2. **Naut.**: The pendant. (Smith.)

3. **Zoöl.**: A name given among the Southern negroes to the common black snake, *Coluber constrictor*, an allusion to its fabled habit of coiling around its victims and lashing them with its tail.

coach-whipping, s. A whipping or flogging with a coach-whip.

cōaḥ, v. t. & i. [COACH, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. **Literally:**

(1) To convey or carry in a coach.

"The needy poet sticks to all he meets, Coach'd, carted, trod upon, now loose, now fast, And carry'd off in some dog's tail at last."—Pope: *Dunciad*, iii. 291.

(2) To yoke or drive together, as horses in a coach.

"For wit ye may be *coach'd* together."—Jonson: *Every Woman in her Humor*, 1609.

2. **Figuratively:**

* (1) To teach, to inculcate.

"Affecting genteel fashions, *coaching* it to all quarters."—Waterhouse: *Apol. for Learning*, 1653, p. 157.

(2) To prepare for an examination; to act as a coach to.

"I *coached* him before he got his scholarship."—G. Eliot: *Dan. Deronda*, ch. xxxvii. (Davies.)

II. Rowing: To act as a coach to during the training of a crew.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

¶ 1. **Lit.**: To ride in a coach.

2. **Fig.**: To study or read with a coach.

II. Rowing: To act as a coach.

"On the return journey Mr. . . . *coached* from the saddle."—London Daily Telegraph.

cōaḥ'-ēe, s. A coachman. (Slang.)

cōaḥ'-fūl, s. [Eng. *coach*; *-ful*.] Enough to fill a coach.

"Under the first are comprehended all those who are carried down in *coachfuls* to Westminster Hall."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 21.

cōaḥ'-fūl-nēss, s. [Eng. *coachful*; *-ness*.] An abundance of coaches.

"Past *coachfulness* and present *coachlessness*."—Dickens: *Uncommercial Traveler*, ii.

cōaḥ'-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [COACH, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. **Lit.**: Pertaining to the carriage of persons or goods in coaches.

2. **Fig.**: Acting as a tutor, instructing.

C. As substantive:

1. **Lit.**: The act or business of carrying goods, &c., in coaches.

2. **Fig.**: The act of preparing for an examination.

cōaḥ'-lēss-nēss, s. [Eng. *coachless*; *-ness*.] Absence or want of coaches. (See extract under *ccachfulness*.)

cōaḥ'-lēt, s. [Eng. *coach*, and dim. suff. *-let*.] A little coach.

"In my little *coachlet* I could breathe freer."—Carlyle: *French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. i., ch. viii.

cōaḥ'-mān, s. [Eng. *coach*, and *man*.] One whose trade or profession it is to drive a coach.

cōaḥ'-mān-shīp, s. [Eng. *coachman*; *-ship*.] The craft or skill of a coachman; skill in driving coaches.

"His skill in *coachmanship*, or driving chaise."

Cowper: *Tirocinium*, 291.

***cō-āct', *co-act-it, a.** [Lat. *coactus*.] [COACT, *v.*] Forced, constrained.

"I think my Lordes exposition *coact*, in that he will admit none to have brought forth the bread and wine, but Melchisedec alone."—*Reassoning betwix Crostraguell and J. Knox*, F. iij, a.

***cō-āct** (1), *v. t.* [Lat. *coacto*=to force, intens. of *cogo* (sup. *coactum*)=to drive together, to force; contracted from *co=con*, and *ago*=to drive.] To drive, to force together, to compel.

"In conclusion, both garrisons and the inhabitants . . . were *coacted* to render the city."—Hale.

***cō-āct'** (2), *v. i.* [Pref. *co=con*=with, together; and Eng. *act* (q. v.).] To act together or in concert; to unite.

"But, if I tell how these two did *coact*, Shall I not lie in publishing a truth?"

Shakesp.: *Troilus*, v. 2.

***cō-āct'-ēd, a.** [COACT (1), *v.*] Forced, constrained.

cō-āc-tion, s. [Lat. *coactio*=(1) a driving together, (2) a compelling; *coacto*=to compel, to force.] [COACT.]

1. **Compulsion, force.**

"Feede the flock of Christ, as much as in you lyeth, not taking care thereof by *coaction*, but willingly."—Bishop Wootton: *Christian Manual*, D. ii., 1576.

2. **A bringing or joining together.**

"... forbidding all men firmly to make any law of *coaction* or of separation, . . ."—Bale: *Acts of English Votaries*, i. 16 (1560).

cō-āc-tive (1), *a.* [Lat. *coactus*, pa. par. of *cogo*=(1) to drive together, (2) to compel.] Having a restraining or impelling power; compulsory, restrictive.

"The Levitical priests, in the old law, never arrogated unto themselves any temporal or *coactive* power."—Raleigh.

***cō-āc-tive** (2), *a.* [Pref. *co=con*=with, together, and Eng. *active* (q. v.).] Acting together or in union.

"With what's unreal thou *coactive* art, And fellow'st nothing . . ."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

cō-āc-tive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *coactive* (1); *-ly*.] In a coactive manner, by compulsion or restriction. (Bp. Bramhall.)

cō-āc-tiv'-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *coactiv(e)* (2); *-ity*.] A working or acting together; unity of action.

"... that vital sympathy and *coactivity*, that transmits objects in their exact circumstances to the common percipient."—More: *Philosophical Writings*; Preface.

cō-ād-āp-tā-tion, s. [Pref. *co=con*=with, together, and Eng. *adaptation* (q. v.).] Mutual adaptation or suitability.

"... to acquire that perfection of structure and *coadaptation* which most justly excites our admiration."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859); *Introd.*, p. 3.

cō-a-dāp-tēd, a. [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *adapted* (q. v.).] Adapted to one another; mutually adapted or suited. (Owen.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***cō-ad-hēr-ent**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *adherent* (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Clinging together, adhering, adherent.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An adherent, a supporter.

2. *Shipbuilding:* The fayed piece called bilge-keel. (*Smyth.*)

†**cō-ad-jā-çence**, *s.* [Pref. *co*, and Eng. *adjacence* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being coadjacent; nearness, closeness of things to each other.

"By similarity, by contrast, by coadjacence in space."
—*Pop. Encycl.* (*Ogilvie.*)

†**cō-ad-jā-çent**, *a.* [Pref. *co*, and Eng. *adjacent* (q. v.).] Mutually adjacent, close to each other.

†**cō-ad-jū-mēnt**, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*; Lat. *adjuvmentum*, for *adjuvimentum*=help; *adjuvo*=to help, to aid.] Mutual help or assistance.

cō-ad-jūst, *v. t.* [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *adjust* (q. v.).] To adjust by mutual adaptation.

cō-ad-jūs-tēd, *pa. par. or a.* [COADJUST.]

cō-ad-jūst-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *coadjust*; -*ment*.] The act or process of coadjusting; the state of being mutually adjusted or adapted.

cō-ad-jū-tant, *a. & s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and Lat. *adjutans*=helping, assisting.]

A. As adj.: Co-operating, assisting.

"Thracius coadjutant, and the roar
Of fierce Euroclydon." *Philips.*

B. As subst.: An assistant, a co-operator.

"Oates or some of his coadjutants."—*North: Examen*, p. 198.

***cō-ād-jū-tā-tōr**, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and Lat. *adjutor*=a helper.] An assistant, a coadjutor.

"I do purpose to act as a coadjutor to the law."—*Smollett: Lancelot Greaves*, ch. ii.

***cō-ad-jū-tīng**, *a.* [Pref. *co=con*, and Lat. *adjuvo*=to help.] Mutually assisting or aiding; co-operating.

"Those higher hills to view, fair Love that stand,
Her coadjuting springs with much content behold,"
Drayton: Polyolbion, iii.

cō-ad-jū-tīve, *a.* [Pref. *co=con*; Lat. *adjuvo*=to help; Eng. suff. -*ive*.] Co-operating; rendering mutual aid.

"There is no mischief we fall into but that we ourselves are at least a coadjutive cause."—*Feltham: Resolves*.

cō-ad-jū-tōr, *s.* [Lat., from *co=con*, and *adjuvo*=to help, to aid.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An assistant or helper; a co-operator.

"... my predecessors the poets, or their seconds or coadjutors the critics."—*Dryden*.

2. One authorized, empowered, or appointed to perform the duties of another.

II. Eccles. (Roman Catholic Ch.): The assistant of a bishop or other prelate, who from age or infirmity is not able fully to do his own duty.

"A bishop that is unprofitable to his diocese ought to be deposed, and no coadjutor assigned him."—*Ayliffe*.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between a *coadjutor* and an *assitant*: "A coadjutor is more noble than an *assitant*: the latter is mostly in a subordinate station, but the former is an equal; the latter performs menial offices in the minor concerns of life, and a subordinate part at all times; the former labors conjointly in some concern of common interest and great importance." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cō-ad-jū-tōr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *coadjutor*; -*ship*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Co-operation; joint assistance.

"I would have tried to fix a day, to meet you at Sir R. W—'s, with his permission and your coadjutorship."—*Pope: To Fortescue*, letter 34.

2. *Eccles. (Roman Catholic Ch.):* The position, state, or rank of an assistant to a bishop or other prelate.

cō-ad-jū-trīx, **cō-ad-jū-trēss**, *s.* [Lat. *co=con*; *adjutrix*=a female helper.] A female assistant.

"Bolingbroke and his coadjutrix insinuated that the treasurer was biased in favor of the dissenters."—*Smollett: Hist. Eng.*, bk. i., ch. ii., § 40. (*Latham.*)

cō-ād-jū-van-çy, *s.* [COADJUVANT.] Mutual or concurrent help; co-operation; contribution of help. (*Browne.*)

cō-ād-jū-vant, *s. & a.* [Pref. *co=con*, and Lat. *adjuvans*, pr. par. of *adjuvo*=to help.]

A. As substantive:

Med.: An ingredient in a prescription designed to aid or co-operate with another.

B. As adj.: Assisting, helping, co-operating.

cō-ād-nāte, †**cō-ād-ū-nāte**, *a.* [Lat. *coadunatus* (pa. par. of *coaduno*); from *cō=con*, and *aduno*=to unite.] [ADUNATION.]

Bot.: United at the base, soldered together. The same as *CONNATE* (q. v.).

¶ Linnæus, in his attempt at a natural system of botanical classification, had an order *Coadunatæ*, which he made to include the *Anona*, the *Magnolia*, *Thea*, &c.

cō-ād-ū-nā-tion, †**cō-ād-ū-nī-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *adunation* (q. v.).] A bringing together of different things so as to form one body; union, consistency.

"Bodies seem to have an intrinsic principle of, or corruption from, the coadunition of particles endued with contrary qualities."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

cō-ad-vēn-ture (ture as *tshēr*), *s.* [COADVENTURE, *v. i.*] An adventure in which two or more take a share; a joint risk or venture.

***cō-ad-vēn-ture** (ture as *tshēr*), *v. i.* [COADVENTURE, *s.*] To share in a venture or speculation.

"The prince holdeth it no disparagement to coadventure and put in his stake with the merchant."—*Howell: Foreign Travel*, vii.

cō-ad-vēn-tū-rēr (or *turer* as *tshēr-ēr*), *s.* [Eng. *coadventur(e)*; -*er*.] A fellow-adventurer; one who partakes in the same risk or venture.

"There is a worthy captain in this town, who was coadventurer in that expedition."—*Howell: Lett.*, ii. 61.

cō-æ-val, *a.* [COEVAL.]

cō-af-fōr-ēst, *v. t.* [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *afforest* (q. v.).] To convert ground into forest, and add it to ground already afforested.

"Henry Fitz-Empresse (viz., the second) did coafforest much land, . . ."—*Howell: Lett.*, iv. 16.

cō-ā-gēn-çy, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *agency* (q. v.).] Joint agency; an acting in common or in partnership.

"Acting as a coagency with unresisted grief."—*De Quincey: Autobiog. Sketches*, i. 22. (*Davies.*)

cō-ā-gēnt, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *agent* (q. v.).] An associate; one co-operating with another in any act or work.

"... this coagent of your mischiefs,"
Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta.

***cō-āg-ī-tāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *co=con*=with, together, and Eng. *agitate* (q. v.).] To shake, move, or agitate together.

***cō-āg-mēnt**, *v. t.* [Lat. *coagmento*=to join or cement together; from *co=con*, and *agmen*=a collected multitude moving forward, *ago*=to drive.] To collect or heap together.

***cō-āg-mēn-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *coagmentatio*, from *coagmento*=to join or cement together.] The act of collecting or heaping together; combination, conjunction.

***cō-āg-mēnt-ēd**, *pa. par. & a.* [COAGMENT.]

cō-āg-ūl-a-bīl-ī-ty, *s.* [Eng. *coagulable*; -*ity*.] The quality of being coagulable, or capable of being coagulated.

†**cō-āg-ū-lā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *coagul(ate)*; -*able*.] Capable of being coagulated or concreted.

"An effusion of coagulable material."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iii., p. 79.

cō-āg-ū-lant, *s.* [Lat. *coagulans*, pr. par. of *coagulo*=to coagulate, to concreate.] A substance which coagulates or produces coagulation. (*Dun-glison.*)

cō-āg-ū-lāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *coagulo*, from *coagulum*=a means of coagulation, from *cogo* (sup. *coactum*)=to drive together; It. *cogulare*, *quagliare*, and *cagliare*; Sp. *coagular*; Fr. *coaguler* and *cailler*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To curd, to clot; to change into a curd-like state.

"The mineral acids have the power of coagulating albumen."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., introd., p. 36.

*2. To crystallize. (*Ogilvie.*)

B. Intransitive:

1. To congeal, to thicken, to become clotted or curded.

"If the dark rays were absorbed in a high degree by the humors of the eye, the albumen of the humors might coagulate along the line of the rays."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., viii., 9, p. 194.

*2. To become crystallized.

"Spirit of wine combined with milk, a third part spirit of wine, and two parts milk, coagulateth little, but minglith; and the spirit swims not above."—*Bacon*.

***cō-āg-ū-lāte**, *a.* [Lat. *coagulatus*, pa. par. of *coagulo*.] The same as *COAGULATED* (q. v.).

cō-āg-ū-lā-ted, *pa. par. & a.* [COAGULATE.] Congealed, concreted, curded.

cō-āg-ū-lā-tīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COAGULATE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

"So perfect is the coagulating power of rennet, that not a particle of casein in milk submitted to its action will remain uncoagulated."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 39.

C. As subst.: The act or process of congealing, clotting, or curding; the state of becoming coagulated.

cō-āg-ū-lā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *coagulatio*, from *coagulo*=to coagulate.]

1. The act or process of being coagulated, or of changing from a liquid to a curd-like semi-solid state, produced without evaporation and without crystallization. It differs from congealing in not being attended by a fall of temperature in the substance coagulated.

¶ *Coagulation of the blood:*

Anat. & Physiol.: When blood is drawn and allowed to stand it emits a "halitus" or exhalation, which has a faint smell. In three or four minutes a film overspreads the liquid, commencing at the circumference and gradually spreading to the center. Two or three minutes later the lower part of the blood, in contact with the vessel, becomes solidified, and then the whole mass, only about eight or nine minutes being needful for the whole process from first to last. In about fifteen or twenty minutes a thin serum begins to exude from it, and goes on to do so for two or three days. (*Quain.*)

"Acetic acid, which will not precipitate albumen, causes the coagulation of casein."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 39.

"Fibrine is distinguished from the other proximate principles by its remarkable property of spontaneous coagulation."—*Ibid.*, p. 37.

*2. The process of becoming crystallized; crystallization.

3. A concretion; a body or substance formed by coagulating.

"As the substance of coagulations is not merely saline, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

†**cō-āg-ū-lā-tīve**, *a.* [Lat. *coagulat(us)*, pa. par. of *coagulo*=to coagulate; Eng. suff. -*ive*.] Having the power or quality of coagulating; causing coagulation or concretion; coagulating.

"To manifest the coagulative power, we have sometimes in a minute arrested the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled substance, . . ."—*Boyle*.

cō-āg-ū-lā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *coagulat(e)*; -*or*.] That which coagulates or has the power or quality of coagulating.

"Coagulators of the humors are those things which expel the most fluid parts, . . ."—*Arbuthnot*.

cō-āg-ū-lā-tōr-y, *a.* [Eng. *coagulat(e)*; -*ory*.] Causing coagulation; coagulative.

"Coagulatory effects."—*Boyle*.

cō-āg-ū-lūm, *s.* [Lat.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A coagulated or concreted mass, as curd, &c.

"From the clarified juices of cauliflower, asparagus, mangel-wurzel or turnips, a *coagulum* is formed, which cannot be distinguished from the coagulated albumen of serum or the egg."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 40.

2. Any substance or preparation which coagulates or causes coagulation; a coagulant.

II. Med. & Chem.: A blood-clot. Substances containing albumen, as the white of egg, are coagulated by heating.

cō-āid, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *aid* (q. v.).] An assistant, one who joins in any act, a co-operator.

"Paris, Deiphobus, Aeneas, join
(Coaids and captains of the Trojan line)." *Pope: Homer's Iliad*, bk. xiii.

cō-āi-ta, *s.* [QUATA.] The French name for the Quata, a South American monkey, *Ateles paniscus*, very common in the woods of Surinam and Brazil.

cōak, *s.* [COLK.]

1. Carpentry:

(1) A projection of the nature of a tenon from the general face of a scarfed timber. It occupies a recess or mortise in the counterpart face of the other timber. It is called also a tabling, and the mortise a *sunk-coak*.

(2) A joggle or dowel by which pieces are united to prevent them slipping past each other, or to fasten them together.

2. *Mach.:* The hole guarded by metal in a sheave through which the pin goes.

3. *Naut.:* A small perforated triangular bit of brass inserted into the middle of the shiver (now called *sheave*) of a block, to keep it from splitting and galling by the pin whereon it turns. Called also *bush*, *cock*, or *cogg*, and *dowel*. (*Smyth.*)

cōak, *v. t.* To join with a coak.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

coak'ing, *s.* [COAK, *v.*] Uniting pieces of spar by means of tabular projections, formed by cutting away the solid of one piece into a hollow, so as to make a projection in the other fit in correctly; the butts, the pieces from drawing asunder.

cōal, ***coale**, ***col**, ***cole**, ***coole**, ***coylle**, ***coll**, ***coyle**, ***coll** (*sing.*), ***colis**, ***colys** (*pl.*), *s.* & *a.* [A. S. *col*; O. H. Ger. *chol*, *cholo*; M. H. Ger. *kol*; Ger. *kohle*; Dut. *kool*; Sw. *kol*; Dan. *kul*; L. Ger. *kaal*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The word originally signified what was afterward known as charcoal, as "coals of fire," "fire of coals," &c., in the English Bible, and as "colewood," "colliers' lane," &c., in the country.

"Sharp arrows of the mighty, with coals of juniper."—*Ps. cxx. 4.*

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

¶ **Pit-coal** (Germ. *Steinkohl*=stone-coal) (*Speed, Wallis, &c.*); *Sea-coal* (*Shakesp.*); *Ship-coal* (old charters); *Carbo maris*, *Carbo fossilis*, &c., used as distinctive terms.

¶ **To blow a coal**: To fan a quarrel.

"I do believe

You are mine enemy, and make my challenge
You shall not be my judge: for it is you
Have blown this coal betwixt my lord and me;
Which God's dew quench!"

Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

(1) **Precious coals!** An exclamation of surprise. (*Nares.*)

"Let me see how the day goes (hee pulls his watch out): precious coales, the time is at hand . . ."—*Returne from Parnassus* (1606).

(2) **To haul over the coals**: To reprove for some act, usually one which the reprov'd knew better than to commit, or could by him have been avoided.

(3) **To carry coals**: To put up with insults, to submit to any degradation. The origin of the phrase is this: that in every family the scullions, the turnspits, the carriers of wood and coals were esteemed the very lowest of menials. The latter in particular were the drudges of all the rest. (*Nares.*)

"Gregory, o' my word, we'll not carry coals."—*Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul., i. 1.*

(4) **To carry coals to Newcastle**: To do anything superfluous or unnecessary.

II. Technically:

1. **Min.**: A carbonaceous mineral substance, black, shiny or dull, easily broken, often splintery, inflammable, and used for fuel. It is composed of carbon (75 per cent.), hydrogen, oxygen, and some nitrogen, with siliceous and other earthy impurities (ash). It consists of compressed and chemically altered vegetable matter, chiefly extinct kinds of lycopodiaceous trees. As the successive jungle-growths [COAL-MEASURES] accumulated their stems, leaves, and spores, hydrogen and oxygen were evolved with some of the carbon. The relative proportion of carbon in the mass was increased, the woody fiber reduced in volume to one-ninth, or even one-fifteenth, of its original bulk, and the mass became black, shiny hydrocarbons, with imbedded charcoal ("mother-coal"), due to decomposition of trees lying exposed to the air, or dull black hydrocarbons, resulting from the consolidation of decomposed vegetable pulp, like soft peat.

¶ Dana divides what may be called the species, termed by him Mineral Coal, into the following varieties: (1) Anthracite, (2) Native Coke, (3) Caking Coal, (4) Non-caking Coal, (5) Cannel Coal (Parrot Coal), (6) Torbanite, (7) Brown Coal (Lignite), (8) Earthy Brown Coal, (9) Mineral Charcoal. The first variety has only 3-46 per cent. of bituminous matter, the second has none, and the rest vary in this respect.

2. **Geol.**: Geologically coal occurs as a stratified rock, interbedded with clays, iron-stones, sandstones, and limestones, in what are termed coal-measures. The best coals belong to the Carboniferous series of the Palæozoic system; but much coal of later (Neozoic) ages is found in various parts of the world, though, in that case, either mixed with or passing into lignite, a far less valuable fossil fuel, because little of the hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen has been eliminated by chemical change, and thus as much as 30 per cent. of water remains in lignite, while good coal has seldom more than 5 per cent. When lateral pressure has come into operation on the coal-measures, more hydrogen (with some carbon) has been driven off, and the coal metamorphosed into anthracite, which has 90 per cent. of carbon. Some coals have become merely anthracitic. Other coals have had very much carbon ("mother-coal") in them originally. Hence the conditions producing "Steam-coal," that is, either

(1) coal good for raising steam quickly, or (2) smokeless coal, suited for the steam-navy. According to the decomposition of the vegetable matter, and the resulting combinations of carbon and hydrogen, fossil fuel is more or less bituminous when burnt.

A mass of coal when broken splits in three directions: (1) Along the planes of bedding, commonly presenting dull black surfaces which soil the fingers. (2) Vertically across the stratification; the broken surfaces are bright and smooth, and do not soil the fingers; the direction along which these joints run is known as the "face" of the coal. (3) A third set of planes at right angles to both of the other sets, and less perfect, so that the fracture here is more irregular; this direction is called the "end" of the coal. Thus it yields blocks more or less regular in shape, and roughly resembling cubes or dies. (*Huxley: Physiography*, ch. xiv., p. 238, 3d ed.)

B. As adj.: Consisting of coal; in any way pertaining or relating to coal. (See the compounds.)

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Coal-barge*, *coal-fire*, *coal-mine*, *coal-sack*, *coal-shed*.

coal-backer, *s.* A man employed to carry coals from a ship to the wagons. (*Mayhew.*)

***coal-basket**, *s.* A basket or scuttle for carrying coals.

coal-basin, *s.*

Geol.: A basin-shaped depression with coal-beds deposited in it. It has been almost always produced by subsidence of the strata previous to the deposition of the coal.

coal-bed, *s.*

Geol.: A bed of coal.

coal-black, ***cole-blacke** ***cole-blak**, *a.*

1. **Ord. Lang.**: As black as coal; jet-black.

"He hadde a bere's skin *cole-black* for old."

Chaucer: C. T., 2,144.

2. **Bot.**: Black a little verging upon blue.

coal-boring bit, *s.* A bit with an entering point and a series of cutting edges of steps of increasing radius. (*Knight.*)

***coal-box**, *s.* A box for carrying coals to the fire; a coal-scuttle.

"Leave a pail of dirty water, a *coal-box*, a bottle, broom, and such other unsightly things."—*Swift.*

coal-brand, *s.* A name for smut in wheat.

coal-brass, *s.*

Mining: A popular name given to the iron pyrites found in the coal-measures. It contains no brass, but only sulphur and iron. [IRON PYRITES.]

coal-breaker, *s.* A machine for crushing lump-coal as taken from the mine. Also adapted to cleanse and assort it. (*Knight.*)

coal-breaking, *s. & a.* (See the compound term.)

¶ **Coal-breaking jack**:

Mining: A jack or wooden wedge used for breaking down coal. Jacks are inserted in a small recess in the seam, a few feet of tubing are used to connect this with an adjacent pump, and great pressure being obtained by means of a lever, the coal is brought down in quantities. (*Knight.*)

coal-bunker, *s.*

Naut.: The closed room around the boiler and engine-room of a steam vessel for keeping the fuel. (*Knight.*)

coal-car, *s.* A freight-car designed specially for coal; a coal-truck or coal-wagon.

coal-cart, *s.* A cart used in conveying coals.

coal-chute, *s.* A spout by which coal in bunkers or elevated boxes is loaded into carts or cars. (*Knight.*)

coal-crimp, *s.* A factor or middleman who sells ship-loads of coals on commission to wholesale dealers.

coal-cutting, *s. & a.* (See the compound term.)

Coal-cutting machine: A machine for undercutting coal seams in the mine or at the bank.

coal-drop *s.* A broad, shallow inclined trough, down which coals are discharged into the hold of a vessel. (*Ogilvie.*)

coal-dumping, *s.* The act of loading coal or other vessels from a cart. The cart is made to descend by a rail so as to enter the vessel, when it is of course easy to discharge its contents into the hold. (*Knight.*)

coal-dust, *s.* Small fine coal, the siftings of coal.

"It has been attempted . . . to make the *coal-dust* into bricks which can bear carriage."—*Ansted: Short Trip in Hungary and Transylvania*, p. 194.

coal-elevator, *s.* A storehouse for coals, furnished with machinery for expeditiously loading and unloading carts, wagons, or cars of coal.

coal-eyed, *s.* Black-eyed.

coal-field, *s.*

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A bed of coal.

2. **Ord. Lang. & Geol.**: A district where coal abounds, or which is worked for coal; a number of coal mines worked.

American Coal Fields: First coal-fields worked in America were the bituminous fields at Brighthope, Chesterfield Co., Va., near Richmond, discovered in 1750. This coal was used at Westham, on the James river, to make shot and shell during the War of Independence. The first use of anthracite coal was in 1768-69. First used for smithing purposes in 1790. First used to burn in a common grate in 1808. First successful use of anthracite coal for the smelting of iron was in 1839, at the Pioneer Furnace, at Pottsville, Pa. It had been tried on the Lehigh in 1826, but was unsuccessful. The great shaft of the Philadelphia and Reading Iron Company has been sunk to a depth of 1,569 feet from the surface to the great mammoth coal vein which attains a thickness of 25 feet, in that distance passing through no less than fifteen coal seams, of which six are workable and have an average thickness together of 64 feet. Even then there are a number of coal-seams underlying these.

Coal Fields of the World: United States, 200,266 square miles; Continental Europe, 34,000 square miles; Great Britain, 6,195 square miles; British America, 2,200 square miles.

coal-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A species of Gadus or Cod, a native of the Baltic, Northern and Mediterranean Seas. It is a coarse fish, deriving its name from the dusky pigment which tinges the skin, and which soils the fingers like moist coals. (*Baird.*)

"The *coalfish* is most decidedly a northern fish, but being a hardy species is not without a considerable range to the southward. It was the only fish found by Lord Mulgrave on the shores of Spitzbergen. . . . This fish has more provincial names than any other species, some of which only refer to it when of a peculiar size. Among the Scotch islands the *coalfish* is called sillock, piltock, cooth or kuth, harbin, cudden, sethe, sey, and gray-lord. In Edinburgh and about the Forth, the young are called podleys; at Newcastle the fry are called *coalsey* (? *coalzie*), and when twelve inches long poodlers."—*Yarrell: British Fishes.*

coal-fitter, *s.* A middleman who acts as agent in the sale of coal between the owner of a pit and the shipper.

coal-formation, *s.*

1. **Geol.**: The same as the CARBONIFEROUS FORMATION (q. v.).

2. The same as the COAL-MEASURES.

coal-gas, *s.* A mixture of gases produced by the destructive distillation of coal at regulated temperatures. It is used in lighting streets, houses, &c., and for cooking and heating purposes. Coal-gas is colorless and has a disagreeable smell. It is purified from H₂S by ferric hydrate, which is moistened with FeSO₄ and H₂SO₄ to remove ammonia. The carbon disulphide can be removed by passing it through an iron tube filled with iron turnings and heated to redness. Coal-gas consists of a mixture of hydrogen, 40 to 50 per cent., carbon-monoxide about 5 per cent., marsh gas (CH₄) about 40 per cent., which contribute nothing to the illuminating power of the gas; it depends upon the presence of heavy hydrocarbons, principally C₂H₄ ethene, ordinary gas containing about 4 per cent., and canal gas about 8 per cent. Coal-gas also contains small quantities of acetylene, butylene, &c., and aromatic hydrocarbons, as benzene, &c. The percentage of nitrogen is very variable. When gas is burnt a large quantity of water is formed, hence, if a gas stove is used to dry a room there must be sufficient ventilation to carry off the aqueous vapor. The sulphur in coal-gas is converted into sulphuric acid when burnt, which greatly damages books, furniture, &c. The escape of coal-gas from pipes into the soil is very injurious to the roots of trees and shrubs. The admixture of a very small quantity of air greatly impairs the illuminating power of coal-gas. Three causes are capable of decreasing the luminosity of flames, viz.: (1) withdrawal of heat; (2) dilution; and (3) oxidation of luminous material.

coal-gum, *s.* The dust of coal.

coal-head, *s.*

Ornith.: The Cole-tit, or Cole-titmouse, *Parus ater*; also called Coal-mouse (q. v.).

coal-heaver, *s.* A porter employed to carry coal, and especially to discharge it from ships.

"I went to the Jerusalem Coffee House . . . I there saw my captain, who looked as much like a captain as he did like a coal-heaver."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney.*

†**coal-hod**, *s.* A scuttle to hold coals.

coal-hole, *s.* A hole or cellar where coals and cinders are placed.

" . . . the types were flung into the *coalhole*, and covered with cinders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tjon, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

coal-hood, coally-hood, coal-hoodie, s.

Ornithology:

1. A name given to the Bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*, from his coal-black hood or cap.
2. The Black-headed Bunting, *Emberiza schæniclus*.

coal-house, s. A house in which coals are stored.

"Bonner's conscience made his palace a coal-house, and a dungeon."—*Junius: Sin Stigmatized*, p. 812.

coal-man, s. A miner or a dealer in coal.

coal-measure, s.

1. *Ord. Lang. (Sing.)*: The measure used in ascertaining the quantity of coal.
2. *Geol. (Pl.)*: Strata of coal with the attendant rocks. If the great Carboniferous formation be separated into three divisions, these, in the descending order, are (1) the Coal-measures, (2) the Millstone-grit, and (3) the Mountain or Carboniferous Limestone. If by the omission of the Millstone-grit they be reduced to two, then the Coal-measures constitute, with the Mountain Limestone already mentioned, the whole Carboniferous formation.

coal-merchant, s. One who trades in coal.

coal-meter, s. An official appointed to measure coal.

coal-miner, s. One who works in a coal-mine; a collier.

coal-mining, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Adapted for or occupied in mining.

B. As subst.: The act or process of mining for coals.

Mining: Coal-beds usually lie at a slight slope, and, when reached from the surface by shafts, are dug out together with sufficient of the upper and under strata to allow of vertical room for the miner. At the foot of the pit long galleries (boards) are cut to the extent of the property, then cross galleries (narrows), marking out square spaces or districts (panels). These are dug away, and the coal picked out and removed; the solid intervals, gradually reduced to walls and pillars, are ultimately removed, wooden props supporting the roof until it is allowed to fall in. This is called the "pillar and stall," or "board and pillar," working, and was invented in the beginning of this century. Formerly the coal was removed from the sides of intersecting galleries at the beginning of the mine, on the "rise end" of the seam; and great pillars were left behind comprising nearly sixty per cent. of the coal. Sometimes the hewing is begun at the "rise end" of the "winning," in a gallery all along the edge or face of the coal-seam, which is then cut gradually away, and the roof of the hollow behind is partly supported by stones and timber for roadways, and partly allowed to fall in. This is the "long-way," or "long-wall," plan. The methods and terms vary in different coal-fields. Ventilation is secured by a second shaft (engine-pit or upcast-pit), and by longitudinal divisions (brattices), making double currents, in shafts and galleries; by stoppings and trapdoors regulating the direction of the draught, and by other appliances. Mines are termed "fiery" when carburetted-hydrogen gas issues from the coal. This is frequently continuous; sometimes, when reservoirs are opened, sudden, and then, if the miner has a naked light instead of a Davy or safety lamp, the usual accidents take place.

coal-mouse, colemouse, s.

Ornith.: A small species of titmouse, with a black head; the Cole-tit (*Parus ater*).

coal-naphtha, s. An oily liquid obtained by the distillation of coal-tar. It is sold as benzole (q. v.). It is purified by agitating with caustic soda to extract the phenol and cresols; then rectified, by which it is separated into a heavy oil containing much naphthalene, and a liquid which is purified by agitation with sulphuric acid and redistilled. By fractional distillation it yields first a mixture of benzene and carbon disulphide, and olefines, &c., at 80° chiefly benzene C₆H₆, about 113° toluene, at 142° xylene, and at 170° impure cumene.

coal-oil, s. A common name in this country for kerosene.

coal-passer, s. One who passes on or supplies coal to the furnace of a steam-engine.

coal-pipe, s.

1. The carbonized bark of a fossil plant.

2. **Mining:**

(1) The cylindrical cast of a tree formed of solid sandstone, its mass increasing gradually toward the base, and with no branches left to support it in its position. When cohesion of the external layer, which alone holds it up, is overcome by the force of gravity, the "coal-pipe" falls perpendicularly or obliquely, often crushing unhappy miners at work below. (*Lyell*.)

"These fossil stumps are not uncommon in the roofs of the coal-seams. In some places they are known to the miners as 'coal-pipes.'"—*Dawson: Earth and Man*.

(2.) A very thin seam of coal.

coal-pit, s.

1. A coal-mine; a pit sunk in the earth for the purpose of digging out coals. [**COAL-MINING.**]

"A leaf of the polypody kind, found in the sinking of a coal-pit."—*Woodward*.

2. A place where charcoal is manufactured.

coal-plants, s. pl.

Geol.: Plants, the remains of which are found in the strata of the coal-formation, and from the stems, leaves, roots, &c., of which coal itself has been produced. Brongniart has figured upward of 300 species. They are often in a state of high preservation, exhibiting the most delicate nervures of the leaves, and cortical markings of the stems.

¶ Of the most common coal plant-remains, *Stigmara* was conjectured by Prof. Brongniart and Sir William Logan to have a relation to *Sigillaria*, and Mr. Binney proved it to be the roots of that plant by finding the two in actual continuity. Mr. Richard Brown, of Nova Scotia, also saw a probable *Sigillaria* with *Stigmara* roots. What *Sigillaria* itself is has been a matter of dispute. Brongniart, Göppert, and Unger consider it as probably a cycad. Principal Dawson, of Montreal, thinks that this may be its affinity, or that it may be a connecting link between the *Gymnosperms* and the higher *Acrogens*. Mr. William Carruthers, F. R. S., &c., of the British Museum, on the contrary, considers it one of the *Lycopodiaceæ*, and consequently an *Acrogen*. He places *Calamites* under the *Equisetaceæ*, and thinks that *Asterophyllites*, *Annularia*, and *Sphenophyllum* are the leaves of three species. Akin to it is the genus *Volkmanina*. It is generally agreed that *Lepidodendron* should be placed under the *Lycopodiaceæ*. Among the plants of undisputed affinity are ferns of various genera: *Sphenopteris*, *Pecopteris*, *Neuropteris*, *Cyclopteris*, &c., but with the fructification as a rule destroyed. There are also genuine *Conifers* in the Coal-measures which probably grew upon the hills while the plants previously described had their habitat on the plains.

coal-rake, *cole-rake, *colrake, s. An instrument used for raking out the ashes of a furnace.

"*Colrake; trulla, verriculum.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum*.

coal-screen, s. A sifter for coal. (*Knight*.)

coal-scuttle, s. A box or utensil for holding coals for present use.

Coal-scuttle bonnet: A bonnet so called from its resembling a coal-scuttle in shape.

"Glancing from the depths of her coal-scuttle bonnet . . ."—*Dickens: Nich. Nickleby*, ch. xxiii.

coal-shaft, s. The shaft forming the entrance to a coal-mine. [**SHAFT.**]

coal-ship, s. A ship employed in carrying coal; a collier.

"The pirate never spends his shot upon coal-ships, but lets fly at the rich merchant."—*Junius: Sin Stigm.*, p. 389.

coal-slack, s. Dust or grime of coal; fine coal.

coal-smut, s. The same as **COAL-SLACK** (q. v.).

coal-stalk, s.

1. A name given to the vegetable impressions found on stones in coal-mines. (*Scotch*.)

"Those impressions abound in coal countries; and are, in many places, not improperly known by the name of *Coal-stalk*."—*Ure: Hist. Rutherglen*, p. 302.

2. Extended, in its application, to the effects of recent vegetation.

coal-tar, s. Tar produced in the destructive distillation of bituminous coal. It is a thick, sticky, dark-colored substance, and is used in the manufacture of printer's ink, for asphalt pavements, coating ships, &c. The composition of coal-tar varies according to the temperature at which the coal is distilled, the higher the temperature the larger being the yield of solid bodies. Coal-tar when distilled first gives off gas, then water containing ammoniacal salts, then a brown light oil which, when purified, is called coal-naphtha (q. v.); at higher temperatures a yellow, heavy, foetid oil called dead-oil (q. v.), or creasote oil, then naphthalene (q. v.); afterward the black residue in the retort solidifies on cooling and forms pitch, which is used to form asphalt, and a black varnish to protect iron from rust. If the distillation is continued



Coal-plants.

the pitch yields a yellow substance like butter, containing anthracene, phenanthrene, fluorene, &c.; afterward, at red heat, a bright orange powder, consisting chiefly of pyrene C₁₆H₁₀ and chrysene C₁₈H₁₂; the residue forms a hard, porous coke.

Coal-tar colors: Dyes prepared from aniline (q. v.), naphthalene, phenol (q. v.), and other compounds contained in coal-tar.

coal-tit, s.

Ornith.: A species of titmouse (*Parus ater*), also called coal-head and coal-mouse (q. v.).

coal-tongs, s. pl. A pair of tongs for grasping coal in lumps.

coal-trimmer, s. One who is employed to trim and stow the coal for the fires of marine steam-engines.

coal-under-candlestick, s. A Christmas game mentioned in the "Declaration of Popish Impostures," 1603. (*Nares*.)

coal-viewer, s. An overseer or superintendent of a coal-mine.

coal-washer, s. A machine in which coal which has been broken and assorted is finally washed. (*Knight*.)

coal-whipper, s. One who raises coal out of the hold of a ship.

"Here were colliers by the score and score with the coal-whippers."—*Dickens*.

coal-whipping, s. The act or occupation of raising coals from the holds of ships.

coal-working, s. A place where coal is worked; a coal-mine, a colliery.

"At last we reached the coal-workings."—*Ansted: Short Trip in Holland and Transylvania*, p. 124.

coal-works, s. A colliery, with the necessary machinery appertaining to it.

"There is a vast treasure in the old English, from whence authors may draw constant supplies; as our officers make their surest remits from the coal-works and the mines."—*Felton*.

coal-yard, s. An inclosure set apart for the deposit or sale of coal.

coal, v. t. & i. [**COAL, s.**]

A. Transitive:

*1. To burn, char, or reduce to charcoal.

"In fetching [the wood] when it is *coaled*."—*Carew: Survey of Scotland*.

2. To supply with coal.

"A steam-vessel is said to be *coaled* when she has received on board the necessary fuel for any voyage."—*Young: Nautical Dict.*

*3. To write, mark, or delineate with charcoal.

"Marvailing, he *coaled* out rhimes upon the wall, near to the picture."—*Camden*.

B. Intrans.: To take in a supply of coals.

"A good pier has lately been built, alongside of which vessels may lie and coal with great facility."—*Macdonald: British Columbia and Vancouver's Island*, p. 360.

***coal-ēr-y, s.** [*Eng. coal; -ery.*] A coal-pit, a coal-mine: now superseded by *colliery* (q. v.).

"Two finestalactitæ were found hanging from a black stone, at a deserted vault in Berwell coalery."—*Woodward*.

cō-a-lēs'ce, v. i. & t. [*Lat. coalesco*=to grow together, to coalesce, to unite: *co=con; alesco* (incept. of *alo*)=to nourish.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Lit.: To grow together; to unite in masses or groups spontaneously.

"When vapors are raised, they hinder not the transparency of the air, being divided into parts too small to cause any reflection in their superficies; but when they begin to *coalesce*, and constitute globules, those globules become of a convenient size to reflect some colors."—*Newton*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To combine, to join, to agree.

"Mathematics and physics have been long accustomed to coalesce."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3d ed., vol. vi., p. 110.

2. To join a party, to become one of a party.

"He had imagined that, as soon as he chose to *coalesce* with those to whom he had recently been opposed, all his followers would imitate his example."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To unite in society in a more general sense; to become incorporated with.

"The Jews were incapable of *coalescing* with other nations."—*Campbell*.

***B. Trans.:** To cause to unite or join.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *add*, to *join*, to *unite*, and to *coalesce*: "We *add* by putting a part to any body so as to form a whole; we *join* by attaching two whole bodies to each other; we

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

unite by putting two bodies to or into one another, so that they become one body; things *coalesce* when their parts mingle together so as to form one substance. . . . *Adding* is opposed to subtracting or diminishing; *joining* to separating, *uniting* to dividing, and *coalescing* to falling asunder." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

cō-a-lēs'-ced, *pa. par. or a.* [COALESCE, *v.*]

cō-a-lēs'-çence, *s.* [Lat. *coalescens*, *pr. par. of coalesco*=to coalesce, to unite.] The act or process of coalescing or combining; union, concretion, combination.

"Like that of salts with lemon juice,
Which does not yet like that produce
A friendly coalescence."

Cowper: *Friendship.*

***cō-a-lēs'-çen-çy**, *s.* [Eng. *coalescence*; *-y.*] The same as COALESCENCE (*q. v.*).

"By a happy diffusion and holy coalescency."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 34. (Davies.)

†cō-a-lēs'-çent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *coalescens*, *pr. par. of coalesco*=to coalesce, to unite.]

A. As *adj.*: Growing together, uniting, combining, coalescing.

"The human and divine nature of Christ being *coalescent* into one person."—Annot. on *Glanville's Lux Orient.*, 1682, p. 159.

B. As *subst.*: One who or that which coalesces.

cō-a-lēs'-çing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COALESCE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of combining or growing together; coalescence.

cōal'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [COAL, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of supplying or providing with coals.

2. The act of taking in a supply of coals.

***coalise**, *v. i.* [COALESCE.]

"... will lead *coalised* armies."—Carlyle: *Fr. Rev.*, pt. ii., bk. ii., ch. 5.

***cō-al-ite**, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *coalitum*, *sup. of coalesco*=to coalesce, to unite.]

A. Intrans.: To unite, to coalesce.

"Let the friends of liberty lay aside the groundless distinctions which are employed to amuse and betray them; let them continue to *coalite*."—Bolingbroke: *On Parties*, Let. 19.

B. Trans.: To unite, to cause to coalesce.

"Time has by degrees in all other places and periods blended and *coalited* the conquered with the conquerors."—Burke: *To Sir H. Langrishe*.

cō-al-i'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *coalition*; Low Lat. *coalitio*, from *coalitum*, *sup. of coalesco*=to coalesce, to unite.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A union or coalescing of separate bodies into one body or mass.

"The world's a mass of heterogeneous consistencies, and every part thereof a *coalition* of distinguishable varieties."—Granville.

2. *Polit.*: A combination for temporary purposes of persons, parties, or states having different interests.

"... the only effect of a *coalition* between them must have been that one of them would have become the tool of the other."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. *French Law*: An unlawful agreement among several persons not to do a thing except upon some conditions agreed upon. The most usual coalitions are:

(1) Those which take place among master workmen to reduce, diminish, or fix at a low rate the wages of journeymen and other workmen.

(2) Those among workmen or journeymen not to work except at a certain price. The offense is punishable by fine and imprisonment. In this country these combinations of employers and employes have been unnoled until a recent decision of the United States court seemed to fix upon them the stigma of conspiracy and unlawfulness.

cō-al-i'-tion-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *coalition*; *-er.*] The same as *coalitionist* (*q. v.*). (Byron.)

cō-al-i'-tion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *coalition*; *-ist.*] One who promotes or joins a coalition.

†cōal'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *coal*; *-less.*] Wanting or destitute of coal.

***cō-al-lied**, *pa. par. or a.* [COALLY, *v.*]

***cō-al-lī'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *co*=*con*, and Eng. *ally*, *v.* (*q. v.*)] To join or associate together.

"Such civil society can never secretly or honorably act with a total disregard to that *coalited* religion."—Warburton: *Divine Leg.*; *Dedic.*

***cō-al-lī'**, *s.* [Pref. *co*=*con*; *ally*, *s.* (*q. v.*)] An ally, a co-operator, an assistant.

cōal'-sēy, *s.* [Probably a dimin. from *coal*.] The fry of the coal-fish. (See example under *coal-fish*.)

cōal'-y, *a.* [Eng. *coal*; *-y.*]

1. Of or pertaining to coal, of the nature of or resembling coal.

2. Full of or discolored by coal; black.

"Or rocky Avon, or of sedgy Lee,
Or *coaly* Tyne, or ancient hallowed Dee."

Milton: *Vacation Exercise.*

cōam'-ing, *s. pl.* [COMBINGS.]

Naut.: Certain raised work, rather higher than the decks, about the edges of the hatch-openings of a ship, to prevent the water on deck from running down. (Smyth.)

"... I threw my legs over the *coamings* . . ."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

cō-an-nēx', *v. t.* [Pref. *co*=*con*, and Eng. *annex* (*q. v.*)] To annex with or attach to something else.

***cō-ap-pēar'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *co*=*con*, and Eng. *appear* (*q. v.*)] To appear at the same time with.

"Heaven's scornful flames and [thine] can never *coappear*."—Quarles: *Emblems*.

***cō-āp-prē-hēnd'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *co*=*con*, and Eng. *apprehend* (*q. v.*)] To apprehend with another, to comprehend.

"They assumed the shapes of animals common unto all eyes, and by their conjunctions and compositions were able to communicate their conceptions unto any that *coapprehended* the syntaxis of their nature."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., p. 263.

***cō-āpt'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *coapto*=to fit.] To adapt, to make fit or suitable.

cō-āp-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *coaptatio*, from *coapto*=to fit or join together; from *co*=*con*, and *apto*=to adapt, to fit; *aptus*=fit.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other.

"The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious *coaptation* and ranging of the words."—Broome.

2. *Anat.*: A form of angular movement, in which, as in the movement of the patella on the femur, the articular surface of one bone travels over that of another so as to bring different parts of the surface successively into contact in the manner of a wheel rolling on the ground, this movement being usually accompanied by a certain amount of gliding.

cō-āp-tā'-tōr, *s.* [Lat.]

Surgery: An apparatus for fitting together the ends of a fractured bone, and holding them in position while the bony junction is proceeding.

cō-arct', *v. t.* [Lat. *coarcto*; from *co*=*con*, and *arcto*=to draw or press close together; from *arctus*=narrow, strait; *arceo*=to shut up, to inclose.]

1. To confine, to inclose in a narrow compass; to contract, to restrain.

2. To constrain, to restrain, to confine.

"If a man *coarcts* himself to the extremity of an act, he must blame and impute it to himself, that he has thus *coarcted* or straitened himself so far."—Ayliffe.

***cō-arc'-tāte**, *v. t.* [COARCTATE, *a.*] The same as COARCT (*q. v.*).

"They *coarctate* the breast, and astringe the belly."—Venner: *Via Recta ad Vitam Longam*, p. 132.

cō-arc-tā'te, ***cō-arc-tā'-tēd**, *a.* [Lat. *coarctatus*, *pa. par. of coarcto*.] [COARCT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pressed together; straitened, confined, shut in.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: Contracted, drawn closely together.

2. *Entom.*: A term used in the following compound.

Coarctate Metamorphosis:

Entom.: Such metamorphosis as occurs in the Diptera, in which the larva sheds its last skin before the growing legs and wings have impressed their forms upon it, and the exuvium constitutes an egg-shaped horny case, upon which there is not the least indication of the parts of the perfect insect. (Owen.)

***cō-arc-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *coarctatio*, from *coarcto*=to restrain, to confine; *co*=*con*, and *arctus*=narrow, strait; *arceo*=to restrain.]

I. *Literally*:

1. The act of confining, contracting, or restraining within a narrow space.

2. The state or condition of being confined or restrained.

3. The act of contracting, straitening, or narrowing; that which contracts, straitens, or narrows.

II. *Fig.*: A restraint or restriction of liberty.

"Election is opposed not only to coercion, but also to *coarctation*, or determination to one."—Bramhall.

***cō-arc'-tēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [COARCT.]

cō-arc-tūre, *s.* [From Lat. *coarcto*=to press together.] The neck of a plant.

cōarse, ***course**, ***cowrse**, *a.* [Etymology doubtful. Probably it is a contraction for *in course*=in an ordinary manner; hence, ordinary, common.] [COARSE.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Unrefined, impure, containing impurities or baser parts.

"I feel

Of what *coarse* metal ye are molded."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

2. Large in size or texture; composed of large or rough particles; not fine or soft.

"In cloth is to be considered wool, the matter of it, whether it be *coarse* or fine."—Scott: *Essay on Drapery*, p. 5. (1635.)

II. *Figuratively*:

1. *Of persons*:

(1) Rude, rough, uncivil, unpolished in manners.

"Oh why were farmers made so *coarse*,

Or clergy made so fine?"

Cowper: *The Yearly Distress*.

(2) Inexpert, inexperienced; uninstructed in art or learning.

"Practical rules may be useful to such as are remote from advice, and to *coarse* practitioners, which they are obliged to make use of."—Arbutnot.

2. *Of language, manners, &c.*: Gross, inelegant, rude, unpolished, unfinished.

"... the libels on William's person and government were decidedly less *coarse* and rancorous during the latter half of his reign than during the earlier half."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

3. *Of things generally*:

(1) Gross, rough, unrefined.

"'Tis not the *coarser* type of human law

That binds their peace." Thomson: *Spring*.

(2) Mean, disagreeable; not delicate.

"From this *coarse* mixture of terrestrial parts,

Desire and fear by turns possess their hearts."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *coarse*, *rough* and *rude*: "These epithets are equally applied to what is not polished by art. In the proper sense *coarse* refers to the composition and materials of bodies, as *coarse* bread, *coarse* meat, *coarse* cloth; *rough* respects the surface of bodies, as *rough* wood and *rough* skin; *rude* respects the make or fashion of things, as a *rude* bark, a *rude* utensil. *Coarse* is opposed to fine, *rough* to smooth, *rude* to polished. In the figurative application they are distinguished in a similar manner: *coarse* language is used by persons of naturally *coarse* feeling; *rough* language by those whose tempers are naturally or occasionally *rough*; *rude* language by those who are ignorant of any better." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *coarse* and *gross*, see GROSS.

coarse-grained, *a.*

1. *Lit.*: Having a coarse grain, as wood.

2. *Fig.*: Wanting in refinement, rude; coarse in disposition.

coarse-haired, *a.* Having coarse hair.

"... long-haired and *coarse-haired* animals are apt to have, as is asserted, long or many horns . . ."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 12.

coarse-metal, *s.*

Metal: A brittle non-crystalline, more or less granular vesicular bronze-colored regulus, which contains about 33 per cent. of metallic copper. It is obtained by fusing the calcined copper pyrites with slag. Composition: Copper, 33.7; iron, 33.6; nickel, cobalt and manganese, 1.0; tin, 0.7; arsenic, 0.3; sulphur, 29.2, and slag mechanically mixed, 1.1.

coarse-stuff, *s.*

Plastering: The first coat of inside plaster-work.

cōarse'-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *coarse*; *-ly.*]

1. *Lit.*: In a coarse manner; not finely or delicately.

2. *Fig.*: Roughly, rudely, inelegantly, without refinement or delicacy, grossly.

"There is a gentleman, that serves the count,

Reports but *coarsely* of her."

Shakesp.: *All's Well*, iii. 5.

cōarse-mīnd'-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *coarse*, and *minded*.] Having a coarse, low, unrefined mind.

"... *coarseminded* and ignorant men . . ."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

†cōars'-en, *v. t.* [Eng. *coarse*, and verbal suff. *-en* (*q. v.*)] To make coarse or wanting in delicacy or refinement. (Graham.)

†cōars'-ened, *pa. par. or a.* [COARSEN, *v.*]

cōarse'-ness, *s.* [Eng. *coarse*; *-ness.*]

I. *Lit.*: The state or quality of being coarse or unrefined; impurity, baseness.

"First know the materials whereof the glass is made; then consider what the reason is of the *coarseness* or *dear-*ness."—Bacon: *Essays*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -ciuous, -sious = şhū. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

II. Figuratively:

1. Roughness, rudeness, indelicacy of manners.

"Already there appears a poverty of conception, a coarseness and vulgarity in all the proceedings of the assembly, and of all their instructors."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

2. Grossness, indelicacy of language; want of refinement or polish.

"Friends (pardon the coarseness of the illustration), as dogs in couples, should be of the same size."—*L'Estrange*.

3. Roughness, meanness of dress or food.

cō-ar-tic-u-lā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and *articulation* (q. v.).] Anat.: The uniting or articulation of bones to form a joint.

cō-as-sēs-sōr, *s.* [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *assessor* (q. v.).] A joint assessor.

īcō-as-sū-me, *v. t.* [Pref. *co=con*, and Eng. *assume* (q. v.).] To assume at the same time, jointly or together with others.

"Was it not enough to assume our nature, and the properties belonging to that nature, and the actions arising from those properties, but thou must coassume the weakness of nature, of properties, of actions?"—*Walsall: Life and Death of Christ* (1615), B. 6. b.

cōast (1), ***coist**, ***cost**, ***coste**, ***coost**, *s.* [O. Fr. *coste*; Fr. *côte*=a rib, a shore; Lat. *costa*=a rib, a side.]

*1. A side.

(a) Of a person:

"Alle the cost of the knyghte he keruys donne clene."—*Anturs of Arthur*, st. 47.

(b) Of a thing or place:

"At the coost forsothe of the tabernacle that biholdith to the north."—*Wycliffe: Exod. xxxvi. 25*.

*2. Applied more loosely to the trunk of the body.

"In mannys forme, from his coist to his croun."—*Doug.: Virg.*, 322, 6.

†3. A rib of meat.

"Take a coast of lamb and parboil it."—*True Gentlewoman's Delight* (1676). (*Nares*.)

*4. The frontier, limit, or border of a country.

"... the goings out of that coast were at the sea; this shall be your south coast."—*Josh. xv. 4*.

"Til that the see the londes coste."—*Gower*, iii. 296.

5. That part of the border or limit of a country which is washed by the sea; the shore.

"v] dayes rydythe he by the cost of the feyer see."—*Torrent of Port.*, 121.

*6. A district, a country, a region.

"Faste thay passede ouer al the weys, they knew ful wel the cost."—*Sir Ferumbas*, 1552.

"The Jews . . . raised persecution against Paul and Barnabas, and expelled them out of their coasts."—*Acts xiii. 50*.

¶ The coast is clear: The road is free, the danger is over.

"Going out, and seeing that the coast was clear, Zelmane dismissed Musidorus."—*Sir P. Sidney*.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Coast-fishing*, *coast-line*, *coast-navigation*.

coast-action, *s.* The action or influence of the sea on the coasts.

"... the beds which were then accumulated will have been destroyed by being upraised and brought within the limits of the coast-action."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. ix., p. 292.

coast-guard, *s.* A body of police for watching the sea from the coast, chiefly to prevent smuggling. (*English*.)

coast-ice, *s.* A mass of ice which becomes separated from a coast, and which assumes the shape of broken glaciers, or ice fields. It possesses great transporting power.

coast-road, *s.* A road following the line of the coast.

coast-sediment, *s.* Sediment left on a coast.

coast-trade, **coasting-trade**, *s.* Trade carried on in coasting vessels.

coast-waiter, *s.* A Custom-house superintendent of the landing and shipping of goods coastwise. (*English*.)

coast-warning, *s.* Synonymous with *STORM-SIGNAL* (q. v.).

cōast (2), *s.* [A contraction of *ale-cost* (q. v.).] A plant, *Tanacetum Balsamita*. (*Lawson's Country Housewife's Garden*, 1637.) (*Britten & Holland*.)

cōast, ***coste**, ***costey**, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *costeer*, *costoier*, *costier*; It. *costeggiare*.] [COAST, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

*1. To adjoin, to lie near or alongside.

2. To sail along the coast of any country; to sail within soundings of land.

"... coasting upon the South-Sea, . . ."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland*.

3. To sail or trade from port to port of the same country.

4. To slide on a sled or snow shoes down any inclined plane, such as a hill or toboggan slide. (*Local U. S.*)

*II. Figuratively:

1. To approach, to draw near to, to accost.

"Anon she hears them chaunt it lustily,
And all in haste she coasteth to the cry."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 870.

2. To approach in meaning, to resemble, to accord, to agree.

"The whiche nigh coostieth to Ebrew."—*Wycliffe: 1 Kings*, Prol.

B. Transitive:

I. Literally:

*1. To draw near to, to approach, to accost.

"Rises the sunne and ful clere costez the clowdes of the welkyn."
Sir Gawaine, 1695.

"Who are these that coast us?"—*Beaum. & Fletch.: Maid of the Mill*, i. 1.

*2. To lie close or adjacent, to border on.

3. To sail or move along the coast; to follow the coast-line (*lit. & fig.*.)

"We'll e'en turn fairly home and coast the other side."
—*Beaum. & Fletch.: The Pilgrim*.

"Our laws, that did a boundless ocean seem,
Were coasted all, and fathom'd all by him."
Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel, pt. ii., 1019-20.

¶ With the indefinite pronoun *it*.

"The greatest entertainment we found in coasting it, were the several prospects of woods, vineyards, meadows, and corn-fields which lie on the borders of it."—*Addison: On Italy*.

*4. To carry or conduct along a shore or coast.

"The Indians coasted me along the shore."—*Hakluyt*.

*5. To set or place in a certain position, or facing a certain quarter or point.

"That the trees be coasted as they stood before."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 471.

*6. To flank or take in flank.

"William Douglas still coasted the Englishmen, doing them what damage he might."—*Holinshed: Chronicles*, iii. 352.

*II. Fig.: To go cautiously along; to feel.

"The king in this perceives him, how he coasts,
And hedges, his own way."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

*cōast-ēd, *coostid, *a.* [COAST, *s.*] Situated, bordering.

"Gomorre and the nygh coostid cities."—*Wycliffe: Jude* i.

cōast-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *coast*; -*er*.]

1. One who or that which sails along the coast.

(1) Of persons:

"In our small skiff we must not launch too far;
We here but coasters, not discov'ers are."
Dryden.

(2) Of ships: Vessels employed in the coasting trade, to go from port to port of the same country.

"Much of the richest merchandise which reached London was imported in coasters from Antwerp."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. An inhabitant of the sea-coast.

"Sir, if you had been present, yon never saw nor heard any, or Englishman, or other coaster, or riverman or islander, use more malicious inventions, . . ."—*The Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612. (*Nares*.)

3. (COAST, *v. t.*, A. I. 4.)

cōast-īng, *costeyng, *pr. particip.*, *a. & s.* [COAST, *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

"Tho gan I walke thorough the mede . . .
The ryver syde costeyng."
Romaunt of Rose, 132.

B. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Pertaining to the coast, or a trade carried on in coasters; sailing from port to port of the same country.

*2. Fig.: Accosting, conciliatory.

"O, these encounterers, so glib of tongue,
That gave a coasting welcome ere it comes."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

Literally:

(1) The act of sailing along or following the coast.

(2) The act of pursuing a coasting-trade.

(3) (COAST, *v. t.*, A. I. 4.)

*II. Gardening: (See extract.)

"Coasting, upon the transplanting of a tree, is when the same side of the tree is plac'd to the south-east, &c., as formerly grew that way, where it stood before."—*Phillips*.

coasting-pilot, *s.* A pilot who has become sufficiently acquainted with the nature of any particular coast to conduct a ship or fleet from one part of it to another, but only within his limits. (*Smyth: Sailor's Word-book*.)

coasting-trade, *s.* [COAST-TRADE.]

coasting-vessel, *s.* A vessel employed in the coasting-trade, a coaster.

cōast'-wise, *adv.* [Eng. *coast*, and *wise*.] Along or by way of the coast. (*Hall*.)

cōat (1), ***coote**, ***cote**, ***cotte**, ***cott**, ***kote**, *s.* [O. Fr. *cote*; Fr. *cotte*, from Low Lat. *cota*=a garment, a tunic, *cottus*=a tunic; M. H. Ger. *kutte*, *kotte*; O. H. Ger. *choz*, *chozzo*=a coarse mantle; Ger. *kutte*=a cowl; Ital. *cotta*; Sp. & Port. *cota*. Cognate with A. S. *cōte*=a cot or cottage, the original sense being covering. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. An outer garment worn by men—

*(a) Composed of any material, as of skins, of rings of steel, &c.

"The Lord God made to Adam and his wijf lether cootis (cootis of skynns, *Purvey*)."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* iii. 21.

"He was armed with a coat of mail, . . ."—*1 Sam. xvi. 5*.

(b) Now only of cloth or similar material.

*2. A petticoat, the dress of a small boy or of a woman.

"A friend's younger son, a child in coats, was not easily brought to his book."—*Locke*.

II. Figuratively:

1. The hair or fur of any beast; the natural external covering of an animal.

"You have given us milk
In luscious streams, and lent us your own coat
Against the winter's cold."—*Thomson: Spring*.

2. Any integument, tunic, or covering; a layer of any substance covering and protecting another, as the coats or skins of the eye.

3. The habit or dress of any particular profession; the profession itself. (Compare the modern use of *cloth* in such expressions as in the examples.)

"Men of his coat should be minding their pray'rs,
And not among ladies to give themselves airs."
Swift.

¶ A redcoat: A British soldier.

"... agreeing in scarcely anything else, were disposed to agree in aversion to the redcoats."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

B. Technically:

1. Her.: [COAT-ARMOR.]

"Of England's coat one-half is cut away."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 1.

2. Anat.: The membranous covering of any part of the body, as the coats of the eye, of the arteries, nerves, &c.

"The eye is defended by four coats or skins."—*Peacham*.

3. Naut.: A piece of tarred canvas, put about the masts at the partners, the rudder-casing, and also round the pumps, where they go through the upper deck, in order to prevent water passing down.

4. Building: A layer of plaster or paint.

*5. Games: [COAT-CARD.]

"Some may be coats, as in the cards."—*B. Jonson: New Inn*.

*6. Military:

(1) Lit.: A coat of mail, a defensive covering for the upper part of the body, composed of rings of steel interwoven.

(2) Fig.: Any defensive covering.

"The Poet seized it, and exclaimed,
'It is the sword of a good knight,
Though homespun was his coat-of-mail.'"
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; Interlude.

¶ To cut one's coat according to one's cloth: To regulate one's expenses by one's income, to live according to one's means.

To pick a hole in one's coat: To find fault with, to find or point out a weak place.

To turn one's coat: To change sides.

coat-armor, ***cote-armure**, ***coote armour**, ***coote armure**, *s.*

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A coat of mail, armor.

"Cote armure, Balthus."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*2. A loose vestment worn by knights over their armor; it was frequently of the richest material, and was embroidered with their armorial bearings.

"His coote armour was of cloth of Tars."
Chaucer: C. T., 2162.

II. Her.: So called because it was embroidered upon the surcoat of the wearer. It is now used for the escutcheon or shield of arms wheresoever represented. (See *Glossary of Heraldry*.)

"And painted with a livelier red
The Landlord's coat-of-arms again."
Longfellow: The Wayside Inn.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



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